
HED Python

Release 0.3.1

HED Working Group

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Note: this is a work in progress. More information is coming.

INTRODUCTION TO HED

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- *Installing hedtools*
- *Finding help*

1.1 Why HED?

Why use HED?

HED (Hierarchical Event Descriptors) is an infrastructure and a controlled vocabulary that allows researchers to annotate their experimental data, especially events, so that tools can automatically use this information in analysis.

For more information on using Hierarchical Event Descriptors (HED) visit [HED examples](#):

1.2 Installing hedtools

Hedtools will be available soon on pypi, but in the meantime, you can install directly from the [GitHub repository](#) using the following command:

```
`code >>> pip install git+https://github.com/hed-standard/hed-python.git`
```

1.3 Finding help

Documentation

See [HED resources](#) for user documentation and tutorials.

The [HED online tools](#) provide an easy-to-use interface that requires no programming.

Mailing lists and forums

- Don't hesitate to ask questions about the python hedtools on NeuroStars.

Issues and problems

- If you notice a bug in the python hedtools code or encounter other problems using the tools, please [open an issue](#) in the hed-python repository on github.

**CHAPTER
TWO**

HED TOOLS USER GUIDE

CHAPTER
THREE

HED API REFERENCE (AUTO STYLE)

errors

<i>models</i>	Data structures for HED tag handling.
<i>schema</i>	Data structures for handling the HED schema.
<i>tools</i>	HED remodeling, analysis and summarization tools.
<i>validator</i>	Validation of HED tags.

3.1 `hed.errors`

Modules

<i>hed.errors.error_messages</i>	This module contains the actual formatted error messages for each type.
<i>hed.errors.error_reporter</i>	This module is used to report errors found in the validation.
<i>hed.errors.error_types</i>	
<i>hed.errors.exceptions</i>	
<i>hed.errors.known_error_codes</i>	
<i>hed.errors.schema_error_messages</i>	

3.1.1 `hed.errors.error_messages`

This module contains the actual formatted error messages for each type.

Add new errors here, or any other file imported after `error_reporter.py`.

Functions

```
SIDECAR_HED_USED()
```

```
SIDECAR_HED_USED_COLUMN()
```

```
def_error_bad_location(tag)
```

```
def_error_def_tag_in_definition(tag,  
def_name)
```

```
def_error_duplicate_definition(def_name)
```

```
def_error_invalid_def_extension(tag,  
def_name)
```

```
def_error_no_group_tags(def_name)
```

```
def_error_no_takes_value(tag, def_name)
```

```
def_error_wrong_group_tags(def_name, tag_list)
```

```
def_error_wrong_placeholder_count(def_name,  
...)
```

```
invalid_column_ref(bad_ref)
```

```
nested_column_ref(column_name, index, symbol)
```

```
onset_error_def_unmatched(tag)
```

```
onset_error_inset_before_onset(tag)
```

```
onset_error_offset_before_onset(tag)
```

```
onset_error_same_defs_one_row(tag, def_name)
```

```
onset_no_def_found(tag)
```

```
onset_too_many_defs(tag, tag_list)
```

```
onset_too_many_groups(tag, tag_list)
```

```
onset_wrong_placeholder(tag, has_placeholder)
```

```
onset_wrong_type_tag(tag, def_tag)
```

```
self_column_ref(self_ref)
```

```
sidecar_error_blank_hed_string()
```

```
sidecar_error_hed_data_type(expected_type, ...)
```

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>sidecar_error_invalid_pound_sign_count(...)</code>
<code>sidecar_error_too_many_pound_signs(...)</code>
<code>sidecar_error_unknown_column(column_name)</code>
<code>sidecar_na_used(column_name)</code>
<code>val_error_bad_def_expand(tag, actual_def, ...)</code>
<code>val_error_comma_missing(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_def_expand_unmatched(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_def_expand_value_extra(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_def_expand_value_missing(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_def_unmatched(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_def_value_extra(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_def_value_missing(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_duplicate_column(column_number, ...)</code>
<code>val_error_duplicate_group(group)</code>
<code>val_error_duplicate_tag(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_empty_group(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_extra_column(column_name)</code>
<code>val_error_extra_comma(source_string, char_index)</code>
<code>val_error_extra_slashes_spaces(tag, problem_tag)</code>
<code>val_error_hed_blank_column(column_number)</code>
<code>val_error_invalid_char(source_string, char_index)</code>
<code>val_error_invalid_extension(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_invalid_parent(tag, problem_tag, ...)</code>
<code>val_error_invalid_tag_character(tag, problem_tag)</code>
<code>val_error_invalid_unit(tag, units)</code>

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>val_error_missing_column(column_name, ...)</code>
<code>val_error_multiple_unique(tag_namespace)</code>
<code>val_error_no_valid_tag(tag, problem_tag)</code>
<code>val_error_no_value(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_parentheses(...)</code>
<code>val_error_prefix_invalid(tag, tag_namespace)</code>
<code>val_error_require_child(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_sidecar_key_missing(invalid_key, ...)</code>
<code>val_error_sidecar_with_column(column_names)</code>
<code>val_error_tag_extended(tag, problem_tag)</code>
<code>val_error_tag_group_tag(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_tildes_not_supported(...)</code>
<code>val_error_top_level_tag(tag)</code>
<code>val_error_top_level_tags(tag, multiple_tags)</code>
<code>val_error_unknown_namespace(tag, ...)</code>
<code>val_warning_capitalization(tag)</code>
<code>val_warning_default_units_used(tag, de-fault_unit)</code>
<code>val_warning_required_prefix_missing(...)</code>

3.1.1.1 hed.errors.error_messages.SIDECAR_HED_USED

`SIDECAR_HED_USED()`

3.1.1.2 hed.errors.error_messages.SIDECAr_HED_USED_COLUMN

```
SIDECAr_HED_USED_COLUMN()
```

3.1.1.3 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_bad_location

```
def_error_bad_location(tag)
```

3.1.1.4 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_def_tag_in_definition

```
def_error_def_tag_in_definition(tag, def_name)
```

3.1.1.5 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_duplicate_definition

```
def_error_duplicate_definition(def_name)
```

3.1.1.6 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_invalid_def_extension

```
def_error_invalid_def_extension(tag, def_name)
```

3.1.1.7 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_no_group_tags

```
def_error_no_group_tags(def_name)
```

3.1.1.8 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_no_takes_value

```
def_error_no_takes_value(tag, def_name)
```

3.1.1.9 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_wrong_group_tags

```
def_error_wrong_group_tags(def_name, tag_list)
```

3.1.1.10 hed.errors.error_messages.def_error_wrong_placeholder_count

```
def_error_wrong_placeholder_count(def_name, expected_count, tag_list)
```

3.1.1.11 hed.errors.error_messages.invalid_column_ref

```
invalid_column_ref(bad_ref)
```

3.1.1.12 hed.errors.error_messages.nested_column_ref

nested_column_ref(*column_name*, *index*, *symbol*)

3.1.1.13 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_error_def_unmatched

onset_error_def_unmatched(*tag*)

3.1.1.14 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_error_inset_before_onset

onset_error_inset_before_onset(*tag*)

3.1.1.15 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_error_offset_before_onset

onset_error_offset_before_onset(*tag*)

3.1.1.16 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_error_same_defs_one_row

onset_error_same_defs_one_row(*tag*, *def_name*)

3.1.1.17 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_no_def_found

onset_no_def_found(*tag*)

3.1.1.18 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_too_many_defs

onset_too_many_defs(*tag*, *tag_list*)

3.1.1.19 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_too_many_groups

onset_too_many_groups(*tag*, *tag_list*)

3.1.1.20 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_wrong_placeholder

onset_wrong_placeholder(*tag*, *has_placeholder*)

3.1.1.21 hed.errors.error_messages.onset_wrong_type_tag

onset_wrong_type_tag(*tag*, *def_tag*)

3.1.1.22 hed.errors.error_messages.self_column_ref`self_column_ref(self_ref)`**3.1.1.23 hed.errors.error_messages.sidecar_error_blank_hed_string**`sidecar_error_blank_hed_string()`**3.1.1.24 hed.errors.error_messages.sidecar_error_hed_data_type**`sidecar_error_hed_data_type(expected_type, given_type)`**3.1.1.25 hed.errors.error_messages.sidecar_error_invalid_pound_sign_count**`sidecar_error_invalid_pound_sign_count(pound_sign_count)`**3.1.1.26 hed.errors.error_messages.sidecar_error_too_many_pound_signs**`sidecar_error_too_many_pound_signs(pound_sign_count)`**3.1.1.27 hed.errors.error_messages.sidecar_error_unknown_column**`sidecar_error_unknown_column(column_name)`**3.1.1.28 hed.errors.error_messages.sidecar_na_used**`sidecar_na_used(column_name)`**3.1.1.29 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_bad_def_expand**`val_error_bad_def_expand(tag, actual_def, found_def)`**3.1.1.30 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_comma_missing**`val_error_comma_missing(tag)`**3.1.1.31 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_def_expand_unmatched**`val_error_def_expand_unmatched(tag)`

3.1.1.32 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_def_expand_value_extra`

`val_error_def_expand_value_extra(tag)`

3.1.1.33 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_def_expand_value_missing`

`val_error_def_expand_value_missing(tag)`

3.1.1.34 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_def_unmatched`

`val_error_def_unmatched(tag)`

3.1.1.35 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_def_value_extra`

`val_error_def_value_extra(tag)`

3.1.1.36 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_def_value_missing`

`val_error_def_value_missing(tag)`

3.1.1.37 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_duplicate_column`

`val_error_duplicate_column(column_number, column_name, list_names)`

3.1.1.38 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_duplicate_group`

`val_error_duplicate_group(group)`

3.1.1.39 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_duplicate_tag`

`val_error_duplicate_tag(tag)`

3.1.1.40 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_empty_group`

`val_error_empty_group(tag)`

3.1.1.41 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_extra_column`

`val_error_extra_column(column_name)`

3.1.1.42 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_extra_comma

```
val_error_extra_comma(source_string, char_index)
```

3.1.1.43 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_extra_slashes_spaces

```
val_error_extra_slashes_spaces(tag, problem_tag)
```

3.1.1.44 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_hed_blank_column

```
val_error_hed_blank_column(column_number)
```

3.1.1.45 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_invalid_char

```
val_error_invalid_char(source_string, char_index)
```

3.1.1.46 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_invalid_extension

```
val_error_invalid_extension(tag)
```

3.1.1.47 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_invalid_parent

```
val_error_invalid_parent(tag, problem_tag, expected_parent_tag)
```

3.1.1.48 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_invalid_tag_character

```
val_error_invalid_tag_character(tag, problem_tag)
```

3.1.1.49 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_invalid_unit

```
val_error_invalid_unit(tag, units)
```

3.1.1.50 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_missing_column

```
val_error_missing_column(column_name, column_type)
```

3.1.1.51 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_multiple_unique

```
val_error_multiple_unique(tag_namespace)
```

3.1.1.52 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_no_valid_tag`

```
val_error_no_valid_tag(tag, problem_tag)
```

3.1.1.53 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_no_value`

```
val_error_no_value(tag)
```

3.1.1.54 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_parentheses`

```
val_error_parentheses(opening_parentheses_count, closing_parentheses_count)
```

3.1.1.55 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_prefix_invalid`

```
val_error_prefix_invalid(tag, tag_namespace)
```

3.1.1.56 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_require_child`

```
val_error_require_child(tag)
```

3.1.1.57 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_sidecar_key_missing`

```
val_error_sidecar_key_missing(invalid_key, category_keys)
```

3.1.1.58 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_sidecar_with_column`

```
val_error_sidecar_with_column(column_names)
```

3.1.1.59 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_tag_extended`

```
val_error_tag_extended(tag, problem_tag)
```

3.1.1.60 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_tag_group_tag`

```
val_error_tag_group_tag(tag)
```

3.1.1.61 `hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_tildes_not_supported`

```
val_error_tildes_not_supported(source_string, char_index)
```

3.1.1.62 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_top_level_tag

```
val_error_top_level_tag(tag)
```

3.1.1.63 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_top_level_tags

```
val_error_top_level_tags(tag, multiple_tags)
```

3.1.1.64 hed.errors.error_messages.val_error_unknown_namespace

```
val_error_unknown_namespace(tag, unknown_prefix, known_prefixes)
```

3.1.1.65 hed.errors.error_messages.val_warning_capitalization

```
val_warning_capitalization(tag)
```

3.1.1.66 hed.errors.error_messages.val_warning_default_units_used

```
val_warning_default_units_used(tag, default_unit)
```

3.1.1.67 hed.errors.error_messages.val_warning_required_prefix_missing

```
val_warning_required_prefix_missing(tag_namespace)
```

3.1.2 hed.errors.error_reporter

This module is used to report errors found in the validation.

You can scope the formatted errors with calls to push_error_context and pop_error_context.

Functions

<code>check_for_any_errors(issues_list)</code>	Returns True if there are any errors with a severity of warning
<code>create_doc_link(error_code)</code>	If error code is a known code, return a documentation url for it
<code>get_printable_issue_string(issues[, title, ...])</code>	Return a string with issues list flattened into single string, one per line.
<code>get_printable_issue_string_html(issues[, ...])</code>	Return a string with issues list as an HTML tree.
<code>hed_error(error_type[, default_severity, ...])</code>	Decorator for errors in error handler or inherited classes.
<code>hed_tag_error(error_type[, ...])</code>	Decorator for errors in error handler or inherited classes.
<code>replace_tag_references(list_or_dict)</code>	Utility function to remove any references to tags, strings, etc from any type of nested list or dict
<code>sort_issues(issues[, reverse])</code>	Sorts a list of issues by the error context values.

3.1.2.1 `hed.errors.error_reporter.check_for_any_errors`

`check_for_any_errors(issues_list)`

Returns True if there are any errors with a severity of warning

3.1.2.2 `hed.errors.error_reporter.create_doc_link`

`create_doc_link(error_code)`

If error code is a known code, return a documentation url for it

Parameters

`error_code (str)` – A HED error code

Returns

The URL if it's a valid code

Return type

url(str or None)

3.1.2.3 `hed.errors.error_reporter.get_printable_issue_string`

`get_printable_issue_string(issues, title=None, severity=None, skip_filename=True, add_link=False)`

Return a string with issues list flattened into single string, one per line.

Parameters

- `issues (list)` – Issues to print.
- `title (str)` – Optional title that will always show up first if present(even if there are no validation issues).
- `severity (int)` – Return only warnings \geq severity.
- `skip_filename (bool)` – If true, don't add the filename context to the printable string.
- `add_link (bool)` – Add a link at the end of message to the appropriate error if True

Returns

A string containing printable version of the issues or ''.

Return type

str

3.1.2.4 `hed.errors.error_reporter.get_printable_issue_string_html`

`get_printable_issue_string_html(issues, title=None, severity=None, skip_filename=True)`

Return a string with issues list as an HTML tree.

Parameters

- `issues (list)` – Issues to print.
- `title (str)` – Optional title that will always show up first if present.
- `severity (int)` – Return only warnings \geq severity.
- `skip_filename (bool)` – If true, don't add the filename context to the printable string.

Returns

An HTML string containing the issues or ‘’.

Return type

str

3.1.2.5 hed.errors.error_reporter.hed_error

hed_error(error_type, default_severity=1, actual_code=None)

Decorator for errors in error handler or inherited classes.

Parameters

- **error_type (str)** – A value from error_types or optionally another value.
- **default_severity (ErrorSeverity)** – The default severity for the decorated error.
- **actual_code (str)** – The actual error to report to the outside world.

3.1.2.6 hed.errors.error_reporter.hed_tag_error

hed_tag_error(error_type, default_severity=1, has_sub_tag=False, actual_code=None)

Decorator for errors in error handler or inherited classes.

Parameters

- **error_type (str)** – A value from error_types or optionally another value.
- **default_severity (ErrorSeverity)** – The default severity for the decorated error.
- **has_sub_tag (bool)** – If true, this error message also wants a sub_tag passed down. eg “This” in “This/Is/A/Tag”
- **actual_code (str)** – The actual error to report to the outside world.

3.1.2.7 hed.errors.error_reporter.replace_tag_references

replace_tag_references(list_or_dict)

Utility function to remove any references to tags, strings, etc from any type of nested list or dict

Use this if you want to save out issues to a file.

If you’d prefer a copy returned, use replace_tag_references(list_or_dict.copy())

Parameters

list_or_dict (list or dict) – An arbitrarily nested list/dict structure

3.1.2.8 hed.errors.error_reporter.sort_issues

`sort_issues(issues, reverse=False)`

Sorts a list of issues by the error context values.

Parameters

- **issues** (*list*) – A list of dictionaries representing the issues to be sorted.
- **reverse** (*bool, optional*) – If True, sorts the list in descending order. Default is False.

Returns

The sorted list of issues.

Return type

list

Classes

`ErrorHandler([check_for_warnings])`

3.1.2.9 hed.errors.error_reporter.ErrorHandler

`class ErrorHandler(check_for_warnings=True)`

Bases: `object`

`__init__(check_for_warnings=True)`

Methods

`__init__([check_for_warnings])`

`add_context_and_filter(issues)` Filter out warnings if requested, while adding context to issues.

`filter_issues_by_severity(issues_list, severity)` Gather all issues matching or below a given severity.

`format_error(error_type, *args[, actual_error])` Format an error based on the parameters, which vary based on what type of error this is.

`format_error_from_context(error_type, ...[, ...])` Format an error based on the error type.

`format_error_with_context(*args, **kwargs)`

`get_error_context_copy()`

`pop_error_context()` Remove the last scope from the error context.

`push_error_context(context_type, context)` Push a new error context to narrow down error scope.

`reset_error_context()` Reset all error context information to defaults.

`val_error_unknown(**kwargs)` Default error handler if no error of this type was registered.

add_context_and_filter(issues)

Filter out warnings if requested, while adding context to issues.

issues(list):

list: A list containing a single dictionary representing a single error.

static filter_issues_by_severity(issues_list, severity)

Gather all issues matching or below a given severity.

Parameters

- **issues_list (list)** – A list of dictionaries containing the full issue list.
- **severity (int)** – The level of issues to keep.

Returns

A list of dictionaries containing the issue list after filtering by severity.

Return type

list

static format_error(error_type, *args, actual_error=None, **kwargs)

Format an error based on the parameters, which vary based on what type of error this is.

Parameters

- **error_type (str)** – The type of error for this. Registered with @hed_error or @hed_tag_error.
- **args (args)** – Any remaining non keyword args after those required by the error type.
- **actual_error (str or None)** – Code to actually add to report out.
- **kwargs (kwargs)** – The other keyword args to pass down to the error handling func.

Returns

A list containing a single dictionary representing a single error.

Return type

list

Notes

The actual error is useful for errors that are shared like invalid character.

static format_error_from_context(error_type, error_context, *args, actual_error=None, **kwargs)

Format an error based on the error type.

Parameters

- **error_type (str)** – The type of error. Registered with @hed_error or @hed_tag_error.
- **error_context (list)** – Contains the error context to use for this error.
- **args (args)** – Any remaining non keyword args.
- **actual_error (str or None)** – Error code to actually add to report out.
- **kwargs (kwargs)** – Keyword parameters to pass down to the error handling func.

Returns

A list containing a single dictionary

Return type

list

Notes

- Generally the error_context is returned from _add_context_to_errors.
- The actual_error is useful for errors that are shared like invalid character.
- This can't filter out warnings like the other ones.

`pop_error_context()`

Remove the last scope from the error context.

Notes

Modifies the error context of this reporter.

`push_error_context(context_type, context)`

Push a new error context to narrow down error scope.

Parameters

- **context_type** (`ErrorContext`) – A value from ErrorContext representing the type of scope.
- **context** (`str, int, or HedString`) – The main value for the context_type.

Notes

The context depends on the context_type. For ErrorContext.FILE_NAME this would be the actual filename.

`reset_error_context()`

Reset all error context information to defaults.

Notes

This function is mainly for testing and should not be needed with proper usage.

`val_error_unknown(**kwargs)`

Default error handler if no error of this type was registered.

Parameters

- **args** (`args`) – List of non-keyword parameters (varies).
- **kwargs** (`kwargs`) – Keyword parameters (varies)

Returns

The error message.

Return type

`str`

3.1.3 hed.errors.error_types

Classes

ColumnErrors()

DefinitionErrors()

<i>ErrorContext()</i>	Indicates the context this error took place in, each error potentially having multiple contexts
-----------------------	---

ErrorSeverity()

OnsetErrors()

SchemaAttributeErrors()

SchemaErrors()

SchemaWarnings()

SidecarErrors()

ValidationErrors()

3.1.3.1 hed.errors.error_types.ColumnErrors

```
class ColumnErrors
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

__init__()

Attributes

INVALID_COLUMN_REF

MALFORMED_COLUMN_REF

NESTED_COLUMN_REF

SELF_COLUMN_REF

3.1.3.2 hed.errors.error_types.DefinitionErrors

```
class DefinitionErrors
```

Bases: object

```
__init__()
```

Methods

```
__init__()
```

Attributes

```
BAD_DEFINITION_LOCATION
```

```
BAD_PROP_IN_DEFINITION
```

```
DEF_TAG_IN_DEFINITION
```

```
DUPLICATE_DEFINITION
```

```
INVALID_DEFINITION_EXTENSION
```

```
NO_DEFINITION_CONTENTS
```

```
PLACEHOLDER_NO_TAKES_VALUE
```

```
WRONG_NUMBER_GROUPS
```

```
WRONG_NUMBER_PLACEHOLDER_TAGS
```

```
WRONG_NUMBER_TAGS
```

3.1.3.3 hed.errors.error_types.ErrorContext

```
class ErrorContext
```

Bases: object

Indicates the context this error took place in, each error potentially having multiple contexts

```
__init__()
```

Methods

`__init__()`

Attributes

COLUMN

CUSTOM_TITLE

FILE_NAME

HED_STRING

LINE

ROW

SCHEMA_ATTRIBUTE

SCHEMA_SECTION

SCHEMA_TAG

SIDECAR_COLUMN_NAME

SIDECAR_KEY_NAME

3.1.3.4 hed.errors.error_types.ErrorSeverity**class ErrorSeverity**

Bases: object

`__init__()`**Methods**

`__init__()`

Attributes

ERROR

WARNING

3.1.3.5 hed.errors.error_types.OnsetErrors

class OnsetErrors

Bases: object

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

Attributes

INSET_BEFORE_ONSET

OFFSET_BEFORE_ONSET

ONSET_DEF_UNMATCHED

ONSET_NO_DEF_TAG_FOUND

ONSET_PLACEHOLDER_WRONG

ONSET_SAME_DEFS_ONE_ROW

ONSET_TAG_OUTSIDE_OF_GROUP

ONSET_TOO_MANY_DEFS

ONSET_WRONG_NUMBER_GROUPS

3.1.3.6 hed.errors.error_types.SchemaAttributeErrors

```
class SchemaAttributeErrors
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

```
__init__()
```

Attributes

```
SCHEMA_CHILD_OF_DEPRECATED
```

```
SCHEMA_DEFAULT_UNITS_INVALID
```

```
SCHEMA_DEPRECATED_INVALID
```

```
SCHEMA RELATED_TAG_INVALID
```

```
SCHEMA_SUGGESTED_TAG_INVALID
```

```
SCHEMA_UNIT_CLASS_INVALID
```

```
SCHEMA_VALUE_CLASS_INVALID
```

3.1.3.7 hed.errors.error_types.SchemaErrors

```
class SchemaErrors
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

```
__init__()
```

Attributes

SCHEMA_ATTRIBUTE_INVALID

SCHEMA_DUPLICATE_FROM_LIBRARY

SCHEMA_DUPLICATE_NODE

3.1.3.8 hed.errors.error_types.SchemaWarnings

```
class SchemaWarnings
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

__init__()

Attributes

SCHEMA_CHARACTER_INVALID

SCHEMA_INVALID_ATTRIBUTE

SCHEMA_INVALID_CAPITALIZATION

SCHEMA_INVALID_CHARACTERS_IN_DESC

SCHEMA_INVALID_CHARACTERS_IN_TAG

SCHEMA_NON_PLACEHOLDER_HAS_CLASS

3.1.3.9 hed.errors.error_types.SidecarErrors

```
class SidecarErrors
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

`__init__()`

Attributes

`BLANK_HED_STRING`

`INVALID_POUND_SIGNS_CATEGORY`

`INVALID_POUND_SIGNS_VALUE`

`SIDECAr_BRACES_INVALID`

`SIDECAr_HED_USED`

`SIDECAr_HED_USED_COLUMN`

`SIDECAr_NA_USED`

`UNKNOWN_COLUMN_TYPE`

`WRONG_HED_DATA_TYPE`

3.1.3.10 hed.errors.error_types.ValidationErrors`class ValidationErrors`Bases: `object``__init__()`**Methods**

`__init__()`

Attributes

`CHARACTER_INVALID`

`COMMA_MISSING`

`DEFINITION_INVALID`

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

DEF_EXPAND_INVALID
DEF_INVALID
DUPLICATE_COLUMN_BETWEEN_SOURCES
DUPLICATE_COLUMN_IN_LIST
HED_BLANK_COLUMN
HED_DEF_EXPAND_INVALID
HED_DEF_EXPAND_UNMATCHED
HED_DEF_EXPAND_VALUE_EXTRA
HED_DEF_EXPAND_VALUE_MISSING
HED_DEF_UNMATCHED
HED_DEF_VALUE_EXTRA
HED_DEF_VALUE_MISSING
HED_GROUP_EMPTY
HED_LIBRARY_UNMATCHED
HED_MISSING_REQUIRED_COLUMN
HED_MULTIPLE_TOP_TAGS
HED_TAG_GROUP_TAG
HED_TAG_REPEATED
HED_TAG_REPEATED_GROUP
HED_TOP_LEVEL_TAG
HED_UNKNOWN_COLUMN
INVALID_PARENT_NODE
INVALID_TAG_CHARACTER
NODE_NAME_EMPTY
NO_VALID_TAG_FOUND

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

ONSET_OFFSET_INSET_ERROR
PARENTHESES_MISMATCH
PLACEHOLDER_INVALID
REQUIRED_TAG_MISSING
SIDECAR_AND_OTHER_COLUMNS
SIDECAR_INVALID
SIDECAR_KEY_MISSING
STYLE_WARNING
TAG_EMPTY
TAG_EXPRESSION_REPEAT
TAG_EXTENDED
TAG_EXTENSION_INVALID
TAG_GROUP_ERROR
TAG_INVALID
TAG_NAMESPACE_PREFIX_INVALID
TAG_NOT_UNIQUE
TAGQUIRES_CHILD
TILDES_UNSUPPORTED
UNITS_INVALID
UNITS_MISSING
VALUE_INVALID
VERSION_DEPRECATED

3.1.4 hed.errors.exceptions

Classes

HedExceptions()

3.1.4.1 hed.errors.exceptions.HedExceptions

```
class HedExceptions
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

__init__()

Attributes

BAD_COLUMN_NAMES

BAD_HED_LIBRARY_NAME

BAD_PARAMETERS

BAD_WITH_STANDARD

BAD_WITH_STANDARD_VERSION

CANNOT_PARSE_JSON

CANNOT_PARSE_XML

FILE_NOT_FOUND

GENERIC_ERROR

HED_END_INVALID

HED_SCHEMA_HEADER_INVALID

HED_SCHEMA_NODE_NAME_INVALID

HED_SCHEMA_VERSION_INVALID

HED_WIKI_DELIMITERS_INVALID

INVALID_DATAFRAME

INVALID_EXTENSION

INVALID_FILE_FORMAT

INVALID_HED_FORMAT

INVALID_SECTION_SEPARATOR

IN_LIBRARY_IN_UNMERGED

ROOTED_TAG_DOES_NOT_EXIST

ROOTED_TAG_HAS_PARENT

ROOTED_TAG_INVALID

SCHEMA_DUPLICATE_PREFIX

SCHEMA_END_INVALID

SCHEMA_HEADER_MISSING

SCHEMA_LIBRARY_INVALID

SCHEMA_START_MISSING

Exceptions

<code>HedFileError(code, message, filename[, issues])</code>	Exception raised when a file cannot be parsed due to being malformed, file IO, etc.
--	---

3.1.4.2 `hed.errors.exceptions.HedFileError`

`exception HedFileError(code, message, filename, issues=None)`

Exception raised when a file cannot be parsed due to being malformed, file IO, etc.

3.1.5 `hed.errors.known_error_codes`

3.1.6 `hed.errors.schema_error_messages`

Functions

`schema_error_SCHEMA_CHILD_OF_DEPRECATED(...)`

`schema_error_SCHEMA_DEFAULT_UNITS_INVALID(...)`

`schema_error_SCHEMA_DEPRECATED_INVALID(...)`

`schema_error_SCHEMA_INVALID_ATTRIBUTE(...)`

`schema_error_SCHEMA_SUGGESTED_TAG_INVALID(...)`

`schema_error_SCHEMA_UNIT_CLASS_INVALID(tag,
...)`

`schema_error_SCHEMA_VALUE_CLASS_INVALID(tag,
...)`

`schema_error_hed_duplicate_from_library(tag,
...)`

`schema_error_hed_duplicate_node(tag, ...)`

`schema_error_unknown_attribute(...)`

`schema_warning_SCHEMA_INVALID_CAPITALIZATION(...)`

`schema_warning_invalid_chars_desc(...)`

`schema_warning_invalid_chars_tag(tag_name,
...)`

`schema_warning_non_placeholder_class(...)`

3.1.6.1 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_CHILD_OF_DEPRECATED

schema_error_SCHEMA_CHILD_OF_DEPRECATED(*deprecated_tag*, *non_DEPRECATED_child*)

3.1.6.2 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_DEFAULT_UNITS_INVALID

schema_error_SCHEMA_DEFAULT_UNITS_INVALID(*tag*, *bad_unit*, *valid_units*)

3.1.6.3 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_DEPRECATED_INVALID

schema_error_SCHEMA_DEPRECATED_INVALID(*tag_name*, *invalid_DEPRECATED_version*)

3.1.6.4 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_INVALID_ATTRIBUTE

schema_error_SCHEMA_INVALID_ATTRIBUTE(*tag_name*, *invalid_attribute_name*)

3.1.6.5 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_SUGGESTED_TAG_INVALID

schema_error_SCHEMA_SUGGESTED_TAG_INVALID(*suggestedTag*, *invalidSuggestedTag*, *attribute_name*)

3.1.6.6 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_UNIT_CLASS_INVALID

schema_error_SCHEMA_UNIT_CLASS_INVALID(*tag*, *unit_class*, *attribute_name*)

3.1.6.7 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_SCHEMA_VALUE_CLASS_INVALID

schema_error_SCHEMA_VALUE_CLASS_INVALID(*tag*, *unit_class*, *attribute_name*)

3.1.6.8 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_hed_duplicate_from_library

schema_error_hed_duplicate_from_library(*tag*, *duplicate_tag_list*, *section*)

3.1.6.9 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_hed_duplicate_node

schema_error_hed_duplicate_node(*tag*, *duplicate_tag_list*, *section*)

3.1.6.10 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_error_unknown_attribute

schema_error_unknown_attribute(*attribute_name*, *source_tag*)

3.1.6.11 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_warning_SCHEMA_INVALID_CAPITALIZATION

schema_warning_SCHEMA_INVALID_CAPITALIZATION(*tag_name*, *problem_char*, *char_index*)

3.1.6.12 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_warning_invalid_chars_desc

schema_warning_invalid_chars_desc(*desc_string*, *tag_name*, *problem_char*, *char_index*)

3.1.6.13 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_warning_invalid_chars_tag

schema_warning_invalid_chars_tag(*tag_name*, *problem_char*, *char_index*)

3.1.6.14 hed.errors.schema_error_messages.schema_warning_non_placeholder_class

schema_warning_non_placeholder_class(*tag_name*, *invalid_attribute_name*)

3.2 hed.models

Data structures for HED tag handling.

Modules

`hed.models.base_input`

`hed.models.column_mapper`

`hed.models.column_metadata`

`hed.models.def_expand_gather`

`hed.models.definition_dict`

`hed.models.definition_entry`

`hed.models.df_util`

`hed.models.expression_parser`

`hed.models.hed_group`

`hed.models.hed_string` This module is used to split tags in a HED string.

`hed.models.hed_tag`

`hed.models.indexed_df`

`hed.models.model_constants`

`hed.models.sidecar`

`hed.models.spreadsheet_input`

`hed.models.string_util`

`hed.models.tabular_input`

`hed.models.timeseries_input`

3.2.1 hed.models.base_input

Classes

`BaseInput(file[, file_type, worksheet_name, ...])` Superclass representing a basic columnar file.

3.2.1.1 hed.models.base_input.BaseInput

```
class BaseInput(file, file_type=None, worksheet_name=None, has_column_names=True, mapper=None,
                name=None, allow_blank_names=True)
```

Bases: object

Superclass representing a basic columnar file.

```
__init__(file, file_type=None, worksheet_name=None, has_column_names=True, mapper=None,
         name=None, allow_blank_names=True)
```

Constructor for the BaseInput class.

Parameters

- **file** (*str or file-like or pandas dataframe*) – An xlsx/tsv file to open.
- **file_type** (*str or None*) – “.xlsx” (Excel), “.tsv” or “.txt” (tab-separated text). Derived from file if file is a filename. Ignored if pandas dataframe.
- **worksheet_name** (*str or None*) – Name of Excel workbook worksheet name to use. (Not applicable to tsv files.)
- **has_column_names** (*bool*) – True if file has column names. This value is ignored if you pass in a pandas dataframe.
- **mapper** (*ColumnMapper or None*) – Indicates which columns have HED tags. See SpreadsheetInput or TabularInput for examples of how to use built-in a ColumnMapper.
- **name** (*str or None*) – Optional field for how this file will report errors.
- **allow_blank_names** (*bool*) – If True, column names can be blank

Raises

HedFileError –

- file is blank
- An invalid dataframe was passed with size 0
- An invalid extension was provided
- A duplicate or empty column name appears
- Cannot open the indicated file
- The specified worksheet name does not exist
- If the sidecar file or tabular file had invalid format and could not be read.

Methods

<code>__init__(file[, file_type, worksheet_name, ...])</code>	Constructor for the BaseInput class.
<code>assemble([mapper, skip_curly_braces])</code>	Assembles the hed strings
<code>column_metadata()</code>	Get the metadata for each column
<code>combine_dataframe(dataframe)</code>	Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
<code>convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.
<code>convert_to_long(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.
<code>convert_to_short(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.
<code>expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>get_column_refs()</code>	Returns a list of column refs for this file.
<code>get_def_dict(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts])</code>	Returns the definition dict for this file
<code>get_worksheet([worksheet_name])</code>	Get the requested worksheet.
<code>reset_mapper(new_mapper)</code>	Set mapper to a different view of the file.
<code>set_cell(row_number, column_number, ...[, ...])</code>	Replace the specified cell with transformed text.
<code>shrink_defs(hed_schema)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>to_csv([file])</code>	Write to file or return as a string.
<code>to_excel(file)</code>	Output to an Excel file.
<code>validate(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts, ...])</code>	Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Attributes

COMMA_DELIMITER

EXCEL_EXTENSION

FILE_EXTENSION

FILE_INPUT

STRING_INPUT

TAB_DELIMITER

TEXT_EXTENSION

<i>columns</i>	Returns a list of the column names.
<i>dataframe</i>	The underlying dataframe.
<i>dataframe_a</i>	Return the assembled dataframe
<i>has_column_names</i>	True if dataframe has column names.
<i>loaded_workbook</i>	The underlying loaded workbooks.
<i>name</i>	Name of the data.
<i>onsets</i>	Returns the onset column if it exists
<i>series_a</i>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series
<i>series_filtered</i>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined
<i>worksheet_name</i>	The worksheet name.

assemble(*mapper=None*, *skip_curly_braces=False*)

Assembles the hed strings

Parameters

- **mapper** (`ColumnMapper` or `None`) – Generally pass none here unless you want special behavior.
- **skip_curly_braces** (`bool`) – If True, don't plug in curly brace values into columns.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

column_metadata()

Get the metadata for each column

Returns

number/ColumnMeta pairs

Return type

dict

property columns

Returns a list of the column names.

Empty if no column names.

Returns

the column names

Return type

columns(list)

static combine_dataframe(dataframe)

Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
skipping empty columns and columns with empty strings.

Parameters

dataframe (Dataframe) – The dataframe to combine

Returns

the assembled series

Return type

Series

convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.
- **tag_form** (str) – HedTag property to convert tags to. Most cases should use convert_to_short or convert_to_long below.

convert_to_long(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema or None) – The schema to use to convert tags.

convert_to_short(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.

property dataframe

The underlying dataframe.

property dataframe_a**Return the assembled dataframe**

Probably a placeholder name.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema` or `None`) – The schema to use to identify defs
- **def_dict** (`DefinitionDict`) – The definitions to expand

`get_column_refs()`

Returns a list of column refs for this file.

Default implementation returns none.

Returns

A list of unique column refs found

Return type

`column_refs(list)`

`get_def_dict(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None)`

Returns the definition dict for this file

Note: Baseclass implementation returns just `extra_def_dicts`.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – used to identify tags to find definitions(if needed)
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list`, `DefinitionDict`, or `None`) – Extra dicts to add to the list.

Returns

A single definition dict representing all the data(and extra def dicts)

Return type

`DefinitionDict`

`get_worksheet(worksheet_name=None)`

Get the requested worksheet.

Parameters

worksheet_name (`str` or `None`) – The name of the requested worksheet by name or the first one if None.

Returns

The workbook request.

Return type

`openpyxl.workbook.Workbook`

Notes

If None, returns the first worksheet.

Raises

`KeyError` –

- The specified worksheet name does not exist

`property has_column_names`

True if dataframe has column names.

`property loaded_workbook`

The underlying loaded workbooks.

property name

Name of the data.

property onsets

Returns the onset column if it exists

reset_mapper(new_mapper)

Set mapper to a different view of the file.

Parameters

new_mapper ([ColumnMapper](#)) – A column mapper to be associated with this base input.

property series_a

Return the assembled dataframe as a series

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged

Return type

Series

property series_filtered

Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged, and the rows filtered together

Return type

Series

set_cell(row_number, column_number, new_string_obj, tag_form='short_tag')

Replace the specified cell with transformed text.

Parameters

- **row_number** (*int*) – The row number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **column_number** (*int*) – The column number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **new_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – Object with text to put in the given cell.
- **tag_form** (*str*) – Version of the tags (short_tag, long_tag, base_tag, etc)

Notes

Any attribute of a HedTag that returns a string is a valid value of tag_form.

Raises

- **ValueError** –
 - There is not a loaded dataframe
- **KeyError** –
 - the indicated row/column does not exist
- **AttributeError** –
 - The indicated tag_form is not an attribute of HedTag

shrink_defs(hed_schema)

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

hed_schema (`HedSchema` or `None`) – The schema to use to identify defs

to_csv(file=None)

Write to file or return as a string.

Parameters

file (`str`, `file-like`, or `None`) – Location to save this file. If None, return as string.

Returns

None if file is given or the contents as a str if file is None.

Return type

None or str

Raises

OSError –

- Cannot open the indicated file

to_excel(file)

Output to an Excel file.

Parameters

file (`str` or `file-like`) – Location to save this base input.

Raises

- **ValueError** –

– if empty file object was passed

- **OSError** –

– Cannot open the indicated file

validate(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None, error_handler=None)

Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – The schema to use for validation
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list of DefDict or DefDict`) – all definitions to use for validation
- **name** (`str`) – The name to report errors from this file as
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler`) – Error context to use. Creates a new one if None

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

property worksheet_name

The worksheet name.

3.2.2 hed.models.column_mapper

Classes

<code>ColumnMapper([sidecar, tag_columns, ...])</code>	Mapping of a base input file columns into HED tags.
--	---

3.2.2.1 hed.models.column_mapper.ColumnMapper

```
class ColumnMapper(sidecar=None, tag_columns=None, column_prefix_dictionary=None,
                   optional_tag_columns=None, warn_on_missing_column=False)
```

Bases: `object`

Mapping of a base input file columns into HED tags.

Notes

- All column numbers are 0 based.

```
__init__(sidecar=None, tag_columns=None, column_prefix_dictionary=None,
         optional_tag_columns=None, warn_on_missing_column=False)
```

Constructor for ColumnMapper.

Parameters

- **sidecar** (`Sidecar`) – A sidecar to gather column data from.
- **tag_columns** – (list): A list of ints or strings containing the columns that contain the HED tags. Sidecar column definitions will take precedent if there is a conflict with tag_columns.
- **column_prefix_dictionary** (`dict`) – Dictionary with keys that are column numbers/names and values are HED tag prefixes to prepend to the tags in that column before processing.
- **optional_tag_columns** (`list`) – A list of ints or strings containing the columns that contain the HED tags. If the column is otherwise unspecified, convert this column type to HEDTags.
- **warn_on_missing_column** (`bool`) – If True, issue mapping warnings on column names that are missing from the sidecar.

Notes

- All column numbers are 0 based.
- **The column_prefix_dictionary may be deprecated/renamed in the future.**
 - These are no longer prefixes, but rather converted to value columns: {“key”: “Description”, 1: “Label/”} will turn into value columns as {“key”: “Description/#”, 1: “Label/#”} It will be a validation issue if column 1 is called “key” in the above example. This means it no longer accepts anything but the value portion only in the columns.

Methods

<code>__init__([sidecar, tag_columns, ...])</code>	Constructor for ColumnMapper.
<code>check_for_blank_names(column_map, ...)</code>	Validate there are no blank column names
<code>check_for_mapping_issues([allow_blank_names])</code>	Find all issues given the current column_map, tag_columns, etc.
<code>get_column_mapping_issues()</code>	Get all the issues with finalizing column mapping(duplicate columns, missing required, etc)
<code>get_def_dict(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts])</code>	Return def dicts from every column description.
<code>get_tag_columns()</code>	Returns the column numbers or names that are mapped to be HedTags
<code>get_transformers()</code>	Return the transformers to use on a dataframe
<code>set_column_map([new_column_map])</code>	Set the column number to name mapping.
<code>set_column_prefix_dictionary(...[, ...])</code>	Sets the column prefix dictionary
<code>set_tag_columns([tag_columns, ...])</code>	Set tag columns and optional tag columns

Attributes

<code>column_prefix_dictionary</code>	Returns the column_prefix_dictionary with numbers turned into names where possible
<code>sidecar_column_data</code>	Pass through to get the sidecar ColumnMetadata
<code>tag_columns</code>	Returns the known tag and optional tag columns with numbers as names when possible

`static check_for_blank_names(column_map, allow_blank_names)`

Validate there are no blank column names

Parameters

- `column_map (iterable)` – A list of column names
- `allow_blank_names (bool)` – Only find issues if this is true

Returns

A list of dicts, one per issue.

Return type

issues(list)

`check_for_mapping_issues(allow_blank_names=False)`

Find all issues given the current column_map, tag_columns, etc.

Parameters

- `allow_blank_names (bool)` – Only flag blank names if False

Returns

Returns all issues found as a list of dicts

Return type

issue_list(list of dict)

`property column_prefix_dictionary`

Returns the column_prefix_dictionary with numbers turned into names where possible

Returns

A column_prefix_dictionary with column labels as keys

Return type

column_prefix_dictionary(list of str or int)

get_column_mapping_issues()

Get all the issues with finalizing column mapping(duplicate columns, missing required, etc)

Notes

- This is deprecated and now a wrapper for “check_for_mapping_issues()”

Returns

A list dictionaries of all issues found from mapping column names to numbers.

Return type

list

get_def_dict(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None)

Return def dicts from every column description.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (*Schema*) – A HED schema object to use for extracting definitions.
- **extra_def_dicts** (*list, DefinitionDict, or None*) – Extra dicts to add to the list.

Returns

A single definition dict representing all the data(and extra def dicts)

Return type*DefinitionDict***get_tag_columns()**

Returns the column numbers or names that are mapped to be HedTags

Note: This is NOT the tag_columns or optional_tag_columns parameter, though they set it.

Returns**A list of column numbers or names that are ColumnType.HedTags.**

0-based if integer-based, otherwise column name.

Return type

column_identifiers(list)

get_transformers()

Return the transformers to use on a dataframe

Returnsdict({str or int: func}): the functions to use to transform each column
need_categorical(list of int): a list of columns to treat as categoriacal**Return type**

tuple(dict, list)

set_column_map(new_column_map=None)

Set the column number to name mapping.

Parameters**new_column_map** (*list or dict*) – Either an ordered list of the column names or column_number:column name dictionary. In both cases, column numbers start at 0

Returns

List of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

set_column_prefix_dictionary(column_prefix_dictionary, finalize_mapping=True)

Sets the column prefix dictionary

set_tag_columns(tag_columns=None, optional_tag_columns=None, finalize_mapping=True)

Set tag columns and optional tag columns

Parameters

- **tag_columns** (list) – A list of ints or strings containing the columns that contain the HED tags. If None, clears existing tag_columns
- **optional_tag_columns** (list) – A list of ints or strings containing the columns that contain the HED tags, but not an error if missing. If None, clears existing tag_columns
- **finalize_mapping** (bool) – Re-generate the internal mapping if True, otherwise no effect until finalize.

property sidecar_column_data

Pass through to get the sidecar ColumnMetadata

Returns

ColumnMetadata}): the column metadata defined by this sidecar

Return type

dict({str

property tag_columns

Returns the known tag and optional tag columns with numbers as names when possible

Returns

A list of all tag and optional tag columns as labels

Return type

tag_columns(list of str or int)

3.2.3 hed.models.column_metadata

Classes

<i>ColumnMetadata</i> ([column_type, name, source])	Column in a ColumnMapper.
<i>ColumnType</i> (value)	The overall column_type of a column in column mapper, e.g.

3.2.3.1 hed.models.column_metadata.ColumnMetadata

class ColumnMetadata(column_type=None, name=None, source=None)

Bases: object

Column in a ColumnMapper.

__init__(column_type=None, name=None, source=None)

A single column entry in the column mapper.

Parameters

- **column_type** (`ColumnType or None`) – How to treat this column when reading data.
- **name** (`str, int, or None`) – The column_name or column number identifying this column. If name is a string, you'll need to use a column map to set the number later.
- **source** (`dict or str or None`) – Either the entire loaded json sidecar or a single HED string

Methods

<code>__init__([column_type, name, source])</code>	A single column entry in the column mapper.
<code>expected_pound_sign_count(column_type)</code>	Return how many pound signs a column string should have.
<code>get_hed_strings()</code>	Returns the hed strings for this entry as a series.
<code>set_hed_strings(new_strings)</code>	Sets the hed strings for this entry.

Attributes

<code>hed_dict</code>	The hed strings for any given entry.
<code>source_dict</code>	The raw dict for this entry(if it exists)

static expected_pound_sign_count(column_type)

Return how many pound signs a column string should have.

Parameters

`column_type` (`ColumnType`) – The type of the column

Returns

`expected_count(int)`: The expected count. 0 or 1
`error_type(str)`: The type of the error we should issue

Return type

`tuple`

get_hed_strings()

Returns the hed strings for this entry as a series.

Returns

`the hed strings for this series.(potentially empty)`

Return type

`hed_strings(pd.Series)`

property hed_dict

The hed strings for any given entry.

Returns

A string or dict of strings for this column

Return type

dict or str

set_hed_strings(new_strings)

Sets the hed strings for this entry.

Parameters

new_strings (*pd.Series, dict, or str*) – The hed strings to set. This should generally be the return value from get_hed_strings

Returns

the hed strings for this series.(potentially empty)

Return type

hed_strings(*pd.Series*)

property source_dict

The raw dict for this entry(if it exists)

Returns

A string or dict of strings for this column

Return type

dict or str

3.2.3.2 hed.models.column_metadata.ColumnType

class ColumnType(*value*)

Bases: `Enum`

The overall column_type of a column in column mapper, e.g. treat it as HED tags.

Mostly internal to column mapper related code

__init__()

Attributes

Unknown

Ignore

Categorical

Value

HEDTags

3.2.4 hed.models.def_expand_gather

Classes

`AmbiguousDef()`

<code>DefExpandGatherer(hed_schema[, known_defs, ...])</code>	Class for gathering definitions from a series of def-expands, including possibly ambiguous ones
---	---

3.2.4.1 hed.models.def_expand_gather.AmbiguousDef

```
class AmbiguousDef
    Bases: object
    __init__()
```

Methods

`__init__()`

`add_def(def_tag, def_expand_group)`

`get_group()`

<code>validate()</code>	Validate the given ambiguous definition
-------------------------	---

`validate()`

Validate the given ambiguous definition

Returns

True if this is a valid definition with exactly 1 placeholder.

Return type

bool

Raises

`ValueError` – Raised if this is an invalid(not ambiguous) definition.

3.2.4.2 hed.models.def_expand_gather.DefExpandGatherer

```
class DefExpandGatherer(hed_schema, known_defs=None, ambiguous_defs=None, errors=None)
```

Bases: object

Class for gathering definitions from a series of def-expands, including possibly ambiguous ones

`__init__(hed_schema, known_defs=None, ambiguous_defs=None, errors=None)`

Initialize the DefExpandGatherer class.

Parameters

- `hed_schema` (`HedSchema`) – The HED schema to be used for processing.
- `known_defs` (`dict, optional`) – A dictionary of known definitions.

- **ambiguous_defs** (*dict, optional*) – A dictionary of ambiguous def-expand definitions.

Methods

<code>__init__(hed_schema[, known_defs, ...])</code>	Initialize the DefExpandGatherer class.
<code>get_ambiguous_group(ambiguous_def)</code>	Turns an entry in the ambiguous_defs dict into a single HedGroup
<code>process_def_expands(hed_strings[, known_defs])</code>	Process the HED strings containing def-expand tags.

static get_ambiguous_group(*ambiguous_def*)

Turns an entry in the ambiguous_defs dict into a single HedGroup

Returns

the ambiguous definition with known placeholders filled in

Return type

HedGroup

process_def_expands(*hed_strings*, *known_defs=None*)

Process the HED strings containing def-expand tags.

Parameters

- **hed_strings** (*pd.Series or list*) – A Pandas Series or list of HED strings to be processed.
- **known_defs** (*dict, optional*) – A dictionary of known definitions to be added.

Returns

A tuple containing the DefinitionDict, ambiguous definitions, and errors.

Return type

tuple

3.2.5 hed.models.definition_dict

Classes

<code>DefinitionDict([def_dicts, hed_schema])</code>	Gathers definitions from a single source.
--	---

3.2.5.1 hed.models.definition_dict.DefinitionDict

class DefinitionDict(*def_dicts=None, hed_schema=None*)

Bases: object

Gathers definitions from a single source.

__init__(*def_dicts=None, hed_schema=None*)

Definitions to be considered a single source.

Parameters

- **def_dicts** (*str or list or DefinitionDict*) – DefDict or list of DefDicts/strings or a single string whose definitions should be added.
- **hed_schema** (*HedSchema or None*) – Required if passing strings or lists of strings, unused otherwise.

Raises**TypeError** –

- Bad type passed as def_dicts

Methods

<code>__init__([def_dicts, hed_schema])</code>	Definitions to be considered a single source.
<code>add_definitions(def_dicts[, hed_schema])</code>	Add definitions from dict(s) to this dict.
<code>check_for_definitions(hed_string_obj[, ...])</code>	Check string for definition tags, adding them to self.
<code>construct_def_tag(hed_tag)</code>	Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given HedTag.
<code>construct_def_tags(hed_string_obj)</code>	Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given string.
<code>get(def_name)</code>	Get the definition entry for the definition name.
<code>get_as_strings(def_dict)</code>	Convert the entries to strings of the contents
<code>items()</code>	Returns the dictionary of definitions

Attributes

<code>issues</code>	Returns issues about duplicate definitions.
---------------------	---

add_definitions(def_dicts, hed_schema=None)

Add definitions from dict(s) to this dict.

Parameters

- **def_dicts** (*list, DefinitionDict, or dict*) – **DefinitionDict or list of DefinitionDicts/strings/dicts whose definitions should be added.**
Note dict form expects DefinitionEntries in the same form as a DefinitionDict
- **hed_schema** (*HedSchema or None*) – Required if passing strings or lists of strings, unused otherwise.

Raises**TypeError** –

- Bad type passed as def_dicts

check_for_definitions(hed_string_obj, error_handler=None)

Check string for definition tags, adding them to self.

Parameters

- **hed_string_obj** (*HedString*) – A single hed string to gather definitions from.
- **error_handler** (*ErrorHandler or None*) – Error context used to identify where definitions are found.

Returns

List of issues encountered in checking for definitions. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

construct_def_tag(*hed_tag*)

Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given HedTag.

Parameters

hed_tag (*HedTag*) – The hed tag to identify definition contents in

construct_def_tags(*hed_string_obj*)

Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given string.

Parameters

hed_string_obj (*HedString*) – The hed string to identify definition contents in

get(*def_name*)

Get the definition entry for the definition name.

Not case-sensitive

Parameters

def_name (*str*) – Name of the definition to retrieve.

Returns

Definition entry for the requested definition.

Return type

DefinitionEntry

static get_as_strings(*def_dict*)

Convert the entries to strings of the contents

Parameters

def_dict (*DefinitionDict or dict*) – A dict of definitions

Returns

str): definition name and contents

Return type

dict(*str*)

property issues

Returns issues about duplicate definitions.

items()

Returns the dictionary of definitions

Alias for .defs.items()

Returns

DefinitionEntry): A list of definitions

Return type

def_entries({*str*

3.2.6 hed.models.definition_entry

Classes

<i>DefinitionEntry</i> (name, contents, takes_value, ...)	A single definition.
---	----------------------

3.2.6.1 hed.models.definition_entry.DefinitionEntry

class DefinitionEntry(name, contents, takes_value, source_context)

Bases: object

A single definition.

__init__(name, contents, takes_value, source_context)

Initialize info for a single definition.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – The label portion of this name (not including Definition/).
- **contents** (*HedGroup*) – The contents of this definition.
- **takes_value** (*bool*) – If True, expects ONE tag to have a single # sign in it.
- **source_context** (*list, None*) – List (stack) of dictionaries giving context for reporting errors.

Methods

<i>__init__(name, contents, takes_value, ...)</i>	Initialize info for a single definition.
<i>get_definition(replace_tag[, ...])</i>	Return a copy of the definition with the tag expanded and the placeholder plugged in.

get_definition(replace_tag, placeholder_value=None, return_copy_of_tag=False)

Return a copy of the definition with the tag expanded and the placeholder plugged in.

Returns None if placeholder_value passed when it doesn't take value, or vice versa.

Parameters

- **replace_tag** (*HedTag*) – The def hed tag to replace with an expanded version
- **placeholder_value** (*str or None*) – If present and required, will replace any pound signs in the definition contents.
- **return_copy_of_tag** (*bool*) – Set to true for validation

Returns

The contents of this definition(including the def tag itself)

Return type

HedGroup

Raises

ValueError –

- Something internally went wrong with finding the placeholder tag. This should not be possible.

3.2.7 `hed.models.df_util`

Functions

<code>convert_to_form(df, hed_schema, tag_form[, ...])</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form (in place).
<code>expand_defs(df, hed_schema, def_dict[, columns])</code>	Expands any def tags found in the dataframe.
<code>get_assembled(tabular_file, sidecar, hed_schema)</code>	Load a tabular file and its associated HED sidecar file.
<code>process_def_expands(hed_strings, hed_schema)</code>	Gather def-expand tags in the strings/compare with known definitions to find any differences
<code>shrink_defs(df, hed_schema[, columns])</code>	Shrink (in place) any def-expand tags found in the specified columns in the dataframe.

3.2.7.1 `hed.models.df_util.convert_to_form`

`convert_to_form(df, hed_schema, tag_form, columns=None)`

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form (in place).

Parameters

- `df (pd.DataFrame or pd.Series)` – The dataframe or series to modify
- `hed_schema (HedSchema)` – The schema to use to convert tags.
- `tag_form (str)` – HedTag property to convert tags to.
- `columns (list)` – The columns to modify on the dataframe.

3.2.7.2 `hed.models.df_util.expand_defs`

`expand_defs(df, hed_schema, def_dict, columns=None)`

Expands any def tags found in the dataframe.

Converts in place

Parameters

- `df (pd.DataFrame or pd.Series)` – The dataframe or series to modify
- `hed_schema (HedSchema or None)` – The schema to use to identify defs
- `def_dict (DefinitionDict)` – The definitions to expand
- `columns (list or None)` – The columns to modify on the dataframe

3.2.7.3 `hed.models.df_util.get_assembled`

```
get_assembled(tabular_file, sidecar, hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None, join_columns=True, shrink_defs=False,
              expand_defs=True)
```

Load a tabular file and its associated HED sidecar file.

Parameters

- **tabular_file** – str or TabularInput The path to the tabular file, or a TabularInput object representing it.
- **sidecar** – str or Sidecar The path to the sidecar file, or a Sidecar object representing it.
- **hed_schema** – HedSchema If str, will attempt to load as a version if it doesn't have a valid extension.
- **extra_def_dicts** – list of DefinitionDict, optional Any extra DefinitionDict objects to use when parsing the HED tags.
- **join_columns** – bool If true, join all HED columns into one.
- **shrink_defs** – bool Shrink any def-expand tags found
- **expand_defs** – bool Expand any def tags found

Returns

hed_strings(list of HedStrings):A list of HedStrings or a list of lists of HedStrings
 def_dict(DefinitionDict): The definitions from this Sidecar

Return type

tuple

3.2.7.4 `hed.models.df_util.process_def_expands`

```
process_def_expands(hed_strings, hed_schema, known_defs=None, ambiguous_defs=None)
```

Gather def-expand tags in the strings/compare with known definitions to find any differences

Parameters

- **hed_strings** (list or pd.Series) – A list of HED strings to process.
- **hed_schema** (HedSchema) – The schema to use
- **known_defs** (DefinitionDict or list or str or None) – A DefinitionDict or anything its constructor takes. These are the known definitions going in, that must match perfectly.
- **ambiguous_defs** (dict) – A dictionary containing ambiguous definitions format TBD. Currently def name key: list of lists of HED tags values

Returns

A tuple containing the DefinitionDict, ambiguous definitions, and errors.

Return type

tuple

3.2.7.5 `hed.models.df_util.shrink_defs`

`shrink_defs(df, hed_schema, columns=None)`

Shrink (in place) any def-expand tags found in the specified columns in the dataframe.

Parameters

- `df (pd.DataFrame or pd.Series)` – The dataframe or series to modify
- `hed_schema (HedSchema or None)` – The schema to use to identify defs.
- `columns (list or None)` – The columns to modify on the dataframe.

3.2.8 `hed.models.expression_parser`

Classes

`Expression(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionAnd(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionContainingGroup(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionDescendantGroup(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionExactMatch(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionNegation(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionOr(token[, left, right])`

`ExpressionWildcardNew(token[, left, right])`

`QueryParser(expression_string)` Parse a search expression into a form than can be used to search a hed string.

`Token(text)`

`search_result(group, tag)`

3.2.8.1 `hed.models.expression_parser.Expression`

`class Expression(token, left=None, right=None)`

Bases: `object`

`__init__(token, left=None, right=None)`

Methods

`__init__(token[, left, right])`

`handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])`

3.2.8.2 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionAnd`class ExpressionAnd(token, left=None, right=None)`

Bases: *Expression*

`__init__(token, left=None, right=None)`**Methods**

`__init__(token[, left, right])`

`handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])`

`merge_groups(groups1, groups2)`

3.2.8.3 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionContainingGroup`class ExpressionContainingGroup(token, left=None, right=None)`

Bases: *Expression*

`__init__(token, left=None, right=None)`**Methods**

`__init__(token[, left, right])`

`handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])`

3.2.8.4 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionDescendantGroup`class ExpressionDescendantGroup(token, left=None, right=None)`

Bases: *Expression*

`__init__(token, left=None, right=None)`

Methods

```
__init__(token[, left, right])
```

```
handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])
```

3.2.8.5 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionExactMatch

```
class ExpressionExactMatch(token, left=None, right=None)
```

Bases: *Expression*

```
__init__(token, left=None, right=None)
```

Methods

```
__init__(token[, left, right])
```

```
handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])
```

3.2.8.6 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionNegation

```
class ExpressionNegation(token, left=None, right=None)
```

Bases: *Expression*

```
__init__(token, left=None, right=None)
```

Methods

```
__init__(token[, left, right])
```

```
handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])
```

3.2.8.7 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionOr

```
class ExpressionOr(token, left=None, right=None)
```

Bases: *Expression*

```
__init__(token, left=None, right=None)
```

Methods

`__init__(token[, left, right])`

`handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])`

3.2.8.8 hed.models.expression_parser.ExpressionWildcardNew

`class ExpressionWildcardNew(token, left=None, right=None)`

Bases: *Expression*

`__init__(token, left=None, right=None)`

Methods

`__init__(token[, left, right])`

`handle_expr(hed_group[, exact])`

3.2.8.9 hed.models.expression_parser.QueryParser

`class QueryParser(expression_string)`

Bases: *object*

Parse a search expression into a form than can be used to search a hed string.

`__init__(expression_string)`

Compiles a QueryParser for a particular expression, so it can be used to search hed strings.

Basic Input Examples:

‘Event’ - Finds any strings with Event, or a descendent tag of Event such as Sensory-event

‘Event and Action’ - Find any strings with Event and Action, including descendant tags

‘Event or Action’ - Same as above, but it has either

“Event” - Finds the Event tag, but not any descendent tags

‘Def/DefName/*’ - Find Def/DefName instances with placeholders, regardless of the value of the placeholder

‘Eve*’ - Find any short tags that begin with Eve*, such as Event, but not Sensory-event

‘[Event and Action]’ - Find a group that contains both Event and Action(at any level)

‘[[Event and Action]]’ - Find a group with Event And Action at the same level.

Practical Complex Example:

`[[{(Onset or Offset), (Def or [[Def-expand]])}: ???]]` - A group with an onset tag,

a def tag or def-expand group, and an optional wildcard group

Parameters

expression_string (*str*) – The query string

Methods

<code>__init__(expression_string)</code>	Compiles a QueryParser for a particular expression, so it can be used to search hed strings.
<code>current_token()</code>	
<code>search(hed_string_obj)</code>	

3.2.8.10 `hed.models.expression_parser.Token`

```
class Token(text)
    Bases: object
    __init__(text)
```

Methods

<code>__init__(text)</code>

Attributes

And

ContainingGroup

ContainingGroupEnd

DescendantGroup

DescendantGroupEnd

ExactMatch

ExactMatchEnd

ExactMatchOptional

LogicalGroup

LogicalGroupEnd

LogicalNegation

NotInLine

Or

Tag

Wildcard

3.2.8.11 hed.models.expression_parser.search_result

```
class search_result(group, tag)
```

Bases: object

```
__init__(group, tag)
```

Methods

`__init__(group, tag)`

`get_groups_only()`

`get_tags_only()`

`has_same_tags(other)`

`merge_result(other)`

3.2.9 hed.models.hed_group

Classes

`HedGroup([hed_string, startpos, endpos, ...])` A single parenthesized hed string.

3.2.9.1 hed.models.hed_group.HedGroup

`class HedGroup(hed_string='', startpos=None, endpos=None, contents=None)`

Bases: `object`

A single parenthesized hed string.

`__init__(hed_string='', startpos=None, endpos=None, contents=None)`

Return an empty HedGroup object.

Parameters

- `hed_string (str or None)` – Source hed string for this group.
- `startpos (int or None)` – Starting index of group(including parentheses) in hed_string.
- `endpos (int or None)` – Position after the end (including parentheses) in hed_string.
- `contents (list or None)` – A list of HedTags and/or HedGroups that will be set as the contents of this group. Mostly used during definition expansion.

Methods

<code>__init__([hed_string, startpos, endpos, ...])</code>	Return an empty HedGroup object.
<code>append(tag_or_group)</code>	Add a tag or group to this group.
<code>check_if_in_original(tag_or_group)</code>	Check if the tag or group in original string.
<code>copy()</code>	Return a deep copy of this group.
<code>find_def_tags([recursive, include_groups])</code>	Find def and def-expand tags
<code>find_exact_tags(exact_tags[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find the given tags.
<code>find_placeholder_tag()</code>	Return a placeholder tag, if present in this group.
<code>find_tags(search_tags[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find the base tags and their containing groups.
<code>find_tags_with_term(term[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find any tags that contain the given term.
<code>find_wildcard_tags(search_tags[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find the tags and their containing groups.
<code>get_all_groups([also_return_depth])</code>	Return HedGroups, including descendants and self.
<code>get_all_tags()</code>	Return HedTags, including descendants.
<code>get_as_form(tag_attribute)</code>	Get the string corresponding to the specified form.
<code>get_as_long()</code>	Return this HedGroup as a long tag string.
<code>get_as_short()</code>	Return this HedGroup as a short tag string.
<code>get_first_group()</code>	Returns the first group in this hed string or group.
<code>get_original_hed_string()</code>	Get the original hed string.
<code>groups()</code>	Return the direct child groups of this group.
<code>lower()</code>	Convenience function, equivalent to str(self).lower()
<code>remove(items_to_remove)</code>	Remove any tags/groups in items_to_remove.
<code>replace(item_to_replace, new_contents)</code>	Replace an existing tag or group.
<code>sort()</code>	Sort the tags and groups in this HedString in a consistent order.
<code>sorted()</code>	Returns a sorted copy of this hed group
<code>tags()</code>	Return the direct child tags of this group.

Attributes

<code>is_group</code>	True if this is a parenthesized group.
<code>span</code>	Return the source span.

`append(tag_or_group)`

Add a tag or group to this group.

Parameters

`tag_or_group (HedTag or HedGroup)` – The new object to add to this group.

`check_if_in_original(tag_or_group)`

Check if the tag or group in original string.

Parameters

`tag_or_group (HedTag or HedGroup)` – The HedTag or HedGroup to be looked for in this group.

Returns

True if in this group.

Return type

bool

copy()

Return a deep copy of this group.

Returns

The copied group.

Return type

HedGroup

find_def_tags(*recursive=False, include_groups=3*)

Find def and def-expand tags

Parameters

- **recursive (bool)** – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups (int, 0, 1, 2, 3)** – options for return values If 0: Return only def and def expand tags/. If 1: Return only def tags and def-expand groups. If 2: Return only groups containing defs, or def-expand groups. If 3 or any other value: Return all 3 as a tuple.

Returns

A list of tuples. The contents depend on the values of the include_group.

Return type

list

find_exact_tags(*exact_tags, recursive=False, include_groups=1*)

Find the given tags. This will only find complete matches, any extension or value must also match.

Parameters

- **exact_tags (list of HedTag)** – A container of tags to locate.
- **recursive (bool)** – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups (bool)** – 0, 1 or 2 If 0: Return only tags If 1: Return only groups If 2 or any other value: Return both

Returns

A list of tuples. The contents depend on the values of the include_group.

Return type

list

find_placeholder_tag()

Return a placeholder tag, if present in this group.

Returns

The placeholder tag if found.

Return type

HedTag or None

Notes

- Assumes a valid HedString with no erroneous “#” characters.

`find_tags(search_tags, recursive=False, include_groups=2)`

Find the base tags and their containing groups. This searches by short_base_tag, ignoring any ancestors or extensions/values.

Parameters

- **search_tags** (*container*) – A container of short_base_tags to locate
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Specify return values. If 0: return a list of the HedTags. If 1: return a list of the HedGroups containing the HedTags. If 2: return a list of tuples (HedTag, HedGroup) for the found tags.

Returns

The contents of the list depends on the value of include_groups.

Return type

list

`find_tags_with_term(term, recursive=False, include_groups=2)`

Find any tags that contain the given term.

Note: This can only find identified tags.

Parameters

- **term** (*str*) – A single term to search for.
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, recursively check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Controls return values If 0: Return only tags If 1: Return only groups If 2 or any other value: Return both

Return type

list

`find_wildcard_tags(search_tags, recursive=False, include_groups=2)`

Find the tags and their containing groups.

This searches tag.short_tag, with an implicit wildcard on the end.

e.g. “Eve” will find Event, but not Sensory-event

Parameters

- **search_tags** (*container*) – A container of the starts of short tags to search.
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Specify return values. If 0: return a list of the HedTags. If 1: return a list of the HedGroups containing the HedTags. If 2: return a list of tuples (HedTag, HedGroup) for the found tags.

Returns

The contents of the list depends on the value of include_groups.

Return type

list

get_all_groups(*also_return_depth=False*)

Return HedGroups, including descendants and self.

Parameters

also_return_depth (bool) – If True, yield tuples (group, depth) rather than just groups.

Returns

The list of all HedGroups in this group, including descendants and self.

Return type

list

get_all_tags()

Return HedTags, including descendants.

Returns

A list of all the tags in this group including descendants.

Return type

list

get_as_form(*tag_attribute*)

Get the string corresponding to the specified form.

Parameters

tag_attribute (str) – The hed_tag property to use to construct the string (usually short_tag or long_tag).

Returns

The constructed string after transformation

Return type

str

get_as_long()

Return this HedGroup as a long tag string.

Returns

The group as a string with all tags as long tags.

Return type

str

get_as_short()

Return this HedGroup as a short tag string.

Returns

The group as a string with all tags as short tags.

Return type

str

get_first_group()

Returns the first group in this hed string or group.

Useful for things like Def-expand where they only have a single group.

Raises a ValueError if there are no groups.

Returns

The first group

Return type*HedGroup***get_original_hed_string()**

Get the original hed string.

Returns

The original string with no modification.

Return type*str***groups()**

Return the direct child groups of this group.

Returns

All groups directly in this group, filtering out HedTag children.

Return type*list***property is_group**

True if this is a parenthesized group.

lower()

Convenience function, equivalent to str(self).lower()

remove(items_to_remove: Iterable[Union[HedTag, HedGroup]])

Remove any tags/groups in items_to_remove.

Parameters

items_to_remove (list) – List of HedGroups and/or HedTags to remove by identity.

Notes

- Any groups that become empty will also be pruned.
- If you pass a child and parent group, the child will also be removed from the parent.

static replace(item_to_replace, new_contents)

Replace an existing tag or group.

Note: This is a static method that relies on the parent attribute of item_to_replace.

Parameters

- **item_to_replace (HedTag or HedGroup)** – The item to replace must exist or this will raise an error.
- **new_contents (HedTag or HedGroup)** – Replacement contents.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - item_to_replace does not exist
- **AttributeError** –
 - item_to_replace has no parent set

sort()

Sort the tags and groups in this HedString in a consistent order.

sorted()

Returns a sorted copy of this hed group

Returns

The sorted copy

Return type

sorted_copy (*HedGroup*)

property span

Return the source span.

Returns

start index of the group (including parentheses) from the source string. int: end index of the group (including parentheses) from the source string.

Return type

int

tags()

Return the direct child tags of this group.

Returns

All tags directly in this group, filtering out HedGroup children.

Return type

list

3.2.10 hed.models.hed_string

This module is used to split tags in a HED string.

Classes

<i>HedString</i> (<i>hed_string</i> , <i>hed_schema</i> [, ...])	A HED string.
---	---------------

3.2.10.1 hed.models.hed_string.HedString

class HedString(*hed_string*, *hed_schema*, *def_dict=None*, *_contents=None*)

Bases: *HedGroup*

A HED string.

__init__(*hed_string*, *hed_schema*, *def_dict=None*, *_contents=None*)

Constructor for the HedString class.

Parameters

- **hed_string (str)** – A HED string consisting of tags and tag groups.
- **hed_schema (HedSchema)** – The schema to use to identify tags.
- **def_dict (DefinitionDict or None)** – The def dict to use to identify def/def expand tags.

- `_contents ([HedGroup and/or HedTag] or None)` – Create a HedString from this exact list of children. Does not make a copy.

Notes

- The HedString object parses its component tags and groups into a tree-like structure.

Methods

<code>__init__(hed_string, hed_schema[, def_dict, ...])</code>	Constructor for the HedString class.
<code>append(tag_or_group)</code>	Add a tag or group to this group.
<code>check_if_in_original(tag_or_group)</code>	Check if the tag or group in original string.
<code>copy()</code>	Return a deep copy of this string.
<code>expand_defs()</code>	Replace def tags with def-expand tags
<code>find_def_tags([recursive, include_groups])</code>	Find def and def-expand tags
<code>find_exact_tags(exact_tags[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find the given tags.
<code>find_placeholder_tag()</code>	Return a placeholder tag, if present in this group.
<code>find_tags(search_tags[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find the base tags and their containing groups.
<code>find_tags_with_term(term[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find any tags that contain the given term.
<code>find_top_level_tags(ancestor_tags[, ...])</code>	Find top level groups with an anchor tag.
<code>find_wildcard_tags(search_tags[, recursive, ...])</code>	Find the tags and their containing groups.
<code>from_hed_strings(hed_strings)</code>	Factory for creating HedStrings via combination.
<code>get_all_groups([also_return_depth])</code>	Return HedGroups, including descendants and self.
<code>get_all_tags()</code>	Return HedTags, including descendants.
<code>get_as_form(tag_attribute)</code>	Get the string corresponding to the specified form.
<code>get_as_long()</code>	Return this HedGroup as a long tag string.
<code>get_as_original()</code>	Return the original form of this string.
<code>get_as_short()</code>	Return this HedGroup as a short tag string.
<code>get_first_group()</code>	Returns the first group in this hed string or group.
<code>get_original_hed_string()</code>	Get the original hed string.
<code>groups()</code>	Return the direct child groups of this group.
<code>lower()</code>	Convenience function, equivalent to str(self).lower()
<code>remove(items_to_remove)</code>	Remove any tags/groups in items_to_remove.
<code>remove_definitions()</code>	Remove definition tags and groups from this string.
<code>remove_refs()</code>	This removes any refs(tags contained entirely inside curly braces) from the string.
<code>replace(item_to_replace, new_contents)</code>	Replace an existing tag or group.
<code>shrink_defs()</code>	Replace def-expand tags with def tags
<code>sort()</code>	Sort the tags and groups in this HedString in a consistent order.
<code>sorted()</code>	Returns a sorted copy of this hed group
<code>split_hed_string(hed_string)</code>	Split a HED string into delimiters and tags.
<code>split_into_groups(hed_string, hed_schema[, ...])</code>	Split the HED string into a parse tree.
<code>tags()</code>	Return the direct child tags of this group.
<code>validate([allow_placeholders, error_handler])</code>	Validate the string using the schema

Attributes

CLOSING_GROUP_CHARACTER

OPENING_GROUP_CHARACTER

<i>is_group</i>	Always False since the underlying string is not a group with parentheses.
<i>span</i>	Return the source span.

`append(tag_or_group)`

Add a tag or group to this group.

Parameters

tag_or_group (`HedTag` or `HedGroup`) – The new object to add to this group.

`check_if_in_original(tag_or_group)`

Check if the tag or group in original string.

Parameters

tag_or_group (`HedTag` or `HedGroup`) – The HedTag or HedGroup to be looked for in this group.

Returns

True if in this group.

Return type

`bool`

`copy()`

Return a deep copy of this string.

Returns

The copied group.

Return type

`HedString`

`expand_defs()`

Replace def tags with def-expand tags

This does very minimal validation

Returns

`self`

`find_def_tags(recursive=False, include_groups=3)`

Find def and def-expand tags

Parameters

- **recursive** (`bool`) – If true, also check subgroups.

- **include_groups** (*int, 0, 1, 2, 3*) – options for return values If 0: Return only def and def expand tags/. If 1: Return only def tags and def-expand groups. If 2: Return only groups containing defs, or def-expand groups. If 3 or any other value: Return all 3 as a tuple.

Returns

A list of tuples. The contents depend on the values of the include_group.

Return type

list

find_exact_tags(*exact_tags, recursive=False, include_groups=1*)

Find the given tags. This will only find complete matches, any extension or value must also match.

Parameters

- **exact_tags** (*list of HedTag*) – A container of tags to locate.
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*bool*) – 0, 1 or 2 If 0: Return only tags If 1: Return only groups If 2 or any other value: Return both

Returns

A list of tuples. The contents depend on the values of the include_group.

Return type

list

find_placeholder_tag()

Return a placeholder tag, if present in this group.

Returns

The placeholder tag if found.

Return type

HedTag or None

Notes

- Assumes a valid HedString with no erroneous “#” characters.

find_tags(*search_tags, recursive=False, include_groups=2*)

Find the base tags and their containing groups. This searches by short_base_tag, ignoring any ancestors or extensions/values.

Parameters

- **search_tags** (*container*) – A container of short_base_tags to locate
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Specify return values. If 0: return a list of the HedTags. If 1: return a list of the HedGroups containing the HedTags. If 2: return a list of tuples (HedTag, HedGroup) for the found tags.

Returns

The contents of the list depends on the value of include_groups.

Return type

list

find_tags_with_term(*term*, *recursive=False*, *include_groups=2*)

Find any tags that contain the given term.

Note: This can only find identified tags.

Parameters

- **term** (*str*) – A single term to search for.
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, recursively check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Controls return values If 0: Return only tags If 1: Return only groups If 2 or any other value: Return both

Return type

list

find_top_level_tags(*anchor_tags*, *include_groups=2*)

Find top level groups with an anchor tag.

A max of 1 tag located per top level group.

Parameters

- **anchor_tags** (*container*) – A list/set/etc of short_base_tags to find groups by.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Parameter indicating what return values to include. If 0: return only tags. If 1: return only groups. If 2 or any other value: return both.

Returns

The returned result depends on include_groups:

Return type

list or tuple

find_wildcard_tags(*search_tags*, *recursive=False*, *include_groups=2*)

Find the tags and their containing groups.

This searches tag.short_tag, with an implicit wildcard on the end.

e.g. “Eve” will find Event, but not Sensory-event

Parameters

- **search_tags** (*container*) – A container of the starts of short tags to search.
- **recursive** (*bool*) – If true, also check subgroups.
- **include_groups** (*0, 1 or 2*) – Specify return values. If 0: return a list of the HedTags. If 1: return a list of the HedGroups containing the HedTags. If 2: return a list of tuples (HedTag, HedGroup) for the found tags.

Returns

The contents of the list depends on the value of include_groups.

Return type

list

classmethod from_hed_strings(hed_strings)

Factory for creating HedStrings via combination.

Parameters

hed_strings (*list or None*) – A list of HedString objects to combine. This takes ownership of their children.

Returns

The newly combined HedString

Return type

new_string(*HedString*)

get_all_groups(also_return_depth=False)

Return HedGroups, including descendants and self.

Parameters

also_return_depth (*bool*) – If True, yield tuples (group, depth) rather than just groups.

Returns

The list of all HedGroups in this group, including descendants and self.

Return type

list

get_all_tags()

Return HedTags, including descendants.

Returns

A list of all the tags in this group including descendants.

Return type

list

get_as_form(tag_attribute)

Get the string corresponding to the specified form.

Parameters

tag_attribute (*str*) – The hed_tag property to use to construct the string (usually short_tag or long_tag).

Returns

The constructed string after transformation

Return type

str

get_as_long()

Return this HedGroup as a long tag string.

Returns

The group as a string with all tags as long tags.

Return type

str

get_as_original()

Return the original form of this string.

Returns

The string with all the tags in their original form.

Return type

str

Notes

Potentially with some extraneous spaces removed on returned string.

get_as_short()

Return this HedGroup as a short tag string.

Returns

The group as a string with all tags as short tags.

Return type

str

get_first_group()

Returns the first group in this hed string or group.

Useful for things like Def-expand where they only have a single group.

Raises a ValueError if there are no groups.

Returns

The first group

Return type

HedGroup

get_original_hed_string()

Get the original hed string.

Returns

The original string with no modification.

Return type

str

groups()

Return the direct child groups of this group.

Returns

All groups directly in this group, filtering out HedTag children.

Return type

list

property is_group

Always False since the underlying string is not a group with parentheses.

lower()

Convenience function, equivalent to str(self).lower()

remove(items_to_remove: Iterable[Union[HedTag, HedGroup]])

Remove any tags/groups in items_to_remove.

Parameters

items_to_remove (list) – List of HedGroups and/or HedTags to remove by identity.

Notes

- Any groups that become empty will also be pruned.
- If you pass a child and parent group, the child will also be removed from the parent.

`remove_definitions()`

Remove definition tags and groups from this string.

This does not validate definitions and will blindly removing invalid ones as well.

`remove_refs()`

This removes any refs(tags contained entirely inside curly braces) from the string.

This does NOT validate the contents of the curly braces. This is only relevant when directly editing sidebar strings. Tools will naturally ignore these.

`static replace(item_to_replace, new_contents)`

Replace an existing tag or group.

Note: This is a static method that relies on the parent attribute of item_to_replace.

Parameters

- `item_to_replace` (*HedTag* or *HedGroup*) – The item to replace must exist or this will raise an error.
- `new_contents` (*HedTag* or *HedGroup*) – Replacement contents.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - item_to_replace does not exist
- **AttributeError** –
 - item_to_replace has no parent set

`shrink_defs()`

Replace def-expand tags with def tags

This does not validate them and will blindly shrink invalid ones as well.

Returns

self

`sort()`

Sort the tags and groups in this HedString in a consistent order.

`sorted()`

Returns a sorted copy of this hed group

Returns

The sorted copy

Return type

`sorted_copy` (*HedGroup*)

property span

Return the source span.

Returns

start index of the group (including parentheses) from the source string, int: end index of the group (including parentheses) from the source string.

Return type

int

static split_hed_string(hed_string)

Split a HED string into delimiters and tags.

Parameters

hed_string (str) – The HED string to split.

Returns

A list of tuples where each tuple is (is_hed_tag, (start_pos, end_pos)).

Return type

list

Notes

• **The tuple format is as follows**

- is_hed_tag (bool): A (possible) hed tag if true, delimiter if not.
- start_pos (int): Index of start of string in hed_string.
- end_pos (int): Index of end of string in hed_string

- This function does not validate tags or delimiters in any form.

static split_into_groups(hed_string, hed_schema, def_dict=None)

Split the HED string into a parse tree.

Parameters

- **hed_string (str)** – A hed string consisting of tags and tag groups to be processed.
- **hed_schema (HedSchema)** – HED schema to use to identify tags.
- **def_dict (DefinitionDict)** – The definitions to identify

Returns

A list of HedTag and/or HedGroup.

Return type

list

Raises

ValueError –

- The string is significantly malformed, such as mismatched parentheses.

Notes

- The parse tree consists of tag groups, tags, and delimiters.

tags()

Return the direct child tags of this group.

Returns

All tags directly in this group, filtering out HedGroup children.

Return type

list

validate(allow_placeholders=True, error_handler=None)

Validate the string using the schema

Parameters

- **allow_placeholders** (bool) – allow placeholders in the string
- **error_handler** (ErrorHandler or None) – the error handler to use, creates a default one if none passed

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

3.2.11 hed.models.hed_tag

Classes

<i>HedTag</i> (hed_string, hed_schema[, span, def_dict])	A single HED tag.
--	-------------------

3.2.11.1 hed.models.hed_tag.HedTag

class HedTag(hed_string, hed_schema, span=None, def_dict=None)

Bases: object

A single HED tag.

Notes

- HedTag is a smart class in that it keeps track of its original value and positioning as well as pointers to the relevant HED schema information, if relevant.

__init__(hed_string, hed_schema, span=None, def_dict=None)

Creates a HedTag.

Parameters

- **hed_string** (str) – Source hed string for this tag.
- **hed_schema** (HedSchema) – A parameter for calculating canonical forms on creation.

- **span** (*int, int*) – The start and end indexes of the tag in the hed_string.
- **def_dict** (*DefinitionDict or None*) – The def dict to use to identify def/def expand tags.

Methods

<code>__init__(hed_string, hed_schema[, span, ...])</code>	Creates a HedTag.
<code>base_tag_has_attribute(tag_attribute)</code>	Check to see if the tag has a specific attribute.
<code>copy()</code>	Return a deep copy of this tag.
<code>get_stripped_unit_value()</code>	Return the extension divided into value and units, if the units are valid.
<code>get_tag_unit_class_units()</code>	Get the unit class units associated with a particular tag.
<code>has_attribute(attribute)</code>	Return true if this is an attribute this tag has.
<code>is_basic_tag()</code>	Return True if a known tag with no extension or value.
<code>is_column_ref()</code>	Returns if this tag is a column reference from a side-car.
<code>is_placeholder()</code>	
<code>is_takes_value_tag()</code>	Return true if this is a takes value tag.
<code>is_unit_class_tag()</code>	Return true if this is a unit class tag.
<code>is_value_class_tag()</code>	Return true if this is a value class tag.
<code>lower()</code>	Convenience function, equivalent to str(self).lower().
<code>replace_placeholder(placeholder_value)</code>	If tag has a placeholder character(#), replace with value.
<code>tag_exists_in_schema()</code>	Get the schema entry for this tag.
<code>tag_modified()</code>	Return true if tag has been modified from original.
<code>value_as_default_unit()</code>	Returns the value converted to default units if possible.

Attributes

<code>attributes</code>	Return a dict of all the attributes this tag has.
<code>base_tag</code>	Long form without value or extension.
<code>default_unit</code>	Get the default unit class unit for this tag.
<code>expandable</code>	Returns what this expands to
<code>expanded</code>	Returns if this is currently expanded or not.
<code>extension</code>	Get the extension or value of tag
<code>long_tag</code>	Long form including value or extension.
<code>org_base_tag</code>	Original form without value or extension.
<code>org_tag</code>	Return the original unmodified tag.
<code>schema_namespace</code>	Library namespace for this tag if one exists.
<code>short_base_tag</code>	Short form without value or extension
<code>short_tag</code>	Short form including value or extension.
<code>tag</code>	Returns the tag.
<code>unit_classes</code>	Return a dict of all the unit classes this tag accepts.
<code>value_classes</code>	Return a dict of all the value classes this tag accepts.

property attributes

Return a dict of all the attributes this tag has.

Returns empty dict if this is not a value tag.

Returns

A dict of attributes this tag has.

Return type

dict

Notes

- Returns empty dict if this is not a unit class tag.
- The dictionary has unit name as the key and HedSchemaEntry as value.

property base_tag

Long form without value or extension.

Returns

The long form of the tag, without value or extension.

Return type

base_tag (str)

base_tag_has_attribute(tag_attribute)

Check to see if the tag has a specific attribute.

This is primarily used to check for things like TopLevelTag on Definitions and similar.

Parameters

tag_attribute (str) – A tag attribute.

Returns

True if the tag has the specified attribute. False, if otherwise.

Return type

bool

copy()

Return a deep copy of this tag.

Returns

The copied group.

Return type

HedTag

property default_unit

Get the default unit class unit for this tag.

Only a tag with a single unit class can have default units.

Returns

the default unit entry for this tag, or None

Return type

unit(*UnitEntry* or None)

property expandable

Returns what this expands to

This is primarily used for Def/Def-expand tags at present.

Returns

Returns the expanded form of this tag

Return type

HedGroup or *HedTag* or None

property expanded

Returns if this is currently expanded or not.

Will always be false unless expandable is set. This is primarily used for Def/Def-expand tags at present.

Returns

Returns true if this is currently expanded

Return type

bool

property extension

Get the extension or value of tag

Generally this is just the portion after the last slash. Returns an empty string if no extension or value.

Returns

The tag name.

Return type

str

Notes

- This tag must have been computed first.

get_stripped_unit_value()

Return the extension divided into value and units, if the units are valid.

Returns

The extension portion with the units removed. unit (str or None): None if no valid unit found.

Return type

stripped_unit_value (str)

Examples

‘Duration/3 ms’ will return ‘3’

`get_tag_unit_class_units()`

Get the unit class units associated with a particular tag.

Returns

A list containing the unit class units associated with a particular tag or an empty list.

Return type

list

`has_attribute(attribute)`

Return true if this is an attribute this tag has.

Parameters

attribute (str) – Name of the attribute.

Returns

True if this tag has the attribute.

Return type

bool

`is_basic_tag()`

Return True if a known tag with no extension or value.

Returns

True if this is a known tag without extension or value.

Return type

bool

`is_column_ref()`

Returns if this tag is a column reference from a sidecar.

You should only see these if you are directly accessing sidecar strings, tools should remove them otherwise.

Returns

Returns True if this is a column ref

Return type

bool

`is_takes_value_tag()`

Return true if this is a takes value tag.

Returns

True if this is a takes value tag.

Return type

bool

`is_unit_class_tag()`

Return true if this is a unit class tag.

Returns

True if this is a unit class tag.

Return type

bool

is_value_class_tag()

Return true if this is a value class tag.

Returns

True if this is a tag with a value class.

Return type

bool

property long_tag

Long form including value or extension.

Returns

The long form of this tag.

Return type

str

lower()

Convenience function, equivalent to str(self).lower().

property org_base_tag

Original form without value or extension.

Returns

The original form of the tag, without value or extension.

Return type

base_tag (str)

Notes

- Warning: This could be empty if the original tag had a name_prefix prepended. e.g. a column where “Label/” is prepended, thus the column value has zero base portion.

property org_tag

Return the original unmodified tag.

Returns

The original unmodified tag.

Return type

str

replace_placeholder(placeholder_value)

If tag has a placeholder character(#), replace with value.

Parameters

placeholder_value (str) – Value to replace placeholder with.

property schema_namespace

Library namespace for this tag if one exists.

Returns

The library namespace, including the colon.

Return type

namespace (str)

property short_base_tag

Short form without value or extension

Returns

The short non-extension port of a tag.

Return type

base_tag (str)

Notes

- ParentNodes/Def/DefName would return just “Def”.

property short_tag

Short form including value or extension.

Returns

The short form of the tag, including value or extension.

Return type

short_tag (str)

property tag

Returns the tag.

Returns the original tag if no user form set.

Returns

The custom set user form of the tag.

Return type

tag (str)

tag_exists_in_schema()

Get the schema entry for this tag.

Returns

True if this tag exists.

Return type

bool

Notes

- This does NOT assure this is a valid tag.

tag_modified()

Return true if tag has been modified from original.

Returns

Return True if the tag is modified.

Return type

bool

Notes

- Modifications can include adding a column name_prefix.

property unit_classes

Return a dict of all the unit classes this tag accepts.

Returns

A dict of unit classes this tag accepts.

Return type

unit_classes (dict)

Notes

- Returns empty dict if this is not a unit class tag.
- The dictionary has unit name as the key and HedSchemaEntry as value.

value_as_default_unit()

Returns the value converted to default units if possible.

Returns None if the units are invalid.(No default unit or invalid)

Returns

The extension value as default units.

If there are not default units, returns None.

Return type

value (float or None)

Examples

'Duration/300 ms' will return .3

property value_classes

Return a dict of all the value classes this tag accepts.

Returns

A dictionary of HedSchemaEntry value classes this tag accepts.

Return type

dict

Notes

- Returns empty dict if this is not a value class.
- The dictionary has unit name as the key and HedSchemaEntry as value.

3.2.12 hed.models.indexed_df

Classes

IndexedDF(tabular_input, sidecar, hed_schema)

3.2.12.1 hed.models.indexed_df.IndexedDF

```
class IndexedException(tabular_input, sidecar, hed_schema)
    Bases: object
    __init__(tabular_input, sidecar, hed_schema)
```

Methods

__init__(tabular_input, sidecar, hed_schema)

3.2.13 hed.models.model_constants

Classes

<i>DefTagNames()</i>	Source names for definitions, def labels, and expanded labels
----------------------	---

3.2.13.1 hed.models.model_constants.DefTagNames

```
class DefTagNames
    Bases: object
    Source names for definitions, def labels, and expanded labels
    __init__()
```

Methods

__init__()

Attributes

DEFINITION_KEY

DEFINITION_ORG_KEY

DEF_EXPAND_KEY

DEF_EXPAND_ORG_KEY

DEF_KEY

DEF_KEYS

DEF_ORG_KEY

INSET_KEY

INSET_ORG_KEY

OFFSET_KEY

OFFSET_ORG_KEY

ONSET_KEY

ONSET_ORG_KEY

TEMPORAL_KEYS

3.2.14 hed.models.sidecar

Classes

`Sidecar(files[, name])`

Contents of a JSON file or merged file.

3.2.14.1 hed.models.sidecar.Sidecar

`class Sidecar(files, name=None)`

Bases: `object`

Contents of a JSON file or merged file.

`__init__(files, name=None)`

Construct a Sidecar object representing a JSON file.

Parameters

- `files (str or FileLike or list)` – A string or file-like object representing a JSON file, or a list of such.

- **name** (*str or None*) – Optional name identifying this sidecar, generally a filename.

Methods

<code>__init__(files[, name])</code>	Construct a Sidecar object representing a JSON file.
<code>extract_definitions(hed_schema[, er- ror_handler])</code>	Gather and validate definitions in metadata.
<code>get_as_json_string()</code>	Return this sidecar's column metadata as a string.
<code>get_column_refs()</code>	Returns a list of column refs found in this sidecar.
<code>get_def_dict(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts])</code>	Returns the definition dict for this sidecar.
<code>load_sidecar_file(file)</code>	Load column metadata from a given json file.
<code>load_sidecar_files(files)</code>	Load json from a given file or list
<code>save_as_json(save_filename)</code>	Save column metadata to a JSON file.
<code>validate(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts, ...])</code>	Create a SidecarValidator and validate this sidecar with the schema.

Attributes

<code>all_hed_columns</code>	Returns all columns that are HED compatible
<code>column_data</code>	Generates the ColumnMetadata for this sidecar
<code>def_dict</code>	This is the definitions from this sidecar.

`property all_hed_columns`

Returns all columns that are HED compatible

Returns

A list of all valid hed columns by name

Return type

`column_refs(list)`

`property column_data`

Generates the ColumnMetadata for this sidecar

Returns

`ColumnMetadata}():` the column metadata defined by this sidecar

Return type

`dict({str`

`property def_dict`

This is the definitions from this sidecar.

Generally you should instead call `get_def_dict` to get the relevant definitions

Returns

The definitions for this sidecar

Return type

`DefinitionDict`

extract_definitions(hed_schema, error_handler=None)

Gather and validate definitions in metadata.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – The schema to used to identify tags.
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler` or `None`) – The error handler to use for context, uses a default one if None.

Returns

Contains all the definitions located in the sidecar.

Return type

DefinitionDict

get_as_json_string()

Return this sidecar's column metadata as a string.

Returns

The json string representing this sidecar.

Return type

`str`

get_column_refs()

Returns a list of column refs found in this sidecar.

This does not validate

Returns

A list of unique column refs found

Return type

`column_refs(list)`

get_def_dict(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None)

Returns the definition dict for this sidecar.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – used to identify tags to find definitions
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list`, `DefinitionDict`, or `None`) – Extra dicts to add to the list.

Returns

A single definition dict representing all the data(and extra def dicts)

Return type

DefinitionDict

load_sidecar_file(file)

Load column metadata from a given json file.

Parameters

`file(str or FileLike)` – If a string, this is a filename. Otherwise, it will be parsed as a file-like.

Raises

HedFileError –

- If the file was not found or could not be parsed into JSON.

load_sidecar_files(files)

Load json from a given file or list

Parameters

files (*str or FileLike or list*) – A string or file-like object representing a JSON file, or a list of such.

Raises

HedFileError –

- If the file was not found or could not be parsed into JSON.

save_as_json(save_filename)

Save column metadata to a JSON file.

Parameters

save_filename (*str*) – Path to save file

validate(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None, error_handler=None)

Create a SidecarValidator and validate this sidecar with the schema.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** ([HedSchema](#)) – Input data to be validated.
- **extra_def_dicts** (*list or DefinitionDict*) – Extra def dicts in addition to sidecar.
- **name** (*str*) – The name to report this sidecar as.
- **error_handler** ([ErrorHandler](#)) – Error context to use. Creates a new one if None.

Returns

A list of issues associated with each level in the HED string.

Return type

issues (list of dict)

3.2.15 hed.models.spreadsheet_input

Classes

<i>SpreadsheetInput</i> ([file, file_type, ...])	A spreadsheet of HED tags.
--	----------------------------

3.2.15.1 hed.models.spreadsheet_input.SpreadsheetInput

```
class SpreadsheetInput(file=None, file_type=None, worksheet_name=None, tag_columns=None,
                      has_column_names=True, column_prefix_dictionary=None, name=None)
```

Bases: [BaseInput](#)

A spreadsheet of HED tags.

```
__init__(file=None, file_type=None, worksheet_name=None, tag_columns=None,
        has_column_names=True, column_prefix_dictionary=None, name=None)
```

Constructor for the SpreadsheetInput class.

Parameters

- **file** (*str or file like*) – An xlsx/tsv file to open or a File object.

- **file_type** (*str or None*) – “.xlsx” for excel, “.tsv” or “.txt” for tsv. data. If file is a string, the
- **worksheet_name** (*str or None*) – The name of the Excel workbook worksheet that contains the HED tags. Not applicable to tsv files. If omitted for Excel, the first worksheet is assumed.
- **tag_columns** (*list*) – A list of ints containing the columns that contain the HED tags. The default value is [1] indicating only the second column has tags.
- **has_column_names** (*bool*) – True if file has column names. Validation will skip over the first line of the file if the spreadsheet has column names.
- **column_prefix_dictionary** (*dict*) – Dictionary with keys that are column numbers/names and values are HED tag prefixes to prepend to the tags in that column before processing.

Notes

- column_prefix_dictionary may be deprecated/renamed. These are no longer prefixes, but rather converted to value columns. eg. {“key”: “Description”, 1: “Label/”} will turn into value columns as {“key”: “Description/#”, 1: “Label/#”} It will be a validation issue if column 1 is called “key” in the above example. This means it no longer accepts anything but the value portion only in the columns.

Raises

- **HedFileError** –
 - file is blank
 - An invalid dataframe was passed with size 0
 - An invalid extension was provided
 - A duplicate or empty column name appears
- **OSError** –
 - Cannot open the indicated file
- **KeyError** –
 - The specified worksheet name does not exist

Methods

<code>__init__([file, file_type, worksheet_name, ...])</code>	Constructor for the SpreadsheetInput class.
<code>assemble([mapper, skip_curly_braces])</code>	Assembles the hed strings
<code>column_metadata()</code>	Get the metadata for each column
<code>combine_dataframe(dataframe)</code>	Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
<code>convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.
<code>convert_to_long(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.
<code>convert_to_short(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.
<code>expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>get_column_refs()</code>	Returns a list of column refs for this file.
<code>get_def_dict(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts])</code>	Returns the definition dict for this file
<code>get_worksheet([worksheet_name])</code>	Get the requested worksheet.
<code>reset_mapper(new_mapper)</code>	Set mapper to a different view of the file.
<code>set_cell(row_number, column_number, ...[, ...])</code>	Replace the specified cell with transformed text.
<code>shrink_defs(hed_schema)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>to_csv([file])</code>	Write to file or return as a string.
<code>to_excel(file)</code>	Output to an Excel file.
<code>validate(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts, ...])</code>	Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Attributes

COMMA_DELIMITER

EXCEL_EXTENSION

FILE_EXTENSION

FILE_INPUT

STRING_INPUT

TAB_DELIMITER

TEXT_EXTENSION

<i>columns</i>	Returns a list of the column names.
<i>dataframe</i>	The underlying dataframe.
<i>dataframe_a</i>	Return the assembled dataframe
<i>has_column_names</i>	True if dataframe has column names.
<i>loaded_workbook</i>	The underlying loaded workbooks.
<i>name</i>	Name of the data.
<i>onsets</i>	Returns the onset column if it exists
<i>series_a</i>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series
<i>series_filtered</i>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined
<i>worksheet_name</i>	The worksheet name.

assemble(*mapper=None*, *skip_curly_braces=False*)

Assembles the hed strings

Parameters

- **mapper** (`ColumnMapper` or `None`) – Generally pass none here unless you want special behavior.
- **skip_curly_braces** (`bool`) – If True, don't plug in curly brace values into columns.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

column_metadata()

Get the metadata for each column

Returns

number/ColumnMeta pairs

Return type

dict

property columns

Returns a list of the column names.

Empty if no column names.

Returns

the column names

Return type

columns(list)

static combine_dataframe(dataframe)

Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
skipping empty columns and columns with empty strings.

Parameters

dataframe (Dataframe) – The dataframe to combine

Returns

the assembled series

Return type

Series

convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.
- **tag_form** (str) – HedTag property to convert tags to. Most cases should use convert_to_short or convert_to_long below.

convert_to_long(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema or None) – The schema to use to convert tags.

convert_to_short(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.

property dataframe

The underlying dataframe.

property dataframe_a**Return the assembled dataframe**

Probably a placeholder name.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema` or `None`) – The schema to use to identify defs
- **def_dict** (`DefinitionDict`) – The definitions to expand

`get_column_refs()`

Returns a list of column refs for this file.

Default implementation returns none.

Returns

A list of unique column refs found

Return type

`column_refs(list)`

`get_def_dict(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None)`

Returns the definition dict for this file

Note: Baseclass implementation returns just `extra_def_dicts`.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – used to identify tags to find definitions(if needed)
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list`, `DefinitionDict`, or `None`) – Extra dicts to add to the list.

Returns

A single definition dict representing all the data(and extra def dicts)

Return type

`DefinitionDict`

`get_worksheet(worksheet_name=None)`

Get the requested worksheet.

Parameters

worksheet_name (`str` or `None`) – The name of the requested worksheet by name or the first one if None.

Returns

The workbook request.

Return type

`openpyxl.workbook.Workbook`

Notes

If None, returns the first worksheet.

Raises

`KeyError` –

- The specified worksheet name does not exist

`property has_column_names`

True if dataframe has column names.

`property loaded_workbook`

The underlying loaded workbooks.

property name

Name of the data.

property onsets

Returns the onset column if it exists

reset_mapper(new_mapper)

Set mapper to a different view of the file.

Parameters

new_mapper ([ColumnMapper](#)) – A column mapper to be associated with this base input.

property series_a

Return the assembled dataframe as a series

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged

Return type

Series

property series_filtered

Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged, and the rows filtered together

Return type

Series

set_cell(row_number, column_number, new_string_obj, tag_form='short_tag')

Replace the specified cell with transformed text.

Parameters

- **row_number** (*int*) – The row number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **column_number** (*int*) – The column number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **new_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – Object with text to put in the given cell.
- **tag_form** (*str*) – Version of the tags (short_tag, long_tag, base_tag, etc)

Notes

Any attribute of a HedTag that returns a string is a valid value of tag_form.

Raises

- **ValueError** –
 - There is not a loaded dataframe
- **KeyError** –
 - the indicated row/column does not exist
- **AttributeError** –
 - The indicated tag_form is not an attribute of HedTag

shrink_defs(hed_schema)

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

hed_schema (`HedSchema` or `None`) – The schema to use to identify defs

to_csv(file=None)

Write to file or return as a string.

Parameters

file (`str`, `file-like`, or `None`) – Location to save this file. If None, return as string.

Returns

None if file is given or the contents as a str if file is None.

Return type

None or str

Raises

OSError –

- Cannot open the indicated file

to_excel(file)

Output to an Excel file.

Parameters

file (`str` or `file-like`) – Location to save this base input.

Raises

- **ValueError** –

– if empty file object was passed

- **OSError** –

– Cannot open the indicated file

validate(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None, error_handler=None)

Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – The schema to use for validation
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list of DefDict or DefDict`) – all definitions to use for validation
- **name** (`str`) – The name to report errors from this file as
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler`) – Error context to use. Creates a new one if None

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

property worksheet_name

The worksheet name.

3.2.16 hed.models.string_util

Functions

<code>gather_descriptions(hed_string)</code>	Removes any description tags from the string and concatenates them
<code>split_base_tags(hed_string, base_tags[, ...])</code>	Splits a HedString object into two separate HedString objects based on the presence of base tags.
<code>split_def_tags(hed_string, def_names[, ...])</code>	Splits a HedString object into two separate HedString objects based on the presence of wildcard tags.

3.2.16.1 hed.models.string_util.gather_descriptions

`gather_descriptions(hed_string)`

Removes any description tags from the string and concatenates them

Parameters

`hed_string (HedString)` – To be modified

Returns: tuple

`description(str)`: The concatenated values of all description tags.

Side-effect:

The input HedString has its Definition tags removed.

3.2.16.2 hed.models.string_util.split_base_tags

`split_base_tags(hed_string, base_tags, remove_group=False)`

Splits a HedString object into two separate HedString objects based on the presence of base tags.

Parameters

- `hed_string (HedString)` – The input HedString object to be split.
- `base_tags (list of str)` – A list of strings representing the base tags. This is matching the base tag NOT all the terms above it.
- `remove_group (bool, optional)` – Flag indicating whether to remove the parent group. Defaults to False.

Returns

A tuple containing two HedString objects:

- The first HedString object contains the remaining tags from `hed_string`.
- The second HedString object contains the tags from `hed_string` that match the `base_tags`.

Return type

`tuple`

3.2.16.3 `hed.models.string_util.split_def_tags`

`split_def_tags(hed_string, def_names, remove_group=False)`

Splits a HedString object into two separate HedString objects based on the presence of wildcard tags.

This does NOT handle def-expand tags currently.

Parameters

- `hed_string` (`HedString`) – The input HedString object to be split.
- `def_names` (`list of str`) – A list of def names to search for. Can optionally include a value.
- `remove_group` (`bool, optional`) – Flag indicating whether to remove the parent group. Defaults to False.

Returns

A tuple containing two HedString objects:

- The first HedString object contains the remaining tags from hed_string.
- The second HedString object contains the tags from hed_string that match the def_names.

Return type

`tuple`

3.2.17 `hed.models.tabular_input`

Classes

`TabularInput([file, sidecar, name])` A BIDS tabular tsv file with sidecar.

3.2.17.1 `hed.models.tabular_input.TabularInput`

`class TabularInput(file=None, sidecar=None, name=None)`

Bases: `BaseInput`

A BIDS tabular tsv file with sidecar.

`__init__(file=None, sidecar=None, name=None)`

Constructor for the TabularInput class.

Parameters

- `file` (`str or FileLike`) – A tsv file to open.
- `sidecar` (`str or Sidecar or FileLike`) – A Sidecar or source file/filename.
- `name` (`str`) – The name to display for this file for error purposes.

Raises

- `HedFileError` –
 - file is blank
 - An invalid dataframe was passed with size 0

- An invalid extension was provided
- A duplicate or empty column name appears
- **OSError** –
 - Cannot open the indicated file
- **ValueError** –
 - This file has no column names

Methods

<code>__init__([file, sidecar, name])</code>	Constructor for the TabularInput class.
<code>assemble([mapper, skip_curly_braces])</code>	Assembles the hed strings
<code>column_metadata()</code>	Get the metadata for each column
<code>combine_dataframe(dataframe)</code>	Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
<code>convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.
<code>convert_to_long(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.
<code>convert_to_short(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.
<code>expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>get_column_refs()</code>	Returns a list of column refs for this file.
<code>get_def_dict(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts])</code>	Returns the definition dict for this sidecar.
<code>get_worksheet([worksheet_name])</code>	Get the requested worksheet.
<code>reset_column_mapper([sidecar])</code>	Change the sidecars and settings.
<code>reset_mapper(new_mapper)</code>	Set mapper to a different view of the file.
<code>set_cell(row_number, column_number, ...[, ...])</code>	Replace the specified cell with transformed text.
<code>shrink_defs(hed_schema)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>to_csv([file])</code>	Write to file or return as a string.
<code>to_excel(file)</code>	Output to an Excel file.
<code>validate(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts, ...])</code>	Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Attributes

COMMA_DELIMITER

EXCEL_EXTENSION

FILE_EXTENSION

FILE_INPUT

HED_COLUMN_NAME

STRING_INPUT

TAB_DELIMITER

TEXT_EXTENSION

<code>columns</code>	Returns a list of the column names.
<code>dataframe</code>	The underlying dataframe.
<code>dataframe_a</code>	Return the assembled dataframe
<code>has_column_names</code>	True if dataframe has column names.
<code>loaded_workbook</code>	The underlying loaded workbooks.
<code>name</code>	Name of the data.
<code>onsets</code>	Returns the onset column if it exists
<code>series_a</code>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series
<code>series_filtered</code>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined
<code>worksheet_name</code>	The worksheet name.

`assemble(mapper=None, skip_curly_braces=False)`

Assembles the hed strings

Parameters

- `mapper` (`ColumnMapper or None`) – Generally pass none here unless you want special behavior.
- `skip_curly_braces` (`bool`) – If True, don't plug in curly brace values into columns.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

`column_metadata()`

Get the metadata for each column

Returns

number/ColumnMeta pairs

Return type

dict

property columns

Returns a list of the column names.

Empty if no column names.

Returns

the column names

Return type

columns(list)

static combine_dataframe(dataframe)

Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,

skipping empty columns and columns with empty strings.

Parameters

dataframe (Dataframe) – The dataframe to combine

Returns

the assembled series

Return type

Series

convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.
- **tag_form** (str) – HedTag property to convert tags to. Most cases should use convert_to_short or convert_to_long below.

convert_to_long(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema or None) – The schema to use to convert tags.

convert_to_short(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.

property dataframe

The underlying dataframe.

property dataframe_a**Return the assembled dataframe**

Probably a placeholder name.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** ([HedSchema](#) or [None](#)) – The schema to use to identify defs
- **def_dict** ([DefinitionDict](#)) – The definitions to expand

get_column_refs()

Returns a list of column refs for this file.

Default implementation returns none.

Returns

A list of unique column refs found

Return type

`column_refs(list)`

get_def_dict(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None)

Returns the definition dict for this sidecar.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** ([HedSchema](#)) – used to identify tags to find definitions
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list`, [DefinitionDict](#), or [None](#)) – Extra dicts to add to the list.

Returns

A single definition dict representing all the data(and extra def dicts)

Return type

`DefinitionDict`

get_worksheet(worksheet_name=None)

Get the requested worksheet.

Parameters

- worksheet_name** (`str` or [None](#)) – The name of the requested worksheet by name or the first one if None.

Returns

The workbook request.

Return type

`openpyxl.workbook.Workbook`

Notes

If None, returns the first worksheet.

Raises

KeyError –

- The specified worksheet name does not exist

property has_column_names

True if dataframe has column names.

property loaded_workbook

The underlying loaded workbooks.

property name

Name of the data.

property onsets

Returns the onset column if it exists

reset_column_mapper(sidecar=None)

Change the sidecars and settings.

Parameters

sidecar (*str or [str] or Sidecar or [Sidecar]*) – A list of json filenames to pull sidecar info from.

reset_mapper(new_mapper)

Set mapper to a different view of the file.

Parameters

new_mapper (*ColumnMapper*) – A column mapper to be associated with this base input.

property series_a

Return the assembled dataframe as a series

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged

Return type

Series

property series_filtered

Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged, and the rows filtered together

Return type

Series

set_cell(row_number, column_number, new_string_obj, tag_form='short_tag')

Replace the specified cell with transformed text.

Parameters

- **row_number** (*int*) – The row number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **column_number** (*int*) – The column number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **new_string_obj** (*HedString*) – Object with text to put in the given cell.
- **tag_form** (*str*) – Version of the tags (short_tag, long_tag, base_tag, etc)

Notes

Any attribute of a HedTag that returns a string is a valid value of tag_form.

Raises

- **ValueError** –
 - There is not a loaded dataframe
- **KeyError** –
 - the indicated row/column does not exist
- **AttributeError** –
 - The indicated tag_form is not an attribute of HedTag

`shrink_defs(hed_schema)`

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

`hed_schema (HedSchema or None)` – The schema to use to identify defs

`to_csv(file=None)`

Write to file or return as a string.

Parameters

`file (str, file-like, or None)` – Location to save this file. If None, return as string.

Returns

None if file is given or the contents as a str if file is None.

Return type

None or str

Raises

OSError –

- Cannot open the indicated file

`to_excel(file)`

Output to an Excel file.

Parameters

`file (str or file-like)` – Location to save this base input.

Raises

- **ValueError** –
 - if empty file object was passed
- **OSError** –
 - Cannot open the indicated file

`validate(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None, error_handler=None)`

Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Parameters

- `hed_schema (HedSchema)` – The schema to use for validation
- `extra_def_dicts (list of DefDict or DefDict)` – all definitions to use for validation

- **name** (*str*) – The name to report errors from this file as
- **error_handler** (*ErrorHandler*) – Error context to use. Creates a new one if None

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

property worksheet_name

The worksheet name.

3.2.18 hed.models.timeseries_input

Classes

<i>TimeseriesInput</i> ([file, sidecar, ...])	A BIDS time series tsv file.
---	------------------------------

3.2.18.1 hed.models.timeseries_input.TimeseriesInput

class TimeseriesInput(*file=None, sidecar=None, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None*)

Bases: *BaseInput*

A BIDS time series tsv file.

__init__(*file=None, sidecar=None, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None*)

Constructor for the TimeseriesInput class.

Parameters

- **file** (*str or file like*) – A tsv file to open.
- **sidecar** (*str or Sidecar*) – A json sidecar to pull metadata from.
- **extra_def_dicts** (*DefinitionDict, list, or None*) – Additional definition dictionaries.
- **name** (*str*) – The name to display for this file for error purposes.

Notes

- The extra_def_dicts are external definitions that override the ones in the object.

Methods

<code>__init__([file, sidecar, extra_def_dicts, name])</code>	Constructor for the TimeseriesInput class.
<code>assemble([mapper, skip_curly_braces])</code>	Assembles the hed strings
<code>column_metadata()</code>	Get the metadata for each column
<code>combine_dataframe(dataframe)</code>	Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
<code>convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.
<code>convert_to_long(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.
<code>convert_to_short(hed_schema)</code>	Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.
<code>expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>get_column_refs()</code>	Returns a list of column refs for this file.
<code>get_def_dict(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts])</code>	Returns the definition dict for this file
<code>get_worksheet([worksheet_name])</code>	Get the requested worksheet.
<code>reset_mapper(new_mapper)</code>	Set mapper to a different view of the file.
<code>set_cell(row_number, column_number, ...[, ...])</code>	Replace the specified cell with transformed text.
<code>shrink_defs(hed_schema)</code>	Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.
<code>to_csv([file])</code>	Write to file or return as a string.
<code>to_excel(file)</code>	Output to an Excel file.
<code>validate(hed_schema[, extra_def_dicts, ...])</code>	Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Attributes

COMMA_DELIMITER	
EXCEL_EXTENSION	
FILE_EXTENSION	
FILE_INPUT	
HED_COLUMN_NAME	
STRING_INPUT	
TAB_DELIMITER	
TEXT_EXTENSION	
<i>columns</i>	Returns a list of the column names.
<i>dataframe</i>	The underlying dataframe.
<i>dataframe_a</i>	Return the assembled dataframe
<i>has_column_names</i>	True if dataframe has column names.
<i>loaded_workbook</i>	The underlying loaded workbooks.
<i>name</i>	Name of the data.
<i>onsets</i>	Returns the onset column if it exists
<i>series_a</i>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series
<i>series_filtered</i>	Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined
<i>worksheet_name</i>	The worksheet name.

`assemble(mapper=None, skip_curly_braces=False)`

Assembles the hed strings

Parameters

- **mapper** (`ColumnMapper or None`) – Generally pass none here unless you want special behavior.
- **skip_curly_braces** (`bool`) – If True, don't plug in curly brace values into columns.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

`column_metadata()`

Get the metadata for each column

Returns

number/ColumnMeta pairs

Return type

dict

property columns

Returns a list of the column names.

Empty if no column names.

Returns

the column names

Return type

columns(list)

static combine_dataframe(dataframe)

Combines all columns in the given dataframe into a single HED string series,
skipping empty columns and columns with empty strings.

Parameters

dataframe (Dataframe) – The dataframe to combine

Returns

the assembled series

Return type

Series

convert_to_form(hed_schema, tag_form)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to the specified form.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.
- **tag_form** (str) – HedTag property to convert tags to. Most cases should use convert_to_short or convert_to_long below.

convert_to_long(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to long form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema or None) – The schema to use to convert tags.

convert_to_short(hed_schema)

Convert all tags in underlying dataframe to short form.

Parameters

hed_schema (HedSchema) – The schema to use to convert tags.

property dataframe

The underlying dataframe.

property dataframe_a

Return the assembled dataframe

Probably a placeholder name.

Returns

the assembled dataframe

Return type

Dataframe

`expand_defs(hed_schema, def_dict)`

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema` or `None`) – The schema to use to identify defs
- **def_dict** (`DefinitionDict`) – The definitions to expand

`get_column_refs()`

Returns a list of column refs for this file.

Default implementation returns none.

Returns

A list of unique column refs found

Return type

`column_refs(list)`

`get_def_dict(hed_schema, extra_def_dicts=None)`

Returns the definition dict for this file

Note: Baseclass implementation returns just `extra_def_dicts`.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – used to identify tags to find definitions(if needed)
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list, DefinitionDict, or None`) – Extra dicts to add to the list.

Returns

A single definition dict representing all the data(and extra def dicts)

Return type

`DefinitionDict`

`get_worksheet(worksheet_name=None)`

Get the requested worksheet.

Parameters

`worksheet_name` (`str or None`) – The name of the requested worksheet by name or the first one if None.

Returns

The workbook request.

Return type

`openpyxl.workbook.Workbook`

Notes

If None, returns the first worksheet.

Raises

`KeyError` –

- The specified worksheet name does not exist

`property has_column_names`

True if dataframe has column names.

property loaded_workbook

The underlying loaded workbooks.

property name

Name of the data.

property onsets

Returns the onset column if it exists

reset_mapper(new_mapper)

Set mapper to a different view of the file.

Parameters

new_mapper ([ColumnMapper](#)) – A column mapper to be associated with this base input.

property series_a

Return the assembled dataframe as a series

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged

Return type

Series

property series_filtered

Return the assembled dataframe as a series, with rows that have the same onset combined

Returns

the assembled dataframe with columns merged, and the rows filtered together

Return type

Series

set_cell(row_number, column_number, new_string_obj, tag_form='short_tag')

Replace the specified cell with transformed text.

Parameters

- **row_number** (*int*) – The row number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **column_number** (*int*) – The column number of the spreadsheet to set.
- **new_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – Object with text to put in the given cell.
- **tag_form** (*str*) – Version of the tags (short_tag, long_tag, base_tag, etc)

Notes

Any attribute of a HedTag that returns a string is a valid value of tag_form.

Raises

- **ValueError** –
 - There is not a loaded dataframe
- **KeyError** –
 - the indicated row/column does not exist
- **AttributeError** –
 - The indicated tag_form is not an attribute of HedTag

shrink_defs(*hed_schema*)

Shrinks any def-expand found in the underlying dataframe.

Parameters

hed_schema (`HedSchema` or `None`) – The schema to use to identify defs

to_csv(*file=None*)

Write to file or return as a string.

Parameters

file (`str`, `file-like`, or `None`) – Location to save this file. If None, return as string.

Returns

`None` if file is given or the contents as a `str` if file is `None`.

Return type

`None` or `str`

Raises

OSError –

- Cannot open the indicated file

to_excel(*file*)

Output to an Excel file.

Parameters

file (`str` or `file-like`) – Location to save this base input.

Raises

- **ValueError** –

– if empty file object was passed

- **OSError** –

– Cannot open the indicated file

validate(*hed_schema*, *extra_def_dicts=None*, *name=None*, *error_handler=None*)

Creates a SpreadsheetValidator and returns all issues with this fil

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – The schema to use for validation
- **extra_def_dicts** (`list of DefDict or DefDict`) – all definitions to use for validation
- **name** (`str`) – The name to report errors from this file as
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler`) – Error context to use. Creates a new one if `None`

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

property worksheet_name

The worksheet name.

3.3 hed.schema

Data structures for handling the HED schema.

Modules

<code>hed.schema.hed_cache</code>	Infrastructure for caching HED schema from remote repositories.
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema</code>	
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema_base</code>	Abstract base class for HedSchema and HedSchema-Group, showing the common functionality
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema_constants</code>	
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema_entry</code>	
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema_group</code>	
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema_io</code>	Utilities for loading and outputting HED schema.
<code>hed.schema.hed_schema_section</code>	
<code>hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators</code>	The built-in functions to validate known attributes.
<code>hed.schema.schema_compare</code>	
<code>hed.schema.schema_compliance</code>	Utilities for HED schema checking.
<code>hed.schema.schema_io</code>	
<code>hed.schema.schema_validation_util</code>	Utilities used in HED validation/loading using a HED schema.

3.3.1 hed.schema.hed_cache

Infrastructure for caching HED schema from remote repositories.

Functions

<code>cache_local_versions(cache_folder)</code>	Cache all schemas included with the hed installation.
<code>cache_specific_url(hed_xml_url[, ...])</code>	Cache a file from a URL.
<code>cache_xml_versions([hed_base_urls, ...])</code>	Cache all schemas at the given URLs.
<code>get_cache_directory()</code>	Return the current value of HED_CACHE_DIRECTORY.
<code>get_hed_version_path([xml_version, ...])</code>	Get latest HED XML file path in a directory.
<code>get_hed_versions([local_hed_directory, ...])</code>	Get the HED versions in the hed directory.
<code>get_path_from_hed_version(hed_version[, ...])</code>	Return the HED XML file path for a version.
<code>set_cache_directory(new_cache_dir)</code>	Set default global hed cache directory.

3.3.1.1 hed.schema.hed_cache.cache_local_versions

cache_local_versions(*cache_folder*)

Cache all schemas included with the hed installation.

Parameters

cache_folder (*str*) – The folder holding the cache.

Returns

Returns -1 on cache access failure. None otherwise

Return type

int or *None*

3.3.1.2 hed.schema.hed_cache.cache_specific_url

cache_specific_url(*hed_xml_url*, *xml_version=None*, *library_name=None*, *cache_folder=None*)

Cache a file from a URL.

Parameters

- **hed_xml_url** (*str*) – Path to an exact file at a URL, or a GitHub API url to a directory.
- **xml_version** (*str*) – If not *None* and *hed_xml_url* is a directory, return this version or *None*.
- **library_name** (*str or None*) – Optional schema library name.
- **cache_folder** (*str*) – The path of the hed cache. Defaults to *HED_CACHE_DIRECTORY*.

Returns

Path to local hed XML file to use.

Return type

str

3.3.1.3 hed.schema.hed_cache.cache_xml_versions

cache_xml_versions(*hed_base_urls*=('https://api.github.com/repos/hed-standard/hed-schemas/contents/standard_schema/hedxml', 'https://api.github.com/repos/hed-standard/hed-schemas/contents/library_schemas'), *skip_folders*=('deprecated',), *cache_folder=None*)

Cache all schemas at the given URLs.

Parameters

- **hed_base_urls** (*str or list*) – Path or list of paths.
- **skip_folders** (*list*) – A list of subfolders to skip over when downloading.
- **cache_folder** (*str*) – The folder holding the cache.

Returns

Returns -1 if cache failed, a positive number meaning time in seconds since last update
if it didn't cache, 0 if it cached successfully this time.

Return type

float

Notes

- The Default skip_folders is ‘deprecated’.
- The HED cache folder defaults to HED_CACHE_DIRECTORY.
- **The directories on Github are of the form:**
https://api.github.com/repos/hed-standard/hed-schemas/contents/standard_schema/hedxml

3.3.1.4 hed.schema.hed_cache.get_cache_directory

get_cache_directory()

Return the current value of HED_CACHE_DIRECTORY.

3.3.1.5 hed.schema.hed_cache.get_hed_version_path

get_hed_version_path(xml_version=None, library_name=None, local_hed_directory=None)

Get latest HED XML file path in a directory. Only returns filenames that exist.

Parameters

- **library_name** (*str or None*) – Optional the schema library name.
- **xml_version** (*str or None*) – If not None, return this version or None.
- **local_hed_directory** (*str*) – Path to local hed directory. Defaults to HED_CACHE_DIRECTORY

Returns

The path to the latest HED version the hed directory.

Return type

str

3.3.1.6 hed.schema.hed_cache.get_hed_versions

get_hed_versions(local_hed_directory=None, library_name=None)

Get the HED versions in the hed directory.

Parameters

- **local_hed_directory** (*str*) – Directory to check for versions which defaults to hed_cache.
- **library_name** (*str or None*) – An optional schema library name. None retrieves the standard schema only. Pass “all” to retrieve all standard and library schemas as a dict.

Returns

List of version numbers or dictionary {library_name: [versions]}.

Return type

list or dict

3.3.1.7 hed.schema.hed_cache.get_path_from_hed_version

get_path_from_hed_version(*hed_version*, *library_name*=None, *local_hed_directory*=None)

Return the HED XML file path for a version.

Parameters

- **hed_version** (*str*) – The HED version that is in the hed directory.
- **library_name** (*str or None*) – An optional schema library name.
- **local_hed_directory** (*str*) – The local hed path to use.

Returns

The HED XML file path in the hed directory that corresponds to the hed version specified.

Return type

str

Notes

- Note if no local directory is given, it defaults to HED_CACHE_DIRECTORY.

3.3.1.8 hed.schema.hed_cache.set_cache_directory

set_cache_directory(*new_cache_dir*)

Set default global hed cache directory.

Parameters

new_cache_dir (*str*) – Directory to check for versions.

3.3.2 hed.schema.hed_schema

Classes

<i>HedSchema()</i>	A HED schema suitable for processing.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

3.3.2.1 hed.schema.hed_schema.HedSchema

class HedSchema

Bases: *HedSchemaBase*

A HED schema suitable for processing.

__init__()

Constructor for the HedSchema class.

A HedSchema can be used for validation, checking tag attributes, parsing tags, etc.

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	Constructor for the HedSchema class.
<code>check_compliance([check_for_warnings, name, ...])</code>	Check for HED3 compliance of this schema.
<code>finalize_dictionaries()</code>	Call to finish loading.
<code>find_tag_entry(tag[, schema_namespace])</code>	Find the schema entry for a given source tag.
<code>get_all_schema_tags([return_last_term])</code>	Get a list of all hed terms from the schema.
<code>get_all_tag_attributes(tag_name[, key_class])</code>	Gather all attributes for a given tag name.
<code>get_as_mediawiki_string([save_merged])</code>	Return the schema to a mediawiki string.
<code>get_as_xml_string([save_merged])</code>	Return the schema to an XML string.
<code>get_desc_iter()</code>	Return an iterator over all the descriptions.
<code>get_formatted_version()</code>	The HED version string including namespace and library name if any of this schema.
<code>get_save_header_attributes([save_merged])</code>	returns the attributes that should be saved.
<code>get_schema_versions()</code>	A list of HED version strings including namespace and library name if any of this schema.
<code>get_tag_attribute_names()</code>	Return a dict of all allowed tag attributes.
<code>get_tag_description(tag_name[, key_class])</code>	Return the description associated with the tag.
<code>get_tag_entry(name[, key_class, ...])</code>	Return the schema entry for this tag, if one exists.
<code>get_tags_with_attribute(attribute[, key_class])</code>	Return tag entries with the given attribute.
<code>get_unknown_attributes()</code>	Retrieve the current list of unknown attributes.
<code>save_as_mediawiki([filename, save_merged])</code>	Save as mediawiki to a file.
<code>save_as_xml([filename, save_merged])</code>	Save as XML to a file.
<code>schema_for_namespace(namespace)</code>	Return HedSchema object for this namespace.
<code>set_schema_prefix(schema_namespace)</code>	Set library namespace associated for this schema.

Attributes

<code>attributes</code>	Return the attributes schema section.
<code>library</code>	The name of this library schema if one exists.
<code>merged</code>	Returns if this schema was loaded from a merged file
<code>properties</code>	Return the properties schema section.
<code>tags</code>	Return the tag schema section.
<code>unit_classes</code>	Return the unit classes schema section.
<code>unit_modifiers</code>	Return the modifiers classes schema section
<code>valid_prefixes</code>	Return a list of all prefixes this schema will accept
<code>value_classes</code>	Return the value classes schema section.
<code>version</code>	The complete schema version, including prefix and library name(if applicable)
<code>version_number</code>	The HED version of this schema.
<code>with_standard</code>	The version of the base schema this is extended from, if it exists..

property attributes

Return the attributes schema section.

Returns

The attributes section.

Return type*HedSchemaSection***check_compliance**(*check_for_warnings=True*, *name=None*, *error_handler=None*)

Check for HED3 compliance of this schema.

Parameters

- **check_for_warnings** (*bool*) – If True, checks for formatting issues like invalid characters, capitalization.
- **name** (*str*) – If present, use as the filename for context, rather than using the actual filename. Useful for temp filenames when supporting web services.
- **error_handler** (*ErrorHandler or None*) – Used to report errors. Uses a default one if none passed in.

Returns

A list of all warnings and errors found in the file. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

finalize_dictionaries()

Call to finish loading.

find_tag_entry(*tag*, *schema_namespace=''*)

Find the schema entry for a given source tag.

Parameters

- **tag** (*str, HedTag*) – Any form of tag to look up. Can have an extension, value, etc.
- **schema_namespace** (*str*) – The schema namespace of the tag, if any.

ReturnsThe located tag entry for this tag. str: The remainder of the tag that isn't part of the base tag.
list: A list of errors while converting.**Return type***HedTagEntry***Notes**

Works left to right (which is mostly relevant for errors).

get_all_schema_tags(*return_last_term=False*)

Get a list of all hed terms from the schema.

Returns

A list of all terms(short tags) from the schema.

Return typelist

Notes

Compatible with Hed2 or Hed3.

get_all_tag_attributes(tag_name, key_class=HedSectionKey.Tags)

Gather all attributes for a given tag name.

Parameters

- **tag_name** (*str*) – The name of the tag to check.
- **key_class** (*str*) – The type of attributes requested. e.g. Tag, Units, Unit modifiers, or attributes.

Returns

A dictionary of attribute name and attribute value.

Return type

dict

Notes

If keys is None, gets all normal hed tag attributes.

get_as_mediawiki_string(save_merged=False)

Return the schema to a mediawiki string.

Parameters

- **save_merged** (*bool*) – If true, this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard” schema. If it is not a “withStandard” schema, this setting has no effect.

Returns

The schema as a string in mediawiki format.

Return type

str

get_as_xml_string(save_merged=True)

Return the schema to an XML string.

Parameters

- **save_merged** (*bool*) –
- **true** (*If*) –
- **schema**. (this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard”) –
- **schema** (*If it is not a "withStandard"*) –
- **effect**. (this setting has no) –

Returns

Return the schema as an XML string.

Return type

str

get_desc_iter()

Return an iterator over all the descriptions.

Yields

tuple -- str: The tag node name. - str: The description associated with the node.

get_formatted_version()

The HED version string including namespace and library name if any of this schema.

Returns

A json formatted string of the complete version of this schema including library name and namespace.

Return type

str

get_save_header_attributes(*save_merged=False*)

returns the attributes that should be saved.

get_schema_versions()

A list of HED version strings including namespace and library name if any of this schema.

Returns

The complete version of this schema including library name and namespace.

Return type

list

get_tag_attribute_names()

Return a dict of all allowed tag attributes.

Returns

A dictionary whose keys are attribute names and values are HedSchemaEntry object.

Return type

dict

get_tag_description(*tag_name*, *key_class=HedSectionKey.Tags*)

Return the description associated with the tag.

Parameters

- **tag_name** (str) – A hed tag name(or unit/unit modifier etc) with proper capitalization.
- **key_class** (str) – A string indicating type of description (e.g. All tags, Units, Unit modifier). The default is HedSectionKey.Tags.

Returns

A description of the specified tag.

Return type

str

get_tag_entry(*name*, *key_class=HedSectionKey.Tags*, *schema_namespace=''*)

Return the schema entry for this tag, if one exists.

Parameters

- **name** (str) – Any form of basic tag(or other section entry) to look up. This will not handle extensions or similar. If this is a tag, it can have a schema namespace, but it's not required
- **key_class** (HedSectionKey or str) – The type of entry to return.
- **schema_namespace** (str) – Only used on Tags. If incorrect, will return None.

Returns

The schema entry for the given tag.

Return type

HedSchemaEntry

get_tags_with_attribute(*attribute*, *key_class*=*HedSectionKey.Tags*)

Return tag entries with the given attribute.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – A tag attribute. Eg HedKey.ExtensionAllowed
- **key_class** (*HedSectionKey*) – The HedSectionKey for the section to retrieve from.

Returns

A list of all tags with this attribute.

Return type

list

Notes

- The result is cached so will be fast after first call.

get_unknown_attributes()

Retrieve the current list of unknown attributes.

Returns

The keys are attribute names and the values are lists of tags with this attribute.

Return type

dict

Notes

- This includes attributes found in the wrong section for example unitClass attribute found on a Tag.
- The return tag list is in long form.

property library

The name of this library schema if one exists.

Returns

Library name if any.

Return type

str

property merged

Returns if this schema was loaded from a merged file

Returns

True if file was loaded from a merged file

Return type

bool

property properties

Return the properties schema section.

Returns

The properties section.

Return type

HedSchemaSection

save_as_mediawiki(*filename=None, save_merged=False*)

Save as mediawiki to a file.

filename: str

If present, move the resulting file to this location.

save_merged: bool

If true, this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard” schema. If it is not a “withStandard” schema, this setting has no effect.

Returns

The newly created schema filename.

Return type

str

save_as_xml(*filename=None, save_merged=True*)

Save as XML to a file.

filename: str

If present, move the resulting file to this location.

save_merged: bool

If true, this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard” schema. If it is not a “withStandard” schema, this setting has no effect.

Returns

The name of the newly created schema file.

Return type

str

schema_for_namespace(*namespace*)

Return HedSchema object for this namespace.

Parameters

namespace (str) – The schema library name namespace.

Returns

The HED schema object for this schema.

Return type

HedSchema

set_schema_prefix(*schema_namespace*)

Set library namespace associated for this schema.

Parameters

schema_namespace (str) – Should be empty, or end with a colon.(Colon will be automated added if missing).

property tags

Return the tag schema section.

Returns

The tag section.

Return type

HedSchemaTagSection

property unit_classes

Return the unit classes schema section.

Returns

The unit classes section.

Return type

HedSchemaUnitClassSection

property unit_modifiers

Return the modifiers classes schema section

Returns

The unit modifiers section.

Return type

HedSchemaSection

property valid_prefixes

Return a list of all prefixes this schema will accept

Returns

A list of valid tag prefixes for this schema.

Return type

list

Notes

- The return value is always length 1 if using a HedSchema.

property value_classes

Return the value classes schema section.

Returns

The value classes section.

Return type

HedSchemaSection

property version

The complete schema version, including prefix and library name(if applicable)

property version_number

The HED version of this schema.

Returns

The version of this schema.

Return type

str

property with_standard

The version of the base schema this is extended from, if it exists..

Returns

HED version or “”

Return type

str

3.3.3 hed.schema.hed_schema_base

Abstract base class for HedSchema and HedSchemaGroup, showing the common functionality

Classes

<i>HedSchemaBase()</i>	Baseclass for schema and schema group.
------------------------	--

3.3.3.1 hed.schema.hed_schema_base.HedSchemaBase

class HedSchemaBase

Bases: ABC

Baseclass for schema and schema group. Overriding the following functions will allow you to use the schema for validation etc.

__init__()**Methods****__init__()**

<i>check_compliance</i> ([check_for_warnings, ...])	Check for HED3 compliance of this schema.
<i>find_tag_entry</i> (tag[, schema_namespace])	Find the schema entry for a given source tag.
<i>get_formatted_version</i> ()	The HED version string including namespace and library name if any of this schema.
<i>get_schema_versions</i> ()	A list of HED version strings including namespace and library name if any of this schema.
<i>get_tag_entry</i> (name[, key_class, ...])	Return the schema entry for this tag, if one exists.
<i>get_tags_with_attribute</i> (attribute[, key_class])	Return tag entries with the given attribute.
<i>schema_for_namespace</i> (namespace)	Return the HedSchema for the library namespace.

Attributes

<code>valid_prefixes</code>	Return a list of all prefixes this group will accept.
-----------------------------	---

`abstract check_compliance(check_for_warnings=True, name=None, error_handler=None)`

Check for HED3 compliance of this schema.

Parameters

- **check_for_warnings** (`bool`) – If True, checks for formatting issues like invalid characters, capitalization.
- **name** (`str`) – If present, use as the filename for context, rather than using the actual filename. Useful for temp filenames when supporting web services.
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler or None`) – Used to report errors. Uses a default one if none passed in.

Returns

A list of all warnings and errors found in the file. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

`list`

`abstract find_tag_entry(tag, schema_namespace="")`

Find the schema entry for a given source tag.

Parameters

- **tag** (`str, HedTag`) – Any form of tag to look up. Can have an extension, value, etc.
- **schema_namespace** (`str`) – The schema namespace of the tag, if any.

Returns

The located tag entry for this tag. str: The remainder of the tag that isn't part of the base tag.
list: A list of errors while converting.

Return type

`HedTagEntry`

Notes

Works left to right (which is mostly relevant for errors).

`abstract get_formatted_version()`

The HED version string including namespace and library name if any of this schema.

Returns

The complete version of this schema including library name and namespace.

Return type

`str`

`abstract get_schema_versions()`

A list of HED version strings including namespace and library name if any of this schema.

Returns

The complete version of this schema including library name and namespace.

Return type

list

abstract get_tag_entry(*name*, *key_class*=*HedSectionKey.Tags*, *schema_namespace*='')

Return the schema entry for this tag, if one exists.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Any form of basic tag(or other section entry) to look up. This will not handle extensions or similar. If this is a tag, it can have a schema namespace, but it's not required
- **key_class** (*HedSectionKey* or *str*) – The type of entry to return.
- **schema_namespace** (*str*) – Only used on Tags. If incorrect, will return None.

Returns

The schema entry for the given tag.

Return type*HedSchemaEntry***abstract get_tags_with_attribute**(*attribute*, *key_class*=*HedSectionKey.Tags*)

Return tag entries with the given attribute.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – A tag attribute. Eg *HedKey.ExtensionAllowed*
- **key_class** (*HedSectionKey*) – The *HedSectionKey* for the section to retrieve from.

Returns

A list of all tags with this attribute.

Return type

list

Notes

- The result is cached so will be fast after first call.

abstract schema_for_namespace(*namespace*)Return the *HedSchema* for the library namespace.**Parameters****namespace** (*str*) – A schema library name namespace.**Returns**

The specific schema for this library name namespace if exists.

Return type*HedSchema* or None**abstract property valid_prefixes**

Return a list of all prefixes this group will accept.

Returns

A list of strings representing valid prefixes for this group.

Return type

prefixes(list of str)

3.3.4 hed.schema.hed_schema_constants

Classes

<code>HedKey()</code>	Known property and attribute names.
<code>HedSectionKey(value)</code>	Kegs designating specific sections in a HedSchema object.

3.3.4.1 hed.schema.hed_schema_constants.HedKey

`class HedKey`

Bases: `object`

Known property and attribute names.

Notes

- These names should match the attribute values in the XML/wiki.

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

Attributes

AllowedCharacter

BoolProperty

DefaultUnits

DeprecatedFrom

ElementProperty

ExtensionAllowed

InLibrary

IsInheritedProperty

Recommended

RelatedTag

RequireChild

Required

Rooted

SIUnit

SIUnitModifier

SIUnitSymbolModifier

SuggestedTag

TagGroup

TakesValue

TopLevelTagGroup

Unique

UnitClass

UnitClassProperty

UnitModifierProperty

UnitPrefix

UnitProperty

3.3.4.2 `hed.schema.hed_schema_constants.HedSectionKey`

`class HedSectionKey(value)`

Bases: `Enum`

Kegs designating specific sections in a `HedSchema` object.

`__init__()`

Attributes

`Tags`

`UnitClasses`

`Units`

`UnitModifiers`

`ValueClasses`

`Attributes`

`Properties`

3.3.5 `hed.schema.hed_schema_entry`

Classes

<code>HedSchemaEntry(name, section)</code>	A single node in a <code>HedSchema</code> .
<code>HedTagEntry(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A single tag entry in the <code>HedSchema</code> .
<code>UnitClassEntry(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A single unit class entry in the <code>HedSchema</code> .
<code>UnitEntry(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A single unit entry with modifiers in the <code>HedSchema</code> .

3.3.5.1 `hed.schema.hed_schema_entry.HedSchemaEntry`

`class HedSchemaEntry(name, section)`

Bases: `object`

A single node in a `HedSchema`.

The structure contains all the node information including attributes and properties.

`__init__(name, section)`

Constructor for `HedSchemaEntry`.

Parameters

- `name (str)` – The name of the entry.
- `section (HedSchemaSection)` – The section to which it belongs.

Methods

<code>__init__(name, section)</code>	Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.
<code>attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)</code>	Return True if attribute has property.
<code>finalize_entry(schema)</code>	Called once after loading to set internal state.
<code>get_known_attributes()</code>	
<code>has_attribute(attribute[, return_value])</code>	Checks for the existence of an attribute in this entry.

Attributes

`section_key`

`attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)`

Return True if attribute has property.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – Attribute name to check for property_name.
- **property_name** (*str*) – The property value to return.

Returns

Returns True if this entry has the property.

Return type

bool

`finalize_entry(schema)`

Called once after loading to set internal state.

Parameters

schema (*HedSchema*) – The schema that holds the rules.

`has_attribute(attribute, return_value=False)`

Checks for the existence of an attribute in this entry.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – The attribute to check for.
- **return_value** (*bool*) – If True, returns the actual value of the attribute. If False, returns a boolean indicating the presence of the attribute.

Returns

If return_value is False, returns True if the attribute exists and False otherwise. If return_value is True, returns the value of the attribute if it exists, else returns None.

Return type

bool or any

Notes

- The existence of an attribute does not guarantee its validity.

3.3.5.2 hed.schema.hed_schema_entry.HedTagEntry

class HedTagEntry(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *HedSchemaEntry*

A single tag entry in the HedSchema.

__init__(*args, **kwargs)

Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.

Parameters

- **name (str)** – The name of the entry.
- **section (HedSchemaSection)** – The section to which it belongs.

Methods

__init__(*args, **kwargs)	Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.
attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)	prop- Return True if attribute has property.
base_tag_has_attribute(tag_attribute)	Check if the base tag has a specific attribute.
finalize_entry(schema)	Called once after schema loading to set state.
get_known_attributes()	
has_attribute(attribute[, return_value])	Returns th existence or value of an attribute in this entry.

Attributes

parent	Get the parent entry of this tag
parent_name	Gets the parent tag entry name
section_key	

attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)

Return True if attribute has property.

Parameters

- **attribute (str)** – Attribute name to check for property_name.
- **property_name (str)** – The property value to return.

Returns

Returns True if this entry has the property.

Return type

bool

base_tag_has_attribute(*tag_attribute*)

Check if the base tag has a specific attribute.

Parameters

tag_attribute (*str*) – A tag attribute.

Returns

True if the tag has the specified attribute. False, if otherwise.

Return type

bool

Notes

This mostly is relevant for takes value tags.

finalize_entry(*schema*)

Called once after schema loading to set state.

Parameters

schema ([HedSchema](#)) – The schema that the rules come from.

has_attribute(*attribute*, *return_value=False*)

Returns th existence or value of an attribute in this entry.

This also checks parent tags for inheritable attributes like ExtensionAllowed.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – The attribute to check for.
- **return_value** (*bool*) – If True, returns the actual value of the attribute. If False, returns a boolean indicating the presence of the attribute.

Returns

If return_value is False, returns True if the attribute exists and False otherwise. If return_value is True, returns the value of the attribute if it exists, else returns None.

Return type

bool or *any*

Notes

- The existence of an attribute does not guarantee its validity.

property parent

Get the parent entry of this tag

property parent_name

Gets the parent tag entry name

3.3.5.3 hed.schema.hed_schema_entry.UnitClassEntry

`class UnitClassEntry(*args, **kwargs)`

Bases: `HedSchemaEntry`

A single unit class entry in the HedSchema.

`__init__(*args, **kwargs)`

Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – The name of the entry.
- **section** (`HedSchemaSection`) – The section to which it belongs.

Methods

<code>__init__(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.
<code>add_unit(unit_entry)</code>	Add the given unit entry to this unit class.
<code>attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)</code>	prop- Return True if attribute has property.
<code>finalize_entry(schema)</code>	Called once after schema load to set state.
<code>get_known_attributes()</code>	
<code>has_attribute(attribute[, return_value])</code>	Checks for the existence of an attribute in this entry.

Attributes

`section_key`

`add_unit(unit_entry)`

Add the given unit entry to this unit class.

Parameters

`unit_entry` (`HedSchemaEntry`) – Unit entry to add.

`attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)`

Return True if attribute has property.

Parameters

- **attribute** (`str`) – Attribute name to check for property_name.
- **property_name** (`str`) – The property value to return.

Returns

Returns True if this entry has the property.

Return type

`bool`

finalize_entry(schema)

Called once after schema load to set state.

Parameters

schema ([HedSchema](#)) – The object with the schema rules.

has_attribute(attribute, return_value=False)

Checks for the existence of an attribute in this entry.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – The attribute to check for.
- **return_value** (*bool*) – If True, returns the actual value of the attribute. If False, returns a boolean indicating the presence of the attribute.

Returns

If return_value is False, returns True if the attribute exists and False otherwise. If return_value is True, returns the value of the attribute if it exists, else returns None.

Return type

bool or any

Notes

- The existence of an attribute does not guarantee its validity.

3.3.5.4 [hed.schema.hed_schema_entry.UnitEntry](#)

class UnitEntry(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: [HedSchemaEntry](#)

A single unit entry with modifiers in the HedSchema.

__init__(*args, **kwargs)

Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – The name of the entry.
- **section** ([HedSchemaSection](#)) – The section to which it belongs.

Methods

__init__(*args, **kwargs)	Constructor for HedSchemaEntry.	
attribute_has_property(attribute, property_name)	prop-	Return True if attribute has property.
finalize_entry(schema)	Called once after loading to set internal state.	
get_conversion_factor(unit_name)	Returns the conversion factor from combining this unit with the specified modifier	
get_known_attributes()		
has_attribute(attribute[, return_value])	Checks for the existence of an attribute in this entry.	

Attributes

`section_key`

attribute_has_property(*attribute*, *property_name*)

Return True if attribute has property.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – Attribute name to check for property_name.
- **property_name** (*str*) – The property value to return.

Returns

Returns True if this entry has the property.

Return type

bool

finalize_entry(*schema*)

Called once after loading to set internal state.

Parameters

schema (*HedSchema*) – The schema rules come from.

get_conversion_factor(*unit_name*)

Returns the conversion factor from combining this unit with the specified modifier

Parameters

unit_name (*str or None*) – the full name of the unit with modifier

Returns

Returns the conversion factor or None

Return type

conversion_factor(*float or None*)

has_attribute(*attribute*, *return_value=False*)

Checks for the existence of an attribute in this entry.

Parameters

- **attribute** (*str*) – The attribute to check for.
- **return_value** (*bool*) – If True, returns the actual value of the attribute. If False, returns a boolean indicating the presence of the attribute.

Returns

If *return_value* is False, returns True if the attribute exists and False otherwise. If *return_value* is True, returns the value of the attribute if it exists, else returns None.

Return type

bool or any

Notes

- The existence of an attribute does not guarantee its validity.

3.3.6 hed.schema.hed_schema_group

Classes

<i>HedSchemaGroup</i> (schema_list)	Container for multiple HedSchema objects.
-------------------------------------	---

3.3.6.1 hed.schema.hed_schema_group.HedSchemaGroup

class HedSchemaGroup(schema_list)

Bases: *HedSchemaBase*

Container for multiple HedSchema objects.

Notes

- The container class is useful when library schema are included.
- You cannot save/load/etc the combined schema object directly.

__init__(schema_list)

Combine multiple HedSchema objects from a list.

Parameters

schema_list (list) – A list of HedSchema for the container.

Returns

the container created.

Return type

HedSchemaGroup

Raises

***HedFileError* –**

- Multiple schemas have the same library prefixes.
- Empty list passed

Methods

<code>__init__(schema_list)</code>	Combine multiple HedSchema objects from a list.
<code>check_compliance([check_for_warnings, name, ...])</code>	Check for HED3 compliance of this schema.
<code>find_tag_entry(tag[, schema_namespace])</code>	Find the schema entry for a given source tag.
<code>get_formatted_version()</code>	The HED version string including namespace and library name if any of this schema.
<code>get_schema_versions()</code>	A list of HED version strings including namespace and library name if any of this schema.
<code>get_tag_entry(name[, key_class, ...])</code>	Return the schema entry for this tag, if one exists.
<code>get_tags_with_attribute(attribute[, key_class])</code>	Return tag entries with the given attribute.
<code>schema_for_namespace(namespace)</code>	Return the HedSchema for the library namespace.

Attributes

<code>valid_prefixes</code>	Return a list of all prefixes this group will accept.
-----------------------------	---

`check_compliance(check_for_warnings=True, name=None, error_handler=None)`

Check for HED3 compliance of this schema.

Parameters

- **check_for_warnings** (`bool`) – If True, checks for formatting issues like invalid characters, capitalization.
- **name** (`str`) – If present, use as the filename for context, rather than using the actual filename. Useful for temp filenames when supporting web services.
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler or None`) – Used to report errors. Uses a default one if none passed in.

Returns

A list of all warnings and errors found in the file. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

`list`

`find_tag_entry(tag, schema_namespace='')`

Find the schema entry for a given source tag.

Parameters

- **tag** (`str, HedTag`) – Any form of tag to look up. Can have an extension, value, etc.
- **schema_namespace** (`str`) – The schema namespace of the tag, if any.

Returns

The located tag entry for this tag. str: The remainder of the tag that isn't part of the base tag.
list: A list of errors while converting.

Return type

`HedTagEntry`

Notes

Works left to right (which is mostly relevant for errors).

`get_formatted_version()`

The HED version string including namespace and library name if any of this schema.

Returns

The complete version of this schema including library name and namespace.

Return type

str

`get_schema_versions()`

A list of HED version strings including namespace and library name if any of this schema.

Returns

The complete version of this schema including library name and namespace.

Return type

list

`get_tag_entry(name, key_class=HedSectionKey.Tags, schema_namespace='')`

Return the schema entry for this tag, if one exists.

Parameters

- **name** (str) – Any form of basic tag(or other section entry) to look up. This will not handle extensions or similar. If this is a tag, it can have a schema namespace, but it's not required
- **key_class** ([HedSectionKey](#) or str) – The type of entry to return.
- **schema_namespace** (str) – Only used on Tags. If incorrect, will return None.

Returns

The schema entry for the given tag.

Return type

[HedSchemaEntry](#)

`get_tags_with_attribute(attribute, key_class=HedSectionKey.Tags)`

Return tag entries with the given attribute.

Parameters

- **attribute** (str) – A tag attribute. Eg HedKey.ExtensionAllowed
- **key_class** ([HedSectionKey](#)) – The HedSectionKey for the section to retrieve from.

Returns

A list of all tags with this attribute.

Return type

list

Notes

- The result is cached so will be fast after first call.

`schema_for_namespace(namespace)`

Return the HedSchema for the library namespace.

Parameters

`namespace (str)` – A schema library name namespace.

Returns

The specific schema for this library name namespace if exists.

Return type

`HedSchema` or None

`property valid_prefixes`

Return a list of all prefixes this group will accept.

Returns

A list of strings representing valid prefixes for this group.

Return type

list

3.3.7 hed.schema.hed_schema_io

Utilities for loading and outputting HED schema.

Functions

<code>from_string(schema_string[, schema_format, ...])</code>	Create a schema from the given string.
<code>get_hed_xml_version(xml_file_path)</code>	Get the version number from a HED XML file.
<code>load_schema([hed_path, schema_namespace])</code>	Load a schema from the given file or URL path.
<code>load_schema_version([xml_version, xml_folder])</code>	Return a HedSchema or HedSchemaGroup extracted from xml_version field.

3.3.7.1 hed.schema.hed_schema_io.from_string

`from_string(schema_string, schema_format='xml', schema_namespace=None)`

Create a schema from the given string.

Parameters

- `schema_string (str)` – An XML or mediawiki file as a single long string.
- `schema_format (str)` – The schema format of the source schema string.
- `schema_namespace (str, None)` – The name_prefix all tags in this schema will accept.

Returns

The loaded schema.

Return type

`(HedSchema)`

Raises

HedFileError –

- If empty string or invalid extension is passed.
- Other fatal formatting issues with file

Notes

- The loading is determined by file type.

3.3.7.2 `hed.schema.hed_schema_io.get_hed_xml_version`

`get_hed_xml_version(xml_file_path)`

Get the version number from a HED XML file.

Parameters

`xml_file_path (str)` – The path to a HED XML file.

Returns

The version number of the HED XML file.

Return type

`str`

Raises

HedFileError –

- There is an issue loading the schema

3.3.7.3 `hed.schema.hed_schema_io.load_schema`

`load_schema(hed_path=None, schema_namespace=None)`

Load a schema from the given file or URL path.

Parameters

- `hed_path (str or None)` – A filepath or url to open a schema from.
- `schema_namespace (str or None)` – The name_prefix all tags in this schema will accept.

Returns

The loaded schema.

Return type

`HedSchema`

Raises

HedFileError –

- Empty path passed
- Unknown extension
- Any fatal issues when loading the schema.

3.3.7.4 hed.schema.hed_schema_io.load_schema_version

`load_schema_version(xml_version=None, xml_folder=None)`

Return a HedSchema or HedSchemaGroup extracted from xml_version field.

Parameters

- **xml_version** (*str or list or None*) – List or str specifying which official HED schemas to use. An empty string returns the latest version A json str format is also supported, based on the output of HedSchema.get_formatted_version
- **xml_folder** (*str*) – Path to a folder containing schema.

Returns

The schema or schema group extracted.

Return type

HedSchema or *HedSchemaGroup*

Raises

HedFileError –

- The xml_version is not valid.
- A fatal error was encountered in parsing

3.3.8 hed.schema.hed_schema_section

Classes

<i>HedSchemaSection</i> (section_key[, case_sensitive])	Container with entries in one section of the schema.
<i>HedSchemaTagSection</i> (*args[, case_sensitive])	A section of the schema.
<i>HedSchemaUnitClassSection</i> (section_key[, ...])	

3.3.8.1 hed.schema.hed_schema_section.HedSchemaSection

`class HedSchemaSection(section_key, case_sensitive=True)`

Bases: object

Container with entries in one section of the schema.

`__init__(section_key, case_sensitive=True)`

Construct schema section.

Parameters

- **section_key** (*HedSectionKey*) – Name of the schema section.
- **case_sensitive** (*bool*) – If True, names are case-sensitive.

Methods

<code>__init__(section_key[, case_sensitive])</code>	Construct schema section.
<code>get(key)</code>	Return the name associated with key.
<code>get_entries_with_attribute(attribute_name[, ...])</code>	Return entries or names with given attribute.
<code>items()</code>	Return the items.
<code>keys()</code>	The names of the keys.
<code>values()</code>	All names of the sections.

Attributes

`duplicate_names`

`section_key`

`get(key)`

Return the name associated with key.

Parameters

`key (str)` – The name of the key.

`get_entries_with_attribute(attribute_name, return_name_only=False, schema_namespace="")`

Return entries or names with given attribute.

Parameters

- `attribute_name (str)` – The name of the attribute(generally a HedKey entry).
- `return_name_only (bool)` – If true, return the name as a string rather than the tag entry.
- `schema_namespace (str)` – Prepends given namespace to each name if returning names.

Returns

List of HedSchemaEntry or strings representing the names.

Return type

list

`items()`

Return the items.

`keys()`

The names of the keys.

`values()`

All names of the sections.

3.3.8.2 `hed.schema.hed_schema_section.HedSchemaTagSection`

`class HedSchemaTagSection(*args, case_sensitive=False, **kwargs)`

Bases: `HedSchemaSection`

A section of the schema.

`__init__(*args, case_sensitive=False, **kwargs)`

Construct schema section.

Parameters

- **section_key** (`HedSectionKey`) – Name of the schema section.
- **case_sensitive** (`bool`) – If True, names are case-sensitive.

Methods

<code>__init__(*args[, case_sensitive])</code>	Construct schema section.
<code>get(key)</code>	Return the name associated with key.
<code>get_entries_with_attribute(attribute_name[, ...])</code>	Return entries or names with given attribute.
<code>items()</code>	Return the items.
<code>keys()</code>	The names of the keys.
<code>values()</code>	All names of the sections.

Attributes

`duplicate_names`

`section_key`

`get(key)`

Return the name associated with key.

Parameters

- **key** (`str`) – The name of the key.

`get_entries_with_attribute(attribute_name, return_name_only=False, schema_namespace="")`

Return entries or names with given attribute.

Parameters

- **attribute_name** (`str`) – The name of the attribute(generally a HedKey entry).
- **return_name_only** (`bool`) – If true, return the name as a string rather than the tag entry.
- **schema_namespace** (`str`) – Prepends given namespace to each name if returning names.

Returns

List of HedSchemaEntry or strings representing the names.

Return type

list

items()

Return the items.

keys()

The names of the keys.

values()

All names of the sections.

3.3.8.3 hed.schema.hed_schema_section.HedSchemaUnitClassSection

class HedSchemaUnitClassSection(section_key, case_sensitive=True)

Bases: *HedSchemaSection*

__init__(section_key, case_sensitive=True)

Construct schema section.

Parameters

- **section_key** (*HedSectionKey*) – Name of the schema section.
- **case_sensitive** (*bool*) – If True, names are case-sensitive.

Methods

__init__(section_key[, case_sensitive])	Construct schema section.
get(key)	Return the name associated with key.
get_entries_with_attribute(attribute_name[, ...])	Return entries or names with given attribute.
items()	Return the items.
keys()	The names of the keys.
values()	All names of the sections.

Attributes

duplicate_names

section_key

get(key)

Return the name associated with key.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – The name of the key.

get_entries_with_attribute(attribute_name, return_name_only=False, schema_namespace="")

Return entries or names with given attribute.

Parameters

- **attribute_name** (*str*) – The name of the attribute(generally a HedKey entry).
- **return_name_only** (*bool*) – If true, return the name as a string rather than the tag entry.

- **schema_namespace (str)** – Prepends given namespace to each name if returning names.

Returns

List of HedSchemaEntry or strings representing the names.

Return type

list

items()

Return the items.

keys()

The names of the keys.

values()

All names of the sections.

3.3.9 hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators

The built-in functions to validate known attributes.

Template for the functions: attribute_checker_template(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name, possible_values):

hed_schema (HedSchema): The schema to use for validation tag_entry (HedSchemaEntry): The schema entry for this tag. attribute_name (str): The name of this attribute

returns

bool

Functions

<code>tag_exists_base_schema_check(hed_schema, ...)</code>	Check if the single tag is a partnered schema tag
<code>tag_exists_check(hed_schema, tag_entry, ...)</code>	Check if the list of possible tags exists in the schema.
<code>tag_is_DEPRECATED_check(hed_schema, ...)</code>	Check if the tag has a valid deprecatedFrom attribute, and that any children have it
<code>tag_is_placeholder_check(hed_schema, ...)</code>	Check if comma separated list has valid HedTags.
<code>unit_class_exists(hed_schema, tag_entry, ...)</code>	
<code>unit_exists(hed_schema, tag_entry, ...)</code>	
<code>value_class_exists(hed_schema, tag_entry, ...)</code>	

3.3.9.1 hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.tag_exists_base_schema_check

`tag_exists_base_schema_check(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

Check if the single tag is a partnered schema tag

Parameters

- **hed_schema (HedSchema)** – The schema to use for validation
- **tag_entry (HedSchemaEntry)** – The schema entry for this tag.
- **attribute_name (str)** – The name of this attribute

Returns

A list of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

3.3.9.2 `hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.tag_exists_check`

`tag_exists_check(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

Check if the list of possible tags exists in the schema.

Parameters

- `hed_schema` (`HedSchema`) – The schema to use for validation
- `tag_entry` (`HedSchemaEntry`) – The schema entry for this tag.
- `attribute_name` (`str`) – The name of this attribute

Returns

A list of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

3.3.9.3 `hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.tag_is_deprecated_check`

`tag_is_deprecated_check(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

Check if the tag has a valid deprecatedFrom attribute, and that any children have it

Parameters

- `hed_schema` (`HedSchema`) – The schema to use for validation
- `tag_entry` (`HedSchemaEntry`) – The schema entry for this tag.
- `attribute_name` (`str`) – The name of this attribute

Returns

A list of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

3.3.9.4 `hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.tag_is_placeholder_check`

`tag_is_placeholder_check(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

Check if comma separated list has valid HedTags.

Parameters

- `hed_schema` (`HedSchema`) – The schema to use for validation
- `tag_entry` (`HedSchemaEntry`) – The schema entry for this tag.
- `attribute_name` (`str`) – The name of this attribute

Returns

A list of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type
list

3.3.9.5 hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.unit_class_exists

`unit_class_exists(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

3.3.9.6 hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.unit_exists

`unit_exists(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

3.3.9.7 hed.schema.schema_attribute_validators.value_class_exists

`value_class_exists(hed_schema, tag_entry, attribute_name)`

3.3.10 hed.schema.schema_compare

Functions

<code>compare_differences(schema1, schema2[, ...])</code>	Compare the tags in two schemas, this finds any differences
<code>compare_schemas(schema1, schema2[, ...])</code>	Compare two schemas section by section.
<code>find_matching_tags(schema1, schema2[, ...])</code>	Compare the tags in two library schemas.

3.3.10.1 hed.schema.schema_compare.compare_differences

`compare_differences(schema1, schema2, output='raw', attribute_filter=None, sections=(<HedSectionKey.Tags: 'tags'>,), include_summary=True)`

Compare the tags in two schemas, this finds any differences

Parameters

- **schema1** (`HedSchema`) – The first schema to be compared.
- **schema2** (`HedSchema`) – The second schema to be compared.
- **output** (`str`) – ‘raw’ (default) returns a tuple of python object dicts with raw results. ‘string’ returns a single string ‘dict’ returns a json-style python dictionary that can be converted to JSON
- **attribute_filter** (`str, optional`) – The attribute to filter entries by. Entries without this attribute are skipped. The most common use would be `HedKey.InLibrary` If it evaluates to False, no filtering is performed.
- **sections** (`list or None`) – the list of sections to compare. By default, just the tags section. If None, checks all sections including header, prologue, and epilogue.
- **include_summary** (`bool`) – If True, adds the ‘summary’ dict to the dict return option, and prints it with the string option. Lists the names of all the nodes that are missing or different.

Returns

- Tuple with dict entries (not_in_schema1, not_in_schema1, unequal_entries).

- Formatted string with the output ready for printing.
- A Python dictionary with the output ready to be converted to JSON (for web output).

Return type

tuple, str or dict

Notes: The underlying dictionaries are:

- not_in_schema1(dict): Entries present in schema2 but not in schema1.
- not_in_schema2(dict): Entries present in schema1 but not in schema2.
- unequal_entries(dict): Entries that differ between the two schemas.

3.3.10.2 `hed.schema.schema_compare.compare_schemas`

`compare_schemas(schema1, schema2, attribute_filter='inLibrary', sections=(<HedSectionKey.Tags: 'tags'>,))`

Compare two schemas section by section. The function records matching entries, entries present in one schema but not in the other, and unequal entries.

Parameters

- **schema1** (`HedSchema`) – The first schema to be compared.
- **schema2** (`HedSchema`) – The second schema to be compared.
- **attribute_filter** (`str, optional`) – The attribute to filter entries by. Entries without this attribute are skipped. The most common use would be `HedKey.InLibrary`. If it evaluates to False, no filtering is performed.
- **sections** (`list`) – the list of sections to compare. By default, just the tags section. If None, checks all sections including header, prologue, and epilogue.

Returns: tuple: A tuple containing four dictionaries:

- matches(dict): Entries present in both schemas and are equal.
- not_in_schema1(dict): Entries present in schema2 but not in schema1.
- not_in_schema2(dict): Entries present in schema1 but not in schema2.
- unequal_entries(dict): Entries present in both schemas but are not equal.

3.3.10.3 `hed.schema.schema_compare.find_matching_tags`

`find_matching_tags(schema1, schema2, output='raw', sections=(<HedSectionKey.Tags: 'tags'>,), include_summary=True)`

Compare the tags in two library schemas. This finds tags with the same term.

Parameters

- **schema1** (`HedSchema`) – The first schema to be compared.
- **schema2** (`HedSchema`) – The second schema to be compared.
- **output** (`str`) – Defaults to returning a python object dicts. ‘string’ returns a single string ‘dict’ returns a json style dictionary
- **sections** (`list`) – the list of sections to compare. By default, just the tags section. If None, checks all sections including header, prologue, and epilogue.

- **include_summary** (*bool*) – If True, adds the ‘summary’ dict to the dict return option, and prints it with the string option. Lists the names of all the nodes that are missing or different.

Returns

A dictionary containing matching entries in the Tags section of both schemas.

Return type

dict, json style dict, or str

3.3.11 `hed.schema.schema_compliance`

Utilities for HED schema checking.

Functions

<code>check_compliance(hed_schema[, ...])</code>	Check for hed3 compliance of a schema object.
--	---

3.3.11.1 `hed.schema.schema_compliance.check_compliance`

`check_compliance(hed_schema, check_for_warnings=True, name=None, error_handler=None)`

Check for hed3 compliance of a schema object.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) – HedSchema object to check for hed3 compliance.
- **check_for_warnings** (*bool*) – If True, check for formatting issues like invalid characters, capitalization, etc.
- **name** (*str*) – If present, will use as filename for context.
- **error_handler** (`ErrorHandler` or *None*) – Used to report errors. Uses a default one if none passed in.

Returns

A list of all warnings and errors found in the file. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Raises

`ValueError` –

- Trying to validate a HedSchemaGroup directly

Classes

<code>SchemaValidator(hed_schema[, ...])</code>	Validator class to wrap some code.
---	------------------------------------

3.3.11.2 hed.schema.schema_compliance.SchemaValidator

```
class SchemaValidator(hed_schema, check_for_warnings=True, error_handler=None)
```

Bases: object

Validator class to wrap some code. In general, just call check_compliance.

```
__init__(hed_schema, check_for_warnings=True, error_handler=None)
```

Methods

```
__init__(hed_schema[, check_for_warnings, ...])
```

<code>check_attributes()</code>	Returns issues from validating known attributes in all sections
<code>check_duplicate_names()</code>	Return issues for any duplicate names in all sections.
<code>check_invalid_chars()</code>	Returns issues for bad chars in terms or descriptions.
<code>check_unknown_attributes()</code>	Returns issues for any unknown attributes in any section

Attributes

```
attribute_validators
```

```
check_attributes()
```

Returns issues from validating known attributes in all sections

```
check_duplicate_names()
```

Return issues for any duplicate names in all sections.

```
check_invalid_chars()
```

Returns issues for bad chars in terms or descriptions.

```
check_unknown_attributes()
```

Returns issues for any unknown attributes in any section

3.3.12 hed.schema.schema_io

Modules

<code>hed.schema.schema_io.base2schema</code>	
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.schema2base</code>	Baseclass for mediawiki/xml writers
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.schema2wiki</code>	Allows output of HedSchema objects as .mediawiki format
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.schema2xml</code>	Allows output of HedSchema objects as .xml format
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util</code>	Utilities for writing content to files and for other file manipulation.
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.wiki2schema</code>	This module is used to create a HedSchema object from a .mediawiki file.
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.wiki_constants</code>	
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.xml2schema</code>	This module is used to create a HedSchema object from an XML file or tree.
<code>hed.schema.schema_io.xml_constants</code>	

3.3.12.1 `hed.schema.schema_io.base2schema`

Classes

<code>SchemaLoader(filename[, schema_as_string])</code>	Baseclass for schema loading, to handle basic errors and partnered schemas
---	--

`hed.schema.schema_io.base2schema.SchemaLoader`

`class SchemaLoader(filename, schema_as_string=None)`

Bases: ABC

Baseclass for schema loading, to handle basic errors and partnered schemas

Expected usage is SchemaLoaderXML.load(filename)

SchemaLoaderXML(filename) will load just the header_attributes

`__init__(filename, schema_as_string=None)`

Loads the given schema from one of the two parameters.

Parameters

- `filename (str or None)` – A valid filepath or None
- `schema_as_string (str or None)` – A full schema as text or None

Methods

<code>__init__(filename[, schema_as_string])</code>	Loads the given schema from one of the two parameters.
<code>load([filename, schema_as_string])</code>	Loads and returns the schema, including partnered schema if applicable.

Attributes

<code>schema</code>	The partially loaded schema if you are after just header attributes.
---------------------	--

classmethod `load(filename=None, schema_as_string=None)`

Loads and returns the schema, including partnered schema if applicable.

Parameters

- `filename (str or None)` – A valid filepath or None
- `schema_as_string (str or None)` – A full schema as text or None

Returns

The new schema

Return type

`schema(HedSchema)`

property `schema`

The partially loaded schema if you are after just header attributes.

3.3.12.2 `hed.schema.schema_io.schema2base`

Baseclass for mediawiki/xml writers

Classes

`Schema2Base()`

`hed.schema.schema_io.schema2base.Schema2Base`

class `Schema2Base`

Bases: `object`

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

<code>process_schema(hed_schema[, save_merged])</code>	Takes a HedSchema object and returns a list of strings representing its .mediawiki version.
--	---

classmethod process_schema(*hed_schema*, *save_merged=False*)

Takes a HedSchema object and returns a list of strings representing its .mediawiki version.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) –
- **save_merged** (`bool`) – If True, this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard” schema. If it is not a “withStandard” schema, this setting has no effect.

Returns

converted_output – Varies based on inherited class

Return type

Any

3.3.12.3 `hed.schema.schema_io.schema2wiki`

Allows output of HedSchema objects as .mediawiki format

Classes

`Schema2Wiki()`

`hed.schema.schema_io.schema2wiki.Schema2Wiki`

class Schema2Wiki

Bases: `Schema2Base`

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

<code>process_schema(hed_schema[, save_merged])</code>	Takes a HedSchema object and returns a list of strings representing its .mediawiki version.
--	---

classmethod process_schema(*hed_schema*, *save_merged=False*)

Takes a HedSchema object and returns a list of strings representing its .mediawiki version.

Parameters

3.3. `hed.schema`

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) –
- **save_merged** (`bool`) – If True, this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard” schema. If it is not a “withStandard” schema, this setting has no effect.

Returns

converted_output – Varies based on inherited class

Return type

Any

3.3.12.4 `hed.schema.schema_io.schema2xml`

Allows output of HedSchema objects as .xml format

Classes

Schema2XML()

`hed.schema.schema_io.schema2xml.Schema2XML`

`class Schema2XML`

Bases: `Schema2Base`

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

`process_schema(hed_schema[, save_merged])` Takes a HedSchema object and returns a list of strings representing its .mediawiki version.

`classmethod process_schema(hed_schema, save_merged=False)`

Takes a HedSchema object and returns a list of strings representing its .mediawiki version.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (`HedSchema`) –
- **save_merged** (`bool`) – If True, this will save the schema as a merged schema if it is a “withStandard” schema. If it is not a “withStandard” schema, this setting has no effect.

Returns

converted_output – Varies based on inherited class

Return type

Any

3.3.12.5 hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util

Utilities for writing content to files and for other file manipulation.

Functions

<code>get_api_key()</code>	Tries to get the GitHub access token from the environment. Defaults to above value if not found.
<code>make_url_request(resource_url[, ...])</code>	Make a request and adds the above GitHub access credentials.
<code>move_file(input_path, target_path)</code>	If target_path is not empty, move input file to target file
<code>url_to_file(resource_url)</code>	Write data from a URL resource into a file.
<code>url_to_string(resource_url)</code>	Get the data from the specified url as a string.
<code>write_strings_to_file(output_strings[, ...])</code>	Write output strings to a temporary file.
<code>write_xml_tree_2_xml_file(xml_tree[, extension])</code>	Write an XML element tree object into an XML file.

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.get_api_key

`get_api_key()`

Tries to get the GitHub access token from the environment. Defaults to above value if not found.

Returns

A GitHub access key or an empty string.

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.make_url_request

`make_url_request(resource_url, try_authenticate=True)`

Make a request and adds the above GitHub access credentials.

Parameters

- **resource_url** (*str*) – The url to retrieve.
- **try_authenticate** (*bool*) – If true add the above credentials.

Returns

`url_request`

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.move_file

`move_file(input_path, target_path)`

If target_path is not empty, move input file to target file

Parameters

- **input_path** (*str*) – Path to an existing file
- **target_path** (*str or None*) – Path to move this file to If None, the function does nothing and returns input_path

Returns

the original or moved filepath

Return type
filepath(str)

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.url_to_file

url_to_file(*resource_url*)

Write data from a URL resource into a file. Data is decoded as unicode.

Parameters

resource_url (*str*) – The URL to the resource.

Returns

The local temporary filename for the downloaded file,

Return type

str

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.url_to_string

url_to_string(*resource_url*)

Get the data from the specified url as a string.

Parameters

resource_url (*str*) – The URL to the resource.

Returns

The data at the target url.

Return type

str

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.write_strings_to_file

write_strings_to_file(*output_strings*, *extension=None*)

Write output strings to a temporary file.

Parameters

- **output_strings** (*[str]*, *str*) – Strings to output one per line.
- **extension** (*str*) – File extension of the temporary file.

Returns

Opened temporary file.

Return type

file

hed.schema.schema_io.schema_util.write_xml_tree_2_xml_file

```
write_xml_tree_2_xml_file(xml_tree, extension='.xml')
```

Write an XML element tree object into an XML file.

Parameters

- **xml_tree** (*Element*) – An element representing an XML file.
- **extension** (*string*) – The file extension to use for the temporary file.

Returns

Name of the temporary file.

Return type

str

3.3.12.6 hed.schema.schema_io.wiki2schema

This module is used to create a HedSchema object from a .mediawiki file.

Classes

<i>SchemaLoaderWiki</i> (filename[, schema_as_string])	Loads MediaWiki schemas from filenames or strings.
--	--

hed.schema.schema_io.wiki2schema.SchemaLoaderWiki

```
class SchemaLoaderWiki(filename, schema_as_string=None)
```

Bases: *SchemaLoader*

Loads MediaWiki schemas from filenames or strings.

Expected usage is SchemaLoaderWiki.load(filename)

SchemaLoaderWiki(filename) will load just the header_attributes

```
__init__(filename, schema_as_string=None)
```

Loads the given schema from one of the two parameters.

Parameters

- **filename** (*str or None*) – A valid filepath or None
- **schema_as_string** (*str or None*) – A full schema as text or None

Methods

<i>__init__(filename[, schema_as_string])</i>	Loads the given schema from one of the two parameters.
<i>load([filename, schema_as_string])</i>	Loads and returns the schema, including partnered schema if applicable.

Attributes

<code>schema</code>	The partially loaded schema if you are after just header attributes.
---------------------	--

classmethod `load(filename=None, schema_as_string=None)`

Loads and returns the schema, including partnered schema if applicable.

Parameters

- `filename (str or None)` – A valid filepath or None
- `schema_as_string (str or None)` – A full schema as text or None

Returns

The new schema

Return type

`schema(HedSchema)`

property `schema`

The partially loaded schema if you are after just header attributes.

3.3.12.7 hed.schema.schema_io.wiki_constants

Classes

`HedWikiSection()`

hed.schema.schema_io.wiki_constants.HedWikiSection

class `HedWikiSection`

Bases: `object`

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

Attributes

`Attributes`

`EndHed`

`EndSchema`

`Epilogue`

`HeaderLine`

`Prologue`

`Properties`

`Schema`

`UnitModifiers`

`UnitsClasses`

`ValueClasses`

3.3.12.8 `hed.schema.schema_io.xml2schema`

This module is used to create a HedSchema object from an XML file or tree.

Classes

<code>SchemaLoaderXML(filename[, schema_as_string])</code>	Loads XML schemas from filenames or strings.
--	--

`hed.schema.schema_io.xml2schema.SchemaLoaderXML`

`class SchemaLoaderXML(filename, schema_as_string=None)`

Bases: `SchemaLoader`

Loads XML schemas from filenames or strings.

Expected usage is `SchemaLoaderXML.load(filename)`

`SchemaLoaderXML(filename)` will load just the header_attributes

`__init__(filename, schema_as_string=None)`

Loads the given schema from one of the two parameters.

Parameters

- `filename (str or None)` – A valid filepath or None
- `schema_as_string (str or None)` – A full schema as text or None

Methods

<code>__init__(filename[, schema_as_string])</code>	Loads the given schema from one of the two parameters.
<code>load([filename, schema_as_string])</code>	Loads and returns the schema, including partnered schema if applicable.

Attributes

<code>schema</code>	The partially loaded schema if you are after just header attributes.
---------------------	--

classmethod load(*filename=None, schema_as_string=None*)

Loads and returns the schema, including partnered schema if applicable.

Parameters

- **`filename (str or None)`** – A valid filepath or None
- **`schema_as_string (str or None)`** – A full schema as text or None

Returns

The new schema

Return type

`schema(HedSchema)`

property schema

The partially loaded schema if you are after just header attributes.

3.3.12.9 hed.schema.schema_io.xml_constants

3.3.13 hed.schema.schema_validation_util

Utilities used in HED validation/loading using a HED schema.

Functions

<code>find_rooted_entry(tag_entry, schema, ...)</code>	This semi-validates rooted tags, raising an exception on major errors
<code>validate_attributes(attrib_dict, filename)</code>	Validate attributes in the dictionary.
<code>validate_library_name(library_name)</code>	Check the validity of the library name.
<code>validate_present_attributes(attrib_dict, ...)</code>	Validate combinations of attributes
<code>validate_schema_description(tag_name, ...)</code>	Check the description of a single schema term.
<code>validate_schema_term(hed_term)</code>	Check short tag for capitalization and illegal characters.
<code>validate_version_string(version_string)</code>	Check validity of the version.

3.3.13.1 hed.schema.schema_validation_util.find_rooted_entry

find_rooted_entry(*tag_entry*, *schema*, *loading_merged*)

This semi-validates rooted tags, raising an exception on major errors

Parameters

- **tag_entry** ([HedTagEntry](#)) – the possibly rooted tag
- **schema** ([HedSchema](#)) – The schema being loaded
- **loading_merged** (*bool*) – If this schema was already merged before loading

Returns

The base tag entry from the standard schema

Returns None if this tag isn't rooted

Return type

rooted_tag([HedTagEntry](#) or None)

Raises

[HedFileError](#) –

- A rooted attribute is found in a non-paired schema
- A rooted attribute is not a string
- A rooted attribute was found on a non-root node in an unmerged schema.
- A rooted attribute is found on a root node in a merged schema.
- A rooted attribute indicates a tag that doesn't exist in the base schema.

3.3.13.2 hed.schema.schema_validation_util.validate_attributes

validate_attributes(*attrib_dict*, *filename*)

Validate attributes in the dictionary.

Parameters

- **attrib_dict** (*dict*) – Dictionary of attributes to be evaluated.
- **filename** (*str*) – File name to use in reporting errors.

Returns

List of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Raises

[HedFileError](#) –

- Invalid library name
- Version not present
- Invalid combinations of attributes in header

3.3.13.3 `hed.schema.schema_validation_util.validate_library_name`

`validate_library_name(library_name)`

Check the validity of the library name.

Parameters

library_name (*str*) – Name of the library.

Returns

If not False, string indicates the issue.

Return type

bool or str

3.3.13.4 `hed.schema.schema_validation_util.validate_present_attributes`

`validate_present_attributes(attrib_dict, filename)`

Validate combinations of attributes

Parameters

- **attrib_dict** (*dict*) – Dictionary of attributes to be evaluated.
- **filename** (*str*) – File name to use in reporting errors.

Returns

List of issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Raises

`HedFileError` –

- withStandard is found in th header, but a library attribute is not specified

3.3.13.5 `hed.schema.schema_validation_util.validate_schema_description`

`validate_schema_description(tag_name, hed_description)`

Check the description of a single schema term.

Parameters

- **tag_name** (*str*) – A single hed tag - not validated here, just used for error messages.
- **hed_description** (*str*) – The description string to validate.

Returns

A list of all formatting issues found in the description.

Return type

list

3.3.13.6 `hed.schema.schema_validation_util.validate_schema_term`

`validate_schema_term(hed_term)`

Check short tag for capitalization and illegal characters.

Parameters

`hed_term (str)` – A single hed term.

Returns

A list of all formatting issues found in the term. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

3.3.13.7 `hed.schema.schema_validation_util.validate_version_string`

`validate_version_string(version_string)`

Check validity of the version.

Parameters

`version_string (str)` – A version string.

Returns

If not False, string indicates the issue.

Return type

bool or str

3.4 `hed.tools`

HED remodeling, analysis and summarization tools.

Modules

<code>hed.tools.analysis</code>	Basic analysis tools.
<code>hed.tools.bids</code>	Models for BIDS datasets and files.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling</code>	Remodeling tools for revising and summarizing tabular files.
<code>hed.tools.util</code>	Data and file handling utilities.
<code>hed.tools.visualization</code>	

3.4.1 `hed.tools.analysis`

Basic analysis tools.

Modules

<code>hed.tools.analysis.analysis_util</code>	Utilities for assembly, analysis, and searching.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util</code>	Utilities to facilitate annotation of events in BIDS.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.column_name_summary</code>	Summarizes the unique column names in a dataset.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.event_manager</code>	Manages events of temporal extent.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.file_dictionary</code>	Representation of a file dictionary keyed by entity indices.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_counts</code>	Counts of HED tags in a file's annotations.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_manager</code>	Manager for the HED tags in a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_type</code>	Manages a type variable and its associated context.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_counts</code>	Manages the counts of tags such as Condition-variable and task.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_defs</code>	Manages definitions associated with a type such as condition-variable.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_factors</code>	Manages factor information for a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_manager</code>	Manager for type factors and type definitions.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.key_map</code>	A map of column value keys into new column values.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.tabular_summary</code>	Summarize the contents of tabular files.
<code>hed.tools.analysis.temporal_event</code>	

3.4.1.1 `hed.tools.analysis.analysis_util`

Utilities for assembly, analysis, and searching.

Functions

<code>assemble_hed(data_input, sidecar, schema[, ...])</code>	Return assembled HED annotations in a dataframe.
<code>get_expression_parsers(queries[, query_names])</code>	Returns a list of expression parsers and query_names.
<code>hed_to_str(contents[, remove_parentheses])</code>	
<code>search_strings(hed_strings, queries[, ...])</code>	Returns a DataFrame of factors based on results of queries.

`hed.tools.analysis.analysis_util.assemble_hed`

`assemble_hed(data_input, sidecar, schema, columns_included=None, expand_defs=False)`

Return assembled HED annotations in a dataframe.

Parameters

- **data_input** (`TabularInput`) – The tabular input file whose HED annotations are to be assembled.
- **sidecar** (`Sidecar`) – Sidecar with definitions.
- **schema** (`HedSchema`) – Hed schema
- **columns_included** (`list or None`) – A list of additional column names to include. If None, only the list of assembled tags is included.

- **expand_defs** (*bool*) – If True, definitions are expanded when the events are assembled.

Returns

A DataFrame with the assembled events. dict: A dictionary with definition names as keys and definition content strings as values.

Return type

DataFrame or None

hed.tools.analysis.analysis_util.get_expression_parsers**get_expression_parsers**(*queries*, *query_names*=None)

Returns a list of expression parsers and query_names.

Parameters

- **queries** (*list*) – A list of query strings or QueryParser objects
- **query_names** (*list*) – A list of column names for results of queries. If missing — query_1, query_2, etc.

Returns

DataFrame - containing the search strings

Raises

ValueError –

- If query names are invalid or duplicated.

hed.tools.analysis.analysis_util.hed_to_str**hed_to_str**(*contents*, *remove_parentheses*=False)**hed.tools.analysis.analysis_util.search_strings****search_strings**(*hed_strings*, *queries*, *query_names*=None)

Returns a DataFrame of factors based on results of queries.

Parameters

- **hed_strings** (*list*) – A list of HedString objects (empty entries or None entries are 0's)
- **queries** (*list*) – A list of query strings or QueryParser objects
- **query_names** (*list*) – A list of column names for results of queries. If missing — query_1, query_2, etc.

Returns

DataFrame - containing the factor vectors with results of the queries

Raises

ValueError –

- If query names are invalid or duplicated.

3.4.1.2 `hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util`

Utilities to facilitate annotation of events in BIDS.

Functions

<code>check_df_columns(df[, required_cols])</code>	Return a list of the specified columns that are missing from a dataframe.
<code>df_to_hed(dataframe[, description_tag])</code>	Create sidecar-like dictionary from a 4-column dataframe.
<code>extract_tags(hed_string, search_tag)</code>	Extract all instances of specified tag from a tag_string.
<code>generate_sidecar_entry(column_name[, ...])</code>	Create a sidecar column dictionary for column.
<code>hed_to_df(sidecar_dict[, col_names])</code>	Return a 4-column dataframe of HED portions of sidecar.
<code>merge_hed_dict(sidecar_dict, hed_dict)</code>	Update a JSON sidecar based on the hed_dict values.
<code>trim_back(tag_string)</code>	Return a trimmed copy of tag_string.
<code>trim_front(tag_string)</code>	Return a copy of tag_string with leading blanks and commas removed.

`hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.check_df_columns`

`check_df_columns(df, required_cols=('column_name', 'column_value', 'description', 'HED'))`

Return a list of the specified columns that are missing from a dataframe.

Parameters

- `df (DataFrame)` – Spreadsheet to check the columns of.
- `required_cols (tuple)` – List of column names that must be present.

Returns

List of column names that are missing.

Return type

list

`hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.df_to_hed`

`df_to_hed(dataframe, description_tag=True)`

Create sidecar-like dictionary from a 4-column dataframe.

Parameters

- `dataframe (DataFrame)` – A four-column Pandas DataFrame with specific columns.
- `description_tag (bool)` – If True description tag is included.

Returns

A dictionary compatible with BIDS JSON tabular file that includes HED.

Return type

dict

Notes

- The DataFrame must have the columns with names: column_name, column_value, description, and HED.

hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.extract_tags

extract_tags(*hed_string*, *search_tag*)

Extract all instances of specified tag from a tag_string.

Parameters

- **hed_string** (*str*) – Tag string from which to extract tag.
- **search_tag** (*str*) – HED tag to extract.

Returns

- str: Tag string without the tags.
- list: A list of the tags that were extracted, for example descriptions.

Return type

tuple

hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.generate_sidecar_entry

generate_sidecar_entry(*column_name*, *column_values=None*)

Create a sidecar column dictionary for column.

Parameters

- **column_name** (*str*) – Name of the column.
- **column_values** – List of column values.

hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.hed_to_df

hed_to_df(*sidecar_dict*, *col_names=None*)

Return a 4-column dataframe of HED portions of sidecar.

Parameters

- **sidecar_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary conforming to BIDS JSON events sidecar format.
- **col_names** (*list, None*) – A list of the cols to include in the flattened side car.

Returns

Four-column spreadsheet representing HED portion of sidecar.

Return type

DataFrame

Notes

- The returned DataFrame has columns: column_name, column_value, description, and HED.

`hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.merge_hed_dict`

`merge_hed_dict(sidecar_dict, hed_dict)`

Update a JSON sidecar based on the hed_dict values.

Parameters

- **sidecar_dict** (*dict*) – Dictionary representation of a BIDS JSON sidecar.
- **hed_dict** (*dict*) – Dictionary derived from a dataframe representation of HED in sidecar.

`hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.trim_back`

`trim_back(tag_string)`

Return a trimmed copy of tag_string.

Parameters

tag_string (*str*) – A tag string to be trimmed.

Returns

A copy of tag_string that has been trimmed.

Return type

str

Notes

- The trailing blanks and commas are removed from the copy.

`hed.tools.analysis.annotation_util.trim_front`

`trim_front(tag_string)`

Return a copy of tag_string with leading blanks and commas removed.

Parameters

tag_string (*str*) – A tag string to be trimmed.

Returns

A copy of tag_string that has been trimmed.

Return type

str

3.4.1.3 `hed.tools.analysis.column_name_summary`

Summarizes the unique column names in a dataset.

Classes

`ColumnNameSummary([name])`

hed.tools.analysis.column_name_summary.ColumnNameSummary

```
class ColumnNameSummary(name='')

Bases: object

__init__(name=')
```

Methods

`__init__([name])`

`get_summary([as_json])`

`update(name, columns)`

`update_headers(column_names)`

3.4.1.4 `hed.tools.analysis.event_manager`

Manages events of temporal extent.

Classes

`EventManager(input_data, hed_schema[, ...])`

hed.tools.analysis.event_manager.EventManager

```
class EventManager(input_data, hed_schema, extra_defs=None)

Bases: object
```

`__init__(input_data, hed_schema, extra_defs=None)`

Create an event manager for an events file. Manages events of temporal extent.

Parameters

- `input_data` (`TabularInput`) – Represents an events file with its sidecar.

- **hed_schema** ([HedSchema](#)) – HED schema used in this
- **extra_defs** ([DefinitionDict](#)) – Extra definitions not included in the input_data information.

Raises

[HedFileError](#) –

- if there are any unmatched offsets.

Notes: Keeps the events of temporal extend by their starting index in events file. These events are separated from the rest of the annotations.

Methods

<code>__init__(input_data, hed_schema[, extra_defs])</code>	Create an event manager for an events file.
<code>compress_strings(list_to_compress)</code>	
<code>get_type_defs(types)</code>	Return a list of definition names (lower case) that correspond to one of the specified types.
<code>str_list_to_hed(str_list)</code>	Create a HedString object from a list of strings.
<code>unfold_context([remove_types])</code>	Unfolds the event information into hed, base, and contexts either as arrays of str or of HedString.

[`get_type_defs\(types\)`](#)

Return a list of definition names (lower case) that correspond to one of the specified types.

Parameters

types (*list*) – List of tags that are treated as types such as ‘Condition-variable’

Returns

List of definition names (lower-case) that correspond to the specified types

Return type

list

[`str_list_to_hed\(str_list\)`](#)

Create a HedString object from a list of strings.

Parameters

str_list (*list*) – A list of strings to be concatenated with commas and then converted.

Returns

The converted list.

Return type

[HedString](#) or None

[`unfold_context\(remove_types=\[\]\)`](#)

Unfolds the event information into hed, base, and contexts either as arrays of str or of HedString.

Parameters

remove_types (*list*) – List of types to remove.

Returns

list of str or HedString representing the information without the events of temporal extent

list of str or HedString representing the onsets of the events of temporal extent

list of str or HedString representing the ongoing context information.

3.4.1.5 `hed.tools.analysis.file_dictionary`

Representation of a file dictionary keyed by entity indices.

Classes

<code>FileDictionary(collection_name, file_list[, ...])</code>	A file dictionary keyed by entity pair indices.
--	---

hed.tools.analysis.file_dictionary.FileDictionary

`class FileDictionary(collection_name, file_list, key_indices=(0, 2), separator='_')`

Bases: object

A file dictionary keyed by entity pair indices.

Notes

- The entities are identified as 0, 1, ... depending on order in the base filename.
- The entity key-value pairs are assumed separated by ‘_’ unless a separator is provided.

`__init__(collection_name, file_list, key_indices=(0, 2), separator='_')`

Create a dictionary with full paths as values.

Parameters

- `collection_name (str)` – Name of the file collection for reference.
- `file_list (list, None)` – List containing full paths of files of interest.
- `key_indices (tuple, None)` – List of order of key-value pieces to assemble for the key.
- `separator (str)` – Character used to separate pieces of key name.

Notes

- This dictionary is used for cross listing BIDS style files for different studies.
-

Examples

If `key_indices` is (0, 2), the key generated for `/tmp/sub-001_task-FaceCheck_run-01_events.tsv` is `sub_001_run-01`.

Methods

<code>__init__(collection_name, file_list[, ...])</code>	Create a dictionary with full paths as values.
<code>create_file_dict(file_list, key_indices, ...)</code>	Create new dict based on key indices.
<code>get_file_path(key)</code>	Return file path corresponding to key.
<code>iter_files()</code>	Iterator over the files in this dictionary.
<code>key_diffs(other_dict)</code>	Return symmetric key difference with other.
<code>make_file_dict(file_list[, key_indices, ...])</code>	Return a dictionary of files using entity keys.
<code>make_key(key_string[, indices, separator])</code>	Create a key from specified entities.
<code>output_files([title, logger])</code>	Return a string with the output of the list.

Attributes

<code>file_dict</code>	Dictionary of path values in this dictionary.
<code>file_list</code>	List of path values in this dictionary.
<code>key_list</code>	Keys in this dictionary.
<code>name</code>	Name of this dictionary

`create_file_dict(file_list, key_indices, separator)`

Create new dict based on key indices.

Parameters

- **file_list** (*list*) – Paths of the files to include.
- **key_indices** (*tuple*) – A tuple of integers representing order of entities for key.
- **separator** (*str*) – The separator used between entities to form the key.

`property file_dict`

Dictionary of path values in this dictionary.

`property file_list`

List of path values in this dictionary.

`get_file_path(key)`

Return file path corresponding to key.

Parameters

key (*str*) – Key used to retrieve the file path.

Returns

File path.

Return type

str

`iter_files()`

Iterator over the files in this dictionary.

Yields

- *str* – Key into the dictionary. - *file*: File path.

`key_diffs(other_dict)`

Return symmetric key difference with other.

Parameters

other_dict ([FileDictionary](#)) –

Returns

The symmetric difference of the keys in this dictionary and the other one.

Return type

list

property key_list

Keys in this dictionary.

static make_file_dict(file_list, key_indices=(0, 2), separator='_')

Return a dictionary of files using entity keys.

Parameters

- **file_list** (list) – Paths to files to use.
- **key_indices** (tuple) – Positions of entities to use for key.
- **separator** (str) – Separator character used to construct key.

Returns

Key is based on key indices and value is a full path.

Return type

dict

static make_key(key_string, indices=(0, 2), separator='_')

Create a key from specified entities.

Parameters

- **key_string** (str) – The string from which to extract the key (usually a filename or path).
- **indices** (tuple) – Positions of entity pairs to use as key.
- **separator** (str) – Separator between entity pairs in the created key.

Returns

The created key.

Return type

str

property name

Name of this dictionary

output_files(title=None, logger=None)

Return a string with the output of the list.

Parameters

- **title** (None, str) – Optional title.
- **logger** ([HedLogger](#)) – Optional HED logger for recording.

Returns

The dictionary in string form.

Return type

str

Notes

- The logger is updated if available.

3.4.1.6 `hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_counts`

Counts of HED tags in a file's annotations.

Classes

`HedTagCount(hed_tag, file_name)`

`HedTagCounts(name[, total_events])` Counts of HED tags for a tabular file.

`hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_counts.HedTagCount`

`class HedTagCount(hed_tag, file_name)`

Bases: `object`

`__init__(hed_tag, file_name)`

Counts for a particular HedTag in particular file.

Parameters

- `hed_tag` (`HedTag`) – The HedTag to keep track of.
- `file_name` (`str`) – Name of the file associated with the tag.

Methods

`__init__(hed_tag, file_name)` Counts for a particular HedTag in particular file.
`get_empty()`

`get_info([verbose])`

`get_summary()` Return a dictionary summary of the events and files for this tag.
`set_value(hed_tag)` Update the tag term value counts for a HedTag.

`get_summary()`

Return a dictionary summary of the events and files for this tag.

Returns

dictionary summary of events and files that contain this tag.

Return type

`dict`

set_value(hed_tag)
Update the tag term value counts for a HedTag.

Parameters

- **hed_tag** ([HedTag](#) or [None](#)) – Item to use to update the value counts.

hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_counts.HedTagCounts

class HedTagCounts(name, total_events=0)

Bases: object

Counts of HED tags for a tabular file.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – An identifier for these counts (usually the filename of the tabular file)
- **total_events** (*int*) – The total number of events in the tabular file.

__init__(name, total_events=0)

Methods

__init__(name[, total_events])

create_template(tags)

get_summary()

merge_tag_dicts(other_dict)

organize_tags(tag_template)	Organize tags into categories as specified by the tag_template.
update_event_counts(hed_string_obj, file_name)	Update the tag counts based on a hed string object.

organize_tags(tag_template)

Organize tags into categories as specified by the tag_template.

Parameters

- **tag_template** (*dict*) – A dictionary whose keys are titles and values are lists of HED tags (*str*).

Returns

dict - keys are tags (strings) and values are list of HedTagCount for items fitting template. *list* - of HedTagCount objects corresponding to tags that don't fit the template.

update_event_counts(hed_string_obj, file_name)

Update the tag counts based on a hed string object.

Parameters

- **hed_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – The HED string whose tags should be counted.
- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the file corresponding to these counts.

3.4.1.7 hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_manager

Manager for the HED tags in a tabular file.

Classes

HedTagManager(event_manager[, remove_types])

hed.tools.analysis.hed_tag_manager.HedTagManager

class HedTagManager(event_manager, remove_types=[])

Bases: object

__init__(event_manager, remove_types=[])

Create a tag manager for one tabular file.

Parameters

- **event_manager** ([EventManager](#)) – an event manager for the tabular file.
- **remove_types** (*list or None*) – List of type tags (such as condition-variable) to remove.

Methods

__init__(event_manager[, remove_types]) Create a tag manager for one tabular file.
get_hed_obj(hed_str[, remove_types, ...])

get_hed_objs([include_context, replace_defs])

3.4.1.8 hed.tools.analysis.hed_type

Manages a type variable and its associated context.

Classes

HedType(event_manager, name[, type_tag])

hed.tools.analysis.hed_type.HedType

```
class HedType(event_manager, name, type_tag='condition-variable')
```

Bases: object

```
__init__(event_manager, name, type_tag='condition-variable')
```

Create a variable manager for one type-variable for one tabular file.

Parameters

- **event_manager** ([EventManager](#)) – An event manager for the tabular file.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the tabular file as a unique identifier.
- **type_tag** (*str*) – Lowercase short form of the tag to be managed.

Raises

[HedFileError](#) –

- On errors such as unmatched onsets or missing definitions.

Methods

<code>__init__(event_manager, name[, type_tag])</code>	Create a variable manager for one type-variable for one tabular file.
<code>get_summary()</code>	
<code>get_type_def_names()</code>	Return the type defs names
<code>get_type_factors([type_values, factor_encoding])</code>	fac- Create a dataframe with the indicated type tag values as factors.
<code>get_type_list(type_tag, item)</code>	Find a list of the given type tag from a HedTag, HedGroup, or HedString.
<code>get_type_value_factors(type_value)</code>	Return the HedTypeFactors associated with type_name or None.
<code>get_type_value_level_info(type_value)</code>	Return type variable corresponding to type_value.
<code>get_type_value_names()</code>	

Attributes

`total_events`

`type_variables`

`get_type_def_names()`

Return the type defs names

`get_type_factors(type_values=None, factor_encoding='one-hot')`

Create a dataframe with the indicated type tag values as factors.

Parameters

- **type_values** (*list or None*) – A list of values of type tags for which to generate factors.

- **factor_encoding** (*str*) – Type of factor encoding (one-hot or categorical).

Returns

Contains the specified factors associated with this type tag.

Return type

DataFrame

static get_type_list(*type_tag, item*)

Find a list of the given type tag from a HedTag, HedGroup, or HedString.

Parameters

- **type_tag** (*str*) – a tag whose direct items you wish to remove
- **item**(HedTag or HedGroup) – The item from which to extract condition type_variables.

Returns

List of the items with this type_tag

Return type

list

get_type_value_factors(*type_value*)

Return the HedTypeFactors associated with type_name or None.

Parameters

type_value (*str*) – The tag corresponding to the type's value (such as the name of the condition variable).

Returns

HedTypeFactors or None

get_type_value_level_info(*type_value*)

Return type variable corresponding to type_value.

Parameters

type_value (*str*) –

Returns:

3.4.1.9 hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_counts

Manages the counts of tags such as Condition-variable and task.

Classes

<i>HedTypeCount</i> (<i>type_value, type_tag[, file_name]</i>)	Keeps a summary of one value of one type of variable.
<i>HedTypeCounts</i> (<i>name, type_tag</i>)	Keeps a summary of tag counts for a file.

hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_counts.HedTypeCount

```
class HedTypeCount(type_value, type_tag, file_name=None)
```

Bases: object

Keeps a summary of one value of one type of variable.

Parameters

- **type_value (str)** – The value of the variable to be counted
- **type_tag (str)** – The type of variable.

Examples

HedTypeCounts('SymmetricCond', 'condition-variable') keeps counts of Condition-variable/Symmetric

```
__init__(type_value, type_tag, file_name=None)
```

Methods

```
__init__(type_value, type_tag[, file_name])
```

```
get_summary()
```

```
to_dict()
```

update(type_sum, file_id)	Update the counts from a HedTypeValues.
----------------------------------	---

```
update(type_sum, file_id)
```

Update the counts from a HedTypeValues.

Parameters

- **type_sum (dict)** – Information about the contents for a particular data file.
- **file_id (str or None)** – Name of the file associated with the counts.

hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_counts.HedTypeCounts

```
class HedTypeCounts(name, type_tag)
```

Bases: object

Keeps a summary of tag counts for a file.

```
__init__(name, type_tag)
```

Methods

`__init__(name, type_tag)`

`add_descriptions(type_defs)` Update this summary based on the type variable map.
`get_summary()`

`update(counts)`

`update_summary(type_sum[, total_events, file_id])` Update this summary based on the type variable map.

`add_descriptions(type_defs)`

Update this summary based on the type variable map.

Parameters

`type_defs` (`HedTypeDefs`) – Contains the information about the value of a type.

`update_summary(type_sum, total_events=0, file_id=None)`

Update this summary based on the type variable map.

Parameters

- `type_sum` (`dict`) – Contains the information about the value of a type.

- `total_events` (`int`) – Total number of events processed.

- `file_id` (`str`) – Unique identifier for the associated file.

3.4.1.10 `hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_defs`

Manages definitions associated with a type such as condition-variable.

Classes

`HedTypeDefs(definitions[, type_tag])` Properties:

`hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_defs.HedTypeDefs`

`class HedTypeDefs(definitions, type_tag='condition-variable')`

Bases: `object`

Properties:

`def_map (dict): keys are definition names, values are dict {type_values, description, tags}`

Example: A definition ‘famous-face-cond’ with contents `(Condition-variable/Face-type,Description/A face that should be recognized by the

participants,(Image,(Face,Famous)))`

would have `type_values` [‘face_type’]. All items are strings not objects.

`__init__(definitions, type_tag='condition-variable')`

Create a definition manager for a type of variable.

Parameters

- **definitions** (`dict or DefinitionDict`) – A dictionary of DefinitionEntry objects.
- **type_tag** (`str`) – Lower-case HED tag string representing the type managed.

Methods

<code>__init__(definitions[, type_tag])</code>	Create a definition manager for a type of variable.
<code>extract_def_names(item[, no_value])</code>	Return a list of Def values in item.
<code>get_type_values(item)</code>	Return a list of type_tag values in item.
<code>split_name(name[, lowercase])</code>	Split a name/# or name/x into name, x.

Attributes

<code>type_def_names</code>	List of names of definition that have this type-variable.
<code>type_names</code>	List of names of the type-variables associated with type definitions.

`static extract_def_names(item, no_value=True)`

Return a list of Def values in item.

Parameters

- **item** (`HedTag, HedGroup, or HedString`) – An item containing a def tag.
- **no_value** (`bool`) – If True, strip off extra values after the definition name.

Returns

A list of definition names (as strings).

Return type

list

`get_type_values(item)`

Return a list of type_tag values in item.

Parameters

- **item** (`HedTag, HedGroup, or HedString`) – An item potentially containing def tags.

Returns

A list of the unique values associated with this type

Return type

list

`static split_name(name, lowercase=True)`

Split a name/# or name/x into name, x.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – The extension or value portion of a tag

- **lowercase** (*bool*) – If True

Returns

name of the definition str: value of the definition if it has one

Return type

str

property type_def_names

List of names of definition that have this type-variable.

Returns

definition names that have this type.

Return type

list

property type_names

List of names of the type-variables associated with type definitions.

Returns

type names associated with the type definitions

Return type

list

3.4.1.11 hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_factors

Manages factor information for a tabular file.

Classes

<i>HedTypeFactors</i> (type_tag, type_value, ...)	Holds index of positions for a variable type for one tabular file.
---	--

hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_factors.HedTypeFactors

class HedTypeFactors(*type_tag*, *type_value*, *number_elements*)

Bases: object

Holds index of positions for a variable type for one tabular file.

__init__(*type_tag*, *type_value*, *number_elements*)

Constructor for HedTypeFactors.

Parameters

- **type_tag** (*str*) – Lowercase string corresponding to a HED tag which has a takes value child.
- **type_value** (*str*) – The value of the type summarized by this class.
- **number_elements** (*int*) – Number of elements in the data column

Methods

<code>__init__(type_tag, type_value, number_elements)</code>	Constructor for HedTypeFactors.
<code>get_factors([factor_encoding])</code>	Return a DataFrame of factor vectors for this type factor.
<code>get_summary()</code>	

Attributes

<code>ALLOWED_ENCODINGS</code>

`get_factors(factor_encoding='one-hot')`

Return a DataFrame of factor vectors for this type factor.

Parameters

`factor_encoding (str)` – Specifies type of factor encoding (one-hot or categorical).

Returns

DataFrame containing the factor vectors as the columns.

Return type

DataFrame

3.4.1.12 `hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_manager`

Manager for type factors and type definitions.

Classes

<code>HedTypeManager(event_manager)</code>
--

`hed.tools.analysis.hed_type_manager.HedTypeManager`

`class HedTypeManager(event_manager)`

Bases: object

`__init__(event_manager)`

Create a variable manager for one tabular file for all type variables.

Parameters

`event_manager (EventManager)` – an event manager for the tabular file.

Raises

`HedFileError` –

- On errors such as unmatched onsets or missing definitions.

Methods

<code>__init__(event_manager)</code>	Create a variable manager for one tabular file for all type variables.
<code>add_type(type_name)</code>	
<code>get_factor_vectors(type_tag[, type_values, ...])</code>	Return a DataFrame of factor vectors for the indicated HED tag and values
<code>get_type(type_tag)</code>	<p>param type_tag HED tag to retrieve the type for</p>
<code>get_type_def_names(type_var)</code>	
<code>get_type_tag_factor(type_tag, type_value)</code>	Return the HedTypeFactors a specified value and extension.
<code>summarize_all([as_json])</code>	

Attributes

`types`

get_factor_vectors(*type_tag*, *type_values=None*, *factor_encoding='one-hot'*)

Return a DataFrame of factor vectors for the indicated HED tag and values

Parameters

- **type_tag** (*str*) – HED tag to retrieve factors for.
- **type_values** (*list or None*) – The values of the tag to create factors for or None if all unique values.
- **factor_encoding** (*str*) – Specifies type of factor encoding (one-hot or categorical).

Returns

DataFrame containing the factor vectors as the columns.

Return type

DataFrame or None

get_type(*type_tag*)

Parameters

type_tag (*str*) – HED tag to retrieve the type for

Returns

the values associated with this type tag

Return type

HedType or None

get_type_tag_factor(*type_tag*, *type_value*)

Return the HedTypeFactors a specified value and extension.

Parameters

- **type_tag** (*str or None*) – HED tag for the type
- **type_value** (*str or None*) – Value of this tag to return the factors for.

3.4.1.13 hed.tools.analysis.key_map

A map of column value keys into new column values.

Classes

KeyMap(key_cols[, target_cols, name])	A map of unique column values for remapping columns.
---	--

hed.tools.analysis.key_map.KeyMap

class KeyMap(key_cols, target_cols=None, name="")

Bases: object

A map of unique column values for remapping columns.

key_cols

A list of column names that will be hashed into the keys for the map.

Type

list

target_cols

Optional list of column names that will be inserted into data and later remapped.

Type

list or None

name

An optional name of this remap for identification purposes.

Type

str

Notes: This mapping converts all columns in the mapping to strings. The remapping does not support other types of columns.

__init__(key_cols, target_cols=None, name="")

Information for remapping columns of tabular files.

Parameters

- **key_cols** (*list*) – List of columns to be replaced (assumed in the DataFrame)
- **target_cols** (*list*) – List of replacement columns (assumed to not be in the DataFrame)
- **name** (*str*) – Name associated with this remap (usually a pathname of the events file).

Methods

<code>__init__(key_cols[, target_cols, name])</code>	Information for remapping columns of tabular files.
<code>make_template([additional_cols, show_counts])</code>	Return a dataframe template.
<code>remap(data)</code>	Remap the columns of a dataframe or columnar file.
<code>remove_quotes(df[, columns])</code>	Remove quotes from the specified columns and convert to string.
<code>resort()</code>	Sort the col_map in place by the key columns.
<code>update(data[, allow_missing])</code>	Update the existing map with information from data.

Attributes

columns

`make_template(additional_cols=None, show_counts=True)`

Return a dataframe template.

Parameters

- **additional_cols** (*list or None*) – Optional list of additional columns to append to the returned dataframe.
- **show_counts** (*bool*) – If true, number of times each key combination appears is in first column

Returns

A dataframe containing the template.

Return type

DataFrame

Raises

`HedFileError` –

- If additional columns are not disjoint from the key columns.

Notes

- The template consists of the unique key columns in this map plus additional columns.

`remap(data)`

Remap the columns of a dataframe or columnar file.

Parameters

`data (DataFrame, str)` – Columnar data (either DataFrame or filename) whose columns are to be remapped.

Returns

- DataFrame: New dataframe with columns remapped.
- list: List of row numbers that had no correspondence in the mapping.

Return type

tuple

Raises*HedFileError* –

- If data is missing some of the key columns.

static remove_quotes(*df, columns=None*)

Remove quotes from the specified columns and convert to string.

Parameters

- ***df* (Dataframe)** – Dataframe to process by removing quotes.
- ***columns* (list)** – List of column names. If None, all columns are used.

Notes

- Replacement is done in place.

resort()

Sort the col_map in place by the key columns.

update(*data, allow_missing=True*)

Update the existing map with information from data.

Parameters

- ***data* (DataFrame or str)** – DataFrame or filename of an events file or event map.
- ***allow_missing* (bool)** – If true allow missing keys and add as n/a columns.

Raises*HedFileError* –

- If there are missing keys and allow_missing is False.

3.4.1.14 hed.tools.analysis.tabular_summary

Summarize the contents of tabular files.

Classes***TabularSummary([value_cols, skip_cols, name])***

Summarize the contents of tabular files.

hed.tools.analysis.tabular_summary.TabularSummary**class TabularSummary(*value_cols=None, skip_cols=None, name=""*)**

Bases: object

Summarize the contents of tabular files.

__init__(*value_cols=None, skip_cols=None, name=""*)

Constructor for a BIDS tabular file summary.

Parameters

- ***value_cols* (list, None)** – List of columns to be treated as value columns.

- **skip_cols** (*list, None*) – List of columns to be skipped.
- **name** (*str*) – Name associated with the dictionary.

Methods

<code>__init__([value_cols, skip_cols, name])</code>	Constructor for a BIDS tabular file summary.
<code>extract_sidecar_template()</code>	Extract a BIDS sidecar-compatible dictionary.
<code>extract_summary(summary_info)</code>	Create a TabularSummary object from a serialized summary
<code>get_columns_info(dataframe[, skip_cols])</code>	Extract unique value counts for columns.
<code>get_number_unique([column_names])</code>	Return the number of unique values in columns.
<code>get_summary([as_json])</code>	
<code>make_combined_dicts(file_dictionary[, skip_cols])</code>	Return combined and individual summaries.
<code>update(data[, name])</code>	Update the counts based on data.
<code>update_summary(tab_sum)</code>	Add TabularSummary values to this object.

`extract_sidecar_template()`

Extract a BIDS sidecar-compatible dictionary.

static extract_summary(*summary_info*)

Create a TabularSummary object from a serialized summary

Parameters

summary_info (*dict or str*) – A JSON string or a dictionary containing contents of a TabularSummary.

Returns

contains the information in *summary_info* as a TabularSummary object.

Return type

TabularSummary

static get_columns_info(*dataframe*, *skip_cols=None*)

Extract unique value counts for columns.

Parameters

- **dataframe** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be analyzed.
- **skip_cols** (*list*) – List of names of columns to be skipped in the extraction.

Returns

A **dictionary with keys that are column names and values that are dictionaries of unique value counts**.

Return type

dict

get_number_unique(*column_names=None*)

Return the number of unique values in columns.

Parameters

column_names (*list, None*) – A list of column names to analyze or all columns if None.

Returns

Column names are the keys and the number of unique values in the column are the values.

Return type

dict

static **make_combined_dicts**(*file_dictionary*, *skip_cols=None*)

Return combined and individual summaries.

Parameters

- **file_dictionary** ([FileDictionary](#)) – Dictionary of file name keys and full path.
- **skip_cols** (*list*) – Name of the column.

Returns

- TabularSummary: Summary of the file dictionary.
- dict: of individual TabularSummary objects.

Return type

tuple

update(*data*, *name=None*)

Update the counts based on data.

Parameters

- **data** (*DataFrame*, *str*, or *list*) – DataFrame containing data to update.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the summary

update_summary(*tab_sum*)

Add TabularSummary values to this object.

Parameters

tab_sum ([TabularSummary](#)) – A TabularSummary to be combined.

Notes

- The value_cols and skip_cols are updated as long as they are not contradictory.
- A new skip column cannot be used.

3.4.1.15 [hed.tools.analysis.temporal_event](#)

Classes

TemporalEvent (<i>contents</i> , <i>start_index</i> , <i>start_time</i>)	Represents an event process with starting and ending.
--	---

hed.tools.analysis.temporal_event.TemporalEvent

```
class TemporalEvent(contents, start_index, start_time)
```

Bases: object

Represents an event process with starting and ending.

Note: the contents have the Onset and duration removed.

```
__init__(contents, start_index, start_time)
```

Methods

```
__init__(contents, start_index, start_time)
```

```
set_end(end_index, end_time)
```

3.4.2 hed.tools.bids

Models for BIDS datasets and files.

Modules

hed.tools.bids.bids_dataset	The contents of a BIDS dataset.
hed.tools.bids.bids_file	Models a BIDS file.
hed.tools.bids.bids_file_dictionary	A dictionary of BIDS files keyed to entity-value pairs.
hed.tools.bids.bids_file_group	A group of BIDS files with specified suffix name.
hed.tools.bids.bids_sidecar_file	Container for a BIDS sidecar file.
hed.tools.bids.bids_tabular_dictionary	A dictionary of tabular files keyed to BIDS entities.
hed.tools.bids.bids_tabular_file	A BIDS tabular file including its associated sidecar.

3.4.2.1 hed.tools.bids.bids_dataset

The contents of a BIDS dataset.

Classes

BidsDataset (root_path[, schema, ...])	A BIDS dataset representation primarily focused on HED evaluation.
--	--

hed.tools.bids.bids_dataset.BidsDataset

```
class BidsDataset(root_path, schema=None, tabular_types=None, exclude_dirs=['sourcedata', 'derivatives', 'code', 'stimuli'])
```

Bases: object

A BIDS dataset representation primarily focused on HED evaluation.

root_path

Real root path of the BIDS dataset.

Type

str

schema

The schema used for evaluation.

Type

HedSchema or *HedSchemaGroup*

tabular_files

A dictionary of BidsTabularDictionary objects containing a given type.

Type

dict

```
__init__(root_path, schema=None, tabular_types=None, exclude_dirs=['sourcedata', 'derivatives', 'code', 'stimuli'])
```

Constructor for a BIDS dataset.

Parameters

- **root_path** (str) – Root path of the BIDS dataset.
- **schema** (*HedSchema* or *HedSchemaGroup*) – A schema that overrides the one specified in dataset.
- **tabular_types** (list or None) – List of strings specifying types of tabular types to include. If None or empty, then ['events'] is assumed.
- **exclude_dirs**=['sourcedata'] –
- 'derivatives' –
- 'code'] –

Methods

<code><u>__init__</u>(root_path[, schema, tabular_types, ...])</code>	Constructor for a BIDS dataset.
<code><u>get_summary</u>()</code>	Return an abbreviated summary of the dataset.
<code><u>get_tabular_group</u>([obj_type])</code>	Return the specified tabular file group.
<code><u>validate</u>([types, check_for_warnings])</code>	Validate the specified file group types.

get_summary()

Return an abbreviated summary of the dataset.

get_tabular_group(*obj_type='events'*)

Return the specified tabular file group.

Parameters

obj_type (*str*) – Suffix of the BidsFileGroup to be returned.

Returns

The requested tabular group.

Return type

BidsFileGroup or None

validate(*types=None, check_for_warnings=True*)

Validate the specified file group types.

Parameters

- **types** (*list*) – A list of strings indicating the file group types to be validated.
- **check_for_warnings** (*bool*) – If True, check for warnings.

Returns

List of issues encountered during validation. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

3.4.2.2 `hed.tools.bids.bids_file`

Models a BIDS file.

Classes

BidsFile(*file_path*)

A BIDS file with entity dictionary.

`hed.tools.bids.bids_file.BidsFile`

class BidsFile(*file_path*)

Bases: object

A BIDS file with entity dictionary.

file_path

Real path of the file.

Type

str

suffix

Suffix part of the filename.

Type

str

ext

Extension (including the .).

Type

str

entity_dict

Dictionary of entity-names (keys) and entity-values (values).

Type

dict

sidecar

Merged sidecar for this file.

Type

BidsSidecarFile

Notes

- This class may hold the merged sidecar giving metadata for this file as well as contents.

__init__(file_path)

Constructor for a file path.

Parameters

file_path (str) – Full path of the file.

Methods

<u>__init__</u>(file_path)	Constructor for a file path.
<u>clear_contents</u>()	Set the contents attribute of this object to None.
<u>get_entity</u>(entity_name)	
<u>get_key</u>([entities])	Return a key for this BIDS file given a list of entities.
<u>set_contents</u>([content_info, overwrite])	Set the contents of this object.

Attributes

<u>contents</u>	Return the current contents of this object.
<u>clear_contents</u>()	Set the contents attribute of this object to None.
<u>property contents</u>	Return the current contents of this object.
<u>get_key</u>(entities=None)	Return a key for this BIDS file given a list of entities.
Parameters	
entities (tuple)	A tuple of strings representing entities.

Returns

A key based on this object.

Return type

str

Notes

If entities is None, then the file path is used as the key

set_contents(*content_info=None, overwrite=False*)

Set the contents of this object.

Parameters

- **content_info** – The contents appropriate for this object.
- **overwrite (bool)** – If False and the contents are not empty, do nothing.

Notes

- Do not set if the contents are already set and no_overwrite is True.

3.4.2.3 hed.tools.bids.bids_file_dictionary

A dictionary of BIDS files keyed to entity-value pairs.

Classes

BidsFileDictionary(*collection_name, files[, ...]*) A dictionary of BidsFile keyed by entity pairs.

hed.tools.bids.bids_file_dictionary.BidsFileDictionary

class BidsFileDictionary(*collection_name, files, entities=('sub', 'ses', 'task', 'run')*)

Bases: *FileDictionary*

A dictionary of BidsFile keyed by entity pairs.

The keys are simplified entity key-value pairs and the values are BidsFile objects.

__init__(*collection_name, files, entities=('sub', 'ses', 'task', 'run')*)

Create the dictionary keyed to entities.

Parameters

- **collection_name (str)** – Name of this collection.
- **files (list or dict)** – Full paths of files to include.
- **entities (tuple)** – Entity names to use in creating the keys.

Raises

HedFileError –

- If files has inappropriate values.

Notes

- This function is used for cross listing BIDS style files for different studies.

Examples

If entities is ('sub', 'ses', 'task', 'run'), a typical key might be sub-001_ses-01_task-memory_run-01.

Methods

<code>__init__(collection_name, files[, entities])</code>	Create the dictionary keyed to entities.
<code>create_file_dict(file_list, key_indices, ...)</code>	Create new dict based on key indices.
<code>get_file_path(key)</code>	Return the file path corresponding to key.
<code>get_new_dict(name, files)</code>	Create a dictionary with these files.
<code>iter_files()</code>	Iterator over the files in this dictionary.
<code>key_diffs(other_dict)</code>	Return the symmetric key difference with other.
<code>make_dict(files, entities)</code>	Make a dictionary from files or a dict.
<code>make_file_dict(file_list[, key_indices, ...])</code>	Return a dictionary of files using entity keys.
<code>make_key(key_string[, indices, separator])</code>	Create a key from specified entities.
<code>make_query([query_dict])</code>	Return a dictionary of files matching query.
<code>match_query(query_dict, entity_dict)</code>	Return True if query has a match in dictionary.
<code>output_files([title, logger])</code>	Return a string with the output of the list.
<code>split_by_entity(entity)</code>	Split this dictionary based on an entity.

Attributes

<code>file_dict</code>	Dictionary of keys and paths.
<code>file_list</code>	Paths of the files in the list.
<code>key_list</code>	The dictionary keys.
<code>name</code>	Name of this dictionary

`create_file_dict(file_list, key_indices, separator)`

Create new dict based on key indices.

Parameters

- `file_list (list)` – Paths of the files to include.
- `key_indices (tuple)` – A tuple of integers representing order of entities for key.
- `separator (str)` – The separator used between entities to form the key.

`property file_dict`

Dictionary of keys and paths.

`property file_list`

Paths of the files in the list.

`get_file_path(key)`

Return the file path corresponding to key.

Parameters

- `key (str)` – The key to use to look up the file in this dictionary.

Returns

The real path of the file being looked up.

Return type

str

Notes

- None is returned if the key is not present.

get_new_dict(name, files)

Create a dictionary with these files.

Parameters

- **name** (str) – Name of this dictionary
- **files** (list or dict) – List or dictionary of files. These could be paths or objects.

Returns

The newly created dictionary.

Return type

BidsFileDictionary

Notes

- The new dictionary uses the same type of entities for keys as this dictionary.

iter_files()

Iterator over the files in this dictionary.

Yields

tuple -- str: The next entity-based key. - *BidsFile*: The next *BidsFile*.

key_diffs(other_dict)

Return the symmetric key difference with other.

Parameters

other_dict (*FileDictionary*) –

Returns

The symmetric difference of the keys in this dictionary and the other one.

Return type

list

property key_list

The dictionary keys.

make_dict(files, entities)

Make a dictionary from files or a dict.

Parameters

- **files** (list or dict) – List or dictionary of file-like objs to use.
- **entities** (tuple) – Tuple of entity names to use as keys, e.g. ('sub', 'run').

Returns

A dictionary whose keys are entity keys and values are BidsFile objects.

Return type

dict

Raises

HedFileError –

- If incorrect format is passed or something not recognizable as a Bids file.

static make_file_dict(file_list, key_indices=(0, 2), separator='_')

Return a dictionary of files using entity keys.

Parameters

- **file_list** (list) – Paths to files to use.
- **key_indices** (tuple) – Positions of entities to use for key.
- **separator** (str) – Separator character used to construct key.

Returns

Key is based on key indices and value is a full path.

Return type

dict

static make_key(key_string, indices=(0, 2), separator='_')

Create a key from specified entities.

Parameters

- **key_string** (str) – The string from which to extract the key (usually a filename or path).
- **indices** (tuple) – Positions of entity pairs to use as key.
- **separator** (str) – Separator between entity pairs in the created key.

Returns

The created key.

Return type

str

make_query(query_dict={'sub': '*'})

Return a dictionary of files matching query.

Parameters

query_dict (dict) – A dictionary whose keys are entities and whose values are entity values to match.

Returns

A dictionary entries in this dictionary that match the query.

Return type

dict

Notes

- A query dictionary key a valid BIDS entity name such as sub or task.
- A query dictionary value may be a string or a list.
- A query value string should contain a specific value of the entity or a '*' indicating any value matches.
- A query value list should be a list of valid values for the corresponding entity.

static **match_query**(*query_dict*, *entity_dict*)

Return True if query has a match in dictionary.

Parameters

- **query_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary representing a query about entities.
- **entity_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary containing the entity representation for a BIDS file.

Returns

True if the query matches the entities representing the file.

Return type

bool

Notes

- A query is a dictionary whose keys are entity names and whose values are specific entity values or '*'.

Examples

{‘sub’, ‘001’, ‘run’, ‘*’} requests all runs from subject 001.

property **name**

Name of this dictionary

output_files(*title=None*, *logger=None*)

Return a string with the output of the list.

Parameters

- **title** (*None*, *str*) – Optional title.
- **logger** (*HedLogger*) – Optional HED logger for recording.

Returns

The dictionary in string form.

Return type

str

Notes

- The logger is updated if available.

`split_by_entity(entity)`

Split this dictionary based on an entity.

Parameters

`entity (str)` – Entity name (for example task).

Returns

- dict: A dictionary unique values of entity as keys and BidsFileDictionary objs as values.
- dict: A BidsFileDictionary containing the files that don't have entity in their names.

Return type

tuple

Notes

- This function is used for analysis where a single subject or single type of task is being analyzed.

3.4.2.4 `hed.tools.bids.bids_file_group`

A group of BIDS files with specified suffix name.

Classes

<code>BidsFileGroup(root_path[, suffix, obj_type, ...])</code>	Container for BIDS files with a specified suffix.
--	---

`hed.tools.bids.bids_file_group.BidsFileGroup`

```
class BidsFileGroup(root_path, suffix='_events', obj_type='tabular', exclude_dirs=['sourcedata', 'derivatives', 'code', 'stimuli'])
```

Bases: object

Container for BIDS files with a specified suffix.

`root_path`

Real root path of the Bids dataset.

Type

str

`suffix`

The file suffix specifying the class of file represented in this group (e.g., events).

Type

str

obj_type

Type of file in this group (e.g., Tabular or Timeseries).

Type

str

sidecar_dict

A dictionary of sidecars associated with this suffix .

Type

dict

datafile_dict

A dictionary with values either BidsTabularFile or BidsTimeseriesFile.

Type

dict

sidecar_dir_dict

Dictionary whose keys are directory paths and values are list of sidecars in the corresponding directory.

Type

dict

__init__(root_path, suffix='_events', obj_type='tabular', exclude_dirs=['sourcedata', 'derivatives', 'code', 'stimuli'])

Constructor for a BidsFileGroup.

Parameters

- **root_path (str)** – Path of the root of the BIDS dataset.
- **suffix (str)** – Suffix indicating the type this group represents (e.g. events, or channels, etc.).
- **obj_type (str)** – Indicates the type of underlying file represents the contents.
- **exclude_dirs (list)** – Directories to exclude.

Methods

__init__(root_path[, suffix, obj_type, ...])	Constructor for a BidsFileGroup.
get_sidecars_from_path(obj)	Return applicable sidecars for the object.
summarize([value_cols, skip_cols])	Return a BidsTabularSummary of group files.
validate_datafiles(hed_schema[, ...])	Validate the datafiles and return an error list.
validate_sidecars(hed_schema[, ...])	Validate merged sidecars.

get_sidecars_from_path(obj)

Return applicable sidecars for the object.

Parameters

obj (BidsTabularFile or BidsSidecarFile) – The BIDS file object to get the sidecars for.

Returns

A list of the paths for applicable sidecars for obj starting at the root.

Return type

list

summarize(*value_cols=None*, *skip_cols=None*)

Return a BidsTabularSummary of group files.

Parameters

- **value_cols** (*list*) – Column names designated as value columns.
- **skip_cols** (*list*) – Column names designated as columns to skip.

Returns

A summary of the number of values in different columns if tabular group.

Return type

TabularSummary or None

Notes

- The columns that are not value_cols or skip_col are summarized by counting the number of times each unique value appears in that column.

validate_datafiles(*hed_schema*, *extra_def_dicts=None*, *check_for_warnings=True*, *keep_contents=False*)

Validate the datafiles and return an error list.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (*HedSchema*) – Schema to apply to the validation.
- **extra_def_dicts** (*DefinitionDict*) – Extra definitions that come from outside.
- **check_for_warnings** (*bool*) – If True, include warnings in the check.
- **keep_contents** (*bool*) – If True, the underlying data files are read and their contents retained.

Returns

A list of validation issues found. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

validate_sidecars(*hed_schema*, *extra_def_dicts=None*, *check_for_warnings=True*)

Validate merged sidecars.

Parameters

- **hed_schema** (*HedSchema*) – HED schema for validation.
- **extra_def_dicts** (*DefinitionDict*) – Extra definitions
- **check_for_warnings** (*bool*) – If True, include warnings in the check.

Returns

A list of validation issues found. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

3.4.2.5 `hed.tools.bids.bids_sidecar_file`

Container for a BIDS sidecar file.

Classes

<code>BidsSidecarFile(file_path)</code>	A BIDS sidecar file.
---	----------------------

`hed.tools.bids.bids_sidecar_file.BidsSidecarFile`

`class BidsSidecarFile(file_path)`

Bases: `BidsFile`

A BIDS sidecar file.

`__init__(file_path)`

Constructs a bids sidecar from a file.

Parameters

`file_path (str)` – The real path of the sidecar.

Methods

<code>__init__(file_path)</code>	Constructs a bids sidecar from a file.
<code>clear_contents()</code>	Set the contents attribute of this object to None.
<code>get_entity(entity_name)</code>	
<code>get_key([entities])</code>	Return a key for this BIDS file given a list of entities.
<code>is_hed(json_dict)</code>	Return True if the json has HED.
<code>is_sidecar_for(obj)</code>	Return true if this is a sidecar for obj.
<code>set_contents([content_info, overwrite])</code>	Set the contents of the sidecar.

Attributes

<code>contents</code>	Return the current contents of this object.
<code>clear_contents()</code>	Set the contents attribute of this object to None.
<code>property contents</code>	Return the current contents of this object.
<code>get_key(entities=None)</code>	Return a key for this BIDS file given a list of entities.
<code>Parameters</code>	
<code>entities (tuple)</code>	– A tuple of strings representing entities.
<code>Returns</code>	
	A key based on this object.

Return type

str

Notes

If entities is None, then the file path is used as the key

static is_hed(json_dict)

Return True if the json has HED.

Parameters

json_dict (*dict*) – A dictionary representing a JSON file or merged file.

Returns

True if the dictionary has HED or HED_assembled as a first or second-level key.

Return type

bool

is_sidecar_for(obj)

Return true if this is a sidecar for obj.

Parameters

obj ([BidsFile](#)) – A BidsFile object to check.

Returns

True if this is a BIDS parent of obj and False otherwise.

Return type

bool

Notes

- A sidecar is a sidecar for itself.

set_contents(content_info=None, overwrite=False)

Set the contents of the sidecar.

Parameters

- **content_info** (*list*, *str*, or *None*) – If None, create a Sidecar from the object's file-path.
- **overwrite** (*bool*) – If True, overwrite contents if already set.

Notes

- **The handling of content_info is as follows:**

- None: This object's file_path is used.
- str: The string is interpreted as a path of the JSON.
- list: The list is of paths.

3.4.2.6 hed.tools.bids.bids_tabular_dictionary

A dictionary of tabular files keyed to BIDS entities.

Classes

<i>BidsTabularDictionary</i> (collection_name, files)	A dictionary of tabular files keyed to BIDS entities.
---	---

hed.tools.bids.bids_tabular_dictionary.BidsTabularDictionary

class BidsTabularDictionary(collection_name, files, entities=(‘sub’, ‘ses’, ‘task’, ‘run’))

Bases: *BidsFileDictionary*

A dictionary of tabular files keyed to BIDS entities.

column_dict

Dictionary with an entity key and a list of column names for the file as the value.

Type

dict

rowcount_dict

Dictionary with an entity key and a count of number of rows for the file as the value.

Type

dict

__init__(collection_name, files, entities=(‘sub’, ‘ses’, ‘task’, ‘run’))

Create a dictionary of full paths.

Parameters

- **collection_name** (*str*) – Name of the collection.
- **files** (*list*, *dict*) – Contains the full paths or BidsFile representation of files of interest.
- **entities** (*tuple*) – List of indices into base file names of pieces to assemble for the key.

Notes

- Used for cross listing BIDS style files for different studies.

Methods

<code>__init__(collection_name, files[, entities])</code>	Create a dictionary of full paths.
<code>count_diffs(other_dict)</code>	Return keys in which the number of rows differ.
<code>create_file_dict(file_list, key_indices, ...)</code>	Create new dict based on key indices.
<code>get_file_path(key)</code>	Return the file path corresponding to key.
<code>get_info(key)</code>	Return a dict with key, row count, and column count.
<code>get_new_dict(name, files)</code>	Create a new BidsTabularDictionary.
<code>iter_files()</code>	Iterator over the files in this dictionary.
<code>key_diffs(other_dict)</code>	Return the symmetric key difference with other.
<code>make_dict(files, entities)</code>	Make a dictionary from files or a dict.
<code>make_file_dict(file_list[, key_indices, ...])</code>	Return a dictionary of files using entity keys.
<code>make_key(key_string[, indices, separator])</code>	Create a key from specified entities.
<code>make_new(name, files)</code>	Create a dictionary with these files.
<code>make_query([query_dict])</code>	Return a dictionary of files matching query.
<code>match_query(query_dict, entity_dict)</code>	Return True if query has a match in dictionary.
<code>output_files([title, logger])</code>	Return a string with the output of the list.
<code>report_diffs.tsv_dict[, logger])</code>	Reports and logs the contents and differences between this tabular dictionary and another
<code>set_tsv_info()</code>	
<code>split_by_entity(entity)</code>	Split this dictionary based on an entity.

Attributes

<code>file_dict</code>	Dictionary of keys and paths.
<code>file_list</code>	Paths of the files in the list.
<code>key_list</code>	The dictionary keys.
<code>name</code>	Name of this dictionary

`count_diffs(other_dict)`

Return keys in which the number of rows differ.

Parameters

`other_dict` (`FileDictionary`) – A file dictionary object.

Returns

A list containing 3-element tuples.

Return type

list

Notes

- The returned tuples consist of

- str: The key representing the file.
- int: Number of rows in the file in this dictionary.
- int: Number of rows in the file in the other dictionary.

create_file_dict(*file_list*, *key_indices*, *separator*)

Create new dict based on key indices.

Parameters

- **file_list** (*list*) – Paths of the files to include.
- **key_indices** (*tuple*) – A tuple of integers representing order of entities for key.
- **separator** (*str*) – The separator used between entities to form the key.

property file_dict

Dictionary of keys and paths.

property file_list

Paths of the files in the list.

get_file_path(*key*)

Return the file path corresponding to key.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – The key to use to look up the file in this dictionary.

Returns

The real path of the file being looked up.

Return type

str

Notes

- None is returned if the key is not present.

get_info(*key*)

Return a dict with key, row count, and column count.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – The key for file whose information is to be returned.

Returns

A dictionary with key, row_count, and columns entries.

Return type

dict

get_new_dict(*name*, *files*)

Create a new BidsTabularDictionary.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the new object.

- **files** (*list, dict*) – List or dictionary specifying the files to include.

Returns

The object contains just the specified files.

Return type

BidsTabularDictionary

Notes

- The created object uses the entities from this object

iter_files()

Iterator over the files in this dictionary.

Yields

tuple – str: The next key. - *BidsTabularFile*: The next object. - int: Number of rows - list: List of column names

key_diffs(*other_dict*)

Return the symmetric key difference with other.

Parameters

other_dict (*FileDictionary*) –

Returns

The symmetric difference of the keys in this dictionary and the other one.

Return type

list

property key_list

The dictionary keys.

make_dict(*files, entities*)

Make a dictionary from files or a dict.

Parameters

- **files** (*list or dict*) – List or dictionary of file-like objs to use.
- **entities** (*tuple*) – Tuple of entity names to use as keys, e.g. ('sub', 'run').

Returns

A dictionary whose keys are entity keys and values are *BidsFile* objects.

Return type

dict

Raises

HedFileError –

- If incorrect format is passed or something not recognizable as a Bids file.

static make_file_dict(*file_list, key_indices=(0, 2), separator=' '*)

Return a dictionary of files using entity keys.

Parameters

- **file_list** (*list*) – Paths to files to use.
- **key_indices** (*tuple*) – Positions of entities to use for key.

- **separator** (*str*) – Separator character used to construct key.

Returns

Key is based on key indices and value is a full path.

Return type

dict

static **make_key**(*key_string*, *indices*=(0, 2), *separator*='_')

Create a key from specified entities.

Parameters

- **key_string** (*str*) – The string from which to extract the key (usually a filename or path).
- **indices** (*tuple*) – Positions of entity pairs to use as key.
- **separator** (*str*) – Separator between entity pairs in the created key.

Returns

The created key.

Return type

str

make_new(*name*, *files*)

Create a dictionary with these files.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of this dictionary
- **files** (*list* or *dict*) – List or dictionary of files. These could be paths or objects.

Returns

The newly created dictionary.

Return type

BidsTabularDictionary

make_query(*query_dict*={'sub': '*'})

Return a dictionary of files matching query.

Parameters

- query_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary whose keys are entities and whose values are entity values to match.

Returns

A dictionary entries in this dictionary that match the query.

Return type

dict

Notes

- A query dictionary key a valid BIDS entity name such as sub or task.
- A query dictionary value may be a string or a list.
- A query value string should contain a specific value of the entity or a '*' indicating any value matches.
- A query value list should be a list of valid values for the corresponding entity.

static **match_query**(*query_dict*, *entity_dict*)

Return True if query has a match in dictionary.

Parameters

- **query_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary representing a query about entities.
- **entity_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary containing the entity representation for a BIDS file.

Returns

True if the query matches the entities representing the file.

Return type

bool

Notes

- A query is a dictionary whose keys are entity names and whose values are specific entity values or '*'.

Examples

{‘sub’, ‘001’, ‘run’, ‘*’} requests all runs from subject 001.

property **name**

Name of this dictionary

output_files(*title=None*, *logger=None*)

Return a string with the output of the list.

Parameters

- **title** (*None*, *str*) – Optional title.
- **logger** (*HedLogger*) – Optional HED logger for recording.

Returns

The dictionary in string form.

Return type

str

Notes

- The logger is updated if available.

`report_diffs(tsv_dict, logger=None)`

Reports and logs the contents and differences between this tabular dictionary and another

Parameters

- `tsv_dict` ([BidsTabularDictionary](#)) – A dictionary representing BIDS-keyed tsv files.
- `logger` ([HedLogger](#)) – A HedLogger object for reporting the values by key.

Returns

A string with the differences.

Return type

str

`split_by_entity(entity)`

Split this dictionary based on an entity.

Parameters

- `entity` (str) – Entity name (for example task).

Returns

- dict: A dictionary unique values of entity as keys and BidsFileDictionary objs as values.
- dict: A BidsFileDictionary containing the files that don't have entity in their names.

Return type

tuple

Notes

- This function is used for analysis where a single subject or single type of task is being analyzed.

3.4.2.7 `hed.tools.bids.bids_tabular_file`

A BIDS tabular file including its associated sidecar.

Classes

`BidsTabularFile(file_path)`

A BIDS tabular file including its associated sidecar.

hed.tools.bids.bids_tabular_file.BidsTabularFile

```
class BidsTabularFile(file_path)
```

Bases: *BidsFile*

A BIDS tabular file including its associated sidecar.

```
__init__(file_path)
```

Constructor for a BIDS tabular file.

Parameters

file_path (*str*) – Path of the tabular file.

Methods

__init__(file_path)	Constructor for a BIDS tabular file.
clear_contents()	Set the contents attribute of this object to None.
get_entity(entity_name)	
get_key([entities])	Return a key for this BIDS file given a list of entities.
set_contents([content_info, overwrite])	Set the contents of this tabular file.

Attributes

contents	Return the current contents of this object.
-----------------	---

```
clear_contents()
```

Set the contents attribute of this object to None.

property contents

Return the current contents of this object.

```
get_key(entities=None)
```

Return a key for this BIDS file given a list of entities.

Parameters

entities (*tuple*) – A tuple of strings representing entities.

Returns

A key based on this object.

Return type

str

Notes

If entities is None, then the file path is used as the key

set_contents(*content_info=None, overwrite=False*)

Set the contents of this tabular file.

Parameters

- **content_info** (*None*) – This always uses the internal file_path to create the contents.
- **overwrite** – If False, do not overwrite existing contents if any.

3.4.3 hed.tools.remodeling

Remodeling tools for revising and summarizing tabular files.

Modules

<i>hed.tools.remodeling.backup_manager</i>	Class to manage backups for remodeling tools.
<i>hed.tools.remodeling.cli</i>	Command-line interface for remodeling tools.
<i>hed.tools.remodeling.dispatcher</i>	Controller for applying operations to tabular files and saving the results.
<i>hed.tools.remodeling.operations</i>	Remodeling operations.

3.4.3.1 hed.tools.remodeling.backup_manager

Class to manage backups for remodeling tools.

Classes

BackupManager(*data_root[, backups_root]*)

hed.tools.remodeling.backup_manager.BackupManager

class BackupManager(*data_root, backups_root=None*)

Bases: object

__init__(*data_root, backups_root=None*)

Constructor for the backup manager.

Parameters

- **data_root** (*str*) – Full path of the root of the data directory.
- **backups_root** (*str or None*) – Full path to the root where backups subdirectory is located.

Raises

HedFileError –

- If the data_root does not correspond to a real directory.

Methods

<code>__init__(data_root[, backups_root])</code>	Constructor for the backup manager.
<code>create_backup(file_list[, backup_name, verbose])</code>	Create a new backup from file_list.
<code>get_backup(backup_name)</code>	Return the dictionary corresponding to backup_name.
<code>get_backup_files(backup_name[, original_paths])</code>	originally Returns a list of full paths of files contained in the backup.
<code>get_backup_path(backup_name, file_name)</code>	Retrieve the file from the backup or throw an error.
<code>get_file_key(file_name)</code>	
<code>get_task(task_names, file_path)</code>	Return the task if the file name contains a task_xxx where xxx is in task_names.
<code>restore_backup([backup_name, task_names, ...])</code>	Restore the files from backup_name to the main directory.

Attributes

BACKUP_DICTIONARY

BACKUP_ROOT

DEFAULT_BACKUP_NAME

RELATIVE_BACKUP_LOCATION

`create_backup(file_list, backup_name=None, verbose=False)`

Create a new backup from file_list.

Parameters

- **file_list** (*list*) – Full paths of the files to be in the backup.
- **backup_name** (*str or None*) – Name of the backup. If None, uses the default
- **verbose** (*bool*) – If True, print out the files that are being backed up.

Returns

True if the backup was successful. False if a backup of that name already exists.

Return type

bool

Raises

- **HedFileError** –
 - For missing or incorrect files.
- **OS-related error** –
 - OS-related error when file copying occurs.

get_backup(backup_name)

Return the dictionary corresponding to backup_name.

Parameters

- **backup_name (str)** – Name of the backup to be retrieved.

Returns

The dictionary with the backup info.

Notes

The dictionary with backup information has keys that are the paths of the backed up files relative to the backup root. The values in this dictionary are the dates on which the particular file was backed up.

get_backup_files(backup_name, original_paths=False)

Returns a list of full paths of files contained in the backup.

Parameters

- **backup_name (str)** – Name of the backup.
- **original_paths (bool)** – If true return the original paths.

Returns

Full paths of the original files backed (original_paths=True) or the paths in the backup.

Return type

list

Raises

HedFileError –

- If not backup named backup_name exists.

get_backup_path(backup_name, file_name)

Retrieve the file from the backup or throw an error.

Parameters

- **backup_name (str)** – Name of the backup.
- **file_name (str)** – Full path of the file to be retrieved.

Returns

Full path of the corresponding file in the backup.

Return type

str

static get_task(task_names, file_path)

Return the task if the file name contains a task_xxx where xxx is in task_names.

Parameters

- **task_names (list)** – List of task names (without the **task_** prefix).
- **file_path (str)** – Path of the filename to be tested.

Returns

the task name or “” if there is no task_xxx or xxx is not in task_names.

Return type

str

`restore_backup(backup_name='default_back', task_names=[], verbose=True)`

Restore the files from backup_name to the main directory.

Parameters

- **backup_name** (*str*) – Name of the backup to restore.
- **task_names** (*list*) – A list of task names to restore.
- **verbose** (*bool*) – If true, print out the file names being restored.

3.4.3.2 `hed.tools.remodeling.cli`

Command-line interface for remodeling tools.

Modules

<code>hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel</code>	Main command-line program for running the remodeling tools.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_backup</code>	Command-line program for creating a backup.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_restore</code>	Command-line program for restoring files from backup.

`hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel`

Main command-line program for running the remodeling tools.

Functions

<code>get_parser()</code>	Create a parser for the run_remodel command-line arguments.
<code>main([arg_list])</code>	The command-line program.
<code>parse_arguments([arg_list])</code>	Parse the command line arguments or arg_list if given.
<code>run_bids_ops(dispatch, args)</code>	Run the remodeler on a BIDS dataset.
<code>run_direct_ops(dispatch, args)</code>	Run the remodeler on files of a specified form in a directory tree.

`hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel.get_parser`**`get_parser()`**

Create a parser for the run_remodel command-line arguments.

Returns

A parser for parsing the command line arguments.

Return type

`argparse.ArgumentParser`

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel.main

main(arg_list=None)

The command-line program.

Parameters

arg_list (*list or None*) – Called with value None when called from the command line.
Otherwise, called with the command-line parameters as an argument list.

Raises

HedFileError –

- if the data root directory does not exist.
- if the specified backup does not exist.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel.parse_arguments

parse_arguments(arg_list=None)

Parse the command line arguments or arg_list if given.

Parameters

arg_list (*list*) – List of command line arguments as a list.

Returns

Argument object List: A list of parsed operations (each operation is a dictionary).

Return type

Object

Raises

ValueError –

- If the operations were unable to be correctly parsed.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel.run_bids_ops

run_bids_ops(dispatch, args)

Run the remodeler on a BIDS dataset.

Parameters

- **dispatch** ([Dispatcher](#)) – Manages the execution of the operations.
- **args** (*Object*) – The command-line arguments as an object.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel.run_direct_ops

run_direct_ops(dispatch, args)

Run the remodeler on files of a specified form in a directory tree.

Parameters

- **dispatch** ([Dispatcher](#)) – Controls the application of the operations and backup.
- **args** ([argparse.Namespace](#)) – Dictionary of arguments and their values.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_backup

Command-line program for creating a backup.

Functions

<code>get_parser()</code>	Create a parser for the run_remodel_backup command-line arguments.
<code>main([arg_list])</code>	The command-line program for making a remodel backup.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_backup.get_parser

`get_parser()`

Create a parser for the run_remodel_backup command-line arguments.

Returns

A parser for parsing the command line arguments.

Return type

argparse.ArgumentParser

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_backup.main

`main(arg_list=None)`

The command-line program for making a remodel backup.

Parameters

`arg_list` (*list or None*) – Called with value None when called from the command line. Otherwise, called with the command-line parameters as an argument list.

Raises

`HedFileError` –

- If the specified backup already exists.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_restore

Command-line program for restoring files from backup.

Functions

<code>get_parser()</code>	Create a parser for the run_remodel_restore command-line arguments.
<code>main([arg_list])</code>	The command-line program for restoring a remodel backup.

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_restore.get_parser

get_parser()

Create a parser for the run_remodel_restore command-line arguments.

Returns

A parser for parsing the command line arguments.

Return type

argparse.ArgumentParser

hed.tools.remodeling.cli.run_remodel_restore.main

main(arg_list=None)

The command-line program for restoring a remodel backup.

Parameters

arg_list (*list or None*) – Called with value None when called from the command line.
Otherwise, called with the command-line parameters as an argument list.

Raises

HedFileError –

- if the specified backup does not exist.

3.4.3.3 hed.tools.remodeling.dispatcher

Controller for applying operations to tabular files and saving the results.

Classes

Dispatcher(operation_list[, data_root, ...])

Controller for applying operations to tabular files and saving the results.

hed.tools.remodeling.dispatcher.Dispatcher

class Dispatcher(operation_list, data_root=None, backup_name='default_back', hed_versions=None)

Bases: object

Controller for applying operations to tabular files and saving the results.

__init__(operation_list, data_root=None, backup_name='default_back', hed_versions=None)

Constructor for the dispatcher.

Parameters

- **operation_list** (*list*) – List of unparsed operations.
- **data_root** (*str or None*) – Root directory for the dataset. If none, then backups are not made.
- **hed_versions** (*str, list, HedSchema, or HedSchemaGroup*) – The HED schema.

Raises

- **HedFileError** –
 - If the specified backup does not exist.
- **ValueError** –
 - If any of the operations cannot be parsed correctly.

Methods

<code>__init__(operation_list[, data_root, ...])</code>	Constructor for the dispatcher.
<code>errors_to_str(messages[, title, sep])</code>	
<code>get_data_file(file_designator)</code>	Get the correct data file give the file designator.
<code>get_schema(hed_versions)</code>	
<code>get_summaries([file_formats])</code>	Return the summaries in a dictionary of strings suitable for saving or archiving.
<code>get_summary_save_dir()</code>	Return the directory in which to save the summaries.
<code>parse_operations(operation_list)</code>	
<code>post_proc_data(df)</code>	Replace all nan entries with 'n/a' for BIDS compliance
<code>prep_data(df)</code>	Make a copy and replace all n/a entries in the data frame by np.NaN for processing.
<code>run_operations(file_path[, sidecar, verbose])</code>	Run the dispatcher operations on a file.
<code>save_summaries([save_formats, ...])</code>	Save the summary files in the specified formats.

Attributes

REMODELING_SUMMARY_PATH

`get_data_file(file_designator)`

Get the correct data file give the file designator.

Parameters

file_designator (*str*, *DataFrame*) – A DataFrame or the full path of the dataframe in the original dataset.

Returns

DataFrame after reading the path.

Return type

DataFrame

Raises

HedFileError –

- If a valid file cannot be found.

Notes

- If a string is passed and there is a backup manager, the string must correspond to the full path of the file in the original dataset. In this case, the corresponding backup file is read and returned.
- If a string is passed and there is no backup manager, the data file corresponding to the file_designator is read and returned.
- If a Pandas DataFrame is passed, return a copy.

`get_summaries(file_formats=['.txt', 'json'])`

Return the summaries in a dictionary of strings suitable for saving or archiving.

Parameters

`file_formats (list)` – List of formats for the context files ('.json' and '.txt' are allowed).

Returns

A list of dictionaries of summaries keyed to filenames.

Return type

list

`get_summary_save_dir()`

Return the directory in which to save the summaries.

Returns

the data_root + remodeling summary path

Return type

str

Raises

`HedFileError` –

- If this dispatcher does not have a data_root.

`static post_proc_data(df)`

Replace all nan entries with 'n/a' for BIDS compliance

Parameters

`df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be processed.

Returns

DataFrame with the 'np.NAN replaced by 'n/a'

Return type

DataFrame

`static prep_data(df)`

Make a copy and replace all n/a entries in the data frame by np.NaN for processing.

Parameters

`df (DataFrame)` –

`run_operations(file_path, sidecar=None, verbose=False)`

Run the dispatcher operations on a file.

Parameters

- `file_path (str or DataFrame)` – Full path of the file to be remodeled or a DataFrame
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Only needed for HED operations.

- **verbose** (*bool*) – If true, print out progress reports

Returns

The processed dataframe.

Return type

DataFrame

save_summaries(*save_formats=['.json', '.txt']*, *individual_summaries='separate'*, *summary_dir=None*)

Save the summary files in the specified formats.

Parameters

- **save_formats** (*list*) – A list of formats [“.txt”, .”json”]
- **individual_summaries** (*str*) – If True, include summaries of individual files.
- **summary_dir** (*str or None*) – Directory for saving summaries.

Notes

The summaries are saved in the dataset derivatives/remodeling folder if no save_dir is provided.

3.4.3.4 hed.tools.remodeling.operations

Remodeling operations.

Modules

<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.base_op</code>	Base class for remodeling operations.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.base_summary</code>	Abstract base class for the contents of summary operations.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.convert_columns_op</code>	Convert the type of the specified columns of a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_column_op</code>	Create tabular file factor columns from column values.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_hed_tags_op</code>	Create tabular file factors from tag queries.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_hed_type_op</code>	Create tabular file factors from type variables.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.merge_consecutive_op</code>	Merge consecutive rows with same column value.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.number_groups_op</code>	Implementation in progress.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.number_rows_op</code>	Implementation in progress.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remap_columns_op</code>	Map values in m columns into a new combinations in n columns.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remove_columns_op</code>	Remove columns from a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remove_rows_op</code>	Remove rows from a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.rename_columns_op</code>	Rename columns in a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.reorder_columns_op</code>	Reorder columns in a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.split_rows_op</code>	Split rows in a tabular file into multiple rows based on a column.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_names_op</code>	Summarize the column names in a collection of tabular files.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_values_op</code>	Summarize the values in the columns of a tabular file.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_definitions_op</code>	Summarize the type_defs in the dataset.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_tags_op</code>	Summarize the HED tags in collection of tabular files.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_type_op</code>	Summarize a HED type tag in a collection of tabular files.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_validation_op</code>	Validate the HED tags in a dataset and report errors.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_sidecar_from_events_op</code>	Create a JSON sidecar from column values in a collection of tabular files.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.valid_operations</code>	The valid operations for the remodeling tools.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.base_op

Base class for remodeling operations.

Classes

<code>BaseOp(op_spec, parameters)</code>	Base class for operations.
--	----------------------------

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.base_op.BaseOp

`class BaseOp(op_spec, parameters)`

Bases: `object`

Base class for operations. All remodeling operations should extend this class.

The base class holds the parameters and does basic parameter checking against the operation's specification.

`__init__(op_spec, parameters)`

Base class constructor for operations.

Parameters

- `op_spec (dict)` – Specification for required and optional parameters.
- `parameters (dict)` – Actual values of the parameters for the operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.
- **ValueError** –
 - If the specification is missing a valid operation.

Methods

<code>__init__(op_spec, parameters)</code>	Base class constructor for operations.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Base class method to be overridden by each operation.

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Base class method to be overridden by each operation.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (`Dispatcher`) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (`DataFrame`) – The tabular file to be remodeled.
- **name** (`str`) – Unique identifier for the data – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (`Sidecar or file-like`) – A JSON sidecar needed for HED operations.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.base_summary`

Abstract base class for the contents of summary operations.

Classes

<code>BaseSummary(sum_op)</code>	Abstract base class for summary contents.
----------------------------------	---

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.base_summary.BaseSummary`

`class BaseSummary(sum_op)`

Bases: ABC

Abstract base class for summary contents. Should not be instantiated.

Parameters

- **sum_op** (`BaseOp`) – Operation corresponding to this summary.

`__init__(sum_op)`

Methods

<code>__init__(sum_op)</code>	
<code>dump_summary(filename, summary)</code>	
<code>get_details_dict(summary_info)</code>	Return the summary-specific information.
<code>get_individual(summary_details[, separately])</code>	
<code>get_summary([individual_summaries])</code>	Return a summary dictionary with the information.
<code>get_summary_details([include_individual])</code>	Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.
<code>get_text_summary([individual_summaries])</code>	
<code>get_text_summary_details([include_individual])</code>	
<code>merge_all_info()</code>	Return merged information.
<code>save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])</code>	
<code>update_summary(summary_dict)</code>	Method to update summary for a given tabular input.

Attributes

<code>DISPLAY_INDENT</code>	
<code>INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH</code>	

`abstract get_details_dict(summary_info)`

Return the summary-specific information.

Parameters

`summary_info (object)` – Summary to return info from

Returns

dictionary with the results.

Return type

`dict`

Notes

Abstract method be implemented by each individual summary.

Notes

The expected return value is a dictionary of the form:

```
{“Name”: “”, “Total events”: 0, “Total files”: 0, “Files”: [], “Specifics”: {}}“
```

get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

individual_summaries (str) – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The individual_summaries value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

get_summary_details(include_individual=True)

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

include_individual (bool) – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide merge_all_info and get_details_dict to support this.

abstract merge_all_info()

Return merged information.

Returns

Consolidated summary of information.

Return type

object

Notes

Abstract method be implemented by each individual summary.

abstract update_summary(*summary_dict*)

Method to update summary for a given tabular input.

Parameters

summary_dict (dict) –

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.convert_columns_op

Convert the type of the specified columns of a tabular file.

Classes

ConvertColumnsOp(parameters)

Convert.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.convert_columns_op.ConvertColumnsOp

class ConvertColumnsOp(*parameters*)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Convert.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **column_names (list)**: The list of columns to convert.
- **convert_to_ (str)**: Name of type to convert to. (One of ‘str’, ‘int’, ‘float’, ‘fixed’.)
- **decimal_places (int)**: Number decimal places to keep (for fixed only).

__init__(*parameters*)

Constructor for the convert columns operation.

Parameters

parameters (dict) – Parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError –**
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError –**
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.
- **ValueError –**
 - If convert_to is not one of the allowed values.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the convert columns operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Convert the specified column to a specified type.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Convert the specified column to a specified type.

Parameters

- **dispatcher (Dispatcher)** – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df (DataFrame)** – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name (str)** – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)** – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

A new DataFrame with the factor columns appended.

Return type

DataFrame

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_column_op

Create tabular file factor columns from column values.

Classes

<i>FactorColumnOp</i> (parameters)	Create tabular file factor columns from column values.
hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_column_op.FactorColumnOp	
class FactorColumnOp(parameters)	
Bases: <i>BaseOp</i>	
Create tabular file factor columns from column values.	
Required remodeling parameters:	
• column_name (<i>str</i>): The name of a column in the DataFrame.	
• factor_values (<i>list</i>): Values in the column column_name to create factors for.	
• factor_names (<i>list</i>): Names to use as the factor columns.	
__init__(parameters)	
Constructor for the factor column operation.	
Parameters	
parameters (<i>dict</i>) – Parameter values for required and optional parameters.	
Raises	
• KeyError –	
– If a required parameter is missing.	
– If an unexpected parameter is provided.	
• TypeError –	
– If a parameter has the wrong type.	
• ValueError –	
– If factor_names is not empty and is not the same length as factor_values.	
Methods	
<i>__init__(parameters)</i>	Constructor for the factor column operation.
<i>check_parameters(parameters)</i>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<i>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</i>	Create factor columns based on values in a specified column.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Create factor columns based on values in a specified column.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new DataFrame with the factor columns appended.

Return type

DataFrame

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_hed_tags_op`

Create tabular file factors from tag queries.

Classes

`FactorHedTagsOp(parameters)`

Create tabular file factors from tag queries.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_hed_tags_op.FactorHedTagsOp

```
class FactorHedTagsOp(parameters)
```

Bases: *BaseOp*

Create tabular file factors from tag queries.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **queries** (*list*): Queries to be applied successively as filters.
- **query_names** (*list*): Column names for the query factors.
- **remove_types** (*list*): Structural HED tags to be removed.
- **expand_context** (*bool*): Expand the context if True.

Notes

- If factor column names are not provided, *query1*, *query2*, ... are used.
- When the context is expanded, the effect of events for temporal extent is accounted for.
- Context expansion is not implemented in the current version.

```
__init__(parameters)
```

Constructor for the factor HED tags operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Actual values of the parameters for the operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.
- **ValueError** –
 - If the specification is missing a valid operation.
 - If the length of query names is not empty and not same length as queries.
 - If there are duplicate query names.

Methods

__init__(parameters)	Constructor for the factor HED tags operation.
check_parameters(parameters)	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])	Factor the column using HED tag queries.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- `TypeError` –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Factor the column using HED tag queries.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises

`ValueError` –

- If a name for a new query factor column is already a column.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_hed_type_op`

Create tabular file factors from type variables.

Classes

<code>FactorHedTypeOp(parameters)</code>	Create tabular file factors from type variables and append to tabular data.
--	---

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.factor_hed_type_op.FactorHedTypeOp`

`class FactorHedTypeOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Create tabular file factors from type variables and append to tabular data.

Required remodeling parameters:

- `type_tag` (*str*): HED tag used to find the factors (most commonly *condition-variable*).
- `type_values` (*list*): Factor values to include. If empty all values of that type_tag are used.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for the factor HED type operation.

Parameters

`parameters` (*dict*) – Actual values of the parameters for the operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- `TypeError` –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.
- `ValueError` –
 - If the specification is missing a valid operation.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the factor HED type operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Factor columns based on HED type and append to tabular data.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Factor columns based on HED type and append to tabular data.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

A new DataFame with that includes the factors.

Return type

DataFrame

Notes

- If column_name is not a column in df, df is just returned.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.merge_consecutive_op`

Merge consecutive rows with same column value.

Classes

<code>MergeConsecutiveOp(parameters)</code>	Merge consecutive rows with same column value.
<code>hed.tools.remodeling.operations.merge_consecutive_op.MergeConsecutiveOp</code>	
<code>class MergeConsecutiveOp(parameters)</code>	
Bases: <code>BaseOp</code>	
Merge consecutive rows with same column value.	
Required remodeling parameters:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>column_name</code> (<i>str</i>): name of column whose consecutive values are to be compared (the merge column). • <code>event_code</code> (<i>str</i> or <i>int</i> or <i>float</i>): the particular value in the match column to be merged. • <code>match_columns</code> (<i>list</i>): A list of columns whose values have to be matched for two events to be the same. • <code>set_durations</code> (<i>bool</i>): If true, set the duration of the merged event to the extent of the merged events. • <code>ignore_missing</code> (<i>bool</i>): If true, missing match_columns are ignored. 	
<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	
Constructor for the merge consecutive operation.	
Parameters	
<code>parameters</code> (<i>dict</i>) – Actual values of the parameters for the operation.	
Raises	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KeyError – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If a required parameter is missing. – If an unexpected parameter is provided. • TypeError – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If a parameter has the wrong type. • ValueError – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If the specification is missing a valid operation. – If one of the match column is the merge column. 	
Methods	
<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the merge consecutive operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Merge consecutive rows with the same column value.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Merge consecutive rows with the same column value.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises

- `ValueError` –

- If dataframe does not have the anchor column and ignore_missing is False.
- If a match column is missing and ignore_missing is false.
- If the durations were to be set and the dataframe did not have an onset column.
- If the durations were to be set and the dataframe did not have a duration column.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.number_groups_op

Implementation in progress.

Classes

<i>NumberGroupsOp</i> (parameters)	Implementation in progress.
------------------------------------	-----------------------------

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.number_groups_op.NumberGroupsOp

class NumberGroupsOp(parameters)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Implementation in progress.

__init__(parameters)

Base class constructor for operations.

Parameters

- **op_spec** (*dict*) – Specification for required and optional parameters.
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Actual values of the parameters for the operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.
- **ValueError** –
 - If the specification is missing a valid operation.

Methods

__init__(parameters)	Base class constructor for operations.
check_parameters(parameters)	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])	Add numbers to groups of events in dataframe.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Add numbers to groups of events in dataframe.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

Dataframe - a new dataframe after processing.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.number_rows_op`

Implementation in progress.

Classes

`NumberRowsOp(parameters)`

Implementation in progress.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.number_rows_op.NumberRowsOp

```
class NumberRowsOp(parameters)
```

Bases: *BaseOp*

Implementation in progress.

```
__init__(parameters)
```

Base class constructor for operations.

Parameters

- **op_spec** (*dict*) – Specification for required and optional parameters.
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Actual values of the parameters for the operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.
- **ValueError** –
 - If the specification is missing a valid operation.

Methods

<code><u>__init__</u>(parameters)</code>	Base class constructor for operations.
<code><u>check_parameters</u>(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code><u>do_op</u>(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Add numbers events dataframe.

Attributes

PARAMS

```
check_parameters(parameters)
```

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

do_op(*dispatcher*, *df*, *name*, *sidecar=None*)

Add numbers events dataframe.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) –
 - The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name** (*str*) –
 - Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

Dataframe - a new dataframe after processing.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remap_columns_op

Map values in m columns into a new combinations in n columns.

Classes

<i>RemapColumnsOp</i> (parameters)	Map values in m columns into a new combinations in n columns.
------------------------------------	---

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remap_columns_op.RemapColumnsOp

class RemapColumnsOp(parameters)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Map values in m columns into a new combinations in n columns.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **source_columns** (*list*): The key columns to map (m key columns).
- **destination_columns** (*list*): The destination columns to have the mapped values (n destination columns).
- **map_list** (*list*): A list of lists with the mapping.
- **ignore_missing** (*bool*): If True, entries whose key column values are not in map_list are ignored.

Optional remodeling parameters:

integer_sources (*list*): Source columns that should be treated as integers rather than strings.

Notes

Each list element list is of length $m + n$ with the key columns followed by mapped columns.

TODO: Allow wildcards

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for the remap columns operation.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

- **ValueError** –

- If an integer column is not a key column.
- If a column designated as an integer source does not have valid integers.
- If no source columns are specified.
- If no destination columns are specified.
- If a map_list entry has the wrong number of items (source columns + destination columns).

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the remap columns operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Remap new columns from combinations of others.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

do_op(*dispatcher*, *df*, *name*, *sidecar=None*)

Remap new columns from combinations of others.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises

ValueError –

- If ignore_missing is false and source values from the data are not in the map.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remove_columns_op

Remove columns from a tabular file.

Classes

<i>RemoveColumnsOp</i> (parameters)	Remove columns from a tabular file.
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remove_columns_op.RemoveColumnsOp

class RemoveColumnsOp(parameters)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Remove columns from a tabular file.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **remove_names** (*list*): The names of the columns to be removed.
- **ignore_missing** (*boolean*): If true, names in remove_names that are not columns in df should be ignored.

__init__(parameters)

Constructor for remove columns operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for remove columns operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Remove indicated columns from a dataframe.

Attributes**PARAMS****check_parameters(*parameters*)**

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

do_op(*dispatcher*, *df*, *name*, *sidecar=None*)

Remove indicated columns from a dataframe.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises

KeyError –

- If ignore_missing is False and a column not in the data is to be removed.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remove_rows_op

Remove rows from a tabular file.

Classes

RemoveRowsOp(parameters)

Remove rows from a tabular file.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.remove_rows_op.RemoveRowsOp

class RemoveRowsOp(parameters)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Remove rows from a tabular file.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **column_name** (*str*): The name of column to be tested.
- **remove_values** (*list*): The values to test for row removal.

__init__(parameters)

Constructor for remove rows operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for remove rows operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Remove rows with the values indicated in the column.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Remove rows with the values indicated in the column.

Parameters

- **dispatcher (Dispatcher)** – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df (DataFrame)** – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name (str)** – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)** – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.rename_columns_op

Rename columns in a tabular file.

Classes

<code>RenameColumnsOp(parameters)</code>	Rename columns in a tabular file.
--	-----------------------------------

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.rename_columns_op.RenameColumnsOp

`class RenameColumnsOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Rename columns in a tabular file.

Required remodeling parameters:

- `column_mapping (dict)`: The names of the columns to be removed.
- `ignore_missing (bool)`: If true, the names in `remove_names` that are not columns and should be ignored.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for rename columns operation.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters

Raises

- `KeyError` –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- `TypeError` –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for rename columns operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Rename columns as specified in <code>column_mapping</code> dictionary.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Rename columns as specified in column_mapping dictionary.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises

`KeyError` –

- When ignore_missing is false and column_mapping has columns not in the data.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.reorder_columns_op`

Reorder columns in a tabular file.

Classes

<code>ReorderColumnsOp(parameters)</code>	Reorder columns in a tabular file.
---	------------------------------------

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.reorder_columns_op.ReorderColumnsOp`

`class ReorderColumnsOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Reorder columns in a tabular file.

Required parameters:

- `column_order (list)`: The names of the columns to be reordered.
- `ignore_missing (bool)`: If false and a column in `column_order` is not in df, skip the column
- `keep_others (bool)`: If true, columns not in `column_order` are placed at end.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for reorder columns operation.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for reorder columns operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Reorder columns as specified in event dictionary.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

do_op(*dispatcher*, *df*, *name*, *sidecar*=*None*)

Reorder columns as specified in event dictionary.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises**ValueError** –

- When ignore_missing is false and column_order has columns not in the data.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.split_rows_op

Split rows in a tabular file into multiple rows based on a column.

Classes

<i>SplitRowsOp</i> (parameters)	Split rows in a tabular file into multiple rows based on parameters.
---------------------------------	--

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.split_rows_op.SplitRowsOp

class SplitRowsOp(parameters)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Split rows in a tabular file into multiple rows based on parameters.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **anchor_column** (*str*): The column in which the names of new items are stored.
- **new_events** (*dict*): Mapping of new values based on values in the original row.
- **remove_parent_row** (*bool*): If true, the original row that was split is removed.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for the split rows operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the split rows operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Split a row representing a particular event into multiple rows.

Attributes

PARAMS

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Split a row representing a particular event into multiple rows.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be remodeled.

- **name** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A new dataframe after processing.

Return type

Dataframe

Raises

TypeError – -If bad onset or duration.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_names_op

Summarize the column names in a collection of tabular files.

Classes

ColumnNamesSummary(*sum_op*)

SummarizeColumnNamesOp(parameters) Summarize the column names in a collection of tabular files.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_names_op.ColumnNamesSummary

```
class ColumnNamesSummary(sum_op)
    Bases: BaseSummary
    __init__(sum_op)
```

Methods

<code>__init__(sum_op)</code>	
<code>dump_summary(filename, summary)</code>	
<code>get_details_dict(column_summary)</code>	Return the summary dictionary extracted from a ColumnNameSummary.
<code>get_individual(summary_details[, separately])</code>	
<code>get_summary([individual_summaries])</code>	Return a summary dictionary with the information.
<code>get_summary_details([include_individual])</code>	Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.
<code>get_text_summary([individual_summaries])</code>	
<code>get_text_summary_details([include_individual])</code>	
<code>merge_all_info()</code>	Create a ColumnNameSummary containing the overall dataset summary.
<code>save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])</code>	
<code>update_summary(new_info)</code>	Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

<code>DISPLAY_INDENT</code>	
<code>INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH</code>	

`get_details_dict(column_summary)`

Return the summary dictionary extracted from a ColumnNameSummary.

Parameters

`column_summary` (`ColumnNameSummary`) – A column name summary for the data file.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with the summary information for column names.

`get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')`

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

`individual_summaries` (`str`) – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The `individual_summaries` value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary

- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

`get_summary_details(include_individual=True)`

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

`include_individual (bool)` – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

`dict` - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide `merge_all_info` and `get_details_dict` to support this.

`merge_all_info()`

Create a `ColumnNameSummary` containing the overall dataset summary.

Returns

`ColumnNameSummary` - the overall summary object for column names.

`update_summary(new_info)`

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

`new_info (dict)` – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary information is kept in separate `ColumnNameSummary` objects for each file.
- The summary needs a “name” str and a “column_names” list.
- The summary uses `ColumnNameSummary` as the summary object.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_names_op.SummarizeColumnNamesOp`

`class SummarizeColumnNamesOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Summarize the column names in a collection of tabular files.

Required remodeling parameters:

- `summary_name` (`str`) The name of the summary.
- `summary_filename` (`str`) Base filename of the summary.

The purpose is to check that all the tabular files have the same columns in same order.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for summarize column names operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for summarize column names operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Create a column name summary for df.

Attributes

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Create a column name summary for df.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be remodeled.

- **name** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A copy of df.

Return type

DataFrame

Side-effect:

Updates the relevant summary.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_values_op`

Summarize the values in the columns of a tabular file.

Classes

`ColumnValueSummary(sum_op)`

`SummarizeColumnValuesOp(parameters)` Summarize the values in the columns of a tabular file.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_values_op.ColumnValueSummary`

`class ColumnValueSummary(sum_op)`

Bases: *BaseSummary*

`__init__(sum_op)`

Methods

<code>__init__(sum_op)</code>	
<code>dump_summary(filename, summary)</code>	
<code>get_details_dict(summary)</code>	Return a dictionary with the summary contained in a TabularSummary
<code>get_individual(summary_details[, separately])</code>	
<code>get_list_str(lst)</code>	
<code>get_summary([individual_summaries])</code>	Return a summary dictionary with the information.
<code>get_summary_details([include_individual])</code>	Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.
<code>get_text_summary([individual_summaries])</code>	
<code>get_text_summary_details([include_individual])</code>	
<code>merge_all_info()</code>	Create a TabularSummary containing the overall dataset summary.
<code>partition_list(lst, n)</code>	Partition a list into lists of n items.
<code>save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])</code>	
<code>sort_dict(count_dict[, reverse])</code>	
<code>update_summary(new_info)</code>	Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

`DISPLAY_INDENT`

`INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH`

`get_details_dict(summary)`

Return a dictionary with the summary contained in a TabularSummary

Parameters

`summary` (TabularSummary) – Dictionary of merged summary information.

Returns

Dictionary with the information suitable for extracting printout.

Return type

dict

`get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')`

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

`individual_summaries` (str) – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The individual_summaries value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

get_summary_details(include_individual=True)

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

include_individual (bool) – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide merge_all_info and get_details_dict to support this.

merge_all_info()

Create a TabularSummary containing the overall dataset summary.

Returns

TabularSummary - the summary object for column values.

static partition_list(lst, n)

Partition a list into lists of n items.

Parameters

- **lst (list)** – List to be partitioned
- **n (int)** – Number of items in each sublist

Returns

list of lists of n elements, the last might have fewer.

Return type

list

update_summary(new_info)

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

new_info (dict) – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary information is kept in separate TabularSummary objects for each file.
- The summary needs a “name” str and a “df” .

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_column_values_op.SummarizeColumnValuesOp`

```
class SummarizeColumnValuesOp(parameters)
```

Bases: `BaseOp`

Summarize the values in the columns of a tabular file.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **summary_name** (*str*): The name of the summary.
- **summary_filename** (*str*): Base filename of the summary.
- **skip_columns** (*list*): Names of columns to skip in the summary.
- **value_columns** (*list*): Names of columns to treat as value columns rather than categorical columns.

Optional remodeling parameters:

- **max_categorical** (*int*): Maximum number of unique values to include in summary for a categorical column.

The purpose is to produce a summary of the values in a tabular file.

```
__init__(parameters)
```

Constructor for the summarize column values operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the summarize column values operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Create a summary of the column values in df.

Attributes

MAX_CATEGORICAL

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

VALUES_PER_LINE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- **KeyError** –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- **TypeError** –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Create a summary of the column values in df.

Parameters

- **dispatcher** (*Dispatcher*) – Manages the operation I/O.
- **df** (*DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- **name** (*str*) – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- **sidecar** (*Sidecar or file-like*) – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A copy of df.

Return type

DataFrame

Side-effect:

Updates the relevant summary.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_definitions_op

Summarize the type_defs in the dataset.

Classes

`DefinitionSummary(sum_op, hed_schema[, ...])`

`SummarizeDefinitionsOp(parameters)` Summarize the type_defs in the dataset.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_definitions_op.DefinitionSummary

`class DefinitionSummary(sum_op, hed_schema, known_defs=None)`

Bases: `BaseSummary`

`__init__(sum_op, hed_schema, known_defs=None)`

Methods

`__init__(sum_op, hed_schema[, known_defs])`

`dump_summary(filename, summary)`

`get_details_dict(def_gatherer)` Return the summary-specific information in a dictionary.

`get_individual(summary_details[, separately])`

`get_summary([individual_summaries])` Return a summary dictionary with the information.

`get_summary_details([include_individual])` Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

`get_text_summary([individual_summaries])`

`get_text_summary_details([include_individual])`

`merge_all_info()` Create an Object containing the definition summary.

`save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])`

`update_summary(new_info)` Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

`DISPLAY_INDENT`

`INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH`

`get_details_dict(def_gatherer)`

Return the summary-specific information in a dictionary.

Parameters

`def_gatherer` (`DefExpandGatherer`) – Contains the resolved dictionaries.

Returns

dictionary with the summary results.

Return type

`dict`

`get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')`

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

`individual_summaries` (`str`) – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

`dict` - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The `individual_summaries` value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

`get_summary_details(include_individual=True)`

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

`include_individual` (`bool`) – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

`dict` - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide `merge_all_info` and `get_details_dict` to support this.

`merge_all_info()`

Create an Object containing the definition summary.

Returns

Object - the overall summary object for type_defs.

update_summary(new_info)

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

new_info (dict) – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary needs a “name” str, a “schema” and a “Sidecar”.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_definitions_op.SummarizeDefinitionsOp

class SummarizeDefinitionsOp(parameters)

Bases: *BaseOp*

Summarize the type_defs in the dataset.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **summary_name (str)**: The name of the summary.
- **summary_filename (str)**: Base filename of the summary.

The purpose is to produce a summary of the values in a tabular file.

__init__(parameters)

Constructor for the summarize column values operation.

Parameters

parameters (dict) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

__init__(parameters)	Constructor for the summarize column values operation.
check_parameters(parameters)	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])	Create summaries of type_defs

Attributes

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Create summaries of type_defs

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

a copy of df

Return type

DataFrame

Side-effect:

Updates the relevant summary.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_tags_op`

Summarize the HED tags in collection of tabular files.

Classes

`HedTagSummary(sum_op)`

`SummarizeHedTagsOp(parameters)` Summarize the HED tags in collection of tabular files.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_tags_op.HedTagSummary`

`class HedTagSummary(sum_op)`

Bases: `BaseSummary`

`__init__(sum_op)`

Methods

`__init__(sum_op)`

`dump_summary(filename, summary)`

`get_details_dict(tag_counts)` Return the summary-specific information in a dictionary.

`get_individual(summary_details[, separately])`

`get_summary([individual_summaries])` Return a summary dictionary with the information.

`get_summary_details([include_individual])` Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

`get_text_summary([individual_summaries])`

`get_text_summary_details([include_individual])`

`merge_all_info()` Create a HedTagCounts containing the overall dataset HED tag summary.

`save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])`

`update_summary(new_info)` Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

`DISPLAY_INDENT`

`INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH`

`get_details_dict(tag_counts)`

Return the summary-specific information in a dictionary.

Parameters

`tag_counts` (`HedTagCounts`) – Contains the counts of tags in the dataset.

Returns

dictionary with the summary results.

Return type

dict

get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

individual_summaries (str) – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The individual_summaries value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

get_summary_details(include_individual=True)

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

include_individual (bool) – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide merge_all_info and get_details_dict to support this.

merge_all_info()

Create a HedTagCounts containing the overall dataset HED tag summary.

Returns

HedTagCounts - the overall dataset summary object for HED tag counts.

update_summary(new_info)

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

new_info (dict) – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary needs a “name” str, a “schema”, a “df”, and a “Sidecar”.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_tags_op.SummarizeHedTagsOp`

`class SummarizeHedTagsOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Summarize the HED tags in collection of tabular files.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **summary_name** (*str*): The name of the summary.
- **summary_filename** (*str*): Base filename of the summary.
- **tags** (*dict*): Specifies how to organize the tag output.

Optional remodeling parameters:

- **expand_context** (*bool*): If True, include counts from expanded context (not supported).

The purpose of this op is to produce a summary of the occurrences of hed tags organized in a specified manner.
The

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for the summarize_hed_tags operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the summarize_hed_tags operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Summarize the HED tags present in the dataset.

Attributes

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Summarize the HED tags present in the dataset.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Only needed for HED operations.

Returns

A copy of df.

Return type

DataFrame

Side effect:

Updates the context.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_type_op`

Summarize a HED type tag in a collection of tabular files.

Classes

`HedTypeSummary(sum_op)`

`SummarizeHedTypeOp(parameters)` Summarize a HED type tag in a collection of tabular files.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_type_op.HedTypeSummary`

`class HedTypeSummary(sum_op)`

Bases: `BaseSummary`

`__init__(sum_op)`

Methods

`__init__(sum_op)`

`dump_summary(filename, summary)`

`get_details_dict(counts)` Return the summary-specific information in a dictionary.

`get_individual(summary_details[, separately])`

`get_summary([individual_summaries])` Return a summary dictionary with the information.

`get_summary_details([include_individual])` Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

`get_text_summary([individual_summaries])`

`get_text_summary_details([include_individual])`

`merge_all_info()` Create a `HedTypeCounts` containing the overall dataset HED type summary.

`save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])`

`update_summary(new_info)` Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

`DISPLAY_INDENT`

`INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH`

`get_details_dict(counts)`

Return the summary-specific information in a dictionary.

Parameters

`counts` (`HedTypeCounts`) – Contains the counts of the events in which the type occurs.

Returns

dictionary with the summary results.

Return type

dict

get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

individual_summaries (str) – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The individual_summaries value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

get_summary_details(include_individual=True)

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

include_individual (bool) – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide merge_all_info and get_details_dict to support this.

merge_all_info()

Create a HedTypeCounts containing the overall dataset HED type summary.

Returns

HedTypeCounts - the overall dataset summary object for HED type summary.

update_summary(new_info)

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

new_info (dict) – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary needs a “name” str, a “schema”, a “df”, and a “Sidecar”.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_type_op.SummarizeHedTypeOp

`class SummarizeHedTypeOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Summarize a HED type tag in a collection of tabular files.

Required remodeling parameters:

- `summary_name` (str): The name of the summary.
- `summary_filename` (str): Base filename of the summary.
- `type_tag` (str): Type tag to get_summary (e.g. *condition-variable* or *task* tags).

The purpose of this op is to produce a summary of the occurrences of specified tag. This summary is often used with *condition-variable* to produce a summary of the experimental design.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for the summarize hed type operation.

Parameters

`parameters` (dict) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for the summarize hed type operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Summarize a specified HED type variable such as Condition-variable .

Attributes

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Summarize a specified HED type variable such as Condition-variable .

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be summarized.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Usually required unless event file has a HED column.

Returns

A copy of df

Return type

DataFrame

Side effect:

Updates the relevant summary.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_validation_op`

Validate the HED tags in a dataset and report errors.

Classes

`HedValidationSummary(sum_op)`

`SummarizeHedValidationOp(parameters)`

Validate the HED tags in a dataset and report errors.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_validation_op.HedValidationSummary`

`class HedValidationSummary(sum_op)`

Bases: `BaseSummary`

`__init__(sum_op)`

Methods

`__init__(sum_op)`

`dump_summary(filename, summary)`

`get_details_dict(summary_info)` Return the summary details from the `summary_info`.

`get_empty_results()`

`get_error_list(error_dict[, count_only, indent])`

`get_individual(summary_details[, separately])`

`get_summary([individual_summaries])` Return a summary dictionary with the information.

`get_summary_details([include_individual])` Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

`get_text_summary([individual_summaries])`

`get_text_summary_details([include_individual])`

`merge_all_info()` Create a dictionary containing all the errors in the dataset.

`save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])`

`update_error_location(error_locations, ...)`

`update_summary(new_info)` Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

DISPLAY_INDENT

INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH

`get_details_dict(summary_info)`

Return the summary details from the summary_info.

Parameters

`summary_info (dict)` – Dictionary of issues

Returns

Same summary_info as was passed in.

Return type

dict

`get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')`

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

`individual_summaries (str)` – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The individual_summaries value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

`get_summary_details(include_individual=True)`

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

`include_individual (bool)` – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide merge_all_info and get_details_dict to support this.

`merge_all_info()`

Create a dictionary containing all the errors in the dataset.

Returns

dict - dictionary of issues organized into sidecar_issues and event_issues.

update_summary(new_info)

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

new_info (*dict*) – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary needs a “name” str, a schema, a “df”, and a “Sidecar”.

hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_hed_validation_op.SummarizeHedValidationOp**class SummarizeHedValidationOp(parameters)**

Bases: *BaseOp*

Validate the HED tags in a dataset and report errors.

Required remodeling parameters:

- **summary_name** (*str*): The name of the summary.
- **summary_filename** (*str*): Base filename of the summary.
- **check_for_warnings** (*bool*): If true include warnings as well as errors.

The purpose of this op is to produce a summary of the HED validation errors in a file.

__init__(parameters)

Constructor for the summarize hed validation operation.

Parameters

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- **KeyError** –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- **TypeError** –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

__init__(parameters)	Constructor for the summarize hed validation operation.
check_parameters(parameters)	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])	Validate the dataframe with the accompanying sidecar, if any.

Attributes

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Validate the dataframe with the accompanying sidecar, if any.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – Manages the operation I/O.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The DataFrame to be validated.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Usually needed unless only HED tags in HED column of event file.

Returns

A copy of df

Return type

DataFrame

Side effect:

Updates the relevant summary.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_sidecar_from_events_op`

Create a JSON sidecar from column values in a collection of tabular files.

Classes

`EventsToSidecarSummary(sum_op)`

`SummarizeSidecarFromEventsOp(parameters)`

Create a JSON sidecar from column values in a collection of tabular files.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_sidecar_from_events_op.EventsToSidecarSummary`

`class EventsToSidecarSummary(sum_op)`

Bases: `BaseSummary`

`__init__(sum_op)`

Methods

`__init__(sum_op)`

`dump_summary(filename, summary)`

`get_details_dict(summary_info)` Return the summary-specific information.

`get_individual(summary_details[, separately])`

`get_summary([individual_summaries])` Return a summary dictionary with the information.

`get_summary_details([include_individual])` Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

`get_text_summary([individual_summaries])`

`get_text_summary_details([include_individual])`

`merge_all_info()` Merge summary information from all the files.

`save(save_dir[, file_formats, ...])`

`update_summary(new_info)` Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Attributes

`DISPLAY_INDENT`

`INDIVIDUAL_SUMMARIES_PATH`

`get_details_dict(summary_info)`

Return the summary-specific information.

Parameters

`summary_info` (`TabularSummary`) – Summary to return info from

Notes

Abstract method be implemented by each individual context summary.

`get_summary(individual_summaries='separate')`

Return a summary dictionary with the information.

Parameters

`individual_summaries (str)` – “separate”, “consolidated”, or “none”

Returns

dict - dictionary with “Dataset” and “Individual files” keys.

Notes: The `individual_summaries` value is processed as follows

- “separate” individual summaries are to be in separate files
- “consolidated” means that the individual summaries are in same file as overall summary
- “none” means that only the overall summary is produced.

`get_summary_details(include_individual=True)`

Return a dictionary with the details for individual files and the overall dataset.

Parameters

`include_individual (bool)` – If True, summaries for individual files are included.

Returns

dict - a dictionary with ‘Dataset’ and ‘Individual files’ keys.

Notes

- The ‘Dataset’ value is either a string or a dictionary with the overall summary.
- **The ‘Individual files’ value is dictionary whose keys are file names and values are their corresponding summaries.**

Users are expected to provide `merge_all_info` and `get_details_dict` to support this.

`merge_all_info()`

Merge summary information from all the files.

Returns

Consolidated summary of information.

Return type

TabularSummary

`update_summary(new_info)`

Update the summary for a given tabular input file.

Parameters

`new_info (dict)` – A dictionary with the parameters needed to update a summary.

Notes

- The summary needs a “name” str and a “df”.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.summarize_sidecar_from_events_op.SummarizeSidecarFromEventsOp`

`class SummarizeSidecarFromEventsOp(parameters)`

Bases: `BaseOp`

Create a JSON sidecar from column values in a collection of tabular files.

Required remodeling parameters:

- `summary_name` (`str`): The name of the summary.
- `summary_filename` (`str`): Base filename of the summary.
- `skip_columns` (`list`): Names of columns to skip in the summary.
- `value_columns` (`list`): Names of columns to treat as value columns rather than categorical columns.

The purpose is to produce a JSON sidecar template for annotating a dataset with HED tags.

`__init__(parameters)`

Constructor for summarize sidecar from events operation.

Parameters

`parameters` (`dict`) – Dictionary with the parameter values for required and optional parameters.

Raises

- `KeyError` –
 - If a required parameter is missing.
 - If an unexpected parameter is provided.
- `TypeError` –
 - If a parameter has the wrong type.

Methods

<code>__init__(parameters)</code>	Constructor for summarize sidecar from events operation.
<code>check_parameters(parameters)</code>	Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.
<code>do_op(dispatcher, df, name[, sidecar])</code>	Extract a sidecar from events file.

Attributes

PARAMS

SUMMARY_TYPE

`check_parameters(parameters)`

Verify that the parameters meet the operation specification.

Parameters

`parameters (dict)` – Dictionary of parameters for this operation.

Raises

- `KeyError` –

- If a required parameter is missing.
- If an unexpected parameter is provided.

- `TypeError` –

- If a parameter has the wrong type.

`do_op(dispatcher, df, name, sidecar=None)`

Extract a sidecar from events file.

Parameters

- `dispatcher (Dispatcher)` – The dispatcher object for managing the operations.
- `df (DataFrame)` – The tabular file to be remodeled.
- `name (str)` – Unique identifier for the dataframe – often the original file path.
- `sidecar (Sidecar or file-like)` – Not needed for this operation.

Returns

A copy of df.

Return type

DataFrame

Side effect:

Updates the associated summary if applicable.

`hed.tools.remodeling.operations.valid_operations`

The valid operations for the remodeling tools.

3.4.4 hed.tools.util

Data and file handling utilities.

Modules

<code>hed.tools.util.data_util</code>	Data handling utilities involving dataframes.
<code>hed.tools.util.hed_logger</code>	Logger class with messages organized by key
<code>hed.tools.util.io_util</code>	Utilities for generating and handling file names.
<code>hed.tools.util.schema_util</code>	

3.4.4.1 hed.tools.util.data_util

Data handling utilities involving dataframes.

Functions

<code>add_columns(df, column_list[, value])</code>	Add specified columns to df if not there.
<code>check_match(ds1, ds2[, numeric])</code>	Check two Pandas data series have the same values.
<code>delete_columns(df, column_list)</code>	Delete the specified columns from a dataframe.
<code>delete_rows_by_column(df, value[, column_list])</code>	Delete rows where columns have this value.
<code>get_eligible_values(values, values_included)</code>	Return a list of the items from values that are in values_included or None if no values_included
<code>get_indices(df, column, start, stop)</code>	
<code>get_key_hash(key_tuple)</code>	Calculate a hash key for tuple of values.
<code>get_new_dataframe(data)</code>	Get a new dataframe representing a tsv file.
<code>get_row_hash(row, key_list)</code>	Get a hash key from key column values for row.
<code>get_value_dict.tsv_path[, key_col, value_col])</code>	Get a dictionary of two columns of a dataframe.
<code>make_info_dataframe(col_info, selected_col)</code>	Get a dataframe from selected columns.
<code>reorder_columns(data, col_order[, skip_missing])</code>	Create a new dataframe with columns reordered.
<code>replace_values(df[, values, replace_value, ...])</code>	Replace string values in specified columns.
<code>separate_values(values, target_values)</code>	Get target values from the target_values list.
<code>tuple_to_range(tuple_list, inclusion)</code>	

hed.tools.util.data_util.add_columns

`add_columns(df, column_list, value='n/a')`

Add specified columns to df if not there.

Parameters

- **df** (`DataFrame`) – Pandas dataframe.
- **column_list** (`list`) – List of columns to append to the dataframe.
- **value** (`str`) – Default fill value for the column.

hed.tools.util.data_util.check_match

check_match(*ds1*, *ds2*, *numeric=False*)

Check two Pandas data series have the same values.

Parameters

- **ds1** (*DataSeries*) – Pandas data series to check.
- **ds2** (*DataSeries*) – Pandas data series to check.
- **numeric** (*bool*) – If true, treat as numeric and do close-to comparison.

Returns

Error messages indicating the mismatch or empty if the series match.

Return type

list

hed.tools.util.data_util.delete_columns

delete_columns(*df*, *column_list*)

Delete the specified columns from a dataframe.

Parameters

- **df** (*DataFrame*) – Pandas dataframe from which to delete columns.
- **column_list** (*list*) – List of candidate column names for deletion.

Notes

- The deletion of columns is done in place.
- This does not raise an error if df does not have a column in the list.

hed.tools.util.data_util.delete_rows_by_column

delete_rows_by_column(*df*, *value*, *column_list=None*)

Delete rows where columns have this value.

Parameters

- **df** (*DataFrame*) – Pandas dataframe from which to delete rows.
- **value** (*str*) – Specified value to indicate row should be deleted.
- **column_list** (*list*) – List of columns to search for value.

Notes

- All values are converted to string before testing.
- Deletion is done in place.

`hed.tools.util.data_util.get_eligible_values`

`get_eligible_values(values, values_included)`

Return a list of the items from values that are in values_included or None if no values_included

Parameters

- **values** (*list*) – List of strings against which to test.
- **values_included** (*list*) – List of items to be selected from values if they are present.

Returns

list of selected values or None if values_included is empty or None.

Return type

list

`hed.tools.util.data_util.get_indices`

`get_indices(df, column, start, stop)`

`hed.tools.util.data_util.get_key_hash`

`get_key_hash(key_tuple)`

Calculate a hash key for tuple of values.

Parameters

key_tuple (*tuple, list*) – The key values in the correct order for lookup.

Returns

A hash key for the tuple.

Return type

int

`hed.tools.util.data_util.get_new_dataframe`

`get_new_dataframe(data)`

Get a new dataframe representing a tsv file.

Parameters

data (*DataFrame or str*) – DataFrame or filename representing a tsv file.

Returns

A dataframe containing the contents of the tsv file or if data was a DataFrame to start with, a new copy of the DataFrame.

Return type

DataFrame

Raises

HedFileError –

- A filename is given, and it cannot be read into a Dataframe.

hed.tools.util.data_util.get_row_hash**get_row_hash(*row, key_list*)**

Get a hash key from key column values for row.

Parameters

- **row** (*DataSeries*) –
- **key_list** (*list*) –

Returns

Hash key constructed from the entries of row in the columns specified by key_list.

Return type

str

Raises

HedFileError –

- If row doesn't have all the columns in key_list HedFileError is raised.

hed.tools.util.data_util.get_value_dict**get_value_dict(*tsv_path, key_col='file_basename', value_col='sampling_rate'*)**

Get a dictionary of two columns of a dataframe.

Parameters

- **tsv_path** (*str*) – Path to a tsv file with a header row to be read into a DataFrame.
- **key_col** (*str*) – Name of the column which should be the key.
- **value_col** (*str*) – Name of the column which should be the value.

Returns

Dictionary with key_col values as the keys and the corresponding value_col values as the values.

Return type

dict

Raises

HedFileError –

- When tsv_path does not correspond to a file that can be read into a DataFrame.

hed.tools.util.data_util.make_info_dataframe

make_info_dataframe(*col_info*, *selected_col*)

Get a dataframe from selected columns.

Parameters

- **col_info** (*dict*) – Dictionary of dictionaries of column values and counts.
- **selected_col** (*str*) – Name of the column used as top level key for col_info.

Returns

A two-column dataframe with first column containing values from the dictionary whose key is selected_col and whose second column are the corresponding counts. The returned value is None if selected_col is not a top-level key in col_info.

Return type

dataframe

hed.tools.util.data_util.reorder_columns

reorder_columns(*data*, *col_order*, *skip_missing=True*)

Create a new dataframe with columns reordered.

Parameters

- **data** (*DataFrame*, *str*) – Dataframe or filename of dataframe whose columns are to be reordered.
- **col_order** (*list*) – List of column names in desired order.
- **skip_missing** (*bool*) – If true, col_order columns missing from data are skipped, otherwise error.

Returns

A new reordered dataframe.

Return type

DataFrame

Raises

HedFileError –

- If col_order contains columns not in data and skip_missing is False.
- If data corresponds to a filename from which a dataframe cannot be created.

hed.tools.util.data_util.replace_values

replace_values(*df*, *values=None*, *replace_value='n/a'*, *column_list=None*)

Replace string values in specified columns.

Parameters

- **df** (*DataFrame*) – Dataframe whose values will be replaced.
- **values** (*list*, *None*) – List of strings to replace. If None, only empty strings are replaced.
- **replace_value** (*str*) – String replacement value.

- **column_list** (*list, None*) – List of columns in which to do replacement. If None all columns are processed.

Returns

number of values replaced.

Return type

int

hed.tools.util.data_util.separate_values**separate_values**(*values, target_values*)

Get target values from the target_values list.

Parameters

- **values** (*list*) – List of values to be tested.
- **target_values** – List of desired values.

hed.tools.util.data_util.tuple_to_range**tuple_to_range**(*tuple_list, inclusion*)**3.4.4.2 hed.tools.util.hed_logger**

Logger class with messages organized by key

Classes

HedLogger([*name*])

Log status messages organized by key.

hed.tools.util.hed_logger.HedLogger**class HedLogger**(*name=None*)

Bases: object

Log status messages organized by key.

__init__(*name=None*)

Constructor for the HED logger.

Parameters

name (*str*) – Identifying name of the logger.

Methods

<code>__init__([name])</code>	Constructor for the HED logger.
<code>add(key, msg[, level, also_print])</code>	
<code>get_log(key)</code>	
<code>get_log_keys()</code>	
<code>get_log_string([level])</code>	Return the log as a string, with entries separated by newlines.

`get_log_string(level=None)`

Return the log as a string, with entries separated by newlines.

Parameters

`level (str or None)` – Include only the entries from this level. If None, do all.

Returns

The log as a string separated by newlines.

Return type

str

3.4.4.3 `hed.tools.util.io_util`

Utilities for generating and handling file names.

Functions

<code>check_filename(test_file[, name_prefix, ...])</code>	Return True if correct extension, suffix, and prefix.
<code>clean_filename(filename)</code>	Replaces invalid characters with under-bars
<code>extract_suffix_path(path, prefix_path)</code>	Return the suffix of path after prefix path has been removed.
<code>get_allowed(value[, allowed_values, starts_with])</code>	Return the portion of the value that matches a value in allowed_values or None if no match.
<code>get_dir_dictionary(dir_path[, name_prefix, ...])</code>	Create dictionary directory paths keys.
<code>get_file_list(root_path[, name_prefix, ...])</code>	Return paths satisfying various conditions.
<code>get_filtered_by_element(file_list, elements)</code>	Filter a file list by whether the base names have a substring matching any of the members of elements.
<code>get_filtered_list(file_list[, name_prefix, ...])</code>	Get list of filenames satisfying the criteria.
<code>get_path_components(root_path, this_path)</code>	Get a list of the remaining components after root path.
<code>get_timestamp()</code>	
<code>make_path(root_path, sub_path, filename)</code>	Get path for a file, verifying all components exist.
<code>parse_bids_filename(file_path)</code>	Split a filename into BIDS-relevant components.

hed.tools.util.io_util.check_filename

check_filename(*test_file*, *name_prefix*=None, *name_suffix*=None, *extensions*=None)

Return True if correct extension, suffix, and prefix.

Parameters

- **test_file** (*str*) – Path of filename to test.
- **name_prefix** (*list*, *str*, *None*) – An optional name_prefix or list of prefixes to accept for the base filename.
- **name_suffix** (*list*, *str*, *None*) – An optional name_suffix or list of suffixes to accept for the base file name.
- **extensions** (*list*, *str*, *None*) – An optional extension or list of extensions to accept for the extensions.

Returns

True if file has the appropriate format.

Return type

bool

Notes

- Everything is converted to lower case prior to testing so this test should be case-insensitive.
- None indicates that all are accepted.

hed.tools.util.io_util.clean_filename

clean_filename(*filename*)

Replaces invalid characters with under-bars

Parameters

filename (*str*) – source filename

Returns

The filename with anything but alphanumeric, period, hyphens, and under-bars removed.

Return type

str

hed.tools.util.io_util.extract_suffix_path

extract_suffix_path(*path*, *prefix_path*)

Return the suffix of path after prefix path has been removed.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) –
- **prefix_path** (*str*) –

Returns

Suffix path.

Return type

str

Notes

- This function is useful for creating files within BIDS datasets

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_allowed

get_allowed(*value*, *allowed_values*=None, *starts_with*=True)

Return the portion of the value that matches a value in allowed_values or None if no match.

Parameters

- **value** (str) – value to be matched.
- **allowed_values** (list, str, or None) – Values to match.
- **starts_with** (bool) – If true match is done at beginning of string, otherwise the end.

Notes

- match is done in lower case.

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_dir_dictionary

get_dir_dictionary(*dir_path*, *name_prefix*=None, *name_suffix*=None, *extensions*=None, *skip_empty*=True, *exclude_dirs*=None)

Create dictionary directory paths keys.

Parameters

- **dir_path** (str) – Full path of the directory tree to be traversed (no ending slash).
- **name_prefix** (str, None) – An optional name_prefix for the base filename.
- **name_suffix** (str, None) – An optional name_suffix for the base file name.
- **extensions** (list, None) – An optional list of file extensions.
- **skip_empty** (bool) – Do not put entry for directories that have no files.
- **exclude_dirs** (list) – List of directories to skip

Returns

Dictionary with directories as keys and file lists values.

Return type

dict

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_file_list**get_file_list**(*root_path*, *name_prefix*=None, *name_suffix*=None, *extensions*=None, *exclude_dirs*=None)

Return paths satisfying various conditions.

Parameters

- **root_path** (*str*) – Full path of the directory tree to be traversed (no ending slash).
- **name_prefix** (*str*, *None*) – An optional name_prefix for the base filename.
- **name_suffix** (*str*, *None*) – The name_suffix of the paths to be extracted.
- **extensions** (*list*, *None*) – A list of extensions to be selected.
- **exclude_dirs** (*list*, *None*) – A list of paths to be excluded.

Returns

The full paths.

Return type

list

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_filtered_by_element**get_filtered_by_element**(*file_list*, *elements*)

Filter a file list by whether the base names have a substring matching any of the members of elements.

Parameters

- **file_list** (*list*) – List of file paths to be filtered.
- **elements** (*list*) – List of strings to use as filename filters.

Returns

The list only containing file paths whose filenames match a filter.

Return type

list

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_filtered_list**get_filtered_list**(*file_list*, *name_prefix*=None, *name_suffix*=None, *extensions*=None)

Get list of filenames satisfying the criteria.

Everything is converted to lower case prior to testing so this test should be case-insensitive.

Parameters

- **file_list** (*list*) – List of files to test.
- **name_prefix** (*str*) – Optional name_prefix for the base filename.
- **name_suffix** (*str*) – Optional name_suffix for the base filename.
- **extensions** – Optional list of file extensions (allows two periods (.tsv.gz))

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_path_components

get_path_components(*root_path*, *this_path*)

Get a list of the remaining components after root path.

Parameters

- **root_path** (*str*) – A path (no trailing separator)
- **this_path** (*str*) – The path of a file or directory descendant of root_path

Returns

A list with the remaining elements directory components to the file.

Return type

list or None

Notes: this_path must be a descendant of root_path.

hed.tools.util.io_util.get_timestamp

get_timestamp()

hed.tools.util.io_util.make_path

make_path(*root_path*, *sub_path*, *filename*)

Get path for a file, verifying all components exist.

Parameters

- **root_path** (*str*) – path of the root directory.
- **sub_path** (*str*) – sub-path relative to the root directory.
- **filename** (*str*) – filename of the file.

Returns

A valid realpath for the specified file.

Return type

str

Notes: This function is useful for creating files within BIDS datasets

hed.tools.util.io_util.parse_bids_filename

parse_bids_filename(*file_path*)

Split a filename into BIDS-relevant components.

Parameters

file_path (*str*) – Path to be parsed.

Returns

BIDS suffix name. str: File extension (including the .). dict: Dictionary with key-value pair being (entity type, entity value).

Return type

str

Raises***HedFileError*** –

- If filename does not conform to name-value_suffix format.

Notes

- splits into BIDS suffix, extension, and a dictionary of entity name-value pairs.

3.4.4.4 hed.tools.util.schema_util**Functions**

flatten_schema(hed_schema[, skip_non_tag]) turns a schema into a 3 column dataframe.

hed.tools.util.schema_util.flatten_schema***flatten_schema(hed_schema, skip_non_tag=False)***

turns a schema into a 3 column dataframe. :param hed_schema: the schema to flatten :type hed_schema: HedSchema :param skip_non_tag: Skips all sections except tag :type skip_non_tag: bool

3.4.5 hed.tools.visualization**Modules**

hed.tools.visualization.tag_word_cloud

hed.tools.visualization.word_cloud_util

3.4.5.1 hed.tools.visualization.tag_word_cloud**Functions**

<i>create_wordcloud(word_dict[, mask_path, ...])</i>	Takes a word dict and returns a generated word cloud object
<i>load_and_resize_mask(mask_path[, width, height])</i>	Load a mask image and resize it according to given dimensions.
<i>summary_to_dict(summary[, transform, adjustment])</i>	Converts a HedTagSummary json dict into the word cloud input format

hed.tools.visualization.tag_word_cloud.create_wordcloud

create_wordcloud(*word_dict*, *mask_path*=None, *background_color*=None, *width*=400, *height*=200, ***kwargs*)

Takes a word dict and returns a generated word cloud object

Parameters

- **word_dict** (*dict*) – words and their frequencies
- **mask_path** (*str or None*) – The path of the mask file
- **background_color** (*str or None*) – If None, transparent background.
- **width** (*int*) – width in pixels
- **height** (*int*) – height in pixels
- **kwargs** (*kwargs*) – Any other parameters WordCloud accepts, overrides default values where relevant.

Returns

The generated cloud.

Use .to_file to save it out as an image.

Return type

word_cloud(WordCloud)

Raises

ValueError – An empty dictionary was passed

hed.tools.visualization.tag_word_cloud.load_and_resize_mask

load_and_resize_mask(*mask_path*, *width*=None, *height*=None)

Load a mask image and resize it according to given dimensions.

The image is resized maintaining aspect ratio if only width or height is provided.

Returns None if no mask_path.

Parameters

- **mask_path** (*str*) – The path to the mask image file.
- **width** (*int, optional*) – The desired width of the resized image. If only width is provided, the image is scaled to maintain its original aspect ratio. Defaults to None.
- **height** (*int, optional*) – The desired height of the resized image. If only height is provided, the image is scaled to maintain its original aspect ratio. Defaults to None.

Returns

The loaded and processed mask image as a numpy array with binary values (0 or 255).

Return type

numpy.ndarray

hed.tools.visualization.tag_word_cloud.summary_to_dict**summary_to_dict**(*summary*, *transform*=<ufunc 'log10'>, *adjustment*=5)

Converts a HedTagSummary json dict into the word cloud input format

Parameters

- **summary** (*dict*) – The summary from a summarize hed tags op
- **transform** (*func*) – The function to transform the number of found tags Default log10
- **adjustment** (*int*) – Value added after transform.

Returns

a dict of the words and their occurrence count

Return typeword_dict(*dict*)**Raises****KeyError** – A malformed dictionary was passed**3.4.5.2 hed.tools.visualization.word_cloud_util****Functions**

default_color_func(*word*, *font_size*, ...[, ...])

random_color_darker([*word*, *font_size*, ...]) Random color generation func

hed.tools.visualization.word_cloud_util.default_color_func**default_color_func**(*word*, *font_size*, *position*, *orientation*, *random_state*=None, ***kwargs*)**hed.tools.visualization.word_cloud_util.random_color_darker****random_color_darker**(*word*=None, *font_size*=None, *position*=None, *orientation*=None, *font_path*=None, *random_state*=None)

Random color generation func

Classes

ColormapColorFunc([*colormap*, *color_range*, ...])

hed.tools.visualization.word_cloud_util.ColormapColorFunc

```
class ColormapColorFunc(colormap='nipy_spectral', color_range=(0.0, 0.5), color_step_range=(0.15, 0.25))
```

Bases: object

```
__init__(colormap='nipy_spectral', color_range=(0.0, 0.5), color_step_range=(0.15, 0.25))
```

Initialize a word cloud color generator.

Parameters

- **colormap** (*str, optional*) – The name of the matplotlib colormap to use for generating colors. Defaults to ‘nipy_spectral’.
- **color_range** (*tuple of float, optional*) – A tuple containing the minimum and maximum values to use from the colormap. Defaults to (0.0, 0.5).
- **color_step_range** (*tuple of float, optional*) – A tuple containing the minimum and maximum values to step through the colormap. Defaults to (0.15, 0.25). This is the speed at which it goes through the range chosen. .25 means it will go through 1/4 of the range each pick.

Methods

<code>__init__([colormap, color_range, ...])</code>	Initialize a word cloud color generator.
<code>color_func(word, font_size, position, ..., [,...])</code>	

3.5 hed.validator

Validation of HED tags.

Modules

`hed.validator.def_validator`

`hed.validator.hed_validator`

This module contains the HedValidator class which is used to validate the tags in a HED string or a file.

`hed.validator.onset_validator`

`hed.validator.sidecar_validator`

`hed.validator.spreadsheet_validator`

`hed.validator.tag_validator`

This module is used to validate the HED tags as strings.

`hed.validator.tag_validator_util`

Utilities to support HED validation.

3.5.1 hed.validator.def_validator

Classes

<code>DefValidator([def_dicts, hed_schema])</code>	Handles validating Def/ and Def-expand/, as well as Temporal groups: Onset, Inset, and Offset
--	---

3.5.1.1 hed.validator.def_validator.DefValidator

`class DefValidator(def_dicts=None, hed_schema=None)`

Bases: `DefinitionDict`

Handles validating Def/ and Def-expand/, as well as Temporal groups: Onset, Inset, and Offset

`__init__(def_dicts=None, hed_schema=None)`

Initialize for definitions in hed strings.

Parameters

- `def_dicts (list or DefinitionDict or str)` – DefinitionDicts containing the definitions to pass to baseclass
- `hed_schema (HedSchema or None)` – Required if passing strings or lists of strings, unused otherwise.

Methods

<code>__init__([def_dicts, hed_schema])</code>	Initialize for definitions in hed strings.
<code>add_definitions(def_dicts[, hed_schema])</code>	Add definitions from dict(s) to this dict.
<code>check_for_definitions(hed_string_obj[, ...])</code>	Check string for definition tags, adding them to self.
<code>construct_def_tag(hed_tag)</code>	Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given HedTag.
<code>construct_def_tags(hed_string_obj)</code>	Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given string.
<code>get(def_name)</code>	Get the definition entry for the definition name.
<code>get_as_strings(def_dict)</code>	Convert the entries to strings of the contents
<code>items()</code>	Returns the dictionary of definitions
<code>validate_def_tags(hed_string_obj[, ...])</code>	Validate Def/Def-Expand tags.
<code>validate_onset_offset(hed_string_obj)</code>	Validate onset/offset

Attributes

<code>issues</code>	Returns issues about duplicate definitions.
---------------------	---

`add_definitions(def_dicts, hed_schema=None)`

Add definitions from dict(s) to this dict.

Parameters

- `def_dicts (list, DefinitionDict, or dict)` –

DefinitionDict or list of DefinitionDicts/strings/dicts whose definitions should be added.

Note dict form expects DefinitionEntries in the same form as a DefinitionDict

- **hed_schema** ([HedSchema](#) or `None`) – Required if passing strings or lists of strings, unused otherwise.

Raises

TypeError –

- Bad type passed as def_dicts

check_for_definitions(hed_string_obj, error_handler=None)

Check string for definition tags, adding them to self.

Parameters

- **hed_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – A single hed string to gather definitions from.
- **error_handler** ([ErrorHandler](#) or `None`) – Error context used to identify where definitions are found.

Returns

List of issues encountered in checking for definitions. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

construct_def_tag(hed_tag)

Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given HedTag.

Parameters

hed_tag ([HedTag](#)) – The hed tag to identify definition contents in

construct_def_tags(hed_string_obj)

Identify def/def-expand tag contents in the given string.

Parameters

hed_string_obj ([HedString](#)) – The hed string to identify definition contents in

get(def_name)

Get the definition entry for the definition name.

Not case-sensitive

Parameters

def_name (`str`) – Name of the definition to retrieve.

Returns

Definition entry for the requested definition.

Return type

[DefinitionEntry](#)

static get_as_strings(def_dict)

Convert the entries to strings of the contents

Parameters

def_dict ([DefinitionDict](#) or `dict`) – A dict of definitions

Returns

str): definition name and contents

Return type

dict(str

property issues

Returns issues about duplicate definitions.

items()

Returns the dictionary of definitions

Alias for .defs.items()

Returns

DefinitionEntry }): A list of definitions

Return type

def_entries({str

validate_def_tags(hed_string_obj, tag_validator=None)

Validate Def/Def-Expand tags.

Parameters

- **hed_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – The hed string to process.
- **tag_validator** ([TagValidator](#)) – Used to validate the placeholder replacement.

Returns

Issues found related to validating defs. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

validate_onset_offset(hed_string_obj)

Validate onset/offset

Parameters**hed_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – The hed string to check.**Returns**

A list of issues found in validating onsets (i.e., out of order onsets, unknown def names).

Return type

list

3.5.2 `hed.validator.hed_validator`

This module contains the HedValidator class which is used to validate the tags in a HED string or a file. The file types include .tsv, .txt, and .xlsx. To get the validation issues after creating a HedValidator class call the `get_validation_issues()` function.

Classes

<code>HedValidator(hed_schema[, def_dicts, ...])</code>	Top level validation of HED strings.
---	--------------------------------------

3.5.2.1 hed.validator.hed_validator.HedValidator

`class HedValidator(hed_schema, def_dicts=None, definitions_allowed=False)`

Bases: object

Top level validation of HED strings.

`__init__(hed_schema, def_dicts=None, definitions_allowed=False)`

Constructor for the HedValidator class.

Parameters

- `hed_schema` (`HedSchema` or `HedSchemaGroup`) – HedSchema object to use for validation.
- `def_dicts` (`DefinitionDict` or `list` or `dict`) – the def dicts to use for validation
- `definitions_allowed` (`bool`) – If False, flag definitions found as errors

Methods

`__init__(hed_schema[, def_dicts, ...])` Constructor for the HedValidator class.

`run_basic_checks(hed_string, allow_placeholders)`

`run_full_string_checks(hed_string)`

`validate(hed_string, allow_placeholders[, ...])` Validate the string using the schema

`validate(hed_string, allow_placeholders, error_handler=None)`

Validate the string using the schema

Parameters

- `hed_string` (`HedString`) – the string to validate
- `allow_placeholders` (`bool`) – allow placeholders in the string
- `error_handler` (`ErrorHandler` or `None`) – the error handler to use, creates a default one if none passed

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

3.5.3 hed.validator.onset_validator

Classes

<code>OnsetValidator()</code>	Validates onset/offset pairs.
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

3.5.3.1 hed.validator.onset_validator.OnsetValidator

`class OnsetValidator`

Bases: `object`

Validates onset/offset pairs.

`__init__()`

Methods

`__init__()`

`validate_temporal_relations(hed_string_obj)` Validate onset/offset/inset tag relations

`validate_temporal_relations(hed_string_obj)`

Validate onset/offset/inset tag relations

Parameters

`hed_string_obj` (`HedString`) – The hed string to check.

Returns

A list of issues found in validating onsets (i.e., out of order onsets, unknown def names).

Return type

list

3.5.4 hed.validator.sidecar_validator

Classes

<code>SidecarValidator(hed_schema)</code>

3.5.4.1 hed.validator.sidecar_validator.SidecarValidator

`class SidecarValidator(hed_schema)`

Bases: `object`

`__init__(hed_schema)`

Constructor for the HedValidator class.

Parameters

`hed_schema` (`HedSchema`) – HED schema object to use for validation.

Methods

<code>__init__(hed_schema)</code>	Constructor for the HedValidator class.
<code>validate(sidecar[, extra_def_dicts, name, ...])</code>	Validate the input data using the schema
<code>validate_structure(sidecar, error_handler)</code>	Validate the raw structure of this sidecar.

Attributes

`reserved_category_values`

`reserved_column_names`

validate(sidecar, extra_def_dicts=None, name=None, error_handler=None)

Validate the input data using the schema

Parameters

- **sidecar** ([Sidecar](#)) – Input data to be validated.
- **extra_def_dicts** ([list](#) or [DefinitionDict](#)) – extra def dicts in addition to sidecar
- **name** ([str](#)) – The name to report this sidecar as
- **error_handler** ([ErrorHandler](#)) – Error context to use. Creates a new one if None

Returns

A list of issues associated with each level in the HED string.

Return type

issues (list of dict)

validate_structure(sidecar, error_handler)

Validate the raw structure of this sidecar.

Parameters

- **sidecar** ([Sidecar](#)) – the sidecar to validate
- **error_handler** ([ErrorHandler](#)) – The error handler to use for error context

Returns

A list of issues found with the structure

Return type

issues(list)

3.5.5 hed.validator.spreadsheet_validator

Classes

`SpreadsheetValidator(hed_schema)`

3.5.5.1 hed.validator.spreadsheet_validator.SpreadsheetValidator

`class SpreadsheetValidator(hed_schema)`

Bases: `object`

`__init__(hed_schema)`

Constructor for the HedValidator class.

Parameters

`hed_schema (HedSchema)` – HED schema object to use for validation.

Methods

<code>__init__(hed_schema)</code>	Constructor for the HedValidator class.
<code>validate(data[, def_dicts, name, error_handler])</code>	Validate the input data using the schema

`validate(data, def_dicts=None, name=None, error_handler=None)`

Validate the input data using the schema

Parameters

- `data (BaseInput or pd.DataFrame)` – Input data to be validated. If a dataframe, it is assumed to be assembled already.
- `def_dicts (list of DefDict or DefDict)` – all definitions to use for validation
- `name (str)` – The name to report errors from this file as
- `error_handler (ErrorHandler)` – Error context to use. Creates a new one if None

Returns

A list of issues for hed string

Return type

issues (list of dict)

3.5.6 hed.validator.tag_validator

This module is used to validate the HED tags as strings.

Classes

<code>TagValidator(hed_schema)</code>	Validation for individual HED tags.
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

3.5.6.1 `hed.validator.tag_validator.TagValidator`

`class TagValidator(hed_schema)`

Bases: `object`

Validation for individual HED tags.

`__init__(hed_schema)`

Constructor for the Tag_Validator class.

Parameters

`hed_schema (HedSchema)` – A HedSchema object.

Returns

A Tag_Validator object.

Return type

`TagValidator`

Methods

<code>__init__(hed_schema)</code>	Constructor for the Tag_Validator class.
<code>check_capitalization(original_tag)</code>	Report warning if incorrect tag capitalization.
<code>check_count_tag_group_parentheses(hed_string)</code>	Report unmatched parentheses.
<code>check_delimiter_issues_in_hed_string(hed_string)</code>	Report missing commas or commas in value tags.
<code>check_for_invalid_extension_chars(original_tag)</code>	Report invalid characters in extension/value.
<code>check_for_placeholder(original_tag[, ...])</code>	Report invalid placeholder characters.
<code>check_for_required_tags(tags)</code>	Report missing required tags.
<code>check_invalid_character_issues(hed_string, ...)</code>	Report invalid characters.
<code>check_multiple_unique_tags_exist(tags)</code>	Report if multiple identical unique tags exist
<code>check_tag_exists_in_schema(original_tag)</code>	Report invalid tag or doesn't take a value.
<code>check_tag_formatting(original_tag)</code>	Report repeated or erroneous slashes.
<code>check_tag_invalid_chars(original_tag, ...)</code>	Report invalid characters in the given tag.
<code>check_tag_level_issue(original_tag_list, ...)</code>	Report tags incorrectly positioned in hierarchy.
<code>check_tag_requires_child(original_tag)</code>	Report if tag is a leaf with 'requiredTag' attribute.
<code>check_tag_unit_class_units_are_valid(...[, ...])</code>	Report incorrect unit class or units.
<code>check_tag_value_class_valid(original_tag[, ...])</code>	Report an invalid value portion.
<code>run_all_tags_validators(tags)</code>	Validate the multi-tag properties in a hed string.
<code>run_hed_string_validators(hed_string_obj[, ...])</code>	Basic high level checks of the hed string
<code>run_individual_tag_validators(original_tag)</code>	Runs the hed_ops on the individual tags.
<code>run_tag_level_validators(original_tag_list, ...)</code>	Run hed_ops at each level in a HED string.
<code>validate_value_class_type(...)</code>	Report invalid unit or valid class values.

Attributes

CAMEL_CASE_EXPRESSION

CLOSING_GROUP_CHARACTER

COMMA

DEFAULT_ALLOWED_PLACEHOLDER_CHARS

INVALID_STRING_CHARS

INVALID_STRING_CHARS_PLACEHOLDERS

OPENING_GROUP_CHARACTER

TAG_ALLOWED_CHARS

pattern_doubleslash

`check_capitalization(original_tag)`

Report warning if incorrect tag capitalization.

Parameters

`original_tag` (`HedTag`) – The original tag used to report the warning.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

`check_count_tag_group_parentheses(hed_string)`

Report unmatched parentheses.

Parameters

`hed_string` (`str`) – A hed string.

Returns

A list of validation list. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

`check_delimiter_issues_in_hed_string(hed_string)`

Report missing commas or commas in value tags.

Parameters

`hed_string` (`str`) – A hed string.

Returns

A validation issues list. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

check_for_invalid_extension_chars(*original_tag*)

Report invalid characters in extension/value.

Parameters

• **original_tag** ([HedTag](#)) – The original tag that is used to report the error.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

check_for_placeholder(*original_tag*, *is_definition=False*)

Report invalid placeholder characters.

Parameters

- **original_tag** ([HedTag](#)) – The HedTag to be checked
- **is_definition** (*bool*) – If True, placeholders are allowed.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Notes

- Invalid placeholder may appear in the extension/value portion of a tag.

check_for_required_tags(*tags*)

Report missing required tags.

Parameters

• **tags** (*list*) – HedTags containing the tags.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

check_invalid_character_issues(*hed_string*, *allow_placeholders*)

Report invalid characters.

Parameters

- **hed_string** (*str*) – A hed string.
- **allow_placeholders** – Allow placeholder and curly brace characters

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Notes

- Invalid tag characters are defined by TagValidator.INVALID_STRING_CHARS or TagValidator.INVALID_STRING_CHARS_PLACEHOLDERS

`check_multiple_unique_tags_exist(tags)`

Report if multiple identical unique tags exist

A unique Term can only appear once in a given HedString. Unique terms are terms with the ‘unique’ property in the schema.

Parameters

`tags (list)` – HedTags containing the tags.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

`check_tag_exists_in_schema(original_tag)`

Report invalid tag or doesn’t take a value.

Parameters

`original_tag (HedTag)` – The original tag that is used to report the error.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

`check_tag_formatting(original_tag)`

Report repeated or erroneous slashes.

Parameters

`original_tag (HedTag)` – The original tag that is used to report the error.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

`check_tag_invalid_chars(original_tag, allow_placeholders)`

Report invalid characters in the given tag.

Parameters

- `original_tag (HedTag)` – The original tag that is used to report the error.
- `allow_placeholders (bool)` – Allow placeholder characters(#) if True.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

check_tag_level_issue(*original_tag_list*, *is_top_level*, *is_group*)

Report tags incorrectly positioned in hierarchy.

Parameters

- **original_tag_list** (*List*) – HedTags containing the original tags.
- **is_top_level** (*bool*) – If True, this group is a “top level tag group”
- **is_group** (*bool*) – If true group should be contained by parenthesis

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Notes

- Top-level groups can contain definitions, Onset, etc tags.

check_tag_requires_child(*original_tag*)

Report if tag is a leaf with ‘requiredTag’ attribute.

Parameters

original_tag (*HedTag*) – The original tag that is used to report the error.

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

check_tag_unit_class_units_are_valid(*original_tag*, *report_as=None*, *error_code=None*)

Report incorrect unit class or units.

Parameters

- **original_tag** (*HedTag*) – The original tag that is used to report the error.
- **report_as** (*HedTag*) – Report errors as coming from this tag, rather than *original_tag*.
- **error_code** (*str*) – Override error codes to this

Returns

Validation issues. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

check_tag_value_class_valid(*original_tag*, *report_as=None*, *error_code=None*)

Report an invalid value portion.

Parameters

- **original_tag** (*HedTag*) – The original tag that is used to report the error.
- **report_as** (*HedTag*) – Report errors as coming from this tag, rather than *original_tag*.
- **error_code** (*str*) – Override error codes to this

Returns

Validation issues.

Return type

list

run_all_tags_validators(tags)

Validate the multi-tag properties in a hed string.

Parameters**tags** (*list*) – A list containing the HedTags in a HED string.**Returns**

The validation issues associated with the tags in a HED string. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Notes

- Multi-tag properties include required tags.

run_hed_string_validators(hed_string_obj, allow_placeholders=False)

Basic high level checks of the hed string

Parameters

- **hed_string_obj** ([HedString](#)) – A HED string.
- **allow_placeholders** – Allow placeholder and curly brace characters

Returns

The validation issues associated with a HED string. Each issue is a dictionary.

Return type

list

Notes

- Used for basic invalid characters or bad delimiters.

run_individual_tag_validators(original_tag, allow_placeholders=False, is_definition=False)

Runs the hed_ops on the individual tags.

Parameters

- **original_tag** ([HedTag](#)) – A original tag.
- **allow_placeholders** (*bool*) – Allow value class or extensions to be placeholders rather than a specific value.
- **is_definition** (*bool*) – This tag is part of a Definition, not a normal line.

Returns

The validation issues associated with the top-level tags. Each issue is dictionary.

Return type

list

run_tag_level_validators(original_tag_list, is_top_level, is_group)

Run hed_ops at each level in a HED string.

Parameters

- **original_tag_list** (*list*) – A list containing the original HedTags.
- **is_top_level** (*bool*) – If True, this group is a “top level tag group”.
- **is_group** (*bool*) – If true, group is contained by parenthesis.

Returns

The validation issues associated with each level in a HED string.

Return type

list

Notes

- This is for the top-level, all groups, and nested groups.
- This can contain definitions, Onset, etc tags.

validate_value_class_type(*unit_or_value_portion, valid_types*)

Report invalid unit or valid class values.

Parameters

- **unit_or_value_portion** (*str*) – The value portion to validate.
- **valid_types** (*list*) – The names of value class or unit class types (e.g. dateTIme or dateTImeClass).

Returns

True if this is one of the valid_types validators.

Return type

type_valid (*bool*)

3.5.7 hed.validator.tag_validator_util

Utilities to support HED validation.

Functions

<code>is_clock_face_time</code> (<i>time_string</i>)	Check if a valid HH:MM time string.
<code>is_date_time</code> (<i>date_time_string</i>)	Check if the specified string is a valid datetime.
<code>validate_numeric_value_class</code> (<i>numeric_string</i>)	Checks to see if valid numeric value.
<code>validate_text_value_class</code> (<i>text_string</i>)	Placeholder for eventual text value class validation

3.5.7.1 hed.validator.tag_validator_util.is_clock_face_time

is_clock_face_time(*time_string*)

Check if a valid HH:MM time string.

Parameters

time_string (*str*) – A time string.

Returns

True if the time string is valid. False, if otherwise.

Return type
bool

Notes

- This is deprecated and has no expected use going forward.

3.5.7.2 `hed.validator.tag_validator_util.is_date_time`

is_date_time(*date_time_string*)

Check if the specified string is a valid datetime.

Parameters

date_time_string (*str*) – A datetime string.

Returns

True if the datetime string is valid. False, if otherwise.

Return type

bool

Notes

- ISO 8601 datetime string.

3.5.7.3 `hed.validator.tag_validator_util.validate_numeric_value_class`

validate_numeric_value_class(*numeric_string*)

Checks to see if valid numeric value.

Parameters

numeric_string (*str*) – A string that should be only a number with no units.

Returns

True if the numeric string is valid. False, if otherwise.

Return type

bool

3.5.7.4 `hed.validator.tag_validator_util.validate_text_value_class`

validate_text_value_class(*text_string*)

Placeholder for eventual text value class validation

Parameters

text_string (*str*) – Text class.

Returns

True

Return type

bool

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