PyEDFlib Documentation

Release 0.1.42

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Sep 19, 2025

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PyEDFlib is a free Open Source toolbox for reading / writing *EDF/EDF+/BDF* files.

```
import pyedflib
import numpy as np

file_name = pyedflib.data.get_generator_filename()
f = pyedflib.EdfReader(file_name)
n = f.signals_in_file
signal_labels = f.getSignalLabels()
sigbufs = np.zeros((n, f.getNSamples()[0]))
for i in np.arange(n):
        sigbufs[i, :] = f.readSignal(i)
```

CHAPTER

ONE

DESCRIPTION

`PyEDFlib` is a Python library to read/write *EDF/EDF+/BDF* files based on EDFlib.

EDF stands for European Data Format, a data format for EEG data, first published in 1992. In 2003, an improved version of the file protocol named *EDF+* has been published.

The definition of the *EDF/EDF+* format can be found under edfplus.info.

The *EDF/EDF+* format saves all data with 16 Bit. A version of the format which saves all data with 24 Bit, called *BDF*, was introduced by the company BioSemi.

The `PyEDFlib` Python toolbox is a fork of the `python-edf` toolbox from Christopher Lee-Messer. and uses the EDFlib from Teunis van Beelen.

CHAPTER

TWO

REQUIREMENTS

`PyEDFlib` requires:

- Python >=3.7
- Numpy >= 1.9.1

CHAPTER

THREE

DOWNLOAD

The most recent *development* version can be found on GitHub at https://github.com/holgern/pyedflib.

The latest release, including source and binary package for Windows, is available for download from the Python Package Index or on the Releases Page.

CHAPTER

FOUR

LICENSE

This code is licensed under the same BSD-style license that Teunis released **`edflib`_** under and with the same disclaimer.

CHAPTER

FIVE

CONTENTS

5.1 API Reference

5.1.1 EDF/BDF file writer `edfwriter`

class pyedflib.**EdfWriter**(*file_name: str*, *n_channels: int*, *file_type: int = 1*)

Bases: `object`

Methods

blockWritePhysicalSamples(data)	Writes physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) must be filled with samples from all signals where each signal has n samples which is the samplefrequency of the signal.
close()	Closes the file.
get_smp_per_record(ch_idx)	gets the calculated number of samples that need to be fit into one record (i.e. window/block of data) with the given record duration.
setAdmincode(admincode)	Sets the admincode.
setBirthdate(birthdate)	Sets the birthdate.
setDatarecordDuration(record_duration)	Sets the datarecord duration.
setDigitalMaximum(edfsignal, digital_maximum)	Sets the maximum digital value of signal edfsignal.
setDigitalMinimum(edfsignal, digital_minimum)	Sets the minimum digital value of signal edfsignal.
setEquipment(equipment)	Sets the name of the param equipment used during the acquisition.
setHeader(fileHeader)	Sets the file header
setLabel(edfsignal, label)	Sets the label (name) of signal edfsignal ("FP1", "SaO2", etc.).
setPatientAdditional(patient_additional)	Sets the additional patientinfo to *patient_additional*.
setPatientCode(patient_code)	Sets the patientcode to *patient_code*.
setPatientName(patient_name)	Sets the patientname to *patient_name*.
setPhysicalDimension(edfsignal, ...)	Sets the physical dimension of signal edfsignal ("uV", "BPM", "mA", "Degr.", etc.)
setPhysicalMaximum(edfsignal, physical_maximum)	Sets the physical_maximum of signal edfsignal.
setPhysicalMinimum(edfsignal, physical_minimum)	Sets the physical_minimum of signal edfsignal.
setPrefilter(edfsignal, prefilter)	Sets the prefilter of signal edfsignal ("HP:0.1Hz", "LP:75Hz N:50Hz", etc.)
setRecordingAdditional(recording_additional)	Sets the additional recordinginfo

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

setSamplefrequency(edfsignal, samplefrequency)	Sets the samplefrequency of signal edfsignal.
setSex(sex)	Sets the sex.
setSignalHeader(edfsignal, channel_info)	Sets the parameter for signal edfsignal.
setSignalHeaders(signalHeaders)	Sets the parameter for all signals
setStartdatetime(recording_start_time)	Sets the recording start Time
setTechnician(technician)	Sets the technicians name to *technician*.
setTransducer(edfsignal, transducer)	Sets the transducer of signal edfsignal
set_number_of_annotation_signals(...)	Sets the number of annotation signals.
update_header()	Updates header to edffile struct
writeAnnotation(onset_in_seconds, ...[, ...])	Writes an annotation/event to the file
writePhysicalSamples(data)	Writes n physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) belonging to one signal where n is the samplefrequency of the signal.
writeSamples(data_list[, digital])	Writes physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) from data belonging to all signals The physical samples will be converted to digital samples using the values of physical maximum, physical minimum, digital maximum and digital minimum.

blockWriteDigitalSamples
blockWriteDigitalShortSamples
setGender
writeDigitalSamples
writeDigitalShortSamples

blockWriteDigitalSamples(*data: ndarray*) → int

blockWriteDigitalShortSamples(*data: ndarray*) → int

blockWritePhysicalSamples(*data: ndarray*) → int

Writes physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) must be filled with samples from all signals where each signal has n samples which is the samplefrequency of the signal.

data_vec belonging to one signal. The size must be the samplefrequency of the signal.

Notes

buf must be filled with samples from all signals, starting with signal 0, 1, 2, etc. one block equals one second The physical samples will be converted to digital samples using the values of physical maximum, physical minimum, digital maximum and digital minimum The number of samples written is equal to the sum of the samplefrequencies of all signals Size of buf should be equal to or bigger than sizeof(double) multiplied by the sum of the samplefrequencies of all signals Returns 0 on success, otherwise -1

All parameters must be already written into the bdf/edf-file.

close() → None

Closes the file.

get_smp_per_record(*ch_idx: int*) → int

gets the calculated number of samples that need to be fit into one record (i.e. window/block of data) with the given record duration.

setAdmincode(*admincode: str*) → None

Sets the admincode.

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

Parameters

admincode
[str] admincode which is written into the header

setBirthdate(*birthdate: str | date*) → None

Sets the birthdate.

Parameters

birthdate: date object from datetime

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> from datetime import datetime, date
>>> f = pyedflib.EdfWriter('test.bdf', 1, file_type=pyedflib.FILETYPE_BDFPLUS)
>>> f.setBirthdate(date(1951, 8, 2))
>>> f.close()
```

setDatarecordDuration(*record_duration: float | int*) → None

Sets the datarecord duration. The default value is 1 second. The datarecord duration must be in the range 0.001 to 60 seconds. Usually, the datarecord duration is calculated automatically to ensure that all sample frequencies are representable, nevertheless, you can overwrite the datarecord duration manually. This can, however, lead to unexpected side-effects in the sample frequency calculations.

Returns 0 on success, otherwise -1.

Parameters

record_duration
[float] Sets the datarecord duration in units of seconds

Notes

This function is NOT REQUIRED but can be called after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action. This function can be used when you want to use a samplefrequency which is not an integer. For example, if you want to use a sample frequency of 0.5 Hz, set the samplefrequency to 5 Hz and the datarecord duration to 10 seconds. Do not use this function, except when absolutely necessary!

setDigitalMaximum(*edfsignal: int*, *digital_maximum: int*) → None

Sets the maximum digital value of signal edfsignal. Usually, the value 32767 is used for EDF+ and 8388607 for BDF+.

Parameters

edfsignal
[int] signal number

digital_maximum
[int] Sets the maximum digital value

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

`setDigitalMinimum`(*edfsignal: int*, *digital_minimum: int*) → None

Sets the minimum digital value of signal edfsignal. Usually, the value -32768 is used for EDF+ and -8388608 for BDF+. Usually this will be (-(digital_maximum + 1)).

Parameters

edfsignal
[int] signal number

digital_minimum
[int] Sets the minimum digital value

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

`setEquipment`(*equipment: str*) → None

Sets the name of the param equipment used during the acquisition. This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

Parameters

equipment
[str] Describes the measurement equpipment

`setGender`(*gender: int | str | None*) → None

`setHeader`(*fileHeader: Dict[str, str | float | int | None]*) → None

Sets the file header

`setLabel`(*edfsignal: int*, *label: str*) → None

Sets the label (name) of signal edfsignal ("FP1", "SaO2", etc.).

Parameters

edfsignal
[int] signal number on which the label should be changed

label
[str] signal label

Notes

This function is recommended for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

`setPatientAdditional`(*patient_additional: str*) → None

Sets the additional patientinfo to *patient_additional*.

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setPatientCode(*patient_code: str*) → None

Sets the patientcode to *patient_code*.

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setPatientName(*patient_name: str*) → None

Sets the patientname to *patient_name*.

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setPhysicalDimension(*edfsignal: int*, *physical_dimension: str*) → None

Sets the physical dimension of signal edfsignal ("uV", "BPM", "mA", "Degr.", etc.)

Parameters

- **edfsignal** – int
- **physical_dimension** – str

Notes

This function is recommended for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setPhysicalMaximum(*edfsignal: int*, *physical_maximum: int | float*) → None

Sets the physical_maximum of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

edfsignal: int
signal number

physical_maximum: float
Sets the physical maximum

Notes

This function is required for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setPhysicalMinimum(*edfsignal: int*, *physical_minimum: int | float*) → None

Sets the physical_minimum of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

edfsignal: int
signal number

physical_minimum: float
Sets the physical minimum

Notes

This function is required for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setPrefilter(*edfsignal: int*, *prefilter: str*) → None

Sets the prefilter of signal edfsignal ("HP:0.1Hz", "LP:75Hz N:50Hz", etc.)

Parameters

- **edfsignal** – int
- **prefilter** – str

Notes

This function is optional for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setRecordingAdditional(*recording_additional: str*) → None

Sets the additional recordinginfo

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setSamplefrequency(*edfsignal: int*, *samplefrequency: int | float*) → None

Sets the samplefrequency of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

edfsignal: index number of signal
samplefrequency: int or float stating the sampling frequency in Hz.
internally, EDF stores the sampling frequency by setting the smp_per_record and the record_duration. That means, the sampling frequency is not stored explicitly.

Notes

This function is required for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setSex(*sex: int*) → None

Sets the sex. Due to the edf specifications, only binary assignment is possible. This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

Parameters

sex
[int] 1 is male, 0 is female

setSignalHeader(*edfsignal: int*, *channel_info: Dict[str, str | float | int | None]*) → None

Sets the parameter for signal edfsignal.

channel_info should be a dict with these values:

'label' : channel label (string, <= 16 characters, must be unique) 'dimension' : physical dimension (e.g., mV) (string, <= 8 characters) 'sample_frequency' : number of samples per record (int) 'physical_max' : maximum physical value (float) 'physical_min' : minimum physical value (float) 'digital_max' : maximum digital value (int, -2**15 <= x < 2**15) 'digital_min' : minimum digital value (int, -2**15 <= x < 2**15)

setSignalHeaders(*signalHeaders: List[Dict[str, str | float | int | None]]*) → None

Sets the parameter for all signals

Parameters

signalHeaders
[array_like]

containing dict with

'label'
[str] channel label (string, <= 16 characters, must be unique)

'dimension'
[str] physical dimension (e.g., mV) (string, <= 8 characters)

'sample_frequency'
[int] number of samples per record

'physical_max'
[float] maximum physical value

'physical_min'
[float] minimum physical value

'digital_max'
[int] maximum digital value (-2**15 <= x < 2**15)

'digital_min'
[int] minimum digital value (-2**15 <= x < 2**15)

setStartdatetime(*recording_start_time: datetime | str*) → None

Sets the recording start Time

Parameters

recording_start_time: datetime object
Sets the recording start Time

setTechnician(*technician: str*) → None

Sets the technicians name to *technician*.

Notes

This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

setTransducer(*edfsignal: int*, *transducer: str*) → None

Sets the transducer of signal edfsignal

Parameters

- **edfsignal** – int
- **transducer** – str

Notes

This function is optional for every signal and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action.

set_number_of_annotation_signals(*number_of_annotations: int*) → None

Sets the number of annotation signals. The default value is 1 This function is optional and can be called only after opening a file in writemode and before the first sample write action Normally you don't need to change the default value. Only when the number of annotations you want to write is more than the number of seconds of the duration of the recording, you can use this function to increase the storage space for annotations Minimum is 1, maximum is 64

Parameters

number_of_annotations
[integer] Sets the number of annotation signals

update_header() → None

Updates header to edffile struct

writeAnnotation(*onset_in_seconds: int | float*, *duration_in_seconds: int | float*, *description: str*, *str_format: str = 'utf_8'*) → int

Writes an annotation/event to the file

writeDigitalSamples(*data: ndarray*) → int

writeDigitalShortSamples(*data: ndarray*) → int

writePhysicalSamples(*data: ndarray*) → int

Writes n physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) belonging to one signal where n is the samplefrequency of the signal.

data_vec belonging to one signal. The size must be the samplefrequency of the signal.

Notes

Writes n physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) from data_vec belonging to one signal where n is the samplefrequency of the signal. The physical samples will be converted to digital samples using the values of physical maximum, physical minimum, digital maximum and digital minimum. The number of samples written is equal to the samplefrequency of the signal. Call this function for every signal in the file. The order is important! When there are 4 signals in the file, the order of calling this function must be: signal 0, signal 1, signal 2, signal 3, signal 0, signal 1, signal 2, etc.

All parameters must be already written into the bdf/edf-file.

writeSamples(*data_list: List[ndarray] | ndarray*, *digital: bool = False*) → None

Writes physical samples (uV, mA, Ohm) from data belonging to all signals The physical samples will be converted to digital samples using the values of physical maximum, physical minimum, digital maximum and digital minimum. if the samplefrequency of all signals are equal, then the data could be saved into a matrix with the size (N,signals) If the samplefrequency is different, then sample_freq is a vector containing all the different samplefrequencys. The data is saved as list. Each list entry contains a vector with the data of one signal.

If digital is True, digital signals (as directly from the ADC) will be expected. (e.g. int16 from 0 to 2048)

All parameters must be already written into the bdf/edf-file.

This section describes functions used to perform reading of a EDF/BDF file.

5.1.2 EDF/BDF file reader `edfreader`

class pyedflib.**EdfReader**

Bases: `CyEdfReader`

This provides a simple interface to read EDF, EDF+, BDF and BDF+ files.

Attributes

admincode
annotations_in_file
birthdate
datarecord_duration
datarecord duration in seconds (as a double)

datarecords_in_file
number of data records

equipment
file_duration
file duration in seconds

filetype
gender
handle
edflib internal int handle

patient
patient info (legacy EDF format)

patient_additional
patientcode
patientname
recording
recording info (legacy EDF format)

recording_additional
sex
signals_in_file
startdate_day
startdate_month
startdate_year
starttime_hour
starttime_minute
starttime_second
starttime_subsecond
technician

Methods

close()	Closes the file handler
file_info_long()	Returns information about the opened EDF/BDF file
getAdmincode()	Returns the Admincode.
getBirthdate([string])	Returns the birthdate as string object
getDigitalMaximum([chn])	Returns the maximum digital value of signal edfsignal.
getDigitalMinimum([chn])	Returns the minimum digital value of signal edfsignal.
getEquipment()	Returns the used Equipment.
getFileDuration()	Returns the duration of the file in seconds.
getHeader()	Returns the file header as dict
getLabel(chn)	Returns the label (name) of signal chn ("FP1", "SaO2", etc.).

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

getPatientAdditional()	Returns the additional patientinfo.
getPatientCode()	Returns the patientcode
getPatientName()	Returns the patientname
getPhysicalDimension(chn)	Returns the physical dimension of signal edfsignal ("uV", "BPM", "mA", "Degr.", etc.)
getPhysicalMaximum([chn])	Returns the maximum physical value of signal edfsignal.
getPhysicalMinimum([chn])	Returns the minimum physical value of signal edfsignal.
getPrefilter(chn)	Returns the prefilter of signal chn ("HP:0.1Hz", "LP:75Hz N:50Hz", etc.)
getRecordingAdditional()	Returns the additional recordinginfo
getSampleFrequencies()	Returns samplefrequencies of all signals.
getSampleFrequency(chn)	Returns the samplefrequency of signal edfsignal.
getSex()	Returns the Sex of the patient.
getSignalHeader(chn)	Returns the header of one signal as dicts
getSignalHeaders()	Returns the header of all signals as array of dicts
getSignalLabels()	Returns all labels (name) ("FP1", "SaO2", etc.).
getStartdatetime()	Returns the date and starttime as datetime object
getTechnician()	Returns the technicians name
getTransducer(chn)	Returns the transducer of signal chn ("AgAgCl cup electrodes", etc.).
make_buffer()	utility function to make a buffer that can hold a single datarecord.
open(file_name, annotations_mode, ...)	
readAnnotations()	Annotations from a edf-file
readSignal(chn[, start, n, digital])	Returns the physical data of signal chn.
read_digital_signal(signalnum, start, n, sigbuf)	read_digital_signal(self, signalnum, start, n, np.ndarray[np.int32_t, ndim=1] sigbuf read @n number of samples from signal number @signum starting at @start into numpy int32 array @sigbuf sigbuf must be at least n long
readsignal(signalnum, start, n, sigbuf)	read @n number of samples from signal number @signum starting at @start into numpy float64 array @sigbuf sigbuf must be at least n long

check_open_ok
digital_max
digital_min
file_info
getGender
getNSamples
load_datarecord
physical_dimension
physical_max
physical_min
prefilter
read_annotation
samplefrequency
samples_in_datarecord
samples_in_file
signal_label
smp_per_record
transducer

close() → None

Closes the file handler

file_info()

file_info_long()

Returns information about the opened EDF/BDF file

getAdmincode() → str

Returns the Admincode.

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getAdmincode()==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getBirthdate(*string: bool = True*) → str | datetime

Returns the birthdate as string object

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getBirthdate()=='30 jun 1969'
```

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```
True
>>> f.close()
```

getDigitalMaximum(*chn: int | None = None*) → int | ndarray

Returns the maximum digital value of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getDigitalMaximum(0)
32767
>>> f.close()
```

getDigitalMinimum(*chn: int | None = None*) → int | ndarray

Returns the minimum digital value of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getDigitalMinimum(0)
-32768
>>> f.close()
```

getEquipment() → str

Returns the used Equipment.

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getEquipment()=='test generator'
True
>>> f.close()
```

getFileDuration() → float

Returns the duration of the file in seconds.

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getFileDuration()==600
True
>>> f.close()
```

getGender() → str

getHeader() → Dict[str, str | datetime]

Returns the file header as dict

Parameters

None

getLabel(*chn: int*) → str

Returns the label (name) of signal chn (“FP1”, “SaO2”, etc.).

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getLabel(0)=='squarewave'
True
>>> f.close()
```

getNSamples() → ndarray

getPatientAdditional() → str

Returns the additional patientinfo.

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPatientAdditional()==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getPatientCode() → str

Returns the patientcode

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPatientCode()==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getPatientName() → str

Returns the patientname

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPatientName()=='X'
True
>>> f.close()
```

getPhysicalDimension(*chn: int*) → str

Returns the physical dimension of signal edfsignal (“uV”, “BPM”, “mA”, “Degr.”, etc.)

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPhysicalDimension(0)=='uV'
True
>>> f.close()
```

getPhysicalMaximum(*chn: int | None = None*) → float | ndarray

Returns the maximum physical value of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPhysicalMaximum(0)==1000.0
True
>>> f.close()
```

getPhysicalMinimum(*chn: int | None = None*) → float | ndarray

Returns the minimum physical value of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPhysicalMinimum(0)==-1000.0
True
>>> f.close()
```

getPrefilter(*chn: int*) → str

Returns the prefilter of signal chn ("HP:0.1Hz", "LP:75Hz N:50Hz", etc.)

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getPrefilter(0)==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getRecordingAdditional() → str

Returns the additional recordinginfo

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getRecordingAdditional()==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getSampleFrequencies() → ndarray

Returns samplefrequencies of all signals.

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> all(f.getSampleFrequencies()==200.0)
True
>>> f.close()
```

getSampleFrequency(*chn: int*) → float

Returns the samplefrequency of signal edfsignal.

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getSampleFrequency(0)==200.0
True
>>> f.close()
```

getSex() → str

Returns the Sex of the patient.

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getSex()==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getSignalHeader(*chn: int*) → Dict[str, str | float | int | ndarray]

Returns the header of one signal as dicts

Parameters

None

getSignalHeaders() → List[Dict[str, str | float | int | ndarray]]

Returns the header of all signals as array of dicts

Parameters

None

getSignalLabels() → List[str]

Returns all labels (name) (“FP1”, “SaO2”, etc.).

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getSignalLabels()==['squarewave', 'ramp', 'pulse', 'noise', 'sine 1 Hz',
↪'sine 8 Hz', 'sine 8.1777 Hz', 'sine 8.5 Hz', 'sine 15 Hz', 'sine 17 Hz',
↪'sine 50 Hz']
True
>>> f.close()
```

getStartdatetime() → datetime

Returns the date and starttime as datetime object

Parameters

None

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getStartdatetime()
datetime.datetime(2011, 4, 4, 12, 57, 2)
>>> f.close()
```

getTechnician() → str

Returns the technicians name

Parameters

None
.. code-block:: python

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getTechnician()==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

getTransducer(*chn: int*)

Returns the transducer of signal chn (“AgAgCl cup electrodes”, etc.).

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

Examples

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> f.getTransducer(0)==''
True
>>> f.close()
```

readAnnotations() → Tuple[ndarray, ndarray, ndarray]

Annotations from a edf-file

Parameters

None

readSignal(*chn: int*, *start: int = 0*, *n: int | None = None*, *digital: bool = False*) → ndarray

Returns the physical data of signal chn. When start and n is set, a subset is returned

Parameters

chn
[int] channel number

start
[int] start pointer (default is 0)

n
[int] length of data to read (default is None, by which the complete data of the channel are returned)

digital: bool
will return the signal in original digital values instead of physical values

Examples

———

```
>>> import pyedflib
>>> f = pyedflib.data.test_generator()
>>> x = f.readSignal(0,0,1000)
>>> int(x.shape[0])
1000
>>> x2 = f.readSignal(0)
>>> int(x2.shape[0])
120000
>>> f.close()
```

5.1.3 EDF/BDF highlevel functions

pyedflib.highlevel.**change_polarity**(*edf_file: str*, *channels: List[str | int]*, *new_file: str | None = None*, *verify: bool = True*, *verbose: bool = False*) → bool

Change polarity of certain channels

Parameters

edf_file
[str] from which file to change polarity.

channels
[list of int] the indices of the channels.

new_file
[str, optional] where to save the edf with inverted channels. The default is None.

verify
[bool, optional] whether to verify the two edfs for similarity. The default is True.

verbose
[str, optional] print progress or not. The default is True.

Returns

bool
True if success.

pyedflib.highlevel.**rename_channels**(*edf_file: str*, *mapping: dict*, *new_file: str | None = None*, *verbose: bool = False*) → bool

A convenience function to rename channels in an EDF file.

Parameters

edf_file
[str] an string pointing to an edf file.

mapping
[dict] a dictionary with channel mappings as key:value. eg: {'M1-O2':'A1-O2'}

new_file
[str, optional] the new filename. If None will be edf_file + '_renamed' The default is None.

verbose
[bool, optional] print progress or not. The default is False.

Returns

bool
True if successful, False if failed.

pyedflib.highlevel.**anonymize_edf**(*edf_file: str*, *new_file: str | None = None*, *to_remove: List[str] = ['patientname', 'birthdate']*, *new_values: List[str] = ['xxx', '']*, *verify: bool = False*, *verbose: bool = False*) → bool

Anonymize an EDF file by replacing values of header fields.

This function can be used to overwrite all header information that is patient specific, for example birthdate and patientname. All header fields can be overwritten this way (i.e., all header.keys() given _, _, header = read_edf(edf_file, digital=True)).

Parameters

edf_file
[str] Filename of an EDF/BDF.

new_file
[str | None] The filename of the anonymized file. If None, the input filename appended with '_anonymized' is used. Defaults to None.

to_remove
[list of str] List of attributes to overwrite in the *edf_file*. Defaults to ['patientname', 'birthdate'].

new_values
[list of str] List of values used for overwriting the attributes specified in *to_remove*. Each item in *to_remove* must have a corresponding item in *new_values*. Defaults to ['xxx', ''].

verify
[bool] Compare *edf_file* and *new_file* for equality (i.e., double check that values are same). Defaults to False

verbose
[bool, optional] print progress or not. The default is False.

Returns

bool
True if successful, or if *verify* is False. Raises an error otherwise.

pyedflib.highlevel.**drop_channels**(*edf_source: str*, *edf_target: str | None = None*, *to_keep: List[str] | List[int] | None = None*, *to_drop: List[str] | List[int] | None = None*, *verbose: bool = False*) → str

Remove channels from an edf file. Save the file. For safety reasons, no source files can be overwritten.

Parameters

edf_source
[str] The source edf file from which to drop channels.

edf_target
[str, optional] Where to save the file.If None, will be edf_source+'dropped.edf'. The default is None.

to_keep
[list, optional] A list of channel names or indices that will be kept. Strings will always be interpreted as channel names. 'to_keep' will overwrite any droppings proposed by to_drop. The default is None.

to_drop
[list, optional] A list of channel names/indices that should be dropped. Strings will be interpreted as channel names. The default is None.

verbose
[bool, optional] print progress or not. The default is False.

Returns

edf_target
[str] the target filename with the dropped channels.

pyedflib.highlevel.**compare_edf**(*edf_file1: str*, *edf_file2: str*, *verbose: bool = False*) → bool

Loads two edf files and checks whether the values contained in them are the same. Does not check the header or annotations data.

Mainly to verify that other options (eg anonymization) produce the same EDF file.

Parameters

edf_file1
[str] edf file 1 to compare.

edf_file2
[str] edf file 2 to compare.

verbose
[bool, optional] print progress or not. The default is False.

Returns

bool
True if signals are equal, else raises error.

pyedflib.highlevel.**read_edf_header**(*edf_file: str*, *read_annotations: bool = True*) → dict

Reads the header and signal headers of an EDF file and it's annotations

Parameters

edf_file
[str] EDF/BDF file to read.

Returns

summary
[dict] header of the edf file as dictionary.

pyedflib.highlevel.**write_edf_quick**(*edf_file: str*, *signals: ndarray*, *sfreq: float | int*, *digital: bool = False*) → bool

wrapper for write_pyedf without creating headers. Use this if you don't care about headers or channel names and just want to dump some signals with the same sampling freq. to an edf

Parameters

edf_file
[str] where to store the data/edf.

signals
[np.ndarray] The signals you want to store as numpy array.

sfreq
[int] the sampling frequency of the signals.

digital
[bool, optional] if the data is present digitally (int) or as mV/uV.The default is False.

Returns

bool
True if successful, else False or raise Error.

pyedflib.highlevel.**write_edf**(*edf_file: str*, *signals: ndarray | List[ndarray]*, *signal_headers: List[dict]*, *header: dict | None = None*, *digital: bool = False*, *file_type: int = -1*) → bool

Write signals to an edf_file. Header can be generated on the fly with generic values. EDF+/BDF+ is selected based on the filename extension, but can be overwritten by setting file_type to pyedflib.FILETYPE_XXX

Parameters

edf_file
[np.ndarray or list] where to save the EDF file

signals
[list] The signals as a list of arrays or a ndarray.

signal_headers
[list of dict] a list with one signal header(dict) for each signal. See pyedflib.EdfWriter.setSignalHeader..

header
[dict] a main header (dict) for the EDF file, see pyedflib.EdfWriter.setHeader for details. If no header present, will create an empty header

digital
[bool, optional] whether the signals are in digital format (ADC). The default is False.

file_type: int, optional
choose file_type for saving. EDF = 0, EDF+ = 1, BDF = 2, BDF+ = 3, automatic from extension = -1

Returns

bool
True if successful, False if failed.

pyedflib.highlevel.**read_edf**(*edf_file: str*, *ch_nrs: List[int] | None = None*, *ch_names: List[str] | None = None*, *digital: bool = False*, *verbose: bool = False*) → Tuple[ndarray | List[ndarray], List[dict], dict]

Convenience function for reading EDF+/BDF data with pyedflib.

Will load the edf and return the signals, the headers of the signals and the header of the EDF. If all signals have the same sample frequency will return a numpy array, else a list with the individual signals

Parameters

edf_file
[str] link to an edf file.

ch_nrs
[list of int, optional] The indices of the channels to read. The default is None.

ch_names
[list of str, optional] The names of channels to read. The default is None.

digital
[bool, optional] will return the signals as digital values (ADC). The default is False.

verbose
[bool, optional] Print progress bar while loading or not. The default is False.

Returns

signals
[np.ndarray or list] the signals of the chosen channels contained in the EDF.

signal_headers
[list] one signal header for each channel in the EDF.

header
[dict] the main header of the EDF file containing meta information.

pyedflib.highlevel.**make_signal_headers**(*list_of_labels: List[str]*, *dimension: str = 'uV'*, *sample_frequency: int | float | None = 256*, *physical_min: float = -200.0*, *physical_max: float = 200.0*, *digital_min: float | int = -32768*, *digital_max: float | int = 32767*, *transducer: str = ''*, *prefiler: str = ''*) → List[dict]

A function that creates signal headers for a given list of channel labels. This can only be used if each channel has the same sampling frequency

Parameters

list_of_labels
[list of str] A list with labels for each channel.

dimension
[str, optional] dimension, eg mV. The default is 'uV'.

sample_frequency
[int, optional] sampling frequency. The default is 256.

physical_min
[float, optional] minimum value in dimension. The default is -200.

physical_max
[float, optional] maximum value in dimension. The default is 200.

digital_min
[int, optional] digital minimum of the ADC. The default is -32768.

digital_max
[int, optional] digital maximum of the ADC. The default is 32767.

transducer
[str, optional] electrode type that was used. The default is ‘’.

prefiler
[str, optional] filtering and sampling method. The default is ‘’.

Returns

signal_headers
[list of dict] returns n signal headers as a list to save several signal headers.

pyedflib.highlevel.**make_signal_header**(*label: str*, *dimension: str = 'uV'*, *sample_frequency: int | float | None = 256*, *physical_min: float = -200*, *physical_max: float = 200*, *digital_min: float | int = -32768*, *digital_max: float | int = 32767*, *transducer: str = ''*, *prefiler: str = ''*) → dict

A convenience function that creates a signal header for a given signal. This can be used to create a list of signal headers that is used by pyedflib to create an edf. With this, different sampling frequencies can be indicated.

Parameters

label
[str] the name of the channel.

dimension
[str, optional] dimension, eg mV. The default is ‘uV’.

sample_frequency
[int, optional] sampling frequency. The default is 256.

physical_min
[float, optional] minimum value in dimension. The default is -200.

physical_max
[float, optional] maximum value in dimension. The default is 200.

digital_min
[int, optional] digital minimum of the ADC. The default is -32768.

digital_max
[int, optional] digital maximum of the ADC. The default is 32767.

transducer
[str, optional] electrode type that was used. The default is ‘’.

prefiler
[str, optional] filtering and sampling method. The default is ‘’.

Returns

signal_header
[dict] a signal header that can be used to save a channel to an EDF.

pyedflib.highlevel.**make_header**(*technician: str = ''*, *recording_additional: str = ''*, *patientname: str = ''*, *patient_additional: str = ''*, *patientcode: str = ''*, *equipment: str = ''*, *admincode: str = ''*, *sex: str = ''*, *startdate: datetime | None = None*, *birthdate: str | datetime = ''*, *gender: str | None = None*) → dict

A convenience function to create an EDF header (a dictionary) that can be used by pyedflib to update the main header of the EDF

Parameters

technician
[str, optional] name of the technician. The default is ‘’.

recording_additional
[str, optional] comments etc. The default is ‘’.

patientname
[str, optional] the name of the patient. The default is ‘’.

patient_additional
[TYPE, optional] more info about the patient. The default is ‘’.

patientcode
[str, optional] alphanumeric code. The default is ‘’.

equipment
[str, optional] which system was used. The default is ‘’.

admincode
[str, optional] code of the admin. The default is ‘’.

sex
[str, optional] sex of patient. The default is ‘’.

startdate
[datetime.datetime, optional] startdate of recording. The default is None.

birthdate
[str/datetime.datetime, optional] date of birth of the patient. The default is ‘’.

Returns

header
[dict] a dictionary with the values given filled in.

pyedflib.highlevel.**phys2dig**(*signal: ndarray | int*, *dmin: int*, *dmax: int*, *pmin: float*, *pmax: float*) → ndarray | int

converts physical values to digital values

Parameters

signal
[np.ndarray or int] A numpy array with int values (digital values) or an int.

dmin
[int] digital minimum value of the edf file (eg -2048).

dmax
[int] digital maximum value of the edf file (eg 2048).

pmin
[float] physical maximum value of the edf file (eg -200.0).

pmax
[float] physical maximum value of the edf file (eg 200.0).

Returns

digital
[np.ndarray or int] converted digital values

pyedflib.highlevel.**dig2phys**(*signal: ndarray | int*, *dmin: int*, *dmax: int*, *pmin: float*, *pmax: float*) → ndarray | float

converts digital edf values to physical values

Parameters

signal
[np.ndarray or int] A numpy array with int values (digital values) or an int.

dmin
[int] digital minimum value of the edf file (eg -2048).

dmax
[int] digital maximum value of the edf file (eg 2048).

pmin
[float] physical maximum value of the edf file (eg -200.0).

pmax
[float] physical maximum value of the edf file (eg 200.0).

Returns

physical
[np.ndarray or float] converted physical values

5.2 Development notes

This section contains information on building and installing PyEDFlib from source code as well as instructions for preparing the build environment on Windows and Linux.

5.2.1 Preparing Windows build environment

To start developing pyedflib code on Windows you will have to install a C compiler and prepare the build environment.

Installing Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler

Downloading Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler from https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/.

After installing the Compiler and before compiling the extension you have to configure some environment variables.

For build execute the `util/setenv_win.bat` script in the cmd window:

```
rem Configure the environment for builds.
rem Convince setup.py to use the SDK tools.
set MSSdk=1
set DISTUTILS_USE_SDK=1
```

Next steps

After completing these steps continue with *Installing build dependencies*.

5.2.2 Preparing Linux build environment

There is a good chance that you already have a working build environment. Just skip steps that you don't need to execute.

Installing basic build tools

Note that the example below uses `aptitude` package manager, which is specific to Debian and Ubuntu Linux distributions. Use your favourite package manager to install these packages on your OS.

```
aptitude install build-essential gcc python-dev git-core
```

Next steps

After completing these steps continue with *Installing build dependencies*.

5.2.3 Installing build dependencies

Setting up Python virtual environment

A good practice is to create a separate Python virtual environment for each project. If you don't have virtualenv yet, install and activate it using:

```
curl -O https://raw.github.com/pypa/virtualenv/master/virtualenv.py
python virtualenv.py <name_of_the_venv>
. <name_of_the_venv>/bin/activate
```

Installing Cython

Use `pip` (https://pypi.org/project/pip/) to install Cython:

```
pip install Cython>=0.16
```

Installing numpy

Use `pip` to install numpy:

```
pip install numpy
```

Numpy can also be obtained via scientific python distributions such as:

- Anaconda
- Enthought Deployment Manager
- Python(x,y)

Note

You can find binaries for 64-bit Windows on https://www.lfd.uci.edu/~gohlke/pythonlibs/.

Installing Sphinx

Sphinx is a documentation tool that converts reStructuredText files into nicely looking html documentation. Install it with:

```
pip install Sphinx
```

numpydoc is used to format the API docmentation appropriately. Install it via:

```
pip install numpydoc
```

5.2.4 Building and installing PyEDFlib

Installing from source code

Go to https://github.com/holgern/pyedflib GitHub project page, fork and clone the repository or use the upstream repository to get the source code:

```
git clone https://github.com/holgern/pyedflib.git pyedflib
```

Activate your Python virtual environment, go to the cloned source directory and type the following commands to build and install the package:

```
python setup.py build
python setup.py install
```

To verify the installation run the following command:

```
python setup.py test
```

To build docs:

```
cd doc
make html
```

Installing from source code in Windows

Go to https://github.com/holgern/pyedflib GitHub project page, fork and clone the repository or use the upstream repository to get the source code:

```
git clone https://github.com/holgern/pyedflib.git pyedflib
```

Install Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler from https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/

Activate your Python virtual environment, go to the cloned source directory and type the following commands to build and install the package:

```
    util\setenv_win.bat
python setup.py build_ext --inplace
python setup.py install --user
```

To verify the installation run the following command:

```
python runtests.py
```

To build docs:

```
cd doc
make html
```

Installing a development version

You can also install directly from the source repository:

```
pip install -e git+https://github.com/holgern/pyedflib.git#egg=pyedflib
```

or:

```
pip install pyedflib==dev
```

Installing a regular release from PyPi

A regular release can be installed with pip or easy_install:

```
pip install pyedflib
```

5.2.5 Testing

We are currently using AppVeyor and CircleCI for continuous integration.

If you are submitting a patch or pull request please make sure it does not break the build.

Running tests locally

Tests are implemented with nose, so use one of:

```
$ nosetests pyedflib
```

```
>>> pyedflib.test()
```

Note doctests require Matplotlib in addition to the usual dependencies.

5.2.6 Guidelines for new releases for pyedflib

vX.X.X refers to the release number

Tag the release and trigger building of wheels in appvoyer

Change ISRELEASED in setup.py to True and commit.

Appveyor will now build wheels for windows.

Tag the release with

`git tag -s vX.X.X`

and push the tag to master.

Clean up source

Remove untraced files with git clean

First check which files will be deleted:

`git clean -xfdn`

Then run without -n:

`git clean -xfd`

Create the source distribution files with:

`python setup.py sdist --formats=gztar,zip`

Upload the release and windows wheels to pypi

Download all wheels from Appveyor and put them into the dist directory

Register all files with

`twine register dist\filename_which_should_uploaded.whl`

and upload with

`twine upload dist\filename_which_should_uploaded.whl`

Prepare for continued development

Increment the version number in setup.py and change ISRELEASED to False.

5.2.7 Something not working?

If these instructions are not clear or you need help setting up your development environment, go ahead and open a ticket on GitHub.

5.3 Resources

5.3.1 Code

The GitHub repository is now the main code repository.

If you are using the Mercurial repository at Bitbucket, please switch to Git/GitHub and follow for development updates.

5.3.2 Questions and bug reports

Use GitHub Issues to post questions and open tickets.

5.4 PyEDFlib

5.4.1 Release Notes

PyEDFlib 0.1.6 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.6 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.6*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.6*

- Faster writing of BDF/EDF files
- bug fixes

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt

Issues closed for v0.1.6

- #5: edf writer code executing really slow

Pull requests for v0.1.6

PyEDFlib 0.1.7 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.7 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.7*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.7*

- Fix Crash on 64 Bit
- Fix strings on python 3
- Fix edf handle
- Fix getSignalHeaders

Authors

- Matthias Klumpp +
- Holger Nahrstaedt
- Jukka Zitting +

A total of 3 people contributed to this release. People with a "+" by their names contributed a patch for the first time. This list of names is automatically generated, and may not be fully complete.

Issues closed for v0.1.7

- #7: Handling of wrong paths
- #8: Wrong and misleading docstring for setDatarecordDuration
- #9: How to close an already opened file?
- #10: Incorrect results from calling read_digital_signal when opening more than one file

Pull requests for v0.1.7

- #12: Fix getSignalHeaders
- #13: Don't crash when writing files on 64bit machines

PyEDFlib 0.1.8 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.8 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.8*

- Fix proper reading of EDF/BDF files
- Fix writing of EDF/BDF files

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt

Issues closed for v0.1.8

- #11: IOError: malloc error
- #14:CHB-MIT (Physionet) error - regular EDF not supported anymore

PyEDFlib 0.1.9 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.9 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.9*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.9*

- Fix proper reading of EDF/BDF files
- Bug fixes
- Improved error messages

Authors

- Zaccharie Ramzi +
- Holger Nahrstaedt

Issues closed for v0.1.9

- #16:Double rounding when writing to file leads to accumulating errors
- #17:Error with chb17b_69 in CHB-MIT (Physionet) Database

Pull requests for v0.1.9

- #15: Essentially corrected a typo in readme

PyEDFlib 0.1.10 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.10 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*

* *Issues closed for v0.1.10*

- Add function for access subset of data
- Improved error messages

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt

Issues closed for v0.1.10

- #19 : IOError: the file is not EDF(+) or BDF(+) compliant (Label)
- #20 : access subset of data

PyEDFlib 0.1.11 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.11 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    * *Issues closed for v0.1.11*
    * *Pull requests for v0.1.11*

- Bug fixes

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- Steffen Heimes +

A total of 2 people contributed to this release. People with a "+" by their names contributed a patch for the first time. This list of names is automatically generated, and may not be fully complete.

Issues closed for v0.1.11

- #21 : Cannot open file containing accented character on Windows

Pull requests for v0.1.11

- #23: Fixed Typo edfreader and improve edfwriter

PyEDFlib 0.1.12 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.12 Release Notes*

- *Authors*
  - *Issues closed for v0.1.12*
  - *Pull requests for v0.1.12*

- small bug fixes

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt

Issues closed for v0.1.12

- #24 : Issues reading EDF's
- #25 : file_info_long() method is broken.

Pull requests for v0.1.12

PyEDFlib 0.1.15 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.15 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.15*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.15*

- Fix Documentation (Add class functions)
- Add build for python 3.7
- add close() on EdfReader

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- skjerns

Issues closed for v0.1.15

- Fix issue #48 - DOC
- Fix issue #60 - No Windows binaries for python 3.7 on PyPI
- Fix issue #62 - Install via pip fails on Windows (no file stdio.h)
- Fix issue #42 - Problem with setGender
- Fix issue #43 - Writer as context manager

Pull requests for v0.1.15

- PR #49 - Added option to get digital samples

PyEDFlib 0.1.16 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.16 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.16*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.16*

- Add high-level functions

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- skjerns

Issues closed for v0.1.16

- Fix issue #64 - request to provide a sample script to de-identify edf

Pull requests for v0.1.16

- PR #69 - Fix docstring of method setDigitalMaximum
- PR #66 - Add support for PEP 517 & 518
- PR #65 - Added high-level functions

PyEDFlib 0.1.17 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.17 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*

- Fix readme
- Fix docs
- Add python 3.8 to CI

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt

PyEDFlib 0.1.19 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.19 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.19*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.19*

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- skjerns
- LucaCerina

Issues closed for v0.1.19

- Fix issue #87 - Gender and patient name can't be properly anonymized

Pull requests for v0.1.19

- PR #85 - Add subsecond precision
- PR #89 - Assert that physical_min is different from physical_max
- PR #90 - Add support for gender removal

PyEDFlib 0.1.19 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.19 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.19*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.19*

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- skjerns
- LucaCerina

Issues closed for v0.1.19

- Fix issue #87 - Gender and patient name can't be properly anonymized

Pull requests for v0.1.19

- PR #85 - Add subsecond precision
- PR #89 - Assert that physical_min is different from physical_max
- PR #90 - Add support for gender removal

PyEDFlib 0.1.20 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.20 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.20*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.20*

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- skjerns

Issues closed for v0.1.20

- Fix issue #91 - Fix date given as string (backwards compatible)

Pull requests for v0.1.20

- PR #93 - Automatically set blocksize // speed up writing

PyEDFlib 0.1.21 Release Notes

Contents

- *PyEDFlib 0.1.21 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
    - *Issues closed for v0.1.21*
    - *Pull requests for v0.1.21*

- Include unit tests into python package
- Add manylinux builds
- Fix unit test für ARM

Authors

- Holger Nahrstaedt
- skjerns

Issues closed for v0.1.21

- Fix issue #99 - The pyedflib File Package does not support Chinese path
- Fix issue #105 - Take hours/days to write signals into edf file using highlevel.write_edf?
- Fix issue #109 - highlevel.read_edf fails with ValueError

Pull requests for v0.1.21

- PR #100 - adding unicode read/write tests + workaround windows unicode files
- PR #103 - Verbose options default to False
- PR #106 - add warnings for header length
- PR #107 - Prevent fortran layout
- PR #109 - Round sample rates up to 3 decimals not to int
- PR #116 - fixed wrong variable use in rename_channel function

PyEDFlib 0.1.22 Release Notes

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- *PyEDFlib 0.1.22 Release Notes*
  - *Authors*
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- Fix manylinux wheel uploading
- Remove test artifacts from wheel

Authors

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- skjerns

Issues closed for v0.1.22

Pull requests for v0.1.22

PyEDFlib 0.1.23 Release Notes

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- Use cibuildwheel for wheel building

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Issues closed for v0.1.23

- #145 Typo in write_edf documentation
- #142 set_physical_minimum return value is missing
- #133 Trigger UTF8-filename warning only if it's really the case
- #132 Add warning if header is too long or contains unrecognized header fields

Pull requests for v0.1.23

- #124 updated edfWriter:setSignalHeaders to update default dicts instead of overwriting
- #126 Fix annotation bytestring
- #127 Cleanup travis buildscript
- #125 non-empty data check in edfwriter to prevent unknown OS error
- #121 Fix sample frequencies for record duration != 1
- #134 add warnings if dmin/dmax/pmin/pmax is out of bounds
- #135 split up Errors in FileNotFoundError and OSError
- #136 suppress warnings in tests
- #114 Be less strict about prefilter fields
- #137 improved speedup write with F-contiguous arrays

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