Scientific Data Formats
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This chapter provides an overview the four self-describing scientific data formats supported by IDL: CDF (Common Data Format), HDF and HDF5 (Hierarchical Data Format), HDF-EOS (Earth Observing System extensions to HDF), and netCDF (Network Common Data Format). These data formats are supported on all IDL platforms. Detailed documentation for each routine can be found in this volume.

CDF—Common Data Format

The Common Data Format is a file format that facilitates the storage and retrieval of multi-dimensional scientific data. This version of IDL supports CDF 3.2. IDL’s CDF routines all begin with the prefix “CDF_”.

CDF is a product of the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC). General information about CDF, including the “frequently-asked-questions” (FAQ) list, software, and CDF’s IDL library (an alternative interface between CDF and IDL) are available on the World Wide Web at:

http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cdf/cdf_home.html
If you do not have access to the WWW you can get CDF information via ftp at:
ftp://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/cdf/FAQ.doc

For assistance via e-mail, send a message to the internet address:
cdfsupport@nssdca.gsfc.nasa.gov

**HDF—Hierarchical Data Format**

The Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is a multi-object file format that facilitates the transfer of various types of data between machines and operating systems. HDF is a product of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). HDF is designed to be flexible, portable, self-describing and easily extensible for future enhancements or compatibility with other standard formats. The HDF library contains interfaces for storing and retrieving images and multi-dimensional scientific data.

IDL supports two distinct versions of HDF: version 4 and version 5.

**HDF Version 4 Support**

This version of IDL supports HDF 4.2r3. IDL’s HDF version 4 routines all begin with the prefix “HDF_”.

**HDF Version 5 Support**

This version of IDL supports HDF5 5-1.6.7. IDL’s HDF version 5 routines all begin with the prefix “H5_” or “H5*_”.

Further information about HDF and HDF5 can be found on the World Wide Web at the HDF Information Server:
http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu

Alternately, you can send e-mail to hdfhelp@ncsa.uiuc.edu.

**HDF-EOS—Hierarchical Data Format - Earth Observing System**

HDF-EOS (Hierarchical Data Format-Earth Observing System) is an extension of NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications) HDF and uses HDF calls as an underlying basis. This API contains functionality for creating, accessing and manipulating Grid, Point and Swath structures. IDL’s HDF-EOS routines all begin with the prefix “EOS_”. This version of IDL supports HDF-EOS 2.8.

HDF-EOS is a product of NASA, information may be found at:
NetCDF—Network Common Data Format

The network Common Data Format (netCDF) is a self-describing scientific data access interface and library developed at the Unidata Program Center in Boulder, Colorado. The netCDF interface and library use XDR (eXternal Data Representation) to make the data format machine-independent. This version of IDL supports netCDF 3.5. IDL’s NetCDF routines all begin with the prefix “NCDF_.”

More information about netCDF can be found on Unidata’s netCDF World Wide Web home page which can be found at:

http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/packages/netcdf/

Further information and the original netCDF documentation can be obtained from Unidata at the following addresses:

UCAR Unidata Program Center
P.O. Box 3000
Boulder, Colorado, USA 80307
(303) 497-8644
e-mail: support@unidata.ucar.edu
Chapter 2
Common Data Format

The following topics are covered in this appendix:

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- Variables and Attributes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
- CDF File Options . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27
- Creating CDF Files . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28
- Alphabetical Listing of CDF Routines . . . . 30
Overview of the Common Data Format

The Common Data Format is a file format that facilitates the storage and retrieval of multi-dimensional scientific data. This version of IDL supports version 3.2 of the CDF library. IDL’s CDF routines all begin with the prefix “CDF_”.

CDF is a product of the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC). General information about CDF, including the “frequently-asked-questions” (FAQ) list, software, and CDF’s IDL library (an alternative interface between CDF and IDL) are available on the World Wide Web at:

http://cdf.gsfc.nasa.gov/

CDF documentation, including the CDF User’s Guide, is available at:


For assistance via e-mail, send a message to the internet address:

cdfsupport@listserv.gsfc.nasa.gov
Variables and Attributes

Information in a CDF file consists of attributes (metadata) and collections of data records (variables).

Variables

IDL can create CDF files representing any data that can be stored in a zero- to eight-dimensional array. CDF supports two distinct types of variables, \texttt{rVariables} and \texttt{zVariables}. For reasons of efficiency, CDF uses variances to indicate whether data is unique between records and dimensions. For example, consider a data set of simultaneous surface temperatures at a variety of locations, the IDL code for creating the CDF file is included at the end of this section. A variable representing “GMT time” will vary from record to record, but not dimension to dimension (since all data are taken simultaneously). On the other hand, a variable such as longitude may not vary from record to record, but will vary from dimension to dimension. Record variance is set using the \texttt{REC_VARY} and \texttt{REC_NOVARY} keywords to \texttt{CDF_VARCREATE}, while dimensional variance is set through the \texttt{DimVary} argument to \texttt{CDF_VARCREATE}. In both cases, the default is varying data.

\texttt{rVariables}

\texttt{rVariables} (or regular variables) are multidimensional arrays of values, each having the same dimensions. That is, all \texttt{rVariables} in a CDF must have the same number of dimensions and dimension sizes. In IDL, the \texttt{rVariable} dimension sizes are declared when the CDF file is first created with \texttt{CDF_CREATE}. In the example at the end of this section, all variables except time are \texttt{rVariables}.

\texttt{zVariables}

\texttt{zVariables} (The \texttt{z} doesn’t stand for anything—the CDF people just like the letter \texttt{z}) are multidimensional arrays of values of the same data type. \texttt{zVariables} can have different dimensionality from other \texttt{zVariables} and \texttt{rVariables}. In general, \texttt{zVariables} are much more flexible, and therefore easier to use, than \texttt{rVariables}.

For more discussion on CDF variables, see “Organizing Your Data in CDF” in the \textit{CDF User’s Guide}.
Attributes

Attributes can contain auxiliary information about an entire CDF file (global scope attributes or gAttributes), or about particular CDF variables (variable scope attributes or rAttributes/zAttributes depending on variable type). CDF attributes can be scalar or vector in nature, and of any valid datatype. In the case of vector, or multiple entry, attributes the user must keep track of the entry numbers (in CDF terms these are the gEntry, rEntry, or zEntry numbers depending on attribute type). For example, every rVariable in a CDF file might have an rAttribute named “Date”. A vector zVariable might have a zAttribute named “Location” with values such as [“Melbourne Beach”, “Crowley”,...]. A global attribute “MODS” might be used to keep track of the modification history of a CDF file (see “CDF_ATTPUT” on page 43). Note however, that variables cannot have multiple attributes with the same names. In IDL, CDF attributes are created with CDF_ATTPUT and retrieved with CDF_ATTGET. For more on CDF variables, see “Attributes” in the CDF User’s Guide.

Specifying Attributes and Variables

Variables and attributes can be referred to either by name or by their ID numbers in most CDF routines. For example, in the CDF_VARCREATE command shown in the example under “Type Conversion” on page 29, the following command would have been equivalent:

```
; Reference by variable ID:
CDF_VARCREATE, fileid, varid, '12'
```
CDF File Options

File Type

The SINGLE_FILE and MULTI_FILE keywords to CDF_CREATE allow CDFs to be written as either:

1. all data in a single file, or
2. a separate file for each variable, plus a master file for global information.

The default is MULTI_FILE. For more discussion on CDF file format options, see “File Format Options” in the CDF User’s Guide.

Data Encodings/Decodings

Keywords to CDF_CREATE allow files to be written in a variety of data encoding and decoding options. (For example, the /SUN_ENCODING keyword creates a file in the SUN native encoding scheme). The default encoding/decoding is network (XDR). All CDF encodings and decodings can be written or read on all platforms, but matching the encoding with the architecture used provides the best performance. If you work in a single-platform environment most of the time, select HOST_ENCODING for maximum performance. If you know that the CDF file will be transported to a computer using another architecture, specify the encoding for the target architecture or specify NETWORK_ENCODING (the default). Specifying the target architecture provides maximum performance on that architecture; specifying NETWORK_ENCODING provides maximum flexibility.

For more on CDF encoding/decoding methods and combinations, see “Encoding” and “Decoding” in the CDF User’s Guide.
Creating CDF Files

The following list details the basic IDL commands needed to create a new CDF file:

- **CDF_CREATE**: Call this procedure to begin creating a new file. CDF_CREATE contains a number of keywords which affect the internal format of the new CDF file.
- **CDF_VARCREATE**: Define the variables to be used in the file.
- **CDF_ATTPUT**: Optionally, use attributes to describe the data.
- **CDF_VARPUT**: Write the appropriate data to the CDF file.
- **CDF_CLOSE**: Close the file.

**Note**

On Windows, CDF routines can save and retrieve data sets greater than 64 KB in size.

Reading CDF Files

The following commands are the basic commands needed to read data from a CDF file:

- **CDF_OPEN**: Open an existing CDF file.
- **CDF_INQUIRE**: Call this function to find the general information about the contents of the CDF file.
- **CDF_CONTROL**: Call this function to obtain further information about the CDF file
- **CDF_VARINQ**: Retrieve the names, types, sizes, and other information about the variables in the CDF file.
- **CDF_VARGET**: Retrieve the variable values.
- **CDF_ATTINQ**: Optionally, retrieve the names, scope and other information about the CDFs attributes.
- **CDF_ATTGET**: Optionally, retrieve the attributes.
- **CDF_CLOSE**: Close the file.
Chapter 2: Common Data Format

- If the structure of the CDF file is already known, the inquiry routines do not need to be called—only CDF_OPEN, CDF_ATTGET, CDF_VARGET, and CDF_CLOSE would be needed.

Type Conversion

Values are converted to the appropriate type before being written to a CDF file. For example, in the commands below, IDL converts the string “12” to a floating-point 12.0 before writing it:

```idl
varid=CDF_VARCREATE(fileid, 'VarName', ['VARY','VARY'],
                  DIM=[2,3+5],/CDF_FLOAT)
CDF_VARPUT, fileid, 'VarName', '12' ; Reference by variable ID
```

Example: Creating a CDF File

The following is a simple example demonstrates the basic procedure used in creating a CDF file. See “Variables and Attributes” on page 25 for a discussion of the variances used in this example. See the documentation for individual CDF routines for more specific examples.

```idl
id = CDF_CREATE('Temperature.cdf', [2,3], /CLOBBER )
att_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Title', /GLOBAL)
CDF_ATTPUT, id, att_id, 0, 'My Fancy CDF'
att1_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Planet', /GLOBAL)
CDF_ATTPUT, id, 'Planet', 0, 'Mars'
time_id = CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Time', ['NOVARY', 'NOVARY'], $
                      /REC_VARY)
att2_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Time Standard', /VARIABLE_SCOPE)
; times are every half hour starting a 8 am GMT.
CDF_ATTPUT, id, att2_id, time_id, 'GMT'
FOR I=0,9 DO CDF_VARPUT, id, time_id, 8.+ 0.5 * I, rec_start=I
temp_id = CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Temp', ['VARY', 'VARY'], $
                        /REC_VARY, /ZVAR, DIMENSIONS=[2,3])
long_id = CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Longitude', ['VARY', 'VARY'], $
                        /REC_NOVARY)
lat_id = CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Latitude', ['VARY', 'VARY'], $
                       /REC_NOVARY)
; write 10 temperature records:
CDF_VARPUT, id, temp_id, FINDGEN(2, 3, 10)
; create longitudes:
CDF_VARPUT, id, long_id, [[10.0, 12.0], [8.0, 6.0], [3.0, 2.0]]
; create latitudes:
CDF_VARPUT, id, lat_id, [[40.0, 42.0], [38.0, 34.0],[30.0, 31.0]]
CDF_CLOSE, id
```
Alphabetical Listing of CDF Routines

CDF_ATTCREATE
CDF_ATTDELETE
CDF_ATTEXISTS
CDF_ATTGET
CDF_ATTINQ
CDF_ATTNUM
CDF_ATTPUT
CDF_ATTRENAME
CDF_CLOSE
CDF_COMPRESSION
CDF_CONTROL
CDF_CREATE
CDF_DELETE
CDF_DOC
CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH
CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16
CDF_EPOCH
CDF_EPOCH16
CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE
CDF_EPOCH_DIFF
CDF_ERROR
CDF_EXISTS
CDF_INQUIRE
CDF_LIB_INFO
CDF_OPEN
CDFPARSE_EPOCH
CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16
CDF_SET_CDF27_BACKWARD_COMPATIBLE
CDF_SET_MD5CHECKSUM
CDF_VARCREATE
CDF_VARDELETE
CDF_VARGET
CDF_VARGET1
CDF_VARINQ
CDF_VARNUM
CDF_VARPUT
CDF_VARRENAME
CDF_ATTCREATE

The CDF_ATTCREATE function creates a new attribute in the specified Common Data Format file. If successful, the attribute ID is returned.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{CDF_ATTCREATE( \text{Id}, \text{Attribute\_Name} [, /\text{GLOBAL\_SCOPE}] [, /\text{VARIABLE\_SCOPE}] )}
\]

Return Value

Returns the attribute ID.

Arguments

\text{Id}

The CDF ID of the file for which a new attribute is created, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

\text{Attribute\_Name}

A string containing the name of the attribute to be created.

Keywords

\text{GLOBAL\_SCOPE}

Set this keyword to make the scope of the attribute global. This is the default.

\text{VARIABLE\_SCOPE}

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute’s scope is per variable.

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
  id = CDF_OPEN('test') ; Create a CDF file.
  xx = CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Attribute-1', /GLOBAL_SCOPE)
  CDF_ATTRENAME, id, 'Attribute-1', 'My Favorite Attribute'
  PRINT, CDF_ATTNUM(id, 'My Favorite Attribute')
  CDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the CDF file.
\end{verbatim}
Version History

<table>
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<th>Introduced</th>
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Pre 4.0 Introduced
CDF_ATTDELETE

The CDF_ATTDELETE procedure deletes an attribute from the specified CDF file. Note that the attribute’s entries are also deleted, and that the attributes that numerically follow the deleted attribute within the CDF file are automatically renumbered.

Syntax

CDF_ATTDELETE, Id, Attribute [, EntryNum] [, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

ID

The CDF ID of the file containing the Attribute to be deleted, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Attribute

A string containing the name or zero-based attribute number of the attribute to be deleted.

EntryNum

The entry number to delete. If EntryNum is not specified, the entire attribute is deleted. If the attribute is variable in scope, this is either the name or number of the variable the attribute is to be associated with. If the attribute is global in scope, this is the actual gEntry. It is the user’s responsibility to keep track of valid gEntry numbers. Normally, gEntry numbers will begin with 0 or 1 and will increase up to MAXGENTRY (as reported in the GET_ATTR_INFO structure returned by CDF_CONTROL), but this is not required.

Keywords

ZVARIABLE

If EntryNum is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that EntryNum is an rVariable ID. Note: the attribute must have a scope of VARIABLE_SCOPE.
Examples

```idl
cid = CDF_CREATE('DEMOattdelete')
attr1_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cid, 'GLOBAL_ATTR1', /GLOBAL_SCOPE)
attr2_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cid, 'GLOBAL_ATTR2', /GLOBAL_SCOPE)
attr3_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cid, 'VAR_ATTR1', /VARIABLE_SCOPE)
attr4_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cid, 'VAR_ATTR2', /VARIABLE_SCOPE)

; Check the number of attributes:
info = CDF_INQUIRE(cid)
HELP, info.natts

; Delete the first and third attributes:
CDF_ATTDELETE, cid, 'GLOBAL_ATTR1'
; The attribute numbers are zero-based and automatically
; renumbered
CDF_ATTDELETE, cid, 1

; Select the new first attribute:
CDF_ATTINQ, cid, 0, name, scope, MaxEntry, MaxZentry
HELP, name, scope

CDF_DELETE, cid
```

**IDL Output**

```idl
<Expression>    LONG      =            4
NAME            STRING    = 'GLOBAL_ATTR2'
SCOPE           STRING    = 'GLOBAL_SCOPE'
```

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>4.0.1b</td>
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</table>

**See Also**

CDF_ATTCREATE, CDF_ATTGET, CDF_ATTEXIST, CDF_ATTINQ, CDF_ATTPUT, CDF_ATTRENAME
The CDF_ATTEXISTS function determines whether a given attribute exists in the specified CDF file. Attributes may be specified by name or number.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{CDF_ATTEXISTS}( \text{Id}, \text{Attribute} [, \text{EntryNum}] [, /ZVARIABLE] ) \]

Return Value

Returns TRUE (1) if the specified attribute exists or FALSE (0) if it does not exist.

Arguments

\textbf{Id}

The CDF ID of the file containing the Attribute to be checked, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

\textbf{Attribute}

A string containing the name or zero-based attribute number of the attribute to be checked.

\textbf{EntryNum}

The entry number to confirm. If EntryNum is not specified, the entire file is searched for the specified attribute. If the attribute is variable in scope, this is either the name or number of the variable the attribute is to be associated with. If the attribute is global in scope, this is the actual gEntry. It is the user’s responsibility to keep track of valid gEntry numbers. Normally gEntry numbers will begin with 0 or 1 and will increase up to MAXENTRY (as reported in the GET_ATTR_INFO structure returned by CDF_CONTROL), but this is not required.

Keywords

\textbf{ZVARIABLE}

If EntryNum is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is
to assume that EntryNum is an rVariable ID. Note: the attribute must have a scope of VARIABLE_SCOPE.

Examples

Create a function to test an attribute’s existence and return a string:

```idl
FUNCTION exists, cdfid, attname_or_number
IF CDF_ATTEXISTS(cdfid, attname_or_number) THEN $
   RETURN,' Attribute Exists' ELSE $
   RETURN,' Attribute Does Not Exist'
END
```

; Create a CDF with 2 attributes:
cdfid = CDF_CREATE('DEMOattexists')
attr1_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cdfid, 'GLOBAL_ATT' , /GLOBAL_SCOPE)
attr2_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cdfid, 'VARIABLE_ATT', /VARIABLE_SCOPE)

; Check the existence of the two attributes, plus a third that 
; does not exist:
PRINT, EXISTS(cdfid, attr1_id)
PRINT, EXISTS(cdfid, 1)
PRINT, EXISTS(cdfid, 'BAD ATTR')

CDF_DELETE, cdfid

IDL Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute Exists</th>
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<tr>
<td>Attribute Exists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attribute Does Not Exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Version History

| 4.0.1b | Introduced |

See Also

CDF_ATTCREATE, CDF_ATTGET, CDF_ATTDELETE, CDF_ATTINQ, CDF_ATTPUT, CDF_ATTRENAME
CDF_ATTGET

The CDF_ATTGET procedure reads an attribute entry from a CDF file.

Syntax

CDF_ATTGET, Id, Attribute, EntryNum, Value [, CDF_TYPE= variable] [, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Attribute

A string containing the name of the attribute or the attribute number to be written.

EntryNum

The entry number. If the attribute is variable in scope, this is either the name or number of the variable the attribute is to be associated with. If the attribute is global in scope, this is the actual gEntry. It is the user’s responsibility to keep track of valid gEntry numbers. Normally, gEntry numbers will begin with 0 or 1 and will increase up to MAXGENTRY (as reported in the GET_ATTR_INFO structure returned by CDF_CONTROL), but this is not required.

Value

A named variable in which the value of the attribute is returned.

Keywords

CDF_TYPE

Set this keyword equal to a named variable that will contain the CDF type of the attribute entry, returned as a scalar string. Possible returned values are: CDF_CHAR, CDF_UCHAR, CDF_INT1, CDF_BYTE, CDF_UINT1, CDF_UINT2, CDF_INT2, CDF_UINT4, CDF_INT4, CDF_REAL4, CDF_FLOAT, CDF_REAL8, CDF_DOUBLE, CDF_EPOCH, or CDF_EPOCH16. If the type cannot be determined, “UNKNOWN” is returned.
ZVARIABLE

If EntryNum is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that EntryNum is an rVariable ID.

Note

The attribute must have a scope of VARIABLE_SCOPE.

Examples

; Open the CDF file created in the CDF_ATTPUT example:
id = CDF_OPEN('foo')
CDF_ATTGET, id, 'Attribute2', 'Var2', x
PRINT, X, FORMAT='("[",9(X,F3.1,","),X,F3.1,"]")'
CDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the CDF file.

IDL Output

[ 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0]

This is the expected output, since this attribute was created with a call to FINDGEN.

Version History

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<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Add support for EPOCH_16 type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_ATTINQ

The CDF_ATTINQ procedure obtains information about a specified attribute in a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

CDF_ATTINQ, Id, Attribute, Name, Scope, MaxEntry [, MaxZEntry]

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID of the file containing the desired attribute, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Attribute

A string containing either the name or number of the attribute to be inquired.

Name

A named variable in which the name of the attribute is returned.

Scope

A named variable in which a string, describing the scope of the attribute, is returned. This string will have one of the following values: “GLOBAL_SCOPE”, “VARIABLE_SCOPE”, “GLOBAL_SCOPE_ASSUMED”, or “VARIABLE_SCOPE_ASSUMED”.

MaxEntry

A named variable in which the maximum rVariable entry number for this attribute is returned.

MaxZEntry

A named variable in which the maximum zVariable entry number for this attribute is returned.
Keywords

None

Examples

cdfid= CDF_OPEN('/cdrom/ozone.8.20.92')
CDF_ATTINQ, cdfid, 0, name, scope, maxentry, maxzentry
PRINT, name, scope, maxentry, maxzentry

Version History

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</table>
CDF_ATTNUM

The CDF_ATTNUM function returns the attribute number associated with a particular attribute in a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{CDF_ATTNUM}(\text{Id}, \text{Attribute\_Name}) \]

Return Value

Returns the attribute number.

Arguments

\textbf{Id}

The CDF ID for the file that contains the desired attribute, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

\textbf{Attribute\_Name}

A string containing the name of the attribute.

Keywords

None

Examples

See the example for “CDF_ATTPUT” on page 43.

Version History

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CDF_ATTPUT

The CDF_ATTPUT procedure writes an attribute entry to a Common Data Format file, or attaches an attribute to a CDF variable. If the specified entry already exists, it is overwritten.

Syntax

CDF_ATTPUT, Id, Attribute, EntryNum, Value [, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Attribute

A string containing either the name or number of the attribute to be written.

EntryNum

The entry number. If the attribute is variable in scope, this is either the name or number of the variable the attribute is to be associated with. If the attribute is global in scope, this is the actual gEntry. It is the user’s responsibility to keep track of valid gEntry numbers. Normally gEntry numbers will begin with 0 or 1 and will increase up to MAXGENTRY (as reported in the GET_ATTR_INFO structure returned by CDF_CONTROL), but this is not required.

Value

The value(s) to be written.

Keywords

ZVARIABLE

If EntryNum is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that EntryNum is an rVariable ID. Note: the attribute must have a scope of VARIABLE_SCOPE.
Examples

Example 1

Id= CDF_CREATE('foo', /SUN_ENCODING, /HOST_DECODING, $ 
  /ROW_MAJOR) ; no dimensions.
dummy= CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Var1', /CDF_INT4, /REC_VARY)
v2= CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Var2', /CDF_FLOAT, /REC_NOVARY)
dummy= CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Title', /VARIABLE)
global_dummy = CDF_ATTCREATE(id,'Date',/GLOBAL)
dummy= CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Att2', /VARIABLE)
CDF_ATTPUT, id, 'Title', 'Var1', 'Temperature at surface'
CDF_ATTPUT, id, 'Title', v2, 'Time of recording'
CDF_ATTPUT, id, 'Date',1,'July 4, 1996'
CDF_ATTPUT, id, 'Att2', 'Var2', FINDGEN(10)

; Rename the "Att2" attribute to "Attribute2":
CDF_ATTRENAME, Id, 'Att2', 'Attribute2'

; Verify the attribute number (zero-based) of Attribute2
PRINT, CDF_ATTNUM(id, 'Attribute2')

; Close the CDF file. This file is used in the CDF_ATTGET example.
CDF_CLOSE, id

IDL Output

1

Example 2

The following example uses the Global attribute “MODS” to keep track of the
modification history of a CDF file named mods.cdf.

id = CDF_CREATE('mods.cdf', /CLOBBER)
cid = CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'MODS', /GLOBAL_SCOPE)
CDF_ATTPUT, id, cid, 0, 'Original Version'
CDF_CLOSE, id

; Next, reopen the CDF file and make modifications:
id = CDF_OPEN('mods.cdf')
CDF_CONTROL, id, ATTRIBUTE='MODS', GET_ATTR_INFO=ginfo

;Use CDF_CONTROL to get the MAXGENTRY used.
CDF_ATTPUT, id, cid, ginfo.maxgentry+1,'Second Version'

;Insert the new gEntry at MAXGENTRY+1.
CDF_CLOSE, id
; Reopen the CDF file again and make more modifications:
id = CDF_OPEN('mods.cdf')
CDF_CONTROL, id, ATTRIBUTE='MODS', GET_ATTR_INFO=ginfo
CDF_ATTPUT, id, cid, ginfo.maxgentry+1, 'Third Version'
CDF_CLOSE, id

; Reopen the CDF file again and make a modification in the
; MAXGENTRY + 2 spot (skipping an entry number).
id = CDF_OPEN('mods.cdf')
CDF_CONTROL, id, ATTRIBUTE='MODS', GET_ATTR_INFO=ginfo
CDF_ATTPUT, id, cid, ginfo.maxgentry+2, 'Fourth Version'

; Now, examine the CDF file to review its modification history.
; Since the gENTRY numbers have a gap in them, we can check each
; attribute with the CDF_ATTEXISTS function. This is a good idea
; if you do not know for certain that the attribute entries are
; serially numbered.

CDF_CONTROL, id, ATTRIBUTE='MODS', GET_ATTR_INFO=ginfo
FOR I=0, ginfo.maxgentry DO BEGIN
  IF CDF_ATTEXISTS(id, cid, I) THEN BEGIN
    CDF_ATTGET, id, cid, I, gatt
    PRINT, I, gatt, FORMAT='("Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #",i1,")= ",A)'
  ENDIF ELSE BEGIN
    PRINT, I, FORMAT='("Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #",i1,")$ Does not exist")'
  ENDELSE
ENDFOR
CDF_CLOSE, id

IDL Output

Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #0) = Original Version
Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #1) = Second Version
Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #2) = Third Version
Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #3) Does not exist
Attribute: MODS (gENTRY #4) = Fourth Version

Version History

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</table>
CDF_ATTRENAME

The CDF_ATTRENAME procedure is used to rename an existing attribute in a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

CDF_ATTRENAME, Id, OldAttr, NewName

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID of the file containing the desired attribute, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

OldAttr

A string containing the current name of the attribute or the attribute number to be renamed.

NewName

A string containing the new name for the attribute.

Keywords

None

Examples

See the example for "CDF_ATTPUT" on page 43.

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CDF_CLOSE

The CDF_CLOSE procedure closes the specified Common Data Format file. The CDF’s data buffers are flushed, all of the CDF’s open files are closed, and the CDF identifier is freed. You must use CDF_CLOSE to close a CDF file to guarantee that all modifications you have made are actually written to disk.

Syntax

CDF_CLOSE, Id

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID of the file to be closed, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Open a file:
id = CDF_OPEN('open_close.cdf'
; ... Other CDF_ commands go here.
; Close the cdf file.
CDF_CLOSE, id

Version History

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<tr>
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The CDF_COMPRESSION procedure sets or returns the compression mode for a CDF file and/or variables. Compression parameters should be set before values are written to the CDF file.

**Special Note About Temporary File Location**

CDF creates temporary files whenever files/variables are compressed or uncompressed. By default, these files are created in the current directory. UNIX users can set the environment variable CDF_TMP to set the temporary directory explicitly.

**Syntax**

CDF_COMPRESSION, Id [, GET_COMPRESSION=variable] [, GET_GZIP_LEVEL=variable] [, GET_VAR_COMPRESSION=variable] [, GET_VAR_GZIP_LEVEL=variable] [, SET_COMPRESSION={0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5}] [, SET_GZIP_LEVEL=integer{1 to 9}] [, SET_VAR_COMPRESSION={0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5}] [, SET_VAR_GZIP_LEVEL=integer{1 to 9}] [, VARIABLE=variable name or index] [, /ZVARIABLE]

**Arguments**

**Id**

The CDF ID of the file being compressed or queried, as returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE. Note that CDF compression only works for single-file CDF files (see CDF_CREATE).

**Keywords**

**GET_COMPRESSION**

Set this keyword to a named variable to retrieve the compression type used for the single-file CDF file. Note that individual CDF variables may compression types different that the one for the rest of the CDF file.
**GET_GZIP_LEVEL**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the current GZIP effort level (1-9) for the CDF file is returned. If the compression type for the file is not GZIP (5), then a value of zero is returned.

**GET_VAR_COMPRESSION**

Set this keyword to a named variable to retrieve the compression type for the variable identified by the VARIABLE keyword.

**GET_VAR_GZIP_LEVEL**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the GZIP effort level (1-9) for variable specified by the VARIABLE keyword is returned. If the compression type for the variable is not GZIP (5), then a value of zero is returned.

**SET_COMPRESSION**

Set this keyword to the compression type to be used for the single-file CDF file. Note that individual CDF variables may use compression types different than the one for the rest of the CDF file. Valid compression types are:

- 0 = No Compression
- 1 = Run-Length Encoding
- 2 = Huffman
- 3 = Adaptive Huffman
- 5 = GZIP (see the optional GZIP_LEVEL keyword)

**SET_GZIP_LEVEL**

This keyword is used to indicate the desired effort for the GZIP compression. This effort must be expressed as a scalar in the range (1-9). If GZIP_LEVEL is not specified upon entry then the default effort level is taken to be 5. If the SET_GZIP_LEVEL keyword is set to a valid value, and the keyword SET_COMPRESSION is not specified, the SET_COMPRESSION is set to GZIP (5).

**SET_VAR_COMPRESSION**

Set this keyword to the compression type for the variable identified by the VARIABLE keyword. If the variable is a zVariable, and is referred to by index in the VARIABLE keyword, then the keyword ZVARIABLE must be set. The desired
variable compression should be set before variable data is added with CDF_VARPUT. Valid compression types are:

- 0 = No Compression
- 1 = Run-Length Encoding
- 2 = Huffman
- 3 = Adaptive Huffman
- 5 = GZIP (see the optional GZIP_LEVEL keyword)

**SET_VAR_GZIP_LEVEL**

Set this keyword to the GZIP effort level (1-9). If the compression type for the variable is not GZIP (5), no action is performed.

**VARIABLE**

Set this keyword to the name of a variable or a variable index to set the current variable. This keyword is mandatory when queering/setting the compression parameters of a rVariable or zVariable. Note that if VARIABLE is set to the index of a zVARIABLE, the ZVARIABLE keyword must also be set. If ZVARIABLE is not set, the variable is assumed to be an rVariable.

**ZVARIABLE**

Set this keyword if the current variable is a zVARIABLE and is referred to by index in the VARIABLE keyword. For example:

```idl
CDF_COMPRESSION, id, VARIABLE=0, /ZVARIABLE,$
GET_VAR_COMPRESSION=vComp
```

**Examples**

```idl
; Create a CDF file and define the compression.
; Compression only works on Single-File CDFs:
id=CDF_CREATE('demo.cdf',[10,20],/CLOBBER,/SINGLE_FILE)
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,SET_COMPRESSION=1 ; (Run-length encoding)
att_id=CDF_ATTCREATE(id, 'Date',/GLOBAL)
CDF_ATTPUT,id,'Date',att_id,systime()

; Change the compression type for the file to GZIP by using
; SET_GZIP_LEVEL:
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,SET_GZIP_LEVEL=7

; Retrieve compression information:
```
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,GET_GZIP_LEVEL=glevel,GET_COMPRESSION=gcomp
HELP,glevel,gcomp

; Create and compress an rVariable:
rid=CDF_VARCREATE(id,'rvar0',[1,1],/CDF_FLOAT)
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,SET_VAR_COMPRESSION=2,VARIABLE='rvar0'
CDF_VARPUT,id,'rvar0',findgen(10,20,5)
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,GET_VAR_COMPRESSION=v_comp,VARIABLE=rid,GET_VAR
_GZIP_LEVEL=v_glevel
HELP,v_comp,v_glevel

; Create and compress a zVariable:
zid=CDF_varcreate(id,'zvar0',[1,1,1],DIM=[10,20,30],/ZVARIABLE,$
   /CDF_DOUBLE)

; You can set a compression and check it in the same call:
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,SET_VAR_GZIP_LEVEL=9,VARIABLE=zid,/ZVARIABLE,$
   GET_VAR_GZIP_LEVEL=v_gzip
HELP,v_gzip
CDF_VARPUT,id,zid,dindgen(10,20,30),/ZVARIABLE

; File and variable keywords can be combined in the same call
; (Set calls are processed before Get calls)
CDF_COMPRESSION,id,GET_VAR_COMPRESSION=v_comp,VARIABLE='zvar0',$
   /ZVARIABLE, SET_COMPRESSION=2,GET_COMPRESSION=file_comp
HELP,file_comp,v_comp

CDF_DELETE,id

**IDL Output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLEVEL</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCOMP</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_COMP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_GLEVEL</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_GZIP</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE_COMP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_COMP</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note that V_GLEVEL is 0, since the variable compression is not GZIP.)
**Version History**

| 5.3  | Introduced |

**See Also**

CDF_CONTROL, CDF_CREATE, CDF_OPEN, CDF_VARNUM
CDFCONTROL

The CDFCONTROL procedure allows you to obtain or set information for a Common Data Format file, its variables, and its attributes.

Syntax

CDFCONTROL, Id [, ATTRIBUTE=name or number]
  [, GET_ATTR_INFO=variable] [, GET_CACHESIZE=variable]
  [, GET_COPYRIGHT=variable] [, GET_FILENAME=variable]
  [, GET_FORMAT=variable] [, GET_NEGTOPOSFP0_MODE=variable]
  [, GET_NUMATTRS=variable] [, GET_READONLY_MODE=variable]
  [, GET_RVAR_CACHESIZE=variable] [, GET_VAR_INFO=variable]
  [, GET_ZMODE=variable] [, GET_ZVAR_CACHESIZE=variable]
  [, SET_CACHESIZE=value] [, SET_EXTENDRECS=records]
  [, SET_INITIALRECS=records] [, /SET_NEGTOPOSFP0_MODE]
  [, SET_PADVALUE=value] [, /SET_READONLY_MODE]
  [, SET_RVAR_CACHESIZE=value{See Note}]
  [, SET_RVARS_CACHESIZE=value{See Note}] [, SET_ZMODE={0 | 1 | 2}]
  [, SET_ZVAR_CACHESIZE=value{See Note}]
  [, SET_ZVARS_CACHESIZE=value{See Note}] [, VARIABLE=name or index]
  [, /ZVARIABLE]

Note: Use only with MULTI_FILE CDF files

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID of the file being changed or queried, as returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Keywords

ATTRIBUTE

Makes the attribute specified the current attribute. Either an attribute name or an attribute number may be specified.
GET_ATTR_INFO

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain information about the current attribute. Information is returned in the form of a structure with the following tags:

```
{ NUMGENTRIES:0L, NUMRENTRIES:0L, NUMZENTRIES:0L,
  MAXGENTRY:0L, MAXRENTRY:0L, MAXZENTRY:0L }
```

The first three tags contain the number of globals, rVariables, and zVariables associated with the attribute. MAXGENTRY contains the highest index used, and the last two tags contain the highest variable ids that were used when setting the attribute’s value.

Note that an attribute must be set before GET_ATTR_INFO can be used. For example:

```
CDF_CONTROL, id, ATTRIBUTE='ATT1', GET_ATTR_INFO=X
```

GET_CACHESIZE

Set this keyword to a named variable that will be set equal to the number of 512-byte cache buffers being used for the current .cdf file. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the CDF User’s Guide.

GET_COPYRIGHT

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the copyright notice of the CDF library now being used by IDL (as opposed to the library that was used to write the current CDF).

GET_FILENAME

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the pathname of the current .cdf file.

GET_FORMAT

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain a string describing the CDF Format of the current CDF file. Possible formats are SINGLE_FILE and MULTI_FILE, and can only be set with the CDF_CREATE procedure. For example:

```
id = CDF_CREATE('single', /SINGLE_FILE)
CDF_CONTROL, id, GET_FORMAT = cdfformat
HELP, cdfformat
```

IDL prints:

```
CDFFORMAT STRING = 'SINGLE_FILE'
```
GET_NEGTOPOSFP0_MODE

Set this keyword to a named variable that will be set equal to the CDF negative to positive floating point 0.0 (NEGtoPOSfp0) mode. In NEGtoPOSfp0 mode, values equal to -0.0 will be converted to 0.0 whenever encountered. By CDF convention, a returned value of -1 indicates that this feature is enabled, and a returned value of zero indicates that this feature is disabled.

GET_NUMATTRS

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain a two-element array of longs. The first value will contain the number of attributes with global scope; the second value will contain the number of attributes with variable scope. NOTE: attributes with GLOBAL_SCOPE_ASSUMED scope will be included in the global scope count and attributes with VARIABLE_SCOPE_ASSUMED will be included in the count of attributes with variable scope.

Note that you can obtain the total number of attributes using the CDF_INQUIRE routine.

GET_READONLY_MODE

Set this keyword to a named variable that will be set equal to the CDF read-only mode. By CDF convention, a returned value of -1 indicates that the file is in read-only mode, and a returned value of zero indicates that the file is not in read-only mode.

GET_RVAR_CACHESIZE

Set this keyword to a named variable that will be set equal to the number of 512-byte cache buffers being used for the current MULTI_FILE format CDF and the rVariable indicated by the VARIABLE keyword. This keyword should only be used for MULTI_FILE CDF files. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the CDF User’s Guide.

GET_VAR_INFO

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain information about the current variable. For detailed information about the returned values, see “Records” in the CDF User’s Guide. Information is returned in the form of a structure with the following tags:

{ EXTENDRECS:0L, MAXALLOCREC:0L, MAXREC:0L, MAXRECS:0L, NINDEXENTRIES:0L, NINDEXRECORDS:0L, PADVALUE:<as appropriate> )
The EXTENDRECS field will contain the number of records by which the current variable will be extended whenever a new record needs to be added.

The MAXALLOCREC field will contain the maximum record number (zero-based) allocated for the current variable. Records can only be allocated for NOVARY zVariables in SINGLE_FILE format CDFs. When these conditions are not met, the value is set to -1.

The MAXREC field will contain the maximum record number for the current variable. For variables with a record variance of NOVARY, this will be at most zero. A value of -1 indicates that no records have been written.

The MAXRECS field will contain the maximum record number (zero-based) of all variables of this type (rVariable or zVariable) in the current CDF. A value of -1 indicates that no records have been written.

The NINDEXENTRIES field will contain the number of index entries for the current variable in the current CDF. This value is -1 unless the current CDF is of SINGLE_FILE format, and the variable is a zVariable.

The NINDEXRECORDS field will contain the number of index records for the current variable in the current CDF. This value is -1 unless the current CDF is of SINGLE_FILE format, and the variable is a zVariable.

The PADVALUE field will contain the value being used to fill locations that are not explicitly filled by the user. If a PADVALUE is not specified, CDF_CONTROL returns an error.

For example:

```idl
fid = CDF_CREATE('test.cdf')
varid = CDF_VARCREATE(fid, 'test')
CDF_CONTROL, fid, GET_VAR_INFO=info, VARIABLE='test'
```

IDL Prints:

```
% CDF_CONTROL: Function completed but NO_PADVALUE_SPECIFIED: A pad value has not been specified.
```

**GET_ZMODE**

Set this keyword to a named variable that will be set equal the zMode of the current CDF. In a non-zero zMode, CDF rVariables are temporarily replaced with zVariables. The possible return values are:

- $0 = zMode$ is off.
- $1 = zMode$ is on in zMode/1, indicating that the dimensionality and variances of the variables will stay the same.
• \( z \) = zMode is on in \( z \)Mode/2, indicating that those dimensions with false variances (NOVARY) will be eliminated.

For Information about zModes, see “CDF Modes” in the CDF User’s Guide.

**GET_ZVAR_CACHESIZE**

Set this keyword to a named variable that will be set equal to the number of 512-byte cache buffers being used in the current MULTI_FILE format CDF and the zVariable indicated by the VARIABLE keyword. This keyword should only be used with MULTI_FILE CDF files. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the CDF User’s Guide.

**SET_CACHESIZE**

Set this keyword equal to the desired number of 512-byte cache buffers to used for the current .cdf file. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the CDF User’s Guide.

**SET_EXTENDRECS**

Set this keyword equal to the number of additional physical records that should be added to the current variable whenever it needs to be extended.

**SET_INITIALRECS**

Set this keyword equal to the number of records that should be initially written to the current variable. Note that this keyword should be set before writing any data to the variable.

**SET_NEGTOPOSFP0_MODE**

Set this keyword to a non-zero value to put the current CDF file into negative to positive floating point 0.0 (NEGtoPOSfp0) mode. In this mode, values equal to -0.0 will be converted to 0.0 whenever encountered. Setting this keyword equal to zero takes the current CDF file out of NEGtoPOSfp0 mode.

**SET_PADVALUE**

Set this keyword equal to the pad value for the current variable.

**SET_READONLY_MODE**

Set this keyword to a non-zero value to put the current CDF file into read-only mode. Set this keyword equal to zero to take the current CDF file out of read-only mode.
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**SET_RVAR_CACHESIZE**

Set this keyword equal to the desired number of 512-byte cache buffers to used for the rVariable file specified by the VARIABLE keyword. This keyword should only be used with MULTI_FILE CDF files. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the *CDF User’s Guide.*

**SET_RVARS_CACHESIZE**

Set this keyword equal to the desired number of 512-byte cache buffers to used for all rVariable files in the current CDF file or files. This keyword should only be used with MULTI_FILE CDF files. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the *CDF User’s Guide.*

**SET_ZMODE**

Set this keyword to change the zMode of the current CDF. In a non-zero zMode, CDF rVariables are temporarily replaced with zVariables. Set this keyword to one (1) to change to zMode/1, in which the dimensionality and variances of the variables stay the same. Set this keyword to two (2) to change to zMode/2, in which those dimensions with false variances (NOVARY) are eliminated. For Information about zModes, see “CDF Modes” in the *CDF User’s Guide.*

**SET_ZVAR_CACHESIZE**

Set this keyword equal to the desired number of 512-byte cache buffers to used for the zVariable’s file specified by the VARIABLE keyword. This keyword should only be used with MULTI_FILE CDF files. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the *CDF User’s Guide.*

**SET_ZVARS_CACHESIZE**

Set this keyword equal to the desired number of 512-byte cache buffers to used for all zVariable files in the current CDF. This keyword should only be used with MULTI_FILE CDF files. For discussion about using caches with CDF files, see “Caching Scheme” in the *CDF User’s Guide.*

**VARIABLE**

Set this keyword to a name or index to set the current variable. The following example specifies that the variable MyData should have 20 records written to it initially:

```
CDF_CONTROL, id, VAR='MyData', SET_INITIALRECS=20
```
Note that if VARIABLE is set to the index of a zVariable, the ZVARIABLE keyword must also be set. If ZVARIABLE is not set, the variable is assumed to be an rVariable.

**ZVARIABLE**

Set this keyword to TRUE if the current variable is a zVariable and is referred to by index. For example:

```
CDF_CONTROL, id, VARIABLE=0, /ZVARIABLE, GET_VAR_INFO=V
```

**Version History**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

CDF_CREATE, CDF_INQUIRE
The CDF_CREATE function creates a new Common Data Format file with the given filename and dimensions.

Note that when you create a CDF file, you may specify both encoding and decoding methods. Encoding specifies the method used to write data to the CDF file. Decoding specifies the method used to retrieve data from the CDF file and pass it to an application (IDL, for example). Encoding and decoding methods are specified by setting the XXX_ENCODING and XXX_DECODING keywords to CDF_CREATE. If no decoding method is specified, the decoding method is set to be the same as the encoding method.

All CDF encodings and decodings can be written or read on all platforms, but matching the encoding with the architecture used provides the best performance. Since most people work in a single-platform environment most of the time, the HOST_ENCODING method is used as the default encoding scheme. This provides maximum performance. If you know that the CDF file will be transported to a computer using another architecture, specify the encoding for the target architecture or specify NETWORK_ENCODING. Specifying the target architecture provides maximum performance on that architecture; specifying NETWORK_ENCODING provides maximum flexibility.

For more discussion on CDF encoding/decoding methods and combinations, see “Encoding” and “Decoding” in the CDF User’s Guide.

**Note**

Versions of IDL beginning with 6.3 support the CDF 3.1 library. If you need to create CDF files that can be read by earlier versions of IDL, or by CDF libraries earlier than version 3.0, use the CDF_SET_CDF27_BACKWARD_COMPATIBLE routine.

### Syntax

```idl
```

**Encoding Keywords (pick one):**

- [. /ALPHAOSF1_ENCODING]
- [. /ALPHAVMSD_ENCODING]
- [. /ALPHAVMSG_ENCODING]
- [. /DECSTATION_ENCODING]
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[IDL Scientific Data Formats CDF_CREATE

[, /HOST_ENCODING]
[, /HP_ENCODING]
[, /IBMPC_ENCODING]
[, /IBMRS_ENCODING]
[, /MAC_ENCODING]
[, /NETWORK_ENCODING]
[, /NEXT_ENCODING]
[, /SGI_ENCODING]
[, /SUN_ENCODING]

Decoding Keywords (pick one):
[, /ALPHAOSF1_DECODING]
[, /ALPHAVMSD_DECODING]
[, /ALPHAVMSG_DECODING]
[, /DECSTATION_DECODING]
[, /HOST_DECODING]
[, /HP_DECODING]
[, /IBMPC_DECODING]
[, /IBMRS_DECODING]
[, /MAC_DECODING]
[, /NETWORK_DECODING]
[, /NEXT_DECODING]
[, /SGI_DECODING]
[, /SUN_DECODING]

Return Value

Returns the CDF ID for the new file.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be created. Note that if the desired filename has a .cdf ending, you can omit the extension and specify just the first part of the filename. For example, specifying "mydata" would open the file mydata.cdf.
Dimensions

A vector of values specifying size of each rVariable dimension. If no dimensions are specified, the file will contain a single scalar per record (i.e., a 0-dimensional CDF). This argument has no effect on zVariables.

Keywords

CLOBBER

Set this keyword to erase the existing file (if the file already exists) before creating the new version.

Note that if the existing file has been corrupted, the CLOBBER operation may fail, causing IDL to display an error message. In this case you must manually delete the existing file from outside IDL.

COL_MAJOR

Set this keyword to use column major (IDL-like) array ordering for variable storage.

MULTI_FILE

Set this keyword to cause all CDF control information and attribute entry data to be placed in one .cdf file, with a separate file created for each defined variable. If the variable is an rVariable, then the variable files will have extensions of .v0, .v1, etc.; zVariables will be stored in files with extensions of .z0, .z1, etc. See “Format” in the CDF User’s Guide for more information. If both SINGLE_FILE and MULTI_FILE are set the file will be created in the SINGLE_FILE format.

Note

In versions of IDL prior to 6.3, MULTI_FILE was the default.

MULTI_FILE Example:

```idl
id=CDF_CREATE('multi', /MULTI_FILE)
CDF_CONTROL, id, GET_FORMAT=cdf_format
HELP, cdf_format
```

IDL prints:

```
CDF_FORMAT      STRING    = 'MULTI_FILE'
```
ROW_MAJOR

Set this keyword to specify row major (C-like) array ordering for variable storage.
This is the default.

SINGLE_FILE

Set this keyword to cause all CDF information (control information, attribute entry
data, variable data, etc.) to be written to a single .cdf file. This is the default. See
“Format” in the CDF User’s Guide for more information. If both SINGLE_FILE and
MULTI_FILE are set the file will be created in the SINGLE_FILE format.

Note

In versions of IDL prior to 6.3, MULTI_FILE was the default.

Encoding Keywords

Select one of the following keywords to specify the type of encoding:

ALPHAOSF1_ENCODING

Set this keyword to indicate DEC ALPHA/OSF1 data encoding.

ALPHAVMSD_ENCODING

Set this keyword to indicate DEC ALPHA/VMS data encoding using Digital’s
D_FLOAT representation.

ALPHAVMSG_ENCODING

Set this keyword to indicate DEC ALPHA/VMS data encoding using Digital’s
G_FLOAT representation.

DECSTATION_ENCODING

Set this keyword to select Decstation (MIPSEL) data encoding.

HOST_ENCODING

Set this keyword to select that the file will use native data encoding. This is the
default method.

HP_ENCODING

Set this keyword to select HP 9000 data encoding.
IBMPC_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select IBM PC data encoding.

IBMRS_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select IBM RS/6000 series data encoding.

MAC_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select Macintosh data encoding.

NETWORK_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select network-transportable data encoding (XDR).

NEXT_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select NeXT data encoding.

SGI_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select SGI (MIPSEB) data encoding (Silicon Graphics Iris and Power series).

SUN_ENCODING
Set this keyword to select SUN data encoding.

Decoding Keywords
Select one of the following keywords to specify the type of decoding:

ALPHAOSF1_DECODING
Set this keyword to indicate DEC ALPHA/OSF1 data decoding.

ALPHAVMSD_DECODING
Set this keyword to indicate DEC ALPHA/VMS data decoding using Digital’s D_FLOAT representation.

ALPHAVMSG_DECODING
Set this keyword to indicate DEC ALPHA/VMS data decoding using Digital’s G_FLOAT representation.
**ID DECSTATION_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select Decstation (MIPSEL) data decoding.

**HOST_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select that the file will use native data decoding. This is the default method.

**HP_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select HP 9000 data decoding.

**IBMPC_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select IBM PC data decoding.

**IBMRS_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select IBM RS/6000 series data decoding.

**MAC_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select Macintosh data decoding.

**NETWORK_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select network-transportable data decoding (XDR).

**NEXT_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select NeXT data decoding.

**SGI_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select SGI (MIPSEB) data decoding (Silicon Graphics Iris and Power series).

**SUN_DECODING**

Set this keyword to select SUN data decoding.

**Examples**

Use the following command to create a 10-element by 20-element CDF using network encoding and Sun decoding:
id = CDF_CREATE('cdf_create.cdf', [10,20], /NETWORK_ENCODING, $ /SUN_DECODING)
; ... other cdf commands ...
CDF_CLOSE, id ; close the file.

Now suppose that we decide to use HP_DECODING instead. We can use the CLOBBER keyword to delete the existing file when creating the new file:

id = CDF_CREATE('cdf_create.cdf', [10,20], /NETWORK_ENCODING, $ /HP_DECODING, /CLOBBER)
; ... other cdf commands ...
CDF_CLOSE, id ; close the file.

The new file is written over the existing file. Use the following command to delete the file:

CDF_DELETE, id

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6.3     | Changed default behavior to create a single file rather than multiple files (see SINGLE_FILE and MULTI_FILE)  
Changed default behavior to use HOST_ENCODING rather than NETWORK_ENCODING  
Changed default behavior to use HOST_DECODING rather than NETWORK_DECODING |
The CDF_DELETE procedure deletes the specified Common Data Format file. Files deleted include the original \texttt{.cdf} file and the \texttt{.v0}, \texttt{.v1}, etc. files if they exist.

\textbf{Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
CDF_DELETE, Id
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{verbatim}
Id
\end{verbatim}

The CDF ID of the file to be deleted, returned from a previous call to CDF\_OPEN or CDF\_CREATE.

\textbf{Keywords}

None

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
id = CDF\_OPEN('open\_close.cdf'); Open a file.
; ... other CDF\_ commands ...
CDF\_DELETE, id ; Close and Delete the cdf file.
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Version History}

\begin{tabular}{|c|l|}
\hline
Pre 4.0 & Introduced \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
CDF_DOC

The CDF_DOC procedure retrieves general documentation information about a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

CDF_DOC, Id, Version, Release, Copyright [, INCREMENT=variable]

Arguments

Id

A CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Version

A named variable in which the version number of the CDF library that created the CDF is returned.

Release

A named variable in which the release number of the CDF library that created the CDF is returned.

Copyright

A named variable in which the copyright notice of the CDF library that created the CDF is returned.

Keywords

INCREMENT

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the increment of the CDF library that created the specified CDF file.

Examples

id=CDF_CREATE('VersionCheck') ; Create a CDF file.
CDF_DOC, id, vers, rel, copy, INCREMENT=incr
PRINT,'File Written Using CDF', vers, rel, incr, $
   PRINT='(A,1l,".",1l,"r",1l)'
CDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the CDF file.

IDL Output

File Written Using CDF2.6

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH

The CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH function encodes a CDF_EPOCH variable into a string. Four different string formats are available. The default (EPOCH=0) is the standard CDF format, which may be parsed by the CDF_PARSED_EPOCH function or broken down with the CDF_EPOCH procedure.

**Syntax**

Result = CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH(Epoch [, EPOCH={0 | 1 | 2 | 3}])

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the encoded CDF_EPOCH variable.

**Arguments**

**Epoch**

The double-precision CDF_EPOCH value to be encoded. For more information about CDF_EPOCH values, see “Data Types” in the CDF User’s Guide.

**Keywords**

**EPOCH**

Set this keyword equal to one of the following integer values, specifying the epoch mode to use for output of the epoch date string:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Date Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>DD-Mon-YYYY hh:mm:ss.ccc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(This is the default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>YYYYMMDD.ttttttt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>YYYYMMDDhhmmss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.cccZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(The characters T and Z are the CDF_EPOCH type 3 place holders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Element</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>the day of the month (1-31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>the abbreviated month name: (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, or Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>the month number (1-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YYYY</td>
<td>the year (A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh</td>
<td>the hour (0-23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>the minute (0-59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>the second (0-59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccc</td>
<td>the millisecond (0-999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tttttttt</td>
<td>the fraction of the day (e.g. 2500000 is 6 am).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```idl
epoch_string = '04-Dec-1995 20:19:18.176'
epoch = CDF_PARSE_EPOCH(epoch_string)
HELP, epoch_string, epoch

; Create encode strings:
encode0 = CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH(epoch, EPOCH=0)
encode1 = CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH(epoch, EPOCH=1)
encode2 = CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH(epoch, EPOCH=2)
encode3 = CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH(epoch, EPOCH=3)

; Compare encoding formats:
HELP, encode0, encode1, encode2, encode3
```

**IDL Output**

```
EPOCH_STRING STRING  = '04-Dec-1995 20:19:18.176'
EPOCH DOUBLE      = 6.2985328e+13

ENCODE0 STRING    = '04-Dec-1995 20:19:18.176'
ENCODE1 STRING    = '19951204.8467381'
ENCODE2 STRING    = '19951204201918'
ENCODE3 STRING    = '1995-12-04T20:19:18.176Z'
```
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0.1b</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

CDF_EPOCH, CDF_PARSE_EPOCH
CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16

The CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16 function encodes a CDF_EPOCH16 value into the standard date and time character string.

Syntax

```
Result = CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16(Epoch16 [, EPOCH=[0 | 1 | 2 | 3]])
```

Return Value

Returns the string representation of the given CDF_EPOCH16 value.

Arguments

Epoch16

The double-precision CDF_EPOCH16 value to be encoded.

Note

The CDF_EPOCH16 value can be obtained by calling CDF_EPOCH16 with the COMPUTE keyword, or by calling CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16.

Keywords

EPOCH

Set this keyword equal to one of the following integer values, specifying the epoch mode to use for output of the epoch date string:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Date Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>DD-Mon-YYYY hh:mm:ss.ccc.uuu.nnn.ppp (This is the default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>YYYYMMDD.tttttones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>YYYYMMDDss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.ccc.uuu.nnn.pppZ (The characters T and Z are the CDF_EPOCH16 type 3 place holders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Element</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>the day of the month (1-31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>the abbreviated month name: (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, or Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>the month number (1-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YYYY</td>
<td>the year (A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh</td>
<td>the hour (0-23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>the minute (0-59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>the second (0-59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccc</td>
<td>the millisecond (0-999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uuu</td>
<td>the microsecond (0-999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>the nanosecond (0-999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppp</td>
<td>the picosecond (0-999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tttttttttttttt</td>
<td>the fraction of the day (e.g. 500000000000000 is noon).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```idl
  test_string = '04-Dec-2005 20:19:18.176.214.648.000'
  test_epoch = CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16(test_string)
  PRINT, CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16(test_epoch)
```

**IDL Output**

```
04-Dec-2005 20:19:18.176.214.648.000
```

**Version History**

| 6.3 | Introduced |

**See Also**

CDF_EPOCH16, CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16
CDF_EPOCH

The CDF_EPOCH procedure computes or breaks down CDF_EPOCH values in a CDF file. When computing an epoch, any missing value is considered to be zero.

If you supply a value for the Epoch argument and set the BREAKDOWN_EPOCH keyword, CDF_EPOCH will compute the values of the Year, Month, Day, etc. and insert the values into the named variables you supply. If you specify the Year (and optionally, the Month, Day, etc.) and set the COMPUTE_EPOCH keyword, CDF_EPOCH will compute the epoch and place the value in the named variable supplied as the Epoch parameter.

Note
You must set either the BREAKDOWN_EPOCH or COMPUTE_EPOCH keyword.

Syntax

CDF_EPOCH, Epoch, Year [, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second, Milli] [, /BREAKDOWN_EPOCH] [, /COMPUTE_EPOCH]

Arguments

Epoch

The Epoch value to be broken down, or a named variable that will contain the computed epoch will be placed. The Epoch value is the number of milliseconds since 01-Jan-0000 00:00:00.000

Note
“Year zero” is a convention chosen by NSSDC to measure epoch values. This date is more commonly referred to as 1 BC. Remember that 1 BC was a leap year. The Epoch is defined as the number of milliseconds since 01-Jan-0000 00:00:00.000, as computed using the CDF library’s internal date routines. The CDF date/time calculations do not take into account the changes to the Gregorian calendar, and cannot be directly converted into Julian date/times. To convert between CDF epochs and date/times, use the CDF_EPOCH routine with either the BREAKDOWN_EPOCH or CONVERT_EPOCH keywords.

Year

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, a four-digit integer representing the year.
If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the year.

**Month**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 1 and 12 representing the month. Alternately, you can set Month equal to zero, in which case the Day argument can take on any value between 1-366.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric month value.

**Day**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 1 and 31 representing the day of the month. Alternately, if the Month argument is set equal to zero, Day can be an integer between 1-366 representing the day of the year.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric day of the month value.

**Hour**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 23 representing the hour of the day.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric hour of the day value.

**Minute**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 59 representing the minute of the hour.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric minute of the hour value.

**Second**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 59 representing the second of the minute.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric second of the minute value.
Milli

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 999 representing the millisecond. Alternately, if the Hour, Minute, and Second arguments are set all equal to zero, Milli can be an integer between 0-86400000 representing the millisecond of the day.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric millisecond value.

Keywords

BREAKDOWN_EPOCH

Set this keyword to break down the value of the Epoch argument into its component parts, storing the resulting year, month, day, etc. values in the variables specified by the corresponding arguments.

COMPUTE_EPOCH

Set this keyword to compute the value of Epoch from the values specified by the Year, Month, Day, etc. arguments.

Examples

To compute the epoch value of September 20, 1992 at 3:00 am:

```
CDF_EPOCH, MergeDate, 1992, 9, 20, 3, /COMPUTE_EPOCH
```

To break down the given epoch value into standard date components:

```
CDF_EPOCH, 4.7107656e13, yr, mo, dy, hr, mn, sc, milli, /BREAK
```

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

IDL Scientific Data Formats CDF_EPOCH
CDF_EPOCH16

The CDF_EPOCH16 procedure computes or breaks down a CDF_EPOCH16 value in a CDF file. When computing an epoch, any missing value is considered to be zero.

If you supply a value for the Epoch argument and set the BREAKDOWN_EPOCH keyword, CDF_EPOCH16 will compute the values of the Year, Month, Day, etc. and insert the values into the named variables you supply.

If you specify the Year (and optionally, the Month, Day, etc.) and set the COMPUTE_EPOCH keyword, CDF_EPOCH16 will compute the epoch and place the value in the named variable supplied as the Epoch parameter.

**Note**
You must set either the BREAKDOWN_EPOCH or COMPUTE_EPOCH keyword.

**Syntax**

CDF_EPOCH16, Epoch, Year [, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second, Milli, Micro, Nano, Pico] [, /BREAKDOWN_EPOCH] [, /COMPUTE_EPOCH]

**Arguments**

**Epoch**

The Epoch value to be broken down, or a named variable that will contain the computed epoch will be placed. The Epoch value is the number of picoseconds since 01-Jan-0000 00:00:00.000.000.000.000.

**Note**
“Year zero” is a convention chosen by CDF to measure epoch values. This date is more commonly referred to as 1 BC. Remember that 1 BC was a leap year. The Epoch is defined as the number of picoseconds since 01-Jan-0000 00:00:00.000.000.000.000, as computed using the CDF library’s internal date routines. The CDF date/time calculations do not take into account the changes to the Gregorian calendar, and cannot be directly converted into Julian date/times. To convert between CDF epochs and date/times, use the CDF_EPOCH16 routine with either the BREAKDOWN_EPOCH or CONVERT_EPOCH keywords.
**Chapter 2: Common Data Format**

**Year**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, a four-digit integer representing the year.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the year.

**Month**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 1 and 12 representing the month. Alternately, you can set Month equal to zero, in which case the Day argument can take on any value between 1-366.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric month value.

**Day**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 1 and 31 representing the day of the month. Alternately, if the Month argument is set equal to zero, Day can be an integer between 1-366 representing the day of the year.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric day of the month value.

**Hour**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 23 representing the hour of the day.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric hour of the day value.

**Minute**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 59 representing the minute of the hour.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric minute of the hour value.

**Second**

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 59 representing the second of the minute.

If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric second of the minute value.
Chapter 2: Common Data Format

Milli

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 999 representing the millisecond.
If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric millisecond value.

Micro

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 999 representing the microsecond.
If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric microsecond value.

Nano

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 999 representing the nanosecond.
If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric nanosecond value.

Pico

If COMPUTE_EPOCH is set, an integer between 0 and 999 representing the picosecond.
If BREAKDOWN_EPOCH is set, a named variable that will contain the numeric picosecond value.

Keywords

BREAKDOWN_EPOCH

Set this keyword to break down the value of the Epoch argument into its component parts, storing the resulting year, month, day, etc. values in the variables specified by the corresponding arguments.

COMPUTE_EPOCH

Set this keyword to compute the value of Epoch from the values specified by the Year, Month, Day, etc. arguments.
Examples

To compute the epoch value of September 20, 2005 at 3:05:46:02:156 am:

CDF_EPOCH16, epoch, 2005, 9, 20, 3, 5, 46, 27, 2, 156, $
/COMPUTE_EPOCH$

To break down the given epoch value into standard date components:

CDF_EPOCH16, epoch, yr, mo, dy, hr, min, sec, milli, micro, pico, $
/BREAKDOWN_EPOCH$

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE

The CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE function compares two epoch (date and time) values.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE}(\text{epoch1}, \text{epoch2}) \]

Return Value

Returns 1 if the value of the first epoch is greater (a later date and time) than the second epoch. Returns 0 if the value of the first epoch is the same as the second epoch. Returns -1 if the value of the first epoch is less (earlier date and time) than the second epoch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>( \text{epoch1} &gt; \text{epoch2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>( \text{epoch1} = \text{epoch2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>( \text{epoch1} &lt; \text{epoch2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arguments

- \text{epoch1}
- \text{epoch2}

An epoch value returned from CDF_EPOCH or CDF_EPOCH16 with the COMPUTE keyword set, or from CDF_VARGET or CDF_VARGET1.

Keywords

None

Examples

CDF_EPOCH, epoch, 2005,6,1,10,18,17,2,/COMPUTE
CDF_EPOCH, epoch1, 2005,6,1,10,18,17,2,3,4,5,/COMPUTE
IF CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE(epoch,epoch1) EQ 0 THEN $
  PRINT, "epoch = epoch1"$
ELSE IF (CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE(epoch,epoch1) EQ 1) THEN $
  PRINT, "epoch > epoch1 - epoch is a later date than epoch1"$

CDF_EPOCH_COMPARE
ELSE $ ; return value is -1
PRINT, "epoch < epoch1 - epoch1 is a later date than epoch"

Version History

| 6.4 | Introduced |
CDF_EPOCH_DIFF

The CDF_EPOCH_DIFF function compares two epoch (date and time) values and returns the difference in milliseconds (default) or microseconds.

Syntax

```
Result = CDF_EPOCH_DIFF(epoch1, epoch2 [, /MILLI_SECONDS] [, /MICRO_SECONDS])
```

Arguments

- **epoch1**
- **epoch2**

An epoch value returned from CDF_EPOCH or CDF_EPOCH16 with the `COMPUTE` keyword set, or from CDF_VARGET or CDF_VARGET1.

Keywords

- **MILLI_SECONDS**
  Set this keyword to return the difference in milliseconds. This is the default.
- **MICRO_SECONDS**
  Set this keyword to return the difference in microseconds.

Examples

```
CDF_EPOCH, epoch, 2005,6,1,10,18,17,2,/COMPUTE
CDF_EPOCH, epoch1, 2005,6,1,10,18,17,2,3,4,5,/COMPUTE
CDF_EPOCH, epoch2, 2005,6,1,10,18,17,2,1,4,5,/COMPUTE
CDF_EPOCH, epoch3, 2005,6,1,10,18,17,1,/COMPUTE
PRINT, 'Difference between epoch1 and epoch, in milliseconds: ', CDF_EPOCH_DIFF(epoch1,epoch)
PRINT, 'Difference between epoch1 and epoch, in microseconds: ', CDF_EPOCH_DIFF(epoch1,epoch,/MICRO_SECONDS)
PRINT, 'Difference between epoch1 and epoch2, in microseconds: ', CDF_EPOCH_DIFF(epoch1,epoch2,/MICRO_SECONDS)
PRINT, 'Difference between epoch1 and epoch3, in microseconds: ', CDF_EPOCH_DIFF(epoch1,epoch3,/MILLI_SECONDS)
```
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_ERROR

The CDF_ERROR function returns a short explanation of a given status code returned from a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{CDF\_ERROR}(\text{Status})
\]

Return Value

Returns a string containing a status code explanation.

Arguments

Status

The status code to be explained.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_EXISTS

The CDF_EXISTS function returns true if the Common Data Format (CDF) scientific data format library is supported on the current IDL platform.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file cdf_exists.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{CDF\_EXISTS}(\text{)} \]

Return Value

Returns a 1 (True) if the library is supported or a 0 (False) if the library is not supported.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Examples

The following IDL command prints an error message if the CDF library is not available:

\[
\text{IF CDF\_EXISTS()} \EQ 0 \text{ THEN PRINT, 'CDF not supported.'}
\]

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_INQUIRE

The CDF_INQUIRE function returns global information about the Common Data Format file. The tags of this structure are described below.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{CDF}\_\text{INQUIRE}(Id) \]

Return Value

This information is returned in a structure of the form:

\[
\{ \text{NDIMS}:0L, \text{DECODING}:"", \text{ENCODING}:"", \text{MAJORITY}:"", \text{MAXREC}:0L, \$
\text{NVARS}:0L, \text{NZVARS}:0L, \text{NATTS}:0L, \text{DIM}:\text{LONARR(NDIMS)} \}
\]

Explanation of the Structure Tags

The structure returned by this function consists of the following tags:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDIMS</td>
<td>The longword integer specifying the number of dimensions in the rVariables in the current CDF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECODING</td>
<td>A string describing the decoding type set in the CDF file, such as ‘MAC_DECODING’ or ‘ALPHAVMSD_ENCODING’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCODING</td>
<td>A string describing the type of encoding used in the CDF file, such as ‘NETWORK_ENCODING’ or ‘SUN_ENCODING’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJORITY</td>
<td>A string describing the majority used in the CDF file. The majority will be either row (‘ROW_MAJOR’) or column (‘COL_MAJOR’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXREC</td>
<td>A longword integer specifying the highest record number written in the rVariables in the current CDF. The MAXREC field will contain the value -1 if no rVariables have yet been written to the CDF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVARS</td>
<td>A longword integer specifying the number of rVariables (regular variables) in the CDF.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2-1: CDF\_INQUIRE Structure Tags
**Arguments**

**Id**

A CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
  cdfid = CDF_CREATE('CDFinquire', /HP_ENCODING, /MAC_DECODING)
  attr1_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cdfid, 'GLOBAL_ATT', /GLOBAL_SCOPE)
  attr2_id = CDF_ATTCREATE(cdfid, 'VARIABLE_ATT', /VARIABLE_SCOPE)
  CDF_CONTROL, cdfid, GET_NUMATTRS = num_attrs
  PRINT, 'This CDF has ', num_attrs(0), $
    ' Global attribute(s) and ', num_attrs(1), $
    ' Variable attribute(s).', $
    FORMAT='(A,I2,A,I2,A)'

  inquire = CDF_INQUIRE(cdfid)
  HELP, inquire, /STRUCT
  CDF_DELETE, cdfid ; Delete the CDF file.
```
IDL Output

This CDF has 1 Global attribute(s) and 1 Variable attribute(s).

** Structure <4003e0c0>, 9 tags, length=48, refs=1:
  NDIMS            LONG            0
  DECODING        STRING        'MAC_DECODING'
  ENCODING        STRING        'HP_ENCODING'
  MAJORITY        STRING        'ROW_MAJOR'
  MAXREC          LONG           -1
  NVARS           LONG           0
  NZVARS          LONG           0
  NATTS           LONG           2
  DIM             LONG   Array(1)

Version History

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

CDF_CONTROL, CDF_DOC, CDF_LIB_INFO
Chapter 2: Common Data Format

CDF_LIB_INFO

The CDF_LIB_INFO procedure returns information about the CDF Library being used by this version of IDL. Information about the version of CDF used to create a particular CDF file can be obtained through CDF_DOC.

Syntax

CDF_LIB_INFO [, COPYRIGHT=variable] [, INCREMENT=variable]
[ , RELEASE=variable] [, SUBINCREMENT=variable] [, VERSION=variable]

Arguments

None

Keywords

COPYRIGHT

A named variable in which the copyright notice of the CDF library that this version of IDL is using will be returned.

INCREMENT

A named variable in which the incremental number of the CDF library that this version of IDL is using will be returned.

RELEASE

A named variable in which the release number of the CDF library that this version of IDL is using will be returned.

SUBINCREMENT

A named variable in which the sub incremental character of the CDF library that this version of IDL is using will be returned.

VERSION

A named variable in which the version number of the CDF library that this version of IDL is using will be returned.
Examples

CDF_LIB_INFO, VERSION=V, RELEASE=R, COPYRIGHT=C, $
INCREMENT=I$
PRINT, ‘IDL ', !version.release, 'uses CDF Library ', $
V, R, I, FORMAT='(A,A,A,I0,".",I0,".",I0,A)'
PRINT, C

IDL Output

IDL 6.3 uses CDF Library 3.1.1
Common Data Format (CDF)
(C) Copyright 1990-2005 NASA/GSFC
Space Physics Data Facility
NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 USA
(Internet -- CDFSUPPORT@LISTSERV.GSFC.NASA.GOV)

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Also

CDF_DOC
CDF_OPEN

The CDF_OPEN function opens an existing Common Data Format file.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{CDF\_OPEN}(\text{Filename}[,, /\text{READONLY}]) \]

Return Value

If successful, the CDF ID for the file is returned.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be created. Note that if the desired filename has a .cdf ending, you can omit the extension and specify just the first part of the filename. For example, specifying "mydata" would open the file mydata.cdf.

Keywords

READONLY

Set this keyword to open the specified CDF file in readonly mode. Opening a file in readonly mode will result in significant performance improvement if there is a large amount of metadata and a large portion of the metadata is read.

Examples

\[
\text{id = CDF\_OPEN('open\_close.cdf')} \quad \text{Open a file.}
\]
\[
\text{... other CDF\_ commands ...}
\]
\[
\text{CDF\_CLOSE, id} \quad \text{Close the cdf file.}
\]

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0.3</td>
<td>READONLY keyword added</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_PARSE_EPOCH

The CDF_PARSE_EPOCH function parses a properly-formatted input string into a double-precision value properly formatted for use as a CDF_EPOCH variable.

**Note**

CDF_EPOCH variables may be unparsed into a variety of formats using the CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH function.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{CDF}\_\text{PARSE}\_\text{EPOCH}(\text{Epoch}\_\text{string})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the double-precision value of the input string properly formatted for use as a CDF_EPOCH variable.

**Arguments**

**Epoch_string**

A formatted string that will be parsed into a double precision value suitable to be used as a CDF_EPOCH value. The format of the date string is:

```
DD-Mon-YYYY hh:mm:ss.ccc
```

where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Element</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>the day of the month (1-31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>the abbreviated month name: (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, or Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YYYY</td>
<td>the year (A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh</td>
<td>the hour (0-23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>the minute (0-59)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For more information about CDF_EPOCH values, see “Data Types” in the *CDF User’s Guide*.

### Keywords

None

### Examples

```idl
 test_string = '04-Dec-1995 20:19:18.176'
 test_epoch = CDF_PARSE_EPOCH(test_string)
 HELP, test_string, test_epoch
 PRINT, CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH(test_epoch, EPOCH=0)
```

**IDL Output**

```idl
 TEST_STRING STRING = '04-Dec-1995 20:19:18.176'
 TEST_EPOCH DOUBLE = 6.2985328e+13
```

04-Dec-1995 20:19:18.176

### Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0.1b</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### See Also

*CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH, CDF_EPOCH*
CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16

The CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16 function parses a properly-formatted input string into a double-complex value properly formatted for use as a CDF_EPOCH16 variable.

**Note**

CDF_EPOCH16 variables may be unparsed into a variety of formats using the CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16 or CDF_EPOCH16 functions.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{CDF\_PARSE\_EPOCH16}(\text{Epoch\_string})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the double-precision complex value of the input string properly formatted for use as a CDF_EPOCH16 variable.

**Arguments**

**Epoch_string**

A formatted string that will be parsed into a double precision complex value suitable to be used as a CDF_EPOCH value. The format of the date string is:

\[
\text{DD-Mon-YYYY hh:mm:ss.ccc.uuu.nnn.ppp}
\]

where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Element</th>
<th>Represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>the day of the month (1-31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>the abbreviated month name: (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, or Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YYYY</td>
<td>the year (A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh</td>
<td>the hour (0-23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>the minute (0-59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>the second (0-59)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Keywords
None

### Example
```
test_string = '04-Dec-2005 20:19:18.176.214.648.000'
test_epoch = CDF_PARSE_EPOCH16(test_string)
CDF_EPOCH16, test_epoch, year, month, day, hour, min, sec, $
    milli, micro, nano, pico, /BREAKDOWN_EPOCH
HELP, test_string, test_epoch
PRINT, CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16(test_epoch)
PRINT, year, month, day, hour, min, sec, milli, micro, nano, pico
```

IDL Prints:
```
TEST_STRING STRING = '04-Dec-2005 20:19:18.176.214.648.000'
TEST_EPOCH DCOMPLEX = ( 6.3300947e+10, 1.7621465e+11)
```

04-Dec-2005 20:19:18.176.214.648.000
2005 12 4 20 19 18 176 214 648 0

### Version History

6.3 Introduced

### See Also

CDF_ENCODE_EPOCH16, CDF_EPOCH16
The CDF_SET_CDF27_BACKWARD_COMPATIBLE procedure allows users of IDL version 6.3 and later to create a CDF file that can be read by IDL 6.2 or earlier, or by CDF version 2.7.2 or earlier. By default, a CDF file created by IDL 6.3 or later cannot be read by earlier versions.

This procedure must be called prior to calling the CDF_CREATE function. It is useful if you need to create and share CDF files with colleagues who access CDF files using IDL version 6.2 or earlier, or using the CDF library version 2.7.2 or earlier.

In CDF version 2.7.2 and earlier, the maximum CDF file size was 2 Gbytes. This limitation was lifted in CDF version 3.0 with the use of a 64-bit file offset. As a result, users who use a CDF library older than CDF version 3.0 cannot read CDF files that were produced by CDF version 3.0 or a later release. CDF versions 3.0 and later can read files that were generated with any of the previous CDF releases.

**Note**
After calling this routine, the “backward compatible” setting specified persists either until this routine is called again or until the end of the IDL session.

**Syntax**

CDF_SET_CDF27_BACKWARD_COMPATIBLE [, /YES | /NO]

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

**YES**

Set this keyword to create a CDF file that can be read by IDL version 6.2 or earlier, or by CDF version 2.7.2 or earlier. If this keyword is set, the maximum file size is 2 Gbytes.

**NO**

Set this keyword to create a file that can only be read using IDL version 6.3 or later or CDF version 3.0 or later. This is the default when a CDF file is created.
Chapter 2: Common Data Format

Examples

Use the following command to create a CDF file that can be read by IDL 6.2 or earlier IDL versions.

CDF_SET_CDF27_BACKWARD_COMPATIBLE, /YES
id = CDF_CREATE('myfile.cdf')
CDF_CLOSE, id

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_SET_MD5CHECKSUM

The CDF_SET_MD5CHECKSUM procedure calculates and inserts a MD5 checksum into a CDF file. If you use the /REMOVE keyword, a previously-inserted checksum is removed from the file.

**Warning**
By default, the checksums are *not* inserted into new files. Once the checksum is inserted into a particular file, a data integrity check of the file is performed every time it is opened. A new checksum is computed and stored when the file is closed. The overhead for this operation may be noticeable for large files. You may wish to remove the checksum once the integrity of the file has been verified.

**Syntax**

CDF_SET_MD5CHECKSUM, Id, [, /REMOVE]

**Arguments**

*Id*

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

**Keywords**

*REMOVE*

Remove a previously-created checksum from the CDF file.

**Examples**

The following example calculates and inserts a MD5 checksum inside of a CDF file.

```idl
id = CDF_CREATE('myfile.cdf')
CDF_SET_MD5CHECKSUM, id
CDF_CLOSE, id
```
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.0.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_VARCREATE

The CDF_VARCREATE function creates a new variable in a Common Data Format file.

In CDF, *variable* is a generic name for an object that represents data. Data can be scalar (0-dimensional) or multi-dimensional (up to 10-dimensional). Data does not have any associated scientific context; it could represent an independent variable, a dependent variable, a time and date value, an image, the name of an XML file, etc. You can describe a variable’s relationship to other variables via CDF’s *attributes*.

CDF supports two types of variables: *zVariables* and *rVariables*. Different *zVariables* in a CDF data set can have different numbers of dimensions and different dimension sizes. All *rVariables* in a CDF data set must have the same number of dimensions and the same dimension sizes; this is much less efficient than the *zVariable* storage mechanism. (*rVariables* were included in the original version of CDF, and *zVariables* were added in a later version to address the *rVariables*’ inefficient use of disk space.)

If you are working with a data set created using an early version of CDF, you may need to use *rVariables*. If you are creating a new CDF data set, you should use *zVariables*.

**Syntax**

```
Result = CDF_VARCREATE( Id, Name [, DimVary] [, /VariableType]
                         [, ALLOCATERECS=records] [, DIMENSIONS=array]
                         [, NUMELEM=characters] [, /REC_NOVARY] [, /REC_VARY]
                         [, /ZVARIABLE] )
```

**Return Value**

Returns the variable of the type specified by the chosen keyword.

**Arguments**

*Id*

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

*Name*

A string containing the name of the variable to be created.
DimVary

A one-dimensional array containing one element per CDF dimension. If the element is non-zero or the string ‘VARY’, the variable will have variance in that dimension. If the element is zero or the string ‘NOVARY’ then the variable will have no variance with that dimension. If the variable is zero-dimensional, this argument may be omitted.

Keywords

VariableType

You must specify the type variable being created. This is done by setting one of the following keywords:

CDF_BYTE
CDF_CHAR
CDFDOUBLE (same as CDF_REAL8)
CDF_EPOCH
CDF_LONG_EPOCH (see note below)
CDF_FLOAT (same as CDF_REAL4)
CDF_INT1
CDF_INT2
CDF_INT4
CDF_REAL4
CDF_REAL8
CDF_UCHAR
CDF_UINT1
CDF_UINT2
CDF_UINT4
If no type is specified, CDF_FLOAT is assumed.

**Note**
The keyword associated with the CDF_EPOCH16 variable type is CDF_LONG_EPOCH. The keyword name differs from the variable type name to avoid a keyword-name conflict with the CDF_EPOCH keyword. All other references to the CDF_EPOCH16 variable type use the variable type name.

**ALLOCATERECS**
Set this keyword equal to the desired number of pre-allocated records for this variable in a SINGLE_FILE CDF file. Pre-allocating records ensures that variable data is stored contiguously in the CDF file. For discussion about allocating records, see “Records” in the *CDF User’s Guide*.

**DIMENSIONS**
Set this keyword to create a new zVariable with the specified dimensions. If this keyword is not set, the variable is assumed to be a scalar. For example:

```idl
id = CDF_CREATE("cdffile.cdf")
zid = CDF_VARCREATE(id, "Zvar", [1,1,1], DIM=[10,20,30], /CDF_INT4)
```

**Note**
Variables created with the DIMENSIONS keyword set are always zVariables.

**NUMELEM**
The number of elements of the data type at each variable value. This keyword only has meaning for string data types (CDF_CHAR, CDF_UCHAR). This is the number of characters in the string. The default is 1.

**REC_NOVARY**
If this keyword is set, all records will contain the same information.

**REC_VARY**
If this keyword is set, all records will contain unique data. This is the default.

**ZVARIABLE**
Set this keyword to create a zVariable. For example:
id = CDF_CREATE("cdffile.cdf")
zid = CDF_VARCREATE(id, "Zvar", /CDF_DOUBLE, /ZVARIABLE)

**Note**
zVariables are much more efficient than rVariables in their use of disk space. Unless the recipient of your data set is using a very early version of CDF, you should always create zVariables.

**Note**
Variables created with the DIMENSIONS keyword set are always zVariables.

### Examples

In this example, we create a variable, setting the data type from a string variable, which could have been returned by the DATATYPE keyword to a CDF_VARINQ call:

```idl
; create a file in IDL's current directory
id = CDF_CREATE('temp.cdf')

VARTYPE = 'CDF_FLOAT'

; Use the _EXTRA keyword and the CREATE_STRUCT function to make the appropriate keyword.

VarId = CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'Pressure', [1,1], $
     NUMELEM=2, _EXTRA=CREATE_STRUCT(VARTYPE,1))
VarId1 = CDF_VARCREATE(id, "Zvar", /CDF_DOUBLE, /ZVARIABLE)
VarId2 = CDF_VARCREATE(id, "Zvar", [1,1,1], $
     /CDF_INT4, DIM=[10,20,30])

CDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the CDF file.
```

### Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Add support for the CDF_EPOCH16 variable type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Rename CDF_EPOCH16 keyword as CDF_LONG_EPOCH to avoid name conflict with CDF_EPOCH keyword.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDL Scientific Data Formats**

**CDF_VARCREATE**
CDF_VARDELETE

The CDF_VARDELETE procedure deletes a variable from a SINGLE_FILE CDF file. Note that the variable’s entries are also deleted, and that the variables that numerically follow the deleted variable within the CDF file are automatically renumbered. CDF rVariables and zVariables are counted separately within CDF files. Attempting to delete a variable from a MULTI_FILE format CDF file will result in a warning message.

Syntax

CDF_VARDELETE, Id, Variable [, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID of the file containing the Variable to be deleted, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Variable

A string containing the name of the variable to be deleted OR the variable number to be deleted. Variable numbers are 0-based in IDL. zVariables and rVariables are counted separately in CDF files.

Keywords

ZVARIABLE

Set this keyword if the Variable is a zVariable and was passed by number. The default is to assume that Variable is an rVariable.

Examples

```idl
cid = CDF_CREATE('DEMOvardelete',/SINGLE_FILE)

; Create 3 zVariables and 1 rVariable:
var1_id = CDF_VARCREATE(cid, 'rVAR1', /CDF_FLOAT)
var2_id = CDF_VARCREATE(cid, 'zVAR1', /CDF_INT4, /REC_NOVARY, $ /ZVARIABLE)
var3_id = CDF_VARCREATE(cid, 'zVAR2', /CDF_CHAR, [2,10], $ NUMELEM=10, DIM=[5,5])
```
Chapter 2: Common Data Format

var4_id = CDF_VARCREATE(cid, 'zVAR3', /CDF_REAL8, /ZVARIABLE)

; Check the number of variables:
info = CDF_INQUIRE(cid)
HELP, info.nzvars, info.nvars

; Delete the first and third zvariables:
CDF_VARDELETE, cid, 'zVAR1', /ZVARIABLE
CDF_VARDELETE, cid, 1, /ZVARIABLE

; CAUTION: Remember the variable numbers are zero-based
; and are automatically renumbered.

info = CDF_INQUIRE(cid)
HELP, info.nzvars, info.nvars
varinfo = CDF_VARINQ(cid, 0, /ZVARIABLE)
; check on zVAR2
HELP, varinfo, /STRUCTURE

CDF_DELETE, cid

IDL Output

<Expression> LONG = 3
<Expression> LONG = 1
<Expression> LONG = 1

** Structure <400a3b40>, 8 tags, length=48, refs=1:
   IS_ZVAR INT 1
   NAME STRING 'zVAR2'
   DATATYPE STRING 'CDF_CHAR'
   NUMELEM LONG 10
   RECVAR STRING 'VARY'
   DIMVAR BYTE Array(2)
   ALLOCATERECS LONG Array(2)
   DIM LONG Array(1)

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0.1b</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDL Scientific Data Formats

CDF_VARDELETE
See Also

CDF_ATTDELETE, CDF_CONTROL, CDF_VARCREATE, CDF_VARINQ
CDF_VARGET

The CDF_VARGET procedure reads multiple values from a Common Data Format file variable. By default, all elements of a record are read. If INTERVAL and/or OFFSET are specified but no COUNT is specified, CDF_VARGET attempts to get as many elements of each record as possible.

Syntax


Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE

Variable

A string containing the name of the variable or the variable number being read.

Value

A named variable in which the values of the variable are returned.

Keywords

COUNT

An optional vector containing the counts to be used in reading Value. The default is to read all elements in each record, taking into account INTERVAL and OFFSET.

INTERVAL

A vector specifying the interval between values in each dimension. The default value is 1 for each dimension.
OFFSET

A vector specifying the array indices within the specified record(s) at which to begin writing. OFFSET is a 1-dimensional array containing one element per CDF dimension. The default value is zero for each dimension.

REC_COUNT

The number of records to read. The default is 1.

REC_INTERVAL

The interval between records when reading multiple records. The default value is 1.

REC_START

The record number at which to start reading. The default is 0.

STRING

Set this keyword to return CDF_CHAR and CDF_UCHAR data from the CDF file into Value as string data rather than byte data. This keyword is ignored if the data in the CDF file is not of type CDF_CHAR or CDF_UCHAR.

ZVARIABLE

If Variable is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that Variable is an rVariable ID.

Examples

; Create a CDF file, and make a few variables:
id = CDF_CREATE('DEMOvargets')
vid1 = CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'VAR1', /CDF_CHAR, NUMELEM=15)
vid2=CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'VAR2', /CDF_UCHAR, NUMELEM=10)
CDF_VARPUT, id, vid1, BINDGEN(15, 2)+55, COUNT=2
CDF_VARPUT, id, vid2, ['IDLandCDF ', 'AreWayCool'

; Retrieve the CDF_CHAR array as byte data:
CDF_VARGET, id, 'VAR1', var1_byte, REC_COUNT=2
HELP, var1_byte

;Retrieve the CDF_CHAR array as string data:
CDF_VARGET, id, 'VAR1', var1_string, REC_COUNT=2, /STRING
HELP, var1_string
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; For demonstration purposes, use the 'VAR2' variable number to
; access 'VAR2' for the duration of this example:

var2num = CDF_VARNUM(id, 'VAR2')
HELP, var2num

; Rename 'VAR2' to 'VAR_STRING_2':
CDF_VARRENAME, id, var2num, 'VAR_STRING_2'

; Examine VAR_STRING_2 with CDF_VARINQ:
VAR2_INQ = CDF_VARINQ(id, var2num)
HELP, VAR2_INQ, /STRUCTURE

; Read in and print out VAR_STRING_2:
CDF_VARGET, id, var2num, var2_string, /STRING, REC_COUNT=2
PRINT, var2_string

CDF_DELETE, id ; Delete the CDF file

IDL Output

% CDF_VARGET: Warning: converting data to unsigned bytes

This warning message indicates that the data was stored in the CDF file with type
CDF_CHAR (signed 1-byte characters), but was retrieved by IDL with type BYTE
(unsigned byte). To turn this warning message off, set !QUIET=1.

VAR1_BYTE      BYTE      = Array(15,  2)
VAR1_STRING     STRING    = Array(2)
VAR2NUM         LONG      =            1

** Structure <400b1600>, 6 tags, length=33, refs=1:
  IS_ZVAR        INT     = 0
  NAME           STRING  = 'VAR_STRING_2'
  DATATYPE       STRING  = 'CDF_UCHAR'
  NUMELEM        LONG    = 10
  RECVAR         STRING  = 'VARY'
  DIMVAR         BYTE    = 0

IDLandCDF  AreWayCool
### Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_VARIABLE1

The CDF_VARIABLE1 procedure reads one value from a CDF file variable.

Syntax

CDF_VARIABLE1, Id, Variable, Value [, OFFSET=vector] [, REC_START=record]
[, /STRING{data in CDF file must be type CDF_CHAR or CDF_UCHAR}]
[, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Variable

A string containing the name or an integer containing the index of the variable being inquired.

Value

A named variable in which the value of the variable is returned.

Keywords

OFFSET

A vector specifying the array indices within the specified record(s) at which to begin reading. OFFSET is a 1-dimensional array containing one element per CDF dimension. The default value is 0 for each dimension.

REC_START

The record number at which to start reading. The default is 0.

STRING

Set this keyword to return CDF_CHAR and CDF_UCHAR data from the CDF file into Value as string data rather than byte data. This keyword is ignored if the data in the CDF file is not of type CDF_CHAR or CDF_UCHAR.
ZVARIABLE

If Variable is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that Variable is an rVariable ID.

Examples

See the example for “CDF_VARCREATE” on page 102.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_VARINQ

The CDF_VARINQ function returns a structure containing information about the specified variable in a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{CDF\_VARINQ(} \text{Id, Variable [, /ZVARIABLE]} \text{)} \]

Return Value

The returned structure has the form:

\[
\{ \text{IS\_ZVAR:0, NAME:"", DATATYPE:"", NUMELEM:0L, } \text{RECVAR:"", DIMVAR:BYTARR(...)} \text{[, DIM:LONGARR(...)]} \}
\]

**Note**

The DIM field is included in the structure only if IS\_ZVAR is one.

Explanation of the Structure Tags

The following table provides structure tag information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS_ZVAR</td>
<td>This field will contain a 1 if the variable is a zVariable or a 0 if it is an rVariable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>The name of the variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATATYPE</td>
<td>A string describing the data type of the variable. The string has the form ‘CDF_XXX’ where XXX is FLOAT, DOUBLE, EPOCH, UCHAR, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMELEM</td>
<td>The number of elements of the data type at each variable value. This is always 1 except in the case of string type variables (CDF_CHAR, CDF_UCHAR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECVAR</td>
<td>A string describing the record variance of the variable. This is either the string ‘VARY’ or ‘NOVARY’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 2-2: CDF\_VARINQ Structure Tags*
Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Variable

A string containing the name or an integer containing the index of the variable being inquired.

Keywords

ZVARIABLE

If Variable is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that Variable is an rVariable ID.

Examples

See the example for “CDF_VARGET” on page 109.

Version History

| Pre 4.0 | Introduced |

Table 2-2: CDF_VARINQ Structure Tags (Continued)
CDF_VARNUM

The CDF_VARNUM function returns the variable number associated with a given variable name in a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{CDF_VARNUM}( \text{Id}, \text{VarName} [, \text{IsZVar}] ) \]

Return Value

Returns the variable number of a specified variable name. If the specified variable cannot be found in the CDF file, CDF_VARNUM returns the scalar -1.

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

VarName

A string containing the name of the variable.

IsZVar

A named variable into which CDF_VARNUM will place a 1 to indicate that the referenced variable is a zVariable or a 0 to indicate that it is an rVariable.

Keywords

None

Examples

See the example for “CDF_VARGET” on page 109.
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF_VARPUT

The CDF_VARPUT procedure writes a value to a variable in a Common Data Format file. This function provides equivalent functionality to the C routines CDFvarPut and CDFvarHyperPut.

Syntax

CDF_VARPUT, Id, Variable, Value [, COUNT=vector] [, INTERVAL=vector] 
[, OFFSET=vector] [, REC_INTERVAL=value] [, REC_START=record] 
[, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

Id
The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

Variable
A string containing the name or number of the variable being written.

Value
The value to write. If the value has 1 more dimension than the CDF, multiple records will be written.

Keywords

COUNT
An optional vector containing the counts to be used in writing Value. Note that counts do not have to match the dimensions of Value. The default count is to use the dimensions of Value.

INTERVAL
A vector specifying the interval between values in each dimension. The default value is 1 in each dimension.
OFFSET

A vector specifying the array indices within the specified record(s) at which to begin writing. OFFSET is a 1-dimensional array containing one element per CDF dimension. The default value is zero in each dimension.

REC_INTERVAL

The interval between records being written when writing multiple records. The default value is 1.

REC_START

The record number at which to start writing. The default is 0.

ZVARIABLE

If Variable is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that Variable is an rVariable ID.

Examples

```idl
id = CDF_CREATE('mycdf', [5,10], /NETWORK_ENCODING, /ROW_MAJOR)
varid= CDF_VARCREATE(id, 'V1', [1,1], /CDF_FLOAT, /REC_VARY)
```

To write the value 42.0 into record 12, third row, fourth column:

```idl
CDF_VARPUT, id, varid, 42, REC_START=12, OFFSET=[2,3]
```

To write 3 records, skipping every other record, starting at record 2, writing every other entry of each record. Note that in this example we write 25 values into each record written:

```idl
CDF_VARPUT, id, varid, FINDGEN(5,5,3), INTERVAL=[2,1], 
  REC_INTERVAL=2, REC_START=2
CDF_DELETE, id
```

Version History

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CDF_VARRENAME

The CDF_VARRENAME procedure renames an existing variable in a Common Data Format file.

Syntax

CDF_VARRENAME, Id, OldVariable, NewName [, /ZVARIABLE]

Arguments

Id

The CDF ID, returned from a previous call to CDF_OPEN or CDF_CREATE.

OldVariable

A string containing the current name of the variable or the variable number to be renamed.

NewName

A string containing the new name for the variable.

Keywords

ZVARIABLE

If OldVariable is a variable ID (as opposed to a variable name) and the variable is a zVariable, set this flag to indicate that the variable ID is a zVariable ID. The default is to assume that OldVariable is an rVariable ID.

Examples

See the example for “CDF_VARGET” on page 109.

Version History

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IdL Scientific Data Formats  CDF_VARRENAME
This chapter details the interface routines for the Hierarchical Data Format version 5. The following topics are covered in this chapter:

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Overview of the HDF Version 5 Format

The Hierarchical Data Format version 5 file format is designed for scientific data consisting of a hierarchy of datasets and attributes (or metadata). HDF is a product of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA), which supplies the underlying C-language library; IDL provides access to this library via a set of procedures and functions contained in a dynamically loadable module (DLM).

This version of IDL supports HDF5 5-1.6.7. IDL’s HDF5 routines all begin with the prefix “H5_” or “H5*_”.

For more information on HDF5 see:

http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu/HDF5/
The HDF5 Format

Hierarchical Data Format files are organized in a hierarchical structure. The two primary structures are:

- The HDF5 group — a grouping structure containing instances of zero or more groups or datasets, together with supporting metadata.
- The HDF5 dataset — a multidimensional array of data elements, together with supporting metadata.

HDF attributes are small named datasets that are attached to primary datasets, groups, or named datatypes.

HDF4 versus HDF5

HDF5 was designed to address some of the limitations of the HDF4 format, in addition to providing new functionality.

The limitations of the HDF4 format included:

- A file cannot store more than 20,000 complex objects and cannot be larger than 2 gigabytes;
- The data models are inconsistent, there are too many object types, and datatypes are too restrictive;
- The C library source was old and complex, did not support parallel I/O effectively, and was not threadsafe.

The new HDF5 includes the following improvements:

- Larger files may be stored and more objects per file may be included.
- A more comprehensive data model with two basic structures: multidimensional datasets and groups.
- Simpler, better-engineered library and API, with support for parallel I/O and threads.

Note

The HDF5 format is not compatible with HDF4, although a conversion routine (h4toh5) is available from NCSA (http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu/h4toh5/).
The IDL HDF5 Library

The IDL HDF5 library consists of an almost direct mapping between the HDF5 library functions and the IDL functions and procedures. The relationship between the IDL routines and the HDF5 library is described in the following subsections.

Routine Names

The IDL routine names are typically identical to the HDF5 function names, with the exception that an underscore is added between the prefix and the actual function. For example, the C function `H5get_libversion()` is implemented by the IDL function `H5_GET_LIBVERSION`.

The IDL HDF5 library contains the following function categories:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Library</td>
<td>General library tasks</td>
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<td>H5A</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Manipulate attribute datasets</td>
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<td>H5R</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference identifiers</td>
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<tr>
<td>H5S</td>
<td>Dataspace</td>
<td>Handle dataspace dimensions and selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5T</td>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>Handle dataset element information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-1: HDF Function Categories*

Functions Versus Procedures

HDF5 functions that only return an error code are typically implemented as IDL procedures. An example is `H5F_CLOSE`, which takes a single file identifier number as the argument and closes the file. HDF5 functions that return values are implemented as IDL functions. An example is `H5F_OPEN`, which takes a filename as the argument and returns a file identifier number.
Error Handling

All HDF5 functions that return an error or status code are checked for failure. If an error occurs, the HDF5 error handling code is called to retrieve the internal HDF5 error message. This error message is printed to the output window, and program execution stops.

Dimension Order

HDF5 uses C row-major ordering instead of IDL column-major ordering. For row major, the first listed dimension varies slowest, while for column major the first listed dimension varies fastest. The IDL HDF5 library handles this difference by automatically reversing the dimensions for all functions that accept lists of dimensions.

Note

Only the order in which the dimensions are listed is affected; in both the HDF5 file and in IDL memory, the layout of the data is identical.

For example, an HDF5 file may be known to contain a dataset with dimensions [5][10][50], either as declared in the C code, or from the output from the h5dump utility. When this dataset is read into IDL, the array will have the dimensions listed as [50, 10, 5], using the output from the IDL help function.

Note

In both the C program used to create the file and in IDL memory after reading the dataset, the values with dimension 50 will be contiguous.
IDL HDF5 Limitations

The IDL HDF5 library currently has the following limitations:

- Conversion cannot be forced from the HDF5 datatype to a different IDL type (such as single-precision instead of double), although data can be converted after reading from the file.
- Only the first (or top) error message from the HDF5 error stack is printed.
- Variable-length and opaque datatypes are currently ignored.
- The low-level property interface (H5P) is not exposed.
In HDF5, a **datatype** is an object that describes the storage format of the individual data points of a data set. There are two categories of datatypes; *atomic* and *compound* datatypes:

- *Atomic datatypes* cannot be decomposed into smaller units at the API level.
- *Compound datatypes* are a collection of one or more atomic types or small arrays of such types. Compound datatypes are similar to a struct in C or a common block in Fortran. See “Compound Datatypes” on page 130 for additional details.

In addition, HDF5 uses the following terms for different datatype concepts:

- A **named datatype** is a datatype that is named and stored in a file. Naming is permanent; a datatype cannot be changed after being named. Named datatypes are created from in-memory datatypes using the H5T_COMMIT routine.
- An **opaque datatype** is a mechanism for describing data which cannot be otherwise described by HDF5. The only properties associated with opaque types are the size in bytes and an ASCII tag string. See “Opaque Datatypes” on page 131 for additional details.
- An **enumeration datatype** is a one-to-one mapping between a set of symbols and an ordered set of integer values. The symbols are passed between IDL and the underlying HDF5 library as character strings. All the values for a particular enumeration datatype are of the same integer type. See “Enumeration Datatypes” on page 133 for additional details.
- A **variable length array** datatype is a sequence of existing datatypes (atomic, variable length, or compound) which are not fixed in length from one dataset location to another. See “Variable Length Array Datatypes” on page 135 for additional details.
Compound Datatypes

HDF5 compound datatypes can be compared to C structures, Fortran structures, or SQL records. Compound datatypes can be nested; there is no limitation to the complexity of a compound datatype. Each member of a compound datatype must have a descriptive name, which is the key used to uniquely identify the member within the compound datatype.

Use one of the `H5T_COMPOUND_CREATE` or `H5T_IDL_CREATE` routines to create compound datatypes. Use the following routines to work with compound datatypes:

- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_INDEX`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_NAME`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_VALUE`
- `H5T_GET_NMEMBERS`

Example

See `H5F_CREATE` for an extensive example using compound datatypes.
Opaque Datatypes

An opaque datatype contains a series of bytes. It always contains a single element, regardless of the length of the series of bytes it contains.

When an IDL variable is written to a dataset or attribute defined as an opaque datatype, it is written as a string of bytes with no demarcation. When data in an opaque datatype is read into an IDL variable, it is returned as byte array. Use the FIX routine to convert the returned byte array to the appropriate IDL data type.

Use the H5T_IDL_CREATE routine with the OPAQUE keyword to create opaque datatypes. To create an opaque array, use an opaque datatype with the H5T_ARRAY_CREATE routine. A single string tag can be assigned to an opaque datatype to provide auxiliary information about what is contained therein. Create tags using the H5T_SET_TAG routine; retrieve tags using the H5T_GET_TAG routine. HDF5 limits the length of the tag to 255 characters.

Example

The following example creates an opaque datatype and stores within it a 20-element integer array.

```idl
; Create a file to hold the data
file = 'h5_test.h5'
fid = H5F_CREATE(file)

; Create some data
data = INDGEN(20)

; Create an opaque datatype
dt = H5T_IDL_CREATE(data, /OPAQUE)

; Create a single element dataspace
ds = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE(1)

; Create and write the dataset
d = H5D_CREATE(fid, 'dataset', dt, ds)
H5D_WRITE, d, data

; Close the file
H5F_CLOSE, fid

; Reopen file for reading
fid = H5F_OPEN(file)

; Read in the data
d = H5D_OPEN(fid, 'dataset')```

```idl```
result = H5D_READ(d)

; Close the file
H5F_CLOSE, fid
HELP, result

IDL prints:
RESULT BYTE = Array[40]

Note that the result is a 40-element byte array, since each integer requires two bytes.
Enumeration Datatypes

An enumeration datatype consists of a set of (Name, Value) pairs, where:

- Name is a scalar string that is unique within the datatype (a given name string can only be associated with a single value)
- Value is a scalar integer that is unique within the datatype

Note
Name/value pairs must be assigned to the datatype before it is used to create a dataset. The dataset stores the state of the datatype at the time the dataset is created; additional changes to the datatype will not be reflected in the dataset.

Create the enumeration datatype using the H5T_ENUM_CREATE function. Once you have created an enumeration datatype:

- use the H5T_ENUM_INSERT procedure to associate a single name/value pair with the datatype
- use the H5T_ENUM_VALUEOF function to retrieve the value associated with a single name
- use the H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF function to retrieve the name associated with a single value

These routines replicate the facilities provided by the underlying HDF5 library, which deals only with single name/value pairs. To make it easier to read and write entire enumerated lists, IDL provides two helper routines at package the name/value pairs in arrays of IDL IDL_H5_ENUM structures, which have the following definition:

(IDL_H5_ENUM, NAME:='', VALUE:0)

The routines are:

- H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA associates multiple name/value pairs with an enumeration datatype in a single operation. Data can be provided either as a string array of names and an integer array of values or as a single array of IDL_H5_ENUM structures.
- H5T_ENUM_GET_DATA retrieves multiple name/value pairs from an enumeration datatype in a single operation. Data are returned in an array of IDL_H5_ENUM structures.

The H5T_ENUM_VALUES_TO_NAMES function is a helper routine that lets you retrieve the names associated with an array of values in a single operation.
The following routines may also be useful when working with enumeration datatypes:

\[ \text{H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_INDEX}, \text{H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_NAME}, \]
\[ \text{H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_VALUE} \]

**Example**

The following example creates an enumeration datatype and saves it to a file. The example then reopens the file and reads the data, printing the names.

```idl
; Create a file to hold the data
file = 'h5_test.h5'
fid = H5F\_CREATE(file)

; Create arrays to serve as name/value pairs
names = ['dog', 'pony', 'turtle', 'emu', 'wildebeest']
values = INDG\_GEN(5)+1

; Create the enumeration datatype
dt = H5T\_ENUM\_CREATE()

; Associate the name/value pairs with the datatype
H5T\_ENUM\_SET\_DATA, dt, names, values

; Create a dataspace, then create and write the dataset
ds = H5S\_CREATE\_SIMPLE(N\_ELEMENTS(values))
d = H5D\_CREATE(fid, 'dataset', dt, ds)
H5D\_WRITE, d, values

; Close the file
H5F\_CLOSE, fid

; Reopen file for reading
fid = H5F\_OPEN(file)

; Read in the data
d = H5D\_OPEN(fid, 'dataset')
dt = H5D\_GET\_TYPE(d)
result = H5D\_READ(d)

; Close the file
H5F\_CLOSE, fid

; Print the value associated with the name "pony"
PRINT, H5T\_ENUM\_VALUE\_OF(dt, 'pony')

; Print all the name strings
PRINT, H5T\_ENUM\_VALUES\_TO\_NAMES(dt, result)```
Variable Length Array Datatypes

HDF5 provides support for variable length arrays, but IDL itself does not. As a result, in order to store data in an HDF5 variable length array you must:

1. Create a series of vectors of data in IDL, each with a potentially different length. All vectors must be of the same data type.
2. Store a pointer to each data vector in the PDATA field of an IDL_H5_VLEN structure. The IDL_H5_VLEN structure is defined as follows:
   ```
   { IDL_H5_VLEN, pdata:PTR_NEW() }
   ```
3. Create an array of IDL_H5_VLEN structures that will be stored as an HDF5 variable length array.
4. The IDL_H5_VLEN structure is defined as follows:
   ```
   { IDL_H5_VLEN, pdata:PTR_NEW() }
   ```
5. Create a base HDF5 datatype from one of the data vectors.
6. Create an HDF5 variable length datatype from the base datatype.
7. Create an HDF5 dataspace of the appropriate size.
8. Create an HDF5 dataset.
9. Write the array of IDL_H5_VLEN structures to the HDF5 dataset.

Note

IDL string arrays are a special case: see “Variable Length String Arrays” on page 137 for details.

Creating a variable length array datatype is a two-step process. First, you must create a base datatype using the H5T_IDL_CREATE function; all data in the variable length array must be of this datatype. Second, you create a variable length array datatype using the base datatype as an input to the H5T_VLEN_CREATE function.

Note

No explicit size is provided to the H5T_VLEN_CREATE function; sizes are determined as needed by the data being written.

Example: Writing a Variable Length Array

```plaintext
; Create a file to hold the data
file = 'h5_test.h5'
_fid = H5F_CREATE(file)
```
; Create three vectors containing integer data
a = INDGEN(2)
b = INDGEN(3)
c = 3

; Create an array of three IDL_H5_VLEN structures
sArray = REPLICATE((IDL_H5_VLEN),3)

; Populate the IDL_H5_VLEN structures with pointers to
; the three data vectors
sArray[0].pdata = PTR_NEW(a)
sArray[1].pdata = PTR_NEW(b)
sArray[2].pdata = PTR_NEW(c)

; Create a datatype based on one of the data vectors
dt1 = H5T_IDL_CREATE(a)

; Create a variable length datatype based on the previously-
; created datatype
dt = H5T_VLEN_CREATE(dt1)

; Create a dataspace
ds = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE(N_ELEMENTS(sArray))

; Create the dataset
d = H5D_CREATE(fid,'dataset', dt, ds)

; Write the array of structures to the dataset
H5D_WRITE, d, sArray

Examples: Reading a Variable Length Array

Using the H5D_READ function to read data written as a variable length array creates
an array of IDL_H5_VLEN structures. The following examples show how to refer to
individual data elements of various HDF5 datatypes

Atomic HDF5 Datatypes

To read and access data stored in variable length arrays of atomic HDF5 datatypes,
simply dereference the pointer stored in the PDATA field of the appropriate
IDL_H5_VLEN structure. For example, to retrieve the variable \( b \) from the data
written in the above example:

data = H5D_READ(d)
b = *data[1].pdata
Chapter 3: Hierarchical Data Format - HDF5

Compound HDF5 Datatypes

If you have a variable length array of compound datatypes, the tag of the $j^{th}$ structure of the $i^{th}$ element of the variable length array would be accessed as follows:

```idl
data = H5D_READ(d)
a = (*data[i].pdata)[j].tag
```

Variable Length Arrays of Variable Length Arrays

If you have a variable length array of variable length arrays of integers, the $k^{th}$ integer of the $j^{th}$ element of a variable length array stored in the $i^{th}$ element of a variable length array would be accessed as follows:

```idl
data = H5D_READ(d)
a = (*(*data[i].pdata)[j].pdata)[k]
```

Compound Datatypes Containing Variable Length Arrays

If you have a compound datatype containing a variable length array, the $k^{th}$ data element of the $j^{th}$ variable length array in the $i^{th}$ compound datatype would be accessed as follows:

```idl
data = H5D_READ(d)
a = (*data[i].vl_array[j].pdata)[k]
```

Variable Length String Arrays

Because the data vectors referenced by the pointers stored in the PDATA field of the IDL_H5_VLEN structure must all have the same type and dimension, strings are handled as vectors of individual characters rather than as atomic units. This means that each element in a string array must be assigned to an individual IDL_H5_VLEN structure:

```idl
str = ['dog', 'dragon', 'duck']
sArray = REPLICATE({IDL_H5_VLEN},3)
sArray[0].pdata = ptr_new(str[0])
sArray[1].pdata = ptr_new(str[1])
sArray[2].pdata = ptr_new(str[2])
```

Use the H5T_STR_TO_VLEN function to assist in converting between an IDL string array and an HDF5 variable length string array. The following achieves the same result as the above five lines:

```idl
str = ['dog', 'dragon', 'duck']
sArray = H5T_STR_TO_VLEN(str)
```
Similarly, if you have an HDF5 variable length array containing string data, use the \texttt{H5T_VLEN_TO_STR} function to access the string data:

\begin{verbatim}
data = H5D_READ(d)
dstr = H5T_VLEN_TO_STR(data)
\end{verbatim}
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Example: Reading an Image

The following example opens up the hdf5_test.h5 file and reads in a sample image. It is assumed that the user already knows the dataset name, either from using h5dump, or the H5G_GET_MEMBER_NAME function.

```idl
PRO ex_read_hdf5
  ; Open the HDF5 file.
  file = FILEPATH('hdf5_test.h5', $
      SUBDIRECTORY=['examples', 'data'])
  file_id = H5F_OPEN(file)

  ; Open the image dataset within the file.
  ; This is located within the /images group.
  ; We could also have used H5G_OPEN to open up the group first.
  dataset_id1 = H5D_OPEN(file_id, '/images/Eskimo')

  ; Read in the actual image data.
  image = H5D_READ(dataset_id1)

  ; Open up the dataspace associated with the Eskimo image.
  dataspace_id = H5D_GET_SPACE(dataset_id1)

  ; Retrieve the dimensions so we can set the window size.
  dimensions = H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS(dataspace_id)

  ; Now open and read the color palette associated with
  ; this image.
  dataset_id2 = H5D_OPEN(file_id, '/images/Eskimo_palette')
  palette = H5D_READ(dataset_id2)

  ; Close all our identifiers so we don't leak resources.
  H5S_CLOSE, dataspace_id
  H5D_CLOSE, dataset_id1
  H5D_CLOSE, dataset_id2
  H5F_CLOSE, file_id

  ; Display the data.
  DEVICE, DECOMPOSED=0
  WINDOW, XSIZE=dimensions[0], YSIZE=dimensions[1]
  TVLCT, palette[0,*], palette[1,*], palette[2,*]

  ; Use /ORDER since the image is stored top-to-bottom.
  TV, image, /ORDER

END
```
Chapter 3: Hierarchical Data Format - HDF5

Example: Reading a Subselection

The following example reads only a portion of the previous image, using the dataspace keywords to \texttt{H5D\_READ}.

\begin{verbatim}
PRO ex_read_hdf5_select

; Open the HDF5 file.
file = FILEPATH('hdf5\_test.h5', $
    SUBDIRECTORY=\{'examples', 'data'\})
file\_id = H5F\_OPEN(file)

; Open the image dataset within the file.
dataset\_id1 = H5D\_OPEN(file\_id, '/images/Eskimo')

; Open up the dataspace associated with the Eskimo image.
dataspace\_id = H5D\_GET\_SPACE(dataset\_id1)

; Now choose our hyperslab. We will pick out only the central
; portion of the image.
start = [100, 100]
count = [200, 200]
H5S\_SELECT\_HYPERSLAB, dataspace\_id, start, count, $
    STRIDE=[2, 2], /RESET

; Create a simple dataspace to hold the result. If we
; didn't supply
; the memory dataspace, then the result would be the same size
; as the image dataspace, with zeroes everywhere except our
; hyperslab selection.
memory\_space\_id = H5S\_CREATE\_SIMPLE(count)

; Read in the actual image data.
image = H5D\_READ(dataset\_id1, FILE\_SPACE=dataspace\_id, $
    MEMORY\_SPACE=memory\_space\_id)

; Now open and read the color palette associated with
; this image.
dataset\_id2 = H5D\_OPEN(file\_id, '/images/Eskimo\_palette')
palette = H5D\_READ(dataset\_id2)

; Close all our identifiers so we don't leak resources.
H5S\_CLOSE, memory\_space\_id
H5S\_CLOSE, dataspace\_id
H5D\_CLOSE, dataset\_id1
\end{verbatim}
H5D_CLOSE, dataset_id2
H5F_CLOSE, file_id

; Display the data.
DEVICE, DECOMPOSED=0
WINDOW, XSIZE=count[0], YSIZE=count[1]
TVLCT, palette[0,*], palette[1,*], palette[2,*]

; We need to use /ORDER since the image is stored
; top-to-bottom.
TV, image, /ORDER

END
Example: Creating a Data File

The following example creates a simple HDF5 data file with a single sample data set. The file is created in the current working directory.

```idl
PRO ex_create_hdf5

file = filepath('hdf5_out.h5')
fid = H5F_CREATE(file)

;;; create data
data = hanning(100,150)

;;; get data type and space, needed to create the dataset
datatype_id = H5T_IDL_CREATE(data)
dataspace_id = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE(size(data,/DIMENSIONS))

;;; create dataset in the output file
dataset_id = H5D_CREATE(fid,$
                     'Sample data',datatype_id,dataspace_id)
;;; write data to dataset
H5D_WRITE,dataset_id,data

;;; close all open identifiers
H5D_CLOSE,dataset_id
H5S_CLOSE,dataspace_id
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id
H5F_CLOSE,fid

END
```
Example: Reading Partial Datasets

To read a portion of a compound dataset or attribute, create a datatype that matches only the elements you wish to retrieve, and specify that datatype as the second argument to the `H5D_READ` function. The following example creates a simple HDF5 data file in the current directory, then opens the file and reads a portion of the data.

```plaintext
; Create sample data in an array of structures with two fields
struct = (time:0.0, data:intarr(40))
r = REPLICATE(struct,20)
r.time = RANDOMU(seed,20)*1000
r.data = INDGEN(40,20)

; Create a file
file = 'h5_test.h5'
fid = H5F_CREATE(file)

; Create a datatype based on a single element of the array
dt = H5T_IDL_CREATE(struct)

; Create a 20 element dataspace
ds = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE(N_ELEMENTS(r))

; Create and write the dataset
d = H5D_CREATE(fid, 'dataset', dt, ds)
H5D_WRITE, d, r

; Close the file
H5F_CLOSE, fid

; Open the file for reading
fid = H5F_OPEN(file)

; Open the dataset
d = H5D_OPEN(fid, 'dataset')

; Define the data we want to read from the dataset
struct = (data:intarr(40))

; Create datatype denoting the portion to be read
dt = H5T_IDL_CREATE(struct)

; Read only the data that matches our datatype. The returned value will be a 20 element structure with only one tag, 'DATA'. Each element of which will be a [40] element integer array
result = H5D_READ(d, dt)
H5F_CLOSE, fid
```
Alphabetical Listing of HDF5 Routines

H5_CLOSE
H5_CREATE
H5_GET_LIBVERSION
H5_OPEN
H5_PARSE
H5A_CLOSE
H5A_CREATE
H5A_DELETE
H5A_GET_NAME
H5A_GET_NUM_ATTRS
H5A_GET_SPACE
H5A_GET_TYPE
H5A_OPEN_IDX
H5A_OPEN_NAME
H5A_READ
H5A_WRITE
H5D_CLOSE
H5D_CREATE
H5D_EXTEND
H5D_GET_SPACE
H5D_GET_STORAGE_SIZE
H5D_GET_TYPE
H5D_OPEN
H5D_READ
H5D_WRITE
H5F_CLOSE
H5F_CREATE
H5F_IS_HDF5
H5F_OPEN
H5G_CLOSE
H5G_CREATE
H5G_GET_COMMENT
H5G_GET_LINKVAL
H5G_GET_MEMBER_NAME
H5G_GET_NMEMBERS
H5G_GET_NUM_OBJS
H5G_GET_OBJ_NAME_BY_IDX
H5G_GET_OBJINFO
H5G_LINK
H5G_MOVE
H5G_OPEN
H5G_SET_COMMENT
H5G_UNLINK
H5I_GET_FILE_ID
H5I_GET_TYPE
H5R_CREATE
H5R_DEREFERENCE
H5R_GET_OBJECT_TYPE
H5R_GET_REGION
H5S_CLOSE
H5S_COPY
H5S_CREATE_SCALAR
H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE
H5S_GET_SELECT_BOUNDS
H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_NPOINTS
H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_POINTLIST
H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_BLOCKLIST
H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_NBLOCKS
H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NPOINTS
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_TYPE
H5S_IS_SIMPLE
H5S_OFFSET_SIMPLE
H5S_SELECT_ALL
H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS
H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB
H5S_SELECT_NONE
H5S_SELECT_VALID
H5S_SET_EXTENT_NONE
H5S_SET_EXTENT_SIMPLE
H5T_ARRAY_CREATE
H5T_CLOSE
H5T_COMMIT
H5T_COMMITTED
H5T_COMPOUND_CREATE
H5T_COPY
H5T_ENUM_CREATE
H5T_ENUM_GET_DATA
H5T_ENUM_INSERT
H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF
H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA
H5T_ENUM_VALUEOF
H5T_ENUM_VALUES_TO_NAMES
H5T_EQUAL
H5T_GET_ARRAY_DIMS
H5T_GET_ARRAY_NDIMS
H5T_GET_CLASS
H5T_GET_CSET
H5T_GET_EBIAS
H5T_GET_FIELDS
H5T_GET_INPAD
H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS
H5T_GET_MEMBER_INDEX
H5T_GET_MEMBER_NAME
H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET
H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE
H5T_GET_MEMBER_VALUE
H5T_GET_NMEMBERS
H5T_GET_NORM
H5T_GET_OFFSET
H5T_GET_ORDER
H5T_GET_PAD
H5T_GET_PRECISION
H5T_GET_SIGN
H5T_GET_SIZE
H5T_GET_STRPAD
H5T_GET_SUPER
H5T_GET_TAG
H5T_IDL_CREATE
H5T_IDLTYPE
H5T_INSERT
H5T_MEMTYPE
H5T_OPEN
H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE
H5T_SET_TAG
H5T_STR_TO_VLEN
H5T_VLEN_CREATE
H5T_VLEN_TO_STR
H5_BROWSER

The H5_BROWSER function presents a graphical user interface for viewing and reading HDF5 files. The browser provides a tree view of the HDF5 file or files, a data preview window, and an information window for the selected objects. The browser may be created as either a selection dialog with Open/Cancel buttons, or as a standalone browser that can import data to the IDL main program level.

Note
This function is not part of the standard HDF5 interface, but is provided as a programming convenience.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5_BROWSER}(\text{[Files]} \ [, \text{/DIALOG_READ}\] )
\]

Return Value

If the DIALOG_READ keyword is specified then the Result is a structure containing the selected group or dataset (as described in the H5_PARSE function), or a zero if the Cancel button was pressed. If the DIALOG_READ keyword is not specified then the Result is the widget ID of the HDF5 browser.

Arguments

Files

An optional scalar string or string array giving the name of the files to initially open. Additional files may be opened interactively. If Files is not provided then the user is automatically presented with a File Open dialog upon startup.

Keywords

DIALOG_READ

If this keyword is set then the HDF5 browser is created as a modal Open/Cancel dialog instead of a standalone GUI. In this case, the IDL command line is blocked, and no further input is taken until the Open or Cancel button is pressed. If the GROUP_LEADER keyword is specified, then that widget ID is used as the group leader, otherwise a default group leader base is created.
All keywords to WIDGET_BASE, such as GROUP_LEADER and TITLE, are passed on to the top-level base.

Examples

The following example starts up the HDF5 browser on a sample file:

```idl
File = FILEPATH('hdf5_test.h5', SUBDIR=['examples','data'])
Result = H5_BROWSER(File)
```

Using the HDF5 Browser Interface

When you call H5_BROWSER with the preceding code, an interface similar to the following appears.

![HDF5 Browser Dialog](image)

*Figure 3-1: HDF5 Browser Dialog*
The following steps import image data into IDL.

1. **Navigate to the image data.** Expand the top-level item, and the *images* item.

2. **Select an image file.** In this example, select *Eskimo*. A preview is automatically displayed.

3. **Import the image data.** Make sure the **Include data option** is selected, accept the default **Variable name for import** value and click **Import to IDL**.

4. **Import the image palette.** Repeat the previous two steps, but select *Eskimo palette*.

5. **Dismiss the dialog.** After importing all your data, click **Done**. The structure *Eskimo* and *Eskimo_Palette* appear in the variable watch window. (Position your cursor in the command line and hit the enter key if you need to refresh the variable watch window to display the structures.) The following figure show a subset of the variable watch window with the *Eskimo* structure expanded and the *Data* element selected.

![Eskimo Structure Expanded](image.png)

6. **Access the imported data.** Use `structureName.fieldName` syntax to access data from the structure. For example, the following lines of code display the image (with its associated palette) in an iImage display:

   ```idl
   IIMAGE, Eskimo._Data, RGB_TABLE=Eskimo_Palette._Data, /ORDER
   ```
The following table describes elements that are always available fields in a **HDF5 Browser** dialog.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Open HDF5 file</strong></th>
<th>Click on this button to bring up a file selection dialog. Multiple files may be selected for parsing. All selected files are added to the tree view.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Show preview</strong></td>
<td>Select this button to preview the data within the preview window. One-dimensional datasets are shown as line plots. Two-dimensional datasets are shown as images, along with any provided image palettes. For three- or higher-dimensional datasets, a two-dimensional slice is shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fit in window</strong></td>
<td>Select this button to scale the data larger or smaller to fit within the preview window. The aspect ratio of the image will be unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flip vertical</strong></td>
<td>Select this button to flip the previewed data from top to bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flip horizontal</strong></td>
<td>If this toggle button is selected, then the preview image will flipped from left to right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the DIALOG_READ keyword is present then the following options are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Open</strong></th>
<th>Click on this button to close the HDF5 browser, and return an IDL structure containing the selected group or dataset, as described in the H5_PARSE function.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancel</strong></td>
<td>Click on this button to close the HDF5 browser, and return a scalar zero for the result.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the DIALOG_READ keyword is not present then the following options are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name for import</th>
<th>Set this text string to the name of the IDL variable to construct when importing HDF5 data to IDL structures. If the entered name is not a valid IDL identifier, then a valid identifier will be constructed by converting all non-alphanumeric characters to underscores.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>Click on this button to close the HDF5 browser, and return a scalar zero for the result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include data</td>
<td>If selected, then all data within the selected datasets will be read in from the HDF5 file and included in the IDL structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import to IDL</td>
<td>Click on this button to import the currently selected HDF5 object into the IDL main program level. Imported variables will consist of a nested hierarchy of IDL structures, as described in the H5_PARSE function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Close the HDF5 browser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5_PARSE
H5_CLOSE

The H5_CLOSE procedure flushes all data to disk, closes file identifiers, and cleans up memory. This routine closes IDL’s link to its HDF5 libraries. This procedure is used automatically by IDL when RESET_SESSION is issued, but it may also be called if the user desires to free all HDF5 resources.

Syntax

H5_CLOSE

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5_OPEN
H5_CREATE

The H5_CREATE function creates and closes a new HDF5 file. This is a simplified routine that encapsulates some of the routines listed in the following sections. Dataspaces are all defined as the full extent of the data, and datatypes are created automatically based on the type of the data.

There are two primary scenarios for the use of H5_CREATE. The first is a new HDF5 file being created from structures created in IDL. The second is an HDF5 file being read using H5_PARSE modifications that are made to the structure with the resulting structure being written to a new file.

Note

Passing the output structure of H5_PARSE to H5_CREATE may not always completely reproduce the original file. Types of things that are not handled by these routines include: references, user-defined datatypes, and the order of items in the file. Additionally, dataset chunking is not supported and thus operations that require chunking are also not supported, for example: dataset extensibility and compression.

Syntax

H5_CREATE, Filename, Structure

Arguments

Filename

The full path name of the file to create. If the file exists it will be overwritten.

Structure

An IDL structure variable (such as one that could be from H5_PARSE) that conforms to the following:
To create an HDF5 Group the following tags can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Field</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_NAME</td>
<td>String: Object name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_TYPE (required)</td>
<td>String: “GROUP” (case insensitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_COMMENT</td>
<td>String: Any user defined string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURES</td>
<td>Any number of additional structures describing datasets, attributes, groups, or links contained with this group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2: H5_CREATE Group Structure Tags

**Note**
To create a top level group in the file the _NAME field must be defined as the single character "/", a null string, or left undefined, otherwise a group underneath the top level group will be created.

To create an HDF5 Dataset the following tags can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Field</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_NAME</td>
<td>String: Object name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_TYPE (required)</td>
<td>String: “DATASET” (case insensitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_DATA (required)</td>
<td>Any IDL variable (except HDF5 references) accepted by H5D_WRITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>A vector containing the dimensions for the dataspace. If not supplied the dimensions will be taken directly from the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURES</td>
<td>Any number of additional structures describing attributes contained with this dataset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-3: H5_CREATE Dataset Structure Tags
To create an HDF5 Datatype the following tags can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_NAME</td>
<td>String: Object name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_TYPE (required)</td>
<td>String: “DATATYPE” (case insensitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_DATA (required)</td>
<td>Any IDL variable (except HDF5 references)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>Any number of additional structures describing attributes contained within this datatype or describing the individual elements of a compound datatype.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-4: H5_CREATE Datatype Structure Tags*

**Note**
When creating a DATATYPE structure the _DATA tag is required. However, the structure returned from H5_PARSE can also be used and a proper datatype will be created without the _DATA tag as long as the _DATATYPE, _STORAGESIZE, and _SIGN tags returned are intact. If a compound datatype is being created, and the _DATA tag is not present, the additional structures define the fields of the datatype and the _STORAGESIZE and _SIGN tags are ignored.

To create an HDF5 Attribute the following tags can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_NAME</td>
<td>String: Object name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_TYPE (required)</td>
<td>String: “ATTRIBUTE” (case insensitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_DATA (required)</td>
<td>Any IDL variable (except HDF5 references) accepted by H5A_WRITE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-5: H5_CREATE Attribute Structure Tags*

**Note**
Note: The ATTRIBUTE structure must be contained within at GROUP or DATASET structure, it cannot be a top level structure.
To create an HDF5 Link the following tags can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_NAME</td>
<td>String: Object name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_TYPE (required)</td>
<td>String: “LINK” (case insensitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_DATA (required)</td>
<td>String: The name (with path information) of the object to which the link will point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_LINK_TYPE</td>
<td>String: “SOFT” or “HARD” (case insensitive). If not supplied a soft link is created by default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-6: H5_CREATE Link Structure Tags

Note
The _DATA field must contain the full path information, from the top level group, to the object to which the link will point while _NAME contains the name that will appear in the group in which the link structure exists. For example:

```
{"_NAME" : "Link1", "_TYPE" : "LINK", "_DATA" : "/Group1/MyDataset"}
```

Note
If the _NAME field is not supplied then the name of the structure tag will be used. Additional tags may exist in the structure(s) but will be ignored.

Keywords
None

Examples

As mentioned, there are two primary use cases for H5_CREATE. These are shown in the following example cases.

In the first case, a new HDF5 file is created from structures created in IDL. For example: to create an HDF5 file containing a single data set with a palette attached as an attribute the following could code could be used:

```
grey_scale = byte(bindgen(256)##(bytarr(3)+1b))
```
palette = {_TYPE:'Attribute', _DATA:grey_scale}
dataset = {_NAME:'Hanning', _TYPE:'Dataset', $
_DATA:hanning(100,200), PALETTE:palette}
H5_CREATE, 'myfile.h5', dataset

In the second case an HDF5 file is read using H5_PARSE, modifications are made to the structure and the resulting structure is written to a new file. For example, to change the palette in the example file created above so that the colors are reversed:

result = H5_PARSE('myfile.h5', /READ_DATA)
newpalette = reverse(result.hanning.palette._data, 2)
result.hanning.palette._data = newpalette
H5_CREATE, 'myNEWfile.h5', result

Version History

| 6.2  | Introduced |

See Also

H5_PARSE, H5A_WRITE, H5D_WRITE
H5_GET_LIBVERSION

The H5_GET_LIBVERSION function returns the current version of the HDF5 library used by IDL.

Syntax

```idl
Result = H5_GET_LIBVERSION( )
```

Return Value

Returns a string in the form of 'maj.min.rel', where maj is the major number, min is the minor number, and rel is the release number. An example would be '1.4.3', representing HDF5 version 1.4.3.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5_OPEN
H5_OPEN

The H5_OPEN procedure initializes IDL’s HDF5 library. This procedure is issued automatically by IDL when one of IDL’s HDF5 routines is used.

**Note**

This routine is provided for diagnostic purposes only. You do not need to use this routine while working with IDL’s HDF5 routines.

**Syntax**

H5_OPEN

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5_CLOSE, H5_GET_LIBVERSION
H5_PARSE

The H5_PARSE function recursively descends through an HDF5 file or group and creates an IDL structure containing object information and data.

**Note**

This function is not part of the standard HDF5 interface, but is provided as a programming convenience.

Two structure fields were added in IDL 6.1. If an H5_PARSE structure from IDL 6.0 is restored the /RELAXED_STRUCTURE_ASSIGNMENT keyword should be used to prevent backward incompatibility.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5\_PARSE} (\text{File}[, \text{/READ\_DATA}])
\]

or

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5\_PARSE} (\text{Loc\_id, Name}[, \text{FILE=string}|[, \text{PATH=string}][[, \text{/READ\_DATA}][[, \text{/SHOW\_HARDLINKS}]]])
\]

**Return Value**

The Result is an IDL structure containing the parsed file or group. The fields within each structure in Result depend upon the object type.
### Structure Fields Common to All Object Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_NAME</td>
<td>Object name, or the filename if at the top level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ICONTYPE</td>
<td>Name of associated icon, used by H5_BROWSER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_TYPE</td>
<td>Object type, such as GROUP, DATASET, DATATYPE, ATTRIBUTE, or LINK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-7: Structure Fields Common to All Object Types*

### Additional Fields for Groups, Datasets, and Named Datatypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_FILE</td>
<td>The filename to which the object belongs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_PATH</td>
<td>Full path to the group, dataset, or datatype within the file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-8: Additional Fields for Groups, Datasets, and Named Datatypes*

### Additional Fields for Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_COMMENT</td>
<td>Comment string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-9: Additional Fields for Groups*
# Additional Fields for Datasets, Attributes, and Named Datatypes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_DATATYPE</td>
<td>Datatype class, such as H5T_INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_STORAGESIZE</td>
<td>Size of each value in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_PRECISION</td>
<td>Precision of each value in bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_SIGN</td>
<td>For integers, either ‘signed’ or ‘unsigned’; otherwise a null string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-10: Additional Fields for Datasets, Attributes, and Named Datatypes*
Additional Fields for Datasets and Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_DATA</td>
<td>Data values stored in the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_NDIMENSIONS</td>
<td>Number of dimensions in the dataspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>List of dataspace dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_NELEMENTS</td>
<td>Total number of elements in the dataspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_HARDLINK</td>
<td>Full path to the object being linked to. If this is not a null string then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the current object is actually a hard link to the object denoted by this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-11: Additional Fields for Datasets and Attributes

Additional Fields for Links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_LINKTYPE</td>
<td>If the SHOW_HARDLINKS keyword is set then this field will be added to links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and will contain the value ‘HARD’. Soft links will not have this field added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-12: Additional Fields Links

Groups, datasets, datatypes, and attributes will be stored as substructures within Result. The tag names for these substructures are constructed from the actual object name by converting all non-alphanumeric characters to underscores, and converting all characters to uppercase. If a tag name already exists (for example a datatype and an attribute have the same name) then an appropriate suffix is appended on to the end of the tag name, such as “_ATTR” for attribute, and so on.

If a tag name already exists within the same dataset then the suffix that is appended on to the end of the tag name will consist of _X where X starts with 1 and increments as needed.
Arguments

File
A string giving the name of the file to parse.

Loc_id
An integer giving the file or group identifier to access.

Name
A string giving the name of the group, dataset, or datatype within Loc_id to parse.

Keywords

FILE
Set this optional keyword to a string giving the filename associated with the Loc_id.
This keyword is used for filling in the _FILE field within the returned structure, and
is not required. The FILE keyword is ignored if the File argument is provided.

PATH
Set this optional keyword to a string giving the full path associated with the Loc_id.
This keyword is used for filling in the _PATH field within the returned structure, and
is not required. The PATH keyword is ignored if the File argument is provided.

READ_DATA
If this keyword is set, then all data from datasets is read in and stored in the returned
structure. If READ_DATA is not provided then the _DATA field for datasets will be
set to the string '<unread>'.

Note
For attribute objects all data is automatically read and stored in the structure.

SHOW_HARDLINKS
If this keyword is set, then hardlinks will appear as a LINK structure. The default is to
treat hardlinks as copies of the object pointed to.
Note

Because there is no distinguishable difference between a hard link and the object to which the link points, the first object encountered in the file is taken to be the object and any subsequent apparent copies of the object are taken to be links. This may be different than the actual order in the file.

Example

The following example shows how to parse a file, and then prints out the parsed structure.

```
File = FILEPATH('hdf5_test.h5', SUBDIR=['examples','data'])
Result = H5_PARSE(File)
help, Result, /STRUCTURE
```

When the above commands are entered, IDL prints:

```
** Structure <5f24468>, 13 tags, length=6872, data length=6664, refs=1:
   _NAME STRING   'D:\ITT\idl63\examples\data\hdf5_test.h5'
   _ICONTYPE STRING   'hdf'
   _TYPE STRING   'GROUP'
   _FILE STRING   'D:\ITT\idl63\examples\data\hdf5_test.h5'
   _PATH STRING   '/'
   _COMMENT STRING   ''
   _2D_INT_ARRAY STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
   A_NOTE STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
   SL_TO_3D_INT_ARRAY STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
   ARRAYS STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
   DATATYPES STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
   IMAGES STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
   LINKS STRUCT  -> <Anonymous> Array[1]
```

Now print out the structure of a dataset within the “Images” group:

```
help, Result.images.eskimo, /STRUCTURE
```

IDL prints:

```
** Structure <16f1ca0>, 20 tags, length=840, data length=802, refs=2:
   _NAME STRING   'Eskimo'
   _ICONTYPE STRING   'binary'
   _TYPE STRING   'DATASET'
   _FILE STRING   'D:\ITT\debug\examples\data\hdf5_test.h5'
   _PATH STRING   '/images'
```
Version History

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Added _HARDLINK and _LINKTYPE structure fields.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5_BROWSER
H5A_CLOSE

The H5A_CLOSE procedure closes the specified attribute and releases resources used by it. After this routine is used, the attribute’s identifier is no longer available until the H5A_OPEN routines are used again to specify that attribute. Further use of the attribute identifier is illegal.

Syntax

H5A_CLOSE, Attribute_id

Arguments

Attribute_id

An integer representing the attribute’s identifier to be closed.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5A_OPEN_NAME, H5A_OPEN_IDX
H5A_CREATE

The H5A_CREATE function creates a dataset as an attribute of another group or dataset.

Note
Attributes are intended to be small objects with a maximum size of 16 kilobytes, data sizes greater than this limit will cause the attribute creation to fail. A large dataset intended as meta data for another dataset can be stored as an additional dataset. An attribute can then be attached to the original dataset as an object reference pointer to the desired supplemental dataset.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5A\_CREATE}(\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Name}, \text{Datatype\_id}, \text{Dataspace\_id}) \]

Return Value

The \text{Result} gives the attribute identifier number. This identifier should be released with the H5A\_CLOSE procedure.

Arguments

\text{Loc\_id}
An integer giving the identifier of the group, dataset, or named datatype to which the attribute will be attached

\text{Name}
A string giving the name of the attribute to create.

\text{Datatype\_id}
An integer giving the datatype identifier of the new attribute.

\text{Dataspace\_id}
An integer giving the dataspace identifier of the new attribute.
Keywords

None

Example

See the example under H5_CREATE.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5A_CLOSE, H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE, H5T_IDL_CREATE
H5A_DELETE

The H5A_DELETE procedure removes the attribute specified by its name from a dataset, group, or named datatype.

**Note**

This function requires that all attributes be closed on the specified object and will close any attributes currently open.

**Syntax**

H5A_DELETE, Loc_id, Name

**Arguments**

Loc_id

An integer giving the identifier of the group, dataset, or named datatype from which the attribute will be deleted.

Name

A string giving the name of the attribute to delete.

**Keywords**

None

**Example**

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

**Version History**

| 6.2 | Introduced |

**See Also**

H5A_CREATE
H5A_GET_NAME

The H5A_GET_NAME function retrieves an attribute name given the attribute identifier number.

Syntax

Result = H5A_GET_NAME(Attribute_id)

Return Value

Returns a string containing the attribute name.

Arguments

Attribute_id

An integer representing the attribute’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5A_GET_SPACE, H5A_GET_TYPE
The \texttt{H5A\_GET\_NUM\_ATTRS} function returns the number of attributes attached to a group, dataset, or a named datatype.

\textbf{Syntax}

\[ \texttt{Result} = \texttt{H5A\_GET\_NUM\_ATTRS} (\texttt{Loc\_id}) \]

\textbf{Return Value}

Returns the number of attributes.

\textbf{Arguments}

\texttt{Loc\_id}

An integer representing the identifier of the group, dataset, or named datatype to query.

\textbf{Keywords}

None

\textbf{Version History}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{H5A\_OPEN\_IDX}
**H5A_GET_SPACE**

The H5A_GET_SPACE function returns the identifier number of a copy of the dataspace for an attribute.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5A_GET_SPACE}(\text{Attribute_id}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns the dataspace’s identifier. This identifier can be released with the H5S_CLOSE.

**Arguments**

**Attribute_id**

An integer representing the attribute’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5A_GET_NAME, H5A_GET_TYPE, H5S_CLOSE
H5A_GET_TYPE

The H5A_GET_TYPE function returns the identifier number of a copy of the datatype for an attribute.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{H5A\_GET\_TYPE(Attribute\_id)} \]

Return Value

Returns the datatype identifier. This identifier should be released with the H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Attribute_id

An integer representing the attribute identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5A_GET_SPACE, H5A_GET_NAME, H5T_CLOSE
**H5A_OPEN_IDX**

The H5A_OPEN_IDX function opens an existing attribute by the index of that attribute within an HDF5 file.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = H5A_OPEN_IDX(Loc\_id, Index) \]

**Return Value**

Returns the attribute’s identifier number.

**Arguments**

**Loc\_id**

An integer representing the identifier of the group, dataset, or named datatype containing the attribute within.

**Index**

An integer representing the zero-based index of the attribute to be accessed.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5A_OPEN_NAME, H5A_GET_NUM_ATTRS, H5A_GET_NAME, H5A_CLOSE
H5A_OPEN_NAME

The H5A_OPEN_NAME function opens an existing attribute by the name of that attribute within an HDF5 file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5A_OPEN_NAME}(\text{Loc\_id, Name}) \]

Return Value

Returns the attribute’s identifier number.

Arguments

- **Loc\_id**: An integer representing the identifier of the group, dataset, or named datatype containing the attribute within.

- **Name**: A string representing the name of the attribute to be accessed.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- H5A_OPEN_IDX, H5A_CLOSE
H5A_READ

The H5A_READ function reads the data within an attribute, converting from the HDF5 file datatype into the HDF5 memory datatype, and finally into the corresponding IDL datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5A\_READ}(\text{Attribute\_id}[, \text{Datatype\_id}]) \]

Return Value

Returns an IDL variable containing all of the attribute’s data. For details on different return types and storage mechanisms, see the H5D_READ function.

Arguments

Attribute_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the attribute to read.

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the memory datatype to read. This argument is used only when reading part of a compound attribute. If Datatype_id is not supplied, the entire attribute is read.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Added the Datatype_id argument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5A\_OPEN\_NAME, H5A\_OPEN\_IDX, H5A\_CLOSE, H5D\_READ
**H5A_WRITE**

The H5A_WRITE procedure writes data to an attribute.

**Syntax**

```
H5A_WRITE, Attribute_id, Data
```

**Arguments**

**Attribute_id**

An integer giving the identifier of the attribute to which to write the data.

**Data**

The data to be written. The following table shows how IDL data types are converted to HDF5 datatypes. Pointers, complex numbers, and object references cannot be written to HDF5 attributes. Data passed in via IDL will automatically be converted into the output data type if possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
<th>HDF5 Data Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byte</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsigned integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsigned long integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit Integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsigned 64-bit integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floating point</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-precision floating</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>H5T_C_S1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3-13: IDL to HDF5 Corresponding Data Types*
Chapter 3: Hierarchical Data Format - HDF5

Table 3-13: IDL to HDF5 Corresponding Data Types (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
<th>HDF5 Data Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference Structure</td>
<td>H5T_REFERENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>(Member datatypes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
The reference structure is returned from H5R_CREATE.

Keywords
None

Example
See the example under H5F_CREATE.

Version History

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5A_CREATE, H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE, H5T_IDL_CREATE, H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE
The H5D_CLOSE procedure closes the specified dataset and releases its used resources. After this routine is used, the dataset’s identifier is no longer available until the H5D_GET_SPACE is used again to specify that dataset.

**Syntax**

```
H5D_CLOSE, Dataset_id
```

**Arguments**

**Dataset_id**

An integer representing the dataset’s identifier to be closed.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5D_OPEN
H5D_CREATE

The H5D_CREATE function creates a dataset at the specified location.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5D}_\text{CREATE} (\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Name}, \text{Datatype\_id}, \text{Dataspace\_id} [, \text{CHUNK\_DIMENSIONS}=\text{vector} [, \text{GZIP}=\text{value} [, /SHUFFLE]]]) \]

Return Value

The \text{Result} gives the dataset identifier. This identifier should be released with the \text{H5D}_\text{CLOSE} procedure.

Arguments

\text{Loc\_id}

An integer giving the identifier of the file or group within which to create the dataset.

\text{Name}

A string giving the name of the dataset to create.

\text{Datatype\_id}

An integer giving the datatype identifier to use when creating the dataset.

\text{Dataspace\_id}

An integer giving the dataspace identifier to use when creating the dataset.

Keywords

**CHUNK\_DIMENSIONS**

A vector containing the chunk dimensions for the dataset. \text{CHUNK\_DIMENSIONS} must have the same number of elements as the number of dimensions in the dataspace specified in \text{Dataspace\_id}. This keyword must be set if the dataspace specified in \text{Dataspace\_id} has unlimited or extendable dimensions.
**Note**

Choosing appropriate values for CHUNK_DIMENSIONS is not always straightforward and is dependent on the size of the dataspace, the size of the data, how the data will be read, the current operating system, and many other factors. Improper chunk sizes can drastically inflate the size of the resulting file or greatly slow the reading of the data. For a dimension that is immutable a good suggestion is to choose a value that is evenly divisible into the dimension size. Values of less than 100 for dataspaces with dimensions greater than 1000 can result in bloated file sizes.

**GZIP**

Specifies the level of gzip compression applied to the dataset, which should be a value from zero to nine, inclusive. Lower compression levels are faster but result in less compression. If CHUNK_DIMENSIONS is not specified this keyword is ignored.

**SHUFFLE**

If set the shuffle filter will be applied to the dataset. If GZIP is not specified this keyword is ignored.

The shuffle filter de-interlaces a block of data by reordering the bytes. All bytes from one consistent byte position of each data element are placed together in one block; all bytes from a second consistent byte position of each data element are placed together a second block; and so on. For example, given three data elements of a 4-byte datatype stored as 012301230123, shuffling will re-order data as 000111222333. This can be a valuable step in an effective compression algorithm because the bytes in each byte position are often closely related to each other and putting them together can increase the compression ratio. When the shuffle filter is applied to a dataset, the compression ratio achieved is often superior to that achieved without the shuffle filter.

**Example**

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

H5D_CLOSE, H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE, H5T_IDL_CREATE
H5D_EXTEND

The Dataspace of a dataset defines the number of dimensions and the size of each dimension. H5D_EXTEND is used to change the current dimensions of the Dataset, within the limits of the Dataspace. Each dimension can be extended up to its maximum, or unlimited. The maximum dimension size is set when the Dataset is created and cannot be changed. The size of the dataset cannot be reduced after it is created. The actual dimension size can be incremented with calls to H5D_EXTEND, up to the maximum.

Syntax

H5D_EXTEND, Dataset_id, Size

Arguments

Dataset_id

An integer giving the dataset identifier to extend.

Size

Array containing the new magnitude of each dimension. The number of elements in Size must match the number of dimensions of the dataset.

Note

The Size argument should be specified in IDL column-major order. Internally, the dimensions will be reversed to match HDF5/C row-major order.

Keywords

None

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5D_CREATE
**H5D_GET_SPACE**

The H5D_GET_SPACE function returns an identifier number for a copy of the dataspace for a dataset.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5D_GET_SPACE}(\text{Dataset_id})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the dataspace’s identifier. This identifier can be released with the H5S_CLOSE.

**Arguments**

**Dataset_id**

An integer representing the dataset’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

| 5.6 | Introduced |

**See Also**

H5S_CLOSE, H5D_GET_STORAGE_SIZE, H5D_GET_TYPE
H5D_GET_STORAGE_SIZE

The H5D_GET_STORAGE_SIZE function returns the amount of storage in bytes required for a dataset. For chunked datasets, this value is the number of allocated chunks times the chunk size.

Note

This function does not typically need to be called, as IDL will automatically allocate the necessary memory when reading data.

Syntax

Result = H5D_GET_STORAGE_SIZE(Dataset_id)

Return Value

Returns the amount of storage in bytes.

Arguments

Dataset_id

An integer representing the dataset’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

| 5.6  | Introduced |

See Also

H5S_CLOSE, H5D_GET_SPACE, H5D_GET_TYPE
H5D_GET_TYPE

The H5D_GET_TYPE function returns an identifier number for a copy of the datatype for a dataset.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{H5D\_GET\_TYPE}(\text{Dataset\_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the datatype’s identifier. This identifier can be released with the H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Dataset_id

An integer representing the dataset’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_CLOSE, H5D_GET_SPACE, H5D_GET_STORAGE_SIZE
H5D_OPEN

The H5D_OPEN function opens an existing dataset within an HDF5 file.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{H5D\_OPEN}(\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Name}) \]

Return Value

Returns the dataset’s identifier. This identifier can be released with the H5D_CLOSE.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer representing the identifier of the file or group containing the dataset.

Name

A string representing the name of the dataset to be accessed.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5D_CLOSE
H5D_READ

The H5D_READ function reads the data within a dataset, converting from the HDF5 file datatype into the HDF5 memory datatype, and finally into the corresponding IDL datatype.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5D\_READ}(\text{Dataset\_id} [, \text{Datatype\_id}] [, \text{FILE\_SPACE}=\text{id}] \\
[, \text{MEMORY\_SPACE}=\text{id}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns an IDL variable containing the specified data. The different return types and storage mechanisms are described below.

**Note**

The dimensions for the Result variable are constructed using the following precedence rules:

- If MEMORY_SPACE is specified, then the dimensions of the MEMORY_SPACE are used.
- If only FILE_SPACE is specified, then the dimensions of the FILE_SPACE are used.
- If neither MEMORY_SPACE nor FILE_SPACE are specified, then the dimensions are taken from the Dataset_id.

**Arguments**

**Dataset_id**

A long integer containing the identifier of the dataset to read.

**Datatype_id**

A long integer containing the identifier of the memory datatype to read. This argument is used only when reading part of a compound dataset. If Datatype_id is not supplied, the entire dataset is read.
Keywords

FILE_SPACE

Set this keyword to the file dataspace identifier that should be used when reading the dataset. The FILE_SPACE keyword may be used to define hyperslabs or elements for subselection within the dataset. The default is zero (in HDF5 this is equivalent to H5S_ALL), which indicates that the entire dataspace should be read.

MEMORY_SPACE

Set this keyword to the memory dataspace identifier that should be used when copying the data from the file into memory. The MEMORY_SPACE keyword may be used to define hyperslabs or elements in which to place the data. The default is zero (in HDF5 this is equivalent to H5S_ALL), which indicates that the memory dataspace is identical to the file dataspace.

Return Type

When reading in HDF5 datasets, the datatype is first set to the native HDF5 types. These native types are then converted to IDL types as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDF5 Class</th>
<th>HDF5 Datatype</th>
<th>IDL Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H5T_INTEGER</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT8</td>
<td>Byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5T_BITFIELD</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT16</td>
<td>Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5T_ENUM</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT16</td>
<td>Unsigned integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT32</td>
<td>Long integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT32</td>
<td>Unsigned long integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT64</td>
<td>64-bit integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT64</td>
<td>Unsigned 64-bit integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5T_REFERENCE</td>
<td>H5T_STD_REF_OBJ</td>
<td>Unsigned 64-bit integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H5T_REF_DSETREG</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-14: HDF and IDL Datatypes
Chapter 3: Hierarchical Data Format - HDF5

H5D_READ

IDL Scientific Data Formats

Table 3-14: HDF and IDL Datatypes (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDF5 Class</th>
<th>HDF5 Datatype</th>
<th>IDL Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H5T_FLOAT</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT</td>
<td>Floating point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE</td>
<td>Double-precision floating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5T_STRING</td>
<td>H5T_C_S1</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5T_TIME</td>
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<td>(Super type)</td>
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Note
Multidimensional datasets are returned in IDL column-major order, with the fastest-varying dimensions listed first. HDF5 uses C row-major order, with the fastest-varying dimensions listed last. In both cases, the memory layout for data elements is identical (i.e., no transpose is needed), and only the order of the dimensions is reversed.

Note
For the H5T_ARRAY datatype, the array dimensions are concatenated with the dataset dimensions, with the array dimensions varying more rapidly.

Note
Structure tag names are constructed from H5T_COMPOUND member names by switching to uppercase and converting all non-alphanumeric characters to underscores.

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<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Added H5T_STD_REF_DSETREG Datatype (structure IDL type) to the H5TREFERENCE class</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Added the Datatype_id argument</td>
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</table>
See Also

H5D_CLOSE, H5D_OPEN, H5D_READ, H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE,
H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS, H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB
H5D_WRITE

The H5D_WRITE procedure writes data to a dataset.

Syntax

H5D_WRITE, Dataset_id, Data [, MEMORY_SPACE_ID=value] 
[, FILE_SPACE_ID=value]

Arguments

Dataset_id

An integer giving the dataspace identifier to which to write the data.

Data

The data containing the selection to be written. The table shows how IDL data types are converted to HDF5 datatypes. Pointers and object references cannot be written to HDF5 datasets. Data passed in via IDL will automatically be converted into the output data type if possible.

Keywords

MEMORY_SPACE_ID

An integer giving the identifier of the dataspace of the dataset. The default is to use the entire dataset.

FILE_SPACE_ID

An integer giving the identifier of dataset’s dataspace in the file. The default is to use the entire dataset.

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.
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See Also

H5D_CREATE, H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE
H5F_CLOSE

The H5F_CLOSE procedure closes the specified file and releases resources used by it. After this routine is used, the file’s identifier is no longer available.

Syntax

H5F_CLOSE, File_id

Arguments

File_id

An integer representing the file’s identifier to be closed.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5F_OPEN
H5F_CREATE

The H5F_CREATE function is the primary function for creating HDF5 files.

**Note**

As an alternative, see H5_CREATE.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = \text{H5F_CREATE}(\text{Filename})
\]

**Return Value**

*Result* is a file identifier for the newly-created file; this file identifier should be closed by calling H5F_CLOSE when it is no longer needed.

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A string giving the name of the file to create.

**Keywords**

None

**Example**

```idl
; create HDF5 file
file = 'hdf5_out.h5'
fid = H5F_CREATE(file)

; create some data
data = hanning(100,200)

; create a datatype
datatype_id = H5T_IDL_CREATE(data)

; create a dataspace, allow the dataspace to be extendable
dataspace_id = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE([100,100],max_dimensions=[200,200])
```
; create the dataset
dataset_id = H5D_CREATE(fid,'Hanning',datatype_id,dataspace_id, $
    chunk_dimensions=[20,20])

; extend the size of the dataset to fit the data
H5D_EXTEND,dataset_id,size(data,/dimensions)

; write the data to the dataset
H5D_WRITE,dataset_id,data

; close some identifiers
H5S_CLOSE,dataspace_id
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id

; create a reference attribute attached to the dataset
dataspace_id = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE(size(data,/dimensions))

; select a 30x30 element region of interest in the dataset
H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB,dataspace_id,[40,40],[1,1], $
    block=[30,30],/reset

; create a dataspace region reference
ref = H5R_CREATE(fid,'Hanning',dataspace=dataspace_id)

; create a datatype for the reference
datatype_id = H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE(/region)

; create a one element dataspace for the single reference
dataspace_id = H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE(1)

; make the reference an attribute of the dataset
attr_id = H5A_CREATE(dataset_id,'Ref',datatype_id,dataspace_id)
H5A_WRITE,attr_id,ref
H5A_CLOSE,attr_id

; create a dummy attribute and delete it
attr_id2 = $
H5A_CREATE(dataset_id,'Dummy',datatype_id,dataspace_id)

; attribute must be closed before it can be deleted
H5A_CLOSE,attr_id2
H5A_DELETE,dataset_id,'Dummy'

; create a group to hold sample datatypes and links
group_id = H5G_CREATE(fid,'Datatypes and links')

; add a comment to the group
H5G_SET_COMMENT,fid,'Datatypes and links', $
    'This is a sample comment'
; add a datatype to the group
datatype_id2 = H5T_IDL_CREATE(1)

; add the datatype to the group and give it a name
H5T_COMMIT,group_id,'Integer',datatype_id2

; create an array datatype and add it to the group with a name
datatype_id3 = H5T_ARRAY_CREATE(datatype_id2,[3,4])
H5T_COMMIT,group_id,'Integer 2',datatype_id3

; rename previous datatype
H5G_MOVE,group_id,'Integer 2','Integer Array'

; close temporary datatypes
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id3
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id2

; create a compound datatype and add it to the group
struct = (float:1.0, double:1.0d)
datatype_id4 = $
  H5T_IDL_CREATE(struct,member_names=['Float','Double'])

; create an integer datatype and insert it in the
; compound datatype
datatype_id5 = H5T_IDL_CREATE(1)
H5T_INSERT,datatype_id4,'Integer',datatype_id5

; add the datatype to the group and give it a name
H5T_COMMIT,group_id,'Compound',datatype_id4

; close datatype identifiers
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id5
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id4

; add a hard link from the group to the Hanning dataset
H5G_LINK,fid,'Hanning','Link to Hanning',new_loc_id=group_id

; add a dummy link
H5G_LINK,group_id,'Integer','Link to Integer'

; remove dummy link
H5G_UNLINK,group_id,'Link to Integer'

; close remaining open identifiers
H5G_CLOSE,group_id
H5D_CLOSE,dataset_id
H5T_CLOSE,datatype_id
H5S_CLOSE,dataspace_id
H5F_CLOSE,fid
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See Also

H5F_CLOSE
H5F_IS_HDF5

The H5F_IS_HDF5 function determines if a file is in the HDF5 format.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5F_IS_HDF5}(\text{Filename}) \]

Return Value

Returns 1 if the file is in the HDF5 format, 0 if otherwise.

Arguments

Filename

A string representing the name of the files to be checked.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5F_OPEN
**H5F_OPEN**

The H5F_OPEN function opens an existing HDF5 file.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5F\_OPEN}(\text{Filename} \ [, \text{WRITE}])
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the file identifier number. This identifier can be released with the H5F\_CLOSE.

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A string representing the name of the file to be accessed.

**Keywords**

**WRITE**

If set the file is open for both reading and writing. The default is to open the file in read_only mode.

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**See Also**

H5F\_CLOSE, H5F\_IS\_HDF5
H5G_CLOSE

The H5G_CLOSE procedure closes the specified group and releases resources used by it. After this routine is used, the group’s identifier is no longer available until the H5F_OPEN routine is used again to specify that group.

Syntax

H5G_CLOSE, Group_id

Arguments

Group_id

An integer representing the group’s identifier to be closed.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5G_OPEN
H5G_CREATE

The H5G_CREATE function creates a new empty group and gives it a name.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5G_CREATE}(\text{Loc}_\text{id}, \text{Name}) \]

Return Value

\( \text{Result} \) is the group identifier for the open group; this group identifier should be closed by calling H5G_CLOSE when it is no longer needed.

Arguments

Loc\_id

An integer giving the identifier of the file or group.

Name

A string giving the name of the new group.

Keywords

None

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

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See Also

H5G_CLOSE
H5G_GET_COMMENT

The H5G_GET_COMMENT function retrieves a comment string from a specified object.

Syntax

Result = H5G_GET_COMMENT(Loc_id, Name)

Return Value

Returns a string containing the comment, or a null string if no comment exists.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer representing the identifier of the file or group.

Name

A string representing the name of the object for which to retrieve the comment.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5G_GET_OBJINFO
H5G_GET_LINKVAL

The H5G_GET_LINKVAL function returns the name of the object pointed to by a symbolic link.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5G_GET_LINKVAL}(\text{Loc}_id, \text{Name})
\]

Return Value

Returns a string containing the name of the object pointed to by a symbolic link.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer representing the identifier of the file or group.

Name

A string representing the name of the symbolic link for which to retrieve the link value.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5G_GET_OBJINFO
**H5G_GET_MEMBER_NAME**

The H5G_GET_MEMBER_NAME function retrieves the name of an object within a group, by its zero-based index.

**Note**

This function is not part of the standard HDF5 interface, but is provided as a programming convenience. The H5Giterate() C function is used to retrieve the name.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = \text{H5G\_GET\_MEMBER\_NAME}(\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Name}, \text{Index}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the object’s name.

**Arguments**

- **Loc_id**
  
  An integer representing the identifier of the file or group.

- **Name**
  
  A string representing the name of the group in which to retrieve the member name.

- **Index**
  
  An integer representing the zero-based index of the object for which to retrieve the name.

**Keywords**

None
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See Also

H5G_GET_NMEMBERS
H5G_GET_NMEMBERS

The H5G_GET_NMEMBERS function returns the number of objects within a group.

**Note**

This function is not part of the standard HDF5 interface, but is provided as a programming convenience. The H5Giterate() C function is used to retrieve the number of members.

**Syntax**

```
Result = H5G_GET_NMEMBERS(Loc_id, Name)
```

**Return Value**

Returns the number of objects.

**Arguments**

- **Loc_id**
  
  An integer representing the identifier of the file or group.

- **Name**
  
  A string representing the name of the group for which to retrieve the number of members.

**Keywords**

None

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**See Also**

H5G_GET_MEMBER_NAME
H5G_GET_NUM_OBJS

The H5G_GET_NUM_OBJS function returns number of objects in the group specified by its identifier.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{H5G\_GET\_NUM\_OBIJS}(\text{Loc\_id}) \]

Return Value

\( Result \) is the number of objects contained in the group.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer giving the file or group identifier.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5G_CREATE, H5G_GET_OBJ_NAME_BY_IDX
H5G_GET_OBJ_NAME_BY_IDX

The H5G_GET_OBJ_NAME_BY_IDX function returns a name of an object specified by an index.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{H5G_GET_OBJ_NAME_BY_IDX}(\text{Loc}_id, \text{Index})
\]

Return Value

\textit{Result} is a string containing the name of the object.

Arguments

\textbf{Loc}_id

An integer giving file or group identifier.

\textbf{Index}

An integer index identifying the object.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5G_CREATE, H5G_GET_NUM_OBJS
H5G_GET_OBJINFO

The H5G_GET_OBJINFO function retrieves information from a specified object.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5G_GET_OBJINFO}(\text{Loc}_\text{id}, \text{Name} [, /\text{FOLLOW\_LINK}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns a structure of the name H5F_STAT containing the following fields:

**FILENO**

This field contains two integers which, along with the OBJNO field, uniquely identify the object among all open HDF5 files.

**OBJNO**

This field contains two integers which, along with the FILENO field, uniquely identify the object among all open HDF5 files. If all four values in FILENO and OBJNO are the same between two objects, then these two objects are the same.

**NLINK**

The number of hard links to the object. If this field is zero, then the object is a symbolic link.

**TYPE**

A string representing the object type. Possible values are:

- ‘LINK’
- ‘GROUP’
- ‘DATASET’
- ‘TYPE’
- ‘UNKNOWN’

**MTIME**

The modification time for the object, in seconds since 1 January 1970.
Tip: You can convert the MTIME field from seconds to a date/time string using SYSTIME(0, mtime). See SYSTIME for more information.

**LINKLEN**

If the object is a symbolic link (and the FOLLOW_LINK keyword is not set), then this field will contain the length in characters of the link value. The link value itself may be retrieved using H5D_GET_LINKVAL.

**Arguments**

- **Loc_id**
  
  An integer representing the identifier of the file or group.

- **Name**
  
  A string representing the name of the object for which to retrieve the information structure.

**Keywords**

- **FOLLOW_LINK**
  
  If *Name* is a symbolic link, then set this keyword to follow the symbolic link and retrieve information about the linked object. The default is to return information about the symbolic link itself.

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**See Also**

- H5G_GET_LINKVAL
The H5G_LINK procedure creates a link of the specified type. A link can only point to one of the three classes of named objects: group, dataset, and named datatype.

**Syntax**

```
H5G_LINK, Loc_id, Current_Name, New_Name [, /SOFTLINK]
[ , NEW_LOC_ID=value]
```

**Arguments**

**Loc_id**

An integer giving the file or group identifier.

**Current_Name**

String name of the existing object if link is a hard link. Can be anything for the soft link.

When creating a soft link `Current_Name` can be absolute or relative and may include path information.

For example, to create a link to an object that exists in the current group use the name of the object:

```
Object1
```

To create a link to an object that exists in a sub group of the current group use a relative path name:

```
Subgroup/Object1 or ./Subgroup/Object1
```

To create a link to an object that exists outside of the current group use an absolute path (a path beginning with the root group of the file, `'/'):

```
/Group1/Object1
```

**New_Name**

New string name for the object.
**Keywords**

**SOFTLINK**

If set the link will be a soft link. The default is to create a hard link.

**NEW_LOC_ID**

An integer giving the file or group identifier for the new link. This keyword is only used when linking to an object in a different file or group.

**Example**

See the example under **H5F_CREATE**.

**Version History**

| 6.2   | Introduced |

**See Also**

H5G_CREATE, H5G_UNLINK
H5G_MOVE

The H5G_MOVE procedure renames/moves an object within an HDF5 group or file.

Syntax

H5G_MOVE, Loc_id, Src_Name, Dst_Name [, NEW_LOC_ID=value]

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer giving the file or group identifier.

Src_Name

Original string name of the object.

Dst_Name

New string name for the object.

Keywords

NEW_LOC_ID

An integer giving the destination file or group identifier. This keyword is only used when linking to an object in a different file or group.

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

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See Also

H5G_CREATE
H5G_OPEN

The H5G_OPEN function opens an existing group within an HDF5 file.

Syntax

Result = H5G_OPEN(Loc_id, Name)

Return Value

Returns the group’s identifier number. This identifier can be released with the H5G_CLOSE.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer representing the identifier of the file or group containing the group to be accessed.

Name

A string representing the name of the group to be accessed.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5G_CLOSE
H5G_SET_COMMENT

Syntax | Arguments | Keywords | Example | Version History | See Also

The H5G_SET_COMMENT procedure sets a comment for a specified object.

Syntax

    H5G_SET_COMMENT, Loc_id, Name, Comment

Arguments

    Loc_id

    An integer giving the file or group identifier containing the object.

    Name

    Name of the object within Loc_id whose comment is to be set or reset.

    Comment

    New comment for the object.

Keywords

    None

Example

    See the example under H5F_CREATE.

Version History

| 6.2       | Introduced  |

See Also

    H5G_CREATE
H5G_UNLINK

The H5G_UNLINK procedure removes the link to an object from a group.

Syntax

H5G_UNLINK, Loc_id, Name

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer giving the file or group identifier containing the object.

Name

Name of the object within Loc_id to unlink.

Keywords

None

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

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See Also

H5G_CREATE, H5G_LINK
H5I_GET_FILE_ID

The H5I_GET_FILE_ID function retrieves an identifier for the file containing the specified object.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5I_GET_FILE_ID}(\text{Loc_id}) \]

Return Value

The Result is the identifier of the file.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer giving the identifier of the object whose associated file identifier will be returned.

Keywords

NONE

Version History

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**H5I_GET_TYPE**

The H5I_GET_TYPE function returns the object’s type.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5I_GET_TYPE}(\text{Obj_id}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns a string representing the object type. Possible return values include:

- ‘FILE’
- ‘GROUP’
- ‘DATATYPE’
- ‘DATASPACE’
- ‘DATASET’
- ‘ATTR’
- ‘BADID’

**Arguments**

**Obj_id**

An integer representing the object’s identifier for which to return the type.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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H5R_CREATE

The H5R_CREATE function creates a reference to either an object or a dataspace region of a dataset.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5R\_CREATE}(\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Name} [,.\text{DATASPACE\_ID}=\text{value}])
\]

Return Value

The Result is the reference pointing to the specified object. It is returned as either an integer, if an object reference is returned, or a named structure, if a dataspace region reference is returned.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer giving the identifier used to locate the object being pointed to. This is the identifier of the object containing Name.

Name

The name of the object contained within Loc_id.

Keywords

DATASPACE_ID

An integer giving the identifier of the selection. Use of this keyword will create a dataspace region reference. If not supplied then an object reference will be created.

Example

See the example under H5F\_CREATE.
Version History

| 6.2  | Introduced |

See Also

H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE
H5R_DEREFERENCE

The H5R_DEREFERENCE function opens a reference and returns the object identifier.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5R\_DEREFERENCE}(\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Reference}) \]

Return Value

The Result is the identifier number. This identifier should be released using the appropriate close procedure.

Arguments

**Loc\_id**

An integer giving the identifier in which the reference dataset is located.

**Reference**

An integer or H5 reference structure giving the reference number to open.

Keywords

None

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</table>

See Also

H5R\_GET\_OBJECT\_TYPE
The H5R_GET_OBJECT_TYPE function returns the type of object that an object reference points to.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5R\_GET\_OBJECT\_TYPE}(\text{Loc\_id}, \text{Reference}) \]

**Return Value**

The `Result` is a string giving the object type. Possible return values include:

- `'DATASET'`
- `'GROUP'`
- `'LINK'`
- `'TYPE'`
- `'UNKNOWN'`

**Arguments**

- **Loc_id**
  
  An integer giving the identifier in which the reference dataset is located.

- **Reference**
  
  An integer giving the reference number to query.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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See Also

H5R_DEREFERENCE
H5R_GET_REGION

The H5R_GET_REGION function retrieves a dataspace associated with a region reference.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5R_GET_REGION}(	ext{Dataset_id}, \text{Reference}) \]

**Return Value**

The \text{Result} gives the identifier of the dataspace with the region selected.

**Arguments**

- **Dataset_id**
  
  An integer giving the identifier in which the reference dataset is located.

- **Reference**
  
  An H5 reference structure giving the reference number to open.

**Keywords**

None

**Example**

Assuming the file, 'hdf5_out.h5' was created using the example in H5F_CREATE, the dataspace region saved in the reference attached to the “Hanning” dataset could be obtained as follows:

```idl
fid = H5F_OPEN('hdf5_out.h5')
dataset_id = H5D_OPEN(fid, 'Hanning')
attr_id = H5A_OPEN_NAME(dataset_id,'Ref')
ref = H5A_READ(attr_id)
dataspace_id = H5R_GET_REGION(dataset_id,ref)
```
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See Also

H5R_CREATE, H5D_CREATE, H5D_CLOSE
H5S_CLOSE

The H5S_CLOSE procedure releases and terminates access to a dataspace. After this routine is used, the dataspace’s identifier is no longer available.

**Warning**

Failure to release a dataspace using this procedure will result in resource leaks.

**Syntax**

```idl
H5S_CLOSE, Dataspace_id
```

**Arguments**

**Dataspace_id**

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to close.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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**See Also**

[H5D_GET_SPACE](#)
The H5S_COPY function copies an existing dataspace.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = \text{H5S\_COPY}(\text{Dataspace\_id}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns the dataspace’s identifier number. The dataspace identifier can be released with the \text{H5S\_CLOSE}.

**Arguments**

**Dataspace\_id**

An integer representing the dataspace identifier to copy.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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**See Also**

\text{H5S\_CREATE\_SIMPLE}, \text{H5S\_CLOSE}
H5S_CREATE_SCALAR

Syntax | Return Value | Arguments | Keywords | Version History

The H5S_CREATE_SCALAR function creates a scalar dataspace.

Note
Scalar dataspaces have no dimensionality thus
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS and
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS will both return 0.

Syntax

Result = H5S_CREATE_SCALAR()

Return Value

The Result gives the dataspace identifier. This identifier should be released with the
H5S_CLOSE procedure.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

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</table>
H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE

The H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE function creates a simple dataspace.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S\_CREATE\_SIMPLE}(\text{Dimensions}[, \text{MAX\_DIMENSIONS} = \text{vector}])
\]

Return Value

Returns the dataspace’s identifier number. This dataspace identifier can be released with the H5S\_CLOSE.

Arguments

Dimensions

Set this argument to a vector containing the dimensions for the dataspace.

\textbf{Note}\hspace{1cm}

The Dimensions argument should be specified in IDL’s column-major order. Internally, the dimensions will be reversed to match HDF5/C’s row-major order.

Keywords

MAX\_DIMENSIONS

Set this keyword to a vector containing the maximum dimensions for the dataspace. The MAX\_DIMENSIONS must have the same number of elements as the Dimensions argument. If MAX\_DIMENSIONS is omitted then the maximum dimensions are set to Dimensions. You can use a value of -1 in MAX\_DIMENSIONS to indicate an unlimited dimension.

\textbf{Note}\hspace{1cm}

The values specified in the MAX\_DIMENSIONS keyword should be equal to or greater than the corresponding values of the Dimensions argument.
Note
The MAX_DIMENSIONS keyword should be specified in IDL’s column-major order. Internally, the dimensions will be reversed to match HDF5/C’s row-major order.

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See Also

H5S_CLOSE, H5S_COPY
H5S_GET_SELECT_BOUNDS

The H5S_GET_SELECT_BOUNDS function retrieves the coordinates of the bounding box containing the current dataspace selection.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S_GET_SELECT_BOUNDS}(\text{Dataspace_id})
\]

Return Value

Returns an \((m \times 2)\) array, where \(m\) is the number of dimensions (or rank) of the dataspace. The first row in the array is the starting coordinates of the bounding box, while the second row is the ending coordinates.

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_NPOINTS

The H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_NPOINTS function determines the number of element points in the current dataspace selection.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_NPOINTS}(\text{Dataspace_id})
\]

Return Value

Returns the number of element points.

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_POINTLIST

The H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_POINTLIST function returns a list of the element points in the current dataspace selection.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = \text{H5S\_GET\_SELECT\_ELEM\_POINTLIST}(\text{Dataspace\_id} [, \text{START} = \text{value}] \[ , \text{NUMBER} = \text{value} ])
\]

**Return Value**

The `Result` is an \((m \times n)\) array, where \(m\) is the number of dimensions (or rank) of the dataspace, and \(n\) is the number of selected points. Each row contains the coordinates for an element selection point.

**Arguments**

**Dataspace\_id**

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

**START**

Set this keyword to an integer representing the point to start with, counting from 0. The default is \(\text{START} = 0\).

**NUMBER**

Set this keyword to an integer representing the number of element points to return. The default is \(\text{NUMBER} = (N - \text{START})\), where \(N\) is the total number of element points in the selection.

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_NPOINTS, H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS
H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_BLOCKLIST

The H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_BLOCKLIST function returns a list of the hyperslab blocks in the current dataspace selection.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_BLOCKLIST}(\text{Dataspace_id} \newline \hspace{1em} [, \ \text{START}=\text{value}] \ [, \ \text{NUMBER}=\text{value}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns an \((m \times 2n)\) array, where \(m\) is the number of dimensions (or rank) of the dataspace. The \(2n\) rows of \(\text{Result}\) contain the list of blocks. The first row contains the start coordinates of the first block, followed by the next row which contains the opposite corner coordinates, followed by the next row which contains the start coordinates of the second block, etc.

Arguments

\text{Dataspace_id}

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

\text{START}

Set this keyword to an integer representing the block to start with, counting from 0. The default is START = 0.

\text{NUMBER}

Set this keyword to an integer representing the number of blocks to return. The default is NUMBER = (N - START), where N is the total number of blocks in the selection.
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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_NBLOCKS, H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS
H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_NBLOCKS

The H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_NBLOCKS function determines the number of hyperslab blocks in the current dataspace selection.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{H5S\_GET\_SELECT\_HYPER\_NBLOCKS}(\text{Dataspace\_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the number of blocks.

Arguments

\text{Dataspace\_id}

An integer representing the dataspace identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS

The H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS function determines the number of elements in a dataspace selection.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS}(\text{Dataspace_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the number of elements.

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS

The H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS function returns the dimension sizes for a dataspace.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S}_\text{GET}_\text{SIMPLE}_\text{EXTENT}_\text{DIM}\text{S}(\text{Dataspace}_\text{id} [, \text{MAX}\_\text{DIMENSIONS}=\text{variable}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns a vector containing the dimension sizes.

Arguments

Dataspac\text{e}_\text{id}

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

MAX\_\text{DIMENSIONS}

Set this keyword to a named variable to return the maximum dimension sizes for the dataspace.

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See Also

H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS, H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NPOINTS, H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_TYPE
**H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS**

The `H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS` function determines the number of dimensions (or rank) of a dataspace.

**Syntax**

```
Result = H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS(Dataspace_id)
```

**Return Value**

Returns the number of dimensions.

**Arguments**

**Dataspace_id**

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

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**See Also**

- `H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS`
- `H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NPOINTS`
- `H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_TYPE`
H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NPOINTS

The H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NPOINTS function determines the number of elements in a dataspace.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S\_GET\_SIMPLE\_EXTENT\_NPOINTS}(\text{Dataspace\_id})
\]

Return Value

Returns the number of elements.

Arguments

Dataspace\_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_DIMS, H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_NDIMS, H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_TYPE
**H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_TYPE**

The H5S_GET_SIMPLE_EXTENT_TYPE function returns the current class of a dataspace.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = \text{H5S\_GET\_SIMPLE\_EXTENT\_TYPE}(\text{Dataspace\_id}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the class. Possible values are:

- ‘H5S\_SCALAR’
- ‘H5S\_SIMPLE’
- ‘H5S\_COMPLEX’
- ‘H5S\_NO\_CLASS’

**Arguments**

**Dataspace\_id**

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

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**See Also**

- H5S\_GET\_SIMPLE\_EXTENT\_DIMS, H5S\_GET\_SIMPLE\_EXTENT\_NDIMS,
- H5S\_GET\_SIMPLE\_EXTENT\_NPPOINTS
H5S_IS_SIMPLE

The H5S_IS_SIMPLE function determines whether a dataspace is a simple dataspace.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5S_IS_SIMPLE}(\text{Dataspace_id})
\]

Return Value

Returns 1 if the dataspace is simple and 0 if it is not.

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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H5S_OFFSET_SIMPLE

The H5S_OFFSET_SIMPLE procedure sets the selection offset for a simple dataspace. The offset allows the same shaped selection to be moved to different locations within the dataspace.

Syntax

H5S_OFFSET_SIMPLE, Dataspace_id, Offset

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier on which to set the selection offset.

Offset

An $m$-element vector of integers, where $m$ is the number of dataspace dimensions, containing the offsets.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_BOUNDS, H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS, H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB
H5S_SELECT_ALL

The H5S_SELECT_ALL procedure selects the entire extent of a dataspace.

Syntax

H5S_SELECT_ALL, Dataspace_id

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be selected.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS

The H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS procedure selects array elements to be included in the selection for a dataspace.

Syntax

H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS, Dataspace_id, Coordinates [, /RESET]

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier on which to set the selection.

Coordinates

An m-element vector, or an (m x n) array, where m is the number of dimensions (or rank) of the dataspace, and n is the number of selected points. Each row contains the coordinates for an element selection point.

Keywords

RESET

Set this keyword to replace the existing selection with the new Coordinates. The default is RESET = 0 which adds the new selection to the existing selection.

Note

The RESET keyword must be set (/RESET or RESET = 1) or the H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS routine will result in an error message. This error message comes from the HDF5 library, which forces a default of RESET = 0 but insists on this keyword being set for this routine to work.

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_NPOINTS,
H5S_GET_SELECT_ELEM_POINTLIST, H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS,
H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB
H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB

The H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB procedure selects a hyperslab region to be included in the selection for a dataspace.

Note

If all of the elements in the selected hyperslab region are already selected, then a new hyperslab region is not created.

Syntax


Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier on which to set the selection.

Start

An m-element vector of integers, where m is the number of dataspace dimensions, containing the starting location for the hyperslab.

Count

An m-element vector of integers containing the number of blocks to select in each dimension.

Keywords

BLOCK

Set this keyword to an m-element vector of integers containing the size of a block. The default is a single element in each dimension (for example BLOCK is set to a vector of all 1’s).

RESET

Set this keyword to replace the existing selection with the new selection. The default is RESET=0 which adds the new selection to the existing selection.
**STRIDE**

Set this keyword to an $m$-element vector of integers containing the number of elements to move in each dimension when selecting blocks. The default is to move a single element in each dimension (for example STRIDE is set to a vector of all 1's). STRIDE values must be greater than zero.

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**See Also**

- `H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_BLOCKLIST`
- `H5S_GET_SELECT_HYPER_NBLOCKS`
- `H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS`
- `H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS`
H5S_SELECT_NONE

The H5S_SELECT_NONE procedure resets the dataspace selection region to include no elements.

Syntax

H5S_SELECT_NONE, Dataspace_id

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be reset.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS, H5S_SELECT_ALL, H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS, H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB
**H5S_SELECT_VALID**

The H5S_SELECT_VALID function verifies that the selection is within the extent of a dataspace.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5S_SELECT_VALID}(\text{Dataspace}_id) \]

**Return Value**

Returns 1 if the selection is within the dataspace and 0 if it is not.

**Arguments**

**Dataspace_id**

An integer representing the dataspace’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

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**See Also**

- H5S_GET_SELECT_NPOINTS
- H5S_SELECT_ELEMENTS
- H5S_SELECT_HYPERSLAB
H5S_SET_EXTENT_NONE

Syntax | Arguments | Keywords | Version History | See Also

The H5S_SET_EXTENT_NONE removes the extent of a dataspace and sets the type to H5S_NO_CLASS. As such the dataspace cannot be resized or used in the creation of datasets or attributes.

Syntax

H5S_SET_EXTENT_NONE, Dataspace_id

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer giving the dataspace identifier.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE, H5S_SET_EXTENT_SIMPLE
H5S_SET_EXTENT_SIMPLE

Syntax | Arguments | Keywords | Version History | See Also

The H5S_SET_EXTENT_SIMPLE procedure sets or resets the extent of a dataspace.

Syntax

H5S_SET_EXTENT_SIMPLE, Dataspace_id, Dimensions
[.MAX_DIMENSIONS=vector]

Arguments

Dataspace_id

An integer giving the dataspace identifier.

Dimensions

An integer array or scalar giving the size of each array dimension. The number of elements in Dimensions defines the number of dimensions in the resulting array datatype.

Note

The values specified in the MAX_DIMENSIONS keyword should be equal to or greater than the corresponding values of the Dimensions argument.

Note

The Dimensions argument should be specified in IDL column-major order. Internally, the dimensions will be reversed to match HDF5/C row-major order.

Keywords

MAX_DIMENSIONS

A vector containing the maximum dimensions for the dataspace.

MAX_DIMENSIONS must have the same number of elements as the Dimensions argument. If MAX_DIMENSIONS is omitted then the maximum dimensions are set to Dimensions. You can use a value of -1 in MAX_DIMENSIONS to indicate an unlimited dimension.
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See Also

H5S_CREATE_SIMPLE, H5S_SET_EXTENT_NONE
H5T_ARRAY_CREATE

The H5T_ARRAY_CREATE function creates an array datatype object.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_ARRAY_CREATE} \left( \text{Datatype_id}, \text{Dimensions} \right) \]

Return Value

The Result gives the identifier of the new datatype. The datatype identifier returned from this function should be released with H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer giving the datatype identifier of the datatype of each element in the resulting array.

Dimensions

An integer array giving the size of each array dimension. The number of elements in Dimensions defines the number of dimensions in the resulting array datatype.

Note

The Dimensions argument should be specified in IDL column-major order. Internally, the dimensions will be reversed to match HDF5/C row-major order.

Keywords

None

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.
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<td>6.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_IDL_CREATE, H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE
**H5T_CLOSE**

The H5T_CLOSE procedure releases the specified datatype’s identifier and releases resources used by it. After this routine is used, the datatype’s identifier is no longer available until the H5T_OPEN routine is used again to specify that datatype.

**Syntax**

```idl
H5T_CLOSE, Datatype_id
```

**Arguments**

**Datatype_id**

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be closed.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>

**See Also**

H5T_OPEN
H5T_COMMIT

The H5T_COMMIT procedure commits a transient datatype to a file, creating a new named datatype.

**Note**

A named datatype can be shared by objects within the same HDF5 file, but not by objects in other files.

**Syntax**

```
H5T_COMMIT, Loc_id, Name, Datatype_id
```

**Arguments**

**Loc_id**

An integer giving the identifier of a file or group.

**Name**

The name of the new datatype.

**Datatype_id**

An integer giving the identifier of the datatype to commit.

**Keywords**

None

**Example**

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

**Version History**

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</table>
See Also

H5T_COMMITTED, H5T_IDL_CREATE
H5T_COMMITTED

The H5T_COMMITTED function determines whether a datatype is a named datatype or a transient type.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_COMMITTED}(\text{Datatype}_id)
\]

Return Value

Returns 1 if the datatype is named and 0 if the datatype is transient.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatyped identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>

See Also

H5T_COMMIT
H5T_COMPOUND_CREATE

The H5T_COMPOUND_CREATE function creates a compound datatype object. See “Compound Datatypes” on page 130 for a discussion of compound datatypes.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_COMPOUND_CREATE} (\text{Datatype\_id}, \text{Name})
\]

Return Value

Returns a long integer containing the identifier of the new compound datatype.

Note

Datatype identifiers created by this function should be released with H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Datatype\_id

A long integer or array of long integers containing the datatype identifiers to use when creating the compound datatype. The number of elements in Datatype\_id must match the number of elements in Name.

Name

A scalar string or string array containing the names to use when creating the compound datatype. The number of elements in Name must match the number of elements in Datatype\_id.

Keywords

None

Example

\begin{verbatim}
dt1 = H5T_ENUM_CREATE()
H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA, dt1, ['Radar_1', 'Radar_2'], [1, 2]
dt2 = H5T_IDL_CREATE(1ul)
dt = H5T_COMPOUND_CREATE([dt1, dt2], ['Radar\_Id', 'Ctrl\_Num'])
\end{verbatim}
Version History

| 6.3 | Introduced |

See Also

H5T_ARRAY_CREATE, H5T_IDL_CREATE, H5T_CLOSE
H5T_COPY

The H5T_COPY function copies an existing datatype. The returned type is transient and unlocked.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = \text{H5T\_COPY}(Datatype\_id)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the datatype’s identifier number. This identifier can be released with the H5T_CLOSE procedure.

**Arguments**

**Datatype\_id**

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be copied.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>

**See Also**

H5T_CLOSE, H5T_OPEN
H5T_ENUM_CREATE

The H5T_ENUM_CREATE function creates an enumeration datatype object.

**Note**

Name/value pairs must be assigned to the datatype before it is used to create a dataset. The dataset stores the state of the datatype at the time the dataset is created; additional changes to the datatype will not be reflected in the dataset.

See “Enumeration Datatypes” on page 133 for a discussion of enumeration datatypes.

**Syntax**

```
Result = H5T_ENUM_CREATE()
```

**Return Value**

Returns a long integer containing the identifier of the new enumeration datatype.

**Note**

Datatype identifiers created by this function should be released with H5T_CLOSE.

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

None

**Example**

See “Enumeration Datatypes” on page 133 for an example using this routine.

**Version History**

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</table>
See Also

H5T_ENUM_INSERT, H5T_CLOSE
H5T_ENUM_GET_DATA

The H5T_ENUM_GET_DATA function retrieves the name/value pairs from an enumeration datatype object.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file h5t_enum_get_data.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_ENUM_GET_DATA(Datatype_id)} \]

Return Value

Returns an array of IDL_H5_ENUM structures. Each structure has two fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>A string containing the name of the member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>The value of the corresponding member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype for which the data is desired.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>

See Also

H5T_ENUM_CREATE, H5T_ENUM_INSERT, H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA
**H5T_ENUM_INSERT**

The H5T_ENUM_INSERT procedure inserts a new member into an existing enumeration datatype.

**Syntax**

H5T_ENUM_INSERT, Datatype_id, Name, Value

**Arguments**

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype to which the new member will be added.

Name

A scalar string containing the name of the member to be added.

Value

A scalar integer giving the value of the member to be added.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**See Also**

H5T_ENUM_CREATE
H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF

The H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF function retrieves the name of a member of an enumeration datatype corresponding to the specified value.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF(Datatype\_id, Value)} \]

Return Value

Returns a string containing the name that corresponds to the specified value.

Arguments

Datatype\_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype.

Value

An integer containing the value of the datatype member for which the name should be returned.

Keywords

None

Version History

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<tr>
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</table>

See Also

H5T_ENUM_CREATE, H5T_ENUM_VALUEOF
**H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA**

The H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA procedure sets all the name/value pairs on an enumeration datatype object.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file `h5t_enum_set_data.pro` in the `lib` subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

**Syntax**

```idl
H5T_ENUM_SET_DATA, Datatype_id, Data, Values
```

**Arguments**

**Datatype_id**

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype.

**Data**

A string array or array of named structures:

- If `Data` is a string array, it contains the *names* of the members of the enumeration datatype, and the `Values` argument is required.
- If `Data` is an array of named structures, the `Values` argument is ignored. The structures that make up `Data` must be of type `IDL_H5_ENUM`, which has the following signature:

```idl
{IDL_H5_ENUM, NAME:'', VALUE:0}
```

**Values**

An integer array containing the *values* of the members of the enumeration datatype. The `Values` array must have the same number of elements as the string array specified by `Data`. This argument is ignored if `Data` is an array of structures.

**Keywords**

None
Version History

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See Also

H5T_ENUM_CREATE, H5T_ENUM_GET_DATA, H5T_ENUM_INSERT
H5T_ENUM_VALUEOF

The H5T_ENUM_VALUEOF function retrieves the value of a member of an enumeration datatype corresponding to the specified name.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_ENUM_VALUEOF}(\text{Datatype}_\text{id}, \text{Name})
\]

Return Value

Returns an integer containing the value that corresponds to the specified name.

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype.

Name

A string containing the name of the datatype member for which the value should be returned.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5T_ENUM_CREATE, H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF
H5T_ENUM_VALUES_TO_NAMES

The H5T_ENUM_VALUES_TO_NAMES function converts values to the corresponding names of an enumeration datatype.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file h5t_enum_values_to_names.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{H5T_ENUM_VALUES_TO_NAMES}(\text{Datatype}_id, \text{Values})
\]

Return Value

Returns a string array with the same number of elements as Values. Each element in Result will be the name corresponding to the value in Values. If an individual value specified in Values is not present in the enumeration datatype, the corresponding element in Result will be a null string.

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype.

Values

An integer array of values for which names are desired.

Note

The H5D_READ function returns an array suitable for use as the Values argument.

Keywords

None
Version History

| 6.3  | Introduced |

See Also

H5T_ENUM_NAMEOF
H5T_EQUAL

The H5T_EQUAL function determines whether two datatype identifiers refer to the same datatype.

Syntax

\[ Result = H5T_EQUAL(Datatype\_id1, Datatype\_id2) \]

Return Value

Returns 1 if the identifiers refer to the same datatype and 0 if they do not.

Arguments

Datatype_id1

An integer representing the first datatype identifier.

Datatype_id2

An integer representing the second datatype identifier.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5T_COPY
H5T_GET_ARRAY_DIMS

The H5T_GET_ARRAY_DIMS function returns the dimension sizes for an array datatype object.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_ARRAY\_DIMS}(\text{Datatype\_id} [, \text{PERMUTATIONS=variable}]) \]

Return Value

Returns a vector containing the dimension sizes.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

PERMUTATIONS

Set this keyword to a named variable in which to return the dimension permutations (C versus FORTRAN).

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See Also

H5T_GET_ARRAY_NDIMS
H5T_GET_ARRAY_NDIMS

The H5T_GET_ARRAY_NDIMS function determines the number of dimensions (or rank) of an array datatype object.

**Syntax**

\[\text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_ARRAY_NDIMS}(\text{Datatype}_\text{id})\]

**Return Value**

Returns the number of dimensions.

**Arguments**

**Datatype_id**

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>

**See Also**

H5T_GET_ARRAY_DIMS
**H5T_GET_CLASS**

The H5T_GET_CLASS function returns the datatype’s class.

**Syntax**

Result = H5T_GET_CLASS(Datatype_id)

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the datatype’s class. Possible return values include:

- ‘H5T_INTEGER’
- ‘H5T_FLOAT’
- ‘H5T_TIME’
- ‘H5T_STRING’
- ‘H5T_BITFIELD’
- ‘H5T_OPAQUE’
- ‘H5T_COMPOUND’
- ‘H5T_REFERENCE’
- ‘H5T_ENUM’
- ‘H5T_VLEN’
- ‘H5T_ARRAY’
- ‘H5T_NO_CLASS’

**Arguments**

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None
Version History

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</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_SIZE, H5T_GET_SUPER
H5T_GET_CSET

The H5T_GET_CSET function returns the character set type of a string datatype.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_CSET(Datatype\_id)}
\]

Return Value

Returns a string containing the character set type. Possible values are:

- ‘ASCII’ — US ASCII
- ‘ERROR’

Arguments

Datatype\_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
H5T_GET_EBIAS

The H5T_GET_EBIAS function returns the exponent bias of a floating-point type.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_EBIAS(Datatype\_id)}
\]

Return Value

Returns the exponent bias.

Arguments

Datatype\_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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See Also

H5T_GET_FIELDS
The H5T_GET_FIELDS function retrieves information about the positions and sizes of bit fields within a floating-point datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_FIELDS(Datatype_id)} \]

Return Value

Returns a structure named H5T_GET_FIELDS containing the following tags:

**TYPE_ID**

The datatype’s identifier `Datatype_id`.

**SIGN_POS**

The position of the floating-point sign bit.

**EXP_POS**

The bit position of the exponent.

**EXP_SIZE**

The size of the exponent in bits.

**MAN_POS**

The bit position of the mantissa.

**MAN_SIZE**

The size of the mantissa in bits.

Arguments

**Datatype_id**

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.
Keywords

None

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See Also

H5T_GET_EBIAS, H5T_GET_INPAD, H5T_GET_NORM, H5T_GET_OFFSET, H5T_GET_ORDER, H5T_GET_PAD, H5T_GET_PRECISION
H5T_GET_INPAD

The H5T_GET_INPAD function returns the padding method for unused internal bits within a floating-point datatype.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{H5T\_GET\_INPAD}(\text{Datatype\_id})
\]

Return Value

Returns the padding method. Possible values are:

- 0 — Background set to zeroes
- 1 — Background set to ones
- 2 — Background left unchanged

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_FIELDS
**H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS**

The H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS function returns the datatype class of a compound datatype member.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS(Datatype_id, Member)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the datatype class. Possible values are:

- ‘H5T_INTEGER’
- ‘H5T_FLOAT’
- ‘H5T_TIME’
- ‘H5T_STRING’
- ‘H5T_BITFIELD’
- ‘H5T_OPAQUE’
- ‘H5T_COMPOUND’
- ‘H5T_REFERENCE’
- ‘H5T_ENUM’
- ‘H5T_VLEN’
- ‘H5T_ARRAY’
- ‘H5T_NO_CLASS’

**Arguments**

**Datatype_id**

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Member**

An integer representing the member index, starting at zero.
Keywords

None

Version History

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See Also

H5T_GET_MEMBER_NAME, H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET, H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE, H5T_GET_NMEMBERS
H5T_GET_MEMBER_INDEX

The H5T_GET_MEMBER_INDEX function retrieves the index of a specified member of a compound or enumeration datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_MEMBER_INDEX} \left( \text{Datatype_id}, \text{Field_name} \right) \]

Return Value

Returns an integer containing the index of the specified datatype member.

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the compound or enumeration datatype.

Field_name

A string containing the name of the field or element for which the index will be returned.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>

See Also

H5T_ENUM_CREATE, H5T_GET_MEMBER_VALUE
The H5T_GET_MEMBER_NAME function retrieves the name of a compound or enumeration datatype member.

**Syntax**

```
Result = H5T_GET_MEMBER_NAME(Datatype_id, Member)
```

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the name of the specified datatype member.

**Arguments**

- **Datatype_id**
  
  A long integer containing the identifier of the compound or enumeration datatype.

- **Member**
  
  An integer containing the member index. Member indices are zero-based.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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<td>6.3</td>
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**See Also**

- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET`
- `H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE`
- `H5T_GET_NMEMBERS`
H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET

The H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET function returns the byte offset of a field within a compound datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_MEMBER_OFFSET} (\text{Datatype}\_id, \text{Member}) \]

Return Value

Returns an integer representing the byte offset.

Arguments

Datatype\_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Member

An integer representing the member index, starting at zero.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_MEMBER_CLASS, H5T_GET_MEMBER_NAME, H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE, H5T_GET_NMEMBERS
H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE

The H5T_GET_MEMBER_TYPE function returns the datatype identifier for a specified member within a compound datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_TYPE}(\text{Datatype\_id}, \text{Member}) \]

Return Value

Returns the datatype identifier. This identifier should be closed using `H5T\_CLOSE`.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Member

An integer representing the member index, starting at zero.

Keywords

None

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See Also

`H5T\_CLOSE`, `H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_CLASS`, `H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_NAME`, `H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_OFFSET`, `H5T\_GET\_NMEMBERS`
H5T_GET_MEMBER_VALUE

The H5T_GET_MEMBER_VALUE function retrieves the value of an enumeration datatype member.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_MEMBER_VALUE} (\text{Datatype}_\text{id}, \text{Member})
\]

Return Value

Returns an integer containing the value of the specified datatype member.

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the enumeration datatype.

Member

An integer containing the member index. Member indices are zero-based.

Keywords

None

Version History

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See Also

H5T_ENUM_CREATE, H5T_GET_MEMBER_INDEX
The H5T_GET_NMEMBERS function returns the number of fields in a compound datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_NMEMBERS(Datatype\_id)} \]

Return Value

Returns the number of fields.

Arguments

Datatype\_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

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</table>

See Also

H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_CLASS, H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_NAME, H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_OFFSET, H5T\_GET\_MEMBER\_TYPE
H5T_GET_NORM

The H5T_GET_NORM function returns the mantissa normalization of a floating-point datatype.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_NORM(Datatype\_id)}
\]

Return Value

Returns a string containing the mantissa normalization. Possible values are:

- ‘IMPLIED’ — Most-significant bit of mantissa not stored, always 1
- ‘MSBSET’ — Most-significant bit of mantissa is always 1
- ‘NORM’ — Mantissa is not normalized
- ‘ERROR’

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_FIELDS
The `H5T_GET_OFFSET` function returns the bit offset of the first significant bit in an atomic datatype. The offset is the number of bits of padding that follows the significant bits (for big endian) or precedes the significant bits (for little endian).

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_OFFSET(Datatype_id)} \]

**Return Value**

Returns the bit offset.

**Arguments**

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5T_GET_FIELDS
**H5T_GET_ORDER**

The H5T_GET_ORDER function returns the byte order of an atomic datatype.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = H5T_GET_ORDER(Datatype_id) \]

**Return Value**

Returns a string representing the byte order. Possible values are:

- ‘LE’ — Little endian
- ‘BE’ — Big endian
- ‘VAX’ — VAX mixed ordering
- ‘NONE’
- ‘ERROR’

**Arguments**

**Datatype_id**

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5T_GET_INPAD, H5T_GET_PAD, H5T_GET_PRECISION
H5T_GET_PAD

The H5T_GET_PAD function returns the padding method of the least significant bit (lsb) and most significant bit (msb) of an atomic datatype.

Syntax

Result = H5T_GET_PAD(Datatype_id)

Return Value

Returns a two-element vector \([lsb, msb]\). Possible values are:

- 0 — Background set to zeroes
- 1 — Background set to ones
- 2 — Background left unchanged.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_INPAD, H5T_GET_ORDER, H5T_GET_PRECISION
H5T_GET_PRECISION

The H5T_GET_PRECISION function returns the precision in bits of an atomic datatype. The precision is the number of significant bits which, unless padded, is 8 times larger than the byte size from H5T_GET_CSET.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_PRECISION}(\text{Datatype\_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the bit precision, or 0 if the datatype is not atomic.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_INPAD, H5T_GET_ORDER, H5T_GET_PAD, H5T_GET_SIZE
H5T_GET_SIGN

The H5T_GET_SIGN function returns the sign type for an integer datatype.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{H5T\_GET\_SIGN}(\text{Datatype\_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the sign type. Possible values are:

- \(-1\) — Error
- \(0\) — Unsigned integer type
- \(1\) — Two's complement signed integer type

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype's identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_ORDER, H5T_GET_PAD, H5T_GET_PRECISION
H5T_GET_SIZE

The H5T_GET_SIZE function returns the size of a datatype in bytes.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_SIZE}(\text{Datatype\_id})
\]

Return Value

Represents the size (in bytes) of the first element found within the datatype.

Note

When H5T_GET_SIZE is given a datatype containing a string, it will return the number of characters + 1.

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_CLASS, H5T_GET_SUPER
**H5T_GET_STRPAD**

The H5T_GET_STRPAD function returns the padding method for a string datatype.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_STRPAD}(\text{Datatype\_id})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the padding method. Possible values are:

- ‘NULLTERM’ — Null terminate (like C)
- ‘NULLPAD’ — Pad with zeroes
- ‘SPACEPAD’ — Pad with spaces (like FORTRAN)
- ‘ERROR’

**Arguments**

Datatype_id

An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

| 5.6       | Introduced |

**See Also**

H5T_GET_CSET, H5T_GET_SIZE
**H5T_GET_SUPER**

The H5T_GET_SUPER function returns the base datatype from which a datatype is derived.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T\_GET\_SUPER(Datatype\_id)} \]

**Return Value**

Returns the base datatype’s identifier number. This identifier can be released with the H5T_CLOSE.

**Arguments**

- **Datatype\_id**
  
  An integer representing the datatype’s identifier to be queried.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5T\_GET\_CLASS, H5T\_GET\_SIZE
**H5T_GET_TAG**

The H5T_GET_TAG function retrieves a tag string from an opaque data type. See “Opaque Datatypes” on page 131 for a discussion of opaque datatypes.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_GET_TAG(Datatype\_id)}
\]

**Return Value**

Returns a string containing the tag associated with the specified opaque datatype, or a null string if no tag exists.

**Arguments**

Datatype\_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the opaque datatype.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

H5T_IDL_CREATE, H5T_SET_TAG
H5T_IDL_CREATE

The H5T_IDL_CREATE function creates a datatype object based on the IDL type of the supplied data.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_IDL_CREATE(Data [,MEMBER\_NAMES=vector] [, /OPAQUE])} \]

Return Value

Returns a long integer containing the identifier of the new datatype.

Note

Datatype identifiers created by this function should be released with H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Data

An IDL variable containing the type of data that will be used by the resulting datatype. If a structure is passed in a compound datatype will be created based on the fields of the structure. The following table shows how IDL data types are converted to HDF5 datatypes. Pointers, complex numbers, and object references cannot be written to HDF5 datatypes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDL type</th>
<th>HDF5 Datatype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byte</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsigned integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsigned long integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit Integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_INT64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsigned 64-bit integer</td>
<td>H5T_NATIVE_UINT64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-15: IDL Types and Corresponding HDF5 Datatypes
Note

If the data is an array, the datatype is constructed from the first element in the array. If an HDF5 array datatype is desired, then the datatype returned in this routine should be passed into H5T_ARRAY_CREATE. Using the first element could affect the size of a string datatype. All elements of a string datatype will have the same length, or number of characters. Strings smaller than the datatype length will be stored appropriately, but strings longer than the datatype length will be truncated. The size of the returned datatype will include a null termination character and thus will be one more than the number of characters in the string. For example:

\[
\text{datatype_id} = \text{H5T_IDL_CREATE('dog')}
\]

This produces a datatype with a size of 4. A dataset created with this datatype will only store up to 4 characters per element of the data being written. The following:

\[
\text{datatype_id} = \text{H5T_IDL_CREATE(['dog', 'dragon'])}
\]

will still produce a datatype with a size of 4 because the first element of the array is used when creating the datatype. When creating a string datatype the longest string needed should be used. Note that an excessively long string could result in a bloated file.

Keywords

**MEMBER_NAMES**

A string vector giving the name of each member of the compound datatype. This keyword is ignored if Data is not an IDL structure. If Data is an IDL structure and this keyword is not provided, the member names will be constructed from the field names in the structure, converting all letters to uppercase and all non-alphanumeric characters.
Chapter 3: Hierarchical Data Format - HDF5

characters to underscores. If the number of elements in MEMBER_NAMES is less than the number of elements in the structure, field names will be used for member names where needed. If the number of elements in MEMBER_NAMES is greater than the number of elements in the structure, the extra string values will be ignored.

Elements of MEMBER_NAMES are assigned to fields in a depth-first, left-to-right traversal of the structure. For example, if `Data` contains a structure that looks like:

```
{ a:0l, b:{d:0l, e:0l}, c:0l }
```

and MEMBER_NAMES contains:

```['cat', 'dog', 'dragon', 'emu']```

then the resulting compound datatype uses the name `cat` to refer to the datatype created from field `a`, `dog` to refer to field `b`, `dragon` to refer to field `d`, and `emu` to refer to field `e`. Since only four names are provided, the compound datatype uses the name `C` to refer to field `c`.

### OPAQUE

Set this keyword to create an opaque datatype. The size of the datatype will be determined by the size of the `Data` argument.

**Note**

Opaque datatypes store data as a simple string of bytes, regardless of the form the data is in when written to the datatype. An opaque datatype is always a single element, regardless of the number of bytes. See “Opaque Datatypes” on page 131 for additional information.

### Example

See the example under `H5F_CREATE`.

### Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Added support for opaque datatypes and OPAQUE keyword</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### See Also

`H5T_ARRAY_CREATE`, `H5T_CLOSE`, `H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE`
H5T_IDLTYPE

The H5T_IDLTYPE function returns the IDL type code corresponding to a datatype.

**Note**
This function is not part of the standard HDF5 interface, but is provided as a programming convenience.

**Syntax**

```
Result = H5T_IDLTYPE(Datatype_id [, ARRAY_DIMENSIONS=variable][, STRUCTURE=variable] )
```

**Return Value**

The `Result` gives the IDL type code.

**Note**
For a list of IDL type codes and their definitions, see "IDL Type Codes and Names" (IDL Reference Guide) under the SIZE function.

**Arguments**

Datatype_id

An integer giving the datatype identifier for which to return the IDL type code.

**Keywords**

**ARRAY_DIMENSIONS**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which to return a vector containing the array dimensions, if the datatype is an array. If the datatype is not an array, then a scalar value of 0 is returned.

**STRUCTURE**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which to return the IDL structure definition, if the datatype is a compound datatype. If the datatype is not compound, then a scalar value of 0 is returned.
Version History

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_MEMTYPE
H5T_INSERT

The H5T_INSERT procedure adds a new member to the end of a compound datatype.

Syntax

H5T_INSERT, Datatype_id, Name, Field_id

Arguments

Datatype_id

An integer giving the identifier of the compound datatype to modify.

Name

Name of the field to insert.

Field_id

An integer giving the identifier of the datatype of the field to insert.

Keywords

None

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

Version History

| 6.2 | Introduced |

See Also

H5T_IDL_CREATE
H5T_MEMTYPE

The H5T_MEMTYPE function returns the native memory datatype corresponding to a file datatype.

**Note**
This function is not part of the standard HDF5 interface, but is provided as a programming convenience.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T_MEMTYPE(Datatype_id)} \]

**Return Value**

The `Result` gives the datatype identifier. If the file datatype is not immutable, then the memory datatype identifier should be closed using H5T_CLOSE.

**Note**
For a list of IDL type codes and their definitions, see “IDL Type Codes and Names” (IDL Reference Guide) under the SIZE function.

**Arguments**

**Datatype_id**
An integer giving the file datatype identifier for which to return the memory datatype.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

H5T_IDLTYPE
H5T_OPEN

The H5T_OPEN function opens a named datatype.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{H5T\_OPEN}(	ext{Loc\_id}, \text{Name}) \]

Return Value

Returns the datatype’s identifier number. This identifier can be released with the H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Loc_id

An integer representing the identifier of the file or group containing the datatype.

Name

A string representing the name of the datatype to be accessed.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_CLOSE
H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE

The H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE function creates a reference datatype object.

Syntax

\[
Result = H5T_REFERENCE_CREATE(\text{[/REGION]})
\]

Return Value

The Result is either an integer (if an object reference is created) or a structure (if a dataspace region reference is created) giving the identifier of the new datatype. The datatype identifier returned from this function should be released with H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

None

Keywords

REGION

If set a dataspace region reference will be created. The default is to create an object reference.

Example

See the example under H5F_CREATE.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_ARRAY_CREATE, H5T_IDL_CREATE, H5T_CLOSE
H5T_SET_TAG

The H5T_SET_TAG procedure sets a tag string on an opaque data type. See “Opaque Datatypes” on page 131 for a discussion of opaque datatypes.

Syntax

H5T_SET_TAG, Datatype_id, Tag

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the identifier of the opaque datatype.

Tag

A string containing the new tag for the opaque datatype.

Note

Tag strings can contain a maximum of 255 characters.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_GET_TAG, H5T_IDL_CREATE
The H5T_STR_TO_VLEN function converts an IDL string array to an IDL_H5_VLEN array of strings.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file h5t_str_to_vlen.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

Syntax

Result = H5T_STR_TO_VLEN(Array [, /NO_COPY])

Return Value

Returns an array of named structures of type IDL_H5_VLEN, each with a single field PDATA containing a pointer to a scalar string.

Arguments

Array

A string array to be converted to an HDF5 variable length array.

Keywords

NO_COPY

Set this keyword to delete the contents of Array after creating the corresponding array of IDL_H5_VLEN structures. The default is to leave a copy of the data in Array.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_VLEN_TO_STR, H5T_VLEN_CREATE
H5T_VLEN_CREATE

The H5T_VLEN_CREATE function creates a variable length array datatype object. See “Variable Length Array Datatypes” on page 135 for a discussion of variable length array datatypes.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_VLEN_CREATE(\text{Datatype_id})}
\]

Return Value

Returns a long integer containing the identifier of the new variable length array datatype.

Note

Datatype identifiers created by this function should be released with H5T_CLOSE.

Arguments

Datatype_id

A long integer containing the datatype identifier to use when creating the variable length array datatype. All elements of the array will be of this datatype.

Keywords

None

Example

See “Variable Length Array Datatypes” on page 135 for an example using this routine.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

H5T_ARRAY_CREATE, H5T_IDL_CREATE, H5T_CLOSE
H5T_VLEN_TO_STR

The H5T_VLEN_TO_STR function converts an IDL_H5_VLEN array of strings to an IDL string array.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file h5t_vlen_to_str.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{H5T_VLEN_TO_STR} (\text{Array} [, /\text{PTR_FREE}])
\]

Return Value

Returns an IDL string array.

Arguments

Array

An array of named structures of type IDL_H5_VLEN, each with a PDATA field pointing to a scalar string.

Keywords

PTR_FREE

Set this keyword to free the pointers in the input array of IDL_H5_VLEN structures. The default is to not free the pointers.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

H5T_STR_TO_VLEN, H5T_VLEN_CREATE
Chapter 4

Hierarchical Data Format

The following topics are covered in this appendix:

Overview of the HDF Format ............... 324  
HDF Interfaces ................................. 325  
Creating HDF Files ......................... 327  
HDF Scientific Dataset ID Numbers .... 329  
Alphabetical Listing of HDF Routines .... 334
Overview of the HDF Format

The Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is a multi-object file format that facilitates the transfer of various types of data between machines and operating systems. HDF is a product of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). HDF is designed to be flexible, portable, self-describing and easily extensible for future enhancements or compatibility with other standard formats. The HDF library contains interfaces for storing and retrieving images and multi-dimensional scientific data. This version of IDL supports HDF 4.2r3.

IDL’s HDF routines all begin with the prefix “HDF_”.

Further information about HDF can be found on the World Wide Web at the HDF Information Server:

http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu

Alternately, you can send e-mail to:

hdfhelp@ncsa.uiuc.edu.
There are two basic interfaces to HDF files: the single-file application interface and the multiple-file application interface. These interfaces support eight different types (or “models”) of data access. The table below lists the different models and the names of the IDL routines that access those models. Each model is described in more detail after the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>IDL Routine Name Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24-bit raster</td>
<td>HDF_DF24_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotation data</td>
<td>HDF_DFA_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palette data</td>
<td>HDF_DFP_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit raster</td>
<td>HDF_DFR8_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scientific data</td>
<td>HDF_SD_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi-file scientific data</td>
<td>HDF_SD_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VData</td>
<td>HDF_VD_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGroup</td>
<td>HDF_VG_</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-1: Data Access Models and Routine Prefixes

**Single File Application Interfaces**

In this mode, access is limited to one file at a time. This interface supports the 8-bit raster, 24-bit raster, palette, scientific data, and annotation models. The interfaces are described in more detail after the table.

- **8-bit Raster Model:** The HDF_DFR8_ routines access 8-bit images.
- **Palette Model:** The HDF_DFP_ routines are used to work with the HDF_DFR8_ routines to manipulate palettes associated with 8-bit HDF images.
- **24-bit Raster Model:** The HDF_DFR24_ routines access 24-bit images.
- **Scientific Data Models (SDs):** Used to manipulate arrays of arbitrary dimension and type. Under this model, an array accompanied by a record of its data type, dimensions and descriptors is called a Scientific Dataset (SD).
• Annotation Model: The annotation model is used to describe the contents of the file through such items as labels, data descriptors, and dimension scales.

• Vdata Model: This interface allows for the creation of customized tables. Each table consists of a series of Vdata records whose values are stored in fixed length fields. As described in more detail in the Vdata example below, a Vdata can contain three kinds of identifying information: a Vdata name, Vdata Class, and multiple Vdata field names. The Vdata model is accessed through the routines that begin with the HDF_VD_ prefix.

• Vgroup Model: A collection of one or more data objects, Vdata sets, or Vgroups is known as a Vgroup. Each Vgroup can be given a Vgroup name and Vgroup class. The Vgroup model is accessed through the routines that begin with the HDF_VG_ prefix.

**Multi-File Application Interface**

The HDF_SD_ routines allow operations on more than one file at a time. This multi-file interoperability is achieved through HDF’s use of a modified version of the NetCDF library. IDL’s interface to HDF’s multi-file capability is the HDF_SD_SETTEXTFILE routine.
Creating HDF Files

The following IDL commands should be used to create a new HDF file:

- **HDF_OPEN**: Call this procedure first to open an HDF file. The CREATE keyword must be set if you want to create a new file instead of opening an existing one.
- **HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS**: Optionally, add a file description.
- **HDF_DFAN_ADDFID**: Optionally, add a file annotation.

Adding Data to an HDF File

The routines used to add data to an HDF file vary based on the interface model being used:

- To add an 8-bit image (with or without a palette), use HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE or DFR8_PUTIMAGE.
- To add a palette, use HDF_DFP_ADDPAL or HDF_DFP_PUTPAL.
- To add a 24-bit image, use HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE or HDF_DF24_PUTIMAGE.
- To add a Multi-File Scientific Dataset, use the following commands:
  - **HDF_SD_CREATE** or **HDF_SD_SELECT** to create an SDS or select an existing one.
  - **HDF_SD_DIMSET** to set dimension information.
  - **HDF_SD_ATTRSET** to set attribute information.
  - **HDF_SD_SETINFO** to insert optional information about the data.
  - **HDF_SD_ADDDATA** to insert the data.
  - **HDF_SD_SETTEXTFILE** to move the data to an external file (optional).
  - **HDF_SD_ENDACCESS** to end access to the SDS.
- To add a Vdata, use the following commands:
  - **HDF_VD_ATTACH** to get a Vdata identifier.
  - **HDF_VD_SETINFO** to write information about the Vdata (optional).
  - **HDF_VD_FDEFINE** to prepare non-trivial fields (optional).
  - **HDF_VD_WRITE** to write the Vdata.
To add a Vdata to a Vgroup, use the following commands:

- HDF_VG_ATTACH to get a Vgroup identifier.
- HDF_VG_SETINFO to set the Vgroup name and class (optional).
- HDF_VG_INSERT to add the Vdata to a Vgroup.
- HDF_VG_DETACH to close the Vgroup.
- HDF_CLOSE to close the file.

**HDF Examples**

**Example Code**

Two example files that demonstrate the use of the HDF routines can be found in the examples/doc/sdf subdirectory of the IDL distribution. The file hdf_info.pro prints a summary of basic information about an HDF file. The file hdf_rdwr.pro creates a new HDF file and then reads the information back from that file. Run these example procedures by entering hdf_info or hdf_rdwr at the IDL command prompt or view the files in an IDL Editor window by entering .EDIT hdf_info.pro or .EDIT hdf_rdwr.pro.
HDF Scientific Dataset ID Numbers

IDL’s HDF_SD_ routines can accept two different types of ID numbers. Documentation for these routines in the *IDL Reference Guide* refers to these ID numbers as the SDinterface_id and SDdataset_id arguments.

The SDinterface_id is the Scientific Dataset interface ID. There is only one SDinterface_id per HDF file. For each actual dataset used, you will also need an SDdataset_id, which is the ID for the particular dataset.

Some routines, such as HDF_SD_ATTRFIND, accept either an SDinterface_id or an SDdataset_id. In these cases, the documentation refers to the ID as an SD_id, meaning that either type of ID is accepted.

IDL and HDF Data Types

HDF and IDL support many different data types. Many of the HDF routines allow you to perform a data type conversion “on the fly” by setting keywords such as FLOAT. When the data type desired is not explicitly specified, IDL uses the conversions shown in the following tables. Note that single-precision floating-point is the default data type and that the complex data type is not supported.

When writing IDL data to an HDF file, IDL data types are converted to the HDF data types shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
<th>HDF Data Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE</td>
<td>DFNT_UINT8 (IDL bytes are unsigned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>DFNT_INT16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>DFNT_UINT16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>DFNT_INT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULONG</td>
<td>DFNT_UINT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOAT</td>
<td>DFNT_FLOAT32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>DFNT_DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>DFNT_CHAR8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-2: Type Conversions when Writing IDL Data to an HDF File*
When reading data from an HDF file, HDF data types are converted to the IDL data types shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDF Data Type</th>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_CHAR8</td>
<td>STRING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UINT8</td>
<td>BYTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_INT16</td>
<td>INT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UINT16</td>
<td>UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_INT32</td>
<td>LONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UINT32</td>
<td>ULONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_INT64</td>
<td>LONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UINT64</td>
<td>ULONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_FLOAT32 or DFNT_NONE</td>
<td>FLOAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-3: Type Conversions when Reading HDF Data into IDL*

HDF type codes for the supported HDF data types are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDF Data Type</th>
<th>Type Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UCHAR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_CHAR</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_FLOAT32</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_FLOAT64</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_INT8</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UINT8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_INT16</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_UINT16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFNT_INT32</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-4: HDF Data Type Codes*
Common HDF Tag Numbers

The following table lists common HDF tag numbers and their meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>030</td>
<td>Version Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>File Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>File Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Tag Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Tag Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Data Identifier Label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Data Identifier Annotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Number Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Machine Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>RIG Image Dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Raster Image Look Up Table (LUT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-4: HDF Data Type Codes (Continued)

Table 4-5: Common HDF Tag Numbers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Raster Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Compressed Raster Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Raster Image Group (RIG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>RIG LUT Dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>RIG Matte Dimension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Raster Image Matte Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Raster Image Color Correction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Raster Image Color Format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>Raster Image Aspect Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Composite Image Descriptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>XY Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602</td>
<td>Vector Image - Tek4014 Stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>Vector Image - Tek4105 Stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>SD Dimension Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>SD Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>703</td>
<td>SD Scales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>SD Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>SD Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>SD Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>SD Max/Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>SD Coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>SD Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>SD Descriptor (NDG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731</td>
<td>SD Calibration Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-5: Common HDF Tag Numbers (Continued)*
### Table 4-5: Common HDF Tag Numbers (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>SD Fill Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Vdata Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Vdata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Vgroup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alphabetical Listing of HDF Routines

The HDF routines are listed in the following section.

Note

The routines HDF_BROWSER and HDF_READ, introduced in IDL version 5.1, allow you to read HDF data files and import data into IDL using a graphical user interface. Using these two routines, you can avoid the need to use most of the rest of IDL's HDF interface.

HDF_AN_ANNLEN
HDF_AN_ANNLIST
HDF_AN_ATYPE2TAG
HDF_AN_CREATE
HDF_AN_CREATEF
HDF_AN_END
HDF_AN_ENDACCESS
HDF_AN_FILEINFO
HDF_AN_GET_TAGREF
HDF_AN_ID2TAGREF
HDF_AN_NUMANN
HDF_AN_READANN
HDF_AN_SELECT
HDF_AN_START
HDF_AN_TAG2ATYPE
HDF_AN_TAGREF2ID
HDF_AN_WRITEANN
HDF_BROWSER
HDF_CLOSE
HDF_DELDD
HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE
HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE
HDF_DF24_GETINFO
HDF_DF24_LASTREF
HDF_DF24_NIMAGES
HDF_DF24_READREF
HDF_DF24_RESTART
HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS
HDF_DFAN_ADDFID
HDF_DFAN_GETDESC
HDF_DFAN_GETFDS
HDF_DFAN_GETFID
HDF_DFAN_GETLABEL
HDF_DFAN_LABLIST
HDF_DFAN_LASTREF
HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC
HDF_DFAN_PUTLABEL
HDF_DFP_ADDPAL
HDF_DFP_GETPAL
HDF_DFP_LASTREF
HDF_DFP_NPALS
HDF_DFP_PUTPAL
HDF_DFP_READREF
HDF_DFP_RESTART
HDF_DFP_WRITEREF
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE
HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE
HDF_DFR8_GETINFO
HDF_DFR8_LASTREF
HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES
HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE
HDF_DFR8_READREF
HDF_DFR8_RESTART
HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE
HDF_DUPDD
HDF_EXISTS
HDF_GR_ATTRINFO
HDF_GR_CREATE
HDF_GR_END
HDF_GR_ENDACCESS
HDF_GR_FILEINFO
HDF_GR_FINDATTR
HDF_GR_GETATTR
HDF_GR_GETCHUNKINFO
HDF_GR_GETIMINFO
HDF_GR_GETLUTID
HDF_GR_GETLUTINFO
HDF_GR_IDTOREF
HDF_GR_LUTTOREF
HDF_GR_NAMETOINDEX
HDF_GR_READIMAGE
HDF_GR_READLUT
HDF_GR_REFTOINDEX
HDF_GR_SELECT
HDF_GR_SETATTR
HDF_GR_SETCHUNK
HDF_GR_SETCHUNKCACHE
HDF_GR_SETCOMPRESS
HDF_GR_SETEXTERNALFILE
HDF_GR_START
HDF_GR_WRITEIMAGE
HDF_GR_WRITELUT
HDF_HDF2IDLTYPE
HDF_IDL2HDFTYPE
HDF_ISHDF
HDF_LIB_INFO
HDF_NEWREF
HDF_NUMBER
HDF_OPEN
HDF_PACKDATA
HDF_READ
HDF_SD_ADDDATA
HDF_SD_ATTFIND
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO
HDF_SD_ATTRSET
HDF_SD_CREATE
HDF_SD_DIMGET
HDF_SD_DIMGETID
HDF_SD_DIMSET
HDF_SD_END
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS
HDF_SD_FILEINFO
HDF_SD_GETDATA
HDF_SD_GETINFO
HDF_SD_IDTOREF
HDF_SD_ISCOORDVAR
HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX
HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX
HDF_SD_SELECT
HDF_SD_SETCOMPRESS
HDF_SD_SETTEXTFILE
HDF_SD_SETINFO
HDF_SD_START
HDF_UNPACKDATA
HDF_VD_ATTACH
HDF_VD_ATTRFIND
HDF_VD_ATTRINFO
HDF_VD_ATTRSET
HDF_VD_DETACH
HDF_VD_FDEFINE
HDF_VD_FEXIST
HDF_VD_FIND
HDF_VD_GET
HDF_VD_GETID
HDF_VD_GETINFO
HDF_VD_INSERT
HDF_VD_ISATTR
HDF_VD_ISVD
HDF_VD_ISVG
HDF_VD_LONE
HDF_VD_NATTRS
HDF_VD_READ
HDF_VD_SEEK
HDF_VD_SETINFO
HDF_VD_WRITE
HDF_VG_ADDTR
HDF_VG_ATTACH
HDF_VG_DETACH
HDF_VG_GETID
HDF_VG_GETINFO
HDF_VG_GETNEXT
HDF_VG_GETTR
HDF_VG_GETTRS
HDF_VG_INQTR
HDF_VG_INSERT
HDF_VG_ISVD
HDF_VG_ISVG
HDF_VG_LONE
HDF_VG_NUMBER
HDF_VG_SETINFO
HDF_AN_ANNLEN

This function returns the number of characters contained in the HDF AN annotation specified by the annotation identifier Annotation_id.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_AN_ANNLEN} (\text{Annotation_id}) \]

Return Value

The number of characters contained in the HDF AN annotation.

Arguments

Annotation_id

Annotation identifier returned by HDF_AN_CREATE, HDF_AN_CREATEF, or HDF_AN_SELECT.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_ANNLIST

This function obtains a list of identifiers of the annotations that are of the type specified by the parameter Annotation_type and are attached to the object identified by its tag, Object_tag, and its reference number, Object_ref.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_ANNLIST}(\text{Annotation\_id}, \text{Annotation\_type}, \text{Object\_tag}, \text{Object\_ref}, \text{Annotation\_list}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

Annotation\_id

HDF AN interface identifier returned by HDF\_AN\_START.

Annotation\_type

Type of the annotation. Since this routine is implemented only to obtain the identifiers of data annotations and not file annotations, the valid values of Annotation\_type are:

- 0 = data label
- 1 = data description

Object\_tag

HDF tag of the object.

Object\_ref

HDF reference number of the object.

Annotation\_list

A named variable that will contain the annotation identifiers.
Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_ATYPE2TAG

This function returns the HDF tag that corresponds to the annotation type specified by the parameter *Annotation_type*.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_ATYPE2TAG}(\text{Annotation\_type})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the HDF annotation tag (*Annotation\_tag*) if successful, or not found (0) otherwise.

**Arguments**

*Annotation\_type*

Type of the annotation. The following table lists the valid values of *Annotation\_type* in the left column and the corresponding values for the returned annotation tag on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annotation Type</th>
<th>HDF Annotation Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 = Data Label (AN_DATA_LABEL)</td>
<td>104 (DFTAG_DIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 = Data Description (AN_DATA_DESC)</td>
<td>105 (DFTAG_DIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 = File Label (AN_FILE_LABEL)</td>
<td>100 (DFTAG_FID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 = File Description (AN_FILE_DESC)</td>
<td>101 (DFTAG_FD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-6: Valid Annotation\_type and Annotation\_tag values.*

**Keywords**

None
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_CREATE

This function creates an HDF AN data annotation of type \textit{Annotation\_type} for the object specified by its HDF tag, \textit{Object\_tag}, and its HDF reference number, \textit{Object\_ref}. Use HDF_AN_CREATEF to create a file annotation. Currently, the user must write to a newly-created annotation before creating another annotation of the same type. Creating two consecutive annotations of the same type causes the second call to HDF_AN_CREATE to return FAIL (-1).

\textbf{Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
Result = HDF_AN_CREATE(Annotation\_id, Object\_tag, Object\_ref, Annotation\_type)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Return Value}

Returns the data annotation identifier (\textit{Annotation\_id}) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{description}
\item \textbf{Annotation\_id} \\
HDF\_AN\_INTERFACE identifier returned by HDF\_AN\_START.
\item \textbf{Object\_tag} \\
HDF tag of the object to be annotated.
\item \textbf{Object\_ref} \\
HDF reference number of the object to be annotated.
\item \textbf{Annotation\_type} \\
Type of the data annotation.
\end{description}

The returned data annotation identifier can represent either a data label or a data description. Valid values for \textit{Annotation\_type} are:

\begin{itemize}
\item 0 = data label
\item 1 = data description
\end{itemize}
Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_CREATEF

This function creates an HDF AN file annotation of the type specified by the parameter *Annotation_type*. Use HDF_AN_CREATE to create a data annotation. Currently, the user must write to a newly-created annotation before creating another annotation of the same type. Creating two consecutive annotations of the same type causes the second call to HDF_AN_CREATE to return FAIL (-1)

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_CREATEF}(\text{Annotation\_id}, \text{Annotation\_type})
\]

Return Value

Returns the file annotation identifier (*Annotation\_id*) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

**Annotation\_id**

HDF_AN_ INTERFACE identifier returned by HDF_AN_START.

**Annotation\_type**

Type of the file annotation. The file annotation identifier returned can either represent a file label or a file description. Valid values for *Annotation\_type* are:

- 2 = file label
- 3 = file description

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HDF_AN_END**

This procedure terminates access to the HDF AN interface identified by `Annotation_id`, which is previously initialized by a call to HDF_AN_START. Note that there must be one call to HDF_AN_END for each call to HDF_AN_START.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_AN_END, Annotation_id
```

**Arguments**

- `Annotation_id`

  HDF AN interface identifier returned by HDF_AN_START.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_ENDACCESS

This procedure terminates access to the annotation identified by the parameter Annotation_id. Note that there must be one call to HDF_AN_ENDACCESS for every call to HDF_AN_SELECT, HDF_AN_CREATE or HDF_AN_CREATEF.

Syntax

HDF_AN_ENDACCESS, Annotation_id

Arguments

Annotation_id

Annotation identifier returned by HDF_AN_CREATE, HDF_AN_CREATEF or HDF_AN_SELECT.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_FILEINFO

This function retrieves the total number of the four kinds of annotations and stores them in the appropriate parameters. Note that the numbers of data labels and descriptions refer to the total number of data labels and data descriptions in the file, not for a specific object. Use HDF_AN_NUMANN to determine these numbers for a specific object. This function is generally used to find the range of acceptable indices for HDF_AN_SELECT calls.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_FILEINFO(Annotation\_id, n\_file\_labels, n\_file\_descs,}
\text{n\_data\_labels, n\_data\_descs)}
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

**Annotation_id**

HDF AN interface identifier returned by HDF_AN_START.

**n_file_labels**

A named variable that will contain the number of file labels.

**n_file_descs**

A named variable that will contain the number of file descriptions.

**n_data_labels**

A named variable that will contain the total number of data labels of all data objects in the file.

**n_data_descs**

A named variable that will contain the total number of data descriptions of all data objects in the file.
Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.2</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
HDF_AN_GET_TAGREF

This function retrieves the HDF tag and reference number of the annotation identified by its index and by its annotation type.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_AN_GET_TAGREF(Annotation\_id, index, Annotation\_type, Annotation\_tag, Annotation\_ref)}
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

Annotation\_id

HDF AN interface identifier returned by HDF_AN\_START.

Index

Index of the annotation. This parameter is a nonnegative integer and is less than the total number of annotations of type \text{Annotation\_type} in the file. Use HDF\_AN\_FILEINFO to obtain the total number of annotations of each type in the file.

Annotation\_type

Type of the annotation. The following table lists the valid values of the parameter \text{Annotation\_type} in the left column, and the corresponding values of the parameter \text{Annotation\_tag} in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annotation Type</th>
<th>HDF Annotation Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 = Data Label (AN_DATA_LABEL)</td>
<td>104 (DFTAG_DIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1= Data Description (AN_DATA_DESC)</td>
<td>105 (DFTAG_DIA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-7: Valid Annotation\_type and Annotation\_tag values.*
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

Table 4-7: Valid Annotation_type and Annotation_tag values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annotation Type</th>
<th>HDF Annotation Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 = File Label (AN_FILE_LABEL)</td>
<td>100 (DFTAG_FID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 = File Description (AN_FILE_DESC)</td>
<td>101 (DFTAG_FD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annotation_tag**

A named variable that will contain the HDF tag of the annotation.

**Annotation_ref**

A named variable that will contain the HDF reference number of the annotation.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.2</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
HDF_AN_ID2TAGREF

This function retrieves the HDF tag/reference number pair of the HDF AN annotation identified by its annotation identifier.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_ID2TAGREF(Annotation\_id, Annotation\_tag, Annotation\_ref)}
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

**Annotation\_id**

HDF AN annotation identifier returned by HDF\_AN\_SELECT, HDF\_AN\_CREATE or HDF\_AN\_CREATEF.

**Annotation\_tag**

A named variable that will contain the HDF tag of the annotation. Possible values returned in Annotation\_tag are:

- 104 = data label (DFTAG_DIL)
- 105 = data description (DFTAG_DIA)
- 100 = file label (DFTAG_FID)
- 101 = file description (DFTAG_FD)

**Annotation\_ref**

A named variable that will contain the HDF reference number of the annotation.

Keywords

None
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HDF_AN_NUMANN**

This function returns the total number of HDF AN annotations that are of a given type and that are attached to the object identified by its HDF tag and its HDF reference number.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_AN_NUMANN}(\text{Annotation_id}, \text{Annotation_type}, \text{Object_tag}, \text{Object_ref})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the number of annotations or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**Annotation_id**

HDF AN interface identifier returned by HDF_AN_START.

**Annotation_type**

Type of the annotation. The following table lists the valid values of the parameter Annotation_type in the left column, and the corresponding values of the parameter Annotation_tag in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annotation Type</th>
<th>HDF Annotation Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 = Data Label (AN_DATA_LABEL)</td>
<td>104 (DFTAG_DIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 = Data Description (AN_DATA_DESC)</td>
<td>105 (DFTAG_DIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 = File Label (AN_FILE_LABEL)</td>
<td>100 (DFTAG_FID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 = File Description (AN_FILE_DESC)</td>
<td>101 (DFTAG_FD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-8: Valid Annotation_type and Annotation_tag values.*

**Object_tag**

HDF tag of the object.
Object_ref

HDF reference number of the object. Since this routine is implemented only to obtain the total number of data annotations and not file annotations, the valid values of Annotation_type are:

- 0 = data label
- 1 = data description

To obtain the total number of file annotations or all data annotations, use HDF_AN_FILEINFO.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_READANN

This function reads the HDF AN annotation identified by the annotation identifier and stores the annotation into a variable.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_READANN}(\text{Annotation\_id, annotation} \\
[, \text{LENGTH=characters}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

Annotation\_id

Annotation identifier returned by HDF\_AN\_CREATE, HDF\_AN\_CREATEF or HDF\_AN\_SELECT.

Annotation

A named variable that will contain the annotation.

Keywords

LENGTH

Specifies the number of characters to be read from the annotation argument. If LENGTH is not set, or LENGTH is greater than the number of characters in annotation, then the entire annotation is read.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_SELECT

This function obtains the HDF AN identifier of the annotation specified by its index and by its annotation type.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_SELECT}(\text{Annotation\_id}, \text{index}, \text{Annotation\_type}) \]

Return Value

Returns the annotation identifier (\text{Annotation\_id}) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\textbf{Annotation\_id}

HDF\_AN\_INTERFACE identifier returned by HDF\_AN\_START.

\textbf{Index}

Location of the annotation in the file. This parameter is a nonnegative integer and is less than the total number of annotations of type Annotation\_type in the file minus 1. Use HDF\_AN\_FILEINFO to obtain the total number of annotations of each type in the file.

\textbf{Annotation\_type}

Type of the annotation. Valid values of Annotation\_type are:

- 0 = data labels
- 1 = data descriptions
- 2 = file labels
- 3 = file descriptions

Keywords

None
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_AN_START

This function initializes the HDF AN interface for the specified file. A call to HDF_AN_START is required before any HDF AN functions can be invoked. HDF_AN_START is used with the HDF_AN_END function to define the extent of an HDF AN session. A call to HDF_AN_END is required for each call to HDF_AN_START.

Syntax

Result = HDF_AN_START(file_id)

Return Value

Returns the HDF AN interface identifier (Annotation_id) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

File_id

File identifier returned by HDF_OPEN. Note that each call to HDF_OPEN must be terminated with a call to HDF_CLOSE.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HDF_AN_TAG2ATYPE**

This function returns the HDF AN annotation type that corresponds to the specified HDF annotation tag.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_TAG2ATYPE}(\text{Annotation\_tag}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns the annotation type if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

*Annotation\_tag*

HDF tag of the annotation.

The following table lists the valid values of Annotation\_tag in the left column and the corresponding values of the returned annotation type in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annotation Type</th>
<th>HDF Annotation Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 = Data Label (AN_DATA_LABEL)</td>
<td>104 (DFTAG_DIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 = Data Description (AN_DATA_DESC)</td>
<td>105 (DFTAG_DIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 = File Label (AN_FILE_LABEL)</td>
<td>100 (DFTAG_FID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 = File Description (AN_FILE_DESC)</td>
<td>101 (DFTAG_FD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 4-9: Valid Annotation\_type and Annotation\_tag values.*

**Keywords**

None
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This function returns the HDF AN identifier of the annotation specified by its HDF tag and its HDF reference number.

**Syntax**

```
Result = HDF_AN_TAGREF2ID(Annotation_id, Annotation_tag, Annotation_ref)
```

**Return Value**

Returns the annotation identifier (Annotation_id) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **Annotation_id**
  
  HDF_AN_INTERFACE identifier returned by HDF_AN_START.

- **Annotation_tag**
  
  HDF tag of the annotation. Valid values are:
  - 104 = data label (DFTAG_DIL)
  - 105 = data description (DFTAG_DIA)
  - 100 = file label (DFTAG_FID)
  - 101 = file description (DFTAG_FD)

- **Annotation_ref**
  
  HDF reference number of the annotation.

**Keywords**

None
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


HDF_AN_WRITEANN

This function writes the annotation text provided in the parameter `annotation` to the HDF AN annotation specified by the parameter `Annotation_id`.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_AN\_WRITEANN}( \text{Annotation\_id}, \text{annotation} \\
[, \text{LENGTH}=\text{characters}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

**Annotation\_id**

Annotation identifier returned by HDF\_AN\_CREATE, HDF\_AN\_CREATEF, or HDF\_AN\_SELECT.

**Annotation**

Text or IDL variable to be written as the annotation.

Keywords

**LENGTH**

Length of the annotation text to be written. If not specified, the entire annotation will be written. If the keyword LENGTH is set, then only LENGTH characters of the annotation will be written. If the annotation has already been written, HDF\_AN\_WRITEANN will overwrite the current text.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_BROWSER

The HDF_BROWSER function presents a graphical user interface (GUI) that allows the user to view the contents of a Hierarchical Data Format (HDF), HDF-EOS, or NetCDF file, and prepare a template for the extraction of HDF data and metadata into IDL. The output template is an IDL structure that may be used when reading HDF files with the HDF_READ routine. If you have several HDF files of identical form, the returned template from HDF_BROWSER may be reused to extract data from these files with HDF_READ. If you do not need a multi-use template, you may call HDF_READ directly.

Syntax

```
Template = HDF_BROWSER([Filename] [, CANCEL=variable]
           [, GROUP=widget_id] [, PREFIX=string])
```

Return Value

Returns a template structure containing heap variable references, or 0 if no file was selected. The user is required to clean up the heap variable references when done with them.

Arguments

Filename

A string containing the name of an HDF file to browse. If Filename is not specified, a dialog allows you to choose a file.

Keywords

CANCEL

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the byte value 1 (one) if the user clicked the “Cancel” button or the byte value 0 (zero) otherwise.

GROUP

Set this keyword to the widget ID of a widget that calls HDF_BROWSER. When this ID is specified, a death of the caller results in the death of the HDF_BROWSER. The following example demonstrates how to use the GROUP keyword to properly call
HDF_BROWSER from within a widget application. To run this example, save the following code as browser_example.pro:

```idl
PRO BROWSER_EXAMPLE_EVENT, ev
  WIDGET_CONTROL, ev.id, GET_VALUE=val
  CASE val of
    'Browser': BEGIN
      a = HDF_BROWSER(GROUP=ev.top)
      HELP, a, /st
    END
    'Exit': WIDGET_CONTROL, ev.top, /DESTROY
  ENDCASE
END

PRO BROWSER_EXAMPLE
  a = WIDGET_BASE(/ROW)
  b = WIDGET_BUTTON(a, VALUE='Browser')
  c = WIDGET_BUTTON(a, VALUE='Exit')
  WIDGET_CONTROL, a, /REALIZE
  XMANAGER, 'browser_example', a
END
```

**PREFIX**

When HDF_BROWSER reviews the contents of an HDF file, it creates default output names for the various data elements. By default these default names begin with a prefix derived from the filename. Set this keyword to a string value to be used in place of the default prefix.

**Examples**

```idl
template = HDF_BROWSER('test.hdf')
output_structure = HDF_READ(TEMPLATE=template)
```

or,

```idl
output_structure = HDF_READ('test.hdf', TEMPLATE=template)
```
Using the HDF Browser Interface

When you call the HDF_BROWSE function from the command line or using the Import HDF macro, the HDF Browser window is displayed.

![HDF Browser Window](image)

Figure 4-1: HDF Browser Window
Use the following steps when working with the **HDF Browser** dialog:

1. **Select the type of file you are opening.** The following table describes the **Display** field options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Select one of the following options to indicate the type of file you are reading:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HDF/NETCDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HDF-EOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This selection toggles the following droplist between HDF Summary and HDF-EOS Summary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HDF Summary</strong></th>
<th>Displays the number of items in each of the following categories:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DF24 (24-bit Images)</td>
<td>24-bit images and their attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFR8 (8-bit Images)</td>
<td>8-bit images and their attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFP (Palettes)</td>
<td>Image palettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD (Variables/Attributes)</td>
<td>Scientific Datasets and attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN (Annotations)</td>
<td>Annotations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR (Generic Raster)</td>
<td>Images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR Global (File) Attributes</td>
<td>Image attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGroups</td>
<td>Generic data groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VData</td>
<td>Generic data and attributes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HDF-EOS Summary</strong></th>
<th>Displays the number of items in each of the following categories:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point</td>
<td>EOS point data and attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swath</td>
<td>EOS swath data and attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>EOS grid data and attributes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Select any element that contains data.** Attributes of the selected data appear in the lower textbox. Use other dialog options as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Preview</strong></th>
<th>Select an image, 2D data set, or $3 \times n \times m$ data set from the pulldown menu. Make a selection from the following and click <strong>Preview</strong> to create a display:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preview Image</strong></td>
<td>displays an image or a plot of a 2-D data set (the default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preview Surface</strong></td>
<td>displays a surface plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preview Contour</strong></td>
<td>displays a contour plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preview Show3</strong></td>
<td>displays an image, surface, and contour plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fit to Window</strong></td>
<td>fits the display to the visible area of window</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Read** | Import the selected data into IDL. Select this checkbox to extract the current data or metadata item from the HDF file. |

| **Extract As** | Enter name for the extracted data or metadata item. Default names are generated for all data items, but may be changed at any time. **Note** - The **Read** checkbox must be selected for the item to be extracted. |

| **Color Table** | Select this option to apply a selected, pre-defined color table to the data. |

| **OK** | Complete any selected import actions. |
| **Cancel** | Dismiss the dialog without making changes. |

3. **Select additional data or complete the operation.** Continue selecting to read and name the data or metadata items you want to import into IDL and then select one of the following options:

| **OK** | Generate the template used to import HDF data. |
| **Cancel** | Dismiss the dialog without making changes. |
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

HDF_READ
HDF_CLOSE

The HDF_CLOSE procedure closes the HDF file associated with the given file handle.

Syntax

HDF_CLOSE, FileHandle

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

Keywords

None

Version History

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

HDF_OPEN
HDF_DELDD

The HDF_DELDD procedure deletes a tag or reference from the list of data descriptors in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DELDD, FileHandle, Tag, Ref

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

Tag

The data descriptor tag to delete.

Reference

The data descriptor reference number to delete.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE

The HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE procedure writes a 24-bit raster image to an HDF file. The interlace is set automatically based upon the dimensions of the image being written: ARR(3, Width, Height) for pixel interlace, ARR(Width, 3, Height) for scanline interlace, and ARR(Width, Height, 3) for scan-plane interlace.

**Note**

HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE chooses an interlace based upon the location of the ‘3’-sized dimension. For 3x3xN, 3xNx3 and Nx3x3 images, if the first ‘3’ encountered is supposed to be a width or height, HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE will choose the ‘wrong’ interlace. However, as long as one reads in the image using the same interlace, the image will be read correctly anyway. Avoid writing 24-bit-deep raster images with a width or height of 3 pixels.

**Note**

Input data is converted to bytes before being written to the file, as images in the DF24 HDF model are necessarily byte images.

**Syntax**

HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE, Filename, Image [, /FORCE_BASELINE{useful only if QUALITY<25}] [, /JPEG | /RLE] [, QUALITY=value{0 to 100}]

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

**Image**

A 3-dimensional array of values representing the 3 planes (Red, Green, and Blue) of the 24-bit image. One of the dimensions must be 3 (e.g., a 3 x 100 x 100 array).

**Keywords**

**FORCE_BASELINE**

Set this keyword to force the JPEG quantization tables to be constrained to the range 1 to 255. This provides full baseline compatibility with external JPEG applications,
but only makes a difference if the QUALITY keyword is set to a value less than 25. The default is TRUE.

**JPEG**

Set this keyword to compress the image being added using the JPEG (Joint Photographic Expert Group) method. Note that JPEG compression is *lossy*; see WRITE_JPEG in the *IDL Reference Guide* for more information about when this method is appropriate. (In other words, using JPEG compression to reduce the size of an image changes the values of the pixels and hence may alter the meaning of the corresponding data.) Setting either the QUALITY or the FORCE_BASELINE keyword implies this method.

**QUALITY**

Set this keyword equal to the JPEG “quality” desired. This value should be in the range 0 (terrible image quality but excellent compression) to 100 (excellent image quality but minimum compression). The default is 75. Setting this keyword implies that the JPEG keyword is set. Lower values of QUALITY produce higher compression ratios and smaller files.

**RLE**

Set this keyword to store the image using run length compression. RLE compression is lossless, and is recommended for images where data retention is critical.

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

WRITE_JPEG
HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE

The HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE procedure reads a 24-bit raster image from an HDF file. The default is to use the same format for reading as that used in writing the image. Note: it is slower to read an image in a different interlace than the one in which the image was originally written.

Syntax

HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE, Filename, Image [, /LINE | /PIXEL | /PLANE]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Image

A named variable in which the image data is returned.

Keywords

LINE

Set this keyword to force the image to be read with scan-line interlace.

PIXEL

Set this keyword to force the image to be read with pixel interlace.

PLANE

Set this keyword to force the image to be read with scan-plane interlace.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HDF_DF24_GETINFO**

The HDF_DF24_GETINFO procedure retrieves information about the current 24-bit HDF image.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_DF24_GETINFO, Filename, Width, Height, Interlace
```

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A string containing the name of the file to be read.

**Width**

A named variable in which the width of the image is returned.

**Height**

A named variable in which the height of the image is returned.

**Interlace**

A named variable in which the interface method is returned. The returned value is 0 for pixel interlacing, 1 for scan-line interlacing, and 2 for scan-plane interlacing.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```
; Open the file myhdf.hdf:
h = HDF_OPEN('myhdf.hdf')
; Return information about the 24-bit image:
HDF_DF24_GETINFO, 'myhdf.hdf', width, height, interlace
; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, width, height, interlace
HDF_CLOSE('myhdf.hdf') ; Close the HDF file.
```
IDL Output

If the image were 536 by 412 pixels, and scan-line interlaced, IDL would print:

    WIDTH LONG = 536
    HEIGHT LONG = 412
    INTERLACE LONG = 1

Example Code

For a more detailed example, see the file hdf_info.pro, located in the examples/doc/sdf subdirectory of the IDL distribution. Run the example procedure by entering hdf_info at the IDL command prompt or view the file in an IDL Editor window by entering .EDIT hdf_info.pro.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>

See Also

HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE, HDF_DF24_LASTREF, HDF_DF24_NIMAGES, HDF_DF24_READREF, HDF_DF24_RESTART
**HDF_DF24_LASTREF**

The HDF_DF24_LASTREF function returns the reference number of the most recently read or written 24-bit image in an HDF file.

**Syntax**

```
Result = HDF_DF24_LASTREF()
```

**Return Value**

Returns the reference number of the most recently read or written image.

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```
; Open an HDF file.
h=HDF_OPEN('myhdf.hdf')
PRINT, HDF_DF24_LASTREF()
; IDL prints 0, meaning that the call was successful,
; but no reference number was available.

; Create a 3D array, representing a 24-bit image:
a = BINDGEN(3,100,100)

; Write the 24-bit image to the file:
HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE, 'myhdf.hdf', a

PRINT, HDF_DF24_LASTREF()
; IDL prints a reference number for the last operation
; (for example, 2). Note the reference number is not
; simply a 1-based "image number"; the reference number
; could easily be "2" or "3", etc.

; Write another image to the file:
HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE, 'myhdf.hdf', a
```
; Print the last reference number:
PRINT, HDF_DF24_LASTREF()
PRINT, HDF_DF24_NIMAGES('myhdf.hdf')
; IDL prints "2" because we’ve written two images to the file.
; Close the file
HDF_CLOSE, h

Version History

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See Also

HDF_DF24_ADDIMAGE, HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE, HDF_DF24_GETINFO,
HDF_DF24_NIMAGES, HDF_DF24_READREF, HDF_DF24_RESTART,
HDF_DFR8_LASTREF
**HDF_DF24_NIMAGES**

The HDF_DF24_NIMAGES function returns the number of 24-bit images in an HDF file.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_DF24_NIMAGES(\text{Filename})}
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the number of images in the file or -1 if the specified file is invalid or damaged.

**Arguments**

- **Filename**
  A string containing the name of the file to be searched.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
; Open HDF file:
h = HDF_OPEN('myhdf.hdf')
; Return the number of 24-bit images in the file:
number = HDF_DF24_NIMAGES('myhdf.hdf')
; Print information about the returned value. If there were five
; images in the file, IDL would print NUMBER LONG = 5
HELP, number
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE, h
```

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</table>
See Also

HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE, HDF_DF24_GETINFO, HDF_DF24_READREF,
HDF_DF24_RESTART, HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES
HDF_DF24_READREF

The HDF_DF24_READREF procedure sets the reference number of the image in an HDF file to be read by the next call to HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE.

Syntax

HDF_DF24_READREF, Filename, Reference_number

Arguments

Filename
A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Reference_number
The reference number for a 24-bit raster image.

Keywords
None

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</table>
**HDF_DF24_RESTART**

The HDF_DF24_RESTART procedure causes the next call to HDF_DF24_GETIMAGE to read the first 24-bit image in the HDF file.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_DF24_RESTART
```

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS

The HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS procedure adds a file description to an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS, Filename, Description

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

Description

A string or a array of bytes containing the information to be written.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_DFAN_ADDFID

The HDF_DFAN_ADDFID procedure adds a file annotation to an HDF file. A file can have multiple annotations added.

Syntax

\[
\text{HDF_DFAN_ADDFID}, \text{Filename}, \text{Label}
\]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

Label

A string containing the annotation string.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Open the HDF file:
filename = 'FID.hdf'
hid = HDF_OPEN(filename,/CREATE)
; Write two file annotations:
HDF_DFAN_ADDFID, filename, 'File Annotation #1'
HDF_DFAN_ADDFID, filename, 'File Annotation #2'
; Read the two annotations back:
HDF_DFAN_GETFID, filename, fid1
HDF_DFAN_GETFID, filename, fid2
HELP, fid1, fid2
; Try to read a non-existent FID:
HDF_DFAN_GETFID, filename, fid3
; Read the FIRST fid again, using the FIRST keyword:
HDF_DFAN_GETFID, filename, fid4, /FIRST
HELP, fid4
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE, hid
IDL Output

FID1            STRING    = 'File Annotation #1'
FID2            STRING    = 'File Annotation #2'

% HDF_DFAN_GETFID: Could not read ID length

FID4            STRING    = 'File Annotation #1'

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HDF_DFAN_GETDESC

The HDF_DFAN_GETDESC procedure reads the description for the given tag and reference number in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_GETDESC, Filename, Tag, Ref, Description [, /STRING]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Tag

The tag number.

Reference

The reference number.

Description

A named variable in which the description is returned as a vector of bytes.

If a description does not exist, the Description variable will contain either a 0L (long-integer zero) or a blank string, and a warning message will be printed. Warning messages can be suppressed by setting the !QUIET system variable to a non-zero value.

Keywords

STRING

Set this keyword to return the description as a string rather than a vector of bytes.

Examples

desc1 = 'FILE DESCRIPTION NUMBER 1'
tag_image = 302
file = 'DEMOdesc.hdf'
 fid = HDF_OPEN(file, /CREATE)
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, file, DIST(10)
HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC, file, tag_image, HDF_DFR8_LASTREF(), desc1
; Read the description and return a vector of bytes:
HDF_DFAN_GETDESC, file, tag_image, HDF_DFR8_LASTREF(), out_desc1
HELP, out_desc1
PRINT, STRING(out_desc1)
; Read the description and return an IDL string variable:
HDF_DFAN_GETDESC, file, tag_image, HDF_DFR8_LASTREF(),$
  out_desc2, /STRING
HELP, out_desc2
HDF_CLOSE, fid

IDL Output

OUT_DESC1 BYTE = Array(25)

FILE DESCRIPTION NUMBER 1

OUT_DESC2 STRING = 'FILE DESCRIPTION NUMBER 1'

Version History

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</table>

See Also

HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC
HDF_DFAN_GETFDS

The HDF_DFAN_GETFDS procedure reads the next available file description from an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_GETFDS, Filename, Description [, /FIRST] [, /STRING]

Arguments

Filename

A string containing the name of the file to be read.

Description

A named variable in which the description is returned. By default, the description is returned as a vector of bytes. Set the STRING keyword to return the description as a string.

If a description does not exist, the Description variable will contain either a 0L (long-integer zero) or a blank string, and a warning message will be printed. Warning messages can be suppressed by setting the !QUIET system variable to a non-zero value.

Keywords

FIRST

Set this keyword to read the first file description in the file. If FIRST is not set, the next available file description (which can be the first file description) will be read.

STRING

Set this keyword to return Description as a string instead of a vector of bytes.

Examples

```
filename = 'DEMOfds.hdf'
fds1 = 'FILE DESCRIPTION NUMBER 1'
fds2 = 'SHORT FDS 2'
; Create an HDF file:
```
fid = HDF_OPEN(filename, /CREATE)
; Add first file description:
HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS, filename, fds1
; Add second file description:
HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS, filename, fds2
; Get the first file description:
HDF_DFAN_GETFDS, filename, out_fds1, /FIRST
HELP, out_fds1
PRINT, STRING(out_fds1)
; Get the second file description:
HDF_DFAN_GETFDS, filename, out_fds2, /STRING
HELP, out_fds2
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE, fid

IDL Output

OUT_FDS1 BYTE = Array(25)

FILE DESCRIPTION NUMBER 1

OUT_FDS2 STRING = 'SHORT FDS 2'

Version History

| 4.0  | Introduced |

See Also

HDF_DFAN_ADDFDS, HDF_DFAN_ADDFID, HDF_DFAN_GETDESC, HDF_DFAN_GETFID
HDF_DFAN_GETFID

The HDF_DFAN_GETFID procedure reads the next available file annotation from an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_GETFID, Filename, Label [, /FIRST]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Label

A named variable in which the annotation is returned as a string.

Keywords

FIRST

Set this keyword to read the first annotation in the file. Otherwise, the next available annotation is read (which may be the first annotation).

Examples

For an example using this routine, see “HDF_DFAN_ADDFID” on page 387.

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HDF_DFAN_GETLABEL

The HDF_DFAN_GETLABEL procedure reads the label for the given tag-reference pair in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_GETLABEL, Filename, Tag, Ref, Label

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string that contains the name of the file to be read.

Tag

The tag number.

Reference

The reference number.

Label

A named variable in which the label is returned as a string.

Keywords

None

Examples

fid = HDF_OPEN('test.hdf', /ALL)
label = 'TEST LABEL'
tag = 105 ; The annotation tag.
ref = 2 ; Choose a reference number.
; Write the label:
HDF_DFAN_PUTLABEL, 'test.hdf', tag, ref, label
; Read back the label:
HDF_DFAN_GETLABEL, 'test.hdf', tag, ref, outl
HELP, outl ; They look the same...
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE, fid
Version History

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</table>

See Also

```
HDF_DFAN_GETDESC, HDF_DFAN_LABLIST, HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC,
HDF_DFAN_PUTLABEL
```
HDF_DFAN_LABLIST

The HDF_DFAN_LABLIST function retrieves a list of the reference numbers and the corresponding labels for a given tag in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{HDF	extunderscore DFAN	extunderscore LABLIST}( \text{Filename, Tag, Reflist, Labellist} \] 
\[ , \text{LISTSIZE=}value \] 
\[ , \text{MAXLABEL=}value \] 
\[ , \text{STARTPOS=}value \] 
\[ , /\text{STRING} \) \]

Return Value

If successful, the number of entries found is returned.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Tag

The tag number.

Reflist

A named variable in which an array of reference numbers associated with the given tag is returned.

Labellist

A named variable in which an array of labels is returned. Unless the STRING keyword is set, Labellist will contain an N_ELEMENTS(Reflist) by MAXLABEL array of bytes. Note that array elements containing labels that are shorter than MAXLABEL will be padded with zeroes.

Keywords

LISTSIZE

Set the maximum size of the Reflist and Labellist returned. The default is to read all references present, or 20 if the inquiry to obtain the number of references fails.
MAXLABEL

Use this keyword to override the default label length of 16.

STARTPOS

Use this keyword to set the default starting position in the Reflist array.

STRING

Set this keyword to return an array of strings rather than an array of bytes. If STRING is set, the MAXLABEL keyword is ignored and full-length strings are returned.

Examples

tag_image = 302
file = 'DEMOlablist.hdf'
NImages = HDF_DFAN_LABLIST(file, tag_image, refs, list, /STRING)
HELP, NImages, refs, list
PRINT, list(0)

; Find all the compressed images:
tag_image_comp = 303
n_comp_images = HDF_DFAN_LABLIST(file, tag_image_comp, 
  refs, list, MAXLABEL=5)
HELP, n_comp_images, refs, list

IDL Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N_IMAGES</th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REFS</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>Array(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST</td>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>Array(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAMPLE IMAGE LABEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N_COMP_IMAGES</th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REFS</td>
<td>INT</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>Array(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST</td>
<td>BYTE</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>Array(5, 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</table>
See Also

HDF DFAN GETLABEL, HDF DFAN PUTLABEL
HDF_DFAN_LASTREF

The HDF_DFAN_LASTREF function returns the reference number of the most recently read or written annotation in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_DFAN\_LASTREF}( ) \]

Return Value

Returns the reference number of the most recently read or written annotation.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

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</table>
HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC

The HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC procedure writes a description for the given tag and reference number in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_PUTDESC, Filename, Tag, Ref, Description

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

Tag

The tag number.

Reference

The reference number.

Description

A string or array of bytes containing the information to be written.

If a description does not exist, the Description variable will contain either a 0L (long-integer zero) or a blank string, and a warning message will be printed. Warning messages can be suppressed by setting the !QUIET system variable to a non-zero value.

Keywords

None

Examples

See the example for “HDF_DFAN_GETDESC” on page 389.
## Version History

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</table>
HDF_DFAN_PUTLABEL

The HDF_DFAN_PUTLABEL procedure writes a label for the given tag and
reference number in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFAN_PUTLABEL, Filename, Tag, Ref, Label

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

Tag

The tag number.

Ref

The reference number.

Label

A string containing the description to write.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_DFP_ADDPAL

The HDF_DFP_ADDPAL procedure appends a palette to an HDF file.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_DFP_ADDPAL, Filename, Palette
```

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

**Palette**

A vector or array containing palette data. Palettes must be either [3, 256] arrays or 786-element vectors.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>
The HDF_DFP_GETPAL procedure reads the next available palette from an HDF file.

**Syntax**

HDF_DFP_GETPAL, Filename, Palette

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

**Palette**

A named variable in which the palette data is returned.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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HDF_DFP_LASTREF

The HDF_DFP_LASTREF function returns the reference number of the most recently read or written palette in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_DFP\_LASTREF}() \]

Return Value

Returns the reference number of the most recently read or written palette.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_DFP_NPALS

The HDF_DFP_NPALS function returns the number of palettes present in an HDF file. This number includes palettes associated with RIS8 (8-bit raster) images.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF}_\text{DFP}_\text{NPALS}(\text{Filename}) \]

Return Value

Returns the number of palettes.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the desired HDF file.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_DFP_PUTPAL

The HDF_DFP_PUTPAL procedure appends a palette to an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFP_PUTPAL, Filename, Palette [, /DELETE] [, /OVERWRITE]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

Palette

A vector or array containing palette data. Palettes must be either [3, 256] arrays or 786-element vectors.

Keywords

DELETE

Set this keyword to delete the HDF file (if it exists) and create a new HDF file with the specified palette as its first object.

Note

The HDF file must be closed before the DELETE keyword is specified. Attempting to delete an open HDF file will result in an error.

OVERWRITE

Set this keyword to overwrite the previous palette with the one specified by Palette.

Examples

; Create HDF file:
id = HDF_OPEN('test.hdf', /CREATE, /RDWR)
; Add a palette:
HDF_DFP_PUTPAL,'test.hdf', FINDGEN(3,256)
; Print number of palettes:
PRINT, HDF_DFP_NPALS('test.hdf')
; Append a palette:
HDF_DFP_PUTPAL,'test.hdf',findgen(3,256)
; Print the number of palettes:
PRINT, HDF_DFP_NPALS('test.hdf')
; Overwrite the last palette:
HDF_DFP_PUTPAL,'test.hdf',FINDGEN(3,256),/OVERWRITE
; Print the number of palettes:
PRINT, HDF_DFP_NPALS('test.hdf')
; An attempt to delete a file and add a new palette
; without first closing the HDF file fails:
HDF_DFP_PUTPAL,'test.hdf',$
     \ F I N D G E N (3,256), / D E L E T E$
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE, id
; Delete file and add a new palette:
HDF_DFP_PUTPAL,'test.hdf',FINDGEN(3,256),/DELETE
; Print the number of palettes:
PRINT, HDF_DFP_NPALS('test.hdf')

IDL Output

1
2
2

% HDF_DFP_PUTPAL: Could not write palette
% Execution halted at: $MAINS
1

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HDF_DFP_PUTPAL IDL Scientific Data Formats
HDF_DFP_READREF

The HDF_DFP_READREF procedure sets the reference number of the palette in an HDF file to be read by the next call to HDF_DFP_GETPAL.

Syntax

HDF_DFP_READREF, Filename, Reference_number

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Reference_number

The reference number of a palette.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_DFP_RESTART

The HDF_DFP_RESTART procedure causes the next call to HDF_DFR8_GETPAL to read from the first palette in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFP_RESTART

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

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</table>
The HDF_DFP_WRITEREF procedure sets the reference number for the next palette to be written to an HDF file. Normally, the HDF library automatically chooses a reference number for the palette. This procedure allows you to override that choice.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_DFP_WRITEREF, Filename, Reference_number
```

**Arguments**

- **Filename**
  
  A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

- **Reference_number**
  
  The new reference number.

**Keywords**

- None

**Version History**

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The HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE procedure appends an 8-bit raster image to the specified HDF file.

**Note**
Input data is converted to bytes before being written to the file, as images in the DFR8 HDF model are necessarily byte images.

**Syntax**

HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, Filename, Image [, /FORCE_BASELINE{useful only if QUALITY<25}] [, /JPEG | /RLE] [, /IMCOMP] [, PALETTE=vector or array] [, QUALITY=value]

**Arguments**

**Filename**
A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

**Image**
A two-dimensional array containing the image data. If this array is not byte-type data, it is converted to bytes before writing.

**Keywords**

**FORCE_BASELINE**
Set this keyword to force the JPEG quantization tables to be constrained to the range 1...255. This provides full baseline compatibility with external JPEG applications, but only makes a difference if the QUALITY keyword is set to a value less than 25. The default is TRUE.

**JPEG**
Set this keyword to compress the image being added using the JPEG (Joint Photographic Expert Group) method. Note that JPEG compression is lossy; see WRITE_JPEG in the *IDL Reference Guide* for more information about when this method is appropriate. (In other words, using JPEG compression to reduce the size of
an images changes the values of the pixels and hence may alter the meaning of the corresponding data.) Setting either the QUALITY or the FORCE_BASELINE keywords implies this method.

**IMCOMP**

Set this keyword to store the image using imcomp data compression. Note that you must specify a palette. Note also that the JPEG and RLE compression methods are far superior; imcomp data compression should only be used if the images will be viewed on monitors with a very small number of colors (monochrome or 16-color).

**PALETTE**

Set this keyword to a vector or array containing valid palette data. Palettes must be either [3, 256] arrays or 786-element vectors. Set PALETTE equal to zero to specify that no palette be used. If the PALETTE keyword is not specified, the current palette (which may be no palette, if a palette has not been specified elsewhere or if the null palette has been explicitly specified with HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE) will be used.

Note that if a palette is specified, it becomes the current palette, even if a default palette has been specified with HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE.

Note also that if IMCOMP data reduction is used, you must specify a valid palette with the PALETTE keyword. It is not sufficient to set the current palette via other means.

**QUALITY**

Set this keyword equal to the JPEG “quality” desired. This value should be in range 0 (terrible image quality but excellent compression) to 100 (excellent image quality but minimum compression). The default is 75. Setting this keyword implies that the JPEG keyword is set. Lower values of QUALITY produce higher compression ratios and smaller files.

**RLE**

Set this keyword to store the image using run length compression. RLE compression is lossless, and is recommended for images where data retention is critical.

**Examples**

Assuming that we start with a file, `new.hdf`, with no 8-bit raster images, images could be appended and overwritten, with the following commands:

```idl
; Write the first image to the file:
```
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, 'new.hdf', Image1
; Append 2nd image:
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, 'new.hdf', Image2
; Append 3rd image:
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, 'new.hdf', Image3
; Use HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE to erase all previous images and
; write a new image at the first position in the file:
HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE, 'new.hdf', Image4
; Append 2nd image:
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, 'new.hdf', Image5

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See Also

HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE, HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE, WRITE_JPEG
HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE

The HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE procedure retrieves an image and optionally, its palette, from an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE, Filename, Image [, Palette]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Image

A named variable in which the image is returned.

Palette

A named variable in which the palette is returned as a 3-element by 256-element byte array. If the image does not have an associated palette, this variable is returned as 0.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
**HDF_DFR8_GETINFO**

The HDF_DFR8_GETINFO procedure retrieves information about the current 8-bit HDF image.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_DFR8_GETINFO, Filename, Width, Height, Has_Palette
```

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A string containing the name of the file to be read.

**Width**

A named variable in which the width of the image is returned.

**Height**

A named variable in which the height of the image is returned.

**Has_Palette**

A named variable in which 1 is returned if a palette is present. Otherwise, 0 is returned.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
; Open the file myhdf.hdf:
h = HDF_OPEN('myhdf.hdf')
; Retrieve info about an image:
HDF_DFR8_GETINFO, 'myhdf.hdf', width, height, has_palette
; Print info about returned variables:
HELP, width, height, has_palette
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE('myhdf.hdf')
```
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

IDL Output

    WIDTH LONG = 536
    HEIGHT LONG = 412
    HAS_PALETTE LONG = 1

Example Code

For a more detailed example, see the file hdf_info.pro, located in the examples/doc/sdf subdirectory of the IDL distribution. Run the example procedure by entering hdf_info at the IDL command prompt or view the file in an IDL Editor window by entering .EDIT hdf_info.pro.

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See Also

HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE, HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES, HDF_DFR8_READREF, HDF_DFR8_RESTART
HDF_DFR8_LASTREF

The HDF_DFR8_LASTREF function returns the reference number of the most recently read or written 8-bit image in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_DFR8_LASTREF()} \]

Return Value

Returns the reference number of the most recently read or written image.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Examples

```idl
h = HDF_OPEN('myhdf.hdf') ; Open an hdf file.
; IDL prints "0", meaning that the call was successful, but no reference number was available:
PRINT, HDF_DFR8_LASTREF()
; Create a 2D array representing an 8-bit image:
a = BNDGEN(100,100)
; Write the image to the file:
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, 'myhdf.hdf', a
; IDL prints the reference number for the last 8-bit image operation (for example, "2"). Note the reference number is not simply a 1-based "image number"; it could easily be "2" or "3" for the first operation on the file:
PRINT, HDF_DFR8_LASTREF()
HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, 'myhdf.hdf', a ; Add another image.
; IDL prints "2", because we've put two 8-bit images in the file:
PRINT, HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES('myhdf.hdf')
HDF_CLOSE, h ; Close the file.
```
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See Also

HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE, HDF_DFR8_GETINFO, HDF_DFR8_LASTREF, HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES, HDF_DFR8_READREF, HDF_DFR8_RESTART
**HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES**

The HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES function returns the number of 8-bit images in the specified HDF file.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES(Filename)}
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the number of 8-bit images in the given HDF file. The function returns -1 if the specified file is invalid or damaged.

**Arguments**

**Filename**

A string containing the name of the file to be read.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
; Open the file myhdf.hdf:
h = HDF_OPEN('myhdf.hdf')
; Retrieve the number of 8-bit images in the file into a variable:
number = HDF_DFR8_NIMAGES('myhdf.hdf')
HDF_CLOSE, h ; Close the file.
```

**Version History**

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</table>
See Also

HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE, HDF_DFR8_GETINFO, HDF_DFR8_READREF
HDF_DFR8_RESTART
HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE

The HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE procedure writes an 8-bit raster image as the first image in an HDF file. If there are images in the file, this procedure erases all other 8-bit and 24-bit images and writes Image as the first image in the file.

Input data is converted to bytes before being written to the file, as images in the DFR8 HDF model are necessarily byte images.

Syntax

HDF_DFR8_PUTIMAGE, Filename, Image [, /FORCE_BASELINE {useful only if QUALITY<25}] [, /IMCOMP] [, PALETTE=vector or array] [, /JPEG | /RLE] [, QUALITY=value]

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be written.

Image

A two-dimensional array containing the image data. If this array is not byte-type data, it is converted to bytes before writing.

Keywords

FORCE_BASELINE

Set this keyword to force the JPEG quantization tables to be constrained to the range 1..255. This provides full baseline compatibility with external JPEG applications, but only makes a difference if the QUALITY keyword is set to a value less than 25. The default is TRUE.

JPEG

Set this keyword to compress the image being added using the JPEG (Joint Photographic Expert Group) method. Note that JPEG compression is lossy; see WRITE_JPEG in the IDL Reference Guide for more information about when this
method is appropriate. (In other words, using JPEG compression to reduce the size of an images changes the values of the pixels and hence may alter the meaning of the corresponding data.) Setting either the QUALITY or the FORCE_BASELINE keywords implies this method.

**IMCOMP**

Set this keyword to store the image using imcomp data compression. Note that you *must* specify a palette. Note also that the JPEG and RLE compression methods are far superior; imcomp data compression should only be used if the images will be viewed on monitors with a very small number of colors (monochrome or 16-color).

**PALETTE**

Set this keyword to a vector or array containing valid palette data. Palettes must be either [3, 256] arrays or 786-element vectors. Set PALETTE equal to zero to specify that no palette be used. If the PALETTE keyword is not specified, the current palette (which may be no palette, if a palette has not been specified elsewhere or if the null palette has been explicitly specified with HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE) will be used.

Note that if a palette is specified, it becomes the current palette, even if a default palette has been specified with HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE.

Note also that if IMCOMP data reduction is used, you *must* specify a valid palette with the PALETTE keyword. It is not sufficient to set the current palette via other means.

**QUALITY**

Set this keyword equal to the JPEG “quality” desired. This value should be in range 0 (terrible image quality but excellent compression) to 100 (excellent image quality but minimum compression). The default is 75. Setting this keyword implies that the JPEG keyword is set. Lower values of QUALITY produce higher compression ratios and smaller files.

**RLE**

Set this keyword to store the image using run length compression. RLE compression is lossless, and is recommended for images where data retention is critical.
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See Also

HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE, HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE, WRITE_JPEG
HDF_DFR8_READREF

The HDF_DFR8_READREF procedure sets the reference number of the image to be read from an HDF file by the next call to HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE.

Syntax

HDF_DFR8_READREF, Filename, Reference_number

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be read.

Reference_number

A reference number for an 8-bit raster image.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_DFR8_RESTART

The HDF_DFR8_RESTART procedure causes the next call to HDF_DFR8_GETIMAGE to read from the first image in the HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DFR8_RESTART

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE

The HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE procedure sets the current palette to be used for subsequent images in an HDF file. The current palette will be used when adding images with the HDF_DFR8_ADDIMAGE routine.

Syntax

HDF_DFR8_SETPALETTE, Palette

Arguments

Palette

A 768-element byte array of palette data. This array be a vector (e.g., BYTARR(768)) or a two-dimensional array (e.g., BYTARR(3, 256)). Set the Palette array to the integer zero to set the current palette to no palette.

Keywords

None

Version History

+-----------------+---------------+
| 4.0             | Introduced    |
+-----------------+---------------+
HDF_DUPDD

The HDF_DUPDD procedure generates new references to existing data in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_DUPDD, FileHandle, NewTag, NewRef, OldTag, OldRef

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

NewTag

An integer tag for new data descriptor.

NewRef

An integer reference number for the new data descriptor.

OldTag

The integer tag of data descriptor to duplicate.

OldRef

The reference number of data descriptor to duplicate.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_EXISTS

The HDF_EXISTS function returns True if the HDF scientific data format library is supported on the current IDL platform.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file hdf_exists.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{HDF\_EXISTS}( ) \]

Return Value

Returns a 1 (True) if the library is supported or a 0 (False) if the library is not supported.

Arguments

None

Keywords

None

Examples

The following IDL command prints an error message if the HDF library is not available:

\begin{verbatim}
IF HDF\_EXISTS() EQ 0 THEN PRINT, 'HDF not supported.'
\end{verbatim}

Version History

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
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\hline
4.0 & Introduced \\
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\end{tabular}
HDF_GR_ATTRINFO

This function retrieves the name, data type, and number of values of the attribute for the HDF data object identified by the parameter obj_id.

Syntax

Result = HDF_GR_ATTRINFO(obj_id, attr_index, name, data_type, count)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

**obj_id**

Raster image identifier (ri_id), returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT, or HDF GR interface identifier (gr_id), returned by HDF_GR_START.

**attr_index**

Index of the attribute. The value of this parameter can be obtained using HDF_GR_FINDATTR, HDF_GR_NAMETOINDEX or HDF_GR_REFTOINDEX, depending on available information. Valid values range from 0 to the total number of attributes attached to the object minus 1. The total number of attributes attached to the file can be obtained using the routine HDF_GR_FILEINFO. The total number of attributes attached to an image can be obtained using the routine HDF_GR_GETIMINFO.

**name**

A named variable in which the name of the attribute is returned.

**data_type**

A named variable in which the attribute data type is returned. See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329.

**count**

A named variable in which the number of attributes is returned.
Keywords

None

Version History

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This function creates an HDF GR raster image. Once a raster image has been created, it is not possible to change its name, data type, dimension sizes or number of pixel components. However, it is possible to create a raster image and close the file before writing any data values to it. Later, the values can be added to or modified in the raster image, which then can be obtained using HDF_GR_SELECT.

Note
On creation, any interlace mode may be set. This mode will be used until the file is closed. If the resulting file is reopened, the interlace mode will revert to pixel-interlace (0). Data can still be read in any interlace mode using the INTERLACE keyword to HDF_GR_READIMAGE. This is a limitation of the current HDF library.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_CREATE}(\text{gr\_id, name, ncomp, data\_type, interlace\_mode, dim\_sizes})
\]

Return Value

Returns a raster image identifier if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **gr\_id**
  
  GR interface identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_START.

- **name**
  
  Name of the raster image. The length of the name should not be longer than 256 characters.

- **ncomp**
  
  Number of pixel components in the image. This parameter must have a value of at least 1.
data_type

Type of the image data. This parameter can be any of the data types supported by the HDF library. See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329.

interlace_mode

Interlace mode of the image data. Valid values are:
- 0 = Pixel interlace
- 1 = Line interlace
- 2 = Component interlace

dim_sizes

Array of sizes for each dimension of the image. The dimensions must be specified and their values must be greater than 0.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_GR_END

This procedure terminates the HDF GR interface session identified by the parameter gr_id. HDF_GR_END, together with HDF_GR_START, define the extent of a HDF GR interface session. HDF_GR_END disposes of the internal structures initialized by the corresponding call to HDF_GR_START. There must be a call to HDF_GR_END for each call to HDF_GR_START; failing to provide one may cause loss of data. HDF_GR_START and HDF_GR_END do not manage file access; use HDF_OPEN and HDF_CLOSE to open and close HDF files. HDF_OPEN must be called before HDF_GR_START and HDF_CLOSE must be called after HDF_GR_END. Failure to properly close the HDF file with HDF_GR_END and HDF_CLOSE may result in lost data or corrupted HDF files.

Syntax

HDF_GR_END, gr_id

Arguments

gr_id

HDF GR interface identifier returned by HDF_GR_START.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_GR_ENDACCESS

This procedure terminates access to the raster image identified by the parameter \textit{ri\_id} and disposes of the raster image identifier. This access is initiated by either HDF_GR_SELECT or HDF_GR_CREATE. There must be a call to HDF_GR_ENDACCESS for each call to HDF_GR_SELECT or HDF_GR_CREATE; failing to provide this will result in loss of data.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_GR_ENDACCESS, ri_id
```

**Arguments**

\textit{ri\_id}

Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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HDF_GR_FILEINFO

This function retrieves the number of raster images and the number of global attributes for the HDF GR interface identified by the parameter \texttt{gr\_id}, and stores them into the parameters \texttt{n\_images} and \texttt{n\_file\_attrs}, respectively. The term “global attributes” refers to attributes that are assigned to the file instead of individual raster images. These attributes are created by HDF_GR_SETATTR with the object identifier parameter set to a HDF GR interface identifier (\texttt{gr\_id}) rather than a raster image identifier (\texttt{ri\_id}). HDF_GR_FILEINFO is useful in finding the range of acceptable indices for HDF_GR_SELECT calls.

Syntax

\begin{verbatim}
Result = HDF_GR_FILEINFO(gr_id, n_images, n_file_attrs)
\end{verbatim}

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (or 0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{gr\_id}  
    HDF GR interface identifier returned by HDF_GR_START.
  \item \texttt{n\_images}  
    A named variable that will contain the number of raster images in the file.
  \item \texttt{n\_file\_attrs}  
    A named variable that will contain the number of global attributes in the file.
\end{itemize}

Keywords

None
## Version History

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HDF_GR_FINDATTR

This function finds the index of an HDF data object’s attribute given its attribute name. HDF_GR_FINDATTR returns the index of the attribute whose name is specified by the parameter `attr_name` for the object identified by the parameter `obj_id`.

**Syntax**

\[\text{Result} = \text{HDF_GR_FINDATTR}(\text{obj_id}, \text{attr_name})\]

**Return Value**

Returns the index of the attribute if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **obj_id**
  
  Raster image identifier (`ri_id`), returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT, or HDF GR interface identifier (`gr_id`), returned by HDF_GR_START.

- **attr_name**
  
  Name of the attribute.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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**HDF_GR_FINDATTR**

IDL Scientific Data Formats
HDF_GR_GETATTR

This function obtains all values of the HDF GR attribute that is specified by its index, attr_index, and is attached to the object identified by the parameter obj_id.

Syntax

Result = HDF_GR_GETATTR(obj_id, attr_index, values)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

obj_id

Raster image identifier (ri_id), returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT, or HDF GR interface identifier (gr_id), returned by HDF_GR_START.

attr_index

Index of the attribute.

The value of the parameter attr_index can be obtained by using HDF_GR_FINDATTR, HDF_GR_NAMETOINDEX, or HDF_GR_REFTOINDEX, depending on available information. Valid values of attr_index range from 0 to the total number of attributes of the object - 1. The total number of attributes attached to the file can be obtained using the routine HDF_GR_FILEINFO. The total number of attributes attached to the image can be obtained using the routine HDF_GR_GETIMINFO. HDF_GR_GETATTR only reads all values assigned to the attribute and not a subset.

values

A named variable that will contain the attribute values.

Keywords

None
## Version History

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</table>
HDF_GR_GETCHUNKINFO

This function retrieves chunking information about the HDF GR raster image identified by the parameter `ri_id` into the parameters `dim_length` and `flag`. Note that only chunk dimensions are retrieved; compression information is not available with this function.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_GETCHUNKINFO}(\text{ri\_id}, \text{dim\_length}, \text{flag}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **ri_id**
  - Raster image identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_CREATE or HDF\_GR\_SELECT.

- **dim\_length**
  - A named variable that will contain the array of chunk dimensions.

- **flag**
  - A named variable that will contain the compression/chunk flag.

The value returned in the parameter `flag` indicates if the raster image is not chunked, chunked, or chunked and compressed. The following table shows the possible values of the parameter `flag` and the corresponding characteristics of the raster image.

Values of flag = Raster Image Characteristics

- -1 = Not chunked
- 0 = Chunked and not compressed
- 1 = Chunked and compressed with either the run-length encoding (RLE), Skipping Huffman or GZIP compression algorithms
Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_GR_GETIMINFO

This function retrieves general information about an HDF GR raster image. HDF_GR_GETIMINFO retrieves the name, number of components, data type, interlace mode, dimension sizes, and number of attributes of the raster image identified by the parameter ri_id. It also retrieves the number of attributes attached to the image into the parameter num_attrs.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_GETIMINFO}(\text{ri\_id}, \text{gr\_name}, \text{ncomp}, \text{data\_type}, \\
\text{interlace\_mode}, \text{dim\_sizes}, \text{num\_attrs})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

ri_id

Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT.

gr_name

A named variable that will contain the name of the raster image.

ncomp

A named variable that will contain the number of components in the raster image.

data_type

A named variable that will contain the data type of the raster image data. The valid values of the parameter data_type are listed in “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329.

interlace_mode

A named variable that will contain the interlace mode of the stored raster image data.

- 0 = Pixel interlace
- 1 = Line interlace
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

**HDF GR GETIMINFO**

IDL Scientific Data Formats

- 2 = Component interlace

**dim_sizes**

A named variable that will contain the sizes of the raster image dimensions.

**num_attrs**

A named variable that will contain the number of attributes attached to the raster image.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>
HDF_GR_GETLUTID

This function gets the identifier of the HDF GR palette attached to the raster image identified by the parameter ri_id.

Syntax

Result = HDF_GR_GETLUTID(ri_id, pal_index)

Return Value

Returns the palette identifier if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

ri_id

Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT.

pal_index

Index of the palette. Currently, only one palette can be assigned to a raster image, which means that pal_index should always be set to 0.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_GR_GETLUTINFO

This function retrieves the number of pixel components, data type, interlace mode, and number of color lookup table entries of the palette identified by the parameter \texttt{pal_id}.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_GETLUTINFO}(\text{pal\_id}, n\text{comp}, \text{data\_type}, \text{interlace\_mode}, num\_entries)
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\texttt{pal\_id}

Palette identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_GETLUTID.

\texttt{ncomp}

A named variable in which the number of components in the palette is returned.

\texttt{data\_type}

A named variable in which the HDF data type of the palette is returned. See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for a description of the HDF data types.

\texttt{interlace\_mode}

A named variable in which the interlace mode of the stored palette data is returned.

- 0 = Pixel interlace
- 1 = Line interlace
- 2 = Component interlace

\texttt{num\_entries}

A named variable in which the number of color lookup table entries in the palette is returned.
Keywords

None

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HDF_GR_IDTOREF

This function returns the HDF reference number of the raster image identified by the parameter \( ri_id \). This routine is commonly used for the purpose of annotating the raster image or including the raster image within an HDF Vgroup. The tag number for a GR is 306.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = HDF\_GR\_IDTOREF(ri_id)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the HDF reference number of the raster image if successful or not found (0) otherwise.

**Arguments**

\( ri_id \)

Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_SELECT or HDF_GR_CREATE.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>
**HDF_GR_LUTTOREF**

This function returns the HDF reference number of the palette identified by the parameter `pal_id`. This function is commonly used for the purpose of annotating the palette or including the palette within a HDF Vgroup.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_LUTTOREF}(\text{pal\_id})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the reference number of the palette if successful or not found (0) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **pal_id**

  Palette identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_GETLUTID.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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HDF_GR_NAMETOINDEX

This function returns the index of the raster image named \textit{gr\_name} for the HDF GR interface identified by the parameter \textit{gr\_id}.

The value of index can be passed into HDF_GR_SELECT to obtain the raster image identifier (ri\_id).

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_NAMETOINDEX(} \text{gr\_id, gr\_name)} \]

**Return Value**

Returns the index of the raster image if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- \textit{gr\_id}
  
  HDF\_GR\_ interface identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_START.

- \textit{gr\_name}
  
  Name of the raster image.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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HDF_GR_READIMAGE

This function reads the subsample of the HDF GR raster image specified by the parameter `ri_id` into the variable `data`.

Syntax

```
```

Return Value

Returns the specified variable containing the image subsample.

Arguments

- `ri_id`
  Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT

- `data`
  A named variable that will contain the image data.

Keywords

- **EDGE**
  Array specifying the number of values to be read along each dimension. The default is to read the entire specified image.

- **INTERLACE**
  Set this keyword to force data to be returned in INTERLACE mode. The default is pixel-interlacing (0) other possible values are 1 (line) and 2 (component).

- **START**
  Array specifying the starting location from where raster image data is read. Valid values of each element in the array are 0 to the size of the corresponding raster image dimension minus 1. The default is to read starting at the first pixel in each dimension (start = [0,0]).
**STRIDE**

Array specifying the interval between the values that will be read along each dimension. The default is for contiguous reading along each dimension (stride = [1,1]).

**Note**

The correspondence between the elements in the array `start` and the array `data` dimensions in the HDF GR interface is different from that in the HDF SD interface. The array `stride` specifies the reading pattern along each dimension. For example, if one of the elements of the array `stride` is 1, then every element along the corresponding dimension of the array `data` will be read. If one of the elements of the array `stride` is 2, then every other element along the corresponding dimension of the array `data` will be read, and so on. The correspondence between elements of the array `stride` and the dimensions of the array `data` is the same as described above for the array `start`. Each element of the array `edges` specifies the number of data elements to be read along the corresponding dimension. The correspondence between the elements of the array `edges` and the dimensions of the array `data` is the same as described above for the array `start`.

---

**Version History**

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</table>
HDF_GR_READLUT

This function reads the palette specified by the parameter \texttt{pal\_id} into the \texttt{pal\_data} variable.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_READLUT}( \text{pal\_id}, \text{pal\_data} [, /\text{INTERLACE}] )
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- \texttt{pal\_id}
  - Palette identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_GETLUTID.
- \texttt{pal\_data}
  - A named variable that will contain the palette data.

**Keywords**

- \texttt{INTERLACE}
  - Set this keyword to force \texttt{pal\_data} to be returned in INTERLACE mode. The default is pixel-interlacing (0) other possible values are 1 (line) and 2 (component).

**Version History**

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</table>
HDF_GR_REFTOINDEX

This function returns the index of the HDF GR raster image specified by the parameter \texttt{gr\_ref}.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_REFTOINDEX}(\text{gr\_id}, \text{gr\_ref})
\]

Return Value

Returns the index of the image if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\texttt{gr\_id}

HDF GR interface identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_START.

\texttt{gr\_ref}

Reference number of the raster image.

Keywords

None

Version History

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
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\hline
\end{tabular}
HDF_GR_SELECT

This function obtains the identifier of the HDF GR raster image specified by its index.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_SELECT}(\text{gr\_id}, \text{index}) \]

Return Value

Returns the raster image identifier if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\text{gr\_id}

HDF GR interface identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_START.

\text{index}

Index of the raster image in the file. Valid values range from 0 to the total number of raster images in the file minus 1. The total number of the raster images in the file can be obtained by using HDF\_GR\_FILEINFO.

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_GR_SETATTR

This function attaches the attribute to the HDF GR object specified by the parameter \( \text{obj}_id \). The attribute is defined by its name, data type, number of attribute values, and the attribute values. HDF_GR_SETATTR provides a generic way for users to define metadata. It implements the label = value data abstraction. If an HDF GR interface identifier (\( \text{gr}_id \)) is specified as the parameter \( \text{obj}_id \), a global attribute is created that applies to all objects in the file. If a raster image identifier (\( \text{ri}_id \)) is specified as the parameter \( \text{obj}_id \), an attribute is attached to the specified raster image. Attribute values are passed in the parameter values. The number of attribute values is defined by the parameter count. If more than one value is stored, all values must have the same data type. If an attribute with the given name, data type and number of values exists, it will be overwritten. Currently, the only predefined attribute is the fill value, identified by the attribute name “FillValue”.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_SETATTR}(\text{obj}_id, \text{attr}_name, \text{data}_type, \text{count}, \text{values})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **obj_id**
  
  Raster image identifier (\( \text{ri}_id \)), returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT or HDF GR interface identifier (\( \text{gr}_id \)), returned by HDF_GR_START.

- **attr_name**
  
  Name of the attribute (string).

- **data_type**
  
  Data type of the attribute (integer). Can be any data type supported by the HDF library. These data types are listed under “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329.
count

Number of values in the attribute.

values

The attribute value.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_GR_SETCHUNK

This function makes the HDF GR raster image specified by the parameter `ri_id` a chunked raster image according to the chunking and compression information provided in the parameters `comp_type` and `comp_prm`. Data can be compressed using run-length encoding (RLE), Skipping Huffman or GZIP compression algorithms.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_SETCHUNK}(\text{ri\_id}, \text{dim\_length}, \text{comp\_type}, \text{comp\_prm})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (or 0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **ri_id**
  
  Raster image identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_CREATE or HDF\_GR\_SELECT.

- **dim\_length**
  
  Chunk dimensions array.

- **comp\_type**
  
  Type of compression. Valid types are:
  - 0 = uncompressed data
  - 1 = data compressed using the RLE compression algorithm
  - 3 = data compressed using the Skipping Huffman compression algorithm
  - 4 = data compressed using the GZIP compression algorithm.

- **comp\_prm**
  
  Compression parameters array. Specifies the compression parameters for the Skipping Huffman and GZIP compression methods. It contains only one element, which is set to the skipping size for Skipping Huffman compression or the deflate level for GZIP compression (1-9).
Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_GR_SETCHUNKCACHE

This function allows the user to set the maximum number of chunks to be cached (maxcache). If HDF_GR_SETCHUNKCACHE is not called, maxcache is set to the number of chunks along the fastest changing dimension.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{HDF}_{-}\text{GR}_{-}\text{SETCHUNKCACHE}(ri\_id, maxcache, flags) \]

Return Value

Returns the value of maxcache if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

ri_id

Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT.

maxcache

Maximum number of chunks to cache.

flags

Currently, the only HDF allowed value for flags is zero (cache all).

Keywords

None

Version History

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</table>
HDF_GR_SETCOMPRESS

This function specifies the type of compression for the specified HDF GR raster image.

Syntax

Result = HDF_GR_SETCOMPRESS(ri_id, comp_type, comp_prm)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

ri_id

Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT.

comp_type

Compression method for the image data. Valid values are:

- 0 = no compression
- 1 = RLE run-length encoding
- 3 = Skipping Huffman compression
- 4 = GZIP compression
- 6 = JPEG compression

comp_prm

Compression parameters. If Skipping Huffman is used, set comp_parm to the skipping size (the size in bytes of the data elements). If GZIP compression is used, set comp_parm to an integer ranging from 1 (fastest) to 9 (most compressed).

Keywords

None
## Version History

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</table>
**HDF_GR_SETEXTERNALFILE**

This function causes the specified HDF GR raster image be written to the specified external file, at the specified offset. Data can be moved only once for any given raster image, and it is the user's responsibility to make sure the external data file is kept with the "original" file. If the raster image already exists, its data will be moved to the external file. Space occupied by the data in the primary file will not be released. If the raster image does not exist, its data will be written to the external file during the subsequent calls to HDF_GR_WRITEDATA.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_GR_SETEXTERNALFILE} (\text{ri_id}, \text{filename}, \text{offset})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **ri_id**
  
  Raster image identifier returned by HDF_GR_CREATE or HDF_GR_SELECT.

- **filename**
  
  Name of the external file.

- **offset**
  
  Offset in bytes from the beginning of the external file to where the data will be written.

**Keywords**

None
## Version History

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HDF_GR_START

This function initializes the HDF GR interface for the specified file. This function is used with the HDF_GR_END procedure to define the extent of the HDF GR interface session. As with the start routines in the other interfaces, HDF_GR_START initializes the internal interface structures needed for the remaining HDF_GR_ routines. Use the general purpose routines HDF_OPEN and HDF_CLOSE to manage file access. The HDF_GR_ routines will not open and close HDF files.

**Note**

Failure to use HDF_CLOSE properly may result in lost data or corrupted HDF files.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_START}(\text{file}\_id)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the HDF GR interface identifier if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **file_id**
  
  File identifier returned by HDF_OPEN.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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This function writes the subsample of the raster image data stored in the variable data to the specified raster image. The subsample is defined by the values of the parameters start, stride and edge. The array start specifies the starting location of the subsample to be written. Valid values of each element in the array start are 0 to the size of the corresponding raster image dimension - 1.

**Note**
The correspondence between elements in the array start and the raster image dimensions in the HDF GR interface is different from that in the HDF SD interface. The array stride specifies the writing pattern along each dimension. For example, if one of the elements of the array stride is 1, then every element along the corresponding dimension of the array data will be written. If one of the elements of the stride array is 2, then every other element along the corresponding dimension of the array data will be written, and so on. The correspondence between elements of the array stride and the dimensions of the array data is the same as described above for the array start. Each element of the array edges specifies the number of data elements to be written along the corresponding dimension. The correspondence between the elements of the array edges and the dimensions of the array data is the same as described above for the array start.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_GR\_WRITEIMAGE(} \text{ri\_id, data [, EDGE=\text{array}] [, INTERLACE=}0 | 1 | 2)] [, \text{START=\text{array}] [, STRIDE=\text{array}]})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **ri_id**
  Raster image identifier returned by HDF\_GR\_CREATE or HDF\_GR\_SELECT.

- **data**
  The image data to be written.
Keywords

EDGE

Array containing the number of data elements that will be written along each dimension. If not specified, all data will be written.

INTERLACE

Set this keyword to a scalar value to select the interlace mode of the input data. Valid values are:

- 0 = Pixel interlace
- 1 = Line interlace
- 2 = Component interlace

HDF_GR_WRITEIMAGE will write the data in the correct interlace mode the raster image is in.

START

Array containing the two-dimensional coordinate of the initial location for the write. If not specified, the write starts at the first pixel in each dimension (start=[0,0]).

STRIDE

Array containing the number of data locations the current location is to be moved forward before each write. If not specified, data is written contiguously (stride = [1,1]).

Note

See HDF_GR_READIMAGE for further description of the EDGE, START, and STRIDE keywords.

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</table>
HDF_GR_WRITELUT

This function writes a palette with the specified palette data and identifier. The palette data itself is stored in the pal_data variable. The data types supported by HDF are listed in “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329.

Syntax

    Result = HDF_GR_WRITELUT(pal_id, pal_data)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

    pal_id

        Palette identifier returned by HDF_GR_GETLUTID.

    pal_data

        Palette data to be written.

Keywords

None

Version History

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HDF_HDF2IDLTYPE

This function converts an HDF data type code into an IDL variable type code. See the IDL SIZE function and tables 3-2 through 3-4 in *Scientific Data Formats* for actual values.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = \text{HDF\_HDF2IDL\_TYPE}(hdftypecode)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the IDL variable type code (See SIZE). A return value of zero means the type could not be mapped.

**Arguments**

*hdftypecode*

An HDF data type code (long).

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

\[
\text{PRINT, HDF\_HDF2IDL\_TYPE(6)}
\]

**Version History**

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**See Also**

HDF_IDL2HDFTYPE
HDF_IDL2HDFTYPE

This function converts an IDL variable type code into an HDF data type code. See the IDL SIZE function and tables 3-2 through 3-4 in Scientific Data Formats for actual values.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF}_\text{IDL2HDFTYPE}(\text{idltypecode}) \]

Return Value

Returns the HDF data type code. A return value of zero means the type could not be mapped.

Arguments

idltypecode

An IDL variable type code (long).

Keywords

None

Examples

\[
\text{iType} = \text{SIZE}(5.0d, /\text{TYPE})
\]
\[
\text{PRINT, HDF}_\text{IDL2HDFTYPE}(\text{iType})
\]

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See Also

HDF_HDF2IDLTYPE
HDF_ISHDF

The HDF_ISHDF function determines whether or not a specified file in an HDF file.

Warning
This routine bases its judgement as to whether or not a file is an HDF file on the first few bytes of the file. Therefore, it is possible that HDF_ISHDF will identify the file as an HDF file, but HDF_OPEN will not be able to open the file (because it is corrupted).

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{HDF\_ISHDF}(\text{Filename}) \]

Return Value

Returns true (1) if the file is an HDF file and false (0) if the file either is not an HDF file or does not exist.

Arguments

Filename
A scalar string containing the name of the file to be tested.

Keywords
None

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HDF_LIB_INFO

The HDF_LIB_INFO procedure returns information about the HDF Library being used by this version of IDL, or information about the version of HDF used to create a particular HDF file.

Syntax


Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF filehandle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

Keywords

MAJOR

Set this keyword equal to a named variable that will contain the major version number of the HDF library currently in use by IDL. If the FileHandle argument is supplied, the variable will contain the major version number of the HDF library used by that particular HDF file.

MINOR

Set this keyword equal to a named variable that will contain the minor version number of the HDF library currently in use by IDL. If the FileHandle argument is supplied, the variable will contain the minor version number of the HDF library used by that particular HDF file.

RELEASE

Set this keyword equal to a named variable that will contain the release number of the HDF library currently in use by IDL. If the FileHandle argument is supplied, the variable will contain the release number of the HDF library used by that particular HDF file.
VERSION

Set this keyword equal to a named variable that will contain the version number text string of the HDF library currently in use by IDL. If the FileHandle argument is supplied, the variable will contain the version number text string of the HDF library used by that particular HDF file.

Examples

Example 1

```idl
HDF_LIB_INFO, MAJOR=MAJOR, MINOR=MINOR, VERSION=VER, RELEASE=REL
PRINT, 'IDL ', !version.release, ' uses HDF Library ', $
   MAJOR, MINOR, REL, FORMAT='(A, A, A, I1, ".", I1, "r", I1, A)'
PRINT, VER
```

IDL Output

IDL 5.3 uses HDF Library 4.1r3
NCSA HDF Version 4.1 Release 3, May 1999

Example 2

The following example tests the version of HDF used to create a particular file. Note that the strings returned will depend solely upon the version of the HDF library used to create the file. In this example, it is the same as the library compiled into the current version of IDL since it is the current IDL that is creating the file.

```idl
file='example.hdf'
id=HDF_OPEN(file, /CREATE)
HDF_LIB_INFO, id, VERSION=VER
PRINT, 'The file ', file, ' was created with : ', VER
HDF_CLOSE, id
```

IDL Output

The file example.hdf was created with :
NCSA HDF Version 4.1 Release 3, May 1999

Version History

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<td>5.1</td>
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</table>
**HDF_NEWREF**

The HDF_NEWREF function returns the next available reference number for an HDF file.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_NEWREF}(\text{FileHandle})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the next available reference number.

**Arguments**

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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</table>
The HDF_NUMBER function returns the number of tags in an HDF file or the number of references associated with a given tag.

**Syntax**

```
Result = HDF_NUMBER( FileHandle [, TAG=integer] )
```

**Return Value**

Returns either the number of tags in the file or the number of references associated with the specified tag.

**Arguments**

- **FileHandle**
  The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

**Keywords**

- **TAG**
  Set this keyword to an integer tag number or the string ‘*’. If this keyword is set to a tag number, HDF_NUMBER returns the number of references associated with the given tag. If this keyword is set to the string ‘*’, or is not specified, HDF_NUMBER returns the total number of tags in the HDF file.

**Version History**

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HDF_OPEN

The HDF_OPEN function opens or creates an HDF file for reading and/or writing. Note that any combination of the READ, WRITE and CREATE keywords is valid.

Syntax

\[
\]

Return Value

If successful, a non-zero file handle (a longword integer) is returned. Longword -1 is returned on failure.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be opened.

Keywords

ALL

Set this keyword to create a new HDF file with read and write access. Setting this keyword is equivalent to:

\[
\text{HDF\_OPEN(filename, /READ, /WRITE, /CREATE)}
\]

CREATE

Set this keyword to create a new HDF file.

NUM_DD

Use this keyword to override the machine default for the number of data descriptors to be allocated per DD block. For example:

\[
\text{H} = \text{HDF\_OPEN('foo.hdf',/CREATE,/WRITE, \text{NUM\_DD=100})}
\]
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

IDL Scientific Data Formats

RDWR

Set this keyword to open file with both read and write access. Setting this keyword is equivalent to:

HDF_OPEN(filename, /READ, /WRITE)

READ

Set this keyword to open the file with read access.

WRITE

Set this keyword to open the file with write access.

Version History

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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HDF_PACKDATA

This function packs a set IDL variable into an array of raw byte data. It is useful in constructing the input to multi-field HDF Vdata writing routines, such as those found in HDF-EOS, from a set of IDL variables. The packed data is output as an array of bytes which is organized as a number of records. Each record consists of one or more data fields. A record is defined using the HDF_TYPE and HDF_ORDER keywords. These define the record layout in terms of HDF data types. This function first converts the input arrays into the type defined by the HDF_TYPE keyword using IDL type conversion rules. The function then walks through the input IDL arrays and copies the values into output array. There must be as many entries in the HDF_TYPE and HDF_ORDER keywords as there are data arguments. The function will output as many complete records as can be created from the input data arrays or the value of the NREC keyword, whichever is smaller.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_PACKDATA}( \text{data1} [, \text{data2} [, \text{data3} [, \text{data4} [, \text{data5} [, \text{data6} [, \text{data7} [, \text{data8}]]]]]]] [, \text{HDF\_ORDER=arrival}] [, \text{HDF\_TYPE=arrival}] [, \text{NREC=records}] )
\]

Return Value

Returns a 2-D BYTE array of packed data. The trailing dimension corresponds to each record in the input data.

Arguments

data1...data8

These arguments specify IDL arrays to be packed. The arguments are first converted to the types specified by HDF_TYPE. If the corresponding HDF_ORDER value is greater than one, more than one value will be read from the input array and placed in the packed array for each record. Strings are output as fixed width fields. If an input string is longer than its HDF_ORDER value, it is truncated before being packed. If an input string is shorter than its HDF_ORDER value, the extra space is filled with the value 0.
Keywords

HDF_ORDER

Set this keyword to an array the same length as the number of data fields. The value in the array is equal to the number of elements in the data argument for each record. In the case of strings, this is the length (in characters) of the string to be packed. A value of zero is interpreted as one element. The default for this keyword is an array of ones.

HDF_TYPE

Set this keyword to an array the same length as the number of data fields. The value in the array is an HDF data type for each argument. The IDL variables are converted to these types before being packed into the output array. The default for this keyword is an array of the value 5 (an HDF 32 bit float). See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.

NREC

Set this keyword to the number of records to be packed. The default is to pack as many complete records as can be formed by all of the input arrays.

Examples

See HDF_UNPACKDATA.

Version History

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

HDF_UNPACKDATA, EOS_PT_WRITELEVEL, HDF_VD_WRITE
HDF_READ

The HDF_READ function extracts Hierarchical Data Format (HDF), HDF-EOS, and NetCDF data and metadata into an output structure based upon information provided through a graphical user interface or through a file template generated by HDF_BROWSER. If you do not specify a template, the HDF Browser dialog opens, allowing you to create one. See “Using the HDF Browser Interface” on page 369 for information about the dialog. The HDF_READ function returns an single level output structure that contains elements corresponding to those that were named and read in the HDF Browser dialog. Templates generated by HDF_BROWSER may be re-used for HDF files of identical format.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{HDF}\_\text{READ}( \ [\text{Filename}] \ [, \text{DFR8}=\text{variable}] \ [, \text{DF24}=\text{variable}] \\
\quad [, \text{PREFIX}=\text{string}] \ [, \text{TEMPLATE}=\text{value}] \ ) \]

Return Value

Returns an output structure containing the specified Hierarchical Data Format (HDF), HDF-EOS, and NetCDF data and metadata.

Arguments

Filename

A string containing the name of a HDF file to extract data from. If Filename is not specified, a dialog allows you to specify a file. Note that if a template is specified, the template must match the HDF file selected.

Keywords

DFR8

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain a 2 x n string array of extracted DFR8 images and their palettes. The first column will contain the extracted DFR8 image names, while the second column will contain the extracted name of the associated palette. If no palette is associated with a DFR8 image the palette name will be set to the null string. If no DFR8 images were extracted from the HDF file, this returned string will be the null string array ['", "].
DF24

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain a string array of the names of all the extracted DF24 24-bit images. This is useful in determining whether a \((3,n,m)\) extracted data element is a 24-bit image or another type of data. If no DF24 24-bit images were extracted from the HDF file, the returned string will be the null string (""").

PREFIX

When HDF_READ is called without a template, it calls HDF_BROWSER to review the contents of an HDF file and create the default output names for the various data elements. By default, these names begin with a prefix derived from the filename. Set this keyword to a string value to be used in place of the default prefix.

TEMPLATE

Set this keyword to specify the HDF file template (generated by the function HDF_BROWSER), that defines which data elements to extract from the selected HDF file. Templates may be used on any files that have a format identical to the file the template was created from.

Examples

For information on how to use the HDF Browser dialog, which appears when a template is not specified, see “Using the HDF Browser Interface” on page 369.

```
template = HDF_BROWSER('my.hdf')
output_structure = HDF_READ(TEMPLATE=template)

or,

output_structure = HDF_READ('my.hdf')

or,

; Select 'my.hdf' with the file locator
output_structure = HDF_READ()

or,

output_structure = HDF_READ('just_like_my.hdf', TEMPLATE=template)
```
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

Version History

| 5.1 | Introduced |

See Also

HDF_BROWSER
HDF_SD_ADDDATA

The HDF_SD_ADDDATA procedure writes a hyperslab of values to an SD dataset. By default, the output data is transposed. This transposition puts the data in column order, which is more efficient in HDF than row order (which is more efficient in IDL). In the rare cases where it is necessary to write the data without transposing, set the NOREVERSE keyword. The OFFSET, COUNT, and STRIDE keywords are similarly affected by the NOREVERSE keyword.

Syntax

HDF_SD_ADDDATA, SDdataset_id, Data [, COUNT=vector] [, /NOREVERSE] [, START=vector] [, STRIDE=vector]

Arguments

SDdataset_id

An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT or HDF_SD_CREATE.

Data

The data to be written.

Keywords

COUNT

Set this keyword to a vector of counts (i.e., the number of items) to be written in each dimension. The default is to write all available data. Use caution when using this keyword. See the second example, below.

NOREVERSE

Set this keyword to prevent HDF_SD_ADDDATA’s transposition of Data and any vectors specified by keywords into column order.

START

Set this keyword to a vector that contains the starting position for the data. The default position is [0, 0, ..., 0].
**STRIDE**

Set this keyword to a vector that contains the strides, or sampling intervals, between accessed values of the NetCDF variable. The default stride vector is that for a contiguous write: \([0, 0, \ldots, 0]\).

**Examples**

The following example writes a 230-element by 380-element byte image to an SD dataset, then reads it back as a 70 by 100 image starting at (40, 20), sampling every other Y pixel and every third X pixel:

```idl
start = [40, 20] ; Set the start vector.
count = [70, 100] ; Set the count vector.
stride = [2, 3] ; Set the stride vector.
image = DIST(230, 380) ; Create the image.
TV, image ; Display the image.

; Create a new HDF file in SD mode:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('image.hdf', /CREATE)
; Define a new SD dataset:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'image', [230, 380], /BYTE)
HDF_SD_ADDDATA, SDdataset_id, image ; Write the image into the dataset.
HDF_SD_GETDATA, SDdataset_id, full ; Retrieve the full image.
; Retrieve the sub-sampled image:
HDF_SD_GETDATA, SDdataset_id, small, COUNT=count, $ START=start, STRIDE=stride
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
HELP, full, small ; Print information about the images.
ERASE ; Erase the window.
TV, full; Display the full image.
TV, small ; Display the sub-sampled image.
```

IDL prints:

```
FULL BYTE = Array(230, 380)
SMALL BYTE = Array(70, 100)
```

Continuing with our example, suppose we want to write the center 50 by 100 pixels of the image to the file. You might be tempted to try:

```idl
HDF_SD_ADDDATA, SDdataset_id, image, START=[90, 90], COUNT=[50,100]
```

IDL prints:

```
FULL BYTE = Array(230, 380)
SMALL BYTE = Array(70, 100)
```
You will find, however, that this captures the lower left-hand corner of the original image, rather than the center. To write the data from the center, subset the original image, choosing the data from the center:

```
HDF_SD_ADDDATA, SDdataset_id, image(90:139, 90:189), START=[90, 90],$  
    COUNT=[50,100] ; This is the correct way to add the data.
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id ; End SD access.
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id ; Close the file.
```

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### See Also

- `HDF_SD_GETDATA`
The HDF_SD_ATTRFIND function locates the index of an HDF attribute given its name. The attribute can be global or from a specific dataset. If an attribute is located, its index is returned. Otherwise, -1 is returned. Once an attribute’s index is known, the HDF_SD_ATTRINFO function can be used to read that attribute.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_SD\_ATTRFIND}(\text{SD\_id}, \text{Name})
\]

**Arguments**

**SD\_id**

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START (i.e., a global attribute’s “SDinterface_id”), or HDF_SD_SELECT/HDF_SD_CREATE (i.e., a dataset’s “SDdataset_id”).

**Name**

A string containing the name of the attribute whose index is to be returned.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
; Open an HDF file and start the SD interface:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf')
; Find "TITLE", a global attribute:
gindex = HDF_SD_ATTRFIND(SDinterface_id, 'TITLE')
; Get the ID for the first dataset:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_SELECT(SDinterface_id, 1)
; Read attribute info:
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO,SDinterface_id,gindex, NAME=name, TYPE=type, COUNT=count
; Print info about the returned variables:
HELP, type, count, name
; Find the "LOCATION" dataset attribute:
dindex = HDF_SD_ATTRFIND(SDdataset_id, 'LOCATION')
; Read attribute info:
```
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, SDdataset_id, dindex, NAME=name, TYPE=type, COUNT=count

IDL Output

TYPE STRING = 'STRING'
COUNT LONG = 8
NAME STRING = 'TITLE'

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</table>

See Also

HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, HDF_SD_ATTRSET, HDF_SD_SELECT
**HDF_SD_ATTRINFO**

The HDF_SD_ATTRINFO procedure reads or retrieves information about an SD attribute. The attribute can be global or from a specific dataset. If an attribute is not present, an error message is printed.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, SD_id, Attr_Index [, COUNT=variable] [, DATA=variable]
[, HDF_TYPE=variable] [, NAME=variable] [, TYPE=variable]
```

**Arguments**

**SD_id**

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START (i.e., a global attribute’s “SDInterface_id”), or HDF_SD_SELECT/HDF_SD_CREATE (i.e., a dataset’s “SDdataset_id”).

**Attr_Index**

The attribute index, can either be obtained by calling HDF_SD_ATTRFIND if a particular attribute name is known or can be obtained with a 0-based index sequentially referencing the attribute.

**Keywords**

**COUNT**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the total number of values in the specified attribute is returned.

**DATA**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the attribute data is returned.

**HDF_TYPE**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the HDF type of the attribute is returned as a scalar string. Possible returned values are DFNT_NONE, DFNT_CHAR8, DFNT_FLOAT32, DFNT_FLOAT64, DFNT_INT8,
DFNT_INT16, DFNT_INT32, DFNT_UINT8, DFNT_UINT16, and DFNT_UINT32. (See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.)

**NAME**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the name of the attribute is returned.

**TYPE**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the IDL type of the attribute is returned as a scalar string. Possible returned values are BYTE, INT, LONG, FLOAT, DOUBLE, STRING, or UNKNOWN.

**Examples**

```idl
; Open an HDF file and start the SD interface:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf')

; Find a global attribute:
gindex = HDF_SD_ATTRFIND(SDinterface_id, 'TITLE')

; Retrieve attribute info:
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, SDinterface_id, gindex, NAME=n, TYPE=t, $
   COUNT=c, DATA=d, HDF_TYPE=h

; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, n, t, c, h

; Return the SD dataset ID for the first dataset (index 0):
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_SELECT(SDinterface_id, 0)

; Find a dataset attribute:
dindex = HDF_SD_ATTRFIND(SDdataset_id, 'LOCATION')

; Retrieve attribute info:
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, SDdataset_id, dindex, NAME=n, TYPE=t, $
   COUNT=c, DATA=d

; Print information about the new returned variables:
HELP, n, t, c, d
```

**IDL Output**

```
N STRING = 'TITLE'
T STRING = 'STRING'
C LONG = 17
D STRING = '5th Ave Surf Shop'
H STRING = 'DFNT_CHAR8'

N STRING = 'LOCATION'
T STRING = 'STRING'
C LONG = 15
D STRING = 'MELBOURNE BEACH'
```
Version History

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</table>

See Also

HDF_SD_ATTRFIND, HDF_SD_ATTRSET, HDF_SD_CREATE,
HDF_SD_SELECT, HDF_SD_START
HDF_SDATTRSET

The HDF_SDATTRSET procedure writes attributes to an open HDF SD dataset. If no data type is specified, the data type is taken from the Values argument.

Syntax

HDF_SDATTRSET, SD_id, Attr_Name, Values [, Count] [, /BYTE]
  [, /STRING]

Arguments

SD_id

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START (i.e., a global attribute’s “SDinterface_id”), or HDF_SD_SELECT/HDF_SD_CREATE (i.e., a dataset’s “SDdataset_id”).

Attr_Name

A string containing the name of the attribute to be written.

Values

The attribute values to be written.

Count

An optional integer argument specifying how many items are to be written. Count must be less than or equal to the number of elements in the Values argument.

Keywords

BYTE

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of bytes. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_UINT8 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_UINT8 keyword.
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

DFNT_CHAR

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_CHAR8. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the STRING keyword.

DFNT_FLOAT32

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_FLOAT32. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the FLOAT keyword.

DFNT_FLOAT64

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_FLOAT64. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DOUBLE keyword.

DFNT_INT8

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_INT8.

DFNT_INT16

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_INT16. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the INT keyword or the SHORT keyword.

DFNT_INT32

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_INT32. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the LONG keyword.

DFNT_UINT8

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UINT8. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the BYTE keyword.

DFNT_UINT16

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UINT16.

DFNT_UINT32

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UINT32.
DOUBLE

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of double-precision floating-point values. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_FLOAT64 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_FLOAT64 keyword.

FLOAT

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of single-precision floating-point values. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_FLOAT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_FLOAT32 keyword.

INT

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of 2-byte integers. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_INT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the SHORT keyword or the DFNT_INT16 keyword.

LONG

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of longword integers. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_INT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_INT32 keyword.

SHORT

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of 2-byte integers. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_INT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the INT keyword or the DFNT_INT16 keyword.

STRING

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of strings. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_CHAR8 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_CHAR8 keyword.

Examples

```
fid = HDF_OPEN('demo.hdf', /ALL); Create a new HDF file.
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf', /RDWR); Start the SD interface.
; Create a global attribute:
HDF_SD_ATTRSET, SDinterface_id, 'TITLE', 'MY TITLE GLOBAL', 16
; Create another global attribute:
HDF_SD_ATTRSET, SDinterface_id, 'RANGE', [-99.88,55544.2], /DOUBLE
```
; Create a dataset:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'var1', [10,20],
/FLOAT)
; Add a dataset attribute:
HDF_SD_ATTRSET, SDdataset_id, 'TITLE', 'MY TITLE SDinterface_id',
15
; Find the recently-created RANGE attribute:
index=HDF_SD_ATTRFIND(SDinterface_id, 'RANGE')
; Retrieve data from RANGE:
HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, SDinterface_id, index, NAME=atn, COUNT=atc, TYPE=att, D
ATA=d
; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, atn, atc, att
; Print the data returned in variable d with the given format:
PRINT, d, FORMAT='(F8.2,x,F8.2)'
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id ; End access to the HDF file.
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
HDF_CLOSE, fid

**IDL Output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATN STRING</th>
<th>'RANGE'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATC LONG</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATT STRING</td>
<td>'DOUBLE'</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

-99.88 55544.20

**Version History**

| 4.0 | Introduced |

**See Also**

HDF_SD_ATTRFIND, HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, HDF_SD_CREATE,
HDF_SD_SELECT
**HDF_SD_CREATE**

The HDF_SD_CREATE function creates and defines a Scientific Dataset (SD) for an HDF file. Keywords can be set to specify the data type. If no keywords are present a floating-point dataset is created.

**Syntax**

```idl
Result = HDF_SD_CREATE( SDinterface_id, Name, Dims [, /BYTE]
```

**Return Value**

The returned value of this function is the SDS ID of the newly-created dataset.

**Arguments**

- **SDinterface_id**
  
  An SD ID as returned by HDF_SD_START.

- **Name**
  
  A string containing the name of the variable to be created.

- **Dims**
  
  A 1-based vector specifying the dimensions of the variable. If an UNLIMITED dimension is desired, set the last vector element to zero or a negative number.

**Keywords**

- **BYTE**
  
  Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of bytes. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_UINT8 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_UINT8 keyword.
**DFNT_CHAR8**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_CHAR8. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the STRING keyword.

**DFNT_FLOAT32**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_FLOAT32. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the FLOAT keyword.

**DFNT_FLOAT64**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_FLOAT64. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DOUBLE keyword.

**DFNT_INT8**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_INT8.

**DFNT_INT16**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_INT16. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the INT keyword or the SHORT keyword.

**DFNT_INT32**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_INT32. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the LONG keyword.

**DFNT_UINT8**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_UINT8. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the BYTE keyword.

**DFNT_UINT16**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_UINT16.

**DFNT_UINT32**

Set this keyword to create a data set of HDF type DFNT_UINT32.
DOUBLE

Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of double-precision floating-point values. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_FLOAT64 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_FLOAT64 keyword.

FLOAT

Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of single-precision floating-point values. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_FLOAT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_FLOAT32 keyword.

HDF_TYPE

Set this keyword to the type of data set to create. Valid values are: DFNT_CHAR8, DFNT_FLOAT32, DFNT_FLOAT64, DFNT_INT8, DFNT_INT16, DFNT_INT32, DFNT_UINT8, DFNT_UINT16, DFNT_UINT32. (See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.)

For example:

```idl```
```text
type = HDF_IDL2HDFTYPE(SIZE(myData, /type))
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(f_id, "name", dims, HDF_TYPE=type)
```
```idl```

INT

Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of 2-byte integers. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_INT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the SHORT keyword or the DFNT_INT16 keyword.

LONG

Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of longword integers. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_INT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_INT32 keyword.

SHORT

Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of 2-byte integers. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_INT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the INT keyword or the DFNT_INT16 keyword.
STRING

Set this keyword to indicate that the dataset is composed of strings. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_CHAR8 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_CHAR8 keyword.

Examples

; Create a new HDF file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('test.hdf', /CREATE)

; Create an dataset that includes an unlimited dimension:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'var1', [9,40,0], /SHORT)

The example for HDF_SD_ATTRSET also demonstrates the use of this routine.

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See Also

HDF_OPEN, HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, HDF_SD_SELECT
HDF_SD_DIMGET

The HDF_SD_DIMGET procedure retrieves information about an SD dataset dimension.

Syntax


Arguments

Dim_ID

A dimension ID as returned by HDF_SD_DIMGETID.

Keywords

COUNT

Set this keyword to return the dimension size.

COMPATIBILITY

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain a string indicating the dimensional compatibility of the current dimension. Possible values are “BW_COMP” (backwards compatible), “BW_INCOMP” (backwards incompatible), or “FAIL” (the information is unavailable). For further information about dimensional compatibilities, see the HDF User’s Guide, and the BW_INCOMP keyword of HDF_SD_DIMSET. By default, IDL writes HDF files in “BW_COMP” mode.

FORMAT

Set this keyword to return the dimension format description string.

LABEL

Set this keyword to return the dimension label description string.
NAME
Set this keyword to return the dimension name.

NATTR
Set this keyword to return the number of attributes for the dimension.

SCALE
Set this keyword to return the scale of the dimension.

TYPE
Set this keyword to return a string describing the data’s type (i.e., ‘BYTE’).

UNIT
Set this keyword to return the dimension unit description string.

Examples
For an example using this routine, see the example for HDF_SD_DIMSET.

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See Also
HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_DIMGETID, HDF_SD_DIMSET, HDF_SD_SELECT
HDF_SD_DIMGETID

The HDF_SD_DIMGETID function returns a dimension ID given a dataset’s “SDdataset_id” and a dimension number.

Syntax

Result = HDF_SD_DIMGETID(SDdataset_id, Dimension_Number)

Return Value

Returns the dimension identifier.

Arguments

SDdataset_id

An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT or HDF_SD_CREATE.

Dimension_Number

A zero-based dimension number. The dimension number must be greater than or equal to 0 and less than the maximum dimension number, or rank.

Keywords

None

Examples

For an example illustrating this routine, see the documentation for HDF_SD_DIMSET.

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See Also

HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_DIMGET, HDF_SD_DIMSET, HDF_SD_SELECT
HDF_SD_DIMSET

The HDF_SD_DIMSET procedure sets the scale and data strings for an SD dimension.

Syntax


Arguments

Dim_ID

A dimension ID as returned by HDF_SD_DIMGETID.

Keywords

BW_INCOMP

Set this keyword to write SD dimensions in the “new” (HDF4.1 and later) style. Versions of HDF prior to HDF 4.0 beta 2 were inefficient in the use of SD dimensions. HDF now uses a new internal representation of SD dimensions. If the BW_INCOMP keyword is not set, or is explicitly set equal to zero, the current version of HDF writes SD dimensions in both the pre-HDF 4.0 format AND the “new” format. This default behavior is called the BW_COMP dimensional compatibility representation.

Setting the BW_INCOMP keyword causes the current dimension to be written in only the “new” (HDF4.1 and later) format. Depending on your HDF file, using this new format can reduce the size of the HDF by up to a factor of 2, but at the expense of incompatibility with pre HDF 4.0 beta 2 applications (IDL version 4, for example). The COMPATIBILITY keyword of HDF_SD_DIMGET can be used to check the dimensional compatibility of an HDF dimension.

Note

Future versions of HDF will recognize only the “new” (BW_INCOMP) dimensional representation.
FORMAT
A string for the dimension format.

LABEL
A string for the dimension label.

NAME
A string for the dimension name.

SCALE
A vector containing the dimension scale values.

UNIT
A string for the dimension unit.

Examples

; Initialize the SD interface:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('myhdf.hdf', /RDWR)
; Create 3 dimensions:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'var1', [10,20,0], /LONG)
; Select the first dimension:
dim_id = HDF_SD_DIMGETID(SDdataset_id,0)
; Set the data strings and scale for the first dimension:
HDF_SD_DIMSET, dim_id, NAME='d1', LABEL='l1', $ 
   FORMAT='f1', UNIT='u1', SCALE=FINDGEN(10)
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
; Close the HDF file to ensure everything is written:
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
; Reopen the file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('myhdf.hdf')
; Select the first dimension:
dim_id = HDF_SD_DIMGETID(SDdataset_id,0)
; Retrieve the information:
HDF_SD_DIMGET, dim_id, NAME=d1, LABEL=l1, FORMAT=f1, $ 
   UNIT=u1, SCALE=sc, COUNT=cnt, NATTR=natt, TYPE=type
; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, d1, l1, f1, u1, sc, cnt, natt, type
; Close the SD interface:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
**IDL Output**

- D1 STRING = 'd1'
- L1 STRING = 'l1'
- F1 STRING = 'f1'
- U1 STRING = 'u1'
- SC FLOAT = Array(10)
- CNT LONG = 10
- NATT LONG = 3
- TYPE STRING = 'FLOAT'

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**See Also**

- HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_DIMGET, HDF_SD_DIMGETID, HDF_SD_SELECT
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

HDF_SD_END

The HDF_SD_END procedure closes the SD interface to an HDF file. Failure to close the file without a call to HDF_SD_END results in the loss of any changed or added SD data. Therefore, HDF_SD_END calls should always be paired with calls to HDF_SD_START. Before HDF_SD_END is called, all access to SD datasets should be terminated with calls to HDF_SD_ENDACCESS.

Syntax

HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

Arguments

SDinterface_id

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Open a new HDF file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('test.hdf', /CREATE)
; Various commands could now be used to access SD data
; in the HDF file.
; When done with datasets, access should be ended with
; calls to HDF_SD_ENDACCESS:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id_1
; When done with an HDF file, it should be closed:
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

Another example can be seen in the documentation for HDF_SD_ATTRSET.

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IDL Scientific Data Formats
See Also

HDF_CLOSE, HDF_OPEN, HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, HDF_SD_START
The HDF_SD_ENDACCESS procedure closes an SD dataset interface. Failure to close the interface can result in the loss of any changed or added SD data. This routine should be called once for each call to HDF_SD_START or HDF_SD_CREATE. After all SD dataset interfaces are closed, the HDF file can safely be closed with HDF_SD_END.

**Syntax**

```idl
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDinterface_id
```

**Arguments**

- **SDdataset_id**
  
  An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT, or HDF_SD_CREATE.

**Keywords**

- None

**Examples**

```idl
; Open a new HDF file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('test.hdf', /CREATE)
; Access the HDF file:
SDdataset_id_1 = HDF_SD_SELECT(SDinterface_id,0)
; End access to any SD IDs:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id_1
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
```

Also see the example in HDF_SD_ATTRSET.

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See Also

HDF_CLOSE, HDF_OPEN, HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, HDF_SD_START
HDF_SD_FILEINFO

The HDF_SD_FILEINFO procedure retrieves the number of datasets and global attributes in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_SD_FILEINFO, SDinterface_id, Datasets, Attributes

Arguments

SDinterface_id

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START.

Datasets

A named variable in which the total number of SD-type objects (i.e., the number of datasets + the number of dimensions) in the file is returned.

Attributes

A named variable in which the number of global attributes in the file is returned.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Start the SD interface:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf', /CREATE)
; Set a global attribute:
HDF_SD_ATTRSET,SDinterface_id, 'TITLE', 'MYTITLE'
; Set another one:
HDF_SD_ATTRSET,SDinterface_id, 'TITLE2', 'MYTITLE2'
; Create a dataset:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'var1', [10,3])
; Retrieve info about the dataset:
HDF_SD_FILEINFO, SDinterface_id, datasets, attributes
; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, datasets, attributes
; End SD access:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
; Close the SD interface:
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

IDL Output

DATASETS LONG = 1
ATTRIBUTES LONG = 2

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See Also

HDF_SD_ATTRFIND, HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, HDF_SD_START
**HDF_SD_GETDATA**

The HDF_SD_GETDATA procedure retrieves a hyperslab of values from an SD dataset. By default, the retrieved data is transposed from HDF’s column order format into IDL’s row order which is more efficient in IDL. To retrieve the dataset without this transposition, set the NOREVERSE keyword.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_SD_GETDATA, SDdataset_id, Data [, COUNT=vector] [, /NOREVERSE] [, START=vector] [, STRIDE=vector]
```

**Arguments**

**SDdataset_id**

An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT or HDF_SD_CREATE.

**Data**

A named variable in which the values are returned.

**Keywords**

**COUNT**

Set this keyword to a vector containing the counts, or number of items, to be read. The default is to read all available data.

**NOREVERSE**

Set the keyword to retrieve the data without transposing the data from column to row order.

**START**

Set this keyword to a vector containing the starting position for the read. The default start position is [0, 0, ..., 0].
STRIDE

Set this keyword to a vector containing the strides, or sampling intervals, between accessed values of the HDF variable. The default stride vector is that for a contiguous read: [0, 0, ..., 0].

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for HDF_SD_ADDDATA.

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See Also

HDF_SD_ADDDATA, HDF_SD_GETINFO
HDF_SD_GETINFO

The HDF_SD_GETINFO procedure retrieves information about an SD dataset.

**Warning**
Reading a label, unit, format, or coordinate system string that has more than 256 characters can have unpredictable results.

**Syntax**

```idl
```

**Arguments**

**SDdataset_id**
An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT or HDF_SD_CREATE.

**Keywords**

**CALDATA**
Set this keyword to a named variable in which the calibration data associated with the SD dataset is returned. The data is returned in a structure of the form:

For more information about calibration data, see the documentation for HDF_SD_SETINFO.

**COORDSYS**
Set this keyword to a named variable in which the coordinate system description string is returned.

**DIMS**
Set this keyword to a named variable in which the dimensions of the SD dataset are returned. For efficiency, these dimensions are returned in reverse order from their HDF format unless the NOREVERSE keyword is also set.
**FILL**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the fill value of the SD dataset is returned. Note that a fill value *must* be set in the SD dataset. If a fill value is not set, the value of the variable named by this keyword will be undefined, and IDL will issue a warning message.

**FORMAT**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the format description string is returned. If the format description string is not present, this variable will contain an empty string.

**HDF_TYPE**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the HDF type of the SD dataset is returned as a scalar string. Possible returned values are DFNT_NONE, DFNT_CHAR8, DFNT_FLOAT32, DFNT_FLOAT64, DFNT_INT8, DFNT_INT16, DFNT_INT32, DFNT_UINT8, DFNT_UINT16, and DFNT_UINT32. (See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.)

**LABEL**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the label description string is returned. If the label description string is not present, this variable will contain an empty string.

**NAME**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the SD dataset name is returned. If the SD dataset name is not present, this variable will contain an empty string.

**NATTS**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the number of “NetCDF-style” attributes for the SD dataset is returned.

**NDIMS**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the number of dimensions in the dataset is returned.
NOREVERSE

Set this keyword in conjunction with DIMS to return the variable dimensions in non-reversed form. By default, IDL reverses data and dimensions from the HDF format to improve efficiency.

RANGE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the maximum and minimum of the current SD dataset is returned as a two-element vector. Note that a range must be set in the SD dataset. If the range is not set, the value of the variable named by this keyword will be undefined, and IDL will issue a warning message.

TYPE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the IDL type of the SD dataset is returned as a scalar string. Possible returned values are BYTE, INT, LONG, FLOAT, DOUBLE, STRING, or UNKNOWN.

UNIT

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the unit description string is returned. If the unit description string is not present, this variable will contain an empty string.

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for HDF_SD_SETINFO.

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See Also

HDF_OPEN, HDF_SD_END, HDF_SD_SETINFO, HDF_SD_START
HDF_SD_IDTOREF

The HDF_SD_IDTOREF function converts a SD data set ID into a SD data set reference number. The reference number can be used to add the SD data set to a Vgroup through the HDF_VG interface. The tag number for an SD is 720.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{HDF_SD_IDTOREF}(SDdataset\_id) \]

Return Value

Returns the SD data set reference number.

Arguments

SDdataset_id

A SDdataset_id as returned from HDF_SD_CREATE or HDF_SD_SELECT.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Create an SD data set and get the Reference number:
file_id = HDF_OPEN('demo.hdf', /ALL)
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf', /RDWR)
dim=[100]
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'demo_data', dim, /FLOAT)
ref = HDF_SD_IDTOREF(SDdataset_id)
HDF_SD_ADDDATA, SDdataset_id, FINDGEN(100)/10.45 + 2.98
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

; Use the Reference number to add the SD to a Vgroup:
SD_TAG = 720
vgID = HDF_VG_GETID(file_id,-1)
vg_handle = HDF_VG_ATTACH(file_id, vgID, /WRITE)
HDF_VG_SETINFO, vg_handle, name='data1', class='demo'
HDF_VG_ADDTR, vg_handle, SD_TAG, ref
; Use HDF_VG_INQTR to verify the SD was added correctly:
IF HDF_VG_INQTR(vg_handle, SD_TAG, ref) THEN $
   PRINT, 'SUCCESS' ELSE PRINT, 'Failure'
HDF_VG_DETACH, vg_handle
HDF_CLOSE, file_id

IDL Output
SUCCESS

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See Also

HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX, HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX,
HDF_SD_SELECT, HDF_VG_ADDTR, HDF_VG_ATTACH,
HDF_VG_DETACH, HDF_VG_GETID, HDF_VG_INQTR
HDF_SD_ISCOORDVAR

The HDF_SD_ISCOORDVAR function determines whether or not the specified dataset ID represents a NetCDF “coordinate” variable.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_SD_ISCOORDVAR}(SD\text{dataset\_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns True (1) if the supplied data set ID is a NetCDF coordinate variable. Otherwise, False (0) is returned.

Arguments

SDdataset\_id

An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD\_SELECT or HDF_SD\_CREATE.

Keywords

None

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HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX

The HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX function returns an SD dataset index given its name and SD interface ID. An error message is printed if the dataset cannot be located. The returned index can be used by HDF_SD_SELECT to access an SD dataset.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX}(\text{SDinterface_id, SDS_Name})
\]

Return Value

Returns the specified SD dataset index number.

Arguments

SDinterface_id

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START.

SDS_Name

A string containing the name of the SD dataset to locate.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Start the SD interface:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf')
; Return the index of the 'variable_2' dataset:
index = HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX(SDinterface_id, 'variable_2')
; Access the dataset:
SDdataset_id=HDF_SD_SELECT(SDinterface_id,index)
; End access:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
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See Also

HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX, HDF_SD_SELECT, HDF_SD_START
HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX

The HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX function returns a scientific dataset’s index given its reference number and SD interface ID.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX}(\text{SDinterface_id, Reference_number})
\]

Return Value

Returns the index number associated with the specified SD dataset.

Arguments

SDinterface_id

An SD interface ID as returned by HDF_SD_START.

Reference_number

The SD reference number for the desired dataset.

Keywords

None

Examples

; Initialize the SD interface:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SDSTART('demo.hdf')
; Define the reference number for which we want to search:
Reference_number = 66
; Return the index number:
index = HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX(SDinterface_id, Reference_number)
; Now the dataset can be accessed:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_SELECT(SDinterface_id, index)
; End access:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id
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See Also

HDF_SD_IDTOREF, HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX
**HDF_SD_SELECT**

The HDF_SD_SELECT function returns an SD dataset ID given the current SD interface ID, and the zero-based SD dataset index.

HDF_SD_FILEINFO can be used to determine the number of SD datasets in an HDF file, HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX can be used to find the index from its SD dataset ID, and HDF_SD_NAME_TO_INDEX can be used to find the index from its name.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_SD_SELECT}(\text{SDinterface_id}, \text{Number})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the specified SD dataset’s identifier.

**Arguments**

- **SDinterface_id**
  
  A SD interface ID as returned from HDF_SD_START.

- **Number**
  
  A zero-based SD dataset index.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
; Open an HDF file:
sdinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('test.hdf')
; Access the first SD in the HDF file:
SDdataset_id_1 = HDF_SD_SELECT(sdinterface_id, 0)
; End access to any SD ids:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id_1
; Close the file:
HDF_SD_END, sdinterface_id
```
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See Also

HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_END, HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX, HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX, HDF_SD_SELECT, HDF_SD_START
HDF_SD_SETCOMPRESS

The HDF_SD_SETCOMPRESS procedure compresses an existing HDF SD dataset or sets the compression method of a newly created HDF SD dataset. Available compression methods are No Compression, run-length encoding (RLE), adaptive (skipping) huffman, and GZIP compression. All of these compression methods are lossless. When using skipping huffman compression, IDL automatically determines the correct skipping size. The EFFORT keyword determines the effort applied when using GZIP compression (i.e., when comptype is 4). In general, the default GZIP compression method is the best combination of speed and file size reduction.

Syntax

HDF_SD_SETCOMPRESS, SDdataset_id, comptype [, EFFORT=integer {1 to 9}]

Arguments

SDdataset_id

The HDF SD dataset id as returned by HDF_SD_CREATE or HDF_SD_SELECT.

Comptype

The compression type to be applied to the HDF SD dataset. Allowable values are:

- 0 = NONE (no compression)
- 1 = RLE (run-length encoding)
- 3 = SKIPPING HUFFMAN
- 4 = GZIP

Note

All compression types are lossless.

Keywords

EFFORT

If the comptype is set to 4 (GZIP), then this keyword specifies the effort that GZIP expends in compressing the dataset. The EFFORT keyword is restricted to the range
1 (minimal compression, fastest) to 9 (most compressed, slowest). The default is EFFORT=5.

Examples

; Create an HDF SD file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('compress.hdf', /CREATE)
; Create an SDS dataset:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'dataset1', [9,40], /LONG)
; Maximal GZIP compression:
HDF_SD_SETCOMPRESS,SDdataset_id,4,EFFORT=9
; Write the data to be compressed:
HDF_SD_ADDDATA,SDdataset_id,fix(dist(9,40))
; End access to the SDS:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
; End access to the SD interface:
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

Note

Compression of HDF SD datasets is a new feature as of HDF 4.1r2 / IDL 5.2.1. Attempts to read HDF SD datasets not created with HDF 4.1r2 (IDL 5.1) or greater will give unpredictable results. Attempts to read HDF compressed SD datasets with IDL versions prior to IDL 5.1, or other HDF readers that use an HDF version prior to HDF 4.1r2, will fail.

Version History

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HDF_SD_SETEXTFILE

The HDF_SD_SETEXTFILE procedure moves data values from a dataset into an external file. Only the data is moved—all other information remains in the original file. This routine can only be used with HDF version 3.3 (and later) files, not on older HDF files or NetCDF files. Data can only be moved once, and the user must keep track of the external file(s). The OFFSET keyword allows writing to an arbitrary location in the external file.

As shown in the example, when adding data to an external file SD, you must first use HDF_SD_ENDACCESS to sync the file, then reacquire the SDS ID with HDF_SD_SELECT before using HDF_SD_SETEXTFILE.

Syntax

HDF_SD_SETEXTFILE, SDdataset_id, Filename [, OFFSET=bytes]

Arguments

SDdataset_id

An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT.

Filename

The name of the external file to be written.

Keywords

OFFSET

Set this keyword to a number of bytes from the beginning of the external file at which data writing should begin. Exercise extreme caution when using this keyword with existing files.

Examples

; Create an HDF file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('ext_main.hdf', /CREATE)
; Add an SD:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'float_findgen', [3,5], /FLOAT)
; Put some data into the SD:
HDF_SD_ADDDATA, SDdataset_id, FINDGEN(3,5)
; Call HDF_SD_ENDACCESS to sync the file:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
; Reacquire the SDdataset_id:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_SELECT(SDinterface_id, 0)
; Move data to an external file named findgen.hdf:
HDF_SD_SETTEXTFILE, SDdataset_id, 'findgen.hdf'
; Retrieve data from the external file into the variable fout:
HDF_SD_GETDATA, SDdataset_id, fout
; Print the contents of fout:
PRINT, fout
; Sync and close the files:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

**IDL Output**

```
0.00000  1.00000  2.00000
3.00000  4.00000  5.00000
6.00000  7.00000  8.00000
9.00000 10.00000 11.00000
12.0000 13.0000  14.0000
```

**Version History**

| 4.0 | Introduced |

**See Also**

HDF_SD_END, HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, HDF_SD_SELECT, HDF_SD_START
**HDF_SD_SETINFO**

The HDF_SD_SETINFO procedure sets information about an SD dataset.

**Warning**

Setting a label, unit, format, or coordinate system string that has more than 256 characters can have unpredictable results.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_SD_SETINFO, SDdataset_id [, CALDATA=structure] [, COORDSYS=string]
[, FILL=value] [, FORMAT=string] [, LABEL=string] [, RANGE=[max, min]]
[, UNIT=string]
```

**Arguments**

**SDdataset_id**

An SD dataset ID as returned by HDF_SD_SELECT or HDF_SD_CREATE.

**Keywords**

**CALDATA**

Set this keyword to a structure that contains the calibration data. This structure must contain five tags as shown below. The first four tags are of double-precision floating-point type. The fifth tag should be a long integer that specifies the HDF number type. The structure should have the following form:

```
CALDATA={
  Cal: 0.0D $ ;Calibration Factor
  Cal_Err: 0.0D $ ;Calibration Error
  Offset: 0.0D $ ;Uncalibrated Offset
  Offset_Err: 0.0D $ ;Uncalibrated Offset Error
  Num_Type: 0L } ;Number Type of Uncalibrated Data
```
The relationship between HDF and IDL number types is illustrated by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDF Number Type</th>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0L</td>
<td>UNDEFINED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3L</td>
<td>STRING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21L</td>
<td>BYTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22L</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24L</td>
<td>LONG INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5L</td>
<td>FLOATING-POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6L</td>
<td>DOUBLE-PRECISION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Table 4-10: HDF Number Types vs. IDL Data Types_

The relationship between the calibrated data (CD) and the uncalibrated data (UD) is given by the equation:

\[
CD = \text{Cal} \times (\text{UD} - \text{Offset})
\]

Cal and Offset are the values of the Cal and Offset structure fields described above.

**COORDSYS**

Set this keyword to a string to be used as the SD dataset coordinate system.

**FILL**

Set this keyword to the fill value of the SD dataset.

**FORMAT**

Set this keyword to a string to be used as the SD dataset format.

**LABEL**

Set this keyword to a string to be used as the SD dataset label.

**RANGE**

Set this keyword to a two dimensional array that contains the minimum and maximum values of the SD dataset.
UNIT

Set this keyword to a string to be used as the SD dataset units.

Examples

; Open an HDF file:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('demo.hdf', /RDWR)
; Define a new dataset for the file:
SDdataset_id = HDF_SD_CREATE(SDinterface_id, 'variable1', [10, 20], /DOUBLE)
; Create a calibration data structure:
CAL={Cal:1.0D, Cal_Err:0.1D, Offset:2.5D, Offset_Err:0.1D, $
   Num_Type:6L}
; Set information about the dataset:
HDF_SD_SETINFO, SDdataset_id, LABEL='label1', unit='unit1', $
   format='format1', coordsys='coord1', FILL=999.991, $
   RANGE=[99.99,-78], caldata=CAL
; Retrieve the information:
HDF_SD_GETINFO, SDdataset_id, LABEL=l, UNIT=u, FORMAT=f, $
   COORDSYS=c, FILL=fill, RANGE=r, CALDATA=cd, $
   NDIMS=ndims, DIMS=dims, TYPE=ty
; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, l, u, f, c, fill, r, cd, ndims, dims, ty
; Print the range:
PRINT, r
; Print the calibration data:
PRINT, cd
; Print the dimensions:
PRINT, dims
; Close the SD interface:
HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, SDdataset_id
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

IDL Output

L STRING = 'label1'
U STRING = 'unit1'
F STRING = 'format1'
C STRING = 'coord1'
FILL DOUBLE = 999.99103
R DOUBLE = Array(2)
CD STRUCT = -> < Anonymous > Array(1)
NDIMS LONG = 2
DIMS LONG = Array(2)
TY STRING = 'DOUBLE'

-78.000000 99.989998
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

Version History

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</table>

See Also

HDF_SD_END, HDF_SD_ENDACCESS, HDF_SD_GETINFO, HDF_SD_START
The HDF_SD_START function opens or creates an HDF file and initializes the SD interface.

Note that every file opened with HDF_SD_START should eventually be closed with a call to HDF_SD_END.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_SD\_START}(\text{Filename} [, \text{/READ} | , \text{/RDWR} ] [, \text{/CREATE} ] )
\]

Return Value

The returned value of this function is the SD ID of the HDF file. If no keywords are present, the file is opened in read-only mode.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be opened or created. HDF_SD_START can open the following file types: XDR-based NetCDF files, “old-style” DFSD files, or “new-style” SD files. New files are created as “new-style” SD files.

Keywords

READ

Set this keyword to open the SD interface in read-only mode. If no keywords are specified, this is the default behavior.

RDWR

Set this keyword to open the SD interface in read and write mode.

CREATE

Set this keyword to create a new SD file.
Examples

; Open a new HDF file. The file is ready to be accessed:
SDinterface_id = HDF_SD_START('test.hdf', /CREATE)
; When finished with the file, close it with a call to HDF_SD_END:
HDF_SD_END, SDinterface_id

For a more complicated example, see the documentation for HDF_SD_ATTRSET.

Version History

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See Also

HDF_CLOSE, HDF_OPEN, HDF_SD_ATTRFIND, HDF_SD_ATTRINFO, HDF_SD_ATTRSET, HDF_SD_CREATE, HDF_SD_END, HDF_SD_FILEINFO, HDF_SD_NAMETOINDEX, HDF_SD_REFTOINDEX, HDF_SD_SELECT, HDF_SD_SETTEXTFILE
HDF_UNPACKDATA

This procedure unpacks an array of byte data into a number of IDL variables. It is useful in deconstructing the output of multi-field HDF Vdata reading routines, such as those found in HDF-EOS, into a set of IDL variables. The packed data is assumed to be an array of bytes that is organized as a number of records. Each record consists of one or more data fields. A record is defined using the HDF_TYPE and HDF_ORDER keywords. These define the record layout in terms of HDF data types. The procedure walks through the input array and copies the values into output IDL arrays. There must be as many entries in the HDF_TYPE and HDF_ORDER keywords as there are data arguments.

Syntax

HDF_UNPACKDATA, packeddata, data1 [, data2 [, data3 [, data4 [, data5 [, data6 [, data7 [, data8]]]]]]] [, HDF_ORDER= array] [, HDF_TYPE= array] [, NREC= records]

Arguments

packeddata

A BYTE array of packed data.

data1...data8

These arguments return IDL arrays of the types specified by HDF_TYPE with values for each record in the packed data. If HDF_ORDER is greater than one, the returned array will be 2D and the leading dimension will be of length HDF_ORDER. The one exception is string types, which will be returned as a 1D array of IDL strings. The fixed-length string field is returned as an IDL string up to the first zero value (if present). The trailing dimension will be equal to the minimum of the NREC keyword value or the number of complete records that fit in the packeddata array.

Keywords

HDF_ORDER

Set this keyword to an array with the same length as the number of data fields. The values in the array are equal to the number of elements in the return argument for each record. In the case of strings, this is the length (in characters) of the string to be
read. A value of zero is interpreted as one element. The default for this keyword is an array of ones.

**HDF_TYPE**

Set this keyword to an array with the same length as the number of data fields. The value in the array is an HDF data type for each return argument. The returned IDL variables will have these types. The default for this keyword is an array of the value 5 (an HDF 32-bit float). See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.

**NREC**

Set this keyword to the number of records to read from packeddata. The default is to read as many complete records as exist in the packeddata array.

**Examples**

```idl
a = INDGEN(5)
b = FINDGEN(5)
c = ['This', 'is', 'a', 'string', 'array.']
HELP, a, b, c
hdftype = [ 22, 5, 4] ; HDF INT16, FLOAT32 and CHAR
order = [ 0, 0, 6] ; 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 bytes/record
data = HDF_PACKDATA( a, b, c, HDF_TYPE=hdftype, HDF_ORDER=order)
HELP, data ; a [12, 5] array (5 - 12byte records)
HDF_UNPACKDATA, data, d, e, f, HDF_TYPE=hdftype, HDF_ORDER=order
HELP, d, e, f ; recover the original arrays
```

**Version History**

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</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

HDF_PACKDATA, HDF_VD_READ, EOS_PT_READLEVEL
HDF_VD_ATTACHMENT

The HDF_VD_ATTACHMENT function accesses a VData with the given Id in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF\_VD\_ATTACH}( \text{FileHandle, VData\_id} [, /READ] [, /WRITE] ) \]

Return Value

If successful, a handle for that VData is returned, otherwise 0 is returned.

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

VData\_id

The VData reference number, usually obtained by HDF\_VD\_GETID or HDF\_VD\_LONE. Set this argument to -1 to create a new VData.

Keywords

READ

Set this keyword to open the VData for reading. This is the default.

WRITE

Set this keyword to open the VData for writing. If VData\_id is set equal to -1, the file is opened for writing whether or not this keyword is set.

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</tbody>
</table>
See Also

HDF_VD_DETACH
HDF_VD_ATTRFIND

The HDF_VD_ATTRFIND function returns an attribute's index number given the name of an attribute associated with the specified VData or VData/field pair.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{HDF\_VD\_ATTRFIND}(VData, FieldID, Name)
\]

Return Value

Returns the specified attribute’s index number or \(-1\) if the attribute cannot be located.

Arguments

VData

The VData handle returned by a previous call to \text{HDF\_VD\_ATTACH}.

FieldID

A zero-based index specifying the field, or a string containing the name of the field within the VData to which the attribute is attached. Setting FieldID to \(-1\) specifies that the attribute is attached to the VData itself.

Name

A string containing the name of the attribute whose index is to be returned.

Keywords

None

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for HDF_VD_ATTRSET.
Version History

| 5.5 | Introduced |

See Also

HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, HDF_VD_ATTRSET, HDF_VD_ISATTR, HDF_VD_NATTRS
**HDF_VD_ATTRINFO**

The HDF_VD_ATTRINFO procedure reads or retrieves information about a VData attribute or a VData field attribute from the currently attached HDF VData structure. If the attribute is not present, an error message is printed.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, VData, FieldID, AttrID [, COUNT=variable]}
\]

\[
[, DATA=variable] [, HDF_TYPE=variable] [, NAME=variable ]
\]

\[
[, TYPE=variable]
\]

**Arguments**

**VData**

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

**FieldID**

A zero-based index specifying the field, or a string containing the name of the field within the VData whose attribute is to be read. Setting FieldID to -1 specifies that the attribute to be read is attached to the VData itself.

**AttrID**

A zero-based integer index specifying the attribute to be read, or a string containing the name of that attribute.

**Keywords**

**COUNT**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the number of data values (order of the attribute) is returned.

**DATA**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the attribute data is returned.
HDF_TYPE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the HDF data type of the attribute is returned as a scalar string. See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.

NAME

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the name of the attribute is returned.

TYPE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the IDL type of the attribute is returned as a scalar string.

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for HDF_VD_ATTRSET.

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</table>

See Also

HDF_VD_ATTRFIND, HDF_VD_ATTRSET, HDF_VD_ISATTR, HDF_VD_NATTRS
The HDF_VD_ATTRSET procedure writes a VData attribute or a VData field attribute to the currently attached HDF VData structure. If no data type keyword is specified, the data type of the attribute value is used.

**Syntax**

```idl
HDF_VD_ATTRSET, VData, FieldID, Attr_Name, Values [, Count] [, /BYTE]
```

**Arguments**

**VData**

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

**Note**

The VData structure must have been attached in write mode in order for attributes to be correctly associated with a VData or one of its fields. If the VData is not write accessible, HDF does not return an error; instead, the attribute information is written to the file but is not associated with the VData.

**FieldID**

A zero-based index specifying the field, or a string containing the name of the field within the VData whose attribute is to be set. If FieldID is set to -1, the attribute will be attached to the VData itself.

**Attr_Name**

A string containing the name of the attribute to be written.

**Values**

The attribute value(s) to be written.
**Note**

Attributes to be written as characters may not be a multi-dimensional array (e.g. if being converted from byte values) or an array of IDL strings.

---

**Count**

An optional integer argument specifying how many values are to be written. Count must be less than or equal to the number of elements in the Values argument. If not specified, the actual number of values present will be written.

**Keywords**

**BYTE**

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of bytes. Data will be stored with the HDF DFNT_UINT8 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_UINT8 keyword.

**DFNT_CHAR8**

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_CHAR8. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the STRING keyword.

**DFNT_FLOAT32**

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_FLOAT32. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the FLOAT keyword.

**DFNT_FLOAT64**

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_FLOAT64. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DOUBLE keyword.

**DFNT_INT8**

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_INT8.

**DFNT_INT16**

Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_INT16. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the INT keyword or the SHORT keyword.
DFNT_INT32
Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_INT32. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the LONG keyword.

DFNT_UCHAR8
Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UCHAR8.

DFNT_UINT8
Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UINT8. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the BYTE keyword.

DFNT_UINT16
Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UINT16.

DFNT_UINT32
Set this keyword to create an attribute of HDF type DFNT_UINT32.

DOUBLE
Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of double-precision floating-point values. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_FLOAT64. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_FLOAT64 keyword.

FLOAT
Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of single-precision floating-point values. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_FLOAT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_FLOAT32 keyword.

INT
Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of 16-bit integers. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_INT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the SHORT keyword or the DFNT_INT16 keyword.

LONG
Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of longword integers. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_INT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_INT32 keyword.
**SHORT**

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of 16-bit integers. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_INT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting either the INT keyword or the DFNT_INT16 keyword.

**STRING**

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of strings. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_CHAR8 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_CHAR8 keyword.

**UINT**

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of unsigned 2-byte integers. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_UINT16 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_UINT16 keyword.

**ULONG**

Set this keyword to indicate that the attribute is composed of unsigned longword integers. Data will be stored with the HDF type DFNT_UINT32 data type. Setting this keyword is the same as setting the DFNT_UINT32 keyword.

**Examples**

```
; Open an HDF file.
fid = HDF_OPEN(FILEPATH('vattr_example.hdf'),$ 
   SUBDIRECTORY = ['examples', 'data'], /RDWR)

; Locate and attach an existing vdata.
vddf = HDF_VD_FIND(fid, 'MetObs')
vdid = HDF_VD_ATTACH(fid, vddef, /WRITE)

; Attach two attributes to the vdata.
HDF_VD_ATTRSET, vdid, -1, 'vdata_contents', $ 
   'Ground station meteorological observations.'
HDF_VD_ATTRSET, vdid, -1, 'num_stations', 10

; Attach an attribute to one of the fields in the vdata.
HDF_VD_ATTRSET, vdid, 'TempDP', 'field_contents', $ 
   'Dew point temperature in degrees Celsius.'

; Get the number of attributes associated with the vdata.
num_vdatr = HDF_VD_NATTRS(vdid, -1)
```
PRINT, 'Number of attributes attached to vdata MetObs: ', num_vdattr

; Get information for one of the vdata attributes by first finding 
; the attribute's index number.
attr_index = HDF_VD_ATTRFIND(vdid, -1, 'vdata_contents')
HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, vdid, 1, attr_index, 
   HELP = attr_name, DATA = metobs_contents

; Get information for another vdata attribute using the 
; attribute's name.
HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, vdid, -1, 'num_stations', DATA = num_stations, 
   HDF_TYPE = hdftype, TYPE = idltype
HDF_VD_DETACH, vdid

; Get the number of attributes attached to the vdata field 
; TempDP.
num_fdattr = HDF_VD_NATTRS(vdid, 'TempDP')
PRINT, 'Number of attributes attached to field TempDP: ', num_fdattr

; Get the information for the vdata field attribute.
HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, vdid, 'TempDP', 'field_contents', 
   COUNT = count, HDF_TYPE = hdftype, TYPE = idltype, 
   DATA = dptemp_attr

; End access to the vdata.
HDF_VD_DETACH, vdid

; Attach a vdata which stores one of the attribute values.
vdid = HDF_VD_ATTACH(fid, 5)

; Get the vdata's name and check to see that it is indeed storing 
; an attribute.
HDF_VD_GET, vdid, NAME = vdbname
isattr = HDF_VD_ISATTR(vdid)
HELP, vdbname, isattr

; End access to the vdata and the HDF file.
HDF_VD_DETACH, vdid
HDF_CLOSE, fid

IDL Output

Number of attributes attached to vdata MetObs:            2
ATTR_NAME       STRING    = 'vdata_contents'
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IDL Scientific Data Formats

HDF_VD_ATTRSET

METOBS_CONTENTS STRING = 'Ground station meteorological observations.'
NUM_STATIONS INT = Array[1]
HDFTYPE STRING = 'DFNT_INT16'
IDLTYPE STRING = 'INT'

10
Number of attributes attached to field TempDP: 1
COUNT LONG = 41
HDFTYPE STRING = 'DFNT_CHAR8'
IDLTYPE STRING = 'STRING'
DPTEMP_ATTR STRING = 'Dew point temperature in degrees Celsius.'
VDNAME STRING = 'field_contents'
ISATTR LONG = 1

Version History

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See Also

HDF_VD_ATTRFIND, HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, HDF_VD_ISATTR, HDF_VD_NATTRS
**HDF_VD_DETACH**

The HDF_VD_DETACH procedure is called when done accessing a VData in an HDF file. This routine must be called for every VData attached for writing before closing the HDF file to insure that VSET information is properly updated.

**Syntax**

```idl
HDF_VD_DETACH, VData
```

**Arguments**

- **VData**

  The VData handle returned by a previous call to **HDF_VD_ATTACH**.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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**See Also**

- **HDF_VD_ATTACH**
HDF_VD_FDEFINE

The HDF_VD_FDEFINE procedure adds a new field specification for a VData in an HDF file. HDF_VD_FDEFINE can only be used for a new VData.

Syntax


Arguments

VData

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

Fieldname

A string containing the new field name.

Keywords

BYTE

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 8-bit unsigned integer data.

DOUBLE

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 64-bit floating point data.

FLOAT

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 32-bit floating point data.

INT

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 16-bit integer data.

LONG

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 32-bit integer data.
ORDER

This keyword specifies the number of distinct components in the new field. Compound variables have an order greater than 1. The default order is 1.

UINT

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 16-bit unsigned integer data.

ULONG

Set this keyword to indicate that the field will contain 32-bit unsigned integer data.

Examples

HDF_VD_FDEFINE, vid, 'VEL', /DOUBLE, ORDER=3

Version History

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</table>
**HDF_VD_FEXIST**

The HDF_VD_FEXIST function determines whether the specified fields exist in the given HDF file.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_VD_FEXIST}(VData, \text{Fieldnames})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns 1 (True) if all the specified fields exist.

**Arguments**

- **VData**
  
  The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

- **Fieldnames**
  
  A string containing a comma-separated list of fields to test. For example, 'VEL' or 'PZ,PY,PX'.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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**HDF_VD_FIND**

The HDF_VD_FIND function returns the reference number of a VData with the specified name in an HDF file.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_VD_FIND(} \text{FileHandle, Name} \text{)} \]

**Return Value**

Returns the reference number of the named VData. A 0 is returned if an error occurs or a VData of the given name does not exist.

**Arguments**

- **FileHandle**
  The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

- **Name**
  A string containing the name of the VData to be found.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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**HDF_VD_GET**

The HDF_VD_GET procedure is a general VData inquiry routine. Set the various keywords to named variables to return information about a VData in an HDF file.

**Syntax**

```idl
HDF_VD_GET, VData [, CLASS=variable] [, COUNT=variable] 
[ , FIELDS=variable] [, INTERLACE=variable] [, NAME=variable] 
[ , NFIELDS=variable] [, REF=variable] [, SIZE=variable] [, TAG=variable]
```

**Arguments**

**VData**

A VData handle returned by HDF_VD_ATTACH.

**Keywords**

**CLASS**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the class name of the VData is returned as a string.

**COUNT**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which a long, containing the number of records in the VData, is returned.

**FIELDS**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which a comma-separated string of fields in the VData is returned (e.g., 'PX, PY, PZ')

The maximum number of fields is 256. Each field can be up to 128 characters in length. The returned fields may or may not contain buffering whitespace depending on how the HDF file was created.

**INTERLACE**

Set this keyword to a named variable in which a string, containing either 'FULL_INTERLACE' or 'NO_INTERLACE', is returned.
NAME

Set this keyword to a named variable in which a string, containing the name of the VData, is returned.

NFIELDS

Set this keyword to a named variable in which a long, containing the number of fields in the VDATA, is returned. For example, the VData containing the fields “PX,PY,PZ”, has an NFIELDS of 3.

REF

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the reference number of the VData is returned.

SIZE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which a long, containing the local size of a record of VData, is returned.

TAG

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the tag number of the VData is returned.

Examples

HDF_VD_GET, vdat, CLASS=c, COUNT=co, FIELDS=f, NAME=n, SIZE=s

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See Also

HDF_VD_GETINFO, HDF_VG_GETINFO
**HDF_VD_GETID**

The HDF_VD_GETID function returns the VData reference number for the next VData in an HDF file after the specified VData_id.

Set VData_id to -1 to return the first VData ID in the file.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = \text{HDF\_VD\_GETID}(\text{FileHandle}, \text{VData\_id}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns the next VData reference number.

**Arguments**

- **FileHandle**
  
  The HDF file handle returned by a previous call to HDF\_OPEN.

- **VData_id**
  
  The VData reference number, generally obtained by HDF\_VD\_GETID or HDF\_VD\_LONE. Set this argument to -1 to return the first VData in the file.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

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HDF_VD_GETINFO

The HDF_VD_GETINFO procedure is a general VData inquiry routine. Set the various keywords to named variables to return information about each field of a VData in a HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_VD_GETINFO, VData, Index [, NAME=variable] [, ORDER=variable] [, SIZE=variable] [, TYPE=variable]

Arguments

VData

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

Index

A zero-based index specifying which field or the name of the field within the VData to inquire about. For example:

HDF_VD_GETINFO, Vdat, 'VEL', ORDER=order

Keywords

NAME

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the name of the field is returned as a string.

ORDER

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the order of the field is returned.

SIZE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the size of a data value for the specified field in the VData is returned.

TYPE

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the type of the field is returned. One of the following strings is returned: 'BYTE', 'INT', 'LONG', 'FLOAT', 'DOUBLE'.
Examples

HDF_VD_GET, Vdat, NFIELDS=n
FOR index=0,n-1 DO BEGIN
   HDF_VD_GETINFO, Vdat, index, NAME=n, TYPE=t, ORDER=o
   PRINT, index, ':', n, 'TYPE=', t, 'ORDER=', o
ENDFOR

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HDF_VD_INSERT

The HDF_VD_INSERT procedure adds a VData or VGroup to the contents of a VGroup in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_VD_INSERT, VGroup, VData [, POSITION=variable]

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

VData

The VData (or VGroup) handle returned by HDF_VD_ATTACH (HDF_VG_ATTACH).

Keywords

POSITION

Set this keyword to return the entry position of the element (VData or VGroup, respectively) within the existing VGroup to which you are adding.

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HDF_VD_ISATTR

The HDF_VD_ISATTR function determines whether or not a VData is storing an attribute. HDF stores attributes as VDatas, so this routine provides a means to test whether or not a particular VData contains an attribute.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_VD_ISATTR}(\text{VData}) \]

Return Value

Returns TRUE (1) if the VData is storing an attribute, FALSE (0) otherwise.

Arguments

VData

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

Keywords

None

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for HDF_VD_ATTRSET.

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See Also

HDF_VD_ATTRFINDD, HDF_VD_ATTRINFO, HDF_VD_ATTRSET, HDF_VD_NATTRS
HDF_VD_ISVD

The HDF_VD_ISVD function determines if the object associated with `Id` is a VData in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_VD_ISVD} (\text{VGroup}, \text{Id}) \]

Return Value

Returns True (1) if the object is VData, or False (0) otherwise.

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Id

The VGroup reference number obtained by a previous call to HDF_VG_GETNEXT.

Keywords

None

Examples

\[
\text{Vid} = \text{HDF_VG_GETNEXT} (\text{Vgrp}, -1) \\
\text{PRINT, HDF_VD_ISVD} (\text{Vgrp}, \text{Vid})
\]

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**HDF_VD_ISVG**

The HDF_VD_ISVG function determines if the object associated with Id is a VGroup in an HDF file.

**Syntax**

```idl
Result = HDF_VD_ISVG(VGroup, Id)
```

**Return Value**

Returns True (1) if the object is a VGroup, or False (0) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **VGroup**
  
The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to `HDF_VD_ATTACH`.

- **Id**
  
The VGroup reference number obtained by a previous call to `HDF_VG_GETNEXT`.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
Vid = HDF_VG_GETNEXT(Vgrp, -1)
PRINT, HDF_VD_ISVG(VGrp, Vid)
```

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HDF_VD_LONE

The HDF_VD_LONE function returns an array containing all VDatas in an HDF file that are not contained in another VData.

Syntax

Result = HDF_VD_LONE( FileHandle [, MAXSIZE=value] )

Return Value

Returns any lone VDatas within an array. If there are no lone VDatas, HDF_VD_LONE returns -1.

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

Keywords

MAXSIZE

The maximum number of groups to be returned (the default is to return all known lone VDatas). For example, to return only the first 12 groups:

\[
X = \text{HDF\_VD\_LONE}(\text{fid}, \text{MAX}=12)
\]

Examples

\[
X = \text{HDF\_VD\_LONE}(\text{fid})
\]

\[
\text{IF N\_ELEMENTS}(X) \text{ EQ } 0 \text{ THEN }$
\]

\[
\text{PRINT, 'No Lone VDatas'} \text{ ELSE PRINT, 'Lone VDatas:'}, X
\]

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HDF_VD_NATTRS

The HDF_VD_NATTRS function returns the number of attributes associated with the specified VData or VData/field pair.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF}_V\text{D}_N\text{ATTRS}(\text{VData}, \text{FieldID}) \]

Return Value

Returns the number of attributes if successful. Otherwise, –1 is returned.

Arguments

VData

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

FieldID

A zero-based index specifying the field, or a string containing the name of the field, within the VData whose attributes are to be counted. Setting Index to –1 specifies that attributes attached to the VData itself are to be counted.

Keywords

None

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for HDF_VD_ATTRSET.

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See Also

HDF_VD_ATTRFIND, HDF_VDATTRINFO, HDF_VD_ATTRSET,
HDF_VD ISATTR
HDF_VD_READ

The HDF_VD_READ function reads data from a VData in an HDF file. The default is to use FULL_INTERLACE and to read all fields in all records. The user can override the defaults with keywords. If multiple fields with different data types are read, all of the data is read into a byte array. The data must then be explicitly converted back into the correct type(s) using various IDL type conversion routines. For example:

```idl
nread = HDF_VD_READ(vdat, x, NREC=1, FIELDS="FLT,LNG")
floatvalue = FLOAT(x, 0)
longvalue = LONG(x, 4)
```

**Syntax**

```
Result = HDF_VD_READ( VData, Data [, FIELDS=string] [, /FULL_INTERLACE | , /NO_INTERLACE] [, NRECORDS=records] )
```

**Return Value**

This function returns the number of records successfully read from the VData.

**Arguments**

- **VData**
  The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

- **Data**
  A named variable in which the data is returned.

**Keywords**

- **FIELDS**
  A string containing a comma-separated list of fields to be read. Normally HDF_VD_READ will read all fields in the VData.

- **FULL_INTERLACE**
  Set this keyword to use full interlace when reading (the default).
**NO_INTERLACE**

Set this keyword to use no interlace when reading.

**NRECORDS**

The number of records to read. By default, HDF_VD_READ reads all records from a VData.

**Examples**

Typical read:

```
NREC = HDF_VD_READ(Vdat, X)
```

Read one field:

```
NREC = HDF_VD_READ(Vdat, X, FIELDS='VEL')
```

Read a record:

```
NREC = HDF_VD_READ(Vdat, X, NRECORDS=1)
```

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HDF_VD_SEEK

The HDF_VD_SEEK procedure moves the read pointer within the specified VData in an HDF file to a specific record number. Note that the record number is zero-based.

Syntax

HDF_VD_SEEK, VData, Record

Arguments

VData

A VData handle returned by HDF_VD_ATTACH.

Record

The zero-based record number to seek.

Keywords

None

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HDF_VD_SETINFO

The HDF_VD_SETINFO procedure specifies general information about a VData in an HDF file. Keywords can be used to establish the name, class, and interlace for the specified VData.

Syntax

HDF_VD_SETINFO, VData [, CLASS=string] [, /FULL_INTERLACE | /NO_INTERLACE] [, NAME=string]

Arguments

VData

The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.

Keywords

CLASS

A string that sets the class name for the VData.

FULL_INTERLACE

Set this keyword to store data in the file with full interlace (i.e., sequentially by record).

NAME

A string that sets the name of the VData.

NO_INTERLACE

Set this keyword to store data in the file with no interlace (i.e., sequentially by field).

Examples

HDF_VD_SETINFO, Vdat, NAME='My Favorite Data', /FULL
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The HDF_VD_WRITE procedure stores data in a VData in an HDF file.

There are many restrictions on writing data to a VData. When writing multiple fields of varying types, only limited error checking is possible. When writing a series of fields all with the same type, data is converted to that type before writing. For example:

```idl
  Vdat = HDF_VD_ATTACH(Fid, -1, /WRITE)
  ; Create a 10 integer vector:
  Data = INDGEN(10)
  ; Data converted to FLOAT before write:
  HDF_VD_WRITE, Vdat, 'PX', Data
```

It is possible to write less data than exists in the Data argument by using the NRECORDS keyword. For example, the following command writes 5 records, instead of the 10 implied by the size of the data (VEL is assumed to be of type FLOAT, order=3):

```idl
  HDF_VD_WRITE, Vdat, 'VEL', FINDGEN(3,10), NREC=5
```

VEL now contains `[[0.0, 1.0, 2.0], ..., [12.0, 13.0, 14.0]]`

HDF_VD_WRITE will not allow a user to specify more records than exist. For example, the following command fails:

```idl
  HDF_VD_WRITE, Vdat, 'VEL', [1,2,3], NREC=1000
```

**Known Issues**

HDF vdatas can only be appended or overwritten if they are defined at creation with a file interlacing mode of FULL_INTERLACE. Records in a fully interlaced vdata are written record-by-record which allows them to be appended or overwritten. For further information, consult the “Writing to Multi-Field Vdatas” section in the HDF User's Guide published by the National Center for Supercomputing (available at http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu/doc.html).

**Restrictions**

It is not possible to write IDL structures directly to a VData (because of possible internal padding depending upon fields/machine architecture, etc.). The user must put the data into a byte array before using HDF_VD_WRITE.
When writing a series of fields all with the same type, the low order dimension of \textit{Data} must match the sum of the orders of the fields. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
HDF_VD_WRITE, Vdat, 'PX,PY', FLTARR(3,10)
\end{verbatim}

fails. PX and PY are both order 1 (total 2) and the array’s low order dimension is 3.

\section*{Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
HDF_VD_WRITE, VData, Fields, Data
[, FULL_INTERLACE | NO_INTERLACE] [, NRECORDS=records]
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item **VData**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item The VData handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VD_ATTACH.
    \end{itemize}
  \item **Fields**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item A string containing a comma-separated list of the fields to be written.
    \end{itemize}
  \item **Data**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item The data to be written to the specified VData.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\section*{Keywords}

\begin{itemize}
  \item **FULL_INTERLACE**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Set this keyword to use full interlace when writing (the default).
    \end{itemize}
  \item **NO_INTERLACE**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Set this keyword to use no interlace when writing.
    \end{itemize}
  \item **NRECORDS**
    \begin{itemize}
      \item The number of records to written. By default, HDF_VD_WRITE writes all records from a VData.
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
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HDF_VG_ADDTR

The HDF_VG_ADDTR procedure adds a tag and reference to the specified VGroup in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_VG_ADDTR, VGroup, Tag, Ref

Arguments

VGroup
The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Tag
The tag to be written.

Reference
The reference number to be written.

Keywords
None

Examples

See "HDF_SD_IDTOREF" on page 517 for an example using this function.

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See Also

HDF_VG_GETTR, HDF_VG_GETTRS, HDF_VG_INQTR, HDF_VG_INSERT
HDF_VG_ATTACH

The HDF_VG_ATTACH function attaches (opens) a VGroup in an HDF file for reading or writing.

If VGroup_id is set to -1, a new VGroup is created. If neither the READ nor WRITE keywords are set, the VGroup is opened for reading.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF_VG_ATTACH}( \text{FileHandle, VGroup_id} [, /READ] [, /WRITE] )
\]

Return Value

If successful, a handle for the specified group is returned. If it fails, 0 is returned.

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

VGroup_id

The VGroup reference number, generally obtained by HDF_VG_GETID or HDF_VG_LONE.

Keywords

READ

Set this keyword to open the VGroup for reading.

WRITE

Set this keyword to open the VGroup for writing.

Examples

See “HDF_SD_IDTOREF” on page 517 for an example using this function.
Chapter 4: Hierarchical Data Format

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See Also

HDF_VG_DETACH
HDF_VG_DETACH

The HDF_VG_DETACH procedure should be called when you are finished accessing a VGroup in an HDF file. This routine must be called for every VGroup attached for writing before closing the HDF file in order to insure that VSET information is properly updated.

Syntax

HDF_VG_DETACH, VGroup

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Keywords

None

Examples

See “HDF_SD_IDTOREF” on page 517 for an example using this function.

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See Also

HDF_VG_ATTACH
HDF_VG_GETID

The HDF_VG_GETID function returns the VGroup ID for the next VGroup after the specified VGroup_id in an HDF file. Use a VGroup_id of -1 to get the first VGroup in the file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_VG_GETID}(\text{FileHandle}, \text{VGroup_id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the next VGroup ID.

Arguments

FileHandle

The HDF file handle returned from a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

VGroup_id

The VGroup reference number, generally obtained by HDF_VG_GETID or HDF_VG_LONE.

Keywords

None

Examples

See “HDF_SD_IDTOREF” on page 517 for an example using this function.

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HDF_VG_GETINFO

The HDF_VG_GETINFO procedure is a general VGroup inquiry routine. Set the various keywords to named variables to return information about different aspects of a VGroup in an HDF file.

Syntax


Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Keywords

CLASS

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the class of the VGroup is returned as a string.

NAME

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the name of the VGroup is returned as a string.

NENTRIES

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the number of objects inside the VGroup is returned as a long integer.

REF

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the reference number of the specified Vgroup is returned.

TAG

Set this keyword to a named variable in which the tag number of the specified Vgroup is returned.
Examples

HDF_VG_GETINFO, Vgrp, CLASS=c, NAME=nm, NENTRIES=n
PRINT, c, nm, n

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The HDF_VG_GETNEXT function returns the reference number of the next object inside a VGroup in an HDF file. If Id is -1, the first item in the VGroup is returned, otherwise Id should be set to a reference number previously returned by HDF_VG_GETNEXT.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF}_V\text{G}_\text{GETNEXT}(V\text{Group}, \text{Id}) \]

Return Value

Returns the reference number of the next object or returns -1 if there was an error or there are no more objects after the one specified by Id.

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Id

A VGroup or VData reference number obtained by a previous call to HDF_VG_GETNEXT. Alternatively, this value can be set to -1 to return the first item in the VGroup.

Keywords

None

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</table>
The HDF_VG_GETTR procedure returns the tag/reference pair at the specified position within a VGroup in an HDF file.

**Syntax**

HDF_VG_GETTR, VGroup, Index, Tags, Refs

**Arguments**

**VGroup**

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

**Index**

The position within VGroup.

**Tags**

A named variable in which the tag numbers are returned.

**Refs**

A named variable in which the reference numbers are returned.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>

**IDL Scientific Data Formats**

HDF_VG_GETTR
**HDF_VG_GETTRS**

The HDF_VG_GETTRS procedure returns the tag/reference pairs of the HDF file objects belonging to the specified VGroup.

**Syntax**

```
HDF_VG_GETTRS, VGroup, Tags, Refs [, MAXSIZE=value]
```

**Arguments**

- **VGroup**
  
  The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

- **Tags**
  
  A named variable in which the tag numbers are returned.

- **Refs**
  
  A named variable in which the reference numbers are returned.

**Keywords**

- **MAXSIZE**
  
  The maximum number of tags and references to be returned. The default is to return all tags and references in VGroup.

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HDF_VG_INQTR

The HDF_VG_INQTR function returns true if the specified tag and reference pair is linked to the specified VGroup in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{HDF\_VG\_INQTR}(VGroup, Tag, Ref)
\]

Return Value

Returns true if the link exists.

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Tag

The tag number.

Ref

The reference number.

Keywords

None

Examples

See “HDF_SD_IDTOREF” on page 517 for an example using this function.

Version History

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</table>
HDF_VG_INSERT

The HDF_VG_INSERT procedure adds a VData or VGroup to the contents of a VGroup in an HDF file.

Syntax

HDF_VG_INSERT, VGroup, VData [, POSITION=variable]

Arguments

VGroup
The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

VData
The VData (or VGroup) handle returned by HDF_VD_ATTACH (HDF_VG_ATTACH).

Keywords

POSITION
Set this keyword to return the current position of the element (VData or VGroup, respectively) within the existing data group.

Version History

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HDF_VG_ISVD

The HDF_VG_ISVD function returns true if the object associated with Id is a VData in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{HDF_VG_ISVD}(\text{VGroup}, \text{Id}) \]

Return Value

Returns true if the specified object is a VData.

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to \text{HDF_VG_ATTACH}.

Id

The VGroup or VData reference number obtained by a previous call to \text{HDF_VG_GETNEXT}.

Keywords

None

Examples

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Vid} &= \text{HDF_VG_GETNEXT}(\text{Vgrp}, -1) \\
\text{PRINT, HDF_VG_ISVD(Vgrp, Vid)}
\end{align*}
\]

Version History

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
HDF_VG_ISVG

The HDF_VG_ISVG function returns true if the object associated the Id is a VGroup in an HDF file.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF\_VG\_ISVG}(\text{VGroup}, \text{Id})
\]

Return Value

Returns true if the specified object is a VGroup.

Arguments

VGroup

The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to HDF_VG_ATTACH.

Id

The VGroup or VData reference number obtained by a previous call to HDF_VG_GETNEXT.

Keywords

Examples

\[
\text{Vid} = \text{HDF\_VG\_GETNEXT}(\text{Vgrp}, -1) \\
\text{PRINT, HDF\_VG\_ISVG}(\text{Vgrp}, \text{Vid})
\]

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<td>4.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**HDF_VG_LONE**

The HDF_VG_LONE function returns an array containing the IDs of all VGroups in an HDF file that are not contained in another VGroup.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{HDF}_\text{VG}_\text{LONE}(\text{FileHandle} [, \text{MAXSIZE}=\text{value}])
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the IDs of lone VGroups or returns -1 if there are no lone VGroups.

**Arguments**

- **FileHandle**
  - The HDF file handle returned by a previous call to HDF_OPEN.

**Keywords**

- **MAXSIZE**
  - The maximum number of groups to return (the default is to return all lone VGroups).
  - For example, to return no more than 12 VGroups, use the command:
    \[
    X = \text{HDF}_\text{VG}_\text{LONE}(\text{fid}, \text{MAX}=12)
    \]

**Examples**

\[
\begin{align*}
X &= \text{HDF}_\text{VG}_\text{LONE}(\text{fid}) \\
\text{IF} \ X(0) \ \text{EQ}-1 \ \text{THEN} \ $ \\
& \quad \text{PRINT, "No Lone VGroups" ELSE PRINT, "Lone VGroups: ", X}
\end{align*}
\]

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</table>

*IDL Scientific Data Formats*  HDF_VG_LONE
The HDF_VG_NUMBER function returns the number of HDF file objects in the specified VGroup.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = \text{HDF\_VG\_NUMBER}(V\text{Group})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the number of objects.

**Arguments**

- **VGroup**
  
  The VGroup handle returned by a previous call to \text{HDF\_VG\_ATTACH}.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The HDF_VG_SETINFO procedure sets the name and class of a VGroup.

**Syntax**

HDF_VG_SETINFO, VGroup [, CLASS=string] [, NAME=string]

**Arguments**

VGroup

The VGroup handle as returned by HDF_VG_ATTACH.

**Keywords**

CLASS

A string containing the class name for the VGroup.

NAME

A string containing the name for the VGroup.

**Examples**

```idl
fid = HDF_OPEN('demo.hdf',/RDWR) ; Open an HDF file:
vgid = HDF_VG_ATTACH(fid, -1, /WRITE) ; Add a new VGroup:
; Set the name and class for the VGroup:
HDF_VG_SETINFO, vgid, NAME='My Name', CLASS='My VGroup Class'
; Retrieve the name and class information from the file:
HDF_VG_GETINFO, vgid, NAME=outname, CLASS=outclass
; Print information about the returned variables:
HELP, outname, outclass
; End VGroup access:
HDF_VG_DETACH, vgid
; Close the HDF file:
HDF_CLOSE, fid
```

**IDL Output**

```
OUTNAME STRING = 'My Name'
OUTCLASS STRING = 'My VGroup Class'
```
Version History

<table>
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See Also

HDF_VG_GETINFO
Chapter 5
HDF-EOS

The following topics are covered in this appendix:

- Overview of the HDF-EOS ................. 594
- Feature Routines ......................... 595
- HDF-EOS Programming Model ........... 596
- Alphabetical Listing of EOS Routines ... 598
Overview of the HDF-EOS

HDF-EOS (Hierarchical Data Format-Earth Observing System) is an extension of NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications) HDF and uses HDF calls as an underlying basis. This API contains functionality for creating, accessing and manipulating Grid, Point and Swath structures. IDL’s HDF-EOS routines all begin with the prefix “EOS_”. This version of IDL supports HDF-EOS 2.8.

HDF-EOS is a product of NASA, information may be found at:

http://hdfeos.gsfc.nasa.gov
Feature Routines

HDF-EOS is an extension of NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications) HDF and uses HDF calls as an underlying basis. This API contains functionality for creating, accessing and manipulating Grid, Point and Swath structures.

The Grid interface is designed to support data that has been stored in a rectilinear array based on a well-defined and explicitly supported projection.

Tips on writing a grid:
- Setting a compression method affects all subsequently defined fields
- Setting a tiling scheme affects all subsequently defined fields

The Point interface is designed to support data that has associated geolocation information, but is not organized in any well-defined spatial or temporal way.

Tips on writing a point:
- Every level in a point data set must be linked into the hierarchy
- Before two levels can be linked, a link field must exist

The Swath interface is tailored to support time-oriented data such as satellite swaths (which consist of a time-oriented series of scanlines), or profilers (which consist of a time-oriented series of profiles).

Tips on writing a swath:
- Define dimensions before using them to define fields of maps
- Setting a compression method affects all subsequently defined fields
- If a dimension map is not defined, a one-to-one mapping is assumed during subsetting.
HDF-EOS Programming Model

Writing

- open file
- create object
- define structure
- detach object
- attach object
- write data
- detach object
- close file

Reading

- open file
- attach object
- inquire object
- read data
- detach object
- close file

Note
When writing an HDF-EOS object, be sure to detach the object before attaching it for the first time. This will initialize the library for the new object. The object will not be written correctly if the above model is not followed.
Note on Array Ordering

In versions prior to version 5.5, IDL was inconsistent in its handling of array ordering between IDL and C-language routines in the HDF-EOS library. Beginning with IDL 5.5, all data arrays (either input or output) use standard IDL array ordering. Dimension size vectors and dimension name lists are also now in IDL order rather than in C-language order.

Programs written using versions of the IDL HDF-EOS routines prior to IDL version 5.5 may have been created to intentionally compensate for the previous behavior. When used with IDL 5.5 and later versions of the IDL HDF-EOS routines, these programs may generate incorrect results.

Affected routines include:

- EOS_SW.DEFDATAFIELD
- EOS_SW.DEFGEOFIELD
- EOS_SW.EXTRACTPERIOD
- EOS_SW.EXTRACTREGION
- EOS_SW.PERIODINFO
- EOS_SW.READFIELD
- EOS_SW.REGIONINFO
- EOS_SW.WRITEDATAMETA
- EOS_SW.WRITEFIELD
- EOS_SW.WRITEGEOMETA
- EOS_GD.DEFFIELD
- EOS_GD.DEFTILE
- EOS_GD.READFIELD
- EOS_GD.READTILE
- EOS_GD_REGIONINFO
- EOS_GD_TILEINFO
- EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD
- EOS_GD_WRITEFIELDMETA
- EOS_GD_WRITETILE

**Note**

For the EOS_GD_READFIELD, EOS_SW_READFIELD, EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD, and EOS_SW_WRITEFIELD routines, the START, STRIDE, and EDGE keywords should also be specified in the IDL dimension order.

**Note**

EOS_GD_INQDIMS and EOS_SW_INQDIMS return dimension size and name information without consideration of order.
Alphabetical Listing of EOS Routines

EOS_EH_CONVANG
EOS_EH_GETVERSION
EOS_EH_IDINFO
EOS_EXISTS
EOS_GD_ATTACH
EOS_GD_ATTRINFO
EOS_GD_BLKSOMOFFSET
EOS_GD_CLOSE
EOS_GD_COMPINFO
EOS_GD_CREATE
EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION
EOS_GD_DEFCOMP
EOS_GD_DEFDIM
EOS_GD_DEFFIELD
EOS_GD_DEFORIGIN
EOS_GD_DEFPIXREG
EOS_GD_DEFPROJ
EOS_GD_DEFTILE
EOS_GD_DEFVRTREGION
EOS_GD_DETACH
EOS_GD_DIMINFO
EOS_GD_DUPREGION
EOS_GD_EXTRACTREGION
EOS_GD_FIELDINFO
EOS_GD_GETFILLVALUE
EOS_GD_GETPIXELS
EOS_GD_GETPIXVALUES
EOS_GD_GRIDINFO
EOS_GD_INQATTRS
EOS_GD_INQDIMS
EOS_GD_INQFIELDS
EOS_GD_INQGRID
EOS_GD_INTERPOLATE
EOS_GD_NENTRIES
EOS_GD_OPEN
EOS_GD_ORIGININFO
EOS_GD_PIXREGINFO
EOS_GD_PROJINFO
EOS_GD_QUERY
EOS_GD_READATTR
EOS_GD_READFIELD
EOS_GD_READTILE
EOS_GD_REGIONINFO
EOS_GD_SETFILVALUE
EOS_GD_SETTILECACHE
EOS_GD_TILEINFO
EOS_GD_WRITEATTR
EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD
EOS_GD_WRITEFIELDMETA
EOS_GD_WRITETILE
EOS_PT_ATTACHMENT
EOS_PT_ATTRINFO
EOS_PT_BCKLINKINFO
EOS_PT_CLOSE
EOS_PT_CREATE
EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION
EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL
EOS_PT_DEFLINKAGE
EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD
EOS_PT_DEFVRTREGION
EOS_PT_DETACH
EOS_PT_EXTRACTPERIOD
EOS_PT_EXTRACTREGION
EOS_PT_FWDLINKINFO
EOS_PT_GETLEVELNAME
EOS_PT_GETRECNUMS
EOS_PT_INQATTRS
EOS_PT_INQPOINT
EOS_PT_LEVELINDX
EOS_PT_LEVELINFO
EOS_PT_NFIELDS
EOS_PT_NLEVELS
EOS_PT_NRECS
EOS_PT_OPEN
EOS_PT_PERIODINFO
EOS_PT_PERIODRECS
EOS_PT_QUERY
EOS_PT_READATTR
EOS_PT_READLEVEL
EOS_PT_REGIONINFO
EOS_PT_REGIONRECS
EOS_PT_SIZEOF
EOS_PT_UPDATELEVEL
EOS_PT_WRITEATTR
EOS_PT_WRITELEVEL
EOS_QUERY
EOS_SW.Attach
EOS_SW_ATTRINFO
EOS_SW_CLOSE
EOS_SW_COMPINFO
EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION
EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION
EOS_SW_DEFCOMP
EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD
EOS_SW_DEFDIM
EOS_SW_DEFDIMMAP
EOS_SW_DEFGEOFIELD
EOS_SW_DEFIDXMAP
EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD
EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION
EOS_SW_DETACH
EOS_SW_DIMINFO
EOS_SW_DUPREGION
EOS_SW_EXTRACTPERIOD
EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION
EOS_SW_FIELDINFO
EOS_SW_GETFILLVALUE
EOS_SW_IDXMAPINFO
EOS_SW_INQATTRS
EOS_SW_INQDATAFIELDS
EOS_SW_INQDIMS
EOS_SW_INQGEOFIELDS
EOS_SW_INQIDXMAPS
EOS_SW_INQMAPS
EOS_SW_INQSWATH
EOS_SW_MAPINFO
EOS_SW_NENTRIES
EOS_SW_OPEN
EOS_SW_PERIODINFO
EOS_SW_QUERY
EOS_SW_READATTR
EOS_SW_READFIELD
EOS_SW_REGIONINFO
EOS_SW_SETFILLVALUE
EOS_SW_WRITEATTR
EOS_SW_WRITEDATAMETA
EOS_SW_WRITEFIELD
EOS_SW_WRITEGEOMETA
This function converts angles between three units: decimal degrees, radians, and packed degrees-minutes-seconds. In the degrees-minutes-seconds unit, an angle is expressed as an integral number of degrees and minutes and a float point value of seconds packed as a single double as follows: DDDMMMSSS.SS.

Syntax

```
Result = EOS_EH_CONVANG(inAngle, code)
```

Return Value

Returns angle in desired units.

Arguments

- **inAngle**
  - Input angle (float).

- **code**
  - Conversion code (long). Allowable values are:
    - 0 = Radians to Degrees
    - 1 = Degrees to Radians
    - 2 = DMS to Degrees
    - 3 = Degrees to DMS
    - 4 = Radians to DMS
    - 5 = DMS to Radians

Keywords

None

Examples

To convert 27.5 degrees to packed format:
\begin{verbatim}
inAng = 27.5
outAng = EOS_EH_CONVANG(inAng, 3)
\end{verbatim}

outAng will contain the value 27030000.00.

Version History

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<thead>
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</table>
EOS_EH_GETVERSION

The EOS_EH_GETVERSION function is used to retrieve the HDF-EOS version string of an HDF-EOS file, which is returned in the *version* argument. This designates the version of HDF-EOS that was used to create the file. This string is of the form “HDFEOS_Vmaj.min” where maj is the major version and min is the minor version.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_EH_GETVERSION}(\text{fid}, \text{version})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **fid**
  
  File id (long) returned by EOS_SW_OPEN, EOS_GD_OPEN, or EOS_PT_OPEN.

- **version**
  
  HDF-EOS version (string).

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

To get the HDF-EOS version (assumed to be 2.3) used to create the HDF-EOS file:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fid} &= \text{EOS_SW_OPEN}("Swathfile.hdf", /READ) \\
\text{status} &= \text{EOS_EH_GETVERSION}(\text{fid}, \text{version}) \\
\text{version} &\text{ will contain the string “HDFEOS_V2.3”}. \\
\end{align*}
\]
## Version History

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_EH_IDINFO

This function returns the HDF file IDs corresponding to the HDF-EOS file ID returned by EOS_SW_OPEN, EOS_GD_OPEN, or EOS_PT_OPEN. These IDs can then be used to create or access native HDF structures such as SDS arrays, Vdatas, or HDF attributes within an HDF-EOS file.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_EH_IDINFO(fid, HDFfid, sdInterfaceID)
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

fid

File ID (long) returned by EOS_SW_OPEN, EOS_GD_OPEN, or EOS_PT_OPEN.

HDFfid

A named variable that will contain the HDF file ID (long) returned by Hopen.

sdInterfaceID

A named variable that will contain the SD interface ID (long) returned by SDstart.

Keywords

None

Examples

To create a vdata within an existing HDF-EOS file:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fid} &= \text{EOS_SW_OPEN}("SwathFile.hdf", /RDWR) \\
\text{status} &= \text{EOS_EH_IDINFO}(\text{fid}, \text{HDFfid}, \text{sdid})
\end{align*}
\]

Version History
The EOS_EXISTS function determines whether the current HDF-EOS extensions are supported on the current platform.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = EOS\_EXISTS( ) \]

**Return Value**

Returns success (1) if the HDF-EOS extensions are supported, and fail (0) if not.

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
IF (~ HDF\_EOS\_EXISTS) THEN PRINT, 'HDF-EOS not available.'
```

**Version History**

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<tr>
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</table>
EOS_GD_ATTACH

This function attaches to the grid using the gridname parameter as the identifier.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_ATTACH(fid, gridname)

Return Value

Returns the grid handle (gridID) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

fid

Grid file id (long) returned by EOS_GD_OPEN.

gridname

Name of grid (string) to be attached.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we attach to the previously created grid, “ExampleGrid”, within the HDF file, GridFile.hdf, referred to by the handle, fid:

gridID = EOS_GD_ATTACH(fid, “ExampleGrid”)

The grid can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, gridID.

Version History

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</table>
See Also

EOS_GD_DETACH
EOS_GD_ATTRINFO

This function returns number type and number of elements (count) of a grid attribute.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_ATTRINFO(gridID, attrname, numbertype, count)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

attrname

Attribute name (string).

numbertype

A named variable that will contain the number type (long) of an attribute.

count

A named variable that will contain the number of total bytes in an attribute (long).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we return information about the ScalarFloat attribute:

status = EOS_GD_ATTRINFO(pointID, "ScalarFloat", nt, count)
## Version History

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<tr>
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</table>
EOS_GD_BLKSOMOFFSET

This function writes block SOM offset values. This is a special function for SOM MISR data.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_BLKSOMOFFSET}(\text{gridID}, \text{offset}, \text{code}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

The grid ID (long) as returned from EOS_GD_ATTACH.

offset

A scalar or array of offset values. The offset must be initialized to the correct data type and number of elements for the values to be written correctly.

code

The type of action performed (read (r), write (w)). This value must be set to either the string r or w. If the string value is not recognized, the code defaults to r.

Keywords

None

Version History

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<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_CLOSE

This function closes the HDF grid file.

Syntax

\[ Result = EOS\_GD\_CLOSE(fid) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\textbf{fid}

Grid file id (long) returned by EOS\_GD\_OPEN.

Keywords

None

Examples

\[ \text{status} = EOS\_GD\_CLOSE(fid) \]

Version History

\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
5.2 & Introduced \\
\hline
\end{array}
EOS_GD_COMPINFO

This function returns the compression code and compression parameters for a given field.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_COMPINFO(gridID, fieldname, compcode, compparm)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

fieldname

Fieldname (string).

compcode

A named variable that will contain the HDF compression code (long).

compparm

A named variable that will contain the compression parameters (long array).

Keywords

None

Examples

To retrieve the compression information about the Opacity field defined in the EOS_GD_DEFCOMP section:

status = EOS_GD_COMPINFO(gridID, "Opacity", compcode, compparm)
Version History

<table>
<thead>
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See Also

EOS_GD_DEFCOMP
EOS_GD_CREATE

This function creates a grid within the file. The grid is created as a Vgroup within the HDF file with the name gridname and class GRID. This function establishes the resolution of the grid, (i.e., the number of rows and columns), and its location within the complete global projection through the upleftpt and lowrightpt arrays. These arrays should be in meters for all GCTP projections other than the Geographic Projection, which should be in packed degree format (q.v. below). For GCTP projection information, see the HDF-EOS User’s Guide, Volume 2: Reference Guide provided by NASA.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS\_GD\_CREATE(fid, gridname, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleftpt, lowrightpt)
\]

Return Value

Returns the grid handle (gridID) and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

Arguments

**fid**

Grid file id (long) returned by EOS_GD_OPEN.

**gridname**

Name of grid (string) to be created.

**xdimsize**

Number of columns (long) in grid.

**ydimsize**

Number of rows (long) in grid.

**upleftpt**

Location (double, 2 element array) of upper left corner of the upper left pixel.
lowrightpt

Location (double, 2 element array) of lower right corner of the lower right pixel.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we create a UTM grid bounded by 54 E to 60 E longitude and 20 N to 30 N latitude. We divide it into 120 bins along the x-axis and 200 bins along the y-axis.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{uplft}[0] &= 10584.50041d \\
\text{uplft}[1] &= 3322395.95445d \\
\text{lowrgt}[0] &= 813931.10959d \\
\text{lowrgt}[1] &= 214162.53278d \\
xdim &= 120 \\
ydim &= 200 \\
\text{gridID} &= \text{EOS_GD_CREATE}(\text{fid}, \text{"UTMGrid"}, xdim, ydim, uplft, lowrgt)
\end{align*}
\]

The grid structure is then referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, gridID.

The xdim and ydim values are referenced in the field definition routines by the reserved dimensions: XDim and YDim.

For the Polar Stereographic, Goode Homolosine and Lambert Azimuthal projections, we have established default values in the case of an entire hemisphere for the first projection, the entire globe for the second and the entire polar or equatorial projection for the third.

In the case of the Geographic projection (linear scale in both longitude latitude), the uplft and lowrgt arrays contain the longitude and latitude of these points in packed degree format (DDDMMMMSSS.SS).

- uplft- Array that contains the X-Y coordinates of the upper left corner of the upper left pixel of the grid. First and second elements of the array contain the X and Y coordinates respectively. The upper left X coordinate value should be the lowest X value of the grid. The upper left Y coordinate value should be the highest Y value of the grid.

- lowrgt - Array that contains the X-Y coordinates of the lower right corner of the lower right pixel of the grid. First and second elements of the array contain the X and Y coordinates respectively. The lower right X coordinate
value should be the highest X value of the grid. The lower right Y coordinate value should be the lowest Y value of the grid.

If the projection is geographic (i.e., projcode=0) then the X-Y coordinates should be specified in degrees/minutes/seconds (DDDMMSSS.SS) format. The first element of the array holds the longitude and the second element holds the latitude. Latitudes are from –90 to +90 and longitudes are from –180 to +180 (west is negative).

For all other projection types the X-Y coordinates should be in meters in double precision. These coordinates have to be computed using the GCTP software with the same projection parameters that have been specified in the projparm array. For UTM projections use the same zone code and its sign (positive or negative) while computing both upper left and lower right corner X-Y coordinates irrespective of the hemisphere.

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This function defines a longitude-latitude box region for a grid. It returns a grid region ID which is used by the EOS_GD_EXTRACTREGION function to read all the entries of a data field within the region.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFBOXREGION}(\text{gridID}, \text{cornerlon}, \text{cornerlat})
\]

Return Value

Returns the grid region ID if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

cornerlon

Longitude (double, 2 element array) in decimal degrees of box corners.

cornerlat

Latitude (double, 2 element array) in decimal degrees of box corners.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define the region to be the first quadrant of the Northern hemisphere:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{cornerlon}[0] &= 0.\text{d} \\
\text{cornerlat}[0] &= 90.\text{d} \\
\text{cornerlon}[1] &= 90.\text{d} \\
\text{cornerlat}[1] &= 0.\text{d}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{regionID} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFBOXREGION}(\text{EOS\_GD\_id}, \text{cornerlon}, \text{cornerlat})
\]
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EOS_GD_DEFCOMP

This function sets the HDF field compression for subsequent grid field definitions. The compression does not apply to one-dimensional fields. The compression schemes currently supported are: run length encoding (1), skipping Huffman (3), deflate (gzip) (4) and no compression (0, the default). Deflate compression requires a single integer compression parameter in the range of one to nine with higher values corresponding to greater compression.

Compressed fields are written using the standard EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD function, however, the entire field must be written in a single call. If this is not possible, the user should consider tiling. See EOS_GD_DEFTILE for further information. Any portion of a compressed field can then be accessed with the EOS_GD_READFIELD function. Compression takes precedence over merging so that multi-dimensional fields that are compressed are not merged. The user should refer to the HDF Reference Manual for a fuller explanation of compression schemes and parameters.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFCOMP}(\text{gridID}, \text{compcode} [, \text{compparm}])
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

compcode

HDF compression code (long).

Allowable values are:
- 0 = None
- 1 = Run Length Encoding (RLE)
- 3 = Skipping Huffman
- 4 = Deflate (gzip)
compparm

Compression parameters array. Compparm is an array argument whose value(s) depend on the compression scheme selected.

Keywords

None

Examples

Suppose we wish to compress the Pressure field using run length encoding, the Opacity field using deflate compression, the Spectra field with skipping Huffman compression, and use no compression for the Temperature field:

```idl
status = EOS_GD_DEFCOMP(gridID, 1)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Pressure", "YDim,XDim", 5)
compparm[0] = 5
status = EOS_GD_DEFCOMP(gridID, 4, compparm)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Opacity", "YDim,XDim", 5)
status = EOS_GD_DEFCOMP(gridID, 3)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands,YDim,XDim", 5)
status = EOS_GD_DEFCOMP(gridID, 0)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim", 5,$ /MERGE)
```

Note that the MERGE keyword will be ignored in the Temperature field definition.

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This function defines dimensions that are used by the field definition routines (described subsequently) to establish the size of the field.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFDIM}(\text{gridID}, \text{dimname}, \text{dim})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by \text{EOS\_GD\_CREATE} or \text{EOS\_GD\_ATTACH}.

- **dimname**
  
  Name of dimension to be defined (string).

- **dim**
  
  The size of the dimension (long).

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we define a dimension, Band, with size 15:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFDIM}(\text{gridID}, \text{"Band"}, 15)
\]

To specify an unlimited dimension that can be used to define an appendable array, the dimension value should be set to zero:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFDIM}(\text{gridID}, \text{"Unlim"}, 0)
\]
# Version History

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EOS_GD_DEFFIELD

This function defines data fields to be stored in the grid. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of geolocation dimensions separated by commas. The API will attempt to merge into a single object those fields that share dimensions and in case of multidimensional fields, numbertype. If the MERGE keyword is not set, the API will not attempt to merge it with other fields. Fields using the unlimited dimension will not be merged. Because merging breaks the one-to-one correspondence between HDF-EOS fields and HDF SDS arrays, it should not be set if the user wishes to access the HDF-EOS fields directly using HDF.

Note

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, fieldname, dimlist, numbertype [, /MERGE])
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

**gridID**

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

**fieldname**

Name of field (string) to be defined.

**dimlist**

The list of data dimensions (string) defining the field.

**numbertype**

The HDF data type (long) of the data stored in the field.
Keywords

MERGE

If set, automerge will occur.

Examples

In this example, we define a grid field, Temperature with dimensions XDim and YDim (as established by the EOS_GD_CREATE routine) containing 4-byte floating point numbers and a field, Spectra, with dimensions XDim, YDim, and Bands:

```idl
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Temperature", &
                        "YDim,XDim", 5, /MERGE)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands,YDim,XDim", 5)
```

Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
EOS_GD_DEFORIGIN

This function defines the origin of the grid data. This allows the user to select any corner of the grid as the origin.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFORIGIN}(\text{gridID}, \text{origincode})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

origincode

Location of the origin (long) of the grid data. The allowable values are:

- 0 = Upper left
- 1 = Upper right
- 2 = Lower left
- 3 = Lower right

Keywords

None

Examples

In this Example we define the origin of the grid to be the Lower Right corner:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFORIGIN}('gridID', 3)
\]
## Version History

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EOS_GD_DEFPIXREG

This function defines whether the pixel center or pixel corner (as defined by the EOS_GD_DEFORIGIN function) is used when requesting the location (longitude and latitude) of a given pixel.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFPIXREG}(\text{gridID}, \text{pixreg})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

pixreg

Pixel registration (long). The allowable values are:

- 0 = Center
- 1 = Corner

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define the pixel registration to be the corner of the pixel cell:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFPIXREG}(\text{gridID}, 1)
\]

Version History

| 5.2   | Introduced |
This function defines the GCTP projection and projection parameters of the grid. For GCTP projection information, see the HDF-EOS User’s Guide, Volume 2: Reference Guide provided by NASA.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFPROJ}(\text{gridID}, \text{projcode}, \text{zonecode}, \text{spherecode}, \text{projparm})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS\_GD\_CREATE or EOS\_GD\_ATTACH.
- **projcode**
  GCTP projection code (long).
- **zonecode**
  GCTP zone code used by UTM projection (long).
- **spherecode**
  GCTP spheroid code (long).
- **projparm**
  GCTP projection parameter array.

**Keywords**

None
Examples

Example 1

In this example, we define a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid bounded by 54 E - 60 E longitude and 20 N - 30 N latitude - UTM zonecode 40, using default spheroid (Clarke 1866), spherecode = 0:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{spherecode} &= 0 \\
\text{zonecode} &= 40 \\
\text{status} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFPROJ(gridID, 1, zonecode, spherecode, 0)}
\end{align*}
\]

Example 2

In this example, we define a Polar Stereographic projection of the Northern Hemisphere (True scale at 90 N, 0 Longitude below pole) using the International 1967 spheroid:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{spherecode} &= 3 \\
\text{projparm} &= \text{lonarr (13)} \\
&; \text{Set Long below pole & true scale in DDD\text{"}"MMMSSS.SSS form} \\
\text{projparm}[5] &= 90000000.00 \\
\text{status} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFPROJ(gridID, 6, 0, spherecode, projparm)}
\end{align*}
\]

Example 3

Finally, we define a Geographic projection. In this case, neither the zone code, sphere code, or the projection parameters are used:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{status} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFPROJ(gridID, 0, 0, 0, 0)}
\end{align*}
\]

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**EOS_GD_DEFTILE**

This function defines the tiling dimensions for fields defined following this function call, analogous to the procedure for setting the field compression scheme using EOS_GD_DEFCOMP. The number of tile dimensions and subsequent field dimensions must be the same and the tile dimensions must be integral divisors of the corresponding field dimensions. A tile dimension set to 0 will be equivalent to 1.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFTILE} ( \text{gridID}, \text{tilecode} [, \text{tilerank}, \text{tiledims}] )
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **tilecode**
  
  Tile code (long): 0 = notile, 1 = tile

- **tilerank**
  
  The number of tile dimensions (long) (optional).

- **tiledims**
  
  Tile dimensions (long) (optional).
Keywords

None

Examples

We will define four fields in a grid, two 2-D fields of the same size with the same tiling, a three-dimensional field with a different tiling scheme, and a fourth with no tiling. We assume that XDim is 200 and YDim is 300.

```plaintext
tiledims[0] = 100
tiledims[1] = 200
status = EOS_GD_DEFTILE(gridID, 1, 2, tiledims)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Pressure", "YDim,XDim", 22)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim", 5)
tiledims[0] = 1
tiledims[1] = 150
tiledims[2] = 100
status = EOS_GD_DEFTILE(gridID, 1, 3, tiledims)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands,YDim,XDim", 5)
status = EOS_GD_DEFTILE(gridID, 0, 0)
status = EOS_GD_DEFFIELD(gridID, "Communities", "YDim,XDim", 24,
/MERGE)
```

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This function subsets on a monotonic field or contiguous elements of a dimension. Whereas the EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION function subsets along the XDim and YDim dimensions, this function allows the user to subset along any other dimension. The region is specified by a set of minimum and maximum values and can represent either a dimension index (case 1) or field value range (case 2). In the second case, the field must be one-dimensional and the values must be monotonic (strictly increasing or decreasing) in order that the resulting dimension index range be contiguous. (For the current version of this routine, the second option is restricted to fields with number type: 22, 24, 5, 6)

This function may be called after EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION to provide both geographic and “vertical” subsetting. In this case the user provides the id from the previous subset call. (This same id is then returned by the function.) This routine may also be called “stand-alone” by setting the input id to (–1).

This function may be called up to eight times with the same region ID. It this way a region can be subsetted along a number of dimensions.

The EOS_GD_REGIONINFO and EOS_GD_EXTRACTREGION functions work as before, however the field to be subsetted, (the field specified in the call to EOS_GD_REGIONINFO and EOS_GD_EXTRACTREGION) must contain the dimension used explicitly in the call to EOS_GD_DEFVRTREGION (case 1) or the dimension of the one-dimensional field (case 2).

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS\_GD\_DEFVRTREGION(gridID, regionID, vertObj, range)
\]

Return Value

Returns the grid region ID if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

regionID

Region or period id (long) from previous subset call or –1 to start a new region.
**vertObj**

Dimension or field to subset (string).

**range**

Minimum and maximum range for subset (double) 2 element array.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

Suppose we have a field called Pressure of dimension Height whose values increase from 100 to 1000. If we desire all the elements with values between 500 and 800, we make the call:

```idl
range[0] = 500.d
range[1] = 800.d
regionID = EOS_GD_DEFVRTREGION(gridID, -1, "Pressure", range)
```

The routine determines the elements in the Height dimension which correspond to the values of the Pressure field between 500 and 800.

If we wish to specify the subset as elements 2 through 5 (0-based) of the Height dimension, the call would be:

```idl
range[0] = 2.d
range[1] = 5.d
regionID = EOS_GD_DEFVRTREGION(gridID, -1, "DIM:Height", range)
```

The “DIM:” prefix tells the routine that the range corresponds to elements of a dimension rather than values of a field.

If a previous subset region or period was defined with id, subsetID, that we wish to refine further with the vertical subsetting defined above we make the call:

```idl
regionID = EOS_GD_DEFVRTREGION(gridID, subsetID, "Pressure", $ range)
```

The return value, regionID, is set equal to subsetID. That is, the subset region is modified rather than a new one created.

In this example, any field to be subsetted must contain the Height dimension.
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IDL Scientific Data Formats
EOS_GD_DETACH

This function detaches from the grid interface. This routine should be run before exiting from the grid file for every grid opened by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

Syntax

\[ Result = EOS\_GD\_DETACH(gridID) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we detach a grid structure:

\[ \text{status} = EOS\_GD\_DETACH(gridID) \]

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See Also

EOS_GD_ATTACH
This function retrieves the size of the specified dimension.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DIMINFO}(\text{gridID}, \text{dimname})
\]

**Return Value**

Size of dimension. If FAIL(-1), could signify an improper grid id or dimension name.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **dimname**
  Dimension name (string)

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension, “Bands”:

\[
dimsize = \text{EOS\_GD\_DIMINFO}(\text{gridID}, \text{"Bands"})
\]

**Version History**

| 5.2          | Introduced |
EOS_GD_DUPREGION

This function copies the information stored in a current region or period to a new region or period and generates a new id. It is useful when the user wishes to further subset a region (period) in multiple ways.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_DUPREGION}(\text{regionID})
\]

Return Value

Returns new region or period ID or FAIL (−1) if the region cannot be duplicated.

Arguments

regionID

Region or period id (long) returned by EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION or EOS_GD_DEFVRTREGION.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we first subset a grid with EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION, duplicate the region creating a new region ID, regionID2, and then perform two different vertical subsets of these (identical) geographic subset regions:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{regionID} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFBOXREGION(gridID, cornerlon, cornerlat)} \\
\text{regionID2} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DUPREGION(regionID)} \\
\text{regionID} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFVRTREGION(gridID, regionID, "Pressure", rangePres)} \\
\text{regionID2} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_DEFVRTREGION(gridID, regionID2, "Temperature", rangeTemp)}
\end{align*}
\]
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EOS_GD_EXTRACTREGION

This function reads data into the data buffer from a subsetted region as defined by EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_EXTRACTREGION}(\text{gridID}, \text{regionID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{buffer})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

regionID

Region or period id (long) returned by EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION.

fieldname

Field to subset (string).

buffer

A named variable that will contain the data Buffer.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we extract data from the “Temperature” field from the region defined in EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION. The size of the subsetted region for the field is given by the EOS_GD_REGIONINFO routine.

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_GD\_EXTRACTREGION}(\text{EOS\_GD\_id}, \text{regionID}, \$
\text{"Temperature", datbuf32})
\]
## Version History

| 5.2  | Introduced |
EOS_GD_FIELDINFO

This function retrieves information on a specific data field.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_FIELDINFO(gridID, fieldname, rank, dims, numbertype, dimlist)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) if the specified field does not exist.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

fieldname

Fieldname (string).

rank

A named variable that will contain the pointer to rank (long) of the field.

dims

A named variable that will contain an array (long) of the dimension sizes of the field.

numbertype

A named variable that will contain the HDF data type (long) of the field.

dimlist

A named variable that will contain the dimension list (string).

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the Spectra data fields:

```idl
status = EOS_GD_FIELDINFO(gridID, "Spectra", rank, dims,$
                          numbertype, dimlist)
```

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EOS_GD_GETFILLVALUE

This function retrieves the fill value for the specified field.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_GETFILLVALUE}(\text{gridID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{fillvalue}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

fieldname

Fieldname (string).

fillvalue

A named variable that will contain the fill value.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we get the fill value for the “Temperature” field:

\[ \text{status} = \text{EOS_GD_GETFILLVALUE}(\text{gridID}, \text{“Temperature”}, \text{tempfill}) \]

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>
This function returns the pixel rows and columns for specified longitude/latitude pairs. This function converts longitude/latitude pairs into (0-based) pixel rows and columns. The origin is the upper left-hand corner of the grid. This routine is the pixel subsetting equivalent of EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION.

**Syntax**

```
Result = EOS_GD_GETPIXELS(gridID, nLonLat, lonVal, latVal, pixRow, pixCol)
```

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **nLonLat**
  
  Number of longitude/latitude pairs (long).

- **lonVal**
  
  Longitude values in degrees (double, 1D array).

- **latVal**
  
  Latitude values in degrees (double, 1D array).

- **pixRow**
  
  A named variable that will contain the pixel Rows (long array).

- **pixCol**
  
  A named variable that will contain the pixel Columns (long array).
Keywords

None

Examples

This example converts two pairs of longitude/latitude values to rows and columns. The rows and columns of the two pairs will be returned in the rowArr and colArr arrays:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{lonArr}[0] &= 134.2d \\
\text{latArr}[0] &= -20.8d \\
\text{lonArr}[1] &= 15.8d \\
\text{latArr}[1] &= 84.6d \\
\text{status} &= \text{EOS\_GD\_GETPIXELS(gridID, 2, lonArr, latArr, rowArr, colArr)}
\end{align*}
\]

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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EOS_GD_GETPIXVALUES**

This function reads data from a data field for the specified pixels. It is the pixel subsetting equivalent of EOS_GD_EXTRACTREGION. All entries along the non-geographic dimensions (i.e., NOT XDim and YDim) are returned.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_GETPIXVALUES}(\text{gridID}, \text{nPixels}, \text{pixCol}, \text{pixRow}, \text{fieldname}, \text{buffer})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns size of data buffer if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH

- **nPixels**
  
  Number of pixels (long).

- **pixCol**
  
  Pixel Columns (long array).

- **pixRow**
  
  Pixel Rows (long array).

- **fieldname**
  
  Field (string) from which to extract data values.

- **buffer**
  
  A named variable that will contain data values.
Keywords

None

Examples

To read values from the Spectra field with dimensions, Bands, YDim, and XDim:

```idl
bufsiz = EOS_GD_GETPIXVALUES(gridID, 2, rowArr, colArr, "$ 
   "Spectra", buffer)
```

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EOS_GD_GRIDINFO**

This function returns the number of rows, columns and the location, in meters, of the upper left and lower right corners of the grid image.

**Syntax**

```
Result = EOS_GD_GRIDINFO(gridID, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft, lowright)
```

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  Grid id (long) returned by `EOS_GD_CREATE` or `EOS_GD_ATTACH`.

- **xdimsize**
  A named variable that will contain the number of columns in grid (long).

- **ydimsize**
  A named variable that will contain the number of rows in grid (long).

- **upleft**
  A named variable that will contain the location (double, 2 element array; in meters) of upper left corner.

- **lowright**
  A named variable that will contain the location (double, 2 element array; in meters) of lower right corner.

**Keywords**

None
Examples

In this example, we retrieve information from a previously created grid with a call to EOS_GD_ATTACH:

```idl
status = EOS_GD_GRIDINFO(gridID, xdimsize, ydimsize, $
    upleft, lowrgt)
```

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_INQATTRS

This function retrieves information about attributes defined in a grid. The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas.

**Note**
See STRSPLIT to separate the attribute list.

**Syntax**

```
Result = EOS_GD_INQATTRS( gridID, attrlist [, LENGTH=variable] )
```

**Return Value**

Number of attributes found or (–1) if failure.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **attrlist**
  A named variable that will contain the attribute list (string) with entries separated by commas.

**Keywords**

- **LENGTH**
  Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the attribute list as a long integer.

**Examples**

In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in a grid structure:

```
nattr = EOS_GD_INQATTRS(gridID, attrlist)
```
### Version History

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
EOS_GD_INQDIMS

This function retrieves information about dimensions defined in a grid. The dimension list is returned as a string with each dimension name separated by commas.

**Note**

See STRSPLIT to separate the dimension list.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_INQDIMS}(\text{gridID, dimname, dims})
\]

**Return Value**

Number of dimension entries found. If FAIL(−1), could signify an improper grid id.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **dimname**
  
  A named variable that will contain the dimension list (string) with entries separated by commas.

- **dims**
  
  A named variable that will contain an array (long) of the size of each dimension.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

To retrieve information about the dimensions, use the following statement:

\[
\text{ndim} = \text{EOS_GD_INQDIMS}(\text{gridID, dimname, dims})
\]
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_INQFIELDS

This function retrieves information about the data fields defined in grid. The field list is returned as a string with each data field separated by commas. The rank and numbertype arrays will have an entry for each field.

**Note**
See STRSPLIT to separate the field list.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_INQFIELDS}(\text{gridID}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{rank}, \text{numbertype})
\]

**Return Value**

Number of data fields found. If FAIL(–1), could signify an improper grid id.

**Arguments**

**gridID**

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

**fieldlist**

A named variable that will contain the listing of data fields (string) with entries separated by commas.

**rank**

A named variable that will contain the array (long) containing the rank of each data field.

**numbertype**

A named variable that will contain the array (long) containing the numbertype of each data field.

**Keywords**

None
Examples

To retrieve information about the data fields, use the following statement:

\[ \text{nfld} = \text{EOS\_GD\_INQFIELDS(gridID, fieldlist, rank, numbertype)} \]

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Introduced</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_INQGRID

This function retrieves number and names of grids defined in HDF-EOS file. The grid list is returned as a string with each grid name separated by commas.

Note

See STRSPLIT to separate the grid list.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_GD_INQGRID( \text{filename}, \text{gridlist} [, \text{LENGTH}=\text{variable}] )
\]

Return Value

Number of grids found or (–1) if failure.

Arguments

filename

HDF-EOS filename (string).

gridlist

A named variable that will contain the grid list (string) with entries separated by commas.

Keywords

LENGTH

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the grid list as a long integer.

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the grids defined in an HDF-EOS file, HDFEOS.hdf:

\[
ngrid = EOS_GD_INQGRID("HDFEOS.hdf", \text{gridlist})
\]
### Version History

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
This function performs bilinear interpolation on a grid field. It assumes that the pixel data values are uniformly spaced which is strictly true only for an infinitesimally small region of the globe but is a good approximation for a sufficiently small region. The default position of the pixel value is pixel center, however if the pixel registration has been set to 1 (with the EOS_GD_DEFPIXREG function) then the value is located at one of the four corners specified by the EOS_GD_DEFORIGIN routine.

All entries along the non-geographic dimensions (i.e., NOT XDim and YDim) are interpolated and all interpolated values are returned as FLOAT64. The reference for the interpolation algorithm is Numerical Recipes in C (2nd ed). (Note for the current version of this routine, the number type of the field to be interpolated is restricted to 22, 24, 5, 6.)

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_INTERPOLATE}(\text{gridID, Interp, lonVal, latVal, fieldname, interpVal})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns size in bytes of interpolated data values if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH

- **nInterp**
  
  Number of interpolation points (long).

- **lonVal**
  
  Longitude of interpolation points (double array).

- **latVal**
  
  Latitude of interpolation points (double array).
**fieldname**

The field (string) from which to interpolate data values.

**interpVal**

A named variable that will contain the (double) interpolated data values.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

To interpolate the Spectra field at two geographic data points:

```idl
lonVal[0] = 134.2d
latVal[0] = -20.8d
lonVal[1] = 15.8d
latVal[1] = 84.6d
bufsiz = EOS_GD_INTERPOLATE(gridID, 2, lonVal, latVal, "$‘Spectra’, interpVal)
```

**Version History**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_NENTRIES

This function returns the number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS}_\text{GD}_\text{NENTRIES}(\, \text{gridID}, \, \text{entrycode} \, [\, \text{LENGTH} = \text{variable} \, ] ) \]

Return Value

Number of entries or FAIL(–1) which could signify an improper grid id or entry code.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by \text{EOS}_\text{GD}_\text{CREATE} or \text{EOS}_\text{GD}_\text{ATTACH}.

entrycode

Entrycode (long). Allowable values are:

- 0 = Dimensions
- 4 = Datafields

Keywords

LENGTH

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the string returned by the corresponding inquiry routine as a long integer.

Examples

In this example, we determine the number of data field entries:

\[ \text{ndims} = \text{EOS}_\text{GD}_\text{NENTRIES}(\text{gridID}, \, 4) \]
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_OPEN

This function creates a new file or opens an existing one.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_OPEN( filename, access [ /CREATE ] [, /RDWR | /READ ] )

Return Value

Returns the grid file id handle (fid) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

Arguments

filename

Complete path and filename (string) for the file to be opened.

Keywords

CREATE

If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write.

RDWR

Open for read/write. If file does not exist, create it.

READ

Open for read only. If file does not exist, error. This is the default.

Examples

In this example, we create a new grid file named, GridFile.hdf. It returns the file handle, fid.

fid = EOS_GD_OPEN("GridFile.hdf", /CREATE)
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Version History

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See Also

EOS_GD_CLOSE
EOS_GD_ORIGININFO

This function retrieves the origin code.

**Syntax**

```
Result = EOS_GD_ORIGININFO(gridID, origincode)
```

**Return Value**

Returns 0 if successful, and –1 otherwise. A return value of –1 could signify an improper grid id or entry code.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **origincode**
  
  A named variable that will contain the origin code (long). See EOS_GD_DEFORIGIN for a list of origin codes and their meanings.

**Keywords**

None

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_PIXREGINFO

This function retrieves the pixel registration code.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_PIXREGINFO}(\text{gridID}, \text{pixregcode}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

pixregcode

A named variable that will contain the pixel registration code (long).

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_PROJINFO

This function retrieves the GCTP projection code, zone code, spheroid code and the projection parameters of the grid. For GCTP projection information, see the HDF-EOS User’s Guide, Volume 2: Reference Guide provided by NASA.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_PROJINFO(gridID, projcode, zonecode, spherecode, projparm)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

projcode

A named variable that will contain the GCTP projection code (long).

zonecode

A named variable that will contain the GCTP zone code used by UTM projection (long).

spherecode

A named variable that will contain the GCTP spheroid code (long).

projparm

A named variable that will contain the GCTP projection parameter array (double).

Keywords

None
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_QUERY

The EOS_GD_QUERY function returns information about a specified grid.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_QUERY}(\text{Filename}, \text{GridName}, \{\text{Info}\})
\]

Return Value

This function returns an integer value of 1 if the file is an HDF file with EOS GRID extensions, and 0 otherwise.

Arguments

Filename

A string containing the name of the file to query.

GridName

A string containing the name of the grid to query.

Info

Returns an anonymous structure containing information about the specified grid. The returned structure contains the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Array of attribute names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION_SIZES</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Sizes of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD_RANKS</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Ranks (dimensions) of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD_TYPES</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>IDL types of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCTP_PROJECTION</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>GCTP projection code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-1: Fields of the Info Structure
### Table 5-1: Fields of the Info Structure (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCTP_PROJECTION_PARM</td>
<td>Double array</td>
<td>GCTP projection parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCTP_SPHEROID</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>GCTP spheroid code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCTP_ZONE</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>GCTP zone code (for UTM projection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE_LOWRIGHT</td>
<td>Double[2]</td>
<td>Location of lower right corner (meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE_UPLEFT</td>
<td>Double[2]</td>
<td>Location of upper left corner (meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE_X_DIM</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of columns in grid image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE_Y_DIM</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of rows in grid image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_DIMS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_IDX_MAPS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of indexed dimension mapping entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_MAPS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of dimension mapping entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_FIELDS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_GEO_FIELDS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of geolocation field entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGIN_CODE</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Origin code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIX_REG_CODE</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pixel registration code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_READATTR

This function reads attributes from the grid.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_READATTR(gridID, attrname, datbuf)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

attrname

Attribute name (string).

datbuf

A named variable that will contain the attribute values.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we read a single precision (32 bit) floating point attribute with the name “ScalarFloat”:

status = EOS_GD_READATTR(gridID, "ScalarFloat", f32)

Version History

<table>
<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_READFIELD

This function reads data from the grid field. The values within start, stride, and edge arrays refer to the grid field (input) dimensions. The default values for start and stride are 0 and 1 respectively. The default value for edge is (dim - start) / stride where dim refers to the size of the dimension.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

```idl
```

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  
  Name of field (string) to read.

- **buffer**
  
  A named variable that will contain the data read from the field.

**Keywords**

- **EDGE**
  
  Array (long) specifying the number of values to read along each dimension.
**START**

Array (long) specifying the starting location within each dimension.

**STRIDE**

Set this keyword to an array of integers specifying the number of values to step along each dimension. The default is [1, 1, ...] indicating that every value should be included. Specifying a stride of 0 is equivalent to 1.

**Examples**

In this example, we read data from the 10th row (0-based) of the Temperature field:

```idl
start=[10, 1]
edge=[1, 120]
status = EOS_GD_READFIELD(gridID, "Temperature", row, $
START = start, EDGE = edge)
```

**Version History**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>
EOS_GD_READTILE

This function reads a single tile of data from a field. If the data is to be read tile by tile, this routine is more efficient than EOS_GD_READFIELD. In all other cases, the later routine should be used. EOS_GD_READTILE does not work on non-tiled fields. Note that the coordinates are in terms of tiles, not data elements.

Note

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

\texttt{Result} = \texttt{EOS\_GD\_READTILE(gridID, fieldName, tilecoords, buffer)}

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\texttt{gridID}

Grid id (long) returned by \texttt{EOS\_GD\_CREATE} or \texttt{EOS\_GD\_ATTACH}.

\texttt{fieldName}

Fieldname (string).

\texttt{tilecoords}

Array (long) of tile coordinates.

\texttt{buffer}

A named variable that will contain the tile.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we read one tile from the Temperature field (see EOS_GD_DEFTILE example) located at the second column of the first row of tiles:

```idl
    tilecoords[0] = 0
    tilecoords[1] = 1
    status = EOS_GD_READTILE(gridid, "Temperature", $
                            tilecoords, buffer)
```

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<th>Version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_GD_REGIONINFO

This function returns information about a subsetted region for a particular field. Because of differences in number type and geolocation mapping, a given region will give different values for the dimensions and size for various fields. The upleftpt and lowrightpt arrays can be used when creating a new grid from the subsetted region.

**Note**
Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_REGIONINFO}(\text{gridID}, \text{regionID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{ntype}, \text{rank}, \text{dims}, \text{size}, \text{upleftpt}, \text{lowrightpt})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**gridID**

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

**regionID**

Region or period id (long) returned by EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION.

**fieldname**

Field to subset (string).

**ntype**

A named variable that will contain the HDF data type of field (long).
rank
A named variable that will contain the rank of field (long).

dims
A named variable that will contain the dimensions of subset region (long).

size
A named variable that will contain the size in bytes of subset region (long).

upleftpt
A named variable that will contain the upper left point of subset region (double array).

lowrightpt
A named variable that will contain the lower right point of subset region (double array).

Keywords
None

Examples
In this example, we retrieve information about the region defined in
EOS_GD_DEFBOXREGION for the “Temperature” field:

```idl
status = EOS_GD_REGIONINFO(EOS_GD_id, regionID, 
    "Temperature", ntype,$ rank, dims, size, upleft,$ lowright)
```

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EOS_GD_SETFILLVALUE

This function sets the fill value for the specified field. The fill value is placed in all elements of the field which have not been explicitly defined.

Syntax

Result = EOS_GD_SETFILLVALUE(gridID, fieldname, fillvalue)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID
Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

fieldname
Fieldname (string).

fillvalue
The fill value to be used.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we set a fill value for the “Temperature” field:

tempfill = -999.0
status = EOS_GD_SETFILLVALUE(gridID, "Temperature", tempfill)
Version History

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5.2 Introduced
EOS_GD_SETTILECACHE

This function sets tile cache parameters.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_SETTILECACHE}(\text{gridID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{maxcache}, \text{cachecode})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

fieldname

Fieldname (string).

maxcache

Maximum number of tiles (long) to cache in memory.

 cachecode

Currently must be set to 0 (long).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we set maxcache to 10 tiles. The particular subsetting envisioned for the Spectra field (defined in the EOS_GD_DEF TILE example) would never cross more than 10 tiles along the field’s fastest varying dimension, i.e., XDim.

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_GD\_SETTILECACHE}(\text{gridID}, \text{"Spectra"}, 10, 0)
\]
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This function returns the tiling code, tiling rank, and tiling dimensions for a given field.

**Note**
Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

```
Result = EOS_GD_TILEINFO(gridID, fieldname, tilecode, tilerank, tiledims)
```

**Return Value**
Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  
  Fieldname (string).

- **tilecode**
  
  A named variable that will contain the tile code (long): 0 No Tile, 1 Tile.

- **tilerank**
  
  A named variable that will contain the number of tile dimensions (long).

- **tiledims**
  
  A named variable that will contain the tile dimensions (long).
Keywords

None

Examples

To retrieve the tiling information about the Pressure field defined in the EOS_GD_DEFTILE section:

```idl
status = EOS_GD_COMPINFO(gridID, "Pressure", tilecode, $
  tilerank, tiledims)
```

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EOS_GD_WRITEATTR

This function writes/updates attributes in the grid. If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_GD\_WRITEATTR}(\ gridID,\ \text{attrname},\ \text{datbuf}[,\ \text{COUNT}=\text{value}]\ [,\ \text{HDF\_TYPE}=\text{value}])
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

attrname

Attribute name (string).

datbuf

Attribute values. If HDF_TYPE is specified, the IDL variable is first converted to the type specified by the keyword before being written.

Keywords

COUNT

Number of values to store in attribute (long).

HDF_TYPE

HDF data type of attribute (long). See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.
Examples

In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name “ScalarFloat” and the value 3.14:

```idl
f32 = 3.14
status = EOS_GD_WRITEATTR(gridid, "ScalarFloat", f32)
```

We can update this value by simply calling the function again with the new value:

```idl
f32 = 3.14159
status = EOS_GD_WRITEATTR(gridid, "ScalarFloat", f32)
```

Version History

| 5.2     | Introduced |
This function writes data to the grid field. The values within start, stride, and edge arrays refer to the grid field (output) dimensions. The input data in the data buffer is read from contiguously. The default values for start and stride are 0 and 1 respectively. The default value for edge is (dim - start) / stride where dim refers to the size of the dimension. Note that the data buffer for a compressed field must be the size of the entire field as incremental writes are not supported by the underlying HDF routines.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

```idl
```

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  
  Name of field (string) to write.

- **data**
  
  Values (long) to be written to the field.
Keywords

EDGE

Array (long) specifying the number of values to write along each dimension.

START

Array (long) specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based).

STRIDE

Set this keyword to an array of integers specifying the number of values to step along each dimension. The default is [1, 1, ...] indicating that every value should be included. Specifying a stride of 0 is equivalent to 1.

Examples

In this example, we write data to the Temperature field:

```plaintext
; Define elements of temperature array:
temperature = indegen (200, 120)
status = EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD(gridID, "Temperature", temperature)

; Update Row 10 (0-based) in this field:
start=[0,10], edge=[2000,1]

; Define elements of newrow array:
status = EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD(gridID, "Temperature", $
  START=start, EDGE=edge, newrow)
```

Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
**EOS_GD_WRITEFIELDMETA**

This function writes the field metadata for a grid field not defined by the Grid API.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = EOS_GD_WRITEFIELDMETA(gridID, fieldname, dimlist, numbertype)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise

**Arguments**

- **gridID**
  Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  Name of field (string) that metadata information is to be written.

- **dimlist**
  Dimension list of field (long).

- **numbertype**
  Number type of data in field (long).

**Keywords**

None
Examples

```idl
status = EOS_GD_writefieldmeta(gridID, "ExternField", "$ "Ydim,Xdim", 5)
```

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EOS_GD_WRITETILE

This function writes a single tile of data to a field. If the data to be written to a field can be arranged tile by tile, this routine is more efficient than EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD. In all other cases, the EOS_GD_WRITEFIELD routine should be used. EOS_GD_WRITETILE does not work on non-tiled fields. Note that the are coordinates in terms of tiles, not data elements.

Note

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_GD_WRITETILE}(\text{gridID, fieldname, tilecoords, data})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Arguments

gridID

Grid id (long) returned by EOS_GD_CREATE or EOS_GD_ATTACH.

fieldname

Fieldname (string).

tilecoords

Array of tile coordinates (long).

data

Data to be written to tile.
Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we write one tile to the Temperature field (see the EOS_GD_DEFTILE example) at the second column of the first row of tiles:

\[
\begin{align*}
tilecoords[0] &= 0 \\
tilecoords[1] &= 1 \\
status &= \text{EOS\_GD\_WRITETILE}(\text{gridID}, \text{"Temperature"}, tilecoords, data)
\end{align*}
\]

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EOS_PT_ATTACH

This function attaches to the point using the pointname parameter as the identifier.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_PT\_ATTACH} (\text{fid}, \text{pointname})
\]

Return Value

Returns the point handle (pointID) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point file id or point name.

Arguments

- \text{fid}:
  Point file id (long) returned by EOS_PT_OPEN.
- \text{pointname}:
  Name of point (string) to be attached.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we attach to the previously created point, “ExamplePoint”, within the HDF file, PointFile.hdf, referred to by the handle, \text{fid}:

\[
\text{pointID} = \text{EOS\_PT\_ATTACH} (\text{fid}, \text{"ExamplePoint"})
\]

The point can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, \text{pointID}.

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See Also

EOS_PT_DETACH
**EOS_PT_ATTRINFO**

This function returns number type and number of elements (count) of a point attribute.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_ATTRINFO}(\ pointID, \ attrname, \ numbertype, \ count) 
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **pointID**
  - Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

- **attrname**
  - Attribute name (string).

- **numbertype**
  - A named variable that will contain the HDF type of the attribute value (long).

- **count**
  - A named variable that will contain the number of total bytes in attribute (long).

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we return information about the ScalarFloat attribute:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_ATTRINFO}(\text{pointID, "ScalarFloat", nt, count})
\]
## Version History

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This function returns the linkfield to the previous level.

Syntax

Result = EOS_PT_BCKLINKINFO(pointID, level, linkfield)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Point level (0-based long).

linkfield

A named variable that will contain the link field (string).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we return the linkfield connecting the Observations level to the previous Desc-Loc level. (These levels are defined in the EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL routine.)

    status = EOS_PT_BCKLINKINFO(pointID2, 1, linkfield)
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**EOS_PT_CLOSE**

This function closes the HDF point file.

**Syntax**

```idl
Result = EOS_PT_CLOSE(fid)
```

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **fid**
  
  Point file id (long) returned by EOS_PT_OPEN.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

```idl
status = EOS_PT_CLOSE(fid)
```

**Version History**

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This function creates a new point structure. The point is created as a Vgroup within the HDF file with the name `pointname` and class POINT.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = EOS_PT_CREATE(fid, pointname)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the point handle (pointID) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- `fid`  
  Point file id (long) returned by EOS_PT_OPEN.
- `pointname`  
  Name of point (string) to be created.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we create a new point structure, ExamplePoint, in the previously created file, PointFile.hdf:

\[
\text{pointID} = EOS_PT_CREATE(fid, "ExamplePoint")
\]

The point structure is then referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, pointID.

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EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION

This function defines an area of interest for a point. It returns a point region ID which is used by the EOS_PT_EXTRACTREGION routine to read the fields from a level for those records within the area of interest. The point structure must have a level with both a Longitude and Latitude (or Colatitude) field defined.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION(} \text{pointID, cornerlon, cornerlat)} \]

Return Value

Returns the point region ID if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

cornerlon

Longitude (double) in decimal degrees of box corners (2 element, 1-D array).

cornerlat

Latitude (double) in decimal degrees of box corners (2 element, 1-D array).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define an area of interest with (opposite) corners at –145 degrees longitude, –15 degrees latitude and –135 degrees longitude, –8 degrees latitude:

```idl
  cornerlon = dblarr (2)
  cornerlat = dblarr (2)
  cornerlon[0] = -145.
  cornerlat[0] = -15.
```
regionID = EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION(pointID, cornerlon, cornerlat)

Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
This function defines a level within the point. A simple point consists of a single level. A point where there is common data for a number of records can be more efficiently stored with multiple levels. The order in which the levels are defined determines the (0-based) level index.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL}(\text{pointID}, \text{levelname}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{fieldtype}, \text{fieldorder})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **pointID**
  
  Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

- **levelname**
  
  Name of level (string) to be defined.

- **fieldlist**
  
  List of fields (string) in level.

- **fieldtype**
  
  Array (long) containing HDF data type of each field within level.

- **fieldorder**
  
  Array (long) containing order of each field within level.

**Note**

An order of 0 is considered the same as an order of 1.
Keywords

None

Examples

Example 1 — Simple Point:

In this example, we define a simple single level point, with levelname, Sensor. The levelname should not contain any slashes (“/”). It consists of six fields, ID, Time, Longitude, Latitude, Temperature, and Mode defined in the field list. The fieldtype and fieldorder parameters are arrays consisting of the HDF number type codes and field orders, respectively. The Temperature is an array field of dimension 4 and the Mode field a character string of size 4. All other fields are scalars. Note that the order for numerical scalar variables can be either 0 or 1.

```idl
fieldtype = [22, 22, 5, 5, 5, 4]
fieldorder = [0,0,0,0,4,4]
fldlist = "ID,Time,Longitude,Latitude,Temperature,Mode"
status = EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL(pointID, "Sensor", fldlist, fieldtype,$
fieldorder)
```

Example 2 — Multi-Level Point:

In this example, we define a two-level point that describes data from a network of fixed buoys. The first level contains information about each buoy and includes the name (label) of the buoy, its (fixed) longitude and latitude, its deployment date, and an ID that is used to link it to the following level. (The link field is defined in the EOS_PT_DEFLINKAGE routine described later.) The entries within the ID field must be unique. The second level contains the actual measurements from the buoys (rainfall and temperature values) plus the observation time and the ID which relates a given measurement to a particular buoy entry in the previous level. There can be many records in this level with the same ID since there can be multiple measurements from a single buoy. It is advantageous, although not mandatory, to store all records for a particular buoy (ID) contiguously.

Level 0

```idl
fieldtype0 = [4, 6, 6, 5, 4]
fieldorder0 = [8,0,0,0,1]
fldlist0 = "Label,Longitude,Latitude,DeployDate,ID"
status = EOS_PT_deflevel(pointID2, "Desc-Loc", $
fieldlist0, fieldtype0, fieldorder0)
```
Level 1

\[
\text{fieldtype1} = [6, 5, 5, 4] \\
\text{fieldorder1} = [0, 0, 0, 1] \\
\text{fldlist1} = "Time, Rainfall, Temperature, ID" \\
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL}([\text{pointID2}, "Observations"], $ \\
\quad \text{fldlist1}, \text{fieldtype1}, \text{fieldorder1})
\]

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EOS_PT_DEFLINKAGE

This function defines the linkfield between two levels. This field must be defined in both levels.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_DEFLINKAGE}(\text{pointID}, \text{parent}, \text{child}, \text{linkfield})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

parent

Name (string) of parent level.

child

Name (string) of child level.

linkfield

Name (string) of common linkfield.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define the ID field as the link between the two levels defined previously in the EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL function:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_DEFLINKAGE}(\text{pointID2, "Desc-Loc", "$\text{Observations}$", "ID"})
\]
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EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD

This function defines a time period for a point. It returns a point period ID which is used by the EOS_PT_EXTRACTPERIOD function to read the fields from a level for those records within the time period. The point structure must have a level with the Time field defined.

Syntax

Result = EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD(pointID, starttime, stoptime)

Return Value

Returns the point periodID if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

starttime

Start time (double) of period.

stoptime

Stop time (double) of period.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define a time period with a start time of 35208757.6 and a stop time of 35984639.2:

```
starttime = 35208757.6d
stoptime = 35984639.2d
periodID = EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD(pointID, starttime, stoptime)
```
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This function allows the user to select those records within a point whose field values are within a given range. (For the current version of this routine, the field must have one of the following HDF data types: 22, 24, 5, 6) This function may be called after EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION or EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD to provide both geographic or time and vertical subsetting. In this case the user provides the id from the previous subset call. (This same id is then returned by the function.) This routine may also be called stand-alone by setting the input id to (–1).

This function may be called up to eight times with the same region ID. In this way a region can be subsetted along a number of dimensions.

The EOS_PT_REGIONINFO and EOS_PT_EXTRACTREGION functions work as before, however, because there is no mapping performed between geolocation dimensions and data dimensions for the field to be subsetted, (the field specified in the call to EOS_PT_REGIONINFO and EOS_PT_EXTRACTREGION) must contain the dimension used explicitly in the call to EOS_PT_DEFVRTREGION (case 1) or the dimension of the one-dimensional field (case 2).

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_DEFVRTREGION}(\text{pointID}, \text{regionID}, \text{vertObj}, \text{range}) \]

**Return Value**

Returns the point region ID if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**pointID**

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

**regionID**

Region or period id (long) returned from a previous subset call.

**vertObj**

String name of a dimension or field by which to subset.
range

Minimum and maximum range for the subset (double, 2 element, 1-D array).

Keywords

None

Examples

Suppose we wish to find those records within a point whose Rainfall values fall between 1 and 2. We wish to search all the records within the point, so we set the input region ID to (–1):

```idl
range = [1.,2.]
regionID = EOS_PT_DEFVRTREGION(pointID, -1, "Rainfall", range)
```

; Now we subset further using the Temperature field:
```idl
range = [22.,24.]
regionID = EOS_PT_DEFVRTREGION(pointID, regionID, $ "Temperature", range)
```

The subsetted region referred to by regionID will now contain those records whose Rainfall field are between 1 and 2 and whose Temperature field are between 22 and 24.

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EOS_PT_DETACH

This function detaches from a point data set. This function should be run before exiting from the point file for every point opened by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_DETACH}(\text{pointID})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH

Keywords

None

Examples

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_DETACH}(\text{pointID})
\]

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</table>

See Also

EOS_PT_ATTACH
EOS_PT_EXTRACTPERIOD

This function reads data from the designated level fields into the data buffer from the subsetted time period.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_EXTRACTPERIOD}(\text{pointID}, \text{periodID}, \text{level}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{buffer})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long).

periodID

Period id (long) returned by EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD.

level

Point level (0-based long).

fieldlist

List of fields (string) to extract.

buffer

A named variable that will contain the data buffer. This buffer is in packed format. Use HDF_UNPACKDATA to convert it into variables.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we read data within the subsetted time period defined by EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD from the Time field:

```idl
periodID = EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD(pointID, 35208757.6d, 35984639.2d)
IF (periodID NE -1) THEN BEGIN
  status = EOS_PT_EXTRACTPERIOD(pointID, periodID, 1, "Time", buffer)
  HDF_UNPACKDATA, buffer, dataTime, HDF_TYPE=[6]
ENDIF
```

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</table>
EOS_PT_EXTRACTREGION

This function reads data from the designated level fields into the data buffer from the subsetted area of interest.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_PT\_EXTRACTREGION}(\text{pointID}, \text{regionID}, \text{level}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{buffer})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long).

regionID

Period id (long) returned by EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION.

level

Point level (0-based long).

fieldlist

List of fields (string) to extract.

buffer

A named variable that will contain the data buffer.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we read data within the subsetted area of interest defined by EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION from the Longitude and Latitude fields:
regionID = EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION(pointID, [-145.,-135.], [-15.,-8.])
IF (regionID NE -1) THEN BEGIN
    status = EOS_PT_EXTRACTREGION(pointID, regionID, 0, $
        "Longitude,Latitude", buffer)
    HDF_UNPACKDATA, buffer, dataLong,dataLat,HDF_TYPE=[6,6]
ENDIF

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</table>
EOS_PT_FWDLINKINFO

This function returns the linkfield to the given level.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_FWDLINKINFO}(\text{pointID}, \text{level}, \text{linkfield})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Point level (0-based long).

linkfield

A named variable that will contain the link field (string).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we return the linkfield connecting the Desc-Loc level to the following Observations level. (These levels are defined in the EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL function.):

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_FWDLINKINFO}(\text{pointID2}, 1, \text{linkfield})
\]
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</table>
EOS_PT_GETLEVELNAME

This function returns the name of a level given the level number (0-based).

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_GETLEVELNAME}( \text{pointID}, \text{level}, \text{levelname} \) \[, \text{LENGTH=variable}\) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Point level (0-based long).

levelname

A named variable that will contain the level name (string).

Keywords

LENGTH

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the string length of the level name.

Examples

In this example, we return the level name of the 0th level of the second point defined in the EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL section:

\[ \text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_GETLEVELNAME}(\text{pointID2}, 0, \text{levelname}) \]
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<th>Version</th>
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</table>
EOS_PT_GETRECNUMS

This function returns the record numbers in one level that are connected to a given set of records in a different level. The two levels need not be adjacent. The records in one level are related to those in another through the link field. These in turn are related to the next. In this way, each record in any level is related to others in all the levels of the point structure.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_GETRECNUMS}(\text{pointID, inlevel, outlevel, inNrec, inRecs, outNrec, outRecs})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

inlevel

Level number (long) of input records (0-based).

outlevel

Level number (long) of output records (0-based).

inNrec

Number of records (long) in the inRecs array.

inRecs

Array (long) containing the input record numbers.

outNrec

A named variable that will contain the number of records (long) in the outRecs array.
outRecs

A named variable that will contain the array (long) of output record numbers.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we get the record numbers in the second level that are related to the first record in the first level:

```idl
nrec = 1
recs[0] = 0
inLevel = 0
outLevel = 1
status = EOS_PT_GETRECNUMS(pointID2, inLevel, outLevel, $
   nrec, recs, outNrec, outRecs)
```

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</table>
EOS_PT_INQATTRS

This function retrieves information about the attributes defined in a point structure. The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by a comma.

**Note**

See STRSPLIT to separate the attribute list.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_PT\_INQATTRS}( \text{pointID}, \text{attrlist} [, \text{LENGTH}=\text{variable}] )
\]

**Return Value**

Number of attributes found or (-1) if failure.

**Arguments**

- **pointID**
  
  Point id (long).

- **attrlist**
  
  A named variable that will contain the attribute list (string) entries separated by commas.

**Keywords**

- **LENGTH**
  
  Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the attribute list, as a long integer.

**Examples**

\[
\text{nattr} = \text{EOS\_PT\_INQATTRS}(\text{pointID}, \text{attrlist})
\]
## Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
EOS_PT_INQPOINT

This function retrieves the number and names of points defined in an HDF-EOS file. The point list is returned as a string with each point name separated by a comma.

Note
See STRSPLIT to separate the attribute list.

Syntax

Result = EOS_PT_INQPOINT( filename, pointlist [, LENGTH=variable] )

Return Value

Returns number of points found or (–1) if failure.

Arguments

filename

HDF-EOS filename (string).

pointlist

A named variable that will contain the point list (string) entries separated by commas.

Keywords

LENGTH

Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the point list as a long integer.

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the points defined in an HDF-EOS file, HDFEOS.hdf:

npoint = EOS_PT_INQPOINT("HDFEOS.hdf", pointlist)
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</table>

EOS_PTLEVELINDX

This function returns the level index for a given level specified by name.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_PTLEVELINDX}(\text{pointID}, \text{levelname}) \]

Return Value

Returns the level index if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by \text{EOS_PT_CREATE} or \text{EOS_PT_ATTACH}.

levelname

Level Name (string).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we return the level index of the Observations level in the multilevel point structure defined in EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL:

\[ \text{levindx} = \text{EOS_PTLEVELINDEX}(\text{pointID2}, \text{"Observations"}) \]

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</table>
EOS_PT_LEVELINFO

This function returns information about the fields in a given level. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point id or level number.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_LEVELINFO}(\text{pointID}, \text{level}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{fldtype}, \text{fldorder})
\]

Return Value

Returns number of fields if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Point level (0-based long).

fieldlist

A named variable that will contain field names (string) in level.

fldtype

A named variable that will contain the number HDF data type (long) of each field.

fldorder

A named variable that will contain the order (long) of each field.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we return information about the Desc-Loc (1st) level defined previously:

```idl
nflds = EOS_PT_LEVELINFO(pointID2, 0, fldlist, fldtype, fldorder)
```

The last variable is useful only when information on an entire point is requested.

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</table>
EOS_PT_NFIELDS

This function returns the number of fields in a level.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{EOS\_PT\_NFIELDS}(\text{pointID}, \text{level}[, \text{LENGTH}=\text{bytes}])
\]

Return Value

Returns number of fields if successful and FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Level number (0-based long).

Keywords

LENGTH

Size (long) in bytes of fieldlist for level.

Examples

In this example, we retrieve the number of fields in the 2nd point defined previously:

\[
nflds=\text{EOS\_PT\_NFIELDS}(\text{pointID2}, 0)
\]

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IDL Scientific Data Formats  EOS_PT_NFIELDS
**EOS_PT_NLEVELS**

This function returns the number of levels in a point.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = EOS_PT_NLEVELS(pointID) \]

**Return Value**

Returns number of levels if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**pointID**

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we retrieve the number of levels in the 2nd point defined previously:

\[ nlevels = EOS_PT_NLEVELS(pointID2) \]

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</table>
EOS_PT_NRECS

This function returns the number of records in a given level.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_NRECS}(\text{pointID}, \text{level}) \]

Return Value

Returns number of records in a given level if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Level number (0-based long).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we retrieve the number of records in the first level of the 2nd point defined previously:

\[
\text{nrecs} = \text{EOS_PT_NRECS}(\text{pointID2}, 0)
\]

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</table>
**EOS_PT_OPEN**

This function creates a new file or opens an existing one.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_OPEN}( \text{filename} [, \text{/CREATE}] [, \text{/RDWR} | , \text{/READ}])
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the point file id handle (fid) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**fieldname**

Complete path and filename (string) for the file to be opened.

**Keywords**

**CREATE**

If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write.

**RDWR**

Open for read/write. If file does not exist, create it.

**READ**

Open for read only. If file does not exist then error.

**Examples**

In this example, we create a new point file named, PointFile.hdf. It returns the file handle, fid.

\[
\text{fid} = \text{EOS_PT_OPEN}("\text{PointFile.hdf}", \text{/CREATE})
\]
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</table>

See Also

EOS_PT_CLOSE
EOS_PT_PERIODINFO

This function returns information about a subsetted time period for a particular fieldlist.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_PT\_PERIODINFO}(\text{pointID}, \text{periodID}, \text{level}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{size})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **pointID**
  Point id (long).

- **periodID**
  Period id (long) returned by EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD.

- **level**
  Point level (0-based long).

- **fieldlist**
  List of fields (string) to extract.

- **size**
  A named variable that will contain the size in bytes (long) of subset period.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we get the size of the subsetted time period defined in EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD for the Time field:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_PERIODINFO} \text{(pointID, periodID, 0, "Time", size)}
\]

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EOS_PT_PERIODRECS

This function returns the record numbers within a subsetted time period for a particular level.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_PERIODRECS}(\text{pointID}, \text{periodID}, \text{level}, nrec, \text{recs}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long).

periodID

Period id (long) returned by EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD.

level

Point level (0-based long).

nrec

A named variable that will contain the number of records (long) within time period in level.

recs

A named variable that will contain the record numbers (long) of subsetted records in level.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we get the number of records and record numbers within the
subsetted area of interest defined in EOS_PT_DEFTIMEPERIOD for the 0th level:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_PERIODRECS}(\text{pointID}, \text{periodID}, 0, \text{nrec}, \text{recs})
\]

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EOS_PT_QUERY

The EOS_PT_QUERY function returns information about a specified point.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_QUERY}( \text{Filename}, \text{PointName}, [\text{Info}] )
\]

Return Value

This function returns an integer value of 1 if the file is an HDF file with EOS POINT extensions, and 0 otherwise.

Arguments

Filename

A string containing the name of the file to query.

PointName

A string containing the name of the point to query.

Info

Returns an anonymous structure containing information about the specified point. The returned structure contains the following fields:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Array of attribute names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_LEVELS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of levels</td>
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</table>

*Table 5-2: Fields of the Info Structure*

Keywords

None
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EOS_PT_READATTR

This function reads attributes.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_PT_READATTR}(\text{pointID}, \text{attrname}, \text{datbuf})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

attrname

Attribute name (string).

datbuf

A named variable that will contain the buffer allocated to hold attribute values.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we read a single precision (32 bit) floating point attribute with the name “ScalarFloat”:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_PT_READATTR}(\text{pointID}, \text{"ScalarFloat"}, \text{f32})
\]

Version History

| 5.2  | Introduced |
EOS_PT_READLEVEL

This function reads data from the specified fields and records of a single level in a point.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_PT_READLEVEL(pointID, level, fieldlist, nrec, recs, buffer)
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Level to read (0-based long).

fieldlist

List of fields (string) to read.

nrec

Number of records (long) to read.

recs

Record number of records to read (0-based long).

buffer

A named variable that will contain the buffer to store data. This buffer is in packed format. Use HDF_UNPACKDATA to convert it into IDL variables.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we read records 0, 2, and 3 from the Temperature and Mode fields in the first level of the point referred to by point ID, pointID. Temperature is a 32-bit float field and Mode is a 4 character field (HDF types 5 and 4 respectively):

```
recs = [ 0, 2, 3 ]
status = EOS_PT_READLEVEL( pointID, 0, "Temperature,Mode", $ 3, recs, buffer)
IF (status EQ 0) THEN BEGIN
    HDF_UNPACKDATA, buffer, dataTemperature, dataMode, $  
        HDF_TYPE=[5,4], HDF_ORDER = [4,4]
ENDIF
```

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EOS_PT_REGIONINFO

This function returns information about a subsetted area of interest for a particular fieldlist.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_PT_REGIONINFO(pointID, regionID, level, fieldlist, size)
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long).

regionID

Region id (long) returned by EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION.

level

Point level (0-based long).

fieldlist

List of fields (string) to extract.

size

A named variable that will contain the size in bytes (long) of subset period.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we get the size of the subsetted area of interest defined in EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION from the Longitude and Latitude fields:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_PT\_REGIONINFO}(\text{pointID, regionID, 0, "Longitude, $Latitude",size)}
\]

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EOS_PT_REGIONINFO

IDL Scientific Data Formats
EOS_PT_REGIONRECS

This function returns the record numbers within a subsetted geographic region for a particular level.

Syntax

Result = EOS_PT_REGIONRECS(pointID, regionID, level, nrec, recs)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID
Point id (long).

regionID
Region id (long) returned by EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION.

level
Point level (0-based long).

nrec
A named variable that will contain the number of records (long) within geographic region in level.

recs
A named variable that will contain the record numbers (long) of subsetted records in level.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we get the number of records and record numbers within the
subsetted area of interest defined in EOS_PT_DEFBOXREGION for the 0th level:

```idl
status = EOS_PT_REGIONRECS(pointID, regionID, 0, nrec, recs)
```

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EOS_PT_SIZEOF

This function returns information about specified fields in a point regardless of level.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_PT_SIZEOF(pointID, fieldlist, fldlevel)
\]

Return Value

Returns size in bytes of specified fields and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID
Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

fieldlist
Field names (string).

fldlevel
A named variable that will contain the level number (long) of each field.

Keywords
None

Examples

In this example, we return the size in bytes of the Label and Rainfall fields in the 2nd point defined in the EOS_PT_DEFLEVEL function:

\[
size = EOS_PT_SIZEOF(pointID2, "Label,Rainfall", fldlevel)
\]

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EOS_PT_UPDATELEVEL

This function updates the specified fields and records of a single level.

Syntax

\[
Result = \text{EOS\_PT\_UPDATELEVEL}(\text{pointID}, \text{level}, \text{field, list}, \text{nrec, recs, data})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Level to update (0-based long).

fieldlist

List of fields (string) to update.

nrec

Number of records (long) to update.

recs

Record number of records to update (0-based long).

data

Values to be written to the fields. Data values are not converted to the internal HDF type automatically. Use HDF_PACKDATA if conversion is necessary or the data fields specify multiple types.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we update records 0, 2, and 3 in the Temperature and Mode fields in the second level in the point referred to by the point ID pointID. Temperature is a 4 value 32-bit float field and Mode is a 4 character field (HDF types 5 and 4 respectively):

```idl
recs = [ 0, 2, 3]
dataTemperature = [ [20, 21, 22, 23], [30, 31, 32, 33], [40, 41, 42, 43]]
dataMode = ['P', 'I', 'A']
buffer = HDF_PACKDATA(dataTemperature, dataMode, HDF_TYPE = [5, 4], HDF_ORDER = [4, 4])
status = EOS_PT_UPDATELEVEL( pointID, 1, "Temperature,Mode", 3, recs, buffer)
```

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_PT_WRITEATTR

This function writes/updates an attribute in a point. If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{EOS_PT_WRITEATTR}( \text{pointID}, \text{attrname}, \text{datbuf} [, \text{COUNT}=\text{value}] [, \text{HDF_TYPE}=\text{value}] ) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

attrname

Attribute name (string).

datbuf

Attribute values.

Keywords

COUNT

Number of values (long) to store in attribute.

HDF_TYPE

Number type (long) of attribute. See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.
Examples

In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name “ScalarFloat” and the value 3.14:

```idl
f32 = 3.14f
status = EOS_PT_WRITEATTR(pointid, "ScalarFloat", f32)
```

We can update this value by simply calling the function again with the new value:

```idl
f32 = 3.14159
status = EOS_PT_WRITEATTR(pointid, "ScalarFloat", f32)
```

Version History

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<thead>
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</thead>
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</table>
EOS_PT_WRITELEVEL

This function writes (appends) full records to a level. The data in each record must be packed. Refer to the section on Vdatas in the HDF documentation. The input data buffer must be sufficient to fill the number of records designated.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_PT\_WRITELEVEL}(\text{pointID}, \text{level}, \text{nrec}, \text{data})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

pointID

Point id (long) returned by EOS_PT_CREATE or EOS_PT_ATTACH.

level

Level to write (0-based long).

nrec

Number of records (long) to write.

data

Values to be written to the field. Data values are not converted to the internal HDF type automatically. Use HDF_PACKDATA if conversion is necessary or the data fields specify multiple types.

Examples

In this example, we write 5 records to the first level in the point referred to by the point id, pointID1:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_PT\_WRITELEVEL}(\text{pointID1}, 0, 5, \text{datbuf})
\]
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The EOS_QUERY function returns information about the makeup of an HDF-EOS file.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_QUERY} (\text{Filename}, [\text{Info}])
\]

Return Value

This function returns integer value of 1 if the file is an HDF file with EOS extensions, and 0 otherwise.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to query.

Info

Returns an anonymous structure containing information about the contents of the file. The returned structure contains the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>IDL Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRID_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of grids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_GRIDS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of grids in file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_POINTS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of points in file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_SWATHS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of swaths in file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POINT_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWATH_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of swaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{Table 5-3: Fields of the Info Structure}
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_ATTACH

This function attaches to the swath using the swathname parameter as the identifier.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_ATTACH}(\text{fid}, \text{swathname}) \]

Return Value

Returns the swath handle (swathID) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

fid

Swath file id (long) returned by EOS_SW_OPEN.

swathname

Name of swath (string) to be attached.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we attach to the previously created swath, “ExampleSwath”, within the HDF file, SwathFile.hdf, referred to by the handle, fid:

\[ \text{swathID} = \text{EOS\_SW\_ATTACH}(\text{fid}, \text{"ExampleSwath"}) \]

The swath can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, swathID.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

EOS_SW_DETACH
EOS_SW_ATTRINFO

This function returns the number type and number of elements (count) of a swath attribute.

Syntax

\[ Result = EOS_{-}SW\_{-}ATTRINFO(swathID, \text{attrname}, \text{numbertype}, \text{count}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

\text{swathID}

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

\text{attrname}

Attribute name (string).

\text{numbertype}

A named variable that will contain the HDF data type (long) of attribute.

\text{count}

A named variable that will contain the number of total bytes (long) in attribute.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we return information about the ScalarFloat attribute:

\[ status = EOS_{-}SW\_{-}ATTRINFO(pointID, \text{"ScalarFloat"}, nt, count) \]
## Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
EOS_SW_CLOSE

This function closes the HDF swath file.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{EOS\_SW\_CLOSE}(\text{fid}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

\( \text{fid} \)

Swath file id (long) returned by EOS_SW_OPEN.

Keywords

None

Examples

\[ \text{status} = \text{EOS\_SW\_CLOSE}(\text{fid}) \]

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_COMPINFO

This function returns the compression code and compression parameters for a given field.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_COMPINFO}(\text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{compcode}, \text{compparm}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(−1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **swathID**
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  Fieldname (string).

- **compcode**
  A named variable that will contain the HDF compression code (long).

- **compparm**
  A named variable that will contain the compression parameters (long).

Keywords

None

Examples

To retrieve the compression information about the Opacity field defined in the EOS_SW_DEFCOMP section:

\[ \text{status} = \text{EOS_SW_COMPINFO}(\text{swathID}, \text{"Opacity"}, \text{compcode}, \text{compparm}) \]
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_CREATE

This function creates a swath within the file. The swath is created as a Vgroup within the HDF file with the name swathname and class EOS_SWATH.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_CREATE}(\text{fid, swathname}) \]

Return Value

Returns the swath handle (swathID) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

- \( \text{fid} \)
  Swath file id (long) returned by EOS_SW_OPEN.

- \( \text{swathname} \)
  Name of swath (string) to be created.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we create a new swath structure, “ExampleSwath”, in the previously created file, SwathFile.hdf.

\[
\text{swathID} = \text{EOS_SW_CREATE}(\text{fid, "ExampleSwath"})
\]

The swath structure is referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, swathID.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This function defines a longitude-latitude box region for a swath. It returns a swath region ID that is used by the EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION function to read all the entries of a data field within the region. A cross track is within a region if its midpoint is within the longitude-latitude box (0), or either of its endpoints is within the longitude-latitude box (1), or any point of the cross track is within the longitude-latitude box (2), depending on the inclusion mode designated by the user. All elements within an included cross track are considered to be within the region even though a particular element of the cross track might be outside the region. The swath structure must have both Longitude and Latitude (or Colatitude) fields defined.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DEFBOXREGION}(\text{swathID}, \text{cornerlon}, \text{cornerlat}, \text{mode})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns the swath region ID if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**swathID**

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

**cornerlon**

Longitude in decimal degrees (double) of box corners (double, 2 element, 1-D array).

**cornerlat**

Latitude in decimal degrees (double) of box corners (double, 2 element, 1-D array).

**mode**

Cross Track inclusion mode (long). Allowable values are:

- 0 = Midpoint
- 1 = Endpoint
- 2 = Anypoint
Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define a region bounded by 3 degrees longitude, 5 degrees latitude and 7 degrees longitude, 12 degrees latitude. We will consider a cross track to be within the region if its midpoint is within the region:

```idl
cornerlon[0] = 3.d
cornerlat[0] = 5.d
cornerlon[1] = 7.d
cornerlat[1] = 12.d
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION(swathID, cornerlon, cornerlat, 0)
```

Version History

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
This function sets the HDF field compression for subsequent swath field definitions. The compression does not apply to one-dimensional fields. The compression schemes currently supported are: run length encoding (1), skipping Huffman (3), deflate (gzip) (4) and no compression (0, the default). Compressed fields are written using the standard EOS_SW_WRITEFIELD function, however, the entire field must be written in a single call. Any portion of a compressed field can then be accessed with the EOS_SW_READFIELD function. Compression takes precedence over merging so that multi-dimensional fields that are compressed are not merged. The user should refer to the HDF Reference Manual for a fuller explanation of the compression schemes and parameters.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DEFCOMP}( \text{swathID}, \text{comppcode}, [, \text{comppparm}] )
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **comppcode**
  
  HDF compression code (long). Allowable values are:
  - 0 = None
  - 1 = Run Length Encoding (RLE)
  - 3 = Skipping Huffman
  - 4 = Deflate (gzip)

- **comppparm**
  
  Deflate compression (comppcode 4) requires a single integer compression parameter in the range of one to nine with higher values corresponding to greater compression.
Keywords

None

Examples

Suppose we wish to compress the Pressure using run length encoding, the Opacity field using deflate compression, the Spectra field with skipping Huffman compression, and use no compression for the Temperature field:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_DEFCOMP(swathID, 1)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD(swathID, "Pressure", $  
    "Track,Xtrack", 5)
compparm[0] = 5
status = EOS_SW_DEFCOMP(swathID, 4, compparm)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD(swathID, "Opacity", $  
    "Track,Xtrack", 5)
status = EOS_SW_DEFCOMP(swathID, 3)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD(swathID, "Spectra", $  
    "Bands,Track,Xtrack", 5)
status = EOS_SW_DEFCOMP(swathID, 0)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD(swathID, $  
    "Temperature", "Track,Xtrack", 5, /MERGE)
```

Note that the MERGE keyword will be ignored in the Temperature field definition.

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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD

This function defines data fields to be stored in the swath. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of data dimensions separated by commas. The API will attempt to merge into a single object those fields that share dimensions and in case of multidimensional fields, numbertype. If the merge keyword is not set, the API will not attempt to merge it with other fields. Because merging breaks the one-to-one correspondence between HDF-EOS fields and HDF SDS arrays, it should not be set if the user wishes to access the HDF-EOS field directly using HDF routines. To assure that the fields defined by EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD are properly established in the file, the swath should be detached (and then reattached) before writing to any fields.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = EOS\_SW\_DEFDATAFIELD( swathID, filename, dimlist, numbertype \[, /MERGE\] ) \]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **filename**
  
  Name of field (string) to be defined.

- **dimlist**
  
  The list of data dimensions (string) defining the field.
**numbertype**

The HDF data type (long) of the data stored in the field.

**Keywords**

**MERGE**

If set, automatic merging will occur. By default, fields are not merged.

**Examples**

In this example, we define a three dimensional data field named Spectra with dimensions Bands, DataTrack, and DataXtrack:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_DEFDATAFIELD(swathID, "Spectra", $*
"Bands,DataTrack,DataXtrack", 5, /MERGE)
```

**Version History**

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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_DEFDIM

This function defines dimensions that are used by the field definition functions (described subsequently) to establish the size of the field.

Syntax

\[ Result = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, \text{fieldname}, \text{dim}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{swathID} \\
  \hspace{1cm} Swath id (long).
  \item \text{fieldname} \\
  \hspace{1cm} Name of dimension (string) to be defined.
  \item \text{dim} \\
  \hspace{1cm} The size (long) of the dimension.
\end{itemize}

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define a track geolocation dimension, GeoTrack, of size 2000, a cross track dimension, GeoXtrack, of size 1000 and two corresponding data dimensions with twice the resolution of the geolocation dimensions:

\begin{verbatim}
status = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, "GeoTrack", 2000)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, "GeoXtrack", 1000)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, "DataTrack", 4000)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, "DataXtrack", 2000)
status = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, "Bands", 5)
\end{verbatim}
To specify an unlimited dimension that can be used to define an appendable array, the dimension value should be set to zero:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_DEFDIM(swathID, "Unlim", 0)
```

## Version History

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<tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>
EOS_SW_DEFDIMMAP

This function defines monotonic mapping between the geolocation and data dimensions. Typically the geolocation and data dimensions are of different size (resolution). This function establishes the relation between the two where the offset gives the index of the data element (0-based) corresponding to the first geolocation element and the increment gives the number of data elements to skip for each geolocation element. If the geolocation dimension begins “before” the data dimension, then the offset is negative. Similarly, if the geolocation dimension has higher resolution than the data dimension, then the increment is negative. A typical reason for failure is an incorrect geolocation or data dimension name.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DEFDIMMAP}(\text{swathID}, \text{geodim}, \text{datadim}, \text{offset}, \text{increment})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **swathID**
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **geodim**
  Geolocation dimension name (string).

- **datadim**
  Data dimension name (string).

- **offset**
  The offset (long) of the geolocation dimension with respect to the data dimension.

- **increment**
  The increment (long) of the geolocation dimension with respect to the data dimension.
Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we establish the following:

- The first element of the GeoTrack dimension corresponds to the first element of the DataTrack dimension and the data dimension has twice the resolution of the geolocation dimension.

- The first element of the GeoXtrack dimension corresponds to the second element of the DataTrack dimension and the data dimension has twice the resolution of the geolocation dimension.

\[
\text{status=EOS_SW_DEFDIMMAP(swathID, "GeoTrack", "DataTrack", 0, 2)}
\]
\[
\text{status=EOS_SW_DEFDIMMAP(swathID, "GeoXtrack", "DataXtrack", 1, 2)}
\]

![Diagram showing GeoTrack, DataTrack, GeoXtrack, DataXtrack dimensions and their corresponding elements.](image)

Figure 5-1:

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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_DEFGEOFIELD

This function defines geolocation fields to be stored in the swath. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of geolocation dimensions separated by commas. The API will attempt to merge into a single object those fields that share dimensions and in case of multidimensional fields, numbertype. If the merge keyword is not set, the API will not attempt to merge it with other fields. Fields using the unlimited dimension will not be merged. Because merging breaks the one-to-one correspondence between HDF-EOS fields and HDF SDS arrays, it should not be set if the user wishes to access the HDF field directly using HDF routines. To assure that the fields defined by EOS_SW_DEFGEOFIELD are properly established in the file, the swath should be detached (and then reattached) before writing to any fields.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DEFGEOFIELD}( \text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{dimlist}, \text{numbertype} \[\[, \text{/MERGE}\] )
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  
  Name of field (string) to be defined.

- **dimlist**
  
  The list of geolocation dimensions (string) defining the field.
numbertype

The HDF data type (long) of the data stored in the field.

Keywords

MERGE

If set, automatic merging will occur. By default, fields are not merged.

Examples

In this example, we define the geolocation fields, Longitude and Latitude with dimensions GeoTrack and GeoXtrack and containing 4 byte floating point numbers. We allow these fields to be merged into a single object:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_DEFGEOFIELD(swathID, "Longitude", $  "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", 5, /MERGE
status = EOS_SW_DEFGEOFIELD(swathID, "Latitude", $  "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", 5, /MERGE
```

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_DEFIDXMAP

If there does not exist a regular (linear) mapping between a geolocation and data dimension, then the mapping must be made explicit. Each element of the index array, whose dimension is given by the geolocation size, contains the element number (0-based) of the corresponding data dimension.

Syntax

\[
Result = EOS_SW_DEFIDXMAP(swathID, geodim, datadim, index)
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **geodim**
  
  Geolocation dimension name (string).

- **datadim**
  
  Data dimension name (string).

- **index**
  
  The array (long) containing the indices of the data dimension to which each geolocation element corresponds.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we consider the (simple) case of a geolocation dimension IdxGeo of size 5 and a data dimension IdxData of size 8. In this case, the 0th element of IdxGeo
will correspond to the 0th element of IdxData, the 1st element of IdxGeo to the 2nd element of IdxData, etc.:

```idl
index = [0,2,3,6,7]
status = EOS_SW_DEFIDXMAP(swathID, "IdxGeo", "IdxData", index)
```

**Version History**

| 5.2  | Introduced |
EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD

This function defines a time period for a swath. It returns a swath period ID which is used by the EOS_SW_EXTRACTPERIOD function to read all the entries of a data field within the time period. A cross track is within a time period if its midpoint is within the time period box (0), or either of its endpoints is within the time period box (1), or any point of the cross track is within the time period box (2), depending on the inclusion mode designated by the user. All elements within an included cross track are considered to be within the time period even though a particular element of the cross track might be outside the time period. The swath structure must have the Time field defined.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DEFTIMEPERIOD}(\text{swathID}, \text{starttime}, \text{stoptime}, \text{mode})
\]

Return Value

Returns the swath period ID if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

starttime

Start time (double) of period.

stoptime

Stop time (double) of period.

mode

Cross Track inclusion mode (long). Allowable values are:

- 0 = Midpoint
- 1 = Endpoint
- 2 = Anypoint
Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we define a time period with a start time of 35232487.2 and a stop time of 36609898.1. We will consider a cross track to be within the time period if either one of the time values at the endpoints of a cross track are within the time period:

\[
\text{starttime} = 35232487.2d \\
\text{stoptime} = 36609898.1d \\
\text{periodID} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DEFTIMEPERIOD(swathID, starttime, stoptime, 1)}
\]

Version History

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Chapter 5: HDF-EOS

EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION

Whereas the EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION and EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD functions perform subsetting along the “Track” dimension, this function allows the user to subset along any dimension. The region is specified by a set of minimum and maximum values and can represent either a dimension index (case 1) or field value range (case 2). In the second case, the field must be one-dimensional and the values must be monotonic (strictly increasing or decreasing) in order that the resulting dimension index range be contiguous. (For the current version of this function, the second option is restricted to fields with one of the following HDF data types: 22, 24, 5, 6.)

This function may be called after EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION or EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD to provide both geographic or time and “vertical” subsetting. In this case the user provides the id from the previous subset call. (This same id is then returned by the function.) This function may also be called “stand-alone” by setting the input id to (–1).

This function may be called up to eight times with the same region ID. It this way a region can be subsetted along a number of dimensions.

The EOS_SW_REGIONINFO and EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION functions work as before, however, because there is no mapping performed between geolocation dimensions and data dimensions the field to be subsetted, (the field specified in the call to EOS_SW_REGIONINFO and EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION) must contain the dimension used explicitly in the call to EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION (case 1) or the dimension of the one-dimensional field (case 2).

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION}(\text{swathID}, \text{regionID}, \text{vertObj}, \text{range}) \]

Return Value

Returns the swath region ID if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.
**regionID**

Region or period id (long) from previous subset call, or –1 to create a new region within the entire dataset.

**vertObj**

Dimension or field (string) to subset by.

**range**

Minimum and maximum range (double) for subset.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

Suppose we have a field called Pressure of dimension Height whose values increase from 100 to 1000, and we desire all the elements with values between 500 and 800:

```idl
range[0] = 500.d
range[1] = 800.d
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION(swathID, -1, "Pressure", range)
```

The function determines the elements in the Height dimension that correspond to the values of the Pressure field between 500 and 800.

If we wish to specify the subset as elements 2 through 5 (0-based) of the Height dimension, the call would be:

```idl
range[0] = 2.d
range[1] = 5.d
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION(swathID, -1, "DIM:Height", range)
```

The “DIM:” prefix tells the routine that the range corresponds to elements of a dimension rather than values of a field. In this example, any field to be subsetted must contain the Height dimension.

If a previous subset region or period was defined with an id of subsetID that we wish to refine further with the vertical subsetting defined above, we make the call:

```idl
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION(swathID, subsetID, $"Pressure", range)
```
The return value, regionID, is set equal to subsetID. That is, the subset region is modified rather than a new one created. We can further refine the subset region with another call to the function:

```idl
freq[0] = 1540.3d
freq[1] = 1652.8d
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION(swathID, regionID, "FreqRange", freq)
```

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EOS_SW_DETACH

This function detaches from the swath interface. It should be run before exiting from the swath file for every swath opened by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_DETACH(swathID)}
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

Keywords

None

Examples

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS_SW_DETACH(swathID)}
\]

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See Also

EOS_SW_ATTACH
EOS_SW_DIMINFO

This function retrieves the size of the specified dimension.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW\_DIMINFO}(\text{swathID}, \text{dimname})
\]

Return Value

Size of dimension or FAIL (–1) if the swath ID or dimension name are invalid.

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{swathID}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Swath id (long).
  \end{itemize}
\item \textbf{dimname}
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Dimension name (string).
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension, “GeoTrack”:

\[
dimsiz\text{e} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DIMINFO}(\text{swathID}, \text{"GeoTrack"})
\]

Version History

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\end{tabular}
EOS_SW_DUPREGION

This function copies the information stored in a current region or period to a new region or period and generates a new id. It is useful when the user wishes to further subset a region (period) in multiple ways.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_DUPREGION}(\text{regionID}) \]

Return Value

Returns new region or period ID or FAIL (–1) on error.

Arguments

regionID

Region or period id (long) returned by EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION, EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD, or EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we first subset a swath with EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION, duplicate the region creating a new region ID, regionID2, and then perform two different vertical subsets of these (identical) geographic subset regions:

\begin{verbatim}
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION(swathID, cornerlon, cornerlat, 0)
regionID2 = EOS_SW_DUPREGION(regionID)
regionID = EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION(swathID, regionID, "Pressure", rangePres)
regionID2 = EOS_SW_DEFVRTREGION(swathID, regionID2, "Temperature", rangeTemp)
\end{verbatim}
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This function reads data into the data buffer from the subsetted time period. Only complete crosstracks are extracted. If the external_mode flag is set to (1) then the geolocation fields and the data field can be in different swaths. If set to (0), then these fields must be in the same swath structure.

Note

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_EXTRACTPERIOD}(\text{swathID}, \text{periodID}, \text{fieldname}, \\
\text{external\_mode}, \text{buffer})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **swathID**: Swath id (long).
- **periodID**: Period id (long) returned by EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD.
- **fieldname**: Field to subset (string).
- **external_mode**: External geolocation mode (long).
buffer

A named variable that will contain the period data.

### Keywords

None

### Examples

In this example, we read data within the subsetted time period defined in EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD from the Spectra field. Both the geolocation fields and the Spectra data field are in the same swath.

```idl
status = EOS_SW_EXTRACTPERIOD(EOS_SW_id, periodID, 0, "Spectra", $
datbuf)
```

### Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION

This function reads data into the data buffer from the subsetted region. Only complete
crosstracks are extracted. If the external_mode flag is set to (1) then the geolocation
fields and the data field can be in different swaths. If set to (0), then these fields must
be in the same swath structure.

Note
Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5.
Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be
modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering”
on page 597 for details.

Syntax

Result = EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION(swathID, regionID, fieldname, 
external_mode, buffer)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID
Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

regionID
Region id (long) returned by EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION.

fieldname
Field to subset (string).

eexternal_mode
External geolocation mode (long).
buffer

A named variable that will contain the data buffer.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we read data within the subsetted region defined in EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION from the Spectra field. Both the geolocation fields and the Spectra data field are in the same swath.

```
status = EOS_SW_EXTRACTREGION(EOS_SW_id, regionID, 0, "Spectra", $
    datbuf)
```

Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
EOS_SW_FIELDINFO

This function retrieves information on a specific data field.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_FIELDINFO}(\text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{rank}, \text{dims}, \text{numbertype}, \text{dimlist}) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful and FAIL(-1) if the specified field does not exist.

Arguments

\textbf{swathID}

Swath id (long).

\textbf{fieldname}

Fieldname (string).

\textbf{rank}

A named variable that will contain the rank of field (long).

\textbf{dims}

A named variable that will contain the array of length “rank” (long) containing the dimension sizes of the field. If one of the dimensions in the field is appendable, then the current value for that dimension will be returned in the dims array.

\textbf{numbertype}

A named variable that will contain HDF data type of the field.

\textbf{dimlist}

A named variable that will contain the list of dimensions (string) in field.
Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the Spectra data fields:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_FIELDINFO(swathID, "Spectra", rank, dims, $
    numbertype, dimlist)
```

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EOS_SW_GETFILLVALUE

This function retrieves the fill value for the specified field.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_GETFILLVALUE}(\text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{fillvalue})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **swathID**
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  Fieldname (string).

- **fillvalue**
  A named variable that will contain the fill value.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we get the fill value for the “Temperature” field:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_SW\_GETFILLVALUE}(\text{swathID}, \text{“Temperature”}, \text{tempfill})
\]

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EOS_SW_IDXMAPINFO

This function retrieves the size of the indexed array and the array of indexed elements of the specified geolocation mapping.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_IDXMAPINFO} (\text{swathID}, \text{geodim}, \text{datadim}, \text{index}) \]

Return Value

Returns size of indexed array if successful and \text{FAIL} (−1) if the specified mapping does not exist.

Arguments

\text{swathID}

Swath id (long) returned by \text{EOS\_SW\_CREATE} or \text{EOS\_SW\_ATTACH}.

\text{geodim}

Geolocation dimension name (string).

\text{datadim}

Data dimension name (string).

\text{index}

A named variable that will contain an array (long) of indices of the data dimension to which each geolocation element corresponds.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the indexed mapping between the “IdxGeo” and “IdxData” dimensions:

\[ \text{idxsz} = \text{EOS\_SW\_IDXMAPINFO} (\text{swathID}, \text{"IdxGeo"}, \text{"IdxData"}, \text{index}) \]
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EOS_SW_INQATTRS

This function retrieves information about attributes defined in swath. The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas.

Note
See STRSPLIT to separate the attribute list.

Syntax

Result = EOS_SW_INQATTRS( swathID, attrlist [, LENGTH=variable] )

Return Value

Number of attributes found or (–1) if failure.

Arguments

swathID
Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

attrlist
A named variable that will contain the attribute list (string) with entries separated by commas.

Keywords

LENGTH
Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the attribute list as a long integer.

Examples

nattr = EOS_SW_INQATTRS(swathID, attrlist)
## Version History

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EOS_SW_INQDATAFIELDS

This function retrieves information about all of the data fields defined in swath. The field list is returned as a string with each data field separated by commas. The rank and numbertype arrays will have an entry for each field.

**Note**

See `STRSPLIT` to separate the field list.

**Syntax**

```idl
Result = EOS_SW_INQDATAFIELDS(swathID, fieldlist, rank, numbertype)
```

**Return Value**

Returns number of data fields found. If –1, could signify improper swath id.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by `EOS_SW_CREATE` or `EOS_SW_ATTACH`.

- **fieldlist**
  
  A named variable that will contain the listing of data fields (string) with entries separated by commas.

- **rank**
  
  A named variable that will contain an array (long) of rank of each data field.

- **numbertype**
  
  A named variable that will contain an array (long) of numbertype of each data field.

**Keywords**

None
Examples

\[
\text{nflds} = \text{EOS}_\text{SW}_\text{INQDATAFIELDS}(\text{swathID}, \text{fieldlist}, \text{rank}, \text{numbertype})
\]

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</table>
This function retrieves information about all of the dimensions defined in swath. The dimension list is returned as a string with each dimension name separated by commas.

**Note**
See STRSPLIT to separate the dimension list.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = EOS\_SW\_INQDIMS(swathID, dimname, dim)
\]

**Return Value**

Returns number of dimension entries found. If –1, could signify an improper swath id.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **dimname**
  A named variable that will contain the dimension list (string) with entries separated by commas.

- **dims**
  A named variable that will contain an array (long) of size of each dimension.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

\[
ndims = EOS\_SW\_INQDIMS(swathID, dimname, dims)
\]
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EOS_SW_INQGEOFIELDS

This function retrieves information about all of the geolocation fields defined in swath. The field list is returned as a string with each geolocation field separated by commas. The rank and numbertype arrays will have an entry for each field.

Note

See STRSPLIT to separate the field list.

Syntax

Result = EOS_SW_INQGEOFIELDS(swathID, fieldlist, rank, numbertype)

Return Value

Returns number of geolocation fields found. If –1, could signify an improper swath id.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

fieldlist

A named variable that will contain the listing of geolocation fields (string) with entries separated by commas.

rank

A named variable that will contain an array (long) of the rank of each geolocation field.

numbertype

A named variable that will contain an array (long) of the numbertype of each geolocation field.

Keywords

None
Examples

```
nflsds = EOS_SW_INQGEOFIELDS(swathID, fieldlist, rank, numbertype)
```

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EOS_SW_INQIDXMAPS

This function retrieves information about all of the indexed geolocation/data mappings defined in swath. The dimension mapping list is returned as a string with each mapping separated by commas. The two dimensions in each mapping are separated by a slash (/).

**Note**
See STRSPLIT to separate the mapping list.

**Syntax**

\[ Result = EOS\_SW\_INQIDXMAPS(swathID, idxmap, idxsizes) \]

**Return Value**

Number of indexed mapping relations found. If –1, could signify an improper swath id.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **idxmap**
  A named variable that will contain the indexed Dimension mapping list (string) with entries separated by commas.

- **idxsizes**
  A named variable that will contain an array (long) of the sizes of the corresponding index arrays.

**Keywords**

None
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Examples

\[ \text{nidxmaps} = \text{EOS_SW_INQIDXMAPS(swathID, idxmap, idxsizes)} \]

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This function retrieves information about all of the (non-indexed) geolocation relations defined in swath. The dimension mapping list is returned as a string with each mapping separated by commas. The two dimensions in each mapping are separated by a slash (/).

**Note**

See STRSPLIT to separate the mapping list.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_INQMAPS}(\text{swathID, dimmap, offset, increment})
\]

**Return Value**

Number of geolocation relation entries found. If –1, could signify an improper swath id.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**

  Swath id (long) returned by EOS\_SW\_CREATE or EOS\_SW\_ATTACH.

- **dimmap**

  A named variable that will contain the dimension mapping list (string) with entries separated by commas.

- **offset**

  A named variable that will contain an array (long) of the offset of each geolocation relation.

- **increment**

  A named variable that contain an array (long) of the increment of each geolocation relation.
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Keywords

None

Examples

\[ \text{nmaps} = \text{EOS\_SW\_INQMAPS(swathID, dimmap, offset, increment)} \]

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EOS_SW_INQSWATH

This function retrieves number and names of swaths defined in the HDF-EOS file. The swath list is returned as a string with each swath name separated by commas.

Note

See STRSPLIT to separate the swath list.

Syntax

```
Result = EOS_SW_INQSWATH(filename, swathlist [, LENGTH =value ] )
```

Return Value

Number of swaths found or (–1) if failure.

Arguments

filename

HDF-EOS filename (string).

swathlist

Swath list (string) with entries separated by commas.

Keywords

LENGTH

String length (long) of swath list.

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the swaths defined in an HDF-EOS file, HDFEOS.hdf:

```
nswath = EOS_SW_INQSWATH("HDFEOS.hdf", swathlist)
```
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EOS_SW_MAPINFO

This function retrieves the offset and increment of the specified geolocation mapping.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_MAPINFO}(\text{swathID}, \text{geodim, datadim, offset, increment})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) if the specified mapping does not exist.

Arguments

- **swathID**
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **geodim**
  Geolocation dimension name (string).

- **datadim**
  Data dimension name (string).

- **offset**
  A named variable that will contain the mapping offset (long).

- **increment**
  A named variable that will contain the mapping increment (long).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the mapping between the GeoTrack and DataTrack dimensions:
status = EOS_SW_MAPINFO(swathID, "GeoTrack", "DataTrack", offset, increment)

Version History

| 5.2 | Introduced |
This function returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity. This function can be called before an inquiry routine in order to determine the sizes of the output arrays and descriptive strings.

**Syntax**

\[
Result = \text{EOS\_SW\_NENTRIES}(\text{swathID}, \text{entrycode}[, \text{LENGTH}=\text{variable}])
\]

**Return Value**

Number of entries or FAIL (−1) in the case of an improper swath id or entry code.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS\_SW\_CREATE or EOS\_SW\_ATTACH.

- **entrycode**
  
  Entrycode (long). Allowable values are:
  - 0 = Dimensions
  - 1 = Dimension Mappings
  - 2 = Indexed Dimension Mappings
  - 3 = Geolocation Fields
  - 4 = Data Fields

**Keywords**

- **LENGTH**
  
  Set this keyword to a named variable that will contain the length of the string that would be returned by the corresponding inquiry routine, as a long integer.
Examples

In this example, we determine the number of dimension mapping entries.

\[ n\text{maps} = \text{EOS\_SW\_NENTRIES}(\text{swathID}, 2) \]

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EOS_SW_OPEN

This function creates a new file or opens an existing file.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_OPEN}(\text{filename} [, \text{/CREATE}] [, \text{/RDWR} | , \text{/READ}])
\]

Return Value

Returns the swath file id handle (fid) if successful and FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Arguments

filename

Complete path and filename for the file to be opened (string).

Keywords

CREATE

If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write.

RDWR

Open for read/write, If file does not exist, create it.

READ

Open for read only. If file does not exist, error. This is the default.

Examples

In this example, we create a new swath file named, SwathFile.hdf. It returns the file handle, fid:

\[
\text{fid} = \text{EOS\_SW\_OPEN("SwathFile.hdf", /CREATE)}
\]
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EOS_SW_PERIODINFO

This function returns information about a subsetted time period for a particular field. Because of differences in number type and geolocation mapping, a given time period will give different values for the dimensions and size for various fields.

Note

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

Result = EOS_SW_PERIODINFO(swathID, periodID, fieldname, ntype, rank, dims, size)

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

periodID

Period id (long) returned by EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD.

fieldname

Field to subset (string).

ntype

A named variable that will contain the number type of field (long).

rank

A named variable that will contain the rank of field (long).
Chapter 5: HDF-EOS

IDL Scientific Data Formats

EOS_SW_PERIODINFO

dims

A named variable that will contain the dimensions of subset period (long).

size

A named variable that will contain the size in bytes of subset period (long).

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we retrieve information about the time period defined in EOS_SW_DEFTIMEPERIOD for the Spectra field:

; Get size in bytes of time period for "Spectra" field
status = EOS_SW_PERIODINFO(EOS_SW_id, periodID, $
    "Spectra", ntype, rank, dims, size)

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_QUERY

The EOS_SW_QUERY function returns information about a specified swath.

Syntax

\[\text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_QUERY}(\text{Filename}, \text{SwathName}, [\text{Info}])\]

Return Value

This function returns an integer value of 1 if the file is an HDF file with EOS
SWATH extensions, and 0 otherwise.

Arguments

Filename

A string containing the name of the file to be queried.

SwathName

A string containing the name of the swath to be queried.

Info

Returns an anonymous structure containing information about the specified swath.
The returned structure contains the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>IDL data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Array of attribute names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSION_SIZES</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Sizes of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD_RANKS</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Ranks (dimensions) of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD_TYPES</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>IDL types of fields</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-4: Fields of the Info Structure
## Chapter 5: HDF-EOS

### Keywords

None

### Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5-4: Fields of the Info Structure (Continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>IDL data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEO_FIELD_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of geolocation fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEO_FIELD_RANKS</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Ranks (dimensions) of geolocation fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEO_FIELD_TYPES</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>IDL types of geolocation fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDX_MAP_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of index maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDX_MAP_SIZES</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Sizes of index map arrays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_ATTRIBUTES</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_DIMS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_FIELDS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_GEO_FIELDS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of geolocation fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_IDX_MAPS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of indexed dimension mapping entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM_MAPS</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Number of mapping entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP_INCREMENTS</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Increment of each geolocation relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP_NAMES</td>
<td>String array</td>
<td>Names of maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP_OFFSETS</td>
<td>Long array</td>
<td>Offset of each geolocation relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EOS_SW_READATTR**

This function reads attributes from a swath field.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_READATTR}(\text{swathID}, \text{attrname}, \text{datbuf})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by **EOS_SW_CREATE** or **EOS_SW_ATTACH**.

- **attrname**
  
  Attribute name (string).

- **datbuf**
  
  A named variable that will contain the attribute values.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we read a single precision (32-bit) floating-point attribute with the name “ScalarFloat”:

\[
\text{status} = \text{EOS\_SW\_READATTR}(\text{swathID}, \text{"ScalarFloat"}, \text{f32})
\]

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This function reads data from a swath field. The values within start, stride, and edge arrays refer to the swath field (input) dimensions. The default values for start and stride are 0 and 1 respectively if these keywords are not set. The default value for edge is \((\text{dim} - \text{start}) / \text{stride}\) where \(\text{dim}\) refers to the IDL variable dimension.

**Note**
Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_READFIELD}( \text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{buffer} [, \text{EDGE}=\text{array}] \\
[, \text{START}=\text{array} [, \text{STRIDE}=\text{array}] ]
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

**swathID**
Swath id (long) returned by \text{EOS\_SW\_CREATE} or \text{EOS\_SW\_ATTACH}.

**fieldname**
Name of field to read (string).

**buffer**
A named variable that will contain the data read from the field.

**Keywords**

**EDGE**
Array (long) specifying the number of values to read along each dimension.
**START**

Array (long) specifying the starting location within each dimension.

**STRIDE**

Set this keyword to an array of integers specifying the number of values to step along each dimension. The default is [1, 1, ...] indicating that every value should be included. Specifying a stride of 0 is equivalent to 1.

**Examples**

In this example, we read data from the 10th track (0-based) of the Longitude field:

```idl
start=[10,1]
edge=[1,1000]
status = EOS_SW_READFIELD(swathID, "Longitude", track, 
    START = start, EDGE = edge)
```

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_REGIONINFO

This function returns information about a subsetted region for a particular field. Because of differences in number type and geolocation mapping, a given region will give different values for the dimensions and size for various fields.

Note

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

\[ Result = EOS_SW_REGIONINFO(swathID, regionID, fieldname, ntype, rank, dims, size) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID
Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

regionID
Region id (long) returned by EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION.

fieldname
Field to subset (string).

ntype
A named variable that will contain the number type of field (long).

rank
A named variable that will contain the rank of field (long).
**dims**

A named variable that will contain the dimensions of subset region (long).

**size**

A named variable that will contain the size in bytes of subset region (long).

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

In this example, we retrieve information about the region defined in EOS_SW_DEFBOXREGION for the Spectra field:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_REGIONINFO(EOS_SW_id, regionID, "Spectra", $n
  ntype, rank, dims, size)
```

**Version History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_SETFILLVALUE

This function sets the fill value for the specified field. The fill value is placed in all elements of the field that have not been explicitly defined.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_SETFILLVALUE}(\text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{fillvalue})
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by \text{EOS_SW_CREATE} or \text{EOS_SW__ATTACH}.

- **fieldname**
  
  Fieldname (string).

- **fillvalue**
  
  The fill value to be used.

Keywords

None

Examples

In this example, we set a fill value for the “Temperature” field:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{tempfill} &= -999.0 \\
\text{status} &= \text{EOS_SW_SETFILLVALUE}(\text{swathID}, \text{"Temperature"}, \text{tempfill})
\end{align*}
\]
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.2</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**EOS_SW_SETFILLVALUE**

IDL Scientific Data Formats
EOS_SW_WRITEATTR

This function writes/updates attributes in a swath. If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value is updated.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS_SW_WRITEATTR( swathID, attrname, datbuf [, COUNT=value] [, HDF_TYPE=value] )}
\]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

attrname

Attribute name (string).

datbuf

Attribute values (long). If HDF_TYPE is specified, the attribute values are first converted to the type specified by HDF_TYPE before being stored.

Keywords

COUNT

Number of values to store in attribute (long).

HDF_TYPE

HDF data type of the attribute. See “IDL and HDF Data Types” on page 329 for valid values.
Examples

In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name “ScalarFloat” and the value 3.14:

```idl
f32 = 3.14
status = EOS_SW_WRITEATTR(swathid, "ScalarFloat", f32)
```

We can update this value by simply calling the function again with the new value:

```idl
f32 = 3.14159
status = EOS_SW_WRITEATTR(swathid, "ScalarFloat", f32)
```

Version History

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_WRITEDATAMETA

This function writes field metadata for an existing data field. This is useful when the data field was defined without using the swath API. Note that any entries in the dimension list must be defined through the EOS_SW_DEFDIM function before this function is called.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_WRITEDATAMETA}(\text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{dimlist}, \text{numbertype})
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (−1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  
  Name of field (string).

- **dimlist**
  
  The list of data dimensions defining the field (string).

- **numbertype**
  
  The number type of the data stored in the field (long).

**Keywords**

None
Examples

In this example, we write the metadata for the “Band_1” data field used in the swath:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_WRITEDATAMETA(swathID, "Band_1", $ 
         "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", 5)
```

Version History

| 5.2  | Introduced |
EOS_SW_WRITEFIELD

This function writes data to a swath field. The values within start, stride, and edge arrays refer to the swath field (output) dimensions. The default values for start and stride are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if keywords are not set. The default value for edge is \((\text{dim} - \text{start}) / \text{stride}\) where \(\text{dim}\) refers to the size of the dimension. Note that the data buffer for a compressed field must be the size of the entire field as incremental writes are not supported by the underlying HDF routines.

**Note**

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_WRITEFIELD}( \text{swathID}, \text{fieldname}, \text{data} [, \text{EDGE}=\text{array}] \\
[, \text{START}=\text{array}] [, \text{STRIDE}=\text{array}] )
\]

**Return Value**

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

**Arguments**

- **swathID**
  
  Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

- **fieldname**
  
  Name of field to write (string).

- **data**
  
  Values to be written to the field.
### Keywords

**EDGE**

Array (long) specifying the number of values to write along each dimension.

**START**

Array (long) specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based).

**STRIDE**

Set this keyword to an array of integers specifying the number of values to step along each dimension. The default is \([1, 1, \ldots]\) indicating that every value should be included. Specifying a stride of 0 is equivalent to 1.

### Examples

In this example, we write data to the Longitude field:

```idl
; Define elements of longitude array:
longitude = indgen(2000, 1000)
status = EOS_SW_WRITEFIELD(swathID, "Longitude", longitude)
; We now update Track 10 (0 - based) in this field:
newtrack = intarr (1,1000)
start=[10,0]
edge = [1,1000]
; Define elements of newtrack array:
status = EOS_SW_WRITEFIELD(swathID, "Longitude",newtrack, START=start, EDGE=edge)
```

### Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EOS_SW_WRITEGEOMETA

This function writes field metadata for an existing geolocation field. This is useful when the data field was defined without using the swath API. Note that any entries in the dimension list must be defined through the EOS_SW_DEFDIM function before this function is called.

Note

---

Array ordering of variables used or returned by this routine changed in IDL 5.5. Programs written for versions of this routine prior to IDL 5.5 may need to be modified to work correctly with the current version. See “Note on Array Ordering” on page 597 for details.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{EOS\_SW\_WRITEGEOMETA}\left(\text{swathID, fieldname, dimlist, numbertype}\right) \]

Return Value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful and FAIL (–1) otherwise.

Arguments

swathID

Swath id (long) returned by EOS_SW_CREATE or EOS_SW_ATTACH.

fieldname

Name of field (string).

dimlist

The list of geolocation dimensions (string) defining the field.

numbertype

The number type of the data (long) stored in the field.

Keywords

None
Examples

In this example, we write the metadata for the “Latitude” geolocation field used in the swath:

```idl
status = EOS_SW_WRITEGEOMETA(swathID, $ "Latitude", "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", 5)
```

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keywords

None
Chapter 6

Network Common Data Format

The following topics are covered in this appendix:

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NetCDF Data Modes ............... 839
Attributes, Dimensions, and Variables .... 840
Creating NetCDF Files ............ 841
Type Conversion .................. 844
Specifying Attributes and Variables .... 845
String Data in NetCDF Files ....... 846
Alphabetical Listing of NCDF Routines 847
Overview of NetCDF

The network Common Data Format (netCDF) is a self-describing scientific data access interface and library developed at the Unidata Program Center in Boulder, Colorado. The netCDF interface and library use XDR (eXternal Data Representation) to make the data format machine-independent. This version of IDL supports netCDF 3.5. IDL’s NetCDF routines all begin with the prefix “NCDF_”.

More information about netCDF can be found on Unidata’s netCDF World Wide Web home page which can be found at:

http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/packages/netcdf/

Further information and the original netCDF documentation can be obtained from Unidata at the following addresses:

UCAR Unidata Program Center
P.O. Box 3000
Boulder, Colorado, USA 80307
(303) 497-8644
e-mail: support@unidata.ucar.edu
NetCDF Data Modes

There are two modes associated with accessing a netCDF file: define mode and data mode. In define mode, dimensions, variables, and new attributes can be created but variable data cannot be read or written. In data mode, data can be read or written and attributes can be changed, but new dimensions, variables, and attributes cannot be created.

IDL’s NCDF_CONTROL routine can be used control the mode of a netCDF file. The only time it is not necessary to set the mode with NCDF_CONTROL is when using the NCDF_CREATE procedure to create a new file. NCDF_CREATE places the new netCDF file into define mode automatically.
Attributes, Dimensions, and Variables

The three basic components of a netCDF file are described below.

Attributes

Attributes can contain auxiliary information about an entire netCDF file (global attributes) or about a single netCDF variable. Every attribute has a name, data type, and length associated with it. It is common to repeat attribute names for each variable. For example, every variable in a netCDF file might have an attribute named “Units”. Note however, that variables cannot have multiple attributes with the same names.

Dimensions

Dimensions are named integers that are used to specify the size (or dimensionality) of one or more variables. Each dimension must have a unique name, but a variable and dimension can share a name. Each netCDF file is allowed to have one boundless (or unlimited) dimension. Most often the unlimited dimension is used as a temporal variable, allowing data to be appended to an existing netCDF file. An example of this use is shown later.

Variables

Variables are multidimensional arrays of values of the same data type. Each variable has a size, type, and name associated with it. Variables can also have attributes that describe them.
Creating NetCDF Files

The following IDL commands should be used to create a new netCDF file:

- **NCDF_CREATE**: Call this procedure to begin creating a new file. The new file is put into *define* mode.
- **NCDF_DIMDEF**: Create dimensions for the file.
- **NCDF_VARDEF**: Define the variables to be used in the file.
- **NCDF_ATTPUT**: Optionally, use attributes to describe the data.
- **NCDF_CONTROL, /ENDEF**: Call NCDF_CONTROL and set the ENDEF keyword to leave *define* mode and enter *data* mode.
- **NCDF_VARPUT**: Write the appropriate data to the netCDF file.
- **NCDF_CLOSE**: Close the file.

Reading NetCDF Files

The following commands should be used to read data from a netCDF file:

- **NCDF_OPEN**: Open an existing netCDF file.
- **NCDF_INQUIRE**: Call this function to find the format of the netCDF file.
- **NCDF_DIMINQ**: Retrieve the names and sizes of dimensions in the file.
- **NCDF_VARINQ**: Retrieve the names, types, and sizes of variables in the file.
- **NCDF_ATTNAME**: Optionally, retrieve attribute names.
- **NCDF_ATTINQ**: Optionally, retrieve the types and lengths of attributes.
- **NCDF_ATTGET**: Optionally, retrieve the attributes.
- **NCDF_VARGET**: Read the data from the variables.
- **NCDF_CLOSE**: Close the file.

If the structure of the netCDF file is already known, the inquiry routines do not need to be called—only NCDF_OPEN, NCDF_ATTGET, NCDF_VARGET, and NCDF_CLOSE would be needed.
NetCDF Examples

Example Code

Two example files that demonstrate the use of the netCDF routines can be found in the examples/doc/sdf subdirectory of the IDL distribution. The file `ncdf_cat.pro` prints a summary of basic information about a netCDF file. The file `ncdf_rdwr.pro` creates a new netCDF file and then reads the information back from that file. Run these example procedures by entering `ncdf_cat` or `ncdf_rdwr` at the IDL command prompt or view the files in an IDL Editor window by entering `.EDIT ncdf_cat.pro` or `.EDIT ncdf_rdwr.pro`.

A Complete Example with Unlimited Dimensions

The following example shows how to create a netCDF file, populate it with data, read data from the file, and make a simple plot from the data. The resulting graphic is shown below.

![Figure 6-1: SHOW3 result of unlimited dimensions example](image)

Figure 6-1: SHOW3 result of unlimited dimensions example
; Create a new NetCDF file with the filename inquire.nc:
id = NCDF_CREATE('inquire.nc', /CLOBBER)
; Fill the file with default values:
NCDF_CONTROL, id, /FILL
; We'll create some time-dependent data, so here is an
; array of hours from 0 to 5:
hours = INDGEN(5)
; Create a 5 by 10 array to hold floating-point data:
data = FLTARR(5,10)
; Generate some values.
FOR i=0,9 DO $
   data(*,i) = (i+0.5) * EXP(-hours/2.) / SIN((i+1)/30.*!PI)
xid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'x', 10)  ; Make dimensions.
zid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'z', /UNLIMITED)
; Define variables:
hid = NCDF_VARDEF(id, 'Hour', [zid], /SHORT)
vid = NCDF_VARDEF(id, 'Temperature', [xid,zid], /FLOAT)
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, vid, 'units', 'Degrees x 100 F'
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, vid, 'long_name', 'Warp Core Temperature'
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, hid, 'long_name', 'Hours Since Shutdown'
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, /GLOBAL, 'Title', 'Really important data'
; Put file in data mode:
NCDF_CONTROL, id, /ENDEF
; Input data:
NCDF_VARPUT, id, hid, hours
FOR i=0,4 DO NCDF_VARPUT, id, vid, $
   ; Oops! We forgot the 6th hour! This is not a problem, however,
   ; as you can dynamically expand a netCDF file if the unlimited
   ; dimension is used.
   REFORM(data(i,*)), OFFSET=[0,i]
; Add the hour and data:
NCDF_VARPUT, id, hid, 6, OFFSET=[5]
; Add the temperature:
NCDF_VARPUT, id, vid, FINDGEN(10)*EXP(-6./2), OFFSET=[0,5]
; Read the data back out:
NCDF_VARGET, id, vid, output_data
NCDF_ATTGET, id, vid, 'long_name', ztitle
NCDF_ATTGET, id, hid, 'long_name', ytitle
NCDF_ATTGET, id, vid, 'units', subtitle
!P.CHARSIZE = 2.5
!X.TITLE = 'Location'
!Y.TITLE = STRING(ytitle) ; Convert from bytes to strings.
!Z.TITLE = STRING(ztitle) + '!C' + STRING(subtitle)
NCDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the NetCDF file.
SHOW3, output_data ; Display the data.
Type Conversion

Values are converted to the appropriate type before being written to a netCDF file. For example, in the commands below, IDL converts the string “12” to a floating-point 12.0 before writing it:

```idl
varid=NCDF_VARDEF(fileid, 'VarName', [d0,d1,d2+d3], /FLOAT)
NCDF_VARPUT, fileid, 'VarName', '12'
```
Specifying Attributes and Variables

Variables and attributes can be referred to either by name or by their ID numbers in most netCDF routines. For example, given the NCDF_VARDEF command shown below, the two NCDF_VARPUT commands shown after it are equivalent:

```idl
varid = NCDF_VARDEF(fileid, 'VarName', [d0,d1,d2+d3], /FLOAT)
; Reference by variable name:
NCDF_VARPUT, fileid, 'VarName', '12'
; Reference by variable ID:
NCDF_VARPUT, fileid, varid,'12'
```
Strings are stored as arrays of ASCII bytes in netCDF files. To read string data from netCDF files, use the STRING function to convert bytes back into characters. When writing an IDL string array to a variable, an extra dimension (the maximum string length) must be added to the variable definition. Both of these situations are illustrated by the following example:

```idl
; Make a test string:
string_in = REPLICATE('Test String',10,10)
; Make one element longer than the others:
string_in(0,0) = 'Long Test String'
HELP, string_in
; Create a new netCDF file:
ncdfid = NCDF_CREATE('string.nc', /CLOBBER)
; Define first dimension:
xid = NCDF_DIMDEF(ncdfid, 'height', 10)
; Define second dimension:
yid = NCDF_DIMDEF(ncdfid, 'width', 10)
; Find the length of the longest string and use that as the
; third dimension:
zid = NCDF_DIMDEF(ncdfid, 'length', MAX(STRLEN(string_in)))
; Define the variable with dimensions zid, yid, xid:
id = NCDF_VARDEF(ncdfid, 'strings', [zid,yid,xid], /CHAR)
; Put the file into data mode:
NCDF_CONTROL, ncdfid, /ENDEF
; Write the string variable. The array will be stored as bytes
; in the file:
NCDF_VARPUT, ncdfid, id, string_in
; Read the byte array back out:
NCDF_VARGET, ncdfid, id, byte_out
NCDF_CLOSE, ncdfid ; Close the file.
HELP, byte_out
; IDL reports that BYTE_OUT is a (16, 10, 10) BYTE array.
PRINT, STRING(byte_out(*,0,0))
; Taking the STRING of the first "row" of byte_out returns the
; first element of our original array, "Long Test String".
; Convert the entire byte array back into strings:
string_new = STRING(byte_out)
; The new string array has the same dimensions and values as
; our original string, string_in.
HELP, string_new
; This statement compares the two arrays and prints "Success!" if
; they are equal, and they are:
IF TOTAL(string_in NE string_new) EQ 0 THEN PRINT, 'Success!'```

```idl
; Make a test string:
string_in = REPLICATE('Test String',10,10)
; Make one element longer than the others:
string_in(0,0) = 'Long Test String'
HELP, string_in
; Create a new netCDF file:
ncdfid = NCDF_CREATE('string.nc', /CLOBBER)
; Define first dimension:
xid = NCDF_DIMDEF(ncdfid, 'height', 10)
; Define second dimension:
yid = NCDF_DIMDEF(ncdfid, 'width', 10)
; Find the length of the longest string and use that as the
; third dimension:
zid = NCDF_DIMDEF(ncdfid, 'length', MAX(STRLEN(string_in)))
; Define the variable with dimensions zid, yid, xid:
id = NCDF_VARDEF(ncdfid, 'strings', [zid,yid,xid], /CHAR)
; Put the file into data mode:
NCDF_CONTROL, ncdfid, /ENDEF
; Write the string variable. The array will be stored as bytes
; in the file:
NCDF_VARPUT, ncdfid, id, string_in
; Read the byte array back out:
NCDF_VARGET, ncdfid, id, byte_out
NCDF_CLOSE, ncdfid ; Close the file.
HELP, byte_out
; IDL reports that BYTE_OUT is a (16, 10, 10) BYTE array.
PRINT, STRING(byte_out(*,0,0))
; Taking the STRING of the first "row" of byte_out returns the
; first element of our original array, "Long Test String".
; Convert the entire byte array back into strings:
string_new = STRING(byte_out)
; The new string array has the same dimensions and values as
; our original string, string_in.
HELP, string_new
; This statement compares the two arrays and prints "Success!" if
; they are equal, and they are:
IF TOTAL(string_in NE string_new) EQ 0 THEN PRINT, 'Success!'
```
Alphabetical Listing of NCDF Routines

NCDF_ATTCOPY
NCDF_ATTDEL
NCDF_ATTGET
NCDF_ATTINQ
NCDF_ATTNAME
NCDF_ATTPUT
NCDF_ATTRENAME
NCDF_CLOSE
NCDF_CONTROL
NCDF_CREATE
NCDF_DIMDEF
NCDF_DIMID
NCDF_DIMINQ
NCDF_DIMRENAME
NCDF_EXISTS
NCDF_INQUIRE
NCDF_OPEN
NCDF_VARDEF
NCDF_VARGET
NCDF_VARID
NCDF_VARINQ
NCDF_VARPUT
NCDF_VARRENAME
NCDF_ATTCOPY

The NCDF_ATTCOPY function copies an attribute from one netCDF file to another. Note that Incdf and Outcdf can be the same netCDF ID.

Syntax

$Result = NCDF_ATTCOPY( Incdf [, Invar ] , Name , Outcdf [, Outvar] [, /IN_GLOBAL] [, /OUT_GLOBAL] )$

Return Value

NCDF_ATTCOPY returns the attribute number of the copied attribute in the new file, or -1 if the copy was not successful.

Arguments

**Incdf**

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

**Invar**

The netCDF variable ID to be read, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the IN_GLOBAL keyword is set, this argument must be omitted.

**Name**

A scalar string containing the name of the attribute to be copied.

**Outcdf**

The netCDF ID of a netCDF file opened for writing, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

**Outvar**

The netCDF variable ID to be written, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the OUT_GLOBAL keyword is set, this argument must be omitted.
Keywords

**IN_GLOBAL**
Set this keyword to read a global attribute.

**OUT_GLOBAL**
Set this keyword to create a global attribute.

Examples

See example from “NCDF_ATTINQ” on page 854.

Version History

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NCDF_ATTDEL**

The NCDF_ATTDEL procedure deletes an attribute from a netCDF file.

**Syntax**

```
NCDF_ATTDEL, Cdfid [, Varid] , Name [, /GLOBAL]
```

**Arguments**

- **Cdfid**
  The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

- **Varid**
  The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the GLOBAL keyword is used, this argument must be omitted.

- **Name**
  A scalar string containing the name of the attribute to be deleted.

**Keywords**

- **GLOBAL**
  Set this keyword to delete a global variable.

**Examples**

```idl
; Open file test.nc for writing:
id = NCDF_OPEN('test.nc', /WRITE)
; Delete global attribute TITLE from the file:
NCDF_ATTDEL, id, 'TITLE', /GLOBAL
NCDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the file.
```
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTNAME, NCDF_ATTPUT
NCDF_ATTGET

The NCDF_ATTGET procedure retrieves the value of an attribute from a netCDF file.

Syntax

NCDF_ATTGET, Cdfid [, Varid] , Name , Value [, /GLOBAL]

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the GLOBAL keyword is used, this argument must be omitted.

Name

A scalar string containing the attribute name.

Value

A named variable in which the attribute’s value is returned. NCDF_ATTGET sets Value’s size and data type appropriately.

Keywords

GLOBAL

Set this keyword to retrieve the value of a global attribute.

Examples

For an example using this routine, see the documentation for NCDF_ATTINQ.
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTINQ, NCDF_ATTNAME, NCDF_ATTPUT
NCDF_ATTINQ

The NCDF_ATTINQ function returns a structure that contains information about a netCDF attribute. This structure, described below, has the form:

\[
\{ \text{DATATYPE:}'', \ \text{LENGTH:}0L \}
\]

Syntax

\[\text{Result} = \text{NCDF_ATTINQ(} \ Cdfid \ [, \ \text{Varid}] , \ \text{Name} [, ,/GLOBAL])\]

Return Value

The structure returned by this function contains the following tags:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataType</td>
<td>A string describing the data type of the variable. The string will be one of the following: BYTE, CHAR, INT, LONG, FLOAT, or DOUBLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>The number of values stored in the attribute. If the attribute is a string, the number of values indicates one more character than the string length to include the terminating null character. This is the NetCDF convention, as demonstrated in the following example.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-1: NCDF_ATTINQ Structure Tags

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the GLOBAL keyword is set, this argument must be omitted.
Name

A scalar string containing the name of the attribute for which information is to be returned.

Keywords

GLOBAL

Set this keyword to inquire about a global variable. If this keyword is set, the `Varid` argument must be omitted.

Examples

```idl
id = NCDF_CREATE('test.nc', /CLOBBER) ; Open a new netCDF file.
id2 = NCDF_CREATE('test2.nc', /CLOBBER) ; Open a second file.
; Create two global attributes TITLE and DATE:
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, /GLOBAL, 'TITLE', 'MY TITLE'
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, /GLOBAL, 'DAY', 'July 1, 1996'
; Suppose we wanted to use DATE instead of DAY. We could use
; ATTRENAME to rename the attribute:
NCDF_ATTRENAME, id, 'DAY', 'DATE', /GLOBAL
; Next, copy both attributes into a duplicate file:
result = NCDF_ATTCOPY(id, 'TITLE', id2, /IN_GLOBAL, /OUT_GLOBAL)
result2 = NCDF_ATTCOPY(id, 'DATE', id2, /IN_GLOBAL, /OUT_GLOBAL)
; Put the file into data mode:
NCDF_CONTROL, id, /ENDEF
; Get the second attribute’s name:
name = NCDF_ATTNAME(id, /GLOBAL, 1)
; Retrieve the date:
NCDF_ATTGET, id, /GLOBAL, name, date
; Get info about the attribute:
result = NCDF_ATTINQ(id, /GLOBAL, name)
HELP, name, date, result, /STRUCTURE
PRINT, date
PRINT, STRING(date)
NCDF_DELETE, id ; Close the netCDF files.
NCDF_DELETE, id2
```

IDL Output

```
NAME            STRING    = 'DATE'
DATE            BYTE      = Array(12)
** Structure <400dac30>, 2 tags, length=12, refs=1:
   DATATYPE        STRING    'BYTE'
   LENGTH          LONG                12
```
Note the length includes the NCDF standard NULL terminator

```
74 117 108 121 32 49 44 49 57 57 54 0
```

July 1, 1996

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTDEL, NCDF_ATTGET, NCDF_ATTNAME, NCDF_ATTPUT
NCDF_ATTNAME

The NCDF_ATTNAME function returns the name of an attribute in a netCDF file given its ID.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{NCDF_ATTNAME}(\text{Cdfid }, \text{Varid }[, \text{Attnum }[, /\text{GLOBAL}]])
\]

Return Value

Returns the specified attribute’s name or the NULL string (""") if there is no such attribute.

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the GLOBAL keyword is set, this argument must be omitted.

Attnum

An expression containing the number of the desired attribute. The attributes for each variable are numbered from 0 to the number-of-attributes minus 1. Note that the number of attributes can be found using NCDF_VARINQ or NCDF_INQUIRE (to find the number of global variables).

Keywords

GLOBAL

Set this keyword to return the name of one of the global attributes.
Version History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTINQ
The NCDF_ATTPUT procedure creates an attribute in a netCDF file. If the attribute is new, or if the space required to store the attribute is greater than before, the netCDF file must be in define mode.

Syntax

```idl
```

Arguments

**Cdfid**

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

**Varid**

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the GLOBAL keyword is set, this argument must be omitted.

**Name**

A scalar string containing the attribute name.

**Warning**

The *Name* string may contain only alphanumeric characters and the - , _ , and . characters.

**Value**

An expression containing the data to be written. Although this procedure checks that there are a sufficient number of bytes of data, the data type is not checked or altered.

Keywords

**GLOBAL**

Set this keyword to create a global attribute.
LENGTH

Use this keyword to override the default length (the whole value). Set this keyword to a value less than or equal to the number of elements in Value. For example:

```idl
ATTR_ID = NCDF_ATTPUT(CDFID, VARID, 'Attr1', $     
INDGEN(10), LENGTH=5)
```
writes Attr1 as [0,1,2,3,4].

The following keywords specify a non-default data type for the variable. By default, NCDF_ATTPUT chooses one based upon the type of data. If a data type flag is specified, the data supplied in Value is converted to that data type before being written to the file. Only one of these keywords can be used in a single call to NCDF_ATTPUT.

BYTE

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of bytes.

CHAR

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of bytes (assumed to be ASCII).

DOUBLE

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of 8-byte floating point numbers (doubles).

FLOAT

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of 4-byte floating point numbers (floats).

LONG

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of 4-byte integers (longs).

SHORT

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of 2-byte integers.

Examples

```idl
NCDF_ATTPUT, cdfid, /GLOBAL, "Title", "My Favorite Data File"
NCDF_ATTPUT, cdfid, "data", "scale_factor", 12.5D
```
Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTINQ
NCDF_ATTRENAME

The NCDF_ATTRENAME procedure renames an attribute in a netCDF file.

Syntax

NCDF_ATTRENAME, Cdfid [, Varid] Oldname, Newname [, /GLOBAL]

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable. If the GLOBAL keyword is set, this argument must be omitted.

OldName

A scalar string containing the attribute’s current name.

NewName

A scalar string containing the attribute’s new name.

Keywords

GLOBAL

Set this keyword to rename a global attribute.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
</table>

IDL Scientific Data Formats
See Also

NCDF_ATTINQ
NCDF_CLOSE

The NCDF_CLOSE procedure closes an open netCDF file. If a writable netCDF file is not closed before exiting IDL, the disk copy of the netCDF file may not reflect recent data changes or new definitions.

Syntax

NCDF_CLOSE, Cdfid

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID of the file to be closed, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Keywords

None

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTINQ
NCDF_CONTROL

The NCDF_CONTROL procedure performs miscellaneous netCDF operations.
Different options are controlled by keywords. Only one keyword can be specified in
any call to NCDF_CONTROL, unless the OLDFILL keyword is specified.

Syntax

NCDF_CONTROL, Cdfid [, /ABORT] [, /ENDEF] [, /FILL | /NOFILL]

Arguments

Cdfid
The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Keywords

ABORT
Set this keyword to close a netCDF file that is not in define mode. If the file is being
created and is still in define mode, the file is deleted. If define mode was entered by a
call to NCDF_CONTROL with the REDEF keyword, the netCDF file is restored to
its state before definition mode was entered, and the file is closed.

ENDEF
Set this keyword to take an open netCDF file out of define mode (and into data
mode).
**FILL**

Set this keyword so that data in the netCDF file is pre-filled with default fill values. The default values (which cannot be changed) are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Fill Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT</td>
<td>-32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>-2147483647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOAT</td>
<td>9.96921E+36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>9.96921E+36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 6-2: Default Fill Values for netCDF Files*

**NOFILL**

Set this keyword so that data in the netCDF file is not pre-filled. This option saves time when it is certain that variable values will be written before a read is attempted.

**NOVERBOSE**

Set this keyword to suppress the printing of netCDF error messages. *Cdfid* is required but not used.

**OLDFILL**

This keyword specifies a named variable in which the previous fill value is returned. This keyword can only be used in combination with the FILL or NOFILL keywords. For example:

```idl
NCDF_CONTROL, id, FILL=1, OLDFILL=previous_fill
```

**REDEF**

Set this keyword to put an open netCDF file into define mode.
SYNC

Set this keyword to update the disk copy of a netCDF file that is open for writing. The netCDF file must be in data mode. A netCDF file in define mode will be updated only when NCDF_CONTROL is called with the ENDEF keyword.

VERBOSE

Set this keyword to cause netCDF error messages to be printed. Cdfid is required but not used. For example:

```idl```
NCDF_CONTROL, 0, /VERBOSE
```idl```

is a valid command even if 0 is not a valid NetCDF file ID.

Examples

See the examples under NCDF_ATTINQ and NCDF_VARPUT.

Version History

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</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_CLOSE, NCDF_CREATE, NCDF_OPEN
NCDF_CREATE

The NCDF_CREATE function creates a new netCDF file.

Syntax

\[ Result = \text{NCDF\_CREATE}( \text{Filename}[, \text{CLOBBER} | , \text{NOCLOBBER}] ) \]

Return Value

If successful, the netCDF ID for the file is returned. The newly-created netCDF file is automatically placed into define mode. If you do not have write permission to create the specified Filename, NCDF_CREATE returns an error message instead of a netCDF file ID.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be created

Keywords

CLOBBER

Set this keyword to erase the existing file (if the file already exists) before creating the new version.

NOCLOBBER

Set this keyword to create a new netCDF file only if the specified file does not already exist. This is the default.

Examples

; Open a new NetCDF File and destroy test.nc if it already exists:
\[ \text{id} = \text{NCDF\_CREATE}(\text{‘test.nc’},/\text{CLOBBER}) \]

\[ \text{id2} = \text{NCDF\_CREATE}(\text{‘test.nc’}, /\text{NOCLOBBER}) \]

This attempt to create a new version of the file test.nc produces the following error because the NOCLOBBER keyword was set:
nccreate: filename "test.nc": File exists
% NCDF_CREATE: Operation failed
% Execution halted at $MAIN$: (NCDF_CREATE).

Version History

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<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See Also

NCDF_CLOSE, NCDF_CONTROL, NCDF_OPEN
NCDF_DIMDEF

The NCDF_DIMDEF function defines a dimension in a netCDF file given its name and size.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{NCDF\_DIMDEF}(\text{Cdfid, DimName, Size [, /UNLIMITED]})
\]

Return Value

If successful, the dimension ID is returned.

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF\_OPEN or NCDF\_CREATE.

DimName

A scalar string containing the name of the dimension being defined.

Size

The size of the dimension. Size can be any scalar expression. If the UNLIMITED keyword is used, the Size parameter should be omitted.

Keywords

UNLIMITED

Set this keyword to create a dimension of unlimited size. Note that only one dimension in a netCDF file can be unlimited.

Examples

See NCDF\_VARPUT.
## Version History

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NCDF_DIMID

The NCDF_DIMID function returns the ID of a netCDF dimension, given the name of the dimension.

Syntax

\[ \text{Result} = \text{NCDF_DIMID( Cdfid, DimName )} \]

Return Value

Return the dimension ID or -1 if the dimension does not exist.

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

DimName

A scalar string containing the dimension name.

Keywords

None

Examples

See NCDF_VARPUT.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NCDF_DIMINQ

The NCDF_DIMINQ procedure retrieves the name and size of a dimension in a netCDF file, given its ID. The size for the unlimited dimension, if any, is the maximum value used so far in writing data for that dimension.

Syntax

\[
\text{NCDF\_DIMINQ, Cdfid, Dimid, Name, Size}
\]

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF\_OPEN or NCDF\_CREATE.

Dimid

The netCDF dimension ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF\_DIMID or NCDF\_DIMDEF, or an indexed number from 0 to NDIMS-1 that indexes the desired dimension. The first dimension has a DIMID of 0, the second dimension has a DIMID of 1, and so on.

Name

A named variable in which the dimension name is returned (a scalar string).

Size

A named variable in which the size of the dimension is returned (a scalar longword integer)

Keywords

None

Examples

See NCDF_VARPUT.
## Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre 4.0</th>
<th>Introduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Pre 4.0 Introduced
NCDF_DIMRENAME

The NCDF_DIMRENAME procedure renames an existing dimension in a netCDF file which has been opened for writing. If the new name is longer than the old name, the netCDF file must be in define mode. You cannot rename one dimension to have the same name as another dimension.

Syntax

NCDF_DIMRENAME, Cdfid, Dimid, NewName

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Dimid

The netCDF dimension ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_DIMID or NCDF_DIMDEF, or the name of the dimension.

NewName

A scalar string containing the new name for the dimension.

Keywords

None

Examples

See NCDF_VARPUT.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 4.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NCDF_EXISTS

The NCDF_EXISTS function returns true if the Network Common Data Format (netCDF) scientific data format library is supported on the current IDL platform.

This routine is written in the IDL language. Its source code can be found in the file ncdf_exists.pro in the lib subdirectory of the IDL distribution.

**Syntax**

```
Result = NCDF_EXISTS( )
```

**Return Value**

Returns true if the library is supported.

**Arguments**

None

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

The following IDL command prints an error message if the NetCDF library is not available:

```
IF NCDF_EXISTS() EQ 0 THEN PRINT, 'NCDF not supported.'
```

**Version History**

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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NCDF_INQUIRE

The NCDF_INQUIRE function returns a structure that contains information about an open netCDF file. This structure of the form:

\[
\{ \text{NDIMS}:0L, \text{NVARS}:0L, \text{NGATTs}:0L, \text{RECDIM}:0L \}
\]

The structure tags are described below.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{Result} = \text{NCDF_INQUIRE}(Cdfid) \]

**Return Value**

The returned structure contains the following tags:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ndims</td>
<td>The number of dimensions defined for this netCDF file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nvars</td>
<td>The number of variables defined for this netCDF file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngatts</td>
<td>The number of global attributes defined for this netCDF file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RecDim</td>
<td>The ID of the unlimited dimension, if there is one, for this netCDF file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If there is no unlimited dimension, RecDim is set to -1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 6-3: NCDF_INQUIRE Structure Tags*

**Arguments**

*Cdfid*

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

**Keywords**

None
Examples

See `NCDF_VARDEF`.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
NCDF_OPEN

The NCDF_OPEN function opens an existing netCDF file.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{NCDF\_OPEN( Filename [, /NOWRITE | , /WRITE] )}
\]

Return Value

If successful, the netCDF ID for the file is returned.

Arguments

Filename

A scalar string containing the name of the file to be opened.

Keywords

NOWRITE

Set this keyword to open an existing netCDF file as read only. This is the default.

WRITE

Set this keyword to open an existing netCDF file for both writing and reading.

Version History

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

See Also

NCDF_ATTINQ
NCDF_VARDEF

The NCDF_VARDEF function adds a new variable to an open netCDF file in define mode.

Syntax

\[
\text{Result} = \text{NCDF_VARDEF}( \text{Cdfid}, \text{Name} [, \text{Dim} ] [, /\text{BYTE} | , /\text{CHAR} | , /\text{DOUBLE} | , /\text{FLOAT} | , /\text{LONG} | , /\text{SHORT} ] )
\]

Return Value

If successful, the variable ID is returned. If a new variable cannot be defined, NCDF_VARDEF returns -1.

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Name

A scalar string containing the variable name.

Dim

An optional vector containing the dimension IDs corresponding to the variable dimensions. If the ID of the unlimited dimension is included, it must be the rightmost element in the array. If Dim is omitted, the variable is assumed to be a scalar.

Keywords

The following keywords specify the data type for the variable. Only one of these keywords can be used. If no data type keyword is specified, FLOAT is used by default.

BYTE

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of bytes.
CHAR

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of bytes (assumed to be ASCII).

DOUBLE

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of double-precision floating-point numbers.

FLOAT

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of floating-point numbers.

LONG

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of longword integers.

SHORT

Set this keyword to indicate that the data is composed of 2-byte integers.

Examples

```idl
id = NCDF_CREATE('test.nc', /CLOBBER) ; Create the netCDF file.
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, 'TITLE', 'Incredibly Important Data', /GLOBAL
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, 'GALAXY', 'Milky Way', /GLOBAL
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, 'PLANET', 'Earth', /GLOBAL
xid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'x', 100) ; Define the X dimension.
yid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'y', 200) ; Define the Y dimension.
zid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'z', /UNLIMITED) ; Define the Z dimension.
vid0 = NCDF_VARDEF(id, 'image0', [yid, xid], /FLOAT)
vid1 = NCDF_VARDEF(id, 'image1', [yid, xid], /FLOAT)
; Rename image0 to dist_image:
dist_id = NCDF_VARID(id, 'image0')
NCDF_VARRENAME, id, vid0, 'dist_image'
NCDF_ATTPUT, id, vid, 'TITLE', 'DIST_IMAGE'
NCDF_CONTROL, id, /ENDEF ; Put the file into data mode.
image = CONGRID(DIST(200), 200, 100)
NCDF_VARPUT, id, vid, image
INQ_VID = NCDF_VARINQ(id, 'dist_image')
HELP, INQ_VID, /STRUCTURE
file_inq = NCDF_INQUIRE(id)
HELP, file_inq, /STRUCTURE
NCDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the NetCDF file.
```
** IDL Output **

** Structure <400ec678>, 5 tags, length=32, refs=1:
  NAME STRING 'dist_image'
  DATATYPE STRING 'FLOAT'
  NDIMS LONG 2
  NATTS LONG 1
  DIM LONG Array(2)

** Structure <400ebdf8>, 4 tags, length=16, refs=1:
  NDIMS LONG 3
  NVARS LONG 2
  NGATTS LONG 3
  RECDIM LONG 2

** Version History **

Pre 4.0 | Introduced
NCDF_VARGET

The NCDF_VARGET procedure retrieves a hyperslab of values from a netCDF variable. The netCDF file must be in data mode to use this procedure.

Syntax

NCDF_VARGET, Cdfid, Varid, Value [, COUNT=vector] [, OFFSET=vector] [, STRIDE=vector]

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable.

Value

A named variable in which the values are returned. NCDF_VARGET sets Value’s size and data type as appropriate.

Keywords

COUNT

An optional vector containing the counts to be used in reading Value. COUNT is a 1-based vector with an element for each dimension of the data to be written. The default matches the size of the variable so that all data is written out.

OFFSET

An optional vector containing the starting position for the read. The default start position is [0, 0, ...].
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STRIDE

An optional vector containing the strides, or sampling intervals, between accessed values of the netCDF variable. The default stride vector is that for a contiguous read, [1, 1,...].

Examples

Suppose that a 230 by 230 image is saved in the netCDF file dave.nc. The following commands extract both the full image and a 70x70 sub-image starting at [80,20] sampling every other X pixel and every third Y pixel:

```idl
; A variable that contains the offset for the sub-image:
offset = [80, 20]
; The dimensions of the sub-image:
count = [70, 70]
; Create a variable to be used as a value for the STRIDE keyword.
; Every other X element and every third Y element will be sampled:
stride = [2, 3]
; Open the NetCDF file:
id = NCDF_OPEN('dave.nc')
; Get the variable ID for the image:
image = NCDF_VARID(id, 'image')
; Get the full image:
NCDF_VARGET, id, image, fullimage
; Extract the sub-sampled image:
NCDF_VARGET, id, image, subimage, $
   COUNT=count, STRIDE=stride, OFFSET=offset
; Close the NetCDF file:
NCDF_CLOSE, id
```

Version History

<table>
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See Also

NCDF_VARGET1, NCDF_VARID, NCDF_VARINQ, NCDF_VARPUT
NCDF_VARGET1

The NCDF_VARGET1 procedure retrieves one element from a netCDF variable. The netCDF file must be in data mode to use this procedure.

Syntax

NCDF_VARGET1, Cdfid, Varid, Value [, OFFSET=vector]

Arguments

Cdfid

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable.

Value

A named variable in which the value of the variable is returned. NCDF_VARGET1 sets Value’s size and data type as appropriate.

Keywords

OFFSET

A vector containing the starting position of the read. The default starting position is [0, 0, ...].

Examples

Suppose that the file dave.nc contains an image saved with the netCDF variable name “dave”. The following commands extract the value of a single pixel from the image:

; The location of the single element (pixel) whose value we will retrieve:
offset = [180,190]
; Open the netCDF file:
id = NCDF_OPEN('dave.nc')
; Get the variable ID for variable "dave":
varid = NCDF_VARID(id, 'dave')
; Extract the element and return the value in the variable
; single_pixel:
NCDF_VARGET1, id, varid, single_pixel, OFFSET=offset
; Close the netCDF file:
NCDF_CLOSE, id

Version History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
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See Also

NCDF_VARGET, NCDF_VARID, NCDF_VARINQ, NCDF_VARPUT
**NCDF_VARID**

The NCDF_VARID function returns the ID of a netCDF variable.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{NCDF_VARID}(\text{Cdfid}, \text{Name})
\]

**Return Value**

This function returns the variable ID or returns -1 if the variable does not exist.

**Arguments**

- **Cdfid**
  - The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

- **Name**
  - A scalar string containing the variable name.

**Keywords**

None

**Examples**

See NCDF_VARDEF.

**Version History**

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
NCDF_VARINQ

The NCDF_VARINQ function returns a structure that contains information about a netCDF variable, given its ID. This structure has the form:

\[
\{ \text{NAME}:"" , \text{DATATYPE}:"" , \text{NDIMS}:0L , \text{NATTS}:0L , \text{DIM}:\text{LONARR(NDIMS)} \}
\]

This structure is described below.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{Result} = \text{NCDF_VARINQ}(\text{Cdfid}, \text{Varid})
\]

**Return Value**

The returned structure contains the following tags:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataType</td>
<td>A string describing the data type of the variable. The string will be one of the following: 'BYTE', 'CHAR', 'INT', 'LONG', 'FLOAT', or 'DOUBLE'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndims</td>
<td>The number of dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natts</td>
<td>The number of attributes assigned to this variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dim</td>
<td>A vector of the dimension IDs for the variable dimensions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6-4: NCDF_VARINQ Structure Tags**

**Arguments**

**Cdfid**

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

**Varid**

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable.
Examples

See NCDF_VARDEF.

Version History

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
</table>
NCDF_VARPUT

The NCDF_VARPUT procedure writes a hyperslab of values to a netCDF variable. The netCDF file must be in *data* mode to use this procedure.

**Syntax**

```
NCDF_VARPUT, Cdfid, Varid, Value [, COUNT=vector] [, OFFSET=vector]
[ , STRIDE=vector]
```

**Arguments**

**Cdfid**

The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

**Varid**

The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable.

**Value**

Data values to be written to the netCDF file. If the data type of *Value* does not match that of the netCDF variable, it is converted to the correct data type before writing. *Value* must have a dimensionality less than or equal to that of the variable being written.

**Keywords**

**COUNT**

An optional vector containing the counts to be used in writing *Value*. COUNT is a 1-based vector with an element for each dimension of the data to be written. Note that counts do not have to match the dimensions of *Value*. The default count vector is the dimensionality of *Value*.

**OFFSET**

An optional vector containing the starting position to write. The default start position is [0, 0, ...].
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STRIDE

An optional vector containing the strides, or writing intervals, between written values of the netCDF variable. The default stride vector is that for a contiguous write, [1, 1, ...].

Examples

Suppose that you wish to create a 100x100 byte (0 & 1) checker board:

; Create offsets for even and odd rows:
offset_even = [0,0] & offset_odd = [1,1]
; Create count and stride values:
count = [50,50] & stride = [2,2]
; Make the "black" spaces of the checker board:
black = BYTARR(50,50, /NOZERO) > 1B
; Create the netCDF file:
id = NCDF_CREATE('checker.nc', /Clobber)
; Fill the file with BYTE zeros:
NCDF_CONTROL, id, /Fill
; Define the X dimension:
xid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'x', 100)
; Define the Y dimension:
yid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'y', 100)
; Define the Z dimension, UNLIMITED:
zid = NCDF_DIMDEF(id, 'yy', /UNLIMITED)
; Define a variable with the name "board":
vid = NCDF_VARDEF(id, 'board', [yid, xid], /BYTE)
; Rename 'yy' to 'z' as the zid dimension name:
NCDF_DIMRENAME, id, zid, 'z'
; Put the file into data mode:
NCDF_CONTROL, id, /EnDef
; Use NCDF_DIMID and NCDF_DIMINQ to verify the name and size of the zid dimension:
check_id = NCDF_DIMID(id,'z')
NCDF_DIMINQ, id, check_id, dim_name, dim_size
HELP, check_id, dim_name, dim_size

IDL prints:

| CHECK_ID  | LONG     | = 2  |
| DIM_NAME   | STRING   | = 'z'|
| DIM_SIZE   | LONG     | = 0  |
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Note that the DIM_SIZE is 0 because no records have been written yet for this dimension.

```
NCDF_VARPUT, id, vid, black, $
   COUNT=count, STRIDE=stride, OFFSET=offset_even
NCDF_VARPUT, id, vid, black, $
   COUNT=count, STRIDE=stride, OFFSET=offset_odd
; Get the full image:
NCDF_VARGET, id, vid, output
; Create a window for displaying the image:
WINDOW, XSIZE=100, YSIZE=100
; Display the image:
TVSCL, output
; Make stride larger than possible:
stride = [2,3]
; As an experiment, attempt to write to an array larger than
; the one we previously allocated with NCDF_VARDEF:
NCDF_VARPUT, id, vid, black, $
   COUNT=count, STRIDE=stride, OFFSET=offset_odd
```

IDL prints:

```
% NCDF_VARPUT: Requested write is larger than the available data area.
```

You will need to change the OFFSET/COUNT/STRIDE, or redefine the variable dimensions. You attempted to access 150 elements in a 100 array.

```
NCDF_CLOSE, id ; Close the netCDF file.
```

Version History

Pre 4.0 | Introduced
-------|---------

See Also

`NCDF_VARGET, NCDF_VARGET1, NCDF_VARID, NCDF_VARINQ`
The NCDF_VARRENAME procedure renames a netCDF variable.

Syntax

NCDF_VARRENAME, Cdfid, Varid, Name

Arguments

Cdfid
The netCDF ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_OPEN or NCDF_CREATE.

Varid
The netCDF variable ID, returned from a previous call to NCDF_VARDEF or NCDF_VARID, or the name of the variable.

Name
A scalar string containing the new name for the variable.

Keywords

None

Examples

See NCDF_VARDEF.

Version History

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