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HDF-EOS Interface Based on HDF5, Volume 2: Function Reference Guide

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Preface

This document is a Users Guide for HDF-EOS (Hierarchical Data Format - Earth Observing System) library tools. The version described in this document is HDF-EOS Version 5.1.15. The software is based on HDF5, a new version of HDF provided by by The HDF Group. HDF5 is a complete rewrite of the earlier HDF4 version, containing a different data model and user interface. HDF-EOS V5.1.15 incorporates HDF5, and keeps the familier HDF4-based interface. There are a few exceptions and these exceptions are described in this document. Note that the major functional difference is that Version 5.1.15 of the HDF-EOS library is a thread-safe.

HDF is the scientific data format standard selected by NASA as the baseline standard for EOS. This Users Guide accompanies Version 5.1.15 software, which is available to the user community on the EDHS1 server. This library is aimed at EOS data producers and consumers, who will develop their data into increasingly higher order products. These products range from calibrated Level 1 to Level 4 model data. The primary use of the HDF-EOS library will be to create structures for associating geolocation data with their associated science data. This association is specified by producers through use of the supplied library. Most EOS data products which have been identified, fall into categories of Point, Grid, Swath or Zonal Average structures, the latter two of which are implemented in the current version of the library. Services based on geolocation information will be built on HDF-EOS structures. Producers of products not covered by these structures, e.g. non-geolocated data, can use the standard HDF libraries.

In the ECS (EOS Core System) production system, the HDF-EOS library will be used in conjunction with SDP (Science Data Processing) Toolkit software. The primary tools used in conjunction with HDF-EOS library will be those for metadata handling, process control and status message handling. Metadata tools will be used to write ECS inventory and granule specific metadata into HDF-EOS files, while the process control tools will be used to access physical file handles used by the HDF tools. (SDP Toolkit Users Guide for the EOSDIS Evolution and Development (EED) Contract, March 2014, 333-EED-001, Revision 02).

HDF-EOS5 is an extension of The HDF Group (THG) HDF5 and uses HDF5 library calls as an underlying basis. Version 5-1.8.12 of HDF5 is used. The library tools are written in the C language and a FORTRAN interface is provided. The current version contains software for creating, accessing and manipulating Grid, Point, Swath and Zonal Average structures. This document includes overviews of the interfaces, and code examples. The HDF-EOS plug-in for HDFView, the HDF-EOS viewing tools, will be revised to accommodate the current version of the library.

Note that HDF-EOS V2.X, a separate library based on HDF4, is also available. Both versions of HDF-EOS will be supported by ECS.

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Abstract

This document will serve as the user's guide to the HDF-EOS file access library based on HDF5. HDF refers to the scientific data format standard selected by NASA as the baseline standard for EOS, and HDF-EOS refers to EOS conventions for using HDF. This document will provide information on the use of the three interfaces included in HDF-EOS – Point, Swath, Grid and Zonal Average – including overviews of the interfaces, and code examples. This document should be suitable for use by data producers and data users alike.

***Keywords**:* HDF-EOS, HDF5, Metadata, Standard Data Format, Standard Data Product, Disk Format, Grid, Point, Swath, Zonal Average, Projection, Array, Browse

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The HDF-EOS Interface Based on HDF5, Volume 2: Function Reference Guide was prepared under the EOSDIS Evolution and Development Contract (NNG10HP02C).

This software reference guide is intended for use by anyone who wishes to use the HDF-EOS library to create or read EOS data products. Users of this document will include EOS instrument team science software developers and data product designers, DAAC personnel, and end users of EOS data products such as scientists and researchers.

1.2 Organization

This paper is organized as follows:

- Section 1 Introduction - Presents Scope and Purpose of this document
- Section 2 Function Reference
- Abbreviations and Acronyms

1.3 Point Data

The Point (PT) interface consists of routines for storing, retrieving, and manipulating data in point data sets.

1.3.1 The Point Data Interface

All C routine names in the Point data interface have the prefix “HE5_PT” and the equivalent FORTRAN routine names are prefixed by “he5_pt.” The Point routines are classified into the following categories:

- ***Access*** *routines* initialize and terminate access to the Point interface and Point data sets (including opening and closing files).
- ***Definition*** routines allow the user to set key features of a Point data set.
- ***Basic I/O*** routines read and write data and metadata to a Point data set.
- ***Index I/O*** routines read and write information which links two tables in a Point data set.
- ***Inquiry*** routines return information about data contained in a Point data set.
- ***Subset*** routines allow reading of data from a specified geographic region.

1.3.2 List of Point API Routines

The Point function calls are listed in Table 1-1 and are described in detail in the Software Reference Guide that accompanies this document. The page number column in the following table refers to the Software Reference Guide.

Table 1-1. Summary of the Point Interface (1 of 2)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Pg. Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Access	HE5_PTopen	he5_ptopen	Creates a new file or opens an existing one	2-32
	HE5_PTcreate	he5_ptcreate	Creates a new point data set and returns a handle	2-06
	HE5_PTattach	he5_ptattach	Attaches to an existing point data set	2-02
	HE5_PTdetach	he5_ptdetach	Releases a point data set and frees memory	2-14
	HE5_PTclose	he5_ptclose	Closes the HDF-EOS file and deactivates the point interface	2-05
Definition	HE5_PTdeflevel	he5_ptdeflevel	Defines a level within the point data set	2-07
	HE5_PTdeflinkage	he5_ptdeflinkage	Defines link field to use between two levels	2-13
Basic I/O	HE5_PTwritelevel	he5_ptwritelevel	Writes (appends) full records to a level	2-42
	HE5_PTreadlevel	he5_ptreadlevel	Reads data from the specified fields and records of a level	2-36
	HE5_PTupdatelevel	he5_ptupdatelevel	Updates the specified fields and records of a level	2-37
	HE5_PTwriteattr	he5_ptwriteattr	Creates or updates an attribute of the point data set	2-38
	HE5_PTwritegrpattr	he5_ptwritegrpatr	Writes/updates group attribute in a point	2-40
	HE5_PTwritelocattr	he5_ptwritelocattr	Write/updates local attribute in a point	2-43
	HE5_PTreadattr	he5_ptreadattr	Reads existing attribute of point data set	2-33
	HE5_PTreadgrpattr	he5_ptreadgrpattr	Reads group attribute from a point	2-34
	HE5_PTreadlocattr	he5_ptreadlocattr	Reads local attribute from a point	2-35
Inquiry	HE5_PTnlevels	he5_ptnlevels	Returns the number of levels in a point data set	2-30
	HE5_PTnrecs	he5_ptnrecs	Returns the number of records in a level	2-31
	HE5_PTnfields	he5_ptnfields	Returns number of fields defined in a level	2-29
	HE5_PTlevelinfo	he5_ptlevelinfo	Returns information about a given level	2-27
	HE5_PTlevelindx	he5_ptlevelindx	Returns index number for a named level	2-26
	HE5_PTbcklinkinfo	he5_ptbcklinkinfo	Returns link field to previous level	2-04
	HE5_PTfwdlinkinfo	he5_ptfwdlinkinfo	Returns link field to following level	2-15
	HE5_PTgetlevelname	he5_ptgetlevelname	Returns level name given level number	2-16
	HE5_PTgetrecnums	None	Retrieves number of records in one level corresponding to a group of records in a different level	2-17
	HE5_PTattrinfo	he5_ptattrinfo	Returns information about point attributes	2-03

Table 1-1. Summary of the Point Interface (2 of 2)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Pg. Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Inquiry	HE5_PTgrpattrinfo	he5_ptgrpattrinfo	Returns information about point group attributes	2-18
	HE5_PTlocattrinfo	he5_ptlocattrnfo	Returns information about point local attributes	2-28
	HE5_PTinqattrs	he5_ptinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of point attributes	2-19
	HE5_PTinqgrpattrs	he5_ptinqgrpattrs	Retrieves number and names of group attributes	2-22
	HE5_PTinqlocattrs	he5_ptinqlocattrs	Retrieves number and names of local attributes defined	2-23
	HE5_PTinqpoint	he5_ptinqpoint	Retrieves number and names of points in file	2-25
	HE5_PTinqdatatype	he5_ptinqdatatype	Returns data type information about specified level in point	2-20

1.4 Swath Data

The Swath (SW) interface consists of routines for storing, retrieving, and manipulating data in swath data sets. This interface is tailored to support time-ordered data such as satellite swaths (which consist of a time-ordered series of scanlines), or profilers (which consist of a time-ordered series of profiles). See the Users' Guide, Volume 1 that accompanies this document for more information.

1.4.1 The Swath Data Interface

All C routine names in the swath data interface have the prefix "HE5_SW" and the equivalent FORTRAN routine names are prefixed by "he5_sw." The Swath routines are classified into the following categories:

- ***Access routines*** initialize and terminate access to the Swath interface and Swath data sets (including opening and closing files).
- ***Definition*** routines allow the user to set key features of a Swath data set.
- ***Basic I/O*** routines read and write data and metadata to a Swath data set.
- ***Inquiry*** routines return information about data contained in a Swath data set.
- ***Subset*** routines allow reading of data from a specified geographic region.

1.4.2 List of Swath API Routines

The Swath function calls are listed below in Table 1-2 and are described in detail in Section 2 of this document. The listing in Section 2 is in alphabetical order.

Table 1-2. Summary of the Swath Interface (1 of 3)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Access	HE5_SWopen	he5_swopen	Opens or creates HDF file in order to create, read, or write a swath	2-122
	HE5_SWcreate	he5_swcreate	Creates a swath within the file	2-53
	HE5_SWattach	he5_swattach	Attaches to an existing swath within file	2-47
	HE5_SWdetach	he5_swdetach	Detaches from swath interface	2-76
	HE5_SWclose	he5_swclose	Closes file	2-51
Definition	HE5_SWdefdim	he5_swdefdim	Defines a new dimension within the swath	2-64
	HE5_SWdefdimmap	he5_swdefmap	Defines the mapping between the geolocation and data dimensions	2-66
	HE5_SWdefidxmap	he5_swdefimap	Defines a non-regular mapping between the geolocation and data dimension	2-70
	HE5_SWdefgeofield	he5_swdefgfld	Defines a new geolocation field within the swath	2-68
	HE5_SWdefdatafield	he5_swdefdfld	Defines a new data field within the swath	2-62
	HE5_SWdefcomp	he5_swdefcomp	Defines a field compression scheme	2-59
	HE5_SWdefchunk	he5_swdefchunk	Define chunking parameters	2-56
	HE5_SWdefcomchunk	he5_swdefcomch	Defines compression with automatic chunking	2-57
	HE5_SWsetalias	he5_swsetalias	Defines alias for data field	2-139
	HE5_SWdropalias	he5_swdrpalias	Removes alias from the list of field aliases	2-78
	HE5_SWfldrename	he5_swfldrnm	Changes the field name	2-86
Basic I/O	HE5_SWwritefield	he5_swwrfld	Writes data to a swath field	2-154
	HE5_SWwritegeometa	he5_swwrgmeta	Writes field metadata for an existing swath geolocation field	2-159
	HE5_SWwritedatameta	he5_swwrdmeta	Writes field metadata for an existing swath data field	2-150
	HE5_SWreadfield	he5_swrdfld	Reads data from a swath field.	2-130
	HE5_SWwriteattr	he5_swwrattr	Writes/updates attribute in a swath	2-148
	HE5_SWreadattr	he5_swrdattr	Reads attribute from a swath	2-125
	HE5_SWwritegeogrpattr	he5_swwrgeogattr	Writes/updates group Geolocation Fields attribute in a swath	2-157
	HE5_SWwritegrpattr	he5_swwrgattr	Writes/updates group Data Fields attribute in a swath	2-161
	HE5_SWwritelocattr	he5_swwrlattr	Write/updates local attribute in a swath	2-163
	HE5_SWreadgeogrpattr	he5_swrdgeogattr	Reads attribute in group Geolocation Fields from a swath	2-132
	HE5_SWreadgrpattr	he5_swrdgattr	Reads attribute in Data Fields from a swath	2-133
	HE5_SWreadlocattr	he5_swrdlattr	Reads a local attribute from a swath	2-134
	HE5_SWsetfillvalue	he5_swsetfill	Sets fill value for the specified field	2-143
	HE5_SWgetfillvalue	he5_swgetfill	Retrieves fill value for the specified field	2-93
Inquiry	HE5_SWaliasinfo	he5_swaliasinfo	Retrieves information about field aliases	2-46
	HE5_SWgetaliaslist	he5_swgetaliaslist	Retriews list and number of aliases in a geo or data group	2-89
	HE5_SWinqdims	he5_swinqdims	Retrieves information about dimensions defined in swath	2-104
	HE5_SWinqmaps	he5_swinqmaps	Retrieves information about the geolocation relations defined	2-116
	HE5_SWinqidxmaps	he5_swinqimaps	Retrieves information about the indexed geolocation/data mappings defined	2-113
	HE5_SWinqgeofields	he5_swinqgflds	Retrieves information about the geolocation fields defined	2-107

Table 1-2. Summary of the Swath Interface (2 of 3)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Inquiry	HE5_SWinqdatafields	he5_swinqdflds	Retrieves information about the data fields defined	2-99
	HE5_SWinqattrs	he5_swinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of attributes defined	2-98
	HE5_SWinqdatatype	he5_swidtype	Returns data type information about specified fields in swath	2-100
	HE5_SWinqdfldalias	he5_swinqdfldalias	Returns information about data fields & aliases defined in swath	2-102
	HE5_SWinqgfldalias	he5_swinqgfldalias	Returns information about geolocation fields & aliases defined in swath	2-110
	HE5_SWinqgeogrpattrs	he5_swinqgeogattrs	Retrieve information about group Geolocation Fields attributes defined in swath	2-108
	HE5_SWinqgrpattrs	he5_swinqgattrs	Retrieve information about group Data Fields attributes defined in swath	2-112
	HE5_SWinqlocattrs	he5_swinqlattrs	Retrieve information about local attributes defined in swath	2-114
	HE5_SWlocattrinfo	he5_swlocattrinfo	Returns information about a local attribute(s)	2-118
	HE5_SWnentries	he5_swnentries	Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity	2-121
	HE5_SWdiminfo	he5_swdiminfo	Retrieve size of specified dimension	2-77
	HE5_SWchunkinfo	he5_swchunkinfo	Retrieve chunking information	2-49
	HE5_SWmapinfo	he5_swmapinfo	Retrieve offset and increment of specified geolocation mapping	2-119
	HE5_SWidxmapinfo	he5_swimapinfo	Retrieve offset and increment of specified geolocation mapping	2-95
	HE5_SWattrinfo	he5_swattrinfo	Returns information about swath attribute	2-48
	HE5_SWgeogrpattrinfo	he5_swgeogattrinfo	Returns information about group Geolocation Fields attribute	2-87
	HE5_SWgrpattrinfo	he5_swgattrinfo	Returns information about group Data Fields attribute	2-94
	HE5_SWfieldinfo	he5_swfldinfo	Retrieve information about a specific geolocation or data field	2-84
	HE5_SWcompinfo	he5_swcompinfo	Retrieve compression information about a field	2-52
	HE5_SWinqswath	he5_swinqswath	Retrieves number and names of swaths in file	2-117
	HE5_SWregionindex	he5_swregidx	Returns information about the swath region ID	2-135
	HE5_SWupdateidxmap	he5_swupimap	Update map index for a specified region	2-146
	HE5_SWgeomapinfo	he5_swgmapinfo	Retrieve type of dimension mapping for a dimension	2-88
Subset	HE5_SWdefboxregion	he5_swdefboxreg	Define region of interest by latitude/longitude	2-54
	HE5_SWregioninfo	he5_swreginfo	Returns information about defined region	2-137
	HE5_SWextractregion	he5_swextreg	Read a region of interest from a field	2-83

Table 1-2. Summary of the Swath Interface (3 of 3)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Subset	HE5_SWdeftimeperiod	he5_swdeftmeper	Define a time period of interest	2-71
	HE5_SWperiodinfo	he5_swperinfo	Retuns information about a defined time period	2-123
	HE5_SWextractperiod	he5_swextper	Extract a defined time period	2-81
	HE5_SWdefvrtregion	he5_swdefvrtreg	Define a region of interest by vertical field	2-73
	HE5_SWindexinfo	He5_swindexinfo	Returns the indices about a subsetted region	2-96
	HE5_SWdupregion	he5_swdupreg	Duplicate a region or time period	2-80
Profile	HE5_PRdefine	he5_prdefine	Defines profile data structure	2-165
	HE5_PRread	he5_prread	Reads profile data	2-171
	HE5_PRwrite	he5_prwrite	Writes profile data	2-175
	HE5_PRinquire	he5_prinquire	Retrieves information about profiles	2-170
	HE5_PRinfo	he5_prinfo	Return information about profile	2-167
	HE5_PRwritegrpattr	he5_prwrgattr	Writes/updates group Profile Fields attribute in a swath	2-177
	HE5_PRreadgrpattr	he5_prrdgattr	Reads attribute in group ProfileFields from a swath	2-173
	HE5_PRinqgrpattrs	he5_prinqgattrs	Retrieve information about group Profile Fields attributes defined in swath	2-169
	HE5_PRgrpattrinfo	he5_prgattrinfo	Returns information about a group Profile Fields attribute	2-166
	HE5_PRreclaimspace	Not available	Reclaims memory used by data buffer in HE5_PRread()call	2-174
External Files	HE5_SWmountexternal	Not available	Mount external data file	2-120
	HE5_SWreadexternal	Not available	Read external data set	2-129
	HE5_SWunmount	Not available	Dismount external data file	2-145
External Data Sets	HE5_SWsetextdata	he5_swsetxdat	Set external data set	2-142
	HE5_SWgetextdata	he5_swgetxdat	Get external data set	2-92
Dimension Scale	HE5_SWsetdimscale	he5_swsetdimscale	Sets dimension scale for a field dimension within the swath	2-140
	HE5_SWdefdimscale	he5_swdefdimscale	Sets dimension scale for a dimension for all fields within the swath	2-140
	HE5_SWgetdimscale	he5_swgetdimscale	Gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the swath	2-90
	HE5_SWwritedscaleattr	he5_swwritedscaleattr	Writes/Updates a dimension scale attribute in a specific swath	2-151
	HE5_SWreaddscaleattr	he5_swreaddscaleattr	Reads a dimension scale attribute from a specific dimension	2-126
	HE5_SWinqdscaleattrs	he5_swinqdscaleattrs	Retrieve information about the attributes defined for a specific dimension scale	2-105
	HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo	he5_swdscaleattrinfo	Returns information about attribute(s) in a specific dimension scale	2-79

1.5 Grid Data

The Grid (GD) interface consists of routines for storing, retrieving, and manipulating data in Grid data sets. This interface is designed to support data that has been stored in a rectilinear array based on a well defined and explicitly supported projection. See the Users' Guide, Volume 1 that accompanies this document for more details.

1.5.1 The Grid Data Interface

All C routine names in the Grid data interface have the prefix “HE5_GD” and the equivalent FORTRAN routine names are prefixed by “he5_gd.” The GD routines are classified into the following categories:

- ***Access routines*** initialize and terminate access to the Grid interface and Grid data sets (including opening and closing files).
- ***Definition*** routines allow the user to set key features of a Grid data set.
- ***Basic I/O*** routines read and write data and metadata to a Grid data set.
- ***Inquiry*** routines return information about data contained in a Grid data set.
- ***Subset*** routines allow reading of data from a specified geographic region.

1.5.2 List of Grid API Routines

The Grid function calls are listed below in Table 1-3 and are described in detail in Section 2 of this document. The listing in Section 2 is in alphabetical order.

Table 1-3. Summary of the Grid Interface (1 of 3)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Access	HE5_GDopen	he5_gdopen	Creates a new file or opens an existing one	2-244
	HE5_GDcreate	he5_gdcreate	Creates a new grid in the file	2-187
	HE5_GDattach	he5_gdattach	Attaches to a grid	2-181
	HE5_GDdetach	he5_gddetach	Detaches from grid interface	2-209
	HE5_GDclose	he5_gdclose	Closes file	2-185
Definition	HE5_GDdeforigin	he5_gddeforigin	Defines origin of grid pixel	2-198
	HE5_GDdefdim	he5_gddefdim	Defines dimensions for a grid	2-195
	HE5_GDdefproj	he5_gddefproj	Defines projection of grid	2-200
	HE5_GDdefpixreg	he5_gddefpixreg	Defines pixel registration within grid cell	2-199
	HE5_GDdeffield	he5_gddeffld	Defines data fields to be stored in a grid	2-196
	HE5_GDdefcomp	he5_gddefcomp	Defines a field compression scheme	2-191
	HE5_GDblkSOMoffset	None	This is a special function for SOM MISR data. Write block SOM offset values.	2-183
	HE5_GDdefcomtile	he5_gddefcomtle	Defines compression with automatic tiling	2-194
	HE5_GDsetalias	he5_gdsetalias	Defines alias for data field	2-259
	HE5_GDdropalias	he5_gddrpalias	Removes alias from a list of field alias	2-211
Basic I/O	HE5_GDwritefieldmeta	he5_gdwrmeta	Writes metadata for field already existing in file	2-275
	HE5_GDwritefield	he5_gdwrfld	Writes data to a grid field.	2-272
	HE5_GDreadfield	he5_gdrdfld	Reads data from a grid field	2-253
	HE5_GDwriteattr	he5_gdwrattr	Writes/updates attribute in a grid.	2-267
	HE5_GDwritelocattr	he5_gdwrlattr	Writes/updates local attribute in a grid	2-278
	HE5_GDwritegrpattr	he5_gdwrgattr	Writes/updates group attribute in a grid	2-276
	HE5_GDreadattr	he5_gdrdattr	Reads attribute from a grid	2-249
	HE5_GDreadgrpattr	he5_gdrdgattr	Reads group attribute from a grid	2-255
	HE5_GDreadlocattr	he5_gdrdlattr	Reads local attribute from a grid	2-256
	HE5_GDsetfillvalue	he5_gdsetfill	sets fill value for the specified field	2-264
	HE5_GDgetfillvalue	he5_gdgetfill	Retrieves fill value for the specified field	2-221

Table 1-3. Summary of the Grid Interface (2 of 3)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Inquiry	HE5_GDgetaliaslist	He5_gdgetaliaslist	Retriews list and number of aliases in a data group	2-217
	HE5_GDinqdims	he5_gdinqdims	Retrieves information about dimensions defined in grid	2-231
	HE5_GDinqfields	he5_gdinqdflds	Retrieves information about the data fields defined in grid	2-234
	HE5_GDinqattrs	he5_gdinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of attributes defined	2-228
	HE5_GDinqdatatype	he5_gdinqdatatype	Returns data type information about specified fields in grid	2-229
	HE5_GDinqgrpattrs	he5_gdinqgattrs	Retrieve information about group attributes defined in grid	2-237
	HE5_GDinqlocattrs	he5_gdinqlattrs	Retrieve information about local attributes defined for a field	2-238
	HE5_GDinqfldalias	he5_gdinqfldalias	Returns information about data fields & aliases defined in grid	2-235
	HE5_GDnentries	he5_gdnentries	Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity	2-243
	HE5_GDaliasinfo	he5_gdaliasinfo	Retrieves information about aliases	2-180
	HE5_GDgridinfo	he5_gdgridinfo	Returns dimensions of grid and X-Y coordinates of corners	2-226
	HE5_GDprojinfo	he5_gdprojinfo	Returns all GCTP projection information	2-248
	HE5_GDdiminfo	he5_gddiminfo	Retrieves size of specified dimension.	2-210
	HE5_GDcompinfo	he5_gdcompinfo	Retrieve compression information about a field	2-186
	HE5_GDfieldinfo	he5_gdfldinfo	Retrieves information about a specific field in the grid	2-215
	HE5_GDinqgrid	he5_gdinqgrid	Retrieves number and names of grids in file	2-236
	HE5_GDattrinfo	he5_gdattrinfo	Returns information about grid attributes	2-182
	HE5_GDgrpattrinfo	he5_gdgattrinfo	Returns information about a grid group attribute	2-227
	HE5_GDlocattrinfo	he5_gdlattrinfo	Returns information about a Data Field's local attribute(s)	2-242
	HE5_GDorigininfo	he5_gdorginfo	Return information about grid pixel origin	2-246
	HE5_GDpixreginfo	he5_gdpreginfo	Return pixel registration information for given grid	2-247
Subset	HE5_GDdefboxregion	he5_gddefboxreg	Define region of interest by latitude/longitude	2-190
	HE5_GDregioninfo	he5_gdreginfo	Returns information about a defined region	2-257
	HE5_GDextractregion	he5_gdextrreg	Read a region of interest from a field	2-214

Table 1-3. Summary of the Grid Interface (3 of 3)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Subset	HE5_GDdeftimeperiod	he5_gddeftmeper	Define a time period of interest	2-205
	HE5_GDdefvrtregion	he5_gddefvrtreg	Define a region of interest by vertical field	2-207
	HE5_GDgetpixels	he5_gdgetpix	get row/columns for lon/lat pairs	2-222
	HE5_GDgetpixvalues	he5_gdgetpixval	get field values for specified pixels	2-224
	HE5_GDinterpolate	he5_gdinterpolate	Perform bilinear interpolation on a grid field	2-240
	HE5_GDdupregion	he5_gddupreg	Duplicate a region or time period	2-213
Tiling	HE5_GDdeftile	he5_gddeftle	Define a tiling scheme	2-202
	HE5_GDtileinfo	he5_gdtileinfo	Retrieve tiling information	2-265
Utility	HE5_GDij2ll	he5_Gdij2ll	convert (i,j) coordinates to (lon,lat) for a grid	2-364
	HE5_GDll2ij	he5_Gdll2ij	convert (lon,lat) coordinates to (i,j) for a grid	2-367
	HE5_GDrs2ll	he5_gdrs2ll	Convert (r,s) coordinates to (lon,lat) for EASE grid	2-370
External Data Sets	HE5_GDsetextdata	he5_gdsetxdat	Set external data set	2-263
	HE5_GDgetextdata	he5_gdgetxdat	Get external data set	2-220
Dimension Scale	HE5_GDsetdimscale	he5_gdsetdimscale	Sets dimension scale for a field dimension within the grid	2-260
	HE5_GDdefdimscale	he5_gddefdimscale	Sets dimension scale for a dimension of all fields within the grid	2-260
	HE5_GDgetdimscale	he5_gdgetdimscale	Gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the grid	2-218
	HE5_GDwritedscaleattr	he5_gdwritedscaleattr	Writes/Updates a dimension scale attribute in a specific grid	2-269
	HE5_GDreaddscaleattr	he5_gdreaddscaleattr	Reads a dimension scale attribute from a specific dimension	2-250
	HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs	he5_gdinqdscaleattrs	Retrieve information about the attributes defined for a specific dimension scale	2-232
	HE5_GDdscaleattrinfo	he5_gddscaleattrinfo	Returns information about attribute(s) in a specific dimension scale	2-212

1.6 GCTP Usage

The HDF-EOS Grid API uses the U.S. Geological Survey General Cartographic Transformation Package (GCTP) to define and subset grid structures. This section describes codes used by the package.

1.6.1 GCTP Projection Codes

The following GCTP projection codes are used in the grid API described in Section 4 below:

```
HE5_GCTP_GEO        (0)   Geographic
HE5_GCTP_UTM        (1)   Universal Transverse Mercator
HE5_GCTP_SPCS       (2)   State Plane Coordinate System
HE5_GCTP_ALBERS     (3)   Albers Conical Equal-Area Projection
HE5_GCTP_LAMCC      (4)   Lambert Conformal Conic
HE5_GCTP_MERCAT     (5)   Mercator Projection
```

```
HE5_GCTP_PS          (6)   Polar Stereographic
HE5_GCTP_POLYC       (7)   Polyconic
HE5_GCTP_TM          (9)   Transverse Mercator
HE5_GCTP_LAMAZ       (11)  Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area
GCTP_SNSOID          (16)  Sinusoidal
HE5_GCTP_HOM         (20)  Hotine Oblique Mercator
HE5_GCTP_SOM         (22)  Space Oblique Mercator
HE5_GCTP_GOOD        (24)  Interrupted Goode Homolosine
HE5_GCTP_ISINUS      (99/31)     Integerized Sinusoidal Projection*
GCTP_CEA             (97)  Cylindrical Equal-Area (for EASE grid with
                           Corners in meters)**
GCTP_BCEA            (98)  Cylindrical Equal-Area (for EASE grid with grid
                           corners in packed degrees, DMS)**
```

* The Intergerized Sinusoidal Projection is not part of the original GCTP package. It has been added by ECS. See *Level-3 SeaWiFS Data Products: Spatial and Temporal Binning Algorithms*. Additional references are provided in Section 2.

** The Cylindrical Equal-Area Projection was not part of the original GCTP package. It has been added by ECS. See Notes for section 6.5.4.

In the new GCTP package the Integerized Sinusoidal Projection is included as the 31st projection. The Code 31 was added to HDF-EOS for users who wish to use 31 instead of 99 for Integerized Sinusoidal Projection.

Note that other projections supported by GCTP will be adapted for HDF-EOS Version 5 as new user requirements are surfaced. For further details on the GCTP projection package, please refer to Section 6.3.4 and Appendix G of the SDP Toolkit Users Guide for the EOSDIS Evolution and Development Project, March 2014, (333-EED-001, Revision 02.)

1.6.2 UTM Zone Codes

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinate System uses zone codes instead of specific projection parameters. The table that follows lists UTM zone codes as used by GCTP Projection Transformation Package. C.M. is Central Meridian

Zone	C.M.	Range	Zone	C.M.	Range
01	177W	180W-174W	31	003E	000E-006E
02	171W	174W-168W	32	009E	006E-012E
03	165W	168W-162W	33	015E	012E-018E
04	159W	162W-156W	34	021E	018E-024E
05	153W	156W-150W	35	027E	024E-030E
06	147W	150W-144W	36	033E	030E-036E
07	141W	144W-138W	37	039E	036E-042E
08	135W	138W-132W	38	045E	042E-048E
09	129W	132W-126W	39	051E	048E-054E
10	123W	126W-120W	40	057E	054E-060E
11	117W	120W-114W	41	063E	060E-066E
12	111W	114W-108W	42	069E	066E-072E

13	105W	108W-102W	43	075E	072E-078E
14	099W	102W-096W	44	081E	078E-084E
15	093W	096W-090W	45	087E	084E-090E
16	087W	090W-084W	46	093E	090E-096E
17	081W	084W-078W	47	099E	096E-102E
18	075W	078W-072W	48	105E	102E-108E
19	069W	072W-066W	49	111E	108E-114E
20	063W	066W-060W	50	117E	114E-120E
21	057W	060W-054W	51	123E	120E-126E
22	051W	054W-048W	52	129E	126E-132E
23	045W	048W-042W	53	135E	132E-138E
24	039W	042W-036W	54	141E	138E-144E
25	033W	036W-030W	55	147E	144E-150E
26	027W	030W-024W	56	153E	150E-156E
27	021W	024W-018W	57	159E	156E-162E
28	015W	018W-012W	58	165E	162E-168E
29	009W	012W-006W	59	171E	168E-174E
30	003W	006W-000E	60	177E	174E-180W

1.6.3 GCTP Spheroid Codes

Clarke 1866 (default)	(0)
Clarke 1880	(1)
Bessel	(2)
International 1967	(3)
International 1909	(4)
WGS 72	(5)
Everest	(6)
WGS 66	(7)
GRS 1980	(8)
Airy	(9)
Modified Airy	(10)
Modified Everest	(11)
WGS 84	(12)
Southeast Asia	(13)
Austrailian National	(14)
Krassovsky	(15)
Hough	(16)
Mercury 1960	(17)
Modified Mercury 1968	(18)
Sphere of Radius 6370997m	(19)
Sphere of Radius 6371228m	(20)
Sphere of Radius 6371007.181m	(21)

1.6.4 GCTP Projection Parameters

Starting with HDFEOS5 version 1.15 the Lambert Azimuthal Equal area projection was generalized to support WGS84 ellipsoidal Earth model in addition to the spherical model that was supported before. This generalization was needed to support EASE GRID 2.0 used for SMP products.

Table 1-4. Projection Transformation Package Projection Parameters (1 of 2)

	Array Element							
Code & Projection Id	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
0 Geographic								
1 U T M	Lon/Z	Lat/Z						
2 PGSd_SPCS			Spheroid	Zone				
3 Albers Conical Equal_Area	Smajor	Sminor	STDPR1	STDPR2	CentMer	OriginLat	FE	FN
4 Lambert Conformal C	Smajor	Sminor	STDPR1	STDPR2	CentMer	OriginLat	FE	FN
5 Mercator	Smajor	Sminor			CentMer	TrueScale	FE	FN
6 Polar Stereographic	Smajor	Sminor			LongPol	TrueScale	FE	FN
7 Polyconic	Smajor	Sminor			CentMer	OriginLat	FE	FN
9 Transverse Mercator	Smajor	Sminor	Factor		CentMer	OriginLat	FE	FN
11 Lambert Azimuthal**	Smajor	Sminor			CentLon	CenterLat	FE	FN
Lambert Azimuthal	Sphere				CentLon	CenterLat	FE	FN
16 PGSd_SNSOID	Sphere				CentMer			
20 Hotin Oblique Merc A	Smajor	Sminor	Factor			OriginLat	FE	FN
20 Hotin Oblique Merc B	Smajor	Sminor	Factor	AziAng	AzmthPt	OriginLat	FE	FN
22 Space Oblique Merc A	Smajor	Sminor		IncAng	AscLong		FE	FN
22 Space Oblique Merc B	Smajor	Sminor	Satnum	Path			FE	FN
24 Interrupted Goode	Sphere							
97 CEA utilized by EASE grid (see Notes)	Smajor	Sminor			CentMer	TrueScale	FE	FN
98 BCEA utilized by EASE grid (see Notes)	Smajor	Sminor			CentMer	TrueScale	FE	FN

** Lambert Azimuthal supports both spherical and WGS84 ellipsoidal Earth model

Table 1-4. Projection Transformation Package Projection Parameters (2 of 2)

	Array Element				
Code & Projection Id	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
0 Geographic					
1 U T M					
2 PGSd_SPCS					
3 Albers Conical Equal_Area					
4 Lambert Conformal C					
5 Mercator					
6 Polar Stereographic					
7 Polyconic					
9 Transverse Mercator					
11 Lambert Azimuthal					
Lambert Azimuthal					
16 PGSd_SNSOID					
20 Hotin Oblique Merc A	Long1	Lat1	Long2	Lat2	zero
20 Hotin Oblique Merc B					one
22 Space Oblique Merc A	PSRev	SRat	PFlag	HDF-EOS Para	zero
22 Space Oblique Merc B				HDF-EOS Para	one
24 Interrupted Goode					
31 & 99 Integerized Sinusoidal	NZone		RFlag		
97 CEA utilized by EASE grid (see Notes)					
98 BCEA utilized by EASE grid (see Notes)					

Where,

Lon/Z — Longitude of any point in the UTM zone or zero. If zero, a zone code must be specified.

Lat/Z — Latitude of any point in the UTM zone or zero. If zero, a zone code must be specified.

Smajor — Semi-major axis of ellipsoid. If zero, Clarke 1866 in meters is assumed. It is recommended that explicit value, rather than zero, is used for Smajor.

Sminor — Eccentricity squared of the ellipsoid if less than one, if zero, a spherical form is assumed, or if greater than one, the semi-minor axis of ellipsoid. It should be noted that a negative sphere code should be used in order to have user specified Smajor and Sminor be accepted by GCTP, otherwise default ellipsoid Smajor and Sminor will be used.

Sphere	Radius of reference sphere. If zero, 6370997 meters is used. It is recommended that explicit value, rather than zero, is used for Sphere.
STDPR1	Latitude of the first standard parallel
STDPR2	Latitude of the second standard parallel
CentMer	Longitude of the central meridian
OriginLat	Latitude of the projection origin
FE	False easting in the same units as the semi-major axis
FN	False northing in the same units as the semi-major axis
TrueScale	Latitude of true scale
LongPol	Longitude down below pole of map
Factor	Scale factor at central meridian (Transverse Mercator) or center of projection (Hotine Oblique Mercator)
CentLon	Longitude of center of projection
CenterLat	Latitude of center of projection
Long1	Longitude of first point on center line (Hotine Oblique Mercator, format A)
Long2	Longitude of second point on center line (Hotine Oblique Mercator, frmt A)
Lat1	Latitude of first point on center line (Hotine Oblique Mercator, format A)
Lat2	Latitude of second point on center line (Hotine Oblique Mercator, format A)
AziAng	Azimuth angle east of north of center line (Hotine Oblique Mercator, frmt B)
AzmthPt	Longitude of point on central meridian where azimuth occurs (Hotine Oblique Mercator, format B)
IncAng	Inclination of orbit at ascending node, counter-clockwise from equator (SOM, format A)
AscLong	Longitude of ascending orbit at equator (SOM, format A)
PSRev	Period of satellite revolution in minutes (SOM, format A)
SRat	Satellite ratio to specify the start and end point of x,y values on earth surface (SOM, format A -- for Landsat use 0.5201613)
PFlag	End of path flag for Landsat: 0 = start of path, 1 = end of path (SOM, frmt A)
Satnum	Landsat Satellite Number (SOM, format B)
Path	Landsat Path Number (Use WRS-1 for Landsat 1, 2 and 3 and WRS-2 for Landsat 4 and 5.) (SOM, format B)

Nzone — Number of equally spaced latitudinal zones (rows); must be two or larger and even

Rflag — Right justify columns flag is used to indicate what to do in zones with an odd number of columns. If it has a value of 0 or 1, it indicates the extra column is on the right (zero) or left (one) of the projection Y-axis. If the flag is set to 2 (two), the number of columns are calculated so there are always an even number of columns in each zone.

Notes:

- HDF-EOS variable is used by the library function HE5_GDblksomoffset.
- Array elements 14 and 15 are set to zero.
- All array elements with blank fields are set to zero.

All angles (latitudes, longitudes, azimuths, etc.) are entered in packed degrees/ minutes/ seconds (DDDMMMSSS.SS) format.

The following notes apply to the Space Oblique Mercator A projection:

- A portion of Landsat rows 1 and 2 may also be seen as parts of rows 246 or 247. To place these locations at rows 246 or 247, set the end of path flag (parameter 11) to 1--end of path. This flag defaults to zero.
- When Landsat-1,2,3 orbits are being used, use the following values for the specified parameters:
  - Parameter 4 099005031.2
  - Parameter 5 128.87 degrees - (360/251 * path number) in packed DMS format
  - Parameter 9 103.2669323
  - Parameter 10 0.5201613
- When Landsat-4,5 orbits are being used, use the following values for the specified parameters:
  - Parameter 4 098012000.0
  - Parameter 5 129.30 degrees - (360/233 * path number) in packed DMS format
  - Parameter 9 98.884119
  - Parameter 10 0.5201613

The following notes apply for **BCEA and CEA projections,** and **EASE grid:**

Behrmann Cylindrical Equal-Area (BECA) projection was used for 25 km global EASE grid. For this projetion the Earth radius is set to 6371228.0m and latitude of true scale is 30 degrees. For 25 km global EASE grid the following apply:

Grid Dimensions:

Width 1383

Height 586

Map Origin:

Column (r0) 691.0

Row (s0) 292.5

Latitude 0.0

Longitude 0.0

Grid Extent:

Minimum Latitude 86.72S

Maximum Latitude 86.72N

Minimum Longitude 180.00W

Maximum Longitude 180.00E

Actual grid cell size 25.067525km

Grid coordinates (r,s) start in the upper left corner at cell (0.0), with r increasing to the right and s increasing downward.

Although the projection code and name (tag) kept the same, BCEA projection was generalized to accept Latitude of True Scales other than 30 degrees, Central Meridian other than zero, and ellipsoid earth model besides the spherical one with user supplied radius. This generalization along with the removal of hard coded grid parameters will allow users not only subsetting, but also creating other grids desides the 25km global EASE grid and having freedom to use different appropriate projection parameters. One can create the above mentioned 25km global EASE grid using:

Grid Dimensions:

Width 1383

Height 586

Grid Extent:

UpLeft Latitude 86.72

LowRight Latitude –86.72

UpLeft Longitude –180.00

LowRight Longitude 180.00

Projection Parameters:

1) 6371.2280/25.067525 = 254.16263
2) 6371.2280/25.067525 = 254.16263
5) 0.0
6) 30000000.0
7) 691.0
8) –292.5

Also one may create **12.5 km global EASE grid** using:

Grid Dimensions:

Width 2766

Height 1171

Grid Extent:

UpLeft Latitude 85.95

LowRight Latitude –85.95

UpLeft :Longitude –179.93

LowRight Longitude 180.07

Projection Parameters:

1) 6371.2280 / (25.067525/2) = 508.325253
2) 6371.2280 / (25.067525/2) = 508.325253
5) 0.0
6) 30000000.0
7) 1382.0
8) –585.0

Any other grids (normalized pixel or not) with generalized BCEA projection can be created using appropriate grid corners, dimension sizes, and projection parameters. Please note that like other projections Semi-major and Semi-minor axes will default to Clarke 1866 values (in meters) if they are set to zero.

A new projection CEA (97) was added to GCTP. This projection is the same as the generalized BCEA, except that the EASE grid produced will have its corners in meters rather than packed degrees, which is the case with EASE grid produced by BCEA.

1.7 Zonal Average Data

The Zonal Average (ZA) interface consists of routines for storing, retrieving, and manipulating data in zonal average data sets. The zonal average data is not associated with specific geolocation information. See the Users' Guide, Volume 1 that accompanies this document for more information.

1.7.1 The Zonal Average Data Interface

All C routine names in the zonal average data interface have the prefix "HE5_ZA" and the equivalent FORTRAN routine names are prefixed by "he5_za". The zonal average routines are classified into the following categories:

- ***Access routines*** initialize and terminate access to the Zonal Average interface and Zonal Average data sets (including opening and closing files).
- ***Definition*** routines allow the user to set key features of a Zonal Average data set.
- ***Basic I/O*** routines read and write data and metadata to a Zonal Average data set.
- ***Inquiry*** routines return information about data contained in a Zonal Average data set.

1.7.2 List of Zonal Average API Routines

The Zonal Average function calls are listed below in Table 1-5 and are described in detail in Section 2 of this document. The listing in Section 2 is in alphabetical order.

Table 1-5. Summary of the Zonal Average Interface (1 of 2)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Access	HE5_ZAopen	he5_zaopen	Opens or creates HDF file in order to create, read, or write a zonal average	2-336
	HE5_ZAcreate	he5_zacreate	Creates a zonal average within the file	2-298
	HE5_ZAattach	he5_zaattach	Attaches to an existing zonal average within the file	2-292
	HE5_ZAdetach	he5_zadetach	Detaches from zonal average interface	2-307
	HE5_ZAclose	he5_zaclose	Closes file	2-296
Definition	HE5_ZAdefdim	he5_zadefdim	Defines a new dimension within the zonal average	2-304
	HE5_ZAdefine	he5_zadefine	Defines a new data field within the zonal average	2-306
	HE5_ZAdefcomp	he5_zadefcomp	Defines a field compression scheme	2-302
	HE5_ZAdefchunk	he5_zadefchunk	Defines chunking parameters	2-299
	HE5_ZAdefcomchunk	he5_zadefcomch	Defines compression with automatic chunking	2-300
	HE5_ZAsetalias	he5_zasetalias	Defines alias for data field	2-346
	HE5_ZAdropalias	he5_zadrpalias	Removes alias from the list of field aliases	2-309
	HE5_ZAfldrename	he5_zafldrnm	Changes the field name	2-311
Basic I/O	HE5_ZAwrite	he5_zawrite	Writes data to a zonal average field	2-352
	HE5_ZAread	he5_zaread	Reads data from a zonal average field.	2-337
	HE5_ZAwriteattr	he5_zawrattr	Writes/updates attribute in a zonal average	2-354
	HE5_ZAreadattr	he5_zardattr	Reads attribute from a zonal average	2-339
	HE5_ZAwritegrpattr	he5_zawrgattr	Writes/updates group attribute in a zonal average	2-360
	HE5_ZAwritelocattr	he5_zawrlattr	Writes/updates group attribute in a zonal average	2-362
	HE5_ZAwritedatameta	he5_zawrdmeta	Writes field metadata for an existing zonal average data field	2-356
	HE5_ZAreadgrpattr	he5_zardgattr	Reads attribute from a zonal avergae	2-344
	HE5_ZAreadlocattr	he5_zardlattr	Reads attribute from a zonal average	2-345
	HE5_ZAsetfillvalue	he5_zasetfill	Sets fill value for the specified field	2-350
	HE5_ZAgetfillvalue	he5_zagetfill	Retrieves fill value for the specified field	2-316
Inquiry	HE5_ZAgetaliaslist	He5_zagetaliaslist	Retriews list and number of aliases in a data group	2-312
	HE5_ZAaliasinfo	he5_zaaliasinfo	Retrieves information about field aliases	2-291
	HE5_ZAinqdims	he5_zainqdims	Retrieves information about dimensions defined in zonal average	2-323
	HE5_ZAinquire	he5_zainquire	Retrieves information about the data fields defined	2-331
	HE5_ZAinqattrs	he5_zainqattrs	Retrieves number and names of attributes defined	2-320
	HE5_ZAinqdatatype	he5_zaidtype	Returns data type information about specified fields in a zonal average	2-321
	HE5_ZAinqfldalias	he5_zainqfldalias	Returns information about data fields & aliases defined in a zonal average	2-326
	HE5_ZAchunkinfo	he5_zachunkinfo	Retrieves chunking information	2-294
	HE5_ZAinqgrpattrs	he5_zainqgattrs	Retrieves information about group attributes defined in zonal average	2-328
	HE5_ZAinqlocattrs	he5_zainqlattrs	Retrieves information about local attributes defined in zonal average	2-329
	HE5_ZAlocattrinfo	he5_zalocattrinfo	Returns information about a data field's local attribute(s)	2-333

Table 1-5. Summary of the Zonal Average Interface (2 of 2)

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Inquiry	HE5_ZAnentries	he5_zanentries	Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity	2-335
	HE5_ZAdiminfo	he5_zadiminfo	Retrieves size of specified dimension	2-308
	HE5_ZAattrinfo	he5_zaattrinfo	Returns information about zonal average attributes	2-293
	HE5_ZAgrpattrinfo	he5_zagattrinfo	Returns information about a zonal average group attribute	2-317
	HE5_ZAinfo	he5_zainfo	Retrieves information about a specific data field	2-318
	HE5_ZAcompinfo	he5_zacompinfo	Retrieves compression information about a field	2-297
	HE5_ZAinqza	he5_zainqza	Retrieves number and names of zas in file	2-332
External Files	HE5_ZAmountexternal	Not available	Mounts external data file	2-334
	HE5_ZAreadexternal	Not available	Reads external data set	2-343
	HE5_ZAunmount	Not available	Dismounts external data file	2-351
External Data Sets	HE5_ZAsetextdata	he5_zasetxdat	Sets external data set	2-349
	HE5_ZAgetextdata	he5_zagetxdat	Gets external data set	2-315
Dimension Scale	HE5_ZAsetdimscale	he5_zasetdimscale	Sets dimension scale for a field dimension within the ZA	2-347
	HE5_ZAdefdimscale	he5_zadefdimscale	Sets dimension scale for a dimension of all fields within the ZA	2-347
	HE5_ZAgetdimscale	he5_zagetdimscale	Gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the ZA	2-313
	HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr	he5_zawritedscaleattr	Writes/Updates a dimension scale attribute in a specific ZA	2-357
	HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr	he5_zareaddscaleattr	Reads a dimension scale attribute from a specific dimension	2-340
	HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs	he5_zainqdscaleattrs	Retrieve information about the attributes defined for a specific dimension scale	2-324
	HE5_ZAdscaleattrinfo	he5_zadscaleattrinfo	Returns information about attribute(s) in a specific dimension scale	2-310

2. Function Reference

2.1 Format

This section contains a function-by-function reference for each interface in the HDF-EOS library. Each function has a separate page describing it (in some cases there are multiple pages). Each page contains the following information (in order):

- Function name as used in C
- Function declaration in ANSI C format
- Description of each argument
- Purpose of routine
- Description of returned value
- Description of the operation of the routine
- A short example of how to use the routine in C
- The FORTRAN declaration of the function and arguments
- An equivalent FORTRAN example

2.1.1 Point Interface Functions

This section contains an alphabetical listing of all the functions in the Point interface. The functions are alphabetized based on their C-language names.

Note: The hsize_t typedef uses the largest type of integer available on a machine (typically a 64-bit integer). So when compiling a FORTRAN code in a 64-bit structure one must declare integers as integer*8 (rather than integer *4) for integers whose C equivalent is declared as hsize_t, since underlying C code expects "long" type integer. For 32-bit compilation on a 64-bit machine "integer *4" should work fine.

Attach to an Existing Point Structure

HE5_PTattach

hid_t HE5_PTattach(hid_t *fid*, const char **pointname*)

fid	IN:	Point file ID returned by HE5_PTopen
pointname	IN:	Name of point to be attached

Purpose: Attaches to an existing point within the file.

Return value: Returns the point handle (pointID) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point file ID or point name.

Description: This routine attaches to the point using the *pointname* parameter as the identifier.

Example: In this example, we attach to the previously created point, "*ExamplePoint"*, within the HDF-EOS file, *Point.he5*, referred to by the handle, *fid*:

```
pointID = HE5_PTattach(fid, "ExamplePoint");
```

The point can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *pointID.*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptattach(*fid*,*pointname*)

integer *fid*

character*(*) *pointname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
pointid = he5_ptattach(fid, "ExamplePoint")
```

Return Information About a Point Attribute

HE5_PTattrinfo

herr_t HE5_PTattrinfo(hid_t *pointID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t * *numbertype*, hsize_t **count*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of elements in attribute

Purpose: Returns information about an **object** attribute in a specific point **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a point attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_PTattrinfo(pointID, "ScalarFloat",&nt,&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptattrinfo(*pointid,attrname,ntype,count*)

integer *pointid*

character *(*) *attrname*

integer *ntype*

integer*4 *count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
pointid = he5_ptattrinfo(pointid, "ScalarFloat",ntype,count)
```

Return Linkage Field to Previous Level

HE5_PTbcklinkinfo

herr_t HE5_PTbcklinkinfo(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, char **linkfield*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Point level (0-based)
linkfield	OUT:	Link field

Purpose: Returns the linkfield to the previous level.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the linkfield to the previous level.

Example: In this example, we return the linkfield connecting the *Observations* level to the previous *Desc-Loc* level. (This levels are defined in the *HE5_PTdeflevel* routine.)

```
status = HE5_PTbcklinkinfo(pointID2, 1, linkfield);
```

The *linkfield* will contain the string: *ID*.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptbcklinkinfo(*pointid*,*level*,*linkfield*)

integer *pointid*,*status*

character *(*) *linkfield*

integer *level*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
level = 1
status = he5_ptbcklinkinfo(pointid, level, linkfield)
```

Close an HDF-EOS File

HE5_PTclose

herr_t HE5_PTclose(hid_t *fid*)

fid	IN:	Point file ID returned by HE5_PTopen
Purpose	Closes a file opened by HE5_Ptopen() .	
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.	
Description	This routine closes the HDF-EOS Point file.	
Example		

```
status = HE5_PTclose(fid);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_ptclose(*fid*)

integer *fid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptclose(fid)
```

Create a New Point Structure

HE5_PTcreate

hid_t HE5_PTcreate(hid_t *fid*, const char **pointname*)

fid	IN:	Point file ID returned by HE5_PTopen
pointname	IN:	Name of point to be created

Purpose: Creates a point within the file.

Return value: Returns the point handle (*pointID*) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The point is created as a Compound dataset within the HDF-EOS file with the name *pointname* .

Example: In this example, we create a new point structure, *ExamplePoint*, in the previously created file, *Point.he5*.

```
pointID = HE5_PTcreate(fid, "ExamplePoint");
```

The point structure is then referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *pointID.*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptcreate(*fid*,*pointname*)

integer *pointid, fid*

character *(*) *pointame*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
pointid = he5_ptcreate(fid, “ExamplePoint”)
```

Define a New Level Within a Point

HE5_PTdeflevel

herr_t HE5_PTdeflevel(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname*, HE5_CmpDTSinfo **levelinfo)*

pointID IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach

levelname IN: Name of level to be defined

levelinfo IN: C-data structure containing all necessary information about level to be defined

Note: Merging is not supported in this release of the library. There are three illegal characters for field names: "/", ";", ","

Purpose Defines a new level within the point.

Return value Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description This routine 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.

Example <u>Simple Point</u>

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.

```
typedef struct {
      int     id;
      int     time;
      float   lon;
      float   lat;
      float   temp[4];
      char    mode[4];
} InputData1;
```

```
HE5_CmpDTSinfo  dtsinfo;
dtsinfo.nfields = 6;
dtsinfo.rank[0] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[1] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[2] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[3] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[4] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[5] = 1;
for (i = 0; i < 6; i++)
      dtsinfo.fieldname[i] = (char
*)malloc(64,sizeof(char));

strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[0], “ID”);
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[1], “Time”);
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[2], “Longitude”);
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[3], “Latitude”);
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[4], “Temperature”);
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[5], “Mode”);

dtsinfo.offset[0] = HOFFSET(InputData1, id);
dtsinfo.offset[1] = HOFFSET(InputData1, time);
dtsinfo.offset[2] = HOFFSET(InputData1, lon);
dtsinfo.offset[3] = HOFFSET(InputData1, lat);
dtsinfo.offset[4] = HOFFSET(InputData1, temp);
dtsinfo.offset[5] = HOFFSET(InputData1, mode);

dtsinfo.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_INT;
dtsinfo.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_INT;
dtsinfo.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
dtsinfo.dtype[3] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
dtsinfo.dtype[4] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
dtsinfo.dtype[5] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;
```

```
dtsinfo.dims[0][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[1][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[2][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[3][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[4][0] = 4;
dtsinfo.dims[5][0] = 4;

dtsinfo.datasize = sizeof(InputData1);
status = HE5_PTdeflevel(pointID1, "Sensor", &dtsinfo);
for (i = 0; i < 6; i++)
      free(dtsinfo.fieldname[i]);
```

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 *HE5_PTdeflinkage* routine described later.) The entries within this 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

```
HE5_CmpDTSinfo   lev0_info;
typedef struct {
      char     label[8];
      double   lon;
      double   lat;
      float    deploydate;
      char     id;
} Lev0_Data;
lev0_info.nfields = 5;
```

```
lev0_info.rank[0] = 1;
lev0_info.rank[1] = 1;
lev0_info.rank[2] = 1;
lev0_info.rank[3] = 1;
lev0_info.rank[4] = 1;
for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
      lev0_info.fieldname[i] = (char
*)calloc(64,sizeof(char));

strcpy(lev0_info.fieldname[0], “Label”);
strcpy(lev0_info.fieldname[1], “Longitude”);
strcpy(lev0_info.fieldname[2], “Latitude”);
strcpy(lev0_info.fieldname[3], “DeployDate”);
strcpy(lev0_info.fieldname[4], “ID”);

lev0_info.offset[0] = HOFFSET(Lev0_Data, label);
lev0_info.offset[1] = HOFFSET(Lev0_Data, lon);
lev0_info.offset[2] = HOFFSET(Lev0_Data, lat);
lev0_info.offset[3] = HOFFSET(Lev0_Data, deploydate);
lev0_info.offset[4] = HOFFSET(Lev0_Data, id);

lev0_info.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;
lev0_info.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
lev0_info.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
lev0_info.dtype[3] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
lev0_info.dtype[4] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;

lev0_info.dims[0][0] = 8;
lev0_info.dims[1][0] = 1;
lev0_info.dims[2][0] = 1;
lev0_info.dims[3][0] = 1;
lev0_info.dims[4][0] = 1;
```

```
lev0_info.datasize = sizeof(Lev0_Data);

status = HE5_PTdeflevel(pointID2, "Desc-Loc", &lev0_info);
for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
      free (lev0_info.fieldname[i]);
```

Level 1

```
HE5_CmpDTSinfo   lev1_info;
typedef struct {
      double   time;
      float    rain;
      float    temp;
      char     id;
} Lev1_Data;
lev1_info.nfields = 4;
lev1_info.rank[0] = 1;
lev1_info.rank[1] = 1;
lev1_info.rank[2] = 1;
lev1_info.rank[3] = 1;
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
      lev1_info.fieldname = (char *)calloc(64,sizeof(char));

strcpy(lev1_info.fieldname[0], “Time”);
strcpy(lev1_info.fieldname[1], “Rainfall”);
strcpy(lev1_info.fieldname[2], “Temperature”);
strcpy((lev1_info.fieldname[3], “ID”);

lev1_info.offset[0] = HOFFSET(Lev1_Data, time);
lev1_info.offset[1] = HOFFSET(Lev1_Data, rain);
lev1_info.offset[2] = HOFFSET(Lev1_Data, temp);
lev1_info.offset[3] = HOFFSET(Lev1_Data, id);
```

```
lev1_info.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;

lev1_info.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;

lev1_info.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;

lev1_info.dtype[3] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;


lev1_info.dims[0][0] = 1;

lev1_info.dims[1][0] = 1;

lev1_info.dims[2][0] = 1;

lev1_info.dims[3][0] = 1;


lev1_info.datasize = sizeof(Lev1_Data);


status = HE5_PTdeflevel(pointID2, "Observations",
&lev1_info);


for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
 free(lev1_info.fieldname[i]);
```

FORTRAN See Example 2 from Section 7.1.1.2 of Volume 1 (Overview and Examples)

Define Linkage Field Between Two Levels

HE5_PTdeflinkage

herr_t HE5_PTdeflinkage(hid_t *pointID*, char **parent*, char **child*, char **linkfield*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
parent	IN:	Name of parent level
child	IN:	Name of child level
linkfield	IN:	Name of (common) link field

Purpose: Defines a link field between two (adjacent) levels.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine defines the link field between two levels. This field must be defined in both levels.

Note The defining of a linkage is necessary if more than one level is defined.

Example: In this example we define the *ID* field as the link between the two levels defined previously in the *HE5_PTdeflevel* routine.

```
status = HE5_PTdeflinkage(pointID2, “Desc-Loc”,
“Observations”, “ID”);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptdeflinkage(*pointid,levelname1,levelname2,linkname*)

integer *pointid,status*

character *(*) *linkname,levelname1,levelname2*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptdeflinkage(pointid, “Desc-Loc”,
“Observations”, “ID”)
```

Detach from Point Structure

HE5_PTdetach

herr_t HE5_PTdetach(hid_t *pointID*)

pointID	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
Purpose	Detaches from point data set.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine should be run before exiting from the point file for every point opened by *HE5_PTcreate* or *HE5_PTattach*.
Example	In this example, we detach the point structure, *ExamplePoint:*

```
status = HE5_PTdetach(pointID);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_ptdetach(*pointid*)

integer *pointid,status*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptdetach(pointid)
```

Return Linkage Field to Following Level

HE5_PTfwdlinkinfo

herr_t HE5_PTfwdlinkinfo(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, char **linkfield*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Point level (0-based)
linkfield	OUT:	Link field

Purpose: Returns the link field to the following level.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the link field to the following level*.

Example: In this example, we return the link field connecting the *Desc-Loc* level to the following *Observations* level. (These levels are defined in the *HE5_PTdeflevel* routine.)

```
status = HE5_PTfwdlinkinfo(pointID2, 1, linkfield);
```

The *linkfield* will contain the string: *ID*.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptfwdlinkinfo(*pointid,level,linkfield*)

integer *pointid,status*

character *(*) *linkfield*

integer *level*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
level = 1

status = he5_ptfwdlinkinfo(pointid, level, linkfield)
```

*** Note: Forward linkage field records will be (-1,-1) if the records in the child level are not ordered monotonically.**

Return Level Name

HE5_PTgetlevelname

herr_t HE5_PTgetlevelname(hid_t *pointID*,int *level*, char **levelname*, long **strbufsize*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Point level (0-based)
levelname	OUT:	Level name
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of level name

Purpose: Returns the name of a level given the level number.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the name of a level given the level number (0-based). If the user passes NULL for the level name, the routine will return just the string length of the level name (not counting the null terminator).

Example: In this example, we return the level name of the 0th level of the second point defined in the *HE5_PTdeflevel* section:

```
status = HE5_PTgetlevelname(pointID2, 0, levelname,
&strbufsize);
```

The *levelname* will contain the string: *Desc-Loc* and the *strbufsize* variable will be set to 8.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptgetlevelname(*pointid,level,levelname,strbufsz*)

integer *pointid,status,level*

character *(*) *levelname*

integer*4 *strbufsz*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
level = 0

status = he5_ptgetlevelname(pointid, level, levelname,
strbufsz)
```

Return Record Numbers Related to Level

HE5_PTgetrecnums

herr_t HE5_PTgetrecnums(hid_t *pointID*, int *inlevel*, int *outlevel*, hsize_t *inNrec*, hssize_t *inRecs[]*, hsize_t **outNrec*, hssize_t *outRecs[]*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
inlevel	IN:	Level number of input records(0-based)
outlevel	IN:	Level number of output records(0-based)
inNrec	IN:	Number of records in the *inRecs* array
inRecs	IN:	Array containing the input record numbers.
outNrec	OUT:	Number of records in the *outRecs* array
outRecs	OUT	Array containing the output record numbers.

Purpose: Returns the record numbers in one level corresponding to a group of records in a different level.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: 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. The purpose of *HE5_PTgetrecnums* is to return the record numbers in one level that are connected to a given set of records in a different level. Note that the two levels need not be adjacent.

Example: In this example, we get the record number in the second level that are related to the first record in the first level.

```
nrec = 1;

recs[0] = 0;

inLevel = 0;

outLevel = 1;

status = HE5_PTgetrecnums(pointID2, inLevel, outLevel, nrec,
recs, &outNrec, outRecs);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Return Information About Group Attribute

HE5_PTgrpattrinfo

herr_t HE5_PTgrpattrinfo(hid_t *pointID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **numbertype*, hsize_t **count*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of elements in attribute

Purpose: Returns information about **group** attribute associated with the point "Data" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of an attribute associated with the point "Data" group.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *GroupFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_PTgrpattrinfo(pointID,
"GroupFloat",&nt,&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptgrpattrinfo(*pointid,attrname,ntype,count*)

integer *pointid,status*

integer*4 *count*

integer *ntype*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptgrpattrinfo(pointid, "GroupFloat", ntype,
count)
```

Retrieve Information About Point Attributes

HE5_PTinqattrs

long HE5_PTinqattrs(hid_t *pointID*, char **attrlist*, long **strbufsize)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrlist	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **object** attributes defined in a specifi point **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in a point structure. In the first call, set the parameter *attrlist* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_PTinqattrs(pointID, NULL, strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char));
nattr = HE5_PTinqattrs(pointID, attrlist, strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to: *"attrOne,attr_2"*.

FORTRAN

integer*4	function he5_ptinqattrs(*pointid,attrlist,strbufsz*)
integer	*pointid*
character *(*)	*attrlist*
integer*4	*nattr*, *strbufsz*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_ptinqattrs(pointid, attrlist, strbufsz)
```

Return Data Type Information for a Level

HE5_PTinqdatatype

herr_t HE5_PTinqdatatype(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname*, const char **attrname*, int *fieldgroup*, hid_t **datatype*, H5T_class_t **classid*, H5T_order_t **order*, size_t **size)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
levelname	IN:	Level name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
fieldgroup	IN:	Field group flag: HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP - 1 HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP - 2 HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP - 3 HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP - 4
datatype	OUT:	Data type ID
classID	OUT:	Data type class ID
order	OUT:	Data type byte order
size	OUT:	Data type size (in bytes)

Purpose: Returns data type information about specified level in point.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or level name.

Description: This routine returns information about level data in a point.

Example: In this example we return the data type information for the *Observations* level in the point defined in the *HE5_PTdeflevel* routine.

```
status = HE5_PTinqdatatype(pointID, "Observations", NULL,
fieldgroup, &datatype, &classid, &order, &size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptinqdatatype(*pointid,levelname,attrname,fldgrp,dtype,classid,order, size*)

integer *pointid,status*

integer *dtype,classid,order*

integer*4 *size*

character *(*) *levelname*

integer *HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP*

parameter *(HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP=1)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptinqdatatype(pointid1, “Observations”, “ “,
HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, dtype, classid, order, size)
```

Retrieve Information About Group Attributes

HE5_PTinqgrpattrs

long HE5_PTinqgrpattrs(hid_t *pointID*, char **attrlist*, long **strbufsize)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrlist	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **group** attributes defined in point "Data" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in the "Data" group of point structure. In the first call, set the parameter *attrlist* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *GrpAttrOne* and *GrpAttr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_PTinqgrpattrs(pointID, NULL, strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 20.

```
attrlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_PTinqgrpattrs(pointID, attrlist, strbufsize);
```

The variable, attrlist, will be set to: "GrpAttrOne,GrpAttr_2".

FORTRAN

integer*4	function he5_ptinqgrpattrs(*pointid,attrlist,strbufsz*)
integer	*pointid*
character *(*)	*attrlist*
integer*4	*nattr,strbufsz*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_ptinqgrpattrs(pointid, attrlist, strbufsz)
```

Retrieve Information About Level Attributes

HE5_PTinqlocattrs

long HE5_PTinqlocattrs(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname*, char **attrlist*, long **strbufsize)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
levelname	IN:	Level name
attrlist	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **local** attributes defined for a specified level in a point. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the local attributes defined for the *Observations* level in a point structure. In the first call, set the parameter *attrlist* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *LocAttrOne* and *LocAttrTwo*:

```
nattr = HE5_PTinqlocattrs(pointID, “Observations”, NULL,
strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 21.

```
attrlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char));
```

```
nattr = HE5_PTinqlocattrs(pointID, levelname, attrlist,
strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*LocAttrOne,LocAttrTwo*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_ptinqlocattrs(*pointid,levelname,attrlist,strbufsz*)

integer *pointid*

character *(*) *levelname*, *attrlist*

integer*4 *nattr*,*strbufsz*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_ptinqlocattrs(pointid, levelname, attrlist,
strbufsz)
```

Retrieve Point Structures Defined in HDF-EOS File

HE5_PTinqpoint

int HE5_PTinqpoint(const char * *filename*, char **pointlist*, long **strbufsize)*

filename	IN:	HDF-EOS filename
pointlist	OUT:	Point list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of point list

Purpose: Retrieves number and names of points defined in HDF-EOS file.

Return value: Number of points found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The point list is returned as a string with each point name separated by commas. If *pointlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. If *strbufsize* is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of points. Note that *strbufsize* does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the points defined in an HDF-EOS file, *Point.he5*. In the first call, set the parameter *pointlist* to NULL. We assume that there are two points stored, *PointOne* and *Point_2*:

```
npoint = HE5_PTinqpoint("Point.he5", NULL, strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *npoint*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 16.

```
pointlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char));
npoint = HE5_PTinqpoint("Point.he5", pointlist, strbufsize);
```

The variable, *pointlist*, will be set to: "*PointOne,Point_2*".

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptinqpoint(*filename,pointlist,strbufsz*)

integer	*npoint*
character *(*)	*pointlist*
integer*4	*strbufsz*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
npoint = he5_ptinqpoint("Point.he5", pointlist, strbufsz)
```

Return Index Number of a Named Level

HE5_PTlevelindx

int HE5_PTlevelindx(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
levelname	IN:	Level Name

Purpose: Returns the level index (0-based) for a given (named) level.

Return value: Returns the level index if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the level index for a give level specified by name.

Example: In this example, we return the level index of the *Observations* level in the multilevel point structure defined in *HE5_PTdeflevel*.

```
levindx = HE5_PTlevelindx(pointID2, “Observations”);
```

The *levindx* variable will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptlevelindx(*pointid,levelname*)

integer *pointid,levindx*

character *(*) *levelname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
levindx = he5_ptlevelindx(pointid, “Observations”)
```

Return Information on Fields in a Given Level

HE5_PTlevelinfo

herr_t HE5_PTlevelinfo(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, HE5_CmpDTSinfo *info*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Point level (0-based)
info	OUT:	C-data structure containing the level information

Purpose: Returns information on fields in a given level.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or level number.

Description: This routine returns information about the fields in a given level.

Example: In this example we return information about the *Desc-Loc* (1st) level defined previously.

```
HE5_CmpDTSinfo          lev0_info;

status = HE5_PTlevelinfo(pointID2, 0, &lev0_info);
```

The *lev0_info.nfields* data member will be set to 5. The *lev0_info.fieldname* array will be "Time,Longitude,Latitude,Channel,Value".

FORTRAN: See Example 4 from Section 7.1.1.2 of Volume 1 (Overview of Examples).

Return Information About Level Attribute

HE5_PTlocattrinfo

herr_t HE5_PTlocattrinfo(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t * *numbertype*, hsize_t **count*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_Ptattach
levelname	IN:	Level name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of elements in attribute

Purpose: Returns information about **local** attribute in a specified level. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of an attribute associated with a specified level.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *LocalFloat* attribute associated with the level *Observations*.

```
status = HE5_PTattrinfo(pointID,
“Observations”,"LocalFloat",&nt,&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptlocattrinfo(*pointid,levelname,attrname,ntype,count*)

integer *pointid,status,ntype*

character *(*) *levelname, attrname*

integer*4 *count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptlocattrinfo(pointid, “Observations”,
“LocalFloat”, ntype, count)
```

Return Number of Fields Defined in a Level

HE5_PTnfields

int HE5_PTnfields(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, *char *fieldlist*, long **strbufsize*)

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Level number (0-based)
fieldlist	OUT:	Field list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	Size in bytes of fieldlist for level

Purpose: Returns number of fields in a level and the size of the fieldlist.

Return value: Returns number of fields if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the number of fields in a level and the size of the comma-separated fieldlist. This value does NOT count the null character at the end of the string.

Example: In this example we retrieve the number of levels in the 2nd point defined previously. In the first call, set the parameter *fieldlist* to NULL:

```
nflds = HE5_PTnfields(pointID2, 0, NULL, &strbufsize);
fieldlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char));
nflds = HE5_PTnfields(pointID2, O, fieldlist, &strbufsize);
```

The *nflds* variable will be 5 and the *strbufsize* variable equal to 38.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptnfields(*pointid2,level,fieldlist,strbufsz*)

integer *pointid2,level,nflds*

character *(*) *fieldlist*

integer*4 *strbufsz*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
level = 0
nflds = he5_ptnfields(pointid2, level, fieldlist, strbufsz)
```

Return Number of Levels in a Point Structure

HE5_PTnlevels

int HE5_PTnlevels(hid_t *pointID)*

pointID	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
Purpose	Returns number of levels in a point.
Return value	Returns number of levels if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID.
Description	This routine returns the number of levels in a point.
Example	In this example we retrieve the number of levels in the 2nd point defined previously:

```
nlevels = HE5_PTnlevels(pointID2);
```

The *nlevels* variable will be 2.

FORTRAN integer function he5_ptnlevels(*pointid*)

integer *pointid,nlevels*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nlevels = he5_ptnlevels(pointid)
```

Return Number of Records in a Given Level

HE5_PTnrecs

hsize_t HE5_PTnrecs(hid_t *pointID*, int *level)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Level number (0-based)

Purpose: Returns number of records in a given level.

Return value: Returns number of records in a given level if successful or 0 otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point id or level number.

Description: This routine returns the number of records in a given level.

Example: In this example we retrieve the number of records in the first level of the 2nd point defined previously:

```
nrecs = HE5_PTnrecs(pointID2, 0);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptnrecs(*pointid*,*level*)

integer *pointid2*,*level*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
level = 0

status = he5_ptnrecs(pointid2, level)
```

Open HDF-EOS File

HE5_PTopen

hid_t HE5_PTopen(const char **filename*, uintn *access*)

filename	IN:	Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
access	IN:	H5F_ACC_RDONLY, H5F_ACC_RDWR or H5F_ACC_TRUNC

Purpose: Opens or creates HDF-EOS file in order to create, read, or write a point.

Return value: Returns the point file ID (fid) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine creates a new file or opens an existing one, depending on the access parameter.

Access codes:

H5F_ACC_RDONLY	Open for read only. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_RDWR	Open for read/write. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_TRUNC	If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write

Example: In this example, we create a new point file named, *Point.he5*. It returns the file handle, *fid*.

```
fid = HE5_PTopen("Point.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptopen(*filename*,*flag*)

integer	*fid*
character *(*)	*filename*
integer	*HE5F_ACC_TRUNC*
parameter	*(HE5F_ACC_TRUNC=102)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fid = he5_ptopen(“Point.he5”, HE5F_ACC_TRUNC)
```

Read Point Attribute

HE5_PTreadattr

herr_t HE5_PTreadattr(hid_t *pointID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **object** attribute from a specific point **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_PTreadattr(pointID, "ScalarFloat", &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptreadatt(*pointid,attrname,buffer*)

integer *pointid,status*

character *(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *buffer(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptreadatt(pointid, “ScalarFloat”, buffer)
```

Read Point Group Attribute

HE5_PTreadgrpattr

herr_t HE5_PTreadgrpattr(hid_t *pointID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **group** attribute associated with the “Data” **group** in a point. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read floating point attribute with the name "GroupFloat":

```
status = HE5_PTreadgrpattr(pointID, "GroupFloat",
&attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptreadgrpattr(*pointid,attrname,buffer*)

integer *pointid,status*

character *(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *buffer(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptreadgrpattr(pointid, “GroupFloat”, buffer)
```

Read Point Level Attribute

HE5_PTreadlocattr

herr_t HE5_PTreadlocattr(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
levelame	IN:	Level name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **local** attribute associated with a specified level in a point. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read floating point attribute with the name "LocalFloat" defined in the *Observations* level:

```
status = HE5_PTreadlocattr(pointID, “Observations”,
"LocalFloat", &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptreadlocattr(*pointid,levelname,attrname,buffer*)

integer *pointid,status*

character *(*) *levelname,attrname*

<valid type> *buffer(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ptreadlocattr(pointid,
“Observations”,“LocalFloat”, buffer)
```

Read Records From a Point Level

HE5_PTreadlevel

herr_t HE5_PTreadlevel(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, HE5_CmpDTSinfo **inStruct*, size_t **size*, void **buffer)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Level to read (0-based)
inStruct	IN:	C-data structure containing information about specified level.
size	IN:	Size (in bytes) of data structure to read data to.
buffer	OUT:	Buffer to store data

Purpose: Reads data from a point level.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or level number.

Description: This routine reads data from the specified fields and records of a single level in a point. An appropriate read buffer must be defined by the user.

Example: In this example we read records from the first level in the point referred to by the point ID, *pointID1*. User should define data structure to store the output data, first. Suppose the user defined data structure to read the output data to is "Sensor".

```
CmpDTSinfo   lev0_info;
CmpDTSinfo   input_info;
Sensor       *buffer;

/* Get all necessary information about level first */
status = HE5_Ptlevelinfo(pointID1, 0, &lev0_info);
/* Set up input data structure and calculate the data size
*/
nrecs = HE5_Ptnrecs(pointID1, 0);
buffer = (Sensor *)calloc(nrecs, sizeof(Sensor));
status = HE5_PTreadlevel(pointID1, 0, &lev0_info, datasize,
buffer);
```

FORTRAN: See Example 4 from Section 7.1.1.2 of Volume 1 (Overview of Examples).

Update Records in a Point Structure

HE5_PTupdatelevel

herr_t HE5_PTupdatelevel(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, char* *fieldlist*, hsize_t *nrec*, hssize_t *recs[]*, void **data)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Level to update (0-based)
fieldlist	IN:	List of fields to update
nrec	IN:	Number of records to update
recs	IN:	Record number of records to update (0 - based)
data	IN:	Data buffer to be written

Purpose: Updates (corrects) data to a point level.

NOTE: Currently updating of a whole record is supported.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or unknown fieldname.

Description: This routine updates the specified fields and records of a single level.

Example: In this example we update records 0, 2, and 3 for the field *Concentration* in first level in the point refered to by the point ID, *pointID1*.

```
hsize_t recs[3] = {0,2,3};

/* Fill Data Buffer */

status = HE5_PTupdatelevel(pointID1, 0, “Concentration”, 3,
recs, datbuf);
```

The user may update a single record or all records .

FORTRAN: See Example 5 from Section 7.1.1.2 of Volume 1 (Overview of Examples).

Write/Update Point Attribute

HE5_PTwriteattr

herr_t HE5_PTwriteattr(hid_t *pointID*, const char **attrname*, int *ntype*, hsize_t *count*, void **datbuf)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **object** attribute in a specific point **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_PTwriteattr(pointid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_PTwriteattr(pointid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptwriteattr(*pointid,attrname,ntype,count,buffer*)

integer *pointid,status,ntype*

character *(*) *attrname*

integer*4 *count*

<valid type> *buffer(*)*

integer *HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT*

parameter *(HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
count = 1

status = he5_ptwriteattr(pointid, “ScalarFloat”,
HE5T_ATIVE_FLOAT, count, buffer)
```

Write/Update Point Group Attribute

HE5_PTwritegrpattr

herr_t HE5_PTwritegrpattr(hid_t *pointID*, const char **attrname*, int *ntype*, hsize_t *count*, void **datbuf)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **group** attribute associated with the "Data" **group** in a point. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point group attribute with the name "GroupFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_PTwritegrpattr(pointid, "GroupFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_PTwritegrpattr(pointid, "GroupFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptwritegrpattr(*pointid,attrname,ntype,count,buffer*)

```
integer          pointid,status,ntype
character *(*)   attrname
integer*4        count
```

<valid type> *buffer(*)*

integer *HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT*

parameter *(HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
count = 1

status = he5_ptwritegrpattr(pointid, “GroupFloat”,
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, buffer)
```

Write New Records to a Point Level

HE5_PTwritelevel

herr_t HE5_PTwritelevel(hid_t *pointID*, int *level*, hsize_t *nrec[]*, size_t **size*, void **data)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
level	IN:	Level to write (0-based)
nrec	IN:	Number of records to write
size	IN:	Data size (bytes) to write
data	IN:	Data buffer to be written to the level

Purpose: Writes (appends) new records to a point level.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or level number.

Description: This routine writes (appends) full records to a level. The data buffer should be represented by the array of C-data type structures. The structure type should be consistent with that used in *HE5_PTdeflevel()*.

Example: In this example we write 5 records to the first level in the point refered to by the point ID, *pointID1*.

```
/* Fill Data Buffer */

/* Calculate the data size (bytes) */

status = HE5_PTwritelevel(pointID1, 0, 5, datasize, datbuf);
```

FORTRAN: See Example 3 from Section 7.1.1.2 of Volume 1 (Overview of Examples).

Write/Update Point Level Attribute

HE5_PTwritelocattr

herr_t HE5_PTwritelocattr(hid_t *pointID*, const char **levelname*, const char **attrname*, int *ntype*, hsize_t *count*, void **datbuf)*

pointID	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
levelname	IN:	Level name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **local** attribute associated with a specified level in a point. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper point ID or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point attribute with the name "LocalFloat" and the value 3.14 associated with the level “Observations”:

```
attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_PTwritelocattr(pointid, “Observations”,
"LocalFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_PTwritelocattr(pointid, “Observations”,
"LocalFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ptwritelocattr(*pointid,levelname,attrname,ntype,count,buffer*)

integer *pointid,status,ntype*

character *(*)	*attrname,levelname*
integer*4	*count*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*
integer	*HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT*
parameter	*(HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
count = 1

status = he5_ptwritelocattr(pointid, “Observations”,
“LocalFloat”, HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, buffer)
```

2.1.2 Swath Interface Functions

This section contains an alphabetical listing of all the functions in the Swath interface. The functions are alphabetized based on their C-language names.

Note: The hsize_t typedef uses the largest type of integer available on a machine (typically a 64-bit integer). So when compiling a FORTRAN code in a 64-bit structure one must declare integers as integer*8 (rather than integer *4) for integers whose C equivalent is declared as hsize_t, since underlying C code expects "long" type integer. For 32-bit compilation on a 64-bit machine "integer *4" should work fine.

Return Information About an Alias

HE5_SWaliasinfo

herr_t HE5_SWaliasinfo(hid_t *swathID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **aliasname*, int **length*, char **buffer*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
aliasname	IN:	Name of alias to retrieve information about
length	IN/OUT:	Size of buffer in bytes
buffer	OUT:	Buffer with original field name

Purpose: Return information about an alias

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns a buffer size and the buffer with an original field name.

Example: In this example, we return the buffer size and the original field name *Temperature*. In the first call, set *buffer* to NULL and *length* is an output parameter. In the second call, *length* is an input parameter.

```
status = HE5_SWaliasinfo(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, NULL);
namebuffer = (char *)calloc(length + 1, sizeof(char));
status = HE5_SWaliasinfo(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, namebuffer);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swaliasinfo (*swathid, fldgroup, aliasname, length, buffer*)

integer	*swathid,status*
character*(*)	*fldgroup*
character*(*)	*aliasname*
integer*(*)	*length*
character*(*)	buffer

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliaslist = “temps 0 to 30”
status = he5_swaliasinfo(swathid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, length, buffer)
```

Attach to an Existing Swath Structure

HE5_SWattach

hid_t HE5_SWattach(hid_t *fid*, const char **swathname*)

fid	IN:	Swath file ID returned by HE5_SWopen
swathname	IN:	Name of swath to be attached

Purpose: Attaches to an existing swath within the file.

Return value: Returns the swath handle (swathID) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath file id or swath name.

Description: This routine attaches to the swath using the *swathname* parameter as the identifier.

Example: In this example, we attach to the previously created swath, "*ExampleSwath"*, within the HDF-EOS file, *Swath.he5*, referred to by the handle, *fid*:

```
swathID = HE5_SWattach(fid, "ExampleSwath");
```

The swath can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *swathID.*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swattach(*fid,swathname*)

integer *fid*

character*(*) *swathname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
swathid = he5_swattach(fid, "ExampleSwath")
```

`Note:` If unlike the above example user defines a swathname string and then copies the actual name into that string, then it is suggested that user initialize every single character in the swathname string in their code to "'\0'", before copying swathname into this string [before passing the string into HE5_SWattach()]. If user is getting the swath name from another call, then user must initialize the swathname string before that call. Failing to do this may result in having some random characters in the swathname and, therefore, failing of HE5_SWattach().

Return Information About a Swath Attribute

HE5_SWattrinfo

herr_t HE5_SWattrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of elements in attribute

Purpose: Returns information about an **object** attribute in a specific swath **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a swath attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_SWattrinfo(swathID, "ScalarFloat",&nt,&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swattrinfo(*swathid, attrname, ntype, count*)

```
integer          swathid
character*(*)    attrname
integer          ntype
integer*4        count
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swattrinfo(swathid, "ScalarFloat",ntype,count)
```

Retrieve Chunking Information about a Swath Field

HE5_SWchunkinfo

herr_t HE5_SWchunkinfo(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, int **chunk_rank*, hsize_t *chunk_dims[]*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldlname	IN:	Fieldname
chunk_rank	OUT:	The number of chunking dimensions
chunk_dims	OUT:	Array containing the chunking dimension sizes of the field

Purpose: Retrieve chunking information about a specific field in the swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) othwerwise.

Description: This routine returns the chunking rank and chunking dimensions for a given field.

Example: In this example, we retrieve the chunking information about the *Count* fields:

```
status = HE5_SWchunkinfo(swathID, "Count", &chunk_rank,
chunk_dims);
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

chunk_rank=2, chunk_dims[2]={100,360}

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swchunkinfo(*swathid, fieldname,chunk_ rank, chunk_dims)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*chunk_rank*
integer*4	*chunk_dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swchunkinfo(swathid, "Count", chunk_rank,
chunk_dims)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

chunk_rank=2, chunk_dims[3]={360,100}

Note that the dimensions array is in FORTRAN order.

Close an HDF-EOS File

HE5_SWclose

herr_t HE5_SWclose(hid_t *fid*)

fid	IN: Swath file ID returned by HE5_SWopen
Purpose	Closes a file opened by HE5_SWopen.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine closes the HDF-EOS Swath file.
Example	

```
status = HE5_SWclose(fid);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swclose(*fid*)

integer *fid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swclose(fid)
```

Retrieve Compression Information for Field

HE5_SWcompinfo

herr_t HE5_SWcompinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, int **compcode*, int *compparm[]*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
compcode	OUT:	HDF compression code
compparm	OUT:	Compression parameters

Purpose: Retrieves compression information about a field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the compression code and compression parameters for a given field.

Example: To retrieve the compression information about the *Opacity* field defined in the *HE5_SWdefcomp* function:

```
status = HE5_SWcompinfo(swathID, “Opacity”, &compcode,
compparm);
```

The *compcode* parameter will be set to 4 and *compparm*[0] to 5.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swcompinfo(*gridid,fieldname compcode, compparm)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*compcode*
integer	*compparm(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swcompinfo(swathid, ‘Opacity’, compcode,
compparm)
```

The *compcode* parameter will be set to 4 and *compparm*(1) to 5.

Create a New Swath Structure

HE5_SWcreate

hid_t HE5_SWcreate(hid_t *fid*, const char **swathname*)

fid	IN:	Swath file ID returned by HE5_SWopen
swathname	IN:	Name of swath to be created

Purpose: Creates a swath within the file.

Return value: Returns the swath handle (*swathID*) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The swath is created as a Group within the HDF-EOS file with the name *swathname*.

Example: In this example, we create a new swath structure, *ExampleSwath*, in the previously created file, *Swath.he5*.

```
swathID = HE5_SWcreate(fid, "ExampleSwath");
```

The swath structure is referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *swathID.*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swcreate(*fid*,*swathname*)

integer	*fid*
character*(*)	*swathname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
swathid = he5_swcreate(fid, "ExampleSwath")
```

Define a Longitude-Latitude Box Region for a Swath

HE5_SWdefboxregion

hid_t HE5_SWdefboxregion(hid_t *swathID*, double *cornerlon[]*, double *cornerlat[]*, int *mode*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
cornerlon	IN:	Longitude in decimal degrees of box corners
cornerlat	IN:	Latitude in decimal degrees of box corners
mode	IN:	Cross Track inclusion mode

Purpose: Defines a longitude-latitude box region for a swath.

Return value: Returns the swath region ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine defines a longitude-latitude box region for a swath. It returns a swath region ID which is used by the *HE5_SWextractregion* routine to read all the entries of a data field within the region. A cross track is within a region if 1) its midpoint is within the longitude-latitude "box" (HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT), or 2) either of its endpoints is within the longitude-latitude "box" (HE5_HDFE_ENDPOINT), or 3) any point of the cross track is within the longitude-latitude "box" (HE5_HDFE_ANYPOINT), 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.

Example: In this example, we define a region bounded by the 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.

```
cornerlon[0] = 3.;

cornerlat[0] = 5.;

cornerlon[1] = 7.;

cornerlat[1] = 12.;

regionID = HE5_SWdefboxregion(swathID, cornerlon, cornerlat,
      HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swdefboxreg(*swathid*, *cornerlon*, *cornerlat*, *mode)*

integer *swathid*

real*8 *cornerlon(*)*

real*8 *cornerlat(*)*

integer *mode*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT=0)

cornerlon(1) = 3.

cornerlat(1) = 5.

cornerlon(2) = 7.

cornerlat(2) = 12.

regionid = he5_swdefboxreg(swathid, cornerlon, cornerlat,
      HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT)
```

Define Chunking Parameters

HE5_SWdefchunk

herr_t HE5_SWdefchunk(hid_t *swathID*, int *chunk_rank*, const hsize_t **chunk_dims*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
chunk_rank	IN:	The number of chunk dimensions (a number other than zero)
chunk_dims	IN:	Chunk dimensions (NULL cannot be used)

Purpose: Defines chunking for subsequent field definitions

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: This routine defines the chunking dimensions for fields defined following this function call, analogous to the procedure for setting the field compression scheme using *HE5_SWdefcomp*. The number of chunk dimensions and subsequent field dimensions must be the same.

Example: We will define chunking for a two-dimensional field of size

2400 x 3600 .

```
chunk_dims[0] = 100;

chunk_dims[1] = 360;

status = HE5_SWdefchunk(swathID, 2, chunk_dims);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdefchunk(*swathid, chunk_rank,chunk_dims)*

integer *swathid*

integer *chunk_rank*

integer*4 *chunk_dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
chunk_dims(1) = 360

chunk_dims(2) = 100

chunk_rank    = 2

status = he5_swdefchunk(swathid, chunk_rank, chunk_dims)
```

Define Compression with Data Chunking

HE5_SWdefcomchunk

herr_t HE5_SWdefcomchunk(hid_t *swathID*, int *compcode*, int **compparm*, int *ndims*, const hsize_t **dim*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
compcode	IN:	Compression method flag
compparm	IN:	Array of compression parameters
ndims	IN:	Rank of a field to compress(a number other than zero)
dim	IN:	Array of sizes of chunk (NULL cannot be used)

Purpose: Compress the data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to set compression for a data field with automatic chunking

Example: In this example, we set (DEFLATE) compression for a field that is defined right after this call

```
ndims       = 2
compcode    = 4;
compparm[0] = 6;
dim[0]      = 100;
dim[1]      = 200;
status = HE5_SWdefcomchunk(swathID, compcode, compparm,
ndims, dim);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdefcomch(swathid,compcode, compparm, ndims,dim)

```
integer      swathid
integer      compcode
integer      compparm(*)
integer      ndims
integer*4    dim(*)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
compcode    = 4

compparm(1) = 6

ndims       = 2

dim(1)      = 200

dim(2)      = 100

status = he5_swdefcomch(swathid, compcode, compparm, ndims,
dim)
```

Set Swath Field Compression

HE5_SWdefcomp

herr_t HE5_SWdefcomp(hid_t *swathID*, int *compcode*, int **compparm*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
compcode	IN:	HDF compression code
compparm	IN:	Compression parameters (if applicable)
		Note: Shuffling, szip, and deflate compression methods are available in this release.

Purpose: Sets the field compression for all subsequent field definitions.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine sets the HDF field compression for subsequent swath field definitions. **The routine HE5_SWdefchunk() must be called first, otherwise HE5_SWdefcomp() doesn't work**. **Also the compression does not apply to one-dimensional fields.** The compression schemes currently supported are: deflate (gzip) (HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE=4), compression exactly as in hardware (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_CHIP = 5), allowing k split = 13 compression mode (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_K13 = 6), entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC = 7), nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_NN = 8), allowing k split = 13 compression mode or entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_K13orEC = 9), allowing k split = 13 compression mode or nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_K13orNN = 10), shuffling + deflate(gzip) (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE = 11), shuffling + compression exactly as in hardware (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_CHIP = 12), shuffling + allowing k split = 13 compression mode (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13 = 13), shuffling + entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_EC = 14), shuffling + nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_NN = 15), shuffling + allowing k split = 13 compression mode or entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13orEC = 16), shuffling + allowing k split =13 compression mode or nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13orNN = 17), and no compression (HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE = 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. Szip compression requires one parameter that is a pixels_per_block which must

be even, with typical values being 8, 10, 16, 32. The more pixel values vary, the smaller this number should be. Compressed fields are written using the standard *HE5_SWwritefield* routine, however, the entire field must be written in a single call. Any portion of a compressed field can then be accessed with the *HE5_SWreadfield* routine. 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.

Example

Suppose we wish to compress the *Pressure* field using the entropy coding method, the *Opacity* field using the shuffling + deflate method, the *Spectra* field with deflate compression, and use no compression for the *Temperature* field.

```
compparm[0] = 16;

status = HE5_SWdefcomp(swathID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC,
compparm);

status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(swathID, "Pressure",
"Track,Xtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

compparm[0] = 9;

status = HE5_SWdefcomp(swathID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE,
compparm);

status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(swathID, "Opacity",
"Track,Xtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

status = HE5_SWdefcomp(swathID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE,
compparm);

status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(swathID, "Spectra",
"Bands,Track,Xtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HDFE_NOMERGE);

status = HE5_SWdefcomp(swathID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE,
compparm);

status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(swathID, "Temperature",
"Track,Xtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
```

Note that the HE5_HDFE_AUTOMERGE/MERGE **parameter is ignored in the *Temperature* field definition.**

FORTRAN

integer function he5_swdefcomp(*swathid, compcode, compparm)*

integer *swathid*

integer *compcode*

integer *compparm(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE=0)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE=4)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC=7)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE=11)

integer    compparm(5)

compparm(1) = 16

status = he5_swdefcomp(swathid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC,
compparm);

status = he5_swdefdfld(swathid, "Pressure", "Xtrack,Track",
" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

compparm(1) = 9

status = he5_swdefcomp(swathid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE,
compparm);

status = he5_swdefdfld(swathid, "Opacity", "Xtrack,Track", "
", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

status = he5_swdefcomp(swathid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE,
compparm);

status = he5_swdefdfld(swathid, "Spectra", "Xtrack,
Track,Bands", " ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

status = he5_swdefcomp(swathid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE,
compparm)

status = he5_swdefdfld(swathid, "Temperature",
"Xtrack,Track",  " ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)
```

Define a New Data Field within a Swath

HE5_SWdefdatafield

herr_t HE5_SWdefdatafield(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*, hid_t *ntype*, int *merge*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to be defined
dimlist	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
maxdimlist	IN:	The list of maximum data dimensions defining the field
ntype	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field
merge	IN:	Merge code (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE (0) - no merge, HE5_HDFE_AUTOMERGE (1) -merge)

Note: Merging is not supported in this release of the library. There are three illegal characters for field names: "/", ";", ","

Purpose: Defines a new data field within the swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine defines data fields to be stored in the swath. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of geolocation dimensions separated by commas. They are entered in *C* order, that is, the last dimension is incremented first. The API will attempt to merge into a single object those fields that share dimensions and in case of multidimensional fields, numbertype.

Note: One should define both chunking and compression before every HE5_Swdefdatafield() if field is supposed to be compressed.

Example: In this example, we define a three dimensional data field named *Spectra* with dimensions *Bands*, *DataTrack*, and *DataXtrack:*

```
status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(swathID, "Spectra",
      "Bands,DataTrack,DataXtrack", " ", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
      0);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdefdfld(*swathid, fieldname, dimlist, maxdimlist, ntype,merge)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimlist*

character*(*) *maxdimlist*

integer *ntype*

integer *merge*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOERGE=0)

status = he5_swdefdfld(swathid, "Spectra", “DataXtrack,
DataTrack, Bands”, " ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)
```

Define a New Dimension within a Swath

HE5_SWdefdim

herr_t HE5_SWdefdim(hid_t *swathID*, char **dimname*, hsize_t *dim)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimname	IN:	Name of dimension to be defined
dim	IN:	The size of the dimension

Note: There are three illegal caharacters for dimension names: "/", ";", ","

Purpose: Defines a new dimension within the swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is an improper swath ID.

Description: This routine defines dimensions that are used by the field definition routines (described subsequently) to establish the size of the field.

Example: 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:

```
status = HE5_SWdefdim(swathID, "GeoTrack", 2000);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(swathID, "GeoXtrack", 1000);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(swathID, "DataTrack", 4000);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(swathID, "DataXtrack", 2000);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(swathID, "Bands", 5);
```

To specify an unlimited dimension which can be used to define an appendable array, the dimension value should be set to -1 or equivalently, *H5S_UNLIMITED*:

```
status = HE5_SWdefdim(swathID, "Unlim", H5S_UNLIMITED);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdefdim(*swathid,dimname,dim*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*dimname*
integer*4	*dim*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
dim    = 2000
status = he5_swdefdim(swathid, "GeoTrack", dim)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the unlimited dimension example above is:

```
parameter (HE5S_UNLIMITED_F=-1)
status = he5_swdefdim(swathid, "Unlim", HE5S_UNLIMITED_F)
```

Define Mapping between Geolocation and Data Dimensions

HE5_SWdefdimmap

herr_t HE5_SWdefdimmap(hid_t *swathID*, char **geodim*, char **datadim*, hsize_t *offset*, hsize_t *increment*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
geodim	IN:	Geolocation dimension name
datadim	IN:	Data dimension name
offset	IN:	The offset of the geolocation dimension with respect to the data dimension
increment	IN:	The increment of the geolocation dimension with respect to the data dimension

Purpose: Defines monotonic mapping between the geolocation and data dimensions.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is incorrect geolocation or data dimension name.

Description: Typically the geolocation and data dimensions are of different size (resolution). This routine established 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.

Example: In this example, we establish that (1) the first element of the *GeoTrack* dimension corresponds to the first element of the *DataTrack* dimension and the data dimension has twice the resolution as the geolocation dimension, and (2) the first element of the *GeoXtrack* dimension corresponds to the second element of the *DataTrack* dimension and the data dimension has twice the resolution as the geolocation dimension:

```
status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(swathID, "GeoTrack",  "DataTrack",
0, 2);

status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(swathID, "GeoXtrack", "DataXtrack",
1, 2);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdefmap(*swathid,geodim,datadim,offset,increment*)

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *geodim*

character*(*) *datadim*

integer*4 *offset*

integer*4 *increment*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the second example above is:

```
offset    = 0

increment = 2

status = he5_swdefmap(swathid, "GeoTrack", "DataTrack",
offset, increment)

offset    = 1

increment = 2

status=he5_swdefmap(swathid,"GeoXtrack","DataXtrack",offset,
increment)
```

Define a New Geolocation Field within a Swath

HE5_SWdefgeofield

herr_t HE5_SWdefgeofield(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*, hid_t *ntype*, int *merge*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to be defined
dimlist	IN:	The list of geolocation dimensions defining the field
maxdimlist	IN:	The maximum dimension list of geolocation dimensions defining the field
ntype	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field
merge	IN:	Merge code (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE (0) - no merge, HE5_HDFE_AUTOMERGE(1) - merge

Note: Merging is not supported in this release of the library. There are three illegal characters for field names: "/", ";", ","

Purpose: Defines a new geolocation field within the swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine defines geolocation fields to be stored in the swath. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of geolocation dimensions separated by commas. They are entered in *C* order, that is, the last dimension is incremented first. The API will attempt to merge into a single object those fields that share dimensions and in case of multidimensional fields, numbertype. Two and three dimensional fields will be merged into a single three-dimensional object if the last two dimensions (in C order are equal). If the merge code for a field is set to 0, the API will not attempt to merge it with other fields. Fields using the unlimited dimension will not be merged.

Example: 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:

```
status = HE5_SWdefgeofield(swathID, "Longitude",
      "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

status = HE5_SWdefgeofield(swathID, "Latitude",
      "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swdefgfld(*swathid*, *fieldname*, *dimlist*, *maxdimlist*, *ntype*, *merge*)

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimlist*

character*(*) *maxdimlist*

integer *ntype*

integer *merge*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE=0)

status=he5_swdefgfld(swathid,"Longitude","GeoXtrack,GeoTrack
", " ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)
```

The dimensions are entered in *FORTRAN* order with the first dimension incremented first.

Define Indexed Mapping between Geolocation and Data Dimension

HE5_SWdefidxmap

herr_t HE5_SWdefidxmap(hid_t *swathID*, char **geodim*, char **datadim*, long *index[])*,

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
geodim	IN:	Geolocation dimension name
datadim	IN:	Data dimension name
index	IN:	The array containing the indices of the data dimension to which each geolocation element corresponds.

Purpose: Defines a non-regular mapping between the geolocation and data dimension.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is incorrect geolocation or data dimension name.

Description: 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.

Example: In this example, we consider the (simple) case of a geolocation dimension, *IdxGeo* of size 5 and a data dimension *IdxData* of size 8.

```
long  index[5] = {0,2,3,6,7};

status = HE5_SWdefidxmap(swathID, "IdxGeo", "IdxData",
index);
```

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.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdefimap(*swathid, geodim, datadim, index)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*geodim*
character*(*)	*datadim*
integer*4	*index (*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swdefimap(swathid, "IdxGeo", "IdxData", index)
```

Define a Time Period of Interest

HE5_SWdeftimeperiod

hid_t HE5_SWdeftimeperiod(hid_t *swathID*, double *starttime* , double *stoptime*, int *mode*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
starttime	IN:	Start time of period
stoptime	IN:	Stop time of period
mode	IN:	Cross Track inclusion mode

Purpose: Defines a time period for a swath.

Return value: Returns the swath period ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine defines a time period for a swath. It returns a swath period ID which is used by the *HE5_SWextractperiod* routine to read all the entries of a data field within the time period. A cross track is within a time period if 1) its midpoint is within the time period "box", or 2) either of its endpoints is within the time period "box", or 3) any point of the cross track is within the time period "box", 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

Example: 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.

```
starttime = 35232487.2;

stoptime = 36609898.1;

periodID = HE5_SWdeftimeperiod(swathID, starttime, stoptime,
HE5_HDFE_ENDPOINT);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swdeftmeper(*swathid, starttime, stoptime, mode)*

integer *swathid*

real*8 *starttime*

real*8 *stoptime*

integer *mode*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_ENDPOINT=1)

starttime = 35232487.2

stoptime = 36609898.1

periodID = he5_swdeftmeper(swathID, starttime, stoptime,
      HE5_HDFE_ENDPOINT)
```

Define a Vertical Subset Region

HE5_SWdefvrtregion

hid_t HE5_SWdefvrtregion(hid_t *swathID*, hid_t *regionID*, char **vertObj*, double *range[]*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
regionID	IN:	Region (or period) id from previous subset call
vertObj	IN:	Dimension or field to subset by
range	IN:	Minimum and maximum range for subset

Purpose: Subsets on a **monotonic** field or contiguous elements of a dimension.

Return value: Returns the swath region ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Whereas the *HE5_SWdefboxregion* and *HE5_SWdeftimeperiod* routines perform subsetting along the "*Track*" dimension, this routine 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 routine, the second option is restricted to fields with number type: INT, LONG, FLOAT, DOUBLE.) This routine may be called after *HE5_SWdefboxregion* or *HE5_SWdeftimeperiod* 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 region ID to HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB (-1).

This routine 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 *HE5_SWregioninfo* and *HE5_SWextractregion* routines 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 *HE5_SWregioninfo* and *HE5_SWextractregion)* must contain the dimension used explicitly in the call to *HE5_SWdefvrtregion* (case 1) or the dimension of the one-dimensional field (case 2).

Example: Suppose we have a field called *Pressure* of dimension *Height* (= 10) whose values increase from 100 to1000. If we desire all the elements with values between 500 and 800, we make the call:

```
range[0] = 500.;
range[1] = 800.;
regionID = HE5_SWdefvrtregion(swathID, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“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:

```
range[0] = 2;
range[1] = 5;
regionID = HE5_SWdefvrtregion(swathID, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“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 id, *subsetID*, that we wish to refine further with the vertical subsetting defined above we make the call:

```
regionID = HE5_SWdefvrtregion(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 routine:

```
freq[0] = 1540.3;
freq[1] = 1652.8;
 regionID = HE5_SWdefvrtregion(swathID, regionID,
“FreqRange”, freq);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swdefvrtreg(*swathid, regionid, vertobj, range)*

integer	*swathid*
integer	*regionid*
character*(*)	*vertobj*
real*8	*range(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the examples above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB=-1)
range(1) = 500.
range(2) = 800.
regionid = he5_swdefvrtreg(swathid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“Pressure”, range)
```

Detach from a Swath Structure

HE5_SWdetach

herr_t HE5_SWdetach(hid_t *swathID*)

swathID	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
Purpose	Detaches from swath interface.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine should be run before exiting from the swath file for every swath opened by *HE5_SWcreate* or *HE5_SWattach*.
Example	In this example, we detach the swath structure, *ExampleSwath:*

```
status = HE5_SWdetach(swathID);
```

FORTRAN

integer function he5_swdetach(swathid)

integer *swathid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swdetach(swathid)
```

Retrieve Size of Specified Dimension

HE5_SWdiminfo

hsize_t HE5_SWdiminfo(hid_t *swathID*, char **dimname)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension name

Purpose: Retrieve size of a specified dimension.

Return value: Size of dimension if successful or 0 otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper grid id or dimension name.

Description: This routine retrieves the size of specified dimension.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension, "*GeoTrack*":

```
dimsize = HE5_SWdiminfo(swathID, "GeoTrack");
```

The return value, *dimsize*, will be equal to 2000.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swdiminfo(*swathid,dimname)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
dimsize = he5_swdiminfo(swathid, "GeoTrack")
```

Remove an Alias for Swath Data Field

HE5_SWdropalias

herr_t HE5_SWdropalias(hid_t *swathID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **aliasname*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
aliasname	IN:	Name of alias to remove

Purpose: Remove an alias for Swath data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Removes alias associated with a Swath data field.

Example: In this example, we remove an alias for the data field *Temperature*.

strcpy(aliasname, “temps 0 to 30”);

```
status = HE5_SWdropalias(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdropalias (*swathid*, *fldgroup*, *aliasname*)

```
integer          swathid
character*(*)    fldgroup
character*(*)    aliasname
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliasname = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_swdropalias(swathid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname)
```

Return Information about a Swath Dimension Scale Attribute

HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo

herr_t HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **dimname*,
const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about attribute(s) in a specific dimension scale.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a data field's dimension scale attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *IntValues* attribute of *Bands* dimension scale.

```
status = HE5_SWdcaleattrinfo(swathID, “Bands”, “IntValues”,
&ntype, &count);
```

The *ntype* variable will have the value 0 and *count* will have the value of 3.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swdscalettrinfo(*swathid*, *fieldname*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_swdscaleattrinfo(swathid, "Bands", “IntValues”,
ntype, count)
```

Duplicate a Region or Period

HE5_SWdupregion

hid_t HE5_SWdupregion(hid_t *regionID*)

regionID IN: Region or period ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion, HE5_SWdeftimeperiod, or HE5_SWdefvrtregion.

Purpose Duplicates a region.

Return value Returns new region or period ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description This routine copies the information stored in a current region or period to a new region or period and generates a new id. It is usefully when the user wishes to further subset a region (period) in multiple ways.

Example In this example, we first subset a swath with *HE5_SWdefboxregion*, duplicate the region creating a new region ID, *regionID2*, and then perform two different vertical subsets of these (identical) geographic subset regions:

```
regionID = HE5_SWdefboxregion(swathID, cornerlon, cornerlat,
      HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT);

regionID2 = HE5_SWdupregion(regionID);

regionID = HE5_SWdefvrtregion(swathID, regionID, “Pressure”,
rangePres);

regionID2 = HE5_SWdefvrtregion(swathID, regionID2,
“Temperature”, rangeTemp);
```

FORTRAN integer he5_swdupreg(*regionid*)

integer *regionid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT=0)

regionid = he5_swdefboxreg(swathid, cornerlon, cornerlat,
            HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT)

regionid2 = he5_swdupreg(regionid)

regionid = he5_swdefvrtreg(swathid, regionid, ‘Pressure’,
rangePres)

regionid2 = he5_swdefvrtreg(swathid, regionid2,
‘Temperature’, rangeTemp)
```

Read Data from a Defined Time Period

HE5_SWextractperiod

herr_t HE5_SWextractperiod(hid_t *swathID*, hid_t *periodID*, char **fieldname*, int *externalflag*, void **buffer)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
periodID	IN:	Period id returned by HE5_SWdeftimeperiod
fieldname	IN:	Field to subset
externalflag	IN:	External geolocation mode
buffer	OUT:	Data buffer

Purpose: Extracts (reads) from subsetted time period.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

NOTE: External file functionality not available in this release

Description: This routine reads data into the data buffer from the subsetted time period. Only complete crosstracks are extracted. If the external_mode flag is set to *HE5_HDFE_EXTERNAL* (1) then the geolocation fields and the data field can be in different swaths. If set to *HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL* (0), then these fields must be in the same swath structure.

Example: In this example, we read data within the subsetted time period defined in *HE5_SWdeftimeperiod* from the *Spectra* field. Both the geoloction fields and the *Spectra* data field are in the same swath.

```
status = HE5_SWextractperiod(SwathID, periodID, "Spectra",
      HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL, datbuf);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swextper(swathID, *periodid, fieldname, externalflag, buffer)*

integer	*swathID*
integer	*periodid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*externalflag*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL=0)

status = he5_swextper(swathid, periodid, "Spectra",
HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL, datbuf)
```

Read Data from a Geographic Region

HE5_SWextractregion

herr_t HE5_SWextractregion(hid_t *swathID*, hid_t *regionID*, char **fieldname*, int *externalflag*, void **buffer)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
regionID	IN:	Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion
fieldname	IN:	Field to subset
externalflag	IN:	External geolocation mode
buffer	OUT:	Data buffer

Purpose: Extracts (reads) from subsetted region.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

NOTE: External file functionality not available in this release

Description: This routine reads data into the data buffer from the subsetted region. Only complete crosstracks are extracted. If the external_mode flag is set to *HE5_HDFE_EXTERNAL* (1) then the geolocation fields and the data field can be in different swaths. If set to *HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL* (0), then these fields must be in the same swath structure.

Example: In this example, we read data within the subsetted region defined in *HE5_SWdefboxregion* from the *Spectra* field. Both the geoloction fields and the *Spectra* data field are in the same swath.

```
status = HE5_SWextractregion(SWid, regionID, "Spectra",
      HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL, datbuf);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swextreg(swathid, *regionid, fieldname, externalflag, buffer)*

integer	*swathid*
integer	*regionid*
integer	*externalflag*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL=0)

status = he5_swextreg(swathid, regionid, "Spectra",
     HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL, datbuf)
```

Retrieve Information about a Swath Field

HE5_SWfieldinfo

herr_t HE5_SWfieldinfo(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, hid_t *ntype[]*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldlname	IN:	Fieldname
rank	OUT:	Rank of field
dims	OUT:	Array containing the dimension sizes of the field
ntype	OUT:	Array containing the numbertype of the field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
dimlist	OUT:	List of dimensions in field
maxdimlist	OUT:	List of maximum dimensions in field

Purpose: Retrieve information about a specific geolocation or data field in the swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) othwerwise. A typical reason for failure is the specified field does not exist.

Description: This routine retrieves information on a specific data field.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the *Spectra* data fields:

```
status = HE5_SWfieldinfo(swathID, "Spectra", &rank, dims,
      numbertype, dimlist, maxdimlist);
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=3, numbertype=10, dims[3]={5,4000,2000} and dimlist="Bands, DataTrack, DataXtrack"

If one of the dimensions in the field is appendable, then the current value for that dimension will be returned in the *dims* array.

FORTRAN integer function he5_swfldinfo(*swathid, fieldname, rank, dims, ntype, dimlist, maxdimlist)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*rank*
integer*4	*dims(*)*
integer	*ntype(*)*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
character*(*)	*maxdimlist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swfldinfo(swathid, "Spectra", rank, dims,
numbertype, dimlist, maxdimlist)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=3, numbertype=10, dims[3]={2000,4000,5} and dimlist=”DataXtrack, DataTrack,Bands"

Note that the dimensions array and dimension list are in FORTRAN order.

Rename Swath Data Field

HE5_SWfldrename

herr_t HE5_SWfldrename(hid_t *swathID*, char **oldfieldname*, const char **newfieldname*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
oldfieldname	IN:	Current name of field
newfieldname	IN:	New name of field

Purpose: Rename swath data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to change the name of a field. This is useful in case the user would want to update the data field to reflect a version change in the calibration of a data field and show that in the name of the field.

Example: In this example, we give a new name for the data field *Temperature*.

strcpy(newfieldname, “temps 0 to 30”);

```
status = HE5_SWfldrename(swathID, "Temperature",
newfieldname);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swfldrename (*swathid*, *oldfieldname*, *newfieldname*)

```
integer          swathid
character*(*)    oldfieldname
character*(*)    newfieldname
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
newfieldname = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_swfldrename(swathid, "Temperature",
newfieldname)
```

Return Information about a Swath Attribute in Group "Geolocation Fields"

HE5_SWgeogrpattrinfo

herr_t HE5_SWgeogrpattrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about a **group** attribute in "Geolocation Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a swath attribute in "Geolocation Fields" group.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_SWgeogrpattrinfo(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &nt,
&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swgeogattrinfo(*swathid, attrname, ntype, count,*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_swgeogattrinfo(swathid, "ScalarFloat",nt,count)
```

Retrieve Type of Dimension Mapping when First Dimension is Geodim

HE5_SWgeomapinfo

herr_t HE5_SWgeomapinfo(hid_t *swathID*, char **geodim)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
geodim	IN:	Dimension name

Purpose: Retrieve type of dimension mapping for a dimension.

Return value: Returns (2) for indexed mapping, (1) for regular mapping, (0) if dimension is not mapped, or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine checks the type of mapping (regular or indexed).

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the type of mapping between the "IdxGeo" and "IdxData" dimensions, defined by *HE5_SWdefidxmap*.

```
status = HE5_SWgeomapinfo(swathID, geodim);
```

We will have regmap = 2 for indexed mapping between the "IdxGeo" and "IdxData" dimensions.

NOTE: If the dimension has regular mapping and indexed, the function will return a value of 3.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swgmapinfo(*swathid,geodim)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *geodim*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swgmapinfo(swathid, geodim)
```

Retrieve Alias List for a Swath Geo/Data Field Groups

HE5_SWgetaliaslist

long HE5_SWgetaliaslist(hid_t *swathID*, int *fldgroup*, char **aliaslist*, long **strbufsize*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag (geo or data)
aliaslist	OUT:	List of alias(es) in the “Data Fields” or “Geo Fields” group (comma separated list)
strbufsize	OUT:	Length of aliases list

Purpose: To retrieve the number and list of aliases in a swath

Return value: Returns number of aliases in "Data Fields" or “Geo Fields” groups if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Retrieves list of aliases in the “Data Fields” or “Geo Fields” group (comma separated list) of a Swath and returns their number. The Geo and Data group flags are **HE5_HDFE_GEOGROUP** and **HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP**, respectively.

Example: In this example, we get the alias list for the “data fields” group .

```
/* first get the size of the list in bytes */

nalias = HE5_SWgetaliaslist(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
NULL, strbufsize);

aliaslist = (char *)malloc(strbufsize *sizeof(char));

nalias = HE5_SWgetaliaslist(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, strbufsize);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swgetaliaslist (*swathid*, *fldgroup*, *aliaslist*, *strbufsize*)

```
integer          swathid
integer          fldgroup
integer          strbufsize
character*(*)    aliaslist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer          nalias

nalias = he5_swgetaliaslist(swathid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, strbufsize)
```

Get Dimension Scale for a Dimension of a Field within a Swath

HE5_SWgetdimscale

long HE5_SWgetdimscale(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, char **dimname*,

hsize_t **dimsize*, hid_t **numbertype*, void * *data*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of the field whose ***dimname*** dimension scale is read
dimname	IN:	The dimension for which scale values are read
dimsize	OUT:	The size of the dimension to be read
numbertype	OUT:	The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
data	OUT:	Values to be read for the dimension scale

Purpose: Gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the swath.

Return value: Returns data buffer size if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list or none-existing field.

Description: This routine gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the swath. The dimension scales attributes label, unit, format and others can be read using HE5_SWreaddscaleattr ().

Example: In this example, we get dimension scale for the Bands dimension in the Spectra field, defined using HE5_SWsetdimscale() or HE5_SWdefdimscale():

```
long buffsize;

hsize_t nbands

hid_t ntype;

int *bands;


/* First call, with NULL for data buffer, returns */

/* buffersize needed for the data buffer */
```

```
buffsize = HE5_SWgetdimscale(swathID, "Spectra",
                    "Bands", &nbands, &ntype, NULL);

/* allocate enough buffer for the data */
bands = (int *)malloc(buffsize);

buffsize = HE5_SWgetdimscale(swathID, "Spectra",
             "Bands", &nbands, &ntype, (void *)bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swgetdimscale(swathid, fieldname, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *swathid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

integer*4 *numbertype*

<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4     bands(5)
integer*4     nbands, ntype, buffsize

buffsize = he5_swgetdimscale(swathid, "Spectra",
                          "Bands", nbands, ntype, bands);
```

Get External Data File Information

HE5_SWgetextdata

int HE5_SWgetextdata(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, size_t *namelength*, char **filelist*, off_t *offset[]*, hsize_t *size[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	External field name
namelength	OUT:	Length of each name entry
filelist	OUT:	List of file names
offset[]	OUT:	Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
size[]	OUT:	Array of sizes (in bytes) reserved in the file for the data

Purpose: Retrieves information about external data file(s) associated with the data set.

Return value: Returns number of external data files if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID or field name.

Example: In this example, we get information about the *ExtData* field:

```
nfiles = HE5_SWgetextdata(swathID, "ExtData", namlen,
filenames, offset, size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swgetxdat(*swathid,fieldname,nlen, fllist,offset, size)*

integer *swathid*

integer *nfiles*

integer*4 *nlen*

integer*4 *offset(*)*

integer*4 *size(*)*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *flist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfiles = he5_swgetxdat(swathid, "ExtData",nlen,
flist,offset,size)
```

Get Fill Value for a Specified Field

HE5_SWgetfillvalue

herr_t HE5_SWgetfillvalue(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, void **fillval)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
fillval	OUT:	Space allocated to store the fill value

Purpose: Retrieves fill value for the specified field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: It is assumed the number type of the fill value is the same as the field.

Example: In this example, we get the fill value for the *Temperature* field:

```
status = HE5_SWgetfillvalue(swathID, "Temperature",
&tempfill);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swgetfill(*swathid,fieldname,fillval)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
<valid type>	*fillval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swgetfill(swathid, "Temperature", tempfill)
```

Return Information about a Swath Attribute in Group "Data Fields"

HE5_SWgrpattrinfo

herr_t HE5_SWgrpattrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about a **group** attribute in "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a swath attribute in "Data Fields" group.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_SWgrpattrinfo(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &nt,
&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swgattrinfo(*swathid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*,)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_swgattrinfo(swathid, "ScalarFloat",nt,count)
```

Retrieve Indexed Geolocation Mapping

HE5_SWidxmapinfo

hsize_t HE5_SWidxmapinfo(hid_t *swathID*, char **geodim*, char **datadim*, long *index[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
geodim	IN:	Indexed Geolocation dimension name
datadim	IN:	Indexed Data dimension name
index	OUT:	Index mapping array

Purpose: Retrieve indexed array of specified geolocation mapping.

Return value: Returns size of indexed array if successful or 0 otherwise. A typical reason for failure is the specified mapping does not exist.

Description: This routine retrieves the size of the indexed array and the array of indexed elements of the specified geolocation mapping.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the indexed mapping between the "*IdxGeo*" and "*IdxData*" dimensions:

```
idxsz = HE5_SWidxmapinfo(swathID, "IdxGeo", "IdxData",
index);
```

The variable, *idxsz*, will be equal to 5 and *index[5]* = {0,2,3,6,7}.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swimapinfo(*swathid, geodim, datadim, index)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*geodim*
character*(*)	*datadim*
integer*4	*index(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
idxsz = he5_swimapinfo(swathid, "IdxGeo", "IdxData", index)
```

Retrieve the Indices of a Subsetted Region

HE5_SWindexinfo

herr_t HE5_SWindexinfo(hid_t *regionID*, char **object*, int **rank*, char **dimlist*, hsize_t **indices[HE5_DTSETRANKMAX]*)

regionID	IN:	Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion and/or HE5_SWdefvrtregion
object	IN:	Field name
rank	OUT:	Rank of field
dimlist	OUT:	List of dimensions in field
indices	OUT:	The array (0-based) containing the indices for start and stop of region

Purpose: Retrieve the indices information about a subsetted region.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) othwerwise.

Description: This routine returns the indices information about a subsetted region for a particular field. It retrieves the indices for start and stop of region.

Example: In this example, we retrieve the indices information about the *Longitude* field defined by HE5_SWdefboxregion:

```
status = HE5_SWindexinfo(regionID, "Longitude", &rank,
      dimlist, indices);
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

Rank=2, dimlist="DataTrack, DataXtrack", and indices[0][0]=4, indices[0][1]=11, indices[1][0]=0, indices[1][1]=10

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swindexinfo(*regionid, object, rank, dimlist, indices)*

integer	*regionid*
character*(*)	*object*
integer	*rank*
character*(*)	*dimlist*

integer*4 *indices*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swindexinfo(regionid, "Longitude", rank,
dimlist, indices)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=2, dimlist=”DataXtrack,DataTrack", and indices(1,1)=0, indices(1,2)=10, indices(2,1)=4, indices(2,2)=11

Note that the indices array and dimension list are in FORTRAN order.

Retrieve Information Swath Attributes

HE5_SWinqattrs

long HE5_SWinqattrs(hid_t *swathID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **object** attributes defined in a specific swath **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in a swath structure. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqattrs(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_SWinqattrs(swathID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqattrs(*swathid,attrnames,strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_swinqattrs(swathid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Data Fields Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqdatafields

long HE5_SWinqdatafields(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldlist*, int *rank[]*, hid_t *ntype[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldlist	OUT:	Listing of data fields (entries separated by commas)
rank	OUT:	Array containing the rank of each data field
ntype	OUT:	Array containing the numbertype of each data field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.

Purpose: Retrieve information about all of the data fields defined in swath.

Return value: Number of data fields found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper swath id.

Description: The field list is returned as a string with each data field separated by commas. The *rank* and *ntype* arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: In this example we retrieve information about the data fields:

```
nflds = HE5_SWinqdatafields(swathID, fieldlist, rank,
      ntype);
```

The parameter, *fieldlist*, will have the value:

"*Spectra"* with *rank[1]={3}, ntype[1]={10}*

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqdflds(*swathid, fieldlist, rank, ntype*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldlist*
integer	*rank(*)*
integer	*ntype(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nflds = he5_swinqdflds(swathid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)
```

Return Data Type Information about Data Fields in Swath

HE5_SWinqdatatype

herr_t HE5_SWinqdatatype(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, int *fieldgroup*, hid_t **datatype*, H5T_class_t **classid*, H5T_order_t **order*, size_t **size)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
fieldgroup	IN:	Field group flag: HE5_HDFE_GEOGROUP - 0 HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP - 1 HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP - 2 HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP - 3 HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP - 4 HE5_HDFE_PROFGROUP - 5 HE5_HDFE_PROFGRPATTRGROUP - 6 HE5_HDFE_GEOGRPATTRGROUP - 7
datatype	OUT:	Data type ID
classID	OUT:	Data type class ID
order	OUT:	Data type byte order
size	OUT:	Data type size (in bytes)

Purpose: Returns data type information about a specified field in swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID or field name.

Description: This routine returns information about field data in a swath.

Example: In this example we return the data type information for the *Spectra* field in the swath defined in the *HE5_SWdefdatafield* routine.

```
status = HE5_SWinqdatatype(swathID, "Spectra", NULL,
fieldgroup, &datatype, &classid, &order, &size);
```

FORTRAN integer function
he5_swidtype(*swathid,fieldname,attrname,fldgrp,dtype,classid,order, size*)

integer *swathid*

integer *dtype,classid,order*

integer*4 *size*

character *(*) *fieldname*

integer *HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP*

parameter *(HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP=1)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swidtype(swathid, “Spectra”, “ “,
HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, dtype, classid, order, size)
```

Retrieve Information about Data Fields and Aliases Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqdfldalias

long HE5_SWinqdfldalias(hid_t *swathID*, char **fldalias*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldalias	OUT:	List of data fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of data fields and aliases list

Purpose: Retrieve information about data fields & aliases defined in swath.

Return value: Number of data fields and aliases found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The list of data fields and aliases is returned as a string with each name separated by commas. If *fldalias* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the data fields and aliases defined for the "Data Fields" group. In the first call, set the parameter *fldalias* to NULL. We assume that there are one data field and one alias stored, *Temperature* and *Temp*:

```
nfldalias = HE5_SWinqdfldalias(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nfldalias*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 16.

```
fldalias = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nfldalias = HE5_SWinqdfldalias(swathID, fldalias,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *fldalias*, will be set to:

"*Temperature,Temp*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqdfldalias(*swathid ,fldalias, strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fldalias*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nfldalias*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfldalias = he5_swinqdfldalias(swathid, fldalias,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Dimensions Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqdims

long HE5_SWinqdims(hid_t *swathID*, char **dimnames*, hsize_t *dims[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimnames	OUT:	Dimension list (entries separated by commas)
dims	OUT:	Array containing size of each dimension

Purpose: Retrieve information about all of the dimensions defined in swath.

Return value: Number of dimension entries found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper swath id.

Description: The dimension list is returned as a string with each dimension name separated by commas. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimensions defined in the *ExampleSwath* structure:

```
ndims = HE5_SWinqdims(swathID, dimnames, dims);
```

The parameter, *dimname*, will have the value:

"*GeoTrack,GeoXtrack,DataTrack,DataXtrack,Bands,Unlim"*

with *ndims* = 6, *dims[6]={2000,1000,4000,2000,5,-1}*

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqdims(*swathid,dimnames,dims*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*dimnames*
integer*4	*dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
ndims = he5_swinqdims(swathid, dimnames, dims)
```

Retrieve Information for Swath Dimension Scale Attributes

HE5_SWinqdscaleattrs

long HE5_SWinqdscaleattrs(hid_t *swathID*, const char **dimname*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name to retrieve attribute information
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about the attributes defined for a specific dimension scale.

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension scale attributes defined for a field “Bands”. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are five attributes stored, *label, unit, format, MissingValue, and IntValues* :

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattrs(swathID, “Bands”, NULL,
&strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 5 and *strbufsize* will have value 40.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1,sizeof(char));
```

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattrs(swathID, “Bands”, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*label,unit,format,MissingValue,IntValues* ".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqdscaleattrs(*swathid* , *dimname, attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrnames*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_swinqlattrs(swathid, “Bands”, attrnames,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Geolocation Fields Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqgeofields

long HE5_SWinqgeofields(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldlist*, int *rank[]*, hid_t *ntype[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldlist	OUT:	Listing of geolocation fields (entries separated by commas)
rank	OUT:	Array containing the rank of each geolocation field
ntype	OUT:	Array containing the numbertype of each geolocation field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.

Purpose: Retrieve information about all of the geolocation fields defined in swath.

Return value: Number of geolocation fields found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper swath id.

Description: The field list is returned as a string with each geolocation field separated by commas. The *rank* and *ntype* arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the geolocation fields:

```
nflds = HE5_SWinqgeofields(swathID, fieldlist, rank,
      ntype);
```

The parameter, *fieldlist*, will have the value: "*Longitude,Latitude"*with *nflds* = 2, *rank[2]={2,2}, ntype[2]={10,10}*

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqgflds(swathid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldlist*
integer	*rank(*)*
integer	*ntype(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nflds = he5_swinqgflds(swathid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)
```

Retrieve Information about Group “Geolocation Fields” Attributes

HE5_SWinqgeogrpattrs

long HE5_SWinqgeogrpattrs(hid_t *swathID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **group** attributes defined in the “Geolocation Fields” **group.** See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each group attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the group attributes defined for the “Geolocation Fields”group. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqgeogrpattrs(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_SWinqgeogrpattrs(swathID, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2"*.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqgeogattrs(*swathid ,attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nattr*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_swinqgeogattrs(swathid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Geolocation Fields and Aliases Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqgfldalias

long HE5_SWinqgfldalias(hid_t *swathID*, char **fldalias*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldalias	OUT:	List of geolocation fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of geolocation fields and aliases list

Purpose: Retrieve information about geolocation fields & aliases defined in swath.

Return value: Number of geolocation fields and aliases found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The list of geolocation fields and aliases is returned as a string with each name separated by commas. If *fldalias* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the geolocation fields and aliases defined for the "Geolocation Fields" group. In the first call, set the parameter *fldalias* to NULL. We assume that there are one geolocation field and one alias stored, *Latitude* and *Lat*:

```
nfldalias = HE5_SWinqgfldalias(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nfldalias*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 12.

```
fldalias = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nfldalias = HE5_SWinqgfldalias(swathID, fldalias,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *fldalias*, will be set to:

"*Latitude,Lat*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqgfldalias(*swathid ,fldalias, strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fldalias*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nfldalias*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfldalias = he5_swinqgfldalias(swathid, fldalias,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Swath Attributes in Group "Data Fields"

HE5_SWinqgrpattrs

long HE5_SWinqgrpattrs(hid_t *swathID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **group** attributes in "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each group attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the group attributes defined for the "Data Fields" group. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqgrpattrs(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_SWinqgrpattrs(swathID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to: "*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqgattrs(*swathid ,attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nattr*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_swinqgattrs(swathid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Indexed Mappings Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqidxmaps

long HE5_SWinqidxmaps(hid_t *swathID*, char **idxmap*, hsize_t *idxsizes[]*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
idxmap	OUT:	Indexed Dimension mapping list (entries separated by commas)
idxsizes	OUT:	Array containing the sizes of the corresponding index arrays.

Purpose: Retrieve information about all of the indexed geolocation/data mappings defined in swath.

Return value: Number of indexed mapping relations found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper Swath ID.

Description: 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 (/). Output parameters set to *NULL*, will not be returned.

Example: In this example. we retrieve information about the indexed dimension mappings:

```
nidxmaps = HE5_SWinqidxmaps(swathID, idxmap, idxsizes);
```

The variable, *idxmap*, will contain the string:

"*IdxGeo/IdxData"* with *nidxmaps* = 1 and *idxsizes[1]={5}*.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqimaps(*swathid,dimmap,idxsizes*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*dimmap*
integer*4	*idxsizes(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nidxmaps = he5_swinqimaps(swathid, dimmap, idxsizes)
```

Retrieve Information Swath Local Attributes

HE5_SWinqlocattrs

long HE5_SWinqlocattrs(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname to retrieve local attribute information
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **local** attributes defined for a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each local attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the local attributes defined for a field “DataField”. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattrs(swathID, “DataField”, NULL,
&strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattrs(swathID, “DataField”, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqlattrs(*swathid , fieldname, attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*attrnames*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_swinqlattrs(swathid, “DataField”, attrnames,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Dimension Mappings Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqmaps

long HE5_SWinqmaps(hid_t *swathID*, char **dimmap*, long *offset[]*, long *increment[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimmap	OUT:	Dimension mapping list (entries separated by commas)
offset	OUT:	Array containing the offset of each geolocation relation
increment	OUT:	Array containing the increment of each geolocation relation

Purpose

Retrieve information about all of the (non-indexed) geolocation relations defined in swath.

Return value

Number of geolocation relation entries found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper Swath ID.

Description

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 (/). Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example

In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension mappings in the *ExampleSwath* structure:

```
nmaps = HE5_SWinqmaps(swathID, dimmap, offset, increment);
```

The variable, dimmap, will contain the string: "GeoTrack/DataTrack,GeoXtrack/DataXtrack" with nmaps = 2, offset[2]={0,1} and increment[2]={2,2}.

FORTRAN

integer*4 function

he5_swinqmaps(*swathid,dimmap,offset,increment*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*dimmap*
integer*4	*offset(*)*
integer*4	*increment(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nmaps = he5_swinqmaps(swathid, dimmap, offset,  increment)
```

Retrieve Swath Structures Defined in HDF-EOS File

HE5_SWinqswath

long HE5_SWinqswath(const char * *filename*, char **swathlist*, long **strbufsize)*

filename	IN:	The HDF-EOS file name
swathlist	OUT:	Swath list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of swath list

Purpose: Retrieves number and names of swaths defined in HDF-EOS file.

Return value: Number of swaths found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The swath list is returned as a string with each swath name separated by commas. If *swathlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. If *strbufsize* is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of swaths. Note that *strbufsize* does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the swaths defined in an HDF-EOS file, Swath.*he5*. In the first call, set *swathlist* to NULL We assume that there are two swaths stored, *SwathOne* and *Swath_2*:

```
nswath = HE5_SWinqswath("Swath.he5", NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nswath*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 16.

```
swathlist = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nswath = HE5_SWinqswath("Swath.he5", swathlist,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *swathlist*, will be set to:

"*SwathOne,Swath_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swinqswath(*filename,swathlist,strbufsize*)

character*(*)	*filename*
character*(*)	*swathlist*
integer*4	*strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nswath = he5_swinqswath('Swath.he5', swathlist, strbufsize)
```

Return Information about a Local Swath Attribute

HE5_SWlocattrinfo

herr_t HE5_SWlocattrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about **local** attribute(s) in a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a data field's local attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_SWlocattrinfo(swathID, "DataField", attrname,
&ntype, &count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swlattrinfo(*swathid*, *fieldname*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_swlattrinfo(swathid, "DataField", attrname,
ntype, count)
```

Retrieve Offset and Increment of Specific Dimension Mapping

HE5_SWmapinfo

herr_t HE5_SWmapinfo(hid_t *swathID*, char **geodim*, char **datadim*, long **offset*, long **increment))*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
geodim	IN:	Geolocation dimension name
datadim	IN:	Data dimension name
offset	OUT:	Mapping offset
increment	OUT:	Mapping increment

Purpose: Retrieve offset and increment of specific monotonic geolocation mapping.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is the specified mapping does not exist.

Description: This routine retrieves offset and increment of the specified geolocation mapping.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the mapping between the *GeoTrack* and *DataTrack* dimensions:

```
status = HE5_SWmapinfo(swathID, "GeoTrack", "DataTrack",
      &offset, &increment);
```

The variable *offset* will be 0 and *increment* 2.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swmapinfo(*swathid, geodim, datadim, offset, increment)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*geodim*
character*(*)	*datadim*
integer*4	*offset*
integer*4	*increment*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swmapinfo(swathid, "GeoTrack",  "DataTrack",
      offset, increment)
```

Mount External Data File

HE5_SWmountexternal

hid_t HE5_SWmountexternal(hid_t *swathID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **extfilename*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
extfilename	IN:	External file name

Purpose: Mount external data file

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to store required data needed by multiple data files into a separate file so it is not repeated thoughtout the data files.

Example: In this example, we mount a file that contains calibration information needed by the data fields in another file

```
strcpy(extfilename,"/home/user/data/calibration.hdf5");

fileID = HE5_SWmountexternal(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
extfilename);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Return Number of Specified Objects in a Swath

HE5_SWnentries

long HE5_SWnentries(hid_t *swathID*, int *entrycode*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
entrycode	IN:	Entrycode
strbufsize	OUT:	String buffer size

Purpose: Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity.

Return value: Number of entries if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper swath id or entry code.

Description: This routine can be called before an inquiry routines in order to determine the sizes of the output arrays and descriptive strings. The string length does not include the NULL terminator.

The entry codes are:

HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM (0) - Dimensions
HE5_HDFE_NENTMAP (1) - Dimension Mappings
HE5_HDFE_NENTIMAP (2) - Indexed Dimension Mappings
HE5_HDFE_NENTGFLD (3) - Geolocation Fields
HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD (4) - Data Fields

Example: In this example, we determine the number of dimension mapping entries and the size of the map list string.

```
nmaps = HE5_SWnentries(swathID, HE5_HDFE_NENTMAP, &bufsize);
```

The return value, *nmaps*, will be equal to 2 and *bufsz* = 39

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swnentries(*swathid, entrycode, bufsize)*

integer	*swathid*
integer	*entrycode*
integer*4	*bufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NENTMAP=1)

nmaps = he5_swnentries(swathid, HE5_HDFE_NENTMAP, bufsize)
```

Open HDF-EOS File

HE5_SWopen

hid_t HE5_SWopen(const char **filename*, uintn *access*)

filename	IN:	Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
access	IN:	H5F_ACC_RDONLY, H5F_ACC_RDWR or H5F_ACC_TRUNC

Purpose: Opens or creates HDF-EOS file in order to create, read, or write a Swath.

Return value: Returns the swath file id handle (fid) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine creates a new file or opens an existing one, depending on the access parameter.

Access codes:

H5F_ACC_RDONLY	Open for read only. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_RDWR	Open for read/write. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_TRUNC	If file exist, delete it, then open a new file for read/write

Example: In this example, we create a new swath file named, *Swath.he5*. It returns the file handle, *fid*.

```
fid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swopen(*filename, access*)

character*(*) *filename*

integer *access*

The access codes should be defined as parameters:

```
parameter   (HE5F_ACC_RDWR = 100)
parameter   (HE5F_ACC_RDONLY = 101)
parameter   (HE5F_ACC_TRUNC  = 102)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fid = he5_swopen("Swath.he5", HE5F_ACC_TRUNC)
```

Note to users of the SDP Toolkit: Please refer to the *SDP Toolkit User Guide for the EOSDIS Evolution and Development Project* (*333-EED-001, Revision 02*), Section 6.2.1.2, for informtion on how to obtain a file name (referred to as a “physical file handle”) from within a PGE. See also Section 9 of this document for code examples.

Return Information about a Defined Time Period

HE5_SWperiodinfo

herr_t HE5_SWperiodinfo(hid_t *swathID*, hid_t *periodID*, char * *fieldname*, hid_t **ntype*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, size_t **size*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
periodID	IN:	Period ID returned by HE5_SWdeftimeperiod
fieldname	IN:	Field to subset
ntype	OUT:	Number type of field
rank	OUT:	Rank of field
dims	OUT:	Dimensions of subset period
size	OUT:	Size in bytes of subset period

Purpose: Retrieves information about the subsetted period.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns information about a subsetted time period for a particular field. It is useful when allocating space for a data buffer for the subset. 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.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the time period defined in *HE5_SWdeftimeperiod* for the *Spectra* field. We use this to allocate space for data in the subsetted time period.

```
/* Get size in bytes of time period for "Spectra" field*/

status = HE5_SWperiodinfo(SWid, periodID, "Spectra", &ntype,
      &rank, dims, &size);

/* Allocate space */

datbuf = (double *)calloc(size, sizeof(double));
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swperinfo(*swathid, periodid, fieldname, ntype, rank, dims, size)*

integer	*swathid*
integer	*periodid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*ntype*
integer	*rank*
integer*4	*dims(*)*
integer*4	*size*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status=he5_swperinfo(swid,periodid,"Spectra",ntype,rank,dim,
size)
```

Read Swath Attribute

HE5_SWreadattr

herr_t HE5_SWreadattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **object** attribute from a specific swath **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_SWreadattr(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swrdattr(*swathid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *swathid*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swrdattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Read Attribute for a Dimension scale within a Swath

HE5_SWreaddscaleattr

herr_t HE5_SWreaddscaleattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **dimname*,

const char **attrname*, void **datbuf*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads a dimension scale attribute from a specific dimension.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read attributes of the Bands dimension scale*:*

```
herr_t          status = FAIL;
hid_t           SWid1 = FAIL;
int             i;
long            nattr;
long            strbufsize;
char           *attrlist;
size_t          fldnmlen[HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE];
char           *fldnm[HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE];
char           *attrname = (char *)NULL;
hid_t          *ntype;
hsize_t         count = 0;
void           *attr;
int            *attr_int;
float          *attr_flt;
double         *attr_dbl;
char           *attr_char;
nattr = HE5_SWinqdscaleattrs(SWid1, "Bands", NULL,
             &strbufsize);
```

```
attrlist = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 2, sizeof(char));
nattr = HE5_SWinqdscaleattrs(SWid1, "Bands",
             attrlist, &strbufsize);
nattr = HE5_EHparsestr(attrlist, ',', fldnm, fldnmlen);
for( i = 0; i < nattr; i++)
{
  attrname = (char *)calloc(fldnmlen[i] + 1, sizeof(char));
  memmove(attrname,fldnm[i],fldnmlen[i]);
  ntype = (hid_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(hid_t));
  if(strcmp(attrname, "REFERENCE_LIST") == 0 )
    {
       continue;
    }
  status = HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo(SWid1,"Bands",
        attrname, ntype, &count);
  if( (int)*ntype == 0) {
       attr_int = (int *)malloc(count * sizeof(int));
       attr = (void *) attr_int;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 10) {
      attr_flt = (float *)malloc(count * sizeof(float));
       attr = (void *) attr_flt;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 11) {
      attr_dbl = (double *)malloc(count * sizeof(double));
       attr = (void *) attr_dbl;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 57) {
       attr_char = (char *)malloc((count+1) * sizeof(char));
       attr = (void *) attr_char;
    }
 status = HE5_SWreaddscaleattr(SWid1,"Bands",attrname, attr);
}
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swreaddscaleattr (swathid, dimname, attrname, datbuf)

integer*4 *swathid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer         j, ntype
integer         swid1
integer         attr_int(25)
real*4          attr_flt(25)
```

```
real*8          attr_dbl(25)
character       attr_char(25)
integer         nattr
character*100   attrlist
character*100   strbufsize
character*15    attrname(10)
nattr = HE5_SWinqdscaleattrs(SWid1, "Bands", attrlist, strbufsize)
attrname(1) = 'label'
attrname(2) = 'unit'
attrname(3) = 'format'
attrname(4) = 'MissingValue'
attrname(5) = 'IntValues'
do j = 1,5
  attr_char = ''
  count(1)= 0
  count(2)= 0
  status = HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo(SWid1,"Bands",
  attrname(j), ntype, count)
  if( ntype .eq. 0) then
       status = HE5_SWreaddscaleattr(SWid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_int)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 10) then
       status = HE5_SWreaddscaleattr(SWid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_flt)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 11) then
       status = HE5_SWreaddscaleattr(SWid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_dbl)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 57) then
       status = HE5_SWreaddscaleattr(SWid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_char)
  endif
enddo
```

Read External Data Set

HE5_SWreadexternal

herr_t HE5_SWreadexternal(hid_t *swathID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **fieldname*, void **buffer*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to read
buffer	OUT:	Output data buffer

Purpose: Read external data set

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to get the data required from the external data file.

Example: In this example, the field “Cal data” is read from the external file:

```
strcpy(fieldname, “Cal data”);

status = HE5_SWreadexternal(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
fieldname, buffer);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Read Data from a Swath Field

HE5_SWreadfield

herr_t HE5_SWreadfield(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_t *edge[]*, void **buffer)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to read
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
edge	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to read along each dimension
buffer	OUT:	Buffer to store the data read from the field

Purpose: Reads data from a swath field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are improper swath id or unknown fieldname.

Description: The values within *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays refer to the swath field (input) dimensions. The output data in *buffer* is written to contiguously. The default values for *start* and *stride* are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to *NULL*. The default values for *edge* are (*dim* - *start*) / *stride* where *dim* refers is the size of the dimension. Note that to allocate a string buffer size for reading an array of strings, first using *HE5_SWreadlocattr* to get the value of maximum string length in the local attribute *StringLengthAttribute.*

Example: In this example, we read data from the 10th track (0-based) of the *Longitude* field.

```
float     track[1000];

hssize_t  start[2] = {9,1};

hsize_t   edge[2]  = {1,1000};

status = HE5_SWreadfield(swathID, "Longitude", start, NULL,
      edge, track);
```

FORTRAN integer function

he5_swrdfld(*swathid, fieldname, start, stride, edge,buffer*)

he5_swrdcharfld(*swathid, fieldname, elemlen, numelem, start, stride, edge,buffer)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*elemlen (each element length in array of string)*
integer	*numelem (number of elements in declared buffer array)*
integer*4	*start(*)*
integer*4	*stride(*)*
integer*4	*edge(*)*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*

The *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays must be defined explicitly, with the *start* array being 0-based.

Note: he5_swrdcharfld() is only for reading an array of character string field. For reading an array of single character field, please use he5_swrdfld().

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*4     track(1000)

integer*4  start(2), stride(2), edge(2)

start(1) = 0

start(2) = 10

stride(1) = 1

stride(2) = 1

edge(1) = 1000

edge(2) = 1

status=he5_swrdfld(swathid,"Longitude",start,stride,

edge,track)
```

Read Group Swath Attribute in Group “Geolocation Fields”

HE5_SWreadgeogrpattr

herr_t HE5_SWreadgeogrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **group** attribute from the “Geolocation Fields” **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_SWreadgeogrpattr(swathID, "ScalarFloat",
&data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swrdgeogattr(*swathid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swrdgeogattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Read Group Swath Attribute in Group “Data Fields”

HE5_SWreadgrpattr

herr_t HE5_SWreadgrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **group** attribute from the “Data Fields” **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_SWreadgrpattr(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swrdgattr(*swathid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swrdgattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Read Local Swath Attribute

HE5_SWreadlocattr

herr_t HE5_SWreadlocattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads a **local** attribute from a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a single precision (32 bit) floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_SWreadlocattr(swathID, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", &data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swrdlattr(*swathid, fieldname, ,attrname, datbuf)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swrdlattr(swathid, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
datbuf)
```

Define a Longitude-Latitude Box Region for a Swath

HE5_SWregionindex

hid_t HE5_SWregionindex(hid_t *swathID*, double *cornerlon[]*, double *cornerlat[]*, int *mode*, char **geodim*, hsize_t *idxrange[]*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
cornerlon	IN:	Longitude in decimal degrees of box corners
cornerlat	IN:	Latitude in decimal degrees of box corners
mode	IN:	Cross Track inclusion mode
geodim	OUT:	Geolocation track dimension
idxrange	OUT:	The indices of the region in the geolocation track dimension.

Purpose: Defines a longitude-latitude box region for a swath.

Return value: Returns the swath region ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The difference between this routine and *HE5_SWdefboxregion* is the geolocation track dimension name and the range of that dimension are returned in addition to a regionID. Other than that difference they are the same function and this function is used just like *HE5_SWdefboxregion*. This routine defines a longitude-latitude box region for a swath. It returns a swath region ID which is used by the *HE5_SWextractregion* routine to read all the entries of a data field within the region. A cross track is within a region if 1) its midpoint is within the longitude-latitude "box" (HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT), or 2) either of its endpoints is within the longitude-latitude "box" (HE5_HDFE_ENDPOINT), or 3) any point of the cross track is within the longitude-latitude "box" (HE5_HDFE_ANYPOINT), 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

Example: In this example, we define a region bounded by the 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.

```
cornerlon[0] = 3.;

cornerlat[0] = 5.;

cornerlon[1] = 7.;

cornerlat[1] = 12.;
```

```
regionID = HE5_SWregionindex(swathID, cornerlon, cornerlat,
      HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT, geodim, idxrange);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swregidx(*swathid*, *cornerlon*, *cornerlat*, *mode*, *geodim*, *idxrange)*

integer	*swathid*
real*8	*cornerlon(*)*
real*8	*cornerlat(*)*
character*(*)	*geodim*
integer*4	*idxrange(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT=0)

cornerlon(1) = 3.

cornerlat(1) = 5.

cornerlon(2) = 7.

cornerlat(2) = 12.

regionid = he5_swregidx(swathid, cornerlon, cornerlat,
      HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT, geodim, idxrange)
```

Return Information about a Defined Region

HE5_SWregioninfo

herr_t HE5_SWregioninfo(hid_t *swathID*, hid_t *regionID*, char **fieldname*, hid_t **ntype*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, size_t **size*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
regionID	IN:	Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion
fieldname	IN:	Field to subset
ntype	OUT:	Number type of field
rank	OUT:	Rank of field
dims	OUT:	Dimensions of subset region
size	OUT:	Size in bytes of subset region

Purpose: Retrieves information about the subsetted region.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns information about a subsetted region for a particular field. It is useful when allocating space for a data buffer for the region. Because of differences in number type and geolocation mapping, a given region will give different values for the dimensions and size for various fields.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the region defined in *HE5_SWdefboxregion* for the *Spectra* field. We use this to allocate space for data in the subsetted region.

```
/* Get size in bytes of region for "Spectra" field*/

status = HE5_SWregioninfo(SWid, regionID, "Spectra", &ntype,
      &rank, dims, &size);

/* Allocate space */

datbuf = (double *)calloc(size, sizeof(double));
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swreginfo(*swathid, regionid, fieldname, ntype, rank, dims, size)*

integer	*swathid*
integer	*regionid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*ntype*
integer	*rank*
integer*4	*dims(*)*
integer*4	*size*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status =
he5_swreginfo(swid,regionid,"Spectra",ntype,rank,dims,size)
```

Create an Alias for Swath Data Field

HE5_SWsetalias

herr_t HE5_SWsetalias(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, const char **aliaslist*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
aliaslist	IN:	List of alias(es) to associate with the Data Field

Purpose: Create an alias for Swath data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Creates aliases that can be used to refer to a Swath data field in addition to the name of the field.

Example: In this example, we create an alias for the data field *Temperature.*

```
strcpy(aliaslist, “temps 0 to 30”);

status = HE5_SWsetalias(swathID, "Temperature", aliaslist);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swsetalias (*swathid*, *fieldname*, *aliaslist*)

```
integer          swathid
character*(*)    fieldname
character*(*)    aliaslist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliaslist = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_swsetalias(swathid, "Temperature", aliaslist)
```

Set Dimension Scale for a Dimension of a Field or Fields within a Swath

HE5_SWsetdimscale

herr_t HE5_SWsetdimscale(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, char **dimname*,

const hsize_t *dimsize*, hid_t *numbertype*, void * *data*)

HE5_SWdefdimscale

herr_t HE5_SWdefdimscale(hid_t *swathID*, char **dimname*,

const hsize_t *dimsize*, hid_t *numbertype*, void * *data*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of the field whose ***dimname*** dimension scale is set
dimname	IN:	The dimension for which scale is set in the field
dimsize	IN:	The size of the dimension for which dimension is set
numbertype	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
data	IN:	Values to be written to the dimension scale

Purpose HE5_SWsetdimscale() Sets dimension scale for a field dimension within the swath.

HE5_SWdefdimscale() Sets dimension scale for a dimension for all fields created before this call within the swath

Return value Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list, none-existing field, or having the same dimension set before (for HE5_SWsetdimscale).

Description These routines set dimension scale for a field (or fields) dimension within the swath. Once the dimension scale is set user can write label, unit, format and other attributes to it using HE5_SWwritedscaleattr().

Example 1 In this example, we set dimension scale for the “Bands” dimension in the Spectra field, defined by:

```
status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(swathID, "Spectra",
       "Bands,DataTrack,DataXtrack", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
int bands[5] = {1,3,6,7,9};
```

```
hsize_t nbands = 5;

status = HE5_SWsetdimscale(swathID, "Spectra", "Bands",

                           nbands, H5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swsetdimscale(swathid, fieldname, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *swathid*
character*(*) *fieldname*
character*(*) *dimname*
integer*4 *dimsize*
integer*4 *numbertype*
<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4      bands(5)
integer*4      nbands
nbands = 5
bands(1) = 1
bands(2) = 3
bands(3) = 6
bands(4) = 7
bands(5) = 9
status = he5_swsetdimscale(swathid, "Spectra", "Bands",
                           nbands, HE5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

Example 2 In this example, we set dimension scale for the “Bands” dimension in all fields, defined by `HE5_SWdefdatafield() in the swath`:

```
int bands[5] = {1,3,6,7,9};
hsize_t nbands = 5;
status = HE5_SWdefdimscale(swathID, "Bands",
nbands, H5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swdefdimscale(swathid, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *swathid*

Set External Data File(s)

HE5_SWsetextdata

herr_t HE5_SWsetextdata(hid_t *swathID*, const char **filelist*, off_t *offset[]*, hsize_t *size[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
filelist	IN:	List of external file names
offset[]	IN:	Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
size[]	IN:	Array of sizes (in bytes) reserved in the file for the data

Purpose: Sets the external data file(s) associated with the data set.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID.

Example: In this example, we set the *ExtData* field:

```
status = HE5_SWsetextdata(swathID, "ext-1.dat,ext-2.dat,ext-3.dat", offset, size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swsetxdat(*swathid,fllist,offset, size)*

integer *swathid*

integer status

integer*4 *offset(*)*

integer*4 *size(*)*

character*(*) *flist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swsetxdat(swathid,flist,offset,size)
```

Set Fill Value for a Specified Field

HE5_SWsetfillvalue

herr_t HE5_SWsetfillvalue(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, hid_t *ntype*, void **fillvalue)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name (currently not used in the function. For future use)
ntype	IN:	Number type of fill value (should match the number type of a specified field)
fillvalue	IN:	Pointer to the fill value to be used

NOTE: **THIS FUNCTION MUST BE CALLED BEFORE THE FUNCTION CALL TO DEFINE THE FIELD IT IS TO BE APPLIED. SETS A FILL VALUE FOR A CHARACTER STRING FIELD IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS RELEASE.**

The fillvalue setting will affect all fields defined after calling HE5_SWsetfillvalue.

Purpose: Sets fill value for the specified field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: The fill value is placed in all elements of the field which have not been explicitly defined.

Example: In this example, we set a fill value for the *Temperature* field:

```
tempfill = -999.0;

status = HE5_SWsetfillvalue(swathID, "Temperature", ntype,
&tempfill);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swsetfill(*swathid, fieldname, ntype, fillvalue)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*ntype*
<valid type>	*fillvalue(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fillvalue = -999.0

status = he5_swsetfill(swathid, "Temperature", ntype,
fillvalue)
```

Dismount External Data File

HE5_SWunmount

herr_t HE5_SWunmount(hid_t *swathID*, int *fldgroup*, hid_t *fileID*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
fileID	IN:	ID of file returned by HE5_SWmountexternal

Purpose: Dismount external data file

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function dismounts from the external file once the user has completed using the data in the file.

Example: In ths example, we dismount from the file used in the previous function

```
status = HE5_SWunmount(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, fileID);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Update Map Index for a Specified Region

HE5_SWupdateidxmap

long HE5_SWupdateidxmap(int *swathID*, hid_t *regionID*, long *indexin[]*, long *indexout[]*, long *indices[])*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or Swattach.
regionID	IN:	Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion.
indexin	IN:	The array containing the indices of the data dimension to which each geolocation element corresponds.
indexout	OUT:	The array containing the indices of the data dimension to which each geolocation corresponds in the subsetted region. The indexout set to NULL, will not be returned.
indices	OUT:	The array containing the indices for start and stop of region.

Purpose: Retrieve indexed array of specified geolocation mapping for a specified region.

Return value: Returns size of updated indexed array if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is the specified mapping does not exist.

Description: This routine retrieves the size of the indexed array and the array of indexed elements of the specified geolocation mapping for the specified region.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the indexed mapping between the “IdxGeo” and “IdxData” dimensions, defined by *HE5_Swdefboxregion.*In the first call, set *index_region* to NULL:

```
/* Get size of index_region array */

idxsz = HE5_SWupdateidxmap(swathID, regionID, index, NULL,
indices);

/* Allocate memory for index_region */
index_region = (long)malloc(sizeof(long) * idxsz);

/* Get the array index_region */
idxsz = HE5_SWupdateidxmap(swathID, regionID, index,
index_region, indices);
```

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_swupimap(*swathid, regionid, indexin, indexout, indicies*)

integer *swathid*

integer *regionid*

integer*4 *indexin(*)*

integer*4 *indexout(*)*

integer*4 *indices(2)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_swupdateidxmap(swathid, regionid, index,
index_region, indices)
```

Write/Update Swath Attribute

HE5_SWwriteattr

herr_t HE5_SWwriteattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates an **object** attribute in a specific swath **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_SWwriteattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_SWwriteattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swwrattr(*swathid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT = 10)

datbuf  = 3.14

count   = 1

status = he5_swwrattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, datbuf)
```

Write Field Metadata for an Existing Swath Data Field

HE5_SWwritedatameta

herr_t HE5_SWwritedatameta(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, int *mvalue*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field
dimlist	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
mvalue	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field

Purpose: Writes field metadata for an existing swath data field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine 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 *HE5_SWdefdim* routine before this routine is called.

Example: In this example we write the metadata for the “Band_1” data field used in the swath.

```
status = HE5_SWwritedatameta(swathID, "Band_1", "GeoTrack,
      GeoXtrack", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

FORTRAN: integer function

he5_swwrdmeta(*swathid,fieldname,dimlist,mvalue)*
integer *swathid*
character*(*) *fieldname*
character*(*) *dimlist*
integer *mvalue*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT = 10)
status = he5_swwrdmeta(swathID, "Band_1", "GeoXtrack,
GeoTrack",  HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

The dimensions are entered in *FORTRAN* order with the first dimension being incremented first.

Write/Update Attribute for a Dimension scale within a Swath

HE5_SWwritedscaleattr

herr_t HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **dimname*,

const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates a dimension scale attribute in a specific swath

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write attributes label, unit, format, MissingValues, and IntValues for the Bands dimension scale*:*

```
strcpy(label, "Bands Dim");

strcpy(unit, "None");

strcpy(format, "I2");


count[0]= 12;

status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",

              "label", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, label);


count[0]= 6;
```

```
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
             "unit", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, unit);


count[0]= 4;
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
             "format", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, format);


int datbuf_i1[1] = {-999};
count[0]= 1;
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
              "MissingValue", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
              datbuf_i1);
int datbuf_i2[3] = {-999,0,999};
count[0]= 3;
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
             "IntValues", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
              datbuf_i2);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swwritedscaleattr (swathid, dimname, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)

integer*4	*swathid*
character*(*)	*dimname*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer*4	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer      swid1
integer*4    datbuf_i1(1)
integer*4    datbuf_i2(2)
integer      count(2)
```

```
count(1)= 12
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
 "label", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "Bands Dim")

count(1)= 6
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
 "unit", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "None")

count(1)= 4
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
 "format", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "I2")

datbuf_i1(1) = -999
count(1)= 1
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
 "MissingValue", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, count, datbuf_i1)
datbuf_i(1) =  -999
datbuf_i(2) =  0
datbuf_i(3) =  999
count(1)= 3
status = HE5_SWwritedscaleattr(SWid1, "Bands",
 "IntValues", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, count, datbuf_i)
```

Write Data to a Swath Field

HE5_SWwritefield

herr_t HE5_SWwritefield(hid_t *swathID*, char **fieldname*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_*t edge[]*, void **data)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to write
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
edge	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
data	IN:	Values to be written to the field

Purpose: Writes data to a swath field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or unknown fieldname.

Description: The values within *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays refer to the swath 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 and are used if these parameters are set to *NULL*. The default values for *edge* are (*dim* - *start*) / *stride* where *dim* refers is the size of the dimension. It is the users responsibility to make sure the data buffer contains sufficient entries to write to the field. 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.

Example: In this example, we write data to the *Longitude* field.

```
float longitude [2000][1000];

/* Define elements of longitude array */

status = HE5_SWwritefield(swathID, "Longitude", NULL, NULL,
      NULL, longitude);
```

We now update Track 10 (0 - based) in this field:

```
float newtrack[1000];

hssize_t start[2]={10,0}; hsize_t edge[2]={1,1000};

/* Define elements of newtrack array */

status = HE5_SWwritefield(swathID, "Longitude", start, NULL,
      edge, newtrack);
```

FORTRAN integer function

he5_swwrfld(*swathid,fieldname,start,stride,edge,data*)

he5_swwrcharfld(*swathid,fieldname,elemlen,numelem,start,stride,edge,*

data)

integer	*swathid*	
character*(*)	*fieldname*	
integer	*elemlen*	*(each element length in array of string)*
integer	*numelem*	*(number of elements in declared buffer array)*
integer*4	*start(*)*	
integer*4	*stride(*)*	
integer*4	*edge(*)*	
<valid type>	*data(*)*	

The *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays must be defined explicitly, with the *start* array being 0-based.

Note: he5_swwrcharfld() is only for writing an array of character string field. For writing an array of single character field, please use he5_swwrfld().

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*4    longitude(1000,2000)

integer*4 start(2), stride(2), edge(2)

start(1) = 0

start(2) = 0

stride(1) = 1

stride(2) = 1

edge(1) = 1000

edge(2) = 2000
```

```
status = he5_swwrfld(swathid, "Longitude", start, stride,
edge, longitude)
```

We now update Track 10 (0 - based) in this field:

```
real*4    newtrack(1000)

integer*4 start(2), stride(2), edge(2)

start(1)  = 10

start(2)  = 0

stride(1) = 1

stride(2) = 1

edge(1)   = 1000

edge(2)   = 1

status = he5_swwrfld(swathid, "Longitude", start, stride,
edge, newtrack)
```

Note: When writing data to a field with an unlimited dimension you must not write more data than the actual dimension of the field in first call to SWwritefield, otherwise only partial data will be written to the field. You should do this I 2 or more calls to SWwritefield. In the first attempt you write less data than or equal to the actual dimension of the field. In the following attempts you can have anything for start and count (count > start), even start of second attempt can be larger than the count of the first attempt.
Please note that in the second (and the following attempts) data buffer is written to the file starting from its 0th element.

Write/Update Group Attribute in “Geolocation Fields” Group

HE5_SWwritegeogrpattr

herr_t HE5_SWwritegeogrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **group** attribute in the “Geolocation Fields” **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to the group “Geolocation Fields” in the swath file.

Example: In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_SWwritegeogrpattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_SWwritegeogrpattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swwrgeogattr(*swathid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

datbuf = 3.14

count  = 1

status = he5_swwrgeogattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count,datbuf)
```

Write Field Metadata to an Existing Swath Geolocation Field

HE5_SWwritegeometa

herr_t HE5_SWwritegeometa(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, int *mvalue*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field
dimlist	IN:	The list of geolocation dimensions defining the field
mvalue	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field

Purpose: Writes field metadata for an existing swath geolocation field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine 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 *HE5_SWdefdim* routine before this routine is called.

Example: In this example we write the metadata for the *Latitude* geolocation field used in the swath.

```
status = HE5_SWwritegeometa(swathID, "Latitude",
      "GeoTrack,GeoXtrack",H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

FORTRAN: integer function

he5_swwrgmeta(*swathid,fieldname,dimlist,mvalue)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
integer	*mvalue*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
      parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT = 10)

status = he5_swwrgmeta(swathID, "Latitude",
      "GeoXtrack,GeoTrack",HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

The dimensions are entered in *FORTRAN* order with the first dimension being incremented first.

Write/Update Group Attribute in “Data Fields” Group

HE5_SWwritegrpattr

herr_t HE5_SWwritegrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **group** attribute in the “Data Fields” **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to the “Data Fields” group in the swath file.

Example: In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_SWwritegrpattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_SWwritegrpattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_swwrgattr(*swathid, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

datbuf = 3.14

count  = 1

status = he5_swwrgattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count,datbuf)
```

Write/Update Local Swath Attribute

HE5_SWwritelocattr

herr_t HE5_SWwritelocattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **local** attribute in a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to a particular field “DataField” in the swath file.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
countt[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_SWwritelocattr(swathid, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_SWwritelocattr(swathid, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_swwrlattr(*swathid*, *fieldname*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

datbuf = 3.14

count  = 1

status = he5_swwrlattr(swathid, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count, datbuf)
```

Define Profile Data Structure

HE5_PRdefine

herr_t HE5_PRdefine(hid_t *swathID*, const char **profilename*, chat **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*, hid_t *datatype_id)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
profilename	IN:	Profile name
dimlist	IN:	List of profile dimensions (separated by comma)
maxdimlist	IN:	List of profile maximum dimensions (separated by comma)
dtype	IN:	Base data type ID

Purpose: Sets up a specified profile structure in a swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID or data type ID.

Description: The profile is linked to the "Profile Fields" group in the swath file.

Example: In this example, we define a profile with the name *SimpleProfile* and with the base 'unsigned int' data type. The profile is represented by a single dataset with 4 dimensions.

```
status = HE5_PRdefine(swathid, "SimpleProfile", dimlist,
maxdimlist, H5T_NATIVE_UINT);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_prdefine(*swathid, profilename, rank, dim, datatype_id)*

integer *swathid, datatype_id*

character*(*) *profilename, dimlist, maxdimlist(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_INT = 0)

status = he5_prdefine(swathid, "SimpleProfile", dimlist, maxdimlist, HE5T_NATIVE_INT)

Note: Compression and Chunking defined will effect all profile field definitions after that. This will cease when the data is written to the field. All fields defined after that will not be chunked or compressed unless Compression and Chunking are redfined.

Return Information about a Profile Group Swath Attribute

HE5_PRgrpattrinfo

herr_t HE5_PRgrpattrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about a **group** attribute in the "Profile Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a swath group attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_PRgrpattrinfo(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &nt,
&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_prgattrinfo(*swathid, attrname, ntype, count,*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_prgattrinfo(swathid, "ScalarFloat",nt,count)
```

Return Information about a Profile in a Swath

HE5_PRinfo

herr_t HE5_PRinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **profname*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, hsize_t *maxdims[]*, hid_t **ntype*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
profname	IN:	Profile name
rank	OUT:	Rank of profile dataset
dims	OUT:	Array of dimension sizes
maxdims	OUT:	Array of maximum dimension sizes
ntype	OUT:	Base-number type ID
dimlist	OUT:	Comma separated list of dimension names
maxdimlist	OUT:	Comma separated list of maximum dimension names

Purpose: Retrieve information about specified profile dataset in a Swath

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns rank, array of dimension and maximum dimension sizes, base number type ID, comma separated list of dimension and maximum dimension names of profile dataset.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about profile “Profile-2000”:

```
status = HE5_PRinfo(swathID,”Profile-2000”, rank, dims,
maxdims, ntype, dimlist, maxdimlist);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_prinfo(*swathid, profname, rank, dims, maxdims, ntype, dimlist, maxdimlist)*

```
integer          swathid
character*(*)    profname
integer          rank
integer*4        dims(*)
integer*4        maxdims(*)
integer          ntype
character*(*)    dimlist
character*(*)    maxdimlist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
profname = “Profile-2000”

status = he5_prinfo(swathid, profname, rank, dims, maxdims,
ntype, dimlist, maxdimlist)
```

Retrieve Information about Profile Group Attributes

HE5_PRinqgrpattrs

long HE5_PRinqgrpattrs(hid_t *swathID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about profile **group** attributes defined in the "Profile Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each group attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the group attributes defined for the "Profile Fields" group. In the first call, set *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_PRinqgrpattrs(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_PRinqgrpattrs(swathID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to: "*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_prinqgattrs(*swathid ,attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nattr*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_prinqgattrs(swathid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Profiles in a Swath

HE5_PRinquire

long HE5_PRinquire(hid_t *swathID*, char **profnames*, int **rank*, H5T_class_t **classID*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
profnames	OUT:	Buffer for returned comma separated list of profile names
rank	OUT:	Array of ranks of profile datasets
classID	OUT:	Array of base-data type class IDs of profiles

Purpose: Retrieve information about profile datasets in a specified Swath

Return value: Returns number of profiles if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: A comma separated list of profile datasets is returned. The *rank* and (base data type) *classID* arrays will have an entry for each profile.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about profiles:

```
nprof = HE5_PRinquire(swathID, profnames, rank, classID);
```

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_prinquire (*swathid*, *profnames*, *rank*, *classID*)

```
integer          swathid
character*(*)    profnames
integer          rank(*)
integer          classID(*)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
nprof = he5_prinquire(swathid, profnames, rank, classID)
```

Read Data from Profile Structure

HE5_PRread

herr_t HE5_PRread(hid_t *swathID*, const char **profilename*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_t *edge[]*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
profilename	IN:	Profile structure name
start	IN:	Array specifying starting location within each dimension
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
edge	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold profile values

Purpose: Reads profile data set from a swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or incorrect profile name.

Description: After reading the data a call to *HE5_PRreclaimspace()* should be made to release allocated memory.

Example: In this example, we read an ‘unsigned int’ type profile with the name "SimpleProfile":

```
/* Native HDF5 Datatype used in this example: Variable
Length Datatype struct */

typedef struct {

      size_t len; /* Length of VL data (for base type)*/
      void *p;    /* Pointer to VL data */

} hvl_t;


hvl_t     buffer[4];

start[0]  = 0;

stride[0] = 1;

edge[0]   = 4;
```

```
status = HE5_PRread(swathID, "SimpleProfile", start, stride,
edge, buffer);

for (i=0; i<4; i++){

printf("The length of %d-th element is %d \n",
i,(unsigned)buffer[i].len);

  for (j=0; j<2; j++)

  printf("%d \n", ((unsigned int*)buffer[i].p)[j]);

}

status = HE5_PRreclaimspace(swathID, "SimpleProfile",
buffer);
```

FORTRAN

integer function
he5_prread(*swathid,profname,start,stride,count,len,buffer*)

integer *swathid,status*

character *(*) *profname*

integer*4 *start(2),stride(2),count(2),len(4)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
start(1) = 0

stride(1) = 1

count(1) = 4

status = he5_prread(swathid, "SimpleProfile", start, stride,
count, len, buffer)
```

Read Profile Group Swath Attribute

HE5_PRreadgrpattr

herr_t HE5_PRreadgrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **group** attribute from the "Profile Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_PRreadgrpattr(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_prrdgattr(*swathid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *swathid*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_prrdgattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Reclaim Memory used by “Read” Buffer

HE5_PRreclaimspace

herr_t HE5_PRreclaimspace(hid_t *swathID*, const char **profilename*, void **buffer*)

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
profilename	IN:	Profile name
buffer	IN:	Data buffer used to read profile dataset

Purpose: Release memory used by the buffer in the call HE5_PRread()

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Reclaims memory space allocated to the data buffer in the call *HE5_PRread().*

Example: In this example, we reclaim memory allocated for the “read” buffer “buffer”

```
status = HE5_PRreclaimspace(swathID, "Profile-2000",
buffer);
```

FORTRAN: Not needed.

Write Data to the Profile Swath Structure

HE5_PRwrite

herr_t HE5_PRwrite(int *swathID*, const char **profilename*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_t *edge[]*, size_t *size*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
profilename	IN:	Profile structure name
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
edge	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
size	IN:	Size of data buffer (in bytes) for memory allocation routine
datbuf	IN:	Profile data values

Purpose: Writes profile data set in a swath.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or profile name.

Description: The specified profile is linked to a “Profile Fields” group in the swath file.

Example: In this example, we write data to "SimpleProfile" :

```
size_t        datasize = 0;

hvl_t         buf[4];

for (i = 0; i < 4; i++){

  buf[i].p = malloc(25*(i+1)*sizeof(unsigned int));

  buf[i].len = 25*(i+1);

  datasize += buf[i].len *sizeof(unsigned int);

    for (j = 0; j < 25*(i+1); j++)

      ((unsigned int )buf[i].p)[j] = (i+1)*10+j;

}

status = HE5_PRwrite(swathid, “SimpleProfile”, start,
stride, edge, datasize, buf);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_prwrite(*swathid, profname, start, stride ,count, datasize, len, buffer*)

integer *swathid,status*

integer*4 *start(3),stride(3),count(3),len(4),datasize*

integer *buffer(*), i, j, counter*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
datasize = 0
counter  = 0
do i=1,4
      len(i) = i*25
      datasize = datasize + len(i)
      do j = 1,(25*i)
            counter = counter + 1
            buffer(counter) = (i)*1000+j-1
      enddo
enddo
start(1) = 0
stride(1) = 1
count(1) = 4
status = he5_prwrite(swathid, “SimplePrifile”, start,
stride, count, datasize, len, buffer)
```

Write/Update Profile Group Swath Attribute

HE5_PRwritegrpattr

herr_t HE5_PRwritegrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

swathID	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **group** attribute in the "Profile Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper swath id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to the "Profile Fields" group in the swath file.

Example: In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_PRwritegrpattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_PRwritegrpattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_prwrgattr(*swathid, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)*

integer	*swathid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

datbuf = 3.14

count  = 1

status = he5_prwrgattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count,datbuf)
```

2.1.3 Grid Interface Functions

This section contains an alphabetical listing of all the functions in the Grid interface. The functions are alphabetized based on their C-language names.

Note: The hsize_t typedef uses the largest type of integer available on a machine (typically a 64-bit integer). So when compiling a FORTRAN code in a 64-bit structure one must declare integers as integer*8 (rather than integer *4) for integers whose C equivalent is declared as hsize_t, since underlying C code expects "long" type integer. For 32-bit compilation on a 64-bit machine "integer *4" should work fine.

Return Information About an Alias

HE5_GDaliasinfo

herr_t HE5_GDaliasinfo(hid_t *gridID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **aliasname*, int **length*, char **buffer*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
aliasname	IN:	Name of alias to retrieve information about
length	IN/OUT:	Size of buffer in bytes
buffer	OUT:	Buffer with original field name

Purpose: Return information about an alias

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns buffer size and the buffer with original field name.

Example: In this example, we return the buffer size and the original data field name *Temperature*. In the first call, set *buffer* to NULL and *length* is an output parameter. In the second call, *length* is an input parameter.

```
status = HE5_GDaliasinfo(gridID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, NULL);

namebuffer = (char *)calloc(length + 1, sizeof(char));

status = HE5_GDaliasinfo(gridID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, namebuffer);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdaliasinfo (*gridid*, *fldgroup*, *aliasname*, *length*, *buffer*)

integer	*gridid*,*status*
character*(*)	*fldgroup*
character*(*)	*aliasname*
integer*(*)	*length*
character*(*)	buffer

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliaslist = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_gdaliasinfo(gridid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, length, buffer)
```

Attach to an Existing Grid Structure

HE5_GDattach

hid_t HE5_GDattach(hid_t *fid*, char **gridname*)

fid	IN:	Grid file ID returned by HE5_GDopen
gridname	IN:	Name of grid to be attached

Purpose: Attaches to an existing grid within the file.

Return value: Returns the grid handle(gridID) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are improper grid file id or grid name.

Description: This routine attaches to the grid using the *gridname* parameter as the identifier.

Example: In this example, we attach to the previously created grid, "*ExampleGrid"*, within the HDF-EOS file, *Grid.he5*, referred to by the handle, *fid*:

```
gridID = HE5_GDattach(fid, "ExampleGrid");
```

The grid can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *gridID.*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdattach(*fid*, *gridname*)

integer *fid*

character*(*) *gridname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
gridid = he5_gdattach(fid, "ExampleGrid")
```

`Note:` If unlike the above example user defines a gridname string and then copies the actual name into that string, then it is suggested that user initialize every single character in the gridname string in their code to "'\0'", before copying gridname into this string [before passing the string into HE5_GDattach()]. If user is getting the grid name from another call, then user must initialize the gridname string before that call. Failing to do this may result in having some random characters in the gridname and, therefore, failing of HE5_GDattach().

Return Information about a Grid Attribute

HE5_GDattrinfo

herr_t HE5_GDattrinfo(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t * *ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of elements in attribute

Purpose: Returns information about an **object** attribute in a specific grid **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a grid attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_GDattrinfo(gridID,"ScalarFloat",&ntype,&count);
```

The *ntype* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdattrinfo(*gridid, attrname, ntype, count,*)

```
integer          gridid
character*(*)    attrname
integer          ntype
integer*4        count
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_gdattrinfo(gridid, "ScalarFloat", ntype, count)
```

Write Block SOM Offset

HE5_GDblkSOMoffset

herr_t HE5_GDblkSOMoffset(hid_t *gridID*, long *offset[]*, hsize_t *count*, char **code)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
offset	IN:	Offset values for SOM Projection data
count	IN:	Number of offset values to write
code	IN:	Write/Read code

Purpose: Write block SOM offset values.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: The routine supports structures that contain data which have been written in the Solar Oblique Mercator (SOM) projection. The structure can contain one to many blocks, each with corner points defined by latitude and longitude. The routine can only be used by grids that use the SOM projection. The routine writes the offset values, in pixels, from a standard SOM projection. Their is an offset value for every block in the grid except for the first block. The count parameter is used as a check for the number of offset values. This routine will also return the offset values, but the user must know how large the offset array needs to be before calling the function, in that case the code value would be “r” and the count parameter has to be provided also.

Example: In this example, we first show how the SOM projection is defined using HE5_GDdefproj, then we show how the SOM projection is modified using HE5_GDblkSOMoffset:

The first parameter is the Grid ID, the second is the projection code for the SOM projection, the third is the zone code, not needed for the SOM projection, the fourth is the sphere code, not needed for the SOM projection and the last parameter is the projection parameter array. Each projection supported by the Grid interface has a unique set of variables that are used by the GCTP library and they are passed to the GCTP library through this array. As you can see below, the twelfth parameter is set to a non-zero value, it is set to the size of the number of blocks in the data field. This is required if the function HE5_GDblkSOMoffset is going to be called. The GCTP library doesn’t use the this parameter for the SOM projection so that is used by the HDF-EOS library only. The HE5_GDblkSOMoffset function checks that parameter first before anything else is done.

projparm[0] = 6378137.0;

projparm[1] = 0.006694348;

projparm[3] = HE5_EHconvAng(98.161, HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS);

projparm[4] = HE5_EHconvAng(87.11516945924,HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS);

projparm[8] = 0.068585416 * 1440;

projparm[9] = 0.0;

projparm[11] = 6;

status = HE5_GDdefproj(GDid_som, HE5_GCTP_SOM, NULL, NULL, projparm);

Now that the projection has been defined, HE5_GDblkSOMoffset can be called:

offset[5] = {5, 10, 12, 8, 2};

count = 5;

code = “w”;

```
status = HE5_GDblkSOMoffset(gridID, offset, count, code);
```

This set the offset for the second block to 5 pixels, the third block to 10 pixels, fourth block to 12 pixels, fifth to 8 pixels and the sixth block to 2 pixels.

NOTE: This routine is currently implemented in “C” only. If the need arises, a FORTRAN function will be added.

Interblock subsetting is not currently supported by the ECS Science Data Server, at this time. That is, a response to a request to return data contained within a specified latitude/longitude box, will be in an integral number of blocks.

Related Documents

An Album of Map Projections, USGS Professional Paper 1453, Snyder and Voxland, 1989

Map Projections - A Working Manual, USGS Professional Paper 1395, Snyder, 1987

Close an HDF-EOS File

HE5_GDclose

herr_t HE5_GDclose(hid_t *fid*)

fid	IN:	Grid file ID returned by HE5_GDopen

Purpose: Closes file.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine closes the HDF-EOS grid file.

Example

```
status = HE5_GDclose(fid);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdclose(*fid*)

integer *fid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdclose(fid)
```

Retrieve Compression Information for Field

HE5_GDcompinfo

herr_t HE5_GDcompinfo(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, int **compcode*, int *compparm[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
compcode	OUT:	HDF compression code
compparm	OUT:	Compression parameters

Purpose: Retrieves compression information about a field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the compression code and compression parameters for a given field.

Example: To retrieve the compression information about the *Opacity* field defined in the *HE5_GDdefcomp* section:

```
status = HE5_GDcompinfo(gridID, “Opacity”, compcode,
compparm);
```

The *compcode* parameter will be set to 4 and *compparm*[0] to 5.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdcompinfo(*gridid,fieldname compcode, compparm)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer*(*)	*compcode*
integer	*compparm(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdcompinfo(gridid, ‘Opacity’, compcode,
compparm)
```

The *compcode* parameter will be set to 4 and *compparm*(1) to 5.

Create a New Grid Structure

HE5_GDcreate

hid_t HE5_GDcreate(hid_t *fid*, const char **gridname*, long *xdimsize*, long *ydimsize*, double *upleftpt[]*, double *lowrightpt[]*)

fid	IN:	Grid file ID returned by HE5_GDopen
gridname	IN:	Name of grid to be created
xdimsize	IN:	Number of columns in grid
ydimsize	IN:	Number of rows in grid
upleftpt	IN:	Location, of upper left corner of the upper left pixel
lowrightpt	IN:	Location, of lower right corner of the lower right pixel

Purpose: Creates a grid within the file.

Return value: Returns the grid handle(*gridID*) or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: The grid is created as a group within the HDF-EOS file with the name *gridname*. This routine establishes the resolution of the grid, ie, the number of rows and columns, and it's 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.

Example: 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

```
uplft[0]=210584.50041;

uplft[1]=3322395.95445;

lowrgt[0]=813931.10959;

lowrgt[1]=2214162.53278;

xdim=120;

ydim=200;

gridID = HE5_GDcreate(fid, "UTMGrid", xdim, ydim, uplft,
lowrgt);
```

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 equitorial projection for the third. Thus, if we have a Polar Stereographic projection of the Northern Hemisphere then the *uplft* and *lowrgt* arrays can be replaced by *NULL* in the function call.

In the case of the Geographic projection (linear scale in both longitude latitude), the *upleftpt* and *lowrightpt* arrays contain the longitude and latitude of these points in packed degree format (DDDMMMSSS.SS).

Note:

upleftpt - 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.

lowrightpt - Array that contains the X-Y corrdinates 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 id geographic (i.e., projcode=0) then the X-Y coordinates should be specified in degrees/minutes/seconds (DDDMMMSSS.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.

To convert lat/long to x-y coordinates, it is also possible to use SDP Toolkit routines: PGS_GCT_Init() or PGS_GCT_Proj(). More information is contained in the *SDP Toolkit Users Guide for the ECS Project*

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdcreate(*fid, gridname, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleftpt, lowrightpt)*

integer	*fid*
character*(*)	*gridname*
integer*4	*xdimsize*
integer*4	*ydimsize*
real*8	*upleftpt(2)*
real*8	*lowrightpt(2)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
gridid = he5_gdcreate(fid, "UTMGrid", xdim, ydim, uplft,
      lowrgt)
```

The default values for the Polar Stereographic and Goode Homolosine can be designated by setting all elements in the *uplft* and *lowrgt* arrays to 0.

Define Region of Interest by Latitude/Longitude

HE5_GDdefboxregion

hid_t HE5_GDdefboxregion(hid_t *gridID*, double *cornerlon[]*, double *cornerlat[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
cornerlon	IN:	Longitude in decimal degrees of box corners
cornerlat	IN:	Latitude in decimal degrees of box corners

Purpose: Defines a longitude-latitude box region for a grid.

Return value: Returns the grid region ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine defines a longitude-latitude box region as a subset region for a grid. It returns a grid region ID, used by the *HE5_GDextractregion* routine to read all the entries of a data field within the region.

Example: In this example, we define the region to be the first quadrant of the Northern hemisphere.

```
cornerlon[0] = 0.;    cornerlat[0] = 90.;
cornerlon[1] = 90.;   cornerlat[1] = 0.;
regionID = HE5_GDdefboxregion(GDid, cornerlon, cornerlat);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddefboxreg(*gridid, cornerlon, cornerlat)*

integer *gridid*

real*8 *cornerlon(2)*

real*8 *cornerlat(2)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
cornerlon(1) = 0.
cornerlat(1) = 90.
cornerlon(2) = 90.
cornerlat(2) = 0.
regionid = he5_gddefboxreg(gridid, cornerlon,cornerlat)
```

Set Grid Field Compression

HE5_GDdefcomp

herr_t HE5_GDdefcomp(hid_t *gridID*, int *compcode*, int *compparm[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
compcode	IN:	HDF compression code
compparm	IN:	Compression parameters (if applicable)
		Note: Shuffling, szip, and deflate compression are supported in this release.

Purpose: Sets the field compression for all subsequent field definitions.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine sets the HDF field compression for subsequent grid field definitions. The routine HE5_GDdeftile() must be called first, otherwise HE5_GDdefcomp doesn't work. The compression does not apply to one-dimensional fields. The compression schemes currently supported are: deflate (gzip) (HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE=4), compression exactly as in hardware (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_CHIP = 5), allowing k split = 13 compression mode (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_K13 = 6), entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC = 7), nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_NN = 8), allowing k split = 13 compression mode or entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_K13orEC = 9), allowing k split = 13 compression mode or nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_K13orNN = 10), shuffling + deflate(gzip) (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE = 11), shuffling + compression exactly as in hardware (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_CHIP = 12), shuffling + allowing k split = 13 compression mode (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13 = 13), shuffling + entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_EC = 14), shuffling + nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_NN = 15), shuffling + allowing k split = 13 compression mode or entropy coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13orEC = 16), shuffling + allowing k split = 13 compression mode or nearest neighbor coding method (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13orNN = 17), and no compression (HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE = 0, the default, with compparm[0] = 0). **Deflate compression requires a single integer compression parameter in the range of one to nine with higher values corresponding to greater compression**. **Szip compression requires one parameter that is a pixels_per_block which must be even, with typical**

values being 8, 10, 16, 32. The more pixel values vary, the smaller this number should be. Compressed fields are written using the standard *HE5_GDwritefield* routine, however, the entire field must be written in a single call. If this is not possible, the user should consider tiling. See *HE5_GDdeftile* for further information. Any portion of a compressed field can then be accessed with the *HE5_GDreadfield* routine. 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.

Example

Suppose we wish to compress the *Pressure* field using the entropy coding method, the *Opacity* field using the shuffling + deflate method, the *Spectra* field with deflate compression, and use no compression for the *Temperature* field.

```
compparm[0] = 16;

status = HE5_GDdefcomp(gridID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC,
compparm);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Pressure",
"YDim,XDim",NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE);

compparm[0] = 9;

status = HE5_GDdefcomp(gridID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE,
compparm);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Opacity", "YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE);

status = HE5_GDdefcomp(gridID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE,
compparm);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Spectra","Bands,YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE);

status = HE5_GDdefcomp(gridID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE,
compparm);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE);
```

Note that the HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE parameter will be ignored in the field definitions.

FORTRAN

integer function he5_gddefcomp(*gridid, compcode, compparm)*

integer *gridid*

integer *compcode*

integer *compparm(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE=0)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE=4)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC=7)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE=11)

paremeter (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE = 0)


compparm(1) = 16

status = he5_gddefcomp(gridid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SZIP_EC,
compparm)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Pressure", "YDim,XDim", " ",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

compparm(1) = 9

status = he5_gddefcomp(gridid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_DEFLATE,
compparm)

status = he5_gdeffld(gridid, "Opacity", "YDim,XDim",
" ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

status = he5_gddefcomp(gridid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE,
compparm)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Spectra", "Bands,YDim,XDim",
" ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

status = he5_gddefcomp(gridid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE, compparm)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim", "
", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)
```

Define Compression with Data Tiling

HE5_GDdefcomtile

herr_t HE5_GDdefcomtile(hid_t *gridID*, int *compcode*, int **compparm*, int *tilerank*, const hsize_t **tiledim*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
compcode	IN:	Compression method flag
compparm	IN:	Array of compression parameters
tilerank	IN:	Rank of a field to compress (a number other than zero)
tiledim	IN:	Array of sizes of tile (NULL cannot be used)

Purpose: Compress the data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to set compression for a data field with automatic tiling (see notes for HE5_Gddeffield)

Example: In this example, we set (DEFLATE) compression for a field that is defined right after this call

```
compcode = 4;
compparm[0] = 6;
status = HE5_GDdefcomtile(gridID, compcode, compparm,
tilerank, tiledim);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddefcomtle(gridid, compcode, compparm, tilerank, tiledim)

integer	*gridid*
integer	*compcode*
integer	*compparm(*)*
integer	*tilerank*
integer*4	*tiledim*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is

status = he5_gddefcomtle(gridid, compcode, compparm,tilerank,tiledim)

Define a New Dimension within a Grid

HE5_GDdefdim

herr_t HE5_GDdefdim(hid_t *gridID*, char **dimname*, hsize_t *dim)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimname	IN:	Name of dimension to be defined
dim	IN:	The size of the dimension

Note: Merging is not supported in this release of the library. There are three illegal characters for field names: "/", ";", ","

Purpose: Defines a new dimension within the grid.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is an improper grid id.

Description: This routine defines dimensions that are used by the field definition routines (described subsequently) to establish the size of the field.

Example: In this example, we define a dimension, *Band*, with size 15.

```
status = HE5_GDdefdim(gridID, "Band", 15);
```

To specify an unlimited dimension which can be used to define an appendable array, the dimension value should be set to zero or equivalently, *H5S_UNLIMITED*:

```
status = HE5_GDdefdim(gridID, "Unlim", H5S_UNLIMITED);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddefdim(*gridid*, *fieldname*, *dim*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer*4	*dim*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5S_UNLIMITED_F=-1)
dim = 15
status = he5_gddefdim(gridid, "Band", dim)
status = he5_gddefdim(gridid, "Unlim", HE5S_UNLIMITED_F)
```

Define a New Data Field within a Grid

HE5_GDdeffield

herr_t HE5_GDdeffield(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist* hid_t *ntype*, int *merge*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to be defined
dimlist	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
maxdimlist	IN:	The maximum dimensions list defining the field
ntype	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field
merge	IN:	Merge code (HE5_HDFE-NOMERGE (0) - no merge, HE5_HDFE_AUTOMERGE (1) -merge)

Note: Merging is not supported in this release of the library. There are three illegal characters for field names: "/", ";", ",". Also although use of Unlim dimension in *maxdimlist* **is allowed, it may cause problem later if xdim or ydim of the data written to the field exceed XDim and YDim values for the grid.**

Purpose: Defines a new data field within the grid.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is an unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine defines data fields to be stored in the grid. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of geolocation dimensions separated by commas. They are entered in *C* order, that is, the last dimension is incremented first.

Note: User needs to define tiling and compression before every field definition.

Example: In this example, we define a grid field, *Temperature* with dimensions *XDim* and *YDim* (as established by the *HE5_GDcreate* routine) containing 4-byte floating point numbers and a field, *Spectra*, with dimensions *XDim*, *YDim*, and *Band*s:

```
status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Spectra",
"Bands,YDim,XDim", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddeffld(*gridid*, *fieldname*, *dimlist*, *maxdimlist*, *ntype*, *merge*)

integer *gridid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimlist*

character*(*) *maxdimlist*

integer *ntype*, *merge*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE=0)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Temperature", "XDim,YDim", "
", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Spectra", "XDim,YDim,Bands",
" ",  HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)
```

The dimensions are entered in *FORTRAN* order with the first dimension incremented first.

Note: **User must call HE5_GDdefcomtile, or alternatively HE5_GDdeftile followed by HE5_GDdefcomp, before calling HE5_GDdefield in order to be able to internally compress the defined field. If after this is done user desires to define another field that is not compressed and not tiled, user must call HE5_GDdefcomtile() again as**

```
compcode = 0;

compparm[0] = 0;

status = HE5_GDdefcomtile(gridID, compcode, compparm,
tilerank, tiledims);
```

or alternatively call

```
status = HE5_GDdeftile(gridID, HE5_HDFE_NOTILE, tilerank,
tiledims);

status = HE5_GDdefcomp(gridID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE,
compparm);
```

where tilerank and tiledims must be the same as the rank and dims, respectively, for the field to be defined. Please note that 1-D fields cannot be compressed. So if user has already used GDdefcomtile (or HE5_GDdeftile, HE5_GDdefcomp combination) to define compression, user must follow the steps above for setting no-tiling and no-compression. Please also note that with this release user cannot use tilerank =0 and NULL for tiledims.

Define the Origin of the Grid Data

HE5_GDdeforigin

herr_t HE5_GDdeforigin(hid_t *gridID*, int *origincode*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
origincode	IN:	Location of the origin of the grid pixel data

Purpose: Defines the origin of the grid pixel data

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: The routine is used to define the origin of the grid pixel data. This allows the user to select any corner of the grid pixel as the origin.

Origin Codes:

HE5_HDFE_GD_UL(Default)	(0)	Upper Left corner of grid
HE5_HDFE_GD_UR	(1)	Upper Right corner of grid
HE5_HDFE_GD_LL	(2)	Lower Left corner of grid
HE5_HDFE_GD_LR	(3)	Lower Right corner of grid

Example: In this example we define the origin of the grid pixel to be the Lower Right corner:

```
status = HE5_GDdeforigin(gridID, HE5_HDFE_GD_LR);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddeforg(*gridid*, *origincode*)

integer *gridid*

integer *origincode*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the above example is :

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_GD_LR=3)
status = he5_gddeforg(gridid, HE5_HDFE_GD_LR)
```

Define a Pixel Registration within a Grid

HE5_GDdefpixreg

herr_t HE5_GDdefpixreg(hid_t *gridID*, int *pixregcode*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
pixregcode	IN:	Pixel registration code

Purpose: Defines pixel registration within grid cell

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine is used to define whether the pixel center or pixel corner (as defined by the *HE5_GDdeforigin* routine) is used when requesting the location (longitude and latitude) of a given pixel.

Registration Codes:

HE5_HDFE_CENTER	(0)	(Default) Center of pixel cell
HE5_HDFE_CORNER	(1)	Corner of a pixel cell

Example: In this example, we define the pixel registration to be the corner of the pixel cell:

```
status = HE5_GDdefpreg(gridID, HE5_HDFE_CORNER);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddefpixreg(*gridid*, *pixregcode*)

integer *gridid*

integer *pixregcode*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_CORNER=1)
status = he5_gddefpreg(gridid, HE5_HDFE_CORNER)
```

Define Grid Projection

HE5_GDdefproj

herr_t HE5_GDdefproj(hid_t *gridID*, int *projcode*, int *zonecode*, int *spherecode*, double *projparm[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
projcode	IN:	GCTP projection code
zonecode	IN:	GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
spherecode	IN:	GCTP spheroid code
projparm	IN:	GCTP projection parameter array

Purpose: Defines projection of grid

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: Defines the GCTP projection and projection parameters of the grid.

Example: 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

```
spherecode = 0;

zonecode = 40;

status = HE5_GDdefproj(gridID, HE5_GCTP_UTM, zonecode,
spherecode, NULL);
```

In this next example we define a Polar Stereographic projection of the Northern Hemisphere (True scale at 90 N, 0 Longitude below pole) using the International 1967 spheriod.

```
spherecode = 3;

for (i = 0; i < 13; i++) projparm[i] = 0;

/* Set Long below pole & true scale in DDDMMMSSS.SSS form */

projparm[5] = 90000000.00;

status = HE5_GDdefproj(gridID, HE5_GCTP_PS, NULL,
spherecode, projparm);
```

Finally we define a Geographic projection. In this case neither the zone code, sphere code or the projection parameters are used.

```
status = HE5_GDdefproj(gridID, HE5_GCTP_GEO, NULL, NULL,
NULL)
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddefproj(gridid, projcode, zonecode, spherecode, projparm)

integer *gridid*

integer *projcode*

integer *zonecode*

integer *spherecode*

real*8 *projparm(*)*

The equivalent FORTRAN code for the examples above is:

```
parameter (HE5_GCTP_UTM=1)

spherecode = 0

zonecode = 40

status = he5_gddefproj(gridid, HE5_GCTP_UTM, zonecode,
spherecode, dummy)

parameter (HE5_GCTP_PS=6)

spherecode = 6

do i=1,13

      projparm(i) = 0

enddo

projparm(6) = 90000000.00

status = he5_gddefproj(gridid, HE5_GCTP_PS, dummy,
spherecode, projparm)

parameter (GCTP_GEO=0)

status = he5_gddefproj(gridid, HE5_GCTP_GEO, dummy, dummy,
dummy)
```

Note: projcode, zonecode, spherecode and projection parameter information are listed in Section 1.6, GCTP Usage.

Define Tiling Parameters

HE5_GDdeftile

herr_t HE5_GDdeftile(hid_t *gridID*, int *tilecode*, int *tilerank*, const hsize_t *tiledims[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
tilecode	IN:	Tile code: HE5_HDFE_TILE, HE5_HDFE_NOTILE (default)
tilerank	IN:	The number of tile dimensions (a number other than zero)
tiledims	IN:	Tile dimensions (NULL cannot be used)

Purpose: Defines tiling dimensions for subsequent field definitions

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: This routine defines the tiling dimensions for fields defined following this function call, analogous to the procedure for setting the field compression scheme using *HE5_GDdefcomp*. 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.

Example: We will define four fields in a grid, two two-dimensional 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.

```
tiledims[0] = 100;

tiledims[1] = 200;

status = HE5_GDdeftile(gridID, HE5_HDFE_TILE, 2, tiledims);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Pressure", "YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_INT, 0);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);

tiledims[0] = 1;

tiledims[1] = 150;

tiledims[2] = 100;

status = HE5_GDdeftile(gridID, HE5_HDFE_TILE, 3, tiledims);
```

```
status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Spectra",
"Bands,YDim,XDim", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE);

tiledims[0] = ydim;

tiledims[1] = xdim;

status = HE5_GDdeftile(gridID, HE5_HDFE_NOTILE, 2,
tiledims);

status = HE5_GDdeffield(gridID, "Communities", "YDim,XDim",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_INT, HE5_HDFE_AUTOMERGE);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddeftle(*gridid, tilecode,tilerank,tiledims)*

integer	*gridid*
integer	*tilecode*
integer	*tilerank*
integer*4	*tiledims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_INT=0)

parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOTILE=0)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_TILE=1)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE = 0)

tiledims(1) = 200

tiledims(2) = 100

tilerank    = 2

status = he5_gddeftle(gridid, HE5_HDFE_TILE,tilerank,
tiledims)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, ‘Pressure’, ‘XDim,YDim’, " ",
HE5T_NATIVE_INT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

status = he5_gddefld(gridid, ‘Temperature’, ‘XDim,YDim’,
" ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

tiledims(1) = 100

tiledims(2) = 150

tiledims(30 = 1

tilerank    = 3
```

```
status = he5_gddeftle(gridid, HE5_HDFE_TILE, tilerank,
tiledims)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, ‘Spectra’, ‘XDim,YDim,Bands’,
" ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

tilerank  = 2

tiledims(1) = xdim

tiledims(2) = ydim

status = he5_gddeftle(gridid, HE5_HDFE_NOTILE, tilerank,
tiledims);

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, ‘Communities’, ‘XDim,YDim’, "
", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, HE5_HDFE_AUTOMERGE)
```

Define a Time Period of interest

HE5_GDdeftimeperiod

herr_t HE5_GDdeftimeperiod(hid_t *gridID*, hid_t *periodID*, double *starttime*, double *stoptime*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
periodID	IN:	Period (or region) id from previous subset call
starttime	IN:	Start time of period
stoptime	IN:	Stop time of period

Purpose: Defines a time period for a grid.

Return value: Returns the grid period ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine defines a time period for a grid. It returns a grid period ID which is used by the *HE5_GDextractperiod* routine to read all the entries of a data field within the time period.. The grid structure must have the *Time* field defined. This routine may be called after *HE5_GDdefboxregion* to provide both geographic and time subsetting . In this case the user provides the id from the previous subset call. (This same id is then returned by the function.) Furthermore it can be called before or after *HE5_GDdefvrtregion* to further refine a region. This routine may also be called "stand-alone" by setting the input id to HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB (-1).

Example: In this example, we define a time period with a start time of 35232487.2 and a stop time of 36609898.1.

```
starttime = 35232487.2;

stoptime  = 36609898.1;

periodID = HE5_GDdeftimeperiod(gridID, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB
starttime, stoptime);
```

If we had previously performed a geographic subset with id, *regionID*, then we could further time subset this region with the call:

```
periodID = HE5_GDdeftimeperiod(gridID, regionID, starttime,
stoptime);
```

Note that *periodID* will have the same value as *regionID*.

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddeftmeper(*gridid, periodID, starttime, stoptime)*

integer *gridid*

integer *periodid*

real*8 *starttime*

real*8 *stoptime*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the examples above are:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB=-1)

starttime = 35232487.2

stoptime  = 36609898.1

periodid = he5_gddeftmeper(gridid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
starttime, stoptime)

periodid = he5_gddeftmeper(gridid, regionid, starttime,
stoptime)
```

Define a Vertical Subset Region

HE5_GDdefvrtregion

hid_t HE5_GDdefvrtregion(hid_t *gridID*, hid_t *regionID*, char **vertObj*, double *range[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
regionID	IN:	Region (or period) id from previous subset call
vertObj	IN:	Dimension or field to subset
range	IN:	Minimum and maximum range for subset

Purpose: Subsets on a **monotonic** field or contiguous elements of a dimension.

Return value: Returns the grid region ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Whereas the *HE5_GDdefboxregion* routine subsets along the *XDim* and *YDim* dimensions, this routine 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: INT, LONG, FLOAT, DOUBLE.) This routine may be called after *HE5_GDdefboxregion* 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 HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB (-1).

This routine 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 *HE5_GDregioninfo* and *HE5_GDextractregion* routines work as before, however the field to be subsetted, (the field specified in the call to *HE5_GDregioninfo* and *HE5_GDextractregion)* must contain the dimension used explicitly in the call to *HE5_GDdefvrtregion* (case 1) or the dimension of the one-dimensional field (case 2).

Example: Suppose we have a field called *Pressure* of dimension *Height* (= 10) whose values increase from 100 to1000. If we desire all the elements with values between 500 and 800, we make the call:

```
range[0] = 500.;
range[1] = 800.;
```

```
regionID = HE5_GDdefvrtregion(gridID, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“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:

```
range[0] = 2; range[1] = 5;
```

```
regionID = HE5_GDdefvrtregion(gridID, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“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:

```
regionID = HE5_GDdefvrtregion(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.

FORTRAN

integer function he5_gddefvrtreg(*gridid*, *regionid*, *vertobj*, *range)*

integer	*gridid*
integer	*regionid*
character*(*)	*vertobj*
real*8	*range(2)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the examples above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB=-1)
range(1) = 500.
range(2) = 800.
regionid = he5_gddefvrtreg(gridid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“Pressure”, range)
range(1) = 3      ! Note 1-based element numbers
range(2) = 6
regionid = he5_gddefvrtreg(gridid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
“DIM:Height”, range)
regionid = he5_gddefvrtreg(gridid, subsetid, “Pressure”,
range)
```

Detach from Grid Structure

HE5_GDdetach

herr_t HE5_GDdetach(hid_t *gridID*)

gridID	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
Purpose	Detaches from grid interface.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine should be run before exiting from the grid file for every grid opened by *HE5_GDcreate* or *HE5_GDattach*.
Example	In this example, we detach the grid structure, *ExampleGrid:*

```
status = HE5_GDdetach(gridID);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddetach(gridid)

integer *gridid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gddetach(gridid)
```

Retrieve Size of Specified Dimension

HE5_GDdiminfo

hsize_t HE5_GDdiminfo(hid_t *gridID*, char **dimname)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension name

Purpose: Retrieve size of specified dimension.

Return value: Size of dimension if successful or 0 otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper grid id or dimension name.

Description: This routine retrieves the size of specified dimension.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension, "*Bands*":

```
dimsize = HE5_GDdiminfo(gridID, "Bands");
```

The return value, *dimsize*, will be equal to 15

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gddiminfo(*gridid,dimname)*

integer *gridid*

character*(*) *dimname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
dimsize = he5_gddiminfo(gridid, "Bands")
```

Remove an Alias for Grid Data Field

HE5_GDdropalias

herr_t HE5_GDdropalias(hid_t *gridID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **aliasname*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
aliasname	IN:	Name of alias to remove

Purpose: Remove an alias for Grid data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Removes alias associated with a Grid data field.

Example: In this example, we remove an alias for the data field *Temperature*.

strcpy(aliasname, “temps 0 to 30”);

```
status = HE5_GDdropalias(gridID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddropalias (*gridid, fldgroup, aliasname*)

```
integer          gridid
character*(*)    fldgroup
character*(*)    aliasname
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliasname = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_grdropalias(gridid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname)
```

Return Information about a Grid Dimension Scale Attribute

HE5_GDdscaleattrinfo

herr_t HE5_GDdscaleattrinfo(hid_t *gridID*, const char **dimname*,
const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about attribute(s) in a specific dimension scale.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a data field's dimension scale attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *IntValues* attribute of *Bands* dimension scale.

```
status = HE5_GDdscaleattrinfo(gridID, “Bands”, “IntValues”,
&ntype, &count);
```

The *ntype* variable will have the value 0 and *count* will have the value of 3.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gddscalettrinfo(*gridid, fieldname, attrname, ntype, count*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_gddscaleattrinfo(gridid, "Bands", “IntValues”,
ntype, count)
```

Duplicate a Region or Period

HE5_GDdupregion

hid_t HE5_GDdupregion(hid_t *oldregionID*)

oldregionID IN: Region or period ID returned by HE5_GDdefboxregion, HE5_GDdeftimeperiod, or HE5_GDdefvrtregion.

Purpose Duplicates a region.

Return value Returns new region or period ID if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description This routine copies the information stored in a current region or period to a new region or period and generates a new id. It is usefully when the user wishes to further subset a region (period) in multiple ways.

Example In this example, we first subset a grid with *HE5_GDdefboxregion*, duplicate the region creating a new region ID, *regionID2*, and then perform two different vertical subsets of these (identical) geographic subset regions:

```
regionID = HE5_GDdefboxregion(gridID, cornerlon, cornerlat);

regionID2 = HE5_GDdupregion(regionID);

regionID = HE5_GDdefvrtregion(gridID, regionID, “Pressure”,
rangePres);

regionID2 = HE5_GDdefvrtregion(gridID, regionID2,
“Temperature”, rangeTemp);
```

FORTRAN integer he5_gddupreg(*oldregionid*)

integer *oldregionid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
regionid = he5_gddefboxreg(gridid, cornerlon, cornerlat)

regionid2 = he5_gddupreg(regionid)

regionid = he5_gddefvrtreg(gridid, regionid, ‘Pressure’,
rangePres)

regionid2 = he5_gddefvrtreg(gridid, regionid2,
‘Temperature’, rangeTemp)
```

Read a Region of interest from a Field

HE5_GDextractregion

herr_t HE5_GDextractregion(hid_t *gridID*, hid_t *regionID*, const char **fieldname*, void **buffer*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
regionID	IN:	Region (period) ID returned by HE5_GDdefboxregion (HE5_GDdeftimeperiod)
fieldname	IN:	Field to subset
buffer	OUT:	Data Buffer

Purpose: Extracts (reads) from subsetted region.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine reads data into the data buffer from a subsetted region as defined by *HE5_GDdefboxregion*.

Example: In this example, we extract data from the *Temperature* field from the region defined in *HE5_GDdefboxregion*. We first allocate space for the data buffer. The size of the subsetted region for the field is given by the HE5_GDregioninfo routine.

```
datbuf = (float *)calloc(size, sizeof(float));
```

```
status = HE5_GDextractregion(GDid, regionID, "Temperature",
datbuf);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdextreg(*gridid*, *regionid*, *fieldname*, *datbuf*)

integer	*gridid*
integer	*regionid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdextreg(gridid, regionid, "Temperature",
datbuf)
```

Retrieve Information about Data Field in a Grid

HE5_GDfieldinfo

herr_t HE5_GDfieldinfo(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, hid_t *ntype[]*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldlname	IN:	Fieldname
rank	OUT:	Pointer to rank of the field
dims	OUT:	Array containing the dimension sizes of the field
ntype	OUT:	Pointer to the numbertype of the field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
dimlist	OUT:	Dimension list
maxdimlist	OUT:	Maximum dimensions allowed for field

Purpose: Retrieve information about a specific geolocation or data field in the grid.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is the specified field does not exist.

Description: This routine retrieves information on a specific data field.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the *Spectra* data fields:

```
status = HE5_GDfieldinfo(gridID, "Spectra", &rank, dims,
      &ntype, dimlist, maxdimlist);
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=3, ntype=10, dims[3]={15,200,120} and

dimlist="Bands,YDim,XDim"

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdfldinfo(*gridid, fieldname, rank, dims, ntype, dimlist, maxdimlist)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer(*)	*rank*
integer*4	*dims(*)*

integer *ntype(*)*

character*(*) *dimlist*

character*(*) *maxdimlist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdfldinfo(gridid, "Spectra", dims, rank, ntype,
dimlist, maxdimlist)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=3, ntype=10, dims[3]={120,200,15} and

dimlist="XDim,YDim,Bands"

Note that the dimensions array and the dimension list are in FORTRAN order.

Retrieve Alias List for a Grid Data Fields Group

HE5_GDgetaliaslist

long HE5_GDgetaliaslist(hid_t *gridID*, int *fldgroup*, char **aliaslist*, long **strbufsize*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag for "Data Fields" group
aliaslist	OUT:	List of alias(es) in the “Data Fields” group (comma separated list)
strbufsize	OUT:	Length of aliases list

Purpose: To retrieve the number and list of aliases in a grid.

Return value: Returns number of aliases in "Data Fields" group if successful or returns FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Retrieves list of aliases in the “Data Fields” group (comma separated list) of a Grid and returns their number. The Data group flag is **`HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP`**.

Example: In this example, we get the alias list for the “Data Fields” group of a grid.

```
/* first get the size of the list in bytes */

nalias = HE5_GDgetaliaslist(gridID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
NULL, strbufsize);

aliaslist = (char *)malloc(strbufsize *sizeof(char));

nalias = HE5_GDgetaliaslist(gridID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, strbufsize);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdgetaliaslist (*gridid*, *fldgroup*, *aliaslist*, *strbufsize*)

```
integer          gridid
integer          fldgroup
integer          strbufsize
character*(*)    aliaslist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer          nalias

nalias = he5_gdgetaliaslist(gridid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, strbufsize)
```

Get Dimension Scale for a Dimension of a Field within a Grid

HE5_GDgetdimscale

long HE5_GDgetdimscale(hid_t *gridID*, char **fieldname*, char **dimname*,

hsize_t **dimsize*, hid_t **numbertype*, void * *data*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of the field whose ***dimname*** dimension scale is read
dimname	IN:	The dimension for which scale values are read
dimsize	OUT:	The size of the dimension to be read
numbertype	OUT:	The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
data	OUT:	Values to be read for the dimension scale

Purpose: Gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the grid.

Return value: Returns data buffer size if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list or none-existing field.

Description: This routine gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the grid. The dimension scales attributes label, unit, format and others can be read using HE5_GDreaddscaleattr ().

Example: In this example, we get dimension scale for the Bands dimension in the Spectra field, defined using HE5_GDsetdimscale()*:*

```
long buffsize;

hsize_t nbands;

hid_t ntype;

int *bands;

/* First call, with NULL for data buffer, returns */

/* buffersize needed for the data buffer */

buffsize = HE5_GDgetdimscale(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands",

                             &nbands, &ntype, NULL);

/* allocate enough buffer for the data */

bands = (int *)malloc(buffsize);
```

```
buffsize = HE5_GDgetdimscale(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands",
                                &nbands, &ntype,(void *)bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdgetdimscale(gridid, fieldname, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *gridid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

integer*4 *numbertype*

<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4      bands(15)
```

integer*4 nbands, ntype, buffsize

```
buffsize = he5_gdgetdimscale(gridid, "Spectra", "Bands",
                                    nbands, ntype, bands);
```

Get External Data File Information

HE5_GDgetextdata

int HE5_GDgetextdata(hid_t *gridID*, char **fieldname*, size_t *namelength*, char **filelist*, off_t *offset[]*, hsize_t *size[])*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	External field name
namelength	OUT:	Length of each name entry
filelist	OUT:	List of file names
offset[]	OUT:	Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
size[]	OUT:	Array of sizes (in bytes) reserved in the file for the data

Purpose: Retrieves information about external data file(s) associated with the data set.

Return value: Returns number of external data files if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid ID or field name.

Example: In this example, we get information about the *ExtData* field:

```
nfiles = HE5_GDgetextdata(gridID, "ExtData", namlen,
filenames, offset, size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdgetxdat(*gridid,fieldname,nlen, fllist,offset, size)*

integer *gridid*

integer *nfiles*

integer*4 *nlen*

integer*4 *offset(*)*

integer*4 *size(*)*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *flist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfiles = he5_gdgetxdat(gridid, "ExtData",nlen,
flist,offset,size)
```

Get Fill Value for Specified Field

HE5_GDgetfillvalue

herr_t HE5_GDgetfillvalue(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, void **fillvalue)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
fillvalue	OUT:	Space allocated to store the fill value

Purpose: Retrieves fill value for the specified field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper Grid ID or number type or incorrect fill value.

Description: It is assumed the number type of the fill value is the same as the field.

Example: In this example, we get the fill value for the *Temperature* field:

```
status = HE5_GDgetfillvalue(gridID, "Temperature",
&tempfill);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdgetfill(*gridid,fieldname,fillvalue)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
<valid type>	*fillvalue(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdgetfill(gridid, "Temperature", tempfill)
```

Get Row/Columns for Specified Longitude/Latitude Pairs

HE5_GDgetpixels

herr_t HE5_GDgetpixels(hid_t *gridID*, long *nLonLat*, double *lonVal[]*, double *latVal[]*, long *pixRow[]*, long *pixCol[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
nLonLat	IN:	Number of longitude/latitude pairs
lonVal	IN:	Longitude values in degrees
latVal	IN:	Latitude values in degrees
pixRow	OUT:	Pixel Rows
pixCol	OUT:	Pixel Columns

Purpose: Returns the pixel rows and columns for specified longitude/latitude pairs.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine 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 *HE5_GDdefboxregion*.

Example: To convert two pairs of longitude/latitude values to rows and columns, make the following call:

```
lonArr[0] = 134.2;

latArr[0] = -20.8;

lonArr[1] = 15.8;

latArr[1] = 84.6;

status = HE5_GDgetpixels(gridID, 2, lonArr, latArr, rowArr,
colArr);
```

The row and column of the two pairs will be returned in the *rowArr* and *colArr* arrays.

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdgetpix(*gridid, nlonlat, lonval, latval, pixrow, pixcol)*

integer	*gridid*
integer*4	*nlonlat*
real*8	*lonval(*)*
real*8	*latval(*)*
integer*4	*pixrow(*)*
integer*4	*pixcol(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
lonarr(1) = 134.2

latarr(1) = -20.8

lonarr(2) = 15.8

latarr(2) = 84.6

nlonlat   = 2

status = he5_gdgetpix(gridid, nlonlat, lonarr, latarr,
rowarr, colarr)
```

Note that the row and columns values will be 1 - based.

Get Field Values for Specified Row/Columns

HE5_GDgetpixvalues

long HE5_GDgetpixvalues(hid_t *gridID*, long *nPixels*, long *pixRow[]*, long *pixCol[]*, const char **fieldname*, void **buffer*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
nPixels	IN:	Number of pixels
pixRow	IN:	Pixel Rows
pixCol	IN:	Pixel Columns
fieldname	IN:	Field from which to extract data values
buffer	OUT:	Buffer for data values

Purpose: Read field data values for specified pixels.

Return value: Returns size of data buffer if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine reads data from a data field for the specified pixels. It is the pixel subsetting equivalent of *HE5_GDextractregion*. All entries along the non-geographic dimensions (ie, NOT *XDim* and *YDim*) are returned. If the buffer is set to NULL, no data is returned but the data buffer size can be determined from the function return value.

Example: To read values from the *Spectra* field with dimensions, *Bands*, *YDim*, and *XDim*, make the following call. In the first call, set the parameter *datbuf* to NULL:

```
double      *datbuf;

bufsiz = HE5_GDgetpixvalues(gridID, 2, rowArr, colArr,
"Spectra", NULL);

/* bufsiz will be equal to  2 * NBANDS * 8 where NBANDS is
the value for the Bands dimension */

datbuf = (double *)calloc(bufsiz, sizeof(double));

bufsiz = HE5_GDgetpixvalues(gridID, 2, rowArr, colArr,
"Spectra", datbuf);
```

FORTRAN integer*4 function he5_gdgetpixval(*gridid, npixels, pixrow, pixcol, fieldname, buffer)*

integer	*gridid*
integer*4	*npixels*
*integer*4*	*bufsiz*
integer*4	*pixrow(*)*
integer*4	*pixcol(*)*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
<valid type>	*buffer*(*)

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*8      datbuf(2,NBANDS)

npixels = 2

bufsiz = he5_gdgetpixval(gridid, npixels, rowarr, colarr,
"Spectra", datbuf)
```

Return Information about a Grid Structure

HE5_GDgridinfo

herr_t HE5_GDgridinfo(hid_t *gridID*, long **xdimsize*, long **ydimsize*, double *upleftpt[]*, double *lowrightpt[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
xdimsize	OUT:	Number of columns in grid
ydimsize	OUT:	Number of rows in grid
upleftpt	OUT:	Location, in meters, of upper left corner
lowrightpt	OUT:	Location, in meters, of lower right corner

Purpose: Returns position and size of grid

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: This routine returns the number of rows, columns and the location of the upper left and lower right corners of the grid image. For all projections the unit for upleft and lowright coordinates will be in meters, except for the Geographic Projection, where the units will be in DMS degrees.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information from a previously created grid with a call to *HE5_GDattach*:

```
status = HE5_GDgridinfo(gridID, &xdimsize, &ydimsize,
upleft, lowrgt);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdgridinfo(*gridid*, *xdimsize*, *ydimsize*, *upleftpt*, *lowrightpt*)

integer	*gridid*
integer*4	*xdimsize*
integer*4	*ydimsize*
real*8	*upleftpt(2)*
real*8	*lowrightpt(2)*

The equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdgridinfo(gridid, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft,
      lowrgt)
```

Return Information about a Group Grid Attribute

HE5_GDgrpattrinfo

herr_t HE5_GDgrpattrinfo(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about a **group** attribute in the "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a group attribute in the "Data Fields" group.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_GDgrpattrinfo(gridID, "ScalarFloat", &ntype,
&count);
```

The *ntype* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdgattrinfo(*gridid, attrname, ntype, count,*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_gdgattrinfo(gridid, "ScalarFloat", ntype,
count)
```

Retrieve Information about Grid Attributes

HE5_GDinqattrs

long HE5_GDinqattrs(hid_t *gridID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **object** attributes defined in a specific grid **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in a grid structure. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_GDinqattrs(gridID, NULL, strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_GDinqattrs(gridID, attrnames, strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdinqattrs(*gridid,attrnames,strbufsize*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_gdinqattrs(gridid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Return Data Type Information about Data Fields in Grid

HE5_GDinqdatatype

herr_t HE5_GDinqdatatype(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, int *fieldgroup*, hid_t **datatype*, H5T_class_t **classid*, H5T_order_t **order*, size_t **size)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
fieldgroup	IN:	Field group flag: HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP - 1 HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP - 2 HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP - 3 HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP - 4
datatype	OUT:	Data type ID
classID	OUT:	Data type class ID
order	OUT:	Data type byte order
size	OUT:	Data type size (in bytes)

Purpose: Returns data type information about a specified field in grid.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid ID or field name.

Description: This routine returns information about field data in a grid.

Example: In this example we return the data type information for the *Spectra* field in the grid defined in the *HE5_GDdeffield* routine.

```
status = HE5_GDinqdatatype(gridID, "Spectra", NULL,
fieldgroup, &datatype, &classid, &order, &size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdinqdatatype(*gridid, fieldname, attrname, fldgrp, dtype, classid, order, size*)

integer *gridid*

integer *dtype,classid,order*

integer*4 *size*

character *(*) *fieldname*

integer *HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP*

parameter *(HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP=1)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdinqdatatype(gridid, “Spectra”, “ “,
HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, dtype, classid, order, size)
```

Retrieve Information about Dimensions Defined in Grid

HE5_GDinqdims

int HE5_GDinqdims(hid_t *gridID*, char **dimnames*, hsize_t *dims[])*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimnames	OUT:	Dimension list (entries separated by commas)
dims	OUT:	Array containing size of each dimension

Purpose: Retrieve information about dimensions defined in grid.

Return value: Number of dimension entries found if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper grid id.

Description: The dimension list is returned as a string with each dimension name separated by commas. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: To retrieve information about the dimensions, use the following statement:

```
ndim = HE5_GDinqdims(gridID, dimnames, dims);
```

The parameter, *dimnames*, will have the value: "*Xgrid,Ygrid,Bands"*

with *dims[3]={120,200,15}*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdinqdims(*gridid, dimnames, dims*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*dimnames*
integer*4	*dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
ndim = he5_gdinqdims(gridid, dimnames, dims)
```

Retrieve Information for Grid Dimension Scale Attributes

HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs

long HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs(hid_t *gridID*, const char **dimname*,

char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name to retrieve attribute information
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about the attributes defined for a specific dimension scale.

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension scale attributes defined for a field “Bands”. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are five attributes stored, *label, unit, format, MissingValue, and IntValues* :

```
nattr = HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs(gridID, “Bands”, NULL,
&strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 5 and *strbufsize* will have value 40.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1,sizeof(char));
```

```
nattr = HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs(gridID, “Bands”, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*label,unit,format,MissingValue,IntValues* ".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdinqdscaleattrs(*gridid* , *dimname, attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer *gridid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrnames*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_gdinqdscaleattrs(gridid, “Bands”, attrnames,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Data Fields Defined in Grid

HE5_GDinqfields

int HE5_GDinqfields(hid_t *gridID*, char **fieldlist*, int *rank[]*, hid_t *ntype[])*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldlist	OUT:	Listing of data fields (entries separated by commas)
rank	OUT:	Array containing the rank of each data field
numbertype	OUT:	Array containing the numbertype of each data field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.

Purpose: Retrieve information about the data fields defined in grid.

Return value: Number of data fields found if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. A typical reason is an improper grid id.

Description: 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. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: To retrieve information about the data fields, use the following statement:

```
nfld = HE5_GDinqfields(gridID, fieldlist, rank, numbertype);
```

The parameter, *fieldlist*, will have the value: "*Temperature,Spectra"*

with *rank[2]={2,3}, numbertype[2]={10,10}*

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdinqdflds(*gridid, fieldlist, rank, numbertype*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldlist*
integer	*rank(*)*
integer	*numbertype(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfld = he5_gdinqflds(gridID, fieldlist, rank, numbertype)
```

The parameter, *fieldlist*, will have the value: "Spectra,*Temperature"*

with *rank[2]={3,2}, numbertype[2]={10,10}*

Retrieve Information about Data Fields and Aliases Defined in Grid

HE5_GDinqfldalias

long HE5_GDinqfldalias(hid_t *gridID*, char **fldalias*, long **strbufsize)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fldalias	OUT:	List of data fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of data fields and aliases list

Purpose: Retrieve information about data fields & aliases defined in grid.

Return value: Number of data fields and aliases found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The list of data fields and aliases is returned as a string with each name separated by commas. If *fldalias* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the data fields and aliases defined for the "Data Fields" group. In the first call, set the parameter *fldalias* to NULL. We assume that there are one data field and one alias stored, *Temperature* and *Temp*:

```
nfldalias = HE5_GDinqfldalias(gridID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nfldalias*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will be 16.

```
fldalias = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nfldalias = HE5_GDinqfldalias(gridID, fldalias,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *fldalias*, will be set to: "*Temperature,Temp*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdinqfldalias(*gridid ,fldalias, strbufsize*)

integer	*gridid*
integer *4	*strbufsize*
integer *4	*nfldalias*
character*(*)	*fldalias*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfldalias = he5_gdinqfldalias(gridid, fldalias, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Grid Structures Defined in HDF-EOS File

HE5_GDinqgrid

long HE5_GDinqgrid(const char * *filename*, char **gridlist*, long **strbufsize)*

filename	IN:	HDF-EOS file name
gridlist	OUT:	Grid list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of grid list

Purpose: Retrieves number and names of grids defined in HDF-EOS file.

Return value: Number of grids found of successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The grid list is returned as a string with each grid name separated by commas. If *gridlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. If *strbufsize* is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of grids. Note that *strbufsize* does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the grids defined in an HDF-EOS file, *Grid.he5*. In the first call, set the parameter *gridlist* to NULL. We assume that there are two grids stored, *GridOne* and *Grid_2*:

```
ngrid = HE5_GDinqgrid("Grid.he5", NULL, strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *ngrid*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 16.

```
gridlist = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));
ngrid = HE5_GDinqgrid("Grid.he5", gridlist, strbufsize);
```

The variable, *gridlist*, will be set to:

"*GridOne,Grid_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdinqgrid(*filename*, *gridlist*, *strbufsize*)

character*(*) *filename*

character*(*) *gridlist*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
ngrid = he5_gdinqgrid('Grid.he5', gridlist, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information Grid Group Attributes

HE5_GDinqgrpattrs

long HE5_GDinqgrpattrs(hid_t *gridID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **group** attributes defined in the "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each group attribute name separated by commas. If *attrlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the group attributes defined for the "Data Fields"group. In the first call, set *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_GDinqgrpattrs(gridID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_GDinqgrpattrs(gridID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2"*.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdinqgattrs(*gridid* , *attrnames*, *strbufsize*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_gdinqgattrs(gridid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information Grid Local Attributes

HE5_GDinqlocattrs

long HE5_GDinqlocattrs(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname to retrieve local attribute information
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **local** attributes defined for a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each local attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the local attributes defined for a field “DataField”. In the first call, set *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_GDinqlocattrs(gridID, “DataField”, NULL,
&strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_GDinqlocattrs(gridID, “DataField”, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdinqlattrs(*gridid* , *fieldname*, *attrnames*, *strbufsize*)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*attrnames*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_gdinqlattrs(gridid, “DataField”, attrnames,
strbufsize)
```

Perform Bilinear Interpolation on Grid Field

HE5_GDinterpolate

long HE5_GDinterpolate(hid_t *gridID*, long *nValues*, double *lonVal[]*, double *latVal[]*, const char **fieldname*, double *interpVal[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
nValues	IN:	Number of interpolation points
lonVal	IN:	Longitude of interpolation points
latVal	IN:	Latitude of interpolation points
fieldname	OUT:	Field from which to interpolate data values
interpVal	OUT:	Buffer for interpolated data values

Purpose: Performs bilinear interpolation on a grid field.

Return value: Returns size in bytes of interpolated data values if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine 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 HDFE_CORNER (with the *HE5_GDdefpixreg* routine) then the value is located at one of the four corners (HE5_HDFE_GD_UL, _UR, _LL, _LR) specified by the *HE5_GDdeforigin* routine. All entries along the non-geographic dimensions (ie, NOT *XDim* and *YDim*) are interpolated and all interpolated values are returned as DOUBLE. The data buffer size can be determined by setting the *interpVal* parameter to NULL. 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 INT, LONG, FLOAT, DOUBLE.)

Example: To interpolate the *Spectra* field at two geographic data points. In the first call, set the parameter *interpVal* to NULL:

```
lonVal[0] = 134.2;

latVal[0] = -20.8;

lonVal[1] = 15.8;

latVal[1] = 84.6;

double     *interVal;
```

```
bufsiz = HE5_GDinterpolate(gridID, 2, lonVal, latVal,
"Spectra", NULL);

/* bufsiz will be equal to  2 * NBANDS * 8 where NBANDS is
the value for the Bands dimension */

interpVal = (double *)calloc(bufsiz, sizeof(double));

bufsiz = HE5_GDinterpolate(gridID, 2, lonVal, latVal,
"Spectra", interpVal);
```

FORTRAN integer*4 function he5_gdinterpolate(*gridid*, *ninterp*, *lonval*, *latval*, *fieldname*, *interpval)*

integer	*gridid*
integer*4	*ninterp*
real*8	*lonval(*)*
real*8	*latval(*)*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
real*8	*interpval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*8      interpval(NBANDS, 2)

ninterp = 2

bufsiz = he5_gdinterpolate(gridid, ninterp, lonval, latval,
"Spectra", interpval)
```

Return Information about a Local Grid Attribute

HE5_GDlocattrinfo

herr_t HE5_GDlocattrinfo(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about **local** attribute(s) in a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a data field's local attribute(s).

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_GDlocattrinfo(gridID, "DataField", attrname,
&ntype, &count);
```

The *ntype* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdlattrinfo(*gridid*, *fieldname*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*)

```
integer          gridid
character*(*)    fieldname
character*(*)    attrname
integer          ntype
integer *4       count
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_gdlattrinfo(gridid, "DataField", attrname,
ntype, count)
```

Return Number of specified Objects in a Grid

HE5_GDnentries

long HE5_GDnentries(hid_t *gridID*, int *entrycode*, long **strbufsize)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
entrycode	IN:	Entry code
strbufsize	OUT:	String buffer size

Purpose: Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity.

Return value: Number of entries if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper Grid ID or entry code.

Description: This routine can be called before using the inquiry routines in order to determine the sizes of the output arrays and descriptive strings. The string length does not include the NULL terminator.

The entry codes are:

HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM	(0) - Dimensions
HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD	(4) - Data Fields

Example: In this example, we determine the number of data field entries and the size of the field list string.

```
ndims = HE5_GDnentries(gridID, HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD, &bufsize);
```

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_gdnentries(*gridid,entrycode, bufsize)*

integer	*gridid*
integer	*entrycode*
integer*4	*bufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
entrycode = 4

ndims = he5_gdnentries(gridid, entrycode, bufsize)
```

Open HDF-EOS File

HE5_GDopen

hid_t HE5_GDopen(const char **filename*, uintn *access*)

filename	IN:	Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
access	IN:	H5F_ACC_RDONLY, H5F_ACC_RDWR or H5F_ACC_TRUNC

Purpose: Opens or creates HDF file in order to create, read, or write a grid.

Return value: Returns the grid file ID handle(fid) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine creates a new file or opens an existing one, depending on the access parameter.

Access codes:

H5F_ACC_RDONLY	Open for read only. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_RDWR	Open for read/write. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_TRUNC	If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write

Example: In this example, we create a new grid file named, *Grid.he5*. It returns the file handle, *fid*.

```
fid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdopen(*filename*, *access*)

character*(*) *filename*

integer *access*

The access codes should be defined as parameters:

parameter (HE5F_ACC_RDWR=100)

parameter (HE5F_ACC_RDONLY=101)

parameter (HE5F_ACC_TRUNC=102)

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fid = he5_gdopen("Grid.he5", HE5F_ACC_TRUNC)
```

Note to users of the SDP Toolkit: Please refer to the *SDP Toolkit User Guide for the EOSDIS Evolution and Development Project* (*333-EED-001, Revision 02*), Section 6.2.1.2 for informtion on how to obtain a file name (referred to as a ”physical file handle”) from within a PGE. See also Section 9 of this document for code examples.

Return Grid Origin Information

HE5_GDorigininfo

herr_t HE5_GDorigininfo(hid_t *gridID*, int **origincode)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
origincode	IN:	Origin code

Purpose: Retrieve origin code.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Also the default value (0) will be returned for origincode if the value was not found in the Structure Metadata.

Description: This routine retrieves the origin code.

Example: In this example, we retrieve the origin code defined in *HE5_GDdeforigin*.

```
status = HE5_GDorigininfo(gridID, &origincode);
```

The return value, *origincode*, will be equal to 3

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdorginfo(*gridid,origincode)*

integer *gridid*

integer(*) *origincode*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the above example is :

```
status = he5_gdorginfo(gridid, origincode)
```

Return Pixel Registration Information

HE5_GDpixreginfo

herr_t HE5_GDpixreginfo(hid_t *gridID*, int **pixregcode)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
pixregcode	IN:	Pixel registration code

Purpose: Retrieve pixel registration code.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Also the default value (0) will be returned for pixregcode if the value was not found in the Structure Metadata.

Description: This routine retrieves the pixel registration code.

Example: In this example, we retrieve the pixel registration code defined in *HE5_GDdefpixreg*.

```
status = HE5_GDpixreginfo(gridID, &pixregcode);
```

The return value, *pixregcode*, will be equal to 1

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdpreginfo(*gridid,pixregcode)*

integer *gridid*

integer(*) *pixregcode*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the above example is :

```
status = he5_gdpreginfo(gridid, pixregcode)
```

Retrieve Grid Projection Information

HE5_GDprojinfo

herr_t HE5_GDprojinfo(hid_t *gridID*, int **projcode*, int **zonecode*, int **spherecode*, double *projparm[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
projcode	OUT:	GCTP projection code
zonecode	OUT:	GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
spherecode	OUT:	GCTP spheroid code
projparm	OUT:	GCTP projection parameter array

Purpose: Retrieves projection information of grid

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: Retrieves the GCTP projection code, zone code, spheroid code and the projection parameters of the grid

Example: In this example, we are retrieving the projection information from a grid attached to with *HE5_GDattached*:

```
status = HE5_GDprojinfo(gridID, &projcode, &zonecode,
&spherecode, projparm);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdprojinfo(*gridid*, *projcode*, *zonecode*, *spherecode*, *projparm*)

integer(*)	*gridid*
integer(*)	*projcode*
integer(*)	*zonecode*
integer(*)	*spherecode*
real*8	*projparm(*)*

The equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdprojinfo(gridid, projcode, zonecode,
spherecode, projparm)
```

Read Grid Attribute

HE5_GDreadattr

herr_t HE5_GDreadattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads attribute from a specific grid **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_GDreadattr(gridID, "ScalarFloat", &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdrdattr(*gridid*, *attrname*,*datbuf)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
<valid type>	*attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdrdattr(gridid, "ScalarFloat", attrval)
```

Read Attribute for a Dimension scale within a Grid

HE5_GDreaddscaleattr

herr_t HE5_GDreaddscaleattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **dimname*,

const char **attrname*, void **datbuf*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads a dimension scale attribute from a specific dimension.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read attributes of the Bands dimension scale*:*

```
herr_t          status = FAIL;
hid_t           GDid1 = FAIL;
int             i;
long            nattr;
long            strbufsize;
char           *attrlist;
size_t          fldnmlen[HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE];
char           *fldnm[HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE];
char           *attrname = (char *)NULL;
hid_t          *ntype;
hsize_t         count = 0;
void           *attr;
int            *attr_int;
float          *attr_flt;
float          *attr_dbl;
char           *attr_char;
nattr = HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs(GDid1, "Bands", NULL,
             &strbufsize);
attrlist = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 2, sizeof(char));
nattr = HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs(GDid1, "Bands",
             attrlist, &strbufsize);
nattr = HE5_EHparsestr(attrlist, ',', fldnm, fldnmlen);
for( i = 0; i < nattr; i++)
```

```
{
  attrname = (char *)calloc(fldnmlen[i] + 1, sizeof(char));
  memmove(attrname,fldnm[i],fldnmlen[i]);
  ntype = (hid_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(hid_t));
  if(strcmp(attrname, "REFERENCE_LIST") == 0 )
    {
       continue;
    }
  status = HE5_GDdscaleattrinfo(GDid1,"Bands",
        attrname, ntype, &count);
  if( (int)*ntype == 0) {
       attr_int = (int *)malloc(count * sizeof(int));
       attr = (void *) attr_int;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 10) {
      attr_flt = (float *)malloc(count * sizeof(float));
       attr = (void *) attr_flt;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 11) {
      attr_dbl = (double *)malloc(count * sizeof(double));
       attr = (void *) attr_dbl;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 57) {
       attr_char = (char *)malloc((count+1) * sizeof(char));
       attr = (void *) attr_char;
    }
 status = HE5_GDreaddscaleattr(GDid1,"Bands",attrname, attr);
}
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdreaddscaleattr (gridid, dimname, attrname, datbuf)

integer*4 *gridid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer         j, ntype
integer         gdid1
integer         attr_int(25)
real*4          attr_flt(25)
real*8          attr_dbl(25)
character       attr_char(25)
integer         nattr
character*100   attrlist
character*100   strbufsize
character*15    attrname(10)
```

```
nattr = HE5_GDinqdscaleattrs(GDid1, "Bands", attrlist, strbufsize)

attrname(1) = 'label'
attrname(2) = 'unit'
attrname(3) = 'format'
attrname(4) = 'MissingValue'
attrname(5) = 'IntValues'
do j = 1,5
  attr_char = ''
  count(1)= 0
  count(2)= 0
  status = HE5_GDdscaleattrinfo(GDid1,"Bands",
  attrname(j), ntype, count)
  if( ntype .eq. 0) then
       status = HE5_GDreaddscaleattr(GDid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_int)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 10) then
       status = HE5_GDreaddscaleattr(GDid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_flt)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 11) then
       status = HE5_GDreaddscaleattr(GDid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_dbl)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 57) then
       status = HE5_GDreaddscaleattr(GDid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_char)
  endif
enddo
```

Read Data From a Grid Field

HE5_GDreadfield

herr_t HE5_GDreadfield(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_t *edge[]*, void **buffer)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to read
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
edge	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
buffer	OUT:	Buffer to store the data read from the field

Purpose: Reads data from a grid field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are improper Grid ID of unknown fieldname.

Description: The values within *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays refer to the grid field (input) dimensions. The output data in *buffer* is written to contiguously. The default values for *start* and *stride* are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to *NULL*. The default values for *edge* are (*dim* - *start*) / *stride* where *dim* refers to the size of the dimension. Note that to allocate a string buffer size for reading an array of strings, first using *HE5_GDreadlocattr* to get the value of maximum string length in the **local** attribute *StringLengthAttribute.*

Example: In this example, we read data from the 10th row (0-based) of the *Temperature* field.

```
float row[120];

hssize_t start[2]={10,0}; hsize_t edge[2]={1,120};

status = HE5_GDreadfield(gridID, "Temperature", start, NULL,
edge, row);
```

FORTRAN integer function

he5_gdrdfld(*gridid,fieldname,start,stride,edge,buffer*)

he5_gdrdcharfld(*gridid,fieldname,elemlen,numelem,start,stride,edge, buffer)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*elemlen (each element length in array of string)*
integer	*numelem (number of elements in declared buffer array)*
integer*4	*start(*)*
integer*4	*stride(*)*
integer*4	*edge(*)*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*

The *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays must be defined explicitly, with the *start* array being 0-based.

Note: he5_gdrdcharfld() is only for reading an array of character string field. For reading an array of single character field, please use he5_gdrdfld().

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*4 row(120)

integer*4 start(2), stride(2), edge(2)

start(1)  = 0

start(2)  = 10

stride(1) = 1

stride(2) = 1

edge(1) = 120

edge(2) = 1

status = he5_gdrdfld(gridid, "Temperature", start, stride,
edge, row)
```

Read Group Grid Attribute

HE5_GDreadgrpattr

herr_t HE5_GDreadgrpattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

gidID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **group** attribute from the “Data Fields” **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_GDreadgrpattr(gridID, "ScalarFloat",
&attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdrdgattr(*gridid ,attrname, datbuf)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
<valid type>	*attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdrdgattr(gridid, "ScalarFloat", attrval)
```

Read Local Grid Attribute

HE5_GDreadlocattr

herr_t HE5_GDreadlocattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose

Reads **local** attribute from a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper Grid ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description

The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example

In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_GDreadlocattr(gridID, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN

integer function he5_gdrdlattr(*gridid, fieldname, ,attrname, datbuf)*

integer *gridid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdrdlattr(gridid, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
attrval)
```

Return Information about a Region

HE5_GDregioninfo

herr_t HE5_GDregioninfo(hid_t *gridID*, hid_t *regionID*, const char * *fieldname*, hid_t **ntype*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, long **size*, double *upleftpt[]*, double *lowrightpt[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
regionID	IN:	Region (period) ID returned by HE5_GDdefboxregion (HE5_GDdeftimeperiod)
fieldname	IN:	Field to subset
ntype	OUT:	Number type of field
rank	OUT:	Rank of field
dims	OUT:	Dimensions of subset region
size	OUT:	Size in bytes of subset region
upleftpt	OUT:	Upper left point of subset region
lowrightpt	OUT:	Lower right point of subset region

Purpose: Retrieves information about the subsetted region.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns information about a subsetted region for a particular field. It is useful when allocating space for a data buffer for the region. 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.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the region defined in *HE5_GDdefboxregion* for the*Temperature* field. We use this to allocate space for data in the subsetted region.

```
status = HE5_GDregioninfo(GDid, regionID, "Temperature",
&ntype, &rank, dims, &size, upleft, lowright);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdreginfo(*gridid, regionid, fieldname, ntype, rank, dims, size, upleftpt, lowrightpt)*

integer	*gridid*
integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*ntype*
integer	*rank*
integer*4	*dims(*)*
integer*4	*size*
real*8	*upleftpt(2)*
real*8	*lowrightpt(2)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdreginfo(gridid, regid, "Spectra", ntype,
rank, dims, size, upleftpt, lowrightpt)
```

Create an Alias for Grid Data Field

HE5_GDsetalias

herr_t HE5_GDsetalias(hid_t *gridID*, char **fieldname*, const char **aliaslist*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
aliaslist	IN:	List of alias(es) to associate with the Data Field

Purpose: Create an alias for Grid data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Creates aliases that can be used to refer to a Grid data field in addition to the name of the field.

Example: In this example, we create an alias for the data field *Temperature.*

```
strcpy(aliaslist, “temps 0 to 30”);

status = HE5_GDsetalias(gridID, "Temperature", aliaslist);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdsetalias (*gridid*, *fieldname*, *aliaslist*)

```
integer          gridid
character*(*)    fieldname
character*(*)    aliaslist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliaslist = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_gdsetalias(gridid, "Temperature", aliaslist)
```

Set Dimension Scale for a Dimension of a Field or Fields within a Grid

HE5_GDsetdimscale

herr_t HE5_GDsetdimscale(hid_t *gridID*, char **fieldname*, char **dimname*,

const hsize_t *dimsize*, hid_t *numbertype*, void * *data*)

HE5_GDdefdimscale

herr_t HE5_GDdefdimscale(hid_t *gridID*, char **dimname*,

const hsize_t *dimsize*, hid_t *numbertype*, void * *data*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of the field whose ***dimname*** dimension scale is set
dimname	IN:	The dimension for which scale is set in the field
dimsize	IN:	The size of the dimension for which dimension is set
numbertype	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
data	IN:	Values to be written to the dimension scale

Purpose HE5_GDsetdimscale sets dimension scale for a dimension in a field within the grid.

within HE5_GDdefdimscale sets dimension scale for a dimension of all fields the grid.

Return value Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list, none-existing field, or having the same dimension set before.

Description \These routines set dimension scale for a field (or fields) dimension within the grid. Once the dimension scales is set user can write label, unit, format, and other attributes to it using HE5_GDwritedscaleattr ().

Example 1 In this example, we set dimension scale for the “Bands” dimension in the Spectra field, defined by*:*

```
status = HE5_GDdefdatafield( gridID, "Spectra",
                   "Bands,YDim,XDim", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
                    HDFE_NOMERGE);
int bands[15] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17};
hsize_t nbands = 15;
status = HE5_GDsetdimscale(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands",
                       nbands, H5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdsetdimscale(gridid, fieldname, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *gridid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

integer*4 *numbertype*

<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4      bands(15)
integer*4      nbands
nbands = 15
bands(1) = 1
……................................
……................................
bands(15) = 17
status = he5_gdsetdimscale(gridid, "Spectra", "Bands",
                           nbands, HE5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

Example 2 In this example, we set dimension scale for the "Bands" dimension in all field, defined by `HE5_GDdefdatafield() in the grid`:

```
int bands[15] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17};
hsize_t nbands = 15;
status = HE5_GDdefdimscale(gridID, "Bands",
                           nbands, H5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddefdimscale(gridid, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *gridid*

Note: When setting dimension scale for XDim or YDim we need to use NULL for data buffer. HDF-EOS will calculate buffer values itself using internal grid corner values and xdim or ydim.

```
xdim = 120;
ydim = 200;
status = HE5_GDsetdimscale(GDid1,"Vegetation", "XDim", xdim,
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, NULL);
status = HE5_GDsetdimscale(GDid1,"Vegetation", "YDim", ydim,
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, NULL);
```

In Fortran one needs to declare buffer for XDim and YDim dimension scale buffere values, but they need not be populated before passing to gdsetdimscale().

```
real*4      veg1(120),veg2(200)
xdim = 120;
```

```
    ydim = 200;
    status = HE5_GDsetdimscale(GDid1, "Pollution", "XDim", xdim,
1   HE5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, veg1)

    status = HE5_GDsetdimscale(GDid1,"Vegetation", "YDim", ydim,
1   HE5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, veg2)
```

Set External Data File(s)

HE5_GDsetextdata

herr_t HE5_GDsetextdata(hid_t *gridID*, const char **filelist*, off_t *offset[]*, hsize_t *size[])*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
filelist	IN:	List of external file names
offset[]	IN:	Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
size[]	IN:	Array of sizes (in bytes) reserved in the file for the data

Purpose: Sets the external data file(s) associated with the data set.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid ID.

Example: In this example, we set the *ExtData* field:

```
status = HE5_GDsetextdata(gridID, "ext-1.dat,ext-2.dat,ext-3.dat", offset, size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdsetxdat(*gridid,fllist,offset, size)*

integer *gridid*

integer status

integer*4 *offset(*)*

integer*4 *size(*)*

character*(*) *flist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdsetxdat(gridid,flist,offset,size)
```

Set Fill Value for a Specified Field

HE5_GDsetfillvalue

herr_t HE5_GDsetfillvalue(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, hid_t *ntype*, void **fillvalue)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
ntype	IN:	Number type of fill value (should match the number type of a specified field)
fillvalue	IN:	Pointer to the fill value to be used

Purpose: Sets fill value for the specified field.

NOTE: THIS FUNCTION MUST BE CALLED BEFORE THE FUNCTION CALL TO DEFINE THE FIELD IT IS TO BE APPLIED. SETS A FILL VALUE FOR A CHARACTER STRING FIELD IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS RELEASE.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type.

Description: The fill value is placed in all elements of the field which have not been explicitly defined.

Example: In this example, we set a fill value for the *Temperature* field:

```
tempfill = -999.0;

status = HE5_GDsetfillvalue(gridID, "Temperature", ntype,
&tempfill);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdsetfill(*gridid,fieldname,ntype,fillvalue)*

integer*4	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*ntype*
<valid type>	*fillvalue(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fillvalue = -999.0

status = he5_gdsetfill(gridid,"Temperature",ntype,fillvalue)
```

Retrieve Tiling Information about a Grid Field

HE5_GDtileinfo

herr_t HE5_GDtileinfo(hid_t *gridID*, char **fieldname*, int **tilecode*, *int *tilerank*, hsize_t *tiledims[]*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldlname	IN:	Fieldname
tilecode	OUT:	Tile code: HE5_HDFE_TILE (1), HE5_HDFE_NOTILE (0)
tilerank	OUT:	The number of tile dimensions
tiledims	OUT:	Tile dimensions

Purpose: Retrieve tiling information about a specific field in the grid.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) othwerwise.

Description: This routine returns the tiling code, tiling rank, and tiling dimensions for a given field.

Example: In this example, we retrieve the tiling information about the *Pressure* fields:

```
status = HE5_GDtileinfo(gridID, "Pressure", &tilecode,
&tilerank, tiledims);
```

The returned parameters will have the following values:

Tilecode = 1, tilerank=2, tiledims[2]={100,200}

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdtileinfo(*gridid, fieldname,tilecode,tilerank, tiledims)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*tilecode*
integer	*tilerank*
integer*4	*tiledims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdtileinfo(gridid, "Pressure", tilecode,
tilerank, tiledims)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

tilecode=1, tilerank=2, tiledims[3]={200,100}

Note that the dimensions array is in FORTRAN order.

Write/Update Grid Attribute

HE5_GDwriteattr

herr_t HE5_GDwriteattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates an **object** attribute in a specific grid **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example. we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
attr_val = 3.14;

count[0] = 1;

status=HE5_GDwriteattr(gridid,"ScalarFloat",H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT
, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status=HE5_GDwriteattr(gridid,"ScalarFloat",H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT
, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdwrattr(*gridid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

attrval = 3.14

count(1)= 1

status=he5_gdwrattr(gridid,"ScalarFloat",HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
count, attrval)
```

Write/Update Attribute for a Dimension scale within a Grid

HE5_GDwritedscaleattr

herr_t HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **dimname*,

const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates a dimension scale attribute in a specific grid

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write attributes label, unit, format, MissingValues, and IntValues for the Bands dimension scale*:*

```
strcpy(label, "Bands Dim");

strcpy(unit, "None");

strcpy(format, "I2");

count[0]= 12;

status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",

             "label", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, label);

count[0]= 6;

status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",

             "unit", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, unit);

count[0]= 4;
```

```
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
             "format", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, format);
int datbuf_i1[1] = {-999};
count[0]= 1;
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
              "MissingValue", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
              datbuf_i1);
int datbuf_i2[3] = {-999,0,999};
count[0]= 3;
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
             "IntValues", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
             datbuf_i2);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdwritedscaleattr (gridid, dimname, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)

integer*4 *gridid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrname*

integer*4 *ntype*

integer*4 *count(*)*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer     gdid1
integer*4   datbuf_i1(1)
integer*4   datbuf_i2(2)
integer     count(2)
count(1)= 12
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
 "label", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "Bands Dim")
count(1)= 6
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
 "unit", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "None")
count(1)= 4
```

```
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
 "format", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "I2")
datbuf_i1(1) = -999
count(1)= 1
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
 "MissingValue", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, count, datbuf_i1)
datbuf_i(1) =  -999
datbuf_i(2) =  0
datbuf_i(3) =  999
count(1)= 3
status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
 "IntValues", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, count, datbuf_i)
```

Write Data to a Grid Field

HE5_GDwritefield

herr_t HE5_GDwritefield(hid_t *gridID*, const char *fieldname*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_t *edge[]*, void *data)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to write
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
edge	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
data	IN:	Values to be written to the field

Purpose: Writes data to a grid field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: 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 and are used if these parameters are set to *NULL*. The default values for *edge* are (*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. If this is not possible due to, for example, memory limitations, then the user should consider tiling. See *HE5_GDdeftile* for further information.

Example: In this example, we write data to the *Temperature* field (ydim=2000, xdim=1000).

```
float temperature [2000][1000];

/* Define elements of temperature array */

status = HE5_GDwritefield(gridID, "Temperature", NULL, NULL,
      NULL, temperature);
```

We now update Row 10 (0 - based) in this field:

```
float newrow[1000];

hssize_t start[2]={10,0}; hsize_t edge[2]={1, 1000};
/* Define elements of newrow array */
```

```
status = HE5_GDwritefield(gridID, "Temperature", start,NULL,
      edge, newrow);
```

FORTRAN integer function

he5_gdwrfld(*gridid,fieldname,start,stride,edge,data*)

he5_gdwrcharfld(*gridid,fieldname,elemlen,numelem,start,stride,edge,data*
)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*elemlen (each element length in array of string)*
integer	*numelem (number of elements in declared buffer array)*
integer*4	*start(*)*
integer*4	*stride(*)*
integer*4	*edge(*)*
<valid type>	*data(*)*

The *start*, *stride*, and *edge* arrays must be defined explicitly, with the *start* array being 0-based.

Note: he5_gdwrcharfld() is only for writing an array of character string field. For writing an array of single character field, please use he5_gdwrfld().

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*4 temperature(1000, 2000)
integer*4 start(2), stride(2), edge(2)
start(1) = 0
start(2) = 0
stride(1) = 1
stride(2) = 1
edge(1) = 1000
edge(2) = 2000
status = he5_gdwrfld(gridid, "Temperature", start, stride,
edge, temperature)
```

We now update Row 10 (0 - based) in this field:

```
real*4 newrow(1000)
integer*4 start(2), stride(2), edge(2)
start(1) = 0
start(2) = 10
stride(1) = 1
stride(2) = 1
edge(1) = 1000
edge(2) = 1
```

```
status = he5_gdwrfld(gridid, "Temperature", start, stride,
edge, newrow)
```

Note: When writing data to a field with an unlimited dimension you must not write more data than the actual dimension of the field in first call to GDwritefield, otherwise only partial data will be written to the field. You should do this I 2 or more calls to GDwritefield. In the first attempt you write less data than or equal to the actual dimension of the field. In the following attempts you can have anything for start and count (count > start), even start of second attempt can be larger than the count of the first attempt.
Please note that in the second (and the following attempts) data buffer is written to the file starting from its 0th element.

Write Field Metadata for an Existing Field not Defined with the Grid API

HE5_GDwritefieldmeta

herr_t HE5_GDwritefieldmeta(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, int *ntype*)

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field that metadata information is to be written
dimlist	IN:	Dimension list of field
ntype	IN:	Number type of data in field

Purpose: Writes field metadata for an existing grid field not defined with the Grid API

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: This routine writes the field metadata for a grid field not defined by the Grid API

Example:

```
status = HE5_GDwritefieldmeta(gridID, "ExternField",
"Ydim,Xdim", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdwrmeta(gridid, fieldname, dimlist, ntype)

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
integer	*ntype*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)
status = he5_gdwrmeta(gridid, "ExternField"l, "Xdim,Ydim",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

Write/Update Group Grid Attribute

HE5_GDwritegrpattr

herr_t HE5_GDwritegrpattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **group** attribute in the “Data Fields” **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to the “Data Fields” group in the grid file.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_GDwritegrpattr(gridid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_GDwritegrpattr(gridid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdwrgattr(*gridid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

attrval = 3.14

count(1) = 1

status = he5_gdwrgattr(gridid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count, attrval)
```

Write/Update Local Grid Attribute

HE5_GDwritelocattr

herr_t HE5_GDwritelocattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

gridID	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **local** attribute in a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper grid id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to a particular "Data Field" in the grid file.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_GDwritelocattr(gridid, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_GDwritelocattr(gridid, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdwrlattr(*gridid, fieldname, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)*

integer	*gridid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

attrval  = 3.14

count(1) = 1

status = he5_gdwrlattr(gridid, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, attrval)
```

2.1.4 HDF-EOS Utility Routines

This section contains an alphabetical list of the utility functions. The functions are alphabetized on their C-language names.

Note: The hsize_t typedef uses the largest type of integer available on a machine (typically a 64-bit integer). So when compiling a FORTRAN code in a 64-bit structure one must declare integers as integer*8 (rather than integer *4) for integers whose C equivalent is declared as hsize_t, since underlying C code expects “long” type integer. For 32-bit compilation on a 64-bit machine “integer *4” should work fine.

Convert Among Angular Units

HE5_EHconvAng

double HE5_EHconvAng(double *inAngle*, int *code*)

inAngle	IN:	Input angle
code	IN:	Conversion code

Purpose: Convert among various angular units.

Return value: Returns angle in desired units if successful or 0 otherwise.

Description: This routine converts angles between three units, decimal degrees, radians, and packed degrees-minutes-seconds. In the later unit, an angle is expressed as a integral number of degrees and minutes and a float point value of seconds packed as a single double number as follows: DDDMMMSSS.SS. The six conversion codes are: HE5_HDFE_RAD_DEG (0), HE5_HDFE_DEG_RAD (1), HE5_HDFE_DMS_DEG (2), HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS (3), HE5_HDFE_RAD_DMS (0), and HE5_HDFE_DMS_RAD (1), where the first three letter code (RAD - radians, DEG - decimal degrees, DMS - packed degrees-minutes-seconds) corresponds to the input angle and the second to the desired output angular unit.

Example: To convert 27.5 degrees to packed format:

```
inAng = 27.5;

outAng = HE5_EHconvAng(inAng, HDFE_DEG_DMS);
```

"outAng" will contain the value: 27030000.00.

FORTRAN: real*8 function he5_ehconvang(*inangle,code*)

real*8	*inangle*
integer	*code*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
inangle = 27.5
code = 3
outangle = he5_ehconvang(inangle, code)
```

Get HDF-EOS Version String

HE5_EHgetversion

herr_t HE5_EHgetversion(hid_t *fid*, char **version*)

fid	IN:	File ID returned by *HE5_SWopen*, *HE5_GDopen*, or *HE5_PTopen*.
version	OUT:	HDF-EOS version string

Purpose: Get HDF-EOS version string.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the HDF-EOS version string of an HDF-EOS file. This designates the version of HFD-EOS that was used to create the file. This string if of the form: "HDFEOS_V*maj*.*min*" where *maj* is the major version and *min* is the minor version.

.

Example: To get the HDF-EOS version (assumed to be 5.1.2) used to create the HDF-EOS file: "Swath.he5":

```
char version[16];

fid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_RDONLY);

status = HE5_EHgetversion(fid, version);
```

"version" will contain the string: "HDFEOS_5.1.2".

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ehgetver(*fid*,*version*)

integer	*fid*
character*(*)	*version*
integer	*HE5F_ACC_RDONLY*
parameter	*(HE5F_ACC_RDONLY=101)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
character*16 version

fid = he5_swopen("Swath.he5",HE5F_ACC_RDONLY)

status = he5_ehgetver(fid, version)
```

Return Information about Global File Attribute

HE5_EHglbattrinfo

herr_t HE5_EHglbattrinfo(hid_t *fileID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

fileID	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
attrname	IN: Attribute name
numbertype	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT: Number of attribute elements
Purpose	Returns information about **Global** File attribute. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of Global File attribute.
Example	In this example, we return information about the *FloatAttr* attribute.

```
status = HE5_EHglbattrinfo(fileID, "FloatAttr", &nt,
&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN integer function he5_ehglattinf(*fileid, attrname, ntype, count,*)

integer	*fileid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_ehglattinf(fileid, "FloatAttr",nt,count)
```

Determine if the Data File is HDF-EOS5 Product

HE5_EHHEisHE5

int HE5_EHHEisHE5(char *filename)

filename IN: Name of the file.

Purpose Determines if the input file type is HDF-EOS5

Return value Returns TRUE (1) if file is HDF-EOS5, FALSE (0) if file is not HDF_EOS5, or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is failing to open the file.

Description This routine tries to open the file with HDF_EOS5 calls and find at least one of the objects SWATH, GRID, POINT, or ZA in the file. If successful, the file is HDF-EOS5, otherwise a different type.

Example In this example, we check the type of HDF file to see if it is HDF-EOS5 type:

```
int fileIsHe5 = -1;
char *filename  = ”testHDF.hdf”;
fileIsHe5 = HE5_EHHEisHE5(filename);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_ehheishe5(filename)
character*(*) filename

The equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is:

```
integer fileIsHe5
fileIsHe5 = he5_ehheishe5(filename)
```

Get HDF-EOS File IDs

HE5_EHidinfo

herr_t HE5_EHidinfo(hid_t *fid*, hid_t **HDFfid*, hid_t **gid*)

fid	IN:	File ID returned by *HE5_SWopen*, *HE5_GDopen*, or *HE5_PTopen*.
HDFfid	OUT:	HDF-EOS file ID (returned by HE5_EH*open*)
gid	OUT:	"HDFEOS" group ID
Purpose	Get HDF-EOS file IDs.	
Return value	Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.	

Description This is a wrapper around HE5_EHchkfid () and it returns the HDF file IDs to the HDF-EOS file ID returned by *HE5_SWopen*, *HE5_GDopen*, or *HE5_PTopen*. These ids can then by used to create or access HDF5 structures such as groups, attributes, datasets within an HDF-EOS file.

Retrieve Information about Global File Attributes

HE5_EHinqglbattrs

long HE5_EHinqglbattrs(hid_t *fileID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

fileID	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
attrnames	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT: String length of attribute list
Purpose	Retrieve information about **Global** attributes defined in file. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).
Return value	Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	The attribute list is returned as a string with each group attribute name separated by commas. If *attrlist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example

In this example, we retrieve information about the Global attributes defined for the “swath.he5” file (with the file ID *fileID*). In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *GlobAttr_1* and *GlobAttr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_EHinqglbattrs(fileID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter *nattr* will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 21.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));
nattr = HE5_EHinqglbattrs(fileID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to: "*GlobAttr_1*,*GlobAttr_2*".

FORTRAN

integer*4 function he5_ehinqglatts(*fileid* ,*attrnames*, *strbufsize*)

integer	*fileid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nattr*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_ehinqglatts(fileid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Return Data Type Information about Global File Attribute

HE5_EHinqglbdatatype

herr_t HE5_EHinqglbdatatype(hid_t *fileID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **datatype*, H5T_class_t **classid*, H5T_order_t **order*, size_t **size*)

fileID	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
attrname	IN: Attribute name
datatype	OUT: Data type ID
classID	OUT: Data type class ID
order	OUT: Data type byte order
size	OUT: Data type size (in bytes)
Purpose	Returns data type information about Global File attribute
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine returns the data type information of Global File attribute.
Example	In this example, we return the data type information about the *FloatAttr* attribute defined in the HE5_EHwriteglbattr routine.

```
status = HE5_EHinqglbdatatype(fileID, "FloatAttr",
&datatype, &classid, &order, &size);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_ehinqglbtype(*fileid, attrname, datatype, classid, order, size*)

integer	*fileid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*datatype, classid, order*
integer *4	*size*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ehinqglbtype(fileid, "FloatAttr",datatype,
classid, order, size)
```

Read Global File Attribute

HE5_EHreadglbattr

herr_t HE5_EHreadglbattr(hid_t *fileID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

fileID	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
attrname	IN: Attribute name
datbuf	OUT: Buffer allocated to hold attribute values
Purpose	Reads **global** attribute from a file. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper file ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.
Description	The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.
Example	In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "FloatAttr":

```
status = HE5_EHreadglbattr(fileID, "FloatAttr", &data);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_ehrdglatt(*fileid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *fileid*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_ehrdglatt(fileid, "FloatAttr", datbuf)
```

Set Flag for Suppressing HDF5 Error Messages

HE5_EHset_error_on

hsize_t HE5_EHset_error_on(int *flag*, int *err_level*)

flag	IN:	Input flag for suppressing HDF5 error messages 0: Print both HDF-EOS5 and HDF5 error messages 1: Print only HDF-EOS5 error messages 2: Suppress all error messages
err_level	IN:	A dummy flag for future applications

Purpose: Sets a global flag value.

Return value: Returns a global flag value.

Description: This routine sets a global flag to suppress HDF5 and/or HDF-EOS5 error messages. A flag set by user will be in effect until next call to this routine , where user may change the flag to another value.

Example: To suppress HDF5 error messages only:

```
status = HE5_EHset_error_on(1, 0);
```

To suppress both HDF5 and HDF-EOS5 error messages:

```
status = HE5_EHset_error_on(2, 0);
```

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_ehset_error_onf(*flag*,*err_level*)

integer *flag*

integer *err_level*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above are:

```
status = he5_ehset_error_onf(1, 0)
status = he5_ehset_error_onf(2, 0)
```

Write/Update Global File Attribute

HE5_EHwriteglbattr

herr_t HE5_EHwriteglbattr(hid_t *fileID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

fileID	IN:	HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **Global** attribute in HDF-EOS file. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper file ID or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to the “ADDITIONAL/FILE ATTRIBUTES” group in the HDF-EOS file.

Example: In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name "FloatAttr" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_EHwriteglbattr(fileid, "FloatAttr",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_EHwriteglbattr(fileid, "FloatAttr",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_ehwrglatt(*fid,attrname,ntype,count,buffer*)

integer	*fid,status,ntype*
character *(*)	*attrname*
integer*4	*count*
<valid type>	*buffer(*)*
integer	*HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT*
parameter	*(HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
count = 1

status = he5_ehwrglatt(fid, “FloatAttr”, HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
count, buffer.
```

2.1.5 Zonal Average Interface Functions

This section contains an alphabetical listing of all the functions in the Zonal Average interface. The functions are alphabetized based on their C-language names.

Note: The hsize_t typedef uses the largest type of integer available on a machine (typically a 64-bit integer). So when compiling a FORTRAN code in a 64-bit structure one must declare integers as integer*8 (rather than integer *4) for integers whose C equivalent is declared as hsize_t, since underlying C code expects “long” type integer. For 32-bit compilation on a 64-bit machine “integer *4” should work fine.

Return Information about an Alias

HE5_ZAaliasinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAaliasinfo(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **aliasname*, int **length*, char **buffer*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
aliasname	IN:	Name of alias to retrieve information about
length	IN/OUT:	Size of buffer in bytes
buffer	OUT:	Buffer with original field name

Purpose: Return information about an alias

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns a buffer size and the buffer with an original field name.

Example: In this example, we return the buffer size and the original data field *Temperature*. In the first call, set *namebuffer* to NULL and *length* is an output parameter. In the second call, *length* is an input parameter.

```
status = HE5_ZAaliasinfo(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, NULL);

namebuffer = (char *)calloc(length + 1, sizeof(char));

status = HE5_ZAaliasinfo(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, namebuffer);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zaaliasinfo (*zaid, fldgroup, aliasname, length, buffer*)

```
integer          zaid,status
character*(*)    fldgroup
character*(*)    aliasname
integer*(*)      length
character*(*)    buffer
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliaslist = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_zaaliasinfo(zaid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, length, buffer)
```

Attach to an Existing ZA Structure

HE5_ZAattach

hid_t HE5_ZAattach(hid_t *fid*, const char **zaname*)

fid	IN:	ZA file ID returned by HE5_ZAopen
zaname	IN:	Name of za to be attached

Purpose: Attaches to an existing za within the file.

Return value: Returns the za handle (zaID) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper za file id or za name.

Description: This routine attaches to the za using the *zaname* parameter as the identifier.

Example: In this example, we attach to the previously created za, "*ExampleZA*", within the HDF-EOS file, *ZA.he5*, referred to by the handle, *fid*:

```
zaID = HE5_ZAattach(fid, "ExampleZA");
```

The za can then be referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *zaID*.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zaattach(*fid*,*zaname*)

integer *fid*

character*(*) *zaname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
zaid = he5_zaattach(fid, "ExampleZA")
```

Return Information about a ZA Attribute

HE5_ZAattrinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAattrinfo(hid_t *zaID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of elements in attribute

Purpose: Returns information about an **object** attribute in a specific za **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a za attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_ZAattrinfo(zaID, "ScalarFloat",&nt,&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zaattrinfo(*zaid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zaattrinfo(zaid, "ScalarFloat",ntype,count)
```

Retrieve Chunking Information about a Zonal Average Field

HE5_ZAchunkinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAchunkinfo(hid_t *zaID*, char **fldname*, int **chunk_rank*, hsize_t *chunk_dims[]*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldname	IN:	Field name
chunk_rank	OUT:	The number of chunking dimensions
chunk_dims	OUT:	Array containing the chunking dimension sizes of the field

Purpose: Retrieve chunking information about a specific field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the chunking rank and chunking dimensions for a given field.

Example: In this example, we retrieve the chunking information about the *Count* data fields:

```
status = HE5_ZAchunkinfo(zaID, "Count", &rank_rank,
rank_dims);
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

chunk_rank=2, chunk_dims[2]={100,360}

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zachunkinfo(*zaid, fldname, chunk_rank, chunk_dims)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fldname*
integer	*chunk_rank*
integer*4	*chunk_dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zachunkinfo(zaid, "Count", chunk_rank,
chunk_dims)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

chunk_rank=2, chunk_dims[2]={360,100}

Note that the dimensions array are in FORTRAN order.

Close an HDF-EOS File

HE5_ZAclose

herr_t HE5_ZAclose(hid_t *fid*)

fid	IN:	ZA file ID returned by HE5_ZAopen
Purpose	Closes file.	
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.	
Description	This routine closes the HDF-EOS ZA file.	
Example		

```
status = HE5_ZAclose(fid);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zaclose(*fid*)

integer *fid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zaclose(fid)
```

Retrieve Compression Information for Field

HE5_ZAcompinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAcompinfo(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, int **compcode*, int *compparm[]*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
compcode	OUT:	HDF compression code
compparm	OUT:	Compression parameters

Purpose: Retrieves compression information about a field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns the compression code and compression parameters for a given field.

Example: To retrieve the compression information about the *Opacity* field defined in the *HE5_ZAdefcomp* function:

```
status = HE5_ZAcompinfo(zaID, “Opacity”, &compcode,
compparm);
```

The *compcode* parameter will be set to 4 and *compparm*[0] to 5.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zacompinfo(*zaid,fieldname compcode, compparm)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*compcode*
integer	*compparm(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zacompinfo(zaid, ‘Opacity’, compcode, compparm)
```

The *compcode* parameter will be set to 4 and *compparm*(1) to 5.

Create a New ZA Structure

HE5_ZAcreate

hid_t HE5_ZAcreate(hid_t *fid*, const char **zaname*)

fid	IN:	ZA file ID returned by HE5_ZAopen
zaname	IN:	Name of za to be created

Purpose: Creates a za within the file.

Return value: Returns the za handle (*zaID*) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The za is created as a Group within the HDF-EOS file with the name *zaname*.

Example: In this example, we create a new za structure, *ExampleZA*, in the previously created file, *ZA.he5*.

```
zaID = HE5_ZAcreate(fid, "ExampleZA");
```

The za structure is referenced by subsequent routines using the handle, *zaID*.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zacreate(*fid*,*zaname*)

integer *fid*

character*(*) *zaname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
zaid = he5_zacreate(fid, "ExampleZA")
```

Define Chunking Parameters

HE5_ZAdefchunk

herr_t HE5_ZAdefchunk(hid_t *zaID*, int *chunk_rank*, const hsize_t **chunk_dims*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
chunk_rank	IN:	The number of chunk dimensions (a number other than zero)
chunk_dims	IN:	Chunk dimensions (NULL cannot be used)

Purpose: Defines chunking for subsequent field definitions

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise

Description: This routine defines the chunking dimensions for fields defined following this function call, analogous to the procedure for setting the field compression scheme using *HE5_ZAdefcomp*. The number of chunk dimensions and subsequent field dimensions must be the same.

Example: We will define chunking for a two-dimensional field of size

2400 x 3600.

```
chunk_dims[0] = 100;
chunk_dims[1] = 360;
status = HE5_ZAdefchunk(zaID, 2, chunk_dims);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zadefchunk(*zaid*, *chunk_rank*,*chunk_dims)*

integer *zaid*

integer *chunk_rank*

integer*4 *chunk_dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
chunk_dims(1) = 360
chunk_dims(2) = 100
chunk_rank    = 2
status = he5_zadefchunk(zaid, chunk_rank, chunk_dims)
```

Define Compression with Data Chunking

HE5_ZAdefcomchunk

herr_t HE5_ZAdefcomchunk(hid_t *zaID*, int *compcode*, int **compparm*, int *ndims*, const hsize_t **dim*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
compcode	IN:	Compression method flag
compparm	IN:	Array of compression parameters
ndims	IN:	Rank of a field to compress (a number other than zero)
dim	IN:	Array of sizes of chunk (NULL cannot be used)

Purpose: Compress the data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to set compression for a data field with automatic chunking

Example: In this example, we set (DEFLATE) compression for a field that is defined right after this call

```
ndims       = 2
compcode    = 4;
compparm[0] = 6;
dim[0]      = 100;
dim[1]      = 200;
status = HE5_ZAdefcomchunk(zaID, compcode, compparm, ndims,
dim);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zadefcomch(zaid,compcode, compparm, ndims,dim)

```
integer      zaid
integer      compcode
integer      compparm(*)
integer      ndims
integer*4    dim(*)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
compcode    = 4

compparm(1) = 6

ndims       = 2

dim(1)      = 200

dim(2)      = 100

status = he5_zadefcomch(zaid, compcode, compparm, ndims,
dim)
```

Set ZA Field Compression

HE5_ZAdefcomp

herr_t HE5_ZAdefcomp(hid_t *zaID*, int *compcode*, int **compparm*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
compcode	IN:	HDF compression code
compparm	IN:	Compression parameters (if applicable)

Note: Shuffling, szip, and deflate compression are supported in this release. See HE5_GDdefcomp for more info.

Purpose: Sets the field compression for all subsequent field definitions.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine sets the HDF field compression for subsequent za field definitions. The routine HE5_ZAdefchunk() must be called first, otherwise HE5_ZAdefcomp doesn't work. The compression does not apply to one-dimensional fields. The compression schemes currently supported is: deflate (gzip) (HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE=4) and no compression (HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE = 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 *HE5_ZAwrite* routine, however, the entire field must be written in a single call. Any portion of a compressed field can then be accessed with the *HE5_ZAread* routine. The user should refer to the HDF Reference Manual for a fuller explanation of the compression schemes and parameters.

Example: Suppose we wish to compress the *Pressure* using default deflate compression, the *Opacity* and *Spectra* fields using deflate compression with compression degree of 5, and use no compression for the *Temperature* field.

```
status = HE5_ZAdefcomp(zaID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE, NULL);

status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Pressure", "Track,Xtrack",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);

compparm[0] = 5;

status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Opacity", "Track,Xtrack", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);

status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Spectra", "Bands,Track,Xtrack",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

```
status = HE5_ZAdefcomp(zaID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE, NULL);

status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Temperature", "Track,Xtrack",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zadefcomp(zaid, compcode, compparm)

integer *zaid*

integer *compcode*

integer *compparm(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE=0)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE=4)

integer    compparm(5)

status = he5_zadefcomp(zaid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE,

compparm);

oompparm(1) = 5

status = he5_zadefine(zaid, "Pressure", "Xtrack,Track", " ",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);

status = he5_zadefine(zaid, "Opacity", "Xtrack,Track", " ",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);

status = he5_zadefine(zaid, "Spectra", "Xtrack,
Track,Bands", " ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)

status = he5_zadefcomp(zaid, HE5_HDFE_COMP_NONE, compparm)

status = he5_zadefine(zaid, "Temperature", "Xtrack,Track",
" ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

Define a New Dimension within a Zonal Average

HE5_ZAdefdim

herr_t HE5_ZAdefdim(hid_t *zaID*, char **dimname*, hsize_t *dim)*

zaID IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach

dimname IN: Name of dimension to be defined

dim IN: The size of the dimension

Note: There are three illegal caharacters for dimension names: "/", ";", ","

Purpose: Defines a new dimension within the za.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is an improper ZA ID.

Description: This routine defines dimensions that are used by the field definition routines (described subsequently) to establish the size of the field.

Example: In this example, we define a track1 dimension, *MyTrack1*, of size 2000, a track2 dimension, *MyTrack2*, of size 1000, a track data dimension, *DataTrack*, of size of 4000, and a cross track data dimension, *DataXtrack*, of size 2000:

```
status = HE5_Zadefdim(zaID, "MyTrack1", 2000);
status = HE5_ZAdefdim(zaID, "MyTrack2", 1000);
status = HE5_ZAdefdim(zaID, "DataTrack", 4000);
status = HE5_ZAdefdim(zaID, "DataXtrack", 2000);
status = HE5_ZAdefdim(zaID, "Bands", 5);
```

To specify an unlimited dimension which can be used to define an appendable array, the dimension value should be set to -1 or equivalently, *H5S_UNLIMITED*:

```
status = HE5_ZAdefdim(zaID, "Unlim", H5S_UNLIMITED);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zadefdim(*zaid*,*dimname*,*dim*)

integer *zaid*
character*(*) *dimname*
integer*4 *dim*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
dim    = 4000
```

```
status = he5_zadefdim(zaid, "DataTrack", dim)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the unlimited dimension example above is:

```
parameter (HE5S_UNLIMITED_F=-1)

status = he5_zadefdim(zaid, "Unlim", HE5S_UNLIMITED_F)
```

Define a New Data Field within a ZA

HE5_ZAdefine

herr_t HE5_ZAdefine(hid_t *zaID*, const char **za_name*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*, hid_t *dtype*)

zaID:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach	
za_name	IN:	Name of field to be defined
dimlist	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
maxdimlist	IN:	The list of maximum data dimensions defining the field
dtype	IN:	The data type of the data stored in the field

Purpose: Defines a new data field within the Zonal Average.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine defines data fields to be stored in the zonal average. The dimensions are entered as a string consisting of data fields dimensions separated by commas. They are entered in *C* order, that is, the last dimension is incremented first. The user needs to define chunking and compression before every field definitions.

Example: In this example, we define a three dimensional data field named *Spectra* with dimensions *Bands*, *DataTrack*, and *DataXtrack:*

```
status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Spectra",
      "Bands,DataTrack,DataXtrack", " ", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zadefine(*zaid, za_name, dimlist, maxdimlist, dtype)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*za_name*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
character*(*)	*maxdimlist*
integer	*dtype*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)
status = he5_zadefine(zaid, "Spectra", “DataXtrack,
DataTrack, Bands”, " ", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

Detach from a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAdetach

herr_t HE5_ZAdetach(hid_t *zaID*)

zaID	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
Purpose	Detaches from zonal average interface.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	This routine should be run before exiting from the za file for every za opened by *HE5_ZAcreate* or *HE5_ZAattach*.
Example	In this example, we detach the za structure, *ExampleZA:*

```
status = HE5_ZAdetach(zaID);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zadetach(zaid)

integer *zaid*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zadetach(zaid)
```

Retrieve Size of Specified Dimension

HE5_ZAdiminfo

hsize_t HE5_ZAdiminfo(hid_t *zaID*, char **dimname)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension name

Purpose: Retrieve size of specified dimension.

Return value: Size of dimension if successful or 0 otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper ZA ID or dimension name.

Description: This routine retrieves the size of specified dimension.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension, "*DataTrack*":

```
dimsize = HE5_ZAdiminfo(zaID, "DataTrack");
```

The return value, *dimsize*, will be equal to 4000.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zadiminfo(*zaid,dimname)*

integer *zaid*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
dimsize = he5_zadiminfo(zaid, "DataTrack")
```

Remove an Alias for Zonal Average Data Field

HE5_ZAdropalias

herr_t HE5_ZAdropalias(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **aliasname*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
aliasname	IN:	Name of alias to remove

Purpose: Remove an alias for Zonal Average data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Removes alias associated with a Zonal Average data field.

Example: In this example, we create and alias for the data field *Temperature*.

strcpy(aliasname, “temps 0 to 30”);

```
status = HE5_ZAdropalias(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zadropalias (*zaid*, *fldgroup*, *aliasname*)

```
integer          zaid
character*(*)    fldgroup
character*(*)    aliasname
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliasname = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_zadropalias(zaid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname)
```

Return Information about a ZA Dimension Scale Attribute

HE5_ZAdscaleattrinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAdscaleattrinfo(hid_t *zaID*, const char **dimname*,
const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about attribute(s) in a specific dimension scale.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a data field's dimension scale attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *IntValues* attribute of *Bands* dimension scale.

```
status = HE5_ZAdscaleattrinfo(zaID, “Bands”, “IntValues”,
&ntype, &count);
```

The *ntype* variable will have the value 0 and *count* will have the value of 3.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zadscalettrinfo(*zaid, fieldname, attrname, ntype, count*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_zadscaleattrinfo(zaid, "Bands", “IntValues”,
ntype, count)
```

Rename Zonal Average Data Field

HE5_ZAfldrename

herr_t HE5_ZAfldrename(hid_t *zaID*, char **oldfieldname*, const char **newfieldname*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
oldfieldname	IN:	Current name of field
newfieldname	IN:	New name of field

Purpose: Rename zonal average data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to change the name of a field. This is useful in case the user would want to update the data field to reflect a version change in the calibration of a data field and show that in the name of the field.

Example: In this example, we give a new name for the data field *Temperature*.

strcpy(newfieldname, “temps 0 to 30”);

```
status = HE5_ZAfldrename(zaID, "Temperature", newfieldname);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zafldrename (*zaid*, *oldfieldname*, *newfieldname*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	old*fieldname*
character*(*)	*newfieldname*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
newfieldname = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_zafldrename(zaid, "Temperature", newfieldname)
```

Retrieve Alias List for a ZA Data Fields Group

HE5_ZAgetaliaslist

long HE5_ZAgetaliaslist(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, char **aliaslist*, long **strbufsize*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag for “Data Fields” group
aliaslist	OUT:	List of alias(es) in the “Data Fields” group (comma separated list)
strbufsize	OUT:	Length of aliases list

Purpose: To retrieve the number and list of aliases in a Zonal Average structure.

Return value: Returns number of aliases in "Data Fields" group if successful or returns FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Retrieves list of aliases in the “Data Fields” group (comma separated list) of a ZA and returns their number. The Data group flag is **`HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP`**.

Example: In this example, we get the alias list for the “data fields” group of a ZA structure.

```
/* first get the size of the list in bytes */

nalias = HE5_ZAgetaliaslist(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, NULL,
strbufsize);

aliaslist = (char *)malloc(strbufsize *sizeof(char));

nalias = HE5_ZAgetaliaslist(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, strbufsize);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_gdgetaliaslist (*zaid*, *fldgroup*, *aliaslist*, *strbufsize*)

```
integer          zaid
integer          fldgroup
integer          strbufsize
character*(*)    aliaslist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer          nalias

nalias = he5_zagetaliaslist(zaid, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliaslist, strbufsize)
```

Get Dimension Scale for a Dimension of a Field within a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAgetdimscale

long HE5_ZAgetdimscale(hid_t *zaID*, char **fieldname*, char **dimname*,

hsize_t **dimsize*, hid_t **numbertype*, void * *data*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of the field whose ***dimname*** dimension scale is read
dimname	IN:	The dimension for which scale values are read
dimsize	OUT:	The size of the dimension to be read
numbertype	OUT:	The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
data	OUT:	Values to be read for the dimension scale

Purpose: Gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the ZA.

Return value: Returns data buffer size if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list or none-existing field.

Description: This routine gets dimension scale for a field dimension within the ZA. The dimension scales attributes label, unit, format and others can be read using HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr ().

Example: In this example, we get dimension scale for the Bands dimension in the Spectra field, defined using HE5_ZAsetdimscale() or HE5_ZAdefdimscale()*:*

```
long buffsize;

hsize_t nbands;

hid_t ntype;

int *bands;

/* First call, with NULL for data buffer, returns */

/* buffersize needed for the data buffer */

buffsize = HE5_ZAgetdimscale(zaID, "Spectra", "Bands",

                             &nbands, &ntype, NULL);

/* allocate enough buffer for the data */
```

```
bands = (int *)malloc(buffsize);

buffsize = HE5_ZAgetdimscale(zaID, "Spectra", "Bands",

                          &nbands, &ntype,(void *)bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zagetdimscale(zaid, fieldname, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *zaid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

integer*4 *numbertype*

<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4      bands(5)
```

integer*4 nbands, ntype, buffsize

```
buffsize = he5_zagetdimscale(zaid, "Spectra", "Bands",

                                  nbands, ntype, bands);
```

Get External Data File Information

HE5_ZAgetextdata

int HE5_ZAgetextdata(hid_t *zaID*, char **fieldname*, size_t *namelength*, char **filelist*, off_t *offset[]*, hsize_t *size[])*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	External field name
namelength	OUT:	Length of each name entry
filelist	OUT:	List of file names
offset[]	OUT:	Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
size[]	OUT:	Array of sizes (in bytes) reserved in the file for the data

Purpose: Retrieves information about external data file(s) associated with the data set.

Return value: Returns number of external data files if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA ID or field name.

Example: In this example, we get information about the *ExtData* field:

```
nfiles = HE5_ZAgetextdata(zaID, "ExtData", namlen,
filenames, offset, size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zagetxdat(*zaid,fieldname,nlen, fllist,offset, size)*

integer *zaid*

integer *nfiles*

integer*4 *nlen*

integer*4 *offset(*)*

integer*4 *size(*)*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *flist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfiles = he5_zagetxdat(zaid, "ExtData",nlen,
flist,offset,size)
```

Get Fill Value for a Specified Field

HE5_ZAgetfillvalue

herr_t HE5_ZAgetfillvalue(hid_t *zaID*, char **fieldname*, void **fillval)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname
fillval	OUT:	Space allocated to store the fill value

Purpose: Retrieves fill value for the specified field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type.

Description: It is assumed the number type of the fill value is the same as the field.

Example: In this example, we get the fill value for the *Temperature* field:

```
status = HE5_ZAgetfillvalue(zaID, "Temperature", &tempfill);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zagetfill(*zaid,fieldname,fillval)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
<valid type>	*fillval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zagetfill(zaid, "Temperature", tempfill)
```

Return Information about a Group Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAgrpattrinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAgrpattrinfo(hid_t *zaID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
numbertype	OUT:	Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about a **group** attribute in the "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a zonal average group attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_ZAgrpattrinfo(zaID, "ScalarFloat", &nt,
&count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zagattrinfo(*zaid, attrname, ntype, count,*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer *4	*count*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_zagattrinfo(zaid, "ScalarFloat",nt,count)
```

Retrieve Information about a Zonal Average Field

HE5_ZAinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAinfo(hid_t *zaID*, char **za_name*, int **rank*, hsize_t *dims[]*, hid_t *dtype[]*, char **dimlist*, char **maxdimlist*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
za_name	IN:	Field name
rank	OUT:	Rank of field
dims	OUT:	Array containing the dimension sizes of the field
dtype	OUT:	Array containing the data type of the field
dimlist	OUT:	List of dimensions in field
maxdimlist	OUT:	List of maximum dimensions in field

Purpose: Retrieve information about a specific data field in the ZA.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is the specified field does not exist.

Description: This routine retrieves information on a specific data field.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the *Spectra* data fields:

```
status = HE5_ZAinfo(zaID, "Spectra", &rank, dims, dtype,
dimlist, maxdimlist);
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=3, dtype=10, dims[3]={5,4000,2000} and dimlist="Bands, DataTrack, DataXtrack"

If one of the dimensions in the field is appendable, then the current value for that dimension will be returned in the *dims* array.

FORTRAN integer function he5_zainfo(*zaid, za_name, rank, dims, dtype, dimlist, maxdimlist)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*za_name*
integer	*rank*
integer*4	*dims(*)*
integer	*dtype(*)*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
character*(*)	*maxdimlist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zainfo(zaid, "Spectra", rank, dims, dtype,
dimlist, maxdimlist)
```

The return parameters will have the following values:

rank=3, dtype=10, dims[3]={2000,4000,5} and dimlist=”DataXtrack, DataTrack,Bands"

Note that the dimensions array and dimension list are in FORTRAN order.

Retrieve Information Zonal Average Attributes

HE5_ZAinqattrs

long HE5_ZAinqattrs(hid_t *zaID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **object** attributes defined in a specific ZA **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in a zonal average structure. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_ZAinqattrs(zaID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char)):
nattr = HE5_ZAinqattrs(zaID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqattrs(*zaid,attrnames,strbufsize*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_zainqattrs(zaid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Return Data Type Information about Data Fields in Zonal Average

HE5_ZAinqdatatype

herr_t HE5_ZAinqdatatype(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, int *group*, hid_t **datatype*, H5T_class_t **classid*, H5T_order_t **order*, size_t **size)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
group	IN:	Group flag: HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP - 1 HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP - 2 HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP - 3 HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP - 4
datatype	OUT:	Data type ID
classID	OUT:	Data type class ID
order	OUT:	Data type byte order
size	OUT:	Data type size (in bytes)

Purpose: Returns data type information about a specified field in zonal average.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA ID or field name.

Description: This routine returns information about field data in a zonal average.

Example: In this example we return the data type information for the *Spectra* field in the za defined in the *HE5_ZAdefine* routine.

```
status = HE5_ZAinqdatatype(zaID, "Spectra", NULL, group,
&datatype, &classid, &order, &size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zaidtype(*zaid,fieldname,attrname,grp,dtype,classid,order, size*)

integer *zaid*

integer *dtype,classid,order*

integer*4 *size*

character *(*) *fieldname*

integer *HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP*

parameter *(HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP=1)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zaidtype(zaid, “Spectra”, “ “,
HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, dtype, classid, order, size)
```

Retrieve Information about Dimensions Defined in Zonal Average

HE5_ZAinqdims

long HE5_ZAinqdims(hid_t *zaID*, char **dimlist*, hsize_t *dims[])*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
dimlist	OUT:	Dimension list (entries separated by commas)
dims	OUT:	Array containing size of each dimension

Purpose: Retrieve information about all of the dimensions defined in zonal average.

Return value: Number of dimension entries found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper ZA id.

Description: The dimension list is returned as a string with each dimension name separated by commas. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimensions defined in the *ExampleZA* structure:

```
ndims = HE5_ZAinqdims(zaID, dimlist, dims);
```

The parameter, *dimlist*, will have the value:

"*MyTrack1,MyTrack2,DataTrack,DataXtrack,Bands,Unlim*"

with *ndims* = 6, *dims[6]={2000,1000,4000,2000,5,-1}*

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqdims(*zaid,dimlist,dims*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
integer*4	*dims(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
ndims = he5_zainqdims(zaid, dimlist, dims)
```

Retrieve Information for ZA Dimension Scale Attributes

HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs

long HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs(hid_t *zaID*, const char **dimname*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name to retrieve attribute information
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about the attributes defined for a specific dimension scale.

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension scale attributes defined for a field “Bands”. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are five attributes stored, *label, unit, format, MissingValue, and IntValues* :

```
nattr = HE5_ZAinqlocattrs(zaID, “Bands”, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 5 and *strbufsize* will have value 40.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1,sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_ZAinqlocattrs(zaID, “Bands”, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*label,unit,format,MissingValue,IntValues* ".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqdscaleattrs(*zaid* , *dimname*, *attrnames*, *strbufsize*)

integer *zaid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrnames*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_zainqlattrs(zaid, “Bands”, attrnames,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Data Fields and Aliases Defined in Zonal Average

HE5_ZAinqfldalias

long HE5_ZAinqfldalias(hid_t *zaID*, char **fldalias*, long **strbufsize)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldalias	OUT:	List of data fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of data fields and aliases list

Purpose: Retrieve information about data fields & aliases defined in zonal average.

Return value: Number of data fields and aliases found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The list of data fields and aliases is returned as a string with each name separated by commas. If *fldalias* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the data fields and aliases defined for the "Data Fields" group. In the first call, set the parameter *fldalias* to NULL. We assume that there are one data field and one alias stored, *Temperature* and *Temp*:

```
nfldalias = HE5_ZAinqfldalias(zaID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nfldalias*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 16.

```
fldalias = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nfldalias = HE5_ZAinqfldalias(zaID, fldalias, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *fldalias*, will be set to:

"*Temperature,Temp*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqfldalias(*zaid ,fldalias, strbufsize*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fldalias*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nfldalias*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nfldalias = he5_zainqfldalias(zaid, fldalias, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Zonal Average Group Attributes

HE5_ZAinqgrpattrs

long HE5_ZAinqgrpattrs(hid_t *zaID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **group** attributes defined in the "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each group attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the group attributes defined for the "Data Fields" group. In the first call, set *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_ZAinqgrpattrs(zaID, NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char)):
nattr = HE5_ZAinqgrpattrs(zaID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to: "*attrOne,attr_2"*.

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqgattrs(*zaid ,attrnames, strbufsize*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrnames*
integer*4	*strbufsize*
integer*4	*nattr*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_zainqgattrs(zaid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information Zonal Average Local Attributes

HE5_ZAinqlocattrs

long HE5_ZAinqlocattrs(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Fieldname to retrieve local attribute information
attrnames	OUT:	Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of attribute list

Purpose: Retrieve information about **local** attributes defined for a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Number of attributes found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The attribute list is returned as a string with each local attribute name separated by commas. If *attrnames* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. This variable does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the local attributes defined for a field “DataField”. In the first call, set the parameter *attrnames* to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, *attrOne* and *attr_2*:

```
nattr = HE5_ZAinqlocattrs(zaID, “DataField”, NULL,
&strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nattr*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 14.

```
attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nattr = HE5_zainqlocattrs(zaID, “DataField”, attrnames,
&strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrlist*, will be set to:

"*attrOne,attr_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqlattrs(*zaid* , *fieldname*, *attrnames*, *strbufsize*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*attrnames*

integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nattr = he5_zainqlattrs(zaid, “DataField”, attrnames,
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information Defined in Zonal Average

HE5_ZAinquire

long HE5_ZAinquire(hid_t *zaID*, char **za_name_list*, int *rank[]*, hid_t *dtype[])*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
za_name_list	OUT:	Listing of data fields (entries separated by commas)
rank	OUT:	Array containing the rank of each data field
dtype	OUT:	Array containing the data type of each data field

Purpose: Retrieve information about all of the data fields defined in zonal average.

Return value: Number of data fields found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper ZA id.

Description: The field list is returned as a string with each data field separated by commas. The *rank* and *dtype* arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to *NULL* will not be returned.

Example: In this example we retrieve information about the data fields:

```
nflds = HE5_ZAinquire(zaID, za_name_list, rank,
      dtype);
```

The parameter, *za_name_list*, will have the value:

"*Spectra"* with *rank[1]={3}, dtype[1]={10}*

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainquire(*zaid*, *za_name_list*, *rank*, *dtype*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*za_name_list*
integer	*rank(*)*
integer	*dtype(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nflds = he5_zainquire(zaid, za_name_list, rank, dtype)
```

Retrieve Zonal Average Data Structures Defined in HDF-EOS File

HE5_ZAinqza

long HE5_ZAinqza(const char * *filename*, char **zalist*, long **strbufsize)*

filename	IN:	The HDF-EOS file name
zalist	OUT:	ZA list (entries separated by commas)
strbufsize	OUT:	String length of ZA list

Purpose: Retrieves number and names of ZAs defined in HDF-EOS file.

Return value: Number of ZAs found if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: The ZA list is returned as a string with each za name separated by commas. If *zalist* is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, *strbufsize*. If *strbufsize* is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of ZAs. Note that *strbufsize* does not count the null string terminator.

Example: In this example, we retrieve information about the ZAs defined in an HDF-EOS file, ZA.*he5*. In th first call, set the parameter *zalist* to NULL. We assume that there are two ZAs stored, *zaOne* and *za_2*:

```
nza = HE5_ZAinqza("ZA.he5", NULL, &strbufsize);
```

The parameter, *nza*, will have the value 2 and *strbufsize* will have value 16.

```
zalist = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));

nza = HE5_ZAinqza("ZA.he5", zalist, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *zalist*, will be set to:

"*zaOne,za_2*".

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zainqza(*filename,zalist,strbufsize*)

character*(*) *filename*
character*(*) *zalist*
integer*4 *strbufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
nza = he5_zainqza('za.he5', zalist, strbufsize)
```

Return Information about a Local Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAlocattrinfo

herr_t HE5_ZAlocattrinfo(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	OUT:	Attribute name
ntype	OUT:	Number type of attribute
count	OUT:	Number of attribute elements

Purpose: Returns information about **local** attribute(s) in a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine returns number type and number of elements (count) of a data field's local attribute.

Example: In this example, we return information about the *ScalarFloat* attribute.

```
status = HE5_ZAlocattrinfo(zaID, “DataField”, attrname,
&ntype, &count);
```

The *nt* variable will have the value 10 and *count* will have the value 1.

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zalattrinfo(*zaid*, *fieldname*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*)

```
integer          zaid
character*(*)    attrname
integer          ntype
integer *4       count
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
status = he5_zalattrinfo(zaid, "DataField", attrname, ntype,
count)
```

Mount External Data File

HE5_ZAmountexternal

hid_t HE5_ZAmountexternal(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **extfilename*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
extfilename	IN:	External file name

Purpose: Mount external data file

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to store required data needed by multiple data files into a separate file so it is not repeated thoughtout the data files.

Example: In this example, we mount a file that contains calibration information needed by the data fields in another file

```
strcpy(extfilename,"/home/user/data/calibration.hdf5");

fileID = HE5_ZAmountexternal(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
extfilename);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Return Number of Specified Objects in a Zonal Average

HE5_ZAnentries

long HE5_ZAnentries(hid_t *zaID*, int *entrycode*, long **strbufsize)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
entrycode	IN:	Entrycode
strbufsize	OUT:	String buffer size

Purpose: Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity.

Return value: Number of entries if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. A typical reason for failure is an improper ZA id or entry code.

Description: This routine can be called before an inquiry routines in order to determine the sizes of the output arrays and descriptive strings. The string length does not include the NULL terminator.

The entry codes are:

HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM (0) - Dimensions
HE5_HDFE_NENTMAP (1) - Dimension Mappings
HE5_HDFE_NENTIMAP (2) - Indexed Dimension Mappings
HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD (4) - Data Fields

Example: In this example, we determine the number of data fields entries and the size of the list string.

```
ndflds = HE5_ZAnentries(zaID, HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD, &bufsize);
```

The return value, *ndflds*, will be equal to 4 and *bufsz* = 39

FORTRAN: integer*4 function he5_zanentries(za*id*, *entrycode*, *bufsize)*

integer	*zaid*
integer	*entrycode*
integer*4	*bufsize*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD=4)

ndflds = he5_zanentries(zaid, HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD, bufsize)
```

Open HDF-EOS File

HE5_ZAopen

hid_t HE5_ZAopen(const char **filename*, uintn *access*)

filename	IN:	Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
access	IN:	H5F_ACC_RDONLY, H5F_ACC_RDWR or H5F_ACC_TRUNC

Purpose: Opens or creates HDF-EOS file in order to create, read, or write a ZA.

Return value: Returns the ZA file id handle (fid) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine creates a new file or opens an existing one, depending on the access parameter.

Access codes:

H5F_ACC_RDONLY	Open for read only. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_RDWR	Open for read/write. If file does not exist, error
H5F_ACC_TRUNC	If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write

Example: In this example, we create a new ZA file named, *ZA.he5*. It returns the file handle, *fid*.

```
fid = HE5_ZAopen("ZA.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zaopen(*filename*, *access*)

character*(*) *filename*

integer *access*

The access codes should be defined as parameters:

```
parameter   (HE5F_ACC_RDWR = 100)
parameter   (HE5F_ACC_RDONLY = 101)
parameter   (HE5F_ACC_TRUNC  = 102)
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fid = he5_zaopen("za.he5", HE5F_ACC_TRUNC)
```

Note to users of the SDP Toolkit: Please refer to the *SDP Toolkit User Guide for the EOSDIS Evolution and Development Project* (*333-EED-001, Revision 02*), Section 6.2.1.2, for informtion on how to obtain a file name (referred to as a “physical file handle”) from within a PGE. See also Section 9 of this document for code examples.

Read Data from a Zonal Average Field

HE5_ZAread

herr_t HE5_ZAread(hid_t *zaID*, char **za_name*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
za_name	IN:	Name of field to read
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
count	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to read along each dimension
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer to store the data read from the field

Purpose: Reads data from a zonal average field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are improper ZA id or unknown fieldname.

Description: The values within *start*, *stride*, and *count* arrays refer to the zonal average field (input) dimensions. The output data in *datbuf* is written to contiguously. The default values for *start* and *stride* are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to *NULL*. The default values for *count* are (*dim* - *start*) / *stride* where *dim* refers is the size of the dimension. Note that to allocate a string buffer size for reading an array of strings, first using *HE5_ZAreadlocattr* to get the value of maximum string length in the local attribute *StringLengthAttribute.*

Example: In this example, we read data from the *Spectra* field.

```
float     plane[15][40][20];

hssize_t  start[3] = {0, 0, 0};

hsize_t   count[3]  = {15, 40, 20};

status = HE5_ZAread(zaID, "Spectra", start, NULL, count,
plane);
```

FORTRAN integer function

he5_zaread(*zaid, za_name, start, stride, count, datbuf*)

he5_zareadchar(*zaid, za_name, elemlen, numelem, start, stride, count, datbuf*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*za_name*
integer	*elemlen (each element length in array of string)*
integer	*numelem (number of elements in declared buffer array*
integer*4	*start(*)*
integer*4	*stride(*)*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The *start*, *stride*, and *count* arrays must be defined explicitly, with the *start* array being 0-based.

Note: he5_zareadchar() is only for reading an array of character string field. For reading an array of single character field, please use he5_zaread().

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*4     plane(800)
integer*4  start(3), stride(3), count(3)
start(1) = 0
start(2) = 0
stride(1) = 1
stride(2) = 1
stride(3) = 1
count(1) = 20
count(2) = 40
count(3) = 1
status=he5_zaread(zaid,"Spectra",start,stride,
count,plane)
```

Read Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAreadattr

herr_t HE5_ZAreadattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **object** attribute from a specific ZA **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_ZAreadattr(zaID, "ScalarFloat", &data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zardattr(*zaid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *zaid*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zardattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Read Attribute for a Dimension scale within a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr

herr_t HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **dimname*,

const char **attrname*, void **datbuf*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads a dimension scale attribute from a specific dimension.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper za id or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read attributes of the Bands dimension scale*:*

```
herr_t          status = FAIL;
hid_t           ZAid1 = FAIL;
int             i;
long            nattr;
long            strbufsize;
char           *attrlist;
size_t          fldnmlen[HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE];
char           *fldnm[HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE];
char           *attrname = (char *)NULL;
hid_t          *ntype;
hsize_t         count = 0;
void           *attr;
int            *attr_int;
float          *attr_flt;
float          *attr_dbl;
char           *attr_char;
nattr = HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs(ZAid1, "Bands", NULL,
             &strbufsize);
attrlist = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 2, sizeof(char));
```

```
nattr = HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs(ZAid1, "Bands",
             attrlist, &strbufsize);
nattr = HE5_EHparsestr(attrlist, ',', fldnm, fldnmlen);
for( i = 0; i < nattr; i++)
{
  attrname = (char *)calloc(fldnmlen[i] + 1, sizeof(char));
  memmove(attrname,fldnm[i],fldnmlen[i]);
  ntype = (hid_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(hid_t));
  if(strcmp(attrname, "REFERENCE_LIST") == 0 )
    {
       continue;
    }
  status = HE5_ZAdscaleattrinfo(ZAid1,"Bands",
        attrname, ntype, &count);
  if( (int)*ntype == 0) {
       attr_int = (int *)malloc(count * sizeof(int));
       attr = (void *) attr_int;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 10) {
      attr_flt = (float *)malloc(count * sizeof(float));
       attr = (void *) attr_flt;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 11) {
      attr_dbl = (double *)malloc(count * sizeof(double));
       attr = (void *) attr_dbl;
    }
  if( (int)*ntype == 57) {
       attr_char = (char *)malloc((count+1) * sizeof(char));
       attr = (void *) attr_char;
    }
 status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAid1,"Bands",attrname,
                                  attr);
}
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zareaddscaleattr (zaid, dimname, attrname, datbuf)

integer*4 *zaid*

character*(*) *dimname*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer         j, ntype
integer         zaid1
integer         attr_int(25)
real*4          attr_flt(25)
```

```
real*8          attr_dbl(25)
character       attr_char(25)
integer         nattr
character*100   attrlist
character*100   strbufsize
character*15    attrname(10)
nattr = HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs(ZAid1, "Bands", attrlist, strbufsize)
attrname(1) = 'label'
attrname(2) = 'unit'
attrname(3) = 'format'
attrname(4) = 'MissingValue'
attrname(5) = 'IntValues'
do j = 1,5
  attr_char = ''
  count(1)= 0
  count(2)= 0
  status = HE5_ZAdscaleattrinfo(ZAid1,"Bands",
  attrname(j), ntype, count)
  if( ntype .eq. 0) then
       status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_int)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 10) then
       status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_flt)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 11) then
       status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_dbl)
  endif
  if( ntype .eq. 57) then
       status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAid1,"Bands",
       attrname(j), attr_char)
  endif
enddo
```

Read External Data Set

HE5_ZAreadexternal

herr_t HE5_ZAreadexternal(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **fieldname*, void **buffer*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
fieldname	IN:	Name of field to read
buffer	OUT:	Output data buffer

Purpose: Read external data set

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function allows the user to get the data required from the external data file.

Example: In this example, the field “Cal data” is read from the external file:

```
strcpy(fieldname, “Cal data”);

status = HE5_ZAreadexternal(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
fieldname, buffer);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Read Group Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAreadgrpattr

herr_t HE5_ZAreadgrpattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **group** attribute from the "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA ID or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_ZAreadgrpattr(zaID, "ScalarFloat", &data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zardgattr(*zaid,attrname,datbuf)*

integer *zaid*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zardgattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Read Local Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAreadlocattr

herr_t HE5_ZAreadlocattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
datbuf	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold attribute values

Purpose: Reads **local** attribute from a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type or incorrect attribute name.

Description: The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types.

Example: In this example, we read a single precision (32 bit) floating point attribute with the name "ScalarFloat":

```
status = HE5_ZAreadlocattr(zaID, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
&data);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zardlattr(*zaid, fieldname, ,attrname, datbuf)*

integer *zaid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *attrname*

<valid type> *datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zardlattr(zaid, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
datbuf)
```

Create an Alias for Zonal Average Data Field

HE5_ZAsetalias

herr_t HE5_ZAsetalias(hid_t *zaID*, char **fieldname*, const char **aliaslist*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
aliaslist	IN:	List of alias(es) to associate with the Data Field

Purpose: Create an alias for Zonal Average data field

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: Creates aliases that can be used to refer to a Zonal Average data field in addition to the name of the field.

Example: In this example, we create and alias for the data field *Temperature*.

```
strcpy(aliaslist, “temps 0 to 30”);

status = HE5_ZAsetalias(zaID, "Temperature", aliaslist);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zasetalias (*zaid*, *fieldname*, *aliaslist*)

```
integer          zaid
character*(*)    fieldname
character*(*)    aliaslist
```

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
aliaslist = “temps 0 to 30”

status = he5_zasetalias(zaid, "Temperature", aliaslist)
```

Set Dimension Scale for a Dimension of a Field or Fields within a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAsetdimscale

herr_t HE5_ZAsetdimscale(hid_t *zaID*, char **fieldname*, char **dimname*,

const hsize_t *dimsize*, hid_t *numbertype*, void * *data*)

HE5_ZAsetdimscale

herr_t HE5_ZAsetdimscale(hid_t *zaID*, char **dimname*,

const hsize_t *dimsize*, hid_t *numbertype*, void * *data*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of the field whose ***dimname*** dimension scale is set
dimname	IN:	The dimension for which scale is set in the field
dimsize	IN:	The size of the dimension for which dimension is set
numbertype	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
data	IN:	Values to be written to the dimension scale

Purpose

HE5_ZAsetdimscale sets dimension scale for a field dimension within the za.

HE5_ZAsetdimscale sets dimension scale for a dimension of all field within the za.

Return value

Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list, none-existing field, or having the same dimension set before.

Description

These routines set dimension scale for a field (or fields) dimension within the za. Once the dimension scales is set user can write label, unit, format, and other attributes to it using HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr ().

Example 1

In this example, we set dimension scale for the “Bands” dimension in the Spectra field, defined by*:*

```
status = HE5_ZAdefdatafield( zaID, "Spectra",
"Bands,DataTrack,DataXtrack", " ", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
int bands[5] = {1,3,6,7,8};
hsize_t nbands = 5;
status = HE5_ZAsetdimscale(zaID, "Spectra", "Bands",
                        nbands, H5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zasetdimscale(zaid, fieldname, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *zaid*

character*(*) *fieldname*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

integer*4 *numbertype*

<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4     bands(5)
integer*4     nbands
nbands = 5
bands(1) = 1
bands(2) = 3
bands(3) = 6
bands(4) = 7
bands(5) = 8
status = he5_zasetdimscale(zaid, "Spectra", "Bands",
                           nbands, HE5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

Example 2 In this example, we set dimension scale for the "Bands" dimension in all field, defined by `HE5_ZAdefdatafield() in the ZA:`

```
int bands[5] = {1,3,6,7,8};
hsize_t nbands = 5;
status = HE5_ZAdefdimscale(zaID, "Bands",
                           nbands, H5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zadefdimscale(zaid, dimname, dimsize, numbertype, data)

integer*4 *zaid*

character*(*) *dimname*

integer*4 *dimsize*

integer*4 *numbertype*

<valid type> *data(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer*4 bands(5)
integer*4 nbands
nbands = 5
bands(1) = 1
bands(2) = 3
bands(3) = 6
bands(4) = 7
bands(5) = 8
status = he5_zadefdimscale(zaid, "Bands",
                           nbands, HE5T_NATIVE_INT, bands);
```

Set External Data File(s)

HE5_ZAsetextdata

herr_t HE5_ZAsetextdata(hid_t *zaID*, const char **filelist*, off_t *offset[]*, hsize_t *size[])*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
filelist	IN:	List of external file names
offset[]	IN:	Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
size[]	IN:	Array of sizes (in bytes) reserved in the file for the data

Purpose: Sets the external data file(s) associated with the data set.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA ID.

Example: In this example, we set the *ExtData* field:

```
status = HE5_ZAsetextdata(zaID, "ext-1.dat,ext-2.dat,ext-
3.dat", offset, size);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zasetxdat(*zaid,fllist,offset, size)*

integer *zaid*

integer status

integer*4 *offset(*)*

integer*4 *size(*)*

character*(*) *flist*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_zasetxdat(zaid,flist,offset,size)
```

Set Fill Value for a Specified Field

HE5_ZAsetfillvalue

herr_t HE5_ZAsetfillvalue(hid_t *zaID*, char **fieldname*, hid_t *ntype*, void **fillvalue)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
ntype	IN:	Number type of fill value (should match the number type of a specified field)
fillvalue	IN:	Pointer to the fill value to be used

NOTE: **THIS FUNCTION MUST BE CALLED BEFORE THE FUNCTION CALL TO DEFINE THE FIELD IT IS TO BE APPLIED. SETS A FILL VALUE FOR A CHARACTER STRING FIELD IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS RELEASE.**

Purpose: Sets fill value for the specified field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type.

Description: The fill value is placed in all elements of the field which have not been explicitly defined.

Example: In this example, we set a fill value for the *Temperature* field:

```
tempfill = -999.0;

status = HE5_ZAsetfillvalue(zaID, "Temperature", ntype,
&tempfill);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zasetfill(*zaid, fieldname, ntype, fillvalue)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
integer	*ntype*
<valid type>	*fillvalue(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
fillvalue = -999.0

status = he5_zasetfill(zaid,"Temperature",ntype, fillvalue)
```

Dismount External Data File

HE5_ZAunmount

herr_t HE5_ZAunmount(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, hid_t *fileID*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fldgroup	IN:	Field group flag
fileID	IN:	ID of file returned by HE5_ZAmountexternal

Purpose: Dismount external data file

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.

Description: This function dismounts from the external file once the user has completed using the data in the file.

Example: In this example, we dismount from the file used in the previous function

```
status = HE5_ZAunmount(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, fileID);
```

FORTRAN: Not available with this release.

Write Data to a Zonal Average Field

HE5_ZAwrite

herr_t HE5_ZAwrite(hid_t *zaID*, char **za_name*, const hssize_t *start[]*, const hsize_t *stride[]*, const hsize_*t count[]*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
za_name	IN:	Name of field to write
start	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
stride	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
count	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
datbuf	IN:	Values to be written to the field

Purpose: Writes data to a zonal average field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or unknown field name.

Description: The values within *start*, *stride*, and *count* arrays refer to the zonal average field (output) dimensions. The input data in the *datbuf* buffer is read from contiguously. The default values for *start* and *stride* are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to *NULL*. The default values for *count* are (*dim* - *start*) / *stride* where *dim* refers is the size of the dimension. It is the users responsibility to make sure the data buffer contains sufficient entries to write to the field. 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.

Example: In this example, we write data to the *Spectra* field.

```
float plane [15][40][20];

/* Define elements of plane array */

hssize_t start[3]={0,0,0}; hsize_t count[3]={15,40,20};

status = HE5_ZAwrite(zaID, "Spectra", start, NULL, count,
plane);
```

FORTRAN: integer function

he5_zawrite(*zaid*,*za_name*,*start*,*stride*,*count*,*datbuf*)

he5_zawritechar(*zaid,za_name,elemlen,numelem,start,stride,count,datbuf*)

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*za_name*
integer	*elemlen (each element length in array of string)*
integer	*numelem (number of elements in declared buffer array)*
integer*4	*start(*)*
integer*4	*stride(*)*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The *start*, *stride*, and *count* arrays must be defined explicitly, with the *start* array being 0-based.

Note: he5_zawritechar() is only for writing an array of character string field. For writing an array of single character field, please use he5_zawrite().

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
real*4    plane(800)
integer*4 start(3), stride(3), count(3)
start(1) = 0
start(2) = 0
stride(1) = 1
stride(2) = 1
stride(3) = 1
count(1) = 20
count(2) = 40
count(3) = 1
status = he5_zawrite(zaid, "Spectra", start, stride, count,
plane)
```

Note: When writing data to a field with an unlimited dimension you must not write more data than the actual dimension of the field in first call to ZAwrite, otherwise only partial data will be written to the field. You should do this I 2 or more calls to ZAwrite. In the first attempt you write less data than or equal to the actual dimension of the field. In the following attempts you can have anything for start and count (count > start), even start of second attempt can be larger than the count of the first attempt.
Please note that in the second (and the following attempts) data buffer is written to the file starting from its 0th element.

Write/Update Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAwriteattr

herr_t HE5_ZAwriteattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **object** attribute in a specific ZA **object**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_ZAwriteattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_ZAwriteattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 1, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zawrattr(*zaid*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT = 10)

datbuf  = 3.14

count   = 1

status = he5_zawrattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, datbuf)
```

Write Field Metadata for an Existing Zonal Average Data Field

HE5_ZAwritedatameta

herr_t HE5_ZAwritedatameta(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, char **dimlist*, int *mvalue*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Name of field
dimlist	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
mvalue	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field

Purpose: Writes field metadata for an existing zonal average data field.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list.

Description: This routine writes field metadata for an existing data field. This is useful when the data field was defined without using the zonal average API. Note that any entries in the dimension list must be defined through the *HE5_ZAdefdim* routine before this routine is called.

Example: In this example we write the metadata for the “Band_1” data field used in the zonal average.

```
status = HE5_ZAwritedatameta(zaID, "Band_1", "DataTrack,
      DataXtrack", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);
```

FORTRAN: integer function

he5_zawrdmeta(*zaid,fieldname,dimlist,mvalue)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*dimlist*
integer	*mvalue*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT = 10)
status = he5_zawrdmeta(zaID, "Band_1", "DataTrack,
DataXtrack", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

The dimensions are entered in *FORTRAN* order with the first dimension being incremented first.

Write/Update Attribute for a Dimension scale within a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr

herr_t HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **dimname*,

const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf*)

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
dimname	IN:	Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Number type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates a dimension scale attribute in a specific ZA.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper za id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call.

Example: In this example, we write attributes label, unit, format, MissingValues, and IntValues for the Bands dimension scale*:*

```
strcpy(label, "Bands Dim");

strcpy(unit, "None");

strcpy(format, "I2");

count[0]= 12;

status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",

             "label", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, label);

count[0]= 6;

status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",

             "unit", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, unit);

count[0]= 4;
```

```
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
             "format", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, format);
int datbuf_i1[1] = {-999};
count[0]= 1;
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
              "MissingValue", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
              datbuf_i1);
int datbuf_i2[3] = {-999,0,999};
count[0]= 3;
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
             "IntValues", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
             datbuf_i2);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zawritedscaleattr (zaid, dimname, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)

integer*4	*zaid*
character*(*)	*dimname*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer*4	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the example above is:

```
integer     zaid1
integer*4   datbuf_i1(1)
integer*4   datbuf_i2(2)
integer     count(2)
count(1)= 12
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
 "label", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "Bands Dim")
count(1)= 6
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
 "unit", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "None")
```

```
count(1)= 4
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
 "format", HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "I2")
datbuf_i1(1) = -999
count(1)= 1
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
 "MissingValue", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, count, datbuf_i1)
datbuf_i(1) =  -999
datbuf_i(2) =  0
datbuf_i(3) =  999
count(1)= 3
status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
 "IntValues", HE5T_NATIVE_INT, count, datbuf_i)
```

Write/Update Group Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAwritegrpattr

herr_t HE5_ZAwritegrpattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **group** attribute in the "Data Fields" **group**. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to the "Data Fields" group in the zonal average file.

Example: In this example, we write a single precision (32 bit) floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_ZAwritegrpattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_ZAwritegrpattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN: integer function he5_zawrgattr(*zaid, attrname, ntype, count, datbuf)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

datbuf = 3.14

count  = 1

status = he5_zawrgattr(zaid, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count,datbuf)
```

Write/Update Local Zonal Average Attribute

HE5_ZAwritelocattr

herr_t HE5_ZAwritelocattr(hid_t *zaID*, const char **fieldname*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count[]*, void **datbuf)*

zaID	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
fieldname	IN:	Field name
attrname	IN:	Attribute name
ntype	IN:	Data type of attribute
count	IN:	Number of values to store in attribute
datbuf	IN:	Attribute values

Purpose: Writes/Updates **local** attribute in a specific field. See Section 3.6 of Volume 1 (Different Types of Attributes in HDF-EOS5).

Return value: Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reasons for failure are an improper ZA id or number type.

Description: If the attribute does not exist, it is created. If it does exist, then the value(s) is (are) updated. The attribute is passed by reference rather than value in order that a single routine suffice for all numerical types. Because of this a literal numerical expression should not be used in the call. The attribute is linked to a particular "Data Field" in the zonal average file.

Example: In this example, we write a floating point number with the name "ScalarFloat" and the value 3.14:

```
count[0] = 1;

attr_val = 3.14;

status = HE5_ZAwritelocattr(zaid, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

We can update this value by simply calling the routine again with the new value:

```
attr_val = 3.14159;

status = HE5_ZAwritelocattr(zaid, “DataField”,
"ScalarFloat", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &attr_val);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zawrlattr(*zaid*, *fieldname*, *attrname*, *ntype*, *count*, *datbuf)*

integer	*zaid*
character*(*)	*fieldname*
character*(*)	*attrname*
integer	*ntype*
integer*4	*count(*)*
<valid type>	*datbuf(*)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

datbuf = 3.14

count  = 1

status = he5_zawrlattr(zaid, “DataField”, "ScalarFloat",
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,count, datbuf)
```

Convert Grid Coordinates (i,j) to (Longitude, Latitude)

HE5_GDij2ll

intn HE5_GDij2ll(int *projcode*, int *zonecode*, float64 *projparm[]*, int *spherecode*, long *xdimsize*, long *ydimsize*, float64 *upleft[]*, float64 *lowright[]*, long *npnts*, long *row[]*, long *col[]*, float64 *longitude[]*, float64 *latitude[]*, int *pixcen*, int *pixcnr*)

projcode	IN:	GCTP projection code
zonecode	IN:	GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
projparm	IN:	Projection parameters
spherecode	IN:	GCTP spherecode
xdimsize	IN:	xdimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
ydimsize	IN:	ydimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
upleft	IN:	Upper left corner of the grid in meter (all projections except Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
lowright	IN:	Lower right corner of the grid in meter or DMS degreest, Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
npnts	IN:	number of lon-lat points
row	IN:	row numbers of the pixels (zero based)
col	IN:	column numbers of the pixels (zero based)
pixcen	IN:	Code from HE5_GDpixreginfo
pixcnr	IN:	Code from HE5_GDorigininfo
longitude	OUT:	longitude array (decimal degrees)
latitude	OUT:	latitude array (decimal degrees)

Purpose: Converts a grid's (i,j) coordinates to longitude and latritude.

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine converts any grid's (i,j) coordinates to longitude and latiude in decimal degrees.

Example

```
int          gridid, npnts = 2;
int          projcode, origincode, pixregcode, zonecode, spherecode;
float64      upleft[2], lowright[2];
float64      projparm[13];
long         cols[2], rows[2] ;
float64       lon[2], lat[2];
long         xdimsize, ydimsize;
cols[0]= 10;
rows[0]= 14;
cols[1]= 17;
rows[1]= 9;
status = HE5_GDprojinfo(gridid, &projcode, &zonecode, &spherecode,
projparm);
status = HE5_GDgridinfo(gridid, &xdimsize, &ydimsize, upleft,
lowright);
status = HE5_GDpixreginfo(gridid, &pixregcode);
status = HE5_GDorigininfo(gridid, &origincode);
status = HE5_GDij2ll(projcode, zonecode, projparm, spherecode,
xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft, lowright, npnts, rows, cols, lon, lat,
pixregcode, origincode);
```

FORTRAN

```
integer function he5_gdij2ll( projcode, zonecode, projparm, spherecode,
xdimsize, ydimsize,upleft, lowright,  npnts, rows, cols, longitude, latitude,
pixregcode, origincode)
integer      projcode, pixregcode, origincode, zonecode, spherecode
real*8       projparm(*)
integer      xdimsize, ydimsize, npnts
integer      cols(*), rows(*)
real*8       longitude(*), latitude(*)
real*8       upleft(2), lowright(2)
```

The Equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is:

```
npnts = 2
cols(1)= 10
```

```
        rows(1)= 14
        cols(2)= 17
        rows(2)= 9
        status = he5_gdprojinfo(gridid, projcode, zonecode, spherecode, projparm)
        status = he5_gdgridinfo(gridid, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft, lowright)
        status = he5_gdpixreginfo(gridid, pixregcode)
        status = he5_gdorigininfo(gridid, origincode)
        status = he5_gdij2ll(projcode, zonecode, projparm, spherecode, xdimsize,
&       ydimsize, upleft, lowright, npnts, rows, cols, longitude, latitude,
&       pixregcode, origincode)
```

Note: **If the pixel (i,j) is at the poles then this routine will return 90 (north pole) or -90 (south pole) for the latitude. However depending on the floating point accuracy one may get different results for longitude of this pixel from gctp. The returned value for longitude could be any number between -180 and +180.**

Convert Grid Coordinates (Longitude, Latitude) to (i,j)

HE5_GDll2ij

intn HE5_GDll2ij(int *projcod*e, int *zonecod*e, float64 *projparm[]*, int *spherecode*, long *xdimsize*, long *ydimsize*, float64 *upleft[]*, float64 *lowright[]*, int *npnts*, float64 *longitude[]*, float64 *latitude[]*, long *row[]*, long *col[]*, float64 *xval[]*, float64 *yval[])*

projcode	IN:	GCTP projection code
zonecode	IN:	GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
projparm	IN:	Projection parameters
spherecode	IN:	GCTP spherecode
xdimsize	IN:	xdimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
ydimsize	IN:	ydimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
upleft	IN:	Upper left corner of the grid in meter (all projections except Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
lowright	IN:	Lower right corner of the grid in meter or DMS degreest, Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo( )
npnts	IN:	number of lon-lat points
longitude	IN:	longitude array (decimal degrees)
latitude	IN:	latitude array (decimal degrees)
row	OUT:	row numbers of the pixels (zero based)
col	OUT:	column numbers of the pixels (zero based)
xval	OUT:	x array
yval	OUT:	y array

Purpose: Converts pixel's longitude and latritude to its (i,j) coordinates

Return value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine converts longitude and latritude pair (in decimal degrees) of any pixel in grid to its (i,j) coordinates. In addition it outputs the x, y position (scaled distances) of the point in the grid.

Example

```
int          gridid, npnts = 2;
int          projcode, origincode, pixregcode, zonecode, spherecode ;
float64      upleft[2], lowright[2];
float64      projparm[13];
long         xcord[2], ycord[2];
float64      cols[2], rows[2], lon[2], lat[2];
long         xdimsize, ydimsize;
lat[0]= 48.0;
lon[0]= -120.0;
lat[1]= 34.0;
lon[1]= -110.0;
status = HE5_GDprojinfo(gridid, &projcode, &zonecode, &spherecode,
projparm);
status = HE5_GDgridinfo(gridid, &xdimsize, &ydimsize, upleft,
lowright);
status = HE5_GDpixreginfo(gridid, &pixregcode);
status = HE5_GDorigininfo(gridid, &origincode);
status = HE5_GDll2ij(projcode, zonecode, projparm, spherecode,
xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft, lowright, npnts, lon, lat, , rows, cols, xcord,
ycord);
```

FORTRAN

```
integer function he5_gdll2ij( projcode, zonecode, projparm, spherecode,
xdimsize, ydimsize,upleft, lowright, npnts, longitude, latitude, row, col,
xcord, ycord )
integer      projcode, pixregcode, origincode, zonecode, spherecode
real*8       projparm(*)
integer      xdimsize, ydimsize, npnts
integer       row(*), col(*)
real*8       longitude(*), latitude(*), xcord(*), ycord(*)
real*8       upleft(2), lowright(2)
```

The Equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is:

```
npnts = 2
lat(1)= 48.0
```

```
        lon(1)= -120.0
        lat(2)= 34.0
        lon(2)= -110.0
        status = he5_gdprojinfo(gridid, projcode, zonecode, spherecode, projparm)
        status = he5_gdgridinfo(gridid, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft, lowright)
        status = he5_gdpixreginfo(gridid, pixregcode)
        status = he5_gdorigininfo(gridid, origincode)
        status = he5_gdll2ij(projcode, zonecode, projparm, spherecode, xdimsize,
&       ydimsize, upleft, lowright, npnts, lon, lat, row, col, xcord, ycord)
```

Convert EASE Grid Coodinates (r,s) to (longitude, latitude)

HE5_GDrs2ll

herr_t HE5_GDrs2ll(int *projcode*, double *projparm[]*, long *xdimsize*, long *ydimsize*, double *upleft[]*, double *lowright[]*, int *npnts*, double *r[]*, double *s[]*, double *longitude[]*, double *latitude[]*, int *pixcen*, int *pixcnr*)

projcode	IN:	GCTP projection code (HE5_GCTP_BCEA)
projparm	IN:	Projection parameters array
xdimsize	IN:	xdimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
ydimsize	IN:	ydimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
upleft	IN:	Upper left corner lon/lat of the grid in DMS format, value from HE5_GDgridinfo()
lowright	IN:	Lower right corner lon/lat of the grid in DMS format, value from HE5_GDgridinfo()
npnts	IN:	Number of lon-lat points
r	IN:	Array of EASE grid's r coodinate
s	IN:	Array of EASE grid's s coodinate
pixcen	IN:	Code from HE5_GDpixreginfo()
pixcnr	IN:	Code from HE5_GDorigininfo()
longitude	OUT:	longitude array (decimal degrees)
latitude	OUT:	latitude array (decimal degrees)

Purpose: Converts EASE grid's (r,s) coordinates to longitude and latitude.

Return Value: Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.

Description: This routine converts EASE grid's (r,s) coordinates to longitude and latitude in decimal degrees.

Example

```
hid_t gridID;
int   projcode, origincode, pixregcode, npnts = 2;
```

```
double upleft[2], lowright[2], projparm[13];

double rcord[2], scord[2], lon[2], lat[2];

long  xdimsize, ydimsize;

rcord[0] = 0.;

scord[0] = 0.;

rcord[1] = 691.5;

scord[1] = 293.;

status = HE5_GDprojinfo(gridID, HE5_GCTP_BCEA, 0, 0,
projparm);

status = HE5_GDgridinfo(gridID, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft,
lowright);

status = HE5_GDpixreginfo(gridID, &pixregcode);

status = HE5_GDorigininfo(gridID, &origincode);

status = HE5_GDrs2ll(HE5_GCTP_BCEA, projparm, xdimsize,
ydimsize, upleft, lowright, npnts, rcord, scord, lon, lat,
pixregcode, origincode);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdrs2ll(HE5_*GCTP_BCEA*, *projparm*, *xdimsize*, *ydimsize*, *upleft*, *lowright*, *npnts*, *r*, *s*, *longitude*, *latitude*, *pixregcode*, *origincode)*

integer	*gridid*
integer	*projcode*, *pixregcode*, *origincode*, *npnts*
real*8	*projparm(*)*
integer*4	*xdimsize*, *ydimsize*
real*8	*r(*), s(*), longitude(*), latitude(*)*
real*8	*upleft(2), lowright(2)*

The equivalent *FORTRAN* code for the first example above is:

```
parameter (HE5_GCTP_BCEA=98)

npnts = 2

rcord(1) = 0.

scord(1) = 0.

rcord(2) = 691.5

scord(2) = 293.
```

```
status = he5_gdprojinfo(gridid, HE5_GCTP_BCEA, 0, 0,
projparm)

status = he5_gdgridinfo(gridid, xdimsize, ydimsize, upleft,
lowright)

status = he5_gdpreginfo(gridid, pixregcode)

status = he5_gdorginfo(gridid, origincode)

status = he5_gdrs2ll(HE5_GCTP_BCEA, projparm, xdimsize,
ydimsize, upleft, lowright, npnts, rcord, scord, longitude,
latitude, pixregcode, origincode)
```

Appendix A. Numbertype Codes

The HDF-EOS5 library predefines a number of commonly used datatypes with names that resemble their equivalent in HDF5. The numbertype codes as defined in HE5_HdfEosDef.h are shown in Table A1. These types have standard symbolic names of the form `HE5T_`*`arch_base`* where *arch* is an architecture name and *base* is a programming type name (Table A2). The base name of most types consists of a letter to indicate the class (Table A3), a precision in bits, and an indication of the byte order (Table A4). Table A5 shows examples of predefined datatypes.

Table A1

HE5T_NATIVE_INT	0	HE5T_STD_I8LE	29
HE5T_NATIVE_UINT	1	HE5T_STD_I16BE	30
HE5T_NATIVE_SHORT	2	HE5T_STD_I16LE	31
HE5T_NATIVE_USHORT	3	HE5T_STD_I32BE	32
HE5T_NATIVE_SCHAR	4	HE5T_STD_I32LE	33
HE5T_NATIVE_UCHAR	5	HE5T_STD_I64BE	34
HE5T_NATIVE_LONG	6	HE5T_STD_I64LE	35
HE5T_NATIVE_ULONG	7	HE5T_STD_U8BE	36
HE5T_NATIVE_LLONG	8	HE5T_STD_U8LE	37
HE5T_NATIVE_ULLONG	9	HE5T_STD_U16BE	38
HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT	10	HE5T_STD_U16LE	39
HE5T_NATIVE_REAL	10	HE5T_STD_U32BE	40
HE5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE	11	HE5T_STD_U32LE	41
HE5T_NATIVE_LDOUBLE	12	HE5T_STD_U64BE	42
HE5T_NATIVE_INT8	13	HE5T_STD_U64LE	43
HE5T_NATIVE_UINT8	14	HE5T_STD_B8BE	44
HE5T_NATIVE_INT16	15	HE5T_STD_B8LE	45
HE5T_NATIVE_UINT16	16	HE5T_STD_B16BE	46
HE5T_NATIVE_INT32	17	HE5T_STD_B16LE	47

Table A1 (continued)			
HE5T_NATIVE_UINT32	18	HE5T_STD_B32BE	48
HE5T_NATIVE_INT64	19	HE5T_STD_B32LE	49
HE5T_NATIVE_UINT64	20	HE5T_STD_B64BE	50
HE5T_NATIVE_B8	21	HE5T_STD_B64LE	51
HE5T_NATIVE_B16	22	HE5T_IEEE_F32BE	52
HE5T_NATIVE_B32	23	HE5T_IEEE_F32LE	53
HE5T_NATIVE_B64	24	HE5T_IEEE_F64BE	54
HE5T_NATIVE_HSIZE	25	HE5T_IEEE_F64LE	55
HE5T_NATIVE_HERR	26	HE5T_NATIVE_CHAR	56
HE5T_NATIVE_HBOOL	27	HE5T_CHARSTRING	57
HE5T_STD_I8BE	28		

Table A2	
Architecture Name	**Description**
`IEEE`	IEEE-754 standard floating point types in various byte orders.
`STD`	This is an architecture that contains semi-standard datatypes like signed two's complement integers, unsigned integers, and bitfields in various byte orders.
`NATIVE`	This architecture contains C-like datatypes for the machine on which the library was compiled.

Table A3	
B	Bitfield
F	Floating point
I	Signed integer
S	Character string
U	Unsigned integer

Table A4	
BE	Big endian
LE	Little endian
VX	Vax order

Table A5	
Example	**Description**
`HE5T_IEEE_F64LE`	Eight-byte, little-endian, IEEE floating-point
`HE5T_IEEE_F32BE`	Four-byte, big-endian, IEEE floating point
`HE5T_STD_I32LE`	Four-byte, little-endian, signed two's complement integer
`HE5T_STD_U16BE`	Two-byte, big-endian, unsigned integer
HE5T_NATIVE_B64	Native Eight-byte bit field

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AI&T	Algorithm Integration & Test
AIRS	Atmospheric Infrared Sounder
API	application program interface
ASTER	Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer
CCSDS	Consultative Committee on Space Data Systems
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
CDS	CCSDS day segmented time code
CERES	Clouds and Earth Radiant Energy System
CM	configuration management
COTS	commercial off–the–shelf software
CUC	constant and unit conversions
CUC	CCSDS unsegmented time code
DAAC	distributed active archive center
DBMS	database management system
DCE	distributed computing environment
DCW	Digital Chart of the World
DEM	digital elevation model
DTM	digital terrain model
ECR	Earth centered rotating
ECS	EOSDIS Core System
EDC	Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Data Center
EDHS	ECS Data Handling System
EDOS	EOSDIS Data and Operations System
EOS	Earth Observing System
EOSAM	EOS AM Project (morning spacecraft series)
EOSDIS	Earth Observing System Data and Information System
EOSPM	EOS PM Project (afternoon spacecraft series)

ESDIS	Earth Science Data and Information System (GSFC Code 505)
FDF	flight dynamics facility
FOV	field of view
ftp	file transfer protocol
GCT	geo–coordinate transformation
GCTP	general cartographic transformation package
GD	grid
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
HDF	hierarchical data format
HITC	Hughes Information Technology Corporation
http	hypertext transport protocol
I&T	integration & test
ICD	interface control document
IDL	interactive data language
IP	Internet protocol
IWG	Investigator Working Group
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
LaRC	Langley Research Center
LIS	Lightening Imaging Sensor
M&O	maintenance and operations
MCF	metadata configuration file
MET	metadata
MODIS	Moderate–Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MSFC	Marshall Space Flight Center
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCSA	National Center for Supercomputer Applications
netCDF	network common data format
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center
NMC	National Meteorological Center (NOAA)

ODL	object description language
PC	process control
PCF	process control file
PDPS	planning & data production system
PGE	product generation executive (formerly product generation executable)
POSIX	Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments
PT	point
QA	quality assurance
RDBMS	relational data base management system
RPC	remote procedure call
RRDB	recommended requirements database
SCF	Science Computing Facility
SDP	science data production
SDPF	science data processing facility
SGI	Silicon Graphics Incorporated
SMF	status message file
SMAP	Soil Moisture Active Passive
SMP	Symmetric Multi–Processing
SOM	Space Oblique Mercator
SPSO	Science Processing Support Office
SSM/I	Special Sensor for Microwave/Imaging
SW	swath
TAI	International Atomic Time
TBD	to be determined
TDRSS	Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System
TRMM	Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission (joint US – Japan)
UARS	Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite
UCAR	University Corporation for Atmospheric Research
URL	universal reference locator
USNO	United States Naval Observatory

UT	universal time
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UTCF	universal time correlation factor
UTM	universal transverse mercator
VPF	vector product format
WWW	World Wide Web
ZA	Zonal Average