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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 5.1.14. The software is based on HDF5, a new version of HDF provided by The HDF Group. HDF5 is a complete rewrite of the earlier HDF4 version, containing a different data model and user interface. HDF-EOS V5.1.14 incorporates HDF5, and keeps the familiar 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 5.1.14 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 5.1.14 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, January 2012, 333-EED-001, Revision 01).

HDF-EOS5 is an extension of The HDF Group (THG) HDF5 and uses HDF5 library calls as an underlying basis. Version 5-1.8.8 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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Contents

Preface

Abstract

1. Introduction

1.1	Purpose.....	1-1
1.2	Organization.....	1-1
1.3	Point Data.....	1-1
1.3.1	The Point Data Interface	1-1
1.3.2	List of Point API Routines	1-2
1.4	Swath Data.....	1-3
1.4.1	The Swath Data Interface.....	1-3
1.4.2	List of Swath API Routines	1-3
1.5	Grid Data.....	1-6
1.5.1	The Grid Data Interface	1-7
1.5.2	List of Grid API Routines	1-7
1.6	GCTP Usage	1-9
1.6.1	GCTP Projection Codes.....	1-9
1.6.2	UTM Zone Codes	1-10
1.6.3	GCTP Spheroid Codes.....	1-11
1.6.4	GCTP Projection Parameters	1-12
1.7	Zonal Average Data	1-18
1.7.1	The Zonal Average Data Interface	1-18
1.7.2	List of Zonal Average API Routines.....	1-18

2. Function Reference

2.1	Format.....	2-1
2.1.1	Point Interface Functions	2-1

2.1.2	Swath Interface Functions.....	2-45
2.1.3	Grid Interface Functions	2-179
2.1.4	HDF-EOS Utility Routines	2-279
2.1.5	Zonal Average Interface Functions	2-290

List of Tables

1-1.	Summary of the Point Interface	1-2
1-2.	Summary of the Swath Interface	1-4
1-3.	Summary of the Grid Interface.....	1-7
1-4.	Projection Transformation Package Projection Parameters.....	1-12
1-5.	Summary of the Zonal Average Interface	1-19

Appendix A. Numbertype Codes

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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_ptwritegrpattr	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
	HE5_PTnlevels	he5_ptnlevels	Returns the number of levels in a point data set	2-30
Inquiry	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_PTfwmlinkinfo	he5_ptfwmlinkinfo	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_PTattninfo	he5_ptattninfo	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_ptlocattrinfo	Returns information about point local attributes	2-28
	HE5_PTinqattrs	he5_ptinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of point attributes	2-19
	HE5_PTinqgrptrrs	he5_ptinqgrptrrs	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_swdralias	Removes alias from the list of field aliases	2-78
Basic I/O	HE5_SWfldrename	he5_swfldrnm	Changes the field name	2-86
	HE5_SWwritefield	he5_swwrfl	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_SWwritegeograttr	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_SWreadgeograttr	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
Inquiry	HE5_SWgetfillvalue	he5_swgetfill	Retrieves fill value for the specified field	2-93
	HE5_SWaliasinfo	he5_swaliasinfo	Retrieves information about field aliases	2-46
	HE5_SWgetaliaslist	he5_swgetaliaslist	Retrieves 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_SWinqidmaps	he5_swinqidmaps	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_SWinqgflalias	he5_swinqgflalias	Returns information about geolocation fields & aliases defined in swath	2-110
	HE5_SWinqgeogrpattrs	he5_swinqgeogattrrs	Retrieve information about group Geolocation Fields attributes defined in swath	2-108
	HE5_SWinqgrpattrs	he5_swinqgattrrs	Retrieve information about group Data Fields attributes defined in swath	2-112
	HE5_SWinqlocattrrs	he5_swinqlatrrs	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_SWatrrinfo	he5_swatrrinfo	Returns information about swath attribute	2-48
	HE5_SWgeogrpatrinfo	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_swdefmeper	Define a time period of interest	2-71
	HE5_SWperiodinfo	he5_swperinfo	Returns information about a defined time period	2-123
	HE5_SWextractperiod	he5_swextper	Extract a defined time period	2-81
	HE5_SWdefvrregion	he5_swdefvrreg	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_PRwritegrattr	he5_prwrgattr	Writes/Updates group Profile Fields attribute in a swath	2-177
	HE5_PRreadgrattr	he5_prrdgattr	Reads attribute in group ProfileFields from a swath	2-173
	HE5_PRinqgrattrs	he5_prinqgattr	Retrieve information about group Profile Fields attributes defined in swath	2-169
	HE5_PRgrpatrinfo	he5_prgatrinfo	Returns information about a group Profile Fields attribute	2-166
	HE5_PRecclaimspace	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_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_gddefpreg	Defines pixel registration within grid cell	2-199
	HE5_GDdeffield	he5_gdfeffld	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_gddropalias	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	2-274
	HE5_GDwritefield	he5_gdwrfld	Writes data to a grid field.	2-271
	HE5_GDreadfield	he5_gdrfld	Reads data from a grid field	2-253
	HE5_GDwriteattr	he5_gdwrrattr	Writes/updates attribute in a grid.	2-266
	HE5_GDwritelocattr	he5_gdwrlattr	Writes/updates local attribute in a grid	2-277
	HE5_GDwritegrpattr	he5_gdwrgattr	Writes/updates group attribute in a grid	2-275
	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	2-263
	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	Retrieves 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_gdinqflds	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_GDinqgrptrs	he5_gdinqgptrs	Retrieve information about group attributes defined in grid	2-237
	HE5_GDinqlocattrs	he5_gdinqlattr	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_gdalaisinfo	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_gddeftmep	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	2-264
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	2-262
	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_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	2-268
	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_ALBERS		Albers Conical Equal-Area Projection
HE5_GCTP_MERCAT		Mercator Projection
HE5_GCTP_SPCS		State Plane Coordinate System
HE5_GCTP_GEO	(0)	Geographic
HE5_GCTP_UTM	(1)	Universal Transverse Mercator
HE5_GCTP_LAMCC	(4)	Lambert Conformal Conic
HE5_GCTP_PS	(6)	Polar Stereographic

HE5_GCTP_POLY	(7)	Polyconic
HE5_GCTP_TM	(9)	Transverse Mercator
HE5_GCTP_LAMAZ	(11)	Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area
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 Integerized 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, January 2012, (333-EED-001, Revision 01.)

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)
Australlian 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

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

Code & Projection Id	Array Element							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 Geographic								
1 UTM	Lon/Z	Lat/Z						
4 Lambert Conformal C	Smajor	SMinor	STDPR 1	STDPR2	CentMer	OriginLat	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	Sphere				CentLon	CenterLat	FE	FN
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
31 & 99 Integerized Sinusoidal	Sphere				CentMer		FE	FN

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

Code & Projection Id	Array Element				
	9	10	11	12	13
0 Geographic					
1 UTM					
4 Lambert Conformal C					
6 Polar Stereographic					
7 Polyconic					
9 Transverse Mercator					
11 Lambert Azimuthal					
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 Variable	Zero
22 Space Oblique Merc B				HDF-EOS Variable	One
24 Interrupted Goode					
97 CEA Utilized by EASE Grid (see Notes)					
98 BCEA Utilized by EASE Grid (see Notes)					
99 Integerized Sinusoidal	Nzone		RFlag		

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 (DDDMMMSSSS.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 projection 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 besides 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_zopen	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_ZClose	he5_zclose	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_ZDropalias	he5_zadropalias	Removes alias from the list of field aliases	2-309
Basic I/O	HE5_ZAfdrename	he5_zafldrnm	Changes the field name	2-311
	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_zawlattr	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 average	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	Retrieves list and number of aliases in a data group	2-312
	HE5_ZAaliasinfo	he5_zaliasinfo	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_ZAinqgrptrs	he5_zainqgrptrs	Retrieves information about group attributes defined in zonal average	2-328
	HE5_ZAinqlocatrs	he5_zainqlatrs	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_zacomplinfo	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_ZMountexternal	Not available	Mounts external data file	2-334
	HE5_ZReadexternal	Not available	Reads external data set	2-343
	HE5_ZUnmount	Not available	Dismounts external data file	2-351
External Data Sets	HE5_ZAsetextdata	he5_zasetxdat	Sets external data set	2-349
	HE5_ZAgettextdata	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_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.

Attach to an Existing Point Structure

HE5_PTattach

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

<i>fid</i>	IN: Point file ID returned by HE5_PTOpen
<i>pointname</i>	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 <i>pointname</i> parameter as the identifier.
Example	In this example, we attach to the previously created point, "ExamplePoint", within the HDF-EOS file, <i>Point.he5</i> , referred to by the handle, <i>fid</i> :

```
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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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)`

<i>pointID</i>	IN:	Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN:	Point level (0-based)
<i>linkfield</i>	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 <i>Observations</i> level to the previous <i>Desc-Loc</i> level. (This levels are defined in the <i>HE5_PTdeflevel</i> 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*)

<i>fid</i>	IN: Point file ID returned by HE5_PTopen
<i>pointname</i>	IN: Name of point to be created
Purpose	Creates a point within the file.
Return value	Returns the point handle (<i>pointID</i>) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	The point is created as a Compound dataset within the HDF-EOS file with the name <i>pointname</i> .
Example	In this example, we create a new point structure, <i>ExamplePoint</i> , in the previously created file, <i>Point.he5</i> .

```
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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>levelname</i>	IN: Name of level to be defined
<i>levelinfo</i>	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

Simple Point

In this example, we define a simple single level point, with *levelname*, *Sensor*. The *levelname* should not contain any slashes (“/”). It consists of six fields, *ID*, *Time*, *Longitude*, *Latitude*, *Temperature*, and *Mode* defined in the field list. The *fieldtype* and *fieldorder* parameters are arrays consisting of the HDF number type codes and field orders, respectively. The *Temperature* is an array field of dimension 4 and the *Mode* field a character string of size 4. All other fields are scalars. Note that the order for numerical scalar variables can be either 0 or 1.

```
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(Lef0_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(Lef1_Data, time);
lev1_info.offset[1] = HOFFSET(Lef1_Data, rain);
lev1_info.offset[2] = HOFFSET(Lef1_Data, temp);
lev1_info.offset[3] = HOFFSET(Lef1_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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>parent</i>	IN: Name of parent level
<i>child</i>	IN: Name of child level
<i>linkfield</i>	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 <i>ID</i> field as the link between the two levels defined previously in the <i>HE5_PTdeflevel</i> 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*)

<i>pointID</i>	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 <i>HE5_PTcreate</i> or <i>HE5_PTattach</i> .
Example	In this example, we detach the point structure, <i>ExamplePoint</i> :

```
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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Point level (0-based)
<i>linkfield</i>	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 <i>Desc-Loc</i> level to the following <i>Observations</i> level. (These levels are defined in the <i>HE5_PTdeflevel</i> 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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Point level (0-based)
<i>levelname</i>	OUT: Level name
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 0 th level of the second point defined in the <i>HE5_PTdeflevel</i> 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*[])

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>inlevel</i>	IN: Level number of input records(0-based)
<i>outlevel</i>	IN: Level number of output records(0-based)
<i>inNrec</i>	IN: Number of records in the <i>inRecs</i> array
<i>inRecs</i>	IN: Array containing the input record numbers.
<i>outNrec</i>	OUT: Number of records in the <i>outRecs</i> array
<i>outRecs</i>	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 <i>HE5_PTgetrecnums</i> 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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>GroupFloat</i> 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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrlist</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	OUT: String length of attribute list
Purpose	Retrieve information about object attributes defined in a specific 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 <i>attrlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrlist</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> : nattr = HE5_PTinqattrs(pointID, NULL, strbufsize); The parameter, <i>nattr</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 14. attrlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char)); nattr = HE5_PTinqattrs(pointID, attrlist, strbufsize); The variable, <i>attrlist</i> , 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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrlist</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrlist</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>GrpAttrOne</i> and <i>GrpAttr_2</i> :

```
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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>levelname</i>	IN: Level name
<i>attrlist</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . This variable does not count the null string terminator.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the local attributes defined for the <i>Observations</i> level in a point structure. In the first call, set the parameter <i>attrlist</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>LocAttrOne</i> and <i>LocAttrTwo</i> :

```
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*)

<i>filename</i>	IN: HDF-EOS filename
<i>pointlist</i>	OUT: Point list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>pointlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . If <i>strbufsize</i> is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of points. Note that <i>strbufsize</i> does not count the null string terminator.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the points defined in an HDF-EOS file, <i>Point.he5</i> . In the first call, set the parameter <i>pointlist</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two points stored, <i>PointOne</i> and <i>Point_2</i> : <code>npoint = HE5_PTinqpoint("Point.he5", NULL, strbufsize);</code> The parameter, <i>npoint</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 16. <code>pointlist = (char *)malloc((strbufsize+1) * sizeof(char));</code> <code>npoint = HE5_PTinqpoint("Point.he5", pointlist, strbufsize);</code> The variable, <i>pointlist</i> , will be set to: " <i>PointOne,Point_2</i> ".
FORTRAN	integer function he5_ptinqpoint(<i>filename</i> , <i>pointlist</i> , <i>strbufsz</i>) integer <i>npoint</i> character *(*) <i>pointlist</i> integer*4 <i>strbufsz</i> The equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is: <code>npoint = he5_ptinqpoint("Point.he5", pointlist, strbufsz)</code>

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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Point level (0-based)
<i>info</i>	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 <i>Desc-Loc</i> (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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_Ptattach
<i>levelname</i>	IN: Level name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>LocalFloat</i> attribute associated with the level <i>Observations</i> .

```
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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Level number (0-based)
<i>fieldlist</i>	OUT: Field list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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, 0, 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*)

<i>pointID</i>	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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	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_POpen

hid_t HE5_POpen(const char *filename, uintn access)

<i>filename</i>	IN: Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
<i>access</i>	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_POpen ("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)`

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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 *dbuf)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>levelname</i>	IN: Level name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>dbuf</i>	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 <i>Observations</i> 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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Level to read (0-based)
<i>inStruct</i>	IN: C-data structure containing information about specified level.
<i>size</i>	IN: Size (in bytes) of data structure to read data to.
<i>buffer</i>	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, <i>pointID1</i> . 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)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Level to update (0-based)
<i>fieldlist</i>	IN: List of fields to update
<i>nrec</i>	IN: Number of records to update
<i>recs</i>	IN: Record number of records to update (0 - based)
<i>data</i>	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 <i>Concentration</i> in first level in the point referred to by the point ID, <i>pointID1</i> .

```
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 *dbuf)
```

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>dbuf</i>	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_NATIVE_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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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_ptwritegrptr(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*)

<i>pointID</i>	IN: Point ID returned by HE5_PTcreate or HE5_PTattach
<i>level</i>	IN: Level to write (0-based)
<i>nrec</i>	IN: Number of records to write
<i>size</i>	IN: Data size (bytes) to write
<i>data</i>	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 <i>HE5_PTdeflevel()</i> .
Example	In this example we write 5 records to the first level in the point referred to by the point ID, <i>pointID1</i> .

```
/* 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*)

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

Return Information About an Alias

HE5_SWaliasinfo

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

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN:	Field group flag
<i>aliasname</i>	IN:	Name of alias to retrieve information about
<i>length</i>	IN/OUT:	Size of buffer in bytes
<i>buffer</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> . In the first call, set <i>buffer</i> to NULL and <i>length</i> is an output parameter. In the second call, <i>length</i> 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*)

<i>fid</i>	IN: Swath file ID returned by HE5_SWopen
<i>swathname</i>	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 <i>swathname</i> parameter as the identifier.
Example	In this example, we attach to the previously created swath, "ExampleSwath", within the HDF-EOS file, <i>Swath.he5</i> , referred to by the handle, <i>fid</i> :

```
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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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_sватtrinfo(swathid, attrname, ntype, count)
integer         swathid
character(*)   attrname
integer         ntype
integer*4       count
```

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

```
status = he5_sватtrinfo(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[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>chunk_rank</i>	OUT: The number of chunking dimensions
<i>chunk_dims</i>	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) 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 <i>Count</i> 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(<i>swathid</i> , <i>fieldname</i> , <i>chunk_rank</i> , <i>chunk_dims</i>)
	integer <i>swathid</i>
	character*(*). <i>fieldname</i>
	integer <i>chunk_rank</i>
	integer*4 <i>chunk_dims</i> (*)

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[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>compcode</i>	OUT: HDF compression code
<i>compparm</i>	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 <i>Opacity</i> field defined in the <i>HE5_SWdefcomp</i> 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*)

<i>fid</i>	IN: Swath file ID returned by HE5_SWopen
<i>swathname</i>	IN: Name of swath to be created
Purpose	Creates a swath within the file.
Return value	Returns the swath handle (<i>swathID</i>) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	The swath is created as a Group within the HDF-EOS file with the name <i>swathname</i> .
Example	In this example, we create a new swath structure, <i>ExampleSwath</i> , in the previously created file, <i>Swath.he5</i> .

```
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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>cornerlon</i>	IN: Longitude in decimal degrees of box corners
<i>cornerlat</i>	IN: Latitude in decimal degrees of box corners
<i>mode</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWextractregion</i> 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 <i>Longitude</i> and <i>Latitude</i> (or <i>Colatitude</i>) 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>chunk_rank</i>	IN: The number of chunk dimensions (a number other than zero)
<i>chunk_dims</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefcomp</i> . 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>compcode</i>	IN:	Compression method flag
<i>compparm</i>	IN:	Array of compression parameters
<i>ndims</i>	IN:	Rank of a field to compress(a number other than zero)
<i>dim</i>	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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>compcode</i>	IN:	HDF compression code
<i>compparm</i>	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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of field to be defined
<i>dimlist</i>	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
<i>maxdimlist</i>	IN:	The list of maximum data dimensions defining the field
<i>ntype</i>	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field
<i>merge</i>	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 <i>Spectra</i> with dimensions <i>Bands</i> , <i>DataTrack</i> , and <i>DataXtrack</i> :
---------	--

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

FORTRAN	integer function he5_swdeffld(<i>swathid</i> , <i>fieldname</i> , <i>dimlist</i> , <i>maxdimlist</i> , <i>ntype</i> , <i>merge</i>) integer <i>swathid</i>
---------	--

```
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 characters 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>geodim</i>	IN:	Geolocation dimension name
<i>datadim</i>	IN:	Data dimension name
<i>offset</i>	IN:	The offset of the geolocation dimension with respect to the data dimension
<i>increment</i>	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 <i>GeoTrack</i> dimension corresponds to the first element of the <i>DataTrack</i> dimension and the data dimension has twice the resolution as the geolocation dimension, and (2) the first element of the <i>GeoXtrack</i> dimension corresponds to the second element of the <i>DataXtrack</i> dimension and the data dimension has twice the resolution as the geolocation dimension:	
	<pre>status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(swathID, "GeoTrack", "DataTrack", 0, 2); status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(swathID, "GeoXtrack", "DataXtrack", 1, 2);</pre>	
FORTRAN	integer function he5_swdefmap(<i>swathid</i> , <i>geodim</i> , <i>datadim</i> , <i>offset</i> , <i>increment</i>) integer <i>swathid</i>	

```
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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of field to be defined
<i>dimlist</i>	IN:	The list of geolocation dimensions defining the field
<i>maxdimlist</i>	IN:	The maximum dimension list of geolocation dimensions defining the field
<i>ntype</i>	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field
<i>merge</i>	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, <i>Longitude</i> and <i>Latitude</i> with dimensions <i>GeoTrack</i> and <i>GeoXtrack</i> 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*[]),

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>geodim</i>	IN: Geolocation dimension name
<i>datadim</i>	IN: Data dimension name
<i>index</i>	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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>starttime</i>	IN:	Start time of period
<i>stopTime</i>	IN:	Stop time of period
<i>mode</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWextractperiod</i> 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 <i>Time</i> 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_SWdefvrtrregion

```
hid_t HE5_SWdefvrtrregion(hid_t swathID, hid_t regionID, char *vertObj, double range[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region (or period) id from previous subset call
<i>vertObj</i>	IN: Dimension or field to subset by
<i>range</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefboxregion</i> and <i>HE5_SWdeftimeperiod</i> 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 <i>HE5_SWdefboxregion</i> or <i>HE5_SWdeftimeperiod</i> 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_SWdefvrtrregion* (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 to 1000. If we desire all the elements with values between 500 and 800, we make the call:

```

range[0] = 500.;
range[1] = 800.;
regionID = HE5_SWdefvrtrregion(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_SWdefvrtrregion(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_SWdefvrtrregion(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_SWdefvrtrregion(swathID, regionID,
"FreqRange", freq);

```

```
FORTRAN    integer function he5_swdefvrtrg(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_swdefvrtrg(swathid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
"Pressure", range)
```

Detach from a Swath Structure

HE5_SWdetach

herr_t HE5_SWdetach(hid_t *swathID*)

<i>swathID</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWcreate</i> or <i>HE5_SWattach</i> .

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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>dimname</i>	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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN:	Field group flag
<i>aliasname</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> . strcpy(aliasname, "temps 0 to 30"); status = HE5_SWdropalias(swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, aliasname);	

FORTRAN	integer function he5_swdropalias (<i>swathid</i> , <i>fldgroup</i> , <i>aliasname</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character(*) <i>fldgroup</i> character(*) <i>aliasname</i>
---------	---

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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>dimname</i>	IN:	Dimension scale name
<i>attrname</i>	IN:	Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT:	Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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 <i>IntValues</i> attribute of <i>Bands</i> dimension scale.

```
status = HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo(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_swdscaleattrinfo(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*)

<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region or period ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion, HE5_SWdeftimeperiod, or HE5_SWdefvrtrregion.
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 <i>HE5_SWdefboxregion</i> , duplicate the region creating a new region ID, <i>regionID2</i> , 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_SWdefvrtrregion(swathID, regionID, "Pressure",  
                                rangePres);  
  
regionID2 = HE5_SWdefvrtrregion(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_swdefvrtrreg(swathid, regionid, 'Pressure',  
                            rangePres)  
  
regionid2 = he5_swdefvrtrreg(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 geolocation 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>regionID</i>	IN:	Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Field to subset
<i>externalflag</i>	IN:	External geolocation mode
<i>buffer</i>	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 geolocation 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Rank of field
<i>dims</i>	OUT: Array containing the dimension sizes of the field
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Array containing the numbertype of the field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>dimlist</i>	OUT: List of dimensions in field
<i>maxdimlist</i>	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) 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 <i>Spectra</i> data fields: <pre>status = HE5_SWfieldinfo(swathID, "Spectra", &rank, dims, numbertype, dimlist, maxdimlist);</pre> The return parameters will have the following values: <i>rank=3, numbertype=10, dims[3]={5,4000,2000} and dimlist="Bands, DataTrack, DataXtrack"</i> If one of the dimensions in the field is appendable, then the current value for that dimension will be returned in the <i>dims</i> 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_SWgeograttrinfo

herr_t HE5_SWgeograttrinfo(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t **ntype*, hsize_t **count*)

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

```
status = HE5_SWgeograttrinfo(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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>geodim</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefidxmap</i> .

```
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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN: Field group flag (geo or data)
<i>aliaslist</i>	OUT: List of alias(es) in the “Data Fields” or “Geo Fields” group (comma separated list)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 . <pre>/* 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);</pre>
FORTRAN	integer function he5_swgetaliaslist (<i>swathid</i> , <i>fldgroup</i> , <i>aliaslist</i> , <i>strbufsize</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> integer <i>fldgroup</i> integer <i>strbufsize</i> character(*) <i>aliaslist</i>

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 *dimsizes, 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
dimsizes 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 non-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():

```
long bufsize;
hsize_t nbands
hid_t ntype;
int *bands;

/* First call, with NULL for data buffer, returns */
/* bufsize needed for the data buffer */
```

```

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

/* allocate enough buffer for the data */

bands = (int *)malloc(buffsize);

buffsize = HE5_SWgetdimscale(swathID, "Spectra",
                             "Bands", &nbands, &nctype, (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, bufsize

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[])
```

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

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

```
FORTRAN integer function he5_swgetxdat(swathid,fieldname,nlen,flist,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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>fillval</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>geodim</i>	IN: Indexed Geolocation dimension name
<i>datadim</i>	IN: Indexed Data dimension name
<i>index</i>	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,  
hsizet *indices[HE5_DTSETRANKMAX])
```

<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion and/or HE5_SWdefvrregion
<i>object</i>	IN: Field name
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Rank of field
<i>dimlist</i>	OUT: List of dimensions in field
<i>indices</i>	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) otherwise.
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 <i>Longitude</i> 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> : <pre>nattr = HE5_SWinqattrs(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);</pre> The parameter, <i>nattr</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 14. <pre>attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));</pre> <pre>nattr = HE5_SWinqattrs(swathID, attrnames, &strbufsize);</pre> The variable, <i>attrnames</i> , will be set to: " <i>attrOne,attr_2</i> ".
FORTRAN	integer*4 function he5_swinqattrs(<i>swathid,attrnames,strbufsize</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character(*) <i>attrnames</i> integer*4 <i>strbufsize</i>

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 <i>swathID</i> , char * <i>fieldlist</i> , int <i>rank[]</i> , hid_t <i>ntype[]</i>)	
<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldlist</i>	OUT: Listing of data fields (entries separated by commas)
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Array containing the rank of each data field
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Array containing the number type 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 <i>rank</i> and <i>ntype</i> arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to <i>NULL</i> will not be returned.
Example	In this example we retrieve information about the data fields: nflds = HE5_SWinqdatafields(swathID, fieldlist, rank, ntype); The parameter, <i>fieldlist</i> , will have the value: "Spectra" with <i>rank[1]</i> ={3}, <i>ntype[1]</i> ={10}
FORTRAN	integer*4 function he5_swinqdflds(<i>swathid</i> , <i>fieldlist</i> , <i>rank</i> , <i>ntype</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character*(*) <i>fieldlist</i> integer <i>rank(*)</i> integer <i>ntype(*)</i> The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: nflds = he5_swinqdflds(<i>swathid</i> , <i>fieldlist</i> , <i>rank</i> , <i>ntype</i>)

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,flgrp,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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldalias</i>	OUT: List of data fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>fldalias</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>fldalias</i> to NULL. We assume that there are one data field and one alias stored, <i>Temperature</i> and <i>Temp</i> :

```
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_swingdfldalias(swathid, fldalias,  
strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Dimensions Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqdims

long HE5_SWinqdims(hid_t *swathID*, char **dimnames*, hsize_t *dims*[])

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>dimnames</i>	OUT: Dimension list (entries separated by commas)
<i>dims</i>	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 <i>NULL</i> will not be returned.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the dimensions defined in the <i>ExampleSwath</i> 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>dimname</i>	IN: Dimension scale name to retrieve attribute information
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are five attributes stored, <i>label</i> , <i>unit</i> , <i>format</i> , <i>MissingValue</i> , and <i>IntValues</i> :

```
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_swinglattr(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[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldlist</i>	OUT: Listing of geolocation fields (entries separated by commas)
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Array containing the rank of each geolocation field
<i>ntype</i>	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 <i>rank</i> and <i>ntype</i> arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to <i>NULL</i> 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_swinqgfls(swathid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)
 integer *swathid*
 character(*) *fieldlist*
 integer *rank*(*)
 integer *ntype*(*)

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

```
nflds = he5_swinqgfls(swathid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)
```

Retrieve Information about Group “Geolocation Fields” Attributes

HE5_SWinqgeograttrs

long HE5_SWinqgeograttrs(hid_t *swathID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> :

```
nattr = HE5_SWinqgeograttrs(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_SWinqgeograttrs(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_swinggeogatrs(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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldalias</i>	OUT: List of geolocation fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>fldalias</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>fldalias</i> to NULL. We assume that there are one geolocation field and one alias stored, <i>Latitude</i> and <i>Lat</i> :
	<pre>nfldalias = HE5_SWinqgfldalias(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);</pre>
	The parameter, <i>nfldalias</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 12.
	<pre>fldalias = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));</pre>
	<pre>nfldalias = HE5_SWinqgfldalias(swathID, fldalias,</pre>
	<pre>&strbufsize);</pre>
	The variable, <i>fldalias</i> , will be set to:
	<i>"Latitude,Lat"</i> .
FORTRAN	integer*4 function he5_swinqgfldalias(<i>swathid</i> , <i>fldalias</i> , <i>strbufsize</i>)
	integer <i>swathid</i>
	character*(*) <i>fldalias</i>
	integer*4 <i>strbufsize</i>
	integer*4 <i>nfldalias</i>

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_swinqgattrss(*swathid*,*attrnames*,*strbufsize*)
integer *swathid*
character(*) *attrnames*
integer*4 *strbufsize*
integer*4 *nattr*

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

```
nattr = he5_swinggattrss(swathid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information about Indexed Mappings Defined in Swath

HE5_SWinqidxmaps

long HE5_SWinqidxmaps(hid_t *swathID*, char **idxmap*, hsize_t *idxsizes*[])

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>idxmap</i>	OUT: Indexed Dimension mapping list (entries separated by commas)
<i>idxsizes</i>	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 <i>NULL</i> , 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname to retrieve local attribute information
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> :

```
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_swinqlatrs(*swathid* , *fieldname*, *attrnames*,
 strbufsize)

 integer *swathid*
 character(*) *fieldname*
 character(*) *attrnames*

```
integer*4      strbufsize
```

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

```
nattr = he5_swinglattr(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[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>dimmap</i>	OUT: Dimension mapping list (entries separated by commas)
<i>offset</i>	OUT: Array containing the offset of each geolocation relation
<i>increment</i>	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 <i>NULL</i> will not be returned.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the dimension mappings in the <i>ExampleSwath</i> 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(<i>swathid</i> , <i>dimmap</i> , <i>offset</i> , <i>increment</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character*(*) <i>dimmap</i> integer*4 <i>offset(*)</i> integer*4 <i>increment(*)</i> The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> 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*)

<i>filename</i>	IN: The HDF-EOS file name
<i>swathlist</i>	OUT: Swath list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>swathlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . If <i>strbufsize</i> is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of swaths. Note that <i>strbufsize</i> does not count the null string terminator.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the swaths defined in an HDF-EOS file, <i>Swath.he5</i> . In the first call, set <i>swathlist</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two swaths stored, <i>SwathOne</i> and <i>Swath_2</i> : <pre>nswath = HE5_SWinqswath("Swath.he5", NULL, &strbufsize);</pre> The parameter, <i>nswath</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 16. <pre>swathlist = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));</pre> <pre>nswath = HE5_SWinqswath("Swath.he5", swathlist,</pre> <pre>&strbufsize);</pre> The variable, <i>swathlist</i> , will be set to: “ <i>SwathOne,Swath_2</i> ”.
FORTRAN	integer*4 function he5_swinqswath(<i>filename</i> , <i>swathlist</i> , <i>strbufsize</i>) character*(*) <i>filename</i> character*(*) <i>swathlist</i> integer*4 <i>strbufsize</i> The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: <pre>nswath = he5_swinqswath('Swath.he5', swathlist, strbufsize)</pre>

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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN:	Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT:	Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>geodim</i>	IN: Geolocation dimension name
<i>datadim</i>	IN: Data dimension name
<i>offset</i>	OUT: Mapping offset
<i>increment</i>	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 <i>GeoTrack</i> and <i>DataTrack</i> 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN: Field group flag
<i>extfilename</i>	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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>entrycode</i>	IN: Entrycode
<i>strbufsize</i>	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)

<i>filename</i>	IN: Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
<i>access</i>	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 (<i>fid</i>) 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 01)*, Section 6.2.1.2, for information 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>periodID</i>	IN: Period ID returned by HE5_SWdeftimeperiod
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field to subset
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of field
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Rank of field
<i>dims</i>	OUT: Dimensions of subset period
<i>size</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdeftimeperiod</i> for the <i>Spectra</i> field. We use this to allocate space for data in the subsetted time period. <pre>/* 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));</pre>

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 *dbuf)`

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>dbuf</i>	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":
FORTRAN	<pre>status = HE5_SWreadattr(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &data);</pre> <pre>integer function he5_swrdattr(swathid,attrname,dbuf)</pre> <pre>integer swathid</pre> <pre><valid type> dbuf(*)</pre>

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                       fldnmllen[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(SWidl, "Bands",
                               attrlist, &strbufsize);
nattr = HE5_EHparsestr(attrlist, ',', fldnm, fldnmlen);
for( i = 0; i < nattr; i++)
{
    attrname = (char *)calloc(fldnm[i] + 1, sizeof(char));
    memmove(attrname,fldnm[i],fldnm[i]);
    ntype = (hid_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(hid_t));
    if(strcmp(attrname, "REFERENCE_LIST") == 0 )
    {
        continue;
    }
    status = HE5_SWdscaleattrinfo(SWidl,"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(SWidl,"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          swidl
integer          attr_int(25)
real*4          attr_flt(25)

```

```

real*8           attr_db1(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_db1)
    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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN: Field group flag
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of field to read
<i>buffer</i>	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: <pre>strcpy(<i>fieldname</i>, "Cal data"); status = HE5_SWreadexternal(<i>swathID</i>, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, <i>fieldname</i>, <i>buffer</i>);</pre>
FORTRAN	Not available with this release.

Read Data from a Swath Field

HE5_SWreadfield

```
herr_t HE5_SWreadfield(hid_t swathID, char *fieldname, const hsize_t start[],  
                      const hsize_t stride[], const hsize_t edge[], void *buffer)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of field to read
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to read along each dimension
<i>buffer</i>	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 <i>start</i> , <i>stride</i> , and <i>edge</i> arrays refer to the swath field (input) dimensions. The output data in <i>buffer</i> is written to contiguously. The default values for <i>start</i> and <i>stride</i> are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to <i>NULL</i> . The default values for <i>edge</i> are <i>(dim - start) / stride</i> where <i>dim</i> refers is the size of the dimension. Note that to allocate a string buffer size for reading an array of strings, first using <i>HE5_SWreadlocattr</i> to get the value of maximum string length in the local attribute <i>StringLengthAttribute</i> .

Example In this example, we read data from the 10th track (0-based) of the *Longitude* field.

```
float      track[1000];  
  
hsize_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_swrdfld(*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_swrdfld() 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_SWreadgeograttr

```
herr_t HE5_SWreadgeograttr(hid_t swathID, const char *attrname, void  
*datbuf)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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_SWreadgeograttr(swathID, "ScalarFloat",  
&data);
```

```
FORTRAN integer function he5_swrgeogattr(swathid,attrname,datbuf)  
integer swathid  
character(*) attrname  
<valid type> datbuf(*)
```

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

```
status = he5_swrgeogattr(swathid, "ScalarFloat", datbuf)
```

Read Group Swath Attribute in Group “Data Fields”

HE5_SWreadgrpattr

herr_t HE5_SWreadgrpattr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, void **dbuf*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>dbuf</i>	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":
	<pre>status = HE5_SWreadgrpattr(swathID, "ScalarFloat", &data);</pre>
FORTRAN	integer function he5_swrdgattr(<i>swathid</i> , <i>attrname</i> , <i>dbuf</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character*(*) <i>attrname</i> <valid type> <i>dbuf</i> (*)

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 **dbuf*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>dbuf</i>	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(<i>swathid</i> , <i>fieldname</i> , <i>attrname</i> , <i>dbuf</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character(*) <i>fieldname</i> character(*) <i>attrname</i> <valid type> <i>dbuf</i> (*) The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: status = he5_swrdlattr(<i>swathid</i> , "DataField", "ScalarFloat", <i>dbuf</i>)

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*[])

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>cornerlon</i>	IN: Longitude in decimal degrees of box corners
<i>cornerlat</i>	IN: Latitude in decimal degrees of box corners
<i>mode</i>	IN: Cross Track inclusion mode
<i>geodim</i>	OUT: Geolocation track dimension
<i>idxrange</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefboxregion</i> 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 <i>HE5_SWdefboxregion</i> . This routine defines a longitude-latitude box region for a swath. It returns a swath region ID which is used by the <i>HE5_SWextractregion</i> 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 <i>Longitude</i> and <i>Latitude</i> (or <i>Colatitude</i>) 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field to subset
<i>n<i>type</i></i>	OUT: Number type of field
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Rank of field
<i>dims</i>	OUT: Dimensions of subset region
<i>size</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefboxregion</i> for the <i>Spectra</i> 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Field name
<i>aliaslist</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> .

```
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 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)
```

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	Sets dimension scale for a field dimension 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, non-existing field, or having the same dimension set before.
Description	This routine sets dimension scale for a field 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	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, HEST_NATIVE_INT, bands);

```

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   H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, veg1)

status = HE5_GDsetdimscale(GDid1,"Vegetation", "YDim", ydim,
1   H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, veg2)

```

Set External Data File(s)

HE5_SWsetextdata

```
herr_t HE5_SWsetextdata(hid_t swathID, const char *filelist, off_t offset[],  
                        hsize_t size[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>filelist</i>	IN: List of external file names
<i>offset[]</i>	IN: Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
<i>size[]</i>	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*,*flist*,*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)`

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name (currently not used in the function. For future use)
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of fill value (should match the number type of a specified field)
<i>fillvalue</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN:	Field group flag
<i>fileID</i>	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 this example, we dismount from the file used in the previous function <pre>status = HE5_SWunmount (swathID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, fileID);</pre>	
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[])
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or Swattach.
<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion.
<i>indexin</i>	IN: The array containing the indices of the data dimension to which each geolocation element corresponds.
<i>indexout</i>	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.
<i>indices</i>	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 <i>index_region</i> 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*,
 indices)

```
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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of field
<i>dimlist</i>	IN: The list of data dimensions defining the field
<i>mvalue</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefdim</i> routine before this routine is called.
Example	In this example we write the metadata for the “Band_1” data field used in the swath. <pre>status = HE5_SWwritedatameta(swathID, "Band_1", "GeoTrack, GeoXtrack", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);</pre>
FORTRAN	integer function <pre>he5_swwrdmeta(<i>swathid</i>,<i>fieldname</i>,<i>dimlist</i>,<i>mvalue</i>) integer <i>swathid</i> character(*) <i>fieldname</i> character(*) <i>dimlist</i> integer <i>mvalue</i></pre> The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: <pre>parameter (HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT = 10) status = he5_swwrdmeta(swathID, "Band_1", "GeoXtrack, GeoTrack", HE5T_NATIVE_FLOAT)</pre> The dimensions are entered in <i>FORTRAN</i> 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,
nptype, count, datbuf)

integer*4      swathid
character*(*)  dimname
character*(*)  attrname
integer*4      nptype
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 hsize_t start[],  
                        const hsize_t stride[], const hsize_t edge[], void *data)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of field to write
<i>start</i>	IN: Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
<i>stride</i>	IN: Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN: Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
<i>data</i>	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 <i>start</i> , <i>stride</i> , and <i>edge</i> arrays refer to the swath field (output) dimensions. The input data in the <i>data</i> buffer is read from contiguously. The default values for <i>start</i> and <i>stride</i> are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to <i>NULL</i> . The default values for <i>edge</i> are $(dim - start) / stride$ where <i>dim</i> 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 <i>Longitude</i> 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_swwrflld(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_swwrflld().

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_swwrflld(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_swwrflld(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 1 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_SWwritegeograttr

herr_t HE5_SWwritegeograttr(hid_t *swathID*, const char **attrname*, hid_t *ntype*, hsize_t *count*[], void **datbuf*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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_SWwritegeograttr(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_SWwritegeograttr(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)`

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of field
<i>dimlist</i>	IN: The list of geolocation dimensions defining the field
<i>mvalue</i>	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 <i>HE5_SWdefdim</i> 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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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 *dbuf)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>dbuf</i>	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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>profilename</i>	IN:	Profile name
<i>dimlist</i>	IN:	List of profile dimensions (separated by comma)
<i>maxdimlist</i>	IN:	List of profile maximum dimensions (separated by comma)
<i>dtype</i>	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 <i>SimpleProfile</i> 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,  
                  H5T_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 redefined.**

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*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>profname</i>	IN:	Profile name
<i>rank</i>	OUT:	Rank of profile dataset
<i>dims</i>	OUT:	Array of dimension sizes
<i>maxdims</i>	OUT:	Array of maximum dimension sizes
<i>ntype</i>	OUT:	Base-number type ID
<i>dimlist</i>	OUT:	Comma separated list of dimension names
<i>maxdimlist</i>	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,  
nptype, dimlist, maxdimlist)
```

Retrieve Information about Profile Group Attributes

HE5_PRinqgrpattrs

long HE5_PRinqgrpattrs(hid_t *swathID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> : <code>nattr = HE5_PRinqgrpattrs(swathID, NULL, &strbufsize);</code> The parameter, <i>nattr</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> have value 14. <code>attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));</code> <code>nattr = HE5_PRinqgrpattrs(swathID, attrnames, &strbufsize);</code> The variable, <i>attrnames</i> , will be set to: " <i>attrOne,attr_2</i> ".
FORTRAN	<pre>integer*4 function he5_prinqgattrs(swathid,attrnames,strbufsize) integer swathid character*(*) attrnames integer*4 strbufsize integer*4 nattr</pre> The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: <code>nattr = he5_prinqgattrs(swathid, attrnames, strbufsize)</code>

Retrieve Information about Profiles in a Swath

HE5_Prinquire

```
long HE5_Prinquire(hid_t swathID, char *profnames, int *rank, H5T_class_t  
*classID)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>profnames</i>	OUT: Buffer for returned comma separated list of profile names
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Array of ranks of profile datasets
<i>classID</i>	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 <i>rank</i> and (base data type) <i>classID</i> 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 hsize_t  
                  start[], const hsize_t stride[], const hsize_t edge[], void  
                  *datbuf)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN:	Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>profilename</i>	IN:	Profile structure name
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying starting location within each dimension
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
<i>datbuf</i>	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 <i>HE5_PRreclaimspace()</i> 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 **dbuf*)

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>dbuf</i>	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*,*dbuf*)
integer *swathid*
character*(*), intent(in) :: *attrname*
<valid type> *dbuf*(*)

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 hsize_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)
```

<i>swathID</i>	IN: Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate or HE5_SWattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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.

Return Information About an Alias

HE5_GDaliasinfo

`herr_t HE5_GDaliasinfo(hid_t gridID, int fldgroup, const char *aliasname, int *length, char *buffer)`

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN:	Field group flag
<i>aliasname</i>	IN:	Name of alias to retrieve information about
<i>length</i>	IN/OUT:	Size of buffer in bytes
<i>buffer</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> . In the first call, set <i>buffer</i> to NULL and <i>length</i> is an output parameter. In the second call, <i>length</i> 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*)

<i>fid</i>	IN: Grid file ID returned by HE5_GDopen
<i>gridname</i>	IN: Name of grid to be attached
Purpose	Attaches to an existing grid within the file.
Return value	Returns the grid handle(<i>gridID</i>) 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 <i>gridname</i> parameter as the identifier.
Example	In this example, we attach to the previously created grid, " <i>ExampleGrid</i> ", within the HDF-EOS file, <i>Grid.he5</i> , referred to by the handle, <i>fid</i> :

```
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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>offset</i>	IN: Offset values for SOM Projection data
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of offset values to write
<i>code</i>	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. There 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*[*J*])

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>compcode</i>	OUT: HDF compression code
<i>compparm</i>	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 <i>Opacity</i> field defined in the <i>HE5_GDdefcomp</i> 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[])
```

<i>fid</i>	IN: Grid file ID returned by HE5_GDopen
<i>gridname</i>	IN: Name of grid to be created
<i>xdimsize</i>	IN: Number of columns in grid
<i>ydimsize</i>	IN: Number of rows in grid
<i>upleftpt</i>	IN: Location, of upper left corner of the upper left pixel
<i>lowrightpt</i>	IN: Location, of lower right corner of the lower right pixel
Purpose	Creates a grid within the file.
Return value	Returns the grid handle(<i>gridID</i>) or FAIL(-1) otherwise.
Description	The grid is created as a group within the HDF-EOS file with the name <i>gridname</i> . 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 <i>upleftpt</i> and <i>lowrightpt</i> 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 coordinates of the lower right corner of the lower right pixel of the grid. First and second elements of the array contain the X and Y coordinates respectively. The lower right X coordinate value should be the highest X value of the grid. The lower right Y coordinate value should be the lowest Y value of the grid.

If the projection 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[]*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>cornerlon</i>	IN: Longitude in decimal degrees of box corners
<i>cornerlat</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDextractregion</i> 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 *comppcode*, int *compparm[]*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>comppcode</i>	IN:	HDF compression code
<i>compparm</i>	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	<p>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:</p> <p>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 or entropy coding mode (HE5_HDFE_COMP_SHUF_SZIP_K13orNN = 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</p>

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	<i>gridid</i>
integer	<i>compcode</i>
integer	<i>compparm(*)</i>

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)
parameter (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_gddeffld(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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of field to be defined
<i>dimlist</i>	IN:	The list of data dimensions defining the field
<i>maxdimlist</i>	IN:	The maximum dimensions list defining the field
<i>ntype</i>	IN:	The number type of the data stored in the field
<i>merge</i>	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, <i>Temperature</i> with dimensions <i>XDim</i> and <i>YDim</i> (as established by the <i>HE5_GDcreate</i> routine) containing 4-byte floating point numbers and a field, <i>Spectra</i> , with dimensions <i>XDim</i> , <i>YDim</i> , and <i>Bands</i> :
---------	---

```
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 (HE5_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)

parameter (HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE=0)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Temperature", "XDim,YDim", "
", HE5_NATIVE_FLOAT,HE5_HDFE_NOMERGE)

status = he5_gddeffld(gridid, "Spectra", "XDim,YDim,Bands",
" ", HE5_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_GDdeffield 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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>origincode</i>	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_GDdefpixreg(gridID, HE5_HDFE_CORNER);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gddefpreg(*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 spheroid.

```
spherecode = 3;  
  
for (i = 0; i < 13; i++) projparm[i] = 0;  
  
/* Set Long below pole & true scale in DDDMMSSS.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, spherocode, projparm)
	integer <i>gridid</i>
	integer <i>projcode</i>
	integer <i>zonecode</i>
	integer <i>spherocode</i>
	real*8 <i>projparm(*)</i>

The equivalent FORTRAN code for the examples above is:

```

parameter (HE5_GCTP_UTM=1)
spherocode = 0
zonecode = 40
status = he5_gddefproj(gridid, HE5_GCTP_UTM, zonecode,
spherocode, dummy)

parameter (HE5_GCTP_PS=6)
spherocode = 6
do i=1,13
    projparm(i) = 0
enddo
projparm(6) = 90000000.00
status = he5_gddefproj(gridid, HE5_GCTP_PS, dummy,
spherocode, projparm)

parameter (GCTP_GEO=0)
status = he5_gddefproj(gridid, HE5_GCTP_GEO, dummy, dummy,
dummy)

```

Note: projcode, zonecode, spherocode 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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>tilecode</i>	IN: Tile code: HE5_HDFE_TILE, HE5_HDFE_NOTILE (default)
<i>tilerank</i>	IN: The number of tile dimensions (a number other than zero)
<i>tiledims</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDdefcomp</i> . 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 <i>XDim</i> is 200 and <i>YDim</i> 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_gddeffld(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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>periodID</i>	IN: Period (or region) id from previous subset call
<i>starttime</i>	IN: Start time of period
<i>stoptime</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDextractperiod</i> routine to read all the entries of a data field within the time period.. The grid structure must have the <i>Time</i> field defined. This routine may be called after <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> 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 <i>HE5_GDdefvrregion</i> 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_GDdefvrtrregion

hid_t HE5_GDdefvrtrregion(hid_t *gridID*, hid_t *regionID*, char **vertObj*, double *range[]*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region (or period) id from previous subset call
<i>vertObj</i>	IN: Dimension or field to subset
<i>range</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> routine subsets along the <i>XDim</i> and <i>YDim</i> 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 <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> 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_GDdefvrtrregion* (case 1) or the dimension of the one-dimensional field (case 2).

Example	Suppose we have a field called <i>Pressure</i> of dimension <i>Height</i> (= 10) whose values increase from 100 to 1000. If we desire all the elements with values between 500 and 800, we make the call:
---------	---

```
range[0] = 500.;  
range[1] = 800.;
```

```
regionID = HE5_GDdefvrtrregion(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_GDdefvrtrregion(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_GDdefvrtrregion(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_gddefvrtrreg(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_gddefvrtrreg(gridid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
"Pressure", range)
range(1) = 3       ! Note 1-based element numbers
range(2) = 6
regionid = he5_gddefvrtrreg(gridid, HE5_HDFE_NOPREVSUB,
"DIM:Height", range)
regionid = he5_gddefvrtrreg(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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>dimname</i>	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_grddropalias(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_gddscaleattrinfo(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*)

<i>oldregionID</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> , duplicate the region creating a new region ID, <i>regionID2</i> , 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(<i>oldregionid</i>)
	integer <i>oldregionid</i>

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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region (period) ID returned by HE5_GDdefboxregion (HE5_GDdeftimeperiod)
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field to subset
<i>buffer</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> .
Example	In this example, we extract data from the <i>Temperature</i> field from the region defined in <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> . 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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Pointer to rank of the field
<i>dims</i>	OUT: Array containing the dimension sizes of the field
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Pointer to the numbertype of the field. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>dimlist</i>	OUT: Dimension list
<i>maxdimlist</i>	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 <i>Spectra</i> 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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN: Field group flag for "Data Fields" group
<i>aliaslist</i>	OUT: List of alias(es) in the "Data Fields" group (comma separated list)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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. <pre>/* 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);</pre>
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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of the field whose <i>dimname</i> dimension scale is read
<i>dimname</i>	IN: The dimension for which scale values are read
<i>dimsize</i>	OUT: The size of the dimension to be read
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
<i>data</i>	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 non-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 bufsize;
hsize_t nbands;
hid_t ntype;
int *bands;

/* First call, with NULL for data buffer, returns */
/* bufsize needed for the data buffer */
bufsize = HE5_GDgetdimscale(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands",
                            &nbands, &ntype, NULL);

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

```
buffsize = HE5_GDgetdimscale(gridID, "Spectra", "Bands",
                               &nbands, &nctype, (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, bufsize

bufsize = 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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: External field name
<i>namelength</i>	OUT: Length of each name entry
<i>filelist</i>	OUT: List of file names
<i>offset[]</i>	OUT: Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
<i>size[]</i>	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 <i>ExtData</i> field:

```
nfiles = HE5_GDgetextdata(gridID, "ExtData", namlen,
                           filenames, offset, size);
```

```
FORTRAN integer function he5_gdgetxdat(gridid,fieldname,nlen,flist,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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>fillvalue</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> 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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>nLonLat</i>	IN:	Number of longitude/latitude pairs
<i>lonVal</i>	IN:	Longitude values in degrees
<i>latVal</i>	IN:	Latitude values in degrees
<i>pixRow</i>	OUT:	Pixel Rows
<i>pixCol</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> .	
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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>xdimsize</i>	OUT: Number of columns in grid
<i>ydimsize</i>	OUT: Number of rows in grid
<i>upleftpt</i>	OUT: Location, in meters, of upper left corner
<i>lowrightpt</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDattach</i> :

```
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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> :

```
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*[])

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>dimnames</i>	OUT: Dimension list (entries separated by commas)
<i>dims</i>	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 <i>NULL</i> will not be returned.
Example	To retrieve information about the dimensions, use the following statement: <code>ndim = HE5_GDinqdims(gridID, dimnames, dims);</code> The parameter, <i>dimnames</i> , will have the value: "Xgrid,Ygrid,Bands" with <i>dims[3]={120,200,15}</i>
FORTRAN	integer function he5_gdinqdims(<i>gridid</i> , <i>dimnames</i> , <i>dims</i>) integer <i>gridid</i> character(*) <i>dimnames</i> integer*4 <i>dims</i> (*) The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: <code>ndim = he5_gdinqdims(gridid, dimnames, dims)</code>

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_GDinqlocattrs(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_GDinqlocattrs(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_gdinglattr (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 *numbertype*[])

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldlist</i>	OUT: Listing of data fields (entries separated by commas)
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Array containing the rank of each data field
<i>numbertype</i>	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 <i>rank</i> and <i>numbertype</i> arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to <i>NULL</i> 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_gdinqflds(*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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fldalias</i>	OUT: List of data fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>fldalias</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>fldalias</i> to NULL. We assume that there are one data field and one alias stored, <i>Temperature</i> and <i>Temp</i> :

```
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*)

<i>filename</i>	IN: HDF-EOS file name
<i>gridlist</i>	OUT: Grid list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	OUT: String length of grid list
Purpose	Retrieves number and names of grids defined in HDF-EOS file.
Return value	Number of grids found or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	The grid list is returned as a string with each grid name separated by commas. If <i>gridlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . If <i>strbufsize</i> is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of grids. Note that <i>strbufsize</i> does not count the null string terminator.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the grids defined in an HDF-EOS file, <i>Grid.he5</i> . In the first call, set the parameter <i>gridlist</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two grids stored, <i>GridOne</i> and <i>Grid_2</i> : <pre>ngrid = HE5_GDinqgrid("Grid.he5", NULL, strbufsize);</pre> The parameter, <i>ngrid</i> , will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 16. <pre>gridlist = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));</pre> <pre>ngrid = HE5_GDinqgrid("Grid.he5", gridlist, strbufsize);</pre> The variable, <i>gridlist</i> , will be set to: “ <i>GridOne,Grid_2</i> ”.
FORTRAN	integer*4 function he5_gdinqgrid(<i>filename</i> , <i>gridlist</i> , <i>strbufsize</i>) character*(*) <i>filename</i> character*(*) <i>gridlist</i> integer*4 <i>strbufsize</i> The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: <pre>ngrid = he5_gdinqgrid('Grid.he5', gridlist, strbufsize)</pre>

Retrieve Information Grid Group Attributes

HE5_GDinqgrpattrs

long HE5_GDinqgrpattrs(hid_t *gridID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname to retrieve local attribute information
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> :

```
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_gdinglatts(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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>nValues</i>	IN: Number of interpolation points
<i>lonVal</i>	IN: Longitude of interpolation points
<i>latVal</i>	IN: Latitude of interpolation points
<i>fieldname</i>	OUT: Field from which to interpolate data values
<i>interpVal</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDdefpixreg</i> routine) then the value is located at one of the four corners (HE5_HDFE_GD_UL, _UR, _LL, _LR) specified by the <i>HE5_GDdeforigin</i> routine. All entries along the non-geographic dimensions (ie, NOT <i>XDim</i> and <i>YDim</i>) are interpolated and all interpolated values are returned as DOUBLE. The data buffer size can be determined by setting the <i>interpVal</i> parameter to NULL. The reference for the interpolation algorithm is <i>Numerical Recipes in C</i> (2 nd 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 <i>Spectra</i> field at two geographic data points. In the first call, set the parameter <i>interpVal</i> to NULL:

```
lonVal[0] = 134.2;  
latVal[0] = -20.8;  
  
lonVal[1] = 15.8;  
latVal[1] = 84.6;  
  
double *interpVal;
```

```

bufsiz = HE5_GD interpolate(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_GD interpolate(gridID, 2, lonVal, latVal,
                            "Spectra", interpVal);

```

FORTRAN

```

integer*4 function he5_gd interpolate(gridid, ninterp, lonval, latval,
                                       fieldname, interpval)

```

integer	<i>gridid</i>
integer*4	<i>ninterp</i>
real*8	<i>lonval(*)</i>
real*8	<i>latval(*)</i>
character*(*)	<i>fieldname</i>
real*8	<i>interpval(*)</i>

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

```

real*8      interpval(NBANDS, 2)

ninterp = 2

bufsiz = he5_gd interpolate(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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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_gdlatrinfo(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_gdlatrinfo(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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>entrycode</i>	IN:	Entry code
<i>strbufsize</i>	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)

<i>filename</i>	IN: Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
<i>access</i>	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(<i>fid</i>) 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 01)*, Section 6.2.1.2 for information 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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>origincode</i>	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 <i>origincode</i> 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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>pixregcode</i>	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 <i>pixregcode</i> 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 <i>HE5_GDdefpixreg</i> .

```
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  
                      *spheredcode, double projparm[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>projcode</i>	OUT: GCTP projection code
<i>zonecode</i>	OUT: GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
<i>spheredcode</i>	OUT: GCTP spheroid code
<i>projparm</i>	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 <i>HE5_GDattached</i> :

```
status = HE5_GDprojinfo(gridID, &projcode, &zonecode,  
&spheredcode, projparm);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_gdprojinfo(*gridid*, *projcode*, *zonecode*, *spheredcode*,
 projparm)

 integer(*) *gridid*
 integer(*) *projcode*
 integer(*) *zonecode*
 integer(*) *spheredcode*
 real*8 *projparm*(*)

The equivalent FORTRAN code for the example above is:

```
status = he5_gdprojinfo(gridid, projcode, zonecode,  
spheredcode, projparm)
```

Read Grid Attribute

HE5_GDreadattr

herr_t HE5_GDreadattr(hid_t *gridID*, const char **attrname*, void **datbuf*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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);
```

FORTTRAN integer function he5_gdrdattr(*gridid*, *attrname*,*datbuf*)
integer *gridid*
character*(*). *attrname*
<valid type> *attrval(*)*

The equivalent *FORTTRAN* 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          natr
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 hsize_t  
                      start[], const hsize_t stride[], const hsize_t edge[], void  
                      *buffer)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of field to read
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
<i>buffer</i>	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 or unknown fieldname.	
Description	The values within <i>start</i> , <i>stride</i> , and <i>edge</i> arrays refer to the grid field (input) dimensions. The output data in <i>buffer</i> is written to contiguously. The default values for <i>start</i> and <i>stride</i> are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to <i>NULL</i> . The default values for <i>edge</i> are $(dim - start) / stride$ where <i>dim</i> refers to the size of the dimension. Note that to allocate a string buffer size for reading an array of strings, first using <i>HE5_GDreadlocattr</i> to get the value of maximum string length in the local attribute <i>StringLengthAttribute</i> .	
Example	In this example, we read data from the 10th row (0-based) of the <i>Temperature</i> field.	

```
float row[120];  
  
hsize_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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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 *dbuf)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>dbuf</i>	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":
	<pre>status = HE5_GDreadlocattr(gridID, "DataField", "ScalarFloat", &attr_val);</pre>
FORTAN	<pre>integer function he5_gdrdlattr(gridid, fieldname, ,attrname,dbuf) integer gridid character(*) fieldname character(*) attrname <valid type> attrval(*)</pre>
	The equivalent <i>FORTAN</i> code for the example above is:
	<pre>status = he5_gdrdlattr(gridid, "DataField", "ScalarFloat", attrval)</pre>

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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>regionID</i>	IN: Region (period) ID returned by HE5_GDdefboxregion (HE5_GDdeftimeperiod)
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field to subset
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of field
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Rank of field
<i>dims</i>	OUT: Dimensions of subset region
<i>size</i>	OUT: Size in bytes of subset region
<i>upleftpt</i>	OUT: Upper left point of subset region
<i>lowrightpt</i>	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 <i>upleftpt</i> and <i>lowrightpt</i> 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 <i>HE5_GDdefboxregion</i> for the <i>Temperature</i> 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*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>aliaslist</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> . 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 within a Grid

HE5_GDsetdimscale

```
herr_t HE5_GDsetdimscale(hid_t gridID, char *fieldname, char *dimname,
                           const hsize_t dimsizes, hid_t numbertype, void * data)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of the field whose <i>dimname</i> dimension scale is set
<i>dimname</i>	IN: The dimension for which scale is set in the field
<i>dimsizes</i>	IN: The size of the dimension for which dimension is set
<i>numbertype</i>	IN: The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
<i>data</i>	IN: Values to be written to the dimension scale
Purpose	Sets dimension scale for a field dimension within the grid.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise. Typical reason for failure is unknown dimension in the dimension list, non-existing field, or having the same dimension set before.
Description	This routine sets dimension scale for a field 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	In this example, we set dimension scale for the Bands dimension in the Spectra field, defined by:
	<pre>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);</pre>
FORTRAN	integer function he5_gdsetdimscale(gridid, fieldname, dimname, dimsizes, 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);

```

Note: For XDim and YDim we put NULL for data buffer, since the scale data is calculated intrinsically by HDF-EOS.

C Example:

```

int xdim = 120
status = GDsetdimscale(gridID, "Spectra", "XDim",
                       xdim, DFNT_FLOAT64, NULL);

```

FORTRAN Example:

```

real *8 xdim1(120)
integer xdim
xdim = 120

status = gdsetdimscale(gridid, "Spectra", "XDim",
                       xdim, DFNT_FLOAT64, xdim1)

```

Set External Data File(s)

HE5_GDsetextdata

```
herr_t HE5_GDsetextdata(hid_t gridID, const char *filelist, off_t offset[], hsize_t  
                      size[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>filelist</i>	IN: List of external file names
<i>offset[]</i>	IN: Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
<i>size[]</i>	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,flist,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[])
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>tilecode</i>	OUT: Tile code: HE5_HDFE_TILE (1), HE5_HDFE_NOTILE (0)
<i>tilerank</i>	OUT: The number of tile dimensions
<i>tiledims</i>	OUT: Tile dimensions
Purpose	Retrieve tiling information about a specific field in the grid.
Return value	Returns SUCCEED (0) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
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 <i>Pressure</i> 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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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 <i>gridID</i> , const char * <i>dimname</i> ,	const char * <i>attrname</i> , hid_t <i>ntype</i> , hsize_t <i>count[]</i> , void * <i>datbuf</i>)
<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>dimname</i>	IN: Dimension scale name for which attribute is written
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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: <pre>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;</pre>

```

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", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "Bands Dim")
count(1)= 6

status = HE5_GDwritedscaleattr(GDid1, "Bands",
                                "unit", H5T_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 hsize_t *start*[], const hsize_t *stride*[], const hsize_t *edge*[], void *data*)

<i>gridID</i>	IN:	Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of field to write
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
<i>data</i>	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 <i>start</i> , <i>stride</i> , and <i>edge</i> arrays refer to the grid field (output) dimensions. The input data in the <i>data</i> buffer is read from contiguously. The default values for <i>start</i> and <i>stride</i> are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to <i>NULL</i> . The default values for <i>edge</i> are <i>(dim - start) / stride</i> where <i>dim</i> 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 <i>HE5_GDdefile</i> 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_gdwrflld(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 1 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"1, "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)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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 *dbuf)
```

<i>gridID</i>	IN: Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate or HE5_GDattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>dbuf</i>	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.

Convert Among Angular Units

HE5_EHconvAng

double HE5_EHconvAng(double *inAngle*, int *code*)

<i>inAngle</i>	IN: Input angle
<i>code</i>	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: DDDDMMSSS.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 HDF-EOS that was used to create the file. This string is 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 H5F_ACC_RDONLY`

`parameter (H5F_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)
```

<i>fileID</i>	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 <i>FloatAttr</i> 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,  
                                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)
```

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_EHopen*)

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 be used to create or access HDF5 structures such as groups, attributes, datasets within an HDF-EOS file.

Retrieve Information about Global File Attributes

HE5_EHinqglbatts

long HE5_EHinqglbatts(hid_t *fileID*, char **attrnames*, long **strbufsize*)

<i>fileID</i>	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrlist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>fileID</i>). In the first call, set the parameter <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>GlobAttr_1</i> and <i>GlobAttr_2</i> :

```
nattr = HE5_EHinqglbatts(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_EHinqglbatts(fileID, attrnames, &strbufsize);
```

The variable, *attrnames*, will be set to: "*GlobAttr_1,GlobAttr_2*".

FORTRAN integer*4 function he5_ehinqlatts(*fileid* ,*attrnames*, *strbufsize*)
 integer *fileid*
 character*(*) *attrnames*
 integer*4 *strbufsize*
 integer*4 *nattr*

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

```
nattr = he5_ehinqlatts(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)
```

<i>fileID</i>	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_POpen
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datatype</i>	OUT: Data type ID
<i>classID</i>	OUT: Data type class ID
<i>order</i>	OUT: Data type byte order
<i>size</i>	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 <i>FloatAttr</i> 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*)

<i>fileID</i>	IN: HDF-EOS file ID returned by HE5_SWopen/HE5_GDopen/HE5_PTopen
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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)`

<i>flag</i>	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
<i>err_level</i>	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: <code>status = HE5_EHset_error_on(1, 0);</code>
	To suppress both HDF5 and HDF-EOS5 error messages: <code>status = HE5_EHset_error_on(2, 0);</code>

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_ewrqlatt(*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.

Return Information about an Alias

HE5_ZAliasinfo

`herr_t HE5_ZAliasinfo(hid_t zaID, int fldgroup, const char *aliasname, int *length, char *buffer)`

<i>zaID</i>	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN:	Field group flag
<i>aliasname</i>	IN:	Name of alias to retrieve information about
<i>length</i>	IN/OUT:	Size of buffer in bytes
<i>buffer</i>	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 <i>Temperature</i> . In the first call, set <i>namebuffer</i> to NULL and <i>length</i> is an output parameter. In the second call, <i>length</i> is an input parameter.

```
status = HE5_ZAliasinfo(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, NULL);

namebuffer = (char *)calloc(length + 1, sizeof(char));

status = HE5_ZAliasinfo(zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP,
aliasname, length, namebuffer);
```

FORTRAN integer function he5_zaliasinfo (*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_zaliasinfo(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*)

<i>fid</i>	IN: ZA file ID returned by HE5_ZAopen
<i>zaname</i>	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 <i>zaname</i> parameter as the identifier.
Example	In this example, we attach to the previously created za, "ExampleZA", within the HDF-EOS file, <i>ZA.he5</i> , referred to by the handle, <i>fid</i> :

```
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_ZAttrinfo

```
herr_t HE5_ZAttrinfo(hid_t zaID, const char *attrname, hid_t *ntype, hsize_t  
*count)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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_ZAttrinfo(zaID, "ScalarFloat", &nt, &count);
```

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

FORTRAN

```
integer function he5_zattrinfo(zaid, attrname, ntype, count)
integer      zaid
character(*) attrname
integer      ntype
integer*4     count
```

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

```
status = he5_zattrinfo(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[])
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>fldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>chunk_rank</i>	OUT: The number of chunking dimensions
<i>chunk_dims</i>	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 <i>Count</i> 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[])
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname
<i>compcode</i>	OUT: HDF compression code
<i>compparm</i>	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 <i>Opacity</i> field defined in the <i>HE5_ZAdefcomp</i> 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_zacomph(zaid,fieldname compcode, compparm)  
integer zaid  
character(*) fieldname  
integer compcode  
integer compparm(*)
```

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

```
status = he5_zacomph(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*)

<i>fid</i>	IN: ZA file ID returned by HE5_ZAopen
<i>zaname</i>	IN: Name of za to be created
Purpose	Creates a za within the file.
Return value	Returns the za handle (<i>zaID</i>) if successful or FAIL (-1) otherwise.
Description	The za is created as a Group within the HDF-EOS file with the name <i>zaname</i> .
Example	In this example, we create a new za structure, <i>ExampleZA</i> , in the previously created file, <i>ZA.he5</i> .

```
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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>chunk_rank</i>	IN:	The number of chunk dimensions (a number other than zero)
<i>chunk_dims</i>	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 <i>HE5_Zadefcomp</i> . 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)`

<i>zaID</i>	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>compcode</i>	IN:	Compression method flag
<i>compparm</i>	IN:	Array of compression parameters
<i>ndims</i>	IN:	Rank of a field to compress (a number other than zero)
<i>dim</i>	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 *comppcode*, int **comppparm*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>comppcode</i>	IN: HDF compression code
<i>comppparm</i>	IN: Compression parameters (if applicable) Note: Only deflate compression is 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 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 <i>HE5_ZAwrite</i> routine, however, the entire field must be written in a single call. Any portion of a compressed field can then be accessed with the <i>HE5_ZAread</i> 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 <i>Pressure</i> using run length encoding, the <i>Opacity</i> field using deflate compression, the <i>Spectra</i> field with skipping Huffman compression, and use no compression for the <i>Temperature</i> field. <pre>status = HE5_ZAdefcomp(zaID, HE5_HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE, NULL); status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Pressure", "Track,Xtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT); comppparm[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);</pre>

```
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_ZAttach

dimname IN: Name of dimension to be defined

dim IN: The size of the dimension

Note: There are three illegal characters 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 <i>Spectra</i> with dimensions <i>Bands</i> , <i>DataTrack</i> , and <i>DataXtrack</i> :
FORTRAN	<pre>status = HE5_ZAdefine(zaID, "Spectra", "Bands,DataTrack,DataXtrack", " ", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT);</pre> <pre>integer function he5_zadefine(zaid, za_name, dimlist, maxdimlist, dtype) integer za_id character(*) za_name character(*) dimlist character(*) maxdimlist integer dtype</pre>

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

```
parameter (HE5_NATIVE_FLOAT=10)  
status = he5_zadefine(zaid, "Spectra", "DataXtrack,  
                      DataTrack, Bands", " ", HE5_NATIVE_FLOAT)
```

Detach from a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAdetach

herr_t HE5_ZAdetach(hid_t *zaID*)

<i>zaID</i>	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 <i>HE5_ZAcreate</i> or <i>HE5_ZAattach</i> .

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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>dimname</i>	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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>dimname</i>	IN: Dimension scale name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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 <i>IntValues</i> attribute of <i>Bands</i> 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_zadscaleattrinfo(zaid, fieldname, attrname, ntype,  
count)  
integer zaids  
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(*) oldfieldname  
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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN: Field group flag for “Data Fields” group
<i>aliaslist</i>	OUT: List of alias(es) in the “Data Fields” group (comma separated list)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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. <pre>/* 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);</pre>
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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of the field whose <i>dimname</i> dimension scale is read
<i>dimname</i>	IN: The dimension for which scale values are read
<i>dimsize</i>	OUT: The size of the dimension to be read
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
<i>data</i>	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 non-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():

```
long bufsize;
hsize_t nbands;
hid_t ntype;
int *bands;

/* First call, with NULL for data buffer, returns */
/* bufsize needed for the data buffer */
bufsize = 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, dimsiz
 e, numbertype, data)

 integer*4 zaid
 character*(*) fieldname
 character*(*) dimname
 integer*4 dimsiz
 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 <i>ExtData</i> field: nfiles = HE5_ZAgetextdata(zaID, "ExtData", namlen, filenames, offset, size); FORTRAN integer function he5_zagetxdat(zaid,fieldname,nlen,flist,offset, size) integer zaid integer nfiles integer*4 nlen integer*4 offset(*) integer*4 size(*) character*(*) fieldname character*(*) flist The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> 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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>numbertype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute. See Appendix A for interpretation of number types.
<i>count</i>	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 (<i>count</i>) of a zonal average group attribute.
Example	In this example, we return information about the <i>ScalarFloat</i> 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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>za_name</i>	IN: Field name
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Rank of field
<i>dims</i>	OUT: Array containing the dimension sizes of the field
<i>dtype</i>	OUT: Array containing the data type of the field
<i>dimlist</i>	OUT: List of dimensions in field
<i>maxdimlist</i>	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 <i>Spectra</i> 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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . This variable does not count the null string terminator.
Example	<p>In this example, we retrieve information about the attributes defined in a zonal average structure. In the first call, set the parameter <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i>:</p> <pre>nattr = HE5_ZAinqattrs(zaID, NULL, &strbufsize);</pre> <p>The parameter, <i>nattr</i>, will have the value 2 and <i>strbufsize</i> will have value 14.</p> <pre>attrnames = (char *)calloc(strbufsize+1, sizeof(char));</pre> <pre>nattr = HE5_ZAinqattrs(zaID, attrnames, &strbufsize);</pre> <p>The variable, <i>attrnames</i>, will be set to:</p> <p>"<i>attrOne,attr_2</i>".</p>
FORTRAN	integer*4 function he5_zainqattrs(<i>zaid</i> , <i>attrnames</i> , <i>strbufsize</i>) integer <i>zaid</i> character(*) <i>attrnames</i> integer*4 <i>strbufsize</i>
	The equivalent <i>FORTRAN</i> code for the example above is: <pre>nattr = he5_zainqattrs(zaid, attrnames, strbufsize)</pre>

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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN:	Attribute name
<i>group</i>	IN:	Group flag: HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP - 1 HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP - 2 HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP - 3 HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP - 4
<i>datatype</i>	OUT:	Data type ID
<i>classID</i>	OUT:	Data type class ID
<i>order</i>	OUT:	Data type byte order
<i>size</i>	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 <i>Spectra</i> field in the za defined in the <i>HE5_ZAdefine</i> routine. <pre>status = HE5_ZAinqdatatype(zaID, "Spectra", NULL, group, &datatype, &classid, &order, &size);</pre>	

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*[])

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>dimlist</i>	OUT: Dimension list (entries separated by commas)
<i>dims</i>	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 <i>NULL</i> will not be returned.
Example	In this example, we retrieve information about the dimensions defined in the <i>ExampleZA</i> 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_ZAinqlcattrs(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_ZAinqlcattrs(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_zainqlatrs(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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>fldalias</i>	OUT: List of data fields and aliases (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>fldalias</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>fldalias</i> to NULL. We assume that there are one data field and one alias stored, <i>Temperature</i> and <i>Temp</i> :

```
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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> :

```
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_zainqgattr(zaid ,attrnames, strbufsize)  
integer          zaid  
character(*)    attrnames  
integer*4        strbufsize  
integer*4        nattr
```

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

```
nattr = he5_zainqgattr(zaid, attrnames, strbufsize)
```

Retrieve Information Zonal Average Local Attributes

HE5_ZAinqlocattrs

```
long HE5_ZAinqlocattrs(hid_t zaID, const char *fieldname, char *attrnames,  
                        long *strbufsize)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Fieldname to retrieve local attribute information
<i>attrnames</i>	OUT: Attribute list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>attrnames</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . 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 <i>attrnames</i> to NULL. We assume that there are two attributes stored, <i>attrOne</i> and <i>attr_2</i> :

```
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_zainqlatrrs(*zaid* , *fieldname*, *attrnames*, *strbufsize*)
integer *zaid*
character(*) *fieldname*
character(*) *attrnames*

```
integer*4      strbufsize
```

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

```
nattr = he5_zainqlatrs(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*[])

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>za_name_list</i>	OUT: Listing of data fields (entries separated by commas)
<i>rank</i>	OUT: Array containing the rank of each data field
<i>dtype</i>	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 <i>rank</i> and <i>dtype</i> arrays will have an entry for each field. Output parameters set to <i>NULL</i> 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*)

<i>filename</i>	IN: The HDF-EOS file name
<i>zalist</i>	OUT: ZA list (entries separated by commas)
<i>strbufsize</i>	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 <i>zalist</i> is set to NULL, then the routine will return just the string buffer size, <i>strbufsize</i> . If <i>strbufsize</i> is also set to NULL, the routine returns just the number of ZAs. Note that <i>strbufsize</i> 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 the first call, set the parameter <i>zalist</i> 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_ZAllocattrinfo

```
herr_t HE5_ZAllocattrinfo(hid_t zaID, const char *fieldname, const char  
                           *attrname, hid_t *ntype, hsize_t *count)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	OUT: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	OUT: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	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 <i>ScalarFloat</i> attribute.

```
status = HE5_ZAllocattrinfo(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_ZMountexternal

hid_t HE5_ZMountexternal(hid_t *zaID*, int *fldgroup*, const char **extfilename*)

zaID IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZCreate or HE5_ZAttach

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 throughout 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_ZMountexternal(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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>entrycode</i>	IN: Entrycode
<i>strbufsize</i>	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(*zaid*, *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)

<i>filename</i>	IN: Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
<i>access</i>	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 01)*, Section 6.2.1.2, for information 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 hsize_t start[], const  
                  hsize_t stride[], const hsize_t count[], void *datbuf)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>za_name</i>	IN: Name of field to read
<i>start</i>	IN: Array specifying the starting location within each dimension
<i>stride</i>	IN: Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>count</i>	IN: Array specifying the number of values to read along each dimension
<i>datbuf</i>	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 <i>start</i> , <i>stride</i> , and <i>count</i> arrays refer to the zonal average field (input) dimensions. The output data in <i>datbuf</i> is written to contiguously. The default values for <i>start</i> and <i>stride</i> are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to <i>NULL</i> . The default values for <i>count</i> are $(dim - start) / stride$ where <i>dim</i> refers is the size of the dimension. Note that to allocate a string buffer size for reading an array of strings, first using <i>HE5_ZAreadlocattr</i> to get the value of maximum string length in the local attribute <i>StringLengthAttribute</i> .

Example In this example, we read data from the *Spectra* field.

```
float      plane[15][40][20];  
  
hsize_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
start(3) = 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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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(<i>zaid</i> , <i>attrname</i> , <i>datbuf</i>) integer <i>zaid</i> <valid type> <i>datbuf(*)</i>

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                fldnmllen[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(ZAidl, "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(ZAidl,"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(ZAidl,"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_db1(25)
character        attr_char(25)
integer          nattr
character*100    attrlist
character*100    strbufsize
character*15     attrname(10)

nattr = HE5_ZAinqdscaleattrs(ZAidl, "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(ZAidl,"Bands",
    attrname(j), ntype, count)
    if( ntype .eq. 0) then
        status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAidl,"Bands",
        attrname(j), attr_int)
    endif
    if( ntype .eq. 10) then
        status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAidl,"Bands",
        attrname(j), attr_flt)
    endif
    if( ntype .eq. 11) then
        status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAidl,"Bands",
        attrname(j), attr dbl)
    endif
    if( ntype .eq. 57) then
        status = HE5_ZAreaddscaleattr(ZAidl,"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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>datbuf</i>	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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>aliaslist</i>	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 an alias for the data field <i>Temperature</i> .

```
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 within a Zonal Average Structure

HE5_ZAsetdimscale

herr_t HE5_ZAsetdimscale(hid_t <i>zaID</i> , char * <i>fieldname</i> , char * <i>dimname</i> , const hsize_t <i>dimsizes</i> , hid_t <i>numbertype</i> , void * <i>data</i>)	
<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of the field whose <i>dimname</i> dimension scale is set
<i>dimname</i>	IN: The dimension for which scale is set in the field
<i>dimsizes</i>	IN: The size of the dimension for which dimension is set
<i>numbertype</i>	IN: The number type of the data stored in the scale. See Appendix A for number types.
<i>data</i>	IN: Values to be written to the dimension scale
Purpose	Sets dimension scale for a field dimension 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, non-existing field, or having the same dimension set before.
Description	This routine sets dimension scale for a field 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	In this example, we set dimension scale for the Bands dimension in the Spectra field, defined by:
<pre>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);</pre>	
FORTRAN	integer function he5_zasetdimscale(zaid, fieldname, dimname, dimsizes, 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);
```

Set External Data File(s)

HE5_ZAsetextdata

```
herr_t HE5_ZAsetextdata(hid_t zaID, const char *filelist, off_t offset[], hsize_t size[])
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>filelist</i>	IN: List of external file names
<i>offset[]</i>	IN: Array of offsets (in byte) from the beginning of file to the location in file where the data starts
<i>size[]</i>	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*(*) *fllist*

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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN:	ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fldgroup</i>	IN:	Field group flag
<i>fileID</i>	IN:	ID of file returned by HE5_ZMountexternal
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 <pre>status = HE5_ZAunmount (zaID, HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP, fileID);</pre>	
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 hsize_t start[], const  
                    hsize_t stride[], const hsize_t count[], void *datbuf)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>za_name</i>	IN: Name of field to write
<i>start</i>	IN: Array specifying the starting location within each dimension (0-based)
<i>stride</i>	IN: Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>count</i>	IN: Array specifying the number of values to write along each dimension
<i>datbuf</i>	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 <i>start</i> , <i>stride</i> , and <i>count</i> arrays refer to the zonal average field (output) dimensions. The input data in the <i>datbuf</i> buffer is read from contiguously. The default values for <i>start</i> and <i>stride</i> are 0 and 1 respectively and are used if these parameters are set to <i>NULL</i> . The default values for <i>count</i> are $(dim - start) / stride$ where <i>dim</i> 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 <i>Spectra</i> field. <pre>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);</pre>
FORTRAN	integer function <code>he5_zawrite(zaid,za_name,start,stride,count,datbuf)</code>

```

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 1 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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Number type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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*)

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZCreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Name of field
<i>dimlist</i>	IN: The list of data dimensions defining the field
<i>mvalue</i>	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 <i>HE5_ZAdefdim</i> 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", H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, "Bands Dim")
count(1)= 6

status = HE5_ZAwritedscaleattr(ZAid1, "Bands",
                                "unit", H5T_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)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZAcreate or HE5_ZAattach
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>datbuf</i>	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 *dbuf)
```

<i>zaID</i>	IN: ZA ID returned by HE5_ZCreate or HE5_ZAttach
<i>fieldname</i>	IN: Field name
<i>attrname</i>	IN: Attribute name
<i>ntype</i>	IN: Data type of attribute
<i>count</i>	IN: Number of values to store in attribute
<i>dbuf</i>	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)
```

<i>projcode</i>	IN:	GCTP projection code
<i>zonecode</i>	IN:	GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
<i>projparm</i>	IN:	Projection parameters
<i>spherecode</i>	IN:	GCTP spherecode
<i>xdimsize</i>	IN:	xdimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>ydimsize</i>	IN:	ydimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>upleft</i>	IN:	Upper left corner of the grid in meter (all projections except Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>lowright</i>	IN:	Lower right corner of the grid in meter or DMS degreeest, Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>npnts</i>	IN:	number of lon-lat points
<i>row</i>	IN:	row numbers of the pixels (zero based)
<i>col</i>	IN:	column numbers of the pixels (zero based)
<i>pixcen</i>	IN:	Code from HE5_GDpixreginfo
<i>pixcnr</i>	IN:	Code from HE5_GDorigininfo
<i>longitude</i>	OUT:	longitude array (decimal degrees)
<i>latitude</i>	OUT:	latitude array (decimal degrees)
Purpose		Converts a grid's (i,j) coordinates to longitude and latitide.
Return value		Returns SUCCEED(0) if successful or FAIL(-1) otherwise.
Description		This routine converts any grid's (i,j) coordinates to longitude and latidue 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)
```

Convert Grid Coordinates (Longitude, Latitude) to (i,j)

HE5_GDll2ij

```
intn HE5_GDll2ij(int projcode, int zonecode, 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[])
```

<i>projcode</i>	IN:	GCTP projection code
<i>zonecode</i>	IN:	GCTP zone code used by UTM projection
<i>projparm</i>	IN:	Projection parameters
<i>spherecode</i>	IN:	GCTP spherecode
<i>xdimsize</i>	IN:	xdimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>ydimsize</i>	IN:	ydimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>upleft</i>	IN:	Upper left corner of the grid in meter (all projections except Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>lowright</i>	IN:	Lower right corner of the grid in meter or DMS degreeest, Geographic) or DMS degree (Geographic projection), values from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>npnts</i>	IN:	number of lon-lat points
<i>longitude</i>	IN:	longitude array (decimal degrees)
<i>latitude</i>	IN:	latitude array (decimal degrees)
<i>row</i>	OUT:	row numbers of the pixels (zero based)
<i>col</i>	OUT:	column numbers of the pixels (zero based)
<i>xval</i>	OUT:	x array
<i>yval</i>	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 Coordinates (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)
```

<i>projcode</i>	IN:	GCTP projection code (HE5_GCTP_BCEA)
<i>projparm</i>	IN:	Projection parameters array
<i>xdimsize</i>	IN:	xdimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>ydimsize</i>	IN:	ydimsize from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>upleft</i>	IN:	Upper left corner lon/lat of the grid in DMS format, value from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>lowright</i>	IN:	Lower right corner lon/lat of the grid in DMS format, value from HE5_GDgridinfo()
<i>npnts</i>	IN:	Number of lon-lat points
<i>r</i>	IN:	Array of EASE grid's r coordinate
<i>s</i>	IN:	Array of EASE grid's s coordinate
<i>pixcen</i>	IN:	Code from HE5_GDpixreginfo()
<i>pixcnr</i>	IN:	Code from HE5_GDorigininfo()
<i>longitude</i>	OUT:	longitude array (decimal degrees)
<i>latitude</i>	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, origicode, 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
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