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# HDF-EOS Interface Based on HDF5, Volume 1: Overview and Examples

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## RESPONSIBLE ENGINEER

Alex Muslimov /s/ 5/21/2002  
Alex Muslimov, Abe Taaheri, Date  
Ray Milburn  
EOSDIS Core System Project

## SUBMITTED BY

Darryl Arrington /s/ 5/21/2002  
Darryl Arrington, Manager Toolkit' Date  
Larry Klein, Manager Toolkit  
EOSDIS Core System Project

Raytheon Company  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

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# Preface

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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 5.1.2. The software is based on HDF5, a new version of HDF provided by NCSA. HDF5 is a complete rewrite of the earlier HDF4 version, containing a different data model and user interface. HDF-EOS V5.1.2 incorporates HDF5, and keeps the familiar HDF4-based interface. There are a few exceptions and these exceptions are described in this document.

HDF is the scientific data format standard selected by NASA as the baseline standard for EOS. This Users Guide accompanies Version 5.1.2 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 or swath 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 ECS Project, November 2000, 333-CD-600-001).

HDF-EOS is an extension of NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications) HDF5 and uses HDF5 library calls as an underlying basis. Version 5-1.4.1 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 and Swath structures. This document includes overviews of the interfaces, and code examples. HE5View, the HDF-EOS viewing tool, has been 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.

Technical Points of Contact within EOS are:

Larry Klein, larry@eos.hitc.com  
David Wynne, davidw@eos.hitc.com  
Alex Muslimov, amuslimo@eos.hitc.com

An email address has been provided for user help:  
pgstlkit@eos.hitc.com

Any questions should be addressed to:

Data Management Office  
The ECS Project Office  
Raytheon Systems Company  
1616 McCormick Drive  
Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-5301

# Abstract

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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, and Grid – 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, Projection, Array, Browse

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### Abbreviations and Acronyms

# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Identification

The *HDF-EOS User's Guide for the ECS Project* was prepared under the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Core System (ECS), Contract (NAS5-60000).

## 1.2 Scope

This document is intended for use by anyone who wishes to write software to create or read EOS data products. Users of this document will likely 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.

## 1.3 Purpose and Objectives

This document will serve as a user's guide for the HDF-EOS file access library developed for ECS. Upon reading this document, the reader should have a thorough understanding of each data model and corresponding programming interface provided as part of HDF-EOS. Specifically, this user's guide contains an overview of each data model, a complete function-by-function reference for each software interface, and sample programs illustrating the basic features of each interface.

The reader should note that this paper will not discuss the HDF structures underlying HDF-EOS nor the specific conventions employed. For more information on HDF, its design philosophy, and its logical and physical formats, the reader is referred to NCSA documentation listed in Section 2.2 Applicable Documents. For more information on the conventions employed by HDF-EOS, the reader is referred to the various design White Papers listed in Section 2.2.

### *Important Note:*

The FORTRAN-literate reader is cautioned that dimension ordering is row-major in C (last dimension varying fastest), whereas FORTRAN uses column-major ordering (first dimension varying fastest). Therefore, FORTRAN programmers should take care to use dimensions in the reverse order to that shown in the text of this document. (FORTRAN code examples are correct as written.)

## 1.4 Status and Schedule

December, 1999, Prototype HDF5 based Library Available

January, 2001, SCF version including both HDF4 and HDF5 support available.

June, 2001, SCF version with additional FORTRAN support available

February, 2002, this SCF version will be integrated into ECS.

## 1.5 Document Organization

This document is organized as follows:

- Section 1 Introduction - Presents Scope and Purpose of this document
- Section 2 Related Documentation
- Section 3 Overview of HDF-EOS - Background and design features of the library.
- Section 4 Point Data - Design features and listing of the HDF-EOS Point Library.
- Section 5 Swath Data - Design features and listing of the HDF-EOS Swath Library.
- Section 6 Grid Data - Design features and listing of the HDF-EOS Grid Library.
- Section 7 Examples - A selection of programming examples.
- Section 8. Examples of SDP Toolkit Usage - How to use the HDF-EOS Library in conjunction with the SDP Toolkit.
- Appendix A Installation Instructions, Test Drivers, User Feedback
- Acronyms

The accompanying Function Reference Guide is organized as follows:

- Section 1 Introduction
- Section 2 Reference - Specification of the HDF-EOS Point, Swath and Grid
- APIs Function
- Acronyms

## 2. Related Documentation

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### 2.1 Parent Documents

The following documents are the parents from which this document's scope and content derive:

175-TP-510	HDF-EOS Interface Based on HDF5, Volume 1: Overview and Examples
175-TP-511	HDF-EOS Interface Based on HDF5, Volume 2: Function Reference Guide
170-TP-600	The HDF-EOS Library Users Guide for the ECS Project, Volume 1: Overview and Examples (HDF4-based version)
170-TP-601	The HDF-EOS Library Users Guide for the ECS Project, Volume 2: Function Reference Guide. (HDF4-based version)
456-TP-013	The HDF-EOS Design Document for the ECS Project
170-WP-002	Thoughts on HDF-EOS Metadata, A White Paper for the ECS Project
170-WP-003	The HDF-EOS Swath Concept, A White Paper for the ECS Project
170-WP-011	The HDF-EOS Grid Concept, A White Paper for the ECS Project

### 2.2 Related Documents

The following documents are referenced within this technical paper, or are directly applicable, or contain policies or other directive matters that are binding upon the content of this document.

333-CD-600	Release 6A SDP Toolkit Users Guide for the ECS Project
163-WP-001	An ECS Data Provider's Guide to Metadata in Release A, A White Paper for the ECS Project
170-TP-012	A Data Formatting Toolkit for Extended Data Providers to NASA's Earth Observing System Data and Information System (V4.0)
175-WP-001	An HDF-EOS and Data Formatting Primer for the ECS Project, A White Paper for the ECS Project
none	Introduction to HDF5 Release 1.2, University of Illinois, October, 1999
none	HDF5: API Specification Reference Manual, October, 1999
none	Getting Started with HDF, Version 3.2, University of Illinois, May 1993

none NCSA HDF Reference Manual, Version 3.3, University of Illinois, February 1994

none NCSA HDF Specification and Developer's Guide, Version 3.2, University of Illinois, September 1993

none NCSA HDF User's Guide, Version 4.0, University of Illinois, February 1996

none NCSA HDF User's Guide, Version 3.3, University of Illinois, March 1994

none An Album of Map Projections, USGS Professional Paper 1453, Snyder and Voxland, 1989

none Map Projections - A Working Manual, USGS Professional Paper 1395, Snyder, 1987

none The WMO Format for the Storage of Weather Product Information and the Exchange of Weather Product Messages in Gridded Binary Form, John D. Stackpole, Office Note 388, GRIB Edition 1, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, National Weather Service National Meteorological Center, Automation Division, Section 1, pp. 9-12, July 1, 1994.

none The Michigan Earth Grid: Description, Registration Method for SSM/I Data, and Derivative Map Projection, John F. Galntowicz, Anthony W. England, The University of Michigan, Radiation Laboratory, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Feb. 1991.

none Selection of a Map Grid for Data Analysis and Archive, William B. Rossow, and Leonid Garder, American Meteorological Society Notes, pp. 1253-1257, Aug. 1984.

none Level-3 SeaWiFS Data Products: Spatial and Temporal Binning Algorithms, Janet W. Campbell, John M. Blaisdell, and Michael Darzi, NASA Technical Memorandum 104566, GSFC, Volume 32, Appendix A, Jan. 13, 1995.

## 3. Overview of HDF-EOS

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### 3.1 Background

The Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) has been selected by the EOSDIS Project as the format of choice for standard product distribution. HDF is a function library that was originally developed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to provide a portable storage mechanism for supercomputer simulation results. Although this user's guide does not attempt to explain the inner workings of NCSA HDF5, a cursory knowledge of HDF5 may help the reader to understand the basic workings of HDF-EOS.

HDF5 files consist of a directory and a collection of data objects. Every data object has a directory entry, containing a pointer to the data object location, and information defining the datatype (much more information about HDF5 can be found in the NCSA documentation referenced in Section 2.2 of this Guide). Unlike HDF4, there are only two fundamental data objects in HDF5. These objects are groups and dataspace. The HDF4 data types such as vdatas and scientific data sets are mapped into the more general class of dataspace.

To bridge the gap between the needs of EOS data products and the capabilities of HDF, three new EOS specific datatypes – *point*, *swath*, and *grid* – have been defined within the HDF framework. Each of these new datatypes is constructed using conventions for combining standard HDF datatypes and is supported by a special application programming interface (API) which aids the data product user or producer in the application of the conventions. The APIs allow data products to be created and manipulated in ways appropriate to each datatype, without regard to the actual HDF objects and conventions underlying them.

The sum of these new APIs comprise the HDF-EOS library. The *Point* interface is designed to support data that has associated geolocation information, but is not organized in any well defined spatial or temporal way. The *Swath* 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). The *Grid* interface is designed to support data that has been stored in a rectilinear array based on a well defined and explicitly supported projection.

### 3.2 Design Philosophy

Since the HDF-EOS library is intended to support end users of EOS data as well as EOS data producers, it is essential that HDF-EOS be available separately from other ECS software. For this reason, HDF-EOS does not rely on any other ECS software, including the SDP Toolkit. It is treated as an extension to the HDF5 library and, as such, it follows the general design philosophy and coding style of HDF5. For more information on the design of HDF5, please refer to the appropriate NCSA documentation listed in Section 2.2.

### **3.3 Packaging**

Because of the functional overlap of HDF, HDF-EOS, and the SDP Toolkit, it is important to understand what each one contains and how they are related. NCSA HDF is a subroutine library freely available as source code from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications. The basic HDF library has its own documentation, and comes with a selection of simple utilities.

HDF-EOS is a higher level library available from the ECS project as an add-on to the basic HDF library. It requires NCSA HDF for successful compiling and linking and will be widely available (at no charge) to all interested parties.

The SDP Toolkit is a large, complex library of functions for use by EOS data producers. It presents a standard interface to Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) services for data processing, job scheduling, and error handling. The Toolkit distribution includes source code for both HDF and HDF-EOS.

EOS instrument data producers will use the SDP Toolkit in conjunction with the HDF-EOS and HDF libraries. Of primary importance will be process control and metadata handling tools. The former will be used to access physical file handles required by the HDF library. The SDP Toolkit uses logical file handles to access data, while HDF (HDF-EOS) requires physical handles. Users will be required to make one additional call, using the SDP toolkit to access the physical handles. Please refer to the SDP Toolkit Users Guide for the ECS Project, Mar, 1998, 333-CD-100-001, Section 6.2.1.2 for an example). Section 7 of this document gives examples of HDF-EOS usage in conjunction with the SDP Toolkit.

Metadata tools will be used to access and write inventory and granule specific metadata into their designated HDF structures. Please refer to Section 6.2.1.4 of the SDP Toolkit Users Guide.

We make an important distinction between granule metadata and the structural metadata referred to in the software description below. Structural metadata specifies the internal HDF-EOS file structure and the relationship between geolocation data and the data itself. Structural metadata is created and then accessed by calling the HDF-EOS functions. Granule metadata will be used by ECS to perform archival services on the data. A copy will attached to HDF-EOS files by SDP toolkit calls and another copy is placed in the ECS archives. The two sets of metadata are not dynamically linked. However, the data producer should use consistent naming conventions when writing granule metadata when calling the HDF-EOS API. Please refer to the examples in Section 7, below.

### **3.4 Operations Concept for the HDF5 Based Library**

HDF5 is a nearly complete rewrite of HDF4 and contains a different user API and underlying data model. An HDF-EOS library written in conjunction with HDF5 and which uses HDF5 functionality, will necessarily be a rewrite of the HDF4 - based version. The new HDF5 - based library will support the same Grid/Point/Swath functionality and to the extent possible and will be built with the same calling sequences as the original library. We will refer to the newer library as HDF-EOS 5.1.2. The former library is currently designated HDF-EOS 2.8. (The HDF-EOS Library Users Guide for the ECS Project, Volume 1 and Volume 2)



The following future uses for HDF-EOS are anticipated:

- A. Product developers reading and writing HDF4 - based files.
- B. ECS subsystems reading and writing HDF4 - based files.
- C. Product developers reading and writing HDF5 - based files. This will include both users retrofitting HDF4-based software and users starting from scratch with HDF5.
- D. ECS subsystems reading and writing HDF5 - based files.
- E. Data migration applications, i.e. read HDF4 and write HDF5.

HDF-EOS 5.1.2 support for HDF5 will have the same function calls as the current HDF-EOS 2.8 support for HDF4. The names have been modified to add “HE5\_” as a prefix. The parameters in the V5.0 function calls will be the same, to the extent possible. This implementation will entail the fewest possible modifications with respect to retrofitting code, i.e. removing HDF4 file access in favor of HDF5 file access. Users retrofitting old code, should anticipate changing variable types to accommodate new HDF5 variable types. The API will make the underlying HDF5 data model transparent otherwise.

Support will be provided for the current suite of UNIX and Windows operating systems. F77, F90, C and C++ interfaces will continue to be supported.

### **3.5 Differences Between HDF-EOS V2.8 (HDF4 based) and HDF-EOS V5.1.2 (HDF5 based)**

There are several important differences between the Versions 2.8 and 5.1.2 of the HDF-EOS library that are briefly summarized in this section. An overview of modifications to the HDF4 based library is listed in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1. HDF-EOS 5.1.2 Current Modifications to the HDF4-Based HDF-EOS Library 2.8**

<b>Function</b>	<b>Change Description</b>
Point Access	Modify to implement HDF5 Compound data type.
Point Definition	Modify to implement HDF5 Compound data type.
Point Input/output	Add an additional parameter, 'size', a dataset size. Add an additional parameter – data structure in HE5_Ptreadlevel() to pass information about data fields to read.
Swath Access	Modify to implement new HDF5 file structure. Create a swath with a specified name
Swath Definition	Add an additional parameter, 'maxdimlist', a list of maximum sizes of dimensions. This will account for feature of appendability of each dimension in a dataset. Add a new function for chunking in HDF5 (HE5_SWdefchunk())
Swath Inquiry	No new functionality or interface changes.
Swath Input/output	Add unsigned long type to store large number of elements in attributes. Change 'start, stride, edge' parameter type to allow for very large numbers.
Swath Subset	No new functionality or interface changes.
New interfaces	HE5_Swinqdatatype() retrieve information about data type of a data field HE5_Prdefine(), HE5_PRread(), HE5_PRwrite(), HE5_Prinqure(), HE5_PRinfo(), HE5_PRreclaimspace()- support profile structures. HE5_Swsetextdata(), HE5_SWgetextdata() – support external data files.
Grid Access	Modify to implement new HDF5 file structure. Create a grid with a specified name
Grid Definition	HE5_Gddefinefield() modified to add 'maxdimlist', a comma separated list of maximum dimensions - same as for Swath Modify functions to support HDF5 chunking: HE5_GDdeftile() and HE5_GDdefcomp() and HE5_GDdefchunk().
New interfaces	HE5_Gdsetextdata(), HE5_GDgetextdata() – support external data files.
Grid Input/Output	Add unsigned long type to store large number of elements in attributes.
Grid Inquiry	No new functionality or interface changes
Grid Subset	No new functionality or interface changes
Grid Tiling	No new functionality or interface changes
Utilities	Added a function for determining whether a file is HDF4 or HDF5 based. Added checking for illegal characters (“,” “;” “/” ) in the HDF-EOS object names. Added interfaces for the global “File Attributes”: HE5_Ehwriteglbattr(), HE5_EHreadglbattr(), HE5_Ehglbattrinfo(), HE5_EHinqglbattr().
HE5View	Modified EOS View to accommodate new HDF5-based HDF-EOS library.

Version 5.1.2 of the HDF-EOS library is a thread-safe.

Selected user considerations are listed below.

The routines HE5\_SWopen(), HE5\_SWcreate(), HE5\_GDopen(), HE5\_GDcreate() implement a new file structure designed for the V5.1.2 of the HDF-EOS library.

The field definition routines, HE5\_SWdefgeofield(), HE5\_SWdefdatafield(), and HE5\_GDdeffield(), have an additional parameter 'maxdimlist', a coma separated list of maximum sizes of dimensions. The parameter 'maxdimlist' is reserved for future use. Since in HDF5 each dimension of a dataset can be appendable (extendible), the definition of a dataset should include the maximum size (or unlimited size) the corresponding dimension can be expanded to. Passing a NULL as a 'maxdimlist' means that the dimension is not appendable, and its maximum size is the same as its actual size. The unlimited dimension can be specified e.g by a call to HE5\_SWdefdim( sw\_id, "Unlim",H5S\_UNLIMITED). Then, in the call to e.g. HE5\_SWdefdatafield() we should use for the 'maxdimlist' parameter the value "Unlim".

HDF5 requires the user to use chunking in order to define extendible datasets. Chunking makes it possible to extend datasets efficiently, without having to reorganize storage excessively. The corresponding (new) calls are HE5\_SWdefchunk() and HE5\_GDdefile(). These calls should be used before the familiar old-library call to HE5\_SWdefcomp() and HE5\_GDdefcomp(), respectively. The latter set the field compression for all subsequent field definitions.

In the input/output routines HE5\_PTwriteattr(), HE5\_SWwriteattr() and HE5\_GDwriteattr(), the data type of the fourth parameter, number of values to store in attribute, is now such that it allows to store arbitrary big number of elements in attribute. Also, the routines HE5\_SWwritefield(), HE5\_SWreadfield(), HE5\_GDwritefield(), and HE5\_GDreadfield() allow for the parameters 'start', 'stride', and 'edge' to use very big numbers.

There are three new inquiry routines HE5\_Ptinqdatatype(), HE5\_SWinqdatatype() and HE5\_GDinqdatatype() that, for a specified field, retrieve explicit information about data type, including number of bytes allocated for each element of the corresponding dataset.

The following profile routines have been added for the swath interface:

HE5_PRdefine()	- sets up the profile within the swath under the "Profile Fields" group
HE5_PRwrite()	- writes in the data to a specified profile
HE5_PRread()	- reads out the data from a specified profile
HE5_PRinquire()	- retrieves information about profiles
HE5_PRinfo()	- return information about specified profile
HE5_PRreclaimspace()	- reclaims memory used by data buffer in HE5_PRread() call

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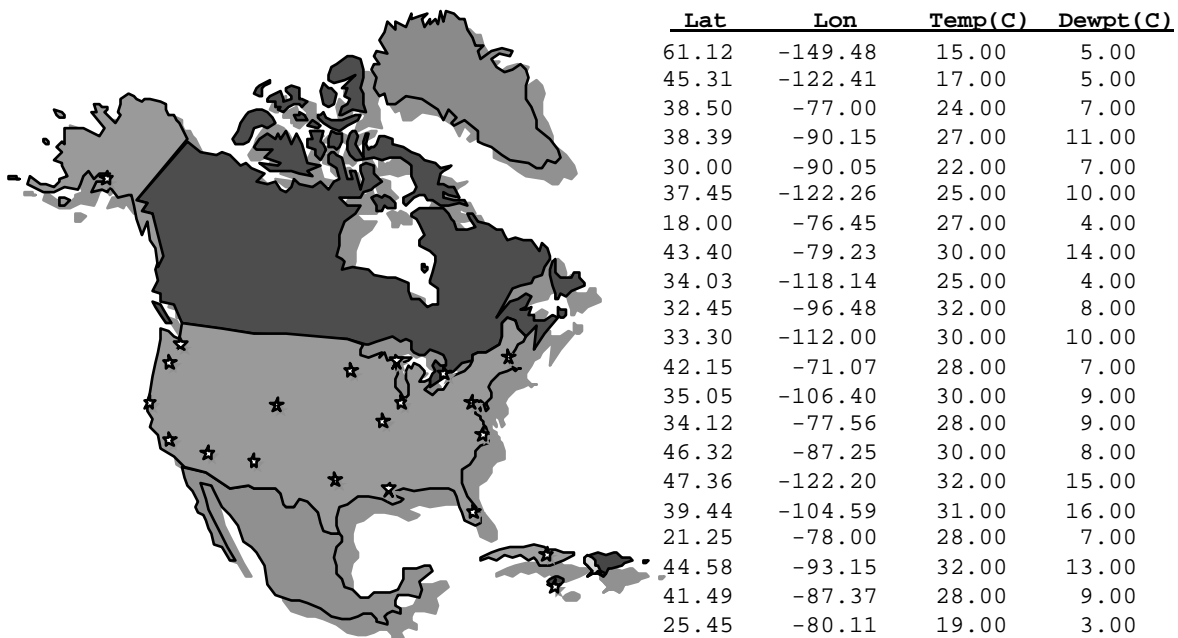
## 4. Point Data

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### 4.1 Introduction

This section will describe the routines available for storing and retrieving HDF-EOS *Point Data*. A Point Data set is made up of a series of data records taken at [possibly] irregular time intervals and at scattered geographic locations. Point Data is the most loosely organized form of geolocated data supported by HDF-EOS. Simply put, each data record consists of a set of one or more data values representing, in some sense, the state of a point in time and/or space.

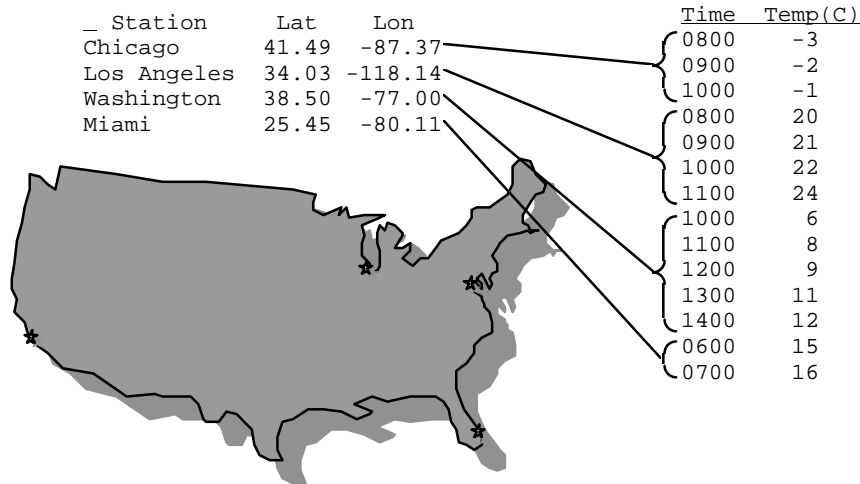
Figure 4-1 shows an example of a simple point data set. In this example, each star on the map represents a reporting station. Each record in the data table contains the location of the point on the Earth and the measurements of the temperature and dew point at that location. This sort of point data set might represent a snapshot in time of a network of stationary weather reporting facilities.



**Figure 4-1. A Simple Point Data Example**

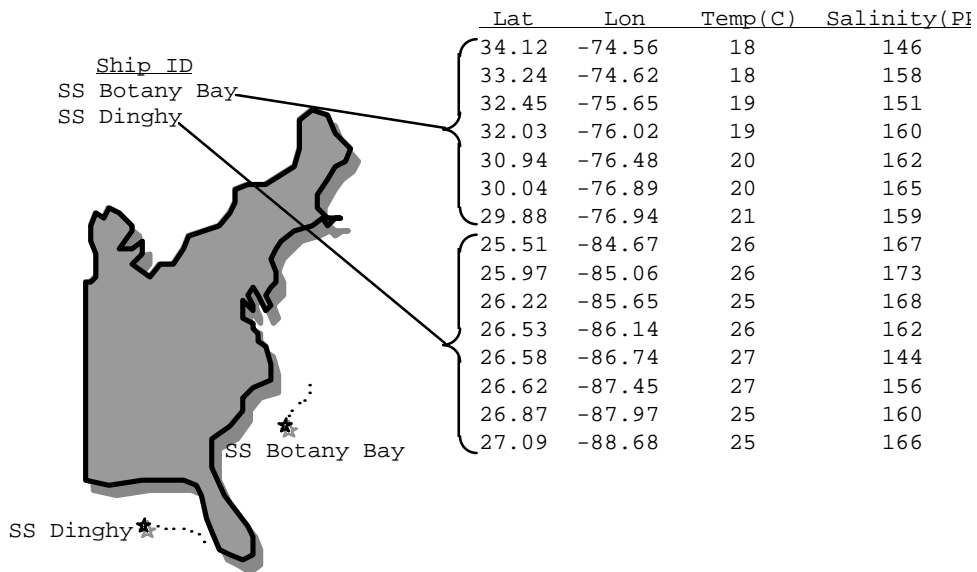
A more realistic example might record the changes in the parameters over time by including multiple values of the parameters for each location. In this case, the identity and location of the reporting stations would remain constant, while the values of the measured parameters would

vary. This sort of set up naturally leads to a hierarchical table arrangement where a second table is used to record the static information about each reporting station, thereby removing the redundant information that would be required by a single “flat” table and acting as an index for quick access to the main data table. Such an arrangement is depicted in Figure 4-2.



**Figure 4-2. Recording Points Over Time**

An even more complex point data set may represent data taken at various times aboard a moving ship. Here, the only thing that remains constant is the identity of the reporting ship. Its location varies with each data reading and is therefore treated similarly to the data. Although this example seems more complicated than the static example cited above, its implementation is nearly identical. Figure 4-3 shows the tables resulting from this example. Note that the station location information has been moved from the static table to the data table.



**Figure 4-3. Point Data from a Moving Platform**

In fact, the hierarchical arrangement of the tables in the last two examples can be expanded upon to include up to seven indexing levels (a total of eight levels, including the bottom level data table). A normal data access on a multi-level hierarchical point data set would involve starting at the top (first) level and following successive pointers down the structure until the desired information is found. As each level is traversed, more and more specific information is gained about the data.

In rare cases, it may be advantageous to access a point data set from the bottom up. The point data model implemented in HDF-EOS provides for backward (or upward) pointers which facilitate bottom-up access.

## 4.2 Applicability

The Point data model is very flexible and can be used for data at almost any level of processing. It is expected that point structure will be used for data for which there is no spatial or temporal organization, although lack of those characteristics do not preclude the use of a point structure. For example, profile data which is accumulated in sparsely located spatial averages may be most useful in a point structure.

## 4.3 The Point Data Interface

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

### 4.3.1 PT API Routines

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 HE5\_PT routines are classified into the following categories:

- *Access routines* initialize and terminate access to the HE5\_PT 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.

The supported HE5\_PT function calls are listed in Table 4-1 and are described in detail in the Software Reference Guide Vol. 2, User’s Guide that accompanies this document. The page number column in the following table refers to the Software Reference Guide.

**Table 4-1. Summary of the Point Interface (1 of 2)**

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Access	HE5_PTopen	he5_ptopen	Creates a new file or opens an existing one	2-30
	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	2-34
	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	Creates or updates group attribute	2-40
	HE5_PTwritelocattr	he5_ptwritelocattr	Creates or updates local attribute	2-43
	HE5_PTreadattr	he5_ptreadattr	Reads existing attribute of point data set	2-31
	HE5_PTreadgrpattr	he5_ptreadgrpattr	Reads group attribute	2-32
	HE5_PTreadlocattr	he5_ptreadlocattr	Reads local attribute	2-33
	HE5_PTNlevels	he5_ptnlevels	Returns the number of levels in a point data set	2-28
	HE5_PTNrecs	he5_ptnrecs	Returns the number of records in a level	2-29
	HE5_PTNfields	he5_ptnfields	Returns number of fields defined in a level	2-27
	HE5_PTlevelinfo	he5_ptlevelinfo	Returns information about a given level	2-25
	HE5_PTlevelindx	he5_ptlevelindx	Returns index number for a named level	2-24
	HE5_PTbcklinkinfo	he5_ptbcklinkinfo	Returns link field to previous level	2-04
Inquiry	HE5_PTfwdlinkinfo	he5_ptfwdlinkinfo	Returns link field to following level	2-15
	HE5_PTgetlevelname	he5_ptgetlevelname	Returns level name given level number	2-16
	HE5_PTgetrecnums	None	Retrieves number of records in one level corresponding to a group of records in a different level	2-17
	HE5_PTattrinfo	he5_ptattrinfo	Returns information about point attributes	2-03
	HE5_PTgrpattrinfo	he5_ptgrpattrinfo	Returns information about group attribute	2-18
	HE5_PTlocattrinfo	he5_ptlocattrinfo	Returns information about local (level) attribute	2-26
	HE5_PTinqattrs	he5_ptinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of attributes defined	2-19



**Table 4.1 Summary of the Point Interface (2 of 2)**

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
	HE5_PTinqgrpattrs	he5_ptinqgrpattrs	Retrieves information about group attributes	2-20
	HE5_PTinqlocattrs	he5_ptinqlocattrs	Retrieves information about local (level) attributes	2-21
	HE5_PTinqpoint	he5_ptinqpoint	Retrieves number and names of points in file	2-23
	HE5_PTinqdatatype	he5_ptinqdatatype	Returns data type information about specified level in point	2-35

### 4.3.2 File Identifiers

As with all HDF-EOS interfaces, file identifiers in the HE5\_PT interface are of hid\_t HDF5 type, each uniquely identifying one open data file. They are not interchangeable with other file identifiers created with other interfaces.

### 4.3.3 Point Identifiers

Before a point data set is accessed, it is identified by a name which is assigned to it upon its creation. The name is used to obtain a *point identifier*. After a point data set has been opened for access, it is uniquely identified by its point identifier.

## 4.4 Programming Model

The programming model for accessing a point object through the HE5\_PT interface is as follows:

1. Open the file and initialize the HE5\_PT interface by obtaining a file ID from a file name.
2. Open or create a point object by obtaining a point ID from a point name.
3. Perform desired operations on the data set.
4. Close the point object by disposing of the point ID.
5. Terminate point access to the file by disposing of the file ID.

In this example we open the HDF-EOS point file, "Point.he5". Assuming that this file may not exist, we are using the "H5F\_ACC\_TRUNC" access code.

The "HE5\_PTopen" function returns the point file ID, ptfid, which is used to identify the file in subsequent calls to the HDF-EOS library functions.

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

/* Set up the point structures */

PTid1 = HE5_PTcreate(ptfid, "Simple Point");
PTid2 = HE5_PTcreate(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point");
PTid3 = HE5_PTcreate(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point");

/* Close the point interface */
```

```

status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid1);
status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid2);
status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid3);

/* Close the point file */

status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid);

```

To access several files at the same time, a calling program must obtain a separate ID for each file to be opened. Similarly, to access more than one point object, a calling program must obtain a separate point ID for each object. For example, to open two objects stored in two files, a program would execute the following series of C function calls:

```

ptfid_1 = HE5_PTopen(filename_1, access_mode);
ptid_1 = HE5_PTattach(ptfid_1, point_name_1);
ptfid_2 = HE5_PTopen(filename_2, access_mode);
ptid_2 = HE5_PTattach(ptfid_2, point_name_2);
<Optional operations>
status = HE5_PTdetach(ptid_1);
status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid_1);
status = HE5_PTdetach(ptid_2);
status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid_2);

```

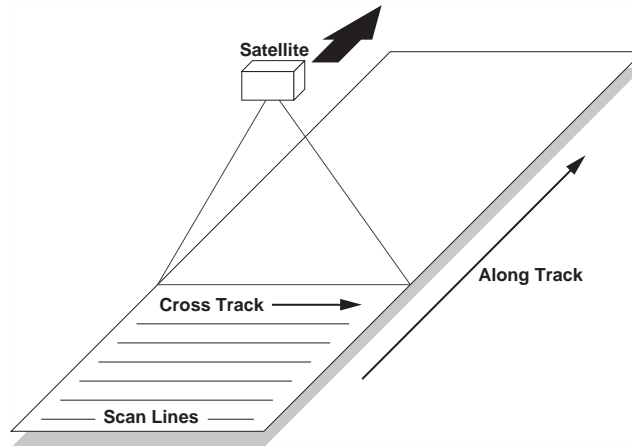
Because each file and point object is assigned its own identifier, the order in which files and objects are accessed is very flexible. However, it is very important that the calling program individually discard each identifier before terminating. Failure to do so can result in empty or, even worse, invalid files being produced.

# 5. Swath Data

---

## 5.1 Introduction

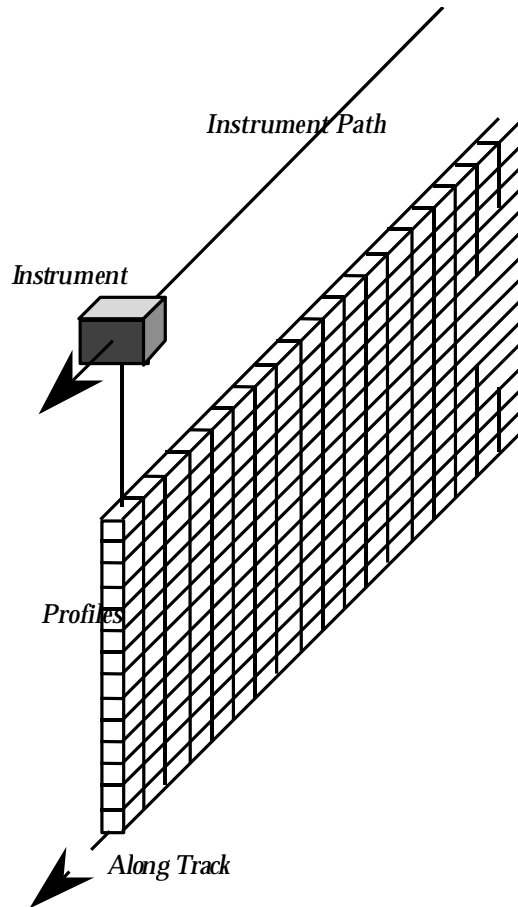
The Swath concept for HDF-EOS is based on a typical satellite swath, where an instrument takes a series of scans perpendicular to the ground track of the satellite as it moves along that ground track. Figure 5-1 below shows this traditional view of a swath.



**Figure 5-1. A Typical Satellite Swath: Scanning Instrument**

Another type of data that the Swath is equally well suited to arises from a sensor that measures a vertical profile, instead of scanning across the ground track. The resulting data resembles a standard Swath tipped on its edge. Figure 5-1 shows how such a Swath might look.

In fact, the two approaches shown in Figures 5-1 and 5-2 can be combined to manage a profiling instrument that scans across the ground track. The result would be a three dimensional array of measurements where two of the dimensions correspond to the standard scanning dimensions (along the ground track and across the ground track), and the third dimension represents a height above the Earth or a range from the sensor. The "horizontal" dimensions can be handled as normal geographic dimensions, while the third dimension can be handled as a special "vertical" dimension.



**Figure 5-2. A Swath Derived from a Profiling Instrument**

A standard Swath is made up of four primary parts: data fields, geolocation fields, dimensions, and dimension maps. An optional fifth part called an index can be added to support certain kinds of access to Swath data. Each of the parts of a Swath is described in detail in the following subsections.

### 5.1.1 Data Fields

Data fields are the main part of a Swath from a science perspective. Data fields usually contain the raw data (often as *counts*) taken by the sensor or parameters derived from that data on a value-for-value basis. All the other parts of the Swath exist to provide information about the data fields or to support particular types of access to them. Data fields typically are two-dimensional arrays, but can have as few as one dimension or as many as eight, in the current library implementation. They can have any valid C data type.

### 5.1.2 Geolocation Fields

Geolocation fields allow the Swath to be accurately tied to particular points on the Earth's surface. To do this, the Swath interface requires the presence of at least a time field ("Time") or a latitude/longitude field pair ("Latitude"<sup>1</sup> and "Longitude"). Geolocation fields must be either one- or two-dimensional and can have any data type.

### 5.1.3 Dimensions

Dimensions define the axes of the data and geolocation fields by giving them names and sizes. In using the library, dimensions must be defined before they can be used to describe data or geolocation fields.

Every axis of every data or geolocation field, then, must have a dimension associated with it. However, there is no requirement that they all be unique. In other words, different data and geolocation fields may share the same named dimension. In fact, sharing dimension names allows the Swath interface to make some assumptions about the data and geolocation fields involved which can reduce the complexity of the file and simplify the program creating or reading the file.

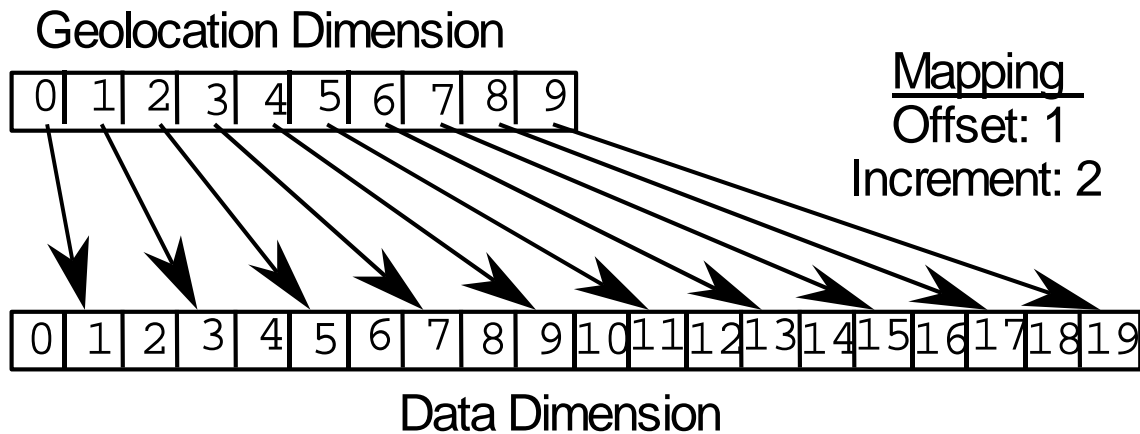
### 5.1.4 Dimension Maps

Dimension maps are the glue that holds the Swath together. They define the relationship between data fields and geolocation fields by defining, one-by-one, the relationship of each dimension of each geolocation field with the corresponding dimension in each data field. In cases where a data field and a geolocation field share a named dimension, no explicit dimension map is needed. In cases where a data field has more dimensions than the geolocation fields, the "extra" dimensions are left unmapped.

In many cases, the size of a geolocation dimension will be different from the size of the corresponding data dimension. To take care of such occurrences, there are two pieces of information that must be supplied when defining a dimension map: the *offset* and the *increment*. The offset tells how far along a data dimension you must travel to find the first point to have a corresponding entry along the geolocation dimension. The increment tells how many points to travel along the data dimension before the next point is found for which there is a corresponding entry along the geolocation dimension. Figure 4-3 depicts a dimension map.

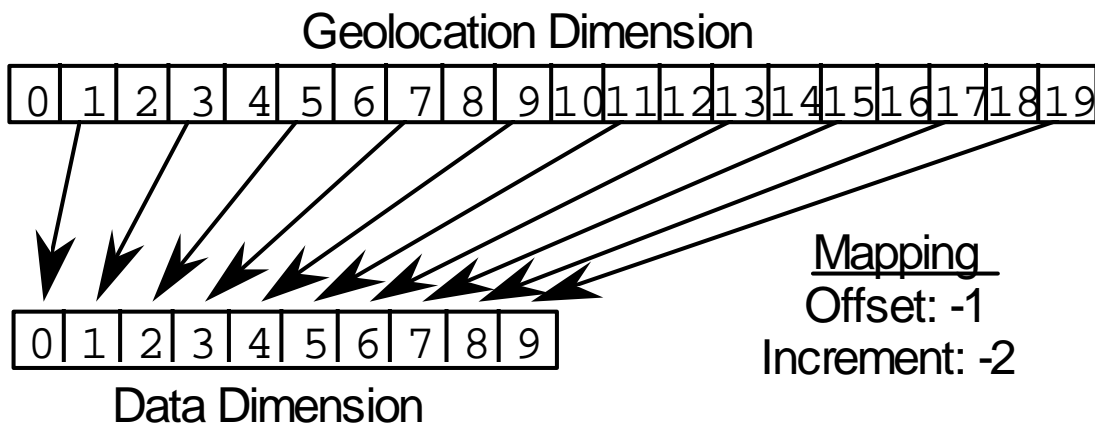
---

<sup>1</sup> "Co-latitude" may be substituted for "Latitude."



**Figure 5-3. A “Normal” Dimension Map**

The “data skipping” method described above works quite well if there are fewer regularly spaced geolocation points than data points along a particular pair of mapped dimensions of a Swath. It is conceivable, however, that the reverse is true – that there are more regularly spaced geolocation points than data points. In that event, both the offset and increment should be expressed as negative values to indicate the reversed relationship. The result is shown in Figure 5-4. Note that in the reversed relationship, the offset and increment are applied to the geolocation dimension rather than the data dimension.



**Figure 5-4. A “Backwards” Dimension Map**

### 5.1.5 Index

The index was designed specifically for Landsat 7 data products. These products require geolocation information that does not repeat at regular intervals throughout the Swath. The index allows the Swath to be broken into unequal length *scenes* which can be individually geolocated.

For this version of the HDF-EOS library, there is no particular content required for the index. It is quite likely that a later version of the library will impose content requirements on the index in an effort to standardize its use.

## 5.2 Applicability

The Swath data model is most useful for satellite [or similar] data at a low level of processing. The Swath model is best suited to data at EOS processing levels 1A, 1B, and 2.

## 5.3 The Swath Data Interface

The SW interface consists of routines for storing, retrieving, and manipulating data in swath data sets.

### 5.3.1 SW API Routines

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 SW routines are classified into the following categories:

- *Access routines* initialize and terminate access to the SW 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.

The SW function calls are listed in Table 5-1 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 5-1. Summary of the Swath Interface (1 of 2)**

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	2-103
	HE5_SWcreate	he5_swcreate	Creates a swath within the file	2-51
	HE5_SWattach	he5_swattach	Attaches to an existing swath within the file	2-47
	HE5_SWdetach	he5_swdetach	Detaches from swath interface	2-73
	HE5_SWclose	he5_swclose	Closes file	2-49
	HE5_SWdefdim	he5_swdefdim	Defines a new dimension within the swath	2-61
Definition	HE5_SWdefdimmap	he5_swdefmap	Defines the mapping between the geolocation and data dimensions	2-63
	HE5_SWdefidxmap	he5_swdefimap	Defines a non-regular mapping between the geolocation and data dimension	2-67
	HE5_SWdefgeofield	he5_swdefgfld	Defines a new geolocation field within the swath	2-65
	HE5_SWdefdatafield	he5_swdefdfld	Defines a new data field within the swath	2-59
	HE5_SWdefcomp	he5_swdefcomp	Defines a field compression scheme	2-57
	HE5_SWdefchunk	he5_swdefchunk	Define chunking parameters	2-54
	HE5_SWwritegeometa	he5_swwrgmeta	Writes field metadata for an existing swath geolocation field	2-128
	HE5_SWwritedatameta	he5_swwrdmeta	Writes field metadata for an existing swath data field	2-124
	HE5_SWdefcomchunk	he5_swdefcomch	Defines compression with automatic chunking	2-55
	HE5_SWsetalias	he5_swsetalias	Defines alias for data field	2-116
	HE5_SWdropalias	he5_swdrpalias	Removes alias from the list of field aliases	2-75
	HE5_SWfldrename	he5_swfldrn	Changes the field name	2-83
	Basic I/O	HE5_SWaliasinfo	he5_swaliasinfo	Retrieves information about field aliases
HE5_SWwritefield		he5_swwrfl	Writes data to a swath field	2-125
HE5_SWreadfield		he5_swrdfld	Reads data from a swath field.	2-108
HE5_SWwriteattr		he5_swwrattr	Writes/updates attribute in a swath	2-122
HE5_SWreadattr		he5_swrdatr	Reads attribute from a swath	2-106
HE5_SWwritegrpattr		he5_swwrgattr	Writes/updates group attribute in a swath	2-130
HE5_SWwritelocattr		he5_swwrlattr	Write/updates group attribute in a swath	2-132
HE5_SWreadgrpattr		he5_swrdatr	Reads attribute from a swath	2-110
HE5_SWreadlocattr		he5_swrdatr	Reads attribute from a swath	2-111
HE5_SWsetfillvalue		he5_swsetfill	Sets fill value for the specified field	2-118
HE5_SWgetfillvalue		he5_swgetfill	Retrieves fill value for the specified field	2-85
	HE5_SWinqdims	he5_swinqdims	Retrieves information about dimensions defined in swath	2-91
	HE5_SWinqmaps	he5_swinqmaps	Retrieves information about the geolocation relations defined	2-97
	HE5_SWinqidxmaps	he5_swinqimaps	Retrieves information about the indexed geolocation/data mappings defined	2-94
	HE5_SWinqgeofields	he5_swinqgflds	Retrieves information about the geolocation fields defined	2-92
	HE5_SWinqdatafields	he5_swinqdflds	Retrieves information about the data fields defined	2-90
	HE5_SWinqattrs	he5_swinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of attributes defined	2-89



**Table 5-1. Summary of the Swath Interface (2 of 2)**

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Inquiry	HE5_SWinqrpattrs	he5_swinqgattr	Retrieve information about group attributes defined in swath	2-93
	HE5_SWinqlocattr	he5_swinqlattr	Retrieve information about local attributes defined in swath	2-95
	HE5_SWlocattrinfo	he5_swlocattrinfo	Returns information about a data field's local attribute(s)	2-99
	HE5_SWnentries	he5_swnentries	Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity	2-102
	HE5_SWdiminfo	he5_swdiminfo	Retrieve size of specified dimension	2-74
	HE5_SWmapinfo	he5_swmapinfo	Retrieve offset and increment of specified geolocation mapping	2-100
	HE5_SWidxmapinfo	he5_swimapinfo	Retrieve offset and increment of specified geolocation mapping	2-88
	HE5_SWattrinfo	he5_swattrinfo	Returns information about swath attributes	2-48
	HE5_SWgrpattrinfo	he5_swgattrinfo	Returns information about a swath group attribute	2-87
	HE5_SWfieldinfo	he5_swfldinfo	Retrieve information about a specific geolocation or data field	2-81
	HE5_SWcompinfo	he5_swcompinfo	Retrieve compression information about a field	2-50
	HE5_SWinqswath	he5_swinqswath	Retrieves number and names of swaths in file	2-98
	HE5_SWregionindex	he5_swregidx	Returns information about the swath region ID	2-112
	HE5_SWupdateidxmap	he5_swupimap	Update map index for a specified region	2-120
	HE5_SWgeomapinfo	he5_swgmapinfo	Retrieve type of dimension mapping for a dimension	2-86
Subset	HE5_SWdefboxregion	he5_swdefboxreg	Define region of interest by latitude/longitude	2-52
	HE5_SWregioninfo	he5_swreginfo	Returns information about defined region	2-114
	HE5_SWextractregion	he5_swextreg	Read a region of interest from a field	2-79
	HE5_SWdeftimeperiod	he5_swdeftmper	Define a time period of interest	2-68
	HE5_SWperiodinfo	he5_swperinfo	Returns information about a defined time period	2-104
	HE5_SWextractperiod	he5_swextper	Extract a defined time period	2-77
	HE5_SWdefvrtregion	he5_swdefvrtreg	Define a region of interest by vertical field	2-70
HE5_SWdupregion	he5_swdupreg	Duplicate a region or time period	2-76	
Profile	HE5_PRdefine	he5_prdefine	Defines profile data structure	2-134
	HE5_PRread	he5_prread	Reads profile data	2-138
	HE5_PRwrite	he5_prwrite	Writes profile data	2-141
	HE5_PRinquire	he5_prinquire	Retrieves information about profiles	2-137
	HE5_PRinfo	he5_prinfo	Return information about profile	2-135
	HE5_PRreclaimspace	Not available	Reclaims memory used by data buffer in HE5_PRread()call	2-140
External Files	HE5_SWmountexternal	Not available	Mount external data file	2-101
	HE5_SWreadexternal	Not available	Read external data set	2-107
	HE5_SWunmount	Not available	Dismount external data file	2-119
External	HE5_SWsetextdata	he5_swsetxdat	Set external data set	2-117
Data Sets	HE5_SWgetextdata	he5_swgetxdat	Get external data set	2-84

### 5.3.2 File Identifiers

As with all HDF-EOS interfaces, file identifiers in the HE5\_SW interface are of hid\_t HDF5 type, each uniquely identifying one open data file. They are not interchangeable with other file identifiers created with other interfaces.

### 5.3.3 Swath Identifiers

Before a swath data set is accessed, it is identified by a name which is assigned to it upon its creation. The name is used to obtain a *swath identifier*. After a swath data set has been opened for access, it is uniquely identified by its swath identifier.

## 5.4 Programming Model

The programming model for accessing a swath data set through the HE5\_SW interface is as follows:

1. Open the file and initialize the HE5\_SW interface by obtaining a file ID from a file name.
2. Open or create a swath object by obtaining a swath ID from a swath name.
3. Perform desired operations on the data set.
4. Close the swath data set by disposing of the swath ID.
5. Terminate swath access to the file by disposing of the file ID.

```
/* In this example we open an HDF-EOS file, (2) create the swath
   object within the file, and define the swath field dimensions.
```

```
Open a new HDF-EOS swath file, "Swath.he5". Assuming that this
file may not exist, we are using "H5F_ACC_TRUNC" access code.
The "HE5_SWopen" function returns the swath file ID, swfid,
which is used to identify the file in subsequent calls to the
HDF-EOS library functions. */
```

```
swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);
```

```
/* Create the swath, "Swath1", within the file */
```

```
SWid = HE5_SWcreate(swfid, "Swath1");
```

```
/* Define dimensions and specify their sizes */
```

```
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "GeoTrack", 20);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "GeoXtrack", 10);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Res2tr", 40);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Res2xtr", 20);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Bands", 15);
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "ProfDim", 4);
```

```
/* Define "Unlimited" Dimension */
```

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

```
/* Once the dimensions are defined, the relationship (mapping) between the
geolocation dimensions, such as track and cross track, and the data
dimensions, must be established. This is done through the "HE5_SWdefdimmap"
```

function. It takes as input the swath id, the names of the dimensions designating the geolocation and data dimensions, respectively, and the offset and increment defining the relation.

In the first example we relate the "GeoTrack" and "Res2tr" dimensions with an offset of 0 and an increment of 2. Thus the *ith* element of "Geotrack" corresponds to the  $2 * i$ th element of "Res2tr".

In the second example, the *ith* element of "GeoXtrack" corresponds to the  $2 * i + 1$  element of "Res2xtr".

Note that there is no relationship between the geolocation dimensions and the "Bands" dimension. \*/

```
/* Define Dimension Mappings */
status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(SWid, "GeoTrack", "Res2tr", 0, 2);
status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(SWid, "GeoXtrack", "Res2xtr", 1, 2);
/* Define Indexed Mapping */
status = HE5_SWdefidxmap(SWid, "IndxTrack", "Res2tr", indx);
/* Close the swath interface */
status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
/* Close the swath file */
status = HE5_SWclose(swfid);
```

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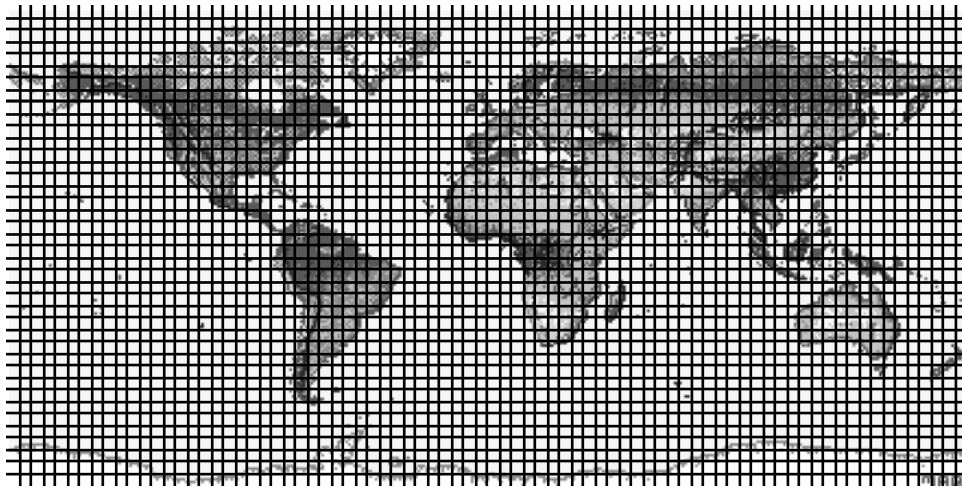
## 6. Grid Data

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### 6.1 Introduction

This section will describe the routines available for storing and retrieving HDF-EOS *Grid Data*. A Grid data set is similar to a swath in that it contains a series of data fields of two or more dimensions. The main difference between a Grid and a Swath is in the character of their geolocation information.

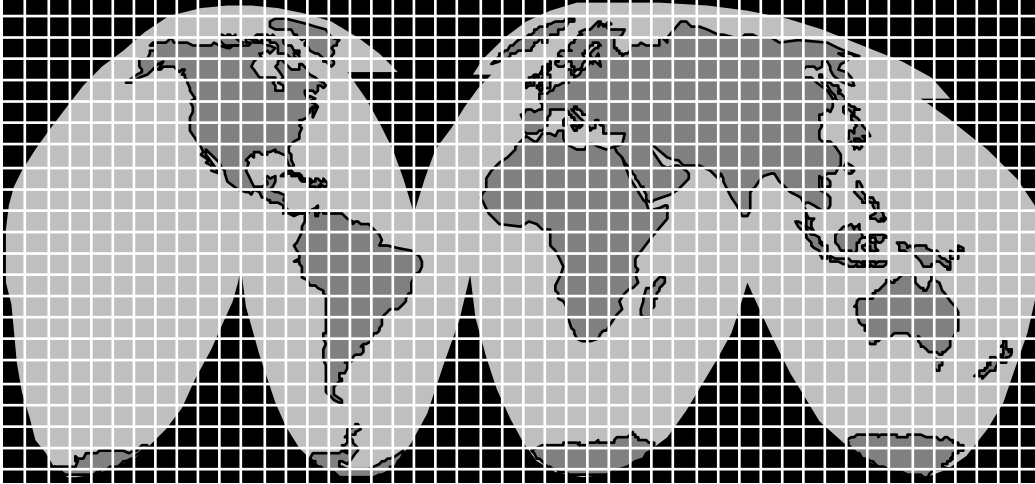
As described in Section 4, swaths carry geolocation information as a series of individually located points (tie points or ground control points). Grids, though, carry their geolocation in a much more compact form. A grid merely contains a set of projection equations (or references to them) along with their relevant parameters. Together, these relatively few pieces of information define the location of all points in the grid. The equations and parameters can then be used to compute the latitude and longitude for any point in the grid.



**Figure 6-1. A Data Field in a Mercator-projected Grid**

In loose terms, each data field constitutes a map in a given standard projection. Although there may be many independent Grids in a single HDF-EOS file, within each Grid only one projection may be chosen for application to all data fields. Figures 6-1 and 6-2 show how a single data field may look in a Grid using two common projections.

There are three important features of a Grid data set: the data fields, the dimensions, and the projection. Each of these is discussed in detail in the following subsections.



**Figure 6-2. A Data Field in an Interrupted Goode's Homolosine-Projected Grid**

### **6.1.1 Data Fields**

The data fields are, of course, the most important part of the Grid. Data fields in a Grid data set are rectilinear arrays of two or more dimensions. Most commonly, they are simply two-dimensional rectangular arrays. Generally, each field contains data of similar scientific nature which must share the same data type. The data fields are related to each other by common geolocation. That is, a single set of geolocation information is used for all data fields within one Grid data set.

### **6.1.2 Dimensions**

Dimensions are used to relate data fields to each other and to the geolocation information. To be interpreted properly, each data field must make use of the two predefined dimensions: "XDim" and "YDim". These two dimensions are defined when the grid is created and are used to refer to the X and Y dimensions of the chosen projection (see 5.1.3 below). Although there is no practical limit on the number of dimensions a data field in a Grid data set may have, it is not likely that many fields will need more than three: the predefined dimensions "XDim" and "YDim" and a third dimension for depth or height.

### **6.1.3 Projections**

The projection is really the heart of the Grid. Without the use of a projection, the Grid would not be substantially different from a Swath. The projection provides a convenient way to encode geolocation information as a set of mathematical equations which are capable of transforming Earth coordinates (latitude and longitude) to X-Y coordinates on a sheet of paper.

The choice of a projection to be used for a Grid is a critical decision for a data product designer. There is a large number of projections that have been used throughout history. In fact, some projections date back to ancient Greece. For the purposes of this release of HDF-EOS, however, only six families of projections are supported: Geographic, Interrupted Goode's Homolosine, Polar Stereographic, Universal Transverse Mercator, Space Oblique, and Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area. These projections coincide with those supported by the SDP Toolkit for ECS Release B.

The producer's choice of a projection should be governed by knowledge of the specific properties of each projection and a thorough understanding of the requirements of the data set's users. Two excellent resources for information on projections and their properties are the USGS Professional Papers cited in Section 2.2 "Related Documents."

This release of HDF-EOS assumes that the data producer will use to create the data the General Coordinate Transformation Package (GCTP), a library of projection software available from the U.S. Geological Survey. This manual will not attempt to explain the use of GCTP. Adequate documentation accompanies the GCTP source code. For the purposes of this Grid interface, the data are assumed to have already been projected. The Grid interface allows the data producer to specify the exact GCTP parameters used to perform the projection and will provide for basic subsetting of the data fields by latitude/longitude bounding box.

See section below for further details on the usage of the GCTP package.

## 6.2 Applicability

The Grid data model is intended for data processed at a high level. It is most applicable to data at EOS processing levels 3 and 4.

## 6.3 The Grid Data Interface

The GD interface consists of routines for storing, retrieving, and manipulating data in grid data sets.

### 6.3.1 GD API Routines

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 GD 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.

The GD function calls are listed in Table 6-1 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 6-1. Summary of the Grid Interface (1 of 2)**

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Access	HE5_GDopen	he5_gdopen	Creates a new file or opens an existing one	2-196
	HE5_GDcreate	he5_gdcreate	Creates a new grid in the file	2-150
	HE5_GDattach	he5_gdattach	Attaches to a grid	2-144
	HE5_GDdetach	he5_gddetach	Detaches from grid interface	2-171
	HE5_GDclose	he5_gdclose	Closes file	2-148
Definition	HE5_GDdeforigin	he5_gddeforigin	Defines origin of grid	2-160
	HE5_GDdefdim	he5_gddefdim	Defines dimensions for a grid	2-157
	HE5_GDdefprojF	he5_gddefproj	Defines projection of grid	2-162
	HE5_GDdefpixreg	he5_gddefpixreg	Defines pixel registration within grid cell	2-161
	HE5_GDdeffield	he5_gddeffld	Defines data fields to be stored in a grid	2-158
	HE5_GDdefcomp	he5_gddefcomp	Defines a field compression scheme	2-154
	HE5_GDblkSOMoffset	None	This is a special function for SOM MISR data. Write block SOM offset values.	2-146
Basic I/O	HE5_GDdefcomtile	he5_gddefcomtle	Defines compression with automatic tiling	2-156
	HE5_GDwritefieldmeta	he5_gdwrmeta	Writes metadata for field already existing in file	2-214
	HE5_GDwritefield	he5_gdwrfld	Writes data to a grid field.	2-212
	HE5_GDreadfield	he5_gdrfld	Reads data from a grid field	2-202
	HE5_GDwriteattr	he5_gdwratr	Writes/updates attribute in a grid.	2-210
	HE5_GDwritelocattr	he5_gdwrlatr	Writes/updates group attribute in a grid	2-217
	HE5_GDwritegrpattr	he5_gdwrgatr	Writes/updates attribute in a grid	2-215
	HE5_GDreadattr	he5_gdrdatr	Reads attribute from a grid	2-201
	HE5_GDreadgrpattr	he5_gdrdgatr	Reads attribute from a grid	2-204
	HE5_GDreadlocattr	he5_gdrdlatr	Reads attribute from a grid	2-205
	HE5_GDsetfillvalue	he5_gdsetfill	sets fill value for the specified field	2-209
HE5_GDgetfillvalue	he5_gdgetfill	Retrieves fill value for the specified field	2-178	
	HE5_GDinqdims	he5_gdinqdims	Retrieves information about dimensions defined in grid	2-186
	HE5_GDinqfields	he5_gdinqflds	Retrieves information about the data fields defined in grid	2-187
	HE5_GDinqattrs	he5_gdinqattrs	Retrieves number and names of attributes defined	2-185
	HE5_GDinqlocattrs	he5_gdinqlattrs	Retrieve information about local attributes defined for a field	2-190
	HE5_GDinqgrpattrs	he5_gdinqgattrs	Retrieve information about group attributes defined in grid	2-189
	HE5_GDnentries	he5_gdnentries	Returns number of entries and descriptive string buffer size for a specified entity	2-195
	HE5_GDgridinfo	he5_gdgridinfo	Returns dimensions of grid and X-Y coordinates of corners	2-183



**Table 6.1 Summary of the Grid Interface (2 of 2)**

Category	Routine Name		Description	Page Nos.
	C	FORTRAN		
Inquiry	HE5_GDprojinfo	he5_gdprojinfo	Returns all GCTP projection information	2-200
	HE5_GDdiminfo	he5_gddiminfo	Retrieves size of specified dimension.	2-172
	HE5_GDcompinfo	he5_gdcompinfo	Retrieve compression information about a field	2-149
	HE5_GDfieldinfo	he5_gdfldinfo	Retrieves information about a specific geolocation or data field in the grid	2-175
	HE5_GDinqgrid	he5_gdinqgrid	Retrieves number and names of grids in file	2-188
	HE5_GDattrinfo	he5_gdattrinfo	Returns information about grid attributes	2-145
	HE5_GDgrpattrinfo	he5_gdgrpattrinfo	Returns information about a swath group attribute	2-184
	HE5_GDlocattrinfo	he5_gdlocattrinfo	Returns information about a Data Field's local attribute(s)	2-194
	HE5_GDorigininfo	he5_gdorigininfo	Return information about grid origin	2-198
	HE5_GDpixreginfo	he5_gdpixreginfo	Return pixel registration information for given grid	2-199
	HE5_GDdefboxregion	he5_gddefboxreg	Define region of interest by latitude/longitude	2-153
	HE5_GDregioninfo	he5_gdregioninfo	Returns information about a defined region	2-206
	HE5_GDextractregion	he5_gdextrreg	Read a region of interest from a field	2-174
Subset	HE5_GDdeftimeperiod	he5_gddeftmeper	Define a time period of interest	2-167
	HE5_GDdefvrtregion	he5_gddefvrtreg	Define a region of interest by vertical field	2-169
	HE5_GDgetpixels	he5_gdgetpix	get row/columns for lon/lat pairs	2-179
	HE5_GDgetpixvalues	he5_gdgetpixval	get field values for specified pixels	2-181
	HE5_GDinterpolate	he5_gdinterpolate	Perform bilinear interpolation on a grid field	2-192
	HE5_GDdupregion	he5_gddupreg	Duplicate a region or time period	2-173
Tiling	HE5_GDdeftile	he5_gddeftle	Define a tiling scheme	2-164
External	HE5_GDsetextdata	he5_gdsetxdat	Set external data set	2-208
Data Sets	HE5_GDgetextdata	he5_gdgetxdat	Get external data set	2-171

### 6.3.2 File Identifiers

As with all HDF-EOS interfaces, file identifiers in the GD interface are of hid\_t HDF5 type, each uniquely identifying one open data file. They are not interchangeable with other file identifiers created with other interfaces.

### 6.3.3 Grid Identifiers

Before a grid data set is accessed, it is identified by a name which is assigned to it upon its creation. The name is used to obtain a *grid identifier*. After a grid data set has been opened for access, it is uniquely identified by its grid identifier.

## 6.4 Programming Model

The programming model for accessing a grid object through the GD interface is as follows:

1. Open the file and initialize the GD interface by obtaining a file ID from a file name.

2. Open OR create a grid object by obtaining a grid ID from a grid name.
3. Perform desired operations on the data set.
4. Close the grid object by disposing of the grid ID.
5. Terminate grid access to the file by disposing of the file ID.

In this example we open the HDF-EOS grid file, "Grid.he5". Assuming that this file may not exist, we are using the H5F\_ACC\_TRUNC access code. The "HE5\_GDopen" function returns the grid file ID, gdfid which is used to identify the file in subsequent calls to the HDF-EOS library functions.

```

gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);

/* Create "UTM" Grid
Use default spheriod (Clarke 1866 - spherecode = 0) */

GDid   = HE5_GDcreate(gdfid, "UTMGrid", xdim, ydim, uplft, lowrgt);

/* Define projection */

status = HE5_GDdefproj(GDId, HE5_GCTP_UTM, zonecode, spherecode, projparm);

/* Define "Time" Dimension */
status = HE5_GDdefdim(GDId, "Time", 10);

/* Define "Unlimited" Dimension */
status = HE5_GDdefdim(GDId, "Unlim", H5S_UNLIMITED);

/* Close the grid interface */

status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId);

/* Close the grid file */

status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);

```

To access several files at the same time, a calling program must obtain a separate ID for each file to be opened. Similarly, to access more than one grid object, a calling program must obtain a separate grid ID for each object. For example, to open two objects stored in two files, a program would execute the following series of C function calls:

```

gdfid_1 = HE5_GDopen(filename_1, access_mode);
gdid_1  = HE5_GDattach(gdfid_1, grid_name_1);
gdfid_2 = HE5_GDopen(filename_2, access_mode);
gdid_2  = HE5_GDattach(gdfid_2, grid_name_2);
<Optional operations>
status  = HE5_GDdetach(gdid_1);
status  = HE5_GDclose(gdfid_1);
status  = HE5_GDdetach(gdid_2);

```

```
status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid_2);
```

Because each file and grid object is assigned its own identifier, the order in which files and objects are accessed is very flexible. However, it is very important that the calling program individually discard each identifier before terminating. Failure to do so can result in empty or, even worse, invalid files being produced.

## 6.5 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.

### 6.5.1 GCTP Projection Codes

The following GCTP projection codes are used in the grid API described in Section 7 below:

GCTP_GEO	(0)	Geographic
GCTP_UTM	(1)	Universal Transverse Mercator
GCTP_LAMCC	(4)	Lambert Conformal Conic
GCTP_PS	(6)	Polar Stereographic
GCTP_POLYC	(7)	Polyconic
GCTP_TM	(9)	Transverse Mercator
GCTP_LAMAZ	(11)	Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area
GCTP_HOM	(20)	Hotine Oblique Mercator
GCTP_SOM	(22)	Space Oblique Mercator
GCTP_GOOD	(24)	Interrupted Goode Homolosine
GCTP_ISINUS	(99/31)	Integerized Sinusoidal Projection*

\* 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.

Note that other projections supported by GCTP will be adapted for HDF-EOS Version 5 new user requirements as 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 ECS Project, June 1998, (333-CD-500-001)

### 6.5.2 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

### 6.5.3 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)
Australian National	(14)
Krassovsky	(15)
Hough	(16)
Mercury 1960	(17)
Modified Mercury 1968	(18)
Sphere of Radius 6370997m	(19)

## 6.5.4 Projection Parameters

**Table 6-2. Projection Transformation Package Projection Parameters**

	Array Element							
Code & Projection Id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 Geographic								
1 U T M	Lon/Z	Lat/Z						
4 Lambert Conformal C	SMajor	SMinor	STDPR1	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							
99 Integerized Sinusoidal	Sphere				CentMer		FE	FN

**Table 6-3. Projection Transformation Package Projection Parameters Elements**

Code & Projection Id	Array Element				
	9	10	11	12	13
0 Geographic					
1 U T M					
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		zero
22 Space Oblique Merc B					one
24 Interrupted Goode					
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.

Sminor Eccentricity squared of the ellipsoid if less than zero, if zero, a spherical form is assumed, or if greater than zero, the semi-minor axis of ellipsoid.

Sphere Radius of reference sphere. If zero, 6370997 meters is used.

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) 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:**

- Array elements 14 and 15 are set to zero.
- All array elements with blank fields are set to zero.

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



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

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

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## 7. Examples of HDF-EOS Library Usage

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This Section contains code examples of usage of the HDF-EOS Library specified in Sections 4, 5 and 6 of this document. These examples assume that the user is not using the SDP Toolkit and is writing applications for use outside of ECS. Examples of SDP Toolkit usage in conjunction with HDF-EOS is presented in Section 8.

*Note: The examples in this document are code fragments, designed to show users how to create HDF-EOS data structures. Some of the examples in this version have not yet undergone thorough inspections and checks for ECS software standard compliance.*

### 7.1 Point Examples

This section contains several examples in C and FORTRAN which demonstrate the usage of most of the functions in the Point interface.

#### 7.1.1 Creating a Simple Point

The following C and FORTRAN programs each create, define, and write a simple Point data set (level) to an HDF-EOS file using the HDF-EOS Point interface.

##### 7.1.1.1 A C Example of Creating a Simple Point

###### Example 1

```
/*
 * In this example we will (1) open an HDF-EOS file, and (2) create
 * three point objects within the file.
 */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

/* he5_pt_setup */

main()
{
    herr_t          status;
    hid_t           ptfid, PTid1, PTid2, PTid3;

/*
    Open the HDF-EOS point file, "Point.he5". Assuming that this file
    may not exist, we are using the "H5F_ACC_TRUNC" access code.
    The "HE5_PTopen" function returns the point file ID, ptfid,
    which is used to identify the file in subsequent calls to the
```

```

HDF-EOS library functions.
*/

ptfid = HE5_PTopen("Point.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);

/* Set up the point structures */

PTid1 = HE5_PTcreate(ptfid, "Simple Point");
PTid2 = HE5_PTcreate(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point");
PTid3 = HE5_PTcreate(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point");

/* Close the point interface */

status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid1);
status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid2);
status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid3);

/* Close the point file */

status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid);

return;
}

```

## **Example 2**

```

/*
 * In this example we will open the "Point.he5" HDF-EOS file
 * and define the point levels.
 */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

/* he5_pt_definelevels */

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i;

    hid_t           ptfid = FAIL, PTid = FAIL;

    HE5_CmpDTSinfo  dtsinfo;

    typedef struct
    {
        double       time;
        float        concentr[4];
        char         spec[8];
    } InputData1;

    typedef struct

```

```

    {
        char          label[8];
        double        lon;
        double        lat;
        int           date;
        char          id[8];
    } InputData2;

typedef struct
{
    double          time;
    float          rain;
    float          temp;
    char          id[8];
} InputData3;

typedef struct
{
    char          label[10];
    int           date;
    int           weight;
    char          id[8];
} InputData4;

typedef struct
{
    double          time;
    double          lon;
    double          lat;
    float          rain;
    float          temp;
    char          id[8];
} InputData5;

/*
 * We first open the HDF-EOS point file, "Point.he5".  Because this file
 * already exist and we wish to write to it, we use the H5F_ACC_RDWR access
 * code in the open statement.  The PTopen routine returns the point file
 * id, ptfid, which is used to identify the file in subsequent routines.
 */

ptfid = HE5_PTopen("Point.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
if (ptfid != FAIL)
{
    /* Simple Point */
    /* ----- */
    PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "Simple Point");

    /* Set up level data structure */
    /* ----- */
    dtsinfo.nfields = 3;

    dtsinfo.rank[0] = 1;
    dtsinfo.rank[1] = 1;
    dtsinfo.rank[2] = 1;

```

```

/* Here we use the HDF5 Macro "HOFFSET" to calculate */
/* the data member offsets withing the C data structure */

    dtsinfo.offset[0] = HOFFSET(InputData1, time);
    dtsinfo.offset[1] = HOFFSET(InputData1, concentr);
    dtsinfo.offset[2] = HOFFSET(InputData1, spec);

    dtsinfo.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
    dtsinfo.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
    dtsinfo.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;

    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        {
            dtsinfo.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(64, sizeof(char));
        }

    strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[0], "Time");
    strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[1], "Concentration");
    strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[2], "Species");

    dtsinfo.dims[0][0] = 1;
    dtsinfo.dims[1][0] = 4;
    dtsinfo.dims[2][0] = 8;

dtsinfo.datasize = (size_t)sizeof(InputData1);

    status = HE5_PTdeflevel(PTid, "Sensor", &dtsinfo);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflevel() : %d \n", status);

    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        free(dtsinfo.fieldname[i]);

    status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);

/* Fixed Buoy Point */
/* ----- */
PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point");

/* Set up level data struvcture */
/* ----- */
dtsinfo.nfields = 5;

    dtsinfo.rank[0] = 1;
    dtsinfo.rank[1] = 1;
    dtsinfo.rank[2] = 1;
    dtsinfo.rank[3] = 1;
    dtsinfo.rank[4] = 1;

/* Here we use the HDF5 Macro "HOFFSET" to calculate */
/* the data member offsets withing the C data structure */

    dtsinfo.offset[0] = HOFFSET(InputData2, label);
    dtsinfo.offset[1] = HOFFSET(InputData2, lon);
    dtsinfo.offset[2] = HOFFSET(InputData2, lat);
    dtsinfo.offset[3] = HOFFSET(InputData2, date);
    dtsinfo.offset[4] = HOFFSET(InputData2, id);

```

```

dtsinfo.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;
dtsinfo.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
dtsinfo.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
dtsinfo.dtype[3] = H5T_NATIVE_INT;
dtsinfo.dtype[4] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;

for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
{
    dtsinfo.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(64, sizeof(char));
}

strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[0], "Label");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[1], "Longitude");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[2], "Latitude");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[3], "DeployDate");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[4], "ID");

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

dtsinfo.datasize = (size_t)sizeof(InputData2);

status = HE5_PTdeflevel(PTid, "Desc-Loc", &dtsinfo);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflevel() :   %d \n", status);

for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    free(dtsinfo.fieldname[i]);

/* Set up level data structure */
/* ----- */
dtsinfo.nfields = 4;

dtsinfo.rank[0] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[1] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[2] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[3] = 1;

/* Here we use the HDF5 Macro "HOFFSET" to calculate */
/* the data member offsets withing the C data structure */

dtsinfo.offset[0] = HOFFSET(InputData3, time);
dtsinfo.offset[1] = HOFFSET(InputData3, rain);
dtsinfo.offset[2] = HOFFSET(InputData3, temp);
dtsinfo.offset[3] = HOFFSET(InputData3, id);

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

for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
    dtsinfo.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(64, sizeof(char));
}

```

```

strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[0], "Time");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[1], "Rainfall");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[2], "Temperature");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[3], "ID");

dtsinfo.dims[0][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[1][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[2][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[3][0] = 8;

dtsinfo.datasize = (size_t)sizeof(InputData3);

status = HE5_PTdeflevel(PTid, "Observations", &dtsinfo);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflevel() : %d \n", status);

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

status = HE5_PTdeflinkage(PTid, "Desc-Loc", "Observations", "ID");
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflinkage() : %d \n", status);

status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() : %d\n", status);

/* Floating Buoy Point */
/* ----- */
PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point");

/* Set up level data structure */
/* ----- */
dtsinfo.nfields = 4;

dtsinfo.rank[0] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[1] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[2] = 1;
dtsinfo.rank[3] = 1;

/* Here we use the HDF5 Macro "HOFFSET" to calculate */
/* the data member offsets withing the C data structure */

dtsinfo.offset[0] = HOFFSET(InputData4, label);
dtsinfo.offset[1] = HOFFSET(InputData4, date);
dtsinfo.offset[2] = HOFFSET(InputData4, weight);
dtsinfo.offset[3] = HOFFSET(InputData4, id);

dtsinfo.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;
dtsinfo.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_INT;
dtsinfo.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_INT;
dtsinfo.dtype[3] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;

for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
        dtsinfo.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(64, sizeof(char));
    }

strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[0], "Label");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[1], "DeployDate");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[2], "Weight");
strcpy(dtsinfo.fieldname[3], "ID");

```



```

dtsinfo.dims[0][0] = 8;
dtsinfo.dims[1][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[2][0] = 1;
dtsinfo.dims[3][0] = 8;

dtsinfo.datasize = (size_t)sizeof(InputData4);

status = HE5_PTdeflevel(PTid, "Description",&dtsinfo );
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflevel() :   %d \n", status);

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

/* Define Data Level */

/* Set up level data structure */
/* ----- */
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;

/* Here we use the HDF5 Macro "HOFFSET" to calculate */
/* the data member offsets withing the C data structure */

dtsinfo.offset[0] = HOFFSET(InputData5, time);
dtsinfo.offset[1] = HOFFSET(InputData5, lon);
dtsinfo.offset[2] = HOFFSET(InputData5, lat);
dtsinfo.offset[3] = HOFFSET(InputData5, rain);
dtsinfo.offset[4] = HOFFSET(InputData5, temp);
dtsinfo.offset[5] = HOFFSET(InputData5, id);

dtsinfo.dtype[0] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
dtsinfo.dtype[1] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
dtsinfo.dtype[2] = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
dtsinfo.dtype[3] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
dtsinfo.dtype[4] = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
dtsinfo.dtype[5] = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;

for (i = 0; i < 6; i++)
    {
        dtsinfo.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(64, sizeof(char));
    }

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

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

```

```

    dtsinfo.dims[2][0] = 1;
    dtsinfo.dims[3][0] = 1;
    dtsinfo.dims[4][0] = 1;
    dtsinfo.dims[5][0] = 8;

    dtsinfo.datasize = (size_t)sizeof(InputData5);

    status = HE5_PTdeflevel(PTid, "Measurements", &dtsinfo);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflevel() : %d \n", status);

    for (i = 0; i < 6; i++)
        free(dtsinfo.fieldname[i]);

    status = HE5_PTdeflinkage(PTid, "Description", "Measurements", "ID");
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdeflinkage() : %d \n", status);

    status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
    status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid);
}
else
{
    printf("File ID returned by HE5_PTopen() : %d \n", ptfid);
}

return 0;
}

```

### **Example 3**

```

/*
 * In this example we will write data to the specified level of Point
 */

/* he5_pt_writedata */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    FILE          *fp;

    herr_t        status = FAIL;

    int           n, date, wgt, IntAttr = 9999;

    hid_t         ptfid = FAIL, PTid = FAIL;

    hsize_t       count[1];

    size_t        datasize = 0;

```

```

float          conc[4], rain, temp, flt = -7.5;
double         time, lon, lat;
char           spc[8], desc[16], id[ 2 ];

typedef struct
{
    double     Time;
    float      Conc[4];
    char       Spc[8];
} CmpData_1;

typedef struct
{
    char       Label[8];
    double     Lon;
    double     Lat;
    int        Date;
    char       Id[8];
} CmpData_2;

typedef struct
{
    double     Time;
    float      Rain;
    float      Temp;
    char       Id[8];
} CmpData_3;

typedef struct
{
    char       Label[10];
    int        Date;
    int        Weight;
    char       Id[8];
} CmpData_4;

typedef struct
{
    double     Time;
    double     Lon;
    double     Lat;
    float      Rain;
    float      Temp;
    char       Id[8];
} CmpData_5;

CmpData_1 datbuf_1[20];
CmpData_2 datbuf_2[5];
CmpData_3 datbuf_3[25];
CmpData_4 datbuf_4[5];
CmpData_5 datbuf_5[30];

/* Open the HDF-EOS file, "Point.he5" */

```

```

/* ----- */
ptfid = HE5_PTopen("Point.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);

/* Write to Simple Point */
/* ----- */
PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "Simple Point");

/* Open input data file */
/* ----- */
fp = fopen("simple.txt", "r");

n = 0;
while(fscanf(fp, "%lf %f %f %f %f %s", &time, &conc[0], &conc[1], &conc[2],
&conc[3], spc) != -1)
{
    datbuf_1[n].Time    = time;
    datbuf_1[n].Conc[0] = conc[0];
    datbuf_1[n].Conc[1] = conc[1];
    datbuf_1[n].Conc[2] = conc[2];
    datbuf_1[n].Conc[3] = conc[3];
    memmove(datbuf_1[n].Spc, spc, sizeof(char)*strlen(spc));
    datbuf_1[n].Spc[strlen(spc)] = 0;
    n++;
}

fclose(fp);

datasize = (size_t)sizeof(CmpData_1);
count[0] = n;

status = HE5_PTwritelevel(PTid, 0, count, &datasize, datbuf_1);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwritelevel() :   %d \n", status);

status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() :       %d \n", status);

/* Write to Fixed Buoy Point */
/* ----- */
PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point");

/* Write First (0th) Level */
/* ----- */
fp = fopen("fixedBuoy0.txt", "r");

n = 0;
while(fscanf(fp, "%s %lf %lf %d %s", desc, &lon, &lat, &date, id) != -1)
{
    strcpy(datbuf_2[n].Label, desc);
    datbuf_2[n].Lon    = lon;
    datbuf_2[n].Lat    = lat;
    datbuf_2[n].Date   = date;
    memmove(datbuf_2[n].Id, id, sizeof(char)*strlen(id));
    datbuf_2[n].Id[strlen(id)] = 0;
    n++;
}

```

```

fclose(fp);

datasize = (size_t)sizeof(CmpData_2);
count[0] = n;

status = HE5_PTwritelevel(PTid, 0, count, &datasize, datbuf_2);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwritelevel() :   %d \n", status);

/* Write Second (1st) Level */
/* ----- */
fp = fopen("fixedBuoy1.txt", "r");

n = 0;
while(fscanf(fp, "%lf %f %f %s", &time, &rain, &temp, id) != -1)
{
    datbuf_3[n].Time = time;
    datbuf_3[n].Rain = rain;
    datbuf_3[n].Temp = temp;
    memmove(datbuf_3[n].Id, id, sizeof(char)*strlen(id));
    datbuf_3[n].Id[strlen(id)] = 0;
    n++;
}

fclose(fp);

datasize = (size_t)sizeof(CmpData_3);
count[0] = n;

status = HE5_PTwritelevel(PTid, 1, count, &datasize, datbuf_3);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwritelevel() :   %d \n", status);

count[0] = 1;
status = HE5_PTwriteattr(PTid, "GlobalAttr_Integer", H5T_NATIVE_INT, count,
&IntAttr);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwriteattr() :   %d \n", status);

status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() :       %d \n", status);

/* Write to Floating Buoy Point */
/* ----- */
PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point");

/* Write First (0th) Level */
/* ----- */
fp = fopen("floatBuoy0.txt", "r");

n = 0;
while(fscanf(fp, "%s %d %d %s", desc, &date, &wgt, id) != -1)
{
    strcpy(datbuf_4[n].Label, desc);
    datbuf_4[n].Date = date;
    datbuf_4[n].Weight = wgt;
    memmove(datbuf_4[n].Id, id, sizeof(char)*strlen(id));
    datbuf_4[n].Id[strlen(id)] = 0;
    n++;
}

```

```

    }
    fclose(fp);

    datasize = (size_t)sizeof(CmpData_4);
    count[0] = n;

    status = HE5_PTwritelevel(PTid, 0, count, &datasize, datbuf_4);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwritelevel() :   %d \n", status);

    /* Write Second (1th) Level */
    /* ----- */
    fp = fopen("floatBuoy1.txt", "r");

    n = 0;
    while(fscanf(fp, "%lf %lf %lf %f %f %s", &time, &lon, &lat, &rain, &temp,
id) != -1)
    {
        datbuf_5[n].Time = time;
        datbuf_5[n].Lon  = lon;
        datbuf_5[n].Lat  = lat;
        datbuf_5[n].Rain = rain;
        datbuf_5[n].Temp = temp;
        memmove(datbuf_5[n].Id, id, sizeof(char)*strlen(id));
        datbuf_5[n].Id[strlen(id)] = 0;
        n++;
    }
    fclose(fp);

    datasize = (size_t)sizeof(CmpData_5);
    count[0] = n;

    status = HE5_PTwritelevel(PTid, 1, count, &datasize, datbuf_5);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwritelevel() :   %d \n", status);

    status = HE5_PTwriteattr(PTid, "GlobalAttr", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, &flt);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTwriteattr() :    %d \n", status);

    status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() :      %d \n", status);

    status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTclose() :      %d \n", status);

    return 0;
}

```

#### **Example 4**

```

/*
 * In this example we will read data from a specified level
 */

/* he5_pt_readdata */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

```

```

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL; /* return status variable          */

    hid_t           ptfid = FAIL; /* HDFEOS Point file ID      */
    hid_t           PTid  = FAIL; /* Point structure ID        */

    int             i, j;        /* Loop indices              */
    int             nflds = FAIL; /* Number of level fields    */
    int             IntAttr;     /* Integer attribute value   */

    long           nattr;        /* Number of attributes      */
    long           strbufsize;   /* Size of attribute list buffer */

    hsize_t         nrecs = 0;   /* Number of records in a level */

    H5T_class_t     *nt = (H5T_class_t *)NULL; /* Data type class ID */

    size_t          datasize = 0; /* Size (in bytes) of data to read */

    HE5_CmpDTSinfo level;       /* Level information data structure */
    HE5_CmpDTSinfo inInfo;      /* Input information data structure */

    /* User-defined structure to read level data to */
    /* ----- */
    typedef struct {
        double   time;
        float    con[4];
        char     spec[8];
    } Sensor;

    Sensor *s;

    /* Open the HDF-EOS file, "Point.he5" */
    /* ----- */
    ptfid = HE5_PTopen("Point.he5", H5F_ACC_RDONLY);
    printf("File ID returned by HE5_PTopen() :      %d \n", ptfid);

    /* Read Simple Point */
    /* ----- */
    PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "Simple Point");
    printf("Point ID returned by HE5_PTattach() :    %d \n", PTid);

    /* Get level information */
    /* ----- */
    status = HE5_PTlevelinfo(PTid, 0, &level);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTlevelinfo() :   %d \n", status);

    nflds = level.nfields;
    printf("Number of fields in level:    %d \n", nflds);

    for (i = 0; i < nflds; i++)
        level.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(64, sizeof(char));

    status = HE5_PTlevelinfo(PTid, 0, &level);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTlevelinfo() :     %d \n", status);
    for (i = 0; i < nflds; i++)
        {

```

```

        printf("Field name:           %s \n", level.fieldname[i]);
        printf("Field rank:          %d \n", level.rank[i]);
        for (j = 0; j < level.rank[i]; j++)
            printf("Field dims:           %d \n",
(int)level.dims[i][j]);
        printf("Field class:          %d \n", level.dclass[i]);
    }

    /* Get the number of records in level */
    /* ----- */
    nrecs = HE5_PTnrecs(PTid, 0);
    printf("Number of records in level:  %lu \n", (unsigned long)nrecs);

    /* Set the data size */
    /* ----- */
    datasize = (size_t)sizeof(Sensor);

    /* Allocate memory for the output data structure */
    /* ----- */
    s = (Sensor *)calloc(nrecs, sizeof(Sensor));

    /* Populate input information structure */
    /* ----- */
    inInfo.nfields      = nflds;
    inInfo.datasize     = (size_t)sizeof(Sensor);

    inInfo.rank[0]      = 1;
    inInfo.rank[1]      = 1;
    inInfo.rank[2]      = 1;

    /* Here we use the HDF5 Macro "HOFFSET" to calculate */
    /* the data member offsets withing the C data structure */

    inInfo.offset[0]    = HOFFSET(Sensor, time);
    inInfo.offset[1]    = HOFFSET(Sensor, con);
    inInfo.offset[2]    = HOFFSET(Sensor, spec);

    inInfo.dtype[0]     = H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE;
    inInfo.dtype[1]     = H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT;
    inInfo.dtype[2]     = H5T_NATIVE_CHAR;

    inInfo.dclass[0]    = H5T_NO_CLASS;
    inInfo.dclass[1]    = H5T_NO_CLASS;
    inInfo.dclass[2]    = H5T_NO_CLASS;

    inInfo.dims[0][0]   = 1;
    inInfo.dims[1][0]   = 4;
    inInfo.dims[2][0]   = 8;

    for( i = 0; i < nflds; i++)
    {
        inInfo.fieldname[i] = (char *)calloc(HE5_HDFE_NAMBUFSIZE, sizeof(char));
        strcpy(inInfo.fieldname[i], level.fieldname[i]);
    }

    /* Read the level data */
    /* ----- */
    status = HE5_PTreadlevel(PTid, 0, &inInfo, &datasize, s);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTreadlevel() :      %d \n", status);

```



```

    for (i = 0; i < nrecs; i++)
        printf("%lf %f %f %f %f %s\n", s[i].time, s[i].con[0], s[i].con[1],
s[i].con[2], s[i].con[3], s[i].spec);

    /* Release memory */
    /* ----- */
    for (i = 0; i < nflds; i++)
        {
            free(level.fieldname[i]);
            free(inInfo.fieldname[i]);
        }

    free(s);

    status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() :           %d \n", status);

    PTid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point");
    printf("Point ID returned by HE5_PTattach() :         %d \n", PTid);

    /* Read Fixed Buoy Point Attributes */
    /* ----- */
    nt = (H5T_class_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(H5T_class_t));

    nattr = HE5_PTinqattrs(PTid, NULL, &strbufsize);
    status = HE5_PTreadattr(PTid, "GlobalAttr_Integer", &IntAttr);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTreadattr() :         %d \n", status);
    printf(" \n");
    printf("Integer attribute value:                       %d\n", IntAttr);

    free(nt);

    status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() :           %d \n", status);

    status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTclose() :             %d \n", status);

    return 0;
}

```

### **Example 5**

```

/*
 *   In this example we will update a specified level
 */

/* he5_pt_updatelevels */
#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j;

```

```

hid_t          ptfid = FAIL;
hid_t          PTid1 = FAIL;

hssize_t       recs[32];

hsize_t        nrec;

typedef struct
{
    double      Time;
    float       Conc[4];
    char        Spc[8];
} CmpData_1;

CmpData_1  buf_1;

buf_1.Time    = 13131313.0;

buf_1.Conc[0] = 1.11;
buf_1.Conc[1] = 2.22;
buf_1.Conc[2] = 3.33;
buf_1.Conc[3] = 4.44;

strcpy(buf_1.Spc, "AM");

/* ----- */
/* NOTE: To update all records, set "nrec" => 0 or "recs" => NULL */
/*       the data buffer should be properly populated */
/* ----- */

/* Open the HDF-EOS file, "Point.he5" */
/* ----- */
ptfid = HE5_PTopen("Point.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
if (ptfid != FAIL)
{
    PTid1 = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "Simple Point");
    if (PTid1 != FAIL)
    {
        nrec    = 1;
        recs[0] = 0;
        status = HE5_PTupdatelevel(PTid1, 0, "Concentration", nrec,
recs, &buf_1);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_PTupdatelevel() :  %d \n",
status);
    }

    status = HE5_PTdetach(PTid1);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_PTdetach() :          %d \n", status);
}

status = HE5_PTclose(ptfid);

return 0;
}

```

## 7.1.1.2 A FORTRAN Example of a Simple Point Creation

### Example 1

```

      program      he5_pt_setupF_32

      implicit    none

      integer     status
      integer     ptfid
      integer     ptid1, ptid2, ptid3

      integer     he5_ptopen
      integer     he5_ptcreate
      integer     he5_ptdetach
      integer     he5_ptclose

      integer     HE5_HDFE_TRUNC
      parameter   (HE5_HDFE_TRUNC=2)

c -----
c
c      We first open the HDF-EOS point file, "Point.he5". Because this file
c
c      does not already exist, we use the HE5_ACC_TRUNC access code in the
c
c      open statement. The PTopen routine returns the point file id, ptfid,
c
c      which is used to identify the file in subsequent routines in the
c
c      library.
c
c -----
c
c      Open the HDF point file, "Point.he5"
c
c      -----
      ptfid = he5_ptopen('Point.he5',HE5_HDFE_TRUNC)
      write(*,*) 'File ID returned by he5_ptopen(): ',ptfid

      ptid1 = he5_ptcreate(ptfid, "Simple Point")
      write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptcreate(): ',ptid1
      ptid2 = he5_ptcreate(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point")
      write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptcreate(): ',ptid2
      ptid3 = he5_ptcreate(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point")
      write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptcreate(): ',ptid3

c -----
c
c      We now close the point interface with the he5_ptdetach routine.
c
c      This step is necessary to properly store the point information within
c
```

```
c    the file.
```

```
c  
c  
c
```

```
-----  
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid1)  
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status  
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid2)  
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status  
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid3)  
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status  
  
status = he5_ptclose(ptfid)  
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptclose(): ',status  
  
stop  
end
```

## **Example 2**

```
program          he5_pt_definelevelsF_32  
  
implicit        none  
  
integer         status  
integer         ptfid  
integer         ptid  
integer         he5_ptopen  
integer         he5_ptattach  
integer         he5_ptdeflevel  
integer         he5_ptdeflinkage  
integer         he5_ptdetach  
integer         he5_ptclose  
integer         rank_1(3)  
integer         rank_2(5)  
integer         rank_3(4)  
integer         rank_4(4)  
integer         rank_5(6)  
integer         dtype_1(3)  
integer         dtype_2(5)  
integer         dtype_3(4)  
integer         dtype_4(4)  
integer         dtype_5(6)  
integer         array_1(3)  
integer         array_2(5)  
integer         array_3(4)  
integer         array_4(4)  
integer         array_5(6)  
  
integer*4       dims_1(3,1)  
integer*4       dims_2(5,1)  
integer*4       dims_3(4,1)  
integer*4       dims_4(4,1)  
integer*4       dims_5(6,1)  
  
character*240   fieldlist1
```

```

character*240 fieldlist2
character*240 fieldlist3
character*240 fieldlist4
character*240 fieldlist5
character*80  levelname
character*20  parent
character*20  child
character*20  linkfield

```

```

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

```

```

integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT=0)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR=5)

```

```

c      Open the HDF point file, "Point.he5"
c      -----
ptfid = he5_ptopen('Point.he5',HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
write(*,*) 'File ID returned by he5_ptopen(): ',ptfid

c      Read Simple Point
c      -----
ptid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "Simple Point")
write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c      Populate input information structure
c      -----

levelname = 'Sensor'

rank_1(1) = 1
rank_1(2) = 1
rank_1(3) = 1

fieldlist1 = 'Time,Concentration,Species'

dtype_1(1) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype_1(2) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype_1(3) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

array_1(1) = 0
array_1(2) = 1
array_1(3) = 1

dims_1(1,1) = 1
dims_1(2,1) = 4
dims_1(3,1) = 8

status = he5_ptdeflevel(ptid, levelname, rank_1, fieldlist1,
ldims_1, dtype_1, array_1)

```

```

        write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdeflevel(): ',status
c.....Close out the point interface
        status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
        write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

c    Read Fixed Buoy Point
c    -----
        ptid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point")
        write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c    Populate input information structure
c    -----

        levelname = 'Desc-Loc'

        rank_2(1) = 1
        rank_2(2) = 1
        rank_2(3) = 1
        rank_2(4) = 1
        rank_2(5) = 1

        fieldlist2 = 'Label,Longitude,Latitude,DeployDate,ID'

        dtype_2(1) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
        dtype_2(2) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
        dtype_2(3) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
        dtype_2(4) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
        dtype_2(5) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

        array_2(1) = 1
        array_2(2) = 0
        array_2(3) = 0
        array_2(4) = 0
        array_2(5) = 1

        dims_2(1,1) = 8
        dims_2(2,1) = 1
        dims_2(3,1) = 1
        dims_2(4,1) = 1
        dims_2(5,1) = 8

        status = he5_ptdeflevel(ptid, levelname, rank_2, fieldlist2,
1dims_2, dtype_2, array_2)
        write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdeflevel(): ',status

c    Populate input information structure
c    -----

        levelname = 'Observations'

        rank_3(1) = 1
        rank_3(2) = 1
        rank_3(3) = 1
        rank_3(4) = 1

        fieldlist3 = 'Time,Rainfall,Temperature,ID'

```

```

dtype_3(1)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype_3(2)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype_3(3)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype_3(4)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

array_3(1)      = 0
array_3(2)      = 0
array_3(3)      = 0
array_3(4)      = 1

dims_3(1,1)     = 1
dims_3(2,1)     = 1
dims_3(3,1)     = 1
dims_3(4,1)     = 8

status = he5_ptdeflevel(ptid, levelname, rank_3, fieldlist3,
ldims_3, dtype_3, array_3)
write(*,*) 'Status ID returned by he5_ptdeflevel(): ',status

parent      = 'Desc-Loc'
child       = 'Observations'
linkfield   = 'ID'

status = he5_ptdeflinkage(ptid, parent, child, linkfield)
write(*,*) 'Status ID returned by he5_ptdeflinkage(): ',status

c.....Close out the point interface
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

c      Read Floating Buoy Point
c      -----
      ptid = HE5_PTattach(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point")
      write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c      Populate input information structure
c      -----

      levelname = 'Description'

      rank_4(1) = 1
      rank_4(2) = 1
      rank_4(3) = 1
      rank_4(4) = 1

      fieldlist4 = 'Label,DeployDate,Weight,ID'

      dtype_4(1)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
      dtype_4(2)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
      dtype_4(3)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
      dtype_4(4)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

      array_4(1)      = 1
      array_4(2)      = 0
      array_4(3)      = 0
      array_4(4)      = 1

```

```

dims_4(1,1)      = 8
dims_4(2,1)      = 1
dims_4(3,1)      = 1
dims_4(4,1)      = 8

status = he5_ptdeflevel(ptid, levelname, rank_4, fieldlist4,
ldims_4, dtype_4, array_4)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdeflevel(): ',status

c   Populate input information structure
c   -----

levelname = 'Measurements'

rank_5(1) = 1
rank_5(2) = 1
rank_5(3) = 1
rank_5(4) = 1
rank_5(5) = 1
rank_5(6) = 1

fieldlist5 = 'Time,Longitude,Latitude,Rainfall,Temperature,ID'

dtype_5(1) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype_5(2) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype_5(3) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype_5(4) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype_5(5) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype_5(6) = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

array_5(1) = 0
array_5(2) = 0
array_5(3) = 0
array_5(4) = 0
array_5(5) = 0
array_5(6) = 1

dims_5(1,1) = 1
dims_5(2,1) = 1
dims_5(3,1) = 1
dims_5(4,1) = 1
dims_5(5,1) = 1
dims_5(6,1) = 8

status = he5_ptdeflevel(ptid, levelname, rank_5, fieldlist5,
ldims_5, dtype_5, array_5)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdeflevel(): ',status

parent = 'Description'
child = 'Measurements'
linkfield = 'ID'

status = he5_ptdeflinkage(ptid, parent, child, linkfield)
write(*,*) 'Status ID returned by he5_ptdeflinkage(): ',status

c.....Close out the point interface
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

```



```

status = he5_ptclose(ptfid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptclose(): ',status

stop
end

```

### **Example 3**

```

program          he5_pt_writedataF_32

implicit        none

integer         status
integer         ptfid
integer         ptid
integer         he5_ptopen
integer         he5_ptattach
integer         he5_ptwritelevel
integer         he5_ptfort2c
integer         he5_ptwrbckptr
integer         he5_ptwrfwdptr
integer         he5_ptwriteattr
integer         he5_ptdetach
integer         he5_ptclose
integer         i
integer         rank, datatype
integer         attr

integer*4       n
integer*4       count(1)
integer*4       dims(2)
integer*4       fortcount(8), ntype

real*4         flt

character*80    fieldname, attrname

c.....used by Simple Point
real*8         time_tt
real*8         time(15)
real*4         concentration_tt(4)
real*4         conc(15,4)
real*4         outconc(4,15)
character*8    spc_tt
character*8    spc(15)

c.....used by FixedBuoy Point - Level 0
character*8    desc_tt
character*8    desc(3)
real*8         lon_tt
real*8         lon(3)

```

```

real*8      lat_tt
real*8      lat(3)
integer*4   date_tt
integer*4   date(3)
character*8 id_tt
character*8 id(3)

c.....used by FixedBuoy Point - Level 1
real*8      time3_tt
real*8      time3(20)
real*4      rain_tt
real*4      rain(20)
real*4      temp_tt
real*4      temp(20)
character*8 id3_tt
character*8 id3(20)

c.....used by FloatBuoy Point - Level 0
character*8 desc4_tt
character*8 desc4(3)
integer*4   date4_tt
integer*4   date4(3)
integer*4   wgt_tt
integer*4   wgt(3)
character*8 id4_tt
character*8 id4(3)

c.....used by FloatBuoy Point - Level 1
real*8      time5_tt
real*8      time5(25)
real*8      lon5_tt
real*8      lon5(25)
real*8      lat5_tt
real*8      lat5(25)
real*4      rain5_tt
real*4      rain5(25)
real*4      temp5_tt
real*4      temp5(25)
character*8 id5_tt
character*8 id5(25)

integer     HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
parameter   (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT=0)
integer     HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter   (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer     HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter   (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)
integer     HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
parameter   (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR=5)

integer     HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter   (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

c      Open the HDF point file, "Point.he5"
c      -----
      ptfid = he5_ptopen('Point.he5',HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
      write(*,*) 'File ID returned by he5_ptopen(): ',ptfid

```

```

c      Do Simple Point
c      -----
      ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "Simple Point")
      write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c      Read Simple Point
c      -----
      open(unit=1, file='simple.txt', status='OLD')

      n = 0
      do 10 i=1,1000
        read(1, 110, end=100) time_tt, concentration_tt(1),
1         concentration_tt(2),
2         concentration_tt(3),
3         concentration_tt(4),
4         spc_tt

        time(i)      = time_tt
        conc(i,1)    = concentration_tt(1)
        conc(i,2)    = concentration_tt(2)
        conc(i,3)    = concentration_tt(3)
        conc(i,4)    = concentration_tt(4)
        spc(i)       = spc_tt

        n = n + 1
10      continue

100     close(unit=1)
110     format(F13.1,F6.2,F6.2,F6.2,F6.2,2X,A8)

        count(1) = n

        fieldname      = 'Time'
        datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

        status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
1datatype, time)
        write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

c.....Convert array to 'C' order
        dims(1) = 15
        dims(2) = 4
        rank    = 2
        datatype = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT

c This is a call to utility routine reversing dimation order from
c FORTRAN to C

        status      = he5_ptfort2c(dimens, rank, datatype, conc,
1outconc)
        write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptfort2c(): ',status

        fieldname    = 'Concentration'

        status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
1datatype, outconc)
        write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

```

```

    fieldname      = 'Species'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, spc)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

c.....Close out the point interface
    status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

c    Do FixedBuoy Point
c    -----
    ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point")
    write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c    Read FixedBuoy Point
c    -----
    open(unit=1, file='fixedBuoy0.txt', status='OLD')

    n = 0
    do 20 i=1,1000
        read(1, 210, end=200) desc_tt, lon_tt, lat_tt, date_tt,
lid_tt
        desc(i)      = desc_tt
        lon(i)       = lon_tt
        lat(i)       = lat_tt
        date(i)      = date_tt
        id(i)        = id_tt

        n = n + 1
20 continue

200 close(unit=1)
210 format(A8,F13.7,F13.7,I7,1X,A8)

    count(1) = n

    fieldname      = 'Label'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, desc)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'Longitude'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, lon)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'Latitude'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, lat)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

```

```

    fieldname      = 'DeployDate'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
1datatype, date)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'ID'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
1datatype, id)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status
c
c  Read FixedBuoy Point - Level 1
c  -----
    open(unit=1, file='fixedBuoy1.txt', status='OLD')

    n = 0
    do 30 i=1,1000
        read(1, 310, end=300) time3_tt, rain_tt, temp_tt, id3_tt
        time3(i)      = time3_tt
        rain(i)       = rain_tt
        temp(i)       = temp_tt
        id3(i)        = id3_tt

        n = n + 1
30 continue

300 close(unit=1)
310 format(F13.2,F8.1,F8.2,3X,A8)

    count(1) = n

    fieldname      = 'Time'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, time3)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'Rainfall'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, rain)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'Temperature'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, temp)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'ID'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,

```

```

    ldatatype, id3)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

c.....Write forward and backward pointers
    status = he5_ptwrbckptr(ptid,1)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwrbckptr(): ',status

    status = he5_ptwrfwdptr(ptid,1)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwrfwdptr(): ',status

c    Write attributes to "Fixed Buoy Point"
c    -----
    attrname      = 'GlobalAttribute_int'
    ntype         = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
    fortcount(1) = 1
    attr          = 9999

    status = he5_ptwriteattr(ptid,attrname,ntype,fortcount,
    lattr)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwriteattr(): ',status

c.....Close out the point interface
    status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

c    Do FloatBuoy Point
c    -----
    ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "FloatBuoy Point")
    write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c    Read FloatBuoy Point - Level 0
c    -----
    open(unit=1, file='floatBuoy0.txt', status='OLD')

    n = 0
    do 40 i=1,1000
        read(1, 410, end=400) desc4_tt, date4_tt, wgt_tt, id4_tt
        desc4(i) = desc4_tt
        date4(i) = date4_tt
        wgt(i)   = wgt_tt
        id4(i)   = id4_tt

        n = n + 1
    40 continue

    400 close(unit=1)
    410 format(A8,I8,I7,2X,A8)

    count(1) = n

    fieldname      = 'Label'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
    ldatatype, desc4)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'DeployDate'

```

```

datatype          = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT

status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, date4)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

fieldname        = 'Weight'
datatype          = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT

status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, wgt)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

fieldname        = 'ID'
datatype          = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 0, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, id4)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

c   Read FixedBuoy Point - Level 1
c   -----
open(unit=1, file='floatBuoy1.txt', status='OLD')

n = 0
do 50 i=1,1000
    read(1, 510, end=500) time5_tt, lon5_tt, lat5_tt,
lrain5_tt,temp5_tt,id5_tt
    time5(i)      = time5_tt
    lon5(i)       = lon5_tt
    lat5(i)       = lat5_tt
    rain5(i)      = rain5_tt
    temp5(i)      = temp5_tt
    id5(i)        = id5_tt

    n = n + 1
50 continue

500 close(unit=1)
510 format(F13.1,F13.6,F13.6,F8.1,F8.2,3X,A8)

count(1) = n

fieldname        = 'Time'
datatype          = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, time5)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

fieldname        = 'Longitude'
datatype          = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
ldatatype, lon5)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

fieldname        = 'Latitude'
datatype          = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE

```

```

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, lat5)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'Rainfall'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, rain5)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'Temperature'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, temp5)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

    fieldname      = 'ID'
    datatype       = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

    status = he5_ptwritelevel(ptid, 1, count, fieldname,
1datatype, id5)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwritelevel(): ',status

c.....Write forward and backward pointers
    status = he5_ptwrwbckptr(ptid,1)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwrwbckptr(): ',status

    status = he5_ptwrfrwdptr(ptid,1)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwrfrwdptr(): ',status

c    Write attributes to "Float Buoy Point"
c    -----
    attrname      = 'GlobalAttribute_float'
    ntype         = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
    fortcount(1)  = 1
    flt           = -7.5

    status = he5_ptwriteattr(ptid,attrname,
1ntype,fortcount,flt)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptwriteattr(): ',status

c.....Close out the point interface
    status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

    status = he5_ptclose(ptfid)
    write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptclose(): ',status

    stop
    end

```



## Example 4

```
program          he5_pt_readdataF_32

implicit        none

integer         status
integer         ptfid
integer         ptid
integer         he5_ptopen
integer         he5_ptattach
integer         he5_ptreadlevel
integer         he5_ptlevelinfo
integer         he5_ptnrecs
integer         he5_ptnlevels
integer         he5_ptnfields
integer         he5_ptc2fort
integer         he5_ptinqattr
integer         he5_ptreadattr
integer         he5_ptdetach
integer         he5_ptclose
integer         i
integer         nflds
integer         level
integer         arr_rank
integer         datatype
integer         dtype(3)
integer         attr
integer         nrecs
integer         nlevels

integer*4       dims(2)
integer*4       datasize
integer*4       rank_tt(3)
integer*4       offset_tt(3)
integer*4       dtype_tt(3)
integer*4       dim_sizes_tt(3)
integer*4       nattr
integer*4       strbufsize

character*80    levelname
character*80    fieldname(3)
character*80    attrname
character*240   fieldlist
character*240   attrlist
character*8     spec(15)

real*4         con(4,15)
real*4         outcon(15,4)
real*8         time(15)

integer        HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
parameter      (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT=0)
integer        HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter      (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer        HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter      (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)
```

```

integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR=5)
integer      HE5_HDFE_RDONLY
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDONLY=1)

c      Open the HDF point file, "Point.he5"
c      -----
ptfid = he5_ptopen('Point.he5',HE5_HDFE_RDONLY)
write(*,*) 'File ID returned by he5_ptopen(): ',ptfid

c      Read Simple Point
c      -----
ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "Simple Point")
write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c      Get level information
c      -----
level = 0

status = he5_ptlevelinfo(ptid, level, levelname, rank_tt,
1fieldlist, dim_sizes_tt, datasize, offset_tt, dtype_tt)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptlevelinfo(): ',status

c      Get the number of records in level
c      -----
level = 0
nrecs = he5_ptnrecs(ptid, level)
print *,'Number of records in level: ', nrecs

nlevels = he5_ptnlevels(ptid)
print *,'Number of levels in Point data set: ', nlevels

nflds = he5_ptnfields(ptid, level, fieldlist, strbufsize)
print *,'Number of fields in level: ', nflds

c      Populate input information structure
c      -----
dtype(1)     = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype(2)     = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype(3)     = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

c      Read the level data and print out
c      -----
fieldname(1) = 'Time'

status = he5_ptreadlevel(ptid, 0, fieldname(1),
1dtype(1), time)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptreadlevel(): ',status

write(*,*) 'time array:      '
do i = 1,nrecs
  print *,time(i)
end do

fieldname(2) = 'Concentration'

status = he5_ptreadlevel(ptid, 0, fieldname(2),

```

```

ldtype(2), con)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptreadlevel(): ',status

c   Convert 'C' array to Fortran order
c   -----
      dims(1) = 15
      dims(2) = 4
      arr_rank = 2
      datatype = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT

c This is a call to utility routine reversing dimation order from
c C to FORTRAN

      status = he5_ptc2fort(dimens, arr_rank, datatype, con,
1outcon)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptc2fort(): ',status

write(*,*) 'outcon array:      '
do i = 1,nrecs
  print *,outcon(i,1),outcon(i,2),outcon(i,3),outcon(i,4)
end do

      fieldname(3) = 'Species'

      status = he5_ptreadlevel(ptid, 0, fieldname(3),
ldtype(3), spec)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptreadlevel(): ',status

write(*,*) 'spec array:      '
do i = 1,nrecs
  print *,spec(i)
end do

c.....Close out the point interface
      status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

c   Read FixedBuoy Point
c   -----
      ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point")
write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

c   Global Attributes
c   -----
      attrname = 'GlobalAttribute_int'

      print *,'      '
      print *,'Global Attribute:      '
      nattr = he5_ptinqattrs(ptid,attrlist,strbufsize)
      print *,'Number of attributes: ',nattr
      print *,'Attribute list: ',attrlist
      print *,'Size (in bytes) of attribute list: ',strbufsize

      status = he5_ptreadattr(ptid,attrname,attr)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptreadattr(): ',status
print *,'Attribute value: ',attr

c.....Close out the point interface

```

```

status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

status = he5_ptclose(ptfid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptclose(): ',status

stop
end

```

### Example 5

```

program          he5_pt_updatelevelsF_32

implicit        none

integer          status
integer          ptfid
integer          ptid
integer          level
integer          he5_ptopen
integer          he5_ptattach
integer          he5_ptupdatelevel
integer          he5_ptdetach
integer          he5_ptclose
integer          dtype(3)

integer*4        recs(32)
integer*4        nrec

real*4           conc_tt(4)

real*8           time_tt

character*8      spc_tt
character*80     fieldname

integer          HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter        (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

integer          HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter        (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)
integer          HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter        (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer          HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
parameter        (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR=5)

c              Open the HDF point file, "Point.he5"
c              -----
ptfid = he5_ptopen('Point.he5',HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
write(*,*) 'File ID returned by he5_ptopen(): ',ptfid

c              Read Simple Point
c              -----

```

```

ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "Simple Point")
write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

dtype(1)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
dtype(2)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
dtype(3)      = HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR

nrec          = 1
recs(1)       = 0

level         = 0

fieldname     = 'Concentration'

conc_tt(1)    = 1.11
conc_tt(2)    = 2.22
conc_tt(3)    = 3.33
conc_tt(4)    = 4.44

status = he5_ptupdatelevel(ptid, level, fieldname, nrec,
1recs, dtype(2), conc_tt)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptupdatelevel(): ',status

fieldname     = 'Time'

time_tt       = 13131313.0

status = he5_ptupdatelevel(ptid, level, fieldname, nrec,
1recs, dtype(1), time_tt)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptupdatelevel(): ',status

fieldname     = 'Species'

spc_tt        = 'AM'

status = he5_ptupdatelevel(ptid, level, fieldname, nrec,
1recs, dtype(3), spc_tt)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptupdatelevel(): ',status

c.....Close out the point interface
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

status = he5_ptclose(ptfid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptclose(): ',status

stop
end

```

### **Example 6**

```

program          he5_pt_datainfoF_32

```

```

implicit      none

integer      status
integer      ptfid
integer      ptid
integer      he5_ptopen
integer      he5_ptattach
integer      he5_ptinqdatatype
integer      he5_ptdetach
integer      he5_ptclose
integer      dtype
integer      classid
integer      order
integer      fieldgroup

integer*4    size

character*1  null_char_0
character*80 fieldname
character*80 attrname

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDONLY
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDONLY=1)

integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT=0)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_CHAR=5)

integer      HE5_HDFE_GEOGROUP
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_GEOGROUP=0)
integer      HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP=1)
integer      HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP=2)
integer      HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP=3)
integer      HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP=4)
integer      HE5_HDFE_PROFRGROUP
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_PROFRGROUP=5)

```

```

null_char_0 = '0'

```

```

c      Open the HDF point file, "Point.he5"
c      -----
      ptfid = he5_ptopen('Point.he5',HE5_HDFE_RDONLY)
      write(*,*) 'File ID returned by he5_ptopen(): ',ptfid

c      Read Simple Point
c      -----
      ptid = he5_ptattach(ptfid, "FixedBuoy Point")
      write(*,*) 'Point ID returned by he5_ptattach(): ',ptid

```

```

fieldgroup = HE5_HDFE_DATAGROUP
fieldname  = 'Observations'

status = he5_ptinqdatatype(ptid,fieldname,null_char_0,fieldgroup,
ldtype,classid,order,size)
print *, 'Status returned from he5_ptinqdatatype(): ',status
print *, 'datatype:      ',dtype
print *, 'class ID:      ',classid
print *, 'order:        ',order
print *, 'size:         ',size

fieldgroup  = HE5_HDFE_ATTRGROUP
attrname    = 'GlobalAttribute_int'

status = he5_ptinqdatatype(ptid,null_char_0,attrname,fieldgroup,
ldtype,classid,order,size)
print *, 'Status returned from he5_ptinqdatatype(): ',status
print *, 'datatype:      ',dtype
print *, 'class ID:      ',classid
print *, 'order:        ',order
print *, 'size:         ',size

fieldgroup  = HE5_HDFE_GRPATTRGROUP
attrname    = 'GroupAttribute'

status = he5_ptinqdatatype(ptid,null_char_0,attrname,fieldgroup,
ldtype,classid,order,size)
print *, 'Status returned from he5_ptinqdatatype(): ',status
print *, 'datatype:      ',dtype
print *, 'class ID:      ',classid
print *, 'order:        ',order
print *, 'size:         ',size

fieldname   = 'Observations'
fieldgroup  = HE5_HDFE_LOCATTRGROUP
attrname    = 'LocalAttribute'

status = he5_ptinqdatatype(ptid,fieldname,attrname,fieldgroup,
ldtype,classid,order,size)
print *, 'Status returned from he5_ptinqdatatype(): ',status
print *, 'datatype:      ',dtype
print *, 'class ID:      ',classid
print *, 'order:        ',order
print *, 'size:         ',size

c.....Close out the point interface
status = he5_ptdetach(ptid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptdetach(): ',status

status = he5_ptclose(ptfid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_ptclose(): ',status

stop
end

```

## 7.2 Swath Examples

This section contains several examples of the use of the Swath interface from both C and FORTRAN programs. First, there are simple examples in C and FORTRAN which demonstrate the use of most of the functions in the Swath interface.

### 7.2.1 Creating a Simple Swath

The following C and FORTRAN programs each create, define, and write a simple Swath data set to an HDF-EOS file using the HDF-EOS Swath interface.

#### 7.2.1.1 A C Example of a Simple Swath Creation

##### Example 1

```
/*
 *   In this program we (1) open an HDF-EOS file, (2) create the swath
 *   interface within the file, and (3) define the swath field dimensions
 */

/*   he5_sw_setup      */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j;

    hid_t           swfid = FAIL;
    hid_t           SWid  = FAIL;

    long            indx[12] = {0,1,3,6,7,8,11,12,14,24,32,39};

    /* Open a new HDF-EOS swath file, "Swath.he5" */
    /* ----- */
    swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);
    printf("File ID returned by HE5_SWopen():      %d \n", swfid);

    /* Create the swath, "Swath1", within the file */
    /* ----- */
    SWid = HE5_SWcreate(swfid, "Swath1");
    printf("Swath ID returned by HE5_SWcreate():    %d \n", SWid);

    /* Define dimensions and specify their sizes */
    /* ----- */
```



```

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "GeoTrack", 20);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "GeoXtrack", 10);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Res2tr", 40);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Res2xtr", 20);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Bands", 15);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "IndxTrack", 12);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "ProfDim", 4);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

/* Define Unlimited Dimension */
/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWdefdim(SWid, "Unlim", H5S_UNLIMITED);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdim():      %d \n", status);

/*
 * Once the dimensions are defined, the relationship (mapping) between the
 * geolocation dimensions, such as track and cross track, and the data
 * dimensions, must be established. This is done through the HE5_SWdefdimmap
 * routine. It takes as input the swath id, the names of the dimensions
 * designating the geolocation and data dimensions, respectively, and the
 * offset and increment defining the relation.
 *
 * In the first example we relate the "GeoTrack" and "Res2tr" dimensions
 * with an offset of 0 and an increment of 2. Thus the ith element of
 * "Geotrack" corresponds to the 2 * ith element of "Res2tr".
 *
 * In the second example, the ith element of "GeoXtrack" corresponds to the
 * 2 * ith + 1 element of "Res2xtr".
 *
 * Note that there is no relationship between the geolocation dimensions
 * and the "Bands" dimension.
 */

/* Define Dimension Mapping */
/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(SWid, "GeoTrack", "Res2tr", 0, 2);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdimmap():    %d \n", status);

status = HE5_SWdefdimmap(SWid, "GeoXtrack", "Res2xtr", 1, 2);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdimmap():    %d \n", status);

/* Define Indexed Mapping */
/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWdefidxmap(SWid, "IndxTrack", "Res2tr", indx);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefidxmap():    %d \n", status);

/* Close the swath interface */

```

```

/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdetach():      %d \n", status);

/* Close the swath file */
/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWclose(swfid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWclose():      %d \n", status);

return 0;
}

```

## **Example 2**

```

/*
 *      In this example we (1) open the "Swath.he5" HDF-EOS file,
 *      (2) attach to the "Swath1" swath, and (3) define the fields
 */

/* he5_sw_definefields */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

#define RANK 1

main()
{
    herr_t      status = FAIL;

    int         comp_level[ 5 ] = {0,0,0,0,0};
    int         comp_code;
    int         i, j;

    hid_t       swfid = FAIL;
    hid_t       SWid  = FAIL;

    hsize_t     chunk_dims[ 2 ];

    /* Open the file, "Swath.he5", using the H5F_ACC_RDWR access code */
    /* ----- */
    swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
    if (swfid != FAIL)
    {
        SWid = HE5_SWattach(swfid, "Swath1");
        if (SWid != FAIL)
        {
            /*
             * We define seven fields. The first three, "Time", "Longitude"
             * and "Latitude" are geolocation fields and thus we use the
             * geolocation dimensions "GeoTrack" and "GeoXtrack" in the
             * field definitions.
             * The next four fields are data fields. Note that either
             * geolocation or data dimensions can be used.
             */

```

```

        status = HE5_SWdefgeofield(SWid, "Time", "GeoTrack", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefgeofield(...\\"Time\\",...) :
%d\\n",status);

        status = HE5_SWdefgeofield(SWid, "Longitude",
"GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
        printf("Status returned by
HE5_SWdefgeofield(...\\"Longitude\\",...) :      %d\\n",status);

        status = HE5_SWdefgeofield(SWid, "Latitude",
"GeoTrack,GeoXtrack", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
        printf("Status returned by
HE5_SWdefgeofield(...\\"Latitude\\",...) :      %d\\n",status);

        status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(SWid, "Density", "GeoTrack", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
        printf("Status returned by
HE5_SWdefdatafield(...\\"Density\\",...) :      %d\\n",status);

        status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(SWid, "Temperature",
"GeoTrack,GeoXtrack",NULL, H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
        printf("Status returned by
HE5_SWdefdatafield(...\\"Temperature\\",...) : %d\\n",status);

        status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(SWid, "Pressure", "Res2tr,Res2xtr",
NULL, H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0);
        printf("Status returned by
HE5_SWdefdatafield(...\\"Pressure\\",...) :      %d\\n",status);

        status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(SWid, "Spectra",
"Bands,Res2tr,Res2xtr", NULL, H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0);
        printf("Status returned by
HE5_SWdefdatafield(...\\"Spectra\\",...) :      %d\\n",status);

        /* Define Profile field */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_PRdefine(SWid, "Profile-2000", "ProfDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_UINT);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_PRdefine(...\\"Profile-2000\\",...)
:      %d\\n",status);

        /* Define Appendable Field */
        /* ----- */

        /*          First, define chunking          */
        /* (the appendable dataset must be chunked) */
        /* ----- */
        chunk_dims[0] = 20;
        status = HE5_SWdefchunk(SWid, RANK, chunk_dims);
        printf("\\tStatus returned by HE5_SWdefchunk() :
%d\\n",status);

        /* Second, define compression scheme */
        /* ----- */

        /* set the value of compression code: */
        /*  HDFE_COMP_NONE          0 */

```

```

/* HDFE_COMP_RLE                1 */
/* HDFE_COMP_NBIT              2 */
/* HDFE_COMP_SKPHUFF          3 */
/* HDFE_COMP_DEFLATE          4 */
comp_code = 4;

/* Set compression level: value 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, or 9 */
/* ----- */
comp_level[0] = 6;

status = HE5_SWdefcomp(SWid,comp_code, comp_level);
printf("\tStatus returned by HE5_SWdefcomp() :
%d\n",status);

status = HE5_SWdefdatafield(SWid, "Count", "GeoTrack", "Unlim",
H5T_NATIVE_INT, 0);
printf("Status returned by HE5_SWdefdatafield(...\`Count\`,...)
:
    %d\n",status);
    }
}

status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
status = HE5_SWclose(swfid);

return 0;
}

```

### **Example 3**

```

/* In this example we (1) open the "Swath.he5" file, (2) attach to the
 * "Swath1" swath, and (3) write data to the "Longitude", "Latitude", and
 * "Spectra" fields. Also, set up the global, group, and local attributes
 */

/* he5_sw_writedata */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j, k;
    int             track, xtrack;
    int             attr1[4] = {1, 2, 3, 4};          /* global attribute */
    int             attr2[4] = {10, 20, 30, 40};      /* group attribute */
    int             attr3[4] = {100, 200, 300, 400}; /* local attribute */

    hid_t           swfid = FAIL;
    hid_t           SWid  = FAIL;

    char            attr4[7]; /* Global 'char' attribute */

    long            attr5[4] = {1111111L,2222222L,3333333L,4444444L}; /* Global
'long' attribute */
}

```

```

double          attr6[4] = {1.111111,2.222222,3.333333,4.444444};/* Global
'double' attribute */

float          attr7[4] = {1.111111,2.222222,3.333333,4.444444};/* Local
'float' attribute */

hssize_t       start[3];

hsize_t        count[3];

size_t         datasize;

float          lng[20][10], latcnt;
float          lat[20][10], loncnt;

double         plane[15][40][20], tme[20];

hvl_t          buffer[4];/* Data buffer for the profile */

/* Populate lon/lat data arrays */
/* ----- */
latcnt = 1.;
loncnt = 1.;
track = 0 ;
xtrack = 0 ;
while(track < 20) {
    while(xtrack < 10) {
        lat[track][xtrack] = latcnt;
        lng[track][xtrack] = loncnt;
        loncnt = loncnt + 1.;
        xtrack++;
    }
    latcnt = latcnt + 1.;
    loncnt = 1.;
    track++;
    xtrack = 0;
}

/* Populate spectra data array. Value = 100*(track index)+(band index) */
/* ----- */
for (i = 0; i < 15; i++)
{
    for (j = 0; j < 40; j++)
        for (k = 0; k < 20; k++)
            plane[i][j][k] = (double)(j*100 + i);
}

/* Allocate memory for and populate data buffer */
/* ----- */
datasize = 0;
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
{
    buffer[i].p = malloc( 25 *(i+1)* sizeof(unsigned int));
    buffer[i].len = 25 * (i+1);
    /* calculate the data buffer size (bytes) */
    datasize += buffer[i].len * sizeof(unsigned int);
    for ( j = 0; j < 25 * (i+1); j++)

```

```

        ((unsigned int *)buffer[i].p)[j] = (i+1)*1000 + j;
    }

/* Open the HDF swath file, "Swath.he5" */
/* ----- */
swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
if (swfid != FAIL)
{
    /* Attach the "Swath1" swath */
    /* ----- */
    SWid = HE5_SWattach(swfid, "Swath1");
    if (SWid != FAIL)
    {
        start[0] = 0;
        start[1] = 0;
        count[0] = 20;
        count[1] = 10;

        /* Write longitude field */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWwritefield(SWid, "Longitude", start, NULL, count,
lng);
        printf("status returned by HE5_SWwritefield(\"Longitude\"):
%d\n", status);

        /* Write latitude field */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWwritefield(SWid, "Latitude", start, NULL, count,
lat);
        printf("status returned by HE5_SWwritefield(\"Latitude\"):
%d\n", status);

        /* Write Time Field */
        /* ----- */
        for (i = 0; i < 20; i++)
            tme[i] = 34574087.3 + 84893.2*i;

        start[0] = 0;
        count[0] = 20;
        status = HE5_SWwritefield(SWid, "Time", start, NULL, count,
tme);
        printf("status returned by HE5_SWwritefield(\"Time\"):
%d\n", status);

        /* Write Spectra Field */
        /* ----- */
        start[0] = 0;        count[0] = 15;
        start[1] = 0;        count[1] = 40;
        start[2] = 0;        count[2] = 20;

        status = HE5_SWwritefield(SWid, "Spectra", start, NULL, count,
plane);
        printf("status returned by HE5_SWwritefield(\"Spectra\"):
%d\n", status);

        /* Write data to the profile */
        /* ----- */
        start[0] = 0;        count[0] = 4;

```

```

        status = HE5_PRwrite(SWid, "Profile-2000", start, NULL, count,
datasize, buffer);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_PRwrite(\"Profile-2000\"):\n", status);

        /* Write Global 'int' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        count[0] = 4;
        status = HE5_SWwriteattr(SWid, "GlobalAttribute",
H5T_NATIVE_INT, count, attr1);
        printf("status returned by HE5_SWwriteattr(\"GlobalAttribute\"):\n", status);

        /* Write Global 'char' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        strcpy(attr4, "ABCDEF");
        count[0] = 6;
        status = HE5_SWwriteattr(SWid, "GLOBAL_CHAR_ATTR",
H5T_NATIVE_CHAR, count, attr4);
        printf("status returned by
HE5_SWwriteattr(\"GLOBAL_CHAR_ATTR\"): %d\n", status);

        /* Write Global 'long' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        count[0] = 4;
        status = HE5_SWwriteattr(SWid, "GLOBAL_LONG_ATTR",
H5T_NATIVE_LONG, count, attr5);
        printf("status returned by
HE5_SWwriteattr(\"GLOBAL_LONG_ATTR\"): %d\n", status);

        /* Write Global 'double' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        count[0] = 4;
        status = HE5_SWwriteattr(SWid, "GLOBAL_DOUBLE_ATTR",
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, count, attr6);
        printf("status returned by
HE5_SWwriteattr(\"GLOBAL_DOUBLE_ATTR\"): %d\n", status);

        /* Write Group Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWwritegrpattr(SWid, "GroupAttribute",
H5T_NATIVE_INT, count, attr2);
        printf("status returned by
HE5_SWwritegrpattr(\"GroupAttribute\"): %d\n", status);

        /* Write Local Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWwritelocat(SWid, "Density", "LocalAttribute_1",
H5T_NATIVE_INT, count, attr3);
        printf("status returned by
HE5_SWwritelocat(\"LocalAttribute_1\"): %d\n", status);

        /* Write Local Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWwritelocat(SWid, "Longitude",
"LocalAttribute_2", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, count, attr7);
        printf("status returned by
HE5_SWwritelocat(\"LocalAttribute_2\"): %d\n", status);
    }

```

```

    }

    status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
    status = HE5_SWclose(swfid);

    return 0;
}

```

#### **Example 4**

```

/*
 * In this example we (1) open the "Swath.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to
 * the "Swath1" swath, and (3) read data from the "Longitude" field. Also,
 * we read the global/group/local attributes
 */

/* he5_sw_readdata */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j, k;
    int             attr1[4];          /* data buffer for global attribute */
    int             attr2[4];          /* .... for group attribute */
    int             attr3[4];          /* .... for local attribute */

    hid_t           swfid = FAIL;
    hid_t           SWid  = FAIL;

    char            attr4[10];         /* ... for global 'char' attribute */
    long            attr5[4];          /* ... for global 'long' attribute */
    double          attr6[4];          /* ... for global 'double' attribute */
    float           attr7[4];          /* ... for local 'float' attribute */

    hssize_t        start[2];
    hsize_t          stride[2], count[2];

    float           lng[20][10];

    hvl_t           buffer_out[4]; /* Buffer to read out data from profile */

    /* Open the HDF-EOS swath file, "Swath.he5" */
    /* ----- */
    swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_RDONLY);
    if (swfid != FAIL)
    {
        /* Attach the "Swath1" swath */
        /* ----- */

```



```

SWid = HE5_SWattach(swfid, "Swath1");
if (SWid != FAIL)
    {
        /* Read the entire longitude field */
        /* ----- */
        start[0] = 0;    start[1] = 0;
        count[0] = 20;  count[1] = 10;
        status = HE5_SWreadfield(SWid, "Longitude", start, NULL, count,
lng);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadfield() :    %d \n",
status);

        /* Display longitude data */
        /* ----- */
        for (i = 0; i < 20; i++)
            for (j = 0; j < 10; j++)
                printf("i j Longitude: %d %d %f\n", i, j, lng[il][j]);

        /* Read data from the Profile */
        /* ----- */
        start[0] = 0;    count[0] = 4;
        status = HE5_PRread(SWid, "Profile-2000", start, NULL, count,
buffer_out);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_PRread() :          %d \n",
status);

        /* Display the profile data */
        /* ----- */
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            {
                printf("\tThe %d-th element length is %d \n", i,
(unsigned)buffer_out[i].len);
                for (j = 0; j < buffer_out[i].len; j++)
                    printf("\t\t %d \n", ((unsigned int
*)buffer_out[i].p)[j]);
            }

        /* Release IDs and memory */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_PRreclaimspace(SWid, "Profile-2000", buffer_out);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_PRreclaimspace() : %d \n",
status);

        /* Read Global 'int' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadattr(SWid, "GlobalAttribute", attr1);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadattr() :    %d \n",
status);

        printf("Global attribute values:\n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            printf("\t\t %d \n", attr1[i]);

        /* Read Group Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadgrpattr(SWid, "GroupAttribute", attr2);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadgrpattr() :  %d \n",
status);

        printf("Group attribute values:\n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)

```

```

        printf("\t\t %d \n",attr2[i]);

        /* Read Local Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadlocattr(SWid, "Density", "LocalAttribute_1",
attr3);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadlocattr() : %d \n",
status);
        printf("Local attribute values:\n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            printf("\t\t %d \n",attr3[i]);

        /* Read Local Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadlocattr(SWid, "Longitude",
"LocalAttribute_2", attr7);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadlocattr() : %d \n",
status);
        printf("Local attribute values:\n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            printf("\t\t %f \n",attr7[i]);

        /* Read Global 'char' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadattr(SWid, "GLOBAL_CHAR_ATTR", attr4);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadattr() : %d \n",
status);
        printf("Global attribute values:\n");
        printf("\t\t %s \n",attr4);

        /* Read Global 'long' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadattr(SWid, "GLOBAL_LONG_ATTR", attr5);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadattr() : %d \n",
status);
        printf("Global attribute values:\n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            printf("\t\t %li \n",attr5[i]);

        /* Read Global 'double' Attribute */
        /* ----- */
        status = HE5_SWreadattr(SWid, "GLOBAL_DOUBLE_ATTR", attr6);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWreadattr() : %d \n",
status);
        printf("Global attribute values:\n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            printf("\t\t %f \n",attr6[i]);
    }
}

status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
status = HE5_SWclose(swid);

return 0;
}

```

## **Example 5**

```

/*
 * In this example we (1) open the "Swath.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to
 * the "Swath1", and (3) read data from the "Spectra" and "Time" fields
 */

/* he5_sw_subset */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j, rank = 0;

    hid_t           swfid = FAIL, SWid = FAIL;
    hid_t           regionID = FAIL, periodID = FAIL;

    H5T_class_t     *ntype;

    size_t          size = 0;

    hsize_t         dims[8];

    double          cornerlon[2], cornerlat[2];
    double          *datbuf, start_time, stop_time;

    /* Open the HDF-EOS swath file, "Swath.he5" */
    /* ----- */
    swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
    if (swfid != FAIL)
    {
        /* Attach to the "Swath1" swath */
        /* ----- */
        SWid = HE5_SWattach(swfid, "Swath1");
        if (SWid != FAIL)
        {
            cornerlon[0] = 3. ;
            cornerlat[0] = 5. ;
            cornerlon[1] = 7. ;
            cornerlat[1] = 12.;

            regionID = HE5_SWdefboxregion(SWid, cornerlon, cornerlat,
HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT);
            printf("\n");
            printf("Region ID returned by HE5_SWdefboxregion() :
%d \n", regionID);

            ntype = (H5T_class_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(H5T_class_t) );

            status = HE5_SWregioninfo(SWid, regionID, "Longitude", ntype,
&rank, dims, &size);

```

```

        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWregioninfo(\"Longitude\") :
%d \n", status);

        status = HE5_SWregioninfo(SWid, regionID, "Spectra", ntype,
&rank, dims, &size);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWregioninfo(\"Spectra\") :
%d \n", status);

        datbuf = (double *)calloc(size, sizeof(double));

        status = HE5_SWextractregion(SWid, regionID, "Spectra",
HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL, datbuf);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWextractregion() :
%d \n", status);
        printf("\n");
        printf("===== DATA ===== \n");
        printf("\n");
        for (i = 0; i < size / sizeof(double); i++)
            printf("\t %lf \n", datbuf[i]);

        free(datbuf);

        /* Time Subsetting */
        /* ----- */
        start_time = 35232487.2;
        stop_time = 36609898.1;

        periodID = HE5_SWdeftimeperiod(SWid, start_time, stop_time,
HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT);
        printf("\n");
        printf("Period ID returned by HE5_SWdeftimeperiod() :
%d \n", periodID);

        status = HE5_SWperiodinfo(SWid, periodID, "Time", ntype, &rank,
dims, &size);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWperiodinfo() :
%d \n", status);

        datbuf = (double *)calloc(size, sizeof(double));

        status = HE5_SWextractperiod(SWid, periodID, "Time",
HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL, datbuf);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_SWextractperiod() :
%d \n", status);

        printf("\n");
        printf("===== DATA ===== \n");
        printf("\n");
        for (i = 0; i < size / sizeof(double); i++)
            printf("\t\t %lf \n", datbuf[i]);

        free(datbuf);
        free(ntype);
    }
}

status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
status = HE5_SWclose(swfid);

```

```

    return 0;
}

```

## **Example 6**

```

/*
 * In this example we retrieve information about (1) dimensions, (2)
 * dimension mappings (geolocation relations), (3) swath fields,
 * and (4) the global/group/local attributes
 */

/* he5_sw_info */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, rk, *rank;

    hid_t           swfid = FAIL, SWid = FAIL;

    H5T_class_t     ntype[10];
    H5T_class_t     dtype = H5T_NO_CLASS;

    long            ndims, strbufsize, nmaps, nflds, nattr;
    long            *off, *inc, *indx, offset, incr;

    hsize_t         *sizes, dimsize;
    hsize_t         dim[8], *dims;
    hsize_t         n, nelem = 0;

    char            version[80];
    char            *dimname, *dimmap, *fieldlist;
    char            dimlist[80], attrlist[80];

    /* Open the Swath HDF-EOS File "Swath.he5" for reading only */
    /* ----- */
    swfid = HE5_SWopen("Swath.he5", H5F_ACC_RDONLY);
    if (swfid != FAIL)
    {
        HE5_EHgetversion(swfid, version);
        printf("HDF-EOS library version: \"%s\" \n", version);

        /* Attach the swath "Swath1" */
        /* ----- */
        SWid = HE5_SWattach(swfid, "Swath1");
        if (SWid != FAIL)
        {
            /* Inquire Dimensions */
            /* ----- */
            ndims = HE5_SWnentries(SWid, HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM, &strbufsize);
            dims = (hsize_t *) calloc(ndims, sizeof(hsize_t));
            dimname = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 1, 1);

            ndims = HE5_SWinqdims(SWid, dimname, dims);

```

```

printf("Dimension list: %s\n", dimname);
for (i = 0; i < ndims; i++)
    printf("dim size: %lu\n", (unsigned long)dims[i]);

free(dims);
free(dimname);

/* Inquire Dimension Mappings */
/* ----- */
nmmaps = HE5_SWnentries(SWid, HE5_HDFE_NENTMAP, &strbufsize);

off = (long *)calloc(nmmaps, sizeof(long));
inc = (long *)calloc(nmmaps, sizeof(long));
dimmap = (char *)calloc(strbufsize + 1, 1);

nmmaps = HE5_SWinqmaps(SWid, dimmap, off, inc);
printf("Dimension map: %s\n", dimmap);
for (i = 0; i < nmmaps; i++)
    printf("offset increment: %li %li\n",
           off[i], inc[i]);
free(off);
free(inc);
free(dimmap);

/* Inquire Indexed Dimension Mappings */
/* ----- */
nmmaps = HE5_SWnentries(SWid, HE5_HDFE_NENTIMAP, &strbufsize);
sizes = (hsize_t *) calloc(nmmaps, sizeof(hsize_t));
dimmap = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 1, 1);
nmmaps = HE5_SWinqidxmaps(SWid, dimmap, sizes);

printf("Index Dimension map: %s\n", dimmap);
for (i = 0; i < nmmaps; i++)
    printf("sizes: %lu\n", (unsigned long)sizes[i]);

free(sizes);
free(dimmap);

/* Inquire Geolocation Fields */
/* ----- */
nfllds = HE5_SWnentries(SWid, HE5_HDFE_NENTGFLD, &strbufsize);
rank = (int *)calloc(nfllds, sizeof(int));
fieldlist = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 1, 1);
nfllds = HE5_SWinqgeofields(SWid, fieldlist, rank, ntype);

printf("geo fields: %s\n", fieldlist);
for (i = 0; i < nfllds; i++)
    printf("Rank: %d Data type: %d\n", rank[i], ntype[i]);

free(rank);
free(fieldlist);

/* Inquire Data Fields */
/* ----- */
nfllds = HE5_SWnentries(SWid, HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD, &strbufsize);
rank = (int *) calloc(nfllds, sizeof(int));

```

```

fieldlist = (char *) calloc(strbufsize + 1, 1);
nflds = HE5_SWinqdatafields(SWid, fieldlist, rank, ntype);

printf("data fields: %s\n", fieldlist);
for (i = 0; i < nflds; i++)
    printf("Rank: %d Data type: %d\n", rank[i], ntype[i]);

free(rank);
free(fieldlist);

/* Get info on "GeoTrack" dim */
/* ----- */
dimsize = HE5_SWdiminfo(SWid, "GeoTrack");
printf("Size of GeoTrack: %lu\n", (unsigned long)dimsize);

/* Get info on "GeoTrack/Res2tr" mapping */
/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWmapinfo(SWid, "GeoTrack", "Res2tr", &offset,
&incr);
printf("Mapping Offset: %li\n", offset);
printf("Mapping Increment: %li\n", incr);

/* Get info on "IndxTrack/Res2tr" indexed mapping */
/* ----- */
dimsize = HE5_SWdiminfo(SWid, "IndxTrack");
indx = (long *) calloc(dimsize, sizeof(long));
n = HE5_SWidxmapinfo(SWid, "IndxTrack", "Res2tr", indx);
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    printf("Index Mapping Entry %d: %li\n", i+1, indx[i]);
free(indx);

/* Get info on "Longitude" Field */
/* ----- */
status = HE5_SWfieldinfo(SWid, "Longitude", &rk, dim, &dtype,
dimlist, NULL);
printf("Longitude Rank: %d\n", rk);
printf("Longitude NumberType: %d\n", dtype);
printf("Longitude Dimension List: %s\n", dimlist);
for (i = 0; i < rk; i++)
    printf("Dimension %d: %lu\n", i+1, (unsigned long)dim[i]);

dtype = H5T_NO_CLASS;
/* Get info about Global Attributes */
/* ----- */
printf("Global Attribute:\n");
status = HE5_SWattrinfo(SWid, "GlobalAttribute", &dtype, &nelem);
printf("\t\t Data type: %d\n", dtype);
printf("\t\t Number of elements: %lu \n", (unsigned long)nelem);

nelem = 0;
dtype = H5T_NO_CLASS;
/* Get info about Group Attributes */
/* ----- */
printf("Group Attribute:\n");
status = HE5_SWgrpattrinfo(SWid, "GroupAttribute", &dtype, &nelem);
printf("\t\t Data type: %d\n", dtype);

```

```

printf("\t\t Number of elements: %lu \n", (unsigned long)nelem);

nelem = 777;
dtype = H5T_NO_CLASS;
/* Get info about Local Attributes */
/* ----- */
printf("Local Attribute:\n");
status = HE5_SWlocattrinfo(SWid, "Density",
"LocalAttribute_1", &dtype, &nelem);
printf("\t\t Data type:           %d\n", dtype);
printf("\t\t Number of elements: %lu \n", (unsigned long)nelem);

printf("Local Attribute:\n");
status = HE5_SWlocattrinfo(SWid, "Longitude",
"LocalAttribute_2", &dtype, &nelem);
printf("\t\t Data type:           %d\n", dtype);
printf("\t\t Number of elements: %lu \n", (unsigned long)nelem);

/* Inquire Global Attributes */
/* ----- */
printf("Global Attributes:\n");
nattr = HE5_SWinqattr(SWid, NULL, &strbufsize);
printf("\t\t Number of attributes:      %li \n", nattr);
printf("\t\t String length of attribute list: %li \n",
strbufsize);
n = HE5_SWinqattr(SWid, attrlist, &strbufsize);
printf("\t\t Attribute list:              %s \n",
attrlist);

/* Inquire Group Attributes */
/* ----- */
strbufsize = 0;
printf("\n");
printf("Group Attributes:\n");
nattr = HE5_SWinqgrpattr(SWid, NULL, &strbufsize);
printf("\t\t Number of attributes:      %li \n", nattr);
printf("\t\t String length of attribute list: %li \n",
strbufsize);
strcpy(attrlist, "");
nattr = HE5_SWinqgrpattr(SWid, attrlist, &strbufsize);
printf("\t\t Attribute list:              %s \n",
attrlist);

/* Inquire Local Attributes */
/* ----- */
strbufsize = 0;
printf("\n");
printf("Local Attributes:\n");
nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattr(SWid, "Density", NULL, &strbufsize);
printf("\t\t Number of attributes:      %li \n", nattr);
printf("\t\t String length of attribute list: %li \n",
strbufsize);
strcpy(attrlist, "");
nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattr(SWid, "Density", attrlist,
&strbufsize);
printf("\t\t Attribute list:              %s \n",
attrlist);

```



```

        nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattrs(SWid, "Longitude", NULL, &strbufsize);
        printf("\t\t Number of attributes:          %li \n", nattr);
        printf("\t\t String length of attribute list:  %li \n",
strbufsize);
        strcpy(attrlist, "");
        nattr = HE5_SWinqlocattrs(SWid, "Longitude", attrlist,
&strbufsize);
        printf("\t\t Attribute list:                %s \n",
attrlist);
    }
}

status = HE5_SWdetach(SWid);
status = HE5_SWclose(swfid);

return 0;
}

```

## 7.2.1.2 A FORTRAN Example of a Simple Swath Creation

### Example 1

c In this example we (1) open an HDF-EOS file, (2) create the  
c swath interface, and (3) define the swath field dimensions

```

program                he5_sw_setupF_32

integer               status
integer              he5_swopen
integer              he5_swcreate
integer              he5_swdefdim
integer              he5_swdefmap
integer              he5_swdefimap
integer              he5_swdetach
integer              he5_swclose
integer              swfid, swid

integer*4             datatrack
integer*4             offset, incr
integer*4             indx(12)

integer              HE5_HDFE_TRUNC
parameter            (HE5_HDFE_TRUNC=2)

integer*4             H5T_UNLIMITED
parameter            (H5T_UNLIMITED=-1)

data indx             /0,1,3,6,7,8,11,12,14,24,32,39/

c   Open the HDF-EOS file, "swath.he5" using HE5_HDFE_TRUNC access code
c   -----
swfid = he5_swopen("swath.he5",HE5_HDFE_TRUNC)

```

```

c   Create the swath, "Swath1", within the file
c   -----
      swid = he5_swcreate(swfid, "Swath1")

c   Define Geolocation and Data dimensions
c   -----
c   -----
c   Typically, many fields within a swath share the same dimension. The
c   swath interface therefore provides a way of defining dimensions that
c   will then be used to define swath fields. A dimension is defined with
c   a name and a size and is connected to the particular swath through the
c   swath id. In this example, we define the geo- location track and
c   cross track dimensions with size 20 and 10 respectively and two
c   dimensions corresponding to these but with twice the resolution.
c   Also, we define "Bands" and "unlimited" dimensions.
c   -----
      datatrack = 20
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "GeoTrack", datatrack)

      datatrack = 10
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "GeoXtrack", datatrack)

      datatrack = 40
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "Res2tr", datatrack)

      datatrack = 20
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "Res2xtr", datatrack)

      datatrack = 15
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "Bands", datatrack)

      datatrack = 12
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "IndxTrack", datatrack)

      datatrack = 4
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "ProfDim", datatrack)

c   Define Unlimited (appendable) dimension
c   -----
      status = he5_swdefdim(swid, "Unlim", H5T_UNLIMITED)

c   -----
c   Once the dimensions are defined, the relationship (mapping) between the
c   geolocation dimensions, such as track and cross track, and the data
c   dimensions, must be established. This is done through the SWdefdimmap
c   routine. It takes as input the swath id, the names of the dimensions
c   designating the geolocation and data dimensions, respectively, and the
c   offset and increment defining the relation.
c
c   In the first example we relate the "GeoTrack" and "Res2tr" dimensions
c   with an offset of 0 and an increment of 2. Thus the ith element of
c   "Geotrack" corresponds to the 2 * ith element of "Res2tr".
c
c   In the second example, the ith element of "GeoXtrack" corresponds to
c   the 2 * ith + 1 element of "Res2xtr".
c   -----

c   Define dimension mappings

```

```

c -----
offset = 0
incr   = 2
status = he5_swdefmap(swid, "GeoTrack", "Res2tr", offset, incr)

offset = 1
status = he5_swdefmap(swid, "GeoXtrack", "Res2xtr", offset, incr)

c Define indexed dimension mapping
c -----
status = he5_swdefimap(swid, "IndxTrack", "Res2tr", indx)

c Detach from the swath
c -----
status = he5_swdetach(swid)

c Close the swath file
c -----
status = he5_swclose(swfid)

stop
end

```

## **Example 2**

```

c In this example we (1) open the "swath.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2)
c attach to the "Swath1" swath, and (3) define the swath fields.
c
program      he5_sw_definefieldsF_32

integer      status
integer      he5_swopen
integer      he5_swattach
integer      he5_swdefgfld
integer      he5_swdefdfld
integer      he5_prdefine
integer      he5_swdetach
integer      he5_swclose
integer      swfid, swid

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)
integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT=0)

c Open the HDF-EOS file, "swath.he5" using HE5_HDFE_RDWR access code
c -----
swfid = he5_swopen("swath.he5", HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
if (swfid .NE. FAIL) then

```

```

swid = he5_swattach(swfid, "Swath1")
if (swid .NE. FAIL) then

c   Define Geolocation and Data fields
c   -----
c   -----
c   We define six fields.  The first three, "Time", "Longitude"
c   and "Latitude" are geolocation fields and thus we use the
c   geolocation dimensions "GeoTrack" and "GeoXtrack" in the field
c   definitions.  We also must specify the data type using the
c   standard HDF data type codes.  In this example the geolocation
c   are 4-byte (32 bit) floating point numbers.
c
c   The next three fields are data fields.  Note that either
c   geolocation or data dimensions can be used.
c   -----

    status = he5_swdefgfld(swid, "Time", "GeoTrack", " ",
1HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0)

    status = he5_swdefgfld(swid, "Longitude", "GeoXtrack,GeoTrack",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

    status = he5_swdefgfld(swid, "Latitude", "GeoXtrack,GeoTrack",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

    status = he5_swdefdfld(swid, "Density", "GeoTrack",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

    status = he5_swdefdfld(swid, "Temperature", "GeoXtrack,GeoTrack",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

    status = he5_swdefdfld(swid, "Pressure", "Res2xtr,Res2tr",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

    status = he5_swdefdfld(swid, "Spectra", "Res2xtr,Res2tr,Bands",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0)

c   Define Profile Field
c   -----
    status = he5_prdefine(swid, "Profile-2000", "ProfDim",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT, 0)

    endif
    endif

c   Detach from the swath
c   -----
    status = he5_swdetach(swid)

c   Close the file
c   -----
    status = he5_swclose(swfid)

stop
end

```

### Example 3

c In this program we (1) open the "swath.h5" file, (2) attach to  
c the "Swath1" swath, and (3) write data to the "Longitude",  
c "Longitude" and "Spectra" fields

```

      program          he5_sw_writedataF_32

      implicit        none

      integer         status
      integer         he5_swopen
      integer         he5_swattach
      integer         he5_swwrflid
      integer         he5_swwrattr
      integer         he5_swdetach
      integer         he5_swclose
      integer         he5_prwrite
      integer         swfid, SWid
      integer         buffer(250)
      integer         counter
      integer         i, j, k
      integer         itrack

      integer*4       attr(4)
      integer*4       track
      integer*4       start(3)
      integer*4       stride(3)
      integer*4       count(3)
      integer*4       len(4)
      integer*4       datasize

      real            lng(10)
      real            lat(10)

      real*8          plane(800)
      real*8          tme(20)

      integer         HE5_HDFE_RDWR
      parameter       (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

      integer         HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT
      parameter       (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT=0)

      integer         FAIL
      parameter       (FAIL=-1)

c      Set longitude values along the cross track
c      -----
      do i=1,10
         lng(i) = i-1.0
      enddo

c      Open HDF-EOS file, "swath.h5"
c      -----
      swfid = he5_swopen("swath.h5", HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
      if (swfid .NE. FAIL) then
         SWid = he5_swattach(swfid, "Swath1")

```

```

        if (swid .NE. FAIL) then
c      Write data starting at the beginning of each cross track
c      -----
          start(1) = 0
          stride(1) = 1
          stride(2) = 1
          count(1) = 10
          count(2) = 1
c
c      Loop through all the tracks, incrementing the track starting
c      position by one each time
c      -----
          do track = 1,20
            start(2) = track - 1
            status = he5_swrfld(swid,"Longitude",start,
1          stride,count,lng)
            do itrack = 1,10
              lat(itrack) = track
              enddo
            status = he5_swrfld(swid,"Latitude",start,
1          stride,count,lat)
            enddo

          do i = 1,20
            tme(i) = 34574087.3 + 84893.2*(i-1)
            enddo

          start(1) = 0
          stride(1) = 1
          count(1) = 20

          status = he5_swrfld(swid, "Time", start, stride,
1          count, tme)
c
c      Write Spectra one plane at a time
c      Value is 100 * track index + band index (0-based)
c      -----
          start(1) = 0
          start(2) = 0
          count(1) = 20
          count(2) = 40
          count(3) = 1
          stride(3) = 1

          do i=1,15
            start(3) = i - 1
            do j=1,40
              do k=1,20
                plane((j-1)*20+k) = (j-1)*100 + i-1
              enddo
            enddo
            status = he5_swrfld(swid,"Spectra",start,
1          stride,count,plane)
            enddo
c
c      Populate data buffer and write data to the Profile Field
c      -----
          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
count(1) = 4
stride(1) = 1

status = he5_prwrite(swid,"Profile-2000",start,stride,count,
ldatasize,len,buffer)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_prwrite(): ',status

c   Write User defined Attribute
c   -----
                attr(1) = 3
                attr(2) = 5
                attr(3) = 7
                attr(4) = 11
count(1) = 4
1   status = he5_swwrattr(swid,"TestAttr",HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_INT,
                count,attr)

        endif
    endif

c   Detach from the swath
c   -----
status = he5_swdetach(swid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_swdetach(): ',status

c   Close the file
c   -----
status = he5_swclose(swfid)
write(*,*) 'Status returned by he5_swclose(): ',status

stop
end

```

#### **Example 4**

c In this program we (1) open the "swath.h5" file, (2) attach to  
c the "Swath1" swath, and (3) read data from the "Longitude" field.

```

program          he5_sw_readdataF_32

implicit        none

integer         status
integer         he5_swopen

```

```

integer          he5_swattach
integer          he5_swrdfld
integer          he5_swrdatr
integer          he5_prread
integer          he5_swdetach
integer          he5_swclose
integer          swfid, swid
integer          buffer_out(250)
integer          i,j,jl
integer          element1(25)
integer          element2(50)
integer          element3(75)
integer          element4(100)

real*4          lng(10,20)

integer*4        attr(4)

integer*4        start(2)
integer*4        stride(2)
integer*4        count(2)
integer*4        len(4)

integer          HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter        (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

integer          FAIL
parameter        (FAIL=-1)

c  Open HDF swath file, "swath.h5"
c  -----
      swfid = he5_swopen("swath.h5",HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
      if (swfid .NE. FAIL) then
          swid = he5_swattach(swfid, "Swath1")
          if (swid .NE. FAIL) then

c  Read the entire Longitude field
c  -----
          start(1) = 0
          start(2) = 0
          stride(1) = 1
          stride(2) = 1
          count(1) = 10
          count(2) = 20

          status = he5_swrdfld(swid,"Longitude",
1      start,stride,count,lng)

          do i=1,20
              do j=1,10
                  write(*,*)'i j Longitude ',i,j,lng(j,i)
              enddo
          enddo

c  Read data from the Profile
c  -----
          start(1) = 0
          stride(1) = 1

```



```

        count(1) = 4

        status = he5_prrread(swid,"Profile-2000",start,stride,count,
1len,buffer_out)
        write(*,*) ' '
        write(*,*) 'Status from he5_prrread: ',status

c      Display the Profile data
c      -----
do i=1,4
    write(*,*) 'len(' ,i,'): ',len(i)
enddo

write(*,*) ' '
write(*,*) 'buffer_out: '
write(*,*) buffer_out
write(*,*) ' '

j = 0
do i=1,25
    element1(i) = buffer_out(i)
    j = j + 1
enddo
write(*,*) '1st element: '
write(*,*) element1
write(*,*) ' '

j1 = j
do i=1,50
    element2(i) = buffer_out(j1 + i)
    j = j + 1
enddo
write(*,*) '2nd element: '
write(*,*) element2
write(*,*) ' '

j1 = j
do i=1,75
    element3(i) = buffer_out(j1 + i)
    j = j + 1
enddo
write(*,*) '3rd element: '
write(*,*) element3
write(*,*) ' '

j1 = j
do i=1,100
    element4(i) = buffer_out(j1 + i)
    j = j + 1
enddo
write(*,*) '4th element: '
write(*,*) element4
write(*,*) ' '

c      Read Attribute
c      -----
        status = he5_swrdatr(swid, "TestAttr", attr)
do i=1,4
    write(*,*) 'Attribute Element', i, ':', attr(i)

```

```

                                enddo
                                endif
                                endif
c   Detach from swath
c   -----
        status = he5_swdetach(swid)
        write(*,*) 'Status from he5_swdetach: ',status
c
c   Close the file
c   -----
        status = he5_swclose(swfid)
        write(*,*) 'Status from he5_swclose: ',status

        stop
        end

```

### **Example 5**

c In this example we (1) open the "swath.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to  
c the "Swath1" swath, and (3) subset data from the "Spectra" field

```

program      he5_sw_subsetF_32

integer      status
integer      he5_swopen
integer      he5_swattach
integer      he5_swextper
integer      he5_swperinfo
integer      he5_swreginfo
integer      he5_swdefboxreg
integer      he5_swdeftmeper
integer      he5_swextreg
integer      he5_swdetach
integer      he5_swclose
integer      swfid
integer      swid
integer      rank
integer      ntype
integer      regionid
integer      periodid

integer*4    dims(8)
integer*4    size

real*8       cornerlon(2)
real*8       cornerlat(2)
real*8       datbuf(40,20,15)
real*8       tmebuf(20)
real*8       t1
real*8       t2

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDONLY
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDONLY=1)
integer      HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT=0)

```

```

integer      HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL=0)

c      Open HDF-EOS swath file, "swath.he5"
c      -----
swfid = he5_swopen("swath.he5", HE5_HDFE_RDONLY)
if (swfid .NE. FAIL) then
  swid = he5_swattach(swfid, "Swath1")
  if (swid .NE. FAIL) then
    cornerlon(1) = 3.
    cornerlat(1) = 5.
    cornerlon(2) = 7.
    cornerlat(2) = 12.

c      Define box region
c      -----
    regionid = he5_swdefboxreg(swid,cornerlon,
1cornerlat,HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT)
    write(*,*) regionid,swid

    status = he5_swreginfo(swid,regionid,"Spectra",ntype,
1rank,dims,size)
    write(*,*) dims(1), dims(2), dims(3), rank, ntype, size

c      Extract region data
c      -----
    status = he5_swextreg(swid,regionid,"Spectra",
1HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL,datbuf)

c      Time Subsetting
c      -----
    t1 = 35232487.2d0
    t2 = 36609898.1d0
    periodid = he5_swleftmeper(swid,t1,t2,HE5_HDFE_MIDPOINT)
    write(*,*) 'Time Subset: ', periodid,swid

    status = he5_swperinfo(swid,periodid,"Time",ntype,rank,
1dims,size)
    write(*,*) 'Time Subset: ', rank, dims(1), size

c      Extract Time data
c      -----
    status = he5_swextper(swid,periodid,"Time",
1HE5_HDFE_INTERNAL,tmebuf)

    do 10 i=1,size/8
      write(*,*) i, tmebuf(i)
10    continue

  endif

c      Detach from swath
c      -----
    status = he5_swdetach(swid)

c      Close the file
c      -----
    status = he5_swclose(swfid)

```

```

endif

stop
end

```

## **Example 6**

c In this program we retrieve (1) information about the  
c dimensions, (2) the dimension mappings (geolocation relations),  
c and (3) the swath fields

```

program          he5_sw_infoF_32

implicit        none

integer         i
integer         status
integer         swfid, swid
integer         he5_swopen
integer         he5_swattach
integer         he5_swfldinfo
integer         he5_swmapinfo
integer         he5_swdetach
integer         he5_swclose
integer         rank(32)
integer         ntype(32)
integer         rk
integer         nt

integer*4       he5_swinqdims
integer*4       he5_swinqmaps
integer*4       he5_swinggflds
integer*4       he5_swinqdflds
integer*4       he5_swdiminfo
integer*4       he5_swimapinfo
integer*4       he5_swinqimaps
integer*4       n
integer*4       offset
integer*4       incr
integer*4       ndims
integer*4       nmaps
integer*4       nflds
integer*4       dims(32)
integer*4       off(32)
integer*4       inc(32)
integer*4       sizes(8)
integer*4       indx(32)
integer*4       dimsize

character*72    dimname
character*72    dimmap
character*72    dimlist
character*72    maxdimlst
character*72    fieldlist

```

```

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDONLY
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDONLY=1)

integer      FAIL
parameter    (FAIL=-1)

c  Open the Swath file for "read only" access
c  -----
      swfid = he5_swopen("swath.h5", HE5_HDFE_RDONLY)
      if (swfid .NE. FAIL) then

c  Attach the swath
c  -----
      swid = he5_swattach(swfid, "Swath1")
      if (swid .NE. FAIL) then

c  Inquire Dimensions
c  -----
      ndims = he5_swinqdims(swid, dimname, dims)
      write(*,*) 'Dimension list: ', dimname
      do i = 1,ndims
        write(*,*) 'dim size: ', dims(i)
      enddo
      write(*,*)

c  Inquire Dimension Mappings
c  -----
      nmaps = he5_swinqmaps(swid, dimmap, off, inc)
      write(*,*) 'Dimension map: ', dimmap
      do i = 1,nmaps
        write(*,*) 'offset increment: ', off(i), inc(i)
      enddo
      write(*,*)

c  Inquire Indexed Dimension Mappings
c  -----
      nmaps = he5_swinqimaps(swid, dimmap, sizes)
      write(*,*) 'Index Dimension map: ', dimmap
      do i=1,nmaps
        write(*,*) 'sizes: ', sizes(i)
      enddo
      write(*,*)

c  Inquire Geolocation Fields
c  -----
      nflds = he5_swinqgflds(swid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)
      write(*,*) 'Geolocation fieldlist: ', fieldlist
      do i=1,nflds
        write(*,*) 'field rank & datatype: ',rank(i),ntype(i)
      enddo
      write(*,*)

c  Inquire Data Fields
c  -----
      nflds = he5_swinqdflds(swid, fieldlist, rank, ntype)
      write(*,*) 'Data Fieldlist: ', fieldlist
      do i=1,nflds
        write(*,*) 'field rank & datatype: ',rank(i),ntype(i)

```

```

        enddo
        write(*,*)

c      Get info on "GeoTrack" dim
c      -----
        dimsize = he5_swdiminfo(swid, "GeoTrack")
        write(*,*) 'Size of GeoTrack: ', dimsize
        write(*,*)

c      Get info on "GeoTrack/Res2tr" mapping
c      -----
        status = he5_swmapinfo(swid,"GeoTrack","Res2tr",
1      offset,incr)
        write(*,*) 'Mapping Offset: ', offset
        write(*,*) 'Mapping Increment: ', incr
        write(*,*)

c      Get info on "IndxTrack/Res2tr" indexed mapping
c      -----
        n = he5_swimapinfo(swid, "IndxTrack", "Res2tr", indx)
        do i=1,n
            write(*,*) 'Index Mapping Entry ', i, indx(i)
        enddo
        write(*,*)

c      Get info on "Longitude" Field
c      -----
        status = he5_swfldinfo(swid,"Longitude",rk,dims,nt,
1      dimlist,maxdimlst)
        write(*,*) 'Longitude Rank: ', rk
        write(*,*) 'Longitude NumberType: ', nt
        write(*,*) 'Longitude Dimlist: ', dimlist
        write(*,*) 'Longitude Max Dimlist: ', maxdimlst
        do i=1,rk
            write(*,*) 'Dimension ',i,dims(i)
        enddo

        endif
    endif

c      Detach from swath
c      -----
        status = he5_swdetach(swid)

c      Close the file
c      -----
        status = he5_swclose(swfid)

        stop
    end

```

### 7.3 Grid Examples

This section contains several examples of the use of the Grid interface from both C and FORTRAN programs. First, there are simple examples in C and FORTRAN which demonstrate the use of most of the functions in the Grid interface.

### 7.3.1 Creating a Simple Grid

The following C and FORTRAN programs each create, define, and write a simple Grid data set to an HDF-EOS file using the HDF-EOS Grid interface.

#### 7.3.1.1 A C Example of a Simple Grid Creation

##### Example 1

```
/*
 * In this example we will open an HDF-EOS file and create UTM and Polar
 * Stereographic grid structures within the file.
 */

/* he5_gd_setup */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t    status = FAIL;

    hid_t     gdfid  = FAIL;
    hid_t     GDid   = FAIL;
    hid_t     GDid2  = FAIL;
    hid_t     GDid3  = FAIL;

    int       i, j;
    int       zonecode, projcode, spherecode, dummy = 0;

    long      xdim, ydim;

    double    projparm[16], uplft[2], lowrgt[2];

    /*
     * We first open the HDF grid file, "Grid.he5".  Because this file
     * does not already exist, we use the H5F_ACC_TRUNC access code in the
     * open statement.  The GDopen routine returns the grid file id, gdfid,
     * which is used to identify the file in subsequent routines in the
     * library.
     */
    gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_TRUNC);

    /*
     * Create UTM Grid
     *
     * Region is bounded by 54 E and 60 E longitude and 20 N and 30 N latitude.
     * UTM Zone 40
     *
     * Use default spheroid (Clarke 1866 - spherecode = 0)
     */
}
```

```

* Grid into 120 bins along x-axis and 200 bins along y-axis
*           (approx 3' by 3' bins)
*/

zonecode  = 40;
spherecode = 0;

/* Upper Left and Lower Right points in meters */
/* ----- */
uplft[0]  = 210584.50041;
uplft[1]  = 3322395.95445;
lowrgt[0] = 813931.10959;
lowrgt[1] = 2214162.53278;

xdim = 120;
ydim = 200;

GDId  = HE5_GDcreate(gdfid, "UTMGrid", xdim, ydim, uplft, lowrgt);
printf("Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate :           %d \n", GDId);

status = HE5_GDdefproj(GDId, HE5_GCTP_UTM, zonecode, spherecode, projparm);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdefproj(...\\"HE5_GCTP_UTM\\"... ) : %d \n",
status);

/* Define "Time" Dimension */
status = HE5_GDdefdim(GDId, "Time", 10);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdefdim(...\\"Time\\""... ) :           %d \n",
status);

/* Define "Unlim" Dimension */
status = HE5_GDdefdim(GDId, "Unlim", H5S_UNLIMITED);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdefdim(...\\"Unlim\\""... ) :           %d \n",
status);

/*
* Create polar stereographic grid
*
* Northern Hemisphere (True Scale at 90 N, 0 Longitude below pole)
*
* Use International 1967 spheriod (spherecode = 3)
*
* Grid into 100 bins along x-axis and y-axis
*/

spherecode = 3;

/* Define GCTP Projection Parameters */
/* ----- */
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
    projparm[i] = 0;

/* Set Longitude below pole & true scale in DDDMMMSS.SSS format) */
projparm[4] = 0.0;
projparm[5] = 90000000.00;

xdim = 100;
ydim = 100;

```



```

GDId2 = HE5_GDcreate(gdfid, "PolarGrid", xdim, ydim, NULL, NULL);
printf("Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate() :          %d \n",
GDId2);

status = HE5_GDdefproj(GDId2, HE5_GCTP_PS, dummy, spherecode, projparm);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdefproj(...\\"HE5_GCTP_PS\\"...) :   %d \n",
status);

status = HE5_GDdeforigin(GDId2, HE5_HDFE_GD_LR);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdeforigin() :          %d \n",
status);

/* Define "Bands" Dimension */
status = HE5_GDdefdim(GDId2, "Bands", 3);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdefdim(...\\"Bands\\"...) :      %d \n",
status);

/*
 * Create geographic (linear scale) grid
 *
 * 0 - 15 degrees longitude, 20 - 30 degrees latitude
 *
 */

xdim = 60;
ydim = 40;

uplft[0] = HE5_EHconvAng(0., HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS);
uplft[1] = HE5_EHconvAng(30., HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS);
lowrgt[0] = HE5_EHconvAng(15., HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS);
lowrgt[1] = HE5_EHconvAng(20., HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS);

GDId3 = HE5_GDcreate(gdfid, "GEOGrid", xdim, ydim, uplft, lowrgt);
printf("Grid ID returned by HE5_GDcreate() :          %d \n",
GDId3);

status = HE5_GDdefproj(GDId3, HE5_GCTP_GEO, dummy, dummy, NULL);
printf("status returned by HE5_GDdefproj(...\\"HE5_GCTP_GEO\\"...) :   %d \n",
status);

/*
 * We now close the grid interface with the GDdetach routine. This step
 * is necessary to properly store the grid information within the file
 * AND SHOULD BE DONE BEFORE WRITING OR READING DATA TO OR FROM THE FIELD.
 */
status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId);
status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId2);
status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId3);

/*
 * Finally, we close the grid file using the HE5_GDclose routine. This will
 * release the grid file handles established by HE5_GDopen.
 */
status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);

return 0;
}

```

## Example 2

```
/*
 * In this example we will (1) open the "Grid.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to
 * the "Grid1" grid, and (3) define the grid fields.
 */

/* he5_gd_definefields */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    hid_t           gdfid = FAIL;
    hid_t           GDid1 = FAIL;
    hid_t           GDid2 = FAIL;

    float           fillval1 = -7.;
    float           fillval2 = -9999.;

    /*
     * We first open the HDF-EOS grid file, "Grid.he5".  Because this file
     * already exist and we wish to write to it, we use the H5F_ACC_RDWR access
     * code in the open statement.  The HE5_GDopen routine returns the grid file
     * id, gdfid, which is used to identify the file in subsequent routines.
     */
    gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);

    /*
     * If the grid file cannot be found, HE5_GDopen will return -1 for the file
     * handle (gdfid).  We there check that this is not the case before
     * proceeding with the other routines.
     *
     * The HE5_GDattach routine returns the handle to the existing grid "Grid1",
     * GDid.  If the grid is not found, HE5_GDattach returns -1 for the handle.
     */
    if (gdfid != FAIL)
    {
        GDid1 = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid");

        status = HE5_GDdeffield(GDid1, "Pollution", "Time,YDim,XDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdeffield(..., \"Pollution\",...) :
%d \n", status);

        status = HE5_GDdeffield(GDid1, "Vegetation", "YDim,XDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdeffield(..., \"Vegetation\",...) :
%d \n", status);

        status = HE5_GDsetfillvalue(GDid1, "Pollution", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
&fillval1);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDsetfillvalue(..., \"Pollusion\",...) :
%d \n", status);
    }
}
```

```

    GDid2 = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid");

    status = HE5_GDdefield(GDid2, "Temperature", "YDim,XDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdefield(..., \"Temperature\",...) :
%d \n", status);

    status = HE5_GDdefield(GDid2, "Pressure", "YDim,XDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdefield(..., \"Pressure\",...) :
%d \n", status);

    status = HE5_GDdefield(GDid2, "Soil Dryness", "YDim,XDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdefield(..., \"Soil Dryness\",...) :
%d \n", status);

    status = HE5_GDdefield(GDid2, "Spectra", "Bands,YDim,XDim", NULL,
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdefield(..., \"Spectra\",...) :
%d \n", status);

    status = HE5_GDsetfillvalue(GDid2, "Pressure", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT,
&fillval2);
    printf("Status returned by HE5_GDsetfillvalue(..., \"Pressure\",...) :
%d \n", status);

    status = HE5_GDdetach(GDid1);
    status = HE5_GDdetach(GDid2);
}

status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);

return 0;
}

```

### **Example 3**

```

/*
 * In this example we will (1) open the "Grid.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to
 * the "UTMGrid", and (3) write data to the "Vegetation" field. We will
 * then attach to the "PolarGrid" and write to the "Temperature" field.
 */

/* he5_gd_writedata */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j;
    int             grpattr[3] = {3,7,11};          /* group attr */

```

```

hid_t          gdfid = FAIL;
hid_t          GDid  = FAIL;

float          flt = 3.1415;                /* global attr */
float          attr[4] = {1.1,2.2,3.3,4.4}; /* local attr */
float          veg[200][120];
float          temp[100][100];

hssize_t       start[3];

hsize_t        edge[3];

/* Fill veg array */
for (i = 0; i < 200; i++)
    for (j = 0; j < 120; j++)
        veg[i][j] = (float)(10+i);

/* Fill temp array */
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++)
    for (j = 0; j < 100; j++)
        temp[i][j] = (float)(100*i+j);

/*
 * Open the HDF grid file, "Grid.he5".
 */
gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
if (gdfid != FAIL)
{
    /*
     * Attach the "UTMGrid".
     */
    GDid = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid");
    if (GDid != FAIL)
    {
        /* Data Field "Vegetation" */
        /* ----- */
        start[0] = 0;    start[1] = 0;
        edge[0]  = 200;  edge[1]  = 120;
        status = HE5_GDwritefield(GDid, "Vegetation", start, NULL, edge,
veg);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDwritefield() :    %d \n",
status);

        /* Global attribute */
        /* ----- */
        edge[0] = 1;
        status = HE5_GDwriteattr(GDid, "GlobalAttribute",
H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, edge, &flt);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDwriteattr() :    %d \n",
status);

        /* Group attribute */
        /* ----- */
        edge[0] = 3;
        status = HE5_GDwritegrpattr(GDid, "GroupAttribute",
H5T_NATIVE_INT, edge, grpattr);

```

```

        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDwritegrpattr() : %d \n",
status);

        /* Local attribute */
        /* ----- */
        edge[0] = 4;
        status = HE5_GDwritelocatattr(GDId, "Vegetation",
"LocalAttribute", H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT, edge, attr);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDwritelocatattr() : %d \n",
status);
    }

    status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId);

    GDId = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid");
    if (GDId != FAIL)
    {
        /* Data field "Temperature" */
        /* ----- */
        start[0] = 0;    start[1] = 0;
        edge[0] = 100;  edge[1] = 100;
        status = HE5_GDwritefield(GDId, "Temperature", start, NULL,
edge, temp);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDwritefield() : %d \n",
status);
    }
    status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId);
}

status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);

return 0;
}

```

#### **Example 4**

```

/*
 * In this example we will (1) open the "Grid.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to
 * the "UTMGrid", (3) read data from the "Vegetation" field. and (4) read
 * global, group, and local attributes.
 */

/* he5_gd_readdata */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status = FAIL;

    int             i, j;
    int             grpattr[3] = {-9,-9,-9};          /* group attribute */

    hid_t           gdfid = FAIL;
    hid_t           GDId  = FAIL;

```

```

float          flt          = -999.;          /* global attribute */
float          attr[4]     = {-9.9,-9.9,-9.9,-9.9}; /* local attribute */
float          veg[200][120];

hssize_t       start[2]   = {0, 0};

hsize_t        edge[2]    = {200, 100};

/*
 * Open the HDF grid file, "Grid.he5".
 */
gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
if (gdfid != FAIL)
{
    /*
     * Attach the "UTMGrid".
     */
    GDid = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid");
    if (GDid != FAIL)
    {
        status = HE5_GDreadfield(GDId, "Vegetation", start, NULL, edge,
veg);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDreadfield() :    %d \n", status
);
        for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
            for (j = 0; j < 10; j++)
                printf("\t\t %f \n", veg[i][j]);

        status = HE5_GDreadattr(GDId, "GlobalAttribute", &flt);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDreadattr() :    %d \n", status
);
        printf("\tGlobal attribute reads: \n");
        printf("\t\t %f \n", flt);

        status = HE5_GDreadgrpattr(GDId, "GroupAttribute", grpattr);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDreadgrpattr() :  %d \n", status
);
        printf("\tGroup attribute reads: \n");
        for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
            printf("\t\t %d \n", grpattr[i]);

        status = HE5_GDreadlocattr(GDId, "Vegetation","LocalAttribute",
attr);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDreadlocattr() :  %d \n", status
);
        printf("\tLocal attribute reads: \n");
        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
            printf("\t\t %f \n", attr[i]);
    }
}

status = HE5_GDdetach(GDId);
status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);

return 0;
}

```

## Example 5

```
/*
 * In this example we will (1) open the "Grid.he5" HDF-EOS file, (2) attach to
 * the "PolarGrid", and (3) subset data from the "Temperature" field.
 */

/* he5_gd_subset */

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

main()
{
    herr_t          status    = FAIL;

    int             rank      = FAIL;
    int             i;

    hid_t           gdfid     = FAIL;
    hid_t           GDid      = FAIL;
    hid_t           regionID  = FAIL;

    H5T_class_t     *ntype;

    long            size;

    hsize_t         dims[8];

    float           *datbuf;

    double          cornerlon[2], cornerlat[2];
    double          upleft[2], lowright[2];

    /*
     * Open the HDF-EOS grid file, "Grid.he5".
     */
    gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_RDWR);
    if (gdfid != FAIL)
    {
        GDid = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid");
        if (GDid != FAIL)
        {
            cornerlon[0] = 57.; cornerlat[0] = 23.;
            cornerlon[1] = 59.; cornerlat[1] = 35.;
            cornerlon[0] = 0.; cornerlat[0] = 90.;
            cornerlon[1] = 90.; cornerlat[1] = 0.;

            regionID = HE5_GDdefboxregion(GDid, cornerlon, cornerlat);
            printf("Region ID returned by HE5_GDdefboxregion() :   %d \n",
regionID);

            ntype = (H5T_class_t *)calloc(1, sizeof(H5T_class_t));
            status = HE5_GDregioninfo(GDid, regionID, "Temperature",
ntype, &rank, dims, &size, upleft, lowright);

```

```

        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDregioninfo() :          %d \n",
status);
        printf("Byte size of region data buffer:
%d\n", (int)size);

        datbuf = (float *)malloc(size);
        status = HE5_GDextractregion(GDdid, regionID, "Temperature",
datbuf);
        printf("Status returned by HE5_GDextractregion() :      %d \n",
status);
        printf("First 20 values of data buffer: \n");
        for (i = 0; i < 20; i++)
            printf("\t\t %f \n", datbuf[ i ]);

        free(datbuf);
        free(ntype);
    }
}
status = HE5_GDdetach(GDdid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_GDdetach() :                    %d \n", status);

status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);
printf("Status returned by HE5_GDclose() :                     %d \n", status);

return 0;
}

```

### **Example 6**

```

/*
 * In this example we will retrieve information about (1) dimensions,
 * (2) dimension mappings (geolocation relations), (3) grid fields,
 * and (4) (global/group/local) grid attributes.
 */

```

```

/* he5_gd_info */

```

```

#include <HE5_HdfEosDef.h>

```

```

main()

```

```

{

```

```

    herr_t          status = FAIL;

```

```

    int             i, rank[32];

```

```

    int             projcode, zonecode, spherecode;

```

```

    int             ndim = FAIL, nflds = FAIL;

```

```

    hid_t           gdfid = FAIL;

```

```

    hid_t           GDid1 = FAIL;

```

```

    hid_t           GDid2 = FAIL;

```

```

    H5T_class_t     *ntype;

```

```

    hsize_t         Dims[32], dimsize, count = 0;

```

```

    long            xdimsize, ydimsize, n, strbufsize;

```



```

double          upleftpt[2], lowrightpt[2], projparm[16];

char            version[80];
char            dimname[1024], fieldlist[1024];
char            attrlist[80];

/*
 * Open the Grid File for read only access
 */
gdfid = HE5_GDopen("Grid.he5", H5F_ACC_RDONLY);
if (gdfid != FAIL)
{
    HE5_EHgetversion(gdfid,version);
    printf("Version:  \">%s\<" \n", version);

    /* Attach the grid */

    GDid1 = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid");
    GDid2 = HE5_GDattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid");

    ndim = HE5_GDinqdims(GDid1, dimname, Dims);
    printf("Dimension list (UTMGrid): %s\n", dimname);
    for (i = 0; i < ndim; i++) printf("dim size: %lu \n", (unsigned
long)Dims[i]);

    ndim = HE5_GDinqdims(GDid2, dimname, Dims);
    printf("Dimension list (PolarGrid): %s\n", dimname);
    for (i = 0; i < ndim; i++) printf("dim size: %lu \n", (unsigned
long)Dims[i]);

    dimsize = HE5_GDdiminfo(GDid1, "Time");
    printf("Size of \"Time\" Array: %lu\n", (unsigned long)dimsize);

    dimsize = HE5_GDdiminfo(GDid2, "Bands");
    printf("Size of \"Bands\" Array: %lu\n", (unsigned long)dimsize);

    status = HE5_GDgridinfo(GDid1, &xdimsize, &ydimsize,upleftpt,
lowrightpt);
    printf("X dim size, Y dim size (UTMGrid): %li %li\n",  xdimsize,
ydimsize);
    printf("Up left pt (UTMGrid): %lf %lf\n", upleftpt[0], upleftpt[1]);
    printf("Low right pt (UTMGrid): %lf %lf\n",  lowrightpt[0],
lowrightpt[1]);

    status = HE5_GDgridinfo(GDid2, &xdimsize, &ydimsize, upleftpt,
lowrightpt);
    printf("X dim size, Y dim size (PolarGrid): %li %li\n",  xdimsize,
ydimsize);
    printf("Up left pt (PolarGrid): %lf %lf\n",  upleftpt[0],
upleftpt[1]);
    printf("Low right pt (PolarGrid): %lf %lf\n",  lowrightpt[0],
lowrightpt[1]);

    status = HE5_GDprojinfo(GDid1, &projcode, &zonecode, &spherecode,
NULL);
    printf("projcode , zonecode (UTMGrid): %d %d\n", projcode, zonecode);

```

```

printf("spherecode (UTMGrid): %d\n", spherecode);

status = HE5_GDprojinfo(GDId2, &projcode, NULL, &spherecode,
projparm);
printf("projcode (PolarGrid): %d\n", projcode);
printf("spherecode (PolarGrid): %d\n", spherecode);
for (i = 0; i < 13; i++)
    printf("Projection Parameter: %d %lf\n",i,projparm[i]);

ntype = (H5T_class_t *)calloc(3, sizeof(H5T_class_t));
nfls = HE5_GDinqfields(GDId1, fieldlist, rank, ntype);
if (nfls != FAIL)
    {
    printf("Data fields (UTMGrid): %s\n", fieldlist);
    for (i = 0; i < nfls;i++)
        printf("Rank:    %i    Data type:    %i\n",rank[i],
(int)ntype[i]);
    }

nfls = HE5_GDinqfields(GDId2, fieldlist, rank, ntype);
if (nfls != FAIL)
    {
    printf("Data fields (PolarGrid): %s\n", fieldlist);
    for (i = 0; i < nfls;i++)
        printf("Rank:    %i    Data type:
%i\n",rank[i],(int)ntype[i]);
    }

status = HE5_GDfieldinfo(GDId2, "Spectra", rank, Dims, ntype, dimname,
NULL);
printf("Spectra rank: %d\n",rank[0]);
printf("Spectra dimensions:  \n");
for (i = 0; i < rank[0]; i++)
    printf("    %lu\n",(unsigned long)Dims[i]);
printf("Spectra dimension list: \n");
printf("    %s\n", dimname);

printf(" \n");
printf("Global Attributes \n");
status = HE5_GDattrinfo(GDId1, "GlobalAttribute", ntype, &count);
printf("\tNumber of attribute elements: %lu \n", (unsigned
long)count);
printf("\tData type of attribute:          %d \n", (int)*ntype);

printf(" \n");
printf("Group Attributes \n");
status = HE5_GDgrpattrinfo(GDId1, "GroupAttribute", ntype, &count);
printf("\tNumber of attribute elements: %lu \n", (unsigned
long)count);
printf("\tData type of attribute:          %d \n", (int)*ntype);

printf(" \n");
printf("Local Attributes \n");
status = HE5_GDlocattrinfo(GDId1, "Vegetation", "LocalAttribute",
ntype, &count);
printf("\tNumber of attribute elements: %lu \n", (unsigned
long)count);
printf("\tData type of attribute:          %d \n", (int)*ntype);

```

```

    printf(" \n");
    printf("Global Attributes \n");
    n = HE5_GDinqattrs(GDid1, NULL, &strbufsize);
    printf("\tNumber of attributes:                %li \n", n);
    printf("\tSize (in bytes) of attribute list:    %li \n",
strbufsize);
    n = HE5_GDinqattrs(GDid1, attrlist, &strbufsize);
    printf("\tAttribute list:                        %s \n", attrlist);

    printf(" \n");
    printf("Group Attributes \n");
    n = HE5_GDinqgrpattrs(GDid1, NULL, &strbufsize);
    printf("\tNumber of attributes:                %li \n", n);
    printf("\tSize (in bytes) of attribute list:    %li \n",
strbufsize);
    n = HE5_GDinqgrpattrs(GDid1, attrlist, &strbufsize);
    printf("\tAttribute list:                        %s \n", attrlist);
    printf(" \n");
    printf("Local Attributes \n");
    n = HE5_GDinqlocattrs(GDid1, "Vegetation", NULL, &strbufsize);
    printf("\tNumber of attributes:                %li \n", n);
    printf("\tSize (in bytes) of attribute list:    %li \n",
strbufsize);
    n = HE5_GDinqlocattrs(GDid1, "Vegetation", attrlist, &strbufsize);
    printf("\tAttribute list:                        %s \n", attrlist);

    free(nstype);

    n = HE5_GDnentries(GDid1, HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM, &strbufsize);
    printf("Number of dimension entries (UTMGrid): %li \n", n);
    printf("Length of Dimension List (UTMGrid):      %li \n", strbufsize);

    n = HE5_GDnentries(GDid1, HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD, &strbufsize);
    printf("Number of data fields (UTMGrid):          %li \n", n);
    printf("Length of Field List (UTMGrid):           %li \n", strbufsize);

}

status = HE5_GDdetach(GDid1);
status = HE5_GDdetach(GDid2);
status = HE5_GDclose(gdfid);

return 0;
}

```

### 7.3.1.2 A FORTRAN Example of a Simple Grid Creation

#### Example 1

c In this example we open an HDF-EOS file and create UTM, Polar  
c Stereographic, and Geographic grids within the file

```

program      he5_gd_setupF_32

integer      status, gdfid
integer      he5_gdcreate, he5_gdopen
integer      he5_gddefdim, he5_gddefproj
integer      he5_gddeforigin
integer      he5_gddetach, he5_gdclose
integer      gdid, gdid2, gdid3
integer      zonocode, spherecode

integer*4    xdim, ydim, dim

real*8       uplft(2), lowrgt(2)
real*8       projparm(16), he5_ehconvang

integer      HE5_HDFE_TRUNC
parameter    (H5F_ACC_TRUNC=2)
integer      HE5_GCTP_UTM
parameter    (HE5_GCTP_UTM=1)
integer      HE5_GCTP_PS
parameter    (HE5_GCTP_PS=6)
integer      HE5_GCTP_GEO
parameter    (HE5_GCTP_GEO=0)
integer      HE5_HDFE_GD_LR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_GD_LR=3)
integer      HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS=3)

c           Open the HDF grid file, "grid.he5"
c           -----
c           gdfid = he5_gdopen('grid.he5',HE5_HDFE_TRUNC)

c           Create UTM Grid
c           -----

c ----- c
c Region is bounded by 54 E and 60 E longitudes and c
c 20 N and 30 N latitudes. UTM Zone: 40. c
c Use default spheriod (Clarke 1866: spherecode = 0) c
c c
c Grid into 120 bins along x-axis and 200 bins c
c along y-axis (approx 3' by 3' bins). c
c ----- c

        zonocode = 40
        spherecode = 0

c           Upper Left and Lower Right points in meters
c           -----
c           uplft(1) = 210584.50041
c           uplft(2) = 3322395.95445
c           lowrgt(1) = 813931.10959
c           lowrgt(2) = 2214162.53278

        xdim = 120
        ydim = 200

```

```

c   Define GCTP Projection Parameters
c   -----
c   do i=1,16
c       projparm(i) = 0.d0
c   enddo

c   gdid   = he5_gdcreate(gdfid, "UTMGrid", xdim, ydim, uplft, lowrgt)
c   status = he5_gddefproj(gdid,GCTP_UTM,zonecode,spherecode,projparm)

c   Define "Time" Dimension
c   -----
c   dim     = 10
c   status = he5_gddefdim(gdid, "Time", dim)

c   Create polar stereographic grid
c   -----

c ----- c
c Northern Hemisphere (True Scale at 90 N, 0          c
c Longitude below pole).                               c
c Use International 1967 spheriod (spherecode = 3)    c
c Grid into 100 bins along x-axis and y-axis.         c
c ----- c

c   xdim = 100
c   ydim = 100

c   spherecode = 3

c   Set Longitude below pole & true scale in DDDMMMSS.SSS format)
c   -----
c   projparm(5) = 0.0
c   projparm(6) = 90000000.00

c   Use default boundaries for Polar Stereographic (hemisphere)
c   -----
c   uplft(1)   = 0
c   uplft(2)   = 0
c   lowrgt(1)  = 0
c   lowrgt(2)  = 0

c   zonecode   = 0

c   gdid2 = he5_gdcreate(gdfid,"PolarGrid",xdim,ydim,uplft,lowrgt)
c   status = he5_gddefproj(gdid2,HE5_GCTP_PS,zonecode,
c   1spherecode,projparm)
c   status = he5_gddeforigin(gdid2, HE5_HDFE_GD_LR)

c   Define "Bands" Dimension
c   -----
c   dim     = 3
c   status = he5_gddefdim(gdid2, "Bands", dim)

c   Create geographic (linear scale) grid
c   -----

c ----- c
c 0-15 degrees longitude, 20-30 degrees latitude      c
c ----- c

```

```

xdim = 60
ydim = 40

uplft(1) = he5_ehconvAng(0.d0, HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS)
uplft(2) = he5_ehconvAng(30.d0, HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS)
lowrgt(1) = he5_ehconvAng(15.d0, HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS)
lowrgt(2) = he5_ehconvAng(20.d0, HE5_HDFE_DEG_DMS)

do i=1,16
  projparm(i) = 0.d0
enddo

zonecode = 0
spherecode = 0

gdid3 =he5_gdcreate(gdfid,"GEOGrid",xdim,ydim,uplft,lowrgt)
status=he5_gddefproj(gdid3,HE5_GCTP_GEO,zonecode,spherecode,
1projparm)

c   Detach from the created grids
c   -----
c   status = he5_gddetach(gdid)
c   status = he5_gddetach(gdid2)
c   status = he5_gddetach(gdid3)

c   Finally, close the grid file
c   -----
c   status = he5_gdclose(gdfid)

stop
end

```

## **Example 2**

```

c   In this example we open an HDF-EOS file, attached to
c   the specified grids, define fields, and set fill
c   values, detached from the grids, and close the file

```

```

program   he5_gd_definefldsF_32

integer  status, he5_gddeffld, he5_gdsetfill
integer  he5_gdattach, he5_gddetach, he5_gdclose
integer  gdfid, gdid1, gdid2, he5_gdopen

real*4   fillval1, fillval2

integer  HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

integer  HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)
integer  HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE
parameter (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE=2)

fillval1 = -7.0

```

```

        fillval2 = -9999.0

c   Open HDF-EOS file "grid.he5"
c   -----
        gdfid = he5_gdopen("grid.he5", HE5_HDFE_RDWR)

c   Attach to the UTM grid
c   -----
        gdid1 = he5_gdattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid")

c   Define Fields
c   -----
        status = he5_gddeffld(gdid1, "Pollution", "XDim,YDim,Time",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

        status = he5_gdsetfill(gdid1, "Pollution", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT,
1fillval1)

        status = he5_gddeffld(gdid1, "Vegetation", "XDim,YDim",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

c   Attach to the POLAR grid
c   -----
        gdid2 = he5_gdattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid")

c   Define Fields
c   -----
        status = he5_gddeffld(gdid2, "Temperature", "XDim,YDim",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

        status = he5_gddeffld(gdid2, "Pressure", "XDim,YDim",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

c   Set fill value for "Pressure" field
c   -----
        status = he5_gdsetfill(gdid2, "Pressure", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT,
1fillval2)

c   Define Fields
c   -----
        status = he5_gddeffld(gdid2, "Soil Dryness", "XDim,YDim",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT, 0)

        status = he5_gddeffld(gdid2, "Spectra", "XDim,YDim,Bands",
1" ", HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_DOUBLE, 0)

c   Detach from the grids
c   -----
        status = he5_gddetach(gdid1)
        status = he5_gddetach(gdid2)

c   Close the file
c   -----
        status = he5_gdclose(gdfid)

        stop
        end

```

### Example 3

c In this example we open HDF-EOS grid file, attach to the UTM grid,  
c and write data to the "Vegetation" field. Also, we attach to the  
c Polar grid and write data to the "Temperature" field.

```

program      he5_gd_writedataF_32

integer      i, j, status, he5_gdwrfld
integer      he5_gdwrattr, he5_gddetach, he5_gdclose
integer      gdfid, gdid, he5_gdopen, he5_gdattach

integer*4    start(2), stride(2), count(2)

real*4      f, veg(120,200), temp(100,100)

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

integer      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT=1)

c Create data buffers
c -----
      do i=1,200
          do j=1,120
              veg(j,i) = 10 + i
          enddo
      enddo

      do i=1,100
          do j=1,100
              temp(j,i) = 100*(i-1) + j
          enddo
      enddo

c Open HDF-EOS file "grid.he5"
c -----
      gdfid = he5_gdopen("grid.he5", HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
      if (gdfid .ne. FAIL) then

c Attach to the UTM grid
c -----
          gdid = he5_gdattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid")
          if (gdid .ne. FAIL) then
              start(1) = 0
              start(2) = 0
              stride(1) = 1
              stride(2) = 1
              count(1) = 120
              count(2) = 200

c Write data to the field "Vegetation"
c -----
              status = he5_gdwrfld(gdid, "Vegetation", start,
1          stride, count, veg)
              f = 1
          endif
      endif

```



```

        count(1) = 1
c      Write global attribute "float"
c      -----
        status = he5_gdwrattr(gdid,"float",
1      HE5_HDFE_NATIVE_FLOAT,count,f)
        endif
    endif

c      Detach from the grid
c      -----
        status = he5_gddetach(gdid)

c      Attach to the POLAR grid
c      -----
        gdid = he5_gdattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid")
        if (gdid .ne. FAIL) then
            start(1) = 0
            start(2) = 0
            stride(1) = 1
            stride(2) = 1
            count(1) = 100
            count(2) = 100

c      Write data to the "Temperature" field
c      -----
        status = he5_gdwrfld(gdid,"Temperature",start,stride,count,temp)
        endif

c      Detach from the grid
c      -----
        status = he5_gddetach(gdid)

c      Close the file
c      -----
        status = he5_gdclose(gdfid)

        stop
        end

```

#### **Example 4**

c In this example we open HDF-EOS grid file, attach to the UTM  
c grid and read "Vegetation" field

program	he5_gd_readdataF_32
integer	status
integer	gdfid
integer	gdid
integer	he5_gdopen
integer	he5_gdattach
integer	he5_gdrdfld
integer	he5_gdrdatr
integer	he5_gddetach
integer	he5_gdclose

```

integer*4      start(2)
integer*4      stride(2)
integer*4      count(2)

real*4         f
real*4         veg(120,200)

integer        HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter      (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

c             Open HDF-EOS "grid.h5" file
c             -----
c             gdfid = he5_gdopen("grid.he5", HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
c             if (gdfid .ne. FAIL) then

c             Attach to the UTM grid
c             -----
c             gdid = he5_gdattach(gdfid, "UTMGrid")
c             if (gdid .ne. FAIL) then
c                 start(1) = 0
c                 start(2) = 0
c                 stride(1) = 1
c                 stride(2) = 1
c                 count(1) = 120
c                 count(2) = 200

c             Read the data from "Vegetation" field
c             -----
c             status =
he5_gdrdfld(gdid, "Vegetation", start, stride, count, veg)

c             Read global attribute "float"
c             -----
c             status = he5_gdrdatr(gdid, "float", f)
c             write(*,*) 'global attribute value: ', f
c             endif
c             endif

c             Detach from the grid
c             -----
c             status = he5_gddetach(gdid)

c             Close the file
c             -----
c             status = he5_gdclose(gdfid)

c             stop
c             end

```

### **Example 5**

c In this example we will (1) open the HDF-EOS grid file, (2) attach to  
c the "PolarGrid" grid, and (3) subset data from the "Temperature" field.

```

program      he5_gd_subsetF_32

```

```

integer      status
integer      gdfid
integer      gdid
integer      rgid
integer      he5_gdopen
integer      he5_gdattach
integer      he5_gdreginfo
integer      he5_gddefboxreg
integer      he5_gdextreg
integer      he5_gddetach
integer      he5_gdclose
integer      rk
integer      nt

integer*4    dims(8)
integer*4    size

real*8       cornerlon(2)
real*8       cornerlat(2)
real*8       upleft(2)
real*8       lowright(2)

real*4       datbuf(100*100)

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

c            Open the HDF-EOS grid file, "grid.he5"
c            -----
gdfid = he5_gdopen("grid.he5", HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
if (gdfid .NE. FAIL) then

c            Attach to the POLAR grid
c            -----
gdid = he5_gdattach(gdfid, "PolarGrid")
if (gdid .NE. FAIL) then
    cornerlon(1) = 0.
    cornerlat(1) = 90.
    cornerlon(2) = 90.
    cornerlat(2) = 0.

c            Define box region
c            -----
rgid  = he5_gddefboxreg(gdid,cornerlon, cornerlat)

c            Get region information
c            -----
status = he5_gdreginfo(gdid,rgid,"Temperature",nt,
lrk, dims, size, upleft, lowright)
write(*,*) dims(1), dims(2), rk, nt

c            Extract region
c            -----
status = he5_gdextreg(gdid,rgid,"Temperature",datbuf)
endif

c            Detach from the grid

```

```

c      -----
      status = he5_gddetach(gdid)

c      Close the file
c      -----
      status = he5_gdclose(gdfid)

      endif
      stop
      end

```

## **Example 6**

```

c
c In this example we will retrieve information about (1) dimensions,
c (2) dimension mappings (geolocation relations), (3) grid fields,
c and (4) (global/group/local) grid attributes.
c

```

```

      program          he5_gd_infoF_32

      integer          status
      integer          i
      integer          he5_gdopen
      integer          he5_gdattach
      integer          he5_gdfldinfo
      integer          he5_gdprojinfo
      integer          he5_gdgridinfo
      integer          he5_gdinqflds
      integer          he5_gddetach
      integer          he5_gdclose
      integer          gdfid
      integer          gdid1
      integer          gdid2
      integer          nflds
      integer          rk(32)
      integer          nt(32)
      integer          spherecode
      integer          projcode
      integer          zonecode

      integer*4        he5_gddiminfo
      integer*4        he5_gdinqdims
      integer*4        he5_gdnentries
      integer*4        ndim
      integer*4        dims(32)
      integer*4        xdimsizes
      integer*4        ydimsizes
      integer*4        dimsize
      integer*4        n, strbufsize

      real*8           upleftpt(2)
      real*8           lowrightpt(2)
      real*8           projparm(13)

      character*256    dimname
      character*256    mxdimname
      character*256    fieldlist

```

```

integer      HE5_HDFE_RDWR
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_RDWR=0)

integer      HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM=0)

integer      HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD
parameter    (HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD=4)

c   Open HDF-EOS "grid.he5" file
c   -----
gdfid = he5_gdopen('grid.he5', HE5_HDFE_RDWR)
if (gdfid .ne. FAIL) then

c   Attach to the UTM and POLAR grids
c   -----
gdid1 = he5_gdattach(gdfid, 'UTMGrid')
gdid2 = he5_gdattach(gdfid, 'PolarGrid')

c   Inquire dimensions
c   -----
ndim = he5_gdingdims(gdid1, dimname, dims)
write(*,*) 'Dimension list (UTMGrid): ', dimname
do i=1,ndim
    write(*,*) 'dim size: ', dims(i)
enddo

ndim = he5_gdingdims(gdid2, dimname, dims)
write(*,*) 'Dimension list (PolarGrid): ', dimname
do i=1,ndim
    write(*,*) 'dim size: ', dims(i)
enddo

c   Get the sizes of certain dimensions
c   -----
dimsiz = he5_gddiminfo(gdid1, 'Time')
write(*,*) 'Size of "Time" Array: ', dimsiz

dimsiz = he5_gddiminfo(gdid2, 'Bands')
write(*,*) 'Size of "Bands" Array: ', dimsiz

c   Get grid parameters
c   -----
status = he5_gdgridinfo(gdid1,xdimsiz,ydimsiz,
lupleftpt,lowrightpt)
write(*,*) 'X dim size, Y dim size (UTMGrid): ',
2xdimsiz,ydimsiz

write(*,*) 'Up left pt (UTMGrid): ',upleftpt(1),
lupleftpt(2)
write(*,*) 'Low right pt (UTMGrid): ',lowrightpt(1),
2lowrightpt(2)

status = he5_gdgridinfo(gdid2,xdimsiz,ydimsiz,
lupleftpt,lowrightpt)
write(*,*) 'X dim size, Y dim size (PolarGrid): ',
2xdimsiz,ydimsiz

```

```

        write(*,*) 'Up left pt (PolarGrid): ',upleftpt(1),
1upleftpt(2)
        write(*,*) 'Low right pt (PolarGrid): ',lowrightpt(1),
2lowrightpt(2)

c      Get projection parameters
c      -----
        status = he5_gdprojinfo(gdid1,projcode,zonecode,
1spherecode,projparm)
        write(*,*) 'projcode,zonecode (UTMGrid): ',projcode,
2zonecode
        write(*,*) 'spherecode (UTMGrid): ', spherecode

        status = he5_gdprojinfo(gdid2,projcode,zonecode,
1spherecode,projparm)
        write(*,*) 'projcode (PolarGrid): ', projcode
        write(*,*) 'spherecode (PolarGrid): ', spherecode
        do i=1,13
            write(*,*) 'Projection Parameter: ',i,projparm(i)
        enddo

c      Get information about fields
c      -----
        nflds = he5_gdingflds(gdid1, fieldlist, rk, nt)
        if (nflds .ne. 0) then
            write(*,*) 'Data fields (UTMGrid): ', fieldlist
            do i=1,nflds
                write(*,*) 'rank type: ',rk(i),nt(i)
            enddo
        endif

        nflds = he5_gdingflds(gdid2, fieldlist, rk, nt)
        if (nflds .ne. 0) then
            write(*,*) 'Data fields (PolarGrid): ', fieldlist
            do i=1,nflds
                write(*,*) 'rank type: ',rk(i),nt(i)
            enddo
        endif

        status = he5_gdfldinfo(gdid2,'Spectra',rk,dims,nt,
1dimname,mxdimname)
        write(*,*) 'Spectra rank dims: ',rk(1)
        write(*,*) 'Spectra dim names: ',dimname
        write(*,*) 'Spectra max. dim names: ',mxdimname
        do i=1,rk(1)
            write(*,*) 'Spectra dims: ',i,dims(i)
        enddo

c      Get number of grid dimensions and dim. list length
c      -----
        n = he5_gdnentries(gdid1, HE5_HDFE_NENTDIM, strbufsize)
        write(*,*) 'Number of dimension entries (UTMGrid): ', n
        write(*,*) 'Length of Dimension List (UTMGrid): ',strbufsize

c      Get number of data fields and field list length
c      -----
        n = he5_gdnentries(gdid1, HE5_HDFE_NENTDFLD, strbufsize)
        write(*,*) 'Number of data fields (UTMGrid): ', n

```

```
write(*,*) 'Length of Field List (UTMGrid): ',strbufsize
endif

c Detach from the grids
c -----
status = he5_gddetach(gdid1)
status = he5_gddetach(gdid2)

c Close the file
c -----
status = he5_gdclose(gdfid)

stop
end
```

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## 8. Writing ODL Metadata into HDF-EOS

---

### 8.1 Introduction

The following C code fragments are examples of how a user can write ECS granule metadata (or inventory metadata) into their HDF-EOS file. The codes use a template, called Metadata Configuration File (MCF), which is used to determine what metadata attributes to write into the HDF-EOS file. The output file is written in Object Description Language (ODL). This file is written into the HDF-EOS file as a global attribute object. Part of this file will contain ECS core attributes, which will also be written into ECS databases. The Metadata Configuration File (MCF), which the code accesses is given in section 8.3. The output ODL file which results from running the codes in 8.2.1 or 8.2.2 is given in section 8.4.

It should be mentioned that currently both MTD TOOLKIT (*a subset of SDP TOOLKIT that handles metadata and Time/Date conversions*) and SDP TOOLKIT have been modified to write metadata into HDF-EOS files utilizing HDF5 as well as HDF4. Details on Metadata Configuration Files can be found in the SDP Toolkit Users Guide for ECS project, Section 6.2.1 and Appendix J. Details on how to install and use MTD TOOLKIT tools or SDP TOOLKIT can be found in Toolkit\_MTD Users Guide [A Data Formatting Toolkit for Extended Data Providers to NASA's Earth Observing System Data and Information System (V4.0)] or SDP TOOLKIT Users Guide version 5.2.7.3 respectively.

Note that the MTD toolkit and SDP toolkit use different process control files. These are configuration files that specify relationships between physical and logical file handles. These , two file templates called filetable.temp and PCF file, used by the MTD and SDP toolkits respectively, are provided in sections 8.5.1 and 8.5.2. The file filetable.temp, which is used only by MTD TOOLKIT, is similar to the Process Control File, i.e. the PCF file, used only by the larger SDP Toolkit, but simpler. Both files are used to specify the relationship between logical file identifiers used in source code and physical files containing input data or output data. They are also used to specify the IDs for log status reports and for the MCFs.

Please also note that both MTD and SDP toolkits must be installed with both HDF4 and HDF5. If product hdf file that metadata is going to be written to is HDF4 based, user must call PGS\_MET\_SDstart in the code examples of section 8.2.1 or 8.2.2 with HDF4\_ACC\_RDWR access flag. Otherwiase if the product hdf file is HDF5 based user must call PGS\_MET\_SDstart with HDF5\_ACC\_RDWR access flag. If the hdf file that metadata is going to be written to does not exist, user must use HDF4\_ACC\_CREATE or HDF5\_ACC\_CREATE as access flags for HDF4 based or HDF5 based hdf files respectively.

## 8.2 Coding Examples of Metadata Writes to HDF-EOS Files

### 8.2.1 C Code for MTD TOOLKIT Users

```
/* include files */

#include <PGS_MET.h>
#include <PGS_tk.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <hdf5.h>
#include <PGS_SMF.h>

#define INVENTORYMETADATA 1
#define ARCHIVEDMETADATA 2
#define ODL_IN_MEMORY 0

extern PGSt_SMF_status
PGS_PC_GetReference(PGSt_MET_Logical prodID, PGSt_integer *version, char
                    *referenceID);

int main()
{

/*****
Declarations.
*****/

    PGSt_MET_all_handles    mdHandles;
    PGSt_MET_all_handles    handles;
    char                    fileName1[PGSd_MET_FILE_PATH_MAX]="";
    char                    fileName2[PGSd_MET_FILE_PATH_MAX]="";
    char                    my_HDF_file[PGSd_MET_FILE_PATH_MAX]="";
    char                    msg[PGS_SMF_MAX_MSG_SIZE];
    char                    mnemonic[PGS_SMF_MAX_MNEMONIC_SIZE];
    char                    fileMessage[PGS_SMF_MAX_MSG_SIZE];
    int32                   sdid1;
    PGSt_SMF_status         ret = PGS_S_SUCCESS;
    char                    *informationname;
    PGSt_integer            ival =3;
    PGSt_double             dval=203.2;
    PGSt_integer            fileId, fileId2;
    PGSt_integer            i;
    PGSt_integer            version;
    PGSt_SMF_status         returnStatus;
    char                    *mysaval[5];

/*****
/* Associate logical IDs with physical filenames. */
*****/
```

```

ret=PGS_MET_SetFileId();
printf("ret after PGS_MET_SetFileId()is %d in Main\n",ret);

if(ret != PGS_S_SUCCESS)
{
    printf(" Failed in assigning logical IDs\n");
}

/*recover file name for fileId=PGSd_MET_MCF_FILE */

version = 1;
fileId = PGSd_MET_MCF_FILE;
returnStatus = PGS_PC_GetReference( fileId, &version,
                                   fileName1);
if ( returnStatus != PGS_S_SUCCESS )
{
    PGS_SMF_GetMsg( &returnStatus, mnemonic, msg );
    strcpy(fileMessage, msg);
    PGS_SMF_SetDynamicMsg( returnStatus,fileMessage,
                          "metatest" );
}
else
{
    printf("The input file for ID %d is %s\n",fileId,fileName1);
}

informationname=(char *) malloc(330);

/* Initialize MCF file */

fileId = 10250;
ret=PGS_MET_Init(fileId,handles);

if (ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS)
{
    printf("initialization failed\n");
    return (-1);
}
else
{
    printf("ret after PGS_MET_Init is %d\n",ret);
}

/* test PGS_MET_SetAttr */

ival=667788;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                   "QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA.1",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA.1 is %d\n",
ret);

ival=12345;

```

```

ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentMissingData.1",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentMissingData.1 is %d\n",ret);

ival=123;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.1",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.1 is %d\n", ret);

ival=23456;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.2",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.1 is %d\n", ret);

ival=56789;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentMissingData.2",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentMissingData.1 is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Exercise1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "AutomaticQualityFlagExplanation.1",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for AutomaticQualityFlagExplanation.1 is
%d\n", ret);

strcpy(informationname,"1997/12/23");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "RangeBeginningDateTime",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for RangeBeginningDateTime is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"1997.07/30");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "RangeBeginningDate",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for RangeBeginningDate is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"ReprocessingplannINVENT");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "ReprocessingPlanned",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ReprocessingPlanned is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"\"ReprocessingplannARCHIVE");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
                    "ReprocessingPlanned",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ReprocessingPlanned is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Reprocessin");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "ReprocessingActual",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ReprocessingActual is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"ID1111");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ INVENTORYMETADATA],

```

```

        "LocalGranuleID",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for LocalGranuleID is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"version1234");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "LocalVersionID",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for LocalVersionID is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Flag1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "DayNightFlag",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for DayNightFlag is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Flag1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "DayNightFlag",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for DayNightFlag is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ParameterName.1",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information2");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ParameterName.2",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName.2 is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information3");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ParameterName.3",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information4");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ParameterName.4",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName is %d\n",ret);

dval=111.11;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
        "WestBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret WestBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=222.22;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
        "northBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret northBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=333.33;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
        "EastBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret EastBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

```

```

dval=444.44;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
    "SouthBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret SouthBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=11.11;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "WestBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret WestBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=22.22;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "northBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret northBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=33.33;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "EastBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret EastBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=44.44;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "SouthBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret SouthBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

/* Get the value of set attribute */

dval=11.11;
ret=PGS_MET_GetSetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "SouthBoundingCoordinate",&dval);

printf("after GetSetAttr: ret SouthBoundingCoordinate is %d
%f\n",ret,dval);

/* Get data from config file */

ret = PGS_MET_GetConfigData("TEST_PARM_FLOAT", &dval);
printf("after PGS_MET_GetConfigData : ret TEST_PARM_INT is %d
%f\n",ret, dval);

/* write metadata to HDF and ASCII files */
version =1;
fileId = 5039;

ret = PGS_PC_GetReference(fileId, &version, my_HDF_file);
printf("after PGS_PC_GetReference ret =%d\n",ret);
printf("after PGS_PC_GetReference my_HDF_file = %s\n",my_HDF_file);

if (ret == PGS_S_SUCCESS)
{
    ret = PGS_MET_SDstart(my_HDF_file, HDF5_ACC_RDWR, &sdid1);
}

```

```

    printf("after PGS_MET_SDstart sdid1 =%d\n",sdid1);
}
else
{
    return (-1);
}

printf("After SDstart sdid1 is %d\n",sdid1);

/***** write INVENTORYMETADATA to HDF file *****/

ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],"coremetadata",sdid1);
printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("HDF write failed\n");
    }
}

/***** write ARCHIVEDMETADAT to HDF file *****/

ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],"archivemetadata",
                sdid1);
printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("HDF write failed\n");
    }
}

/***** write to non-HDF file *****/

fileId = 5804;
printf("non-hdf file to be written has fileId %d\n", fileId);
ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[ODL_IN_MEMORY],NULL,fileId);
printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

```

```

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("ASCII write failed\n");
    }
}

/***** write to default non-HDF file *****/

ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[ODL_IN_MEMORY], NULL, NULL);
printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("ASCII write failed\n");
    }
}

(void)PGS_MET_SDend(sdidl);

PGS_MET_Remove();
free(informationname);

printf("Complete...\n");
return 0;
}

```

## 8.2.2 C Code for SDP TOOLKIT Users

```

/* include files */

#include <PGS_MET.h>
#include <PGS_PC.h>
#include <PGS_tk.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <hdf5.h>
#include <hdf.h>

```



```

#include <mfhdf.h>
#include <PGS_SMF.h>

#define INVENTORYMETADATA 1
#define ARCHIVEDMETADATA 2
#define ODL_IN_MEMORY 0

int main()
{
/*****
Declarations.
*****/
    PGSt_MET_all_handles      mdHandles;
    PGSt_MET_all_handles      handles;
    char                      fileName1[PGSd_PC_FILE_PATH_MAX]="";
    char                      fileName2[PGSd_PC_FILE_PATH_MAX]="";
    char                      my_HDF_file[PGSd_PC_FILE_PATH_MAX]="";
    char                      msg[PGS_SMF_MAX_MSG_SIZE];
    char                      mnemonic[PGS_SMF_MAX_MNEMONIC_SIZE];
    char                      fileMessage[PGS_SMF_MAX_MSG_SIZE];
    int32                     sdid1;
    PGSt_SMF_status           ret = PGS_S_SUCCESS;
    char                      *informationname;
    PGSt_integer              ival =3;
    PGSt_double               dval=203.2;
    PGSt_integer              fileId, fileId2;
    PGSt_integer              i;
    PGSt_integer              version;
    PGSt_SMF_status           returnStatus;
    char                      *mysaval[5];

    /*recover file name for fileId=PGSd_MET_MCF_FILE */

    version = 1;
    fileId = PGSd_MET_MCF_FILE;
    returnStatus = PGS_PC_GetReference( fileId, &version,
                                       fileName1);
    if ( returnStatus != PGS_S_SUCCESS )
    {
        PGS_SMF_GetMsg( &returnStatus, mnemonic, msg );
        strcpy(fileMessage, msg);
        PGS_SMF_SetDynamicMsg( returnStatus,fileMessage,
                              "metatest" );
    }
    else
    {
        printf("The input file for ID %d is %s\n",fileId,fileName1);
    }

    informationname=(char *) malloc(330);

```

```

/* Initialize MCF file */

fileId = 10250;
ret=PGS_MET_Init(fileId,handles);

if (ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS)
{
    printf("initialization failed\n");
    return (-1);
}
else
{
    printf("ret after PGS_MET_Init is %d\n",ret);
}

/* test PGS_MET_SetAttr */

ival=667788;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA.1",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA.1 is %d\n",
ret);

ival=12345;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentMissingData.1",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentMissingData.1 is %d\n",ret);

ival=123;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.1",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.1 is %d\n", ret);

ival=23456;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.2",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentOutOfBoundsData.1 is %d\n", ret);

ival=56789;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "QAPercentMissingData.2",&ival);
printf("ret after SetAttr for QAPercentMissingData.1 is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Exercise1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
                    "AutomaticQualityFlagExplanation.1",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for AutomaticQualityFlagExplanation.1 is
%d\n", ret);

strcpy(informationname,"1997/12/23");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],

```

```

        "RangeBeginningDateTime",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for RangeBeginningDateTime is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"1997.07/30");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "RangeBeginningDate",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for RangeBeginningDate is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"ReprocessingplannINVENT");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ReprocessingPlanned",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ReprocessingPlanned is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"\"ReprocessingplannARCHIVE");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
        "ReprocessingPlanned",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ReprocessingPlanned is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Reprocessin");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ReprocessingActual",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ReprocessingActual is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"ID1111");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "LocalGranuleID",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for LocalGranuleID is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"version1234");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "LocalVersionID",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for LocalVersionID is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Flag1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "DayNightFlag",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for DayNightFlag is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"Flag1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "DayNightFlag",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for DayNightFlag is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information1");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ParameterName.1",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information2");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "ParameterName.2",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName.2 is %d\n",ret);

```

```

strcpy(informationname,"information3");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "ParameterName.3",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName is %d\n",ret);

strcpy(informationname,"information4");
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "ParameterName.4",&informationname);
printf("ret after SetAttr for ParameterName is %d\n",ret);

dval=111.11;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
    "WestBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret WestBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=222.22;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
    "northBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret northBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=333.33;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
    "EastBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret EastBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=444.44;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],
    "SouthBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret SouthBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=11.11;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "WestBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret WestBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=22.22;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "northBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret northBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=33.33;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "EastBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret EastBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

dval=44.44;
ret=PGS_MET_SetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
    "SouthBoundingCoordinate",&dval);
printf("ret SouthBoundingCoordinate is %d %f\n",ret,dval);

/* Get the value of set attribute */

```

```

    dval=11.11;
    ret=PGS_MET_GetSetAttr(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],
        "SouthBoundingCoordinate",&dval);

    printf("after GetSetAttr: ret SouthBoundingCoordinate is %d
%f\n",ret,dval);

/* write metadata to HDF and ASCII files */
    version =1;
    fileId = 5039;

    ret = PGS_PC_GetReference(fileId, &version, my_HDF_file);
    printf("after PGS_PC_GetReference ret =%d\n",ret);
    printf("after PGS_PC_GetReference my_HDF_file = %s\n",my_HDF_file);

    if (ret == PGS_S_SUCCESS)
    {
        ret = PGS_MET_SDstart(my_HDF_file, HDF5_ACC_RDWR, &sdid1);
        printf("after PGS_MET_SDstart sdid1 =%d\n",sdid1);

    }
    else
    {
        return (-1);
    }

    printf("After SDstart sdid1 is %d\n",sdid1);

    /***** write INVENTORYMETADATA to HDF file *****/

    ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[INVENTORYMETADATA],"coremetadata",sdid1);
    printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

    if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
    {
        if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
        {
            printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
        }
        else
        {
            printf("HDF write failed\n");
        }
    }

    /***** write ARCHIVEDMETADAT to HDF file *****/

    ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[ARCHIVEDMETADATA],"archivemetadata",
        sdid1);
    printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

```

```

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("HDF write failed\n");
    }
}

/***** write to non-HDF file *****/

fileId = 5804;
printf("non-hdf file to be written has fileId %d\n", fileId);
ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[ODL_IN_MEMORY],NULL,fileId);
printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("ASCII write failed\n");
    }
}

/***** write to default non-HDF file *****/

ret=PGS_MET_Write(handles[ODL_IN_MEMORY], NULL, NULL);
printf("ret after PGS_MET_Write is %d\n",ret);

if(ret !=PGS_S_SUCCESS && ret != PGSMET_W_METADATA_NOT_SET)
{
    if (ret == PGSMET_E_MAND_NOT_SET)
    {
        printf("some mandatory parameters were not set\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("ASCII write failed\n");
    }
}

(void)PGS_MET_SDend(sdId1);

PGS_MET_Remove();
free(informationname);

```

```

    printf("Complete...\n");
    return 0;
}

```

### 8.3 The Metadata Configuration File (MCF) for Codes in Section 8.2

```

/*****
/*****
/*
/* This is a working version of the MCF template that will be
/* supplied with the next SDP Toolkit. This MCF template will
/* NOT be official until the SDP Toolkit is released. All
/* details are subject to change.
/*
/* This MCF file represents the ODL which is expected to be
/* created when either Data Server or the MetaDataWorks tool
/* uses the contents of an ESDT's INVENTORYMETADATA section in
/* order to generate an ESDT-specific MCF. The level of
/* metadata coverage presented here corresponds to the metadata
/* requirement for granules in Full Class as described in
/* Appendix B of DID 311 and Section 2.5 of the document 'BNF
/* Representation of the B.0 Earth Science Data Model for the
/* ECS Project' {420-TP-016-001}.
/*
/* This MCF file's contents were based on the ESDT Descriptor
/* file template Ver-1.6, 3/31/97.
/*
/*****
/*****

```

```

GROUP = INVENTORYMETADATA
  GROUPTYPE = MASTERGROUP

```

```

/* ECSDataGranule */
  GROUP = ECSDataGranule

```

```

    /* Note: SizeMBECSDataGranule will be set by DSS, */
    /* not by the science software. */

```

```

  OBJECT = SizeMBECSDataGranule
    Data_Location = "DSS"
    NUM_VAL = 1
    TYPE = "DOUBLE"
    Mandatory = "FALSE"
  END_OBJECT = SizeMBECSDataGranule

```

```

  OBJECT = ReprocessingPlanned
    Data_Location = "PGE"
    NUM_VAL = 1
    TYPE = "STRING"
    Mandatory = "TRUE"
  END_OBJECT = ReprocessingPlanned

```

```

  OBJECT = ReprocessingActual

```

```

        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = ReprocessingActual

    OBJECT = LocalGranuleID
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = LocalGranuleID

    OBJECT = DayNightFlag
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = DayNightFlag

    OBJECT = ProductionDateTime
        Data_Location = "TK"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DATETIME"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = ProductionDateTime

    OBJECT = LocalVersionID
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = LocalVersionID

END_GROUP = ECSDataGranule

GROUP = MeasuredParameter

    OBJECT = MeasuredParameterContainer

        Data_Location = "NONE"
        Class = "M"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"

        OBJECT = ParameterName
            Data_Location = "PGE"
            Class = "M"
            TYPE = "STRING"
            NUM_VAL = 1
            Mandatory = "TRUE"
        END_OBJECT = ParameterName

GROUP = QAFlags
    Class = "M"
    OBJECT = AutomaticQualityFlag
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        TYPE = "STRING"
        NUM_VAL = 1

```



```

END_OBJECT = AutomaticQualityFlag

OBJECT = AutomaticQualityFlagExplanation
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
  TYPE = "STRING"
  NUM_VAL = 1
END_OBJECT = AutomaticQualityFlagExplanation

OBJECT = OperationalQualityFlag
  Data_Location = "DAAC"
  Mandatory = "FALSE"
  TYPE = "STRING"
  NUM_VAL = 1
END_OBJECT = OperationalQualityFlag

OBJECT = OperationalQualityFlagExplanation
  Data_Location = "DAAC"
  Mandatory = "FALSE"
  TYPE = "STRING"
  NUM_VAL = 1
END_OBJECT = OperationalQualityFlagExplanation

OBJECT = ScienceQualityFlag
  Data_Location = "DP"
  Mandatory = "FALSE"
  TYPE = "STRING"
  NUM_VAL = 1
END_OBJECT = ScienceQualityFlag

OBJECT = ScienceQualityFlagExplanation
  Data_Location = "DP"
  Mandatory = "FALSE"
  TYPE = "STRING"
  NUM_VAL = 1
END_OBJECT = ScienceQualityFlagExplanation

END_GROUP = QAFlags

GROUP = QAStats
  Class = "M"

OBJECT = QAPercentInterpolatedData
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1
  TYPE = "INTEGER"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
END_OBJECT = QAPercentInterpolatedData

OBJECT = QAPercentMissingData
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1
  TYPE = "INTEGER"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
END_OBJECT = QAPercentMissingData

OBJECT = QAPercentOutOfBoundsData
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1

```

```

        TYPE = "INTEGER"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = QAPercentOutOfBoundsData

    OBJECT = QAPercentCloudCover
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "INTEGER"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = QAPercentCloudCover
    END_GROUP = QAStats
    END_OBJECT = MeasuredParameterContainer
    END_GROUP = MeasuredParameter

GROUP = OrbitCalculatedSpatialDomain
    OBJECT = OrbitCalculatedSpatialDomainContainer

        Data_Location = "NONE"
        Class = "M"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"

    OBJECT = OrbitalModelName
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "STRING"
        NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = OrbitalModelName

    OBJECT = OrbitNumber
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "INTEGER"
        NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = OrbitNumber

    OBJECT = StartOrbitNumber
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "INTEGER"
        NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = StartOrbitNumber

    OBJECT = StopOrbitNumber
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "INTEGER"
        NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = StopOrbitNumber

    OBJECT = EquatorCrossingLongitude
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "DOUBLE"
        NUM_VAL = 1

```

```

        END_OBJECT = EquatorCrossingLongitude

    OBJECT = EquatorCrossingTime
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "TIME"
        NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = EquatorCrossingTime

    OBJECT = EquatorCrossingDate
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Class = "M"
        TYPE = "DATE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = EquatorCrossingDate

    END_OBJECT = OrbitCalculatedSpatialDomainContainer
END_GROUP = OrbitCalculatedSpatialDomain

GROUP = CollectionDescriptionClass

    OBJECT = ShortName
        Data_Location = "MCF"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Value = "L7ORF1"
    END_OBJECT = ShortName

    OBJECT = VersionID
        Data_Location = "MCF"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        Value = "1"
    END_OBJECT = VersionID

END_GROUP = CollectionDescriptionClass

GROUP = SpatialDomainContainer

    GROUP = HorizontalSpatialDomainContainer

        /* ZoneIdentifierClass */
        GROUP = ZoneIdentifierClass
            OBJECT = ZoneIdentifier
                Data_Location = "PGE"
                NUM_VAL = 1
                TYPE = "STRING"
                Mandatory = "TRUE"
            END_OBJECT = ZoneIdentifier
        END_GROUP = ZoneIdentifierClass

        /* BoundingRectangle */
        GROUP = BoundingRectangle
            OBJECT = WestBoundingCoordinate
                Data_Location = "PGE"

```

```

        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DOUBLE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = WestBoundingCoordinate

    OBJECT = NorthBoundingCoordinate
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DOUBLE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = NorthBoundingCoordinate

    OBJECT = EastBoundingCoordinate
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DOUBLE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = EastBoundingCoordinate

    OBJECT = SouthBoundingCoordinate
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DOUBLE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = SouthBoundingCoordinate
    END_GROUP = BoundingRectangle
    END_GROUP = HorizontalSpatialDomainContainer
    END_GROUP = SpatialDomainContainer

```

```

/* RangeDateTime */
GROUP = RangeDateTime

```

```

    OBJECT = RangeBeginningTime
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "TIME"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = RangeBeginningTime

    OBJECT = RangeEndingTime
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "TIME"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = RangeEndingTime

    OBJECT = RangeBeginningDate
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DATE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = RangeBeginningDate

    OBJECT = RangeEndingDate
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        TYPE = "DATE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"

```

```

        END_OBJECT = RangeEndingDate

    END_GROUP = RangeDateTime

    GROUP = AdditionalAttributes
        OBJECT = AdditionalAttributesContainer

        Data_Location = "NONE"
        Class = "M"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"

        /* AdditionalAttributes */
        OBJECT = AdditionalAttributeName
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        TYPE = "STRING"
        Class = "M"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        END_OBJECT = AdditionalAttributeName

        /* InformationContent */
        GROUP = InformationContent

        Class = "M"

        OBJECT = ParameterValue
        Data_Location = "PGE"
        Mandatory = "TRUE"
        TYPE = "STRING"
        NUM_VAL = 1
        END_OBJECT = ParameterValue

    END_GROUP = InformationContent

    END_OBJECT = AdditionalAttributesContainer
    END_GROUP = AdditionalAttributes

    GROUP = OrbitParametersGranule

    OBJECT = OrbitalParametersPointer
    Data_Location = "PGE"
    Mandatory = "TRUE"
    TYPE = "STRING"
    NUM_VAL = 1
    END_OBJECT = OrbitalParametersPointer

    END_GROUP = OrbitParametersGranule

/* StorageMediumClass */
    GROUP = StorageMediumClass
    OBJECT = StorageMedium
    Data_Location = "PGE"
    NUM_VAL = 10
    TYPE = "STRING"
    Mandatory = "TRUE"
    END_OBJECT = StorageMedium
    END_GROUP = StorageMediumClass

```

```

END_GROUP = INVENTORYMETADATA

GROUP = ARCHIVEDMETADATA
GROUPTYPE = MASTERGROUP

/* BoundingRectangle */
GROUP = BoundingRectangle
OBJECT = WestBoundingCoordinate
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1
  TYPE = "DOUBLE"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
END_OBJECT = WestBoundingCoordinate

OBJECT = NorthBoundingCoordinate
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1
  TYPE = "DOUBLE"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
END_OBJECT = NorthBoundingCoordinate

OBJECT = EastBoundingCoordinate
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1
  TYPE = "DOUBLE"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
END_OBJECT = EastBoundingCoordinate

OBJECT = SouthBoundingCoordinate
  Data_Location = "PGE"
  NUM_VAL = 1
  TYPE = "DOUBLE"
  Mandatory = "TRUE"
END_OBJECT = SouthBoundingCoordinate
END_GROUP = BoundingRectangle

END_GROUP = ARCHIVEDMETADATA
END

```

## 8.4 The ODL Output File Which Results from Running Code in Section 8.2

```

/***** */
/***** */
/* */
/* This is a working version of the MCF template that will be */
/* supplied with the next SDP Toolkit. This MCF template will */
/* NOT be official until the SDP Toolkit is released. All */
/* details are subject to change. */
/* */
/* This MCF file represents the ODL which is expected to be */
/* created when either Data Server or the MetaDataWorks tool */
/* uses the contents of an ESDT's INVENTORYMETADATA section in */
/* order to generate an ESDT-specific MCF. The level of */
/* metadata coverage presented here corresponds to the metadata */
/* requirement for granules in Full Class as described in */

```

```

/* Appendix B of DID 311 and Section 2.5 of the document 'BNF */
/* Representation of the B.0 Earth Science Data Model for the */
/* ECS Project' {420-TP-016-001}. */
/* */
/* This MCF file's contents were based on the ESDT Descriptor */
/* file template Ver-1.6, 3/31/97. */
/* */
/***** */
/***** */

```

```

GROUP                = INVENTORYMETADATA
  GROUPTYPE          = MASTERGROUP

```

```

/* ECSDataGranule */

```

```

GROUP                = ECSDATAGRANULE

  OBJECT              = REPROCESSINGPLANNED
    NUM_VAL            = 1
    VALUE              = "ReprocessingplannINVENTR"
  END_OBJECT          = REPROCESSINGPLANNED

  OBJECT              = REPROCESSINGACTUAL
    NUM_VAL            = 1
    VALUE              = "Reprocessin"
  END_OBJECT          = REPROCESSINGACTUAL

  OBJECT              = LOCALGRANULEID
    NUM_VAL            = 1
    VALUE              = "ID1111"
  END_OBJECT          = LOCALGRANULEID

  OBJECT              = DAYNIGHTFLAG
    NUM_VAL            = 1
    VALUE              = "Flag1"
  END_OBJECT          = DAYNIGHTFLAG

  OBJECT              = PRODUCTIONDATETIME
    NUM_VAL            = 1
    VALUE              = "1999-11-23T18:16:01.000Z"
  END_OBJECT          = PRODUCTIONDATETIME

  OBJECT              = LOCALVERSIONID
    NUM_VAL            = 1
    VALUE              = "version1234"
  END_OBJECT          = LOCALVERSIONID

END_GROUP            = ECSDATAGRANULE

```

```

/* MeasuredParameter */

```

```

GROUP                = MEASUREDPARAMETER

  OBJECT              = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER
    CLASS              = "1"

  OBJECT              = PARAMETERNAME
    CLASS              = "1"

```

```

    NUM_VAL          = 1
    VALUE            = "information1"
END_OBJECT          = PARAMETERNAME

/* QAFlags */

GROUP               = QAFLAGS
CLASS              = "1"

OBJECT             = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG
  NUM_VAL          = 1
  CLASS            = "1"
  VALUE            = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG

OBJECT             = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION
  NUM_VAL          = 1
  CLASS            = "1"
  VALUE            = "Exercisel"
END_OBJECT          = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION

END_GROUP           = QAFLAGS

/* QAStats */

GROUP               = QASTATS
CLASS              = "1"

OBJECT             = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA
  NUM_VAL          = 1
  CLASS            = "1"
  VALUE            = 667788
END_OBJECT          = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA

OBJECT             = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA
  NUM_VAL          = 1
  CLASS            = "1"
  VALUE            = 12345
END_OBJECT          = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA

OBJECT             = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA
  NUM_VAL          = 1
  CLASS            = "1"
  VALUE            = 123
END_OBJECT          = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA

OBJECT             = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER
  NUM_VAL          = 1
  CLASS            = "1"
  VALUE            = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER

END_GROUP           = QASTATS

END_OBJECT          = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER

```



```

OBJECT          = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER
CLASS          = "2"

OBJECT          = PARAMETERNAME
CLASS          = "2"
NUM_VAL        = 1
VALUE          = "information2"
END_OBJECT     = PARAMETERNAME

/* QAFlags */

GROUP          = QAFLAGS
CLASS          = "2"

OBJECT          = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG
NUM_VAL        = 1
CLASS          = "2"
VALUE          = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG

OBJECT          = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION
NUM_VAL        = 1
CLASS          = "2"
VALUE          = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION

END_GROUP      = QAFLAGS

/* QAStats */

GROUP          = QASTATS
CLASS          = "2"

OBJECT          = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA
NUM_VAL        = 1
CLASS          = "2"
VALUE          = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA

OBJECT          = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA
NUM_VAL        = 1
CLASS          = "2"
VALUE          = 56789
END_OBJECT     = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA

OBJECT          = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA
NUM_VAL        = 1
CLASS          = "2"
VALUE          = 23456
END_OBJECT     = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA

OBJECT          = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER
NUM_VAL        = 1
CLASS          = "2"
VALUE          = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER

```

```

END_GROUP                = QASTATS

END_OBJECT               = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER

OBJECT                   = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER
CLASS                   = "3"

OBJECT                   = PARAMETERNAME
CLASS                   = "3"
NUM_VAL                 = 1
VALUE                   = "information3"
END_OBJECT               = PARAMETERNAME

/* QAFlags */

GROUP                    = QAFLAGS
CLASS                   = "3"

OBJECT                   = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG
NUM_VAL                 = 1
CLASS                   = "3"
VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT               = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG

OBJECT                   = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION
NUM_VAL                 = 1
CLASS                   = "3"
VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT               = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION

END_GROUP                = QAFLAGS

/* QAStats */

GROUP                    = QASTATS
CLASS                   = "3"

OBJECT                   = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA
NUM_VAL                 = 1
CLASS                   = "3"
VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT               = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA

OBJECT                   = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA
NUM_VAL                 = 1
CLASS                   = "3"
VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT               = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA

OBJECT                   = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA
NUM_VAL                 = 1
CLASS                   = "3"
VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT               = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA

OBJECT                   = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER
NUM_VAL                 = 1

```

```

        CLASS                = "3"
        VALUE                 = "NOT SET"
        END_OBJECT           = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER

    END_GROUP                = QASTATS

END_OBJECT                 = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER

OBJECT                     = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER
CLASS                      = "4"

OBJECT                     = PARAMETERNAME
CLASS                      = "4"
NUM_VAL                    = 1
VALUE                      = "information4"
END_OBJECT                 = PARAMETERNAME

/* QAFlags */

GROUP                       = QAFLAGS
CLASS                       = "4"

OBJECT                     = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG
NUM_VAL                    = 1
CLASS                      = "4"
VALUE                      = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT                 = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAG

OBJECT                     = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION
NUM_VAL                    = 1
CLASS                      = "4"
VALUE                      = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT                 = AUTOMATICQUALITYFLAGEXPLANATION

END_GROUP                  = QAFLAGS

/* QAStats */

GROUP                       = QASTATS
CLASS                       = "4"

OBJECT                     = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA
NUM_VAL                    = 1
CLASS                      = "4"
VALUE                      = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT                 = QAPERCENTINTERPOLATEDDATA

OBJECT                     = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA
NUM_VAL                    = 1
CLASS                      = "4"
VALUE                      = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT                 = QAPERCENTMISSINGDATA

OBJECT                     = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA
NUM_VAL                    = 1
CLASS                      = "4"
VALUE                      = "NOT SET"

```

```

END_OBJECT          = QAPERCENTOUTOFBOUNSDATA

OBJECT              = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  CLASS             = "4"
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = QAPERCENTCLOUDCOVER

END_GROUP           = QASTATS

END_OBJECT          = MEASUREDPARAMETERCONTAINER

END_GROUP           = MEASUREDPARAMETER

GROUP               = ORBITCALCULATEDSPATIALDOMAIN

OBJECT              = ORBITCALCULATEDSPATIALDOMAINCONTAINER
  CLASS             = "M"

OBJECT              = ORBITALMODELNAME
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = ORBITALMODELNAME

OBJECT              = ORBITNUMBER
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = ORBITNUMBER

OBJECT              = STARTORBITNUMBER
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = STARTORBITNUMBER

OBJECT              = STOPORBITNUMBER
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = STOPORBITNUMBER

OBJECT              = EQUATORCROSSINGLONGITUDE
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = EQUATORCROSSINGLONGITUDE

OBJECT              = EQUATORCROSSINGTIME
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT          = EQUATORCROSSINGTIME

OBJECT              = EQUATORCROSSINGDATE
  CLASS             = "M"
  NUM_VAL           = 1
  VALUE             = "NOT SET"

```

```

        END_OBJECT          = EQUATORCROSSINGDATE
    END_OBJECT              = ORBITCALCULATEDSPATIALDOMAINCONTAINER
END_GROUP                  = ORBITCALCULATEDSPATIALDOMAIN

/* CollectionDescriptionClass */
GROUP                      = COLLECTIONDESCRIPTIONCLASS

    OBJECT                  = SHORTNAME
        NUM_VAL              = 1
        VALUE                 = "L7ORF1"
    END_OBJECT              = SHORTNAME

    OBJECT                  = VERSIONID
        NUM_VAL              = 1
        VALUE                 = "1"
    END_OBJECT              = VERSIONID
END_GROUP                  = COLLECTIONDESCRIPTIONCLASS

/* SpatialDomainContainer */
GROUP                      = SPATIALDOMAINCONTAINER

GROUP                      = HORIZONTALSPATIALDOMAINCONTAINER

/* ZoneIdentifierClass */
GROUP                      = ZONEIDENTIFIERCLASS

    OBJECT                  = ZONEIDENTIFIER
        NUM_VAL              = 1
        VALUE                 = "NOT SET"
    END_OBJECT              = ZONEIDENTIFIER
END_GROUP                  = ZONEIDENTIFIERCLASS

/* BoundingRectangle */
GROUP                      = BOUNDINGRECTANGLE

    OBJECT                  = WESTBOUNDINGCOORDINATE
        NUM_VAL              = 1
        VALUE                 = 11.110000
    END_OBJECT              = WESTBOUNDINGCOORDINATE

    OBJECT                  = NORTHBOUNDINGCOORDINATE
        NUM_VAL              = 1
        VALUE                 = 22.220000
    END_OBJECT              = NORTHBOUNDINGCOORDINATE

    OBJECT                  = EASTBOUNDINGCOORDINATE
        NUM_VAL              = 1

```

```

        VALUE                = 33.330000
    END_OBJECT              = EASTBOUNDINGCOORDINATE

    OBJECT                  = SOUTHBOUNDINGCOORDINATE
    NUM_VAL                 = 1
    VALUE                   = 44.440000
    END_OBJECT              = SOUTHBOUNDINGCOORDINATE

    END_GROUP               = BOUNDINGRECTANGLE

    END_GROUP               = HORIZONTALSPATIALDOMAINCONTAINER

    END_GROUP               = SPATIALDOMAINCONTAINER

/* RangeDateTime */

GROUP                      = RANGEDATETIME

    OBJECT                  = RANGEBEGINNINGTIME
    NUM_VAL                 = 1
    VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
    END_OBJECT              = RANGEBEGINNINGTIME

    OBJECT                  = RANGEENDINGTIME
    NUM_VAL                 = 1
    VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
    END_OBJECT              = RANGEENDINGTIME

    OBJECT                  = RANGEBEGINNINGDATE
    NUM_VAL                 = 1
    VALUE                   = "1997.07/30"
    END_OBJECT              = RANGEBEGINNINGDATE

    OBJECT                  = RANGEENDINGDATE
    NUM_VAL                 = 1
    VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
    END_OBJECT              = RANGEENDINGDATE

    END_GROUP               = RANGEDATETIME

GROUP                      = ADDITIONALATTRIBUTES

    OBJECT                  = ADDITIONALATTRIBUTESCONTAINER
    CLASS                   = "M"

/* AdditionalAttributes */

    OBJECT                  = ADDITIONALATTRIBUTENAME
    CLASS                   = "M"
    NUM_VAL                 = 1
    VALUE                   = "NOT SET"
    END_OBJECT              = ADDITIONALATTRIBUTENAME

/* InformationContent */

GROUP                      = INFORMATIONCONTENT
    CLASS                   = "M"

```

```

OBJECT          = PARAMETERVALUE
  NUM_VAL      = 1
  CLASS        = M
  VALUE        = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = PARAMETERVALUE

END_GROUP      = INFORMATIONCONTENT

END_OBJECT     = ADDITIONALATTRIBUTESCONTAINER

END_GROUP      = ADDITIONALATTRIBUTES

GROUP          = ORBITPARAMETERSGRANULE

OBJECT          = ORBITALPARAMETERSPOINTER
  NUM_VAL      = 1
  VALUE        = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = ORBITALPARAMETERSPOINTER

END_GROUP      = ORBITPARAMETERSGRANULE

GROUP          = STORAGEMEDIUMCLASS

OBJECT          = STORAGEMEDIUM
  NUM_VAL      = 10
  VALUE        = "NOT SET"
END_OBJECT     = STORAGEMEDIUM

END_GROUP      = STORAGEMEDIUMCLASS

END_GROUP      = INVENTORYMETADATA
END

```

## 8.5 The files filetable.temp and PCF file

The following file are used by MTD TOOLKIT (Section 8.5.1) or SDP TOOLKIT (Section 8.5.2).

### 8.5.1 The file filetable.temp used for example in Section 8.2.1

This example is used by the MTD Toolkit:

```

#####
# This file is needed for testing TIME tools. Only the Path for the files need to be changed.
#
# The following IDs are defined in the TOOLKIT and they SHOULD NOT be changed
#####
10100|LogStatus|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/LogStatus
5000|configfile.dat|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/runtime/configfile.dat
10252|GetAttrtemp|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/GetAttrtemp
10254|MCFWrite.temp|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/MCFWrite.temp
10255|AsciiDump|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/AsciiDump
10256|temporary.MCF|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/temporary.MCF

```

```

10301|leapsec.dat|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/database/common/TD/leapsec.dat
10401|utcpole.dat|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/database/common/CSC/utcpole.dat
10402|earthfigure.dat|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/database/common/CSC/earthfigure.dat
10601|de200.eos|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/database/common/CBP/de200.eos
10801|sc_tags.dat|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/database/common/EPH/sc_tags.dat
10302|udunits.dat|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/database/common/CUC/udunits.dat
#####
# Logical IDs assigned for input/output files can be changed BUT they
# should be different from the IDs assigned above.
#####
10250|MCF_File|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/MET_TestData/MCF_File
10251|data_dict|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/MET_TestData/data_dict
5039|Swath_h5.hdf|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/MET_TestData/Swath_h5.hdf
#####
# files to check PGS_MET_InitNonMCF function
#####
5804|NAT_File|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/MET_TestData/NAT_File
#####
# End this table with next two lines. Last line should be ?
#####
0|DUMMY|tk/TOOLKIT_MTD/test/test_MET_HDF5/MET_TestData/DUMMY?

```

## 8.5.2 The PCF file used for example in Section 8.2.2

This example is used by the SDP Toolkit:

```

# Process Control File: PCF.mypcf
# Remember to reset the environment variable PGS_PC_INFO_FILE
# to point to the instance of your PCF file
# Entries preceded by the comment: (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# are deemed especially critical and should not be removed for
# any reason (although the values of the various fields of such an
# entry may be configurable).
#
# -----
? SYSTEM RUNTIME PARAMETERS
# -----
#####
#
# This section contains unique identifiers used to track instances of
# a PGE run, versions of science software, etc. This section must
# contain exactly two entries. These values will be inserted by
# ECS just before a PGE is executed. At the SCF the values may be set
# to anything but these values are not normally user definable and user
# values will be ignored/overwritten at the DAAC.
#
#####
#
# Production Run ID - unique production instance identifier
# (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
1
# -----
# Software ID - unique software configuration identifier
# (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----

```



```

1
#
?   PRODUCT INPUT FILES
#####
#
# This section is intended for standard product inputs, i.e., major
# input files such as Level 0 data files.
#
# Each logical ID may have several file instances, as given by the
# version number in the last field.
#
#####
#
# Next non-comment line is the default location for PRODUCT INPUT FILES
# WARNING! DO NOT MODIFY THIS LINE unless you have relocated these
# data set files to the location specified by the new setting.
!  ~/runtime
#
# -----
# The following are for the PGS_GCT tool only.  The IDs are #defined in
# the PGS_GCT.h file.  These entries are essential for the State Plane
# Projection but can otherwise be deleted or commented out.
# -----
10200|nad27sp|~/database/common/GCT|||1
10201|nad83sp|~/database/common/GCT|||1
# -----
# file for Constant & Unit Conversion (CUC) tools
# IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS FILE WILL BE SUPPLIED AFTER TK4 DELIVERY!
# -----
10999|PGS_CUC_maths_parameters|~/database/common/CUC|||1
#
# -----
# Metadata Configuration File (MCF)is a template to be filled in by the
# Instrument teams.MCFWrite.temp is a scratch file used to dump the MCF
# prior to writing to the hdf file. GetAttr.temp is similarly used to
# dump metadata from the hdf attributes and is used by PGS_MET_GetPCAttr.
# (DO NOT REMOVE THESE ENTRIES)
# -----
10250|MCF|||1
10251|data_dict|||1
10252|GetAttr.temp|||1
10254|MCFWrite.temp|||1
#
#
?   PRODUCT OUTPUT FILES
#####
#
# This section is intended for standard product outputs, i.e., HDF-EOS
# files generated by this PGE.
#
# Each logical ID may have several file instances, as given by the
# version number in the last field.
#
#####
#
# Next line is the default location for PRODUCT OUTPUT FILES
!  ~/runtime

```

```

#
#-----
# This file is created when PGS_MET_Write is used with an intention
# to write an ASCII representation of the MCF in memory. The user is
# allowed to change the name and path if required.
#
#-----
102|asciidump||||1
5039|Swath_h5.hdf|~/runtime||Swath_h5.hdf|1
100|NAT_file|~/runtime||||1
# -----
#
?   SUPPORT INPUT FILES
#####
#
# This section is intended for minor input files, e.g., calibration
# files.
#
# Each logical ID may have several file instances, as given by the
# version number in the last field.
#
#####
#
# Next line is the default location for SUPPORT INPUT FILES
!  ~/runtime
#
#
# -----
# leap seconds (TAI-UTC) file (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10301|leapsec.dat|~/database/common/TD||||1
#
# -----
# polar motion and UTC-UT1 file (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10401|utcpole.dat|~/database/common/CSC||||1
#
# -----
# earth model tags file (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10402|earthfigure.dat|~/database/common/CSC||||1
#
# -----
# JPL planetary ephemeris file (binary form) (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10601|de200.eos|~/database/$BRAND/CBP||||1
#
# -----
# spacecraft tag definition file (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10801|sc_tags.dat|~/database/common/EPH||||1
#
# -----
# units conversion definition file (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10302|udunits.dat|~/database/common/CUC||||1
#
#
?   SUPPORT OUTPUT FILES

```

```

#####
#
# This section is intended for minor output files, e.g., log files.
#
# Each logical ID may have several file instances, as given by the
# version number in the last field.
#
#####
#
# Next line is default location for SUPPORT OUTPUT FILES
! ~/runtime
#
# -----
# These files support the SMF log functionality. Each run will cause
# status information to be written to 1 or more of the Log files. To
# simulate DAAC operations, remove the 3 Logfiles between test runs.
# Remember: all executables within a PGE will contribute status data to
# the same batch of log files. (DO NOT REMOVE THESE ENTRIES)
# -----
10100|LogStatus| ||| |1
10101|LogReport| ||| |1
10102|LogUser| ||| |1
10103|TmpStatus| ||| |1
10104|TmpReport| ||| |1
10105|TmpUser| ||| |1
10110|MailFile| ||| |1
#
# -----
# ASCII file which stores pointers to runtime SMF files in lieu of
# loading them to shared memory, which is a TK5 enhancement.
# (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10111|ShmMem| ||| |1
#
#
? USER DEFINED RUNTIME PARAMETERS
#####
#
# This section is intended for parameters used as PGE input.
#
# Note: these parameters may NOT be changed dynamically.
#
#####
#
5804|ProductMetadataFile|100:1
10255|reference output product|102:1
#
# -----
# These parameters are required to support the PGS_SMF_Send...() tools.
# If the first parameter (TransmitFlag) is disabled, then none of the
# other parameters need to be set. By default, this functionality has been
# disabled. To enable, set TransmitFlag to 1 and supply the other 3
# parameters with local information. (DO NOT REMOVE THESE ENTRIES)
# -----
10109|TransmitFlag; 1=transmit,0=disable|0
10106|RemoteHost|sandcrab
10107|RemotePath|/usr/kwan/test/PC/data
10108|EmailAddresses|kwan@eos.hitc.com

```

```

#
# -----
# The following runtime parameters define various logging options.
# Parameters described as lists should be space (i.e. ' ') separated.
# The logical IDs 10117, 10118, 10119 listed below are for OPTIONAL
# control of SMF logging. Any of these logical IDs which is unused by a
# PGE may be safely commented out (e.g. if logging is not disabled for
# any status level, then the line beginning 10117 may be commented out
# -----
10114|Logging Control; 0=disable logging, 1=enable logging|1
10115|Trace Control; 0=no trace, 1=error trace, 2=full trace|0
10116|Process ID logging; 0=don't log PID, 1=log PID|0
10117|Disabled status level list (e.g. W S F)|
10118|Disabled seed list|
10119|Disabled status code list|
#
# -----
# Toolkit version for which this PCF was intended.
# DO NOT REMOVE THIS VERSION ENTRY!
# -----
10220|Toolkit version string|SCF TK5.2.7.3
#
# -----
# The following parameters define the ADEOS-II TMDF values (all values
# are assumed to be floating point types). The ground reference time
# should be in TAI93 format (SI seconds since 12 AM UTC 1993-01-01).
# These formats are only prototypes and are subject to change when
# the ADEOS-II TMDF values are clearly defined. PGEs that do not access
# ADEOS-II L0 data files do not require these parameters. In this case
# they may be safely commented out, otherwise appropriate values should
# be supplied.
# -----
10120|ADEOS-II s/c reference time|
10121|ADEOS-II ground reference time|
10122|ADEOS-II s/c clock period|
#
# -----
# The following parameter defines the TRMM UTCF value (the value is
# assumed to be a floating point type). PGEs that do not access TRMM
# data of any sort do not require this parameter. In this case it may be
# safely commented out, otherwise an appropriate value should be
# supplied.
# -----
10123|TRMM UTCF value|
#
# -----
# The following parameter defines the Epoch date to be used for the
# interpretation (conversion) of NASA PB5C times (the Epoch date should
# be specified here in CCSDS ASCII format--A or B) (reserved for future
# use--this quantity is not referenced in TK 5.2). This entry may be
# safely commented out or deleted.
# -----
10124|NASA PB5C time Epoch date (ASCII UTC)|
#
# -----
# The following parameter is a "mask" for the ephemeris data quality
# flag. The value should be specified as an unsigned integer
# specifying those bits of the ephemeris data quality flag that
# should be considered fatal (i.e. the ephemeris data associated

```

```

# with the quality flag should be REJECTED/IGNORED).
# -----
10507|ephemeris data quality flag mask|65536
#
# -----
# The following parameter is a "mask" for the attitude data quality
# flag.  The value should be specified as an unsigned integer
# specifying those bits of the attitude data quality flag that
# should be considered fatal (i.e. the attitude data associated
# with the quality flag should be REJECTED/IGNORED).
# -----
10508|attitude data quality flag mask|65536
#
# -----
# ECS DPS trigger for PGE debug runs
#
# NOTICE TO PGE DEVELOPERS: PGEs which have a debug mode
# need to examine this parameter to evaluate activation rule
# (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10911|ECS DEBUG; 0=normal, 1=debug|0
#
# -----
# This entry defines the IP address of the processing host and is used
# by the Toolkit when generating unique Intermediate and Temporary file
# names.  The Toolkit no longer relies on the PGS_HOST_PATH environment
# variable to obtain this information. (DO NOT REMOVE THIS ENTRY)
# -----
10099|Local IP Address of 'ether'|155.157.31.87
#
?   INTERMEDIATE INPUT
#####
#
# This section is intended for intermediate input files, i.e., files
# which are output by an earlier PGE but which are not standard
# products.
#
# Each logical ID may have only one file instance.
# Last field on the line is ignored.
#
#####
#
# Next line is default location for INTERMEDIATE INPUT FILES
!  ~/runtime
#
?   INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT
#####
#
# This section is intended for intermediate output files, i.e., files
# which are to be input to later PGEs, but which are not standard
# products.
#
# Each logical ID may have only one file instance.
# Last field on the line is ignored.
#
#####
#
# Next line is default location for INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT FILES

```

```
! ~/runtime
#
#
?   TEMPORARY I/O
#####
#
# This section is intended for temporary files, i.e., files
# which are generated during a PGE run and deleted at PGE termination.
#
# Entries in this section are generated internally by the Toolkit.
# DO NOT MAKE MANUAL ENTRIES IN THIS SECTION.
#
#####
#
# Next line is default location for TEMPORARY FILES
! ~/runtime
#
#
?   END
```

# Appendix A. Installation and Maintenance

---

## A.1 Installation Procedures

### A.1.1 Preliminary Step

Before installing HDFEOS, you must already have installed NCSA HDF, Version 5-1.4.1 on your host. The installation script will prompt for the paths to the HDF include and library directories. Please see the SDP Toolkit Users Guide for the ECS Project, Section 5 for instructions on installing both the Toolkit and HDF. See also: <http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu/> for instructions on how to access HDF libraries.

### A.1.2 Unpacking the Distribution File

1) Select a location for the HDFEOS directory tree. Installing HDFEOS alone requires a disk partition with at least 25 Mb of free space.

2) Copy the file HDF-EOSv5.1.2.tar.Z to the target directory by

typing the command:

```
cp HDF-EOSv5.1.2.tar.Z <target-dir>
```

where <target-dir> is the full pathname of your target directory.

3) Set your default directory to the target directory by typing the command:

```
cd <target-dir>
```

4) Uncompress this file and extract the contents by typing the command:

```
zcat HDF-EOS5.1.2.tar.Z | tar xvf -
```

This will create a subdirectory of the current directory called 'hdfEOS5'. This is the top-level HDFEOS directory, which contains the full HDFEOS directory structure.

### A.1.3 Starting the Installation Procedure

1) Set your default directory to the top-level HDFEOS directory by typing the command:

```
cd hdfEOS5
```

2) Select installation options.

Now the library supports the option to build a thread-safe version:

<install-option>

purpose

-ts to build a thread-safe version

-ts\_debug thread-safe version with enabled debug statements

Also, the user should specify the architecture options for the SGI Power Challenge platform. On the SGI Challenge, the *default* is to build HDFEOS in 64-bit mode, which is the same as the Toolkit. The following table gives the option to specify the appropriate architecture to be built:

<u>binary format</u>	<u>architecture</u>	<u>&lt;install-option&gt;</u>
new 32-bit	sgi32	-sgi32
64 bit	sgi64	-sgi64

Please note that the old-32-bit mode has been dropped as the default because it is no longer being supported by SGI, it is therefore recommended that all users migrate to new-style 32 bit or 64 bit mode.

### 3) Run the installation script.

Please note that the installation script for this release of HDFEOS requires user interaction. Because of this, it should NOT be run as a background task.

**3.0)** If you wish to generate a log of this session, use the Unix 'script' command. This command runs a sub-shell that saves all terminal output to the specified file. To log the session, type:

```
script <logfile-name>
```

where <logfile-name> is the name of the log file

**3.1)** To run the installation script, type the command:

```
bin/INSTALL-HDFEOS <install-options>
```

where <install-options> is the list of options determined in the previous step.

The installation script will then run. It will output various startup messages, beginning with:

```
HDFEOS installation starting at <date/time>
```

**3.2)** Enter the full pathnames for the hdf5-1.4.1 library and include directory paths, when the script prompts for them. If there is an error in the supplied paths, the script will exit.

NOTE: If the environment variables HDFLIB and/or HDFINC are set in your shell, the script will use these for the default values. If this is not the first run of the script, the default values will be taken from the values used for the last run of the script. In either of these cases, the installation script will prompt with:

```
Current value of the HDF library directory is: <path>
```

```
Accept [y]/n:
```

```
and/or
```

```
Current value of the HDF include directory is: <path>
```

```
Accept [y]/n:
```



Make sure to type 'n' and hit return, if the defaults do not point to the correct directories. The script will then prompt for the new values.

**3.3)** The installation script will finish with the following message:

```
HDFEOS installation ending at <date/time>
```

**3.4)** (optional - see 3.0)

If you ran the Unix 'script' command to create a log file, then type 'exit' and hit return at the command prompt. This will exit the sub-shell stated by 'script' and save the log file.

**Hint:** The log file generated by the script command may contain 'hard return' characters at the end of each line. These appear in some text editors as "^M". They can be removed with the following command:

```
sed 's/.$//<logfile-name>><logfile-name>.new
```

where <logfile-name> is the name of the log file.

### **A.1.4 User Account Setup**

Once HDFEOS has been installed, the accounts of HDFEOS users must be set up to define environment variables needed to compile and run code with HDFEOS (see parts 2 and 3 of the Notes section, below). The type of setup depends on the user's login shell.

#### **1A) C shell (csh) Users:**

Edit the HDFEOS user's .cshrc file to include the following line:

```
source <HDFEOS-home-dir>/bin/$BRAND/hdfeos_env.csh
```

where <HDFEOS-home-dir> is the full path of the HDFEOS home directory, and \$BRAND is an architecture-specific value for your host. Please refer to part 2 of the Notes section, below, to determine the correct value.

The script hdfeos\_env.csh sets up all the variables discussed in parts 2 and 3 of the Notes section, below, and it adds the HDFEOS bin directory to the user path.

The environment variables will become available during all subsequent login sessions. To activate them for the current session, simply type one of the two lines listed above, at the Unix prompt.

Note regarding path setup with hdfeos\_env.csh:

The script hdfeos\_env.csh also makes available a variable called hdfeos\_path. This can be added to the user's path to ensure that it accesses the directories necessary for the compilers and other utilities used to generate executable programs. It is not added to the user path by default, because in many cases it adds unnecessary complexity to the user path. To add hdfeos\_path to the user path, modify the HDFEOS user's .cshrc file to include the following:

```
set my_path = ($path) # save path
source <HDFEOS-HOME-DIR>/bin/$BRAND/hdfeos_env.csh # HDFEOS setup
set path = ($my_path $hdfeos_path) # add hdfeos_path
```

INSTEAD OF the line listed at the beginning of this step.

Note that it is the user's responsibility to set up his or her own path so that it doesn't duplicate the directories set up in `hdfeos_path`. Please also note that the `hdfeos_path` is added AFTER the user's path. This way, the user's directories will be searched first when running Unix commands.

### 1B) Korn shell (ksh) Users:

Edit the HDFEOS user's `.profile` file to include the following line:

```
. <HDFEOS-home-dir>/bin/$BRAND/hdfeos_env.ksh
```

where `<HDFEOS-home-dir>` is the full path of the HDFEOS home directory, and `$BRAND` is an architecture-specific value for your host. Please refer to part 2 of the Notes section, below, to determine the correct value.

The script `hdfeos_env.ksh` sets up all the variables discussed in part 2 and 3 of the Notes section, below, and it adds the HDFEOS `bin` directory to the user path.

The environment variables will become available during all subsequent login sessions. To activate them for the current session, simply type one of the two lines listed above, at the Unix prompt.

Note regarding path setup with `hdfeos_env.ksh`:

The script `hdfeos_env.ksh` also makes available a variable called `hdfeos_path`. This can be added to the user's path to ensure that it accesses the directories necessary for the compilers and other utilities used to generate executable programs. It is not added to the user path by default, because in many cases it adds unnecessary complexity to the user path. To add `hdfeos_path` to the user path, modify the HDFEOS user's `.profile` file to include the following:

```
my_path="$PATH" # save path
. <HDFEOS-HOME-DIR>/bin/$BRAND/hdfeos_env.ksh # HDFEOS setup
PATH="$my_path:$hdfeos_path" ; export PATH # add hdfeos_path
```

INSTEAD OF the line listed at the beginning of this step.

Note that it is the user's responsibility to set up his or her own path so that it doesn't duplicate the directories set up in `hdfeos_path`. Please also note that the `hdfeos_path` is added AFTER the user's path. This way, the user's directories will be searched first when running Unix commands.

### 1C) Bourne shell (sh) Users:

Set up the required HDFEOS environment variables by appending the contents of the file `<HDFEOS-home-dir>/bin/$BRAND/hdfeos_env.ksh` to the end of the HDFEOS user's `.profile`, where `<HDFEOS-home-dir>` is the full path of the HDFEOS home directory, and `$BRAND` is an architecture-specific value for your host. Please refer to part 2 of the Notes section, below, to determine the correct value.

The environment variables will become available during all subsequent login sessions. To activate them, log out and then log back in.

### A.1.5 File Cleanup

Once HDFEOS has been built and tested, you can delete certain temporary files and directories to save some disk space. Note that once these files have been removed, you will need to unpack the original distribution file in order to re-do the installation.

To remove these files:

```
cd <HDFEOS-home-dir>/bin
rm -rf tmp
cd <HDFEOS-home-dir>/lib
rm -rf tmp
```

### A.1.6 Compiling and Linking with HDFEOS

In order to compile and link programs with the HDFEOS you must access the HDFEOS include and library files. To do this be sure that your makefiles include something like the following:

```
INCLUDE = -I. -I$(HDFEOS_INC) -I$(HDFINC)
LIBRARY = -L. -L$(HDFEOS_LIB) -L$(HDFLIB)
LDLFLAGS = -lhdfeos -lGctp -lhdf -lnsl -lm (Sun platform)
LDLFLAGS = -lhdfeos -lGctp -lhdf -lm (others)
```

The environment variables `HDFEOS_INC`, `HDFEOS_LIB`, `HDFINC` and `HDFLIB` are set up by the HDFEOS environment scripts (see User Setup, above). They refer to the include and library directories for HDFEOS and HDF, respectively.

The `INCLUDE` macro should be included in all compilation statements. The `LIBRARY` and `LDLFLAGS` macros should be included in all link statements.

## A.2 Notes

### 1) Approved Platforms

HDFEOS was built and tested in a multi-platform environment. The list of approved platforms, which includes information about operating system and compiler versions, may be found in the HDFEOS User's Guide and is also listed below.

Platform	OS	Version	C Compiler	FORTRAN77
Sun Sparc	Solaris	2.5.1	Sun C 4.2	Sun FORTRAN 4.2
Sun Sparc	Solaris	5.8	Sun C 5.2	Sun FORTRAN 6.1 (F95)
SGI Power Challenge	IRIX	6.2/6.5	SGI C 7.0/7.2.1	SGI FORTRAN 7.0/7.2.1
DEC	Digital Unix	4.0d	DEC C 5.2	DEC FORTRAN 5.2
HP	HP-UX	10.20	HPC 10.32	HP FORTRAN 10.24
HP	HP-UX	11.0	HPC 11.02.02	HP FORTRAN 11.01.27
LINUX	Linux	2.2.16-22	GNU gcc 2.95	GNU g77 2.95

Note: The compilers are supplied by the vendor. The SGI Power Challenge (64-bit mode) had the native SGI FORTRAN 90 7.0.

## 2) Architecture Type Names

To track architecture dependencies, HDFEOS defines the environment variable \$BRAND. Following is a list of valid values for this variable, which is referred to throughout this document:

<u>\$BRAND</u>	<u>Architecture</u>
sgi64	SGI Power Challenge (64-bit mode)
sun5	Sun: SunOS 5.x
hp/hp11	HP9000
dec	DEC Alpha
linux	Linux

## 3) Directory and File Environment Variables

In order to use the HDFEOS library and utilities, a number of environment variables MUST be set up to point to HDFEOS directories and files. These variables are automatically set up in User Account Setup section of the installation instructions. They are listed here for reference:

<u>name</u>	<u>value</u>	<u>description</u>
HDFEOS_HOME	<install-path>/hdfeos	top-level directory
	(where <install-path> is the absolute directory path above hdfeos)	
HDFEOS_BIN	\$HDFEOS_HOME/bin/\$BRAND	executable files
HDFEOS_INC	\$HDFEOS_HOME/include	header files
HDFEOS_LIB	HDFEOS_HOME/lib/\$BRAND	library files
HDFEOS_OBJ	\$HDFEOS_HOME/obj/\$BRAND	object files
HDFEOS_SRC	\$HDFEOS_HOME/src	source files

## 4) Other Environment Variables

In addition, the makefiles which are used to build the library require certain machine-specific environment variables. These set compilers, compilation flags and libraries, allowing a single set of makefiles to serve on multiple platforms. The User Account Setup section of the installation instructions explains how to set them up. They are listed here for reference:

<u>name</u>	<u>description</u>
CC	C compiler
CFLAGS	default C flags (optimize, ANSI)
C_CFH	C w/ cfortran.h callable from FORTRAN
CFHFLAGS	CFLAGS + C_CFH
C_F77_CFH	C w/ cfortran.h calling FORTRAN
C_F77_LIB	FORTRAN lib called by C main
F77	FORTRAN compiler
F77FLAGS	common FORTRAN flags
F77_CFH	FORTRAN callable from C w/ cfortran.h
F77_C_CFH	FORTRAN calling C w/ cfortran.h

CFH\_F77                    same as F77\_C\_CFH  
F77\_C\_LIB                C lib called by FORTRAN main

## 5) Tools Provided with This Release

For a complete list of the tools provided with this release of HDFEOS, please refer to Section 7 of this document.

## 6) Copyright Notice for cfortran.h

HDFEOS functions are written in C. These C-based tools include the file cfortran.h, using it to generate machine-independent FORTRAN bindings. The cfortran.h facility includes the following notice which must accompany distributions that use it:

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Burkhard Burow

burow@vxdesy.cern.ch

## A.3 Test Drivers

Also included with this software delivery is a tar file containing test driver programs.

These test programs are provided to aid the user in the development of software using the HDF-EOS library. The user may run the same test cases as included in this file to verify that the software is functioning correctly. These programs were written to support the internal testing and are not an official part of the delivery. Users make use of them at their own risk. No support will be provided to the user of these programs. The tar file contains source code for a drivers in C and FORTRAN for each tool; sample output files; and input files and/or shell scripts, where applicable.

The UNIX command: “zcat HDF-EOS5.1.2\_TestDrivers.tar.Z | tar xvf -” will create a directory called test\_drivers beneath the current directory containing all these test files

## **A.4 User Feedback Mechanism**

The mechanism for handling user feedback, documentation and software discrepancies, and bug reports follows:

- 1) The following accounts at the ECS Landover facility have been set up for user response:
  - pgstlkit@eos.hitc.com and
- 2) Users will e-mail problem reports and comments to the above account. A receipt will be returned to the sender. A workoff plan for the discrepancy will be developed and status report issued once a month. Responses will be prioritized based on the severity of the problem and the available resources. Simple bug fixes will be turned around sooner, while requested functional enhancements to the Toolkit will be placed in a recommended requirements data base (RRDB) and handled more formally.
- 3) In order to help expedite responses, we request the following information be supplied with problem reports:
  - Name:
  - Date:
  - EOS Affiliation (DAAC, Instrument, Earth Science Data and Information System (ESDIS), etc.):
  - Phone No.:
  - Development Environment:
  - Computing Platform:
  - Operating System:
  - Compiler and Compiler Flags:
  - Tool Name:
  - Problem Description:

(Please include exact inputs to and outputs from the toolkit call, including error code returned by the function, plus exact error message returned where applicable.)

Suggested Resolution (include code fixes or workarounds if applicable):

- 3) In addition to the email response mechanism, a phone answering machine is also provided. The telephone number is: 301-925-0781. Calls will be returned as soon as possible. We note, however, that email is our preferred method of responding to users.

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

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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