
HDF5 Reference Manual

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Table of Contents

Overview	1
Fortran90 and C++ APIs	2
H5: General Library Functions	3
H5A: Attribute Interface	13
H5D: Datasets Interface	27
H5E: Error Interface	51
H5F: File Interface	63
H5G: Group Interface	85
H5I: Identifier Interface	105
H5P: Property List Interface	115
H5R: Reference Interface	251
H5S: Dataspace Interface	259
H5T: Datatype Interface	289
H5Z: Compression Interface	357
HDF5 Tools	367
h5dump	369
h5ls	374
h5diff	375
h5repack	377
h5repart	379
h5import	380
gif2h5	388
h52gif	389
Java-based tools (HDFview, etc.)	*
H4toH5 Conversion Library	*
h5toh4	390
h4toh5	392
h5perf	393
h5jam and j5unjam	396
h5redeploy	398
h5cc and h5pcc	399
h5fc and h5pfc	401
h5c++	403
HDF5 Predefined Datatypes	405
HDF5 Glossary	409

* Links to descriptions of these tools appear on the HDF5 Tools page.

HDF5: API Specification Reference Manual

The HDF5 library provides several interfaces, each of which provides the tools required to meet specific aspects of the HDF5 data-handling requirements.

See below for the FORTRAN90 and C++ APIs.

Library Functions	The general-purpose H5 functions.
Attribute Interface	The H5A API for attributes.
Dataset Interface	The H5D API for manipulating scientific datasets.
Error Interface	The H5E API for error handling.
File Interface	The H5F API for accessing HDF files.
Group Interface	The H5G API for creating physical groups of objects on disk.
Identifier Interface	The H5I API for working with object identifiers.
Property List Interface	The H5P API for manipulating object property lists.
Reference Interface	The H5R API for references.
Dataspace Interface	The H5S API for defining dataset dataspace.
Datatype Interface	The H5T API for defining dataset element information.
Filters and Compression Interface	The H5Z API for inline data filters and data compression.
Tools	Interactive tools for the examination of existing HDF5 files.
Predefined Datatypes	Predefined datatypes in HDF5.

A PDF version of this *HDF5 Reference Manual* will be available from
<http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/PSandPDF/> approximately one week after each release.

The Fortran90 and C++ APIs to HDF5

The HDF5 Library distribution includes FORTRAN90 and C++ APIs, which are described in the following documents.

Fortran90 API

HDF5 FORTRAN90 User's Notes contains general information regarding the API. Specific information on each API call is found in the *HDF5 Reference Manual*.

Fortran90 APIs in the Reference Manual: The current version of the *HDF5 Reference Manual* includes descriptions of the Fortran90 APIs to HDF5. Fortran subroutines exist in the H5, H5A, H5D, H5E, H5F, H5G, H5I, H5P, H5R, H5S, H5T, and H5Z interfaces and are described on those pages. In general, each Fortran subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

Whereas Fortran subroutines had been described on separate pages in prior releases, those descriptions were fully integrated into the body of the reference manual for HDF5 Release 1.6.2 (and mostly so for Release 1.6.1).

HDF5 Fortran90 Flags and Datatypes lists the flags employed in the Fortran90 interface and contains a pointer to the HDF5 Fortran90 datatypes.

C++ API

HDF5 C++ API Reference Manual

This document supersedes all prior documentation of the C++ APIs.

H5: General Library Functions

These functions serve general-purpose needs of the HDF5 library and its users.

The C Interfaces:

- H5open
- H5close
- H5get_libversion
- H5check_version
- H5set_free_list_limits
- H5garbage_collect
- H5dont_atexit

Alphabetical Listing

- H5check_version
- H5close
- H5dont_atexit
- H5garbage_collect
- H5get_libversion
- H5open
- H5set_free_list_limits

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5open_f
- h5close_f
- h5get_libversion_f
- h5check_version_f
- h5set_free_list_limits_f
- h5garbage_collect_f
- h5dont_atexit_f

Name: H5check_version

Signature:

```
herr_t H5check_version(unsigned majnum, unsigned minnum, unsigned relnum)
```

Purpose:

Verifies that library versions are consistent.

Description:

H5check_version verifies that the arguments provided with the function call match the version numbers compiled into the library.

H5check_version serves two slightly differing purposes.

First, the function is intended to be called by the user to verify that the version of the header files compiled into an application matches the version of the HDF5 library being used. One may look at the H5check definition in the file H5public.h as an example.

Due to the risks of data corruption or segmentation faults, H5check_version causes the application to abort if the version numbers do not match. The abort is achieved by means of a call to the standard C function abort().

Note that H5check_version verifies only the major and minor version numbers and the release number; it does not verify the sub-release value as that should be an empty string for any official release. This means that any two incompatible library versions must have different {major,minor,release} numbers. (Notice the reverse is not necessarily true.)

Secondarily, H5check_version verifies that the library version identifiers H5_VERS_MAJOR, H5_VERS_MINOR, H5_VERS_RELEASE, H5_VERS_SUBRELEASE, and H5_VERS_INFO are consistent. This is designed to catch source code inconsistencies, but does not generate the fatal error as in the first stage because this inconsistency does not cause errors in the data files. If this check reveals inconsistencies, the library issues a warning but the function does not fail.

Parameters:

<i>unsigned</i> majnum	IN: The major version of the library.
<i>unsigned</i> minnum	IN: The minor version of the library.
<i>unsigned</i> relnum	IN: The release number of the library.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Upon failure, this function causes the application to abort.

Fortran90 Interface: h5check_version_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5check_version_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)  :: majnum      ! The major version of the library
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)  :: minnum      ! The minor version of the library
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)  :: relnum      ! The release number
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code

  END SUBROUTINE h5check_version_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.5	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5close

Signature:

herr_t H5close(*void*)

Purpose:

Flushes all data to disk, closes file identifiers, and cleans up memory.

Description:

H5close flushes all data to disk, closes all file identifiers, and cleans up all memory used by the library. This function is generally called when the application calls `exit()`, but may be called earlier in event of an emergency shutdown or out of desire to free all resources used by the HDF5 library.

`h5close_f` and `h5open_f` are required calls in Fortran90 applications.

Parameters:

None.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5close_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5close_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5close_f
```

Name: H5dont_atexit

Signature:

herr_t H5dont_atexit(*void*)

Purpose:

Instructs library not to install `atexit` cleanup routine.

Description:

H5dont_atexit indicates to the library that an `atexit()` cleanup routine should not be installed. The major purpose for this is in situations where the library is dynamically linked into an application and is un-linked from the application before `exit()` gets called. In those situations, a routine installed with `atexit()` would jump to a routine which was no longer in memory, causing errors.

In order to be effective, this routine *must* be called before any other HDF function calls, and must be called each time the library is loaded/linked into the application (the first time and after it's been un-loaded).

Parameters:

None.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dont_atexit_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5dont_atexit_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5dont_atexit_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.5	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5garbage_collect

Signature:

```
herr_t H5garbage_collect(void)
```

Purpose:

Garbage collects on all free-lists of all types.

Description:

H5garbage_collect walks through all the garbage collection routines of the library, freeing any unused memory.

It is not required that H5garbage_collect be called at any particular time; it is only necessary in certain situations where the application has performed actions that cause the library to allocate many objects. The application should call H5garbage_collect if it eventually releases those objects and wants to reduce the memory used by the library from the peak usage required.

The library automatically garbage collects all the free lists when the application ends.

Parameters:

None.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5garbage_collect_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5garbage_collect_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5garbage_collect_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.5	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5get_libversion

Signature:

```
herr_t H5get_libversion(unsigned *majnum, unsigned *minnum, unsigned *relnum)
```

Purpose:

Returns the HDF library release number.

Description:

H5get_libversion retrieves the major, minor, and release numbers of the version of the HDF library which is linked to the application.

Parameters:

```
unsigned *majnum      OUT: The major version of the library.
unsigned *minnum      OUT: The minor version of the library.
unsigned *relnum      OUT: The release number of the library.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5get_libversion_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5get_libversion_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: majnum      ! The major version of the library
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: minnum      ! The minor version of the library
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: relnum      ! The release number
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code

  END SUBROUTINE h5get_libversion_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.5	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5open

Signature:

herr_t H5open(*void*)

Purpose:

Initializes the HDF5 library.

Description:

H5open initialize the library.

When the HDF5 Library is employed in a C application, this function is normally called automatically, but if you find that an HDF5 library function is failing inexplicably, try calling this function first. If you wish to eliminate this possibility, it is safe to routinely call H5open before an application starts working with the library as there are no damaging side-effects in calling it more than once.

When the HDF5 Library is employed in a Fortran90 application, h5open_f initializes global variables (e.g. predefined types) and performs other tasks required to initialize the library. h5open_f and h5close_f are therefore required calls in Fortran90 applications.

Parameters:

None.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5open_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5open_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5open_f
```


Name: H5set_free_list_limits

Signature:

```
herr_t H5set_free_list_limits(int reg_global_lim, int reg_list_lim, int
arr_global_lim, int arr_list_lim, int blk_global_lim, int blk_list_lim)
```

Purpose:

Sets free-list size limits.

Description:

H5set_free_list_limits sets size limits on all types of free lists. The HDF5 library uses free lists internally to manage memory. There are three types of free lists:

- ◇ Regular free lists manage a single data structure.
- ◇ Array free lists manage arrays of a data structure.
- ◇ Block free lists manage blocks of bytes.

Alternate phrasing?:

- ◇ Regular free lists manage data structures containing atomic data.
- ◇ Array free lists manage data structures containing array data.
- ◇ Block free lists manage blocks of bytes.

These are global limits, but each limit applies only to free lists of the specified type. Therefore, if an application sets a 1Mb limit on each of the global lists, up to 3Mb of total storage might be allocated, 1Mb for each of the regular, array, and block type lists.

Using a value of -1 for a limit means that no limit is set for the specified type of free list.

Parameters:

<i>int</i> reg_global_lim	IN: The limit on all regular free list memory used
<i>int</i> reg_list_lim	IN: The limit on memory used in each regular free list
<i>int</i> arr_global_lim	IN: The limit on all array free list memory used
<i>int</i> arr_list_lim	IN: The limit on memory used in each array free list
<i>int</i> blk_global_lim	IN: The limit on all block free list memory used
<i>int</i> blk_list_lim	IN: The limit on memory used in each block free list

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

H5A: Attribute Interface

Attribute API Functions

These functions create and manipulate attributes and information about attributes.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Acreate
- H5Awrite
- H5Aread
- H5Aclose
- H5Aget_name
- H5Aopen_name
- H5Aopen_idx
- H5Aget_space
- H5Aget_type
- H5Aget_num_attrs
- H5Aiterate
- H5Adelete

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Aclose
- H5Acreate
- H5Adelete
- H5Aget_name
- H5Aget_num_attrs
- H5Aget_space
- H5Aget_type
- H5Aiterate
- H5Aopen_idx
- H5Aopen_name
- H5Aread
- H5Awrite

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5acreate_f
- h5awrite_f
- h5aread_f
- h5aclose_f
- h5aget_name_f
- h5aopen_name_f
- h5aopen_idx_f
- h5aget_space_f
- h5aget_type_f
- h5aget_num_attrs_f
- h5adelete_f

The Attribute interface, H5A, is primarily designed to easily allow small datasets to be attached to primary datasets as metadata information. Additional goals for the H5A interface include keeping storage requirement for each attribute to a minimum and easily sharing attributes among datasets.

Because attributes are intended to be small objects, large datasets intended as additional information for a primary dataset should be stored as supplemental datasets in a group with the primary dataset. Attributes can then be attached to the group containing everything to indicate a particular type of dataset with supplemental datasets is located in the group. How small is "small" is not defined by the library and is up to the user's interpretation.

See *Attributes* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for further information.

Name: H5Aclose

Signature:

herr_t H5Aclose(*hid_t* attr_id)

Purpose:

Closes the specified attribute.

Description:

H5Aclose terminates access to the attribute specified by attr_id by releasing the identifier.

Further use of a released attribute identifier is illegal; a function using such an identifier will fail.

Parameters:

hid_t attr_id IN: Attribute to release access to.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aclose_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5aclose_f(attr_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: attr_id ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code:
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aclose_f
```

Name: H5Acreate

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Acreate(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, hid_t type_id, hid_t space_id, hid_t
create_plist)
```

Purpose:

Creates a dataset as an attribute of another group, dataset, or named datatype.

Description:

H5Acreate creates the attribute name attached to the object specified with `loc_id`. `loc_id` can be a group, dataset, or named datatype identifier.

The attribute name specified in `name` must be unique. Attempting to create an attribute with the same name as an already existing attribute will fail, leaving the pre-existing attribute in place. To overwrite an existing attribute with a new attribute of the same name, first call `H5Adelete` then recreate the attribute with `H5Acreate`.

The datatype and dataspace identifiers of the attribute, `type_id` and `space_id`, respectively, are created with the `H5T` and `H5S` interfaces, respectively.

Currently only simple dataspace are allowed for attribute dataspace.

The attribute creation property list, `create_plist`, is currently unused; it may be used in the future for optional attribute properties. At this time, `H5P_DEFAULT` is the only accepted value.

The attribute identifier returned from this function must be released with `H5Aclose` or resource leaks will develop.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t loc_id</code>	IN: Object (dataset, group, or named datatype) to be attached to.
<code>const char *name</code>	IN: Name of attribute to create.
<code>hid_t type_id</code>	IN: Identifier of datatype for attribute.
<code>hid_t space_id</code>	IN: Identifier of dataspace for attribute.
<code>hid_t create_plist</code>	IN: Identifier of creation property list. (Currently unused; the only accepted value is <code>H5P_DEFAULT</code> .)

Returns:

Returns an attribute identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5acreate_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5acreate_f(obj_id, name, type_id, space_id, attr_id, &
                      hdferr, creation_prp)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Attribute name
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id    ! Attribute datatype identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id   ! Attribute dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: attr_id   ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code:
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: creation_prp
                                          ! Attribute creation property
                                          ! list identifier

END SUBROUTINE h5acreate_f
```

Name: H5Adelete

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Adelete(hid_t loc_id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Deletes an attribute from a location.

Description:

H5Adelete removes the attribute specified by its name, name, from a dataset, group, or named datatype. This function should not be used when attribute identifiers are open on loc_id as it may cause the internal indexes of the attributes to change and future writes to the open attributes to produce incorrect results.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier of the dataset, group, or named datatype to have the attribute deleted from.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the attribute to delete.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5adelete_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5adelete_f(obj_id, name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Attribute name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code:
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5adelete_f
```

Name: H5Aget_name

Signature:

```
ssize_t H5Aget_name(hid_t attr_id, size_t buf_size, char *buf)
```

Purpose:

Gets an attribute name.

Description:

H5Aget_name retrieves the name of an attribute specified by the identifier, attr_id. Up to buf_size characters are stored in buf followed by a \0 string terminator. If the name of the attribute is longer than (buf_size - 1), the string terminator is stored in the last position of the buffer to properly terminate the string.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> attr_id	IN: Identifier of the attribute.
<i>size_t</i> buf_size	IN: The size of the buffer to store the name in.
<i>char</i> *buf	OUT: Buffer to store name in.

Returns:

Returns the length of the attribute's name, which may be longer than buf_size, if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aget_name_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5aget_name_f(attr_id, size, buf, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: attr_id ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: size ! Buffer size
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: buf ! Buffer to hold attribute name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code: name length
  ! on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aget_name_f
```


Name: H5Aget_num_attrs

Signature:

```
int H5Aget_num_attrs(hid_t loc_id)
```

Purpose:

Determines the number of attributes attached to an object.

Description:

H5Aget_num_attrs returns the number of attributes attached to the object specified by its identifier, loc_id. The object can be a group, dataset, or named datatype.

Parameters:

hid_t loc_id IN: Identifier of a group, dataset, or named datatype.

Returns:

Returns the number of attributes if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aget_num_attrs_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5aget_num_attrs_f(obj_id, attr_num, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id ! Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: attr_num ! Number of attributes of the object
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code:
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aget_num_attrs_f
```

Name: H5Aget_space

Signature:

hid_t H5Aget_space(*hid_t* attr_id)

Purpose:

Gets a copy of the dataspace for an attribute.

Description:

H5Aget_space retrieves a copy of the dataspace for an attribute. The dataspace identifier returned from this function must be released with H5Sclose or resource leaks will develop.

Parameters:

hid_t attr_id IN: Identifier of an attribute.

Returns:

Returns attribute dataspace identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aget_space_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5aget_space_f(attr_id, space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: attr_id   ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: space_id ! Attribute dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code:
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aget_space_f

```

Name: H5Aget_type

Signature:

hid_t H5Aget_type(*hid_t* attr_id)

Purpose:

Gets an attribute datatype.

Description:

H5Aget_type retrieves a copy of the datatype for an attribute.

The datatype is reopened if it is a named type before returning it to the application. The datatypes returned by this function are always read-only. If an error occurs when atomizing the return datatype, then the datatype is closed.

The datatype identifier returned from this function must be released with H5Tclose or resource leaks will develop.

Parameters:

hid_t attr_id IN: Identifier of an attribute.

Returns:

Returns a datatype identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aget_type_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5aget_type_f(attr_id, type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: attr_id ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: type_id ! Attribute datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code:
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aget_type_f

```

Name: H5Aiterate

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Aiterate(hid_t loc_id, unsigned * idx, H5A_operator_t op, void *op_data )
```

Purpose:

Calls a user's function for each attribute on an object.

Description:

H5Aiterate iterates over the attributes of the object specified by its identifier, *loc_id*. The object can be a group, dataset, or named datatype. For each attribute of the object, the *op_data* and some additional information specified below are passed to the operator function *op*. The iteration begins with the attribute specified by its index, *idx*; the index for the next attribute to be processed by the operator, *op*, is returned in *idx*. If *idx* is the null pointer, then all attributes are processed.

The prototype for *H5A_operator_t* is:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5A_operator_t)(hid_t loc_id, const char *attr_name,  
void *operator_data);
```

The operation receives the identifier for the group, dataset or named datatype being iterated over, *loc_id*, the name of the current attribute about the object, *attr_name*, and the pointer to the operator data passed in to H5Aiterate, *op_data*. The return values from an operator are:

- ◊ Zero causes the iterator to continue, returning zero when all attributes have been processed.
- ◊ Positive causes the iterator to immediately return that positive value, indicating short-circuit success. The iterator can be restarted at the next attribute.
- ◊ Negative causes the iterator to immediately return that value, indicating failure. The iterator can be restarted at the next attribute.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier of a group, dataset or named datatype.
<i>unsigned</i> * idx	IN/OUT: Starting (IN) and ending (OUT) attribute index.
<i>H5A_operator_t</i> op	IN: User's function to pass each attribute to
<i>void</i> *op_data	IN/OUT: User's data to pass through to iterator operator function

Returns:

If successful, returns the return value of the last operator if it was non-zero, or zero if all attributes were processed. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Aopen_idx

Signature:

hid_t H5Aopen_idx(*hid_t* loc_id, *unsigned int* idx)

Purpose:

Opens the attribute specified by its index.

Description:

H5Aopen_idx opens an attribute which is attached to the object specified with `loc_id`. The location object may be either a group, dataset, or named datatype, all of which may have any sort of attribute. The attribute specified by the index, `idx`, indicates the attribute to access. The value of `idx` is a 0-based, non-negative integer. The attribute identifier returned from this function must be released with `H5Aclose` or resource leaks will develop.

Parameters:

hid_t loc_id IN: Identifier of the group, dataset, or named datatype attribute to be attached to.
unsigned int idx IN: Index of the attribute to open.

Returns:

Returns attribute identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aopen_idx_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5aopen_idx_f(obj_id, index, attr_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: index             ! Attribute index
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: attr_id    ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code:
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aopen_idx_f

```

Name: H5Aopen_name

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Aopen_name(hid_t loc_id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Opens an attribute specified by name.

Description:

H5Aopen_name opens an attribute specified by its name, name, which is attached to the object specified with loc_id. The location object may be either a group, dataset, or named datatype, which may have any sort of attribute. The attribute identifier returned from this function must be released with H5Aclose or resource leaks will develop.

Parameters:

```
hid_t loc_id           IN: Identifier of a group, dataset, or named datatype attribute to be attached to.
const char *name      IN: Attribute name.
```

Returns:

Returns attribute identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aopen_name_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5aopen_name_f(obj_id, name, attr_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Attribute name
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: attr_id   ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code:
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aopen_name_f
```

Name: H5Aread

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Aread(hid_t attr_id, hid_t mem_type_id, void *buf )
```

Purpose:

Reads an attribute.

Description:

H5Aread reads an attribute, specified with `attr_id`. The attribute's memory datatype is specified with `mem_type_id`. The entire attribute is read into `buf` from the file.

Datatype conversion takes place at the time of a read or write and is automatic. See the Data Conversion section of *The Data Type Interface (H5T)* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for a discussion of data conversion, including the range of conversions currently supported by the HDF5 libraries.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t attr_id</code>	IN: Identifier of an attribute to read.
<code>hid_t mem_type_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the attribute datatype (in memory).
<code>void *buf</code>	OUT: Buffer for data to be read.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5aread_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5aread_f(attr_id, memtype_id, buf, dims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: attr_id      ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: memtype_id  ! Attribute datatype
                                           ! identifier (in memory)
  TYPE, INTENT(INOUT) :: buf                ! Data buffer; may be a scalar or
                                           ! an array
  DIMENSION(*), INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: dims
                                           ! Array to hold corresponding
                                           ! dimension sizes of data buffer buf;
                                           ! dim(k) has value of the
                                           ! k-th dimension of buffer buf;
                                           ! values are ignored if buf is a
                                           ! scalar
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code:
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5aread_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.2	The <code>dims</code> parameter was added in this release.

Name: H5Awrite

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Awrite(hid_t attr_id, hid_t mem_type_id, const void *buf )
```

Purpose:

Writes data to an attribute.

Description:

H5Awrite writes an attribute, specified with `attr_id`. The attribute's memory datatype is specified with `mem_type_id`. The entire attribute is written from `buf` to the file.

Datatype conversion takes place at the time of a read or write and is automatic. See the Data Conversion section of *The Data Type Interface (H5T)* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for a discussion of data conversion, including the range of conversions currently supported by the HDF5 libraries.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t attr_id</code>	IN: Identifier of an attribute to write.
<code>hid_t mem_type_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the attribute datatype (in memory).
<code>const void *buf</code>	IN: Data to be written.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5awrite_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5awrite_f(attr_id, memtype_id, buf, dims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: attr_id      ! Attribute identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: memtype_id  ! Attribute datatype
                                           ! identifier (in memory)
  TYPE, INTENT(IN) :: buf                  ! Data buffer; may be a scalar or
                                           ! an array
  DIMENSION(*), INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: dims
                                           ! Array to hold corresponding
                                           ! dimension sizes of data buffer buf;
                                           ! dim(k) has value of the k-th
                                           ! dimension of buffer buf;
                                           ! values are ignored if buf is
                                           ! a scalar
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code:
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5awrite_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.2	The <code>dims</code> parameter was added in this release.

H5D: Datasets Interface

Dataset Object API Functions

These functions create and manipulate dataset objects, and set and retrieve their constant or persistent properties.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Dcreate
- H5Dopen
- H5Dclose
- H5Dget_space
- H5Dget_space_status
- H5Dget_type
- H5Dget_create_plist
- H5Dget_offset
- H5Dget_storage_size
- H5Dvlen_get_buf_size
- H5Dvlen_reclaim
- H5Dread
- H5Dwrite
- H5Diterate
- H5Dextend
- H5Dfill

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Dclose
- H5Dcreate
- H5Dextend
- H5Dfill
- H5Dget_create_plist
- H5Dget_offset
- H5Dget_space
- H5Dget_space_status
- H5Dget_storage_size
- H5Dget_type
- H5Diterate
- H5Dopen
- H5Dread
- H5Dvlen_get_buf_size
- H5Dvlen_reclaim
- H5Dwrite

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5dcreate_f
- h5dopen_f
- h5dclose_f
- h5dget_space_f
- h5dget_space_status_f
- h5dget_type_f
- h5dget_create_plist_f
- h5dget_offset_f
- h5dget_storage_size_f
- h5dvlen_get_max_len_f
- h5dread_f
- h5dread_vl_f
- h5dwrite_f
- h5dwrite_vl_f
- h5dextend_f
- h5dfill_f

Name: H5Dclose

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dclose(hid_t dataset_id)
```

Purpose:

Closes the specified dataset.

Description:

H5Dclose ends access to a dataset specified by `dataset_id` and releases resources used by it. Further use of the dataset identifier is illegal in calls to the dataset API.

Parameters:

hid_t dataset_id IN: Identifier of the dataset to close access to.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dclose_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5dclose_f(dset_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dclose_f
```

Name: H5Dcreate

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Dcreate(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, hid_t type_id, hid_t space_id, hid_t
create_plist_id)
```

Purpose:

Creates a dataset at the specified location.

Description:

H5Dcreate creates a data set with a name, name, in the file or in the group specified by the identifier loc_id. The dataset has the datatype and dataspace identified by type_id and space_id, respectively. The specified datatype and dataspace are the datatype and dataspace of the dataset as it will exist in the file, which may be different than in application memory. Dataset creation properties are specified by the argument create_plist_id.

Dataset names within a group are unique: H5Dcreate will return an error if a dataset with the name specified in name already exists at the location specified in loc_id.

As is the case for any object in a group, the length of a dataset name is not limited.

create_plist_id is a H5P_DATASET_CREATE property list created with H5Pcreate and initialized with the various functions described above.

H5Dcreate returns an error if the dataset's datatype includes a variable-length (VL) datatype and the fill value is undefined, i.e., set to NULL in the dataset creation property list. Such a VL datatype may be directly included, indirectly included as part of a compound or array datatype, or indirectly included as part of a nested compound or array datatype.

H5Dcreate returns a dataset identifier for success or a negative value for failure. The dataset identifier should eventually be closed by calling H5Dclose to release resources it uses.

Fill values and space allocation:

The HDF5 library provides flexible means of specifying a fill value, of specifying when space will be allocated for a dataset, and of specifying when fill values will be written to a dataset. For further information on these topics, see the document *Fill Value and Dataset Storage Allocation Issues in HDF5* and the descriptions of the following HDF5 functions in this *HDF5 Reference Manual*:

H5Dfill	H5Pset_fill_time
H5Pset_fill_value	H5Pget_fill_time
H5Pget_fill_value	H5Pset_alloc_time
H5Pfill_value_defined	H5Pget_alloc_time

This information is also included in the “HDF5 Datasets” chapter of the new *HDF5 User's Guide*, which is being prepared for release.

Note:

H5Dcreate can fail if there has been an error in setting up an element of the dataset creation property list. In such cases, each item in the property list must be examined to ensure that the setup satisfies to all required conditions. This problem is most likely to occur with the use of filters.

For example, H5Dcreate will fail without a meaningful explanation if

- ◇ SZIP compression is being used on the dataset and
- ◇ the SZIP parameter `pixels_per_block` is set to an inappropriate value.

In such a case, one would refer to the description of `H5Pset_szip`, looking for any conditions or requirements that might affect the local computing environment.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier of the file or group within which to create the dataset.
<i>const char *</i> name	IN: The name of the dataset to create.
<i>hid_t</i> type_id	IN: Identifier of the datatype to use when creating the dataset.
<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Identifier of the dataspace to use when creating the dataset.
<i>hid_t</i> create_plist_id	IN: Identifier of the set creation property list.

Returns:

Returns a dataset identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dcreate_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5dcreate_f(loc_id, name, type_id, space_id, dset_id, &
                      hdferr, creation_prp)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id    ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name    ! Name of the dataset
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id   ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id  ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: dset_id  ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: creation_prp
                                          ! Dataset creation property
                                          ! list identifier, default
                                          ! value is H5P_DEFAULT_F (6)

END SUBROUTINE h5dcreate_f

```

Name: H5Dextend

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dextend(hid_t dataset_id, const hsize_t * size )
```

Purpose:

Extends a dataset.

Description:

H5Dextend verifies that the dataset is at least of size `size`, extending it if necessary. The dimensionality of `size` is the same as that of the dataspace of the dataset being changed.

This function can be applied to the following datasets:

- ◇ Any dataset with unlimited dimensions
- ◇ A dataset with fixed dimensions if the current dimension sizes are less than the maximum sizes set with `maxdims` (see `H5Screate_simple`)

Space on disk is immediately allocated for the new dataset extent if the dataset's space allocation time is set to `H5D_ALLOC_TIME_EARLY`. Fill values will be written to the dataset if the dataset's fill time is set to `H5D_FILL_TIME_IFSET` or `H5D_FILL_TIME_ALLOC`. (See `H5Pset_fill_time` and `H5Pset_alloc_time`.)

Parameters:

hid_t dataset_id IN: Identifier of the dataset.
const hsize_t * size IN: Array containing the new magnitude of each dimension.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5dextend_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5dextend_f(dataset_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dataset_id   ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: size
                                              ! Array containing
                                              ! dimensions' sizes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dextend_f
```

Name: H5Dfill

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dfill(const void *fill, hid_t fill_type_id, void *buf, hid_t buf_type_id, hid_t
space_id)
```

Purpose:

Fills dataspace elements with a fill value in a memory buffer.

Description:

H5Dfill explicitly fills the dataspace selection in memory, *space_id*, with the fill value specified in *fill*. If *fill* is NULL, a fill value of 0 (zero) is used.

fill_type_id specifies the datatype of the fill value.

buf specifies the buffer in which the dataspace elements will be written.

buf_type_id specifies the datatype of those data elements.

Note that if the fill value datatype differs from the memory buffer datatype, the fill value will be converted to the memory buffer datatype before filling the selection.

Note:

Applications sometimes write data only to portions of an allocated dataset. It is often useful in such cases to fill the unused space with a known fill value. See H5Pset_fill_value for further discussion. Other related functions include H5Pget_fill_value, H5Pfill_value_defined, H5Pset_fill_time, H5Pget_fill_time, and H5Dcreate.

Parameters:

<i>const void</i> *fill	IN: Pointer to the fill value to be used.
<i>hid_t</i> fill_type_id	IN: Fill value datatype identifier.
<i>void</i> *buf	IN/OUT: Pointer to the memory buffer containing the selection to be filled.
<i>hid_t</i> buf_type_id	IN: Datatype of dataspace elements to be filled.
<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Dataspace describing memory buffer and containing the selection to be filled.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dfill_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5dfill_f(fill_value, space_id, buf, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  TYPE, INTENET(IN) :: fill_value           ! Fill value; may be have one of the
                                           ! following types:
                                           ! INTEGER, REAL, DOUBLE PRECISION,
                                           ! CHARACTER
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Memory dataspace selection identifier
  TYPE, DIMENSION(*) :: buf              ! Memory buffer to fill in; must have
                                           ! the same datatype as fill value
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dfill_f
```

Name: H5Dget_create_plist

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Dget_create_plist(hid_t dataset_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns an identifier for a copy of the dataset creation property list for a dataset.

Description:

H5Dget_create_plist returns an identifier for a copy of the dataset creation property list for a dataset. The creation property list identifier should be released with the H5Pclose function.

Parameters:

hid_t dataset_id IN: Identifier of the dataset to query.

Returns:

Returns a dataset creation property list identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dget_create_plist_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5dget_create_plist_f(dataset_id, creation_prp, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dataset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: creation_id    ! Dataset creation
                                                ! property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dget_create_plist_f
```


Name: H5Dget_offset

Signature:

haddr_t H5Dget_offset(*hid_t* dset_id)

Purpose:

Returns dataset address in file.

Description:

H5Dget_offset returns the address in the file of the dataset dset_id. That address is expressed as the offset in bytes from the beginning of the file.

Parameters:

hid_t dset_id Dataset identifier.

Returns:

Returns the offset in bytes; otherwise returns HADDR_UNDEF, a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release C

1.6.0 Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Dget_space

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Dget_space(hid_t dataset_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns an identifier for a copy of the dataspace for a dataset.

Description:

H5Dget_space returns an identifier for a copy of the dataspace for a dataset. The dataspace identifier should be released with the H5Sclose function.

Parameters:

```
hid_t dataset_id      IN: Identifier of the dataset to query.
```

Returns:

Returns a dataspace identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dget_space_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5dget_space_f(dataset_id, dataspace_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dataset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: dataspace_id   ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dget_space_f
```

Name: H5Dget_space_status

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dget_space_status(hid_t dset_id, H5D_space_status_t *status)
```

Purpose:

Determines whether space has been allocated for a dataset.

Description:

H5Dget_space_status determines whether space has been allocated for the dataset dset_id.

Space allocation status is returned in *status*, which will have one of the following values:

H5D_SPACE_STATUS_NOT_ALLOCATED	Space has not been allocated for this dataset.
H5D_SPACE_STATUS_ALLOCATED	Space has been allocated for this dataset.
H5D_SPACE_STATUS_PART_ALLOCATED	Space has been partially allocated for this dataset. (Used only for datasets with chunked storage.)

Parameters:

hid_t dset_id IN: Identifier of the dataset to query.
H5D_space_status_t *status OUT: Space allocation status.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dget_space_status_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5dget_space_status_f(dset_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER, INTENET(OUT)      :: flag   ! Status flag ; possible values:
                                     ! H5D_SPACE_STS_ERROR_F
                                     ! H5D_SPACE_STS_NOT_ALLOCATED_F
                                     ! H5D_SPACE_STS_PART_ALLOCATED_F
                                     ! H5D_SPACE_STS_ALLOCATED_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dget_space_status_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Dget_storage_size

Signature:

hsize_t H5Dget_storage_size(*hid_t* dataset_id)

Purpose:

Returns the amount of storage required for a dataset.

Description:

H5Dget_storage_size returns the amount of storage that is required for the specified dataset, dataset_id. For chunked datasets, this is the number of allocated chunks times the chunk size. The return value may be zero if no data has been stored.

Parameters:

hid_t dataset_id IN: Identifier of the dataset to query.

Returns:

Returns the amount of storage space allocated for the dataset, not counting meta data; otherwise returns 0 (zero).

Fortran90 Interface: h5dget_storage_size_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5dget_storage_size_f(dset_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Amount of storage required
  ! for dataset
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dget_storage_size_f

```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.5	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Dget_type

Signature:

hid_t H5Dget_type(*hid_t* dataset_id)

Purpose:

Returns an identifier for a copy of the datatype for a dataset.

Description:

H5Dget_type returns an identifier for a copy of the datatype for a dataset. The datatype should be released with the H5Tclose function.

If a dataset has a named datatype, then an identifier to the opened datatype is returned. Otherwise, the returned datatype is read-only. If atomization of the datatype fails, then the datatype is closed.

Parameters:

hid_t dataset_id IN: Identifier of the dataset to query.

Returns:

Returns a datatype identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dget_type_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5dget_type_f(dataset_id, datatype_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dataset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: datatype_id    ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dget_type_f

```

Name: H5Diterate

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Diterate( void *buf, hid_t type_id, hid_t space_id, H5D_operator_t operator,
void *operator_data )
```

Purpose:

Iterates over all selected elements in a dataspace.

Description:

H5Diterate iterates over all the elements selected in a memory buffer. The callback function is called once for each element selected in the dataspace.

The selection in the dataspace is modified so that any elements already iterated over are removed from the selection if the iteration is interrupted (by the *H5D_operator_t* function returning non-zero) before the iteration is complete; the iteration may then be re-started by the user where it left off.

Parameters:

<i>void</i> *buf	IN/OUT: Pointer to the buffer in memory containing the elements to iterate over.
<i>hid_t</i> type_id	IN: Datatype identifier for the elements stored in buf.
<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Dataspace identifier for buf. Also contains the selection to iterate over.
<i>H5D_operator_t</i> operator	IN: Function pointer to the routine to be called for each element in buf iterated over.
<i>void</i> *operator_data	IN/OUT: Pointer to any user-defined data associated with the operation.

Returns:

Returns the return value of the last operator if it was non-zero, or zero if all elements have been processed. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	The following changes occurred in the <i>H5D_operator_t</i> function in this release: <i>ndim</i> parameter type was changed to <i>unsigned</i> <i>point</i> parameter type was changed to <i>const hsize_t</i>

Name: H5Dopen

Signature:

hid_t H5Dopen(*hid_t* loc_id, *const char* *name)

Purpose:

Opens an existing dataset.

Description:

H5Dopen opens an existing dataset for access in the file or group specified in loc_id. name is a dataset name and is used to identify the dataset in the file.

Parameters:

hid_t loc_id IN: Identifier of the file or group within which the dataset to be accessed will be found.

const char * name IN: The name of the dataset to access.

Returns:

Returns a dataset identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dopen_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5dopen_f(loc_id, name, dset_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id   ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name   ! Name of the dataset
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: dset_id ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dopen_f

```

Name: H5Dread

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dread(hid_t dataset_id, hid_t mem_type_id, hid_t mem_space_id, hid_t
file_space_id, hid_t xfer_plist_id, void *buf )
```

Purpose:

Reads raw data from a dataset into a buffer.

Description:

H5Dread reads a (partial) dataset, specified by its identifier `dataset_id`, from the file into an application memory buffer `buf`. Data transfer properties are defined by the argument `xfer_plist_id`. The memory datatype of the (partial) dataset is identified by the identifier `mem_type_id`. The part of the dataset to read is defined by `mem_space_id` and `file_space_id`.

`file_space_id` is used to specify only the selection within the file dataset's dataspace. Any dataspace specified in `file_space_id` is ignored by the library and the dataset's dataspace is always used. `file_space_id` can be the constant `H5S_ALL`, which indicates that the entire file dataspace, as defined by the current dimensions of the dataset, is to be selected.

`mem_space_id` is used to specify both the memory dataspace and the selection within that dataspace. `mem_space_id` can be the constant `H5S_ALL`, in which case the file dataspace is used for the memory dataspace and the selection defined with `file_space_id` is used for the selection within that dataspace.

If raw data storage space has not been allocated for the dataset and a fill value has been defined, the returned buffer `buf` is filled with the fill value.

The behavior of the library for the various combinations of valid dataspace identifiers and `H5S_ALL` for the `mem_space_id` and the `file_space_id` parameters is described below:

mem_space_id	file_space_id	Behavior
valid dataspace identifier	valid dataspace identifier	<code>mem_space_id</code> specifies the memory dataspace and the selection within it. <code>file_space_id</code> specifies the selection within the file dataset's dataspace.
<code>H5S_ALL</code>	valid dataspace identifier	The file dataset's dataspace is used for the memory dataspace and the selection specified with <code>file_space_id</code> specifies the selection within it. The combination of the file dataset's dataspace and the selection from <code>file_space_id</code> is used for memory also.
valid dataspace identifier	<code>H5S_ALL</code>	<code>mem_space_id</code> specifies the memory dataspace and the selection within it. The selection within the file dataset's dataspace is set to the "all" selection.
<code>H5S_ALL</code>	<code>H5S_ALL</code>	The file dataset's dataspace is used for the memory dataspace and the selection within the memory dataspace is set to the "all" selection. The selection within the file dataset's dataspace is set to the "all" selection.

Setting an `H5S_ALL` selection indicates that the entire dataspace, as defined by the current dimensions of a dataspace, will be selected. The number of elements selected in the memory dataspace must match the

number of elements selected in the file dataspace.

`xfer_plist_id` can be the constant `H5P_DEFAULT`, in which case the default data transfer properties are used.

Data is automatically converted from the file datatype and dataspace to the memory datatype and dataspace at the time of the read. See the Data Conversion section of *The Data Type Interface (H5T)* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for a discussion of data conversion, including the range of conversions currently supported by the HDF5 libraries.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t dataset_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the dataset read from.
<code>hid_t mem_type_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the memory datatype.
<code>hid_t mem_space_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the memory dataspace.
<code>hid_t file_space_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the dataset's dataspace in the file.
<code>hid_t xfer_plist_id</code>	IN: Identifier of a transfer property list for this I/O operation.
<code>void *buf</code>	OUT: Buffer to receive data read from file.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5dread_f`

There is no direct FORTRAN counterpart for the C function `H5Dread`. Instead, that functionality is provided by two FORTRAN functions:

<code>h5dread_f</code>	Purpose: Reads data other than variable-length data.
<code>h5dread_vl_f</code>	Purpose: Reads variable-length data.

```

SUBROUTINE h5dread_f(dset_id, mem_type_id, buf, dims, hdferr, &
                    mem_space_id, file_space_id, xfer_prp)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: mem_type_id ! Memory datatype identifier
  TYPE, INTENT(INOUT) :: buf                ! Data buffer; may be a scalar
                                           ! or an array
  DIMENSION(*), INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: dims
                                           ! Array to hold corresponding
                                           ! dimension sizes of data
                                           ! buffer buf
                                           ! dim(k) has value of the k-th
                                           ! dimension of buffer buf
                                           ! Values are ignored if buf is
                                           ! a scalar
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: mem_space_id
                                           ! Memory dataspace identifier
                                           ! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: file_space_id
                                           ! File dataspace identifier
                                           ! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: xfer_prp
                                           ! Transfer property list identifier
                                           ! Default value is H5P_DEFAULT_F
END SUBROUTINE h5dread_f

```

```

SUBROUTINE h5dread_vl_f(dset_id, mem_type_id, buf, dims, len, hdferr, &
    mem_space_id, file_space_id, xfer_prp)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: mem_type_id ! Memory datatype identifier
  TYPE, INTENT(INOUT), & DIMENSION(dims(1),dims(2)) :: buf
    ! Data buffer; may be a scalar
    ! or an array
    ! TYPE must be one of the following
    !   INTEGER
    !   REAL
    !   CHARACTER
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN), DIMENSION(2) :: dims
    ! Array to hold corresponding
    ! dimension sizes of data
    ! buffer buf
    ! dim(k) has value of the k-th
    ! dimension of buffer buf
    ! Values are ignored if buf is
    ! a scalar
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(INOUT), DIMENSION(*) :: len
    ! Array to store length of
    ! each element
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr
    ! Error code
    ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: mem_space_id
    ! Memory dataspace identifier
    ! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: file_space_id
    ! File dataspace identifier
    ! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: xfer_prp
    ! Transfer property list identifier
    ! Default value is H5P_DEFAULT_F
END SUBROUTINE h5dread_vl_f

```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.2	The <code>dims</code> parameter was added in this release.

Name: H5Dvlen_get_buf_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dvlen_get_buf_size(hid_t dataset_id, hid_t type_id, hid_t space_id, hsize_t
*size)
```

Purpose:

Determines the number of bytes required to store VL data.

Description:

H5Dvlen_get_buf_size determines the number of bytes required to store the VL data from the dataset, using the `space_id` for the selection in the dataset on disk and the `type_id` for the memory representation of the VL data in memory.

*size is returned with the number of bytes required to store the VL data in memory.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> dataset_id	IN: Identifier of the dataset to query.
<i>hid_t</i> type_id	IN: Datatype identifier.
<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Dataspace identifier.
<i>hsize_t</i> *size	OUT: The size in bytes of the memory buffer required to store the VL data.

Returns:

Returns non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5dvlen_get_max_len_f

There is no direct FORTRAN counterpart for the C function H5Dvlen_get_buf_size; corresponding functionality is provided by the FORTRAN function h5dvlen_get_max_len_f.

```
SUBROUTINE h5dvlen_get_max_len_f(dset_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id     ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id    ! Dataspace identifier

  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: elem_len ! Maximum length of the element
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5dvlen_get_max_len_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.4.5		Function introduced in this release.
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.	

Name: H5Dvlen_reclaim

Signature:

herr_t H5Dvlen_reclaim(*hid_t* type_id, *hid_t* space_id, *hid_t* plist_id, *void* *buf)

Purpose:

Reclaims VL datatype memory buffers.

Description:

H5Dvlen_reclaim reclaims memory buffers created to store VL datatypes.

The *type_id* must be the datatype stored in the buffer. The *space_id* describes the selection for the memory buffer to free the VL datatypes within. The *plist_id* is the dataset transfer property list which was used for the I/O transfer to create the buffer. And *buf* is the pointer to the buffer to be reclaimed.

The VL structures (*hvl_t*) in the user's buffer are modified to zero out the VL information after the memory has been reclaimed.

If nested VL datatypes were used to create the buffer, this routine frees them *from the bottom up*, releasing all the memory without creating memory leaks.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	IN: Identifier of the datatype.
<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Identifier of the dataspace.
<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Identifier of the property list used to create the buffer.
<i>void</i> *buf	IN: Pointer to the buffer to be reclaimed.

Returns:

Returns non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Dwrite

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Dwrite(hid_t dataset_id, hid_t mem_type_id, hid_t mem_space_id, hid_t
file_space_id, hid_t xfer_plist_id, const void *buf )
```

Purpose:

Writes raw data from a buffer to a dataset.

Description:

H5Dwrite writes a (partial) dataset, specified by its identifier `dataset_id`, from the application memory buffer `buf` into the file. Data transfer properties are defined by the argument `xfer_plist_id`. The memory datatype of the (partial) dataset is identified by the identifier `mem_type_id`. The part of the dataset to write is defined by `mem_space_id` and `file_space_id`.

`file_space_id` is used to specify only the selection within the file dataset's dataspace. Any dataspace specified in `file_space_id` is ignored by the library and the dataset's dataspace is always used. `file_space_id` can be the constant `H5S_ALL`, which indicates that the entire file dataspace, as defined by the current dimensions of the dataset, is to be selected.

`mem_space_id` is used to specify both the memory dataspace and the selection within that dataspace. `mem_space_id` can be the constant `H5S_ALL`, in which case the file dataspace is used for the memory dataspace and the selection defined with `file_space_id` is used for the selection within that dataspace.

The behavior of the library for the various combinations of valid dataspace IDs and `H5S_ALL` for the `mem_space_id` and the `file_space_id` parameters is described below:

<code>mem_space_id</code>	<code>file_space_id</code>	Behavior
valid dataspace identifier	valid dataspace identifier	<code>mem_space_id</code> specifies the memory dataspace and the selection within it. <code>file_space_id</code> specifies the selection within the file dataset's dataspace.
<code>H5S_ALL</code>	valid dataspace identifier	The file dataset's dataspace is used for the memory dataspace and the selection specified with <code>file_space_id</code> specifies the selection within it. The combination of the file dataset's dataspace and the selection from <code>file_space_id</code> is used for memory also.
valid dataspace identifier	<code>H5S_ALL</code>	<code>mem_space_id</code> specifies the memory dataspace and the selection within it. The selection within the file dataset's dataspace is set to the "all" selection.
<code>H5S_ALL</code>	<code>H5S_ALL</code>	The file dataset's dataspace is used for the memory dataspace and the selection within the memory dataspace is set to the "all" selection. The selection within the file dataset's dataspace is set to the "all" selection.

Setting an "all" selection indicates that the entire dataspace, as defined by the current dimensions of a dataspace, will be selected. The number of elements selected in the memory dataspace must match the number of elements selected in the file dataspace.

`xfer_plist_id` can be the constant `H5P_DEFAULT`, in which case the default data transfer properties are used.

Writing to a dataset will fail if the HDF5 file was not opened with write access permissions.

Data is automatically converted from the memory datatype and dataspace to the file datatype and dataspace at the time of the write. See the Data Conversion section of *The Data Type Interface (H5T)* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for a discussion of data conversion, including the range of conversions currently supported by the HDF5 libraries.

If the dataset's space allocation time is set to `H5D_ALLOC_TIME_LATE` or `H5D_ALLOC_TIME_INCR` and the space for the dataset has not yet been allocated, that space is allocated when the first raw data is written to the dataset. Unused space in the dataset will be written with fill values at the same time if the dataset's fill time is set to `H5D_FILL_TIME_IFSET` or `H5D_FILL_TIME_ALLOC`. (Also see `H5Pset_fill_time` and `H5Pset_alloc_time`.)

If a dataset's storage layout is 'compact', care must be taken when writing data to the dataset in parallel. A compact dataset's raw data is cached in memory and may be flushed to the file from any of the parallel processes, so parallel applications should always attempt to write identical data to the dataset from all processes.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t dataset_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the dataset to write to.
<code>hid_t mem_type_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the memory datatype.
<code>hid_t mem_space_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the memory dataspace.
<code>hid_t file_space_id</code>	IN: Identifier of the dataset's dataspace in the file.
<code>hid_t xfer_plist_id</code>	IN: Identifier of a transfer property list for this I/O operation.
<code>const void * buf</code>	IN: Buffer with data to be written to the file.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5dwrite_f`

There is no direct FORTRAN counterpart for the C function `H5Dwrite`. Instead, that functionality is provided by two FORTRAN functions:

<code>h5dwrite_f</code>	Purpose: Writes data other than variable-length data.
<code>h5dwrite_vl_f</code>	Purpose: Writes variable-length data.

```

SUBROUTINE h5dwrite_f(dset_id, mem_type_id, buf, dims, hdferr, &
                    mem_space_id, file_space_id, xfer_prp)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: mem_type_id ! Memory datatype identifier
  TYPE, INTENT(IN) :: buf                    ! Data buffer; may be a scalar
                                              ! or an array

  DIMENSION(*), INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: dims
                                              ! Array to hold corresponding
                                              ! dimension sizes of data
                                              ! buffer buf; dim(k) has value
                                              ! of the k-th dimension of
                                              ! buffer buf; values are
                                              ! ignored if buf is a scalar

  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr             ! Error code

```

```

! 0 on success and -1 on failure
INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: mem_space_id
! Memory dataspace identifier
! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: file_space_id
! File dataspace identifier
! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: xfer_prp
! Transfer property list
! identifier; default value
! is H5P_DEFAULT_F

END SUBROUTINE h5dwrite_f

SUBROUTINE h5dwrite_vl_f(dset_id, mem_type_id, buf, dims, len, hdferr, &
    mem_space_id, file_space_id, xfer_prp)
    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id ! Dataset identifier
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: mem_type_id ! Memory datatype identifier
    TYPE, INTENT(IN), & DIMENSION(dims(1),dims(2)) :: buf
! Data buffer; may be a scalar
! or an array
! TYPE must be one of the following
!     INTEGER
!     REAL
!     CHARACTER
    INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN), DIMENSION(2) :: dims
! Array to hold corresponding
! dimension sizes of data
! buffer buf
! dim(k) has value of the k-th
! dimension of buffer buf
! Values are ignored if buf is
! a scalar
    INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN), DIMENSION(*) :: len
! Array to store length of
! each element
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr
! Error code
! 0 on success and -1 on failure
    INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: mem_space_id
! Memory dataspace identifier
! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
    INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: file_space_id
! File dataspace identifier
! Default value is H5S_ALL_F
    INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: xfer_prp
! Transfer property list identifier
! Default value is H5P_DEFAULT_F

END SUBROUTINE h5dwrite_vl_f

```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.4.2	A dims parameter has been added.

H5E: Error Interface

Error API Functions

These functions provide error handling capabilities in the HDF5 environment.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Eclear • H5Eset_auto • H5Ewalk_cb
- H5Eprint • H5Eget_auto • H5Eget_major
- H5Epush • H5Ewalk • H5Eget_minor

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Eclear • H5Eget_minor • H5Eset_auto
- H5Eget_auto • H5Eprint • H5Ewalk
- H5Eget_major • H5Epush • H5Ewalk_cb

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5eclear_f • h5eset_auto_f • h5eget_major_f
- h5eprint_f • h5eget_minor_f

The Error interface provides error handling in the form of a stack. The `FUNC_ENTER()` macro clears the error stack whenever an interface function is entered. When an error is detected, an entry is pushed onto the stack. As the functions unwind, additional entries are pushed onto the stack. The API function will return some indication that an error occurred and the application can print the error stack.

Certain API functions in the H5E package, such as `H5Eprint`, do not clear the error stack. Otherwise, any function which does not have an underscore immediately after the package name will clear the error stack. For instance, `H5Fopen` clears the error stack while `H5F_open` does not.

An error stack has a fixed maximum size. If this size is exceeded then the stack will be truncated and only the inner-most functions will have entries on the stack. This is expected to be a rare condition.

Each thread has its own error stack, but since multi-threading has not been added to the library yet, this package maintains a single error stack. The error stack is statically allocated to reduce the complexity of handling errors within the H5E package.

Name: H5Eclear

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Eclear(void)
```

Purpose:

Clears the error stack for the current thread.

Description:

H5Eclear clears the error stack for the current thread.

The stack is also cleared whenever an API function is called, with certain exceptions (for instance, H5Eprint).

H5Eclear can fail if there are problems initializing the library.

Parameters:

None

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5eclear_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5eclear_f(hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5eclear_f
```

Name: H5Eget_auto

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Eget_auto(H5E_auto_t * func, void **client_data )
```

Purpose:

Returns the current settings for the automatic error stack traversal function and its data.

Description:

H5Eget_auto returns the current settings for the automatic error stack traversal function, `func`, and its data, `client_data`. Either (or both) arguments may be null in which case the value is not returned.

Parameters:

<i>H5E_auto_t</i> * func	OUT: Current setting for the function to be called upon an error condition.
<i>void</i> **client_data	OUT: Current setting for the data passed to the error function.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Eget_major

Signature:

*const char ** H5Eget_major(*H5E_major_t* n)

Purpose:

Returns a character string describing an error specified by a major error number.

Description:

Given a major error number, H5Eget_major returns a constant character string that describes the error.

Parameters:

H5E_major_t n IN: Major error number.

Returns:

Returns a character string describing the error if successful. Otherwise returns "Invalid major error number."

Fortran90 Interface: h5eget_major_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5eget_major_f(error_no, name, hdferr)
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: error_no      !Major error number
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: name ! File name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5eget_major_f
```

Name: H5Eget_minor

Signature:

```
const char *H5Eget_minor(H5E_minor_t n)
```

Purpose:

Returns a character string describing an error specified by a minor error number.

Description:

Given a minor error number, H5Eget_minor returns a constant character string that describes the error.

Parameters:

```
H5E_minor_t n      IN: Minor error number.
```

Returns:

Returns a character string describing the error if successful. Otherwise returns "Invalid minor error number."

Fortran90 Interface: h5eget_minor_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5eget_minor_f(error_no, name, hdferr)
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: error_no      !Major error number
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: name ! File name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5eget_minor_f
```

Name: H5Eprint

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Eprint(FILE *stream)
```

Purpose:

Prints the error stack in a default manner.

Description:

H5Eprint prints the error stack on the specified stream, *stream*. Even if the error stack is empty, a one-line message will be printed:

```
HDF5-DIAG: Error detected in thread 0.
```

H5Eprint is a convenience function for H5Ewalk with a function that prints error messages. Users are encouraged to write their own more specific error handlers.

Parameters:

FILE **stream* IN: File pointer, or stderr if NULL.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5eprint_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5eprint_f(hdferr, name)
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: name ! File name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5eprint_f
```

Name: H5Epush

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Epush( const char *file, const char *func, unsigned line, H5E_major_t maj_num,  
H5E_minor_t min_num, const char *str )
```

Purpose:

Pushes new error record onto error stack.

Description:

H5Epush pushes a new error record onto the error stack for the current thread.

The error has major and minor numbers `maj_num` and `min_num`, the function `func` where the error was detected, the name of the file `file` where the error was detected, the line `line` within that file, and an error description string `str`.

The function name, file name, and error description strings must be statically allocated.

Parameters:

<i>const char</i> *file,	IN: Name of the file in which the error was detected.
<i>const char</i> *func,	IN: Name of the function in which the error was detected.
<i>unsigned</i> line,	IN: Line within the file at which the error was detected.
<i>H5E_major_t</i> maj_num,	IN: Major error number.
<i>H5E_minor_t</i> min_num,	IN: Minor error number.
<i>const char</i> *str	IN: Error description string.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Eset_auto

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Eset_auto(H5E_auto_t func, void *client_data)
```

Purpose:

Turns automatic error printing on or off.

Description:

H5Eset_auto turns on or off automatic printing of errors. When turned on (non-null func pointer), any API function which returns an error indication will first call func, passing it client_data as an argument.

When the library is first initialized the auto printing function is set to H5Eprint (cast appropriately) and client_data is the standard error stream pointer, stderr.

Automatic stack traversal is always in the H5E_WALK_DOWNWARD direction.

Parameters:

<i>H5E_auto_t</i> func	IN: Function to be called upon an error condition.
<i>void</i> *client_data	IN: Data passed to the error function.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5eset_auto_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5eset_auto_f(printflag, hdferr)
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: printflag !flag to turn automatic error
                                   !printing on or off
                                   !possible values are:
                                   !printon (1)
                                   !printoff(0)
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5eset_auto_f
```

Name: H5Ewalk

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Ewalk(H5E_direction_t direction, H5E_walk_t func, void * client_data )
```

Purpose:

Walks the error stack for the current thread, calling a specified function.

Description:

H5Ewalk walks the error stack for the current thread and calls the specified function for each error along the way.

direction determines whether the stack is walked from the inside out or the outside in. A value of `H5E_WALK_UPWARD` means begin with the most specific error and end at the API; a value of `H5E_WALK_DOWNWARD` means to start at the API and end at the inner-most function where the error was first detected.

func will be called for each error in the error stack. Its arguments will include an index number (beginning at zero regardless of stack traversal direction), an error stack entry, and the *client_data* pointer passed to `H5E_print`. The `H5E_walk_t` prototype is as follows:

```
typedef herr_t ( *H5E_walk_t ) ( int n, H5E_error_t *err_desc, void
*client_data)
```

where the parameters have the following meanings:

int n

Indexed position of the error in the stack.

H5E_error_t *err_desc

Pointer to a data structure describing the error. *(This structure is currently described only in the source code file `hdf5/src/H5Epublic.h`. That file also contains the definitive list of major and minor error codes. That information will eventually be presented as an appendix to this Reference Manual.)*

void *client_data

Pointer to client data in the format expected by the user-defined function.

H5Ewalk can fail if there are problems initializing the library.

Parameters:

<i>H5E_direction_t</i> direction	IN: Direction in which the error stack is to be walked.
<i>H5E_walk_t</i> func	IN: Function to be called for each error encountered.
<i>void</i> * client_data	IN: Data to be passed with func.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Ewalk_cb

Signature:

herr_t H5Ewalk_cb(*int* n, *H5E_error_t* *err_desc, *void* *client_data)

Purpose:

Default error stack traversal callback function that prints error messages to the specified output stream.

Description:

H5Ewalk_cb is a default error stack traversal callback function that prints error messages to the specified output stream. It is not meant to be called directly but rather as an argument to the H5Ewalk function. This function is called also by H5Eprint. Application writers are encouraged to use this function as a model for their own error stack walking functions.

n is a counter for how many times this function has been called for this particular traversal of the stack. It always begins at zero for the first error on the stack (either the top or bottom error, or even both, depending on the traversal direction and the size of the stack).

err_desc is an error description. It contains all the information about a particular error.

client_data is the same pointer that was passed as the client_data argument of H5Ewalk. It is expected to be a file pointer (or stderr if NULL).

Parameters:

<i>int</i> n	IN/OUT: Number of times this function has been called for this traversal of the stack.
<i>H5E_error_t</i> *err_desc	OUT: Error description.
<i>void</i> *client_data	IN: A file pointer, or stderr if NULL.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

H5F: File Interface

File API Functions

These functions are designed to provide file-level access to HDF5 files. Further manipulation of objects inside a file is performed through one of APIs documented below.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Fcreate
- H5Fopen
- H5Freopen
- H5Fclose
- H5Fflush
- H5Fis_hdf5
- H5Fmount
- H5Funmount
- H5Fget_vfd_handle
- H5Fget_filesize
- H5Fget_create_plist
- H5Fget_access_plist
- H5Fget_name
- H5Fget_obj_count
- H5Fget_obj_ids
- H5Fget_freespace

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Fclose
- H5Fcreate
- H5Fflush
- H5Fget_access_plist
- H5Fget_create_plist
- H5Fget_filesize
- H5Fget_freespace
- H5Fget_name
- H5Fget_obj_count
- H5Fget_obj_ids
- H5Fget_vfd_handle
- H5Fis_hdf5
- H5Fmount
- H5Fopen
- H5Freopen
- H5Funmount

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5fcreate_f
- h5fopen_f
- h5freopen_f
- h5fclose_f
- h5fflush_f
- h5fis_hdf5_f
- h5fmount_f
- h5funmount_f
- h5fget_vfd_handle_f
- h5fget_filesize_f
- h5fget_freespace_f
- h5fget_create_plist_f
- h5fget_access_plist_f
- h5fget_name_f
- h5fget_obj_count_f
- h5fget_obj_ids_f

Name: H5Fclose

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Fclose(hid_t file_id)
```

Purpose:

Terminates access to an HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Fclose terminates access to an HDF5 file by flushing all data to storage and terminating access to the file through `file_id`.

If this is the last file identifier open for the file and no other access identifier is open (e.g., a dataset identifier, group identifier, or shared datatype identifier), the file will be fully closed and access will end.

Delayed close:

Note the following deviation from the above-described behavior. If H5Fclose is called for a file but one or more objects within the file remain open, those objects will remain accessible until they are individually closed. Thus, if the dataset `data_sample` is open when H5Fclose is called for the file containing it, `data_sample` will remain open and accessible (including writable) until it is explicitly closed. The file will be automatically closed once all objects in the file have been closed.

Be warned, however, that there are circumstances where it is not possible to delay closing a file. For example, an MPI-IO file close is a collective call; all of the processes that opened the file must close it collectively. The file cannot be closed at some time in the future by each process in an independent fashion. Another example is that an application using an AFS token-based file access privilege may destroy its AFS token after H5Fclose has returned successfully. This would make any future access to the file, or any object within it, illegal.

In such situations, applications must close all open objects in a file before calling H5Fclose. It is generally recommended to do so in all cases.

Parameters:

`hid_t file_id` IN: Identifier of a file to terminate access to.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5fclose_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5fclose_f(file_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: file_id ! File identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fclose_f
```

Name: H5Fcreate

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Fcreate(const char *name, unsigned flags, hid_t create_id, hid_t access_id)
```

Purpose:

Creates HDF5 files.

Description:

H5Fcreate is the primary function for creating HDF5 files .

The `flags` parameter determines whether an existing file will be overwritten. All newly created files are opened for both reading and writing. All flags may be combined with the bit-wise OR operator (`|`) to change the behavior of the H5Fcreate call.

The more complex behaviors of file creation and access are controlled through the file-creation and file-access property lists. The value of H5P_DEFAULT for a property list value indicates that the library should use the default values for the appropriate property list.

The return value is a file identifier for the newly-created file; this file identifier should be closed by calling H5Fclose when it is no longer needed.

Special case -- File creation in the case of an already-open file:

If a file being created is already opened, by either a previous H5Fopen or H5Fcreate call, the HDF5 library may or may not detect that the open file and the new file are the same physical file. (See H5Fopen regarding the limitations in detecting the re-opening of an already-open file.)

If the library detects that the file is already opened, H5Fcreate will return a failure, regardless of the use of H5F_ACC_TRUNC.

If the library does not detect that the file is already opened and H5F_ACC_TRUNC is not used, H5Fcreate will return a failure because the file already exists. Note that this is correct behavior.

But if the library does not detect that the file is already opened and H5F_ACC_TRUNC is used, H5Fcreate will truncate the existing file and return a valid file identifier. Such a truncation of a currently-opened file will almost certainly result in errors. While unlikely, the HDF5 library may not be able to detect, and thus report, such errors.

Applications should avoid calling H5Fcreate with an already opened file.

Parameters:

<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the file to access.
<i>uintn</i> flags	IN: File access flags. Allowable values are: H5F_ACC_TRUNC Truncate file, if it already exists, erasing all data previously stored in the file. H5F_ACC_EXCL Fail if file already exists.

- ◆ H5F_ACC_TRUNC and H5F_ACC_EXCL are mutually exclusive; use exactly one.
- ◆ An additional flag, H5F_ACC_DEBUG, prints debug information. This flag is used only by HDF5 library developers; *it is neither tested nor supported* for

use in applications.

hid_t create_id

IN: File creation property list identifier, used when modifying default file meta-data. Use H5P_DEFAULT for default file creation properties.

hid_t access_id

IN: File access property list identifier. If parallel file access is desired, this is a collective call according to the communicator stored in the access_id. Use H5P_DEFAULT for default file access properties.

Returns:

Returns a file identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fcreate_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5fcreate_f(name, access_flags, file_id, hdferr, &
    creation_prp, access_prp)

    IMPLICIT NONE
    CHARACTER(LEN=*) , INTENT(IN) :: name      ! Name of the file
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: access_flag        ! File access flags
                                                ! Possible values are:
                                                !     H5F_ACC_RDWR_F
                                                !     H5F_ACC_RDONLY_F
                                                !     H5F_ACC_TRUNC_F
                                                !     H5F_ACC_EXCL_F
                                                !     H5F_ACC_DEBUG_F

    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: file_id    ! File identifier
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

    INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: creation_prp
                                                ! File creation property
                                                ! list identifier, if not
                                                ! specified its value is
                                                ! H5P_DEFAULT_F

    INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: access_prp
                                                ! File access property list
                                                ! identifier, if not
                                                ! specified its value is
                                                ! H5P_DEFAULT_F

END SUBROUTINE h5fcreate_f

```

Name: H5Fflush

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Fflush(hid_t object_id, H5F_scope_t scope )
```

Purpose:

Flushes all buffers associated with a file to disk.

Description:

H5Fflush causes all buffers associated with a file to be immediately flushed to disk without removing the data from the cache.

object_id can be any object associated with the file, including the file itself, a dataset, a group, an attribute, or a named data type.

scope specifies whether the scope of the flushing action is global or local. Valid values are

H5F_SCOPE_GLOBAL	Flushes the entire virtual file.
H5F_SCOPE_LOCAL	Flushes only the specified file.

Note:

HDF5 does not possess full control over buffering. H5Fflush flushes the internal HDF5 buffers then asks the operating system (the OS) to flush the system buffers for the open files. After that, the OS is responsible for ensuring that the data is actually flushed to disk.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> object_id	IN: Identifier of object used to identify the file.
<i>H5F_scope_t</i> scope	IN: Specifies the scope of the flushing action.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fflush_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5fflush_f(obj_id, new_file_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)        :: scope       ! Flag with two possible values:
                                          !   H5F_SCOPE_GLOBAL_F
                                          !   H5F_SCOPE_LOCAL_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fflush_f
```

Name: H5Fget_access_plist

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Fget_access_plist(hid_t file_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns a file access property list identifier.

Description:

H5Fget_access_plist returns the file access property list identifier of the specified file.

See "File Access Properties" in H5P: Property List Interface in this reference manual and "File Access Property Lists" in *Files* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for additional information and related functions.

Parameters:

`hid_t file_id` IN: Identifier of file to get access property list of

Returns:

Returns a file access property list identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fget_access_plist_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_access_plist_f(file_id, fcpl_id, hdferr)
```

```

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)    :: file_id ! File identifier
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT)   :: fcpl_id ! File access property list identifier
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)         :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                   ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_access_plist_f
```

Name: H5Fget_create_plist

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Fget_create_plist(hid_t file_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns a file creation property list identifier.

Description:

H5Fget_create_plist returns a file creation property list identifier identifying the creation properties used to create this file. This function is useful for duplicating properties when creating another file.

See "File Creation Properties" in H5P: Property List Interface in this reference manual and "File Creation Properties" in *Files* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for additional information and related functions.

Parameters:

hid_t file_id IN: Identifier of the file to get creation property list of

Returns:

Returns a file creation property list identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fget_create_plist_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_create_plist_f(file_id, fcpl_id, hdferr)
```

```

IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)    :: file_id ! File identifier
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT)  :: fcpl_id ! File creation property list
                                ! identifier
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)         :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_create_plist_f
```

Name: H5Fget_filesize

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Fget_filesize(hid_t file_id, hsize_t *size)
```

Purpose:

Returns the size of an HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Fget_filesize returns the size of the HDF5 file specified by `file_id`.

The returned size is that of the entire file, as opposed to only the HDF5 portion of the file. I.e., `size` includes the user block, if any, the HDF5 portion of the file, and any data that may have been appended beyond the data written through the HDF5 Library.

Parameters:

hid_t `file_id`

IN: Identifier of a currently-open HDF5 file

hsize_t *`size`

OUT: Size of the file, in bytes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fget_freespace_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_filesize_f(file_id, size, hdferr)
```

```

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: file_id      ! file identifier
    INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size     ! Size of the file
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code: 0 on success,
                                           ! -1 if fail
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_filesize_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.3	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Fget_freespace

Signature:

```
hssize_t H5Fget_freespace(hid_t file_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns the amount of free space in a file.

Description:

Given the identifier of an open file, `file_id`, `H5Fget_freespace` returns the amount of space that is unused by any objects in the file.

Currently, the HDF5 library only tracks free space in a file from a file open or create until that file is closed, so this routine will only report the free space that has been created during that interval.

Parameters:

`hid_t file_id` IN: Identifier of a currently-open HDF5 file

Returns:

Returns the amount of free space in the file if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5fget_freespace_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_freespace_f(file_id, free_space, hdferr)
```

```

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: file_id      ! File identifier
    INTEGER(HSSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: free_space ! Amount of free space in file
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_freespace_f
```

History:

Release C

1.6.1 Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Fget_name

Signature:

```
ssize_t H5Fget_name(hid_t obj_id, char *name, size_t size)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves name of file to which object belongs.

Description:

H5Fget_name retrieves the name of the file to which the object `obj_id` belongs. The object can be a group, dataset, attribute, or named datatype.

Up to `size` characters of the filename are returned in `name`; additional characters, if any, are not returned to the user application.

If the length of the name, which determines the required value of `size`, is unknown, a preliminary H5Fget_name call can be made by setting `name` to NULL. The return value of this call will be the size of the filename; that value can then be assigned to `size` for a second H5Fget_name call, which will retrieve the actual name.

If an error occurs, the buffer pointed to by `name` is unchanged and the function returns a negative value.

Parameters:

hid_t obj_id

IN: Identifier of the object for which the associated filename is sought. The object can be a group, dataset, attribute, or named datatype.

*char **name

OUT: Buffer to contain the returned filename.

size_t size

IN: Size, in bytes, of the name buffer.

Returns:

Returns the length of the filename if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fget_name_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_name_f(obj_id, buf, size, hdferr)
```

```

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
    CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(INOUT) :: buf    ! Buffer to hold filename
    INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size      ! Size of the filename
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code: 0 on success,
                                           ! -1 if fail
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_name_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.3	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Fget_obj_count

Signature:

```
int H5Fget_obj_count(hid_t file_id, unsigned int types )
```

Purpose:

Returns the number of open object identifiers for an open file.

Description:

Given the identifier of an open file, `file_id`, and the desired object types, `types`, `H5Fget_obj_count` returns the number of open object identifiers for the file.

To retrieve a count of open identifiers for open objects in all HDF5 application files that are currently open, pass the value `H5F_OBJ_ALL` in `file_id`.

The types of objects to be counted are specified in `types` as follows:

<code>H5F_OBJ_FILE</code>	Files only
<code>H5F_OBJ_DATASET</code>	Datasets only
<code>H5F_OBJ_GROUP</code>	Groups only
<code>H5F_OBJ_DATATYPE</code>	Named datatypes only
<code>H5F_OBJ_ATTR</code>	Attributes only
<code>H5F_OBJ_ALL</code>	All of the above (I.e., <code>H5F_OBJ_FILE H5F_OBJ_DATASET H5F_OBJ_GROUP H5F_OBJ_DATATYPE H5F_OBJ_ATTR</code>)
<code>H5F_OBJ_LOCAL</code>	Restrict search to objects opened through current file identifier.

Multiple object types can be combined with the logical OR operator (`|`). For example, the expression `(H5F_OBJ_DATASET | H5F_OBJ_GROUP)` would call for datasets and groups.

Parameters:

`hid_t file_id` IN: Identifier of a currently-open HDF5 file or `H5F_OBJ_ALL` for all currently-open HDF5 files.

`unsigned int types` IN: Type of object for which identifiers are to be returned.

Returns:

Returns the number of open objects if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5fget_obj_count_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_obj_count_f(file_id, obj_type, obj_count, hdferr)
```

```

IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: file_id    ! File identifier
INTEGER, INTENT(IN)        :: obj_type    ! Object types, possible values are:
                                !     H5F_OBJ_FILE_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_GROUP_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_DATASET_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_DATATYPE_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_ALL_F
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: obj_count    ! Number of opened objects
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_obj_count_f
```


History:**Release C**

1.6.5 H5F_OBJ_LOCAL has been added as a qualifier on the types of objects to be counted. H5F_OBJ_LOCAL restricts the search to objects opened through current file identifier.

Name: H5Fget_obj_ids

Signature:

```
int H5Fget_obj_ids(hid_t file_id, unsigned int types, int max_objs, hid_t *obj_id_list )
```

Purpose:

Returns a list of open object identifiers.

Description:

Given the file identifier `file_id` and the type of objects to be identified, `types`, `H5Fget_obj_ids` returns the list of identifiers for all open HDF5 objects fitting the specified criteria.

To retrieve identifiers for open objects in all HDF5 application files that are currently open, pass the value `H5F_OBJ_ALL` in `file_id`.

The types of object identifiers to be retrieved are specified in `types` using the codes listed for the same parameter in `H5Fget_obj_count`

To retrieve identifiers for all open objects, pass a negative value for the `max_objs`.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t file_id</code>	IN: Identifier of a currently-open HDF5 file or <code>H5F_OBJ_ALL</code> for all currently-open HDF5 files.
<code>unsigned int types</code>	IN: Type of object for which identifiers are to be returned.
<code>int max_objs</code>	IN: Maximum number of object identifiers to place into <code>obj_id_list</code> .
<code>hid_t *obj_id_list</code>	OUT: Pointer to the returned list of open object identifiers.

Returns:

Returns number of objects placed into `obj_id_list` if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5fget_obj_ids_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5fget_obj_ids_f(file_id, obj_type, max_objs, obj_ids, hdferr)
```

```

IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)    :: file_id ! File identifier
INTEGER,          INTENT(IN)  :: obj_type ! Object types, possible values are:
                                !     H5F_OBJ_FILE_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_GROUP_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_DATASET_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_DATATYPE_F
                                !     H5F_OBJ_ALL_F
INTEGER, INTENT(IN)          :: max_objs ! Maximum number of object
                                ! identifiers to retrieve
INTEGER(HID_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: obj_ids
                                ! Array of requested object
                                ! identifiers
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)         :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fget_obj_ids_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Fget_vfd_handle

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Fget_vfd_handle(hid_t file_id, hid_t fapl_id, void *file_handle )
```

Purpose:

Returns pointer to the file handle from the virtual file driver.

Description:

Given the file identifier *file_id* and the file access property list *fapl_id*, *H5Fget_vfd_handle* returns a pointer to the file handle from the low-level file driver currently being used by the HDF5 library for file I/O.

Notes:

Users are not supposed to modify any file through this file handle.

This file handle is dynamic and is valid only while the file remains open; it will be invalid if the file is closed and reopened or opened during a subsequent session.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> file_id	IN: Identifier of the file to be queried.
<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier. For most drivers, the value will be <code>H5P_DEFAULT</code> . For the <code>FAMILY</code> or <code>MULTI</code> drivers, this value should be defined through the property list functions: <code>H5Pset_family_offset</code> for the <code>FAMILY</code> driver and <code>H5Pset_multi_type</code> for the <code>MULTI</code> driver.
<i>void</i> *file_handle	OUT: Pointer to the file handle being used by the low-level virtual file driver.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Fis_hdf5

Signature:

htri_t H5Fis_hdf5(*const char* *name)

Purpose:

Determines whether a file is in the HDF5 format.

Description:

H5Fis_hdf5 determines whether a file is in the HDF5 format.

Parameters:

const char *name IN: File name to check format.

Returns:

When successful, returns a positive value, for TRUE, or 0 (zero), for FALSE. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fis_hdf5_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5fis_hdf5_f(name, status, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  CHARACTER(LEN=*) , INTENT(IN) :: name      ! Name of the file
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: status            ! This parameter indicates
                                           ! whether file is an HDF5 file
                                           ! ( TRUE or FALSE )
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fis_hdf5_f

```

Name: H5Fmount

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Fmount(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, hid_t child_id, hid_t plist_id)
```

Purpose:

Mounts a file.

Description:

H5Fmount mounts the file specified by `child_id` onto the group specified by `loc_id` and name using the mount properties `plist_id`.

Note that `loc_id` is either a file or group identifier and name is relative to `loc_id`.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier for of file or group in which name is defined.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the group onto which the file specified by <code>child_id</code> is to be mounted.
<i>hid_t</i> child_id	IN: Identifier of the file to be mounted.
<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Identifier of the property list to be used.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fmount_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5fmount_f(loc_id, name, child_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN):: name       ! Group name at locationloc_id
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: child_id   ! File(to be mounted) identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)        :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5fmount_f
```

Name: H5Fopen

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Fopen(const char *name, unsigned flags, hid_t access_id )
```

Purpose:

Opens an existing file.

Description:

H5Fopen opens an existing file and is the primary function for accessing existing HDF5 files.

Note that H5Fopen does not create a file if it does not already exist. See H5Fcreate.

The parameter `access_id` is a file access property list identifier or `H5P_DEFAULT` if the default I/O access parameters are to be used

The `flags` argument determines whether writing to an existing file will be allowed. The file is opened with read and write permission if `flags` is set to `H5F_ACC_RDWR`. All flags may be combined with the bit-wise OR operator (`|`) to change the behavior of the file open call. More complex behaviors of file access are controlled through the file-access property list.

The return value is a file identifier for the open file; this file identifier should be closed by calling `H5Fclose` when it is no longer needed.

Special case -- Multiple opens:

A file can often be opened with a new H5Fopen call without closing an already-open identifier established in a previous H5Fopen or H5Fcreate call. Each such H5Fopen call will return a unique identifier and the file can be accessed through any of these identifiers as long as the identifier remains valid. In such multiply-opened cases, all the open calls should use the same `flags` argument.

In some cases, such as files on a local Unix file system, the HDF5 library can detect that a file is multiply opened and will maintain coherent access among the file identifiers.

But in many other cases, such as parallel file systems or networked file systems, it is not always possible to detect multiple opens of the same physical file. In such cases, HDF5 will treat the file identifiers as though they are accessing different files and will be unable to maintain coherent access. Errors are likely to result in these cases. While unlikely, the HDF5 library may not be able to detect, and thus report, such errors.

It is generally recommended that applications avoid multiple opens of the same file.

Parameters:

<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the file to access.
<i>unsigned</i> flags	IN: File access flags. Allowable values are: H5F_ACC_RDWR Allow read and write access to file. H5F_ACC_RDONLY Allow read-only access to file. ◇ H5F_ACC_RDWR and H5F_ACC_RDONLY are mutually exclusive; use exactly one.

◊ An additional flag, `H5F_ACC_DEBUG`, prints debug information. This flag is used only by HDF5 library developers; it is neither tested nor supported for use in applications.

hid_t `access_id` IN: Identifier for the file access properties list. If parallel file access is desired, this is a collective call according to the communicator stored in the `access_id`. Use `H5P_DEFAULT` for default file access properties.

Returns:

Returns a file identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5fopen_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5fopen_f(name, access_flags, file_id, hdferr, &
                    access_prp)
    IMPLICIT NONE
    CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name      ! Name of the file
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: access_flag       ! File access flags
                                              ! Possible values are:
                                              !     H5F_ACC_RDWR_F
                                              !     H5F_ACC_RDONLY_F
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: file_id    ! File identifier
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
    INTEGER(HID_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: access_prp
                                              ! File access property list
                                              ! identifier
END SUBROUTINE h5fopen_f

```

Name: H5Freopen

Signature:

hid_t H5Freopen(*hid_t* file_id)

Purpose:

Returns a new identifier for a previously-opened HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Freopen returns a new file identifier for an already-open HDF5 file, as specified by *file_id*. Both identifiers share caches and other information. The only difference between the identifiers is that the new identifier is not mounted anywhere and no files are mounted on it.

Note that there is no circumstance under which H5Freopen can actually open a closed file; the file must already be open and have an active *file_id*. E.g., one cannot close a file with H5Fclose (*file_id*) then use H5Freopen (*file_id*) to reopen it.

The new file identifier should be closed by calling H5Fclose when it is no longer needed.

Parameters:

hid_t file_id IN: Identifier of a file for which an additional identifier is required.

Returns:

Returns a new file identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5freopen_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5freopen_f(file_id, new_file_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: file_id      ! File identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: new_file_id ! New file identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5freopen_f

```


Name: H5Funmount

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Funmount(hid_t loc_id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Unmounts a file.

Description:

Given a mount point, H5Funmount disassociates the mount point's file from the file mounted there. This function does not close either file.

The mount point can be either the group in the parent or the root group of the mounted file (both groups have the same name). If the mount point was opened before the mount then it is the group in the parent; if it was opened after the mount then it is the root group of the child.

Note that `loc_id` is either a file or group identifier and `name` is relative to `loc_id`.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: File or group identifier for the location at which the specified file is to be unmounted.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the mount point.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5funmount_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5funmount_f(loc_id, name, child_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN):: name       ! Group name at location loc_id
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5funmount_f
```


H5G: Group Interface

Group Object API Functions

The Group interface functions create and manipulate groups of objects in an HDF5 file.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Gcreate
- H5Gopen
- H5Gclose
- H5Gset_comment
- H5Gget_comment
- H5Glink
- H5Glink2
- H5Gunlink
- H5Gmove
- H5Gmove2
- H5Giterate
- H5Gget_objinfo
- H5Gget_num_objs
- H5Gget_objname_by_idx
- H5Gget_objtype_by_idx
- H5Gget_linkval

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Gclose
- H5Gcreate
- H5Gget_comment
- H5Gget_linkval
- H5Gget_num_objs
- H5Gget_objinfo
- H5Gget_objname_by_idx
- H5Gget_objtype_by_idx
- H5Giterate
- H5Glink
- H5Glink2
- H5Gmove
- H5Gmove2
- H5Gopen
- H5Gset_comment
- H5Gunlink

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5gcreate_f
- h5gopen_f
- h5gclose_f
- h5gset_comment_f
- h5gget_comment_f
- h5glink_f
- h5glink2_f
- h5gunlink_f
- h5gmove_f
- h5gmove2_f
- h5gget_obj_info_idx_f
- h5gn_members_f
- h5gget_linkval_f

A group associates names with objects and provides a mechanism for mapping a name to an object. Since all objects appear in at least one group (with the possible exception of the root object) and since objects can have names in more than one group, the set of all objects in an HDF5 file is a directed graph. The internal nodes (nodes with out-degree greater than zero) must be groups while the leaf nodes (nodes with out-degree zero) are either empty groups or objects of some other type. Exactly one object in every non-empty file is the root object. The root object always has a positive in-degree because it is pointed to by the file super block.

An object name consists of one or more components separated from one another by slashes. An absolute name begins with a slash and the object is located by looking for the first component in the root object, then looking for the second component in the first object, etc., until the entire name is traversed. A relative name does not begin with a slash and the traversal begins at the location specified by the create or access function.

Name: H5Gclose

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gclose(hid_t group_id)
```

Purpose:

Closes the specified group.

Description:

H5Gclose releases resources used by a group which was opened by H5Gcreate or H5Gopen. After closing a group, the `group_id` cannot be used again.

Failure to release a group with this call will result in resource leaks.

Parameters:

hid_t group_id IN: Group identifier to release.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gclose_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gclose_f( gr_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: gr_id      ! Group identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gclose_f
```

Name: H5Gcreate

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Gcreate(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, size_t size_hint )
```

Purpose:

Creates a new empty group and gives it a name.

Description:

H5Gcreate creates a new group with the specified name at the specified location, `loc_id`. The location is identified by a file or group identifier. The name, `name`, must not already be taken by some other object and all parent groups must already exist.

`size_hint` is a hint for the number of bytes to reserve to store the names which will be eventually added to the new group. Passing a value of zero for `size_hint` is usually adequate since the library is able to dynamically resize the name heap, but a correct hint may result in better performance. If a non-positive value is supplied for `size_hint`, then a default size is chosen.

The length of a group name, or of the name of any object within a group, is not limited.

The return value is a group identifier for the open group. This group identifier should be closed by calling `H5Gclose` when it is no longer needed.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: File or group identifier.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Absolute or relative name of the new group.
<i>size_t</i> size_hint	IN: Optional parameter indicating the number of bytes to reserve for the names that will appear in the group. A conservative estimate could result in multiple system-level I/O requests to read the group name heap; a liberal estimate could result in a single large I/O request even when the group has just a few names. HDF5 stores each name with a null terminator.

Returns:

Returns a valid group identifier for the open group if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gcreate_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gcreate_f(loc_id, name, gr_id, hdferr, size_hint)
```

```

IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Name of the group to be created
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: gr_id     ! Group identifier
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
INTEGER(SIZE_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: size_hint
                                         ! Number of bytes to store the names
                                         ! of objects in the group.
                                         ! Default value is
                                         ! OBJECT_NAMELEN_DEFAULT_F
END SUBROUTINE h5gcreate_f
```

Name: H5Gget_comment

Signature:

```
int H5Gget_comment(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, size_t bufsize, char *comment)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves comment for specified object.

Description:

H5Gget_comment retrieves the comment for the the object specified by loc_id and name. The comment is returned in the buffer comment.

At most bufsize characters, including a null terminator, are returned in comment. The returned value is not null terminated if the comment is longer than the supplied buffer.

If an object does not have a comment, the empty string is returned.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier of the file, group, dataset, or named datatype.
<i>const char *</i> name	IN: Name of the object in loc_id whose comment is to be retrieved. name can be '.' (dot) if loc_id fully specifies the object for which the associated comment is to be retrieved. name is ignored if loc_id is a dataset or named datatype.
<i>size_t</i> bufsize	IN: Anticipated required size of the comment buffer.
<i>char *</i> comment	OUT: The comment.

Returns:

Returns the number of characters in the comment, counting the null terminator, if successful; the value returned may be larger than bufsize. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gget_comment_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gget_comment_f(loc_id, name, size, buffer, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id           ! File, group, dataset, or
                                                  ! named datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name         ! Name of the object link
  CHARACTER(LEN=size), INTENT(OUT) :: buffer   ! Buffer to hold the comment
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gget_comment_f
```

Name: H5Gget_linkval

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gget_linkval(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, size_t size, char *value )
```

Purpose:

Returns the name of the object that the symbolic link points to.

Description:

H5Gget_linkval returns *size* characters of the name of the object that the symbolic link name points to.

The parameter *loc_id* is a file or group identifier.

The parameter *name* must be a symbolic link pointing to the desired object and must be defined relative to *loc_id*.

If *size* is smaller than the size of the returned object name, then the name stored in the buffer *value* will not be null terminated.

This function fails if *name* is not a symbolic link. The presence of a symbolic link can be tested by passing zero for *size* and NULL for *value*.

This function should be used only after H5Gget_objinfo has been called to verify that *name* is a symbolic link.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier of the file or group.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Symbolic link to the object whose name is to be returned.
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: Maximum number of characters of <i>value</i> to be returned.
<i>char</i> *value	OUT: A buffer to hold the name of the object being sought.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value, with the link value in *value*, if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gget_linkval_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gget_linkval_f(loc_id, name, size, buffer, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id           ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name         ! Name of the symbolic link
  CHARACTER(LEN=size), INTENT(OUT) :: buffer   ! Buffer to hold a
                                                ! name of the object
                                                ! symbolic link points to
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gget_linkval_f
```


Name: H5Gget_num_objs

Signature:

herr_t H5Gget_num_objs(*hid_t* loc_id, *hsize_t** num_obj)

Purpose:

Returns number of objects in the group specified by its identifier

Description:

H5Gget_num_objs returns number of objects in a group. Group is specified by its identifier `loc_id`. If a file identifier is passed in, then the number of objects in the root group is returned.

Parameters:

hid_t loc_id IN: Identifier of the group or the file
hsize_t *num_obj OUT: Number of objects in the group.

Returns:

Returns positive value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Gget_objinfo

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gget_objinfo(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, hbool_t follow_link, H5G_stat_t
*statbuf )
```

Purpose:

Returns information about an object.

Description:

H5Gget_objinfo returns information about the specified object through the `statbuf` argument.

A file or group identifier, `loc_id`, and an object name, `name`, relative to `loc_id`, are commonly used to specify the object. However, if the object identifier is already known to the application, an alternative approach is to use that identifier, `obj_id`, in place of `loc_id`, and a dot (`.`) in place of `name`. Thus, the alternative versions of the first portion of an H5Gget_objinfo call would be as follows:

```
H5Gget_objinfo (loc_id name ...)
H5Gget_objinfo (obj_id .      ...)
```

If the object is a symbolic link and `follow_link` is zero (0), then the information returned describes the link itself; otherwise the link is followed and the information returned describes the object to which the link points. If `follow_link` is non-zero but the final symbolic link is dangling (does not point to anything), then an error is returned. The `statbuf` fields are undefined for an error. The existence of an object can be tested by calling this function with a null `statbuf`.

H5Gget_objinfo fills in the following data structure (defined in `H5Gpublic.h`):

```
typedef struct H5G_stat_t {
    unsigned long fileno[2];
    unsigned long objno[2];
    unsigned nlink;
    H5G_obj_t type;
    time_t mtime;
    size_t linklen;
    H5O_stat_t ohdr;
} H5G_stat_t
```

where `H5O_stat_t` (defined in `H5Opublic.h`) is:

```
typedef struct H5O_stat_t {
    hsize_t size;
    hsize_t free;
    unsigned nmsgs;
    unsigned nchunks;
} H5O_stat_t
```

The `fileno` and `objno` fields contain four values which uniquely identify an object among those HDF5 files which are open: if all four values are the same between two objects, then the two objects are the same (provided both files are still open).

- ◊ Note that if a file is closed and re-opened, the value in `fileno` will change.
- ◊ If a VFL driver either does not or cannot detect that two `H5Fopen` calls referencing the same file actually open the same file, each will get a different `fileno`.

The `nlink` field is the number of hard links to the object or zero when information is being returned about a symbolic link (symbolic links do not have hard links but all other objects always have at least one).

The `type` field contains the type of the object, one of `H5G_GROUP`, `H5G_DATASET`, `H5G_LINK`, or `H5G_TYPE`.

The `mtime` field contains the modification time.

If information is being returned about a symbolic link then `linklen` will be the length of the link value (the name of the pointed-to object with the null terminator); otherwise `linklen` will be zero.

The fields in the `H5O_stat_t` struct contain information about the object header for the object queried:

<code>size</code>	The total size of all the object header information in the file (for all chunks).
<code>free</code>	The size of unused space in the object header.
<code>nmsgs</code>	The number of object header messages.
<code>nchunks</code>	The number of chunks the object header is broken up into.

Other fields may be added to this structure in the future.

Note:

Some systems will be able to record the time accurately but unable to retrieve the correct time; such systems (e.g., Irix64) will report an `mtime` value of 0 (zero).

Parameters:

<code>hid_t loc_id</code>	IN: File or group identifier. <i>Alternative:</i> An object identifier, <code>obj_id</code> .
<code>const char *name</code>	IN: Name of the object for which status is being sought. <i>Alternative:</i> If the preceding parameter is the object's direct identifier, i.e., the <code>obj_id</code> , this parameter should be a dot (<code>.</code>).
<code>hbool_t follow_link</code>	IN: Link flag.
<code>H5G_stat_t *statbuf</code>	OUT: Buffer in which to return information about the object.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful, with the fields of `statbuf` (if non-null) initialized. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.1	Two new fields were added to the <code>H5G_stat_t</code> struct in this release.

Name: H5Gget_objname_by_idx

Signature:

```
ssize_t H5Gget_objname_by_idx(hid_t loc_id, hsize_t idx, char *name, size_t size)
```

Purpose:

Returns a name of an object specified by an index.

Description:

H5Gget_objname_by_idx returns a name of the object specified by the index `idx` in the group `loc_id`.

The group is specified by a group identifier `loc_id`. If preferred, a file identifier may be passed in `loc_id`; that file's root group will be assumed.

`idx` is the transient index used to iterate through the objects in the group. The value of `idx` is any nonnegative number less than the total number of objects in the group, which is returned by the function `H5Gget_num_objs`. Note that this is a transient index; an object may have a different index each time a group is opened.

The object name is returned in the user-specified buffer `name`.

If the size of the provided buffer `name` is less or equal the actual object name length, the object name is truncated to `max_size - 1` characters.

Note that if the size of the object's name is unknown, a preliminary call to `H5Gget_objname_by_idx` with `name` set to `NULL` will return the length of the object's name. A second call to `H5Gget_objname_by_idx` can then be used to retrieve the actual name.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t loc_id</code>	IN: Group or file identifier.
<code>hsize_t idx</code>	IN: Transient index identifying object.
<code>char *name</code>	IN/OUT: Pointer to user-provided buffer the object name.
<code>size_t size</code>	IN: Name length.

Returns:

Returns the size of the object name if successful, or 0 if no name is associated with the group identifier. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Gget_objtype_by_idx

Signature:

```
int H5Gget_objtype_by_idx(hid_t loc_id, hsize_t idx)
```

Purpose:

Returns the type of an object specified by an index.

Description:

H5Gget_objtype_by_idx returns the type of the object specified by the index `idx` in the group `loc_id`.

The group is specified by a group identifier `loc_id`. If preferred, a file identifier may be passed in `loc_id`; that file's root group will be assumed.

`idx` is the transient index used to iterate through the objects in the group. This parameter is described in more detail in the discussion of H5Gget_objname_by_idx.

The object type is returned as the function return value:

H5G_LINK	0	Object is a symbolic link.
H5G_GROUP	1	Object is a group.
H5G_DATASET	2	Object is a dataset.
H5G_TYPE	3	Object is a named datatype.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Group or file identifier.
<i>hsize_t</i> idx	IN: Transient index identifying object.

Returns:

Returns the type of the object if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	The function return type changed from <i>int</i> to the enumerated type <i>H5G_obj_t</i> .
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Giterate

Signature:

```
int H5Giterate(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, int *idx, H5G_iterate_t operator, void
*operator_data )
```

Purpose:

Iterates an operation over the entries of a group.

Description:

H5Giterate iterates over the members of name in the file or group specified with loc_id. For each object in the group, the operator_data and some additional information, specified below, are passed to the operator function. The iteration begins with the idx object in the group and the next element to be processed by the operator is returned in idx. If idx is NULL, then the iterator starts at the first group member; since no stopping point is returned in this case, the iterator cannot be restarted if one of the calls to its operator returns non-zero.

The prototype for H5G_iterate_t is:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5G_iterate_t) (hid_t group_id, const char *member_name, void
*operator_data);
```

The operation receives the group identifier for the group being iterated over, group_id, the name of the current object within the group, member_name, and the pointer to the operator data passed in to H5Giterate, operator_data.

The return values from an operator are:

- ◊ Zero causes the iterator to continue, returning zero when all group members have been processed.
- ◊ Positive causes the iterator to immediately return that positive value, indicating short-circuit success. The iterator can be restarted at the next group member.
- ◊ Negative causes the iterator to immediately return that value, indicating failure. The iterator can be restarted at the next group member.

H5Giterate assumes that the membership of the group identified by name remains unchanged through the iteration. If the membership changes during the iteration, the function's behavior is undefined.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: File or group identifier.
<i>const char *</i> name	IN: Group over which the iteration is performed.
<i>int *</i> idx	IN/OUT: Location at which to begin the iteration.
<i>H5G_iterate_t</i> operator	IN: Operation to be performed on an object at each step of the iteration.
<i>void *</i> operator_data	IN/OUT: Data associated with the operation.

Returns:

Returns the return value of the last operator if it was non-zero, or zero if all group members were processed. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

There is no direct FORTRAN counterpart for the C function H5Giterate. Instead, that functionality is provided by two FORTRAN functions:

h5gn_members_f	Purpose: Returns the number of group members.
h5gget_obj_info_idx_f	Purpose: Returns name and type of the group member identified by its index.

```

SUBROUTINE h5gn_members_f(loc_id, name, nmembers, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id           ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name          ! Name of the group
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: nmembers              ! Number of members in the group
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gn_members_f

```

```

SUBROUTINE h5gget_obj_info_idx_f(loc_id, name, idx, &
                                obj_name, obj_type, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id           ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name          ! Name of the group
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: idx                    ! Index of member object
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: obj_name     ! Name of the object
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: obj_type              ! Object type :
                                              !     H5G_LINK_F
                                              !     H5G_GROUP_F
                                              !     H5G_DATASET_F
                                              !     H5G_TYPE_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gget_obj_info_idx_f

```

Name: H5Glink

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Glink(hid_t loc_id, H5G_link_t link_type, const char *current_name, const char
*new_name )
```

Purpose:

Creates a link of the specified type from `new_name` to `current_name`.

Description:

H5Glink creates a new name for an object that has some current name, possibly one of many names it currently has.

If `link_type` is `H5G_LINK_HARD`, then `current_name` must specify the name of an existing object and both names are interpreted relative to `loc_id`, which is either a file identifier or a group identifier.

If `link_type` is `H5G_LINK_SOFT`, then `current_name` can be anything and is interpreted at lookup time relative to the group which contains the final component of `new_name`. For instance, if `current_name` is `./foo`, `new_name` is `./x/y/bar`, and a request is made for `./x/y/bar`, then the actual object looked up is `./x/y/./foo`.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: File or group identifier.
<i>H5G_link_t</i> link_type	IN: Link type. Possible values are <code>H5G_LINK_HARD</code> and <code>H5G_LINK_SOFT</code> .
<i>const char</i> *current_name	IN: Name of the existing object if link is a hard link. Can be anything for the soft link.
<i>const char</i> *new_name	IN: New name for the object.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5glink_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5glink_f(loc_id, link_type, current_name, new_name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! File or group location identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: link_type   ! Link type, possible values are:
                                          !     H5G_LINK_HARD_F
                                          !     H5G_LINK_SOFT_F
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: current_name
                                          ! Current object name relative
                                          ! to loc_id
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: new_name ! New object name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5glink_f
```


Name: H5Glink2

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Glink2(hid_t curr_loc_id, const char *current_name, H5G_link_t link_type,
hid_t new_loc_id, const char *new_name)
```

Purpose:

Creates a link of the specified type from new_name to current_name.

Description:

H5Glink2 creates a new name for an object that has some current name, possibly one of many names it currently has.

If link_type is H5G_LINK_HARD, then current_name must specify the name of an existing object. In this case, current_name and new_name are interpreted relative to curr_loc_id and new_loc_id, respectively, which are either file or group identifiers.

If link_type is H5G_LINK_SOFT, then current_name can be anything and is interpreted at lookup time relative to the group which contains the final component of new_name. For instance, if current_name is ./foo, new_name is ./x/y/bar, and a request is made for ./x/y/bar, then the actual object looked up is ./x/y/./foo.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> curr_loc_id	IN: The file or group identifier for the original object.
<i>const char</i> *current_name	IN: Name of the existing object if link is a hard link. Can be anything for the soft link.
<i>H5G_link_t</i> link_type	IN: Link type. Possible values are H5G_LINK_HARD and H5G_LINK_SOFT.
<i>hid_t</i> new_loc_id	IN: The file or group identifier for the new link.
<i>const char</i> *new_name	IN: New name for the object.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5glink2_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5glink2_f(cur_loc_id, cur_name, link_type, new_loc_id, new_name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: cur_loc_id ! File or group location identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: cur_name ! Name of the existing object
                                          ! is relative to cur_loc_id
                                          ! Can be anything for the soft link
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: link_type ! Link type, possible values are:
                                  !     H5G_LINK_HARD_F
                                  !     H5G_LINK_SOFT_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: new_loc_id ! New location identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: new_name ! New object name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5glink2_f
```

Name: H5Gmove

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gmove(hid_t loc_id, const char *src_name, const char *dst_name )
```

Purpose:

Renames an object within an HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Gmove renames an object within an HDF5 file. The original name, `src_name`, is unlinked from the group graph and the new name, `dst_name`, is inserted as an atomic operation. Both names are interpreted relative to `loc_id`, which is either a file or a group identifier.

Warning:

Exercise care in moving groups as it is possible to render data in a file inaccessible with H5Gmove. See The Group Interface in the *HDF5 User's Guide*.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t loc_id</code>	IN: File or group identifier.
<code>const char *src_name</code>	IN: Object's original name.
<code>const char *dst_name</code>	IN: Object's new name.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gmove_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gmove_f(loc_id, name, new_name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Original name of an object
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: new_name ! New name of an object
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gmove_f
```

Name: H5Gmove2

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gmove2( hid_t src_loc_id, const char *src_name, hid_t dst_loc_id, const char
                *dst_name )
```

Purpose:

Renames an object within an HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Gmove2 renames an object within an HDF5 file. The original name, `src_name`, is unlinked from the group graph and the new name, `dst_name`, is inserted as an atomic operation.

`src_name` and `dst_name` are interpreted relative to `src_loc_id` and `dst_loc_id`, respectively, which are either file or group identifiers.

Warning:

Exercise care in moving groups as it is possible to render data in a file inaccessible with H5Gmove. See The Group Interface in the *HDF5 User's Guide*.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t src_loc_id</code>	IN: Original file or group identifier.
<code>const char *src_name</code>	IN: Object's original name.
<code>hid_t dst_loc_id</code>	IN: Destination file or group identifier.
<code>const char *dst_name</code>	IN: Object's new name.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gmove2_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gmove2_f( src_loc_id, src_name, dst_loc_id, dst_name, hdferr )
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: src_loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: src_name     ! Original name of an object
                                              ! relative to src_loc_id
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dst_loc_id     ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: dst_name     ! New name of an object
                                              ! relative to dst_loc_id
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gmove2_f
```

Name: H5Gopen

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Gopen(hid_t loc_id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Opens an existing group for modification and returns a group identifier for that group.

Description:

H5Gopen opens an existing group with the specified name at the specified location, *loc_id*.

The location is identified by a file or group identifier

H5Gopen returns a group identifier for the group that was opened. This group identifier should be released by calling H5Gclose when it is no longer needed.

Parameters:

```
hid_t loc_id           IN: File or group identifier within which group is to be open.
const char *name      IN: Name of group to open.
```

Returns:

Returns a valid group identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gopen_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gopen_f(loc_id, name, gr_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Name of the group to open
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: gr_id     ! Group identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gopen_f
```

Name: H5Gset_comment

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gset_comment(hid_t loc_id, const char *name, const char *comment )
```

Purpose:

Sets comment for specified object.

Description:

H5Gset_comment sets the comment for the object specified by loc_id and name to comment. Any previously existing comment is overwritten.

If comment is the empty string or a null pointer, the comment message is removed from the object.

Comments should be relatively short, null-terminated, ASCII strings.

Comments can be attached to any object that has an object header, e.g., datasets, groups, named datatypes, and dataspace, but not symbolic links.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Identifier of the file, group, dataset, or named datatype.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the object whose comment is to be set or reset. name can be '.' (dot) if loc_id fully specifies the object for which the comment is to be set. name is ignored if loc_id is a dataset or named datatype.
<i>const char</i> *comment	IN: The new comment.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gset_comment_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gset_comment_f(loc_id, name, comment, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id           ! File, group, dataset, or
                                                ! named datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name         ! Name of object
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: comment     ! Comment for the object
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gset_comment_f
```

Name: H5Gunlink

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Gunlink(hid_t loc_id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Removes the link to an object from a group.

Description:

H5Gunlink removes the object specified by name from the group graph and decrements the link count for the object to which name points. This action eliminates any association between name and the object to which name pointed.

Object headers keep track of how many hard links refer to an object; when the link count reaches zero, the object can be removed from the file. Objects which are open are not removed until all identifiers to the object are closed.

If the link count reaches zero, all file space associated with the object will be released, i.e., identified in memory as freespace. If the any object identifier is open for the object, the space will not be released until after the object identifier is closed.

Note that space identified as freespace is available for re-use only as long as the file remains open; once a file has been closed, the HDF5 library loses track of freespace. See “Freespace Management” in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for further details.

Warning:

Exercise care in unlinking groups as it is possible to render data in a file inaccessible with H5Gunlink. See The Group Interface in the *HDF5 User's Guide*.

Parameters:

```
hid_t loc_id          IN: Identifier of the file or group containing the object.
const char * name     IN: Name of the object to unlink.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5gunlink_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5gunlink_f(loc_id, name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Name of the object to unlink
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5gunlink_f
```

H5I: Identifier Interface

Identifier API Functions

These functions provides tools for working with object identifiers and object names.

The C Interface:

- H5Iget_name
- H5Iget_file_id
- H5Iinc_ref
- H5Iget_type
- H5Iget_ref
- H5Idec_ref

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Idec_ref
- H5Iget_name
- H5Iget_type
- H5Iget_file_id
- H5Iget_ref
- H5Iinc_ref

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5iget_name_f
- H5Iget_file_id
- h5iinc_ref_f
- h5iget_type_f
- h5iget_ref_f
- h5idec_ref_f

Name: H5Idec_ref

Signature:

```
int H5Idec_ref(hid_t obj_id)
```

Purpose:

Decrements the reference count for an object.

Description:

H5Idec_ref decrements the reference count of the object identified by obj_id.

The reference count for an object ID is attached to the information about an object in memory and has no relation to the number of links to an object on disk.

The reference count for a newly created object will be 1. Reference counts for objects may be explicitly modified with this function or with H5Iinc_ref. When an object ID's reference count reaches zero, the object will be closed. Calling an object ID's 'close' function decrements the reference count for the ID which normally closes the object, but if the reference count for the ID has been incremented with H5Iinc_ref, the object will only be closed when the reference count reaches zero with further calls to this function or the object ID's 'close' function.

If the object ID was created by a collective parallel call (such as H5Dcreate, H5Gopen, etc.), the reference count should be modified by all the processes which have copies of the ID. Generally this means that group, dataset, attribute, file and named datatype IDs should be modified by all the processes and that all other types of IDs are safe to modify by individual processes.

This function is of particular value when an application is maintaining multiple copies of an object ID. The object ID can be incremented when a copy is made. Each copy of the ID can then be safely closed or decremented and the HDF5 object will be closed when the reference count for that that object drops to zero.

Parameters:

hid_t obj_id IN: Object identifier whose reference count will be modified.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative reference count of the object ID after decrementing it if successful; otherwise a negative value is returned.

Fortran90 Interface: h5idec_ref_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5idec_ref_f(obj_id, ref_count, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id !Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: ref_count !Reference count of object ID
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success, and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5idec_ref_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.2	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Iget_file_id

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Iget_file_id(hid_t obj_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves an identifier for the file containing the specified object.

Description:

H5Iget_file_id returns the identifier of the file associated with the object referenced by obj_id.

obj_id can be a file, group, dataset, named datatype, or attribute identifier.

Note that the HDF5 Library permits an application to close a file while objects within the file remain open. If the file containing the object obj_id is still open, H5Iget_file_id will retrieve the existing file identifier. If there is no existing file identifier for the file, i.e., the file has been closed, H5Iget_file_id will reopen the file and return a new file identifier. In either case, the file identifier must eventually be released using H5Fclose.

Parameters:

hid_t obj_id IN: Identifier of the object whose associated file identifier will be returned.

Returns:

Returns a file identifier on success, negative on failure.

Fortran90 Interface:

```
SUBROUTINE h5iget_file_id_f(obj_id, file_id, hdferr)

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: file_id     ! File identifier
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: hdferr           ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5iget_file_id_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.3	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Iget_name

Signature:

```
ssize_t H5Iget_name( hid_t obj_id, char *name, size_t size )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves a name of an object based on the object identifier.

Description:

H5Iget_name retrieves a name for the object identified by obj_id.

Up to size characters of the name are returned in name; additional characters, if any, are not returned to the user application.

If the length of the name, which determines the required value of size, is unknown, a preliminary H5Iget_name call can be made. The return value of this call will be the size of the object name. That value can then be assigned to size for a second H5Iget_name call, which will retrieve the actual name.

If the object identified by obj_id is an attribute, as determined via H5Iget_type, H5Iget_name retrieves the name of the object to which that attribute is attached. To retrieve the name of the attribute itself, use H5Aget_name.

If there is no name associated with the object identifier or if the name is NULL, H5Iget_name returns 0 (zero).

H5Iget_name cannot be used with an object identifier returned by H5Rdereference; the function will not be able to determine a valid object name.

Note that an object in an HDF5 file may have multiple names, varying according to the path through the HDF5 group hierarchy used to reach that object.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> obj_id	IN: Identifier of the object. This identifier can refer to a group, dataset, or named datatype.
<i>char</i> *name	OUT: A name associated with the identifier.
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the name buffer.

Returns:

Returns the length of the name if successful, returning 0 (zero) if no name is associated with the identifier. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5iget_name_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5iget_name_f(obj_id, buf, buf_size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)      :: obj_id      ! Object identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT)  :: buf        ! Buffer to hold object name
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN)    :: buf_size   ! Buffer size
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT)   :: name_size  ! Name size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)           :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success, and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5iget_name_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Iget_ref

Signature:

```
int H5Iget_ref(hid_t obj_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the reference count for an object.

Description:

H5Iget_ref retrieves the reference count of the object identified by obj_id.

The reference count for an object ID is attached to the information about an object in memory and has no relation to the number of links to an object on disk.

This function can also be used to check if an object ID is still valid. A non-negative return value from this function indicates that the ID is still valid.

Parameters:

hid_t obj_id IN: Object identifier whose reference count will be retrieved.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative current reference count of the object ID if successful; otherwise a negative value is returned.

Fortran90 Interface: h5iget_ref_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5iget_ref_f(obj_id, ref_count, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id !Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: ref_count !Reference count of object ID
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success, and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5iget_ref_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.2	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Iget_type

Signature:

H5I_type_t H5Iget_type(*hid_t* obj_id)

Purpose:

Retrieves the type of an object.

Description:

H5Iget_type retrieves the type of the object identified by obj_id.

Valid types returned by the function are

H5I_FILE	File
H5I_GROUP	Group
H5I_DATATYPE	Datatype
H5I_DATASPACE	Dataspace
H5I_DATASET	Dataset
H5I_ATTR	Attribute

If no valid type can be determined or the identifier submitted is invalid, the function returns

H5I_BADID	Invalid identifier
-----------	-----------------------

This function is of particular value in determining the type of object closing function (H5Dclose, H5Gclose, etc.) to call after a call to H5Rdereference.

Parameters:

hid_t obj_id IN: Object identifier whose type is to be determined.

Returns:

Returns the object type if successful; otherwise H5I_BADID.

Fortran90 Interface: h5iget_type_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5iget_type_f(obj_id, type, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id  !Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: type         !type of an object.
                                       !possible values are:
                                       !H5I_FILE_F
                                       !H5I_GROUP_F
                                       !H5I_DATATYPE_F
                                       !H5I_DATASPACE_F
                                       !H5I_DATASET_F
                                       !H5I_ATTR_F
                                       !H5I_BADID_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! E rror code
                                       ! 0 on success, and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5iget_type_f

```

Name: H5Iinc_ref

Signature:

```
int H5Iinc_ref(hid_t obj_id)
```

Purpose:

Increases the reference count for an object.

Description:

H5Iinc_ref increments the reference count of the object identified by obj_id.

The reference count for an object ID is attached to the information about an object in memory and has no relation to the number of links to an object on disk.

The reference count for a newly created object will be 1. Reference counts for objects may be explicitly modified with this function or with H5Idec_ref. When an object ID's reference count reaches zero, the object will be closed. Calling an object ID's 'close' function decrements the reference count for the ID which normally closes the object, but if the reference count for the ID has been incremented with this function, the object will only be closed when the reference count reaches zero with further calls to H5Idec_ref or the object ID's 'close' function.

If the object ID was created by a collective parallel call (such as H5Dcreate, H5Gopen, etc.), the reference count should be modified by all the processes which have copies of the ID. Generally this means that group, dataset, attribute, file and named datatype IDs should be modified by all the processes and that all other types of IDs are safe to modify by individual processes.

This function is of particular value when an application is maintaining multiple copies of an object ID. The object ID can be incremented when a copy is made. Each copy of the ID can then be safely closed or decremented and the HDF5 object will be closed when the reference count for that that object drops to zero.

Parameters:

hid_t obj_id IN: Object identifier whose reference count will be modified.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative reference count of the object ID after incrementing it if successful; otherwise a negative value is returned.

Fortran90 Interface: h5iinc_ref_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5iinc_ref_f(obj_id, ref_count, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id !Object identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: ref_count !Reference count of object ID
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success, and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5iinc_ref_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.2	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

H5P: Property List Interface

Property List API Functions

These functions manipulate property list objects to allow objects which require many different parameters to be easily manipulated.

The C Interfaces:

General Functions

- H5Pcreate
- H5Pget_class
- H5Pcopy
- H5Pclose

Generic Properties

- H5Pcreate_class
- H5Pcreate_list
- H5Pregister
- H5Pinsert
- H5Pset
- H5Pexist
- H5Pget_size
- H5Pget_nprops
- H5Pget_class_name
- H5Pget_class_parent
- H5Pisa_class
- H5Pget
- H5Pequal
- H5Piterate
- H5Pcopy_prop
- H5Premove
- H5Punregister
- H5Pclose_class

File Access Properties

- H5Pset_fclose_degree
- H5Pget_fclose_degree
- H5Pset_fapl_core
- H5Pget_fapl_core
- H5Pset_fapl_family
- H5Pget_fapl_family
- H5Pset_family_offset
- H5Pget_family_offset
- H5Pset_fapl_log
- H5Pset_fapl_mpio ||
- H5Pget_fapl_mpio ||
- H5Pset_fapl_mpio_six ||
- H5Pget_fapl_mpio_six ||
- H5Pset_fapl_multi
- H5Pget_fapl_multi
- H5Pset_multi_type
- H5Pget_multi_type
- H5Pset_fapl_split
- H5Pset_fapl_sec2
- H5Pset_fapl_stdio
- H5Pset_fapl_stream
- H5Pget_fapl_stream
- H5Pget_driver
- H5Pset_meta_block_size
- H5Pget_meta_block_size
- H5Pset_sieve_buf_size
- H5Pget_sieve_buf_size
- H5Pset_alignment
- H5Pget_alignment
- H5Pset_cache
- H5Pget_cache
- H5Pset_gc_references
- H5Pget_gc_references
- H5Pset_fapl_gass
- H5Pget_fapl_gass
- H5Pset_fapl_srb
- H5Pget_fapl_srb
- H5Pset_small_data_block_size
- H5Pget_small_data_block_size

File Creation Properties

- H5Pget_version
- H5Pset_userblock
- H5Pget_userblock
- H5Pset_sizes
- H5Pget_sizes
- H5Pset_sym_k
- H5Pget_sym_k
- H5Pset_istore_k
- H5Pget_istore_k

|| *Indicates functions available only in the parallel HDF5 library.*

(Function listing continues on next page.)

Dataset Creation Properties

- H5Pset_layout
- H5Pget_layout
- H5Pset_chunk
- H5Pget_chunk
- H5Pset_deflate
- H5Pset_fill_value
- H5Pget_fill_value
- H5Pfill_value_defined
- H5Pset_fill_time
- H5Pget_fill_time
- H5Pset_alloc_time
- H5Pget_alloc_time
- H5Pset_filter
- H5Pall_filters_avail
- H5Pget_nfilters
- H5Pget_filter
- H5Pget_filter_by_id
- H5Pmodify_filter
- H5Premove_filter
- H5Pset_fletcher32
- H5Pset_shuffle
- H5Pset_szip
- H5Pset_external
- H5Pget_external_count
- H5Pget_external

Dataset Access, Memory, and Transfer Properties

- H5Pset_buffer
- H5Pget_buffer
- H5Pset_preserve
- H5Pget_preserve
- H5Pset_edc_check
- H5Pget_edc_check
- H5Pset_filter_callback
- H5Pset_hyper_cache *
- H5Pget_hyper_cache *
- H5Pset_hyper_vector_size
- H5Pget_hyper_vector_size
- H5Pset_btree_ratios
- H5Pget_btree_ratios
- H5Pset_vlen_mem_manager
- H5Pget_vlen_mem_manager
- H5Pset_dxpl_mpio ||
- H5Pget_dxpl_mpio ||
- H5Pset_dxpl_multi
- H5Pget_dxpl_multi

|| *Indicates functions available only in the parallel HDF5 library.*

* Functions labeled with an asterisk (*) are provided only for backwards compatibility with HDF5 Releases 1.4.x. See further notes in the description of each function.

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Pall_filters_avail
- H5Pclose
- H5Pclose_class
- H5Pcopy
- H5Pcopy_prop
- H5Pcreate
- H5Pcreate_class
- H5Pcreate_list
- H5Pequal
- H5Pexist
- H5Pfill_value_defined
- H5Pget
- H5Pget_alignment
- H5Pget_alloc_time
- H5Pget_btree_ratios
- H5Pget_buffer
- H5Pget_cache
- H5Pget_chunk
- H5Pget_class
- H5Pget_class_name
- H5Pget_class_parent
- H5Pget_driver
- H5Pget_dxpl_mpio ||
- H5Pget_dxpl_multi
- H5Pget_edc_check
- H5Pget_external
- H5Pget_external_count
- H5Pget_family_offset
- H5Pget_fapl_core
- H5Pget_fapl_family
- H5Pget_fapl_gass
- H5Pget_fapl_mpio ||
- H5Pget_fapl_mpio_six ||
- H5Pget_fapl_multi
- H5Pget_fapl_srb
- H5Pget_fapl_stream
- H5Pget_fclose_degree
- H5Pget_fill_time
- H5Pget_fill_value
- H5Pget_filters_avail
- H5Pget_fill_value
- H5Pget_filter
- H5Pget_filter_by_id
- H5Pget_gc_references
- H5Pget_hyper_cache *
- H5Pget_hyper_vector_size
- H5Pget_istore_k
- H5Pget_layout
- H5Pget_meta_block_size
- H5Pget_multi_type
- H5Pget_nfilters
- H5Pget_nprops
- H5Pget_preserve
- H5Pget_sieve_buf_size
- H5Pget_size
- H5Pget_sizes
- H5Pget_small_data_block_size
- H5Pget_sym_k
- H5Pget_userblock
- H5Pget_version
- H5Pget_vlen_mem_manager
- H5Pinsert
- H5Pisa_class
- H5Piterate
- H5Pmodify_filter
- H5Pregister
- H5Premove
- H5Premove_filter
- H5Pset
- H5Pset_alignment
- H5Pset_alloc_time
- H5Pset_btree_ratios
- H5Pset_buffer
- H5Pset_cache
- H5Pset_chunk
- H5Pset_deflate
- H5Pset_dxpl_mpio ||
- H5Pset_dxpl_multi
- H5Pset_edc_check
- H5Pset_external
- H5Pset_family_offset
- H5Pset_fapl_core
- H5Pset_fapl_family
- H5Pset_fapl_gass
- H5Pset_fapl_log
- H5Pset_fapl_mpio ||
- H5Pset_fapl_mpio_six ||
- H5Pset_fapl_multi
- H5Pset_fapl_sec2
- H5Pset_fapl_split
- H5Pset_fapl_srb
- H5Pset_fapl_stdio
- H5Pset_fapl_stream
- H5Pset_fclose_degree
- H5Pset_fill_time
- H5Pset_fill_value
- H5Pset_filter
- H5Pset_filter_callback
- H5Pset_fletcher32
- H5Pset_gc_references
- H5Pset_hyper_cache *
- H5Pset_hyper_vector_size
- H5Pset_istore_k
- H5Pset_layout
- H5Pset_meta_block_size
- H5Pset_multi_type
- H5Pset_preserve
- H5Pset_shuffle
- H5Pset_sieve_buf_size
- H5Pset_sizes
- H5Pset_small_data_block_size
- H5Pset_sym_k
- H5Pset_szip
- H5Pset_userblock
- H5Pset_vlen_mem_manager
- H5Punregister

|| Available only in the parallel HDF5 library.

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

General Property List Operations

- h5pcreate_f
- h5pget_class_f
- h5pcopy_f
- h5pclose_f

Generic Properties

- h5pcreate_class_f
- h5pregister_f
- h5pinsert_f
- h5pset_f
- h5pexist_f
- h5pget_size_f
- h5pget_nprops_f
- h5pget_class_name_f
- h5pget_class_parent_f
- h5pisa_class_f
- h5pget_f
- h5pequal_f
- h5pcopy_prop_f
- h5premove_f
- h5punregister_f
- h5pclose_list_f
- h5pclose_class_f

File Creation Properties

- h5pget_version_f
- h5pset_userblock_f
- h5pget_userblock_f
- h5pset_sizes_f
- h5pget_sizes_f
- h5pset_sym_k_f
- h5pget_sym_k_f
- h5pset_istore_k_f
- h5pget_istore_k_f

File Close Properties

- h5pset_fclose_degree_f
- h5pget_fclose_degree_f

Dataset Creation Properties

- h5pset_layout_f
- h5pget_layout_f
- h5pset_chunk_f
- h5pget_chunk_f
- h5pset_deflate_f
- h5pset_fill_value_f
- h5pget_fill_value_f
- h5pfill_value_defined_f
- h5pset_fill_time_f
- h5pget_fill_time_f
- h5pset_alloc_time_f
- h5pget_alloc_time_f
- h5pset_filter_f
- h5pget_filters_f
- h5pget_filter_f
- h5pget_filter_by_id_f
- h5pmodify_filter_f
- h5premove_filter_f
- h5pset_fletcher32_f
- h5pset_shuffle_f
- h5pset_szip_f
- h5pset_external_f
- h5pget_external_count_f
- h5pget_external_f

|| Available only in the parallel HDF5 library.

File Access Properties

- h5pget_driver_f
- h5pset_meta_block_size_f
- h5pget_meta_block_size_f
- h5pset_sieve_buf_size_f
- h5pget_sieve_buf_size_f
- h5pset_stdio_f
- h5pget_stdio_f
- h5pset_sec2_f
- h5pset_alignment_f
- h5pget_alignment_f
- h5pset_fapl_mpio_f ||
- h5pget_fapl_mpio_f ||
- h5pset_fapl_mpio_six_f ||
- h5pget_fapl_mpio_six_f ||
- h5pset_family_f
- h5pget_family_f
- h5pset_fapl_multi_f
- h5pget_fapl_multi_f
- h5pset_cache_f
- h5pget_cache_f
- h5pset_split_f
- h5pget_split_f
- h5pset_gc_references_f
- h5pget_gc_references_f

Dataset Access, Memory, and Transfer Properties

- h5pset_buffer_f
- h5pget_buffer_f
- h5pset_preserve_f
- h5pget_preserve_f
- h5pset_edc_check_f
- h5pget_edc_check_f
- h5pset_hyper_cache_f
- h5pget_hyper_cache_f
- h5pset_hyper_vector_size_f
- h5pget_hyper_vector_size_f
- h5pset_btree_ratios_f
- h5pget_btree_ratios_f
- h5pset_dxpl_mpio_f ||
- h5pget_dxpl_mpio_f ||
- h5pset_small_data_block_size_f
- h5pget_small_data_block_size_f

Name: H5Pall_filters_avail

Signature:

htri_t H5Pall_filters_avail(*hid_t* dcpl_id)

Purpose:

Verifies that all required filters are available.

Description:

H5Pall_filters_avail verifies that all of the filters set in the dataset creation property list dcpl_id are currently available.

Parameters:

hid_t dcpl_id IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns TRUE if all filters are available and FALSE if one or more is not currently available.
Returns FAIL, a negative value, on error.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pclose

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pclose(hid_t plist)
```

Purpose:

Terminates access to a property list.

Description:

H5Pclose terminates access to a property list. All property lists should be closed when the application is finished accessing them. This frees resources used by the property list.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of the property list to terminate access to.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pclose_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pclose_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pclose_f
```

Name: H5Pclose_class

Signature:

herr_t H5Pclose_class(*hid_t* class)

Purpose:

Closes an existing property list class.

Description:

Removes a property list class from the library.

Existing property lists of this class will continue to exist, but new ones are not able to be created.

Parameters:

hid_t class IN: Property list class to close

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pclose_class_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pclose_class_f(class, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: class ! Property list class identifier
                                     ! to close
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pclose_class_f
```

Name: H5Pcopy

Signature:

hid_t H5Pcopy(*hid_t* plist)

Purpose:

Copies an existing property list to create a new property list.

Description:

H5Pcopy copies an existing property list to create a new property list. The new property list has the same properties and values as the original property list.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of property list to duplicate.

Returns:

Returns a property list identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pcopy_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pcopy_f(prp_id, new_prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id           ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: new_prp_id     ! Identifier of property list
  ! copy
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pcopy_f

```


Name: H5Pcopy_prop

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pcopy_prop(hid_t dst_id, hid_t src_id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Copies a property from one list or class to another.

Description:

H5Pcopy_prop copies a property from one property list or class to another.

If a property is copied from one class to another, all the property information will be first deleted from the destination class and then the property information will be copied from the source class into the destination class.

If a property is copied from one list to another, the property will be first deleted from the destination list (generating a call to the `close` callback for the property, if one exists) and then the property is copied from the source list to the destination list (generating a call to the `copy` callback for the property, if one exists).

If the property does not exist in the class or list, this call is equivalent to calling `H5Pregister` or `H5Pinsert` (for a class or list, as appropriate) and the `create` callback will be called in the case of the property being copied into a list (if such a callback exists for the property).

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> dst_id	IN: Identifier of the destination property list or class
<i>hid_t</i> src_id	IN: Identifier of the source property list or class
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the property to copy

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pcopy_prop_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pcopy_prop_f(dst_id, src_id, name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dst_id ! Destination property list
  ! identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: src_id ! Source property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Property name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr
  ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pcopy_prop_f
```

Name: H5Pcreate

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Pcreate(hid_t cls_id)
```

Purpose:

Creates a new property as an instance of a property list class.

Description:

H5Pcreate creates a new property as an instance of some property list class. The new property list is initialized with default values for the specified class. The classes are:

H5P_FILE_CREATE

Properties for file creation. See Files in the *HDF User's Guide* for details about the file creation properties.

H5P_FILE_ACCESS

Properties for file access. See Files in the *HDF User's Guide* for details about the file creation properties.

H5P_DATASET_CREATE

Properties for dataset creation. See Datasets in the *HDF User's Guide* for details about dataset creation properties.

H5P_DATASET_XFER

Properties for raw data transfer. See Datasets in the *HDF User's Guide* for details about raw data transfer properties.

H5P_MOUNT

Properties for file mounting. With this parameter, H5Pcreate creates and returns a new mount property list initialized with default values.

This property list must eventually be closed with H5Pclose; otherwise, errors are likely to occur.

Parameters:

hid_t cls_id IN: The class of the property list to create.

Returns:

Returns a property list identifier (plist) if successful; otherwise Fail (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5pcreate_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pcreate_f(classtype, prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: classtype           ! The type of the property list
                                              ! to be created
                                              ! Possible values are:
                                              !   H5P_FILE_CREATE_F
                                              !   H5P_FILE_ACCESS_F
                                              !   H5P_DATASET_CREATE_F
                                              !   H5P_DATASET_XFER_F
                                              !   H5P_MOUNT_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pcreate_f
```

Name: H5Pcreate_class

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Pcreate_class( hid_t class, const char *name, H5P_cls_create_func_t create,
                    H5P_cls_copy_func_t copy, H5P_cls_close_func_t close )
```

Purpose:

Creates a new property list class.

Description:

H5Pcreate_class registers a new property list class with the library. The new property list class can inherit from an existing property list class or may be derived from the default "empty" class. New classes with inherited properties from existing classes may not remove those existing properties, only add or remove their own class properties. The create routine is called when a new property list of this class is being created. The H5P_cls_create_func_t callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_cls_create_func_t)( hid_t prop_id, void * create_data );
```

The parameters to this callback function are defined as follows:

```
hid_t prop_id      IN: The identifier of the property list being created
void * create_data IN/OUT: User pointer to any class creation information needed
```

The create routine is called after any registered create function is called for each property value. If the create routine returns a negative value, the new list is not returned to the user and the property list creation routine returns an error value. The copy routine is called when an existing property list of this class is copied. The H5P_cls_copy_func_t callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_cls_copy_func_t)( hid_t prop_id, void * copy_data );
```

The parameters to this callback function are defined as follows:

```
hid_t prop_id      IN: The identifier of the property list created by copying
void * copy_data   IN/OUT: User pointer to any class copy information needed
```

The copy routine is called after any registered copy function is called for each property value. If the copy routine returns a negative value, the new list is not returned to the user and the property list copy routine returns an error value. The close routine is called when a property list of this class is being closed. The H5P_cls_close_func_t callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_cls_close_func_t)( hid_t prop_id, void * close_data );
```

The parameters to this callback function are defined as follows:

```
hid_t prop_id      IN: The identifier of the property list being closed
void * close_data  IN/OUT: User pointer to any class close information needed
```

The close routine is called before any registered close function is called for each property value. If the close routine returns a negative value, the property list close routine returns an error value but the property list is still closed.

Parameters:

```
hid_t class      IN: Property list class to inherit from.
const char *name IN: Name of property list class to register
H5P_cls_create_func_t create IN: Callback routine called when a property list is created
H5P_cls_copy_func_t copy     IN: Callback routine called when a property list is copied
H5P_cls_close_func_t close   IN: Callback routine called when a property list is being closed
```

Returns:

Success: a valid property list class identifier
 Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pcreate_class_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pcreate_class_f(parent, name, class, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: parent ! Parent property list class
                                        ! identifier
                                        ! Possible values include:
                                        !   H5P_NO_CLASS_F
                                        !   H5P_FILE_CREATE_F
                                        !   H5P_FILE_ACCESS_F
                                        !   H5P_DATASET_CREATE_F
                                        !   H5P_DATASET_XFER_F
                                        !   H5P_MOUNT_F

  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of property to create
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: class ! Property list class identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                        ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pcreate_class_f
```

Name: H5Pcreate_list

Signature:

hid_t H5Pcreate_list(*hid_t* class)

Purpose:

Creates a new property list class of a given class.

Description:

H5Pcreate_list creates a new property list of a given class. If a create callback exists for the property list class, it is called before the property list is passed back to the user. If create callbacks exist for any individual properties in the property list, they are called before the class create callback.

Parameter:

hid_t class; IN: Class of property list to create.

Returns:

Success: a valid property list identifier

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Premove_filter

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Premove_filter(hid_t plist, H5Z_filter_t filter)
```

Purpose:

Delete one or more filters in the filter pipeline.

Description:

H5Premove_filter removes the specified filter from the filter pipeline in the dataset creation property list `plist`.

The `filter` parameter specifies the filter to be removed. Valid values for use in `filter` are as follows:

H5Z_FILTER_ALL	Removes all filters from the permanent filter pipeline.
H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE	Data compression filter, employing the gzip algorithm
H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE	Data shuffling filter
H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32	Error detection filter, employing the Fletcher32 checksum algorithm
H5Z_FILTER_SZIP	Data compression filter, employing the SZIP algorithm

Additionally, user-defined filters can be removed with this routine by passing the filter identifier with which they were registered with the HDF5 Library.

Attempting to remove a filter that is not in the permanent filter pipeline is an error.

Note:

This function currently supports only the permanent filter pipeline; `plist` must be a dataset creation property list.

Parameters:

`hid_t plist_id`

IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.

`H5Z_filter_t filter`

IN: Filter to be deleted.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5premove_filter_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5premove_filter_f(prp_id, filter, hdferr)
```

```

IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Dataset creation property
! list identifier
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: filter      ! Filter to be removed
! Valid values are:
!   H5Z_FILTER_ALL_F
!   H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE_F
!   H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE_F
!   H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32_F
!   H5Z_FILTER_SZIP_F
!
```

```
        INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5premove_filter_f          ! 0 on success, -1 on failure
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.3	Function introduced in this release.

Fortran90
Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pequal

Signature:

```
htri_t H5Pequal( hid_t id1, hid_t id2 )
```

Purpose:

Compares two property lists or classes for equality.

Description:

H5Pequal compares two property lists or classes to determine whether they are equal to one another.

Either both `id1` and `id2` must be property lists or both must be classes; comparing a list to a class is an error.

Parameters:

`hid_t id1` IN: First property object to be compared

`hid_t id2` IN: Second property object to be compared

Returns:

Success: TRUE (positive) if equal; FALSE (zero) if unequal

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pequal_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pequal_f(plist1_id, plist2_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist1_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist2_id ! Property list identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENET(OUT)      :: flag      ! Flag
                                     !   .TRUE. if lists are equal
                                     !   .FALSE. otherwise
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr    ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pequal_f
```


Name: H5Pexist

Signature:

```
htri_t H5Pexist(hid_t id, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Queries whether a property name exists in a property list or class.

Description:

H5Pexist determines whether a property exists within a property list or class.

Parameters:

```
hid_t id           IN: Identifier for the property to query
const char *name  IN: Name of property to check for
```

Returns:

Success: a positive value if the property exists in the property object; zero if the property does not exist

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pexist_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pexist_f(prp_id, name, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id  ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of property to modify
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: flag         ! Logical flag
                                       !   .TRUE. if exists
                                       !   .FALSE. otherwise
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pexist_f
```

Name: H5Pfill_value_defined

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pfill_value_defined(hid_t plist_id, H5D_fill_value_t *status)
```

Purpose:

Determines whether fill value is defined.

Description:

H5Pfill_value_defined determines whether a fill value is defined in the dataset creation property list `plist_id`.

Valid values returned in `status` are as follows:

H5D_FILL_VALUE_UNDEFINED	Fill value is undefined.
H5D_FILL_VALUE_DEFAULT	Fill value is the library default.
H5D_FILL_VALUE_USER_DEFINED	Fill value is defined by the application.

Note:

H5Pfill_value_defined is designed for use in concert with the dataset fill value properties functions H5Pget_fill_value and H5Pget_fill_time.

See H5Dcreate for further cross-references.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <code>plist_id</code>	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<i>H5D_fill_value_t</i> * <code>status</code>	OUT: Status of fill value in property list.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget( hid_t plid, const char *name, void *value )
```

Purpose:

Queries the value of a property.

Description:

H5Pget retrieves a copy of the value for a property in a property list. If there is a `get` callback routine registered for this property, the copy of the value of the property will first be passed to that routine and any changes to the copy of the value will be used when returning the property value from this routine.

This routine may be called for zero-sized properties with the `value` set to `NULL`. The `get` routine will be called with a `NULL` value if the callback exists.

The property name must exist or this routine will fail.

If the `get` callback routine returns an error, `value` will not be modified.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plid	IN: Identifier of the property list to query
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of property to query
<i>void</i> *value	OUT: Pointer to a location to which to copy the value of of the property

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_f(plid, name, value, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plid      ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name   ! Name of property to get
  TYPE, INTENT(OUT) :: value             ! Property value
                                          ! Supported types are:
                                          !   INTEGER
                                          !   REAL
                                          !   DOUBLE PRECISION
                                          !   CHARACTER(LEN=*)
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_f
```

Name: H5Pget_alignment

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_alignment(hid_t plist, hsize_t *threshold, hsize_t *alignment )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the current settings for alignment properties from a file access property list.

Description:

H5Pget_alignment retrieves the current settings for alignment properties from a file access property list. The threshold and/or alignment pointers may be null pointers (NULL).

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier of a file access property list.
<i>hsize_t</i> *threshold	OUT: Pointer to location of return threshold value.
<i>hsize_t</i> *alignment	OUT: Pointer to location of return alignment value.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_alignment_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_alignment_f(prp_id, threshold, alignment, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id           ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: threshold    ! Threshold value
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: alignment    ! Alignment value
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_alignment_f
```

Name: H5Pget_alloc_time

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_alloc_time(hid_t plist_id, H5D_alloc_time_t *alloc_time)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the timing for storage space allocation.

Description:

H5Pget_alloc_time retrieves the timing for allocating storage space for a dataset's raw data. This property is set in the dataset creation property list `plist_id`.

The timing setting is returned in `alloc_time` as one of the following values:

H5D_ALLOC_TIME_DEFAULT	Uses the default allocation time, based on the dataset storage method. See the <code>alloc_time</code> description in H5Pset_alloc_time for default allocation times for various storage methods.
H5D_ALLOC_TIME_EARLY	All space is allocated when the dataset is created.
H5D_ALLOC_TIME_INCR	Space is allocated incrementally as data is written to the dataset.
H5D_ALLOC_TIME_LATE	All space is allocated when data is first written to the dataset.

Note:

H5Pget_alloc_time is designed to work in concert with the dataset fill value and fill value write time properties, set with the functions H5Pget_fill_value and H5Pget_fill_time.

Parameters:

`hid_t plist_id` IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
`H5D_alloc_time_t *alloc_time` IN: When to allocate dataset storage space.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_alloc_time_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_alloc_time_f(plist_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id      ! Dataset creation
                                              ! property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: flag      ! Allocation time flag
                                              ! Possible values are:
                                              !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_ERROR_F
                                              !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_DEFAULT_F
                                              !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_EARLY_F
                                              !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_LATE_F
                                              !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_INCR_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr             ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_alloc_time_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_btree_ratios

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_btree_ratios(hid_t plist, double *left, double *middle, double *right )
```

Purpose:

Gets B-tree split ratios for a dataset transfer property list.

Description:

H5Pget_btree_ratios returns the B-tree split ratios for a dataset transfer property list.

The B-tree split ratios are returned through the non-NULL arguments *left*, *middle*, and *right*, as set by the H5Pset_btree_ratios function.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: The dataset transfer property list identifier.
<i>double</i> left	OUT: The B-tree split ratio for left-most nodes.
<i>double</i> right	OUT: The B-tree split ratio for right-most nodes and lone nodes.
<i>double</i> middle	OUT: The B-tree split ratio for all other nodes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_btree_ratios_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_btree_ratios_f(prp_id, left, middle, right, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id
                                ! Property list identifier
  REAL, INTENT(OUT) :: left      ! B-tree split ratio for left-most nodes
  REAL, INTENT(OUT) :: middle    ! B-tree split ratio for all other nodes
  REAL, INTENT(OUT) :: right     ! The B-tree split ratio for right-most
                                ! nodes and lone nodes.
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_btree_ratios_f
```

Name: H5Pget_buffer

Signature:

```
hsize_t H5Pget_buffer(hid_t plist, void **tconv, void **bkg)
```

Purpose:

Reads buffer settings.

Description:

H5Pget_buffer reads values previously set with H5Pset_buffer.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier for the dataset transfer property list.
<i>void **</i> tconv	OUT: Address of the pointer to application-allocated type conversion buffer.
<i>void **</i> bkg	OUT: Address of the pointer to application-allocated background buffer.

Returns:

Returns buffer size, in bytes, if successful; otherwise 0 on failure.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_buffer_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_buffer_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)    :: plist_id ! Dataset transfer
                                     ! property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size     ! Conversion buffer size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)         :: hdferr   ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_buffer_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	The return type changed from <i>hsize_t</i> to <i>size_t</i> .
1.4.0	The return type changed to <i>hsize_t</i> .

Name: H5Pget_cache

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_cache(hid_t plist_id, int *mdc_nelmts, int *rdcc_nelmts, size_t
*rdcc_nbytes, double *rdcc_w0)
```

Purpose:

Queries the meta data cache and raw data chunk cache parameters.

Description:

H5Pget_cache retrieves the maximum possible number of elements in the meta data cache and raw data chunk cache, the maximum possible number of bytes in the raw data chunk cache, and the preemption policy value.

Any (or all) arguments may be null pointers, in which case the corresponding datum is not returned.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Identifier of the file access property list.
<i>int</i> *mdc_nelmts	IN/OUT: Number of elements (objects) in the meta data cache.
<i>int</i> *rdcc_nelmts	IN/OUT: Number of elements (objects) in the raw data chunk cache.
<i>size_t</i> *rdcc_nbytes	IN/OUT: Total size of the raw data chunk cache, in bytes.
<i>double</i> *rdcc_w0	IN/OUT: Preemption policy.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_cache_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_cache_f(prp_id, mdc_nelmts, rdcc_nelmts, rdcc_nbytes,
rdcc_w0, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id           ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: mdc_nelmts           ! Number of elements (objects)
                                                ! in the meta data cache
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: rdcc_nelmts   ! Number of elements (objects)
                                                ! in the meta data cache
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: rdcc_nbytes   ! Total size of the raw data
                                                ! chunk cache, in bytes
  REAL, INTENT(OUT) :: rdcc_w0                 ! Preemption policy
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr               ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pget_cache_f
```

History:

Release C

1.6.0 The rdcc_nbytes parameter changed from type *int* to *size_t*.

Name: H5Pget_chunk

Signature:

```
int H5Pget_chunk(hid_t plist, int max_ndims, hsize_t * dims )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the size of chunks for the raw data of a chunked layout dataset.

Description:

H5Pget_chunk retrieves the size of chunks for the raw data of a chunked layout dataset. This function is only valid for dataset creation property lists. At most, max_ndims elements of dims will be initialized.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier of property list to query.
<i>int</i> max_ndims	IN: Size of the dims array.
<i>hsize_t</i> * dims	OUT: Array to store the chunk dimensions.

Returns:

Returns chunk dimensionality if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_chunk_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_chunk_f(prp_id, ndims, dims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: ndims ! Number of chunk dimensions
  ! to return
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(ndims), INTENT(OUT) :: dims
  ! Array containing sizes of
  ! chunk dimensions
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! chunk rank on success
  ! and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_chunk_f
```

Name: H5Pget_class

Signature:

```
H5P_class_t H5Pget_class(hid_t plist)
```

Purpose:

Returns the property list class for a property list.

Description:

H5Pget_class returns the property list class for the property list identified by the `plist` parameter.

Valid property list classes are defined in the description of H5Pcreate.

Parameters:

`hid_t plist` IN: Identifier of property list to query.

Returns:

Returns a property list class if successful. Otherwise returns H5P_NO_CLASS (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_class_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_class_f(prp_id, classtype, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: classtype ! The type of the property list
  ! to be created
  ! Possible values are:
  !   H5P_NO_CLASS
  !   H5P_FILE_CREATE_F
  !   H5P_FILE_ACCESS_F
  !   H5PE_DATASET_CREATE_F
  !   H5P_DATASET_XFER_F
  !   H5P_MOUNT_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_class_f
```

Name: H5Pget_class_name

Purpose:

Retrieves the name of a class.

Signature:

char *H5Pget_class_name(*hid_t* pcid)

Description:

H5Pget_class_name retrieves the name of a generic property list class. The pointer to the name must be freed by the user after each successful call.

Parameters:

hid_t pcid IN: Identifier of the property class to query

Returns:

Success: a pointer to an allocated string containing the class name

Failure: NULL

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_class_name_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pget_class_name_f(prp_id, name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier to
                                           ! query
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(INOUT) :: name  ! Buffer to retrieve class name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code, possible values:
                                           ! Success: Actual length of the
                                           ! class name
                                           ! If provided buffer "name" is
                                           ! smaller, than name will be
                                           ! truncated to fit into
                                           ! provided user buffer
                                           ! Failure: -1

  END SUBROUTINE h5pget_class_name_f

```

Name: H5Pget_class_parent

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Pget_class_parent(hid_t pcid)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the parent class of a property class.

Description:

H5Pget_class_parent retrieves an identifier for the parent class of a property class.

Parameters:

hid_t pcid IN: Identifier of the property class to query

Returns:

Success: a valid parent class object identifier

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_class_parent_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_class_parent_f(prp_id, parent_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: parent_id ! Parent class property list
                                           ! identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_class_parent_f
```

Name: H5Pget_driver

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Pget_driver(hid_t plist_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns low-level driver identifier.

Description:

H5Pget_driver returns the identifier of the low-level file driver associated with the file access property list or data transfer property list `plist_id`.

Valid driver identifiers with the standard HDF5 library distribution include the following:

```
H5FD_CORE
H5FD_FAMILY
H5FD_GASS
H5FD_LOG
H5FD_MPIO
H5FD_MULTI
H5FD_SEC2
H5FD_STDIO
H5FD_STREAM
```

If a user defines and registers custom drivers or if additional drivers are defined in an HDF5 distribution, this list will be longer.

The returned driver identifier is only valid as long as the file driver remains registered.

Parameters:

`hid_t plist_id` IN: File access or data transfer property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns a valid low-level driver identifier if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5pget_driver_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_driver_f(prp_id, driver, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: driver      ! Low-level file driver identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_driver_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_dxpl_mpio

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_dxpl_mpio( hid_t dxpl_id, H5FD_mpio_xfer_t *xfer_mode )
```

Purpose:

Returns the data transfer mode.

Description:

H5Pget_dxpl_mpio queries the data transfer mode currently set in the data transfer property list dxpl_id.

Upon return, xfer_mode contains the data transfer mode, if it is non-null.

H5Pget_dxpl_mpio is not a collective function.

Parameters:

```
hid_t dxpl_id           IN: Data transfer property list identifier.
H5FD_mpio_xfer_t *xfer_mode OUT: Data transfer mode.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_dxpl_mpio_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_dxpl_mpio_f(prp_id, data_xfer_mode, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: data_xfer_mode ! Data transfer mode
                                          ! Possible values are:
                                          !   H5FD_MPIO_INDEPENDENT_F
                                          !   H5FD_MPIO_COLLECTIVE_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_dxpl_mpio_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_dxpl_multi

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_dxpl_multi( hid_t dxpl_id, const hid_t *memb_dxpl )
```

Purpose:

Returns multi-file data transfer property list information.

Description:

H5Pget_dxpl_multi returns the data transfer property list information for the multi-file driver.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> dxpl_id,	IN: Data transfer property list identifier.
<i>const hid_t *</i> memb_dxpl	OUT: Array of data access property lists.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_edc_check

Signature:

H5Z_EDC_t H5Pget_edc_check(*hid_t* plist)

Purpose:

Determines whether error-detection is enabled for dataset reads.

Description:

H5Pget_edc_check queries the dataset transfer property list *plist* to determine whether error detection is enabled for data read operations.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns H5Z_ENABLE_EDC or H5Z_DISABLE_EDC if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_edc_check_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pget_edc_check_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Dataset transfer property list
                                     ! identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: flag   ! EDC flag; possible values
                                     !   H5Z_DISABLE_EDC_F
                                     !   H5Z_ENABLE_EDC_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_edc_check_f

```

History:

Release C

1.6.0 Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_external

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_external(hid_t plist, unsigned idx, size_t name_size, char *name, off_t
*offset, hsize_t *size)
```

Purpose:

Returns information about an external file.

Description:

H5Pget_external returns information about an external file. The external file is specified by its index, `idx`, which is a number from zero to `N-1`, where `N` is the value returned by `H5Pget_external_count`. At most `name_size` characters are copied into the name array. If the external file name is longer than `name_size` with the null terminator, the return value is not null terminated (similar to `strncpy()`).

If `name_size` is zero or `name` is the null pointer, the external file name is not returned. If `offset` or `size` are null pointers then the corresponding information is not returned.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t plist</code>	IN: Identifier of a dataset creation property list.
<code>unsigned idx</code>	IN: External file index.
<code>size_t name_size</code>	IN: Maximum length of name array.
<code>char *name</code>	OUT: Name of the external file.
<code>off_t *offset</code>	OUT: Pointer to a location to return an offset value.
<code>hsize_t *size</code>	OUT: Pointer to a location to return the size of the external file data.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5pget_external_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_external_f(prp_id, idx, name_size, name, offset, bytes, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id    ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: idx              ! External file index.
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: name_size        ! Maximum length of name array
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: name   ! Name of an external file
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: offset          ! Offset, in bytes, from the
                                          ! beginning of the file to the
                                          ! location in the file where
                                          ! the data starts.
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: bytes  ! Number of bytes reserved in
                                          ! the file for the data
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_external_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	<code>idx</code> parameter type changed to <i>unsigned</i> .

Name: H5Pget_external_count

Signature:

```
int H5Pget_external_count(hid_t plist)
```

Purpose:

Returns the number of external files for a dataset.

Description:

H5Pget_external_count returns the number of external files for the specified dataset.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of a dataset creation property list.

Returns:

Returns the number of external files if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_external_count_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_external_count_f (prp_id, count, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: count      ! Number of external files for
                                     ! the specified dataset
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_external_count_f
```

Name: H5Pget_family_offset

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_family_offset ( hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t *offset )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves a data offset from the file access property list.

Description:

H5Pget_family_offset retrieves the value of `offset` from the file access property list `fapl_id` so that the user application can retrieve a file handle for low-level access to a particular member of a family of files. The file handle is retrieved with a separate call to `H5Fget_vfd_handle` (or, in special circumstances, to `H5FDget_vfd_handle`; see *Virtual File Layer* and *List of VFL Functions* in *HDF5 Technical Notes*).

The data offset returned in `offset` is the offset of the data in the HDF5 file that is stored on disk in the selected member file in a family of files.

Use of this function is only appropriate for an HDF5 file written as a family of files with the `FAMILY` file driver.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t fapl_id</code>	IN: File access property list identifier.
<code>hsize_t *offset</code>	OUT: Offset in bytes within the HDF5 file.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fapl_core

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fapl_core( hid_t fapl_id, size_t *increment, hbool_t *backing_store )
```

Purpose:

Queries core file driver properties.

Description:

H5Pget_fapl_core queries the H5FD_CORE driver properties as set by H5Pset_fapl_core.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>size_t</i> *increment	OUT: Size, in bytes, of memory increments.
<i>hbool_t</i> *backing_store	OUT: Boolean flag indicating whether to write the file contents to disk when the file is closed.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fapl_core_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_core_f(prp_id, increment, backing_store, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: increment ! File block size in bytes
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT)  :: backing_store   ! Flag to indicate that entire
                                           ! file contents are flushed to
                                           ! a file with the same name as
                                           ! this core file
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_core_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.0		The <code>backing_store</code> parameter type changed from <i>INTEGER</i> to <i>LOGICAL</i> to better match the C API
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.	

Name: H5Pget_fapl_family

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fapl_family(hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t *memb_size, hid_t *memb_fapl_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns file access property list information.

Description:

H5Pget_fapl_family returns file access property list for use with the family driver. This information is returned through the output parameters.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>hsize_t</i> *memb_size	OUT: Size in bytes of each file member.
<i>hid_t</i> *memb_fapl_id	OUT: Identifier of file access property list for each family member.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fapl_family_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_family_f(prp_id, imemb_size, memb_plist, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)      :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT)  :: memb_size  ! Logical size, in bytes,
                                          ! of each family member
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT)  :: memb_plist  ! Identifier of the file
                                          ! access property list to be
                                          ! used for each family member
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)          :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_family_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fapl_gass

Signature:

herr_t H5Pget_fapl_gass(*hid_t* fapl_id, *GASS_Info* *info)

Purpose:

Retrieves GASS information.

Description:

If the file access property list *fapl_id* is set for use of the H5FD_GASS driver, *H5Pget_fapl_gass* returns the *GASS_Info* object through the *info* pointer.

The *GASS_Info* information is copied, so it is valid only until the file access property list is modified or closed.

Note:

H5Pget_fapl_gass is an experimental function. It is designed for use only when accessing files via the GASS facility of the Globus environment. For further information, see <http://www.globus.org/>.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id, IN: File access property list identifier.
GASS_Info *info OUT: Pointer to the GASS information structure.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Pget_fapl_mpio

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fapl_mpio( hid_t fapl_id, MPI_Comm *comm, MPI_Info *info )
```

Purpose:

Returns MPI communicator information.

Description:

If the file access property list is set to the H5FD_MPIO driver, H5Pget_fapl_mpio returns the MPI communicator and information through the `comm` and `info` pointers, if those values are non-null.

Neither `comm` nor `info` is copied, so they are valid only until the file access property list is either modified or closed.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>MPI_Comm</i> *comm	OUT: MPI-2 communicator.
<i>MPI_Info</i> *info	OUT: MPI-2 info object.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fapl_mpio_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_mpio_f(prp_id, comm, info, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: comm      ! Buffer to return communicator
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: info      ! Buffer to return info object as
                                   ! defined in MPI_FILE_OPEN of MPI-2
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr    ! Error code
                                   ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_mpio_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.5	This function's handling of the MPI Communicator and Info objects changed at this release. A copy of each of these objects is now stored in the property list instead of pointers to each object.
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fapl_mpiposix

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fapl_mpiposix( hid_t fapl_id, MPI_Comm *comm )
```

Purpose:

Returns MPI communicator information.

Description:

If the file access property list is set to the H5FD_MPIO driver, H5Pget_fapl_mpiposix returns the MPI communicator through the `comm` pointer, if those values are non-null.

`comm` is not copied, so it is valid only until the file access property list is either modified or closed.

Parameters:

```
hid_t fapl_id          IN: File access property list identifier.
MPI_Comm *comm        OUT: MPI-2 communicator.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fapl_mpiposix_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_mpiposix_f( prp_id, comm, use_gpfs, hdferr )
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: comm ! Buffer to return communicator
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: use_gpfs
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_mpiposix_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.1		Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.	
1.6.0	A <code>use_gpfs</code> parameter of type <code>hbool_t</code> has been added.	

Name: H5Pget_fapl_multi

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fapl_multi( hid_t fapl_id, const H5FD_mem_t *memb_map, const hid_t
*memb_fapl, const char **memb_name, const haddr_t *memb_addr, hbool_t *relax )
```

Purpose:

Returns information about the multi-file access property list.

Description:

H5Pget_fapl_multi returns information about the multi-file access property list.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>const H5FD_mem_t</i> *memb_map	OUT: Maps memory usage types to other memory usage types.
<i>const hid_t</i> *memb_fapl	OUT: Property list for each memory usage type.
<i>const char</i> **memb_name	OUT: Name generator for names of member files.
<i>const haddr_t</i> *memb_addr	OUT: The offsets within the virtual address space, from 0 (zero) to HADDR_MAX, at which each type of data storage begins.
<i>hbool_t</i> *relax	OUT: Allows read-only access to incomplete file sets when TRUE.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fapl_multi_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_multi_f(prp_id, memb_map, memb_fapl, memb_name,
                             memb_addr, relax, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)   :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier

  INTEGER, DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(OUT) :: memb_map
  INTEGER(HID_T), DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(OUT) :: memb_fapl
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(OUT) :: memb_name
  REAL, DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(OUT) :: memb_addr
  ! Numbers in the interval [0,1) (e.g. 0.0 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.4)
  ! real address in the file will be calculated as X*HADDR_MAX

  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: relax
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fapl_multi_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fapl_srb

Signature:

herr_t H5Pget_fapl_srb(*hid_t* fapl_id, *SRB_Info* *info)

Purpose:

Retrieves SRB information.

Description:

If the file access property list *fapl_id* is set for use of the H5FD_SRB driver, H5Pget_fapl_srb returns the *SRB_Info* object through the *info* pointer.

The *SRB_Info* information is copied, so it is valid only until the file access property list is modified or closed.

Note:

H5Pset_fapl_gass is an experimental function. It is designed for use only when accessing files via the Storage Resource Broker (SRB). For further information, see <http://www.npaci.edu/Research/DI/srb/>.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.

SRB_Info *info OUT: Pointer to the SRB information structure.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Pget_fapl_stream

Signature:

herr_t H5Pget_fapl_stream(*hid_t* fapl_id, *H5FD_stream_fapl_t* *fapl)

Purpose:

Returns the streaming I/O driver settings.

Description:

H5Pget_fapl_stream returns the file access properties set for the use of the streaming I/O driver.

H5Pset_fapl_stream and H5Pget_fapl_stream are not intended for use in a parallel environment.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.
H5FD_stream_fapl_t *fapl OUT: The streaming I/O file access property list.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fclose_degree

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fclose_degree(hid_t fapl_id, H5F_close_degree_t *fc_degree)
```

Purpose:

Returns the file close degree.

Description:

H5Pget_fclose_degree returns the current setting of the file close degree property `fc_degree` in the file access property list `fapl_id`.

The value of `fc_degree` determines how aggressively H5Fclose deals with objects within a file that remain open when H5Fclose is called to close that file. `fc_degree` can have any one of four valid values as described in H5Pset_fclose_degree.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t fapl_id</code>	IN: File access property list identifier.
<code>H5F_close_degree_t *fc_degree</code>	OUT: Pointer to a location to which to return the file close degree property, the value of <code>fc_degree</code> .

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fclose_degree_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fclose_degree_f(fapl_id, degree, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: fapl_id ! File access property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: degree      ! Info about file close behavior
  ! Possible values:
  !   H5F_CLOSE_DEFAULT_F
  !   H5F_CLOSE_WEAK_F
  !   H5F_CLOSE_SEMI_F
  !   H5F_CLOSE_STRONG_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fclose_degree_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fill_time

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fill_time(hid_t plist_id, H5D_fill_time_t *fill_time)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the time when fill value are written to a dataset.

Description:

H5Pget_fill_time examines the dataset creation property list `plist_id` to determine when fill values are to be written to a dataset.

Valid values returned in `fill_time` are as follows:

H5D_FILL_TIME_IFSET	Fill values are written to the dataset when storage space is allocated only if there is a user-defined fill value, i.e., one set with H5Pset_fill_value. (Default)
H5D_FILL_TIME_ALLOC	Fill values are written to the dataset when storage space is allocated.
H5D_FILL_TIME_NEVER	Fill values are never written to the dataset.

Note:

H5Pget_fill_time is designed to work in coordination with the dataset fill value and dataset storage allocation time properties, retrieved with the functions H5Pget_fill_value and H5Pget_alloc_time.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <code>plist_id</code>	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<i>H5D_fill_time_t</i> <code>*fill_time</code>	OUT: Setting for the timing of writing fill values to the dataset.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fill_time_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fill_time_f(plist_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! Dataset creation property
                                          ! list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: flag ! Fill time flag
                                          ! Possible values are:
                                          !   H5D_FILL_TIME_ERROR_F
                                          !   H5D_FILL_TIME_ALLOC_F
                                          !   H5D_FILL_TIME_NEVER_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fill_time_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_fill_value

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_fill_value(hid_t plist_id, hid_t type_id, void *value )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves a dataset fill value.

Description:

H5Pget_fill_value returns the dataset fill value defined in the dataset creation property list *plist_id*.

The fill value is returned through the *value* pointer and will be converted to the datatype specified by *type_id*. This datatype may differ from the fill value datatype in the property list, but the HDF5 library must be able to convert between the two datatypes.

If the fill value is undefined, i.e., set to NULL in the property list, H5Pget_fill_value will return an error. H5Pfill_value_defined should be used to check for this condition before H5Pget_fill_value is called.

Memory must be allocated by the calling application.

Note:

H5Pget_fill_value is designed to coordinate with the dataset storage allocation time and fill value write time properties, which can be retrieved with the functions H5Pget_alloc_time and H5Pget_fill_time, respectively.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<i>hid_t</i> type_id,	IN: Datatype identifier for the value passed via <i>value</i> .
<i>void</i> *value	OUT: Pointer to buffer to contain the returned fill value.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_fill_value_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_fill_value_f(prp_id, type_id, fillvalue, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier of fill
  ! value datatype (in memory)
  TYPE(VOID), INTENT(IN) :: fillvalue ! Fillvalue
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pget_fill_value_f
```

Name: H5Pget_filter

Signature:

```
H5Z_filter_t H5Pget_filter(hid_t plist, unsigned int filter_number, unsigned int *flags,
size_t *cd_nelmts, unsigned int *cd_values, size_t namelen, char name[ ] )
```

Purpose:

Returns information about a filter in a pipeline.

Description:

H5Pget_filter returns information about a filter, specified by its filter number, in a filter pipeline, specified by the property list with which it is associated.

If `plist` is a dataset creation property list, the pipeline is a permanent filter pipeline; if `plist` is a dataset transfer property list, the pipeline is a transient filter pipeline.

On input, `cd_nelmts` indicates the number of entries in the `cd_values` array, as allocated by the caller; on return, `cd_nelmts` contains the number of values defined by the filter.

`filter_number` is a value between zero and $N-1$, as described in H5Pget_nfilters. The function will return a negative value if the filter number is out of range.

If `name` is a pointer to an array of at least `namelen` bytes, the filter name will be copied into that array. The name will be null terminated if `namelen` is large enough. The filter name returned will be the name appearing in the file, the name registered for the filter, or an empty string.

The structure of the `flags` argument is discussed in H5Pset_filter.

Note:

This function currently supports only the permanent filter pipeline; `plist` must be a dataset creation property list.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t plist</code>	IN: Property list identifier.
<code>int filter_number</code>	IN: Sequence number within the filter pipeline of the filter for which information is sought.
<code>unsigned int *flags</code>	OUT: Bit vector specifying certain general properties of the filter.
<code>size_t *cd_nelmts</code>	IN/OUT: Number of elements in <code>cd_values</code> .
<code>unsigned int *cd_values</code>	OUT: Auxiliary data for the filter.
<code>size_t namelen</code>	IN: Anticipated number of characters in <code>name</code> .
<code>char name[]</code>	OUT: Name of the filter.

Returns:

Returns the filter identifier if successful:

H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE	Data compression filter, employing the gzip algorithm
H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE	Data shuffling filter
H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32	Error detection filter, employing the Fletcher32 checksum algorithm
H5Z_FILTER_SZIP	Data compression filter, employing the SZIP algorithm

Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_filter_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pget_filter_f(prp_id, filter_number, flags, cd_nelmts,
                          cd_values, namelen, name, filter_id, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: filter_number     ! Sequence number within the filter
                                           ! pipeline of the filter for which
                                           ! information is sought
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: cd_values
                                           ! Auxiliary data for the filter
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: flags            ! Bit vector specifying certain
                                           ! general properties of the filter
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(INOUT) :: cd_nelmts
                                           ! Number of elements in cd_values
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: namelen   ! Anticipated number of characters
                                           ! in name
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: name   ! Name of the filter
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: filter_id       ! Filter identification number
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pget_filter_f

```

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	filter parameter type changed to <i>unsigned</i> .

Name: H5Pget_filter_by_id

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_filter_by_id(hid_t plist_id, H5Z_filter_t filter, unsigned int *flags,
size_t *cd_nelmts, unsigned int cd_values[], size_t namelen, char name[] )
```

Purpose:

Returns information about the specified filter.

Description:

H5Pget_filter_by_id returns information about the filter specified in *filter*, a filter identifier.

plist_id must identify a dataset creation property list and *filter* will be in a permanent filter pipeline.

The *filter* and *flags* parameters are used in the same manner as described in the discussion of H5Pset_filter.

Aside from the fact that they are used for output, the parameters *cd_nelmts* and *cd_values[]* are used in the same manner as described in the discussion of H5Pset_filter. On input, the *cd_nelmts* parameter indicates the number of entries in the *cd_values[]* array allocated by the calling program; on exit it contains the number of values defined by the filter.

On input, the *name_len* parameter indicates the number of characters allocated for the filter name by the calling program in the array *name[]*. On exit it contains the length in characters of name of the filter. On exit *name[]* contains the name of the filter with one character of the name in each element of the array.

If the filter specified in *filter* is not set for the property list, an error will be returned and H5Pget_filter_by_id will fail.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Property list identifier.
<i>H5Z_filter_t</i> filter	IN: Filter identifier.
<i>unsigned int</i> flags	OUT: Bit vector specifying certain general properties of the filter.
<i>size_t</i> cd_nelmts	IN/OUT: Number of elements in <i>cd_values</i> .
<i>const unsigned int</i> cd_values[]	OUT: Auxiliary data for the filter.
<i>size_t</i> namelen	IN/OUT: Length of filter name and number of elements in <i>name[]</i> .
<i>char</i> *name[]	OUT: Name of filter.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_filter_by_id_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pget_filter_by_id_f(prp_id, filter_id, flags, cd_nelmts,
                                cd_values, namelen, name, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: filter_id   ! Filter identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(INOUT) :: cd_nelmts
                                      ! Number of elements in cd_values
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: cd_values
                                      ! Auxiliary data for the filter
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: flags      ! Bit vector specifying certain
                                      ! general properties of the filter
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: namelen   ! Anticipated number of characters
                                      ! in name
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: name    ! Name of the filter
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                      ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pget_filter_by_id_f

```

History:

Release C

1.6.0 Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_gc_references

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_gc_references(hid_t plist, unsigned *gc_ref )
```

Purpose:

Returns garbage collecting references setting.

Description:

H5Pget_gc_references returns the current setting for the garbage collection references property from the specified file access property list. The garbage collection references property is set by H5Pset_gc_references.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>unsigned</i> gc_ref	OUT: Flag returning the state of reference garbage collection. A returned value of 1 indicates that garbage collection is on while 0 indicates that garbage collection is off.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_gc_references_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_gc_references_f (prp_id, gc_reference, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: gc_reference ! The flag for garbage collecting
  ! references for the file
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_gc_references_f
```

Name: H5Pget_hyper_cache

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_hyper_cache(hid_t plist, unsigned *cache, unsigned *limit )
```

Purpose:

[**NOTE:** This function is deprecated in HDF5 Release 1.6 and will eventually be removed from the HDF5 distribution. It is provided in this release only to enable backward compatibility with HDF5 Releases 1.4.x and is enabled only if the HDF5 library is configured with the flag `H5_WANT_H5_V1_4_COMPAT`; the function is not enabled in the binaries distributed by NCSA.]

Returns information regarding the caching of hyperslab blocks during I/O.

Description:

Given a dataset transfer property list, `H5Pget_hyper_cache` returns instructions regarding the caching of hyperslab blocks during I/O. These parameters are set with the `H5Pset_hyper_cache` function.

Parameters:

hid_t plist

IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.

unsigned *cache

OUT: A flag indicating whether caching is set to on (1) or off (0).

unsigned *limit

OUT: Maximum size of the hyperslab block to cache. 0 (zero) indicates no limit.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5pget_hyper_cache_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_hyper_cache_f(prp_id, cache, limit, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: cache      !
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: limit      ! Maximum size of the hyperslab
                                      ! block to cache
                                      ! 0 (zero) indicates no limit
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                      ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_hyper_cache_f
```

Name: H5Pget_hyper_vector_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_hyper_vector_size(hid_t dxpl_id, size_t *vector_size )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves number of I/O vectors to be read/written in hyperslab I/O.

Description:

H5Pset_hyper_vector_size retrieves the number of I/O vectors to be accumulated in memory before being issued to the lower levels of the HDF5 library for reading or writing the actual data.

The number of I/O vectors set in the dataset transfer property list *dxpl_id* is returned in *vector_size*. Unless the default value is in use, *vector_size* was previously set with a call to H5Pset_hyper_vector_size.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> dxpl_id	IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.
<i>size_t</i> *vector_size	OUT: Number of I/O vectors to accumulate in memory for I/O operations.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_hyper_vector_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_hyper_vector_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! Dataset transfer property list
                                        ! identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Vector size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                        ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_hyper_vector_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_istore_k

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_istore_k(hid_t plist, unsigned * ik)
```

Purpose:

Queries the 1/2 rank of an indexed storage B-tree.

Description:

H5Pget_istore_k queries the 1/2 rank of an indexed storage B-tree. The argument *ik* may be the null pointer (NULL). This function is only valid for file creation property lists.

See H5Pset_istore_k for details.

Parameters:

hid_t *plist* IN: Identifier of property list to query.
*unsigned * ik* OUT: Pointer to location to return the chunked storage B-tree 1/2 rank.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_istore_k_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_istore_k_f(prp_id, ik, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: ik          ! 1/2 rank of chunked storage B-tree
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_istore_k_f
```

History:

Release C
1.6.4 *ik* parameter type changed to *unsigned*.

Name: H5Pget_layout

Signature:

```
H5D_layout_t H5Pget_layout(hid_t plist)
```

Purpose:

Returns the layout of the raw data for a dataset.

Description:

H5Pget_layout returns the layout of the raw data for a dataset. This function is only valid for dataset creation property lists.

Note that a compact storage layout may affect writing data to the dataset with parallel applications. See note in H5Dwrite documentation for details.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier for property list to query.

Returns:

Returns the layout type (a non-negative value) of a dataset creation property list if successful. Valid return values are:

H5D_COMPACT

Raw data is stored in the object header in the file.

H5D_CONTIGUOUS

Raw data is stored separately from the object header in one contiguous chunk in the file.

H5D_CHUNKED

Raw data is stored separately from the object header in chunks in separate locations in the file.

Otherwise, returns a negative value indicating failure.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_layout_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_layout_f (prp_id, layout, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: layout      ! Type of storage layout for raw data
                                      ! possible values are:
                                      !   H5D_COMPACT_F
                                      !   H5D_CONTIGUOUS_F
                                      !   H5D_CHUNKED_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                      ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_layout_f
```

Name: H5Pget_meta_block_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_meta_block_size(hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t *size)
```

Purpose:

Returns the current metadata block size setting.

Description:

H5Pget_meta_block_size returns the current minimum size, in bytes, of new metadata block allocations. This setting is retrieved from the file access property list `fapl_id`.

This value is set by H5Pset_meta_block_size and is retrieved from the file access property list `fapl_id`.

Parameters:

`hid_t fapl_id` IN: File access property list identifier.
`hsize_t *size` OUT: Minimum size, in bytes, of metadata block allocations.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_meta_block_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_meta_block_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! File access property list
                                          ! identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Metadata block size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_meta_block_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_multi_type

Signature:

herr_t H5Pget_multi_type (*hid_t* fapl_id, *H5FD_mem_t* *type)

Purpose:

Retrieves type of data property for MULTI driver.

Description:

H5Pget_multi_type retrieves the type of data setting from the file access or data transfer property list fapl_id. This enables a user application to specify the type of data the application wishes to access so that the application can retrieve a file handle for low-level access to the particular member of a set of MULTI files in which that type of data is stored. The file handle is retrieved with a separate call to H5Fget_vfd_handle (or, in special circumstances, to H5FDget_vfd_handle; see *Virtual File Layer* and *List of VFL Functions* in *HDF5 Technical Notes*).

The type of data returned in type will be one of those listed in the discussion of the type parameter in the the description of the function H5Pset_multi_type.

Use of this function is only appropriate for an HDF5 file written as a set of files with the MULTI file driver.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list or data transfer property list identifier.
<i>H5FD_mem_t</i> *type	OUT: Type of data.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_nfilters

Signature:

int H5Pget_nfilters(*hid_t* plist)

Purpose:

Returns the number of filters in the pipeline.

Description:

H5Pget_nfilters returns the number of filters defined in the filter pipeline associated with the property list *plist*.

In each pipeline, the filters are numbered from 0 through $N-1$, where N is the value returned by this function. During output to the file, the filters are applied in increasing order; during input from the file, they are applied in decreasing order.

H5Pget_nfilters returns the number of filters in the pipeline, including zero (0) if there are none.

Note:

This function currently supports only the permanent filter pipeline; *plist_id* must be a dataset creation property list.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns the number of filters in the pipeline if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_nfilters_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pget_nfilters_f(prp_id, nfilters, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Dataset creation property
                                           ! list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: nfilters         ! The number of filters in
                                           ! the pipeline
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_nfilters_f

```

Name: H5Pget_nprops

Signature:

```
int H5Pget_nprops( hid_t id, size_t *nprops )
```

Purpose:

Queries number of properties in property list or class.

Description:

H5Pget_nprops retrieves the number of properties in a property list or class. If a property class identifier is given, the number of registered properties in the class is returned in `nprops`. If a property list identifier is given, the current number of properties in the list is returned in `nprops`.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t id</code>	IN: Identifier of property object to query
<code>size_t *nprops</code>	OUT: Number of properties in object

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_nprops_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_nprops_f(prp_id, nprops, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: nprops    ! Number of properties
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_nprops_f
```

Name: H5Pget_preserve

Signature:

```
int H5Pget_preserve(hid_t plist)
```

Purpose:

Checks status of the dataset transfer property list.

Description:

H5Pget_preserve checks the status of the dataset transfer property list.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier for the dataset transfer property list.

Returns:

Returns TRUE or FALSE if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_preserve_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_preserve_f(prp_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id    ! Dataset transfer property
                                          ! list identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT)      :: flag      ! Status of for the dataset
                                          ! transfer property list
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr    ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_preserve_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.6.0	The <i>flag</i> parameter was changed from <i>INTEGER</i> to <i>LOGICAL</i> to better match the C API.

Name: H5Pget_sieve_buf_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_sieve_buf_size(hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t *size)
```

Purpose:

Returns maximum data sieve buffer size.

Description:

H5Pget_sieve_buf_size retrieves, size, the current maximum size of the data sieve buffer.

This value is set by H5Pset_sieve_buf_size and is retrieved from the file access property list fapl_id.

Parameters:

```
hid_t fapl_id      IN: File access property list identifier.
hsize_t *size     IN: Maximum size, in bytes, of data sieve buffer.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_sieve_buf_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_sieve_buf_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! File access property list
                                          ! identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Sieve buffer size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_sieve_buf_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	The size parameter has changed from type <i>hsize_t</i> to <i>size_t</i> .
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_size

Signature:

```
int H5Pget_size( hid_t id, const char *name, size_t *size )
```

Purpose:

Queries the size of a property value in bytes.

Description:

H5Pget_size retrieves the size of a property's value in bytes. This function operates on both property lists and property classes

Zero-sized properties are allowed and return 0.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> id	IN: Identifier of property object to query
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of property to query
<i>size_t</i> *size	OUT: Size of property in bytes

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_size_f(prp_id, name, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of property to query
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Size in bytes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_size_f
```

Name: H5Pget_sizes

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_sizes(hid_t plist, size_t * sizeof_addr, size_t * sizeof_size )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the size of the offsets and lengths used in an HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Pget_sizes retrieves the size of the offsets and lengths used in an HDF5 file. This function is only valid for file creation property lists.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier of property list to query.
<i>size_t</i> * size	OUT: Pointer to location to return offset size in bytes.
<i>size_t</i> * size	OUT: Pointer to location to return length size in bytes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_sizes_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_sizes_f(prp_id, sizeof_addr, sizeof_size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: sizeof_addr
                                     ! Size of an object address in bytes
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: sizeof_size
                                     ! Size of an object in bytes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_sizes_f
```

Name: H5Pget_small_data_block_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_small_data_block_size(hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t *size)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the current small data block size setting.

Description:

H5Pget_small_data_block_size retrieves the current setting for the size of the small data block.

If the returned value is zero (0), the small data block mechanism has been disabled for the file.

Parameters:

```
hid_t fapl_id      IN: File access property list identifier.
hsize_t *size      OUT: Maximum size, in bytes, of the small data block.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_small_data_block_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_small_data_block_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! File access property list
                                          ! identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Small raw data block size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_small_data_block_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.4	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pget_sym_k

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_sym_k(hid_t plist, unsigned * ik, unsigned * lk)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the size of the symbol table B-tree 1/2 rank and the symbol table leaf node 1/2 size.

Description:

H5Pget_sym_k retrieves the size of the symbol table B-tree 1/2 rank and the symbol table leaf node 1/2 size. This function is only valid for file creation property lists. If a parameter value is set to NULL, that parameter is not retrieved. See the description for H5Pset_sym_k for more information.

Parameters:

```
hid_t plist      IN: Property list to query.
unsigned * ik    OUT: Pointer to location to return the symbol table's B-tree 1/2 rank.
unsigned * size  OUT: Pointer to location to return the symbol table's leaf node 1/2 size.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_sym_k_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_sym_k_f(prp_id, ik, lk, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: ik          ! Symbol table tree rank
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: lk          ! Symbol table node size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                      ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_sym_k_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	ik parameter type changed to <i>unsigned</i>
1.6.0	The ik parameter has changed from type <i>int</i> to <i>unsigned</i>

Name: H5Pget_userblock

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_userblock(hid_t plist, hsize_t * size)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the size of a user block.

Description:

H5Pget_userblock retrieves the size of a user block in a file creation property list.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier for property list to query.
<i>hsize_t</i> * size	OUT: Pointer to location to return user-block size.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_userblock_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_userblock_f(prp_id, block_size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id    ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: block_size
                                          ! Size of the user-block in bytes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pget_userblock_f
```

Name: H5Pget_version

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_version(hid_t plist, unsigned * super, unsigned * freelist, unsigned *
stab, unsigned * shhdr)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the version information of various objects for a file creation property list.

Description:

H5Pget_version retrieves the version information of various objects for a file creation property list. Any pointer parameters which are passed as NULL are not queried.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier of the file creation property list.
<i>unsigned</i> * super	OUT: Pointer to location to return super block version number.
<i>unsigned</i> * freelist	OUT: Pointer to location to return global freelist version number.
<i>unsigned</i> * stab	OUT: Pointer to location to return symbol table version number.
<i>unsigned</i> * shhdr	OUT: Pointer to location to return shared object header version number.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pget_version_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pget_version_f(prp_id, boot, freelist, &
                           stab, shhdr, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id          ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: boot  ! Array to put boot block
                                              ! version number
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: freelist
                                              ! Array to put global
                                              ! freelist version number
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: stab  ! Array to put symbol table
                                              ! version number
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), INTENT(OUT) :: shhdr ! Array to put shared object
                                              ! header version number
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pget_version_f
```

History:

Release C

1.6.4 boot, freelist, stab, shhdr parameter types changed to *unsigned*.

Name: H5Pget_vlen_mem_manager

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pget_vlen_mem_manager(hid_t plist, H5MM_allocate_t *alloc, void
**alloc_info, H5MM_free_t *free, void **free_info)
```

Purpose:

Gets the memory manager for variable-length datatype allocation in H5Dread and H5Dvlen_reclaim.

Description:

H5Pget_vlen_mem_manager is the companion function to H5Pset_vlen_mem_manager, returning the parameters set by that function.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier for the dataset transfer property list.
<i>H5MM_allocate_t</i> alloc	OUT: User's allocate routine, or NULL for system malloc.
<i>void *</i> alloc_info	OUT: Extra parameter for user's allocation routine. Contents are ignored if preceding parameter is NULL.
<i>H5MM_free_t</i> free	OUT: User's free routine, or NULL for system free.
<i>void *</i> free_info	OUT: Extra parameter for user's free routine. Contents are ignored if preceding parameter is NULL.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Pinsert

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pinsert(hid_t plid, const char *name, size_t size, void *value, H5P_prp_set_func_t
set, H5P_prp_get_func_t get, H5P_prp_delete_func_t delete, H5P_prp_copy_func_t copy,
H5P_prp_close_func_t close)
```

Purpose:

Registers a temporary property with a property list.

Description:

H5Pinsert create a new property in a property list. The property will exist only in this property list and copies made from it.

The initial property value must be provided in `value` and the property value will be set accordingly.

The name of the property must not already exist in this list, or this routine will fail.

The `set` and `get` callback routines may be set to NULL if they are not needed.

Zero-sized properties are allowed and do not store any data in the property list. The default value of a zero-size property may be set to NULL. They may be used to indicate the presence or absence of a particular piece of information.

The `set` routine is called before a new value is copied into the property. The `H5P_prp_set_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_set_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void
*new_value); The parameters to the callback function are defined as follows:
```

<i>hid_t</i> prop_id	IN: The identifier of the property list being modified
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: The name of the property being modified
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the property in bytes
<i>void</i> **new_value	IN: Pointer to new value pointer for the property being modified

The `set` routine may modify the value pointer to be set and those changes will be used when setting the property's value. If the `set` routine returns a negative value, the new property value is not copied into the property and the `set` routine returns an error value. The `set` routine will be called for the initial value.

Note: The `set` callback function may be useful to range check the value being set for the property or may perform some transformation or translation of the value set. The `get` callback would then reverse the transformation or translation. A single `get` or `set` callback could handle multiple properties by performing different actions based on the property name or other properties in the property list.

The `get` routine is called when a value is retrieved from a property value. The `H5P_prp_get_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_get_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void
*value); where the parameters to the callback function are:
```

<i>hid_t</i> prop_id	IN: The identifier of the property list being queried
----------------------	---

*const char *name* IN: The name of the property being queried
size_t size IN: The size of the property in bytes
*void *value* IN: The value of the property being returned

The `get` routine may modify the value to be returned from the query and those changes will be preserved. If the `get` routine returns a negative value, the query routine returns an error value.

The `delete` routine is called when a property is being deleted from a property list. The `H5P_prp_delete_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

`typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_delete_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void *value);` where the parameters to the callback function are:

hid_t prop_id IN: The identifier of the property list the property is being deleted from
*const char *name* IN: The name of the property in the list
size_t size IN: The size of the property in bytes
*void *value* IN: The value for the property being deleted

The `delete` routine may modify the value passed in, but the value is not used by the library when the `delete` routine returns. If the `delete` routine returns a negative value, the property list delete routine returns an error value but the property is still deleted.

The `copy` routine is called when a new property list with this property is being created through a copy operation. The `H5P_prp_copy_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

`typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_copy_func_t)(const char *name, size_t size, void *value);` where the parameters to the callback function are:

*const char *name* IN: The name of the property being copied
size_t size IN: The size of the property in bytes
*void *value* IN/OUT: The value for the property being copied

The `copy` routine may modify the value to be set and those changes will be stored as the new value of the property. If the `copy` routine returns a negative value, the new property value is not copied into the property and the `copy` routine returns an error value.

The `close` routine is called when a property list with this property is being closed. The `H5P_prp_close_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

`typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_close_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void *value);` The parameters to the callback function are defined as follows:

hid_t prop_id IN: The ID of the property list being closed
*const char *name* IN: The name of the property in the list
size_t size IN: The size of the property in bytes
*void *value* IN: The value for the property being closed

The `close` routine may modify the value passed in, the value is not used by the library when the `close` routine returns. If the `close` routine returns a negative value, the property list close routine returns an error value but the property list is still closed.

Note: There is no `create` callback routine for temporary property list objects; the initial value is assumed to have any necessary setup already performed on it.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t plist</code>	IN: Property list identifier to create temporary property within
<code>const char *name</code>	IN: Name of property to create
<code>size_t size</code>	IN: Size of property in bytes
<code>void *value</code>	IN: Initial value for the property
<code>H5P_prp_set_func_t set</code>	IN: Callback routine called before a new value is copied into the property's value
<code>H5P_prp_get_func_t get</code>	IN: Callback routine called when a property value is retrieved from the property
<code>H5P_prp_delete_func_t delete</code>	IN: Callback routine called when a property is deleted from a property list
<code>H5P_prp_copy_func_t copy</code>	IN: Callback routine called when a property is copied from an existing property list
<code>H5P_prp_close_func_t close</code>	IN: Callback routine called when a property list is being closed and the property value will be disposed of

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pinsert_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pinsert_f
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist      ! Property list class identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name    ! Name of property to insert
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size     ! Size of the property value
  TYPE, INTENT(IN) :: value              ! Property value
                                          ! Supported types are:
                                          !   INTEGER
                                          !   REAL
                                          !   DOUBLE PRECISION
                                          !   CHARACTER(LEN=*)

  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pinsert_f

```

Name: H5Pisa_class

Signature:

```
htri_t H5Pisa_class(hid_t plist, hid_t pclass)
```

Purpose:

Determines whether a property list is a member of a class.

Description:

H5Pisa_class checks to determine whether a property list is a member of the specified class.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of the property list

hid_t pclass IN: Identifier of the property class

Returns:

Success: TRUE (positive) if equal; FALSE (zero) if unequal

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pisa_class_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pisa_class_f(plist, pclass, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: pclass    ! Class identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: flag           ! Logical flag
                                          !   .TRUE. if a member
                                          !   .FALSE. otherwise
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pisa_class_f
```


Name: H5Piterate

Purpose:

Iterates over properties in a property class or list.

Signature:

```
int H5Piterate( hid_t id, int * idx, H5P_iterate_t iter_func, void * iter_data )
```

Description:

H5Piterate iterates over the properties in the property object specified in `id`, which may be either a property list or a property class, performing a specified operation on each property in turn.

For each property in the object, `iter_func` and the additional information specified below are passed to the `H5P_iterate_t` operator function.

The iteration begins with the `idx`-th property in the object; the next element to be processed by the operator is returned in `idx`. If `idx` is `NULL`, the iterator starts at the first property; since no stopping point is returned in this case, the iterator cannot be restarted if one of the calls to its operator returns non-zero.

The prototype for the `H5P_iterate_t` operator is as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_iterate_t)( hid_t id, const char *name, void *iter_data )
```

The operation receives the property list or class identifier for the object being iterated over, `id`, the name of the current property within the object, `name`, and the pointer to the operator data passed in to `H5Piterate`, `iter_data`. The valid return values from an operator are as follows:

- Zero Causes the iterator to continue, returning zero when all properties have been processed
- Positive Causes the iterator to immediately return that positive value, indicating short-circuit success. The iterator can be restarted at the index of the next property
- Negative Causes the iterator to immediately return that value, indicating failure. The iterator can be restarted at the index of the next property

H5Piterate assumes that the properties in the object identified by `id` remain unchanged through the iteration. If the membership changes during the iteration, the function's behavior is undefined.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t id</code>	IN: Identifier of property object to iterate over
<code>int * idx</code>	IN/OUT: Index of the property to begin with
<code>H5P_iterate_t iter_func</code>	IN: Function pointer to function to be called with each property iterated over
<code>void * iter_data</code>	IN/OUT: Pointer to iteration data from user

Returns:

Success: the return value of the last call to `iter_func` if it was non-zero; zero if all properties have been processed

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Pmodify_filter

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pmodify_filter(hid_t plist, H5Z_filter_t filter, unsigned int flags, size_t
cd_nelmts, const unsigned int cd_values[ ] )
```

Purpose:

Modifies a filter in the filter pipeline.

Description:

H5Pmodify_filter modifies the specified filter in the filter pipeline. plist must be a dataset creation property list and the modified filter will be in a permanent filter pipeline.

The filter, flags cd_nelmts[], and cd_values parameters are used in the same manner and accept the same values as described in the discussion of H5Pset_filter.

Note:

This function currently supports only the permanent filter pipeline; plist_id must be a dataset creation property list.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Property list identifier.
<i>H5Z_filter_t</i> filter	IN: Filter to be modified.
<i>unsigned int</i> flags	IN: Bit vector specifying certain general properties of the filter.
<i>size_t</i> cd_nelmts	IN: Number of elements in cd_values.
<i>const unsigned int</i> cd_values[]	IN: Auxiliary data for the filter.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pmodify_filter_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pmodify_filter_f(prp_id, filter, flags, cd_nelmts, &
                             cd_values, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: filter      ! Filter to be modified
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: flags       ! Bit vector specifying certain
                                           ! general properties of the filter
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: cd_nelmts ! Number of elements in cd_values
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: cd_values
                                           ! Auxiliary data for the filter
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr     ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pmodify_filter_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pregister

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pregister(hid_t class, const char * name, size_t size, void * default,
H5P_prp_create_func_t create, H5P_prp_set_func_t set, H5P_prp_get_func_t get,
H5P_prp_delete_func_t delete, H5P_prp_copy_func_t copy, H5P_prp_close_func_t close )
```

Purpose:

Registers a permanent property with a property list class.

Description:

H5Pregister registers a new property with a property list class. The property will exist in all property list objects of `class` created after this routine finishes. The name of the property must not already exist, or this routine will fail. The default property value must be provided and all new property lists created with this property will have the property value set to the default value. Any of the callback routines may be set to NULL if they are not needed.

Zero-sized properties are allowed and do not store any data in the property list. These may be used as flags to indicate the presence or absence of a particular piece of information. The default pointer for a zero-sized property may be set to NULL. The property `create` and `close` callbacks are called for zero-sized properties, but the `set` and `get` callbacks are never called.

The `create` routine is called when a new property list with this property is being created. The `H5P_prp_create_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_create_func_t)(const char *name, size_t size, void
*initial_value); The parameters to this callback function are defined as follows:
```

<i>const char</i> *name	IN: The name of the property being modified
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the property in bytes
<i>void</i>	IN/OUT: The default value for the property being created, which will
*initial_value	be passed to H5Pregister

The `create` routine may modify the value to be set and those changes will be stored as the initial value of the property. If the `create` routine returns a negative value, the new property value is not copied into the property and the `create` routine returns an error value.

The `set` routine is called before a new value is copied into the property. The `H5P_prp_set_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_set_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void
*new_value); The parameters to this callback function are defined as follows:
```

<i>hid_t</i> prop_id	IN: The identifier of the property list being modified
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: The name of the property being modified
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the property in bytes
<i>void</i> **new_value	IN/OUT: Pointer to new value pointer for the property being modified

The `set` routine may modify the value pointer to be set and those changes will be used when setting the property's value. If the `set` routine returns a negative value, the new property value is not copied into the property and the `set` routine returns an error value. The `set` routine will not be called for the initial value, only the `create` routine will be called.

Note: The `set` callback function may be useful to range check the value being set for the property or may perform some transformation or translation of the value set. The `get` callback would then reverse the transformation or translation. A single `get` or `set` callback could handle multiple properties by performing different actions based on the property name or other properties in the property list.

The `get` routine is called when a value is retrieved from a property value. The `H5P_prp_get_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_get_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void *value);
```

The parameters to the callback function are defined as follows:

<i>hid_t</i> prop_id	IN: The identifier of the property list being queried
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: The name of the property being queried
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the property in bytes
<i>void</i> *value	IN/OUT: The value of the property being returned

The `get` routine may modify the value to be returned from the query and those changes will be returned to the calling routine. If the `set` routine returns a negative value, the query routine returns an error value.

The `delete` routine is called when a property is being deleted from a property list. The `H5P_prp_delete_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_delete_func_t)(hid_t prop_id, const char *name, size_t size, void *value);
```

The parameters to the callback function are defined as follows:

<i>hid_t</i> prop_id	IN: The identifier of the property list the property is being deleted from
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: The name of the property in the list
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the property in bytes
<i>void</i> *value	IN: The value for the property being deleted

The `delete` routine may modify the value passed in, but the value is not used by the library when the `delete` routine returns. If the `delete` routine returns a negative value, the property list delete routine returns an error value but the property is still deleted.

The `copy` routine is called when a new property list with this property is being created through a copy operation. The `H5P_prp_copy_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_copy_func_t)(const char *name, size_t size, void *value);
```

The parameters to the callback function are defined as follows:

<i>const char</i> *name	IN: The name of the property being copied
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: The size of the property in bytes
<i>void</i> *value	IN/OUT: The value for the property being copied

The `copy` routine may modify the value to be set and those changes will be stored as the new value of the property. If the `copy` routine returns a negative value, the new property value is not copied into the property and the copy routine returns an error value. The `close` routine is called when a property list with this property is being closed. The `H5P_prp_close_func_t` callback function is defined as follows:

typedef herr_t (*H5P_prp_close_func_t)(*hid_t* prop_id, *const char* *name, *size_t* size, *void* *value); The parameters to the callback function are defined as follows:

hid_t prop_id IN: The identifier of the property list being closed
const char *name IN: The name of the property in the list
size_t size IN: The size of the property in bytes
void *value IN: The value for the property being closed

The `close` routine may modify the value passed in, but the value is not used by the library when the `close` routine returns. If the `close` routine returns a negative value, the property list close routine returns an error value but the property list is still closed.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> class	IN: Property list class to register permanent property within
<i>const char</i> * name	IN: Name of property to register
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: Size of property in bytes
<i>void</i> * default	IN: Default value for property in newly created property lists
H5P_prp_create_func_t create	IN: Callback routine called when a property list is being created and the property value will be initialized
H5P_prp_set_func_t set	IN: Callback routine called before a new value is copied into the property's value
H5P_prp_get_func_t get	IN: Callback routine called when a property value is retrieved from the property
H5P_prp_delete_func_t delete	IN: Callback routine called when a property is deleted from a property list
H5P_prp_copy_func_t copy	IN: Callback routine called when a property is copied from a property list
H5P_prp_close_func_t close	IN: Callback routine called when a property list is being closed and the property value will be disposed of

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pregister_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pregister_f
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: class ! Property list class identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of property to register
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size ! Size of the property value
  TYPE, INTENT(IN) :: value ! Property value
  ! Supported types are:
  !   INTEGER
  !   REAL
  !   DOUBLE PRECISION
  !   CHARACTER(LEN=*)
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pregister_f

```

Name: H5Premove

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Premove(hid_t plid; const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Removes a property from a property list.

Description:

H5Premove removes a property from a property list.

Both properties which were in existence when the property list was created (i.e. properties registered with H5Pregister) and properties added to the list after it was created (i.e. added with H5Pinsert) may be removed from a property list. Properties do not need to be removed from a property list before the list itself is closed; they will be released automatically when H5Pclose is called.

If a close callback exists for the removed property, it will be called before the property is released.

Parameters:

```
hid_t plid           IN: Identifier of the property list to modify
const char *name     IN: Name of property to remove
```

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5premove_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5premove_f(plid, name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plid   ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of property to remove
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5premove_f
```

Name: H5Pset

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset(hid_t plid, const char *name, void *value)
```

Purpose:

Sets a property list value.

Description:

H5Pset sets a new value for a property in a property list. If there is a `set` callback routine registered for this property, the `value` will be passed to that routine and any changes to the `value` will be used when setting the property value. The information pointed to by the `value` pointer (possibly modified by the `set` callback) is copied into the property list value and may be changed by the application making the H5Pset call without affecting the property value.

The property name must exist or this routine will fail.

If the `set` callback routine returns an error, the property value will not be modified.

This routine may not be called for zero-sized properties and will return an error in that case.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plid;	IN: Property list identifier to modify
<i>const char</i> *name;	IN: Name of property to modify
<i>void</i> *value;	IN: Pointer to value to set the property to

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_f(plid, name, value, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plid      ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name   ! Name of property to set
  TYPE,    INTENT(IN) :: value           ! Property value
                                           ! Supported types are:
                                           !   INTEGER
                                           !   REAL
                                           !   DOUBLE PRECISION
                                           !   CHARACTER(LEN=*)
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_f
```

Name: H5Pset_alignment

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_alignment(hid_t plist, hsize_t threshold, hsize_t alignment )
```

Purpose:

Sets alignment properties of a file access property list.

Description:

H5Pset_alignment sets the alignment properties of a file access property list so that any file object greater than or equal in size to `threshold` bytes will be aligned on an address which is a multiple of `alignment`. The addresses are relative to the end of the user block; the alignment is calculated by subtracting the user block size from the absolute file address and then adjusting the address to be a multiple of `alignment`.

Default values for `threshold` and `alignment` are one, implying no alignment. Generally the default values will result in the best performance for single-process access to the file. For MPI-IO and other parallel systems, choose an alignment which is a multiple of the disk block size.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier for a file access property list.
<i>hsize_t</i> threshold	IN: Threshold value. Note that setting the threshold value to 0 (zero) has the effect of a special case, forcing everything to be aligned.
<i>hsize_t</i> alignment	IN: Alignment value.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_alignment_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_alignment_f(prp_id, threshold, alignment, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id          ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: threshold    ! Threshold value
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: alignment    ! Alignment value
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_alignment_f
```


Name: H5Pset_alloc_time

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_alloc_time(hid_t plist_id, H5D_alloc_time_t alloc_time)
```

Purpose:

Sets the timing for storage space allocation.

Description:

H5Pset_alloc_time sets up the timing for the allocation of storage space for a dataset's raw data. This property is set in the dataset creation property list `plist_id`.

Timing is specified in `alloc_time` with one of the following values:

H5D_ALLOC_TIME_DEFAULT	Allocate dataset storage space at the default time. (Defaults differ by storage method.)
H5D_ALLOC_TIME_EARLY	Allocate all space when the dataset is created. (Default for compact datasets.)
H5D_ALLOC_TIME_INCR	Allocate space incrementally, as data is written to the dataset. (Default for chunked storage datasets.) ◆ Chunked datasets: Storage space allocation for each chunk is deferred until data is written to the chunk. ◆ Contiguous datasets: Incremental storage space allocation for contiguous data is treated as late allocation. ◆ Compact datasets: Incremental allocation is not allowed with compact datasets; H5Pset_alloc_time will return an error.
H5D_ALLOC_TIME_LATE	Allocate all space when data is first written to the dataset. (Default for contiguous datasets.)

Note:

H5Pset_alloc_time is designed to work in concert with the dataset fill value and fill value write time properties, set with the functions H5Pset_fill_value and H5Pset_fill_time.

See H5Dcreate for further cross-references.

Parameters:

```
hid_t plist_id           IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
H5D_alloc_time_t alloc_time IN: When to allocate dataset storage space.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_alloc_time_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_alloc_time_f(plist_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! Dataset creation property
                                         ! list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: flag ! Allocation time flag
                                         ! Possible values are:
                                         !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_ERROR_F
                                         !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_DEFAULT_F
                                         !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_EARLY_F
                                         !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_LATE_F
                                         !   H5D_ALLOC_TIME_INCR_F
```

```
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_alloc_time_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_btree_ratios

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_btree_ratios(hid_t plist, double left, double middle, double right )
```

Purpose:

Sets B-tree split ratios for a dataset transfer property list.

Description:

H5Pset_btree_ratios sets the B-tree split ratios for a dataset transfer property list. The split ratios determine what percent of children go in the first node when a node splits.

The ratio `left` is used when the splitting node is the left-most node at its level in the tree; the ratio `right` is used when the splitting node is the right-most node at its level; and the ratio `middle` is used for all other cases.

A node which is the only node at its level in the tree uses the ratio `right` when it splits.

All ratios are real numbers between 0 and 1, inclusive.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t plist</code>	IN: The dataset transfer property list identifier.
<code>double left</code>	IN: The B-tree split ratio for left-most nodes.
<code>double right</code>	IN: The B-tree split ratio for right-most nodes and lone nodes.
<code>double middle</code>	IN: The B-tree split ratio for all other nodes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_btree_ratios_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_btree_ratios_f(prp_id, left, middle, right, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id
                                ! Property list identifier
  REAL, INTENT(IN) :: left      ! The B-tree split ratio for left-most nodes
  REAL, INTENT(IN) :: middle    ! The B-tree split ratio for all other nodes
  REAL, INTENT(IN) :: right     ! The B-tree split ratio for right-most
                                ! nodes and lone nodes.
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_btree_ratios_f
```

Name: H5Pset_buffer

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_buffer(hid_t plist, hsize_t size, void *tconv, void *bkg)
```

Purpose:

Sets type conversion and background buffers.

Description:

Given a dataset transfer property list, H5Pset_buffer sets the maximum size for the type conversion buffer and background buffer and optionally supplies pointers to application-allocated buffers. If the buffer size is smaller than the entire amount of data being transferred between the application and the file, and a type conversion buffer or background buffer is required, then strip mining will be used.

Note that there are minimum size requirements for the buffer. Strip mining can only break the data up along the first dimension, so the buffer must be large enough to accommodate a complete slice that encompasses all of the remaining dimensions. For example, when strip mining a 100x200x300 hyperslab of a simple data space, the buffer must be large enough to hold 1x200x300 data elements. When strip mining a 100x200x300x150 hyperslab of a simple data space, the buffer must be large enough to hold 1x200x300x150 data elements.

If tconv and/or bkg are null pointers, then buffers will be allocated and freed during the data transfer.

The default value for the maximum buffer is 1 Mb.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier for the dataset transfer property list.
<i>hsize_t</i> size	IN: Size, in bytes, of the type conversion and background buffers.
<i>void</i> tconv	IN: Pointer to application-allocated type conversion buffer.
<i>void</i> bkg	IN: Pointer to application-allocated background buffer.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_buffer_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_buffer_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: plist_id ! Dataset transfer property
                                   ! list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size    ! Conversion buffer size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr   ! Error code
                                   ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_buffer_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	The size parameter has changed from type <i>hsize_t</i> to <i>size_t</i> .
1.4.0	The size parameter has changed to type <i>hsize_t</i> .

Name: H5Pset_cache

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_cache(hid_t plist_id, int mdc_nelmts, int rdcc_nelmts, size_t
rdcc_nbytes, double rdcc_w0)
```

Purpose:

Sets the meta data cache and raw data chunk cache parameters.

Description:

H5Pset_cache sets the number of elements (objects) in the meta data cache and the number of elements, the total number of bytes, and the preemption policy value in the raw data chunk cache.

The *plist_id* is a file access property list. The number of elements (objects) in the meta data cache and the raw data chunk cache are *mdc_nelmts* and *rdcc_nelmts*, respectively. The total size of the raw data chunk cache and the preemption policy are *rdcc_nbytes* and *rdcc_w0*.

Any (or all) of the H5Pget_cache pointer arguments may be null pointers.

The *rdcc_w0* value should be between 0 and 1 inclusive and indicates how much chunks that have been fully read are favored for preemption. A value of zero means fully read chunks are treated no differently than other chunks (the preemption is strictly LRU) while a value of one means fully read chunks are always preempted before other chunks.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <i>plist_id</i>	IN: Identifier of the file access property list.
<i>int</i> <i>mdc_nelmts</i>	IN: Number of elements (objects) in the meta data cache.
<i>int</i> <i>rdcc_nelmts</i>	IN: Number of elements (objects) in the raw data chunk cache.
<i>size_t</i> <i>rdcc_nbytes</i>	IN: Total size of the raw data chunk cache, in bytes.
<i>double</i> <i>rdcc_w0</i>	IN: Preemption policy.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_cache_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_cache_f(prp_id, mdc_nelmts, rdcc_nelmts, rdcc_nbytes, rdcc_w0, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id           ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: mdc_nelmts             ! Number of elements (objects)
                                                ! in the meta data cache
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: rdcc_nelmts    ! Number of elements (objects)
                                                ! in the meta data cache
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: rdcc_nbytes    ! Total size of the raw data
                                                ! chunk cache, in bytes
  REAL, INTENT(IN) :: rdcc_w0                  ! Preemption policy
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_cache_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.1		<i>rdcc_nbytes</i> parameter type changed to <code>INTEGER(SIZE_T)</code> .
1.6.0	The <i>rdcc_nbytes</i> parameter has changed from type <i>int</i> to <i>size_t</i> .	

Name: H5Pset_chunk

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_chunk(hid_t plist, int ndims, const hsize_t * dim)
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of the chunks used to store a chunked layout dataset.

Description:

H5Pset_chunk sets the size of the chunks used to store a chunked layout dataset. This function is only valid for dataset creation property lists.

The `ndims` parameter currently must be the same size as the rank of the dataset.

The values of the `dim` array define the size of the chunks to store the dataset's raw data. The unit of measure for `dim` values is *dataset elements*.

As a side-effect of this function, the layout of the dataset is changed to H5D_CHUNKED, if it is not already so set. (See H5Pset_layout.)

Note regarding fixed-size datasets:

Chunk size cannot exceed the size of a fixed-size dataset. For example, a dataset consisting of a 5x4 fixed-size array cannot be defined with 10x10 chunks.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t plist</code>	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<code>int ndims</code>	IN: The number of dimensions of each chunk.
<code>const hsize_t * dim</code>	IN: An array defining the size, in dataset elements, of each chunk.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_chunk_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_chunk_f(prp_id, ndims, dims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: ndims ! Number of chunk dimensions
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(ndims), INTENT(IN) :: dims
  ! Array containing sizes of
  ! chunk dimensions
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_chunk_f
```

Name: H5Pset_deflate

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_deflate(hid_t plist, uint level )
```

Purpose:

Sets compression method and compression level.

Description:

H5Pset_deflate sets the compression method for a dataset creation property list to H5D_COMPRESS_DEFLATE and the compression level to *level*, which should be a value from zero to nine, inclusive.

Lower compression levels are faster but result in less compression.

This is the same algorithm as used by the GNU gzip program.

Parameters:

```
hid_t plist      IN: Identifier for the dataset creation property list.
uint level      IN: Compression level.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_deflate_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_deflate_f(prp_id, level, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: level  ! Compression level
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr ! Error code
                                   ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_deflate_f
```

Name: H5Pset_dxpl_mpio

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_dxpl_mpio(hid_t dxpl_id, H5FD_mpio_xfer_t xfer_mode)
```

Purpose:

Sets data transfer mode.

Description:

H5Pset_dxpl_mpio sets the data transfer property list dxpl_id to use transfer mode xfer_mode. The property list can then be used to control the I/O transfer mode during data I/O operations.

Valid transfer modes are as follows:

```
H5FD_MPIO_INDEPENDENT
    Use independent I/O access (default).
H5FD_MPIO_COLLECTIVE
    Use collective I/O access.
```

Parameters:

```
hid_t dxpl_id           IN: Data transfer property list identifier.
H5FD_mpio_xfer_t xfer_mode  IN: Transfer mode.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_dxpl_mpio_f(prp_id, data_xfer_mode, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: data_xfer_mode ! Data transfer mode
  ! Possible values are:
  !   H5FD_MPIO_INDEPENDENT_F
  !   H5FD_MPIO_COLLECTIVE_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_dxpl_mpio_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_dxpl_multi

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_dxpl_multi( hid_t dxpl_id, const hid_t *memb_dxpl )
```

Purpose:

Sets the data transfer property list for the multi-file driver.

Description:

H5Pset_dxpl_multi sets the data transfer property list dxpl_id to use the multi-file driver for each memory usage type memb_dxpl [].

H5Pset_dxpl_multi can only be used after the member map has been set with H5Pset_fapl_multi.

Parameters:

hid_t dxpl_id, IN: Data transfer property list identifier.
*const hid_t ** memb_dxpl IN: Array of data access property lists.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_edc_check

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_edc_check(hid_t plist, H5Z_EDC_t check)
```

Purpose:

Sets whether to enable error-detection when reading a dataset.

Description:

H5Pset_edc_check sets the dataset transfer property list `plist` to enable or disable error detection when reading data.

Whether error detection is enabled or disabled is specified in the `check` parameter. Valid values are as follows:

```
H5Z_ENABLE_EDC (default)
H5Z_DISABLE_EDC
```

The error detection algorithm used is the algorithm previously specified in the corresponding dataset creation property list.

This function does not affect the use of error detection when writing data.

Note:

The initial error detection implementation, Fletcher32 checksum, supports error detection for chunked datasets only.

Parameters:

```
hid_t plist          IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.
H5Z_EDC_t check     IN: Specifies whether error checking is enabled or disabled for dataset read
                    operations.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_edc_check_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_edc_check_f(prp_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id    ! Dataset transfer property
                                          ! list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: flag      ! EDC flag; possible values
                                          !   H5Z_DISABLE_EDC_F
                                          !   H5Z_ENABLE_EDC_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr    ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pset_edc_check_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_external

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_external(hid_t plist, const char *name, off_t offset, hsize_t size)
```

Purpose:

Adds an external file to the list of external files.

Description:

The first call to H5Pset_external sets the *external storage* property in the property list, thus designating that the dataset will be stored in one or more non-HDF5 file(s) external to the HDF5 file. This call also adds the file name as the first file in the list of external files. Subsequent calls to the function add the named file as the next file in the list.

If a dataset is split across multiple files, then the files should be defined in order. The total size of the dataset is the sum of the `size` arguments for all the external files. If the total size is larger than the size of a dataset then the dataset can be extended (provided the data space also allows the extending).

The `size` argument specifies the number of bytes reserved for data in the external file. If `size` is set to H5F_UNLIMITED, the external file can be of unlimited size and no more files can be added to the external files list.

All of the external files for a given dataset must be specified with H5Pset_external *before* H5Dcreate is called to create the dataset. If one these files does not exist on the system when H5Dwrite is called to write data to it, the library will create the file.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t plist</code>	IN: Identifier of a dataset creation property list.
<code>const char *name</code>	IN: Name of an external file.
<code>off_t offset</code>	IN: Offset, in bytes, from the beginning of the file to the location in the file where the data starts.
<code>hsize_t size</code>	IN: Number of bytes reserved in the file for the data.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_external_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_external_f(prp_id, name, offset, bytes, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of an external file
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: offset ! Offset, in bytes, from the
  ! beginning of the file to the
  ! location in the file where
  ! the data starts
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: bytes ! Number of bytes reserved in
  ! the file for the data
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_external_f
```

Name: H5Pset_family_offset

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_family_offset ( hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t offset )
```

Purpose:

Sets offset property for low-level access to a file in a family of files.

Description:

H5Pset_family_offset sets the offset property in the file access property list fapl_id so that the user application can retrieve a file handle for low-level access to a particular member of a family of files. The file handle is retrieved with a separate call to H5Fget_vfd_handle (or, in special circumstances, to H5FDget_vfd_handle; see *Virtual File Layer* and *List of VFL Functions* in *HDF5 Technical Notes*).

The value of offset is an offset in bytes from the beginning of the HDF5 file, identifying a user-determined location within the HDF5 file. The file handle the user application is seeking is for the specific member-file in the associated family of files to which this offset is mapped.

Use of this function is only appropriate for an HDF5 file written as a family of files with the FAMILY file driver.

Parameters:

```
hid_t fapl_id      IN: File access property list identifier.
hsize_t offset     IN: Offset in bytes within the HDF5 file.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_family_offset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_family_offset_f(prp_id, offset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)    :: prp_id    ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN)  :: offset    ! Offset in bytes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)          :: hdferr    ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pset_family_offset_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_core

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_core( hid_t fapl_id, size_t increment, hbool_t backing_store )
```

Purpose:

Modifies the file access property list to use the H5FD_CORE driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_core modifies the file access property list to use the H5FD_CORE driver.

The H5FD_CORE driver enables an application to work with a file in memory, speeding reads and writes as no disk access is made. File contents are stored only in memory until the file is closed. The `backing_store` parameter determines whether file contents are ever written to disk.

`increment` specifies the increment by which allocated memory is to be increased each time more memory is required.

If `backing_store` is set to 1 (TRUE), the file contents are flushed to a file with the same name as this core file when the file is closed or access to the file is terminated in memory.

Note:

There is currently no means for reading a file from disk then using the H5FD_CORE driver to manipulate the file.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t fapl_id</code>	IN: File access property list identifier.
<code>size_t increment</code>	IN: Size, in bytes, of memory increments.
<code>hbool_t backing_store</code>	IN: Boolean flag indicating whether to write the file contents to disk when the file is closed.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_core_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_core_f(prp_id, increment, backing_store, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: increment  ! File block size in bytes
  LOGICAL, INTENT(IN)  :: backing_store    ! Flag to indicate that entire
                                           ! file contents are flushed to
                                           ! a file with the same name as
                                           ! this core file
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_core_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.0		The <code>backing_store</code> parameter has changed from <i>INTEGER</i> to <i>LOGICAL</i> to better match the C API.
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.	

Name: H5Pset_fapl_family

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_family ( hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t memb_size, hid_t memb_fapl_id )
```

Purpose:

Sets the file access property list to use the family driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_family sets the file access property list identifier, `fapl_id`, to use the family driver.

`memb_size` is the size in bytes of each file member. Because this size is not saved in the file, it is used both for creating a new file, for re-opening and for extending an existing file.

When re-opening an existing family file, if there is only one member file, the library allows this `memb_size` to be bigger than or equal to the size of existing member file; if there are more than one member file, the library sets the `memb_size` to be equal to the size of first existing member file internally. In either case, no `memb_size` smaller than the size of existing member file is allowed. If this happens, the library will adjust the `memb_size` to the first existing member file size internally instead of returning error.

For example, if the total file size is 1MB and the only existing member file size is 1MB, `memb_size` can be bigger than or equal to 1MB. If the first member file size is 0.6MB and the second one is 0.4MB, the library will set `memb_size` to 0.6MB internally no matter what value the user passes in.

`memb_fapl_id` is the identifier of the file access property list to be used for each family member.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>hsize_t</i> memb_size	IN: Size in bytes of each file member.
<i>hid_t</i> memb_fapl_id	IN: Identifier of file access property list for each family member.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_family_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_family_f(prp_id, imemb_size, memb_plist, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: memb_size ! Logical size, in bytes,
                                           ! of each family member
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: memb_plist ! Identifier of the file
                                           ! access property list to be
                                           ! used for each family member
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_family_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_gass

Signature:

herr_t H5Pset_fapl_gass(*hid_t* fapl_id, *GASS_Info* info)

Purpose:

Stores user-supplied GASS information.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_gass stores user-supplied GASS information, the *GASS_Info* struct data as passed in *info*, to the file access property list *fapl_id*. *fapl_id* can then be used to create and/or open the file.

The *GASS_Info* object, *info*, is used for file open operations when using GASS in the Globus environment.

Any modification to *info* after this function call returns may have undetermined effect to the access property list. Users must call H5Pset_fapl_gass again to setup the property list.

Note:

H5Pset_fapl_gass is an experimental function. It is designed for use only when accessing files via the GASS facility of the Globus environment. For further information, see <http://www.globus.org/>.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id, IN: File access property list identifier.

GASS_Info info IN: Pointer to the GASS information structure.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_log

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_log( hid_t fapl_id, const char *logfile, unsigned int flags, size_t
buf_size )
```

Purpose:

Sets up the use of the logging driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_log modifies the file access property list to use the logging driver H5FD_LOG.

logfile is the name of the file in which the logging entries are to be recorded.

The actions to be logged are specified in the parameter flags using the pre-defined constants described in the following table. Multiple flags can be set through the use of an logical OR contained in parentheses. For example, logging read and write locations would be specified as (H5FD_LOG_LOC_READ | H5FD_LOG_LOC_WRITE).

Flag	Description
H5FD_LOG_LOC_READ H5FD_LOG_LOC_WRITE H5FD_LOG_LOC_SEEK H5FD_LOG_LOC_IO	Track the location and length of every read, write, or seek operation. Track all I/O locations and lengths. The logical equivalent of the following: (H5FD_LOG_LOC_READ H5FD_LOG_LOC_WRITE H5FD_LOG_LOC_SEEK)
H5FD_LOG_FILE_READ H5FD_LOG_FILE_WRITE H5FD_LOG_FILE_IO	Track the number of times each byte is read or written. Track the number of times each byte is read and written. The logical equivalent of the following: (H5FD_LOG_FILE_READ H5FD_LOG_FILE_WRITE)
H5FD_LOG_FLAVOR	Track the type, or flavor, of information stored at each byte.
H5FD_LOG_NUM_READ H5FD_LOG_NUM_WRITE H5FD_LOG_NUM_SEEK H5FD_LOG_NUM_IO	Track the total number of read, write, or seek operations that occur. Track the total number of all types of I/O operations. The logical equivalent of the following: (H5FD_LOG_NUM_READ H5FD_LOG_NUM_WRITE H5FD_LOG_NUM_SEEK)

H5FD_LOG_TIME_OPEN	Track the time spent in open, read, write, seek, or close operations.
H5FD_LOG_TIME_READ	<i>Not implemented in this release: open and read</i>
H5FD_LOG_TIME_WRITE	<i>Partially implemented: write and seek</i>
H5FD_LOG_TIME_SEEK	<i>Fully implemented: close</i>
H5FD_LOG_TIME_CLOSE	
H5FD_LOG_TIME_IO	Track the time spent in each of the above operations. The logical equivalent of the following: (H5FD_LOG_TIME_OPEN H5FD_LOG_TIME_READ H5FD_LOG_TIME_WRITE H5FD_LOG_TIME_SEEK H5FD_LOG_TIME_CLOSE)
H5FD_LOG_ALLOC	Track the allocation of space in the file.
H5FD_LOG_ALL	Track everything. The logical equivalent of the following: (H5FD_LOG_ALLOC H5FD_LOG_TIME_IO H5FD_LOG_NUM_IO H5FD_LOG_FLAVOR H5FD_LOG_FILE_IO H5FD_LOG_LOC_IO)

The logging driver can track the number of times each byte in the file is read from or written to (using H5FD_LOG_FILE_READ and H5FD_LOG_FILE_WRITE) and what kind of data is at that location (e.g., meta data, raw data; using H5FD_LOG_FLAVOR). This information is tracked in a buffer of size `buf_size`, which must be at least the size in bytes of the file to be logged.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t fapl_id</code>	IN: File access property list identifier.
<code>char *logfile</code>	IN: Name of the log file.
<code>unsigned int flags</code>	IN: Flags specifying the types of logging activity.
<code>size_t buf_size</code>	IN: The size of the logging buffer.

Returns:

Returns non-negative if successful. Otherwise returns negative.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	The <code>verbosity</code> parameter has been removed. Two new parameters have been added: <code>flags</code> of type <i>unsigned</i> and <code>buf_size</code> of type <i>size_t</i> .
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_mpio

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_mpio( hid_t fapl_id, MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Info info )
```

Purpose:

Stores MPI IO communicator information to the file access property list.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_mpio stores the user-supplied MPI IO parameters `comm`, for communicator, and `info`, for information, in the file access property list `fapl_id`. That property list can then be used to create and/or open the file.

H5Pset_fapl_mpio is available only in the parallel HDF5 library and is not a collective function.

`comm` is the MPI communicator to be used for file open as defined in `MPI_FILE_OPEN` of MPI-2. This function does not create a duplicated communicator. Modifications to `comm` after this function call returns may have an undetermined effect on the access property list. Users should not modify the communicator while it is defined in a property list.

`info` is the MPI info object to be used for file open as defined in `MPI_FILE_OPEN` of MPI-2. This function does not create a duplicated info object. Any modification to the info object after this function call returns may have an undetermined effect on the access property list. Users should not modify the info while it is defined in a property list.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t fapl_id</code>	IN: File access property list identifier.
<code>MPI_Comm comm</code>	IN: MPI-2 communicator.
<code>MPI_Info info</code>	IN: MPI-2 info object.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_mpio_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_mpio_f(prp_id, comm, info, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: comm          ! MPI communicator to be used for
                                       ! file open as defined in
                                       ! MPI_FILE_OPEN of MPI-2
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: info         ! MPI info object to be used for
                                       ! file open as defined in
                                       ! MPI_FILE_OPEN of MPI-2
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_mpio_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.5	This function's handling of the MPI Communicator and Info objects changed at this release. A copy of each of these objects is now stored in the property list instead of pointers to each object.
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_mpio

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_mpio(hid_t fapl_id, MPI_Comm comm)
```

Purpose:

Stores MPI IO communicator information to a file access property list.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_mpio stores the user-supplied MPI IO parameter `comm`, for communicator, in the file access property list `fapl_id`. That property list can then be used to create and/or open the file.

H5Pset_fapl_mpio is available only in the parallel HDF5 library and is not a collective function.

`comm` is the MPI communicator to be used for file open as defined in `MPI_FILE_OPEN` of MPI-2. This function does not create a duplicated communicator. Modifications to `comm` after this function call returns may have an undetermined effect on the access property list. Users should not modify the communicator while it is defined in a property list.

Parameters:

`hid_t fapl_id` IN: File access property list identifier.
`MPI_Comm comm` IN: MPI-2 communicator.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_mpio_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_mpio_f(prp_id, comm, use_gpfs, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: comm ! MPI communicator to be used
  ! for file open as defined in
  ! MPI_FILE_OPEN of MPI-2

  LOGICAL, INTENT(IN) :: use_gpfs
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_mpio_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.1		Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.
1.6.0	A <code>use_gpfs</code> parameter of type <code>hbool_t</code> has been added.	
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.	

Name: H5Pset_fapl_multi

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_multi(hid_t fapl_id, const H5FD_mem_t *memb_map, const hid_t
*memb_fapl, const char *const *memb_name, const haddr_t *memb_addr, hbool_t relax)
```

Purpose:

Sets up use of the multi-file driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_multi sets the file access property list `fapl_id` to use the multi-file driver.

The multi-file driver enables different types of HDF5 data and metadata to be written to separate files. These files are viewed by the HDF5 library and the application as a single virtual HDF5 file with a single HDF5 file address space. The types of data that can be broken out into separate files include raw data, the superblock, B-tree data, global heap data, local heap data, and object headers. At the programmer's discretion, two or more types of data can be written to the same file while other types of data are written to separate files.

The array `memb_map` maps memory usage types to other memory usage types and is the mechanism that allows the caller to specify how many files are created. The array contains `H5FD_MEM_NTYPES` entries, which are either the value `H5FD_MEM_DEFAULT` or a memory usage type. The number of unique values determines the number of files that are opened.

The array `memb_fapl` contains a property list for each memory usage type that will be associated with a file.

The array `memb_name` should be a name generator (a printf-style format with a `%s` which will be replaced with the name passed to `H5FDopen`, usually from `H5Fcreate` or `H5Fopen`).

The array `memb_addr` specifies the offsets within the virtual address space, from 0 (zero) to `HADDR_MAX`, at which each type of data storage begins.

If `relax` is set to `TRUE` (or 1), then opening an existing file for read-only access will not fail if some file members are missing. This allows a file to be accessed in a limited sense if just the meta data is available.

Default values for each of the optional arguments are as follows:

`memb_map`

The default member map contains the value `H5FD_MEM_DEFAULT` for each element.

`memb_fapl`

The default value is `H5P_DEFAULT` for each element.

`memb_name`

The default string is `%s-X.h5` where `X` is one of the following letters:

- `s` for `H5FD_MEM_SUPER`
- `b` for `H5FD_MEM_BTREE`
- `r` for `H5FD_MEM_DRAW`
- `g` for `H5FD_MEM_GHEAP`
- `l` for `H5FD_MEM_LHEAP`
- `o` for `H5FD_MEM_OHDR`

memb_addr

The default value is HADDR_UNDEF for each element.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>const H5FD_mem_t</i> *memb_map	IN: Maps memory usage types to other memory usage types.
<i>const hid_t</i> *memb_fapl	IN: Property list for each memory usage type.
<i>const char</i> *const *memb_name	IN: Name generator for names of member files.
<i>const haddr_t</i> *memb_addr	IN: The offsets within the virtual address space, from 0 (zero) to HADDR_MAX, at which each type of data storage begins.
<i>hbool_t</i> relax	IN: Allows read-only access to incomplete file sets when TRUE.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Example:

The following code sample sets up a multi-file access property list that partitions data into meta and raw files, each being one-half of the address:

```

H5FD_mem_t mt, memb_map[H5FD_MEM_NTYPES];
hid_t memb_fapl[H5FD_MEM_NTYPES];
const char *memb[H5FD_MEM_NTYPES];
haddr_t memb_addr[H5FD_MEM_NTYPES];

// The mapping...
for (mt=0; mt<H5FD_MEM_NTYPES; mt++) {
    memb_map[mt] = H5FD_MEM_SUPER;
}
memb_map[H5FD_MEM_DRAW] = H5FD_MEM_DRAW;

// Member information
memb_fapl[H5FD_MEM_SUPER] = H5P_DEFAULT;
memb_name[H5FD_MEM_SUPER] = "%s.meta";
memb_addr[H5FD_MEM_SUPER] = 0;

memb_fapl[H5FD_MEM_DRAW] = H5P_DEFAULT;
memb_name[H5FD_MEM_DRAW] = "%s.raw";
memb_addr[H5FD_MEM_DRAW] = HADDR_MAX/2;

hid_t fapl = H5Pcreate(H5P_FILE_ACCESS);
H5Pset_fapl_multi(fapl, memb_map, memb_fapl,
                 memb_name, memb_addr, TRUE);

```

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_multi_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_multi_f(prp_id, memb_map, memb_fapl, memb_name,
                             memb_addr, relax, hdferr)

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier

    INTEGER, DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(IN)  :: memb_map
    INTEGER(HID_T), DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(IN)  :: memb_fapl
    CHARACTER(LEN=*), DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(IN)  :: memb_name
    REAL, DIMENSION(0:H5FD_MEM_NTYPES_F-1), INTENT(IN)  :: memb_addr
    ! Numbers in the interval [0,1) (e.g. 0.0 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.4)
    ! real address in the file will be calculated as X*HADDR_MAX

```

```
LOGICAL, INTENT(IN)  :: relax
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr
                                ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_multi_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.3	mem_b_name parameter type changed to <i>const char* const*</i> .
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_sec2

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_sec2( hid_t fapl_id )
```

Purpose:

Sets the sec2 driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_sec2 modifies the file access property list to use the H5FD_SEC2 driver.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_sec2_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_sec2_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)     :: prp_id   ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)           :: hdferr   ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_sec2_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_split

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_split(hid_t fapl_id, const char *meta_ext, hid_t meta_plist_id,
const char *raw_ext, hid_t raw_plist_id)
```

Purpose:

Emulates the old split file driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_split is a compatibility function that enables the multi-file driver to emulate the split driver from HDF5 Releases 1.0 and 1.2. The split file driver stored metadata and raw data in separate files but provided no mechanism for separating types of metadata.

fapl_id is a file access property list identifier.

meta_ext is the filename extension for the metadata file. The extension is appended to the name passed to H5FDopen, usually from H5Fcreate or H5Fopen, to form the name of the metadata file. If the string %s is used in the extension, it works like the name generator as in H5Pset_fapl_multi.

meta_plist_id is the file access property list identifier for the metadata file.

raw_ext is the filename extension for the raw data file. The extension is appended to the name passed to H5FDopen, usually from H5Fcreate or H5Fopen, to form the name of the rawdata file. If the string %s is used in the extension, it works like the name generator as in H5Pset_fapl_multi.

raw_plist_id is the file access property list identifier for the raw data file.

If a user wishes to check to see whether this driver is in use, the user must call H5Pget_driver and compare the returned value to the string H5FD_MULTI. A positive match will confirm that the multi driver is in use; HDF5 provides no mechanism to determine whether it was called as the special case invoked by H5Pset_fapl_split.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> fapl_id,	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>const char</i> *meta_ext,	IN: Metadata filename extension.
<i>hid_t</i> meta_plist_id,	IN: File access property list identifier for the metadata file.
<i>const char</i> *raw_ext,	IN: Raw data filename extension.
<i>hid_t</i> raw_plist_id	IN: File access property list identifier for the raw data file.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Example:

```
/* Example 1: Both metadata and rawdata files are in the same */
/* directory. Use Station1-m.h5 and Station1-r.h5 as */
/* the metadata and rawdata files. */
hid_t fapl, fid;
fapl = H5Pcreate(H5P_FILE_ACCESS);
H5Pset_fapl_split(fapl, "-m.h5", H5P_DEFAULT, "-r.h5", H5P_DEFAULT);
fid=H5Fcreate("Station1",H5F_ACC_TRUNC,H5P_DEFAULT,fapl);
```



```

/* Example 2: metadata and rawdata files are in different */
/* directories. Use PointA-m.h5 and /pfs/PointA-r.h5 as */
/* the metadata and rawdata files. */
hid_t fapl, fid;
fapl = H5Pcreate(H5P_FILE_ACCESS);
H5Pset_fapl_split(fapl, "-m.h5", H5P_DEFAULT, "/pfs/%s-r.h5", H5P_DEFAULT);
fid=H5Fcreate("PointA",H5F_ACC_TRUNC,H5P_DEFAULT,fapl);

```

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_split_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_split_f(prp_id, meta_ext, meta_plist, raw_ext, &
                               raw_plist, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)   :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: meta_ext    ! Name of the extension for
                                              ! the metafile filename
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)   :: meta_plist ! Identifier of the meta file
                                              ! access property list
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: raw_ext     ! Name extension for the raw
                                              ! file filename
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)   :: raw_plist  ! Identifier of the raw file
                                              ! access property list
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)         :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_split_f

```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_srb

Signature:

herr_t H5Pset_fapl_srb(*hid_t* fapl_id, *SRB_Info* info)

Purpose:

Saves SRB connection handler and sets SRB settings.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_srb stores the SRB client-to-server connection handler SRB_CONN after the connection is established and other user-supplied SRB information.

The user-supplied SRB information is contained in the *SRB_Info* struct pointed to by *info* and is stored in the file access property list *fapl_id*. This information can then be used to create or open a file.

Note:

H5Pset_fapl_gass is an experimental function. It is designed for use only when accessing files via the Storage Resource Broker (SRB). For further information, see <http://www.npaci.edu/Research/DI/srb/>.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.

SRB_Info info IN: Pointer to the SRB information structure.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_stdio

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_stdio(hid_t fapl_id)
```

Purpose:

Sets the standard I/O driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_stdio modifies the file access property list to use the standard I/O driver, H5FD_STDIO.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fapl_stdio_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_stdio_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)      :: prp_id  ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)           :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fapl_stdio_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fapl_stream

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fapl_stream( hid_t fapl_id, H5FD_stream_fapl_t *fapl )
```

Purpose:

Sets up the use of the streaming I/O driver.

Description:

H5Pset_fapl_stream sets up the use of the streaming I/O driver.

fapl_id is the identifier for the file access property list currently in use.

fapl is the file access property list.

The H5FD_stream_fapl_t struct contains the following elements:

```

size_t          increment
H5FD_STREAM_SOCKET_TYPE socket
hbool_t         do_socket_io
unsigned int    backlog
H5FD_stream_broadcast_t broadcast_fn
void *          broadcast_arg

```

- increment specifies how much memory to allocate each time additional memory is required.
- socket is an external socket descriptor; if a valid socket argument is provided, that socket will be used.
- do_socket_io is a boolean value specifying whether to perform I/O on socket.
- backlog is the argument for the listen call.
- broadcast_fn is the broadcast callback function.
- broadcast_arg is the user argument to the broadcast callback function.

H5Pset_fapl_stream and H5Pget_fapl_stream are not intended for use in a parallel environment.

Parameters:

```

hid_t fapl_id          IN: File access property list identifier.
H5FD_stream_fapl_t *fapl  IN: The streaming I/O file access property list.

```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fc_close_degree

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fc_close_degree(hid_t fapl_id, H5F_close_degree_t fc_degree)
```

Purpose:

Sets the file close degree.

Description:

H5Pset_fc_close_degree sets the file close degree property `fc_degree` in the file access property list `fapl_id`.

The value of `fc_degree` determines how aggressively H5Fclose deals with objects within a file that remain open when H5Fclose is called to close that file. `fc_degree` can have any one of four valid values:

Degree name	H5Fclose behavior with no open object in file	H5Fclose behavior with open object(s) in file
H5F_CLOSE_WEAK	Actual file is closed.	Access to file identifier is terminated; actual file close is delayed until all objects in file are closed
H5F_CLOSE_SEMI	Actual file is closed.	Function returns FAILURE
H5F_CLOSE_STRONG	Actual file is closed.	All open objects remaining in the file are closed then file is closed
H5F_CLOSE_DEFAULT	The VFL driver chooses the behavior. Currently, all VFL drivers set this value to H5F_CLOSE_WEAK, except for the MPI-I/O driver, which sets it to H5F_CLOSE_SEMI.	

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id

IN: File access property list identifier.

H5F_close_degree_t fc_degree

IN: Pointer to a location containing the file close degree property, the value of `fc_degree`.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fc_close_degree_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fc_close_degree_f(fapl_id, degree, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: fapl_id ! File access property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: degree ! Info about file close behavior
  ! Possible values:
  ! H5F_CLOSE_DEFAULT_F
  ! H5F_CLOSE_WEAK_F
  ! H5F_CLOSE_SEMI_F
  ! H5F_CLOSE_STRONG_F
```

```
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                        ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fclose_degree_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fill_time

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fill_time(hid_t plist_id, H5D_fill_time_t fill_time)
```

Purpose:

Sets the time when fill values are written to a dataset.

Description:

H5Pset_fill_time sets up the timing for writing fill values to a dataset. This property is set in the dataset creation property list `plist_id`.

Timing is specified in `fill_time` with one of the following values:

H5D_FILL_TIME_IFSET	Write fill values to the dataset when storage space is allocated only if there is a user-defined fill value, i.e., one set with H5Pset_fill_value. (Default)
H5D_FILL_TIME_ALLOC	Write fill values to the dataset when storage space is allocated.
H5D_FILL_TIME_NEVER	Never write fill values to the dataset.

Note:

H5Pset_fill_time is designed for coordination with the dataset fill value and dataset storage allocation time properties, set with the functions H5Pset_fill_value and H5Pset_alloc_time.

See H5Dcreate for further cross-references.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <code>plist_id</code>	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<i>H5D_fill_time_t</i> <code>fill_time</code>	IN: When to write fill values to a dataset.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5pset_fill_time_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fill_time_f(plist_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! Dataset creation property
                                          ! list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: flag   ! File time flag
                                          ! Possible values are:
                                          !   H5D_FILL_TIME_ERROR_F
                                          !   H5D_FILL_TIME_ALLOC_F
                                          !   H5D_FILL_TIME_NEVER_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr   ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fill_time_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fill_value

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_fill_value(hid_t plist_id, hid_t type_id, const void *value )
```

Purpose:

Sets the fill value for a dataset.

Description:

H5Pset_fill_value sets the fill value for a dataset in the dataset creation property list.

value is interpreted as being of datatype type_id. This datatype may differ from that of the dataset, but the HDF5 library must be able to convert value to the dataset datatype when the dataset is created.

The default fill value is 0 (zero), which is interpreted according to the actual dataset datatype.

Setting value to NULL indicates that the fill value is to be undefined.

Notes:

Applications sometimes write data only to portions of an allocated dataset. It is often useful in such cases to fill the unused space with a known fill value. This function allows the user application to set that fill value; the functions H5Dfill and H5Pset_fill_time, respectively, provide the ability to apply the fill value on demand or to set up its automatic application.

A fill value should be defined so that it is appropriate for the application. While the HDF5 default fill value is 0 (zero), it is often appropriate to use another value. It might be useful, for example, to use a value that is known to be impossible for the application to legitimately generate.

H5Pset_fill_value is designed to work in concert with H5Pset_alloc_time and H5Pset_fill_time. H5Pset_alloc_time and H5Pset_fill_time govern the timing of dataset storage allocation and fill value write operations and can be important in tuning application performance.

See H5Dcreate for further cross-references.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<i>hid_t</i> type_id,	IN: Datatype of value.
<i>const void *</i> value	IN: Pointer to buffer containing value to use as fill value.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fill_value_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fill_value_f(prp_id, type_id, fillvalue, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier of fill
  ! value datatype (in memory)
  TYPE(VOID), INTENT(IN) :: fillvalue ! Fillvalue
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fill_value_f
```


Name: H5Pset_filter

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_filter(hid_t plist, H5Z_filter_t filter, unsigned int flags, size_t
cd_nelmts, const unsigned int cd_values[ ] )
```

Purpose:

Adds a filter to the filter pipeline.

Description:

H5Pset_filter adds the specified `filter` and corresponding properties to the end of an output filter pipeline. If `plist` is a dataset creation property list, the filter is added to the permanent filter pipeline; if `plist` is a dataset transfer property list, the filter is added to the transient filter pipeline.

The array `cd_values` contains `cd_nelmts` integers which are auxiliary data for the filter. The integer values will be stored in the dataset object header as part of the filter information.

The `flags` argument is a bit vector with the following fields specifying certain general properties of the filter:

H5Z_FLAG_OPTIONAL	If this bit is set then the filter is optional. If the filter fails (see below) during an H5Dwrite operation then the filter is just excluded from the pipeline for the chunk for which it failed; the filter will not participate in the pipeline during an H5Dread of the chunk. This is commonly used for compression filters: if the filter result would be larger than the input, then the compression filter returns failure and the uncompressed data is stored in the file. If this bit is clear and a filter fails, then H5Dwrite or H5Dread also fails.
-------------------	---

This flag should not be set for the Fletcher32 checksum filter as it will bypass the checksum filter without reporting checksum errors to an application.

The `filter` parameter specifies the filter to be set. Valid filter identifiers are as follows:

H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE	Data compression filter, employing the gzip algorithm
H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE	Data shuffling filter
H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32	Error detection filter, employing the Fletcher32 checksum algorithm
H5Z_FILTER_SZIP	Data compression filter, employing the SZIP algorithm

Also see H5Pset_edc_check and H5Pset_filter_callback.

Notes:

This function currently supports only the permanent filter pipeline; `plist` must be a dataset creation property list.

If multiple filters are set for a property list, they will be applied to each chunk in the order in which they were set.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <code>plist</code>	IN: Property list identifier.
<i>H5Z_filter_t</i> <code>filter</code>	IN: Filter identifier for the filter to be added to the pipeline.
<i>unsigned int</i> <code>flags</code>	IN: Bit vector specifying certain general properties of the filter.
<i>size_t</i> <code>cd_nelmts</code>	IN: Number of elements in <code>cd_values</code> .
<i>const unsigned int</i> <code>cd_values[]</code>	IN: Auxiliary data for the filter.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_filter_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5pset_filter_f(prp_id, filter, flags, cd_nelmts, cd_values, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: filter ! Filter to be added to the pipeline
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: flags ! Bit vector specifying certain
  ! general properties of the filter
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: cd_nelmts
  ! Number of elements in cd_values
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: cd_values
  ! Auxiliary data for the filter
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_filter_f

```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_filter_callback

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_filter_callback(hid_t plist, H5Z_filter_func_t func, void *op_data)
```

Purpose:

Sets user-defined filter callback function.

Description:

H5Pset_filter_callback sets the user-defined filter callback function `func` in the dataset transfer property list `plist`.

The parameter `op_data` is a pointer to user-defined input data for the callback function and will be passed through to the callback function.

The callback function `func` defines the actions an application is to take when a filter fails. The function prototype is as follows:

```
typedef H5Z_cb_return_t (H5Z_filter_func_t) (H5Z_filter_t filter, void *buf, size_t buf_size, void *op_data)
```

where `filter` indicates which filter has failed, `buf` and `buf_size` are used to pass in the failed data, and `op_data` is the required input data for this callback function.

Valid callback function return values are H5Z_CB_FAIL and H5Z_CB_CONT.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.
<i>H5Z_filter_func_t</i> func	IN: User-defined filter callback function.
<i>void</i> *op_data	IN: User-defined input data for the callback function.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_fletcher32

Signature:

herr_t H5Pset_fletcher32(*hid_t* plist)

Purpose:

Sets up use of the Fletcher32 checksum filter.

Description:

H5Pset_fletcher32 sets the Fletcher32 checksum filter in the dataset creation property list *plist*.

Note:

The initial error detection implementation supports error detection for chunked datasets only.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_fletcher32_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_fletcher32_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Dataset creation property list
                                     ! identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_fletcher32_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_gc_references

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_gc_reference(hid_t plist, unsigned gc_ref )
```

Purpose:

Sets garbage collecting references flag.

Description:

H5Pset_gc_references sets the flag for garbage collecting references for the file.

Dataset region references and other reference types use space in an HDF5 file's global heap. If garbage collection is on and the user passes in an uninitialized value in a reference structure, the heap might get corrupted. When garbage collection is off, however, and the user re-uses a reference, the previous heap block will be orphaned and not returned to the free heap space.

When garbage collection is on, the user must initialize the reference structures to 0 or risk heap corruption.

The default value for garbage collecting references is off.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: File access property list identifier.
<i>unsigned</i> gc_ref	IN: Flag setting reference garbage collection to on (1) or off (0).

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_gc_references_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_gc_references_f (prp_id, gc_reference, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: gc_reference ! Flag for garbage collecting
  ! references for the file
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_gc_references_f
```

Name: H5Pset_hyper_cache

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_hyper_cache(hid_t plist, unsigned cache, unsigned limit)
```

Purpose:

Indicates whether to cache hyperslab blocks during I/O.

Description:

[NOTE: This function is deprecated in HDF5 Release 1.6 and will eventually be removed from the HDF5 distribution. It is provided in this release only to enable backward compatibility with HDF5 Releases 1.4.x and is enabled only if the HDF5 library is configured with the flag H5_WANT_H5_V1_4_COMPAT; the function is not enabled in the binaries distributed by NCSA.]

Given a dataset transfer property list, H5Pset_hyper_cache indicates whether to cache hyperslab blocks during I/O, a process which can significantly increase I/O speeds.

When working with hyperslab selections, it is possible to significantly speed up I/O operations by retrieving an entire hyperslab from the file in one operation and caching it in memory. The cache parameter specifies whether to turn caching on for hyperslab I/O operations. If cache is set to 1, caching is turned on; if set to 0, caching is turned off.

The parameter limit sets the maximum size of the hyperslab block to cache. If a block is smaller than that limit, it may still not be cached if no memory is available. Setting limit to 0 (zero) indicates no limitation on the size of block to attempt to cache.

The default is to cache blocks with no limit on block size for serial I/O and to not cache blocks for parallel I/O.

Parameters:

hid_t plist

IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.

unsigned cache

IN: A flag indicating whether caching is to be set to on (1) or off (0).

unsigned limit

IN: Maximum size of the hyperslab block to cache. 0 (zero) indicates no limit.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_hyper_cache_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_hyper_cache_f(prp_id, cache, limit, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: cache !
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: limit ! Maximum size of the hyperslab
  ! block to cache
  ! 0 (zero) indicates no limit
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_hyper_cache_f
```

Name: H5Pset_hyper_vector_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_hyper_vector_size(hid_t dxpl_id, size_t vector_size)
```

Purpose:

Sets number of I/O vectors to be read/written in hyperslab I/O.

Description:

H5Pset_hyper_vector_size sets the number of I/O vectors to be accumulated in memory before being issued to the lower levels of the HDF5 library for reading or writing the actual data.

The *I/O vectors* are hyperslab offset and length pairs and are generated during hyperslab I/O.

The number of I/O vectors is passed in `vector_size` to be set in the dataset transfer property list `dxpl_id`. `vector_size` must be greater than 1 (one).

H5Pset_hyper_vector_size is an I/O optimization function; increasing `vector_size` should provide better performance, but the library will use more memory during hyperslab I/O. The default value of `vector_size` is 1024.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t dxpl_id</code>	IN: Dataset transfer property list identifier.
<code>size_t vector_size</code>	IN: Number of I/O vectors to accumulate in memory for I/O operations. Must be greater than 1 (one). Default value: 1024.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_hyper_vector_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_hyper_vector_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! Dataset transfer property list
                                          ! identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size    ! Vector size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_hyper_vector_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_istore_k

Signature:

herr_t H5Pset_istore_k(*hid_t* plist, *unsigned int* ik)

Purpose:

Sets the size of the parameter used to control the B-trees for indexing chunked datasets.

Description:

H5Pset_istore_k sets the size of the parameter used to control the B-trees for indexing chunked datasets. This function is only valid for file creation property lists.

ik is one half the rank of a tree that stores chunked raw data. On average, such a tree will be 75% full, or have an average rank of 1.5 times the value of ik.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of property list to query.

unsigned int ik IN: 1/2 rank of chunked storage B-tree.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_istore_k_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_istore_k_f (prp_id, ik, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: ik           ! 1/2 rank of chunked storage B-tree
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_istore_k_f
```

History:

Release C

1.6.4 ik parameter type changed to *unsigned*.

Name: H5Pset_layout

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_layout(hid_t plist, H5D_layout_t layout)
```

Purpose:

Sets the type of storage used to store the raw data for a dataset.

Description:

H5Pset_layout sets the type of storage used to store the raw data for a dataset. This function is only valid for dataset creation property lists.

Valid values for layout are:

H5D_COMPACT

Store raw data in the dataset object header in file. This should only be used for very small amounts of raw data. The current limit is approximately 64K (HDF5 Release 1.6).

H5D_CONTIGUOUS

Store raw data separately from the object header in one large chunk in the file.

H5D_CHUNKED

Store raw data separately from the object header as chunks of data in separate locations in the file.

Note that a compact storage layout may affect writing data to the dataset with parallel applications. See note in H5Dwrite documentation for details.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of property list to query.

H5D_layout_t layout IN: Type of storage layout for raw data.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_layout_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_layout_f (prp_id, layout, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: layout       ! Type of storage layout for raw data
                                       ! Possible values are:
                                       !   H5D_COMPACT_F
                                       !   H5D_CONTIGUOUS_F
                                       !   H5D_CHUNKED_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_layout_f
```

Name: H5Pset_meta_block_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_meta_block_size( hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t size )
```

Purpose:

Sets the minimum metadata block size.

Description:

H5Pset_meta_block_size sets the minimum size, in bytes, of metadata block allocations when H5FD_FEAT_AGGREGATE_METADATA is set by a VFL driver.

Each *raw* metadata block is initially allocated to be of the given size. Specific metadata objects (e.g., object headers, local heaps, B-trees) are then sub-allocated from this block.

The default setting is 2048 bytes, meaning that the library will attempt to aggregate metadata in at least 2K blocks in the file. Setting the value to 0 (zero) with this function will turn off metadata aggregation, even if the VFL driver attempts to use the metadata aggregation strategy.

Metadata aggregation reduces the number of small data objects in the file that would otherwise be required for metadata. The aggregated block of metadata is usually written in a single write action and always in a contiguous block, potentially significantly improving library and application performance.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.
hsize_t size IN: Minimum size, in bytes, of metadata block allocations.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_meta_block_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_meta_block_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! File access property list
                                          ! identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size ! Metadata block size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_meta_block_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_multi_type

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_multi_type ( hid_t fapl_id, H5FD_mem_t type )
```

Purpose:

Sets type of data property for MULTI driver.

Description:

H5Pset_multi_type sets the type of data property in the file access property list fapl_id. This enables a user application to specify the type of data the application wishes to access so that the application can retrieve a file handle for low-level access to the particular member of a set of MULTI files in which that type of data is stored. The file handle is retrieved with a separate call to H5Fget_vfd_handle (or, in special circumstances, to H5FDget_vfd_handle; see *Virtual File Layer* and *List of VFL Functions* in *HDF5 Technical Notes*).

The type of data specified in type may be one of the following:

H5FD_MEM_SUPER	Super block data
H5FD_MEM_BTREE	B-tree data
H5FD_MEM_DRAW	Dataset raw data
H5FD_MEM_GHEAP	Global heap data
H5FD_MEM_LHEAP	Local heap data
H5FD_MEM_OHDR	Object header data

Use of this function is appropriate only for an HDF5 file written as a set of files with the MULTI file driver.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id	IN: File access property list identifier.
H5FD_mem_t type	OUT: Type of data.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_preserve

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_preserve(hid_t plist, hbool_t status)
```

Purpose:

Sets the dataset transfer property list status to TRUE or FALSE.

Description:

H5Pset_preserve sets the dataset transfer property list status to TRUE or FALSE.

When reading or writing compound data types and the destination is partially initialized and the read/write is intended to initialize the other members, one must set this property to TRUE. Otherwise the I/O pipeline treats the destination datapoints as completely uninitialized.

Parameters:

```
hid_t plist          IN: Identifier for the dataset transfer property list.
hbool_t status      IN: Status of for the dataset transfer property list (TRUE/FALSE).
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_preserve_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_preserve_f(prp_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id    ! Dataset transfer property
                                          ! list identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(IN)       :: flag      ! Status for the dataset
                                          ! transfer property list
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr    ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_preserve_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
1.6.0	The <code>flag</code> parameter has changed from <i>INTEGER</i> to <i>LOGICAL</i> to better match the C API.

Name: H5Pset_shuffle

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_shuffle(hid_t plist_id)
```

Purpose:

Sets up use of the shuffle filter.

Description:

H5Pset_shuffle sets the shuffle filter, H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE, in the dataset creation property list *plist_id*.

The shuffle filter de-interlaces a block of data by reordering the bytes. All the bytes from one consistent byte position of each data element are placed together in one block; all bytes from a second consistent byte position of each data element are placed together a second block; etc. For example, given three data elements of a 4-byte datatype stored as 012301230123, shuffling will re-order data as 000111222333. This can be a valuable step in an effective compression algorithm because the bytes in each byte position are often closely related to each other and putting them together can increase the compression ratio.

As implied above, the primary value of the shuffle filter lies in its coordinated use with a compression filter; it does not provide data compression when used alone. When the shuffle filter is applied to a dataset immediately prior to the use of a compression filter, the compression ratio achieved is often superior to that achieved by the use of a compression filter without the shuffle filter.

Parameters:

hid_t plist_id IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_shuffle_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_shuffle_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id      ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_shuffle_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_sieve_buf_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_sieve_buf_size(hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t size)
```

Purpose:

Sets the maximum size of the data sieve buffer.

Description:

H5Pset_sieve_buf_size sets *size*, the maximum size in bytes of the data sieve buffer, which is used by file drivers that are capable of using data sieving.

The data sieve buffer is used when performing I/O on datasets in the file. Using a buffer which is large enough to hold several pieces of the dataset being read in for hyperslab selections boosts performance by quite a bit.

The default value is set to 64KB, indicating that file I/O for raw data reads and writes will occur in at least 64KB blocks. Setting the value to 0 with this API function will turn off the data sieving, even if the VFL driver attempts to use that strategy.

Parameters:

hid_t fapl_id IN: File access property list identifier.
hsize_t size IN: Maximum size, in bytes, of data sieve buffer.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_sieve_buf_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_sieve_buf_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! File access property list
                                           ! identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size    ! Sieve buffer size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_sieve_buf_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	The <i>size</i> parameter has changed from type <i>hsize_t</i> to <i>size_t</i> .
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_sizes

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_sizes(hid_t plist, size_t sizeof_addr, size_t sizeof_size)
```

Purpose:

Sets the byte size of the offsets and lengths used to address objects in an HDF5 file.

Description:

H5Pset_sizes sets the byte size of the offsets and lengths used to address objects in an HDF5 file. This function is only valid for file creation property lists. Passing in a value of 0 for one of the sizeof_... parameters retains the current value. The default value for both values is the same as sizeof(hsize_t) in the library (normally 8 bytes). Valid values currently are 2, 4, 8 and 16.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier of property list to modify.
<i>size_t</i> sizeof_addr	IN: Size of an object offset in bytes.
<i>size_t</i> sizeof_size	IN: Size of an object length in bytes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_sizes_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_sizes_f (prp_id, sizeof_addr, sizeof_size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id          ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: sizeof_addr   ! Size of an object offset
                                              ! in bytes
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: sizeof_size  ! Size of an object length
                                              ! in bytes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_sizes_f
```

Name: H5Pset_small_data_block_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_small_data_block_size(hid_t fapl_id, hsize_t size)
```

Purpose:

Sets the size of a contiguous block reserved for small data.

Description:

H5Pset_small_data_block_size reserves blocks of `size` bytes for the contiguous storage of the raw data portion of *small* datasets. The HDF5 library then writes the raw data from small datasets to this reserved space, thus reducing unnecessary discontinuities within blocks of meta data and improving IO performance.

A small data block is actually allocated the first time a qualifying small dataset is written to the file. Space for the raw data portion of this small dataset is suballocated within the small data block. The raw data from each subsequent small dataset is also written to the small data block until it is filled; additional small data blocks are allocated as required.

The HDF5 library employs an algorithm that determines whether IO performance is likely to benefit from the use of this mechanism with each dataset as storage space is allocated in the file. A larger `size` will result in this mechanism being employed with larger datasets.

The small data block size is set as an allocation property in the file access property list identified by `fapl_id`.

Setting `size` to zero (0) disables the small data block mechanism.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t fapl_id</code>	IN: File access property list identifier.
<code>hsize_t size</code>	IN: Maximum size, in bytes, of the small data block. The default size is 2048.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_small_data_block_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_small_data_block_size_f(plist_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: plist_id ! File access
  ! property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size ! Small raw data block size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_small_data_block_size_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.4	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_sym_k

Signature:

herr_t H5Pset_sym_k(*hid_t* plist, *unsigned ik*, *unsigned lk*)

Purpose:

Sets the size of parameters used to control the symbol table nodes.

Description:

H5Pset_sym_k sets the size of parameters used to control the symbol table nodes. This function is only valid for file creation property lists. Passing in a value of 0 for one of the parameters retains the current value.

ik is one half the rank of a tree that stores a symbol table for a group. Internal nodes of the symbol table are on average 75% full. That is, the average rank of the tree is 1.5 times the value of *ik*.

lk is one half of the number of symbols that can be stored in a symbol table node. A symbol table node is the leaf of a symbol table tree which is used to store a group. When symbols are inserted randomly into a group, the group's symbol table nodes are 75% full on average. That is, they contain 1.5 times the number of symbols specified by *lk*.

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: File creation property list identifier.
unsigned ik IN: Symbol table tree rank.
unsigned lk IN: Symbol table node size.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_sym_k_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_sym_k_f (prp_id, ik, lk, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: ik           ! Symbol table tree rank
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: lk           ! Symbol table node size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_sym_k_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	<i>ik</i> parameter type changed to <i>unsigned</i> .
1.6.0	The <i>ik</i> parameter has changed from type <i>int</i> to <i>unsigned</i> .

Name: H5Pset_szip

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_szip(hid_t plist, unsigned int options_mask, unsigned int
pixels_per_block)
```

Purpose:

Sets up use of the SZIP compression filter.

Description:

H5Pset_szip sets an SZIP compression filter, H5Z_FILTER_SZIP, for a dataset. SZIP is a compression method designed for use with scientific data.

Before proceeding, be aware that there are factors that affect your rights and ability to use SZIP compression. See the documents at [SZIP Compression in HDF5](#) for *important information regarding terms of use and the SZIP copyright notice*, for further discussion of SZIP compression in HDF5, and for a list of SZIP-related references.

In the text below, the term *pixel* refers to an HDF5 data element. This terminology derives from SZIP compression's use with image data, where pixel referred to an image pixel.

The SZIP `bits_per_pixel` value (see **Notes**, below) is automatically set, based on the HDF5 datatype. SZIP can be used with atomic datatypes that may have size of 8, 16, 32, or 64 bits. Specifically, a dataset with a datatype that is 8-, 16-, 32-, or 64-bit signed or unsigned integer; char; or 32- or 64-bit float can be compressed with SZIP. See **Notes**, below, for further discussion of the the SZIP `bits_per_pixel` setting.

SZIP compression cannot be applied to compound datatypes, array datatypes, variable-length datatypes, enumerations, or any other user-defined datatypes. If an SZIP filter is set up for a dataset containing a non-allowed datatype, H5Pset_szip will succeed but the subsequent call to H5Dcreate will fail; the conflict is detected only when the property list is used.

SZIP options are passed in an options mask, `options_mask`, as follows.

Option	Description
	(Mutually exclusive; select one.)
H5_SZIP_EC_OPTION_MASK	Selects entropy coding method.
H5_SZIP_NN_OPTION_MASK	Selects nearest neighbor coding method.

The following guidelines can be used in determining which option to select:

- ◇ The entropy coding method, the EC option specified by H5_SZIP_EC_OPTION_MASK, is best suited for data that has been processed. The EC method works best for small numbers.
- ◇ The nearest neighbor coding method, the NN option specified by H5_SZIP_NN_OPTION_MASK, preprocesses the data then applies the EC method as above.

Other factors may affect results, but the above criteria provide a good starting point for optimizing data compression.

SZIP compresses data block by block, with a user-tunable block size. This block size is passed in the parameter `pixels_per_block` and must be even and not greater than 32, with typical values being 8, 10, 16, or 32. This parameter affects compression ratio; the more pixel values vary, the smaller this number should be to achieve better performance.

In HDF5, compression can be applied only to chunked datasets. If `pixels_per_block` is bigger than the total number of elements in a dataset chunk, `H5Pset_szip` will succeed but the subsequent call to `H5Dcreate` will fail; the conflict is detected only when the property list is used.

To achieve optimal performance for SZIP compression, it is recommended that a chunk's fastest-changing dimension be equal to N times `pixels_per_block` where N is the maximum number of blocks per scan line allowed by the SZIP library. In the current version of SZIP, N is set to 128.

`H5Pset_szip` will fail if SZIP encoding is disabled in the available copy of the SZIP library. `H5Zget_filter_info` can be employed to avoid such a failure.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t</code> <code>plist</code>	IN: Dataset creation property list identifier.
<code>unsigned int</code> <code>options_mask</code>	IN: A bit-mask conveying the desired SZIP options. Valid values are <code>H5_SZIP_EC_OPTION_MASK</code> and <code>H5_SZIP_NN_OPTION_MASK</code> .
<code>unsigned int</code> <code>pixels_per_block</code>	IN: The number of pixels or data elements in each data block.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Notes:

The following notes are of interest primarily to those who have used SZIP compression outside of the HDF5 context.

In non-HDF5 applications, SZIP typically requires that the user application supply additional parameters:

- ◇ `pixels_in_object`, the number of pixels in the object to be compressed
- ◇ `bits_per_pixel`, the number of bits per pixel
- ◇ `pixels_per_scanline`, the number of pixels per scan line

These values need not be independently supplied in the HDF5 environment as they are derived from the datatype and dataspace, which are already known. In particular, HDF5 sets `pixels_in_object` to the number of elements in a chunk and `bits_per_pixel` to the size of the element or pixel datatype. The following algorithm is used to set `pixels_per_scanline`:

- ◇ If the size of a chunk's fastest-changing dimension, *size*, is greater than 4K, set `pixels_per_scanline` to 128 times `pixels_per_block`.
- ◇ If *size* is less than 4K but greater than `pixels_per_block`, set `pixels_per_scanline` to the minimum of *size* and 128 times `pixels_per_block`.
- ◇ If *size* is less than `pixels_per_block` but greater than the number elements in the chunk, set `pixels_per_scanline` to the minimum of the number elements in the chunk and 128 times `pixels_per_block`.

The HDF5 datatype may have precision that is less than the full size of the data element, e.g., an 11-bit integer can be defined using `H5Tset_precision`. To a certain extent, SZIP can take advantage of the precision of the datatype to improve compression:

- ◊ If the HDF5 datatype size is 24-bit or less and the offset of the bits in the HDF5 datatype is zero (see `H5Tset_offset` or `H5Tget_offset`), the data is in the lowest N bits of the data element. In this case, the SZIP `bits_per_pixel` is set to the precision of the HDF5 datatype.
- ◊ If the offset is not zero, the SZIP `bits_per_pixel` will be set to the number of bits in the full size of the data element.
- ◊ If the HDF5 datatype precision is 25-bit to 32-bit, the SZIP `bits_per_pixel` will be set to 32.
- ◊ If the HDF5 datatype precision is 33-bit to 64-bit, the SZIP `bits_per_pixel` will be set to 64.

HDF5 always modifies the options mask provided by the user to set up usage of `RAW_OPTION_MASK`, `ALLOW_K13_OPTION_MASK`, and one of `LSB_OPTION_MASK` or `MSB_OPTION_MASK`, depending on endianness of the datatype.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5pset_szip_f`

```

SUBROUTINE h5pset_szip_f(prp_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id
                                ! Dataset creation property list identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: options_mask
                                ! A bit-mask conveying the desired
                                ! SZIP options
                                ! Current valid values in Fortran are:
                                !   H5_SZIP_EC_OM_F
                                !   H5_SZIP_NN_OM_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: pixels_per_block
                                ! The number of pixels or data elements
                                ! in each data block
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_szip_f

```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Pset_userblock

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_userblock(hid_t plist, hsize_t size)
```

Purpose:

Sets user block size.

Description:

H5Pset_userblock sets the user block size of a file creation property list. The default user block size is 0; it may be set to any power of 2 equal to 512 or greater (512, 1024, 2048, etc.).

Parameters:

hid_t plist IN: Identifier of property list to modify.

hsize_t size IN: Size of the user-block in bytes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5pset_userblock_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5pset_userblock_f (prp_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: prp_id ! Property list identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size ! Size of the user-block in bytes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5pset_userblock_f
```

Name: H5Pset_vlen_mem_manager

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Pset_vlen_mem_manager(hid_t plist, H5MM_allocate_t alloc, void
*alloc_info, H5MM_free_t free, void *free_info)
```

Purpose:

Sets the memory manager for variable-length datatype allocation in H5Dread and H5Dvlen_reclaim.

Description:

H5Pset_vlen_mem_manager sets the memory manager for variable-length datatype allocation in H5Dread and free in H5Dvlen_reclaim.

The `alloc` and `free` parameters identify the memory management routines to be used. If the user has defined custom memory management routines, `alloc` and/or `free` should be set to make those routine calls (i.e., the name of the routine is used as the value of the parameter); if the user prefers to use the system's `malloc` and/or `free`, the `alloc` and `free` parameters, respectively, should be set to `NULL`.

The prototypes for these user-defined functions would appear as follows:

```
typedef void *(*H5MM_allocate_t)(size_t size, void *alloc_info);
typedef void (*H5MM_free_t)(void *mem, void *free_info);
```

The `alloc_info` and `free_info` parameters can be used to pass along any required information to the user's memory management routines.

In summary, if the user has defined custom memory management routines, the name(s) of the routines are passed in the `alloc` and `free` parameters and the custom routines' parameters are passed in the `alloc_info` and `free_info` parameters. If the user wishes to use the system `malloc` and `free` functions, the `alloc` and/or `free` parameters are set to `NULL` and the `alloc_info` and `free_info` parameters are ignored.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> plist	IN: Identifier for the dataset transfer property list.
<i>H5MM_allocate_t</i> alloc	IN: User's allocate routine, or <code>NULL</code> for system <code>malloc</code> .
<i>void</i> *alloc_info	IN: Extra parameter for user's allocation routine. Contents are ignored if preceding parameter is <code>NULL</code> .
<i>H5MM_free_t</i> free	IN: User's free routine, or <code>NULL</code> for system <code>free</code> .
<i>void</i> *free_info	IN: Extra parameter for user's free routine. Contents are ignored if preceding parameter is <code>NULL</code> .

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Punregister

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Punregister( H5P_class_t class, const char *name )
```

Purpose:

Removes a property from a property list class.

Description:

H5Punregister removes a property from a property list class.

Future property lists created of that class will not contain this property; existing property lists containing this property are not affected.

Parameters:

<i>H5P_class_t</i> class	IN: Property list class from which to remove permanent property
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of property to remove

Returns:

Success: a non-negative value

Failure: a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5punregister_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5punregister_f(class, name, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: class ! Property list class identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of property to remove
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5punregister_f
```


H5R: Reference Interface

Reference API Functions

The Reference interface allows the user to create references to specific objects and data regions in an HDF5 file.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Rcreate
- H5Rdereference
- H5Rget_region
- H5Rget_obj_type

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Rcreate
 - H5Rdereference
 - H5Rget_obj_type
 - H5Rget_object_type
 - H5Rget_region
- *

* Functions labelled with an asterisk (*) are provided only for backwards compatibility with HDF5 Releases 1.4.x. See further notes in the description of each function.

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5rcreate_f
- h5rdereference_f
- h5rget_region_f
- h5rget_object_type_f

Name: H5Rcreate

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Rcreate(void *ref, hid_t loc_id, const char *name, H5R_type_t ref_type, hid_t
space_id)
```

Purpose:

Creates a reference.

Description:

H5Rcreate creates the reference, *ref*, of the type specified in *ref_type*, pointing to the object name located at *loc_id*.

The HDF5 library maps the *void* type specified above for *ref* to the type specified in *ref_type*, which will be one of those appearing in the first column of the following table. The second column of the table lists the HDF5 constant associated with each reference type.

<i>hdset_reg_ref_t</i>	H5R_DATASET_REGION	Dataset region reference
<i>hobj_ref_t</i>	H5R_OBJECT	Object reference

The parameters *loc_id* and *name* are used to locate the object.

The parameter *space_id* identifies the region to be pointed to for a dataset region reference. This parameter is unused with object references.

Parameters:

<i>void</i> *ref	OUT: Reference created by the function call.
<i>hid_t</i> loc_id	IN: Location identifier used to locate the object being pointed to.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of object at location <i>loc_id</i> .
<i>H5R_type_t</i> ref_type	IN: Type of reference.
<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Dataspace identifier with selection. Used for dataset region references.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5rcreate_f

To create an object reference

```
SUBROUTINE h5rcreate_f(loc_id, name, ref, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! Location identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Name of the object at location
                                           ! specified by loc_id identifier
  TYPE(hobj_ref_t_f), INTENT(OUT) :: ref   ! Object reference
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5rcreate_f
```

To create a region reference

```
SUBROUTINE h5rcreate_f(loc_id, name, space_id, ref, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! Location identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Name of the dataset at location
                                           ! specified by loc_id identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id   ! Dataset's dataspace identifier
  TYPE(hdset_reg_ref_t_f), INTENT(OUT) :: ref ! Dataset region reference
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5rcreate_f
```

Name: H5Rderefence

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Rderefence(hid_t obj_id, H5R_type_t ref_type, void *ref )
```

Purpose:

Opens the HDF5 object referenced.

Description:

Given a reference, *ref*, to an object or a region in an object, H5Rderefence opens that object and returns an identifier.

The parameter *obj_id* must be a valid identifier for an object in the HDF5 file containing the referenced object, including the file identifier.

The parameter *ref_type* specifies the reference type of *ref*. *ref_type* may contain either of the following values:

```
◇ H5R_OBJECT (0)
◇ H5R_DATASET_REGION (1)
```

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> obj_id	IN: Valid identifier for the file containing the referenced object or any object in that file.
<i>H5R_type_t</i> ref_type	IN: The reference type of <i>ref</i> .
<i>void</i> *ref	IN: Reference to open.

Returns:

Returns identifier of referenced object if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5rderefence_f

To dereference an object

```
SUBROUTINE h5rderefence_f(obj_id, ref, ref_obj_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id           ! Valid identifier
                                                ! in file
  TYPE(hobj_ref_t_f), INTENT(IN) :: ref         ! Object reference
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: ref_obj_id     ! Identifier of
                                                ! referenced object
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5rderefence_f
```

To dereference a region

```
SUBROUTINE h5rderefence_f(obj_id, ref, ref_obj_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: obj_id           ! Valid identifier
                                                ! in file
  TYPE(hdset_reg_ref_t_f), INTENT(IN) :: ref    ! Object reference
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: ref_obj_id     ! Identifier of
                                                ! referenced object
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5rderefence_f
```

Name: H5Rget_obj_type

Signature:

```
H5G_obj_t H5Rget_obj_type(hid_t id, H5R_type_t ref_type, void *ref )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the type of object that an object reference points to.

Description:

Given type of object reference, `ref_type`, and a reference to an object, `ref`, `H5Rget_obj_type` returns the type of the referenced object.

Valid object reference types, to pass in as `ref_type`, include the following:

H5R_OBJECT	Reference is an object reference.
H5R_DATASET_REGION	Reference is a dataset region reference.

Valid object type return values include the following:

H5G_LINK	Object is a symbolic link.
H5G_GROUP	Object is a group.
H5G_DATASET	Object is a dataset.
H5G_TYPE	Object is a named datatype.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t id</code>	IN: The dataset containing the reference object or the location identifier of the object that the dataset is located within.
<code>H5R_type_t ref_type</code>	IN: Type of reference to query.
<code>void *ref</code>	IN: Reference to query.

Returns:

Returns an object type as defined in `H5Gpublic.h` if successful; otherwise returns `H5G_UNKNOWN`.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5rget_object_type_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5rget_object_type_f(dset_id, ref, obj_type, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  TYPE(hobj_ref_t_f), INTENT(IN) :: ref     ! Object reference
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: obj_type         ! Object type
  !      H5G_UNKNOWN_F (-1)
  !      H5G_LINK_F      0
  !      H5G_GROUP_F     1
  !      H5G_DATASET_F   2
  !      H5G_TYPE_F      3
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5rget_object_type_f
```

Name: H5Rget_object_type

Signature:

```
int H5Rget_object_type(hid_t id, void *ref )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the type of object that an object reference points to.

Description:

[**NOTE:** This function is provided only to enable backward compatibility with HDF5 Releases 1.4.x. This function is enabled only if the HDF5 library is configured with the flag `H5_WANT_H5_V1_4_COMPAT` and is not enabled in the binaries distributed by NCSA. This function has been replaced in Release 1.6 by the function `H5Rget_obj_type` and will eventually be deleted from the HDF5 distribution.]

Given a reference to an object `ref`, `H5Rget_object_type` returns the type of the object pointed to.

Parameters:

hid_t id,

IN: The dataset containing the reference object or the location identifier of the object that the dataset is located within.

*void **ref

IN: Reference to query.

Returns:

Returns an object type as defined in `H5Gpublic.h`; otherwise returns `H5G_UNKNOWN`.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Rget_region

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Rget_region(hid_t dataset, H5R_type_t ref_type, void *ref )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves a dataspace with the specified region selected.

Description:

Given a reference to an object *ref*, *H5Rget_region* creates a copy of the dataspace of the dataset pointed to and defines a selection in the copy which is the region pointed to.

The parameter *ref_type* specifies the reference type of *ref*. *ref_type* may contain the following value:

```
◇ H5R_DATASET_REGION (1)
```

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> dataset	IN: Dataset containing reference object.
<i>H5R_type_t</i> ref_type	IN: The reference type of <i>ref</i> .
<i>void</i> *ref	IN: Reference to open.

Returns:

Returns a valid identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5rget_region_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5rget_region_f(dset_id, ref, space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dset_id      ! Dataset identifier
  TYPE(hdset_reg_ref_t_f), INTENT(IN) :: ref ! Dataset region reference
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: space_id    ! Space identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5rget_region_f
```


H5S: Dataspace Interface

Dataspace Object API Functions

These functions create and manipulate the dataspace in which to store the elements of a dataset.

The C Interfaces:

- H5Screate
- H5Scopy
- H5Sclose
- H5Screate_simple
- H5Sis_simple
- H5Soffset_simple
- H5Sget_simple_extent_dims
- H5Sget_simple_extent_ndims
- H5Sget_simple_extent_npoints
- H5Sget_simple_extent_type
- H5Sextent_copy
- H5Sset_extent_simple
- H5Sset_extent_none
- H5Sget_select_type
- H5Sget_select_npoints
- H5Sget_select_hyper_nblocks
- H5Sget_select_hyper_blocklist
- H5Sget_select_elem_npoints
- H5Sget_select_elem_pointlist
- H5Sget_select_bounds
- H5Sselect_elements
- H5Sselect_all
- H5Sselect_none
- H5Sselect_valid
- H5Sselect_hyperslab

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Sclose
- H5Scopy
- H5Screate
- H5Screate_simple
- H5Sextent_copy
- H5Sget_select_bounds
- H5Sget_select_elem_npoints
- H5Sget_select_elem_pointlist
- H5Sget_select_hyper_blocklist
- H5Sget_select_hyper_nblocks
- H5Sget_select_npoints
- H5Sget_select_type
- H5Sget_simple_extent_dims
- H5Sget_simple_extent_ndims
- H5Sget_simple_extent_npoints
- H5Sget_simple_extent_type
- H5Sis_simple
- H5Soffset_simple
- H5Sselect_all
- H5Sselect_elements
- H5Sselect_hyperslab
- H5Sselect_none
- H5Sselect_valid
- H5Sset_extent_none
- H5Sset_extent_simple

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5screate_f
- h5scopy_f
- h5sclose_f
- h5screate_simple_f
- h5sis_simple_f
- h5soffset_simple_f
- h5sget_simple_extent_dims_f
- h5sget_simple_extent_ndims_f
- h5sget_simple_extent_npoints_f
- h5sget_simple_extent_type_f
- h5sextent_copy_f
- h5sset_extent_simple_f
- h5sset_extent_none_f
- h5sget_select_type_f
- h5sget_select_npoints_f
- h5sget_select_hyper_nblocks_f
- h5sget_select_hyper_blocklist_f
- h5sget_select_elem_npoints_f
- h5sget_select_elem_pointlist_f
- h5sselect_elements_f
- h5sselect_all_f
- h5sselect_none_f
- h5sselect_valid_f
- h5sselect_hyperslab_f

Name: H5Sclose

Signature:

herr_t H5Sclose(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Releases and terminates access to a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sclose releases a dataspace. Further access through the dataspace identifier is illegal. Failure to release a dataspace with this call will result in resource leaks.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Identifier of dataspace to release.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sclose_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sclose_f(space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sclose_f
```

Name: H5Scopy

Signature:

hid_t H5Scopy(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Creates an exact copy of a dataspace.

Description:

H5Scopy creates a new dataspace which is an exact copy of the dataspace identified by *space_id*. The dataspace identifier returned from this function should be released with H5Sclose or resource leaks will occur.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Identifier of dataspace to copy.

Returns:

Returns a dataspace identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5scopy_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5scopy_f(space_id, new_space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id      ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: new_space_id ! Identifier of dataspace copy
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr             ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5scopy_f

```

Name: H5Screate

Signature:

hid_t H5Screate(*H5S_class_t* type)

Purpose:

Creates a new dataspace of a specified type.

Description:

H5Screate creates a new dataspace of a particular type. The types currently supported are H5S_SCALAR and H5S_SIMPLE; others are planned to be added later.

Parameters:

H5S_class_t type The type of dataspace to be created.

Returns:

Returns a dataspace identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5screate_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5screate_f(classtype, space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: classtype           ! The type of the dataspace
                                              ! to be created. Possible values
                                              ! are:
                                              !   H5S_SCALAR_F
                                              !   H5S_SIMPLE_F
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5screate_f

```

Name: H5Screate_simple

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Screate_simple(int rank, const hsize_t * dims, const hsize_t * maxdims )
```

Purpose:

Creates a new simple dataspace and opens it for access.

Description:

H5Screate_simple creates a new simple dataspace and opens it for access.

rank is the number of dimensions used in the dataspace.

dims is an array specifying the size of each dimension of the dataset while maxdims is an array specifying the upper limit on the size of each dimension. maxdims may be the null pointer, in which case the upper limit is the same as dims.

If an element of maxdims is H5S_UNLIMITED, (-1), the maximum size of the corresponding dimension is unlimited. Otherwise, no element of maxdims should be smaller than the corresponding element of dims.

The dataspace identifier returned from this function must be released with H5Sclose or resource leaks will occur.

Parameters:

<i>int</i> rank	Number of dimensions of dataspace.
<i>const hsize_t</i> * dims	An array of the size of each dimension.
<i>const hsize_t</i> * maxdims	An array of the maximum size of each dimension.

Returns:

Returns a dataspace identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5screate_simple_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5screate_simple_f(rank, dims, space_id, hdferr, maxdims)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: rank           ! Number of dataspace dimensions
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: dims(*) ! Array with the dimension sizes
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: maxdims(*)
                                         ! Array with the maximum
                                         ! dimension sizes
END SUBROUTINE h5screate_simple_f
```

Name: H5Sextent_copy

Signature:

herr_t H5Sextent_copy(*hid_t* dest_space_id, *hid_t* source_space_id)

Purpose:

Copies the extent of a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sextent_copy copies the extent from source_space_id to dest_space_id. This action may change the type of the dataspace.

Parameters:

hid_t dest_space_id IN: The identifier for the dataspace to which the extent is copied.
hid_t source_space_id IN: The identifier for the dataspace from which the extent is copied.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sextent_copy_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sextent_copy_f(dest_space_id, source_space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: dest_space_id  ! Identifier of destination
                                                ! dataspace
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: source_space_id ! Identifier of source
                                                ! dataspace
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr               ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sextent_copy_f

```

Name: H5Sget_select_bounds

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Sget_select_bounds(hid_t space_id, hsize_t *start, hsize_t *end)
```

Purpose:

Gets the bounding box containing the current selection.

Description:

H5Sget_select_bounds retrieves the coordinates of the bounding box containing the current selection and places them into user-supplied buffers.

The *start* and *end* buffers must be large enough to hold the dataspace rank number of coordinates.

The bounding box exactly contains the selection. I.e., if a 2-dimensional element selection is currently defined as containing the points (4,5), (6,8), and (10,7), then the bounding box will be (4, 5), (10, 8).

The bounding box calculation includes the current offset of the selection within the dataspace extent.

Calling this function on a none selection will return FAIL.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Identifier of dataspace to query.
<i>hsize_t</i> *start	OUT: Starting coordinates of the bounding box.
<i>hsize_t</i> *end	OUT: Ending coordinates of the bounding box, i.e., the coordinates of the diagonally opposite corner.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_bounds_f(space_id, start, end, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id
                                ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: start
                                ! Starting coordinates of the bounding box
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: end
                                ! Ending coordinates of the bounding box,
                                ! i.e., the coordinates of the diagonally
                                ! opposite corner
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_bounds_f
```

History:

Release **C**

1.6.0 The *start* and *end* parameters have changed from type *hsize_t* * to *hssize_t* *.

Name: H5Sget_select_elem_npoints

Signature:

hssize_t H5Sget_select_elem_npoints(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Gets the number of element points in the current selection.

Description:

H5Sget_select_elem_npoints returns the number of element points in the current dataspace selection.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id IN: Identifier of dataspace to query.

Returns:

Returns the number of element points in the current dataspace selection if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_select_elem_npoints_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_elem_npoints_f(space_id, num_points, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: num_points    ! Number of points in
                                         ! the current elements selection
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_elem_npoints_f
```

Name: H5Sget_select_elem_pointlist

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Sget_select_elem_pointlist(hid_t space_id, hsize_t startpoint, hsize_t
numpoints, hsize_t *buf )
```

Purpose:

Gets the list of element points currently selected.

Description:

H5Sget_select_elem_pointlist returns the list of element points in the current dataspace selection. Starting with the startpoint-th point in the list of points, numpoints points are put into the user's buffer. If the user's buffer fills up before numpoints points are inserted, the buffer will contain only as many points as fit.

The element point coordinates have the same dimensionality (rank) as the dataspace they are located within. The list of element points is formatted as follows:

<coordinate>, followed by
the next coordinate,
etc.

until all of the selected element points have been listed.

The points are returned in the order they will be iterated through when the selection is read/written from/to disk.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Dataspace identifier of selection to query.
<i>hsize_t</i> startpoint	IN: Element point to start with.
<i>hsize_t</i> numpoints	IN: Number of element points to get.
<i>hsize_t</i> *buf	OUT: List of element points selected.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_select_elem_pointlist_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_elem_pointlist_f(space_id, startpoint, num_points,
                                         buf, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: space_id    ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: startpoint ! Element point to start with
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: num_points       ! Number of points to get in
                                         ! the current element selection
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: buf
                                         ! List of points selected
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: hdferr          ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_elem_pointlist_f
```

Name: H5Sget_select_hyper_blocklist

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Sget_select_hyper_blocklist(hid_t space_id, hsize_t startblock, hsize_t
numblocks, hsize_t *buf )
```

Purpose:

Gets the list of hyperslab blocks currently selected.

Description:

H5Sget_select_hyper_blocklist returns a list of the hyperslab blocks currently selected. Starting with the *startblock*-th block in the list of blocks, *numblocks* blocks are put into the user's buffer. If the user's buffer fills up before *numblocks* blocks are inserted, the buffer will contain only as many blocks as fit.

The block coordinates have the same dimensionality (rank) as the dataspace they are located within. The list of blocks is formatted as follows:

```
<"start" coordinate>, immediately followed by
<"opposite" corner coordinate>, followed by
the next "start" and "opposite" coordinates,
etc.
```

until all of the selected blocks have been listed.

No guarantee is implied as the order in which blocks are listed.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Dataspace identifier of selection to query.
<i>hsize_t</i> startblock	IN: Hyperslab block to start with.
<i>hsize_t</i> numblocks	IN: Number of hyperslab blocks to get.
<i>hsize_t</i> *buf	OUT: List of hyperslab blocks selected.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_select_hyper_blocklist_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_hyper_blocklist_f(space_id, startblock, num_blocks,
                                          buf, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN)  :: space_id    ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: startblock ! Hyperslab block to start with
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: num_blocks       ! Number of hyperslab blocks to
                                          ! get in the current hyperslab
                                          ! selection
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: buf
                                          ! List of hyperslab blocks selected
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)  :: hdferr          ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_hyper_blocklist_f
```

Name: H5Sget_select_hyper_nblocks

Signature:

hssize_t H5Sget_select_hyper_nblocks(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Get number of hyperslab blocks.

Description:

H5Sget_select_hyper_nblocks returns the number of hyperslab blocks in the current dataspace selection.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id IN: Identifier of dataspace to query.

Returns:

Returns the number of hyperslab blocks in the current dataspace selection if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_select_hyper_nblocks_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_hyper_nblocks_f(space_id, num_blocks, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: num_blocks    ! Number of hyperslab blocks in
                                         ! the current hyperslab selection
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_hyper_nblocks_f
```

Name: H5Sget_select_npoints

Signature:

hssize_t H5Sget_select_npoints(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Determines the number of elements in a dataspace selection.

Description:

H5Sget_select_npoints determines the number of elements in the current selection of a dataspace.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Dataspace identifier.

Returns:

Returns the number of elements in the selection if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_select_npoints_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_npoints_f(space_id, npoints, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id      ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: npoints   ! Number of elements in the
                                              ! selection
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr             ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_npoints_f

```

Name: H5Sget_select_type

Signature:

H5S_sel_type H5Sget_select_type(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Determines the type of the dataspace selection.

Description:

H5Sget_select_type retrieves the type of selection currently defined for the dataspace *space_id*.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Dataspace identifier.

Returns:

Returns the dataspace selection type, a value of the enumerated datatype *H5S_sel_type*, if successful.

Valid return values are as follows:

H5S_SEL_NONE	No selection is defined.
H5S_SEL_POINTS	A sequence of points is selected.
H5S_SEL_HYPERSLABS	A hyperslab or compound hyperslab is selected.
H5S_SEL_ALL	The entire dataset is selected.

Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_select_type_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_type_f(space_id, type, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: type          ! Selection type
                                         ! Valid values are:
                                         !   H5S_SEL_ERROR_F
                                         !   H5S_SEL_NONE_F
                                         !   H5S_SEL_POINTS_F
                                         !   H5S_SEL_HYPERSLABS_F
                                         !   H5S_SEL_ALL_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_select_type_f

```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Sget_simple_extent_dims

Signature:

```
int H5Sget_simple_extent_dims(hid_t space_id, hsize_t *dims, hsize_t *maxdims )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves dataspace dimension size and maximum size.

Description:

H5Sget_simple_extent_dims returns the size and maximum sizes of each dimension of a dataspace through the dims and maxdims parameters.

Either or both of dims and maxdims may be NULL.

If a value in the returned array maxdims is H5S_UNLIMITED (-1), the maximum size of that dimension is unlimited.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> space_id	IN: Identifier of the dataspace object to query
<i>hsize_t</i> *dims	OUT: Pointer to array to store the size of each dimension.
<i>hsize_t</i> *maxdims	OUT: Pointer to array to store the maximum size of each dimension.

Returns:

Returns the number of dimensions in the dataspace if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_simple_extent_dims_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_dims_f(space_id, dims, maxdims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id    ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: dims
                                           ! Array to store dimension sizes
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: maxdims
                                           ! Array to store max dimension sizes
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code
                                           ! Dataspace rank on success
                                           ! and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_dims_f
```

Name: H5Sget_simple_extent_ndims

Signature:

```
int H5Sget_simple_extent_ndims(hid_t space_id)
```

Purpose:

Determines the dimensionality of a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sget_simple_extent_ndims determines the dimensionality (or rank) of a dataspace.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Identifier of the dataspace

Returns:

Returns the number of dimensions in the dataspace if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_simple_extent_ndims_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_ndims_f(space_id, rank, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id    ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: rank              ! Number of dimensions
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_ndims_f
```


Name: H5Sget_simple_extent_npoints

Signature:

hssize_t H5Sget_simple_extent_npoints(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Determines the number of elements in a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sget_simple_extent_npoints determines the number of elements in a dataspace. For example, a simple 3-dimensional dataspace with dimensions 2, 3, and 4 would have 24 elements.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id ID of the dataspace object to query

Returns:

Returns the number of elements in the dataspace if successful; otherwise returns 0.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_simple_extent_npoints_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_npoints_f(space_id, npoints, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id      ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: npoints    ! Number of elements in dataspace
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr             ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_npoints_f

```

Name: H5Sget_simple_extent_type

Signature:

H5S_class_t H5Sget_simple_extent_type(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Determine the current class of a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sget_simple_extent_type queries a dataspace to determine the current class of a dataspace.

The function returns a class name, one of the following: H5S_SCALAR, H5S_SIMPLE, or H5S_NONE.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Dataspace identifier.

Returns:

Returns a dataspace class name if successful; otherwise H5S_NO_CLASS (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5sget_simple_extent_type_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_type_f(space_id, classtype, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: classtype      ! Class type
                                         ! Possible values are:
                                         !   H5S_NO_CLASS_F
                                         !   H5S_SCALAR_F
                                         !   H5S_SIMPLE_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sget_simple_extent_type_f

```

Name: H5Sis_simple

Signature:

htri_t H5Sis_simple(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Determines whether a dataspace is a simple dataspace.

Description:

H5Sis_simple determines whether a dataspace is a simple dataspace. [Currently, all dataspace objects are simple dataspaces, complex dataspace support will be added in the future]

Parameters:

hid_t space_id Identifier of the dataspace to query

Returns:

When successful, returns a positive value, for TRUE, or 0 (zero), for FALSE. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sis_simple_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sis_simple_f(space_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id      ! Dataspace identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: flag                ! Flag, indicates if dataspace
                                              ! is simple or not:
                                              ! TRUE or FALSE
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr              ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sis_simple_f

```

Name: H5Soffset_simple

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Soffset_simple(hid_t space_id, const hssize_t *offset )
```

Purpose:

Sets the offset of a simple dataspace.

Description:

H5Soffset_simple sets the offset of a simple dataspace *space_id*. The *offset* array must be the same number of elements as the number of dimensions for the dataspace. If the *offset* array is set to NULL, the offset for the dataspace is reset to 0.

This function allows the same shaped selection to be moved to different locations within a dataspace without requiring it to be redefined.

Parameters:

```
hid_t space_id           IN: The identifier for the dataspace object to reset.
const hssize_t *offset  IN: The offset at which to position the selection.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5soffset_simple_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5soffset_simple_f(space_id, offset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id    ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER(HSSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: offset
                                              ! The offset at which to position
                                              ! the selection
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                              ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5soffset_simple_f
```

Name: H5Sselect_all

Signature:

herr_t H5Sselect_all(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Selects the entire dataspace.

Description:

H5Sselect_all selects the entire extent of the dataspace space_id.

More specifically, H5Sselect_all selects the special 5S_SELECT_ALL region for the dataspace space_id. H5S_SELECT_ALL selects the entire dataspace for any dataspace it is applied to.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id IN: The identifier for the dataspace in which the selection is being made.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sselect_all_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sselect_all_f(space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sselect_all_f

```

Name: H5Sselect_elements

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Sselect_elements(hid_t space_id, H5S_seloper_t op, const size_t num_elements,
                        const hsize_t *coord[ ])
```

Purpose:

Selects array elements to be included in the selection for a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sselect_elements selects array elements to be included in the selection for the `space_id` dataspace.

The number of elements selected is set in the `num_elements` parameter.

The `coord` array is a two-dimensional array of size `dataspace_rank` by `num_elements` containing a list of zero-based values specifying the coordinates in the dataset of the selected elements. The order of the element coordinates in the `coord` array specifies the order in which the array elements are iterated through when I/O is performed. Duplicate coordinate locations are not checked for.

The selection operator `op` determines how the new selection is to be combined with the previously existing selection for the dataspace. The following operators are supported:

H5S_SELECT_SET	Replaces the existing selection with the parameters from this call. Overlapping blocks are not supported with this operator. Adds the new selection to the existing selection.
H5S_SELECT_APPEND	Adds the new selection following the last element of the existing selection.
H5S_SELECT_PREPEND	Adds the new selection preceding the first element of the existing selection.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> space_id	Identifier of the dataspace.
<i>H5S_seloper_t</i> op	Operator specifying how the new selection is to be combined with the existing selection for the dataspace.
<i>const size_t</i> num_elements	Number of elements to be selected.
<i>const hsize_t</i> *coord[]	A 2-dimensional array of 0-based values specifying the coordinates of the elements being selected.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sselect_elements_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sselect_elements_f(space_id, operator, rank, num_elements,
                               coord, hdferr)
```

```
IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: operator ! Flag, valid values are:
!     H5S_SELECT_SET_F
!     H5S_SELECT_OR_F
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: rank ! Number of dataspace
! dimensions
```

```

INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: num_elements
                                ! Number of elements to be
                                ! selected
INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*,*), INTENT(IN) :: coord
                                ! Array with the coordinates
                                ! of the selected elements:
                                ! coord(num_elements, rank)
INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr
                                ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sselect_elements_f

```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.4	<code>coord</code> parameter type changed to <i>const hsize_t</i> .	<code>coord</code> parameter type changed to <code>INTEGER(HSIZE_T)</code> .

Name: H5Sselect_hyperslab

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Sselect_hyperslab(hid_t space_id, H5S_seloper_t op, const hsize_t *start, const hsize_t *stride, const hsize_t *count, const hsize_t *block )
```

Purpose:

Selects a hyperslab region to add to the current selected region.

Description:

H5Sselect_hyperslab selects a hyperslab region to add to the current selected region for the dataspace specified by `space_id`.

The `start`, `stride`, `count`, and `block` arrays must be the same size as the rank of the dataspace.

The selection operator `op` determines how the new selection is to be combined with the already existing selection for the dataspace. The following operators are supported:

H5S_SELECT_SET	Replaces the existing selection with the parameters from this call. Overlapping blocks are not supported with this operator.
H5S_SELECT_OR	Adds the new selection to the existing selection. (Binary OR)
H5S_SELECT_AND	Retains only the overlapping portions of the new selection and the existing selection. (Binary AND)
H5S_SELECT_XOR	Retains only the elements that are members of the new selection or the existing selection, excluding elements that are members of both selections. (Binary exclusive-OR, XOR)
H5S_SELECT_NOTB	Retains only elements of the existing selection that are not in the new selection.
H5S_SELECT_NOTA	Retains only elements of the new selection that are not in the existing selection.

The `start` array determines the starting coordinates of the hyperslab to select.

The `stride` array chooses array locations from the dataspace with each value in the `stride` array determining how many elements to move in each dimension. Setting a value in the `stride` array to 1 moves to each element in that dimension of the dataspace; setting a value of 2 in allocation in the `stride` array moves to every other element in that dimension of the dataspace. In other words, the `stride` determines the number of elements to move from the `start` location in each dimension. Stride values of 0 are not allowed. If the `stride` parameter is `NULL`, a contiguous hyperslab is selected (as if each value in the `stride` array were set to all 1's).

The `count` array determines how many blocks to select from the dataspace, in each dimension.

The `block` array determines the size of the element block selected from the dataspace. If the `block` parameter is set to `NULL`, the block size defaults to a single element in each dimension (as if the `block` array were set to all 1's).

For example, in a 2-dimensional dataspace, setting `start` to [1,1], `stride` to [4,4], `count` to [3,7], and `block` to [2,2] selects 21 2x2 blocks of array elements starting with location (1,1) and selecting blocks at locations (1,1), (5,1), (9,1), (1,5), (5,5), etc.

Regions selected with this function call default to C order iteration when I/O is performed.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <i>space_id</i>	IN: Identifier of dataspace selection to modify
<i>H5S_seloper_t</i> <i>op</i>	IN: Operation to perform on current selection.
<i>const hsize_t</i> * <i>start</i>	IN: Offset of start of hyperslab
<i>const hsize_t</i> * <i>count</i>	IN: Number of blocks included in hyperslab.
<i>const hsize_t</i> * <i>stride</i>	IN: Hyperslab stride.
<i>const hsize_t</i> * <i>block</i>	IN: Size of block in hyperslab.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sselect_hyperslab_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sselect_hyperslab_f(space_id, operator, start, count,
                                hdferr, stride, block)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: op              ! Flag, valid values are:
                                         !   H5S_SELECT_SET_F
                                         !   H5S_SELECT_OR_F

  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: start
                                         ! Starting coordinates of hyperslab
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: count
                                         ! Number of blocks to select
                                         ! from dataspace

  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure

  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: stride
                                         ! Array of how many elements to
                                         ! move in each direction

  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), OPTIONAL, INTENT(IN) :: block
                                         ! Size of the element block

END SUBROUTINE h5sselect_hyperslab_f

```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.4	<i>start</i> [] parameter type changed to <i>const hsize_t</i> .	<i>start</i> parameter type changed to <code>INTEGER(HSIZE_T)</code> .

Name: H5Sselect_none

Signature:

herr_t H5Sselect_none(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Resets the selection region to include no elements.

Description:

H5Sselect_none resets the selection region for the dataspace *space_id* to include no elements.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id IN: The identifier for the dataspace in which the selection is being reset.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sselect_none_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sselect_none_f(space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
                                          ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sselect_none_f
```

Name: H5Sselect_valid

Signature:

htri_t H5Sselect_valid(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Verifies that the selection is within the extent of the dataspace.

Description:

H5Sselect_valid verifies that the selection for the dataspace space_id is within the extent of the dataspace if the current offset for the dataspace is used.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id The identifier for the dataspace being queried.

Returns:

Returns a positive value, for TRUE, if the selection is contained within the extent or 0 (zero), for FALSE, if it is not. Returns a negative value on error conditions such as the selection or extent not being defined.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sselect_valid_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sselect_valid_f(space_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: flag          ! TRUE if the selection is
                                         ! contained within the extent,
                                         ! FALSE otherwise.
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
                                         ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sselect_valid_f

```

Name: H5Sset_extent_none

Signature:

herr_t H5Sset_extent_none(*hid_t* space_id)

Purpose:

Removes the extent from a dataspace.

Description:

H5Sset_extent_none removes the extent from a dataspace and sets the type to H5S_NO_CLASS.

Parameters:

hid_t space_id The identifier for the dataspace from which the extent is to be removed.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sset_extent_none_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5sset_extent_none_f(space_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id ! Dataspace identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sset_extent_none_f

```

Name: H5Sset_extent_simple

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Sset_extent_simple(hid_t space_id, int rank, const hsize_t *current_size,
const hsize_t *maximum_size)
```

Purpose:

Sets or resets the size of an existing dataspace.

Description:

H5Sset_extent_simple sets or resets the size of an existing dataspace.

rank is the dimensionality, or number of dimensions, of the dataspace.

current_size is an array of size rank which contains the new size of each dimension in the dataspace. maximum_size is an array of size rank which contains the maximum size of each dimension in the dataspace.

Any previous extent is removed from the dataspace, the dataspace type is set to H5S_SIMPLE, and the extent is set as specified.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> space_id	Dataspace identifier.
<i>int</i> rank	Rank, or dimensionality, of the dataspace.
<i>const hsize_t</i> *current_size	Array containing current size of dataspace.
<i>const hsize_t</i> *maximum_size	Array containing maximum size of dataspace.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5sset_extent_simple_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5sset_extent_simple_f(space_id, rank, current_size,
                                maximum_size, hdferr)

    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: space_id      ! Dataspace identifier
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: rank                ! Dataspace rank
    INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(rank), INTENT(IN) :: current_size
                                                ! Array with the new sizes
                                                ! of dimensions
    INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(rank), INTENT(IN) ::
                                                ! Array with the new maximum
                                                ! sizes of dimensions
    INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code
                                                ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5sset_extent_simple_f
```


H5T: Datatype Interface

Datatype Object API Functions

These functions create and manipulate the datatype which describes elements of a dataset.

The C Interfaces:

General Datatype Operations

- H5Tcreate
- H5Topen
- H5Tcommit
- H5Tcommitted
- H5Tcopy
- H5Tequal
- H5Tlock
- H5Tget_class
- H5Tget_size
- H5Tget_super
- H5Tget_native_type
- H5Tdetect_class
- H5Tclose

Conversion Functions

- H5Tconvert
- H5Tfind
- H5Tset_overflow
- H5Tget_overflow
- H5Tregister
- H5Tunregister

Atomic Datatype Properties

- H5Tset_size
- H5Tget_order
- H5Tset_order
- H5Tget_precision
- H5Tset_precision
- H5Tget_offset
- H5Tset_offset
- H5Tget_pad
- H5Tset_pad
- H5Tget_sign
- H5Tset_sign
- H5Tget_fields
- H5Tset_fields
- H5Tget_ebias
- H5Tset_ebias
- H5Tget_norm
- H5Tset_norm
- H5Tget_inpad
- H5Tset_inpad
- H5Tget_cset
- H5Tset_cset
- H5Tget_strpad
- H5Tset_strpad

Enumeration Datatypes

- H5Tenum_create
- H5Tenum_insert
- H5Tenum_nameof
- H5Tenum_valueof
- H5Tget_member_value
- H5Tget_nmembers
- H5Tget_member_name
- H5Tget_member_index

Compound Datatype Properties

- H5Tget_nmembers
- H5Tget_member_class
- H5Tget_member_name
- H5Tget_member_index
- H5Tget_member_offset
- H5Tget_member_type
- H5Tinsert
- H5Tpack

Array Datatypes

- H5Tarray_create
- H5Tget_array_ndims
- H5Tget_array_dims

Variable-length Datatypes

- H5Tvlen_create
- H5Tis_variable_str

Opaque Datatypes

- H5Tset_tag
- H5Tget_tag

Alphabetical Listing

- H5Tarray_create
- H5Tclose
- H5Tcommit
- H5Tcommitted
- H5Tconvert
- H5Tcopy
- H5Tcreate
- H5Tdetect_class
- H5Tenum_create
- H5Tenum_insert
- H5Tenum_nameof
- H5Tenum_valueof
- H5Tequal
- H5Tfind
- H5Tget_array_dims
- H5Tget_array_ndims
- H5Tget_class
- H5Tget_cset
- H5Tget_ebias
- H5Tget_fields
- H5Tget_inpad
- H5Tget_member_class
- H5Tget_member_index
- H5Tget_member_name
- H5Tget_member_offset
- H5Tget_member_type
- H5Tget_member_value
- H5Tget_native_type
- H5Tget_nmembers
- H5Tget_norm
- H5Tget_offset
- H5Tget_order
- H5Tget_overflow
- H5Tget_pad
- H5Tget_precision
- H5Tget_sign
- H5Tget_size
- H5Tget_strpad
- H5Tget_super
- H5Tget_tag
- H5Tinsert
- H5Tis_variable_str
- H5Tlock
- H5Topen
- H5Tpack
- H5Tregister
- H5Tset_cset
- H5Tset_ebias
- H5Tset_fields
- H5Tset_inpad
- H5Tset_norm
- H5Tset_offset
- H5Tset_order
- H5Tset_overflow
- H5Tset_pad
- H5Tset_precision
- H5Tset_sign
- H5Tset_size
- H5Tset_strpad
- H5Tset_tag
- H5Tunregister
- H5Tvlen_create

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

General Datatype Operations

- h5tcreate_f
- h5topen_f
- h5tcommit_f
- h5tcommitted_f
- h5tcopy_f
- h5tequal_f
- h5tget_class_f
- h5tget_size_f
- h5tget_super_f
- h5tclose_f

Enumeration Datatypes

- h5tenum_create_f
- h5tenum_insert_f
- h5tenum_nameof_f
- h5tenum_valueof_f
- h5tget_member_value_f
- h5tget_nmembers_f
- h5tget_member_name_f
- h5tget_member_index_f

Atomic Datatype Properties

- h5tset_size_f
- h5tget_order_f
- h5tset_order_f
- h5tget_precision_f
- h5tset_precision_f
- h5tget_offset_f
- h5tset_offset_f
- h5tget_pad_f
- h5tset_pad_f
- h5tget_sign_f
- h5tset_sign_f
- h5tget_fields_f
- h5tset_fields_f
- h5tget_ebias_f
- h5tset_ebias_f
- h5tget_norm_f
- h5tset_norm_f
- h5tget_inpad_f
- h5tset_inpad_f
- h5tget_cset_f
- h5tset_cset_f
- h5tget_strpad_f
- h5tset_strpad_f

Array Datatypes

- h5tarray_create_f
- h5tget_array_ndims_f
- h5tget_array_dims_f

Compound Datatype Properties

- h5tget_nmembers_f
- h5tget_member_class_f
- h5tget_member_name_f
- h5tget_member_index_f
- h5tget_member_offset_f
- h5tget_member_type_f
- h5tinsert_f
- h5tpack_f

Variable-length Datatypes

- h5tvlen_create_f
- h5tis_variable_str_f

Opaque Datatypes

- h5tset_tag_f
- h5tget_tag_f

The Datatype interface, H5T, provides a mechanism to describe the storage format of individual data points of a data set and is hopefully designed in such a way as to allow new features to be easily added without disrupting applications that use the data type interface. A dataset (the H5D interface) is composed of a collection or raw data points of homogeneous type organized according to the data space (the H5S interface).

A datatype is a collection of datatype properties, all of which can be stored on disk, and which when taken as a whole, provide complete information for data conversion to or from that datatype. The interface provides functions to set and query properties of a datatype.

A *data point* is an instance of a *datatype*, which is an instance of a *type class*. We have defined a set of type classes and properties which can be extended at a later time. The atomic type classes are those which describe types which cannot be decomposed at the datatype interface level; all other classes are compound.

See *The Datatype Interface (H5T)* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for further information, including a complete list of all supported datatypes.

Name: H5Tarray_create

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Tarray_create( hid_t base, int rank, const hsize_t dims[ /*rank*/ ], const int
perm[ /*rank*/ ] )
```

Purpose:

Creates an array datatype object.

Description:

H5Tarray_create creates a new array datatype object.

base is the datatype of every element of the array, i.e., of the number at each position in the array.

rank is the number of dimensions and the size of each dimension is specified in the array dims. The value of rank is currently limited to H5S_MAX_RANK and must be greater than 0 (zero). All dimension sizes specified in dims must be greater than 0 (zero).

The array perm is designed to contain the dimension permutation, i.e. C versus FORTRAN array order. *(The parameter perm is currently unused and is not yet implemented.)*

Parameters:

hid_t base	IN: Datatype identifier for the array base datatype.
int rank	IN: Rank of the array.
const hsize_t dims[/*rank*/]	IN: Size of each array dimension.
const int perm[/*rank*/]	IN: Dimension permutation. <i>(Currently not implemented.)</i>

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tarray_create_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tarray_create_f(base_id, rank, dims, type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: base_id    ! Identifier of array base datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)       :: rank      ! Rank of the array
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(IN) :: dims
                                           ! Sizes of each array dimension
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: type_id  ! Identifier of the array datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)       :: hdferr   ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tarray_create_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Tclose

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tclose(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Releases a datatype.

Description:

H5Tclose releases a datatype. Further access through the datatype identifier is illegal. Failure to release a datatype with this call will result in resource leaks.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to release.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tclose_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tclose_f(type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                     ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tclose_f
```

Name: H5Tcommit

Signature:

*herr_t*H5Tcommit(*hid_t* loc_id, *const char* * name, *hid_t* type)

Purpose:

Commits a transient datatype to a file, creating a new named datatype.

Description:

H5Tcommit commits a transient datatype (not immutable) to a file, turned it into a named datatype. The *loc_id* is either a file or group identifier which, when combined with *name*, refers to a new named datatype.

As is the case for any object in a group, the length of the name of a named datatype is not limited.

Parameters:

hid_t loc_id IN: A file or group identifier.

const char * name IN: A datatype name.

hid_t type IN: A datatype identifier.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tcommit_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tcommit_f(loc_id, name, type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Datatype name within file or group
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                      ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tcommit_f

```

Name: H5Tcommitted

Signature:

*htri_t*H5Tcommitted(*hid_t* type)

Purpose:

Determines whether a datatype is a named type or a transient type.

Description:

H5Tcommitted queries a type to determine whether the type specified by the `type` identifier is a named type or a transient type. If this function returns a positive value, then the type is named (that is, it has been committed, perhaps by some other application). Datasets which return committed datatypes with `H5Dget_type()` are able to share the datatype with other datasets in the same file.

Parameters:

hid_t type IN: Datatype identifier.

Returns:

When successful, returns a positive value, for TRUE, if the datatype has been committed, or 0 (zero), for FALSE, if the datatype has not been committed. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tcommitted_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tcommitted_f(type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tcommitted_f
```

Name: H5Tconvert

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tconvert(hid_t src_id, hid_t dst_id, size_t nelmts, void *buf, void *background,
  hid_t plist_id)
```

Purpose:

Converts data from between specified datatypes.

Description:

H5Tconvert converts *nelmts* elements from the type specified by the *src_id* identifier to type *dst_id*. The source elements are packed in *buf* and on return the destination will be packed in *buf*. That is, the conversion is performed in place. The optional background buffer is an array of *nelmts* values of destination type which are merged with the converted values to fill in cracks (for instance, *background* might be an array of structs with the *a* and *b* fields already initialized and the conversion of *buf* supplies the *c* and *d* field values).

The parameter *plist_id* contains the dataset transfer property list identifier which is passed to the conversion functions. As of Release 1.2, this parameter is only used to pass along the variable-length datatype custom allocation information.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> src_id	Identifier for the source datatype.
<i>hid_t</i> dst_id	Identifier for the destination datatype.
<i>size_t</i> nelmts	Size of array <i>buf</i> .
<i>void</i> *buf	Array containing pre- and post-conversion values.
<i>void</i> *background	Optional background buffer.
<i>hid_t</i> plist_id	Dataset transfer property list identifier.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.3	<i>nelmts</i> parameter type changed to <i>size_t</i> .
1.4.0	<i>nelmts</i> parameter type changed to <i>hsize_t</i> .

Name: H5Tcopy

Signature:

hid_t H5Tcopy(*hid_t* type_id)

Purpose:

Copies an existing datatype.

Description:

H5Tcopy copies an existing datatype. The returned type is always transient and unlocked.

The *type_id* argument can be either a datatype identifier, a predefined datatype (defined in `H5Tpublic.h`), or a dataset identifier. If *type_id* is a dataset identifier instead of a datatype identifier, then this function returns a transient, modifiable datatype which is a copy of the dataset's datatype.

The datatype identifier returned should be released with `H5Tclose` or resource leaks will occur.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to copy. Can be a datatype identifier, a predefined datatype (defined in `H5Tpublic.h`), or a dataset identifier.

Returns:

Returns a datatype identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value

Fortran90 Interface: h5tcopy_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tcopy_f(type_id, new_type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id      ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: new_type_id ! Identifier of datatype's copy
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tcopy_f

```


Name: H5Tcreate

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Tcreate(H5T_class_t class, size_t size )
```

Purpose:

Creates a new datatype.

Description:

H5Tcreate creates a new datatype of the specified class with the specified number of bytes.

The following datatype classes are supported with this function:

```
◇ H5T_COMPOUND
◇ H5T_OPAQUE
◇ H5T_ENUM
```

Use H5Tcopy to create integer or floating-point datatypes.

The datatype identifier returned from this function should be released with H5Tclose or resource leaks will result.

Parameters:

```
H5T_class_t class      Class of datatype to create.
size_t size           The number of bytes in the datatype to create.
```

Returns:

Returns datatype identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tcreate_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tcreate_f(class, size, type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: class           ! Datatype class can be one of
                                          !   H5T_COMPOUND_F (6)
                                          !   H5T_ENUM_F      (8)
                                          !   H5T_OPAQUE_F   (9)
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size    ! Size of the datatype
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tcreate_f
```

Name: H5Tdetect_class

Signature:

htri_t H5Tdetect_class(*hid_t* dtype_id, *H5T_class_t* dtype_class)

Purpose:

Determines whether a datatype contains any datatypes of the given datatype class.

Description:

H5Tdetect_class determines whether the datatype specified in *dtype_id* contains any datatypes of the datatype class specified in *dtype_class*.

This function is useful primarily in recursively examining all the fields and/or base types of compound, array, and variable-length datatypes.

Valid class identifiers are as defined in H5Tget_class.

Parameters:

hid_t dtype_id Datatype identifier.

H5T_class_t dtype_class Datatype class.

Returns:

Returns TRUE or FALSE if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release C

1.6.0 Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Tenum_create

Signature:

hid_t H5Tenum_create(*hid_t* parent_id)

Purpose:

Creates a new enumeration datatype.

Description:

H5Tenum_create creates a new enumeration datatype based on the specified base datatype, parent_id, which must be an integer type.

Parameters:

hid_t parent_id IN: Datatype identifier for the base datatype.

Returns:

Returns the datatype identifier for the new enumeration datatype if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tenum_create_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tenum_create_f(parent_id, new_type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: parent_id      ! Datatype identifier for
                                               ! the base datatype
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: new_type_id  ! Datatype identifier for the
                                               ! new enumeration datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr             ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tenum_create_f
```

Name: H5Tenum_insert

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tenum_insert(hid_t type, const char *name, void *value )
```

Purpose:

Inserts a new enumeration datatype member.

Description:

H5Tenum_insert inserts a new enumeration datatype member into an enumeration datatype.

type is the enumeration datatype, name is the name of the new member, and value points to the value of the new member.

name and value must both be unique within type.

value points to data which is of the datatype defined when the enumeration datatype was created.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type	IN: Datatype identifier for the enumeration datatype.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Name of the new member.
<i>void</i> *value	IN: Pointer to the value of the new member.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tenum_insert_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tenum_insert_f(type_id, name, value, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of the new member
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: value ! Value of the new member
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tenum_insert_f
```

Name: H5Tenum_nameof

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tenum_nameof(hid_t type, void *value, char *name, size_t size )
```

Purpose:

Returns the symbol name corresponding to a specified member of an enumeration datatype.

Description:

H5Tenum_nameof finds the symbol name that corresponds to the specified value of the enumeration datatype type.

At most `size` characters of the symbol name are copied into the name buffer. If the entire symbol name and null terminator do not fit in the name buffer, then as many characters as possible are copied (not null terminated) and the function fails.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type	IN: Enumeration datatype identifier.
<i>void</i> *value	IN: Value of the enumeration datatype.
<i>char</i> *name	OUT: Buffer for output of the symbol name.
<i>size_t</i> size	IN: Anticipated size of the symbol name, in bytes (characters).

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value and, if `size` allows it, the first character of `name` is set to NULL.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tenum_nameof_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tenum_nameof_f(type_id, name, namelen, value, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: name ! Name of the enumeration datatype
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: namelen ! Length of the name
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: value ! Value of the enumeration datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tenum_nameof_f
```

Name: H5Tenum_valueof

Signature:

herr_t H5Tenum_valueof(*hid_t* type, *char* *name, *void* *value)

Purpose:

Returns the value corresponding to a specified member of an enumeration datatype.

Description:

H5Tenum_valueof finds the value that corresponds to the specified name of the enumeration datatype type.

The value argument should be at least as large as the value of H5Tget_size(type) in order to hold the result.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type	IN: Enumeration datatype identifier.
<i>const char</i> *name	IN: Symbol name of the enumeration datatype.
<i>void</i> *value	OUT: Buffer for output of the value of the enumeration datatype.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tenum_valueof_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tenum_valueof_f(type_id, name, value, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of the enumeration datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: value ! Value of the enumeration datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tenum_valueof_f

```

Name: H5Tequal

Signature:

```
htri_t H5Tequal(hid_t type_id1, hid_t type_id2 )
```

Purpose:

Determines whether two datatype identifiers refer to the same datatype.

Description:

H5Tequal determines whether two datatype identifiers refer to the same datatype.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id1 Identifier of datatype to compare.

hid_t type_id2 Identifier of datatype to compare.

Returns:

When successful, returns a positive value, for TRUE, if the datatype identifiers refer to the same datatype, or 0 (zero), for FALSE. Otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tequal_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tequal_f(type1_id, type2_id, flag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type1_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type2_id ! Datatype identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: flag           ! TRUE/FALSE flag to indicate
                                          ! if two datatypes are equal
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tequal_f
```

Name: H5Tfind

Signature:

H5T_conv_t H5Tfind(*hid_t* src_id, *hid_t* dst_id, *H5T_cdata_t* **pcdata)

Purpose:

Finds a conversion function.

Description:

H5Tfind finds a conversion function that can handle a conversion from type *src_id* to type *dst_id*. The *pcdata* argument is a pointer to a pointer to type conversion data which was created and initialized by the soft type conversion function of this path when the conversion function was installed on the path.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> src_id	IN: Identifier for the source datatype.
<i>hid_t</i> dst_id	IN: Identifier for the destination datatype.
<i>H5T_cdata_t</i> **pcdata	OUT: Pointer to type conversion data.

Returns:

Returns a pointer to a suitable conversion function if successful. Otherwise returns NULL.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Tget_array_dims

Signature:

```
int H5Tget_array_dims( hid_t adtype_id, hsize_t *dims[ ], int *perm[ ] )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves sizes of array dimensions and dimension permutations.

Description:

H5Tget_array_dims returns the sizes of the dimensions and the dimension permutations of the specified array datatype object.

The sizes of the dimensions are returned in the array `dims`. The dimension permutations, i.e., C versus FORTRAN array order, are returned in the array `perm`.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> <code>adtype_id</code>	IN: Datatype identifier of array object.
<i>hsize_t</i> * <code>dims[]</code>	OUT: Sizes of array dimensions.
<i>int</i> * <code>perm[]</code>	OUT: Dimension permutations.

Returns:

Returns the non-negative number of dimensions of the array type if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_array_dims_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_array_dims_f(type_id, dims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id      ! Identifier of the array datatype
  INTEGER(HSIZE_T), DIMENSION(*), INTENT(OUT) :: dims
  ! Buffer to store array datatype

  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr            ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_array_dims_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Tget_array_ndims

Signature:

```
int H5Tget_array_ndims(hid_t adtype_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns the rank of an array datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_array_ndims returns the rank, the number of dimensions, of an array datatype object.

Parameters:

hid_t adtype_id IN: Datatype identifier of array object.

Returns:

Returns the rank of the array if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_array_ndims_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_array_ndims_f(type_id, ndims, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Identifier of the array datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: ndims  ! Number of array dimensions
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT)      :: hdferr  ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_array_ndims_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.4.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Tget_class

Signature:

```
H5T_class_t H5Tget_class(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns the datatype class identifier.

Description:

H5Tget_class returns the datatype class identifier.

Valid class identifiers, as defined in H5Tpublic.h, are:

```

◇ H5T_INTEGER
◇ H5T_FLOAT
◇ H5T_TIME
◇ H5T_STRING
◇ H5T_BITFIELD
◇ H5T_OPAQUE
◇ H5T_COMPOUND
◇ H5T_REFERENCE
◇ H5T_ENUM
◇ H5T_VLEN
◇ H5T_ARRAY

```

Note that the library returns H5T_STRING for both fixed-length and variable-length strings.

Note that the time datatype class, H5T_TIME, is not fully supported in the current version of the HDF5 Library.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns datatype class identifier if successful; otherwise H5T_NO_CLASS (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_class_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tget_class_f(type_id, class, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: class ! Datatype class, possible values are:
  ! H5T_NO_CLASS_F
  ! H5T_INTEGER_F
  ! H5T_FLOAT_F
  ! H5T_TIME_F
  ! H5T_STRING_F
  ! H5T_BITFIELD_F
  ! H5T_OPAQUE_F
  ! H5T_COMPOUND_F
  ! H5T_REFERENCE_F
  ! H5T_ENUM_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_class_f

```

Name: H5Tget_cset

Signature:

```
H5T_cset_t H5Tget_cset(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the character set type of a string datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_cset retrieves the character set type of a string datatype. Valid character set types are:

```
H5T_CSET_ASCII (0)    Character set is US ASCII.
```

Parameters:

```
hid_t type_id        Identifier of datatype to query.
```

Returns:

Returns a valid character set type if successful; otherwise H5T_CSET_ERROR (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_cset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_cset_f(type_id, cset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: cset          ! Character set type of a string
                                          ! datatype
                                          ! Possible values of padding type are:
                                          !   H5T_CSET_ASCII_F = 0
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_cset_f
```

Name: H5Tget_ebias

Signature:

size_t H5Tget_ebias(*hid_t* type_id)

Purpose:

Retrieves the exponent bias of a floating-point type.

Description:

H5Tget_ebias retrieves the exponent bias of a floating-point type.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns the bias if successful; otherwise 0.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_ebias_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_ebias_f(type_id, ebias, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: ebias         ! Datatype exponent bias
                                          ! of a floating-point type
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_ebias_f
```

Name: H5Tget_fields

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tget_fields(hid_t type_id, size_t *spos, size_t *epos, size_t *esize, size_t *mpos,
                    size_t *msize)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves floating point datatype bit field information.

Description:

H5Tget_fields retrieves information about the locations of the various bit fields of a floating point datatype. The field positions are bit positions in the significant region of the datatype. Bits are numbered with the least significant bit number zero. Any (or even all) of the arguments can be null pointers.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	IN: Identifier of datatype to query.
<i>size_t</i> *spos	OUT: Pointer to location to return floating-point sign bit.
<i>size_t</i> *epos	OUT: Pointer to location to return exponent bit-position.
<i>size_t</i> *esize	OUT: Pointer to location to return size of exponent in bits.
<i>size_t</i> *mpos	OUT: Pointer to location to return mantissa bit-position.
<i>size_t</i> *msize	OUT: Pointer to location to return size of mantissa in bits.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_fields_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_fields_f(type_id, epos, esize, mpos, msize, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: epos ! Exponent bit-position
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: esize ! Size of exponent in bits
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: mpos ! Mantissa bit-position
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: msize ! Size of mantissa in bits
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_fields_f
```

Name: H5Tget_inpad

Signature:

H5T_pad_t H5Tget_inpad(*hid_t* type_id)

Purpose:

Retrieves the internal padding type for unused bits in floating-point datatypes.

Description:

H5Tget_inpad retrieves the internal padding type for unused bits in floating-point datatypes. Valid padding types are:

H5T_PAD_ZERO (0)
Set background to zeros.
H5T_PAD_ONE (1)
Set background to ones.
H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND (2)
Leave background alone.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns a valid padding type if successful; otherwise H5T_PAD_ERROR (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_inpad_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tget_inpad_f(type_id, padtype, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: padtype      ! Padding type for unused bits
                                       ! in floating-point datatypes
                                       ! Possible values of padding type are:
                                       !     H5T_PAD_ZERO_F = 0
                                       !     H5T_PAD_ONE_F = 1
                                       !     H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND_F = 2
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_inpad_f

```

Name: H5Tget_member_class

Signature:

```
H5T_class_t H5Tget_member_class( hid_t cdtype_id, unsigned member_no )
```

Purpose:

Returns datatype class of compound datatype member.

Description:

Given a compound datatype, *cdtype_id*, the function `H5Tget_member_class` returns the datatype class of the compound datatype member specified by *member_no*.

Valid class identifiers are as defined in `H5Tget_class`.

Parameters:

hid_t *cdtype_id* IN: Datatype identifier of compound object.

unsigned *member_no* IN: Compound object member number.

Returns:

Returns the datatype class, a non-negative value, if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: `h5tget_member_class_f`

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_class_f(type_id, member_no, class, hdferr)
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id      ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: member_no         ! Member number
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: class            ! Member class
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_class_f
```

History:

Release **C**

1.6.4 membno parameter type changed to *unsigned*.

Name: H5Tget_member_index

Signature:

```
int H5Tget_member_index(hid_t type_id, const char * field_name )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the index of a compound or enumeration datatype member.

Description:

H5Tget_member_index retrieves the index of a field of a compound datatype or an element of an enumeration datatype.

The name of the target field or element is specified in `field_name`.

Fields are stored in no particular order with index values of 0 through $N-1$, where N is the value returned by H5Tget_nmembers.

Parameters:

<code>hid_t type_id</code>	Identifier of datatype to query.
<code>const char * field_name</code>	Name of the field or member whose index is to be retrieved.

Returns:

Returns a valid field or member index if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_member_index_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_index_f(type_id, name, index, hdferr)
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Member name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: index ! Member index
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_index_f
```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.4.5		Function introduced in this release.
1.4.4	Function introduced in this release.	

Name: H5Tget_member_name

Signature:

```
char *H5Tget_member_name(hid_t type_id, unsigned field_idx)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the name of a compound or enumeration datatype member.

Description:

H5Tget_member_name retrieves the name of a field of a compound datatype or an element of an enumeration datatype.

The index of the target field or element is specified in `field_idx`. Compound datatype fields and enumeration datatype elements are stored in no particular order with index values of 0 through $N-1$, where N is the value returned by H5Tget_nmembers.

A buffer to receive the name of the field is allocated with `malloc()` and the caller is responsible for freeing the memory used.

Parameters:

`hid_t type_id` Identifier of datatype to query.

`unsigned field_idx` Zero-based index of the field or element whose name is to be retrieved.

Returns:

Returns a valid pointer to a string allocated with `malloc()` if successful; otherwise returns NULL.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_member_name_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_name_f(type_id,index, member_name, namelen, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id           ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: index                   ! Field index (0-based) of
                                                ! the field name to retrieve
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: member_name ! Name of a field of
                                                ! a compound datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: namelen                ! Length of the name
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr                ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_name_f
```

History:

Release C

1.6.4 membno parameter type changed to *unsigned*.

Name: H5Tget_member_offset

Signature:

```
size_t H5Tget_member_offset(hid_t type_id, unsigned memb_no )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the offset of a field of a compound datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_member_offset retrieves the byte offset of the beginning of a field within a compound datatype with respect to the beginning of the compound data type datum.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.
unsigned memb_no Number of the field whose offset is requested.

Returns:

Returns the byte offset of the field if successful; otherwise returns 0 (zero). Note that zero is a valid offset and that this function will fail only if a call to H5Tget_member_class() fails with the same arguments.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_member_offset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_offset_f(type_id, member_no, offset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id      ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: member_no          ! Number of the field
                                              ! whose offset is requested
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: offset    ! Byte offset of the the
                                              ! beginning of the field
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_offset_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	membno parameter type changed to <i>unsigned</i> .

Name: H5Tget_member_type

Signature:

hid_t H5Tget_member_type(*hid_t* type_id, *unsigned* field_idx)

Purpose:

Returns the datatype of the specified member.

Description:

H5Tget_member_type returns the datatype of the specified member. The caller should invoke H5Tclose() to release resources associated with the type.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

unsigned field_idx Field index (0-based) of the field type to retrieve.

Returns:

Returns the identifier of a copy of the datatype of the field if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_member_type_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_type_f(type_id, field_idx, datatype, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: field_idx ! Field index (0-based) of the
  ! field type to retrieve
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: datatype ! Identifier of a copy of
  ! the datatype of the field
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_type_f

```

History:

Release C

1.6.4 membno parameter type changed to *unsigned*.

Name: H5Tget_member_value

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tget_member_value(hid_t type unsigned memb_no, void *value )
```

Purpose:

Returns the value of an enumeration datatype member.

Description:

H5Tget_member_value returns the value of the enumeration datatype member memb_no.

The member value is returned in a user-supplied buffer pointed to by value.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type	IN: Datatype identifier for the enumeration datatype.
<i>unsigned</i> memb_no,	IN: Number of the enumeration datatype member.
<i>void</i> *value	OUT: Pointer to a buffer for output of the value of the enumeration datatype member.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_member_value_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_value_f(type_id, member_no, value, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: member_no ! Number of the enumeration
  ! datatype member
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: value ! Value of the enumeration datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_member_value_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.4	membno parameter type changed to <i>unsigned</i> .

Name: H5Tget_native_type

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Tget_native_type(hid_t type_id, H5T_direction_t direction)
```

Purpose:

Returns the native datatype of a specified datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_native_type returns the equivalent native datatype for the datatype specified in `type_id`.

H5Tget_native_type is a high-level function designed primarily to facilitate use of the H5Dread function, for which users otherwise must undertake a multi-step process to determine the native datatype of a dataset prior to reading it into memory. It can be used not only to determine the native datatype for atomic datatypes, but also to determine the native datatypes of the individual components of a compound datatype, an enumerated datatype, an array datatype, or a variable-length datatype.

H5Tget_native_type selects the matching native datatype from the following list:

```
H5T_NATIVE_CHAR
H5T_NATIVE_SHORT
H5T_NATIVE_INT
H5T_NATIVE_LONG
H5T_NATIVE_LLONG

H5T_NATIVE_UCHAR
H5T_NATIVE_USHORT
H5T_NATIVE_UINT
H5T_NATIVE_ULONG
H5T_NATIVE_ULLONG

H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE
H5T_NATIVE_LDOUBLE
```

The `direction` parameter indicates the order in which the library searches for a native datatype match. Valid values for `direction` are as follows:

```
H5T_DIR_ASCEND    Searches the above list in ascending size of the datatype,
                  i.e., from top to bottom. (Default)
H5T_DIR_DESCEND   Searches the above list in descending size of the datatype,
                  i.e., from bottom to top.
```

H5Tget_native_type is designed primarily for use with integer and floating point datatypes. String, time, bitfield, opaque, and reference datatypes are returned as a copy of `type_id`.

The identifier returned by H5Tget_native_type should eventually be closed by calling H5Tclose to release resources.

Parameters:

```
hid_t type_id      Datatype identifier for the dataset datatype.
H5T_direction_t direction  Direction of search.
```

Returns:

Returns the native datatype identifier for the specified dataset datatype if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Tget_nmembers

Signature:

```
int H5Tget_nmembers(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the number of elements in a compound or enumeration datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_nmembers retrieves the number of fields in a compound datatype or the number of members of an enumeration datatype.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns the number of elements if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_nmembers_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_nmembers_f(type_id, num_members, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: num_members ! Number of fields in a
  ! compound datatype
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_nmembers_f
```


Name: H5Tget_norm

Signature:

```
H5T_norm_t H5Tget_norm(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves mantissa normalization of a floating-point datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_norm retrieves the mantissa normalization of a floating-point datatype. Valid normalization types are:

```
H5T_NORM_IMPLIED (0)
    MSB of mantissa is not stored, always 1
H5T_NORM_MSBSET (1)
    MSB of mantissa is always 1
H5T_NORM_NONE (2)
    Mantissa is not normalized
```

Parameters:

```
hid_t type_id    Identifier of datatype to query.
```

Returns:

Returns a valid normalization type if successful; otherwise H5T_NORM_ERROR (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_norm_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_norm_f(type_id, norm, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: norm  ! Mantissa normalization of a
                                ! floating-point datatype
                                ! Valid normalization types are:
                                !   H5T_NORM_IMPLIED_F(0)
                                !     MSB of mantissa is not
                                !     stored, always 1
                                !   H5T_NORM_MSBSET_F(1)
                                !     MSB of mantissa is always 1
                                !   H5T_NORM_NONE_F(2)
                                !     Mantissa is not normalized
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_norm_f
```

Name: H5Tget_offset

Signature:

```
int H5Tget_offset(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the bit offset of the first significant bit.

Description:

H5Tget_offset retrieves the bit offset of the first significant bit. The significant bits of an atomic datum can be offset from the beginning of the memory for that datum by an amount of padding. The 'offset' property specifies the number of bits of padding that appear to the "right of" the value. That is, if we have a 32-bit datum with 16-bits of precision having the value 0x1122 then it will be laid out in memory as (from small byte address toward larger byte addresses):

Byte Position	Big-Endian Offset=0	Big-Endian Offset=16	Little-Endian Offset=0	Little-Endian Offset=16
0:	[pad]	[0x11]	[0x22]	[pad]
1:	[pad]	[0x22]	[0x11]	[pad]
2:	[0x11]	[pad]	[pad]	[0x22]
3:	[0x22]	[pad]	[pad]	[0x11]

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns an offset value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_offset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_offset_f(type_id, offset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: offset      ! Datatype bit offset of the
                                     ! first significant bit
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr     ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_offset_f
```

Name: H5Tget_order

Signature:

H5T_order_t H5Tget_order(*hid_t* type_id)

Purpose:

Returns the byte order of an atomic datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_order returns the byte order of an atomic datatype.

Possible return values are:

H5T_ORDER_LE (0)
 Little endian byte ordering (default).
 H5T_ORDER_BE (1)
 Big endian byte ordering.
 H5T_ORDER_VAX (2)
 VAX mixed byte ordering (not currently supported).

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns a byte order constant if successful; otherwise H5T_ORDER_ERROR (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_order_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tget_order_f(type_id, order, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: order        ! Datatype byte order
                                       ! Possible values are:
                                       !   H5T_ORDER_LE_F
                                       !   H5T_ORDER_BE_F
                                       !   H5T_ORDER_VAX_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
                                       ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_order_f

```

Name: H5Tget_overflow

Signature: H5Tget_overflow ()

H5T_overflow_t H5Tget_overflow(void)

Purpose:

Returns a pointer to the current global overflow function.

Description:

H5Tset_overflow returns a pointer to the current global overflow function. This is an application-defined function that is called whenever a datatype conversion causes an overflow.

Parameters:

None.

Returns:

Returns a pointer to an application-defined function if successful. Otherwise returns NULL; this can happen if no overflow handling function is registered.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Tget_pad

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tget_pad(hid_t type_id, H5T_pad_t * lsb, H5T_pad_t * msb)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the padding type of the least and most-significant bit padding.

Description:

H5Tget_pad retrieves the padding type of the least and most-significant bit padding. Valid types are:

```
H5T_PAD_ZERO (0)
    Set background to zeros.
H5T_PAD_ONE (1)
    Set background to ones.
H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND (2)
    Leave background alone.
```

Parameters:

```
hid_t type_id      IN: Identifier of datatype to query.
H5T_pad_t * lsb    OUT: Pointer to location to return least-significant bit padding type.
H5T_pad_t * msb    OUT: Pointer to location to return most-significant bit padding type.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_pad_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_pad_f(type_id, lsbpad, msbpad, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: lsbpad        ! Padding type of the
                                         ! least significant bit
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: msbpad        ! Padding type of the
                                         ! most significant bit
                                         ! Possible values of
                                         ! padding type are:
                                         !   H5T_PAD_ZERO_F = 0
                                         !   H5T_PAD_ONE_F = 1
                                         !   H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND_F = 2
                                         !   H5T_PAD_ERROR_F = -1
                                         !   H5T_PAD_NPAD_F = 3
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_pad_f
```

Name: H5Tget_precision

Signature:

```
size_t H5Tget_precision(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns the precision of an atomic datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_precision returns the precision of an atomic datatype. The precision is the number of significant bits which, unless padding is present, is 8 times larger than the value returned by H5Tget_size.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns the number of significant bits if successful; otherwise 0.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_precision_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_precision_f(type_id, precision, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: precision ! Datatype precision
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_precision_f
```

Name: H5Tget_sign

Signature:

```
H5T_sign_t H5Tget_sign(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Retrieves the sign type for an integer type.

Description:

H5Tget_sign retrieves the sign type for an integer type. Valid types are:

H5T_SGN_NONE (0)

Unsigned integer type.

H5T_SGN_2 (1)

Two's complement signed integer type.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns a valid sign type if successful; otherwise H5T_SGN_ERROR (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_sign_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_sign_f(type_id, sign, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: sign ! Sign type for an integer type
  ! Possible values are:
  !   Unsigned integer type
  !       H5T_SGN_NONE_F = 0
  !   Two's complement signed
  !       integer type
  !       H5T_SGN_2_F = 1
  !   or error value
  !       H5T_SGN_ERROR_F = -1
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_sign_f
```

Name: H5Tget_size

Signature:

```
size_t H5Tget_size(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Returns the size of a datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_size returns the size of a datatype in bytes.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns the size of the datatype in bytes if successful; otherwise 0.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_size_f(type_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(OUT) :: size ! Datatype size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_size_f
```


Name: H5Tget_strpad

Signature:

H5T_str_t H5Tget_strpad(*hid_t* type_id)

Purpose:

Retrieves the storage mechanism for a string datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_strpad retrieves the storage mechanism for a string datatype, as defined in H5Tset_strpad.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to query.

Returns:

Returns a valid string storage mechanism if successful; otherwise H5T_STR_ERROR (-1).

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_strpad_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5tget_strpad_f(type_id, strpad, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: strpad ! String padding method for a string datatype
                                ! Possible values of padding type are:
                                !   Pad with zeros (as C does):
                                !     H5T_STR_NULLPAD_F(0)
                                !   Pad with spaces (as FORTRAN does):
                                !     H5T_STR_SPACEPAD_F(1)
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_strpad_f

```

Name: H5Tget_super

Signature:

hid_t H5Tget_super(*hid_t* type)

Purpose:

Returns the base datatype from which a datatype is derived.

Description:

H5Tget_super returns the base datatype from which the datatype *type* is derived.

In the case of an enumeration type, the return value is an integer type.

Parameters:

hid_t type Datatype identifier for the derived datatype.

Returns:

Returns the datatype identifier for the base datatype if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_super_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_super_f(type_id, base_type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: base_type_id ! Base datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_super_f
```

Name: H5Tget_tag

Signature:

```
char *H5Tget_tag(hid_t type_id)
```

Purpose:

Gets the tag associated with an opaque datatype.

Description:

H5Tget_tag returns the tag associated with the opaque datatype *type_id*.

The tag is returned via a pointer to an allocated string, which the caller must free.

Parameters:

hid_t *type_id* Datatype identifier for the opaque datatype.

Returns:

Returns a pointer to an allocated string if successful; otherwise returns NULL.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tget_tag_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tget_tag_f(type_id, tag,taglen, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id    ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(OUT) :: tag    ! Unique ASCII string with which the
  ! opaque datatype is to be tagged
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: taglen    ! Length of tag
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr    ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tget_tag_f
```

Name: H5Tinsert

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tinsert(hid_t type_id, const char * name, size_t offset, hid_t field_id)
```

Purpose:

Adds a new member to a compound datatype.

Description:

H5Tinsert adds another member to the compound datatype `type_id`. The new member has a name which must be unique within the compound datatype. The `offset` argument defines the start of the member in an instance of the compound datatype, and `field_id` is the datatype identifier of the new member.

Note: Members of a compound datatype do not have to be atomic datatypes; a compound datatype can have a member which is a compound datatype.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	Identifier of compound datatype to modify.
<i>const char</i> * name	Name of the field to insert.
<i>size_t</i> offset	Offset in memory structure of the field to insert.
<i>hid_t</i> field_id	Datatype identifier of the field to insert.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tinsert_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tinsert_f(type_id, name, offset, field_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name ! Name of the field to insert
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: offset ! Offset in memory structure
  ! of the field to insert
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: field_id ! Datatype identifier of the
  ! new member
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tinsert_f
```

Name: H5Tis_variable_str

Signature:

```
htri_t H5Tis_variable_str(hid_t dtype_id)
```

Purpose:

Determines whether datatype is a variable-length string.

Description:

H5Tvlen_create determines whether the datatype identified in dtype_id is a variable-length string.

This function can be used to distinguish between fixed and variable-length string datatypes.

Parameters:

hid_t dtype_id Datatype identifier.

Returns:

Returns TRUE or FALSE if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tis_variable_str_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tis_variable_str_f(type_id, status, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id    ! Datatype identifier
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT)      :: status     ! Logical flag:
                                         !   .TRUE. if datatype is a
                                         !   variable string
                                         !   .FALSE. otherwise
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tis_variable_str_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Tlock

Signature:

herr_t H5Tlock(*hid_t* *type_id*)

Purpose:

Locks a datatype.

Description:

H5Tlock locks the datatype specified by the *type_id* identifier, making it read-only and non-destructible. This is normally done by the library for predefined datatypes so the application does not inadvertently change or delete a predefined type. Once a datatype is locked it can never be unlocked.

Parameters:

hid_t *type_id* Identifier of datatype to lock.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Topen

Signature:

*hid_t*H5Topen(*hid_t* loc_id, *const char* * name)

Purpose:

Opens a named datatype.

Description:

H5Topen opens a named datatype at the location specified by loc_id and returns an identifier for the datatype. loc_id is either a file or group identifier. The identifier should eventually be closed by calling H5Tclose to release resources.

Parameters:

hid_t loc_id IN: A file or group identifier.

const char * name IN: A datatype name, defined within the file or group identified by loc_id.

Returns:

Returns a named datatype identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5topen_f

```

SUBROUTINE h5topen_f(loc_id, name, type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: loc_id      ! File or group identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: name     ! Datatype name within file or
                                           ! group
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(out) :: type_id   ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr          ! Error code
                                           ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5topen_f

```

Name: H5Tpack

Signature:

herr_t H5Tpack(*hid_t* type_id)

Purpose:

Recursively removes padding from within a compound datatype.

Description:

H5Tpack recursively removes padding from within a compound datatype to make it more efficient (space-wise) to store that data.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to modify.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tpack_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tpack_f(type_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tpack_f
```


Name: H5Tregister

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tregister(H5T_pers_t pers, const char *name, hid_t src_id, hid_t dst_id,
H5T_conv_t func )
```

Purpose:

Registers a conversion function.

Description:

H5Tregister registers a hard or soft conversion function for a datatype conversion path.

The parameter *pers* indicates whether a conversion function is *hard* (H5T_PERS_HARD) or *soft* (H5T_PERS_SOFT).

A conversion path can have only one hard function. When *pers* is H5T_PERS_HARD, *func* replaces any previous hard function. If *pers* is H5T_PERS_HARD and *func* is the null pointer, then any hard function registered for this path is removed.

When *pers* is H5T_PERS_SOFT, H5Tregister adds the function to the end of the master soft list and replaces the soft function in all applicable existing conversion paths. Soft functions are used when determining which conversion function is appropriate for this path.

The name is used only for debugging and should be a short identifier for the function.

The path is specified by the source and destination datatypes *src_id* and *dst_id*. For soft conversion functions, only the class of these types is important.

The type of the conversion function pointer is declared as:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5T_conv_t) (hid_t src_id,
                             hid_t dst_id,
                             H5T_cdata_t *cdata,
                             size_t nelmts,
                             size_t buf_stride,
                             size_t bkg_stride,
                             void *buf,
                             void *bkg,
                             hid_t dset_xfer_plist)
```

The H5T_cdata_t struct is declared as:

```
typedef struct *H5T_cdata_t (H5T_cmd_t command,
                             H5T_bkg_t need_bkg,
                             hbool_t *recalc,
                             void *priv)
```

The H5T_conv_t parameters and the elements of the H5T_cdata_t struct are described more fully in the “Data Conversion” section of “The Datatype Interface (H5T)” in the *HDF5 User's Guide*.

Parameters:

<i>H5T_pers_t</i> pers	H5T_PERS_HARD for hard conversion functions; H5T_PERS_SOFT for soft conversion functions.
<i>const char *</i> name	Name displayed in diagnostic output.

<i>hid_t src_id</i>	Identifier of source datatype.
<i>hid_t dst_id</i>	Identifier of destination datatype.
<i>H5T_conv_t func</i>	Function to convert between source and destination datatypes.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release	C
----------------	----------

1.6.3	The following change occurred in the <code>H5Tconv_t</code> function: <code>nelmts</code> parameter type changed to <i>size_t</i> .
-------	--

Name: H5Tset_cset

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_cset(hid_t type_id, H5T_cset_t cset )
```

Purpose:

Sets character set to be used.

Description:

H5Tset_cset sets the character set to be used.

HDF5 is able to distinguish between character sets of different nationalities and to convert between them to the extent possible. Valid character set types are:

H5T_CSET_ASCII (0) Character set is US ASCII.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to modify.

H5T_cset_t cset Character set type.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_cset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_cset_f(type_id, cset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: cset    ! Character set type of a string datatype
                                ! Possible values of padding type are:
                                !   H5T_CSET_ASCII_F = 0
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_cset_f
```

Name: H5Tset_ebias

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_ebias(hid_t type_id, size_t ebias )
```

Purpose:

Sets the exponent bias of a floating-point type.

Description:

H5Tset_ebias sets the exponent bias of a floating-point type.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	Identifier of datatype to set.
<i>size_t</i> ebias	Exponent bias value.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_ebias_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_ebias_f(type_id, ebias, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: ebias          ! Datatype exponent bias
                                          ! of a floating-point type,
                                          ! which cannot be 0
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_ebias_f
```

Name: H5Tset_fields

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_fields(hid_t type_id, size_t spos, size_t epos, size_t esize, size_t mpos, size_t msize)
```

Purpose:

Sets locations and sizes of floating point bit fields.

Description:

H5Tset_fields sets the locations and sizes of the various floating-point bit fields. The field positions are bit positions in the significant region of the datatype. Bits are numbered with the least significant bit number zero.

Fields are not allowed to extend beyond the number of bits of precision, nor are they allowed to overlap with one another.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	Identifier of datatype to set.
<i>size_t</i> spos	Sign position, i.e., the bit offset of the floating-point sign bit.
<i>size_t</i> epos	Exponent bit position.
<i>size_t</i> esize	Size of exponent in bits.
<i>size_t</i> mpos	Mantissa bit position.
<i>size_t</i> msize	Size of mantissa in bits.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_fields_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_fields_f(type_id, epos, esize, mpos, msize, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: epos          ! Exponent bit-position
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: esize        ! Size of exponent in bits
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: mpos        ! Mantissa bit-position
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: msize        ! Size of mantissa in bits
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_fields_f
```

Name: H5Tset_inpad

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_inpad(hid_t type_id, H5T_pad_t inpad)
```

Purpose:

Fills unused internal floating point bits.

Description:

If any internal bits of a floating point type are unused (that is, those significant bits which are not part of the sign, exponent, or mantissa), then H5Tset_inpad will be filled according to the value of the padding value property *inpad*. Valid padding types are:

H5T_PAD_ZERO (0)

Set background to zeros.

H5T_PAD_ONE (1)

Set background to ones.

H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND (2)

Leave background alone.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to modify.

H5T_pad_t pad Padding type.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_inpad_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_inpad_f(type_id, padtype, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: padtype ! Padding type for unused bits
                                ! in floating-point datatypes.
                                ! Possible values of padding type are:
                                !   H5T_PAD_ZERO_F = 0
                                !   H5T_PAD_ONE_F = 1
                                !   H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND_F = 2
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_inpad_f
```

Name: H5Tset_norm

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_norm(hid_t type_id, H5T_norm_t norm)
```

Purpose:

Sets the mantissa normalization of a floating-point datatype.

Description:

H5Tset_norm sets the mantissa normalization of a floating-point datatype. Valid normalization types are:

```
H5T_NORM_IMPLIED (0)
    MSB of mantissa is not stored, always 1
H5T_NORM_MSBSET (1)
    MSB of mantissa is always 1
H5T_NORM_NONE (2)
    Mantissa is not normalized
```

Parameters:

```
hid_t type_id      Identifier of datatype to set.
H5T_norm_t norm    Mantissa normalization type.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_norm_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_norm_f(type_id, norm, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: norm    ! Mantissa normalization of a
                                ! floating-point datatype
                                ! Valid normalization types are:
                                !   H5T_NORM_IMPLIED_F(0)
                                !     MSB of mantissa is not stored,
                                !     always 1
                                !   H5T_NORM_MSBSET_F(1)
                                !     MSB of mantissa is always 1
                                !   H5T_NORM_NONE_F(2)
                                !     Mantissa is not normalized
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_norm_f
```

Name: H5Tset_offset

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_offset(hid_t type_id, size_t offset )
```

Purpose:

Sets the bit offset of the first significant bit.

Description:

H5Tset_offset sets the bit offset of the first significant bit. The significant bits of an atomic datum can be offset from the beginning of the memory for that datum by an amount of padding. The `offset` property specifies the number of bits of padding that appear to the "right of" the value. That is, if we have a 32-bit datum with 16-bits of precision having the value 0x1122 then it will be laid out in memory as (from small byte address toward larger byte addresses):

Byte Position	Big-Endian Offset=0	Big-Endian Offset=16	Little-Endian Offset=0	Little-Endian Offset=16
0:	[pad]	[0x11]	[0x22]	[pad]
1:	[pad]	[0x22]	[0x11]	[pad]
2:	[0x11]	[pad]	[pad]	[0x22]
3:	[0x22]	[pad]	[pad]	[0x11]

If the offset is incremented then the total size is incremented also if necessary to prevent significant bits of the value from hanging over the edge of the datatype.

The offset of an H5T_STRING cannot be set to anything but zero.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to set.
size_t offset Offset of first significant bit.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_offset_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_offset_f(type_id, offset, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: offset        ! Datatype bit offset of
                                       ! the first significant bit
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr      ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_offset_f
```


Name: H5Tset_order

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_order(hid_t type_id, H5T_order_t order )
```

Purpose:

Sets the byte ordering of an atomic datatype.

Description:

H5Tset_order sets the byte ordering of an atomic datatype. Byte orderings currently supported are:

H5T_ORDER_LE (0)

Little-endian byte ordering (default).

H5T_ORDER_BE (1)

Big-endian byte ordering.

H5T_ORDER_VAX (2)

VAX mixed byte ordering (not currently supported).

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to set.

H5T_order_t order Byte ordering constant.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_order_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_order_f(type_id, order, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id    ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: order            ! Datatype byte order
  ! Possible values are:
  !     H5T_ORDER_LE_F
  !     H5T_ORDER_BE_F
  !     H5T_ORDER_VAX_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr        ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_order_f
```

Name: H5Tset_overflow

Signature:

herr_t H5Tset_overflow(*H5T_overflow_t* func)

Purpose:

Sets the overflow handler to a specified function.

Description:

H5Tset_overflow sets the overflow handler to be the function specified by *func*. *func* will be called for all datatype conversions that result in an overflow.

See the definition of *H5T_overflow_t* in *H5Tpublic.h* for documentation of arguments and return values. The prototype for *H5T_overflow_t* is as follows:

```
herr_t (*H5T_overflow_t)(hid_t src_id, hid_t dst_id, void *src_buf,
void *dst_buf);
```

The NULL pointer may be passed to remove the overflow handler.

Parameters:

H5T_overflow_t func Overflow function.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

Name: H5Tset_pad

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_pad(hid_t type_id, H5T_pad_t lsb, H5T_pad_t msb)
```

Purpose:

Sets the least and most-significant bits padding types.

Description:

H5Tset_pad sets the least and most-significant bits padding types.

H5T_PAD_ZERO (0)

Set background to zeros.

H5T_PAD_ONE (1)

Set background to ones.

H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND (2)

Leave background alone.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to set.

H5T_pad_t lsb Padding type for least-significant bits.

H5T_pad_t msb Padding type for most-significant bits.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_pad_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_pad_f(type_id, lsbpad, msbpad, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: lsbpad        ! Padding type of the
                                        ! least significant bit
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: msbpad        ! Padding type of the
                                        ! most significant bit
                                        ! Possible values of padding
                                        ! type are:
                                        !   H5T_PAD_ZERO_F = 0
                                        !   H5T_PAD_ONE_F = 1
                                        !   H5T_PAD_BACKGROUND_F = 2
                                        !   H5T_PAD_ERROR_F = -1
                                        !   H5T_PAD_NPAD_F = 3
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_pad_f
```

Name: H5Tset_precision

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_precision(hid_t type_id, size_t precision)
```

Purpose:

Sets the precision of an atomic datatype.

Description:

H5Tset_precision sets the precision of an atomic datatype. The precision is the number of significant bits which, unless padding is present, is 8 times larger than the value returned by H5Tget_size.

If the precision is increased then the offset is decreased and then the size is increased to insure that significant bits do not "hang over" the edge of the datatype.

Changing the precision of an H5T_STRING automatically changes the size as well. The precision must be a multiple of 8.

When decreasing the precision of a floating point type, set the locations and sizes of the sign, mantissa, and exponent fields first.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	Identifier of datatype to set.
<i>size_t</i> precision	Number of bits of precision for datatype.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_precision_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_precision_f(type_id, precision, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: precision ! Datatype precision
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_precision_f
```

Name: H5Tset_sign

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_sign(hid_t type_id, H5T_sign_t sign)
```

Purpose:

Sets the sign property for an integer type.

Description:

H5Tset_sign sets the sign property for an integer type.

H5T_SGN_NONE (0)

Unsigned integer type.

H5T_SGN_2 (1)

Two's complement signed integer type.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to set.

H5T_sign_t sign Sign type.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_sign_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_sign_f(type_id, sign, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: sign   ! Sign type for an integer type
                                ! Possible values are:
                                !   Unsigned integer type
                                !   H5T_SGN_NONE_F = 0
                                !   Two's complement signed integer type
                                !   H5T_SGN_2_F = 1
                                !   or error value
                                !   H5T_SGN_ERROR_F=-1
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_sign_f
```

Name: H5Tset_size

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_size(hid_t type_id, size_t size)
```

Purpose:

Sets the total size for an atomic datatype.

Description:

H5Tset_size sets the total size in bytes, *size*, for a datatype. If the datatype is atomic and *size* is decreased so that the significant bits of the datatype extend beyond the edge of the new size, then the ``offset'` property is decreased toward zero. If the ``offset'` becomes zero and the significant bits of the datatype still hang over the edge of the new size, then the number of significant bits is decreased. The size set for a string should include space for the null-terminator character, otherwise it will not be stored on (or retrieved from) disk. Adjusting the size of a string automatically sets the precision to $8 * \text{size}$. A compound datatype may increase in size, but may not shrink. All datatypes must have a positive size.

Parameters:

<i>hid_t</i> type_id	Identifier of datatype to change size.
<i>size_t</i> size	Size in bytes to modify datatype.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_size_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_size_f(type_id, size, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER(SIZE_T), INTENT(IN) :: size ! Datatype size
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
  ! 0 on success and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_size_f
```

Name: H5Tset_strpad

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_strpad(hid_t type_id, H5T_str_t strpad )
```

Purpose:

Defines the storage mechanism for character strings.

Description:

H5Tset_strpad defines the storage mechanism for the string.

The method used to store character strings differs with the programming language:

- ◇ C usually null terminates strings while
- ◇ Fortran left-justifies and space-pads strings.

Valid string padding values, as passed in the parameter `strpad`, are as follows:

H5T_STR_NULLTERM (0)

Null terminate (as C does)

H5T_STR_NULLPAD (1)

Pad with zeros

H5T_STR_SPACEPAD (2)

Pad with spaces (as FORTRAN does)

When converting from a longer string to a shorter string, the behavior is as follows. If the short string is H5T_STR_NULLPAD or H5T_STR_SPACEPAD, then the string is simply truncated. If the short string is H5T_STR_NULLTERM, it is truncated and a null terminator is appended.

When converting from a shorter string to a longer string, the long string is padded on the end by appending nulls or spaces.

Parameters:

hid_t type_id Identifier of datatype to modify.

H5T_str_t strpad String padding type.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_strpad_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_strpad_f(type_id, strpad, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id
                                ! Datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: strpad  ! String padding method for a string datatype
                                ! Possible values of padding type are:
                                !   Pad with zeros (as C does):
                                !     H5T_STR_NULLPAD_F(0)
                                !   Pad with spaces (as FORTRAN does):
                                !     H5T_STR_SPACEPAD_F(1)
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_strpad_f
```

Name: H5Tset_tag

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Tset_tag(hid_t type_id const char *tag )
```

Purpose:

Tags an opaque datatype.

Description:

H5Tset_tag tags an opaque datatype *type_id* with a descriptive ASCII identifier, *tag*.

tag is intended to provide a concise description; the maximum size is hard-coded in the HDF5 Library as 256 bytes (H5T_OPAQUE_TAG_MAX).

Parameters:

```
hid_t type_id      IN: Datatype identifier for the opaque datatype to be tagged.
const char *tag   IN: Descriptive ASCII string with which the opaque datatype is to be tagged.
```

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tset_tag_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tset_tag_f(type_id, tag, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id ! Datatype identifier
  CHARACTER(LEN=*), INTENT(IN) :: tag   ! Unique ASCII string with which the
                                         ! opaque datatype is to be tagged
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr       ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tset_tag_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.5	The H5T_OPAQUE_TAG_MAX macro constant, specifying the maximum size of an opaque datatype tag, was added in H5Tpublic.h.

Name: H5Tunregister

Signature:

herr_t H5Tunregister(*H5T_conv_t* func)

Purpose:

Removes a conversion function from all conversion paths.

Description:

H5Tunregister removes a conversion function from all conversion paths.

The conversion function pointer type declaration is described in H5Tregister.

Parameters:

H5T_conv_t func Function to remove from conversion paths.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release **C**

1.6.3 The following change occurred in the *H5Tconv_t* function:
 nelmts parameter type changed to *size_t*.

Name: H5Tvlen_create

Signature:

```
hid_t H5Tvlen_create(hid_t base_type_id)
```

Purpose:

Creates a new variable-length datatype.

Description:

H5Tvlen_create creates a new variable-length (VL) datatype.

The base datatype will be the datatype that the sequence is composed of, characters for character strings, vertex coordinates for polygon lists, etc. The base type specified for the VL datatype can be of any HDF5 datatype, including another VL datatype, a compound datatype or an atomic datatype.

When necessary, use H5Tget_super to determine the base type of the VL datatype.

The datatype identifier returned from this function should be released with H5Tclose or resource leaks will result.

Parameters:

hid_t base_type_id Base type of datatype to create.

See Also:

H5Dget_vlen_buf_size

H5Dvlen_reclaim

Returns:

Returns datatype identifier if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5tvlen_create_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5tvlen_create_f(type_id, vltype_id, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(IN) :: type_id      ! Datatype identifier of base type
                                           ! Base type can only be atomic
  INTEGER(HID_T), INTENT(OUT) :: vltype_id ! VL datatype identifier
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr           ! Error code
END SUBROUTINE h5tvlen_create_f
```

History:

Release	Fortran90
---------	-----------

1.4.5	Function introduced in this release.
-------	--------------------------------------

H5Z: Filter and Compression Interface

Filter and Compression API Functions

These functions enable the user to configure new filters for the local environment.

- H5Zfilter_avail
- H5Zregister
- H5Zunregister
- H5Zget_filter_info

The FORTRAN90 Interfaces:

In general, each FORTRAN90 subroutine performs exactly the same task as the corresponding C function.

- h5zfilter_avail_f
- h5zget_filter_info_f
- h5zunregister_f

HDF5 supports a filter pipeline that provides the capability for standard and customized raw data processing during I/O operations. HDF5 is distributed with a small set of standard filters such as compression (gzip, SZIP, and a shuffling algorithm) and error checking (Fletcher32 checksum). For further flexibility, the library allows a user application to extend the pipeline through the creation and registration of customized filters.

The flexibility of the filter pipeline implementation enables the definition of additional filters by a user application. A filter

- is associated with a dataset when the dataset is created,
- can be used only with chunked data (i.e., datasets stored in the H5D_CHUNKED storage layout), and
- is applied independently to each chunk of the dataset.

The HDF5 library does not support filters for contiguous datasets because of the difficulty of implementing random access for partial I/O. Compact dataset filters are not supported because it would not produce significant results.

Filter identifiers for the filters distributed with the HDF5 Library are as follows:

H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE	The gzip compression, or deflation, filter
H5Z_FILTER_SZIP	The SZIP compression filter
H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE	The shuffle algorithm filter
H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32	The Fletcher32 checksum, or error checking, filter

Custom filters that have been registered with the library will have additional unique identifiers.

See *The Dataset Interface (H5D)* in the *HDF5 User's Guide* for further information regarding data compression.

Name: H5Zfilter_avail

Signature:

```
htri_t H5Zfilter_avail(H5Z_filter_t filter)
```

Purpose:

Determines whether a filter is available.

Description:

H5Zfilter_avail determines whether the filter specified in *filter* is available to the application.

Parameters:

H5Z_filter_t filter IN: Filter identifier. See the introduction to this section of the reference manual for a list of valid filter identifiers.

Returns:

Returns a Boolean value (TRUE/FALSE) if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5zfilter_avail_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5zfilter_avail_f(filter, status, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)  :: filter      ! Filter
                                     ! Valid values are:
                                     !   H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE_F
                                     !   H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE_F
                                     !   H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32_F
                                     !   H5Z_FILTER_SZIP_F
  LOGICAL, INTENT(OUT) :: status     ! Flag indicating whether
                                     ! filter is available:
                                     !   .TRUE.
                                     !   .FALSE.
END SUBROUTINE h5zfilter_avail_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

Name: H5Zget_filter_info

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Zget_filter_info( H5Z_filter_t filter, unsigned int *filter_config_flags )
```

Purpose:

Retrieves information about a filter.

Description:

H5Zget_filter_info retrieves information about a filter. At present, this means that the function retrieves a filter's configuration flags, indicating whether the filter is configured to decode data, to encode data, neither, or both.

If `filter_config_flags` is not set to `NULL` prior to the function call, the returned parameter contains a bit field specifying the available filter configuration. The configuration flag values can then be determined through a series of bitwise `AND` operations, as described below.

Valid filter configuration flags include the following:

```
H5Z_FILTER_CONFIG_ENCODE_ENABLED   Encoding is enabled for this filter
H5Z_FILTER_CONFIG_DECODE_ENABLED   Decoding is enabled for this filter
```

(These flags are defined in the HDF5 Library source code file `H5Zpublic.h`.)

A bitwise `AND` of the returned `filter_config_flags` and a valid filter configuration flag will reveal whether the related configuration option is available. For example, if the value of

```
H5Z_FILTER_CONFIG_ENCODE_ENABLED & filter_config_flags
```

is true, i.e., greater than 0 (zero), the queried filter is configured to encode data; if the value is `FALSE`, i.e., equal to 0 (zero), the filter is not so configured.

If a filter is not encode-enabled, the corresponding `H5Pset_*` function will return an error if the filter is added to a dataset creation property list (which is required if the filter is to be used to encode that dataset). For example, if the `H5Z_FILTER_CONFIG_ENCODE_ENABLED` flag is not returned for the `SZIP` filter, `H5Z_FILTER_SZIP`, a call to `H5Pset_szip` will fail.

If a filter is not decode-enabled, the application will not be able to read an existing file encoded with that filter.

This function should be called, and the returned `filter_config_flags` analyzed, before calling any other function, such as `H5Pset_szip`, that might require a particular filter configuration.

Parameters:

H5Z_filter_t filter

IN: Identifier of the filter to query. See the introduction to this section of the reference manual for a list of valid filter identifiers.

unsigned int *filter_config_flags

OUT: A bit field encoding the returned filter information

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value on success, a negative value on failure.

Fortran90 Interface:

```

SUBROUTINE h5zget_filter_info_f(filter, config_flags, hdferr)

  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)  :: filter          ! Filter, may be one of the
                                          ! following:
                                          !   H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE_F
                                          !   H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE_F
                                          !   H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32_F
                                          !   H5Z_FILTER_SZIP_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: config_flags    ! Bit field indicating whether
                                          ! a filter's encoder and/or
                                          ! decoder are available
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr         ! Error code

END SUBROUTINE h5zfilter_avail_f

```

History:

Release	C	Fortran90
1.6.3	Function introduced in this release.	Fortran subroutine introduced in this release.

Name: H5Zregister

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Zregister(const H5Z_class_t filter_class)
```

Purpose:

Registers new filter.

Description:

H5Zregister registers a new filter with the HDF5 library.

Making a new filter available to an application is a two-step process. The first step is to write the three filter callback functions described below: `can_apply_func`, `set_local_func`, and `filter_func`. This call to H5Zregister, registering the filter with the library, is the second step. The `can_apply_func` and `set_local_func` fields can be set to NULL if they are not required for the filter being registered.

H5Zregister accepts a single parameter, the `filter_class` data structure, which is defined as follows:

```
typedef struct H5Z_class_t {
    H5Z_filter_t filter_id;
    const char *comment;
    H5Z_can_apply_func_t can_apply_func;
    H5Z_set_local_func_t set_local_func;
    H5Z_func_t filter_func;
} H5Z_class_t;
```

`filter_id` is the identifier for the new filter. This is a user-defined value between `H5Z_FILTER_RESERVED` and `H5Z_FILTER_MAX`, both of which are defined in the HDF5 source file `H5Zpublic.h`.

`comment` is used for debugging, may contain a descriptive name for the filter, and may be the null pointer.

`can_apply_func`, described in detail below, is a user-defined callback function which determines whether the combination of the dataset creation property list values, the datatype, and the dataspace represent a valid combination to apply this filter to.

`set_local_func`, described in detail below, is a user-defined callback function which sets any parameters that are specific to this dataset, based on the combination of the dataset creation property list values, the datatype, and the dataspace.

`filter_func`, described in detail below, is a user-defined callback function which performs the action of the filter.

The statistics associated with a filter are not reset by this function; they accumulate over the life of the library.

The callback functions

Before H5Zregister can link a filter into an application, three callback functions must be defined as described in the HDF5 Library header file `H5Zpublic.h`.

The *can apply* callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5Z_can_apply_func_t) (hid_t dcpl_id, hid_t type_id, hid_t space_id)
```

Before a dataset is created, the *can apply* callbacks for any filters used in the dataset creation property list are called with the dataset's dataset creation property list, `dcpl_id`, the dataset's datatype, `type_id`, and a dataspace describing a chunk, `space_id`, (for chunked dataset storage).

This callback must determine whether the combination of the dataset creation property list settings, the datatype, and the dataspace represent a valid combination to which to apply this filter. For example, an invalid combination may involve the filter not operating correctly on certain datatypes, on certain datatype sizes, or on certain sizes of the chunk dataspace.

This callback can be the NULL pointer, in which case the library will assume that the filter can be applied to a dataset with any combination of dataset creation property list values, datatypes, and dataspace.

The *can apply* callback function must return a positive value for a valid combination, zero for an invalid combination, and a negative value for an error.

The *set local* callback function is defined as follows:

```
typedef herr_t (*H5Z_set_local_func_t) (hid_t dcpl_id, hid_t type_id, hid_t space_id)
```

After the *can apply* callbacks are checked for a new dataset, the *set local* callback functions for any filters used in the dataset creation property list are called. These callbacks receive `dcpl_id`, the dataset's private copy of the dataset creation property list passed in to `H5Dcreate` (i.e. not the actual property list passed in to `H5Dcreate`); `type_id`, the datatype identifier passed in to `H5Dcreate`, which is not copied and should not be modified; and `space_id`, a dataspace describing the chunk (for chunked dataset storage), which should also not be modified.

The *set local* callback must set any filter parameters that are specific to this dataset, based on the combination of the dataset creation property list values, the datatype, and the dataspace. For example, some filters perform different actions based on different datatypes, datatype sizes, numbers of dimensions, or dataspace sizes.

The *set local* callback may be the NULL pointer, in which case, the library will assume that there are no dataset-specific settings for this filter.

The *set local* callback function must return a non-negative value on success and a negative value for an error.

The *filter operation* callback function, defining the filter's operation on the data, is defined as follows:

```
typedef size_t (*H5Z_func_t) (unsigned int flags, size_t cd_nelmts, const unsigned int
cd_values[], size_t nbytes, size_t *buf_size, void **buf)
```

The parameters `flags`, `cd_nelmts`, and `cd_values` are the same as for the function `H5Pset_filter`. The one exception is that an additional flag, `H5Z_FLAG_REVERSE`, is set when the filter is called as part of the input pipeline.

The parameter `*buf` points to the input buffer which has a size of `*buf_size` bytes, `nbytes` of which are valid data.

The filter should perform the transformation in place if possible. If the transformation cannot be done in place, then the filter should allocate a new buffer with `malloc()` and assign it to `*buf`, assigning the allocated size of that buffer to `*buf_size`. The old buffer should be freed by calling `free()`.

If successful, the *filter operation* callback function returns the number of valid bytes of data contained in `*buf`. In the case of failure, the return value is 0 (zero) and all pointer arguments are left unchanged.

Note:

The `H5Zregister` interface is substantially revised from the HDF5 Release 1.4.x series. The `H5Z_class_t` struct and the *set local* and *can apply* callback functions first appeared in HDF5 Release 1.6.

Parameters:

`const H5Z_class_t filter_class` IN: Struct containing filter-definition information.

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface:

None.

History:

Release **C**

1.6.0 This function is substantially revised in Release 1.6.0 with a new `H5Z_class_t` struct and new *set local* and *can apply* callback functions.

Name: H5Zunregister

Signature:

```
herr_t H5Zunregister(H5Z_filter_t filter)
```

Purpose:

Unregisters a filter.

Description:

H5Zunregister unregisters the filter specified in *filter*.

After a call to H5Zunregister, the filter specified in *filter* will no longer be available to the application.

Parameters:

<i>H5Z_filter_t</i> filter	IN: Identifier of the filter to be unregistered. See the introduction to this section of the reference manual for a list of identifiers for standard filters distributed with the HDF5 Library.
----------------------------	---

Returns:

Returns a non-negative value if successful; otherwise returns a negative value.

Fortran90 Interface: h5zunregister_f

```
SUBROUTINE h5zunregister_f(filter, hdferr)
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, INTENT(IN)  :: filter  ! Filter; one of the possible values:
                                !   H5Z_FILTER_DEFLATE_F
                                !   H5Z_FILTER_SHUFFLE_F
                                !   H5Z_FILTER_FLETCHER32_F
                                !   H5Z_FILTER_SZIP_F
  INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr  ! Error code
                                ! 0 on success, and -1 on failure
END SUBROUTINE h5zunregister_f
```

History:

Release	C
1.6.0	Function introduced in this release.

HDF5 Tools

HDF5 Tool Interfaces

HDF5-related tools are available to assist the user in a variety of activities, including examining or managing HDF5 files, converting raw data between HDF5 and other special-purpose formats, moving data and files between the HDF4 and HDF5 formats, measuring HDF5 library performance, and managing HDF5 library and application compilation, installation and configuration. Unless otherwise specified below, these tools are distributed and installed with HDF5.

- User utilities:
 - ◆ h5dump -- Enables a user to examine the contents of an HDF5 file and dump those contents to an ASCII file
 - ◆ h5ls -- Lists specified features of HDF5 file contents
 - ◆ h5diff -- Compares two HDF5 files and reports the differences.
 - ◆ h5repack -- Copies an HDF5 file to a new file with or without compression/chunking.
 - ◆ h5perf -- Measures HDF5 performance
 - ◆ h5repart -- Repartitions a file, creating a family of files
 - ◆ h5jam -- Adds a user block to the front of an HDF5 file
 - ◆ h5unjam -- Splits an existing user block from an HDF5 file, placing it in a separate file
- Configuration and library management utilities:
 - ◆ h5redeploy -- Updates HDF5 compiler tools after an HDF5 software installation in a new location
 - ◆ h5cc and h5pcc -- Simplify the compilation of HDF5 programs written in C
 - ◆ h5fc and h5pfc -- Simplify the compilation of HDF5 programs written in Fortran90
 - ◆ h5c++ -- Simplifies the compilation of HDF5 programs written in C++
- Java-based tools for HDF5 for viewing, manipulating, and generating HDF4 and HDF5 files:

(Distributed separately; external link is <http://www.hdfgroup.org/hdf-java-html/>)

 - ◆ HDFview -- a browser that works with both HDF4 and HDF5 files and can be used to transfer data between the two formats
 - ◆ Java interfaces for both the HDF4 and HDF5 libraries
 - ◆ Other HDF4- and HDF5-related products
- Data conversion utilities:
 - ◆ h5import -- Imports data into an existing or new HDF5 file
 - ◆ gif2h5 -- Converts a GIF file to an HDF5 file
 - ◆ h52gif -- Converts images in an HDF5 file to a GIF file
- HDF5/HDF4 conversion tools:

(Distributed separately; external link is <http://www.hdfgroup.org/h4toh5/>)

 - ◆ H4toH5 Conversion Library -- Provides APIs for use in tools that perform customized conversions of HDF4 files to HDF5 files
 - ◆ h5toh4 -- Converts an HDF5 file to an HDF4 file
 - ◆ h4toh5 -- Converts an HDF4 file to an HDF5 file
- Other tools, including third-party and commercial utilities and applications

(Distributed separately; external link is <http://www.hdfgroup.org/tools5.html>)

Tool Name: h5dump

Syntax:

```
h5dump [ OPTIONS ] file
```

Purpose:

Displays HDF5 file contents.

Description:

h5dump enables the user to examine the contents of an HDF5 file and dump those contents, in human readable form, to an ASCII file.

h5dump dumps HDF5 file content to standard output. It can display the contents of the entire HDF5 file or selected objects, which can be groups, datasets, a subset of a dataset, links, attributes, or datatypes.

The `--header` option displays object header information only.

Names are the absolute names of the objects. h5dump displays objects in the order same as the command order. If a name does not start with a slash, h5dump begins searching for the specified object starting at the root group.

If an object is hard linked with multiple names, h5dump displays the content of the object in the first occurrence. Only the link information is displayed in later occurrences.

h5dump assigns a name for any unnamed datatype in the form of `#oid1 : oid2`, where `oid1` and `oid2` are the object identifiers assigned by the library. The unnamed types are displayed within the root group.

Datatypes are displayed with standard type names. For example, if a dataset is created with `H5T_NATIVE_INT` type and the standard type name for integer on that machine is `H5T_STD_I32BE`, h5dump displays `H5T_STD_I32BE` as the type of the dataset.

h5dump can also dump a subset of a dataset. This feature operates in much the same way as hyperslabs in HDF5; the parameters specified on the command line are passed to the function `H5Sselect_hyperslab` and the resulting selection is displayed.

The h5dump output is described in detail in the *DDL for HDF5*, the *Data Description Language* document.

Note: It is not permissible to specify multiple attributes, datasets, datatypes, groups, or soft links with one flag. For example, one may not issue the command

WRONG: `h5dump -a /attr1 /attr2 foo.h5` to display both `/attr1` and `/attr2`. One must issue the following command:

CORRECT: `h5dump -a /attr1 -a /attr2 foo.h5`

It's possible to select the file driver with which to open the HDF5 file by using the `--filedriver` (`-f`) command-line option. Acceptable values for the `--filedriver` option are: "sec2", "family", "split", "multi", and "stream". If the file driver flag isn't specified, then the file will be opened with each driver in turn and in the order specified above until one driver succeeds in opening the file.

One byte integer type data is displayed in decimal by default. When displayed in ASCII, a non-printable code is displayed in 3 octal digits preceded by a back-slash unless there is a C language escape sequence for it. For example, CR and LF are printed as `\r` and `\n`. Though the NUL code is represented as `\0` in C, it

is printed as `\000` to avoid ambiguity as illustrated in the following 1 byte char data (since this is not a string, embedded NUL is possible).

```
141 142 143 000 060 061 062 012
  a   b   c  \0   0   1   2  \n
```

h5dump prints them as `"abc\000012\n"`. But if h5dump prints NUL as `\0`, the output is `"abc\0012\n"` which is ambiguous.

XML Output:

With the `--xml` option, h5dump generates XML output. This output contains a complete description of the file, marked up in XML. The XML conforms to the HDF5 Document Type Definition (DTD) available at <http://www.hdfgroup.org/DTDs/HDF5-File.dtd>.

The XML output is suitable for use with other tools, including the HDF5 Java Tools.

Options and Parameters:

- h or --help
Print a usage message and exit.
- n or --contents
Print a list of the file contents and exit.
- B or --bootblock
Print the contents of the boot block.
- H or --header
Print the header only; no data is displayed.
- A
Print the header and value of attributes; data of datasets is not displayed.
- i or --object-ids
Print the object ids.
- r or --string
Print 1-bytes integer datasets as ASCII.
- e
Escape non-printing characters.
- V or --version
Print version number and exit.
- a *P* or --attribute=*P*
Print the specified attribute.
- d *P* or --dataset=*P*
Print the specified dataset.
- Y
Do not print array indices with data.
- p or --properties
Print dataset filters, storage layout, and fill value.
- f *D* or --filedriver=*D*
Specify which driver to open the file with.
- g *P* or --group=*P*
Print the specified group and all members.
- l *P* or --soft-link=*P*
Print the value(s) of the specified soft link.
- o *F* or --output=*F*
Output raw data into file *F*.
- t *P* or --datatype=*P*
Print the specified named datatype.

- w *N* or --width=*N*
Set the number of columns of output.
 - b *B* or --binary=*B*
Output dataset to a binary file using the datatype specified by *B*.
B must have one of the following values:

LE	Little-endian
BE	Big-endian
MEMORY	Memory datatype
FILE	File datatype

 Recommended usage is with the -d and -o options.
 - x or --xml
Output XML using XML schema (default) instead of DDL.
 - u or --use-dtd
Output XML using XML DTD instead of DDL.
 - D *U* or --xml-dtd=*U*
In XML output, refer to the DTD or schema at *U* instead of the default schema/DTD.
 - X *S* or --xml-dns=*S*
In XML output, (XML Schema) use qualified names in the XML:
":": no namespace, default: "hdf5:"
 - Indicates that the following argument is not an option. E.g., to dump a file called ``-f'`, use `h5dump -- -f`.
(*This option is necessary only when the name of the file to be examined starts with a dash (-), which could confuse the tool's command-line parser.*)
- file*
The file to be examined.

The next four options enable subsetting, which is accomplished by selecting a hyperslab from a dataset. These options mirror the techniques used by an HDF5 application when performing hyperslab selection. The `start` and `count` parameters are mandatory if subsetting is to be performed; the `stride` and `block` parameters are optional and will default to 1 (one).

- s *L* or --start=*L*
Offset of start of subsetting selection.
Default: the beginning of the dataset.
- S *L* or --stride=*L*
Hyperslab stride.
Default: 1 in all dimensions.
- c *L* or --count=*L*
Number of blocks to include in the selection.
- k *L* or --block=*L*
Size of block in hyperslab.
Default: 1 in all dimensions.

Subsetting parameters can also be expressed in a convenient compact form, as follows:

```
--dataset="/foo/mydataset [ START ; STRIDE ; COUNT ; BLOCK ] "
```

All of the semicolons (;) are required, even when a parameter value is not specified. When not specified, default parameter values are used.

The option parameters listed above are defined as follows:

D -- which file driver to use in opening the file. Acceptable values are "sec2", "family", "split", "multi", and "stream". Without the file driver flag the file will be opened with each driver in turn and in the order specified above until one driver succeeds in opening the file.

- P* -- The full path from the root group to the object
- F* -- A filename
- N* -- An integer greater than 1
- L* -- A list of integers, the number of which is equal to the number of dimensions in the dataspace being queried
- U* -- A URI (as defined in [IETF RFC 2396], updated by [IETF RFC 2732]) that refers to the DTD to be used to validate the XML

Examples:

1. Dump the group /GroupFoo/GroupBar in the file quux.h5:

```
h5dump -g /GroupFoo/GroupBar quux.h5
```

2. Dump the dataset Fnord, which is in the group /GroupFoo/GroupBar in the file quux.h5:

```
h5dump -d /GroupFoo/GroupBar/Fnord quux.h5
```

3. Dump the attribute metadata of the dataset Fnord, which is in group /GroupFoo/GroupBar in the file quux.h5:

```
h5dump -a /GroupFoo/GroupBar/Fnord/metadata quux.h5
```

4. Dump the attribute metadata which is an attribute of the root group in the file quux.h5:

```
h5dump -a /metadata quux.h5
```

5. Produce an XML listing of the file bobo.h5, saving the listing in the file bobo.h5.xml:

```
h5dump --xml bobo.h5 > bobo.h5.xml
```

6. Dump a subset of the dataset /GroupFoo/databar/ in the file quux.h5

```
h5dump -d /GroupFoo/databar --start="1,1" --stride="2,3"
--count="3,19" --block="1,1" quux.h5
```

7. The same example, using the short form to specify the subsetting parameters:

```
h5dump -d "/GroupFoo/databar[1,1;2,3;3,19;1,1]" quux.h5
```

8. Dump a binary copy of the dataset /GroupD/FreshData/ in the file quux.h5, with data written in little-endian form, to the output file FreshDataD.bin:

```
h5dump -d "/GroupD/FreshData" -b LE -o "FreshDataD.bin" quux.h5
```

Current Status:

The current version of h5dump displays the following information:

- ◇ Group
 - group attribute (see Attribute)
 - group member
- ◇ Dataset
 - dataset attribute (see Attribute)
 - dataset type (see Datatype)
 - dataset space (see Dataspace)
 - dataset data
- ◇ Attribute
 - attribute type (see Datatype)
 - attribute space (see Dataspace)
 - attribute data
- ◇ Datatype

- integer type
 - H5T_STD_I8BE, H5T_STD_I8LE, H5T_STD_I16BE, ...
- floating point type
 - H5T_IEEE_F32BE, H5T_IEEE_F32LE, H5T_IEEE_F64BE, ...
- string type
- compound type
 - named, unnamed and transient compound type
 - integer, floating or string type member
- opaque types
- reference type
 - object references
 - data regions
- enum type
- variable-length datatypes
 - atomic types only
 - scalar or single dimensional array of variable-length types supported
- ◇ Dataspace
 - scalar and simple space
- ◇ Soft link
- ◇ Hard link
- ◇ Loop detection

See Also:

- ◆ HDF5 Data Description Language syntax at *DDL for HDF5*
- ◆ HDF5 XML Schema at <http://www.hdfgroup.org/DTDs/HDF5-File.xsd>
- ◆ HDF5 XML information at <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/XML/>

Tool Name: h5ls

Syntax:

`h5ls [OPTIONS] file [OBJECTS...]`

Purpose:

Prints information about a file or dataset.

Description:

h5ls prints selected information about file objects in the specified format.

Options and Parameters:

- h or -? or --help
Print a usage message and exit.
- a or --address
Print addresses for raw data.
- d or --data
Print the values of datasets.
- e or --errors
Show all HDF5 error reporting.
- f or --full
Print full path names instead of base names.
- g or --group
Show information about a group, not its contents.
- l or --label
Label members of compound datasets.
- r or --recursive
List all groups recursively, avoiding cycles.
- s or --string
Print 1-bytes integer datasets as ASCII.
- S or --simple
Use a machine-readable output format.
- wN or --width=N
Set the number of columns of output.
- v or --verbose
Generate more verbose output.
- V or --version
Print version number and exit.
- x or --hexdump
Show raw data in hexadecimal format.

file

The file name may include a `printf(3C)` integer format such as `%%05d` to open a file family.

objects

Each object consists of an HDF5 file name optionally followed by a slash and an object name within the file (if no object is specified within the file then the contents of the root group are displayed). The file name may include a `printf(3C)` integer format such as `"%05d"` to open a file family.

Tool Name: h5diff

Syntax:

`h5diff file1 file2 [OPTIONS] [object1 [object2]]`

Purpose:

Compares two HDF5 files and reports the differences.

Description:

`h5diff` is a command line tool that compares two HDF5 files, *file1* and *file2*, and reports the differences between them.

Optionally, `h5diff` will compare two objects within these files. If only one object, *object1*, is specified, `h5diff` will compare *object1* in *file1* with *object1* in *file2*. In two objects, *object1* and *object2*, are specified, `h5diff` will compare *object1* in *file1* with *object2* in *file2*. These objects must be HDF5 datasets.

object1 and *object2* must be expressed as absolute paths from the respective file's root group.

`h5diff` has the following four modes of output:

Normal mode: print the number of differences found and where they occurred

Report mode (-r): print the above plus the differences

Verbose mode (-v): print the above plus a list of objects and warnings

Quiet mode (-q): do not print output (`h5diff` always returns an exit code of 1 when differences are found).

Additional information, with several sample cases, can be found in the document *H5diff Examples*.

Options and Parameters:

file1

file2

The HDF5 files to be compared.

-h

help message.

-r

Report mode. Print the differences.

-v

Verbose mode. Print the differences, list of objects, warnings.

-q

Quiet mode. Do not print output.

-n *count*

Print difference up to *count* differences, then stop. *count* must be a positive integer.

-d *delta*

Print only differences that are greater than the limit *delta*. *delta* must be a positive number. The comparison criterion is whether the absolute value of the difference of two corresponding values is greater than *delta*

(e.g., $|a-b| > delta$, where *a* is a value in *file1* and *b* is a value in *file2*).

-p *relative*

Print only differences that are greater than a relative error. *relative* must be a positive number. The comparison criterion is whether the absolute value of the difference 1 and the ratio of two corresponding values is greater than *relative* (e.g., $|1-(b/a)| > relative$ where *a* is a value in *file1* and *b* is a value in *file2*).

object1

object2

Specific object(s) within the files to be compared.

Examples:

The following h5diff call compares the object /a/b in file1 with the object /a/c in file2:

```
h5diff file1 file2 /a/b /a/c
```

This h5diff call compares the object /a/b in file1 with the same object in file2:

```
h5diff file1 file2 /a/b
```

And this h5diff call compares all objects in both files:

```
h5diff file1 file2
```

file1 and file2 can be the same file. Use:

```
h5diff file1 file1 /g1/dset1 /g1/dset2
```

to compare /g1/dset1 and /g1/dset2 in the same file

History:

Release	Command Line Tool
1.6.0	Tool introduced in this release.

Tool Name: h5repack

Syntax:

```
h5repack -i file1 -o file2 [-h] [-v] [-m number] [-n] [-f 'filter'] [-l 'layout'] [-e file]
```

Purpose:

Copies an HDF5 file to a new file with or without compression/chunking.

Description:

h5repack is a command line tool that applies HDF5 filters to an input file *file1*, saving the output in a new output file, *file2*.

Options and Parameters:

-i *file1*

Input HDF5 file

-o *file2*

Output HDF5 file

-h

Help message

-v

Verbose output mode

-m *number*

Do not apply the filter to objects which size in bytes is smaller than number. If no size is specified a minimum of 1024 bytes is assumed.

-n

Use native HDF5 datatypes when repacking.

(Default behavior is to use original file datatypes.)

Note that this is a change in default behavior; prior to Release 1.6.6, h5repack generated files only with native datatypes.

-f *filter*

Filter type

filter is a string with the following format:

```
<list of objects> : <name of filter> = <filter parameters>
```

<list of objects> is a comma separated list of object names meaning apply compression only to those objects. If no object names are specified, the filter is applied to all objects.

<name of filter> can be one of the following:

GZIP, to apply the HDF5 GZIP filter (GZIP compression)

SZIP, to apply the HDF5 SZIP filter (SZIP compression)

SHUF, to apply the HDF5 shuffle filter

FLET, to apply the HDF5 checksum filter

NONE, to remove the filter

<filter parameters> conveys optional compression information:

SHUF (no parameter)

FLET (no parameter)

GZIP=<deflation level> from 1-9

SZIP=<pixels per block,coding>

Pixels per block is a even number in the range 2-32.

Coding method is EC or NN.

-l layout

Layout type

layout is a string with the following format:

<list of objects> : <layout type>=<layout parameters>

<list of objects> is a comma separated list of object names, meaning that layout information is supplied for those objects. If no object names are specified, the layout is applied to all objects.

<layout type> can be one of the following:

CHUNK, to apply chunking layout

COMPA, to apply compact layout

CONTI, to apply continuous layout

<layout parameters> is present only in the CHUNK case and specifies the chunk size of each dimension in the following format with no intervening spaces:

dim_1 x dim_2 x ... dim_n

-e file

File containing the -f and -l options (only filter and layout flags)

Examples:

1. `h5repack -i file1 -o file2 -f GZIP=1 -v`
Applies GZIP compression to all objects in `file1` and saves the output in `file2`.
2. `h5repack -i file1 -o file2 -f dset1:SZIP=8,NN -v`
Applies SZIP compression only to object `dset1`.
3. `h5repack -i file1 -o file2 -l dset1,dset2:CHUNK=20x10 -v`
Applies chunked layout to objects `dset1` and `dset2`.

Tool Name: h5repart

Syntax:

```
h5repart [-v] [-V] [-[b|m]N[g|m|k]] source_file dest_file
```

Purpose:

Repartitions a file or family of files.

Description:

`h5repart` splits a single file into a family of files, joins a family of files into a single file, or copies one family of files to another while changing the size of the family members. `h5repart` can also be used to copy a single file to a single file with holes.

Sizes associated with the `-b` and `-m` options may be suffixed with `g` for gigabytes, `m` for megabytes, or `k` for kilobytes.

File family names include an integer `printf` format such as `%d`.

Options and Parameters:

`-v`

Produce verbose output.

`-V`

Print a version number and exit.

`-bN`

The I/O block size, defaults to 1kB

`-mN`

The destination member size or 1GB

source_file

The name of the source file

dest_file

The name of the destination files

Tool Name: h5import**Syntax:**

```
h5import infile in_options [infile in_options ...] -o outfile
h5import infile in_options [infile in_options ...] -outfile outfile
h5import -h
h5import -help
```

Purpose:

Imports data into an existing or new HDF5 file.

Description:

`h5import` converts data from one or more ASCII or binary files, *infile*, into the same number of HDF5 datasets in the existing or new HDF5 file, *outfile*. Data conversion is performed in accordance with the user-specified type and storage properties specified in *in_options*.

The primary objective of `h5import` is to import floating point or integer data. The utility's design allows for future versions that accept ASCII text files and store the contents as a compact array of one-dimensional strings, but that capability is not implemented in HDF5 Release 1.6.

Input data and options:

Input data can be provided in one of the following forms:

- ◇ As an ASCII, or plain-text, file containing either floating point or integer data
- ◇ As a binary file containing either 32-bit or 64-bit native floating point data
- ◇ As a binary file containing native integer data, signed or unsigned and 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit.
- ◇ As an ASCII, or plain-text, file containing text data. (This feature is not implemented in HDF5 Release 1.6.)

Each input file, *infile*, contains a single *n*-dimensional array of values of one of the above types expressed in the order of fastest-changing dimensions first.

Floating point data in an ASCII input file must be expressed in the fixed floating form (e.g., 323.56) `h5import` is designed to accept scientific notation (e.g., 3.23E+02) in an ASCII, but that is not implemented in HDF5 release 1.6.

Each input file can be associated with options specifying the datatype and storage properties. These options can be specified either as *command line arguments* or in a *configuration file*. Note that exactly one of these approaches must be used with a single input file.

Command line arguments, best used with simple input files, can be used to specify the class, size, dimensions of the input data and a path identifying the output dataset.

The recommended means of specifying input data options is in a configuration file; this is also the only means of specifying advanced storage features. See further discussion in "The configuration file" below.

The only required option for input data is dimension sizes; defaults are available for all others.

`h5import` will accept up to 30 input files in a single call. Other considerations, such as the maximum length of a command line, may impose a more stringent limitation.

Output data and options:

The name of the output file is specified following the `-o` or `-output` option in *outfile*. The data from each input file is stored as a separate dataset in this output file. *outfile* may be an existing file. If it does not yet exist, `h5import` will create it.

Output dataset information and storage properties can be specified only by means of a configuration file.

Dataset path	<p>If the groups in the path leading to the dataset do not exist, <code>h5import</code> will create them.</p> <p>If no group is specified, the dataset will be created as a member of the root group.</p> <p>If no dataset name is specified, the default name is <code>dataset1</code> for the first input dataset, <code>dataset2</code> for the second input dataset, <code>dataset3</code> for the third input dataset, etc.</p> <p><code>h5import</code> does not overwrite a pre-existing dataset of the specified or default name. When an existing dataset of a conflicting name is encountered, <code>h5import</code> quits with an error; the current input file and any subsequent input files are not processed.</p>
Output type	Datatype parameters for output data
Output data class	Signed or unsigned integer or floating point
Output data size	8-, 16-, 32-, or 64-bit integer 32- or 64-bit floating point
Output architecture	IEEE STD NATIVE (Default) Other architectures are included in the <code>h5import</code> design but are not implemented in this release.
Output byte order	Little- or big-endian. Relevant only if output architecture is IEEE, UNIX, or STD; fixed for other architectures.
Dataset layout and storage properties	Denote how raw data is to be organized on the disk. If none of the following are specified, the default configuration is contiguous layout and with no compression.
Layout	Contiguous (Default) Chunked
External storage	Allows raw data to be stored in a non-HDF5 file or in an external HDF5 file. Requires contiguous layout.
Compressed	Sets the type of compression and the level to which the dataset must be compressed. Requires chunked layout.
Extendable	Allows the dimensions of the dataset increase over time and/or to be unlimited. Requires chunked layout.
Compressed and extendable	Requires chunked layout.

Command-line arguments:

The `h5import` syntax for the command-line arguments, *in_options*, is as follows:

```
h5import infile -d dim_list [-p pathname] [-t input_class] [-s
input_size] [infile ...] -o outfile
or
h5import infile -dims dim_list [-path pathname] [-type input_class]
[-size input_size] [infile ...] -outfile outfile
or
h5import infile -c config_file [infile ...] -outfile outfile
```

Note the following: If the `-c config_file` option is used with an input file, no other argument can be used with that input file. If the `-c config_file` option is not used with an input data file, the `-d dim_list` argument (or `-dims dim_list`) must be used and any combination of the remaining options may be used. Any arguments used must appear in *exactly* the order used in the syntax declarations immediately above.

The configuration file:

A configuration file is specified with the `-c config_file` option:

```
h5import infile -c config_file [infile -c config_file2 ...] -outfile
outfile
```

The configuration file is an ASCII file and must be organized as "Configuration_Keyword Value" pairs, with one pair on each line. For example, the line indicating that the input data class (configuration keyword INPUT-CLASS) is floating point in a text file (value TEXTFP) would appear as follows:

```
INPUT-CLASS TEXTFP
```

A configuration file may have the following keywords each followed by one of the following defined values. One entry for each of the first two keywords, RANK and DIMENSION-SIZES, is required; all other keywords are optional.

Keyword Value	Description
RANK <i>rank</i>	The number of dimensions in the dataset. (Required) An integer specifying the number of dimensions in the dataset. Example: 4 for a 4-dimensional dataset.
DIMENSION-SIZES <i>dim_sizes</i>	Sizes of the dataset dimensions. (Required) A string of space-separated integers specifying the sizes of the dimensions in the dataset. The number of sizes in this entry must match the value in the RANK entry. The fastest-changing dimension must be listed first. Example: 4 3 4 38 for a 38x4x3x4 dataset.

PATH	Path of the output dataset.
<i>path</i>	The full HDF5 pathname identifying the output dataset relative to the root group within the output file. I.e., <i>path</i> is a string consisting of optional group names, each followed by a slash, and ending with a dataset name. If the groups in the path do not exist, they will be created. If PATH is not specified, the output dataset is stored as a member of the root group and the default dataset name is <code>dataset1</code> for the first input dataset, <code>dataset2</code> for the second input dataset, <code>dataset3</code> for the third input dataset, etc. Note that <code>h5import</code> does not overwrite a pre-existing dataset of the specified or default name. When an existing dataset of a conflicting name is encountered, <code>h5import</code> quits with an error; the current input file and any subsequent input files are not processed. Example: The configuration file entry <pre>PATH grp1/grp2/dataset1</pre> indicates that the output dataset <code>dataset1</code> will be written in the group <code>grp2/</code> which is in the group <code>grp1/</code> , a member of the root group in the output file.

INPUT-CLASS	A string denoting the type of input data.
TEXTIN	Input is signed integer data in an ASCII file.
TEXTUIN	Input is unsigned integer data in an ASCII file.
TEXTFP	Input is floating point data in fixed notation (e.g., 325.34) in an ASCII file.
TEXTFPE	Input is floating point data in scientific notation (e.g., 3.2534E+02) in an ASCII file. (Not implemented in this release.)
IN	Input is signed integer data in a binary file.
UIN	Input is unsigned integer data in a binary file.
FP	Input is floating point data in a binary file. (Default)
STR	Input is character data in an ASCII file. With this value, the configuration keywords RANK, DIMENSION-SIZES, OUTPUT-CLASS, OUTPUT-SIZE, OUTPUT-ARCHITECTURE, and OUTPUT-BYTE-ORDER will be ignored. (Not implemented in this release.)

INPUT-SIZE	An integer denoting the size of the input data, in bits.
8	For signed and unsigned integer data: TEXTIN, TEXTUIN, IN, or UIN. (Default: 32)
16	
32	
64	
32	For floating point data: TEXTFP, TEXTFPE, or FP. (Default: 32)
64	

OUTPUT-CLASS	A string denoting the type of output data.
IN	Output is signed integer data. (Default if INPUT-CLASS is IN or TEXTIN)
UIN	Output is unsigned integer data. (Default if INPUT-CLASS is UIN or TEXTUIN)
FP	Output is floating point data. (Default if INPUT-CLASS is not specified or is FP, TEXTFP, or TEXTFPE)
STR	Output is character data, to be written as a 1-dimensional array of strings. (Default if INPUT-CLASS is STR) (Not implemented in this release.)

OUTPUT-SIZE	An integer denoting the size of the output data, in bits.
8	For signed and unsigned integer data: IN or UIN. (Default: Same as INPUT-SIZE, else 32)
16	
32	
64	
32	For floating point data: FP. (Default: Same as INPUT-SIZE, else 32)
64	

OUTPUT-ARCHITECTURE	A string denoting the type of output architecture.
NATIVE	See the "Predefined Atomic Types" section in the "HDF5 Datatypes" chapter of the <i>HDF5 User's Guide</i> for a discussion of these architectures. Values marked with an asterisk (*) are not implemented in this release. (Default: NATIVE)
STD	
IEEE	
INTEL *	
CRAY *	
MIPS *	
ALPHA *	
UNIX *	

OUTPUT-BYTE-ORDER	A string denoting the output byte order. This entry is ignored if the OUTPUT-ARCHITECTURE is not specified or if it is not specified as IEEE, UNIX, or STD.
BE	Big-endian. (Default)
LE	Little-endian.

The following options are disabled by default, making the default storage properties no chunking, no compression, no external storage, and no extensible dimensions.

CHUNKED-DIMENSION-SIZES <i>chunk_dims</i>	<p>Dimension sizes of the chunk for chunked output data.</p> <p>A string of space-separated integers specifying the dimension sizes of the chunk for chunked output data. The number of dimensions must correspond to the value of RANK.</p> <p>The presence of this field indicates that the output dataset is to be stored in chunked layout; if this configuration field is absent, the dataset will be stored in contiguous layout.</p>
COMPRESSION-TYPE GZIP	<p>Type of compression to be used with chunked storage. Requires that CHUNKED-DIMENSION-SIZES be specified.</p> <p>Gzip compression.</p> <p>Other compression algorithms are not implemented in this release of h5import.</p>
COMPRESSION-PARAM 1 through 9	<p>Compression level. Required if COMPRESSION-TYPE is specified.</p> <p>Gzip compression levels: 1 will result in the fastest compression while 9 will result in the best compression ratio. (Default: 6. The default gzip compression level is 6; not all compression methods will have a default level.)</p>
EXTERNAL-STORAGE <i>external_file</i>	<p>Name of an external file in which to create the output dataset. Cannot be used with CHUNKED-DIMENSIONS-SIZES, COMPRESSION-TYPE, OR MAXIMUM-DIMENSIONS.</p> <p>A string specifying the name of an external file.</p>
MAXIMUM-DIMENSIONS <i>max_dims</i>	<p>Maximum sizes of all dimensions. Requires that CHUNKED-DIMENSION-SIZES be specified.</p> <p>A string of space-separated integers specifying the maximum size of each dimension of the output dataset. A value of -1 for any dimension implies unlimited size for that particular dimension. The number of dimensions must correspond to the value of RANK.</p>

The help option:

The help option, expressed as one of

```
h5import -h
or
h5import -help
```

prints the h5import usage summary

```
h5import -h[elp], OR
h5import <infile> <options> [<infile> <options>...] -o[utfile]
<outfile>
```

then exits.

Options and Parameters:

infile(s)

Name of the Input file(s).

in_options

Input options. Note that while only the `-dims` argument is required, arguments must be used in the order in which they are listed below.

`-d dim_list`

`-dims dim_list`

Input data dimensions. *dim_list* is a string of comma-separated numbers with no spaces describing the dimensions of the input data. For example, a 50 x 100 2-dimensional array would be specified as `-dims 50,100`.

Required argument: if no configuration file is used, this command-line argument is mandatory.

`-p pathname`

`-pathname pathname`

pathname is a string consisting of one or more strings separated by slashes (/) specifying the path of the dataset in the output file. If the groups in the path do not exist, they will be created.

Optional argument: if not specified, the default path is `dataset1` for the first input dataset, `dataset2` for the second input dataset, `dataset3` for the third input dataset, etc.

h5import does not overwrite a pre-existing dataset of the specified or default name. When an existing dataset of a conflicting name is encountered, h5import quits with an error; the current input file and any subsequent input files are not processed.

`-t input_class`

`-type input_class`

input_class specifies the class of the input data and determines the class of the output data. Valid values are as defined in the Keyword/Values table in the section "The configuration file" above.

Optional argument: if not specified, the default value is FP.

`-s input_size`

`-size input_size`

input_size specifies the size in bits of the input data and determines the size of the output data.

Valid values for signed or unsigned integers are 8, 16, 32, and 64.

Valid values for floating point data are 32 and 64.

Optional argument: if not specified, the default value is 32.

`-c config_file`

config_file specifies a configuration file.

This argument replaces all other arguments except *infile* and `-o outfile`

outfile

Name of the HDF5 output file.

Examples:**Using command-line arguments:**

```
h5import infile -dims 2,3,4 -type TEXTIN -size 32 -o out1
```

This command creates a file `out1` containing a single 2x3x4 32-bit integer dataset. Since no pathname is specified, the dataset is stored in `out1` as `/dataset1`.

```
h5import infile -dims 20,50 -path bin1/dset1 -type FP -size 64 -o out2
```

This command creates a file `out2` containing a single a 20x50 64-bit floating point dataset. The dataset is stored in `out2` as `/bin1/dset1`.

Sample configuration files:

The following configuration file specifies the following:

- The input data is a 5x2x4 floating point array in an ASCII file.
- The output dataset will be saved in chunked layout, with chunk dimension sizes of 2x2x2.
- The output datatype will be 64-bit floating point, little-endian, IEEE.
- The output dataset will be stored in `outfile` at `/work/h5/pkamat/First-set`.
- The maximum dimension sizes of the output dataset will be 8x8x(unlimited).

```
PATH work/h5/pkamat/First-set
INPUT-CLASS TEXTFP
RANK 3
DIMENSION-SIZES 5 2 4
OUTPUT-CLASS FP
OUTPUT-SIZE 64
OUTPUT-ARCHITECTURE IEEE
OUTPUT-BYTE-ORDER LE
CHUNKED-DIMENSION-SIZES 2 2 2
MAXIMUM-DIMENSIONS 8 8 -1
```

The next configuration file specifies the following:

- The input data is a 6x3x5x2x4 integer array in a binary file.
- The output dataset will be saved in chunked layout, with chunk dimension sizes of 2x2x2x2x2.
- The output datatype will be 32-bit integer in `NATIVE` format (as the output architecture is not specified).
- The output dataset will be compressed using Gzip compression with a compression level of 7.
- The output dataset will be stored in `outfile` at `/Second-set`.

```
PATH Second-set
INPUT-CLASS IN
RANK 5
DIMENSION-SIZES 6 3 5 2 4
OUTPUT-CLASS IN
OUTPUT-SIZE 32
CHUNKED-DIMENSION-SIZES 2 2 2 2 2
COMPRESSION-TYPE GZIP
COMPRESSION-PARAM 7
```

History:

Release	Command Line Tool
1.6.0	Tool introduced in this release.

Tool Name: gif2h5

Syntax:

`gif2h5 gif_file h5_file`

Purpose:

Converts a GIF file to an HDF5 file.

Description:

`gif2h5` accepts as input the GIF file *gif_file* and produces the HDF5 file *h5_file* as output.

Options and Parameters:

gif_file

The name of the input GIF file

h5_file

The name of the output HDF5 file

Tool Name: h52gif

Syntax:

```
h52gif h5_file gif_file -i h5_image [ -p h5_palette ]
```

Purpose:

Converts an HDF5 file to a GIF file.

Description:

h52gif accepts as input the HDF5 file *h5_file* and the names of images and associated palettes within that file as input and produces the GIF file *gif_file*, containing those images, as output.

h52gif expects *at least one h5_image*. You may repeat
-i *h5_image* [-p *h5_palette*]
up to 50 times, for a maximum of 50 images.

Options and Parameters:

h5_file

The name of the input HDF5 file

gif_file

The name of the output GIF file

-i *h5_image*

Image option, specifying the name of an HDF5 image or dataset containing an image to be converted

-p *h5_palette*

Palette option, specifying the name of an HDF5 dataset containing a palette to be used in an image conversion

Tool Name: h5toh4

Syntax:

```
h5toh4 -h
h5toh4 h5file h4file
h5toh4 h5file
h5toh4 -m h5file1 h5file2 h5file3 ...
```

Purpose:

Converts an HDF5 file into an HDF4 file.

Description:

`h5toh4` is an HDF5 utility which reads an HDF5 file, *h5file*, and converts all supported objects and pathways to produce an HDF4 file, *h4file*. If *h4file* already exists, it will be replaced.

If only one file name is given, the name must end in `.h5` and is assumed to represent the HDF5 input file. `h5toh4` replaces the `.h5` suffix with `.hdf` to form the name of the resulting HDF4 file and proceeds as above. If a file with the name of the intended HDF4 file already exists, `h5toh4` exits with an error without changing the contents of any file.

The `-m` option allows multiple HDF5 file arguments. Each file name is treated the same as the single file name case above.

The `-h` option causes the following syntax summary to be displayed:

```
h5toh4 file.h5 file.hdf
h5toh4 file.h5
h5toh4 -m file1.h5 file2.h5 ...
```

The following HDF5 objects occurring in an HDF5 file are converted to HDF4 objects in the HDF4 file:

- ◇ HDF5 group objects are converted into HDF4 Vgroup objects. HDF5 hard links and soft links pointing to objects are converted to HDF4 Vgroup references.
- ◇ HDF5 dataset objects of integer datatype are converted into HDF4 SDS objects. These datasets may have up to 32 fixed dimensions. The slowest varying dimension may be extendable. 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit integer datatypes are supported.
- ◇ HDF5 dataset objects of floating point datatype are converted into HDF4 SDS objects. These datasets may have up to 32 fixed dimensions. The slowest varying dimension may be extendable. 32-bit and 64-bit floating point datatypes are supported.
- ◇ HDF5 dataset objects of single dimension and compound datatype are converted into HDF4 Vdata objects. The length of that single dimension may be fixed or extendable. The members of the compound datatype are constrained to be no more than rank 4.
- ◇ HDF5 dataset objects of single dimension and fixed length string datatype are converted into HDF4 Vdata objects. The HDF4 Vdata is a single field whose order is the length of the HDF5 string type. The number of records of the Vdata is the length of the single dimension which may be fixed or extendable.

Other objects are not converted and are not recorded in the resulting *h4file*.

Attributes associated with any of the supported HDF5 objects are carried over to the HDF4 objects. Attributes may be of integer, floating point, or fixed length string datatype and they may have up to 32 fixed dimensions.

All datatypes are converted to big-endian. Floating point datatypes are converted to IEEE format.

Note:

The `h5toh4` and `h4toh5` utilities are no longer part of the HDF5 product; they are distributed separately through the page `Converting between HDF (4.x) and HDF5`.

Options and Parameters:

`-h`

Displays a syntax summary.

`-m`

Converts multiple HDF5 files to multiple HDF4 files.

h5file

The HDF5 file to be converted.

h4file

The HDF4 file to be created.

Tool Name: h4toh5

Syntax:

```
h4toh5 -h
h4toh5 h4file h5file
h4toh5 h4file
```

Purpose:

Converts an HDF4 file to an HDF5 file.

Description:

`h4toh5` is a file conversion utility that reads an HDF4 file, *h4file* (input .hdf for example), and writes an HDF5 file, *h5file* (output .h5 for example), containing the same data.

If no output file *h5file* is specified, `h4toh5` uses the input filename to designate the output file, replacing the extension .hdf with .h5. For example, if the input file `scheme3.hdf` is specified with no output filename, `h4toh5` will name the output file `scheme3.h5`.

The `-h` option causes a syntax summary similar to the following to be displayed:

```
h4toh5 inputfile.hdf outputfile.h5
h4toh5 inputfile.hdf
```

Each object in the HDF4 file is converted to an equivalent HDF5 object, according to the mapping described in *Mapping HDF4 Objects to HDF5 Objects*.

In this initial version, `h4toh5` converts the following HDF4 objects:

HDF4 Object	Resulting HDF5 Object
SDS	Dataset
GR, RI8, and RI24 image	Dataset
Vdata	Dataset
Vgroup	Group
Annotation	Attribute
Palette	Dataset

Note:

The `h4toh5` and `h5toh4` utilities are no longer part of the HDF5 product; they are distributed separately through the page [Converting between HDF \(4.x\) and HDF5](#).

Options and Parameters:

- `-h` Displays a syntax summary.
- h4file* The HDF4 file to be converted.
- h5file* The HDF5 file to be created.

Tool Name: h5perf

Syntax:

```
h5perf [-h | --help]
h5perf [options]
```

Purpose:

Tests Parallel HDF5 performance.

Description:

h5perf provides tools for testing the performance of the Parallel HDF5 library.

The following environment variables have the following effects on H5perf behavior:

HDF5_NOCLEANUP	If set, h5perf does not remove data files. (Default: Remove)
HDF5_MPI_INFO	Must be set to a string containing a list of semi-colon separated key=value pairs for the MPI INFO object. Example:
HDF5_PARAPREFIX	Sets the prefix for parallel output data files.

Options and Parameters:

These terms are used as follows in this section:

- file* A filename
- size* A size specifier, expressed as an integer greater than or equal to 0 (zero) followed by a size indicator:
 - K for kilobytes (1024 bytes)
 - M for megabytes (1048576 bytes)
 - G for gigabytes (1073741824 bytes)
 Example: 37M specifies 37 megabytes or 38797312 bytes.
- N* An integer greater than or equal to 0 (zero)
- h, --help
Prints a usage message and exits.
- a *size*, --align=*size*
Specifies the alignment of objects in the HDF5 file. (Default: 1)
- A *api_list*, --api=*api_list*
Specifies which APIs to test. *api_list* is a comma-separated list with the following valid values:
 - phdf5 Parallel HDF5
 - mpio MPI-I/O
 - posix POSIX
 (Default: All APIs)
- Example, --api=mpio,phdf5 specifies that the MPI I/O and parallel Hdf5 APIs are to be monitored.
- B *size*, --block-size=*size*
Specifies the block size within the transfer buffer. (Default: 128K)

Block size versus transfer buffer size: The *transfer buffer size* is the size of a buffer in memory. The data in that buffer is broken into *block size* pieces and written to the file.

Transfer block size is set by the `-x` (or `--min-xfer-size`) and `-X` (or `--max-xfer-size`) options.

The pattern in which the blocks are written to the file is described in the discussion of the `-I` (or `--interleaved`) option.

`-c, --chunk`
Creates HDF5 datasets in chunked layout. (Default: Off)

`-C, --collective`
Use collective I/O for the MPI I/O and Parallel HDF5 APIs.
(Default: Off, i.e., independent I/O)

If this option is set and the MPI-I/O and PHDF5 APIs are in use, all the blocks in each transfer buffer will be written at once with an MPI derived type.

`-d N, --num-dsets=N`
Sets the number of datasets per file. (Default: 1)

`-D debug_flags, --debug=debug_flags`
Sets the debugging level. *debug_flags* is a comma-separated list of debugging flags with the following valid values:

- 1 Minimal debugging
- 2 Moderate debugging (“not quite everything”)
- 3 Extensive debugging (“everything”)
- 4 All possible debugging (“the kitchen sink”)
- r Raw data I/O throughput information
- t Times, in additions to throughputs
- v Verify data correctness

(Default: No debugging)

Example: `--debug=2, r, t` specifies to run a moderate level of debugging while collecting raw data I/O throughput information and verifying the correctness of the data.

`-e size, --num-bytes=size`
Specifies the number of bytes per process per dataset. (Default: 256K)

`-F N, --num-files=N`
Specifies the number of files. (Default: 1)

`-i N, --num-iterations=N`
Sets the number of iterations to perform. (Default: 1)

`-I, --interleaved`
Sets interleaved block I/O.
(Default: Contiguous block I/O)

Interleaved vs. Contiguous blocks in a parallel environment:

When contiguous blocks are written to a dataset, the dataset is divided into m regions, where m is the number of processes writing separate portions of the dataset. Each process then writes data to its own region. When interleaved blocks are written to a dataset, space for the first block of the first process is allocated in the dataset, then space is allocated for the first block of the second process, etc., until space has been allocated for the first block of each process. Space is then allocated for the second block of the first process, the second block of the second process, etc.

For example, in the case of a 4 process run with 1M bytes-per-process, 256K transfer buffer size, and 64KB block size, 16 *contiguous* blocks per process would be written to the file in the manner

```
11111111111111111111222222222222222233333333333333334444444444444444
```

while 16 interleaved blocks per process would be written to the file as

```
1234123412341234123412341234123412341234123412341234123412341234
```

If collective I/O is turned on, all of the four blocks per transfer buffer will be written in one collective I/O call.

`-m, --mpi-posix`

Sets use of MPI-posix driver for HDF5 I/O. (Default: MPI-I/O driver)

`-n, --no-fill`

Specifies to not write fill values to HDF5 datasets. This option is supported only in HDF5 Release v1.6 or later.

(Default: Off, i.e., write fill values)

`-o file, --output=file`

Sets the output file for raw data to *file*. (Default: None)

`-p N, --min-num-processes=N`

Sets the minimum number of processes to be used. (Default: 1)

`-P N, --max-num-processes=N`

Sets the maximum number of processes to be used.

(Default: All MPI_COMM_WORLD processes)

`-T size, --threshold=size`

Sets the threshold for alignment of objects in the HDF5 file. (Default: 1)

`-w, --write-only`

Performs only write tests, not read tests. (Default: Read and write tests)

`-x size, --min-xfer-size=size`

Sets the minimum transfer buffer size. (Default: 128K)

`-X size, --max-xfer-size=size`

Sets the maximum transfer buffer size. (Default: 1M)

History:

Release	Command Line Tool
1.6.0	Tool introduced in this release.

Tool Name: h5jam and h5unjam

Syntax:

```
h5jam -u user_block -i in_file.h5 [-o out_file.h5] [--clobber]
h5jam -h
```

```
h5unjam -i in_file.h5 [-u user_block | --delete] [-o out_file.h5]
h5unjam -h
```

Purpose:

Add user block to front of an HDF5 file, to create a new concatenated file.
Split user block and HDF5 file into two files, user block data and HDF5 data.

Description:

h5jam concatenates a user_block file and an HDF5 file to create an HDF5 file with a user block. The user block can be either binary or text. The output file is padded so that the HDF5 header begins on byte 512, 1024, etc.. (See the HDF5 File Format.)

If out_file.h5 is given, a new file is created with the user_block followed by the contents of in_file.h5. In this case, infile.h5 is unchanged.

If out_file.h5 is not specified, the user_block is added to in_file.h5.

If in_file.h5 already has a user block, the contents of user_block will be added to the end of the existing user block, and the file shifted to the next boundary. If -clobber is set, any existing user block will be overwritten.

h5unjam splits an HDF5 file, writing the user block to a file or stdout and the HDF5 file to an HDF5 file with a header at byte 0 (i.e., with no user block).

If out_file.h5 is given, a new file is created with the in_file.h5 without the user block. In this case, infile.h5 is unchanged.

If out_file.h5 is not specified, the user_block is removed and in_file.h5 is rewritten, starting at byte 0.

If user_block is set, the user block will be written to user_block. If user_block is not set, the user block (if any) will be written to stdout. If -delete is selected, the user block will not be written.

Example Usage

Create new file, newfile.h5, with the text in file mytext.txt as the user block for the HDF5 file file.h5.

```
h5jam -u mytext.txt -i file.h5 -o newfile.h5
```

Add text in file mytext.txt to front of HDF5 dataset, file.h5.

```
h5jam -u mytext.txt -i file.h5
```

Overwrite the user block (if any) in file.h5 with the contents of mytext.txt.

```
h5jam -u mytext.txt -i file.h5 --clobber
```

For an HDF5 file, `with_ub.h5`, with a user block, extract the user block to `user_block.txt` and the HDF5 file to `wo_ub.h5`.

```
h5unjam -i with_ub.h5 -u user_block.txt -o wo_ub.h5
```

Return Value

`h5jam` returns the size of the output file, or -1 if an error occurs.

`h5unjam` returns the size of the output file, or -1 if an error occurs.

Caveats

This tool copies all the data (sequentially) in the file(s) to new offsets. For a large file, this copy will take a long time.

The most efficient way to create a user block is to create the file with a user block (see `H5Pset_user_block`), and write the user block data into that space from a program.

The user block is completely opaque to the HDF5 library and to the `h5jam` and `h5unjam` tools. The user block is simply read or written as a string of bytes, which could be text or any kind of binary data. It is up to the user to know what the contents of the user block means and how to process it.

When the user block is extracted, all the data is written to the output, including any padding or unwritten data.

This tool moves the HDF5 file through byte copies, i.e., it does not read or interpret the HDF5 objects.

Tool Name: h5redeploy

Syntax:

```
h5redeploy [help | -help]
h5redeploy [-echo] [-force] [-prefix=dir] [-tool=tool] [-show]
```

Purpose:

Updates HDF5 compiler tools after an HDF5 software installation in a new location.

Description:

h5redeploy updates the HDF5 compiler tools after the HDF5 software has been installed in a new location.

Options and Parameters:

help, -help

Prints a help message.

-echo

Shows all the shell commands executed.

-force

Performs the requested action without offering any prompt requesting confirmation.

-prefix=*dir*

Specifies a new directory in which to find the HDF5 subdirectories `lib/` and `include/`.
(Default: current working directory)

-tool=*tool*

Specifies the tool to update. *tool* must be in the current directory and must be writable.
(Default: h5cc)

-show

Shows all of the shell commands to be executed without actually executing them.

History:

Release	Command Line Tool
1.6.0	Tool introduced in this release.

Tool Names: h5cc and h5pcc

Syntax:

```
h5cc [ OPTIONS ] compile_line
h5pcc [ OPTIONS ] compile_line
```

Purpose:

Helper scripts to compile HDF5 C applications.

Description:

h5cc and h5pcc can be used in much the same way as mpicc by MPICH is used to compile an HDF5 program. These tools take care of specifying on the command line the locations of the HDF5 header files and libraries. h5cc is for use in serial computing environments; h5pcc is for parallel environments.

h5cc and h5pcc subsume all other compiler scripts in that if you have used a set of scripts to compile the HDF5 library, then h5cc and h5pcc also use those scripts. For example, when compiling an MPICH program, you use the mpicc script. If you have built HDF5 using MPICH, then h5cc uses the MPICH program for compilation.

Some programs use HDF5 in only a few modules. It is not necessary to use h5cc or h5pcc to compile those modules which do not use HDF5. In fact, since h5cc and h5pcc are only convenience scripts, you can still compile HDF5 modules in the normal manner, though you will have to specify the HDF5 libraries and include paths yourself. Use the `-show` option to see the details.

An example of how to use h5cc to compile the program `hdf_prog`, which consists of the modules `prog1.c` and `prog2.c` and uses the HDF5 shared library, would be as follows. h5pcc is used in an identical manner.

```
# h5cc -c prog1.c
# h5cc -c prog2.c
# h5cc -shlib -o hdf_prog prog1.o prog2.o
```

Options and Parameters:

```
-help
    Print a help message.
-echo
    Show all the shell commands executed.
-prefix=DIR
    Use the directory DIR to find the HDF5 lib/ and include/ subdirectories.
    Default: prefix specified when configuring HDF5.
-show
    Show the commands without executing them.
-shlib
    Compile using shared HDF5 libraries.
-noshlib
    Compile using static HDF5 libraries [default].
compile_line
    The normal compile line options for your compiler. h5cc and h5pcc use the same compiler you
    used to compile HDF5; check your compiler's manual for more information on which options are
    needed.
```

Environment Variables:

When set, these environment variables override some of the built-in h5cc and h5pcc defaults.

HDF5_CC

Use a different C compiler.

HDF5_CLINKER

Use a different linker.

HDF5_USE_SHLIB=[yes|no]

Use shared version of the HDF5 library [default: no].

Tool Names: h5fc and h5pfc

Syntax:

```
h5fc [ OPTIONS ] compile_line
h5pfc [ OPTIONS ] compile_line
```

Purpose:

Helper scripts to compile HDF5 Fortran90 applications.

Description:

h5fc and h5pfc can be used in much the same way mpif90 by MPICH is used to compile an HDF5 program. These tools take care of specifying on the command line the locations of the HDF5 header files and libraries. h5fc is for use in serial computing environments; h5pfc is for parallel environments.

h5fc and h5pfc subsume all other compiler scripts in that if you have used a set of scripts to compile the HDF5 Fortran library, then h5fc and h5pfc also use those scripts. For example, when compiling an MPICH program, you use the mpif90 script. If you have built HDF5 using MPICH, then h5fc uses the MPICH program for compilation.

Some programs use HDF5 in only a few modules. It is not necessary to use h5fc and h5pfc to compile those modules which do not use HDF5. In fact, since h5fc and h5pfc are only convenience scripts, you can still compile HDF5 Fortran modules in the normal manner, though you will have to specify the HDF5 libraries and include paths yourself. Use the `-show` option to see the details.

An example of how to use h5fc to compile the program `hdf_prog`, which consists of the modules `prog1.f90` and `prog2.f90` and uses the HDF5 Fortran library, would be as follows. h5pfc is used in an identical manner.

```
# h5fc -c prog1.f90
# h5fc -c prog2.f90
# h5fc -o hdf_prog prog1.o prog2.o
```

Options and Parameters:

`-help`

Print a help message.

`-echo`

Show all the shell commands executed.

`-prefix=DIR`

Use the directory `DIR` to find HDF5 `lib/` and `include/` subdirectories.

Default: prefix specified when configuring HDF5.

`-show`

Show the commands without executing them.

compile_line

The normal compile line options for your compiler. h5fc and h5pfc use the same compiler you used to compile HDF5; check your compiler's manual for more information on which options are needed.

Environment Variables:

When set, these environment variables override some of the built-in h5fc and h5pfc defaults.

HDF5_FC

Use a different Fortran90 compiler.

HDF5_FLINKER

Use a different linker.

History:

Release	Command Line Tool
1.6.0	Tool introduced in this release.

Tool Name: h5c++

Syntax:

```
h5c++ [ OPTIONS ] <compile line>
```

Purpose:

Helper script to compile HDF5 C++ applications.

Description:

h5c++ can be used in much the same way mpiCC by MPICH is used to compile an HDF5 program. It takes care of specifying where the HDF5 header files and libraries are on the command line.

h5c++ subsumes all other compiler scripts in that if you've used one set of compiler scripts to compile the HDF5 C++ library, then h5c++ uses those same scripts. For example, when compiling an MPICH program, you use the mpiCC script.

Some programs use HDF5 in only a few modules. It isn't necessary to use h5c++ to compile those modules which don't use HDF5. In fact, since h5c++ is only a convenience script, you are still able to compile HDF5 C++ modules in the normal way. In that case, you will have to specify the HDF5 libraries and include paths yourself. Use the `-show` option to see the details.

An example of how to use h5c++ to compile the program `hdf_prog`, which consists of modules `prog1.cpp` and `prog2.cpp` and uses the HDF5 C++ library, would be as follows:

```
# h5c++ -c prog1.cpp
# h5c++ -c prog2.cpp
# h5c++ -o hdf_prog prog1.o prog2.o
```

Options and Parameters:

`-help`

Prints a help message.

`-echo`

Show all the shell commands executed.

`-prefix=DIR`

Use the directory `DIR` to find HDF5 `lib/` and `include/` subdirectories
Default: prefix specified when configuring HDF5.

`-show`

Show the commands without executing them.

<compile line>

The normal compile line options for your compiler. h5c++ uses the same compiler you used to compile HDF5. Check your compiler's manual for more information on which options are needed.

Environment Variables:

When set, these environment variables override some of the built-in defaults of h5c++.

HDF5_CXX

Use a different C++ compiler.

HDF5_CXXLINKER

Use a different linker.

History:

Release	Command Line Tool
1.6.0	Tool introduced in this release.

HDF5 Predefined Datatypes

The following datatypes are predefined in HDF5.

IEEE floating point datatypes

- 32-bit and 64-bit
- Big-endian and little-endian

```
H5T_IEEE_F32BE
H5T_IEEE_F32LE
H5T_IEEE_F64BE
H5T_IEEE_F64LE
```

Standard datatypes

- Signed integer (2's complement), unsigned integer, and bitfield
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit
- Big-endian and little-endian

H5T_STD_I8BE	H5T_STD_U8BE	H5T_STD_B8BE
H5T_STD_I8LE	H5T_STD_U8LE	H5T_STD_B8LE
H5T_STD_I16BE	H5T_STD_U16BE	H5T_STD_B16BE
H5T_STD_I16LE	H5T_STD_U16LE	H5T_STD_B16LE
H5T_STD_I32BE	H5T_STD_U32BE	H5T_STD_B32BE
H5T_STD_I32LE	H5T_STD_U32LE	H5T_STD_B32LE
H5T_STD_I64BE	H5T_STD_U64BE	H5T_STD_B64BE
H5T_STD_I64LE	H5T_STD_U64LE	H5T_STD_B64LE

- Object reference or dataset region reference

```
H5T_STD_REF_OBJ
H5T_STD_REF_DSETREG
```

UNIX-specific datatypes

- 32-bit and 64-bit
- Big-endian and little-endian

```
H5T_UNIX_D32BE
H5T_UNIX_D32LE
H5T_UNIX_D64BE
H5T_UNIX_D64LE
```

C-specific datatype

- String datatype in C (size defined in bytes rather than in bits)

```
H5T_C_S1
```

FORTRAN-specific datatype

- String datatype in FORTRAN (as defined for the HDF5 C library)

H5T_FORTRAN_S1

Intel-specific datatypes

- For Intel CPUs
- Little-endian
- Signed integer (2's complement), unsigned integer, bitfield, and IEEE floating point
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit

H5T_INTEL_I8	H5T_INTEL_B8
H5T_INTEL_I16	H5T_INTEL_B16
H5T_INTEL_I32	H5T_INTEL_B32
H5T_INTEL_I64	H5T_INTEL_B64
H5T_INTEL_U8	H5T_INTEL_F32
H5T_INTEL_U16	H5T_INTEL_F64
H5T_INTEL_U32	
H5T_INTEL_U64	

DEC Alpha-specific datatypes

- For DEC Alpha CPUs
- Little-endian
- Signed integer (2's complement), unsigned integer, bitfield, and IEEE floating point
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit

H5T_ALPHA_I8	H5T_ALPHA_B8
H5T_ALPHA_I16	H5T_ALPHA_B16
H5T_ALPHA_I32	H5T_ALPHA_B32
H5T_ALPHA_I64	H5T_ALPHA_B64
H5T_ALPHA_U8	H5T_ALPHA_F32
H5T_ALPHA_U16	H5T_ALPHA_F64
H5T_ALPHA_U32	
H5T_ALPHA_U64	

MIPS-specific datatypes

- For MIPS CPUs, commonly used in SGI system
- Big-endian
- Signed integer (2's complement), unsigned integer, bitfield, and IEEE floating point
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit

H5T_MIPS_I8	H5T_MIPS_B8
H5T_MIPS_I16	H5T_MIPS_B16
H5T_MIPS_I32	H5T_MIPS_B32
H5T_MIPS_I64	H5T_MIPS_B64
H5T_MIPS_U8	H5T_MIPS_F32
H5T_MIPS_U16	H5T_MIPS_F64
H5T_MIPS_U32	
H5T_MIPS_U64	

Predefined native datatypes

These are the datatypes detected by `H5detect`. Their names differ from other HDF5 datatype names as follows:

- ◆ Instead of a class name, precision, and byte order as the last component, they have a C-like datatype name.
- ◆ If the datatype begins with U, then it is the unsigned version of the integer datatype; other integer datatypes are signed.
- ◆ The datatype `LLONG` corresponds to C's `long_long` and `LDOUBLE` is `long_double`. These datatypes might be the same as `LONG` and `DOUBLE`, respectively.

<code>H5T_NATIVE_CHAR</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_FLOAT</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_SCHAR</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UCHAR</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_LDOUBLE</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_SHORT</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_B8</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_USHORT</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_B16</code>
	<code>H5T_NATIVE_B32</code>
	<code>H5T_NATIVE_B64</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT</code>	
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT</code>	
	<code>H5T_NATIVE_OPAQUE</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_LONG</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_HADDR</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_ULONG</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_HSIZE</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_LLONG</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_HSSIZE</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_ULLONG</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_HERR</code>
	<code>H5T_NATIVE_HBOOL</code>

ANSI C9x-specific native integer datatypes

- Signed integer (2's complement), unsigned integer, and bitfield
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit
- LEAST -- storage to use least amount of space
- FAST -- storage to maximize performance

<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT8</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT32</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT8</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT32</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_LEAST8</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_LEAST32</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_LEAST8</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_LEAST32</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_FAST8</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_FAST32</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_FAST8</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_FAST32</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT16</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT64</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT16</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT64</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_LEAST16</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_LEAST64</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_LEAST16</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_LEAST64</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_FAST16</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_INT_FAST64</code>
<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_FAST16</code>	<code>H5T_NATIVE_UINT_FAST64</code>

FORTRAN90 API datatypes

- Datatypes defined for the FORTRAN90 APIs
- Native integer, single-precision real, double-precision real, and character

```
H5T_NATIVE_INTEGER
H5T_NATIVE_REAL
H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE
H5T_NATIVE_CHARACTER
```

- Signed integer (2's complement), unsigned integer, and IEEE floating point
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit
- Big-endian and little-endian

H5T_STD_I8BE	H5T_STD_U8BE	H5T_IEEE_F32BE
H5T_STD_I8LE	H5T_STD_U8LE	H5T_IEEE_F32LE
H5T_STD_I16BE	H5T_STD_U16BE	H5T_IEEE_F64BE
H5T_STD_I16LE	H5T_STD_U16LE	H5T_IEEE_F64LE
H5T_STD_I32BE	H5T_STD_U32BE	
H5T_STD_I32LE	H5T_STD_U32LE	
H5T_STD_I64BE	H5T_STD_U64BE	
H5T_STD_I64LE	H5T_STD_U64LE	

- Object reference or dataset region reference

```
H5T_STD_REF_OBJ
H5T_STD_REF_DSETREG
```

HDF5 Glossary

atomic datatype

A datatype which cannot be decomposed into smaller units at the API level.

attribute

A small dataset that can be used to describe the nature and/or the intended usage of the object it is attached to.

chunked layout

The storage layout of a chunked dataset.

chunking

A storage layout where a dataset is partitioned into fixed-size multi-dimensional chunks. Chunking tends to improve performance and facilitates dataset extensibility.

compound datatype

A collection of one or more atomic types or small arrays of such types. Similar to a struct in C or a common block in Fortran.

contiguous layout

The storage layout of a dataset that is not chunked, so that the entire data portion of the dataset is stored in a single contiguous block.

data transfer property list

The data transfer property list is used to control various aspects of the I/O, such as caching hints or collective I/O information.

dataset

A multi-dimensional array of data elements, together with supporting metadata.

dataset access property list

A property list containing information on how a dataset is to be accessed.

dataset creation property list

A property list containing information on how raw data is organized on disk and how the raw data is compressed.

dataspace

An object that describes the dimensionality of the data array. A dataspace is either a regular N-dimensional array of data points, called a simple dataspace, or a more general collection of data points organized in another manner, called a complex dataspace.

datatype

An object that describes the storage format of the individual data points of a data set. There are two categories of datatypes: atomic and compound datatypes. An atomic type is a type which cannot be decomposed into smaller units at the API level. A compound datatype is a collection of one or more atomic types or small arrays of such types.

enumeration datatype

A one-to-one mapping between a set of symbols and a set of integer values, and an order is imposed on the symbols by their integer values. The symbols are passed between the application and library as character strings and all the values for a particular enumeration datatype are of the same integer type, which is not necessarily a native type.

file

A container for storing grouped collections of multi-dimensional arrays containing scientific data.

file access mode

Determines whether an existing file will be overwritten, opened for read-only access, or opened for read/write access. All newly created files are opened for both reading and writing.

file access property list

File access property lists are used to control different methods of performing I/O on files.

file creation property list

The property list used to control file metadata.

group

A structure containing zero or more HDF5 objects, together with supporting metadata. The two primary HDF5 objects are datasets and groups.

hard link

A direct association between a name and the object where both exist in a single HDF5 address space.

hyperslab

A portion of a dataset. A hyperslab selection can be a logically contiguous collection of points in a dataspace or a regular pattern of points or blocks in a dataspace.

identifier

A unique entity provided by the HDF5 library and used to access an HDF5 object, such as a file, group, dataset, datatype, etc.

link

An association between a name and the object in an HDF5 file group.

member

A group or dataset that is in another dataset, *dataset A*, is a member of *dataset A*.

name

A slash-separated list of components that uniquely identifies an element of an HDF5 file. A name begins that begins with a slash is an absolute name which is accessed beginning with the root group of the file; all other names are relative names and the associated objects are accessed beginning with the current or specified group.

named datatype

A datatype that is named and stored in a file. Naming is permanent; a datatype cannot be changed after being named.

opaque datatype

A mechanism for describing data which cannot be otherwise described by HDF5. The only properties associated with opaque types are a size in bytes and an ASCII tag.

path

The slash-separated list of components that forms the name uniquely identifying an element of an HDF5 file.

property list

A collection of name/value pairs that can be passed to other HDF5 functions to control features that are typically unimportant or whose default values are usually used.

root group

The group that is the entry point to the group graph in an HDF5 file. Every HDF5 file has exactly one root group.

selection

(1) A subset of a dataset or a dataspace, up to the entire dataset or dataspace. (2) The elements of an array or dataset that are marked for I/O.

serialization

The flattening of an N -dimensional data object into a 1-dimensional object so that, for example, the data object can be transmitted over the network as a 1-dimensional bitstream.

soft link

An indirect association between a name and an object in an HDF5 file group.

storage layout

The manner in which a dataset is stored, either contiguous or chunked, in the HDF5 file.

super block

A block of data containing the information required to portably access HDF5 files on multiple platforms, followed by information about the groups and datasets in the file. The super block contains information about the size of offsets, lengths of objects, the number of entries in group tables, and additional version information for the file.

variable-length datatype

A sequence of an existing datatype (atomic, variable-length (VL), or compound) which are not fixed in length from one dataset location to another.

