

# HDF Reference Manual

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HDF is available without charge from NCSA's anonymous FTP server:

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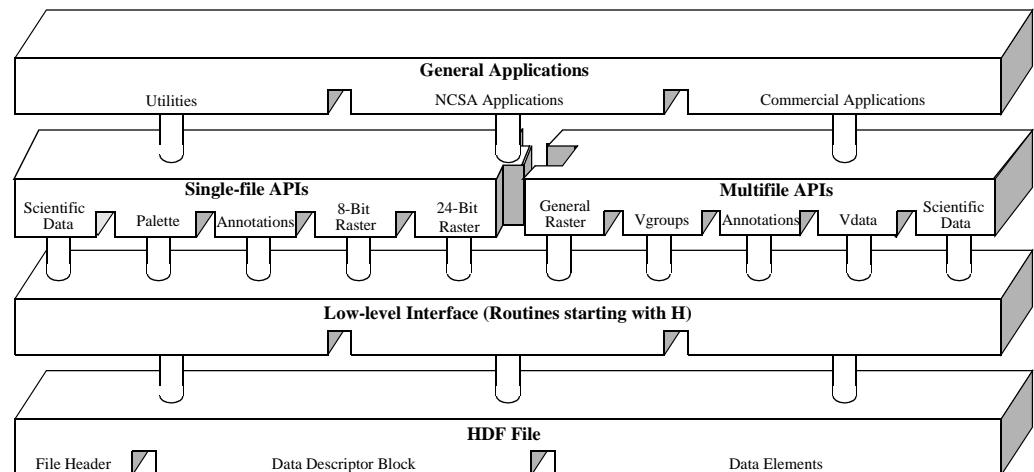
# Introduction to the HDF APIs

## 1.1 Overview of the HDF Interfaces

The HDF library structure consists of two interface layers and one application layer built upon a physical file format. (See Figure 1a.) The first layer, or the *low-level interface*, is generally reserved for software developers because it provides support for low-level details such as file I/O, error handling, and memory management. The second layer, containing the single and multifile *application interfaces*, consists of a set of interfaces designed to simplify the process of storing and accessing data. The single-file interfaces operate on one file at a time, whereas the multifile interfaces can operate on several files simultaneously. The highest HDF layer includes various NCSA and commercial applications and a collection of command-line utilities that operate on HDF files or the data objects they contain.

FIGURE 1a

Three Levels of Interaction with the HDF File



## 1.2 Low-Level Interface

This is the layer of HDF reserved for software developers and provides routines for error handling, file I/O, memory management, and physical storage. These routines are prefaced with 'H'. For a more detailed discussion of the low-level interface, consult the *HDF Specifications and Developer's Guide* from the HDF WWW home page at <http://hdf.ncsa.uiuc.edu/>.

The low-level interface provides a collection of routines that are prefaced with either 'H', 'HE', or 'HX'. The H routines are for managing HDF files. The HE routines provide error handlings. The HX routines are for managing HDF external files.

Prior to HDF version 3.2, all low-level routines began with the prefix 'DF'. As of HDF version 3.3, the DF interface was no longer recommended for use. It is only supported to maintain backward compatibility with programs and files created under earlier versions of the HDF library.

## 1.3 Multifile Application Interfaces

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The HDF multifile interfaces are designed to allow operations on more than one file and more than one data object at the same time. The multifile interfaces provided are AN, GR, SD, VS, VSQ, VF, V, and VH. The AN interface is the multifile version of the DFAN annotation interface. The GR interface is the multifile version of the 8- and 24-bit raster image interfaces. The SD interface is the multifile version of the scientific data set interface. The VS, VSQ, and VF interfaces support the vdata model. The V and VH interfaces provide support for the vgroup data model.

Like the single-file interfaces, the multifile interfaces are built upon the low-level H routines. Unlike single-file operations, operations performed via a multifile interface are not implicitly preceded by **Hopen** and followed by **Hclose**. Instead, each series of operations on a file must be preceded by an explicit call to open and close the file. Once the file is opened, it remains open until an explicit call is made to close it. This process allows operations on more than one file at a time.

### 1.3.1 Scientific Data Sets: SD Interface

The scientific data set interface provides a collection of routines for reading and writing arrays of data. Multidimensional arrays accompanied by a record of their dimension and number type are called scientific data sets. Under the multifile interface, scientific data sets may include predefined or user defined attribute records. Each attribute record is optional and describes a particular facet of the environment from which the scientific data was taken.

The names of the routines in the multifile scientific data set interface are prefaced by 'SD'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'sf'.

### 1.3.2 Annotations: AN Interface

The purpose of the AN multifile annotation interface is to permit concurrent operations on a set of annotations that exist in more than one file. Annotations consist of labels and descriptions.

The C routine names of the multifile annotation interface are prefaced by the string 'AN' and the FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'af'.

### 1.3.3 General Raster Images: GR Interface

The routines in the GR interface provide multifile operations on general raster image data sets.

The C routine names in the general raster interface have the prefix 'GR' and the equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'mg'.

### 1.3.4 Scientific Data Sets: netCDF Interface

The SD interface is designed to be as compatible as possible with netCDF, an interface developed by the Unidata Program Center. Consequently, the SD interface can read files written by the netCDF interface, and the netCDF interface (as implemented in HDF) can read both netCDF files and HDF files that contain scientific data sets.

Further information regarding the netCDF interface routines and their equivalents in the HDF interface can be found in the *HDF User's Guide*. Additional information on the netCDF interface can be found in the netCDF User's Guide available by anonymous ftp from [unidata.ucar.edu](ftp://unidata.ucar.edu).

### 1.3.5 Vdata: The VS Interface

The VS interface provides a collection of routines for reading and writing customized tables. Each table is comprised of a series of records whose values are stored in fixed length fields. In addition to its records, a vdata may contain four kinds of identifying information: a name, class, data type and a number of field names.

Routines in the VS interface are prefaced by 'VS'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'vsf'.

### 1.3.6 Vdata Query: VSQ Interface

The VSQ interface provides a collection of routines for inquiring about existing vdata. These routines provide information such as the number of records in a vdata, its field names, number types, and name. All routines in the VSQ interface are prefaced by 'VSQ'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'vsq'.

### 1.3.7 Vdata Fields: VF Interface

The VF interface provides a collection of routines for inquiring about the fields in an existing vdata. These routines provide information such as the field name, size, order, and number type.

All routines in the VF interface are prefaced by 'VF'. There are no equivalent FORTRAN-77 functions.

### 1.3.8 Vgroups: V Interface

The vgroup interface provides a collection of routines for grouping and manipulating HDF data objects in the file. Each vgroup may contain one or more vdatas, vgroups, or other HDF data objects. In addition to its members, a vgroup may also be given a name and a class.

Every routine name in the vgroup interface are prefaced by 'V'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'vf'.

### 1.3.9 Vdata/Vgroups: VH Interface

The high-level VH interface provides a collection of routines for creating simple vdatas and vgroups with a single function call. All routines in this interface are prefaced by 'VH'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'vh'.

### 1.3.10 Vgroup Inquiry: VQ Interface

The high-level VQ interface provides one routine that returns tag information from a specified vgroup, and one routine that returns reference number information from a specified vgroup. All C routine names in this interface are prefaced by 'VQ'. The equivalent Fortran-77 routine names are prefaced by 'vq'.

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## 1.4 Single-File Application Interfaces

The HDF single-file application interfaces include several independent modules each is designed to simplify the process of storing and accessing a specific type of data. These interfaces support the 8-bit raster image(DFR8), 24-bit raster image (DF24), palette (DFP), scientific data (DFSD), and annotation (DFAN) models. All single-file interfaces are built upon the H routines - unless otherwise specified, all the low-level details can be ignored.

### **1.4.1 24-bit Raster Image Sets: DF24 Interface**

The HDF 24-bit raster interface provides a collection of routines for managing 24-bit raster image sets. A 24-bit raster image set is comprised of a 24-bit raster image array and its accompanied dimension record. Raster image sets may also include a palette.

The names of the routines in the 24-bit raster interface are prefaced by 'DF24'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'd2'.

### **1.4.2 8-bit Raster Image Sets: DFR8 Interface**

The HDF 8-bit raster interface provides a collection of routines for managing 8-bit raster image sets. An 8-bit raster image set is comprised of an 8-bit raster image array and its accompanied dimension record. Raster image sets may also include a palette.

Every function in the 8-bit raster interface begins with the prefix 'DFR8'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 functions use the prefix 'd8'.

### **1.4.3 Palettes: DFP Interface**

The HDF palette interface provides a collection of routines for managing palette data. This interface is most often used for working with multiple palettes stored in a single file or palettes not specifically assigned to a raster image.

The names of the routines in the palette interface are prefaced by 'DFP'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'dp'.

### **1.4.4 Scientific Data Sets: DFSD Interface**

There are two HDF interfaces that support multidimensional arrays: the single-file DFSD interface described here, which permits access to only one file at a time, and the newer multifile SD interface, which permits simultaneous access to more than one file. The existence of the single-file scientific data set interface is simply to support backward compatibility for previously created files and applications. It is recommended that the multifile scientific data set interface is to be used where possible.

The single-file scientific data set interface provides a collection of routines for reading and writing arrays of data. A scientific data set is comprised of a scientific data array and its accompanied rank, name and number type. Scientific data sets may also include predefined attribute records.

The names of the routines in the single-file scientific data set interface are prefaced by 'DFSD'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'ds'.

### **1.4.5 Annotations: DFAN Interface**

The single-file annotation interface provides a collection of routines for reading and writing text strings assigned to HDF data objects or files. Annotations consist of labels and descriptions.

The names of the routines in the single-file annotation interface are prefaced by 'DFAN'. The equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine names are prefaced by 'da'.

## 1.5 FORTRAN-77 and C Language Issues

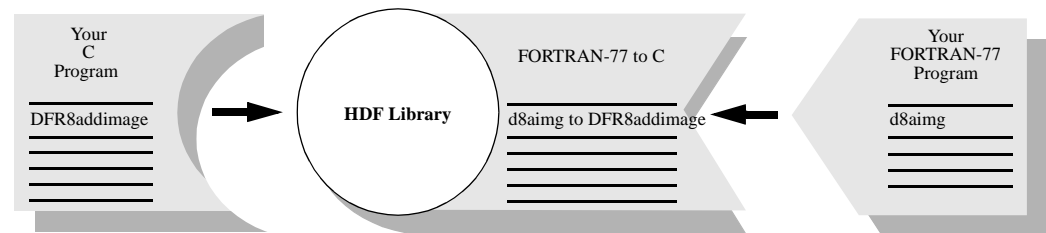
In order to make the FORTRAN-77 and C versions of each routine as similar as possible, some compromises have been made in the process of simplifying the interface for both programming languages.

### 1.5.1 FORTRAN-77-to-C Translation

Nearly all of the HDF library code is written in C. The Fortran HDF API routines translate all parameter data types to C data types, then call the C routine that performs the main function. For example, `d8aimg` is the FORTRAN-77 equivalent for `DFR8addimage`. Calls to either routine execute the same C code that adds an 8-bit raster image to an HDF file - see the following figure.

FIGURE 1b

#### Use of a Function Call Converter to Route FORTRAN-77 HDF Calls to the C Library



### 1.5.2 Case Sensitivity

FORTRAN-77 identifiers generally are not case sensitive, whereas C identifiers are. Although all of the FORTRAN-77 routines shown in this manual are written in lower case, FORTRAN-77 programs can generally call them using either upper- or lower-case letters without loss of meaning.

### 1.5.3 Name Length

Because some FORTRAN-77 compilers only interpret identifier names with seven or fewer characters, the first seven characters of the FORTRAN-77 HDF routine names are unique.

### 1.5.4 Header Files

The inclusion of header files is not generally permitted by FORTRAN-77 compilers. However, it is sometimes available as an option. On UNIX systems, for example, the macro processors `m4` and `cpp` let the compiler include and preprocess header files. If this capability is not available, the user may have to copy the declarations, definitions, and values needed from the files `dffunc.inc` and `hdf.inc` into the user application. If the capability is available, the files can be included in the Fortran code. The files reside in the `include/` subdirectory of the directory where the HDF library is installed on the user's system.

### 1.5.5 Data Type Specifications

When mixing machines, compilers, and languages, it is difficult to maintain consistent data type definitions. For instance, on some machines an integer is a 32-bit quantity and on others, a 16-bit quantity. In addition, the differences between FORTRAN-77 and C lead to difficulties in describing the data types found in the argument lists of HDF routines. To maintain portability, the HDF library expects assigned names for all data types used in HDF routines. (See Table 1A.)

TABLE 1A

**Data Type Definitions**

Definition Name	Definition Value	Description
DFNT_CHAR8	4	8-bit character type
DFNT_CHAR	4	Same as DFNT_CHAR8
DFNT_UCHAR8	3	8-bit unsigned character type
DFNT_UCHAR	3	Same as DFNT_UCHAR8
DFNT_INT8	20	8-bit integer type
DFNT_UINT8	21	8-bit unsigned integer type
DFNT_INT16	22	16-bit integer type
DFNT_UINT16	23	16-bit unsigned integer type
DFNT_INT32	24	32-bit integer type
DFNT_UINT32	25	32-bit unsigned integer type
DFNT_FLOAT32	5	32-bit floating-point type
DFNT_FLOAT64	6	64-bit floating-point type
DFNT_NINT8	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_INT8)	8-bit native integer type
DFNT_NUINT8	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_UINT8)	8-bit native unsigned integer type
DFNT_NINT16	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_INT16)	16-bit native integer type
DFNT_NUINT16	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_UINT16)	16-bit native unsigned integer type
DFNT_NINT32	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_INT32)	32-bit native integer type
DFNT_NUINT32	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_UINT32)	32-bit native unsigned integer type
DFNT_NFLOAT32	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_FLOAT32)	32-bit native floating-point type
DFNT_NFLOAT64	(DFNT_NATIVE   DFNT_FLOAT64)	64-bit native floating-point type

When using a FORTRAN-77 data type that is not supported, the general practice is to use another data type of the same size. For example, an 8-bit signed integer can be used to store an 8-bit unsigned integer variable unless the code relies on a sign-specific operation.

### 1.5.6 String and Array Specifications

In the declarations contained in the headers of FORTRAN-77 functions, the following conventions are followed:

- `character*(*) x` means that `x` refers to a string of an indefinite number of characters. It is the responsibility of the calling program to allocate enough space to hold the data to be stored in the string.
- `real x(*)` means that `x` refers to an array of reals of indefinite size and of indefinite rank. It is the responsibility of the calling program to allocate an actual array with the correct number of dimensions and dimension sizes.
- `<valid numeric data type> x` means that `x` may have one of the numeric data types listed in the Description column of Table 1A on page 6.
- `<valid data type> x` means that `x` may have any of the data types listed in the Description column of Table 1A on page 6.

### 1.5.7 FORTRAN-77, ANSI C and K&R C

As much as possible, we have conformed the HDF API routines to those implementations of Fortran and C that are in most common use today, namely FORTRAN-77, ANSI C and K&R C. Due to the increasing availability of ANSI C, future versions of HDF will no longer support K&R C.



As Fortran-90 is a superset of FORTRAN-77, HDF programs should compile and run correctly when using a Fortran-90 compiler.

## 1.6 Error Codes

The error codes defined in the HDF library are listed in the following table.

TABLE 1B

**HDF Error Codes**

Error Code	Code Definition
DFE_NONE	No error.
DFE_FNF	File not found.
DFE_DENIED	Access to file denied.
DFE_ALROPEN	File already open.
DFE_TOOMANY	Too many AID's or files open.
DFE_BADNAME	Bad file name on open.
DFE_BADACC	Bad file access mode.
DFE_BADOPEN	Miscellaneous open error.
DFE_NOTOPEN	File can't be closed because it hasn't been opened.
DFE_CANTCLOSE	<b>fclose</b> error
DFE_READERROR	Read error.
DFE_WRITEERROR	Write error.
DFE_SEEKERROR	Seek error.
DFE_RDONLY	File is read only.
DFE_BADSEEK	Attempt to seek past end of element.
DFE_PUTTELEM	<b>Hputelement</b> error.
DFE_GETELEM	<b>Hgetelement</b> error.
DFE_CANTLINK	Cannot initialize link information.
DFE_CANTSYNC	Cannot synchronize memory with file.
DFE_BADGROUP	Error from <b>DFdiread</b> in opening a group.
DFE_GROUPSETUP	Error from <b>DFdisetup</b> in opening a group.
DFE_PUTGROUP	Error on putting a tag/reference number pair into a group.
DFE_GROUPWRITE	Error when writing group contents.
DFE_DFNULL	Data file reference is a null pointer.
DFE_ILLLTYPE	Data file contains an illegal type: internal error.
DFE_BADDDLST	The DD list is non-existent: internal error.
DFE_NOTDFFILE	The current file is not an HDF file and it is not zero length.
DFE_SEEDTWICE	The DD list already seeded: internal error.
DFE_NOSUCHTAG	No such tag in the file: search failed.
DFE_NOFREEDD	There are no free DD's left: internal error.
DFE_BADTAG	Illegal WILDCARD tag.
DFE_BADREF	Illegal WILDCARD reference number.
DFE_NOMATCH	No DDs (or no more DDs) that match the specified tag/reference number pair.
DFE_NOTINSET	Warning: Set contained unknown tag. Ignored.
DFE_BADOFFSET	Illegal offset specified.
DFE_CORRUPT	File is corrupted.
DFE_NOREF	No more reference numbers are available.
DFE_DUPDD	The new tag/reference number pair has been allocated.
DFE_CANTMOD	Old element doesn't exist. Cannot modify.

Error Code	Code Definition
DFE_DIFFFILES	Attempt to merge objects in different files.
DFE_BADAID	An invalid AID was received.
DFE_OPENAID	Active AIDs still exist.
DFE_CANTFLUSH	Cannot flush DD back to file.
DFE_CANTUPDATE	Cannot update the DD block.
DFE_CANTHASH	Cannot add a DD to the hash table.
DFE_CANTDELDD	Cannot delete a DD in the file.
DFE_CANTDELHASH	Cannot delete a DD from the hash table.
DFE_CANTACCESS	Cannot access specified tag/reference number pair.
DFE_CANTENDACCESS	Cannot end access to data element.
DFE_TABLEFULL	Access table is full.
DFE_NOTINTABLE	Cannot find element in table.
DFE_UNSUPPORTED	Feature not currently supported.
DFE_NOSPACE	malloc failed.
DFE_BADCALL	Routine calls were in the wrong order.
DFE_BADPTR	NULL pointer argument was specified.
DFE_BADLEN	Invalid length was specified.
DFE_NOTENOUGH	Not enough space for the data.
DFE_NOVALS	Values were not available.
DFE_ARGS	Invalid arguments passed to the routine.
DFE_INTERNAL	Serious internal error.
DFE_NORESET	Too late to modify this value.
DFE_GENAPP	Generic application level error.
DFE_UNINIT	Interface was not initialized correctly.
DFE_CANTINIT	Cannot initialize the interface the operation requires.
DFE_CANTSHUTDOWN	Cannot shut down the interface the operation requires.
DFE_BADDIM	Negative number of dimensions, or zero dimensions, was specified.
DFE_BADFP	File contained an illegal floating point number.
DFE_BADDATATYPE	Unknown or unavailable data type was specified.
DFE_BADMCTYPE	Unknown or unavailable machine type was specified.
DFE_BADNUMTYPE	Unknown or unavailable number type was specified.
DFE_BADORDER	Unknown or illegal array order was specified.
DFE_RANGE	Improper range for attempted access.
DFE_BADCONV	Invalid data type conversion was specified.
DFE_BADTYPE	Incompatible types were specified.
DFE_BADSCHEME	Unknown compression scheme was specified.
DFE_BADMODEL	Invalid compression model was specified.
DFE_BADCODER	Invalid compression encoder was specified.
DFE_MODEL	Error in the modeling layer of the compression operation.
DFE_CODER	Error in the encoding layer of the compression operation.
DFE_CINIT	Error in encoding initialization.
DFE_CDECODE	Error in decoding compressed data.
DFE_CENCODE	Error in encoding compressed data.
DFE_CTERM	Error in encoding termination.
DFE_CSEEK	Error seeking in an encoded dataset.
DFE_MINIT	Error in modeling initialization.
DFE_COMPINFO	Invalid compression header.

Error Code	Code Definition
DFE_CANTCOMP	Cannot compress an object.
DFE_CANTDECOMP	Cannot decompress an object.
DFE_NODIM	A dimension record was not associated with the image.
DFE_BADRIG	Error processing a RIG.
DFE_RINOTFOUND	Cannot find raster image.
DFE_BADATTR	Invalid attribute.
DFE_BADTABLE	The nsdg table has incorrect information.
DFE_BADSDG	Error in processing an SDG.
DFE_BADNDG	Error in processing an NDG.
DFE_VGFSIZE	Too many elements in the vgroup.
DFE_VTAB	Element not in vtab[ ].
DFE_CANTADDELEM	Cannot add the tag/reference number pair to the vgroup.
DFE_BADVGNAME	Cannot set the vgroup name.
DFE_BADVGCLASS	Cannot set the vgroup class.
DFE_BADFIELDS	Invalid fields string passed to vset routine.
DFE_NOVS	Cannot find the vset in the file.
DFE_SYMSIZE	Too many symbols in the users table.
DFE_BADATTACH	Cannot write to a previously attached vdata.
DFE_BADVSNAME	Cannot set the vdata name.
DFE_BADVSCLASS	Cannot set the vdata class.
DFE_VSWRITE	Error writing to the vdata.
DFE_VSREAD	Error reading from the vdata.
DFE_BADVH	Error in the vdata header.
DFE_VSCANTCREATE	Cannot create the vdata.
DFE_VGCANTCREATE	Cannot create the vgroup.
DFE_CANTATTACH	Cannot attach to a vdata or vset.
DFE_CANTDETACH	Cannot detach a vdata or vset with write access.
DFE_BITREAD	A bit read error occurred.
DFE_BITWRITE	A bit write error occurred.
DFE_BITSEEK	A bit seek error occurred.
DFE_TBBTINS	Failed to insert the element into tree.
DFE_BVNEW	Failed to create a bit vector.
DFE_BVSET	Failed when setting a bit in a bit vector.
DFE_BVGET	Failed when getting a bit in a bit vector.
DFE_BVFIND	Failed when finding a bit in a bit vector.



# HDF Routine Reference

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## 2.1 Reference Section Overview

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This section of the Reference Manual contains a listing of every routine contained in the HDF version 4.1r4 library. For each interface, the pages are organized alphabetically according to the C routine name. Each page addresses one C routine and the related FORTRAN-77 routines, and takes the following form:

### **Routine\_Name**

return\_type function\_name(type1 *parameter1*, type2 *parameter2*, ... , typeN *parameterN*)

*parameter1*      IN/OUT: Definition of the first parameter

*parameter2*      IN/OUT: Definition of the second parameter

...                    ...

*parameterN*      IN/OUT Definition of the Nth parameter

**Purpose**              Section containing the functionality of the routine.

**Return value**      Section describing the return value, if any.

**Description**      This optional section describes the proper use of the routine, the specification of the parameters, and any special circumstances surrounding the use of the routine. This section also identifies any prerequisite routines and provides appropriate references.

**FORTRAN**            This section provides a synopsis of the equivalent FORTRAN-77 routine or routines.



**ANannlen/afannlen**

int32 ANannlen(int32 *ann\_id*)

*ann\_id*           IN:     Annotation identifier returned by **ANcreate**, **ANcreatef**, or **ANselect**

**Purpose**           Returns the length of an annotation.

**Return value**    Returns the length of the annotation or `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**     **ANannlen** returns the number of characters contained in the annotation specified by the parameter *ann\_id*. This function is commonly used to determine the size of a buffer to store the annotation upon reading.

FORTRAN           integer function afannlen(ann\_id)

                  integer ann\_id

## ANannlist/afannlist

intn ANannlist(int32 *an\_id*, ann\_type *annot\_type*, uint16 *obj\_tag*, uint16 *obj\_ref*, int32 \**ann\_list*)

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>annot_type</i>	IN:	Type of the annotation
<i>obj_tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the object
<i>obj_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the object
<i>ann_list</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the annotation identifiers

**Purpose** Retrieves the annotation identifiers of an object.

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

**Description** **ANannlist** obtains a list of identifiers of the annotations that are of the type specified by the parameter *annot\_type* and are attached to the object identified by its tag, *obj\_tag*, and its reference number, *obj\_ref*.

Since this routine is implemented only to obtain the identifiers of data annotations and not file annotations, the valid values of *annot\_type* are AN\_DATA\_LABEL (or 0) and AN\_DATA\_DESC (or 1). To obtain file annotation identifiers, use **ANfileinfo** to determine the number of file labels and descriptions, and then use **ANselect** to obtain each file annotation identifier.

Sufficient space must be allocated for *ann\_list* to hold the list of annotation identifiers. This can be done by using **ANnumann** to obtain the number of annotation identifiers to be retrieved, and then allocating memory for *ann\_list* using this number.

FORTRAN integer function afannlist(*an\_id*, *annot\_type*, *obj\_tag*, *obj\_ref*,  
*ann\_list*)

integer *ann\_list*(\*)

integer *an\_id*, *obj\_tag*, *obj\_ref*, *annot\_type*



**ANatype2tag/afatypetag**

```
uint16 ANatype2tag(ann_type *annot_type)
```

*annot\_type*      IN:      Type of the annotation

**Purpose**            Returns the annotation tag corresponding to an annotation type.

**Return value**    Returns the annotation tag (*ann\_tag*) if successful, and DFTAG\_NULL (or 0) otherwise.

**Description**     **ANatype2tag** returns the tag that corresponds to the annotation type specified by the parameter *annot\_type*.

The following table lists the valid values of *annot\_type* in the left column and the corresponding values for the returned annotation tag on the right.

Annotation Type	Annotation Tag
AN_DATA_LABEL (or 0)	DFTAG_DIL (or 104)
AN_DATA_DESC (or 1)	DFTAG_DIA (or 105)
AN_FILE_LABEL (or 2)	DFTAG_FID (or 100)
AN_FILE_DESC (or 3)	DFTAG_FD (or 101)

FORTRAN            integer function afatypetag(annot\_type)

integer annot\_type

## ANcreate/afcreate

int32 ANcreate(int32 *an\_id*, uint16 *obj\_tag*, uint16 *obj\_ref*, ann\_type *annot\_type*)

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>obj_tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the object to be annotated
<i>obj_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the object to be annotated
<i>annot_type</i>	IN:	Type of the data annotation

**Purpose** Creates a data annotation for an object.

**Return value** Returns the data annotation identifier (*ann\_id*) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **ANcreate** creates a data annotation of type *annot\_type* for the object specified by its tag, *obj\_tag*, and its reference number, *obj\_ref*. The returned data annotation identifier can represent either a data label or a data description.

Valid values for *annot\_type* are `AN_DATA_LABEL` (or 0) or `AN_DATA_DESC` (or 1).

Use **ANcreatf** to create a file annotation.

Currently, the user must write to a newly-created annotation before creating another annotation of the same type. Creating two consecutive annotations of the same type causes the second call to **ANcreate** to return `FAIL` (or `-1`).

FORTRAN `integer function afcreate(an_id, obj_tag, obj_ref, annot_type)`  
  
`integer an_id, obj_tag, obj_ref, annot_type`

**ANcreatef/affcreate**

int32 ANcreatef(int32 *an\_id*, ann\_type *annot\_type*)

*an\_id* IN: AN interface identifier returned by **ANstart**  
*annot\_type* IN: Type of the file annotation

**Purpose** Creates a file annotation.

**Return value** Returns the file annotation identifier (*ann\_id*) if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **ANcreatef** creates a file annotation of the type specified by the parameter *annot\_type*. The file annotation identifier returned can either represent a file label or a file description.

Valid values for *annot\_type* are AN\_FILE\_LABEL (or 2) and AN\_FILE\_DESC (or 3).

Use **ANcreate** to create a data annotation.

Currently, the user must write to a newly-created annotation before creating another annotation of the same type. Creating two consecutive annotations of the same type causes the second call to **ANcreate** to return FAIL (or -1).

FORTRAN integer function affcreate(an\_id, annot\_type)  
 integer an\_id, annot\_type

## ANend/afend

int32 ANend(int32 *an\_id*)

*an\_id*            IN:        AN interface identifier returned by ANstart

**Purpose**            Terminates access to an AN interface.

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

**Description**        **ANend** terminates access to the AN interface identified by *an\_id*, which is previously initialized by a call to **ANstart**. Note that there must be one call to **ANend** for each call to **ANstart**.

FORTTRAN            integer function afend(an\_id)

                      integer an\_id

**ANendaccess/afendaccess**

intn ANendaccess(int32 *ann\_id*)

*ann\_id*           IN:       Annotation identifier returned by **ANcreate**, **ANcreatf** or **ANselect**

**Purpose**           Terminates access to an annotation.

**Return value**   Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**   **ANendaccess** terminates access to the annotation identified by the parameter *ann\_id*. Note that there must be one call to **ANendaccess** for every call to **ANselect**, **ANcreate** or **ANcreatf**.

FORTRAN           integer function afendaccess(ann\_id)

                  integer ann\_id

## ANfileinfo/affileinfo

```
intn ANfileinfo(int32 an_id, int32 *n_file_labels, int32 *n_file_descs, int32 *n_data_labels, int32 *n_data_descs)
```

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>n_file_labels</i>	OUT:	Number of file labels
<i>n_file_descs</i>	OUT:	Number of file descriptions
<i>n_data_labels</i>	OUT:	Number of data labels
<i>n_data_descs</i>	OUT:	Number of data descriptions

**Purpose** Retrieves the number of annotations of each type in a file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful or `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **ANfileinfo** retrieves the total number of the four kinds of annotations and stores them in the appropriate parameters. The total number of data labels of all data objects in the file is stored in *n\_data\_labels*. The total number of data descriptions of all data objects in the file is stored in *n\_data\_descs*. The total number of file labels is stored in *n\_file\_labels* and the total number of file descriptions in *n\_file\_descs*.

Note that the numbers of data labels and descriptions refer to the total number of data labels and data descriptions in the file, not for a specific object. Use **ANnumann** to determine these numbers for a specific object.

This routine is generally used to find the range of acceptable indices for **ANselect** calls.

```
FORTRAN      integer function affileinfo(an_id, n_file_labels, n_file_descs,
              n_data_labels, n_data_descs)

              integer an_id, n_file_labels, n_file_descs

              integer n_data_labels, n_data_descs
```

**ANget\_tagref/afgettagref**

```
int32 ANget_tagref(int32 an_id, int32 index, ann_type annot_type, uint16 *ann_tag, uint16 *ann_ref)
```

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>index</i>	IN:	Index of the annotation
<i>annot_type</i>	IN:	Type of the annotation
<i>ann_tag</i>	OUT:	Tag of the annotation
<i>ann_ref</i>	OUT:	Reference number of the annotation

**Purpose** Retrieves the tag/reference number pair of an annotation given its index and type.

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

**Description** **ANget\_tagref** retrieves the tag and reference number of the annotation identified by its index, the parameter *index*, and by its annotation type, the parameter *annot\_type*. The tag is stored in the parameter *ann\_tag* and the reference number is stored in the parameter *ann\_ref*.

The parameter *index* is a nonnegative integer and is less than the total number of annotations of type *annot\_type* in the file. Use **ANfileinfo** to obtain the total number of annotations of each type in the file.

The following table lists the valid values of the parameter *annot\_type* in the left column, and the corresponding values of the parameter *ann\_tag* in the right column.

Annotation Type	Annotation Tag
AN_DATA_LABEL (or 0)	DFTAG_DIL (or 104)
AN_DATA_DESC (or 1)	DFTAG_DIA (or 105)
AN_FILE_LABEL (or 2)	DFTAG_FID (or 100)
AN_FILE_DESC (or 3)	DFTAG_FD (or 101)

**FORTRAN** integer function afgettagref(*an\_id*, *index*, *annot\_type*, *ann\_tag*, *ann\_ref*)

integer *an\_id*, *index*, *annot\_type*

integer *ann\_tag*, *ann\_ref*

## ANid2tagref/afidtagref

int32 ANid2tagref(int32 *ann\_id*, uint16 \**ann\_tag*, uint16 \**ann\_ref*)

<i>ann_id</i>	IN:	Annotation identifier returned by <b>ANselect</b> , <b>ANcreate</b> or <b>ANcreatf</b>
<i>ann_tag</i>	OUT:	Tag of the annotation
<i>ann_ref</i>	OUT:	Reference number of the annotation

**Purpose** Retrieves the tag/reference number pair of an annotation given its identifier.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful or `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **ANid2tagref** retrieves the tag/reference number pair of the annotation identified by the parameter *ann\_id*. The tag is stored in the parameter *ann\_tag* and the reference number is stored in the parameter *ann\_ref*.

Possible values returned in *ann\_tag* are `DFTAG_DIL` (or 104) for a data label, `DFTAG_DIA` (or 105) for a data description, `DFTAG_FID` (or 100) for a file label and `DFTAG_FD` (or 101) for a file description.

FORTTRAN `integer function afidtagref(ann_id, ann_tag, ann_ref)`

`integer ann_id, ann_tag, ann_ref`



**ANnumann/afnumann**

intn ANnumann(int32 *an\_id*, ann\_type *annot\_type*, uint16 *obj\_tag*, uint16 *obj\_ref*)

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>annot_type</i>	IN:	Type of the annotation
<i>obj_tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the object
<i>obj_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the object

**Purpose** Returns the number of annotations of a given type attached to an object.

**Return value** Returns the number of annotations or `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **ANnumann** returns the total number of annotations that are of type *annot\_type* and that are attached to the object identified by its tag, *obj\_tag*, and its reference number, *obj\_ref*.

Since this routine is implemented only to obtain the total number of data annotations and not file annotations, the valid values of *annot\_type* are `AN_DATA_LABEL` (or `0`) and `AN_DATA_DESC` (or `1`). To obtain the total number of file annotations or all data annotations, use **ANfileinfo**.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function afnumann(an_id, annot_type, obj_tag, obj_ref)

integer an_id, obj_tag, obj_ref, annot_type
```

## ANreadann/afreadann

int32 ANreadann(int32 *ann\_id*, char\* *ann\_buf*, int32 *ann\_length*)

<i>ann_id</i>	IN:	Annotation identifier returned by <b>ANcreate</b> , <b>ANcreatef</b> or <b>ANselect</b>
<i>ann_buf</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the annotation
<i>ann_length</i>	IN:	Length of the buffer <i>ann_buf</i>

**Purpose** Reads an annotation.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **ANreadann** reads the annotation identified by the parameter *ann\_id* and stores the annotation in the parameter *ann\_buf*.

The parameter *ann\_length* specifies the size of the buffer *ann\_buf*. If the length of the file or data label to be read is greater than or equal to *ann\_length*, the label will be truncated to *ann\_length* - 1 characters. If the length of the file or data description is greater than *ann\_length*, the description will be truncated to *ann\_length* characters. The HDF library adds a `NULL` character to the retrieved label but not to the retrieved description. The user must add a `NULL` character to the retrieved description if the C library string functions are to operate on this description.

FORTRAN

```
integer function afreadann(ann_id, ann_buf, ann_length)

integer ann_id, ann_length

character*(*) ann_buf
```

**ANselect/afselect**

int32 ANselect(int32 *an\_id*, int32 *index*, ann\_type *annot\_type*)

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>index</i>	IN:	Location of the annotation in the file
<i>annot_type</i>	IN:	Type of the annotation

**Purpose** Obtains an existing annotation.

**Return value** Returns the annotation identifier (*ann\_id*) if successful or `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **ANselect** obtains the identifier of the annotation specified by its index, *index*, and by its annotation type, *annot\_type*.

The parameter *index* is a nonnegative integer and is less than the total number of annotations of type *annot\_type* in the file. Use **ANfileinfo** to obtain the total number of annotations of each type in the file.

Valid values of *annot\_type* are `AN_DATA_LABEL` (or `0`), `AN_DATA_DESC` (or `1`), `AN_FILE_LABEL` (or `2`), and `AN_FILE_DESC` (or `3`).

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function afselect(an_id, index, annot_type)

integer an_id, index

integer annot_type
```

## ANstart/afstart

int32 ANstart(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Initializes the AN interface.

**Return value**      Returns the AN interface identifier (*an\_id*) if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        **ANstart** initializes the AN interface for the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. A call to **ANstart** is required before any AN functions can be invoked. **ANstart** is used with the **ANend** function to define the extent of AN interface session. A call to **ANend** is required for each call to **ANstart**.

FORTTRAN            integer function afstart(*file\_id*)

                     integer *file\_id*

**ANtag2atype/aftagatype**

ann\_type ANtag2atype(uint16 *ann\_tag*)

*ann\_tag* IN: Tag of the annotation

**Purpose** Returns the annotation type corresponding to an annotation tag.

**Return value** Returns the annotation type if successful or AN\_UNDEF (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **ANtag2atype** returns the annotation type that corresponds to the annotation tag specified by the parameter *ann\_tag*.

The following table lists the valid values of *ann\_tag* in the left column and the corresponding values of the returned annotation type in the right column.

Annotation Tag	Annotation Type
DFTAG_DIL (or 104)	AN_DATA_LABEL (or 0)
DFTAG_DIA (or 105)	AN_DATA_DESC (or 1)
DFTAG_FID (or 100)	AN_FILE_LABEL (or 2)
DFTAG_FD (or 101)	AN_FILE_DESC (or 3)

FORTRAN integer function aftagatype(*ann\_tag*)

integer *ann\_tag*

## ANtagref2id/aftagrefid

int32 ANtagref2id(int32 *an\_id*, uint16 *ann\_tag*, uint16 *ann\_ref*)

<i>an_id</i>	IN:	AN interface identifier returned by <b>ANstart</b>
<i>ann_tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the annotation
<i>ann_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the annotation

**Purpose** Returns the identifier of an annotation given its tag/reference number pair.

**Return value** Returns the annotation identifier (*ann\_id*) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **ANtagref2id** returns the identifier of the annotation specified by its tag, *ann\_tag*, and its reference number, *ann\_ref*.

Valid values of *ann\_tag* are `DFTAG_DIL` (or 104) for a data label, `DFTAG_DIA` (or 105) for a data description, `DFTAG_FID` (or 100) for a file label, and `DFTAG_FD` (or 101) for a file description.

FORTTRAN `integer function aftagrefid(an_id, ann_tag, ann_ref)`

`integer an_id, ann_tag, ann_ref`

**ANwriteann/afwriteann**

int32 ANwriteann(int32 *ann\_id*, char\* *ann*, int32 *ann\_length*)

<i>ann_id</i>	IN:	Annotation identifier returned by <b>ANcreate</b> , <b>ANcreatef</b> , or <b>ANselect</b>
<i>ann</i>	IN:	Text to be written to the annotation
<i>ann_length</i>	IN:	Length of the annotation text

**Purpose** Writes an annotation.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **ANwriteann** writes the annotation text provided in the parameter *ann* to the annotation specified by the parameter *ann\_id*. The parameter *ann\_length* specifies the number of characters in the annotation text.

If the annotation has already been written with text, **ANwriteann** will overwrite the current text.

FORTRAN

```
integer function afwriteann(ann_id, ann, ann_length)

integer ann_id, ann_length

character*(*) ann
```





**GRattrinfo/mgatinf**

```
intn GRattrinfo(int32 [obj]_id, int32 attr_index, char *name, int32 *data_type, int32 *count)
```

<i>[obj]_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier ( <i>ri_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b> , or GR interface identifier ( <i>gr_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRstart</b>
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>name</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the attribute
<i>count</i>	OUT:	Number of attribute values

**Purpose** Retrieves information about an attribute.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRattrinfo** retrieves the name, data type, and number of values of the attribute, specified by its index, *attr\_index*, for the data object identified by the parameter *obj\_id*. The name is stored in the parameter *name*, the data type is stored in the parameter *data\_type*, and the number of values is stored in the parameter *count*. If the value of any of the output parameters is `NULL`, the corresponding information will not be retrieved.

The value of the parameter *attr\_index* can be obtained using **GRfindattr**, **GRnametoindex** or **GRreftoindex**, depending on available information. Valid values of *attr\_index* range from 0 to the total number of attributes attached to the object - 1. The total number of attributes attached to the file can be obtained using the routine **GRfileinfo**. The total number of attributes attached to an image can be obtained using the routine **GRgetiminfo**.

```
FORTRAN
integer function mgatinf([obj]_id, attr_index, name, data_type,
                        count)

integer [obj]_id, data_type, attr_index, count
character*(*) name
```

**GRcreate/mgcreat**

```
int32 GRcreate(int32 gr_id, char *name, int32 ncomp, int32 data_type, int32 interlace_mode, int32
dim_sizes[2])
```

<i>gr_id</i>	IN:	GR interface identifier returned by <b>GRstart</b>
<i>name</i>	IN:	Name of the raster image
<i>ncomp</i>	IN:	Number of pixel components in the image
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Type of the image data
<i>interlace_mode</i>	IN:	Interlace mode of the image data
<i>dim_sizes</i>	IN:	Size of each dimension of the image

**Purpose** Creates a new raster image.

**Return value** Returns a raster image identifier if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **GRcreate** creates a raster image with the values provided in the parameters *name*, *ncomp*, *data\_type*, *interlace\_mode* and *dim\_sizes*.

The parameter *name* specifies the name of the image and must not be `NULL`. The length of the name should not be longer than `MAX_GR_NAME` (or 256).

The parameter *ncomp* specifies the number of pixel components in the raster image and must have a value of at least 1.

The parameter *data\_type* specifies the type of the raster image data and can be any of the data types supported by the HDF library. The data types supported by HDF are listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

The parameter *interlace\_mode* specifies the interlacing in which the raster image is to be written. The valid values of *interlace\_mode* are: `MFGR_INTERLACE_PIXEL` (or 0), `MFGR_INTERLACE_LINE` (or 1) and `MFGR_INTERLACE_COMPONENT` (or 2).

The array *dim\_sizes* specifies the size of the two dimensions of the image. The dimensions must be specified and their values must be greater than 0.

Once a raster image has been created, it is not possible to change its name, data type, dimension sizes or number of pixel components. However, it is possible to create a raster image and close the file before writing any data values to it. Later, the values can be added to or modified in the raster image, which then can be obtained using **GRselect**.

Images created with the GR interface are actually written to disk in pixel interlace mode; any user-specified interlace mode is stored in the file with the image and the image is automatically converted to that mode when it is read with a GR interface function.

**Note****Regarding an important difference between the SD and GR interfaces:**

The SD and GR interfaces differ in the correspondence between the dimension order in parameter arrays such as *start*, *stride*, *edge*, and *dimsizes* and the dimension order in the *data* array. See the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** reference manual pages for discussions of the SD and GR approaches, respectively.

When writing applications or tools to manipulate both images and two-dimensional SDs, this crucial difference between the interfaces must be taken into account. While the underlying data is stored in row-major order in both cases, the API parameters are not expressed in the same way. Consider the example of an SD data set and GR image that are stored as identically-shaped arrays of X columns by Y rows and accessed via the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** functions, respectively. Both functions take the parameters *start*, *stride*, and *edge*.

- For **SDreaddata**, those parameters are expressed in (y,x) or [row,column] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the Y dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the X dimension. The same ordering holds true for all SD data set manipulation functions.
- For **GRreadimage**, those parameters are expressed in (x,y) or [column,row] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the X dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the Y dimension. The same ordering holds true for all GR functions manipulating image data.

## FORTRAN

```
integer function mgcreat(gr_id, name, ncomp, data_type,
                        interlace_mode, dim_sizes)

integer gr_id, data_type, interlace_mode, ncomp, dim_sizes(2)

character*(*) name
```

## GRend/mgend

intn GRend(int32 *gr\_id*)

*gr\_id*            IN:        GR interface identifier returned by **GRstart**

**Purpose**            Terminates the GR interface session.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **GRend** terminates the GR interface session identified by the parameter *gr\_id*.

**GRend**, together with **GRstart**, defines the extent of a GR interface session. **GRend** disposes of the internal structures initialized by the corresponding call to **GRstart**. There must be a call to **GRend** for each call to **GRstart**; failing to provide one may cause loss of data.

**GRstart** and **GRend** do not manage file access; use **Hopen** and **Hclose** to open and close HDF files. **Hopen** must be called before **GRstart** and **Hclose** must be called after **GRend**.

FORTRAN            integer function mgend(*gr\_id*)

                    integer *gr\_id*

**GRendaccess/mgendac**

intn GRendaccess(int32 *ri\_id*)

*ri\_id*            IN:        Raster image identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect**

**Purpose**            Terminates access to a raster image.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     **GRendaccess** terminates access to the raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id* and disposes of the raster image identifier. This access is initiated by either **GRselect** or **GRcreate**. There must be a call to **GRendaccess** for each call to **GRselect** or **GRcreate**; failing to provide this will result in loss of data. Attempts to access a raster image identifier disposed of by **GRendaccess** will result in an error condition.

FORTTRAN            integer function mgendac(*ri\_id*)

                      integer *ri\_id*

## GRfileinfo/mgfinfo

intn GRfileinfo(int32 *gr\_id*, int32 \**n\_images*, int32 \**n\_file\_attrs*)

*gr\_id* IN: GR interface identifier returned by **GRstart**

*n\_images* OUT: Number of raster images in the file

*n\_file\_attrs* OUT: Number of global attributes in the file

**Purpose** Retrieves the number of raster images and the number of global attributes in the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRfileinfo** retrieves the number of raster images and the number of global attributes for the GR interface identified by the parameter *gr\_id*, and stores them into the parameters *n\_images* and *n\_file\_attrs*, respectively.

The term “global attributes” refers to attributes that are assigned to the file instead of individual raster images. These attributes are created by **GRsetattr** with the object identifier parameter set to a GR interface identifier (*gr\_id*) rather than a raster image identifier (*ri\_id*).

**GRfileinfo** is useful in finding the range of acceptable indices for **GRselect** calls.

```
FORTRAN integer function mgfinfo(gr_id, n_images, n_file_attrs)  
  
integer gr_id, n_images, n_file_attrs
```

**GRfindattr/mgfndat**

int32 GRfindattr(int32 *[obj]\_id*, char \**attr\_name*)

<i>[obj]_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier ( <i>ri_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b> , or GR interface identifier ( <i>gr_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRstart</b>
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Name of the attribute

**Purpose** Finds the index of a data object's attribute given an attribute name.

**Return value** Returns the index of the attribute if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **GRfindattr** returns the index of the attribute whose name is specified by the parameter *attr\_name* for the object identified by the parameter *obj\_id*.

FORTRAN

```
integer function mgfndat([obj]_id, attr_name)

integer [obj]_id
character*(*) attr_name
```

## GRgetattr/mggnatt/mggcatt

intn GRgetattr(int32 *[obj]\_id*, int32 *attr\_index*, VOIDP *values*)

<i>[obj]_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier ( <i>ri_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b> , or GR interface identifier ( <i>gr_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRstart</b>
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>values</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the attribute values

**Purpose** Reads the values of an attribute for a data object.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRgetattr** obtains all values of the attribute that is specified by its index, *attr\_index*, and is attached to the object identified by the parameter *obj\_id*. The values are stored in the buffer *values*.

The value of the parameter *attr\_index* can be obtained by using **GRfindattr**, **GRnametoindex**, or **GRreftoindex**, depending on available information. Valid values of *attr\_index* range from 0 to the total number of attributes of the object - 1. The total number of attributes attached to the file can be obtained using the routine **GRfileinfo**. The total number of attributes attached to the image can be obtained using the routine **GRgetiminfo**.

**GRgetattr** only reads all values assigned to the attribute and not a subset.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**mggnatt**) and the other for character data (**mggcatt**).

```
FORTRAN      integer function mggnatt([obj]_id, attr_index, values)
              integer [obj]_id, attr_index
              <valid numeric data type> values(*)

              integer function mggcatt([obj]_id, attr_index, values)
              integer [obj]_id, attr_index
              character*(*) values
```



## GRgetchunkinfo/mggichnk

intn GRgetchunkinfo(int32 *ri\_id*, HDF\_CHUNK\_DEF \**cdef*, int32 \**flag*)

*ri\_id* IN: Raster image identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect**

**C only:**

*cdef* OUT: Pointer to the chunk definition

*flag* OUT: Pointer to the compression flag

**Fortran only:**

*dim\_length* OUT: Array of chunk dimensions

*flag* OUT: Compression flag

**Purpose** Retrieves chunking information for a raster image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRgetchunkinfo** retrieves chunking information about the raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id* into the parameters *cdef* and *flags* in C, and into the parameters *dim\_length* and *flag* in Fortran. Note that only chunk dimensions are retrieved, compression information is not available.

The value returned in the parameter *flag* indicates if the raster image is not chunked, chunked, or chunked and compressed. The following table shows the possible values of the parameter *flag* and the corresponding characteristics of the raster image.

Values of <i>flag</i> in C	Values of <i>flag</i> in Fortran	Raster Image Characteristics
HDF_NONE	-1	Not chunked
HDF_CHUNK	0	Chunked and not compressed
HDF_CHUNK   HDF_COMP	1	Chunked and compressed with either the run-length encoding (RLE), Skipping Huffman or GZIP compression algorithms

In C, if the raster image is chunked and not compressed, **GRgetchunkinfo** fills the array `chunk_lengths` in the union `cdef` with the values of the corresponding chunk dimensions. If the raster image is chunked and compressed, **GRgetchunkinfo** fills the array `chunk_lengths` in the structure `comp` of the union `cdef` with the values of the corresponding chunk dimensions. Refer to the page on **GRsetchunk** in this manual for specific information on the union `HDF_CHUNK_DEF`. In Fortran, chunk dimensions are retrieved into the array `dim_length`. If the chunk length for each dimension is not needed, `NULL` can be passed in as the value of the parameter `cdef` in C.

```
FORTRAN      integer function mggichnk(ri_id, dim_length, flag)

              integer ri_id, dim_length, flag
```

## GRgetcompress/mggcompress

```
intn GRgetcompress(int32 ri_id, comp_coder_t *comp_type, comp_info *c_info)
```

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>comp_type</i>	OUT:	Type of compression
<b>C only:</b> <i>c_info</i>	OUT:	Pointer to compression information structure
<b>Fortran only:</b> <i>comp_prm</i>	OUT:	Compression parameters array

**Purpose** Retrieves raster image data compression type and compression information.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRgetcompress** retrieves the compression type and compression information for the specified raster image.

The compression method is returned in the parameter *comp\_type*. Valid values of *comp\_type* are as follows:

```
COMP_CODE_NONE (or 0) for no compression
COMP_CODE_RLE (or 1) for RLE run-length encoding
COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF (or 3) for Skipping Huffman compression
COMP_CODE_DEFLATE (or 4) for GZIP compression
COMP_CODE_JPEG (or 6) for JPEG compression
```

When a compression method requires additional parameters, those values are returned in the *c\_info* struct in C and the array parameter *comp\_prm* in Fortran.

The *c\_info* struct is of type `comp_info`, contains algorithm-specific information for the library compression routines, and is described in the `hcomp.h` header file.

The *comp\_prm* parameter is an array of one element:

- With Skipping Huffman compression, *comp\_prm(1)* contains the skip value, *skphuff\_skip\_size*.
- In the case of GZIP compression, *comp\_prm(1)* contains the deflation value, *deflate\_value*.
- *comp\_prm* is ignored with other compression methods. (There are no relevant RLE parameters and the *quality* and *force\_baseline* data are not available for JPEG images. If **GRgetcompress** is called for either an RLE or a JPEG image, the function will return only the compression type; *c\_info* will contain only zeros.)

```
FORTRAN      integer function mggcompress(ri_id, comp_type, comp_prm)

              integer ri_id, comp_type, comp_prm(1)
```

## GRgetinfo/mggiinf

```
intn GRgetinfo(int32 ri_id, char *gr_name, int32 *ncomp, int32 *data_type, int32 *interlace_mode,
               int32 dim_sizes[2], int32 *num_attrs)
```

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>gr_name</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the name of the raster image
<i>ncomp</i>	OUT:	Number of components in the raster image
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the raster image data
<i>interlace_mode</i>	OUT:	Interlace mode of the stored raster image data
<i>dim_sizes</i>	OUT:	Sizes of raster image dimension
<i>num_attrs</i>	OUT:	Number of attributes attached to the raster image

**Purpose** Retrieves general information about a raster image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRgetinfo** retrieves the name, number of components, data type, interlace mode, dimension sizes, and number of attributes of the raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id*.

**GRgetinfo** stores the name, number of components, data type, interlace mode and dimension sizes of the image in the parameters *gr\_name*, *ncomp*, *data\_type*, *interlace\_mode*, and *dim\_sizes*, respectively. It also retrieves the number of attributes attached to the image into the parameter *num\_attrs*. If the value of any of the output parameters are set to `NULL` in C, the corresponding information will not be retrieved.

The buffer *gr\_name* is assumed to have sufficient space allocated to store the entire name of the raster image.

The valid values of the parameter *data\_type* are listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

```
FORTRAN      integer function mggiinf(ri_id, gr_name, ncomp, data_type,
                                interlace_mode, dim_sizes, num_attrs)

      integer ri_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode, num_attrs
      integer dim_sizes[2]

      character*(*) gr_name
```

**GRgetlutid/mgglid**

int32 GRgetlutid(int32 *ri\_id*, int32 *pal\_index*)

*ri\_id* IN: Raster image identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect**

*pal\_index* IN: Index of the palette

**Purpose** Gets the identifier of a palette given its index.

**Return value** Returns the palette identifier if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **GRgetlutid** gets the identifier of the palette attached to the raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id*. The palette is identified by its index, *pal\_index*.

Currently, only one palette can be assigned to a raster image, which means that *pal\_index* should always be set to `0`.

FORTRAN `integer function mgglid(ri_id, pal_index)`

`integer ri_id, pal_index`

## GRgetlutinfo/mgglinf

```
intn GRgetlutinfo(int32 pal_id, int32 *ncomp, int32 *data_type, int32 *interlace_mode, int32
                *num_entries)
```

<i>pal_id</i>	IN:	Palette identifier returned by <b>GRgetlutid</b>
<i>ncomp</i>	OUT:	Number of components in the palette
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the palette
<i>interlace_mode</i>	OUT:	Interlace mode of the stored palette data
<i>num_entries</i>	OUT:	Number of color lookup table entries in the palette

**Purpose** Retrieves information about a palette.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRgetlutinfo** retrieves the number of pixel components, data type, interlace mode, and number of color lookup table entries of the palette identified by the parameter *pal\_id*. These values are stored in the parameters *ncomp*, *data\_type*, *interlace\_mode*, and *num\_entries*, respectively. In C if the value of any of the output parameters are set to `NULL`, the corresponding information will not be retrieved.

**FORTTRAN** `integer function mgglinf(pal_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode,  
 num_entries)`

`integer pal_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode, num_entries`

**GRgetnluts/mggnluts**intn GRgetnluts(int32 *ri\_id*)*ri\_id* IN: Data set identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect****Purpose** Retrieves the number of palettes for an image.**Return value** Returns number of palettes (1 or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.**Description** **GRgetnluts** retrieves the number of palettes (or color look-up tables, commonly abbreviated as LUTs) available for the specified raster image.

There can currently be either 0 or 1 palettes assigned to an image. If multiple palettes are supported in a future release, this function may return values greater than 1.

FORTRAN integer function mggnluts(*ri\_id*)integer *ri\_id*

## GRidtoeref/mgid2rf

uint16 GRidtoeref(int32 *ri\_id*)

*ri\_id*            IN:        Raster image identifier returned by **GRselect** or **GRcreate**

**Purpose**            Maps a raster image identifier to a reference number.

**Return value**      Returns the reference number of the raster image if successful and 0 otherwise.

**Description**        **GRidtoeref** returns the reference number of the raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id*.

This routine is commonly used for the purpose of annotating the raster image or including the raster image within a vgroup.

FORTTRAN            `integer function mgid2rf(ri_id)`

`integer ri_id`



**GRLutturef/mgl2rf**

uint16 GRLutturef(int32 *pal\_id*)

*pal\_id*            IN:        Palette identifier returned by **GRgetlutid**

**Purpose**            Maps a palette identifier to a reference number.

**Return value**    Returns the reference number of the palette if successful or 0 otherwise.

**Description**     **GRLutturef** returns the reference number of the palette identified by the parameter *pal\_id*.

This routine is commonly used for the purpose of annotating the palette or including the palette within a vgroup.

FORTRAN            integer function mgl2rf(*pal\_id*)

integer *pal\_id*

## GRnametoindex/mgn2ndx

int32 GRnametoindex(int32 *gr\_id*, char \**gr\_name*)

*gr\_id*           IN:     GR interface identifier returned by **GRstart**  
*ri\_name*        IN:     Name of the raster image

**Purpose**           Maps the name of a raster image to an index.

**Return value**    Returns the index of the raster image if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**    **GRnametoindex** returns, for the GR interface identified by the parameter *gr\_id*, the index (*index*) of the raster image named *gr\_name*.

The value of *index* can be passed into **GRselect** to obtain the raster image identifier (*ri\_id*).

FORTTRAN           integer function mgn2ndx(*gr\_id*,*gr\_name*)  
  
                  integer *gr\_id*  
  
                  character\*(\*) *gr\_name*

## GRreadchunk/mgrchnk/mgrcchnk

```
intn GRreadchunk(int32 ri_id, int32 *origin, VOIDP datap)
```

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>origin</i>	IN:	Origin of the chunk to be read
<i>datap</i>	IN:	Buffer for the chunk to be read

**Purpose** Reads a data chunk from a chunked raster image (pixel-interlace only)

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

**Description** **GRreadchunk** reads the entire chunk of data from the chunked raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id* and stores it in the buffer *datap*. Chunk to be read is specified by the parameter *origin*. This function has less overhead than **GRreadimage** and should be used whenever an entire chunk of data is to be read.

**GRreadchunk** will return FAIL (or -1) when an attempt is made to use it to read from a non-chunked raster image.

The parameter *origin* is a two-dimensional array which specifies the coordinates of the chunk according to the chunk position in the overall chunk array. Refer to Chapter 8, "General Raster Images (GR API)," in the *HDF User's Guide*.

The buffer *datap* contains the chunk data organized in pixel interlace mode.

```
FORTRAN      integer mgrchnk(ri_id, origin, datap)
              integer ri_id, origin(2)
              <valid_numeric_datatype> datap(*)

              integer mgrcchnk(ri_id, origin, char_datap)
              integer ri_id, origin(2)
              character*(*) char_datap
```

## GRreadimage/mgrding/mgrcimg

intn GRreadimage(int32 *ri\_id*, int32 *start*[2], int32 *stride*[2], int32 *edge*[2], VOIDP *data*)

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying the starting location from where raster image data is read
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the interval between the values that will be read along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to be read along each dimension
<i>data</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the image data

**Purpose** Reads a raster image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRreadimage** reads the subsample of the raster image specified by the parameter *ri\_id* into the buffer *data*. The subsample is defined by the values of the parameters *start*, *stride* and *edge*.

The array *start* specifies the starting location of the subsample to be read. Valid values of each element in the array *start* are 0 to the size of the corresponding raster image dimension - 1. The first element of the array *start* specifies an offset from the beginning of the array *data* along the fastest-changing dimension, which is the second dimension in C and the first dimension in Fortran. The second element of the array *start* specifies an offset from the beginning of the array *data* along the second fastest-changing dimension, which is the first dimension in C and the second dimension in Fortran. For example, if the first value of the array *start* is 2 and the second value is 3, the starting location of the subsample to be read is at the fourth row and third column in C, and at the third row and fourth column in Fortran.

The array *stride* specifies the reading pattern along each dimension. For example, if one of the elements of the array *stride* is 1, then every element along the corresponding dimension of the array *data* will be read. If one of the elements of the array *stride* is 2, then every other element along the corresponding dimension of the array *data* will be read, and so on. The correspondence between elements of the array *stride* and the dimensions of the array *data* is the same as described above for the array *start*.

Each element of the array *edges* specifies the number of data elements to be read along the corresponding dimension. The correspondence between the elements of the array *edges* and the dimensions of the array *data* is the same as described above for the array *start*.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**mgrding**) and the other for character data (**mgrcimg**).

**Note****Regarding an important difference between the SD and GR interfaces:**

The SD and GR interfaces differ in the correspondence between the dimension order in parameter arrays such as *start*, *stride*, *edge*, and *dimsizes* and the dimension order in the *data* array. See the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** reference manual pages for discussions of the SD and GR approaches, respectively.

When writing applications or tools to manipulate both images and two-dimensional SDs, this crucial difference between the interfaces must be taken into account. While the underlying data is stored in row-major order in both cases, the API parameters are not expressed in the same way. Consider the example of an SD data set and GR image that are stored as identically-shaped arrays of X columns by Y rows and accessed via the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** functions, respectively. Both functions take the parameters *start*, *stride*, and *edge*.

- For **SDreaddata**, those parameters are expressed in (y,x) or [row,column] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the Y dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the X dimension. The same ordering holds true for all SD data set manipulation functions.
- For **GRreadimage**, those parameters are expressed in (x,y) or [column,row] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the X dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the Y dimension. The same ordering holds true for all GR functions manipulating image data.

## FORTRAN

```
integer function mgrding(ri_id, start, stride, edge, data)
```

```
integer ri_id, start(2), stride(2), edge(2)
```

```
<valid numeric data type> data(*)
```

```
integer function mgrcimg(ri_id, start, stride, edge, data)
```

```
integer ri_id, start(2), stride(2), edge(2)
```

```
character*(*) data
```

## GRreadlut/mgrdlut/mgrclut

intn GRreadlut(int32 *pal\_id*, VOIDP *pal\_data*)

*pal\_id*            IN:     Palette identifier returned by **GRgetlutid**  
*pal\_data*        OUT:     Buffer for the palette data

**Purpose**           Reads a palette.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**    **GRreadlut** reads the palette specified by the parameter *pal\_id* into the buffer *pal\_data*.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**mgrdlut**) and the other for character data (**mgrclut**).

FORTRAN           integer function mgrdlut(*pal\_id*, *pal\_data*)

                  integer *pal\_id*

                  <valid numeric data type> *pal\_data*(\*)

                  integer function mgrclut(*pal\_id*, *pal\_data*)

                  integer *pal\_id*

                  character\*(\*) *pal\_data*

**GRreftoindex/mgr2idx**

int32 GRreftoindex(int32 *gr\_id*, uint16 *gr\_ref*)

*gr\_id* IN: GR interface identifier returned by **GRstart**

*gr\_ref* IN: Reference number of the raster image

**Purpose** Maps the reference number of a raster image to an index.

**Return value** Returns the index of the image if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **GRreftoindex** returns the index of the raster image specified by the parameter *gr\_ref*.

FORTRAN `integer function mgr2idx(gr_id, gr_ref)`

`integer gr_id, gr_ref`

## GRreqimageil/mgrimil

intn GRreqimageil(int32 *ri\_id*, intn *interlace\_mode*)

*ri\_id* IN: Raster image identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect**

*interlace\_mode* IN: Interlace mode

**Purpose** Specifies the interlace mode to be used in the subsequent raster image read operation(s).

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRreqimageil** requests that the subsequent read operations on the image identified by the parameter *ri\_id* use the interlace mode specified by the parameter *interlace\_mode*.

The parameter *interlace\_mode* specifies the interlace mode in which the data will be stored in memory when being read. Valid values of the parameter *interlace\_mode* are `MFGR_INTERLACE_PIXEL` (or 0), `MFGR_INTERLACE_LINE` (or 1) and `MFGR_INTERLACE_COMPONENT` (or 2).

In the file, the image is always stored in pixel interlace mode, i.e. `MFGR_INTERLACE_PIXEL`. The interlace mode of the raster image specified at creation time is stored in the file along with the raster image. If **GRreqimageil** is not called prior to the call to **GRreadimage**, the raster image will be read and stored in memory according to the interlace mode specified at creation. If **GRreqimageil** is called before **GRreadimage**, **GRreadimage** will read the raster image and store it according to the interlace mode specified in the call to **GRreqimageil**.

FORTTRAN `integer function mgrimil(ri_id, interlace_mode)`

`integer ri_id, interlace_mode`



**GRreqlutil/mgrltil**

intn GRreqlutil(int32 *ri\_id*, intn *interlace\_mode*)

*ri\_id* IN: Raster image identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect**  
*interlace\_mode* IN: Interlace mode

**Purpose** Specifies the interlace mode to be used in the next palette read operation(s).

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRreqlutil** requests that the subsequent read operations on the palette attached to the image identified by the parameter *ri\_id*, use the interlace mode *interlace\_mode*.

The parameter *interlace\_mode* specifies the interlace mode in which the data will be stored in memory when being read. Valid values of the parameter *interlace\_mode* are `MFGR_INTERLACE_PIXEL` (or 0), `MFGR_INTERLACE_LINE` (or 1) and `MFGR_INTERLACE_COMPONENT` (or 2).

FORTRAN `integer function mgrltil(ri_id, interlace_mode)`

`integer ri_id, interlace_mode`

## GRselect/mgselect

int32 GRselect(int32 *gr\_id*, int32 *index*)

*gr\_id*           IN:     GR interface identifier returned by **GRstart**  
*index*           IN:     Index of the raster image in the file

**Purpose**                 Selects the existing raster image.

**Return value**         Returns the raster image identifier if successful or `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**         **GRselect** obtains the identifier of the raster image specified by the its *index*, *index*.

Valid values of the parameter *index* range from 0 to the total number of raster images in the file - 1. The total number of the raster images in the file can be obtained by using **GRfileinfo**.

FORTTRAN                integer function mgselect(*gr\_id*, *index*)  
  
                          integer *gr\_id*, *index*

**GRsetattr/mgsnatt/mgscatt**

intn GRsetattr(int32 [obj]\_id, char \*attr\_name, int32 data\_type, int32 count, VOIDP values)

<i>[obj]_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier ( <i>ri_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b> or GR interface identifier ( <i>gr_id</i> ), returned by <b>GRstart</b>
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the attribute
<i>count</i>	IN:	Number of values in the attribute
<i>values</i>	IN:	Buffer for the attribute values

**Purpose** Assigns an attribute to a raster image or a file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRsetattr** attaches the attribute to the object specified by the parameter *obj\_id*. The attribute is defined by its name, *attr\_name*, data type, *data\_type*, number of attribute values, *count*, and the attribute values, *values*. **GRsetattr** provides a generic way for users to define metadata. It implements the label = value data abstraction.

If an GR interface identifier (*gr\_id*) is specified as the parameter *obj\_id*, a global attribute is created which applies to all objects in the file. If a raster image identifier (*ri\_id*) is specified as the parameter *obj\_id*, an attribute is attached to the specified raster image.

The parameter *attr\_name* can be any ASCII string.

The parameter *data\_type* can contain any data type supported by the HDF library. These data types are listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

Attribute values are passed in the parameter *values*. The number of attribute values is defined by the parameter *count*. If more than one value is stored, all values must have the same data type. If an attribute with the given name, data type and number of values exists, it will be overwritten. Currently, the only predefined attribute is the fill value, identified by the `FILL_ATTR` definition.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**mgsnatt**) and the other for character data (**mgscatt**).

```

FORTRAN      integer function mgsnatt([obj]_id, attr_name, data_type, count,
                values)

                integer ri_id, comp_type, comp_prm(*)

                integer [obj]_id, data_type, count

                character*(*) attr_name

                <valid numeric data type> values(*)

```

```
integer function mgscatt([objl_id, attr_name, data_type, count,  
                        values)  
  
integer [objl_id, data_type  
  
integer count  
  
character*(*) values, attr_name
```

## GRsetcompress/mgscompress

```
intn GRsetcompress(int32 ri_id, int32 comp_type, comp_info *c_info)
```

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>comp_type</i>	IN:	Compression method for the image data
<b>C only:</b> <i>c_info</i>	IN:	Pointer to the <code>comp_info</code> union
<b>Fortran only:</b> <i>comp_prm</i>	IN:	Compression parameters array

**Purpose** Specifies if the raster image will be stored in a file as a compressed raster image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRsetcompress** specifies if the raster image specified by the parameter *ri\_id* will be stored in the file in compressed format.

The compression method is specified by the parameter *comp\_type*. Valid values of the parameter *comp\_type* are:

```
COMP_CODE_NONE (or 0) for no compression
COMP_CODE_RLE (or 1) for RLE run-length encoding
COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF (or 3) for Skipping Huffman compression
COMP_CODE_DEFLATE (or 4) for GZIP compression
COMP_CODE_JPEG (or 6) for JPEG compression
```

The compression method parameters are specified by the parameter *c\_info* in C and the parameter *comp\_prm* in Fortran. The parameter *c\_info* has type `comp_info`, which is described in the `hcomp.h` header file. It contains algorithm-specific information for the library compression routines.

The skipping size for the Skipping Huffman algorithm is specified in the field `c_info.skphuff.skp_size` in C and in the parameter *comp\_prm*(1) in Fortran.

The deflate level for the GZIP algorithm is specified in the field `c_info.deflate.level` in C and in the parameter *comp\_prm*(1) in Fortran.

```
FORTRAN      integer mgscompress(ri_id, comp_type, comp_prm)

              integer ri_id, comp_type, comp_prm(*)
```

**GRsetchunk/mgschnk**

intn GRsetchunk(int32 *ri\_id*, HDF\_CHUNK\_DEF *cdef*, int32 *flags*)

*ri\_id* IN: Raster image identifier returned by **GRcreate** or **GRselect**

**C only:**

*cdef* IN: Chunk definition

*flags* IN: Compression flags

**Fortran only:**

*dim\_length* IN: Chunk dimensions array

*comp\_type* IN: Type of compression

*comp\_prm* IN: Compression parameters array

**Purpose** Makes a raster image a chunked raster image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRsetchunk** makes the raster image specified by the parameter *ri\_id* a chunked raster image according to the chunking and compression information provided in the parameters *cdef* and *flags* in C, or in the parameters *comp\_type* and *comp\_prm* in Fortran.

**C only:**

The parameter *cdef* is a union of type `HDF_CHUNK_DEF`, which is defined as follows:

```
typedef union hdf_chunk_def_u
{
    int32 chunk_lengths[2]; /* chunk lengths along each dim */

    struct
    {
        int32 chunk_lengths[2];
        int32 comp_type; /* compression type */
        struct comp_info cinfo;
    } comp;

    struct
    {
        /* is not used in GR interface */
    } nbit;
} HDF_CHUNK_DEF
```

Purpose Makes a raster image a chunked raster image.

Valid values of the parameter *flags* are `HDF_CHUNK` for chunked and uncompressed data and `(HDF_CHUNK | HDF_COMP)` for chunked and compressed data. Data can be compressed using run-length encoding (RLE), Skipping Huffman or GZIP compression algorithms.

If the parameter *flags* has a value of `HDF_CHUNK`, the chunk dimensions must be specified in the field `cdef.chunk_lengths[]`. If the parameter *flags* has a value of `(HDF_CHUNK | HDF_COMP)`, the following must be specified:

- 1) The chunk dimensions in the field `cdef.comp.chunk_lengths[]`.
- 2) The compression type in the field `cdef.comp.comp_type`. Valid values of compression type values are listed below.

`COMP_CODE_NONE` (or 0) for uncompressed data  
`COMP_CODE_RLE` (or 1) for data compressed using the RLE compression algorithm  
`COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF` (or 3) for data compressed using the Skipping Huffman compression algorithm  
`COMP_CODE_DEFLATE` (or 4) for data compressed using the GZIP compression algorithm

- 3) If using Skipping Huffman compression, the skipping size is specified in the field `cdef.comp.cinfo.skphuff.skp_size`. If using GZIP compression, the deflate level is specified in the field `cdef.comp.cinfo.deflate.level`. Valid deflate level values are integers from 1 to 9 inclusive.

Refer to the **SDsetcompress** page in this manual for the definition of the `comp_info` structure.

**Fortran only:**

The *dim\_length* array specifies the chunk dimensions.

The parameter *comp\_type* specifies the compression type. Valid compression types and their values used are defined in the `hdf.inc` file, and are listed below.

`COMP_CODE_NONE` (or 0) for uncompressed data  
`COMP_CODE_RLE` (or 1) for data compressed using the RLE compression algorithm  
`COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF` (or 3) for data compressed using the Skipping Huffman compression algorithm  
`COMP_CODE_DEFLATE` (or 4) for data compressed using the GZIP compression algorithm.

The parameter *comp\_prm* specifies the compression parameters for the Skipping Huffman and GZIP compression methods. It contains only one element which is set to the skipping size for Skipping Huffman compression or the deflate level for GZIP compression

FORTRAN `integer function mgschnk(ri_id, dim_length, comp_type, comp_prm)`  
`integer ri_id, dim_length, comp_type, comp_prm`

## GRsetchunkcache/mgscchnk

intn GRsetchunkcache(int32 *ri\_id*, int32 *maxcache*, int32 *flags*)

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>maxcache</i>	IN:	Maximum number of chunks to cache
<i>flags</i>	IN:	Flags determining the behavior of the routine

**Purpose** Specifies the maximum number of chunks to cache.

**Return value** Returns the value of the parameter *maxcache* if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRsetchunkcache** sets the maximum number of chunks to be cached for the chunked raster image specified by the parameter *ri\_id*. The maximum number of the chunks is specified by the parameter *maxcache*.

Currently, the only valid value of the parameter *flags* is 0.

If **GRsetchunkcache** is not called, the maximum number of chunks in the cache is set to the number of chunks along the fastest-changing dimension. Refer to the discussion of the **GRsetchunkcache** routine in the *HDF User's Guide* for more specific information on the routine's behavior.

FORTTRAN     integer function mgscchnk(ri\_id, maxcache, flags)  
  
                  integer ri\_id, maxcache, flags



**GRsetexternalfile/mgsxfil**

intn GRsetexternalfile(int32 *ri\_id*, char \**filename*, int32 *offset*)

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the external file
<i>offset</i>	IN:	Offset in bytes from the beginning of the external file to where the data will be written

**Purpose** Specifies that the raster image will be written to an external file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRsetexternalfile** specifies that the raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id* will be written to the external file specified by the parameter *filename* at the offset specified by the parameter *offset*.

Data can only be moved once for any given raster image, and it is the user's responsibility to make sure the external data file is kept with the "original" file.

If the raster image already exists, its data will be moved to the external file. Space occupied by the data in the primary file will not be released. To release the space in the primary file use the `hdfpack` command-line utility. If the raster image does not exist, its data will be written to the external file during the subsequent calls to **GRwritedata**.

See the reference manual entries for **HXsetcreatedir** and **HXsetdir** for more information on the options available for accessing external files.

```

FORTRAN      integer function mgsxfil(ri_id, filename, offset)

              integer ri_id, offset

              character*(*) filename

```

## GRstart/mgstart

int32 GRstart(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Initializes the GR interface.

**Return value**      Returns the GR interface identifier if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **GRstart** initializes the GR interface for the file specified by the parameter *file\_id*.

This routine is used with the **GRend** routine to define the extent of the GR interface session. As with the start routines in the other interfaces, **GRstart** initializes the internal interface structures needed for the remaining GR routines. Use the general purpose routines **Hopen** and **Hclose** to manage file access. The GR routines will not open and close HDF files.

FORTTRAN            integer function mgstart(*file\_id*)

                      integer *file\_id*

**GRwritechunk/mgwchnk/mgwcchnk**

```
intn GRwritechunk(int32 ri_id, int32 *origin, const VOIDP datap)
```

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>origin</i>	IN:	Origin of the chunk to be written
<i>datap</i>	IN:	Buffer for the chunk to be written

**Purpose** Writes a data chunk to a chunked raster image (pixel-interlace only)

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

**GRwritechunk** returns FAIL (or -1) when an attempt is made to use it to write to a non-chunked raster image.

**Description** **GRwritechunk** writes the entire chunk of data stored in the buffer *datap* to the chunked raster image identified by the parameter *ri\_id*. Writing starts at the location specified by the parameter *origin*. This function has less overhead than **GRwriteimage** and should be used whenever an entire chunk of data is to be written.

The parameter *origin* is a two-dimensional array which specifies the coordinates of the chunk according to the chunk position in the overall chunk array. Refer to Chapter 8, "General Raster Images (GR API)," in the *HDF User's Guide*.

The *datap* buffer contains the chunk's data organized in a pixel interlace mode.

```
FORTRAN integer mgwchnk(ri_id, origin, datap)
integer ri_id, origin(2)
<valid_numeric_datatype> datap(*)
```

```
integer mgwcchnk(ri_id, origin, char_datap)
integer ri_id, origin(2)
character*(*) char_datap
```

## GRwriteimage/mgwrimg/mgwcimg

intn GRwriteimage(int32 *ri\_id*, int32 *start*[2], int32 *stride*[2], int32 *edge*[2], VOIDP *data*)

<i>ri_id</i>	IN:	Raster image identifier returned by <b>GRcreate</b> or <b>GRselect</b>
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array containing the two-dimensional coordinate of the initial location for the write
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array containing the number of data locations the current location is to be moved forward before each write
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array containing the number of data elements that will be written along each dimension
<i>data</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the image data

**Purpose** Writes a raster image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRwriteimage** writes the subsample of the raster image data stored in the buffer *data* to the raster image specified by the parameter *ri\_id*. The subsample is defined by the values of the parameters *start*, *stride* and *edge*.

The array *start* specifies the starting location of the subsample to be written. Valid values of each element in the array *start* are 0 to the size of the corresponding raster image dimension - 1. The first element of the array *start* specifies an offset from the beginning of the array *data* along the fastest-changing dimension, which is the second dimension in C and the first dimension in Fortran. The second element of the array *start* specifies an offset from the beginning of the array *data* along the second fastest-changing dimension, which is the first dimension in C and the second dimension in Fortran. For example, if the first value of the array *start* is 2 and the second value is 3, the starting location of the subsample to be written is at the fourth row and third column in C, and at the third row and fourth column in Fortran.

The array *stride* specifies the writing pattern along each dimension. For example, if one of the elements of the array *stride* is 1, then every element along the corresponding dimension of the array *data* will be written. If one of the elements of the *stride* array is 2, then every other element along the corresponding dimension of the array *data* will be written, and so on. The correspondence between elements of the array *stride* and the dimensions of the array *data* is the same as described above for the array *start*.

Each element of the array *edges* specifies the number of data elements to be written along the corresponding dimension. The correspondence between the elements of the array *edges* and the dimensions of the array *data* is the same as described above for the array *start*.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**mgwrimg**) and the other for character data (**mgwcimg**).

**Note****Regarding an important difference between the SD and GR interfaces:**

The SD and GR interfaces differ in the correspondence between the dimension order in parameter arrays such as *start*, *stride*, *edge*, and *dimsizes* and the dimension order in the *data* array. See the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** reference manual pages for discussions of the SD and GR approaches, respectively.

When writing applications or tools to manipulate both images and two-dimensional SDs, this crucial difference between the interfaces must be taken into account. While the underlying data is stored in row-major order in both cases, the API parameters are not expressed in the same way. Consider the example of an SD data set and GR image that are stored as identically-shaped arrays of X columns by Y rows and accessed via the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** functions, respectively. Both functions take the parameters *start*, *stride*, and *edge*.

- For **SDreaddata**, those parameters are expressed in (y,x) or [row,column] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the Y dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the X dimension. The same ordering holds true for all SD data set manipulation functions.
- For **GRreadimage**, those parameters are expressed in (x,y) or [column,row] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the X dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the Y dimension. The same ordering holds true for all GR functions manipulating image data.

## FORTRAN

```
integer function mgwring(ri_id, start, stride, edge, data)
```

```
integer ri_id, start(2), stride(2), edge(2)
```

```
<valid numeric data type> data(*)
```

```
integer function mgwcimg(ri_id, start, stride, edge, data)
```

```
integer ri_id, start(2), stride(2), edge(2)
```

```
character*(*) data
```

## GRwritelut/mgwrlut/mgwclut

intn GRwritelut(int32 *pal\_id*, int32 *ncomp*, int32 *data\_type*, int32 *interlace\_mode*, int32 *num\_entries*,  
VOIDP *pal\_data*)

<i>pal_id</i>	IN:	Palette identifier returned by <b>GRgetlutid</b>
<i>ncomp</i>	IN:	Number of components in the palette
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the palette data
<i>interlace_mode</i>	IN:	Interlace mode of the stored palette data
<i>num_entries</i>	IN:	Number of entries in the palette
<i>pal_data</i>	IN:	Buffer for the palette data to be written

**Purpose** Writes a palette.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **GRwritelut** writes a palette with the number of pixel components specified by the parameter *ncomp*, the data type of the palette data specified by the parameter *data\_type*, the interlace mode specified by the parameter *interlace\_mode*, and the number of entries in the palette specified by the parameter *num\_entries*. The palette data itself is stored in the *pal\_data* buffer. **Currently only "old-style" palettes are supported**, i.e. *ncomp* = 3, *num\_entries* = 256, *data\_type* = `uint8`.

The parameter *ncomp* specifies the number of pixel components in the palette and must have a value of at least 1.

The parameter *data\_type* specifies the type of the palette data and can be any of the data types supported by the HDF library. The data types supported by HDF are listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

The parameter *interlace\_mode* specifies the interlacing in which the palette is to be written. The valid values of *interlace\_mode* are: `MFGR_INTERLACE_PIXEL` (or 0), `MFGR_INTERLACE_LINE` (or 1) and `MFGR_INTERLACE_COMPONENT` (or 2).

The buffer *pal\_data* is assumed to have sufficient space allocated to store all of the palette data.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**mgwrlut**) and the other for character data (**mgwclut**).

```

FORTRAN      integer function mgwrlut(pal_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode,
              num_entries, pal_data)

              integer pal_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode, num_entries
              <valid numeric data type> pal_data(*)
    
```

```
integer function mgwclut(pal_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode,  
                        num_entries, pal_data)
```

```
integer pal_id, ncomp, data_type, interlace_mode, num_entries
```

```
character*(*) pal_data
```





**Hclose/hclose**

intn Hclose(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Closes the access path to the file.

**Return value**     Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     The file identifier *file\_id* is validated before the file is closed. If the identifier is valid, the function closes the access path to the file.

If there are still access identifiers attached to the file, the error `DFE_OPENAID` is placed on the error stack, `FAIL` (or -1) is returned, and the file remains open. This is a common error when developing new interfaces. Refer to the Reference Manual page on **Hendaccess** for a discussion of this problem.

**FORTRAN**         integer function hclose(file\_id)

integer file\_id

## Hgetfileversion/hgfilver

```
intn Hgetfileversion(int32 file_id, uint32 *major_v, uint32 *minor_v, uint32 *release, char string[])
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>major_v</i>	OUT:	Major version number
<i>minor_v</i>	OUT:	Minor version number
<i>release</i>	OUT:	Release number
<i>string</i>	OUT:	Version number text string

**Purpose** Retrieves version information for an HDF file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** It is still an open question as to what exactly the version number of a file should mean, so we recommend that code not depend on this buffer. The *string* argument is limited to a length of `LIBVSTR_LEN` (or 80) characters as defined in `hfile.h`.

```
FORTRAN      integer function hgfilver(file_id, major_v, minor_v, release,
                                string)

              integer file_id, major_v, minor_v, release
              character*(*) string
```

**Hgetlibversion/hglibver**

intn Hgetlibversion(uint32 \*major\_v, uint32 \*minor\_v, uint32 \*release, char string[])

<i>major_v</i>	OUT:	Major version number
<i>minor_v</i>	OUT:	Minor version number
<i>release</i>	OUT:	Release number
<i>string</i>	OUT:	Version number text string

**Purpose** Retrieves the version information of the current HDF library.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The version information is compiled into the HDF library, so it is not necessary to have any open files for this function to execute. The *string* buffer is limited to a length of `LIBVSTR_LEN` (or 80) characters as defined in `hfile.h`.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function hglibver(major_v, minor_v, release, string)

integer major_v, minor_v, release

character*(*) string
```

## Hishdf/hishdff

intn Hishdf(char \**filename*)

*filename*            IN:        Complete path and filename of the file to be checked

**Purpose**             Determines if a file is an HDF file.

**Return value**       Returns `TRUE` (or 1) if the file is an HDF file and `FALSE` (or 0) otherwise.

**Description**        The first four bytes of a file identify it as an HDF file. It is possible that **Hishdf** will identify a file as an HDF file but **Hopen** will be unable to open the file; for example, if the data descriptor list is corrupt.

**Fortran**             integer function hishdff(filename)

character\*(\*) filename

**Hopen/hopen**

```
int32 Hopen(char *filename, intn access, int16 n_dds)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
<i>access</i>	IN:	Access code definition (preceded by DFACC_)
<i>n_dds</i>	IN:	Number of data descriptors in a block if a new file is to be created

**Purpose** Provides an access path to an HDF file by reading all the data descriptor blocks into memory.

**Return value** Returns the file identifier if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If given a new file name, **Hopen** will create a new file using the specified access type and number of data descriptors. If given an existing file name, **Hopen** will open the file using the specified access type and ignore the *n\_dds* argument.

The number of data descriptors in a block, *n\_dds*, is a non-negative integer with a default value of DEF\_NDDS (or 16) and a minimum value of MIN\_NDDS (or 4). If the specified value of *n\_dds* is less than MIN\_NDDS, then it will be set to MIN\_NDDS.

HDF provides several access code definitions:

DFACC_CREATE	If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write.
DFACC_READ	Open for read only. If file does not exist, error.
DFACC_WRITE	Open for read/write. If file does not exist, create it.

If a file is opened and an attempt is made to reopen the file using DFACC\_CREATE, HDF will issue the error code DFE\_ALROPEN. If the file is opened with read-only access and an attempt is made to reopen the file for write access using DFACC\_WRITE, HDF will attempt to reopen the file with read and write permissions.

Upon successful exit, the specified file is opened with the relevant permissions, the data descriptors are set up in memory, and the associated *file\_id* is returned. For new files, the appropriate file headers are also set up.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function hopen(filename, access, n_dds)

character*(*) filename

integer access, n_dds
```

## HCgetcompress

intn HCgetcompress(int32 *access\_id*, comp\_coder\_t \**comp\_type*, comp\_info \**c\_info*)

<i>access_id</i>	IN:	Access record identifier
<i>comp_type</i>	OUT:	Type of compression
<i>c_info</i>	OUT:	Pointer to compression information structure

**Purpose** Retrieves data compression type and information for specified element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **HCgetcompress** retrieves the compression type and compression information for the element specified by *access\_id*.

The compression method is returned in the parameter *comp\_type*. Valid values of *comp\_type* are as follows:

- COMP\_CODE\_NONE (or 0) for no compression
- COMP\_CODE\_RLE (or 1) for RLE run-length encoding
- COMP\_CODE\_NBIT (or 2) for NBIT compression
- COMP\_CODE\_SKPHUFF (or 3) for Skipping Huffman compression
- COMP\_CODE\_DEFLATE (or 4) for GZIP compression
- COMP\_CODE\_JPEG (or 6) for JPEG compression

The compression method parameters are returned in the *c\_info* struct in C and the array parameter *comp\_prm* in Fortran. The *c\_info* struct is of type `comp_info`, contains algorithm-specific information for the library compression routines, and is described in the `hcomp.h` header file.

**HCgetcompress** is used by **GRgetcompress** and **SDgetcompress**.

**HDdont\_atexit/hddontatexit**

intn HDdont\_atexit(void)

**Purpose** Indicates to the library that an 'atexit()' routine is `_not_` to be installed.**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.**Description** This routine indicates to the library that an `atexit( )` cleanup routine should not be installed. The purpose for this is in situations where the library is dynamically linked into an application and is unlinked 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 has been unloaded).

If this routine is used, certain memory buffers will not be deallocated, although in theory a user could call **HPend** on their own.

**FORTRAN** integer hddontatexit( )

## HEprint/heprntf/heprnt

VOID HEprint(FILE \**stream*, int32 *level*)

*stream*            IN:        Stream to print error message to

*level*            IN:        Level of error stack to print

**Purpose**            Prints information to the error stack.

**Return value**    None.

Fortran function returns 0 (zero) on success or -1 on failure.

**Description**     If *level* is 0, all of the errors currently on the error stack are printed. Output from this function is sent to the file pointed to by *stream*.

The following information is printed: the ASCII description of the error, the reporting routine, the reporting routine as source file name, and the line at which the error was reported. If the programmer has supplied extra information by means of **HEreport**, this information is printed as well.

The FORTRAN-77 routine **heprnt** uses one less parameter than the C routine because it doesn't allow the user to specify the print stream. Instead, it always prints to `stdout`.

The FORTRAN-77 routine **heprntf** is available on all platforms; **heprnt** is not supported on Microsoft Windows platforms.

The **heprntf** parameter *filename* is the name of the file to which error output is to be written. If the value of *filename* is an empty string (''), error output will be written to standard output, `stdout`.

FORTRAN            integer function heprntf(filename, level)

character\*(\*) filename  
integer level

integer function heprnt(level)

integer level



**HEstring/hestringf**

```
const char *HEstring(hdf_err_code_t error_code)
```

*error\_code*      IN:      HDF error code

**Purpose**            Returns the error message associated with specified error code.

**Return value**    Returns a pointer to a string associated with the error code if successful.

**Description**     Returns a text description of the given error code. These strings are statically declared and should not be deallocated from memory (using the `free` routine) by the user. If a defined text description cannot be found a generic default message is returned.

**FORTRAN**        `integer function hestringf(error_code, error_message)`

`integer error_code`

`character*(*) error_message`

## HXsetcreatedir/hxiscdir

intn HXsetcreatedir(char \**dir*)

*dir*                    IN:        Target directory of the external file to be written

**Purpose**                Initializes the directory environment variable, identifying the location of the external file to be written.

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        The contents of *dir* is copied into the private memory of the HDF library. If *dir* is `NULL`, the directory variable is unset. If **HXsetcreatedir** encounters an error condition, the directory variable is not changed. When a new external element is created (via the routines **HXcreate** or **SDsetexternal**), the HDF library accesses the external file just like the **open** call by default. Refer to the Reference Manual page on **HXcreate** for a description of when a new or an old file should be opened.

Users may override the default action by calling **HXsetcreatedir** or by defining the environment variable `$HDFEXTCREATEDIR`. The HDF library will access the external file in the directory according to the environment variable setting. The precedence is **HXsetcreatedir**, then `$HDFEXTDIR`, in the manner of **open**.

Note that the above override does not apply to absolute pathnames - i.e., filenames starting with a forward slash. HDF will access the absolute pathname without change. Also note that **HXsetcreatedir** and `$HDFEXTCREATEDIR` are not symmetrical to **HXsetdir** and `$HDFEXTDIR`. The former pair permits only single directory values and is used to compose the filename for access. The later pair permits multiple directory values which are used for searching an existing file.

The *dir\_len* parameter in the FORTRAN-77 routine specifies the length of the *dir* character string.

FORTRAN                integer function hxiscdir(*dir*, *dir\_len*)

                        character\*(\*) *dir*

                        integer *dir\_len*

**HXsetdir/hxisdir**

intn HXsetdir(char \**dir*)

*dir* IN: Target directory of the external file to be located

**Purpose** Initializes the directory environment variable, identifying the location of the external file to be located.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **HXsetdir** sets the directory variable for locating an external file according to *dir* which may contain multiple directories separated by vertical bars (e.g., "dir1|dir2"). The content of *dir* is copied into the private memory of the HDF library. If *dir* is NULL, the directory variable is unset.

If **HXsetdir** encounters any error, the directory variable is not changed. By default, the HDF library locates the external file just like the **open** call. It also searches for the external file in the directories specified by the user environment variable \$HDFEXTDIR, if defined, and the directory variable set by **HXsetdir**. The searching precedence is directory variable, if set, then \$HDXEXTDIR, then in the manner of **open**.

The searching differs if the external filename is an absolute pathname - i.e., starting with a forward slash. HDF will try **open** first. If **open** fails and if \$HDFEXTDIR is defined or the directory variable is set via **HXsetdir**, HDF will remove all directory components of the absolute pathname (e.g., "/usr/groupA/projectB/Data001" becomes "Data001") and search for that filename with the strategy described in the previous paragraph.

The *dir\_len* parameter in the FORTRAN-77 routine specifies the length of the *dir* character string.

FORTRAN integer function hxisdir(*dir*, *dir\_len*)

character\*(\*) *dir*

integer *dir\_len*



**SDattrinfo/sfgainfo**

```
intn SDattrinfo(int32 obj_id, int32 attr_index, char *attr_name, int32 *data_type, int32 *count)
```

<i>obj_id</i>	IN:	Identifier of the object to which the attribute is attached to
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>attr_name</i>	OUT:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the attribute values
<i>count</i>	OUT:	Total number of values in the attribute

**Purpose** Retrieves information about an attribute.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDattrinfo** retrieves the name, data type, and number of values of the attribute specified by its index, *attr\_index*, and stores them in the parameters *attr\_name*, *data\_type*, and *count*, respectively. This routine should be used before reading the values of an attribute with **SDreadattr**.

The parameter *obj\_id* can be either an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*), returned by **SDstart**, a data set identifier (*sds\_id*), returned by **SDselect**, or a dimension identifier (*dim\_id*), returned by **SDgetdimid**.

Valid values of the parameter *attr\_index* range from 0 to the number of attributes attached to the object - 1.

Valid values of the parameter *data\_type* can be found in Table 1A of Section I of this manual.

```
FORTRAN
integer function sfgainfo(obj_id, attr_index, attr_name,
                        data_type, count)

character*(*) attr_name

integer obj_id, attr_index, data_type, count
```

## SDcheckempty/sfchempty

int32 SDcheckempty( int32 *sds\_id*, intn \**emptySDS* )

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	SDS identifier
<i>emptySDS</i>	OUT:	Boolean value indicating whether the SDS is empty

**Purpose** Determines whether a scientific dataset (an SDS) is empty.

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

**Description** **SDcheckempty** sets the parameter *emptySDS* to TRUE if the dataset identified by *sds\_id* has not been written with data, and to FALSE, otherwise.

The Fortran routine, **sfchempty**, returns 1 in *emptySDS* if the dataset is empty and 0 otherwise.

FORTTRAN      integer function sfchempty(sds\_id, emptySDS)  
  
                 integer sds\_id, emptySDS

**SDcreate/sfcreate**

```
int32 SDcreate(int32 sd_id, char *name, int32 data_type, int32 rank, int32 dimsizes[])
```

<i>sd_id</i>	IN:	SD interface identifier returned by <b>SDstart</b>
<i>name</i>	IN:	Name of the data set
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type for the values in the data set
<i>rank</i>	IN:	Number of the data set dimensions
<i>dimsizes</i>	IN:	Array containing the size of each dimension

**Purpose** Creates a new data set.

**Return value** Returns the data set identifier (*sds\_id*) if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDcreate** creates a data set with the name specified by the parameter *name*, the values of the data type specified by parameter *data\_type*, the number of dimensions specified by the parameter *rank*, and the dimension sizes specified by the array *dimsizes*.

Once a data set has been created, it is not possible to change its name, data type, or rank. However, it is possible to create a data set and close the file before writing any data values to it. The values can be added or modified at a future time. To add data or modify an existing data set, use **SDselect** to get the data set identifier instead of **SDcreate**.

If the parameter *name* is NULL in C or an empty string in Fortran, the default name "Data Set" will be generated. The length of the name specified by the *name* parameter must be 63 characters or less.

- If the length of the name is longer than 63 characters but less than or equal to MAX\_NC\_NAME characters (256 characters by default), then the name will be truncated to 63 characters.
- If the length of the name is longer than MAX\_NC\_NAME characters (256 characters by default), then **SDcreate** will fail.

The calling program must ensure that the length of the *dimsizes* array is the value of the *rank* parameter, which is between 1 and MAX\_VAR\_DIMS (or 32).

To create a data set with an unlimited dimension, assign the value of SD\_UNLIMITED (or 0) to *dimsizes*[0] in C and to *dimsizes(rank)* in Fortran.

The *data\_type* parameter can contain any data type supported by the HDF library. These data types are listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

See the notes regarding the potential performance impact of unlimited dimension data sets in the *HDF User's Guide* Section 14.4.3, "Unlimited Dimension Data Sets (SDSs and Vdatas) and Performance."

**Note****Regarding an important difference between the SD and GR interfaces:**

The SD and GR interfaces differ in the correspondence between the dimension order in parameter arrays such as *start*, *stride*, *edge*, and *dimsizes* and the dimension order in the *data* array. See the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** reference manual pages for discussions of the SD and GR approaches, respectively.

When writing applications or tools to manipulate both images and two-dimensional SDs, this crucial difference between the interfaces must be taken into account. While the underlying data is stored in row-major order in both cases, the API parameters are not expressed in the same way. Consider the example of an SD data set and GR image that are stored as identically-shaped arrays of X columns by Y rows and accessed via the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** functions, respectively. Both functions take the parameters *start*, *stride*, and *edge*.

- For **SDreaddata**, those parameters are expressed in (y,x) or [row,column] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the Y dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the X dimension. The same ordering holds true for all SD data set manipulation functions.
- For **GRreadimage**, those parameters are expressed in (x,y) or [column,row] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the X dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the Y dimension. The same ordering holds true for all GR functions manipulating image data.

## FORTRAN

```
integer function sfcreate(sd_id, name, data_type, rank,  
                        dimsizes)  
  
character*(*) name  
  
integer sd_id, data_type, rank, dimsizes(*)
```



**SDdiminfo/sfgdinfo**

```
intn SDdiminfo(int32 dim_id, char *name, int32 *size, int32 *data_type, int32 *num_attrs)
```

<i>dim_id</i>	IN:	Dimension identifier returned by <b>SDgetdimid</b>
<i>name</i>	OUT:	Name of the dimension
<i>size</i>	OUT:	Size of the dimension
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the dimension scale
<i>num_attrs</i>	OUT:	Number of attributes assigned to the dimension

**Purpose** Retrieves information about a dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDdiminfo** retrieves the name, size, data type, and number of values of the dimension specified by the parameter *dim\_id*, and stores them in the parameters *name*, *size*, *data\_type*, and *num\_attrs*, respectively.

If the output value of the parameter *size* is set to 0, then the dimension specified by the *dim\_id* parameter is unlimited. To get the number of records of an unlimited dimension, use **SDgetinfo**.

If scale information has been stored for this dimension via **SDsetdimscale**, the *data\_type* parameter will contain the data type. Valid data types can be found in Table 1A of Section I of this manual. If no scale information has been stored for this dimension, the value returned in the *data\_type* parameter will be 0.

If the user has not named the dimension via **SDsetdimname**, a default dimension name of “fakeDim[x]” will be generated by the library, where [x] denotes the dimension index. If the name is not desired, the parameter *name* can be set to `NULL` in C and an empty string in Fortran.

```
FORTRAN
integer function sfgdinfo(dim_id, name, size, data_type,
                        num_attrs)

character*(*) name

integer dim_id, size, data_type, num_attrs
```

## SDend/sfend

intn SDend(int32 *sd\_id*)

*sd\_id*            IN:        SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**

**Purpose**            Terminates access to an SD interface.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     **SDend** closes the file and frees memory allocated by the library when SD interface activities are completed. If the calling program exits without invoking this routine, recent changes made to the in-core file data are likely not to be flushed to the file. Note that each **SDstart** must have a matching **SDend**.

FORTRAN            integer function sfend(sd\_id)

                  integer sd\_id

**SDendaccess/sfendacc**

```
intn SDendaccess(int32 sds_id)
```

*sds\_id*            IN:        Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

**Purpose**            Terminates access to a data set.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     **SDendaccess** frees the memory taken up by the HDF library's data structures devoted to the data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id*.

Failing to call this routine after all operations on the specified data set are complete may result in loss of data. This routine must be called once for each call to **SDcreate** or **SDselect**.

FORTRAN            `integer function sfendacc(sds_id)`

`integer sds_id`

## SDfileinfo/sffinfo

intn SDfileinfo(int32 *sd\_id*, int32 \**num\_datasets*, int32 \**num\_global\_attrs*)

*sd\_id* IN: SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**

*num\_datasets* OUT: Number of data sets in the file

*num\_global\_attrs* OUT: Number of global attributes in the file

**Purpose** Retrieves the number of data sets and the number of global attributes in a file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDfileinfo** returns the number of data sets in the parameter *num\_datasets* and the number of global attributes in the parameter *num\_global\_attrs*. The term “global attributes” refers to attributes that are assigned to the file. The global attributes are created by **SDsetattr** using an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*) rather than a data set identifier (*sds\_id*).

The value returned by the parameter *num\_datasets* includes the number of coordinate variable data sets. To determine if the data set is a coordinate variable, use **SDiscoordvar**.

FORTRAN `integer function sffinfo(sd_id, num_datasets, num_global_attrs)`

`integer sd_id, num_datasets, num_global_attrs`

**SDfindattr/sffattr**

```
int32 SDfindattr(int32 obj_id, char *attr_name)
```

<i>obj_id</i>	IN:	Identifier of the object to which the attribute is attached
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Name of the attribute

**Purpose** Finds the index of an attribute given its name.

**Return value** Returns the index if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **SDfindattr** retrieves the index of the object's attribute with the name specified by the parameter *attr\_name*.

The attribute is attached to the object specified by the parameter *obj\_id*. The parameter *obj\_id* can be either an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*), returned by **SDstart**, a data set identifier (*sds\_id*), returned by **SDselect**, or a dimension identifier (*dim\_id*), returned by **SDgetdimid**.

Wildcard characters are not allowed in the parameter *attr\_name*. **SDfindattr** searches for the name specified in the parameter *attr\_name* in a case-sensitive manner.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sffattr(obj_id, attr_name)

              integer obj_id

              character*(*) attr_name
```

**SDgetcal/sfgcal**

```
intn SDgetcal(int32 sds_id, float64 *cal, float64 *cal_err, float64 *offset, float64 *offset_err, int32
*data_type)
```

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>cal</i>	OUT:	Calibration factor
<i>cal_err</i>	OUT:	Calibration error
<i>offset</i>	OUT:	Uncalibrated offset
<i>offset_err</i>	OUT:	Uncalibrated offset error
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of uncalibrated data

**Purpose** Retrieves the calibration information associated with a data set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetcal** reads the calibration record attached to the data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id*. A calibration record is comprised of four 64-bit floating point values followed by a 32-bit integer. The information is listed in the following table:

cal	calibration factor
cal_err	calibration error
offset	uncalibrated offset
offset_err	uncalibrated offset error
data_type	data type of the uncalibrated data

The relationship between a calibrated value *cal\_value* and the original value *orig\_value* is defined as  $orig\_value = cal * (cal\_value - offset)$ .

The variable *offset\_err* contains a potential error of *offset*, and *cal\_err* contains a potential error of *cal*. Currently the calibration record is provided for information only. The SD interface performs no operations on the data based on the calibration tag.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfgcal(sds_id, cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err,
              data_type)

              integer sds_id, data_type

              real*8 cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err
```

## SDgetchunkinfo/sfgichnk

```
intn SDgetchunkinfo(int32 sds_id, HDF_CHUNK_DEF *cdef, int32 *flag)
```

*sds\_id* IN: Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

**C only:**

*cdef* OUT: Pointer to the chunk definition

*flag* OUT: Compression flag

**Fortran only:**

*dim\_length* OUT: Array of chunk dimensions

*flag* OUT: Compression flag

**Purpose** Retrieves chunking information for a data set.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (OR 0) if successful and **FAIL** (OR -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetchunkinfo** retrieves chunking information about the data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id* into the parameters *cdef* and *flag* in C, and to the parameters *dim\_length* and *flag* in Fortran.

Currently, only information about chunk dimensions is retrieved into the corresponding *cdef* structure element for each type of compression in C, and in the *dim\_length* array in Fortran. No information on compression parameters is available in the `comp` structure of the `HDF_CHUNK_DEF` union. Refer to the page on **SDsetchunk** in this manual for specific information on the `HDF_CHUNK_DEF` union.

The value returned in the *flag* parameter indicates the data set type (i.e., if the data set is not chunked, chunked, and chunked and compressed).

If the chunk length for each dimension is not needed, `NULL` can be passed in as the value of the *cdef* parameter in C.

The following table shows the type of the data set, possible values of the *flag* parameter, and the corresponding *cdef* structure element filled with the chunk's dimensions.

Type of Data Set	Values of <i>flag</i> in C (Fortran)	<i>cdef</i> Structure Element Filled with the Chunk's Dimensions
Not chunked	HDF_NONE (-1)	None
Chunked	HDF_CHUNK (0)	<i>cdef.chunk_lengths</i> []

Type of Data Set	Values of <i>flag</i> in C (Fortran)	<i>cdef</i> Structure Element Filled with the Chunk's Dimensions
Chunked and compressed with either the run-length encoding (RLE), Skipping Huffman or GZIP compression algorithms	HDF_CHUNK   HDF_COMP (1)	cdef.comp.chunk_lengths[]
Chunked and compressed with NBIT compression	HDF_CHUNK   HDF_NBIT (2)	cdef.nbit.chunk_lengths[]

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfgichnk(sds_id, dim_length, flag)

              integer sds_id, dim_length(*), flag
```



## SDgetcompress/sfgcompress

```
intn SDgetcompress(int32 sds_id, comp_coder_t *comp_type, comp_info *c_info)
```

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>comp_type</i>	OUT:	Type of compression
<i>c_info</i>	OUT:	Pointer to compression information structure

**Purpose** Retrieves data set compression type and compression information.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCEED** (OR 0) if successful and **FAIL** (OR -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetcompress** retrieves the compression type and compression information for a data set.

The compression method is returned in the parameter *comp\_type*. Valid values of *comp\_type* are as follows:

```
COMP_CODE_NONE (or 0) for no compression
COMP_CODE_RLE (or 1) for RLE run-length encoding
COMP_CODE_NBIT (or 2) for NBIT compression
COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF (or 3) for Skipping Huffman compression
COMP_CODE_DEFLATE (or 4) for GZIP compression
```

Additional compression method parameters are returned in the *c\_info* struct in C and the array parameter *comp\_prm* in Fortran. Note that *c\_info* and *comp\_prm* come into play only with compression modes that require additional parameters (i.e., other than *comp\_type*); they are ignored in other cases.

The *c\_info* struct is of type `comp_info`, contains algorithm-specific information for the library compression routines, and is described in the `hcomp.h` header file.

The *comp\_prm* parameter is an array returning one or more parameters, as required by the compression method in use. Each compression parameter is returned as an element of the array, as follows:

- With Skipping Huffman compression, *comp\_prm* is a 1-element array and *comp\_prm(1)* contains the skip value, *skphuff\_skip\_size*.
- In the case of GZIP compression, *comp\_prm* is also a 1-element array and *comp\_prm(1)* contains the deflation value, *deflate\_value*.
- In the case of NBIT compression, *comp\_prm* is a 4-element array with *sign\_ext* in *comp\_prm(1)*, *fill\_one* in *comp\_prm(2)*, *start\_bit* in *comp\_prm(3)*, and *bit\_len* in *comp\_prm(4)*. *sign\_ext*, *fill\_one*, *start\_bit*, and *bit\_len* are discussed in the **SDsetnbitdataset/sfsnbit** entry of the reference manual.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfgcompress(sds_id, comp_type, comp_prm)

              integer sds_id, comp_type, comp_prm(*)
```

## SDgetdatastrs/sfgdtstr

intn SDgetdatastrs(int32 *sds\_id*, char \**label*, char \**unit*, char \**format*, char \**coordsys*, intn *length*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>label</i>	OUT:	Label (predefined attribute)
<i>unit</i>	OUT:	Unit (predefined attribute)
<i>format</i>	OUT:	Format (predefined attribute)
<i>coordsys</i>	OUT:	Coordinate system (predefined attribute)
<i>length</i>	IN:	Maximum length of the above predefined attributes

**Purpose** Retrieves the predefined attributes of a data set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetdatastrs** retrieves the predefined attributes for the data set specified by the parameter *sds\_id*. The predefined attributes are label, unit, format, and coordinate system. They are then stored in the parameters *label*, *unit*, *format*, and *coordsys*, respectively. Refer to Section 3.10 of the HDF User's Guide for more information on predefined attributes.

If a particular data string is not stored, the first character of the corresponding **SDgetdatastrs** parameter is '\0' in C. In FORTRAN, the parameter contains an empty string. Each string buffer must include the space to hold the null termination character. In C, if a user does not want a string back, `NULL` can be passed in for that string. Data strings are set by the **SDsetdatastrs** routine.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function sfgdtstr(sds_id, label, unit, format, coordsys,  
                        length)  
  
integer sds_id, length  
  
character*(*) label, unit, format, coordsys
```

**SDgetdimid/sfdimid**

int32 SDgetdimid(int32 *sds\_id*, intn *dim\_index*)

*sds\_id* IN: Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

*dim\_index* IN: Index of the dimension

**Purpose** Returns the identifier of a dimension given its index.

**Return value** Returns the dimension identifier (*dim\_id*) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetdimid** returns the identifier of the dimension specified by its index, the parameter *dim\_index*.

The dimension index is a nonnegative integer and is less than the total number of data set dimensions returned by **SDgetinfo**.

**FORTRAN** `integer function sfdimid(sds_id, dim_index)`

`integer sds_id, dim_index`

## SDgetdimscale/sfgdscale

intn SDgetdimscale(int32 *dim\_id*, VOIDP *scale\_buf*)

*dim\_id*           IN:       Dimension identifier returned by **SDgetdimid**  
*scale\_buf*       OUT:       Buffer for the scale values

**Purpose**           Retrieves the scale values for a dimension.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**   **SDgetdimscale** retrieves the scale values of the dimension identified by the parameter *dim\_id* and stores the values in the buffer *scale\_buf*.

**SDdiminfo** should be used to determine whether a scale has been set for the dimension, i.e., that the dimension scale data type is a valid HDF data type (not 0). Also use **SDdiminfo** to obtain the number of scale values for space allocation before calling **SDgetdimscale**.

It is not possible to read a subset of the scale values. **SDgetdimscale** returns all of the scale values stored with the given dimension.

The fact that **SDgetdimscale** returns `SUCCESS` should not be interpreted to mean that scale values have been defined for the data set. This function should always be used with **SDdiminfo**, which is used first to determine whether a scale has been set, the number of scale values, their data type, etc. If **SDdiminfo** indicates that no scale values have been set, the values returned by **SDgetdimscale** in data should be ignored.

```
FORTRAN           integer function sfgdscale(dim_id, scale_buf)

                  integer dim_id

                  <valid numeric data type> scale_buf(*)
```

**SDgetdimstrs/sfgdmstr**

```
intn SDgetdimstrs(int32 dim_id, char *label, char *unit, char *format, intn length)
```

<i>dim_id</i>	IN:	Dimension identifier returned by <b>SDgetdimid</b>
<i>label</i>	OUT:	Label (predefined attribute)
<i>unit</i>	OUT:	Unit (predefined attribute)
<i>format</i>	OUT:	Format (predefined attribute)
<i>length</i>	IN:	Maximum length of the above predefined attributes

**Purpose** Retrieves the predefined attributes of a dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetdimstrs** retrieves the predefined attributes associated with the dimension identified by the parameter *dim\_id*. The predefined attributes are label, unit, and format. These predefined attributes are stored in the parameters *label*, *unit*, and *format*, respectively. Refer to Section 3.10 of the HDF User's Guide for more information on predefined attributes.

If a particular data string was not stored, the first character of the corresponding **SDgetdimstrs** parameter is '\0'. Each string buffer must include space for the null termination character. If a user does not want a string returned, the corresponding parameter can be set to `NULL` in C and an empty string in Fortran. The predefined attributes are set by **SDsetdimstrs**.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfgdmstr(dim_id, label, unit, format, length)

              integer dim_id, length

              character*(*) label, unit, format
```

## SDgetfillvalue/sfgfill/sfgcfill

intn SDgetfillvalue(int32 *sds\_id*, VOIDP *fill\_value*)

*sds\_id*            IN:        Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**  
*fill\_value*        OUT:        Buffer for the returned fill value

**Purpose**            Reads the fill value of a data set, if the value has been set.

**Return value**     Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if a fill value is retrieved and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise, including when the fill value is not set.

**Description**     **SDgetfillvalue** reads the fill value which has been set for the data set specified by the parameter *sds\_id*. It is assumed that the data type of the fill value is the same as that of the data set.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine: **sfgfill** and **sfgcfill**. The **sfgfill** routine reads numeric fill value data and **sfgcfill** reads character fill value data.

FORTRAN            integer function sfgfill(*sds\_id*, *fill\_value*)

integer *sds\_id*

<valid numeric data type> *fill\_value*

integer function sfgcfill(*sds\_id*, *fill\_value*)

integer *sds\_id*

character\*(\*) *fill\_value*

**SDgetinfo/sfginfo**

```
intn SDgetinfo(int32 sds_id, char *sds_name, int32 *rank, int32 dimsizes[], int32 *data_type, int32
               *num_attrs)
```

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> and <b>SDselect</b>
<i>sds_name</i>	OUT:	Name of the data set
<i>rank</i>	OUT:	Number of dimensions in the data set
<i>dimsizes</i>	OUT:	Array containing the size of each dimension in the data set
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type for the data stored in the data set
<i>num_attrs</i>	OUT:	Number of attributes for the data set

**Purpose** Retrieves the name, rank, dimension sizes, data type and number of attributes for a data set.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetinfo** retrieves the name, number of dimensions, sizes of dimensions, data type, and number of attributes of the data set identified by *sds\_id*, and stores them in the parameters *sds\_name*, *rank*, *dimsizes*, *data\_type*, and *num\_attrs*, respectively.

The buffer *sds\_name* can have at most 64 characters. If the name of the data set is not desired, then the parameter *sds\_name* can be set to `NULL` in C and an empty string in Fortran.

The maximum value of the *rank* parameter is `MAX_VAR_DIMS` (or 32).

If the data set is created with an unlimited dimension, then in the C interface, the first element of the *dimsizes* array (corresponding to the slowest-changing dimension) contains the number of records in the unlimited dimension; in the FORTRAN-77 interface, the last element of the *dimsizes* array (corresponding to the slowest-changing dimension) contains this information. Use **SDisrecord** to determine if the data set has an unlimited dimension.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfginfo(sds_id, sds_name, rank, dimsizes,
                                     data_type, num_attrs)

character*(*) sds_name

integer sds_id, rank, dimsizes(*)

integer data_type, num_attrs
```

## SDgetrange/sfgrange

intn SDgetrange(int32 *sds\_id*, VOIDP *max*, VOIDP *min*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>max</i>	OUT:	Maximum value of the range
<i>min</i>	OUT:	Minimum value of the range

**Purpose** Retrieves the maximum and minimum values of the range.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDgetrange** retrieves the maximum value of the range into the parameter *max* and the minimum value into the parameter *min*. The maximum and minimum values must be previously set via a call to **SDsetrange**.

It is assumed that the data type for the maximum and minimum range values are the same as that of the data.

FORTRAN

```
integer function sfgrange(sds_id, max, min)

integer sds_id

<valid numeric data type> max, min
```



**SDidtoref/sfid2ref**

int32 SDidtoref(int32 *sds\_id*)

*sds\_id*            IN:        Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

**Purpose**            Returns the reference number assigned to a data set.

**Return value**     Returns the data set reference number if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**     **SDidtoref** returns the reference number of the data set specified by the parameter *sds\_id*. The reference number is assigned by the HDF library when the data set is created. The specified reference number can be used to add the data set to a vgroup as well as a means of using the HDF annotations interface to annotate the data set.

FORTRAN            integer function sfid2ref(*sds\_id*)

                    integer *sds\_id*

## SDiscoordvar/sfiscvar

intn SDiscoordvar(int32 *sds\_id*)

*sds\_id*            IN:        Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

**Purpose**            Determines if a data set is a coordinate variable.

**Return value**    Returns `TRUE` (or 1) if the data set is a coordinate variable, and `FALSE` (or 0) otherwise.

**Description**     **SDiscoordvar** determines if the data set specified by the parameter *sds\_id* is a coordinate variable.

Coordinate variables are created to store metadata associated with dimensions. To ensure compatibility with netCDF, coordinate variables are implemented as data sets.

FORTRAN            integer function sfiscvar(*sds\_id*)

                    integer *sds\_id*

**SDisdimval\_bwcomp/sfisdmvc**

```
intn SDisdimval_bwcomp(int32 dim_id)
```

*dim\_id* IN: Dimension identifier returned by **SDgetdimid**

**Purpose** Determines whether a dimension has the old and new representations or the new representation only.

Refer to the *HDF User's Guide*, Chapter 3, titled *SD Scientific Data Sets (SD API)*, for information on old and new dimension representations.

**Return value** Returns SD\_DIMVAL\_BW\_COMP (or 1) if backward compatible, SD\_DIMVAL\_BW\_INCOMP (or 0) if incompatible, FAIL (or -1) if error.

**Description** **SDisdimval\_bwcomp** will flag the dimension specified by the parameter *dim\_id* as backward-compatible if a vdata with a class name of "DimVal0.0" does not exist in the vgroup for that dimension. If the vdata does exist, the specified dimension will be identified by **SDisdimval\_bcomp** as backward-incompatible.

The compatibility mode can be changed by calls to **SDsetdimval\_comp** at any time between the calls to **SDstart** and **SDend**.

FORTRAN `integer function sfisdmvc(dim_id)`

`integer dim_id`

## SDisrecord/sfisrcrd

int32 SDisrecord(int32 *sds\_id*)

*sds\_id*            IN:        Data set identifier returned by **S***D*create or **S***D*select

**Purpose**            Determines whether a data set is appendable.

**Return value**      Returns `TRUE` (or 1) if the data set is appendable, and `FALSE` (or 0) otherwise.

**Description**        **S***D*isrecord will determine if the data set specified by the parameter *sds\_id* is appendable, which means that the slowest-changing dimension was declared unlimited when the data set was created.

FORTTRAN            `integer sfisrcrd(sd_id)`

`integer sd_id`

**SDnametoindex/sfn2index**

int32 SDnametoindex(int32 *sd\_id*, char \**sds\_name*)

*sd\_id* IN: SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**

*sds\_name* IN: Name of the data set

**Purpose** Determines the index of a data set given its name.

**Return value** Returns the index of the data set (*sds\_index*) if the data set is found and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **SDnametoindex** returns the index of the data set with the name specified by the parameter *sds\_name*. The routine does not accept wildcards in the specified data set name. It also searches on that name in a case-sensitive manner. If there are more than one data set with the same name, the routine will return the index of the first one.

**FORTRAN** `integer function sfn2index(sd_id, sds_name)`

`integer sd_id`

`character*(*) sds_name`

## SDreadattr/sfrnatt/sfrcatt

intn SDreadattr(int32 *obj\_id*, int32 *attr\_index*, VOIDP *attr\_buf*)

<i>obj_id</i>	IN:	Identifier of the object the attribute is attached to
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute to be read
<i>attr_buf</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the attribute values

**Purpose** Reads the values of an attribute.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDreadattr** reads the values of the attribute specified by the parameter *attr\_index* and stores the values in the buffer *attr\_buf*. It is assumed that the user has called **SDattrinfo** to retrieve the number of attribute values and allocate sufficient space for the buffer. Note that the routine does not read a subset of attribute values.

The value of *obj\_id* can be either an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*), returned by **SDstart**, a data set identifier (*sds\_id*), returned by **SDselect**, or a dimension identifier (*dim\_id*), returned by **SDgetdimid**.

The value of *attr\_index* is a positive integer and is less than the total number of attributes. The index value can be obtained using the routines **SDnametoindex** and **SDreftoindex**. The total number of attributes for the object can be obtained using the routines **SDgetinfo**, **SDattrinfo**, **SDdiminfo** and **SDfileinfo**.

Note that this routine has two FORTRAN-77 versions: **sfrnatt** and **sfrcatt**. The **sfrnatt** routine reads numeric attribute data and **sfrcatt** reads character attribute data.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfrnatt(obj_id, attr_index, attr_buffer)

              integer obj_id, attr_index

              <valid numeric data> attr_buffer(*)

              integer function sfrcatt(obj_id, attr_index, attr_buffer)

              integer obj_id, attr_index

              character*(*) attr_buffer
```

## SDreadchunk/sfrchnk/sfrcchnk

```
intn SDreadchunk(int32 sds_id, int32 *origin, VOIDP datap)
```

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>origin</i>	IN:	Origin of the chunk to be read
<i>datap</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the chunk to be read

**Purpose** Reads a data chunk from a chunked data set.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDreadchunk** reads the entire chunk of data from the chunked data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id*, and stores the data in the buffer *datap*. Reading starts at the location specified by the parameter *origin*. **SDreadchunk** is used when an entire chunk of data is to be read. **SDreaddata** is used when the read operation is to be done regardless of the chunking scheme used in the data set.

The parameter *origin* specifies the coordinates of the chunk according to the chunk position in the chunked array. Refer to the Chapter 3 of the *HDF User's Guide*, titled *Scientific Data Sets (SD API)*, for a description of the organization of chunks in a data set.

**SDreadchunk** will return **FAIL** (or -1) when an attempt is made to read from a non-chunked data set.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**sfrchnk**) and one for character data (**sfrcchnk**).

```
FORTRAN
integer sfrchnk(sds_id, origin, datap)

integer sds_id, origin(*)
<valid numeric data type> datap(*)

integer sfrcchnk(sds_id, origin, datap)

integer sds_id, origin(*)
character*(*) datap(*)
```

**SDreaddata/sfrdata/sfrdata**

intn SDreaddata(int32 *sds\_id*, int32 *start*[], int32 *stride*[], int32 *edge*[], VOIDP *buffer*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying the starting location from where data is read
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the interval between the values that will be read along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to be read along each dimension
<i>buffer</i>	OUT:	Buffer to store the data read

**Purpose** Reads a subsample of data from a data set or coordinate variable.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful or if the data set or coordinate variable contains no data and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDreaddata** reads the specified subsample of data from the data set or coordinate variable identified by the parameter *sds\_id*. The read data is stored in the buffer *buffer*. The subsample is defined by the parameters *start*, *stride* and *edge*.

The array *start* specifies the starting position from where the subsample will be read. Valid values of each element in the array *start* are from 0 to the size of the corresponding dimension of the data set - 1. The dimension sizes are returned by **SDgetinfo**.

The array *edge* specifies the number of values to read along each data set dimension.

The array *stride* specifies the reading pattern along each dimension. For example, if one of the elements of the array *stride* is 1, then every element along the corresponding dimension of the data set will be read. If one of the elements of the array *stride* is 2, then every other element along the corresponding dimension of the data set will be read, and so on. Specifying *stride* value of `NULL` in the C interface or setting all values of the array *stride* to 1 in either interface specifies the contiguous reading of data. If all values in the array *stride* are set to 0, **SDreaddata** returns `FAIL` (or -1). No matter what stride value is provided, data is always placed contiguously in the buffer.

When reading data from a “chunked” data set using **SDreaddata**, consideration should be given to the issues presented in the section on chunking in Chapter 3 of the HDF User’s Manual, titled *Scientific Data Sets (SD API)* and Chapter 13 of the HDF User’s Manual, titled *HDF Performance Issues*.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; **sfrdata** and **sfrdata**. The **sfrdata** routine reads numeric scientific data and **sfrdata** reads character scientific data.



**Note****Regarding an important difference between the SD and GR interfaces:**

The SD and GR interfaces differ in the correspondence between the dimension order in parameter arrays such as *start*, *stride*, *edge*, and *dimsizes* and the dimension order in the *data* array. See the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** reference manual pages for discussions of the SD and GR approaches, respectively.

When writing applications or tools to manipulate both images and two-dimensional SDs, this crucial difference between the interfaces must be taken into account. While the underlying data is stored in row-major order in both cases, the API parameters are not expressed in the same way. Consider the example of an SD data set and GR image that are stored as identically-shaped arrays of X columns by Y rows and accessed via the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** functions, respectively. Both functions take the parameters *start*, *stride*, and *edge*.

- For **SDreaddata**, those parameters are expressed in (y,x) or [row,column] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the Y dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the X dimension. The same ordering holds true for all SD data set manipulation functions.
- For **GRreadimage**, those parameters are expressed in (x,y) or [column,row] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the X dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the Y dimension. The same ordering holds true for all GR functions manipulating image data.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function sfrdata(sds_id, start, stride, edge, buffer)
```

```
integer sds_id, start(*), stride(*), edge(*)
```

```
<valid numeric data type> buffer(*)
```

```
integer function sfrcdata(sds_id, start, stride, edge, buffer)
```

```
integer sds_id, start(*), stride(*), edge(*)
```

```
character*(*) buffer
```

## SDreftoindex/sfref2index

int32 SDreftoindex(int32 *sd\_id*, int32 *sds\_ref*)

*sd\_id*           IN:     SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**  
*sds\_ref*         IN:     Reference number of the data set

**Purpose**                 Returns the index of a data set given the reference number.

**Return value**         Returns the index of the data set (*sds\_index*) if the data set is found and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**         **SDreftoindex** returns the index of a data set identified by its reference number, *sds\_ref*.

The value of *sds\_index* returned by **SDreftoindex** can be passed to **SDselect** to obtain a data set identifier (*sds\_id*).

FORTTRAN                integer function sfref2index(sd\_id, sds\_ref)  
  
                          integer sd\_id, sds\_ref

**SDselect/sfselect**

```
int32 SDselect(int32 sd_id, int32 sds_index)
```

*sd\_id* IN: SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**

*sds\_index* IN: Index of the data set

**Purpose** Obtains the data set identifier (*sds\_id*) of a data set.

**Return value** Returns the data set identifier (*sds\_id*) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **SDselect** obtains the data set identifier (*sds\_id*) of the data set specified by its index, *sds\_index*.

The integration with netCDF has required that a dimension (or coordinate variable) is stored as a data set in the file. Therefore, the value of *sds\_index* may correspond to the coordinate variable instead of the actual data set. Users should use the routine **SDisCOORDvar** to determine whether the given data set is a coordinate variable.

The value of *sds\_index* is greater than or equal to 0 and less than the number of data sets in the file. The total number of data sets in a file may be obtained from a call to **SDfileinfo**. The **SDnametoindex** routine can be used to find the index of a data set if its name is known.

FORTRAN `integer function sfselect(sd_id, sds_index)`

`integer sd_id, sds_index`

## SDsetattr/sfsnatt/sfscatt

```
intn SDsetattr(int32 obj_id, char *attr_name, int32 data_type, int32 count, VOIDP values)
```

<i>obj_id</i>	IN:	Identifier of the object the attribute is to be attached to
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the values in the attribute
<i>count</i>	IN:	Total number of values to be stored in the attribute
<i>values</i>	IN:	Data values to be stored in the attribute

**Purpose** Attaches an attribute to an object.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetattr** attaches the attribute to the object specified by the *obj\_id* parameter. The attribute is defined by its name, *attr\_name*, data type, *data\_type*, number of attribute values, *count*, and the attribute values, *values*. **SDsetattr** provides a generic way for users to define metadata. It implements the label = value data abstraction.

The value of *obj\_id* can be an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*), returned by **SDcreate**, a data set identifier (*sds\_id*), returned by **SDselect**, or a dimension identifier (*dim\_id*), returned by **SDgetdimid**.

If an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*) is specified as the *obj\_id* parameter, a global attribute is created which applies to all objects in the file. If a data set identifier (*sds\_id*) is specified as the *obj\_id* parameter, an attribute is attached to the specified data set. If a dimension identifier (*dim\_id*) is specified as the *obj\_id* parameter, an attribute is attached to the specified dimension.

The *attr\_name* argument can be any ASCII string.

The *data\_type* parameter can contain any data type supported by the HDF library. These data types are listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

Attribute values are passed in the parameter *values*. The number of attribute values is defined by the *count* parameter. If more than one value is stored, all values must have the same data type. If an attribute with the given name, data type and number of values exists, it will be overwritten.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; **sfsnatt** and **sfscatt**. The **sfsnatt** routine writes numeric attribute data and **sfscatt** writes character attribute data.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfsnatt(obj_id, attr_name, data_type, count,
              values)

              integer obj_id, data_type, count

              character*(*) attr_name
```

<valid numeric data type> values(\*)

integer function sfscatt(obj\_id, attr\_name, data\_type, count,  
values)

integer obj\_id, data\_type, count

character\*(\*) attr\_name, values

## SDsetblocksize/sfsblsz

intn SDsetblocksize(int32 *sd\_id*, int32 *block\_size*)

*sd\_id* IN: SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**

*block\_size* IN: Size of the block in bytes

**Purpose** Sets the block size used for storing data sets with unlimited dimensions.

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

**Description** **SDsetblocksize** sets the block size defined in the parameter *block\_size* for all data sets in the file. **SDsetblocksize** is used when creating new data sets only; it has no effect on pre-existing data sets.

**SDsetblocksize** must be used after calls to **SDcreate** or **SDselect** and before the call to **SDwritedata**.

The *block\_size* parameter should be set to a multiple of the desired buffer size.

FORTRAN `integer sfsblsz(sd_id, block_size)`

`integer sd_id, block_size`

**SDsetcal/sfscal**

intn SDsetcal(int32 *sds\_id*, float64 *cal*, float64 *cal\_err*, float64 *offset*, float64 *offset\_err*, int32 *data\_type*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>cal</i>	IN:	Calibration factor
<i>cal_err</i>	IN:	Calibration error
<i>offset</i>	IN:	Uncalibrated offset
<i>offset_err</i>	IN:	Uncalibrated offset error
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of uncalibrated data

**Purpose** Sets the calibration information.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetcal** stores the calibration record associated with a data set. A calibration record contains the following information:

cal	Calibration factor
cal_err	Calibration error
offset	Uncalibrated offset
offset_err	Uncalibrated offset error
data_type	Data type of uncalibrated data

The relationship between a value *cal\_value* stored in a data set and the original value is defined as:  $orig\_value = cal * (cal\_value - offset)$ .

The variable *offset\_err* contains a potential error of *offset*, and *cal\_err* contains a potential error of *cal*. Currently the calibration record is provided for information only. The SD interface performs no operations on the data based on the calibration tag.

The calibration information is automatically cleared after a call to **SDreaddata** or **SDwritedata**. Therefore, **SDsetcal** must be called once for each data set that is to be read or written.

```

FORTRAN
integer function sfscal(sds_id, cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err,
                       data_type)

integer sds_id, data_type

real*8 cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err

```

**SDsetchunk/sfschnk**

intn SDsetchunk(int32 *sds\_id*, HDF\_CHUNK\_DEF *cdef*, int32 *flag*)

*sds\_id* IN: Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

***C only:***

*cdef* IN: Pointer to the chunk definition

*flag* IN: Compression flag

***Fortran only:***

*dim\_length* IN: Chunk dimensions array

*comp\_type* IN: Type of compression

*comp\_prm* IN: Compression parameters array

**Purpose** Sets the chunk size and the compression method, if any, of a data set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetchunk** makes the data set specified by the parameter *sds\_id* a chunked data set according to the chunking and compression information provided in the parameters *cdef* and *flag* in C, and in the parameters *comp\_type* and *comp\_prm* in Fortran.

***C only:***

The parameter *flag* specifies the type of the data set, i.e., if the data set is chunked or chunked and compressed with either RLE, Skipping Huffman, GZIP, or NBIT compression methods. Valid values of *flag* are `HDF_CHUNK` for a chunked data set, `HDF_CHUNK | HDF_COMP` for a chunked data set compressed with RLE, Skipping Huffman, or GZIP compression methods, and `HDF_CHUNK | HDF_NBIT` for a chunked NBIT-compressed data set.

Chunking and compression information is passed in the parameter *cdef*. The parameter *cdef* has a type of `HDF_CHUNK_DEF`, defined in the HDF library as follows:



```

typedef union hdf_chunk_def_u
{
    int32 chunk_lengths[2];    /* chunk lengths along each dim */

    struct
    {
        int32 chunk_lengths[2];
        int32 comp_type;      /* compression type */
        struct comp_info cinfo;
    } comp;

    struct
    {
        int32 chunk_lengths[2];
        intn start_bit;
        intn bit_len;
        intn sign_ext;
        intn fill_one;
    } nbit;
} HDF_CHUNK_DEF

```

There are three pieces of chunking and compression information which should be specified: chunking dimensions, compression type, and, if needed, compression parameters.

If the data set is chunked, i.e., *flag* value is `HDF_CHUNK`, then `chunk_lengths[]` elements of *cdef* union (`cdef.chunk_lengths[]`) have to be initialized to the chunk dimensions.

If the data set is chunked and compressed using RLE, Skipping Huffman or GZIP methods (i.e., *flag* value is set up to `HDF_CHUNK | HDF_COMP`), then the elements `chunk_lengths[]` of the structure `comp` in the union *cdef* (`cdef.comp.chunk_lengths[]`) have to be initialized to the chunk dimensions.

If the data set is chunked and NBIT compression is applied (i.e., *flag* values is set up to `HDF_CHUNK | HDF_NBIT`), then the elements `chunk_lengths[]` of the structure `nbit` in the union *cdef* (`cdef.nbit.chunk_lengths[]`) have to be initialized to the chunk dimensions.

Compression types are passed in the field `comp_type` of the structure `cinfo`, which is an element of the structure `comp` in the union *cdef* (`cdef.comp.cinfo.comp_type`). Valid compression types are: `COMP_CODE_RLE` for RLE, `COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF` for Skipping Huffman, `COMP_CODE_DEFLATE` for GZIP compression.

For Skipping Huffman and GZIP compression parameters are passed in corresponding fields of the structure `cinfo`. Specify skipping size for Skipping Huffman compression in the field `cdef.comp.cinfo.skphuff.skp_size`; this value must be 1 or greater. Specify the deflate level for GZIP compression in the field `cdef.comp.cinfo.deflate_level`. Valid deflate level values are integers between 0 and 9 inclusive.

Refer to the **SDsetcompress** page in this manual for the definition of the structure `comp_info`.

NBIT compression parameters are specified in the fields `start_bit`, `bit_len`, `sign_ext`, and `fill_one` in the structure `nbit` of the union *cdef*.

**Fortran only:**

The *dim\_length* array specifies the chunk dimensions.

The *comp\_type* parameter specifies the compression type. Valid compression types and their values are defined in the *hdf.inc* file, and are listed below.

```
COMP_CODE_NONE (or 0) for uncompressed data
COMP_CODE_RLE (or 1) for data compressed using the RLE compression algorithm
COMP_CODE_NBIT (or 2) for data compressed using the NBIT compression algorithm
COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF (or 3) for data compressed using the Skipping Huffman compression algorithm
COMP_CODE_DEFLATE (or 4) for data compressed using the GZIP compression algorithm
```

The *comp\_prm*(1) parameter specifies the skipping size for the Skipping Huffman compression method and the deflate level for the GZIP compression method. The skipping size value must be 1 or greater; the deflate level must be an integer value between 0 and 9 inclusive.

For NBIT compression, the four elements of the array *comp\_prm* correspond to the four NBIT compression parameters listed in the structure *nbit*. The value of *comp\_prm*(1) should be set to the value of *start\_bit*, the value of *comp\_prm*(2) should be set to the value of *bit\_len*, the value of *comp\_prm*(3) should be set to the value of *sign\_ext*, and the value of *comp\_prm*(4) should be set to the value of *fill\_one*. See the *HDF\_CHUNK\_DEF* union description and the description of **SDsetnbitdataset** function for NBIT compression parameters definitions.

```
FORTRAN      integer sfschnk(sds_id, dim_length, comp_type, comp_prm)

              integer sds_id, dim_length, comp_type, comp_prm(*)
```

**SDsetchunkcache/sfscchnk**

```
intn SDsetchunkcache(int32 sds_id, int32 maxcache, int32 flag)
```

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>maxcache</i>	IN:	Maximum number of chunks in the cache
<i>flag</i>	IN:	Flag determining the behavior of the routine

**Purpose** Sets the size of the chunk cache.

**Return value** Returns the maximum number of chunks that can be cached (the value of the parameter *maxcache*) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetchunkcache** sets the size of the chunk cache to the value of the parameter *maxcache*.

Currently the only allowed value of the parameter *flag* is 0, which designates default operation.

By default, when a generic data set is promoted to be a chunked data set, the parameter *maxcache* is set to the number of chunks along the fastest changing dimension and a cache for the chunks is created.

If the chunk cache is full and the value of the parameter *maxcache* is greater than the current *maxcache* value, then the chunk cache is reset to the new value of *maxcache*. Otherwise the chunk cache remains at the current value of *maxcache*. If the chunk cache is not full, then the chunk cache is set to the new value of *maxcache* only if the new *maxcache* value is greater than the current number of chunks in the cache.

Do not set the value of *maxcache* to be less than the number of chunks along the fastest-changing dimension of the biggest slab to be written or read via **SDreaddata** or **SDwritedata**. Doing this will cause internal thrashing. See the section on chunking in Chapter 13, "HDF Performance Issues," in the *HDF User's Guide*, for more information on this.

```
FORTRAN
integer sfscchnk(sds_id, maxcache, flag)

integer sds_id, maxcache, flag
```

## SDsetcompress/sfscompress

intn SDsetcompress(int32 *sds\_id*, int32 *comp\_type*, comp\_info \**c\_info*)

*sds\_id* IN: Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**

*comp\_type* IN: Compression method

### *C only:*

*c\_info* IN: Pointer to the `comp_info` union

### *Fortran only:*

*comp\_prm* IN: Compression parameters array

**Purpose** Compresses the data set with the specified compression method.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetcompress** compresses the data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id* according to the compression method specified by the parameter *comp\_type* and the compression information specified by the parameter *c\_info* in C and *comp\_prm* in Fortran. **SDsetcompress** compresses the data set data at the time it is called, not during the next call to **SDwritedata**.

**SDsetcompress** is a simplified interface to the **HCcreate** routine and should be used instead of **HCcreate** unless the user is familiar with working with the lower-level routines.

The parameter *comp\_type* is the compression type definition and is set to `COMP_CODE_RLE` (or 1) for run-length encoding (RLE), `COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF` (or 3) for Skipping Huffman, `COMP_CODE_DEFLATE` (or 4) for GZIP compression, or `COMP_CODE_NONE` (or 0) for no compression.

The parameter *c\_info* is a pointer to a union structure of type `comp_info`. This union structure is defined as follows:

```

typedef union tag_comp_info
{
    struct
    {
        /* Not used by SDsetcompress */
    } jpeg;

    struct
    {
        /* Not used by SDsetcompress */
    } nbit;

    struct
    { /* struct to contain info about how to compress size of the
        elements when skipping */
        intn skip_size;
    } skphuff;

    struct
    { /* struct to contain info about how to compress or decompress
        gzip encoded dataset how hard to work when compressing
        data*/
        intn level;
    } deflate;

} comp_info;

```

The skipping size for the Skipping Huffman algorithm must be 1 or greater and is specified in the field `c_info.skphuff.skip_size` in C and in the parameter `comp_prm(1)` in Fortran.

The deflate level for the GZIP algorithm is specified in the `c_info.deflate.level` field in C and in the parameter `comp_prm(1)` in Fortran. Valid values are integers between 0 and 9 inclusive.

```

FORTRAN  integer sfscompress(sds_id, comp_type, comp_prm)

         integer sds_id, comp_type, comp_prm(*)

```

## SDsetdatastr/sfsdtstr

intn SDsetdatastr(int32 *sds\_id*, char \**label*, char \**unit*, char \**format*, char \**coordsys*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>label</i>	IN:	Label (predefined attribute)
<i>unit</i>	IN:	Unit (predefined attribute)
<i>format</i>	IN:	Format (predefined attribute)
<i>coordsys</i>	IN:	Coordinate system (predefined attribute)

**Purpose** Sets the predefined attributes for a data set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetdatastr** sets the predefined attributes of the data set, identified by *sds\_id*, to the values specified in the parameters *label*, *unit*, *format* and *coordsys*. The predefined attributes are label, unit, format, and coordinate system. If the user does not want a string returned, the corresponding parameter can be set to `NULL` in C and an empty string in Fortran.

For more information about predefined attributes, refer to Section 3.10 of the HDF User's Guide.

FORTRAN `integer function sfsdtstr(sds_id, label, unit, format, coordsys)`  
  
`integer sds_id`  
  
`character*(*) label, unit, format, coordsys`

**SDsetdimname/sfsdmname**

```
intn SDsetdimname(int32 dim_id, char *dim_name)
```

*dim\_id*            IN:        Dimension identifier returned by **SDgetdimid**

*dim\_name*        IN:        Name of the dimension

**Purpose**            Assigns a name to a dimension.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     **SDsetdimname** sets the name of the dimension identified by the parameter *dim\_id* to the value specified in the parameter *dim\_name*. Dimensions that are not explicitly named by the user will have the default name of “fakeDim[x]” specified by the HDF library, where [x] denotes the dimension index.

If another dimension exists with the same name it is assumed that they refer to the same dimension object and changes to one will be reflected in the other. If the dimension with the same name has a different size, an error condition will result.

Naming dimensions is optional but encouraged.

The length of the parameter *dim\_name* can be at most 64 characters.

```
FORTRAN            integer function sfsdmname(dim_id, dim_name)

                  integer dim_id

                  character*(*) dim_name
```

## SDsetdimscale/sfsdscale

intn SDsetdimscale(int32 *dim\_id*, int32 *count*, int32 *data\_type*, VOIDP *data*)

<i>dim_id</i>	IN:	Dimension identifier returned by <b>SDgetdimid</b>
<i>count</i>	IN:	Total number of values along the dimension
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the values along the dimension
<i>data</i>	IN:	Value of each increment along the dimension

**Purpose** Stores the values of a dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetdimscale** stores scale information for the dimension identified by the parameter *dim\_id*. Note that it is possible to store dimension scale values without naming the dimension.

For fixed-size arrays, the value of *count* must be equal to the the dimension size or the routine will fail.

Note that, due to the existence of the parameter *data\_type*, the dimension scales need not have the same data type as the data set.

Note that if **SDsetdimscale** is called and **SDsetdimname** is subsequently called for the same dimension, **SDsetdimscale** must be called again to reassociate the scale with the new name.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfsdscale(dim_id, count, data_type, data)

              integer dim_id, count, data_type

              <valid data type> data(*)
```



**SDsetdimstrs/sf sdmstr**

intn SDsetdimstrs(int32 *dim\_id*, char \**label*, char \**unit*, char \**format*)

<i>dim_id</i>	IN:	Dimension identifier returned by <b>SDgetdimid</b>
<i>label</i>	IN:	Label (predefined attribute)
<i>unit</i>	IN:	Unit (predefined attribute)
<i>format</i>	IN:	Format (predefined attribute)

**Purpose** Sets the predefined attribute of a dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetdimstrs** sets the predefined attribute (label, unit, and format) for a dimension and its scale to the values specified in the parameters *label*, *unit* and *format*. If a parameter is set to `NULL` in C and an empty string in Fortran, then the attribute corresponding to that parameter will not be written. For more information about predefined attributes, refer to Section 3.10 of the HDF User's Guide.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function sf sdmstr(dim_id, label, unit, format)

integer dim_id

character*(*) label, unit, format
```

## SDsetdimval\_comp/sf sdmvc

intn SDsetdimval\_comp(int32 *dim\_id*, intn *comp\_mode*)

*dim\_id* IN: Dimension identifier returned by **SDgetdimid**  
*comp\_mode* IN: Compatibility mode to be set

**Purpose** Determines whether a dimension *will have* the old and new representations or the new representation only.

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

**Description** **SDsetdimval\_comp** sets the compatibility mode specified by the *comp\_mode* parameter for the dimension identified by the *dim\_id* parameter. The two possible compatibility modes are: “backward-compatible” mode, which implies that the old and new dimension representations are written to the file, and “backward-incompatible” mode, which implies that only the new dimension representation is written to the file.

Unlimited dimensions are always backward-compatible, therefore **SDsetdimval\_comp** takes no action on unlimited dimensions.

As of HDF version 4.1r1, the default mode is backward-incompatible. Subsequent calls to **SDsetdimval\_comp** will override the settings established in previous calls to the routine.

The *comp\_mode* parameter can be set to SD\_DIMVAL\_BW\_COMP (or 1), which specifies backward-compatible mode, or SD\_DIMVAL\_BW\_INCOMP (or 0), which specifies backward-incompatible mode.

FORTTRAN      integer function sf sdmvc(dim\_id, comp\_mode)  
  
                 integer dim\_id, comp\_mode

**SDsetexternalfile/sfsextf**

intn SDsetexternalfile(int32 *sds\_id*, char \**filename*, int32 *offset*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the external file
<i>offset</i>	IN:	Number of bytes from the beginning of the external file to where the data will be written

**Purpose** Stores data in an external file.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetexternalfile** allows users to move the actual data values (i.e., not metadata) of a data set, *sds\_id*, into the external data file named by the parameter *filename*, and started at the offset specified by the parameter *offset*. The metadata remains in the original file. Note that this routine works only with HDF post-version 3.2 files.

Data can only be moved once for any given data set, and it is the user's responsibility to make sure the external data file is kept with the "original" file.

If the data set already exists, its data will be moved to the external file. Space occupied by the data in the primary file will not be released. To release the space in the primary file use the `hdfpack` command-line utility. If the data set does not exist, its data will be written to the external file during the consequent calls to **SDwritedata**.

See the Reference Manual entries for **HXsetcreatedir** and **HXsetdir** for more information on the options available for accessing external files.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function sfsextf(sds_id, file_name, offset)

integer sds_id, offset

character*(*) file_name
```

## SDsetfillmode/sfsflmd

intn SDsetfillmode(int32 *sd\_id*, intn *fill\_mode*)

*sd\_id*           IN:     SD interface identifier returned by **SDstart**  
*fill\_mode*       IN:     Fill mode

**Purpose**               Sets the current fill mode of a file.

**Return value**       Returns the fill mode value before it was reset if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**       **SDsetfillmode** applies the fill mode specified by the parameter *fill\_mode* to all data sets contained in the file identified by the parameter *sd\_id*.

Possible values of *fill\_mode* are `SD_FILL` (or 0) and `SD_NOFILL` (or 256). `SD_FILL` is the default mode, and indicates that fill values will be written when the data set is created. `SD_NOFILL` indicates that fill values will not be written.

When a data set without unlimited dimensions is created, by default the first **SDwritedata** call will fill the entire data set with the default or user-defined fill value (set by **SDsetfillvalue**). In data sets with an unlimited dimension, if a new write operation takes place along the unlimited dimension beyond the last location of the previous write operation, the array locations between these written areas will be initialized to the user-defined fill value, or the default fill value if a user-defined fill value has not been specified.

If it is certain that all data set values will be written before any read operation takes place, there is no need to write the fill values. Simply call **SDsetfillmode** with *fill\_mode* value set to `SD_NOFILL`, which will eliminate all fill value write operations to the data set. For large data sets, this can improve the speed by almost 50%.

FORTRAN           integer function sfsflmd(*sd\_id*, *fill\_mode*)  
  
                  integer *sd\_id*, *fill\_mode*

**SDsetfillvalue/sfsfill/sfscfill**

intn SDsetfillvalue(int32 *sds\_id*, VOIDP *fill\_value*)

*sds\_id*           IN:     Data set identifier returned by **SDcreate** or **SDselect**  
*fill\_value*       IN:     Fill value

**Purpose**           Sets the fill value for a data set.  
**Return value**    Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.  
**Description**     **SDsetfillvalue** sets the fill value specified by the *fill\_value* parameter for the data set identified by the *sds\_id* parameter.  
  
The fill value is assumed to have the same data type as the data set.  
It is recommended to call **SDsetfillvalue** before writing data.

**FORTRAN**         integer function sfsfill(*sds\_id*, *fill\_value*)  
  
                  integer *sds\_id*  
                  <valid numeric data type> *fill\_value*  
  
                  integer function sfscfill(*sds\_id*, *fill\_value*)  
  
                  integer *sds\_id*  
                  character\*(\*) *fill\_value*

**SDsetnbitdataset/sfsnbit**

intn SDsetnbitdataset(int32 *sds\_id*, intn *start\_bit*, intn *bit\_len*, intn *sign\_ext*, intn *fill\_one*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>start_bit</i>	IN:	Leftmost bit of the field to be written
<i>bit_len</i>	IN:	Length of the bit field to be written
<i>sign_ext</i>	IN:	Sign extend specifier
<i>fill_one</i>	IN:	Background bit specifier

**Purpose** Specifies a non-standard bit length for the data set values.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetnbitdataset** allows the HDF user to specify that the data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id* contains data of a non-standard length defined by the parameters *start\_bit* and *bit\_len*. Additional information about the non-standard bit length decoding are specified in the parameters *sign\_ext* and *fill\_one*.

Any length between 1 and 32 bits can be specified. After **SDsetnbitdataset** has been called for the data set array, any read or write operations will involve a conversion between the new data length of the data set array and the data length of the read or write buffer.

Bit lengths of all data types are counted from the right of the bit field starting with 0. In a bit field containing the values 01111011, bits 2 and 7 are set to 0 and all the other bits are set to 1.

The *start\_bit* parameter specifies the leftmost position of the variable-length bit field to be written. For example, in the bit field described in the preceding paragraph a *start\_bit* parameter set to 4 would correspond to the fourth bit value of 1 from the right.

The *bit\_len* parameter specifies the number of bits of the variable-length bit field to be written. This number includes the starting bit and the count proceeds toward the right end of the bit field - toward the lower-bit numbers. For example, starting at bit 5 and writing 4 bits of the bit field described in the preceding paragraph would result in the bit field 1110 being written to the data set. This would correspond to a *start\_bit* value of 5 and a *bit\_len* value of 4.

The *sign\_ext* parameter specifies whether to use the leftmost bit of the variable-length bit field to sign-extend to the leftmost bit of the data set data. For example, if 9-bit signed integer data is extracted from bits 17-25 and the bit in position 25 is 1, then when the data is read back from disk, bits 26-31 will be set to 1. Otherwise bit 25 will be 0 and bits 26-31 will be set to 0. The *sign\_ext* parameter can be set to `TRUE` (or 1) or `FALSE` (or 0) - specify `TRUE` to sign-extend.

The *fill\_one* specifies whether to fill the "background" bits with the value 1 or 0. This parameter can also be set to `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

The “background” bits of a variable-length data set are the bits that fall outside of the variable-length bit field stored on disk. For example, if five bits of an unsigned 16-bit integer data set located in bits 5 to 9 are written to disk with the *fill\_one* parameter set to `TRUE` (or 1), then when the data is reread into memory bits 0 to 4 and 10 to 15 would be set to 1. If the same 5-bit data was written with a *fill\_one* value of `FALSE` (or 0), then bits 0 to 4 and 10 to 15 would be set to 0.

This bit operation is performed before the sign-extend bit-filling. For example, using the *sign\_ext* example above, bits 0 to 16 and 26 to 31 will first be set to the “background” bit value, and then bits 26 to 31 will be set to 1 or 0 based on the value of the 25th bit.

## FORTRAN

```
integer function sfsnbit(sds_id, start_bit, bit_len, sign_ext,  
                        fill_one)
```

```
integer sds_id, start_bit, bit_len, sign_ext, fill_one
```

## SDsetrange/sfsrange

intn SDsetrange(int32 *sds\_id*, VOIDP *max*, VOIDP *min*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>max</i>	IN:	Maximum value of the range
<i>min</i>	IN:	Minimum value of the range

**Purpose** Sets the maximum and minimum range values for a data set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDsetrange** sets the maximum and minimum range values of the data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id* with the values of the parameters *max* and *min*. The term “range” is used here to describe the range of numeric values stored in a data set.

It is assumed that the data type for the maximum and minimum range values are the same as the data type of the data.

This routine does not compute the maximum and minimum range values, it only stores the values as given. As a result, the maximum and minimum range values may not always reflect the actual maximum and minimum range values in the data set data.

```
FORTRAN      integer function sfsrange(sds_id, max, min)
              integer sds_id
              <valid numeric data type> max, min
```



**SDstart/sfstart**

```
int32 SDstart(char *filename, int32 access_mode)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>access_mode</i>	IN:	The file access mode in effect during the current session

**Purpose** Opens an HDF file and initializes an SD interface.

**Return value** Returns an SD interface identifier if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **SDstart** opens the file with the name specified by the parameter *filename*, with the access mode specified by the parameter *access\_mode*, and returns an SD interface identifier (*sd\_id*). This routine must be called for each file before any other SD calls can be made on that file.

The type of identifier returned by **SDstart** is currently not the same as the identifier returned by **Hopen**. As a result, the SD interface identifiers (*sd\_id*) returned by this routine are not understood by other HDF interfaces.

To mix SD API calls and other HDF API calls, use **SDstart** and **Hopen** on the same file. **SDstart** must precede all SD calls, and **Hopen** must precede all other HDF function calls. To terminate access to the file, use **SDend** to dispose of the SD interface identifier, *sd\_id*, and **Hclose** to dispose of the file identifier, *file\_id*.

The file identified by the parameter *filename* can be any one of the following: an XDR-based netCDF file, "old-style" DFSD file or a "new-style" SD file.

The value of the parameter *access\_mode* can be one of the following:

DFACC\_READ - Open existing file for read-only access. If the file does not exist, specifying this mode will cause **SDstart** to return `FAIL` (or `-1`).

DFACC\_WRITE - Open existing file for read and write access. If the file does not exist, specifying this mode will cause **SDstart** to return `FAIL` (or `-1`).

DFACC\_CREATE - Create a new file with read and write access. If the file has already existed, its contents will be replaced.

**FORTRAN** `integer function sfstart(filename, access_mode)`

`character*(*) filename`

`integer access_mode`

## SDwritechunk/sfwchnk/sfwcchnk

intn SDwritechunk(int32 *sds\_id*, int32 \**origin*, VOIDP *datap*)

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>origin</i>	IN:	Origin of the chunk to be written
<i>datap</i>	IN:	Buffer for the chunk data to be written

**Purpose** Writes a data chunk to a chunked data set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDwritechunk** writes the entire chunk of data stored in the buffer *datap* to the chunked data set identified by the parameter *sds\_id*. Writing starts at the location specified by the parameter *origin*. **SDwritechunk** is used when an entire chunk of data is to be written. **SDwritedata** is used when the write operation is to be done regardless of the chunking scheme used in the data set.

**SDwritechunk** will return `FAIL` (or -1) when an attempt is made to use it to write to a non-chunked data set.

The parameter *origin* specifies the coordinates of the chunk according to the chunk position in the overall chunk array. Refer to Chapter 3 of the HDF User's Guide, titled *Scientific Data Sets (SD API)*, for a description of the organization of chunks in a data set.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**sfwchnk**) and one for character data (**sfwcchnk**).

```
FORTRAN      integer sfwchnk(sds_id, origin, datap)

              integer sds_id, origin
              <valid numeric data type> datap(*)

              integer sfwcchnk(sds_id, origin, datap)

              integer sds_id, origin
              character*(*) datap(*)
```

## SDwritedata/sfwdata/sfwcdata

```
intn SDwritedata(int32 sds_id, int32 start[], int32 stride[], int32 edge[], VOIDP buffer)
```

<i>sds_id</i>	IN:	Data set identifier returned by <b>SDcreate</b> or <b>SDselect</b>
<i>start</i>	IN:	Array specifying the starting location of the data to be written
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to skip along each dimension
<i>edge</i>	IN:	Array specifying the number of values to be written along each dimension
<i>buffer</i>	IN:	Buffer for the values to be written

**Purpose** Writes a subsample of data to a data set or to a coordinate variable.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **SDwritedata** writes the specified subsample of data to the data set or coordinate variable identified by the parameter *sds\_id*. The data is written from the buffer *buffer*. The subsample is defined by the parameters *start*, *stride* and *edge*.

The array *start* specifies the starting position from where the subsample will be written. Valid values of each element in the array *start* are from 0 to the size of the corresponding dimension of the data set - 1. The dimension sizes are returned by **SDgetinfo**.

The array *edge* specifies the number of values to write along each data set dimension.

The array *stride* specifies the writing pattern along each dimension. For example, if one of the elements of the array *stride* is 1, then every element along the corresponding dimension of the data set will be written. If one of the elements of the array *stride* is 2, then every other element along the corresponding dimension of the data set will be written, and so on. Specifying *stride* value of `NULL` in the C interface or setting all values of the array *stride* to 1 in either interface specifies the contiguous writing of data. If all values in the array *stride* are set to 0, **SDwritedata** returns `FAIL` (or -1).

When writing data to a chunked data set using **SDwritedata**, consideration should be given to the issues presented in the section on chunking in Chapter 3 of the HDF User's Manual, titled *Scientific Data Sets (SD API)* and Chapter 13 of the HDF User's Manual, titled *HDF Performance Issues*.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; **sfwdata** and **sfwcdata**. The **sfwdata** routine writes numeric data and **sfwcdata** writes character scientific data.

**Note****Regarding an important difference between the SD and GR interfaces:**

The SD and GR interfaces differ in the correspondence between the dimension order in parameter arrays such as *start*, *stride*, *edge*, and *dimsizes* and the dimension order in the *data* array. See the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** reference manual pages for discussions of the SD and GR approaches, respectively.

When writing applications or tools to manipulate both images and two-dimensional SDs, this crucial difference between the interfaces must be taken into account. While the underlying data is stored in row-major order in both cases, the API parameters are not expressed in the same way. Consider the example of an SD data set and GR image that are stored as identically-shaped arrays of X columns by Y rows and accessed via the **SDreaddata** and **GRreadimage** functions, respectively. Both functions take the parameters *start*, *stride*, and *edge*.

- For **SDreaddata**, those parameters are expressed in (y,x) or [row,column] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the Y dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the X dimension. The same ordering holds true for all SD data set manipulation functions.
- For **GRreadimage**, those parameters are expressed in (x,y) or [column,row] order. For example, *start*[0] is the starting point in the X dimension and *start*[1] is the starting point in the Y dimension. The same ordering holds true for all GR functions manipulating image data.

## FORTRAN

```
integer function sfwdata(sds_id, start, stride, edge, buffer)
```

```
integer sds_id
```

```
integer start(*), stride(*), edge(*)
```

```
<valid numeric data type> buffer(*)
```

```
integer function sfwcdata(sds_id, start, stride, edge, buffer)
```

```
integer sds_id
```

```
integer start(*), stride(*), edge(*)
```

```
character*(*) buffer(*)
```

**Vaddtagref/vfadtr**

int32 Vaddtagref(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *tag*, int32 *ref*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the object
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the object

**Purpose** Inserts an object into a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the number of objects in the vgroup if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vaddtagref** inserts the object identified by the parameters *tag* and *ref* into the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

If an object to be inserted is a data set, duplication of the tag/reference number pair will be allowed. Otherwise, the tag/reference number pair must be unique among the elements within the vgroup or the routine will return `FAIL` (or `-1`).

FORTRAN `integer function vfadtr(vgroup_id, tag, ref)`

`integer vgroup_id, tag, ref`

## Vattach/vfatch

int32 Vattach(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *vgroup\_ref*, char \**access*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>vgroup_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number for the vgroup
<i>access</i>	IN:	Type of access

**Purpose** Initiates access to a new or existing vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the vgroup identifier (*vgroup\_id*) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vattach** opens a vgroup with access type specified by the parameter *access* in the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. The vgroup is identified by the reference number, *vgroup\_ref*.

**Vattach** returns the vgroup identifier, *vgroup\_id*, for the accessed vgroup. The *vgroup\_id* is used for all subsequent operations on this vgroup. Once operations are complete, the vgroup identifier must be disposed of via a call to **Vdetach**. Multiple attaches may be made to the same vgroup simultaneously, and several vgroup identifiers can be created for the same vgroup. Each vgroup identifier must be disposed of independently.

The parameter *file\_id* is the file identifier of an opened file. The parameter *vgroup\_ref* specifies which vgroup in the file to attach to. If *vgroup\_ref* is set to `-1`, a new vgroup will be created. If *vgroup\_ref* is set to a positive number, the vgroup with that as a reference number is attached.

Possible values for the parameter *access* are “r” for read access and “w” for write access.

```
FORTRAN      integer function vfatch(file_id, vgroup_ref, access)

              integer file_id, vgroup_ref

              character*1 access
```

**Vattrinfo/vfainfo**

intn Vattrinfo(int32 *vgroup\_id*, intn *attr\_index*, char \**attr\_name*, int32 \**data\_type*, int32 \**count*, int32 \**size*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>attr_name</i>	OUT:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the attribute
<i>count</i>	OUT:	Number of values in the attribute
<i>size</i>	OUT:	Size, in bytes, of the attribute values.

**Purpose** Retrieves the name, data type, number of values, and value size of an attribute for a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vattrinfo** retrieves the name, datatype, number of values, and value size of an attribute identified by its index, *attr\_index*, in the vgroup, *vgroup\_id*. Name, data type, number of values and size are retrieved into the parameters *attr\_name*, *data\_type*, *count*, and *size*, respectively.

If the attribute's name, data type, number of values, or value size are not needed, the corresponding output parameters can be set to **NULL**.

The valid value *attr\_index* range from 0 to the total number of attributes attached to a vgroup - 1. The number of vgroup attributes can be obtained using **Vnattrs**.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vfainfo(vgroup_id, attr_index, attr_name,
                        data_type, count, size)

integer vgroup_id, attr_index, data_type, count, size

character*(*) attr_name
```

## Vdelete/vdelete

int32 Vdelete(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *vgroup\_ref*)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*vgroup\_ref* IN: Vgroup reference number returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose** Remove a vgroup from a file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) if not successful.

**Description** **Vdelete** removes the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_ref* from the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*.

This routine will remove the vgroup from the internal data structures and from the file.

FORTRAN integer function vdelete(file\_id, vgroup\_ref)  
  
integer file\_id, vgroup\_ref



**Vdeletetagref/vfdtr**

int32 Vdeletetagref(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *tag*, int32 *ref*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the object
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the object

**Purpose** Deletes an object from a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) if not successful or the given tag/reference number pair is not found in the vgroup.

**Description** **Vdeletetagref** deletes the object specified by the parameters *tag* and *ref* from the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*. **Vinqtagref** should be used to check if the tag/reference number pair exists before calling this routine.

If duplicate tag/reference number pairs are found in the vgroup, **Vdeletetagref** deletes the first occurrence. **Vinqtagref** should be used to determine if duplicate tag/reference number pairs exist in the vgroup.

FORTRAN      integer function vfdtr(vgroup\_id, tag, ref)

integer vgroup\_id, tag, ref

## Vdetach/vfdtch

int32 Vdetach(int32 *vgroup\_id*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose** Terminates access to a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vdetach** detaches the currently-attached vgroup identified by *vgroup\_id* and terminates access to that vgroup.

All space associated with the vgroup, *vgroup\_id*, will be freed. Each attached vgroup must be detached by calling this routine before the file is closed. **Vdetach** also updates the vgroup information in the HDF file if any changes occur. The identifier *vgroup\_id* should not be used after the vgroup is detached.

FORTTRAN `integer function vfdtch(vgroup_id)`

`integer vgroup_id`

**Vend/vfend**

intn Vend(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Terminates access to a vgroup and/or vdata interface.

**Return value**     Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **Vend** terminates access to the vgroup and/or vdata interfaces initiated by **Vstart** and all internal data structures allocated by **Vstart**.

**Vend** must be called after all vdata and vgroup operations on the file *file\_id* are completed. Further attempts to use vdata or vgroup routines after calling **Vend** will result in a `FAIL` (or -1) being returned.

FORTRAN            integer function vfend(file\_id)

integer file\_id

## Vfind/vfind

int32 Vfind(int32 *file\_id*, char \**vgroup\_name*)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*vgroup\_name* IN: Name of the vgroup

**Purpose** Returns the reference number of a vgroup given its name.

**Return value** Returns the reference number of the vgroup if successful and 0 otherwise.

**Description** **Vfind** searches the file identified by the parameter *file\_id* for a vgroup with the name specified by the parameter *vgroup\_name*, and returns the corresponding reference number.

If more than one vgroup has the same name, **Vfind** will return the reference number of the first one.

FORTTRAN `integer function vfind(file_id, vgroup_name)`  
  
`integer file_id`  
  
`character*(*) vgroup_name`

**Vfindattr/vffdatt**

intn Vfindattr(int32 *vgroup\_id*, char \**attr\_name*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*attr\_name* IN: Name of the attribute

**Purpose** Returns the index of a vgroup attribute given its name.

**Return value** Returns the index of an attribute if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vfindattr** searches the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id* for the attribute with the name specified by the parameter *attr\_name*, and returns the index of that attribute.

If more than one attribute has the same name, **Vfindattr** will return the index of the first one.

**FORTTRAN** integer function vffdatt(vgroup\_id, attr\_name)

integer vgroup\_id

character\*(\*) attr\_name

## Vfindclass/vfndcls

int32 Vfindclass(int32 *file\_id*, char \**vgroup\_class*)

*file\_id*           IN:     File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*vgroup\_class*     IN:     Class name of the vgroup

**Purpose**           Returns the reference number of a vgroup specified by its class name.

**Return value**    Returns the reference number of the vgroup if successful and 0 otherwise.

**Description**    **Vfindclass** searches the file identified by the parameter *file\_id* for the vgroup with the class name specified by the parameter *vgroup\_class*, and returns the reference number of that vgroup.

If more than one vgroup has the same class name, **Vfindclass** will return the reference number of the first one.

FORTTRAN           integer function vfndcls(*file\_id*, *vgroup\_class*)  
  
                  integer *file\_id*  
  
                  character\*(\*) *vgroup\_class*

**Vflocate/vffloc**

int32 Vflocate(int32 *vgroup\_id*, char \**field\_name*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*field\_name\_list* IN: List of field names

**Purpose** Locates a vdata in a vgroup given a list of field names.

**Return value** Returns the reference number of the vdata if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vflocate** searches the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id* for a vdata that contains all of the fields listed in the parameter *field\_name\_list*. If that vdata is found, **Vflocate** will return its reference number.

FORTTRAN `integer function vffloc(vgroup_id, field_name)`

`integer vgroup_id`

`character*(*) field_name`

## Vgetattr/vfgnatt/vfgcatt

intn Vgetattr(int32 *vgroup\_id*, intn *attr\_index*, VOIDP *attr\_values*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>attr_values</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the attribute values

**Purpose** Retrieves the values of a vgroup attribute.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vgetattr** retrieves the values of the attribute identified by its index, *attr\_index*, into the buffer *attr\_values* for the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

The valid values of the parameter *attr\_index* range from 0 to the total number of vgroup attributes - 1. The total number of attributes can be obtained using **Vnattrs**. To determine the amount of memory sufficient to hold the attribute values, the user can obtain the number of attribute values and the attribute value size using **Vattrinfo**.

FORTRAN

```
integer function vfgnatt(vgroup_id, attr_index, attr_values)

integer vgroup_id, attr_index

<valid numeric data type> attr_values

integer function vfgcatt(vgroup_id, attr_index, attr_values)

integer vgroup_id, attr_index

character*(*) attr_values
```



**Vgetclass/vfgcls**

```
int32 Vgetclass(int32 vgroup_id, char *vgroup_class)
```

*vgroup\_id*      IN:      Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*vgroup\_class*      OUT:      Class name of the vgroup

**Purpose**              Retrieves the class name of a vgroup.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **Vgetclass** retrieves the class name of the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id* in the buffer *vgroup\_class*.

The maximum length of the name is defined by `VGNAMELENMAX` (or 64).

**FORTTRAN**              `integer function vfgcls(vgroup_id, vgroup_class)`

`integer vgroup_id`

`character*(*) vgroup_class`

## Vgetid/vfgid

int32 Vgetid(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *vgroup\_ref*)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*vgroup\_ref* IN: Reference number of the current vgroup

**Purpose** Returns the reference number of the next vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the reference number of the next vgroup if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vgetid** sequentially searches the file identified by the parameter *file\_id* and returns the reference number of the vgroup following the vgroup that has the reference number specified by the parameter *vgroup\_ref*.

The search is initiated by calling this routine with a *vgroup\_ref* value of `-1`. This will return the reference number of the first vgroup in the file. Searching past the last vgroup in the file will cause **Vgetid** to return `FAIL` (or `-1`).

FORTRAN `integer function vfgid(file_id, vgroup_ref)`  
  
`integer file_id, vgroup_ref`

**Vgetname/vfgnam**

int32 Vgetname(int32 *vgroup\_id*, char \**vgroup\_name*)

*vgroup\_id*      IN:      Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*vgroup\_name*    OUT:     Name of the vgroup

**Purpose**                 Retrieves the name of a vgroup.

**Return value**         Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**         **Vgetname** retrieves the name of the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id* into the buffer *vgroup\_name*. The maximum length of the name is defined by `VNAMELENMAX` (or 64).

**FORTRAN**                integer function vfgnam(*vgroup\_id*, *vgroup\_name*)

integer *vgroup\_id*

character\*(\*) *vgroup\_name*

## Vgetnext/vfgnxt

int32 Vgetnext(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *v\_ref*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**  
*v\_ref* IN: Reference number of the vgroup or vdata

**Purpose** Gets the reference number of the next member (vgroup or vdata only) of a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the reference number of the vgroup or vdata if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vgetnext** searches in the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id* for the object following the object specified by its reference number *v\_ref*. Either of the two objects can be a vgroup or a vdata. If *v\_ref* is set to -1, the routine will return the reference number of the first vgroup or vdata in the vgroup.

Note that this routine only gets a vgroup or a vdata in a vgroup. **Vgettagrefs** gets any object in a vgroup.

FORTTRAN `integer function vfgnxt(vgroup_id, v_ref)`  
  
`integer vgroup_id, v_ref`

**Vgettagref/vfgttr**

intn Vgettagref(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *index*, int32 \**tag*, int32 \**ref*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>index</i>	IN:	Index of the object in the vgroup
<i>tag</i>	OUT:	Tag of the object
<i>ref</i>	OUT:	Reference number of the object

**Purpose** Retrieves the tag/reference number pair of an object given its index within a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns **SUCCESS** (or 0) if successful and **FAIL** (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vgettagref** retrieves the tag/reference number pair of the object specified by its index, *index*, within the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*. Note that this routine is different from **Vgettagrefs**, which retrieves the tag/reference number pairs of a number of objects.

The valid values of *index* range from 0 to the total number of objects in the vgroup - 1. The total number of objects in the vgroup can be obtained using **Vinquire**.

The tag is stored in the buffer *tag* and the reference number is stored in the buffer *ref*.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vfgttr(vgroup_id, index, tag, ref)

integer vgroup_id, index

integer tag, ref
```

## Vgettagrefs/vfgttrs

int32 Vgettagrefs(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *tag\_array*[], int32 *ref\_array*[], int32 *num\_of\_pairs*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>tag_array</i>	OUT:	Array of tags
<i>ref_array</i>	OUT:	Array of reference numbers
<i>num_of_pairs</i>	IN:	Number of tag/reference number pairs

**Purpose** Retrieves the tag/reference number pairs of the HDF objects belonging to a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the number of tag/reference number pairs obtained from a vgroup if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vgettagrefs** retrieves at most *num\_of\_pairs* number of tag/reference number pairs belonging to the vgroup, *vgroup\_id*, and stores them in the buffers *tag\_array* and *ref\_array*.

The input parameter *num\_of\_pairs* specifies the maximum number of tag/reference number pairs to be returned. The size of the arrays, *tag\_array* and *ref\_array*, must be at least *num\_of\_pairs*.

FORTRAN

```
integer function vfgttrs(vgroup_id, tag_array, ref_array,
                        num_of_pairs)

integer vgroup_id, num_of_pairs

integer tag_array(*), ref_array(*)
```

**Vgetversion/vfgver**

int32 Vgetversion(int32 *vgroup\_id*)

*vgroup\_id*      IN:      Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose**              Gets the version of a vgroup.

**Return value**       Returns the vgroup version number if successful, and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**       **Vgetversion** returns the version number of the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*. There are three valid version numbers: `VSET_OLD_VERSION` (or `2`), `VSET_VERSION` (or `3`), and `VSET_NEW_VERSION` (or `4`).

`VSET_OLD_VERSION` is returned when the vgroup is of a version that corresponds to an HDF library version before version 3.2.

`VSET_VERSION` is returned when the vgroup is of a version that corresponds to an HDF library version between versions 3.2 and 4.0 release 2.

`VSET_NEW_VERSION` is returned when the vgroup is of the version that corresponds to an HDF library version of version 4.1 release 1 or higher.

**FORTRAN**            integer function vfgver(*vgroup\_id*)

integer *vgroup\_id*

## Vinqtagref/vfinqtr

intn Vinqtagref(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *tag*, int32 *ref*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*tag* IN: Tag of the object

*ref* IN: Reference number of the object

**Purpose** Checks whether an object belongs to a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns `TRUE` (or 1) if the object belongs to the vgroup, and `FALSE` (or 0) otherwise.

**Description** **Vinqtagref** checks if the object identified by its tag, *tag*, and its reference number, *ref*, belongs to the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

FORTRAN `integer function vfinqtr(vgroup_id, tag, ref)`

`integer vgroup_id, tag, ref`



**Vinqure/vfinq**

intn Vinqure(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 \**n\_entries*, char \**vgroup\_name*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>n_entries</i>	OUT:	Number of entries in a vgroup
<i>vgroup_name</i>	OUT:	Name of a vgroup

**Purpose** Retrieves the number of entries in a vgroup and its name.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vinqure** retrieves the name of and the number of entries in the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id* into the buffer *vgroup\_name* and the parameter *n\_entries*, respectively.

The maximum length of the vgroup name is defined by `VGNAMELENMAX` (or 64).

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vfinq(vgroup_id, n_entries, vgroup_name)

integer vgroup_id, n_entries

character*(*) vgroup_name
```

## Vinsert/vfinsrt

int32 Vinsert(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *v\_id*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*v\_id* IN: Identifier of the vdata or vgroup

**Purpose** Inserts a vdata or vgroup into a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the position (*index*) of the inserted element within the vgroup if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vinsert** inserts the vdata or vgroup identified by the parameter *v\_id* into the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

Essentially, **Vinsert** only inserts a vgroup or vdata. To insert any objects into a vgroup, use **Vaddtagref**.

The returned value, *index*, is either 0 or a positive value, which indicates the position of the inserted element in the vgroup.

FORTRAN `integer function vfinsrt(vgroup_id, v_id)`

`integer vgroup_id, v_id`

**Visvg/vfsvg**

intn Visvg(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *obj\_ref*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*obj\_ref* IN: Reference number of the object

**Purpose** Determines whether an element of a vgroup is a vgroup and a member of another vgroup.

**Return value** Returns **TRUE** (or 1) if the object is a vgroup and **FALSE** (or 0) otherwise.

**Description** **Visvg** determines if the object specified by the reference number, *obj\_ref*, is a vgroup within the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

**FORTTRAN** integer function vfsvg(*vgroup\_id*, *obj\_ref*)

integer *vgroup\_id*, *obj\_ref*

## Visvs/vfisvs

intn Visvs(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *obj\_ref*)

*vgroup\_id*      IN:      Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*obj\_ref*        IN:      Reference number of the object

**Purpose**        Determines whether a data object is a vdata within a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns TRUE (or 1) if the object is a vdata and FALSE (or 0) otherwise.

**Description** **Visvs** determines if the object specified by the reference number, *obj\_ref*, is a vdata within the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

FORTTRAN        integer function vfisvs(*vgroup\_id*, *obj\_ref*)

integer *vgroup\_id*, *obj\_ref*

**Vlone/vflone**

```
int32 Vlone(int32 file_id, int32 ref_array[], int32 max_refs)
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>ref_array</i>	OUT:	Array of reference numbers
<i>max_refs</i>	IN:	Maximum number of lone vgroups to be retrieved

**Purpose** Retrieves the reference numbers of lone vgroups, i.e., vgroups that are at the top of the grouping hierarchy, in a file.

**Return value** Returns the total number of lone vgroups if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vlone** retrieves the reference numbers of lone vgroups in the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. Although **Vlone** returns the total number of lone vgroups in the file, only at most *max\_refs* reference numbers are retrieved and stored in the buffer *ref\_array*. The array must have at least *max\_refs* elements.

An array size of 65,000 integers for *ref\_array* is more than adequate if the user chooses to declare the array statically. However, the preferred method is to dynamically allocate memory instead; first call **Vlone** with a value of 0 for *max\_refs*, and then use the returned value to allocate memory for *ref\_array* before calling **Vlone** again.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vflone(file_id, ref_array, max_refs)  
  
integer file_id, ref_array(*), max_refs
```

## Vnattrs/vfnatts

intn Vnattrs(int32 *vgroup\_id*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose** Returns the number of attributes assigned to a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the total number of attributes assigned to the specified vgroups if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vnattrs** gets the number of attributes assigned to the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

FORTTRAN `integer function vfnatts(vgroup_id)`

`integer vgroup_id`

**Vnrefs/vnrefs**

int32 Vnrefs(int32 *vgroup\_id*, int32 *tag\_type*)

*vgroup\_id*      IN:      Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**  
*tag\_type*      IN:      Type of the tag

**Purpose**                Returns the number of tags of a given tag type in a vgroup.  
**Return value**        Returns 0 or the total number of tags if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.  
**Description**        **Vnrefs** returns 0 or the number of tags having the type specified by the parameter *tag\_type* in the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.  
  
See Appendix A, *NCSA HDF Tags*, in the *HDF User's Guide*, for a discussion of tag types.

**FORTRAN**            integer function vnrefs(vgroup\_id, tag\_type)  
  
                      integer vgroup\_id, tag\_type

## Vntagrefs/vfntr

int32 Vntagrefs(int32 *vgroup\_id*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose** Returns the number of objects in a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns 0 or a positive number representing the number of HDF objects linked to the vgroup if successful or `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vntagrefs** returns the number of objects in a vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

**Vntagrefs** is used together with **Vgettagrefs**, or with **Vgettagref** to look at the data objects linked to a given vgroup.

FORTRAN `integer function vfntr(vgroup_id)`

`integer vgroup_id`



**Vsetattr/vfsnatt/vfscatt**

intn Vsetattr(int32 *vgroup\_id*, char \**attr\_name*, int32 *data\_type*, int32 *count*, VOIDP *values*)

<i>vgroup_id</i>	IN:	Vgroup identifier returned by <b>Vattach</b>
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the attribute
<i>count</i>	IN:	Number of values the attribute contains
<i>values</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the attribute values

**Purpose** Attaches an attribute to a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vsetattr** attaches an attribute to the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*. The attribute name is specified by the parameter *attr\_name* and the attribute data type is specified by the parameter *data\_type*. The values of the attribute are specified by the parameter *values*, and the number of values in the attribute is specified by the parameter *count*. Refer to Table 1A in Section I of this manual for a listing of all valid data types.

If the attribute already exists, the new values will replace the current ones, provided the data type and the number of attribute values have not been changed. If either the data type or the order have been changed, **Vsetattr** will return `FAIL` (or -1).

```

FORTRAN      integer vfsnatt(vgroup_id, attr_name, data_type, count, values)
              integer vgroup_id, data_type, count
              <valid numeric data type> values(*)
              character*(*) attr_name

              integer vfscatt(vgroup_id, attr_name, data_type, count, values)
              integer vgroup_id, data_type, count
              character*(*) attr_name, values(*)

```

## Vsetclass/vfscls

int32 Vsetclass(int32 *vgroup\_id*, char \**vgroup\_class*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**  
*vgroup\_class* IN: Class name of a vgroup

**Purpose** Sets the class name of a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vsetclass** sets the class name specified by the parameter *vgroup\_class* to the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

A vgroup initially has a class name of `NULL`. The class name may be set more than once. Class names, like vgroup names, can be of any character strings. They exist solely as meaningful labels for user applications.

The class name is limited to `VSNAMLENMAX` (or 64) characters.

**FORTRAN** integer function `vfscls(vgroup_id, vgroup_class)`  
  
integer *vgroup\_id*  
character\*(\*) *vgroup\_class*

**Vsetname/vfsnam**

```
int32 Vsetname(int32 vgroup_id, char *vgroup_name)
```

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

*vgroup\_name* IN: Name of a vgroup

**Purpose** Sets the name of a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Vsetname** sets the name specified by the parameter *vgroup\_name* for the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

A vgroup initially has a name of `NULL`, and may be renamed more than once during the scope of the vgroup identifier (*vgroup\_id*). Note that the routine does not check for uniqueness of vgroup names.

Vgroup names are optional, but recommended. They serve as meaningful labels for user applications. If used, they should be unique. The name length is limited to `VSNAMELENMAX` (or 64) characters.

**FORTRAN** integer function `vfsnam(vgroup_id, vgroup_name)`

integer `vgroup_id`

character\*(\*) `vgroup_name`

## Vstart/vfstart

intn Vstart(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Initializes the vdata and/or vgroup interface.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**       **Vstart** initializes the vdata and/or vgroup interfaces for the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*.

**Vstart** must be called before any vdata or vgroup operation is attempted on an HDF file. **Vstart** must be called once for each file involved in the operation.

FORTTRAN            integer function vfstart(*file\_id*)

                     integer *file\_id*

## VHmakegroup/vhfmkgp

```
int32 VHmakegroup(int32 file_id, int32 tag_array[], int32 ref_array[], int32 n_objects, char
                 *vgroup_name, char *vgroup_class)
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag_array</i>	IN:	Array of tags
<i>ref_array</i>	IN:	Array of reference numbers
<i>n_objects</i>	IN:	Number of data objects to be stored
<i>vgroup_name</i>	IN:	Name of the vgroup
<i>vgroup_class</i>	IN:	Class of the vgroup

**Purpose** Creates a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the reference number of the newly-created vgroup if successful, `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VHmakegroup** creates a vgroup with the name specified by the parameter *vgroup\_name* and the class name specified by the parameter *vgroup\_class* in the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. The routine inserts *n\_objects* objects into the vgroup. The tag and reference numbers of the objects to be inserted are specified in the arrays *tag\_array* and *ref\_array*.

Creating empty vgroups with **VHmakegroup** is allowed. **VHmakegroup** does not check if the tag/reference number pair is valid, or if the corresponding data object exists. However, all of the tag/reference number pairs must be unique.

**Vstart** must precede any calls to **VHmakegroup**. It is not necessary, however, to call **Vattach** or **Vdetach** in conjunction with **VHmakegroup**.

The elements in the arrays *tag\_array* and *ref\_array* are the matching tag/reference number pairs of the objects to be inserted, that means *tag\_array*[0] and *ref\_array*[0] refer to one data object, and *tag\_array*[1] and *ref\_array*[1] to another, etc.

```
FORTRAN
integer function vhfmkgp(file_id, tag_array, ref_array, n_objects,
                        vgroup_name, vgroup_class)

integer file_id, n_objects

character*(*) vgroup_name, vgroup_class

integer tag_array(*), ref_array(*)
```

## VQueryref/vqref

int32 VQueryref(int32 *vgroup\_id*)

*vgroup\_id* IN: Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose** Returns the reference number of a vgroup.

**Return value** Returns the reference number if successful, and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VQueryref** returns the reference number of the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

FORTTRAN `integer function vqref(vgroup_id)`

`integer vgroup_id`

**VQuerytag/vqtag**

int32 VQuerytag(int32 *vgroup\_id*)

*vgroup\_id*      IN:      Vgroup identifier returned by **Vattach**

**Purpose**            Returns the tag of a vgroup.

**Return value**      Returns the tag if successful, and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **VQuerytag** returns the tag of the vgroup identified by the parameter *vgroup\_id*.

**FORTRAN**            integer function vqtag(*vgroup\_id*)

                      integer *vgroup\_id*





**VFfieldsize/vffesiz**

int32 VFfieldsize(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*field\_index* IN: Vdata field index

**Purpose** Returns the size, as stored on disk, of a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns the vdata field size if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VFfieldsize** returns the size, as stored on disk, of a vdata field identified by the parameter *field\_index* in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The value of the parameter *field\_index* ranges from 0 to the total number of fields in the vdata - 1. The number of vdata fields is returned by **VFnfields** function.

**FORTRAN** `integer function vffesiz(vdata_id, field_index)`  
  
`integer vdata_id, field_index`

## Vffieldsize/vffsiz

int32 Vffieldsize(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*field\_index* IN: Vdata field index

**Purpose** Returns the size, as stored in memory, of a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns the vdata field size if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vffieldsize** returns the size, as stored in memory, of a vdata field identified by the parameter *field\_index* in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The value of the parameter *field\_index* ranges from 0 to the total number of fields in the vdata - 1. The number of vdata fields is returned by **Vfnfields** function.

FORTRAN `integer function vffsiz(vdata_id, field_index)`  
  
`integer vdata_id, field_index`

**VFfieldname/vffname**

char \*VFfieldname(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*field\_index* IN: Vdata field index

**Purpose** Returns the name of a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns a pointer to the vdata field name if successful and `NULL` otherwise. The FORTRAN-77 version of this routine, **vffname**, returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) or `FAIL` (or -1).

**Description** **VFfieldname** returns the name of the vdata field identified by the parameter *field\_index* in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The value of the parameter *field\_index* ranges from 0 to the total number of fields in the vdata - 1. The number of vdata fields is returned by **VFnfields** function.

The FORTRAN-77 version of this routine, **vffname**, returns the field name in the parameter *fname*.

**FORTRAN** integer function vffname(vdata\_id, field\_index, fname)

integer vdata\_id, field\_index

character\*(\*) fname

## Vffieldorder/vffodr

int32 Vffieldorder(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*field\_index* IN: Vdata field index

**Purpose** Returns the order of a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns the order of the field if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Vffieldorder** returns the order of the vdata field identified by its index, *field\_index*, in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The value of the parameter *field\_index* ranges from 0 to the total number of fields in the vdata - 1. The number of vdata fields is returned by **VFnfields** function.

FORTTRAN `integer function vffodr(vdata_id, field_index)`

`integer vdata_id, field_index`

**VFfieldtype/vfftype**

int32 VFfieldtype(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*field\_index* IN: Vdata field index

**Purpose** Returns the data type of a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns the data type if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VFfieldtype** returns the data type of the vdata field identified by its index, *field\_index*, in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The value of the parameter *field\_index* ranges from 0 to the total number of fields in the vdata - 1. The number of vdata fields is returned by **VFnfields** function.

**FORTRAN** `integer function vfftype(vdata_id, field_index)`  
  
`integer vdata_id, field_index`

## VFnfields/vfnflds

int32 VFnfields(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*      IN:      Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**            Returns the total number of fields in a vdata.

**Return value**    Returns the total number of fields if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**    **VFnfields** returns the total number of fields in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

FORTTRAN            integer function vfnflds(*vdata\_id*)

                      integer *vdata\_id*

## VHstoredata/vhfsd/vhfsdc

```
int32 VHstoredata(int32 file_id, char *fieldname, uint8 buf[], int32 n_records, int32 data_type, char
*vdata_name, char *vdata_class)
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Field name for the new vdata
<i>buf</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the records to be stored
<i>n_records</i>	IN:	Number of records to be stored
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Type of data to be stored
<i>vdata_name</i>	IN:	Name of the vdata to be created
<i>vdata_class</i>	IN	Class of the vdata to be created

**Purpose** Creates and writes to a single-field vdata.

**Return value** Returns reference number of the newly-created vdata if successful, and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VHstoredata** creates a single-field vdata in the file, *file\_id*, and stores data from the buffer *buf* in it. Vdata name, class name and data type are specified by the parameters *vdata\_name*, *vdata\_class*, and *data\_type*, respectively. Number of records in a vdata is specified by the parameter *n\_records*. Field name is specified by the parameter *fieldname*.

**Vstart** must precede **VHstoredata**. It is not necessary, however, to call **VSattach** or **VSdetach** in conjunction with **VHstoredata**.

This routine provides a high-level method for creating single-order, single-field vdatas.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**vhfsd**) and the other for character data (**vhfsdc**).

```
FORTRAN integer function vhfsd(file_id, fieldname, buf, n_records,
                             data_type, vdata_name, vdata_class)
```

```
integer file_id, n_records, data_type
character*(*) vdata_name, vdata_class, fieldname
<valid numeric data type> buf(*)
```

```
integer function vhfsdc(file_id, fieldname, buf, n_records,
                        data_type, vdata_name, vdata_class)
```

```
integer file_id, n_records, data_type
```

```
character*(*) vdata_name, vdata_class, fieldname
```

```
character*(*) buf
```



## VHstoredatam/vhfsdm/vhfscdm

```
int32 VHstoredatam(int32 file_id, char *fieldname, uint8 buf[], int32 n_records, int32 data_type, char
*vdata_name, char *vdata_class, int32 order)
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Field name
<i>buf</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the records to be stored
<i>n_records</i>	IN:	Number of records to be stored
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Type of data to be stored
<i>vdata_name</i>	IN:	Name of the vdata to be created
<i>vdata_class</i>	IN:	Class of the vdata to be created
<i>order</i>	IN:	Field order

**Purpose** Creates and writes to a multi-order, single-field vdata.

**Return value** Returns the reference number of the newly created vdata if successful, and FAIL (OR -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VHstoredatam** creates a vdata with the name specified by the parameter *vdata\_name* and a class name specified by the parameter *vdata\_class* in the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. The data type of the vdata is specified by the parameter *data\_type*. The vdata contains one field with the name specified by the parameter *fieldname*. The order of the field, *order*, indicates the number of vdata values stored per field. The vdata contains the number of records specified by the parameter *n\_records*. The *buf* parameter should contain *n\_records* records that will be stored in the vdata.

**Vstart** must precede **VHstoredatam**. It is not necessary, however, to call **VSattach** or **VSdetach** in conjunction with **VHstoredatam**.

This routine provides a high-level method for creating multi-order, single-field vdatas.

Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine; one for numeric data (**vhfsdm**) and the other for character data (**vhfscdm**).

```
FORTRAN
integer function vhfsdm(file_id, fieldname, buf, n_records,
integer file_id, n_records, data_type, order
character*(*) vdata_name, vdata_class, fieldname
<valid numeric data type> buf(*)
```

```
integer function vhfsdm(file_id, fieldname, buf, n_records,  
                        data_type, vdata_name, vdata_class, order)
```

```
integer file_id, n_records, data_type, order
```

```
character*(*) vdata_name, vdata_class, fieldname
```

```
character*(*) buf
```

**VSappendable/vsapp (Obsolete)**

int32 VSappendable(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *block\_size*)

*vdata\_id*           IN:       Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*block\_size*        IN:       Standard block size of appended data

**Purpose**            Makes it possible to append to a vdata.

**Return value**    Retrieves `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     The HDF library makes all vdatas appendable upon creation. Therefore, this routine has been made obsolete.

FORTRAN            integer function vsapp(*vdata\_id*, *block\_size*)

                  integer *vdata\_id*, *block\_size*

## VSattach/vsfatch

int32 VSattach(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *vdata\_ref*, char \**access*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>vdata_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the vdata
<i>access</i>	IN:	Access mode

**Purpose** Attaches to an existing vdata or creates a new vdata.

**Return value** Returns a vdata identifier if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSattach** attaches to the vdata identified by the reference number, *vdata\_ref*, in the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. Access to the vdata is specified by the parameter *access*. **VSattach** returns an identifier to the vdata, through which all further operations on that vdata are carried out.

An existing vdata may be multiply-attached for reads. Only one attach with write access to a vdata is allowed.

The default interlace mode for a new vdata is FULL\_INTERLACE (or 0). This may be changed using **VSsetinterlace**.

The value of the parameter *vdata\_ref* may be -1. This is used to create a new vdata.

Valid values for *access* are “r” for read access and “w” for write access.

If *access* is “r”, then *vdata\_ref* must be the valid reference number of an existing vdata returned from any of the vdata and vgroup search routines (e.g., **Vgetnext** or **VSgetid**). It is an error to attach to a vdata with a *vdata\_ref* of -1 with “r” access.

If *access* is “w”, then *vdata\_ref* must be the valid reference number of an existing vdata or -1. An existing vdata is generally attached with “w” access to replace part of its data, or to append new data to it.

```
FORTRAN      integer function vsfatch(file_id, vdata_ref, access)
              integer file_id, vdata_ref
              character*1 access
```

**VSattrinfo/vsfainf**

```
intn VSattrinfo(int32 vdata_id, int32 field_index, intn attr_index, char *attr_name, int32 *data_type,
               int32 *count, int32 *size)
```

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>field_index</i>	IN:	Index of the field
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>attr_name</i>	OUT:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of the attribute
<i>count</i>	OUT:	Attribute value count
<i>size</i>	OUT:	Size of the attribute

**Purpose** Retrieves attribute information of a vdata or a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSattrinfo** gets information on the attribute attached to the vdata, *vdata\_id*, or to the vdata field. Vdata field is specified by its index, *field\_index*. Attribute is specified by its index, *attr\_index*. The attribute name is returned into the parameter *attr\_name*, the data type is returned into the parameter *data\_type*, the number of values of the attribute is returned into the parameter *count*, and the size of the attribute is returned into the parameter *size*.

The parameter *field\_index* in **VSattrinfo** is the same as the parameter *field\_index* in **VSsetattr**. It can be set to either an integer field index for the vdata field attribute, or `_HDF_VDATA` (or -1) to specify the vdata attribute.

In C the values of the parameters *attr\_name*, *data\_type*, *count* and *size* can be set to `NULL` if the information returned by these parameters is not needed.

```
FORTRAN
integer function vsfainf(vdata_id, field_index, attr_index,
                       attr_name, data_type, count, size)

integer vdata_id, field_index, attr_index

character*(*) attr_name

integer data_type, count, size
```

## VSdelete/vsfdlte

int32 VSdelete(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *vdata\_ref*)

*file\_id*           IN:     File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*vdata\_ref*        IN:     Vdata reference number returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**            Remove a vdata from a file.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) if not successful.

**Description**     **VSdelete** removes the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_ref* from the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*.

FORTTRAN           integer function vsfdlte(*file\_id*, *vdata\_ref*)  
  
                    integer *file\_id*, *vdata\_ref*

**VSdetach/vsfdtch**

int32 VSdetach(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*      IN:      Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**                      Detaches from the current vdata, terminating further access to that vdata.

**Return value**                Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**                **VSdetach** detaches from the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* and updates the vdata information in the file if there are any changes. All memory used for that vdata is freed.

The *vdata\_id* identifier should not be used after that vdata is detached.

FORTRAN                      `integer function vsfdtch(vdata_id)`

`integer vdata_id`

## VSelts/vsfelts

int32 VSelts(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*      IN:      Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**                      Determines the number of records in a vdata.

**Return value**                Returns the number of records in the vdata if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**                **VSelts** returns the number of records in the vdata identified by *vdata\_id*.

FORTTRAN                      `integer function vsfelts(vdata_id)`

`integer vdata_id`



**VSfdefine/vsffdef**

```
intn VSfdefine(int32 vdata_id, char *fieldname, int32 data_type, int32 order)
```

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of the field to be defined
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the field values
<i>order</i>	IN:	Order of the new field

**Purpose** Defines a new field for in a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSfdefine** defines a field with the name specified by the parameter *fieldname*, of the data type specified by the parameter *data\_type*, of the order specified by the parameter *order*, and within the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

**VSfdefine** is only used to define fields in a new vdata; it does not set the format of a vdata. Note that defining a field using **VSfdefine** does not prepare the storage format of the vdata. Once the fields have been defined, the routine **VSetfields** must be used to set the format. **VSfdefine** may only be used with a new empty vdata. Once there is data in a vdata, definitions of vdata fields may not be modified or deleted.

There are certain field names the HDF library recognizes as predefined. A list of these predefined field types can be found in the HDF User's Guide.

A field is defined by its name (*fieldname*), its type (*data\_type*) and its order (*order*). A fieldname is any sequence of characters. By convention, fieldnames are usually a mnemonic, e.g. "PRESSURE". The type of a field specifies whether a field is float, integer, etc. Thus, *data\_type* may be one of the data types listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

The order of a field is the number of components in that field. A field containing the value of a simple variable, such a time or pressure, would have an order of 1. Compound variables have an order greater than 1. For example, a field containing the values associated with a variable for velocity in three dimensions would have an order of 3.

```
FORTRAN      integer function vsffdef(vdata_id, fieldname, data_type, order)

              integer vdata_id, data_type, order

              character*(*) fieldname
```

## VSfexist/vsfex

intn VSfexist(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**field\_name\_list*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*field\_name\_list* IN: List of field names

**Purpose** Checks to see if certain fields exist in the current vdata.

**Return value** Returns a value of 1 if all field(s) exist and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSfexist** checks if all fields with the names specified in the parameter *field\_name\_list* exist in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The parameter *field\_name\_list* is a string of comma-separated fieldnames (e.g., "PX,PY,PZ" in C and 'PX,PY,PZ' in Fortran).

FORTTRAN integer function vsfex(*vdata\_id*, *field\_name\_list*)  
  
integer *vdata\_id*  
  
character\*(\*) *field\_name\_list*

**VSfind/vsffnd**

int32 VSfind(int32 *file\_id*, char \**vdata\_name*)

*file\_id*           IN:     File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*vdata\_name*       IN:     Name of the vdata

**Purpose**           Returns the reference number of a vdata, given its name.

**Return value**    Returns the vdata reference number if successful and 0 if the vdata is not found or an error occurs.

**Description**     **VSfind** returns the reference number of the vdata with the name specified by the parameter *vdata\_name* in the file specified by the parameter *file\_id*. If there is more than one vdata with the same name, **VSfind** will only find the reference number of the first vdata in the file with that name.

FORTRAN           integer function vsffnd(*file\_id*, *vdata\_name*)  
  
                  integer *file\_id*  
  
                  character\*(\*) *vdata\_name*

## VSfindattr/vsffdat

intn VSfindattr(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*, char \**attr\_name*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>field_index</i>	IN:	Field index
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Attribute name

**Purpose** Returns the index of an attribute of a vdata or vdata field.

**Return value** Returns the index of the attribute if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSfindattr** returns the index of the attribute with the name specified by the parameter *attr\_name* in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

To return the index of the attribute attached to the vdata, set the value of the parameter *field\_index* to `_HDF_VDATA` (or `-1`). To return the index of the attribute of a field in the vdata, set the value of the parameter *field\_index* to the field index. Valid values of *field\_index* range from 0 to the total number of the vdata fields - 1. The number of the vdata fields is returned by **VFfields**.

FORTRAN

```
integer function vsffdat(vdata_id, field_index, attr_name)

integer vdata_id, field_index

character*(*) attr_name
```

**VSfindclass/vffcls**

```
int32 VSfindclass(int32 file_id, char *vdata_class)
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>vdata_class</i>	IN:	Class of the vdata

<b>Purpose</b>	Returns the reference number of the first vdata with a given vdata class name
<b>Return value</b>	Returns the reference number of the vdata if successful and 0 if the vdata is not found or an error occurs.
<b>Description</b>	<b>VSfindclass</b> returns the reference number of the vdata with the class name specified by the parameter <i>vdata_class</i> in the file identified by the parameter <i>file_id</i> .

FORTTRAN	<pre>integer function vffcls(<i>vdata_id</i>, <i>vdata_class</i>)  integer <i>vdata_id</i> character*(*) <i>vdata_class</i></pre>
----------	---

## VSfindex/vsffidx

```
intn VSfindex(int32 vdata_id, char *fieldname, int32 *field_index)
```

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>fieldname</i>	IN:	Name of the field
<i>field_index</i>	OUT:	Index of the field

**Purpose**               Retrieves the index of a field within a vdata.

**Return value**       Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**       **VSfindex** retrieves the index, *field\_index*, of the field with a name specified by the parameter *fieldname*, within the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

```
FORTRAN               integer function vsffidx(vdata_id, fieldname, field_index)

                      integer vdata_id, field_index

                      character*(*) fieldname
```

**VSfnattrs/vsffnas**

int32 VSfnattrs (int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*field\_index* IN: Index of the field

**Purpose** Returns the number of attributes attached to a vdata *or* the number of attributes attached to a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns the number of attributes assigned to this vdata or its fields when successful, and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSfnattrs** returns the number of attributes attached to a vdata specified by the parameter *vdata\_id*, or the number of attributes attached to a vdata field, specified by the field index, *field\_index*.

To return the number of attributes attached to the vdata , set the value of *field\_index* to `_HDF_VDATA` (or `-1`). To return the number of attributes of a field in the vdata , set the value of *field\_index* to the field index. Field index is a nonnegative integer less than the total number of the vdata fields. The number of vdata fields is returned by **VFfields**.

**VSfnattrs** is different from the **VSnattrs** routine, which returns the number of attributes of the specified vdata *and* the fields contained in it.

FORTRAN `integer function vsffnas(vdata_id, field_index)`  
  
`integer vdata_id, field_index`

## VSfpack/vsfcpak/vsfnpak

```
intn VSfpack(int32 vdata_id, intn action, char *fields_in_buf, VOIDP buf, intn buf_size, intn n_records,
            char *field_name_list, VOIDP bufptrs[])
```

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>action</i>	IN:	Action to be performed
<i>fields_in_buf</i>	IN:	Names of the fields in <i>buf</i>
<i>buf</i>	IN/OUT:	Buffer containing the values of the packed fields to write to or read from the vdata
<i>buf_size</i>	IN:	Buffer size in bytes
<i>n_records</i>	IN:	Number of records to pack or unpack
<i>field_name_list</i>	IN:	Names of the fields to be packed or unpacked
<i>bufptrs</i>	IN/OUT:	Array of pointers to the field buffers

**Purpose** Packs field data into a buffer or unpacks buffered field data into vdata field(s) for fully interlaced fields.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (OR 0) if successful and `FAIL` (OR -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSfpack** packs or unpacks the field(s) listed in the parameter *field\_name\_list* to or from the buffer *buf* according to the specified action in the parameter *action*.

Valid values for *action* are `_HDF_VSPACK` (OR 0) which packs field values from *bufptrs* (the field buffers) to *buf*, or `_HDF_VSUNPACK` (OR 1) which unpacks vdata field values from *buf* into *bufptrs*.

When **VSfpack** is called to pack field values into *buf*, *fields\_in\_buf* must list all fields of the vdata. When **VSfpack** is called to unpack field values, *fields\_in\_buf* may be a subset of the vdata fields. To specify all vdata fields in *fields\_in\_buf*, `NULL` can be used in C and a blank character (" ") in Fortran.

The name(s) of the field(s) to be packed or unpacked are specified by the *field\_name\_list*. In C, the names in the parameter *field\_name\_list* can be a subset of or all field names listed in *fields\_in\_buf*. To specify all vdata fields, `NULL` can be used in C.

The FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine can pack or unpack only one field at a time. Therefore, *field\_name\_list* will contain the name of the field that will be packed or unpacked.

The calling program must allocate sufficient space for *buf* to hold all of the packed fields. The size of the *buf* buffer should be at least *n\_records* \* (the total size of all fields specified in *fields\_in\_buf*).



Note that there are two FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine: **vsfnpak** to pack or unpack a numeric field and **vsfcpak** to pack or unpack a character field.

Refer to the HDF User's Guide for an example on how to use this routine.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vsfnpak(vdata_id, action, fields_in_buf, buf,  
                        buf_size, n_records, field_name_list, bufptrs)
```

```
integer vdata_id, action, buf(*), buf_size, n_records
```

```
character*(*) fields_in_buf, field_name_list
```

```
<valid numeric data type> bufptrs(*)
```

```
integer function vsfcpak(vdata_id, action, fields_in_buf, buf,  
                        buf_size, n_records, field_name_list, bufptrs)
```

```
integer vdata_id, action, buf(*), buf_size, n_records
```

```
character*(*) fields_in_buf, field_name_list, bufptrs(*)
```

## VSgetattr/vsfgnat/vsfgcat

intn VSgetattr(int32 *vdata\_id*, intn *field\_index*, int32 *attr\_index*, VOIDP *values*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>field_index</i>	IN:	Index of the field
<i>attr_index</i>	IN:	Index of the attribute
<i>values</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the attribute values

**Purpose** Retrieves the attribute values of a vdata or vdata field.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSgetattr** retrieves the attribute values of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* or the vdata field specified by the field index, *field\_index*, into the buffer *values*.

If *field\_index* is set to `_HDF_VDATA` (or -1), the value of the attribute attached to the vdata is returned. If *field\_index* is set to the field index, attribute attached to a vdata field is returned. Field index is a nonnegative integer less than the total number of the vdata fields. The number of vdata fields is returned by **VFnfields**

Attribute to be retrieved is specified by its index, *attr\_index*. Index is a nonnegative integer less than the total number of the vdata or vdata field attributes. Use **VSfnattrs** to find the number of the vdata or vdata field attributes.

```
FORTRAN      integer function vsfgnat(vdata_id, field_index, attr_index,
                             values)
               integer vdata_id, field_index, attr_index
               <valid numeric data type> values(*)

               integer function vsfgcat(vdata_id, field_index, attr_index,
                                       values)
               integer vdata_id, field_index, attr_index
               character*(*) values
```

**VSgetblockinfo/vsfgetblinfo**

intn VSgetblockinfo(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 \**block\_size*, int32 \**num\_blocks*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier
<i>block_size</i>	OUT:	Block size in bytes
<i>num_blocks</i>	OUT:	Number of linked blocks

**Purpose** Retrieves the block size and the number of blocks for a linked-block Vdata element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSgetblockinfo** retrieves the block size and the number of linked blocks for a linked-block Vdata element.

If no response is desired for either returned value, *block\_size* and *num\_blocks* may be set to `NULL`.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vsfgetblinfo(vdata_id, block_size, num_blocks)

integer vdata_id, num_blocks, block_size
```

## VSgetclass/vsfgcls

int32 VSgetclass(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**vdata\_class*)

*vdata\_id*            IN:        Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*vdata\_class*        OUT:        Vdata class name

**Purpose**            Retrieves the vdata class name, if any.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **VSgetclass** retrieves the class name of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* and places it in the buffer *vdata\_class*.

Space for the buffer *vdata\_class* must be allocated by the calling program before **VSgetclass** is called. The maximum length of the class name is defined by the macro `VSNAMLENMAX` (or 64).

FORTTRAN            integer function vsfgcls(*vdata\_id*, *vdata\_class*)

                     integer *vdata\_id*

                     character\*(\*) *vdata\_class*

**VSgetfields/vsfgfld**

```
int32 VSgetfields(int32 vdata_id, char *field_name_list)
```

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*field\_name\_list* OUT: Field name list

**Purpose** Retrieves the field names of all of the fields in a Vdata.

**Return value** Returns the number of fields in the Vdata if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSgetfields** retrieves the names of the fields in the Vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* into the buffer *field\_name\_list*.

The parameter *field\_name\_list* is a character string containing a comma-separated list of names (e.g., "PX,PY,PZ" in C or 'PX,PY,PZ' in Fortran).

The user must allocate the memory space for the buffer *field\_name\_list* before calling **VSgetfields**.

If the Vdata does not have any fields, a null string is returned in the parameter *field\_name\_list*.

The maximum length of a Vdata name is defined by `VSNAMLENMAX` (or 64).

```
FORTRAN integer function vsfgfld(vdata_id, field_name_list)
```

```
integer vdata_id
```

```
character*(*) field_name_list
```

## VSgetid/vsfgid

int32 VSgetid(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *vdata\_ref*)

*file\_id*           IN:     File identifier returned by **Hopen**

*vdata\_ref*        IN:     Vdata reference number

**Purpose**            Sequentially searches through a file for vdatas.

**Return value**    Returns the reference number for the next vdata if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**     **VSgetid** sequentially searches through a file identified by the parameter *file\_id* and returns the reference number of the next vdata after the vdata that has reference number *vdata\_ref*. This routine is generally used to sequentially search the file for vdatas. Searching past the last vdata in a file will result in an error condition.

To initiate a search, this routine must be called with the value of *vdata\_ref* equal to `-1`. Doing so returns the reference number of the first vdata in the file.

FORTRAN            integer function vsfgid(*file\_id*, *vdata\_ref*)

                  integer *file\_id*, *vdata\_ref*

**VSgetinterlace/vsfgint**

int32 VSgetinterlace(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*            IN:        Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**            Returns the interlace mode of a vdata.

**Return value**     Returns `FULL_INTERLACE` (or 0) or `NO_INTERLACE` (or 1) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     **VSgetinterlace** returns the interlace mode of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

FORTRAN            integer function vsfgint(*vdata\_id*)

                    integer *vdata\_id*

## VSgetname/vsfgnam

int32 VSgetname(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**vdata\_name*)

*vdata\_id*        IN:        Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*vdata\_name*    OUT:        Vdata name

**Purpose**        Retrieves the name of a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSgetname** retrieves the name of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* into the buffer *vdata\_name*.

The user must allocate the memory space for the buffer *vdata\_name* before calling **VSgetname**. If the vdata does not have a name, a null string is returned in the parameter *vdata\_name*. The maximum length of a vdata name is defined by `VSNAMELENMAX` (or 64)

FORTRAN        integer function vsfgnam(*vdata\_id*, *vdata\_name*)

integer *vdata\_id*

character\*(\*) *vdata\_name*



**VSgetversion/vsgver**

int32 VSgetversion(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*      IN:      Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**              Returns the version number of a vdata.

**Return value**       Returns the version number if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**       **VSgetversion** returns the version number of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*. There are three valid version numbers: `VSET_OLD_VERSION` (or `2`), `VSET_VERSION` (or `3`), and `VSET_NEW_VERSION` (or `4`).

`VSET_OLD_VERSION` is returned when the vdata is of a version that corresponds to an HDF library version before version 3.2.

`VSET_VERSION` is returned when the vdata is of a version that corresponds to an HDF library version between versions 3.2 and 4.0 release 2.

`VSET_NEW_VERSION` is returned when the vdata is of the version that corresponds to an HDF library version of version 4.1 release 1 or higher.

**FORTRAN**            `integer vsgver(vdata_id)`

`integer vdata_id`

## VSinquire/vsfinq

```
intn VSinquire(int32 vdata_id, int32 *n_records, int32 *interlace_mode, char *field_name_list, int32
*vdata_size, char *vdata_name)
```

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>n_records</i>	OUT:	Number of records
<i>interlace_mode</i>	OUT:	Interlace mode of the data
<i>field_name_list</i>	OUT:	List of field names
<i>vdata_size</i>	OUT:	Size of a record
<i>vdata_name</i>	OUT:	Name of the vdata

**Purpose** Retrieves general information about a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) if it is unable to return any of the requested information.

**Description** **VSinquire** retrieves the number of records, the interlace mode of the data, the name of the fields, the size, and the name of the vdata, *vdata\_id*, and stores them in the parameters *n\_records*, *interlace\_mode*, *field\_name\_list*, *vdata\_size*, and *vdata\_name*, respectively. In C, if any of the output parameters are `NULL`, the corresponding information will not be retrieved. Refer to the Reference Manual pages on **VSelts**, **VSgetfields**, **VSgetinterlace**, **VSSizeof** and **VSgetname** for other routines that can be used to retrieve specific information.

Possible returned values for *interlace\_mode* are `FULL_INTERLACE` (or 0) and `NO_INTERLACE` (or 1). The returned value of *vdata\_size* is the number of bytes in a record and is machine-dependent.

The parameter *field\_name\_list* is a character string that contains the names of all the vdata fields, separated by commas. (e.g., "PX,PY,PZ" in C and 'PX,PY,PZ' in Fortran).

The user must allocate the memory space for the buffer *vdata\_name* before calling **VSinquire**. If the vdata does not have a name, a null string is returned in the parameter *vdata\_name*. The maximum length of a vdata name is defined by `VSNAMELENMAX` (or 64).

```
FORTRAN      integer function vsfinq(vdata_id, n_records, interlace,
                field_name_list, vdata_size, vdata_name)

                integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace, vdata_size
                character*(*) field_name_list, vdata_name
```

**VSisattr/vsfisat**

intn VSisattr(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*      IN:      Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**                      Determines whether a vdata is an attribute.

**Return value**              Returns `TRUE` (or 1) if the vdata is an attribute, and `FALSE` (or 0) otherwise.

**Description**              **VSisattr** determines whether the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* is an attribute.

As attributes are stored by the HDF library as vdatas, a means of testing whether or not a particular vdata is an attribute is needed, and is provided by this routine.

FORTRAN                      integer function vsfisat(*vdata\_id*)

integer *vdata\_id*

## VSlone/vsflone

int32 VSlone(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *ref\_array*[], int32 *maxsize*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>ref_array</i>	OUT:	Array of reference numbers
<i>max_refs</i>	IN:	Maximum number of lone vdatas to be retrieved

**Purpose** Retrieves the reference numbers of all lone vdatas, i.e., vdatas that are not grouped with other objects, in a file.

**Return value** Returns the total number of lone vdatas if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSlone** retrieves the reference numbers of lone vgroups in the file identified by the parameter *file\_id*. Although **VSlone** returns the number of lone vdatas in the file, only at most *max\_refs* reference numbers are retrieved and stored in the buffer *ref\_array*. The array must have at least *max\_refs* elements.

An array size of 65,000 integers for *ref\_array* is more than adequate if the user chooses to declare the array statically. However, the preferred method is to dynamically allocate memory instead; first call **VSlone** with a value of 0 for *max\_refs* to return the total number of lone vdatas, then use the returned value to allocate memory for *ref\_array* before calling **VSlone** again.

FORTRAN `integer function vsflone(file_id, ref_array, max_refs)`  
  
`integer file_id, ref_array(*), max_refs`

**VSnattrsvsfstats**

intn VSnattrsvsfstats(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VStat**

**Purpose** Returns the total number of attributes of a vdata and of its fields.

**Return value** Returns the total number of attributes if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSnattrsvsfstats** returns the total number of attributes of the vdata, *vdata\_id*, and of its fields.

**VSnattrsvsfstats** is different from the **VStat** routine, which returns the number of attributes of a specified vdata *or* of a field contained in a specified vdata.

FORTRAN integer function vsfnats(*vdata\_id*)

integer *vdata\_id*

## VSread/vsfrd/vsfrdc/vsfreadd

int32 VSread(int32 *vdata\_id*, uint8 \**databuf*, int32 *n\_records*, int32 *interlace\_mode*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>databuf</i>	OUT:	Buffer to store the retrieved data
<i>n_records</i>	IN:	Number of records to be retrieved
<i>interlace_mode</i>	IN:	Interlace mode of the data to be stored in the buffer

<b>Purpose</b>	Retrieves data from a vdata.
<b>Return value</b>	Returns the total number of records read if successful and <code>FAIL</code> (or <code>-1</code> ) otherwise.
<b>Description</b>	<b>VSread</b> reads <i>n_records</i> records from the vdata identified by the parameter <i>vdata_id</i> and stores the data in the buffer <i>databuf</i> using the interlace mode specified by the parameter <i>interlace_mode</i> .

The user can specify the fields and the order in which they are to be read by calling **VSsetfields** prior to reading. **VSread** stores the requested fields in *databuf* in the specified order.

Valid values for *interlace\_mode* are `FULL_INTERLACE` (or `1`) and `NO_INTERLACE` (or `0`). Selecting `FULL_INTERLACE` causes *databuf* to be filled by record and is recommended for speed and efficiency. Specifying `NO_INTERLACE` causes *databuf* to be filled by field, i.e., all values of a field in *n\_records* records are filled before moving to the next field. Note that the default interlace mode of the buffer is `FULL_INTERLACE`.

As the data is stored contiguously in the vdata, **VSfpack** should be used to unpack the fields after reading. Refer to the discussion of **VSfpack** in the HDF User's Guide for more information.

Note that there are three FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine: **vsfrd** is for buffered numeric data, **vsfrdc** is for buffered character data and **vsfreadd** is for generic packed data.

See the notes regarding the potential performance impact of appendable data sets in the *HDF User's Guide* Section 14.4.3, "Unlimited Dimension Data Sets (SDSs and Vdatas) and Performance."

```

FORTRAN      integer function vsfrd(vdata_id, databuf, n_records,
                interlace_mode)

                integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace_mode

                <valid numeric data type> databuf(*)

                integer function vsfrdc(vdata_id, databuf, n_records,
                interlace_mode)
    
```

```
integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace_mode
```

```
character*(*) databuf
```

```
integer function vsfread(vdata_id, databuf, n_records,  
                        interlace_mode)
```

```
integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace_mode
```

```
integer databuf(*)
```

## VSseek/vsfseek

int32 VSseek(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *record\_pos*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*record\_pos* IN: Position of the record

**Purpose** Provides a mechanism for random-access I/O within a vdata.

**Return value** Returns the record position (zero or a positive integer) if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSseek** moves the access pointer within the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* to the position of the record specified by the parameter *record\_pos*. The next call to **VSread** or **VSwrite** will read from or write to the record where the access pointer has been moved to.

The value of *record\_pos* is zero-based. For example, to seek to the third record in the vdata, set *record\_pos* to 2. The first record position is specified by specifying a *record\_pos* value of 0. Each seek is constrained to a record boundary within the vdata.

See the notes regarding the potential performance impact of appendable data sets in the *HDF User's Guide* Section 14.4.3, "Unlimited Dimension Data Sets (SDSs and Vdatas) and Performance."

FORTRAN `integer function vsfseek(vdata_id, record_pos)`

`integer vdata_id, record_pos`



**VSsetattr/vsfsnat/vsfscat**

intn VSsetattr(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *field\_index*, char \**attr\_name*, int32 *data\_type*, int32 *count*, VOIDP *values*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>field_index</i>	IN:	Index of the field
<i>attr_name</i>	IN:	Name of the attribute
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of the attribute
<i>count</i>	IN:	Number of attribute values
<i>values</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the attribute values

**Purpose** Sets an attribute of a vdata or a vdata field.

**Return value** Returns SUCCEEDED (or 0) if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSsetattr** defines an attribute that has the name specified by the parameter *attr\_name*, the data type specified by the parameter *data\_type*, and the number of values specified by the parameter *count*, and that contains the values specified in the parameter *values*. The attribute is set for either the vdata or a vdata field depending on the value of the parameter *field\_index*.

If the field already has an attribute with the same name, the current values will be replaced with the new values if the new data type and order are the same as the current ones. Any changes in the field data type or order will result in a value of FAIL (or -1) to be returned.

If *field\_index* value is set to `_HDF_VDATA` (or -1), the attribute will be set for the vdata. If *field\_index* is set to the field index, attribute will be set for the vdata field. Field index is a nonnegative integer less than the total number of the vdata fields. The number of vdata fields can be obtained using **VFfields**.

The value of the parameter *data\_type* can be any one of the data types listed in Table 1A in Section I of this manual.

FORTRAN

```
integer function vsfsnat(vdata_id, field_index, attr_name,
                        data_type, count, values)

integer vdata_id, field_index, data_type, count, values(*)

character*(*) attr_name

integer function vsfscat(vdata_id, field_index, attr_name,
                        data_type, count, values)

integer vdata_id, field_index, data_type, count

character*(*) attr_name, values(*)
```

## VSetblocksize/vsfsetblsz

intn VSetblocksize(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *block\_size*)

*vdata\_id*        IN:        Vdata identifier  
*block\_size*     IN:        Size of each block in bytes

**Purpose**                Sets linked-block Vdata element block size.

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        **VSetblocksize** sets the block size for linked-block elements that will be used to store Vdatas.

The default block size is `HDF_APPENDABLE_BLOCK_LEN`, which is set to 4096 in the library as it is distributed. **VSetblocksize** modifies that default value and must be called before the first write to the Vdata. Once the linked-block element is created, the block size cannot be changed.

The following note may be of interest to users who must pay *very* close attention to performance issues: **VSetblocksize** sets the block size only for blocks following the first block. The first block can be arbitrarily large; the library continues to write to it until it encounters an obstacle, at which point the linked block mechanism is invoked. For example, a Vdata A that is the last item in a file can continue to grow, simply extending the file. If a new Vdata B is then written, that new object is (normally) placed at the end of the file, blocking off extension of the prior Vdata, A. At this point, new writes to A will write data to linked blocks per the *block\_size* and *num\_blocks* settings.

FORTTRAN                integer function vsfsetblsz(*vdata\_id*, *block\_size*)  
  
integer *vdata\_id*, *block\_size*

**VSsetclass/vsfcls**

```
int32 VSsetclass(int32 vdata_id, char *vdata_class)
```

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*vdata\_class* IN: Name of the vdata class

**Purpose** Sets the class name of a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSsetclass** sets the class name of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* to the value of the parameter *vdata\_class*.

At creation, the class name of a vdata is `NULL`. The class name may be reset more than once. Class names, like vdata names, can be any character string. They exist solely as meaningful labels to user applications and are not used by the HDF library in any way. Class names will be truncated to `VSNAMLENMAX` (or 64) characters.

**FORTRAN** `integer function vsfcls(vdata_id, vdata_class)`

`integer vdata_id`

`character*(*) vdata_class`

## VSsetexternalfile/vsfsextf

intn VSsetexternalfile(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**filename*, int32 *offset*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the external file
<i>offset</i>	IN:	Offset, in bytes, of the location in the external file the new data is to be written

**Purpose** Stores vdata information in an external file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSsetexternalfile** writes data in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* in the file named *filename*, at the byte offset specified by the parameter *offset*.

Only the data will be stored externally. Attributes and all metadata will remain in the primary HDF file.

**IMPORTANT:** The user must ensure that the external files are relocated along with the primary file.

Read the Reference Manual page on **SDsetexternalfile** for more information on using the external file feature.

FORTRAN      integer function vsfsextf(*vdata\_id*, *filename*, *offset*)

                 integer *vdata\_id*, *offset*

                 character\*(\*) *filename*

**VSsetfields/vsfsfld**

```
intn VSsetfields(int32 vdata_id, char *field_name_list)
```

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*field\_name\_list* IN: List of the field names to be accessed

**Purpose** Specifies the fields to be accessed.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSsetfields** specifies that the fields, whose names are listed in the parameter *field\_name\_list*, of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* will be accessed by the next call to **VSread** or **VSwrite**. **VSsetfields** must be called before any call to **VSread** or **VSwrite**.

For reading from a vdata, a call to **VSsetfields** sets up the fields that are to be retrieved from the records in the vdata. If the vdata is empty, **VSsetfields** will return `FAIL` (or -1).

For writing to a vdata, **VSsetfields** can only be called once, to set up the fields in a vdata. Once the vdata fields are set, they may not be changed. Thus, to update some fields of a record after the first write, the user must read all the fields to a buffer, update the buffer, then write the entire record back to the vdata.

The parameter *field\_name\_list* is a character string that contains a comma-separated list of fieldnames (i.e., "PX,PY,PZ" in C and 'PX,PY,PZ' in Fortran). The combined width of the fields in a vdata must be less than `MAX_FIELD_SIZE` (or 65535) bytes. If an attempt to create a larger record is made, **VSsetfields** will return `FAIL` (or -1).

If the vdata is attached with an "r" access mode, the parameter *field\_name\_list* must contain only the fields that already exist in the vdata. If the vdata is attached with a "w" access mode, *field\_name\_list* can contain the names of any fields that have been defined by **VSdefine** or any predefined fields.

FORTRAN `integer function vsfsfld(vdata_id, field_name_list)`

`integer vdata_id`

`character*(*) field_name_list`

## VSetinterlace/vsfsint

intn VSetinterlace(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *interlace\_mode*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*interlace\_mode* IN: Interlace mode of the data to be stored in the vdata

**Purpose** Sets the interlace mode of a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSetinterlace** sets the interlace mode of the vdata, *vdata\_id*, to that specified by the parameter *interlace\_mode*. This routine can only be used when creating new vdatas with write access.

The value of *interlace\_mode* may be either `FULL_INTERLACE` (or 0) or `NO_INTERLACE` (or 1). If this routine is not called, the default interlace mode of the vdata is `FULL_INTERLACE`. The `FULL_INTERLACE` option is more efficient than `NO_INTERLACE` although both require the same amount of disk space.

Specifying `FULL_INTERLACE` accesses the vdata by record; in other words, all values of all fields in a record are accessed before moving to the next record. Specifying `NO_INTERLACE` accesses the vdata by field; in other words, all field values are accessed before moving to the next field. Thus, for writing data, all record data must be available before the write operation is invoked.

Note that the interlace mode of the data to be written is specified by a parameter of the **VSwrite** routine.

FORTRAN `integer function vsfsint(vdata_id, interlace_mode)`  
  
`integer vdata_id, interlace_mode`

**VSetname/vsfsnam**

int32 VSetname(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**vdata\_name*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*vdata\_name* IN: Name of the vdata

**Purpose** Assigns a name to a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSetname** sets the name of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* to the value of the parameter *vdata\_name*.

At creation, the name of the vdata is `NULL`. The name may be reset more than once. Vdata names, like class names, can be any character string. They exist solely as a meaningful label for user applications and are not used by the HDF library in any way. Vdata names will be truncated to `VSNAMELENMAX` (or 64) characters.

**FORTRAN** integer function vsfsnam(*vdata\_id*, *vdata\_name*)

integer *vdata\_id*

character\*(\*) *vdata\_name*

## VSetnumblocks/vfsetnmb1

intn VSetnumblocks(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 *num\_blocks*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier
<i>num_blocks</i>	IN:	Number of blocks to be used for the linked-block element

**Purpose** Sets the number of blocks for a linked-block Vdata element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSetnumblocks** sets the number of blocks in linked-block elements that will be used to store Vdatas.

The default number of blocks is `HDF_APPENDABLE_BLOCK_NUM`, which is set to 16 in the library as it is distributed. **VSetnumblocks** modifies that default value and must be called before the first write to the Vdata. Once the linked-block element is created, the number of blocks cannot be changed.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function vfsetnmb1(vdata_id, num_blocks)

integer vdata_id, num_blocks
```



**VSSizeof/vsfsiz**

```
int32 VSSizeof(int32 vdata_id, char *field_name_list)
```

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*field\_name\_list* IN: Name(s) of the fields to check

**Purpose** Computes the size, in bytes, of the given field(s) for the local machine.

**Return value** Returns the fields size if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **VSSizeof** computes the size, in bytes, of the fields specified in the parameter *field\_name\_list* in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

The parameter *field\_name\_list* specifies a single field or several comma-separated fields. The field or fields should already exist in the vdata. If more than one field is specified, **VSSizeof** will return the total sizes of all of the fields.

FORTRAN `integer function vsfsiz(vdata_id, field_name_list)`

`integer vdata_id`

`character*(*) field_name_list`

## VWrite/vsfwrt/vsfwrtc/vsfwrit

int32 VWrite(int32 *vdata\_id*, uint8 \**databuf*, int32 *n\_records*, int32 *interlace\_mode*)

<i>vdata_id</i>	IN:	Vdata identifier returned by <b>VSattach</b>
<i>databuf</i>	IN:	Buffer of records to be written to the vdata
<i>n_records</i>	IN:	Number of records to be written
<i>interlace_mode</i>	IN:	Interlace mode of the buffer in memory

<b>Purpose</b>	Writes data to a vdata.
<b>Return value</b>	Returns the total number of records written if successful and <code>FAIL</code> (or <code>-1</code> ) otherwise.
<b>Description</b>	<b>VWrite</b> writes the data stored in the buffer <i>databuf</i> into the vdata identified by the parameter <i>vdata_id</i> . The parameter <i>n_records</i> specifies the number of records to be written. The parameter <i>interlace_mode</i> defines the interlace mode of the vdata fields stored in the buffer <i>databuf</i> .

Valid values for *interlace\_mode* are `FULL_INTERLACE` (or 0) and `NO_INTERLACE` (or 1). Selecting `FULL_INTERLACE` fills *databuf* by record and is recommended for speed and efficiency. Specifying `NO_INTERLACE` causes *databuf* to be filled by field, i.e., all values of a field in all records must be written before moving to the next field. Thus, all data must be available before writing. If the data is to be written to the vdata with an interlace mode different from that of the buffer, **VSetinterlace** must be called prior to **VWrite**. Note that the default interlace mode of a vdata is `FULL_INTERLACE`.

It is assumed that the data in *databuf* is organized as specified by the parameter *interlace\_mode*. The number and order of the fields organized in the buffer must correspond with the number and order of the fields specified in the call to **VSetfields**, which finalizes the vdata fields definition. Since **VWrite** writes the data in *databuf* contiguously to the vdata, **VSfpack** must be used to remove any "padding", or non-data spaces, used for vdata field alignment. This process is called packing. Refer to the discussion of **VSfpack** in the HDF User's Guide for more information.

Before writing data to a newly-created vdata, **VSdefine** and **VSetfields** must be called to define the fields to be written.

Note that there are three FORTRAN-77 versions of this routine: **vsfwrt** is for buffered numeric data, **vsfwrtc** is for buffered character data and **vsfwrit** is for generic packed data.

```

FORTRAN      integer function vsfwrt(vdata_id, databuf, n_records,
                                interlace_mode)

                                integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace_mode

                                <valid numeric data type> databuf(*)
    
```

```
integer function vsfwrtc(vdata_id, databuf, n_records,  
                        interlace_mode)
```

```
integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace_mode
```

```
character*(*) databuf
```

```
integer function vsfwrit(vdata_id, databuf, n_records,  
                        interlace_mode)
```

```
integer vdata_id, n_records, interlace_mode
```

```
character*(*) databuf
```



**VSQuerycount/vsqfnelt**

intn VSQuerycount(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 \**n\_records*)

*vdata\_id*            IN:        Vdata access identifier returned by **VSattach**

*n\_records*           OUT:        Number of records in the vdata

**Purpose**             Retrieves the number of records in a vdata.

**Return value**       Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        **VSQuerycount** retrieves the number of records in the vdata identified by *vdata\_id* in the parameter *n\_records*.

FORTRAN             integer function vsqfnelt(*vdata\_id*, *n\_records*)

                     integer *vdata\_id*, *n\_records*

## VSQueryfields/vsqfflds

intn VSQueryfields(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**field\_name\_list*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata access identifier returned by **VSattach**

*field\_name\_list* OUT: List of field names

**Purpose** Retrieves the names of the fields in a vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSQueryfields** retrieves the names of the fields in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* into the parameter *field\_name\_list*.

The parameter *field\_name\_list* is a comma-separated list of the fields in the vdata. (i.e., "PX,PY,PZ" in C and 'PX,PY,PZ' in Fortran).

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function vsqfflds(vdata_id, field_name_list)

integer vdata_id

character*(*) field_name_list
```

**VSQueryinterlace/vsqfintr**

intn VSQueryinterlace(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 \**interlace\_mode*)

*vdata\_id* IN: Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*interlace\_mode* OUT: Interlace mode

**Purpose** Retrieves the interlace mode of the vdata.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **VSQueryinterlace** retrieves the interlace mode of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* into the parameter *interlace\_mode*.

Valid values for *interlace\_mode* are `FULL_INTERLACE` (or 0) and `NO_INTERLACE` (or 1).

**FORTRAN** integer function vsqfintr(*vdata\_id*, *interlace\_mode*)

integer *vdata\_id*, *interlace\_mode*

## VSQueryname/vsqfname

intn VSQueryname(int32 *vdata\_id*, char \**vdata\_name*)

*vdata\_id*        IN:        Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**  
*vdata\_name*     OUT:        Name of the vdata

**Purpose**         Retrieves the name of a vdata.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**   **VSQueryname** retrieves the name of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* into the buffer *vdata\_name*.

The buffer *vdata\_name* should be set to at least `VSNAMLENMAX` bytes. `VSNAMLENMAX` is defined by the HDF library.

**FORTRAN**        integer function vsqfname(*vdata\_id*, *vdata\_name*)  
  
                  integer *vdata\_id*  
  
                  character\*(\*) *vdata\_name*



**VSQueryref/vsqref**

int32 VSQueryref(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*      IN:      Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**              Returns the reference number of a vdata.

**Return value**      Returns the reference number of the vdata if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**      **VSQueryref** returns the reference number of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

FORTRAN              integer function vsqref(*vdata\_id*)

integer *vdata\_id*

## VSQuerytag/vsqtag

int32 VSQuerytag(int32 *vdata\_id*)

*vdata\_id*        IN:        Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

**Purpose**         Returns the tag of the specified vdata.

**Return value**   Returns the tag of the vdata if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**   Returns the tag of the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id*.

FORTRAN         `integer function vsqtag(vdata_id)`

`integer vdata_id`

**VSQueryvsize/vsqfvsiz**

intn VSQueryvsize(int32 *vdata\_id*, int32 \**vdata\_size*)

*vdata\_id*           IN:       Vdata identifier returned by **VSattach**

*vdata\_size*       OUT:       Size of the vdata record

**Purpose**           Retrieves the size of a record in a vdata.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**   **VSQueryvsize** retrieves the size, in bytes, of a record in the vdata identified by the parameter *vdata\_id* into the parameter *vdata\_size*. The returned size value is machine dependent.

FORTTRAN           integer function vsqfvsiz(*vdata\_id*, *vdata\_size*)

                  integer *vdata\_id*, *vdata\_size*



**DF24addimage/d2aimg**

```
intn DF24addimage(char *filename, VOIDP image, int32 width, int32 height)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>image</i>	IN:	Pointer to the image array
<i>width</i>	IN:	Number of columns in the image
<i>height</i>	IN:	Number of rows in the image

**Purpose** Writes a 24-bit image to the specified file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DF24addimage** appends a 24-bit raster image set to the file. Array *image* is assumed to be width  $\times$  height  $\times$  3 bytes. In FORTRAN-77, the dimensions of the array *image* must be the same as the dimensions of the image data.

The order in which dimensions are declared is different between C and FORTRAN-77. Ordering varies because FORTRAN-77 arrays are stored in column-major order, while C arrays are stored in row-major order. (Row-major order implies that the last coordinate varies fastest).

When **DF24addimage** writes an image to a file, it assumes row-major order. The FORTRAN-77 declaration that causes an image to be stored in this way must have the width as its first dimension and the height as its second dimension. In other words, the image must be built "on its side".

```
FORTRAN      integer function d2aimg(filename, image, width, height)

              character*(*) filename

              <valid numeric data type> image

              integer width, height
```

## DF24getdims/d2gdims

```
intn DF24getdims (char *filename, int32 *width, int32 *height, intn *interlace_mode)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>width</i>	OUT:	Width of the image
<i>height</i>	OUT:	Height of the image
<i>interlace_mode</i>	OUT:	File interlace mode of the image

**Purpose** Retrieves dimensions and interlace storage scheme of next image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DF24getdims** retrieves the dimensions and interlace of the image. If the file is being opened for the first time, **DF24getdims** returns information about the first image in the file. If an image has already been read, **DF24getdims** finds the next image. In this way, images are read in the same order in which they were written to the file.

If the dimensions and interlace of the image are known beforehand, there is no need to call **DF24getdims**. Simply allocate arrays with the proper dimensions for the image and invoke **DF24getimage** to read the images. If, however, you do not know the values of width and height, you must call **DF24getdims** to get them and then use them to determine the amount of memory to allocate for the image buffer.

Successive calls to **DF24getdims** and **DF24getimage** retrieve all of the images in the file in the sequence in which they were written.

The interlace mode codes are: 0 for pixel interlacing, 1 for scan-line interlacing and 2 for scan-plane interlacing.

```
FORTRAN      integer function d2gdims(filename, width, height, interlace_mode)

              character*(*) filename

              integer width, height, interlace_mode
```

**DF24getimage/d2gimg**

intn DF24getimage(char \**filename*, VOIDP *image*, int32 *width*, int32 *height*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>image</i>	OUT:	Pointer to image buffer
<i>width</i>	IN:	Number of columns in the image
<i>height</i>	IN:	Number of rows in the image

**Purpose** Retrieves an image from the next 24-bit raster image set.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DF24getimage** retrieves the image and stores it in an array. If **DF24getdims** has not been called, **DF24getimage** finds the next image in the same way that **DF24getdims** does.

The amount of space allocated for the image should be  $\text{width} \times \text{height} \times 3$  bytes.

To specify that the next call to **DF24getimage** should read the raster image using an interlace other than the interlace used to store the image in the file, first call **DF24reqil**.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function d2gimg(filename, image, width, height)

character*(*) filename, image

integer width, height
```

## DF24lastref/d2lref

uint16 DF24lastref( )

**Purpose** Retrieves the last reference number written to or read from a 24-bit raster image set.

**Return value** Returns the non-zero reference number if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This routine is primarily used for attaching annotations to 24-bit images and adding 24-bit images to vgroups. **DF24lastref** returns the reference number of the last 24-bit raster image read or written.

**FORTTRAN** integer function d2lref( )



**DF24nimages/d2nimg**

intn DF24nimages(char \**filename*)

*filename*      IN:      Name of the file

**Purpose**                      Counts the number of 24-bit raster images contained in an HDF file.

**Return value**               Returns the number of 24-bit images in the file if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**               **DF24nimages** counts the number of 24-bit images stored in the file.

FORTRAN                      integer function d2nimg(filename)

                                character\*(\*) filename

## DF24putimage/d2pimg

intn DF24putimage(char \**filename*, VOIDP *image*, int32 *width*, int32 *height*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>image</i>	IN:	Pointer to the image array
<i>width</i>	IN:	Number of columns in the image
<i>height</i>	IN:	Number of rows in the image

**Purpose** Writes a 24-bit image as the first image in the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The array *image* is assumed to be width  $\times$  height  $\times$  3 bytes. **DF24putimage** overwrites any information that exists in the HDF file. To append a new image to a file instead of overwriting an existing file, use **DF24addimage**.

FORTRAN `integer function d2pimg(filename, image, width, height)`

`character*(*) filename`

`<valid numeric data type> image`

`integer width, height`

**DF24readref/d2rref**

intn DF24readref(char \**filename*, uint16 *ref*)

*filename* IN: Name of the file

*ref* IN: Reference number for the next call to **DF24getimage**

**Purpose** Specifies the reference number of the next image to be read when **DF24getimage** is next called.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DF24readref** is commonly used in conjunction with **DFANlablist**, which returns a list of labels for a given tag together with their reference numbers. It provides a means of non-sequentially accessing 24-bit raster images in a file.

There is no guarantee that reference numbers appear in sequence in an HDF file. Therefore, it is not safe to assume that a reference number is the index of an image.

FORTTRAN integer function d2rref(filename, ref)

character\*(\*) filename

integer ref

## DF24reqil/d2reqil

intn DF24reqil (intn *il*)

*il*                    IN            Memory interlace of the next image read

**Purpose**                    Specifies the interlace mode for the next call to **DF24getimage** will use.

**Return value**            Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**            Regardless of what interlace scheme is used to store the image, **DF24reqil** causes the image to be loaded into memory and be interlaced according to the specification of *il*.

Because a call to **DF24reqil** may require a substantial reordering of the data, slower I/O performance could result than would be achieved if no change in interlace were requested.

The interlace mode codes are: 0 for pixel interlacing, 1 for scan-line interlacing and 2 for scan-plane interlacing.

FORTTRAN            `integer function d2reqil(il)`

`integer il`

**DF24restart/d2first**

intn DF24restart( )

**Purpose** Specifies that the next 24-bit image read from the file will be the first one rather than the 24-bit image following the one most recently read.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function d2first( )`

## DF24setcompress/d2scomp

intn DF24setcompress(int32 *type*, comp\_info \**cinfo*)

*type*           IN:     Type of compression  
*cinfo*          IN:     Pointer to compression information structure

**Purpose**           Set the type of compression to use when writing the next 24-bit raster image.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**    This routine provides a method for compressing the next raster image written. The *type* can be one of the following values: `COMP_NONE`, `COMP_JPEG`, `COMP_RLE`, `COMP_IMCOMP`. `COMP_NONE` is the default for storing images if this routine is not called, therefore images are not compressed by default. `COMP_JPEG` compresses images with a JPEG algorithm, which is a lossy method. `COMP_RLE` uses lossless run-length encoding to store the image. `COMP_IMCOMP` uses a lossy compression algorithm called IMCOMP, and is included for backward compatibility only.

The `comp_info` union contains algorithm-specific information for the library routines that perform the compression and is defined in the `hcomp.h` header file as follows:

```
typedef union tag_comp_info
{
    struct
    {
        intn    quality;
        intn    force_baseline;
    } jpeg;

    struct
    {
        int32   nt;
        intn    sign_ext;
        intn    fill_one;
        intn    start_bit;
        intn    bit_len;
    } nbit;

    struct
    {
        intn    skp_size;
    } skphuff;

    struct
    {
        intn    level;
    } deflate;
}
comp_info
```

This union is defined to provide future expansion, but is currently only used by the `COMP_JPEG` compression type. A pointer to a valid `comp_info` union is required for all compression types other than `COMP_JPEG`, but the values in the union are not used. The `comp_info` union is declared in the header file `hdf.h` and is shown here for informative purposes only, it should not be re-declared in a user program.

For `COMP_JPEG` compression, the quality member of the `jpeg` structure must be set to the quality of the stored image. This number can vary from 100, the best quality, to 0, terrible quality. All images stored with `COMP_JPEG` compression are stored in a lossy manner, even images stored with a quality of 100. The ratio of size to perceived image quality varies from image to image, some experimentation may be required to determine an acceptable quality factor for a given application. The `force_baseline` parameter determines whether the quantization tables used during compression are forced to the range 0-255. The `force_baseline` parameter should normally be set to 1 (forcing baseline results), unless special applications require non-baseline images to be used.

If the compression type is JPEG, **d2scomp** defines the default JPEG compression parameters to be used. If these parameters must be changed later, the **d2sjpeg** routine must be used. (See the Reference Manual entry for **d2sjpeg**)

```
FORTRAN      integer function d2scomp(type)

              integer type
```

## d2scomp

integer d2scomp(integer *quality*, integer *baseline*)

*quality*            IN:     JPEG quality specification  
*baseline*           IN:     JPEG baseline specification

**Purpose**            Fortran-specific routine that sets the parameters needed for the JPEG algorithm.

**Return value**     Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      `d8sjpeg` changes the JPEG compression parameter settings set in the `d8scomp` routine.



**d2sjpeg**

integer d2sjpeg(integer *quality*, integer *baseline*)

*quality*            IN:     JPEG quality specification

*baseline*           IN:     JPEG baseline specification

**Purpose**            Fortran-specific routine that sets the parameters needed for the JPEG algorithm.

**Return value**     Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **d2sjpeg** changes the JPEG compression parameter settings set in the **d2scomp** routine.

## DF24setdims/d2sdims

intn DF24setdims(int32 *width*, int32 *height*)

*width*            IN:     Number of columns in the image

*height*           IN:     Number or rows in the image

**Purpose**            Set the dimensions of the next image to be written to a file.

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

FORTTRAN           integer function d2sdims(width, height)

                     integer width, height

**DF24setil/d2setil**

intn DF24setil(intn *il*)

*il*                    IN:      Interlace mode

**Purpose**                Specifies the interlace mode to be used on subsequent writes.

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        **DF24setil** sets the interlace mode to be used when writing out the raster image set for a 24-bit image by determining the interlace mode of the image data in memory. If **DF24setil** is not called, the interlace mode is assumed to be 0.

The interlace mode codes are: 0 for pixel interlacing, 1 for scan-line interlacing and 2 for scan-plane interlacing.

FORTRAN                integer function d2setil(*il*)

integer *il*



**DFR8addimage/d8aimg**

intn DFR8addimage(char \**filename*, VOIDP *image*, int32 *width*, int32 *height*, uint16 *compress*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>image</i>	IN:	Array containing the image data
<i>width</i>	IN:	Number of columns in the image
<i>height</i>	IN:	Number of rows in the image
<i>compress</i>	IN:	Type of compression to use, if any

**Purpose** Appends the RIS8 for the image to the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DFR8addimage** is functionally equivalent to **DFR8putimage**, except that **DFR8putimage** cannot append image data; it only overwrites.

FORTRAN

```
integer function d8aimg(filename, image, width, height, compress)

character*(*) filename, image

integer width, height

integer compress
```

## DFR8getdims/d8gdims

```
intn DFR8getdims(char *filename, int32 *width, int32 *height, intn *ispalette)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>width</i>	OUT:	Number of columns in the next image in the file
<i>height</i>	OUT:	Number of rows in the next image in the file
<i>ispalette</i>	OUT:	Indicator of the existence of a palette

**Purpose** Opens the file, finds the next image, retrieves the dimensions of the image, and determines whether there is a palette associated with the image.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DFR8getdims** retrieves the dimensions of the image and indicates whether a palette is associated and stored with the image. If the file is being opened for the first time, **DFR8getdims** returns information about the first image in the file. If an image has already been read, **DFR8getdims** finds the next image. Thus, images are read in the same order in which they were written to the file.

Normally, **DFR8getdims** is called before **DFR8getimage** so that if necessary, space allocations for the image and palette can be checked, and the dimensions can be verified. If this information is already known, **DFR8getdims** need not be called.

Valid values of *ispalette* are: 1 if there is a palette, or 0 if not.

```
FORTRAN      integer function d8gdims(filename, width, height, ispalette)

              character*(*) filename

              integer width, height

              integer ispalette
```

**DFR8getimage/d8gimg**

```
intn DFR8getimage(char *filename, uint8 *image, int32 width, int32 height, uint8 *palette)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>image</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the returned image
<i>width</i>	IN:	Width of the image data buffer
<i>height</i>	IN:	Height of the image data buffer
<i>palette</i>	OUT:	Palette data

**Purpose** To retrieve the image and its palette, if it is present, and store them in the specified arrays.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** In C, if *palette* is `NULL`, no palette is loaded, even if one is stored with the image. In FORTRAN-77, an array must be allocated to store the palette, even if no palette is expected to be stored. If the image in the file is compressed, **DFR8getimage** automatically decompresses it. If **DFR8getdims** has not been called, **DFR8getimage** finds the next image in the same way that **DFR8getdims** does.

The *width* and *height* parameters specify the number of columns and rows, respectively, in the array which you've allocated in memory to store the image. The image may be smaller than the allocated space.

The order in which you declare dimensions is different between C and FORTRAN-77. Ordering varies because FORTRAN-77 arrays are stored in column-major order, while C arrays are stored in row-major order. (Row-major order implies that the horizontal coordinate varies fastest). When **d8gimg** reads an image from a file, it assumes row-major order. The FORTRAN-77 declaration that causes an image to be stored in this way must have the width as its first dimension and the height as its second dimension. To take this into account as you read image in your program, the image must be built "on its side".

```
FORTRAN      integer function d8gimg(filename, image, width, height, palette)

              character*(*) filename, image, palette

              integer width, height
```

## DFR8getpalref

intn DFR8getpalref(uint16 \**pal\_ref*)

pal\_ref            OUT:            Reference number of the palette

**Purpose**            Retrieves the reference number of the palette associated with the last image accessed.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     Make certain that **DFR8getdims** is called before **DFR8getpalref**.



**DFR8lastref/d8lref**

uint16 DFR8lastref( )

- Purpose** Retrieves the last reference number written to or read from an RIS8.
- Return value** Returns a non-zero reference number if successful and `FAIL` (or 0) otherwise.
- Description** This routine is primarily used for attaching annotations to images and adding images to vgroups. **DFR8lastref** returns the reference number of last raster image set read or written.

FORTRAN `integer function d8lref( )`

## DFR8nimages/d8nims

intn DFR8nimages(char \**filename*)

*filename*            IN:            Name of the HDF file

**Purpose**            Retrieves the number of 8-bit raster images stored in the specified file.

**Return value**    Returns the number of raster images in the file if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

FORTTRAN            integer function d8nims(filename)

                      character\*(\*) filename

**DFR8putimage/d8pimg**

```
intn DFR8putimage(char *filename, VOIDP image, int32 width, int32 height, uint16 compress)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file to store the raster image in
<i>image</i>	IN:	Array with image to put in file
<i>width</i>	IN:	Number of columns in the image
<i>height</i>	IN:	Number of rows in the image
<i>compress</i>	IN:	Type of compression used, if any

**Purpose** Writes the RIS8 for the image as the first image in the file, overwriting any information previously in the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The *compress* parameter identifies the method to be used for compressing the data, if any. If IMCOMP compression is used, the image must include a palette.

**DFR8putimage** overwrites any information that exists in the HDF file. To write an image to a file by appending it, rather than overwriting it, use **DFR8addimage**.

In FORTRAN-77, the dimensions of the *image* array must be the same as the dimensions of the image itself.

The order in which dimensions are declared is different between C and FORTRAN-77. Ordering varies because FORTRAN-77 arrays are stored in column-major order, while C arrays are stored in row-major order. (Row-major order implies that the horizontal coordinate varies fastest). When **DFR8putimage** writes an image to a file, it assumes row-major order. The FORTRAN-77 declaration that causes an image to be stored in this way must have the width as its first dimension and the height as its second dimension, the reverse of the way it is done in C. To take this into account as you build your image in your FORTRAN-77 program, the image must be built "on its side".

```
FORTRAN      integer function d8pimg(filename, image, width, height, compress)

              character*(*) filename, image

              integer width, height, compress
```

## DFR8readref/d8rref

intn DFR8readref(char \*filename, uint16 ref)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number for next <b>DFR8getimage</b>

**Purpose** Specifies the reference number of the image to be read when **DFR8getimage** is next called.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DFR8readref** is usually used in conjunction with **DFANlablist**, which returns a list of labels for a given tag together with their reference numbers. It provides, in a sense, a random access to images. There is no guarantee that reference numbers appear in sequence in an HDF file; therefore, it is not safe to assume that a reference number is the index of an image.

FORTRAN

```
integer function d8rref(filename, ref)

character*(*) filename

integer ref
```

**DFR8restart/d8first**

intn DFR8restart( )

**Purpose** Causes the next get command to read from the first raster image set in the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function d8first( )`

## DFR8setcompress/d8scomp

intn DFR8setcompress(int32 *type*, comp\_info \**cinfo*)

*type*           IN:    Type of compression  
*cinfo*           IN:    Pointer to compression information structure

**Purpose**               Sets the compression type to be used when writing the next 8-bit raster image.

**Return value**       Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**       This routine provides a method for compressing the next raster image written. The *type* can be one of the following values: `COMP_NONE`, `COMP_JPEG`, `COMP_RLE`, `COMP_IMCOMP`. `COMP_NONE` is the default for storing images if this routine is not called, therefore images are not compressed by default. `COMP_JPEG` compresses images with a JPEG algorithm, which is a lossy method. `COMP_RLE` uses lossless run-length encoding to store the image. `COMP_IMCOMP` uses a lossy compression algorithm called `IMCOMP`, and is included for backward compatibility only.

The `comp_info` union contains algorithm-specific information for the library routines that perform the compression and is defined in the `hcomp.h` header file as follows (refer to the header file for inline documentation):

```
typedef union tag_comp_info
{
    struct
    {
        intn    quality;
        intn    force_baseline;
    } jpeg;

    struct
    {
        int32   nt;
        intn    sign_ext;
        intn    fill_one;
        intn    start_bit;
        intn    bit_len;
    } nbit;

    struct
    {
        intn    skp_size;
    } skphuff;

    struct
    {
        intn    level;
    } deflate;
}
comp_info;
```

This union is defined to provide future expansion, but is currently only used by the `COMP_JPEG` compression type. A pointer to a valid `comp_info` union is required for all compression types other than `COMP_JPEG`, but the values in the union are not used. The `comp_info` union is declared in the header file `hdf.h` and is shown here for informative purposes only, it should not be re-declared in a user program.

For `COMP_JPEG` compression, the quality member of the `jpeg` structure must be set to the quality of the stored image. This number can vary from 100, the best quality, to 0, terrible quality. All images stored with `COMP_JPEG` compression are stored in a lossy manner, even images stored with a quality of 100. The ratio of size to perceived image quality varies from image to image, some experimentation may be required to determine an acceptable quality factor for a given application. The `force_baseline` parameter determines whether the quantization tables used during compression are forced to the range 0-255. It should normally be set to 1 (forcing baseline results), unless special applications require non-baseline images to be used.

If the compression type is JPEG, **d8scomp** defines the default JPEG compression parameters to be used. If these parameters must be changed later, the **d8sjpeg** routine must be used. (Refer to the Reference Manual page on **d8sjpeg**).

```
FORTRAN      integer function d8scomp(type)

              integer type
```

## d8scomp

integer d8scomp(integer *quality*, integer *baseline*)

*quality*            IN:     JPEG quality specification  
*baseline*           IN:     JPEG baseline specification

**Purpose**            Fortran-specific routine that sets the parameters needed for the JPEG algorithm.

**Return value**     Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **d8sjpeg** changes the JPEG compression parameter settings set in the **d8scomp** routine.



**d8sjpeg**

integer d8sjpeg(integer *quality*, integer *baseline*)

*quality*           IN:     JPEG quality specification

*baseline*          IN:     JPEG baseline specification

**Purpose**           Fortran-specific routine that sets the parameters needed for the JPEG algorithm.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     **d8sjpeg** changes the JPEG compression parameter settings set in the **d8scomp** routine.

## DFR8setpalette/d8spal

intn DFR8setpalette(uint8 \*palette)

*palette*            IN:    Palette data

**Purpose**            Indicate which palette, if any, is to be used for subsequent image sets.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        The specified palette remains the default palette until changed by a subsequent call to **DFR8setpalette**.

FORTRAN            integer function d8spal(palette)

                    character\*(\*) palette

**DFR8writeref/d8wref**

intn DFR8writeref(char \**filename*, uint16 *ref*)

*filename*      IN:      Name of the HDF file  
*ref*            IN:      Reference number for next call to **DFR8putimage** or  
                 **DFR8addimage**

**Purpose**            Specifies the reference number of the image to be written when **DFR8addimage** or **DFR8putimage** is next called.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     It is unlikely that you will need this routine, but if you do, use it with caution. There is no guarantee that reference numbers appear in sequence in an HDF file; therefore, it is not safe to assume that a reference number is the index of an image. In addition, using an existing reference number will overwrite the existing 8-bit raster image data.

**FORTTRAN**        integer function d8wref(filename, ref)  
  
                     character\*(\*) filename  
  
                     integer ref



**DFPaddpal/dpapal**

intn DFPaddpal(char \**filename*, VOIDP *palette*)

*filename*        IN:        Name of the HDF file  
*palette*        IN:        Buffer containing the palette to be written

**Purpose**         Appends a palette to a file.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**    If the named file does not exist, it is created and the palette written to it. The *palette* buffer should be at least 768 bytes in length.

FORTRAN         integer function dpapal(filename, palette)  
  
                  character\*(\*) filename, palette

## DFPgetpal/dpgpal

intn DFPgetpal(char \**filename*, VOIDP *palette*)

*filename*        IN:        Name of the HDF file  
*palette*        OUT:        Buffer for the returned palette

**Purpose**        Retrieves the next palette from file and stores it in the buffer *palette*.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**   The *palette* buffer is assumed to be at least 768 bytes long. Successive calls to **DFPgetpal** retrieve the palettes in the sequence they are stored in the file.

FORTTRAN        integer function dpgpal(*filename*, *palette*)  
  
                  character\*(\*) *filename*. *palette*

**DFPlastref/dplref**

uint16 DFPlastref(void)

**Purpose** Returns the value of the reference number most recently read or written by a palette function call.

**Return value** Returns the reference number if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function dplref( )`

## DFPnpals/dpnpals

intn DFPnpals(char \**filename*)

*filename*            IN:        Name of the file

**Purpose**            Indicates the number of palettes in the specified file.

**Return value**    Returns the number of palettes if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

FORTTRAN            integer function dpnpals(filename)

                      character\*(\*) filename



**DFPputpal/dpppal**

intn DFPputpal (char \**filename*, VOIDP *palette*, intn *overwrite*, char \**filemode*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>palette</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the palette to be written
<i>overwrite</i>	IN:	Flag identifying the palette to be written
<i>filemode</i>	IN:	File access mode

**Purpose** Writes a palette to the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This routine provides more control of palette write operations than **DFPaddpal**. Note that the combination *filemode*="w" and *overwrite*=1 has no meaning and will result in an error condition. To overwrite a palette, *filename* must be the same filename as the last file accessed through the DFP interface.

Valid values for *overwrite* are: 1 to overwrite last palette; 0 to write a new palette.

Valid values for *filemode* are: "a" to append the palette to the file and "w" to create a new file.

The *palette* buffer must be at least 768 bytes in length.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function dpppal(filename, palette, overwrite, filemode)

character*(*) filename, palette, filemode

integer overwrite
```

## DFPreadref/dprref

intn DFPreadref(char \**filename*, uint16 *ref*)

*filename*            IN:        Name of the file

*ref*                    IN:        Reference number to be used in next **DFPgetpal** call

**Purpose**                Retrieves the reference number of the palette to be retrieved next by **DFPgetpal**.

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if the palette with the specified reference number exists and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**         Used to set the reference number of the next palette to be retrieved.

FORTRAN                integer function dprref(filename, ref)

                        character\*(\*) filename

                        integer ref

**DFPrestart/dprest**

intn DFPrestart( )

**Purpose** Specifies that **DFPgetpal** will read the first palette in the file, rather than the next unread palette.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function dprest( )`

## DFPwriteref/dpwref

intn DFPwriteref(char \**filename*, uint16 *ref*)

*filename*        IN:        Name of the file

*ref*             IN:        Reference number to be assigned to the next palette written to a file

**Purpose**         Determines the reference number of the next palette to be written.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**    The file name is ignored. The next palette written, regardless of the filename, is assigned the reference number *ref*.

FORTTRAN        integer function dpwref(*filename*, *ref*)

                 character\*(\*) *filename*

                 integer *ref*

**DFKNTsize**

int DFKNTsize(int32 *data\_type*)

*data\_type*      IN:      Data type

**Purpose**              Determines the size of the specified data type.

**Return value**      Returns the size, in bytes, of the specified data type if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.



**DFUfptimage/duf2im**

```
int DFUfptimage(int32 hdim, int32 vdim, float32 max, float32 min, float32 *hscale, float32 *vscale,
float32 *data, uint8 *palette, char *outfile, int ct_method, int32 hres, int32 vres,
int compress)
```

<i>hdim</i>	IN:	Horizontal dimension of the input data
<i>vdim</i>	IN:	Vertical dimension of the input data
<i>max</i>	IN:	Maximum value of the input data
<i>min</i>	IN:	Minimum value of the input data
<i>hscale</i>	IN:	Horizontal scale of the input data (optional)
<i>vscale</i>	IN:	Vertical scale of the input data (optional)
<i>data</i>	IN:	Buffer containing the input data
<i>palette</i>	IN:	Pointer to the palette data
<i>outfile</i>	IN:	Name of the file the image data will be stored in
<i>ct_method</i>	IN:	Color transformation method
<i>hres</i>	IN:	Horizontal resolution to be applied to the output image
<i>vres</i>	IN:	Vertical resolution to be applied to the output image
<i>compress</i>	IN:	Compression flag

**Purpose** Converts floating point data to 8-bit raster image format and stores the converted image data in the specified file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This routine is very similar to the utility `fptohdf`, which takes its input from one or more files, rather than from internal memory. Another difference is that this routine allows compression (run-length encoding), whereas `fptohdf` does not at present.

As this routine is meant to mimic many of the features of NCSA DataScope, much of the code has been taken directly from the DataScope source.

Valid values for *ct\_method* are: 1 (or `EXPAND`) for expansion and 2 (or `INTERP`) for interpolation.

Valid values for *compress* are: 0 for no compression and 1 for compression enabled.

**FORTRAN** integer function duf2im(*hdim*, *vdim*, *max*, *min*, *hscale*, *vscale*,  
*data*, *palette*, *outfile*, *ct\_method*, *hres*, *vres*, *compress*)

integer *hdim*, *vdim*

```
real max, min, hscale, vscale, data  
character*(*) palette, outfile  
integer ctmethod, hres, vres, compress
```



**DFANaddfds/daafds**

intn DFANaddfds(int32 *file\_id*, char \**description*, int32 *desc\_len*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>description</i>	IN:	Sequence of ASCII characters (may include NULL or '\0')
<i>desc_len</i>	IN:	Length of the description

**Purpose** Adds a file description to a file.

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

**Description** These annotations are associated with the file, not with any particular object within the file. The parameter *description* can contain any sequence of ASCII characters. It does not have to be a string. Use the general purpose routines **Hopen** and **Hclose** to manage file access as the file annotation routines will not open and close HDF files.

FORTTRAN

```
integer function daafds(file_id, description, desc_len)

integer file_id, desc_len
character*(*) description
```

## DFANaddfid/daafid

intn DFANaddfid(int32 *file\_id*, char \**label*)

*file\_id*           IN:     The file identifier returned by **Hopen**.  
*label*            IN:     A null-terminated string.

**Purpose**           Writes a file label to a file.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**    These annotations are associated with the file, not with any particular object within the file. The label must be a single string. Use the general purpose routines **Hopen** and **Hclose** to manage file access because the file annotation routines will not open and close HDF files for you.

In the FORTRAN-77 version, the string length for the label should be close to the actual expected string length, because in FORTRAN-77 string lengths generally are assumed to be the declared length of the array that holds the string.

FORTRAN           integer function daafid(file\_id, label)  
  
                  integer file\_id  
  
                  character\*(\*) label

**DFANclear/daclear**

intn DFANclear( )

**Purpose** Resets all internal library structures and parameters of the DFAN annotation interface.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** When a file is regenerated in a single run by a library routine of another interface (such as **DFSDputdata**), **DFANclear** should be called to reset the interface.

FORTTRAN `integer function daclear( )`

## DFANgetdesc/dagdesc

intn DFANgetdesc(char \*filename, uint16 tag, uint16 ref, char \*desc\_buf, int32 buf\_len)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data object assigned the description
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data object assigned the description
<i>desc_buf</i>	OUT:	Buffer allocated to hold the description
<i>buf_len</i>	IN:	Size of the buffer allocated to hold the description

**Purpose** Reads the description assigned to the data object with the given tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The parameter *buf\_len* specifies the storage space available for the description. The length of *buf\_len* must account for the null termination character appended to the description.

FORTTRAN

```
integer function dagdesc(filename, tag, ref, desc_buf, buf_len)

character*(*) filename, desc_buf

integer tag, ref

integer buf_len
```

**DFANgetdesclen/dagdlen**

int32 DFANgetdesclen(char \**filename*, uint16 tag, uint16 *ref*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data object assigned the description
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data object assigned the description

**Purpose** Retrieves the length of a description of the data object with the given tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns the length of a description if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This routine should be used to insure that there is enough space allocated for a description before actually reading it.

**FORTRAN** integer function dagdlen(filename, tag, ref)

character\*(\*) filename

integer tag, ref

## DFANgetfds/dagfds

int32 DFANgetfds(int32 *file\_id*, char \**desc\_buf*, int32 *buf\_len*, intn *isfirst*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>desc_buf</i>	OUT:	The buffer allocated to hold the description
<i>buf_len</i>	IN:	Size of the buffer allocated to hold the description
<i>isfirst</i>	IN:	Determines the description to be retrieved

**Purpose** Reads the next file description.

**Return value** Returns the length of the file description if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If *isfirst* is 0, **DFANgetfds** gets the next file description from an HDF file. For example, if there are three file descriptions in a file, three successive calls to **DFANgetfds** will get all three descriptions. If *isfirst* is 1, **DFANgetfds** gets the first file description.

Valid values for *isfirst* are: 1 to read the first description and 0 to read the next description.

FORTRAN

```
integer function dagfds(file_id, desc_buf, buf_len, isfirst)

integer file_id, buf_len, isfirst

character*(*) desc_buf
```

**DFANgetfdslen/dagfdsl**

int32 DFANgetfdslen(int32 *file\_id*, intn *isfirst*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>isfirst</i>	IN:	Determines the description the retrieved length information applies to

**Purpose** Returns the length of a file description.

**Return value** Returns the length of the file description if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** When **DFANgetfdslen** is first called for a given file, it returns the length of the first file description. In order to get the lengths of successive file descriptions, you must call **DFANgetfds** between calls to **DFANgetfdslen**. Successive calls to **DFANgetfdslen** without calling **DFANgetfds** between them will return the length of the same file description.

Valid values for *isfirst* are: 1 to read the length of the first description and 0 to read the length of the next description.

FORTRAN

```
integer function dagfdsl(file_id, isfirst)

integer file_id, isfirst
```

## DFANgetfid/dagfid

int32 DFANgetfid(int32 *file\_id*, char \**desc\_buf*, int32 *buf\_len*, intn *isfirst*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>label_buf</i>	OUT:	The buffer allocated to hold the label
<i>buf_len</i>	IN:	Size of the buffer allocated to hold the label
<i>isfirst</i>	IN:	Determines the file label to be retrieved

**Purpose** Reads a file label from a file.

**Return value** Returns the length of the file description if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If *isfirst* is 0, **DFANgetfid** gets the next file label from the file. If *isfirst* is 1, **DFANgetfid** gets the first file label in the file. If *buf\_len* is not large enough, the label is truncated to *buf\_len*-1 characters in the buffer *label\_buf*.

Valid values of *isfirst* are: 1 to read the first label, 0 to read the next label

FORTRAN

```
integer function dagfid(file_id, label_buf, buf_len, isfirst)

integer file_id, buf_len, isfirst

character*(*) label_buf
```



**DFANgetfidlen/dagfidl**

int32 DFANgetfidlen(int32 *file\_id*, intn *isfirst*)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*isfirst* IN: Determines the file label the retrieved length information applies to

**Purpose** Returns the length of a file label.

**Return value** Returns the length of the file label if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** When **DFANgetfidlen** is first called for a given file, it returns the length of the first file label. In order to retrieve the lengths of successive file labels, **DFANgetfid** must be called between calls to **DFANgetfidlen**. Otherwise, successive calls to **DFANgetfidlen** will return the length of the same file label.

Valid values of *isfirst* are: 1 to read the first label, and 0 to read the next label.

FORTRAN `integer function dagfidl(file_id, isfirst)`  
  
`integer file_id, isfirst`

## DFANgetlabel/daglab

intn DFANgetlabel(char \*filename, uint16 tag, uint16 ref, char \*label\_buf, int32 buf\_len)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data object assigned the label
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data object assigned the label
<i>label_buf</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the label
<i>buf_len</i>	IN:	Size of the buffer allocated for the label

**Purpose** Reads the label assigned to the data object identified by the given tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The parameter *buf\_len* specifies the storage space available for the label. The length of *buf\_len* must account for the null termination character appended to the annotation.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function daglab(filename, tag, ref, label_buf, buf_len)

character*(*) filename, label_buf

integer tag, ref, buf_len
```

**DFANgetlablen/dagllen**

int32 DFANgetlablen(char \**filename*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data object assigned the label
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number the data object assigned the label

**Purpose** Returns the length of a label assigned to the object with a given tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns the length of the label if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This routine should be used to insure that there is enough space allocated for a label before actually reading it.

**FORTRAN** integer function dagllen(filename, tag, ref)

character\*(\*) filename

integer tag, ref

## DFANlablist/dallist

```
int DFANlablist(char *filename, uint16 tag, uint16 ref_list[], char *label_list, int list_len, intn
label_len, intn start_pos)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag to be queried
<i>ref_list</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the returned reference numbers
<i>label_list</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the returned labels
<i>list_len</i>	IN:	Size of the reference number list and the label list
<i>label_len</i>	IN:	Maximum length allowed for a label
<i>start_pos</i>	IN:	Starting position of the search

**Purpose** Returns a list of all reference numbers and labels (if labels exist) for a given tag.

**Return value** Returns the number of reference numbers found if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** Entries are returned from the *start\_pos* entry up to the *list\_len* entry. The *list\_len* determines the number of available entries in the reference number and label lists, *label\_len* is the maximum length allowed for a label, and *start\_pos* tells which label to start reading for the given tag. (If *start\_pos* is 1, for instance, all labels will be read; if *start\_pos* is 4, all but the first 3 labels will be read.) The *ref\_list* contains a list of reference numbers for all objects with a given tag. The *label\_list* contains a corresponding list of labels, if any. If there is no label stored for a given object, the corresponding entry in *label\_list* is an empty string.

Taken together, the *ref\_list* and *label\_list* constitute a directory of all objects and their labels (where they exist) for a given tag. The *label\_list* parameter can display all of the labels for a given tag. Or it can be searched to find the reference number of a data object with a certain label. Once the reference number for a given label is found, the corresponding data object can be accessed by invoking other HDF routines. Therefore, this routine provides a mechanism for the direct access to data objects in HDF files.

```
FORTRAN integer function dallist(filename, tag, ref_list, label_list,
list_len, label_len, start_pos)

character*(*) filename, label_list

integer ref_list(*)

integer list_len, label_len, start_pos
```

**DFANlastref/dalref**

uint16 DFANlastref( )

**Purpose** Returns the reference number of the annotation last written or read.

**Return value** Returns the reference number if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function dalref( )`

## DFANputdesc/dapdesc

```
int DFANputdesc(char *filename, uint16 tag, uint16 ref, char *description, int32 desc_len)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data object to be assigned the description
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number the data object to be assigned the description
<i>description</i>	IN:	Sequence of ASCII characters (may include NULL or '\0')
<i>desc_len</i>	IN:	Length of the description

**Purpose** Writes a description for the data object with the given tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The parameter `description` can contain any sequence of ASCII characters; it does not have to be a string. If **DFANputdesc** is called more than once for the same tag/reference number pair, only the last description is stored in the file.

FORTTRAN

```
integer function dapdesc(filename, tag, ref, description,  
                        desc_len)  
  
character*(*) filename, description  
  
integer tag, ref, desc_len
```

**DFANputlabel/daplab**

intn DFANputlabel(char \**filename*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*, char \**label*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data object to be assigned the label
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number the data object to be assigned the label
<i>label</i>	IN:	Null-terminated label string

**Purpose** Assigns a label to the data object with the given tag/reference number pair.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

FORTRAN      integer function daplab(filename, tag, ref, label)  
  
              character\*(\*) filename, label  
  
              integer tag, ref





**DFSDadddata/dsadata**

```
intn DFSDadddata(char *filename, intn rank, int32 dimsizes[], VOIDP data)
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>rank</i>	IN:	Number of dimensions in the data array to be written
<i>dimsizes</i>	IN:	Array containing the size of each dimension
<i>data</i>	IN:	Array containing the data to be stored

**Purpose** Appends a scientific dataset in its entirety to an existing HDF file if the file exists. If not, a new file is created.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** In addition to appending a multidimensional array of data to an HDF file, **DFSDadddata** automatically stores any information pertinent to the dataset. It will not overwrite existing data in the file. The array `data` can be of any valid type. However, if no data type has been set by **DFSDsetNT**, it is assumed that the data is of type `float32`.

Calling **DFSDadddata** will write the scientific dataset and all associated information. That is, when **DFSDadddata** is called, any information set by a **DFSDset\*** call is written to the file, along with the data array itself.

```
FORTRAN      integer function dsadata(filename, rank, dimsizes, data)
              character*(*) filename
              integer rank
              integer dimsizes(*), data(*)
```

## DFSDclear/dsclear

intn DFSDclear()

- Purpose** Clears all values set by **DFSDset\*** routines.
- Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.
- Description** After a call to **DFSDclear**, values set by any **DFSDset\*** call will not be written unless they have been set again.

FORTRAN `integer function dsclear( )`

**DFSDendslab/dseslab**

intn DFSDendslab( )

**Purpose** Terminates a sequence of slab calls started by **DFSDstartslab** by closing the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function dseslab( )`

## DFSDendslice/dseslc

intn DFSDendslice( )

**Purpose** Terminates the write operation after storing a slice of data in a scientific dataset.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DFSDendslice** must be called after all the slices are written. It checks to ensure that the entire dataset has been written, and if it has not, returns an error code. **DFSDendslice** is obsolete in favor of **DFSDendslab**. **DFSDendslab** is the recommended function call to use when terminating hyperslab (previously known as data slices) operations. HDF will continue to support **DFSDendslice** only to maintain backward compatibility with earlier versions of the library.

FORTTRAN `integer function dseslc( )`

## DFSDgetcal/dsgcal

```
int32 DFSDgetcal(float64 *cal, float64 *cal_err, float64 *offset, float64 *offset_err, int32 *data_type)
```

<i>cal</i>	OUT:	Calibration factor
<i>cal_err</i>	OUT:	Calibration error
<i>offset</i>	OUT:	Uncalibrated offset
<i>offset_err</i>	OUT:	Uncalibrated offset error
<i>data_type</i>	OUT:	Data type of uncalibrated data

**Purpose** Retrieves the calibration record, if there is one, attached to a scientific dataset.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** A calibration record contains four 64-bit floating point values followed by a 32-bit integer.

The relationship between a value  $iy$  stored in a dataset and the actual value  $y$  is defined as:

$$y = cal * (iy - offset)$$

The variable `offset_err` contains a potential error of `offset`, and `cal_err` contains a potential error of `cal`. Currently the calibration record is provided for information only. The SD interface performs no operations on the data based on the calibration tag.

As an example, suppose the values in the calibrated dataset `iy[ ]` are the following integers:

```
iy[6] = {2, 4, 5, 11, 26, 81}
```

By defining `cal = 0.50` and `offset = -200.0` and applying the calibration formula, the calibrated dataset `iy[ ]` returns to its original form as a floating point array:

```
y[6] = {1001.0, 1002.0, 1002.5, 1005.5, 1013.0, 1040.5}
```

```
FORTRAN integer function dsgcal(cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err,
                               data_type)
```

```
real cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err
```

```
integer data_type
```

## DFSDgetdata/dsgdata

intn DFSDgetdata(char \**filename*, intn *rank*, int32 *dimsizes*[], VOIDP *data*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the file
<i>rank</i>	IN:	Number of dimensions
<i>dimsizes</i>	IN:	Dimensions of the <i>data</i> buffer
<i>data</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the data

**Purpose** Reads the next dataset in the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If the values of *rank* or *dimsizes* aren't known, **DFSDgetdims** must be called to retrieve them and then use them to determine the buffer space needed for the array data. If the data type of the data in a scientific dataset isn't known, **DFSDgetNT** must be called to retrieve it. Subsequent calls to **DFSDgetdata** (or to **DFSDgetdims** and **DFSDgetdata**) will sequentially read scientific datasets from the file. For example, if **DFSDgetdata** is called three times in succession, the third call reads data from the third scientific dataset in the file.

If **DFSDgetdims** or **DFSDgetdata** is called and there are no more scientific datasets left in the file, an error code is returned and nothing is read. **DFSDrestart** can be used to override this convention.

```
FORTRAN      integer function dsgdata(filename, rank, dimsizes, data)

              character*(*) filename

              integer rank

              integer dimsizes(*), data(*)
```

**DFSDgetdatalen/dsgdaln**

intn DFSDgetdatalen(intn *\*label\_len*, intn *\*unit\_len*, intn *\*format\_len*, intn *\*coords\_len*)

<i>label_len</i>	OUT:	Maximum length of the label string
<i>unit_len</i>	OUT:	Maximum length of the unit string
<i>format_len</i>	OUT:	Maximum length of the format string
<i>coords_len</i>	OUT:	Maximum length of the coordinate system string

**Purpose** Retrieves the lengths of the label, unit, format, and coordinate system strings.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The space allocated for the label, unit, format, and coordinate system strings must be at least one byte larger than the actual length of the string to account for the null termination.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function dsgdaln(label_len, unit_len, format_len,  
                        coords_len)  
  
integer label_len, unit_len, format_len, coords_len
```

## DFSDgetdatastrs/dsgdast

intn DFSDgetdatastrs(char \*label, char \*unit, char \*format, char \*coordsys)

<i>label</i>	OUT:	Label describing the data
<i>unit</i>	OUT:	Unit to be used with the data
<i>format</i>	OUT:	Format to be used in displaying data
<i>coordsys</i>	OUT:	Coordinate system

**Purpose** Retrieves information about the label, unit, and format attribute strings associated with the data.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The parameter *coordsys* gives the coordinate system that is to be used for interpreting the dimension information.

**FORTRAN** integer function dsgdast(label, unit, format, coordsys)  
  
character\*(\*) label, unit, format, coordsys



**DFSDgetdimlen/dsgdiln**

intn DFSDgetdimlen (intn *dim*, intn \**label\_len*, intn \**unit\_len*, intn \**format\_len*)

<i>dim</i>	IN:	Dimension the label, unit, and format refer to
<i>label_len</i>	OUT:	Length of the label
<i>unit_len</i>	OUT:	Length of the unit
<i>format_len</i>	OUT:	Length of the format

**Purpose** Retrieves the length of the label, unit, and format attribute strings associated with the specified dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The space allocated to hold the label, unit, and format strings must be at least one byte larger than the actual length of the string, to account for the null termination.

**FORTRAN**

```
integer function dsgdiln(dim, label_len, unit_len, format_len)

integer dim, label_len, unit_len, format_len
```

## DFSDgetdims/dsgdims

intn DFSDgetdims(char \**filename*, intn \**rank*, int32 *dimsizes*[], intn *maxrank*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>rank</i>	OUT:	Number of dimensions
<i>dimsizes</i>	OUT:	Buffer for the returned dimensions
<i>maxrank</i>	IN:	Size of the storage buffer <i>dimsizes</i>

**Purpose** Retrieves the number of dimensions (*rank*) of the dataset and the sizes of the dimensions (*dimsizes*) for the next scientific dataset in the file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The *maxrank* parameter tells **DFSDgetdims** the size of the array that is allocated for storing the *dimsizes* array. The value of *rank* must not exceed the value of *maxrank*.

The allocation of a buffer for the scientific dataset data should correspond to the values retrieved by **DFSDgetdims**. The first value in the array *dimsizes* should equal the first dimension of the array that is allocated to hold the dataset; the second value in *dimsizes* should equal the second dimension of the dataset, and so forth.

```
FORTRAN      integer function dsgdims(filename, rank, dimsizes, maxrank)

              character*(*) filename

              integer rank, maxrank

              integer dimsizes(*)
```

**DFSDgetdimscale/dsgdisc**

intn DFSDgetdimscale(intn *dim*, int32 *size*, VOIDP *scale*)

<i>dim</i>	IN:	Dimension this scale corresponds to
<i>size</i>	IN:	Size of the <i>scale</i> buffer
<i>scale</i>	OUT:	Array of values defining reference points along a specified dimension

**Purpose** Gets the scale corresponding to the specified dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The DFSD interface requires the dimension scales to be of the same data type as the corresponding data. To store dimension scales of a different data type than the corresponding data, use the multifile SD interface.

FORTRAN

```
integer function dsgdisc(dim, size, scale)

integer dim, size

integer scale(*)
```

## DFSDgetdimstrs/dsgdist

intn DFSDgetdimstrs(intn *dim*, char \**label*, char \**unit*, char \**format*)

<i>dim</i>	IN:	Dimension this label, unit and format refer to
<i>label</i>	OUT:	Label that describes this dimension
<i>unit</i>	OUT:	Unit to be used with this dimension
<i>format</i>	OUT:	Format to be used in displaying scale for this dimension

**Purpose** Retrieves the label, unit, and format attribute strings corresponding to the specified dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The space allocated for the label, unit, and format string must be at least one byte larger than the length of the string to accommodate the null termination. If the length is unknown when the program is written, declare the array size as `1+maxlen_label, maxlen_unit, or maxlen_format` after they are set by **DFSDsetlengths**. The maximum default string length is 255.

FORTRAN      integer function dsgdist(dim, label, unit, format)

                 integer dim

                 character\*(\*) label, unit, format

**DFSDgetfillvalue/dsgfill**

intn DFSDgetfillvalue(VOIDP *fill\_value*)

*fill\_value*           OUT:    Fill value

**Purpose**               Retrieves the fill value of a DFSD scientific dataset.

**Return value**       Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**       The fill value is set by **DFSDsetfillvalue** and returned in the variable `fill_value`. Note that **DFSDgetfillvalue** does not take a file name as an argument. As a result, a DFSD call to initialize the file information structures is required before calling **DFSDgetfillvalue**. One such call is **DFSDgetdims**.

FORTRAN               integer function dsgfill(fill\_value)

                      character\*(\*) fill\_value

## DFSDgetNT/dsgnt

intn DFSDgetNT(int32 \**data\_type*)

*data\_type*      OUT:      Data type of data in the scientific dataset

**Purpose**              Retrieves the data type of the next dataset to be read.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      Note that **DFSDgetNT** does not take a file name as an argument. As a result, a DFSD call to initialize the file information structures is required before calling **DFSDgetNT**. One such call is **DFSDgetdims**.

Valid values for *data\_type* are of the general form `DFNT_`. The following are valid symbolic names and their data types:

32-bit float	DFNT_FLOAT32	5
64-bit float	DFNT_FLOAT64	6
8-bit signed int	DFNT_INT8	20
8-bit unsigned int	DFNT_UINT8	21
16-bit signed int	DFNT_INT16	22
16-bit unsigned int	DFNT_UINT16	23
32-bit signed int	DFNT_INT32	24
32-bit unsigned int	DFNT_UINT32	25
8-bit character	DFNT_CHAR8	4

FORTRAN              integer function dsgnt(num\_type)

integer num\_type

**DFSDgetrange/dsgrang**

intn DFSDgetrange(VOIDP *max*, VOIDP *min*)

*max*           OUT:    Maximum value stored with the scientific dataset

*min*           OUT:    Maximum value stored with the scientific dataset

**Purpose**           Retrieves the maximum and minimum values stored with the scientific dataset.

**Return value**   Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**     The *max* and *min* values are set via a call to **DFSDsetrange**. They are not automatically stored when a dataset is written to a file. The data type of these values is the data type of the dataset array. One implication of this is that in the C version of **DFSDgetrange** the arguments are pointers, rather than simple variables, whereas in the FORTRAN-77 version they are simple variables of the same type as the data array.

Neither **DFSDgetrange** nor **DFSDgetdata** compare the *max* and *min* values stored with the dataset to the actual values in the dataset; they merely retrieve the data. As a result, the maximum and minimum values may not always reflect the actual maximum and minimum values in the dataset. In some cases the *max* and *min* values may actually lie outside the range of values in the dataset.

FORTRAN           integer function dsgrang(max, min)

                  character\*(\*) max, min

## DFSDgetslice/dsgslc

```
intn DFSDgetslice(char *filename, int32 winst[], int32 windims[], VOIDP data, int32 dims[])
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of HDF file
<i>winst</i>	IN:	Array containing the coordinates for the start of the slice
<i>windim</i>	IN:	Array containing the dimensions of the slice
<i>data</i>	OUT:	Array for returning slice
<i>dims</i>	OUT:	Dimensions of array data

**Purpose** Reads part of a scientific dataset from a file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DFSDgetslice** accesses the dataset last accessed by **DFSDgetdims**. If **DFSDgetdims** has not been called for the named file, **DFSDgetslice** gets a slice from the next dataset in the file. Array *winst* specifies the coordinates of the start of the slice. Array *windims* gives the size of the slice. The number of elements in *winst* and *windims* must be equal to the rank of the dataset. For example, if the file contains a three-dimensional dataset, *winst* may contain the values {2, 4, 3}, while *windims* contains the values {3, 1, 4} and the *dims* should be at least {3, 1, 4}, the same size as the slice. This will extract a 3 x 4, two-dimensional slice, containing the elements between (2, 4, 3) and (4, 4, 6) from the original dataset.

The *data* array is the array into which the slice is read. It must be at least as big as the desired slice. The *dims* array is the array containing the actual dimensions of the array *data*. The user assigns values to *dims* before calling **DFSDgetslice**.

All parameters assume FORTRAN-77-style one-based arrays.

**DFSDgetslice** is obsolete in favor of **DFSDreadslab**. **DFSDreadslab** is the recommended function call to use when reading hyperslabs (previously known as data slices). HDF will continue to support **DFSDgetslice** only to maintain backward compatibility with HDF applications built on earlier versions of the library.

```
FORTRAN      integer function dsgslc(filename, winst, windims, data, dims)

              character*(*) filename, data

              integer winst(*), windims(*), dims(*)
```



**DFSDlastref/dslref**

intn DFSDlastref( )

**Purpose**                 Retrieves the most recent reference number used in writing or reading a scientific dataset.

**Return value**         Returns the reference number for the last accessed scientific dataset if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description**         **DFSDlastref** returns the value of the last reference number of a scientific dataset read from or written to the file.

FORTTRAN               integer function dslref( )

## DFSDndatasets/dsnum

intn DFSDndatasets(char \**filename*)

*filename*            IN:        Name of the HDF file

**Purpose**            Returns the number of scientific datasets in the file.

**Return value**      Returns the number of datasets if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      In HDF version 3.3, **DFSDndatasets** replaced **DFSDnumber**. In order to maintain backward compatibility with existing HDF applications, HDF will continue to support **DFSDnumber**. However, it is recommended that all new applications use **DFSDndatasets** instead of **DFSDnumber**.

FORTTRAN            integer function dsnum(filename)

                      character\*(\*) filename

**DFSDpre32sdg/dsp32sd**

intn DFSDpre32sdg(char \**filename*, uint16 *ref*, intn \**ispre32*)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	The name of the HDF file containing the scientific dataset
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of SDG
<i>ispre32</i>	OUT:	Pointer to results of the pre-HDF version 3.2 inquiry

**Purpose** Tests if the scientific dataset with the specified reference number was created by an HDF library earlier than version 3.2.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If the scientific dataset was created with a version of HDF prior to version 3.2, *ispre32* will be set to 1, otherwise it will be set to 0. Based on this information, programmers can decide whether or not to transpose the corresponding array.

**FORTTRAN**

```
integer function dsp32sd(filename, ref, ispre32)

character*(*) filename

integer ref, ispre32
```

## DFSDputdata/dspdata

intn DFSDputdata(char \*filename, intn rank, int32 dimsizes[], VOIDP data)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>rank</i>	IN:	Number of dimensions of data array to be stored
<i>dimsizes</i>	IN:	Buffer for the dimension sizes
<i>data</i>	IN:	Buffer for the data to be stored

**Purpose** Writes a scientific data and related information to an HDF file.

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

**Description** **DFSDputdata** will write data to an existing file by destroying the contents of the original file. Use it with caution. If a new filename is used, **DFSDputdata** functions exactly like **DFSDadddata**.

```
FORTRAN      integer function dspdata(filename, rank, dimsizes, data)

              character*(*) filename

              <valid numeric data type> data

              integer rank

              integer dimsizes(*)
```

**DFSDputslice/dspslc**

```
intn DFSDputslice(int32 windims[], VOIDP source, int32 dims[])
```

<i>windims</i>	IN:	Window dimensions specifying the size of the slice to be written
<i>source</i>	IN:	Buffer for the slice
<i>dims</i>	IN:	Dimensions of the <i>source</i> array

**Purpose** Writes part of a scientific dataset to a file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **DFSDputslice** read a subset of an array in memory and stores it as part of the scientific dataset array last specified by **DFSDsetdims**. Slices must be stored contiguously.

Array *windims* (“window dimensions”) specifies the size of the slice to be written. The *windims* array must contain as many elements as there are dimensions in the entire scientific dataset array. The *source* argument is an array in memory containing the slice and *dims* is an array containing the dimensions of the array source.

Notice that *windims* and *dims* need not be the same. The *windims* argument could refer to a sub-array of *source*, in which case only a portion of *source* is written to the scientific data array.

All parameters assume FORTRAN-77-style one-based arrays.

**DFSDputslice** is obsolete in favor of **DFSDwriteslab**. **DFSDwriteslab** is the recommended function call to use when writing hyperslabs (previously known as data slices). HDF will continue to support **DFSDputslice** only to maintain backward compatibility with earlier versions of the library.

## DFSDreadref/dsrref

intn DFSDreadref(char \**filename*, uint16 *ref*)

*filename*        IN:        Name of the HDF file  
*ref*                IN:        Reference number for next **DFSDgetdata** call

**Purpose**                Specifies the reference number for the dataset to be read during the next read operation.

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        This routine is commonly used in conjunction with **DFANgetlablist**, which returns a list of labels for a given tag together with their reference numbers. It provides a sort of random access to scientific datasets.

There is no guarantee that reference numbers appear in sequence in an HDF file, so it is not generally safe to assume that a reference number is an index number of a scientific dataset.

FORTRAN                integer function dsrref(filename, ref)  
  
                          character\*(\*) filename  
  
                          integer ref

## DFSDreadslab/dsrslab

```
intn DFSDreadslab(char *filename, int32 start[], int32 slab_size[], int32 stride[], VOIDP buffer, int32
buffer_size[])
```

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Name of the HDF file
<i>start</i>	IN:	Buffer of size <i>rank</i> containing the coordinates for the start of the slab
<i>slab_size</i>	IN:	Buffer of size <i>rank</i> containing the size of each dimension in the slab
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Subsampling (not yet implemented)
<i>buffer</i>	OUT:	\Buffer for the returned slab
<i>buffer_size</i>	OUT:	Dimensions of the <i>buffer</i> parameter

**Purpose** Reads a slab of data from any scientific dataset.

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

**Description** **DFSDreadslab** will access to the scientific dataset following the current one if **DFSDgetdims** or **DFSDgetdata** are not called earlier. The *start* array indices are one-based. The rank of *start* must be the same as the number of dimensions of the specified variable. The elements of *slab\_size* must be no larger than the dimensions of the scientific dataset in order. The stride feature is not currently implemented. For now just pass the *start* array as the argument for *stride* where it will be ignored.

To extract a slab of lower dimension than that of the dataset, enter 1 in the *slab\_size* array for each omitted dimension. For example, to extract a two-dimensional slab from a three-dimensional dataset, specify the beginning coordinates in three dimensions and enter a 1 for the missing dimension in the *slab\_size* array. More specifically, to extract a 3 x 4 slab containing the elements (6, 7, 8) through (8, 7, 11) specify the beginning coordinates as {6, 7, 8} and the slab size as {3, 1, 4}.

```
FORTRAN
integer function dsrslab(filename, start, slab_size, stride,
                        buffer, buffersize)

character*(*) filename, buffer

integer start(*), slab_size(*),

integer stride(*), buffer_size(*)
```

## DFSDrestart/dsfirst

intn DFSDrestart( )

**Purpose** Causes the next read command to be read from the first scientific dataset in the file, rather than the scientific dataset following the one that was most recently read.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**FORTRAN** `integer function dsfirst( )`



**DFSDsetcal/dsscal**

```
intn DFSDsetcal(float64 cal, float64 cal_err, float64 offset, float64 offset_err, int32 data_type)
```

<i>cal</i>	IN:	Calibration factor
<i>cal_err</i>	IN:	Calibration error
<i>offset</i>	IN:	Uncalibrated offset
<i>offset_err</i>	IN:	Uncalibrated offset error
<i>data_type</i>	IN:	Data type of uncalibrated data

**Purpose** Sets the calibration information associated with data

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This routine sets the calibration record associated with a dataset. A calibration record contains four 64-bit floating point values followed by a 32-bit integer, to be interpreted as follows:

<i>cal</i>	calibration factor
<i>cal_err</i>	calibration error
<i>offset</i>	uncalibrated offset
<i>offset_err</i>	uncalibrated offset error
<i>data_type</i>	data type of uncalibrated data

The relationship between a value *iy* stored in a dataset and the actual value *y* is defined as:

$$y = \text{cal} * (\text{iy} - \text{offset})$$

The variable *offset\_err* contains a potential error of *offset*, and *cal\_err* contains a potential error of *cal*. Currently the calibration record is provided for information only. The SD interface performs no operations on the data based on the calibration tag.

**DFSDsetcal** works like other **DFSDset\*** routines, with one exception: the calibration information is automatically cleared after a call to **DFSDputdata** or **DFSDadddata**. Hence, **DFSDsetcal** must be called again for each dataset that is to be written.

As an example, suppose the values in a dataset *y*[ ] are as follows:

```
y[6]={1001.0, 1002.0, 1002.5, 1005.5, 1013.0, 1040.5}
```

By defining *cal* = 0.50 and *offset* = -200.0 and applying the calibration formula, the calibrated dataset *iy*[ ] becomes as follows:

```
iy[6]={2, 4, 5, 11, 26, 81}
```

The array *iy*[ ] can then be stored as integers.

```
FORTRAN      integer function dsscal(cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err,  
              data_type)  
  
              real*8 cal, cal_err, offset, offset_err  
  
              integer data_type
```

**DFSDsetdatastrs/dssdast**

intn DFSDsetdatastrs(char \**label*, char \**unit*, char \**format*, char \**coordsys*)

<i>label</i>	IN:	Label describing the data
<i>unit</i>	IN:	Unit to be used with the data
<i>format</i>	IN:	Format to be used in displaying the data
<i>coordsys</i>	IN:	Coordinate system of the data

**Purpose** Sets the label, unit, format, and coordinate system for the next dataset written to file.

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

**FORTRAN** integer function dssdast(label, unit, format, coordsys)  
character\*(\*) label, unit, format, coordsys

## DFSDsetdims/dssdims

intn DFSDsetdims (intn *rank*, int32 *dimsizes*[])

*rank*           IN:     Number of dimensions  
*dimsizes*       IN:     Dimensions of the scientific dataset

**Purpose**               Sets the rank and dimension sizes for all subsequent scientific datasets written to the file.

**Return value**       Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        This routine must be called before calling either **DFSDsetdimstrs** or **DFSDsetdimscale**. **DFSDsetdims** need not be called if other set routines are not called and the correct dimensions are supplied in **DFSDputdata** or **DFSDadddata**.

If the rank or dimension sizes change, all previous set calls are cleared, except for the data type, which is set by calling **DFSDsetNT**.

FORTRAN            integer function dssdims(rank, dimsizes)  
  
                    integer rank  
  
                    integer dimsizes(\*)

**DFSDsetdimscale/dssdisc**

intn DFSDsetdimscale (intn *dim*, int32 *dimsize*, VOIDP *scale*)

<i>dim</i>	IN:	Dimension this scale corresponds to
<i>dimsize</i>	IN:	Size of the <i>scale</i> buffer
<i>scale</i>	IN:	Buffer for the scale values

**Purpose** Defines the scale for a dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** A scale is a one-dimensional array whose values describe reference points along one dimension of the dataset. For example, a two-dimensional dataset representing points on a map could have two scales, one representing points of latitude, and the other points of longitude.

FORTRAN

```
integer function dssdisc (dim, dimsize, scale)

integer dim

integer dimsize(*), scale(*)
```

## DFSDsetdimstrs/dssdist

intn DFSDsetdimstrs(intn *dim*, char \**label*, char \**unit*, char \**format*)

<i>dim</i>	IN:	Dimension this label, unit and format refer to
<i>label</i>	IN:	Label that describes this dimension
<i>unit</i>	IN:	Unit to be used with this dimension
<i>format</i>	IN:	Format to be used to display scale

**Purpose** Sets the label, unit, and format strings corresponding to the specified dimension.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** In both FORTRAN-77 and C programs, *dim* = 1 for the first dimension, and *dim* = 2 for the second dimension. If the user is not interested in one or more strings, empty strings can be used as parameters for the **DFSDsetdimstrs** call. For example, **DFSDsetdimstrs**(1, "vertical", "", "") will set the label for the first dimension to "vertical" and set the unit and format to empty strings.

FORTRAN      integer function dssdist(dim, label, unit, format)

                                 integer dim

                                 character\*(\*) label, unit, format

**DFSDsetfillvalue/dssfill**

intn DFSDsetfillvalue(VOIDP *fill\_value*)

*fill\_value*      IN:      Fill value

**Purpose**            Set the value used to fill in any unwritten location in a scientific dataset.

**Return value**    Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**    It is assumed that the fill value has the same data type as the dataset. Once the fill value is set for a particular SDS, it cannot be changed.

If **DFSDsetfillvalue** is called before the first call to **DFSDstartslab**, **DFSDstartslab** will set the fill value tag attribute to the value specified in the **DFSDsetfillvalue** call, but will not actually write out the fill value when **DFSDwriteslab** is called. However, if **DFSDsetfillvalue** is called after the first call the **DFSDstartslab**, the fill value tag attribute will be set by **DFSDsetfillvalue** and the fill value will be written to the slab during the **DFSDwriteslab** call.

FORTRAN            integer function dssfill(fill\_value)

                    character\*(\*) fill\_value

## DFSDsetlengths/dsslens

intn DFSDsetlengths(intn *label\_len*, intn *unit\_len*, intn *format\_len*, intn *coords\_len*)

<i>label_len</i>	IN:	Maximum length of label strings
<i>unit_len</i>	IN:	Maximum length of unit strings
<i>format_len</i>	IN:	Maximum length of format strings
<i>coords_len</i>	IN:	Maximum length of coordinate system strings

**Purpose** Sets the maximum lengths for the strings that will hold labels, units, formats, and the name of the coordinate system.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The lengths set by this routine are used by the routines **DFSDgetdimstrs** and **DFSDgetdatastrs** to determine the maximum lengths of strings that they get from the file.

Normally, **DFSDsetlengths** is not needed. If it is not called, default maximum lengths of 255 are used for all strings.

FORTRAN

```
integer function dsslens(label_len, unit_len, format_len,  
                        coords_len)  
  
integer label_len, unit_len, format_len, coords_len
```



**DFSDsetNT/dssnt**

```
intn DFSDsetNT(int32 data_type)
```

*data\_type*      IN:      Data type

**Purpose**                Sets the data type of the data to be written in the next write operation.

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        **DFSDsetNT** must be called if a data type other than `float32` is to be stored. **DFSDsetNT** and **DFSDsetdims** can be called in any order, but they should be called before any other **DFSDset\*** functions and before **DFSDputdata** or **DFSDadddata**.

The following symbolic names can be used as the value of *data\_type*:

32-bit float	DFNT_FLOAT32	5
64-bit float	DFNT_FLOAT64	6
8-bit signed int	DFNT_INT8	20
8-bit unsigned int	DFNT_UINT8	21
16-bit signed int	DFNT_INT16	22
16-bit unsigned int	DFNT_UINT16	23
32-bit signed int	DFNT_INT32	24
32-bit unsigned int	DFNT_UINT32	25
8-bit character	DFNT_CHAR8	4

**FORTRAN**            integer function dssnt(num\_type)

integer num\_type

## DFSDsetrange/dssrang

intn DFSDsetrange(VOIDP *max*, VOIDP *min*)

*max*            IN:     Highest value in the range  
*min*            IN:     Lowest value in the range

**Purpose**            Stores the specified maximum and minimum data values.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        It is assumed that the data type of *max* and *min* is the same as the type of the data. One implication of this is that in the C version of **DFSDsetrange** the arguments are pointers, rather than simple variables, whereas in the FORTRAN-77 version they are simple variables of the same type as the data array.

This routine does not compute the maximum and minimum values; it merely stores the values it is given. As a result, the maximum and minimum values may not always reflect the actual maximum and minimum values in the data array.

When the maximum and minimum values are written to a file, the HDF element that holds these values is cleared, because it is assumed that subsequent datasets will have different values for max and min.

FORTRAN            integer function dssrang(max, min)  
  
                     character\*(\*) max, min

**DFSDstartslab/dssslab**

intn DFSDstartslab(char \**filename*)

*filename*            IN:        Name of the HDF file

**Purpose**            Prepares the DFSD interface to write a slab of data to a scientific dataset.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      **DFSDsetdims** must be called before calling **DFSDstartslab**. No call which involves a file open may be made after a **DFSDstartslab** call until **DFSDendslab** is called. This routine will write out the fill values if **DFSDsetfillvalue** is called before this routine.

FORTRAN            integer function dssslab(filename)

                    character\*(\*) filename

## DFSDstartslice/dssslc

intn DFSDstartslice(char \**filename*)

*filename*            IN:        Name of the HDF file

**Purpose**            Prepares the interface to write a data slice to the specified file.

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

**Description**        Before calling **DFSDstartslice**, **DFSDsetdims** must be called to specify the dimensions of the dataset to be written to the file. **DFSDstartslice** always appends a new dataset to an existing file.

Also, **DFSDstartslice** must be called before **DFSDputslice** or **DFSDendslice**.

**DFSDstartslice** is obsolete in favor of **DFSDstartslab**. **DFSDstartslab** is the recommended function call to use when beginning hyperslab operations. HDF will continue to support **DFSDstartslice** only to maintain backward compatibility earlier versions of the library.

FORTTRAN            integer function dssslc(filename)

                      character\*(\*) filename

**DFSDwriteref/dswref**

intn DFSDwriteref(char \*filename, uint16 ref)

*filename* IN: Name of the HDF file  
*ref* IN: Reference number for next add or put operation

**Purpose** Specifies the reference number, *ref*, of the dataset to be overwritten next by **DFSDputdata** or **DFSDadddata**.

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

**Description** **DFSDwriteref** verifies the reference number's existence before returning. If a non-existent reference number is specified, an error code will be returned.

As this routine alters data in a destructive manner, **DFSDwriteref** should be used with caution.

FORTRAN integer function dswref(filename, ref)  
  
character\*(\*) filename  
  
integer ref

## DFSDwriteslab/dswslab

intn DFSDwriteslab(int32 *start*[], int32 *stride*[], int32 *count*[], VOIDP *data*)

<i>start</i>	IN:	Array containing the starting coordinates of the slab
<i>stride</i>	IN:	Array containing the dimensions for subsampling
<i>count</i>	IN:	Array containing the size of the slab
<i>data</i>	IN:	Array to hold the floating point data to be written

**Purpose** Writes a slab of data to a scientific dataset.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The *start* indices are relative to 1. The rank of *start* must be the same as the number of dimensions of the specified variable. The elements of *start* must be no larger than the scientific dataset's dimensions in order. The stride feature is not currently implemented. For now just pass the *start* array as the argument for the *stride* parameter, where it will be ignored.

The rank of *count* must be the same as the number of dimensions of the specified variable. The elements of *count* must be no larger than the scientific dataset's dimensions in order. The order in which the data will be written into the specified hyperslab is with the last dimension varying fastest. The data should be of the appropriate type for the dataset. Note that neither the compiler nor HDF software can detect if the wrong type of data is used.

FORTRAN `integer function dswslab(start, stride, count, data)`

`integer start(*), stride(*), count(*)`

`character*(*) data`

## Happendable

intn Happendable(int32 *h\_id*)

*h\_id*            IN:        Access identifier returned by **Hstartwrite**

**Purpose**                Specifies that the specified element can be appended to

**Return value**        Returns `SUCCEED` (or 0) if data element can be appended and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        If a data element is at the end of a file **Happendable** allows **Hwrite** to append data to it, converting it to linked-block element only when necessary.

## Hcache

intn Hcache(int32 *file\_id*, intn *cache\_switch*)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**  
*cache\_switch* IN: Flag to enable or disable caching

**Purpose** Enables low-level caching for the specified file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If *file\_id* is set to `CACHE_ALL_FILES`, then the value of *cache\_switch* is used to modify the default file cache setting.

Valid values for *cache\_switch* are: `TRUE` (or 1) to enable caching and `FALSE` (or 0) to disable caching.



## Hdeldd

intn Hdeldd(int32 *file\_id*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of data descriptor to be deleted
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of data descriptor to be deleted

**Purpose** Deletes a tag and reference number from the data descriptor list.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** Once the data descriptor is removed, the data in the data object becomes inaccessible and is marked as such. To remove inaccessible data from an HDF file, use the utility `hdfpack`.

**Hdeldd** only deletes the specified tag and reference number from the data descriptor list. Data objects containing the deleted tag and reference number are not automatically updated. For example, if the tag and reference number deleted from the descriptor list referenced an object in a vgroup, the tag and reference number will still exist in the vgroup even though the data is inaccessible.

## Hendaccess

intn Hendaccess(int32 *h\_id*)

*h\_id* IN: Access identifier returned by **Hstartread**, **Hstartwrite**, or **Hnextread**

**Purpose** Terminates access to a data object by disposing of the access identifier.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** The number of active access identifiers is limited to `MAX_ACC` as defined in the `hlimits.h` header file. Because of this restriction, it is very important to call **Hendaccess** immediately following the last operation on a data element.

When developing new interfaces, a common mistake is to omit calling **Hendaccess** for all of the elements accessed. When this happens, **Hclose** will return `FAIL`, and a dump of the error stack will report the number of active access identifiers. Refer to the Reference Manual page on **HEprint**.

This is a difficult problem to debug because the low levels of the HDF library cannot determine who and where an access identifier was originated. As a result, there is no automated method of determining which access identifiers have yet to be released.

## Hendbitaccess

intn Hendbitaccess(int32 *h\_id*, intn *flushbit*)

*h\_id* IN: Identifier of the bit-access element to be disposed of  
*flushbit* IN: Specifies how the leftover bits are to be flushed

**Purpose** Disposes of the specified bit-access file element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If called after a bit-write operation, **Hendbitaccess** flushes all buffered bits to the dataset, then calls **Hendaccess**.

“Leftover bits” are bits that have been buffered, but are fewer than the number of bits defined by `BITNUM`, which is usually set to 8.

Valid codes for *flushbit* are: 0 for flush with zeros, 1 for flush with ones and -1 for dispose of leftover bits

## Hexist

intn Hexist(int32 *h\_id*, uint16 *search\_tag*, uint16 *search\_ref*)

<i>h_id</i>	IN:	Access identifier returned by <b>Hstartread</b> , <b>Hstartwrite</b> , or <b>Hnextread</b>
<i>search_tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the object to be searched for
<i>search_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the object to be searched for

**Purpose** Locates an object in an HDF file.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** Simple interface to **Hfind** that determines if a given tag/reference number pair exists in a file. Wildcards apply.

**Hfind** performs all validity checking; this is just a *very* simple wrapper around it.

## Hf inquire

intn Hf inquire(int32 *file\_id*, char \**filename*, intn \**access*, intn \**attach*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>filename</i>	OUT:	Complete path and filename for the file
<i>access</i>	OUT:	Access mode file is opened with
<i>attach</i>	OUT:	Number of access identifiers attached to the file

**Purpose** Returns file information through a reference of its file identifier.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** Gets the complete path name, access mode, and number of access identifiers associated with a file. The *filename* parameter is a pointer to a character pointer which will be modified when the function returns. Upon completion, *filename* is set to point to the file name in internal storage. All output parameters must be non-null pointers.

**Hfind**

```
intn Hfind(int32 file_id, uint16 search_tag, uint16 search_ref, uint16 *find_tag, uint16 *find_ref, int32
          *find_offset, int32 *find_length, intn direction)
```

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>search_tag</i>	IN:	The tag to search for or <code>DFTAG_WILDCARD</code>
<i>search_ref</i>	IN:	Reference number to search for or <code>DFREF_WILDCARD</code>
<i>find_tag</i>	IN/OUT:	If ( <i>*find_tag</i> == 0) and ( <i>*find_ref</i> == 0) then start the search from either the beginning or the end of the file. If the object is found, the tags of the object will be returned here.
<i>find_ref</i>	IN/OUT:	If ( <i>*find_tag</i> == 0) and ( <i>*find_ref</i> == 0) then start the search from either the beginning or the end of the file. If the object is found, the reference numbers of the object will be returned here.
<i>find_offset</i>	OUT:	Offset of the data element found
<i>find_length</i>	OUT:	Length of the data element found
<i>direction</i>	IN:	Direction to search in <code>DF_FORWARD</code> searches forward from the current location, and <code>DF_BACKWARD</code> searches backward from the current location

**Purpose** Locates the next object to be searched for in an HDF file.

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

**Description** **Hfind** searches for the next data element that matches the specified tag and reference number. Wildcards apply. If *direction* is `DF_FORWARD`, searching is forward from the current position in the file, otherwise `DF_BACKWARD` specifies backward searches from the current position in the file.

If *find\_tag* and *find\_ref* are both set to 0, this indicates the beginning of a search, and the search will start from the beginning of the file if the direction is `DF_FORWARD` and from the end of the file if the direction is `DF_BACKWARD`.

## Hgetbit

intn Hgetbit(int32 *h\_id*)

*h\_id*            IN:      Bit-access element identifier

**Purpose**            Reads one bit from the specified bit-access element.

**Return value**      Returns the bit read (or 0 or 1) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**        This function is a wrapper for **Hbitread**.

## Hgetelement

int32 Hgetelement(int32 *file\_id*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*, uint8 \**data*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data element to be read
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data element to be read
<i>data</i>	OUT:	Buffer the element will be read into

**Purpose** Reads the data element for the specified tag and reference number and writes it to the *data* buffer.

**Return value** Returns the number of bytes read if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** It is assumed that the space allocated for the buffer is large enough to hold the data.



**H inquire**

```
intn H inquire(int32 h_id, int32 *file_id, uint16 *tag, uint16 *ref, int32 *length, int32 *offset, int32
*position, int16 *access, int16 *special)
```

<i>h_id</i>	IN:	Access identifier returned by <b>Hstartread</b> , <b>Hstartwrite</b> , or <b>Hnextread</b>
<i>file_id</i>	OUT:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag</i>	OUT:	Tag of the element pointed to
<i>ref</i>	OUT:	Reference number of the element pointed to
<i>length</i>	OUT:	Length of the element pointed to
<i>offset</i>	OUT:	Offset of the element in the file
<i>position</i>	OUT:	Current position within the data element
<i>access</i>	OUT:	The access type for this data element
<i>special</i>	OUT:	Special code

**Purpose** Returns access information about a data element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if the access identifier points to a valid data element and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If *h\_id* is a valid access identifier the access type (read or write) is set regardless of whether or not the return value is `FAIL` (or -1). If *h\_id* is invalid, the function returns `FAIL` (or -1) and the access type is set to zero. To avoid excess information, pass `NULL` for any unnecessary pointer.

## Hlength

int32 Hlength(int32 *file\_id*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data element
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data element

**Purpose** Returns the length of a data object specified by the tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns the length of data element if found and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Hlength** calls **Hstartread**, **HQuerylength**, and **Hendaccess** to determine the length of a data element. **Hlength** uses **Hstartread** to obtain an access identifier for the specified data object.

**Hlength** will return the correct data length for linked-block elements, however it is important to remember that the data in linked-block elements is not stored contiguously.

## Hnewref

uint16 Hnewref(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Returns a reference number that can be used with any tag to produce a unique tag /reference number pair.

**Return value**      Returns the reference number if successful and 0 otherwise.

**Description**        Successive calls to **Hnewref** will generate reference number values that increase by one each time until the highest possible reference number has been returned. At this point, additional calls to **Hnewref** will return an increasing sequence of unused reference number values starting from 1.

## Hnextread

intn Hnextread(int32 *h\_id*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*, int *origin*)

<i>h_id</i>	IN:	Access identifier returned by <b>Hstartread</b> or previous <b>Hnextread</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag to search for
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number to search for
<i>origin</i>	IN:	Position to begin search: <code>DF_START</code> or <code>DF_CURRENT</code>

**Purpose** Searches for the next data descriptor that matches the specified tag and reference number.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** Wildcards apply. If `origin` is `DF_START`, the search will start at the beginning of the data descriptor list. If `origin` is `DF_CURRENT`, the search will begin at the current position. Searching backwards from the end of a data descriptor list is not yet implemented.

If the search is successful, the access identifier reflects the new data element, otherwise it is not modified.

**Hnumber/hnumber**

int32 Hnumber(int32 file\_id, uint16 tag)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**

*tag* IN: Tag to be counted

**Purpose** Returns the number of instances of a tag in a file.

**Return value** Returns the number of instances of a tag in a file if successful, and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Hnumber** determines how many objects with the specified tag are in a file. To determine the total number of objects in a file, set the *tag* argument to `DFTAG_WILDCARD`. Note that a return value of zero is not a fail condition.

FORTTRAN `integer function hnumber(file_id, tag)`

`integer file_id, tag`

## Hoffset

int32 Hoffset(int32 *file\_id*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data element
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data element

**Purpose** Returns the offset of a data element in the file.

**Return value** Returns the offset of the data element if the data element exists and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Hoffset** calls **Hstartread**, **HQueryoffset**, and **Hendaccess** to determine the length of a data element. **Hoffset** uses **Hstartread** to obtain an access identifier for the specified data object.

**Hoffset** will return the correct offset for a linked-block element, however it is important to remember that the data in linked-block elements is not stored contiguously. The offset returned by **Hoffset** only reflects the position of the first data block.

**Hoffset** should not be used to determine the offset of an external element. In this case, **Hoffset** returns zero, an invalid offset for HDF files.

## Hputbit

intn Hputbit(int32 *h\_id*, intn *bit*)

*h\_id*           IN:     Bit-access element identifier

*bit*            IN:     Bit to be written

**Purpose**        Writes one bit to the specified bit-access element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**  This function is a wrapper for **Hbitwrite**.

## Hputelement

int32 Hputelement(int32 *file\_id*, uint16 *tag*, uint16 *ref*, uint8 \**data*, int32 *length*)

<i>file_id</i>	IN:	File identifier returned by <b>Hopen</b>
<i>tag</i>	IN:	Tag of the data element to add or replace
<i>ref</i>	IN:	Reference number of the data element to add or replace
<i>data</i>	IN:	Pointer to data buffer
<i>length</i>	IN:	Length of data to write

**Purpose** Writes a data element or replaces an existing data element in a HDF file.

**Return value** Returns the number of bytes written if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.



## Hread

int32 Hread(int32 *h\_id*, int32 *length*, VOIDP *data*)

<i>h_id</i>	IN:	Access identifier returned by <b>Hstartread</b> , <b>Hstartwrite</b> , or <b>Hnextread</b>
<i>length</i>	IN:	Length of segment to be read
<i>data</i>	OUT:	Pointer to the data array to be read

**Purpose** Reads the next segment in a data element.

**Return value** Returns the length of segment actually read if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Hread** begins reading at the current file position, reads the specified number of bytes, and increments the current file position by one. Calling **Hread** with the *length* = 0 reads the entire data element. To reposition an access identifier before writing data, use **Hseek**.

If *length* is longer than the data element, the read operation is terminated at the end of the data element, and the number of read bytes is returned. Although only one access identifier is allowed per data element, it is possible to interlace reads from multiple data elements in the same file. It is assumed that data is large enough to hold the specified data length.

## Hseek

intn Hseek(int32 *h\_id*, int32 *offset*, intn *origin*)

<i>h_id</i>	IN:	Access identifier returned by <b>Hstartread</b> , <b>Hstartwrite</b> , or <b>Hnextread</b>
<i>offset</i>	IN:	Number of bytes to seek to from the origin
<i>origin</i>	IN:	Position of the offset origin

**Purpose** Sets the access pointer to an offset within a data element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** Sets the seek position for the next **Hread** or **Hwrite** operation by moving an access identifier to the specified position in a data element. The *origin* and the *offset* arguments determine the byte location for the access identifier. If *origin* is set to `DF_START`, the offset is added to the beginning of the data element. If *origin* is set to `DF_CURRENT`, the offset is added to the current position of the access identifier.

Valid values for *origin* are: `DF_START` (the beginning of the file) or `DF_CURRENT` (the current position in the file).

This routine fails if the access identifier if *h\_id* is invalid or if the seek position is outside the range of the data element.

## Hsetlength

int32 Hsetlength(int32 *file\_id*, int32 *length*)

*file\_id* IN: File identifier returned by **Hopen**

*length* IN: Length of the new element

**Purpose** Specifies the length of a new HDF element.

**Return value** Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** This function can only be used when called after **Hstartaccess** on a new data element and before any data is written to that element.

## Hshutdown

int32 Hshutdown()

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Purpose</b>      | Deallocates buffers previously allocated in other H routines.                              |
| <b>Return value</b> | Returns <code>SUCCESS</code> (or 0) if successful and <code>FAIL</code> (or -1) otherwise. |
| <b>Description</b>  | Should only be called by the function <b>HDFend</b> .                                      |

**Htagnewref**

int32 Htagnewref(int32 *file\_id*, uint16 *tag*)

*file\_id*           IN:     Access identifier returned by **Hstartread** or **Hnextread**  
*tag*                IN:     Tag to be identified with the returned reference number

**Purpose**           Returns a reference number that is unique for the specified file that will correspond to the specified tag. Creates a new tag/reference number pair.

**Return value**   Returns the reference number if successful and 0 otherwise.

**Description**    Successive calls to **Hnewref** will generate a increasing sequence of reference number values until the highest possible reference number value has been returned. It will then return unused reference number values starting from 1 in increasing order.

## Htrunc

int32 Htrunc(int32 *h\_id*, int32 *trunc\_len*)

*h\_id* IN: Access identifier returned by **Hstartread** or **Hnextread**

*trunc\_len* IN: Length to truncate element

**Purpose** Truncates the data object specified by the *h\_id* to the length *trunc\_len*.

**Return value** Returns the length of a data element if found and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** **Htrunc** does not handle special elements.

## Hwrite

int32 Hwrite(int32 *h\_id*, int32 *length*, VOIDP *data*)

<i>h_id</i>	IN:	Access identifier returned by <b>Hstartwrite</b>
<i>len</i>	IN:	Length of segment to be written
<i>data</i>	IN:	Pointer to the data to be written

**Purpose** Writes the next data segment to a specified data element.

**Return value** Returns the length of the segment actually written if successful and `FAIL` (or `-1`) otherwise.

**Description** **Hwrite** begins writing at the current position of the access identifier, writes the specified number of bytes, then moves the access identifier to the position immediately following the last accessed byte. Calling **Hwrite** with *length* = 0 results in an error condition. To reposition an access identifier before writing data, use **Hseek**.

If the space allocated in the data element is smaller than the length of data, the data is truncated to the length of the data element. Although only one access identifier is allowed per data element, it is possible to interlace writes to more than one data element in a file.





**HDFclose/hdfclose**

intn HDFclose(int32 *file\_id*)

*file\_id*            IN:        File identifier returned by **Hopen**

**Purpose**            Closes the access path to the file.

**Return value**      Returns `SUCCESS` (or 0) if successful and `FAIL` (or -1) otherwise.

**Description**      The file identifier *file\_id* is validated before the file is closed. If the identifier is valid, the function closes the access path to the file.

If there are still access identifiers attached to the file, the error code `DFE_OPENAID` is returned and the file is not closed. This is a common occurrence when developing new interfaces. See **Hendaccess** for further discussion of this problem.

FORTRAN            `integer function hdfclose(file_id)`

`integer file_id`

## HDFopen/hdfopen

int32 HDFopen(char \*filename, intn access, int16 n\_dds)

<i>filename</i>	IN:	Complete path and filename for the file to be opened
<i>access</i>	IN:	File access code
<i>n_dds</i>	IN:	Number of data descriptors in a block if a new file is to be created

**Purpose** Provides an access path to an HDF file by reading all the data descriptor blocks into memory.

**Return value** Returns the file identifier if successful and FAIL (or -1) otherwise.

**Description** If given a new file name, **HDFopen** will create a new file using the specified access type and number of data descriptors. If given an existing file name, **HDFopen** will open the file using the specified access type and ignore the *n\_dds* argument.

HDF provides several file access code definitions:

DFACC\_READ - Open for read only. If file does not exist, an error condition results.

DFACC\_CREATE - If file exists, delete it, then open a new file for read/write.

DFACC\_WRITE - Open for read/write. If file does not exist, create it.

If a file is opened and an attempt is made to reopen the file using DFACC\_CREATE, HDF will issue the error DFE\_ALROPEN. If the file is opened with read only access and an attempt is made to reopen the file for write access using DFACC\_RDWR, DFACC\_WRITE, or DFACC\_ALL, HDF will attempt to reopen the file with read and write permissions.

Upon successful exit, the named file is opened with the relevant permissions, the data descriptors are set up in memory, and the associated *file\_id* is returned. For new files, the appropriate file headers are also set up.

FORTTRAN

```
integer function hdfopen(filename, access, n_dds)

character*(*) filename

integer access, n_dds
```

**HEclear**

VOID HEclear( )

<b>Purpose</b>	Clears all information on reported errors from the error stack.
<b>Return value</b>	None.
<b>Description</b>	<b>HEpush</b> creates an error stack. <b>HEclear</b> is then used to clear this stack after any errors are processed.

## HEpush

VOID HEpush(int16 *error\_code*, char \**funct\_name*, char \**file\_name*, intn *line*)

<i>error_code</i>	IN:	HDF error code corresponding to the error
<i>funct_name</i>	IN:	Name of function in which the error occurred
<i>file_name</i>	IN:	Name of file in which the error occurred
<i>line</i>	IN:	Line number in the file that error occurred

**Purpose** Pushes a new error onto the error stack.

**Return value** None.

**Description** **HEpush** pushes the file name, function name, line number, and generic description of the error onto the error stack. **HEreport** can then be used to give a more case-specific description of the error.

If the stack is full, the error is ignored. **HEpush** assumes that the character strings *funct\_name* and *file\_name* are in semi-permanent storage, so only pointers to the strings are saved.

**HEreport**

VOID HEreport(char \**format*, ...)

*format*            IN:      Output string specification

**Purpose**            Adds a text string to the description of the most-recently-reported error (only one text string per error).

**Return value**    None

**Description**     **HEpush** places on the error stack the file name, function name, line number, and a generic description of the error type. **HEreport** can then be used to give a more case-specific description of the error. Only one additional annotation can be attached to each error report.

The format argument must conform to the string specification requirements of `printf`.

## HEvalue

int16 HEvalue(int32 *level*)

*level*            IN:        Level of the error stack to be returned

**Purpose**            Returns an error from the specified level of the error stack.

**Return value**      The error code if successful for `DFE_NONE` otherwise.

## H Functions for Low-level Development

The following H functions are documented in the *Function Specifications* chapter of the *HDF Specification and Developer's Guide*. Note that the functions documented in that chapter include the following:

- Several H-level functions that are intended for low-level development and are not generally appropriate for application programming. These functions are documented only in the *HDF Specification and Developer's Guide*.
- Several more-broadly used H-level functions that are also documented in this reference manual.

Opening and closing files

**Hopen**

**Hclose**

Locating elements for accessing and getting information

**Hstartread**

**Hnextread**

**Hstartwrite**

**Hstartaccess**

**Hendaccess**

**Hinquire**

**Hishdf**

**Hnumber**

**Hgetlibversion**

**Hgetfileversion**

Reading and writing entire data elements

**Hputelement**

**Hgetelement**

Reading and writing part of a data element

**Hread**

**Hwrite**

**Hseek**

Manipulating data descriptors

**Hdupdd**

**Hdeldd**

**Hnewref**

Managing special data elements

**HLcreate**

**HXcreate**

**HLsetblockinfo**

**HLgetblockinfo**

Data set chunking

**HMCcreate**

**HMCwriteChunk**

**HMCreadChunk**

**HMCsetMaxcache**

**HMCPstwrite**

**HMCPseek**

**HMCPchunkread**

**HMCPread**

**HMCPchunkwrite**

**HMCPwrite**

**HMCPcloseAID**

**HMCPendaccess**

**HMCPinfo**

**HMCPinquire**

Development routines

**HDgettagname**

**HDgetspace**

**HDfreespace**

**HDstrncpy**

Error reporting

**HEprint**

**HEclear**

**HERROR**

**HEreport**

Other

**Hsync**



## HDF Definition List

---

### 3.1 Definition List Overview

This section of the Reference Manual contains a listing of all definitions used with HDF routines. The definitions are categorized by their name prefix (the portion of the name before the underscore) into tables. The tables themselves are alphabetized by name.

This section is primarily intended to be of use to Fortran programmers whose compilers do not support include files, and need to know the values of the definitions so that they can be explicitly defined in their programs.

TABLE 3A

---

**\*\_INTERLACE - Interlace Mode Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
FULL_INTERLACE	0
NO_INTERLACE	1

TABLE 3B

---

**\*\_WILDCARD - Wildcard Code**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DFREF_WILDCARD	0

TABLE 3C

---

**AN\_\* - Multifile Annotation Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
AN_DATA_LABEL	0
AN_DATA_DESC	1
AN_FILE_LABEL	2
AN_FILE_DESC	3

TABLE 3D

---

**COMP\_\* - Raster Image Compression Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
COMP_NONE	0
COMP_RLE	11
COMP_IMCOMP	12
COMP_JPEG	2

TABLE 3E

**COMP\_CODE\_\* - General Compression Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
COMP_CODE_NONE	0
COMP_CODE_RLE	1
COMP_CODE_NBIT	2
COMP_CODE_SKPHUFF	3
COMP_CODE_DEFLATE	4
COMP_CODE_INVALID	5

TABLE 3F

**DF\_\* - Maximum Length Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DF_MAXFNLEN	256

TABLE 3G

**DFACC\_\* - File Access Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DFACC_READ	1
DFACC_WRITE	2
DFACC_CREATE	4
DFACC_ALL	7
DFACC_RDONLY	1
DFACC_RDWR	3

TABLE 3H

**DFE\_\* - Error Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DFE_NOERROR	0
DFE_NONE	0
DFE_FNF	1
DFE_DENIED	2
DFE_ALROPEN	3
DFE_TOOMANY	4
DFE_BADNAME	5
DFE_BADACC	6
DFE_BADOPEN	7
DFE_NOTOPEN	8
DFE_CANTCLOSE	9
DFE_READERROR	10
DFE_WRITEERROR	11
DFE_SEEKERROR	12
DFE_RDONLY	13
DFE_BADSEEK	14
DFE_PUTTELEM	15
DFE_GETTELEM	16
DFE_CANTLINK	17
DFE_CANTSYNC	18

DFE_BADGROUP	19
DFE_GROUPSETUP	20
DFE_PUTGROUP	21
DFE_GROUPWRITE	22
DFE_DFNULL	23
DFE_ILLLTYPE	24
DFE_BADDLIST	25
DFE_NOTDFFILE	26
DFE_SEEDTWICE	27
DFE_NOSUCHTAG	28
DFE_NOFREEDD	29
DFE_BADTAG	30
DFE_BADREF	31
DFE_NOMATCH	32
DFE_NOTINSET	33
DFE_BADOFFSET	34
DFE_CORRUPT	35
DFE_NOREF	36
DFE_DUPDD	37
DFE_CANTMOD	38
DFE_DIFFFILES	39
DFE_BADAID	40
DFE_OPENAID	41
DFE_CANTFLUSH	42
DFE_CANTUPDATE	43
DFE_CANTHASH	44
DFE_CANTDELDD	45
DFE_CANTDELHASH	46
DFE_CANTACCESS	47
DFE_CANTENDACCESS	48
DFE_TABLEFULL	49
DFE_NOTINTABLE	50
DFE_UNSUPPORTED	51
DFE_NOSPACE	52
DFE_BADCALL	53
DFE_BADPTR	54
DFE_BADLEN	55
DFE_NOTENOUGH	56
DFE_NOVALS	57
DFE_ARGS	58
DFE_INTERNAL	59
DFE_NORESET	60
DFE_GENAPP	61
DFE_UNINIT	62
DFE_CANTINIT	63
DFE_CANTSHUTDOWN	64
DFE_BADDIM	65
DFE_BADFP	66

DFE_BADDATATYPE	67
DFE_BADMCTYPE	68
DFE_BADNUMTYPE	69
DFE_BADORDER	70
DFE_RANGE	71
DFE_BADCONV	72
DFE_BADTYPE	73
DFE_BADSCHEME	74
DFE_BADMODEL	75
DFE_BADCODER	76
DFE_MODEL	77
DFE_CODER	78
DFE_CINIT	79
DFE_CDECODE	80
DFE_CENCODE	81
DFE_CTERM	82
DFE_CSEEK	83
DFE_MINIT	84
DFE_COMPINFO	85
DFE_CANTCOMP	86
DFE_CANTDECOMP	87
DFE_NODIM	88
DFE_BADRIG	89
DFE_RINOTFOUND	90
DFE_BADATTR	91
DFE_BADTABLE	92
DFE_BADSDG	93
DFE_BADNDG	94
DFE_VGSIZE	95
DFE_VTAB	96
DFE_CANTADDELEM	97
DFE_BADVGNAME	98
DFE_BADVGCLASS	99
DFE_BADFIELDS	100
DFE_NOVS	101
DFE_SYMSIZE	102
DFE_BADATTACH	102
DFE_BADVSNAME	103
DFE_BADVSCLASS	104
DFE_VSWRITE	105
DFE_VSREAD	106
DFE_BADVH	107
DFE_VSCANTCREATE	108
DFE_VGCANTCREATE	109
DFE_CANTATTACH	110
DFE_CANTDETACH	111
DFE_BITREAD	112
DFE_BITWRITE	113

DFE_BITSEEK	114
DFE_TBBTINS	115
DFE_BVNEW	116
DFE_BVSET	117
DFE_BVGET	118
DFE_BVFIND	119

TABLE 31

**DFNT\_\* - Machine Word Representation and Data Type Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DFNT_HDF	0
DFNT_NATIVE	4096
DFNT_CUSTOM	8192
DFNT_LITEND	16384
DFNT_NONE	0
DFNT_QUERY	0
DFNT_VERSION	1
DFNT_FLOAT32	5
DFNT_FLOAT	5
DFNT_FLOAT64	6
DFNT_DOUBLE	6
DFNT_FLOAT128	7
DFNT_INT8	20
DFNT_UINT8	21
DFNT_INT16	22
DFNT_UINT16	23
DFNT_INT32	24
DFNT_UINT32	25
DFNT_INT64	26
DFNT_UINT64	27
DFNT_INT128	28
DFNT_UINT128	29
DFNT_UCHAR8	3
DFNT_UCHAR	3
DFNT_CHAR8	4
DFNT_CHAR	4
DFNT_CHAR16	42
DFNT_UCHAR16	43
DFNT_NFLOAT32	4101
DFNT_NFLOAT	4101
DFNT_NFLOAT64	4102
DFNT_NDOUBLE	4102
DFNT_NFLOAT128	4103
DFNT_NINT8	4116
DFNT_NUINT8	4117
DFNT_NINT16	4118
DFNT_NUINT16	4119
DFNT_NINT32	4120

DFNT_NUINT32	4121
DFNT_NINT64	4122
DFNT_NUINT64	4123
DFNT_NINT128	4124
DFNT_NUINT128	4125
DFNT_NUCHAR8	4099
DFNT_NUCHAR	4099
DFNT_NCHAR8	4100
DFNT_NCHAR	4100
DFNT_NCHAR16	4138
DFNT_NUCHAR16	4139
DFNT_LFLOAT32	16389
DFNT_LFLOAT	16389
DFNT_LFLOAT64	16390
DFNT_LDOUBLE	16390
DFNT_LFLOAT128	16391
DFNT_LINT8	16404
DFNT_LUINT8	16405
DFNT_LINT16	16406
DFNT_LUINT16	16407
DFNT_LINT32	16408
DFNT_LUINT32	16409
DFNT_LINT64	16410
DFNT_LUINT64	16411
DFNT_LINT128	16412
DFNT_LUINT128	16413
DFNT_LUCHAR8	16387
DFNT_LUCHAR	16387
DFNT_LCHAR8	16388
DFNT_LCHAR	16388
DFNT_LCHAR16	16426
DFNT_LUCHAR16	16427

TABLE 3J

**DFNTF\_\* - Floating-point Format Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DFNTF_NONE	0
DFNTF_HDFDEFAULT	1
DFNTF_IEEE	1
DFNTF_VAX	2
DFNTF_CRAY	3
DFNTF_PC	4
DFNTF_CONVEX	5
DFNTF_VP	6

TABLE 3K

**DFTAG\_\* - Object Tags**

Definition Name	Definition Value
DFTAG_WILDCARD	0
DFTAG_NULL	1
DFTAG_LINKED	20
DFTAG_VERSION	30
DFTAG_COMPRESSED	40
DFTAG_VLINKED	50
DFTAG_VLINKED_DATA	51
DFTAG_CHUNKED	60
DFTAG_CHUNK	61
DFTAG_FID	100
DFTAG_FD	101
DFTAG_TID	102
DFTAG_TD	103
DFTAG_DIL	104
DFTAG_DIA	105
DFTAG_NT	106
DFTAG_MT	107
DFTAG_ID8	200
DFTAG_IP8	201
DFTAG_RI8	202
DFTAG_CI8	203
DFTAG_II8	204
DFTAG_ID	300
DFTAG_LUT	301
DFTAG_RI	302
DFTAG_CI	303
DFTAG_RIG	306
DFTAG_LD	307
DFTAG_MD	308
DFTAG_MA	309
DFTAG_CCN	310
DFTAG_CFM	311
DFTAG_AR	312
DFTAG_DRAW	400
DFTAG_RUN	401
DFTAG_XYP	500
DFTAG_MTO	501
DFTAG_T14	602
DFTAG_T105	603
DFTAG_SDG	700
DFTAG_SDD	701
DFTAG_SD	702
DFTAG_SDS	703
DFTAG_SDL	704
DFTAG_SDU	705

DFTAG_SDF	706
DFTAG_SDM	707
DFTAG_SDC	708
DFTAG_SDT	709
DFTAG_SDLNK	710
DFTAG_NDG	720
DFTAG_CAL	731
DFTAG_FV	732
DFTAG_BREQ	799
DFTAG_EREQ	780
DFTAG_SDRAG	781
DFTAG_VG	1965
DFTAG_VH	1962
DFTAG_VS	1963
DFTAG_RLE	11
DFTAG_IMC	12
DFTAG_IMCOMP	12
DFTAG_JPEG	13
DFTAG_GREYJPEG	14
DFTAG_JPEG5	15
DFTAG_GREYJPEG5	16

TABLE 3L

**HDF\_\* - Vdata Interface, Linked-block Element, and Vset Packing Mode Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
_HDF_VDATA	-1
_HDF_VSPACK	0
_HDF_VSUNPACK	1
_HDF_ENTIRE_VDATA	-1
HDF_APPENDABLE_BLOCK_LEN	4096
HDF_APPENDABLE_BLOCK_NUM	16

TABLE 3M

**MFGR\_\* - Interlace Mode Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
MFGR_INTERLACE_PIXEL	0
MFGR_INTERLACE_LINE	1
MFGR_INTERLACE_COMPONENT	2

TABLE 3N

**SD\_\* - Scientific Data Set Configuration Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
SD_UNLIMITED	0
SD_DIMVAL_BW_COMP	1
SD_DIMVAL_BW_INCOMP	0
SD_FILL	0
SD_NOFILL	256
SD_RAGGED	-1



TABLE 3O

**SPECIAL\_\* - Special Element Identifier Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
SPECIAL_LINKED	1
SPECIAL_EXT	2
SPECIAL_COMP	3
SPECIAL_VLINKED	4
SPECIAL_CHUNKED	5

TABLE 3P

**SUCCEED/FAIL - Routine Return Status Codes**

Definition Name	Definition Value
SUCCEED	0
FAIL	-1

