

CDI Fortran Manual

Climate Data Interface
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Uwe Schulzweida
Max-Planck-Institute for Meteorology

Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1. Building from sources	5
1.1.1. Compilation	5
1.1.2. Installation	6
2. File Formats	7
2.1. GRIB	7
2.1.1. GRIB edition 1	8
2.1.2. GRIB edition 2	8
2.2. NetCDF	8
2.3. SERVICE	9
2.4. EXTRA	9
2.5. IEG	10
3. Use of the CDI Library	11
3.1. Creating a dataset	11
3.2. Reading a dataset	11
3.3. Compiling and Linking with the CDI library	12
4. CDI modules	14
4.1. Dataset functions	14
4.1.1. Create a new dataset: <code>streamOpenWrite</code>	14
4.1.2. Open a dataset for reading: <code>streamOpenRead</code>	15
4.1.3. Close an open dataset: <code>streamClose</code>	16
4.1.4. Get the filetype: <code>streamInqFiletype</code>	16
4.1.5. Define the byte order: <code>streamDefByteorder</code>	16
4.1.6. Get the byte order: <code>streamInqByteorder</code>	16
4.1.7. Define the variable list: <code>streamDefVlist</code>	17
4.1.8. Get the variable list: <code>streamInqVlist</code>	17
4.1.9. Define time step: <code>streamDefTimestep</code>	17
4.1.10. Get time step: <code>streamInqTimestep</code>	17
4.1.11. Write a variable: <code>streamWriteVar</code>	18
4.1.12. Write a variable: <code>streamWriteVarF</code>	18
4.1.13. Read a variable: <code>streamReadVar</code>	18
4.1.14. Write a horizontal slice of a variable: <code>streamWriteVarSlice</code>	18
4.1.15. Write a horizontal slice of a variable: <code>streamWriteVarSliceF</code>	19
4.1.16. Read a horizontal slice of a variable: <code>streamReadVarSlice</code>	19
4.2. Variable list functions	20
4.2.1. Create a variable list: <code>vlistCreate</code>	20
4.2.2. Destroy a variable list: <code>vlistDestroy</code>	20
4.2.3. Copy a variable list: <code>vlistCopy</code>	20
4.2.4. Duplicate a variable list: <code>vlistDuplicate</code>	20
4.2.5. Concatenate two variable lists: <code>vlistCat</code>	21
4.2.6. Copy some entries of a variable list: <code>vlistCopyFlag</code>	21

4.2.7.	Number of variables in a variable list: <code>vlistNvars</code>	21
4.2.8.	Number of grids in a variable list: <code>vlistNgrids</code>	21
4.2.9.	Number of zaxis in a variable list: <code>vlistNzaxis</code>	21
4.2.10.	Define the time axis: <code>vlistDefTaxis</code>	22
4.2.11.	Get the time axis: <code>vlistInqTaxis</code>	22
4.3.	Variable functions	23
4.3.1.	Define a Variable: <code>vlistDefVar</code>	23
4.3.2.	Get the Grid ID of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarGrid</code>	24
4.3.3.	Get the Zaxis ID of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarZaxis</code>	24
4.3.4.	Define the code number of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarCode</code>	24
4.3.5.	Get the Code number of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarCode</code>	24
4.3.6.	Define the name of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarName</code>	25
4.3.7.	Get the name of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarName</code>	25
4.3.8.	Define the long name of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarLongname</code>	25
4.3.9.	Get the longname of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarLongname</code>	25
4.3.10.	Define the standard name of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarStdname</code>	26
4.3.11.	Get the standard name of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarStdname</code>	26
4.3.12.	Define the units of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarUnits</code>	26
4.3.13.	Get the units of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarUnits</code>	27
4.3.14.	Define the data type of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarDatatype</code>	27
4.3.15.	Get the data type of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarDatatype</code>	27
4.3.16.	Define the missing value of a Variable: <code>vlistDefVarMissval</code>	28
4.3.17.	Get the missing value of a Variable: <code>vlistInqVarMissval</code>	28
4.4.	Attributes	29
4.4.1.	Get number of variable attributes: <code>vlistInqNatts</code>	29
4.4.2.	Get information about an attribute: <code>vlistInqAtt</code>	29
4.4.3.	Define an integer attribute: <code>vlistDefAttInt</code>	29
4.4.4.	Get the value(s) of an integer attribute: <code>vlistInqAttInt</code>	30
4.4.5.	Define a floating point attribute: <code>vlistDefAttFlt</code>	30
4.4.6.	Get the value(s) of a floating point attribute: <code>vlistInqAttFlt</code>	30
4.4.7.	Define a text attribute: <code>vlistDefAttTxt</code>	31
4.4.8.	Get the value(s) of a text attribute: <code>vlistInqAttTxt</code>	31
4.5.	Grid functions	32
4.5.1.	Create a horizontal Grid: <code>gridCreate</code>	32
4.5.2.	Destroy a horizontal Grid: <code>gridDestroy</code>	33
4.5.3.	Duplicate a horizontal Grid: <code>gridDuplicate</code>	33
4.5.4.	Get the type of a Grid: <code>gridInqType</code>	33
4.5.5.	Get the size of a Grid: <code>gridInqSize</code>	33
4.5.6.	Define the number of values of a X-axis: <code>gridDefXsize</code>	33
4.5.7.	Get the number of values of a X-axis: <code>gridInqXsize</code>	34
4.5.8.	Define the number of values of a Y-axis: <code>gridDefYsize</code>	34
4.5.9.	Get the number of values of a Y-axis: <code>gridInqYsize</code>	34
4.5.10.	Define the number of parallels between a pole and the equator: <code>gridDefNP</code>	34
4.5.11.	Get the number of parallels between a pole and the equator: <code>gridInqNP</code>	35
4.5.12.	Define the values of a X-axis: <code>gridDefXvals</code>	35
4.5.13.	Get all values of a X-axis: <code>gridInqXvals</code>	35
4.5.14.	Define the values of a Y-axis: <code>gridDefYvals</code>	35
4.5.15.	Get all values of a Y-axis: <code>gridInqYvals</code>	36
4.5.16.	Define the bounds of a X-axis: <code>gridDefXbounds</code>	36
4.5.17.	Get the bounds of a X-axis: <code>gridInqXbounds</code>	36
4.5.18.	Define the bounds of a Y-axis: <code>gridDefYbounds</code>	36

4.5.19. Get the bounds of a Y-axis: <code>gridInqYbounds</code>	37
4.5.20. Define the name of a X-axis: <code>gridDefXname</code>	37
4.5.21. Get the name of a X-axis: <code>gridInqXname</code>	37
4.5.22. Define the longname of a X-axis: <code>gridDefXlongname</code>	37
4.5.23. Get the longname of a X-axis: <code>gridInqXlongname</code>	38
4.5.24. Define the units of a X-axis: <code>gridDefXunits</code>	38
4.5.25. Get the units of a X-axis: <code>gridInqXunits</code>	38
4.5.26. Define the name of a Y-axis: <code>gridDefYname</code>	38
4.5.27. Get the name of a Y-axis: <code>gridInqYname</code>	39
4.5.28. Define the longname of a Y-axis: <code>gridDefYlongname</code>	39
4.5.29. Get the longname of a Y-axis: <code>gridInqYlongname</code>	39
4.5.30. Define the units of a Y-axis: <code>gridDefYunits</code>	39
4.5.31. Get the units of a Y-axis: <code>gridInqYunits</code>	40
4.6. Z-axis functions	41
4.6.1. Create a vertical Z-axis: <code>zaxisCreate</code>	41
4.6.2. Destroy a vertical Z-axis: <code>zaxisDestroy</code>	42
4.6.3. Get the type of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqType</code>	42
4.6.4. Get the size of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqSize</code>	42
4.6.5. Define the levels of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisDefLevels</code>	42
4.6.6. Get all levels of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqLevels</code>	43
4.6.7. Get one level of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqLevel</code>	43
4.6.8. Define the name of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisDefName</code>	43
4.6.9. Get the name of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqName</code>	43
4.6.10. Define the longname of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisDefLongname</code>	44
4.6.11. Get the longname of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqLongname</code>	44
4.6.12. Define the units of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisDefUnits</code>	44
4.6.13. Get the units of a Z-axis: <code>zaxisInqUnits</code>	44
4.7. T-axis functions	46
4.7.1. Create a Time axis: <code>taxisCreate</code>	46
4.7.2. Destroy a Time axis: <code>taxisDestroy</code>	47
4.7.3. Define the reference date: <code>taxisDefRdate</code>	47
4.7.4. Get the reference date: <code>taxisInqRdate</code>	47
4.7.5. Define the reference time: <code>taxisDefRtime</code>	47
4.7.6. Get the reference time: <code>taxisInqRtime</code>	47
4.7.7. Define the verification date: <code>taxisDefVdate</code>	48
4.7.8. Get the verification date: <code>taxisInqVdate</code>	48
4.7.9. Define the verification time: <code>taxisDefVtime</code>	48
4.7.10. Get the verification time: <code>taxisInqVtime</code>	48
4.7.11. Define the calendar: <code>taxisDefCalendar</code>	48
4.7.12. Get the calendar: <code>taxisInqCalendar</code>	49
A. Quick Reference	51
B. Examples	65
B.1. Write a dataset	65
B.1.1. Result	67
B.2. Read a dataset	67
B.3. Copy a dataset	68
B.4. Fortran 2003: <code>mo_cdi</code> and <code>iso_c.binding</code>	70

1. Introduction

CDI is an Interface to access Climate and NWP model Data. The interface is independent from a specific data format and has a C and Fortran API. **CDI** was developed for a fast and machine independent access to GRIB and netCDF datasets with the same interface. The local [MPI-MET](#) data formats SERVICE, EXTRA and IEG are also supported.

1.1. Building from sources

This section describes how to build the **CDI** library from the sources on a UNIX system. **CDI** is using the GNU configure and build system to compile the source code. The only requirement is a working ANSI C99 compiler.

First go to the [download](#) page (<http://code.zmaw.de/projects/cdi/files>) to get the latest distribution, if you do not already have it.

To take full advantage of **CDI**'s features the following additional libraries should be installed:

- Unidata [netCDF](#) library (<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/packages/netcdf>) version 3 or higher. This is needed to read/write netCDF files with **CDI**.
- The ECMWF [GRIB_API](#) (http://www.ecmwf.int/products/data/software/grib_api.html) version 1.9.5 or higher. This library is needed to encode/decode GRIB2 records with **CDI**.

1.1.1. Compilation

Compilation is now done by performing the following steps:

1. Unpack the archive, if you haven't already done that:

```
gunzip cdi-$VERSION.tar.gz      # uncompress the archive
tar xf cdi-$VERSION.tar         # unpack it
cd cdi-$VERSION
```

2. Run the configure script:

```
./configure
```

Or optionally with netCDF support:

```
./configure --with-netcdf=<netCDF root directory>
```

For an overview of other configuration options use

```
./configure --help
```

3. Compile the program by running make:

```
make
```

The software should compile without problems and the **CDI** library (`libcdi.a`) should be available in the `src` directory of the distribution.

1.1.2. Installation

After the compilation of the source code do a `make install`, possibly as root if the destination permissions require that.

```
make install
```

The library is installed into the directory `<prefix>/lib`. The C and Fortran include files are installed into the directory `<prefix>/include`. `<prefix>` defaults to `/usr/local` but can be changed with the `--prefix` option of the configure script.

2. File Formats

2.1. GRIB

GRIB [\[GRIB\]](#) (GRIdded Binary) is a standard format designed by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to support the efficient transmission and storage of gridded meteorological data.

A GRIB record consists of a series of header sections, followed by a bitstream of packed data representing one horizontal grid of data values. The header sections are intended to fully describe the data included in the bitstream, specifying information such as the parameter, units, and precision of the data, the grid system and level type on which the data is provided, and the date and time for which the data are valid.

Non-numeric descriptors are enumerated in tables, such that a 1-byte code in a header section refers to a unique description. The WMO provides a standard set of enumerated parameter names and level types, but the standard also allows for the definition of locally used parameters and geometries. Any activity that generates and distributes GRIB records must also make their locally defined GRIB tables available to users.

CDI does not support the full GRIB standard. The following data representation and level types are implemented:

GRIB1 grid type	GRIB2 template	GRIB_API name	description
0	3.0	regular_ll	Regular longitude/latitude grid
3	–	lambert	Lambert conformal grid
4	3.40	regular_gg	Regular Gaussian longitude/latitude grid
4	3.40	reduced_gg	Reduced Gaussian longitude/latitude grid
10	3.1	rotated_ll	Rotated longitude/latitude grid
50	3.50	sh	Spherical harmonic coefficients
192	3.100	–	Icosahedral-hexagonal GME grid
–	3.101	–	General unstructured grid

GRIB1 level type	GRIB2 level type	GRIB_API name	description
1	1	surface	Surface level
2	2	cloudBase	Cloud base level
3	3	cloudTop	Level of cloud tops
4	4	isothermZero	Level of 0° C isotherm
8	8	nominalTop	Norminal top of atmosphere
9	9	seaBottom	Sea bottom
10	10	entireAtmosphere	Entire atmosphere
99	–	–	Isobaric level in Pa
100	100	isobaricInhPa	Isobaric level in hPa
102	101	meanSea	Mean sea level
103	102	heightAboveSea	Altitude above mean sea level
105	103	heightAboveGround	Height level above ground
107	104	sigma	Sigma level
109	105	hybrid	Hybrid level
110	105	hybridLayer	Layer between two hybrid levels
111	106	depthBelowLand	Depth below land surface
112	106	depthBelowLandLayer	Layer between two depths below land surface
113	107	theta	Isentropic (theta) level
–	114	–	Snow level
160	160	depthBelowSea	Depth below sea level

2.1.1. GRIB edition 1

GRIB1 is implemented in **CDI** as an internal library and enabled per default. The internal GRIB1 library is called CGRIBEX. This is lightweight version of the ECMWF GRIBEX library. CGRIBEX is written in ANSI C with a portable Fortran interface. The configure option `--disable-cgribex` will disable the encoding/decoding of GRIB1 records with CGRIBEX.

2.1.2. GRIB edition 2

GRIB2 is available in **CDI** via the ECMWF GRIB_API [[GRIBAPI](#)]. GRIB_API is an external library and not part of **CDI**. To use GRIB2 with **CDI** the GRIB_API library must be installed before the configuration of the **CDI** library. Use the configure option `--with-grib_api` to enable GRIB2 support.

The GRIB_API library is also used to encode/decode GRIB1 records if the support for the CGRIBEX library is disabled.

2.2. NetCDF

NetCDF [[NetCDF](#)] (Network Common Data Form) is an interface for array-oriented data access and a library that provides an implementation of the interface. The netCDF library also defines a machine-independent format for representing scientific data. Together, the interface, library, and format support the creation, access, and sharing of scientific data.

CDI only supports the classic data model of netCDF and arrays up to 4 dimensions. These dimensions should only be used by the horizontal and vertical grid and the time. The netCDF attributes should follow the [GDT](#), [COARDS](#) or [CF Conventions](#).

NetCDF is an external library and not part of **CDI**. To use netCDF with **CDI** the netCDF library must be installed before the configuration of the **CDI** library. Use the configure option `--with-netcdf` to enable netCDF support (see [Build](#)).

2.3. SERVICE

SERVICE is the binary exchange format of the atmospheric general circulation model ECHAM [ECHAM]. It has a header section with 8 integer values followed by the data section. The header and the data section have the standard Fortran blocking for binary data records. A SERVICE record can have an accuracy of 4 or 8 bytes and the byteorder can be little or big endian. In **CDI** the accuracy of the header and data section must be the same. The following Fortran code example can be used to read a SERVICE record with an accuracy of 4 bytes:

```
INTEGER*4 icode,ilevel,ideate,itime,nlon,nlat,idispo1,idispo2
REAL*4 field(mlon,mlat)
...
READ(unit) icode,ilevel,ideate,itime,nlon,nlat,idispo1,idispo2
READ(unit) ((field(ilon,ilat), ilon=1,nlon), ilat=1,nlat)
```

The constants `mlon` and `mlat` must be greater or equal than `nlon` and `nlat`. The meaning of the variables are:

<code>icode</code>	The code number
<code>ilevel</code>	The level
<code>ideate</code>	The date as YYYYMMDD
<code>itime</code>	The time as hhmmss
<code>nlon</code>	The number of longitudes
<code>nlat</code>	The number of latitudes
<code>idispo1</code>	For the users disposal (Not used in CDI)
<code>idispo2</code>	For the users disposal (Not used in CDI)

SERVICE is implemented in **CDI** as an internal library and enabled per default. The configure option `--disable-service` will disable the support for the SERVICE format.

2.4. EXTRA

EXTRA is the standard binary output format of the ocean model MPIOM [MPIOM]. It has a header section with 4 integer values followed by the data section. The header and the data section have the standard Fortran blocking for binary data records. An EXTRA record can have an accuracy of 4 or 8 bytes and the byteorder can be little or big endian. In **CDI** the accuracy of the header and data section must be the same. The following Fortran code example can be used to read an EXTRA record with an accuracy of 4 bytes:

```
INTEGER*4 ideate,icode,ilevel,nsiz
REAL*4 field(msiz)
...
READ(unit) ideate,icode,ilevel,nsiz
READ(unit) (field(isiz),isiz=1,nsiz)
```

The constant `msiz` must be greater or equal than `nsiz`. The meaning of the variables are:

<code>ideate</code>	The date as YYYYMMDD
<code>icode</code>	The code number
<code>ilevel</code>	The level
<code>nsiz</code>	The size of the field

EXTRA is implemented in **CDI** as an internal library and enabled per default. The configure option `--disable-extra` will disable the support for the EXTRA format.

2.5. IEG

IEG is the standard binary output format of the regional model REMO [[REMO](#)]. It is simple an unpacked GRIB edition 1 format. The product and grid description sections are coded with 4 byte integer values and the data section can have 4 or 8 byte IEEE floating point values. The header and the data section have the standard Fortran blocking for binary data records. The IEG format has a fixed size of 100 for the vertical coordinate table. That means it is not possible to store more than 50 model levels with this format. **CDI** supports only data on Gaussian and LonLat grids for the IEG format.

IEG is implemented in **CDI** as an internal library and enabled per default. The configure option `--disable-ieg` will disable the support for the IEG format.

3. Use of the CDI Library

This chapter provides templates of common sequences of **CDI** calls needed for common uses. For clarity only the names of routines are used. Declarations and error checking were omitted. Statements that are typically invoked multiple times were indented and ... is used to represent arbitrary sequences of other statements. Full parameter lists are described in later chapters. Complete examples for write, read and copy a dataset with **CDI** can be found in [Appendix B](#).

3.1. Creating a dataset

Here is a typical sequence of **CDI** calls used to create a new dataset:

```
gridCreate      ! create a horizontal Grid: from type and size
...
zaxisCreate     ! create a vertical Z-axis: from type and size
...
taxisCreate     ! create a Time axis: from type
...
vlistCreate     ! create a variable list
...
    vlistDefVar ! define variables: from Grid and Z-axis
...
streamOpenWrite ! create a dataset: from name and file type
...
streamDefVlist  ! define variable list
...
streamDefTimestep ! define time step
...
    streamWriteVar ! write variable
...
streamClose     ! close the dataset
...
vlistDestroy    ! destroy the variable list
...
taxisDestroy    ! destroy the Time axis
...
zaxisDestroy    ! destroy the Z-axis
...
gridDestroy     ! destroy the Grid
```

3.2. Reading a dataset

Here is a typical sequence of **CDI** calls used to read a dataset:

```
streamOpenRead ! open existing dataset
...
streamInqVlist ! find out what is in it
...
    vlistInqVarGrid ! get an identifier to the Grid
...
```

```

    vlistInqVarZaxis  ! get an identifier to the Z-axis
    ...
    vlistInqTaxis     ! get an identifier to the T-axis
    ...
    streamInqTimestep ! get time step
    ...
    streamReadVar     ! read variable
    ...
    streamClose       ! close the dataset

```

3.3. Compiling and Linking with the CDI library

Details of how to compile and link a program that uses the **CDI** C or FORTRAN interfaces differ, depending on the operating system, the available compilers, and where the **CDI** library and include files are installed. Here are examples of how to compile and link a program that uses the **CDI** library on a Unix platform, so that you can adjust these examples to fit your installation. There are two different interfaces for using **CDI** functions in Fortran: **cfortran.h** and the intrinsic **iso_c_binding** module from Fortran 2003 standard. At first, the preparations for compilers without F2003 capabilities are described.

Every FORTRAN file that references **CDI** functions or constants must contain an appropriate **INCLUDE** statement before the first such reference:

```
INCLUDE "cdi.inc"
```

Unless the **cdi.inc** file is installed in a standard directory where FORTRAN compiler always looks, you must use the **-I** option when invoking the compiler, to specify a directory where **cdi.inc** is installed, for example:

```
f77 -c -I/usr/local/cdi/include myprogram.f
```

Alternatively, you could specify an absolute path name in the **INCLUDE** statement, but then your program would not compile on another platform where **CDI** is installed in a different location. Unless the **CDI** library is installed in a standard directory where the linker always looks, you must use the **-L** and **-l** options to link an object file that uses the **CDI** library. For example:

```
f77 -o myprogram myprogram.o -L/usr/local/cdi/lib -lcdi
```

Alternatively, you could specify an absolute path name for the library:

```
f77 -o myprogram myprogram.o -L/usr/local/cdi/lib/libcdi
```

If the **CDI** library is using other external libraries, you must add this libraries in the same way. For example with the netCDF library:

```
f77 -o myprogram myprogram.o -L/usr/local/cdi/lib -lcdi \
-L/usr/local/netcdf/lib -lnetcdf
```

For using the **iso_c_bindings** two things are necessary in a program or module

```
USE ISO_C_BINDING
USE mo_cdi
```

The `iso_c_binding` module is included in `mo_cdi`, but without `cfortran.h` characters and character variables have to be handled separately. Examples are available in section [B.4](#).

After installation `mo_cdi.o` and `mo_cdi.mod` are located in the library and header directory respectively. `cdilib.o` has to be mentioned directly on the command line. It can be found in the library directory, too. Depending on the **CDI** configuration, a compile command should look like this:

```
nagf95 -f2003 -g cdi_read_f2003.f90 -L/usr/lib -lnetcdf -o cdi_read_example  
-I/usr/local/include  
/usr/local/lib/cdilib.o /usr/local/lib/mo_cdi.o
```

4. CDI modules

4.1. Dataset functions

This module contains functions to read and write the data. To create a new dataset the output format must be specified with one of the following predefined file format types:

FILETYPE_GRB	File type GRIB version 1
FILETYPE_GRB2	File type GRIB version 2
FILETYPE_NC	File type netCDF
FILETYPE_NC2	File type netCDF version 2 (64-bit)
FILETYPE_NC4	File type netCDF-4 (HDF5)
FILETYPE_NC4C	File type netCDF-4 classic
FILETYPE_SRV	File type SERVICE
FILETYPE_EXT	File type EXTRA
FILETYPE_IEG	File type IEG

FILETYPE_GRB2 is only available if the **CDI** library was compiled with GRIB_API support and all netCDF file types are only available if the **CDI** library was compiled with netCDF support!

To set the byte order of a binary dataset with the file format type FILETYPE_SRV, FILETYPE_EXT or FILETYPE_IEG use one of the following predefined constants in the call to [streamDefByteorder](#):

CDI_BIGENDIAN	Byte order big endian
CDI_LITTLEENDIAN	Byte order little endian

4.1.1. Create a new dataset: streamOpenWrite

The function `streamOpenWrite` creates a new dataset.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamOpenWrite(CHARACTER*(*) path, INTEGER filetype)
```

<code>path</code>	The name of the new dataset.
<code>filetype</code>	The type of the file format, one of the set of predefined CDI file format types. The valid CDI file format types are FILETYPE_GRB, FILETYPE_GRB2, FILETYPE_NC, FILETYPE_NC2, FILETYPE_NC4, FILETYPE_NC4C, FILETYPE_SRV, FILETYPE_EXT and FILETYPE_IEG.

Result

Upon successful completion `streamOpenWrite` returns an identifier to the open stream. Otherwise, a negative number with the error status is returned.

Errors

CDI_ESYSTEM	Operating system error.
CDI_EINVAL	Invalid argument.
CDI_EUFILETYPE	Unsupported file type.
CDI_ELIBNAVAIL	Library support not compiled in.

Example

Here is an example using `streamOpenWrite` to create a new netCDF file named `foo.nc` for writing:

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'
...
INTEGER streamID
...
streamID = streamOpenWrite("foo.nc", FILETYPE_NC)
IF ( streamID .LT. 0 ) CALL handle_error(streamID)
...
```

4.1.2. Open a dataset for reading: streamOpenRead

The function `streamOpenRead` opens an existing dataset for reading.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamOpenRead(CHARACTER*(*) path)
```

`path` The name of the dataset to be read.

Result

Upon successful completion `streamOpenRead` returns an identifier to the open stream. Otherwise, a negative number with the error status is returned.

Errors

CDI_ESYSTEM	Operating system error.
CDI_EINVAL	Invalid argument.
CDI_EUFILETYPE	Unsupported file type.
CDI_ELIBNAVAIL	Library support not compiled in.

Example

Here is an example using `streamOpenRead` to open an existing netCDF file named `foo.nc` for reading:

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'
...
INTEGER streamID
...
streamID = streamOpenRead("foo.nc")
IF ( streamID .LT. 0 ) CALL handle_error(streamID)
...
```

4.1.3. Close an open dataset: `streamClose`

The function `streamClose` closes an open dataset.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamClose(INTEGER streamID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#) or [streamOpenWrite](#).

4.1.4. Get the filetype: `streamInqFiletype`

The function `streamInqFiletype` returns the filetype of a stream.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqFiletype(INTEGER streamID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#) or [streamOpenWrite](#).

Result

`streamInqFiletype` returns the type of the file format, one of the set of predefined **CDI** file format types. The valid **CDI** file format types are `FILETYPE_GRB`, `FILETYPE_GRB2`, `FILETYPE_NC`, `FILETYPE_NC2`, `FILETYPE_NC4`, `FILETYPE_NC4C`, `FILETYPE_SRV`, `FILETYPE_EXT` and `FILETYPE_IEG`.

4.1.5. Define the byte order: `streamDefByteorder`

The function `streamDefByteorder` defines the byte order of a binary dataset with the file format type `FILETYPE_SRV`, `FILETYPE_EXT` or `FILETYPE_IEG`.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamDefByteorder(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER byteorder)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).

`byteorder` The byte order of a dataset, one of the **CDI** constants `CDI_BIGENDIAN` and `CDI_LITTLEENDIAN`.

4.1.6. Get the byte order: `streamInqByteorder`

The function `streamInqByteorder` returns the byte order of a binary dataset with the file format type `FILETYPE_SRV`, `FILETYPE_EXT` or `FILETYPE_IEG`.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqByteorder(INTEGER streamID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#) or [streamOpenWrite](#).

Result

`streamInqByteorder` returns the type of the byte order. The valid **CDI** byte order types are `CDI_BIGENDIAN` and `CDI_LITTLEENDIAN`

4.1.7. Define the variable list: `streamDefVlist`

The function `streamDefVlist` defines the variable list of a stream.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamDefVlist(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER vlistID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

4.1.8. Get the variable list: `streamInqVlist`

The function `streamInqVlist` returns the variable list of a stream.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqVlist(INTEGER streamID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#) or [streamOpenWrite](#).

Result

`streamInqVlist` returns an identifier to the variable list.

4.1.9. Define time step: `streamDefTimestep`

The function `streamDefTimestep` defines the time step of a stream.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamDefTimestep(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER tsID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).

`tsID` Timestep identifier.

Result

`streamDefTimestep` returns the number of records of the time step.

4.1.10. Get time step: `streamInqTimestep`

The function `streamInqTimestep` returns the time step of a stream.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqTimestep(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER tsID)
```

`streamID` Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#) or [streamOpenWrite](#).

`tsID` Timestep identifier.

Result

`streamInqTimestep` returns the number of records of the time step.

4.1.11. Write a variable: streamWriteVar

The function streamWriteVar writes the values of one time step of a variable to an open dataset. The values are converted to the external data type of the variable, if necessary.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVar(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, REAL*8 data,
                          INTEGER nmiss)
```

streamID Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).
varID Variable identifier.
data Pointer to a block of double precision floating point data values to be written.
nmiss Number of missing values.

4.1.12. Write a variable: streamWriteVarF

The function streamWriteVarF writes the values of one time step of a variable to an open dataset. The values are converted to the external data type of the variable, if necessary. Only support for netCDF was implemented in this function.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVarF(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, REAL*4 data,
                           INTEGER nmiss)
```

streamID Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).
varID Variable identifier.
data Pointer to a block of single precision floating point data values to be written.
nmiss Number of missing values.

4.1.13. Read a variable: streamReadVar

The function streamReadVar reads all the values of one time step of a variable from an open dataset.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamReadVar(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, REAL*8 data,
                         INTEGER nmiss)
```

streamID Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#).
varID Variable identifier.
data Pointer to the location into which the data values are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.
nmiss Number of missing values.

4.1.14. Write a horizontal slice of a variable: streamWriteVarSlice

The function streamWriteVarSlice writes the values of a horizontal slice of a variable to an open dataset. The values are converted to the external data type of the variable, if necessary.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVarSlice(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER levelID,  
                              REAL*8 data, INTEGER nmiss)
```

streamID Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).
varID Variable identifier.
levelID Level identifier.
data Pointer to a block of double precision floating point data values to be written.
nmiss Number of missing values.

4.1.15. Write a horizontal slice of a variable: streamWriteVarSliceF

The function `streamWriteVarSliceF` writes the values of a horizontal slice of a variable to an open dataset. The values are converted to the external data type of the variable, if necessary. Only support for netCDF was implemented in this function.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVarSliceF(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER levelID,  
                               REAL*4 data, INTEGER nmiss)
```

streamID Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenWrite](#).
varID Variable identifier.
levelID Level identifier.
data Pointer to a block of single precision floating point data values to be written.
nmiss Number of missing values.

4.1.16. Read a horizontal slice of a variable: streamReadVarSlice

The function `streamReadVar` reads all the values of a horizontal slice of a variable from an open dataset.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE streamReadVarSlice(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER levelID,  
                              REAL*8 data, INTEGER nmiss)
```

streamID Stream ID, from a previous call to [streamOpenRead](#).
varID Variable identifier.
levelID Level identifier.
data Pointer to the location into which the data values are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.
nmiss Number of missing values.

4.2. Variable list functions

This module contains functions to handle a list of variables. A variable list is a collection of all variables of a dataset.

4.2.1. Create a variable list: `vlistCreate`

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistCreate()
```

Example

Here is an example using `vlistCreate` to create a variable list and add a variable with `vlistDefVar`.

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'
...
INTEGER vlistID, varID
...
vlistID = vlistCreate()
varID = vlistDefVar(vlistID, gridID, zaxisID, TSTEP_INSTANT)
...
streamDefVlist(streamID, vlistID)
...
vlistDestroy(vlistID)
...
```

4.2.2. Destroy a variable list: `vlistDestroy`

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDestroy(INTEGER vlistID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`

4.2.3. Copy a variable list: `vlistCopy`

The function `vlistCopy` copies all entries from `vlistID1` to `vlistID2`.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistCopy(INTEGER vlistID2, INTEGER vlistID1)
```

`vlistID2` Target variable list ID

`vlistID1` Source variable list ID

4.2.4. Duplicate a variable list: `vlistDuplicate`

The function `vlistDuplicate` duplicates the variable list from `vlistID1`.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDuplicate(INTEGER vlistID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`

Result

`vlistDuplicate` returns an identifier to the duplicated variable list.

4.2.5. Concatenate two variable lists: `vlistCat`

Concatenate the variable list `vlistID1` at the end of `vlistID2`.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistCat(INTEGER vlistID2, INTEGER vlistID1)
vlistID2  Target variable list ID
vlistID1  Source variable list ID
```

4.2.6. Copy some entries of a variable list: `vlistCopyFlag`

The function `vlistCopyFlag` copies all entries with a flag from `vlistID1` to `vlistID2`.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistCopyFlag(INTEGER vlistID2, INTEGER vlistID1)
vlistID2  Target variable list ID
vlistID1  Source variable list ID
```

4.2.7. Number of variables in a variable list: `vlistNvars`

The function `vlistNvars` returns the number of variables in the variable list `vlistID`.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistNvars(INTEGER vlistID)
vlistID  Variable list ID, from a previous call to vlistCreate
```

Result

`vlistNvars` returns the number of variables in a variable list.

4.2.8. Number of grids in a variable list: `vlistNgrids`

The function `vlistNgrids` returns the number of grids in the variable list `vlistID`.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistNgrids(INTEGER vlistID)
vlistID  Variable list ID, from a previous call to vlistCreate
```

Result

`vlistNgrids` returns the number of grids in a variable list.

4.2.9. Number of zaxis in a variable list: `vlistNzaxis`

The function `vlistNzaxis` returns the number of zaxis in the variable list `vlistID`.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistNzaxis(INTEGER vlistID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#)

Result

`vlistNzaxis` returns the number of zaxis in a variable list.

4.2.10. Define the time axis: vlistDefTaxis

The function `vlistDefTaxis` defines the time axis of a variable list.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefTaxis(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER taxisID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#)

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to [taxisCreate](#)

4.2.11. Get the time axis: vlistInqTaxis

The function `vlistInqTaxis` returns the time axis of a variable list.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqTaxis(INTEGER vlistID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#)

Result

`vlistInqTaxis` returns an identifier to the time axis.

4.3. Variable functions

This module contains functions to add new variables to a variable list and to get information about variables from a variable list. To add new variables to a variables list one of the following time types must be specified:

<code>TIME_CONSTANT</code>	For time constant variables
<code>TIME_VARIABLE</code>	For time varying variables

The default data type is 16 bit for GRIB and 32 bit for all other file format types. To change the data type use one of the following predefined constants:

<code>DATATYPE_PACK8</code>	8 packed bit (only for GRIB)
<code>DATATYPE_PACK16</code>	16 packed bit (only for GRIB)
<code>DATATYPE_PACK24</code>	24 packed bit (only for GRIB)
<code>DATATYPE_FLT32</code>	32 bit floating point
<code>DATATYPE_FLT64</code>	64 bit floating point
<code>DATATYPE_INT8</code>	8 bit integer
<code>DATATYPE_INT16</code>	16 bit integer
<code>DATATYPE_INT32</code>	32 bit integer

4.3.1. Define a Variable: `vlistDefVar`

The function `vlistDefVar` adds a new variable to `vlistID`.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefVar(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER gridID, INTEGER zaxisID,  
                             INTEGER tsteptype)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).
`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).
`tsteptype` One of the set of predefined **CDI** timestep types. The valid **CDI** timestep types are `TSTEP_CONSTANT` and `TSTEP_INSTANT`.

Result

`vlistDefVar` returns an identifier to the new variable.

Example

Here is an example using `vlistCreate` to create a variable list and add a variable with `vlistDefVar`.

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'  
...  
INTEGER vlistID, varID  
...  
vlistID = vlistCreate()  
varID = vlistDefVar(vlistID, gridID, zaxisID, TIME_INSTANT)  
...  
streamDefVlist(streamID, vlistID)  
...
```

```
vlistDestroy(vlistID)
...
```

4.3.2. Get the Grid ID of a Variable: `vlistInqVarGrid`

The function `vlistInqVarGrid` returns the grid ID of a variable.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarGrid(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

Result

`vlistInqVarGrid` returns the grid ID of the variable.

4.3.3. Get the Zaxis ID of a Variable: `vlistInqVarZaxis`

The function `vlistInqVarZaxis` returns the zaxis ID of a variable.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarZaxis(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

Result

`vlistInqVarZaxis` returns the zaxis ID of the variable.

4.3.4. Define the code number of a Variable: `vlistDefVarCode`

The function `vlistDefVarCode` defines the code number of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarCode(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER code)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

`code` Code number.

4.3.5. Get the Code number of a Variable: `vlistInqVarCode`

The function `vlistInqVarCode` returns the code number of a variable.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarCode(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

Result

`vlistInqVarCode` returns the code number of the variable.

4.3.6. Define the name of a Variable: `vlistDefVarName`

The function `vlistDefVarName` defines the name of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarName(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

`name` Name of the variable.

4.3.7. Get the name of a Variable: `vlistInqVarName`

The function `vlistInqVarName` returns the name of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarName(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

`name` Returned variable name. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the pre-defined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`vlistInqVarName` returns the name of the variable to the parameter `name` if available, otherwise the result is an empty string.

4.3.8. Define the long name of a Variable: `vlistDefVarLongname`

The function `vlistDefVarLongname` defines the long name of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarLongname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to `vlistCreate`.

`varID` Variable identifier.

`longname` Long name of the variable.

4.3.9. Get the longname of a Variable: `vlistInqVarLongname`

The function `vlistInqVarLongname` returns the longname of a variable if available, otherwise the result is an empty string.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarLongname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                               CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier.
longname Long name of the variable. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`vlistInqVaeLongname` returns the longname of the variable to the parameter `longname`.

4.3.10. Define the standard name of a Variable: `vlistDefVarStdname`

The function `vlistDefVarStdname` defines the standard name of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarStdname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                              CHARACTER*(*) stdname)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier.
stdname Standard name of the variable.

4.3.11. Get the standard name of a Variable: `vlistInqVarStdname`

The function `vlistInqVarStdname` returns the standard name of a variable if available, otherwise the result is an empty string.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarStdname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                              CHARACTER*(*) stdname)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier.
stdname Standard name of the variable. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`vlistInqVarName` returns the standard name of the variable to the parameter `stdname`.

4.3.12. Define the units of a Variable: `vlistDefVarUnits`

The function `vlistDefVarUnits` defines the units of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarUnits(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

`varID` Variable identifier.

`units` Units of the variable.

4.3.13. Get the units of a Variable: `vlistInqVarUnits`

The function `vlistInqVarUnits` returns the units of a variable if available, otherwise the result is an empty string.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarUnits(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

`varID` Variable identifier.

`units` Units of the variable. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`vlistInqVarUnits` returns the units of the variable to the parameter `units`.

4.3.14. Define the data type of a Variable: `vlistDefVarDatatype`

The function `vlistDefVarDatatype` defines the data type of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarDatatype(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER datatype)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

`varID` Variable identifier.

`datatype` The data type identifier. The valid **CDI** data types are `DATATYPE_PACK8`, `DATATYPE_PACK16`, `DATATYPE_PACK24`, `DATATYPE_FLT32`, `DATATYPE_FLT64`, `DATATYPE_INT8`, `DATATYPE_INT16` and `DATATYPE_INT32`.

4.3.15. Get the data type of a Variable: `vlistInqVarDatatype`

The function `vlistInqVarDatatype` returns the data type of a variable.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarDatatype(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

`varID` Variable identifier.

Result

`vlistInqVarDatatype` returns an identifier to the data type of the variable. The valid **CDI** data types are `DATATYPE_PACK8`, `DATATYPE_PACK16`, `DATATYPE_PACK24`, `DATATYPE_FLT32`, `DATATYPE_FLT64`, `DATATYPE_INT8`, `DATATYPE_INT16` and `DATATYPE_INT32`.

4.3.16. Define the missing value of a Variable: `vlistDefVarMissval`

The function `vlistDefVarMissval` defines the missing value of a variable.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarMissval(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, REAL*8 missval)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

`varID` Variable identifier.

`missval` Missing value.

4.3.17. Get the missing value of a Variable: `vlistInqVarMissval`

The function `vlistInqVarMissval` returns the missing value of a variable.

Usage

```
REAL*8 FUNCTION vlistInqVarMissval(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

`vlistID` Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).

`varID` Variable identifier.

Result

`vlistInqVarMissval` returns the missing value of the variable.

4.4. Attributes

Attributes may be associated with each variable to specify non CDI standard properties. CDI standard properties as code, name, units, and missing value are directly associated with each variable by the corresponding CDI function (e.g. [vlistDefVarName](#)). An attribute has a variable to which it is assigned, a name, a type, a length, and a sequence of one or more values. The attributes have to be defined after the variable is created and before the variable list is associated with a stream. Attributes are only used for netCDF datasets.

It is also possible to have attributes that are not associated with any variable. These are called global attributes and are identified by using `CDI_GLOBAL` as a variable pseudo-ID. Global attributes are usually related to the dataset as a whole.

CDI supports integer, floating point and text attributes. The data types are defined by the following predefined constants:

<code>DATATYPE_INT16</code>	16-bit integer attribute
<code>DATATYPE_INT32</code>	32-bit integer attribute
<code>DATATYPE_FLT32</code>	32-bit floating point attribute
<code>DATATYPE_FLT64</code>	64-bit floating point attribute
<code>DATATYPE_TXT</code>	Text attribute

4.4.1. Get number of variable attributes: `vlistInqNatts`

The function `vlistInqNatts` gets the number of variable attributes assigned to this variable.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqNatts(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER nattsp)

vlistID  Variable list ID, from a previous call to vlistCreate.
varID    Variable identifier, or CDI_GLOBAL for a global attribute.
nattsp   Pointer to location for returned number of variable attributes.
```

4.4.2. Get information about an attribute: `vlistInqAtt`

The function `vlistInqAtt` gets information about an attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAtt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER attnum,
                             CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER typep, INTEGER lenp)

vlistID  Variable list ID, from a previous call to vlistCreate.
varID    Variable identifier, or CDI_GLOBAL for a global attribute.
attnum   Attribute number (from 0 to natts-1).
name     Pointer to the location for the returned attribute name. The caller must allocate
         space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of
         the string is given by the predefined constant CDI_MAX_NAME.
typep    Pointer to location for returned attribute type.
lenp     Pointer to location for returned attribute number.
```

4.4.3. Define an integer attribute: `vlistDefAttInt`

The function `vlistDefAttInt` defines an integer attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefAttInt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER type, INTEGER len,  
                                INTEGER ip)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier, or CDI_GLOBAL for a global attribute.
name Attribute name.
type External data type (DATATYPE_INT16 or DATATYPE_INT32).
len Number of values provided for the attribute.
ip Pointer to one or more integer values.

4.4.4. Get the value(s) of an integer attribute: vlistInqAttInt

The function `vlistInqAttInt` gets the values(s) of an integer attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAttInt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER mlen, INTEGER ip)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier, or CDI_GLOBAL for a global attribute.
name Attribute name.
mlen Number of allocated values provided for the attribute.
ip Pointer location for returned integer attribute value(s).

4.4.5. Define a floating point attribute: vlistDefAttFlt

The function `vlistDefAttFlt` defines a floating point attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefAttFlt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER type, INTEGER len,  
                                REAL*8 dp)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier, or CDI_GLOBAL for a global attribute.
name Attribute name.
type External data type (DATATYPE_FLT32 or DATATYPE_FLT64).
len Number of values provided for the attribute.
dp Pointer to one or more floating point values.

4.4.6. Get the value(s) of a floating point attribute: vlistInqAttFlt

The function `vlistInqAttFlt` gets the values(s) of a floating point attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAttFlt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER mlen, REAL*8 dp)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier, or `CDI_GLOBAL` for a global attribute.
name Attribute name.
mlen Number of allocated values provided for the attribute.
dp Pointer location for returned floating point attribute value(s).

4.4.7. Define a text attribute: vlistDefAttTxt

The function `vlistDefAttTxt` defines a text attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefAttTxt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER len,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) tp)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier, or `CDI_GLOBAL` for a global attribute.
name Attribute name.
len Number of values provided for the attribute.
tp Pointer to one or more character values.

4.4.8. Get the value(s) of a text attribute: vlistInqAttTxt

The function `vlistInqAttTxt` gets the values(s) of a text attribute.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAttTxt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER mlen,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) tp)
```

vlistID Variable list ID, from a previous call to [vlistCreate](#).
varID Variable identifier, or `CDI_GLOBAL` for a global attribute.
name Attribute name.
mlen Number of allocated values provided for the attribute.
tp Pointer location for returned text attribute value(s).

4.5. Grid functions

This module contains functions to define a new horizontal Grid and to get information from an existing Grid. A Grid object is necessary to define a variable. The following different Grid types are available:

GRID_GENERIC	Generic user defined grid
GRID_LONLAT	Regular longitude/latitude grid
GRID_GAUSSIAN	Regular Gaussian lon/lat grid
GRID_SPECTRAL	Spherical harmonic coefficients
GRID_GME	Icosahedral-hexagonal GME grid
GRID_CURVILINEAR	Curvilinear grid
GRID_UNSTRUCTURED	Unstructured grid
GRID_LCC	Lambert conformal conic grid
GRID_REFERENCE	Grid reference number

4.5.1. Create a horizontal Grid: gridCreate

The function `gridCreate` creates a horizontal Grid.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridCreate(INTEGER gridtype, INTEGER size)
```

gridtype The type of the grid, one of the set of predefined **CDI** grid types. The valid **CDI** grid types are `GRID_GENERIC`, `GRID_GAUSSIAN`, `GRID_LONLAT`, `GRID_LCC`, `GRID_SPECTRAL`, `GRID_GME`, `GRID_CURVILINEAR`, `GRID_UNSTRUCTURED` and `GRID_REFERENCE`.

size Number of gridpoints.

Result

`gridCreate` returns an identifier to the Grid.

Example

Here is an example using `gridCreate` to create a regular lon/lat Grid:

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'
...
#define nlon 12
#define nlat 6
...
REAL*8 lons(nlon) = (/0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330/)
REAL*8 lats(nlat) = (/ -75, -45, -15, 15, 45, 75/)
INTEGER gridID
...
gridID = gridCreate(GRID_LONLAT, nlon*nlat)
CALL gridDefXsize(gridID, nlon)
CALL gridDefYsize(gridID, nlat)
CALL gridDefXvals(gridID, lons)
CALL gridDefYvals(gridID, lats)
...
```


4.5.2. Destroy a horizontal Grid: `gridDestroy`

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDestroy(INTEGER gridID)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

4.5.3. Duplicate a horizontal Grid: `gridDuplicate`

The function `gridDuplicate` duplicates a horizontal Grid.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridDuplicate(INTEGER gridID)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`, `gridDuplicate` or `vlistInqVarGrid`.

Result

`gridDuplicate` returns an identifier to the duplicated Grid.

4.5.4. Get the type of a Grid: `gridInqType`

The function `gridInqType` returns the type of a Grid.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqType(INTEGER gridID)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

Result

`gridInqType` returns the type of the grid, one of the set of predefined **CDI** grid types. The valid **CDI** grid types are `GRID_GENERIC`, `GRID_GAUSSIAN`, `GRID_LONLAT`, `GRID_LCC`, `GRID_SPECTRAL`, `GRID_GME`, `GRID_CURVILINEAR`, `GRID_UNSTRUCTURED` and `GRID_REFERENCE`.

4.5.5. Get the size of a Grid: `gridInqSize`

The function `gridInqSize` returns the size of a Grid.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqSize(INTEGER gridID)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

Result

`gridInqSize` returns the number of grid points of a Grid.

4.5.6. Define the number of values of a X-axis: `gridDefXsize`

The function `gridDefXsize` defines the number of values of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXsize(INTEGER gridID, INTEGER xsize)
```

gridID Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

xsize Number of values of a X-axis.

4.5.7. Get the number of values of a X-axis: gridInqXsize

The function `gridInqXsize` returns the number of values of a X-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqXsize(INTEGER gridID)
```

gridID Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

Result

`gridInqXsize` returns the number of values of a X-axis.

4.5.8. Define the number of values of a Y-axis: gridDefYsize

The function `gridDefYsize` defines the number of values of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYsize(INTEGER gridID, INTEGER ysize)
```

gridID Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

ysize Number of values of a Y-axis.

4.5.9. Get the number of values of a Y-axis: gridInqYsize

The function `gridInqYsize` returns the number of values of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqYsize(INTEGER gridID)
```

gridID Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

Result

`gridInqYsize` returns the number of values of a Y-axis.

4.5.10. Define the number of parallels between a pole and the equator: gridDefNP

The function `gridDefNP` defines the number of parallels between a pole and the equator of a Gaussian grid.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefNP(INTEGER gridID, INTEGER np)
```

gridID Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

np Number of parallels between a pole and the equator.

4.5.11. Get the number of parallels between a pole and the equator: `gridInqNP`

The function `gridInqNP` returns the number of parallels between a pole and the equator of a Gaussian grid.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqNP(INTEGER gridID)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

Result

`gridInqNP` returns the number of parallels between a pole and the equator.

4.5.12. Define the values of a X-axis: `gridDefXvals`

The function `gridDefXvals` defines all values of the X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xvals)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`xvals` X-values of the grid.

4.5.13. Get all values of a X-axis: `gridInqXvals`

The function `gridInqXvals` returns all values of the X-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqXvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xvals)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`xvals` Pointer to the location into which the X-values are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.

Result

Upon successful completion `gridInqXvals` returns the number of values and the values are stored in `xvals`. Otherwise, 0 is returned and `xvals` is empty.

4.5.14. Define the values of a Y-axis: `gridDefYvals`

The function `gridDefYvals` defines all values of the Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 yvals)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`yvals` Y-values of the grid.

4.5.15. Get all values of a Y-axis: gridInqYvals

The function `gridInqYvals` returns all values of the Y-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqYvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 yvals)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`yvals` Pointer to the location into which the Y-values are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.

Result

Upon successful completion `gridInqYvals` returns the number of values and the values are stored in `yvals`. Otherwise, 0 is returned and `yvals` is empty.

4.5.16. Define the bounds of a X-axis: gridDefXbounds

The function `gridDefXbounds` defines all bounds of the X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xbounds)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`xbounds` X-bounds of the grid.

4.5.17. Get the bounds of a X-axis: gridInqXbounds

The function `gridInqXbounds` returns the bounds of the X-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqXbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xbounds)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`xbounds` Pointer to the location into which the X-bounds are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.

Result

Upon successful completion `gridInqXbounds` returns the number of bounds and the bounds are stored in `xbounds`. Otherwise, 0 is returned and `xbounds` is empty.

4.5.18. Define the bounds of a Y-axis: gridDefYbounds

The function `gridDefYbounds` defines all bounds of the Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 ybounds)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`ybounds` Y-bounds of the grid.

4.5.19. Get the bounds of a Y-axis: `gridInqYbounds`

The function `gridInqYbounds` returns the bounds of the Y-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqYbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 ybounds)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`ybounds` Pointer to the location into which the Y-bounds are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.

Result

Upon successful completion `gridInqYbounds` returns the number of bounds and the bounds are stored in `ybounds`. Otherwise, 0 is returned and `ybounds` is empty.

4.5.20. Define the name of a X-axis: `gridDefXname`

The function `gridDefXname` defines the name of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`name` Name of the X-axis.

4.5.21. Get the name of a X-axis: `gridInqXname`

The function `gridInqXname` returns the name of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqXname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`name` Name of the X-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`gridInqXname` returns the name of the X-axis to the parameter `name`.

4.5.22. Define the longname of a X-axis: `gridDefXlongname`

The function `gridDefXlongname` defines the longname of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`longname` Longname of the X-axis.

4.5.23. Get the longname of a X-axis: gridInqXlongname

The function `gridInqXlongname` returns the longname of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqXlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.
`longname` Longname of the X-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`gridInqXlongname` returns the longname of the X-axis to the parameter `longname`.

4.5.24. Define the units of a X-axis: gridDefXunits

The function `gridDefXunits` defines the units of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.
`units` Units of the X-axis.

4.5.25. Get the units of a X-axis: gridInqXunits

The function `gridInqXunits` returns the units of a X-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqXunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.
`units` Units of the X-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`gridInqXunits` returns the units of the X-axis to the parameter `units`.

4.5.26. Define the name of a Y-axis: gridDefYname

The function `gridDefYname` defines the name of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.
`name` Name of the Y-axis.

4.5.27. Get the name of a Y-axis: gridInqYname

The function `gridInqYname` returns the name of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqYname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`name` Name of the Y-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`gridInqYname` returns the name of the Y-axis to the parameter `name`.

4.5.28. Define the longname of a Y-axis: gridDefYlongname

The function `gridDefYlongname` defines the longname of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`longname` Longname of the Y-axis.

4.5.29. Get the longname of a Y-axis: gridInqYlongname

The function `gridInqYlongname` returns the longname of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqXlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`longname` Longname of the Y-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`gridInqYlongname` returns the longname of the Y-axis to the parameter `longname`.

4.5.30. Define the units of a Y-axis: gridDefYunits

The function `gridDefYunits` defines the units of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to `gridCreate`.

`units` Units of the Y-axis.

4.5.31. Get the units of a Y-axis: `gridInqYunits`

The function `gridInqYunits` returns the units of a Y-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqYunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

`gridID` Grid ID, from a previous call to [gridCreate](#).

`units` Units of the Y-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`gridInqYunits` returns the units of the Y-axis to the parameter `units`.

4.6. Z-axis functions

This section contains functions to define a new vertical Z-axis and to get information from an existing Z-axis. A Z-axis object is necessary to define a variable. The following different Z-axis types are available:

ZAXIS_GENERIC	Generic user defined level
ZAXIS_SURFACE	Surface level
ZAXIS_MEANSEA	Mean sea level
ZAXIS_TOA	Norminal top of atmosphere
ZAXIS_ATMOSPHERE	Entire atmosphere
ZAXIS_SEA_BOTTOM	Sea bottom
ZAXIS_ISENTROPIC	Isentropic (theta) level
ZAXIS_HYBRID	Hybrid level
ZAXIS_SIGMA	Sigma level
ZAXIS_PRESSURE	Isobaric pressure level in Pascal
ZAXIS_HEIGHT	Height above ground in meters
ZAXIS_ALTITUDE	Altitude above mean sea level in meters
ZAXIS_CLOUD_BASE	Cloud base level
ZAXIS_CLOUD_TOP	Level of cloud tops
ZAXIS_ISOTHERM_ZERO	Level of 0° C isotherm
ZAXIS_SNOW	Snow level
ZAXIS_DEPTH_BELOW_SEA	Depth below sea level in meters
ZAXIS_DEPTH_BELOW_LAND	Depth below land surface in centimeters

4.6.1. Create a vertical Z-axis: `zaxisCreate`

The function `zaxisCreate` creates a vertical Z-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION zaxisCreate(INTEGER zaxistype, INTEGER size)
```

zaxistype The type of the Z-axis, one of the set of predefined **CDI** Z-axis types. The valid **CDI** Z-axis types are `ZAXIS_GENERIC`, `ZAXIS_SURFACE`, `ZAXIS_HYBRID`, `ZAXIS_SIGMA`, `ZAXIS_PRESSURE`, `ZAXIS_HEIGHT`, `ZAXIS_ISENTROPIC`, `ZAXIS_ALTITUDE`, `ZAXIS_MEANSEA`, `ZAXIS_TOA`, `ZAXIS_SEA_BOTTOM`, `ZAXIS_ATMOSPHERE`, `ZAXIS_CLOUD_BASE`, `ZAXIS_CLOUD_TOP`, `ZAXIS_ISOTHERM_ZERO`, `ZAXIS_SNOW`, `ZAXIS_DEPTH_BELOW_SEA` and `ZAXIS_DEPTH_BELOW_LAND`.

size Number of levels.

Result

`zaxisCreate` returns an identifier to the Z-axis.

Example

Here is an example using `zaxisCreate` to create a pressure level Z-axis:

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'
...
#define nlev    5
...
REAL*8 levs(nlev) = (/101300, 92500, 85000, 50000, 20000/)
INTEGER zaxisID
...
zaxisID = zaxisCreate(ZAXIS_PRESSURE, nlev)
CALL zaxisDefLevels(zaxisID, levs)
...
```

4.6.2. Destroy a vertical Z-axis: `zaxisDestroy`

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisDestroy(INTEGER zaxisID)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

4.6.3. Get the type of a Z-axis: `zaxisInqType`

The function `zaxisInqType` returns the type of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION zaxisInqType(INTEGER zaxisID)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

Result

`zaxisInqType` returns the type of the Z-axis, one of the set of predefined **CDI** Z-axis types. The valid **CDI** Z-axis types are `ZAXIS_GENERIC`, `ZAXIS_SURFACE`, `ZAXIS_HYBRID`, `ZAXIS_SIGMA`, `ZAXIS_PRESSURE`, `ZAXIS_HEIGHT`, `ZAXIS_ISENTROPIC`, `ZAXIS_ALTITUDE`, `ZAXIS_MEANSEA`, `ZAXIS_TOA`, `ZAXIS_SEA_BOTTOM`, `ZAXIS_ATMOSPHERE`, `ZAXIS_CLOUD_BASE`, `ZAXIS_CLOUD_TOP`, `ZAXIS_ISOTHERM_ZERO`, `ZAXIS_SNOW`, `ZAXIS_DEPTH_BELOW_SEA` and `ZAXIS_DEPTH_BELOW_LAND`.

4.6.4. Get the size of a Z-axis: `zaxisInqSize`

The function `zaxisInqSize` returns the size of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION zaxisInqSize(INTEGER zaxisID)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#)

Result

`zaxisInqSize` returns the number of levels of a Z-axis.

4.6.5. Define the levels of a Z-axis: `zaxisDefLevels`

The function `zaxisDefLevels` defines the levels of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisDefLevels(INTEGER zaxisID, REAL*8 levels)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

`levels` All levels of the Z-axis.

4.6.6. Get all levels of a Z-axis: zaxisInqLevels

The function `zaxisInqLevels` returns all levels of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqLevels(INTEGER zaxisID, REAL*8 levels)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

`levels` Pointer to the location into which the levels are read. The caller must allocate space for the returned values.

Result

`zaxisInqLevels` saves all levels to the parameter `levels`.

4.6.7. Get one level of a Z-axis: zaxisInqLevel

The function `zaxisInqLevel` returns one level of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
REAL*8 FUNCTION zaxisInqLevel(INTEGER zaxisID, INTEGER levelID)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

`levelID` Level index (range: 0 to `nlevel-1`).

Result

`zaxisInqLevel` returns the level of a Z-axis.

4.6.8. Define the name of a Z-axis: zaxisDefName

The function `zaxisDefName` defines the name of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisDefName(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

`zaxisID` Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

`name` Name of the Z-axis.

4.6.9. Get the name of a Z-axis: zaxisInqName

The function `zaxisInqName` returns the name of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqName(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

zaxisID Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

name Name of the Z-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`zaxisInqName` returns the name of the Z-axis to the parameter `name`.

4.6.10. Define the longname of a Z-axis: `zaxisDefLongname`

The function `zaxisDefLongname` defines the longname of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisDefLongname(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

zaxisID Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

longname Longname of the Z-axis.

4.6.11. Get the longname of a Z-axis: `zaxisInqLongname`

The function `zaxisInqLongname` returns the longname of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqLongname(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

zaxisID Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

longname Longname of the Z-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`zaxisInqLongname` returns the longname of the Z-axis to the parameter `longname`.

4.6.12. Define the units of a Z-axis: `zaxisDefUnits`

The function `zaxisDefUnits` defines the units of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisDefUnits(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

zaxisID Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#).

units Units of the Z-axis.

4.6.13. Get the units of a Z-axis: `zaxisInqUnits`

The function `zaxisInqUnits` returns the units of a Z-axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqUnits(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

zaxisID Z-axis ID, from a previous call to [zaxisCreate](#)

units Units of the Z-axis. The caller must allocate space for the returned string. The maximum possible length, in characters, of the string is given by the predefined constant `CDI_MAX_NAME`.

Result

`zaxisInqUnits` returns the units of the Z-axis to the parameter `units`.

4.7. T-axis functions

This section contains functions to define a new Time axis and to get information from an existing T-axis. A T-axis object is necessary to define the time axis of a dataset and must be assigned to a variable list using `vlistDefTaxis`. The following different Time axis types are available:

<code>TAXIS_ABSOLUTE</code>	Absolute time axis
<code>TAXIS_RELATIVE</code>	Relative time axis

An absolute time axis has the current time to each time step. It can be used without knowledge of the calendar.

A relative time is the time relative to a fixed reference time. The current time results from the reference time and the elapsed interval. The result depends on the used calendar. CDI supports the following calendar types:

<code>CALENDAR_STANDARD</code>	Mixed Gregorian/Julian calendar.
<code>CALENDAR_PROLEPTIC</code>	Proleptic Gregorian calendar. This is the default.
<code>CALENDAR_360DAYS</code>	All years are 360 days divided into 30 day months.
<code>CALENDAR_365DAYS</code>	Gregorian calendar without leap years, i.e., all years are 365 days long.
<code>CALENDAR_366DAYS</code>	Gregorian calendar with every year being a leap year, i.e., all years are 366 days long.

4.7.1. Create a Time axis: `taxisCreate`

The function `taxisCreate` creates a Time axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisCreate(INTEGER taxistype)
```

`taxistype` The type of the Time axis, one of the set of predefined **CDI** time axis types. The valid **CDI** time axis types are `TAXIS_ABSOLUTE` and `TAXIS_RELATIVE`.

Result

`taxisCreate` returns an identifier to the Time axis.

Example

Here is an example using `taxisCreate` to create a relative T-axis with a standard calendar.

```
INCLUDE 'cdi.h'
...
INTEGER taxisID
...
taxisID = taxisCreate(TAXIS_RELATIVE)
taxisDefCalendar(taxisID, CALENDAR_STANDARD)
taxisDefRdate(taxisID, 19850101)
taxisDefRtime(taxisID, 120000)
...
```

4.7.2. Destroy a Time axis: `taxisDestroy`

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDestroy(INTEGER taxisID)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

4.7.3. Define the reference date: `taxisDefRdate`

The function `taxisDefVdate` defines the reference date of a Time axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefRdate(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER rdate)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

`rdate` Reference date (YYYYMMDD)

4.7.4. Get the reference date: `taxisInqRdate`

The function `taxisInqRdate` returns the reference date of a Time axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqRdate(INTEGER taxisID)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

Result

`taxisInqVdate` returns the reference date.

4.7.5. Define the reference time: `taxisDefRtime`

The function `taxisDefVdate` defines the reference time of a Time axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefRtime(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER rtime)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

`rtime` Reference time (hhmmss)

4.7.6. Get the reference time: `taxisInqRtime`

The function `taxisInqRtime` returns the reference time of a Time axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqRtime(INTEGER taxisID)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

Result

`taxisInqVtime` returns the reference time.

4.7.7. Define the verification date: `taxisDefVdate`

The function `taxisDefVdate` defines the verification date of a Time axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefVdate(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER vdate)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

`vdate` Verification date (YYYYMMDD)

4.7.8. Get the verification date: `taxisInqVdate`

The function `taxisInqVdate` returns the verification date of a Time axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqVdate(INTEGER taxisID)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

Result

`taxisInqVdate` returns the verification date.

4.7.9. Define the verification time: `taxisDefVtime`

The function `taxisDefVtime` defines the verification time of a Time axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefVtime(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER vtime)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

`vtime` Verification time (hhmmss)

4.7.10. Get the verification time: `taxisInqVtime`

The function `taxisInqVtime` returns the verification time of a Time axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqVtime(INTEGER taxisID)
```

`taxisID` Time axis ID, from a previous call to `taxisCreate`

Result

`taxisInqVtime` returns the verification time.

4.7.11. Define the calendar: `taxisDefCalendar`

The function `taxisDefCalendar` defines the calendar of a Time axis.

Usage

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefCalendar(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER calendar)
```

taxisID Time axis ID, from a previous call to [taxisCreate](#)

calendar The type of the calendar, one of the set of predefined **CDI** calendar types. The valid **CDI** calendar types are CALENDAR_STANDARD, CALENDAR_PROLEPTIC, CALENDAR_360DAYS, CALENDAR_365DAYS and CALENDAR_366DAYS.

4.7.12. Get the calendar: taxisInqCalendar

The function `taxisInqCalendar` returns the calendar of a Time axis.

Usage

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqCalendar(INTEGER taxisID)
```

taxisID Time axis ID, from a previous call to [taxisCreate](#)

Result

`taxisInqCalendar` returns the type of the calendar, one of the set of predefined **CDI** calendar types. The valid **CDI** calendar types are CALENDAR_STANDARD, CALENDAR_PROLEPTIC, CALENDAR_360DAYS, CALENDAR_365DAYS and CALENDAR_366DAYS.

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[GRIB]

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[REMO]

The regional climate model REMO, from the [Max Planck Institute for Meteorologie](#)

A. Quick Reference

This appendix provide a brief listing of the Fortran language bindings of the CDI library routines:

[gridCreate](#)

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridCreate(INTEGER gridtype, INTEGER size)
```

Create a horizontal Grid

[gridDefNP](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefNP(INTEGER gridID, INTEGER np)
```

Define the number of parallels between a pole and the equator

[gridDefXbounds](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xbounds)
```

Define the bounds of a X-axis

[gridDefXlongname](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

Define the longname of a X-axis

[gridDefXname](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

Define the name of a X-axis

[gridDefXsize](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXsize(INTEGER gridID, INTEGER xsize)
```

Define the number of values of a X-axis

[gridDefXunits](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Define the units of a X-axis

`gridDefXvals`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefXvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xvals)
```

Define the values of a X-axis

`gridDefYbounds`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 ybounds)
```

Define the bounds of a Y-axis

`gridDefYlongname`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

Define the longname of a Y-axis

`gridDefYname`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

Define the name of a Y-axis

`gridDefYsize`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYsize(INTEGER gridID, INTEGER ysize)
```

Define the number of values of a Y-axis

`gridDefYunits`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Define the units of a Y-axis

`gridDefYvals`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDefYvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 yvals)
```

Define the values of a Y-axis

`gridDestroy`

```
SUBROUTINE gridDestroy(INTEGER gridID)
```

Destroy a horizontal Grid

gridDuplicate

INTEGER FUNCTION gridDuplicate(INTEGER gridID)

Duplicate a horizontal Grid

gridInqNP

INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqNP(INTEGER gridID)

Get the number of parallels between a pole and the equator

gridInqSize

INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqSize(INTEGER gridID)

Get the size of a Grid

gridInqType

INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqType(INTEGER gridID)

Get the type of a Grid

gridInqXbounds

INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqXbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xbounds)

Get the bounds of a X-axis

gridInqXlongname

SUBROUTINE gridInqXlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)

Get the longname of a X-axis

gridInqXname

SUBROUTINE gridInqXname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)

Get the name of a X-axis

gridInqXsize

INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqXsize(INTEGER gridID)

Get the number of values of a X-axis

[gridInqXunits](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqXunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Get the units of a X-axis

[gridInqXvals](#)

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqXvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 xvals)
```

Get all values of a X-axis

[gridInqYbounds](#)

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqYbounds(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 ybounds)
```

Get the bounds of a Y-axis

[gridInqYlongname](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqXlongname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

Get the longname of a Y-axis

[gridInqYname](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqYname(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

Get the name of a Y-axis

[gridInqYsize](#)

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqYsize(INTEGER gridID)
```

Get the number of values of a Y-axis

[gridInqYunits](#)

```
SUBROUTINE gridInqYunits(INTEGER gridID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Get the units of a Y-axis

[gridInqYvals](#)

```
INTEGER FUNCTION gridInqYvals(INTEGER gridID, REAL*8 yvals)
```

Get all values of a Y-axis

streamClose

```
SUBROUTINE streamClose(INTEGER streamID)
```

Close an open dataset

streamDefByteorder

```
SUBROUTINE streamDefByteorder(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER byteorder)
```

Define the byte order

streamDefTimestep

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamDefTimestep(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER tsID)
```

Define time step

streamDefVlist

```
SUBROUTINE streamDefVlist(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER vlistID)
```

Define the variable list

streamInqByteorder

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqByteorder(INTEGER streamID)
```

Get the byte order

streamInqFiletype

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqFiletype(INTEGER streamID)
```

Get the filetype

streamInqTimestep

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqTimestep(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER tsID)
```

Get time step

streamInqVlist

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamInqVlist(INTEGER streamID)
```

Get the variable list

streamOpenRead

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamOpenRead(CHARACTER*(*) path)
```

Open a dataset for reading

streamOpenWrite

```
INTEGER FUNCTION streamOpenWrite(CHARACTER*(*) path, INTEGER filetype)
```

Create a new dataset

streamReadVar

```
SUBROUTINE streamReadVar(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, REAL*8 data,  
                          INTEGER nmiss)
```

Read a variable

streamReadVarSlice

```
SUBROUTINE streamReadVarSlice(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER levelID,  
                              REAL*8 data, INTEGER nmiss)
```

Read a horizontal slice of a variable

streamWriteVar

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVar(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, REAL*8 data,  
                          INTEGER nmiss)
```

Write a variable

streamWriteVarF

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVarF(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, REAL*4 data,  
                           INTEGER nmiss)
```

Write a variable

streamWriteVarSlice

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVarSlice(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER levelID,  
                               REAL*8 data, INTEGER nmiss)
```

Write a horizontal slice of a variable

streamWriteVarSliceF

```
SUBROUTINE streamWriteVarSliceF(INTEGER streamID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER levelID,  
                                REAL*4 data, INTEGER nmiss)
```

Write a horizontal slice of a variable

taxisCreate

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisCreate(INTEGER taxistype)
```

Create a Time axis

taxisDefCalendar

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefCalendar(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER calendar)
```

Define the calendar

taxisDefRdate

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefRdate(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER rdate)
```

Define the reference date

taxisDefRtime

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefRtime(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER rtime)
```

Define the reference time

taxisDefVdate

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefVdate(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER vdate)
```

Define the verification date

taxisDefVtime

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDefVtime(INTEGER taxisID, INTEGER vtime)
```

Define the verification time

taxisDestroy

```
SUBROUTINE taxisDestroy(INTEGER taxisID)
```

Destroy a Time axis

`taxisInqCalendar`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqCalendar(INTEGER taxisID)
```

Get the calendar

`taxisInqRdate`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqRdate(INTEGER taxisID)
```

Get the reference date

`taxisInqRtime`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqRtime(INTEGER taxisID)
```

Get the reference time

`taxisInqVdate`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqVdate(INTEGER taxisID)
```

Get the verification date

`taxisInqVtime`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION taxisInqVtime(INTEGER taxisID)
```

Get the verification time

`vlistCat`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistCat(INTEGER vlistID2, INTEGER vlistID1)
```

Concatenate two variable lists

`vlistCopy`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistCopy(INTEGER vlistID2, INTEGER vlistID1)
```

Copy a variable list

`vlistCopyFlag`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistCopyFlag(INTEGER vlistID2, INTEGER vlistID1)
```

Copy some entries of a variable list

`vlistCreate`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistCreate()
```

Create a variable list

`vlistDefAttFlt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefAttFlt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER type, INTEGER len,  
                                REAL*8 dp)
```

Define a floating point attribute

`vlistDefAttInt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefAttInt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER type, INTEGER len,  
                                INTEGER ip)
```

Define an integer attribute

`vlistDefAttTxt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefAttTxt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER len,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) tp)
```

Define a text attribute

`vlistDefTaxis`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefTaxis(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER taxisID)
```

Define the time axis

`vlistDefVar`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDefVar(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER gridID, INTEGER zaxisID,  
                             INTEGER tsteptype)
```

Define a Variable

`vlistDefVarCode`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarCode(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER code)
```

Define the code number of a Variable

`vlistDefVarDatatype`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarDatatype(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER datatype)
```

Define the data type of a Variable

`vlistDefVarLongname`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarLongname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

Define the long name of a Variable

`vlistDefVarMissval`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarMissval(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, REAL*8 missval)
```

Define the missing value of a Variable

`vlistDefVarName`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarName(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

Define the name of a Variable

`vlistDefVarStdname`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarStdname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) stdname)
```

Define the standard name of a Variable

`vlistDefVarUnits`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDefVarUnits(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Define the units of a Variable

`vlistDestroy`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistDestroy(INTEGER vlistID)
```

Destroy a variable list

`vlistDuplicate`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistDuplicate(INTEGER vlistID)
```

Duplicate a variable list

`vlistInqAtt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAtt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER attnum,  
                             CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER typep, INTEGER lenp)
```

Get information about an attribute

`vlistInqAttFlt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAttFlt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER mlen, REAL*8 dp)
```

Get the value(s) of a floating point attribute

`vlistInqAttInt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAttInt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER mlen, INTEGER ip)
```

Get the value(s) of an integer attribute

`vlistInqAttTxt`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqAttTxt(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) name, INTEGER mlen,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) tp)
```

Get the value(s) of a text attribute

`vlistInqNatts`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqNatts(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, INTEGER nattsp)
```

Get number of variable attributes

`vlistInqTaxis`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqTaxis(INTEGER vlistID)
```

Get the time axis

`vlistInqVarCode`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarCode(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

Get the Code number of a Variable

`vlistInqVarDatatype`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarDatatype(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

Get the data type of a Variable

`vlistInqVarGrid`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarGrid(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

Get the Grid ID of a Variable

`vlistInqVarLongname`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarLongname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                                CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

Get the longname of a Variable

`vlistInqVarMissval`

```
REAL*8 FUNCTION vlistInqVarMissval(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

Get the missing value of a Variable

`vlistInqVarName`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarName(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

Get the name of a Variable

`vlistInqVarStdname`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarStdname(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID,  
                               CHARACTER*(*) stdname)
```

Get the standard name of a Variable

`vlistInqVarUnits`

```
SUBROUTINE vlistInqVarUnits(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Get the units of a Variable

`vlistInqVarZaxis`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistInqVarZaxis(INTEGER vlistID, INTEGER varID)
```

Get the Zaxis ID of a Variable

`vlistNgrids`

```
INTEGER FUNCTION vlistNgrids(INTEGER vlistID)
```

Number of grids in a variable list

vlistNvars

INTEGER FUNCTION vlistNvars(INTEGER vlistID)

Number of variables in a variable list

vlistNzaxis

INTEGER FUNCTION vlistNzaxis(INTEGER vlistID)

Number of zaxis in a variable list

zaxisCreate

INTEGER FUNCTION zaxisCreate(INTEGER zaxistype, INTEGER size)

Create a vertical Z-axis

zaxisDefLevels

SUBROUTINE zaxisDefLevels(INTEGER zaxisID, REAL*8 levels)

Define the levels of a Z-axis

zaxisDefLongname

SUBROUTINE zaxisDefLongname(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)

Define the longname of a Z-axis

zaxisDefName

SUBROUTINE zaxisDefName(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) name)

Define the name of a Z-axis

zaxisDefUnits

SUBROUTINE zaxisDefUnits(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) units)

Define the units of a Z-axis

zaxisDestroy

SUBROUTINE zaxisDestroy(INTEGER zaxisID)

Destroy a vertical Z-axis

zaxisInqLevel

```
REAL*8 FUNCTION zaxisInqLevel(INTEGER zaxisID, INTEGER levelID)
```

Get one level of a Z-axis

zaxisInqLevels

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqLevels(INTEGER zaxisID, REAL*8 levels)
```

Get all levels of a Z-axis

zaxisInqLongname

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqLongname(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) longname)
```

Get the longname of a Z-axis

zaxisInqName

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqName(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) name)
```

Get the name of a Z-axis

zaxisInqSize

```
INTEGER FUNCTION zaxisInqSize(INTEGER zaxisID)
```

Get the size of a Z-axis

zaxisInqType

```
INTEGER FUNCTION zaxisInqType(INTEGER zaxisID)
```

Get the type of a Z-axis

zaxisInqUnits

```
SUBROUTINE zaxisInqUnits(INTEGER zaxisID, CHARACTER*(*) units)
```

Get the units of a Z-axis

B. Examples

This appendix contains complete examples to write, read and copy a dataset with the **CDI** library.

B.1. Write a dataset

Here is an example using **CDI** to write a netCDF dataset with 2 variables on 3 time steps. The first variable is a 2D field on surface level and the second variable is a 3D field on 5 pressure levels. Both variables are on the same lon/lat grid.

```
PROGRAM CDIWRITE

IMPLICIT NONE

5  INCLUDE 'cdi.inc'

INTEGER nlon, nlat, nlev, nts
PARAMETER (nlon = 12) ! Number of longitudes
PARAMETER (nlat = 6) ! Number of latitudes
10 PARAMETER (nlev = 5) ! Number of levels
PARAMETER (nts = 3) ! Number of time steps

INTEGER gridID, zaxisID1, zaxisID2, taxisID
INTEGER vlistID, varID1, varID2, streamID, tsID
15 INTEGER i, nmiss, status
REAL*8 lons(nlon), lats(nlat), levs(nlev)
REAL*8 var1(nlon*nlat), var2(nlon*nlat*nlev)

DATA lons /0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330/
20 DATA lats /-75, -45, -15, 15, 45, 75/
DATA levs /101300, 92500, 85000, 50000, 20000/

nmiss = 0

25 ! Create a regular lon/lat grid
gridID = gridCreate(GRID_LONLAT, nlon*nlat)
CALL gridDefXsize(gridID, nlon)
CALL gridDefYsize(gridID, nlat)
CALL gridDefXvals(gridID, lons)
30 CALL gridDefYvals(gridID, lats)

! Create a surface level Z-axis
zaxisID1 = zaxisCreate(ZAXIS_SURFACE, 1)

35 ! Create a pressure level Z-axis
zaxisID2 = zaxisCreate(ZAXIS_PRESSURE, nlev)
CALL zaxisDefLevels(zaxisID2, levs)

! Create a variable list
40 vlistID = vlistCreate()
```

```

!   Define the variables
varID1 = vlistDefVar(vlistID, gridID, zaxisID1, TIME_VARIABLE)
varID2 = vlistDefVar(vlistID, gridID, zaxisID2, TIME_VARIABLE)
45
!   Define the variable names
CALL vlistDefVarName(vlistID, varID1, "varname1")
CALL vlistDefVarName(vlistID, varID2, "varname2")

50 !   Create a Time axis
    taxisID = taxisCreate(TAXIS_ABSOLUTE)

!   Assign the Time axis to the variable list
CALL vlistDefTaxis(vlistID, taxisID)
55
!   Create a dataset in netCDF format
streamID = streamOpenWrite("example.nc", FILETYPE_NC)
IF ( streamID < 0 ) THEN
    WRITE(0,*) cdiStringError(streamID)
60    STOP
    END IF

!   Assign the variable list to the dataset
CALL streamDefVlist(streamID, vlistID)
65
!   Loop over the number of time steps
DO tsID = 0, nts-1
!   Set the verification date to 1985-01-01 + tsID
CALL taxisDefVdate(taxisID, 19850101+tsID)
70 !   Set the verification time to 12:00:00
    CALL taxisDefVtime(taxisID, 120000)
!   Define the time step
    status = streamDefTimestep(streamID, tsID)

75 !   Init var1 and var2
    DO i = 1, nlon*nlat
        var1(i) = 1.1
    END DO
    DO i = 1, nlon*nlat*nlev
80        var2(i) = 2.2
    END DO

!   Write var1 and var2
CALL streamWriteVar(streamID, varID1, var1, nmiss)
85 CALL streamWriteVar(streamID, varID2, var2, nmiss)
END DO

!   Close the output stream
CALL streamClose(streamID)
90
!   Destroy the objects
CALL vlistDestroy(vlistID)
CALL taxisDestroy(taxisID)
CALL zaxisDestroy(zaxisID1)
95 CALL zaxisDestroy(zaxisID2)
CALL gridDestroy(gridID)

END

```

B.1.1. Result

This is the `ncdump -h` output of the resulting netCDF file `example.nc`.

```

2 netcdf example {
  dimensions:
    lon = 12 ;
    lat = 6 ;
    lev = 5 ;
    time = UNLIMITED ; // (3 currently)
7  variables:
    double lon(lon) ;
        lon:long_name = "longitude" ;
        lon:units = "degrees_east" ;
        lon:standard_name = "longitude" ;
12    double lat(lat) ;
        lat:long_name = "latitude" ;
        lat:units = "degrees_north" ;
        lat:standard_name = "latitude" ;
    double lev(lev) ;
17    lev:long_name = "pressure" ;
        lev:units = "Pa" ;
    double time(time) ;
        time:units = "day as %Y%m%d.%f" ;
    float varname1(time, lat, lon) ;
22    float varname2(time, lev, lat, lon) ;
  data:

    lon = 0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330 ;

27    lat = -75, -45, -15, 15, 45, 75 ;

    lev = 101300, 92500, 85000, 50000, 20000 ;

    time = 19850101.5, 19850102.5, 19850103.5 ;
32 }

```

B.2. Read a dataset

This example reads the netCDF file `example.nc` from [Appendix B.1](#).

```

PROGRAM CDIREAD

3  IMPLICIT NONE

    INCLUDE 'cdi.inc'

    INTEGER nlon, nlat, nlev, nts
8  PARAMETER (nlon = 12) ! Number of longitudes
    PARAMETER (nlat = 6) ! Number of latitudes
    PARAMETER (nlev = 5) ! Number of levels
    PARAMETER (nts = 3) ! Number of time steps

13 INTEGER gridID, zaxisID1, zaxisID2, taxisID
    INTEGER vlistID, varID1, varID2, streamID, tsID
    INTEGER nmiss, status, vdate, vtime
    REAL*8 var1(nlon*nlat), var2(nlon*nlat*nlev)

```

```

18  !      Open the dataset
      streamID = streamOpenRead("example.nc")
      IF ( streamID < 0 ) THEN
          WRITE(0,*) cdiStringError(streamID)
          STOP
23      END IF

      !      Get the variable list of the dataset
      vlistID = streamInqVlist(streamID)

28      !      Set the variable IDs
      varID1 = 0
      varID2 = 1

      !      Get the Time axis from the variable list
33      taxisID = vlistInqTaxis(vlistID)

      !      Loop over the number of time steps
      DO tsID = 0, nts-1
          !      Inquire the time step
38          status = streamInqTimestep(streamID, tsID)

          !      Get the verification date and time
          vdate = taxisInqVdate(taxisID)
          vtime = taxisInqVtime(taxisID)

43          !      Read var1 and var2
          CALL streamReadVar(streamID, varID1, var1, nmiss)
          CALL streamReadVar(streamID, varID2, var2, nmiss)
          END DO

48          !      Close the input stream
          CALL streamClose(streamID)

      END

```

B.3. Copy a dataset

This example reads the netCDF file `example.nc` from [Appendix B.1](#) and writes the result to a GRIB dataset by simple setting the output file type to `FILETYPE_GRB`.

```

      PROGRAM CDICOPY

3      IMPLICIT NONE

      INCLUDE 'cdi.inc'

      INTEGER nlon, nlat, nlev, nts
8      PARAMETER (nlon = 12) ! Number of longitudes
      PARAMETER (nlat = 6) ! Number of latitudes
      PARAMETER (nlev = 5) ! Number of levels
      PARAMETER (nts = 3) ! Number of time steps

13     INTEGER gridID, zaxisID1, zaxisID2, taxisID, tsID
      INTEGER vlistID1, vlistID2, varID1, varID2, streamID1, streamID2

```

```

INTEGER i, nmiss, status, vdate, vtime
REAL*8 var1(nlon*nlat), var2(nlon*nlat*nlev)

18  !   Open the input dataset
    streamID1 = streamOpenRead("example.nc")
    IF ( streamID1 < 0 ) THEN
        WRITE(0,*) cdiStringError(streamID1)
        STOP
23  END IF

    !   Get the variable list of the dataset
    vlistID1 = streamInqVlist(streamID1)

28  !   Set the variable IDs
    varID1 = 0
    varID2 = 1

    !   Get the Time axis from the variable list
33  taxisID = vlistInqTaxis(vlistID1)

    !   Open the output dataset (GRIB format)
    streamID2 = streamOpenWrite("example.grb", FILETYPE_GRB)
    IF ( streamID2 < 0 ) THEN
38  WRITE(0,*) cdiStringError(streamID2)
        STOP
    END IF

    vlistID2 = vlistDuplicate(vlistID1)

43  CALL streamDefVlist(streamID2, vlistID2)

    !   Loop over the number of time steps
    DO tsID = 0, nts-1
48  !   Inquire the input time step */
        status = streamInqTimestep(streamID1, tsID)

    !   Get the verification date and time
        vdate = taxisInqVdate(taxisID)
53  vtime = taxisInqVtime(taxisID)

    !   Define the output time step
        status = streamDefTimestep(streamID2, tsID)

58  !   Read var1 and var2
        CALL streamReadVar(streamID1, varID1, var1, nmiss)
        CALL streamReadVar(streamID1, varID2, var2, nmiss)

    !   Write var1 and var2
63  CALL streamWriteVar(streamID2, varID1, var1, nmiss)
        CALL streamWriteVar(streamID2, varID2, var2, nmiss)
    END DO

    !   Close the streams
68  CALL streamClose(streamID1)
    CALL streamClose(streamID2)

END

```

B.4. Fortran 2003: mo_cdi and iso_c_binding

This is the Fortran 2003 version of the reading and writing examples above. The main difference to `cfortran.h` is the character handling. Here `CHARACTER(type=c_char)` is used instead of `CHARACTER`. Additionally plain fortran characters and character variables have to be converted to C characters by

- appending `'\0'` with `//C_NULL_CHAR`
- prepending `C_CHAR_` to plain characters
- take `ctrim` from `mo_cdi` for `CHARACTER(type=c_char)` variables

```

PROGRAM CDIREADF2003
  use iso_c_binding
  use mo_cdi

4  IMPLICIT NONE

  INTEGER :: gsize, nlevel, nvars, code
  INTEGER :: vdate, vtime, nmiss, status, ilev
9  INTEGER :: streamID, varID, gridID, zaxisID
  INTEGER :: tsID, vlistID, taxisID
  DOUBLE PRECISION, ALLOCATABLE :: field(:, :)
  CHARACTER(kind=c_char, len=256) :: name, longname, units, msg

14  ! Open the dataset
  streamID = streamOpenRead(C_CHAR_"example.nc"//C_NULL_CHAR)
  IF ( streamID < 0 ) THEN
    PRINT *, 'Could not read the file.'
    msg = cdiStringError(streamID)
19    WRITE(0, *) msg
    STOP 1
  END IF

  ! Get the variable list of the dataset
24  vlistID = streamInqVlist(streamID)

  nvars = vlistNvars(vlistID)

  DO varID = 0, nvars-1
29    code = vlistInqVarCode(vlistID, varID)
    CALL vlistInqVarName(vlistID, varID, name)
    CALL vlistInqVarLongname(vlistID, varID, longname)
    CALL vlistInqVarUnits(vlistID, varID, units)

34    CALL ctrim(name)
    CALL ctrim(longname)
    CALL ctrim(units)

    WRITE(*, *) 'Parameter:', varID+1, code, ', ', trim(name), ', ', &
39    trim(longname), ', ', trim(units), ' |'

  END DO

  ! Get the Time axis from the variable list
44  taxisID = vlistInqTaxis(vlistID)

```

```

! Loop over the time steps
DO tsID = 0, 999999
  ! Read the time step
49  status = streamInqTimestep(streamID, tsID)
  IF ( status == 0 ) exit

  ! Get the verification date and time
54  vdate = taxisInqVdate(taxisID)
  vtime = taxisInqVtime(taxisID)

  WRITE(*,*) 'Timestep:', tsID+1, vdate, vtime

  ! Read the variables at the current timestep
59  DO varID = 0, nvars-1
    gridID = vlistInqVarGrid(vlistID, varID)
    gsize = gridInqSize(gridID)
    zaxisID = vlistInqVarZaxis(vlistID, varID)
    nlevel = zaxisInqSize(zaxisID)
64  ALLOCATE(field(gsize, nlevel))
    CALL streamReadVar(streamID, varID, field, nmiss)
    DO ilev = 1, nlevel
      WRITE(*,*) 'var=', varID+1, 'level=', ilev, ':', &
69      MINVAL(field(:,ilev)), MAXVAL(field(:,ilev))
    END DO
    DEALLOCATE(field)
  END DO
END DO

74  ! Close the input stream
  CALL streamClose(streamID)

END PROGRAM CDIREADF2003

```

```

PROGRAM CDIWRITEF2003

3  USE iso_c_binding
  USE mo_cdi

  IMPLICIT NONE

8  INTEGER nlon, nlat, nlev, nts
  PARAMETER (nlon = 12) ! Number of longitudes
  PARAMETER (nlat = 6) ! Number of latitudes
  PARAMETER (nlev = 5) ! Number of levels
  PARAMETER (nts = 3) ! Number of time steps

13  INTEGER gridID, zaxisID1, zaxisID2, taxisID
  INTEGER vlistID, varID1, varID2, streamID, tsID
  INTEGER i, nmiss, status
  DOUBLE PRECISION lons(nlon), lats(nlat), levs(nlev)
18  DOUBLE PRECISION var1(nlon*nlat), var2(nlon*nlat*nlev)
  CHARACTER(len=256) :: varname
  CHARACTER(kind=c_char,len=256) :: msg

23  DATA lons /0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330/
  DATA lats /-75, -45, -15, 15, 45, 75/

```

```

DATA levs /101300, 92500, 85000, 50000, 20000/

nmiss = 0

28  !   Create a regular lon/lat grid
    gridID = gridCreate(GRID_LONLAT, nlon*nlat)
    CALL gridDefXsize(gridID, nlon)
    CALL gridDefYsize(gridID, nlat)
    CALL gridDefXvals(gridID, lons)
33  CALL gridDefYvals(gridID, lats)

    !   Create a surface level Z-axis
    zaxisID1 = zaxisCreate(ZAXIS_SURFACE, 1)

38  !   Create a pressure level Z-axis
    zaxisID2 = zaxisCreate(ZAXIS_PRESSURE, nlev)
    CALL zaxisDefLevels(zaxisID2, levs)

    !   Create a variable list
43  vlistID = vlistCreate()

    !   Define the variables
    varID1 = vlistDefVar(vlistID, gridID, zaxisID1, TIME_VARIABLE)
    varID2 = vlistDefVar(vlistID, gridID, zaxisID2, TIME_VARIABLE)
48

    !   Define the variable names
    varname = "varname1"
    CALL vlistDefVarName(vlistID, varID1, TRIM(varname)//C_NULL_CHAR)
    CALL vlistDefVarName(vlistID, varID2, C_CHAR_"varname2"//C_NULL_CHAR)
53

    !   Create a Time axis
    taxisID = taxisCreate(TAXIS_ABSOLUTE)

    !   Assign the Time axis to the variable list
58  CALL vlistDefTaxis(vlistID, taxisID)

    !   Create a dataset in netCDF format
    streamID = streamOpenWrite(C_CHAR_"example.nc"//C_NULL_CHAR, FILETYPE_NC)
    IF ( streamID < 0 ) THEN
63  msg = cdiStringError(streamID)
    WRITE(0,*) msg
    STOP 1
    END IF

68  !   Assign the variable list to the dataset
    CALL streamDefVlist(streamID, vlistID)

    !   Loop over the number of time steps
    DO tsID = 0, nts-1
73  !   Set the verification date to 1985-01-01 + tsID
    CALL taxisDefVdate(taxisID, 19850101+tsID)
    !   Set the verification time to 12:00:00
    CALL taxisDefVtime(taxisID, 120000)
    !   Define the time step
78  status = streamDefTimestep(streamID, tsID)

    !   Init var1 and var2

```



```
      DO i = 1, nlon*nlat
        var1(i) = 1.1
83      END DO
      DO i = 1, nlon*nlat*nlev
        var2(i) = 2.2
      END DO

88  !      Write var1 and var2
      CALL streamWriteVar(streamID, varID1, var1, nmiss)
      CALL streamWriteVar(streamID, varID2, var2, nmiss)
      END DO

93  !      Close the output stream
      CALL streamClose(streamID)

      !      Destroy the objects
      CALL vlistDestroy(vlistID)
98      CALL taxisDestroy(taxisID)
      CALL zaxisDestroy(zaxisID1)
      CALL zaxisDestroy(zaxisID2)
      CALL gridDestroy(gridID)

103      END PROGRAM CDIWRITEF2003
```

Function index

G

gridCreate	32
gridDefNP	34
gridDefXbounds	36
gridDefXlongname	37
gridDefXname	37
gridDefXsize	33
gridDefXunits	38
gridDefXvals	35
gridDefYbounds	36
gridDefYlongname	39
gridDefYname	38
gridDefYsize	34
gridDefYunits	39
gridDefYvals	35
gridDestroy	33
gridDuplicate	33
gridInqNP	35
gridInqSize	33
gridInqType	33
gridInqXbounds	36
gridInqXlongname	38
gridInqXname	37
gridInqXsize	34
gridInqXunits	38
gridInqXvals	35
gridInqYbounds	37
gridInqYlongname	39
gridInqYname	39
gridInqYsize	34
gridInqYunits	40
gridInqYvals	36

S

streamClose	16
streamDefByteorder	16
streamDefTimestep	17
streamDefVlist	17
streamInqByteorder	16
streamInqFiletype	16
streamInqTimestep	17
streamInqVlist	17
streamOpenRead	15

streamOpenWrite	14
streamReadVar	18
streamReadVarSlice	19
streamWriteVar	18
streamWriteVarF	18
streamWriteVarSlice	18
streamWriteVarSliceF	19

T

taxisCreate	46
taxisDefCalendar	48
taxisDefRdate	47
taxisDefRtime	47
taxisDefVdate	48
taxisDefVtime	48
taxisDestroy	47
taxisInqCalendar	49
taxisInqRdate	47
taxisInqRtime	47
taxisInqVdate	48
taxisInqVtime	48

V

vlistCat	21
vlistCopy	20
vlistCopyFlag	21
vlistCreate	20
vlistDefAttFlt	30
vlistDefAttInt	29
vlistDefAttTxt	31
vlistDefTaxis	22
vlistDefVar	23
vlistDefVarCode	24
vlistDefVarDatatype	27
vlistDefVarLongname	25
vlistDefVarMissval	28
vlistDefVarName	25
vlistDefVarStdname	26
vlistDefVarUnits	26
vlistDestroy	20
vlistDuplicate	20
vlistInqAtt	29
vlistInqAttFlt	30

vlistInqAttInt	30
vlistInqAttTxt	31
vlistInqNatts	29
vlistInqTaxis	22
vlistInqVarCode	24
vlistInqVarDatatype	27
vlistInqVarGrid	24
vlistInqVarLongname	25
vlistInqVarMissval	28
vlistInqVarName	25
vlistInqVarStdname	26
vlistInqVarUnits	27
vlistInqVarZaxis	24
vlistNgrids	21
vlistNvars	21
vlistNzaxis	21

Z

zaxisCreate	41
zaxisDefLevels	42
zaxisDefLongname	44
zaxisDefName	43
zaxisDefUnits	44
zaxisDestroy	42
zaxisInqLevel	43
zaxisInqLevels	43
zaxisInqLongname	44
zaxisInqName	43
zaxisInqSize	42
zaxisInqType	42
zaxisInqUnits	44