

The NetCDF Tutorial

NetCDF the Easy Way
NetCDF Version 4.0-beta1
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Table of Contents

1	What is NetCDF?	1
1.1	The Classic NetCDF Data Model	1
1.1.1	Meteorological Example	1
1.2	The Common Data Model and NetCDF-4	2
1.3	NetCDF Error Handling	3
1.4	Unlimited Dimensions	3
1.5	Fill Values	4
1.6	Tools for Manipulating NetCDF Files	4
1.7	The NetCDF Programming APIs	5
1.8	NetCDF Documentation	6
1.9	A Note on NetCDF Versions and Formats	6
2	Example Programs	9
2.1	The simple_xy Example	9
2.1.1	simple_xy_wr.c and simple_xy_rd.c	10
2.1.1.1	simple_xy_wr.c	10
2.1.1.2	simple_xy_rd.c	12
2.1.2	simple_xy_wr.f and simple_xy_rd.f	14
2.1.2.1	simple_xy_wr.f	14
2.1.2.2	simple_xy_rd.f	16
2.1.3	simple_xy_wr.f90 and simple_xy_rd.f90	18
2.1.3.1	simple_xy_wr.f90	18
2.1.3.2	simple_xy_rd.f90	20
2.1.4	simple_xy_wr.cpp and simple_xy_rd.cpp	21
2.1.4.1	simple_xy_wr.cpp	21
2.1.4.2	simple_xy_rd.cpp	23
2.2	The sfc_pres_temp Example	25
2.2.1	sfc_pres_temp_wr.c and sfc_pres_temp_rd.c	26
2.2.1.1	sfc_pres_temp_wr.c	26
2.2.1.2	sfc_pres_temp_rd.c	30
2.2.2	sfc_pres_temp_wr.f and sfc_pres_temp_rd.f	33
2.2.2.1	sfc_pres_temp_wr.f	34
2.2.2.2	sfc_pres_temp_rd.f	37
2.2.3	sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90 and sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90	41
2.2.3.1	sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90	42
2.2.3.2	sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90	45
2.2.4	sfc_pres_temp_wr.cpp and sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp	48
2.2.4.1	sfc_pres_temp_wr.cpp	48
2.2.4.2	sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp	51
2.3	The pres_temp_4D Example	55
2.3.1	pres_temp_4D_wr.c and pres_temp_4D_rd.c	56
2.3.1.1	pres_temp_4D_wr.c	56
2.3.1.2	pres_temp_4D_rd.c	61

2.3.2	pres_temp_4D_wr.f and pres_temp_4D_rd.f	65
2.3.2.1	pres_temp_4D_wr.f	65
2.3.2.2	pres_temp_4D_rd.f	69
2.3.3	pres_temp_4D_wr.f90 and pres_temp_4D_rd.f90	74
2.3.3.1	pres_temp_4D_wr.f90	74
2.3.3.2	pres_temp_4D_rd.f90	78
2.3.4	pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp and pres_temp_4D_rd.cpp	81
2.3.4.1	pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp	82
2.3.4.2	pres_temp_4D_rd.cpp	85
3	The Functions You Need in NetCDF-3	89
3.1	Creating New Files and Metadata, an Overview	89
3.1.1	Creating a NetCDF File in C	89
3.1.2	Creating a NetCDF File in Fortran 77	90
3.1.3	Creating a NetCDF File in Fortran 90	90
3.1.4	Creating a NetCDF File in C++	91
3.2	Reading NetCDF Files of Known Structure	91
3.2.1	Numbering of NetCDF IDs	92
3.2.2	Reading a Known NetCDF File in C	92
3.2.3	Reading a Known NetCDF File in Fortran 77	93
3.2.4	Reading a Known NetCDF File in Fortran 90	93
3.2.5	Reading a Known NetCDF File in C++	93
3.3	Reading NetCDF Files of Unknown Structure	94
3.3.1	Inquiry in C	94
3.3.1.1	NULL Parameters in Inquiry Functions	95
3.3.2	Inquiry in Fortran 77	96
3.3.3	Inquiry in Fortran 90	97
3.3.4	Inquiry Functions in the C++ API	98
3.4	Reading and Writing Subsets of Data	99
3.4.1	Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in C	99
3.4.2	Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in Fortran 77	100
3.4.3	Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in Fortran 90	102
3.4.4	Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in C++	103
4	API Extensions Introduced with NetCDF-4	105
4.1	Interoperability with HDF5	105
4.1.1	Reading and Editing NetCDF-4 Files with HDF5	105
4.1.2	Reading and Editing HDF5 Files with NetCDF-4	105
4.2	Multiple Unlimited Dimensions	106
4.3	Groups	106
4.4	Compound Types	106
4.5	Opaque Types	106
4.6	Variable Length Arrays (VLEN)	106
4.7	Strings	106
4.8	New Inquiry Functions	107
4.9	The Future of NetCDF	107

5	NetCDF-4 Examples	109
5.1	The simple_nc4 Example	109
5.1.1	simple_nc4_wr.c and simple_nc4_rd.c	109
5.1.1.1	simple_nc4_wr.c	109
5.1.1.2	simple_nc4_rd.c	112
Index	115

1 What is NetCDF?

NetCDF is a set of data formats, programming interfaces, and software libraries that help read and write scientific data files.

NetCDF was developed and is maintained at Unidata.

Unidata, funded primarily by the National Science Foundation, is part of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) Office of Programs (UOP).

Unidata provides data and software tools for use in geoscience education and research. For more information see the web sites of Unidata (<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu>), UOP (<http://www.uop.ucar.edu>), and UCAR (<http://www.ucar.edu>).

This tutorial may serve as an introduction to netCDF. Full netCDF documentation is available on-line (see [Section 1.8 \[Documentation\]](#), page 6).

1.1 The Classic NetCDF Data Model

The classic netCDF data model consists of *variables*, *dimensions*, and *attributes*. This way of thinking about data was introduced with the very first netCDF release, and is still the core of all netCDF files.

(In version 4.0, the netCDF data model has been expanded. See [Section 1.2 \[Common Data Model\]](#), page 2.)

Variables

N-dimensional arrays of data. Variables in netCDF files can be one of six types (char, byte, short, int, float, double). For more information see [section “Variables” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

Dimensions

describe the axes of the data arrays. A dimension has a name and a length. An unlimited dimension has a length that can be expanded at any time, as more data are written to it. NetCDF files can contain at most one unlimited dimension. For more information see [section “Dimensions” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

Attributes

annotate variables or files with small notes or supplementary metadata. Attributes are always scalar values or 1D arrays, which can be associated with either a variable or the file as a whole. Although there is no enforced limit, the user is expected to keep attributes small. For more information see [section “Attributes” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

For more information on the netCDF data model see [section “The NetCDF Data Model” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

1.1.1 Meteorological Example

NetCDF can be used to store many kinds of data, but it was originally developed for the Earth science community.

NetCDF views the world of scientific data in the same way that an atmospheric scientist might: as sets of related arrays. There are various physical quantities (such as pressure and temperature) located at points at a particular latitude, longitude, vertical level, and time.

A scientist might also like to store supporting information, such as the units, or some information about how the data were produced.

The axis information (latitude, longitude, level, and time) would be stored as netCDF dimensions. Dimensions have a length and a name.

The physical quantities (pressure, temperature) would be stored as netCDF variables. Variables are N-dimensional arrays of data, with a name and an associated set of netCDF dimensions.

It is also customary to add one variable for each dimension, to hold the values along that axis. These variables are called “coordinate variables.” The latitude coordinate variable would be a one-dimensional variable (with latitude as its dimension), and it would hold the latitude values at each point along the axis.

The additional bits of metadata would be stored as netCDF attributes.

Attributes are always single values or one-dimensional arrays. (This works out well for a string, which is a one-dimensional array of ASCII characters.)

The `pres_temp_4D` example in this tutorial shows how to write and read a file containing some four-dimensional pressure and temperature data, including all the metadata needed. See [Section 2.3 \[pres_temp_4D\]](#), page 55.

1.2 The Common Data Model and NetCDF-4

With netCDF-4, the netCDF data model has been extended, in a backwards compatible way.

The new data model, which is known as the “Common Data Model” is part of an effort here at Unidata to find a common engineering language for the development of scientific data solutions. It contains the variables, dimensions, and attributes of the classic data model, but adds:

- groups A way of hierarchically organizing data, similar to directories in a Unix file system.
- user-defined types The user can now define compound types (like C structures), enumeration types, variable length arrays, and opaque types.

These features may only be used when working with a netCDF-4/HDF5 file. Files created in classic or 64-bit offset format cannot support groups or user-defined types.

With netCDF-4/HDF5 files, the user may define groups, which may contain variables, dimensions, and attributes. In this way, a group acts as a container for the classic netCDF dataset. But netCDF-4/HDF5 files can have many groups, organized hierarchically.

Each file begins with at least one group, the root group. The user may then add more groups, receiving a new ncid for each group created.

Since each group functions as a complete netCDF classic dataset, it is possible to have variables with the same name in two or more different groups, within the same netCDF-4/HDF5 data file.

Dimensions have a special scope: they may be seen by all variables in their group, and all descendant groups. This allows the user to define dimensions in a top-level group, and use them in many sub-groups.

Since it may be necessary to write code which works with all types of netCDF data files, we also introduce the ability to create netCDF-4/HDF5 files which follow all the rules of the classic netCDF model. That is, these files are in HDF5, but will not support multiple unlimited dimensions, user-defined types, groups, etc. They act just like a classic netCDF file.

1.3 NetCDF Error Handling

Each netCDF function in the C, Fortran 77, and Fortran 90 APIs returns 0 on success, in the tradition of C. (For C++, see below).

When programming with netCDF in these languages, always check return values of every netCDF API call. The return code can be looked up in `netcdf.h` (for C programmers) or `netcdf.inc` (for Fortran programmers), or you can use the `strerror` function to print out an error message. (See [section “nc_strerror” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#)/[section “NF_STRERROR” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*](#)/[section “NF90_STRERROR” in *The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide*](#)).

In general, if a function returns an error code, you can assume it didn’t do what you hoped it would. The exception is the `NC_ERANGE` error, which is returned by any of the reading or writing functions when one or more of the values read or written exceeded the range for the type. (For example if you were to try to read 1000 into an unsigned byte.)

In the case of `NC_ERANGE` errors, the netCDF library completes the read/write operation, and then returns the error. The type conversion is handled like a C type conversion, whether or not it is within range. This may yield bad data, but the netCDF library just returns `NC_ERANGE` and leaves it up to the user to handle. (For more information about type conversion see [section “Type Conversion” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#)).

Error handling in C++ is different. For some objects, the `is_valid()` method should be called. Other error handling is controlled by the `NcError` class. For more information see [section “Class NcError” in *The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide*](#).

For a complete list of netCDF error codes see [section “Error Codes” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#).

1.4 Unlimited Dimensions

Sometimes you don’t know the size of all dimensions when you create a file, or you would like to arbitrarily extend the file along one of the dimensions.

For example, model output usually has a time dimension. Rather than specifying that there will be forty-two output times when creating the file, you might like to create it with one time, and then add data for additional times, until you wanted to stop.

For this purpose netCDF provides the unlimited dimension. By specifying a length of “unlimited” when defining a dimension, you indicate to netCDF that the dimension may be extended, and its length may increase.

In netCDF classic files, there can only be one unlimited dimension, and it must be declared first in the list of dimensions for a variable.

For programmers, the unlimited dimension will correspond with the slowest-varying dimension. In C this is the first dimension of an array, in Fortran, the last.

The third example in this tutorial, `pres_temp_4D`, demonstrates how to write and read data one time step at a time along an unlimited dimension in a classic netCDF file. See [Section 2.3 \[pres_temp_4D\]](#), page 55.

In netCDF-4/HDF5 files, any number of unlimited dimensions may be used, and there is no restriction as to where they appear in a variable's list of dimension IDs.

For more detailed information about dimensions see [section “Dimensions” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

1.5 Fill Values

Sometimes there are missing values in the data, and some value is needed to represent them.

For example, what value do you put in a sea-surface temperature variable for points over land?

In netCDF, you can create an attribute for the variable (and of the same type as the variable) called “_FillValue” that contains a value that you have used for missing data. Applications that read the data file can use this to know how to represent these values.

Using attributes it is possible to capture metadata that would otherwise be separated from the data. Various conventions have been established. By using a set of conventions, a data producer is more likely to produce files that can be easily shared within the research community, and that contain enough details to be useful as a long-term archive.

For more information on _FillValue and other attribute conventions, see [section “Attribute Conventions” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

Climate and meteorological users are urged to follow the Climate and Forecast (CF) metadata conventions when producing data files. For more information about the CF conventions, see <http://cf-pcmdi.llnl.gov>.

For information about creating attributes, see [Section 3.1 \[Creation\]](#), page 89.

1.6 Tools for Manipulating NetCDF Files

Many existing software applications can read and manipulate netCDF files. Before writing your own program, check to see if any existing programs meet your needs.

Two utilities come with the netCDF distribution: `ncdump` and `ncgen`. The `ncdump` command reads a netCDF file and outputs ASCII in a format called CDL. The `ncgen` command reads an ASCII file in CDL format, and generates a netCDF data file.

One common use for `ncdump` is to examine the metadata of a netCDF file, to see what it contains. At the beginning of each example in this tutorial, an `ncdump` of the resulting data file is shown. See [Section 2.1 \[simple_xy\]](#), page 9.

In the netCDF-4.0 beta release, the `ncdump` and `ncgen` tools cannot yet handle the new netCDF-4 features of groups, user-defined types, or the new atomic types which were introduced in netCDF-4 (like 64-bit integer types). These tools can handle netCDF-4/HDF5 files which don't use these features.

A future release of netCDF will include the updated version of these tools to fully handle netCDF-4 advanced features.

For more information about `ncdump` and `ncgen` see [section “NetCDF Utilities” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

The following general-purpose tools have been found to be useful in many situations. Some of the tools on this list are developed at Unidata. The others are developed elsewhere, and we can make no guarantees about their continued availability or success. All of these tools are open-source.

UDUNITS	Unidata library to help with scientific units.	http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/udunits
IDV	Unidata's Integrated Data Viewer, a 3D visualization and analysis package (Java based).	http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/idv
NCL	NCAR Command Language, a graphics and data manipulation package.	http://www.ncl.ucar.edu
GrADS	The Grid Analysis and Display System package.	http://grads.iges.org/grads/grads.html
NCO	NetCDF Command line Operators, tools to manipulate netCDF files.	http://nco.sourceforge.net

For a list of netCDF tools that we know about see <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/soft>. If you know of any that should be added to this list, send email to support@unidata.ucar.edu.

1.7 The NetCDF Programming APIs

Unidata supports netCDF APIs in C, C++, Fortran 77, Fortran 90, and Java.

The Java API is a complete implementation of netCDF in Java. It is distributed independently of the other APIs. For more information see the netCDF Java page: <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf-java>. If you are writing web server software, you should certainly be doing so in Java.

The C, C++, Fortran 77 and Fortran 90 APIs are distributed and installed when the netCDF C library is built, if compilers exist to build them, and if they are not turned off when configuring the netCDF build.

The C++ and Fortran APIs depend on the C API. Due to the nature of C++ and Fortran 90, users of those languages can also use the C and Fortran 77 APIs (respectively) directly.

In the netCDF-4.0 beta release, only the C API is well-tested. The Fortran APIs include support for netCDF-4 advanced features, but need more testing, which will be added in a future release of netCDF.

The C++ API can handle netCDF-4.0/HDF5 files, but can not yet handle advanced netCDF-4 features. The successor to the current C++ API is under active development, and will include support for netCDF-4 advanced features.

Full documentation exists for each API (see [Section 1.8 \[Documentation\]](#), page 6).

In addition, many other language APIs exist, including Perl, Python, and Ruby. Most of these APIs were written and supported by netCDF users. Some of them are listed on the netCDF software page, see <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/software.html>. Since these generally use the C API, they should work well with netCDF-4/HDF5 files, but the maintainers of the APIs must add support for netCDF-4 advanced features.

In addition to the main netCDF-3 C API, there is an additional (older) C API, the netCDF-2 API. This API produces exactly the same files as the netCDF-3 API - only the API is different. (That is, users can create either classic format files, the default, or 64-bit offset files, or netCDF-4/HDF5 files.)

The version 2 API was the API before netCDF-3.0 came out. It is still fully supported, however. Programs written to the version 2 API will continue to work.

Users writing new programs should use the netCDF-3 API, which contains better type checking, better error handling, and better documentation.

The netCDF-2 API is provided for backward compatibility. Documentation for the netCDF-2 API can be found on the netCDF website, see http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/guide_toc.html.

1.8 NetCDF Documentation

This tutorial is brief. A much more complete description of netCDF can be found in The NetCDF Users Guide. It fully describes the netCDF model and format. For more information see [section “Top” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

The netCDF distribution, in various forms, can be obtained from the netCDF web site: <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf>.

A porting and installation guide for the C, C++, Fortran 77, and Fortran 90 APIs describes how to build these APIs on a variety of platforms. See [section “Top” in *The NetCDF Installation and Porting Guide*](#).

Language specific programming guides are available for netCDF for the C, C++, Fortran 77, Fortran 90, and Java APIs:

C [section “Top” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#).

C++ [section “Top” in *The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide*](#).

Fortran 77 [section “Top” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*](#).

Fortran 90 [section “Top” in *The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide*](#).

Java <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf-java/v2.1/NetcdfJavaUserManual.htm>.

Man pages for the C, F77, and F90 interfaces, and ncgen and nc-dump, are available on the documentation page of the netCDF web site (<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs>), and are installed with the netCDF distribution.

The latest version of all netCDF documentation can always be found at the documentation page of the netCDF web site: <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs>

1.9 A Note on NetCDF Versions and Formats

NetCDF has changed (and improved) over its lifetime. That means the user must have some understanding of netCDF versions.

To add to the confusion, there are versions for the APIs, and also for the data files that they produce. The API version is the version number that appears in the tarball file that is

downloaded from the netCDF website. For example this document applied to API version 4.0-beta1.

In version 3.6.0 a new versions of the netCDF file format was introduced. Both underlying formats are accessed by the same netCDF API, but are stored differently on disk. The formats are called “classic format,” and “64-bit offset format.”

The good news is that all netCDF files ever written can always be read by the latest netCDF release. That is, we guarantee backward data compatibility.

As long as you have a version of netCDF greater than 3.6.0, you can use either classic or 64-bit offset format. To share data in 64-bit offset format, everyone who wants to read the data must use at least version 3.6.0.

Classic format has some strict limitations for files larger than two gigabytes. (see [section “NetCDF Classic Format Limitations” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#)).

64-bit offset is very useful for very large data files (over two gigabytes), however these files can only be shared with those who have upgraded to version 3.6.0 (or better) of netCDF. Earlier versions of netCDF will not be able to read these files.

With version 4.0 of netCDF, we introduce another new data format: netCDF-4/HDF5 format. This format is HDF5, with full use of the new dimension scales, creation ordering, and other features of HDF5 added in its version 1.8.0 release. As with 64-bit offset, this format is turned on when the file is created.

Users must have netCDF 4.0 to read netCDF-4/HDF5 files. However, netCDF-4 does produce backward compatible classic and 64-bit offset format files. That is, a netCDF-4.0 user can create a classic format file, and share it with researchers who are still using a old version of netCDF. Similarly a netCDF-4.0 user can read any existing netCDF data file, whatever version of netCDF was used to create it.

As an additional convenience, a flag has been added which, when used in the creation of a netCDF-4/HDF5 file, will instruct the library to disallow the use of any advanced features in the file. This allows code to be written which can read any format of file, as long as it does not contain groups, user defined types, etc.

The default format is classic format. To get 64-bit offset or netCDF-4/HDF5 format, set a flag when creating the file. For more information about the format, see [section “Format” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

2 Example Programs

The netCDF example programs show how to use netCDF.

In the netCDF distribution, the “examples” directory contains examples in C, Fortran 77, Fortran 90, C++, and CDL.

There are three sets of netCDF-3 example programs in each language. Each language has its own subdirectory under the “examples” directory (for example, the Fortran 77 examples are in “examples/F77”).

There is also one example for netCDF-4, which is only provided in the C language. This example will only be run if the `–enable-netcdf-4` option was used with configure.

The examples are built and run with the “make check” command. (For more information on building netCDF, see [section “Top” in *The NetCDF Installation and Porting Guide*](#)).

The examples create, and then read, example data files of increasing complexity.

The corresponding examples in each language create identical netCDF data files. For example, the C program `sfc_pres_temp_wr.c` produces the same data file as the Fortran 77 program `sfc_pres_temp_wr.f`.

For convenience, the complete source code in each language can be found in this tutorial, as well as in the netCDF distribution.

2.1 The simple_xy Example

This example is an unrealistically simple netCDF file, to demonstrate the minimum operation of the netCDF APIs. Users should seek to make their netCDF files more self-describing than this primitive example.

As in all the netCDF tutorial examples, this example file is created by C, Fortran 77, Fortran 90, and C++ programs, and by `ncgen`, which creates it from a CDL script. All examples create identical files, “simple_xy.nc.”

The programs that create this sample file all have the base name “simple_xy_wr”, with different extensions depending on the language.

Therefore the example files that create simple_xy.nc can be found in: C/simple_xy_wr.c, F77/simple_xy_wr.f, F90/simple_xy_wr.f90, CXX/simple_xy_wr.cpp, and CDL/simple_xy_wr.cdl.

Corresponding read programs (C/simple_xy_rd.c, etc.) read the simple_xy.nc data file, and ensure that it contains the correct values.

The simple_xy.nc data file contains two dimensions, “x” and “y”, and one netCDF variable, “data.”

The utility `ncdump` can be used to show the contents of netCDF files. By default, `ncdump` shows the CDL description of the file. This CDL description can be fed into `ncgen` to create the data file.

The CDL for this example is shown below. For more information on `ncdump` and `ncgen` see [section “NetCDF Utilities” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

```
netcdf simple_xy {
  dimensions:
    x = 6 ;
```

```

y = 12 ;
variables:
int data(x, y) ;
data:

data =
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,
60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 ;
}

```

2.1.1 simple_xy_wr.c and simple_xy_rd.c

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/C.

The example program simple_xy_wr.c creates the example data file simple_xy.nc. The example program simple_xy_rd.c reads the data file.

2.1.1.1 simple_xy_wr.c

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

   This is a very simple example which writes a 2D array of
   sample data. To handle this in netCDF we create two shared
   dimensions, "x" and "y", and a netCDF variable, called "data".

   This example demonstrates the netCDF C API. This is part of the
   netCDF tutorial, which can be found at:
   http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

   Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:
   http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-c

   $Id: simple_xy_wr.c,v 1.12 2007/02/14 20:59:21 ed Exp $
*/
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

/* This is the name of the data file we will create. */
#define FILE_NAME "simple_xy.nc"

/* We are writing 2D data, a 6 x 12 grid. */
#define NDIMS 2

```



```

#define NX 6
#define NY 12

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERRCODE 2
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); exit(ERRCODE);}

int
main()
{
    /* When we create netCDF variables and dimensions, we get back an
     * ID for each one. */
    int ncid, x_dimid, y_dimid, varid;
    int dimids[NDIMS];

    /* This is the data array we will write. It will be filled with a
     * progression of numbers for this example. */
    int data_out[NX][NY];

    /* Loop indexes, and error handling. */
    int x, y, retval;

    /* Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
     * would have some real data to write, for example, model
     * output. */
    for (x = 0; x < NX; x++)
        for (y = 0; y < NY; y++)
            data_out[x][y] = x * NY + y;

    /* Always check the return code of every netCDF function call. In
     * this example program, any retval which is not equal to NC_NOERR
     * (0) will cause the program to print an error message and exit
     * with a non-zero return code. */

    /* Create the file. The NC_CLOBBER parameter tells netCDF to
     * overwrite this file, if it already exists.*/
    if ((retval = nc_create(FILE_NAME, NC_CLOBBER, &ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Define the dimensions. NetCDF will hand back an ID for each. */
    if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, "x", NX, &x_dimid)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, "y", NY, &y_dimid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* The dimids array is used to pass the IDs of the dimensions of

```

```

    * the variable. */
    dimids[0] = x_dimid;
    dimids[1] = y_dimid;

    /* Define the variable. The type of the variable in this case is
    * NC_INT (4-byte integer). */
    if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, "data", NC_INT, NDIMS,
        dimids, &varid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* End define mode. This tells netCDF we are done defining
    * metadata. */
    if ((retval = nc_enddef(ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Write the pretend data to the file. Although netCDF supports
    * reading and writing subsets of data, in this case we write all
    * the data in one operation. */
    if ((retval = nc_put_var_int(ncid, varid, &data_out[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Close the file. This frees up any internal netCDF resources
    * associated with the file, and flushes any buffers. */
    if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    printf("*** SUCCESS writing example file simple_xy.nc!\n");
    return 0;
}

```

2.1.1.2 simple_xy_rd.c

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

This is a simple example which reads a small dummy array, which was written by simple_xy_wr.c. This is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF C API.

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-c>

\$Id: simple_xy_rd.c,v 1.9 2006/08/17 23:00:55 russ Exp \$

```

*/
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

/* This is the name of the data file we will read. */
#define FILE_NAME "simple_xy.nc"

/* We are reading 2D data, a 6 x 12 grid. */
#define NX 6
#define NY 12

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERRCODE 2
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); exit(ERRCODE);}

int
main()
{
    /* This will be the netCDF ID for the file and data variable. */
    int ncid, varid;

    int data_in[NX][NY];

    /* Loop indexes, and error handling. */
    int x, y, retval;

    /* Open the file. NC_NOWRITE tells netCDF we want read-only access
     * to the file.*/
    if ((retval = nc_open(FILE_NAME, NC_NOWRITE, &ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Get the varid of the data variable, based on its name. */
    if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, "data", &varid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Read the data. */
    if ((retval = nc_get_var_int(ncid, varid, &data_in[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Check the data. */
    for (x = 0; x < NX; x++)
        for (y = 0; y < NY; y++)
            if (data_in[x][y] != x * NY + y)
                return ERRCODE;
}

```

```

/* Close the file, freeing all resources. */
if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

printf("*** SUCCESS reading example file %s!\n", FILE_NAME);
return 0;
}

```

2.1.2 simple_xy_wr.f and simple_xy_rd.f

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/F77.

The example program simple_xy_wr.f creates the example data file simple_xy.nc. The example program simple_xy_rd.f reads the data file.

2.1.2.1 simple_xy_wr.f

```

C      This is part of the netCDF package.
C      Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
C      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

C      This is a very simple example which writes a 2D array of
C      sample data. To handle this in netCDF we create two shared
C      dimensions, "x" and "y", and a netCDF variable, called "data".

C      This example demonstrates the netCDF Fortran 77 API. This is part
C      of the netCDF tutorial, which can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

C      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 77 API can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f77

C      $Id: simple_xy_wr.f,v 1.10 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

      program simple_xy_wr
      implicit none
      include 'netcdf.inc'

C      This is the name of the data file we will create.
      character*(*) FILE_NAME
      parameter (FILE_NAME='simple_xy.nc')

C      We are writing 2D data, a 12 x 6 grid.
      integer NDIMS
      parameter (NDIMS=2)
      integer NX, NY
      parameter (NX = 6, NY = 12)

C      When we create netCDF files, variables and dimensions, we get back

```

```

C      an ID for each one.
      integer ncid, varid, dimids(NDIMS)
      integer x_dimid, y_dimid

C      This is the data array we will write. It will just be filled with
C      a progression of integers for this example.
      integer data_out(NY, NX)

C      Loop indexes, and error handling.
      integer x, y, retval

C      Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
C      would have some real data to write, for example, model output.
      do x = 1, NX
        do y = 1, NY
          data_out(y, x) = (x - 1) * NY + (y - 1)
        end do
      end do

C      Always check the return code of every netCDF function call. In
C      this example program, any retval which is not equal to nf_noerr
C      (0) will call handle_err, which prints a netCDF error message, and
C      then exits with a non-zero return code.

C      Create the netCDF file. The nf_clobber parameter tells netCDF to
C      overwrite this file, if it already exists.
      retval = nf_create(FILE_NAME, NF_CLOBBER, ncid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Define the dimensions. NetCDF will hand back an ID for each.
      retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, "x", NX, x_dimid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, "y", NY, y_dimid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      The dimids array is used to pass the IDs of the dimensions of
C      the variables. Note that in fortran arrays are stored in
C      column-major format.
      dimids(2) = x_dimid
      dimids(1) = y_dimid

C      Define the variable. The type of the variable in this case is
C      NF_INT (4-byte little-endian integer).
      retval = nf_def_var(ncid, "data", NF_INT, NDIMS, dimids, varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      End define mode. This tells netCDF we are done defining metadata.

```

```

retval = nf_enddef(ncid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Write the pretend data to the file. Although netCDF supports
C      reading and writing subsets of data, in this case we write all the
C      data in one operation.
retval = nf_put_var_int(ncid, varid, data_out)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Close the file. This frees up any internal netCDF resources
C      associated with the file, and flushes any buffers.
retval = nf_close(ncid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

print *, '*** SUCCESS writing example file simple_xy.nc!'
end

subroutine handle_err(errcode)
implicit none
include 'netcdf.inc'
integer errcode

print *, 'Error: ', nf_strerror(errcode)
stop 2
end

```

2.1.2.2 simple_xy_rd.f

```

C      This is part of the netCDF package.
C      Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
C      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

C      This is a simple example which reads a small dummy array, from a
C      netCDF data file created by the companion program simple_xy_wr.f.

C      This is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF fortran 77
C      API. This example program is part of the netCDF tutorial, which can
C      be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

C      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 77 API can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f77

C      $Id: simple_xy_rd.f,v 1.8 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program simple_xy_rd
implicit none

```

```

include 'netcdf.inc'

C   This is the name of the data file we will read.
character*(*) FILE_NAME
parameter (FILE_NAME='simple_xy.nc')

C   We are reading 2D data, a 12 x 6 grid.
integer NX, NY
parameter (NX = 6, NY = 12)
integer data_in(NY, NX)

C   This will be the netCDF ID for the file and data variable.
integer ncid, varid

C   Loop indexes, and error handling.
integer x, y, retval

C   Open the file. NF_NOWRITE tells netCDF we want read-only access to
C   the file.
retval = nf_open(FILE_NAME, NF_NOWRITE, ncid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C   Get the varid of the data variable, based on its name.
retval = nf_inq_varid(ncid, 'data', varid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C   Read the data.
retval = nf_get_var_int(ncid, varid, data_in)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C   Check the data.
do x = 1, NX
  do y = 1, NY
    if (data_in(y, x) .ne. (x - 1) * NY + (y - 1)) then
      print *, 'data_in(', y, ', ', ', x, ') = ', data_in(y, x)
      stop 2
    end if
  end do
end do

C   Close the file, freeing all resources.
retval = nf_close(ncid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

print *, '*** SUCCESS reading example file ', FILE_NAME, '!'
end

```

```

subroutine handle_err(errcode)
implicit none
include 'netcdf.inc'
integer errcode

print *, 'Error: ', nf_strerror(errcode)
stop 2
end

```

2.1.3 simple_xy_wr.f90 and simple_xy_rd.f90

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/F90.

The example program simple_xy_wr.f90 creates the example data file simple_xy.nc. The example program simple_xy_rd.f90 reads the data file.

2.1.3.1 simple_xy_wr.f90

```

!      This is part of the netCDF package.
!      Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
!      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

!      This is a very simple example which writes a 2D array of
!      sample data. To handle this in netCDF we create two shared
!      dimensions, "x" and "y", and a netCDF variable, called "data".

!      This example demonstrates the netCDF Fortran 90 API. This is part
!      of the netCDF tutorial, which can be found at:
!      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

!      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 90 API can be found at:
!      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f90

!      $Id: simple_xy_wr.f90,v 1.8 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program simple_xy_wr
  use netcdf
  implicit none

  ! This is the name of the data file we will create.
  character (len = *) , parameter :: FILE_NAME = "simple_xy.nc"

  ! We are writing 2D data, a 12 x 6 grid.
  integer, parameter :: NDIMS = 2
  integer, parameter :: NX = 6, NY = 12

  ! When we create netCDF files, variables and dimensions, we get back
  ! an ID for each one.
  integer :: ncid, varid, dimids(NDIMS)

```



```

integer :: x_dimid, y_dimid

! This is the data array we will write. It will just be filled with
! a progression of integers for this example.
integer :: data_out(NY, NX)

! Loop indexes, and error handling.
integer :: x, y

! Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
! would have some real data to write, for example, model output.
do x = 1, NX
  do y = 1, NY
    data_out(y, x) = (x - 1) * NY + (y - 1)
  end do
end do

! Always check the return code of every netCDF function call. In
! this example program, wrapping netCDF calls with "call check()"
! makes sure that any return which is not equal to nf90_noerr (0)
! will print a netCDF error message and exit.

! Create the netCDF file. The nf90_clobber parameter tells netCDF to
! overwrite this file, if it already exists.
call check( nf90_create(FILE_NAME, NF90_CLOBBER, ncid) )

! Define the dimensions. NetCDF will hand back an ID for each.
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, "x", NX, x_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, "y", NY, y_dimid) )

! The dimids array is used to pass the IDs of the dimensions of
! the variables. Note that in fortran arrays are stored in
! column-major format.
dimids = (/ y_dimid, x_dimid /)

! Define the variable. The type of the variable in this case is
! NF90_INT (4-byte little-endian integer).
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, "data", NF90_INT, dimids, varid) )

! End define mode. This tells netCDF we are done defining metadata.
call check( nf90_enddef(ncid) )

! Write the pretend data to the file. Although netCDF supports
! reading and writing subsets of data, in this case we write all the
! data in one operation.
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, varid, data_out) )

```

```

! Close the file. This frees up any internal netCDF resources
! associated with the file, and flushes any buffers.
call check( nf90_close(ncid) )

print *, "*** SUCCESS writing example file simple_xy.nc! "

contains
  subroutine check(status)
    integer, intent ( in) :: status

    if(status /= nf90_noerr) then
      print *, trim(nf90_strerror(status))
      stop "Stopped"
    end if
  end subroutine check
end program simple_xy_wr

```

2.1.3.2 simple_xy_rd.f90

```

! This is part of the netCDF package.
! Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
! See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

! This is a simple example which reads a small dummy array, from a
! netCDF data file created by the companion program simple_xy_wr.f90.

! This is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF fortran 77
! API. This example program is part of the netCDF tutorial, which can
! be found at:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

! Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 90 API can be found at:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f90

! $Id: simple_xy_rd.f90,v 1.8 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program simple_xy_rd
  use netcdf
  implicit none

  ! This is the name of the data file we will read.
  character (len = *), parameter :: FILE_NAME = "simple_xy.nc"

  ! We are reading 2D data, a 12 x 6 grid.
  integer, parameter :: NX = 6, NY = 12
  integer :: data_in(NY, NX)

```

```

! This will be the netCDF ID for the file and data variable.
integer :: ncid, varid

! Loop indexes, and error handling.
integer :: x, y

! Open the file. NF90_NOWRITE tells netCDF we want read-only access to
! the file.
call check( nf90_open(FILE_NAME, NF90_NOWRITE, ncid) )

! Get the varid of the data variable, based on its name.
call check( nf90_inq_varid(ncid, "data", varid) )

! Read the data.
call check( nf90_get_var(ncid, varid, data_in) )

! Check the data.
do x = 1, NX
  do y = 1, NY
    if (data_in(y, x) /= (x - 1) * NY + (y - 1)) then
      print *, "data_in(", y, ", ", x, ") = ", data_in(y, x)
      stop "Stopped"
    end if
  end do
end do

! Close the file, freeing all resources.
call check( nf90_close(ncid) )

print *, "*** SUCCESS reading example file ", FILE_NAME, "! "

contains
subroutine check(status)
  integer, intent ( in) :: status

  if(status /= nf90_noerr) then
    print *, trim(nf90_strerror(status))
    stop "Stopped"
  end if
end subroutine check
end program simple_xy_rd

```

2.1.4 simple_xy_wr.cpp and simple_xy_rd.cpp

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/CXX.

The example program simple_xy_wr.cpp creates the example data file simple_xy.nc. The example program simple_xy_rd.cpp reads the data file.

2.1.4.1 simple_xy_wr.cpp

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

   This is a very simple example which writes a 2D array of
   sample data. To handle this in netCDF we create two shared
   dimensions, "x" and "y", and a netCDF variable, called "data".

   This example is part of the netCDF tutorial:
   http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

   Full documentation of the netCDF C++ API can be found at:
   http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-cxx

   $Id: simple_xy_wr.cpp,v 1.15 2007/01/19 12:52:13 ed Exp $
*/

#include <iostream>
#include <netcdfcpp.h>

using namespace std;

// We are writing 2D data, a 6 x 12 grid.
static const int NX = 6;
static const int NY = 12;

// Return this in event of a problem.
static const int NC_ERR = 2;

int
main(void)
{
    // This is the data array we will write. It will just be filled
    // with a progression of numbers for this example.
    int dataOut[NX][NY];

    // Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
    // would have some real data to write, for example, model output.
    for(int i = 0; i < NX; i++)
        for(int j = 0; j < NY; j++)
            dataOut[i][j] = i * NY + j;

    // Create the file. The Replace parameter tells netCDF to overwrite
    // this file, if it already exists.
    NcFile dataFile("simple_xy.nc", NcFile::Replace);

```

```

// You should always check whether a netCDF file creation or open
// constructor succeeded.
if (!dataFile.is_valid())
{
    cout << "Couldn't open file!\n";
    return NC_ERR;
}

// For other method calls, the default behavior of the C++ API is
// to exit with a message if there is an error. If that behavior
// is OK, there is no need to check return values in simple cases
// like the following.

// When we create netCDF dimensions, we get back a pointer to an
// NcDim for each one.
NcDim* xDim = dataFile.add_dim("x", NX);
NcDim* yDim = dataFile.add_dim("y", NY);

// Define a netCDF variable. The type of the variable in this case
// is ncInt (32-bit integer).
NcVar *data = dataFile.add_var("data", ncInt, xDim, yDim);

// Write the pretend data to the file. Although netCDF supports
// reading and writing subsets of data, in this case we write all
// the data in one operation.
data->put(&dataOut[0][0], NX, NY);

// The file will be automatically close when the NcFile object goes
// out of scope. This frees up any internal netCDF resources
// associated with the file, and flushes any buffers.
cout << "*** SUCCESS writing example file simple_xy.nc!" << endl;

return 0;
}

```

2.1.4.2 simple_xy_rd.cpp

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

This is a very simple example which reads a 2D array of sample data produced by simple_xy_wr.cpp.

This example is part of the netCDF tutorial:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C++ API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-cxx>

```
$Id: simple_xy_rd.cpp,v 1.13 2007/01/19 12:52:13 ed Exp $
*/

#include <iostream>
#include <netcdfcpp.h>

using namespace std;

// We are reading 2D data, a 6 x 12 grid.
static const int NX = 6;
static const int NY = 12;

// Return this in event of a problem.
static const int NC_ERR = 2;

int main(void)
{
    // This is the array we will read.
    int dataIn[NX][NY];

    // Open the file. The ReadOnly parameter tells netCDF we want
    // read-only access to the file.
    NcFile dataFile("simple_xy.nc", NcFile::ReadOnly);

    // You should always check whether a netCDF file open or creation
    // constructor succeeded.
    if (!dataFile.is_valid())
    {
        cout << "Couldn't open file!\n";
        return NC_ERR;
    }

    // For other method calls, the default behavior of the C++ API is
    // to exit with a message if there is an error. If that behavior
    // is OK, there is no need to check return values in simple cases
    // like the following.

    // Retrieve the variable named "data"
    NcVar *data = dataFile.get_var("data");

    // Read all the values from the "data" variable into memory.
    data->get(&dataIn[0][0], NX, NY);
```

```

    // Check the values.
    for (int i = 0; i < NX; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < NY; j++)
            if (dataIn[i][j] != i * NY + j)
                return NC_ERR;

    // The netCDF file is automatically closed by the NcFile destructor
    cout << "*** SUCCESS reading example file simple_xy.nc!" << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

2.2 The sfc_pres_temp Example

This example has been constructed for the meteorological mind.

Suppose you have some data you want to write to a netCDF file. For example, you have one time step of surface temperature and surface pressure, on a 6 x 12 latitude longitude grid.

To store this in netCDF, create a file, add two dimensions (latitude and longitude) and two variables (pressure and temperature).

In this example we add some netCDF attributes, as is typical in scientific applications, to further describe the data. In this case we add a units attribute to every netCDF variable.

In this example we also add additional netCDF variables to describe the coordinate system. These “coordinate variables” allow us to specify the latitudes and longitudes that describe the data grid.

The CDL version of the data file, generated by `ncdump`, is shown below.

For more information on `ncdump` and `ncgen` see [section “NetCDF Utilities”](#) in *The NetCDF Users Guide*.

```

netcdf sfc_pres_temp {
dimensions:
latitude = 6 ;
longitude = 12 ;
variables:
float latitude(latitude) ;
latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
float longitude(longitude) ;
longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
float pressure(latitude, longitude) ;
pressure:units = "hPa" ;
float temperature(latitude, longitude) ;
temperature:units = "celsius" ;
data:

latitude = 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 ;

longitude = -125, -120, -115, -110, -105, -100, -95, -90, -85, -80, -75, -70 ;

```

```

pressure =
  900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966,
  901, 907, 913, 919, 925, 931, 937, 943, 949, 955, 961, 967,
  902, 908, 914, 920, 926, 932, 938, 944, 950, 956, 962, 968,
  903, 909, 915, 921, 927, 933, 939, 945, 951, 957, 963, 969,
  904, 910, 916, 922, 928, 934, 940, 946, 952, 958, 964, 970,
  905, 911, 917, 923, 929, 935, 941, 947, 953, 959, 965, 971 ;

temperature =
  9, 10.5, 12, 13.5, 15, 16.5, 18, 19.5, 21, 22.5, 24, 25.5,
  9.25, 10.75, 12.25, 13.75, 15.25, 16.75, 18.25, 19.75, 21.25, 22.75, 24.25,
  25.75,
  9.5, 11, 12.5, 14, 15.5, 17, 18.5, 20, 21.5, 23, 24.5, 26,
  9.75, 11.25, 12.75, 14.25, 15.75, 17.25, 18.75, 20.25, 21.75, 23.25, 24.75,
  26.25,
  10, 11.5, 13, 14.5, 16, 17.5, 19, 20.5, 22, 23.5, 25, 26.5,
  10.25, 11.75, 13.25, 14.75, 16.25, 17.75, 19.25, 20.75, 22.25, 23.75,
  25.25, 26.75 ;
}

```

2.2.1 sfc_pres_temp_wr.c and sfc_pres_temp_rd.c

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/C.

The example program sfc_pres_temp_wr.c creates the example data file sfc_pres_temp.nc. The example program sfc_pres_temp_rd.c reads the data file.

2.2.1.1 sfc_pres_temp_wr.c

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

```

This example writes some surface pressure and temperatures. It is
intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF C API. The companion
program sfc_pres_temp_rd.c shows how to read the netCDF data file
created by this program.

```

```

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

```

```

Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:
http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-c

```

```

$Id: sfc_pres_temp_wr.c,v 1.3 2006/06/13 20:46:16 ed Exp $
*/

```

```

#include <stdio.h>

```



```

#include <string.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

/* This is the name of the data file we will create. */
#define FILE_NAME "sfc_pres_temp.nc"

/* We are writing 2D data, a 6 x 12 lat-lon grid. We will need two
 * netCDF dimensions. */
#define NDIMS 2
#define NLAT 6
#define NLON 12
#define LAT_NAME "latitude"
#define LON_NAME "longitude"

/* Names of things. */
#define PRES_NAME "pressure"
#define TEMP_NAME "temperature"
#define UNITS "units"
#define DEGREES_EAST "degrees_east"
#define DEGREES_NORTH "degrees_north"

/* These are used to construct some example data. */
#define SAMPLE_PRESSURE 900
#define SAMPLE_TEMP 9.0
#define START_LAT 25.0
#define START_LON -125.0

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); return 2;}

int
main()
{
    int ncid, lon_dimid, lat_dimid, pres_varid, temp_varid;

    /* In addition to the latitude and longitude dimensions, we will also
     create latitude and longitude netCDF variables which will hold the
     actual latitudes and longitudes. Since they hold data about the
     coordinate system, the netCDF term for these is: "coordinate
     variables." */
    int lat_varid, lon_varid;

    int dimids[NDIMS];

    /* We will write surface temperature and pressure fields. */
    float pres_out[NLAT][NLON];

```

```

float temp_out[NLAT][NLON];
float lats[NLAT], lons[NLON];

/* It's good practice for each netCDF variable to carry a "units"
 * attribute. */
char pres_units[] = "hPa";
char temp_units[] = "celsius";

/* Loop indexes. */
int lat, lon;

/* Error handling. */
int retval;

/* Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
 * would have some real data to write, for example, model
 * output. */
for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    lats[lat] = START_LAT + 5.*lat;
for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    lons[lon] = START_LON + 5.*lon;

for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    {
pres_out[lat][lon] = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + (lon * NLAT + lat);
temp_out[lat][lon] = SAMPLE_TEMP + .25 * (lon * NLAT + lat);
    }

/* Create the file. */
if ((retval = nc_create(FILE_NAME, NC_CLOBBER, &ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Define the dimensions. */
if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLAT, &lat_dimid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLON, &lon_dimid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Define coordinate netCDF variables. They will hold the
 * coordinate information, that is, the latitudes and longitudes. A
 * varid is returned for each.*/
if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NC_FLOAT, 1, &lat_dimid,
    &lat_varid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NC_FLOAT, 1, &lon_dimid,
    &lon_varid)))

```

```

    ERR(retval);

    /* Define units attributes for coordinate vars. This attaches a
       text attribute to each of the coordinate variables, containing
       the units. Note that we are not writing a trailing NULL, just
       "units", because the reading program may be fortran which does
       not use null-terminated strings. In general it is up to the
       reading C program to ensure that it puts null-terminators on
       strings where necessary.*/
    if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS,
    strlen(DEGREES_NORTH), DEGREES_NORTH)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS,
    strlen(DEGREES_EAST), DEGREES_EAST)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Define the netCDF variables. The dimids array is used to pass
       the dimids of the dimensions of the variables.*/
    dimids[0] = lat_dimid;
    dimids[1] = lon_dimid;
    if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NC_FLOAT, NDIMS,
    dimids, &pres_varid)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NC_FLOAT, NDIMS,
    dimids, &temp_varid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Define units attributes for vars. */
    if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS,
    strlen(pres_units), pres_units)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS,
    strlen(temp_units), temp_units)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* End define mode. */
    if ((retval = nc_enddef(ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
       and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file. */
    if ((retval = nc_put_var_float(ncid, lat_varid, &lats[0])))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_put_var_float(ncid, lon_varid, &lons[0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and

```

```

        surface temperature data. The arrays of data are the same size
        as the netCDF variables we have defined. */
    if ((retval = nc_put_var_float(ncid, pres_varid, &pres_out[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_put_var_float(ncid, temp_varid, &temp_out[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Close the file. */
    if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    printf("*** SUCCESS writing example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!\n");
    return 0;
}

```

2.2.1.2 sfc_pres_temp_rd.c

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

This is an example which reads some surface pressure and temperatures. The data file read by this program is produced by the companion program `sfc_pres_temp_wr.c`. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF C API.

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-c>

```

    $Id: sfc_pres_temp_rd.c,v 1.5 2007/02/14 20:59:21 ed Exp $
*/

```

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

```

```

/* This is the name of the data file we will read. */
#define FILE_NAME "sfc_pres_temp.nc"

```

```

/* We are reading 2D data, a 6 x 12 lat-lon grid. */
#define NDIMS 2
#define NLAT 6
#define NLON 12

```

```

#define LAT_NAME "latitude"
#define LON_NAME "longitude"
#define PRES_NAME "pressure"
#define TEMP_NAME "temperature"

/* These are used to calculate the values we expect to find. */
#define SAMPLE_PRESSURE 900
#define SAMPLE_TEMP 9.0
#define START_LAT 25.0
#define START_LON -125.0

/* For the units attributes. */
#define UNITS "units"
#define PRES_UNITS "hPa"
#define TEMP_UNITS "celsius"
#define LAT_UNITS "degrees_north"
#define LON_UNITS "degrees_east"
#define MAX_ATT_LEN 80

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); return 2;}

int
main()
{
    int ncid, pres_varid, temp_varid;
    int lat_varid, lon_varid;

    /* We will read surface temperature and pressure fields. */
    float pres_in[NLAT][NLON];
    float temp_in[NLAT][NLON];

    /* For the lat lon coordinate variables. */
    float lats_in[NLAT], lons_in[NLON];

    /* To check the units attributes. */
    char pres_units_in[MAX_ATT_LEN], temp_units_in[MAX_ATT_LEN];
    char lat_units_in[MAX_ATT_LEN], lon_units_in[MAX_ATT_LEN];

    /* We will learn about the data file and store results in these
     program variables. */
    int ndims_in, nvars_in, ngatts_in, unlimdimid_in;

    /* Loop indexes. */
    int lat, lon;

```

```

/* Error handling. */
int retval;

/* Open the file. */
if ((retval = nc_open(FILE_NAME, NC_NOWRITE, &ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* There are a number of inquiry functions in netCDF which can be
   used to learn about an unknown netCDF file. NC_INQ tells how
   many netCDF variables, dimensions, and global attributes are in
   the file; also the dimension id of the unlimited dimension, if
   there is one. */
if ((retval = nc_inq(ncid, &ndims_in, &nvars_in, &ngatts_in,
&unlimdimid_in)))
    ERR(retval);

/* In this case we know that there are 2 netCDF dimensions, 4
   netCDF variables, no global attributes, and no unlimited
   dimension. */
if (ndims_in != 2 || nvars_in != 4 || ngatts_in != 0 ||
    unlimdimid_in != -1) return 2;

/* Get the varids of the latitude and longitude coordinate
   * variables. */
if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, LAT_NAME, &lat_varid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, LON_NAME, &lon_varid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Read the coordinate variable data. */
if ((retval = nc_get_var_float(ncid, lat_varid, &lats_in[0])))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_get_var_float(ncid, lon_varid, &lons_in[0])))
    ERR(retval);

/* Check the coordinate variable data. */
for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    if (lats_in[lat] != START_LAT + 5.*lat)
return 2;
for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    if (lons_in[lon] != START_LON + 5.*lon)
return 2;

/* Get the varids of the pressure and temperature netCDF
   * variables. */
if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, PRES_NAME, &pres_varid)))
    ERR(retval);

```

```

    if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, TEMP_NAME, &temp_varid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Read the data. Since we know the contents of the file we know
     * that the data arrays in this program are the correct size to
     * hold all the data. */
    if ((retval = nc_get_var_float(ncid, pres_varid, &pres_in[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_get_var_float(ncid, temp_varid, &temp_in[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Check the data. */
    for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
        for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
            if (pres_in[lat][lon] != SAMPLE_PRESSURE + (lon * NLAT + lat) ||
                temp_in[lat][lon] != SAMPLE_TEMP + .25 * (lon * NLAT + lat))
                return 2;

    /* Each of the netCDF variables has a "units" attribute. Let's read
     them and check them. */
    if ((retval = nc_get_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, lat_units_in)))
        ERR(retval);
    if (strcmp(lat_units_in, LAT_UNITS, strlen(LAT_UNITS)))
        return 2;

    if ((retval = nc_get_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, lon_units_in)))
        ERR(retval);
    if (strcmp(lon_units_in, LON_UNITS, strlen(LON_UNITS)))
        return 2;

    if ((retval = nc_get_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, pres_units_in)))
        ERR(retval);
    if (strcmp(pres_units_in, PRES_UNITS, strlen(PRES_UNITS)))
        return 2;

    if ((retval = nc_get_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, temp_units_in)))
        ERR(retval);
    if (strcmp(temp_units_in, TEMP_UNITS, strlen(TEMP_UNITS))) return 2;

    /* Close the file. */
    if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    printf("*** SUCCESS reading example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!\n");
    return 0;
}

```

2.2.2 sfc_pres_temp_wr.f and sfc_pres_temp_rd.f

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/F77.

The example program sfc_pres_temp_wr.f creates the example data file sfc_pres_temp.nc. The example program sfc_pres_temp_rd.f reads the data file.

2.2.2.1 sfc_pres_temp_wr.f

```

C      This is part of the netCDF package.
C      Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
C      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

C      This example writes some surface pressure and temperatures. It is
C      intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF fortran 77 API. The
C      companion program sfc_pres_temp_rd.f shows how to read the netCDF
C      data file created by this program.

C      This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

C      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 77 API can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f77

C      $Id: sfc_pres_temp_wr.f,v 1.10 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

      program sfc_pres_temp_wr
      implicit none
      include 'netcdf.inc'

C      This is the name of the data file we will create.
      character*(*) FILE_NAME
      parameter (FILE_NAME='sfc_pres_temp.nc')
      integer ncid

C      We are writing 2D data, a 12 x 6 lon-lat grid. We will need two
C      netCDF dimensions.
      integer NDIMS
      parameter (NDIMS=2)
      integer NLATS, NLONS
      parameter (NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12)
      character*(*) LAT_NAME, LON_NAME
      parameter (LAT_NAME='latitude', LON_NAME='longitude')
      integer lon_dimid, lat_dimid

C      In addition to the latitude and longitude dimensions, we will also
C      create latitude and longitude netCDF variables which will hold the
C      actual latitudes and longitudes. Since they hold data about the
C      coordinate system, the netCDF term for these is: "coordinate

```



```

C      variables."
      real lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
      integer lat_varid, lon_varid
      real START_LAT, START_LON
      parameter (START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0)

C      We will write surface temperature and pressure fields.
      character*(*) PRES_NAME, TEMP_NAME
      parameter (PRES_NAME='pressure')
      parameter (TEMP_NAME='temperature')
      integer pres_varid, temp_varid
      integer dimids(NDIMS)

C      It's good practice for each variable to carry a "units" attribute.
      character*(*) UNITS
      parameter (UNITS = 'units')
      character*(*) PRES_UNITS, TEMP_UNITS, LAT_UNITS, LON_UNITS
      parameter (PRES_UNITS = 'hPa', TEMP_UNITS = 'celsius')
      parameter (LAT_UNITS = 'degrees_north')
      parameter (LON_UNITS = 'degrees_east')

C      We will create some pressure and temperature data to write out.
      real pres_out(NLONS, NLATS), temp_out(NLONS, NLATS)
      real SAMPLE_PRESSURE
      parameter (SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0)
      real SAMPLE_TEMP
      parameter (SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0)

C      Loop indices.
      integer lat, lon

C      Error handling.
      integer retval

C      Create pretend data. If this were not an example program, we would
C      have some real data to write, for example, model output.
      do lat = 1, NLATS
        lats(lat) = START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0
      end do
      do lon = 1, NLONS
        lons(lon) = START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0
      end do
      do lon = 1, NLONS
        do lat = 1, NLATS
          pres_out(lon, lat) = SAMPLE_PRESSURE +
+             (lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1)
          temp_out(lon, lat) = SAMPLE_TEMP +

```

```

+           .25 * ((lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1))
      end do
    end do

C    Create the file.
    retval = nf_create(FILE_NAME, nf_clobber, ncid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Define the dimensions.
    retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLATS, lat_dimid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLONS, lon_dimid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Define the coordinate variables. They will hold the coordinate
C    information, that is, the latitudes and longitudes. A varid is
C    returned for each.
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NF_REAL, 1, lat_dimid,
+      lat_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NF_REAL, 1, lon_dimid,
+      lon_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Assign units attributes to coordinate var data. This attaches a
C    text attribute to each of the coordinate variables, containing the
C    units.
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, len(LAT_UNITS),
+      LAT_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, len(LON_UNITS),
+      LON_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Define the netCDF variables. The dimids array is used to pass the
C    dimids of the dimensions of the netCDF variables.
    dimids(1) = lon_dimid
    dimids(2) = lat_dimid
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NF_REAL, NDIMS, dimids,
+      pres_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NF_REAL, NDIMS, dimids,
+      temp_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Assign units attributes to the pressure and temperature netCDF
C    variables.

```

```

    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, len(PRES_UNITS),
+    PRES_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, len(TEMP_UNITS),
+    TEMP_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    End define mode.
    retval = nf_enddef(ncid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
C    and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, lat_varid, lats)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, lon_varid, lons)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
C    surface temperature data. The arrays of data are the same size as
C    the netCDF variables we have defined.
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, pres_varid, pres_out)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, temp_varid, temp_out)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Close the file.
    retval = nf_close(ncid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    If we got this far, everything worked as expected. Yippee!
    print *, '*** SUCCESS writing example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!'
    end

    subroutine handle_err(errcode)
    implicit none
    include 'netcdf.inc'
    integer errcode

    print *, 'Error: ', nf_strerror(errcode)
    stop 2
    end

```

2.2.2.2 sfc_pres_temp_rd.f

```

C    This is part of the netCDF package.
C    Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.

```

```

C      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

C      This is an example which reads some surface pressure and
C      temperatures. The data file read by this program is produced
C      comapnion program sfc_pres_temp_wr.f. It is intended to illustrate
C      the use of the netCDF fortran 77 API.

C      This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

C      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 77 API can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f77

C      $Id: sfc_pres_temp_rd.f,v 1.9 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

      program sfc_pres_temp_rd
      implicit none
      include 'netcdf.inc'

C      This is the name of the data file we will read.
      character*(*) FILE_NAME
      parameter (FILE_NAME='sfc_pres_temp.nc')
      integer ncid

C      We are reading 2D data, a 12 x 6 lon-lat grid.
      integer NDIMS
      parameter (NDIMS=2)
      integer NLATS, NLONS
      parameter (NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12)
      character*(*) LAT_NAME, LON_NAME
      parameter (LAT_NAME='latitude', LON_NAME='longitude')
      integer lat_dimid, lon_dimid

C      For the lat lon coordinate netCDF variables.
      real lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
      integer lat_varid, lon_varid

C      We will read surface temperature and pressure fields.
      character*(*) PRES_NAME, TEMP_NAME
      parameter (PRES_NAME='pressure')
      parameter (TEMP_NAME='temperature')
      integer pres_varid, temp_varid
      integer dimids(NDIMS)

C      To check the units attributes.
      character*(*) UNITS
      parameter (UNITS = 'units')

```

```

character*(*) PRES_UNITS, TEMP_UNITS, LAT_UNITS, LON_UNITS
parameter (PRES_UNITS = 'hPa', TEMP_UNITS = 'celsius')
parameter (LAT_UNITS = 'degrees_north')
parameter (LON_UNITS = 'degrees_east')
integer MAX_ATT_LEN
parameter (MAX_ATT_LEN = 80)
character*(MAX_ATT_LEN) pres_units_in, temp_units_in
character*(MAX_ATT_LEN) lat_units_in, lon_units_in
integer att_len

```

- C Read the data into these arrays.
 real pres_in(NLONS, NLATS), temp_in(NLONS, NLATS)
- C These are used to calculate the values we expect to find.
 real START_LAT, START_LON
 parameter (START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0)
 real SAMPLE_PRESSURE
 parameter (SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0)
 real SAMPLE_TEMP
 parameter (SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0)
- C We will learn about the data file and store results in these
 C program variables.
 integer ndims_in, nvars_in, ngatts_in, unlimdimid_in
- C Loop indices
 integer lat, lon
- C Error handling
 integer retval
- C Open the file.
 retval = nf_open(FILE_NAME, nf_nowrite, ncid)
 if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
- C There are a number of inquiry functions in netCDF which can be
 C used to learn about an unknown netCDF file. NF_INQ tells how many
 C netCDF variables, dimensions, and global attributes are in the
 C file; also the dimension id of the unlimited dimension, if there
 C is one.
 retval = nf_inq(ncid, ndims_in, nvars_in, ngatts_in,
+ unlimdimid_in)
 if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
- C In this case we know that there are 2 netCDF dimensions, 4 netCDF
 C variables, no global attributes, and no unlimited dimension.
 if (ndims_in .ne. 2 .or. nvars_in .ne. 4 .or. ngatts_in .ne. 0

```

+      .or. unlimdimid_in .ne. -1) stop 2

C      Get the varids of the latitude and longitude coordinate variables.
      retval = nf_inq_varid(ncid, LAT_NAME, lat_varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_inq_varid(ncid, LON_NAME, lon_varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Read the latitude and longitude data.
      retval = nf_get_var_real(ncid, lat_varid, lats)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_get_var_real(ncid, lon_varid, lons)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Check to make sure we got what we expected.
      do lat = 1, NLATS
        if (lats(lat) .ne. START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0) stop 2
      end do
      do lon = 1, NLONS
        if (lons(lon) .ne. START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0) stop 2
      end do

C      Get the varids of the pressure and temperature netCDF variables.
      retval = nf_inq_varid(ncid, PRES_NAME, pres_varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_inq_varid(ncid, TEMP_NAME, temp_varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Read the surface pressure and temperature data from the file.
C      Since we know the contents of the file we know that the data
C      arrays in this program are the correct size to hold all the data.
      retval = nf_get_var_real(ncid, pres_varid, pres_in)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_get_var_real(ncid, temp_varid, temp_in)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Check the data. It should be the same as the data we wrote.
      do lon = 1, NLONS
        do lat = 1, NLATS
          if (pres_in(lon, lat) .ne. SAMPLE_PRESSURE +
+            (lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1)) stop 2
          if (temp_in(lon, lat) .ne. SAMPLE_TEMP +
+            .25 * ((lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1))) stop 2
        end do
      end do

C      Each of the netCDF variables has a "units" attribute. Let's read

```

```

C      them and check them.

      retval = nf_get_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, lat_units_in)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_inq_attlen(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, att_len)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      if (lat_units_in(1:att_len) .ne. LAT_UNITS) stop 2

      retval = nf_get_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, lon_units_in)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_inq_attlen(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, att_len)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      if (lon_units_in(1:att_len) .ne. LON_UNITS) stop 2

      retval = nf_get_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, pres_units_in)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_inq_attlen(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, att_len)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      if (pres_units_in(1:att_len) .ne. PRES_UNITS) stop 2

      retval = nf_get_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, temp_units_in)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_inq_attlen(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, att_len)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      if (temp_units_in(1:att_len) .ne. TEMP_UNITS) stop 2

C      Close the file. This frees up any internal netCDF resources
C      associated with the file.
      retval = nf_close(ncid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      If we got this far, everything worked as expected. Yippee!
      print *, '*** SUCCESS reading example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!'
      end

      subroutine handle_err(errcode)
      implicit none
      include 'netcdf.inc'
      integer errcode

      print *, 'Error: ', nf_strerror(errcode)
      stop 2
      end

```

2.2.3 sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90 and sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/F90.

The example program `sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90` creates the example data file `sfc_pres_temp.nc`. The example program `sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90` reads the data file.

2.2.3.1 `sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90`

```
! This is part of the netCDF package.
! Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
! See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

! This example writes some surface pressure and temperatures. It is
! intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF fortran 90 API. The
! companion program sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90 shows how to read the netCDF
! data file created by this program.

! This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

! Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 90 API can be found at:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f90

! $Id: sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90,v 1.10 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program sfc_pres_temp_wr
  use netcdf
  implicit none

  ! This is the name of the data file we will create.
  character (len = *), parameter :: FILE_NAME = "sfc_pres_temp.nc"
  integer :: ncid

  ! We are writing 2D data, a 12 x 6 lon-lat grid. We will need two
  ! netCDF dimensions.
  integer, parameter :: NDIMS = 2
  integer, parameter :: NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12
  character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_NAME = "latitude"
  character (len = *), parameter :: LON_NAME = "longitude"
  integer :: lat_dimid, lon_dimid

  ! In addition to the latitude and longitude dimensions, we will also
  ! create latitude and longitude netCDF variables which will hold the
  ! actual latitudes and longitudes. Since they hold data about the
  ! coordinate system, the netCDF term for these is: "coordinate
  ! variables."
  real :: lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
  integer :: lat_varid, lon_varid
  real, parameter :: START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0
```



```

! We will write surface temperature and pressure fields.
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_NAME="pressure"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_NAME="temperature"
integer :: pres_varid, temp_varid
integer :: dimids(NDIMS)

! It's good practice for each variable to carry a "units" attribute.
character (len = *), parameter :: UNITS = "units"
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_UNITS = "hPa"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_UNITS = "celsius"
character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_UNITS = "degrees_north"
character (len = *), parameter :: LON_UNITS = "degrees_east"

! We will create some pressure and temperature data to write out.
real :: pres_out(NLONS, NLATS), temp_out(NLONS, NLATS)
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0

! Loop indices
integer :: lat, lon

! Create pretend data. If this were not an example program, we would
! have some real data to write, for example, model output.
do lat = 1, NLATS
    lats(lat) = START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0
end do
do lon = 1, NLONS
    lons(lon) = START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0
end do
do lon = 1, NLONS
    do lat = 1, NLATS
        pres_out(lon, lat) = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + (lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1)
        temp_out(lon, lat) = SAMPLE_TEMP + .25 * ((lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1))
    end do
end do

! Create the file.
call check( nf90_create(FILE_NAME, nf90_clobber, ncid) )

! Define the dimensions.
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLATS, lat_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLONS, lon_dimid) )

! Define the coordinate variables. They will hold the coordinate
! information, that is, the latitudes and longitudes. A varid is
! returned for each.
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NF90_REAL, lat_dimid, lat_varid) )

```

```

call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NF90_REAL, lon_dimid, lon_varid) )

! Assign units attributes to coordinate var data. This attaches a
! text attribute to each of the coordinate variables, containing the
! units.
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, LAT_UNITS) )
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, LON_UNITS) )

! Define the netCDF variables. The dimids array is used to pass the
! dimids of the dimensions of the netCDF variables.
dimids = (/ lon_dimid, lat_dimid /)
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NF90_REAL, dimids, pres_varid) )
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NF90_REAL, dimids, temp_varid) )

! Assign units attributes to the pressure and temperature netCDF
! variables.
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, PRES_UNITS) )
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, TEMP_UNITS) )

! End define mode.
call check( nf90_enddef(ncid) )

! Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
! and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, lat_varid, lats) )
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, lon_varid, lons) )

! Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
! surface temperature data. The arrays of data are the same size as
! the netCDF variables we have defined.
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, pres_varid, pres_out) )
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, temp_varid, temp_out) )

! Close the file.
call check( nf90_close(ncid) )

! If we got this far, everything worked as expected. Yippee!
print *, "*** SUCCESS writing example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!"

contains
subroutine check(status)
  integer, intent ( in) :: status

  if(status /= nf90_noerr) then
    print *, trim(nf90_strerror(status))
    stop "Stopped"
  end if

```

```

    end subroutine check
end program sfc_pres_temp_wr

```

2.2.3.2 sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90

```

! This is part of the netCDF package.
! Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
! See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

```

! This is an example which reads some surface pressure and
! temperatures. The data file read by this program is produced
! companion program sfc_pres_temp_wr.f90. It is intended to illustrate
! the use of the netCDF fortran 90 API.

```

```

! This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

```

```

! Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 90 API can be found at:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f90

```

```

! $Id: sfc_pres_temp_rd.f90,v 1.8 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

```

```

program sfc_pres_temp_rd
  use netcdf
  implicit none

  ! This is the name of the data file we will read.
  character (len = *), parameter :: FILE_NAME = "sfc_pres_temp.nc"
  integer :: ncid

  ! We are reading 2D data, a 12 x 6 lon-lat grid.
  integer, parameter :: NDIMS = 2
  integer, parameter :: NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12
  character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_NAME = "latitude"
  character (len = *), parameter :: LON_NAME = "longitude"
  integer :: lat_dimid, lon_dimid

  ! For the lat lon coordinate netCDF variables.
  real :: lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
  integer :: lat_varid, lon_varid

  ! We will read surface temperature and pressure fields.
  character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_NAME = "pressure"
  character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_NAME = "temperature"
  integer :: pres_varid, temp_varid
  integer :: dimids(NDIMS)

```

```

! To check the units attributes.
character (len = *), parameter :: UNITS = "units"
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_UNITS = "hPa"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_UNITS = "celsius"
character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_UNITS = "degrees_north"
character (len = *), parameter :: LON_UNITS = "degrees_east"
integer, parameter :: MAX_ATT_LEN = 80
integer :: att_len
character*(MAX_ATT_LEN) :: pres_units_in, temp_units_in
character*(MAX_ATT_LEN) :: lat_units_in, lon_units_in

! Read the data into these arrays.
real :: pres_in(NLONS, NLATS), temp_in(NLONS, NLATS)

! These are used to calculate the values we expect to find.
real, parameter :: START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0

! We will learn about the data file and store results in these
! program variables.
integer :: ndims_in, nvars_in, ngatts_in, unlimdimid_in

! Loop indices
integer :: lat, lon

! Open the file.
call check( nf90_open(FILE_NAME, nf90_nowrite, ncid) )

! There are a number of inquiry functions in netCDF which can be
! used to learn about an unknown netCDF file. NF90_INQ tells how many
! netCDF variables, dimensions, and global attributes are in the
! file; also the dimension id of the unlimited dimension, if there
! is one.
call check( nf90_inquire(ncid, ndims_in, nvars_in, ngatts_in, unlimdimid_in) )

! In this case we know that there are 2 netCDF dimensions, 4 netCDF
! variables, no global attributes, and no unlimited dimension.
if (ndims_in /= 2 .or. nvars_in /= 4 .or. ngatts_in /= 0 &
    .or. unlimdimid_in /= -1) stop 2

! Get the varids of the latitude and longitude coordinate variables.
call check( nf90_inq_varid(ncid, LAT_NAME, lat_varid) )
call check( nf90_inq_varid(ncid, LON_NAME, lon_varid) )

! Read the latitude and longitude data.

```

```

call check( nf90_get_var(ncid, lat_varid, lats) )
call check( nf90_get_var(ncid, lon_varid, lons) )

! Check to make sure we got what we expected.
do lat = 1, NLATS
  if (lats(lat) /= START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0) stop 2
end do
do lon = 1, NLONS
  if (lons(lon) /= START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0) stop 2
end do

! Get the varids of the pressure and temperature netCDF variables.
call check( nf90_inq_varid(ncid, PRES_NAME, pres_varid) )
call check( nf90_inq_varid(ncid, TEMP_NAME, temp_varid) )

! Read the surface pressure and temperature data from the file.
! Since we know the contents of the file we know that the data
! arrays in this program are the correct size to hold all the data.
call check( nf90_get_var(ncid, pres_varid, pres_in) )
call check( nf90_get_var(ncid, temp_varid, temp_in) )

! Check the data. It should be the same as the data we wrote.
do lon = 1, NLONS
  do lat = 1, NLATS
    if (pres_in(lon, lat) /= SAMPLE_PRESSURE + &
        (lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1)) stop 2
    if (temp_in(lon, lat) /= SAMPLE_TEMP + &
        .25 * ((lon - 1) * NLATS + (lat - 1))) stop 2
  end do
end do

! Each of the netCDF variables has a "units" attribute. Let's read
! them and check them.
call check( nf90_get_att(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, lat_units_in) )
call check( nf90_inquire_attribute(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, len = att_len) )
if (lat_units_in(1:att_len) /= LAT_UNITS) stop 2

call check( nf90_get_att(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, lon_units_in) )
call check( nf90_inquire_attribute(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, len = att_len) )
if (lon_units_in(1:att_len) /= LON_UNITS) stop 2

call check( nf90_get_att(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, pres_units_in) )
call check( nf90_inquire_attribute(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, len = att_len) )
if (pres_units_in(1:att_len) /= PRES_UNITS) stop 2

call check( nf90_get_att(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, temp_units_in) )
call check( nf90_inquire_attribute(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, len = att_len) )

```

```

if (temp_units_in(1:att_len) /= TEMP_UNITS) stop 2

! Close the file. This frees up any internal netCDF resources
! associated with the file.
call check( nf90_close(ncid) )

! If we got this far, everything worked as expected. Yipee!
print *, "*** SUCCESS reading example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!"

contains
subroutine check(status)
  integer, intent ( in) :: status

  if(status /= nf90_noerr) then
    print *, trim(nf90_strerror(status))
    stop "Stopped"
  end if
end subroutine check
end program sfc_pres_temp_rd

```

2.2.4 sfc_pres_temp_wr.cpp and sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/CXX.

The example program sfc_pres_temp_wr.cpp creates the example data file sfc_pres_temp.nc. The example program sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp reads the data file.

2.2.4.1 sfc_pres_temp_wr.cpp

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

```

This example writes some surface pressure and temperatures. It is
intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF C++ API. The companion
program sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp shows how to read the netCDF data file
created by this program.

```

```

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

```

```

Full documentation of the netCDF C++ API can be found at:
http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-cxx

```

```

$Id: sfc_pres_temp_wr.cpp,v 1.12 2007/01/19 12:52:13 ed Exp $
*/

```

```

#include <iostream>

```

```

#include <netcdfcpp.h>

using namespace std;

// We are writing 2D data, a 6 x 12 lat-lon grid. We will need two
// netCDF dimensions.
static const int NLAT = 6;
static const int NLON = 12;

// These are used to construct some example data.
static const float SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900;
static const float SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0;
static const float START_LAT = 25.0;
static const float START_LON = -125.0;

// Return this to OS if there is a failure.
static const int NC_ERR = 2;

int main(void)
{
    // These will hold our pressure and temperature data.
    float presOut[NLAT][NLON];
    float tempOut[NLAT][NLON];

    // These will hold our latitudes and longitudes.
    float lats[NLAT];
    float lons[NLON];

    // Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
    // would have some real data to write, for example, model
    // output.
    for(int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
        lats[lat] = START_LAT + 5. * lat;

    for(int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
        lons[lon] = START_LON + 5. * lon;

    for (int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
        for(int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
        {
            presOut[lat][lon] = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + (lon * NLAT + lat);
            tempOut[lat][lon] = SAMPLE_TEMP + .25 * (lon * NLAT + lat);
        }

    // Change the error behavior of the netCDF C++ API by creating an
    // NcError object. Until it is destroyed, this NcError object will
    // ensure that the netCDF C++ API silently returns error codes

```

```

// on any failure, and leaves any other error handling to the
// calling program. In the case of this example, we just exit with
// an NC_ERR error code.
NcError err(NcError::silent_nonfatal);

// Create the file. The Replace parameter tells netCDF to overwrite
// this file, if it already exists.
NcFile dataFile("sfc_pres_temp.nc", NcFile::Replace);

// Check to see if the file was created.
if(!dataFile.is_valid())
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the dimensions. NetCDF will hand back an ncDim object for
// each.
NcDim *latDim, *lonDim;
if (!(latDim = dataFile.add_dim("latitude", NLAT)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonDim = dataFile.add_dim("longitude", NLON)))
    return NC_ERR;

// In addition to the latitude and longitude dimensions, we will
// also create latitude and longitude netCDF variables which will
// hold the actual latitudes and longitudes. Since they hold data
// about the coordinate system, the netCDF term for these is:
// "coordinate variables."
NcVar *latVar, *lonVar;
if (!(latVar = dataFile.add_var("latitude", ncFloat, latDim)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonVar = dataFile.add_var("longitude", ncFloat, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define units attributes for coordinate vars. This attaches a
// text attribute to each of the coordinate variables, containing
// the units.
if (!lonVar->add_att("units", "degrees_east"))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!latVar->add_att("units", "degrees_north"))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the netCDF data variables.
NcVar *presVar, *tempVar;
if (!(presVar = dataFile.add_var("pressure", ncFloat, latDim, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(tempVar = dataFile.add_var("temperature", ncFloat, latDim, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;

```



```

// Define units attributes for variables.
if (!presVar->add_att("units", "hPa"))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!tempVar->add_att("units", "celsius"))
    return NC_ERR;

// Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
// and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
if (!latVar->put(lats, NLAT))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!lonVar->put(lons, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;

// Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
// surface temperature data. The arrays of data are the same size
// as the netCDF variables we have defined, and below we write them
// each in one step.
if (!presVar->put(&presOut[0][0], NLAT, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!tempVar->put(&tempOut[0][0], NLAT, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;

// The file is automatically closed by the destructor. This frees
// up any internal netCDF resources associated with the file, and
// flushes any buffers.
cout << "*** SUCCESS writing example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!" << endl;

return 0;
}

```

2.2.4.2 sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
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```

This is an example which reads some surface pressure and temperatures. The data file read by this program is produced companion program `sfc_pres_temp_wr.cxx`. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF C++ API.

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C++ API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-cxx>

```

    $Id: sfc_pres_temp_rd.cpp,v 1.16 2007/01/19 12:52:13 ed Exp $
*/

#include <iostream>
#include <netcdfcpp.h>

using namespace std;

// We are reading 2D data, a 6 x 12 lat-lon grid.
static const int NLAT = 6;
static const int NLON = 12;

// These are used to calculate the values we expect to find.
static const float SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900;
static const float SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0;
static const float START_LAT = 25.0;
static const float START_LON = -125.0;

// Return this code to the OS in case of failure.
static const int NC_ERR = 2;

int main(void)
{
    // These will hold our pressure and temperature data.
    float presIn[NLAT][NLON];
    float tempIn[NLAT][NLON];

    // These will hold our latitudes and longitudes.
    float latsIn[NLAT];
    float lonsIn[NLON];

    // Change the error behavior of the netCDF C++ API by creating an
    // NcError object. Until it is destroyed, this NcError object will
    // ensure that the netCDF C++ API silently returns error codes on
    // any failure, and leaves any other error handling to the calling
    // program. In the case of this example, we just exit with an
    // NC_ERR error code.
    NcError err(NcError::silent_nonfatal);

    // Open the file and check to make sure it's valid.
    NcFile dataFile("sfc_pres_temp.nc", NcFile::ReadOnly);
    if(!dataFile.is_valid())
        return NC_ERR;

    // There are a number of inquiry functions in netCDF which can be
    // used to learn about an unknown netCDF file. In this case we know
    // that there are 2 netCDF dimensions, 4 netCDF variables, no

```

```

// global attributes, and no unlimited dimension.
if (dataFile.num_dims() != 2 || dataFile.num_vars() != 4 ||
    dataFile.num_atts() != 0 || dataFile.rec_dim() != 0)
    return NC_ERR;

// We get back a pointer to each NcVar we request. Get the
// latitude and longitude coordinate variables.
NcVar *latVar, *lonVar;
if (!(latVar = dataFile.get_var("latitude")))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonVar = dataFile.get_var("longitude")))
    return NC_ERR;

// Read the latitude and longitude coordinate variables into arrays
// latsIn and lonsIn.
if (!latVar->get(latsIn, NLAT))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!lonVar->get(lonsIn, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;

// Check the coordinate variable data.
for(int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    if (latsIn[lat] != START_LAT + 5. * lat)
return NC_ERR;

// Check longitude values.
for (int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    if (lonsIn[lon] != START_LON + 5. * lon)
return NC_ERR;

// We get back a pointer to each NcVar we request.
NcVar *presVar, *tempVar;
if (!(presVar = dataFile.get_var("pressure")))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(tempVar = dataFile.get_var("temperature")))
    return NC_ERR;

// Read the data. Since we know the contents of the file we know
// that the data arrays in this program are the correct size to
// hold all the data.
if (!presVar->get(&presIn[0][0], NLAT, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!tempVar->get(&tempIn[0][0], NLAT, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;

// Check the data.
for (int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)

```

```

        for (int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
if (presIn[lat][lon] != SAMPLE_PRESSURE + (lon * NLAT + lat)
    || tempIn[lat][lon] != SAMPLE_TEMP + .25 * (lon * NLAT + lat))
    return NC_ERR;

// Each of the netCDF variables has a "units" attribute. Let's read
// them and check them.
NcAtt *att;
char *units;

if (!(att = latVar->get_att("units")))
    return NC_ERR;
units = att->as_string(0);
if (strncmp(units, "degrees_north", strlen("degrees_north")))
    return NC_ERR;
// Attributes and attribute values should be deleted by the caller
// when no longer needed, to prevent memory leaks.
delete units;
delete att;

if (!(att = lonVar->get_att("units")))
    return NC_ERR;
units = att->as_string(0);
if (strncmp(units, "degrees_east", strlen("degrees_east")))
    return NC_ERR;
delete units;
delete att;

if (!(att = presVar->get_att("units")))
    return NC_ERR;
units = att->as_string(0);
if (strncmp(units, "hPa", strlen("hPa")))
    return NC_ERR;
delete units;
delete att;

if (!(att = tempVar->get_att("units")))
    return NC_ERR;
units = att->as_string(0);
if (strncmp(units, "celsius", strlen("celsius")))
    return NC_ERR;
delete units;
delete att;

// The file will be automatically closed by the destructor. This
// frees up any internal netCDF resources associated with the file,
// and flushes any buffers.

```

```

    cout << "*** SUCCESS reading example file sfc_pres_temp.nc!" << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

2.3 The pres_temp_4D Example

This example expands on the previous example by making our two-dimensional data into four-dimensional data, adding a vertical level axis and an unlimited time step axis.

Additionally, in this example the data are written and read one time step at a time, as is typical in scientific applications that use the unlimited dimension.

The sample data file created by `pres_temp_4D_wr` can be examined with the utility `nc-dump`. The output is shown below. For more information on `ncdump` see [section “NetCDF Utilities” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

```

netcdf pres_temp_4D {
dimensions:
level = 2 ;
latitude = 6 ;
longitude = 12 ;
time = UNLIMITED ; // (2 currently)
variables:
float latitude(latitude) ;
latitude:units = "degrees_north" ;
float longitude(longitude) ;
longitude:units = "degrees_east" ;
float pressure(time, level, latitude, longitude) ;
pressure:units = "hPa" ;
float temperature(time, level, latitude, longitude) ;
temperature:units = "celsius" ;
data:

latitude = 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 ;

longitude = -125, -120, -115, -110, -105, -100, -95, -90, -85, -80, -75, -70 ;

pressure =
900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911,
912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923,
924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935,
936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947,
948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959,
960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971,
972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983,
984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995,
996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007,
1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019,
1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031,

```

```

1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043,
900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911,
912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923,
924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935,
936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947,
948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959,
960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971,
972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983,
984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995,
996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007,
1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019,
1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031,
1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043 ;

temperature =
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,
45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56,
57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80,
81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92,
93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104,
105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,
117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128,
129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140,
141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152,
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,
45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56,
57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80,
81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92,
93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104,
105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,
117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128,
129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140,
141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152 ;
}

```

2.3.1 pres_temp_4D_wr.c and pres_temp_4D_rd.c

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/C.

The example program pres_temp_4D_wr.c creates the example data file pres_temp_4D.nc. The example program pres_temp_4D_rd.c reads the data file.

2.3.1.1 pres_temp_4D_wr.c

```
/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.
```

```

This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and
temperatures. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF
C API. The companion program pres_temp_4D_rd.c shows how
to read the netCDF data file created by this program.
```

```

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial
```

```

Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:
http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-c
```

```

$Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.c,v 1.5 2006/11/04 21:13:04 russ Exp $
*/
```

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <netcdf.h>
```

```

/* This is the name of the data file we will create. */
#define FILE_NAME "pres_temp_4D.nc"
```

```

/* We are writing 4D data, a 2 x 6 x 12 lvl-lat-lon grid, with 2
   timesteps of data. */
```

```

#define NDIMS 4
#define NLAT 6
#define NLON 12
#define LAT_NAME "latitude"
#define LON_NAME "longitude"
#define NREC 2
#define REC_NAME "time"
#define LVL_NAME "level"
#define NLVL 2
```

```

/* Names of things. */
#define PRES_NAME "pressure"
#define TEMP_NAME "temperature"
#define UNITS "units"
#define DEGREES_EAST "degrees_east"
#define DEGREES_NORTH "degrees_north"
```

```

/* These are used to construct some example data. */
```

```

#define SAMPLE_PRESSURE 900
#define SAMPLE_TEMP 9.0
#define START_LAT 25.0
#define START_LON -125.0

/* For the units attributes. */
#define UNITS "units"
#define PRES_UNITS "hPa"
#define TEMP_UNITS "celsius"
#define LAT_UNITS "degrees_north"
#define LON_UNITS "degrees_east"
#define MAX_ATT_LEN 80

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); return 2;}

int
main()
{
    /* IDs for the netCDF file, dimensions, and variables. */
    int ncid, lon_dimid, lat_dimid, lvl_dimid, rec_dimid;
    int lat_varid, lon_varid, pres_varid, temp_varid;
    int dimids[NDIMS];

    /* The start and count arrays will tell the netCDF library where to
       write our data. */
    size_t start[NDIMS], count[NDIMS];

    /* Program variables to hold the data we will write out. We will only
       need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record. */
    float pres_out[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];
    float temp_out[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];

    /* These program variables hold the latitudes and longitudes. */
    float lats[NLAT], lons[NLON];

    /* Loop indexes. */
    int lvl, lat, lon, rec, i = 0;

    /* Error handling. */
    int retval;

    /* Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
       * would have some real data to write, for example, model
       * output. */
    for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)

```



```

    lats[lat] = START_LAT + 5.*lat;
    for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
        lons[lon] = START_LON + 5.*lon;

    for (lvl = 0; lvl < NLVL; lvl++)
        for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    {
        pres_out[lvl][lat][lon] = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i;
        temp_out[lvl][lat][lon] = SAMPLE_TEMP + i++;
    }

    /* Create the file. */
    if ((retval = nc_create(FILE_NAME, NC_CLOBBER, &ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Define the dimensions. The record dimension is defined to have
     * unlimited length - it can grow as needed. In this example it is
     * the time dimension.*/
    if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, LVL_NAME, NLVL, &lvl_dimid)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLAT, &lat_dimid)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLON, &lon_dimid)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, REC_NAME, NC_UNLIMITED, &rec_dimid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Define the coordinate variables. We will only define coordinate
     * variables for lat and lon. Ordinarily we would need to provide
     * an array of dimension IDs for each variable's dimensions, but
     * since coordinate variables only have one dimension, we can
     * simply provide the address of that dimension ID (&lat_dimid) and
     * similarly for (&lon_dimid). */
    if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NC_FLOAT, 1, &lat_dimid,
        &lat_varid)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NC_FLOAT, 1, &lon_dimid,
        &lon_varid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Assign units attributes to coordinate variables. */
    if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS,
        strlen(DEGREES_NORTH), DEGREES_NORTH)))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS,
        strlen(DEGREES_EAST), DEGREES_EAST)))

```

```

    ERR(retval);

/* The dimids array is used to pass the dimids of the dimensions of
   the netCDF variables. Both of the netCDF variables we are
   creating share the same four dimensions. In C, the
   unlimited dimension must come first on the list of dimids. */
dimids[0] = rec_dimid;
dimids[1] = lvl_dimid;
dimids[2] = lat_dimid;
dimids[3] = lon_dimid;

/* Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature
   * data. */
if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NC_FLOAT, NDIMS,
    dimids, &pres_varid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NC_FLOAT, NDIMS,
    dimids, &temp_varid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Assign units attributes to the netCDF variables. */
if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS,
    strlen(PRES_UNITS), PRES_UNITS)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_put_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS,
    strlen(TEMP_UNITS), TEMP_UNITS)))
    ERR(retval);

/* End define mode. */
if ((retval = nc_enddef(ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
   and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file. */
if ((retval = nc_put_var_float(ncid, lat_varid, &lats[0])))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_put_var_float(ncid, lon_varid, &lons[0])))
    ERR(retval);

/* These settings tell netcdf to write one timestep of data. (The
   setting of start[0] inside the loop below tells netCDF which
   timestep to write.) */
count[0] = 1;
count[1] = NLVL;
count[2] = NLAT;
count[3] = NLON;
start[1] = 0;

```

```

start[2] = 0;
start[3] = 0;

/* Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
   surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep worth
   of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each timestep. In
   a real application, the data would change between timesteps. */
for (rec = 0; rec < NREC; rec++)
{
    start[0] = rec;
    if ((retval = nc_put_vara_float(ncid, pres_varid, start, count,
    &pres_out[0][0][0])))
ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_put_vara_float(ncid, temp_varid, start, count,
    &temp_out[0][0][0])))
ERR(retval);
}

/* Close the file. */
if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

printf("*** SUCCESS writing example file %s!\n", FILE_NAME);
return 0;
}

```

2.3.1.2 pres_temp_4D_rd.c

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

This is an example which reads some 4D pressure and temperatures. The data file read by this program is produced by the companion program `pres_temp_4D_wr.c`. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF C API.

This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-c>

```

$Id: pres_temp_4D_rd.c,v 1.5 2006/06/26 20:37:31 russ Exp $
*/

```

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

#include <string.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

/* This is the name of the data file we will read. */
#define FILE_NAME "pres_temp_4D.nc"

/* We are reading 4D data, a 2 x 6 x 12 lvl-lat-lon grid, with 2
   timesteps of data. */
#define NDIMS 4
#define NLAT 6
#define NLON 12
#define LAT_NAME "latitude"
#define LON_NAME "longitude"
#define NREC 2
#define REC_NAME "time"
#define LVL_NAME "level"
#define NLVL 2

/* Names of things. */
#define PRES_NAME "pressure"
#define TEMP_NAME "temperature"
#define UNITS "units"
#define DEGREES_EAST "degrees_east"
#define DEGREES_NORTH "degrees_north"

/* These are used to calculate the values we expect to find. */
#define SAMPLE_PRESSURE 900
#define SAMPLE_TEMP 9.0
#define START_LAT 25.0
#define START_LON -125.0

/* For the units attributes. */
#define UNITS "units"
#define PRES_UNITS "hPa"
#define TEMP_UNITS "celsius"
#define LAT_UNITS "degrees_north"
#define LON_UNITS "degrees_east"
#define MAX_ATT_LEN 80

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
   * non-zero status. */
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); return 2;}

int
main()
{
    int ncid, pres_varid, temp_varid;

```

```

int lat_varid, lon_varid;

/* The start and count arrays will tell the netCDF library where to
   read our data. */
size_t start[NDIMS], count[NDIMS];

/* Program variables to hold the data we will read. We will only
   need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record. */
float pres_in[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];
float temp_in[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];

/* These program variables hold the latitudes and longitudes. */
float lats[NLAT], lons[NLON];

/* Loop indexes. */
int lvl, lat, lon, rec, i = 0;

/* Error handling. */
int retval;

/* Open the file. */
if ((retval = nc_open(FILE_NAME, NC_NOWRITE, &ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Get the varids of the latitude and longitude coordinate
   * variables. */
if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, LAT_NAME, &lat_varid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, LON_NAME, &lon_varid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Read the coordinate variable data. */
if ((retval = nc_get_var_float(ncid, lat_varid, &lats[0])))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_get_var_float(ncid, lon_varid, &lons[0])))
    ERR(retval);

/* Check the coordinate variable data. */
for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    if (lats[lat] != START_LAT + 5.*lat)
return 2;
for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    if (lons[lon] != START_LON + 5.*lon)
return 2;

/* Get the varids of the pressure and temperature netCDF
   * variables. */

```

```

if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, PRES_NAME, &pres_varid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(ncid, TEMP_NAME, &temp_varid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Read the data. Since we know the contents of the file we know
 * that the data arrays in this program are the correct size to
 * hold one timestep. */
count[0] = 1;
count[1] = NLVL;
count[2] = NLAT;
count[3] = NLON;
start[1] = 0;
start[2] = 0;
start[3] = 0;

/* Read and check one record at a time. */
for (rec = 0; rec < NREC; rec++)
{
    start[0] = rec;
    if ((retval = nc_get_vara_float(ncid, pres_varid, start,
        count, &pres_in[0][0][0])))
        ERR(retval);
    if ((retval = nc_get_vara_float(ncid, temp_varid, start,
        count, &temp_in[0][0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Check the data. */
    i = 0;
    for (lvl = 0; lvl < NLVL; lvl++)
for (lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    for (lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    {
        if (pres_in[lvl][lat][lon] != SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i)
            return 2;
        if (temp_in[lvl][lat][lon] != SAMPLE_TEMP + i)
            return 2;
        i++;
    }

} /* next record */

/* Close the file. */
if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

printf("*** SUCCESS reading example file pres_temp_4D.nc!\n");

```

```

    return 0;
}

```

2.3.2 pres_temp_4D_wr.f and pres_temp_4D_rd.f

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/F77.

The example program pres_temp_4D_wr.f creates the example data file pres_temp_4D.nc. The example program pres_temp_4D_rd.f reads the data file.

2.3.2.1 pres_temp_4D_wr.f

```

C      This is part of the netCDF package.
C      Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
C      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

C      This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and
C      temperatures. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF
C      fortran 77 API. The companion program pres_temp_4D_rd.f shows how
C      to read the netCDF data file created by this program.

C      This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

C      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 77 API can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f77

C      $Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.f,v 1.12 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program pres_temp_4D_wr
implicit none
include 'netcdf.inc'

C      This is the name of the data file we will create.
character*(*) FILE_NAME
parameter (FILE_NAME = 'pres_temp_4D.nc')
integer ncid

C      We are writing 4D data, a 12 x 6 x 2 lon-lat-lvl grid, with 2
C      timesteps of data.
integer NDIMS, NRECS
parameter (NDIMS = 4, NRECS = 2)
integer NLVLS, NLATS, NLONS
parameter (NLVLS = 2, NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12)
character*(*) LVL_NAME, LAT_NAME, LON_NAME, REC_NAME
parameter (LVL_NAME = 'level')
parameter (LAT_NAME = 'latitude', LON_NAME = 'longitude')
parameter (REC_NAME = 'time')
integer lvl_dimid, lon_dimid, lat_dimid, rec_dimid

```

```

C   The start and count arrays will tell the netCDF library where to
C   write our data.
      integer start(NDIMS), count(NDIMS)

C   These program variables hold the latitudes and longitudes.
      real lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
      integer lon_varid, lat_varid

C   We will create two netCDF variables, one each for temperature and
C   pressure fields.
      character*(*) PRES_NAME, TEMP_NAME
      parameter (PRES_NAME='pressure')
      parameter (TEMP_NAME='temperature')
      integer pres_varid, temp_varid
      integer dimids(NDIMS)

C   We recommend that each variable carry a "units" attribute.
      character*(*) UNITS
      parameter (UNITS = 'units')
      character*(*) PRES_UNITS, TEMP_UNITS, LAT_UNITS, LON_UNITS
      parameter (PRES_UNITS = 'hPa', TEMP_UNITS = 'celsius')
      parameter (LAT_UNITS = 'degrees_north')
      parameter (LON_UNITS = 'degrees_east')

C   Program variables to hold the data we will write out. We will only
C   need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record.
      real pres_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
      real temp_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
      real SAMPLE_PRESSURE
      parameter (SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0)
      real SAMPLE_TEMP
      parameter (SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0)

C   Use these to construct some latitude and longitude data for this
C   example.
      integer START_LAT, START_LON
      parameter (START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0)

C   Loop indices.
      integer lvl, lat, lon, rec, i

C   Error handling.
      integer retval

C   Create pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we would
C   have some real data to write, for example, model output.

```



```

do lat = 1, NLATS
  lats(lat) = START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0
end do
do lon = 1, NLONS
  lons(lon) = START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0
end do
i = 0
do lvl = 1, NLVLS
  do lat = 1, NLATS
    do lon = 1, NLONS
      pres_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i
      temp_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_TEMP + i
      i = i + 1
    end do
  end do
end do

```

```

C   Create the file.
retval = nf_create(FILE_NAME, nf_clobber, ncid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C   Define the dimensions. The record dimension is defined to have
C   unlimited length - it can grow as needed. In this example it is
C   the time dimension.
retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LVL_NAME, NLVLS, lvl_dimid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLATS, lat_dimid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLONS, lon_dimid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, REC_NAME, NF_UNLIMITED, rec_dimid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C   Define the coordinate variables. We will only define coordinate
C   variables for lat and lon. Ordinarily we would need to provide
C   an array of dimension IDs for each variable's dimensions, but
C   since coordinate variables only have one dimension, we can
C   simply provide the address of that dimension ID (lat_dimid) and
C   similarly for (lon_dimid).
retval = nf_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NF_REAL, 1, lat_dimid,
+   lat_varid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
retval = nf_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NF_REAL, 1, lon_dimid,
+   lon_varid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C   Assign units attributes to coordinate variables.

```

```

    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, len(LAT_UNITS),
+    LAT_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, len(LON_UNITS),
+    LON_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    The dimids array is used to pass the dimids of the dimensions of
C    the netCDF variables. Both of the netCDF variables we are creating
C    share the same four dimensions. In Fortran, the unlimited
C    dimension must come last on the list of dimids.
    dimids(1) = lon_dimid
    dimids(2) = lat_dimid
    dimids(3) = lvl_dimid
    dimids(4) = rec_dimid

C    Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature data.
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NF_REAL, NDIMS, dimids,
+    pres_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NF_REAL, NDIMS, dimids,
+    temp_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Assign units attributes to the netCDF variables.
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, len(PRES_UNITS),
+    PRES_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, len(TEMP_UNITS),
+    TEMP_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    End define mode.
    retval = nf_enddef(ncid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
C    and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, lat_varid, lats)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, lon_varid, lons)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    These settings tell netcdf to write one timestep of data. (The
C    setting of start(4) inside the loop below tells netCDF which
C    timestep to write.)
    count(1) = NLONS

```

```

count(2) = NLATS
count(3) = NLVLS
count(4) = 1
start(1) = 1
start(2) = 1
start(3) = 1

C      Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
C      surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep worth
C      of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each timestep. In
C      a real application, the data would change between timesteps.
do rec = 1, NRECS
    start(4) = rec
    retval = nf_put_vara_real(ncid, pres_varid, start, count,
+      pres_out)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_vara_real(ncid, temp_varid, start, count,
+      temp_out)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
end do

C      Close the file. This causes netCDF to flush all buffers and make
C      sure your data are really written to disk.
retval = nf_close(ncid)
if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

print *, '*** SUCCESS writing example file', FILE_NAME, '!'
end

subroutine handle_err(errcode)
implicit none
include 'netcdf.inc'
integer errcode

print *, 'Error: ', nf_strerror(errcode)
stop 2
end

```

2.3.2.2 pres_temp_4D_rd.f

```

C      This is part of the netCDF package.
C      Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
C      See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

C      This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and
C      temperatures. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF
C      fortran 77 API. The companion program pres_temp_4D_rd.f shows how

```

```

C      to read the netCDF data file created by this program.

C      This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

C      Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 77 API can be found at:
C      http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f77

C      $Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.f,v 1.12 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

      program pres_temp_4D_wr
      implicit none
      include 'netcdf.inc'

C      This is the name of the data file we will create.
      character*(*) FILE_NAME
      parameter (FILE_NAME = 'pres_temp_4D.nc')
      integer ncid

C      We are writing 4D data, a 12 x 6 x 2 lon-lat-lvl grid, with 2
C      timesteps of data.
      integer NDIMS, NRECS
      parameter (NDIMS = 4, NRECS = 2)
      integer NLVLS, NLATS, NLONS
      parameter (NLVLS = 2, NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12)
      character*(*) LVL_NAME, LAT_NAME, LON_NAME, REC_NAME
      parameter (LVL_NAME = 'level')
      parameter (LAT_NAME = 'latitude', LON_NAME = 'longitude')
      parameter (REC_NAME = 'time')
      integer lvl_dimid, lon_dimid, lat_dimid, rec_dimid

C      The start and count arrays will tell the netCDF library where to
C      write our data.
      integer start(NDIMS), count(NDIMS)

C      These program variables hold the latitudes and longitudes.
      real lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
      integer lon_varid, lat_varid

C      We will create two netCDF variables, one each for temperature and
C      pressure fields.
      character*(*) PRES_NAME, TEMP_NAME
      parameter (PRES_NAME='pressure')
      parameter (TEMP_NAME='temperature')
      integer pres_varid, temp_varid
      integer dimids(NDIMS)

```

```

C      We recommend that each variable carry a "units" attribute.
      character*(*) UNITS
      parameter (UNITS = 'units')
      character*(*) PRES_UNITS, TEMP_UNITS, LAT_UNITS, LON_UNITS
      parameter (PRES_UNITS = 'hPa', TEMP_UNITS = 'celsius')
      parameter (LAT_UNITS = 'degrees_north')
      parameter (LON_UNITS = 'degrees_east')

C      Program variables to hold the data we will write out. We will only
C      need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record.
      real pres_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
      real temp_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
      real SAMPLE_PRESSURE
      parameter (SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0)
      real SAMPLE_TEMP
      parameter (SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0)

C      Use these to construct some latitude and longitude data for this
C      example.
      integer START_LAT, START_LON
      parameter (START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0)

C      Loop indices.
      integer lvl, lat, lon, rec, i

C      Error handling.
      integer retval

C      Create pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we would
C      have some real data to write, for example, model output.
      do lat = 1, NLATS
        lats(lat) = START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0
      end do
      do lon = 1, NLONS
        lons(lon) = START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0
      end do
      i = 0
      do lvl = 1, NLVLS
        do lat = 1, NLATS
          do lon = 1, NLONS
            pres_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i
            temp_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_TEMP + i
            i = i + 1
          end do
        end do
      end do
end do

```

```

C      Create the file.
      retval = nf_create(FILE_NAME, nf_clobber, ncid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Define the dimensions. The record dimension is defined to have
C      unlimited length - it can grow as needed. In this example it is
C      the time dimension.
      retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LVL_NAME, NLVLS, lvl_dimid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLATS, lat_dimid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLONS, lon_dimid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_def_dim(ncid, REC_NAME, NF_UNLIMITED, rec_dimid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Define the coordinate variables. We will only define coordinate
C      variables for lat and lon. Ordinarily we would need to provide
C      an array of dimension IDs for each variable's dimensions, but
C      since coordinate variables only have one dimension, we can
C      simply provide the address of that dimension ID (lat_dimid) and
C      similarly for (lon_dimid).
      retval = nf_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NF_REAL, 1, lat_dimid,
+      lat_varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NF_REAL, 1, lon_dimid,
+      lon_varid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      Assign units attributes to coordinate variables.
      retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, len(LAT_UNITS),
+      LAT_UNITS)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
      retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, len(LON_UNITS),
+      LON_UNITS)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C      The dimids array is used to pass the dimids of the dimensions of
C      the netCDF variables. Both of the netCDF variables we are creating
C      share the same four dimensions. In Fortran, the unlimited
C      dimension must come last on the list of dimids.
      dimids(1) = lon_dimid
      dimids(2) = lat_dimid
      dimids(3) = lvl_dimid
      dimids(4) = rec_dimid

C      Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature data.

```

```

    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NF_REAL, NDIMS, dimids,
+    pres_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NF_REAL, NDIMS, dimids,
+    temp_varid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Assign units attributes to the netCDF variables.
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, len(PRES_UNITS),
+    PRES_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_att_text(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, len(TEMP_UNITS),
+    TEMP_UNITS)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    End define mode.
    retval = nf_enddef(ncid)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
C    and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, lat_varid, lats)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    retval = nf_put_var_real(ncid, lon_varid, lons)
    if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

C    These settings tell netcdf to write one timestep of data. (The
C    setting of start(4) inside the loop below tells netCDF which
C    timestep to write.)
    count(1) = NLONS
    count(2) = NLATS
    count(3) = NLVLS
    count(4) = 1
    start(1) = 1
    start(2) = 1
    start(3) = 1

C    Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
C    surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep worth
C    of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each timestep. In
C    a real application, the data would change between timesteps.
    do rec = 1, NRECS
        start(4) = rec
        retval = nf_put_vara_real(ncid, pres_varid, start, count,
+        pres_out)
        if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
        retval = nf_put_vara_real(ncid, temp_varid, start, count,

```

```

+      temp_out)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)
    end do

C      Close the file. This causes netCDF to flush all buffers and make
C      sure your data are really written to disk.
      retval = nf_close(ncid)
      if (retval .ne. nf_noerr) call handle_err(retval)

      print *, '*** SUCCESS writing example file', FILE_NAME, '!'
      end

      subroutine handle_err(errcode)
      implicit none
      include 'netcdf.inc'
      integer errcode

      print *, 'Error: ', nf_strerror(errcode)
      stop 2
      end

```

2.3.3 pres_temp_4D_wr.f90 and pres_temp_4D_rd.f90

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/F90.

The example program pres_temp_4D_wr.f90 creates the example data file pres_temp_4D.nc. The example program pres_temp_4D_rd.f90 reads the data file.

2.3.3.1 pres_temp_4D_wr.f90

```

! This is part of the netCDF package.
! Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
! See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

! This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and
! temperatures. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF
! fortran 90 API. The companion program pres_temp_4D_rd.f shows how
! to read the netCDF data file created by this program.

! This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

! Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 90 API can be found at:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f90

! $Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.f90,v 1.8 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program pres_temp_4D_wr
  use netcdf

```



```

implicit none

! This is the name of the data file we will create.
character (len = *), parameter :: FILE_NAME = "pres_temp_4D.nc"
integer :: ncid

! We are writing 4D data, a 12 x 6 x 2 lon-lat-lvl grid, with 2
! timesteps of data.
integer, parameter :: NDIMS = 4, NRECS = 2
integer, parameter :: NLVLS = 2, NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12
character (len = *), parameter :: LVL_NAME = "level"
character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_NAME = "latitude"
character (len = *), parameter :: LON_NAME = "longitude"
character (len = *), parameter :: REC_NAME = "time"
integer :: lvl_dimid, lon_dimid, lat_dimid, rec_dimid

! The start and count arrays will tell the netCDF library where to
! write our data.
integer :: start(NDIMS), count(NDIMS)

! These program variables hold the latitudes and longitudes.
real :: lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
integer :: lon_varid, lat_varid

! We will create two netCDF variables, one each for temperature and
! pressure fields.
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_NAME="pressure"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_NAME="temperature"
integer :: pres_varid, temp_varid
integer :: dimids(NDIMS)

! We recommend that each variable carry a "units" attribute.
character (len = *), parameter :: UNITS = "units"
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_UNITS = "hPa"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_UNITS = "celsius"
character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_UNITS = "degrees_north"
character (len = *), parameter :: LON_UNITS = "degrees_east"

! Program variables to hold the data we will write out. We will only
! need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record.
real :: pres_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
real :: temp_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0

! Use these to construct some latitude and longitude data for this
! example.

```

```

real, parameter :: START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0

! Loop indices
integer :: lvl, lat, lon, rec, i

! Create pretend data. If this were not an example program, we would
! have some real data to write, for example, model output.
do lat = 1, NLATS
    lats(lat) = START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0
end do
do lon = 1, NLONS
    lons(lon) = START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0
end do
i = 0
do lvl = 1, NLVLS
    do lat = 1, NLATS
        do lon = 1, NLONS
            pres_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i
            temp_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_TEMP + i
            i = i + 1
        end do
    end do
end do

! Create the file.
call check( nf90_create(FILE_NAME, nf90_clobber, ncid) )

! Define the dimensions. The record dimension is defined to have
! unlimited length - it can grow as needed. In this example it is
! the time dimension.
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LVL_NAME, NLVLS, lvl_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLATS, lat_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLONS, lon_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, REC_NAME, NF90_UNLIMITED, rec_dimid) )

! Define the coordinate variables. We will only define coordinate
! variables for lat and lon. Ordinarily we would need to provide
! an array of dimension IDs for each variable's dimensions, but
! since coordinate variables only have one dimension, we can
! simply provide the address of that dimension ID (lat_dimid) and
! similarly for (lon_dimid).
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NF90_REAL, lat_dimid, lat_varid) )
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NF90_REAL, lon_dimid, lon_varid) )

! Assign units attributes to coordinate variables.
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, LAT_UNITS) )
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, LON_UNITS) )

```

```

! The dimids array is used to pass the dimids of the dimensions of
! the netCDF variables. Both of the netCDF variables we are creating
! share the same four dimensions. In Fortran, the unlimited
! dimension must come last on the list of dimids.
dimids = (/ lon_dimid, lat_dimid, lvl_dimid, rec_dimid /)

! Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature data.
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NF90_REAL, dimids, pres_varid) )
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NF90_REAL, dimids, temp_varid) )

! Assign units attributes to the netCDF variables.
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, PRES_UNITS) )
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, TEMP_UNITS) )

! End define mode.
call check( nf90_enddef(ncid) )

! Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
! and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, lat_varid, lats) )
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, lon_varid, lons) )

! These settings tell netcdf to write one timestep of data. (The
! setting of start(4) inside the loop below tells netCDF which
! timestep to write.)
count = (/ NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS, 1 /)
start = (/ 1, 1, 1, 1 /)

! Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
! surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep worth
! of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each timestep. In
! a real :: application, the data would change between timesteps.
do rec = 1, NRECS
  start(4) = rec
  call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, pres_varid, pres_out, start = start, &
                           count = count) )
  call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, temp_varid, temp_out, start = start, &
                           count = count) )
end do

! Close the file. This causes netCDF to flush all buffers and make
! sure your data are really written to disk.
call check( nf90_close(ncid) )

print *, "*** SUCCESS writing example file ", FILE_NAME, "!"

```

```
contains
  subroutine check(status)
    integer, intent ( in) :: status

    if(status /= nf90_noerr) then
      print *, trim(nf90_strerror(status))
      stop "Stopped"
    end if
  end subroutine check
end program pres_temp_4D_wr
```

2.3.3.2 pres_temp_4D_rd.f90

```
! This is part of the netCDF package.
! Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
! See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

! This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and
! temperatures. It is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF
! fortran 90 API. The companion program pres_temp_4D_rd.f shows how
! to read the netCDF data file created by this program.

! This program is part of the netCDF tutorial:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

! Full documentation of the netCDF Fortran 90 API can be found at:
! http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-f90

! $Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.f90,v 1.8 2007/02/14 20:59:20 ed Exp $

program pres_temp_4D_wr
  use netcdf
  implicit none

  ! This is the name of the data file we will create.
  character (len = *), parameter :: FILE_NAME = "pres_temp_4D.nc"
  integer :: ncid

  ! We are writing 4D data, a 12 x 6 x 2 lon-lat-lvl grid, with 2
  ! timesteps of data.
  integer, parameter :: NDIMS = 4, NRECS = 2
  integer, parameter :: NLVLS = 2, NLATS = 6, NLONS = 12
  character (len = *), parameter :: LVL_NAME = "level"
  character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_NAME = "latitude"
  character (len = *), parameter :: LON_NAME = "longitude"
  character (len = *), parameter :: REC_NAME = "time"
```

```

integer :: lvl_dimid, lon_dimid, lat_dimid, rec_dimid

! The start and count arrays will tell the netCDF library where to
! write our data.
integer :: start(NDIMS), count(NDIMS)

! These program variables hold the latitudes and longitudes.
real :: lats(NLATS), lons(NLONS)
integer :: lon_varid, lat_varid

! We will create two netCDF variables, one each for temperature and
! pressure fields.
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_NAME="pressure"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_NAME="temperature"
integer :: pres_varid, temp_varid
integer :: dimids(NDIMS)

! We recommend that each variable carry a "units" attribute.
character (len = *), parameter :: UNITS = "units"
character (len = *), parameter :: PRES_UNITS = "hPa"
character (len = *), parameter :: TEMP_UNITS = "celsius"
character (len = *), parameter :: LAT_UNITS = "degrees_north"
character (len = *), parameter :: LON_UNITS = "degrees_east"

! Program variables to hold the data we will write out. We will only
! need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record.
real :: pres_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
real :: temp_out(NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS)
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0
real, parameter :: SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0

! Use these to construct some latitude and longitude data for this
! example.
real, parameter :: START_LAT = 25.0, START_LON = -125.0

! Loop indices
integer :: lvl, lat, lon, rec, i

! Create pretend data. If this were not an example program, we would
! have some real data to write, for example, model output.
do lat = 1, NLATS
    lats(lat) = START_LAT + (lat - 1) * 5.0
end do
do lon = 1, NLONS
    lons(lon) = START_LON + (lon - 1) * 5.0
end do
i = 0

```

```

do lvl = 1, NLVLS
  do lat = 1, NLATS
    do lon = 1, NLONS
      pres_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i
      temp_out(lon, lat, lvl) = SAMPLE_TEMP + i
      i = i + 1
    end do
  end do
end do

! Create the file.
call check( nf90_create(FILE_NAME, nf90_clobber, ncid) )

! Define the dimensions. The record dimension is defined to have
! unlimited length - it can grow as needed. In this example it is
! the time dimension.
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LVL_NAME, NLVLS, lvl_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LAT_NAME, NLATS, lat_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, LON_NAME, NLONS, lon_dimid) )
call check( nf90_def_dim(ncid, REC_NAME, NF90_UNLIMITED, rec_dimid) )

! Define the coordinate variables. We will only define coordinate
! variables for lat and lon. Ordinarily we would need to provide
! an array of dimension IDs for each variable's dimensions, but
! since coordinate variables only have one dimension, we can
! simply provide the address of that dimension ID (lat_dimid) and
! similarly for (lon_dimid).
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, LAT_NAME, NF90_REAL, lat_dimid, lat_varid) )
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, LON_NAME, NF90_REAL, lon_dimid, lon_varid) )

! Assign units attributes to coordinate variables.
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, lat_varid, UNITS, LAT_UNITS) )
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, lon_varid, UNITS, LON_UNITS) )

! The dimids array is used to pass the dimids of the dimensions of
! the netCDF variables. Both of the netCDF variables we are creating
! share the same four dimensions. In Fortran, the unlimited
! dimension must come last on the list of dimids.
dimids = (/ lon_dimid, lat_dimid, lvl_dimid, rec_dimid /)

! Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature data.
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, PRES_NAME, NF90_REAL, dimids, pres_varid) )
call check( nf90_def_var(ncid, TEMP_NAME, NF90_REAL, dimids, temp_varid) )

! Assign units attributes to the netCDF variables.
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, pres_varid, UNITS, PRES_UNITS) )
call check( nf90_put_att(ncid, temp_varid, UNITS, TEMP_UNITS) )

```

```

! End define mode.
call check( nf90_enddef(ncid) )

! Write the coordinate variable data. This will put the latitudes
! and longitudes of our data grid into the netCDF file.
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, lat_varid, lats) )
call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, lon_varid, lons) )

! These settings tell netcdf to write one timestep of data. (The
! setting of start(4) inside the loop below tells netCDF which
! timestep to write.)
count = (/ NLONS, NLATS, NLVLS, 1 /)
start = (/ 1, 1, 1, 1 /)

! Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
! surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep worth
! of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each timestep. In
! a real :: application, the data would change between timesteps.
do rec = 1, NRECS
  start(4) = rec
  call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, pres_varid, pres_out, start = start, &
                           count = count) )
  call check( nf90_put_var(ncid, temp_varid, temp_out, start = start, &
                           count = count) )
end do

! Close the file. This causes netCDF to flush all buffers and make
! sure your data are really written to disk.
call check( nf90_close(ncid) )

print *, "**** SUCCESS writing example file ", FILE_NAME, "!"

contains
subroutine check(status)
  integer, intent ( in) :: status

  if(status /= nf90_noerr) then
    print *, trim(nf90_strerror(status))
    stop "Stopped"
  end if
end subroutine check
end program pres_temp_4D_wr

```

2.3.4 pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp and pres_temp_4D_rd.cpp

These example programs can be found in the netCDF distribution, under examples/CXX.

The example program pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp creates the example data file pres_temp_4D.nc. The example program pres_temp_4D_rd.cpp reads the data file.

2.3.4.1 pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

   This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and
   temperatures. This example demonstrates the netCDF C++ API.

   This is part of the netCDF tutorial:
   http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial

   Full documentation of the netCDF C++ API can be found at:
   http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-cxx

   $Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp,v 1.11 2007/01/19 12:52:13 ed Exp $
*/

#include <iostream>
#include <netcdfcpp.h>

using namespace std;

// We are writing 4D data, a 2 x 6 x 12 lvl-lat-lon grid, with 2
// timesteps of data.
static const int NLVL = 2;
static const int NLAT = 6;
static const int NLON = 12;
static const int NREC = 2;

// These are used to construct some example data.
static const float SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0;
static const float SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0;
static const float START_LAT = 25.0;
static const float START_LON = -125.0;

// Return this code to the OS in case of failure.
static const int NC_ERR = 2;

int main()
{
    // These arrays will store the latitude and longitude values.

```



```

float lats[NLAT],lons[NLON];

// These arrays will hold the data we will write out. We will
// only need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record.
float pres_out[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];
float temp_out[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];

int i = 0;

// Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
// would have some real data to write for example, model output.
for (int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    lats[lat] = START_LAT + 5. * lat;
for (int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    lons[lon] = START_LON + 5. * lon;

for (int lvl = 0; lvl < NLVL; lvl++)
    for (int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
for (int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
{
    pres_out[lvl][lat][lon] = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i;
    temp_out[lvl][lat][lon] = SAMPLE_TEMP + i++;
}

// Change the error behavior of the netCDF C++ API by creating an
// NcError object. Until it is destroyed, this NcError object will
// ensure that the netCDF C++ API returns error codes on any
// failure, prints an error message, and leaves any other error
// handling to the calling program. In the case of this example, we
// just exit with an NC_ERR error code.
NcError err(NcError::verbose_nonfatal);

// Create the file.
NcFile dataFile("pres_temp_4D.nc", NcFile::Replace);

// Check to see if the file was created.
if(!dataFile.is_valid())
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the dimensions. NetCDF will hand back an ncDim object for
// each.
NcDim *lvlDim, *latDim, *lonDim, *recDim;
if (!(lvlDim = dataFile.add_dim("level", NLVL)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(latDim = dataFile.add_dim("latitude", NLAT)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonDim = dataFile.add_dim("longitude", NLON)))

```

```

        return NC_ERR;
// Add an unlimited dimension...
if (!(recDim = dataFile.add_dim("time")))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the coordinate variables.
NcVar *latVar, *lonVar;
if (!(latVar = dataFile.add_var("latitude", ncFloat, latDim)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonVar = dataFile.add_var("longitude", ncFloat, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define units attributes for coordinate vars. This attaches a
// text attribute to each of the coordinate variables, containing
// the units.
if (!latVar->add_att("units", "degrees_north"))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!lonVar->add_att("units", "degrees_east"))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature
// data.
NcVar *presVar, *tempVar;
if (!(presVar = dataFile.add_var("pressure", ncFloat, recDim,
    lvlDim, latDim, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(tempVar = dataFile.add_var("temperature", ncFloat, recDim,
    lvlDim, latDim, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define units attributes for data variables.
if (!presVar->add_att("units", "hPa"))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!tempVar->add_att("units", "celsius"))
    return NC_ERR;

// Write the coordinate variable data to the file.
if (!latVar->put(lats, NLAT))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!lonVar->put(lons, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;

// Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
// surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep
// worth of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each
// timestep. In a real application, the data would change between
// timesteps.

```

```

    for (int rec = 0; rec < NREC; rec++)
    {
        if (!presVar->put_rec(&pres_out[0][0][0], rec))
        return NC_ERR;
        if (!tempVar->put_rec(&temp_out[0][0][0], rec))
        return NC_ERR;
    }

    // The file is automatically closed by the destructor. This frees
    // up any internal netCDF resources associated with the file, and
    // flushes any buffers.

    cout << "*** SUCCESS writing example file pres_temp_4D.nc!" << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

2.3.4.2 pres_temp_4D_rd.cpp

```

/* This is part of the netCDF package.
   Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata.
   See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

```

This is an example program which writes some 4D pressure and temperatures. This example demonstrates the netCDF C++ API.

This is part of the netCDF tutorial:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C++ API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf-cxx>

```

    $Id: pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp,v 1.11 2007/01/19 12:52:13 ed Exp $
*/

```

```

#include <iostream>
#include <netcdfcpp.h>

```

```

using namespace std;

```

```

// We are writing 4D data, a 2 x 6 x 12 lvl-lat-lon grid, with 2
// timesteps of data.

```

```

static const int NLVL = 2;
static const int NLAT = 6;
static const int NLON = 12;
static const int NREC = 2;

```

```

// These are used to construct some example data.

```

```

static const float SAMPLE_PRESSURE = 900.0;
static const float SAMPLE_TEMP = 9.0;
static const float START_LAT = 25.0;
static const float START_LON = -125.0;

// Return this code to the OS in case of failure.
static const int NC_ERR = 2;

int main()
{
    // These arrays will store the latitude and longitude values.
    float lats[NLAT],lons[NLON];

    // These arrays will hold the data we will write out. We will
    // only need enough space to hold one timestep of data; one record.
    float pres_out[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];
    float temp_out[NLVL][NLAT][NLON];

    int i = 0;

    // Create some pretend data. If this wasn't an example program, we
    // would have some real data to write for example, model output.
    for (int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
        lats[lat] = START_LAT + 5. * lat;
    for (int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
        lons[lon] = START_LON + 5. * lon;

    for (int lvl = 0; lvl < NLVL; lvl++)
        for (int lat = 0; lat < NLAT; lat++)
    for (int lon = 0; lon < NLON; lon++)
    {
        pres_out[lvl][lat][lon] = SAMPLE_PRESSURE + i;
        temp_out[lvl][lat][lon] = SAMPLE_TEMP + i++;
    }

    // Change the error behavior of the netCDF C++ API by creating an
    // NcError object. Until it is destroyed, this NcError object will
    // ensure that the netCDF C++ API returns error codes on any
    // failure, prints an error message, and leaves any other error
    // handling to the calling program. In the case of this example, we
    // just exit with an NC_ERR error code.
    NcError err(NcError::verbose_nonfatal);

    // Create the file.
    NcFile dataFile("pres_temp_4D.nc", NcFile::Replace);

    // Check to see if the file was created.

```

```

if(!dataFile.is_valid())
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the dimensions. NetCDF will hand back an ncDim object for
// each.
NcDim *lvlDim, *latDim, *lonDim, *recDim;
if (!(lvlDim = dataFile.add_dim("level", NLVL)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(latDim = dataFile.add_dim("latitude", NLAT)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonDim = dataFile.add_dim("longitude", NLON)))
    return NC_ERR;
// Add an unlimited dimension...
if (!(recDim = dataFile.add_dim("time")))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the coordinate variables.
NcVar *latVar, *lonVar;
if (!(latVar = dataFile.add_var("latitude", ncFloat, latDim)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(lonVar = dataFile.add_var("longitude", ncFloat, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define units attributes for coordinate vars. This attaches a
// text attribute to each of the coordinate variables, containing
// the units.
if (!latVar->add_att("units", "degrees_north"))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!lonVar->add_att("units", "degrees_east"))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define the netCDF variables for the pressure and temperature
// data.
NcVar *presVar, *tempVar;
if (!(presVar = dataFile.add_var("pressure", ncFloat, recDim,
    lvlDim, latDim, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!(tempVar = dataFile.add_var("temperature", ncFloat, recDim,
    lvlDim, latDim, lonDim)))
    return NC_ERR;

// Define units attributes for data variables.
if (!presVar->add_att("units", "hPa"))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!tempVar->add_att("units", "celsius"))
    return NC_ERR;

```

```

// Write the coordinate variable data to the file.
if (!latVar->put(lats, NLAT))
    return NC_ERR;
if (!lonVar->put(lons, NLON))
    return NC_ERR;

// Write the pretend data. This will write our surface pressure and
// surface temperature data. The arrays only hold one timestep
// worth of data. We will just rewrite the same data for each
// timestep. In a real application, the data would change between
// timesteps.
for (int rec = 0; rec < NREC; rec++)
{
    if (!presVar->put_rec(&pres_out[0][0][0], rec))
return NC_ERR;
    if (!tempVar->put_rec(&temp_out[0][0][0], rec))
return NC_ERR;
}

// The file is automatically closed by the destructor. This frees
// up any internal netCDF resources associated with the file, and
// flushes any buffers.

cout << "*** SUCCESS writing example file pres_temp_4D.nc!" << endl;
return 0;
}

```

3 The Functions You Need in NetCDF-3

The netCDF-3 C and Fortran APIs each have over 100 functions, but most users need only a handful. Listed below are the essential netCDF functions for four important tasks in netCDF: creating new files, reading existing files, learning about a netCDF file of unknown structure, and reading and writing subsets of data.

In each case the functions are presented for each of the four language APIs: C, Fortran 77, Fortran 90, and C++, with hyper-links to the detailed documentation of each function.

3.1 Creating New Files and Metadata, an Overview

To construct a netCDF file you need to:

create the file

Specify the name, optionally the format: classic (the default) or 64bit-offset.

define metadata

Specify the names and types of dimensions, data variables, and attributes.

write data

Write arrays of data from program variables to the netCDF file. Arrays of data may be written all at once, or in subsets.

close the file

Close the file to flush all buffers to the disk and free all resources allocated for this file.

3.1.1 Creating a NetCDF File in C

Use `nc_create` to create a file. Then use `nc_def_dim` to define each shared dimension. The data variables are then specified with `nc_def_var`. Any attributes are added with `nc_put_att`. Finally, call `nc_enddef` to tell the library that you are done defining the metadata, and ready to start writing the data.

After all data are written to the file, call `nc_close` to ensure that all buffers are flushed, and any resources associated with the open file are returned to the operating system.

For a very simple example, See [Section 2.1.1 \[simple_xy in C\]](#), page 10.

For a typical sequence of calls to the C versions of these functions, see [See section “Creating a NetCDF Dataset” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#).

[section “nc_create” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#) create a new netCDF file

[section “nc_def_dim” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#) define a dimension

[section “nc_def_var” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#) define a variable

[section “nc_put_att_type” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#) write attributes

[section “nc_enddef” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#) leave define mode

section “nc_put_vara_ type” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide* write arrays of data

section “nc_close” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide* close a file

3.1.2 Creating a NetCDF File in Fortran 77

Use `NF_CREATE` to create a file. Then use `NF_DEF_DIM` to define each shared dimension. The data variables are then specified with `NF_DEF_VAR`. Any attributes are added with `NF_PUT_ATT`. Finally, call `NF_ENDDEF` to tell the library that you are done defining the metadata, and ready to start writing the data.

After all data are written to the file, call `NF_CLOSE` to ensure that all buffers are flushed, and any resources associated with the open file are returned to the operating system.

For a typical sequence of calls see section “Creating a NetCDF Dataset” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*.

Fortran users take note: the netCDF Fortran 77 API consists of wrappers around the functions of the netCDF C library. There is no Fortran 77 code in netCDF except for these wrappers, and tests to ensure that the wrappers work.

The name of each Fortran function shows the outline of the C function it wraps (for example, `NF_CREATE` is a wrapper around `nc_create`).

section “`NF_CREATE`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* create a new netCDF file

section “`NF_DEF_DIM`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* define a dimension

section “`NF_DEF_VAR`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* define a variable

section “`NF_PUT_ATT_ type`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* write an attribute

section “`NF_ENDDEF`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* end define mode

section “`NF_PUT_VARA_ type`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* write arrays of data

section “`NF_CLOSE`” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide* close the netCDF file

3.1.3 Creating a NetCDF File in Fortran 90

Use `NF90_CREATE` to create a file. Then use `NF90_DEF_DIM` to define each shared dimension. The data variables are then specified with `NF90_DEF_VAR`. Any attributes are added with `NF90_PUT_ATT`. Finally, call `NF90_ENDDEF` to tell the library that you are done defining the metadata, and ready to start writing the data.

After all data are written to the file, call `NF90_CLOSE` to ensure that all buffers are flushed, and any resources associated with the open file are returned to the operating system.

For a typical sequence of calls see section “Creating a NetCDF Dataset” in *The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide*.

The netCDF Fortran 90 API calls the Fortran 77 API, which in turn calls the netCDF C library.

The name of each Fortran function shows the outline of the F77 function it wraps (for example, NF90_CREATE is a wrapper around NF_CREATE). The F77 functions are, in turn, wrappers around the C functions.

section “NF90_CREATE” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	create a netCDF file
section “NF90_DEF_DIM” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	define a dimension
section “NF90_DEF_VAR” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	define a variable
section “NF90_PUT_ATT_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	write an attribute
section “NF90_ENDDEF” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	end define mode
section “NF90_PUT_VARA_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	write arrays of data
section “NF90_CLOSE” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide</i>	close the netCDF file

3.1.4 Creating a NetCDF File in C++

Create an instance of the NcFile class to create a netCDF file. Use its add_dim and add_var methods to add dimensions and variables. The add_att method is available for both NcFile and NcVar.

Use the NcError class to specify error handling behavior.

For an example creating a simple file see [Section 2.1.4.1 \[simple_xy_wr.cpp\]](#), page 21. For a more complex example see [Section 2.3.4.1 \[pres_temp_4D_wr.cpp\]](#), page 82.

section “Class NcFile” in <i>The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide</i>	a C++ class to manipulate netCDF files
section “Class NcDim” in <i>The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide</i>	a C++ class to manipulate netCDF dimensions
section “Class NcVar” in <i>The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide</i>	a C++ class to manipulate netCDF variables
section “Class NcAtt” in <i>The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide</i>	a C++ class to manipulate netCDF attributes
section “Class NcError” in <i>The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide</i>	a C++ class to control netCDF error handling

3.2 Reading NetCDF Files of Known Structure

To read a netCDF file of known structure, you need to:

open the file

Specify the file name and whether you want read-write or read-only access.

read variable or attribute data

Read the data or attributes of interest.

close the file

Release all resources associated with this file.

Use `ncdump` to learn the structure of a file (use the `-h` option). For more information about `ncdump` see [section “NetCDF Utilities” in *The NetCDF Users Guide*](#).

3.2.1 Numbering of NetCDF IDs

In C, Fortran 77, and Fortran 90, netCDF objects are identified by an integer: the ID. NetCDF functions use this ID to identify the object. It’s helpful for the programmer to understand these IDs.

Open data files, dimensions, variables, and attributes are each numbered independently, and are always numbered in the order in which they were defined. (They also appear in this order in `ncdump` output.) Numbering starts with 0 in C, and 1 in Fortran 77/90.

For example, the first variable defined in a file will have an ID of 0 in C programs, and 1 in Fortran programs, and functions that apply to a variable will need to know the ID of the variable you mean.

(The numbering of files is an exception: file IDs are assigned by the operating system when a file is opened, and are not permanently associated with the file. IDs for netCDF dimensions and variables are persistent, but deleting an attribute changes subsequent attribute numbers.)

Although netCDF refers to everything by an integer id (`varid`, `dimid`, `attnum`), there are inquiry functions which, given a name, will return an ID. For example, in the C API, `nc.inq_varid` will take a character string (the name), and give back the ID of the variable of that name. The variable ID is then used in subsequent calls (to read the data, for example).

Other inquiry functions exist to further describe the file. (see [Section 3.3 \[Inquiry Functions\]](#), [page 94](#)).

3.2.2 Reading a Known NetCDF File in C

For a typical sequence of calls to these C functions see [section “Reading a NetCDF Dataset with Known Names” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#).

section open a netCDF file
 “nc_open” in
[The NetCDF](#)
[C Interface](#)
[Guide](#)

section read an attribute
[“nc_get_att” in The NetCDF C Interface Guide](#)
 section read arrays of data
[“nc_get_vara_type” in The NetCDF C Interface Guide](#)
 section close the file
[“nc_close” in The NetCDF C Interface Guide](#)

3.2.3 Reading a Known NetCDF File in Fortran 77

For a typical sequence of calls to these functions see [section “Reading a NetCDF Dataset with Known Names” in The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide](#).

section [“NF_OPEN” in The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide](#) open a netCDF file
 section [“NF_GET_ATT” in The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide](#) read an attribute
 section [“NF_GET_VARA_type” in The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide](#) read arrays of data
 section [“NF_CLOSE” in The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide](#) close the file

3.2.4 Reading a Known NetCDF File in Fortran 90

For a typical sequence of calls to these functions see [section “Reading a NetCDF Dataset with Known Names” in The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide](#).

section [“NF90_OPEN” in The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide](#) open a netCDF file
 section [“NF90_GET_ATT” in The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide](#) read an attribute
 section [“NF90_GET_VARA” in The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide](#) read arrays of data
 section [“NF90_CLOSE” in The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide](#) close the file

3.2.5 Reading a Known NetCDF File in C++

[section “Class NcFile”](#) in [The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide](#) a C++ class to manipulate netCDF files
[section “Class NcDim”](#) in [The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide](#) a C++ class to manipulate netCDF dimensions
[section “Class NcVar”](#) in [The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide](#) a C++ class to manipulate netCDF variables
[section “Class NcAtt”](#) in [The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide](#) a C++ class to manipulate netCDF attributes

3.3 Reading NetCDF Files of Unknown Structure

Perhaps you would like to write your software to handle more general cases, so that you don’t have to adjust your source every time the grid size changes, or a variable is added to the file.

There are inquiry functions that let you find out everything you need to know about a file. These functions contain “inq” or “INQ” in their names.

Using the inquiry functions, it is possible to write code that will read and understand any netCDF file, whatever its contents. (For example, `ncdump` does just that.)

3.3.1 Inquiry in C

First use `nc_inq`, which will tell you how many variables and global attributes there are in the file.

Start with global attribute 0, and proceed to `natts - 1`, the number of global attributes minus one. The `nc_inq_att` function will tell you the name, type, and length of each global attribute.

Then start with `dimid 0`, and proceed to `dimid ndims - 1`, calling `nc_inq_dim`. This will tell you the name and length of each dimension, and whether it is unlimited.

Then start with `varid 0`, and proceed to `varid nvars - 1`, calling `nc_inq_var`. This will tell you the number of dimensions of this variable, and their associated IDs. It will also get the name and type of this variable, and whether there are any attributes attached. If there are attributes attached, use the `nc_inq_att` function to get their names, types, and lengths.

(To read an attribute, use the appropriate `nc_get_att_<TYPE>` function, like `nc_get_att_int()` to get the data from an attribute that is an array of integers.)

There are also functions that return an item’s ID, given its name. To find IDs from the names, use functions `nc_inq_dimid`, `nc_inq_attnum`, and `nc_inq_varid`.

For a typical sequence of calls to these functions see [section “Reading a netCDF Dataset with Unknown Names”](#) in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*.

3.3.1.1 NULL Parameters in Inquiry Functions

With any of the C inquiry functions, a NULL pointer can be used to ignore a return parameter. Consider the `nc_inq` function:

```
EXTERNL int
nc_inq(int ncid, int *ndimsp, int *nvarsp, int *nattsp, int *unlimdimidp);
```

If you call this with NULL for the last three parameters, you can learn the number of dimensions without bothering about the number of variables, number of global attributes, and the ID of the unlimited dimension.

For further convenience, we provide functions like `nc_inq_ndims`, which only finds the number of dimensions, exactly as if you had called `nc_inq`, with NULLs in all parameters except `ndimsp`. (In fact, this is just what the `nc_inq_ndims` functions does).

section “nc_inq” in The NetCDF C Interface Guide	Find number of dimensions, variables, and global attributes, and the unlimited dimid.
--	---

section “nc_inq_att” in The NetCDF C Interface Guide	Find attribute name, type, and length.
--	---

section “nc_inq_dim Family” in The NetCDF C Interface Guide	Find dimension name and length.
---	--

section Find
 “nc_inq_var” in variable
The NetCDF name,
C Interface type, num
Guide dimensions,
 dim IDs,
 and num
 attributes.

section Find dimen-
 “nc_inq_dimid” sion ID from
 in *The NetCDF* its name.
C Interface
Guide

section Find
 “nc_inq_varid” variable ID
 in *The* from its
NetCDF C name.
Interface
Guide

section Find file for-
 “nc_inq_format” mat: classic
 in *The NetCDF* or 64-bit off-
C Interface set
Guide

section Find the
 “nc_inq_libvers” netCDF
 in *The NetCDF* version.
C Interface (Currently
Guide 4.0-beta1).

3.3.2 Inquiry in Fortran 77

First use `NF_INQ`, which will tell you how many variables and global attributes there are in the file. Then start with `varid 1`, and proceed to `varid nvars`, calling `NF_INQ_VAR`.

For a typical sequence of calls to these functions see [section “Reading a netCDF Dataset with Unknown Names”](#) in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*.

section “NF_INQ” in Find number of
The NetCDF Fortran 77 dimensions, variables,
Interface Guide. and global attributes,
 and the unlimited
 dimid.

section “NF_INQ_DIM” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find dimension name and length.

section “NF_INQ_VARID” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find variable ID from its name.

section “NF_INQ_VAR” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find variable name, type, num dimensions, dim IDs, and num attributes.

section “NF_INQ_DIMID” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find dimension ID from its name.

section “NF_INQ_DIM” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find dimension name and length.

section “NF_INQ_ATT” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find attribute name, type, and length.

section “NF_INQ_FORMAT” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find file format: classic or 64-bit offset

section “NF_INQ_LIBVERS” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*. Find the netCDF version. (Currently 4.0-beta1).

3.3.3 Inquiry in Fortran 90

First use NF90_INQ, which will tell you how many variables and global attributes there are in the file. Then start with varid 1, and proceed to varid nvars, calling NF90_INQ_VAR.

For a typical sequence of calls to these functions, see [Section “Reading a netCDF Dataset with Unknown Names”](#) in *The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide*.

section “NF90_INQ” in *The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide*. Find number of dimensions, variables, and global attributes, and the unlimited dimid.

section “NF90_INQ_DIM” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find dimension name and length.
section “NF90_INQ_VARID” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find variable ID from its name.
section “NF90_INQ_VAR” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find variable name, type, num dimensions, dim IDs, and num attributes.
section “NF90_INQ_DIMID” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find dimension ID from its name.
section “NF90_INQ_DIM” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find dimension name and length.
section “NF90_INQ_ATT” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find attribute name, type, and length.
section “NF90_INQ_FORMAT” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find file format: clas- sic or 64-bit offset
section “NF90_INQ_LIBVERS” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide.</i>	Find the netCDF ver- sion. (Currently 4.0- beta1).

3.3.4 Inquiry Functions in the C++ API

section “Class a C++
NcFile” in class to
The NetCDF manipulate
C++ Interface netCDF files
Guide

section “Class a C++
 NcDim” in class to
The NetCDF manipulate
C++ Interface netCDF
Guide dimensions

section “Class a C++
 NcVar” in class to
The NetCDF manipulate
C++ Interface netCDF
Guide variables

section “Class a C++
 NcAtt” in class to
The NetCDF manipulate
C++ Interface netCDF
Guide attributes

3.4 Reading and Writing Subsets of Data

Usually users are interested in reading or writing subsets of variables in a netCDF data file. The netCDF APIs provide a variety of functions for this purpose.

In the simplest case, you will use the same type for both file and in-memory storage, but in some cases you may wish to use different types. For example, you might have a netCDF file that contains integer data, and you wish to read it into floating-point storage, converting the data as it is read. The same sort of type conversion can be done when writing the data.

To convert to a type while reading data, use the appropriate `nc_get_vara_<TYPE>` or `NF_GET_VARA_<TYPE>` function. For example, the C function `nc_get_vara_float()`, and the Fortran function `NF_GET_VARA_REAL` will read netCDF data of any numeric type into a floating-point array, automatically converting each element to the desired type.

To convert from a type while writing data, use the appropriate `nc_put_vara_<TYPE>` or `NF_PUT_VARA_<TYPE>` function. For example, the C function `nc_put_vara_float()`, and the Fortran function `NC_PUT_VARA_REAL` will write floating-point data into netCDF arrays, automatically converting each element of the array to the type of the netCDF variable.

The `<TYPE>` in the function name refers to the type of the in-memory data, in both cases. The type of the file data is determined when the netCDF variable is defined.

3.4.1 Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in C

The type of the data may be automatically converted on read or write. For more information about type conversion see [section “Type Conversion” in *The NetCDF C Interface Guide*](#).

Read the entire variable at once	section “nc_get_var_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Write the entire variable at once	section “nc_put_var_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Read just one value	section “nc_get_var1_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Write just one value	section “nc_put_var1_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Read an array subset	section “nc_get_vara_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Write an array subset	section “nc_put_vara_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Read an array with strides	section “nc_get_vars_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>
Write an array with strides	section “nc_put_vars_ type” in <i>The NetCDF C Interface Guide</i>

3.4.2 Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in Fortran 77

The type of the data may be automatically converted on read or write. For more information about type conversion see section “Type Conversion” in *The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide*.

Read the entire variable at once	section “NF_GET_VAR_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>
Write the entire variable at once	section “NF_PUT_VAR_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>
Read just one value	section “NF_GET_VAR1_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>
Write just one value	section “NF_PUT_VAR1_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>
Read an array subset	section “NF_GET_VARA_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>
Write an array subset	section “NF_PUT_VARA_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>
Read an array with strides	section “NF_GET_VARS_ type” in <i>The NetCDF Fortran 77 Interface Guide</i>

Write an array with strides

section
“NF_PUT_VARS_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 77
Interface Guide*

3.4.3 Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in Fortran 90

The type of the data may be automatically converted on read or write. For more information about type conversion see section “Type Conversion” in *The NetCDF Fortran 90 Interface Guide*.

Read the entire variable at once

section
“NF90_GET_VAR_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Write the entire variable at once

section
“NF90_PUT_VAR_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Read just one value

section
“NF90_GET_VAR1_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Write just one value

section
“NF90_PUT_VAR1_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Read an array subset

section
“NF90_GET_VARA_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Write an array subset

section
“NF90_PUT_VARS_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Read an array with strides

section
“NF90_GET_VARS_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

Write an array with strides

section
“NF90_PUT_VARS_
type” in *The
NetCDF Fortran 90
Interface Guide*

3.4.4 Reading and Writing Subsets of Data in C++

To read a record of data at a time, use the `set_cur` method of the `NcVar` class to set the number of the record of interest, and then use the `get` method to read the record.

section “Class `NcVar`” in *The NetCDF C++ Interface Guide* a C++ class to manipulate netCDF variables, use the `set_cur` and `get` methods to read records from a file.

4 API Extensions Introduced with NetCDF-4

NetCDF-4 includes many advanced features. These features are only available when working with files created in the netCDF format. (That is, HDF5 files, created by netCDF, or simple-model HDF5 files).

4.1 Interoperability with HDF5

NetCDF-4 allows some interoperability with HDF5.

4.1.1 Reading and Editing NetCDF-4 Files with HDF5

The HDF5 Files produced by netCDF-4 are perfectly respectable HDF5 files, and can be read by any HDF5 application.

NetCDF-4 relies on several new features of HDF5, including dimension scales. The HDF5 dimension scales feature adds a bunch of attributes to the HDF5 file to keep track of the dimension information.

It is not just wrong, but wrong-headed, to modify these attributes except with the HDF5 dimension scale API. If you do so, then you will deserve what you get, which will be a mess.

Additionally, netCDF stores some extra information for dimensions without dimension scale information. (That is, a dimension without an associated coordinate variable). So HDF5 users should not write data to a netCDF-4 file which extends any unlimited dimension.

Also there are some types allowed in HDF5, but not allowed in netCDF-4 (for example the time type). Using any such type in a netCDF-4 file will cause the file to become unreadable to netCDF-4. So don't do it.

NetCDF-4 ignores all HDF5 references. Can't make head nor tail of them. Also netCDF-4 assumes a strictly hierarchical group structure. No looping, you weirdo!

Attributes can be added (they must be one of the netCDF-4 types), modified, or even deleted, in HDF5.

4.1.2 Reading and Editing HDF5 Files with NetCDF-4

Assuming a HDF5 file is written in accordance with the netCDF-4 rules (i.e. no strange types, no looping groups), and assuming that *every* dataset has a dimension scale attached to each dimension, the netCDF-4 API can be used to read and edit the file.

In HDF5 (version 1.8.0 and later), dimension scales are (generally) 1D datasets, that hold dimension data. A multi-dimensional dataset can then attach a dimension scale to any or all of it's dimensions. For example, a user might have 1D dimension scales for lat and lon, and a 2D dataset which has lat attached to the first dimension, and lon to the second.

Dimension scales are vital to netCDF-4, which uses shared dimensions. If you want to read a HDF5 file with netCDF-4, it must use dimension scales, and one dimension scale must be attached to each dimension of every dataset in the file.

4.2 Multiple Unlimited Dimensions

With classic and 64-bit offset netCDF files, each variable may use at most one unlimited dimension. With netCDF-4 format files, this restriction is lifted.

Simply define as many unlimited dimensions as you wish, and use them in a variable. When data are written to that variable, the dimensions will be expanded as needed.

4.3 Groups

NetCDF-4 files can store attributes, variables, and dimensions in hierarchical groups.

This allows the user to create a structure much like a unix file system. In netCDF, each group gets an `ncid`. Opening or creating a file returns the `ncid` for the root group (which is named “/”). Groups can be added with the `nc_def_grp` function. Get the number of groups, and their `ncids`, with the `nc_inq_grps` function.

Dimensions are scoped such that they are visible to all child groups. For example, you can define a dimension in the root group, and use its dimension id when defining a variable in a sub-group.

Attributes defined as `NC_GLOBAL` apply to the group, not the entire file.

The degenerate case, in which only the root group is used, corresponds exactly with the classic data mode, before groups were introduced.

4.4 Compound Types

In netCDF-4 files it’s possible to create a data type which corresponds to a C struct. These are known as “compound” types (following HDF5 nomenclature).

That is, a netCDF compound type is a data structure which contains an arbitrary collection of other data types, including other compound types.

To define a new compound type, use `nc_def_compound`. Then call `nc_insert_compound` for each type within the compound type.

Read and write arrays of compound data with the `nc_get_vara` and `nc_put_vara` functions. These functions were actually part of the netCDF-2 API, brought out of semi-retirement to handle user-defined types in netCDF-4.

4.5 Opaque Types

Store blobs of bits in opaque types. Create an opaque type with `nc_def_opaque`. Read and write them with `nc_get_vara/nc_put_vara`.

4.6 Variable Length Arrays (VLEN)

Create a VLEN type to store variable length arrays of a known base type. Use `nc_def_vlen` to define a VLEN type, read and write them with `nc_get_vara/nc_put_vara`.

4.7 Strings

Use the `NC_STRING` type to store arrays of strings. Read and write them with `nc_get_vara/nc_put_vara`.

4.8 New Inquiry Functions

There are many new inquiry functions to allow a program to navigate a completely unknown netCDF file.

To find the number To find all the dimensions visible from a group, use `nc_inq_dimids`.

4.9 The Future of NetCDF

NetCDF continues under active development at Unidata (see <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu>).

The next few releases of netCDF will include:

1. A new C++ API which has better error handling and handles netCDF-4 advanced features, such as groups and compound types.
2. Remote access to files stored on a DAP server.
3. Bundled packaging with udunits and other useful tools.
4. More documentation, more examples, more tests, and more fun!

5 NetCDF-4 Examples

All existing netCDF example will work with netCDF-4/HDF5 files. Simply change the file creation call to include the correct mode flag. For example, in one of the C examples which write a data file, change the `nc_create` call so that `NC_NETCDF4` is one of the flags set on the create.

The corresponding read example will work without modification; netCDF will notice that the file is a NetCDF-4/HDF5 file, and will read it automatically, just as if it were a netCDF classic format file.

In the example in this section we show some of the advanced features of netCDF-4. For this release, only one example is provided, and only in C. More examples will be added in future releases.

This example is an unrealistically simple netCDF-4/HDF5 file, to demonstrate some netCDF-4 advanced features. Users should seek to make their netCDF files more self-describing than this primitive example.

5.1 The `simple_nc4` Example

This example, like the `simple_xy` netCDF-3 example above, is an overly simplified example which demonstrates how to use groups in a netCDF-4 file.

This example is only available in C for this version of netCDF-4. The example creates and then reads the file “`simple_nc4.nc`.”

The `simple_xy.nc` data file contains two dimensions, “`x`” and “`y`”, two groups, “`grp1`” and “`grp2`”, and two data variables, one in each group, both named: “`data`.” One data variable is an unsigned 64-bit integer, the other a user-defined compound type.

The example program `simple_nc4_wr.c` creates the example data file `simple_nc4.nc`. The example program `simple_nc4_rd.c` reads the data file.

5.1.1 `simple_nc4_wr.c` and `simple_nc4_rd.c`

For this release, only a C language version of this example is provided. Other APIs will be demonstrated in examples in future releases.

5.1.1.1 `simple_nc4_wr.c`

```
/* This is part of the netCDF-4 package. Copyright 2007 University
   Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata. See COPYRIGHT file
   for conditions of use.
```

```
This is a very simple example which demonstrates some of the
features of netCDF-4.
```

```
We create two shared dimensions, "x" and "y", in a parent group,
and some netCDF variables in different subgroups. The variables
will include a compound and an enum type, as well as some of the
new atomic types, like the unsigned 64-bit integer.
```

```
This example demonstrates the netCDF-4 C API. This is part of the
```

netCDF-4 tutorial, which can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/netcdf-4/newdocs/netcdf-tutorial>

To understand this example program, users should have a good understanding of the netCDF-3 API. See the example program `simple_xy_wr.c` for a netCDF-3 example.

Full documentation of the netCDF-4 C API can be found at:
<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/netcdf-4/newdocs/netcdf-c>

```
$Id: simple_nc4_wr.c,v 1.2 2007/04/09 18:15:37 ed Exp $
*/
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

/* This is the name of the data file we will create. */
#define FILE_NAME "simple_nc4.nc"

/* We are writing 2D data, a 6 x 12 grid. */
#define NDIMS 2
#define NX 6
#define NY 12

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERRCODE 2
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); exit(ERRCODE);}

int
main()
{
    /* When we create netCDF variables, groups, dimensions, or types,
     * we get back an ID for each one. */
    int ncid, x_dimid, y_dimid, varid1, varid2, grplid, grp2id, typeid;
    int dimids[NDIMS];

    /* This is the data array we will write. It will be filled with a
     * progression of numbers for this example. */
    unsigned long long data_out[NX][NY];

    /* Loop indexes, and error handling. */
    int x, y, retval;

    /* The following struct is written as a compound type. */
    struct s1
    {
```

```

int i1;
int i2;
};
struct s1 compound_data[NX][NY];

/* Create some pretend data. */
for (x = 0; x < NX; x++)
    for (y = 0; y < NY; y++)
    {
data_out[x][y] = x * NY + y;
compound_data[x][y].i1 = 42;
compound_data[x][y].i2 = -42;
    }

/* Create the file. The NC_NETCDF4 flag tells netCDF to
 * create a netCDF-4/HDF5 file.*/
if ((retval = nc_create(FILE_NAME, NC_NETCDF4|NC_CLOBBER, &ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Define the dimensions in the root group. Dimensions are visible
 * in all subgroups. */
if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, "x", NX, &x_dimid)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_def_dim(ncid, "y", NY, &y_dimid)))
    ERR(retval);

/* The dimids passes the IDs of the dimensions of the variable. */
dimids[0] = x_dimid;
dimids[1] = y_dimid;

/* Define two groups, "grp1" and "grp2." */
if ((retval = nc_def_grp(ncid, "grp1", &grp1id)))
    ERR(retval);
if ((retval = nc_def_grp(ncid, "grp2", &grp2id)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Define an unsigned 64bit integer variable in grp1, using dimensions
 * in the root group. */
if ((retval = nc_def_var(grp1id, "data", NC_UINT64, NDIMS,
    dimids, &varid1)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Write unsigned long long data to the file. For netCDF-4 files,
 * nc_enddef will be called automatically. */
if ((retval = nc_put_var_ulonglong(grp1id, varid1, &data_out[0][0])))
    ERR(retval);

```

```

/* Create a compound type. This will cause nc_redef to be called. */
if (nc_def_compound(grp2id, sizeof(struct s1), "sample_compound_type",
    &typeid))
    ERR(retval);
if (nc_insert_compound(grp2id, typeid, "i1",
offsetof(struct s1, i1), NC_INT))
    ERR(retval);
if (nc_insert_compound(grp2id, typeid, "i2",
offsetof(struct s1, i2), NC_INT))
    ERR(retval);

/* Define a compound type variable in grp2, using dimensions
 * in the root group. */
if ((retval = nc_def_var(grp2id, "data", typeid, NDIMS,
    dimids, &varid2)))
    ERR(retval);

/* Write the array of struct to the file. This will cause nc_endef
 * to be called. */
if ((retval = nc_put_var(grp2id, varid2, &compound_data[0][0])))
    ERR(retval);

/* Close the file. */
if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
    ERR(retval);

printf("*** SUCCESS writing example file simple_nc4.nc!\n");
return 0;
}

```

5.1.1.2 simple_nc4_rd.c

/* This is part of the netCDF package. Copyright 2006 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research/Unidata. See COPYRIGHT file for conditions of use.

This is a very simple example which demonstrates some of the features of netCDF-4.

This example reads a simple file created by simple_nc4_wr.c. This is intended to illustrate the use of the netCDF-4 C API.

This program is part of the netCDF-4 tutorial:

<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/netcdf-4/newdocs/netcdf-tutorial>

Full documentation of the netCDF C API can be found at:

<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf-4/newdocs/netcdf-c>

```

    $Id: simple_nc4_rd.c,v 1.2 2007/04/09 18:15:37 ed Exp $
*/
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <netcdf.h>

/* This is the name of the data file we will read. */
#define FILE_NAME "simple_nc4.nc"

/* We are reading 2D data, a 6 x 12 grid. */
#define NX 6
#define NY 12

/* Handle errors by printing an error message and exiting with a
 * non-zero status. */
#define ERRCODE 2
#define ERR(e) {printf("Error: %s\n", nc_strerror(e)); exit(ERRCODE);}

int
main()
{
    /* There will be netCDF IDs for the file, each group, and each
     * variable. */
    int ncid, varid1, varid2, grp1id, grp2id;

    unsigned long long data_in[NX][NY];

    /* Loop indexes, and error handling. */
    int x, y, retval;

    /* The following struct is written as a compound type. */
    struct s1
    {
        int i1;
        int i2;
    };
    struct s1 compound_data[NX][NY];

    /* Open the file. NC_NOWRITE tells netCDF we want read-only access
     * to the file.*/
    if ((retval = nc_open(FILE_NAME, NC_NOWRITE, &ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Get the group ids of our two groups. */
    if ((retval = nc_inq_ncid(ncid, "grp1", &grp1id)))
        ERR(retval);

```

```

    if ((retval = nc_inq_ncid(ncid, "grp2", &grp2id)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Get the varid of the uint64 data variable, based on its name, in
     * grp1. */
    if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(grp1id, "data", &varid1)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Read the data. */
    if ((retval = nc_get_var_ulonglong(grp1id, varid1, &data_in[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Get the varid of the compound data variable, based on its name,
     * in grp2. */
    if ((retval = nc_inq_varid(grp2id, "data", &varid2)))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Read the data. */
    if ((retval = nc_get_var(grp2id, varid2, &compound_data[0][0])))
        ERR(retval);

    /* Check the data. */
    for (x = 0; x < NX; x++)
        for (y = 0; y < NY; y++)
        {
            if (data_in[x][y] != x * NY + y ||
                compound_data[x][y].i1 != 42 ||
                compound_data[x][y].i2 != -42)
                return ERRCODE;
        }

    /* Close the file, freeing all resources. */
    if ((retval = nc_close(ncid)))
        ERR(retval);

    printf("*** SUCCESS reading example file %s!\n", FILE_NAME);
    return 0;
}

```


Index

6

64-bit offset format 6

A

attribute 1

C

C++, netCDF API 5

C, netCDF API 5

classic format 6

common data model 2

compound types 2

creating files in C 89

creating files in C++ 91

creating files in Fortran 90

creating netCDF files 89

D

data model 1

dimension 1

E

example programs 9

F

Fortran 77, netCDF API 5

Fortran 90, netCDF API 5

G

groups 2

I

inquiry functions 92

L

language APIs for netCDF 5

N

nc_close 89

nc_create 89

nc_def_dim 89

nc_def_var 89

nc_enddef 89

nc_get_att 92

nc_get_var1 99

nc_get_vara 92

nc_get_varm 99

nc_get_vars 99

nc_open 92

nc_put_att 89

nc_put_var1 99

nc_put_vara 89

nc_put_varm 99

nc_put_vars 99

ncdump 4

NcFile 93

ncgen 4

netCDF, definition 1

netCDF-4 107

netCDF-4 model extensions 2

NF_CLOSE 90

NF_CREATE 90

NF_DEF_DIM 90

NF_DEF_VAR 90

NF_ENDDEF 90

NF_GET_ATT 93

NF_GET_VAR1 100

NF_GET_VARA 93

NF_GET_VARM 100

NF_GET_VARS 100

NF_OPEN 93

NF_PUT_ATT_type 90

NF_PUT_VAR1 100

NF_PUT_VARA 90

NF_PUT_VARM 100

NF_PUT_VARS 100

NF90_CLOSE 90

NF90_CREATE 90

NF90_DEF_DIM 90

NF90_DEF_VAR 90

NF90_ENDDEF 90

NF90_GET_ATT 93

NF90_GET_VAR1 102

NF90_GET_VARA 93

NF90_GET_VARM 102

NF90_GET_VARS 102

NF90_OPEN 93

NF90_PUT_ATT_type 90

NF90_PUT_VAR1 102

NF90_PUT_VARA 90

NF90_PUT_VARM 102

NF90_PUT_VARS 102

P

perl, netCDF API 5

pres_temp_4D example 9

python, netCDF API 5

R

reading netCDF files of known structure.....	92
reading netCDF files with C.....	92
reading netCDF files with C++.....	93
reading netCDF files with Fortran 77.....	93
reading netCDF files with Fortran 90.....	93
ruby, netCDF API.....	5

S

sfc_pres_temp example.....	9
simple_xy example.....	9
software for netCDF.....	4

T

third-party tools.....	4
tools for manipulating netCDF.....	5

U

UCAR.....	1
Unidata.....	1
user-defined types.....	2

V

V2 API.....	5
variable.....	1