

Octave NetCDF Toolkit 1.0.19

NetCDF functions for GNU Octave.

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To download a copy of the GNU Octave NetCDF package, please visit <https://gnu-octave.github.io/octave-netcdf/>.

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1 Installing and loading

The toolkit must be installed and then loaded to be used.

It can be installed in GNU Octave directly from the website, or can be installed in an off-line mode via a downloaded tarball.

The toolkit has a dependency on the netcdf library (<https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/>), so it must be installed in order to successfully install the toolkit.

The toolkit must be then be loaded once per each GNU Octave session in order to use its functionality.

1.1 Online Direct install

With an internet connection available, the package can be installed from octave-forge using the following command within GNU Octave:

```
pkg install -forge netcdf
```

The latest released version of the toolkit will be downloaded and installed.

1.2 Off-line install

With the toolkit package already downloaded, and in the current directory when running GNU Octave, the package can be installed using the following command within GNU Octave:

```
pkg install netcdf-1.0.19.tar.gz
```

1.3 Loading

Regardless of the method of installing the toolkit, in order to use its functions, the toolkit must be loaded using the pkg load command:

```
pkg load netcdf
```

The toolkit must be loaded on each GNU Octave session.

2 Basic Usage Overview

The toolkit provides high and level functionality for reading and writing NetCDF format files.

2.1 High level functionality

The toolkit provides the following high level functions:

- `nccreate`
- `ncdisp`
- `ncinfo`
- `ncreadatt`
- `ncread`
- `ncwriteatt`
- `ncwrite`
- `ncwriteschema`

2.2 Low level functionality

The package aims to implement the `netcdf` interface of MATLAB in GNU Octave, however GNU Octave does not support the `import` function but the functions are available as `netcdf.functionname`

3 Function Reference

The functions currently available in the toolkit are described below;

3.1 High-level functions

3.1.1 `nccreate`

`nccreate(filename, varname)` [Function File]

`nccreate(filename, varname, "property", value, ...)` [Function File]

Create the variable *varname* in the file *filename*.

Properties

The following properties can be used:

- "Dimensions": a cell array with the dimension names followed by their length or Inf if the dimension is unlimited. If the property is omitted, a scalar variable is created.
- "Datatype": a string with the Octave data type name (see `ncinfo` for the correspondence between Octave and NetCDF data types). The default data type is a "double".
- "Format": This can be "netcdf4_classic" (default), "classic", "64bit" or "netcdf4".
- "FillValue": the value used for undefined elements of the NetCDF variable.
- "ChunkSize": the size of the data chunks. If omitted, the variable is not chunked.
- "DeflateLevel": The deflate level for compression. It can be the string "disable" (default) for no compression or an integer between 0 (no compression) and 9 (maximum compression).
- "Shuffle": true for enabling the shuffle filter or false (default) for disabling it.

Example

```
nccreate("test.nc", "temp", "Dimensions", {"lon", 10, "lat", 20}, "Format", "classic");
ncdisp("test.nc");
```

See also: `ncwrite`.

3.1.2 `ncdisp`

`ncdisp(filename)` [Function File]

Display meta-data of the NetCDF file *filename*

Example

```
ncdisp("test.nc");
```

See also: `ncinfo`.

3.1.3 `ncinfo`

`info = ncinfo(filename)` [Function File]

`info = ncinfo(filename, varname)` [Function File]

`info = ncinfo(filename, groupname)` [Function File]

Return information about an entire NetCDF file *filename* (i.e. the root group "/"), about the variable called *varname* or the group called *groupname*.

The structure *info* has always the following fields:

- *Filename*: the name of the NetCDF file

- *Format*: one of the strings "CLASSIC", "64BIT", "NETCDF4" or "NETCDF4_CLASSIC"

The structure *info* has additional fields depending on whether a group of variable is queried.

Groups

Groups are returned as an array structure with the following fields:

- *Name*: the group name. The root group is named "/".
- *Dimensions*: a array structure with the dimensions.
- *Variables*: a array structure with the variables.
- *Attributes*: a array structure with global attributes.
- *Groups*: a array structure (one for each group) with the same fields as this structure.

Dimensions

Dimensions are returned as an array structure with the following fields:

- *Name*: the name of the dimension
- *Length*: the length of the dimension
- *Unlimited*: true if the dimension has no fixed limited, false

Variables

Variables are returned as an array structure with the following fields:

- *Name*: the name of the dimension
- *Dimensions*: array structure of all dimensions of this variable with the same structure as above.
- *Size*: array with the size of the variable
- *Datatype*: string with the corresponding octave data-type (see below)
- *Attributes*: a array structure of attributes
- *FillValue*: the NetCDF fill value of the variable. If the fill value is not defined, then this attribute is an empty array ([]).
- *DeflateLevel*: the NetCDF deflate level between 0 (no compression) and 9 (maximum compression).
- *Shuffle*: is true if the shuffle filter is activated to improve compression, otherwise false.
- *Checksum*: is set to "fletcher32", if check-sums are used, otherwise this field is not defined.

Attributes

Attributes are returned as an array structure with the following fields:

- *Name*: the name of the attribute
- *Value*: the value of the attribute (with the corresponding type)
- *Unlimited*: true if the dimension has no fixed limited, false

Data-types

The following the the correspondence between the Octave and NetCDF data-types:

Octave type	NetCDF type
int8	NC_BYTE
uint8	NC_UBYTE
int16	NC_SHORT

<code>uint16</code>	<code>NC_USHORT</code>
<code>int32</code>	<code>NC_INT</code>
<code>uint32</code>	<code>NC_UINT</code>
<code>int64</code>	<code>NC_INT64</code>
<code>uint64</code>	<code>NC_UINT64</code>
<code>single</code>	<code>NC_FLOAT</code>
<code>double</code>	<code>NC_DOUBLE</code>
<code>char</code>	<code>NC_CHAR</code>

The output of `ncinfo` can be used to create a NetCDF file with the same meta-data using `ncwritescema`.

Note: If there are no attributes (or variable or groups), the corresponding field is an empty matrix and not an empty struct array for compatibility with matlab.

See also: `ncread`, `nccreate`, `ncwritescema`, `ncdisp`.

3.1.4 `ncread`

`x = ncread(filename, varname)` [Function File]

`x = ncread(filename, varname, start, count, stride)` [Function File]

Read the variable `varname` from the NetCDF file `filename`.

If `start`, `count` and `stride` are present, a subset of the variable is loaded. The parameter `start` contains the starting indices (1-based), `count` is the number of elements and `stride` the increment between two successive elements. These parameters are vectors whose length is equal to the number of dimension of the variable. Elements of `count` might be `Inf` which means that as many values as possible are loaded.

If the variable has the `_FillValue` attribute, then the corresponding values are replaced by `NaN` (except for characters). NetCDF attributes `scale_factor` (default 1) and `add_offset` (default 0) are use the transform the variable during the loading:

```
x = scale_factor * x_in_file + add_offset
```

The output data type matches the NetCDF datatype, except when the attributes `_FillValue`, `add_offset` or `scale_factor` are defined in which case the output is a array in double precision.

Note that values equal to the attribute `missing_value` are not replaced by `NaN` (for compatibility).

Example

Read the data from variable 'mydata' in the file `test.nc`.

```
data = ncread('test.nc', 'mydata');
```

See also: `ncwrite`, `ncinfo`, `ncdisp`.

3.1.5 `ncreadatt`

`val = ncreadatt(filename, varname, attname)` [Function File]

Return the attribute `attname` of the variable `varname` in the file `filename`.

Global attributes can be accessed by using `"/` or the group name as `varname`. The type of attribute is mapped to the Octave data types. (see `ncinfo`).

Example

Read global attribute 'creation_date'

```
d = ncreadatt('test.nc', '/', 'creation_date')
```

Read attribute 'myattr' assigned to variable `mydata`.

```
d = ncreadattr('test.nc', 'mydata', 'myattr');
```

See also: `ncinfo`, `ncwriteatt`.

3.1.6 `ncwrite`

`ncwrite(filename, varname, x)` [Function File]

`ncwrite(filename, varname, x, start, stride)` [Function File]

Write array `x` to the the variable `varname` in the NetCDF file `filename`.

The variable with the name `varname` and the appropriate dimension must already exist in the NetCDF file.

If `start` and `stride` are present, a subset of the variable is written. The parameter `start` contains the starting indices (1-based) and `stride` the increment between two successive elements. These parameters are vectors whose length is equal to the number of dimension of the variable.

If the variable has the `_FillValue` attribute, then the values equal to NaN are replaced by corresponding fill value NetCDF attributes `scale_factor` (default 1) and `add_offset` (default 0) are use the transform the variable during writing:

`x_in_file = (x - add_offset)/scale_factor`

Example

Create a netcdf file with a variable of 'mydata' and then write data to that variable.

```
nccreate('myfile.nc','mydata');
ncwrite('myfile.nc','mydata', 101);
```

See also: `ncread`, `nccreate`.

3.1.7 `ncwriteatt`

`ncwriteatt(filename, varname, attname, val)` [Function File]

Defines the attribute `attname` of the variable `varname` in the file `filename` with the value `val`.

Global attributes can be defined by using "/" or the group name as `varname`. The type of value is mapped to the NetCDF data types. (see `ncinfo`).

Example

Create a netcdf4 format file with a variable mydata and assign an attribute "units" to it.

```
nccreate("myfile.nc", "mydata", "Format", "netcdf4");
ncwriteatt("myfile.nc", "mydata", "Units", "K");
```

See also: `ncinfo`.

3.1.8 `ncwritschema`

`ncwritschema(filename, schema)` [Function File]

Create a NetCDF called `filename` with the dimensions, attributes, variables and groups given by the structure `schema`.

The variable `schema` has the same structure as the results of `ncinfo`. `ncinfo` and `ncwritschema` can be used together to create a NetCDF using another file as a template:

Example

```
schema = ncinfo("template.nc");
# the new file should be named "new_file.nc"
ncwritschema("new_file.nc", schema);
```

Unused field in `schema` such as `ChunkSize`, `Shuffle`, `DeflateLevel`, `FillValue`, `Checksum` can be left-out if the corresponding feature is not used.

Dimensions are considered as limited if the field *Unlimited* is missing, unless the dimension length is Inf.

See also: `ncinfo`.

3.2 Low-level functions

3.2.1 Library Functions

3.2.1.1 `netcdf.getChunkCache`

```
[size, nelems, preemption] = netcdf.getChunkCache()
```

Gets the default chunk cache settings in the HDF5 library.

3.2.1.2 `netcdf.inqLibVers`

```
vers = netcdf.inqLibVers()
```

Returns the version of the NetCDF library.

3.2.1.3 `netcdf.setChunkCache`

```
netcdf.setChunkCache(size, nelems, preemption)
```

Sets the default chunk cache settings in the HDF5 library. The settings applies to all files which are subsequently opened or created.

3.2.1.4 `netcdf.setDefaultFormat`

```
old_format = netcdf.setDefaultFormat(format)
```

Sets the default format of the NetCDF library and returns the previous default format (as a numeric value). *format* can be "format_classic", "format_64bit", "format_netcdf4" or "format_netcdf4_classic".

3.2.2 File Operations

3.2.2.1 `netcdf.abort`

```
netcdf.abort(ncid)
```

Aborts all changes since the last time the dataset entered in define mode.

3.2.2.2 `netcdf.close`

```
netcdf.close(ncid)
```

Close the NetCDF file with the id *ncid*.

3.2.2.3 `netcdf.create`

```
ncid = netcdf.create(filename, mode)
```

Creates the file named *filename* in the mode *mode* which can have the following values: "clobber" (overwrite existing files), "noclobber" (prevent to overwrite existing files) "64bit_offset" (use the 64bit-offset format), "netcdf4" (use the NetCDF4, i.e. HDF5 format) or "share" (concurrent reading of the dataset). *mode* can also be the numeric value return by `netcdf.getConstant`. In the later-case it can be combined with a bitwise-or.

Example

```
mode = bitor(netcdf.getConstant("classic_model"), ...
netcdf.getConstant("netcdf4"));
ncid = netcdf.create("test.nc", mode);
```

3.2.2.4 netcdf.endDef

`netcdf.endDef (ncid)`

Leaves define-mode of NetCDF file *ncid*.

3.2.2.5 netcdf.inq

`[ndims,nvars,ngatts,unlimdimid] = netcdf.inq(ncid)`

Return the number of dimension (*ndims*), the number of variables (*nvars*), the number of global attributes (*ngatts*) and the id of the unlimited dimension (*unlimdimid*). If no unlimited dimension is declared -1 is returned. For NetCDF4 files, one should use the function `netcdf.inqUnlimDims` as multiple unlimited dimension exists.

3.2.2.6 netcdf.inqFormat

`format = netcdf.inqFormat(ncid)`

Return the NetCDF format of the dataset *ncid*. Format might be one of the following "FORMAT_CLASSIC", "FORMAT_64BIT", "FORMAT_NETCDF4" or "FORMAT_NETCDF4_CLASSIC"

3.2.2.7 netcdf.inqGrps

`ncids = netcdf.inqGrps(ncid)`

Return all groups ids in a NetCDF file.

See also: `netcdf.inqGrps`.

3.2.2.8 netcdf.inqUnlimDims

`unlimdimids = netcdf.inqUnlimDims(ncid)`

Return the id of all unlimited dimensions of the NetCDF file *ncid*.

3.2.2.9 netcdf.open

`ncid = netcdf.open(filename,mode)`

Opens the file named *filename* in the mode *mode*.

3.2.2.10 netcdf.reDef

`netcdf.reDef (ncid)`

Enter define-mode of NetCDF file *ncid*.

3.2.2.11 netcdf.setFill

`old_mode = netcdf.setFill(ncid,fillmode)`

Change the fill mode (*fillmode*) of the data set *ncid*. The previous value of the fill mode is returned. *fillmode* can be either "fill" or "nofill".

3.2.2.12 netcdf.sync

`netcdf.sync(ncid)`

Writes all changes to the disk and leaves the file open.

3.2.3 Dimensions

3.2.3.1 netcdf.defDim

```
dimid = netcdf.defDim(ncid,name,len)
```

Define the dimension with the name *name* and the length *len* in the dataset *ncid*. The id of the dimension is returned.

3.2.3.2 netcdf.inqDim

```
[name,length] = netcdf.inqDim(ncid,dimid)
```

Returns the name and length of a NetCDF dimension.

See also: netcdf.inqDimID.

3.2.3.3 netcdf.inqDimID

```
dimid = netcdf.inqDimID(ncid,dimname)
```

Return the id of a NetCDF dimension.

See also: netcdf.inqDim.

3.2.3.4 netcdf.renameDim

```
netcdf.renameDim(ncid,dimid,name)
```

Renames the dimension with the id *dimid* in the data set *ncid*. *name* is the new name of the dimension.

3.2.4 Groups

3.2.4.1 netcdf.defGrp

```
new_ncid = netcdf.defGrp(ncid,name)
```

Define a group in a NetCDF file.

See also: netcdf.inqGrps.

3.2.4.2 netcdf.inqDimIDs

```
dimids = netcdf.inqDimID(ncid)
```

```
dimids = netcdf.inqDimID(ncid,include_parents)
```

Return the dimension ids defined in a NetCDF file. If *include_parents* is 1, the dimension ids of the parent group are also returned. Per default this is not the case (*include_parents* is 0).

See also: netcdf.inqDim.

3.2.4.3 netcdf.inqGrpFullNcid

```
grp_ncid = netcdf.inqGrpFullNcid(ncid,name)
```

Return the group id based on the full group name.

See also: netcdf.inqGrpName.

3.2.4.4 netcdf.inqGrpName

```
name = netcdf.inqGrpName(ncid)
```

Return group name in a NetCDF file.

See also: netcdf.inqGrps.

3.2.4.5 netcdf.inqGrpNameFull

`name = netcdf.inqGrpNameFull(ncid)`
 Return full name of group in NetCDF file.
 See also: `netcdf.inqGrpName`.

3.2.4.6 netcdf.inqGrpParent

`parent_ncid = netcdf.inqGrpParent(ncid)`
 Return id of the parent group
 See also: `netcdf.inqGrpName`.

3.2.4.7 netcdf.inqNcid

`grp_ncid = netcdf.inqNcid(ncid, name)`
 Return group id based on its name
 See also: `netcdf.inqGrpFullNcid`.

3.2.4.8 netcdf.inqVarIDs

`varids = netcdf.inqVarID(ncid)`
 Return all variable ids. This functions returns all variable ids in a NetCDF file or NetCDF group.
 See also: `netcdf.inqVarID`.

3.2.5 Variables

3.2.5.1 netcdf.defVar

`varid = netcdf.defVar(ncid, name, xtype, dimids)`
 Defines a variable with the name *name* in the dataset *ncid*. *xtype* can be "byte", "ubyte", "short", "ushort", "int", "uint", "int64", "uint64", "float", "double", "char" or the corresponding number as returned by `netcdf.getConstant`. The parameter *dimids* define the ids of the dimension. For scalar this parameter is the empty array (`[]`). The variable id is returned.

3.2.5.2 netcdf.defVarChunking

`netcdf.defVarChunking(ncid, varid, storage, chunkSizes)`
 Define the chunking settings of NetCDF variable *varid*. If *storage* is the string "chunked", the variable is stored by chunk of the size *chunkSizes*. If *storage* is the string "contiguous", the variable is stored in a contiguous way.

3.2.5.3 netcdf.defVarDeflate

`netcdf.defVarDeflate(ncid, varid, shuffle, deflate, deflate_level)`
 Define the compression settings NetCDF variable *varid*. If *deflate* is true, then the variable is compressed. The compression level *deflate_level* is an integer between 0 (no compression) and 9 (maximum compression).

3.2.5.4 netcdf.defVarFill

`netcdf.defVarFill(ncid, varid, no_fill, fillvalue)`
 Define the fill-value settings of the NetCDF variable *varid*. If *no_fill* is false, then the values between no-contiguous writes are filled with the value *fill_value*. This is disabled by setting *no_fill* to true.

3.2.5.5 netcdf.defVarFletcher32

```
netcdf.defVarFletcher32(ncid, varid, checksum)
```

Defines the checksum settings of the variable with the id *varid* in the data set *ncid*. If *checksum* is the string "FLETCHER32", then fletcher32 checksums will be turned on for this variable. If *checksum* is "NOCHECKSUM", then checksums will be disabled.

3.2.5.6 netcdf.getVar

```
data = netcdf.getVar(ncid, varid)
data = netcdf.getVar(ncid, varid, start)
data = netcdf.getVar(ncid, varid, start, count)
data = netcdf.getVar(ncid, varid, start, count, stride)
```

Get the data from a NetCDF variable. The data *data* is loaded from the variable *varid* of the NetCDF file *ncid*. *start* is the start index of each dimension (0-based and defaults to a vector of zeros), *count* is the number of elements of to be written along each dimension (default all elements) and *stride* is the sampling interval.

3.2.5.7 netcdf.inqVar

```
[name, nctype, dimids, nattr] = netcdf.inqVar(ncid, varid)
```

Inquires information about a NetCDF variable. This functions returns the *name*, the NetCDF type *nctype*, an array of dimension ids *dimids* and the number of attributes *nattr* of the NetCDF variable. *nctype* in an integer corresponding NetCDF constants.

See also: netcdf.inqVarID, netcdf.getConstant.

3.2.5.8 netcdf.inqVarChunking

```
[storage, chunkSizes] = netcdf.inqVarChunking(ncid, varid)
```

Determines the chunking settings of NetCDF variable *varid*. If *storage* is the string "chunked", the variable is stored by chunk of the size *chunkSizes*. If *storage* is the string "contiguous", the variable is stored in a contiguous way.

3.2.5.9 netcdf.inqVarDeflate

```
[shuffle, deflate, deflate_level] = netcdf.inqVarDeflate(ncid, varid)
```

Determines the compression settings NetCDF variable *varid*. If *deflate* is true, then the variable is compressed. The compression level *deflate_level* is an integer between 0 (no compression) and 9 (maximum compression).

3.2.5.10 netcdf.inqVarFill

```
[no_fill, fillvalue] = netcdf.inqVarFill(ncid, varid)
```

Determines the fill-value settings of the NetCDF variable *varid*. If *no_fill* is false, then the values between no-contiguous writes are filled with the value *fill_value*. This is disabled by setting *no_fill* to true.

3.2.5.11 netcdf.inqVarFletcher32

```
checksum = netcdf.inqVarFletcher32(ncid, varid)
```

Determines the checksum settings of the variable with the id *varid* in the data set *ncid*. If fletcher32 checksums is turned on for this variable, then *checksum* is the string "FLETCHER32". Otherwise it is the string "NOCHECKSUM".

3.2.5.12 netcdf.inqVarID

```
varid = netcdf.inqVarID (ncid,name)
```

Return the id of a variable based on its name.

See also: netcdf.defVar,netcdf.inqVarIDs.

3.2.5.13 netcdf.putVar

```
netcdf.putVar (ncid,varid,data)
netcdf.putVar (ncid,varid,start,data)
netcdf.putVar (ncid,varid,start,count,data)
netcdf.putVar (ncid,varid,start,count,stride,data)
```

Put data in a NetCDF variable. The data *data* is stored in the variable *varid* of the NetCDF file *ncid*. *start* is the start index of each dimension (0-based and defaults to a vector of zeros), *count* is the number of elements of to be written along each dimension (default all elements) and *stride* is the sampling interval.

3.2.5.14 netcdf.renameVar

```
netcdf.renameVar(ncid,varid,name)
```

Renames the variable with the id *varid* in the data set *ncid*. *name* is the new name of the variable.

3.2.6 Attributes

3.2.6.1 netcdf.copyAtt

```
netcdf.copyAtt (ncid,varid,name,ncid_out,varid_out)
```

Copies the attribute named *old_name* of the variable *varid* in the data set *ncid* to the variable *varid_out* in the data set *ncid_out*. To copy a global attribute use netcdf.getConstant("global") for *varid* or *varid_out*.

See also: netcdf.getAtt,netcdf.getConstant.

3.2.6.2 netcdf.delAtt

```
netcdf.delAtt(ncid,varid,name)
```

Deletes the attribute named *name* of the variable *varid* in the data set *ncid*. To delete a global attribute use netcdf.getConstant("global") for *varid*.

See also: netcdf.defAtt,netcdf.getConstant.

3.2.6.3 netcdf.getAtt

```
data = netcdf.getAtt (ncid,varid,name)
```

Get the value of a NetCDF attribute. This function returns the value of the attribute called *name* of the variable *varid* in the NetCDF file *ncid*. For global attributes *varid* can be netcdf.getConstant("global").

See also: netcdf.putAtt.

3.2.6.4 netcdf.inqAtt

```
[xtype,len] = netcdf.inqAtt(ncid,varid,name)
```

Get attribute type and length.

See also: netcdf.inqAttName.

3.2.6.5 netcdf.inqAttID

```
attnum = netcdf.inqAttID(ncid,varid,attname)
```

Return the attribute id *attnum* of the attribute named *attname* of the variable *varid* in the dataset *ncid*. For global attributes *varid* can be `netcdf.getConstant("global")`.

See also: `netcdf.inqAttName`.

3.2.6.6 netcdf.inqAttName

```
name = netcdf.inqAttName (ncid,varid,attnum)
```

Get the name of a NetCDF attribute. This function returns the name of the attribute with the id *attnum* of the variable *varid* in the NetCDF file *ncid*. For global attributes *varid* can be `netcdf.getConstant("global")`.

See also: `netcdf.inqAttName`.

3.2.6.7 netcdf.putAtt

```
netcdf.putAtt (ncid,varid,name,data)
```

Defines a NetCDF attribute. This function defines the attribute called *name* of the variable *varid* in the NetCDF file *ncid*. The value of the attribute will be *data*. For global attributes *varid* can be `netcdf.getConstant("global")`.

See also: `netcdf.getAtt`.

3.2.6.8 netcdf.renameAtt

```
netcdf.renameAtt(ncid,varid,old_name,new_name)
```

Renames the attribute named *old_name* of the variable *varid* in the data set *ncid*. *new_name* is the new name of the attribute. To rename a global attribute use `netcdf.getConstant("global")` for *varid*.

See also: `netcdf.copyAtt`, `netcdf.getConstant`.

3.2.7 User-Defined Types

3.2.7.1 netcdf.defVlen

```
varid = netcdf.defVlen(ncid,typename,basetype)
```

Defines a NC_VLEN variable length array type with the type name *typename* and a base datatype of *basetype* in the dataset *ncid*. *basetype* can be "byte", "ubyte", "short", "ushort", "int", "uint", "int64", "uint64", "float", "double", "char" or the corresponding number as returned by `netcdf.getConstant`. The new data type id is returned.

3.2.7.2 netcdf.inqUserType

```
[typename, bytesize, basetypeid, numfields, classid] =  
    netcdf.inqUserType(ncid,typeid)
```

Provide information on a user defined type *typeid* in the dataset *ncid*.

The function returns the typename, bytesize, base type id, number of fields and class identifier of the type.

3.2.7.3 netcdf.inqVlen

```
[typename, bytesize, basetypeid] = netcdf.inqVlen(ncid,typeid)
```

Provide information on a NC_VLEN variable length array type *typeid* in the dataset *ncid*.

The function returns the typename, bytesize, and base type id.

3.2.8 Utilities

3.2.8.1 netcdf.getConstant

`value = netcdf.getConstant(name)`

Returns the value of a NetCDF constant called *name*.

See also: `netcdf.getConstantNames`.

3.2.8.2 netcdf.getConstantNames

`value = netcdf.getConstantNames()`

Returns a list of all constant names.

3.3 Test function

3.3.1 test_netcdf

`test_netcdf`

Function to do a basic test of the netcdf interface

Appendix A GNU General Public License

Version 3, 29 June 2007

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