



# The CF Metadata Conventions (for NetCDF)





## http://cfconventions.org/



Conformance

Discussion

Documents

Governance

Standard Names

### CF Conventions and Metadata

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#### NetCDF CF Metadata Conventions

The conventions for CF (Climate and Forecast) metadata are designed to promote the processing and sharing of files created with the NetCDF API. The CF con increasingly gaining acceptance and have been adopted by a number of projects and groups as a primary standard. The conventions define metadata that providescription of what the data in each variable represents, and the spatial and temporal properties of the data. This enables users of data from different sources to quantities are comparable, and facilitates building applications with powerful extraction, regridding, and display capabilities.

The CF conventions generalize and extend the COARDS conventions.

Here are the slides for a talk that provides an overview of CF. An expository version of this talk is in this article.

Discussion about CF Metadata takes place in two formats:

CF Metadata Trac, and cf-metadata mailing list. For further explanation of each of these, take a look at the Discussion page.





#### **Metadata Conventions**

 Just as we have standard file formats to facilitate data exchange we can also standardize the way we provide metadata.

In the earth system sciences the CF
 (Climate and Forecast) metadata
 conventions are an important aid to data
 sharing and usability.





## What do the CF metadata conventions allow us to do?

 By setting the data in context CF enhances the ability to interpret the data inside netCDF files while still allowing the use of all the standard netCDF tools

 Standard software can be used to read and write the metadata





## What do the CF metadata conventions allow us to do?

#### CF metadata can be used to:

- find data in an archive ('Discovery' metadata).
- provide information necessary to interpreting the data ('Usage' metadata).
- control standard data manipulation tools, e.g, for performing mathematical operations or producing visual plots.





### **Goals of CF**

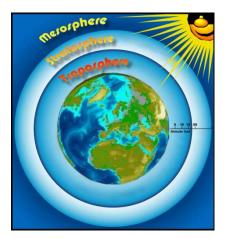
(as stated by lead author: Jonathan Gregory)

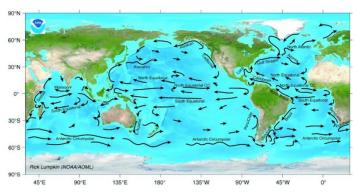
- Locate data in space—time and as a function of other independent variables, to facilitate processing and graphics.
- Identify data sufficiently to enable users of data from different sources to decide what is comparable, and to distinguish variables in archives.
- Framed as a netCDF standard, but most CF ideas relate to metadata design in general, hence can be contained in other formats such as XML.





## All types of data



















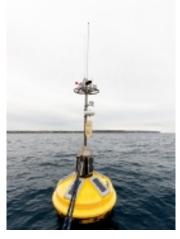


















## **Basis of design**

- Data should be self-describing
- Readable by humans and machines
- Minimise redundancy
- Represented in CDL





### The main CF global attributes

Conventions E.g.: Conventions = "CF-1.6"

title What's in the file

institution Where it was produced

source E.g. Name of model, instrument

history Audit trail of processing

references Publications, web pages

**comment** Miscellaneous information





### Variable attributes

from standard name table standard name

mandatory unless dimensionless quantity units

not standardised long\_name

variation within a cell e.g. max, mean cell methods

cell measures area or volume of a cell

valid max, valid\_min, valid\_range for numeric variables

\_FillValue, missing\_value

CF deprecates missing\_value in favour of FillValue

flag values, flag meanings to make "flag" variables self describing





### **Coordinate Variables in CF**

:standard\_name = "longitude";

```
E.g.:
longitude(longitude)
    :units = "degrees_east";
```

:axis = "X";





#### **Time**

Time (year, month, day, hour, second) is recorded as:

time\_unit since reference\_time

e.g. days since 1990-1-1

seconds since 2013-12-31 00:00

2000-2-29 15:00:00 = 36583.625 days since 1900-1-1





### **Time**

- To make matters still more complicated, the way the time units are interpreted can also depend on the value of the calendar attribute.
- Second and minute are easy to use because the SI system defines the length of the second, and a minute 60 seconds, so choice of calendar doesn't affect those units.
- However, sometimes a much larger time unit, such as day or month, is the only sensible choice for your data.





## Time (using calendars)

**E.g.** days since 1990-1-1

In the standard 365-day calendar:

2000-2-29 15:00:00 = <u>36583.625</u> days since 1900-1-1

In the 360-day calendar used by some climate models:

2000-2-29 15:00:00 = <u>35058.625</u> days since 1900-1-1

#### Beware year and month units!

year = 365.242 days month = year/12.0





#### **Calendars**

- The calendar is indicated by the calendar attribute of the time coordinate variable
- Default is to use the "standard" calendar, but it is good practice to always specify a value.
- Possible values are:

```
gregorian or standard (default) noleap or 365_day 360_day
```

proleptic\_gregorian all\_leap *or* 366\_day julian





### **CF Standard Name Table**

- Currently 2500+ names in the table and growing!
- Updated monthly
- Version numbers and date stamp introduced in 2006
- Once names are added they are not removed





## **CF Standard Name Table: examples**

Standard Name	Canonical Units	AMIP
air_density	kg m-3	
air_potential_temperature	K	theta
air_pressure	Pa	plev
air_pressure_anomaly	Pa	
air_pressure_at_cloud_base	Pa	





## Canonical units (and standard names)

Canonical\_units are agreed at same time as standard name – they go hand in hand, e.g. mass\_concentration → units = "kg m-3" mole\_concentration → units = "mol m-3"

- String valued
- Must be supported by the Unidata UDUNITS package which converts between recognized units.





### **CF** compliance checker

- A python program to check that the metadata in a netCDF-3 file complies with CF metadata conventions
- Available via the web at:
  - http://puma.nerc.ac.uk/cgi-bin/cf-checker.pl
- Select version of conventions to check against
- Checks the metadata, NOT the data!
- Command line version for batch processing





### **CF - How to get involved**

- Q: Who are the CF community?
- A: Anyone who wants to be!

#### **CF** website

http://cfconventions.org/

#### **CF** mailing list

- <a href="http://mailman.cgd.ucar.edu/mailman/listinfo/cf-metadata">http://mailman.cgd.ucar.edu/mailman/listinfo/cf-metadata</a>
- For general CF discussion and new standard names





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