File Image Operations

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# Introduction to File Image Operations

File image operations allow users to work with HDF5 files in memory in the same ways that users currently work with HDF5 files on disk. Disk I/O is not required when file images are opened, created, read from, or written to.

An HDF5 file image is an HDF5 file that is held in a buffer in main memory. Setting up a file image in memory involves using either a buffer in the file access property list or a buffer in the Core (aka Memory) file driver.

The advantage of working with a file in memory is faster access to the data.

The challenge of working with files in memory buffers is moving data quickly without breaking any of the rules by which the library runs.

The rule that we have to be most careful of is the one that says that a new buffer should not overlap the memory used by an existing buffer. How the file image operations work around this rule will be discussed in the rest of this document.

## File Image Operations Function Summary

Functions used in file image operations are listed below.

| Function Listing 1. File image operations functions | |
| --- | --- |
| C Function | Purpose |
| H5Pset\_file\_image | Allows an application to specify an initial file image. For more information, see page 12. |
| H5Pget\_file\_image | Allows an application to retrieve a copy of the file image designated for a VFD to use as the initial contents of a file. For more information, see page 12. |
| H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks | Allows an application to manage file image buffer allocation, copying, reallocation, and release. For more information, see page 13. |
| H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks | Allows an application to obtain the current file image callbacks from a file access property list. For more information, see page 16. |
| H5Fget\_file\_image | Provides a simple way to retrieve a copy of the image of an existing, open file. For more information, see page 18. |
| H5LTopen\_file\_image | Provides a convenient way to open an initial file image with the Core VFD. For more information, see page 19. |

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this document:

| Table 1. Abbreviations | |
| --- | --- |
| Abbreviation | This abbreviation is short for: |
| FAPL or fapl | File Access Property List. In code samples, fapl is used. |
| VFD | Virtual File Driver |
| VFL | Virtual File Layer |

## Developer Prerequisites

Developers who use the file image operations described in this document should be proficient and experienced users of the HDF5 C Library APIs. More specifically, developers should have a working knowledge of property lists, callbacks, and virtual file drivers.

## Resources

See the following for more information.

The “Alternate File Storage Layouts and Low-level File Drivers” section is in “The HDF5 File” chapter of the *HDF5 User’s Guide* at <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/UG/UG_frame08TheFile.html>.

The H5Pset\_fapl\_core function call can be used to modify the file access property list so that the Memory virtual file driver, H5FD\_CORE, is used. The Memory file driver is also known as the Core file driver. See the *HDF5 Reference Manual* at <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/RM/RM_H5P.html#Property-SetFaplCore> for more information.

Links to the “Virtual File Layer” and “List of VFL Functions” documents can be found on the “HDF5 Technical Notes” page at <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/TechNotes.html>.

# C API Call Syntax

The C API function calls described in this chapter fall into two categories: low-level routines that are part of the main HDF5 C Library and one high-level routine that is part of the “lite” API in the high-level wrapper library. The high-level routine uses the low-level routines and presents frequently requested functionality conveniently packaged for application developers’ use.

## Low-level C API Routines

The purpose of this section is to describe the low-level C API routines that support file image operations. These routines allow an in-memory image of an HDF5 file to be opened without requiring file system I/O.

The basic approach to opening an in-memory image of an HDF5 file is to pass the image to the Core file driver, and then tell the Core file driver to open the file. We do this by using the H5Pget/set\_file\_image calls. These calls allow the user to specify an initial file image.

A potential problem with the H5Pget/set\_file\_image calls is the copying of large memory buffers. The callback routines enable application programs to avoid this problem. However, the use of these callbacks is potentially complex: the particulars are discussed in the semantics and examples chapters below (see pages 22 and 28 respectively).

The property list facility in HDF5 has been appropriated for use with file image operations. This facility was designed for passing data, not consumable resources, into API calls. The peculiar ways in which the file image allocation callbacks may be used allows us to avoid extending the property list structure to handle consumable resources cleanly and to avoid constructing a new facility for the purpose.

The sub-sections below describe the low-level C APIs that are used with file image operations.

### H5Pset\_file\_image

The H5Pset\_file\_image routine allows an application to provide an image for a file driver to use as the initial contents of the file. This call was designed initially for use with the Core VFD, but it can be used with any VFD that supports using an initial file image when opening a file. See the “Virtual File Driver Feature Flags” section on page 17 for more information. Calling this routine makes a copy of the file image buffer that has been provided for allocating, copying, and freeing the file image. See the “H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks” section on page 13 for more information.

The signature of H5Pset\_file\_image is defined as follows:

herr\_t H5Pset\_file\_image(hid\_t fapl\_id, void \*buf\_ptr, size\_t buf\_len)

The parameters of H5Pset\_file\_image are defined as follows:

* fapl\_id contains the ID of the target file access property list.
* buf\_ptr supplies a pointer to the initial file image, or NULL if no initial file image is desired.
* buf\_len contains the size of the supplied buffer, or 0 if no initial image is desired.

If either the buf\_len parameter is zero, or the buf\_ptr parameter is NULL, no file image will be set in the FAPL, and any existing file image buffer in the FAPL will be released. If a buffer is released, the FAPL’s file image buf\_len will be set to 0 and buf\_ptr will be set to NULL.

Given the tight interaction between the file image callbacks and the file image, the file image callbacks in a property list cannot be changed while a file image is defined.

With properly constructed file image callbacks, it is possible to avoid actually copying the file image. The particulars of this are discussed in greater detail in the “C API Call Semantics” chapter beginning on page 22 and in the “Examples” chapter beginning on page 28.

### H5Pget\_file\_image

The H5Pget\_file\_image routine allows an application to retrieve a copy of the file image designated for a VFD to use as the initial contents of a file. This routine uses the file image callbacks (if defined) when allocating and loading the buffer to return to the application, or it uses malloc and memcpy if the callbacks are undefined. When malloc and memcpy are used, it will be the caller’s responsibility to discard the returned buffer via a call to free.

The signature of H5Pget\_file\_image is defined as follows:

herr\_t H5Pget\_file\_image(hid\_t fapl\_id, void \*\*buf\_ptr\_ptr, size\_t \*buf\_len\_ptr)

The parameters of H5Pget\_file\_image are defined as follows:

* fapl\_id contains the ID of the target file access property list.
* buf\_ptr\_ptr contains a NULL or a pointer to a void\*. If buf\_ptr\_ptr is not NULL, on successful return, \*buf\_ptr\_ptr will contain a pointer to a copy of the initial image provided in the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image for the supplied fapl\_id. If buf\_ptr\_ptr is NULL, then no initial image set has been set.
* buf\_len\_ptr contains a NULL or a pointer to size\_t. If buf\_len\_ptr is not NULL, on successful return, \*buf\_len\_ptr will contain the value of the buf\_len parameter for the initial image in the supplied fapl\_id. If no initial image is set, the value of \*buf\_len\_ptr will be 0.

As with H5Pset\_file\_image, appropriately defined file image callbacks can allow this function to avoid buffer allocation and memory copy operations.

### H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks

A set of callback routines has been developed to help applications manage file image buffers. These routines can be used to control buffers in property lists and in select file drivers. These routines are invoked when a new file image buffer is allocated, when an existing file image buffer is copied or resized, or when a file image buffer is released from use. From the perspective of the HDF5 Library, the operations of the image\_malloc, image\_memcpy, image\_realloc, and image\_free callbacks are identical to those of the corresponding C standard library calls (malloc, memcpy, realloc, and free). The operations are identical, but the image callbacks have more parameters. The callbacks and their parameters are described below. The return values of image\_malloc and image\_realloc are identical to the return values of malloc and realloc. However, the return values of image\_memcpy and image\_free are different than the return values of memcpy and free: the return values of image\_memcpy and image\_free can also indicate failure. See the “File Image Callback Semantics” section on page 22 for more information.

The signature of H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks is defined as follows:

typedef enum

{

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_SET,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_COPY,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_GET,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_OPEN,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_RESIZE,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE

} H5\_file\_image\_op\_t;

typedef struct

{

void \*(\*image\_malloc)(size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op,

void \*udata);

void \*(\*image\_memcpy)(void \*dest, const void \*src, size\_t size,

H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata);

void \*(\*image\_realloc)(void \*ptr, size\_t size,

H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata);

herr\_t (\*image\_free)(void \*ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op,

void \*udata);

void \*(\*udata\_copy)(void \*udata);

herr\_t (\*udata\_free)(void \*udata);

void \*udata;

} H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t;

herr\_t H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(hid\_t fapl\_id,

H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t \*callbacks\_ptr)

The parameters of H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks are defined as follows:

* fapl\_id contains the ID of the target file access property list.
* callbacks\_ptr contains a pointer to an instance of the H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t structure.

The fields of the H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t structure are defined as follows:

* image\_malloc contains a pointer to a function with (from the perspective of HDF5) functionality identical to the standard C library malloc() call. The parameters of the image\_malloc callback are defined as follows:
  + size contains the size in bytes of the image buffer to allocate.
  + file\_image\_op contains one of the values of H5\_file\_image\_op\_t. These values indicate the operation being performed on the file image when this callback is invoked. Possible values for file\_image\_op are discussed on page 15.
  + udata holds the value passed in for the udata parameter to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks.

Setting image\_malloc to NULL indicates that the HDF5 Library should invoke the standard C library malloc() routine when allocating file image buffers.

* image\_memcpy contains a pointer to a function with (from the perspective of HDF5) functionality identical to the standard C library memcpy() call except that it returns NULL on failure. Recall that the memcpy C Library routine is defined to return the dest parameter in all cases. The parameters of the image\_memcpy callback are defined as follows:
  + dest contains the address of the destination buffer.
  + src contains the address of the source buffer.
  + size contains the number of bytes to copy.
  + file\_image\_op contains one of the values of H5\_file\_image\_op\_t. These values indicate the operation being performed on the file image when this callback is invoked. Possible values for file\_image\_op are discussed on page 15.
  + udata holds the value passed in for the udata parameter to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks.

Setting image\_memcpy to NULL indicates that the HDF5 Library should invoke the standard C library memcpy() routine when copying buffers.

* image\_realloc contains a pointer to a function with (from the perspective of HDF5) functionality identical to the standard C library realloc() call. The parameters of the image\_realloc callback are defined as follows:
  + ptr contains the pointer to the buffer being reallocated.
  + size contains the desired size in bytes of the buffer after realloc.
  + file\_image\_op contains one of the values of H5\_file\_image\_op\_t. These values indicate the operation being performed on the file image when this callback is invoked. Possible values for file\_image\_op are discussed on page 15.
  + udata holds the value passed in for the udata parameter to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks.

Setting image\_realloc to NULL indicates that the HDF5 Library should invoke the standard C library realloc() routine when resizing file image buffers.

* image\_free contains a pointer to a function with (from the perspective of HDF5) functionality identical to the standard C library free() call except that it will return 0 (SUCCEED) on success and -1 (FAIL) on failure. The parameters of the image\_free callback are defined as follows:
  + ptr contains the pointer to the buffer being released.
  + file\_image\_op contains one of the values of H5\_file\_image\_op\_t. These values indicate the operation being performed on the file image when this callback is invoked. Possible values for file\_image\_op are discussed on page 15.
  + udata holds the value passed in for the udata parameter to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks.

Setting image\_free to NULL indicates that the HDF5 Library should invoke the standard C library free() routine when releasing file image buffers.

* udata\_copy contains a pointer to a function that (from the perspective of HDF5) allocates a buffer of suitable size, copies the contents of the supplied udata into the new buffer, and returns the address of the new buffer. The function returns NULL on failure. This function is necessary if a non-NULL udata parameter is supplied, so that property lists containing the image callbacks can be copied. If the udata parameter (below) is NULL, then this parameter should be NULL as well. The parameter of the udata\_copy callback is defined as follows:
  + udata contains the pointer to the user data block being copied.
* udata\_free contains a pointer to a function that (from the perspective of HDF5) frees a user data block. This function is necessary if a non-NULL udata parameter is supplied so that property lists containing image callbacks can be discarded without a memory leak. If the udata parameter (below) is NULL, this parameter should be NULL as well. The parameter of the udata\_free callback is defined as follows:
  + udata contains the pointer to the user data block to be freed.

udata\_free returns 0 (SUCCEED) on success and -1 (FAIL) on failure.

* udata contains a pointer value, potentially to user-defined data, that will be passed to the image\_malloc, image\_memcpy, image\_realloc, and image\_free callbacks.

The semantics of the values that can be set for the file\_image\_op parameter to the above callbacks are described in the table below:

| Table 2. Values for the file\_image\_op parameter | |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Comments |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_SET | This value is passed to the image\_malloc and image\_memcpy callbacks when an image buffer is being copied while being set in a FAPL. |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_COPY | This value is passed to the image\_malloc and image\_memcpy callbacks when an image buffer is being copied when a FAPL is copied. |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_GET | This value is passed to the image\_malloc and image\_memcpy callbacks when an image buffer is being copied while being retrieved from a FAPL. |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE | This value is passed to the image\_free callback when an image buffer is being released during a FAPL close operation. |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_OPEN | This value is passed to the image\_malloc and image\_memcpy callbacks when an image buffer is copied during a file open operation. While the image being opened will typically be copied from a FAPL, this need not always be the case. An example of an exception is when the Core file driver takes its initial image from a file. |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_RESIZE | This value is passed to the image\_realloc callback when a file driver needs to resize an image buffer. |
| H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE | This value is passed to the image\_free callback when an image buffer is being released during a file close operation. |

In closing our discussion of H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(), we note the interaction between this call and the H5Pget/set\_file\_image() calls above: since the malloc, memcpy, and free callbacks defined in the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t are used by H5Pget/set\_file\_image(), H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() will fail if a file image is already set in the target property list.

For more information on writing the file image to disk, set the backing\_store parameter. See the H5Pset\_fapl\_core entry in the *HDF5 Reference Manual*.

### H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks

The H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks routine is designed to obtain the current file image callbacks from a file access property list.

The signature of H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks() is defined as follows:

herr\_t H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks(hid\_t fapl\_id,

H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t \*callbacks\_ptr)

The parameters of H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks are defined as follows:

* fapl\_id contains the ID of the target file access property list.
* callbacks\_ptr contains a pointer to an instance of the H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t structure. All fields should be initialized to NULL. See the “H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks” section on page 13 for more information on the H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t structure.

Upon successful return, the fields of \*callbacks\_ptr shall contain values as defined below:

* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->image\_malloc will contain the pointer passed as the image\_malloc field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.
* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->image\_memcpy will contain the pointer passed as the image\_memcpy field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.
* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->image\_realloc will contain the pointer passed as the image\_realloc field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.
* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->image\_free\_ptr will contain the pointer passed as the image\_free field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.
* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->udata\_copy will contain the pointer passed as the udata\_copy field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.
* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->udata\_free will contain the pointer passed as the udata\_free field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.
* Upon successful return, callbacks\_ptr->udata will contain the pointer passed as the udata field of the instance of H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t pointed to by the callbacks\_ptr parameter of the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() for the specified FAPL, or NULL if there has been no such call.

### Virtual File Driver Feature Flags

Implementation of the H5Pget/set\_file\_image\_callbacks() and H5Pget/set\_file\_image() function calls requires a pair of virtual file driver feature flags. The flags are H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE and H5FD\_FEAT\_CAN\_USE\_FILE\_IMAGE\_CALLBACKS. Both of these are defined in H5FDpublic.h.

The first flag, H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE, allows a file driver to indicate whether or not it supports file images. A VFD that sets this flag when its ‘query’ callback is invoked indicates that the file image set in the FAPL will be used as the initial contents of a file. Support for setting an initial file image is designed primarily for use with the Core VFD. However, any VFD can indicate support for this feature by setting the flag and copying the image in an appropriate way for the VFD (possibly by writing the image to a file and then opening the file). However, such a VFD need not employ the file image after file open time. Any file driver that does not maintain an image of the file in memory will not. In such cases, the VFD will not make an in-memory copy of the file image and will not employ the file image callbacks.

File drivers that maintain a copy of the file in memory (only the Core file driver at present) can be constructed to use the initial image callbacks (if defined). Those that do must set the H5FD\_FEAT\_CAN\_USE\_FILE\_IMAGE\_CALLBACKS flag, the second flag, when their ‘query’ callbacks are invoked.

Thus file drivers that set the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag but not the H5FD\_FEAT\_CAN\_USE\_FILE\_IMAGE\_CALLBACKS flag may read the supplied image from the property list (if present) and use it to initialize the contents of the file. However, they will not discard the image when done, nor will they make any use of any file image callbacks (if defined).

If an initial file image appears in a file allocation property list that is used in an H5Fopen() call, and if the underlying file driver does not set the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag, then the open will fail.

If a driver sets both the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag and the H5FD\_FEAT\_CAN\_USE\_FILE\_IMAGE\_CALLBACKS flag, then that driver will allocate a buffer of the required size, copy the contents of the initial image buffer from the file access property list, and then open the copy as if it had just loaded it from file. If the file image allocation callbacks are defined, the driver shall use them for all memory management tasks. Otherwise it will use the standard malloc, memcpy, realloc, and free C library calls for this purpose.

If the VFD sets the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag, and an initial file image is defined by an application, the VFD should ensure that file creation operations (as opposed to file open operations) bypass use of the file image, and create a new, empty file.

Finally, it is logically possible that a file driver would set the H5FD\_FEAT\_CAN\_USE\_FILE\_IMAGE\_CALLBACKS flag, but not the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag. While it is hard to think of a situation in which this would be desirable, setting the flags this way will not cause any problems: the two capabilities are logically distinct.

### H5Fget\_file\_image

The purpose of the H5Fget\_file\_image routine is to provide a simple way to retrieve a copy of the image of an existing, open file. This routine can be used with files opened using the SEC2 (aka POSIX), STDIO, and Core (aka Memory) VFDs.

The signature of H5Fget\_file\_image is defined as follows:

ssize\_t H5Fget\_file\_image(hid\_t file\_id, void \*buf\_ptr, size\_t buf\_len)

The parameters of H5Fget\_file\_image are defined as follows:

* file\_id contains the ID of the target file.
* buf\_ptr contains a pointer to the buffer into which the image of the HDF5 file is to be copied. If buf\_ptr is NULL, no data will be copied, but the return value will still indicate the buffer size required (or a negative value on error).
* buf\_len contains the size of the supplied buffer.

If the return value of H5Fget\_file\_image is a positive value, then the value will be the length of buffer required to store the file image (in other words, the length of the file). A negative value might be returned if the file is too large to store in the supplied buffer or on failure.

The current file size can be obtained via a call to H5Fget\_filesize(). Note that this function returns the value of the end of file (EOF) and not the end of address space (EOA). While these values are frequently the same, it is possible for the EOF to be larger than the EOA. Since H5Fget\_file\_image() will only obtain a copy of the file from the beginning of the superblock to the EOA, it will be best to use H5Fget\_file\_image() to determine the size of the buffer required to contain the image.

Other Design Considerations

Here are some other notes regarding the design and implementation of H5Fget\_file\_image.

The H5Fget\_file\_image call should be part of the high-level library. However, a file driver agnostic implementation of the routine requires access to data structures that are hidden within the HDF5 Library. We chose to implement the call in the library proper rather than expose those data structures.

There is no reason why the H5Fget\_file\_image() API call could not work on files opened with any file driver. However, the Family, Multi, and Split file drivers have issues that make the call problematic. At present, files opened with the Family file driver are marked as being created with that file driver in the superblock, and the HDF5 Library refuses to open files so marked with any other file driver. This negates the purpose of the H5Fget\_file\_image() call. While this mark can be removed from the image, the necessary code is not trivial. Thus we will not support the Family file driver in H5Fget\_file\_image() unless there is demand for it. Files created with the Multi and Split file drivers are also marked in the superblock. In addition, they typically use a very sparse address space. A sparse address space would require the use of an impractically large buffer for an image, and most of the buffer would be empty. So, we see no point in supporting the Multi and Split file drivers in H5Fget\_file\_image() under any foreseeable circumstances.

## High-level C API Routine

The H5LTopen\_file\_image high-level routine encapsulates the capabilities of routines in the main HDF5 Library with conveniently accessible abstractions.

### H5LTopen\_file\_image

The H5LTopen\_file\_image routine is designed to provide an easier way to open an initial file image with the Core VFD. Flags to H5LTopen\_file\_image allow for various file image buffer ownership policies to be requested. See the *HDF5 Reference Manual* for more information on high-level APIs.

The signature of H5LTopen\_file\_image is defined as follows:

hid\_t H5LTopen\_file\_image(void \*buf\_ptr, size\_t buf\_len, unsigned flags)

The parameters of H5LTopen\_file\_image are defined as follows:

* buf\_ptr contains a pointer to the supplied initial image. A NULL value is invalid and will cause H5LTopen\_file\_image to fail.
* buf\_len contains the size of the supplied buffer. A value of 0 is invalid and will cause H5LTopen\_file\_image to fail.
* flags contains a set of flags indicating whether the image is to be opened read/write, whether HDF5 is to take control of the buffer, and how long the application promises to maintain the buffer. Possible flags are described in the table below:

| Table 3. Flags for H5LTopen\_file\_image | |
| --- | --- |
| Flag | Comments |
| H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OPEN\_RW | Indicates that the HDF5 Library should open the image read/write instead of the default read-only. |
| H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY | Indicates that the HDF5 Library should not copy the file image buffer provided, but should use it directly. The HDF5 Library will release the file image when finished. The supplied buffer must have been allocated via a call to the standard C library malloc() or calloc() routines. The HDF5 Library will call free() to release the buffer. In the absence of this flag, the HDF5 Library will copy the buffer provided. The H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY flag provides an application with the ability to “give ownership” of a file image buffer to the HDF5 Library.  The HDF5 Library will modify the buffer on write if the image is opened read/write and the H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY flag is set.  The H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_RELEASE flag, see below, is invalid unless the H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY flag is set. |
| H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_RELEASE | Indicates that the HDF5 Library should not attempt to release the buffer when the file is closed. This implies that the application will tend to this detail and that the application will not discard the buffer until after the file image is closed.  Since there is no way to return a changed buffer base address to the application, and since realloc can change this value, calls to realloc() must be barred when this flag is set. As a result, any write that requires an increased buffer size will fail.  This flag is invalid unless the H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY flag, see above, is set.  If the H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY flag is set and this flag is not set, the HDF5 Library will release the file image buffer after the file is closed using the standard C library free() routine.  Using this flag and the H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY flag provides a way for the application to specify a buffer that the HDF5 Library can use for opening and accessing as a file image while letting the application retain ownership of the buffer. |

The following table is intended to summarize the semantics of the H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY and H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_RELEASE flags (shown as “Don’t Copy Flag” and “Don’t Release Flag” respectively in the table):

| Table 4. Summary of Don’t Copy and Don’t Release Flag Actions | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Don’t Copy Flag | Don’t Release Flag | **Make Copy of User Supplied Buffer** | **Pass User Supplied Buffer to File Driver** | **Release User Supplied Buffer When Done** | **Permit realloc of Buffer Used by File Driver** |
| False | Either | True | False | False | True |
| True | False | False | True | True | True |
| True | True | False | True | False | False |

The return value of H5LTopen\_file\_image will be a file ID on success or a negative value on failure. The file ID returned should be closed with H5Fclose.

Note that there is no way currently to specify a “backing store” file name in this definition of H5LTopen\_image.

# C API Call Semantics

The purpose of this chapter is to describe some issues that developers should consider when using file image buffers, property lists, and callback APIs.

## File Image Callback Semantics

The H5Fget/set\_file\_image\_callbacks() API calls allow an application to hook the memory management operations used when allocating, duplicating, and discarding file images in the property list, in the Core file driver, and in any in-memory file driver developed in the future.

From the perspective of the HDF5 Library, the supplied image\_malloc(), image\_memcpy(), image\_realloc(), and image\_free() callback routines must function identically to the C standard library malloc(), memcpy(), realloc(), and free() calls. What happens on the application side can be much more nuanced, particularly with the ability to pass user data to the callbacks. However, whatever the application does with these calls, it must maintain the illusion that the calls have had the expected effect. Maintaining this illusion requires some understanding of how the property list structure works, and what HDF5 will do with the initial images passed to it.

At the beginning of this document, we talked about the rule that says a new buffer should not overlap an existing buffer. When we say “from the perspective of the HDF5 Library…” in the paragraph above, we are pointing to this rule. The library expects buffers to not occupy the same space. In order to “move” data quickly between buffers, the image\_\* callback routines pretend to the library that they are moving the data. We can use image\_memcpy and memcpy for an example. Recall that memcpy() has undefined behavior when the source and destination buffers overlap. Successful use of memcpy with the library means the source and destination buffers will never overlap. If the file image in a buffer is large and needs to be moved from the library to an application, then we might use image\_memcpy instead of memcpy. Rather than copy the data in the source buffer to the destination buffer, image\_memcpy will pass the base address of the source buffer to the application as the base address of the destination buffer, and image\_memcpy will let the library know that the buffer has been moved. This pretense that image\_memcpy engages in gives us a speedy copy and allows the library to think that the buffer rule has been followed. image\_malloc and malloc behave in similar ways when a file image needs to be “moved” between a Core file driver buffer and a FAPL buffer.

### Buffer Ownership

The owner of a file image in a buffer is the process that has the responsibility to close the file image when it is no longer needed.

We built the image\_\* callback routines so that we could quickly move or copy large file images. It is important when transferring ownership of a file image between processes via moving or copying that the owner of the file image be clearly identified. Not closing a file image can lead to library behaviors that might corrupt the file.

Suppose the ownership of a file image in a property list buffer is passed to an application. This application must ensure that the file image remains in existence until there is no possibility of the HDF5 Library referring to it. After the ownership of the buffer is passed to the application, the application owns the buffer, and the library owns the property list. In order to prevent file corruption, the application should close the file image before the library closes the property list.

### Sharing a Property List Buffer

The HDF5 property lists are a mechanism for passing values into HDF5 Library calls. They were created to allow calls to be extended with new parameters without changing the actual API or breaking existing code. They were designed based on the assumption that all new parameters would be “call by value” and not “call by reference.” Having “call by value” parameters means property lists can be copied, reused, and discarded with ease.

Suppose an application wished to share a property list buffer with the HDF5 Library. This means the library would be allowed to open the file image, but not copy or free it. The file image callbacks might be constructed as follows to share a buffer:

* Construct the image\_malloc() call so that it returns the address of the buffer instead of allocating new space. This will keep the library thinking that buffers are not overlapping even when they are. Support this by including the address of the buffer in the user data. As a sanity check, include the buffer’s size in the user data as well, and require image\_malloc() to fail if the requested buffer size is unexpected. Finally, include a reference counter in the user data, and increment the reference counter on each call to image\_malloc().
* Construct the image\_memcpy() call so that it does nothing. As a sanity check, make it fail if the source and destination pointers do not match the buffer address in the user data or if the size is unexpected.
* Construct the image\_free() routine so that it does nothing. As a sanity check, make it compare the supplied pointer with the expected pointer in the user data. Also, make it decrement the reference counter and notify the application that the HDF5 Library is done with the buffer when the reference count drops to 0.

As the property list code will never resize a buffer, we do not discuss the image\_realloc() call here. The behavior of image\_realloc() in this scenario depends on what the application wants to do with the file image after it has been opened. We discuss this issue in the next section. Note also that the operation passed into the file image callbacks allow the callbacks to behave differently depending on the context in which they are used.

For more information on user defined data, see the “H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks” section on page 10.

### File Driver Considerations

When a file image is opened by a driver that sets both the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE and the H5FD\_FEAT\_CAN\_USE\_FILE\_IMAGE\_CALLBACKS flags, the driver will allocate a buffer large enough for the initial file image and then copy the image from the property list into this buffer. As processing progresses, the driver will reallocate the image as necessary to increase its size and will eventually discard the image at file close. If defined, the driver will use the file image callbacks for these operations; otherwise, the driver will use the standard C library calls. See the “H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks” section on page 13 for more information.

As described above, the file image callbacks can be constructed so as to avoid the overhead of buffer allocations and copies while allowing the HDF5 Library to maintain its illusions on the subject. There are two possible complications involving the file driver. The complications are the possibility of reallocation calls from the driver and the possibility of the continued existence of property lists containing references to the buffer.

Suppose an application wishes to share a buffer with the HDF5 Library. The application allows the library to open the image, but not copy or free it. We must first decide whether the image is to be opened read-only or read/write.

If the image will be opened read-only (or if we know that any writes will not change the size of the image), the image\_realloc() call should never be invoked. Thus the image\_realloc() routine can be constructed so as to always fail, and the image\_malloc(), image\_memcpy(), and image\_free() routines can be constructed as described in the “Sharing a Property List Buffer” section above.

Suppose, however, that the file image will be opened read/write and may grow during the computation. We must now allow for the base address of the buffer to change due to reallocation calls, and we must employ the user data structure to communicate any change in the buffer base address and size to the application. We pass buffer changes to the application so that the application will be able to eventually free the buffer. To this end, we might define a user data structure as shown in the example below:

|  |
| --- |
| typedef struct udata {  void \*init\_ptr;  size\_t init\_size;  int init\_ref\_count;  void \*mod\_ptr;  size\_t mod\_size;  int mod\_ref\_count;  } |
| Example 1. Using a user data structure to communicate with an application |

We initialize an instance of the structure so that init\_ptr points to the buffer to be shared, init\_size contains the initial size of the buffer, and all other fields are initialized to either NULL or 0 as indicated by their type. We then pass a pointer to the instance of the user data structure to the HDF5 Library along with allocation callback functions constructed as follows:

* Construct the image\_malloc() call so that it returns the value in the init\_ptr field of the user data structure and increments the init\_ref\_count. As a sanity check, the function should fail if the requested size does not match the init\_size field in the user data structure or if any of the modified fields have values other than their initial values.
* Construct the image\_memcpy() call so that it does nothing. As a sanity check, it should be made to fail if the source, destination, and size parameters do not match the init\_ptr and init\_size fields as appropriate.
* Construct the image\_realloc() call so that it performs a standard realloc. Sanity checking, assuming that the realloc is successful, should be as follows:
  + If the mod\_ptr, mod\_size, or mod\_ref\_count fields of the user data structure still have their initial values, verify that the supplied pointer matches the init\_ptr field and that the supplied size does not match the init\_size field. Decrement init\_ref\_count, set mod\_ptr equal to the address returned by realloc, set mod\_size equal to the supplied size, and set mod\_ref\_count to 1.
  + If the mod\_ptr, mod\_size, or mod\_ref\_count fields of the user data structure are defined, verify that the supplied pointer matches the value of mod\_ptr and that the supplied size does not match mod\_size. Set mod\_ptr equal to the value returned by realloc, and set mod\_size equal to the supplied size.

In both cases, if all sanity checks pass, return the value returned by the realloc call. Otherwise, return NULL.

* Construct the image\_free() routine so that it does nothing. Perform sanity checks as follows:
  + If the H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE flag is set, decrement the init\_ref\_count field of the user data structure. Flag an error if init\_ref\_count drops below zero.
  + If the H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE flag is set, check to see if the mod\_ptr, mod\_size, or mod\_ref\_count fields of the user data structure have been modified from their initial values. If they have, verify that mod\_ref\_count contains 1 and then set that field to zero. If they have not been modified, proceed as per the H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE case.

In either case, if both the init\_ref\_count and mod\_ref\_count fields have dropped to zero, notify the application that the HDF5 Library is done with the buffer. If the mod\_ptr or mod\_size fields have been modified, pass these values on to the application as well.

## Initial File Image Semantics

One can argue whether creating a file with an initial file image is closer to creating a file or opening a file. The consensus seems to be that it is closer to a file open, and thus we shall require that the initial image only be used for calls to H5Fopen().

Whatever our convention, from an internal perspective, creating a file with an initial file image is a bit of both creating a file and opening a file. Conceptually, we will create a file on disk, write the supplied image to the file, close the file, open the file as an HDF5 file, and then proceed as usual (of course, the Core VFD will not write to the file system unless it is configured to do so). This process is similar to a file create: we are creating a file that did not exist on disk to begin with and writing data to it. Also, we must verify that no file of the supplied name is open. However, this process is also similar to a file open: we must read the superblock and handle the usual file open tasks.

Implementing the above sequence of actions has a number of implications on the behavior of the H5Fopen() call:

* H5Fopen() must fail if the target file driver does not set the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag and a file image is specified in the FAPL.
* If the target file driver supports the H5FD\_FEAT\_ALLOW\_FILE\_IMAGE flag, then H5Fopen() must fail if the file is already open or if a file of the specified name exists.
* Even if the above constraints are satisfied, H5Fopen() must still fail if the image does not contain a valid (or perhaps just plausibly valid) image of an HDF5 file. In particular, the superblock must be processed, and the file structure be set up accordingly.

See the “Virtual File Driver Feature Flags” section on page 17 for more information.

As we indicated earlier, if an initial file image appears in the property list of a H5Fcreate() call, it is ignored.

While the above section on the semantics of the file image callbacks may seem rather gloomy, we get the payback here. The above says everything that needs to be said about initial file image semantics in general. The sub-section below has a few more observations on the Core file driver.

### Applying Initial File Image Semantics to the Core File Driver

At present, the Core file driver uses the open() and read() system calls to load an HDF5 file image from the file system into RAM. Further, if the backing\_store flag is set in the FAPL entry specifying the use of the Core file driver, the Core file driver’s internal image will be used to overwrite the source file on either flush or close. See the H5Pset\_fapl\_core entry in the *HDF5 Reference Manual* for more information.

This results in the following observations. In all cases assume that use of the Core file driver has been specified in the FAPL.

* If the file specified in the H5Fopen() call does not exist, and no initial image is specified in the FAPL, the open must fail because there is no source for the initial image needed by the Core file driver.
* If the file specified in the H5Fopen() call does exist, and an initial image is specified in the FAPL, the open must fail because the source of the needed initial image is ambiguous: the file image could be taken either from file or from the FAPL.
* If the file specified in the H5Fopen() call does not exist, and an initial image is specified in the FAPL, the open will succeed. This assumes that the supplied image is valid. Further, if the backing store flag is set, the file specified in the H5Fopen() call will be created, and the contents of the Core file driver’s internal buffer will be written to the new file on flush and close.

Thus a call to H5Fopen() can result in the creation of a new HDF5 file in the file system. This, of course, results from our decision to use H5Fopen rather than H5Fcreate to open a file with an initial image.

# Examples

The purpose of this chapter is to provide examples of how to read or build an in-memory HDF5 file image. See “Use Cases” on page 6 for more information.

## Reading an In-memory HDF5 File Image

The H5Pset\_file\_image() function call allows the Core file driver to be initialized from an application provided buffer. The following pseudo code illustrates its use:

|  |
| --- |
| <allocate and initialize buf\_len and buf>  <allocate fapl\_id>  <set fapl to use Core file driver>  H5Pset\_file\_image(fapl\_id, buf, buf\_len);  <discard buf any time after this point>  <open file>  <discard fapl any time after this point>  <read and/or write file as desired, close> |
| Example 2. Using H5Pset\_file\_image to initialize the Core file driver |

This solution is easy to code, but the supplied buffer is duplicated twice. The first time is in the call to H5Pset\_file\_image() when the image is duplicated and the duplicate inserted into the property list. The second time is when the file is opened: the image is copied from the property list into the initial buffer allocated by the Core file driver. This is a non-issue for small images, but this could become a significant performance hit for large images.

If we want to avoid the extra malloc and memcpy calls, we must decide whether the application should retain ownership of the buffer or pass ownership to the HDF5 Library.

The following pseudo code illustrates opening the image read-only using the H5LTopen\_file\_image() routine. In this example, the application retains ownership of the buffer and avoids extra buffer allocations and memcpy calls.

|  |
| --- |
| <allocate and initialize buf\_len and buf>  hid\_t file\_id;  unsigned flags = H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY | H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_RELEASE;  file\_id = H5LTopen\_file\_image(buf, buf\_len, flags);  <read file as desired, and then close>  <discard buf any time after this point> |
| Example 3. Using H5LTopen\_file\_image to open a read-only file image where the application retains ownership of the buffer |

If the application wants to transfer ownership of the buffer to the HDF5 Library, and the standard C library routine free is an acceptable way of discarding it, the above example can be modified as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| <allocate and initialize buf\_len and buf>  hid\_t file\_id;  unsigned flags = H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY;  file\_id = H5LTopen\_file\_image(buf, buf\_len, flags);  <read file as desired, and then close> |
| Example 4. Using H5LTopen\_file\_image to open a read-only file image where the application transfers ownership of the buffer |

Again, file access is read-only. Read/write access can be obtained via the H5LTopen\_file\_image() call, but we will explore that in the section below.

## In-memory HDF5 File Image Construction

Before the implementation of file image operations, HDF5 supported construction of an image of an HDF5 file in memory with the Core file driver. The H5Fget\_file\_image() function call allows an application access to the file image without first writing it to disk. See the following code fragment:

|  |
| --- |
| <Open and construct the desired file with the Core file driver>  H5Fflush(fid);  size = H5Fget\_file\_image(fid, NULL, 0);  buffer\_ptr = malloc(size);  H5Fget\_file\_image(fid, buffer\_ptr, size); |
| Example 5. Accessing the image of a file in memory |

The use of H5Fget\_file\_image() may be acceptable for small images. For large images, the cost of the malloc() and memcpy() operations may be excessive. To address this issue, the H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks() call allows an application to manage dynamic memory allocation for file images and memory-based file drivers (only the Core file driver at present). The following code fragment illustrates its use. Note that most error checking is omitted for simplicity and that H5Pset\_file\_image is not used to set the initial file image.

|  |
| --- |
| struct udata\_t {  void \* image\_ptr;  size\_t image\_size;  } udata = {NULL, 0};  void \*image\_malloc(size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size = size;  return(malloc(size));  }  void \*image\_memcpy)(void \*dest, const void \*src, size\_t size,  H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(FALSE); /\* Should never be invoked in this scenario. \*/  return(NULL); /\* always fails \*/  }  void image\_realloc(void \*ptr, size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op,  void \*udata)  {  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size = size;  return(realloc(ptr, size));  }  herr\_t image\_free(void \*ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(file\_image\_op == H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr = ptr;  return(0); /\* if we get here, we must have been successful \*/  }  void \*udata\_copy(void \*udata)  {  return(udata);  }  herr\_t udata\_free(void \*udata)  {  return(0);  }  H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t callbacks = {image\_malloc, image\_memcpy,  image\_realloc, image\_free,  udata\_copy, udata\_free,  (void \*)(&udata)};  <allocate fapl\_id>  H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(fapl\_id, &callbacks);  <open core file using fapl\_id, write file, close it>  assert(udata.image\_ptr!= NULL);  /\* udata now contains the base address and length of the final  version of the core file \*/  <use image of file, and then discard it via free()> |
| Example 6. Using H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks to improve memory allocation |

The above code fragment gives the application full ownership of the buffer used by the Core file driver after the file is closed, and it notifies the application that the HDF5 Library is done with the buffer by setting udata.image\_ptr to something other than NULL. If read access to the buffer is sufficient, the H5Fget\_vfd\_handle() call can be used as an alternate solution to get access to the base address of the Core file driver’s buffer.

The above solution avoids some unnecessary malloc and memcpy calls and should be quite adequate if an image of an HDF5 file is constructed only occasionally. However, if an HDF5 file image must be constructed regularly, and if we can put a strong and tight upper bound on the size of the necessary buffer, then the following pseudo code demonstrates a method of avoiding memory allocation completely. The downside, however, is that buffer is allocated statically. Again, much error checking is omitted for clarity.

|  |
| --- |
| char buf[BIG\_ENOUGH];  struct udata\_t {  void \* image\_ptr;  size\_t image\_size;  size\_t max\_image\_size;  int ref\_count;  } udata = {(void \*)(&(buf[0]), 0, BIG\_ENOUGH, 0};  void \*image\_malloc(size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(size <= ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->max\_image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count == 0);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size = size;  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count)++;  return((((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  }  void \*image\_memcpy)(void \*dest, const void \*src, size\_t size,  H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(FALSE); /\* Should never be invoked in this scenario. \*/  return(NULL); /\* always fails \*/  }  void \*image\_realloc(void \*ptr, size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op,  void \*udata)  {  assert(ptr == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  assert(size <= ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->max\_image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count == 1);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size = size;  return((((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  }  herr\_t image\_free(void \*ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(file\_image\_op == H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE);  assert(ptr == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count == 1);  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count)--;  return(0); /\* if we get here, we must have been successful \*/  }  void \*udata\_copy(void \*udata)  {  return(udata);  }  herr\_t udata\_free(void \*udata)  {  return(0);  }  H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t callbacks = {image\_malloc, image\_memcpy,  image\_realloc, image\_free,  udata\_copy, udata\_free,  (void \*)(&udata)};  /\* end of initialization \*/  <allocate fapl\_id>  H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(fapl\_id, &callbacks);  <open core file using fapl\_id>  <discard fapl any time after the open>  <write the file, flush it, and then close it>  assert(udata.ref\_count == 0);  /\* udata now contains the base address and length of the final  version of the core file \*/  <use the image of the file>  <reinitialize udata, and repeat the above from the end of initialization onwards to write a new file image> |
| Example 7. Using H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks with a static buffer |

If we can further arrange matters so that only the contents of the datasets in the HDF5 file image change, but not the structure of the file itself, we can optimize still further by re-using the image and changing only the contents of the datasets after the initial write to the buffer. The following pseudo code shows how this might be done. Note that the code assumes that buf already contains the image of the HDF5 file whose dataset contents are to be overwritten. Again, much error checking is omitted for clarity. Also, observe that the file image callbacks do not support the H5Pget\_file\_image() call.

|  |
| --- |
| <buf already defined and loaded with file image>  <udata already defined and initialized>  void \*image\_malloc(size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(size <= ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->max\_image\_size);  assert(size == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count >= 0);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size = size;  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count)++;  return((((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  }  void \*image\_memcpy)(void \*dest, const void \*src, size\_t size,  H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert(dest == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  assert(src == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  assert(size <= ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->max\_image\_size);  assert(size == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count >= 1);  return(dest); /\* if we get here, we must have been successful \*/  }  void \*image\_realloc(void \*ptr, size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op,  void \*udata)  {  /\* One would think that this function is not needed in this scenario, as  \* only the contents of the HDF5 file is being changed, not its size or  \* structure. However, the Core file driver calls realloc() just before  \* close to clip the buffer to the size indicated by the end of the  \* address space.  \*  \* While this call must be supported in this case, the size of  \* the image should never change. Hence the function can limit itself  \* to performing sanity checks, and returning the base address of the  \* statically allocated buffer.  \*/  assert(ptr == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  assert(size <= ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->max\_image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count >= 1);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_size == size);  return((((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->image\_ptr);  }  herr\_t image\_free(void \*ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  assert((file\_image\_op == H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE) ||  (file\_image\_op == H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE));  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count >= 1);  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->ref\_count)--;  return(0); /\* if we get here, we must have been successful \*/  }  void \*udata\_copy(void \*udata)  {  return(udata);  }  herr\_t udata\_free(void \*udata)  {  return(0);  }  H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t callbacks = {image\_malloc, image\_memcpy,  image\_realloc, image\_free,  udata\_copy, udata\_free,  (void \*)(&udata)};  /\* end of initialization \*/  <allocate fapl\_id>  H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(fapl\_id, &callbacks);  H5Pset\_file\_image(fapl\_id, udata.image\_ptr, udata.image\_len);  <open core file using fapl\_id>  <discard fapl any time after the open>  <overwrite data in datasets in the file, and then close it>  assert(udata.ref\_count == 0);  /\* udata now contains the base address and length of the final  version of the core file \*/  <use the image of the file>  <repeat the above from the end of initialization onwards to write new data to datasets in file image> |
| Example 8. Using H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks where only the datasets change |

Before we go on, we should note that the above pseudo code can be written more compactly, albeit with fewer sanity checks, using the H5LTopen\_file\_image() call. See the example below:

|  |
| --- |
| <buf already defined and loaded with file image>  <udata already defined and initialized>  hid\_t file\_id;  unsigned flags = H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OPEN\_RW | H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY |  H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_RELEASE;  /\* end initialization \*/  file\_id = H5LTopen\_file\_image(udata.image\_ptr, udata.image\_len, flags);  <overwrite data in datasets in the file, and then close it>  /\* udata now contains the base address and length of the final  version of the core file \*/  <use the image of the file>  <repeat the above from the end of initialization onwards to write new data to datasets in file image> |
| Example 9. Using H5LTopen\_file\_image where only the datasets change |

The above pseudo code allows updates of a file image about as cheaply as possible. We assume the application has enough RAM for the image and that the HDF5 file structure is constant after the first write.

While the scenario above is plausible, we will finish this section with a more general scenario. In the pseudo code below, we assume sufficient RAM to retain the HDF5 file image between uses, but we do not assume that the HDF5 file structure remains constant or that we can place a hard upper bound on the image size.

Since we must use malloc, realloc, and free in this example, and since realloc can change the base address of a buffer, we must maintain two of ptr, size, and ref\_count triples in the udata structure. The first triple is for the property list (which will never change the buffer), and the second triple is for the file driver. As shall be seen, this complicates the file image callbacks considerably. Note also that while we do not use H5Pget\_file\_image() in this example, we do include support for it in the file image callbacks. As usual, much error checking is omitted in favor of clarity.

|  |
| --- |
| struct udata\_t {  void \* fapl\_image\_ptr;  size\_t fapl\_image\_size;  int fapl\_ref\_count;  void \* vfd\_image\_ptr;  size\_t vfd\_image\_size;  int vfd\_ref\_count;  } udata = {NULL, 0, 0, NULL, 0, 0};  boolean initial\_file\_open = TRUE;  void \*image\_malloc(size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  void \* return\_value = NULL;  switch ( file\_image\_op ) {  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_SET:  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_COPY:  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr != NULL);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_size == size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count >= 0);  return\_value = ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr;  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count)++;  break;  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_GET:  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr != NULL);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_size == size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count >= 1);  return\_value = ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr;  /\* don’t increment ref count \*/  break;  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_OPEN:  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr == NULL);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_size == 0);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_ref\_count == 0);  if (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr == NULL ) {  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr =  malloc(size);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_size = size;  } else {  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_size ==  size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count >=  1);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr =  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr;  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_size = size;  }  return\_value = ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr;  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_ref\_count)++;  break;  default:  assert(FALSE);  }  return(return\_value);  }  void \*image\_memcpy)(void \*dest, const void \*src, size\_t size,  H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  switch(file\_image\_op) {  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_SET:  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_COPY:  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_GET:  assert(dest == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr);  assert(src == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr);  assert(size == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count >= 1);  break;  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_OPEN:  assert(dest == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr);  assert(src == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr);  assert(size == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_size);  assert(size == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_size);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count >= 1);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_ref\_count == 1);  break;  default:  assert(FALSE);  break;  }  return(dest); /\* if we get here, we must have been successful \*/  }  void \*image\_realloc(void \*ptr, size\_t size, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op,  void \*udata)  {  assert(ptr == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_ref\_count == 1);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr = realloc(ptr, size);  ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_size = size;  return((((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr);  }  herr\_t image\_free(void \*ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, void \*udata)  {  switch(file\_image\_op) {  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE:  assert(ptr == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_image\_ptr);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count >= 1);  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->fapl\_ref\_count)--;  break;  case H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE:  assert(ptr == ((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_image\_ptr);  assert(((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_ref\_count == 1);  (((struct udata\_t \*)udata)->vfd\_ref\_count)--;  break;  default:  assert(FALSE);  break;  }  return(0); /\* if we get here, we must have been successful \*/  }  void \*udata\_copy(void \*udata)  {  return(udata);  }  herr\_t udata\_free(void \*udata)  {  return(0);  }  H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t callbacks = {image\_malloc, image\_memcpy,  image\_realloc, image\_free,  udata\_copy, udata\_free,  (void \*)(&udata)};  /\* end of initialization \*/  <allocate fapl\_id>  H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(fapl\_id, &callbacks);  if ( initial\_file\_open ) {  initial\_file\_open = FALSE;  } else {  assert(udata.vfd\_image\_ptr != NULL);  assert(udata.vfd\_image\_size > 0);  assert(udata.vfd\_ref\_count == 0);  assert(udata.fapl\_ref\_count == 0);  udata.fapl\_image\_ptr = udata.vfd\_image\_ptr;  udata.fapl\_image\_size = udata.vfd\_image\_size;  udata.vfd\_image\_ptr = NULL;  udata.vfd\_image\_size = 0;  H5Pset\_file\_image(fapl\_id, udata.fapl\_image\_ptr, udata.fapl\_image\_size);  }  <open core file using fapl\_id>  <discard fapl any time after the open>  <write/update the file, and then close it>  assert(udata.fapl\_ref\_count == 0);  assert(udata.vfd\_ref\_count == 0);  /\* udata.vfd\_image\_ptr and udata.vfd\_image\_size now contain the base address  and length of the final version of the core file \*/  <use the image of the file>  <repeat the above from the end of initialization to modify the file image as needed>  <free the image when done> |
| Example 10. Using H5LTopen\_file\_image where only the datasets change and where the file structure and image size might not be constant |

The above pseudo code shows how a buffer can be passed back and forth between the application and the HDF5 Library. The code also shows the application having control of the actual allocation, reallocation, and freeing of the buffer.

## Using HDF5 to Construct and Read a Data Packet

Using the file image operations described in this document, we can bundle up data in an image of an HDF5 file on one process, transmit the image to a second process, and then open and read the image on the second process without any mandatory file system I/O.

We have already demonstrated the construction and reading of such buffers above, but it may be useful to offer an example of the full operation. We do so in the example below using as simple a set of calls as possible. The set of calls in the example has extra buffer allocations. To reduce extra buffer allocations, see the sections above.

In the following example, we construct an HDF5 file image on process A and then transmit the image to process B where we then open the image and extract the desired data. Note that no file system I/O is performed: all the processing is done in memory with the Core file driver.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \*\*\* Process A \*\*\*  <Open and construct the desired file  with the Core file driver>  H5Fflush(fid);  size = H5Fget\_file\_image(fid, NULL, 0);  buffer\_ptr = malloc(size);  H5Fget\_file\_image(fid, buffer\_ptr, size);  <transmit size>  <transmit \*buffer\_ptr>  free(buffer\_ptr);  <close core file> | \*\*\* Process B \*\*\*  hid\_t file\_id;  <receive size>  buffer\_ptr = malloc(size)  <receive image in \*buffer\_ptr>  file\_id = H5LTopen\_file\_image(buf,  buf\_len,  H5LT\_FILE\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY);  <read data from file, then close.  note that the Core file driver  will discard the buffer on close> |
| Example 11. Building and passing a file image from one process to another | |

## Using a Template File

After the above examples, an example of the use of a template file might seem anti-climactic. A template file might be used to enforce consistency on file structure between files or in parallel HDF5 to avoid long sequences of collective operations to create the desired groups, datatypes, and possibly datasets. The following pseudo code outlines a potential use:

|  |
| --- |
| <allocate and initialize buf and buflen, with buf containing the desired initial image (which in turn contains the desired group, datatype, and dataset definitions), and buf\_len containing the size of buf>  <allocate fapl\_id>  <set fapl to use desired file driver that supports initial images>  H5Pset\_file\_image(fapl\_id, buf, buf\_len);  <discard buf any time after this point>  <open file>  <discard fapl any time after this point>  <read and/or write file as desired, close> |
| Example 12. Using a template file |

Observe that the above pseudo code includes an unnecessary buffer allocation and copy in the call to H5Pset\_file\_image(). As we have already discussed ways of avoiding this, we will not address that issue here.

What is interesting in this case is to consider why the application would find this use case attractive.

In the serial case, at first glance there seems little reason to use the initial image facility at all. It is easy enough to use standard C calls to duplicate a template file, rename it as desired, and then open it as an HDF5 file.

However, this assumes that the template file will always be available and in the expected place. This is a questionable assumption for an application that will be widely distributed. Thus, we can at least make an argument for either keeping an image of the template file in the executable or for including code for writing the desired standard definitions to new HDF5 files.

Assuming the image is relatively small, we can further make an argument for the image in place of the code, as, quite simply, the image should be easier to maintain and modify with an HDF5 file editor.

However, there remains the question of why one should pass the image to the HDF5 Library instead of writing it directly with standard C calls and then using HDF5 to open it. Other than convenience and a slight reduction in code size, we are hard pressed to offer a reason.

In contrast, the argument is stronger in the parallel case since group, datatype, and dataset creations are all expensive collective operations. The argument is also weaker: simply copying an existing template file and opening it should lose many of its disadvantages in the HPC context although we would imagine that it is always useful to reduce the number of files in a deployment.

In closing, we would like to consider one last point. In the parallel case, we would expect template files to be quite large. Parallel HDF5 requires eager space allocation for chunked datasets. For similar reasons, we would expect template files in this context to contain long sequences of zeros with a scattering of metadata here and there. Such files would compress well, and the compressed images would be cheap to distribute across the available processes if necessary. Once distributed, each process could uncompress the image and write to file those sections containing actual data that lay within the section of the file assigned to the process. This approach might be significantly faster than a simple copy as it would allow sparse writes, and thus it might provide a compelling use case for template files. However, this approach would require extending our current API to allow compressed images. We would also have to add the H5Pget/set\_image\_decompression\_callback() API calls. We see no problem in doing this. However, it is beyond the scope of the current effort, and thus we will not pursue the matter further unless there is interest in our doing so.

# Java Signatures for File Image Operations API Calls

Potential Java function call signatures for the file image operation APIs are described in this section. These have not yet been implemented, and there are no immediate plans for implementation.

Note that the H5LTopen\_file\_image() call is omitted. Our practice has been to not support high-level library calls in Java.

H5Pset\_file\_image

int H5Pset\_file\_image(int fapl\_id, const byte[] buf\_ptr);

H5Pget\_file\_image

herr\_t H5Pget\_file\_image(hid\_t fapl\_id, byte[] buf\_ptr\_ptr);

H5\_file\_image\_op\_t

public static H5\_file\_image\_op\_t

{

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_SET,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_COPY,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_GET,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_OPEN,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_RESIZE,

H5\_FILE\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE

}

H5\_file\_image\_malloc\_cb

public interface H5\_file\_image\_malloc\_cb extends Callbacks {

buf[] callback(H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, CBuserdata udata);

}

H5\_file\_image\_memcpy\_cb

public interface H5\_file\_image\_memcpy\_cb extends Callbacks {

buf[] callback(buf[] dest, const buf[] src, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, CBuserdata udata);

}

H5\_file\_image\_realloc\_cb

public interface H5\_file\_image\_realloc\_cb extends Callbacks {

buf[] callback(buf[] ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, CBuserdata udata);

}

H5\_file\_image\_free\_cb

public interface H5\_file\_image\_free\_cb extends Callbacks {

void callback(buf[] ptr, H5\_file\_image\_op\_t file\_image\_op, CBuserdata udata);

}

H5\_file\_udata\_copy\_cb

public interface H5\_file\_udata\_copy\_cb extends Callbacks {

buf[] callback(CBuserdata udata);

}

H5\_file\_udata\_free\_cb

public interface H5\_file\_udata\_free\_cb extends Callbacks {

void callback(CBuserdata udata);

}

H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t

public abstract class H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t

{

H5\_file\_image\_malloc\_cb image\_malloc;

H5\_file\_image\_memcpy\_cb image\_memcpy;

H5\_file\_image\_realloc\_cb image\_realloc;

H5\_file\_image\_free\_cb image\_free;

H5\_file\_udata\_copy\_cb udata\_copy;

H5\_file\_udata\_free\_cb udata\_free;

CBuserdata udata;

public H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t(

H5\_file\_image\_malloc\_cb image\_malloc,

H5\_file\_image\_memcpy\_cb image\_memcpy,

H5\_file\_image\_realloc\_cb image\_realloc,

H5\_file\_image\_free\_cb image\_free,

H5\_file\_udata\_copy\_cb udata\_copy,

H5\_file\_udata\_free\_cb udata\_free,

CBuserdata udata) {

this.image\_malloc = image\_malloc;

this.image\_memcpy = image\_memcpy;

this.image\_realloc = image\_realloc;

this.image\_free = image\_free;

this.udata\_copy = udata\_copy;

this.udata\_free = udata\_free;

this.udata = udata;

}

}

H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks

int H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks(int fapl\_id,

H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t callbacks\_ptr);

H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks

int H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks(int fapl\_id,

H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t[] callbacks\_ptr);

H5Fget\_file\_image

long H5Fget\_file\_image(int file\_id, byte[] buf\_ptr);

# Fortran Signatures for File Image Operations API Calls

Potential Fortran function call signatures for the file image operation APIs are described in this section. These have not yet been implemented, and there are no immediate plans for implementation.

## Low-level Fortran API Routines

The Fortran low-level APIs make use of Fortran 2003’s ISO\_C\_BINDING module in order to achieve portable and standard conforming interoperability with the C APIs. The C pointer (C\_PTR) and function pointer (C\_FUN\_PTR) types are returned from the intrinsic procedures C\_LOC(X) and C\_FUNLOC(X), respectively, defined in the ISO\_C\_BINDING module. The argument X is the data or function to which the C pointers point to and must have the TARGET attribute in the calling program. Note that the variable name lengths of the Fortran equivalent of the predefined C constants were shortened to less than 31 characters in order to be Fortran standard compliant.

### H5Pset\_file\_image\_f

The signature of H5Pset\_file\_image\_f is defined as follows:

SUBROUTINE H5Pset\_file\_image\_f(fapl\_id, buf\_ptr, buf\_len, hdferr)

The parameters of H5Pset\_file\_image are defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INTEGER(hid\_t), INTENT(IN):: fapl\_id | Will contain the ID of the target file access property list. |
| TYPE(C\_PTR), INTENT(IN):: buf\_ptr | Will supply the C pointer to the initial file image or C\_NULL\_PTR if no initial file image is desired. |
| INTEGER(size\_t), INTENT(IN):: buf\_len | Will contain the size of the supplied buffer or 0 if no initial image is desired. |
| INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr | Will return the error status: 0 for success and -1 for failure. |

### H5Pget\_file\_image\_f

The signature of H5Pget\_file\_image\_f is defined as follows:

SUBROUTINE H5Pget\_file\_image\_f(fapl\_id, buf\_ptr, buf\_len, hdferr)

The parameters of H5Pget\_file\_image\_f are defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INTEGER(hid\_t), INTENT(IN) :: fapl\_id | Will contain the ID of the target file access property list. |
|  |  |
| TYPE(C\_PTR), INTENT(INOUT), VALUE :: buf\_ptr | Will hold either a C\_NULL\_PTR or a scalar of type c\_ptr. If buf\_ptr is not C\_NULL\_PTR, on successful return, buf\_ptr shall contain a C pointer to a copy of the initial image provided in the last call to H5Pset\_file\_image\_f for the supplied fapl\_id, or buf\_ptr shall contain a C\_NULL\_PTR if there is no initial image set. The Fortran pointer can be obtained using the intrinsic C\_F\_POINTER. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER(size\_t), INTENT(OUT) :: buf\_len | Will contain the value of the buffer parameter for the initial image in the supplied fapl\_id. The value will be 0 if no initial image is set. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr | Will return the error status: 0 for success and -1 for failure. |

### H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f

The signature of H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f is defined as follows:

INTEGER :: H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_SET\_F=0,

H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_COPY\_F=1,

H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_GET\_F=2,

H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_PROPERTY\_LIST\_CLOSE\_F=3,

H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_OPEN\_F=4,

H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_RESIZE\_F=5,

H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_FILE\_CLOSE\_F=6

TYPE, BIND(C) :: H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_malloc

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_memcpy

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_realloc

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_free

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: udata

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: udata\_copy

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: udata\_free

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata

END TYPE H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t

The semantics of the above values will be the same as those defined in the C enum. See page 13 for more information.

Fortran Callback APIs

The Fortran callback APIs are shown below.

FUNCTION op\_func(size, file\_image\_op, udata,) RESULT(image\_malloc)

INTEGER(size\_t) :: size ! Will contain the size of the image buffer

! to allocate in bytes.

INTEGER :: file\_image\_op ! Will be set to one of the values of

! H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_\* indicating the operation

! being performed on the file image when

! this callback is invoked.

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Will be set to the value passed in for

! the udata parameter to

! H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f.

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_malloc ! Shall contain a pointer to a

! function with functionality

! identical to the standard C

! library memcpy() call.

FUNCTION op\_func(dest, src, size, & file\_image\_op, udata) RESULT(image\_memcpy)

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: dest ! Will contain the address of the buffer into

! which to copy.

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: src ! Will contain the address of the buffer

! from which to copy.

INTEGER(size\_t) :: size ! Will contain the number of bytes to copy.

INTEGER :: file\_image\_op ! Will be set to one of the values of

! H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_\* indicating the operation

! being performed on the file image when

! this callback is invoked.

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Will be set to the value passed in for

! the udata parameter

! to H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f.

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_memcpy ! Shall contain a pointer to a

! function with functionality identical to

! the standard C library memcpy() call.

FUNCTION op\_func(ptr, size, & file\_image\_op, udata) RESULT(image\_realloc)

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: ptr ! Will contain the pointer to the buffer being

! reallocated.

INTEGER(size\_t) :: size ! Will contain the desired size of the buffer

! after realloc in bytes.

INTEGER :: file\_image\_op ! Will be set to one of the values of

! H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_\* indicating the operation

! being performed on the file image when

! this callback is invoked.

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Will be set to the value passed in for the

! udata parameter to

! H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f.

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_realloc ! Shall contain a pointer to a

! function functionality identical to the

! standard C library realloc() call.

FUNCTION op\_func(ptr, file\_image\_op, udata) RESULT(image\_free)

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: ptr ! Will contain the pointer to the buffer

! being released.

INTEGER :: file\_image\_op ! Will be set to one of the values of

! H5\_IMAGE\_OP\_\* indicating the operation

! being performed on the file image when

! this callback is invoked.

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Will be set to the value passed in for the

! udata parameter to

! H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f.

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: image\_free ! Shall contain a pointer to a function

! with functionality identical to the

! standard C library free() call

FUNCTION op\_func(udata) RESULT(udata\_copy)

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Will be set to the value passed in for the

! udata parameter to

! H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f.

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: udata\_copy ! Shall contain a pointer to a

! function that will allocate a buffer of

! suitable size, copy the contents of the

! supplied udata into the new buffer, and

! return the address of the new buffer.

! The function will return C\_NULL\_PTR on

! failure.

FUNCTION op\_func(udata) RESULT(udata\_free)

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Will contain the pointer to the user data

! block being copied.

TYPE(C\_FUN\_PTR), VALUE :: udata\_free ! Shall contain a pointer to a function that

! will free a user data block.

FUNCTION op\_func() RESULT(udata)

TYPE(C\_PTR), VALUE :: udata ! Shall contain a pointer value, potentially

! to user-defined data, that will be passed

! to the image\_malloc, image\_memcpy,

! image\_realloc, and image\_free callbacks.

The signature of H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f is defined as follows:

SUBROUTINE H5Pset\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f(fapl\_id, &callbacks\_ptr, hdferr)

The parameters are defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INTEGER(hid\_t), INTENT(IN) :: fapl\_id | Will contain the ID of the target file access property list. |
| TYPE(H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t), INTENT(IN) :: callbacks\_ptr | Will contain the callback derived type. callbacks\_ptr shall contain a pointer to the Fortran function via the intrinsic functions C\_LOC(X) and C\_FUNLOC(X). |
| INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr | Will return the error status: 0 for success and -1 for failure. |

### H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f

The H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f routine is designed to obtain the current file image callbacks from a file access property list.

The signature is defined as follows

SUBROUTINE H5Pget\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f(fapl\_id, callbacks\_ptr, hdferr)

The parameters are defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INTEGER(hid\_t), INTENT(IN) :: fapl\_id | Will contain the ID of the target file access property list. |
|  |  |
| TYPE(H5\_file\_image\_callbacks\_t), INTENT(OUT) :: callbacks\_ptr | Will contain the callback derived type. Each member of the derived type shall have the same meaning as its C counterpart. See page 16 for more information. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr | Will return the error status: 0 for success and -1 for failure. |

### Fortran Virtual File Driver Feature Flags

Implementation of the H5Pget/set\_file\_image\_callbacks\_f() and H5Pget/set\_file\_image\_f() APIs requires a pair of new virtual file driver feature flags:

H5FD\_FEAT\_LET\_IMAGE\_F

H5FD\_FEAT\_LET\_IMAGE\_CALLBACK\_F

See the “Virtual File Driver Feature Flags” section on page 14 for more information.

### H5Fget\_file\_image\_f

The signature of H5Fget\_file\_image\_f shall be defined as follows:

SUBROUTINE H5Fget\_file\_image\_f(file\_id, buf\_ptr, buf\_len, hdferr, buf\_size)

The parameters of H5Fget\_file\_image\_f are defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INTEGER(hid\_t), INTENT(IN) :: file\_id | Will contain the ID of the target file. |
|  |  |
| TYPE(C\_PTR), INTENT(IN) :: buf\_ptr | Will contain a C pointer to the buffer into which the image of the HDF5 file is to be copied. If buf\_ptr is C\_NULL\_PTR, no data will be copied. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER(size\_t), INTENT(IN) :: buf\_len | Will contain the size in bytes of the supplied buffer. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER(ssizet\_t), INTENT(OUT), OPTIONAL :: buf\_size | Will indicate the buffer size required to store the file image (in other words, the length of the file). If only the buf\_size is needed, then buf\_ptr should be also be set to C\_NULL\_PTR. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr | Returns the error status: 0 for success and -1 for failure. |

See the “H5Fget\_file\_image” section on page 18 for more information.

## High-level Fortran API Routine

The new Fortran high-level routine H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f will provide a wrapper for the high-level H5LTopen\_file\_image function. Consequently, the high-level Fortran API will not be implemented using low-level HDF5 Fortran APIs.

### H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f

The signature of H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f is defined as follows:

SUBROUTINE H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f(buf\_ptr, buf\_len, flags, file\_id, hdferr)

The parameters of H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f are defined as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TYPE(C\_PTR), INTENT(IN), VALUE :: buf\_ptr | Will contain a pointer to the supplied initial image. A C\_NULL\_PTR value is invalid and will cause H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f to fail. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER(size\_t), INTENT(IN) :: buf\_len | Will contain the size of the supplied buffer. A value of 0 is invalid and will cause H5LTopen\_file\_image\_f to fail. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: flags | Will contain a set of flags indicating whether the image is to be opened read/write, whether HDF5 is to take control of the buffer, and how long the application promises to maintain the buffer. Possible flags are as follows: H5LT\_IMAGE\_OPEN\_RW\_F, H5LT\_IMAGE\_DONT\_COPY\_F, and H5LT\_IMAGE\_DONT\_RELEASE\_F. The C equivalent flags are defined in the “H5LTopen\_file\_image” section on page 19. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER(hid\_t), INTENT(IN) :: file\_id | Will be a file ID on success. |
|  |  |
| INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: hdferr | Returns the error status: 0 for success and -1 for failure. |