

CMOR

version 3.1

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*Program for Climate Model  
Diagnosis and Intercomparison*

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# Getting started overview

## Design Considerations and Overview

This document describes Version 3 of a software library called “Climate Model Output Rewriter” (CMOR3)[1], written in C with access also provided via Fortran 90 and through Python[2]. CMOR is used to produce CF-compliant[3] netCDF[4] files. The structure of the files created by CMOR and the metadata they contain fulfill the requirements of many of the climate community’s standard model experiments (which are referred to here as “MIPs”[5] and include, for example, AMIP, PMIP, APE, and IPCC [DN1] scenario runs).

CMOR was not designed to serve as an all-purpose writer of CF-compliant netCDF files, but simply to reduce the effort required to prepare and manage MIP model output. Although MIPs encourage systematic analysis of results across models, this is only easy to do if the model output is written in a common format with files structured similarly and with sufficient metadata uniformly stored according to a common standard. Individual modeling groups store their data in different ways, but if a group can read its own data, then it should easily be able to transform the data, using CMOR, into the common format required by the MIPs. The adoption of CMOR as a standard code for exchanging climate data will facilitate participation in MIPs because after learning how to satisfy the output requirements of one MIP, it will be easy to prepare output for other MIPs.

CMOR output has the following characteristics:

- Each file contains a single primary output variable (along with coordinate/grid variables, attributes and other metadata) from a single model and a single simulation (i.e., from a single ensemble member of a single climate experiment). This method of structuring model output best serves the needs of most researchers who are typically interested in only a few of the many variables in the MIP databases. Data requests can be satisfied by simply sending the appropriate file(s) without first extracting the individual field(s) of interest.
- There is flexibility in specifying how many time slices (samples) are stored in a single file. A single file can contain all the time-samples for a given variable and climate experiment, or the samples can be distributed in a sequence of files.
- Much of the metadata written to the output files is defined in MIP-specific tables of information, which in this document are referred to simply as “MIP tables”. These tables are JSON files that can be read by CMOR and are typically made available from MIP web sites. Because these tables contain much of the metadata that is useful in the MIP

context, they are the key to reducing the programming burden imposed on the individual users contributing data to a MIP. Additional tables can be created as new MIPs are born.

- For metadata, different MIPs may have different requirements, but these are accommodated by CMOR, within the constraints of the CF convention and as specified in the MIP tables.
- CMOR can rely on NetCDF4 See unidata web page [↗](#) to write the output files and can take advantage of its compression and chunking capabilities. In that case, compression is controlled with the MIP tables using the shuffle, deflate and deflate\_level attributes, default values are respectively 0, 0 and 0(disable). It is worth noting that even when using NetCDF4, CMOR3 still produces NETCDF4 CLASSIC formatted output. This allows the file generated to be readable by any application that can read NetCDF3 provided they are re-linked against NetCDF4. When using the NetCDF4 library it is also still possible to write files that can be read through the NetCDF3 library by adding “\_3” to the appropriate cmor\_setup argument (see below). Note: CMOR3 **NOW** output NetCDF3 files by default. For CMIP6, the NetCDF4/NC\_CLASSIC\_Model mode is used (and chunking is not invoked, but shuffle and deflation can be invoke on-demand).
- CMOR also must be linked against the udunits2 library see <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/udunits/> [↗](#), which enables CMOR to check that the units attribute is correct[6]. Finally CMOR3 must also be linked against the uuid library see <http://www.ossdp.org/pkg/lib/uuid> [↗](#) in order to produce a unique tracking number for each file.

Although the CMOR output adheres to a fairly rigid structure, there is considerable flexibility allowed in the design of codes that write data through the CMOR functions. Depending on how the source data are stored, one might want to structure a code to read and rewrite the data through CMOR in several different ways. Consider, for example, a case where data are originally stored in “history” files that contain many different fields, but a single time sample. If one were to process several different fields through CMOR and one wanted to include many time samples per file, then it would usually be more efficient to read all the fields from the single input file at the same time, and then distribute them to the appropriate CMOR output files, rather than to process all the time-samples for a single field and then move on to the next field. If, however, the original data were stored already by field (i.e., one variable per file), then it would make more sense to simply loop through the fields, one at a time. The user is free to structure the conversion program in either of these ways (among others).

Converting data with CMOR typically involves the following steps (with the CMOR function names given in parentheses):

- Initialize CMOR and specify where output will be written and how error messages will be handled (cmor\_setup).

- Provide information directing where output should be placed and identifying the data source, project name, experiment, etc. (`cmor_dataset_json`). User need to provide a User Input CMOR file to define each attribute.
- Set any additional “dataset” (i.e. global) attributes (`cmor_set_cur_dataset` function). Note that all CMIP6 attributes can also be defined in the CMOR input user JSON file (`cmor_dataset_json`).
- Define the axes (i.e., the coordinate values) associated with each of the dimensions of the data to be written and obtain “handles”, to be used in the next step, which uniquely identify the axes (`cmor_axis`).
- In the case of non-Cartesian longitude-latitude grids or for “station data”, define the grid and its mapping parameters (`cmor_grid` and `cmor_set_grid_mapping`)
- Define the variables to be written by CMOR, indicate which axes are associated with each variable, and obtain “handles”, to be used in the next step, which uniquely identify each variable (`cmor_variable`). For each variable defined, this function fills internal table entries containing file attributes passed by the user or obtained from a MIP table, along with coordinate variables and other related information. Thus, nearly all of the file’s metadata is collected during this step.
- Write an array of data that includes one or more time samples for a defined variable (`cmor_write`). This step will typically be repeated to output additional variables or to append additional time samples of data.
- Close one or all files created by CMOR (`cmor_close`)

There is an additional function (`cmor_zfactor`), which enables one to define metadata associated with dimensionless vertical coordinates.

CMOR was designed to reduce the effort required of those contributing data to various MIPs. An important aim was to minimize any transformations that the user would have to perform on their original data structures to meet the MIP requirements. Toward this end, the code allows the following flexibility (with the MIP requirements obtained by CMOR from the appropriate MIP table and automatically applied):

- The input data can be structured with dimensions in any order and with coordinate values either increasing or decreasing monotonically; CMOR will rearrange them to meet the MIP’s requirements before writing out the data.
- The input data and coordinate values can be provided in an array declared to be whatever “type” is convenient for the user (e.g., in the case of coordinate data, the user might pass type “real” values (32-bit floating-point numbers on most platforms) even though the output will be written type double (64-bit IEEE floating-point); CMOR will transform the data to the required type before writing.

- The input data can be provided in units different from what is required by a MIP. If those units can be transformed to the correct units using the udunits (version 2) software (see udunits)[<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/udunits/>], then CMOR performs the transformation before writing the data. Otherwise, CMOR will return an error. Time units are handled via the built-in cftime interface [7].
- So-called “scalar dimensions” (sometimes referred to as “singleton dimensions”) are automatically inserted by CMOR. Thus, for example, the user can provide surface air temperature (at 2 meters) as a function of longitude, latitude, and time, and CMOR adds as a “coordinate” attribute the “height” dimension, consistent with the metadata requirements of CF. If the model output does not conform to the MIP requirements (e.g., carries temperature at 1.5 m instead of 2 m), then the user can override the MIP table specifications.

The code does not, however, include a capability to interpolate data, either in the vertical or horizontally. If data originally stored on model levels, is supposed to be stored on standard pressure levels, according to MIP specifications, then the user must interpolate before passing the data to CMOR.

The output resulting from CMOR is “self-describing” and includes metadata summarized below, organized by attribute type (global, coordinate, or variable attributes) and by its source (specified by the user or in a MIP table, or generated by CMOR).

*Global attributes typically provided by the MIP table or generated by CMOR:*

- *title*, identification of the project, experiment, and table.
- *Conventions*, ('CF-1.4')
- *history*, any user-provided history along with a “timestamp” generated by CMOR and a statement that the data conform to both the CF standards and those of a particular MIP.
- *activity\_id*, scientific project that inspired this simulation (e.g., CMIP6)
- *table\_id*, MIP table used to define variable.
- *data\_specs\_version* Base on the latest CMIP6-Datarequest latest database version.
- *mip\_era*, define what cycle of CMIP dictates the experiment and data specification.
- *experiment*, a long name title for the experiment.
- *realm(s)* to which the variable belongs (e.g., ocean, land, atmosphere, etc.).
- *tracking\_id*, a unique identification string generated by uuid, which is useful at least within the ESG distributed data archive.
- *cmor\_version*, version of the library used to generate the files.
- *frequency*, the approximate time-sampling interval for a time-series of data.

- *creation\_date*, the date and time (UTZ) that the file was created.
- *product*, a descriptive string that distinguishes among various model data products.

*Global attributes typically provided by the user in a call to a CMOR function:*

- *institution*, identifying the modeling center contributing the output.
- *institute\_id*, a shorter identifying name of the modeling center (which would be appropriate for labeling plots in which results from many models might appear).
- *source*, identifying the model version that generated the output.
- *contact*, providing the name and email of someone responsible for the data
- *source\_id*, an acronym that identifies the model used to generate the output.
- *experiment\_id*, a short name for the experiment.
- *history*, providing an “audit trail” for the data, which will be supplemented with CMOR-generated information described above.
- *references*, typically containing documentation of the model and the model simulation.
- *comment*, typically including initialization and spin-up information for the simulation.
- *realization\_index*, an integer distinguishing among simulations that differ only from different equally reasonable initial conditions. This number should be greater than or equal to 1.
- *initialization\_index*, an integer distinguishing among simulations that differ only in the method of initialization. This number should be greater than or equal to 1.
- *physics\_index*, an integer indicating which of several closely related physics versions of a model produced the simulation.
- *parent\_experiment\_id*, a string indicating which experiment this branches from. For CMIP6 this should match the short name of the parent experiment id.
- *parent\_experiment\_rip*, a string indicating which member of an ensemble of parent experiment runs this simulation branched from.
- *branch\_time*, time in parent experiment when this simulation started (in the units of the parent experiment).

Note: additional global attributes can be added by the user via the `cmor_set_cur_dataset_attribute` function (see below).

*Coordinate attributes typically provided by a MIP table or generated by CMOR:*

- *standard\_name*, as defined in the CF standard name table.
- *units*, specifying the units for the coordinate variable.

- *axis*, indicating whether axis is of type x, y, z, t, or none of these.
- *bounds*, (when appropriate) indicating where the cell bounds are stored.
- *positive*, (when appropriate) indicating whether a vertical coordinate increases upward or downward.
- *formula\_terms*, (when appropriate) providing information needed to transform from a dimensionless vertical coordinate to the actual location (e.g., from sigma-level to pressure).
- Coordinate or grid mapping attributes typically provided by the user in a call to a CMOR function:\*
- *calendar*, (when appropriate) indicating the calendar type assumed by the model.
- *grid\_mapping\_name* and the names of various mapping parameters, when necessary to describe grids other than lat-lon. See CF conventions at: (<http://cf-pcmdi.llnl.gov/documents/cf-conventions/1.1/cf-conventions.html#grid-mappings-and-projections> )
- Variable attributes typically provided by a MIP table or generated by CMOR:\*
- *standard\_name* as defined in the CF standard name table.
- *units*, specifying the units for the variable.
- *long\_name*, describing the variable and useful as a title on plots.
- *missing\_value* and *\_FillValue*, specifying how missing data will be identified.
- *cell\_methods*, (when appropriate) typically providing information concerning calculation of means or climatologies, which may be supplemented by information provided by the user.
- *cell\_measures*, when appropriate, indicates the names of the variables containing cell areas and volumes.
- *comment*, providing clarifying information concerning the variable (e.g., whether precipitation includes both liquid and solid forms of precipitation).
- *history*, indicating what CMOR has done to the user supplied data (e.g., transforming its units or rearranging its order to be consistent with the MIP requirements)
- *coordinates*, (when appropriate) supplying either scalar (singleton) dimension information or the name of the labels containing names of geographical regions.
- *flag\_values* and *flag\_meanings*
- *modeling\_realm*, providing the realm associated to the variable (ocean, land, aerosol, SeaIce, LandIce, ...)

*Variable attributes typically provided by the user in a call to a CMOR function:*



- *grid\_mapping*
- *original\_name*, containing the name of the variable as it is known at the user's home institution.i\*
- *original\_units*, the units of the data passed to CMOR.
- *history*, (when appropriate) information concerning processing of the variable prior to sending it to CMOR. (This information may be supplemented by further history information generated by CMOR.)
- *comment*, (when appropriate) providing miscellaneous information concerning the variable, which will supplement any comment contained in the MIP table.

As is evident from the above summary of metadata, a substantial fraction of the information is defined in the MIP tables, which explains why writing MIP output through CMOR is much easier than writing data without the help of the MIP tables. Besides the attribute information, the MIP tables also include information that controls the structure of the output and allows CMOR to apply some rudimentary quality assurance checks. Among this ancillary information in the MIP tables is the following:

- The direction each coordinate should be stored when it is output (i.e., either in order of increasing or decreasing values). The user need not be concerned with this since, if necessary, CMOR will reorder the coordinate values and the data.
- The acceptable values for coordinates (e.g., for a pressure coordinate axis, for example, perhaps the WCRP standard pressure levels).
- The acceptable values for various arguments passed to CMOR functions (e.g., acceptable calendars, experiment i.d.'s, etc.)
- The "type" of each output array (whether real, double precision, or integer). The user need not be concerned with this since, if necessary, CMOR will convert the data to the specified type.
- The order of the dimensions for output arrays. The user need not be concerned with this since, if necessary, CMOR will reorder the data consistent with the specified dimension order.
- The normally applied values for "scalar dimensions" (i.e., "singleton dimensions").
- The range of acceptable values for output arrays.
- The acceptable range for the spatial mean of the absolute value of all elements in output arrays.
- The minimal global attributes required.

[1] CMOR is pronounced “C-more”, which suggests that CMOR should enable a wide community of scientists to “see more” climate data produced by modeling centers around the world. CMOR also reminds us of Ecinae Corianus, the revered ancient Greek scholar, known to his friends as “Seymour”. Seymour spent much of his life translating into Greek nearly all the existing climate data, which had originally been recorded on largely inscrutable hieroglyphic and cuneiform tablets. His resulting volumes, organized in a uniform fashion and in a language readable by the common scientists of the day, provided the basis for much subsequent scholarly research. Ecinae Corianus was later indirectly honored by early inhabitants of the British Isles who reversed the spelling of his name and used the resulting string of letters, grouped differently, to form new words referring to the major elements of climate.

[2] CMOR1 was written in Fortran 90 with access also provided through Python.

[3] See <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/eaton/cf-metadata>

[4] See <http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf/>

[5] “MIP” is an acronym for “model intercomparison project”.

[6] CMOR1 was linked to an earlier version of the netCDF library and udunits was optional.

[7] Cdtime is now built into CMOR. Therefore linking against cdms is no longer necessary.

## Preliminary notes

In the following, all arguments should be passed using keywords (to improve readability and flexibility in ordering the arguments). Those arguments appearing below that are followed by an equal sign may be optional and, if not passed by the user, are assigned the default value that follows the equal sign. The information in a MIP-specific input table determines whether or not an argument shown in brackets is optional or required, and the table provides MIP-specific default values for some parameters. All arguments not in brackets and not followed by an equal sign are always required.

Three versions of each function are shown below. The first one is for Fortran (green text) the second for C (blue text), and the third for Python (orange text). In the following, text that applies to only one of the coding languages appears in the appropriate color.

Some of the arguments passed to CMOR (e.g., names of variables and axes are only unambiguously defined in the context of a specific CMOR table, and in the Fortran version of the functions this is specified by one of the function arguments, whereas in the C and Python versions it is specified through a call to `cmor_load_table` and `cmor_set_table`.

All functions are type “integer”. If a function results in an error, an “exception” will be raised in the Python version (otherwise None will be returned), and in either the Fortran or C versions, the error will be indicated by the integer returned by the function itself. In C an integer other than 0 will be returned, and in Fortran errors will result in a negative integer (except in the case of `cmor_grid`, which will return a positive integer).

If no error is encountered, some functions will return information needed by the user in subsequent calls to CMOR. In almost all cases this information is indicated by the value of a single integer that in Fortran and Python is returned as the value of the function itself, whereas in C it is returned as an output argument). There are two cases in the Fortran version of CMOR, however, when a string argument may be set by CMOR (`cmor_close` and `cmor_create_output_path`). These are the only cases when the value of any of the Fortran function’s arguments might be modified by CMOR.

# CMOR Application program interface (API)

cmor\_setup()

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_setup(inpath='./', netcdf_file_action=CMOR_PRESERVE, set_verbosity=CMOR_NORMAL, exit_control=CMOR_NORMAL, logfile, create_subdirectories)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_setup(char *inpath, int *netcdf_file_action, int *set_verbosity, int *exit_control, char *logfile, int *create_subdirectories)`

Python: `setup(inpath='./', netcdf_file_action=CMOR_PRESERVE, set_verbosity=CMOR_NORMAL, exit_control=CMOR_NORMAL, logfile=None, create_subdirectories=1)`

*Description:* Initialize CMOR, specify path to MIP table(s) that will be read by CMOR, specify whether existing output files will be overwritten, and specify how error messages will be handled

*Arguments:*

- **[inpath]** = a character string specifying the path to the directory where the needed MIP-specific tables reside.
- **[netcdf\_file\_action]** = controls handling of existing netCDF files. If the value passed is CMOR\_REPLACE, a new file will be created; any existing file with the same name as the one CMOR is trying to create will be overwritten. If the value is CMOR\_APPEND, an existing file will be appended; if the file does not exist, it will be created. If the value is CMOR\_PRESERVE, a new file will be created unless a file by the same name already exists, in which case the program will error exit.[8] To generate a NetCDF file in the "CLASSIC" NetCDF3 format, a "\_3" should be appended to the above parameters (e.g., CMOR\_APPEND would become CMOR\_APPEND\_3). To generate a NetCDF file in the "CLASSIC" NetCDF4 format, a "\_4" should be appended to the above parameters (e.g., CMOR\_APPEND would become CMOR\_APPEND\_4), this allows the user to take advantage of NetCDF4 compression and chunking capabilities. The default values (no underscore) are aliased to the \_3 values (satisfying the requirements of CMIP6).
- **[set\_verbosity]** controls how informational messages and error messages generated by CMOR are handled. If set\_verbosity=CMOR\_NORMAL, errors and warnings will be sent to the standard error device (typically the user's screen). If verbosity=CMOR\_QUIET, then only error messages will be sent (and warnings will be suppressed).
- **[exit\_control]** determines if errors will trigger program to exit:

- CMOR\_EXIT\_ON\_MAJOR = stop only on critical error;
- CMOR\_NORMAL = stop only if severe errors;
- CMOR\_EXIT\_ON\_WARNING = stop even after minor errors detected.
- **[logfile]** where CMOR will write its messages – default is “standard error” (stderr).
- **[create\_subdirectories]** do we want to create the correct path subdirectory structure or simply dump the files wherever cmor\_dataset will point to.

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: None
- 

cmor\_dataset\_json()

Fortran: cmor\_dataset\_json(filename)

C: cmor\_dataset\_json(char \*name)

Python: dataset\_json(name)

*Description:* This function provides information to CMOR that is common to all output files that will be written. The “dataset” defined by this function refers to some or all of the output from a single model simulation (i.e., output from a single realization of a single experiment from a single model). Only one dataset can be defined at any time, but the dataset can be closed (by calling cmor\_close()), and then another dataset can be defined by calling cmor\_dataset. Note that after a new dataset is defined, all axes and variables must be defined; axes and variables defined earlier are not associated with the new dataset.

*Arguments:*

- **name:** JSON file which contains all information needed by CMOR in the form of key:value. Here is an example: cmorInput.json [↗](#)

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: 0
-

`cmor_set_cur_dataset_attribute()`

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_set_cur_dataset_attribute(name,value)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_set_cur_dataset_attribute(char *name, char *value, int optional)`

Python: `set_cur_dataset_attribute(name,value)`

*Description:* Associate a global attribute with the current dataset. In CMIP5, this function can be called to set, for example, “institute\_id”, “initialization” and “physics”.

*Arguments:*

- **name** = name of the global attribute to set.
- **value** = character string containing the value of this attribute.
- **optional** = an argument that is ignored. (Internally, CMOR calls this function and needs this argument.)

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: None
- 

`cmor_get_cur_dataset_attribute()`

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_get_cur_dataset_attribute(name,result)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_get_cur_dataset_attribute(char *name, char *result)`

Python: `result = get_cur_dataset_attribute(name)`

*Description:* Retrieves a global attribute associated with the current dataset.

*Arguments:*

- **name** = name of the global attribute to retrieve.
- **result** = string (or pointer to a string), which is returned by the function and contains the retrieved global attribute (not for Python).

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
- C: 0

- Python: None
- 

**cmor\_has\_cur\_dataset\_attribute()**

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_has_cur_dataset_attribute(name)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_has_cur_dataset_attribute(char *name)`

Python: `error_flag = has_cur_dataset_attribute(name)`

*Description:* Determines whether a global attribute is associated with the current dataset.

*Arguments:*

- **name** = name of the global attribute of interest.

Returns:

- a negative integer if an error is encountered; otherwise returns 0.
  - 0 upon success
  - True if the attribute exists, False otherwise.
- 

**cmor\_load\_table()**

Fortran: `table_id = cmor_load_table(table)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_load_table(char *table, int *table_id)`

Python: `table_id = load_table(table)`

*Description:* Loads a table and returns a “handle” (table\_id) to use later when defining CMOR components. CMOR will look for the table first following the path as specified by the “table” argument passed to this function. If it doesn’t find a file there it will prepend the outpath defined in calling cmor\_dataset. If it still doesn’t find it, it will use the “prefix” where the library CMOR is to be installed (from configure time) followed by share (e.g /usr/local/cmor/share). If it stills fails an error will be raised.

---

**cmor\_set\_table()**

Fortran: `cmor_set_table(table_id)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_set_table(int table_id)`

Python: `table_id = set_table(table_id)`

*Description:* Sets the table referred to by table\_id as the table to obtain needed information when defining CMOR components (variables, axes, grids, etc...).

---

cmor\_axis()

Fortran: axis\_id = cmor\_axis([table], table\_entry, units, [length], [coord\_vals], [cell\_bounds], [interval])

C: error\_flag = cmor\_axis(int \*axis\_id, char \*table\_entry, char \*units, int length, void \*coord\_vals, char type, void \*cell\_bounds, int cell\_bounds\_ndim, char \*interval)

Python: axis\_id = axis(table\_entry, length=??, coord\_vals=None, units=None, cell\_bounds=None, interval=None)

*Description:* Define an axis and pass the coordinate values associated with one of the dimensions of the data to be written. This function returns a “handle” (axis\_id) that uniquely identifies the axis to be written. The axis\_id will subsequently be passed by the user to other CMOR functions. The cmor\_axis function will typically be repeatedly invoked to define all axes. The axis specified by the table\_entry argument must be found in the currently “set” CMOR table, as specified by the cmor\_load\_table and cmor\_set\_table functions, or as an option, it can be provided in the Fortran version (for backward compatibility) by the now deprecated “table” keyword argument. There normally is no need to call this function in the case of a singleton (scalar) dimension unless the MIP recommended (or required) coordinate value (or cell\_bounds) are inconsistent with what the user can supply, or unless the user wants to define the “interval” attribute.

*Arguments:*

- **[table]** = character string containing the filename of the MIP-specific table where the axis defined here appears. (e.g., ‘CMIP5\_table\_Amon’, ‘IPCC\_table\_A1’, ‘AMIP\_table\_1a’, ‘AMIP\_table\_2’, ‘CMIP\_table\_2’, etc.). In CMOR2 this is an optional argument and is deprecated because the table can be specified through the cmor\_load\_table and cmor\_set\_table functions.
- **axis\_id** = the “handle”: a positive integer returned by CMOR, which uniquely identifies the axis stored in this call to cmor\_axis and subsequently can be used in calls to cmor\_write.
- **table\_entry** = name of the axis (as it appears in the MIP table) that will be defined by this function. units = units associated with the coordinates passed in coord\_vals and cell\_bounds. (These are the units of the user’s coordinate values, which, if CMOR is built with udunits (as is required in version 2), may differ from the units of the coordinates written to the netCDF file by CMOR. For non-standard calendars (e.g., models with no leap year), conversion of time values can be made only if CMOR is built with CDMS.) These units must be recognized by udunits or must be identical to the units specified in



the MIP table. In the case of a dimensionless vertical coordinate or in the case of a non-numerical axis (like geographical region), either set `units='none'`, or, optionally, set `units='1'`.

- **[length]** = integer specifying the number of elements that CMOR should extract from the `coord_vals` array (normally length will be the size of the array itself). For a simple “index axis” (i.e., an axis without coordinate values), this specifies the length of the dimension. In the Fortran and Python versions of the function, this argument is not always required (except in the case of a simple index axis); if omitted “length” will be the size of the `coord_vals` array,
- **[coord\_vals]** = 1-d array (single precision float, double precision float, or, for labels, character strings) containing coordinate values, ordered consistently with the data array that will be passed by the user to CMOR through function `cmor_write` (see documentation below). This argument is required except if: 1) the axis is a simple “index axis” (i.e., an axis without coordinate values), or 2) for a time coordinate, the user intends to pass the coordinate values when the `cmor_write` function is called. Note that the coordinate values must be ordered monotonically, so, for example, in the case of longitudes that might have the values, 0., 10., 20, ... 170., 180., 190., 200., ... 340., 350., passing the (equivalent) values, 0., 10., 20, ... 170., 180., -170., -160., ... -20., -10. is forbidden. In the case of time-coordinate values, if cell bounds are also passed, then CMOR will first check that each coordinate value is not outside its associated cell bounds; subsequently, however, the user-defined coordinate value will be replaced by the mid-point of the interval defined by its bounds, and it is this value that will be written to the netCDF file. In the case of character string `coord_vals` there are no `cell_bounds`, but for the C version of the function, the argument `cell_bounds_ndim` is used to specify the length of the strings in the `coord_val` array (i.e., the array will be dimensioned `[length][cell_bounds_ndim]`).
- **type** = type of the `coord_vals/bnds` passed, which can be ‘d’ (double), ‘f’ (float), ‘l’ (long) or ‘i’ (int).
- **[cell\_bounds]** = 1-d or 2-d array (of the same type as `coord_vals`) containing cell bounds, which should be in the same units as `coord_vals` (specified in the “units” argument above) and should be ordered in the same way as `coord_vals`. In the case of a 1-d array, the size is one more than the size of `coord_vals` and the cells must be contiguous. In the case of a 2-d array, it is dimensioned (2, n) where n is the size of `coord_vals` (see CF standard document, <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/eaton/cf-metadata>, for further information). This argument may be omitted when cell bounds are not required. It must be omitted if `coord_vals` is omitted.
- **cell\_bounds\_ndim** = This argument only appears in the the C version of this function. Except in the case of a character string axis, it specifies the rank of the `cell_bounds` array: if 1, the bounds array will contain n+1 elements, where n is length of coords and

the cells must be contiguous, whereas if 2, the dimension will be (n,2) in C order. Pass 0 if no cell\_bounds values have been passed. In the special case of a character string axis, this argument is used to specify the length of the strings in the coord\_val array (i.e., the array will be dimensioned [length] [cell\_bounds\_ndim]).

- **[interval]** = Supplemental information that will be included in the cell\_methods attribute, which is typically defined for the time axis in order to describe the sampling interval. This string should be of the form: “value unit comment: anything” (where “comment:” and anything may always be omitted). For monthly mean data sampled every 15 minutes, for example, interval = “15 minutes”.

Returns:

- Fortran: a negative integer if an error is encountered; otherwise returns a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the axis ..
  - C: 0 upon success.
  - Python: upon success, a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the axis, or if an error is encountered an exception is raised.
- 

cmor\_grid()

Fortran: `grid_id = cmor_grid(axis_ids, latitude, longitude, [latitude_vertices], [longitude_vertices], [area])`

C: `error_flag = cmor_grid(int *grid_id, int ndims, int *axis_ids, char type, void *latitude, void *longitude, int nvertices, void *latitude_vertices, void *longitude_vertices, void *area)`

Python: `grid_id = grid( axis_ids, latitude, longitude, latitude_vertices=None, longitude_vertices=None, area=None)`

*Description:* Define a grid to be associated with data, including the latitude and longitude arrays. The grid can be structured with up to 6 dimensions. These dimensions, which may be simple “index” axes, must be defined via cmor\_axis prior to calling cmor\_grid. This function returns a “handle” (grid\_id) that uniquely identifies the grid (and its data/metadata) to be written. The grid\_id will subsequently be passed by the user to other CMOR functions. The cmor\_grid function will typically be invoked to define each grid necessary for the experiment (e.g ocean grid, vegetation grid, atmosphere grid, etc...). There is no need to call this function in the case of a Cartesian lat/lon grid. In this case, simply define the latitude and longitude axes and pass their id’s (“handles”) to cmor\_variable.

*Arguments:*

- **grid\_id** = the “handle”: a positive integer returned by CMOR, which uniquely identifies the grid defined in this call to CMOR and subsequently can be used in calls to CMOR.

- **ndims** = number of dimensions needed to define the grid. Namely the number of elements from `axis_ids` that will be used.
- **axis\_ids** = array containing the `axis_s` returned by `cmor_axis` when defining the axes constituting the grid.
- **latitude** = array containing the grid's latitude information (ndim dimensions)
- **longitude** = array containing the grid's longitude information (ndim dimensions)
- **[latitude\_vertices]** = array containing the grid's latitude vertices information (ndim+1 dimensions). The vertices dimension must be the fastest varying dimension of the array (i.e first one in Fortran, last one in C, last one in Python)
- **[longitude\_vertices]** = array containing the grid's longitude vertices information (ndim+1 dimensions). The vertices dimension must be the fastest varying dimension of the array (i.e first one in Fortran, last one in C, last one in Python)
- **[area]** = array containing the grid's area information (ndim)

Returns:

- Fortran: a positive integer if an error is encountered; otherwise returns a negative integer (the "handle") uniquely identifying the grid.
  - C: 0 upon success.
  - Python: upon success, a positive integer (the "handle") uniquely identifying the axis, or if an error is encountered an exception is raised.
- 

`cmor_set_grid_mapping()`

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_set_grid_mapping(grid_id, mapping_name, parameter_names, parameter_values, parameter_units)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_set_grid_mapping(int grid_id, char *mapping_name, int nparameters, char **parameter_names, int lparameters, double parameter_values[], char **parameter_units, int lunits)`

Python: `set_grid_mapping(grid_id, mapping_name, parameter_names, parameter_values=None, parameter_units=None)`

*Description:* Define the grid mapping parameters associated with a grid (see CF conventions for more info on which parameters to set). Check validity of parameter names and units. Additional mapping names and parameter names can be defined via the MIP table.

*Arguments:*

- **grid\_id** = the “handle” returned by a previous call to `cmor_grid`, indicating which grid the mapping parameters should be associated with.
- **mapping\_name** = name of the mapping (see CF conventions). This name dictates which parameters should be set and for some parameters restricts their possible values or range. New mapping names can be added via MIP tables.
- **nparameters** = number of parameters set.
- **parameter\_names** = array (list for Python) of strings containing the names of the parameters to set. In the case of “standard\_parallel”, CF allows either 1 or 2 parallels to be specified (i.e. the attribute `standard_parallel` may be an array of length 2). In the case of 2 parallels, CMOR requires the user to specify these as separate parameters, named `standard_parallel_1` and `standard_parallel_2`, but then the two parameters will be stored in an array, consistent with CF. In the case of a single parallel, the name `standard_parallel` should be specified. In the C version of this function, `parameter_names` is declared of length `[nparameters][lparameters]`, where `lparameters` is the length of each string array element (see below). In Python `parameter_names` can be defined as a dictionary containing the keys that represent the `parameter_names`. The value associated with each key can be either a list `[float, str]` (or `[str, float]`) representing the value/units of each parameter, or another dictionary containing the keys “value” and “units”. If these conditions are fulfilled, then `parameter_units` and `parameter_values` are optional and would be ignored if passed.
- **lparameters** = length of each element of the string array. If, for example, `parameter_names` includes 5 parameters, each 24 characters long (i.e., it is declared `[5][24]`), you would pass `lparameters=24`.
- **parameter\_values** = array containing the values associated with each parameter. In Python this is optional if `parameter_names` is a dictionary containing the values and units.
- **parameter\_units** = array (list for Python) of string containing the units of the parameters to set. In C `parameter_units` is declared of length `[nparameters][lunits]`. In Python it is optional if `parameter_names` is a dictionary containing the value and units.
- **lunits** = length of each elements of the units string array (e.g., if `parameters_units` is declared `[5][24]`, you would pass 24 because each elements has 24 characters).

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: None
-

`cmor_time_varying_grid_coordinate()`

Fortran: `coord_var_id = cmor_time_varying_grid_coordinate(grid_id, table_entry, units, missing_value)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_time_varying_grid_coordinate(int *coord_var_id, int grid_id, char *table_entry, char *units, char type, void *missing, [int *coordinate_type])`

Python: `coord_var_id = time_varying_grid_coordinate(grid_id, table_entry, units, [missing_value])`

*Description:* Define a grid to be associated with data, including the latitude and longitude arrays. Note that in CMIP5 this function must be called to store the variables called for in the cf3hr MIP table. The grid can be structured with up to 6 dimensions. These dimensions, which may be simple “index” axes, must be defined via `cmor_axis` prior to calling `cmor_grid`. This function returns a “handle” (`grid_id`) that uniquely identifies the grid (and its data/metadata) to be written. The `grid_id` will subsequently be passed by the user to other CMOR functions. The `cmor_grid` function will typically be invoked to define each grid necessary for the experiment (e.g., ocean grid, vegetation grid, atmosphere grid, etc.). There is no need to call this function in the case of a Cartesian lat/lon grid. In this case, simply define the latitude and longitude axes and pass their id’s (“handles”) to `cmor_variable`.

*Arguments:*

- **coord\_var\_id** = the “handle”: a positive integer returned by this function, which uniquely identifies the variable and can be used in subsequent calls to CMOR.
- **grid\_id** = the value returned by `cmor_grid` when the grid was created.
- **table\_entry** = name of the variable (as it appears in the MIP table) that this function defines.
- **units** = units of the data that will be passed to CMOR by function `cmor_write`. These units may differ from the units of the data output by CMOR. Whenever possible, this string should be interpretable by `udunits` (see <http://my.unitdata.ucar.edu/content/software/udunits/>). In the case of dimensionless quantities the units should be specified consistent with the CF conventions, so for example: percent, `units='percent'`; for a fraction, `units='1'`; for parts per million, `units='1e-6'`, etc.).
- **type** = type of the `missing_value`, which must be the same as the type of the array that will be passed to `cmor_write`. The options are: 'd' (double), 'f' (float), 'l' (long) or 'i' (int).

- **[missing\_value]** = scalar that is used to indicate missing data for this variable. It must be the same type as the data that will be passed to cmor\_write. This missing\_value will in general be replaced by a standard missing\_value specified in the MIP table. If there are no missing data, and the user chooses not to declare the missing value, then this argument may be omitted.
- **[coordinate\_type]** = place holder for future implementation, unused, pass NULL

*Returns:*

- Fortran: a positive integer if an error is encountered; otherwise returns a negative integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the grid.
  - C: 0 upon success.
  - Python: upon success, a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the axis, or if an error is encountered an exception is raised.
- 

**cmor\_zfactor()**

Fortran: `zfactor_id = cmor_zfactor(zaxis_id, zfactor_name, [axis_ids], [units], zfactor_values, zfactor_bounds)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_zfactor (int *zfactor_id, int zaxis_id, char *zfactor_name, char *units, int ndims, int axis_ids[], char type, void *zfactor_values, void *zfactor_bounds)`

Python: `zfactor_id = zfactor(zaxis_id, zfactor_name, units, axis_ids, type, zfactor_values=None, zfactor_bounds=None)`

*Description:* Define a factor needed to convert a non-dimensional vertical coordinate (model level) to a physical location. For pressure, height, or depth, this function is unnecessary, but for dimensionless coordinates it is needed. In the case of atmospheric sigma coordinates, for example, a scalar parameter must be defined indicating the top of the model, and the variable containing the surface pressure must be identified. The parameters that must be defined for different vertical dimensionless coordinates are listed in Appendix D of the CF convention document (<http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/eaton/cf-metadata>). Often bounds for the zfactors will be needed (e.g., for hybrid sigma coordinates, “A’s” and “B’s” must be defined both for the layers and, often more importantly, for the layer interfaces). This function must be invoked for each z-factor required.

*Arguments:*

- **zfactor\_id** = the “handle”: a positive integer returned by this function which uniquely identifies the grid defined in this call to CMOR and can subsequently be used in calls to CMOR.

- **zaxis\_id** = an integer (“handle”) returned by `cmor_axis` (which must have been previously called) indicating which axis requires this factor.
- **zfactor\_name** = name of the z-factor that will be defined by this function. This should correspond to an entry in the MIP table.
- **[axis\_ids]** = an integer array containing the list of `axis_id`’s (individually defined by calls to `cmor_axis`), which the z-factor defined here is a function of (e.g. for surface pressure, the array of i.d.’s would usually include the longitude, latitude, and time axes.) The order of the axes must be consistent with the array passed as `param_values`. If the z-factor parameter is a function of a single dimension (e.g., model level), the single `axis_id` should be passed as an array of rank one and length 1, not as a scalar. If the parameter is a scalar, then this parameter may be omitted. If this parameter is carried on a non-cartesian latitude-longitude grid, then the `grid_id` should be passed instead of `axis_ids`, for latitude/longitude. Again if `axis_ids` collapses to a scalar, it should be passed as an array of rank one and length 1, not as a scalar.
- **[units]** = units associated with the z-factor passed in `zfactor_values` and `zfactor_bounds`. (These are the units of the user’s z-factors, which may differ from the units of the z-factors written to the netCDF file by CMOR.) . These units must be recognized by `udunits` or must be identical to the units specified in the MIP table. In the case of a dimensionless z-factors, either omit this argument, or set `units=’`’, or set `units=’1’`.
- **type** = type of the `zfactor_values` and `zfactor_bounds` (if present) passed to this function. This can be ‘d’ (double), ‘f’ (float), ‘l’ (long), ‘i’ (int), or ‘c’ (char).
- **[zfactor\_values]** = z-factor values associated with dimensionless vertical coordinate identified by `zaxis_id`. If this z-factor is a function of time (e.g., surface pressure for sigma coordinates), the user can omit this argument and instead store the z-factor values by calling `cmor_write`. In that case the `cmor_write` argument, “`var_id`”, should be set to `zfactor_id` (returned by this function) and the argument, “`store_with`”, should be set to the variable id of the output field that requires `zfactor` as part of its metadata. When many fields are a function of the (dimensionless) model level, `cmor_write` will have to be called several times, with the same `zfactor_id`, but with different variable ids. If no values are passed, omit this argument.
- **[zfactor\_bounds]** = z-factor values associated with the cell bounds of the vertical dimensionless coordinate. These values should be of the same type as the `zfactor_values` (e.g., if `zfactor_values` is double precision, then `zfactor_bounds` must also be double precision). If no bounds values are passed, omit this argument or set `zfactor = ‘none’`. This is a ONE dimensional array of length `nlevs+1`.

Returns:

- Fortran: a negative integer if an error is encountered; otherwise returns a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the z-factor.
  - C: 0 upon success.
  - Python: upon success, a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the z-factor, or if an error is encountered an exception is raised.
- 

### cmor\_variable()

Fortran: `var_id = cmor_variable([table], table_entry, units, axis_ids, [missing_value], [tolerance], [positive], [original_name], [history], [comment])`

C: `error_flag = int cmor_variable(int var_id, char *table_entry, char *units, int ndims, int axis_ids[], char type, void *missing, double *tolerance, char *positive, char *original_name, char *history, char *comment)`

Python: `var_id = variable(table_entry, units, axis_ids, type='f', missing_value=None, tolerance = 1.e-4, positive=None, original_name=None, history=None, comment=None)`

*Description:* Define a variable to be written by CMOR and indicate which axes are associated with it. This function prepares CMOR to write the file that will contain the data for this variable. This function returns a “handle” (var\_id), uniquely identifying the variable, which will subsequently be passed as an argument to the cmor\_write function. The variable specified by the table\_entry argument must be found in the currently “set” CMOR table, as specified by the cmor\_load\_table and cmor\_set\_table functions, or as an option, it can be provided in the Fortran version (for backward compatibility) by the now deprecated “table” keyword argument. The cmor\_variable function will typically be repeatedly invoked to define other variables. Note that backward compatibility was kept with the Fortran-only optional “table” keyword. But it is now recommended to use cmor\_load\_table and cmor\_set\_table instead (and necessary for C/Python).

### Arguments:

- **var\_id** = the “handle”: a positive integer returned by this function, which uniquely identifies the variable and can be used in subsequent calls to CMOR.
- **[table]** = character string containing the filename of the MIP-specific table where table\_entry (described next) can be found (e.g., “CMIP5\_table\_amon”, ‘IPCC\_table\_A1’, ‘AMIP\_table\_1a’, ‘AMIP\_table\_2’, ‘CMIP\_table\_2’, etc.) In CMOR2 this is an optional argument and is deprecated because the table can be specified through the cmor\_load\_table and cmor\_set\_table functions.
- **table\_entry** = name of the variable (as it appears in the MIP table) that this function defines.



- **units** = units of the data that will be passed to CMOR by function `cmor_write`. These units may differ from the units of the data output by CMOR. Whenever possible, this string should be interpretable by `udunits` (see <http://my.unitdata.ucar.edu/content/software/udunits/>). In the case of dimensionless quantities the units should be specified consistent with the CF conventions, so for example: percent, `units='percent'`; for a fraction, `units='1'`; for parts per million, `units='1e-6'`, etc.).
- **ndims** = number of axes the variable contains (i.e., the rank of the array), which in fact is the number of elements in the `axis_ids` array that will be processed by CMOR.
- **axis\_ids** = 1-d array containing integers returned by `cmor_axis`, which specifies, via their “handles” (i.e., `axis_ids`), the axes associated with the variable that this function defines. These handles should be ordered consistently with the data that will be passed to CMOR through function `cmor_write` (see documentation below). If the size of the 1-d array is larger than the number of dimensions, the ‘unused’ dimension handles must be set to 0. Note that if the handle of a single axis is passed, it must not be passed as a scalar but as a rank 1 array of length 1. Scalar (“singleton”) dimensions defined in the MIP table may be omitted from `axis_ids` unless they have been explicitly redefined by the user through calls to `cmor_axis`. A “singleton” dimension that has been explicitly defined by the user should appear last in the list of `axis_ids` if the array of data passed to `cmor_write` for this variable actually omits this dimension; otherwise it should appear consistent with the position of the axis in the array of data passed to `cmor_write`. In the case of a non-Cartesian grid, replace the values of the grid specific axes (representing the lat/lon axes) with the single `grid_id` returned by `cmor_grid`.
- **type** = type of the `missing_value`, which must be the same as the type of the array that will be passed to `cmor_write`. The options are: ‘d’ (double), ‘f’ (float), ‘l’ (long) or ‘i’ (int).
- **[missing\_value]** = scalar that is used to indicate missing data for this variable. It must be the same type as the data that will be passed to `cmor_write`. This `missing_value` will in general be replaced by a standard `missing_value` specified in the MIP table. If there are no missing data, and the user chooses not to declare the missing value, then this argument may be omitted or assigned the value ‘none’ (i.e., `missing_value='none'`).
- **[tolerance]** = scalar (type real) indicating fractional tolerance allowed in missing values found in the data. A value will be considered missing if it lies within  $\pm \text{tolerance} * \text{missing\_value}$  of `missing_value`. The default tolerance for real and double precision missing values is  $1.0\text{e-}4$  and for integers 0. This argument is ignored if the `missing_value` argument is not present.
- **[positive]** = ‘up’ or ‘down’ depending on whether a user-passed vertical energy (heat) flux or surface momentum flux (stress) input to CMOR is positive when it is directed upward or downward, respectively. This information will be used by CMOR to determine

whether a sign change is necessary to make the data consistent with the MIP requirements. This argument is required for vertical energy and salt fluxes, for “flux correction” fields, and for surface stress; it is ignored for all other variables.

- **[original\_name]** = the name of the variable as it is commonly known at the user’s home institute. If the variable passed to CMOR was computed in some simple way from two or more original fields (e.g., subtracting the upwelling and downwelling fluxes to get a net flux), then it is recommended that this be indicated in the “original\_name” (e.g., “irup – irdown”, where “irup” and “irdown” are the names of the original fields that were subtracted). If more complicated processing was required, this information would more naturally be included in a “history” attribute for this variable, described next.
- **[history]** = how the variable was processed before outputting through CMOR (e.g., give name(s) of the file(s) from which the data were read and indicate what calculations were performed, such as interpolating to standard pressure levels or adding 2 fluxes together). This information should allow someone at the user’s institute to reproduce the procedure that created the CMOR output. Note that this history attribute is variable-specific, whereas the history attribute defined by `cmor_dataset` provides information concerning the model simulation itself or refers to processing procedures common to all variables (for example, mapping model output from an irregular grid to a Cartesian coordinate grid). Note that when appropriate, CMOR will also indicate in the “history” attribute any operations it performs on the data (e.g., scaling the data, changing the sign, changing its type, reordering the dimensions, reversing a coordinate’s direction or offsetting longitude). Any user-defined history will precede the information generated by CMOR.
- **[comment]** = additional notes concerning this variable can be included here.

Returns:

- Fortran: a negative integer if an error is encountered; otherwise returns a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the variable.
  - C: 0 upon success.
  - Python: upon success, a positive integer (the “handle”) uniquely identifying the variable, or if an error is encountered an exception is raised.
- 

`cmor_set_variable_attribute()`

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_set_variable_attribute(integer var_id, character() name, character() value)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_set_variable_attribute(int variable_id, char *attribute_name, char type, void *value)`

Python: `set_variable_attribute(var_id,name,value)`

*Description:* Defines an attribute to be associated with the variable specified by the `variable_id`. This function is unlikely to be called in preparing CMIP5 output, except to delete the “ext\_cell\_measures” attribute (setting it to a empty string). For this reason you can only set character type attributes at the moment via Python and Fortran.

*Arguments:*

- **variable\_id** = the “handle” returned by `cmor_variable` (when the variable was defined), which will become better described by the attribute defined in this function.
- **attribute\_name** = name of the attribute
- **type** = type of the attribute value passed, which can be ‘d’ (double), ‘f’ (float), ‘l’ (long), ‘i’ (int), or ‘c’ (char).
- **value** = whatever value you wish to set the attribute to (type defined by type argument).

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: 0
- 

`cmor_get_variable_attribute()`

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_get_variable_attribute(integer var_id, character(*) name, character *value)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_get_variable_attribute(int variable_id, char *attribute_name, char type, void *value)`

Python: `get_variable_attribute(var_id,name)`

*Description:* retrieves an attribute value set for the variable specified by the `variable_id`. This function is unlikely to be called in preparing CMIP5 output. The Python and Fortran version will only work on attribute of character (string) type, otherwise chaotic results should be expected

*Arguments:*

- **variable\_id** = the “handle” returned by `cmor_variable` (when the variable was defined) identifying which variable the attribute is associated with.

- **attribute\_name** = name of the attribute
- **type** = type of the attribute value to be retrieved. This can be 'd' (double), 'f' (float), 'l' (long), 'i' (int), or 'c' (char)
- **value** = the argument that will accept the retrieved attribute.

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: The attribute value
- 

**cmor\_has\_variable\_attribute()**

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_has_variable_attribute(integer var_id, character(*) name)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_has_variable_attribute(int variable_id, char *attribute_name)`

Python: `has_variable_attribute(var_id,name)`

*Description:* Determines whether an attribute exists and is associated with the variable specified by `variable_id`, which is a handle returned to the user by a previous call to `cmor_variable`. This function is unlikely to be called in preparing CMIP5 output.

*Arguments:*

- **variable\_id** = the "handle" specifying which variable is of interest. A `variable_id` is returned by `cmor_variable` each time a variable is defined.
- **attribute\_name** = name of the attribute of interest.

Returns upon success (i.e., if the attribute is found):

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: True
- 

**cmor\_create\_output\_path()**

Fortran: `call cmor_create_output_path(var_id, path)`

C : `isfixed = cmor_create_output_path(int var_id, char *path)`

Python: `path = create_output_path(var_id)`

*Description:* construct the output path, consistent with CMIP5 specifications, where the file will be stored.

*Arguments:*

- **var\_id** = variable identification (as returned from `cmor_variable`) you wish to get the output path for.
- **path** = string (or pointer to a string), which is returned by the function and contains the output path.

Returns:

- Fortran: nothing it is a subroutine
  - C: 0 upon success or 1 if the file is a fixed field
  - Python: the full path to the output file
- 

`cmor_write()`

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_write(var_id, data, [file_suffix], [ntimes_passed], [time_vals], [time_bnds], [store_with])`

C: `error_flag = cmor_write(int var_id, void *data, char type, char *file_suffix, int ntimes_passed, double *time_vals, double *time_bounds, int *store_with)`

Python: `write(var_id, data, ntimes_passed=None, file_suffix="", time_vals=None, time_bnds=None, store_with=None)`

*Description:* For the variable identified by `var_id`, write an array of data that includes one or more time samples. This function will typically be repeatedly invoked to write other variables or append additional time samples of data. Note that time-slices of data must be written chronologically.

*Arguments:*

- **var\_id** = integer returned by `cmor_variable` identifying the variable that will be written by this function.
- **data** = array of data written by this function (of rank < 8). The rank of this array should either be: (a) consistent with the number of axes that were defined for it, or (b) it should be 1-dimensional, in which case the data must be stored contiguously in memory. In case (a), an exception is that for a variable that is a function of time and when only one "time-slice" is passed, then the array can optionally omit this dimension. Thus, for a variable that is a function of longitude, latitude, and time, for example, if only a single time-slice is passed to `cmor_write`, the rank of array "data" may be declared as either 2 or 3; when declared rank 3, the time-dimension will be size 1. It is

recommended (but not required) that the shape of data (i.e., the size of each dimension) be consistent with those expected for this variable (based on the axis definitions), but they are allowed to be larger (the extra values beyond the defined dimension domain will be ignored). In any case the dimension sizes (lengths) must obviously not be smaller than those defined by the calls to `cmor_axis`.

- **type** = type of variable array ("data"), which can be 'd' (double), 'f' (float), 'l' (long) or 'i' (int).
- **[file\_suffix]** = string that will be concatenated with a string automatically generated by CMOR to form a unique filename where the output is written. This suffix is only required when a time-sequence of output fields will not all be written into a single file (i.e., two or more files will contain the output for the variable). The file prefix generated by CMOR is of the form `variable_table`, where `variable` is replaced by `table_entry` (i.e., the name of the variable), and `table` is replaced by the table number (e.g., `tas_A1` refers to surface air temperature as specified in table A1). Permitted characters will be: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and "-". There are no restrictions on the suffix except that it must yield unique filenames and that it cannot contain any `"`. *If the user supplies a suffix, the leading `"` should be omitted (e.g., pass '1979-1988', not '\_1979-1988').* Note that the suffix passed through `cmor_write` remains in effect for the particular variable until (optionally) redefined by a subsequent call. In the case of CMOR "Append mode" (in case the file already existed before a call to `cmor_setup`), then `file_suffix` is to be used to point to the original file, this value should reflect the FULL path where the file can be found, not just the file name. CMOR2 will be smart enough to figure out if a suffix was used when creating that file. Note that this file will be first moved to a temporary file and eventually renamed to reflect the additional times written to it.
- **[ntimes\_passed]** = integer number of time slices passed on this call. If omitted, the number will be assumed to be the size of the time dimension of the data (if there is a time dimension).
- **[time\_vals]** = 1-d array (must be double precision) time coordinate values associated with the data array. This argument should appear only if the time coordinate values were not passed in defining the time axis (i.e., in calling `cmor_axis`). The units should be consistent with those passed as an argument to `cmor_axis` in defining the time axis. If cell bounds are also passed (see next argument, `[time_bnds]`), then CMOR will first check that each coordinate value is not outside its associated cell bounds; subsequently, however, the user-defined coordinate value will be replaced by the mid-point of the interval defined by its bounds, and it is this value that will be written to the netCDF file.

- **[time\_bnds]** = 2-d array (must be double precision) containing time bounds, which should be in the same units as time\_vals. If the time\_vals argument is omitted, this argument should also be omitted. The array should be dimensioned (2, n) in Fortran, and (n,2) in C/Python, where n is the size of time\_vals (see CF standard document, <http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/eaton/cf-metadata>, for further information).
- **[store\_with]** = integer returned by cmor\_variable identifying the variable that the zfactor should be stored with. This argument must be defined when and only when writing a z-factor. (See description of the zfactor function above.)

Returns upon success:

- Fortran: 0
  - C: 0
  - Python: None
- 

**cmor\_close()**

Fortran: `error_flag = cmor_close(var_id, file_name, preserve)`

C: `error_flag = cmor_close(void) or`

C: `error_flag = cmor_close_variable(int var_id, char *file_name, int *preserve)`

Python: `error_flag (or if name=True, returns the name of the file) = close(var_id=None, file_name=False, preserve=False)`

*Description:* Close a single file specified by optional argument var\_id, or if this argument is omitted, close all files created by CMOR (including log files). To be safe, before exiting any program that invokes CMOR, it is best to call this function with the argument omitted. In C to close a single variable, use: `cmor_close_variable(var_id)`. When using this function to close a single file, an additional optional argument (of type "string") can be included, into which will be returned the file name created by CMOR. [In python, the string is returned by the function.] Another additional optional argument can be passed specifying if the variable should be preserved for future use (e.g., if you want to write additional data but to a new file). Note that when preserve is true, the original var\_id is preserved.

*Arguments:*

- **[var\_id]** = the "handle" identifying an individual variable and the associated output file that will be closed by this function.

- **[file\_name]** = a string where the output file name will be stored. The file\_name is returned only if its var\_id has been included in the close\_cmor argument list. This option provides a convenient method for the user to record the filename, which might be needed on a subsequent call to CMOR, for example, in order to append additional time samples to the file.
- **[preserve]** = Do you want to preserve the var definition? (0/1) If true, the original var\_id is preserved.

Returns:

- Fortran: 0 upon success
  - C: 0 upon success
  - Python: None if file\_name=False, or the name of the file if file\_name=True and a var\_id is passed as an argument.
-



# Acknowledgements

## Acknowledgements

Several individuals have supported the development of the CMOR1 software and provided encouragement, including Dean Williams, Dave Bader, and Peter Gleckler. Jonathan Gregory, Jim Boyle, and Bob Drach all provided valuable suggestions on how to simplify or in other ways improve the design of this software, and we particularly appreciate the time they spent reading and thinking about this problem. Jim Boyle additionally helped in a number of other ways, including porting CMOR to various platforms. Brian Eaton provided his usual careful and thoughtful responses to questions about CF compliance. Finally, we appreciate the encouragement expressed by the WGCM for developing CMOR.

The complete rewrite of CMOR, along with the new capabilities added to version 2, was implemented by Charles Doutriaux. We thank Dean Williams, Bob Drach, Renata McCoy, Jim Boyle, and the British Atmospheric Data Center (BADC). We also thank every one of the “early” adopters of CMOR2 who patiently helped us test and debug CMOR2. In particular we would like to thank Jamie Kettleborough from the UK Metoffice, Stephen Pascoe of the British Atmospheric Data Centre, Joerg Wegner of Zentrum für Marine und Atmosphärische Wissenschaften, Yana Malysheva of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory and Alejandro Bodas-Salcedo of UK Metoffice for the many lines of codes, bug fixes, and sample tests they sent our way

Enhanced to CMOR with capabilities added for version 3 was implemented by Denis Nadeau. We thanks Paul Durack and Martin Jukes who provided inputs, enhancement and solutions to improve flexibility. We also thank the “early” users of CMOR3 for their patience and for helping use improving CMOR3.

# Anaconda installation

## All Platforms System Requirements

- Anaconda [🔗](#)
- Make sure anaconda is in your PATH (assuming ananconda is installed in `${HOME}/anaconda`)

```
export PATH=${HOME}/anaconda/bin:${PATH} # for [ba]sh setenv PATH
${HOME}/anaconda/bin:${PATH} # for [t]csh
```

## Bypassing firewalls

- If your institution has a firewall

```
conda config --set ssl_verify False binstar config --set verify_ssl False # it's not a typo ssl
and verify are reversed
```

## Installing

- Run the following command

```
# install cmor, it will also install cdms2. # ----- conda
install cmor -c pcmdi -c uvcdat # Clone the CMIP6 table to your working directory. # ----
----- mkdir CMIP6_work cd CMIP6_work # Disable SSL
verification (firewall only). # ----- export
GIT_SSL_NO_VERIFY=true git clone https://github.com/PCMDI/cmip6-cmor-tables.git #
Create a softlink of your tables in your working directory. # -----
----- ln -s cmip6-cmor-tables/Tables . # Set the UDUNITS2_XML_PATH to your
anaconda installation. # ----- export
UDUNITS2_XML_PATH=${HOME}/anaconda/share/udunits/udunits2.xml
```

## Conda environment

- Create your CMOR environment with anaconda.

```
conda create -n [YOUR_ENV_NAME_HERE] -c pcmdi -c uvcdat cmor source activate
[YOUR_ENV_NAME_HERE] conda env list conda create -n [YOUR_ENV_NAME_HERE] --
clone ENV
```

- To learn more about conda environments [🔗](#)

# Github Installation

## Environment setup

```
# To get through the firewall!! export GIT_SSL_NO_VERIFY=true # Where do you want you installation? export PREFIX=$HOME/build mkdir build cd build
```

## Compile Dependencies

### Retrieve sources

- <http://www.hdfgroup.org/ftp/HDF5/current/src/hdf5-1.8.17.tar> or latest
- <ftp://ftp.unidata.ucar.edu/pub/netcdf/netcdf-4.4.0.tar.gz> (<ftp://ftp.unidata.ucar.edu/pub/netcdf/netcdf-4.4.0.tar.gz>) or latest
- <ftp://ftp.unidata.ucar.edu/pub/udunits/udunits-2.2.20.tar.gz> (<ftp://ftp.unidata.ucar.edu/pub/udunits/udunits-2.2.20.tar.gz>) or latest
- <http://www.mirrorservice.org/sites/ftp.ossf.org/pkg/lib/uuid/uuid-1.6.2.tar.gz> or latest

```
tar xf hdf5-1.8.17.tar tar xzf netcdf-4.4.0.tar.gz tar xzf udunits-2.2.20.tar.gz tar xzf uuid-1.6.2.tar.gz
```

### build libuuid

```
cd uuid-1.6.2 ./configure --prefix=$PREFIX make make install
```

### build udunits2

```
cd ../udunits-2.2.20 ./configure --prefix=$PREFIX make make install
```

### build hdf5

```
cd ../hdf5-1.8.17 ./configure --prefix=$PREFIX make make install
```

### build netcdf4


```
export CFLAGS="-I${PREFIX}/include" export LDFLAGS="-L${PREFIX}/lib" cd ../netcdf-4.4.0 ./configure --prefix=$PREFIX --enable-netcdf4 make make install
```

## Build cmor

```
cd .. git clone https://github.com/PCMDI/cmor.git cd cmor git checkout master ./configure --prefix=$PREFIX --with-python --with-uuid --with-udunits --with-netcdf=$PREFIX/ make make install make python
```

# Example Python

## CMOR user Input

test\_doc.json 

```
{ "_control_vocabulary_file": "CMIP6_CV.json", "_cmip6_option": "CMIP6", "activity_id": "CMIP",
"outpath": "CMIP6", "experiment_id": "piControl", "calendar": "360_day", "realization_index":
"1", "initialization_index": "1", "physics_index": "1", "forcing_index": "1", "source_type":
"AOGCM", "sub_experiment": "none", "sub_experiment_id": "none", "contact ": "Python Coder
(python@a.b.com) ", "branch_time": "0", "branch_method": "standard", "grid": "native
atmosphere T63 gaussian grid (64x128 latxlon)", "grid_label": "gn", "grid_resolution": "5 km",
"institution_id": "CSIRO-BOM", "institution": "Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research
Organisation, Australia, and Bureau of Meteorology, Australia", "references": "Model described
by Koder and Tolkien (J. Geophys. Res.,2001, 576 - 591). Also see http://www.GICC.su/giccm/
doc/index.html 2XCO2 simulation described in Dorkey et al. '(Clim. Dyn., 2003, 323 - 357.)",
"run_variant": "forcing: black carbon aerosol only", "source_id": "NICAM", "source": "NICAM:",
"output_path_template":
"<activity_id><institution_id><source_id><experiment_id><variant_label><table><variable_id><
"output_file_template":
"<variable_id><table><experiment_id><source_id><variant_label><grid_label>",
"#license": " The 'license' attribute should be an edited version of the sample below (with
segments in brackets optional): The [*] indicates that institutions may choose to use the Non-
commercial version of this license by inserting the words 'NonCommercial' at this point, but
this will significantly limit the use of the data in downstream climate mitigation and adaptation
applications. ", "license": "CMIP6 model data produced by <Your CentreName> is licensed
under a Creative Commons Attribution '[*] Share Alike' 4.0 International License
(http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Use of the data should be acknowledged
following guidelines found at https://pcmdi.llnl.gov/home/CMIP6/citation.html. [Permissions
beyond the scope of this license may be available at <some URL maintained by modeling
group>.] Further information about this data, including some limitations, can be found via the
further_info_url (recorded as a global attribute in data files)[ and at <some URL maintained by
modeling group>]. The data producers and data providers make no warranty, either express or
implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular
purpose. All liabilities arising from the supply of the information (including any liability arising
in negligence) are excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law." }
```


## Python source code

test\_doc.py 

```
import cmor
cmor.setup(inpath='Tables',netcdf_file_action=cmor.CMOR_REPLACE_4)
cmor.dataset_json("Test/test_doc.json") table='CMIP6_Amon.json' cmor.load_table(table) itime
= cmor.axis(table_entry= 'time', units= 'days since 2000-01-01 00:00:00', coord_vals= [15,],
cell_bounds= [0, 30]) ilat = cmor.axis(table_entry= 'latitude', units= 'degrees_north',
coord_vals= [0], cell_bounds= [-1, 1]) ilon = cmor.axis(table_entry= 'longitude', units=
'degrees_east', coord_vals= [90], cell_bounds= [89, 91]) axis_ids = [itime,ilat,ilon] varid =
cmor.variable('ts', 'K', axis_ids) cmor.write(varid, [273]) outfile=cmor.close(varid,
file_name=True) print "File written: ",outfile
cmor.close()
```

# Fortran Example

## CMOR user input

- test2.json 

```
{ "_control_vocabulary_file": "CMIP6_CV.json", "_cmip6_option": "CMIP6", "activity_id": "CMIP",
"outpath": "CMIP6", "experiment_id": "piControl", "calendar": "360_day", "realization_index":
"1", "initialization_index": "1", "physics_index": "1", "forcing_index": "1", "source_type":
"AOGCM", "sub_experiment_id": "none", "contact ": "Python Coder (python@a.b.com) ",
"institution_id": "PCMDI", "history": "output from archivcl_A1.nce/giccm_03_std_2xCO2_2256.",
"comment": "equilibrium reached after 30-year spin-up ", "references": "model described by
Koder and Tolkien ", "source_id": "pcmdi-10a", "branch_time": "0", "branch_method":
"standard", "grid": "native atmosphere T63 gaussian grid (64x128 latxlon)", "grid_label": "gn",
"grid_resolution": "5 km", "institution_id": "CSIRO-BOM", "institution": "Commonwealth
Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia, and Bureau of Meteorology,
Australia", "references": "Model described by Koder and Tolkien (J. Geophys. Res.,2001, 576 -
591). Also see http://www.GIICC.su/giccm/doc/index.html 2XCO2 simulation described in Dorkey
et al. '(Clim. Dyn., 2003, 323 - 357.)", "run_variant": "forcing: black carbon aerosol only",
"source_id": "NICAM", "source": "NICAM:", "output_path_template":
"<activity_id><institution_id><source_id><experiment_id><variant_label><table><variable_id><
"output_file_template":
"<variable_id><table><experiment_id><source_id><variant_label><grid_label>",
"#license": " The 'license' attribute should be an edited version of the sample below (with
segments in brackets optional): The [*] indicates that institutions may choose to use the Non-
commercial version of this license by inserting the words 'NonCommercial' at this point, but
this will significantly limit the use of the data in downstream climate mitigation and adaptation
applications. ", "license": "CMIP6 model data produced by <Your CentreName> is licensed
under a Creative Commons Attribution '[*] Share Alike' 4.0 International License
(http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Use of the data should be acknowledged
following guidelines found at https://pcmdi.llnl.gov/home/CMIP6/citation.html. [Permissions
beyond the scope of this license may be available at <some URL maintained by modeling
group>.] Further information about this data, including some limitations, can be found via the
further_info_url (recorded as a global attribute in data files)[ and at <some URL maintained by
modeling group>]. The data producers and data providers make no warranty, either express or
implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular
purpose. All liabilities arising from the supply of the information (including any liability arising
in negligence) are excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law." }
```

## Fortran source code

- [ipcc\\_test\\_code.f90](#)

```
!!$pgf90 -I/work/NetCDF/5.1/include -L/work/NetCDF/5.1/lib -l netcdf -L. -l cmor Test/
test_dimensionless.f90 -IModules -o cmor_test !!$pgf90 -g -I/pcmdi/charles_work/NetCDF/
include -L/pcmdi/charles_work/NetCDF/lib -lnetcdf -module Modules -IModules -L. -lcmor -I/
pcmdi/charles_work/Unidata/include -L/pcmdi/charles_work/Unidata/lib -ludunits Test/
test_dimensionless.f90 -o cmor_test MODULE local_subs USE cmor_users_functions PRIVATE
PUBLIC read_coords, read_time, read_3d_input_files, read_2d_input_files CONTAINS
SUBROUTINE read_coords(alats, alons, plevs, bnds_lat, bnds_lon) IMPLICIT NONE DOUBLE
PRECISION, INTENT(OUT), DIMENSION(:) :: alats DOUBLE PRECISION, INTENT(OUT),
DIMENSION(:) :: alons DOUBLE PRECISION, INTENT(OUT), DIMENSION(:) :: plevs DOUBLE
PRECISION, INTENT(OUT), DIMENSION(:,:) :: bnds_lat DOUBLE PRECISION, INTENT(OUT),
DIMENSION(:,:) :: bnds_lon INTEGER :: i DO i = 1, SIZE(alons) alons(i) = (i-1)*360./SIZE(alons)
bnds_lon(1,i) = (i - 1.5)*360./SIZE(alons) bnds_lon(2,i) = (i - 0.5)*360./SIZE(alons) END DO DO i
= 1, SIZE(alats) alats(i) = (size(alats)+1-i)*10 bnds_lat(1,i) = (size(alats)+1-i)*10 + 5.
bnds_lat(2,i) = (size(alats)+1-i)*10 - 5. END DO DO i = 1, SIZE(plevs) plevs(i) = i*1.0e4 END
DO plevs = (/100000., 92500., 85000., 70000., & 60000., 50000., 40000., 30000., 25000.,
20000., & 15000., 10000., 7000., 5000., 3000., 2000., 1000., 500., 100./) RETURN END
SUBROUTINE read_coords SUBROUTINE read_time(it, time, time_bnds) IMPLICIT NONE
INTEGER, INTENT(IN) :: it DOUBLE PRECISION, INTENT(OUT) :: time DOUBLE PRECISION,
INTENT(OUT), DIMENSION(2,1) :: time_bnds time = (it-0.5)*30. time_bnds(1,1) = (it-1)*30.
time_bnds(2,1) = it*30. RETURN END SUBROUTINE read_time INCLUDE "reader_2D_3D.f90"
END MODULE local_subs PROGRAM ipcc_test_code ! ! Purpose: To serve as a generic example
of an application that ! uses the "Climate Model Output Rewriter" (CMOR) ! CMOR writes CF-
compliant netCDF files. ! Its use is strongly encouraged by the IPCC and is intended for use !
by those participating in many community-coordinated standard ! climate model experiments
(e.g., AMIP, CMIP, CFMIP, PMIP, APE, ! etc.) ! ! Background information for this sample code: ! !
Atmospheric standard output requested by IPCC are listed in ! tables available on the web.
Monthly mean output is found in ! tables A1a and A1c. This sample code processes only two
3-d ! variables listed in table A1c ("monthly mean atmosphere 3-D data" ! and only four 2-d
variables listed in table A1a ("monthly mean ! atmosphere + land surface 2-D (latitude,
longitude) data"). The ! extension to many more fields is trivial. ! ! For this example, the user
must fill in the sections of code that ! extract the 3-d and 2-d fields from his monthly mean
"history" ! files (which usually contain many variables but only a single time ! slice). The CMOR
code will write each field in a separate file, but ! many monthly mean time-samples will be
stored together. These ! constraints partially determine the structure of the code. ! ! ! Record
of revisions: ! Date Programmer(s) Description of change ! =====
===== ! 10/22/03 Rusty Koder Original code ! 1/28/04 Les R. Koder
```

Revised to be consistent ! with evolving code design ! include module that contains the user-accessible cmor functions. USE cmor\_users\_functions USE local\_subs IMPLICIT NONE !

dimension parameters: ! ----- INTEGER, PARAMETER :: ntimes = 2 ! number of time samples to process INTEGER, PARAMETER :: lon = 4 ! number of longitude grid cells INTEGER, PARAMETER :: lat = 3 ! number of latitude grid cells INTEGER, PARAMETER :: lev = 5 ! number of standard pressure levels INTEGER, PARAMETER :: lev2 = 19 ! number of standard pressure levels INTEGER, PARAMETER :: n2d = 4 ! number of IPCC Table A1a fields to be ! output. INTEGER, PARAMETER :: n3d = 3 ! number of IPCC Table A1c fields to ! be output. ! Tables associating the user's variables with IPCC standard output ! variables. The user may choose to make this association in a ! different way (e.g., by defining values of pointers that allow him ! to directly retrieve data from a data record containing many ! different variables), but in some way the user will need to map his ! model output onto the Tables specifying the MIP standard output. ! ----- ! My variable names for IPCC Table A1c fields CHARACTER (LEN=5), DIMENSION(n3d) :: & varin3d=(/'CLOUD', 'U ', 'T '/) ! Units appropriate to my data CHARACTER (LEN=5), DIMENSION(n3d) :: & units3d=(/'% ', 'm s-1', 'K ' /) ! Corresponding IPCC Table A1c entry (variable name) CHARACTER (LEN=2), DIMENSION(n3d) :: entry3d = (/ 'cl', 'ua', 'ta' /) ! My variable names for IPCC Table A1a fields CHARACTER (LEN=8), DIMENSION(n2d) :: & varin2d=(/'LATENT ', 'TSURF ', 'SOIL\_WET', 'PSURF ' /) ! Units appropriate to my data CHARACTER (LEN=6), DIMENSION(n2d) :: & units2d=(/'W m-2 ', 'K ', 'kg m-2', 'Pa ' /) CHARACTER (LEN=4), DIMENSION(n2d) :: & positive2d = (/ 'down', ' ', ' ', ' ' /) ! Corresponding IPCC Table A1a entry (variable name) CHARACTER (LEN=5), DIMENSION(n2d) :: & entry2d = (/ 'hfls ', 'tas ', 'mrsos', 'ps ' /) ! uninitialized variables used in communicating with CMOR: ! -----

----- INTEGER :: error\_flag INTEGER :: znondim\_id, zfactor\_id INTEGER, DIMENSION(n2d) :: var2d\_ids INTEGER, DIMENSION(n3d) :: var3d\_ids REAL, DIMENSION(lon,lat) :: data2d REAL, DIMENSION(lon,lat,lev2) :: data3d DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(lat) :: alats DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(lon) :: alons DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(lev2) :: plevs DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(1) :: time DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(2,1):: bnds\_time DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(2,lat) :: bnds\_lat DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(2,lon) :: bnds\_lon DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(lev) :: zlevs DOUBLE PRECISION, DIMENSION(lev+1) :: zlev\_bnds REAL, DIMENSION(lev) :: a\_coeff REAL, DIMENSION(lev) :: b\_coeff REAL :: p0 REAL, DIMENSION(lev+1) :: a\_coeff\_bnds REAL, DIMENSION(lev+1) :: b\_coeff\_bnds INTEGER :: ilon, ilat, ipres, ilev, itim, itim2, ilon2, ilat2 DOUBLE PRECISION bt character(256):: outpath,mycal ! Other variables: ! -----

INTEGER :: it, m bt=0. ! ===== ! Execution begins here: ! ===== ! Read coordinate information from model into arrays that will be passed ! to CMOR. ! Read latitude, longitude, and pressure coordinate values into ! alats, alons, and plevs, respectively. Also generate latitude and ! longitude bounds, and store in bnds\_lat and bnds\_lon, respectively. ! Note that all variable names in this code can be freely chosen by ! the user. ! The user must write the subroutine that fills the coordinate arrays ! and their bounds with actual data. The following line is simply a ! a place-holder for the user's code, which should replace it. ! \*\*\* possible user-written call \*\*\* call read\_coords(alats, alons, plevs, bnds\_lat, bnds\_lon) ! Specify path where



tables can be found and indicate that existing ! netCDF files should not be overwritten.

```

error_flag = cmor_setup(inpath='Test', netcdf_file_action='replace') ! Define dataset as output
from the GICC model (first member of an ! ensemble of simulations) run under IPCC 2xCO2
equilibrium ! experiment conditions, and provide information to be included as ! attributes in
all CF-netCDF files written as part of this dataset. mycal = '360_day' error_flag =
cmor_dataset_json("Test/test2.json") ! Define all axes that will be needed
ilat = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry='latitude', & units='degrees_north', &
length=lat, & coord_vals=alats, & cell_bounds=bnds_lat)
ilon2 = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Lmon.json', & table_entry='longitude', & length=lon, & units='degrees_east', &
coord_vals=alons, & cell_bounds=bnds_lon)
ilat2 = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Lmon.json', & table_entry='latitude', & units='degrees_north', & length=lat, &
coord_vals=alats, & cell_bounds=bnds_lat)
ilon = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry='longitude', & length=lon, & units='degrees_east', &
coord_vals=alons, & cell_bounds=bnds_lon)
ipres = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry='plev19', & units='Pa', & length=lev2, & coord_vals=plevs) !
note that the time axis is defined next, but the time coordinate ! values and bounds will be
passed to cmor through function ! cmor_write (later, below).
itim = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry='time', & units='days since 2030-1-1', &
length=ntimes, & interval='20 minutes')
itim2 = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Lmon.json', & table_entry='time', & units='days since 2030-1-1', & length=ntimes, &
interval='20 minutes') ! define model eta levels (although these must be provided, they will !
actually be replaced by a+b before writing the netCDF file)
zlevs = (/ 0.1, 0.3, 0.55, 0.7, 0.9 /)
zlev_bnds=(/ 0.,.2, .42, .62, .8, 1. /)
ilev = cmor_axis( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry='standard_hybrid_sigma', & units='1', & length=lev, & coord_vals=zlevs, &
cell_bounds=zlev_bnds) ! define z-factors needed to transform from model level to pressure
p0 = 1.e5
a_coeff = (/ 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.22, 0.1 /)
b_coeff = (/ 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 /)
a_coeff_bnds=(/0.,.15, .25, .25, .16, 0./)
b_coeff_bnds=(/0.,.05, .15, .35, .65, 1./)
error_flag = cmor_zfactor( & zaxis_id=ilev, & zfactor_name='p0', & units='Pa', & zfactor_values = p0)
error_flag = cmor_zfactor( & zaxis_id=ilev, & zfactor_name='b', & axis_ids= (/ ilev /), & zfactor_values = b_coeff, & zfactor_bounds = b_coeff_bnds )
error_flag = cmor_zfactor( & zaxis_id=ilev, & zfactor_name='a', & axis_ids= (/ ilev /), & zfactor_values = a_coeff, & zfactor_bounds = a_coeff_bnds )
zfactor_id = cmor_zfactor( & zaxis_id=ilev, & zfactor_name='ps', & axis_ids=(/ ilon, ilat, itim /), & units='Pa' ) ! Define the only field to be
written that is a function of model level ! (appearing in IPCC table A1c)
var3d_ids(1) = cmor_variable( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry=entry3d(1), & units=units3d(1), & axis_ids=(/ ilon, ilat, ilev, itim /), & missing_value=1.0e28, &
original_name=varin3d(1)) ! Define variables appearing in IPCC table A1c that are a function of
pressure ! (3-d variables)
DO m=2,n3d
var3d_ids(m) = cmor_variable( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry=entry3d(m), & units=units3d(m), & axis_ids=(/ ilon, ilat, ipres, itim /), & missing_value=1.0e28, & original_name=varin3d(m))
ENDDO ! Define variables appearing in IPCC table A1a (2-d variables)
DO m=1,n2d
if (m.ne.3) then
var2d_ids(m) = cmor_variable( & table='Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json', & table_entry=entry2d(m),

```


```

& units=units2d(m), & axis_ids=( / ilon, ilat, itim / ), & missing_value=1.0e28, &
positive=positive2d(m), & original_name=varin2d(m)) else var2d_ids(m) = cmor_variable( &
table='Tables/CMIP6_Lmon.json', & table_entry=entry2d(m), & units=units2d(m), & axis_ids=( /
ilon2, ilat2, itim2 / ), & missing_value=1.0e28, & positive=positive2d(m), &
original_name=varin2d(m)) endif ENDDO PRINT*, ' ' PRINT*, 'completed everything up to
writing output fields ' PRINT*, ' ' ! Loop through history files (each containing several different
fields, ! but only a single month of data, averaged over the month). Then ! extract fields of
interest and write these to netCDF files (with ! one field per file, but all months included in the
loop). time_loop: DO it=1, ntimes ! In the following loops over the 3d and 2d fields, the user-
written ! subroutines (read_3d_input_files and read_2d_input_files) retrieve ! the requested
IPCC table A1c and table A1a fields and store them in ! data3d and data2d, respectively. In
addition a user-written code ! (read_time) retrieves the time and time-bounds associated with
the ! time sample (in units of 'days since 1970-1-1', consistent with the ! axis definitions
above). The bounds are set to the beginning and ! the end of the month retrieved, indicating
the averaging period. ! The user must write a code to obtain the times and time-bounds for !
the time slice. The following line is simply a place-holder for ! the user's code, which should
replace it. call read_time(it, time(1), bnds_time) call read_3d_input_files(it, varin3d(1), data3d)
error_flag = cmor_write( & var_id = var3d_ids(1), & data = data3d, & ntimes_passed = 1, &
time_vals = time, & time_bnds = bnds_time ) call read_2d_input_files(it, varin2d(4), data2d)
error_flag = cmor_write( & var_id = zfactor_id, & data = data2d, & ntimes_passed = 1, &
time_vals = time, & time_bnds = bnds_time, & store_with = var3d_ids(1) ) ! Cycle through the
3-d fields (stored on pressure levels), ! and retrieve the requested variable and append each to
the ! appropriate netCDF file. DO m=2,n3d ! The user must write the code that fills the arrays
of data ! that will be passed to CMOR. The following line is simply a ! a place-holder for the
user's code, which should replace it. call read_3d_input_files(it, varin3d(m), data3d) ! append a
single time sample of data for a single field to ! the appropriate netCDF file. error_flag =
cmor_write( & var_id = var3d_ids(m), & data = data3d, & ntimes_passed = 1, & time_vals =
time, & time_bnds = bnds_time ) IF (error_flag < 0) THEN ! write diagnostic messages to
standard output device write(*,*) ' Error encountered writing IPCC Table A1c ' & // 'field ',
entry3d(m), ', which I call ', varin3d(m) write(*,*) ' Was processing time sample: ', time END IF
END DO ! Cycle through the 2-d fields, retrieve the requested variable and ! append each to
the appropriate netCDF file. DO m=1,n2d ! The user must write the code that fills the arrays of
data ! that will be passed to CMOR. The following line is simply a ! a place-holder for the user's
code, which should replace it. call read_2d_input_files(it, varin2d(m), data2d) ! append a single
time sample of data for a single field to ! the appropriate netCDF file. error_flag = cmor_write(
& var_id = var2d_ids(m), & data = data2d, & ntimes_passed = 1, & time_vals = time, &
time_bnds = bnds_time ) IF (error_flag < 0) THEN ! write diagnostic messages to standard
output device write(*,*) ' Error encountered writing IPCC Table A1a ' & // 'field ', entry2d(m), ',
which I call ', varin2d(m) write(*,*) ' Was processing time sample: ', time END IF END DO END
DO time_loop ! Close all files opened by CMOR. error_flag = cmor_close() print*, ' ' print*,
'*****' print*, ' ' print*, 'ipcc_test_code executed to completion ' print*,
' ' print*, '*****' END PROGRAM ipcc_test_code

```

## C example

### CMOR user input

- `ipcc_test_code.json` 

```
{ "_control_vocabulary_file": "CMIP6_CV.json", "_cmip6_option": "CMIP6", "tracking_prefix":  
"hdl:21.14100", "activity_id": "ISMIP6", "branch_method": "standard", "branch_time_in_child":  
"365.0", "outpath": "CMIP6", "experiment_id": "piControl-withism", "sub_experiment_id":  
"ds1968", "sub_experiment": "none", "source_type": "AOGCM ISM AER", "parent_mip_era": "N/  
A", "calendar": "360_day", "branch_time": "1.34", "realization_index": "11",  
"initialization_index": "1", "physics_index": "1", "forcing_index": "1", "contact": "Python Coder  
(coder@a.b.c.com)", "history": "Output from archivcl_A1.nce/giccm_03_std_2xCO2_2256.",  
"comment": "Equilibrium reached after 30-year spin-up after which data were output starting  
with nominal date of January 2030", "references": "Model described by Koder and Tolkien (J.  
Geophys. Res., 2001, 576-591). Also see http://www.GICC.su/giccm/doc/index.html 2XCO2  
simulation described in Dorkey et al. '(Clim. Dyn., 2003, 323-357.)'", "grid": "gs1x1",  
"grid_label": "gr", "grid_resolution": "5 km", "institution_id": "BNU", "parent_activity_id":  
"CMIP", "parent_experiment_id": "histALL", "parent_source_id": "GFDL-CM2-1",  
"parent_variant_label": "r1i1p1f3", "run_variant": "forcing: black carbon aerosol only",  
"source_id": "CESM1-CAM5", "source": "CESM1 (CAM5): model version ca. 2009",  
"output_path_template":  
"<activity_id><institution_id><source_id><experiment_id><variant_label><table><variable_id><g  
"output_file_template":  
"<variable_id><table><experiment_id><source_id><variant_label><grid_label>",  
"#license": " The 'license' attribute should be an edited version of the sample below (with  
segments in brackets optional): The [*] indicates that institutions may choose to use the Non-  
commercial version of this license by inserting the words 'NonCommercial' at this point, but  
this will significantly limit the use of the data in downstream climate mitigation and adaptation  
applications. ", "license": "CMIP6 model data produced by <Your CentreName> is licensed  
under a Creative Commons Attribution '[*] Share Alike' 4.0 International License  
(http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Use of the data should be acknowledged  
following guidelines found at https://pcmdi.llnl.gov/home/CMIP6/citation.html. [Permissions  
beyond the scope of this license may be available at <some URL maintained by modeling  
group>.] Further information about this data, including some limitations, can be found via the  
further_info_url (recorded as a global attribute in data files)[ and at <some URL maintained by  
modeling group>]. The data producers and data providers make no warranty, either express or  
implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular
```

purpose. All liabilities arising from the supply of the information (including any liability arising in negligence) are excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law." }

## C source code

- [ipcc\\_test\\_code.c](#)

```
#include <time.h> #include <stdio.h> #include <string.h> #include "cmor.h" #include
<stdlib.h> void read_coords(alats, alons, plevs, bnds_lat, bnds_lon, lon, lat, lev) double
*alats,*alons; int *plevs; double *bnds_lat,*bnds_lon; int lon,lat,lev; { int i; for (i=0;i<lon;i++)
{ alons[i] = i*360./lon; bnds_lon[2*i] = (i - 0.5)*360./lon; bnds_lon[2*i+1] = (i + 0.5)*360./lon;
}; for (i=0;i<lat;i++) { alats[i] = (lat-i)*10; bnds_lat[2*i] = (lat-i)*10 + 5.; bnds_lat[2*i+1] =
(lat-i)*10 - 5.; }; plevs[0]=1000; plevs[1]=925; plevs[2]=850; plevs[3]=700; plevs[4]=600;
plevs[5]=500; plevs[6]=400; plevs[7]=300; plevs[8]=250; plevs[9]=200; plevs[10]=150;
plevs[11]=100; plevs[12]=70; plevs[13]=50; plevs[14]=30; plevs[15]=20; plevs[16]=10; }
void read_time(it, time, time_bnds) int it; double time[]; double time_bnds[]; { time[0] =
(it-0.5)*30.; time_bnds[0] = (it-1)*30.; time_bnds[1] = it*30.; time[0]=it; time_bnds[0] = it;
time_bnds[1] = it+1; } #include "reader_2D_3D.h" int main() /* /* Purpose: To serve as a
generic example of an application that */ /* uses the "Climate Model Output Rewriter" (CMOR)
*/ /* CMOR writes CF-compliant netCDF files. */ /* Its use is strongly encouraged by the IPCC
and is intended for use */ /* by those participating in many community-coordinated standard */
/* climate model experiments (e.g., AMIP, CMIP, CFMIP, PMIP, APE, */ /* etc.) */ /* Background
information for this sample code: */ /* Atmospheric standard output requested by IPCC are
listed in */ /* tables available on the web. Monthly mean output is found in */ /* tables A1a and
A1c. This sample code processes only two 3-d */ /* variables listed in table A1c ("monthly
mean atmosphere 3-D data" */ /* and only four 2-d variables listed in table A1a ("monthly
mean */ /* atmosphere + land surface 2-D (latitude, longitude) data"). The */ /* extension to
many more fields is trivial. */ /* For this example, the user must fill in the sections of code that
*/ /* extract the 3-d and 2-d fields from his monthly mean "history" */ /* files (which usually
contain many variables but only a single time */ /* slice). The CMOR code will write each field
in a separate file, but */ /* many monthly mean time-samples will be stored together. These */
/* constraints partially determine the structure of the code. */ /* Record of revisions: */ /* Date
Programmer(s) Description of change */ /* =====
===== */ /* 10/22/03 Rusty Koder Original code */ /* 1/28/04 Les R.
Koder Revised to be consistent */ /* with evolving code design */ { /* dimension parameters: */
/* ----- */ #define ntimes 2 /* number of time samples to process */ #define
lon 4 /* number of longitude grid cells */ #define lat 3 /* number of latitude grid cells */
#define lev 17 /* number of standard pressure levels */ #define n2d 4 /* number of IPCC Table
A1a fields to be */ /* output. */ #define n3d 3 /* number of IPCC Table A1c fields to */ /* be
output. */ /* Tables associating the user's variables with IPCC standard output */ /* variables.
The user may choose to make this association in a */ /* different way (e.g., by defining values
of pointers that allow him */ /* to directly retrieve data from a data record containing many */
/* different variables), but in some way the user will need to map his */ /* model output onto
```

```

the Tables specifying the MIP standard output. */ /* ----- */ /* My variable
names for IPCC Table A1c fields */ char varin3d[n3d][6]={ "CLOUD", "U", "T" }; /* Units
appropriate to my data */ char units3d[n3d][6]={ "%", "m s-1", "K" }; /* Corresponding IPCC
Table A1c entry (variable name) */ char entry3d[n3d][3]={ "cl","ua","ta" }; /* My variable
names for IPCC Table A1a fields */ char varin2d[n2d][9]={
"LATENT","TSURF","SOIL_WET","PSURF" }; /* Units appropriate to my data */ char
units2d[n2d][7]={ "W m-2","K","kg m-2","Pa" }; char positive2d[n2d][4]={ "down"," ", " ", " " };
/* Corresponding IPCC Table A1a entry (variable name) */ char entry2d[n2d][6]={ "hfls",
"tas","mrsos","ps" }; /* uninitialized variables used in communicating with CMOR: */ /* -----
----- */ int error_flag; int znondim_id, zfactor_id; int var2d_ids[n2d];
int var3d_ids[n3d]; double data2d[lat*lon]; double data3d[lev*lat*lon]; double alats[lat];
double alons[lon]; int ilats[lat]; int ilons[lon]; double plevs[lev]; int iplevs[lev]; long lplevs[lev];
float fplevs[lev]; double Time[2]; double bnds_time[4]; double bnds_lat[lat*2]; double
bnds_lon[lon*2]; double zlevs[lev]; double zlev_bnds[lev+1]; double a_coeff[lev]={ 0.1, 0.2,
0.3, 0.22, 0.1 }; double b_coeff[lev]={ 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 }; float p0= 1.e5; double
a_coeff_bnds[lev+1]={ 0.,.15, .25, .25, .16, 0. }; double b_coeff_bnds[lev+1]={ 0.,.05, .15, .35,
.65, 1. }; int ilon, ilat, ipres, ilev, itim; double dtmp,dtmp2; /* Other variables: */ /* -----
--- */ int it, m, i,ierr , j; int myaxes[10]; int myaxes2[10]; int myvars[10]; char
id[CMOR_MAX_STRING]; char units[CMOR_MAX_STRING]; char interval[CMOR_MAX_STRING];
char anames[25][CMOR_MAX_STRING]; char type; char regions[5][23] = {
"atlantic_arctic_ocean", "indian_pacific_ocean", "pacific_ocean", "global_ocean", "sf_bay" };
double timestest[5]; /* Externals funcs */ int tables[5]; char msg[555]; double bt=0.; /*
===== */ /* Execution begins here: */ /*
===== */ /* Read coordinate information from
model into arrays that will be passed */ /* to CMOR. */ /* Read latitude, longitude, and pressure
coordinate values into */ /* alats, alons, and plevs, respectively. Also generate latitude and */ /*
longitude bounds, and store in bnds_lat and bnds_lon, respectively. */ /* Note that all variable
names in this code can be freely chosen by */ /* the user. */ /* The user must write the
subroutine that fills the coordinate arrays */ /* and their bounds with actual data. The following
line is simply a */ /* a place-holder for the user's code, which should replace it. */ /* ***
possible user-written call *** */ m = CMOR_EXIT_ON_MAJOR; j = CMOR_REPLACE_4; i=1; it=0;
printf("ok mode is:%i\n",m); ierr = cmor_setup(NULL,&j,NULL,&m,NULL,&i);//," ipcc_test.LOG ");
read_coords(&alats[0], &alons[0], &iplevs[0], &bnds_lat[0], &bnds_lon[0],lon,lat,lev); int
tmpmo[12]; printf("Test code: ok init cmor\n"); char c1[CMOR_MAX_STRING]; char
c2[CMOR_MAX_STRING]; strcpy(c1,"GICCM1(2002)\0"); strcpy(c2,"Nat\0"); printf("yep: %s,
%s\n",c1,c2); ierr = cmor_dataset_json("Test/ipcc_test_code.json"); printf("Test code: ok load
cmor table(s)\n"); ierr = cmor_load_table("Tables/CMIP6_Omon.json",&tables[0]); ierr =
cmor_load_table("Tables/CMIP6_Amon.json",&tables[1]); strcpy(id,"time"); strcpy(units,"months
since 1980"); strcpy(interval,"1 month"); read_time(0, &Time[0], &bnds_time[0]); read_time(1,
&Time[1], &bnds_time[2]); ierr =
cmor_axis(&myaxes[0],id,units,ntimes,&Time[0],'d',&bnds_time[0],2,interval);
strcpy(id,"latitude"); strcpy(units,"degrees_north"); strcpy(interval,""); ierr =

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cmor_axis(&myaxes[1],id,units,lat,&alats,'d',&bnds_lat,2,interval); strcpy(id,"longitude");
strcpy(units,"degrees_east"); ierr =
cmor_axis(&myaxes[2],id,units,lon,&alons,'d',&bnds_lon,2,interval); strcpy(id,"plev17");
strcpy(units,"hPa"); ierr = cmor_axis(&myaxes[3],id,units,lev,&ilevs,'i',NULL,0,interval);
zlevs[0]=0.1; zlevs[1]= 0.3; zlevs[2]=0.5; zlevs[3]= 0.72; zlevs[4] = 0.9; zlev_bnds[0]=0.;
zlev_bnds[1]=.2; zlev_bnds[2]=.42; zlev_bnds[3]=.62; zlev_bnds[4]=.8; zlev_bnds[5]=1.; /* p0
= 1.e5; */ /* a_coeff = { 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.22, 0.1 }; */ /* b_coeff = { 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 }; */ /*
a_coeff_bnds={0.,.15, .25, .16, 0.}; */ /* b_coeff_bnds={0.,.05, .15, .35, .65, 1.}; */ ierr =
cmor_axis( &myaxes[4],"standard_hybrid_sigma","1",5,&zlevs,'d',&zlev_bnds,1,interval);
cmor_set_table(tables[0]); /* ok here we declare a "regions" axis */ printf("Test code: defining
axis region \n"); ierr = cmor_axis( &myaxes[5],"basin","",4,&regions[0],'c',NULL,23,interval);
printf("Test code: Redefining time/lat from 0 table\n"); strcpy(id,"time"); strcpy(units,"months
since 1980"); strcpy(interval,"1 month"); read_time(0, &Time[0], &bnds_time[0]); read_time(1,
&Time[1], &bnds_time[2]); ierr =
cmor_axis(&myaxes[7],id,units,ntimes,&Time[0],'d',&bnds_time[0],2,interval);
strcpy(id,"latitude"); strcpy(units,"degrees_north"); strcpy(interval,""); ierr =
cmor_axis(&myaxes[8],id,units,lat,&alats,'d',&bnds_lat,2,interval); cmor_set_table(tables[1]);
dtmp = -999; dtmp2=1.e-4; myaxes2[0] = myaxes[0]; myaxes2[1] = myaxes[3]; myaxes2[2]
= myaxes[1]; myaxes2[3] = myaxes[2]; printf("Test code: defining variables from table 1,
%s\n",positive2d[0]); ierr =
cmor_variable(&myvars[0],entry2d[0],units2d[0],3,myaxes,'d',NULL,&dtmp2,positive2d[0],varin2d[0],
"history","no future"); ierr =
cmor_variable(&myvars[1],entry3d[2],units3d[2],4,myaxes2,'d',NULL,&dtmp2,NULL,varin3d[2],"no
history","no future"); printf("Test code: definig tas\n"); ierr =
cmor_variable(&myvars[5],"tas","K",3,myaxes,'d',NULL,&dtmp2,NULL,"TS","no history","no
future"); myaxes2[1] = myaxes[4]; ierr =
cmor_variable(&myvars[2],entry3d[0],units3d[0],4,myaxes2,'d',NULL,&dtmp2,NULL,varin3d[0],"no
history","no future"); ierr =
cmor_zfactor(&myvars[3],myaxes2[1],"p0","Pa",0,NULL,'f',&p0,NULL); ierr =
cmor_zfactor(&myvars[3],myaxes2[1],"b","",1,&myaxes2[1],'d',&b_coeff,&b_coeff_bnds); ierr =
cmor_zfactor(&myvars[3],myaxes2[1],"a","",1,&myaxes2[1],'d',&a_coeff,&a_coeff_bnds); /*
printf("defining ap\n"); */ /* for(i=0;i<5;i++) {a_coeff[i]*=1.e3;printf("sending acoef: %i, %lf\n",i,a_coeff[i]);} */ /* for(i=0;i<6;i++) {a_coeff_bnds[i]*=1.e5;printf("sending acoef: %i, %lf\n",i,a_coeff_bnds[i]);} */ /* ierr =
cmor_zfactor(&myvars[3],myaxes2[1],"ap","hPa",1,&myaxes2[1],'d',&a_coeff,&a_coeff_bnds);
*/ ierr = cmor_zfactor(&myvars[3],myaxes2[1],"ps","hPa",3,&myaxes[0],'d',NULL,NULL); /* ok
here we decalre a variable for region axis testing */ cmor_set_table(tables[0]); myaxes2[0] =
myaxes[7]; /* time */ myaxes2[1] = myaxes[5]; /* region */ myaxes2[2] = myaxes[8]; /*
latitudes */ printf("Test code: ok we define hfogo positive: %s\n",positive2d[0]); ierr =
cmor_variable(&myvars[4],"htovgyre","W",3,myaxes2,'d',NULL,&dtmp2,NULL,varin2d[0],"no
history","no future"); cmor_set_table(tables[1]); for (i=0;i<ntimes;i++) { printf("Test code:
writing time: %i of %i\n",i+1,ntimes); printf("2d\n"); read_2d_input_files(i, varin2d[0],

```

```

&data2d,lat,lon); sprintf(id,"%i",i); ierr =
cmor_write(myvars[0],&data2d,'d',1,NULL,NULL,NULL); printf("3d\n"); read_3d_input_files(i,
varin3d[2], &data3d,lev,lat,lon); ierr = cmor_write(myvars[1],&data3d,'d',1,NULL,NULL,NULL);
printf("writing tas\n"); read_2d_input_files(i, varin2d[1], &data2d,lat,lon); ierr =
cmor_write(myvars[5],&data2d,'d',1,NULL,NULL,NULL); printf("3d zfactor\n");
read_3d_input_files(i, varin3d[0], &data3d,5,lat,lon); ierr =
cmor_write(myvars[2],&data3d,'d',1,NULL,NULL,NULL); printf("writing ps\n");
read_2d_input_files(i, varin2d[3], &data2d,lat,lon); ierr =
cmor_write(myvars[3],&data2d,'d',1,NULL,NULL,&myvars[2]); /* rereading hfls to fake hfogo */
printf("2d region\n"); read_2d_input_files(i, "htov", &data2d,lat,lon); ierr =
cmor_write(myvars[4],&data2d,'d',1,NULL,NULL,NULL); } ierr =
cmor_close_variable(myvars[0],NULL,NULL); ierr = cmor_close(); return( 0 ); }

```

# Control Vocabulary (CMIP6)

## CMIP6 Control vocabulary minimum requirements.

- CMOR 3 required a new Control Vocabulary file which must contains 4 mandatory keys for CMIP6.
  - institutions\_ids: A dictionary of of registered institution IDs with a description.
  - source\_ids: A dictionary of registered source IDS (model) with a specific description.
  - experiment\_ids: A dictionary of experiment\_ids (CMIP6) pointing to a dictionary of specific metadata.
  - grid\_labels: A dictionary of grid labels(gr, gn, ...) pointing to a grid\_resolution for the selected grid.

## Example

```
{ "CV": { "institution_ids": { "BNU": "GCESS, BNU, Beijing, China" }, "source_ids": {  
"CESM1-CAM5": "CESM1 (CAM5): model version ca. 2009" }, "experiment_ids": { "piControl": {  
} }, "grid_labels": { "gr": { "grid_resolution": "5 km" } } } }
```

## To register, activities, sources or institutions

- Contact: [cmor@listserv.llnl.gov](mailto:cmor@listserv.llnl.gov) (mailto:cmor@listserv.llnl.gov)

## CMIP6 required global attributes

- CMIP6\_CV.json [↗](#)

```
"required_global_attributes": [ "variant_label", "activity_id", "branch_method", "Conventions",  
"creation_date", "mip_era", "data_specs_version", "experiment_id", "experiment",  
"forcing_index", "further_info_url", "frequency", "grid", "grid_label", "grid_resolution",  
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- CMOR validates required attributes using list of values or regular expression(REGEX)

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### Registered institutions

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Meteo-France, Toulouse, France) and CERFACS (Centre Europeen de Recherches et de  
Formation Avancee en Calcul Scientifique, Toulouse, France", "COLA-CFS": "Center for Ocean-  
Land-Atmosphere Studies, Calverton, MD", "CSIRO-BOM": "Commonwealth Scientific and  
Industrial Research Organisation, Australia, and Bureau of Meteorology, Australia", "CSIRO-  
QCCCE": "Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)  
Marine and Atmospheric Research (Melbourne, Australia) in collaboration with the Queensland  
Climate Change Centre of Excellence (QCCCE) (Brisbane, Australia)", "FIO": "The First  
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# CMIP6 Table Excerpt

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(usually, 2 meter) air temperature (add cell\_method attribute 'time: max')", "dimensions": "longitude latitude time height2m", "positive": "", "valid\_min": "181.9", "long\_name": "Daily Maximum Near-Surface Air Temperature", "standard\_name": "air\_temperature", "modeling\_realm": "atmos", "cell\_measures": "time: maximum within days time: mean over days", "cell\_methods": "area: areacella", "ok\_min\_mean\_abs": "264.9", "units": "K", "out\_name": "tasmax", "type": "real", "valid\_max": "341.9", "ok\_max\_mean\_abs": "294" } }

# CMIP6 Global Attributes

## CMIP6 Global Attributes

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- *source\_type*
- *sub\_experiment*
- *sub\_experiment\_id*
- *table\_id*
- *tracking\_id*
- *variable\_id*

# CMIP6 User Input

## Notes

1. Keys beginning with character `_` will not be written in netCDF file as attribute. They can be use for template filename of template path.
2. Keys beginning with charachter `#` can be used as comment.

## CMIP6 CMOR User Input

CMIP6\_global\_attributes\_filenames\_CVs.doc [↗](#)

- *\_control\_vocabulary\_file*: "Specify Control Vocabulary file name"
- *\_cmip6\_option*: "used to trigger validation for CMIP6 only."
- *activity\_id*: "Specify an activity PMIP, GeoMIP"
- *output*: "Output Path where files are written - must be created by the user."
- *experiment\_id*: "Correspond to id found in "\_control\_vocabulary\_file""
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- *mip\_era*:
- *institution*:
- *source*:
- *calendar*:
- *realization\_index*:
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- *physics\_index*:
- *forcing\_index*:
- *\*contact \**:

- *history:*
- *comment:*
- *references:*
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- *model\_id:*
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providers make no warranty, either express or implied, including but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. All liabilities arising from the supply of the information (including any liability arising in negligence) are excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law. "

# Appendix A

## Critical Errors

The following errors are considered as CRITICAL and will cause a CMOR code to stop.

1. Calling a CMOR function before running `cmor_setup`
2. NetCDF version is neither 3.6.3 or 4.1 or greater
3. Udunits could not parse units
4. Incompatible units
5. Udunits could not create a converter
6. Logfile could not be open for writing
7. Output directory does not exist
8. Output directory is not a directory
9. User does not have read/write privileges on the output directory
10. Wrong value for `error_mode`
11. wrong value for netCDF mode
12. error reading udunits system
13. NetCDF could not set variable attribute
14. Dataset does not have one of the required attributes (required attributes can be defined in the MIP table)
15. Required global attribute is missing
16. If CMIP5 project: source attributes does not start with `model_id` attribute.
17. Forcing dataset attribute is not valid
18. `Leap_year` defined with invalid `leap_month`
19. Invalid leap month (<1 or >12)
20. Leap month defined but no leap year
21. Negative realization number
22. Zfactor variable not defined when needed

23. Zfactor defined w/o values and NOT time dependent.
24. Variable has axis defined with formula terms depending on axis that are not part of the variable
25. NetCDF error when creating zfactor variable
26. NetCDF Error defining compression parameters
27. Calling cmor\_write with an invalid variable id
28. Could not create path structure
29. "variable id" contains a "\_" or a '-' this means bad MIP table.
30. "file\_suffix" contains a "\_"
31. Could not rename the file you're trying to append to.
32. Trying to write an "Associated variable" before the variable itself
33. Output file exists and you're not in append/replace mode
34. NetCDF Error opening file for appending
35. NetCDF could not find time dimension in a file onto which you want to append
36. NetCDF could not figure out the length time dimension in a file onto which you want to append
37. NetCDF could not find your variable while appending to a file
38. NetCDF could not find time dimension in the variable onto which you're trying to append
39. NetCDF could not find time bounds in the variable onto which you're trying to append
40. NetCDF mode got corrupted.
41. NetCDF error creating file
42. NetCDF error putting file in definition mode
43. NetCDF error writing file global attribute
44. NetCDF error creating dimension in file
45. NetCDF error creating variable
46. NetCDF error writing variable attribute
47. NetCDF error setting chunking parameters
48. NetCDF error leaving definition mode
49. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "a" coefficient

50. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "b" coefficient
51. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "a\_bnds" coefficient
52. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "b\_bnds" coefficient
53. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "p0" coefficient
54. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "ap" coefficient
55. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "ap\_bnds" coefficient
56. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "sigma" coefficient
57. Hybrid coordinate, could not find "sigma\_bnds" coefficient
58. NetCDF writing error
59. NetCDF error closing file
60. Could not rename temporary file to its final name.
61. Cdms could not convert time values for calendar.
62. Variable does not have all required attributes (cmor\_variable)
63. Reference variable is defined with "positive", user did not pass it to cmor\_variable
64. Could not allocate memory for zfactor elements
65. Udunits error freeing units
66. Udunits error freeing converter
67. Could not allocate memory for zfactor\_bounds
68. Calling cmor\_variable before reading in a MIP table
69. Too many variable defined (see appendix on CMOR limits)
70. Could not find variable in MIP table
71. Wrong parameter "positive" passed
72. No "positive" parameter passed to cmor\_variable and it is required for this variable
73. Variable defined with too many (not enough) dimensions
74. Variable defined with axis that should not be on this variable
75. Variable defined within existing axis (wrong axis\_id)
76. Defining variable with axes defined in a MIP table that is not the current one.
77. Defining a variable with too many axes (see annex on CMOR limits)
78. Defining variable with axes ids that are not valid.

79. Defining variable with grid id that is not valid.
80. Defining a variable with dimensions that are not part of the MIP table (except for var named "latitude" and "longitude", since they could have grid axes defined in another MIP table)
81. Trying to retrieve length of time for a variable defined w/o time length
82. Trying to retrieve variable shape into an array of wrong rank (Fortran only really)
83. Calling cmor\_write with time values for a timeless variable
84. Cannot allocate memory for temporary array to write
85. Invalid absolute mean for data written (lower or greater by one order of magnitude than what the MIP table allows)
86. Calling cmor\_write with time values when they have already been defined with cmor\_axis when creating time axis
87. Cannot allocate memory to store time values
88. Cannot allocate memory to store time bounds values
89. Time values are not monotonic
90. Calling cmor\_write w/o time values when no values were defined via cmor\_axis when creating time axis
91. Time values already written in file
92. Time axis units do not contain "since" word (cmor\_axis)
93. Invalid data type for time values (ok are 'f','l','i','d')
94. Time values are not within time bounds
95. Non monotonic time bounds
96. Longitude axis spread over 360 degrees.
97. Overlapping bound values (except for climatological data)
98. bounds and axis values are not stored in the same order
99. requested value for axis not present
100. approximate time axis interval much greater (>20%) than the one defined in your MIP table
101. calling cmor\_axis before loading a MIP table
102. too many axes defined (see appendix on CMOR limits)
103. could not find reference axis name in current MIP table

104. output axis needs to be standard\_hybrid\_sigma and input axis is not one of :  
"standard\_hybrid\_sigma", "alternate\_hybrid\_sigma", "standard\_sigma"
105. MIP table requires to convert axis to unknown type
106. requested "region" not present on axis
107. axis (with bounds) values are in invalid type (valid are: 'f','d','l','i')
108. requested values already checked but stored internally, could be bad user cleanup
109. MIP table defined for version of CMOR greater than the library you're using
110. too many experiments defined in MIP table (see appendix on CMOR limits)
111. cmor\_set\_table used with invalid table\_id
112. MIP table has too many axes defined in it (see appendix on CMOR limits)
113. MIP table has too many variables defined in it (see appendix on CMOR limits)
114. MIP table has too many mappings defined in it (see appendix on CMOR limits)
115. MIP table defines the same mapping twice
116. grid mapping has too many parameters (see appendix on CMOR limits)
117. grid has different number of axes than what grid\_mapping prescribes.
118. Could not find all the axes required by grid\_mapping
119. Call to cmor\_grid with axis that are not created yet via cmor\_axis
120. Too many grids defined (see appendix on cmor\_limits)
121. Call to cmor\_grid w/o latitude array
122. Call to cmor\_grid w/o longitude array

# Appendix B

## Limits in cmor

The following are defined in cmor.h


```
#define CMOR_MAX_STRING 1024
#define CMOR_DEF_ATT_STR_LEN 256
#define CMOR_MAX_ELEMENTS 500
#define CMOR_MAX_AXES CMOR_MAX_ELEMENTS*3
#define CMOR_MAX_VARIABLES CMOR_MAX_ELEMENTS
#define CMOR_MAX_GRIDS 100
#define CMOR_MAX_DIMENSIONS 7
#define CMOR_MAX_ATTRIBUTES 100
#define CMOR_MAX_ERRORS 10
#define CMOR_MAX_TABLES 10
#define CMOR_MAX_GRID_ATTRIBUTES 25
```

# Contact us

## CMOR3 issues


<https://github.com/PCMDI/cmor/issues> 

## CMIP6 table issues

<https://github.com/PCMDI/cmip6-cmor-tables/issues> 

<http://dreq01.vanillaforums.com/categories/cmip6-issues> 

## CMOR3 documentations issues

[https://github.com/PCMDI/cmor3\\_documentation/issues](https://github.com/PCMDI/cmor3_documentation/issues) 

## Mailing list

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