

# Implementing HDF5 in MATLAB

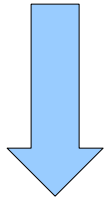
**Jeff Mather & Alec Rogers**

**The MathWorks, Inc.**

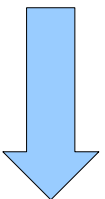
**29 November 2006**

## HDF4

1-1 mapping of C API first. (1998)



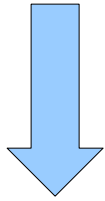
Customer requests for high-level functions.



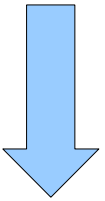
HDFREAD, HDFWRITE, HDFINFO. (2000)

## HDF5

High-level first. (2003)

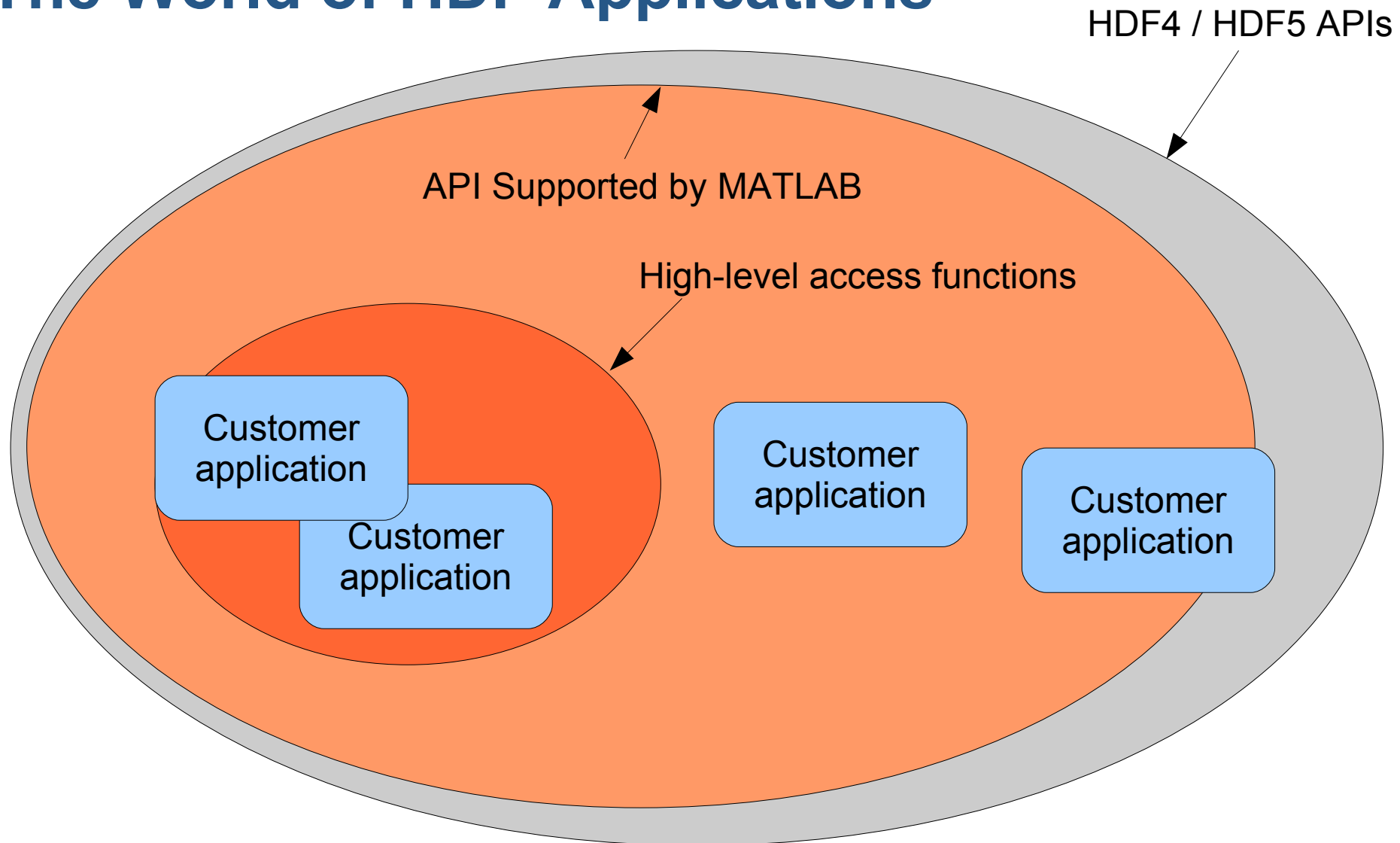


Customer requests for lower-level functionality.



1-1 mapping of C API. (2006)

# The World of HDF Applications



## HDF5READ

`DATA = HDF5READ(FILENAME, DATASETNAME)` returns in the variable `DATA` all data from the file `FILENAME` for the data set named `DATASETNAME`.

`DATA` has to be extremely general because of the wide variety of datatypes that HDF5 accomodates.

Simple access only:

- No subsetting.
- Limited datatype control.

More control needed to match the uniqueness of customer datasets and files.

## HDF5INFO

`FILEINFO = HDF5INFO(FILENAME)` returns a structure whose fields contain information about the contents of an HDF5 file. `FILENAME` is a string that specifies the name of the HDF file.

## HDF5WRITE

`HDF5WRITE(FILENAME, LOCATION, DATASET)` adds the data in `DATASET` to the HDF5 file named `FILENAME`. `LOCATION` defines where to write the `DATASET` in the file and resembles a Unix-style path. The data in `DATASET` is mapped to HDF5 datatypes using the rules below. . . .

HDF5WRITE is completely symmetric with HDF5READ.

Objects disambiguate datatypes.

The values in `DATASET` are cumbersome for non-native MATLAB types (e.g., arrays, compound, and references).

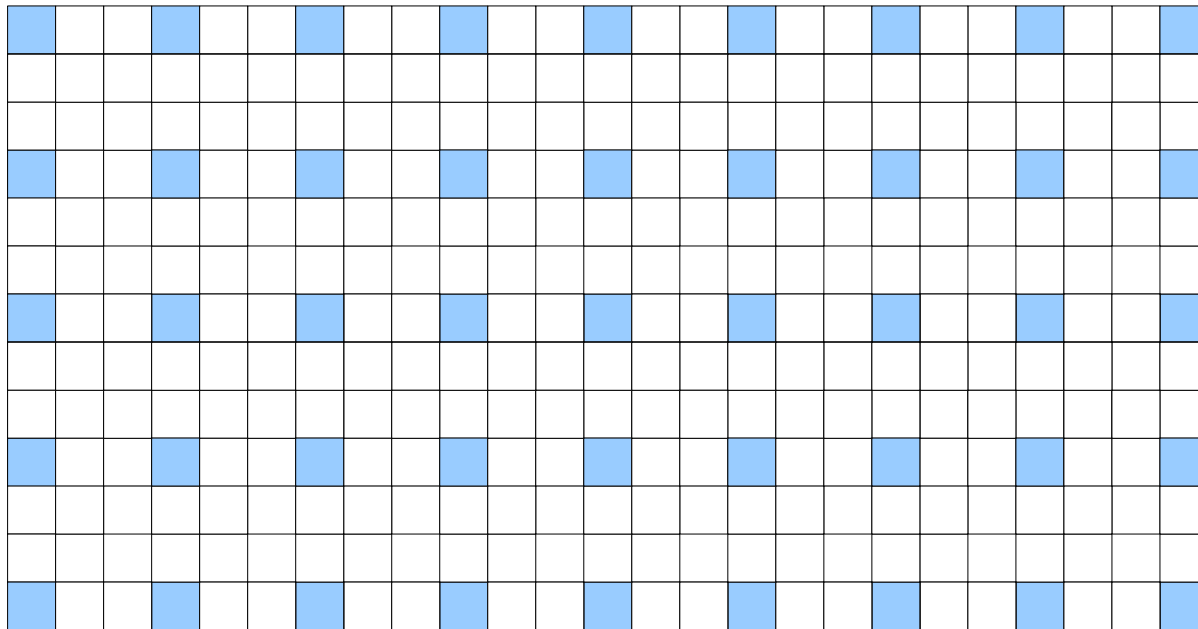
## Customer HDF5 Requests

- Library upgrades (1.4.5, 1.6.4, 1.6.5, 1.8)
- Better support for large data
- Hyperselection, chunking
- New platform support (Solaris 64, MacIntel)
- GZIP, SZIP compression
- HDF5 file interrogation
- Bitfield, date/time datatypes
- Data translators: HDF5 --> MATLAB



## Use Cases

Read parts of an HDF5 dataset (a hyperslab).



## Use Cases

Read complicated datatypes without the overhead of MATLAB objects for datasets.



`mydata(1).Data(1).Data(1)`

## Use Cases

Allow users to extend our HDF5 functionality without waiting for us.

## Use Cases

Be able to drop in new versions of the HDF5 library when they become available.

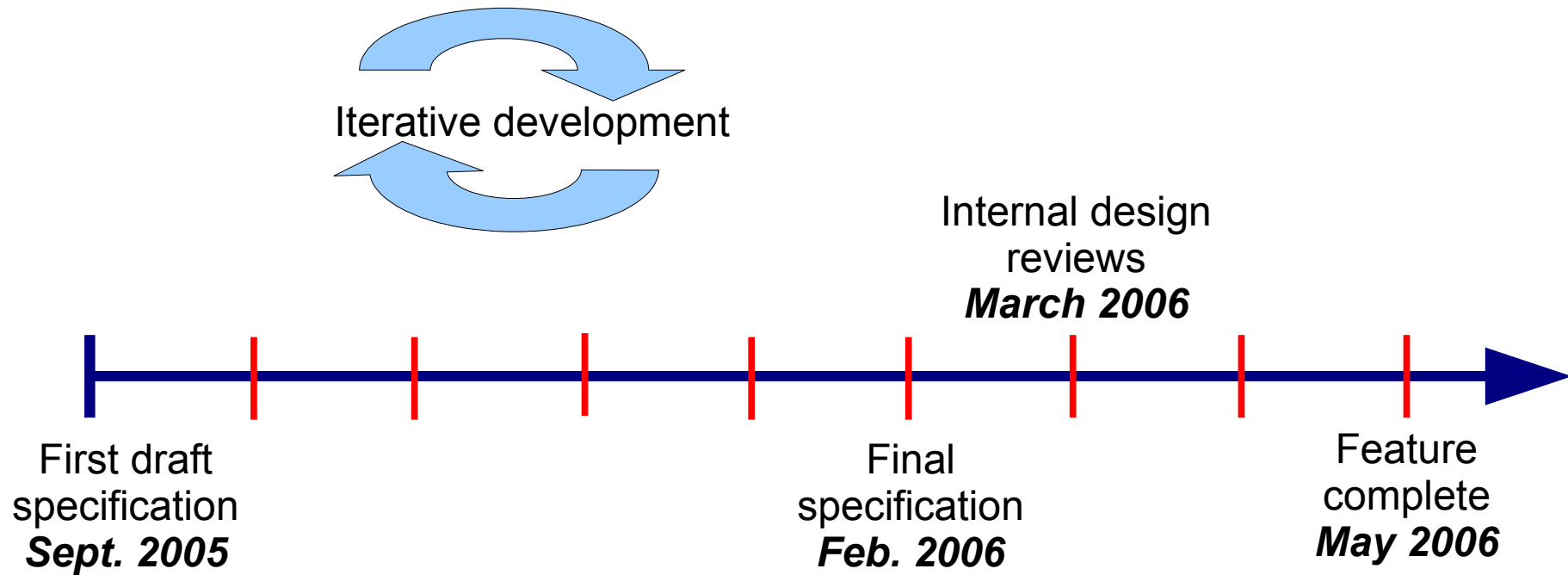
# HDF5 1.8

## Use Cases

Use a variety of esoteric HDF5 features at once:

“I'm trying to use HDF5 files [with] grouping features like compound data types, group links, and reference data types.”

# Schedule



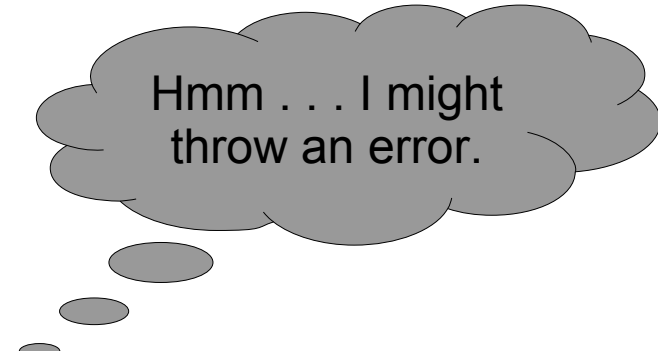
## MATLAB is not C

MATLAB

```
[out1, out2] = function(in1, in2);
```

C

```
status = function(in1, in2, &out1, &out2);
```



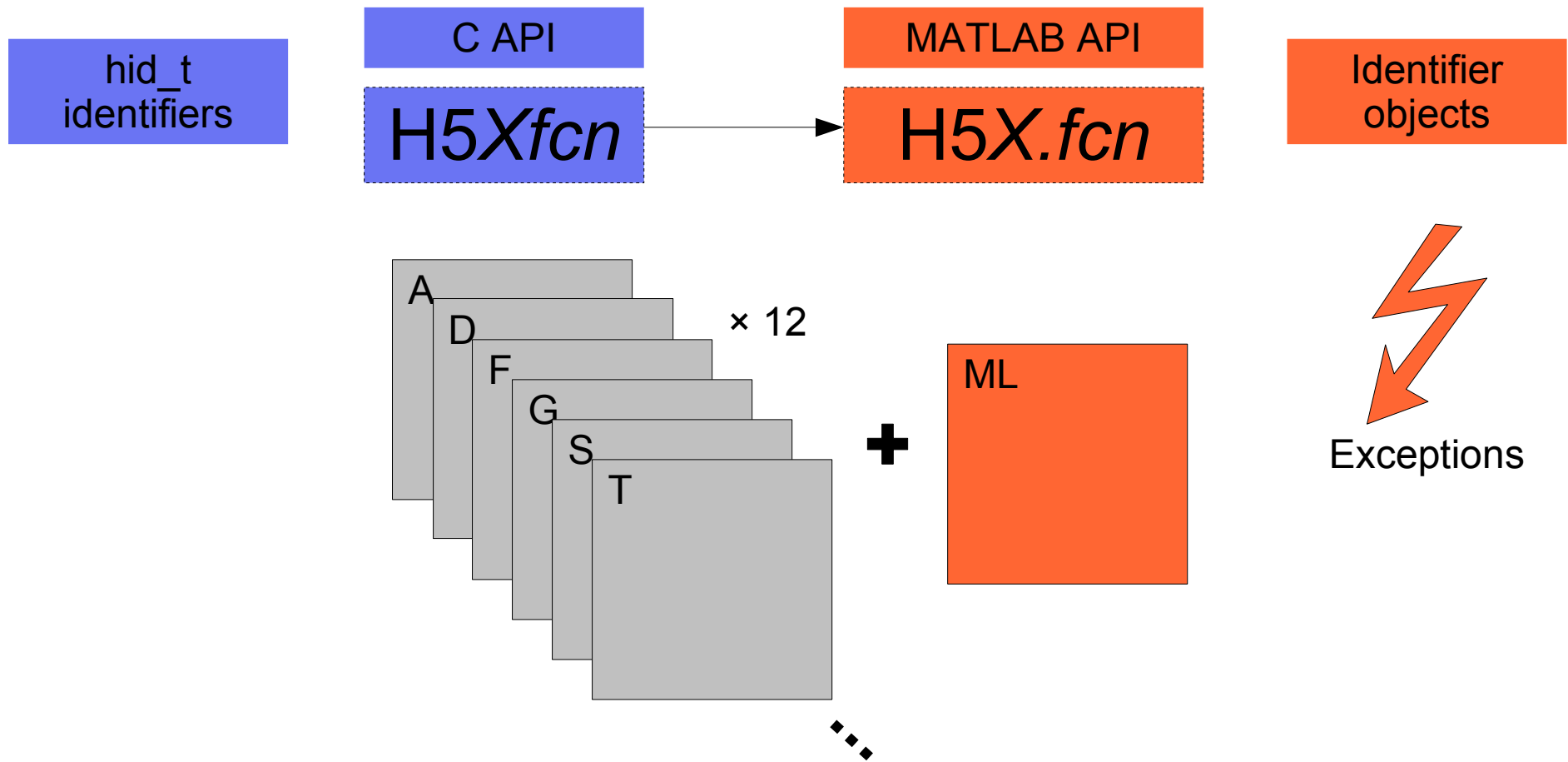
Hmm . . . I might  
throw an error.

# MATLAB is not C

```
mxArray
void * p_real
void * p_complex
size_t dims[]
size_t ndims
mxCLASS_ID type
...
...
```



# The Interface



## Special MATLAB Functions

`H5ML.compare_values`

`H5ML.get_constant_names`

`H5ML.get_constant_value`

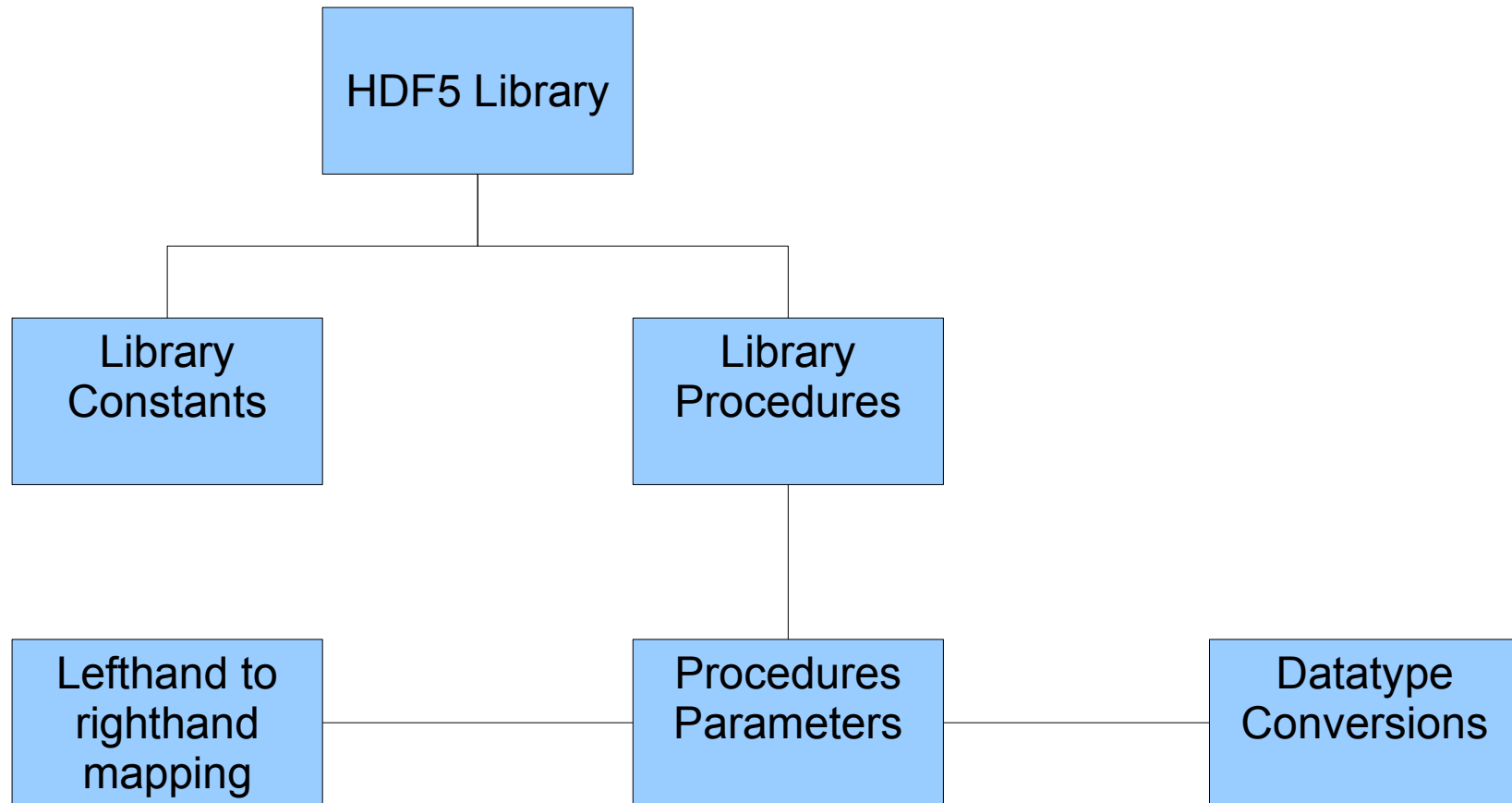
`H5ML.get_function_names`

`H5ML.get_mem_datatype`

`H5ML.hoffset`

`H5ML.sizeof`

# Library Model

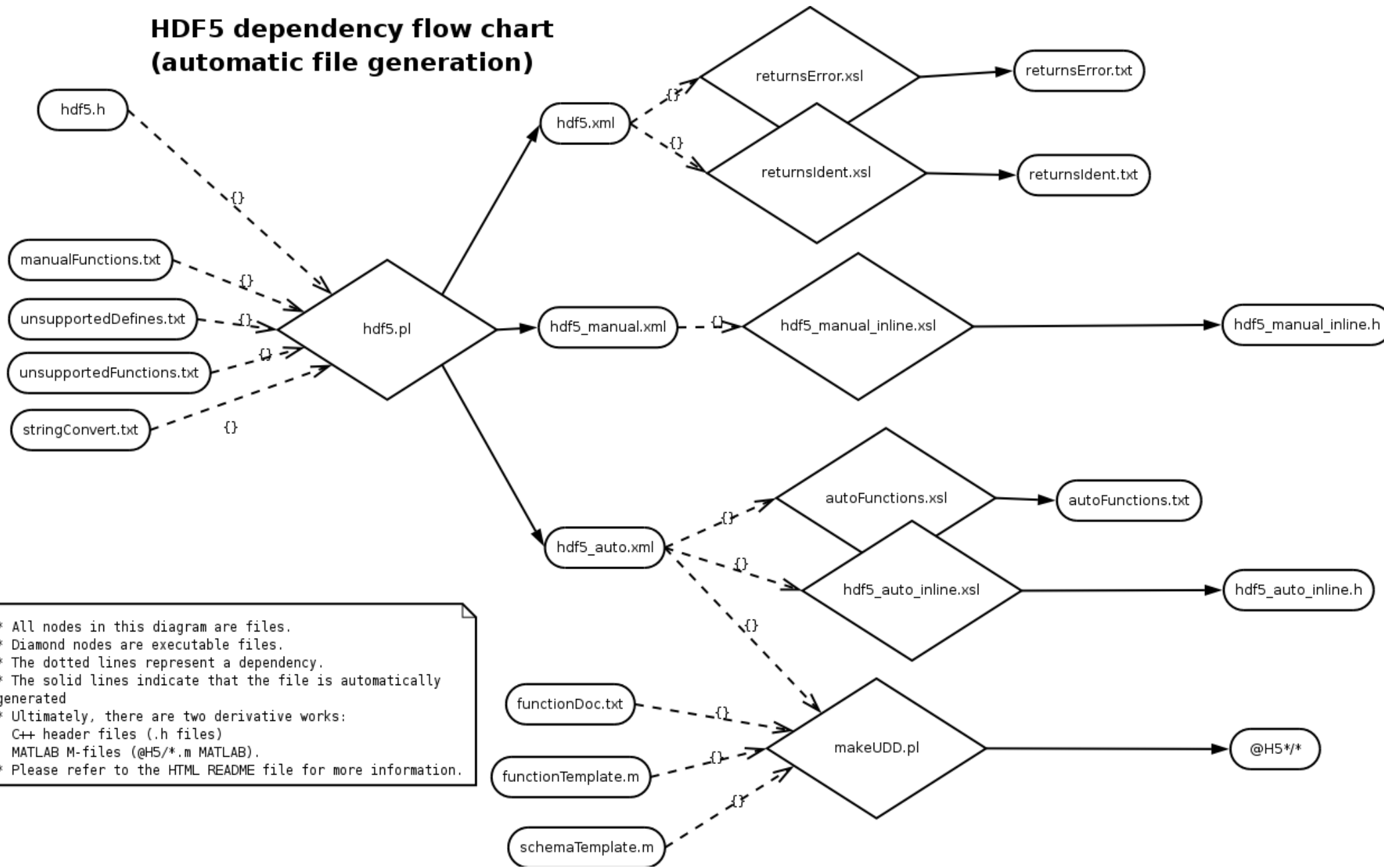


## Implementing the HDF5 Library

- Step 1: Determine auto vs. manual conversion
- Step 2: Convert .h to .xml
- Step 3: Convert XML to C++
- Step 4: Code manual functions
- Step 5: Integrate
- Step 6: Test

# The conversion process

**HDF5 dependency flow chart  
(automatic file generation)**



\* All nodes in this diagram are files.  
 \* Diamond nodes are executable files.  
 \* The dotted lines represent a dependency.  
 \* The solid lines indicate that the file is automatically generated  
 \* Ultimately, there are two derivative works:  
 C++ header files (.h files)  
 MATLAB M-files (@H5/\*.\* MATLAB).  
 \* Please refer to the HTML README file for more information.

## Converting XML to C++

```
// Definition
#define ADD_PROCEDURE_1_5(name,pfn,ret,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5) \
    addMethod(new LibraryProcedure_1_5< LibraryParameter_T<ret>, \
        LibraryParameter_T<a1>, \
        LibraryParameter_T<a2>, \
        LibraryParameter_T<a3>, \
        LibraryParameter_T<a4>, \
        LibraryParameter_T<a5> > \
        (name,atts,pfn));
```

## Converting XML to C++

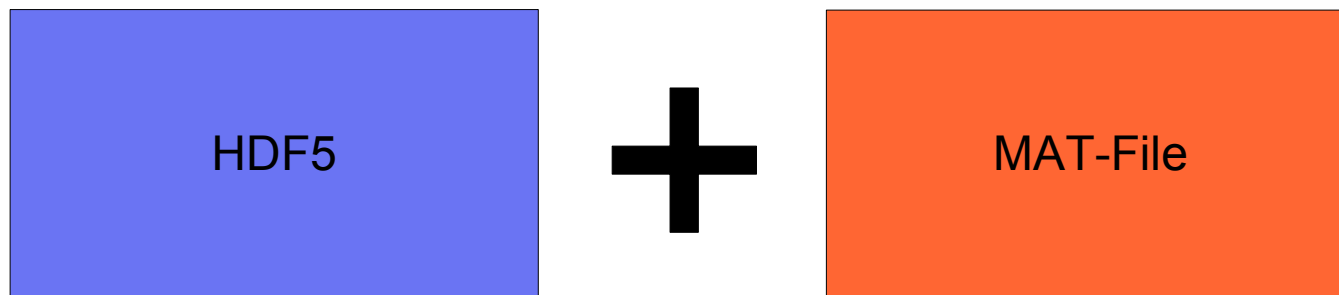
```
// Usage (x ~220 functions)
atts.init(0,1,5,5);
atts.setParamFlags(0, ParameterAttributes::OUTPUT, 1);
atts.setParamFlags(1, ParameterAttributes::INPUT |
    ParameterAttributes::STRING_CONVERT, 1);
atts.setParamFlags(2, ParameterAttributes::INPUT, 1);
atts.setParamFlags(3, ParameterAttributes::INPUT |
    ParameterAttributes::STRING_CONVERT, 1);
atts.setParamFlags(4, ParameterAttributes::INPUT |
    ParameterAttributes::STRING_CONVERT, 1);
atts.setParamFlags(5, ParameterAttributes::INPUT |
    ParameterAttributes::STRING_CONVERT, 1);
ADD_PROCEDURE_1_5("H5Acreate", H5Acreate, hid_t,
    hid_t, const char *, hid_t, hid_t, hid_t);
```

# The HDF Group and The MathWorks

- Continue to communicate future directions.
- Don't change the existing API functions.
- Communicate API functionality changes.
- Produce a machine parsable version of hdf5.h.



## The Future



- 64-bits for large arrays
- Data subsetting on load
- Type conversion on load
- Parallel I/O?