Comparison of Metadata Standards:

• This document compares the following metadata standards for the attribute groups used for describing geophysical datasets as an initial step to creating a NetCDF/CF based standard for use with CoastWatch satellite products:

- CoastWatch HDF version 3.4 as described in the CoastWatch Utilities User's Guide

- NetCDF Climate Forecast (CF) version 1.4, based on NetCDF and COARDS standards

- Data Content Standard (DCS) for Remote Sensed Ocean Color Data version I.0

File Information



Time Coordinates

CWHDF	CF-1.4	DCS
<pre>pass_date start_time temporal extent</pre>		aquisitionStartDateaquisitionEndDate
composite	climatology	
pass_type	<pre>bounds axis axis NC long_name standard_name NC units calendar calendar compress leap_month leap_year month_lengths NC valid_min</pre>	
	NC valid_max	

Spatial Coordinates

CWHDF **CF-1.4** DCS projection grid_mapping_name mapProjection gctp_sys semi major axis ellipsoid gctp_datum semi minor axis longOfCentralMeridian inverse_flattening latOfTrueScale gctp_zone earth radius falseEasting gctp parm et_affine standard parallel falseNorthing longitude of central meridian standardParallel rows latitude of projection origin geodeticDatum cols false easting pixelSize false northing polygon latitude bounds northernLatitude (polygon longitude NC (valid min southernLatitude westernLongitude valid max NC NC valid range easternLongitude region code standard name region name latitude projection_type axis longitude sensor code compress formula terms sensor parm long name NC NC positive

NC (units

Data Values

CWHDF	CF-1.4	DCS
add_offset	NC (add_offset	
(add_offset_err	NC <u>scale_factor</u>	
scale_factor		
(scale_factor_err		
[calibrated_nt)		
FillValue	NCFillValue	
missing_value	NC (missing_value	
	NC <u>valid_max</u>	
	NC (valid_min)	
	NC (valid_range)	
(long_name)	NC (long_name	(observedProperty)
	(<u>standard_name</u>)	
direction_variable	ancillary_variables	(processingFlags
(quality_flag	(flag_masks	(ancillaryData
(quality_mask)	(flag_meanings)	
(<u>flag_bits</u>)	(flag_values)	

Data Values (continued)

CWHDF	CF-1.4	DCS
(raster_type	cell_methods	
coordsys	coordinates grid_mapping	
units	NC units	
<pre>(atmospheric_correction) (processing_algorithm)</pre>	comment references source	observedPropertyAlgorithmatmCorrectioncalibrationprocessingLevelnumberOfSpectralBandswavelengthsbandwidths
<pre>format C_format fraction_digits nav_affine direction_convention</pre>	<pre>(cell_measures institution standard_err_multiplier</pre>	

Notes:

• CF uses generic coordinate axes (ie: NetCDF variables) and associated metadata attributes for both temporal and spatial coordinates, where as CWHDF and DCS just use sets of attributes, one set for spatial and another for temporal. So there may *appear* to be gaps in metadata attribute groupings, where in fact the metadata is just stored differently.

• DCS does not specify how to deal with data file structure and there is no way to specify metadata for more than one "variable" to describe how it was produced (for example, chlorophyll concentration and turbidity in one file), where as CF and CWHDF distinguish between attributes attached to the whole file, and to specific variables, and allow for multiple variables.

• CWHDF allows for many map projections using a GCTP parameter array, where as CF and DCS have individual attributes for the map projection parameters of each projection system, and support a more limited set of projections.

• CF has a more sophisticated way of handling composite and climatology metadata than CWHDF. DCS does not handle composites or climatologies at all.

• CWHDF and DCS have relatively large sets of required attributes, where as CF has very few, most attributes are recommendations.

• No metadata standard explicitly addresses for what general purpose each attribute is required. We might propose a set of purposes for attributes to give them context, for example some purposes:

- Correctly reading/interpreting variable data values.
- Contacting the data provider for answering questions.
- Helping archive users to quickly assess data suitability.
- Allowing software to compute earth locations for each pixel.
- Tracking changes to the data processing procedure.
- Allowing certain types of further processing.
- These could be grouped and simplified into areas of concern:
 - Computation: fundamental use of the scientific data values themselves, needed for computational accuracy.

- Information: for information about the data up to now, how it was produced, who produced it, when it was produced, what data sources were used, equations, how to distinguish it from other similar datasets, etc. Not needed for computation using the data.

Coordinate: for information about locating the data in space and time.
Why have a general purpose for each attribute? Because metadata standards generally disagree on the *level of detail*, because the requirements for each standard are different. For example the metadata useful to an automatic data plotting program are different than those useful to an archive that needs to search data. What level of detail is needed for CoastWatch data?

References:

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- NetCDF Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Conventions, Version 1.4, February 27, 2009. (http://cf-pcmdi.llnl.gov/documents/cf-conventions/1.4/cf-conventions.html)
- COARDS netCDF profile: Conventions for the standardization of NetCDF files, Accessed November 25, 2009. (http://ferret.wrc.noaa.gov/noaa_coop/coop_cdf_profile.html)
- Data Content Standard for Remotely Sensed Ocean Color Data, IOOS Data Integration Framework - 2008, Version 1.0, July 7, 2008.
- Mapping NCDDS Ocean Color DCS v1.0 to CoastWatch netCDF v0.61.
- The Recommended GHRSST Data Processing Specification Version 2.0, Revision 0.6 L2P Product Specification, June 10, 2009.
- The Recommended GHRSST Data Specification (GDS) L3 Product Specification, Version 2.0, Revision 0.3.1, June 26, 2009.
- The Recommended GHRSST Data Processing Specification GDS (Version 2.0 revision 0.1) L4 product specification, June 26, 2009.