

Package ‘cmsafops’

October 28, 2022

Title Tools for CM SAF NetCDF Data

Version 1.2.6

Description The Satellite Application Facility on Climate Monitoring (CM SAF) is a ground segment of the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) and one of EUMETSAT's Satellite Application Facilities. The CM SAF contributes to the sustainable monitoring of the climate system by providing essential climate variables related to the energy and water cycle of the atmosphere (<<https://www.cmsaf.eu>>). It is a joint cooperation of eight National Meteorological and Hydrological Services. The 'cmsafops' R-package provides a collection of R-operators for the analysis and manipulation of CM SAF NetCDF formatted data. Other CF conform NetCDF data with time, longitude and latitude dimension should be applicable, but there is no guarantee for an error-free application. CM SAF climate data records are provided for free via (<<https://wui.cmsaf.eu/safira>>). Detailed information and test data are provided on the CM SAF webpage (<http://www.cmsaf.eu/R_toolbox>).

URL <https://www.cmsaf.eu>

License GPL (>= 3)

BugReports <https://github.com/cmsaf/cmsaf-r-tools/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Imports assertthat (>= 0.2.1), fields (>= 10.3), FNN (>= 1.1), ncd4 (>= 1.17), rainfarmr (>= 0.1), raster (>= 3.0), sp (>= 1.4), progress, trend, SearchTrees, utils

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Suggests cmsaf, cmsafvis, spelling (>= 2.1), testthat (>= 2.3)

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

Maintainer Steffen Kothe <Steffen.Kothe@dwd.de>

Author Steffen Kothe [aut, cre],
 Danny Parsons [ctb]

Date/Publication 2022-10-28 07:55:06 UTC

R topics documented:

acsaf_box_mergetime	5
add_grid_info	6
box_mergetime	7
calc_allDatesNc	9
calc_overlapping_time	9
calc_timestepNc	10
change_att	10
check.coordinate.system	12
cmsaf.abs	13
cmsaf.add	14
cmsaf.addc	16
cmsaf.adjust.two.files	18
cmsaf.cat	19
cmsaf.detrend	21
cmsaf.div	22
cmsaf.divc	24
cmsaf.mk.test	26
cmsaf.mul	28
cmsaf.mulc	30
cmsaf.regres	32
cmsaf.stats	33
cmsaf.stats.station.data	35
cmsaf.sub	36
cmsaf.sub.rel	38
cmsaf.subc	39
cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system	40
cmsafops	41
dayavg	43
daymax	45
daymean	46
daymin	48
dayptl	50
dayrange	51
daysd	53
daysum	55
dayvar	56
divdpm	58
extract.level	60
extract.period	61
fldcor	63
fldcovar	65

fldmax	67
fldmean	69
fldmin	70
fldrang	72
fldsd	74
fldsum	75
get_basename	77
get_date_time	78
get_dimensions	78
get_nc_version	79
get_processing_time_string	79
get_time	80
get_time_info	80
gridboxmax	81
gridboxmean	82
gridboxmin	84
gridboxrange	86
gridboxsd	88
gridboxsum	89
gridboxvar	91
hourmean	93
hoursum	95
levbox_mergetime	96
mermean	98
mon.anomaly	100
mon.anomaly.climatology	102
monavg	103
mondaymean	104
monmax	106
monmean	108
monmin	109
monpctl	111
monsd	113
monsum	114
monvar	116
mon_num_above	118
mon_num_below	119
mon_num_equal	121
muldpm	123
multimonmean	125
multimonsum	126
ncinfo	128
num_above	129
num_below	131
num_equal	133
read_file	135
read_ncvar	135
remap	136

runmax	139
runmean	140
runmin	142
runrange	144
runsd	145
runsum	147
seas.anomaly	149
seasmean	151
seassd	152
seassum	154
seasvar	156
sellonlatbox	157
selmon	159
selperiod	161
selpoint	163
selpoint.multi	164
seltime	167
selyear	168
timavg	170
timcor	172
timcovar	174
timcumsum	176
timmax	177
timmean	178
timmin	180
timptl	182
timsd	183
timselmean	185
timselsum	187
timsun	188
trend	190
trend_advanced	192
wfldmean	194
ydaymax	196
ydaymean	197
ydaymin	199
ydayrange	201
ydaysd	202
ydaysum	204
ydrunmean	206
ydrunsd	207
ydrunsum	209
year.anomaly	211
yearmax	212
yearmean	214
yearmin	216
yearrange	217
years	219

yearsum	221
yearvar	222
ymonmax	224
ymonmean	226
ymonmin	227
ymonsd	229
ymonsum	231
yseasmax	232
yseasmean	234
yseasmin	236
yseassd	237
zonmean	239
zonsum	241

Index 243

acsaf_box_mergetime	<i>Function to combine ACSAF NetCDF files and simultaneously cut a region.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

This function selects a region (and optionally a level) from a bunch of AC SAF NetCDF files that match the same pattern of the filename, and writes the output to a new file.

Usage

```
acsaf_box_mergetime(
  path,
  pattern,
  outfile,
  lon1 = -180,
  lon2 = 180,
  lat1 = -90,
  lat2 = 90,
  nc34 = 3
)
```

Arguments

path	The directory of input NetCDF files without / at the end (character).
pattern	A part of the filename, which is the same for all desired input files (character). The pattern has to be a character string containing a regular expression.
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
lon1	Longitude of lower left corner (numeric).
lon2	Longitude of upper right left corner (numeric).
lat1	Latitude of lower left corner (numeric).

lat2	Latitude of upper right corner (numeric). Longitude of upper right corner (numeric).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.

Value

A NetCDF file including the merged time series of the selected region is written.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [add_grid_info\(\)](#), [box_mergetime\(\)](#), [cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system\(\)](#), [levbox_mergetime\(\)](#), [remap\(\)](#)

add_grid_info	<i>Add grid info</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Adds a standard longitude/latitude grid to a file which is based on a different grid.

Usage

```
add_grid_info(infile, auxfile, outfile, overwrite = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

infile	Character containing file name or path of input file.
auxfile	Character containing file name or path of auxiliary file.
outfile	Character containing file name or path of output file. If NULL, the input file is directly edited instead.
overwrite	Logical; should existing output file be overwritten? If outfile is NULL, this parameter is ignored.
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

Details

No existing data is changed. The additional grid info is added as two additional variables (lon and lat).

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [acsaf_box_mergetime\(\)](#), [box_mergetime\(\)](#), [cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system\(\)](#), [levbox_mergetime\(\)](#), [remap\(\)](#)

box_mergetime	<i>Function to combine NetCDF files and simultaneously cut a region (and level).</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function selects a region (and optionally a level) from a bunch of NetCDF files that match the same pattern of the filename, and writes the output to a new file. If no longitude and latitude values are given, files are only merged. All input files have to have the same grid and the same variable. The reference time of the output file is determined by the first input file.

Usage

```
box_mergetime(
  var,
  path,
  pattern,
  outfile,
  lon1 = -180,
  lon2 = 180,
  lat1 = -90,
  lat2 = 90,
  level = NULL,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
path	The directory of input NetCDF files without / at the end (character).
pattern	A part of the filename, which is the same for all desired input files (character). The pattern has to be a character string containing a regular expression.
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
lon1	Longitude of lower left corner (numeric).
lon2	Longitude of upper right left corner (numeric).
lat1	Latitude of lower left corner (numeric).
lat2	Latitude of upper right corner (numeric). Longitude of upper right corner (numeric).
level	Number of level that should be extracted (integer) or NULL.
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

Value

A NetCDF file including the merged time series of the selected region is written. The resulting file uses the meta data of the first input file.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: `acsaf_box_mergetime()`, `add_grid_info()`, `cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system`, `levbox_mergetime()`, `remap()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create two simple example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_n1.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_n2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Cut a region and merge both example CM SAF NetCDF files into one
## output file. Get path information of working directory with getwd()
## command.
box_mergetime(var = "SIS", path= tempdir(), pattern = "CMSAF_example_file_n",
```



```
outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_box_mergetime.nc"),
lon1 = 8, lon2 = 12, lat1 = 48, lat2 = 52)

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_n1.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_n2.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_box_mergetime.nc")))
```

calc_allDatesNc *Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.*

Description

This function is a helper function called by the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
calc_allDatesNc(result.fileslist, ordpath)
```

Arguments

result.fileslist	A data frame containing all meta data (data.frame).
ordpath	NetCDF file path

calc_overlapping_time *Routine to calculate overlapping time periods in two files.*

Description

Designed for CMSAF Toolbox.

Usage

```
calc_overlapping_time(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2 = NULL,
  infile2,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character). Also supported formats for station data are .csv and .RData files.
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

Start date and end date are the result (list).

calc_timestepNc	<i>Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

This function is a helper function called by the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
calc_timestepNc(result.fileslist, orddpath)
```

Arguments

result.fileslist	A data frame containing all meta data (data.frame).
ordpath	NetCDF file path

change_att	<i>Change attributes of a NetCDF variable.</i>
------------	--

Description

This function can change the name, standard_name, long_name, units, _FillValue and missing_value of a variable. There is no separate outfile, thus use this function with care. The values for v_name, s_name, l_name, u_name, F_val and m_val are optional and will only be changed if they are given. If an attribute is not defined yet, it is added by the function.

Usage

```
change_att(
  var,
  infile,
  v_name = NULL,
  s_name = NULL,
  l_name = NULL,
  u_name = NULL,
  F_val = NULL,
  m_val = NULL,
  val_prec = "double",
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
v_name	New variable name (character).
s_name	New standard name (character).
l_name	New long name (character).
u_name	New units name (character).
F_val	New fill value (numeric).
m_val	New missing value (numeric).
val_prec	Precision of the FillValue and missing value (character). Default is double.
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

Value

The variable information within the infile NetCDF is changed.

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))
```

```
## create NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("Data1", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Change the variable and standard name of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file:
change_att(var = "Data1", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), v_name = "SIS",
  s_name = "surface_downwelling_shortwave_flux_in_air")

unlink(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"))
```

check.coordinate.system

Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Description

This function is a helper function called by the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
check.coordinate.system(nc_path, nc_temp_path, var, filelist)
```

Arguments

nc_path	Path to NetCDF files which should be converted
nc_temp_path	Destination NetCDF file path
var	Name of NetCDF variable (character)
filelist	NetCDF file names (data.frame)

cmsaf.abs	<i>Determine absolute values</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

The function determines absolute values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
cmsaf.abs(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of absolute values is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: [cmsaf.addc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.add\(\)](#), [cmsaf.divc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.div\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mulc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mul\(\)](#), [cmsaf.subc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.sub\(\)](#), [divdpm\(\)](#), [muldpm\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>
```

```

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the absolute values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
cmsaf.abs(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_abs.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_abs.nc"))

```

cmsaf.add

Add the fields of two input NetCDF files.

Description

The function adds the fields of infile1 to the fields of infile2. Infiles have to have the same spatial and temporal dimension or one infile can contain only one timestep. The outfile uses the meta data of infile1.

Usage

```

cmsaf.add(
  var1,
  var2,
  infile1,
  infile2,
  outfile,

```

```

nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc1 = NULL,
nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1	Name of variable in infile1 (character).
var2	Name of variable in infile2 (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the added fields of infile1 and infile2 is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: [cmsaf.abs\(\)](#), [cmsaf.addc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.divc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.div\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mulc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mul\(\)](#), [cmsaf.subc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.sub\(\)](#), [divdpm\(\)](#), [muldpm\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))

```

```

data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create two example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Add the fields of both example CM SAF NetCDF files and write the
## result into one output file.
cmsaf.add(var1 = "SIS", var2 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), infile2 = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_add.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_add.nc"))

```

cmsaf.addc

Add a constant to a dataset.

Description

This function adds a given constant number to each element of a dataset.

Usage

```

cmsaf.addc(
  var,
  const = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,

```



```

nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
const	Constant number (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'double'.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: `cmsaf.abs()`, `cmsaf.add()`, `cmsaf.divc()`, `cmsaf.div()`, `cmsaf.mulc()`, `cmsaf.mul()`, `cmsaf.subc()`, `cmsaf.sub()`, `divdpm()`, `muldpm()`

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)

```

```

y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Add a given number each dataset element of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
cmsaf.addc(var = "SIS", const = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_addc.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_addc.nc"))

```

cmsaf.adjust.two.files

Routine to adjust the time dimensions and coordinates in two files.

Description

Designed for CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```

cmsaf.adjust.two.files(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile1,
  outfile2,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile1	Filename of first output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile2	Filename of second output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to <code>infile1</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).
nc2	Alternatively to <code>infile2</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

Two NetCDF files with the same time period and coordinate system are the result.

<code>cmsaf.cat</code>	<i>Concatenate datasets of several NetCDF input files.</i>
------------------------	--

Description

This function concatenates datasets of an arbitrary number of input files. All input files have to have the same structure with the same variable and different timesteps.

Usage

```
cmsaf.cat(var, infiles, outfile, nc34 = 4, overwrite = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infiles	Vector with filenames of input NetCDF files. The file names may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

Value

A NetCDF file including the merged time series is written. The resulting file uses the meta data of the first input file.

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create two simple example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Cut a region and merge both example CM SAF NetCDF files into one
## output file. Get path information of working directory with getwd()
## command.
wd <- getwd()
cmsaf.cat(var = "SIS", infiles = c(file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc")),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_cat.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
```

```
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_cat.nc"))))
```

 cmsaf.detrend

Linear detrending of time series

Description

The function determines detrended values from data of a single NetCDF input file. All time steps should be equidistantly distributed.

Usage

```
cmsaf.detrend(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of linear detrended values is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the detrend values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
cmsaf.detrend(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_detrend.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_detrend.nc")))

```

cmsaf.div

Divide the fields of two input NetCDF files.

Description

The function divides the fields of `infile1` by the fields of `infile2`. Infiles have to have the same spatial and temporal dimension or one infile can contain only one timestep. The outfile uses the meta data of `infile1`.

Usage

```

cmsaf.div(
  var1,
  var2,
  infile1,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1	Name of variable in infile1 (character).
var2	Name of variable in infile2 (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the divided fields of infile1 and infile2 is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: [cmsaf.abs\(\)](#), [cmsaf.addc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.add\(\)](#), [cmsaf.divc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mulc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mul\(\)](#), [cmsaf.subc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.sub\(\)](#), [divdpm\(\)](#), [muldpm\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

```

```

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(11, 11, 1))

## create two example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Divide the fields of both example CM SAF NetCDF files and write the
## result into one output file.
cmsaf.div(var1 = "SIS", var2 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), infile2 = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_div.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_div.nc"))

```

cmsaf.divc

Divide data by a constant.

Description

This function divides each element of a dataset by a given constant number.

Usage

```

cmsaf.divc(
  var,
  const = 1,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
const	Constant number (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'double'.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: [cmsaf.abs\(\)](#), [cmsaf.addc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.add\(\)](#), [cmsaf.div\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mulc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mul\(\)](#), [cmsaf.subc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.sub\(\)](#), [divdpm\(\)](#), [muldpm\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")

```

```

origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Divide each dataset element of the example CM SAF NetCDF file by a
## given number and write the output to a new file.
cmsaf.divc(var = "SIS", const = 100, infile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_divc.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_divc.nc"))

```

 cmsaf.mk.test

Apply Mann-Kendall trend test.

Description

The function determines the trend from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file basing on a Mann-Kendall test.

Usage

```

cmsaf.mk.test(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including three data layers is written. One layer contains a measure for the significance of the calculated mann-kendall statistic (S). A very high positive value of S is an indicator of an increasing trend and a very low negative value indicates a decreasing trend. Another layer (Z) contains the calculated normalized test statistic Z. A positive value of Z is an indicator of an increasing trend and a negative value indicates a decreasing trend.

See Also

Other temporal operators: `cmsaf.detrend()`, `cmsaf.regres()`, `num_above()`, `num_below()`, `num_equal()`, `timavg()`, `timmax()`, `timmean()`, `timmin()`, `timpctl()`, `timsd()`, `timsum()`, `trend_advanced()`, `trend()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
```

```

vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the trend of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the
## output to a new file.
cmsaf.mk.test(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file_mktrend.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_mktrend.nc")))

```

cmsaf.mul

Multiply the fields of two input NetCDF files.

Description

The function multiplies the fields of `infile1` and `infile2`. Infiles have to have the same spatial and temporal dimension or one infile can contain only one timestep. The outfile uses the meta data of `infile1`.

Usage

```

cmsaf.mul(
  var1,
  var2,
  infile1,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>var1</code>	Name of variable in <code>infile1</code> (character).
<code>var2</code>	Name of variable in <code>infile2</code> (character).
<code>infile1</code>	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>infile2</code>	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the multiplied fields of infile1 and infile2 is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: `cmsaf.abs()`, `cmsaf.addc()`, `cmsaf.add()`, `cmsaf.divc()`, `cmsaf.div()`, `cmsaf.mulc()`, `cmsaf.subc()`, `cmsaf.sub()`, `divdpm()`, `muldpm()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create two example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)
```

```

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Multiply the fields of both example CM SAF NetCDF files and write the
## result into one output file.
cmsaf.mul(var1 = "SIS", var2 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), infile2 = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_mul.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_mul.nc"))

```

 cmsaf.mulc

Multiply data with a constant.

Description

This function multiplies each element of a dataset with a given constant number.

Usage

```

cmsaf.mulc(
  var,
  const = 1,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
const	Constant number (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.

overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'double'.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: `cmsaf.abs()`, `cmsaf.addc()`, `cmsaf.add()`, `cmsaf.divc()`, `cmsaf.div()`, `cmsaf.mul()`, `cmsaf.subc()`, `cmsaf.sub()`, `divdpm()`, `muldpm()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Multiply each dataset element of the example CM SAF NetCDF file by a
## given number and write the output to a new file.
cmsaf.mulc(var = "SIS", const = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_mulc.nc"))
```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_mulc.nc")))
```

cmsaf.regres

Estimate regression parameter

Description

The function estimates the regression parameters *b* from data of a single NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
cmsaf.regres(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including the regression parameters *b* is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 6, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 47, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2002-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- aperm(array(c(1:369), dim = c(3, 5, 36)), c(2, 1, 3))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Estimate the regression parameter b values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
cmsaf.regres(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_regres.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_regres.nc")))
```

cmsaf.stats

Calculates the rmse, mae, bias, correlation in grid space of two NetCDF files. Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Description

Calculates the rmse, mae, bias, correlation in grid space of two NetCDF files. Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
cmsaf.stats(  
  var1,  
  var2,  
  infile1,  
  infile2,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc1 = NULL,  
  nc2 = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first file (character).
var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second file (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output csv file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of input file. Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?; Default: FALSE
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to <code>infile1</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).
nc2	Alternatively to <code>infile2</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A csv file including the rmse, mae, bias and correlation in grid space is written.

See Also

Other metrics: [cmsaf.stats.station.data\(\)](#)

`cmsaf.stats.station.data`

Calculates the rmse, mae, bias, correlation over time of a NetCDF file and a dataframe (station data). Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Description

Calculates the rmse, mae, bias, correlation over time of a NetCDF file and a dataframe (station data). Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
cmsaf.stats.station.data(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  data_station,  
  outfile,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable of NetCDF file (character).
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>data_station</code>	Dataframe of RData or csv file (station data); Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output csv file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?; Default: FALSE
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code> .

Value

A csv file including the rmse, mae, bias and correlation over time is written.

See Also

Other metrics: [cmsaf.stats\(\)](#)

 cmsaf.sub

Subtract the fields of two input NetCDF files.

Description

The function subtracts the fields of infile2 from the fields of infile1. Infiles have to have the same spatial and temporal dimension or one infile can contain only one timestep. The outfile uses the meta data of infile1.

Usage

```

cmsaf.sub(
  var1,
  var2,
  infile1,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1	Name of variable in infile1 (character).
var2	Name of variable in infile2 (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the subtracted fields of infile1 and infile2 is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: `cmsaf.abs()`, `cmsaf.addc()`, `cmsaf.add()`, `cmsaf.divc()`, `cmsaf.div()`, `cmsaf.mulc()`, `cmsaf.mul()`, `cmsaf.subc()`, `divdpm()`, `muldpm()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create two example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Subtract the fields of both example CM SAF NetCDF files and write the
## result into one output file.
cmsaf.sub(var1 = "SIS", var2 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), infile2 = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_sub.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
```

```
"CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_sub.nc")))
```

cmsaf.sub.rel	<i>Subtract the fields of two input NetCDF files (relative). Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.</i>
---------------	---

Description

The function subtracts the fields of infile2 from the fields of infile1. Infiles have to have the same spatial and temporal dimension.

Usage

```
cmsaf.sub.rel(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var1	Name of variable in infile1 (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var2	Name of variable in infile2 (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the subtracted fields of infile1 and infile2 is written.

cmsaf.subc	<i>Subtract a constant from a dataset.</i>
------------	--

Description

This function subtracts a given constant number from each element of a dataset.

Usage

```
cmsaf.subc(
  var,
  const = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
const	Constant number (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'double'.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: [cmsaf.abs\(\)](#), [cmsaf.addc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.add\(\)](#), [cmsaf.divc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.div\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mulc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mul\(\)](#), [cmsaf.sub\(\)](#), [divdpm\(\)](#), [muldpm\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Subtract a given number from each dataset element of the example CM
## SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
cmsaf.subc(var = "SIS", const = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_subc.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_subc.nc")))
```

```
cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system
```

Transform the coordinate system to -180 to 180 longitude of an infile

Description

Transform the coordinate system to -180 to 180 longitude of an infile

Usage

```
cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system(infile, var, outfile, nc = NULL)
```


Arguments

<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including the coordinate system (-180 to 180 longitude) is written.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [acsaf_box_mergetime\(\)](#), [add_grid_info\(\)](#), [box_mergetime\(\)](#), [levbox_mergetime\(\)](#), [remap\(\)](#)

cmsafops

cmsafops: A package for analyzing and manipulating CM SAF NetCDF formatted data.

Description

The 'cmsafops' functions are manipulating NetCDF input files and write the result in a separate output file. The functions were designed and tested for CM SAF NetCDF data, but most of the functions can be applied to other NetCDF data, which use the CF convention and time, latitude, longitude dimensions. As interface to NetCDF data the [ncdf4 package](#) is used.

Toolbox

The CM SAF R Toolbox is a user-friendly [shiny app](#) in the [cmsaf package](#), which helps to apply 'cmsafops' operators.

Mathematical operators

[cmsaf.abs](#), [cmsaf.add](#), [cmsaf.addc](#), [cmsaf.div](#), [cmsaf.divc](#), [cmsaf.mul](#), [cmsaf.mulc](#), [cmsaf.sub](#), [cmsaf.subc](#), [divdpm](#), [muldpm](#)

Hourly statistics

[hourmean](#), [hoursum](#)

Daily statistics

[dayavg](#), [daymax](#), [daymean](#), [daymin](#), [daypctl](#), [dayrange](#), [daysd](#), [daysum](#), [dayvar](#), [ydaymax](#), [ydaymean](#), [ydaymin](#), [ydayrange](#), [ydaystd](#), [ydaysum](#)

Monthly statistics

`mon.anomaly`, `monavg`, `mondaymean`, `monmax`, `monmean`, `monmin`, `monpctl`, `monsd`, `monsum`, `monvar`,
`multimonmean`, `multimonsum`, `ymonmax`, `ymonmean`, `ymonmin`, `ymonsd`, `ymonsum`, `mon_num_above`,
`mon_num_below`, `mon_num_equal`

Seasonal statistics

`seas.anomaly`, `seasmean`, `seassd`, `seassum`, `seasvar`, `yseasmax`, `yseasmean`, `yseasmin`, `yseassd`

Annual statistics

`year.anomaly`, `yearmax`, `yearmean`, `yearmin`, `yearrange`, `yearsds`, `yearsum`, `yearvar`

Zonal statistics

`zonmean`, `zonsum`

Meridional statistics

`mermean`

Running statistics

`runmax`, `runmean`, `runmin`, `runrange`, `runsd`, `runsum`, `ydrunmean`, `ydrunsd`, `ydrunsum`

Grid boxes statistics

`gridboxmax`, `gridboxmean`, `gridboxmin`, `gridboxrange`, `gridboxsd`, `gridboxsum`, `gridboxvar`

Temporal operators

`cmsaf.detrend`, `cmsaf.mk.test`, `cmsaf.regres`, `timmax`, `timmean`, `timavg`, `timmin`, `timpctl`,
`timsd`, `timsum`, `trend_advanced`, `trend`, `num_above`, `num_below`, `num_equal`

Time range statistics

`timselmean`, `timselsum`

Spatial operators

`fldmax`, `fldmean`, `fldmin`, `fldrang`, `fldsds`, `fldsds`, `fldsds`, `wfldmean`

Correlation and covariance

`fldcor`, `fldcovar`, `timcor`, `timcovar`

Selection and removal functions

`extract.level`, `extract.period`, `sellonlatbox`, `selmon`, `selperiod`, `selpoint.multi`, `selpoint`,
`seltime`, `selyear`

Data manipulation

`box_mergetime`, `cmsaf.adjust.two.files`, `cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system`, `levbox_mergetime`,
`add_grid_info`, `remap`

Other functions

`cmsaf.cat`, `get_time`, `ncinfo`, `read_ncvar`

Author(s)

Maintainer: Steffen Kothe <Steffen.Kothe@dwd.de>

Contact: CM SAF Team <contact.cmsaf@dwd.de>

References

http://www.cmsaf.eu/R_toolbox

Kothe, S.; Hollmann, R.; Pfeifroth, U.; Träger-Chatterjee, C.; Trentmann, J. The CM SAF R Toolbox—A Tool for the Easy Usage of Satellite-Based Climate Data in NetCDF Format. ISPRS Int. J. Geo-Inf. 2019, 8, 109. doi:10.3390/ijgi8030109

dayavg

Determine daily averages

Description

The function determines daily averages from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. There is a difference between the operators `dayavg` and `daymean`. The mean is regarded as a statistical function, whereas the average is found simply by adding the sample members and dividing the result by the sample size. For example, the mean of 1, 2, miss and 3 is $(1 + 2 + 3)/3 = 2$, whereas the average is $(1 + 2 + \text{miss} + 3)/4 = \text{miss}/4 = \text{miss}$. If there are no missing values in the sample, the average and mean are identical.

Usage

```
dayavg(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily averages is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
```

```

nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily averages of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
dayavg(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_dayavg.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
         file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_dayavg.nc")))

```

daymax	<i>Determine daily maxima</i>
--------	-------------------------------

Description

The function determines daily maximum from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

daymax(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily maximum is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily maximum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
daymax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daymax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daymax.nc")))
```

 daymean

Determine daily means

Description

The function determines daily means from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. There is a difference between the operators `daymean` and `dayavg`. The mean is regarded as a statistical

function, whereas the average is found simply by adding the sample members and dividing the result by the sample size. For example, the mean of 1, 2, miss and 3 is $(1 + 2 + 3)/3 = 2$, whereas the average is $(1 + 2 + \text{miss} + 3)/4 = \text{miss}/4 = \text{miss}$. If there are no missing values in the sample, the average and mean are identical.

Usage

```
daymean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily means is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
```

```

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
daymean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daymean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daymean.nc")))

```

daymin

Determine daily minima

Description

The function determines the daily minimum from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

daymin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```


Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily minimum is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
```

```

nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily minimum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
daymin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_daymin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
         file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_daymin.nc")))

```

daypctl

Determine daily percentiles

Description

The function determines daily percentiles from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

daypctl(
  var,
  p = 0.95,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>p</code>	Percentile number given as probability within [0, 1] (numeric). Default is 0.95.
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily percentiles is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the 90% daily percentiles of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
daypctl(var = "SIS", p = 0.9, infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daypctl.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daypctl.nc")))
```

dayrange

This function determines the diurnal range.

Description

The function calculates the difference of maximum and minimum values of hourly data from a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
dayrange(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of the diurnal range is written (character).

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))
```

```

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the diurnal range of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
dayrange(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_dayrange.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_dayrange.nc")))

```

daysd

Determine daily standard deviations

Description

The function determines daily standard deviations from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

daysd(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily standard deviations of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
daysd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_daysd.nc"))
```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_daysd.nc")))
```

daysum	<i>Determine daily sums</i>
--------	-----------------------------

Description

The function determines daily sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
daysum(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily sums is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydayd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
daysum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_daysum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_daysum.nc"))
```

dayvar

Determine daily variances

Description

The function determines daily variances from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
dayvar(
  var,
```



```

    infile,
    outfile,
    nc34 = 4,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    nc = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of daily variances is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)

```

```

y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the daily variances of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
dayvar(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_dayvar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_dayvar.nc"))

```

divdpm

Divide by days per month.

Description

This function divides each timestep of a time series by the number of days of the corresponding month. This can be useful to convert units, such as millimeters (mm) to monthly millimeters per day (mm/d). Leap-years are included.

Usage

```

divdpm(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.

overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of the length of infile is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: `cmsaf.abs()`, `cmsaf.addc()`, `cmsaf.add()`, `cmsaf.divc()`, `cmsaf.div()`, `cmsaf.mulc()`, `cmsaf.mul()`, `cmsaf.subc()`, `cmsaf.sub()`, `muldpm()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Divide each timestep of the example CM SAF NetCDF file by the number
## of days per month and write the output to a new file.
divdpm(var = "SIS", infile= file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_divdpm.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_divdpm.nc")))
```

extract.level	<i>Extract levels from 4-dimensional NetCDF files.</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function extracts one or all levels of a 4-dimensional NetCDF file. A level is defined as a dimension, which does not correspond to longitude, latitude or time. The user can choose either one specific level (given by an integer) or all levels (level = "all").

Usage

```
extract.level(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  level = 1,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
level	Number of level (default = 1) or all levels (level = "all") (numeric or character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the selected level is written. In case of level = "all" all levels are written in separate NetCDF files and outfile names are expanded by "_level" and the level number.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
height <- seq(0, 1000, 100)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
z <- ncdim_def(name = "height", units = "m", vals = height)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, z, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "height", "standard_name", "height", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Extract the first level of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
extract.level("SIS", file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.level1.nc")
## Extract all levels of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the
## output to a new file.
extract.level(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.level2.nc"),
  level = "all")

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.level1.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.level2_level[1-9].nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.level2_level10.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.level2_level11.nc"))

```

Description

This function deletes a time period between a given start and end date from a time series. If start and end are the same, only this date will be removed.

Usage

```
extract.period(
  var,
  start,
  end,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
start	Start date as character in form of 'YYYY-MM-DD' (e.g., '2001-12-31').
end	End date as character in form of 'YYYY-MM-DD' (e.g., '2014-01-01').
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file excluding the selected time period is written.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>
```

```

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Remove a 13-months period of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
extract.period(var = "SIS", start = "2001-01-01", end = "2002-01-01",
  infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.period.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_extract.period.nc"))

```

fldcor

Determine correlations in grid space.

Description

The function determines correlations in grid space from data of two CM SAF NetCDF input files. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

fldcor(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile,

```

```

nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc1 = NULL,
nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of correlations in grid space is written.

See Also

Other correlation and covariance: [fldcovar\(\)](#), [timcor\(\)](#), [timcovar\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create two example NetCDF files with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The files are created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- as.Date("2000-05-31")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

```



```

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -999, prec = "float")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncnew_2 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data1)
ncvar_put(ncnew_2, var1, data2)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")

ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)
nc_close(ncnew_2)

## Determine the correlations in grid space of the example CM SAF NetCDF files and
## write the output to a new file.
fldcor(var1 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
       var2 = "SIS", infile2 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldcor.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldcor.nc")))

```

fldcovar

Determine covariances in grid space.

Description

The function determines covariances in grid space from data of two CM SAF NetCDF input files. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

fldcovar(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,

```

```

    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    nc1 = NULL,
    nc2 = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of covariances in grid space is written.

See Also

Other correlation and covariance: [fldcor\(\)](#), [timcor\(\)](#), [timcovar\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create two example NetCDF files with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The files are created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- as.Date("2000-05-31")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

```

```

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -999, prec = "float")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncnew_2 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data1)
ncvar_put(ncnew_2, var1, data2)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")

ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)
nc_close(ncnew_2)

## Determine the covariances in grid space of the example CM SAF NetCDF files and
## write the output to a new file.
fldcovar(var1 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
         var2 = "SIS", infile2 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
         outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldcovar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
         file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
         file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldcovar.nc")))

```

 fldmax

Determine the spatial maximum

Description

The function determines the maximum value of each timestep from data of a single NetCDF file. The input file should contain a time series of 2D-data.

Usage

```

fldmax(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of maximum values is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: `fldmean()`, `fldmin()`, `fldrange()`, `fldsd()`, `fldsum()`, `wfldmean()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)
```

```
## Determine the maximum values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
fldmax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_fldmax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_fldmax.nc")))
```

fldmean *Determine the spatial mean*

Description

The function determines the mean value of each timestep from data of a single NetCDF file. The input file should contain a time series of 2D-data.

Usage

```
fldmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of spatial means is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: `fldmax()`, `fldmin()`, `fldrange()`, `fldsd()`, `fldsum()`, `wfldmean()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the spatial means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
fldmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldmean.nc")))
```

fldmin

Determine the spatial minimum.

Description

The function determines the minimum value of each timestep from data of a single NetCDF file. The input file should contain a time series of 2D-data.

Usage

```
fldmin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of minimum values is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: [fldmax\(\)](#), [fldmean\(\)](#), [fldrange\(\)](#), [fldsd\(\)](#), [fldsum\(\)](#), [wfldmean\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))
```

```

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the minimum values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
fldmin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_fldmin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_fldmin.nc"))

```

 fldrange

Determine the spatial range

Description

The function determines the difference of maximum and minimum values of each timestep from data of a single NetCDF file. The input file should contain a time series of 2D-data.

Usage

```

fldrange(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of range is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: `fldmax()`, `fldmean()`, `fldmin()`, `fldsd()`, `fldsum()`, `wfldmean()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the range of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
fldrange(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldrang.nc"))
```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_fldrang.nc")))
```

 fldsd

Determine the spatial standard deviation

Description

The function determines the standard deviation of each timestep from data of a single NetCDF file. The input file should contain a time series of 2D-data.

Usage

```
fldsd(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of spatial standard deviation is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: [fldmax\(\)](#), [fldmean\(\)](#), [fldmin\(\)](#), [fldrange\(\)](#), [fldsum\(\)](#), [wfldmean\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the standard deviation of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
fldsd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldsd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_fldsd.nc")))
```

 fldsum

Determine the spatial sum

Description

The function determines the sum of each timestep from data of a single NetCDF file. The input file should contain a time series of 2D-data.

Usage

```
fldsum(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of sum is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: [fldmax\(\)](#), [fldmean\(\)](#), [fldmin\(\)](#), [fldrange\(\)](#), [fldsd\(\)](#), [wfldmean\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)

```

```

y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the sum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
fldsum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_fldsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_fldsum.nc"))

```

get_basename

Determine the basename of a NetCDF file

Description

This function determines the basename of either a file/URL path or an 'nc' object (using nc\$filename).

Usage

```
get_basename(infile, nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Details

When the origin of the file path is a local .nc file then get_basename() is equivalent to base::basename().

get_basename() also handles the case of infile/nc originating from a URL.

The value of get_basename() always ends in ".nc".

If both infile and nc are specified, infile is ignored.

Value

A character string giving the basename.

get_date_time	<i>Get dates and times from NetCDF type date format.</i>
---------------	--

Description

Get dates and times from NetCDF type date format.

Usage

```
get_date_time(times, unit)
```

Arguments

times	Timesteps from netcdf data (numeric).
unit	Unit from netcdf data (character).

Value

A data frame with the columns years, months, days and times. Careful: The parts of the date are of numeric type, but the times are stored as characters (levels).

Examples

```
date_time <- get_date_time(times = c(159191, 5991820),
  unit = "minutes since 1980-05-07")
date_time
date_time$years
```

get_dimensions	<i>Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function is a helper function called by the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
get_dimensions(id, dimnames)
```

Arguments

id	An object of the class NetCDF4
dimnames	Dimension names (data.frame)

get_nc_version *Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.*

Description

This function checks the nc version.

Usage

```
get_nc_version(nc34)
```

Arguments

nc34 (numeric)

get_processing_time_string
Get processing time string

Description

Get processing time string

Usage

```
get_processing_time_string(time_start, time_end)
```

Arguments

time_start start time of the process (of class "POSIXct" as given by "Sys.time()")
time_end end time of the process (of class "POSIXct" as given by "Sys.time()")

Value

a specialized string containing the processed time

get_time	<i>Convert time steps to POSIXct.</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Times in NetCDF data are generally given in form of a time step and a time unit. This function uses both information to convert them to POSIXct time values. For the unit 'months since' an approximation of 30.4375 d is used!

Usage

```
get_time(time.unit, time.step)
```

Arguments

time.unit	Time unit, which is conform to the CF convention (character).
time.step	Time steps in form of a numeric or integer vector.

Value

Time in form of POSIXct is returned. Default time zone is UTC.

Examples

```
get_time(time.unit = "hours since 1987-01-01", time.step = 249109)
get_time(time.unit = "days since 1987-01-01", time.step = 9109)
```

get_time_info	<i>Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function is a helper function called by the CM SAF R Toolbox. Not for general use.

Usage

```
get_time_info(id, dimnames, t_name)
```

Arguments

id	id
dimnames	dimnames
t_name	t_name

gridboxmax	<i>Determine maxima of selected grid boxes</i>
------------	--

Description

The function determines maxima of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
gridboxmax(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of maxima of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmean\(\)](#), [gridboxmin\(\)](#), [gridboxrange\(\)](#), [gridboxsd\(\)](#), [gridboxsum\(\)](#), [gridboxvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the maxima of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
gridboxmax(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxmax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxmax.nc")))
```

gridboxmean

Determine means of selected grid boxes

Description

The function determines means of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
gridboxmean(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of means of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmax\(\)](#), [gridboxmin\(\)](#), [gridboxrange\(\)](#), [gridboxsd\(\)](#), [gridboxsum\(\)](#), [gridboxvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
```

```

time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the means of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
gridboxmean(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file_gridboxmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file_gridboxmean.nc")))

```

gridboxmin

Determine minima of selected grid boxes

Description

The function determines minima of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

gridboxmin(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of minima of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmax\(\)](#), [gridboxmean\(\)](#), [gridboxrange\(\)](#), [gridboxsd\(\)](#), [gridboxsum\(\)](#), [gridboxvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)
```

```

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the minima of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
gridboxmin(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxmin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxmin.nc")))

```

gridboxrange

Determine ranges of selected grid boxes

Description

The function determines ranges of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

gridboxrange(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
 nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4
 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of ranges of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmax\(\)](#), [gridboxmean\(\)](#), [gridboxmin\(\)](#), [gridboxsd\(\)](#), [gridboxsum\(\)](#), [gridboxvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc", vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the ranges of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
gridboxrange(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir()),
             "CMSAF_example_file.nc", outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
             "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxrange.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
      "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxrange.nc"))
```

 gridboxsd

Determine standard deviations of selected grid boxes

Description

The function determines standard deviations of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
gridboxsd(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of standard deviations of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmax\(\)](#), [gridboxmean\(\)](#), [gridboxmin\(\)](#), [gridboxrange\(\)](#), [gridboxsum\(\)](#), [gridboxvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the standard deviations of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
gridboxsd(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxsd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxsd.nc")))
```

gridboxsum

Determine sums of selected grid boxes

Description

The function determines sums of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
gridboxsum(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of sums of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmax\(\)](#), [gridboxmean\(\)](#), [gridboxmin\(\)](#), [gridboxrange\(\)](#), [gridboxsd\(\)](#), [gridboxvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
```

```

time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the sums of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
gridboxsum(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file_gridboxsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),
"CMSAF_example_file_gridboxsum.nc")))

```

gridboxvar

Determine variances of selected grid boxes

Description

The function determines variances of selected grid boxes from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

gridboxvar(
  var,
  lonGrid,
  latGrid,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
lonGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in x direction
latGrid	INTEGER Number of grid boxes in y direction
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of variances of selected grid boxes is written.

See Also

Other grid boxes statistics: [gridboxmax\(\)](#), [gridboxmean\(\)](#), [gridboxmin\(\)](#), [gridboxrange\(\)](#), [gridboxsd\(\)](#), [gridboxsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-03-01"), as.Date("2000-05-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 3))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data)
```

```

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)

## Determine the variances of selected grid boxes of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
gridboxvar(var = "SIS", lonGrid = 4, latGrid = 4, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxvar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_gridboxvar.nc")))

```

hourmean	<i>Determine hourly means</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

The function determines hourly means from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

hourmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of hourly means is written.

See Also

Other hourly statistics: [hoursum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)

time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 2), "mins")
origin <- format("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "min"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1441))
## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "minutes since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the hourly means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
hourmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
         outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_hourmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_hourmean.nc")))
```

hoursum	<i>Determine hourly sums</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

The function determines hourly sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
hoursum(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of hourly sums is written.

See Also

Other hourly statistics: [hourmean\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM  
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively  
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>
```

```

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)

time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 2), "mins")
origin <- format("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "min"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1441))
## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "minutes since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the hourly sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
hoursum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
        outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_hoursum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
      "CMSAF_example_file_hoursum.nc"))

```

levbox_mergetime

Function to combine NetCDF files and simultaneously cut a region and level.

Description

This function selects a region and a level from a bunch of CM SAF NetCDF files that match the same pattern of the filename, and writes the output to a new file. If no longitude and latitude values are given, files are only merged. All input files have to have the same rectangular grid and the same variable. The reference time of the output file is determined by the first input file.

Usage

```

levbox_mergetime(
  var,
  level = 1,

```



```

    path,
    pattern,
    outfile,
    lon1 = -180,
    lon2 = 180,
    lat1 = -90,
    lat2 = 90,
    nc34 = 4,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
level	Number of level that should be extracted (integer).
path	The directory of input NetCDF files without / at the end (character).
pattern	A part of the filename, which is the same for all desired input files (character). The pattern has to be a character string containing a regular expression.
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
lon1	Longitude of lower left corner (numeric).
lon2	Longitude of upper right left corner (numeric).
lat1	Latitude of lower left corner (numeric).
lat2	Latitude of upper right corner (numeric). Longitude of upper right corner (numeric).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

Value

A NetCDF file including the merged time series of the selected region is written. The output NetCDF file contains only the selected level.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [acsaf_box_mergetime\(\)](#), [add_grid_info\(\)](#), [box_mergetime\(\)](#), [cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system\(\)](#), [remap\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

```

```

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
level <- c(1:5)
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 5, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 5, 1))

## create two example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
l <- ncdim_def(name = "level", units = "1", vals = level)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, l, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_n1.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "level", "standard_name", "level", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[2], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_n2.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "level", "standard_name", "level", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Cut a region and level, and merge both example CM SAF NetCDF files
## into one output file. First get path information of working
## directory.
levbox_mergetime(var = "SIS", level = 1, path = tempdir(),
  pattern = "CMSAF_example_file_n", outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_levbox_mergetime.nc"), lon1 = 8, lon2 = 12,
  lat1 = 48, lat2 = 52)

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_n1.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_n2.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_levbox_mergetime.nc"))

```

Description

The function determines meridional means from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
mermean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of meridional means is written.

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))
```

```

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the meridional means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
mermean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_mermean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_mermean.nc"))

```

mon.anomaly

Determine monthly anomalies

Description

The function subtracts from each timestep of a time series the corresponding multi-year monthly mean. To get monthly anomalies, the input file should contain monthly mean values.

Usage

```

mon.anomaly(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of differences is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly anomalies of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
mon.anomaly(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
```

```

outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_mon.anomaly.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_mon.anomaly.nc")))

```

mon.anomaly.climatology

Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Description

This function is a helper function (warming stripes plot, trend plot, time series plot) called by the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```

mon.anomaly.climatology(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  climatology_file,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
climatology_file	Filename of input NetCDF climatology file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

 monavg

Determine monthly averages

Description

The function determines monthly averages from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data. There is a difference between the operators `monavg` and `monmean`. The mean is regarded as a statistical function, whereas the average is found simply by adding the sample members and dividing the result by the sample size. For example, the mean of 1, 2, miss and 3 is $(1 + 2 + 3)/3 = 2$, whereas the average is $(1 + 2 + \text{miss} + 3)/4 = \text{miss}/4 = \text{miss}$. If there are no missing values in the sample, the average and mean are identical.

Usage

```
monavg(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly averages is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly averages of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
monavg(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_monavg.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_monavg.nc"))
```

mondaymean

Determine mean monthly daily variations

Description

The function determines mean monthly daily variations values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```
mondaymean(
```



```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of mean monthly daily variations is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

lon <- seq(5, 8, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 48, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 3, 1), ISOdate(2000, 5, 31), "hours")
origin <- format("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:272, dim = c(7, 7, 2185))

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)

```

```

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -999, prec = "short",
                 longname = "Surface Incoming Shortwave Radiation")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "SIS", "standard_name", "SIS_standard", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the mean monthly daily variations of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
mondaymean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
           outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_mondaymean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
         file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_mondaymean.nc")))

```

monmax

Determine monthly maxima.

Description

The function determines monthly maximum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

monmax(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.

overwrite logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
 verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
 nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4
 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly maxima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly maximum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
monmax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monmax.nc"))

```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_monmax.nc")))
```

monmean

Determine monthly means

Description

The function determines monthly mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data. There is a difference between the operators monmean and monavg. The mean is regarded as a statistical function, whereas the average is found simply by adding the sample members and dividing the result by the sample size. For example, the mean of 1, 2, miss and 3 is $(1 + 2 + 3)/3 = 2$, whereas the average is $(1 + 2 + \text{miss} + 3)/4 = \text{miss}/4 = \text{miss}$. If there are no missing values in the sample, the average and mean are identical.

Usage

```
monmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly means is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly mean of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
monmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monmean.nc")))
```

monmin

Determine monthly minima

Description

The function determines monthly minimum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```
monmin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly minima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
```

```

data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly minimum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
monmin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_monmin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_monmin.nc")))

```

monpctl

Determine monthly percentiles

Description

The function determines monthly percentiles values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

monpctl(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  p = 0.95,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
p	Percentile number given as probability within [0, 1] (numeric). Default is 0.95.
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly variance is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)
```


See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly standard deviation of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
monsd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monstd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monstd.nc")))
```

monsum

Determine monthly sums

Description

The function determines monthly sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```
monsum(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly sums is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
```

```

data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
monsum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_monsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_monsum.nc")))

```

monvar

Determine monthly variance

Description

The function determines monthly variance values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

monvar(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var Name of NetCDF variable (character).

infile Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly variance is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly variance of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
```

```
monvar(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monvar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
         file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_monvar.nc")))
```

mon_num_above	<i>Number of timesteps per month above a threshold.</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function counts the number of timesteps above a certain threshold for each month and grid point of a dataset ($x \geq \text{thld}$). This operator should be applied to data with temporal resolution < monthly (e.g., daily).

Usage

```
mon_num_above(
  var,
  thld = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
thld	Threshold (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If $\text{nc34} = 3$ the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly maxima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly number of timesteps above a threshold of the example
## CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
mon_num_above(var = "SIS", thld = 300, infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_mon_num_above.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_mon_num_above.nc")))
```

Description

This function counts the number of timesteps below a certain threshold for each month and grid point of a dataset ($x \leq \text{thld}$). This operator should be applied to data with temporal resolution < monthly (e.g., daily).

Usage

```
mon_num_below(
  var,
  thld = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
thld	Threshold (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly maxima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>
```



```

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly number of timesteps below a threshold of the example
## CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
mon_num_below(var = "SIS", thld = 300, infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_mon_num_below.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_mon_num_below.nc"))

```

mon_num_equal

Number of timesteps per month equal a threshold.

Description

This function counts the number of timesteps equal a certain threshold for each month and grid point of a dataset ($x == thld$). This operator should be applied to data with temporal resolution < monthly (e.g., daily).

Usage

```

mon_num_equal(
  var,
  thld = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,

```

```

    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    nc = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
thld	Threshold (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of monthly maxima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)

```

```

t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvdef("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the monthly number of timesteps equal a threshold of the example
## CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
mon_num_equal(var = "SIS", thld = 300, infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_mon_num_equal.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_mon_num_equal.nc")))

```

muldpm

*Multiply by days per month.***Description**

This function multiplies each timestep of a time series by the number of days of the corresponding month. This can be useful to convert units, such as monthly millimeters per day (mm/d) to millimeters (mm). Leap-years are included.

Usage

```

muldpm(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4
 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of the length of infile is written.

See Also

Other mathematical operators: [cmsaf.abs\(\)](#), [cmsaf.addc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.add\(\)](#), [cmsaf.divc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.div\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mulc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mul\(\)](#), [cmsaf.subc\(\)](#), [cmsaf.sub\(\)](#), [divdpm\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Multiply each timestep of the example CM SAF NetCDF file with the
## number of days per month and write the output to a new file.
muldpm(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_muldpm.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_muldpm.nc"))
```

multimonmean	<i>Determine multi-monthly means</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

The function determines multi-monthly mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The months are given as a vector of integers from 1 to 12. This allows means of user-defined seasons.

Usage

```
multimonmean(
  var,
  month = c(1),
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
month	Months which should be averaged, in form of a comma separated vector of integer values from 1 to 12 (integer).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-monthly means is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the mean of the monsoon seas from June to September of the
## example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
multimonmean(var = "SIS", month = c(6, 7, 8, 9), infile =
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile =
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_multimonmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_multimonmean.nc")))
```

multimonsum

Determine multi-monthly sums

Description

The function determines multi-monthly sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The months are given as a vector of integers from 1 to 12. This allows sums of user-defined seasons.

Usage

```
multimonsum(
  var,
  month = c(1),
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
month	Months which should be averaged, in form of a comma separated vector of integer values from 1 to 12 (integer).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-monthly sums is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
```

```

lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(0:150, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("rain", "mm", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the sum of the monsoon seas from June to September of the
## example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
multimonsum(var = "rain", month = c(6, 7, 8, 9), infile =
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile =
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_multimonsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_multimonsum.nc")))

```

ncinfo

Get information about the content of a NetCDF file.

Description

Shows the content of a NetCDF file in three different detail levels.

Usage

```
ncinfo(infile, info = "s", verbose = FALSE, nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>info</code>	The output can be: long (<code>'l'</code>), medium (<code>'m'</code>) and short (<code>'s'</code>) (character). Default is short (<code>'s'</code>). The option <code>'l'</code> additionally returns a list object with file information.
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

prints the content of the infile NetCDF.

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Get information on a medium detail level of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file:
ncinfo(infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), info = "m")

unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"))
```

num_above

Number of timesteps above a threshold.

Description

This function counts the number of timesteps above a certain threshold for each grid point of a dataset ($x \geq thld$).

Usage

```
num_above(
  var,
  thld = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
thld	Threshold (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'integer'.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
```

```

lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Count the number of timesteps above a threshold of each grid point
## of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
num_above(var = "SIS", thld = 300, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_num_above.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_num_above.nc")))

```

num_below

Number of timesteps below a threshold.

Description

This function counts the number of timesteps below a certain threshold for each grid point of a dataset ($x \leq \text{thld}$).

Usage

```

num_below(
  var,
  thld = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
thld	Threshold (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'integer'.

See Also

Other temporal operators: `cmsaf.detrend()`, `cmsaf.mk.test()`, `cmsaf.regres()`, `num_above()`, `num_equal()`, `timavg()`, `timmax()`, `timmean()`, `timmin()`, `timpctl()`, `timsd()`, `tisum()`, `trend_advanced()`, `trend()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
```

```

ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Count the number of timesteps below a threshold of each grid point
## of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
num_below(var = "SIS", thld = 300, infile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_num_below.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()),"CMSAF_example_file_num_below.nc"))

```

num_equal

Number of timesteps equal a threshold.

Description

This function counts the number of timesteps equal a certain threshold for each grid point of a dataset ($x == thld$).

Usage

```

num_equal(
  var,
  thld = 0,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
thld	Threshold (numeric).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If $nc34 = 3$ the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including the manipulated data fields of infile is written. Standard output precision is 'integer'.

See Also

Other temporal operators: `cmsaf.detrend()`, `cmsaf.mk.test()`, `cmsaf.regres()`, `num_above()`, `num_below()`, `timavg()`, `timmax()`, `timmean()`, `timmin()`, `timpctl()`, `timsd()`, `timsum()`, `trend_advanced()`, `trend()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Count the number of timesteps equal a threshold of each grid point
## of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
num_equal(var = "SIS", thld = 300, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_num_equal.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_num_equal.nc")))
```

read_file	<i>Designed for the CM SAF R Toolbox.</i>
-----------	---

Description

This function is a helper function called by the CM SAF R Toolbox.

Usage

```
read_file(infile, var_name, nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var_name	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

read_ncvar	<i>Read NetCDF variable.</i>
------------	------------------------------

Description

This simple function reads a variable of a NetCDF file into R.

Usage

```
read_ncvar(var, infile, verbose = FALSE, nc = NULL)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

The output is a list object including the variable and the corresponding time variable. The dimension of the chosen variable is most commonly a two or three dimensional array.

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Load the data of variable 'SIS' of the example file into R. To
## access the data use e.g., my.data$SIS
my.data <- read_ncvar(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"))

unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"))
```

 remap

Grid interpolation.

Description

The function interpolates the data of `infile1` to the grid of `infile2`. From `infile2` only the grid information is used. By default, a nearest neighbor interpolation provided by `get.knnx` is used. For interpolation between regular grids a simple bilinear interpolation as provided by `interp.surface.grid` as well as a conservative remapping as provided by `remapcon` can be chosen.

Usage

```

remap(
  var,
  infile1,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  method = "nearest",
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>infile1</code>	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character). The data of <code>infile1</code> are interpolated.
<code>infile2</code>	Filename of second input file. This may include the directory (character). The grid information of <code>infile2</code> are the target grid for the interpolation. This File may also be an ASCII-File containing the grid information.
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>method</code>	Method used for remapping (character). Options are "bilinear" for bilinear interpolation, "conservative" for conservative remapping (only for regular grids, respectively) and "nearest" for nearest-neighbor interpolation. Default is "nearest".
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc1</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile1</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).
<code>nc2</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile2</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including the interpolated data of `infile1` on the grid of `infile2` is written.

See Also

Other data manipulation functions: [acsaf_box_mergetime\(\)](#), [add_grid_info\(\)](#), [box_mergetime\(\)](#), [cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system\(\)](#), [levbox_mergetime\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
lon2 <- seq(5, 15, 1)
lat2 <- seq(45, 55, 1)
time <- c(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2001-02-01"))
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create two example NetCDF files

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data1)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon2)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat2)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time[1], unlim = TRUE)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data2)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Interpolate the fields of both example CM SAF NetCDF file 1 to the
## coarser grid of file 2 and write the result into one output file.
remap(var = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
  infile2 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_remap.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_remap.nc")))

```

runmax	<i>Determine running maxima</i>
--------	---------------------------------

Description

The function determines running maxima from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
runmax(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps. Default is 6.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of running maxima is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the running maxima of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
runmin(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_runmax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_runmax.nc"))
```

runmean

Determine running means

Description

The function determines running mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
runmean(
  var,
```

```

    nts = 6,
    infile,
    outfile,
    nc34 = 4,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    nc = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of running means is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2006-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 60))

```

```

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create("CMSAF_example_file.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the running means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
runmean(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = "CMSAF_example_file.nc", outfile =
  "CMSAF_example_file_runmean.nc")

unlink(c("CMSAF_example_file.nc", "CMSAF_example_file_runmean.nc"))

```

runmin

Determine running minima

Description

The function determines running minima from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

runmin(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of running minima is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the running minima of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
runmin(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
```

```

outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_runmin.nc")

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_runmin.nc")))

```

runrange

Determine running range

Description

The function calculates the running difference of maximum and minimum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

runrange(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of running range is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create("CMSAF_example_file.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the running range of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
runrange(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = "CMSAF_example_file.nc",
  outfile = "CMSAF_example_file_runrange.nc")

unlink(c("CMSAF_example_file.nc", "CMSAF_example_file_runrange.nc"))
```

runsd

Determine running standard deviation

Description

The function determines running standard deviation from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
runsd(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of running standard deviation is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
```

```

origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the running standard deviation of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
runsd(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_runsd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_runsd.nc"))

```

runsum

Determine running sums

Description

The function determines running sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

runsum(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of running sums is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
```

```

ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the running sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
runsum(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir()),
       "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir()),
       "CMSAF_example_file_runsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
       file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_runsum.nc"))

```

seas.anomaly

Determine seasonal anomalies.

Description

The function determines the seasonal means of a time series and subtracts the corresponding multi-seasonal means to get seasonal anomalies.

Usage

```

seas.anomaly(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of seasonal anomalies is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seasmean\(\)](#), [seassd\(\)](#), [seassum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseassd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the seasonal anomalies of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
seas.anomaly(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_seas.anomaly.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_seas.anomaly.nc")))
```

`seasmean`*Determine seasonal means*

Description

The function determines seasonal mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The seasonal mean is only determined if all three months of a season are available. For (north-) winter this are January, February and the December of the previous year (DJF). The other seasons are MAM, JJA, and SON.

Usage

```
seasmean(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of seasonal means is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasdd\(\)](#), [seassum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseasdd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the seasonal means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
seasmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_seasmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_seasmean.nc")))
```

seassd

Determine seasonal standard deviations

Description

The function determines seasonal standard deviations values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The seasonal standard deviations is only determined if all three months of a season are available. For (north-) winter this are January, February and the December of the previous year (DJF). The other seasons are MAM, JJA, and SON.

Usage

```
seassd(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of seasonal standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seassum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseassd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))
```

```

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the seasonal standard deviations of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
seassd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_seassd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_seassd.nc")))

```

seassum

Determine seasonal sums

Description

The function determines seasonal sum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The seasonal sum is only determined if all three months of a season are available. For (north-) winter this are January, February and the December of the previous year (DJF). The other seasons are MAM, JJA, and SON.

Usage

```

seassum(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of seasonal sums is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seassd\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseassd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the seasonal sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
seassum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
```

```

outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_seassum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_seassum.nc")))

```

seasvar

Determine seasonal variances

Description

The function determines seasonal variances values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The seasonal variances is only determined if all three months of a season are available. For (north-) winter this are January, February and the December of the previous year (DJF). The other seasons are MAM, JJA, and SON.

Usage

```

seasvar(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of seasonal variances is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seassd\(\)](#), [seassum\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseassd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the seasonal variances of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
seasvar(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_seasvar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_seasvar.nc"))
```

sellonlatbox

Select a region by longitude and latitude.

Description

This function cuts a region from data of a CM SAF NetCDF file. The region is selected by giving the coordinates of the lower left and upper right corner of an rectangular grid area.

Usage

```
sellonlatbox(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
lon1 = -180,
lon2 = 180,
lat1 = -90,
lat2 = 90,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>var</code>	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>lon1</code>	Longitude of lower left corner (numeric).
<code>lon2</code>	Longitude of upper right left corner (numeric).
<code>lat1</code>	Latitude of lower left corner (numeric).
<code>lat2</code>	Latitude of upper right corner (numeric).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including the selected region is written.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

```

```

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Cut a region of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output
## to a new file.
sellonlatbox(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_sellonlatbox.nc"),
  lon1 = 8, lon2 = 12, lat1 = 48, lat2 = 52)

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_sellonlatbox.nc"))

```

selmon

Extract a list of months.

Description

This function selects a given list of months from a time series.

Usage

```

selmon(
  var,
  month = c(1),
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
month	Months, which should be selected, in form of a comma separated vector of integer values from 1 to 12 (integer).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of the selected month is written.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
```



```

ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Select all March and June values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
selmon(var = "SIS", month = c(3, 6), infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_selmon.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_selmon.nc")))

```

selperiod

Extract a list of dates.

Description

This function selects a time period from a time series.

Usage

```

selperiod(
  var,
  start,
  end,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
start	Start date as character in form of 'YYYY-MM-DD' (e.g., '2001-12-31').
end	End date as character in form of 'YYYY-MM-DD' (e.g., '2001-12-31').
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the selected time period is written.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Select a 13-months period of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
selperiod(var = "SIS", start = "2001-01-01", end = "2002-01-01",
  infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_selperiod.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_selperiod.nc")))
```

selpoint	<i>Extract data at a given point.</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function extracts all data at a given point. A point is given by a pair of longitude and latitude coordinates. The function will find the closest grid point to the given coordinates and extracts the data for this point. The output-file can be optional in NetCDF or csv. The outfile is checked for the correct file extension.

Usage

```
selpoint(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  lon1 = 0,
  lat1 = 0,
  format = "nc",
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
lon1	Longitude of desired point (numeric).
lat1	Latitude of desired point (numeric).
format	Intended output format. Options are nc or csv. Default is nc (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF or csv file including the selected point is written. The csv file is tested for use in Excel and includes two columns (Time and Data), which are separated by ';'.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Select a point of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output
## to a csv-file.
selpoint(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_selpoint.nc"),
  lon1 = 8, lat1 = 48, format = "csv")

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_selpoint.nc.csv")))
```

Description

This function extracts all data at given points. The points are given by a pair of vectors with longitude and latitude coordinates. The function will find the closest grid points to the given coordinates and extracts the data for these points. For each point a separate output file is written. The output-files can be optional in NetCDF or csv. Input can be a single NetCDF file (given by the infile attribute) or a bunch of NetCDF files (given by the path and pattern attributes).

Usage

```
selpoint.multi(
  var,
  infile,
  path,
  pattern,
  outpath,
  lon1,
  lat1,
  station_names = NULL,
  format = "nc",
  nc34 = 4,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character). Infile is not needed if path and pattern are given.
path	Directory of input files (character). Will not be used if infile is given.
pattern	Pattern that all desired files in the 'path' directory have in common (character).
outpath	Directory where output files will be stored (character).
lon1	Longitude vector of desired points (numeric vector). Must have the same length as lat1.
lat1	Latitude vector of desired points (numeric vector). Must have the same length as lon1.
station_names	Optional vector of names, which will be used for the output files (character vector). Must have the same length as lon1 and lat1.
format	Intended output format. Options are nc or csv. Default is nc (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

For each pair of longitude and latitude coordinates one separate NetCDF or csv file including the selected data is written. The csv files are tested for use in Excel and include four columns (Time ; Data ; Longitude ; Latitude), which are separated by ';'. If station_names are defined, the output files will be named according to this vector. Otherwise, the output files will be named as selpoint_longitude_latitude.format. Already existing files will be overwritten in case that station_names are given or renamed (e.g., selpoint1_longitude_latitude.nc) in case that no station_names are given.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Select two points of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the
## output to a csv-file.
selpoint.multi(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outpath = tempdir(), lon1 = c(8, 9), lat1 = c(48, 49),
  station_names = c("A", "B"), format = "csv")
```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),"A.csv"),
file.path(tempdir(),"B.csv")))
```

seltime	<i>Extract specific timestep.</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function selects a given list of times from a time series.

Usage

```
seltime(
  var,
  hour_min = c("00:00:00"),
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
hour_min	Times, which should be selected, in form of a vector of character values in the form of 'HH:MM:SS' (e.g. c('12:00:00')) (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of the selected times is written.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [selyear\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(ISOdate(2000, 1, 1), ISOdate(2000, 1, 6), "hours")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 121))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Select all 12:00 and 21:00 values of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
seltime(var = "SIS", hour_min = c("12:00:00", "21:00:00"),
  infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_seltime.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_seltime.nc"))

```

selyear

Extract a list of years.

Description

This function selects a given list of years from a time series.

Usage

```
selyear(
```



```

var,
year = c(2000),
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
year	Year in form of a comma separated vector of integer values (e.g. c(2000,2015)) (integer).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of the selected years is written.

See Also

Other selection and removal functions: [extract.level\(\)](#), [extract.period\(\)](#), [sellonlatbox\(\)](#), [selmon\(\)](#), [selperiod\(\)](#), [selpoint.multi\(\)](#), [selpoint\(\)](#), [seltime\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure
## as used by CM SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package.
## Alternatively example data can be freely downloaded here:
## <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5,15,0.5)
lat <- seq(45,55,0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date('2000-01-01'), as.Date('2010-12-31'), 'month')
origin <- as.Date('1983-01-01 00:00:00')

```

```

time <- as.numeric(difftime(time,origin,units='hour'))
data <- array(250:350,dim=c(21,21,132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name='lon',units='degrees_east',vals=lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name='lat',units='degrees_north',vals=lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name='time',units='hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00',
vals=time,unlim=TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def('SIS','W m-2',list(x,y,t),-1,prec='short')
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),'CMSAF_example_file.nc'),vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew,var1,data)
ncatt_put(ncnew,'lon','standard_name','longitude',prec='text')
ncatt_put(ncnew,'lat','standard_name','latitude',prec='text')
nc_close(ncnew)

## Select all values of the year 2003 and 2006 of the example CM SAF
## NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
selyear(var = "SIS", year = c(2003,2006), infile = file.path(tempdir(),
'CMSAF_example_file.nc'), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
'CMSAF_example_file_selyear.nc'))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_selyear.nc")))

```

timavg

Determine all-time average.

Description

The function determines the all-time average from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file and is useful to calculate climatological means. The function limits the timesteps, which are read at once, to avoid RAM overflow. There is a difference between the operators `timavg` and `timmean`. The mean is regarded as a statistical function, whereas the average is found simply by adding the sample members and dividing the result by the sample size. For example, the mean of 1, 2, miss and 3 is $(1 + 2 + 3)/3 = 2$, whereas the average is $(1 + 2 + \text{miss} + 3)/4 = \text{miss}/4 = \text{miss}$. If there are no missing values in the sample, the average and mean are identical.

Usage

```

timavg(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the temporal average is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvdef("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
```

```

ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the climatology of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
timavg(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timavg.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timavg.nc")))

```

timcor

Determine correlations over time.

Description

The function determines correlations over time from data of two CM SAF NetCDF input files. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

timcor(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

- nc1 Alternatively to `infile1` you can specify the input as an object of class `ncdf4` (as returned from `ncdf4::nc_open`).
- nc2 Alternatively to `infile2` you can specify the input as an object of class `ncdf4` (as returned from `ncdf4::nc_open`).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of correlations over time is written.

See Also

Other correlation and covariance: `fldcor()`, `fldcovar()`, `timcovar()`

Examples

```
## Create two example NetCDF files with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The files are created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- as.Date("2000-05-31")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -999, prec = "float")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncnew_2 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data1)
ncvar_put(ncnew_2, var1, data2)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")

ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)
nc_close(ncnew_2)

## Determine the correlations over time of the example CM SAF NetCDF files and
```

```
## write the output to a new file.
timcor(var1 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
       var2 = "SIS", infile2 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
       outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timcor.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
        file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timcor.nc")))
```

timcovar

Determine covariances over time.

Description

The function determines covariances over time from data of two CM SAF NetCDF input files. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```
timcovar(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var1	Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1	Filename of first input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of second input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of covariances over time is written.

See Also

Other correlation and covariance: `fldcor()`, `fldcovar()`, `timcor()`

Examples

```
## Create two example NetCDF files with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The files are created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- as.Date("2000-05-31")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(21, 21, 1))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -999, prec = "float")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncnew_2 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data1)
ncvar_put(ncnew_2, var1, data2)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")

ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)
nc_close(ncnew_2)

## Determine the covariances over time of the example CM SAF NetCDF files and
## write the output to a new file.
timcovar(var1 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
         var2 = "SIS", infile2 = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
         outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timcovar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
```

```
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timcovar.nc"))))
```

timcumsum

Accumulate data of NetCDF file.

Description

Computes the accumulation of the given variable over time. The resulting outfile has the same dimensions as the infile.

Usage

```
timcumsum(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  na_replace = "mean",
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of variable in infile (character).
infile	Character containing file name or path of input file.
outfile	Character containing file name or path of output file. If NULL, the input file is directly edited instead.
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	Logical; should existing output file be overwritten? If outfile is NULL, this parameter is ignored.
na_replace	Replacing NA values with either 'mean' or 'previous' for monthly mean or previous value, respectively (character).
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

timmax	<i>Determine all-time maxima.</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

Description

The function determines all-time maximum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```
timmax(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of all-time maxima is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the all-time maximum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
timmax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timax.nc")))
```

timmean

Determine all-time mean.

Description

The function determines the all-time mean from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file and is useful to calculate climatological means. The function limits the timesteps, which are read at once, to avoid RAM overflow.

Usage

```
timmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the temporal mean is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num.above\(\)](#), [num.below\(\)](#), [num.equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend.advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
```

```

data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the climatology of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
timmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_timmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_timmean.nc"))

```

timmin

Determine all-time minima.

Description

The function determines all-time minimum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. This function is applicable to 3-dimensional NetCDF data.

Usage

```

timmin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of all-time minima is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: `cmsaf.detrend()`, `cmsaf.mk.test()`, `cmsaf.regres()`, `num_above()`, `num_below()`, `num_equal()`, `timavg()`, `timmax()`, `timmean()`, `timpctl()`, `timsd()`, `timsum()`, `trend_advanced()`, `trend()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2000-03-31"), "days")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 91))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the all-time minimum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
timmin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
```

```

outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timmin.nc")

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timmin.nc")))

```

timpctl	<i>Determine percentile over all timesteps.</i>
---------	---

Description

The function determines a given percentile over all timesteps from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

timpctl(
  var,
  p = 0.95,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
p	Percentile number given as probability within [0, 1] (numeric). Default is 0.95.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of all-time seasonal standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: `cmsaf.detrend()`, `cmsaf.mk.test()`, `cmsaf.regres()`, `num_above()`, `num_below()`, `num_equal()`, `timavg()`, `timmx()`, `timmean()`, `timmin()`, `timsd()`, `timsu()`, `trend_advanced()`, `trend()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the 90% percentile of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
timpctl(var = "SIS", p = 0.9, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_timpctl.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timpctl.nc")))
```

Description

The function determines all-time standard deviation values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
timsd(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of all-time standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
```



```

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the all-time seasonal standard deviation of the example CM
## SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
timsd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timsd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_timsd.nc")))

```

timselmean

Determine time selection means

Description

The function determines the mean values for a pre-selected number of timesteps from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

timselmean(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of input timesteps for each output timestep
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of time selection means is written.

See Also

Other time range statistics: [timselsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2006-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 60))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create("CMSAF_example_file.nc", vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
```

```

nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the time selection means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
timselmean(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = "CMSAF_example_file.nc",
  outfile = "CMSAF_example_file_timselmean.nc")

unlink(c("CMSAF_example_file.nc", "CMSAF_example_file_timselmean.nc"))

```

timselsum

Determine time selection sums

Description

The function determines the sums for a pre-selected number of timesteps from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

timselsum(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of input timesteps for each output timestep
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of time selection sums is written.

See Also

Other time range statistics: [timselmean\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the time selection sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
timsum(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), outfile = file.path(tempdir(),
  "CMSAF_example_file_timsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_timsum.nc")))
```

timsum

Determine all-time sum.

Description

The function determines the temporal sum from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file and is useful to calculate climatological sums. The function limits the timesteps, which are read at once, to avoid RAM overflow.

Usage

```
timsu(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncd4 (as returned from ncd4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including the temporal sum is written.

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num.above\(\)](#), [num.below\(\)](#), [num.equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [trend.advanced\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncd4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
```

```

data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the all-time sum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
timsum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_timsum.nc")))

```

trend

Determine linear trends.

Description

The function determines the trend from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file basing on a simple linear model. Depending on the file size, this function could be very time consuming, thus there are two available options. Option 1 (default) is using an apply approach and will read the whole data in once. This option is quite fast, but requires enough memory. Option 2 is using the same calculation, but reads the data pixel by pixel, which is very slow, but can also be applied for large data files, which would not fit into the memory at once.

Usage

```

trend(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  option = 1,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
option	The way of data handling. Option = 1 is fast but memory consuming (default). Option = 2 is slow, but needs much less memory. Input is either 1 or 2 (numeric).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including three data layers is written. One layer (trend1) contains the linear trend multiplied by the number of time steps. In older versions of the package (≤ 1.7) the trend was given in the same way as trend1. Another layer (trend2) contains just the calculated linear trend. An additional layer contains a measure for the significance of the calculated trends, which was derived using the 95 % confidence interval. The significance is calculated from the lower and upper value of the 95% confidence interval: lower or upper value < 0 : sig = 0 (not significant); lower and upper value < 0 : sig = -1 (negative significant); lower and upper value > 0 : sig = 1 (positive significant)

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend_advanced\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF
```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the trend of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write the
## output to a new file.
trend(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_trend.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_trend.nc"))

```

trend_advanced

Determine multiple linear trends.

Description

The function determines the trend from data of two CM SAF NetCDF input files basing on a multiple linear model. Learn more <<http://www.sthda.com/english/articles/40-regression-analysis/168-multiple-linear-regression-in-r/>>

Usage

```

trend_advanced(
  var1,
  infile1,
  var2,
  infile2,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc1 = NULL,
  nc2 = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var1 Name of NetCDF variable of the first data set (character).
infile1 Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

var2	Name of NetCDF variable of the second data set (character).
infile2	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc1	Alternatively to infile1 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).
nc2	Alternatively to infile2 you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including four data layers is written. One layer (trend1) contains the linear trend based on the time steps. Another layer (trend2) contains linear trend based on var2. The two other layers contain a measure for the significance of the calculated trends, which was derived using the 95 % confidence interval. The significance is calculated from the lower and upper value of the 95% confidence interval: lower or upper value < 0: sig = 0 (not significant); lower and upper value < 0: sig = -1 (negative significant); lower and upper value > 0: sig = 1 (positive significant)

See Also

Other temporal operators: [cmsaf.detrend\(\)](#), [cmsaf.mk.test\(\)](#), [cmsaf.regres\(\)](#), [num_above\(\)](#), [num_below\(\)](#), [num_equal\(\)](#), [timavg\(\)](#), [timmax\(\)](#), [timmean\(\)](#), [timmin\(\)](#), [timpctl\(\)](#), [timsd\(\)](#), [timsum\(\)](#), [trend\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create two example NetCDF files with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The files are created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data
lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- as.Date("2000-05-31")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data1 <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 1))
data2 <- array(230:320, dim = c(11, 11, 1))

## create example NetCDF
x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
              vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
```

```

var1 <- ncvr_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -999, prec = "float")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew_1 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"), vars)
ncnew_2 <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"), vars)

ncvar_put(ncnew_1, var1, data1)
ncvar_put(ncnew_2, var1, data2)

ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_1, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")

ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew_2, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew_1)
nc_close(ncnew_2)

## Determine the multiple linear trend of the example CM SAF NetCDF files and
## write the output to a new file.
trend_advanced(var1 = "SIS", infile1 = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
              var2 = "SIS", infile2 = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
              outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_trend_advanced.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()),"CMSAF_example_file_1.nc"),
      file.path(tempdir()),"CMSAF_example_file_2.nc"),
      file.path(tempdir()),"CMSAF_example_file_trend_advanced.nc"))

```

wfldmean

Determine the weighted spatial mean.

Description

The function determines area weighted mean values from data of a single file. The calculation is based on the 'weighted.mean' function of the [raster package](#).

Usage

```

wfldmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var Name of NetCDF variable (character).

<code>infile</code>	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>outfile</code>	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
<code>nc34</code>	NetCDF version of output file. If <code>nc34 = 3</code> the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
<code>overwrite</code>	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
<code>verbose</code>	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
<code>nc</code>	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of area weighted spatial means is written.

See Also

Other spatial operators: `fldmax()`, `fldmean()`, `fldmin()`, `fldrangle()`, `fldsdc()`, `fldsdc()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 10, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 50, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the spatial means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
```

```
wfldmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_wfldmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_wfldmean.nc")))
```

ydaymax

*Determine multi-year daily maxima***Description**

The function determines multi-year daily maximum from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ydaymax(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily maximum is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2009-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "day")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 730))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily maximum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
ydaymax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaymax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaymax.nc"))

```

ydaymean

Determine multi-year daily means.

Description

The function determines multi-year daily mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ydaymean(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily means is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaysd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2009-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "day")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 730))

## create example NetCDF

```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily mean of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
ydaymean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaymean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaymean.nc"))

```

ydaymin

Determine multi-year daily minima

Description

The function determines multi-year daily minimum from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

ydaymin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4
(as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily minimum is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaysd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2009-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "day")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 730))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily minimum of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
ydaymin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaymin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaymin.nc")))
```

ydayrange	<i>Determine multi-year daily range</i>
-----------	---

Description

The function determines multi-year daily range from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ydayrange(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily range is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydaystd\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2009-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "day")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 730))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily range of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
ydayrange(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydayrange.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_ydayrange.nc"))
```

ydaysd

Determine multi-year daily standard deviations

Description

The function determines multi-year daily standard deviations from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ydaysd(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaysum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2009-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "day")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 730))

## create example NetCDF

```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily standard deviations of the example
## CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
ydaysd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaysd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_ydaysd.nc"))

```

ydaysum

Determine multi-year daily sums

Description

The function determines multi-year daily sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

ydaysum(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily sums is written.

See Also

Other daily statistics: [dayavg\(\)](#), [daymax\(\)](#), [daymean\(\)](#), [daymin\(\)](#), [daypctl\(\)](#), [dayrange\(\)](#), [daysd\(\)](#), [daysum\(\)](#), [dayvar\(\)](#), [ydaymax\(\)](#), [ydaymean\(\)](#), [ydaymin\(\)](#), [ydayrange\(\)](#), [ydaysd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2009-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "day")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 730))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
ydaysum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydaysum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), file.path(tempdir()),
  "CMSAF_example_file_ydaysum.nc"))
```

ydrunmean

Determine multi-year daily running means.

Description

The function determines multi-year daily running mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ydrunmean(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily running means is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily running means of the example CM SAF
## NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
ydrunmean(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydrunmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ydrunmean.nc"))

```

ydrunsd

*Determine multi-year daily running standard deviations***Description**

The function determines multi-year daily running standard deviation values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ydrunsd(
```

```

var,
nts = 6,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily running standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(10, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(50, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))

```



```

data <- array(250:350, dim = c(11, 11, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year daily running standard deviations of the example
## CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
ydrunsd(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_ydrunsd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_ydrunsd.nc")))

```

ydrunsum

*Determine multi-year daily running sums***Description**

The function determines multi-year daily running sum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

ydrunsum(
  var,
  nts = 6,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var Name of NetCDF variable (character).

nts	Number of consecutive timesteps. Computes running statistical values over a selected number of timesteps.
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year daily running sums is written.

See Also

Other running statistics: [runmax\(\)](#), [runmean\(\)](#), [runmin\(\)](#), [runrange\(\)](#), [runsd\(\)](#), [runsum\(\)](#), [ydrunmean\(\)](#), [ydrunsd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)
```

```
## Determine the multi-year daily running sums of the example CM SAF
## NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
ydrunsum(var = "SIS", nts = 10, infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_ydrunsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_ydrunsum.nc")))
```

year.anomaly	<i>Determine annual anomalies.</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

The function determines the annual means of a time series and subtracts the climatology from each mean to get annual anomalies.

Usage

```
year.anomaly(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual anomalies is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [yearmax\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearmin\(\)](#), [yearrange\(\)](#), [yearsdev\(\)](#), [yearsum\(\)](#), [yearvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvdef("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual anomalies of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and
## write the output to a new file.
year.anomaly(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_year.anomaly.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_year.anomaly.nc")))
```

yearmax

Determine annual maxima

Description

The function determines annual maxima from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yearmax(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual maxima is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [year.anomaly\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearmin\(\)](#), [yearrange\(\)](#), [yearsdev\(\)](#), [yearsum\(\)](#), [yearvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))
```

```

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual maxima of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
yearmax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_yearmax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_yearmax.nc")))

```

yearmean

Determine annual means

Description

The function determines annual mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

yearmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).


```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_yearmean.nc")))
```

yearmin	<i>Determine annual minima</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

The function determines annual minima from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yearmin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual minima is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [year.anomaly\(\)](#), [yearmax\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearrange\(\)](#), [yearsdev\(\)](#), [yearsvar\(\)](#), [yearvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual minima of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
yearmin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearmin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearmin.nc"))
```

yearrange

Determine annual range

Description

The function calculates the difference of maximum and minimum values by yearly from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yearrange(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual range is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [year.anomaly\(\)](#), [yearmax\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearmin\(\)](#), [yearsdev\(\)](#), [yearssum\(\)](#), [yearvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual range of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
yearrange(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearrange.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearrange.nc"))

```

yearsd

*Determine annual standard deviation***Description**

The function determines annual standard deviation from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

yearsd(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
 nc Alternatively to `infile` you can specify the input as an object of class `ncdf4`
 (as returned from `ncdf4::nc_open`).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual standard deviation is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [year.anomaly\(\)](#), [yearmax\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearmin\(\)](#), [yearrange\(\)](#),
[years_dsum\(\)](#), [yearvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual standard deviation of the example CM SAF NetCDF file
## and write the output to a new file.
years_d(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_years_d.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_years_d.nc"))
```

yearsum	<i>Determine annual sums</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

The function determines annual sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yearsum(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual sums is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [year.anomaly\(\)](#), [yearmax\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearmin\(\)](#), [yearrange\(\)](#), [yearsdev\(\)](#), [yearvar\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
yearsum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearsum.nc"))
```

yearvar

Determine annual variance

Description

The function determines annual variance from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yearvar(
  var,
```

```

    infile,
    outfile,
    nc34 = 4,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    nc = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of annual variance is written.

See Also

Other annual statistics: [year.anomaly\(\)](#), [yearmax\(\)](#), [yearmean\(\)](#), [yearmin\(\)](#), [yearrange\(\)](#), [years\(\)](#), [years\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)

```

```

y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the annual variance of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
yearvar(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearvar.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yearvar.nc"))

```

ymonmax

*Determine multi-year monthly maxima.***Description**

The function determines multi-year monthly maximum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

ymonmax(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
 nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4
 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year monthly maxima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsd()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year monthly maximum of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
ymonmax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonmax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonmax.nc")))
```

 ymonmean

Determine multi-year monthly means.

Description

The function determines multi-year monthly mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ymonmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year monthly means is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year monthly mean of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
ymonmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonmean.nc"))
```

 ymonmin

Determine multi-year monthly minima.

Description

The function determines multi-year monthly minimum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ymonmin(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year monthly minima is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#), [ymonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year monthly minimum of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
ymonmin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonmin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonmin.nc"))

```

ymonsd

*Determine multi-year monthly standard deviations.***Description**

The function determines multi-year monthly standard deviation values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

ymonsd(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.

overwrite logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
 verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
 nc Alternatively to `infile` you can specify the input as an object of class `ncdf4`
 (as returned from `ncdf4::nc_open`).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year monthly standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: `mon.anomaly()`, `mon_num_above()`, `mon_num_below()`, `mon_num_equal()`, `monavg()`, `mondaymean()`, `monmax()`, `monmean()`, `monmin()`, `monpctl()`, `monsd()`, `monsum()`, `monvar()`, `multimonmean()`, `multimonsum()`, `ymonmax()`, `ymonmean()`, `ymonmin()`, `ymonsum()`

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year monthly standard deviation of the example CM
## SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
ymonsd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonsd.nc"))

```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_ymonsd.nc")))
```

 ymonsum

Determine multi-year monthly sums.

Description

The function determines multi-year monthly sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
ymonsum(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year monthly sums is written.

See Also

Other monthly statistics: [mon.anomaly\(\)](#), [mon_num_above\(\)](#), [mon_num_below\(\)](#), [mon_num_equal\(\)](#), [monavg\(\)](#), [mondaymean\(\)](#), [monmax\(\)](#), [monmean\(\)](#), [monmin\(\)](#), [monpctl\(\)](#), [monsd\(\)](#), [monsum\(\)](#), [monvar\(\)](#), [multimonmean\(\)](#), [multimonsum\(\)](#), [ymonmax\(\)](#), [ymonmean\(\)](#), [ymonmin\(\)](#), [ymonsd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(0:250, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SDU", "h", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year monthly sum of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
ymonsum(var = "SDU", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_ymonsum.nc"))
```

yseasmax

Determine multi-year seasonal maxima.

Description

The function determines multi-year seasonal maximum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yseasmax(
```



```

    var,
    infile,
    outfile,
    nc34 = 4,
    overwrite = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE,
    nc = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year seasonal maxima is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seasstd\(\)](#), [seasum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseasstd\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year seasonal maximum of the example CM SAF
## NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
yseasmax(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yseasmax.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yseasmax.nc"))

```

yseasmean

Determine multi-year seasonal means.

Description

The function determines multi-year seasonal mean values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file. The seasonal mean is only determined if all three months of a season are available. For (north-) winter this are January, February and the December of the previous year (DJF). The other seasons are MAM, JJA, and SON.

Usage

```

yseasmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).

nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year seasonal means is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seasstd\(\)](#), [seasum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#), [yseasstd\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year seasonal means of the example CM SAF NetCDF
## file and write the output to a new file.
yseasmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_yseasmean.nc"))
```

```
unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
file.path(tempdir(),"CMSAF_example_file_yseasmean.nc")))
```

yseasmin

Determine multi-year seasonal minima.

Description

The function determines multi-year seasonal minimum values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yseasmin(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year seasonal minima is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seasstd\(\)](#), [seassum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasstd\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncd4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year seasonal minimum of the example CM SAF
## NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
yseasmin(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_yseasmin.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_yseasmin.nc")))

```

yseassd

*Determine multi-year seasonal standard deviations.***Description**

The function determines multi-year seasonal standard deviation values from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
yseassd(
```

```

var,
infile,
outfile,
nc34 = 4,
overwrite = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE,
nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4 (as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of multi-year seasonal standard deviations is written.

See Also

Other seasonal statistics: [seas.anomaly\(\)](#), [seasmean\(\)](#), [seassd\(\)](#), [seassum\(\)](#), [seasvar\(\)](#), [yseasmax\(\)](#), [yseasmean\(\)](#), [yseasmin\(\)](#)

Examples

```

## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

```

```

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the multi-year seasonal standard deviation of the example
## CM SAF NetCDF file and write the output to a new file.
yseassd(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yseassd.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_yseassd.nc"))

```

zonmean

Determine zonal means

Description

The function determines zonal means from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```

zonmean(
  var,
  infile,
  outfile,
  nc34 = 4,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nc = NULL
)

```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?

verbose logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown

nc Alternatively to infile you can specify the input as an object of class ncdf4
(as returned from ncdf4::nc_open).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of zonal means is written.

See Also

Other zonal statistics: [zonsum\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>

library(ncdf4)

## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the zonal means of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
zonmean(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_zonmean.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir(), "CMSAF_example_file_zonmean.nc")))
```

zonsum	<i>Determine zonal sums</i>
--------	-----------------------------

Description

The function determines zonal sums from data of a single CM SAF NetCDF input file.

Usage

```
zonsum(  
  var,  
  infile,  
  outfile,  
  nc34 = 4,  
  overwrite = FALSE,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  nc = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

var	Name of NetCDF variable (character).
infile	Filename of input NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
outfile	Filename of output NetCDF file. This may include the directory (character).
nc34	NetCDF version of output file. If nc34 = 3 the output file will be in NetCDFv3 format (numeric). Default output is NetCDFv4.
overwrite	logical; should existing output file be overwritten?
verbose	logical; if TRUE, progress messages are shown
nc	Alternatively to <code>infile</code> you can specify the input as an object of class <code>ncdf4</code> (as returned from <code>ncdf4::nc_open</code>).

Value

A NetCDF file including a time series of zonal sums is written.

See Also

Other zonal statistics: [zonmean\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Create an example NetCDF file with a similar structure as used by CM  
## SAF. The file is created with the ncdf4 package. Alternatively  
## example data can be freely downloaded here: <https://wui.cmsaf.eu/>  
  
library(ncdf4)
```

```
## create some (non-realistic) example data

lon <- seq(5, 15, 0.5)
lat <- seq(45, 55, 0.5)
time <- seq(as.Date("2000-01-01"), as.Date("2010-12-31"), "month")
origin <- as.Date("1983-01-01 00:00:00")
time <- as.numeric(difftime(time, origin, units = "hour"))
data <- array(250:350, dim = c(21, 21, 132))

## create example NetCDF

x <- ncdim_def(name = "lon", units = "degrees_east", vals = lon)
y <- ncdim_def(name = "lat", units = "degrees_north", vals = lat)
t <- ncdim_def(name = "time", units = "hours since 1983-01-01 00:00:00",
  vals = time, unlim = TRUE)
var1 <- ncvar_def("SIS", "W m-2", list(x, y, t), -1, prec = "short")
vars <- list(var1)
ncnew <- nc_create(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"), vars)
ncvar_put(ncnew, var1, data)
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lon", "standard_name", "longitude", prec = "text")
ncatt_put(ncnew, "lat", "standard_name", "latitude", prec = "text")
nc_close(ncnew)

## Determine the zonal sums of the example CM SAF NetCDF file and write
## the output to a new file.
zonsum(var = "SIS", infile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  outfile = file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_zonsum.nc"))

unlink(c(file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file.nc"),
  file.path(tempdir()), "CMSAF_example_file_zonsum.nc"))
```

Index

- * **annual statistics**
 - year.anomaly, 211
 - yearmax, 212
 - yearmean, 214
 - yearmin, 216
 - yearrange, 217
 - years, 219
 - yearsum, 221
 - yearvar, 222
- * **correlation and covariance**
 - fldcor, 63
 - fldcovar, 65
 - timcor, 172
 - timcovar, 174
- * **daily statistics**
 - dayavg, 43
 - daymax, 45
 - daymean, 46
 - daymin, 48
 - daypctl, 50
 - dayrange, 51
 - days, 53
 - daysum, 55
 - dayvar, 56
 - ydaymax, 196
 - ydaymean, 197
 - ydaymin, 199
 - ydayrange, 201
 - ydays, 202
 - ydaysum, 204
- * **data manipulation functions**
 - acsaf_box_mergetime, 5
 - add_grid_info, 6
 - box_mergetime, 7
 - cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system, 40
 - levbox_mergetime, 96
 - remap, 136
- * **datagen**
 - cmsafops, 41
- * **grid boxes statistics**
 - gridboxmax, 81
 - gridboxmean, 82
 - gridboxmin, 84
 - gridboxrange, 86
 - gridboxsd, 88
 - gridboxsum, 89
 - gridboxvar, 91
- * **hourly statistics**
 - hourmean, 93
 - hoursum, 95
- * **manip**
 - cmsafops, 41
- * **mathematical operators**
 - cmsaf.abs, 13
 - cmsaf.add, 14
 - cmsaf.addc, 16
 - cmsaf.div, 22
 - cmsaf.divc, 24
 - cmsaf.mul, 28
 - cmsaf.mulc, 30
 - cmsaf.sub, 36
 - cmsaf.subc, 39
 - divdpm, 58
 - muldpm, 123
- * **meridional statistics**
 - mermean, 99
- * **metrics**
 - cmsaf.stats, 33
 - cmsaf.stats.station.data, 35
- * **monthly statistics**
 - mon.anomaly, 100
 - mon_num_above, 118
 - mon_num_below, 119
 - mon_num_equal, 121
 - monavg, 103
 - mondaymean, 104
 - monmax, 106

- monmean, 108
 - monmin, 109
 - monpctl, 111
 - monsd, 113
 - monsum, 114
 - monvar, 116
 - multimonmean, 125
 - multimonsum, 126
 - ymonmax, 224
 - ymonmean, 226
 - ymonmin, 227
 - ymonsd, 229
 - ymonsum, 231
 - * **package**
 - cmsafops, 41
 - * **running statistics**
 - runmax, 139
 - runmean, 140
 - runmin, 142
 - runrange, 144
 - runsd, 145
 - runsum, 147
 - ydrunmean, 206
 - ydrunsd, 207
 - ydrunsum, 209
 - * **seasonal statistics**
 - seas.anomaly, 149
 - seasmean, 151
 - seassd, 152
 - seassum, 154
 - seasvar, 156
 - yseasmax, 232
 - yseasmean, 234
 - yseasmin, 236
 - yseassd, 237
 - * **selection and removal functions**
 - extract.level, 60
 - extract.period, 61
 - sellonlatbox, 157
 - selmon, 159
 - selperiod, 161
 - selpoint, 163
 - selpoint.multi, 164
 - seltime, 167
 - selyear, 168
 - * **spatial operators**
 - fldmax, 67
 - fldmean, 69
 - fldmin, 70
 - fldrang, 72
 - fldsd, 74
 - fldsum, 75
 - wfldmean, 194
 - * **spatial**
 - cmsafops, 41
 - * **temporal operators**
 - cmsaf.detrend, 21
 - cmsaf.mk.test, 26
 - cmsaf.regres, 32
 - num_above, 129
 - num_below, 131
 - num_equal, 133
 - timavg, 170
 - timmax, 177
 - timmean, 178
 - timmin, 180
 - timpctl, 182
 - timsd, 183
 - timsd, 188
 - trend, 190
 - trend_advanced, 192
 - * **time range statistics**
 - timselmean, 185
 - timselsum, 187
 - * **ts**
 - cmsafops, 41
 - * **univar**
 - cmsafops, 41
 - * **zonal statistics**
 - zonmean, 239
 - zonsum, 241
- acsaf_box_mergetime, 5, 6, 8, 41, 97, 137
- add (cmsaf.add), 14
- add_grid_info, 6, 6, 8, 41, 43, 97, 137
- addc (cmsaf.addc), 16
- box_mergetime, 6, 7, 41, 43, 97, 137
- calc_allDatesNc, 9
- calc_overlapping_time, 9
- calc_timestepNc, 10
- cat (cmsaf.cat), 19
- change_att, 10
- check.coordinate.system, 12
- cmsaf package, 41

- cmsaf.abs, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.add, 13, 14, 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.addc, 13, 15, 16, 23, 25, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.adjust.two.files, 18, 43
 cmsaf.cat, 19, 43
 cmsaf.detrend, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
 cmsaf.div, 13, 15, 17, 22, 25, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.divc, 13, 15, 17, 23, 24, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.mk.test, 21, 26, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
 cmsaf.mul, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 28, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.mulc, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 30, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.regres, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
 cmsaf.stats, 33, 35
 cmsaf.stats.station.data, 34, 35
 cmsaf.sub, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 36, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.sub.rel, 38
 cmsaf.subc, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 59, 124
 cmsaf.transform.coordinate.system, 6, 8, 40, 43, 97, 137
 cmsafops, 41

 dayavg, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 daymax, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 daymean, 41, 44, 46, 46, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 daymin, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 daypctl, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 dayrange, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 51, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205

 daysd, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 daysum, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 dayvar, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
 div (cmsaf.div), 22
 divc (cmsaf.divc), 24
 divdpm, 13, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 37, 39, 41, 58, 124

 extract.level, 42, 60, 62, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169
 extract.period, 42, 60, 61, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169

 fldcor, 42, 63, 66, 173, 175
 fldcovar, 42, 64, 65, 173, 175
 fldmax, 42, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 195
 fldmean, 42, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 195
 fldmin, 42, 68, 70, 70, 73, 74, 76, 195
 fldrange, 42, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 195
 fldsd, 42, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 195
 fldsum, 42, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 195

 get.knnx, 136
 get_basename, 77
 get_date_time, 78
 get_dimensions, 78
 get_nc_version, 79
 get_processing_time_string, 79
 get_time, 43, 80
 get_time_info, 80
 gridboxmax, 42, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 92
 gridboxmean, 42, 81, 82, 85, 87, 88, 90, 92
 gridboxmin, 42, 81, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92
 gridboxrange, 42, 81, 83, 85, 86, 88, 90, 92
 gridboxsd, 42, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 92
 gridboxsum, 42, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 92
 gridboxvar, 42, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91

 hourmean, 41, 93, 95
 hoursum, 41, 94, 95

 interp.surface.grid, 136

 levbox_mergetime, 6, 8, 41, 43, 96, 137

 mermean, 42, 98

- mon.anomaly, [42](#), [100](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#),
[110](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#),
[122](#), [125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#),
[231](#)
- mon.anomaly.climatology, [102](#)
- mon_num_above, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#),
[110](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [118](#), [120](#),
[122](#), [125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#),
[231](#)
- mon_num_below, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#),
[110](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [119](#),
[122](#), [125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#),
[231](#)
- mon_num_equal, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#),
[110](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#),
[121](#), [125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#),
[231](#)
- monavg, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#), [110](#), [112](#),
[114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [125](#),
[127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- mondaymean, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [104](#), [107](#), [109](#), [110](#),
[112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#),
[125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monmax, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [106](#), [109](#), [110](#), [112](#),
[114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [125](#),
[127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monmean, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [108](#), [110](#),
[112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#),
[125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monmin, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#), [109](#), [112](#),
[114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [125](#),
[127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monpctl, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#), [110](#),
[111](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#),
[125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monsd, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#), [110](#), [112](#),
[113](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [125](#),
[127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monsum, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#), [110](#), [112](#),
[114](#), [114](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [125](#),
[127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- monvar, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#), [110](#), [112](#),
[114](#), [115](#), [116](#), [119](#), [120](#), [122](#), [125](#),
[127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#), [231](#)
- mul (cmsaf.mul), [28](#)
- mulc (cmsaf.mulc), [30](#)
- muldpm, [13](#), [15](#), [17](#), [23](#), [25](#), [29](#), [31](#), [37](#), [39](#), [41](#),
[59](#), [123](#)
- multimonmean, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#),
[110](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#),
[122](#), [125](#), [127](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#),
[231](#)
- multimonsum, [42](#), [101](#), [103](#), [105](#), [107](#), [109](#),
[110](#), [112](#), [114](#), [115](#), [117](#), [119](#), [120](#),
[122](#), [125](#), [126](#), [225](#), [226](#), [228](#), [230](#),
[231](#)
- ncdf4 package, [41](#)
- ncinfo, [43](#), [128](#)
- num_above, [21](#), [27](#), [32](#), [42](#), [129](#), [132](#), [134](#), [171](#),
[177](#), [179](#), [181](#), [183](#), [184](#), [189](#), [191](#),
[193](#)
- num_below, [21](#), [27](#), [32](#), [42](#), [130](#), [131](#), [134](#), [171](#),
[177](#), [179](#), [181](#), [183](#), [184](#), [189](#), [191](#),
[193](#)
- num_equal, [21](#), [27](#), [32](#), [42](#), [130](#), [132](#), [133](#), [171](#),
[177](#), [179](#), [181](#), [183](#), [184](#), [189](#), [191](#),
[193](#)
- raster package, [194](#)
- read_file, [135](#)
- read_ncvar, [43](#), [135](#)
- remap, [6](#), [8](#), [41](#), [43](#), [97](#), [136](#)
- remapcon, [136](#)
- runmax, [42](#), [139](#), [141](#), [143](#), [145](#), [146](#), [148](#), [206](#),
[208](#), [210](#)
- runmean, [42](#), [139](#), [140](#), [143](#), [145](#), [146](#), [148](#),
[206](#), [208](#), [210](#)
- runmin, [42](#), [139](#), [141](#), [142](#), [145](#), [146](#), [148](#), [206](#),
[208](#), [210](#)
- runrange, [42](#), [139](#), [141](#), [143](#), [144](#), [146](#), [148](#),
[206](#), [208](#), [210](#)
- runsd, [42](#), [139](#), [141](#), [143](#), [145](#), [145](#), [148](#), [206](#),
[208](#), [210](#)
- runsum, [42](#), [139](#), [141](#), [143](#), [145](#), [146](#), [147](#), [206](#),
[208](#), [210](#)
- seas.anomaly, [42](#), [149](#), [151](#), [153](#), [155](#), [156](#),
[233](#), [235](#), [236](#), [238](#)
- seasmean, [42](#), [150](#), [151](#), [153](#), [155](#), [156](#), [233](#),
[235](#), [236](#), [238](#)
- seassd, [42](#), [150](#), [151](#), [152](#), [155](#), [156](#), [233](#), [235](#),
[236](#), [238](#)
- seassum, [42](#), [150](#), [151](#), [153](#), [154](#), [156](#), [233](#),
[235](#), [236](#), [238](#)
- seasvar, [42](#), [150](#), [151](#), [153](#), [155](#), [156](#), [233](#),
[235](#), [236](#), [238](#)

- sellonlatbox*, 42, 60, 62, 157, 160, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169
selmon, 42, 60, 62, 158, 159, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169
selperiod, 42, 60, 62, 158, 160, 161, 164, 166, 167, 169
selpoint, 42, 60, 62, 158, 160, 162, 163, 166, 167, 169
selpoint.multi, 42, 60, 62, 158, 160, 162, 164, 164, 167, 169
seltime, 42, 60, 62, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 167, 169
selyear, 42, 60, 62, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 167, 168
shiny app, 41
sub (cmsaf.sub), 36
subc (cmsaf.subc), 39

timavg, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 170, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
timcor, 42, 64, 66, 172, 175
timcovar, 42, 64, 66, 173, 174
timcumsum, 176
timmax, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
timmean, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 178, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
timmin, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 180, 183, 184, 189, 191, 193
timpctl, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 182, 184, 189, 191, 193
timsd, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 183, 189, 191, 193
timselmean, 42, 185, 188
timselsum, 42, 186, 187
timsum, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 188, 191, 193
trend, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 190, 193
trend_advanced, 21, 27, 32, 42, 130, 132, 134, 171, 177, 179, 181, 183, 184, 189, 191, 192

wfldmean, 42, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 194

ydaymax, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
ydaymean, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 197, 200, 201, 203, 205
ydaymin, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 199, 201, 203, 205
ydayrange, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 205
ydaysd, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 202, 205
ydaysum, 41, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 196, 198, 200, 201, 203, 204
ydrunmean, 42, 139, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148, 206, 208, 210
ydrunsd, 42, 139, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148, 206, 207, 210
ydrunsum, 42, 139, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148, 206, 208, 209
year.anomaly, 42, 211, 213, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223
yearmax, 42, 212, 212, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223
yearmean, 42, 212, 213, 214, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223
yearmin, 42, 212, 213, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223
yearrange, 42, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 220, 221, 223
yearsd, 42, 212, 213, 215, 216, 218, 219, 221, 223
yearsum, 42, 212, 213, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223
yearvar, 42, 212, 213, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 222

ymonmax, 42, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 125, 127, 224, 226, 228, 230, 231
ymonmean, 42, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 125, 127, 225, 226, 228, 230, 231
ymonmin, 42, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 125, 127, 225, 226, 227, 230, 231
ymonsds, 42, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 125, 127, 225, 226, 228, 229, 231

ymonsum, 42, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110,
112, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122,
125, 127, 225, 226, 228, 230, 231
yseasmax, 42, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 232,
235, 236, 238
yseasmean, 42, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 233,
234, 236, 238
yseasmin, 42, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 233,
235, 236, 238
yseassd, 42, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 233,
235, 236, 237

zonmean, 42, 239, 241
zonsum, 42, 240, 241