

GXF

Contents

Chapter 1

index

<title>GXF-3</title>

Introduction

The GXF-3 library is intended to make correct implementation of GXF-3 file format readers easy. It consists of free (OpenSource) C source code for functions to read GXF-3 raster files, and an example program using them to convert GXF data to GeoTIFF format.

GXF (Grid eXchange File) is a standard ASCII file format for exchanging gridded data among different software systems. Software that supports the GXF standard will be able to import properly formatted GXF files and export grids in GXF format. GXF-3 is an adopted standard format of the Gravity/Magnetics Committee of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG). GXF-3 is the primary gridded data interchange format for [Geosoft](#).

Resources

- [GXF-3 API Documentation](#)
- [GXF-3 API in .tar.gz](#)
- [GXF-3 API in ZIP](#)
- [GXF-3 File Format Specification \(pdf\)](#)

Licensing

This library is offered as [Open Source](#). In particular, it is offered under the X Consortium license which doesn't attempt to impose any copyleft, or credit requirements on users of the code.

The precise license text is:

Copyright (c) 1999, Frank Warmerdam

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Building the Source

Unix developers should be able to unpack the .tar.gz file, run configure, and type make to build the library (libgfx3.a), and a simple test program (gxftest.c).

Windows developers should unpack the .zip file, and type `nmake /f makefile.vc` to build with VC++.

Author and Acknowledgements

The primary author of the GXF3 library is [Frank Warmerdam](#), and I can be reached at warmerdam@pobox.com. I am open to bug reports, and suggestions.

I would like to thank:

- [Global Geomatics](#) who funded development the majority of the work on this library, and agreed for it to be Open Source.
- Ian Macleod of Geosoft who answered a number of questions I had, and provided sample files.

Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

gxfoopen.h	??
----------------------------	-------	----

Chapter 3

File Documentation

3.1 gxfopen.h File Reference

```
#include "cpl_conv.h"
#include "cpl_string.h"
```

Classes

- struct **GXFInfo_t**

Functions

- GXFHandle [GXFOpen](#) (const char *pszFilename)
- CPLErr [GXFGetRawInfo](#) (GXFHandle hGXF, int *pnXSize, int *pnYSize, int *pnSense, double *pdfZMin, double *pdfZMax, double *pdfDummy)
- CPLErr [GXFGetRawScanline](#) (GXFHandle, int iScanline, double *padfLineBuf)
- CPLErr [GXFGetScanline](#) (GXFHandle, int iScanline, double *padfLineBuf)
- char ** [GXFGetMapProjection](#) (GXFHandle)
- char ** [GXFGetMapDatumTransform](#) (GXFHandle)
- char * [GXFGetMapProjectionAsPROJ4](#) (GXFHandle)
- char * [GXFGetMapProjectionAsOGCWKT](#) (GXFHandle)
- CPLErr [GXFGetRawPosition](#) (GXFHandle, double *, double *, double *, double *, double *)
- CPLErr [GXFGetPosition](#) (GXFHandle, double *, double *, double *, double *, double *)
- void [GXFClose](#) (GXFHandle hGXF)

3.1.1 Detailed Description

Public GXF-3 function definitions.

3.1.2 Function Documentation

3.1.2.1 void GXFClose (GXFHandle *hGXF*)

Close GXF file opened with [GXFOpen\(\)](#).

Parameters:

hGXF handle to GXF file.

3.1.2.2 char GXFGetMapDatumTransform (GXFHandle *hGXF*)**

Return the lines related to the datum transformation. It is up to the caller to parse them and interpret. The return result will be NULL if no MAP_DATUM_TRANSFORM line was found in the header.

Parameters:

hGXF the GXF file handle.

Returns:

a NULL terminated array of string pointers containing the datum, or NULL. The strings remained owned by the GXF API, and should not be modified or freed by the caller.

3.1.2.3 char GXFGetMapProjection (GXFHandle *hGXF*)**

Return the lines related to the map projection. It is up to the caller to parse them and interpret. The return result will be NULL if no MAP_PROJECTION line was found in the header.

Parameters:

hGXF the GXF file handle.

Returns:

a NULL terminated array of string pointers containing the projection, or NULL. The strings remained owned by the GXF API, and should not be modified or freed by the caller.

3.1.2.4 char* GXFGetMapProjectionAsOGCWKT (GXFHandle *hGXF*)

Return the GXF Projection in OpenGIS Well Known Text format.

The returned string becomes owned by the caller, and should be freed with CPLFree() or VSIFree(). The return value will be "" if no projection information is passed.

The mapping of GXF projections to OGC WKT format is not complete. Please see the `gxf_ogcwkt.c` code to better understand limitations of this translation. More information about OGC WKT format can be found in the OpenGIS Simple Features specification for OLEDB/COM found on the OpenGIS web site at www.opengis.org. The translation uses some code cribbed from the OGR library, about which more can be learned from <http://gdal.velocet.ca/projects/opengis/>.

For example, the following GXF definitions:

```
UNIT_LENGTH
m, 1
MAP_PROJECTION
"NAD83 / UTM zone 19N"
"GRS 1980", 6378137, 0.081819191, 0
"Transverse Mercator", 0, -69, 0.9996, 500000, 0
```

Would translate to (without the nice formatting):

```
PROJCS["NAD83 / UTM zone 19N",
  GEOGCS["GRS 1980",
    DATUM["GRS_1980",
      SPHEROID["GRS 1980",6378137,298.257222413684]],
    PRIMEM["unnamed",0],
    UNIT["degree",0.0174532925199433]],
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],
  PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin",0],
  PARAMETER["central_meridian",-69],
  PARAMETER["scale_factor",0.9996],
  PARAMETER["false_easting",500000],
  PARAMETER["false_northing",0],
  UNIT["m",1]]
```

Parameters:

hGXF handle to GXF file, as returned by [GXFOpen\(\)](#).

Returns:

string containing OGC WKT projection.

3.1.2.5 char* GXFGetMapProjectionAsPROJ4 (GXFHandle *hGXF*)

Return the GXF Projection in PROJ.4 format.

The returned string becomes owned by the caller, and should be freed with `CPLFree()` or `VSIFree()`. The return value will be "unknown" if no projection information is passed.

The mapping of GXF projections to PROJ.4 format is not complete. Please see the `gxf_proj4.c` code to better understand limitations of this translation. Noteable PROJ.4 knows little about datums.

For example, the following GXF definitions:

```
UNIT_LENGTH
m,1
MAP_PROJECTION
"NAD83 / UTM zone 19N"
"GRS 1980",6378137,0.081819191,0
"Transverse Mercator",0,-69,0.9996,500000,0
```

Would translate to:

```
+proj=tmerc +lat_0=0 +lon_0=-69 +k=0.9996 +x_0=500000 +y_0=0 +ellps=GRS80
```

Parameters:

hGXF handle to GXF file, as returned by [GXFOpen\(\)](#).

Returns:

string containing PROJ.4 projection.

3.1.2.6 CPLErr GXFGetPosition (GXFHandle *hGXF*, double **pdfXOrigin*, double **pdfYOrigin*, double **pdfXPixelSize*, double **pdfYPixelSize*, double **pdfRotation*)

Get the grid positioning information.

Note that these coordinates refer to the grid positioning after taking into account the SENSE flag (as is done by the [GXFFGetScanline\(\)](#) function).

Note that the pixel values are considered to be point values in GXF, and thus the origin is for the first point. If you consider the pixels to be areas, then the origin is for the center of the origin pixel, not the outer corner.

This function does not support vertically oriented images, nor does it properly transform rotation for images with a SENSE other than GXFS_UL_RIGHT.

Parameters:

hGXF the GXF file handle.

pdfXOrigin X position of the origin in the base coordinate system.

pdfYOrigin Y position of the origin in the base coordinate system.

pdfXPixelSize X pixel size in base coordinates.

pdfYPixelSize Y pixel size in base coordinates.

pdfRotation rotation in degrees counter-clockwise from the base coordinate system.

Returns:

Returns CE_None if successful, or CE_Failure if no positioning information was found in the file.

3.1.2.7 CPLErr GXFFGetRawInfo (GXFHandle *hGXF*, int **pnXSize*, int **pnYSize*, int **pnSense*, double **pdfZMin*, double **pdfZMax*, double **pdfDummy*)

Fetch header information about a GXF file.

Note that the X and Y sizes are of the raw raster and don't take into account the SENSE flag. If the file is column oriented (rows in the files are actually columns in the raster) these values would need to be transposed for the actual raster.

The legal pnSense values are:

- GXFS_LL_UP(-1): lower left origin, scanning up.
 - GXFS_LL_RIGHT(1): lower left origin, scanning right.
 - GXFS_UL_RIGHT(-2): upper left origin, scanning right.
 - GXFS_UL_DOWN(2): upper left origin, scanning down.
 - GXFS_UR_DOWN(-3): upper right origin, scanning down.
 - GXFS_UR_LEFT(3): upper right origin, scanning left.
 - GXFS_LR_LEFT(-4): lower right origin, scanning left.
 - GXFS_LR_UP(4): lower right origin, scanning up.
-

Note that the [GXFFGetScanline\(\)](#) function attempts to provide a GXFS_UL_RIGHT view onto files, but doesn't handle the *_DOWN and *_UP oriented files.

The Z min and max values may not occur in the GXF header. If they are requested, and aren't available in the header the entire file is scanned in order to establish them. This can be expensive.

If no DUMMY value was specified in the file, a default of -1e12 is used.

Parameters:

hGXF handle to GXF file returned by [GXFFOpen\(\)](#).
pnXSize int to be set with the width of the raw raster. May be NULL.
pnYSize int to be set with the height of the raw raster. May be NULL.
pnSense int to set with SENSE flag, may be NULL.
pdfZMin double to set with minimum raster value, may be NULL.
pdfZMax double to set with minimum raster value, may be NULL.
pdfDummy double to set with dummy (nodata / invalid data) pixel value.

3.1.2.8 CPLerr GXFFGetRawPosition (GXFFHandle *hGXF*, double **pdfXOrigin*, double **pdfYOrigin*, double **pdfXPixelSize*, double **pdfYPixelSize*, double **pdfRotation*)

Get the raw grid positioning information.

Note that these coordinates refer to the raw grid, and are in the units specified by the UNITS field. See [GXFFGetPosition\(\)](#) for a similar function that takes into account the SENSE values similarly to [GXFFGetScanline\(\)](#).

Note that the pixel values are considered to be point values in GXF, and thus the origin is for the first point. If you consider the pixels to be areas, then the origin is for the center of the origin pixel, not the outer corner.

Parameters:

hGXF the GXF file handle.
pdfXOrigin X position of the origin in the base coordinate system.
pdfYOrigin Y position of the origin in the base coordinate system.
pdfXPixelSize X pixel size in base coordinates.
pdfYPixelSize Y pixel size in base coordinates.
pdfRotation rotation in degrees counter-clockwise from the base coordinate system.

Returns:

Returns CE_None if successful, or CE_Failure if no positioning information was found in the file.

3.1.2.9 CPLerr GXFFGetRawScanline (GXFFHandle *hGXF*, int *iScanline*, double **pdfLineBuf*)

Read a scanline of raster data from GXF file.

This function will read a row of data from the GXF file. It is "Raw" in the sense that it doesn't attempt to account for the SENSE flag as the [GXFFGetScanline\(\)](#) function does. Unlike [GXFFGetScanline\(\)](#), this function supports column organized files.

Any dummy pixels are assigned the dummy value indicated by [GXFFGetRawInfo\(\)](#).

Parameters:

hGXF the GXF file handle, as returned from [GXFOpen\(\)](#).

iScanline the scanline to read, zero is the first scanline in the file.

padfLineBuf a buffer of doubles into which the scanline pixel values are read. This must be at least as long as a scanline.

Returns:

CE_None if access succeeds or CE_Failure if something goes wrong.

3.1.2.10 CPLErr GXFGetScanline (GXFHandle *hGXF*, int *iScanline*, double * *padfLineBuf*)

Read a scanline of raster data from GXF file.

This function operates similarly to [GXFGetRawScanline\(\)](#), but it attempts to mirror data horizontally or vertically based on the SENSE flag to return data in a top to bottom, and left to right organization. If the file is organized in columns (SENSE is GXFS_UR_DOWN, GXFS_UL_DOWN, GXFS_LR_UP, or GXFS_LL_UP) then this function will fail, returning CE_Failure, and reporting a sense error.

See [GXFGetRawScanline\(\)](#) for other notes.

Parameters:

hGXF the GXF file handle, as returned from [GXFOpen\(\)](#).

iScanline the scanline to read, zero is the top scanline.

padfLineBuf a buffer of doubles into which the scanline pixel values are read. This must be at least as long as a scanline.

Returns:

CE_None if access succeeds or CE_Failure if something goes wrong.

3.1.2.11 GXFHandle GXFOpen (const char * *pszFilename*)

Open a GXF file, and collect contents of the header.

Parameters:

pszFilename the name of the file to open.

Returns:

a handle for use with other GXF functions to access the file. This will be NULL if the access fails.
