**Tool Name:** nagg

**Syntax:**

nagg [-h | --help]

nagg [-n number] [-t list | -l file] [-S] [-A seconds] [-d directory] [-O origin] [-D domain] INPUT…

**Purpose:**

nagg is NPP granule aggregation and packaging utility.

**Description:**

The command line utility nagg is the NPP granule aggregation utility for grouping NPP data record granules into aggregate and package files.

Aggregates include time contiguous, and gap-filled series of the same type of granules together in the same file.  Packages include different, but related type granule aggregates with same temporal and spatial extent together in the same file.

Input parameter INPUT is a file or a directory.  If a directory is specified, then every NPP file in the given directory will be used for input.  If nagg encounters a file that is not in NPP data product format, then a warning is issued, but processing continues with the other files.

Output of nagg is a file or set of files named according to the NPP file naming convention.  nagg is non-destructive.  It will not overwrite existing files.

**Other considerations:**

1. nagg can deaggregate files by setting -n 1 and operating on aggregate files.
2. nagg can aggregate files by setting -n N and operating on a directory of single granule files.
3. nagg can reaggregate by setting -n N to a number different from the number of granules in the input files.

**Options and Parameters:**

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| --- |
| -n, --number *N*  The number of granules in each aggregate file; must be greater than zero.  If not specified, default is 1 (single granule files).  -t, --type *list*  *list* specifies a comma separated list of NPP record type mnemonics.  Unless -S is specified the granule types will be packaged together. Types must be compatible to be packaged together. (Use -h to list valid package groupings)*.*  -l, --like *file*  Package like the example *file* in number or type list.  Options on the command line override the example.  If both -l and -t are omitted, then the first NPP data product file encountered will be used as the example file.  -A, --aggregate *seconds*  *(To be supported in future implementation)*  The number of seconds in each aggregate file. Aggregation Size is a fixed number of granules per file equal to seconds divided by the period of the granule rounded up to the next integer number of granules  If –l -t –n and –Aare omitted, then the first NPP data product file encountered will be used to determine the –t list and –n number.  -S, --simple  Simple aggregates are produced. Each type is packaged separately.  -d, --directory *directory*  Directory where the output files should be placed. Default is present working directory.  -O, --origin *origin*  The origin identifier, a four-character string in the output filename. Only the first four characters will be used. If less than four characters, the origin will be pre-pended with the character “X”. Default is “XXXX”.  -D, --domain *domain*  The domain identifier, a three-character string in the output filename. Only the first three characters will be used. If less than three characters, the origin will be pre-pended with the character “x”. Default is “XXX”.  -h, --help  Prints command syntax; also lists valid types and packaging groupings.  --version  Print the version information of nagg. |

**Exit Status:**

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| --- | --- |
| 0 | Succeeded. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**Version:** 0.0.1

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