

>>>> > "Robert" == Robert Davis <rdavis@aerospace.aero.org> writes:

Robert> I am trying to read a data file containing an unknown amount of
Robert> data into arrays in IDL. I know the format of the data in the
Robert> file, but not the number of pieces of data in the file.
Robert> Currently, I read the file twice; once to determine the amount
Robert> of data in the file and then a second time to actually read the
Robert> data into an array (now that I know the size of array needed).
Robert> Is there a better way to do this (without having to read the
Robert> file twice)?

Here are a couple more variations on the theme:

1. Check the size of the file on the system. In unix, if your file is a simple formatted file, you can use the IDL command spawn:

```
spawn,'wc -l'+filename, result
```

and result will contain the number of lines in the file.

For a binary with fixed record length, you could read the size of the file in bytes and work out the number of records from that.

2. Building on Joseph Zawodny's suggestion of using the EOF function: sometimes you want to keep all the data around and manipulate stuff after you have read it all in. You can use a variation like this:

```
a = fltarr(n,50) ; or whatever is appropriate.  
                ; Initial guess of 50 records in the file.  
openr,1,filename  
  
count = 0  
  
while not eof(1) do begin  
  
    if count eq (size(a))(2) then a = [[a],[a]] ; double size  
                                     ; of 2nd index  
    readf,1,a(*,count)  
  
    count = count + 1  
  
endwhile
```

close,1

a = a(*,0:ncount-1) ; trim to correct size

I've used both methods in the past, but, assuming I have control over the software generating the numbers, I now much prefer to change the software to make it write the number and format of the records at the top of the file.

Hope this helps,
Phil

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