Subject: Re: Passing zero as a Parameter/ NOT KEYWORD_SET Posted by J.D. Smith on Tue, 29 Jun 1999 07:00:00 GMT

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Martin Schultz wrote:
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> J.D. Smith wrote:
>>
>> That's a bit dangerous. [...]
> Indeed ;-)
>>
>> The best way to proceed is pretend keyword_set() was really
>> named is_defined_and_non_zero(). Forget that it's called
>> keyword_set().
> In fact it is "is_defined_and_uneven" !
> Just try to pass var=2 into a routine and print keyword set(var). Hope.
> David will take notice of this in his article.
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I get 1 printed if var is anything but zero or undefined. This sounds like a bug on your version/system, if it's really occurring. So I'll stick with is defined and non zero(): a bit of a mouthful, but much less misleading.

- > Another marginal point about setting default values: I recently learned
- > from someone's code (cannot remember whose), to use
- if (n_elements(var) ne 1) then var=default >
- > instead of
- if (n elements(var) eq 0) then var=default >
- > > The advantage being that you can prevent program crashes when someone
- > passes a vector or array in what is supposed to be a scalar.

>

Unless, of course, you *are* interested in a vector or array. You're mixing two types of checks here: "is the argument there at all?", vs. "is the argument of the type I want?"... (n_elements(var) eq 0) will work for any type of expected variable; (n elements(var) ne 1) only works if you expect a scalar. You are of course free to do this type of mixing where appropriate (though you don't have to), but for the benefit of those just learning, I thought I should try to make this clear.

- > And, finally: Use keyword_set when you want to make sure the value of a
- > boolean flag is defined:
- flag = keyword_set(flag)
- > Then, later in the code, it's just
- if (flag) then ...
- > Or value = x+y*(flag), etc. which would crash otherwise.