Subject: Re: There is NO TRUTH! Re: Histogram Hot-shots Required Posted by Liam Gumley on Tue, 20 Jul 1999 07:00:00 GMT

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```
David Fanning wrote:
```

```
> Forget it, problem solved. The bottom line: draw
> your own *&\@# histogram plots with the PLOTS command.
>
 Best method is:
>
      ; Liam's method 1:
>
>
    binNum1 = FLOOR((value - Min(array)) / binsize)
>
>
 But you have to draw your *OWN* histogram plots, or
> your graphical representation will *never* look like
  what it is suppose to look like:
>
    Plot, bins, histdata, /NoData, XRange=range, XStyle=1
>
    FOR j=0,N Elements(bins)-2 DO BEGIN
>
      PlotS, [bins[i], bins[i+1], bins[i+1]], $
>
          [0, histdata[i], histdata[i], 0], Color=yellow
>
    ENDFOR
>
    PLOTS, [value, value], !Y.CRange
```

Sounds like we need a nice histogram plotting procedure: any takers?

I'd keep the protection against integer binsize values by converting to a float, e.g.

```
bin_index = (pixel_value - histogram_min_value) / FLOAT(binsize) bin index = FLOOR(bin index)
```

and then to protect against pixel values LT histogram minimum value, or GE histogram maximum value

```
bin_index = (bin_index > 0L) < (number_of_bins - 1L)
```

I'm very fond of testing algorithms on paper before I implement them in code. I tested the method shown above with a few examples on a notepad, so I was 99% sure it would work. My advice to those starting out in IDL is this: even though IDL offers a wonderful range of time-saving shortcuts (e.g. HISTOGRAM), it often pays to do a reality-check on paper before coding up an algorithm.

Cheers, Liam.

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