
Subject: Re: Gridding options

Posted by [Craig Markwardt](#) on Wed, 30 Aug 2000 07:00:00 GMT

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tclement@ucsd.edu (Todd Clements) writes:

> arrays larger than 128x128, and starts giving incorrect values. It seems
> like just a "short" integer problem, but heck if I can figure out where it
> might be in there!!

Actually, I think this is a problem that you made NX and NY 16-bit integers. If you promote them to long then it should work again.

> The times are as follows (I'm not sure they mean anything for incorrect
> results, but here they are anyway):

>

> Array size New (1 line) Craig (2 line)

> 512x512 0.493 0.615

> 1024x1024 2.531 3.039

> 2048x2048 10.523 12.89

Hmm, surprisingly I found that my version was about 4 times faster on two different architectures.

	Craig (otest)	JD (test)	1024x1024
Linux	0.35	1.94 s	{ x86 linux unix 5.2.1 Jun 4 1999}
Alpha	1.47	6.78 s	{ alpha OSF unix 5.2 Oct 30 1998}

The codes I used are below, in all their ugly, wake-up in the morning, hair of the dog glory. Did I do something wrong? Note that I tried both INT and FLOAT, and also did a comparison test. As long as you pass 1024L instead of 1024 you shouldn't get incorrect answers.

Craig

[cc to Clements]

```
.comp
```

```
function otest, nx, iter=iter, integer=doint
```

```
ny = nx
```

```
if keyword_set(doint) then a = lindgen(nx,ny) else a = findgen(nx,ny)
```

```
if n_elements(iter) EQ 0 then iter = 10
```

```
tt = fltarr(nx+ny-1)
```

```
:: Do the work
```

```
t0 = systime(1)
```

```
ll = lindgen(nx>ny)
```

```
for j = 0, iter-1 do begin
```

```

for i = 0, ny-1 do tt(i) = total((a(0+ll,i-ll))(0:i<(nx-1)))
for i = 1, nx-1 do tt(i+ny-1) = total((a(i+ll,ny-1-ll))(0:(nx-1-i)<(ny-1)))
end
if iter GT 1 then $
  print, (systime(1)-t0)/10.
return, tt
end

.comp
pro test, nx, integer=doint
ny = nx
if keyword_set(doint) then a = lindgen(nx,ny) else a = findgen(nx,ny)
t0 = systime(1)
for i = 0, 9 do $
tt=total(a[(((dy=((di=lindgen(((n=nx<ny)),nx+ny-1)))/n))*(nx gt ny?1:nx)+ $
  (nx gt ny?1:-1)*((dx=di mod n))*(nx-1))>0<(nx*ny-1)]* $
  (dy ge dx AND (dy-dx) lt nx>ny),1)
print, (systime(1)-t0)/10.
print, max(abs(tt-otest(nx,iter=1)))
end

```

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