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Subject: Re: translating an array name to a string

Posted by [John-David T. Smith](#) on Thu, 19 Oct 2000 07:00:00 GMT

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Craig Markwardt wrote:

```
>
> Hi JD--
>
> I agree that the use of ROUTINE_NAMES is has some potential problems
> because it is undocumented. I agree with you also that you need to
> protect your usage of ROUTINE_NAMES with a CATCH handler, since there
> are a lot of ways for things to go wrong.
>
> But I don't agree with your implementation :-).
>
> First, the awkward use of CALL_FUNCTION can be avoided by using the
> FORWARD_FUNCTION declaration. This is always safe, even if the
> function being declared is a built-in one.
>
> Second, your check to see if a variable is undefined is rather
> convoluted. It involves two passes to get it right. I prefer instead
> to use the N_ELEMENTS command to immediately determine whether a
> variable is undefined. Unlike *assigning* an undefined variable,
> which does produce an error, simply taking the N_ELEMENTS of an
> undefined variable will not cause an error.
>
> Finally, users need to be aware that the capability to use
> ROUTINE_NAMES to create new variables at another calling level has
> only come with IDL version 5.3. This is documented at
> http://cow.physics.wisc.edu/~craigm/idl/idl.html under Introspection,
> by the way.
>
> So here is my revised version of your code :-) It's shorter and the
> flow control is primarily linear.
>
> . *****
> ;
> forward_function routine_names
>
> catch, err
> if err NE 0 then begin
>   catch, /cancel
>   message, 'Assign operation failed'
> endif
>
> ; Protect against an already-defined variable
> if n_elements(routine_names(var_name,fetch=1)) GT 0 then begin
>   catch,/cancel
>   message,'A variable named '+var_name+' already exists.'
```

```
> endif
>
> ; Still here... we need to export ourself to the main level
> dummy=routine_names(var_name,myvar,store=1)
> catch, /cancel
> . *****
> ;
```

This is definitely nicer looking, and it reminded me of a caveat. If you attempt to fetch a variable which doesn't yet exist, an undefined variable will be created on that level for you.

I think our methods offer equal protection against certain types of failure, but I also think `call_function` provides additional insurance against RSI deciding specifically to remove our capacity to use `routine_names()` (which they might do if we keep talking about it so much and people catch on!). It is simple to parse *\*compiler\** statements like `forward_function` for disallowed names. It is impossible (OK, very, very awkward), to prohibit the use of classified *\*strings\**. This is probably paranoid, but that's why I chose `call_function`. In any case I will modify my method to include the `n_elements()` test (which I was stupid not to think of).

JD

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