Subject: Re: IDL 5.4 label_date function
Posted by David Fanning on Wed, 07 Nov 2001 15:51:08 GMT
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Chad Bahrmann (cbahrmann@ou.edu) writes:

```
> Has anyone encountered problems in using the label_date function in IDL 5.4?
> From the documentation for IDL 5.4.  This plot gives you data from
> 11/01/2001 at 1200 through 11/02/2001 at 1200 when I would expect data from
> 11/01/2001 at 0000 through 11/02/2001 at 0000.  I have had success using
> this function in older versions of IDL but this one appears not to work
> properly?  The actual code had revisions on
> ; MODIFICATION HISTORY:
> ; DMS, RSI. April, 1993. Written.
> ; DMS, RSI. March, 1997. Added Time format.
> ; DMS, RSI. Jan, 1999. Rounded least significant time unit
> ;   CT, RSI.   May 2000. Completely rewrote to use calendar format codes.
> ;          Added Level argument for new date/time TICKUNITS.
> ;          Added AM_PM and DAYS_OF_WEEK keywords, '%A' and '%W' codes.
> ;-
>
> PRO test
>
> ; Create format strings for a two-level axis:
>
> dummy = LABEL_DATE(DATE_FORMAT=['%H%I!C%N/%D/%Y'])
>
> ;Generate the Date/Time data
> time = TIMEGEN(START=JULDAY(11,1,2001), FINAL=JULDAY(11,2,2001))
>
> ;Generate the Y-axis data
> data = RANDOMN(seed, N_ELEMENTS(time))
>
> ;Plot the data
> PLOT, time, data, XTICKUNITS = ['Time'], $
>   XTICKFORMAT='LABEL_DATE', XSTYLE=1, XTICKS=6, YMARGIN=[6,2]
>
>
> end
```

I don't know. The second paragraph in the TIMEGEN
documentation seems pretty clear:

   The Julian date is the number of days elapsed
   since Jan. 1, 4713 B.C.E., plus the time expressed
   as a day fraction. Following the astronomical
   convention, the day is defined to start at 12 PM
   (noon). Julian date 0.0d is therefore Jan. 1,

4713 B.C.E. at 12:00:00.

Cheers,

David

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