Subject: Re: Where vs Histogram vs ??
Posted by Andrew Cool on Thu, 17 Oct 2002 23:29:20 GMT
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David Fanning wrote:
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>
 Andrew Cool (andrew.cool@dsto.defence.gov.au) writes:
>
    I have a structure defined as :-
>>
>>
       data_st = \{YEAR\}
>>
                                 .$: 136 davs over 12 years
               DAY
                       : 0
>>
               HALF_HR:0
                                    ,$; 0..47
>>
               RANGE_IDX: 0
                                     ,$; 0..267
>>
                                  ,$; 3 possible values
               WRF
                         : 0B
>>
                         : 0B
                                   ,$; 4 possible values
               FREQ
>>
                                   .$: 4 possible values
               BEAM
                         : 0B
>>
               PAD
                        : 0B
                                  ,$; Padding to align byte
>> boundaries
               Parameter : FLTARR(5)}
>>
>>
>>
     Replicate that a few times :-
>>
>>
       database = Replicate(data_st,15425228)
>>
  15425228!? The mind boggles. :-(
> In a *structure*!? I guess it would be slow. I think I would
> lean toward some kind of flat file structure that could be accessed
> quickly with associated variables and an array (arrays?) of
> pointers.
```

Hi David,

As always, there's some history behind these things.

The original data was held in 1536 files, where the filenames were derived from year/day/freq/wrf, and each file held data by beam and range.

Thus to generate a plot of some selection of parameters for the entire database required sequentially opening and reading 1536 files, and building up histograms or whatever from each file. (Since we last met, the gray hair I've collected is partially due to to waiting for these files to be read in...)

At 2GB over 1536 files, the entire database was too big to be held in memory at the one time. The guy who developed the database in '94 also included all the "blanks" for which there was no data collected.

By excluding the blanks, and using the smallest possible datatype for each variable. I've condensed the database to 470MB - Now we can have the whole thing in memory after a 3-4 minute load!!

What I did neglect to say in my first post was that as I created the condensed database, I also created an index of where each of the 136 days starts/ends. So my monsterous Where constructions are acting on about 15,425,228 / 136 (113421) records per day on average. Even so, it still takes 10+ minutes.

The collection of data looks a bit like this:-

day 1..136

half hour 0..47 max, typically about 24 half hour blocks used Beam normally cycled 0,1,2,3,0,1,2,3... WRF normally cycled 0,1,2,0,1,2... FREQ normally cycled 0,1,2,3,0,1,2,3... Range max 267 cells, typically 120-150 Data values 5 for every rng/freg/wrf/beam/hh/day

There's no such thing as a fixed record length, as the number of half hours varies from day to day, the number of ranges varies dependent upon freq and WRF, and the freq, WRF and beam may have been manually set on the day of data collection rather than normally cycled.

Hence I opted not to use a flat file - I think it would be quite hard to index into a flat file given so many variable lengths.

Whereas a structure handles most of the indexing for you. Its just fairly #\$%^# slow when you're talking 15,425,228 records...

Maybe now that I've got the cake in memory, wanting to eat it too entails getting sticky fingers?

Andrew

>

- > P.S. Let's just say I'm pretty sure my lack of good ideas
- > this morning has to do with the excessive celebration after
- > beating that 25 year-old kid again last night. (On a service
- > ace and an overhead, if you can imagine!) Oooohh, that kid

- > hates to play me. But I think that is the last time he will
- > call me "Grandpa." :-)

Just what brand of hair tonic/dye are you using??

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