Subject: WHERE problems (longish) Posted by Benjamin Panter on Tue, 22 Jul 2003 15:23:50 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Hiya,

This is puzzling me, and I've been through all that I can think of. I have a look up table called "dust_lookup". It is a 2 x 300ish array and has wavelengths and the corresponding correction factor. I need to pluck a few values out, so I'm using where:

```
print, where (2900. eq reform (dust lookup[*,0]))
```

which works absolutly fine for most values: unfortunatly not for all:

If I write a little test:

PRO tester, dust lookup

```
print, where(2900. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(2920. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(2940. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(2960. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(2980. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(3000. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(3020. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(3040. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(3060. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(3080. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0])) print, where(3100. eq reform(dust_lookup[*,0]))
```

END

it comes out with

IDL> tester, dust lookup

10

11

12

13

-1

-1

-1

17

18

19

20

The values which have -1 certainly exist - and were generated in exactly the same way as the others. I've put the array online if anyone fancies looking at it - http://www.roe.ac.uk/~bdp/where_problem.idl

Am I being stupid again? What is special about 2980,3000 and 3020??

Cheers,

Ben

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