
Subject: Re: code help

Posted by [lecacheux.alain](#) on Thu, 31 Mar 2011 15:14:22 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

On 31 mar, 14:22, smuzz <smussol...@gmail.com> wrote:

> Hi ---

>

> I am new to programming in IDL and am trying to write a code to avoid
> wasting hundreds of hours fighting with excel.

>

> My data: I have a .csv file with 2 columns. One column has the date
> (mm/dd/yyyy) and the second column has timestamps (hh:mm:ss). Each
> timestamp represents an incidence of a whale call occurrence. See
> below:

>

> 11/20/2007 00:00:53
> 11/20/2007 00:10:42
> 11/20/2007 00:17:50
> 11/20/2007 05:23:56
> 11/20/2007 05:00:10
> 11/20/2007 07:10:01
> 11/21/2007 01:20:23
> 11/21/2007 01:21:34

>

>

> My objectives: I would like to sum the number of whale call
> occurrences in each hour for the day (hours 0 - 23). Most days have
> hours without any whale call occurrences, so those are not accounted
> for in my .csv file above. Ideally for each day I am trying to get my
> data to look like this (including both absence and presence of whale
> call occurrences):

>

> 11/20/2007

> 0 3

> 1 0

> 2 0

> 3 0

> 4 0

> 5 2

> 6 0

> 7 1

> 8 0

> 9 0

> 10 0

>

> 23

>

> 11/21/2007

```
> 0
> 1
> 2
> 3
> ....
> 23
>
> Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated!
>
> Thanks, S
```

First transform your original string array in a julian day (double precision) array, by using C formatting:

```
IDL> jd = dblarr(N_elements(your_string_array))
```

```
IDL> reads, your_string_array, jd, FORMAT='some_C_format'
```

in your case, some_C_format is

```
(C(CDI2,1x,CMOI2,1x,CYI4,3x,CHI2,1x,CMI2,1x,CSI2))
```

Then you can use the histogram function (with reverse indices) to sort and count your data first by day, then by hours.

alx.
