

Hi Xin Tao,

On 08/07/2013 08:38 AM, Xin Tao wrote:

```
> data = dist(300)
>
> My question 1: What determines the size of the image?
> If I have
>
> x=dindgen(300)*2
> y=dindgen(300)
>
> then im=image(data, x, y, axis_style=2) will give me an elongated image.
>
> If I have
> x=dindgen(300)
> y=dindgen(300)
>
> then im=image(data, x, y, axis_style=2) will give me an square image.
>
> This behavior of the IMAGE function is strange to me.
```

This is documented here I think:

ASPECT_RATIO

A floating point value indicating the ratio of the Y dimension to the X dimension in data units. If this property is set to a nonzero value, the aspect ratio will be preserved as the graphic is stretched or shrunk. The default value is 0 for all graphics except images, meaning that the aspect ratio is not fixed, but is allowed to change as the graphic is stretched or shrunk.

```
IDL> y=dindgen(300)
IDL> x=dindgen(300)*2
IDL> im=image(data, x, y, axis_style=2, ASPECT_RATIO=2.)
```

is quadratic

```
>
> My question 2: This looks like a bug.
>
> If I have
>
> x=dlinear(10, 100, 300) ;; create an array from 10 to 100 with 300 elements
> y=dindgen(300)
```

```
>  
> and  
>  
> im=image(data, x, y, /xlog, axis_style=2)  
>  
> the image x axis has a value from 10^20, 10^40, ..., 10^100. This is certainly wrong to me.
```

I don't know what dlinear does so I can't say anything here.

Cheers,

Fab
