Subject: Re: Is the sky falling?
Posted by Helder Marchetto on Wed, 15 Jan 2014 13:44:34 GMT
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On Wednesday, January 15, 2014 2:34:54 PM UTC+1, Matthew Argall wrote:
>> Why is does the INTARR(3,3)+1 expression result in a LONG array?
>
>
>
> Check to see f "1" is a long integer by typing.
>
>
>
> IDL> help, 1
>
>
>
> If it is, maybe there is a "compile_opt" somewhere.

Hi,
thanks for the answers.
Here is my situation:

```
IDL> !VERSION
{
   ARCH: "x86_64",
   OS: "Win32",
   OS_FAMILY: "Windows",
   OS_NAME: "Microsoft Windows",
   RELEASE: "8.3",
   BUILD_DATE: "Nov 15 2013",
   MEMORY_BITS: 64,
   FILE_OFFSET_BITS: 64
}
IDL> HELP, 1
<Expression>    INT       =        1
IDL> HELP, INTARR(3,3) + 1S
<Expression>    INT       = Array[3, 3]
```

Ok,
it seems like Compile_opt is making this. I just noticed that I got this result while debugging through some code where the "Compile_Opt idl2" option was used.
This clears things out. From the IDL help:
"DEFINT32 — IDL should assume that lexical integer constants default to the 32-bit type rather than the usual default of 16-bit integers..."

My error. I forgot that
1) I was debugging
2) Compile_opt idl2 was on

3) That idl2 makes 32-bit default integers

Thanks for pointing this out.

Cheers,
h