Subject: Re: Bar coordinate shift with cgBarPlot
Posted by Helder Marchetto on Wed, 26 Feb 2014 10:09:30 GMT

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On Wednesday, February 26, 2014 8:30:21 AM UTC+1, Federico Tosi wrote:
> I have data separated for angle range: 0°-10°, 10°-20°, 20°-30°, 30°-40°, etc.. In
the Y-coordinate is the number of observed data. When cgBarPlot is used, the vertical bars are
centered on: 0°, 10°, 20°, 30°, while I would like them to be centered around: 5°, 15°,
25°, etc., so that the width of the bar is representative of the range of abscissa of my data.
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> I'm afraid that, when the bars are cumulative (i.e., when multiple cgBarPlot are overplotted),
drawing them one by one is unfeasible.
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> Federico
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>> The easiest way is probably just to draw the darn things yourself. But,
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>> I really don't understand what you are trying to do. :-)
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>> Cheers,
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>> David
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>> --
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>
>> David Fanning, Ph.D.
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>
>> Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.

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>> Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.idlcoyote.com/
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>> Sepore ma de ni thue. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

I don't see a problem in doing this. If you read the documentation David has provided, then this is how I would do it: you will find two keywords you can use: barcoords and barnames (only if you want to show these).

How's this for you:
cgBarPlot, findgen(10), barcoords=findgen(10)*10.0,
barnames=string(findgen(10)*10.0,format='(f0.1)')

Or if you want it centered in the middle, just change that to

cgBarPlot, findgen(10)+1.0, barcoords=findgen(10)*10.0+5.0,
barnames=string(findgen(10)*10.0+5.0,format='(f0.1)')

What you have to figure out is what you give as input to cgBarPlot. If for the range 0-10 you give 0 or 10. Ideally you will want to use (low+high)/2.0. How you calculate that, depends on the input you have.

Cheers,
h