
Subject: Re: converting strings to float

Posted by chris_torrence@NOSPAM on Fri, 13 Jun 2014 17:43:14 GMT

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On Friday, June 13, 2014 7:11:32 AM UTC-6, David Grier wrote:

> On Friday, June 13, 2014 6:38:35 AM UTC-4, Krishnakumar M.A wrote:

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>> Hi All,

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>> I have a huge data file of two columns and a '#' header' line in between. I used grep in idl to remove the '#' lines'. The resulting output is written as a string, which is actually of 2 columns. I only require the second column for doing a surface plot. 1st column is just integer numbers. As i split the string by giving

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>> h=strmid(b,3,10)

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>> It will give me the second column but, rows from 0-9 will have huge -ve values. If I do the same with h=strmid(b,2,10), columns >=100 will give junk values. I'm kind of stuck with this.

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>> Is there a better way to split the string and copy to a fltarr than defining the position to read from, as like one can do in C, Fortran etc?

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>> Thanks,
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>> Krishnakumar
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> Have you considered the READ_ASCII function from the standard IDL library?
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> All the best,
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> David
```

Or, as long as you have spaces between the two columns, you can simply read the values into a 2xN float array and just keep the second column.

```
x = fltarr(2,n)
reads,stringdata,x
x = reform(x[1,*])
```

-Chris
