Subject: Re: converting strings to float Posted by Krishnakumar M.A on Wed, 18 Jun 2014 11:18:57 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

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On Friday, June 13, 2014 11:13:14 PM UTC+5:30, Chris Torrence wrote:
> 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
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> 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,*])
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>
```

> -Chris

Thanks David and Chris for the reply.

David: I did it in the exact way as you said before itself, but didnt work. I just tweaked something here and there and it start to work. I did something wrong somewhere. Thanks a lot.

Chris: I haven't used read_ascii yet. And didn't get much idea how to use it my current data set. I'll check and try.

Thanks, Krishnakumar