
Subject: Re: help needed in timegen

Posted by [Dick Jackson](#) on Fri, 30 Dec 2016 01:33:26 GMT

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On Wednesday, 28 December 2016 20:22:46 UTC-8, gunvi...@gmail.com wrote:

> On Wednesday, December 28, 2016 at 9:42:54 PM UTC+5:30, Jim P wrote:

>> On Wednesday, December 28, 2016 at 4:37:36 AM UTC-7, fawltl...@gmail.com wrote:

>>> On Wednesday, December 28, 2016 at 11:10:06 AM UTC+1, sid wrote:

>>>> Hi all,

>>>>

>>>> I have given below what I have done.

>>>>

>>>> print,julday(10,22,2014,14,00,32),format='(g)'

>>>> 2456953.083703704

>>>>

>>>> mytimes=timegen(1,units='seconds',step_size=14,start=2456953.083703704)

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> The idea is to get julian at this date/time

>>>> 10,22,2014,14,00,32 and

>>>>

>>>> 14 second after this, that is at 10,22,2014,14,00,46

>>>>

>>>> I expect the result to be 2456953.083865741.

>>>>

>>>> But If I do

>>>> print, mytimes

>>>> 2456953.0

>>>>

>>>> Please anybody let me know how to resolve this.

>>>>

>>>> thanks

>>>

>>> IDL> mytimes=timegen(2,units='seconds',step_size=14,start=2456953.083703704d)

>>> IDL> print, mytimes, format='(D20.10)'

>>> 2456953.0837037046

>>> 2456953.0838657417

>>>

>>> regards,

>>> Lajos

>>>

>> If you have IDL 8.5 or later, the new "implied print" syntax helps you get around the default formatting of the standard PRINT behavior.

>>

>> First option, simply type the variable name at the prompt.

>>

>> IDL> mytimes

>> 2456953.0837037046 2456953.0838657417

```
>>
>> This is the same as using PRINT with the /IMPLIED keyword.
>>
>> IDL> print, mytimes, /implied
>>    2456953.0837037046    2456953.0838657417
>>
>> The keyword can be unambiguously abbreviated to "/i":
>>
>> IDL> print, mytimes, /i
>>    2456953.0837037046    2456953.0838657417
>>
>> There's less typing involved than with an explicit FORMAT string. (But also see the new
C-style formatting in IDL 8.6.)
>>
>> Jim P.
>
> But if I need to get the values in the variable itself without printing, then what should I do,
>
> Because I am going to use the variable in a loop, I want the variable mytimes to have value with
2456953.083703704 format.
```

The result from TIMEGEN does indeed have the precise values you want, it's just that if you 'print, mytimes' it is only *displaying* to eight digits of precision. Does that clear it up for you?

Cheers,
-Dick

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