Subject: Re: help needed in timegen
Posted by gunvicsin11 on Fri, 30 Dec 2016 04:24:17 GMT
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On Friday, December 30, 2016 at 7:03:28 AM UTC+5:30, Dick Jackson wrote:
> 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, fawltyl...@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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Thanks a lot, I got it now.