Posted by wolff on Sat, 30 Oct 1993 13:40:12 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message In Article <1993Oct27.203017.14297@ncar.ucar.edu>, rob@hao.ucar.edu (Rob Montgomery) wrote: > In article <GEOMAGIC.93Oct23123353@moe.seismo.do.usbr.gov> geomagic@seismo.do.usbr.gov (Dan O-Connell) writes: >> In article <2a9cdr\$5p8@skates.gsfc.nasa.gov> fisher@echo.gsfc.nasa.gov (Brad L. Fisher) writes: >>> I am trying to read an ascii file in idl which has some 1428+ words (4 bytes/word) per record. When I do this with readf I receive an error: Input line is too long for input buffer of 2048 characters. Is there any >>> simple way to read this file in IDL without reformatting it. >>> > It is often painless and sufficient to reformat with the Unix 'fold' > command, which you may do in a SPAWN, if desired. (I don't know if > you are using Unix...) >> What version of IDL are you using? This ones been around a long time. >> This has to be just about the most stupid limitation I've ever >> encountered in IDL and PV-WAVE. I can't believe they wouldn't [have] >> fixed it by now. > I am surprised the limitation exists, considering how easy it might be > to "fix"; however, I consider that to be one of the \*most reasonable\* > limitations. In our environment there is generally no reason to create > such files: we are not forced into using ASCII for compatibility reasons > (e.g., can use IEEE f.p., "BYTEORDER", "SAVE [,/XDR]", etc.), thus the > main reason to choose ASCII is to be able to use tools like text editors > on the files, and for that use it's best to have reasonably short lines > (i.e., optimally 79 characters or less if you want to be nice to all > terminal emulators). Only twice have I seen cases here where people > needed to fold their data. > > Environments and needs vary, of course... :-) > -Rob David B. Wolff NASA/GSFC/910.1 Greenbelt, MD 20771 USA wolff@echo.gsfc.nasa.gov

Subject: Re: reading long ascii records Posted by wolff on Sat, 30 Oct 1993 13:40:13 GMT

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> -Rob
>
I have to disagree with your statement that there is generally no reason
to create such files. In the field, the data is often kept on
IBMs (ugggh) a
David B. Wolff
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Greenbelt, MD 20771 USA
wolff@echo.gsfc.nasa.gov
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