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;-----
; $Id$
;+
; NAME:
;   AXLABEL
;
; PURPOSE:
;   Put previously calculated axis labels onto the screen
;   at proper position. This routine was designed to work
;   together with LOGLEVELS to produce fancy log plots.
;   It involves several coordinate transformations in order
;   to be device independent and take into account the
;   character size. The user can specify a label format
;   and use 'external' formatting functions similar to
;   the [XYZ]TICKFORMAT keyword of PLOT.
;
; CATEGORY:
;   Plotting
;
; CALLING SEQUENCE:
;   AXLABEL, Value [,/XAxis] [,keywords]
;
; INPUTS:
;   VALUE -> A vector with the values to be labelled on the
;   axis.
;
; KEYWORD PARAMETERS:
;   /XAxis -> If set, the labels are placed on the X axis
;   rather than on the Y axis
;
;   /YAxis -> Place the labels on the Y axis (this is the default,
;   and this keyword is there for purely aesthetic reasons)
;
;   CHARSIZE -> The character size of the label
;
;   FORMAT -> An IDL format string (used as argument to the
;   STRING function) or the name of a function that returns
;   formatted labels. This function must accept three
;   arguments, the third of which is the current value
;   (see the online help to [XYZ]TICKFORMAT for more details).
;   AXLABEL always passes 0 to the first two arguments.
;
;   _EXTRA keywords are passed on to XYOUTS (e.g. COLOR or
;   ORIENTATION). Note that the ALIGN keyword value is
;   determined automatically.
;
; OUTPUTS:
;   Axis labels without fuss.

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;
; SUBROUTINES:
;   None.
;
; REQUIREMENTS:
;   A DATA coordinate system must be established by a previous
;   PLOT command.
;
; NOTES:
;   AXLABEL currently operates only on the left and bottom axes.
;
; EXAMPLE:
;
; MODIFICATION HISTORY:
;   mgs, 10 Sep 1999: VERSION 1.00
;
;
;-
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; please contact the author.
; Bugs and comments should be directed to martin.schultz@dkrz.de
; with subject "IDL routine axlabel"
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pro axlabel,value,Charsize=Charsize,XAxis=XAxis,YAxis=YAxis, $
  Format=Format,_EXTRA=e

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; Lblv = LOGLEVELS([mind,maxd])
; PLOT,X,Y,/YLOG,YTICKFORMAT='(A1)'

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; Error catching
if (N_Elements(VALUE) eq 0) then begin
  message,'Must supply a label value to AXLABEL!'
endif

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; Set default for CHARSIZE and FORMAT
if (n_elements(CHARSIZE) EQ 0) then $
  CHARSIZE = 1.
if (n_elements(FORMAT) EQ 0) then $
  FORMAT = '(f8.1)'

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if (keyword_set(XAxis)) then begin

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; Get y position for label
; Subtract one character size
PY = !Y.Window[0]
PYOFF = CONVERT_COORD(1,!D.Y_CH_SIZE*CHARSIZE,/DEVICE,/TO_NORMAL)
PY = PY - 1.05*PYOFF[1]
PY = REPLICATE(PY,N_Elements(VALUE))

; Convert data values to normalized x coordinates
PX = CONVERT_COORD(VALUE,REPLICATE(!Y.CRange[0],N_Elements(VALUE) ), $
    /DATA,/TO_NORMAL)
PX = PX[0,*]

endif else begin ; Y axis label (default)

; Get x position for label
PX = !X.Window[0] - 0.010
PX = REPLICATE(PX,N_Elements(VALUE))

; Convert data values to normalized coordinates and
; subtract half the character size
PYOFF = CONVERT_COORD(0,!D.Y_CH_SIZE*CHARSIZE,/DEVICE,/TO_NORMAL)
PY = CONVERT_COORD(REPLICATE(!X.CRANGE[0],N_Elements(VALUE)),VALU E, $
    /DATA,/TO_NORMAL)
PY = PY[1,*]-0.5*PYOFF[1]
endelse

; Format VALUE according to format string. If this string
; does not begin with '(', it is assumed that the user has passed
; a formatting function as for [XYZ]TICKFORMAT
; However, only the third (NUMBER) argument of this function is used
if (STRPOS(FORMAT,'(') ne 0) then begin
    ValS = STRARR(N_Elements(VALUE))
    for j=0,N_Elements(VALUE)-1 do $
        ValS[j] = CALL_FUNCTION(FORMAT,0,0,VALUE[j])
endif else $ ; apply format string directly
    ValS = STRING(VALUE,format=FORMAT)

ValS = STRTRIM(ValS,2)

XYOUTS,PX,PY,ValS,/NORMAL,align=1.-0.5*keyword_set(XAxis), $
    charsize=CHARSIZE,_EXTRA=e

return
end

;-----
; $Id: loglevels.pro,v 1.2 1999/03/24 04:30:05 mgs Exp $

```

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;+
; NAME:
;   LOGLEVELS (function)
;
; PURPOSE:
;   Compute default values for logarithmic axis labeling
;   or contour levels. For a range from 1 to 100 these
;   would be 1., 2., 5., 10., 20., 50., 100.
;   If the range spans more than (usually) 3 decades, only
;   decadal values will be returned unless the /FINE keyword
;   is set.
;
; CATEGORY:
;   Tools
;
; CALLING SEQUENCE:
;   result = LOGLEVELS([range | MIN=min,MAX=max] [,/FINE] [,COARSE=dec])
;
; INPUTS:
;   RANGE -> A 2-element vector with the minimum and maximum
;   value to be returned. Only levels within this range
;   will be returned. If RANGE contains only one element,
;   this is interpreted as MAX and MIN will be assumed as
;   3 decades smaller. RANGE superseeds the MIN and MAX
;   keywords. Note that RANGE must be positive definite
;   but can be given in descending order in which case
;   the labels will be reversed.
;
; KEYWORD PARAMETERS:
;   MIN, MAX -> alternative way of specifying a RANGE. If only
;   one keyword is given, the other one is computed as
;   3 decades smaller/larger than the given parameter.
;   RANGE superseeds MIN and MAX.
;
;   /FINE -> always return finer levels (1,2,5,...)
;
;   COARSE -> the maximum number of decades for which LOGLEVELS
;   shall return fine labels. Default is 3. (non-integer
;   values are possible).
;
; OUTPUTS:
;   A vector with "round" logarithmic values within the given
;   range. The original (or modified) RANGE will be returned
;   unchanged if RANGE does not span at least one label interval.
;   The result will always contain at least two elements.
;
; SUBROUTINES:

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; none
;
;
; REQUIREMENTS:
; none
;
;
; NOTES:
; If COARSE is lt 0, the nearest decades will be returned
; instead. The result will always have at least two elements.
; If COARSE forces decades, the result values may be out-of-
; range if RANGE spans less than a decade.
;
;
; Caution with type conversion from FLOAT to DOUBLE !!
;
;
; EXAMPLE:
; range = [ min(data), max(data) ]
; c_level = LOGLEVELS(range)
; contour,...,c_level=c_level
;
;
;
; MODIFICATION HISTORY:
; mgs, 17 Mar 1999: VERSION 1.00
;
;
; -
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; Bugs and comments should be directed to mgs@io.harvard.edu
; with subject "IDL routine loglevels"
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```

function loglevels,range,min=mind,max=maxd, $
    coarse=coarse,fine=fine

```

```

if (n_elements(COARSE) eq 0) then COARSE = 3

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; Make sure to have a valid range which is positive definite

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; NOTE that range does not need to be sorted!

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if (n_elements(mind) gt 0) then begin

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    mind = mind[0]

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    if (n_elements(maxd) eq 0) then maxd = mind*1000.

```

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endif

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if (n_elements(maxd) gt 0) then begin

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    maxd = maxd[0]
    if (n_elements(mind) eq 0) then mind = maxd*0.001
endif
; still not defined, i.e. neither mind nor maxd given
if (n_elements(mind) eq 0) then begin
    mind = 0.1
    maxd = 100.
endif
; RANGE superseeds min and max
if (n_elements(range) eq 0) then range = [ mind,maxd ]
; one element for RANGE is interpreted as MAX
if (n_elements(range) eq 1) then range = [ range*0.001, range ]

thisrange = double(range) > 1.D-100
thisrange = thisrange(sort(thisrange))

; set lower range to 3 decades below upper range if it is zero
if (thisrange[0] lt 1.D-36) then thisrange[0] = thisrange[1]/1000.

; get log of ranges and decadal log
lrange = alog10(thisrange)
if (lrange[0] lt 0.) then lrange[0] = lrange[0] - 1.0D-6
if (lrange[1] lt 0.) then lrange[1] = lrange[1] - 1.0D-6
; if (lrange[1] gt 0.) then lrange[1] = lrange[1] + 1.0D-6
drange = fix(lrange)

; create label arrays to choose from
; currently 1.D-15 to 5.D+16
; ranges outside these limits always return only decades

; set mode according to following rules:
; - range outside limits -> return decades
; - coarse exceeded -> return decades
; - /fine set -> return 1,2,5,... for any number of decades
; - [automatic] -> return decades if more than COARSE decades
;           otherwise 1,2,5,..

mode = 0 ; return decades
if (keyword_set(fine)) then mode = 1
if ((lrange[1]-lrange[0]) le COARSE) then mode = 1
if (thisrange[0] lt 1.D-15 OR thisrange[1] gt 5.D16) then mode = 0

if (mode) then begin
    ; make overall array
    labels = [ 1.D-15, 2.D-15, 5.D-15, 1.D-14, 2.D-14, 5.D-14, $
              1.D-13, 2.D-13, 5.D-13, 1.D-12, 2.D-12, 5.D-12, $

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```

1.D-11, 2.D-11, 5.D-11, 1.D-10, 2.D-10, 5.D-10, $
1.D-09, 2.D-09, 5.D-09, 1.D-08, 2.D-08, 5.D-08, $
1.D-07, 2.D-07, 5.D-07, 1.D-06, 2.D-06, 5.D-06, $
1.D-05, 2.D-05, 5.D-05, 1.D-04, 2.D-04, 5.D-04, $
1.D-03, 2.D-03, 5.D-03, 1.D-02, 2.D-02, 5.D-02, $
1.D-01, 2.D-01, 5.D-01, 1.D+00, 2.D+00, 5.D+00 ]
labels = [ labels, $
1.D+01, 2.D+01, 5.D+01, 1.D+02, 2.D+02, 5.D+02, $
1.D+03, 2.D+03, 5.D+03, 1.D+04, 2.D+04, 5.D+04, $
1.D+05, 2.D+05, 5.D+05, 1.D+06, 2.D+06, 5.D+06, $
1.D+07, 2.D+07, 5.D+07, 1.D+08, 2.D+08, 5.D+08, $
1.D+09, 2.D+09, 5.D+09, 1.D+10, 2.D+10, 5.D+10, $
1.D+11, 2.D+11, 5.D+11, 1.D+12, 2.D+12, 5.D+12, $
1.D+13, 2.D+13, 5.D+13, 1.D+14, 2.D+14, 5.D+14, $
1.D+15, 2.D+15, 5.D+15, 1.D+16, 2.D+16, 5.D+16 ]

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```

llabels = alog10(labels)
ind = where(llabels ge lrange[0] AND llabels le lrange[1])

```

```

; if range values are too close, return original range
if (ind[0] lt 0) then return,range

```

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; return reversed labels if range[0] gt range[1]
if (range[0] gt range[1]) then $
    return,reverse(labels[min(ind):max(ind)]) $
else $
    return,labels[min(ind):max(ind)]

```

```

endif else begin

```

```

if (lrange[1] lt 0.) then drange[1] = drange[1] - 1

```

```

exponent = indgen(drange[1]-drange[0]+1)+drange[0]
if (n_elements(exponent) eq 1) then $
    exponent = [ exponent, exponent+1 ]

```

```

if (range[0] gt range[1]) then $
    return,reverse(10.D0^exponent) $
else $
    return,10.D0^exponent

```

```

endelse

```

```

end

```

File Attachments

-
- 1) [axlabel.pro](#), downloaded 72 times
 - 2) [loglevels.pro](#), downloaded 88 times
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