Subject: Re: Posix Time Functions
Posted by Ben Tupper on Thu, 11 Nov 1999 08:00:00 GMT
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In article <942358684.298839@clam-55>, "Mark says...
>
> Ben Tupper <Ben_member@newsguy.com> wrote in message
> news:80f3b3$2tm1@edrn.newsguy.com...
>> ... I just happened to need something like this recently
>> when working with instrument data. Each measurement was stamped with
> Julian
>> seconds elapsed since October 15, 1582.
>
> How do people come up with these strange time origins!
>
Even stranger is that the metadata makes no mention of this date (It took some
group noodling to figure out.)

Ben Tupper
PemaquidRiver@tidewater.net

Subject: Re: Posix Time Functions
Posted by davidf on Thu, 11 Nov 1999 08:00:00 GMT
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Mark Hadfield (m.hadfield@niwa.cri.nz) writes:

> How do people come up with these strange time origins!

You obviously haven't been doing the required reading
in our recent math tutorial. Come on, Mark, get with it! :-)

Cheers,

David

--
David Fanning, Ph.D.
Fanning Software Consulting
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Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.dfanning.com/
Toll-Free IDL Book Orders: 1-888-461-0155

Subject: Re: Posix Time Functions
Posted by Ben Tupper on Thu, 11 Nov 1999 08:00:00 GMT

In article <382A51B0.44D1CB18@mindspring.com>, Eric says...
>
> I posted this a while a go but didn't hear anything so I thought I'd
> take one more shot. Does anyone know of / have any POSIX time functions
> for IDL? That is a function which takes seconds since Jan, 1 1970 and
> returns a nice date structure (year, month, day,etc..). Such beasties
> are plentiful in Java, C etc so I figure one should be in IDL also.
>
>

Try something like this... I just happened to need something like this recently when working with instrument data. Each measurement was stamped with Julian seconds elapsed since October 15, 1582.

```
FUNCTION POSIX_TIME, Seconds


 ;convert seconds since 1-1-1970 to a comparable Julian Days elapsed
ElapsedJulianDays = Seconds/(60.*60.*24.)

 ; get the Julian day number for the benchtime
BenchTimeJulianDay = JulDay(1,1,1970)

 ; add the number of days elapsed to the BenchTime less one
TargetDayJulian = ElapsedJulianDays + BenchTimeJulianDay - 1.

 ; convert back to familiar calendar date
CalDat, TargetDayJulian, Month, Day, Year

Return, {Month:Month, Day:Day, Year:Year}

End
```

Ben Tupper
PemaquidRiver@tidewater.net

Subject: Re: Posix Time Functions
Posted by Liam Gumley on Thu, 11 Nov 1999 08:00:00 GMT

Eric Kihn wrote:
> I posted this a while a go but didn't hear anything so I thought I'd
> take one more shot. Does anyone know of / have any POSIX time functions
> for IDL? That is a function which takes seconds since Jan, 1 1970 and

> returns a nice date structure (year, month, day,etc..). Such beasties
> are plentiful in Java, C etc so I figure one should be in IDL also.

How about this:
IDL> julian = systime(/julian)
IDL> caldat, julian, month, day, year, hour, minute, second
IDL> print, julian, month, day, year, hour, minute, second
      2451493.9   11   11   1999
8   35   19.999981

Note that my Unix host is set to US Central Standard Time.

Cheers,
Liam.

--
Liam E. Gumley
Space Science and Engineering Center, UW-Madison
http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/~gumley

Subject: Re: Posix Time Functions
Posted by Mark Hadfield on Fri, 12 Nov 1999 08:00:00 GMT
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Ben Tupper <Ben_member@newsguy.com> wrote in message
news:80f3b3$2tm1@edrn.newsguy.com...
> ... I just happened to need something like this recently
> when working with instrument data. Each measurement was stamped with
Julian
> seconds elapsed since October 15, 1582.

How do people come up with these strange time origins!

Mark Hadfield
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