Subject: How to get numbers into passed structure elements (pass-by-value/reference problem).

Posted by Paul Van Delst[1] on Wed, 27 Feb 2008 15:02:46 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Hello,

This subject comes around every now and again, but I can't find anything useful searching.

I'm calling a function, CRTM_Read_Atmosphere_Record(), like so:

```
Atm = PTRARR(n_Profiles)

FOR m = 0, n_Profiles-1 DO BEGIN

Atm[m] = PTR_NEW({CRTM_Atmosphere})

result = CRTM_Read_Atmosphere_Record( FileID, *Atm[m], DEBUG=Debug )

...check result....

ENDFOR
```

That function in turns calls another function, CRTM_Read_Cloud_Record(), like so:

And inside the CRTM_Read_Cloud_Record() function I do the following:

```
FUNCTION CRTM_Read_Cloud_Record, FileID , $ ; Input Cloud , $ ; Output DEBUG=Debug ; Optional input .....

Type = Cloud.Type
READU, FileID, Type, $ *Cloud.Effective_Radius, $ *Cloud.Effective_Variance, $ *Cloud.Water_Content Cloud.Type = Type
```

(and similar for an Aerosol structure and I/O function. Also, assume the pointer component

allocation has been done to the correct array size))

As you have probably guessed, by the time I inspect all the data that is returned in the original Atm pointer array, everything is fine *except* the cloud type flag. It is zero.

So, I realise this is one of those pass-by-reference or pass-by-value things, but how does one get around it? Do I:

- a) make the Type component of the Cloud structure a pointer? (Yuk!)
- b) change the way I pass the Cloud structure into the CRTM_Read_Cloud_Record() fn? i.e. not reference the cloud structure array via the index [n].

I would much prefer (b), but will that entail copying entire structures? The number of "Clouds" associated with any particular "Atm[m]" profile is variable.

Thanks for any info.

cheers.

paulv

p.s. FWIW, the structure definitions are:

```
PRO CRTM_Atmosphere__Define
 void = { CRTM_Atmosphere, $
      n Lavers
                  : 0L, $
      n_Absorbers : 0L, $
      n Clouds
                 : 0L, $
      n Aerosols : 0L, $
      Climatology: 0L, $
      Absorber ID : PTR NEW(), $
      Absorber Units: PTR NEW(), $
      Level_Pressure: PTR_NEW(), $
      Pressure
                  : PTR_NEW(), $
      Temperature : PTR_NEW(), $
      Absorber
                  : PTR NEW(), $
      Cloud
                 : PTR_NEW(), $
      Aerosol
                 : PTR NEW() }
END
and
PRO CRTM_Cloud__Define
 void = { CRTM_Cloud, $
      n_Layers
                    : OL, $
      Type
                   : 0L, $
      Effective Radius: PTR NEW(), $
```

Effective Variance: PTR NEW(), \$

END

Subject: Re: How to get numbers into passed structure elements (pass-by-value/reference problem).

Posted by Paul Van Delst[1] on Thu, 28 Feb 2008 15:19:33 GMT

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David Fanning wrote:

> Paul van Delst writes:

>

- >> I'll repeat my comment in my reply to David Fanning's post in this thread:
- >> I find it a fundamental flaw of IDL that the argument passing mechanism (reference
- >> or value) is so exposed to the user that they have to tailor their code to prevent
- >> data loss.

>

- > I find this equivalent to dynamic tying and structuring:
- > powerful, but dangerous. Like keeping a loaded 357 Magnum
- > in the drawer of the night stand. In the right hands ... etc.

Hmm. As a colleague pointed out to me just yesterday, if you don't have a 357 Magnum (loaded or otherwise) in the drawer of your nightstand there is no associated danger.

:0)

However, I do think you have a point with regard to the dynamics of IDL. Maybe we could employ a slightly less aggressive analogy? Such as the old omelette and breaking eggs chestnut? :o)

cheers,

paulv

Subject: Re: How to get numbers into passed structure elements (pass-by-value/reference problem).

Posted by Paul Van Delst[1] on Thu, 28 Feb 2008 15:20:25 GMT

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David Fanning wrote:

- > David Fanning writes:
- >
- >> I find this equivalent to dynamic tying and structuring:

> Whoops, should be "typing", of course.

Either one works. :o)			
> Cheers, > David >			