Subject: Re: What's HISTOGRAM doing now?
Posted by David Fanning on Fri, 22 Oct 2010 12:12:38 GMT
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Mrunmayee writes:

- > Why are bins different? Output is unchaged for log bins when I am
- > histo-ing alog10(data) with corresponding log bins. Also, instead of
- > using BINSIZE, if I use NBINS in program, things work as they should.
- > So what's histogram upto NOW? Where am I missing something?

The most common reason for histogram to produce strange results is a data type mismatch between the data and the value you pass in for the binsize. The documentation mentions they have to be the same data type, but this is a strange requirement for IDL users, who most of the time could care less about data type. I would say most people don't know this requirement exists.

I've never understood why Histogram can't just do the data type conversion for you and thus behave like a normal IDL command. This was the most obnoxious thing I had to deal with when I was creating the Histoplot program.

Remnants of the struggle live on in the form of the Convert_to_Type program in the Coyote Library. :-)

Cheers.

David

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David Fanning, Ph.D.
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Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.dfanning.com/
Sepore ma de ni thui. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Subject: Re: What's HISTOGRAM doing now?
Posted by Mrunmayee on Fri, 22 Oct 2010 14:21:46 GMT
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On Oct 22, 5:12 pm, David Fanning <n...@dfanning.com> wrote:

- > Mrunmayee writes:
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- >> histo-ing alog10(data) with corresponding log bins. Also, instead of
- >> using BINSIZE, if I use NBINS in program, things work as they should.
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>

- > The most common reason for histogram to produce
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- > is a strange requirement for IDL users, who
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- > type.

Thanks, David.

In general, I try to pay attention to datatype matching, but I didn't know this requirement for histogram. In my tester code, though, data types *are* same. If I put help statement, to just check, I do get both - data and binsize - as float. So where is the discrepancy? For the time being I solved my problem using Nbins since it was giving me what I wanted. But I thought I understood histogram at least to *some* extent. Apparently, it can still baffle me.

Also, as a sidenote, why is it considered better than for loops? That is, how is it optimized? Or is it some water that I better not enter? I keep trying to convince people around me that IDL way is faster but I don't know whether it is faster than programming in other languages. Any pointer would be appreciated.

Of course, main question is the title of this topic anyway.