Subject: Problem setting up emacs idl-shell Posted by asb on Wed, 15 May 1996 07:00:00 GMT

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I want to run idl form an emacs idl shell. I installed idl-shell.el and added the appropriate line to my .emacs file. When I typed

M-x idl-shell

I got the error message:

Cannot open load file: idl

I figure that line 234 in idl-shell.el, which reads

(require 'idl)

is causing the problem, so I changed it to include the full path to idl executable. When I tried it again, I got a different error message:

Invalid read syntax: "#"

Anyone know how to set it up so it works? Thanks.

Alan

Subject: Re: problem set

Posted by davidf on Mon, 12 Jan 1998 08:00:00 GMT

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Martin Schultz (mgs@io.harvard.edu) writes:

- > PS: David, if you tell me "That's all in my book", then I am (almost)
- > ready to buy it ;-)

Uh, that may be *one* subject I didn't cover as thoroughly as I should have. :-(

But I'll include it in the next printing, Martin, if you write it up for me. :-)

Cheers,

David

David Fanning, Ph.D. Fanning Software Consulting E-Mail: davidf@dfanning.com Phone: 970-221-0438 Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.dfanning.com/ Subject: Re: problem set Posted by f055 on Tue, 13 Jan 1998 08:00:00 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message In article <34BA75F2.41C6@io.harvard.edu>, Martin Schultz <mgs@io.harvard.edu> writes: -(1) The contours are artificially closed near the boundaries of the -plot, producing vertical lines which distract the reader, You could try adding missing=!values.f_nan as an additional parameter in your call to the trigrid function. It should set the values around the edges and outside the region of data coverage to the NaN missing code rather than to the default of zero. They then won't be contoured. In fact, the lines will stop short of the edges - something that you may not want either! But, having set them to NaN during the gridding phase, you could then apply some smoothing to the gridded field (taking into account the fact that you have some NaN values - e.g. with smoothfactor=3 ;(the higher the value, the greater the smoothing) fdsmooth=smooth(fd,smoothfactor,/nan,/edge_truncate) which will infill some of the missing regions with nearby/adjacent non-missing values (and will, of course, also smooth the field). Hope that's of some help Tim

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