Subject: Re: str\_sep bug Posted by Phil Williams on Mon, 25 Nov 1996 08:00:00 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message Sorry to answer my own question. BUT, after posting I searched the str\_sep routine and think I located the bug. It's at line 122 of str\_sep.pro. The line reads: else arr(i) = strmid(s, spos < strlen(spos) - 1, strlen(s)) but should read: else arr(i) = strmid(s, spos-strlen(sep), strlen(s)) I still think that there is a "bug." Although some would call it a feature? It's that the last element in the seperated list still has the seperator attached. Hope this helps, Phil Phil Williams wrote: > I think that I have found a bug in the str\_sep.pro function. Observe > the following: > > IDL> t = 'apples, oranges, peaches' > IDL> print,str\_sep(t,',') > apples oranges, peaches > IDL> print,str\_sep(t,', ') > apples oranges nges, peaches > > It appears that the last element is messed up when you add the space to the separator it fails on the last element. > Any help would be appreciated. > > Phil Phil Williams, Ph.D. Research Instructor Children's Hospital Medical Center "One man gathers what > Imaging Research Center another man spills..." >

email: williams@irc.chmcc.org

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3333 Burnet Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45229 -The Grateful Dead

Subject: Re: str\_sep bug

Posted by thompson on Tue, 26 Nov 1996 08:00:00 GMT

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Phil Williams <williams@irc.chmcc.org> writes:

> I am using v1.9 of str\_sep dated December 1995.

Evidently there was a bug introduced somewhere between version 1.3 and 1.9. Maybe somebody from RSI could comment. In the meantime, here's version 1.3.

Bill Thompson

```
_____
; $Id: str_sep.pro,v 1.3 1995/01/06 21:59:22 dave Exp $
; Copyright (c) 1992-1995, CreaSo Creative Software Systems GmbH,
; and Research Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
; Unauthorized reproduction prohibited.
NAME:
  STR_SEP
 PURPOSE:
  This routine cuts a string into pieces which are separated by the
  separator string.
 CATEGORY:
  String processing.
 CALLING SEQUENCE:
  arr = STR_SEP(string, separator)
INPUTS:
  str - The string to be separated.
```

```
sep - The separator.
 KEYWORDS:
  ESC = escape character. Only valid if separator is a single character.
 Characters following the escape character are treated
 literally and not interpreted as separators.
 For example, if the separator is a comma,
 and the escape character is a backslash, the character
 sequence 'a\,b' is a single field containing the characters
 'a.b'.
  REMOVE = if set, remove all blanks from fields.
  TRIM = if set, remove only leading and trailing blanks from fields.
 OUTPUT:
  An array of strings as function value.
 COMMON BLOCKS:
  None
 SIDE EFFECTS:
   No known side effects.
 RESTRICTIONS:
  None.
 EXAMPLE:
  array = STR_SEP ("ulib.usca.test", ".")
MODIFICATION HISTORY:
July 1992, AH, CreaSo Created.
December, 1994, DMS, RSI Added TRIM and REMOVE.
function STR_SEP, s, sep, REMOVE = remove, TRIM = trim, ESC=esc
spos = 0L
if n_elements(esc) gt 0 then begin ;Check for escape character?
 if strpos(s, esc) It 0 then goto, no esc; None in string, use fast case
 besc = (byte(esc))(0)
 bsep = (byte(sep))(0)
 new = bytarr(strlen(s)+1)
 new(0) = byte(s)
 i = 0
 for i=0, n_elements(new)-2 do begin
  if new(i) eq besc then begin
new(j) = new(i+1)
i = i + 1
  endif else if new(i) eg bsep then new(j) = 1b $ :Change seps to 1b char
```

```
else new(j) = new(i)
  i = i + 1
  endfor
 new = string(new(0:j-1))
 w = where(byte(new) eq 1b, count) ;where seps are...
 arr = strarr(count+1)
 for i=0, count-1 do begin
arr(i) = strmid(new, spos, w(i)-spos)
spos = w(i) + 1
endfor
 arr(count) = strmid(new, spos, strlen(s)); Last element
 aoto, done
 endif ;esc
no_esc:
if strlen(sep) eq 1 then begin; Single character separator?
  w = where(byte(s) eq (byte(sep))(0), count); where seps are...
  arr = strarr(count+1)
  for i=0, count-1 do begin
arr(i) = strmid(s, spos, w(i)-spos)
spos = w(i) + 1
endfor
  arr(count) = strmid(s, spos, strlen(s)); Last element
endif else begin ;Multi character separator....
         ; Determine number of seperators in string.
  n = 0
  repeat begin
pos = strpos (s, sep, spos)
spos = pos + strlen(sep)
n = n+1
  endrep until pos eq -1
  arr = strarr(n); Create result array
  spos = 0
  for i=0, n-1 do begin ; Separate substrings
   pos = strpos (s, sep, spos)
   if pos ge 0 then arr(i) = strmid (s, spos, pos-spos) $
   else arr(i) = strmid(s, spos, strlen(s))
   spos = pos+strlen(sep)
 endfor
endelse
done:
if keyword_set(trim) then arr = strtrim(arr,2) $
else if keyword_set(remove) then arr = strcompress(arr, /REMOVE_ALL)
return, arr
end
```

Subject: Re: str\_sep bug

Posted by Phil Williams on Tue, 26 Nov 1996 08:00:00 GMT

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I am using v1.9 of str sep dated December 1995.

Phil Williams, Ph.D. Research Instructor

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Subject: Re: str\_sep bug

Posted by thompson on Tue, 26 Nov 1996 08:00:00 GMT

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Phil Williams <williams@irc.chmcc.org> writes:

- > Sorry to answer my own question. BUT, after posting I searched the
- > str sep routine and think I located the bug. It's at line 122 of
- > str sep.pro. The line reads:

Sorry to have forgotten this point in the previous message, but one of the things that leads me to believe you have a nonstandard version is that both of the versions I've looked at are shorter than 122 lines.

Bill Thompson

Subject: Re: str\_sep bug

Posted by thompson on Tue, 26 Nov 1996 08:00:00 GMT

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- > but should read:
- > else arr(i) = strmid(s, spos-strlen(sep), strlen(s))
- > I still think that there is a "bug." Although some would call it a
- > feature? It's that the last element in the seperated list still has the
- > seperator attached.

(rest deleted)

What version of str\_sep.pro are you using? I cannot replicate your problem with either the version (1.1) which comes with IDL 3.6 or the version (1.3) which comes with IDL 4.0.1. My suspicion is that you're using some non-standard version of str\_sep.pro. I would certainly consider the behavior you describe as a serious bug.

Bill Thompson