Subject: Try this

Posted by Ray Sterner on Tue, 22 Sep 1998 07:00:00 GMT

View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Try this:

x=dindgen(1000)/999.*20.

for f=0.,10.,.02 do begin plot,/xstyl,x+f*1D6,sin(x) & empty & endfor

Ray Sterner sterner@tesla.jhuapl.edu

The Johns Hopkins University North latitude 39.16 degrees. Applied Physics Laboratory West longitude 76.90 degrees.

Laurel, MD 20723-6099

Subject: Re: Try this

Posted by R. Bauer on Fri, 25 Sep 1998 07:00:00 GMT

View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Ray Sterner wrote:

> Try this:

>

- > x=dindgen(1000)/999.*20.
- > for f=0.,10.,.02 do begin plot,/xstyl,x+f*1D6,sin(x) & empty & endfor

> Pay 9:

- > Ray Sterner sterner@tesla.jhuapl.edu
- > The Johns Hopkins University North latitude 39.16 degrees.
- > Applied Physics Laboratory West longitude 76.90 degrees.
- > Laurel, MD 20723-6099

Very nice Ray,

This is a very good example to show the impossibility of plot with double.

I know from your jsplot how to get around of this problem.

The description of plot should be taken seriously.

regards

Reimar

Calling Sequence

PLOT, [X,] Y

Arguments

Χ

A vector argument. If X is not specified, Y is plotted as a function of point number (starting at zero). If both arguments are provided, Y is plotted as a function of X.

This argument is converted to single-precision floating-point before plotting. Plots created with PLOT are limited to the range and precision of single-precision floating-point values.

.**-**

R.Bauer

Institut fuer Stratosphaerische Chemie (ICG-1) Forschungszentrum Juelich email: R.Bauer@fz-juelich.de

Subject: Re: Try this

Posted by mgs on Wed, 30 Sep 1998 07:00:00 GMT

View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

In article <bowman-3009981916340001@chinook.tamu.edu>, bowman@null.tamu (Kenneth P. Bowman) wrote:

- > In article <6uamdh\$gid\$1@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>, "Joe"
- > < Post.Reply@This.News.Group> wrote:

>> The

>

- >> !x and !y structures are not double precision in their .range (and
- >> other related) fields so it won't matter. This has to be done for
- >> speed reasons since to make them double would force all plots
- >> to use double precision calculations along with the attendant
- >> decrease in computational rate.

>

- > Many, if not most, modern Unix workstations have 64-bit floating point
- > units and do double precision arithmetic as fast or faster than single
- > precision.

>

> Ken Bowman

Which makes me wonder what the majority of IDL and PV-WAVE licenses run on. I suspect the majority are PC's. I assume RSI and VNI are not in the habit of releasing these kind of numbers, though.

--

Mike Schienle mgs@ivsoftware.com

Interactive Visuals http://www.ivsoftware.com

Subject: Re: Try this

Posted by bowman on Wed, 30 Sep 1998 07:00:00 GMT

View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

In article <6uamdh\$gid\$1@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>, "Joe" <Post.Reply@This.News.Group> wrote:

- > The
- > !x and !y structures are not double precision in their .range (and
- > other related) fields so it won't matter. This has to be done for
- > speed reasons since to make them double would force all plots
- > to use double precision calculations along with the attendant
- > decrease in computational rate.

Many, if not most, modern Unix workstations have 64-bit floating point units and do double precision arithmetic as fast or faster than single precision.

Ken Bowman

--

Kenneth P. Bowman, Professor Department of Meteorology Texas A&M University College Station, TX 77843-3150 409-862-4060 409-862-4466 fax bowmanATcsrp.tamu.edu Change the AT to @