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Subject: Re: plotting and large data files

Posted by [Martin Schultz](#) on Thu, 29 Oct 1998 08:00:00 GMT

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David Ritscher wrote:

- > How does one handle plotting of data sets with many more points than
- > one can plot on the screen or print on a laser printer?
- >
- > [Explanation cut]
- >
- > Finally, now, my questions:
- >
- > 1. Is there any way to do something similar with a laser printer?
- > Different laser printers have different mappings of pixels, sometimes
- > even different mappings in the two directions (for example, higher
- > resolution in the long axis of the paper). How would I perform the
- > above steps 1. and 2. with a laser printer?
- >

The !D.X\_SIZE and !D.Y\_SIZE values tell you how many pixels you have available for the current device (and !D.X\_VSIZE, !D.Y\_VSIZE give you the size of the visible area). Although I am not exactly sure of this, I think this corresponds to the resolution that IDL is actually using for the plot (in which case it would not help you if your printer renders 300 dpi, 600 dpi or even more).

Here is a sample output:

```
IDL> set_plot,'X'
IDL> print,!d.x_size,!d.y_size
      640      512
IDL> set_plot,'ps'
IDL> print,!d.x_size,!d.y_size
    17780    12700
```

You can influence the values of !D.X\_SIZE and !D.Y\_SIZE by specifying DEVICE,XSIZE=something. Example:

```
IDL> set_plot,'ps'
IDL> device,xsize=40
IDL> print,!d.x_size
    40000
```

However, this changes the page size that IDL assumes, and you would probably have to find some way of reducing your final "image" size later on.

Wishing I was wrong ;-)  
Martin.

> 2. Would other users find this capability a useful thing to add to IDL  
> and PV-Wave basic functionality? As an alternative to the Nsum  
> keyword, the keyword control I would want would be to have the raw  
> data automatically downsamples the correct amount to correspond to the  
> actual pixels, and with a capability of controlling how this  
> downsampling is done:  
> \* averaging  
>

That's done with NSUM as I understand

> \* sampling (i.e., take first sample of each of the raw data sequences)

That's easy:

```
index = lindgen(fix(n_elements(DATA)/INTERVAL))*10  
plot,data[index]
```

>  
> \* min and max (plot a high and low for each column, as above)  
>

This may be useful, although I have never experienced the need for this so far. BUT: if the output resolution is really as limited as I mention above, this should not be a keyword but a general feature! There is absolutely no need to store more information than can be used by the output device.

> \* user-defined function  
>

Maybe asking a little too much here...

>  
> David Ritscher  
> --  
> Cardiac Rhythm Management Laboratory  
> Department of Medicine  
> University of Alabama at Birmingham  
> B168 Volker Hall - 1670 University Boulevard  
> Birmingham AL 35294-0019  
> Tel: (205) 975-2122 Fax: (205) 975-4720  
> Email: david.ritscher@bigfoot.com

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Dr. Martin Schultz  
Department for Engineering&Applied Sciences, Harvard University  
109 Pierce Hall, 29 Oxford St., Cambridge, MA-02138, USA

phone: (617)-496-8318  
fax : (617)-495-4551

e-mail: mgs@io.harvard.edu  
Internet-homepage: <http://www-as.harvard.edu/people/staff/mgs/>  
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Subject: Re: plotting and large data files  
Posted by [davidf](#) on Thu, 29 Oct 1998 08:00:00 GMT  
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Note: A copy of this article was e-mailed to the original poster.

David Ritscher ([david.ritscher@bigfoot.com](mailto:david.ritscher@bigfoot.com)) writes:

- > How does one handle plotting of data sets with many more points than
- > one can plot on the screen or print on a laser printer?
  
- > [Nice solution snipped.]
  
- > 1. Is there any way to do something similar with a laser printer?
- > Different laser printers have different mappings of pixels, sometimes
- > even different mappings in the two directions (for example, higher
- > resolution in the long axis of the paper). How would I perform the
- > above steps 1. and 2. with a laser printer?

At least for the PRINTER device in IDL you can (in IDL 5.1.1 and higher) get the pixel resolution of the default printer with the GET\_PAGE\_SIZE keyword to the DEVICE command:

```
Set_Plot, 'PRINTER'  
DEVICE, GET_PAGE_SIZE=thisPage  
Print, thisPage
```

Presumably with this information you can perform the same tedious tasks you are now performing for the display device.

I agree it would be nice to have this functionality built into IDL.

Cheers,

David

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David Fanning, Ph.D.

Fanning Software Consulting

E-Mail: davidf@dfanning.com

Phone: 970-221-0438, Toll-Free Book Orders: 1-888-461-0155

Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: <http://www.dfanning.com/>

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