If *rotPoints* is negative then values are rotated from the end of the wave toward the start and *rotPoints* values from the start of a wave wrap around to the end of the wave.

Details

The X scaling of the named waves is changed so that the X values for the Y values remains the same except for the points that wrap around.

The Rotate operation is not multidimensional aware. To rotate rows or columns of 2D waves, see the rotateRows, rotateCols, rotateLayers and rotateChunks keywords for **MatrixOp** and the rotateRows and rotateCols keywords for **ImageTransform**.

For general information about multidimensional analysis, see **Analysis on Multidimensional Waves** on page II-95.

See Also

The shift parameter of the **WaveTransform** operation.

round

round(*num*)

The round function returns the integer value closest to *num*.

The rounding method is "away from zero".

The result for INF and NAN is undefined.

See Also

The **ceil**, **floor**, and **trunc** functions.

rtGlobals

#pragma rtGlobals = 0, 1, 2, or 3

`#pragma rtglobals=<n>` is a compiler directive that controls compiler and runtime behaviors for the procedure file in which it appears.

This statement must be flush against the left edge of the procedure file with no indentation. It is usually placed at the top of the file.

`#pragma rtglobals=0` turns off runtime creation of globals. This is obsolete.

`#pragma rtglobals=1` is a directive that turns on runtime lookup of globals. This is the default behavior if #pragma rtGlobals is omitted from a given procedure file.

`#pragma rtGlobals=2` turns off compatibility mode. This is mostly obsolete. See **Legacy Code Issues** on page IV-113 for details.

`#pragma rtglobals=3` turns on runtime lookup of globals, strict wave reference mode and wave index bounds checking.

rtGlobals=3 is recommended.

See **The rtGlobals Pragma** on page IV-52 for a detailed explanation of rtGlobals.

s

s

The s function returns the current chunk index of the destination wave when used in a multidimensional wave assignment statement. The corresponding scaled chunk index is available as the **t** function.

Details

Unlike **p**, outside of a wave assignment statement, s does not act like a normal variable.

See Also

Waveform Arithmetic and Assignments on page II-74.

For other dimensions, the **p**, **r**, and **q** functions.

For scaled dimension indices, the **x**, **y**, **z** and **t** functions.