Best Practices for Igor Pro

Thomas Braun <thomas.braun@byte-physics.de>

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1 General hints

- Learn how to use wave assignment statements using p, q, r, s
- Avoid GUI functions like ControlInfo in performance critical code as they are comparatively slow
- Use builtins instead of homebrown algorithms, operations like MatrixOP and Extract do their job fast and good
- Keep the number of memory allocations low, the most common operations to look out for are Make, Redimension and Duplicate

2 Anti Patterns

2.1 if and do/while instead of for loops

• Easier to understand

• Shorter

Bad:

• Less indentation

2.2 Inconsistent WAVE/DFREF/NVAR/SVAR usage

```
WAVE/Z wv = mywave
numRows = DimSize(wv, 0)
Good:
// either if the wave always exists, don't add /Z
```

```
WAVE wv = mywave
numRows = DimSize(wv, 0)

// or, if it might not exist, handle that case
WAVE/Z wv = mywave

if(!WaveExists(wv))
    Abort "Missing wave"
endif

numRows = DimSize(wv, 0)
```

Reasons:

- Unclear intent
- Possibly incorrect

2.3 Treating boolean variables as non-boolean

Bad:

```
// code which shows that var can be either 1 or 0
if(var == 1)
    // code
elseif(var == 0)
    // code
endif
Good:
// In case var can be only 1 or 0, write it as
if(var)
    // code
```

```
else
    // code
endif

// Or handle the case where var != 1 and var != 0
if(var == 1)
    // code
elseif(var == 0)
    // code
else
    // new code
endif
Reasons:
    • Unclear intent
```

• Possibly incorrect

2.4 Superfluous comparison for boolean values

```
Bad:
if(WaveExists(wv) == 1)
    // code
endif
Good:
if(WaveExists(wv))
    // code
endif
```

• Less verbose code

2.5 Unnecessary variables

```
Bad:
```

```
variable var = GetVariable()
SetVariable control value= _NUM:var
// code which does not use var anymore
Good:
// Some reports indicate that this rewrite is not always possible.
// Please report all such cases to your local Igor Pro guru
// or to WaveMetrics directly
SetVariable control value= _NUM:GetVariable()
```

Reasons:

- Shorter code
- Less variables

2.6 Wave/Datafolder creator functions don't return the just created objects

```
Bad:
```

```
Function CreateWave(param)
    variable param
    Make myWave
End
Function someOtherFunction()
    WAVE/Z myWave
    if(!WaveExists(myWave))
        CreateWave(param)
    endif
    WAVE myWave
End
Good:
Function/Wave GetWave(param)
    variable param
    // GetWaveFolder has the same logic as GetWave
    // Creates the datafolder if it does not exist
    // and returns a reference to it
    DFREF dfr = GetWaveFolder(param)
    WAVE/Z/SDFR=dfr data
    if(WaveExists(data))
        return data
    endif
    Make dfr:data/Wave=data
    // fill wave with default content
    return data
```

End

```
Function someOtherFunction()
    Wave wv = GetWave(param)

// code
End
```

Reasons:

- More reliable to use
- Less code at the call site
- Avoids code duplication at the call site
- Allows to handle changes to the wave structure in one place (centralized resource management)

2.7 Unnecessary use of StringMatch

```
Bad:
```

```
if(StringMatch(str, ""))
    // code
endif
if(StringMatch(str, "abcd"))
    // code
endif
Good:
// can be written with a helper function if(isEmpty(str))
if(!cmpstr(str, ""))
    // ...
endif
// StringMatch is only required if you want to
// use ! or * in the second parameter
if(!cmpstr(str, "abcd"))
    // ...
endif
```

- Faster
- Better readability

2.8 Unnecessary loops

```
Bad:
```

```
for(i = 10; i < 100; i += 1)
    mywave[i] = i^2
endfor
Good:
mywave[10, 100] = p^2</pre>
```

Reasons:

• Much faster (at least ten times)

See also DisplayHelpTopic "Waveform Arithmetic and Assignment" for an in-depth introduction to the topic.

2.9 Unnecessary use of sprintf

Bad:

```
string str
sprintf str, "%s" GetName()
Good:
string str = GetName()
```

Reasons:

- Better readability
- Shorter
- Faster

2.10 Unnecessary use of Execute

Bad:

```
string cmd
sprintf cmd, "wv = 1 + 2"
Execute cmd
Good:
wv = 1 + 2
```

Reasons:

- Better readability
- Shorter
- Faster

Note: Unfortunately the ITC* operations are still old style operations, so for calling them using Execute is still mandatory. See also DisplayHelpTopic "Calling an External Operation From a User-Defined Function".

2.11 Avoid relying on the top window and prefer structure based GUI control procedures

```
Bad:
```

```
Function ButtonProc(ctrlName) : ButtonControl
    String ctrlName
    GetWindow kwTopWin wtitle
    DoStuff(s_value)
End
Good:
// In case execution of this ButtonControl takes a long time
// and you want to prevent another call while the first is still
// progressing have a look at WMButtonAction::blockreentry
Function ButtonProc(ba) : ButtonControl
    struct WMButtonAction &ba
    switch(ba.eventCode)
        case 2:
            DoStuff(ba.win)
            break
    endswitch
    return 0
End
```

- Less error prone (the top window could be different if ButtonProc is called programmatically)
- Easily expandable to other events
- Faster as only a reference to the structure must be passed to the function

2.12 Avoid magic numbers

```
Bad:
settings[11][] = height
Good:
// either with file level constants
static Constant HEIGHT_ROW = 11
Function DoStuff()
    settings[HEIGHT_ROW][] = height
End
// or dimension labels, use SetDimLabel on the wave before
settings[%height][] = height
// or a set function (rarely an appropriate choice)
Function SetHeight(settings, height)
    WAVE settings
    variable height
    settings[11][] = height
End
SetHeight(settings, height)
Reasons:
  • Better readability
  • Less error prone
2.13 Unused parameters
Bad:
Function/S GetPath(param)
    string param
    return "root:myFolder"
End
```

Good:

```
Function/S GetPath()
    return "root:myFolder"
End
```

Reasons:

- Better readability
- Does not fake a dependency of the function upon the parameter

Note: Unused function variables and file level constants should also be avoided. As there is currently no support from Igor Pro in doing that, visual inspection must be performed.

2.14 Avoid function calls in loop statements

Bad:

```
for(i = 0; i < ItemsInList(list); i += 1)
    // code
endfor

Good:
numItems = ItemsInList(list)
for(i = 0; i < numItems ; i += 1)
    // code
endfor</pre>
```

Reasons:

• Faster, the bad example calls ItemsInList every time the loop condition is executed

3 Performance tests

3.1 Dimension labels versus numerical indizes

Using the following code

```
#pragma rtGlobals=3
#pragma igorVersion=6.3
#include <FunctionProfiling>
static Constant SIZE = 1e5
Function Prepare()
```

```
variable i
    Make/O/N=(SIZE) data = p^2
    for(i = 0; i < SIZE; i += 1)
        SetDimLabel 0, i, $num2str(i), data
    endfor
End
Function Dimlabel()
    string str
    variable i, acc
    Wave data
    for(i = 0; i < SIZE; i += 1)
        str = num2str(i)
        acc += data[%$str]
    endfor
    print/D acc
    print str
End
Function NumericalIndex()
    string str
    variable i, acc
    Wave data
    for(i = 0; i < SIZE; i += 1)</pre>
        // The num2str call is included here in order to minimize
        // the number of differences compared to Dimlabel()
        str = num2str(i)
        acc += data[i]
    endfor
    print/D acc
    print str
End
Function PerformTest()
```

```
Prepare()
print "Array indexing with dimlabels"
RunFuncWithProfiling(Dimlabel)

print "Array indexing with numerical indizes"
RunFuncWithProfiling(NumericalIndex)
End
```

we can compare the speed of dimension labels and numerical indizes. This approach asssumes that the \$ operator can be ignored in terms of execution speed.

```
Calling PerformTest()

Array indexing with dimlabels
333328333526912
99999

Total time= 21.39

Array indexing with numerical indizes
333328333526912
99999

Total time= 0.110777
```

clearly shows that numerical indizes are much faster than dimension labels. Therefore you should use numeric indizes in performance critical code which usually is the case inside loops. In case you want to index a fixed element in a loop by dimension labels call <code>FindDimLabel</code> before the loop and store the numerical index.