## Subject: Re: Vectorization question Posted by Liam E. Gumley on Mon, 11 Sep 2000 22:06:11 GMT

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"Liam E. Gumley" wrote:
 Given the following arrays
>
> a = intarr(10)
> x = [2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4]
> b = [1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 8]
  How would I vectorize the following operation
>
>
  for i = 0, n_{elements}(x) - 1 do a[x[i]] = a[x[i]] + b[i]
  To achieve this result
> print, a, format='(10i4)'
    0 0 8 3 8 0 0 0 0 0
> In the real-world case where this occurs, I need to repeat this kind of
> operation several hundred times, where the size of 'a' is around
> 1,000,000 and the size of 'x' is around 100,000 ('a' and 'b' are float
> type in the real-world case).
Here's one solution:
a = intarr(10)
x = [2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4]
b = [1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 8]
tmp = intarr(n_elements(a), n_elements(x))
tmp[x, indgen(n_elements(x))] = b
print, a + total(tmp, 2), format='(10i4)'
 0 0 8 3 8 0 0 0 0 0
It's a bit memory hungry, but it's fast. Any other offers?
Cheers,
Liam.
```