Subject: Re: Finding Common Elements in Two Arrays Posted by dan on Wed, 01 Jun 1994 23:23:48 GMT

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Subject: Finding Common Elements in Two Arrays

Newsgroup: comp.lang.idl-pvwave:

kucera@stars.gsfc.nasa.gov (Terry Kucera) writes:

- > I'm looking for a quick way to compare two arrays in IDL, A and B,
- > and determine which elements of B are also in A,
- > so if:
- > A=[2,1,3,5,3,8,2,5]
- > B=[3,4,2,8,7,8]
- > I would get [0,2,3,5], because 3, 2, and 8 are in A as well as B.
- > I can do this with loops, but that takes too long for big arrays. Does anyone
- > have a way to do this using array functions or perhaps an external routine?
- > Terry Kucera
- > kucera@stars.gsfc.nasa.gov

OK, basically what we have here is the problem of finding the intersection of two sets of numbers. Assuming that the two sets contain non-negative long or short integers, here is a slick (and tricky) way to do it:

```
IDL> A=[2,1,3,5,3,8,2,5]
```

IDL> B=[3,4,2,8,7,8]

IDL>; PART 1. Find the numbers common to both sets.

 $IDL> set_length = Max([Max(A), Max(B)]) + 1L$

IDL> set_1 = Bytarr(set_length)

IDL> set_2 = Bytarr(set_length)

 $IDL > set_1(A) = 1B$

 $IDL> set_2(B) = 1B$

IDL> common_num = Where(set_1 AND set_2)

IDL> Print, common_num

2 3 8

IDL>; PART 2. Find where the common numbers exist in array B.

IDL> index_arr1 = Replicate(1, N_Elements(B)) # common_num

IDL> index_arr2 = b # Replicate(1, N_Elements(common_num))

IDL> common_sub = Where(index_arr1 EQ index_arr2) MOD N_Elements(B)

IDL> Print, common_sub

2 0

5

IDL>	; PAR I	3. Get	ALL the	common n	umbers in	array B (including	duplicates	S)	
IDL>	Print, Bo	(commo 2	•	ORT(comr 8	mon_sub)))				
Try it, you'll like it!										
"If I don't read the net news, somebody else will." / \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \										
/ /	/\	/	/ (Re Boulder,	r) esearch Sy Colorado) rsinc.com)						