

---

Subject: Re: array multiplying (for a change)  
Posted by [JD Smith](#) on Tue, 17 Feb 2004 20:18:47 GMT  
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

---

On Tue, 17 Feb 2004 10:21:04 -0600, Craig Markwardt wrote:

```
>  
> "Christopher Lee" <cl@127.0.0.1> writes:  
>> What I want is result = a * b'  
>> where b' = rebin(reform(b, [1,20,1]), 10,20,30)  
>> , which (clearly :) I know how to do in principle.  
> ...  
>> Are there any functions, built-in or otherwise, that I can use? I found  
>> CMAPPLY, which I can beat into a form which works. (I use a similar  
>> function now but it's very _VERY_ bad code).  
>>  
>> A quick test using loops versus rebin/reform of the shows loops to be  
>> slower (for a matrix 72,36,31,200) which I'm not really surprised by. Is  
>> this a case where a DLM would be faster?
```

I can think of almost no case where a DLM wouldn't be faster; the real questions is, is a DLM faster by a large enough margin to make it worth it?

```
> My philosophy is that DLMs are almost always bad, unless you are  
> developing an embedded system. They tie you to a particular version  
> of IDL and a particular OS and architecture. They are rather difficult  
> to debug, and making changes is rather laborious. DLMs = bleccchhh.
```

That may be true to some extent, but I have a method for calling compiled C code automatically within IDL which is, as far as I can tell, as portable as possible. The MAKE\_DLM routine allows you to invoke a standard compiler to produce a shared executable library. A few other tricks then check that the compilation succeeded, and execute the compiled code (I usually just use CALL\_EXTERNAL). Is this guaranteed to work? No, of course not. The compiler could be mis-configured or missing. But it does provide a decent degree of portability, and completely relieves the end-user from having to know which end of a compiler is up. The AUTO\_GLUE functionality makes it easy to call existing functions (e.g. N.R.) without too much trouble. In my case, I include an equivalent but slow version of the algorithm coded in IDL, which I use as a fall-back if the compilation fails.

JD

---