Subject: Re: Ordered index array
Posted by Emmanuel Christophe on Thu, 08 Sep 2005 08:48:08 GMT
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Sorry, my example was confusing:

if the input is
[2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,5,8]
I would like an output like
[1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,2,3]

The property that should be verified is the n-th symbol of the output is
either
- the same as one between 0 and (n-1)th position
- equal to max(output[0:n-1])+1

and output[0]=1

I thought also about using the reverse_indices of the histogram
function, but as it doesn't preserve the order, I'm not sure it would work.

Thanks,
Emmanuel

David Fanning a écrit :
> David Fanning writes:
>
>
>> How about this:
>>
>> PRO TEST
>> a = [3,6,2,1,2,7,1,1]
>> h = Histogram(a, Reverse_Indices=ri, Min=0)
>> b = Indgen(N_Elements(h)) + 1
>> c = Intarr(N_Elements(h))
>> FOR j=0,N_Elements(h)-1 DO BEGIN
>> IF ri[j+1] NE ri[j] THEN $
>> c[ri[ri[j]:ri[j+1]-1]] = Min(b[ri[ri[j]:ri[j+1]-1]])
>> ENDFOR
>> Print, c
>> END
>>
>> 1 2 3 4 3 6 4 4
>>
>> Note that your original example is wrong. :-)
>
>

```
>  Whoops! *I* didn't use the original example either (although
>  yours is still wrong!).
>
>  Here is a more complete solution, using the original data:
>
>  PRO TEST
>  a = [3,6,2,1,2,8,1,1]
>  h = Histogram(a, Reverse_Indices=ri, Min=0)
>  b = Indgen(N_Elements(h)) + 1
>  c = Intarr(N_Elements(h))
>  FOR j=0,N_Elements(h)-1 DO BEGIN
>     IF ri[j+1] NE ri[j] THEN $
>        c[ri[ri[j]:ri[j+1]-1]] = Min(b[ri[ri[j]:ri[j+1]-1]])
>  ENDFOR
>  Print, c[0:N_Elements(a)-1]
>  END
>
>  Cheers,
>
>  David
>
>
```