
Subject: Re: Create new arrays from series of subsequent integers in an existing array

Posted by [Michael Galloy](#) on Tue, 23 May 2006 00:27:20 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Jonathan Wolfe wrote:

> Hello,
>
> I have been trying to average components of a time series when they
> meet certain criteria.
> For example,
>
> I have values in which I use a where statement to specify the criteria
>
> criteria=where(time lt 1000)
>
> and I get an array returned which looks like this
>
> data=[0,1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10]
>
> Now, given this array, I would like to specify individual arrays for
> any "block" of subsequent numbers with size greater than three.
>
> for this array it would look like this
>
> a=[0,1,2,3,4]
> b=[8,9,10]
>
> I tried using the complement keyword in the where statement to put the
> null values into an array and try to subscript my way through the
> answer
>
> where(-----,complement=q)
>
> result=data[0:Q(0)-1]
> result1=[Q(0):Q(1)]
>
> that turned out to be quite messy especially since I am using multiple
> files which all have a different "patterns of three or more"
>
> I've messed around with for loops and if statements, but again I have
> to change those for each individual file. It would be nice to know a
> technique which could accomplish what I am trying to do:
>
> find series of subsequent integers in an array to make multiple new
> arrays.
>
>

> This seems like a simple problem, but I haven't been able to figure it
> out. Maybe I'm overlooking something... Any help would be appreciated!
>
> Thank you in advance!
> Jon
>

I think something like this might work for you:

```
; I'm just setting up a fake data set like you have
n = 11
time = fltarr(n)
time[[5, 7]] = 1000
```

```
; morphological logical operators to eliminate groups smaller than three
k = [1, 1, 1]
r = dilate(erode(time lt 1000, k), k)
```

```
; label individual groups
regions = label_region([0, r, 0])
regions = regions[1:n]
```

```
; go through each group and print (or do whatever)
h = histogram(regions, reverse_indices=ri)
for i = 1L, n_elements(h) - 1L do print, ri[ri[i]:ri[i+1]]-1
```

Mike

--

www.michaelgalloy.com
