
Subject: Re: The IDL way: Find last non-zero value
Posted by [Chris\[6\]](#) on Mon, 24 Aug 2009 00:32:18 GMT
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On Aug 24, 2:07 am, Eric Hudson <ehud...@mit.edu> wrote:

> Hi,
>
> I have a 2D array that looks something like:
> x x 0 x x 0 0 x 0 0 0 0 0
> x 0 x x x 0 x x x x 0 0 0
> x 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
> x x x x x 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
>
> where x is some non-zero (positive definite) value. You'll notice
> that each row ends with a string of zeros.
> What I'd like to know is the 'IDL way' of returning a vector of the
> location (column) of the last non-zero elements in each row. So in
> this case, [7,9,0,4]
>
> It's straight forward to program with loops, but I figure there must
> be a clever way. I thought that maybe reversing it and doing a
> cumulative total might be a start, but then I can't convince myself
> that that is really going to be faster than doing a loop.
>
> For a sense of scale, the real array is something like 200 x 160000
>
> Thanks,
> Eric

hmmmm.....

```
sz = size(array)
ncol = sz[1]
nrow = sz[2]
nonzero = where(array ne 0)
ind = array_indices(array, nonzero)
sorted = sort(ind[0, *])
result = fltarr(nrow) - 1
result[ind[1, sorted]] = ind[0, sorted]
```

kind of hacky, but heres the idea:

find all of the nonzero elements, and then use array_indices to give their row/column numbers. Then, find sorting of the array_indices array that puts the column indices in ascending order. Next, make a result array with the correct size, and copy, _in this sorted order_, the columns from the array_indices array into the representative rows of the result vector. This way, low column indices will get

overwritten by higher column values during the copy.

My test on a small array:

```
IDL> print, array
```

```
  1   2   0   0   0
  0   0   0   0   1
  1   1   3   1   0
  0   0   0   0   0
```

```
IDL> print, result
```

```
 1.00000  4.00000  3.00000 -1.00000
```

Of course, I'm not convinced that this is easier to read or faster than using a loop....

Chris
