## Subject: Re: Finding strings values common to two (large!) arrays Posted by Dick Jackson on Thu, 29 Oct 2015 22:47:38 GMT

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On Thursday, 29 October 2015 11:17:26 UTC-7, Jeremy Bailin wrote:
> On Wednesday, October 28, 2015 at 5:53:32 PM UTC-4, Dick Jackson wrote:
>> On Wednesday, 28 October 2015 14:48:13 UTC-7, Dick Jackson wrote:
>>> On Wednesday, 28 October 2015 12:26:30 UTC-7, rrya...@gmail.com wrote:
>>> Yeah, I learned that trick from your posts on Fanning's webpage. It's been a revelation.
But i still don't like the structure of:
>>>>
>>>> id = id[uniq(id,sort(id))]
>>>>
>>>> i wish uniq just had a built-in flag to do this for me... Under what circumstance would I want
to *NOT* sort? Seems like if they just built uniq to sort by default, you could probably optimize
this at the compiler level --- though I'm hardly an expert...
>>>>
>>>> id = id[uniq(id)]; would be nice or just
>>>>
>>>> -R
>>>
>>> As of IDL 8.4, you can now do this:
>>>
\Rightarrow IDL> a = [6, 2, 8, 3, 1, 8, 5, 3]; (first digits of tau)
>>> IDL> a.uniq()
               2
                     3
                          5
         1
                                6
                                      8
>>>
>>>
>>> Reference: IDL Variable::Uniq
>>> http://www.exelisvis.com/docs/IDL Variable.html#Uniq
>>
>> ... and to put a finer point on it, this method assumes the elements need to be sorted. In the
case where they are already sorted (where sorting time can thus be saved, which is the default
with the regular uniq() function), you can use:
     a.uniq(/no_sort)
>>
>> Cheers,
>> -Dick
>>
>> Dick Jackson Software Consulting Inc.
>> Victoria, BC, Canada --- http://www.d-jackson.com
>
> Actually, there is a use case for running uniq intentionally without sorting, which I have used
before: identifying duplications (similar to times you might use label_region).
>
> IDL> q = [3,5,3,3,8,7,7]
> IDL> q[uniq(q)]
       3
            5
                  3
                        8
                             7
>
>
```

> -Jeremy.

One thing that can come around to bite you is how Uniq() comes around:

Cheers,

-Dick

Dick Jackson Software Consulting Inc. Victoria, BC, Canada --- http://www.d-jackson.com