
Subject: Re: masking float/interger arrays in IDL

Posted by [Markus Schmassmann](#) on Fri, 19 May 2017 09:48:50 GMT

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On 05/19/2017 06:39 AM, priyamalik484@gmail.com wrote:

> I want to know what is the masked value for float or integer in IDL?

>

> For eg. just to explain with very simple code:

>

> A=[-0.9,0.0,1.0,2.0,3.0,-0.7]

> B=[-0.6,2.1,2.3,3.4,0.0,4.1]

> C=[0.0,0.0,-0.7,1.7,1.2,0.0]

>

> I have three arrays with same dimension. I want to do addition of these arrays.

> However I don't want to include those indices in addition where the value is 0.0 or

> its negative.

> With "where" command I can get indices but I can not remove them, as then array will become of different dimensions, then I will not be able to do addition.

>

> Any help?? Actually this concept I will further use in Image processing!!!!

>

> PS: It is very easy in python. If you assign a value 9999 to any integer code will consider it as a masked number and will not use it in addition and array dimension will remain intact.

$a*(a > 0) + b*(b > 0) + c*(c > 0)$
