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[illegible]

Subject: Re: subscribing 3D arrays  
Posted by [fireman](#) on Thu, 16 Sep 1999 07:00:00 GMT  
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Tom Wassenaar (wassenaar@ensam.inra.fr) wrote:  
: I can't figure out how to directly subscribe a group of individual cells  
: in one layer of a 3D array.

```
: b = indgen(3,3,3)
: b[[1,2],[2,1],0] = 0
: print, b[*,*,0]
```

```
: 0 1 2
: 3 0 0
: 6 0 0
```

Tom -

Combining subscript arrays and scalars is not as obvious as it seems!  
In fact your 2-d example worked only because of the particular subscripts  
you chose. See the IDL Manual, Combining Array Subscripts with Others.  
I would stick with explicit point reference, as follows:

```
IDL> b[[1,2,0],[2,1,0]] = 0
IDL> print, b[*,*,0]
    0    1    2
    3    4    0
    6    0    8
```

Good luck,  
Gwyn

--  
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Subject: Re: subscribing 3D arrays  
Posted by [Dick Jackson](#) on Thu, 16 Sep 1999 07:00:00 GMT  
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Tom Wassenaar wrote:  
>  
> I can't figure out how to directly subscribe a group of individual cells  
> in one layer of a 3D array.  
>

```

> [...]
>
> b = indgen(3,3,3)
> b[[1,2],[2,1],0] = 0
> print, b[*,*,0]
>
> 0 1 2
> 3 0 0
> 6 0 0
>
> so a square envelope of cells set to zero
> Any suggestion ?

```

When the arrays of index values are of different lengths, IDL takes the subset of each dimension separately. When you say `b[[1,2],[2,1],0]`, this means all points with  $X=1$  or  $2$ ,  $Y=2$  or  $1$ , and  $Z=0$ :  $2*2*1 = 4$  array elements

What you want to do is give three equal-length arrays, one for each dimension. Then IDL will take one array element for each corresponding set of three index values:

```

b = indgen(3,3,3)
b[[1,2],[2,1],[0,0]] = 0
print, b[*,*,0]

```

```

0   1   2
3   4   0
6   0   8

```

The Replicate command can be useful for making an array of '0' values as long as you need it.

Cheers,  
--  
-Dick

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 Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: <http://www.dfanning.com/>

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