I'm trying to analyze data from a new experiment using an IDL code from
a different experiment. The new experiment has data stored in an array
of the form [X,Y,Z] while the code expects [Z,Y,X]. I can do something
like (untested):

```
 FOR i = 0, z-1 DO BEGIN
  FOR j = 0, y-1 DO BEGIN
    newarray[i, y, *] = oldarray[*, y, i]
  ENDFOR
 ENDFOR
```

But I thought perhaps someone (probably several people) here could
suggest a better (faster, more elegant, etc.) way?

Fyi, to give some size to the problem, X=1024, Y=39 and Z=3.

Thanks,
Dave

Dave Greenwood   Email: Greenwoodde@ORNL.GOV
Oak Ridge National Lab   %STD-W-DISCLAIMER, I only speak for myself

Paul van Delst <pvandelst@ncep.noaa.gov> wrote:
> "Liam E. Gumley" wrote:
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>> Dave Greenwood wrote:
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>>
>> a = findgen(1024, 39, 3)
>> b = transpose(a, [2, 0, 1])
>> help, b
>> B   FLOAT   = Array[3, 1024, 39]
>
> Not to be to ZYX'y about it, but how about
>
> IDL> a = findgen(1024, 39, 3)
> IDL> help, transpose(a, [2, 1, 0])
> <Expression>   FLOAT   = Array[3, 39, 1024]

Thanks. I guess it's time to get a new reference manual. Mine only
shows one argument for transpose ;-(

Dave

Dave Greenwood   Email: Greenwoodde@ORNL.GOV
Oak Ridge National Lab   %STD-W-DISCLAIMER, I only speak for myself

---

Subject: Re: A[X,Y,Z] -> A[Z,X,Y]
Posted by Paul van Delst on Wed, 09 Aug 2000 07:00:00 GMT
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"Liam E. Gumley" wrote:
>
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IDL> help, transpose(a, [2, 1, 0])
<Expression>    FLOAT     = Array[3, 39, 1024]
```

--
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