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Subject: Best way to move a window

Posted by [Ned Horning](#) on Thu, 28 Feb 2002 02:03:54 GMT

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I am writing a program that moves a 3 x 3 window through an image. From what I can tell IDL isn't well suited for the way I have programmed it but I can't figure out how to improve it. I expect I'm missing a fundamental concept.

The way I currently have it written is to move the window, one pixel at a time and process it like this:

```
FOR y=1, num_tile_lines - 2 DO BEGIN
    out_tile[y*num_tile_samples] = 0
    FOR x=1, num_tile_samples - 2 DO BEGIN
        IF (((tile_data[x,y] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x,y] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x+1,y] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x+1,y] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x-1,y] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x-1,y] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x,y+1] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x,y+1] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x,y-1] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x,y-1] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x+1,y+1] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x+1,y+1] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x-1,y-1] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x-1,y-1] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x-1,y+1] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x-1,y+1] lt
180.0001)) OR $
            ((tile_data[x+1,y-1] gt 179.99999) AND (tile_data[x+1,y-1] lt
180.0001))) THEN $
        out_tile[y*num_tile_samples+x] = 0 ELSE BEGIN
```

Is there a faster way to do this?

Thanks in advance for any advice.

Ned

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Subject: Re: Best way to move a window

Posted by [Jaco van Gorkom](#) on Fri, 01 Mar 2002 12:49:33 GMT

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"Ned Horning" <[nedh@lightlink.com](mailto:nedh@lightlink.com)> wrote in message  
news:[uvis7ug8kfc4qtlnlpqj3223m19bo3pd3@4ax.com](mailto:uvis7ug8kfc4qtlnlpqj3223m19bo3pd3@4ax.com)...

> Thanks Marc, this is pretty slick and it helps a lot. Unfortunately I  
 > just realized that I didn't post the second half of the window  
 > routine. After doing the "abs(tile\_data - 180) lt 0.0001)" test I  
 > continue with:  
 >  
 > s= 45  
 > t=45  
 > IF (((ABS(tile\_data[x+1,y+1] - 45) le s) AND (ABS(tile\_data[x-1,y-1] -  
 > tile\_data(x+1,y+1) -180) le t)) OR \$  
 > ((ABS(tile\_data[x+1,y] - 90) le s) AND (ABS(tile\_data[x-1,y] -  
 > tile\_data(x+1,y) -180) le t)) OR \$  
 > ((ABS(tile\_data[x+1,y+1] - 135) le s) AND (ABS(tile\_data[x-1,y+1] -  
 > tile\_data(x+1,y-1) -180) le t)) OR \$  
 > ((ABS(tile\_data[x,y-1] - 180) le s) AND (ABS(ABS(tile\_data[x,y+1] -  
 > tile\_data(x,y-1)) -180) le t))) THEN \$  
 > out\_tile[y\*num\_tile\_samples+x] = 1 ELSE \$  
 > out\_tile[y\*num\_tile\_samples+x] = 0  
 >  
 > What this does is compares opposing pixels (top and bottom, left and  
 > right, upper left lowerright, upper right and lower left) and I'm  
 > trying to see how to use the where/convolution logic for this and not  
 > having much luck.

Well, two options spring to mind:

- use the SHIFT() function, e.g. for left-right:

shiftleft = SHIFT(tile\_data, -1, 0) & shiftright = SHIFT(tile\_data, 1, 0)

expression:

( ABS(shiftleft - 90) LE s ) AND ( ABS(shiftright - shiftleft - 180) LE  
t )

- use CONVOL() with kernels like [-1,0,1] for left-right, [[-1],[0],[1]] for top-bottom, and 3x3 arrays for the diagonals. For left-right:

expression:

( ABS(shiftleft - 90) LE s ) AND \$  
( ABS( CONVOL(tile\_data, [-1,0,1]) - 180 ) LE t )

Then it should be possible to OR the above expressions directly together and AND them into out\_tile. If most of the elements get selected already in the first half (180. being in their neighbourhood), then a loop over the remaining elements might be a faster solution for this second half.

Getting totally confused about what this routine is actually doing,  
Jaco

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Subject: Re: Best way to move a window  
 Posted by [Ned Horning](#) on Fri, 01 Mar 2002 14:16:58 GMT

Jaco,

Thanks for the advice. It looks like I need to get more creative with CONVOL.

I am trying to detect ridges in a digital elevation model. I'm making the assumption that the sides of a ridge are sloping away from the ridgeline at roughly a 90 degree angle (i.e., if the ridge is north-south the west side of the ridge should have a west aspect) and the two sides of the ridge are roughly opposed (within a tolerance of t and s).

The reason I do the 180 check is because flat areas are assigned an aspect of 180 degrees and that really messes things up.

I also need to figure out how to calculate the mean of a moving window and work with a circular window but first I need to get this working faster.

Thanks again for your help.

Ned

On Fri, 1 Mar 2002 13:49:33 +0100, "Jaco van Gorkom"  
<j.c.van.gorkom@fz-juelich.de> wrote:

```
> "Ned Horning" <nedh@lightlink.com> wrote in message
> news:uvls7ug8kfc4qlnlpqj3223m19bo3pd3@4ax.com...
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>> tile_data(x+1,y) -180) le t)) OR $
>> ((ABS(tile_data[x+1,y+1] - 135) le s) AND (ABS(tile_data[x-1,y+1] -
>> tile_data(x+1,y-1) -180) le t)) OR $
>> ((ABS(tile_data[x,y-1] - 180) le s) AND (ABS(ABS(tile_data[x,y+1] -
>> tile_data(x,y-1)) -180) le t))) THEN $
>> out_tile[y*num_tile_samples+x] = 1 ELSE $
>> out_tile[y*num_tile_samples+x] = 0
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>> What this does is compares opposing pixels (top and bottom, left and
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>> trying to see how to use the where/convolution logic for this and not  
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> for top-bottom, and 3x3 arrays for the diagonals. For left-right:

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> and AND them into out\_tile. If most of the elements get selected already  
> in the first half (180. being in their neighbourhood), then a loop over the  
> remaining elements might be a faster solution for this second half.

>

> Getting totally confused about what this routine is actually doing,  
> Jaco

>

>