Subject: faster then where possible?
Posted by rogass on Thu, 07 May 2009 15:06:42 GMT
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Hi,
i'm searching for some alternative approaches to compute the following
"much" faster:

-> matrix1 has m columns and n rows, matrix2 has 2 columns and n rows
-> the values in matrix2 are NOT in matrix1, but within the min-max-
range of matrix1

```
szm1=size(matrix1,/dimensions)
szm2=size(matrix2,/dimensions)
index={ind:ptr_new()}
indices=replicate(index,szm2[1])

for j=0ull,szm1[1] do begin
  helpindex= where(matrix1[*,j] ge matrix2[0,j] and matrix1[*,j] le
matrix2[1,j],c)
  if c gt 0 then begin
       indices[j]    = ptr_new(uintarr(c))
       (*indices)[j]=helpindex
   endif else continue
endfor
```

It seems to be a typical Nearest-Neighbor-Problem, but all alternative
approaches I tried were always slower. Maybe someone here has a good
idea?

Thank you and best regards

Christian

Subject: Re: faster then where possible?
Posted by Jeremy Bailin on Fri, 08 May 2009 11:58:17 GMT
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On May 7, 11:06 am, rog...@googlemail.com wrote:
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> Thank you and best regards
>
> Christian

I don't suppose the data in the rows of matrix1 are sorted? If so, you
could use VALUE_LOCATE to figure out the bounds.

-Jeremy.

Subject: Re: faster then where possible?
Posted by Conor on Fri, 08 May 2009 14:14:12 GMT
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On May 8, 7:58 am, Jeremy Bailin <astroco...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On May 7, 11:06 am, rog...@googlemail.com wrote:
>
>
>
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```
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>>           (*indices)[j]=helpindex
>>      endif else continue
>>  endfor
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>  could use VALUE_LOCATE to figure out the bounds.
>
>  -Jeremy.
```

Yeah, this sounds like a job for value_locate + histogram, which can combine to make histograms with irregularly spaced bins (which, I think, is basically what you're doing). To use value_locate you just have to have the list you are searching within sorted. This is how you would make a histogram with irregularly spaced bins:

```
bin_mins = findgen(15)+randomu(seed,15)*.2 - .1
vals_to_bin = randomu(seed,200)*15

find = value_locate( bin_mins, vals_to_bin )
hist = histogram( find, reverse_indices=ri )
nbins = n_elements(hist)

for i=0,nbins-1 do begin
    if ri[i+1] eq ri[i] then continue ; no data in this bin
    inds = ri[ ri[i]:ri[i+1]-1 ]
endfor
```

So you use value_locate to find which elements belong to which minimum value, and then you use reverse_indices to pick out the indexes of the elements in each bin. Again, this depends on your list of bin minimums being sorted. So if your minimum value from matrix2[0,j] is equal to the maximum value in matrix2[1,j] (in the sense that the maximum for one bin is the minimum for the next), then the above code

will exactly solve your problem, and the inds variable above has the exact same content as the helpindex variable in your code. If the maximum value (matrix2[1,j]) is smaller, such that the maximum value in a bin is smaller than the minimum value of the next bin, then you can just throw an additional where() in the for loop above. Since you only have to search over a small subset of your data set, rather than the full data set, this should still be much faster. I.e. the for loop above would change to:

```
for i=0,nbins-1 do begin
    if ri[i+1] eq ri[i] then continue ; no data in this bin
    inds = ri[ ri[i]:ri[i+1]-1 ]
    t = where( vals_to_bin[inds] lt some_max_value, c )
    helpindex = inds[t]
endfor
```

In the case that there is overlap between bins, such that the maximum for a bin is larger than the minimum of the next bin... well in that case the above code wouldn't work at all :(Value locate always puts each item in exactly one bin, so if things can potentially be in more than one bin it clearly won't work...

Subject: Re: faster then where possible?
Posted by rogass on Mon, 11 May 2009 09:00:00 GMT
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On 8 Mai, 16:14, cmanc...@gmail.com wrote:
> On May 8, 7:58 am, Jeremy Bailin <astroco...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
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> you would make a histogram with irregularly spaced bins:
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> vals_to_bin = randomu(seed,200)*15
>
> find = value_locate(bin_mins, vals_to_bin)
> hist = histogram(find, reverse_indices=ri)
> nbins = n_elements(hist)
>
> for i=0,nbins-1 do begin
>   if ri[i+1] eq ri[i] then continue ; no data in this bin
>   inds = ri[ri[i]:ri[i+1]-1]
> endfor
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> each item in exactly one bin, so if things can potentially be in more
> than one bin it clearly won't work...- Zitierten Text ausblenden -
>
> - Zitierten Text anzeigen -

Dear all,
thank you for your suggestions, especially for the idea due to
value_locate. I will test it carefully.

Best regards

Christian
