
Subject: Re: Array Tiling - The IDL Way

Posted by [Michael Galloy](#) on Mon, 12 Mar 2012 18:54:59 GMT

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On 3/12/12 11:31 AM, Percy Pugwash wrote:

> I have a large array that I'd like to break up into tiles (square tiles of side T). I would like to have those tiles in the form of a stack, such that my array goes from dimensions [Nx*T,Ny*T] to [T,T,Nx*Ny].

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> Is there any way I can do this using only functions like REFORM and TRANSPOSE and no for-loops? Ideally I'd like to do it in-place too. I've been racking my brain for a nice IDLesque way to do this, but no luck thus far...

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> P

I think this is what you are trying to do:

```
IDL> a = indgen(10, 10)
```

```
IDL> b = transpose(reform(a, 2, 5, 2, 5), [1, 3, 0, 2])
```

This will break the image a into 5 tiles of size 2 in each dimension. So you can do the following, e.g., to retrieve the tile at (4, 4):

```
IDL> print, reform(b[4, 4, *, *])
```

```
88    89
```

```
98    99
```

Mike

--

Michael Galloy

www.michaelgalloy.com

Modern IDL, A Guide to Learning IDL: <http://modernidl.idldev.com>

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Subject: Re: Array Tiling - The IDL Way

Posted by [rogass](#) on Mon, 12 Mar 2012 19:28:01 GMT

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On 12 Mrz., 18:31, Percy Pugwash <percy.pugw...@gmail.com> wrote:

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Hi,
just have a try with this. Note that your tile size must be an integer
part of the original image.

```
function cr_tile,im,wx,wy
s = size(im,/dim)
nel = n_elements(im)/(wx*wy)
ind = rebin((lindgen(wx,wy) mod wx) + $
            rebin(lindgen(1,wy)*s[0],wx,wy,/sample),wx,wy,nel,/
sample)
ind += rebin(reform((lindgen(s))[0*:wx,0*:wy],1,1,nel,/
over),wx,wy,nel)
return,im[temporary(ind)]
end
```

Cheers

CR

Subject: Re: Array Tiling - The IDL Way
Posted by [rogass](#) on Mon, 12 Mar 2012 19:32:36 GMT
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On 12 Mrz., 19:54, Michael Galloy <mgal...@gmail.com> wrote:

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> Mike
> --
> Michael Galloywww.michaelgalloy.com
> Modern IDL, A Guide to Learning IDL:http://modernidl.idldev.com
> Research Mathematician
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```

Uh, it's a 'little' bit more efficient than my one :)

Cheers

CR

Subject: Re: Array Tiling - The IDL Way
Posted by [Percy Pugwash](#) on Sat, 17 Mar 2012 16:13:54 GMT
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Thanks for the suggestions.

Unfortunately in this case it seems that the nested for-loop method is actually much faster! I think the reason is that the arrays I'm using are so large (gigabytes in size) that the amount of memory manipulation involved in the TRANSPOSE operation dwarfs the time spend on running a for-loop.

Ah well.

P

On Monday, 12 March 2012 18:54:59 UTC, Mike Galloy wrote:

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