
Subject: set difference, with duplicates

Posted by [Russell\[1\]](#) on Wed, 10 Feb 2016 20:03:33 GMT

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Hi everyone...

I have two long-integer arrays, one of which contains duplicate entries, and I'd like to find the elements in a but not in b. For example:

```
a=[2,3,4,5,2,3,5,2,4,3,10,100]
b=[2,10]
```

I'd like set operator that computes a dif b, but preserves the duplicate entries (and order if possible) for a. For example,

```
c = set_difference(a,b)
```

and I would want

```
c=[3,4,5,3,5,4,3,100]
```

I'm aware of the Coyote's cgsetdifference, but that does not preserve duplicates (or I didn't realize the right set of options).

Any ideas? If it helps, the a-array may be very long 10^5 elements and the b array will be 10^3 elements. I also expect the values to be very high, but I can compress them to the lowest possible integer arrays.

Thanks for any advice,
Russell

Subject: Re: set difference, with duplicates

Posted by [Burch](#) on Wed, 10 Feb 2016 20:23:02 GMT

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On Wednesday, February 10, 2016 at 2:03:36 PM UTC-6, rrya...@gmail.com wrote:

> Hi everyone...

>

> I have two long-integer arrays, one of which contains duplicate entries, and I'd like to find the elements in a but not in b. For example:

>

> a=[2,3,4,5,2,3,5,2,4,3,10,100]

> b=[2,10]

>

>

> I'd like set operator that computes a dif b, but preserves the duplicate entries (and order if

possible) for a. For example,

```
>  
> c = set_difference(a,b)  
>  
> and I would want  
>  
> c=[3,4,5,3,5,4,3,100]  
>  
> I'm aware of the Coyote's cgsetdifference, but that does not preserve duplicates (or I didn't  
realize the right set of options).  
>  
> Any ideas? If it helps, the a-array may be very long  $10^5$  elements and the b array will be  $10^3$   
elements. I also expect the values to be very high, but I can compress them to the lowest  
possible integer arrays.  
>  
> Thanks for any advice,  
> Russell
```

One option is to use match2 from the IDL Astronomy Library:

<http://idlastro.gsfc.nasa.gov/ftp/pro/misc/match2.pro>

<http://idlastro.gsfc.nasa.gov>

For your example:

```
IDL> a = [2,3,4,5,2,3,5,2,4,3,10,100]  
IDL> b = [2,10]  
IDL> match2, a, b, a_in_b, b_in_a
```

Note that match 2 finds matching elements and returns -1 for elements with no match.

```
IDL> print, a_in_b  
      0      -1      -1      -1      0      -1      -1      0      -1      -1      1  
-1  
IDL> c = a[where(a_in_b eq -1)]  
IDL> print, c  
      3      4      5      3      5      4      3      100
```

-Jeff
