Subject: masking float/interger arrays in IDL
Posted by priyamalik484 on Fri, 19 May 2017 04:39:32 GMT
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Dear All,

I want to know what is the masked value for float or integer in IDL?

For eg. just to explain with very simple code:

A=[-0.9,0.0,1.0,2.0,3.0,-0.7]
B=[-0.6,2.1,2.3,3.4,0.0,4.1]
C=[0.0,0.0,-0.7,1.7,1.2,0.0]

I have three arrays with same dimension. I want to do addition of these arrays.
However I don't want to include those indices in addition where the value is 0.0 or
its negative.
With "where" command I can get indices but I can not remove them, as then array will become of different dimensions, then I will not be able to do addition.

Any help?? Actually this concept I will further use in Image processing!!!!

PS: It is very easy in python. If you assign a value 9999 to any integer code will consider it as a masked number and will not use it in addition and array dimension will remain intact.

Subject: Re: masking float/interger arrays in IDL
Posted by Markus Schmassmann on Fri, 19 May 2017 09:48:50 GMT
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On 05/19/2017 06:39 AM, priyamalik484@gmail.com wrote:
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a*(a gt 0)+b*(b gt 0)+c*(c gt 0)