Subject: Re: REVERSE even row elements in data array. Posted by davidf on Sun, 02 Aug 1998 07:00:00 GMT

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Henry Throop (throop2@my-dejanews.com) writes in response to this question by Jouhahn Lee:

- >> Would you tell me how can I apply REVERSE only to the even row data in >> 64*32 array?
- > Try this, with your array to be reversed in the array 'data':

```
> xdim = 64; x array dimension
> ydim = 32; y array dimension
> odds = double(((1+intarr(xdim)) # indgen(ydim)) mod 2)
    : create a list of integers and a list of 1's.
    ; co-multiply them, and extract last bit.
>
>
> evens = not odds; every row of this array which is 1 will be
    : reversed
>
> result = data*odds + reverse(data*evens)
    ; reverse and extract the appropriate elements
```

This is very nice. But can you elaborate on why you used the DOUBLE function in the code above? I get the same result without it and I am wondering what problem you are trying to solve by using it.

Thanks for this solution.

David

P.S. I solved the problem in a slightly simpler way, like this:

```
evens = Indgen(32/2) * 2
data[*, evens] = Reverse( data[*, evens] )
```

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Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.dfanning.com/

Subject: Re: REVERSE even row elements in data array. Posted by throop2 on Sun, 02 Aug 1998 07:00:00 GMT

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In article <35C3E2CB.7F621C0A@maxwell.ph.kcl.ac.uk>, Jouhahn Lee <jl@maxwell.ph.kcl.ac.uk> wrote:

- > Thanks to Mike and Kevin, I could retrieve the microscopic data using
- > IDL. Thanks.

>

- > Now I can have 64*32 array expandible to 1024* 512 array.
- > By the way, in 64*32 array, I need to change the even rows's data
- > elements.
- > I made a C program for this but I found that subroutine REVERSE in IDL
- > can do.

>

- > Would you tell me how can I apply REVERSE only to the even row data in
- > 64*32 array?
- > (ie. keep the odd row, reverse the even row) How can I do that? I am
- > still novice using
- > IDL so I need to have some help please. Thanks in advance!

When I'm doing things like this, I often create an array of 1's and 0's to multiply the original array by. This extracts the chosen elements, and the complement of this array returns all the other, non-chosen elements.

Try this, with your array to be reversed in the array 'data':

```
xdim = 64 ; x array dimension
ydim = 32 ; y array dimension

odds = double(((1+intarr(xdim)) # indgen(ydim)) mod 2)
; create a list of integers and a list of 1's,
; co-multiply them, and extract last bit.

evens = not odds ; every row of this array which is 1 will be
; reversed

result = data*odds + reverse(data*evens)
; reverse and extract the appropriate elements

- henry

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```

Subject: Re: REVERSE even row elements in data array. Posted by Kevin Ivory on Mon, 03 Aug 1998 07:00:00 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

```
Kevin Ivory wrote:
```

> result(*, rev) = reverse(data(*, rev), 2); reverse every second row

Well, I figure I mixed up the dimensions. This should be correct:

result(*, rev) = reverse(data(*, rev)); reverse every second row

Best regards

Kevin

--

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Subject: Re: REVERSE even row elements in data array. Posted by Kevin Ivory on Mon, 03 Aug 1998 07:00:00 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Jouhahn Lee wrote:

> Would you tell me how can I apply REVERSE only to the even row data in

> 64*32 array?

Henry Throop chiral-right already showed you an algorithm I find confusing. I would do it like this:

data = indgen(64, 32) ; some test data

ydim = (size(data))[2] ; extract number of data rows

rev = indgen(ydim/2) * 2; generate the row indexing array

result = data ; only needed if you want to keep original array result(*, rev) = reverse(data(*, rev), 2); reverse every second row

Voila, Kevin

--

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