
tagsort

syntax: `tagsort(data)`

purpose: `tagsort` returns an index 'key' to data so that indexing data with the key will give a sorted version of data. This is useful for sorting other vectors so that the elements of the other vectors stay in corresponding entries.

example: Suppose we have two related vectors:

```
a = [6 5 4 2 9 3 2 1];  
b = [10 9 11 7 6 2 12 19];
```

We want to sort both `a` and `b` so that `a` is in ascending order and so that the elements of `b` keep their positions with regard to the elements of `a`:

```
>> key = tagsort(a);  
>> newa = a(key)  
newa 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 9  
>> newb = b(key)  
newb 19 7 12 2 11 9 10 6
```

Now `newa` is sorted in ascending order while `newb` is rearranged to keep its entries paired with those in `newa`, that is, 10 is matched with 6, 9 with 5, and so on.

To sort in descending order, use a trick:

```
>> tagsort(-data)
```

See also: `SORT`.

This document is an excerpt from

Resampling Stats in MATLAB

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