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Real Lie subalgebras of equal rank

It is known that if $\mathfrak{g}$ is a complex simple Lie algebra, then the maximal complex Lie subalgebras $\mathfrak{h}$ of rank equal to the rank of $\mathfrak{g}$ are obtained from the extended Dynkin diagram of $\mathfrak{g}$ by removing either one node with a prime label or two nodes with labels both equal to one (the label is the multiplicity of a given root in the highest root). Jeffrey Adams and I are working on an algorithm that will answer whether a given real form $\mathfrak{h}_0$ of $\mathfrak{h}$ is a subalgebra of a real form $\mathfrak{g}_0$ of $\mathfrak{g}$. This problem was solved by Berger for the special case when $\mathfrak{h}$ is obtained by removing a node with label equal to two. I will discuss our algorithm in the case when $\mathfrak{g}_0$ and $\mathfrak{h}_0$ are in the compact inner class.