



# Introduction to **CASA** and Data Structure

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# CASA



- CASA is the offline data reduction package for ALMA and the (Jansky) VLA
  - data from other telescopes usually work, too, but not primary goal of CASA).
- Import/export data, edit, calibrate, image, analyze.
- Also supports single dish (based on ATNF' s ASAP).
- CASA has many tasks and a LOT of tools.

# CASA



- Easy to write scripts and tasks.
- Lots of documentation, reduction tutorials, helpdesk.
- CASA has some of the most sophisticated algorithms implemented (multi-scale clean, Taylor term expansion for wide bands, W-term projection, OTF mosaicing, etc.)
- It has an active Algorithm Research Group.

# CASA

- Web site: <http://casa.nrao.edu/>
- Available for both Linux and Mac OS.
  - Make sure to subscribe to the CASA mailing list for announcements of new releases, workshops, etc... (casa-announce), or for critical bugs and code updates (casa-users) at:  
<http://casa.nrao.edu/> → Getting Help → Mailing lists

# CASA

- Documentation is available at <http://casa.nrao.edu/> → ‘Using CASA’
- Training material is available at <http://casaguides.nrao.edu>
- For help, use the NRAO help desk at: <http://help.nrao.edu>

# Outline

- CASA startup
- CASA basic python interface
- Tasks and tools
- The Measurement Set
- Data selection syntax
- Visualization tools
- Make your own task!

# CASA Startup

>casa

CASA Version 4.7.2-REL (r39762)

Compiled on: Wed 2017/03/08 09:55:37 UTC

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For help use the following commands:

tasklist                   - Task list organized by category  
taskhelp                   - One line summary of available tasks  
help taskname              - Full help for task  
toolhelp                   - One line summary of available tools  
help par.parametername   - Full help for parameter name

---

Activating auto-logging. Current session state plus future input saved.

Filename           : ipython-20170323-042148.log

Mode               : backupOutput logging : False

Raw input log     : FalseTimestamping   : False

State             : active

\*\*\* Loading ATNF ASAP Package...

\*\*\* ... ASAP (rev#URL:) import complete \*\*\*

CASA <2>:

Log Messages (:/Users/emomjian/casa-20170323-042144.log)

Search Message:  Filter: Time

Time	Priority	Origin	Message
	INFO	casa:---	---
	INFO	casa:---	CASA Version 4.7.2-REL (r39762)
	INFO	casa:---	Tagged on: 2017-03-08 09:36:35 UTC

# CASA Interface

- Uses IPython for its command line interface:
  - Filesystem navigation, shell access
  - Namespace completion (<TAB>)
  - Session logging
    - `ipython.log` – ipython command history
    - `casapy.log` – casa messages
  - Numbered input/output with command history, full searching



# Python Pointers

- to run a .py script:

```
execfile( '<scriptname>' )
```

example: `execfile( 'ngc5921_demo.py' )`

- indentation matters!
  - be careful when doing cut-and-paste to Python
  - cut a few (4-6) lines at a time
- Python counts from 0 to n-1!
- variables are global when using *task interface*
- Task names are objects (not variables)

# Tasks and tools in CASA

- **Tasks** - high-level functionality, well defined purpose
  - function call or parameter handling interface
  - these are what you should use in tutorial
- **Tools** - complete functionality
  - **tool.method** calls, used by tasks
  - sometimes shown in tutorial scripts
- Shell commands can be run with a leading exclamation mark    **!du -hs**

# CASA

- All CASA tasks can be listed by *tasklist*.
- The tasks are grouped as:
  - Import/export
  - Information
  - Editing
  - Manipulation
  - Calibration
  - Modeling
  - Imaging
  - Analysis
  - Visualization
  - Simulation
  - Single dish
  - Utility
- AIPS – CASA dictionary is available at <https://safe.nrao.edu/wiki/bin/view/Software/CASA-AIPSDictionary>
- (Historic) MIRIAD-CASA and CLIC-CASA dictionaries are available in the CASA cookbook.

# Tasks

To list the tasks: *tasklist*

```
-----> tasklist()
Available tasks, organized by category (experimental tasks in parens ()
  deprecated tasks in curly brackets {}).
  Single Dish sd* tasks are available after asap_init() is run.
```

Import/export	Information	Editing	Manipulation
exportfits	imhead	fixplanets	concat
exportuvfits	imstat	fixvis	conjugatevis
importaipscale	imval	flagautocorr	cvel
importasdm	listcal	flagcmd	fixvis
importfits	listhistory	flagdata	hanningsmooth
importfitsidi	listobs	flagmanager	imhead
importuvfits	listvis	msview	msmoments
importvla	plotms	plotms	plotms
(exportasdm)	plotuv	plotxy	plotxy
(importevla)	plotxy	(flagdata2)	split
(importgmt)	vishead	(testautoflag)	testconcat
{importoldasdm}	visstat		uvcontsub
	(listsdm)		vishead
			{uvcontsub2}
Calibration	Modeling	Imaging	Analysis
accum	setjy	clean	imcollapse
applycal	uvcontsub	deconvolve	imcontsub
bandpass	uvmodelfit	feather	imfit
blcal	uvsub	ft	imhead
calstat	{uvcontsub2}	imcontsub	immath
clearcal		(boxit)	immoments
fixplanets		(csvclean)	impbcor
fluxscale		{mosaic}	imregrid
ft		{widefield}	imsmooth
gaincal			imstat
gencal			imtrans
listcal			imval
plotants			listvis
plotcal			slsearch
polcal			splattotable
setjy			(specfit)
smoothcal			
uvmodelfit			
uvsub			
Visualization	Simulation	Single dish	Utility
clearplot	sim_analyze	asap_init	browsetable
imview	sim_observe	sdaverage	clearplot
msview	simdata	sdbaseline	clearstat
plotants		sdcal	concat
plotcal		sdcoadd	conjugatevis
plotms		sdfit	find
plotuv		sdflag	help par.parameter
plotxy		sdflagmanager	help taskname
viewer		sdimaging	imview
		sdimprocess	msview
		sdlist	plotms
		sdmath	rmtables
		sdplot	startup
		sdsave	taskhelp
		sdscale	tasklist
		sdsmooth	testconcat
		sdstat	toolhelp
		sdtpimaging	
User defined tasks			

# Tasks

To see list of tasks with short help:  
*taskhelp*

```
CASA <4>: taskhelp
-----> taskhelp()
Available tasks:

accum          : Accumulate incremental calibration solutions into a calibration table
applycal      : Apply calibrations solutions(s) to data
autoclean     : CLEAN an image with automatically-chosen clean regions.
bandpass      : Calculates a bandpass calibration solution
bcal         : Calculate a baseline-based calibration solution (gain or bandpass)
boxit        : Box regions in image above given threshold value.
browseable    : Browse a table (MS, calibration table, image)
calstat       : Displays statistical information on a calibration table
clean         : Invert and deconvolve images with selected algorithm
clearcal      : Re-initializes the calibration for a visibility data set
clearplot     : Clear the matplotlib plotter and all layers
clearstat     : Clear all autolock locks
concat        : Concatenate several visibility data sets.
conjugatevis  : Change the sign of the phases in all visibility columns.
csvclean      : This task does an invert of the visibilities and deconvolve in the image plane.
cvel         : regrid an MS to a new spectral window / channel structure or frame
deconvolve    : Image based deconvolver
exportasdm    : Convert a CASA visibility file (MS) into an ALMA Science Data Model
exportfits    : Convert a CASA image to a FITS file
exportuvfits  : Convert a CASA visibility data set to a UVFITS file:
feather       : Combine two images using their Fourier transforms
find          : Find string in tasks, task names, parameter names:
fixplanets   : Changes FIELD and SOURCE table entries based on user given direction or POINTING table, optionally fixes the UVW coordinates
fixvis       : Recalculates (u, v, w) and/or changes Phase Center
flagautocorr  : Flag autocorrelations
flagcmd       : Flagging task based on flagging commands
flagdata     : All purpose flagging task based on selections
flagdata2    : All purpose flagging task based on selections. It allows the combination of several modes.
flagmanager   : Enable list, save, restore, delete and rename flag version files.
fluxscale    : Bootstrap the flux density scale from standard calibrators
ft           : Insert a source model into the MODEL DATA column of a visibility set:
```

# Task Interface

- parameters are set as global Python variables

(set) <param> = <value>

(e.g. , vis = 'ngc5921.demo.ms' )

- using inp, default, saveinputs, tget, tput
- execute

<taskname> or go ( e.g. clean() )

# Task Interface

Call a task by

>inp <taskname>

if default values are desired, first type

>default <taskname>, followed by inp

```
CASA <9>: inp
-----> inp()
# gaincal :: Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations
vis                =      ''      # Name of input visibility file
caltable           =      ''      # Name of output gain calibration table
field              =      ''      # Select field using field id(s) or field name(s)
spw                =      ''      # Select spectral window/channels
intent             =      ''      # Select observing intent
selectdata       =      False    # Other data selection parameters
solint             =      'inf'    # Solution interval: egs. 'inf', '60s' (see help)
combine            =      ''      # Data axes which to combine for solve (scan, spw, and/or field)
preavg             =      -1.0    # Pre-averaging interval (sec) (rarely needed)
refant             =      ''      # Reference antenna name(s)
minblperant       =      4        # Minimum baselines _per antenna_ required for solve
minsnr             =      3.0     # Reject solutions below this SNR
solnorm            =      False   # Normalize average solution amplitudes to 1.0 (G, T only)
gainstype       =      'G'      # Type of gain solution (G,T,GSPLINE,K,KCROSS)
smodel             =      []      # Point source Stokes parameters for source model.
calmode            =      'ap'    # Type of solution: ('ap', 'p', 'a')
append             =      False   # Append solutions to the (existing) table
gaintable         =      ['']    # Gain calibration table(s) to apply on the fly
gainfield          =      ['']    # Select a subset of calibrators from gaintable(s)
interp             =      ['']    # Temporal interpolation for each gaintable (=linear)
spwmap             =      []      # Spectral windows combinations to form for gaintables(s)
gaincurve          =      False   # Apply internal VLA antenna gain curve correction
opacity            =      []      # Opacity correction to apply (nepers), per spw
parang             =      False   # Apply parallactic angle correction on the fly
async              =      False   # If true the taskname must be started using gaincal(...)
```

# Task Interface

Some parameters are expandable, e.g., selectdata

```
CASA <11>: selectdata =true

CASA <12>: inp
-----> inp()
# gaincal :: Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations
vis                =      ''      # Name of input visibility file
caltable           =      ''      # Name of output gain calibration table
field              =      ''      # Select field using field id(s) or field name(s)
spw                =      ''      # Select spectral window/channels
intent             =      ''      # Select observing intent
selectdata       =      True    # Other data selection parameters
  timerange        =      ''      # Select data based on time range
  uvrange          =      ''      # Select data within uvrange (default units meters)
  antenna          =      ''      # Select data based on antenna/baseline
  scan             =      ''      # Scan number range
  observation      =      ''      # Select by observation ID(s)
  msselect         =      ''      # Optional complex data selection (ignore for now)

solint             =      'inf'    # Solution interval: egs. 'inf', '60s' (see help)
combine           =      ''      # Data axes which to combine for solve (scan, spw, and/or field)
preavg            =      -1.0     # Pre-averaging interval (sec) (rarely needed)
refant            =      ''      # Reference antenna name(s)
minblperant      =      4        # Minimum baselines _per antenna_ required for solve
minsnr            =      3.0     # Reject solutions below this SNR
solnorm           =      False    # Normalize average solution amplitudes to 1.0 (G, T only)
gaintype        =      'G'      # Type of gain solution (G,T,GSPLINE,K,KCROSS)
smodel            =      []      # Point source Stokes parameters for source model.
calmode           =      'ap'    # Type of solution: ('ap', 'p', 'a')
append            =      False    # Append solutions to the (existing) table
gaintable         =      ['']    # Gain calibration table(s) to apply on the fly
gainfield         =      ['']    # Select a subset of calibrators from gaintable(s)
interp            =      ['']    # Temporal interpolation for each gaintable (=linear)
spwmap            =      []      # Spectral windows combinations to form for gaintables(s)
gaincurve         =      False    # Apply internal VLA antenna gain curve correction
opacity           =      []      # Opacity correction to apply (nepers), per spw
parang            =      False    # Apply parallactic angle correction on the fly
asyncl            =      False    # If true the taskname must be started using gaincal( )
```



# Task Execution

- Two ways to invoke:
  - call from Python as functions with arguments  
`taskname( arg1=val1, arg2=val2, ... )`, like  
`clean(vis= 'input.ms' ,  
imasename= 'galaxy' ,selectvis=T, robust=0.5,  
imsize=[200,200])`  
unspecified parameters will be defaulted
  - use standard tasking interface.

# Parameter Checking

```
CASA <19>: inp
-----> inp()
# gaincal :: Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations
vis                =      ''      # Name of input visibility file
caltable           =      ''      # Name of output gain calibration table
field              =      ''      # Select field using field id(s) or field name(s)
spw                =      ''      # Select spectral window/channels
intent             =      ''      # Select observing intent
selectdata         =      False    # Other data selection parameters
solint             =      'inf'    # Solution interval (sec) ('inf', '60s' (see help))
combine            =      ''      # Data combination mode for solve (scan, spw, and/or field)
preavg             =      -1.0    # Pre-averaging (sec) (rarely needed)
refant             =      ''      # Reference antenna(s)
minblperant        =      4       # Minimum baselines _per antenna_ required for solve
minsnr             =      3.0     # Reject solutions below this SNR
solnorm            =      False    # Normalize average solution amplitudes to 1.0 (G, T only)
gaintype           =      'G'     # Type of gain solution (G,T,GSPLINE,K,KCROSS)
smodel             =      []      # Point source Stokes parameters for source model.
calmode            =      'noidea' # Type of solution: ('ap', 'p', 'a')
append             =      False    # Append solutions to the (existing) table
gaintable          =      ['']    # Gain calibration table(s) to apply on the fly
gainfield          =      ['']    # Select a subset of calibrators from gaintable(s)
interp             =      ['']    # Temporal interpolation for each gaintable (=linear)
spwmap             =      []      # Spectral windows combinations to form for gaintables(s)
gaincurve          =      False    # Apply internal VLA antenna gain curve correction
opacity            =      []      # Opacity correction to apply (nepers), per spw
parang             =      False    # Apply parallactic angle correction on the fly
asyncl             =      False    # If true the taskname must be started using gaincal(...)
```

erroneous values in red

# Help on Tasks

In-line help for all tasks (help <taskname>)

>help gaincal

Help on **gaincal** task:

Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations

The complex gains for each antenna/spwid are determined from the data column (raw data) divided by the model column. The gains can be obtained for a specified solution interval, spw combination and field combination. The GSPLINE spline (smooth) option is still under development.

Previous calibrations (egs, bandpass, opacity, parallactic angle) can be applied on the fly. At present with dual-polarized data, both polarizations must be unflagged for any solution to be obtained.

Keyword arguments:

vis -- Name of input visibility file

default: none; example: vis='ngc5921.ms'

caltable -- Name of output gain calibration table

default: none; example: caltable='ngc5921.gcal'

--- Data Selection (see help par.selectdata for more detailed information)

field -- Select field using field id(s) or field name(s).

['go listobs' to obtain the list id's or names]

default: ''=all fields

If field string is a non-negative integer, it is assumed a field index, otherwise, it is assumed a field name

field='0~2'; field ids 0,1,2

field='0,4,5~7'; field ids 0,4,5,6,7

field='3C286,3C295'; field named 3C286 and 3C295

field = '3,4C\*'; field id 3, all names starting with 4C

DON'T FORGET TO INCLUDE THE FLUX DENSITY CALIBRATOR IF YOU HAVE ONE

# Tools in CASA

④ What if there's no task?

→ use CASA tools (tasks are built upon tools)

④ tools are functions/methods

④ call from casapy as `<tool>.<method>()`

④ default tool objects are pre-constructed

④ e.g. imager (im) , calibrator (cb), ms (ms) , etc.  
(see toolhelp)

# CASA Tool List

To list the default tools:

>toolhelp

~1000 tools available

Available tools:

```
at : Juan Pardo ATM library
cb : Calibration utilities
cp : Cal solution plotting utilities
cs : Coordinate system utilities
fg : Flagging/Flag management utilities
ia : Image analysis utilities
im : Imaging utilities
me : Measures utilities
ms : MeasurementSet (MS) utilities
mp : MS plotting (data (amp/phase) versus other quantities)
pm : PlotMS utilities
rg : Region manipulation utilities
tb : Table utilities (selection, extraction, etc)
tp : Table plotting utilities
qa : Quanta utilities
sl : Spectral line import and search
sm : Simulation utilities
vp : Voltage pattern/primary beam utilities
---
pl : pylab functions (e.g., pl.title, etc)
sd : (after running asap_init()) Single dish utilities
```

Tools are described in the CASA Toolkit Reference:

<http://casa.nrao.edu/docs/CasaRef/CasaRef.html>

# The Measurement Set

- The MS is a directory on disk, it consists of a MAIN table and sub-tables.
  - The MAIN table contains the visibility data. It consists of the `table.*` files.
  - The sub-tables (e.g. FIELD, SOURCE, ANTENNA, etc.) contain auxiliary and secondary information.
  - The sub-tables are sub-directories.
- To copy: must use `cp -rf` to get contents
- Best to remove MS with `rmtables( 'filename' )`

# Example MS

```
CASA <31>: ls day2_TDEM0003_20s_full/
ANTENNA/          STATE/          table.f18_TSM1  table.f25_TSM1
DATA_DESCRIPTION/ table.dat       table.f19        table.f3
FEED/            table.f1        table.f2         table.f4
FIELD/           table.f10       table.f20        table.f5
FLAG_CMD/        table.f11       table.f21        table.f6
HISTORY/         table.f12       table.f21_TSM0   table.f7
OBSERVATION/     table.f13       table.f22        table.f8
POINTING/        table.f14       table.f22_TSM1   table.f9
POLARIZATION/    table.f15       table.f23        table.info
PROCESSOR/       table.f16       table.f23_TSM1   table.lock
SORTED_TABLE/    table.f17       table.f24        WEATHER/
SOURCE/          table.f17_TSM1  table.f24_TSM1
SPECTRAL_WINDOW/ table.f18        table.f25
```

```
CASA <32>: ls day2_TDEM0003_20s_full/ANTENNA/
table.dat  table.f0  table.info  table.lock
```

# Data Selection Syntax

- field - string with source name or field ID
  - can use ‘\*’ as wildcard, first checks for name, then ID
  - example: field = ‘1331+305’ ; field = ‘3C\*’ ; field = ‘0,1,4~5’
- spw - string with spectral window ID plus channels
  - use ‘:’ as separator of spw from optional channelization
  - example: spw = ‘0~2’ ; spw = ‘1:10~30’



# Selection Syntax

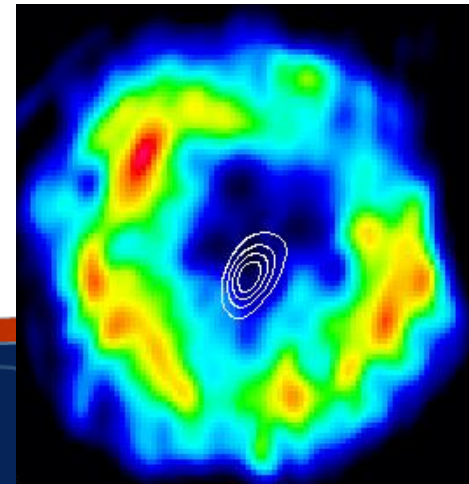
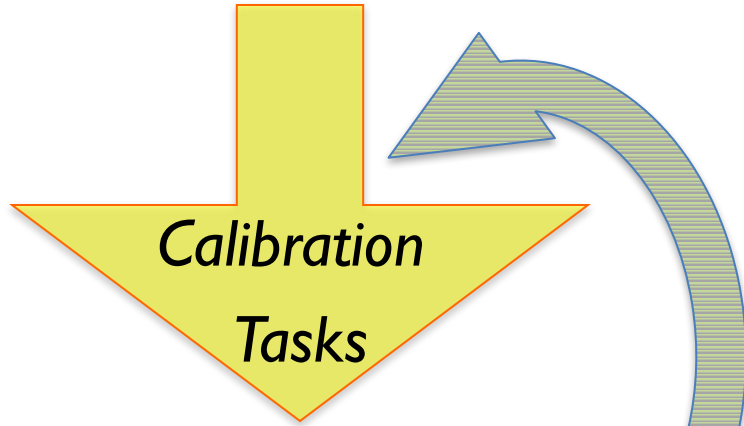
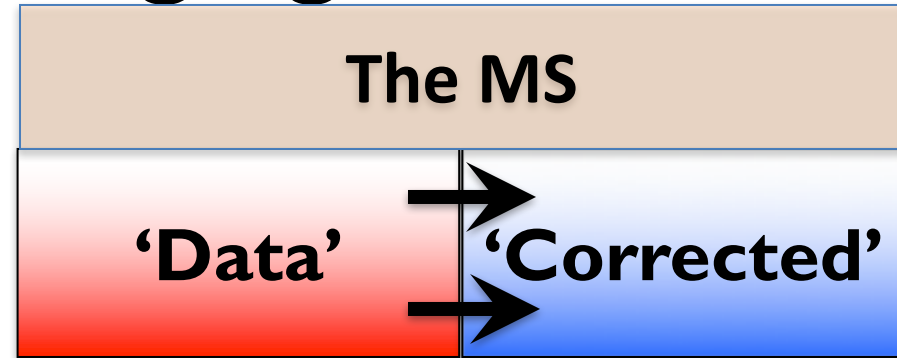
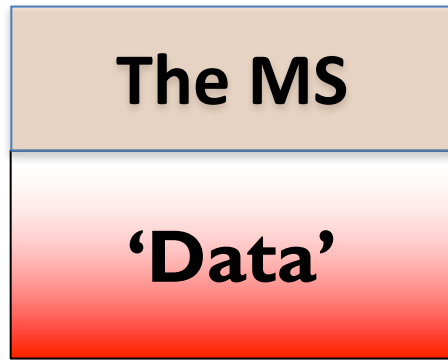
- antenna - string with antenna name or ID
  - first check for name, then pad name, then ID
  - example: antenna = '1~5,11' ; antenna = 'ea\*', '!ea01'
  - For a baseline, use: antenna = 'ea01&ea10'
- timerange - string with date/time range
  - specify 'T0~T1', missing parts of T1 default to T0.
  - example: timerange = '2007/10/16/01:00:00~06:30:00'
  - If year, month, day are not specified → defaults to 1<sup>st</sup> day in the data set.

# The MS structure

<b>'Data' column</b> Raw Data	<b>'Corrected' Column</b> Calibrated Data	<b>'Model' Column</b> (optional) FT of source model
----------------------------------	--	---

- When you load your data from the archive, your MS will only have the 'Data' column.
- The other two columns can be created by various means.
- The creation of the other two columns → MS tripling in size.
- The 'Model' Column is optional.
  - If not created → MS doubling in size.
  - Models can be “attached” to the MS, and used when needed (replacing the need for the 'Model' column).

# Calibration & Imaging Flow

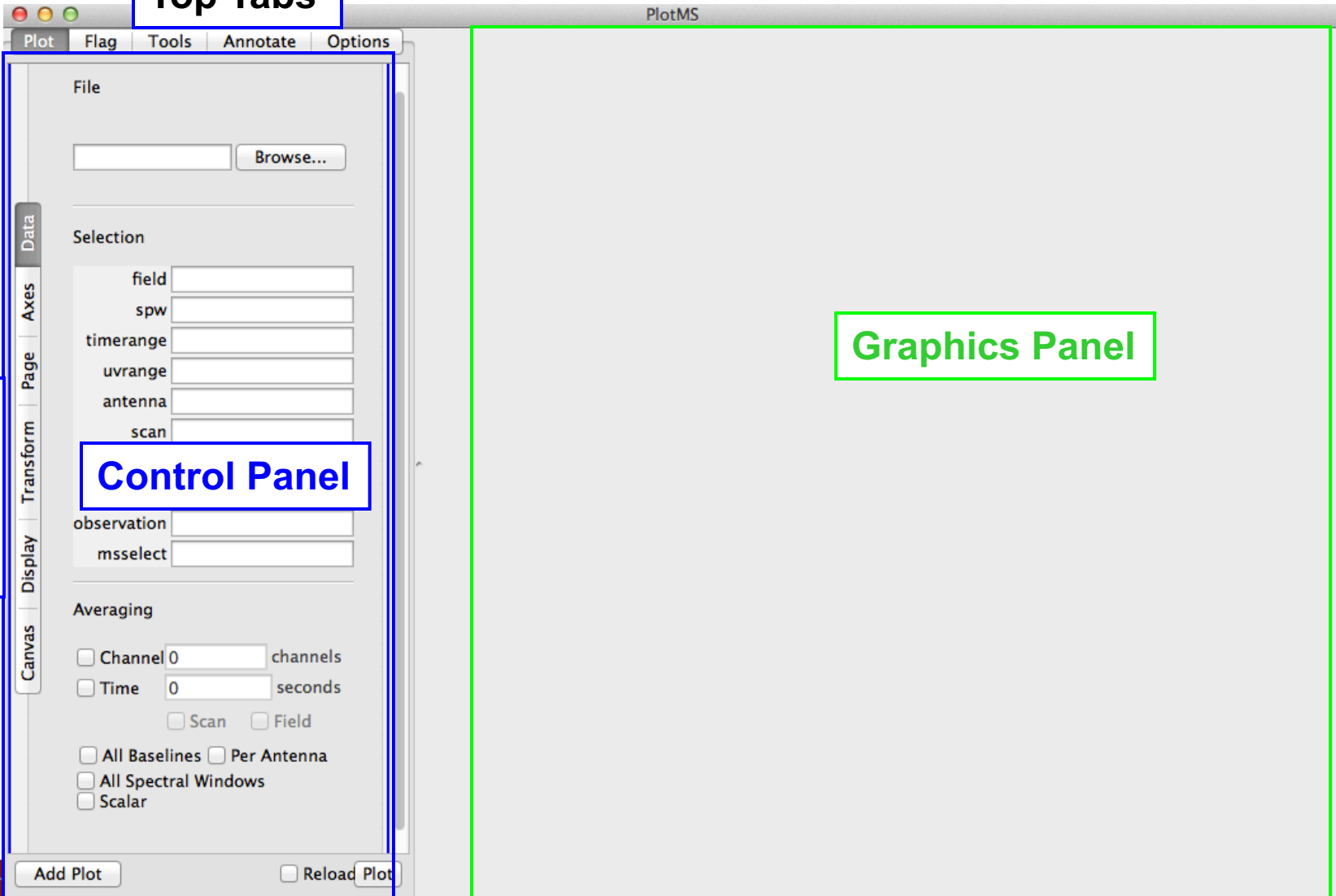


# Visualization Tools

- Visibilities: plotms, msview
- Images: viewer, imview
- Calibration tables: plotcal (or plotms)
- Any table values: browsetable
- Single dish: sdplot
- Plot anything: use python's matplotlib

# Data Review: *plotms* (unix command line *casaplotms*)

Top Tabs



Graphics Panel

Control Panel

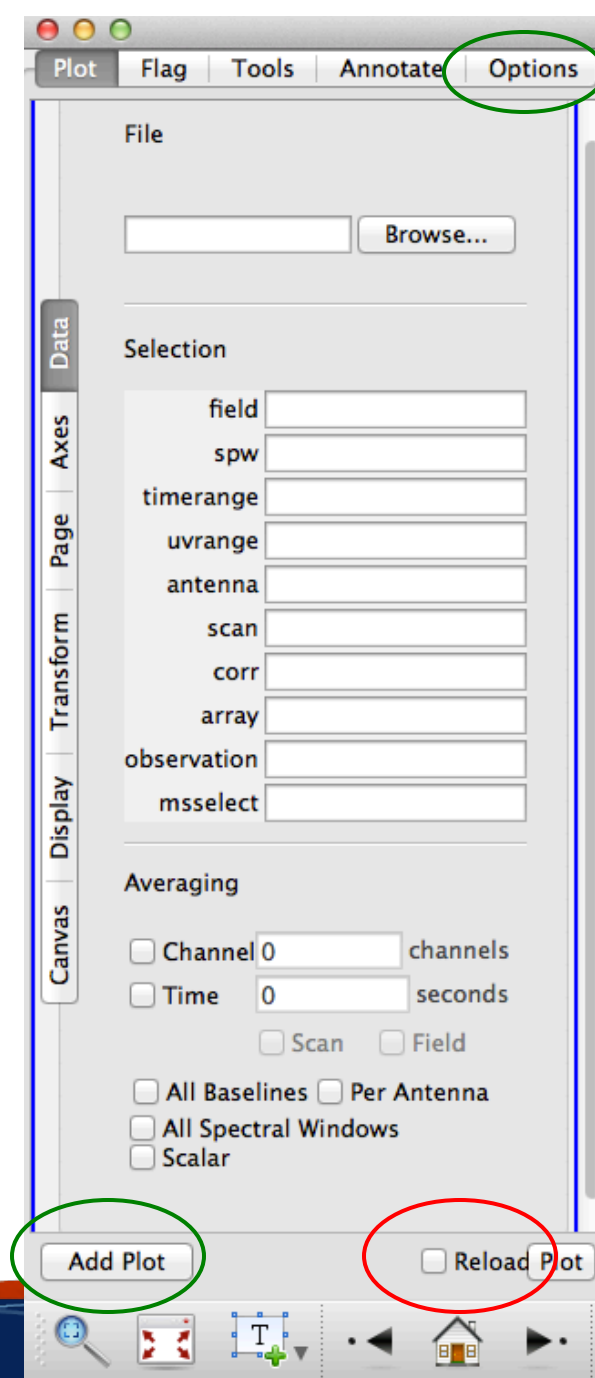
Tools Panel

# Data Review: *plotms*

## Control Panel: Data

Check the 'Reload' box if the MS has been modified through another task.

Use the 'Options' to divide the screen into multiple panels, and 'Add plot' to be able make plots of multiple data sets (or one data set but using different axes) onto the graphic panel.



# Data Review: *plotms*

MS Ids and other meta info:

- 'scan' (number)
- 'field' (index)
- 'time',
- 'interval'='timeint'='timeinterval'='time\_interval'
- 'spw' (index)
- 'chan'='channel' (index)
- 'freq'='frequency' (GHz)
- 'vel'='velocity' (km/s)
- 'corr'='correlation' (index)
- 'ant1'='antenna1' (index)
- 'ant2'='antenna2' (index)
- 'baseline' (a baseline index)
- 'row' (absolute row Id from the MS)

Visibility values, flags:

- 'amp'='amplitude'
- 'phase' (deg)
- 'real'
- 'imag'='imaginary'
- 'wt'='weight'
- 'flag'
- 'flagrow'

Axes



A screenshot of the plotms software interface. The window has a menu bar with 'Plot', 'Flag', 'Tools', 'Annotate', and 'Options'. On the left side, there is a vertical toolbar with buttons for 'Canvas', 'Display', 'Transform', 'Page', 'Axes', and 'Data'. The main area is divided into two sections: 'X Axis' and 'Y Axis Data'. The 'X Axis' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Time', a 'Cached' checkbox checked, and 'Attach' radio buttons for 'Bottom' (selected) and 'Top'. The 'Range' section has 'Automatic' selected, with input fields for '1858/11/17/00:00:00.000' and 'to 1858/11/17/00:00:00.000'. The 'Y Axis Data' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Amp: corrected'. Below it, 'Data' is set to 'Amp' and 'Data Column' is set to 'corrected'. The 'Cached' checkbox is checked, and 'Attach' radio buttons for 'Left' (selected) and 'Right' are present. The 'Range' section has 'Automatic' selected, with input fields for '0' and 'to 0'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add Y Axis Data', 'Delete Y Axis Data', 'Add Plot', and 'Reload Plot'.

# Data Review: *plotms*

Observational geometry:

'uvdist' (meters)

'uvwave'='uvdistl'='uvdist\_l' (wavelengths, per channel)

'u' (meters)

'v' (meters)

'w' (meters)

'azimuth' (at array reference; degrees)

'elevation' (at array reference; degrees)

'hourang'='hourangle' (at array reference; hours)

'parang'='parangle'='parallacticangle' (at array reference; degrees)

Antenna-based (only works vs. data lds):

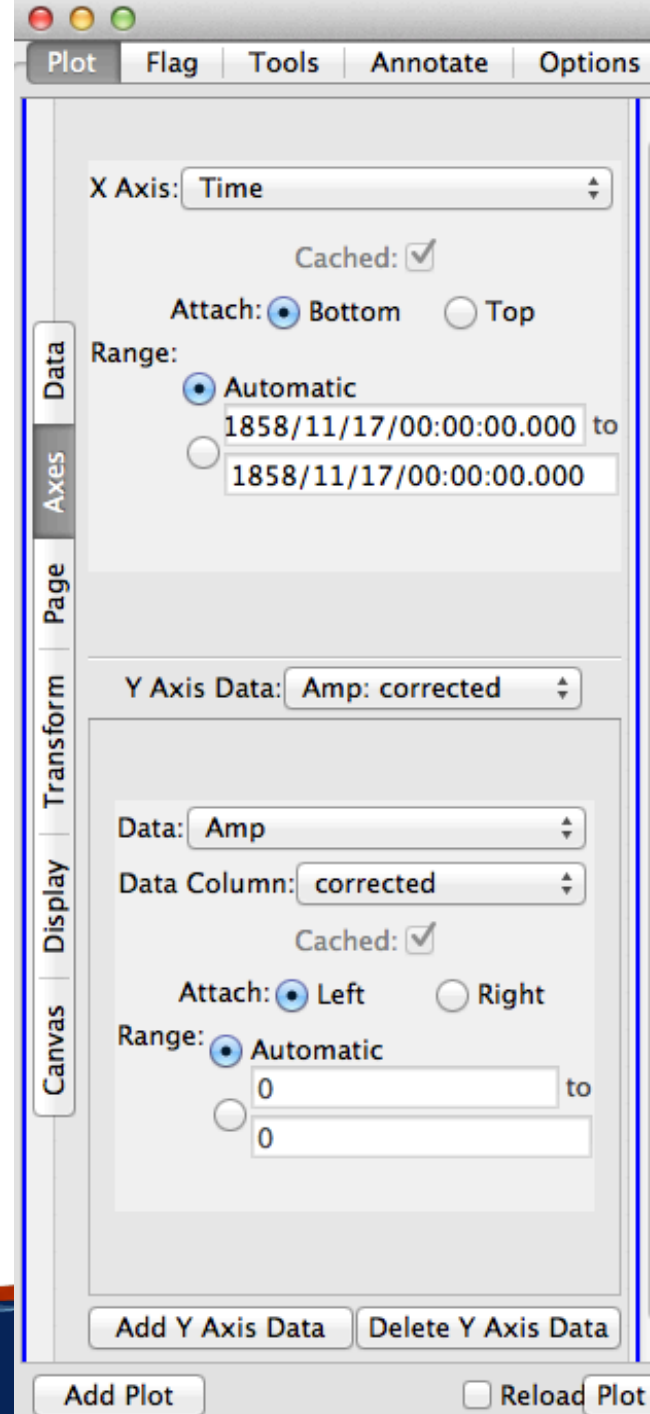
'ant'='antenna'

'ant-azimuth'

'ant-elevation'

'ant-parang'='ant-parangle'

Axes





# Data Review: *plotms*

Page: to iterate on

Scan

Field

Spw

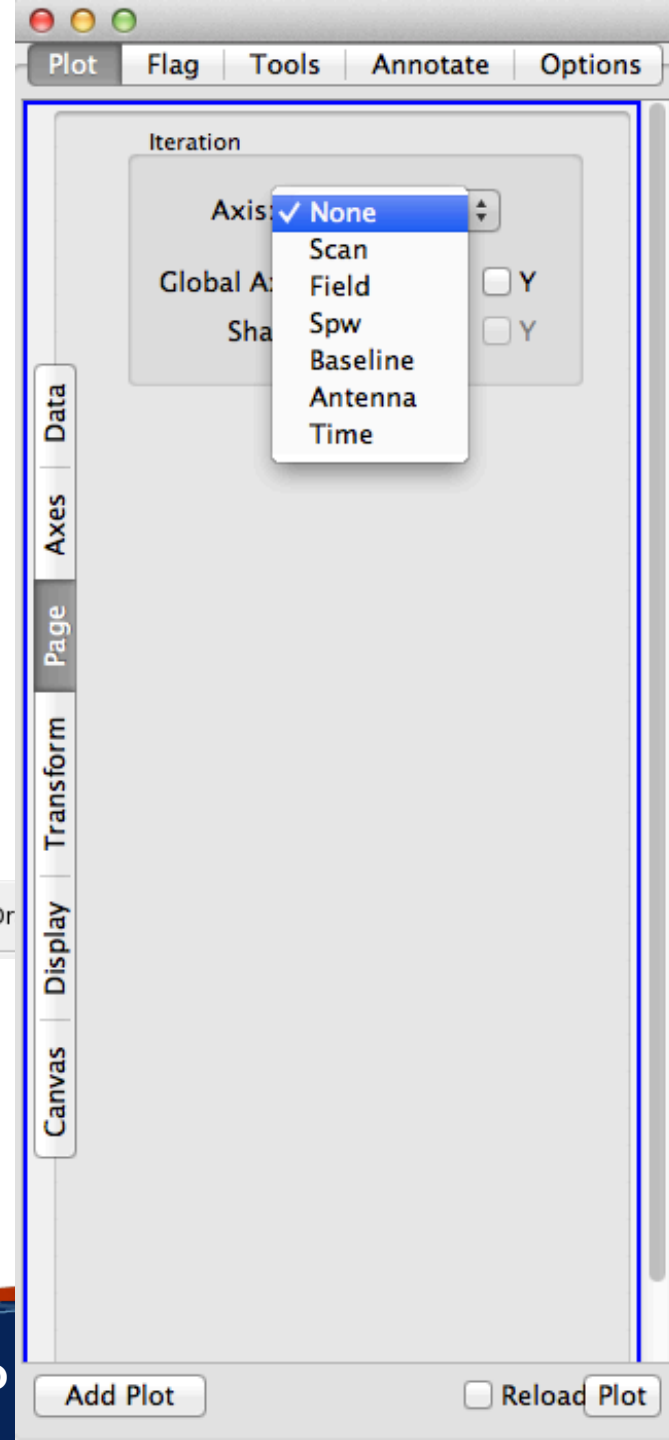
Baseline

Antenna

Time



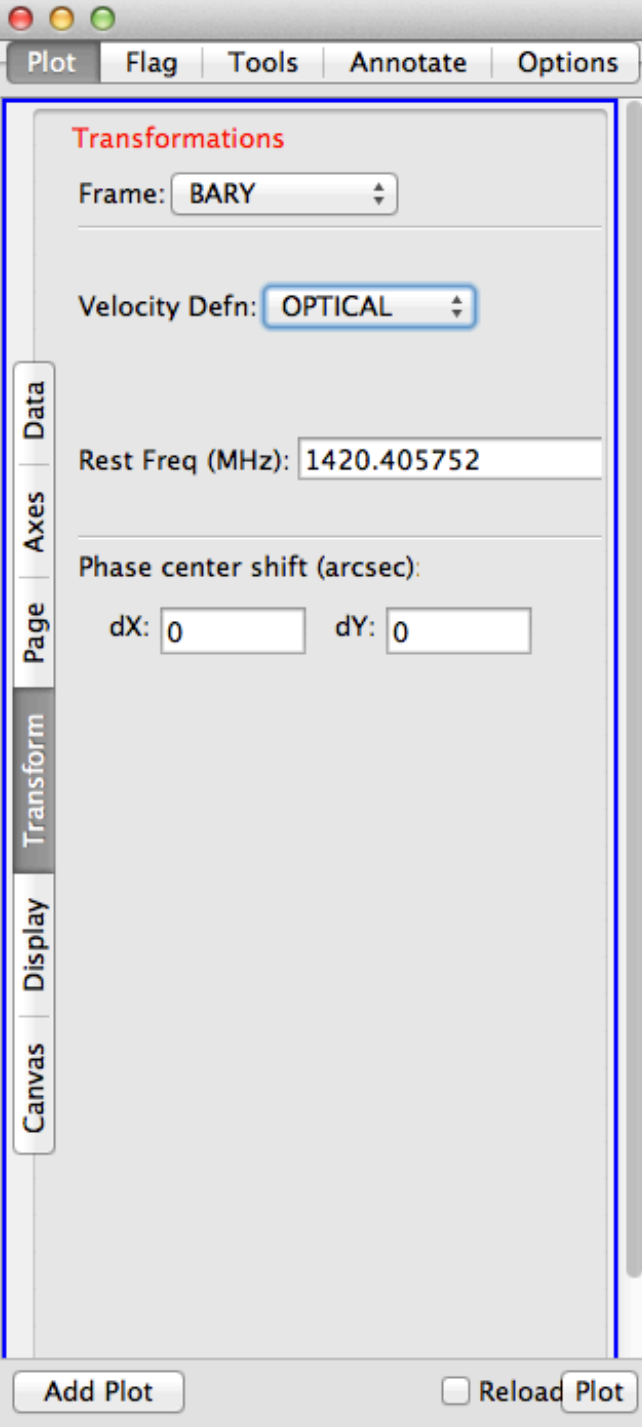
Tool panel



# Data Review: *plotms*

## Transformations

Frame: TOPO, GEO, BARY, LSRK, LSRD, etc..



The screenshot shows the 'Transformations' panel in the plotms software. The panel has a title bar with 'Plot', 'Flag', 'Tools', 'Annotate', and 'Options'. Below the title bar, the 'Transformations' section is highlighted. It contains the following controls:

- Frame: BARY (dropdown menu)
- Velocity Defn: OPTICAL (dropdown menu)
- Rest Freq (MHz): 1420.405752 (text input)
- Phase center shift (arcsec):
  - dX: 0 (text input)
  - dY: 0 (text input)

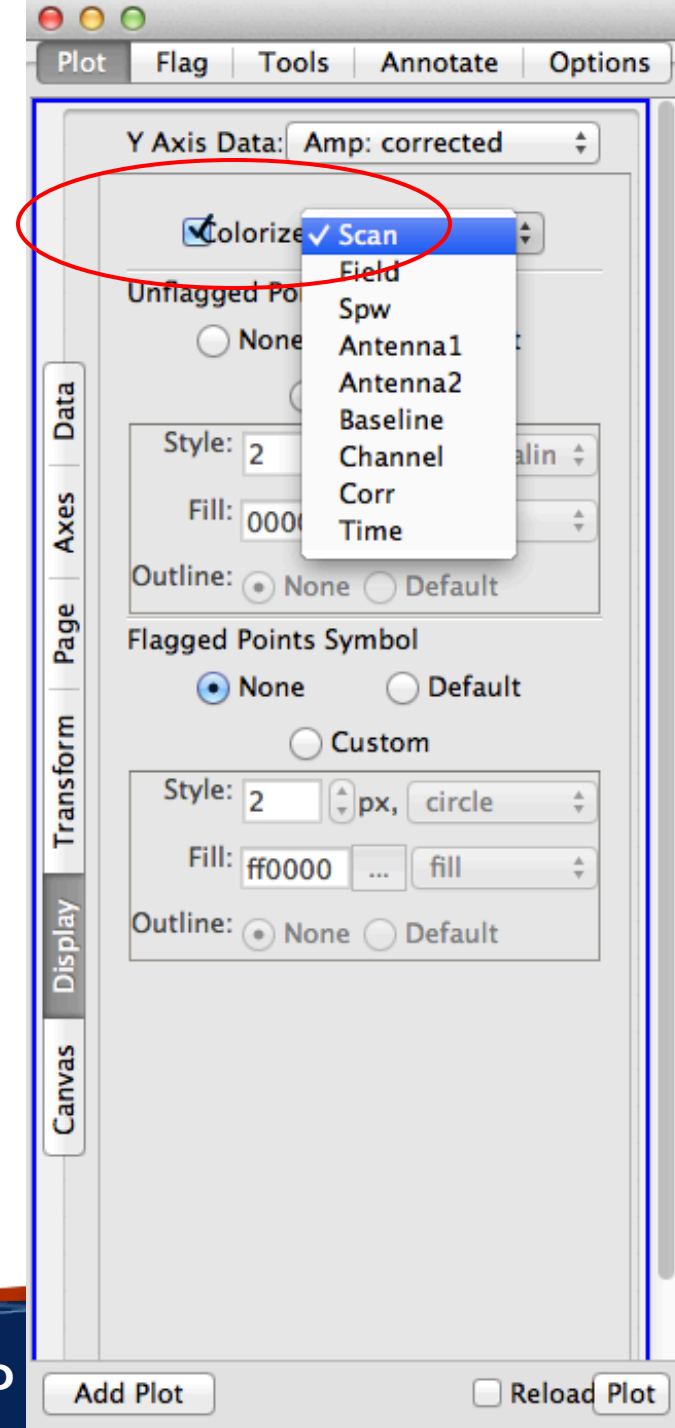
On the left side of the panel, there is a vertical navigation bar with buttons for 'Canvas', 'Display', 'Transform', 'Page', 'Axes', and 'Data'. The 'Transform' button is currently selected. At the bottom of the panel, there are two buttons: 'Add Plot' and 'Reload Plot' (with a checkbox).

# Data Review: *plotms*

## Display

Colorize by:

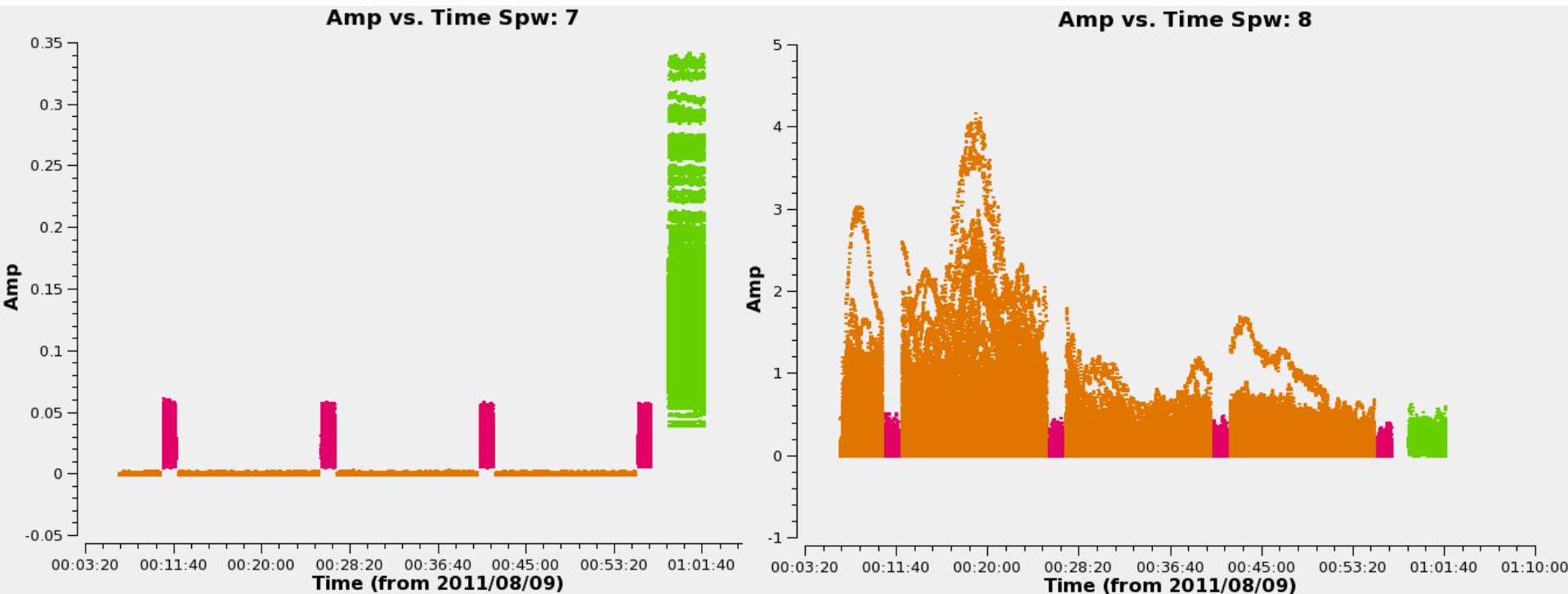
- Scan
- Field
- Spw
- Antenna1
- Antenna2
- Baseline
- Channel
- Correlation
- Time



# Data Review: *plotms*

Example: x-axis: time, y-axis: amp

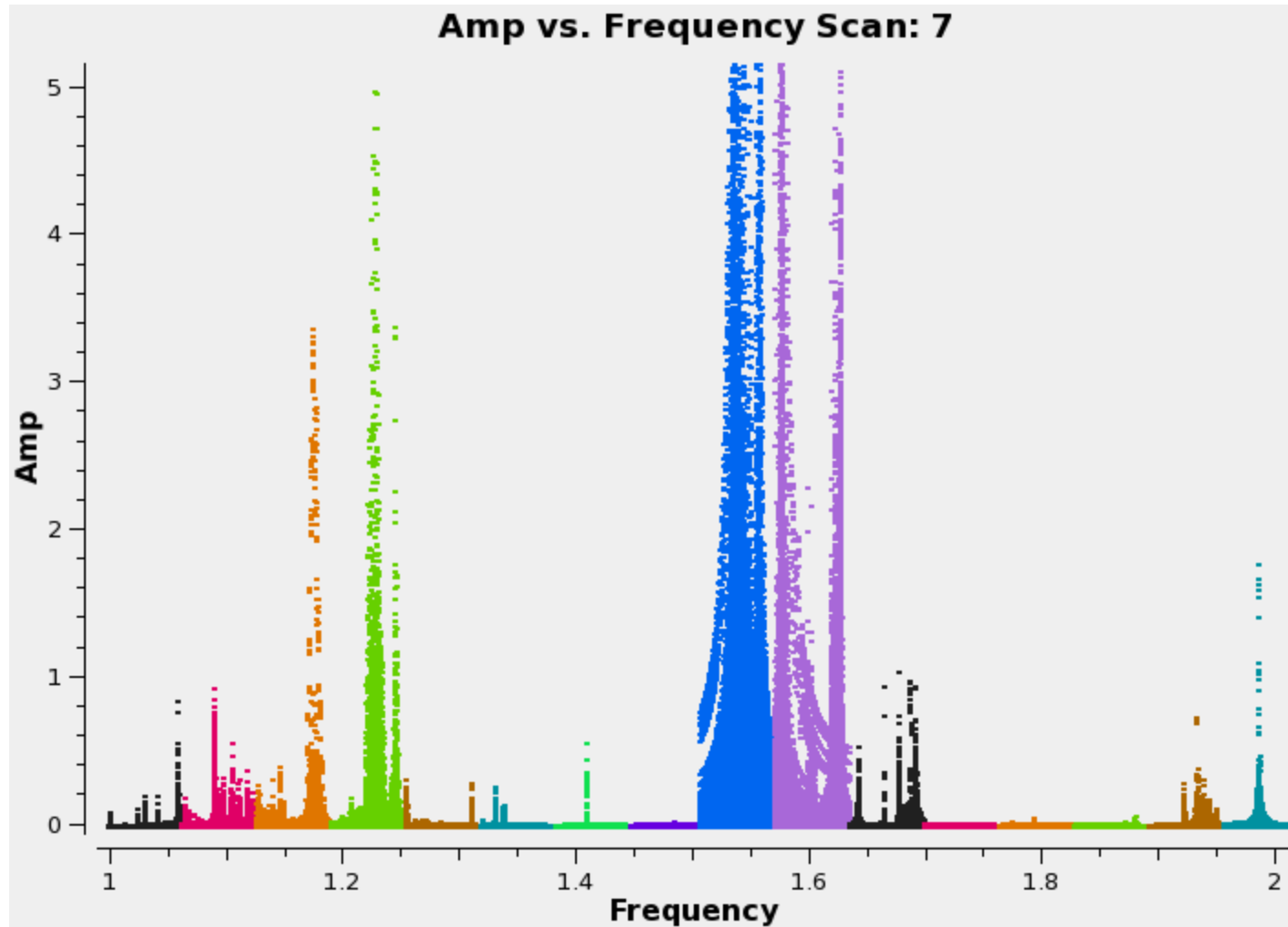
iter: spw (with all channels averaged)



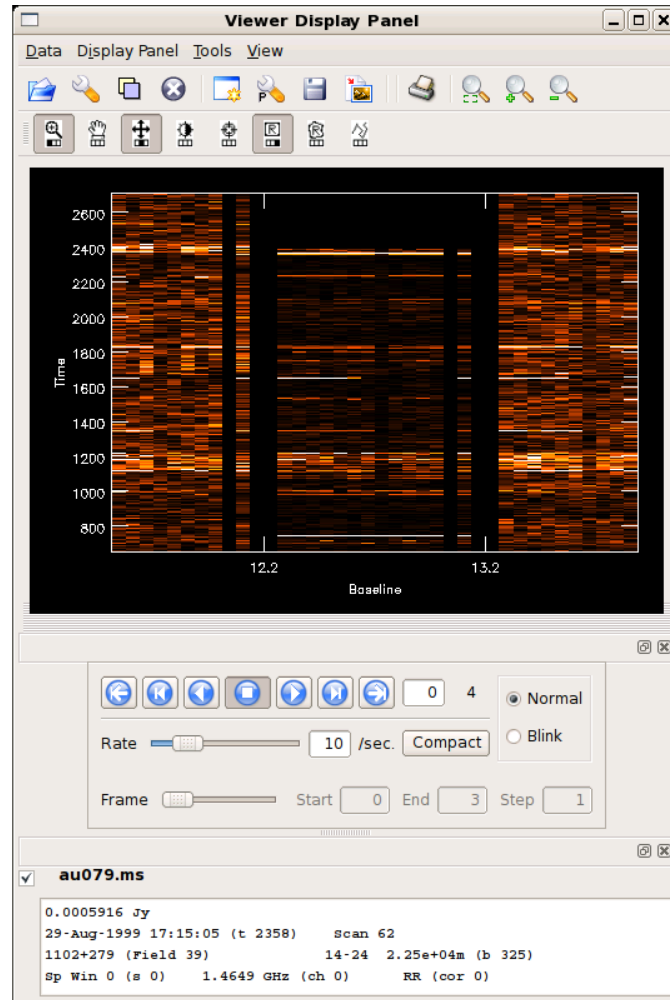
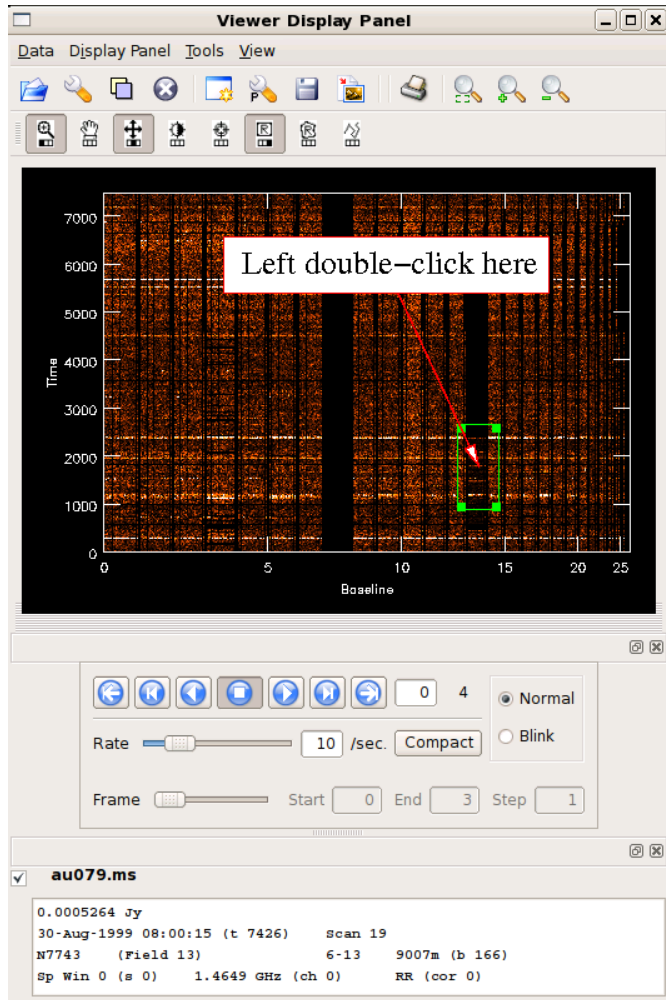
# Data Review: *plotms*

Example: x-axis: frequency, y-axis: amp

iteration: scan



# Data review: *msview*



# Image Viewer: *viewer*

The screenshot displays the 'Image Viewer' application window, divided into two main sections: the 'Viewer Display Panel' on the left and the 'Data Display Options' panel on the right.

**Viewer Display Panel:**

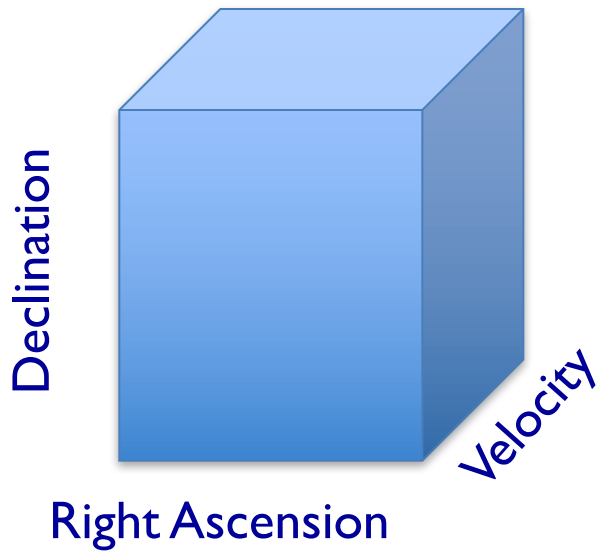
- Menu:** Data, Display Panel, Tools, View.
- Toolbar:** Includes a 'Trash' icon and various navigation and display tools.
- Plot:** A contour plot of a galaxy. The vertical axis is labeled 'J2000 Declination' with values from 58' to 10'. The horizontal axis is labeled 'J2000 Right Ascension' with values from 15<sup>h</sup>22<sup>m</sup>18<sup>s</sup> to 36<sup>s</sup>. The plot shows a bright orange galaxy core with blue contour lines overlaid.
- Navigation Controls:** A set of buttons for navigation (back, forward, home, etc.), a 'Rate' slider set to 10 /sec, and a 'Compact' button. Below these are 'Frame' controls with 'Start' and 'End' set to 0 and 'Step' set to 1. Radio buttons for 'Normal' (selected) and 'Blink' are also present.
- File List:** Two files are listed:
  - ngc5921.demo.moments.weighted\_coord-contour
  - ngc5921.demo.moments.integrated
- Metadata:** For the selected file, it shows: masked Pixel: 155 120 0 0; 15:21:32.830 +05.01:52.605 I 1607.99 km/s; Contours: 1418.5 1455.6 1492.8 1529.9.

**Data Display Options Panel:**

- Display axes:** (Empty)
- Hidden axes:** (Empty)
- Basic Settings:**
  - Aspect ratio: fixed world (checked)
  - Pixel treatment: edge (checked)
  - Resampling mode: bilinear (checked)
  - Relative Contour Levels: [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8] (checked)
  - Base Contour Level: 1381.3 (checked)
  - Unit Contour Level: 1567.1 (checked)
  - Line width: 0.5 (checked)
  - Dash negative contours?: true (checked)
  - Dash positive contours?: false (checked)
  - Line color: blue (checked)
- Position tracking:** (Empty)
- Axis labels:** (Empty)
- Axis label properties:** (Empty)
- Beam Ellipse:** (Empty)
- Buttons:** Apply, Dismiss.

# Image Viewer

- Displaying cubes
- Movies
- Channel maps



Viewer Display Panel

Data Display Panel Tools View

J2000 Declination

J2000 Right Ascension

1499.78 km/s

1494.63 km/s

1489.48 km/s

1484.32 km/s

Navigation controls: Back, Forward, Home, Stop, Play, Full Screen, 21/46, Normal/Blink, Rate: 10 /sec. Compact, Frame: Start 0 End 45 Step 1

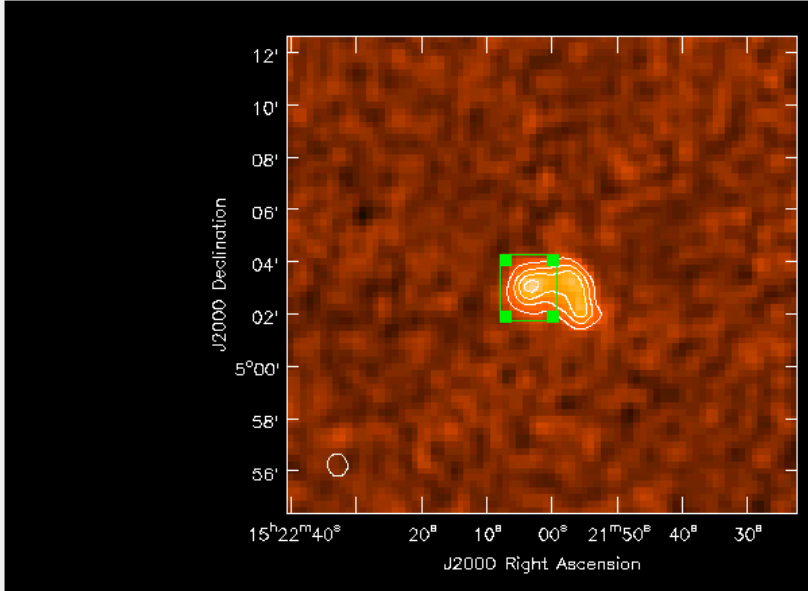
ngc5921.demo.clean.image

+0.00358195 Jy/beam Pixel: 81 119 0 22  
15:22:47.684 +05.01.41.878 I 1494.63 km/s



### Viewer Display Panel

Data Display Panel Tools View



J2000 Declination  
12'  
10'  
08'  
06'  
04'  
02'  
5°00'  
58'  
56'

J2000 Right Ascension  
15<sup>h</sup>22<sup>m</sup>40<sup>s</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> 00<sup>s</sup> 21<sup>m</sup>50<sup>s</sup> 40<sup>s</sup> 30<sup>s</sup>

Normal  
 Blink

Rate  /sec. Compact

Frame  Start  End  Step

ngc5921.usecase.clean.image

-2.090e-04 Jy/beam 15:22:36.507 +04.54.47.181  
 I 1.546876e+03 km/s

ngc5921.usecase.clean.image-contour

-2.090e-04 Jy/beam 15:22:36.507 +04.54.47.181  
 I 1.546876e+03 km/s

### Display Options

ngc5921.usecase.clean.image ngc5921.usecase.clean.image-contour

Display axes

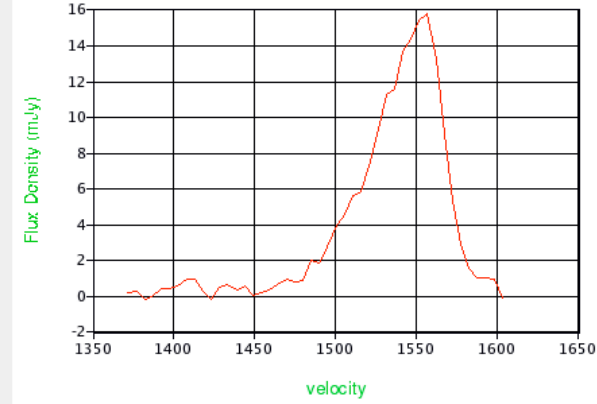
Hidden axes

Basic Settings

spect ratio fixed world

#### Image Profile - ngc5921.usecase.clean.image

Rectangle Region Profile



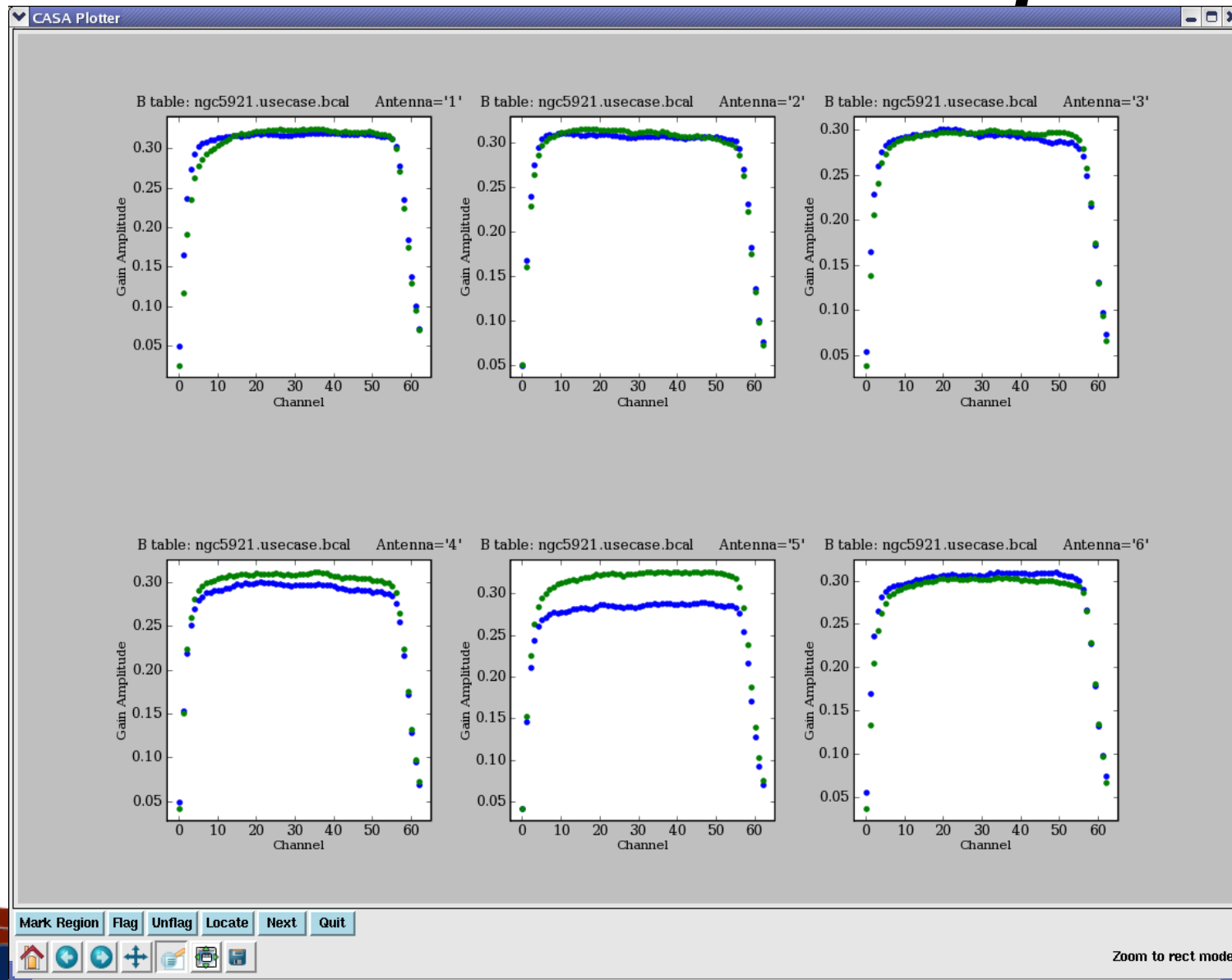
velocity

Coordinate: world 15:22:07.927+05d01'47.92 velocity

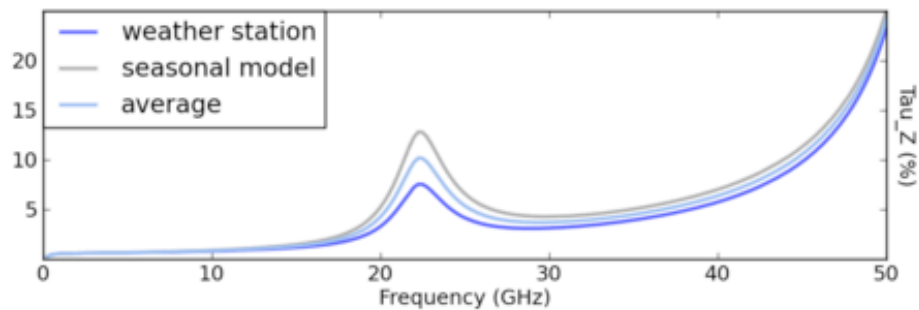
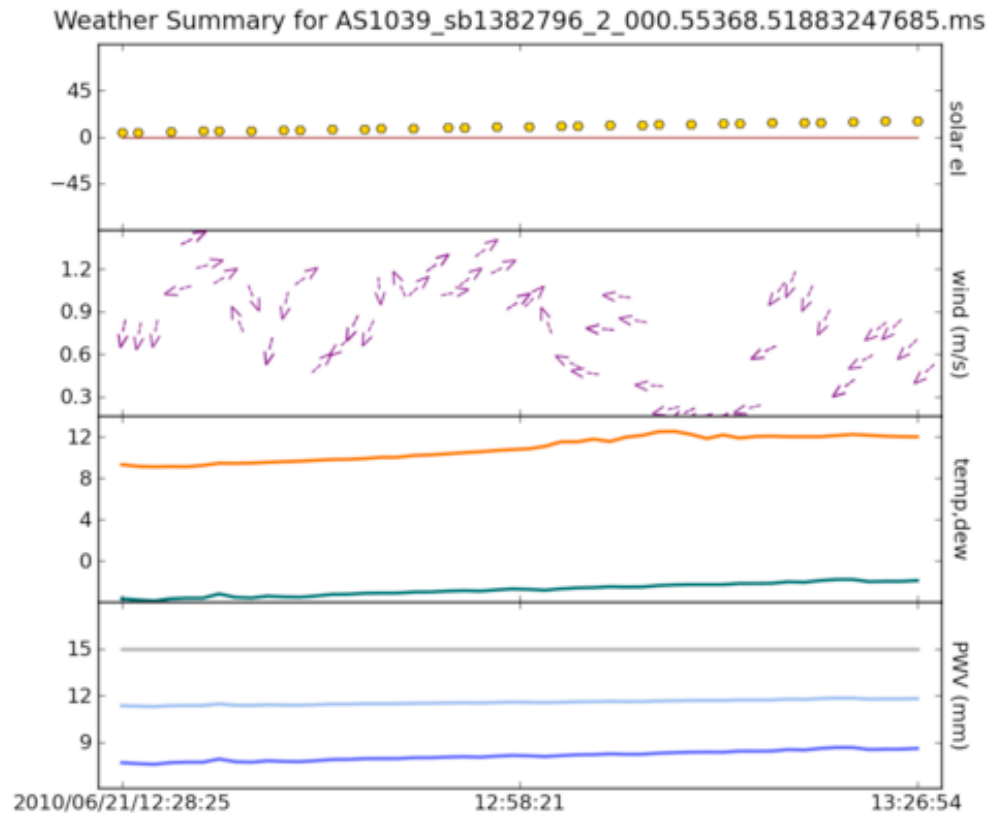
Name	Type
ngc5921.ms	Measurement ...
ngc5921.ms.flagversions	Directory
ngc5921.usecase.clean.image	Image
ngc5921.usecase.clean.model	Image
ngc5921.usecase.clean.residual	Image
ngc5921.usecase.ms	Measurement ...
ngc5921.usecase.ms.cont	Measurement ...

Leave Open

# Review calibration tables: *plotcal*



# Anything - matplotlib



# Buildmytasks

- Using Python, you can write your own scripts!
- Such scripts can be converted to tasks.
- If you wish, you can share them with the community (e.g., through NRAO).
- Contributed scripts are currently available at:  
<https://casaguides.nrao.edu/index.php/UST2>



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**[science.nrao.edu](http://science.nrao.edu)**  
**[public.nrao.edu](http://public.nrao.edu)**

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