



# 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/> → 'Documentation'
- Training material is available at <http://casaguides.nrao.edu>
- For help, use the NRAO help desk at: <http://help.nrao.edu>  
choose the 'CASA Data Reduction' Department

# 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
```

```
==>
```

```
=====
```

The start-up time of CASA may vary depending on whether the shared libraries are cached or not.

```
=====
```

IPython 5.4.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.  
CASA 5.4.0 -- Common Astronomy Software Applications

--> CrashReporter initialized.  
Enter doc('start') for help getting started with CASA...  
Using matplotlib backend: TkAgg

```
CASA <1>:
```

Log Messages (:/Users/emomjian/casa-20180907-013859.log)



Search Message:



Filter: Time

Time	Priority	Origin	Message
2018-09-07 01:39:13	INFO	:::casa	

# 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>

# Tasks

To list the tasks: *tasklist*

Import/export	Information	Editing	Manipulation
exportasdm exportfits exportuvfits importasdm importatca importfits importfitsidi importmiriad importuvfits importvla (importevla) (importgmt)	imhead imreframe imstat imval listcal listfits listhistory listobs listpartition listvis plotms plotuv vishead visstat visstat2 visstatold (asdmsummary) (listsdm) (makemask)	fixplanets fixvis flagcmd flagdata flagmanager msview plotms	concat conjugatevis cvel fixvis hanningsmooth imhead mstransform oldhanningsmooth oldsplit partition plotms split testconcat uvcontsub virtualconcat vishead (cvel2) (statwt) (uvcontsub3)
Calibration	Modeling	Imaging	Analysis
accum applycal bandpass blcal calstat clearcal delmod fixplanets fluxscale ft gaincal genical initweights listcal plotants plotbandpass plotcal polcal predictcomp rerefant setjy smoothcal uvmodelfit uvsb wvrgcal	predictcomp setjy uvcontsub uvmodelfit uvsb (uvcontsub3)	clean deconvolve feather ft imcontsub (boxit) (csvgclean) (tclean) (tclean2) (widebandpbcor) {mosaic} {widefield}	imcollapse imcontsub imdev imfit imhead imhistory immath immoments impbcor impv imrebin imreframe imregrid imsmooth imstat imsubimage imtrans imval listvis rmfit slsearch specflux specsmooth splattotable (specfit) (spxfit)
Visualization	Simulation	Single dish	Utility
clearplot imview msview plotants plotbandpass plotcal plotms plotprofilemap plotuv viewer (plotweather)	simanalyze simobserve (simalma)	importasap sdbaseline sdcal sdfit sdfixscan sdimaging sdsmooth (sdgaincal)	browseable caltabconvert clearplot clearstat concat conjugatevis find help par.parameter help taskname imview msview plotms rmtables startup taskhelp tasklist testconcat toolhelp virtualconcat

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

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

```
accum          : Accumulate incremental calibration solutions into a calibration table
applycal      : Apply calibrations solutions(s) to data
asdmsummary   : Summarized description of an ASDM dataset.
autoclean     : CLEAN an image with automatically-chosen clean regions.
bandpass      : Calculates a bandpass calibration solution
blcal         : Calculate a baseline-based calibration solution (gain or bandpass)
boxit         : Box regions in image above given threshold value.
browsetable   : Browse a table (MS, calibration table, image)
calstat       : Displays statistical information on a calibration table
caltabconvert : Convert old-style caltables into new-style caltables.
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
cvel2         : Regrid an MS or MMS to a new spectral window, channel structure or frame
deconvolve    : Image based deconvolver
delmod        : Deletes model representations in the MS
exportasdm    : Convert a CASA visibility file (MS) into an ALMA or EVLA 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-provided direction or POINTING table, optionally fixes the UUV coordinates
fixvis        : Recalculates (u, v, w) and/or changes Phase Center
flagcmd       : Flagging task based on batches of flag-commands
flagdata      : All-purpose flagging task based on data-selections and flagging modes/algorithms.
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 a visibility set:
gaincal       : Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations
genical       : Specify Calibration Values of Various Types
hanningsmooth : Hanning smooth frequency channel data to remove Gibbs ringing
imcollapse    : Collapse image along one axis, aggregating pixel values along that axis.
imcontsub     : Estimates and subtracts continuum emission from an image cube
imdev         : Create an image that can represent the statistical deviations of the input image.
imfit         : Fit one or more elliptical Gaussian components on an image region(s)
imhead        : List, get and put image header parameters
imhistory     : Retrieve and modify image history
immath        : Perform math operations on images
immoments     : Compute moments from an image
impbcor       : Construct a primary beam corrected image from an image and a primary beam pattern.
importasap    : Convert ASAP Scantable data into a CASA visibility file (MS)
importasdm    : Convert an ALMA Science Data Model observation into a CASA visibility file (MS)
importatca    : Import ATCA RPFITS file(s) to a measurement set
importevla    : Convert an Science Data Model observation into a CASA Measurement Set
importfits    : Convert an image FITS file into a CASA image
importfitsidi : Convert a FITS-IDI file to a CASA visibility data set
importgmrtr   : Convert a UVFITS file to a CASA visibility data set
importmiriad  : Convert a Miriad visibility file into a CASA MeasurementSet
importnro     : Convert NOSTAR data into a CASA visibility file (MS)
importuvfits  : Convert a UVFITS file to a CASA visibility data set
importvla     : Import VLA archive file(s) to a measurement set
impv          : Construct a position-velocity image by choosing two points in the direction plane.
imrebin       : Rebin an image by the specified integer factors
imreframe     : Change the frame in which the image reports its spectral values
imregrid      : regrid an image onto a template image
insmooth      : Smooth an image or portion of an image
instat        : Displays statistical information from an image or image region
insubimage    : Create a (sub)image from a region of the image
intrans       : Reorder image axes
inval         : Get the data value(s) and/or mask value in an image.
inview        : View an image
initweights   : Initializes weight information in the MS
listcal       : List antenna gain solutions
listfits      : List the HDU and typical data rows of a fits file:
listhistory   : List the processing history of a dataset:
listobs       : List the summary of a data set in the logger or in a file
listpartition : List the summary of a multi-MS data set in the logger or in a file
listsdm       : Lists observation information present in an SDM directory.
listvis       : List measurement set visibilities.
makemask      : Makes and manipulates image masks
mosaic        : Create a multi-field deconvolved image with selected algorithm
mstransform   : Split the MS, combine/separate/regrid spws and do channel and time averaging
msuvin        : grid the visibility data onto a defined uniform grid (in the form of an ms); multiple MS's can be done onto the same grid
```

# 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 <3>: inp gaincal
-----> inp(gaincal)
# 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 (obs, scan, spw, and/or field)
preavg            =      -1.0     # Pre-averaging interval (sec) (rarely needed)
refant            =      ''      # Reference antenna name(s)
refantmode        =      'flex'   # Reference antenna mode
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
docallib          =      False    # Use callib or traditional cal apply parameters
  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)

parang            =      False    # Apply parallactic angle correction on the fly
```

# 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 <5>: 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 (seconds) (default 60s' (see help)
combine = '' # Data axis combination (solve, solve+uv, solve+uv+freq)
preavg = -1.0 # Pre-averaging factor (solve, solve+uv, solve+uv+freq)
refant = '' # Reference antenna (solve, solve+uv, solve+uv+freq)
refantmode = 'flex' # Reference antenna mode (solve, solve+uv, solve+uv+freq)
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
docallib = False # Use callib or traditional cal apply parameters
  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)

parang = False # Apply parallactic angle correction on the fly
```

erroneous  
values in red

# Help on Tasks

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

>help gaincal

```
Methods defined here:
__call__(self, vis=None, caltable=None, field=None, spw=None, intent=None, selectdata=None,
None, refant=None, refantmode=None, minblperant=None, minsnr=None, solnorm=None, gaintype=None,
table=None, gainfield=None, interp=None, spwmap=None, parang=None)
    Determine temporal gains from calibrator observations

Detailed Description:

The complex gains for each antenna/spwid are determined from the
data column (raw data), divided by the model column, for the
specified fields. The gains can be obtained for a
specified solution interval for each spectral window, or by a spline
fit to all spectral windows simultaneously.

Previous calibrations (egs. bandpass) should be applied on the fly.

Arguments :
  vis:      Name of input visibility file
            Default Value:

  caltable:      Name of output gain calibration table
            Default Value:

  field:  Select field using field id(s) or field name(s)
            Default Value:

  spw:      Select spectral window/channels
            Default Value:

  intent:  Select observing intent
            Default Value:

  selectdata:      Other data selection parameters
            Default Value: True

  timerange:      Select data based on time range
            Default Value:

  uvrange:      Select data within uvrange (default units meters)
            Default Value:
```

# 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

```
[CASA <?>: toolhelp
-----> toolhelp()

Available tools:

af : Agent flagger utilities
at : Juan Pardo ATM library
ca : Calibration analysis utilities
cb : Calibration utilities
cl : Component list utilities
cp : Cal solution plotting utilities
cs : Coordinate system utilities
cu : Class utilities
dc : Deconvolver utilities
fi : Fitting utilities
fn : Functional utilities
ia : Image analysis utilities
im : Imaging utilities
lm: linear mosaic
me : Measures utilities
ms : MeasurementSet (MS) utilities
msmd : MS metadata accessors
mt : MS transformer utilities
qa : Quanta utilities
pm : PlotMS utilities
po : Imagepol utilities
rg : Region manipulation utilities
sdms : MeasurementSet (MS) utilities for Single-Dish
sl : Spectral line import and search
sm : Simulation utilities
tb : Table utilities (selection, extraction, etc)
tp : Table plotting utilities
vp : Voltage pattern/primary beam utilities
---
pl : pylab functions (e.g., pl.title, etc)
---
```

# 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.

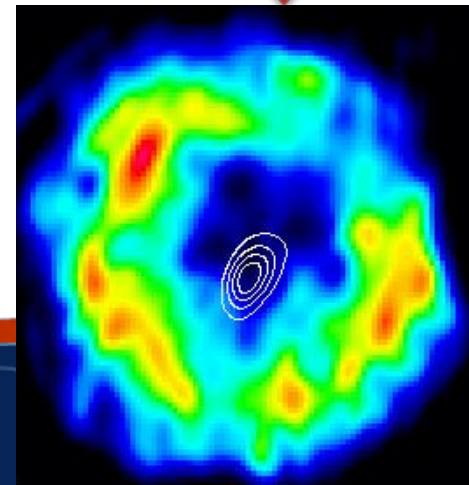
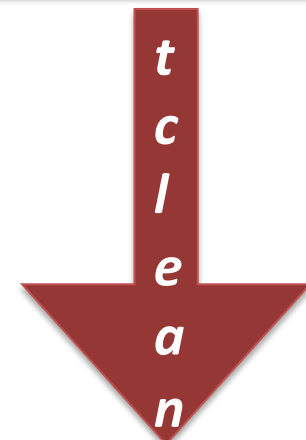
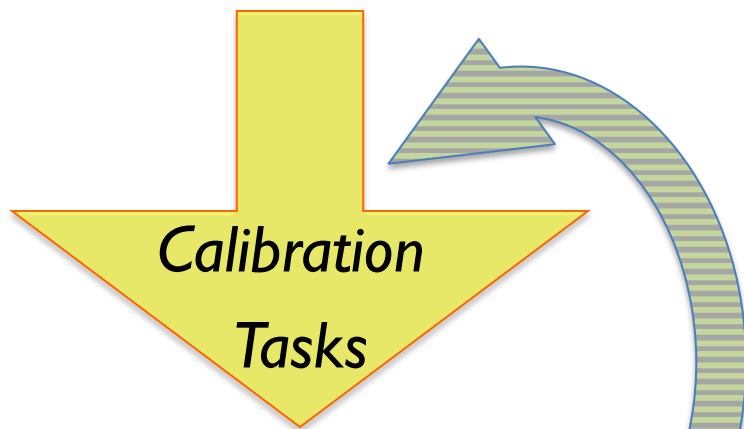
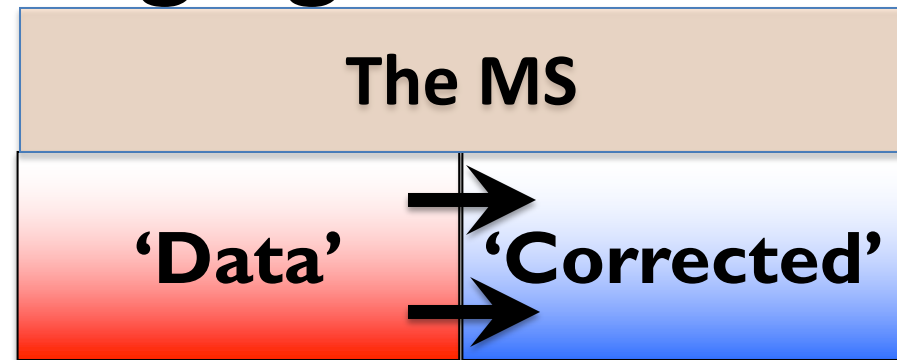
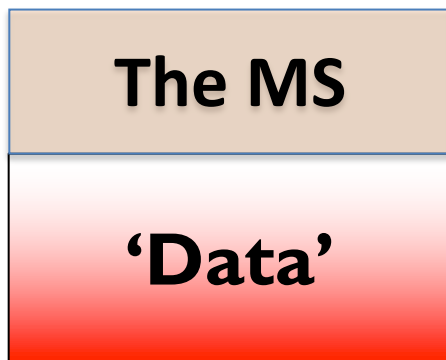


# The MS structure

<b>'Data' column</b> Raw Data	<b>'Corrected' Column</b> Calibrated Data	<b>'Model' Column</b> 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.

# Calibration & Imaging Flow

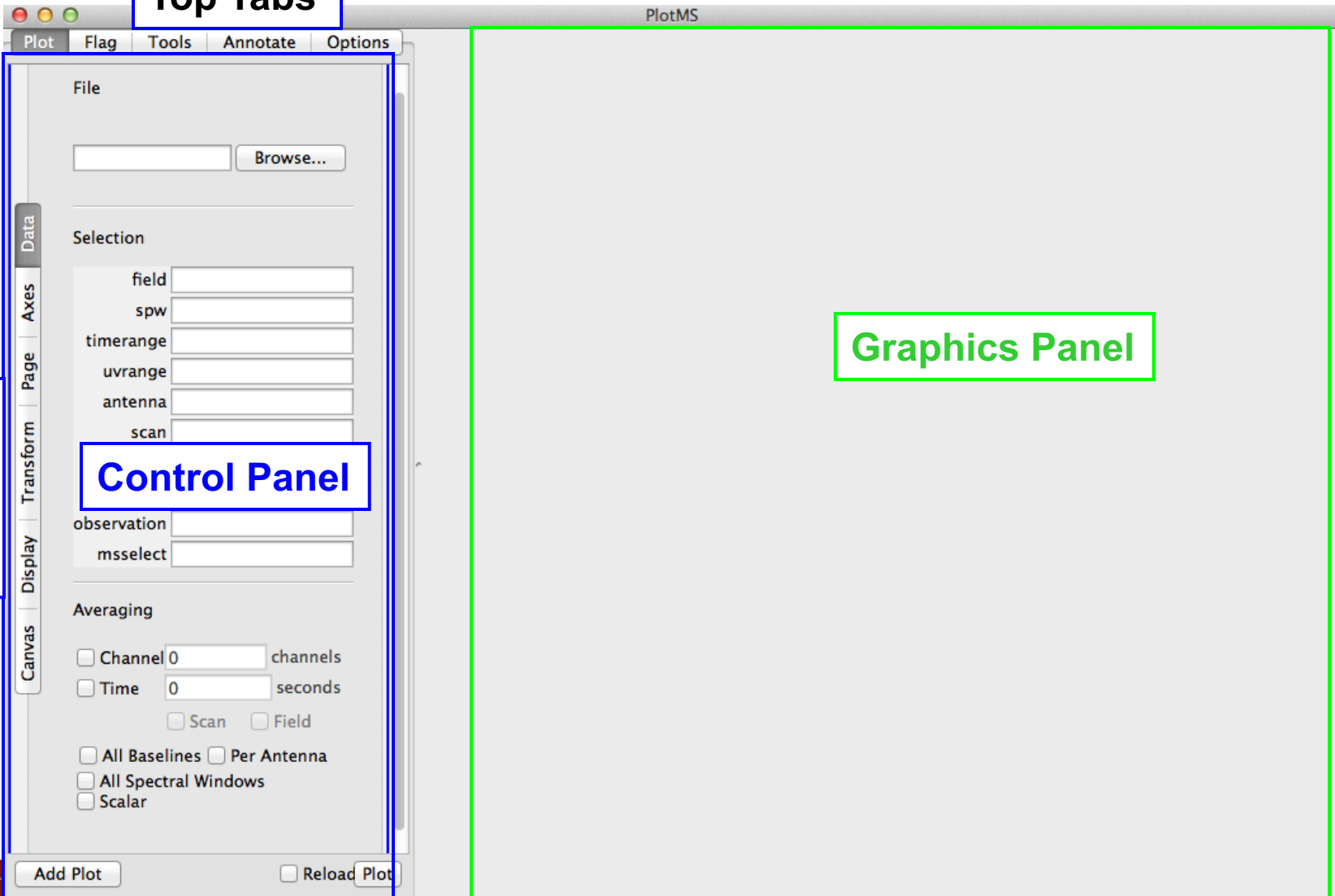


# Visualization Tools

- 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

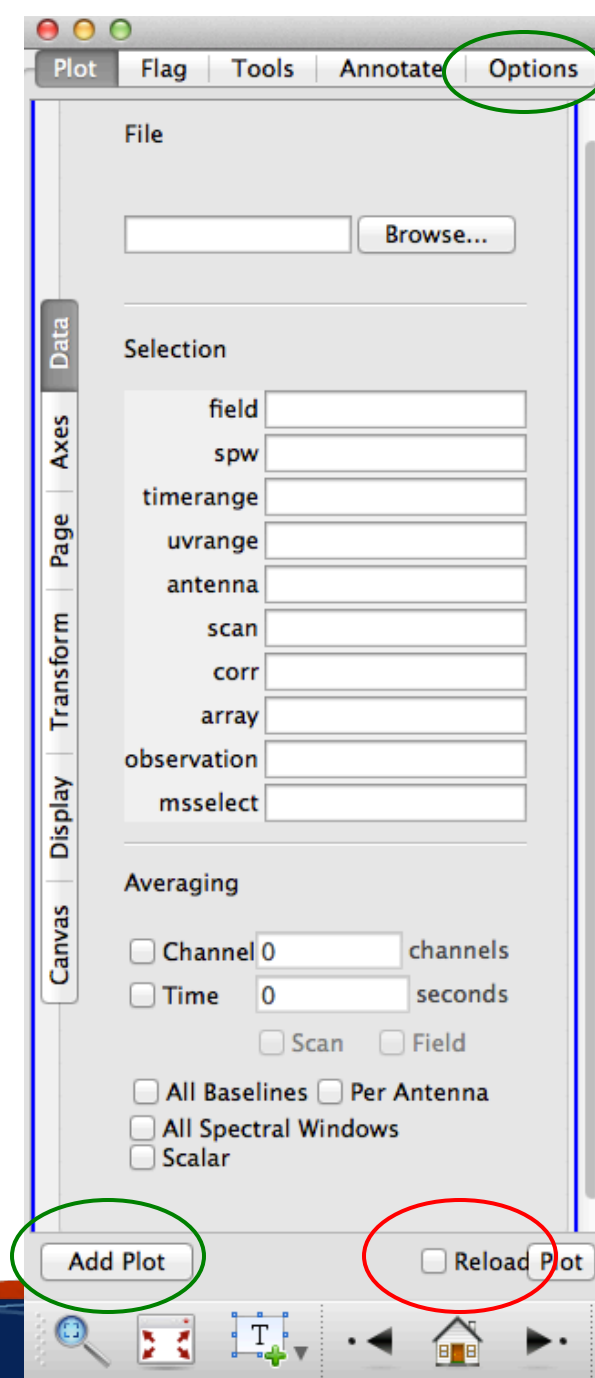
Side Tabs

# 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 graphics 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

The screenshot shows the 'plotms' software interface with the following settings:

- Plot** (selected)
- Flag** | **Tools** | **Annotate** | **Options**
- X Axis:** Time
- Cached:**
- Attach:**  Bottom  Top
- Range:**  Automatic  
1858/11/17/00:00:00.000 to 1858/11/17/00:00:00.000
- Y Axis Data:** Amp: corrected
- Data:** Amp
- Data Column:** corrected
- Cached:**
- Attach:**  Left  Right
- Range:**  Automatic  
0 to 0
- Add Y Axis Data** | **Delete Y Axis Data**
- Add Plot** |  **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):

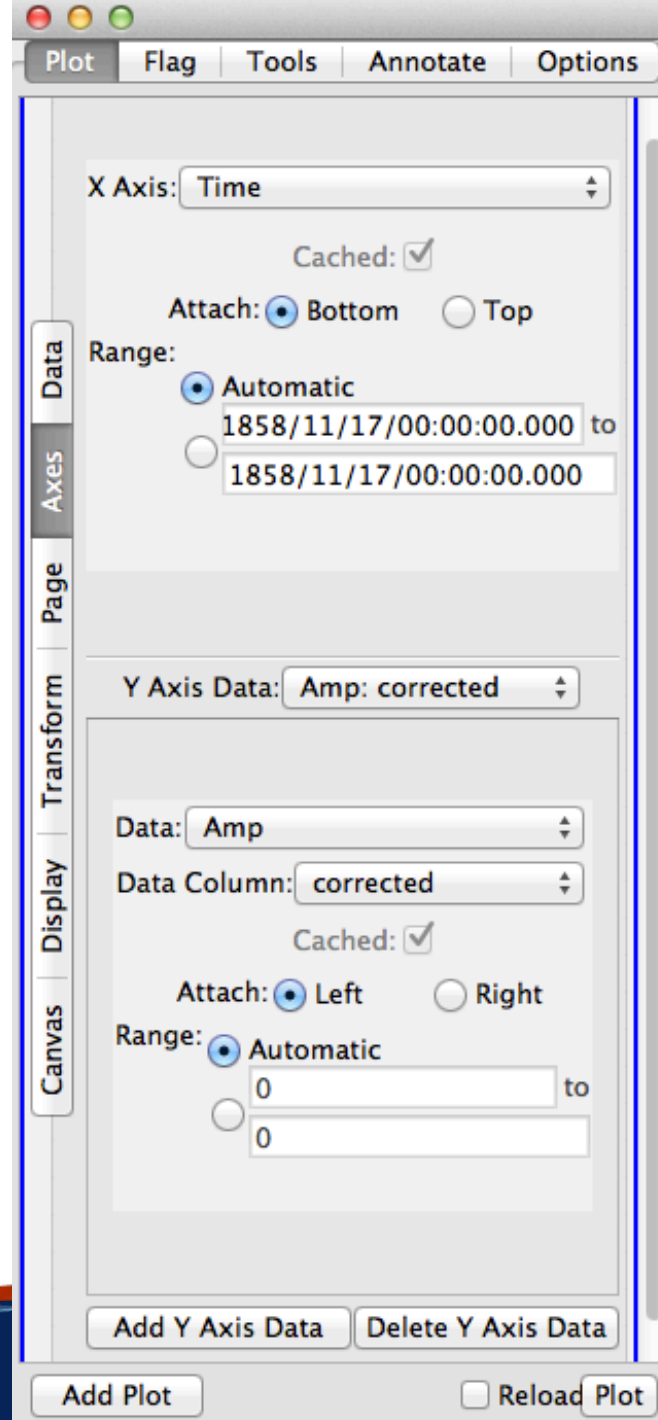
'ant'='antenna'

'ant-azimuth'

'ant-elevation'

'ant-parang'='ant-parangle'

Axes



# Data Review: *plotms*

Page: to iterate on

Scan

Field

Spw

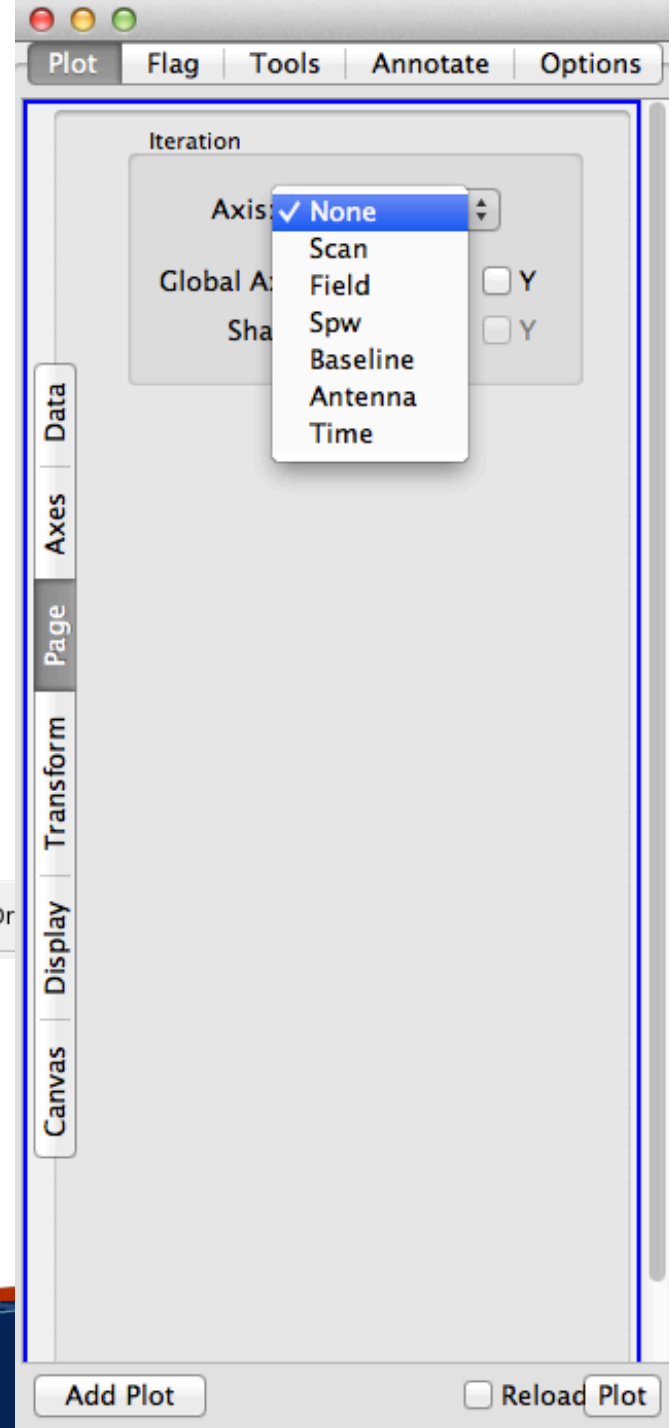
Baseline

Antenna

Time



Tool panel

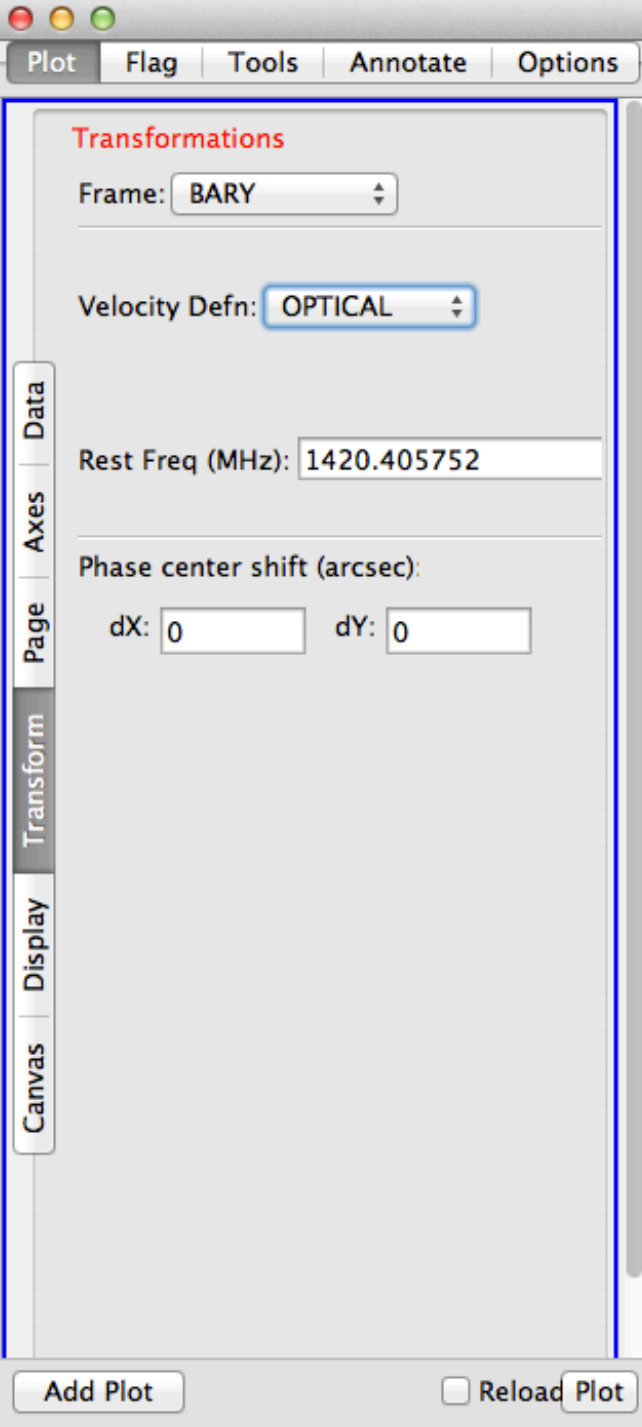




# Data Review: *plotms*

## Transformations

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



The screenshot shows the 'Transformations' panel in the plotms software. The panel is titled 'Transformations' and has a sidebar with tabs: Canvas, Display, Transform (selected), Page, Axes, and Data. The main area contains the following settings:

- 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)

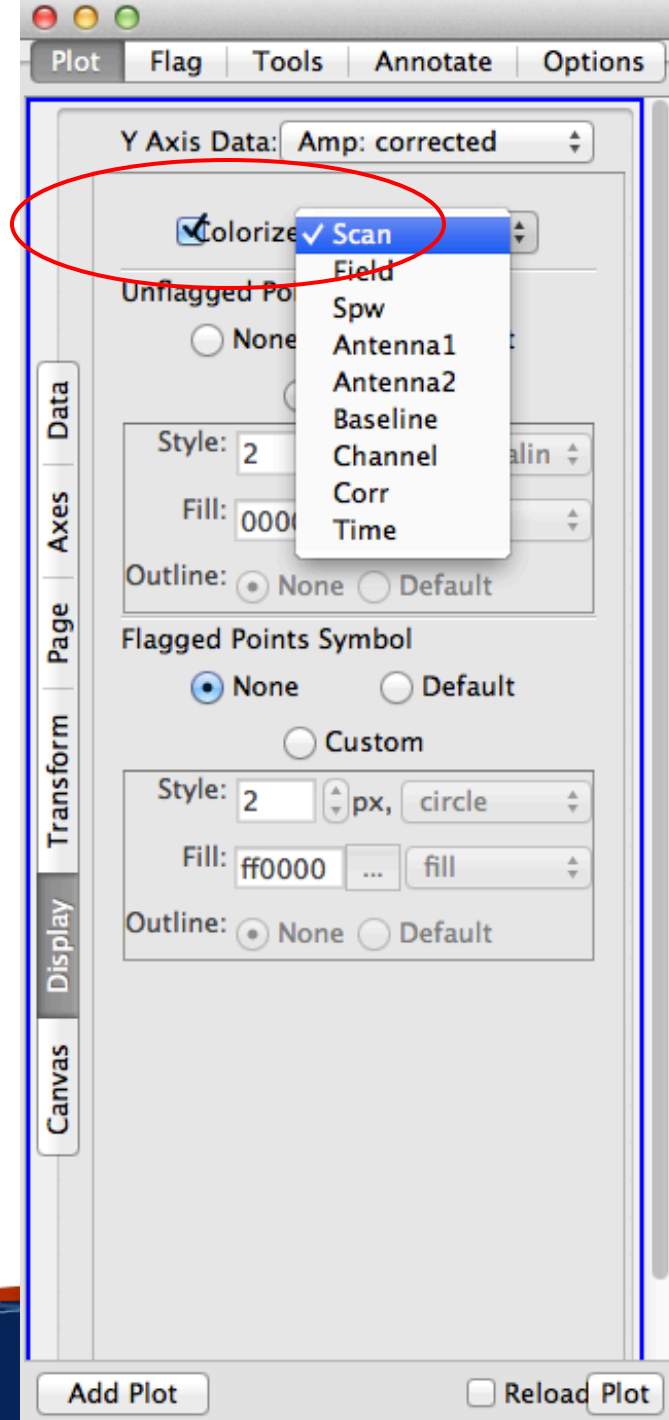
At the bottom of the panel, there are two buttons: 'Add Plot' and 'Reload Plot' (with a checkbox).

# Data Review: *plotms*

## Display

Colorize by:

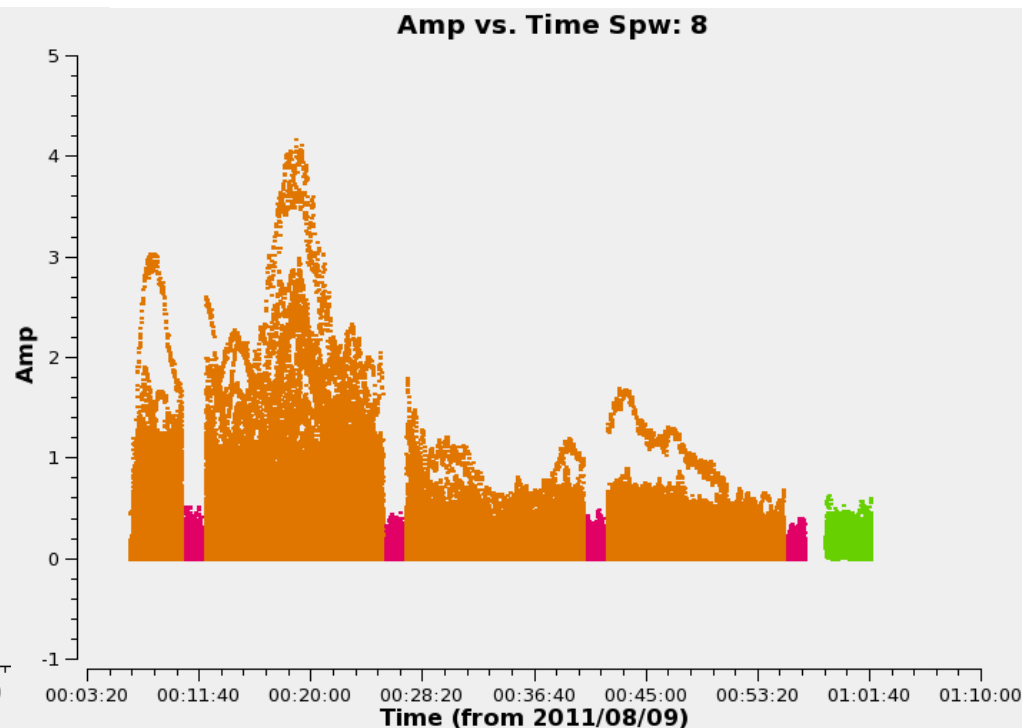
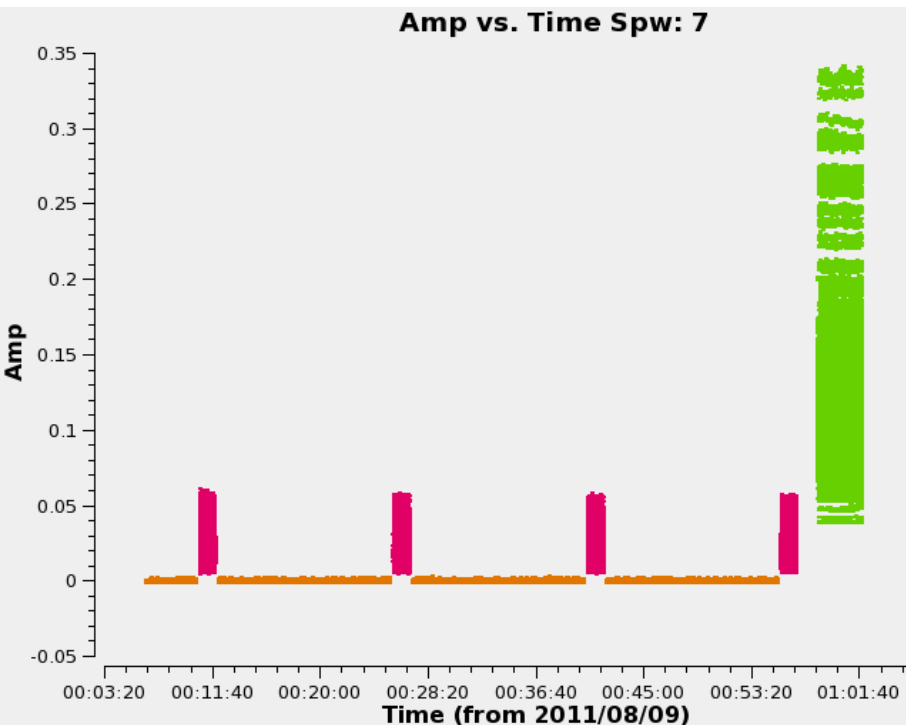
- Scan
- Field
- Spw
- Antenna1
- Antenna2
- Baseline
- Channel
- Correlation
- Time



# Data Review: *plotms*

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

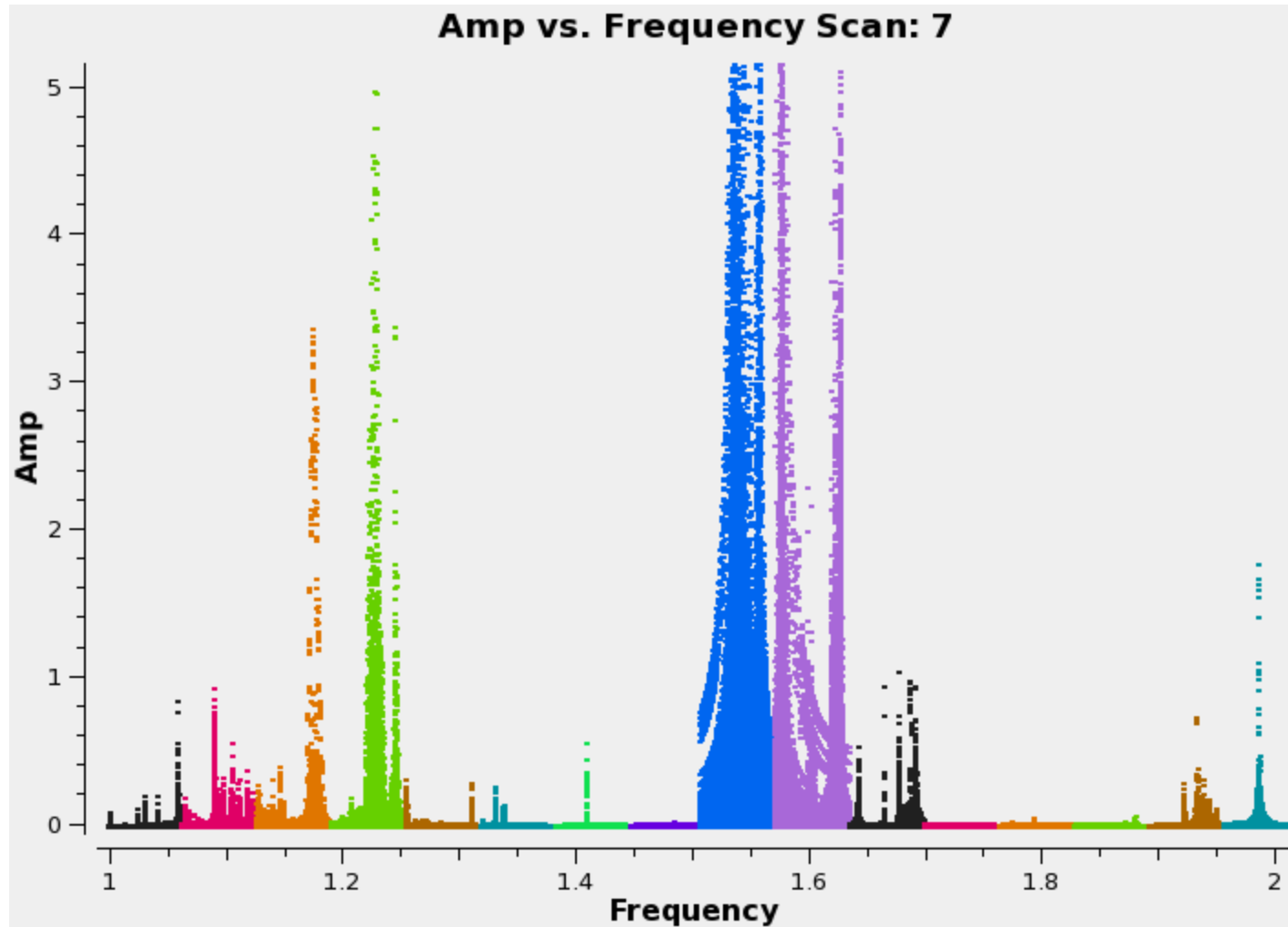
iter: spw (with all channels averaged)



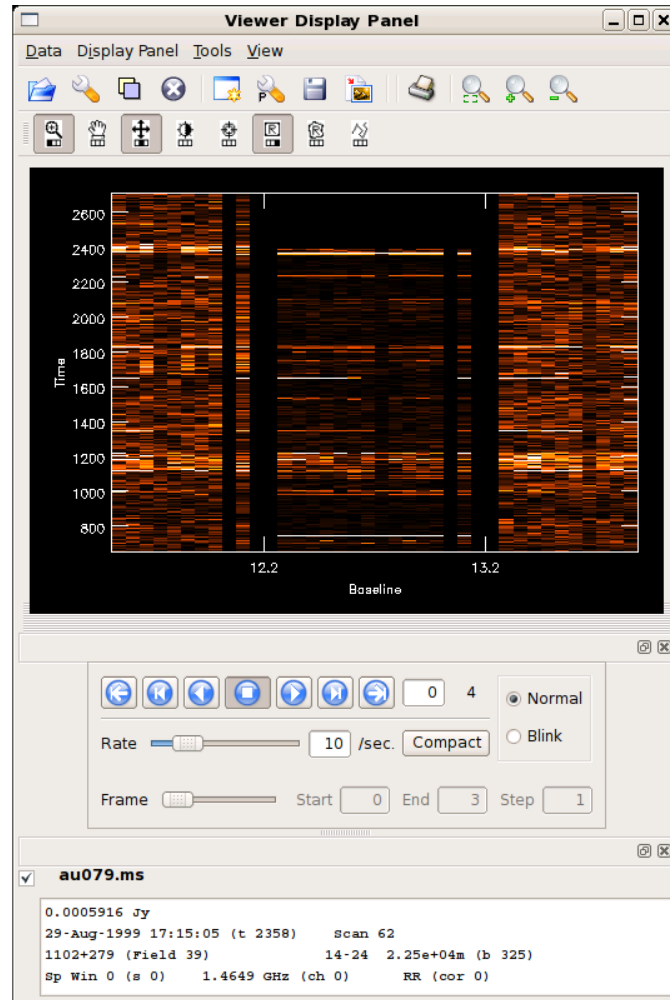
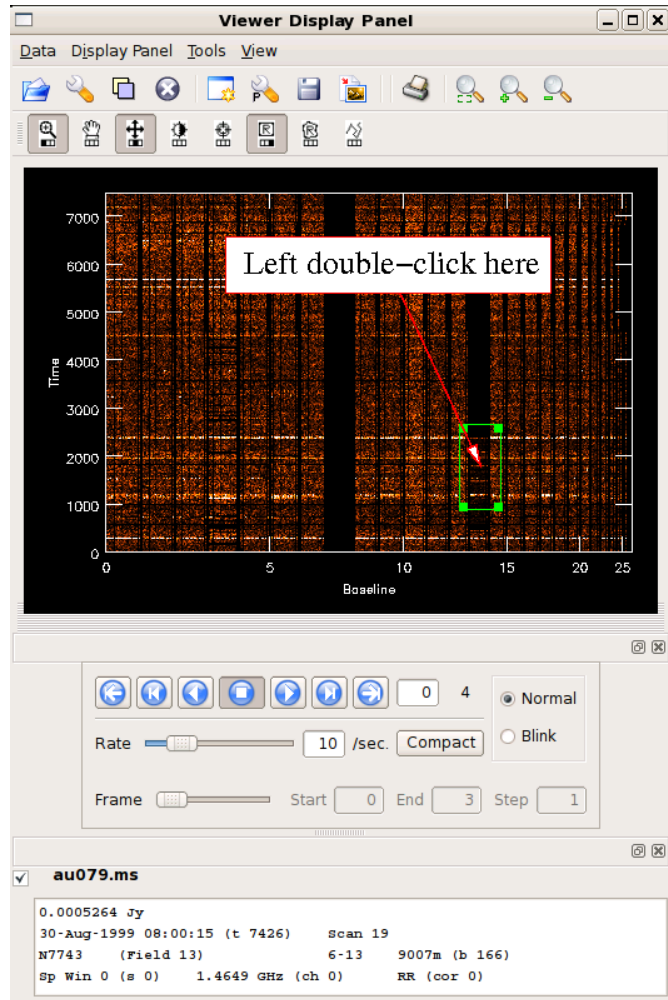
# Data Review: *plotms*

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

iteration: scan



# Data review: *msview*



# Image Viewer: *viewer*

The screenshot displays the 'Image Viewer: viewer' application interface. The main window is titled 'Viewer Display Panel' and contains a toolbar with various icons for file operations and viewing. The central area shows a contour plot of an astronomical object, with the x-axis labeled 'J2000 Right Ascension' and the y-axis labeled 'J2000 Declination'. The plot shows a bright, irregularly shaped object with several blue contour lines overlaid. Below the plot is a control panel with navigation buttons (back, forward, home, etc.), a 'Rate' slider set to 10 /sec, and a 'Frame' slider with 'Start' and 'End' set to 0 and 'Step' set to 1. The control panel also has radio buttons for 'Normal' and 'Blink'.

The right-hand panel is titled 'Data Display Options' and contains several sections for configuring the display:

- Display axes**: A button to toggle the display of axes.
- Hidden axes**: A button to toggle the display of hidden axes.
- Basic Settings**: A section containing various 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**: A button to toggle position tracking.
- Axis labels**: A button to toggle axis labels.
- Axis label properties**: A button to configure axis label properties.
- Beam Ellipse**: A button to toggle the beam ellipse.
- Apply**: A button to apply the changes.

At the bottom of the window, there are two panels showing the current data being displayed:

**ngc5921.demo.moments.weighted\_coord-contour**

```
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
```

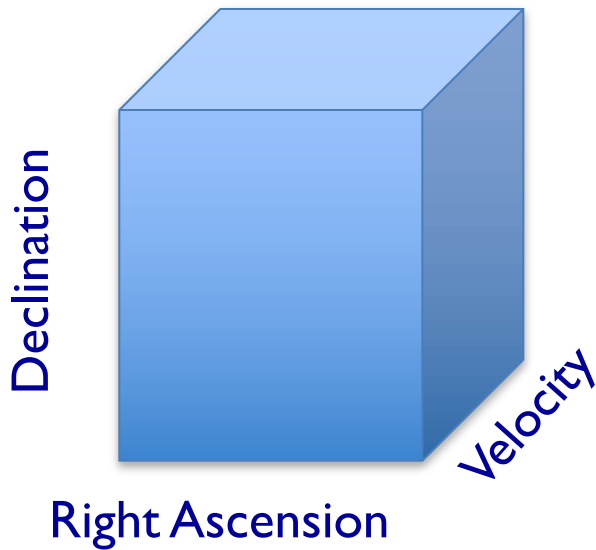
**ngc5921.demo.moments.integrated**

```
masked Pixel: 155 120 0 0
15:21:32.830 +05.01:52.605 I 1607.99 km/s
```

The 'Dismiss' button is located at the bottom right of the application window.

# Image Viewer

- Displaying cubes
- Movies
- Channel maps



Viewer Display Panel

Data Display Panel Tools View

1499.78 km/s

1494.63 km/s

1489.48 km/s

1484.32 km/s

J2000 Declination

J2000 Right Ascension

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

J2000 Right Ascension

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

Display axes

Hidden axes

Basic Settings

Image Profile - ngc5921.usecase.clean.image

Rectangle Region Profile

Flux Density (mJy)

velocity

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

Rate 10 /sec. Compact

Frame Start 0 End 45 Step 1

Normal Blink

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

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 ...

Raster Image

Contour Map

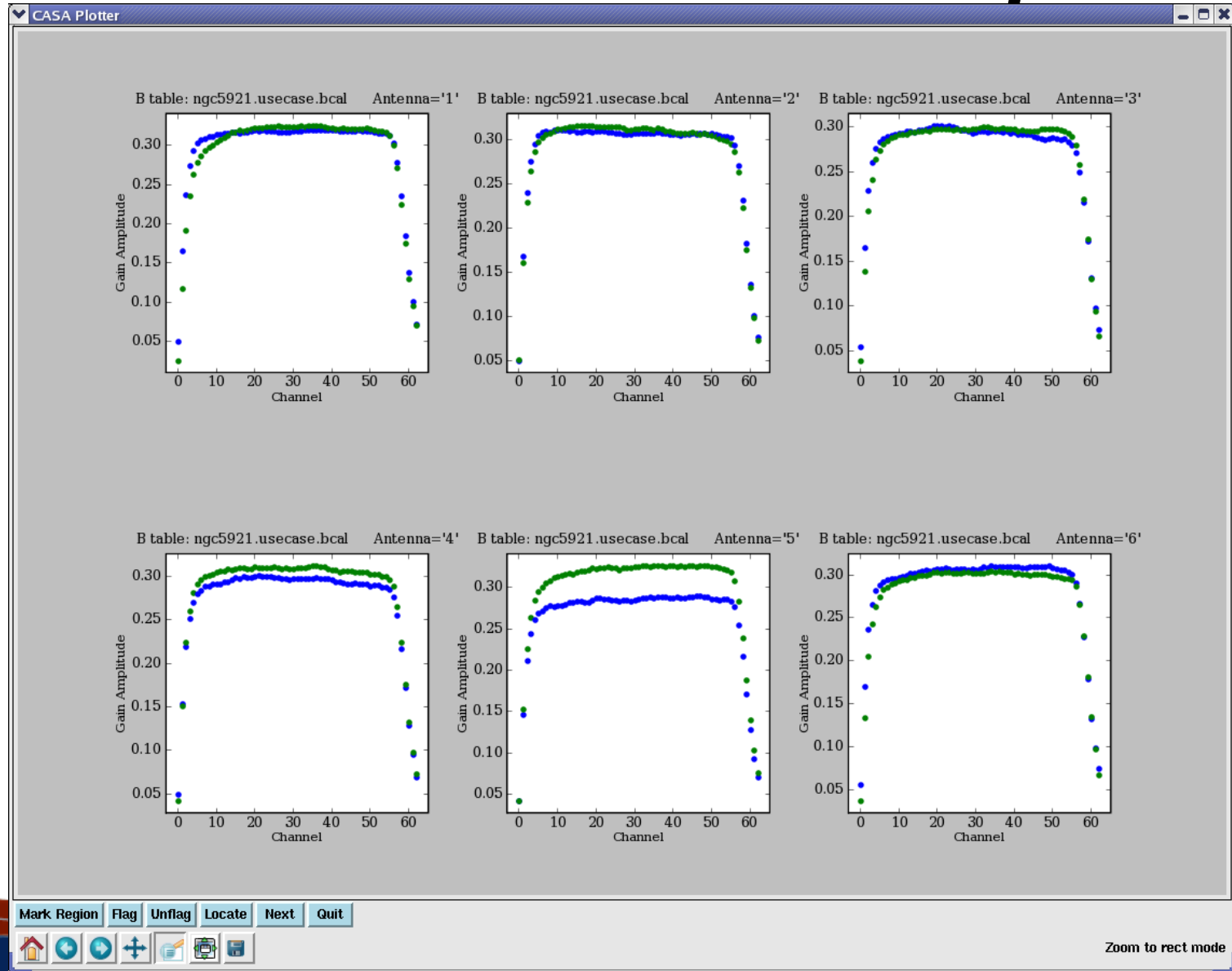
Vector Map

Marker Map

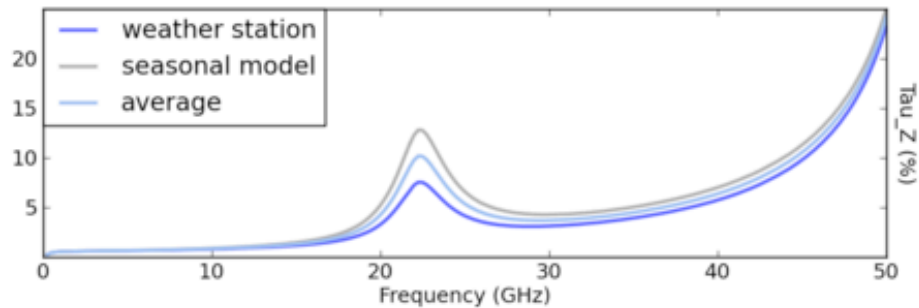
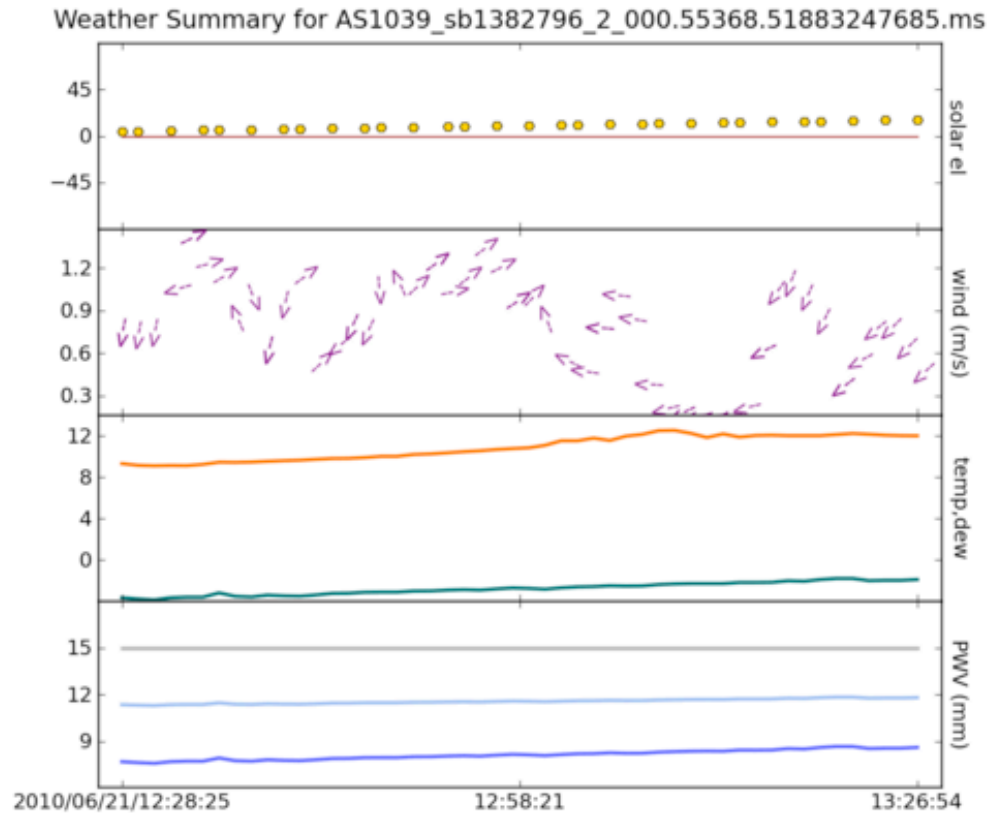
Update Leave Open Done



# 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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