# IDL Interactive Data Language

A Program Language used for data analysis & imaging processing (e.g., astronomy, atmospheric physics, medical imaging)

1. David Stern (Univ. Colorado; Lab for Atmospheric & Space Physics)

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-> Exelis Visual Information Solutions -> Harris Corporations (2015)

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Halley's Comet imaging processing

HST's repairing team used IDL to diagnose main mirror problem

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**Not-So-Fun Facts:** 

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Is it necessary to learn IDL?

IDL vs. IRAF, FORTRAN/C/C++, Python, Matlab other special packages (CIAO, STSDAS, AIPS)

### **Lots of Online Resources**

#### **Get Started**

IDL Commands and Syntax (<u>colorado.edu</u>)

A Slug's Guide to IDL (google pls)

A GUIDE TO IDL FOR ASTRONOMERS (virginia.edu)

Carl Heiles's Quick IDL Tutorial

#### More advanced

Coyotes' Guide to IDL David Fanning IDL programming Techniques

#### Libraries

Astrolib (NASA)
JHU IDL Library
TeXtoIDL

### Many online personal collections:

Rob Dimeo's IDL programs Robbie's IDL Programming

&

many many others

# IDL Interactive Data Language

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Have a clear logic

Have a good coding habit (always write instructions!)

```
pro kstwo, data1, data2, D, prob¶
                                             From astrolib:
 NAME:¶
       KSTWO¶
 PURPOSE: ¶
       Return the two-sided Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic¶
 EXPLANATION: ¶
       Returns the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic and associated probability ¶
       that two arrays of data values are drawn from the same distribution¶
       Algorithm taken from procedure of the same name in "Numerical"
       Recipes" by Press et al., 2nd edition (1992), Chapter 14
CALLING SEQUENCE:¶
       kstwo, data1, data2, D, prob¶
 INPUT PARAMATERS: ¶
       data1 - vector of data values, at least 4 data values must be included nii0=halpha
               for the K-S statistic to be meaningful¶
       data2 - second set of data values, does not need to have the same ¶
               number of elements as data1¶
 OUTPUT PARAMETERS: ¶
       D - floating scalar giving the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic. It¶
               specifies the maximum deviation between the cumulative ¶
               distribution of the data and the supplied function ¶
      prob - floating scalar between 0 and 1 giving the significance level of ctype1 = sxpar(asthdr, "CTYPE2")
               the K-S statistic. Small values of PROB show that the ¶
               cumulative distribution function of DATA1 is significantly ¶
               different from DATA2¶
 EXAMPLE: ¶
       Test whether two vectors created by the RANDOMN function likely came \[ \]
       from the same distribution¶
       IDL> data1 = randomn(seed, 40)
                                            ;Create data vectors to be ¶
       IDL> data2 = randomn(seed, 70)
                                            ;compared¶
       IDL> kstwo, data1, data2, D, prob
                                          & print,D,prob¶
 PROCEDURE CALLS¶
       procedure PROB_KS - computes significance of K-S distribution¶
 REVISION HISTORY: ¶
       Written
                   W. Landsman
                                             August, 1992¶
                                   H. Ebeling/W. Landsman March 1996¶
       FP computation of N_eff
       Converted to IDL V5.0 W. Landsman September 1997
      Fix for arrays containing equal values J. Ballet/W. Landsman Oct. 2001 ok1=where(hast0 gt 0.8)
 On_error, 2¶
if ( N_params() LT 4 ) then begin¶
   print,'Syntax - KSTWO, data1, data2, d, prob'¶
```

roturn¶

# From myself:

```
pro mapcube,ps=ps¶
device, decomposed=0
loadcolors T
                                         BAD
if keyword_set(ps) then setps_a4¶
if keyword_set(ps) then device,file='ha_on_hstv5.eps',/land,/col¶
;fits_read,'finalcubev5.fits',cube,hdrf¶
fits_read,'finalcube_fcupdateflux.fits',cube,hdrf ;;; update flux, 10^-16 unit¶
sz = size(cube)¶
halpha = fltarr(sz[1],sz[2])¶
for i=0,sz[1]-1 do for j=0,sz[2]-1 do halpha[i,j] = total(cube[i,j,197:207]) ;;1
for i=0,sz[1]-1 do for j=0,sz[2]-1 do nii0[i,j] = total(cube[i,j,223:232]) ;;1.6
halpha = filter_image(halpha,fwhm=2.5,/all)¶
nii0 = filter_image(nii0,fwhm=2.5,/all)¶
;;;; Make new header for the Halpha image¶
fits_read,'s100303_a023001_Hn3_100.fits',junk,asthdr
                                    ;; RA tan yori note, ctype1 of HST image is
                                    ;; DEC tan xori¶
ctype2 = sxpar(asthdr,"CTYPE3")
mkhdr,newhdr,halpha,/im
sxaddpar, newhdr, "crval1", 177.39710
sxaddpar, newhdr, "crval2", 22.39601
sxaddpar, newhdr, "cdelt1", -2.7777778e-05
                                           ;;;0.1"/pixel=> 0.1"/3600 = 2.77778e-5
sxaddpar,newhdr,"cdelt2",2.7777778e-05¶
sxaddpar, newhdr, "crpix1", 29
sxaddpar, newhdr, "crpix2", 39.5
sxaddpar, newhdr, "ctype1", CTYPE1
sxaddpar, newhdr, "ctype2", CTYPE2
sxaddpar, newhdr, "equinox", 2000.0
writefits,'halpha_updateflux.fits',halpha,newhdr¶
hast0=halpha*100.¶
writefits, 'halpha_updateflux_unit16std.fits',halpha*100.,newhdr¶
ok1=where(hast0 gt 1.)¶
hast=hast0-hast0 & hast[ok1]=hast0[ok1]¶
writefits, 'halpha_updateflux_unit16std_gt1.fits',hast,newhdr¶
hast=hast0-hast0 & hast[ok1]=hast0[ok1]¶
writefits, 'halpha_updateflux_unit16std_gt0.5.fits',hast,newhdr¶
halphatmp=hast/100.¶
```

# **Commands** (Procedures)

"IDL> procedure\_name, arg1, arg2, ..." where arg1, arg2 can be either input or output.

## **Function**

"IDL> returnvalue = function\_name(arg1, arg2, ...)"

# **Keywords**

"IDL> procedure\_name, arg1, keyword=3"

/keyword is the same as keyword=1.

# Little things I wish someone told me before:

1. File name Case SensitiVE (no capital letters!) e.g., case.pro, but not CASE.pro

```
> What this suggests to me
```

- > is that you cannot have a file that stores a routine and name it with
- > capital letters. That is
- > dumb. Someone please tell me that I'm right???

Uh, well, I think this has been well known since about 1956. :-)

Cheers,

David

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

Toll-Free IDL Book Orders: 1-888-461-0155

plotting examples: see demo

 see also Online Resources for fancier things you can to make prettier plots

\* IDL can handle 3D plots and animations quite well

\* Please read this to understand IDL color models, http://www.geo.mtu.edu/geoschem/docs/IDL\_Manuals/working\_with\_color.pdf device, decomposed=0 vs. device, decomposed=1

Read and write ASCII files: see demo

Little things I wish someone told me before:

> When you open a file for writing, 80 columns is the default maximum > for historical reasons. (Are you old enough to remember > punch cards?)

e.g., in textopen.pro
openw, !TEXTUNIT, 'laser.tmp'
add
openw, !TEXTUNIT, 'laser.tmp',WIDTH=1200

# Manipulating FITS files: see assignments

### **Read FITS file:**

"IDL> image = mrdfits('filename', 0, header, /fscale, /silent)"
(alternative: fits\_read,'filename',image,header,exten\_no=0)
idl will read the fits file into this idl name "image", can be any name.

"'filename' " is the name of the fits file.

"0" means fits extension number. It's usually 0.

"header" will return FITS header info in idl

"/fscale" rescale to original data

"/silent" suppress info messages.

### Write FITS file:

"IDL> mwrfits, image, 'filename', header, / create"

"/create" overwrite existing file.

(alternative: writefits)

Get FITS file information
"IDL> fits\_info,'s100303\_a023001\_Hn3\_100.fits'

