



# Introduction to HIPE and the HSA User Interface

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<http://herschel.esac.esa.int/DpHipeContributors.shtml>



This presentation is intended as an overview and “quick start”

- It sets the stage for hands-on work
- Some features will not be covered
- Read also the “HIPE Owners Manual”
  - Included with your installation

# HIPE is designed to easily handle your Herschel data

- It handles Herschel data types
- It includes routines to go from raw data to publishable results
- It places the official pipeline software on your desktop
- It is modern and actively developed



## Introduction to HIPE

- Key Data Concepts
- A Visual Tour of the HIPE Interface
- The HSA User Interface
- Help and Documentation
- Introduction to Scripting





## Introduction to HIPE

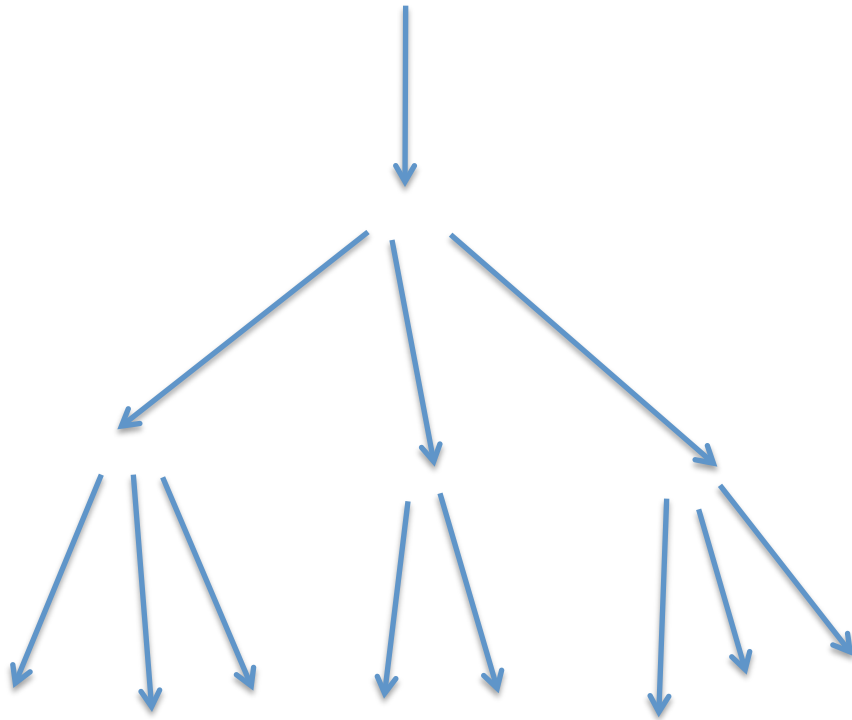
- Key Data Concepts
  - Objects and Data Products
  - Contexts
  - Data storage
  - Memory management
- A Visual Tour of the HIPE Interface
- The HSA User Interface
- Help and Documentation
- Introduction to Scripting



# Wrapping data as objects lets HIPE do more for you

- Sensible defaults for “double-click”
  - Usually a viewer
- A module or function works on any object of a given class
  - Use the same methods or interfaces
- The system can suggest the right task or option
  - Less for you to remember

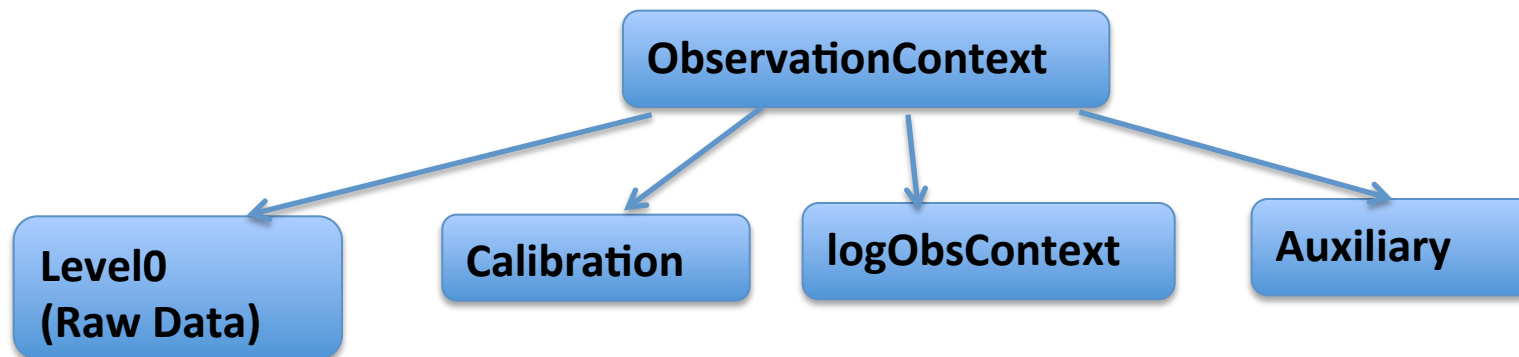
# Contexts allow data to be organized in tree structures



- Members can be “named” or simply “numbered”
- Data items are loaded only when they are accessed (“lazy loading”)
- Access is the same, wherever the data are

# The Observation Context consolidates all the different types of data

- Points to everything that was used for processing
- Easy to choose what to look at or ignore





# Data products are stored in and retrieved from one of three locations

1. Herschel Science Archive (HSA)
  - Located at ESAC (Madrid)
  - Read-only
2. Local pools
  - On your computer (local store directory)
  - Read and write data
3. MyHSA
  - On your computer (MyHSA directory)
  - Read-only, for data retrieved from HSA
  - Not used in this PACS workshop

# Computer memory is automatically managed for you

- The system allocates memory whenever a new object is created
- The system runs “Garbage Collection” as needed
  - Reclaims memory
- Bar in lower right corner shows status





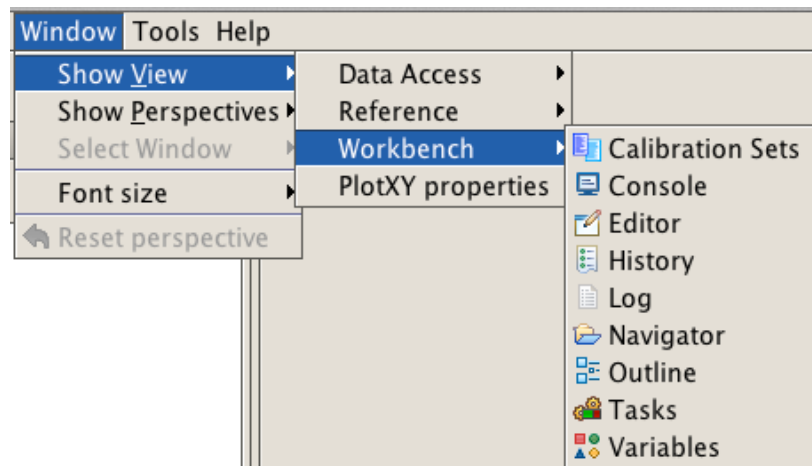
## Introduction to HIPE

- Key Data Concepts
- A Visual Tour of the HIPE Interface
  - Views and Perspectives
  - The Welcome! Perspective
  - The Work Bench Perspective
  - The Product Browser Perspective
  - The Herschel Science Archive Perspective
- The HSA User Interface
- Help and Documentation
- Introduction to Scripting



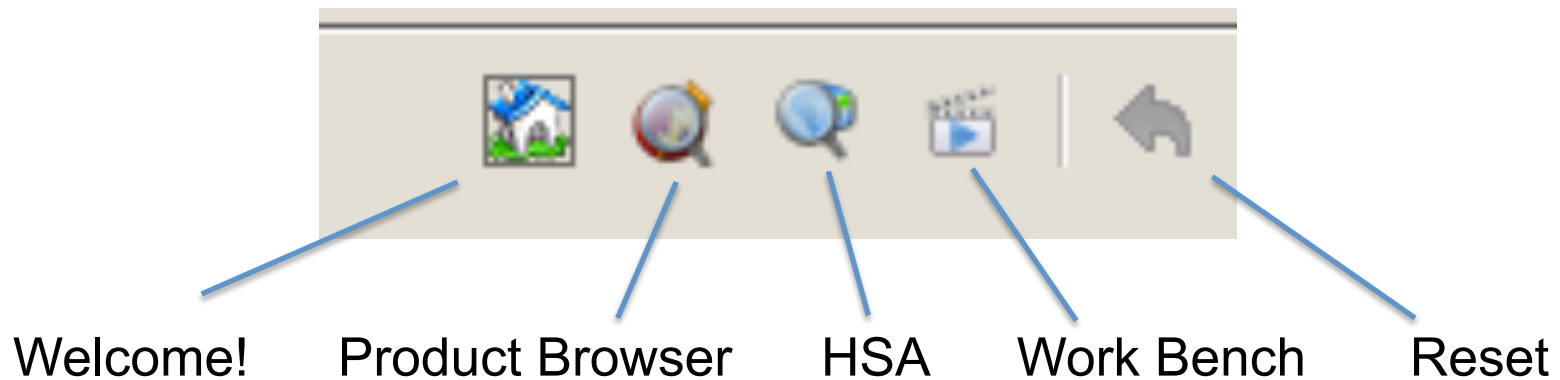
# Views are windows or regions with specialized functions

- Views can be resized or minimized
- Views can be endlessly rearranged
- Views don't shut down when closed
- Views are accessible by menu



*A Perspective* is a specific collection of view windows

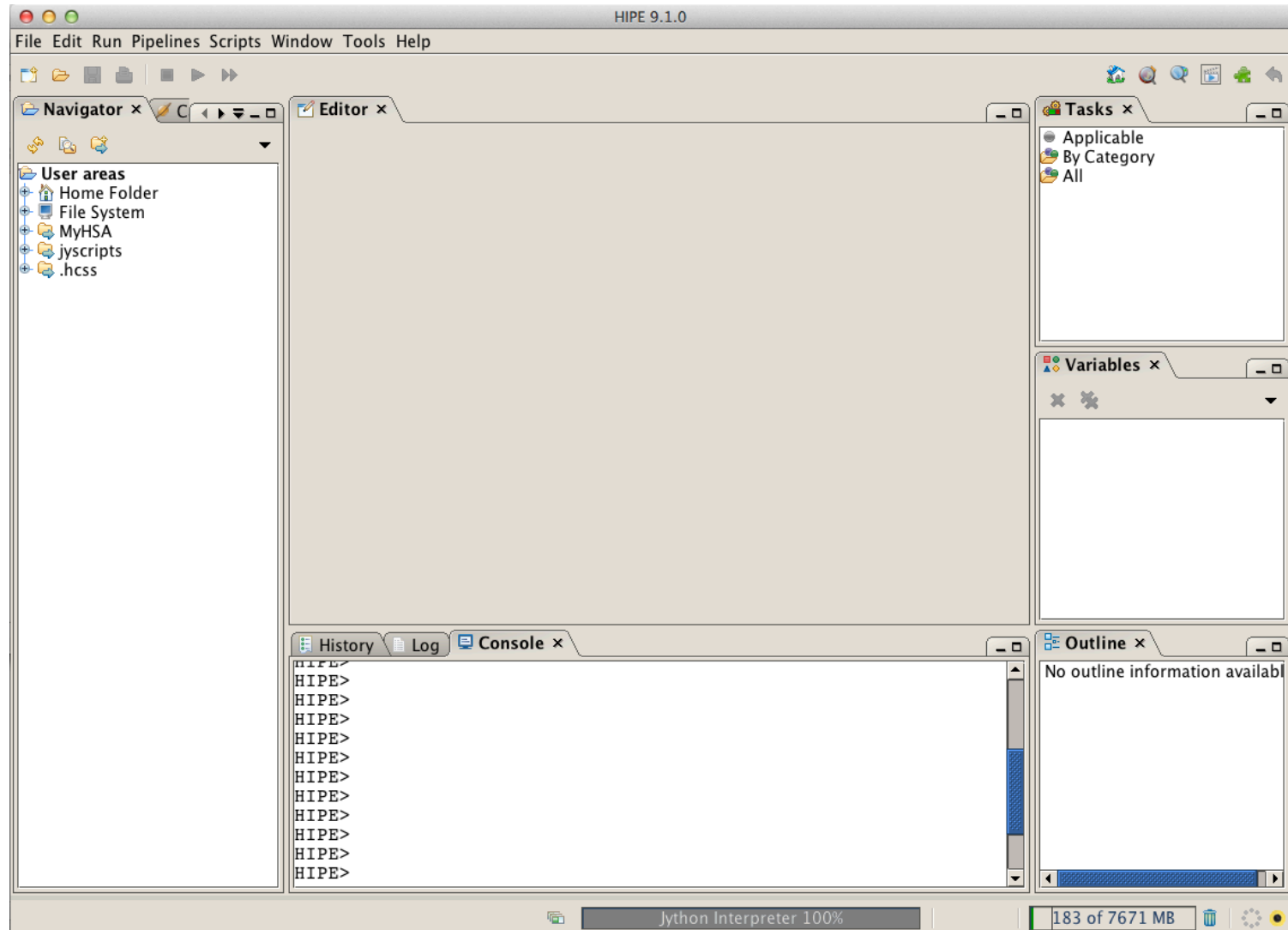
- Perspectives are pre-defined
- Your re-arrangement of views is “sticky”
- You can reset the arrangement to the default



# The *Welcome!* perspective is a map to the major parts of HIPE



# Most of the action takes place in the Work Bench perspective



# The Variables view provides easy access to each data item

The screenshot displays the HIPE 9.1.0 application window. The main interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Run, Pipelines, Scripts, Window, Tools, Help), a toolbar, a Navigator pane on the left showing a file system tree, and a central Editor pane. A 'Variables' view is open, showing a list of variables with 'PCalBase\_TimeDependency\_' selected. A 'History' pane at the bottom shows a list of 'HIPE>' commands. A 'Variables' view is also shown in a smaller inset window to the right, which is empty. Annotations with blue arrows point to specific elements: 'Delete selected variable' points to the 'x' icon in the Variables view; 'Delete all variables' points to the 'x' icon in the inset Variables view; 'Double-click for default (usually a viewer)' points to the variable name 'PCalBase\_TimeDependency\_'; and 'Right-click or control-click for a quick list of options' points to the variable name in the inset view.

Delete selected variable

Delete all variables

Double-click for default (usually a viewer)

Right-click or control-click for a quick list of options



# The Outline view shows details and structure of a data item

Red = not loaded yet  
Black = loaded in session

For any item:  
Double-click for default  
(usually a viewer)

Right-click or control-click  
for a quick list of options

The screenshot shows a software interface with an 'Outline' window. The window displays the following details for a data item:

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| name    | obs_50001833       |
| class   | ObservationContext |
| package | herschel.ia.obs    |

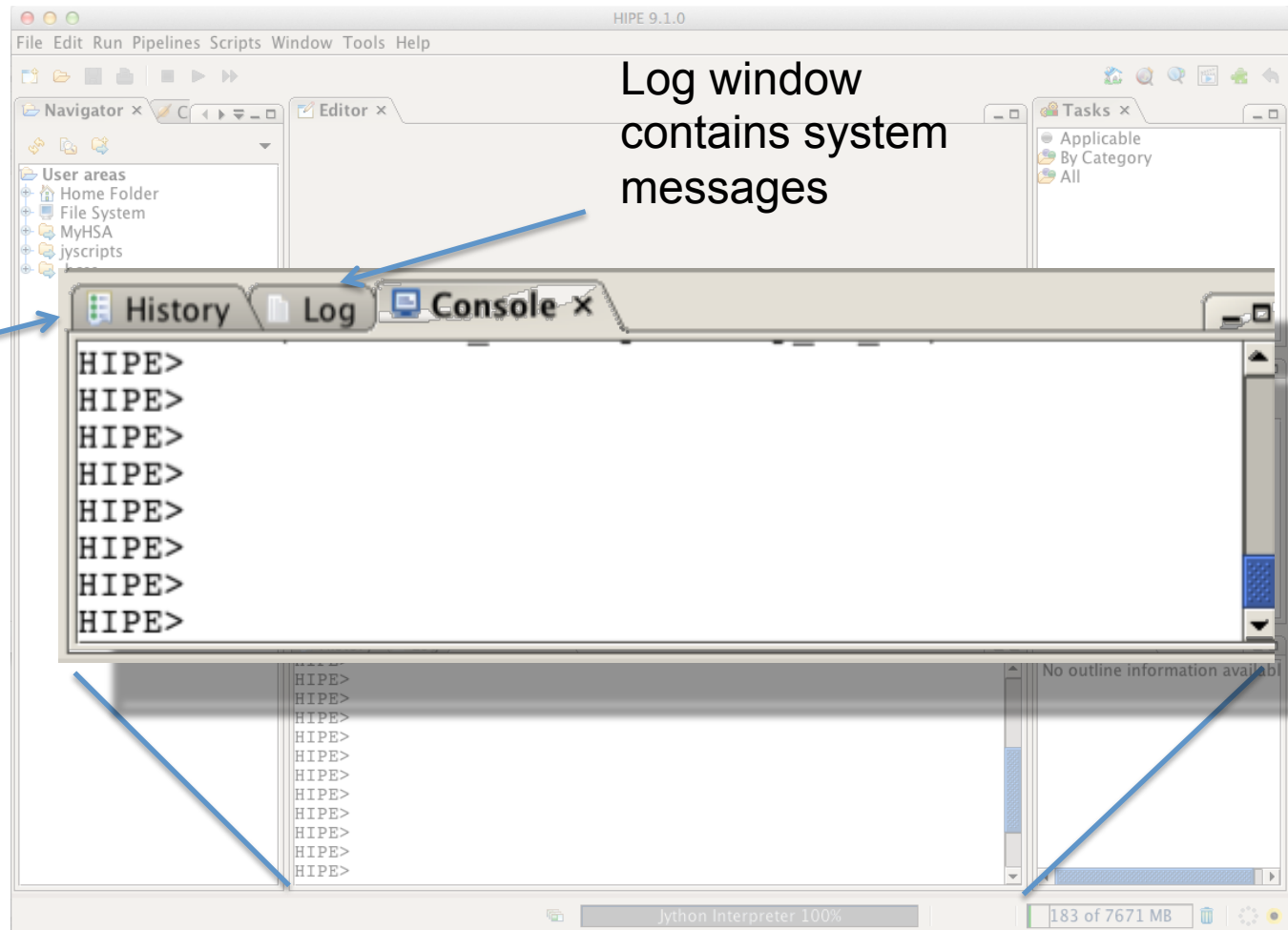
Below the table, a tree structure is shown for the item 'obs\_50001833'. The root folder is 'obs\_50001833'. Underneath it, there are several sub-items, each with a green circle icon:

- auxiliary
- browseImageProduct
- browseProduct
- calibration
- level0
- level0\_5
- level1
- level2
- logObsContext
- quality

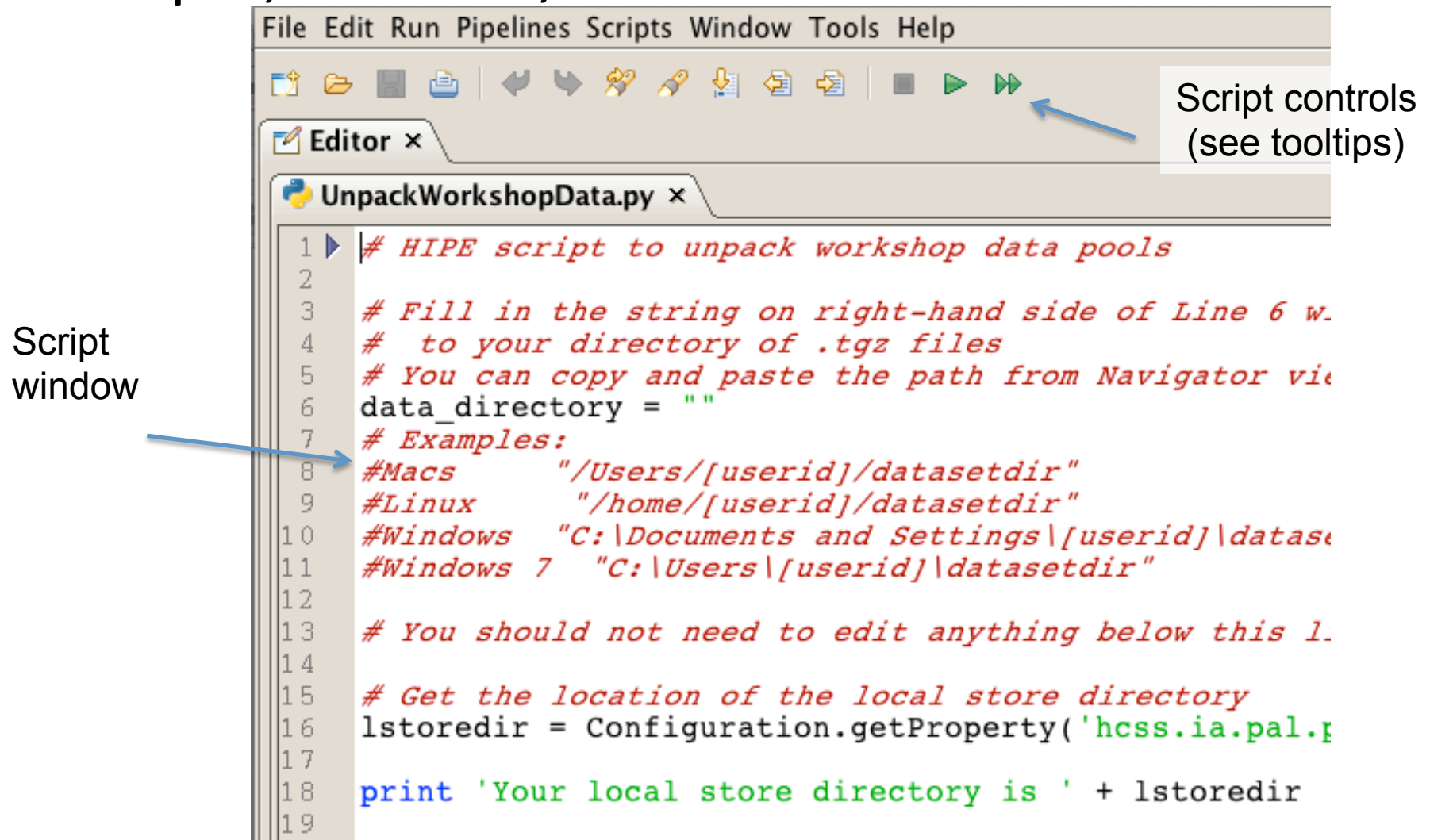
The items 'auxiliary', 'browseImageProduct', 'browseProduct', 'logObsContext', and 'quality' are colored red, indicating they are not yet loaded. The other items are black, indicating they are loaded in the session. A blue arrow points from the text 'Red = not loaded yet' to the red items in the tree.

# Jython commands are executed in the Console window

History tab keeps a record of your commands



# The Editor view contains scripts, viewers, and task interfaces



# The Observation Viewer breaks out all the pieces of your observations

The screenshot displays the HIPE 6.0.0 Observation Viewer interface. The window title is "decompress UnpackWor...pData.py obs x". The main content area is titled "Browse Product" and is divided into several sections:

- Summary:** A table of key observation parameters:

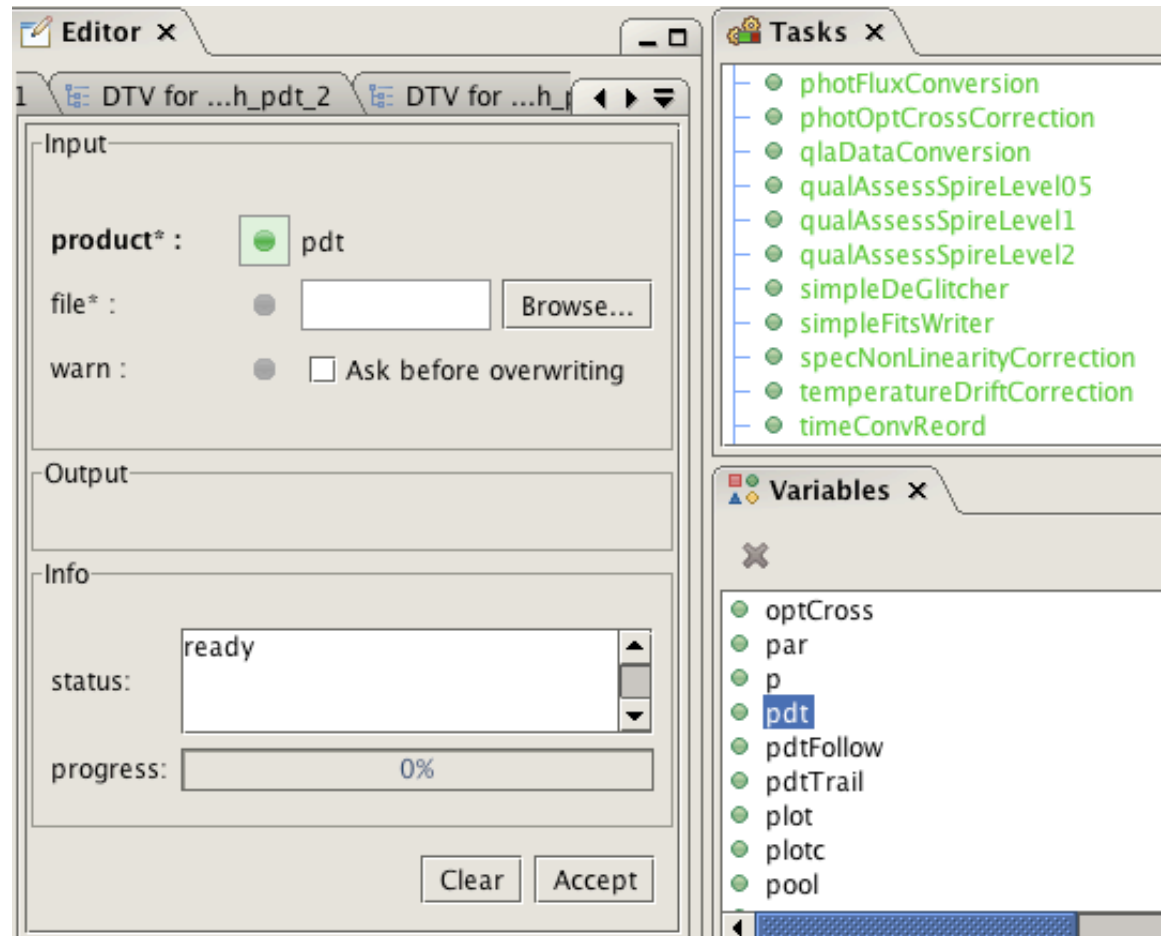
|                          |               |                         |                |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Object:</b>           | BD +30 3639   | <b>Instrument:</b>      | SPIRE          |
| <b>RA:</b>               | 19h 34m 45.5s | <b>DEC:</b>             | 30° 30' 22.38" |
| <b>Observation ID:</b>   | 1342210941    | <b>Operational Day:</b> | 576            |
| <b>Observation Mode:</b> | Small Map     |                         |                |
- Meta Data:** A section for additional metadata.
- Data:** A tree view of the data structure. The "obs" folder is expanded, showing sub-folders: auxiliary, browseImageProduct, browseProduct (highlighted), calibration, level0, level0\_5, level1, level2, logObsContext, and quality.

The main data area displays the command `obs.refs["browseProduct"].product` and shows a large, colorful astronomical image of a galaxy cluster. A smaller version of the same image is visible in the top right corner. The bottom status bar indicates "Jython Interpreter 100%" and "91 of 4088 MB".

# The Tasks view enables quick startup of applicable modules

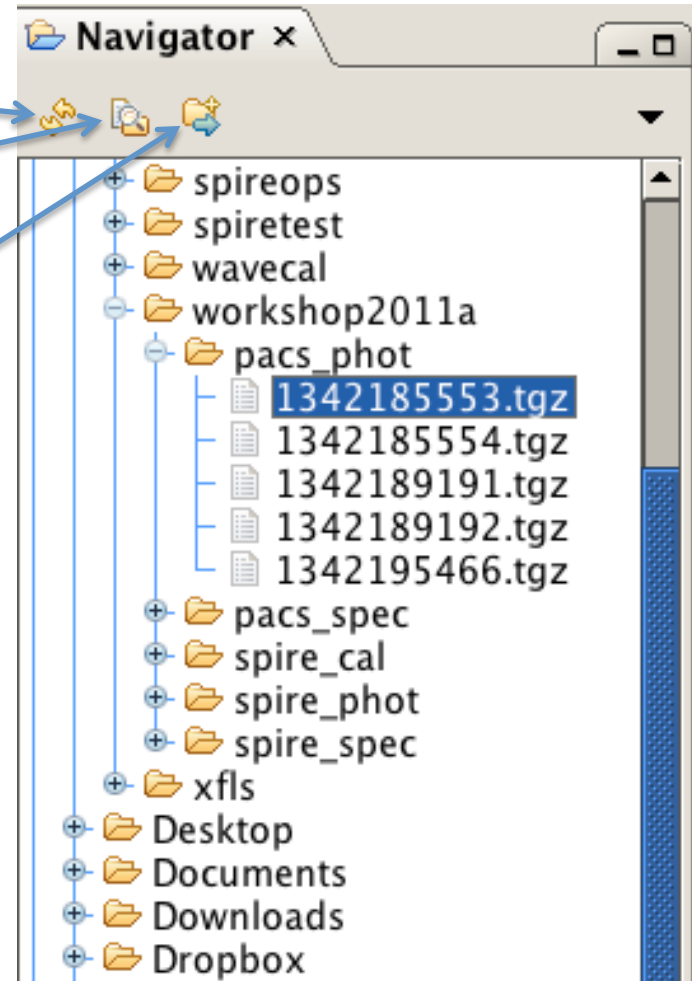
- Double-click to launch
- Drag-and-drop variables into parameter slots
- The “Applicable” tab shows all the available tasks for a selected variable

simpleFitsWriter task



# The Navigator view enables browsing of your filesystem

- Refresh
- Show Hidden
- Create “user area”
- Double-click to load a script, a FITS file, or an observation



# The Product Browser perspective provides powerful search and retrieval

The screenshot shows the Product Browser interface with the following components:

- Navigation Tabs:** Observations, Products, Metadata, Free Metadata.
- Data Source:**
  - HSA
  - MyHSA
  - Local Pools
    - 1342185553
    - 1342185554
    - 1342186799
    - 1342189191
- Search parameters:**
  - Show all versions:
  - Observation Id (obsid) ==
  - Instrument (instrument) ==
  - Operational Day (odNumber) ==
- Run Button:** A button with a star icon and the text "Run".
- Results Summary:** 71 results found. Query Result: QUERY\_RESULT. # of Results: 20.
- Table of Results:**

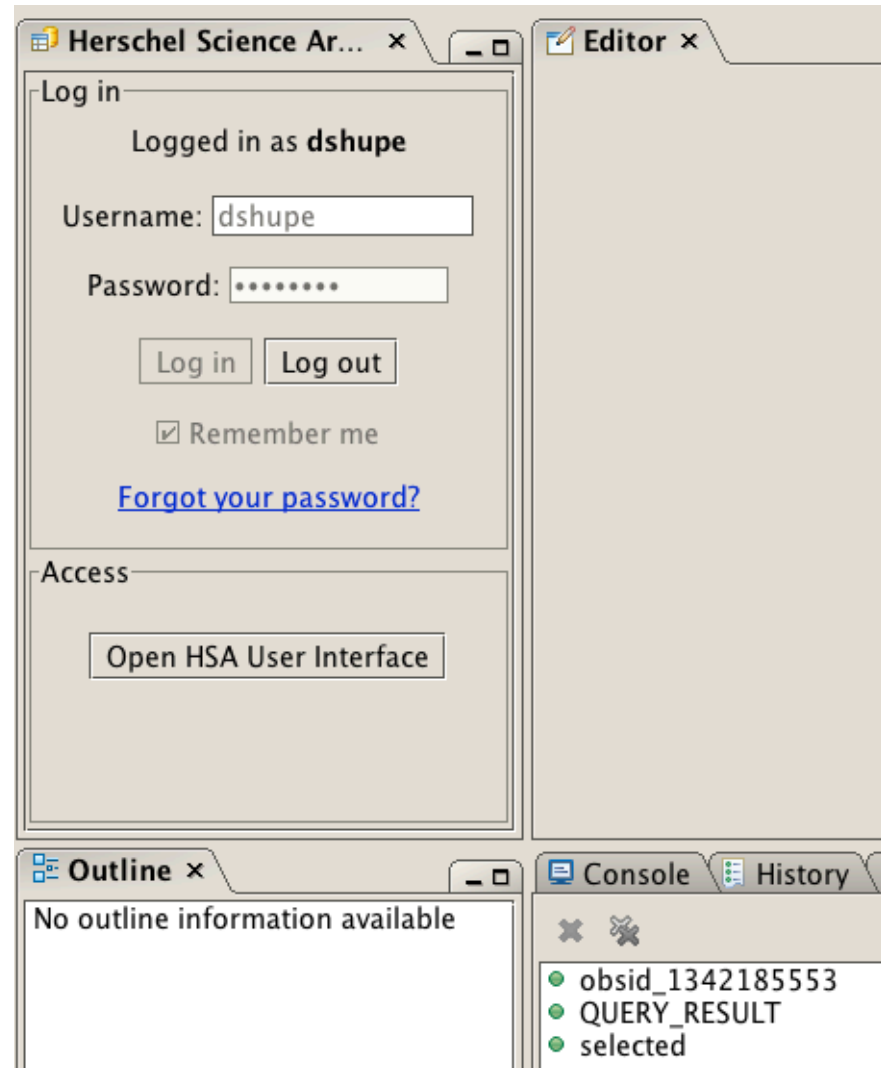
| obsid      | odNumber | startDate         | aot         | instrument | obsMode         | object          | proposi   |
|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1342185553 | 148      | 2009-10-09T11:... | Photom...   | PACS       | Scan map        | rcw 120         | SDP_fmo   |
| 1342185554 | 148      | 2009-10-09T11:... | Photom...   | PACS       | Scan map        | rcw 120         | SDP_fmo   |
| 1342186799 | 178      | 2009-11-08T15:... | Line Spe... | PACS       | Pointed         | M82             | SDP_est.  |
| 1342189191 | 244      | 2010-01-12T21:... | Photom...   | PACS       | Scan map        | delta Dra       | Calibrati |
| 1342202119 | 440      | 2010-07-28T02:... | Line Spe... | PACS       | Pointed         | Arp 220         | Calibrati |
| 1342218642 | 701      | 2011-04-15T04:... | Parallel... | SPIRE      | Parallel Mode   | Field 22_0      | KPGT_s... |
| 1342231345 | 892      | 2011-10-23T13:... | Photom...   | SPIRE      | Small Map       | IRAS 20414-1651 | OT1_dfa   |
| 1342189124 | 240      | 2010-01-09T15:... | Spectro...  | SPIRE      | Single Pointing | NGC 7027        | SDP_mg.   |
| 1342222819 | 765      | 2011-06-17T21:... | Photom...   | SPIRE      | Large Map       | COSMOS          | KPGT_so   |
| 1342222853 | 766      | 2011-06-19T12:... | Photom...   | SPIRE      | Large Map       | COSMOS          | KPGT_so   |
| 1342222853 | 766      | 2011-06-19T12:... | Photom...   | SPIRE      | Large Map       | COSMOS          | KPGT_so   |
| 1342211401 | 587      | 2010-12-22T11:... | Photom...   | SPIRE      | Small Map       | Dark Sky        | Calibrati |

# Interact directly with the archive using the HSA perspective

Log in using your Herschel credentials

(one-time only, if you tick “Remember me”)

Start the HSA User Interface







## Introduction to HIPE

- Key Data Concepts
- A Visual Tour of the HIPE Interface
- The HSA User Interface
  - Querying the archive
  - Retrieving observations
- Help and Documentation
- Introduction to Scripting



# Query the archive by obsid, target name, instrument, public status

If OBSID is known...

Set to "Public" to browse  
released data

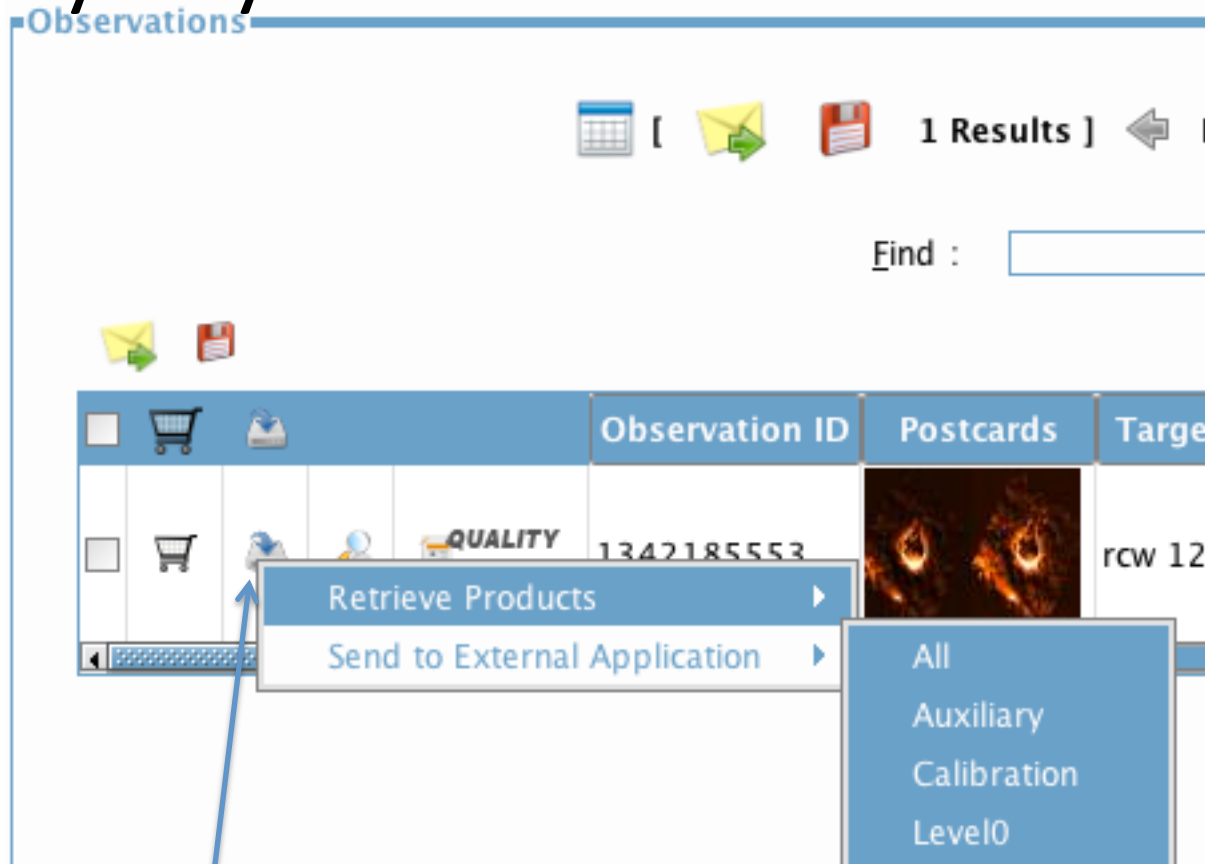
Search by target name

Specify instrument

The screenshot shows a web-based search interface with the following components:

- Search** (tab)
- Query Panels** (header)
- Main Query Panel**
  - Observation Id:  Obs. List:
  - Proprietary Status:
- Geometry Panel**
  - Target
    - Shape:  Circle
  - Resolve Name  Equatorial  Galactic
  - Centre Coordinates:  Target:   Radius:
- Instruments Query Panel**
  - Instrument:
  - Obs. Type:
  - Standard Data
  - HIFI**
    -
  - PACS**
    -
  - SPIRE**
    -

# The HSA Applet can send data directly to your HIPE session



Select  
"Send to External Application"  
then  
"All"


# Use “Retrieve” to receive a tarfile

Observations

[ [ [ 1 Results ] Page 1 of 1 Page Size: 25

Find : Find Next Find Previous

Filter Rows:

| Observation ID | Postcards  | Target | RA/DEC                            | Inst |
|----------------|--|--------|-----------------------------------|------|
|                |  |        | 20 17h 12m 30.58s -38d 27' 25.50" | PAC  |

Retrieve Products  
Send to External Application

- All
- Auxiliary
- Calibration
- Level0
- Level0\_5
- Level1
- Level2
- Level2\_5
- Multiple

Select “Retrieve” then “All” or “Multiple”

# The Shopping Basket collects several observations

Search Shopping Basket Observations #1 Observations #3

Observations

[2 Observations]

Retrieve On Demand Reprocessing

| <input type="checkbox"/> | All | Observation | Target Name | RA             | DEC             |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All | 1342185553  | rcw 120     | 17h 12m 30.58s | -38d 27' 25.50" |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All | 1342183678  | rcw 120     | 17h 12m 18.79s | -38d 27' 58.50" |

You can retrieve all the observations in one tarfile...

...or reprocess with last released version



## Introduction to HIPE

- Key Data Concepts
- A Visual Tour of the HIPE Interface
- The HSA User Interface
- Help and Documentation
  - Starting the Help system
  - User Guides, Tutorials and How-Tos
  - Searching the Documentation
- Introduction to Scripting



# The Help and Documentation are accessed in your web browser

- Start the help system by 1 of 4 ways:
  - Menu “Help” -> Help Contents
  - “hipe\_help” in the app directory of HIPE
  - Right-click on variable
    - Help in URM (Users Ref. Manual)
    - Help in DRM (Developers Ref. Manual)
  - Online at <http://herschel.esac.esa.int/hipe-doc-9.0/>

# The Help system includes user guides, tutorials and how-tos

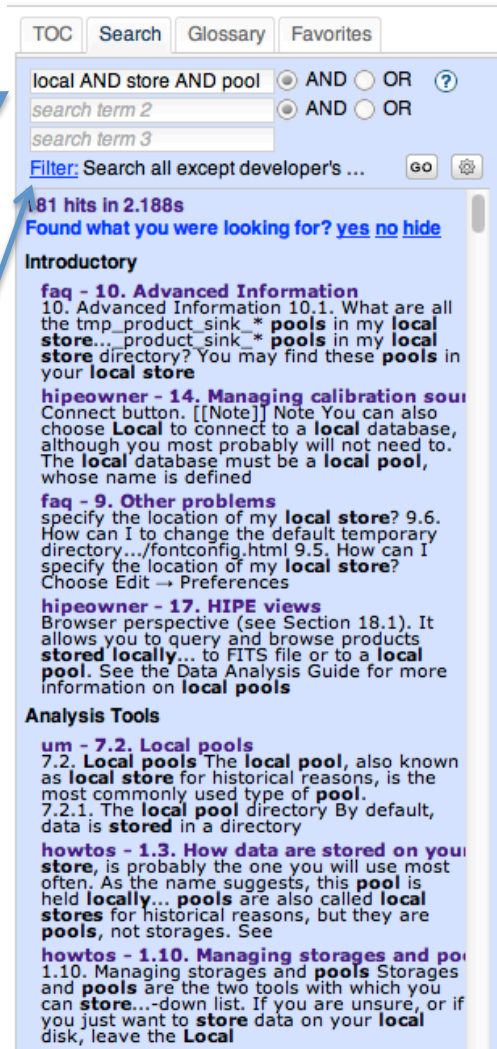
The screenshot displays the Herschel Interactive Processing Environment (HIPE) Help System. The interface is organized into several sections:

- Navigation Menu (Left):** Contains categories such as 'Introductory', 'Analysis Tools', 'HIFI', 'SPIRE', 'PACS', 'Reference', and 'Developer Reference'. Each category lists specific guides and manuals.
- Header:** 'Welcome to the Herschel Interactive Processing Environment Help System' with the version number 'hcss-9.0.3054' in the top right corner.
- Main Content Area:** Features several interactive tiles:
  - New to HIPE?** A tile with a baby bottle icon and a link to a 'quick introduction'.
  - Learn about PACS data:** A tile with a question mark icon and a detailed box listing 'Data reduction guide for photometry and spectroscopy' and 'Data known issues'.
  - Learn about HIFI data:** A tile with a question mark icon.
  - What's new:** A tile with a newspaper icon and a link to 'what's new'.
  - Available manuals:** A tile with a book icon and a link to 'available manuals'.
- Footer:** Includes social media links for 'Watch us on' (YouTube) and 'Follow us on' (Twitter).



# The Search tab allows filtering by manual

Combine terms with AND for better results



TOC Search Glossary Favorites

local AND store AND pool  AND  OR  ?

search term 2  AND  OR

search term 3

Filter: Search all except developer's ... GO

181 hits in 2.188s  
Found what you were looking for? [yes](#) [no](#) [hide](#)

Introductory

**faq - 10. Advanced Information**  
10. Advanced Information 10.1. What are all the tmp\_product\_sink\_\* **pools** in my **local store...** product\_sink\_\* **pools** in my **local store** directory? You may find these **pools** in your **local store**

**hipeowner - 14. Managing calibration sou**  
Connect button. [[Note]] Note You can also choose **Local** to connect to a **local** database, although you most probably will not need to. The **local** database must be a **local pool**, whose name is defined

**faq - 9. Other problems**  
specify the location of my **local store**? 9.6. How can I to change the default temporary directory.../fontconfig.html 9.5. How can I specify the location of my **local store**? Choose Edit → Preferences

**hipeowner - 17. HIPE views**  
Browser perspective (see Section 18.1). It allows you to query and browse products **stored locally...** to FITS file or to a **local pool**. See the Data Analysis Guide for more information on **local pools**

Analysis Tools

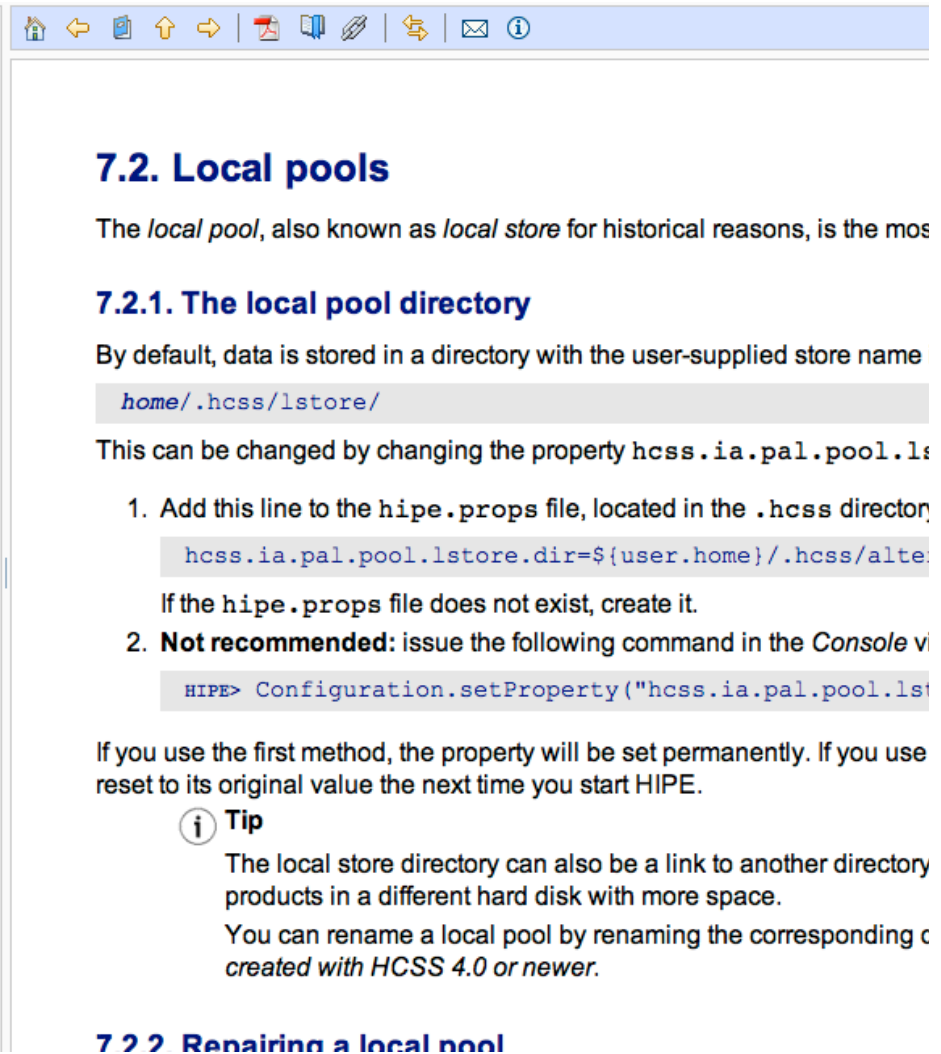
**um - 7.2. Local pools**  
7.2. **Local pools** The **local pool**, also known as **local store** for historical reasons, is the most commonly used type of **pool**.

7.2.1. The **local pool** directory By default, data is **stored** in a directory

**howtos - 1.3. How data are stored on your store**, is probably the one you will use most often. As the name suggests, this **pool** is held **locally...** **pools** are also called **local stores** for historical reasons, but they are **pools**, not storages. See

**howtos - 1.10. Managing storages and po**  
1.10. Managing storages and **pools** Storages and **pools** are the two tools with which you can **store...**down list. If you are unsure, or if you just want to **store** data on your **local** disk, leave the **Local**

Filter by specific manuals, or “all but developer’s documentation”



## 7.2. Local pools

The *local pool*, also known as *local store* for historical reasons, is the most

### 7.2.1. The local pool directory

By default, data is stored in a directory with the user-supplied store name

```
home/.hcss/lstore/
```

This can be changed by changing the property `hcss.ia.pal.pool.lstore.dir`

1. Add this line to the `hipe.props` file, located in the `.hcss` directory  

```
hcss.ia.pal.pool.lstore.dir=${user.home}/.hcss/alter
```

If the `hipe.props` file does not exist, create it.
2. **Not recommended:** issue the following command in the *Console* view  

```
HIPE> Configuration.setProperty("hcss.ia.pal.pool.lstore.dir", "home/.hcss/alter")
```

If you use the first method, the property will be set permanently. If you use the second method, the property will be reset to its original value the next time you start HIPE.

**i Tip**  
The local store directory can also be a link to another directory on a different hard disk with more space. You can rename a local pool by renaming the corresponding *created with HCSS 4.0 or newer*.

### 7.2.2 Renaming a local pool



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# Variables are simply names that point to data items

- No 'type' or declaration needed
- Assignment creates the variable:  
`a = 1`  
`b = 2`
- Strings can use single or double quotes:  
`c = "hello world"`  
`e = 'hi there'`
- Reference: Scripting and Data Mining,  
Sections 1.5 & 1.7

# Comments, continuations, and printing have a simple syntax

- The comment character is the pound sign  
**# this is a comment**
- The continuation character is the backslash  
**x = a + b + \  
c \* d \* e**
- A formatted string uses C-style format characters and the percent sign  
**print "integer = %d, real = %f" %  
(j, x)**

# if-then-else blocks are denoted by indentation

- Reference: Scripting and Data Mining, Sec 1.17
- Syntax:

```
if condition1:  
    block1  
elif condition2:  
    block2  
else:  
    block3
```
- Notice that blocks are denoted by indentation only
- Example:

```
if (0 <= x <= 10):  
    y = y - 10  
    print "Value is in range [0,10]"  
elif (10 < x < 20):  
    print "Value is in range [10,20]"  
else:  
    print "Value not in range [0,20]"
```

# for loops are not just for integers

- Reference: Scripting and Data Mining, Sec. 1.18
- Syntax of a for loop:  
**for var in sequence:**  
    *block*
- The *sequence* can be any list, array, etc. Examples:  
**for pet in ["cat", "dog", "bird"]:**  
    **print pet**  
**for i in range(10): # [0, 1, ..., 9]**  
    **print i # prints numbers 0-9**
- The **range** function returns a list of integers. In general `range(start, end, stepsize)` where *start* defaults to 0 and *stepsize* to 1.  
**print range(5)**  
**# [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]**