STSDAS Site Manager’s Installation Guide and Reference
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CHAPTER 1: 
Introduction

The Space Telescope Science Data Analysis System (STSDAS) is a set of application programs designed for the calibration and analysis of data from the Hubble Space Telescope. Applications include general image processing as well as tasks specific to the HST. STSDAS also has its own graphics package and a FITS I/O package specifically designed to read HST format image data.

The STSDAS web site is:

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas

Binaries for STSDAS/TABLES version 3.7 are now available for Solaris, Redhat, MacOS X PPC and MacIntel. Binaries were compiled on Solaris 5.8, Redhat Enterprise 3 and MacOS X 10.4.9. Generally they will work with later versions of the operating system, but not with earlier versions.

STSDAS is fully layered upon IRAF, the Image Reduction and Analysis Facility, which is developed and supported by NOAO. If you attempt to install STSDAS without IRAF you will get nowhere—the STSDAS installation procedures use IRAF utilities.

Note: Binaries for Solaris, RedHat and Mac OS X PPC were built using IRAF 2.12.2a. MacOS X MacIntel binaries were built using IRAF 2.13 beta. If you intend to do a binary installation, you need to install the corresponding version of IRAF.

STSDAS uses the TABLES external package, also available from STScI, which is a table I/O system that supports the transfer of tabular data from one application to another. There is a table manipulation tool kit that
allows one to use tables as small relational databases. Note that you must already have installed TABLES in order to compile STSDAS. STSDAS links against some of the TABLES system libraries, causing unresolved references if you try installing STSDAS without already having installed TABLES.

Changes to the TABLES libraries can also affect STSDAS compilation. We suggest that you match the version numbers of TABLES and STSDAS to maximize compatibility.

This release of STSDAS has been extensively tested at STScI. We encourage off-site users to try as much of the system as possible and send us comments and criticisms.

If You Have Problems...

If you have any problems installing or using STSDAS or TABLES contact the Help Desk staff by sending e-mail to: help@stsci.edu, or by calling (410) 338-1082.
CHAPTER 2: Example Installation

STSDAS and TABLES are available from the STSDAS web site:

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas

or via anonymous ftp from ftp.stsci.edu in the directories

/pub/software/stsdas/stsdas_v3.6
/pub/software/stsdas/tables_v3.6

Below is a concise example of building TABLES and STSDAS from source on RedHat in /usr/local/tables and /usr/local/stsdas. The full paths to their location should be made known to IRAF in the $iraf/unix/hlib/extern.pkg file before attempting to build them. Figure 1 on page 9 shows an example of this file. The commands below should be executed at the host level:

% cd /usr/local
% mkdir tables
% mkdir stsdas
% cd tables
% tar -xvf /tmp/tables36.tar
% mkpkg redhat
% cd ../stsdas
% tar -xvf /tmp/stsdas36.tar
% mkpkg redhat
Start iraf and build the packages from the cl command line:

% cl
cl> softools
so> tables
ta> cd tables
ta> mkpkg -p tables update >& spool &
ta> mkpkg summary > tables.summ
ta> stsdas
st> cd stsdas
st> mkpkg -p tables -p stsdas update >& spool &
st> mkpkg summary > stsdas.summ
st> logout
% cd /usr/local/stsdas
% python python/compileall.py ./python
% python python/compileall.py ./python/*
Figure 1: Example extern.pkg file
Chapter 2: Example Installation
Installation of TABLES 3.7 is fairly easy and straightforward. It is done within the IRAF environment. This Chapter is intended as a cookbook to help you do a TABLES installation.

It should be noted that there already exists a task in the lists package of IRAF named table which may cause a conflict with the package name tables. When loading this package, the whole name should be typed out to ensure that the correct task is being run.

The Installation Process

TABLES 3.7 is a new release of TABLES. You will need both the source code tar file and the binary tar file for a binary installation, or just the source code tar file if you will be compiling your own binaries.
To install TABLES, you must:

1. Create the top-level directory for TABLES (below).
2. Edit the file `hlib$extern.pkg` to define pointers.
3. Install the TABLES source code from the tar files. (See “Installing the Source Code” on page 14) The latest versions of the tar files are available on the STSDAS web site or via anonymous ftp:

   http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas/

   ftp.stsci.edu://pub/software/stsdas/tables_v3.7/source

4. Install the TABLES binaries for your architecture: Solaris, Redhat and MacOS X only. (See “Installing the Binaries” on page 14). The latest versions of the tar files are available on the STSDAS web site or via anonymous ftp from

   http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas/

   ftp.stsci.edu://pub/software/stsdas/tables_v3.7/binaries

5. Modify the help database. (See “The Help Database” on page 15)
6. Test the system. (See “Testing the TABLES Installation” on page 16)
7. Install additional binaries, if multi-architecture support is needed. (See “Multi-architecture Support for TABLES” on page 16)

You may also choose to compile TABLES yourself. (See “Building TABLES from Scratch” on page 16)

---

**Selecting the Top Level Directory**

TABLES is based on the structure of IRAF. We suggest installing TABLES as a separate directory structure and recommend naming the top level directory `tables`. This will enable you to more easily make
updates to the respective systems and allow you to easily add other packages. This is the method used in the examples in this guide.

If for some reason this procedure cannot be followed, it is still straightforward to install TABLES. All package directories are specified relative to the top level TABLES directory. There is one IRAF environment variable, `tables`, that is used as the basis for all package definitions.

---

**Pre-Installation Site Modifications**

Installation of TABLES is done within the IRAF `cl`. IRAF must know where TABLES is located. The IRAF file `hlib$extern.pkg` contains the locations of all external packages.

TABLES 3.7 must be installed using IRAF. All of the binaries in the TABLES 3.7 release were created under IRAF 2.12.2a (2.13 beta for MAC OSX MacIntel). If you do not have IRAF installed and intend to do a binary installation, you must install it before proceeding with the TABLES 3.6 installation. You can get IRAF from the iraf web site [http://iraf.noao.edu](http://iraf.noao.edu).

To edit the `hlib$extern.pkg` file, change your current directory to `hlib$`:

```
cl> cd hlib$
cl> edit extern.pkg
```

Two modifications need to be made to the file `hlib$extern.pkg`:

- The TABLES package and its location must be defined.
- The path to the TABLES help database must be included.

To tell IRAF where the TABLES system will be located, add the package definition lines before the `reset helpdb ...` line in `hlib$extern.pkg`:

```
reset tables = /path/tables/
task tables.pkg = tables$tables.cl
```
Chapter 3: Installing TABLES

To include TABLES in the help search path, add the string ‘tables$lib/helpdb.mip’ to the list of help database locations.

An example of the modified extern.pkg file is shown in Figure 1 on page 9.

Installing the Source Code

The TABLES source tar files are available from the anonymous ftp site ftp.stsci.edu in the directory:

/pub/software/stsdas/tables_v3.7/source

The TABLES source tar files are placed on the anonymous ftp site in a tar file (tables37.tar.gz). The source tar file is compressed. You will need to unpack it in the tables directory.

% cd tables
% gunzip tables37.tar.gz
% tar -xvf tables37.tar

Installing the Binaries

After you have installed the source from the tar file then you will need to get an additional tar file from the anonymous ftp site ftp.stsci.edu from the directory /pub/software/stsdas/tables_v3.7/binaries. Here you will find files for each supported architecture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture</th>
<th>Directory name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Solaris 5.8</td>
<td>ssun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHEL 3</td>
<td>redhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacOS X 10.4 PPC</td>
<td>macOSx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac OSX 10.4 MacIntel</td>
<td>macintel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Currently Supported Binary Distributions

The binaries are stored in a gzip-compressed tar archive (tables37.bin.arch.tar.gz)

Note: Binaries were compiled on the operating system specified in Table 1. Generally they will work with later versions of the operating system but not with earlier versions.

You will need to unpack the binaries in tables/bin.arch. For example on a Redhat machine, the commands are:

```
% cd tables/bin.redhat
% gunzip tables37.bin.rh.tar.gz
% tar -xvf tables37.bin.rh.tar
```

The Help Database

The help database is provided in a machine-independent form and need not be rebuilt. If you wish to rebuild it, you may do so by running the `mkhelpdb` task within the `softools` package of IRAF.

```
c1> softools
so> mkhelpdb helpdir=tables$lib/root.hd \
>>>helpdb=tables$lib/helpdb.mip
```
Testing the TABLES Installation

Once TABLES has been rebuilt, some of the basic tasks of TABLES should be exercised.

Multi-architecture Support for TABLES

It is possible to support multiple architectures using a single source tree. If you wish to support, for example, both Solaris and Linux architectures with a single source tree, you would follow these steps:

• Create a top-level directory for TABLES
• Edit the hlib$extern.pkg file. (See “Pre-Installation Site Modifications” on page 13)
• Install the TABLES source code. (See “Installing the Source Code” on page 14)
• Install the binaries for the Solaris architecture. (See “Installing the Binaries” on page 14)
• Install the binaries for the Linux architecture. (See “Installing the Binaries” on page 14)
• Modify the help database. (See “The Help Database” on page 15)

Building TABLES from Scratch

If binaries for your computer’s architecture are not available, then you will need to compile TABLES from scratch.

Earlier versions of TABLES for some architectures can be obtained from http://stsdas.stsci.edu/old_versions.html
The first step in a relink is to ensure that some system variables are set. Type the following command at the system level before proceeding:

```
% setenv IRAFARCH arch
```

where *arch* is your specific architecture, e.g., *redhat* for a RedHat machine. A list of IRAF supported architectures is given in Table 1.

```
% setenv iraf /path/iraf/
```

where *path* is the directory path to the top-level IRAF directory.

```
% source $iraf/unix/hlib/irafuser.csh
```

This sets up some other environment variables needed to compile under IRAF. You may set these up in your `.login` file so that they will be available.

Also, ensure that the directory that contains the local Unix commands (usually `/usr/local/bin`) is included in your `PATH` environment variable. If it is not, you can add it to your path by typing the following:

```
% setenv PATH /usr/local/bin:${PATH}
```

Before attempting the total system rebuild, you should check the soft link for the `bin` directory. TABLES is shipped with a link for `bin` pointing to `bin.generic`. This should be changed so that it points to the appropriate `bin` for your architecture. To do this simply type the following command from the TABLES top-level directory:

```
% mkpkg arch
```

where *arch* is your specific architecture. A list of available architectures is provided in Table 1. For example, for a RedHat machine, you would type:

```
% mkpkg redhat
```
Chapter 3: Installing TABLES

You will get a warning message about a full “sysgen” needing to be done, but that is normal.

The Unix system relink can be done with a procedure submitted while within the IRAF cl. Load the tables and softools packages, set the current directory to the top level TABLES directory, and execute the mkpkg task:

```
cl> tables
ta> softools
so> cd tables
so> mkpkg -p tables update >& log &
```

This will run the **mkpkg** task as a background process and put all output and errors into the `tables$spool` file.

The **mkpkg** program generates a long output file describing all steps taken. To reduce this log to the pertinent information about the success of your installation, re-run the **mkpkg** task with the summary option.

```
cl> softools
so> cd tables
so> mkpkg summary >& tables.summ
```

Check `tables.summ` for errors.

---

**FITS Table Support**

For tables in FITS files, the `tables` library routines call subroutines in the HEASARC FITSIO package, so IRAF tasks that are linked with the tables library can transparently access FITS tables as well as ASCII or STSDAS format binary tables. Two versions of FITSIO are included in the tables distribution, one version written in Fortran and SPP, and one written in C.

The C version (CFITSIO) is currently supported by HEASARC, and it is faster than the Fortran version. The Fortran version has an SPP layer for the I/O routines, so that it is fully compatible with IRAF I/O; in particular, IRAF networking is supported. The C version, on the other hand, uses host system I/O to read and write the FITS files; IRAF virtual file names are
supported by converting to host system names, but IRAF networking is not available.

CFITSIO is used by default. If the SPP and Fortran version is required instead, the following steps should be followed.

so> cd tables
so> delete tables$bin/libtbtables.a # if it already exists
so> mкpkg -p tables update sppfitsio=yes >& spool &

The only difference from a normal build is that sppfitsio=yes is specified when running mкpkg. (**Note:** mkpkg does not check the value assigned to sppfitsio, it just checks whether sppfitsio is defined, so it has the same effect regardless of the value.) Regardless of the sppfitsio switch, the CFITSIO source files will be compiled and included in the tables library, since they are used directly by some tasks in STSDAS.
Installing STSDAS version 3.7 is fairly easy and straightforward and is done within the IRAF environment. This chapter briefly explains how to do an STSDAS installation. We recommend that you at least look at Figure 3.1 on page 36 and Figure 3.2 on page 37 before doing an installation so that you understand how the software is organized and where it expects its directories and files to be located.
Chapter 4: Installing STSDAS

Before You Begin...

Before installing STSDAS, you should be aware that:

- STSDAS is linked against libraries in the TABLES package. If you do not already have TABLES installed, you must install and compile TABLES first. TABLES is available at the same site—ftp.stsci.edu in the directory /pub/software/tables.

- The version number of TABLES must be the same as the version number of STSDAS. If you are upgrading STSDAS, you should upgrade TABLES first. See Chapter 3 for details on installing TABLES.

STSDAS will not compile without TABLES being installed first!

- The calibration routines in the hst_calib packages nicmos, stis and acs require a large amount of static memory to run. An average estimate of the required RAM is 500 Mb and at least twice as much swap space.

- If you are interested in reading data such as the Guide Star Catalog from CD-ROM, you may use the gasp package and system-mounted CD-ROMS.

Installation Process

STSDAS 3.7 is a new release of STSDAS. You will need to get the source code tar file and a binaries tar file if you would like to do a binary installation, or just the source code tar file if you are going to compile your own binaries.

To install STSDAS, you must:

1 • Create the top-level directory for STSDAS (below).

2 • Edit the file hlib$extern.pkg to define pointers.
3• Install the STSDAS source code from the tar files. (See “Installing Source Code” on page 25). The latest versions of the tar files are available on the STSDAS web site or via anonymous ftp:

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas/

ftp.stsci.edu:/pub/software/stsdas/stsdas_v3.7/source

4• Install the STSDAS binaries for your architecture - Solaris, Redhat, MacOSX and MacIntel only. The latest versions of the tar files are available from the STSDAS web site or via anonymous ftp:

http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/stsdas/


(See “Installing the Binaries” on page 25)

5• Modify the help and apropos databases. See (“The Help Database” on page 27 and “The Apropos Task” on page 27)

6• Test the system. (See “Testing STSDAS” on page 29)

7• Install additional binaries, if multi-architecture support is needed. (“Multi-architecture Support for STSDAS” on page 30)

You may also choose to compile STSDAS yourself.

---

Selecting the Top-Level Directory

STSDAS is based on the structure of IRAF. We suggest installing STSDAS as a separate directory structure and recommend naming the top-level directory stsdas. This will enable you to more easily make updates to the respective systems and allow you to easily add other packages. This is the method used in the examples in this guide.

If for some reason this procedure cannot be followed, it is still straightforward to install STSDAS. All package directories are specified relative to the top level stsdas directory. There is one IRAF environment variable, called stsdas, that is used as the basis for all package definitions.
Pre-Installation Site Modifications

Installation of STSDAS is done from within the IRAF cl. IRAF must know where you intend to put STSDAS. The IRAF file `hlib$extern.pkg` contains the locations of all external packages.

Binaries for STSDAS 3.7 were compiled using IRAF 2.12.2a (Solaris, RedHat and MacOSX) or IRAF 2.13 beta (MacIntel). If you do not have the appropriate version of IRAF installed and intend to do a binary installation, you must install it before proceeding with the STSDAS 3.7 installation. You can get IRAF at the anonymous ftp site, `iraf.noao.edu`.

To edit the `hlib$extern.pkg` file, change your default directory to `hlib` and edit the file `extern.pkg`:

```shell
cl> cd hlib
cl> edit extern.pkg
```

Two modifications need to be made to the file `hlib$extern.pkg`:

- The STSDAS package and its location must be defined.
- The path to the STSDAS help database must be included.

To tell IRAF where the STSDAS system will be located, add the package definition lines before the `reset helpdb ...` line in `hlib$extern.pkg`:

```shell
reset stsdas = /path/stsdas/
task stsdas.pkg = stsdas$stsdas.cl
```

To include STSDAS in the help search path, add the string `stsdas$lib/helpdb.mip` to the list of help database locations.

An example of a modified `extern.pkg` file is shown in Figure 1 on page 9.
Installing Source Code

The STSDAS source tar files are available from the anonymous ftp site ftp.stsci.edu in the directory

```
/pub/software/stsdas/stsdas_v3.7/source
```

The STSDAS source tar files are placed on the anonymous ftp site as a compressed tar file (`stsdas37.tar.gz`). You will need to unpack the source file in the stsdas directory:

```
% cd stsdas
% gunzip stsdas37.tar.gz
% tar -xvf stsdas37.tar
```

Installing the Binaries

**Note:** Binaries for this release were built using IRAF 2.12.2a or IRAF 2.13 beta (MacIntel only).

After you install the source from the tar file you will need to get an additional tar file from the anonymous ftp site ftp.stsci.edu from the directory `/pub/software/stsdas/stsdas_v3.7/binaries`. Here you will find a compressed tar file for each supported architecture (see Table 1 on page 15) (`stsdas37.bin.arch.tar.gz`).

**Note:** Binaries were compiled on the operating system specified in Table 1. Generally they will work with later versions of the operating system but not with earlier versions.

You will have to unpack the file in `stsdas/bin.arch`. For example, on a Redhat machine, the commands are:
% cd stsdas/bin.redhat
% gunzip stsdas36.bin.rh.tar.gz
% tar -xvf stsdas36.bin.rh.tar

Compiling the Python code

STSDAS has several tasks (for example, MultiDrizzle) that use the Python scripting language.

To run the Python tasks effectively the Python code has to be compiled by the user “iraf”. You will need the Python interpreter to run and compile the code. Check whether you have Python installed on your system by running the command:

% which python

Note: You will need Python 2.3 or later to run PyRAF and the associated Python tasks in STSDAS. If you are not using any of the Python tasks, you don’t need to compile the Python code.

To compile the STSDAS python code:

• log out of iraf
• go to the stsdas directory
• run the compileall.py script

cl> logout
% cd <stsdas>

where <stsdas> is the directory where stsdas was unpacked.

% python python/compileall.py ./python
% python python/compileall.py ./python/*

Note: Figure 3.2 on page 37 shows part of the stsdas tree structure with the links in the python directory.
The Help Database

The help database is provided in a machine independent form and need not be rebuilt. If you wish to rebuild it, you may do so by running the `mkhelpdb` task within the `softools` package of IRAF.

```
cl> softools
so> mkhelpdb helpdir=stsdas$lib/root.hd \   
    >>> helpdb=stsdas$lib/helpdb.mip
```

The Apropos Task

The `apropos` task searches an apropos database for any input string and outputs descriptions of any tasks in its database that match the search string. This task is a powerful tool for those who are not familiar with the package structure of the IRAF, NOAO, STSDAS, or TABLES packages. For convenience, we placed this task at the top level of the IRAF `cl` so that it is available without loading any packages. The script for the `apropos` task is in the top level directory of STSDAS. To include this task in your system add the following line to your `hlib$extern.pkg` below the task statement for STSDAS:

```
task apropos = stsdas$apropos.cl
```

So, your `hlib$extern.pkg` might look like that in Figure 1 on page 9.

The apropos database, `stsdas$lib/apropos.db`, is provided in a machine-independent form and need not be rebuilt. If you wish to rebuild it, you may do so by running the `mkapropos` task within the `toolbox.tools` package of STSDAS.
PSIKERN INSTALLATION

STSDAS is distributed with an IRAF graphics kernel called psikern that produces output in Encapsulated PostScript. psikern provides a direct connection between the IRAF graphics system and PostScript. The kernel can use colors, fill areas, and has imaging capabilities. Many tasks in STSDAS, in particular those in the stplot package, take advantage of these capabilities. Installation of psikern is optional.

To use psikern, you must define graphics devices that invoke the kernel. To define new or different graphics devices, the file dev$graphcap must be modified. The file stsdas$pkg/graphics/stplot/psikern.template contains the basic entries necessary and some examples of how to use the basic entries to get output to a specific printer. To add psikern graphics devices to the graphcap file, follow these steps:

1. Make a backup copy of dev$graphcap, so you can recover if mistakes are made. Prepend to dev$graphcap the two entries in the file stsdas$pkg/graphics/stplot/psikern.template marked "REQUIRED ENTRIES". These entries define two psikern graphics devices, psi_land and psi_port, for output on 8-1/2 x 11 inch paper. These entries create files with the names "tmp$pskxxxx" where "xxxx" are random numbers.

2. Prepend to dev$graphcap, before the required entries specified above, graphics entries for specific printers. The entries marked "EXAMPLES" in stsdas$graphics/stplot/psikern.template, demonstrate some example devices used at STScI.

To create an entry for a specific printer, basically all that needs to be changed is the DD parameter of an entry. For an example in Unix, to create an IRAF graphics device that will produce plots in landscape mode on the printer attached to queue lw, the entry you would add to the beginning of dev$graphcap would be:
Once dev$graphcap has been modified, you can use the newly defined graphics devices as you would any other IRAF graphics device. For example, to make the device defined in the above example the default output device for plots, make the following definition in your login.cl file:

```
set stdplot = lw
```

Also, for any graphics task that uses the device parameter to set the output printer, you can specify the newly defined devices. For example:

```
cl> plot
pl> prow dev$pix 256 device=lw
```

For more information on the IRAF graphics system, type the following command:

```
cl> help gio$doc/gio.hlp file+
```

For help about psikern, use the following command:

```
cl> help psikern
```

Testing STSDAS

Once STSDAS has been rebuilt, some of the basic functions of STSDAS as well as a few of the device-dependent tasks (e.g., plotting) should be exercised. When testing device-dependent functions such as plotting and image display, be sure that the IRAF environment variables that point to the device(s) are correct (e.g., stdgraph and stdimage).
Reading Exported Data Files

A few sample HST data files are provided in the directory \texttt{stsdas$data/fits}. These are in FITS disk format, and need to be expanded into IRAF or STSDAS disk format files before they can be accessed by STSDAS applications programs. You can use the STSDAS \texttt{fitsio} package to read these files. The expanded version of the files should be placed into the directory \texttt{stsdas$data/scidata} using the commands shown below:

\begin{verbatim}
cl> stsdas
st> fitsio
fi> cd stsdas$data/fits
fi> cl < read_fits.cl
\end{verbatim}

If your users want to use the \texttt{synphot} package, you will need to install the STDATA files described here.

Additional sample data files and throughput tables for the HST components are needed by the \texttt{synphot} package; these files are provided separately and can be retrieved using anonymous ftp. The installation instructions for these files are in Appendix A.

Multi-architecture Support for STSDAS

It is possible to support multiple architectures using a single source tree. If you wish to support, for example, both Solaris and Redhat architectures with a single source tree, you would follow these steps:

- Create a top-level directory for STSDAS.
- Edit the \texttt{hlib$extern.pkg} file. (See “Pre-Installation Site Modifications” on page 24)
- Install the STSDAS source code. (See “Installing Source Code” on page 25)
• Install the binaries for the Solaris architecture. (See “Installing the Binaries” on page 25)
• Install the binaries for the Redhat architecture. (See “Installing the Binaries” on page 25)

Building STSDAS from Scratch

If binaries for your computer’s architecture are not available, then you will need to compile STSDAS from scratch.

Binaries for earlier versions of STSDAS for some architectures can be obtained from http://stsdas.stsci.edu/old_versions.html.

The first step in a system build is to ensure that some system variables are set. The following should be typed at the system level before proceeding:

```
% setenv IRAFARCH arch
```

where arch is your specific architecture, e.g., “macosx” for a MacOS X machine (see Table 2.1).

```
% setenv iraf /path/iraf/
```

where path is the directory path to the top-level IRAF directory.

```
% source $iraf/unix/hlib/irafuser.csh
```

This sets up some other environment variables needed to compile under IRAF. You may set these up in your .login file so that they will be available.

Also, ensure that the directory that contains the local Unix commands (usually /usr/local/bin) is included in your PATH environment variable. If it is not, you can add it to your path by typing the following:

```
% setenv PATH /usr/local/bin:($PATH)
```
Before attempting the total system rebuild, you should check the soft link for the bin directory. STSDAS is shipped with a link for bin pointing to bin.generic. This should be changed, so that it points to the appropriate bin for your architecture. To do this simply type the following command from the STSDAS top-level directory:

```
% cd stsdas
% mkpkg arch
```

where arch is your specific architecture. (A list of architectures is provided in Table 2.1). For example, for a RedHat machine, you would type:

```
% mkpkg redhat
```

You will get a warning message about a full “sysgen” needing to be done, but that is normal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Solaris</td>
<td>mkpkg ssun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC platforms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux Slackware 3.3</td>
<td>mkpkg linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux Red Hat</td>
<td>mkpkg redhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeBSD 2.2.5</td>
<td>mkpkg freebsd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suse</td>
<td>mkpkg suse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacOS X PPC</td>
<td>mkpkg macosx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac OSX MacIntel</td>
<td>mkpkg macintel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2.1: Supported Architectures**

The Unix system rebuild can be done with a batch procedure submitted while within the IRAF cl. Load the stsdas and softools packages, set the current directory to the top STSDAS directory, and execute the mkpkg task:

```
cl> stsdas
st> softools
so> cd stsdas
```
so> mkpkg -p tables -p stsdas update >& spool &

This will run the `mkpkg` task as a background process and put all output and errors into the `stsdas$spool` file.

The `mkpkg` program generates a long output file describing all steps taken. To reduce this log to the pertinent information about the success of your installation, re-run the `mkpkg` task with the summary option.

c1> softools
so> cd stsdas
so> mkpkg summary > stsdas.summ

Check the file `stsdas.summ` for errors.

After you have build STSDAS from scratch, you will need to compile the Python code. First go to the `stsdas` directory, and then run the `compileall.py` script:

% cd <stsdas>
% python python/compileall.py ./python
% python python/compileall.py ./python/*
This Chapter explains information needed to maintain and troubleshoot the STSDAS package.

User Account Privileges and Quotas

STSDAS does not require any special privileges or quotas when operated in a Unix environment. However, some of the calibration tasks (e.g. in the acs, nicmos and stis packages), require about 500Mb of RAM on the average and at least twice as much swap space.

STSDAS Directory Structure

STSDAS is organized in a hierarchical directory structure (see Figure 3.1) that reflects the organization seen by users of the system. Since STSDAS is a part of IRAF, we have adopted the package structure of IRAF to organize the application functions available to users. When STSDAS is installed, the system manager controls the name of the directory in which the structure is rooted; typically, this is stsdas, and we will assume this
in the discussions that follow. All directory path names in STSDAS are relative to this top level directory. All STSDAS directories have names assigned as IRAF environment variables. To go to any STSDAS application package directory, just use the `cd` command in IRAF and specify the name of the package (e.g., `cd fourier`).

![Figure 3.1: Overall STSDAS Directory Structure](image-url)
Applications Software Directories

Each STSDAS package has a corresponding directory in the host file system that is a subdirectory of the \texttt{pkg} directory; the name of the subdirectory is the same as the name of the applications package. These
package-level directories contain all the run-time files that may be needed by tasks within that package, including parameter files, help files, and a `mkpkg` file (used for recompiling and relinking the package). For example, suppose there were an STSDAS applications package called `applpkg`.

The files listed in Table 3.1 are stored in the package level directory (`applpkg` in this example):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*.cl</td>
<td>CL scripts. There is one that defines the package, and one for each of the logical tasks within the package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.par</td>
<td>Parameter files for the logical programs in the package. Generally, there will be one for each source-level subdirectory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.hd</td>
<td>The help data base index for this package (one per package).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.men</td>
<td>The help menu file for this package (one per package).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.hlp</td>
<td>Help text file for this package as a whole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1: Files in Package Level Directory of an Application

File names given here are in the syntax of IRAF’s virtual filename mapping. To avoid confusion, we recommend that you always view the contents of the STSDAS system while running the IRAF CL and using the `cd` command to change directories.

Beneath most applications package directories are subdirectories that contain the source code for the various tasks within that package. Each major task resides in its own directory. Once STSDAS has been installed (recompiled and relinked), the source code can be removed to conserve disk space (See “Saving Space” on page 43 for instructions).
Help text files for each of the logical tasks in the package are contained in the doc subdirectory of the package.

The executable images of the packages are located in stsdas$bin as x_pkg.e.

A complete directory tree for STSDAS is shown in Figure 3.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*.c</td>
<td>C source code for program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.f</td>
<td>Fortran source code for program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.x</td>
<td>SPP source code for program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkpkg</td>
<td>The IRAF mkpkg file used to update the object library for program and to relink package executable image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>program.o</td>
<td>Object library for program. This file is not exported; it will not exist unless mkpkg has been run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The applications directories described above contain the run-time connections to IRAF and the source code for the STSDAS applications. There are a number of other directories needed to support STSDAS. Most important is the subdirectory structure in which all STSDAS I/O and utility software is stored; this structure is rooted in the \texttt{lib} subdirectory of STSDAS (\texttt{stsdas$lib/}). This subdirectory contains several libraries, and for each of these there is a related subdirectory in which the corresponding source code resides.
Table 3.3: STSDAS I/O and Utility Libraries

In addition, several utility libraries for tables I/O are used by STSDAS that are in the TABLES package, these are listed in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: TABLES I/O and Utility Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>Terminal display routines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gflib</td>
<td>Front end to gilib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gilb</td>
<td>STSDAS IEEE and GEIS format subroutines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tbtables</td>
<td>STSDAS tables I/O subroutines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uttables</td>
<td>STSDAS table utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stxtools</td>
<td>STSDAS special applications tools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STSDAS will not compile without TABLES being installed first!

Exported Data Directories

A few data files have been sent along with the STSDAS installation, and these are found in the stsdas$data/ directory tree. The directory
stsdas$data/fits contains these files with the extension .fits. “Reading Exported Data Files” on page 30 describes how these data are to be read and installed into the scidata directory. After the STSDAS package has been loaded, this area can be referred to with IRAF environment variable scidata.

Sample calibration and image files for each of the major instruments on HST can be retrieved from the archive (http://archive.stsci.edu).

**STSDAS and IRAF System Directory**

The STSDAS directory contains files that establish the entire STSDAS package structure in the IRAF environment (Table 3.5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stsdas.cl</td>
<td>Primary CL script that defines all STSDAS packages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsdas.hd</td>
<td>Primary help data base index for all STSDAS help files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsdas.men</td>
<td>The help menu file for the STSDAS package itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stsdas.hlp</td>
<td>Highest-level help file for STSDAS (as a whole)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3.5: Files Establishing STSDAS Package Structure*

In addition, the directory stsdas$lib contains the file mkpkg.inc. This file contains the macro definitions for the IRAF mkpkg facility and is used when mkpkg compiles or links STSDAS programs.

**Rebuilding STSDAS Applications**

STSDAS applications are structured so that they can be rebuilt piecewise or as a whole using the mkpkg utility provided with IRAF. Users who wish to rebuild IRAF/STSDAS applications should familiarize themselves with specifics about the use of mkpkg as described in the IRAF help documentation for mkpkg. There are mkpkg files in various directories at three levels within the STSDAS applications hierarchy: Each applications program directory contains a mkpkg file that will rebuild that particular library and relink the package executable image. These directories are fourth-level nodes, i.e., stsdas$pkg/*/*/*. 
Each STSDAS package directory has a `mkpkg` file that will rebuild all the libraries in the package and relink the package executable image. Package directories are third-level nodes, i.e., `stsdas/pkg/*/`.

- There is a `mkpkg` file in the directory `stsdas` that will rebuild the entire STSDAS system. This is a first-level node, i.e., `stsdas/`.

When rebuilding an STSDAS task or package, `mkpkg` must be told to use the appropriate environment variables and libraries. Therefore it is necessary to run the task `mkpkg` with the command:

```bash
cl> mkpkg -p stsdas
```

when making the entire STSDAS system from the `stsdas/` directory; or the command

```bash
cl> mkpkg -p stsdas update
```

when making a single package or application program.

Package executables are rebuilt on a time scale that is typically several minutes, although this can vary widely. STSDAS `mkpkg` files can either perform compilation and linking or just a relink (by typing `linkonly` at the end of the `mkpkg` command). Some programs contain a large number of subroutines; others contain few.

Recompilation and relink of the entire system is a lengthy process. It is strongly recommended that an entire system recompilation and relink be done as a batch job running over the weekend.

saving space

As with IRAF, a mechanism exists to remove the source files and other files not needed to actually run STSDAS. This procedure should only be used if disk space is a problem, you will not be doing any development using STSDAS, and you have an alternative method for getting revised object libraries and executables when system patches are made.

To remove all but the essential files, you need to run the `mkpkg strip` command from the top level of `stsdas`.

```bash
cl> cd stsdas
cl> mkpkg strip -p stsdas
```
Synphot is a package in STSDAS that calculates count rates, throughputs and sensitivities for HST instruments. It requires the use of reference files that describe HST component throughputs, allowed configurations, standard star and model spectra. These reference files are not distributed with STSDAS, but are available separately by following the instructions detailed in this Appendix.

Setting the Top Directory

The synphot tasks assume that all the synphot reference files are stored under a single top level directory. This directory is referred to inside STSDAS by the logical name crrefer. This directory may be anywhere you have sufficient space to install the reference files (approximately 400 megabytes is required for the full installation), but we recommend that it not be placed as subdirectory of the STSDAS or TABLES source code. This will make it easier to update STSDAS without needing to reinstall the Synpho data. Once the top directory is created, the environment variable crrefer should be set in your hlib$extern.pkg file. To set crrefer add a command similar to the following to the file:

```
set crrefer = "/your/path/name/to/refer/
```

The trailing slash is important, so do not omit it.
Appendix A: Synphot Data Set

The Synphot data can be downloaded from our anonymous ftp site at:

http://www.stsci.edu/ftp/software/stsdas/refdata/synphot/

There are four compressed tar files containing the data and this installation guide. The first tar file contains the Synphot component throughput tables, the second contains various observed and modelled spectral catalogs, the third contains the 1993 Kurucz model stellar spectra, and the fourth contains the HST calibration standard spectra.

First, place the compressed tar files in the top level directory you created in the first section. Then, uncompress and untar the tar files. On a Unix system, the following commands will accomplish this.

```
% uncompress synphot1.tar.Z
% tar -xvf synphot1.tar

% uncompress synphot2.tar.Z
% tar -xvf synphot2.tar

% uncompress synphot3.tar.Z
% tar -xvf synphot3.tar

% uncompress synphot4.tar.Z
% tar -xvf synphot4.tar
```

The tar file synphotpsf.tar.Z contains the psf images used with the simulators package of synphot. If you are not planning to use this package, you do not need to install it. The tar file should be copied to the stsdas$data/scidata directory of stsdas, uncompressed, and untarred.

Type the following commands when in stsdas:

```
cl> copy /your/path/to/synphotpsf.tar.Z scidata$
cl> cd scidata$
cl> !uncompress synphotpsf.tar.Z
cl> rtar -xvf synphotpsf.tar
```
When Disaster Strikes

If you encounter problems installing the Synphot data files, we encourage you to contact us via the STSDAS help desk

help@stsci.edu
Appendix A: Synphot Data Set
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