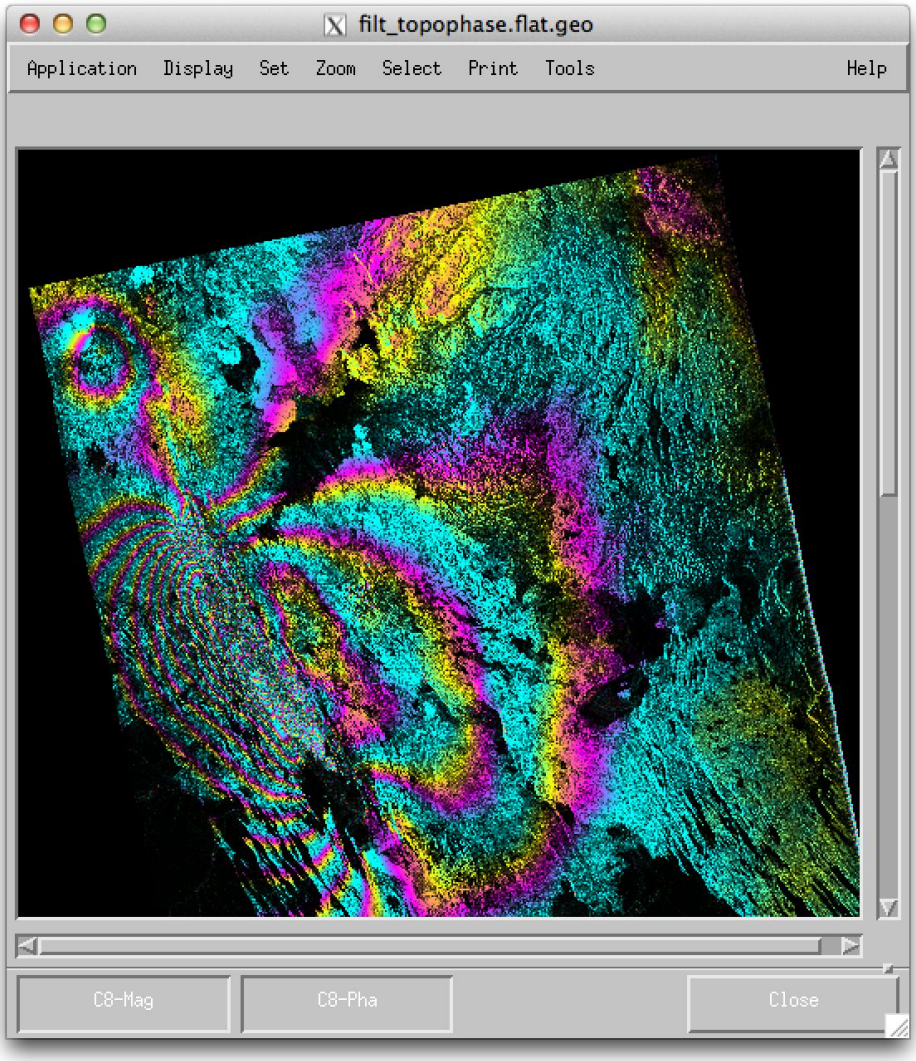
Now that you are experienced at processing data from a variety of sensors and understand the data formats, let's spend some time examining a few data sets to see if we can understand the intrinsic characteristics of the data. We will use two data sets: one from Afar at L-band and one from Hawaii at X-band. These data sets should be familiar to you from the processing labs. Along the way we will expose to you some of the more advanced features of mdx.

First, let's look at the L-band data in the Afar.

```
> cd /home/ubuntu/data/sites/Afar_alos/A599/0230/20070612_20090802
```

To get an overview of the situation, let's display the geocoded interferogram with a zoom factor of -2 (zooming out).

```
> mdx.py -z -2 filt_topophase.flat.geo
```



Note that relative to the borders of the display window, this image is rotated by about 8 degrees

counterclockwise. This is because the image is geocoded to a north-south, east-west grid, but the satellite is on an orbit that is a few degrees off from a north-south orbit. Other than the black border triangles where there is no data for this pair of scenes, the interferogram shows nearly complete coverage. There are several places where there is water in this scene that are also black and show no interferometric fringes, but otherwise the phase is complete.

Contrast this to the X-band data over Hawaii.