

pyVO now does TAP!

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Abstract

PyVO is an astropy-affiliated package providing an API for the access and retrieval of astronomical datasets from the Virtual Observatory (VO) using various VO Data Access Layer Protocols. We have recently added support for the Table Access Protocol (TAP) in pyVO. With this, pyVO now supports synchronous and asynchronous queries, including the upload of local tables. PyVO's TAP support also allows inspection of the service metadata. Thanks to astropy integration, it is straightforward to work with the results obtained and re-use them either in further VO queries or in custom python code.

Basic TAP API

Module Import, Service Creation: Most TAP functionality is provided through a TAPService object constructed with the base access URL of the TAP service:

```
from pyvo.dal import tap
```

```
service = tap.TAPService(  
    "http://dc.g-vo.org/tap")
```

Synchronous Query: A basic synchronous query is run by passing the query string to a service's run_sync method. The query result is available in the return value's votable.to_table() attribute (this is for compatibility with the rest of pyVO).

```
result = service.run_sync(  
    """SELECT ROUND(rv/5) AS bin, al, si, fe, fe_n  
    FROM rave.main  
    WHERE rv BETWEEN 40 AND 70 AND al IS NOT NULL""")  
).votable.to_table()
```

Job Customisation: Most TAP services enforce relatively small match limits when not giving TAP's MAXREC argument. You can explicitly pass it:

```
result = service.run_sync("SELECT * FROM ppmxl.main",  
    maxrec=1000000  
).votable.to_table()
```

(language works analogously).

Uploads: You can use local tables in your remote queries:

```
from astropy.table import Table  
[...]  
local_table = Table([ras, decs, pmras, pmdecs],  
    names=("ra", "dec", "pmra", "pmdec"))  
response = service.run_sync(  
    """SELECT r.* FROM remote as r  
    JOIN TAP_UPLOAD.t1 as l  
    ON l=CONTAINS(  
        ivo_apply_pm(l.ra, l.dec, l.pmra, l.pmdec, -15),  
        CIRCLE(' ', r.raj2000, r.dej2000, 1/3600.))""",  
    uploads={"t1": ('inline', local_table)})  
).votable.to_table()
```

Async TAP API

For long-running jobs, TAP lets clients execute jobs asynchronously, using the UWS job pattern.

Simple async querying: For simple cases, pyVO has a simple wrapper around the UWS interaction that is signature-compatible with the synchronous method:

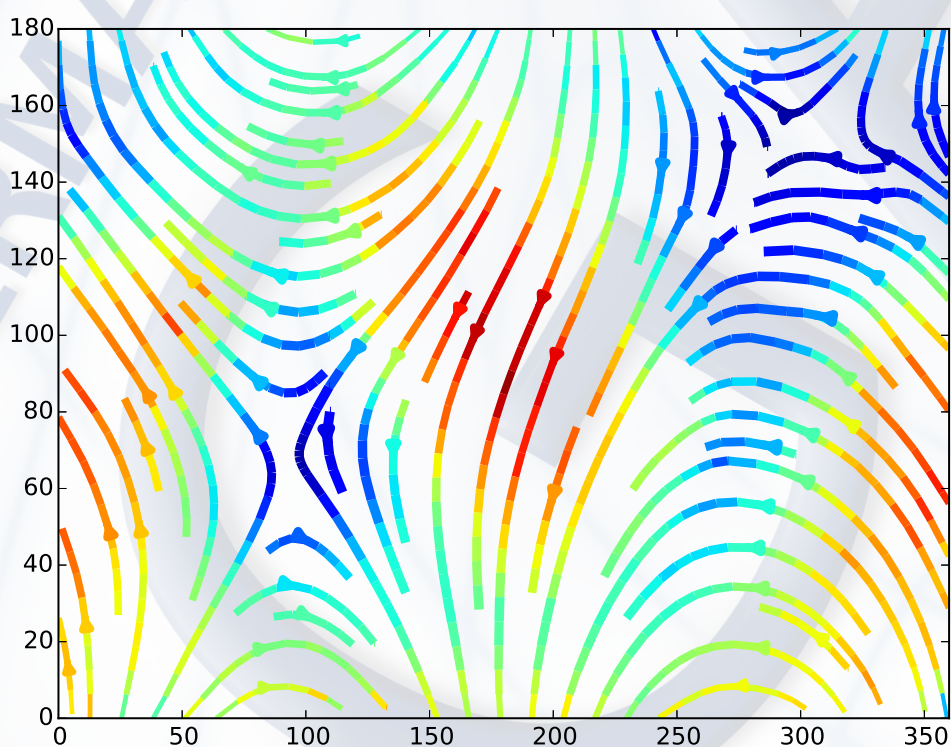
```
result = service.run_async(  
    """SELECT ROUND(rv/5) AS bin, al, si, fe, fe_n  
    FROM rave.main  
    WHERE rv BETWEEN 40 AND 70 AND al IS NOT NULL""")  
).votable.to_table()
```

Advanced Async Operation: For more advanced scenarios, you can submit a job and receive a non-started AsyncTAPJob object:

```
job = service.submit_job("SELECT * FROM gaia.dr1")  
job.execution_duration = 3600*48  
job.destruction = datetime.datetime.utcnow(  
    )+datetime.timedelta(days=4)  
job.run()  
print("Come back in two days and resume %s"%job.url)
```

Resuming Async Jobs: In the above scenario, the program would exit and let the remote job run. To pick it up again, one would obtain the job URL just printed and run something like:

```
job = tap.AsyncTAPJob(job_url)  
job.wait()  
job.raise_if_error()  
result = job.fetch().votable.to_table()
```



Installation

TAP support entered pyVO in version 0.3, which will be available on pyPI soon. You can then obtain it by simply using `pip install pyvo`.

Meanwhile, please try our code by cloning <https://github.com/pyvirtobs/pyvo.git>. We also appreciate bug reports or feature requests on github.

The figure to the left was produced with the following pyVO program:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np  
import pyvo  
  
BIN_SIZE = 10  
  
def clip(arr, limit):  
    arr[arr>limit] = limit  
    arr[arr<-limit] = limit  
  
svc = pyvo.dal.TAPService("http://dc.g-vo.org/tap")  
res = svc.run_sync(  
    """SELECT  
    round(raj2000/{}) AS xind,  
    round((dej2000+90)/{}) AS yind,  
    avg(pmra) as pmra, avg(pmdec) as pmde,  
    count(*) as ct  
    FROM tgas.main  
    GROUP by xind, yind""".format(BIN_SIZE, BIN_SIZE),  
    maxrec=1000000).votable.to_table()  
  
clip(res["pmde"], 50)  
clip(res["pmra"], 50)  
  
w, h = max(res["xind"]), max(res["yind"])  
u, v, weight = [np.zeros((h+1, w+1)) for _ in "123"]  
for x, y, pmra, pmde, ct in res:  
    u[y, x], v[y, x] = pmde, pmra  
    weight[y, x] = np.log(ct)  
weight = 5*weight/np.max(weight)  
  
plt.streamplot(np.arange(w+1)*BIN_SIZE, np.arange(h+1)*BIN_SIZE,  
    u, v, color=np.sqrt(u*u+v*v), linewidth=weight)  
plt.xlim(0, 360)  
plt.savefig("exploit.eps", format="eps")
```

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by Sonderforschungsbereich SFB 881 "The Milky Way System" of the German Research Foundation (DFG).