

# PyVO

## Overview and community contribution refresher

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Caltech/IPAC-IRSA

Active PyVO maintainers:

Adrian Damian (CADAC), Markus Demleitner (Heidelberg University), Tom Donaldson (STScI)

# PyVO overview

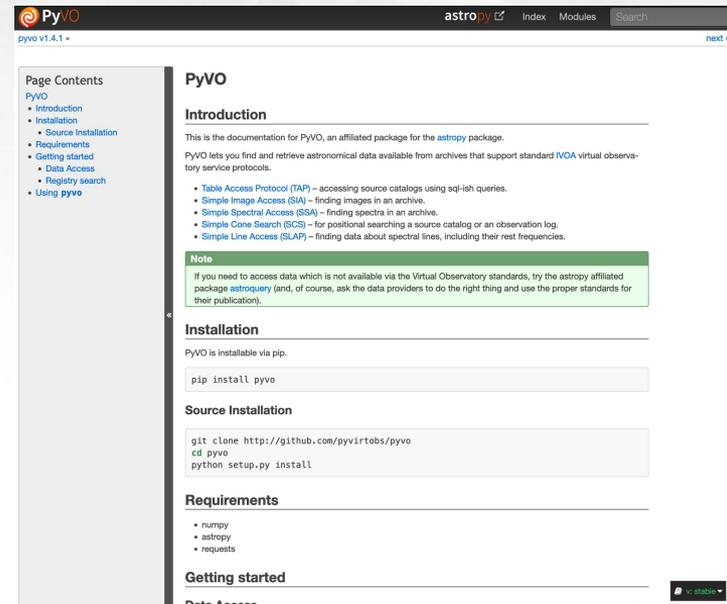
Standalone Python library to support standard IVOA virtual observatory service protocols.

Docs:

<https://pyvo.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

Code:

<https://github.com/astropy/pyvo/>



The screenshot shows the PyVO documentation page. The header includes the PyVO logo, the text 'astroPy', and navigation links for 'Index' and 'Modules'. Below the header, there is a search bar and a 'next >' link. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled 'Page Contents', lists the following sections: PyVO, Introduction, Installation, Source Installation, Requirements, Getting started, Data Access, Registry search, and Using pyvo. The right column, titled 'PyVO', contains an 'Introduction' section with a sub-section 'Introduction' and a paragraph: 'This is the documentation for PyVO, an affiliated package for the astropy package. PyVO lets you find and retrieve astronomical data available from archives that support standard IVOA virtual observatory service protocols.' Below this is a bulleted list of access protocols: Table Access Protocol (TAP), Simple Image Access (SIA), Simple Spectral Access (SSA), Simple Cone Search (SCS), and Simple Line Access (SLAP). A 'Note' box highlights that if data is not available via standards, the astropy package astroquery should be used. The 'Installation' section states 'PyVO is installable via pip.' and provides the command 'pip install pyvo'. The 'Source Installation' section provides the commands: 'git clone http://github.com/pyvo/pyvo', 'cd pyvo', and 'python setup.py install'. The 'Requirements' section lists 'numpy', 'astropy', and 'requests'. The 'Getting started' section is partially visible at the bottom.

# PyVO recent history

- Community restart at IVOA Interop 2019 Paris
  - Maintainer group to expand over multiple institutions
  - Tap into the infrastructure ecosystem of community python
- More flexibility on standards
  - prototype feature (see Omar Laurino's 2022 Apr Interop talk)

# PyVO present

**v1.5** (to be released soon)

- Registry search now finds SIA v2 services
- `.to_qtable()` method to return astropy QTable
- Make regtap service aware
  
- Cleanups and deprecations
  
- Various bugfixes in v1.4.1 since last interop

# PyVO near future

## V1.6 (~by next interop?)

- Empowered by prototype feature:
  - cloud access utilities (see Tess Jaffe's Science platform talk)
- Possibilities that needs champions
  - Consolidating VO relevant pieces into PyVO  
(`astropy.samp`, and `astroquery.vo_conesearch`)
  - Your feature

# Collaborative software communities

- Community software
  - There is no central institute driving development
  - Open to and can handle community contributions
- A **home platform**, accessible to anyone
  - GitHub, and services built around it
- Further reading on open-source communities
  - Nadia Eghbal/Asparouhova: Working in public





**Code on internet**  
**≠**  
**Open source**  
**≠**  
**Community development**

Image by The Turing Way community and Scriberia used under a CC-BY licence.









# Community

- **PyVO** is widely used in the astronomy community and beyond.
- Documentation, and rendered figures [www.astroML.org](http://www.astroML.org)
- Code and issue tracker on GitHub: <https://github.com/astroML/astroML>
- Feedback is welcome on missing features not available elsewhere in the ecosystem

# Definitions for Reproducibility

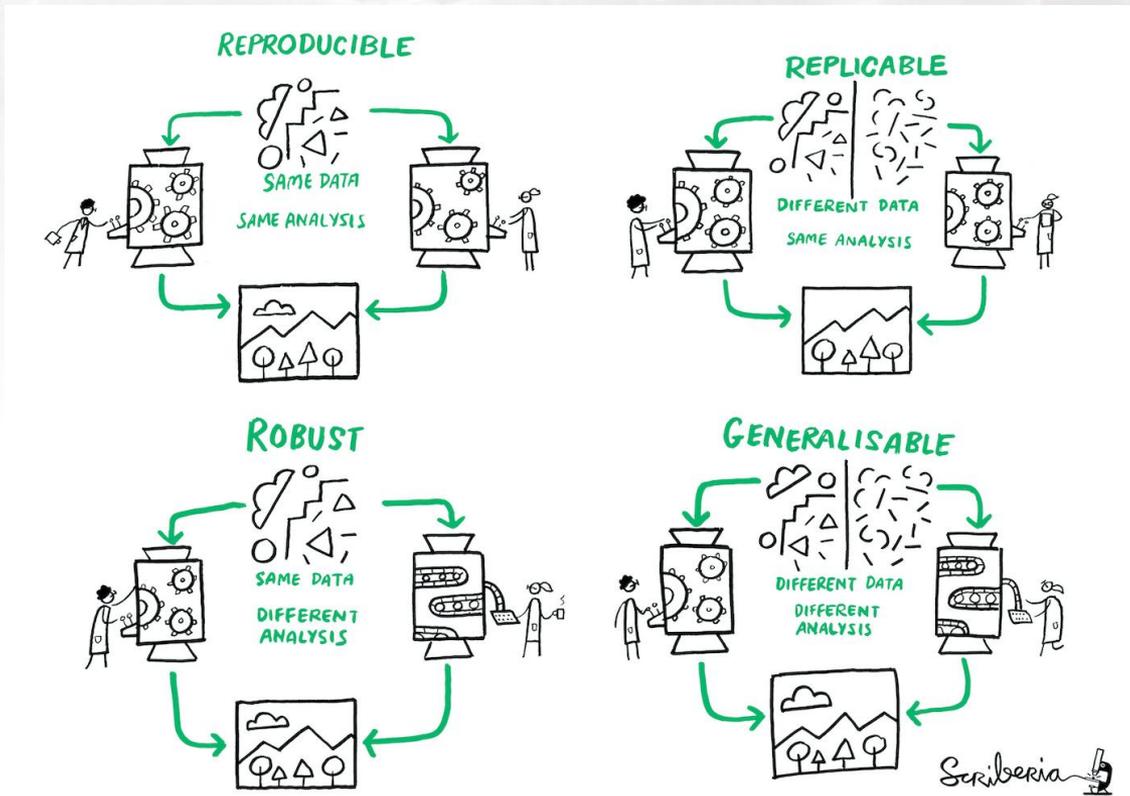


Image by The Turing Way community and Sciberia used under a CC-BY licence.

# Jupyter and Jupyter Book ecosystem

- Jupyter is more than notebooks
- Modular, extensible, and powerful ecosystem for sharing and publishing

<https://jupyterbook.org>

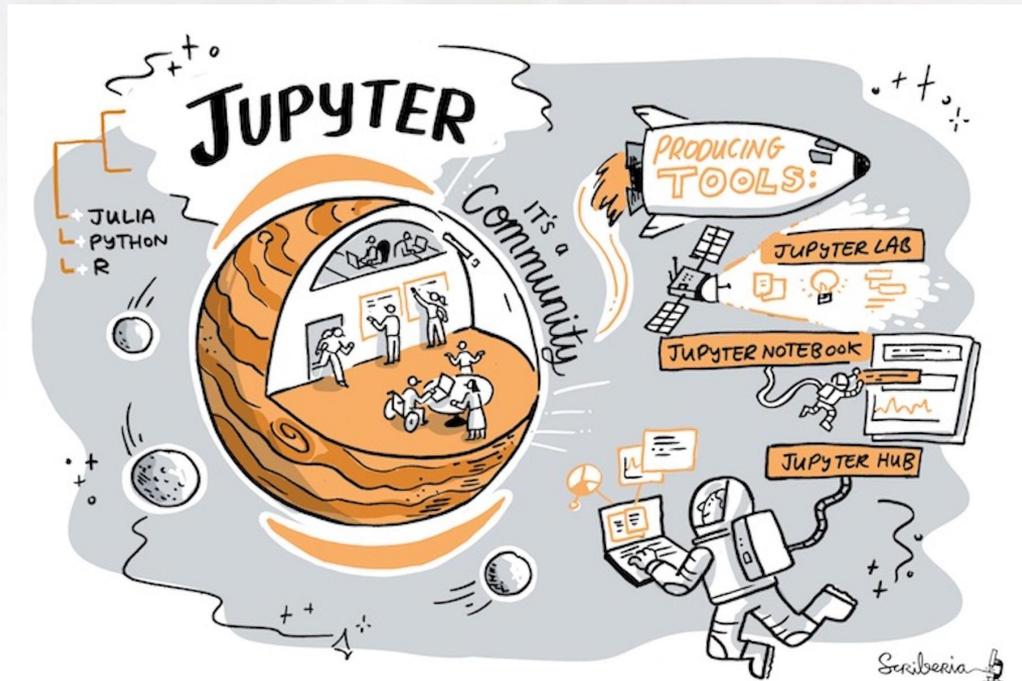


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# Jupyter Book users

- The Turing Way  
*Handbook to reproducible, ethical and collaborative data science.*
- Core scientific Python
  - NumPy
  - Scikit-learn
  - NetworkX
  - ...
- Astronomy resources
  - astroML
  - NAVO workshop
  - “Hello Universe” by MAST

NumPy Tutorials

Search the docs ...

NumPy Features  
NumPy Applications  
Contributing

## NumPy tutorials

[launch binder](#)

This set of tutorials and educational materials is being developed in the [numpy-tutorials](#) repository, and is not a part of the NumPy source tree. The goal of this repository is to provide high-quality resources by the NumPy project, both for self-learning and for teaching classes with. If you're interested in adding your own content, check the [Contributing](#) section.

To open a live version of the content, click the **launch Binder** button above. To open each of the `.md` files, right click and select "Open with -> Notebook". You can also launch individual tutorials on Binder by clicking on the rocket icon that appears in the upper-right corner of each tutorial. To download a local copy of the `.ipynb` files, you can either [clone this repository](#) or use the download icon in the upper-right corner of each tutorial.

## Content

- NumPy Features
  - [Linear algebra on n-dimensional arrays](#)
  - [Saving and sharing your NumPy arrays](#)
  - [Masked Arrays](#)
- NumPy Applications
  - [Determining Moore's Law with real data in NumPy](#)
  - [Deep learning on MNIST](#)
  - [Deep reinforcement learning with Pong from pixels](#)
  - [Sentiment Analysis on notable speeches of the last decade](#)
  - [X-ray image processing](#)

# BUG: fix latex rendering of math: one should read the myst-parser c #38

Merged bsipocz merged 1 commit into astroML:main from bsipocz:bug\_fix\_latex\_rendering on 27 Jul

Conversation 0 Commits 1 Checks 1 Files changed 1



bsipocz commented on 27 Jul

Member ...

At the end there is no mystery involved by upgrading laptops, one should just read the release notes:

[https://myst-parser.readthedocs.io/en/latest/develop/\\_changelog.html#dollarmath-is-now-disabled-by-default](https://myst-parser.readthedocs.io/en/latest/develop/_changelog.html#dollarmath-is-now-disabled-by-default)

Lesson: one should read the myst-parser changelog

310e22d

bsipocz added bug infrastructure labels on 27 Jul

bsipocz linked an issue on 27 Jul that may be closed by this pull request

BUG: equation rendering is broken #32

Closed

bsipocz merged commit 02f7045 into astroML:main on 27 Jul

Hide details Revert

3 checks passed

✓ build-docs Details

✓ ci/circleci: build-docs Your tests passed on CircleCI! Details

✓ ci/circleci: build-docs artifact Link to 0/\_build/html/index.html Details

astroML  
AstroML Notebooks

Search the docs ...

- Chapter 5: Bayesian Statistical Inference
  - Parameter Estimation for a Gaussian Distribution
  - Parameter Estimation for a Binomial Distribution
  - Parameter estimation for the Cauchy (Lorentzian) distribution
  - Approximate Bayesian Computation Example
  - Hierarchical Bayes Example
- Chapter 6: Searching for Structure in Point Data
  - Density Estimation for SDSS "Great Wall"
  - Searching for Structure in Point Data
  - Gaussian Mixture Models Example
  - Extreme Deconvolution
- Chapter 7: Dimensionality and its Reduction
  - Dimensionality reduction
- Chapter 8: Regression and Model Fitting
  - Measurement Errors in Linear Regression
  - Measurement errors in both dependent and independent variables
- Chapter 9: Classification
  - Classification
  - Deep Learning: Classifying Astronomical Images
- Chapter 10: Time Series Analysis

Theme by the Executable Book Project

astroML  
AstroML Notebooks

Search the docs ...

- Chapter 5: Bayesian Statistical Inference
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- Chapter 8: Regression and Model Fitting**
  - Measurement Errors in Linear Regression
  - Measurement errors in both dependent and independent variables**
- Chapter 9: Classification
- Chapter 10: Time Series Analysis

Theme by the Executable Book Project

## Measurement errors in both dependent and independent variables

Regression defined as the relation between a dependent variable,  $\eta_i$ , and a set of independent variables,  $\xi_i$ , that describes the expectation value of  $\eta_i$  given  $\xi_i$ . There may be intrinsic scatter,  $\epsilon_i$ , too.

In most cases, however, what we observe are values  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  and associated measurement errors,  $\epsilon_{x,i}$  and  $\epsilon_{y,i}$ . Following [Kelly 2007](#), we can write the regression relationship as:

$$\eta_i = \alpha + \beta \xi_i + \epsilon_i$$

and

$$x_i = \xi_i + \epsilon_{x,i}$$

$$y_i = \eta_i + \epsilon_{y,i}$$

## Data sets used in the examples below

Use simulation data from [Kelly 2007](#). This simulator, called `simulation_kelly` is available from `astroML.datasets`.

The function returns the  $\xi_i$ ,  $\eta_i$ ,  $x_i$ ,  $y_i$ ,  $\epsilon_{x,i}$ ,  $\epsilon_{y,i}$  and the input regression coefficients  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and intrinsic scatter  $c$ . A total of `size` values generated, measurement errors are scaled by parameters `scalex` and `scaley` following section 7.1 in [Kelly 2007](#).

```
from astroML.datasets import simulation_kelly

ksi, eta, xi, yi, xi_error, yi_error, alpha_in, beta_in = simulation_kelly(size=100, scalex=0.2, scaley=2, beta=1, epsilon=0.1)
```

# Next steps: community contributions

- Collect notebooks showcasing astro machine learning examples beyond the book material
- Promote to apply this stack with automations instead of one-off renderings for other notebook-based project



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# Continuous integration

- Running tests **automatically** for all proposed code changes.
- Goal: Catch problems as soon as possible.
- Test as widely as possible for the supported use cases
  - Operating systems
  - Supported version numbers
  - Development version of dependencies
  - Ecosystem wide integration tests

# CI services

GitHub integrated services, work out of box, most common ones:

- Github Actions
  - Large marketplace for many types of actions
  - Run in the cloud, free of charge for open source repos
  - Possible to self-host for private repos
- CircleCI
  - Excellent artifact support

Easy to understand and use configuration



Image by The Turing Way community and Scriberia used under a CC-BY licence.

# Plenty of astronomy source code exists but



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**Code on internet**

**≠**

**Open source**

**≠**

**Open development**

# NAVO workshop tutorials

Contents

- 1 Creating a stellar color-magnitude (or Hertzsprung-...
- 1.1 Step 1: Find appropriate catalogs
  - 1.1.1 DATA DISCOVERY STEPS:
    - 1.1.1.1 Next, we need to find which of these he
    - 1.1.2 At this point, you can proceed to Step 2.
    - 1.1.3 Try a different data discovery method!
    - 1.1.4 Alternative Method: Use ADS to search for
  - 1.2 Step 2: Acquire the relevant data and make a p...
  - 1.2.1 Plotting...
  - 1.3 Step 3: Compare with other color-magnitude d
  - 1.4 BONUS: Step 4: The CMD as a distance indic

```
In [ ]: 1
In [ ]: 1 R98_color = results.getcolumn('B-V')
2 R98_mag = results.getcolumn('Vmag')
3
4 plt.ylim(15, 0)
5 plt.ylabel("V (apparent mag)")
6 plt.xlabel("B-V")
7 plt.plot(color, mag, 'o', markersize=4.0, color='black') ## This is Eichhorn data
8 plt.plot(R98_color, R98_mag, 's', markersize=5.0, color='red') ## This is new data from Raboud+98
9
In [ ]: 1
1.4 BONUS: Step 4: The CMD as a distance indicator!
Since the y-axis above is apparent magnitude, we can use the obvious features (e.g., main sequence curve) to translate the apparent magnitudes to absolute magnitudes (by comparing to published H-R diagrams given in absolute magnitudes) and measure the distance to Pleiades!
In [ ]: 1 R98_color = results.getcolumn('B-V')
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4 sun_color = 0.65 # from http://www.astro.ucla.edu/wright/magcolor.htm
5 sun_mag = 10.4 # Played with this value until it looked centered in relation at the B-V color above (yellow st
6
7 plt.ylim(15, 0)
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11 plt.plot(R98_color, R98_mag, 's', markersize=5.0, color='red') ## This is new data from Raboud+98
12 plt.plot(sun_color, sun_mag, '*', markersize=15.0, color='yellow') ## This is our estimated center point
13
In [ ]: 1 # Another measure... use the Sun:
2 Vabs = 4.8 ## Sun @ B-V = 0.65 (taken from Wikipedia)
3 Vapp = 10.4 ## Based on rough reading of plot above at B-V = 0.65
4
5 d= Vapp - Vabs # distance module = 5log d / 10pc.
6 dist = 10. ** (dm / 5. + 1.)
7 print("%10.1f pc" % dist)
True distance to Pleiades is 136.2 pc (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleiades). Not bad!
```

## NASA-NAVO Workshops Notebooks

Search the docs ...

NASA-NAVO notebooks

Accessing astronomical catalogs

Searching for and retrieving images

Retrieve spectra using Simple

Spectral Access protocol

UCDs: working with heterogeneous tables

Creating a VO Table from a CSV file

Science User Case - Inspecting a Candidate List

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Quick Reference

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Configuring the Workshop

Environment

Known issues and workarounds

Theme by the Executable Book Project

## BONUS: Step 4: The CMD as a distance indicator!

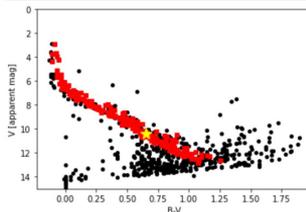
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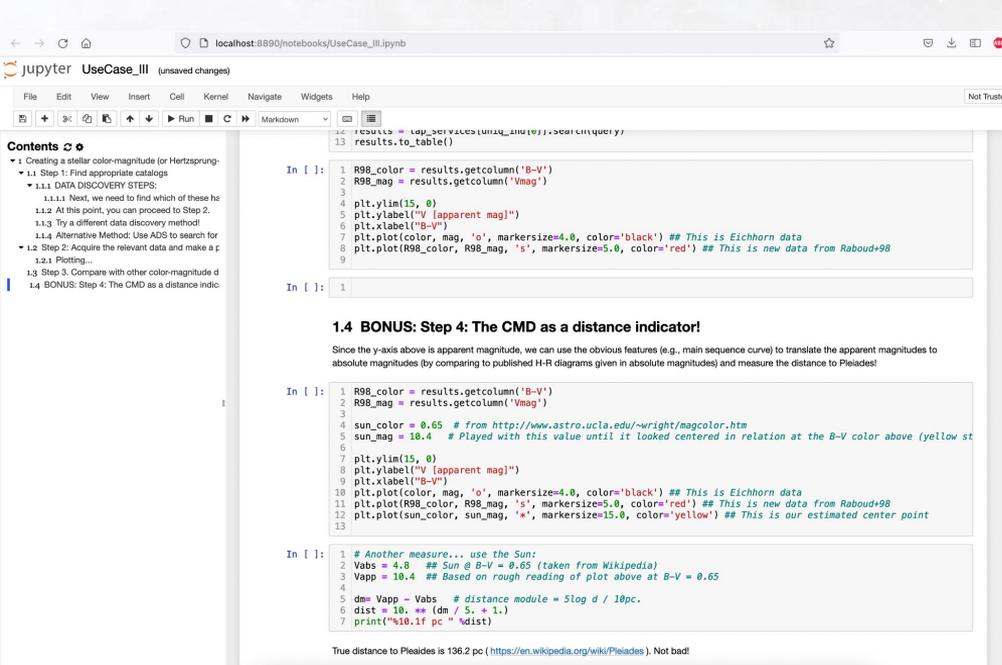
[cmatplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7ffe0d4849e80+]



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dm= Vapp - Vabs # distance module = 5log d / 10pc.
```

# NAVO workshop tutorials



localhost:8890/notebooks/UseCase\_III.ipynb

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True distance to Pleiades is 136.2 pc (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleiades>). Not bad!

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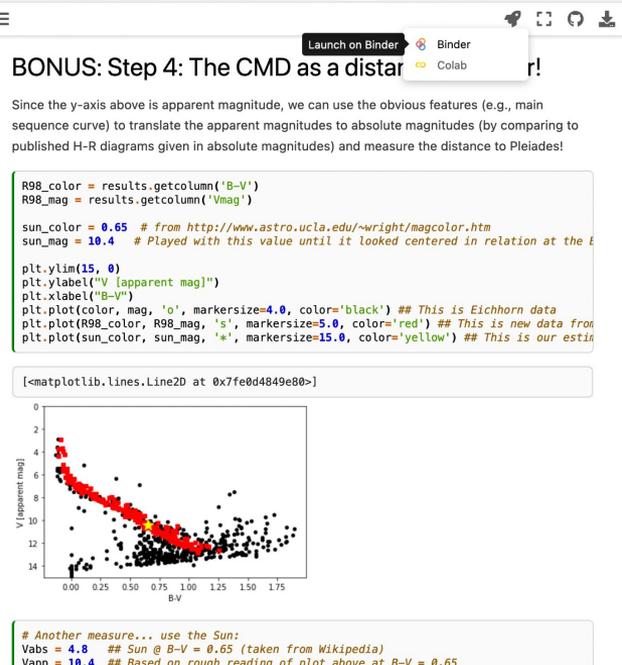
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Theme by the Executable Book Project



Launch on Binder Binder Colab

## BONUS: Step 4: The CMD as a distance indicator!

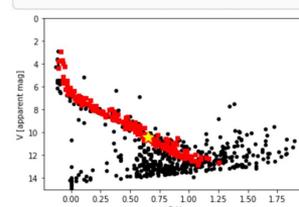
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```

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fe0d4849e80>]
```



Another measure... use the Sun:

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# NAVO workshop tutorials

jupyter UseCase\_III (unsaved changes) Python 3 (ipykernel) Memory: 326.3 MB / 8 GB

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Run Download GitHub Binder

### BONUS: Step 4: The CMD as a distance indicator!

Since the y-axis above is apparent magnitude, we can use the obvious features (e.g., main sequence curve) to translate the apparent magnitudes to absolute magnitudes (by comparing to published H-R diagrams given in absolute magnitudes) and measure the distance to Pleiades!

```
In [27]: R98_color = results.getcolumn('B-V')
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plt.ylim(15, 0)
plt.ylabel("V [apparent mag]")
plt.xlabel("B-V")
plt.plot(color, mag, 'x', markersize=4.0, color='black') ## This is Eichhorn data
plt.plot(R98_color, R98_mag, 's', markersize=5.0, color='red') ## This is new data from Raboud+98
plt.plot(sun_color, sun_mag, '*', markersize=15.0, color='blue') ## This is our estimated center point
```

Out[27]: [







# Open development - driving factor for community building

- Decisions are made *in the open*
- Implementation details are e.g. *on GitHub*
- Anyone can participate
  - Feature implementation is driven by the timeline of individuals and institutions willing to do the work
- Most work done in *remote collaboration*  
(but important to have a few *face to face* meetings)

# Open source infrastructure

- **Detailed developer guides**

- Include developer tutorial, e.g.
  - how to report bugs (MWE)
  - a fully worked out PR example

- **Large number of checks on PRs**

- Extensive CI testing
  - including testing with development versions of upstream dependencies, e.g. Python, Numpy, Matplotlib
- Documentation build, and rendered version shared
- Bots checking for codestyle, milestone, changelog etc

## Developer Documentation

The developer documentation contains instructions for how to contribute to Astropy or affiliated packages, as well as coding, documentation, and testing guidelines. For the guiding vision of this process and the project as a whole, see [Vision for a Common Astronomy Python Package](#).

- [How to make a code contribution](#)
- [When to rebase and squash commits](#)
- [Coding Guidelines](#)
- [Writing Documentation](#)
- [Astropy Narrative Style Guide: A Writing Resource for Contributors](#)
- [Testing Guidelines](#)
- [Writing Command-Line Scripts](#)
- [Building Astropy and its Subpackages](#)
- [C or Cython Extensions](#)
- [Release Procedures](#)
- [Workflow for Maintainers](#)
- [How to create and maintain a Python package using the Astropy template](#)
- [Full Changelog](#)

There are some additional tools, mostly of use for maintainers, in the [astropy/astropy-procedures](#) repository.

# What testing is

- Code that runs features with known expected result or behavior
- Known expected result can be e.g. a mathematical relation, trivial case for an algorithm or previously buggy but now fixed behavior.

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- Code that runs features with known expected result or behavior
- Known expected result can be e.g. a mathematical relation, trivial case for an algorithm or previously buggy but now fixed behavior.

## Caveats

- Writing tests takes requires significant human resources, but
- Indispensable especially for collaborative projects where developers are joining and leaving, and no single person is able to oversee all the details

## Adding fetch\_sdss\_galaxy\_images #242

Edit [Code](#)[Open](#) bspocz wants to merge 2 commits into [astroML:main](#) from [bspocz:fetch\\_cnn\\_images](#)

Conversation 0 Commits 2 Checks 12 Files changed 3 +71 -0



bspocz commented on 7 Jun

Member

To download `sdss_images_1000.npy` needed for the CNN figure: [http://www.astroml.org/book\\_figures/chapter9/fig\\_morph\\_nn.html](http://www.astroml.org/book_figures/chapter9/fig_morph_nn.html)

(figure also needs updating to use this function, it will be in a separate PR for the other repo).

@connolly - could you please double check that I did get the source of the data right?

Adding `fetch_sdss_galaxy_images` to download `sdss_images_1000.npy` ✓ 9e5aada

bspocz added `enhancement` `data` labels on 7 Jun

bspocz added this to the 1.0.2 milestone on 7 Jun

bspocz mentioned this pull request on 7 Jun

Adding chapter9 figures, new to edition2 [astroML/astroML\\_figures#56](#)

Merged

Adding more info about data source ✓ db15f8b

Add more commits by pushing to the `fetch_cnn_images` branch on [bspocz/astroML](#).

All checks have passed

[Hide all checks](#)

12 successful checks

- ✓ [CI / Code linter \(pull\\_request\)](#) Successful in 20s [Details](#)
- ✓ [CI / egg\\_info with Python 3.7 \(pull\\_request\)](#) Successful in 5s [Details](#)
- ✓ [CI / py3.9-test \(macos-latest\) \(pull\\_request\)](#) Successful in 1m [Details](#)
- ✓ [CI / py3.9-test \(windows-latest\) \(pull\\_request\)](#) Successful in 1m [Details](#)
- ✓ [CI / py3.9-test \(ubuntu-latest\) \(pull\\_request\)](#) Successful in 57s [Details](#)
- ✓ [CI / uv3.8-test \(ubuntu-latest\) \(pull\\_request\)](#) Successful in 50s [Details](#)

**This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**

Merging can be performed automatically.

Merge pull request

You can also open this in [GitHub Desktop](#) or [view command line instructions](#).

Reviewers

No reviews

Still in progress? Convert to draft

Assignees

No one—assign yourself

Labels

`data` `enhancement`

Projects

None yet

Milestone

1.0.2

Linked issues

Successfully merging this pull request may close these issues.

None yet

Notifications

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1 participant



Lock conversation

 Allow edits and access to secrets by maintainers

## Adding fetch\_sdss\_galaxy\_images #242

Edit <> Code

Open bspoczc wants to merge 2 commits into astroML:main from bspoczc:fetch\_cnn\_images

Conversation 0 Commits 2 Checks 12 Files changed 3 +71 -0

- bspoczc** commented on 7 Jun  
To download `sdss_images_1000.npy` needed for the CNN figure: [http://www.astroml.org/book\\_figures/chapter9/fig\\_morph\\_nn.html](http://www.astroml.org/book_figures/chapter9/fig_morph_nn.html)  
  
(figure also needs updating to use this function, it will be in a separate PR for the other repo).  
  
@connolly - could you please double check that I did get the source of the data right?
- Adding `fetch_sdss_galaxy_images` to download `sdss_images_1000.npy` ✓ 9e5aada
- bspoczc** added `enhancement` `data` labels on 7 Jun
- bspoczc** added this to the **1.0.2** milestone on 7 Jun
- bspoczc** mentioned this pull request on 7 Jun  
**Adding chapter9 figures, new to edition2** astroML/astroML\_figures#56 **Merged**
- Adding more info about data source ✓ db15f8b

Reviewers  
No reviews  
Still in progress? Convert to draft

Assignees  
No one—assign yourself

Labels  
`data` `enhancement`

Projects  
None yet

Milestone  
1.0.2

Linked issues  
Successfully merging this pull request may close these issues.

None yet

Add more commits by pushing to the `fetch_cnn_images` branch on `bspoczc/astroML`.

**All checks have passed** [Hide all checks](#)  
12 successful checks

- ✓ CI / Code linter (pull\_request) Successful in 20s [Details](#)
- ✓ CI / egg\_info with Python 3.7 (pull\_request) Successful in 5s [Details](#)
- ✓ CI / py3.9-test (macos-latest) (pull\_request) Successful in 1m [Details](#)
- ✓ CI / py3.9-test (windows-latest) (pull\_request) Successful in 1m [Details](#)
- ✓ CI / py3.9-test (ubuntu-latest) (pull\_request) Successful in 57s [Details](#)
- ✓ CI / uv3.8-test (ubuntu-latest) (pull\_request) Successful in 50s [Details](#)

**This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**  
Merging can be performed automatically.

**Merge pull request** You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instructions.

## Making sure colab links are made for notebooks #25

[Open](#) bspocz wants to merge 1 commit into `astroML:main` from `bspocz:colab_add_links`

[Conversation 0](#) [Commits 1](#) [Checks 0](#) [Files changed 2](#)



bspocz commented on 28 Jul

Member [⋮](#)

Colab links are not generated in drop downs when both the md and ipynb version of the tutorials are available at rendering. This is a workaround until an upstream solution is available.

#23 however needs to be addressed, too as e.g. astroML is not available by default when opening a notebook in colab.

[Making colab links happen in notebooks](#)

✓ 7f5dbc3

[bspocz added the infrastructure label on 28 Jul](#)

Add more commits by pushing to the `colab_add_links` branch on `bspocz/astroML-notebooks`.



**This branch has not been deployed**

No deployments



**All checks have passed**

2 successful checks

[Hide all checks](#)



**ci/circleci: build-docs** — Your tests passed on CircleCI!

[Details](#)



**ci/circleci: build-docs artifact** — Link to `0/_build/html/index.html`

[Details](#)



**This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**

Merging can be performed automatically.

[Merge pull request](#)

You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions](#).

astroML  
AstroML Notebooks

Search the docs ...

- Chapter 5: Bayesian Statistical Inference
  - Parameter Estimation for a Gaussian Distribution
  - Parameter Estimation for a Binomial Distribution
  - Parameter estimation for the Cauchy (Lorentzian) distribution
  - Approximate Bayesian Computation Example
  - Hierarchical Bayes Example
- Chapter 6: Searching for Structure in Point Data
  - Density Estimation for SDSS "Great Wall"
  - Searching for Structure in Point Data
  - Gaussian Mixture Models Example
  - Extreme Deconvolution
- Chapter 7: Dimensionality and its Reduction
  - Dimensionality reduction
- Chapter 8: Regression and Model Fitting
  - Measurement Errors in Linear Regression
  - Measurement errors in both dependent and independent variables
- Chapter 9: Classification
  - Classification
  - Deep Learning: Classifying Astronomical Images
- Chapter 10: Time Series Analysis

Theme by the Executable Book Project

astroML  
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Search the docs ...

- Chapter 5: Bayesian Statistical Inference
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- Chapter 8: Regression and Model Fitting**
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Theme by the Executable Book Project

## Measurement errors in both dependent and independent variables

Regression defined as the relation between a dependent variable,  $\eta_i$ , and a set of independent variables,  $\xi_i$ , that describes the expectation value of  $\eta_i$  given  $\xi_i$ . There may be intrinsic scatter,  $\epsilon_i$ , too.

In most cases, however, what we observe are values  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  and associated measurement errors,  $\epsilon_{x,i}$  and  $\epsilon_{y,i}$ . Following [Kelly 2007](#), we can write the regression relationship as:

$$\eta_i = \alpha + \beta \xi_i + \epsilon_i$$

and

$$x_i = \xi_i + \epsilon_{x,i}$$

$$y_i = \eta_i + \epsilon_{y,i}$$

## Data sets used in the examples below

Use simulation data from [Kelly 2007](#). This simulator, called `simulation_kelly` is available from `astroML.datasets`.

The function returns the  $\xi_i, \eta_i, x_i, y_i, \epsilon_{x,i}, \epsilon_{y,i}$  and the input regression coefficients  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  and intrinsic scatter  $c$ . A total of `size` values generated, measurement errors are scaled by parameters `scalex` and `scaley` following section 7.1 in [Kelly 2007](#).

```
from astroML.datasets import simulation_kelly

ksi, eta, xi, yi, xi_error, yi_error, alpha_in, beta_in = simulation_kelly(size=100, scalex=0.2, scaley=2, beta=1, epsilon=0.1)
```

# CI services vs on premise

- Easier and/or practical especially user products:
  - standalone libraries
  - Jupyter notebooks
  - user and applications
- For larger, collaborative projects from code to book writing
- Endless possibilities and examples
- Serious caveat: it requires a containerized environment