

# NOTE 259: pyrap binding to casacore

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## Abstract

pyrap is a Python binding to casacore classes using Boost.Python. It consists of a set of standard converters and bindings to the classes. As much as possible the bindings are the same as in glish.

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## 1 Introduction

Since long glish bindings to the casacore system have been in place. Quite recently Python bindings have been created in the general casapy framework using tools like CCMTTools, Xerces, Xalan, and IDL. Albeit very flexible, it is quite complicated and it is not straightforward to build on other systems than RedHat and OS-X.

Therefore an attempt has been made to make a simpler Python binding using Boost.Python. This proved to be very easy and succesful. The binding consists of two parts:

- Converters to translate objects between Python and C++.
- Class wrappers to map a C++ class and its functions to Python.

The Python numarray and numpy (version 1.0 or higher) packages are supported. At build time one can choose which ones should be used.

## 2 Converters

Boost.Python offers a nice way to convert objects to and from Python. Ralf W. Grosse-Kunstleve <rwgk@yahoo.com> of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory has built converters for standard STL containers. This has been extended to convert to/from other objects.

The following C++ objects are currently supported:

- scalars (bool, integer, real, complex)
- `std::string`
- `casa::String`
- `std::vector<T>`
- `casa::Vector<T>`
- `casa::IPosition`
- `casa::Record`
- `casa::ValueHolder`
- exceptions (`casa::IterError` and `std::exception`)

These C++ objects can usually be created from several types of Python objects and are converted to a specific Python object.

- A vector or IPosition object is converted to a Python list.  
It can be constructed from the following Python objects:

- scalar
- list or tuple
- numarray scalar or 1-dim array
- numpy scalar or 1-dim array

Note that a list or tuple of arbitrary objects can be given. For example, it is possible to get a `Vector<TableProxy>` from Python.

- A `casac::Record` is mapped to a Python dict.
- Every C++ exception is mapped to a Python `RuntimeError` exception. However, `casac::IterError` is special and is mapped to an end-of-iteration exception (`StopIteration`) in Python.
- A `casac::ValueHolder` is a special casacore object that can hold a record or a scalar value or n-dim array of many types (bool, numeric, string). It is meant to conceal the actual type which is useful in functions that can accept a variety of types (like `getCell` in the table binding). Converting a `ValueHolder` to Python creates the appropriate Python scalar, array, or dict object. When converting from Python to `ValueHolder`, the appropriate internal `ValueHolder` value is constructed; a list, tuple, and array object are converted to an casacore array in the `ValueHolder`.

It means there is no direct Array conversion to/from Python. A `ValueHolder` object is always needed to do the conversion. Note that this is a cheap operation, as it uses Array reference semantics. `ValueHolder` has functions to convert between types, so one can get out an Array with the required type.

## 2.1 Array conversion to/from numpy and numarray

casacore arrays are kept in Fortran-order, while Python arrays are kept in C-order. It was felt that the Python interface should be as pythonic as possible. Therefore it was decided that the array axes are reversed when converting to/from Python. The values in an IPosition object (describing

shape or position) are also reversed when converting to/from Python. Note that although `numarray` and `numpy` have Fortran-array provisions by setting the appropriate internal strides, they do not really support them. When adding, for instance, the scalar value 0 to a Fortran-array, the result is a transposed version of the original (which can be a quite expensive operation).

A function binding could be such that shape information is passed via, say, a **Record** and not via an **IPosition** object. In that case its values are not reversed automatically, so the programmer is responsible for doing it.

An `casacore` array is returned to Python as an array object containing a copy of the `casacore` array data. If `appspython` has been built with support for only one Python array package (`numpy` or `numarray`), it is clear which array type is returned. If support for both packages has been built in, by default an array of the imported package is returned. If both or no array packages have been imported, a `numpy` array is returned. Note that there is no support for the old `Numeric` package.

An `casacore` array constructed from a Python array is regarded as a temporary object. So if possible, the `casacore` array refers to the Python array data to avoid a needless copy. This is not possible if the element size in Python differs from `casacore`. It is also not possible if the Python array is not contiguous (or not aligned or byte swapped). In those cases a copy is made.

A few more `numarray`/`numpy` specific issues are dealt with:

- An empty N-dim `casacore` array (i.e. an array containing no elements) is returned as an empty N-dim Python array. If the dimensionality is zero, it is returned as an empty 1-dim array, to prevent `numarray`/`numpy` from treating it as a scalar value.
- In `numarray array()` results in `Py_None`. This is accepted by the converters as an empty 1-dim array.
- Empty arrays can be constructed in Python using empty lists. For example, `array([][])` results in an empty 2-dim array. The converters accept such empty N-dim Python arrays. The type of an empty array is set to `Int` by `numarray` and to `Double` by `numpy`.
- Because the type of an empty Python array cannot easily be set, the converters can convert an empty integer or real array to any type.
- The converters accept a `numpy` string array. However, it is returned to Python as the special `dict` object described above.

### 3 Class wrappers

Usually a binding to an existing Proxy class is made, for example `TableProxy`, which should be the same class used in the glish-binding. For a simple binding, only some simple C++ code has to be written in `appspython/apps/pyxx/pyxx.cc`, where `XX` is the name of the class.

```
// Include files for converters being used.
#include <appspython/Converters/PycExcp.h>
#include <appspython/Converters/PycBasicData.h>
#include <appspython/Converters/PycRecord.h>
// Include file for boost python.
#include <boost/python.hpp>

using namespace boost::python;

namespace casa { namespace appspython {
    void wrap_xx()
    {
        // Define the class; "xx" is the class name in Python.
        class_<XX> ("xx")
            // Define the constructor.
            // Multiple constructors can be defined.
            // They have to have different number of arguments.
            .def (init<>())
            // Add a .def line for each function to be wrapped.
            // An arg line should be added for each argument giving
            // its name and possibly default value.
            .def ("func1", &XX::func1,
                (boost::python::arg("arg1"),
                 boost::python::arg("arg2")=0))
            ;
    }
}}

BOOST_PYTHON_MODULE(_xx)
{
    // Register the conversion functions.
    casa::appspython::register_convert_excp();
    casa::appspython::register_convert_basicdata();
}
```

```

    casa::appspython::register_convert_casa_record();
    // Initialize the wrapping.
    casa::appspython::wrap_xx();
}

```

Python requires for each package a file `__init__.py`, so such an empty file should be created as well.

### 3.1 More complicated wrappers

Sometimes a C++ function cannot be wrapped directly, because the argument order needs to be changed or because some extra Python checks are necessary. In such a case the class needs to be implemented in Python itself. The C++ wrapped class name needs to get a different name, usually by preceding it with an underscore like:

```
class_<XX> ("_xx")
```

The Python class should be derived from it and implement the constructor by calling the constructor of `_xx`.

```

class xx(_xx):
    def __init__(self):
        _xx.__init__(self)

```

Now `xx` inherits all functions from `_xx`. The required function can be written in Python like

```

def func1 (self, arg1, arg2):
    return self._func1 (arg2, arg1);

```

Note that in the wrapper the function name also needs to be preceded by an underscore to make it different.

### 3.2 Combining multiple classes

Sometimes one wants to combine multiple classes in a package. A example is package `pycasatable` which contains the classes `table`, `tablecolumn`, `tablerow`, `tableiter`, and `tableindex`. One is referred to the code of this package (in `code/appspython/apps/pycasatable`) to see how to do it.

## 4 Python specifics

Besides an array being in C-order, there are a few more Python specific issues.

- Indexing starts at 0 (vs. 1 in glish).
- The end value in a range like `[10:20]` is exclusive (vs. inclusive in glish). Furthermore Python supports a step and reversed ranges.
- Where useful, the function `__str__` should be added giving the name of the object. This function is used when printing an object.
- Where useful, the functions `__len__`, `__setitem__(index, value)`, and `__getitem__(index)` should be added to make it possible that a user indexes an object directly like `tabcol[i]` or `tabcol[start:stop:step]`.
- When these functions are added, Python supports iteration in an object. Explicit iteration can also be done by adding the functions `__iter__` and `next`. At the end `next` should raise the Python `StopIteration` exception (or throw `casa::IterError` when implemented in C++) to stop the iteration.