
APS_BlueSky_tools Documentation

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Contents:

1	Package Information	3
1.1	Demo	3
1.2	Callbacks	4
1.3	Devices	5
1.4	Examples	5
1.5	File Writers	6
1.6	Plans	9
1.7	bluesky_snapshot	13
1.8	sscan record	16
1.9	Suspenders	17
1.10	swait record	17
1.11	Utilities	18
2	Indices and tables	23
	Python Module Index	25

Various Python tools for use with BlueSky at the APS

- <http://nsls-II.github.io/>
- <https://github.com/NSLS-II/bluesky>

CHAPTER 1

Package Information

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documentation https://APS_BlueSky_tools.readthedocs.io

source https://github.com/BCDA-APS/APS_BlueSky_tools

1.1 Demo

demonstrate a BlueSky callback that writes SPEC data files

<code>plan_catalog(db)</code>	make a table of all scans known in the databroker
<code>specfile_example(headers[, filename])</code>	write one or more headers (scans) to a SPEC data file

`APS_BlueSky_tools.demo.plan_catalog(db)`
make a table of all scans known in the databroker

Example:

```
from APS_BlueSky_tools.demo import plan_catalog
plan_catalog(db)
```

`APS_BlueSky_tools.demo.specfile_example(headers, filename='test_specdata.txt')`
write one or more headers (scans) to a SPEC data file

1.2 Callbacks

Callbacks that might be useful at the APS using BlueSky

<code>document_contents_callback(key, doc)</code>	prints document contents
<code>DocumentCollectorCallback()</code>	BlueSky callback to collect <i>all</i> documents from most-recent plan
<code>SnapshotReport(*args, **kwargs)</code>	show the data from a <code>APS_BlueSky_Tools.plans.snapshot()</code>

FILE WRITER CALLBACK

see `SpecWriterCallback()`

class `APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.DocumentCollectorCallback`
BlueSky callback to collect *all* documents from most-recent plan

Will reset when it receives a *start* document.

EXAMPLE:

```
from APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks import DocumentCollector
doc_collector = DocumentCollectorCallback()
RE.subscribe(doc_collector.receiver)
...
RE(some_plan())
print(doc_collector.uids)
print(doc_collector.documents["stop"])
```

receiver (*key, document*)
keep all documents from recent plan in memory

class `APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.SnapshotReport(*args, **kwargs)`
show the data from a `APS_BlueSky_Tools.plans.snapshot()`

Find most recent snapshot between certain dates:

```
headers = db(plan_name="snapshot", since="2018-12-15", until="2018-12-21")
h = list(headers)[0] # pick the first one, it's the most recent
APS_BlueSky_Tools.callbacks.SnapshotReport().print_report(h)
```

Use as callback to a snapshot plan:

```
RE(
    APS_BlueSky_Tools.plans.snapshot(ophyd_objects_list),
    APS_BlueSky_Tools.callbacks.SnapshotReport()
)
```

descriptor (*doc*)

special case: the data is both in the descriptor AND the event docs due to the way our plan created it

print_report (*header*)
simplify the job of writing our custom data table

method: play the entire document stream through this callback

`APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.document_contents_callback(key, doc)`
prints document contents

1.3 Devices

1.4 Examples

Examples that might be useful at the APS using BlueSky

<code>SynPseudoVoigt(name, motor, motor_field[, ...])</code>	Evaluate a point on a pseudo-Voigt based on the value of a motor.
--	---

```
class APS_BlueSky_tools.examples.SynPseudoVoigt (name, motor, motor_field, center=0,
                                                eta=0.5, scale=1, sigma=1, bkg=0,
                                                noise=None, noise_multiplier=1,
                                                **kwargs)
```

Evaluate a point on a pseudo-Voigt based on the value of a motor.

Provides a signal to be measured. Acts like a detector.

See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voigt_profile

PARAMETERS

name [str] name of detector signal

motor [*Mover*] The independent coordinate

motor_field [str] name of *Mover* field

center [float, optional] location of maximum value, default=0

eta [float, optional] $0 \leq \eta < 1.0$: Lorentzian fraction, default=0.5

scale [float, optional] scale ≥ 1 : scale factor, default=1

sigma [float, optional] $\sigma > 0$: width, default=1

bkg [float, optional] $bkg \geq 0$: constant background, default=0

noise [{‘poisson’, ‘uniform’, None}] Add noise to the result.

noise_multiplier [float] Only relevant for ‘uniform’ noise. Multiply the random amount of noise by ‘noise_multiplier’

EXAMPLE

```
from APS_BlueSky_tools.examples import SynPseudoVoigt
motor = Mover('motor', {'motor': lambda x: x}, {'x': 0})
det = SynPseudoVoigt('det', motor, 'motor',
                    center=0, eta=0.5, scale=1, sigma=1, bkg=0)
```

EXAMPLE

```
import numpy as np
from APS_BlueSky_tools.examples import SynPseudoVoigt
synthetic_pseudovoigt = SynPseudoVoigt(
    'synthetic_pseudovoigt', m1, 'm1',
    center=-1.5 + 0.5*np.random.uniform(),
    eta=0.2 + 0.5*np.random.uniform(),
    sigma=0.001 + 0.05*np.random.uniform(),
    scale=1e5,
    bkg=0.01*np.random.uniform())
```

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```
# RE(bp.scan([synthetic_pseudovoigt], m1, -2, 0, 219))
```

1.5 File Writers

BlueSky callback that writes SPEC data files

<code>SpecWriterCallback([filename, auto_write])</code>	collect data from BlueSky RunEngine documents to write as SPEC data
---	---

EXAMPLE : use as BlueSky callback:

```
from APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters import SpecWriterCallback
specwriter = SpecWriterCallback()
RE.subscribe(specwriter.receiver)
```

EXAMPLE : use as writer from Databroker:

```
from APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters import SpecWriterCallback
specwriter = SpecWriterCallback()
for key, doc in db.get_documents(db[-1]):
    specwriter.receiver(key, doc)
print("Look at SPEC data file: "+specwriter.spec_filename)
```

EXAMPLE : use as writer from Databroker with customizations:

```
from APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters import SpecWriterCallback

# write into file: /tmp/cerium.spec
specwriter = SpecWriterCallback(filename="/tmp/cerium.spec")
for key, doc in db.get_documents(db[-1]):
    specwriter.receiver(key, doc)

# write into file: /tmp/barium.dat
specwriter.newfile("/tmp/barium.dat")
for key, doc in db.get_documents(db["b46b63d4"]):
    specwriter.receiver(key, doc)
```

class APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback (filename=None, auto_write=True)

collect data from BlueSky RunEngine documents to write as SPEC data

This gathers data from all documents and appends scan to the file when the *stop* document is received.

Parameters

filename [string, optional] Local, relative or absolute name of SPEC data file to be used. If *filename=None*, defaults to format of YYYYmmdd-HHMMSS.dat derived from the current system time.

auto_write [boolean, optional] If True (default), *write_scan()* is called when *stop* document is received. If False, the caller is responsible for calling *write_scan()* before the next *start* document is received.

User Interface methods

<code>receiver(key, document)</code>	BlueSky callback: receive all documents for handling
<code>newfile([filename, reset_scan_id, RE])</code>	prepare to use a new SPEC data file
<code>usefile(filename)</code>	read from existing SPEC data file
<code>make_default_filename()</code>	generate a file name to be used as default
<code>clear()</code>	reset all scan data defaults
<code>prepare_scan_contents()</code>	format the scan for a SPEC data file
<code>write_scan()</code>	write the most recent (completed) scan to the file

Internal methods

<code>write_header()</code>	write the header section of a SPEC data file
<code>start(doc)</code>	handle <i>start</i> documents
<code>descriptor(doc)</code>	handle <i>descriptor</i> documents
<code>event(doc)</code>	handle <i>event</i> documents
<code>bulk_events(doc)</code>	handle <i>bulk_events</i> documents
<code>datum(doc)</code>	handle <i>datum</i> documents
<code>resource(doc)</code>	handle <i>resource</i> documents
<code>stop(doc)</code>	handle <i>stop</i> documents

bulk_events (*doc*)
handle *bulk_events* documents

clear ()
reset all scan data defaults

datum (*doc*)
handle *datum* documents

descriptor (*doc*)
handle *descriptor* documents

prepare for primary scan data, ignore any other data stream

event (*doc*)
handle *event* documents

make_default_filename ()
generate a file name to be used as default

newfile (*filename=None, reset_scan_id=False, RE=None*)
prepare to use a new SPEC data file

but don't create it until we have data

prepare_scan_contents ()
format the scan for a SPEC data file

Returns [str] a list of lines to append to the data file

receiver (*key, document*)
BlueSky callback: receive all documents for handling

resource (*doc*)
handle *resource* documents

start (*doc*)
handle *start* documents

stop (*doc*)
 handle *stop* documents

usefile (*filename*)
 read from existing SPEC data file

write_header ()
 write the header section of a SPEC data file

write_scan ()
 write the most recent (completed) scan to the file

- creates file if not existing
- writes header if needed
- appends scan data

note: does nothing if there are no lines to be written

Example output from SpecWriterCallback ():

```

1  #F test_specdata.txt
2  #E 1510948301
3  #D Fri Nov 17 13:51:41 2017
4  #C BlueSky user = mintadmin host = mint-vm
5
6  #S 233 scan(detectors=['synthetic_pseudovoigt'], num=20, motor=['m1'], start=-1.65,
7  ↪stop=-1.25, per_step=None)
8  #D Fri Nov 17 11:58:56 2017
9  #C Fri Nov 17 11:58:56 2017. plan_type = generator
10 #C Fri Nov 17 11:58:56 2017. uid = ddb81ac5-f3ee-4219-b047-c1196d08a5c1
11 #MD beamline_id = developer__YOUR_BEAMLINE_HERE
12 #MD login_id = mintadmin@mint-vm
13 #MD motors = ['m1']
14 #MD num_intervals = 19
15 #MD num_points = 20
16 #MD pid = 7133
17 #MD plan_pattern = linspace
18 #MD plan_pattern_args = {'start': -1.65, 'stop': -1.25, 'num': 20}
19 #MD plan_pattern_module = numpy
20 #MD proposal_id = None
21 #N 20
22 #L m1 m1_user_setpoint Epoch_float Epoch synthetic_pseudovoigt
23 -1.6500000000000001 -1.65 8.27465009689331 8 2155.6249784809206
24 -1.6288 -1.6289473684210525 8.46523666381836 8 2629.5229081466964
25 -1.608 -1.6078947368421053 8.665581226348877 9 3277.4074328018964
26 -1.5868 -1.5868421052631578 8.865738153457642 9 4246.145049452576
27 -1.5656 -1.5657894736842104 9.066259145736694 9 5825.186516381953
28 -1.5448000000000002 -1.5447368421052632 9.266754627227783 9 8803.414029867528
29 -1.5236 -1.5236842105263158 9.467074871063232 9 15501.419687691103
30 -1.5028000000000001 -1.5026315789473683 9.667330741882324 10 29570.38936784884
31 -1.4816 -1.4815789473684209 9.867793798446655 10 55562.3437459487
32 -1.4604000000000001 -1.4605263157894737 10.067811012268066 10 89519.64275090238
33 -1.4396 -1.4394736842105262 10.268356084823608 10 97008.97190269837
34 -1.4184 -1.418421052631579 10.470621824264526 10 65917.29757650592
35 -1.3972 -1.3973684210526316 10.669955730438232 11 36203.46726798266
36 -1.3764 -1.3763157894736842 10.870310306549072 11 18897.64061096024
37 -1.3552 -1.3552631578947367 11.070487976074219 11 10316.223844200193
38 -1.3344 -1.3342105263157895 11.271018743515015 11 6540.179615556269
    -1.3132000000000001 -1.313157894736842 11.4724280834198 11 4643.555421314616

```

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```

39 -1.292 -1.2921052631578946 11.673305034637451 12 3533.8582404216445
40 -1.2712 -1.2710526315789474 11.874176025390625 12 2809.1872596809008
41 -1.25 -1.25 12.074703216552734 12 2285.9226305883626
42 #C Fri Nov 17 11:59:08 2017. num_events_primary = 20
43 #C Fri Nov 17 11:59:08 2017. time = 2017-11-17 11:59:08.324011
44 #C Fri Nov 17 11:59:08 2017. exit_status = success

```

1.6 Plans

Plans that might be useful at the APS when using BlueSky

<code>nscan</code> (detectors, *motor_sets[, num, ...])	Scan over n variables moved together, each in equally spaced steps.
<code>ProcedureRegistry</code> (*args, **kwargs)	Procedure Registry
<code>run_blocker_in_plan</code> (blocker, *args[, ...])	run blocking function blocker_(*args, **kwargs) from a Bluesky plan
<code>run_in_thread</code> (func)	(decorator) run func in thread
<code>snapshot</code> (obj_list[, stream, md])	bluesky plan: record current values of list of ophyd signals
<code>TuneAxis</code> (signals, axis[, signal_name])	tune an axis with a signal
<code>tune_axes</code> (axes)	BlueSky plan to tune a list of axes in sequence

class APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.ProcedureRegistry(*args, **kwargs)

Procedure Registry

With many instruments, such as USAXS,, there are several operating modes to be used, each with its own setup code. This ophyd Device should coordinate those modes so that the setup procedures can be called either as part of a Bluesky plan or from the command line directly.

Assumes that users will write functions to setup a particular operation or operating mode. The user-written functions may not be appropriate to use in a plan directly since they might make blocking calls. The ProcedureRegistry will call the function in a thread (which is allowed to make blocking calls) and wait for the thread to complete.

It is assumed that each user-written function will not return until it is complete.

<code>dir</code>	tuple of procedure names
<code>add</code> (procedure[, proc_name])	add procedure to registry
<code>remove</code> (procedure)	remove procedure from registry
<code>set</code> (proc_name)	run procedure in a thread, return once it is complete
<code>put</code> (value)	replaces ophyd Device default put() behavior

EXAMPLE:

```

use_mode = ProcedureRegistry(name="use_mode")

def clearScalerNames():
    for ch in scaler.channels.configuration_attrs:
        if ch.find(".") < 0:
            chan = scaler.channels.__getattr__(ch)
            chan.chname.put("")

```

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```
def setMyScalerNames():
    scaler.channels.chan01.chname.put("clock")
    scaler.channels.chan02.chname.put("I0")
    scaler.channels.chan03.chname.put("detector")

def useMyScalerNames(): # Bluesky plan
    yield from bps.mv(
        m1, 5,
        use_mode, "clear",
    )
    yield from bps.mv(
        m1, 0,
        use_mode, "set",
    )

def demo():
    print(1)
    m1.move(5)
    print(2)
    time.sleep(2)
    print(3)
    m1.move(0)
    print(4)

use_mode.add(demo)
use_mode.add(clearScalerNames, "clear")
use_mode.add(setMyScalerNames, "set")
# use_mode.set("demo")
# use_mode.set("clear")
# RE(useMyScalerNames())
```

add (*procedure*, *proc_name=None*)
add procedure to registry

dir
tuple of procedure names

put (*value*)
replaces ophyd Device default put() behavior

remove (*procedure*)
remove procedure from registry

set (*proc_name*)
run procedure in a thread, return once it is complete
proc_name (str) : name of registered procedure to be run

class APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.**TuneAxis** (*signals*, *axis*, *signal_name=None*)
tune an axis with a signal

This class provides a tuning object so that a Device or other entity may gain its own tuning process, keeping track of the particulars needed to tune this device again. For example, one could add a tuner to a motor stage:

```
motor = EpicsMotor("xxx:motor", "motor")
motor.tuner = TuneAxis([det], motor)
```

Then the `motor` could be tuned individually:

```
RE(motor.tuner.tune(md={"activity": "tuning"}))
```

or the `tune()` could be part of a plan with other steps.

Example:

```
tuner = TuneAxis([det], axis)
live_table = LiveTable(["axis", "det"])
RE(tuner.multi_pass_tune(width=2, num=9), live_table)
RE(tuner.tune(width=0.05, num=9), live_table)
```

<code>tune([width, num, md])</code>	BlueSky plan to execute one pass through the current scan range
<code>multi_pass_tune([width, step_factor, num, ...])</code>	BlueSky plan for tuning this axis with this signal
<code>peak_detected()</code>	returns True if a peak was detected, otherwise False

multi_pass_tune (*width=None, step_factor=None, num=None, pass_max=None, snake=None, md=None*)

BlueSky plan for tuning this axis with this signal

Execute multiple passes to refine the centroid determination. Each subsequent pass will reduce the width of scan by `step_factor`. If `snake=True` then the scan direction will reverse with each subsequent pass.

PARAMETERS

width [float] width of the tuning scan in the units of `self.axis` Default value in `self.width` (initially 1)

num [int] number of steps Default value in `self.num` (initially 10)

step_factor [float] This reduces the width of the next tuning scan by the given factor. Default value in `self.step_factor` (initially 4)

pass_max [int] Maximum number of passes to be executed (avoids runaway scans when a centroid is not found). Default value in `self.pass_max` (initially 10)

snake [bool] If `True`, reverse scan direction on next pass. Default value in `self.snake` (initially `True`)

md [dict, optional] metadata

peak_detected()

returns True if a peak was detected, otherwise False

The default algorithm identifies a peak when the maximum value is four times the minimum value. Change this routine by subclassing `TuneAxis` and override `peak_detected()`.

tune (*width=None, num=None, md=None*)

BlueSky plan to execute one pass through the current scan range

Scan `self.axis` centered about current position from $-\text{width}/2$ to $+\text{width}/2$ with `num` observations. If a peak was detected (default check is that `max >= 4*min`), then set `self.tune_ok = True`.

PARAMETERS

width [float] width of the tuning scan in the units of `self.axis` Default value in `self.width` (initially 1)

num [int] number of steps Default value in `self.num` (initially 10)

md [dict, optional] metadata

APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.**nscan** (*detectors, *motor_sets, num=11, per_step=None, md=None*)
 Scan over n variables moved together, each in equally spaced steps.

PARAMETERS

detectors [list] list of ‘readable’ objects

motor_sets [list] sequence of one or more groups of: motor, start, finish

motor [object] any ‘settable’ object (motor, temp controller, etc.)

start [float] starting position of motor

finish [float] ending position of motor

num [int] number of steps (default = 11)

per_step [callable, optional] hook for customizing action of inner loop (messages per step) Expected signature:
 f(detectors, step_cache, pos_cache)

md [dict, optional] metadata

APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.**run_blocker_in_plan** (*blocker, *args, _poll_s=0.01, _time-*
*out_s=None, **kwargs*)
 run blocking function blocker_(*args, **kwargs) from a Bluesky plan

blocker (func) : function object to be called in a Bluesky plan

_poll_s_ (float) : sleep interval in loop while waiting for completion (default: 0.01)

_timeout_s_ (float) : maximum time for completion (default: *None* which means no timeout)

Example (using time.sleep as blocking function):

```
RE(run_blocker_in_plan(time.sleep, 2.14))
```

Example (within a plan, using time.sleep as blocking function):

```
def my_sleep(t=1.0):
    yield from run_blocker_in_plan(time.sleep, t)

RE(my_sleep())
```

APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.**run_in_thread** (*func*)
 (decorator) run func in thread

USAGE:

```
@run_in_thread
def progress_reporting():
    logger.debug("progress_reporting is starting")
    # ...

#...
progress_reporting()    # runs in separate thread
#...
```

APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.**snapshot** (*obj_list, stream='primary', md=None*)
 bluesky plan: record current values of list of ophyd signals

PARAMETERS

obj_list [list] list of ophyd Signal or EpicsSignal objects

stream [str] document stream, default: “primary”

md [dict] metadata

`APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.tune_axes` (*axes*)

BlueSky plan to tune a list of axes in sequence

1.7 bluesky_snapshot

Take a snapshot of a list of EPICS PVs and record it in the databroker. Retrieve (and display) that snapshot later using `APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.SnapshotReport`.

1.7.1 Example - command line

Before using the command-line interface, find out what the *bluesky_snapshot* expects:

```
$ bluesky_snapshot -h
usage: bluesky_snapshot [-h] [-b BROKER_CONFIG] [-m METADATA]
                        EPICS_PV [EPICS_PV ...]

record a snapshot of some PVs using Bluesky, ophyd, and databroker

positional arguments:
  EPICS_PV              EPICS PV name

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -b BROKER_CONFIG      YAML configuration for databroker
  -m METADATA           additional metadata, enclose in quotes, such as -m
                        "purpose=just tuned, situation=routine"
```

The help does not tell you that the default for `BROKER_CONFIG` is “`mongodb_config`”, a YAML file in one of the default locations where the databroker expects to find it. That’s what we have.

We want to snapshot just a couple PVs to show basic use. Here are their current values:

```
$ caget otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD
otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD          0.100096
otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD          8.25789
```

Here’s the snapshot (we’ll also set a metadata that says this is an example):

```
$ bluesky_snapshot otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD -m "purpose=example"

=====
snapshot: 2018-12-20 18:18:27.052009
=====

hints: {}
iso8601: 2018-12-20 18:18:27.052009
plan_description: archive snapshot of ophyd Signals (usually EPICS PVs)
plan_name: snapshot
plan_type: generator
purpose: example
scan_id: 1
```

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```
software_versions: {'python': '3.6.2 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default, Jul 20_
↳2017, 13:51:32) \n[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 (Red Hat 4.4.7-1)]', 'PyEpics': '3.3.1',
↳'bluesky': '1.4.1', 'ophyd': '1.3.0', 'databroker': '0.11.3', 'APS_Bluesky_Tools':
↳'0.0.37'}
time: 1545351507.0527153
uid: ab270806-0697-4056-ba44-80f7b462bedc

=====
timestamp                source name                value
=====
2018-12-20 18:18:17.109931 PV      otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD 0.10009559468607492
2018-12-20 18:18:17.109927 PV      otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD 10.935451151721377
=====

exit_status: success
num_events: {'primary': 1}
run_start: ab270806-0697-4056-ba44-80f7b462bedc
time: 1545351507.0696447
uid: a0b5b4ff-d9a7-47ce-ace7-1bba818da77b
```

We have a second IOC (*gov*) that has the same PVs. Let's get them, too.:

```
$ bluesky_snapshot {gov,otz}:{IOC,SYS}_CPU_LOAD -m "purpose=this is an example,
↳example=example 2"

=====
snapshot: 2018-12-20 18:21:53.371995
=====

example: example 2
hints: {}
iso8601: 2018-12-20 18:21:53.371995
plan_description: archive snapshot of ophyd Signals (usually EPICS PVs)
plan_name: snapshot
plan_type: generator
purpose: this is an example
scan_id: 1
software_versions: {'python': '3.6.2 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default, Jul 20_
↳2017, 13:51:32) \n[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 (Red Hat 4.4.7-1)]', 'PyEpics': '3.3.1',
↳'bluesky': '1.4.1', 'ophyd': '1.3.0', 'databroker': '0.11.3', 'APS_Bluesky_Tools':
↳'0.0.37'}
time: 1545351713.3727024
uid: d5e15ba3-0393-4df3-8217-1b72d82b5cf9

=====
timestamp                source name                value
=====
2018-12-20 18:21:45.488033 PV      gov:IOC_CPU_LOAD 0.22522293126578166
2018-12-20 18:21:45.488035 PV      gov:SYS_CPU_LOAD 10.335244804189122
2018-12-20 18:21:46.910976 PV      otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD 0.10009633509509736
2018-12-20 18:21:46.910973 PV      otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD 11.360899731293234
=====

exit_status: success
num_events: {'primary': 1}
run_start: d5e15ba3-0393-4df3-8217-1b72d82b5cf9
time: 1545351713.3957422
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

uid: e033cd99-dcac-4b56-848c-62eede1e4d77

You can log text and arrays, too.:

```
$ bluesky_snapshot {gov,otz}:{iso8601,HOSTNAME,{IOC,SYS}_CPU_LOAD} compress \
-m "purpose=this is an example, example=example 2, look=can snapshot text and_
→arrays too, note=no commas in metadata"

=====
snapshot: 2018-12-20 18:28:28.825551
=====

example: example 2
hints: {}
iso8601: 2018-12-20 18:28:28.825551
look: can snapshot text and arrays too
note: no commas in metadata
plan_description: archive snapshot of ophyd Signals (usually EPICS PVs)
plan_name: snapshot
plan_type: generator
purpose: this is an example
scan_id: 1
software_versions: {'python': '3.6.2 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default, Jul 20_
→2017, 13:51:32) \n[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 (Red Hat 4.4.7-1)]', 'PyEpics': '3.3.1',
→'bluesky': '1.4.1', 'ophyd': '1.3.0', 'databroker': '0.11.3', 'APS_Bluesky_Tools':
→'0.0.37'}
time: 1545352108.8262713
uid: 7e77708e-9169-45ab-b2b6-4e31534d980a

=====
timestamp                source name                value
=====
2018-12-20 18:24:34.220028 PV      compress                    [0.1, 0.2, 0.3]
2018-12-13 14:49:53.121188 PV      gov:HOSTNAME                otz.aps.anl.gov
2018-12-20 18:28:25.093941 PV      gov:IOC_CPU_LOAD            0.1501490058473918
2018-12-20 18:28:25.093943 PV      gov:SYS_CPU_LOAD            10.360270546421546
2018-12-20 18:28:28.817630 PV      gov:iso8601                  2018-12-20T18:28:28
2018-12-13 14:49:53.135016 PV      otz:HOSTNAME                otz.aps.anl.gov
2018-12-20 18:28:26.525208 PV      otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD            0.10009727705620367
2018-12-20 18:28:26.525190 PV      otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD            12.937574161543873
2018-12-20 18:28:28.830285 PV      otz:iso8601                  2018-12-20T18:28:28
=====

exit_status: success
num_events: {'primary': 1}
run_start: 7e77708e-9169-45ab-b2b6-4e31534d980a
time: 1545352108.8656788
uid: 0de0ec62-504e-4dbc-ad08-2507d4ed44f9
```

1.7.2 Source code documentation

record a snapshot of some PVs using Bluesky, ophyd, and databroker

USAGE:

```
(base) user@hostname ../pwd $ bluesky_snapshot -h
usage: bluesky_snapshot [-h] [-b BROKER_CONFIG] [-m METADATA]
                        EPICS_PV [EPICS_PV ...]

record a snapshot of some PVs using Bluesky, ophyd, and databroker

positional arguments:
  EPICS_PV              EPICS PV name

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -b BROKER_CONFIG      YAML configuration for databroker
  -m METADATA            additional metadata, enclose in quotes, such as -m
                        "purpose=just tuned, situation=routine"
```

`APS_BlueSky_tools.snapshot.get_args()`
get command line arguments

`APS_BlueSky_tools.snapshot.snapshot_cli()`
given a list of PVs on the command line, snapshot and print report

EXAMPLES:

```
snapshot.py pv1 [more pvs ...]
snapshot.py `cat pvlist.txt`
```

Note that these are equivalent:

```
snapshot.py rpi5bf5:0:humidity rpi5bf5:0:temperature
snapshot.py rpi5bf5:0:{humidity,temperature}
```

1.8 sscan record

Ophyd support for the EPICS synApps sscan record

EXAMPLE

```
import APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd
scans = APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscanDevice("xxx",
name="scans")
```

Public Structures

<code>sscanRecord(*args, **kwargs)</code>	EPICS synApps sscan record: used as \$(P):scan(N)
<code>sscanDevice(*args, **kwargs)</code>	synApps XXX IOC setup of sscan records: \$(P):scan\$(N)

Private Structures

<code>sscanPositioner(prefix, num, **kwargs)</code>	positioner of an EPICS sscan record
<code>sscanDetector(prefix, num, **kwargs)</code>	detector of an EPICS sscan record
<code>sscanTrigger(prefix, num, **kwargs)</code>	detector trigger of an EPICS sscan record

class `APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan.sscanRecord(*args, **kwargs)`
EPICS synApps sscan record: used as \$(P):scan(N)

```

reset ()
    set all fields to default values

set (value, **kwargs)
    interface to use bps.mv()

class APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan.sscanDevice (*args, **kwargs)
    synApps XXX IOC setup of sscan records: $(P):scan$(N)

reset ()
    set all fields to default values

```

1.9 Suspenders

(bluesky) custom support for pausing a running plan

<i>SuspendWhenChanged</i> (signal, *, ...)	Bluesky suspender
--	-------------------

```

class APS_BlueSky_tools.suspenders.SuspendWhenChanged (signal, *,
    expected_value=None,
    allow_resume=False,
    sleep=0, pre_plan=None,
    post_plan=None,
    tripped_message="",
    **kwargs)

```

Bluesky suspender

Suspend when the monitored value deviates from the expected. Only resume if allowed AND when monitored equals expected. Default expected value is current value when object is created.

USAGE:

```

# pause if this value changes in our session
# note: this suspender is designed to require Bluesky restart if value changes
suspend_instrument_in_use = SuspendWhenChanged(instrument_in_use)
RE.install_suspender(suspend_instrument_in_use)

```

1.10 swait record

Ophyd support for the EPICS synApps swait record

EXAMPLES::

```

import APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd calcs = APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.userCalcsDevice("xxx:",
name="calcs")

calc1 = calcs.calc1 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait_setup_random_number(calc1)

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait_setup_incrementer(calcs.calc2)

calc1.reset()

```

<i>swaitRecord</i> (*args, **kwargs)	synApps swait record: used as \$(P):userCalc\$(N)
--------------------------------------	---

Continued on next page

Table 13 – continued from previous page

<code>userCalcsDevice(*args, **kwargs)</code>	synApps XXX IOC setup of userCalcs: \$(P):userCalc\$(N)
<code>swait_setup_random_number(swait, **kw)</code>	setup swait record to generate random numbers
<code>swait_setup_gaussian(swait, motor[, center, ...])</code>	setup swait for noisy Gaussian
<code>swait_setup_lorentzian(swait, motor[, ...])</code>	setup swait record for noisy Lorentzian
<code>swait_setup_incrementer(swait[, scan, limit])</code>	setup swait record as an incrementer

class APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.**swaitRecord** (*args, **kwargs)
synApps swait record: used as \$(P):userCalc\$(N)

reset ()
set all fields to default values

class APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.**userCalcsDevice** (*args, **kwargs)
synApps XXX IOC setup of userCalcs: \$(P):userCalc\$(N)

reset ()
set all fields to default values

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.**swait_setup_random_number** (swait, **kw)
setup swait record to generate random numbers

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.**swait_setup_gaussian** (swait, motor, center=0, width=1, scale=1, noise=0.05)
setup swait for noisy Gaussian

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.**swait_setup_lorentzian** (swait, motor, center=0, width=1, scale=1, noise=0.05)
setup swait record for noisy Lorentzian

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.**swait_setup_incrementer** (swait, scan=None, limit=100000)
setup swait record as an incrementer

1.11 Utilities

Various utilities

<code>connect_pvlist(pvlist[, wait, timeout, ...])</code>	given a list of EPICS PV names, return a dictionary of EpicsSignal objects
<code>EmailNotifications([sender])</code>	send email notifications when requested
<code>ExcelDatabaseFileBase()</code>	base class: read-only support for Excel files, treat them like databases
<code>ExcelDatabaseFileGeneric(filename[, labels_row])</code>	Generic (read-only) handling of Excel spreadsheet-as-database
<code>ipython_profile_name()</code>	return the name of the current ipython profile or <i>None</i>
<code>print_snapshot_list(db, **search_criteria)</code>	print (stdout) a list of all snapshots in the databroker
<code>text_encode(source)</code>	encode source using the default codepoint
<code>to_unicode_or_bust(obj[, encoding])</code>	from: http://farmdev.com/talks/unicode/

Continued on next page

Table 14 – continued from previous page

<code>unix_cmd(command_list)</code>	run a UNIX command, returns (stdout, stderr)
-------------------------------------	--

class APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.**EmailNotifications** (*sender=None*)

send email notifications when requested

use default OS mail utility (so no credentials needed)

send (*subject, message*)

send message to all addresses

class APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.**ExcelDatabaseFileBase**

base class: read-only support for Excel files, treat them like databases

EXAMPLE

Show how to read an Excel file where one of the columns contains a unique key. This allows for random access to each row of data by use of the *key*.

```
class ExhibitorsDB(ExcelDatabaseFileBase):
    '''
    content for Exhibitors, vendors, and Sponsors from the Excel file
    '''
    EXCEL_FILE = os.path.join("resources", "exhibitors.xlsx")
    LABELS_ROW = 2

    def handle_single_entry(self, entry):
        '''any special handling for a row from the Excel file'''
        pass

    def handleExcelRowEntry(self, entry):
        '''identify the unique key for this entry (row of the Excel file)'''
        key = entry["Name"]
        self.db[key] = entry
```

class APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.**ExcelDatabaseFileGeneric** (*filename, labels_row=3*)

Generic (read-only) handling of Excel spreadsheet-as-database

Table labels are given on Excel row N, `self.labels_row = N-1`

handleExcelRowEntry (*entry*)

use row number as the unique key

APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.**connect_pvlist** (*pvlist, wait=True, timeout=2, poll_interval=0.1*)

given a list of EPICS PV names, return a dictionary of EpicsSignal objects

PARAMETERS

pvlist [list(str)] list of EPICS PV names

wait [bool] should wait for EpicsSignal objects to connect, default: True

timeout [float] maximum time to wait for PV connections, seconds, default: 2.0

poll_interval [float] time to sleep between checks for PV connections, seconds, default: 0.1

APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.**ipython_profile_name** ()

return the name of the current ipython profile or *None*

Example (add to default RunEngine metadata):

```
RE.md['ipython_profile'] = str(ipython_profile_name())
print("using profile: " + RE.md['ipython_profile'])
```

APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.**print_snapshot_list** (db, ***search_criteria*)

print (stdout) a list of all snapshots in the databroker

USAGE:

```
print_snapshot_list(db, )
print_snapshot_list(db, purpose="this is an example")
print_snapshot_list(db, since="2018-12-21", until="2019")
```

EXAMPLE:

```
In [16]: from APS_BlueSky_tools.utils import print_snapshot_list
...: from APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks import SnapshotReport
...: print_snapshot_list(db, since="2018-12-21", until="2019")
...:

= =====
# uid          date/time          purpose
= =====
0 d7831dae 2018-12-21 11:39:52.956904 this is an example
1 5049029d 2018-12-21 11:39:30.062463 this is an example
2 588e0149 2018-12-21 11:38:43.153055 this is an example
= =====

In [17]: SnapshotReport().print_report(db["5049029d"])

=====
snapshot: 2018-12-21 11:39:30.062463
=====

example: example 2
hints: {}
iso8601: 2018-12-21 11:39:30.062463
look: can snapshot text and arrays too
note: no commas in metadata
plan_description: archive snapshot of ophyd Signals (usually EPICS PVs)
plan_name: snapshot
plan_type: generator
purpose: this is an example
scan_id: 1
software_versions: {'python': '3.6.2 |Continuum Analytics, Inc.| (default,
↪ Jul 20 2017, 13:51:32)}
```

[GCC 4.4.7 20120313 (Red Hat 4.4.7-1)], ‘PyEpics’: ‘3.3.1’, ‘bluesky’: ‘1.4.1’, ‘ophyd’: ‘1.3.0’, ‘databroker’: ‘0.11.3’, ‘AI’
time: 1545413970.063167 uid: 5049029d-075c-453c-96d2-55431273852b

timestamp	source	name	value
2018-12-20 18:24:34.220028	PV	compress	[0.1, 0.2, 0.3]
2018-12-13 14:49:53.121188	PV	gov:HOSTNAME	otz.aps.anl.gov
2018-12-21 11:39:24.268148	PV	gov:IOC_CPU_LOAD	0.22522317161410768
2018-12-21 11:39:24.268151	PV	gov:SYS_CPU_LOAD	9.109026666525944
2018-12-21 11:39:30.017643	PV	gov:iso8601	2018-12-21T11:39:30
2018-12-13 14:49:53.135016	PV	otz:HOSTNAME	otz.aps.anl.gov
2018-12-21 11:39:27.705304	PV	otz:IOC_CPU_LOAD	0.1251210270549924
2018-12-21 11:39:27.705301	PV	otz:SYS_CPU_LOAD	11.611234438304471
2018-12-21 11:39:30.030321	PV	otz:iso8601	2018-12-21T11:39:30


```
exit_status: success num_events: {'primary': 1} run_start: 5049029d-075c-453c-96d2-55431273852b
time: 1545413970.102147 uid: 6c1b2100-1ef6-404d-943e-405da9ada882
```

`APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.text_encode(source)`

encode source using the default codepoint

`APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.to_unicode_or_bust(obj, encoding='utf-8')`

from: <http://farmdev.com/talks/unicode/>

`APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.unix_cmd(command_list)`

run a UNIX command, returns (stdout, stderr)

CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

a

`APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks`, [4](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.demo`, [3](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.examples`, [5](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters`, [6](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.plans`, [9](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.snapshot`, [15](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.suspenders`, [17](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan`,
 [16](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait`,
 [17](#)
`APS_BlueSky_tools.utils`, [18](#)

A

add() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.ProcedureRegistry*
method), 10

APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks (module), 4

APS_BlueSky_tools.demo (module), 3

APS_BlueSky_tools.examples (module), 5

APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters (module), 6

APS_BlueSky_tools.plans (module), 9

APS_BlueSky_tools.snapshot (module), 15

APS_BlueSky_tools.suspenders (module), 17

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan
(module), 16

APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait
(module), 17

APS_BlueSky_tools.utils (module), 18

B

bulk_events() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

C

clear() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

connect_pvlist() (in module
APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 19

D

datum() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

descriptor() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.SnapshotReport*
method), 4

descriptor() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

dir (*APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.ProcedureRegistry* at-
tribute), 10

document_contents_callback() (in module
APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks), 4

DocumentCollectorCallback (class in
APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks), 4

E

EmailNotifications (class in
APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 19

event() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

ExcelDatabaseFileBase (class in
APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 19

ExcelDatabaseFileGeneric (class in
APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 19

G

get_args() (in module *APS_BlueSky_tools.snapshot*),
16

H

handleExcelRowEntry()
(*APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.ExcelDatabaseFileGeneric*
method), 19

I

ipython_profile_name() (in module
APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 19

M

make_default_filename()
(*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

multi_pass_tune()
(*APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.TuneAxis* method),
11

N

newfile() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback*
method), 7

nscan() (in module *APS_BlueSky_tools.plans*), 12

P

peak_detected() (*APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.TuneAxis*
method), 11

plan_catalog() (in module 17
 APS_BlueSky_tools.demo), 3
 prepare_scan_contents() (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan),
 (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback 16
 method), 7
 print_report() (APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.SnapshotReport method), 7
 method), 4
 print_snapshot_list() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 19
 ProcedureRegistry (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.plans), 9
 put() (APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.ProcedureRegistry
 method), 10

R

receiver() (APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks.DocumentCollectorCallback
 method), 4
 receiver() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 7
 remove() (APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.ProcedureRegistry
 method), 10
 reset() (APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan.sscanDevice
 method), 17
 reset() (APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan.sscanRecord
 method), 16
 reset() (APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.swaitRecord
 method), 18
 reset() (APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait.userCalcsDevice
 method), 18
 resource() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 7
 run_blocker_in_plan() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.plans), 12
 run_in_thread() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.plans), 12

S

send() (APS_BlueSky_tools.utils.EmailNotifications
 method), 19
 set() (APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.ProcedureRegistry
 method), 10
 set() (APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan.sscanRecord
 method), 17
 snapshot() (in module APS_BlueSky_tools.plans), 12
 snapshot_cli() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.snapshot), 16
 SnapshotReport (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.callbacks), 4
 specfile_example() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.demo), 3
 SpecWriterCallback (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters), 6
 sscanDevice (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan),

sscanRecord (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.sscan),
 start() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 7
 stop() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 7
 SuspendWhenChanged (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.suspenders), 17
 swait_setup_gaussian() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait),
 18
 swait_setup_incrementer() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait),
 18
 swait_setup_lorentzian() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait),
 18
 swait_setup_random_number() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait), 18
 swaitRecord (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait),
 18
 SynPseudoVoigt (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.examples), 5
 text_encode() (in module APS_BlueSky_tools.utils),
 to_unicode_or_bust() (in module
 APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 21
 tune() (APS_BlueSky_tools.plans.TuneAxis method),
 11
 tune_axes() (in module APS_BlueSky_tools.plans),
 13
 TuneAxis (class in APS_BlueSky_tools.plans), 10

U

unix_cmd() (in module APS_BlueSky_tools.utils), 21
 usefile() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 8
 userCalcsDevice (class in
 APS_BlueSky_tools.synApps_ophyd.swait),
 18

W

write_header() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 8
 write_scan() (APS_BlueSky_tools.filewriters.SpecWriterCallback
 method), 8