1. TAP evolution: examples and plan

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- Why examples?
- · Requirements for examples
- A microformat.
- Can we have a plan?

2. Why examples?

Informal user studies as well as code review invariably indicate:

- Users love examples
- chances they'll use a service are much better if they can start with something that works, even if it's quite different from what they need.

3. Requirements for examples

- Examples may range from almost uncommented one-liners to tutorial chapters
- · Examples must be easily discoverable
- Protocol clients should at least be aware of examples and be able to fill example queries into their forms
- Example authors should have rich markup (i.e., at least links, paragraphs, verbatim text, and emphasis should be supported)
- Protocol clients wishing to display example documentation inline should have a fair chance to do so
- · Linking examples to specific tables would be nice

4. Microformats

A microformat basically is HTML with light additional markup to enable extraction of structured information; there are microformats for calendar entries, addresses, etc. See also microformats.org¹.

Advantages:

- Rich markup
- Lots of renderers
- Everyone knows how to write HTML

Disadvantages

- HTML is a big, moving target
- General HTML is a pain to parse

5. Microformat: Container Issues

We're based on well-formed XHTML, but any XHTML is allowed. Elements are identified by CSS classes (i.e., words within a class attribute value).

Each example is an element with a class of ivo_tap_example. It must have an id attribute.

This would usually be a div.

Within each example, there must be a unique element with simple text content and class ivo_tap_examplename suitable for display in labels or combo boxes.

This would usually be a h2

6. Microformat: Query, Table

 $To \ communicate \ the \ query, \ have \ an \ element \ with \ simple \ content \ and \ a \ CSS \ class \ ivo_tap_example \ query.$

That will ususally be a pre-

You can associate the query with one or more elements with simple content and a CSS class ivo_tap_exampletable.

You could use abbrev or a elements for that.

7. Example Example

8. We need a Plan!

Unless you know a database really well, it's hard to predict what a DBMS will execute in the end. Knowing that is paramount to be able to come up with well-performing queries.

So: TAP needs a way to communicate query plans.

But: Query plans are hard to read, every DMBS has their own way of writing those, etc.

Here's a proposition for an XML-based format that allows communicating query plans, hopefully reaching a compromise between utility, simplicity and genericity.

 $^{^{1}\ \}mathtt{http://microformats.org}$

9. Plan example

```
<plan:plan xmlns:plan="http://docs.g-vo.org/std/TAPPlan.xsd"</pre>
</plan:query>
<plan:operation>
  <plan:description>Limit</plan:description>
  <plan:rows>
   <plan:value>2000</plan:value>
  </plan:rows>
  <plan:cost>
   <plan:min>50.29</plan:min>
   <plan:max>1975.25</plan:max>
  </plan:cost>
  <plan:operation>
   <plan:rows>
  ...etc
```

So, we have a root element plan, containing the query actually executed (i.e., in the native DB dialect), and then operations; eatch operation has a human-readable description, if possible estimates for the cost and/or row count of the query, and possibly subordinate operations.

This stuff works well for postgres. What about other DBMSes?

10. Do you want to know more?

There's a more formal definition of what I'm suggesting at http://docs.g-vo.org/tapevolution.html

Current plan: Write a note containing these two points together with recommendations on most of the points in TAPImplementationNotes². Who's in?

http://www.ivoa.net/cgi-bin/twiki/bin/view/IVOA/TAPImplementationNotes