

Creating new Resource Types

Track II, Module 7

Second GATE Training Course
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Outline

- 1 CREOLE Basics
 - CREOLE Recap
 - CREOLE Metadata
- 2 Creating CREOLE Resources
 - Your First Language Analyser
 - Best Practice
 - Your First Visual Resource
- 3 Advanced CREOLE
 - CREOLE Management

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CREOLE

The GATE component model is called CREOLE (**C**ollection of **RE**usable **O**bjects for **L**anguage **E**ngineering).

CREOLE uses the following terminology:

- **CREOLE Plugins:** contain definitions for a set of resources.
- **CREOLE Resources:** Java objects with associated configuration.
- **CREOLE Configuration:** the metadata associated with Java classes that implement CREOLE resources.

CREOLE Plugins

CREOLE is organised as a set of plugins.

Each CREOLE plugin:

- is a directory on disk (or on a web server);
- is specified as a URL pointing to the **directory**;
- contains a special file called `creole.xml`;
- may contain one or more `.jar` files with compiled Java classes.
 - alternatively, the required Java classes may simply be placed on the application classpath.
- contains the definitions for a set of CREOLE resources.

CREOLE Resources

A CREOLE resource is a Java Bean with some additional metadata.

A CREOLE resource:

- must implement the `gate.Resource` interface;
- must provide accessor methods for its parameters;
- must have associated CREOLE metadata.

The CREOLE metadata associated with a resource:

- can be provided inside the `creole.xml` file for the plugin;
- can be provided as special Java annotations inside the source code (recommended).

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Structure of a creole.xml File

```
1 <CREOLE-DIRECTORY>
2   <CREOLE>
3     <JAR>jarfile1.jar</JAR>
4     <JAR>jarfile2.jar</JAR>
5     ...
6     <RESOURCE>...</RESOURCE>
7     <RESOURCE>...</RESOURCE>
8     <RESOURCE>...</RESOURCE>
9     ...
10  </CREOLE>
11 <CREOLE>...</CREOLE>
12 <CREOLE>...</CREOLE>
13 ...
14 </CREOLE-DIRECTORY>
```

Each `creole.xml` file contains:

- one CREOLE-DIRECTORY element, containing:
 - optionally, zero or more CREOLE elements (used for grouping);
 - optionally, zero or more JAR elements;
 - one or more RESOURCE elements.

A creole.xml Example

```
1 ...
2 <RESOURCE>
3   <NAME>ANNIE VP Chunker</NAME>
4   <CLASS>gate.creole.VPChunker</CLASS>
5   <COMMENT>ANNIE VP Chunker component.</COMMENT>
6   <HELPURL>http://gate...sec:parsers:vgchunker</HELPURL>
7   <PARAMETER NAME="document" RUNTIME="true"
8     COMMENT="The document to be processed">
9     gate.Document</PARAMETER>
10  <PARAMETER NAME="inputASName" RUNTIME="true"
11    COMMENT=
12      "The annotation set to be used as input"
13    OPTIONAL="true">java.lang.String</PARAMETER>
14  <PARAMETER NAME="outputASName" RUNTIME="true"
15    COMMENT=
16      "The annotation set to be used as output"
17    OPTIONAL="true">java.lang.String</PARAMETER>
18 ...
19 </RESOURCE>
```

More info: <http://gate.ac.uk/userguide/sec:creole-model:config>

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A CREOLE Resource

To create a new CREOLE resource type, you need:

- A Java class that implements the **gate.Resource** interface, or one of its sub-interfaces:
 - **gate.LanguageResource**
 - **gate.ProcessingResource**
 - **gate.VisualResource**
 - **gate.Controller**
- a directory containing:
 - a creole.xml file.
 - a .jar file with the compiled Java class.

Exercise 1: Create an Empty Processing Resource

Create a Java class:

```
1 package module7;
2 import gate.creole.AbstractLanguageAnalyser;
3 public class DocStats extends AbstractLanguageAnalyser { }
```

- make sure it compiles;
- create a .jar file with the compiled class;
- **TIP:** see the build.xml file in your hands-on!

Create a corresponding creole.xml file:

```
1 <CREOLE-DIRECTORY><CREOLE>
2   <RESOURCE>
3     <NAME>Document Statistics</NAME>
4     <CLASS>module7.DocStats</CLASS>
5   </RESOURCE>
6 </CREOLE></CREOLE-DIRECTORY>
```

Exercise 1 (part 2): Implementation

Implement:

```
1 public Resource init()  
2     throws ResourceInstantiationException { }
```

... to print out a message;

Implement:

```
1 public void execute() throws ExecutionException { }
```

... to count the number of Token annotations in the input document,
and set the value as a feature on the document.

Exercise 1: Solution

Try not to use this!

```
1 package module7;  
2  
3 import gate.Resource;  
4 import gate.creole.AbstractLanguageAnalyser;  
5 import gate.creole.ExecutionException;  
6 import gate.creole.ResourceInstantiationException;  
7  
8 public class DocStats extends AbstractLanguageAnalyser {  
9  
10     @Override  
11     public void execute() throws ExecutionException {  
12         int tokens = document.getAnnotations().get("Token").size();  
13         document.getFeatures().put("token_count", tokens);  
14     }  
15  
16     @Override  
17     public Resource init() throws ResourceInstantiationException {  
18         System.out.println(getClass().getName() + " is initialising.");  
19         return this;  
20     }  
21 }
```

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Best Practice: Use Parameters!

- Do not hardcode values, specify them as parameters.
- Values that change internal data structures, built when the PR is created, should be `init-time` parameters. These cannot be changed once the PR was created.
- Values that can be changed between executions should be `run-time` parameters.
- Try to make as many parameters as possible into `run-time` parameters!
- Provide *sensible defaults* for most parameters.
- If you have too many `init-time` parameters, use a config file instead!
- If you have too many `run-time` parameters, provide a Visual Resource!
- Make sure the parameters are well documented in the `creole.xml` file!

Best Practice: Input/Output

Specify Input/Output!

- If your PR uses annotations, always specify input and output annotation sets:
- use a parameter `inputASName` for the input annotation set name;
- use a parameter `outputASName` for the output annotation set name;

OR

- use a parameter named `annotationSetName` (if the PR only modifies existing annotations).

Exercise 2: Develop/Test Cycle

Apply Best Practice

Change the implementation from *Exercise 1* to:

- use a parameter for the input annotation set;
- use a parameter for the `Token` annotation type;
- make sure these parameters have good defaults, and documentation;

Test it!

- Start GATE Developer, load a document, create an instance of the Unicode Tokeniser;
- load the `module7` CREOLE plugin, create an instance of your PR; create a Corpus Pipeline and add the two PRs to it;
- run the pipeline over the document and check it works.

Best Practice: CREOLE Metadata as Java Annotations

Starting with GATE 5, the CREOLE metadata can also be added as Java 5 annotations directly in the source code. This is now the recommended way of creating CREOLE configuration because:

- it is easier to maintain;
- it makes it impossible to have a version mismatch between the implementation and its configuration data;
- takes advantage of IDE support (e.g. Eclipse).
- uses inheritance: parameters inherited from super classes (e.g. `document` and `corpus` on `AbstractLanguageAnalyser`) need not be declared again.

CREOLE Annotations: @CreoleResource

Used for Resource implementations. Main attributes:

- name** (String) the name of the resource.
- comment** (String) a descriptive comment about the resource
- helpURL** (String) a URL to a help document on the web for this resource.
- icon** (String) the icon to use to represent the resource in GATE Developer.

Example

```
1 @CreoleResource (name = "Document Stats",
2                  comment = "Calculates document statistics.")
3 public class DocStats extends AbstractLanguageAnalyser {
4     ...
5 }
```

CREOLE Annotations: @CreoleResource

Attributes for Visual Resources

If the resource being configured is a Visual Resource, you can also use the following attributes:

guiType (GuiType enum) the type of GUI this resource defines.
XML equivalent <GUI TYPE="LARGE|SMALL">.

resourceDisplayed (String) the class name of the resource type that this VR displays, e.g. "gate.Corporus".

mainViewer (boolean) is this VR the *most important* viewer for its displayed resource type?

CREOLE Annotations: @CreoleParameter

Creole parameters are identified by @CreoleParameter annotations on their setter method. Main attributes include:

comment (String) an optional descriptive comment about the parameter.

defaultValue (String) the optional default value for this parameter.

suffixes (String) for URL-valued parameters, a semicolon-separated list of default file suffixes that this parameter accepts.

Example

```
1
2 @CreoleParameter(defaultValue="",
3     comment="The name for the input annotation set.")
4 public void setInputASName(String inputASName) {
5     this.inputASName = inputASName;
6 }
```

CREOLE Annotations: Parameter Types

You can also use the following annotations to mark the type of a CREOLE parameter:

@Optional for parameters that are not required.

@RunTime for run-time parameters.

Corrected Example

```
1 @Optional
2 @RunTime
3 @CreoleParameter(defaultValue="",
4     comment="The name for the input annotation set.")
5 public void setInputASName(String inputASName) {
6     this.inputASName = inputASName;
7 }
```

TIP: More info at <http://gate.ac.uk/userguide/sec:creole-model:config>

Putting it All Together

- You still need a `creole.xml` file to define a CREOLE plugin!
- Your <RESOURCE> entries only need the <CLASS> element.

Example:

```
1 <CREOLE-DIRECTORY><CREOLE>
2   <RESOURCE>
3     <CLASS>module7.DocStats</CLASS>
4   </RESOURCE>
5 </CREOLE></CREOLE-DIRECTORY>
```

- **OR**, if you have a <JAR> element, you can ask GATE to scan it for classes annotated with @CreoleResource.

Example:

```
1 <CREOLE-DIRECTORY><CREOLE>
2   <JAR SCAN="true">module7.jar</JAR>
3 </CREOLE></CREOLE-DIRECTORY>
```

Exercise 3: Switch to CREOLE Annotations

Change the implementation from *Exercise 2* to:

- use CREOLE annotations for the resource;
- use CREOLE annotations for the parameters;
- use the jar scanning technique for the creole.xml file.

Test it!

Repeat the test procedure from *Exercise 2* and check it still works as expected.

Exercise 4: Better Statistics

Change the implementation from *Exercise 3* to also calculate counts for all **words**, all **nouns**, all **verbs**.

TIPs:

You will need to run a Sentence Splitter, and POS Tagger after the Tokeniser, in order to get the part-of-speech information.

Definitions:

```
word {Token.kind=="word"}  
noun {Token.category.startsWith("NN")}  
verb {Token.category.startsWith("VB")}
```

Test it!

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Visual Resources

- Visual Resources provide UI elements (Swing components) for building user interfaces.
- They are classes that implement the `gate.VisualResource` interface.
- They are associated with a type of resource via CREOLE metadata (which is used as a model for the view represented by the VR).
- The abstract class `gate.creole.AbstractVisualResource` can be used a starting point.

Visual Resource API

Visual Resource API

Visual resources extend the `gate.Resource` interface, with :

```
1 /** set the object to be displayed */  
2 public void setTarget(Object target);
```

AbstractVisualResource

- extends `javax.swing.JPanel`;
- implements all the methods required by `gate.Resource`;
- extending classes only need to implement:
 - `public Resource init()`: initialise the resource (i.e. build the required UI elements);
 - `public void setTarget(Object target)`: sets the model for this view.

Visual Resource CREOLE Metadata

- A Visual Resource is associated with a given type of object that it can display (or edit, configure). This association is done via CREOLE metadata on the VR implementation.
- From the API, the VR is populated by calling `setTarget(Object target)`.
- In GATE Developer, the appropriate VR types are instantiated automatically when new resources are created. E.g., when a new Document is created, all VR registered as capable of displaying `gate.Document` targets are instantiated.

VR Metadata Example

CREOLE Annotations:

```
1 @CreoleResource(name="Statistics Viewer",  
2     comment="Shows document statistics",  
3     resourceDisplayed="gate.Document",  
4     guiType=GuiType.LARGE,  
5     mainViewer=true)  
6 public class StatsViewer extends AbstractVisualResource
```

XML:

```
1 <RESOURCE>  
2   <NAME>Statistics Viewer</NAME>  
3   <CLASS>module7.StatsViewer</CLASS>  
4   <COMMENT>Shows document statistics</COMMENT>  
5   <GUI TYPE="large"><MAIN_VIEWER />  
6     <RESOURCE_DISPLAYED>gate.Document</RESOURCE_DISPLAYED>  
7   </GUI>  
8 </RESOURCE>
```

Exercise 5: Show the Statistics

- Create a VR that, given a document, can show the statistics produced by the DocStats language analyser.
- add CREOLE metadata to associate the new VR with the interface `gate.Document`;

You can use a simple `JTextPane` to show a `.toString()` value for the document's features.

Exercise 5: Solution

Try not to use this!

```
1 package module7;
2 import javax.swing.*;
3 import gate.*;
4 import gate.creole.*;
5 import gate.event.FeatureMapListener;
6 public class StatsViewer extends AbstractVisualResource
7     implements FeatureMapListener{
8     private JTextPane textPane;
9     private FeatureMap targetFeatures;
10    public Resource init() throws ResourceInstantiationException {
11        textPane = new JTextPane();
12        add(new JScrollPane(textPane));
13        return this;
14    }
15    public void setTarget(Object target) {
16        if(targetFeatures != null) targetFeatures.removeFeatureMapListener(this);
17        targetFeatures = ((Document)target).getFeatures();
18        targetFeatures.addFeatureMapListener(this);
19        featureMapUpdated();
20    }
21    public void featureMapUpdated() {
22        textPane.setText(targetFeatures.toString());
23    }
24 }
```

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The CREOLE and DataStore Registers

The CREOLE Register

- Stores all CREOLE data, including:
 - which plugins are loaded;
 - which types of CREOLE Resources have been defined;
 - loaded instances of each resource type;
 - which Visual Resources can display any resource type;
- fires events when resources are loaded and deleted;
- forwards all events from the DataStore Register (see below).

The DataStore Register

- is a `java.util.Set` of `DataStore` objects.
- fires events when datastores are created, opened and closed.

CREOLE Register: Main APIs

- The Register is obtained by calling
`gate.Gate.getCreoleRegister()`
- (De)Registering CREOLE Listeners: `addCreoleListener()`,
`removeCreoleListener()`
- loading a CREOLE plugin:
`registerDirectories(URL directoryUrl)`
- listing all loaded plugins: `Set getDirectories()`
- unloading a CREOLE plugin:
`removeDirectory(URL directory)`
- getting all instances of a given resource type (including
subclasses, and implementations):
`List<Resource> getAllInstances(String type)`
- ... (see the Javadocs!)

Thank you!

Questions?

More answers at:

- <http://gate.ac.uk> (Our website)
- <http://gate.ac.uk/mail/> (Our mailing list)