

CAT Interface Walkthrough

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- II. CAT Interface and Component library**
- III. Reusing a workflow template**
- IV. Building a workflow template**
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I. Sample workflow template in CAT

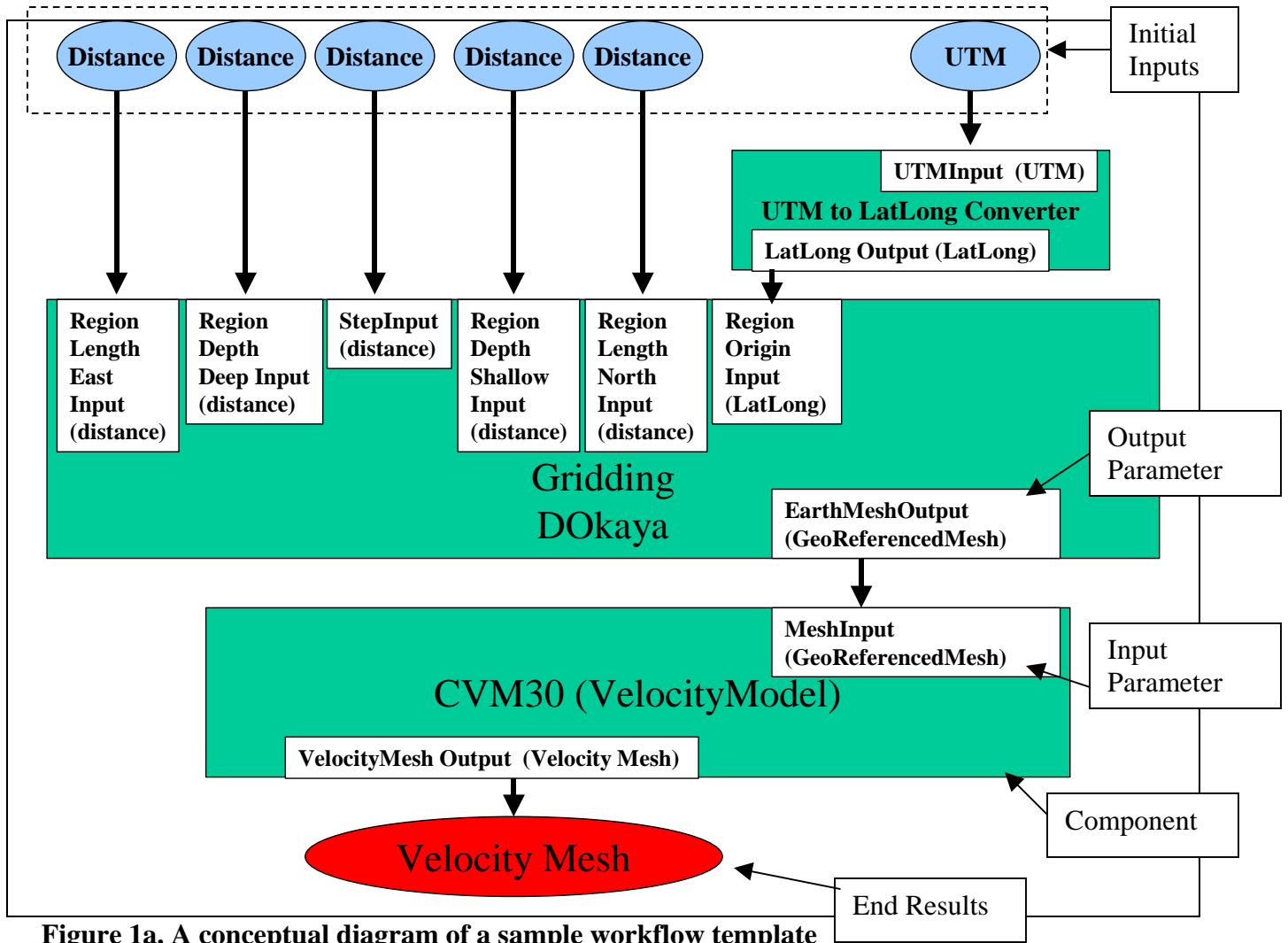


Figure 1a. A conceptual diagram of a sample workflow template

Figure 1a shows a conceptual example of a workflow template. Figure 1b shows the same template in the CAT interface. Note the need to differentiate between the parameter names and their datatypes (in parentheses). Example: Component “Gridding DOKaya”, input parameter “Region Length East Input” has a datatype of “distance”.

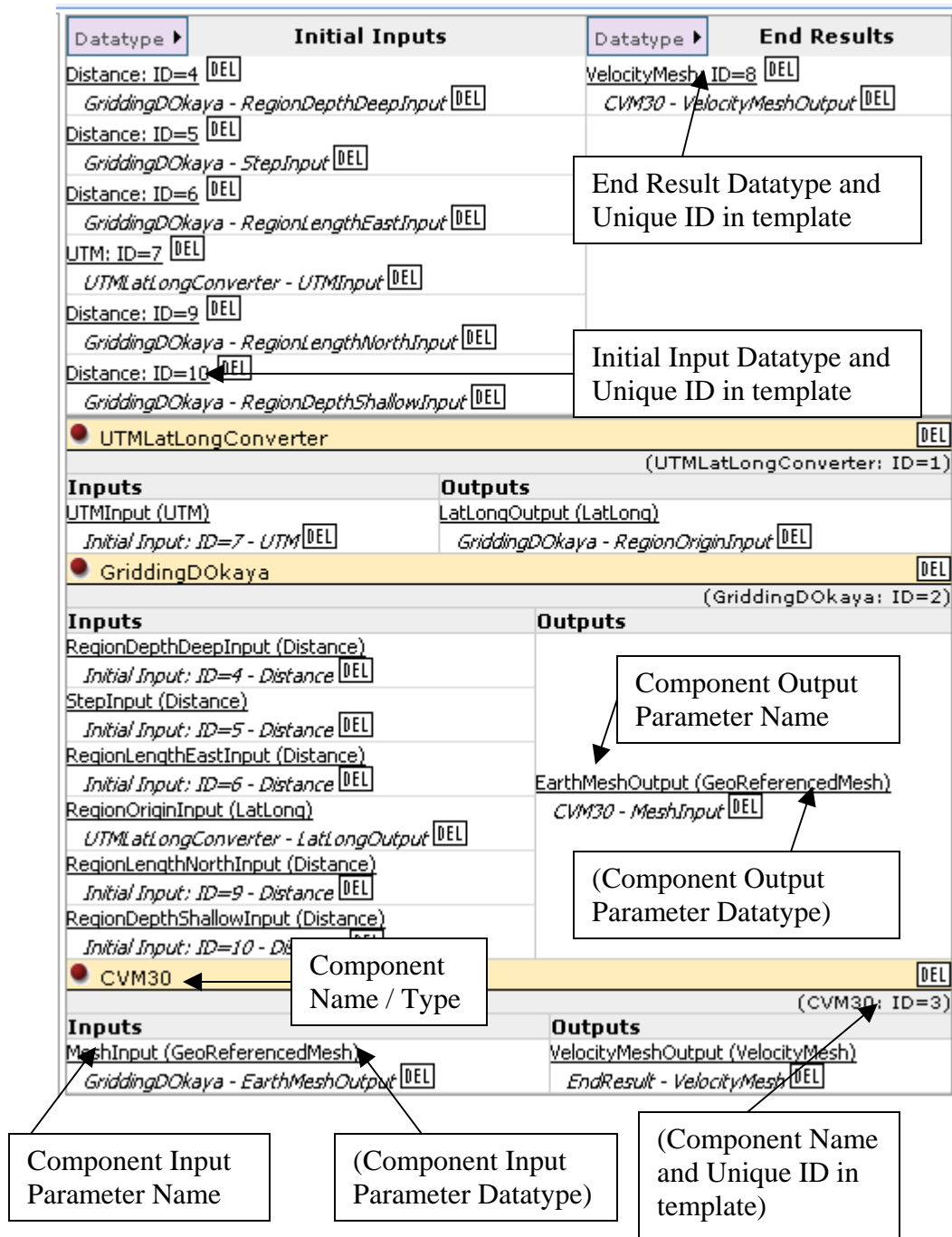


Figure 1b. Viewing in CAT: the workflow template from Figure 1a.

In CAT, each component, initial input, and end result in the template has a unique ID (in case more than one component / initial input / result of the same type is added into the template).

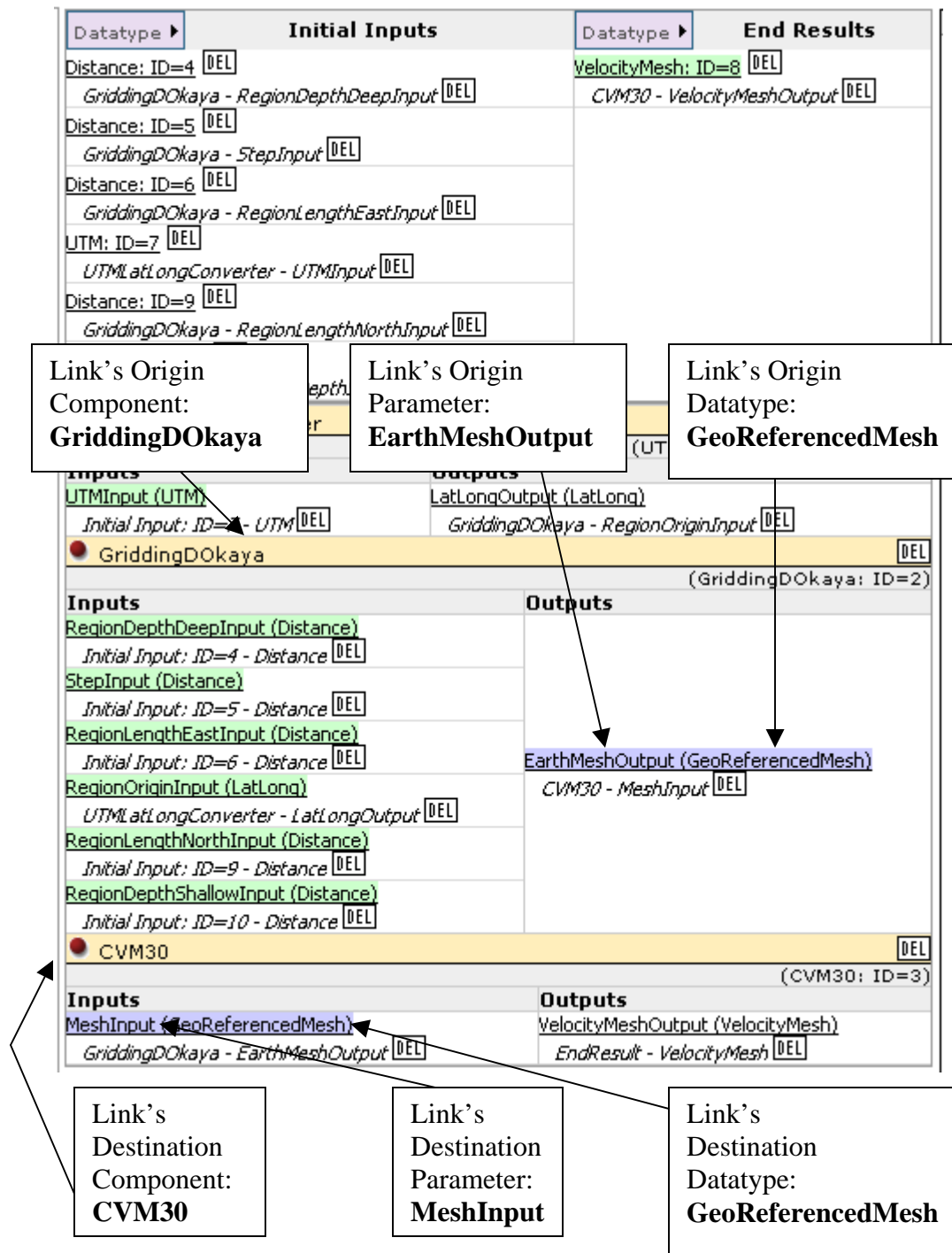


Figure 1c. The same template, featuring a highlighted dataflow link.

Links show dataflow across components. For example:

output (origin) component: “GriddingDOKaya”, ID=2, parameter: “EarthMeshOutput”, datatype: “GeoReferencedMesh”

and

input (destination) component: “CVM30”, ID=3, parameter: “MeshInput”, datatype “GeoReferencedMesh”

Figure 1c shows how this link is represented in CAT.

II. CAT Interface and Component library

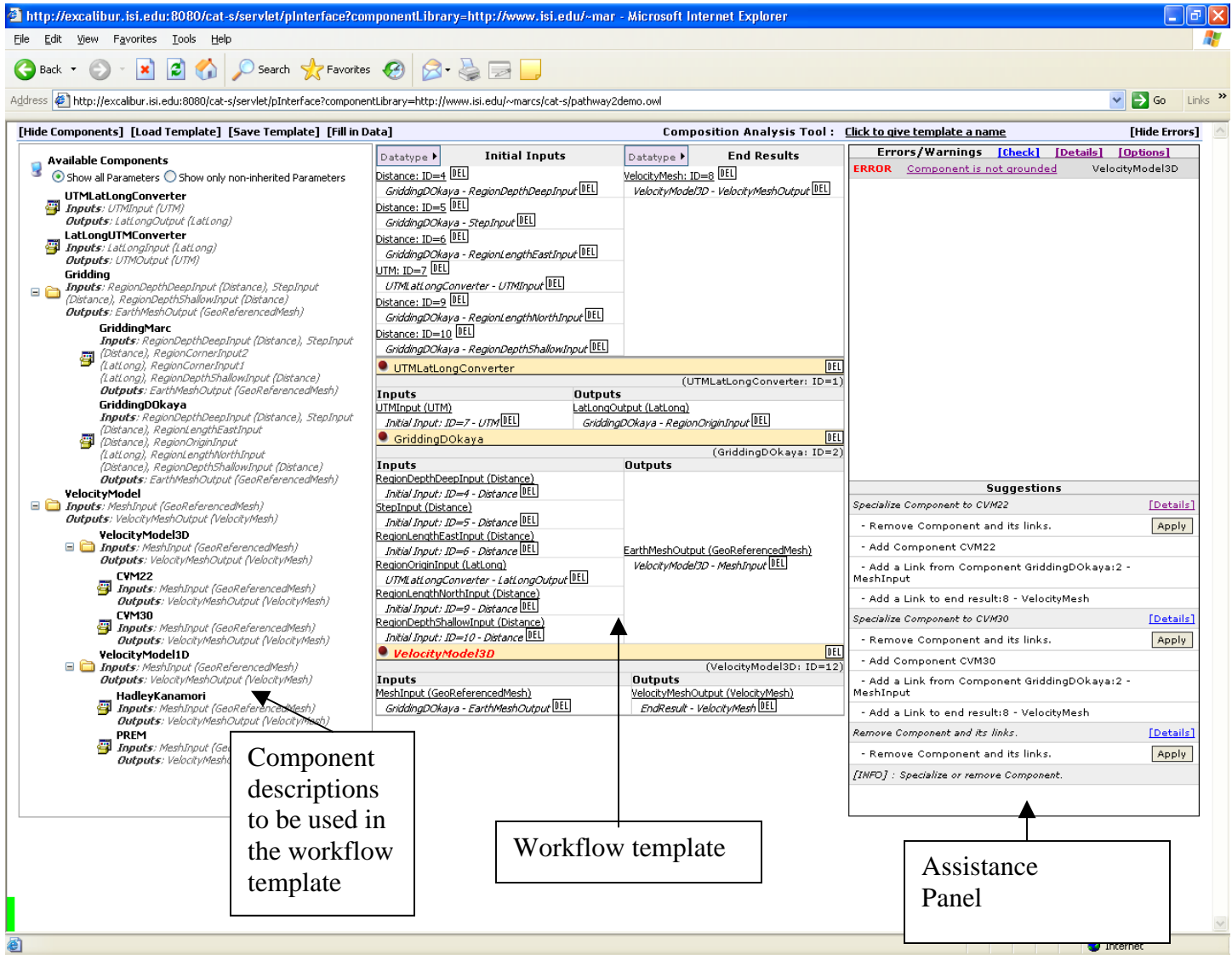


Figure 2a: the CAT Interface

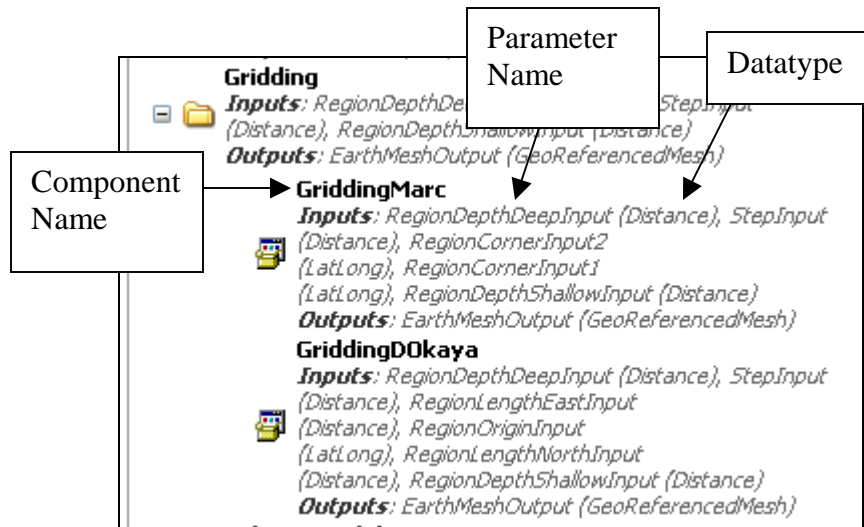


Figure 2b. The component description library in CAT.

III. Reusing a workflow template

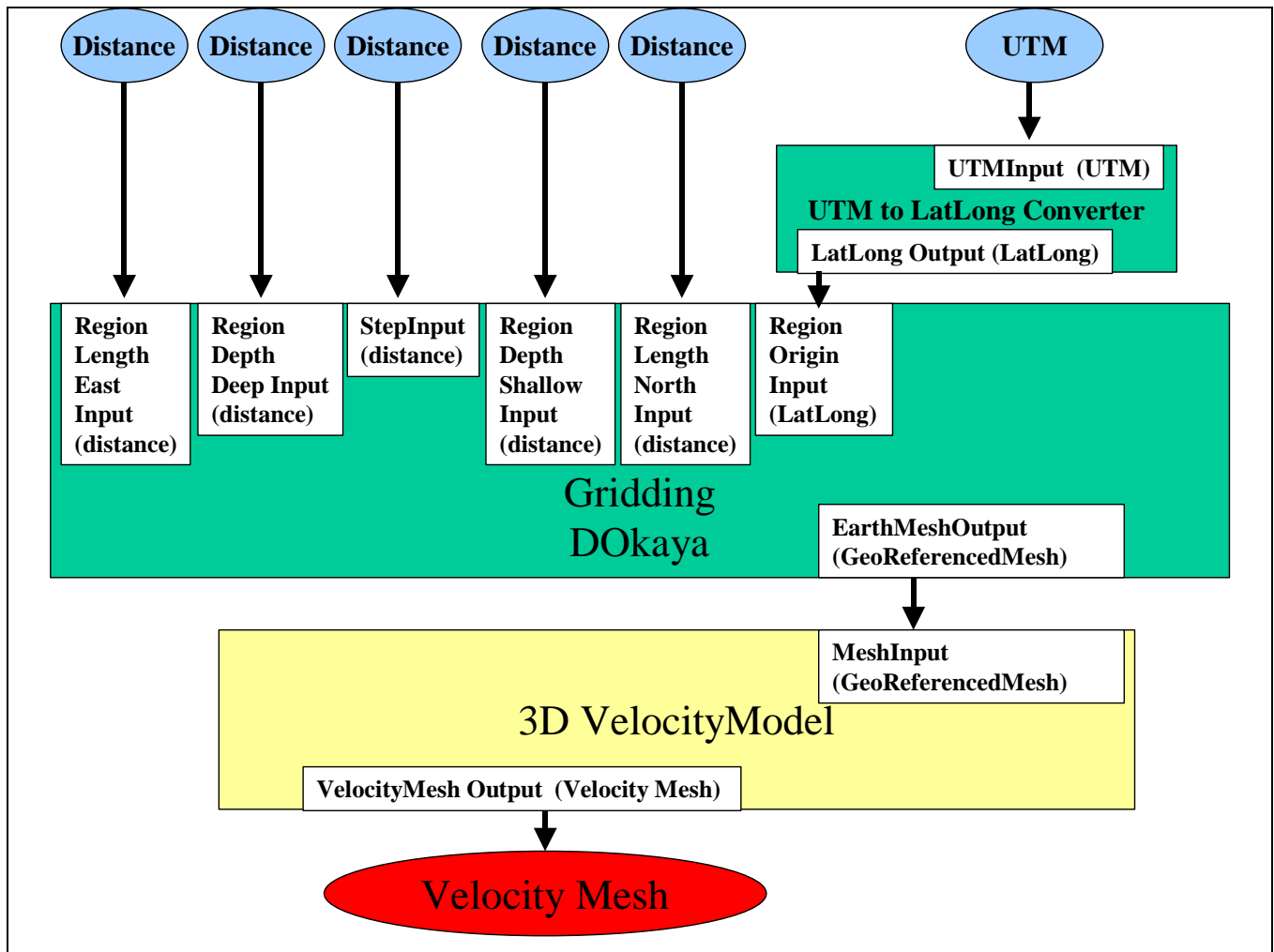


Figure 3a. Ungrounded (abstract) component “3D Velocity Model” in template

Figure 3a shows a template that has an abstract component: “3D Velocity Model”. When loading it, CAT tells the user (see top of figure 3b) that this component needs to be specified. CAT looks in the component library and makes the suggestions shown at the bottom of figure 3b. If “3D Velocity Model” is specialized to “CVM30”, the resulting workflow template will look like figure 1a.

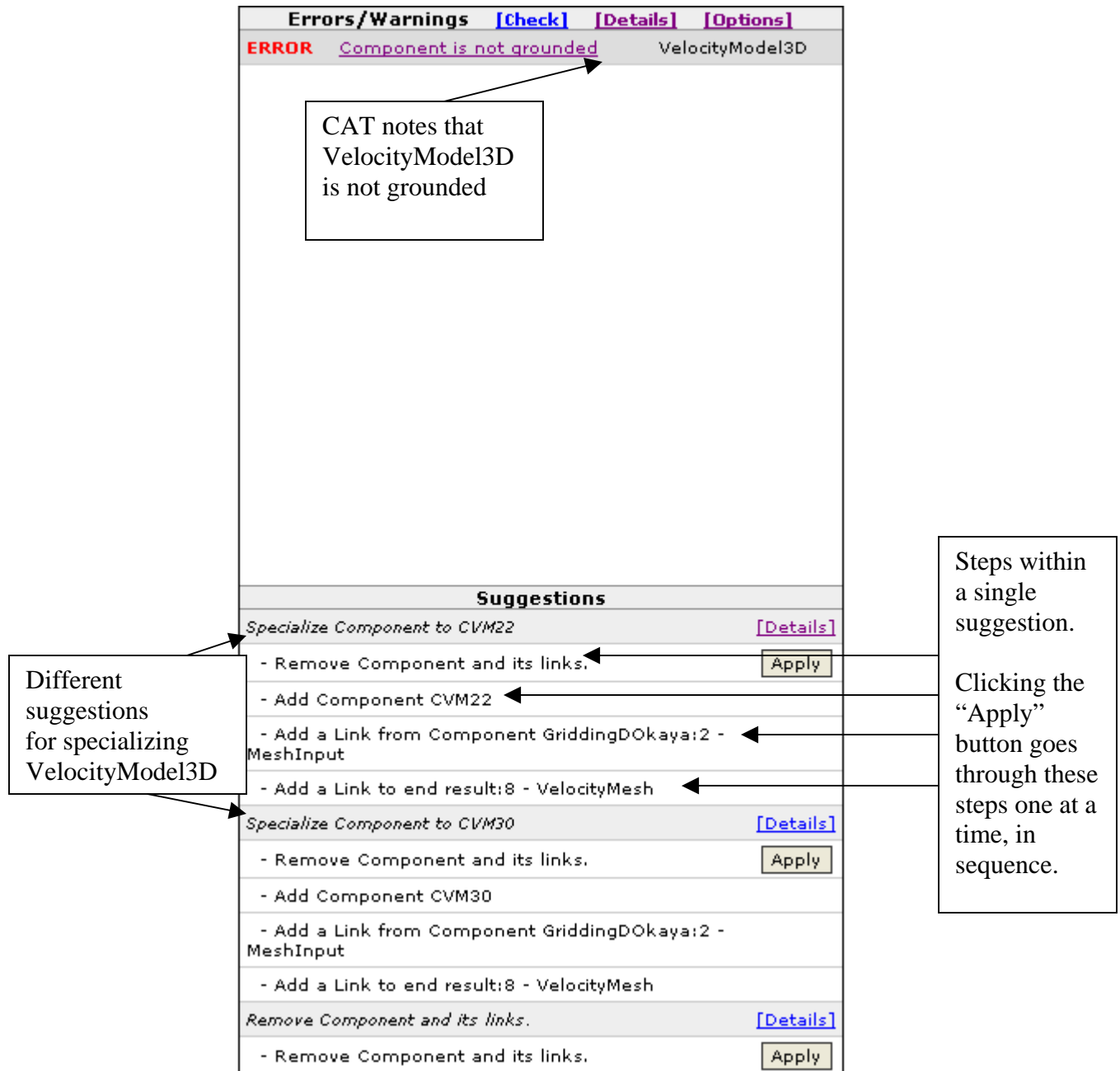


Figure 3b. The assistance panel in CAT, referring to the ungrounded component from the workflow of figure 3a.

IV. Building a workflow template

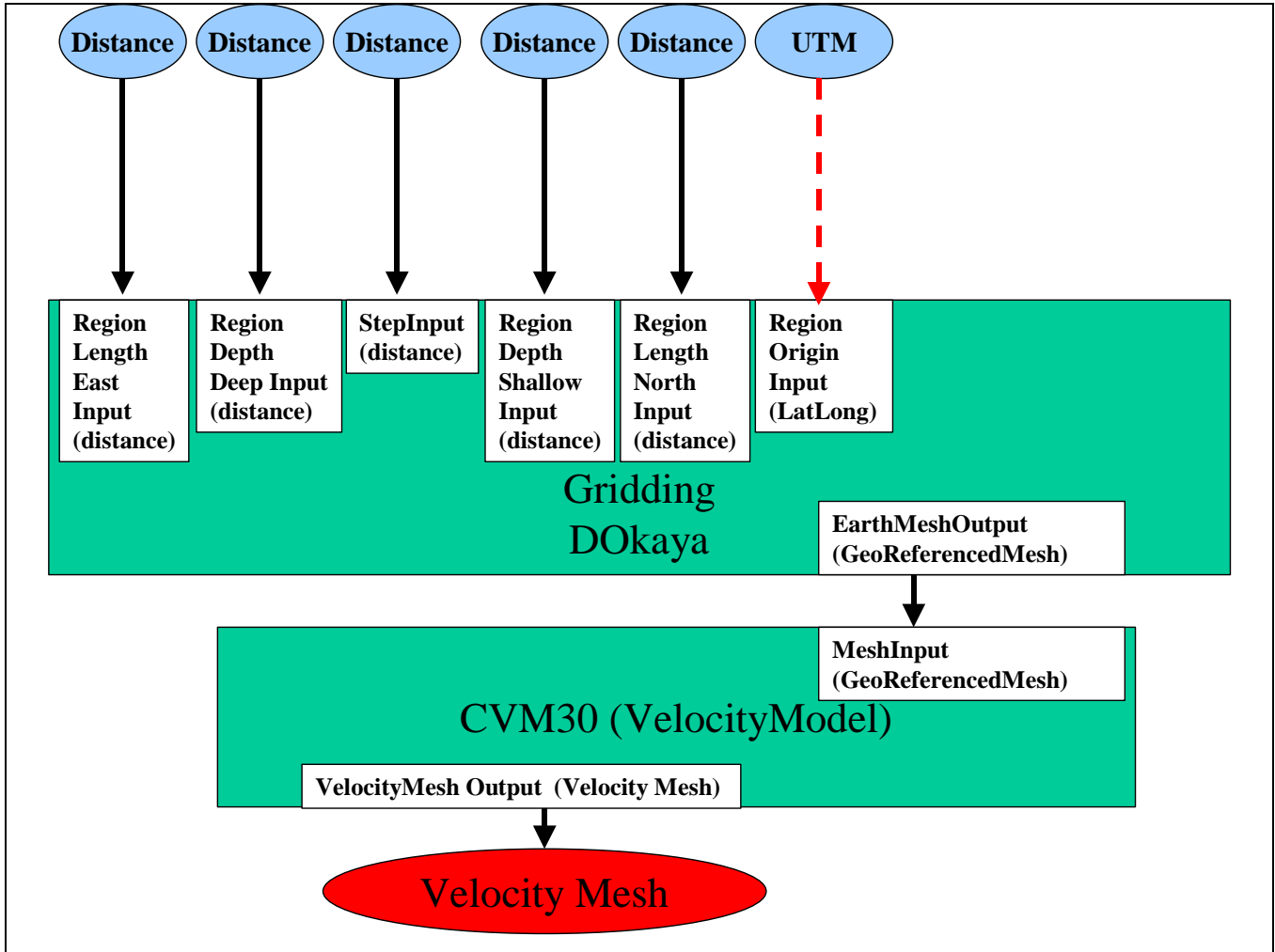


Figure 4a. Inconsistent Link between datatype “UTM” and datatype “LatLong” in template

Suppose the user is building the workflow template from figure 1a from scratch. Suppose the user selects and links the gridding and velocity model components. While composing, the user mistakenly puts in initial input “UTM” to link to the input parameter “Region Origin Input”. However, this parameter’s datatype is LatLong coordinates. This results in a “link input and output mismatched” error, as shown by the dashed link in figure 4a, and by the error message in figure 4b. If the suggestion to “fix link by adding and interposing component UTMlatLongConverter” is applied, then the resulting workflow template will look like figure 1a.

Errors/Warnings	[Check]	[Details]	[Options]
ERROR Link input and output mismatched		From Initial Input: ID=7 - UTM to GriddingDokaya - RegionOriginInput	
<h3>Suggestions</h3> <div> <div> <i>Fix link by adding and interposing component</i> <i>UTMLatLongConverter</i> </div> <div>[Details]</div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove link. Apply - Add Component UTMLatLongConverter - Add a Link from initial input :7 - UTM to component UTMLatLongConverter - UTMInput - Add a Link from component UTMLatLongConverter - LatLongOutput to component GriddingDokaya:2 - RegionOriginInput <div> <div> <i>Remove Link.</i> </div> <div>[Details]</div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove Link. Apply 			

Figure 4b. The Assistance panel in CAT, pointing out a link that has input and output of incompatible datatypes.

V. Adding a workflow template component to the library

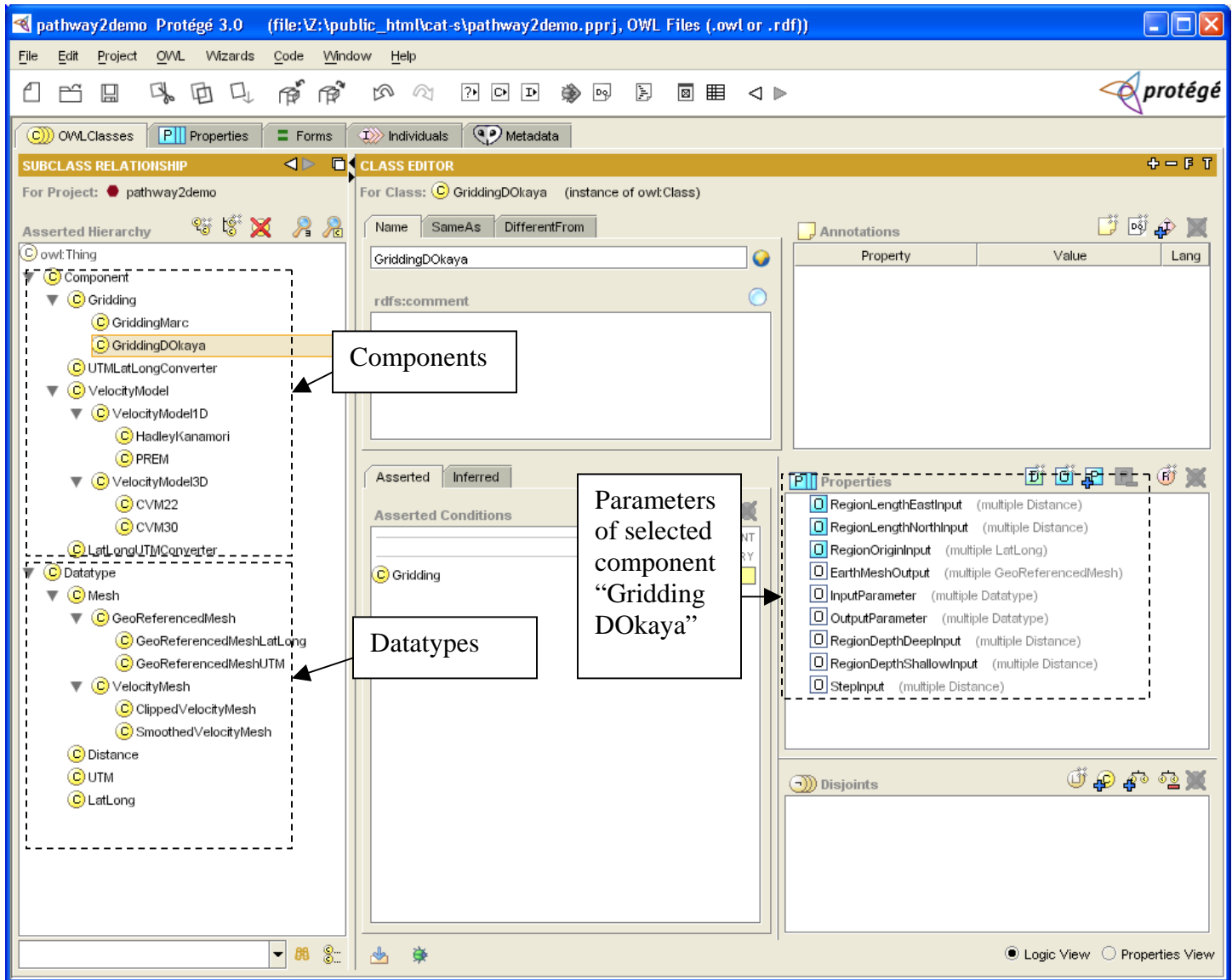


Figure 5a. The component library in Protégé.

Currently, the library loaded into CAT is written in the OWL (Ontology Web Language) standard. The Protégé ontology editor is an easy way to create or modify CAT's component library. The library used in this walkthrough (and shown in CAT in figure 2b) is shown in the Protégé editor in figure 5a. Adding / removing / changing a component or a datatype is fairly simple in Protégé, as is editing the parameters (and their datatypes) of a given component.

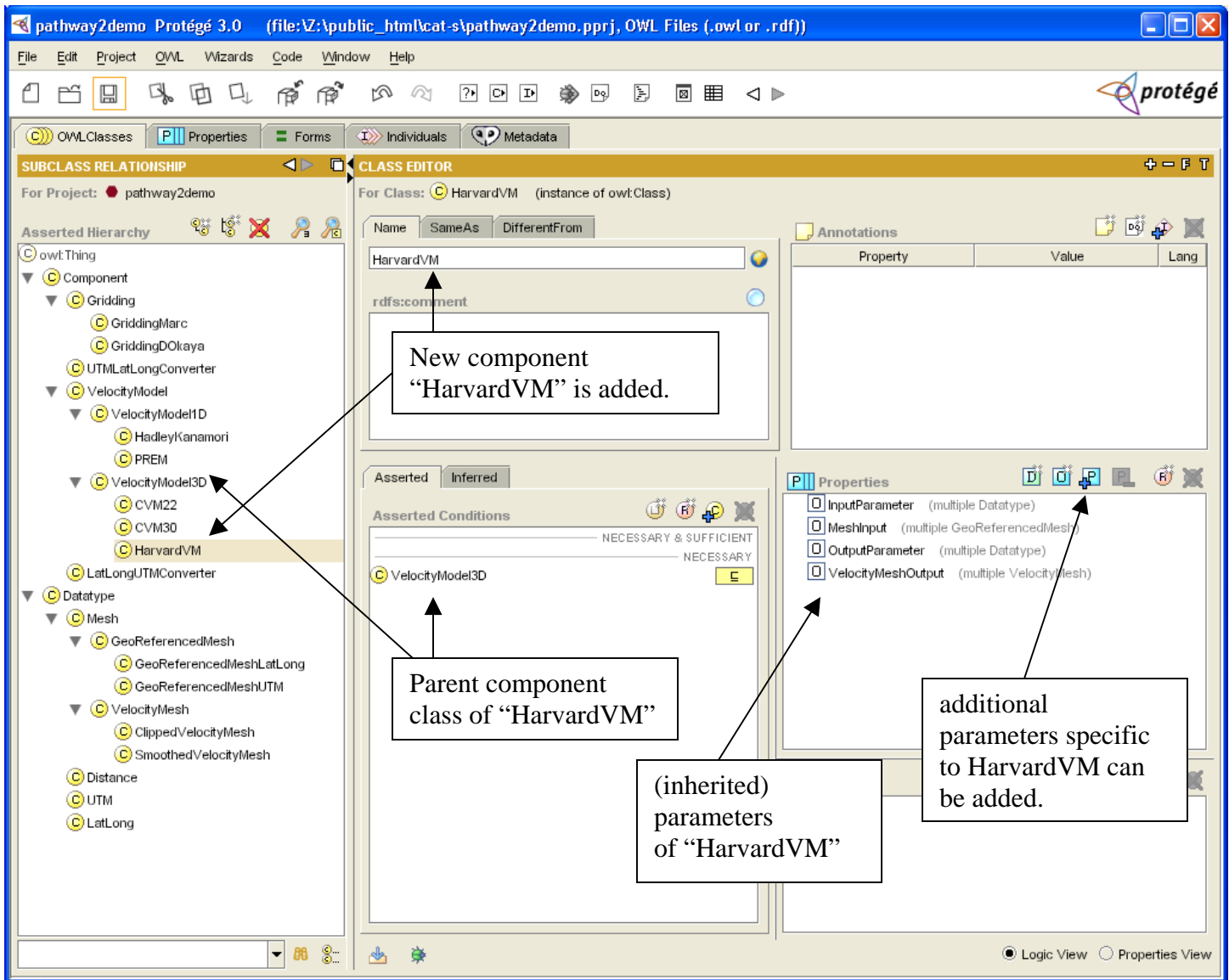


Figure 5b. A new component “HarvardVM” is added.

Assume that the user adds a new component called “HarvardVM.” If “HarvardVM” is defined as a subclass of “VelocityModel3D”, then it will automatically inherit all input and output parameters of its parent class. Any changes made and saved in Protégé will be saved in an OWL file. CAT uses the OWL specification, so the new component can be seen in CAT’s component library when CAT is reloaded, as seen in figure 5c (compare with figure 2a).

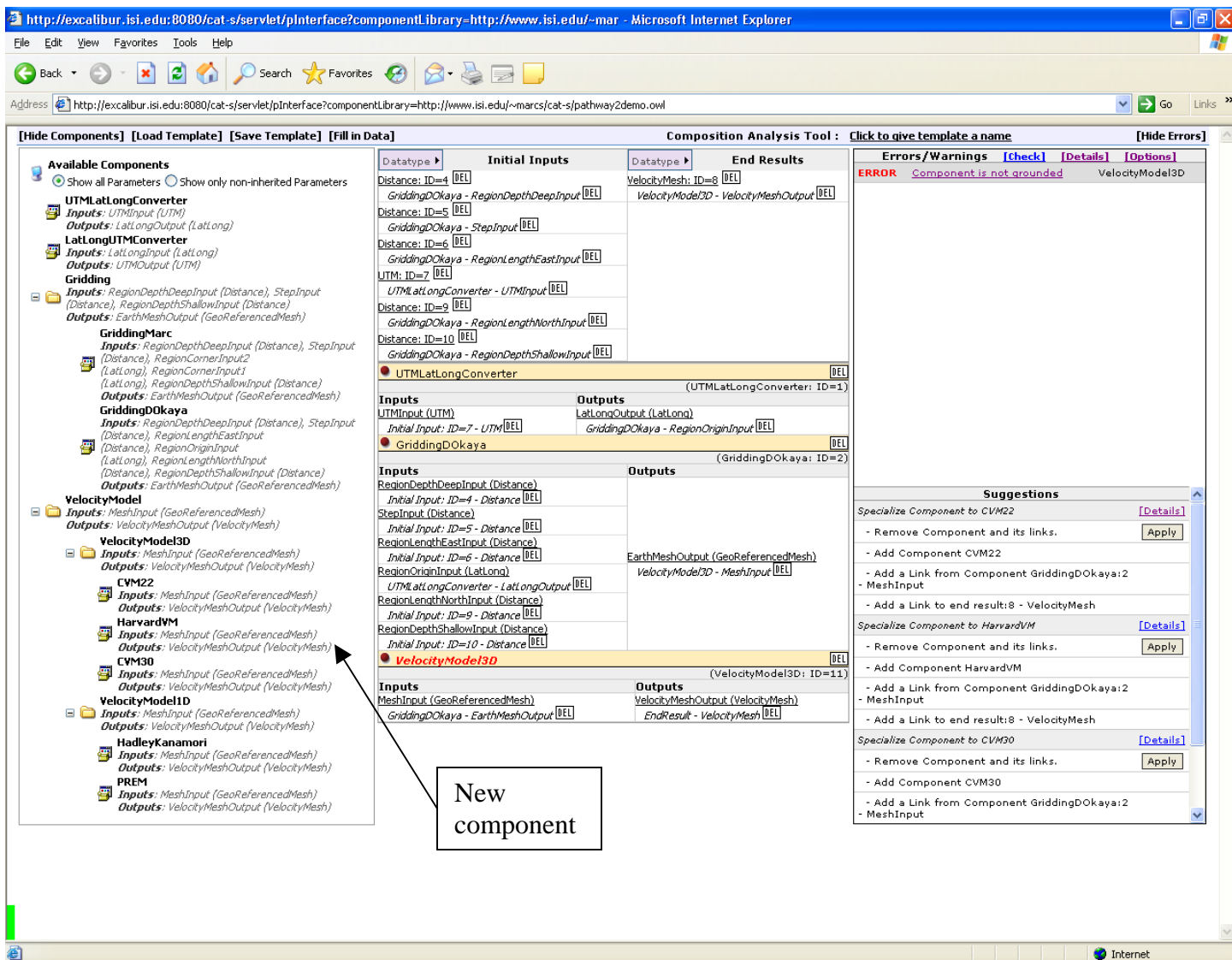


Figure 5c. CAT interface with new component “HarvardVM” in library.