# Component Registry and Browser Reference Manual.

### Introduction

The Component Registry has the following features:

1) Register and store CMDI Components/Profiles.

2) Enable a user to browse the registered Components/Profiles.

3) Enable a user to edit and create Components/Profiles.

### Component Registry

The start screen of the component Registry shows a number of buttons. The three main views of the registry can be selected in the top three buttons: "Browse", "Edit" and "Import".

### Browse.

When "Browse" is selected (see Figure 1) there is a choice of two tabs "Profiles" and "Components". Clicking on either of them allows you to view all the registered Profiles or Components in a list. Above the list there is a filter input field and a select box. In the Filter input you can type a term to quickly filter out all non-matching items. The select box allows you to switch between public space and user space. The public space shows all published profiles/components by all users. The user space shows all profiles/components that are located in your own workspace. The user space items are not published.

When you **select an item** in this list the panel below the list fills up with info about the selected Profile/Component. It allows for a default "view" and an xml view. The **default view** is an interactive view where you can click open reference components to explore the full structure of a Profile/Component. The **xml view** shows the actual xml of a Profile/Component. The **comments tab** provides a place for discussion by allowing authenticated users to post a comment on a specific Profile/Component or to see what others have written.

When you **right click on an item** in the list or on the info pane you are given some options. You can download the Profile/Component as an xml representation or get the corresponding xsd of that xml representation. Other tools can use the downloaded xml or xsd, CLARIN supported tools will integrate with the registry automatically so you won’t have to download anything yourself. Arbil (see <http://www.clarin.eu/cmdi>) can for instance be used to edit metadata based on the xsd’s generated by the profiles.

You can edit the selected item, bringing you to the "Editor" view. You can also try to delete the item, which can only be done if you are the creator of that item.

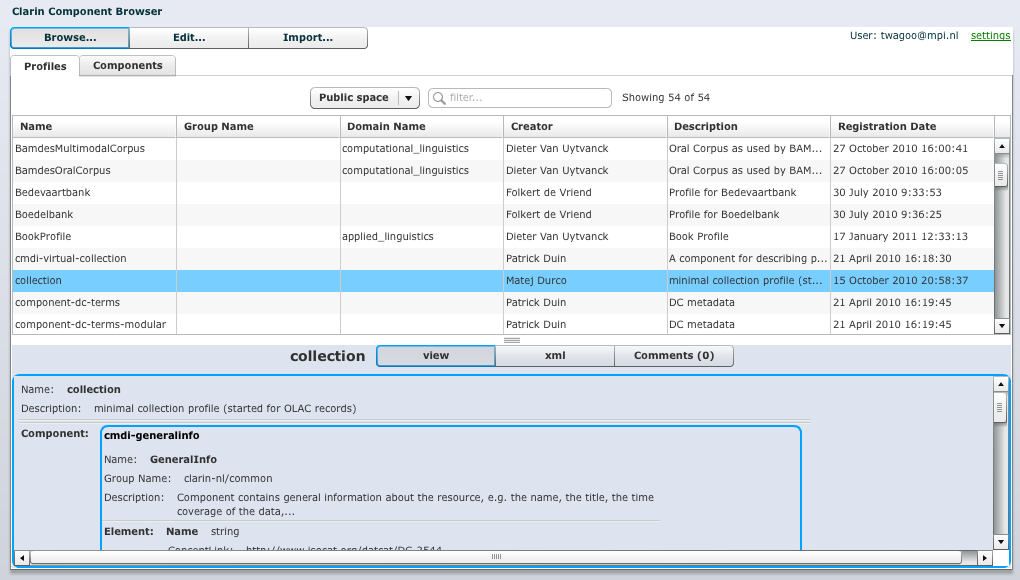


Figure 1. Browse Screen

### Edit

The "Edit" view (see Figure 2) allows you to create a new Profile/Component or edit an already existing Profile/Component. The view offers three buttons:

* “save”: submits the Profile/Component and overwrites an existing Profile/Component in your private workspace, or will create a new one if a previous version of it did not exist already.
* “save as new”: always creates a new Profile/Component in private workspace
* “publish in public space”: tries to submit you Profile/Component to the public space.

Saves and publish always validates the created Profile/Component. When successful the "Browse" view will show with the newly added item highlighted. When shown in the browse overview it means that the Profile/Component is registered. When unsuccessful an error message will be displayed and the Profile/Component is not registered. The created Profile/Component is validated against the xsd schema: http://www.clarin.eu/cmd/general-component-schema.xsd.

A Profile or Component can be made public when:

* It is valid (e.g. all fields are filled in correctly).
* It contains already public components.

Below the buttons the view is split in two parts: an editing pane with below it an editing palette. The palette can be used to drag items onto the editing pane. You can select an already existing component from the list. When you drag an item over the editing pane it will highlight to show where you are allowed to drop the item. When dropping an existing component a reference to that component is created and can be viewed. The editing pane has green “+component”, “+element”, “+attribute” buttons that can be clicked to add new components, elements or attributes to the pane. Newly created fields can then be edited. You can reorder the elements and components with the little up and down arrows. Pressing the “start over” link resets the form wiping out all data entered.

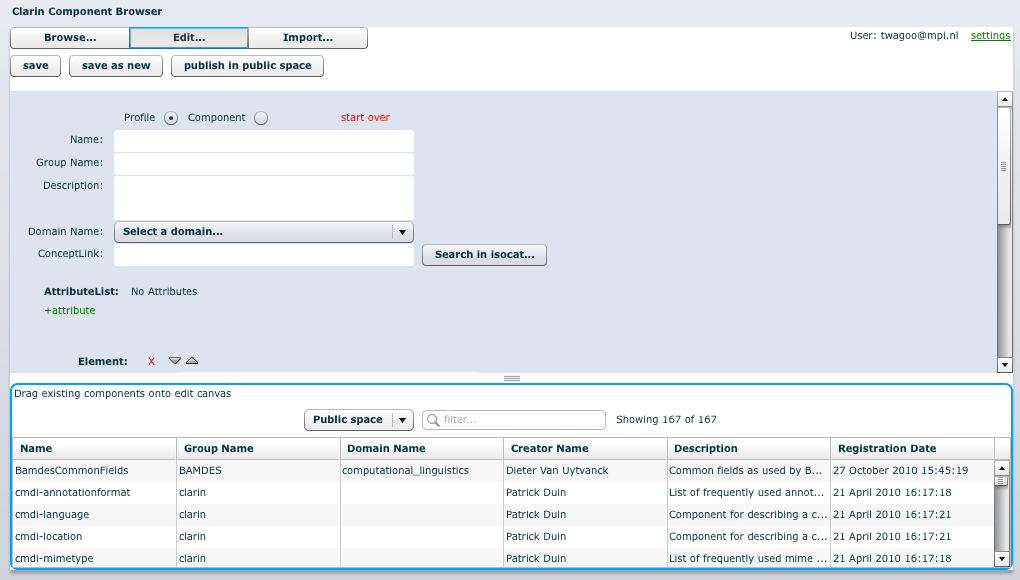


Figure 2. Edit Screen

When new items are added it should be fairly straightforward to fill in the fields. The fields that need to be filled in depend on the type of item (see Figure 3) Three fields are a bit more complicated: ConceptLink (for Component/Element), DisplayPriority (for Element) and Type (for Element/Attribute).

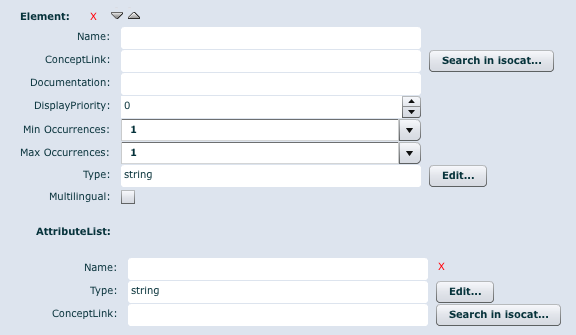


Figure . Element and attribute editing

#### ConceptLink

A conceptlink can be added by clicking on the button next to the field this pops-up a search box (see Figure 4) to search for concepts in the Isocat concept registry. Select one and press ‘Ok’ to use the selected concept for the field.

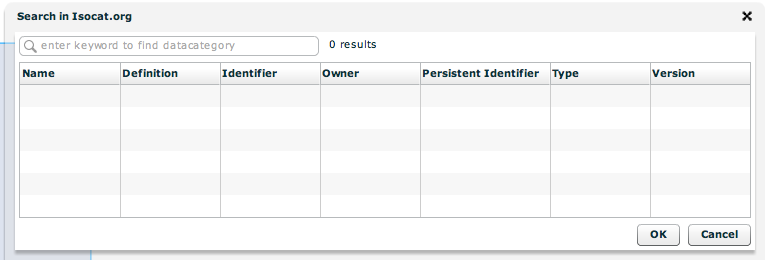


Figure . Isocat Search popup

#### DisplayPriority

The “display priority” is a number that is used in determining the *display value* for the containing component in clients and viewers. They will use the value of the field with the highest display priority that has an actual value (e.g. for an Actor component this could be the Name field).

By default, the display priority will be set to 0 for fields, which indicates that the concerning field is not taken into account when determining the display value. However, **at least one field** should have a positive number larger than 0. Among the fields that have a value above 0, **lower numbers indicate higher priority**.

#### Type

The “type” field can be edited by clicking the button next to it. This pops-up a window (see Figure 5) forcing you to choose between three different types: primitive type, pattern or controlled vocabulary. Primitive type is used when you type field must be of for example type "string" or "boolean". You can also choose to specify a regular expression pattern to allow certain values. Thirdly you can create a vocabulary of allowed values for this particular field. Finally, you can specify a value for Group Name, that is also shown in the browse list. This field can be used to “group” components together making it easier to find them. For instance all components related to “imdi” can have group name imdi.

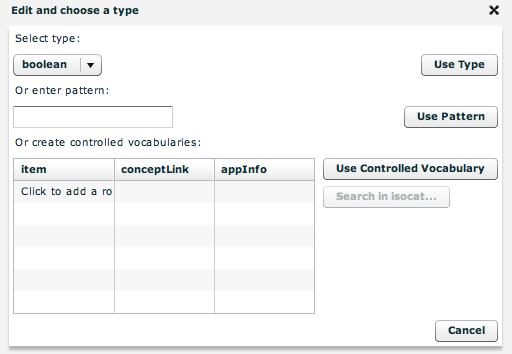


Figure 5. Edit and choose type popup

### Import

The last button is the import button (see Figure 6). Importing allows you to register components and profiles as xml files. Select an xml file that represents a profile or a component from your file system and fill in the fields or keep the values that automatically get loaded from the file. When submit is pressed an attempt is made (just like the "save" button from the Edit view) to store the component.

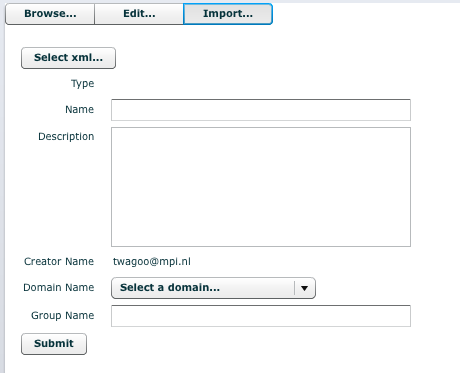


Figure 6. Import screen

**Other features.**

It is possible to create a reference link (bookmark) to a public component or profile that starts up the Component Registry with the browse view and the given component or profile selected. This is done with the url: http://catalog.clarin.eu/ds/ComponentRegistry/?item=<id>

For example to open the Registry on component with id clarin.eu:cr1:c\_1271859438180, the url becomes: http://catalog.clarin.eu/ds/ComponentRegistry/?item=clarin.eu:cr1:c\_1271859438180

The id of a component can be seen in the xml of the browse view.

**Known Issues.**

* There currently is now way of logging out of the Component Registry other than ending the browser session