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# **GDA Developer Guide**

*Release 8.4*

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April 14, 2010



# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to the GDA</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Example usage of the main Jython GDA commands . . . . .	3
1.2	Example devices . . . . .	4
1.3	Using the plotting functions in GDA . . . . .	9
<b>2</b>	<b>Writing new Device classes in Jython and Java</b>	<b>21</b>
2.1	Introduction . . . . .	21
2.2	The Scannable interface and ScannableBase classes . . . . .	21
2.3	Description of the Scannable properties and relations between them . . . . .	22
2.4	Add a new device to the server . . . . .	23
2.5	Examples of other Scannable classes and tests in GDA . . . . .	24
2.6	Demonstrate use of Scannable in terminal . . . . .	25
<b>3</b>	<b>Client GUI development</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1	Introduction . . . . .	27
3.2	Writing the Swing GUI component . . . . .	27
3.3	Adding the new component to the GDA client . . . . .	28
3.4	CORBAising the object . . . . .	28
<b>4</b>	<b>CORBA in the gda</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1	Introduction . . . . .	31
4.2	Writing the Java code . . . . .	31
4.3	Creating CORBA-specific files . . . . .	31
4.4	How the remote call works . . . . .	33
4.5	Reference . . . . .	33
<b>5</b>	<b>GDA Demo</b>	<b>35</b>
5.1	Basic commands . . . . .	35
5.2	Other scannables . . . . .	35
5.3	Default detectors . . . . .	35
5.4	Beam focusing . . . . .	36
<b>6</b>	<b>Indices and tables</b>	<b>37</b>



Contents:



# INTRODUCTION TO THE GDA

For general background and detailed description of GDA, first read the ‘GDA Users’ Manual’ (in documentation/docs). This includes: an introduction to GDA, the GDA scripting environment, a description of scanning (data acquisition), advanced plotting techniques, and data analysis techniques.

A more detailed description of developing new components in GDA in Jython is provided in the ‘GDA Jython training course’ (in documentation/docs). This has practical examples of developing new components in Jython, scanning them, and plotting and analysing their output.

Here, we describe further examples of user-defined scannables in Jython, and scanning and manipulating them from the Jython terminal.

## 1.1 Example usage of the main Jython GDA commands

List all scannable objects:

```
>>> pos
```

Help:

```
>>> help
```

List all devices:

```
>>> ls
```

List all scannable devices (devices that implement the Scannable interface):

```
>>> ls Scannable
```

Import demo scannable definitions:

```
>>> import scannableClasses
>>> from scannableClasses import *
```

Make a new instance of SimpleScannable:

```
>>> simple = SimpleScannable('simple', 0.0)
```

Scan *simple* from 0 to 1 in steps of 0.01:

```
>>> scan simple 0.0 1.0 0.01
```

Get current position of *simple*:

```
>>>pos simple
```

Move *simple* to 0.5:

```
>>>pos simple 0.5
```

Delete an existing object:

```
>>> del simple
```

See the Jython training manual for more detailed descriptions and further examples.

## 1.2 Example devices

A Jython module containing several demonstration scannable objects is contained in the user scripts folder ('documentation/users/scripts/scannableClasses.py'). This file can be opened, viewed and edited in the Jython Editor view in the GDA client. (If this view is not visible at startup, select the 'JythonEditor' view from the View menu in GDA.)

New users can gain familiarity with the Jython terminal by following the examples below. Users should type in the Jython commands below from the GDA Jython Scripting Terminal. Each command follows the Jython terminal prompt '>>>'. A short description precedes each command or set of commands.

To superimpose successive scans on previous scans, the 'Create new graph' and 'Clear old graphs' should be left unchecked.

Import all the classes from the demonstration 'scannableClasses' module (if not already done so above):

```
>>> import scannableClasses
>>> from scannableClasses import *
```

Help is available for most of these classes:

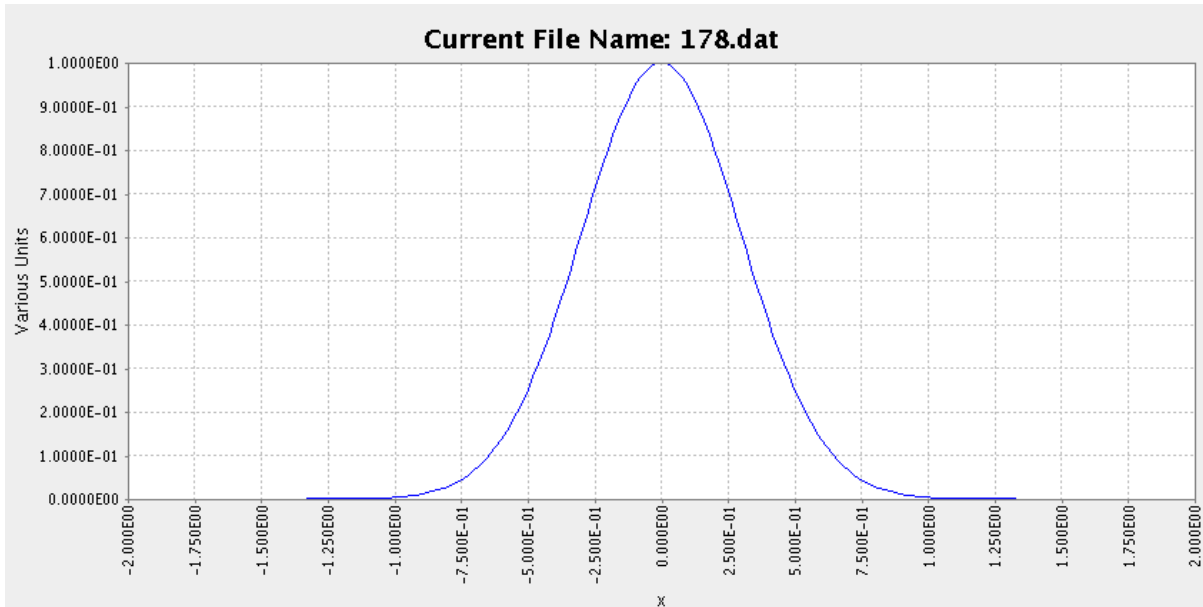
```
>>> help ScannableGaussian
>>> help ScannableSine
```

Make an instance of ScannableGaussian:

```
>>> sg = ScannableGaussian('sg', 0.0)
```

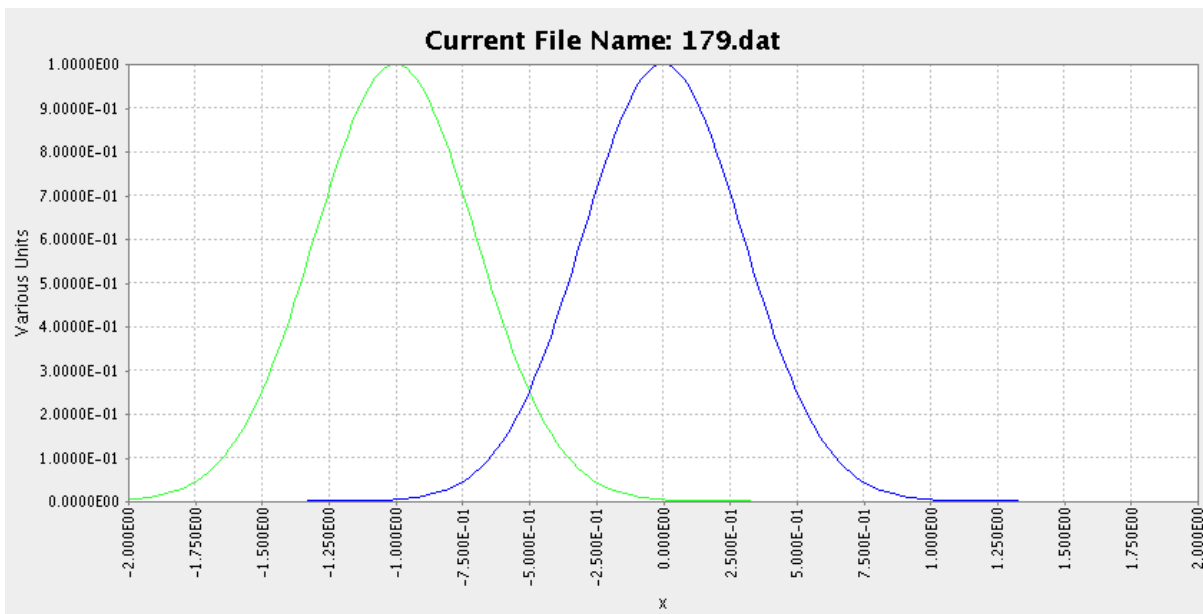
Scan it from -2 to 2 in steps of 0.02:

```
>>> scan sg -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



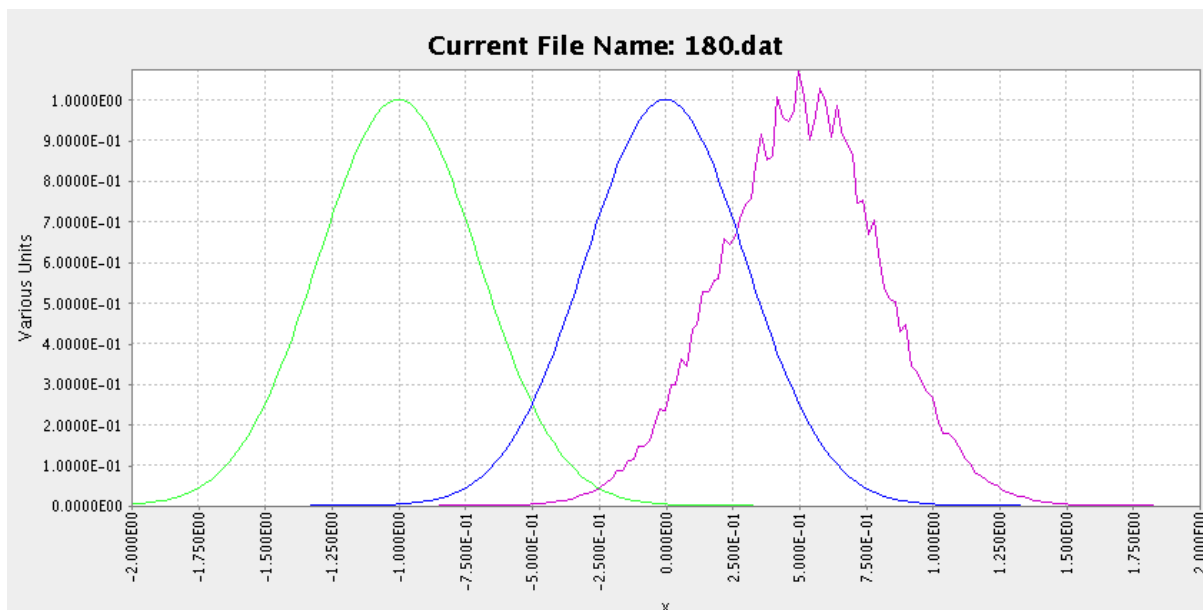
Change its centre to -1 and rescan:

```
>>> sg.centre = -1
>>> scan sg -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



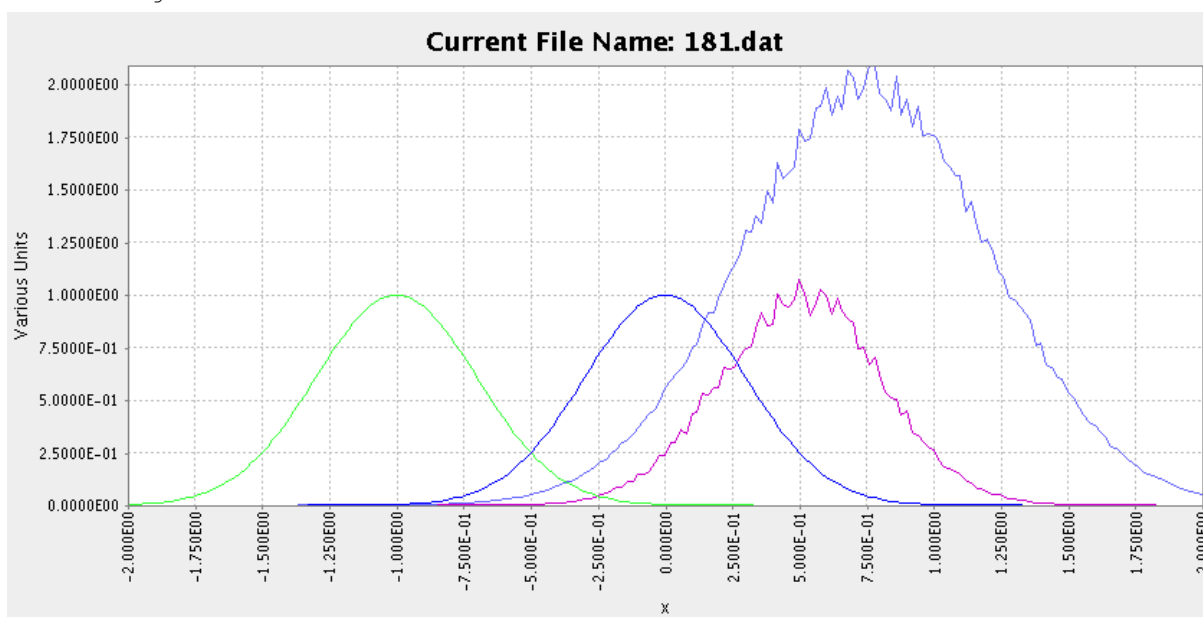
Move again, add some noise, and rescan:

```
>>> sg.centre = 0.5
>>> sg.noise = 0.2
>>> scan sg -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



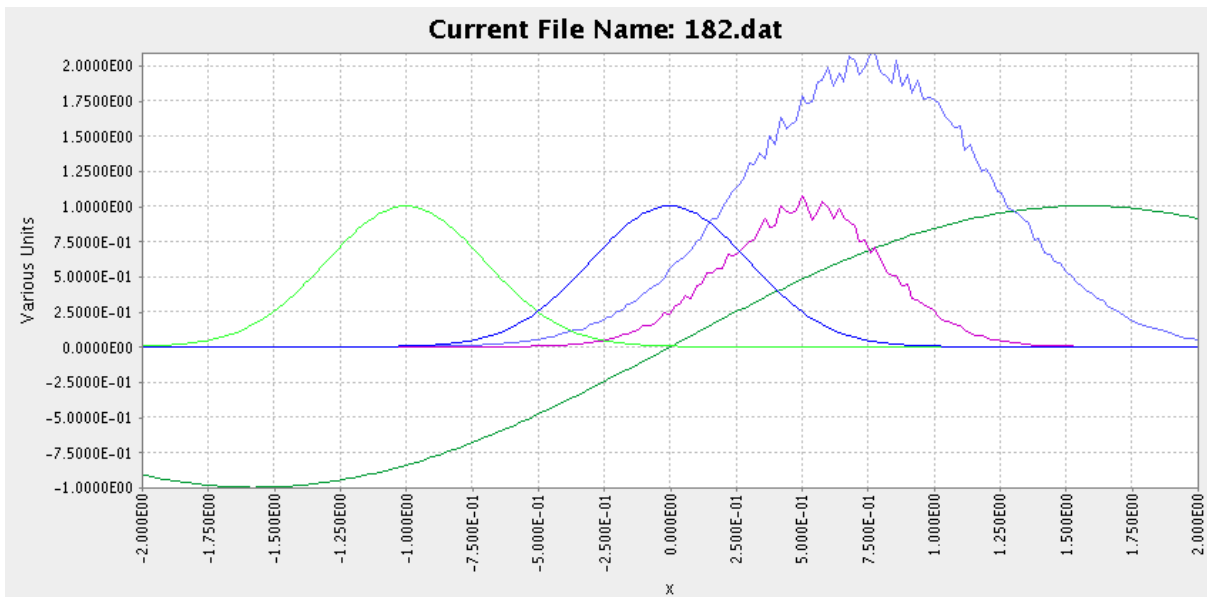
Make a new instance of ScannableGaussian, setting values for its additional optional properties, and scan it:

```
>>> sg2 = ScannableGaussian('sg2', 0.0, centre=0.75, width=1.54, height=2.0, noise=0.1)
>>> scan sg2 -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



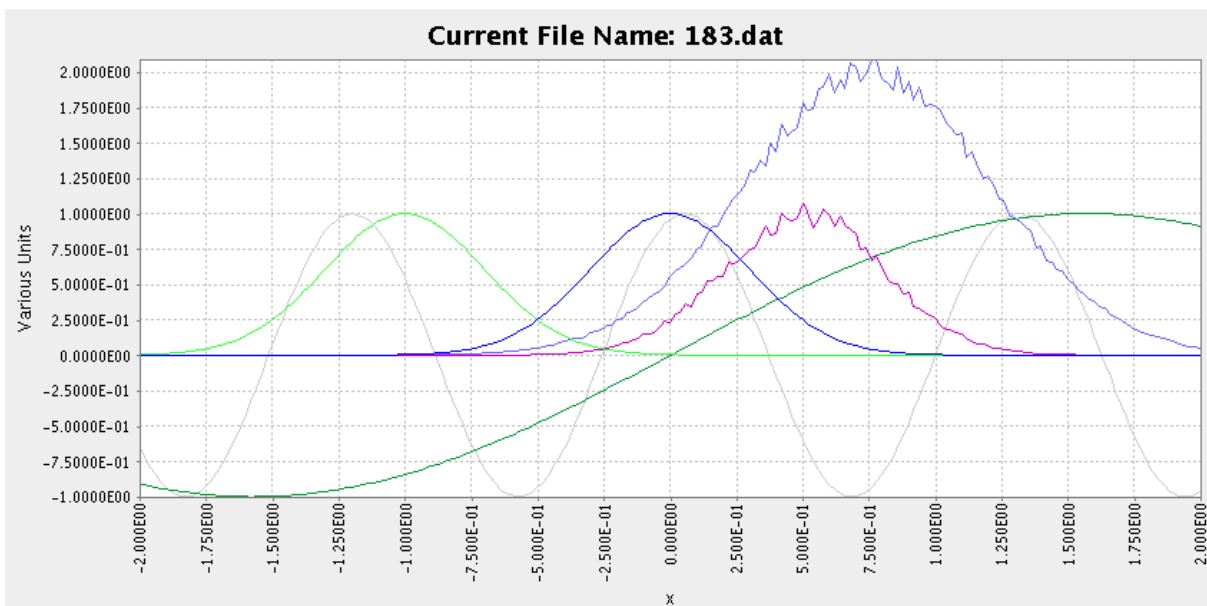
Make an instance of a ScannableSine class and scan it:

```
>>> ss = ScannableSine('ss', 0.0)
>>> scan ss -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



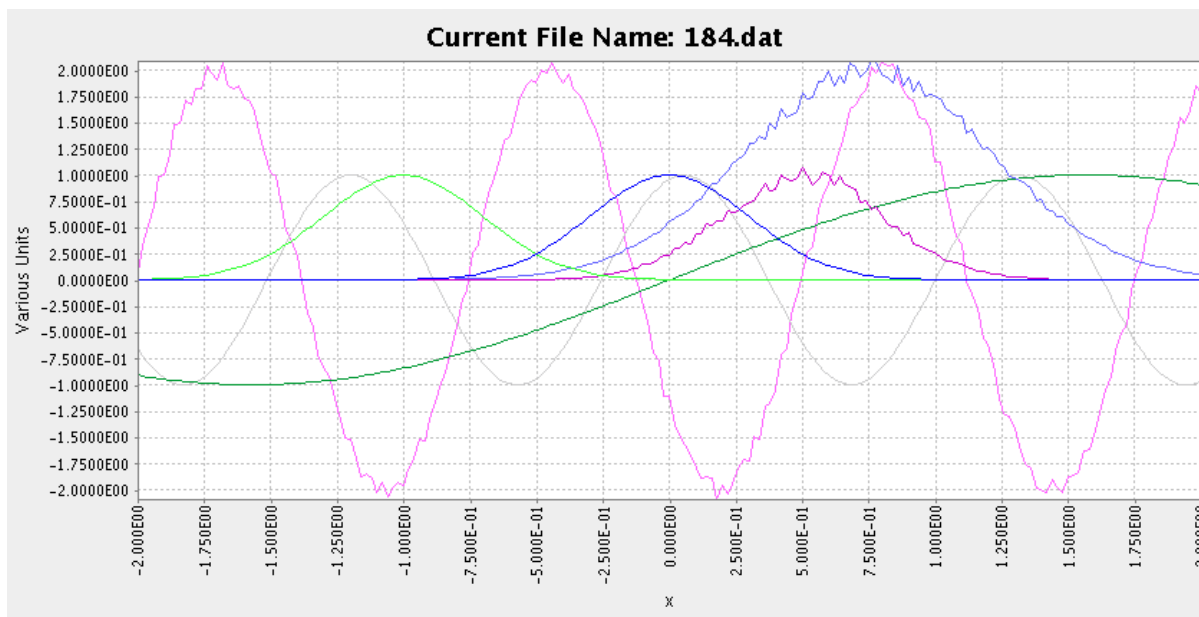
Change the period and phase of ss and rescan:

```
>>> ss.period = 0.2
>>> ss.phase = 1.0
>>> scan ss -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



Change the magnitude, phase, and noise, of the sine, and rescan:

```
>>> ss.magnitude = 2.0
>>> ss.phase = 0.5
>>> ss.noise = 0.2
>>> scan ss -2.0 2.0 0.02
```



Multiple scans can also be nested to an arbitrary level. To illustrate a nested scan with two levels, i.e. an inner scan nested within an outer scan, we can define the outer scan to set the value of the inner scan. The example class `ScannableGaussianWidth` in the `scannableClasses` module (in directory `documentation/users/scripts`) takes an existing `ScannableGaussian` instance, and sets the width of the `scannableGaussian` to its own current value. The enclosed `scannableGaussian` can be scanned at each width across a user-defined range.

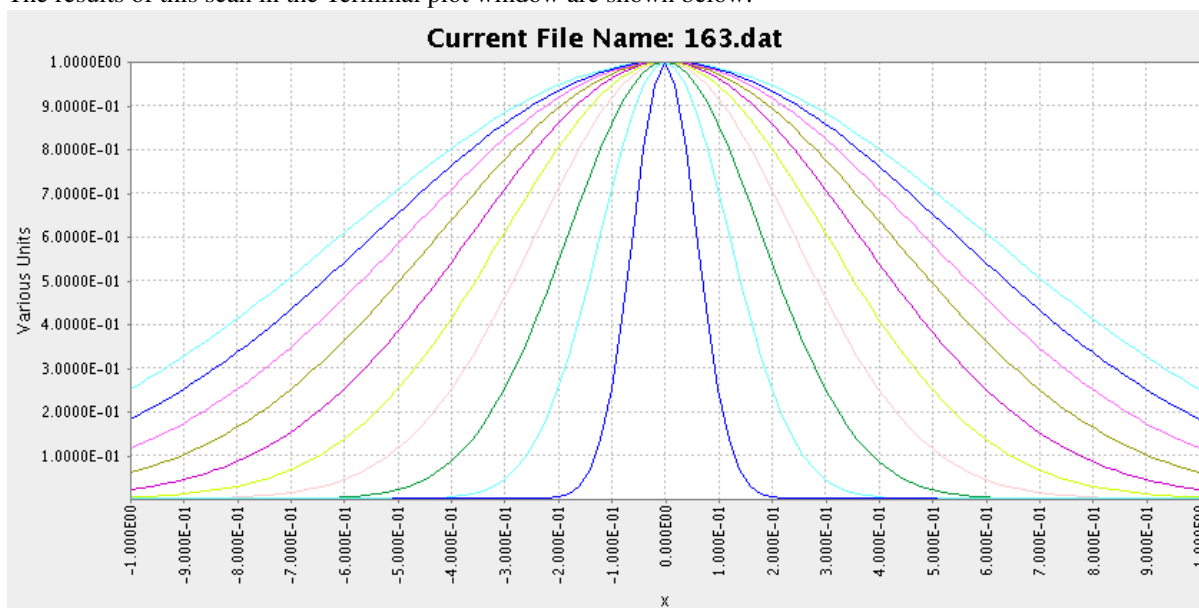
Instantiate a new `ScannableGaussianWidth` object:

```
>>> sgw = ScannableGaussianWidth('sgw', 0.0, scannableGaussian0)
```

Perform the nested scan:

```
>>> scan sgw 1. 10. 1 scannableGaussian0 0. 100. 10
```

The results of this scan in the Terminal plot window are shown below:



## 1.3 Using the plotting functions in GDA

Apart from the basic plotting window in the Terminal view which displays the current scan, GDA also has some advanced plotting capabilities for previously-recorded scans. These are designed for post-scan analysis and visualisation. For a detailed description of advanced plotting, refer to ‘Chapter 6. Plotting’ in the GDA Users’ Manual, and Section 6 ‘Data analysis and visualisation’ in the GDA Jython training course.

Here, we show a few basic plotting examples using the example Scannable classes in the module ‘scannable-Classes’.

Make new ScannableSine:

```
>>> del ss
>>> ss = ScannableSine('ss', 0.0, period=0.5)
```

Scan a scannable:

```
>>> scan ss -4.0 4.0 0.05
```

Make a new ScanFileHolder object (delete first, if already have ‘data’ object):

```
>>> del data
>>> data = ScanFileHolder()
```

Read the last scan into the ScanFileHolder:

```
>>> data.loadSRS()
```

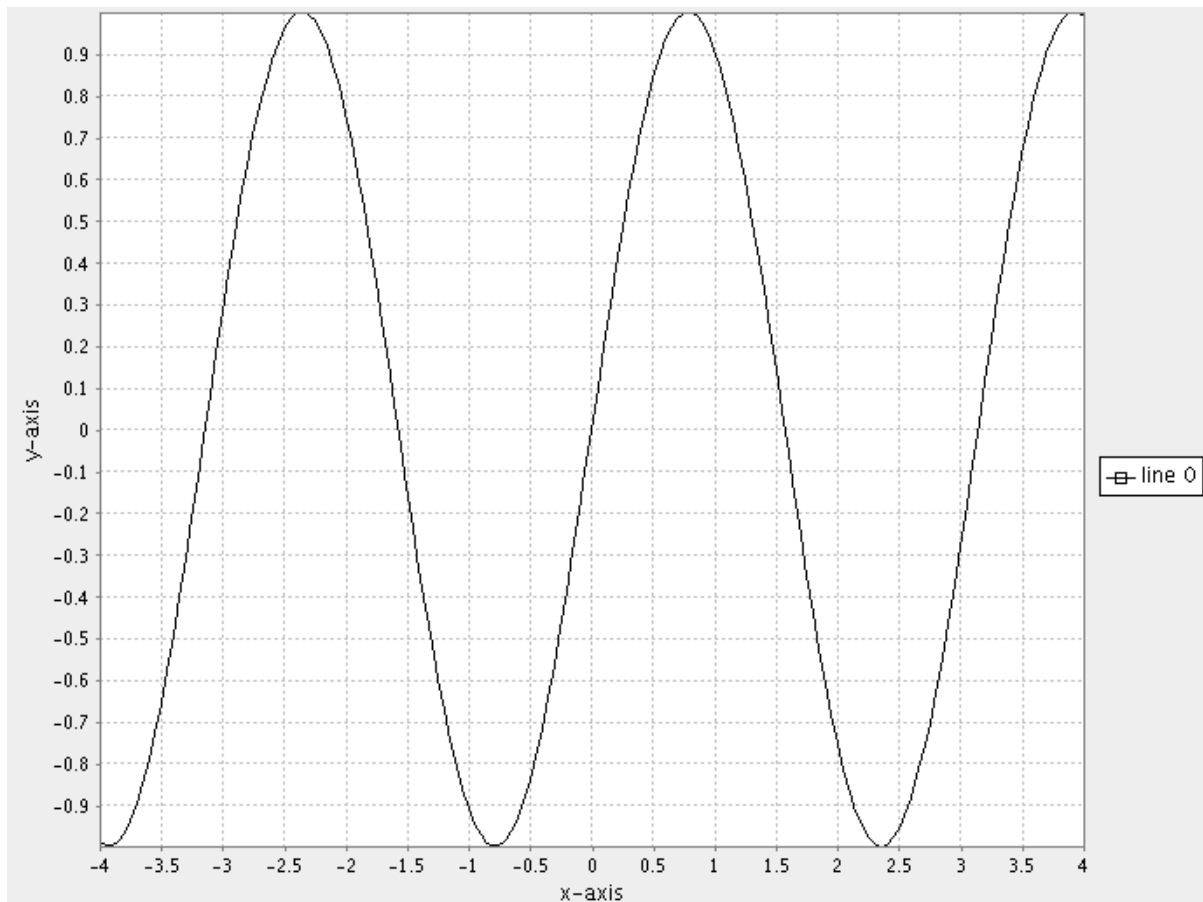
Print information about the scan:

```
>>> data.info()
```

Plot column 1 against column 0:

```
>>> data.plot(0,1)
```

The plot and associated functions are available in the ‘Data Vector’ view in the GDA client.



Individual columns of the scan can be accessed from the complete scan:

```
>>> dataset1 = data[1]
```

... and plotted against other data columns:

```
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', data[0], dataset1)</nowiki>
```

Characteristics of individual data columns can be accessed using different functions:

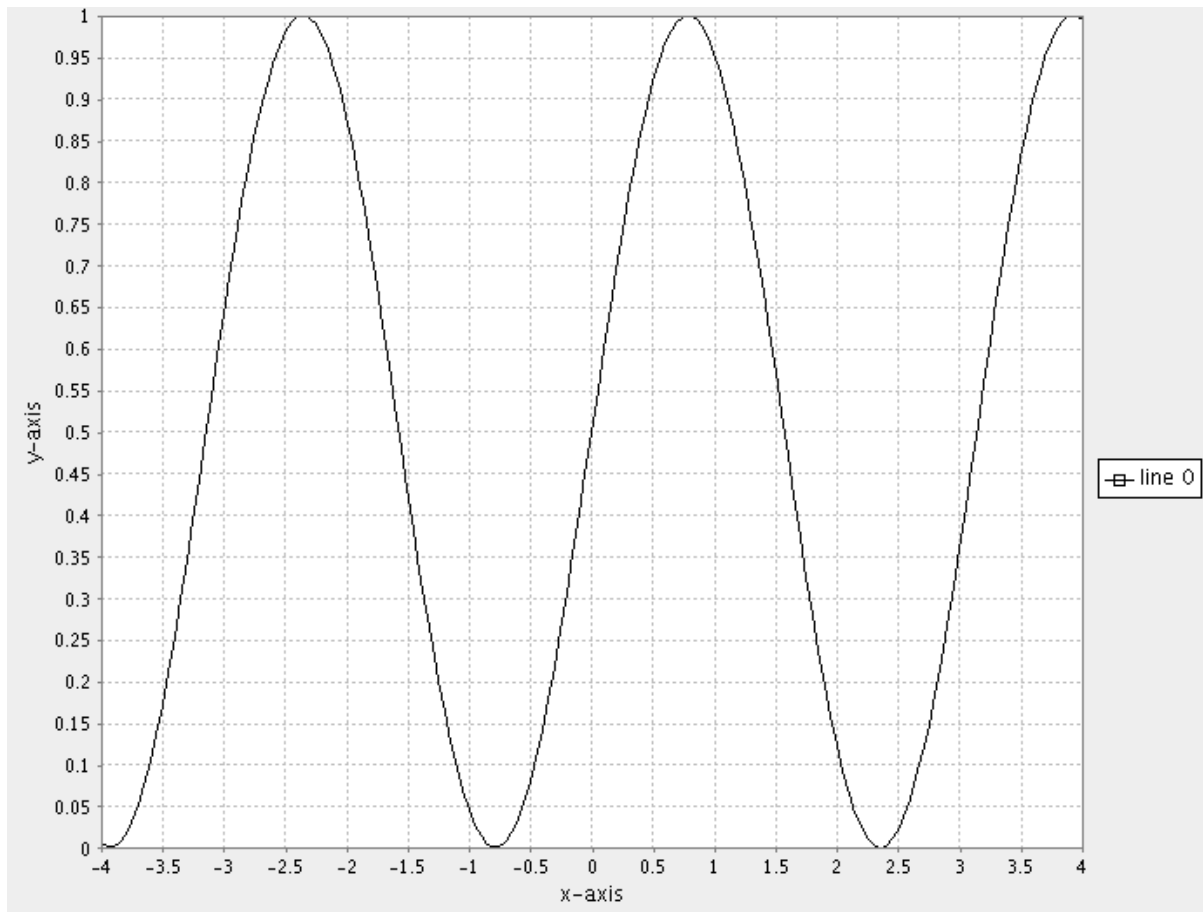
```
>>> dataset1.min()
-0.9999
>>> dataset1.max()
0.9999
```

Datasets can be transformed:

```
>>> dataset1 -= dataset1.min()
>>> dataset1.min()
0.0
>>> dataset1.max()
1.998
>>> dataset1 /= dataset1.max()
>>> dataset1.min()
0.0
>>> dataset1.max()
1.0
```

The two commands above result in the dataset being normalised to the range [0,1]. This is demonstrated by re-plotting the data:

```
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', data[0], dataset1)
```



Generate double nested scan data:

Scan `scannableGaussian1` within a scan of `scannableGaussian0`. Both scans range from `-2.0` to `+2.0`, with a step of `0.2`. Both scans therefore consist individually of 11 data points:

```
>>> scan scannableGaussian0 -2.0 2.0 0.2 scannableGaussian1 -2.0 2.0 0.2
```

Read the scan into a `ScanFileHolder`, and print its information:

```
>>> data.loadSRS()
>>> data.info()
0 x
1 y
2 x
3 y
4 .....
```

Plot each scan independently:

```
>>> data.plot(data[0], data[1])
>>> data.plot(data[2], data[3])
```

Extract the signal ('y', i.e. Gaussian) from the first scan:

```
>>> test1 = data[1]
```

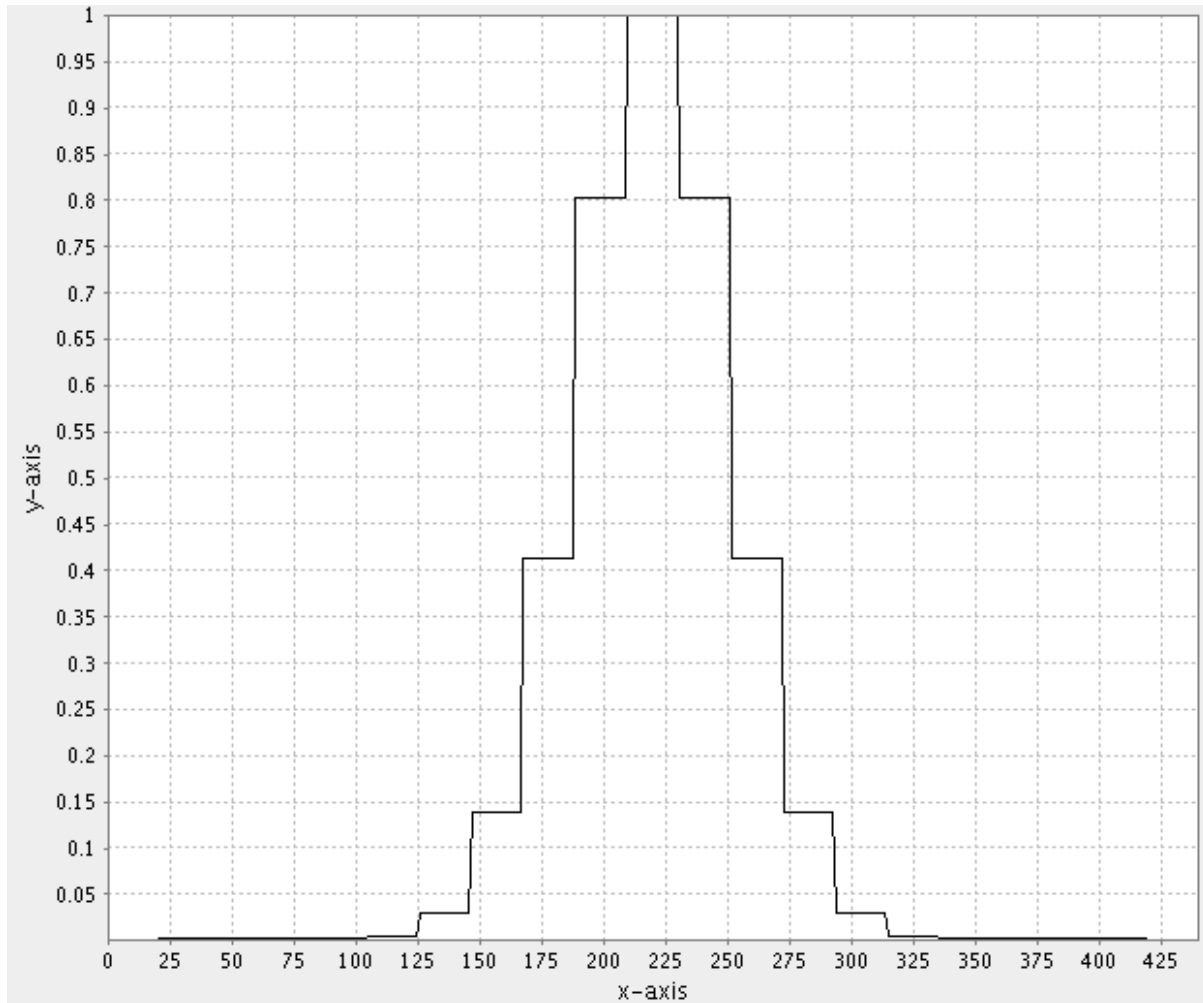
Resize the data to a square grid:

```
>>> test1.resize([21,21])
```

Note: The dimension arguments must correspond to the dimensions of the nested scan. Both the inner and our scans are from -2.0 to 2.0 in steps of 0.2; therefore each dimension consists of 21 points.

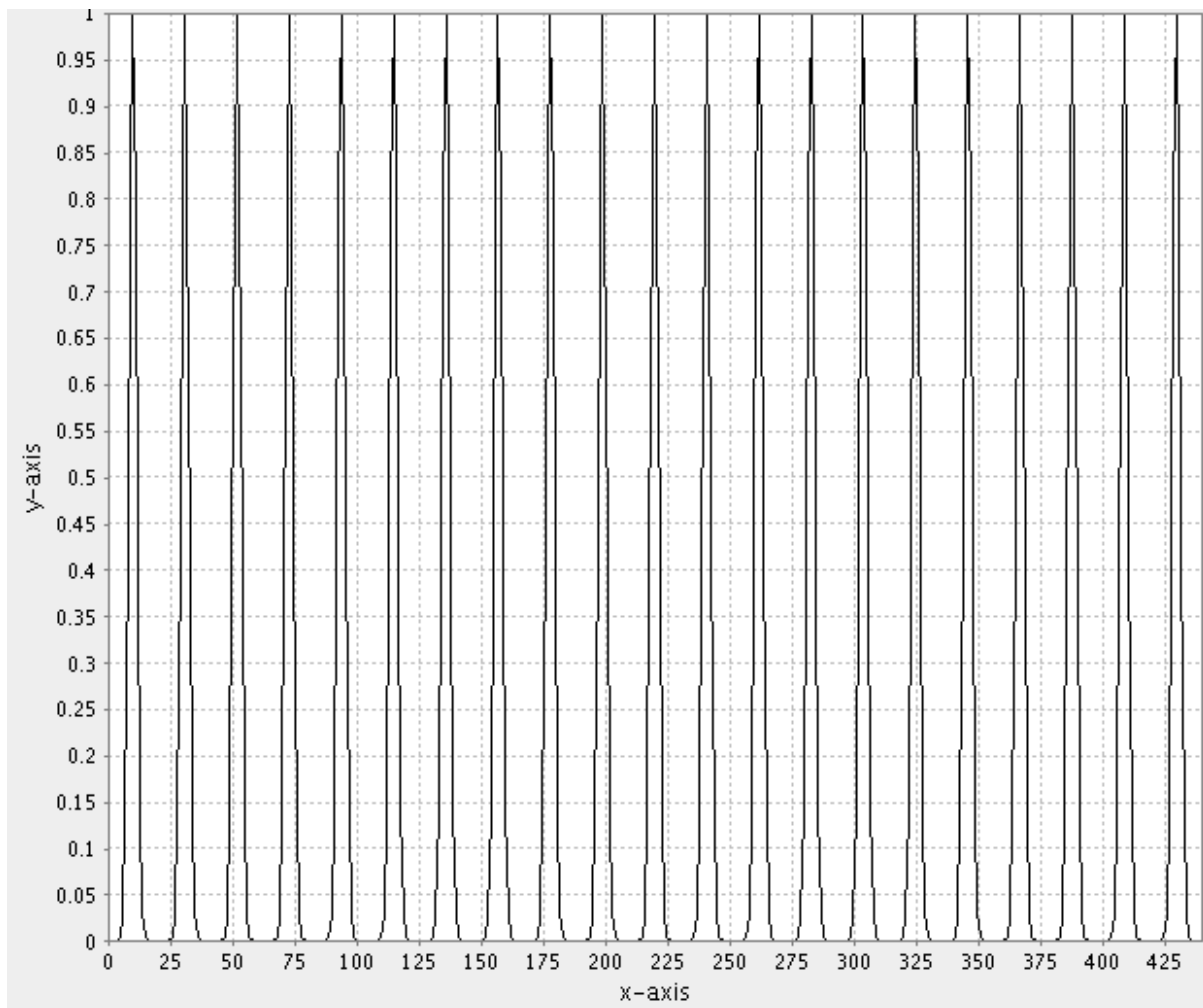
Plot the outer scan data over the range of the combined scan. This consists of 441 (21x21) points. The value of the outer scan increments every 21 points:

```
>>> data.plot(DataSet.arange(441), data[1])
```



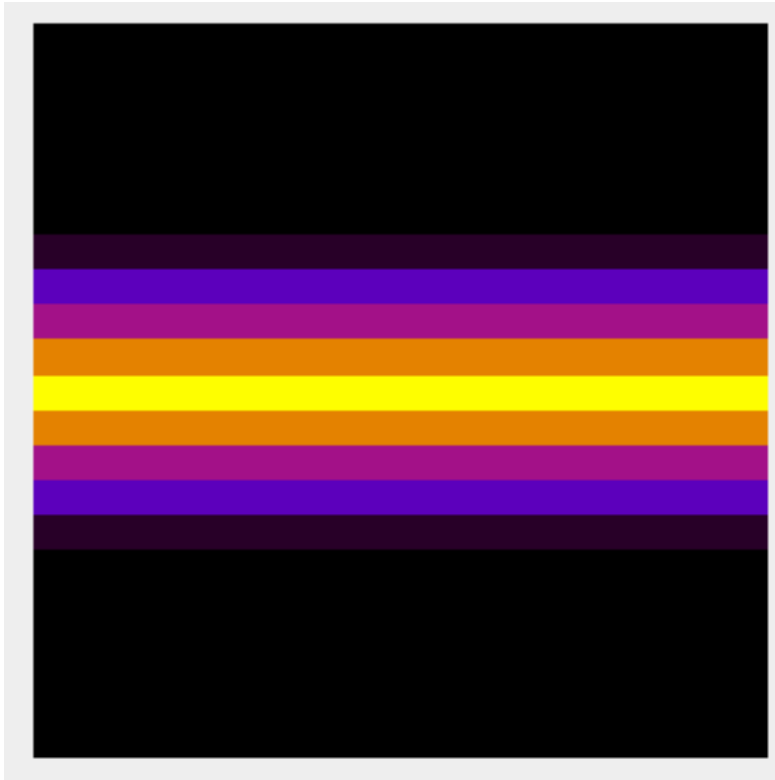
Plot the inner scan data over the range of the combined scan. This consists of 441 (21x21) points. The inner scan data consist of 21 adjacent Gaussians:

```
>>> data.plot(DataSet.arange(441), data[3])
```



Plot an image:

```
>>> Plotter.plotImage('Data Vector', test1)
```



Do the same for the second scan:

```
>>> test2 = data[3]
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(121), test2)
>>> test2.resize([11, 11]) </nowiki>
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(121), test1)
>>> Plotter.plotImage('Data Vector', test2)
```



Plot the individual data sets over the complete scan range:

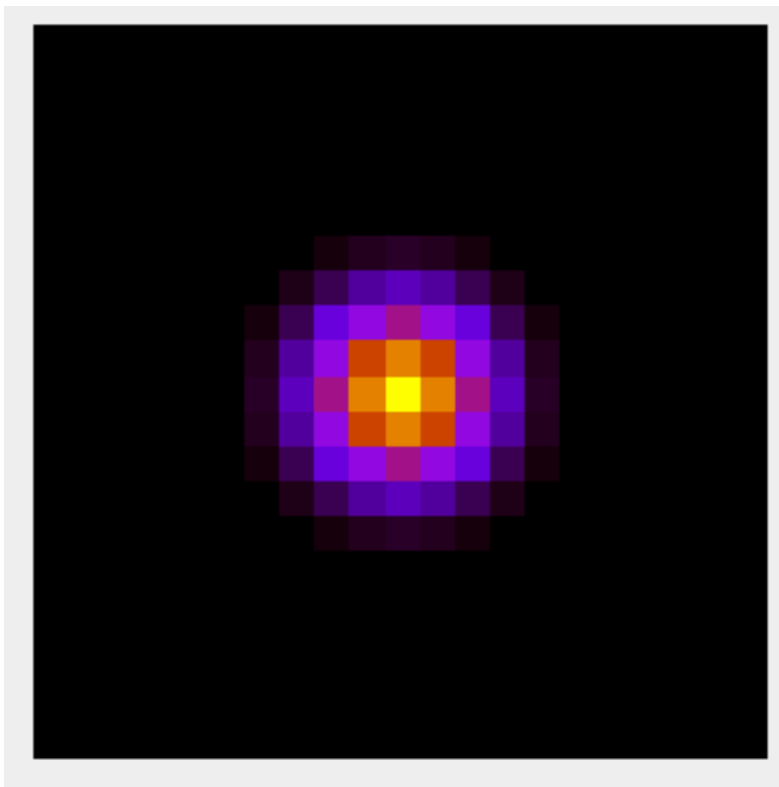
```
>>> data.plot(DataSet.arange(121), data[0])
>>> data.plot(DataSet.arange(121), data[1])
>>> data.plot(DataSet.arange(121), data[2])
>>> data.plot(DataSet.arange(121), data[3])
```

Alternative plotting command using Plotter:

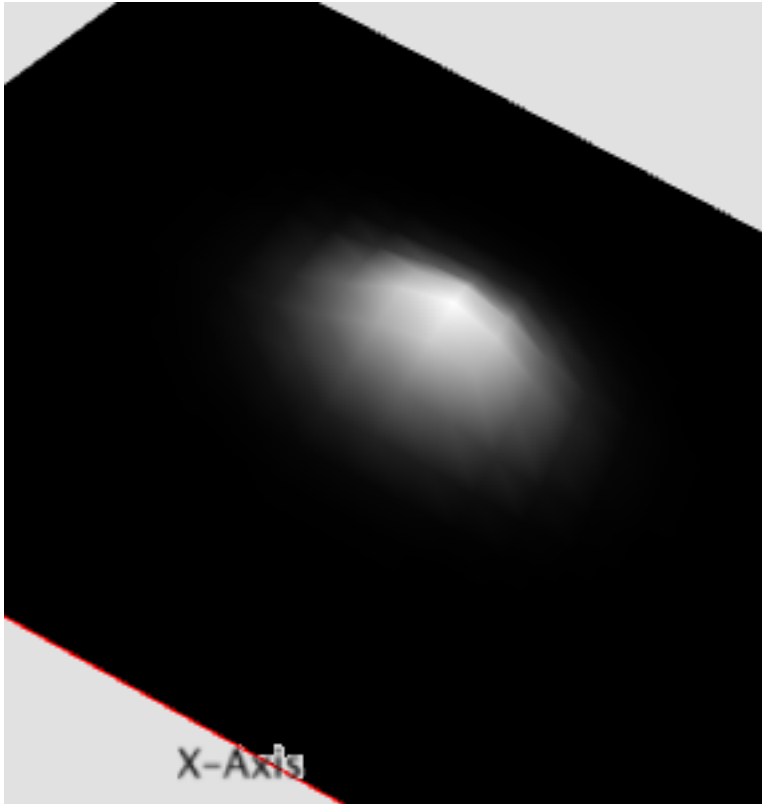
```
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(121), data[0])
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(441), data[1])
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(121), data[0])
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(441), data[3])
```

Make a new data set, the product of test1 and test2, and plot (resulting in a 2D Gaussian), both as flat image (heat map), and as (rotatable) 3D:

```
>>> test3 = test1 * test2
>>> Plotter.plotImage('Data Vector', test3)
```



```
>>> Plotter.plot3D('Data Vector', test3)
```

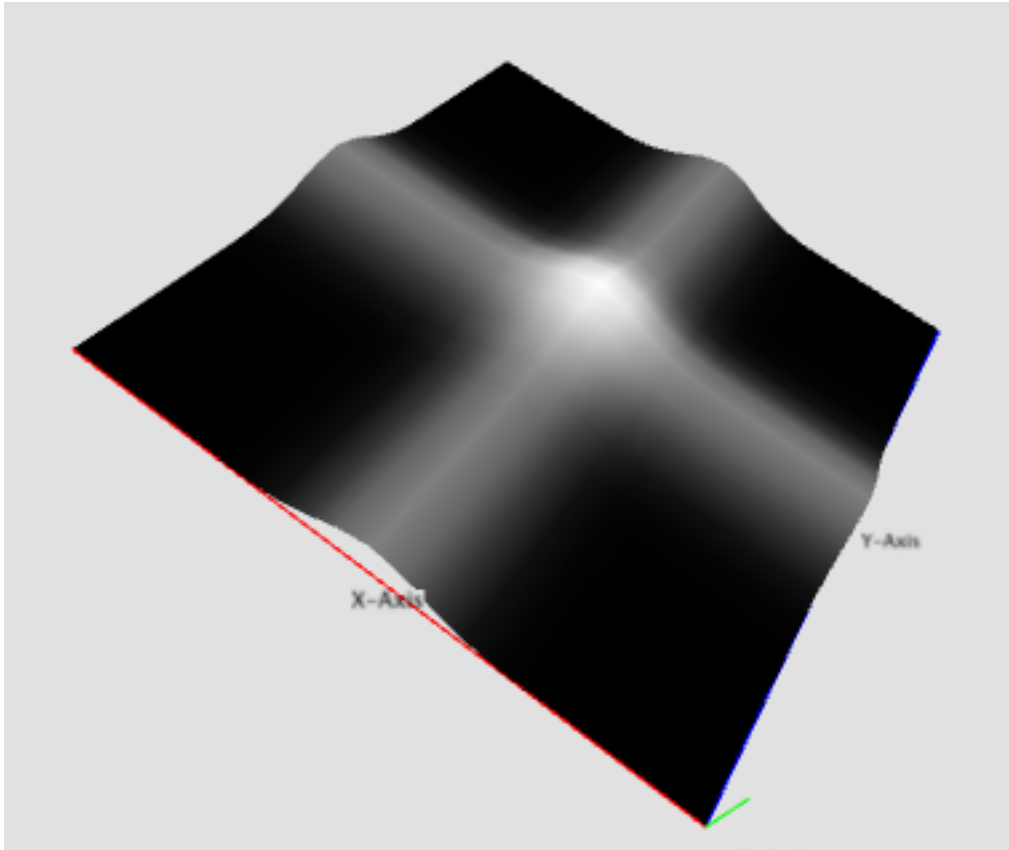


Make a different combination of data and plot:

```
>>> test4 = test1 + test2  
>>> Plotter.plotImage('Data Vector', test4)
```



```
>>> Plotter.plot3D('Data Vector', test4)
```

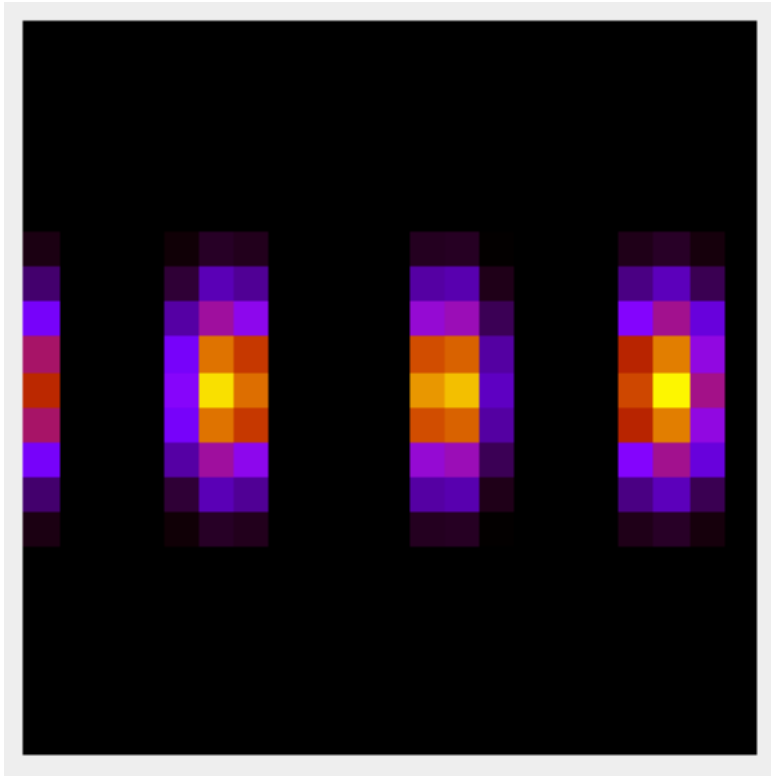


Plot the expanded / resized data sets:

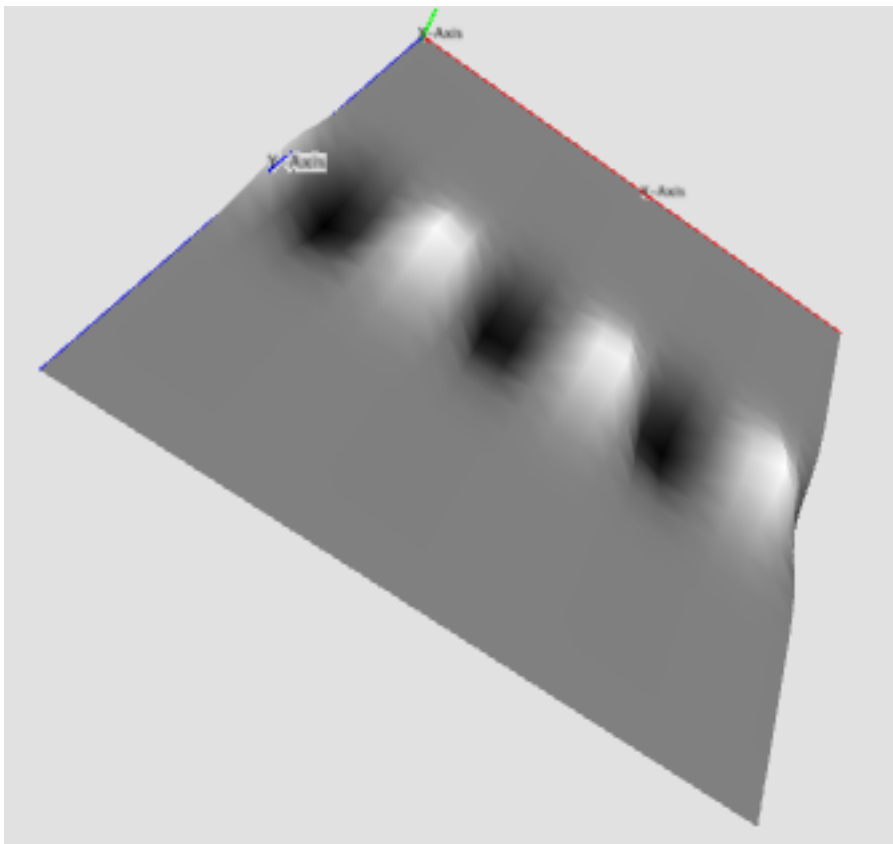
```
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(121), data[1])
>>> Plotter.plot('Data Vector', DataSet.arange(121), data[3])
```

Do a nested scan of an outer Gaussian containing an inner sine:

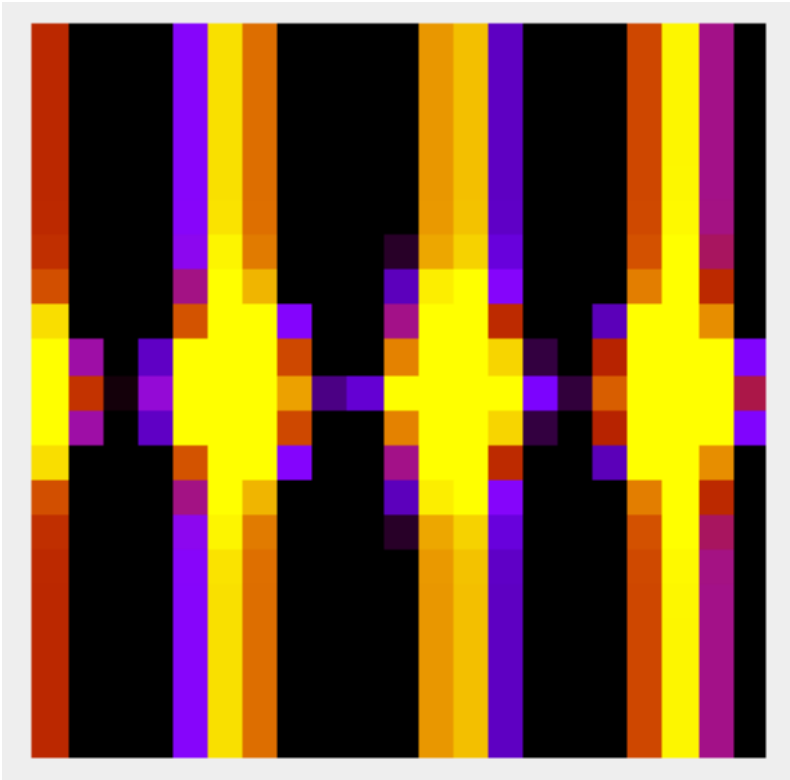
```
>>> scan scannableGaussian0 -2.0 2.0 0.2 scannableSine -2.0 2.0 0.2
>>> data.loadSRS()
>>> test1 = data[1]
>>> test2 = data[3]
>>> test1.resize([21,21])
>>> test2.resize([21,21])
>>> test3 = test1 * test2
>>> test4 = test1 + test2
>>> Plotter.plotImage('Data Vector', test3)
```



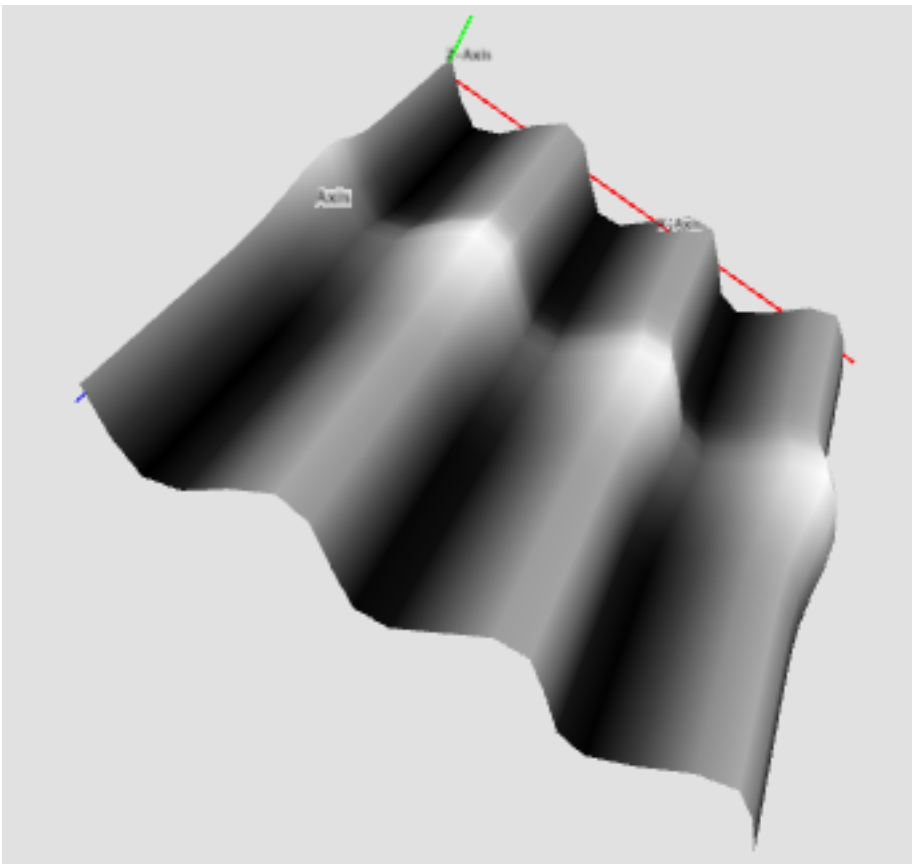
```
>>> Plotter.plot3D("Data Vector", test3)
```



```
>>> Plotter.plotImage("Data Vector", test4)
```



```
>>> Plotter.plot3D("Data Vector", test4)
```





# WRITING NEW DEVICE CLASSES IN JYTHON AND JAVA

## 2.1 Introduction

New devices can be written using core classes in GDA. These can be written in either Jython or Java.

For both Jython and Java:

1. Define new devices in code
2. Load onto server (object server)

For Jython:

1. Define classes in Jython scripts that extend `PseudoDevice`
2. Load them into the object server by importing the Jython module, and make instances of the Jython-defined devices

For Java:

1. Write new devices in Java implementing different device interfaces. Here we illustrate by writing new Scannable devices
2. Import instances of the classes defined in Spring beans configuration files

To illustrate the process of developing new devices in Java, and incorporating them into GDA, we describe the process of developing several new devices that implement the Scannable interface. These devices are then included in the system by editing configuration files which are read by the server at startup. The devices can then be scanned and manipulated in GDA from the Jython terminal.

Developing software for new devices for GDA is a likely requirement at each site using GDA, to accommodate specific beamline components into the GDA software framework.

Users should first read “Chapter 5: Scanning” in the GDA Users manual for an introduction to the basic data acquisition techniques used in GDA. Below, we describe developing new classes which implement the Scannable interface. This will likely be required development at each site using GDA in order to accommodate specific beamline components into the GDA software framework.

## 2.2 The Scannable interface and ScannableBase classes

All Scannable classes implement the Scannable interface. A core base class implementing the Scannable interface is available in GDA as the class `gda.devive.scannable.ScannableBase`. New user-defined Scannable implementations should extend `ScannableBase`. Instances of these will then be visible in the GDA terminal after issuing the command ‘`!s Scannable`’.

The most important methods for a Scannable to implement are:

- `getPosition()`
- `asynchronousMoveTo()`
- `isBusy()`

Other fields in the Scannable that must be defined are:

- `name`
- `initial position`
- `inputNames`
- `extraNames`
- `outputFormats`
- `units`

A full description of the parameters available in a Scannable implementation is available in ‘Chapter 5: Scanning’ of the GDA Users Manual.

A test class that has static methods for constructing instances of several different types of ‘dummy’ or testable software Scannables is available in the documentation configuration `src` directory: `org.myls.gda.device.scannable.ScannableClassGenerator`. It has methods:

- `generateScannableGaussian()`
- `generateScannableGaussian(Gaussian)`
- `generateScannableSine()`
- `generateScannableSine(SineWave)`

This generator constructs instances of the two Scannable classes `ScannableGaussian`, and `ScannableSine`. These scannables classes differ in the value returned by `getPosition()`. For `ScannableGaussian`, the method returns the value of a Gaussian of the specified position, width and height 1, with additional noise if defined, at the specified `x` value:

```
@Override
public Object getPosition() throws DeviceException {

    // we assume the position is a double - it is only for testing
    double x = (Double) super.getPosition();
    double x2 = x - centre;
    double sigma = 0.425 * width // FWHM -> sd
    double noiseVal = height * (Math.random() * noise);
    double y = Math.exp(-(x2 * x2) / (sigma * sigma)) + noiseVal;
    return new Double[] { x, y };
}
```

## 2.3 Description of the Scannable properties and relations between them

(This material is derived from ‘Chapter 5: Scanning’ in the GDA Users’ manual; it is repeated here for convenience)

It is obligatory to set the values of several fields in the constructor of all Scannables. These obligatory fields are:

- `name`
- `inputNames`
- `extraNames`
- `outputFormat`

- `currentPosition`

The fields `inputNames`, `outputNames`, and `outputFormat` together define what numbers this Scannable represents, what they are called, and the format for printing their values out to file or console.

The `inputNames` array defines the size of the array that this Scannable's `rawAsynchronousMoveTo` expects. Each element of the `inputNames` array is a label for that element which is used in file headers etc. Note that this array can be empty (size 0) if required.

The `extraNames` array is used in a similar manner to the `inputNames` array, but lists additional elements in the array returned by the Scannable's `rawGetPosition()` method, i.e. the array returned by `getRawPosition()` may be larger than the array required by `rawAsynchronousMoveTo()`. This allows for the possibility that a Scannable may hold and return more information than it needs in order to move or perform whatever operation it does inside its `rawAsynchronousMoveTo()` method. This array is normally empty (size 0).

The `outputFormat` array lists the formatting strings for the elements of both the `inputNames` and `extraNames` arrays. It is used when printing the output from the `rawGetPosition()` method to the console and logfiles.

**Note:** It is an absolute requirement that the length of the `outputFormat` array is the sum of the lengths of the `inputNames` and `outputNames` arrays for the Scannable to work properly.

## 2.4 Add a new device to the server

The new device is added to the server by defining it as a bean in a Spring beans configuration file. In the distribution, this file is `server_beans.xml` in the `xml` directory. This file can be consulted for the syntax used to define new object instances as beans in the Spring beans configuration file. The beans defined in this file are loaded into the object server at server startup, and can be accessed and manipulated by the GDA client.

Both getter and constructor dependency injection can be used. Each object on the server must have a `name` property, which is its unique identifier in the server object namespace. As an example, we define several instances of the `ScannableGaussian` class using different bean definitions:

- `scannableGaussian0` — all properties set in the bean definition
- `scannableGaussian1` — only the properties of the Gaussian are set in the bean. Other properties such as input and extra names, and output formats are set to defaults in the Java constructor
- `scannableGaussian2` — the scannable is defined using a constructor argument which is a test Gaussian bean defined in the Spring configuration file. This demonstrates constructor dependency injection by Spring
- `scannableGaussian3` — no properties or constructor arguments are defined in the bean. The scannable is constructed using the default no argument constructor. All necessary properties are set to defaults in the Java class.

Similar examples are provided by several instances of the `scannableSine` class in the Spring configuration file:

- `scannableSine0` — the name and properties of the sine are set in the bean definition. Default values for other properties, such as input and extra names, and output formats, are defined in the Java class.
- `scannableSine1` — the properties of the sine are assigned to the object by a test sine bean defined in the bean configuration file (`testSineWave` bean)
- `scannableSine2` — no properties other than the name are defined in the bean definition. All other properties are set in the zero-argument constructor in the Java class.

### 2.4.1 Example: ScannableGaussian with setter injection

Fields of the `ScannableGaussian` are set as properties in the Spring beans configuration file, and default values defined. Atomic fields are defined with `name` and `value` attributes fields; array fields are defined using the `list` tag:

```
<bean id='scannableGaussian1' class='org.myls.gda.device.scannable.ScannableGaussian'>
  <property name='name' value='simpleScannable1' />
  <property name='position' value='0.0' />
  <property name='inputNames'>
    <list>
      <value>x</value>
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name='extraNames'>
    <list>
      <value>y</value>
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name='level' value='3' />
  <property name='outputFormat'>
    <list>
      <value>%5.5G</value>
      <value>%5.5G</value>
    </list>
  </property>
  <property name='units'>
    <list>
      <value>mm</value>
      <value>counts</value>
    </list>
  </property>
</bean>
```

Now instantiate a ScannableGaussian using a predefined Gaussian Spring bean. Spring beans definition of a test Gaussian object:

```
<bean id='testGaussian' class='org.myls.gda.device.scannable.Gaussian'>
  <property name='testGaussian' value='testGaussian' />
  <property name='centre' value='0.0' />
  <property name='width' value='1.0' />
  <property name='height' value='1.0' />
  <property name='noise' value='0.1' />
</bean>
```

This test Gaussian bean can be used to create an instance of a ScannableGaussian using constructor injection with the test Gaussian as a constructor argument:

```
<bean id='scannableGaussian2'>
  <property name='name' value='scannableGaussian2' />
  <constructor-arg ref='testGaussian' />
</bean>
```

## 2.4.2 Exercise

Start with an empty server\_beans.xml file, add Scannable components one by one, and test them in the GDA Jython console (requires server restart to incorporate the new components).

## 2.5 Examples of other Scannable classes and tests in GDA

- DummyMotor: from core: gda.device.motor.DummyMotor
- ScannableMotorTest: from core/test: gda.device.scannable.ScannableMotorTest
- TotalDummyMotor from core (used by test): gda.device.motor.TotalDummyMotor

## 2.6 Demonstrate use of Scannable in terminal

The new components are now available to be controlled from the GDA client.

### 2.6.1 Scan 1D

The example scanables can be scanned and manipulated from the Jython terminal in the GDA GUI.

Scan the example scannable `scannableGaussian0` from -2 to 2 in steps of 0.01:

```
>>> scan scannableGaussian0 -2.0 2.0 0.1
```

Change the width of `scannableGaussian0` from 1 to 2, and rescan:

```
>>> scannableGaussian0.setWidth(2)
>>> scan scannableGaussian0 -2.0 2.0 0.1
```

Change the centre of `scannableGaussian0` to -1.0 and rescan:

```
>>> scannableGaussian0.setCentre(-1)
>>> scan scannableGaussian0 -2.0 2.0 0.1
```

### 2.6.2 Nested scan

Import the demo scannable classes defined in the user's demonstration module `scannableClasses.py` (located in 'documentation/users/scripts', and viewable from from the JythonEditor view):

```
>>> import scannableClasses
>>> from scannableClasses import *
>>> sgw = ScannableGaussianWidth('sgw', scannableGaussian0)
>>> scan sgw 0.2 2.0 0.2 scannableGaussian0 -1.0 1.0 0.02
```

This nested scan has an outer scan which sets the width of the contained scannable Gaussian to different values from 0.2 to 2.0 in steps of 0.2. The inner scannable is then plotted for each width from -1.0 to 1.0 in steps of 0.02



# CLIENT GUI DEVELOPMENT

## 3.1 Introduction

Having written new devices in Java and created instances of them on the server, they can now be examined and controlled from the interactive Jython interpreter. However, the GDA also allows developers to build custom graphical components for direct interaction with the server-side devices. These custom GUI components can be added to the core GDA client. This mechanism allows for a much more flexible means of examining and controlling new devices.

The process of extending the GDA client in this way requires two development steps:

- Writing the GUI component (currently in Swing)
- Setting up the communication between the client-side GUI component and the server-side device

These processes will be illustrated using an example of a simple power supply device, which has two states: 'On' and 'Off'.

## 3.2 Writing the Swing GUI component

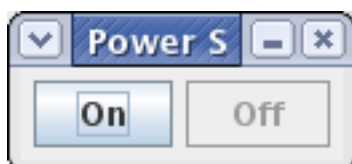
All custom GDA GUI components must extend the GDA class `AcquisitionPanel` (in the `uk.ac.gda.core` plugin, package `gda.gui`). This enables correct behaviour of the new component in the GDA client, and enables some of the components of client-server communication.

The example power supply GUI component extending `AcquisitionPanel` is in the documentation src tree, `org.myls.gda.gui.PowerSupplyPanel`. It comprises two `JButtons`, 'On' and 'Off'. Its behaviour is to toggle the state of the server-side power supply between the two states using the buttons. When the state of the underlying power supply is 'Off', the 'Off' button is disabled, and the 'On' button enabled. Clicking on the 'On' button changes the state of the server-side power supply to 'On' through CORBA-implemented client-server communication. The GUI component is registered as an observer of the power supply, and responds to any changes in state of the server-side device. In this example, the state of the server-side power supply has been changed by the user. The GUI component responds to the changed state by disabling the 'On' `JButton`, and enabling the 'Off' button.

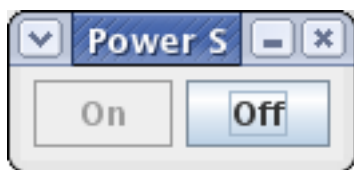
This behaviour is implemented in GDA using the `Observer` and `Observable` interfaces. The `PowerSupplyPanel` registers itself as an `Observer` of the server-side power supply, which sends changes in state back to the `PowerSupplyPanel`.

A standalone application which wraps the `PowerSupplyPanel` component is `org.myls.gda.gui.PowerSupplyTestFrame`, and can be run from the command line or from within Eclipse.

Appearance of the `PowerSupplyPanel` when the power supply is in state 'Off':



Clicking the 'On' button changes the state of the remote power supply to 'On'. This change is detected by the client-side panel, which updates to the set below:



### 3.3 Adding the new component to the GDA client

The new GUI component is added to the GDA client by defining an instance of it in the Spring beans configuration file 'client\_beans.xml' in the documentation/xml directory. This configuration file is for including custom (non-core GDA) components to the GDA client. (Another client configuration file, 'client.xml', is used to define which of the predefined GDA graphical components to include in the client.)

The 'client\_beans.xml' configuration file is a Spring beans container, and follows the Spring beans XML schema. The bean definition for the PowerSupplyPanel is:

```
<bean id='powerSupplyPanel' class='org.myls.gda.gui.PowerSupplyPanel'>
  <property name='name' value='gdaPowerSupplyPanel1' />
  <property name='psuName' value='gdaPowerSupply1' />
</bean>
```

The new view appears in the GDA client as the panel 'gdaPowerSupplyPanel1'.

### 3.4 CORBAising the object

See the corba manual next to this file for more specifics.

#### 3.4.1 Writing the CORBA classes for GUI-server communication

Several generic CORBA classes are provided which external developers can extend. These include CORBA adaptors, Impl classes, and base classes.

#### 3.4.2 Creating CORBA proxies for client-server communication

The new device is now available on the server and can be controlled from the Jython interpreter in the Scripting Terminal view. For example, scannable objects can be scanned, and the result of the scan displayed automatically in plot window.

However, it may be the case that a specialised GUI panel needs to be developed to control and simply the new device. In that case, communication must be set up between the client (GUI) and the object on the server. In GDA, this communication is CORBA-based.

CORBA proxies for custom devices are built using the Ant target 'make-corba-jar'. This target calls 'compile-corba-classes', which in turn calls 'compile-idl-definitions'. This invokes a CORBA idl2java compiler, in this case 'org.jacorb.idl.parser'.

Therefore, for each custom device that has been written, it is also necessary to define an IDL for that class.

An example of an IDL for a simple power supply device is:





# CORBA IN THE GDA

## 4.1 Introduction

This section describes how to create a new object and CORBA-enable it - that is, create the additional files, interfaces and classes needed for the clients to interact with the object remotely.

## 4.2 Writing the Java code

### 4.2.1 Create the Java interface for the object

External hyperlinks, like `gda.device.detector.Phantom`.

### 4.2.2 Write an implementation of your interface

For example `gda.device.detector.phantom.PhantomV73`.

Note that if the interface is `some.package.Xxx`, the implementation should be in `some.package.xxx.SomeClass`.

In the case of the Phantom, the `PhantomV73` class fits into the `Device/Scannable/Detector` hierarchy, but an object implementing the `IPhantomV73Controller` interface is used to actually interact with the hardware (or a simulation of it).

## 4.3 Creating CORBA-specific files

### 4.3.1 Create an IDL that matches the Java interface

For example, `phantom.idl`

A few points:

- Note that whereas the Java interface is called `Phantom`, the CORBA interface is called `CorbaPhantom`.
- Java and CORBA types are different; for example, a Java `int` corresponds to a CORBA `long`.
- Input parameters must be prefixed with `in`; for example: `double getDemandVoltage(in long electrodeNumber)` raises `(device::corba::CorbaDeviceException)`;

### 4.3.2 Compile the IDL to create CORBA classes

(It is no longer necessary to add the IDL file to an Ant script; the `make-corba-jar` target automatically picks up all IDLs.)

From the root of the GDA project, type:

```
$ ant make-corba-jar
```

Or if this fails, try:

```
ant -f build-classic.xml make-corba-jar
```

which will create a new `gda-corba.jar` that will include new classes for your object. For Phantom these classes include:

- `CorbaPhantomOperations` - interface containing the Phantom-specific operations (e.g. `setupForCollection`)
- `CorbaPhantom` - interface representing the CORBA version of Phantom; extends `CorbaPhantomOperations` plus some other CORBA interfaces
- `_CorbaPhantomStub` - implements `CorbaPhantom` and makes the CORBA remote requests
- `CorbaPhantomHelper` - various utility methods for working with `CorbaPhantom` objects

### 4.3.3 Write the CORBA implementation/adaptor classes

These classes must be located in the correct package so they are found.

- The interface for the device will be in `some.package.Xxx`.
- The `ImplFactory` requires the implementation class to be named `some.package.xxx.corba.impl.XxxImpl`.
- The `AdapterFactory`  
`AdapterFactory`] requires the adapter class to be named `some.package.xxx.corba.impl.XxxAdapter`.

#### Implementation class

For Phantom, this is `PhantomImpl`.

The implementation class must extend your CORBA object's POA class (for Phantom, this is called `CorbaPhantomPOA`).

- The class needs two fields: \* The real object - a Phantom in the case of the Phantom. \* A POA field.
- You need a 2-arg constructor which takes the "real" object and the POA. `ImplFactory` will use this constructor.
- Each method that you implement should delegate to the "real" object; any exceptions must be converted into CORBA-specific exceptions (e.g. `DeviceException` to `CorbaDeviceException`). See `PhantomImpl` for examples of how to implement these methods.

#### Adapter class

For Phantom, this is `PhantomAdapter`.

The adapter class may extend other adapter classes but always needs to implement your Java interface (e.g. `Phantom`).

- The class needs three fields: \* A CORBA object (e.g. a `CorbaPhantom` for the Phantom). \* A `NetService`. \* The object's name.

- You need a 3-arg constructor which takes a CORBA object, the object's name, and a NetService. Adapter-Factory will use this constructor.
- Each method that you implement should delegate to the CORBA object; any CORBA exceptions must be converted into corresponding non-CORBA exceptions (e.g. CorbaDeviceException to DeviceException). See PhantomAdapter for examples of how to implement these methods.

## 4.4 How the remote call works

Once the CORBA work has been done, the object can be used like this:

```
MyObject myObject = Finder.getInstance().find("My_Object_Name");
myObject.myMethod("foobar");
```

The way this is handled is as follows:

- myObject.myMethod("foobar") calls the corresponding method in the adapter.
- The adapter calls the CORBA stub.
- The CORBA stub makes the remote call across the network.
- On the server, the corresponding method in the implementation class is called by CORBA.
- The implementation class calls the "real" object.

## 4.5 Reference

Phantom.idl:

```
#ifndef _PHANTOM_IDL_
#define _PHANTOM_IDL_

#include <detector.idl>

module gda {
  module device {
    module detector {
      module phantom {
        module corba {

          /**
           * An interface for a distributed motor class
           */
          interface CorbaPhantom : device::detector::corba::CorbaDetector
          {
            void setUpForCollection(in long numberOfFrames, in long framesPerSecond, in long width, in long
              raises (device::corba::CorbaDeviceException);
            any retrieveData(in long cineNumber, in long start, in long count) raises (device::corba::Corba
              string command(in string commandString) raises (device::corba::CorbaDeviceException);
          };

        };};};};};
      #endif
    }
  }
}
```

ImplFactory:

```
gda.factory.corba.util.ImplFactory
```

AdaptorFactory:

`gda.factory.corba.util.AdaptorFactory`

**PhantomImpl:**

`gda.device.detector.phantom.corba.impl.PhantomImpl`

**PhantomAdaptor:**

`gda.device.detector.phantom.corba.impl.PhantomAdaptor`

# GDA DEMO

## 5.1 Basic commands

To get help:

help

scannable = software abstraction of angles, slits, energy, temperature probe, detector...

pos – show current positions of all scannables

e.g. pos x, pos y, pos z

shows extended syntax – no brackets

Move: pos x 10

ls – look at objects of certain types

e.g. ls Motor

Easy to write dummy scannables, e.g. x/y/z, for testing

## 5.2 Other scannables

**t** shows time since initialisation

**dt** shows time since last data point captured

**w** waits for specified time. e.g. to wait 2 seconds:

```
>>>pos w 2
```

all single-value position so far

multi-input – can move to multi-value position – e.g. pos mi [2, 3]

multi-extra – read-only output values – e.g. pos me

can combine – mie – one input, two (read-only) outputs – pos mie 4

## 5.3 Default detectors

list\_defaults

add\_default pil

remove\_default pil

## 5.4 Beam focusing

fwhm = full width half maximum

minimise fwhmarea = area of spot on detector in pixels

Scan to show the images being plotted:

```
>>> scan f 430 600 20 pil 20
```

To display the images: images plotted on “Data Vector” panel

to focus on region of interest:

```
peak2d.setRoi(50, 50, 150, 150)
```

### 5.4.1 wide scan

```
>>> scan f 430 600 20 pil 20 peak2d
```

(finds 490 as the minimum)

data plotted as it's collected

### 5.4.2 finer scan

::

```
>>> go minval
>>> rscan f -20 20 2.5 pil 20 peak2d
```

(finds 482.5 as the minimum)

### 5.4.3 get feature details

::

```
>>> minval
```

# INDICES AND TABLES

- *Index*
- *Module Index*
- *Search Page*