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About Visual Paradigm for UML

Visual Paradigm for UML (VP-UML) is a powerful, cross-platform and yet the most easy-to-use visual UML modeling and CASE tool. VP-UML provides software developers the cutting edge development platform to build quality applications faster, better and cheaper! It facilitates excellent interoperability with other CASE tools and most of the leading IDEs which excels your entire Model-Code-Deploy development process in this one-stop-shopping solution.

UML Modeling

You can draw all kinds of UML 2.x diagrams in VP-UML, which include:

- Class diagram
- Use case diagram
- Sequence diagram
- Communication diagram
- State machine diagram
- Activity diagram
- Component diagram
- Deployment diagram
- Package diagram
- Object diagram
- Composite structure diagram
- Timing diagram
- Interaction overview diagram

Requirement Modeling

Capture requirements with SysML Requirement Diagram, Use Case Modeling, Textual Analysis, CRC Cards, and create screen mock-up with User Interface designer.

Database Modeling

You can draw the following kinds of diagrams to aid in database modeling:

- Entity Relationship Diagram
 - ORM Diagram (visualize the mapping between object model and data model)
- You can model not only database table, but also stored procedure, triggers, sequence and database view in an ERD.

Besides drawing a diagram from scratch, you can reverse engineer a diagram from an existing database.

Apart from diagramming, you can also synchronize between class diagram and entity relationship diagram to maintain the consistency between them.

SQL generation and execution feature is available for producing and executing SQL statement from model instantly.

Business Process Modeling

You can draw the following kinds of diagrams to aid in business process modeling:

- Business process diagram
- Data flow diagram
- Event-drive process chain diagram
- Process map diagram
- Organization Chart

You can also export Business process diagram to BPEL.

Object-Relational Mapping

Object-Relational Mapping enables you to access relational database in an object relational approach when coding. VP-UML generates object-relational mapping layer which incorporates features such as transaction support, pluggable cache layer, connection pool and customizable SQL statement.

Team Collaboration

For users that work as a team, team collaboration support lets you perform modeling collaboratively and concurrently with any one of the following tools or technologies:

- VP Teamwork Server (Need to buy Visual Paradigm Teamwork Server additionally)
- CVS
- Subversion
- Perforce

Interoperability

The interoperability support allows you to exchange model data with other tools. The following tools are supported:























	Import	Export
Telelogic Modeler		
Rational Rose		
ERwin Data Modeler project		
Rational Software Architect		
Rational DNX		
NetBeans 6.x UML diagrams		
Visio drawing		
BPEL for Oracle workflow engine		
BPEL for JBoss workflow engine		
Diagram (JPG, PNG, SVG, EMF, PDF)		
Microsoft Excel		
EMF based UML2 model		
XMI (1.0, 1.2, 2.1)		
XML (native)		
VP project		
Microsoft Word document (for use case model)		

Table 1-1 List of standard or tools that are covered by interoperability support

Code Engineering

Instant Reverse and Instant Generator are provided for reversing engineering and forward engineering. In addition, the Java Round-Trip engineering support lets you keep code and model in-sync. Below are the type of source code that can be reversed or generated through Instant Reverse and Instant Generator.

	Instant Reverse	Instant Generator
Java	✓	✓
C++	✓	✓
XML Schema	✓	✓
PHP	✓	✓
Python Source	✓	✓
Objective-C	✓	✓
CORBA IDL Source	✓	✓
.NET dll or .exe files (binary)	✓	
CORBA IDL Source	✓	
XML (structure)	✓	
JDBC	✓	
Hibernate	✓	
C#		✓
VB.NET		✓
ODL		✓
ActionScript		✓
Delphi		✓
Perl		✓
Ada95		✓
Ruby		✓

Table 1-2 List of source code supported by Instant Reverse and/or Generator

IDE Integration

Support full software development life-cycle, from analysis to design, and from design to implementation with your most favorite IDE. Below are the supported IDEs:

- Eclipse
- JBuilder
- NetBeans/Sun ONE
- IntelliJ IDEA
- JDeveloper
- WebLogic Workshop

Documentation Generation

Share your design with your customers in popular document formats, including:

- HTML (report generation)
- HTML (project publisher)

- PDF
- Word

Editions

Belows are the kinds of features that can be found in each edition of VP-UML. For the support of specific features, please refer to the Features section.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
UML Support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Requirements Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
User Interface Designer	✓						#
Business Process Modeling	✓						#
Animacian	✓						
Mind Mapping	✓						
Entity Relationship Diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
ORM Diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Database Modeling	✓	✓					
Object-Relational Mapping (Java)	✓	✓					
Object-Relational Mapping (.NET)	✓						
General Visual Modeling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Project Referencing	✓	✓	✓				
Visual Diff	✓	✓	✓				
Design Pattern Support	✓	✓	✓				
Model Element Nicknaming	✓	✓	✓				
Model Transitor	✓	✓	✓				
Style and Formatting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Team Collaboration with VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Team Collaboration with CVS Repository	✓	✓	✓				
Team Collaboration with Subversion Repository	✓	✓	✓				
Team Collaboration with Perforce	✓	✓	✓				
PDF and HTML report generation	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Word report generation	✓	✓	✓				
Project Publisher	✓	✓	✓				
Ad Hoc report creation	✓	✓	✓				
Printing	✓	✓	✓	✓	+	*	
IDE Integrations	✓	✓					
Reverse Engineering	✓	✓	✓				
Code Generation	✓	✓	✓				
State Machine Diagram Code Generation	✓	✓					
Java Round Trip Engineering	✓	✓					

- + This feature is available but the single watermark will be shown.
- * The feature is available but the single watermark will be shown when the project has one diagram per diagram type. And the pattern watermark will be shown when the project has more than one diagram per diagram type.
- # The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Features

UML Support

Improve modeling efficiency with this easy-to-use, feature-rich and reliable UML 2.1 modeling tool.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Class diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Use case diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Sequence diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Communication diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
State machine diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Activity diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Component diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Deployment diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Package diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Object diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Composite structure diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Timing diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Interaction overview diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Use case detail editor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Use case flow-of-events listing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Generate sequence diagrams from flow of events lists	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Select attribute's getter or setter as call message's action	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Business model use case support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-4 UML Supports in different editions of VP-UML

Requirements Management

Capture requirements with SysML Requirement Diagram, Use Case Modeling, Textual Analysis, CRC and more!

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Requirement diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Textual analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
CRC Cards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
User interface designer	✓						#
Identify candidate activity and action by textual analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Define and customize requirement types	✓	✓	✓				
Display full set of requirements in tabular view	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Support generating ID for Requirements	✓	✓	✓				

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-5 Requirements management support in different editions of VP-UML

Business Process Modeling

Visualize, understand and improve your business process with the most comprehensive BPMN tool.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Business process diagram	✓						#
Data flow diagram	✓						#
Event-driven process chain diagram	✓						#
Process map diagram	✓						#
Export business process diagrams to BPEL	✓						
Identify candidate business process elements using textual analysis	✓						
Automatically stretch pools and lanes to fit diagram	✓						
Smart routing for connecting objects	✓						
Extend business process model with stereotype and tagged value	✓						
Set state for data object	✓						
Organization chart	✓						#
Relocate a branch of unit through drag and drop	✓						
Nested lanes support	✓						#

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-6 Business Process modeling support in different editions of VP-UML

Animacian

A set of tools to help animating paths in a diagram, or to export animation to flash for further analysis.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Animate business process using Animacian	✓						
Animate sequence diagram using Animacian	✓						
Animate activity diagram using Animacian	✓						
Travel along execution path with slider	✓						
Step forward and backward in an animation	✓						
Auto validate execution path	✓						
Auto calculate all possible execution paths	✓						
Eliminate paths using filter	✓						
Dim non-execution path	✓						
Support Full and Compact Mode	✓						
Protect diagram when animating	✓						#
Export selected path to flash format	✓						
Animate and navigate animation in exported flash	✓						#

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-7 Animacian support in different editions of VP-UML

Mind Mapping

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Mind map diagram	✓						
Create link relationships between nodes	✓						
Smart layout for mind mapping nodes and diagram	✓						

Table 1-8 Mind Mapping support in different editions of VP-UML

Database Modeling

Enhance database documentation quality with sophisticated ERD and Object-Relational Mapping diagrams.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Entity relationship diagram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
ORM diagrams	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Reverse engineer existing databases to entity relationship diagrams (ERDs)	✓	✓					
Generate and execute database schema (DDLs)	✓	✓					
Conceptual, logical and physical ERD support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Reverse engineer stored procedures to ERDs	✓	✓					
Foreign key auto-naming	✓	✓					
Define PK naming pattern	✓	✓					
Define FK relationship naming pattern	✓	✓					
Model primary key in object model by using the <<PK>> stereotype	✓	✓					
Download database drivers automatically	✓	✓					#
Display database architecture in object-relational mapping (ORM) pane	✓	✓					
Customizable SQL generation	✓	✓					#
Generate class diagrams from ERDs	✓	✓					
Generate ERDs from class diagrams	✓	✓					
Select target diagram when first synchronized between class diagram and ERD	✓	✓					
Jump between ORM class and entity	✓	✓					
Generate and reverse engineer database support for Oracle schema	✓	✓					
Generate or reverse engineer user-defined database types	✓	✓					
Database trigger and stored procedure modeling	✓	✓					
Reverse engineer DDL models to ERD models	✓	✓					
Database trigger and stored procedure generation and reversal	✓	✓					
Unique and Index support for entities	✓	✓					
Convert a normal association to ORM association	✓	✓					
Support AbstractPersistable class for generating non ORM super class attributes	✓	✓					
Configurable generated SQL statements in upper or lower case	✓	✓					
Model and generate DB Sequence (Oracle and DB2 only)	✓	✓					

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-9 Database modeling support in different editions of VP-UML

Object-Relational Mapping

Know how to manipulate objects in Java, .NET and PHP? Then you now know how to access relational databases. No more tedious database programming! Just leave it to us.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Java ORM code generation	✓	✓					
.NET ORM code generation	✓						
PHP ORM code generation	✓						
Lazy collection fetching	✓	✓					
Database view support	✓	✓					
Custom ID generator support	✓	✓					
Map single classes to multiple tables	✓	✓					
Custom query support	✓	✓					
Automatic array table generation	✓	✓					
Criteria class generation	✓	✓					
DAO code generation	✓	✓					
Factory code generation	✓	✓					
POJO code generation	✓	✓					
Optional library selection	✓	✓					
Hibernate annotation support in ORM persistence	✓	✓					
Generate Hibernate version tags for optimistic concurrency control	✓	✓					
Formula support for ORM attribute	✓	✓					
User defined exception support in error handling	✓	✓					
Define default type mapping between database column and class attribute	✓	✓					
Configurable naming pattern for synchronization between Class Diagram and ERD	✓	✓					

Table 1-10 Object Relational Mapping support in different editions of VP-UML

Visual Modeling

Improve the user-friendliness of drawing diagrams, thus speed up the time need to spend on diagramming.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Reference other projects' model elements	✓	✓	✓				
Freehand shape support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Justify shape name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Support enable or disable minimum shape size	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Layer support to show/hide set of shape with single click	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Support showing line jump in Arc, Square, Skip or normal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Align Connector Caption Base on Connector Orientation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Annotation with callout shapes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Annotation with freehand shapes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Organize model elements and diagrams using Model Explorer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bookmark support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Handi-Selection tool	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Customizable data types for use with multiple programming languages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Overview diagrams	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Resource-centric interface	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Model sharing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Cut, copy and paste	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Copy diagrams as images for use in other applications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Undo and redo options	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mouse gestures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Reverse connector direction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Group creation support	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Jump to feature for selecting a particular shape or model	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quick connect feature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Easy navigation to connected elements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Model commenting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Duplicate shapes and models	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Selectable/non-selectable toggling for shapes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Diagram locking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Reference to any type of artifact	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Advanced file and directory selector	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Visual Diff

A set of tools that help to compare diagrams, and identify their differences.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Compare and show difference between diagrams visually	✓	✓	✓				
Support compare by name, id and transitor options	✓	✓	✓				
Compare view, model element or both kinds of properties	✓	✓	✓				
Filter result by displaying all, addition, modification or deletion of items	✓	✓	✓				

Table 1-12 Support of Visual Diff in different editions of VP-UML

Design Pattern Support

Define a pattern and save it for future use, or share with team members for making the design consistent.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Design pattern support for class diagrams	✓	✓	✓				
Full Gang of Four (GOF) design patterns support	✓	✓	✓				
Define pattern with a configurable number of subclasses	✓	✓	✓				
Define pattern with a configurable number of attributes and operations	✓	✓	✓				
Define pattern with implementation hierarchy	✓	✓	✓				
Define pattern with automatically named association end	✓	✓	✓				
Automatically rename elements in pattern	✓	✓	✓				
Design pattern support for sequence diagrams	✓	✓	✓				
Design pattern support for all UML diagram types	✓	✓	✓				
Design pattern support for entity relationship diagrams	✓	✓	✓				
Design pattern support for business process diagrams	✓						
Sharing Design Patterns through team collaboration support	✓	✓	✓				

Table 1-13 Design Pattern support in different editions of VP-UML

Model Element Nicknaming

Define nickname for a set of models.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Assign nicknames to model elements	✓	✓	✓				

Table 1-14 Model element nicknaming in different editions of VP-UML

Model Transitor

Setup and maintain transition between models through the Model Transitor

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Generate and link model elements	✓	✓	✓				
Trace the origin of model elements (model traceability)	✓	✓	✓				
Trace the origin of model elements (model traceability)	✓	✓	✓				
Navigate between operation and sequence diagram	✓	✓	✓				
Transit Entity relationship diagram from Conceptual to Logical to Physical	✓	✓	✓				

Table 1-15 Model Transitor support in different editions of VP-UML

Style and Formatting

Define and apply style and formatting to shapes.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Manage and apply styles within project	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Customizable shape style and formatting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Image incorporation in diagrams	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Stereotyped element appearance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Rich text documentation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Add rich text elements to diagrams	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Shape format copier	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Enrich model documentation with images	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#
Save/load template for model documentation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Display stereotyped model element as image icon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	#

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-16 Style and Formatting support in different editions of VP-UML

Team Collaboration with VP Teamwork Server

Perform modeling collaboratively and concurrently with the VP Teamwork Server.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Concurrent and collaborative modeling with VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Import projects to VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
View projects from VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			#
Commit project changes to VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Update local project copy using VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Review past revisions using VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			#
Compare past revisions using VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			#
Undo committed changes by reverting revisions	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Detect and resolve conflicts using VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Branch and tag projects using VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Merge branch changes using VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Export multiple revisions from VP Teamwork Server	✓	✓					
Run VP Teamwork Server on common Java web servers							
Element based revision history							
Preview local and server changes before commit or update							
The feature is available but unable to make changes.							

Table 1-17 Support of Teamwork Collaboration with Teamwork Server in different editions of VP-UML

Team Collaboration with CVS Repository

Perform modeling collaboratively and concurrently with CVS.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Concurrent and collaborative modeling with CVS Repository							
Import projects to CVS Repository							
View projects from CVS Repository							
Commit project changes to CVS Repository							
Update local project copy using CVS Repository							
Review past revisions using CVS Repository							
Compare past revisions using CVS Repository							
Undo committed changes by reverting revisions							
Detect and resolve conflicts using CVS Repository							
Branch and tag projects using CVS Repository							
Merge branch changes using CVS Repository							
Export multiple revisions from CVS Repository							
Element based revision history							
Preview local and server changes before commit or update							
The feature is available but unable to make changes.							

Table 1-18 Support of Teamwork Collaboration with CVS Repository in different editions of VP-UML

Team Collaboration with Subversion Repository

Perform modeling collaboratively and concurrently with Subversion.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Concurrent and collaborative modeling with Subversion Repository							
Import projects to Subversion Repository							
View projects from Subversion Repository							
Commit project changes to Subversion Repository							
Update local project copy using Subversion Repository							
Review past revisions using Subversion Repository							
Compare past revisions using Subversion Repository							
Undo committed changes by reverting revisions							
Detect and resolve conflicts using Subversion Repository							
Branch and tag projects using Subversion Repository							
Merge branch changes using Subversion Repository							
Export multiple revisions from Subversion Repository							
Element based revision history							
Preview local and server changes before commit or update							
The feature is available but unable to make changes.							

Table 1-19 Support of Teamwork Collaboration with Subversion Repository in different editions of VP-UML

Team Collaboration with Perforce

Perform modeling collaboratively and concurrently with the Perforce.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Concurrent and collaborative modeling with Perforce Repository							
Import projects to Perforce Repository							
View projects from Perforce Repository							
Commit project changes to Perforce Repository							
Update local project copy using Perforce Repository							
Review past revisions using Perforce Repository							
Compare past revisions using Perforce Repository							
Undo committed changes by reverting revisions							
Detect and resolve conflicts using Perforce Repository							
Branch and tag projects using Perforce Repository							
Merge branch changes using Perforce Repository							
Export multiple revisions from Perforce Repository							
Element based revision history							
Preview local and server changes before commit or update							
The feature is available but unable to make changes.							

Table 1-20 Support of Teamwork Collaboration with Perforce in different editions of VP-UML

Documentation Generation

Share your design with your customers in popular document formats (PDF, HTML and MS Word).

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
PDF report generation							
MS Word report generation [1]							
HTML report generation							
Project publisher							
Ad Hoc report creation [1]							
Intelligent element sorting during report generation							

[1] This feature is only available for the Windows platform.

Table 1-21 Documentation generation support in different editions of VP-UML

Printing

Print out diagrams using the Print features.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Print multiple diagrams							
Preview printable pages							
Print clip marks							
Page margin, size and orientation alteration support							
Fit-to-pages option							
Fit-to-ratio option							
Customizable page header and footer							
Project name and diagram name display in header or footer							
Print with frame or border support							
Toggle gradient color printing							
Quick print support							

This feature is available but the single watermark will be shown.

The feature is available but the single watermark will be shown when the project has one diagram per diagram type. And the pattern watermark will be shown when the project has more than one diagram per diagram type.

Table 1-22 Printing support in different editions of VP-UML

IDE Integrations

Support full software development life-cycle, from analysis to design, and from design to implementation with your most favorite IDE.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Activate full UML environment from your favorite IDE							
Automatic code and model synchronization							
Simple integration of any IDE							
Import existing VP-UML project to IDE							
Integration with Eclipse							
Integration with NetBeans							
Integration with IntelliJ IDEA							
Integration with WebLogic Workshop							
Integration with Borland JBuilder							
Integration with Oracle JDeveloper							
Multilingual support in IDE integration							

Table 1-23 IDE integration support in different editions of VP-UML

Reverse Engineering

Reverse engineer UML models from source code.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Reverse engineer source code or executables to class diagrams using Instant Reverse feature							
Reverse engineer Java source code, classes and .jar files							
Reverse engineer C++ source code							
Reverse engineer .NET .dll and .exe files							
Reverse engineer CORBA IDL source code							
Reverse engineer Ada 9x source code							
Reverse engineer XML							
Reverse engineer XML Schema							
Reverse engineer databases with JDBC							
Reverse engineer Hibernate mapping files							
Reverse engineer PHP 5.0 source code							
Reverse engineer Python							
On-demand Java reverse engineering							
Template parameter support							

Table 1-24 Reverse Engineering support in different editions of VP-UML

Code Generation

Generate various kind of source code from class models.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Instantly generate source code from class diagrams							
Generate Java source code							
Generate C# source code							
Generate VB.NET source code							
Generate PHP 5.0 source code							
Generate Object Definition Language source code							
Generate Flash ActionScript 3.0 source code							
Generate IDL source code							
Generate C++ source code							
Generate Delphi source code							
Generate Perl source code							
Generate XML Schema source code							
Generate Python source code							
Generate Objective-C source code							
Generate Ada source code							
Generate Ruby source code							
Template parameter support							
Template support for generating source code with generic constructs							
Customizable source code generation							

Table 1-25 Code generation support in different editions of VP-UML

State Machine Diagram Code Generation

Generate code from a state machine diagram for state machine.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Generate Java source code from state diagram							
Generate C++ source code from state diagram							
Generate C# source code from state diagram							
Generate VB.NET source code from state diagram							

Table 1-26 State Machine Diagram code generation support in different editions of VP-UML

Java Round-Trip Engineering

Update between UML class models and Java source code with the round-trip engineering functionalities.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Reverse engineer Java source code to class diagram							
Update Java source code based on class diagram							

Table 1-27 Java Round-Trip support in different editions of VP-UML

Shape Editor

Create domain specific shapes with Shape Editor to use in diagrams.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Design arbitrary shapes							
Import SVG shapes							
Incorporate different shapes into UML diagram							
Organize shapes by gallery, category and stencil							
Advanced shape design capabilities							

Table 1-28 Shape Editor support in different editions of VP-UML

Layout Facilities

Tidy up diagram shapes content by performing layout with several mouse actions.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Automatic diagram layouts							
Shape alignment and centering							
Uniform shape width and height maintenance							
Automatic shape distribution							

Table 1-29 Layout support in different editions of VP-UML

Interoperability

Exchange UML diagrams and models with other tools with industrial standard representation.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Import Telelogic Modeler project files							
Import and export EMF based UML2 model							
Command-line operations							
Import and export XML 1.0, 1.2 and 2.1							
Import and export XML							
Import and export VP project file format							
Import and export use case model to MS Word							
Import Rational Rose project files							
Import ERwin data modeler project files [2]							
Generate BPEL code for Oracle workflow engine							
Generate BPEL code for JBoss workflow engine							
Export diagrams as JPG, PNG, SVG and EMF image files							
Export diagrams as PDFs							
Slice exported diagrams into smaller segments							
Import Rational Software Architect files							
Import Rational DNX							
Import NetBeans 6.x UML diagrams							
Copy diagram elements as XML							
Import Visio drawings into Visual Paradigm							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for use case diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for class diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for sequence diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for communication diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for state machine diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for activity diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for component diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for deployment diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for package diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for object diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for composite structure diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for interaction overview diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for requirement diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for basic diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for crc card diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for entity relationship diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for orm diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for business process diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for data flow diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for epc diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for process map diagram							
Import and export Microsoft Excel file for organization chart							

Intuitive User Interface

User friendly user interface to let you achieve tasks effortlessly.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Group diagrams by category							
Advanced property pane							
Dockable user interface windows							
New project generation using predefined templates							
Easy-to-use "New Diagram" dialog							
Flexible zooming							
Palette-style toolbar							
Collapsible toolbar							
Display tool names for toolbar buttons							
Expand grouped toolbar buttons							
Display various diagram categories in toolbar							
Display stereotyped model types in toolbar							
Numerous looks-and-feels							
Import user preferences from existing workspaces							
Multilingual support							
Searchable options							
Customizable program shortcuts							

The feature is available but unable to make changes.

Table 1-31 Support of 'intuitive user interface' in different editions of VP-UML

Automatic Updates

Keep VP-UML up-to-date with the automatic updates features.

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Automatic online updating							
Maintain local update server with update synchronizer							

Table 1-32 Support of 'automatic updates' in different editions of VP-UML

Open Architecture

Extend VP-UML's functionalities using plug-in

	Enterprise	Professional	Standard	Modeler	Personal	Community	Viewer
Plug-in support (Java)							
VP model and XML interaction							

Table 1-33 Support of 'open architect' in different editions of VP-UML

Licensing

Vp-UML need to run with a valid license key. A license key of a higher edition can be used on a lower edition. For example, you can run Standard Edition of VP-UML with Professional Edition of VP-UML key.

VP-UML also provides a 30-days evaluation key for trial. After the evaluation key expires, you can purchase the full license from our website or resellers, or un-install the program.

The license key for Community Edition will not expire. However, Community Edition cannot be used for commercial purposes.

Importing Single-Seat License Key

A Visual Paradigm's Single Seat (developer based) license allows a licensee to install the software on more than one machine, such as desktop and notebook, which belong to the licensee only. As the license is developer based, the software must be used by the licensee only, without running more than one instance concurrently. When you run VP-UML the first time, the **License Key Manager** pops up to let you import the license key.

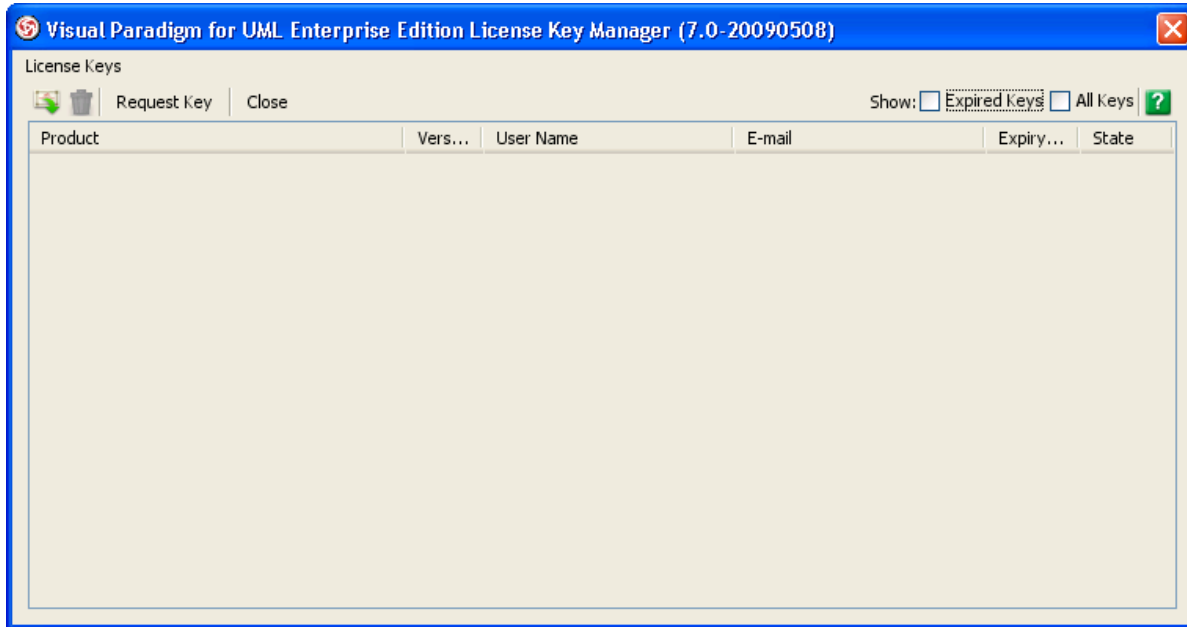


Figure 1-1 License Key Manager

NOTE: To start License Key Manager in VP-UML, select **Tools > Key Manager...** from the main menu.

To import a single-seat key, select **License Keys > Import...** from the menu. In the **Import License Key** dialog box, specify the filepath of the key and press **OK** to confirm.

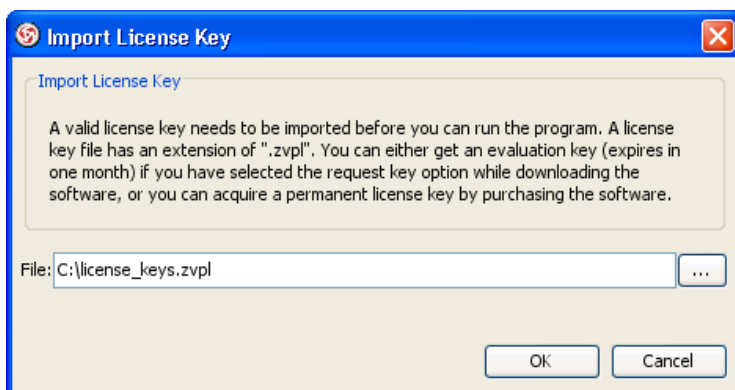


Figure 1-2 Entering the filepath of license key

If the imported key is valid, information of key will appear in the **License Key Manager**.

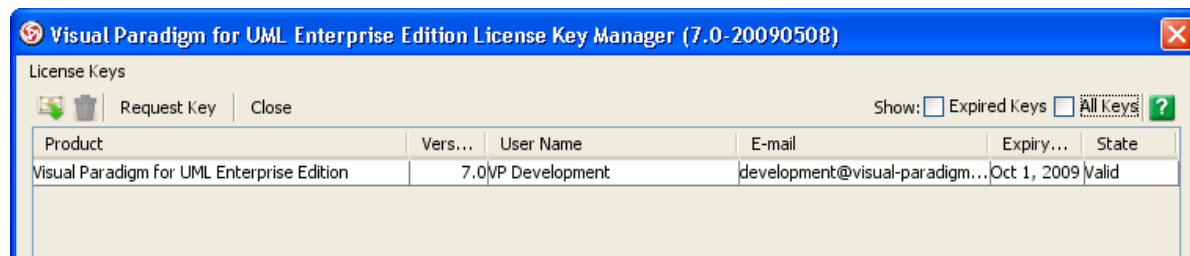


Figure 1-3 License key is imported

Working with Floating License Server

Before you use VP-UML with a floating license key, your machine need to access to the license server via LAN to acquire a license key first. For more details, you can refer to the Floating License Server Installation Guide about floating license server installation for more details.

Configuring Floating License Server

Floating license need to be acquired from server, through the **License Key Manager**. When you start VP-UML the first time, the **License Key Manager** will show up automatically. From the **License Key Manager**, select **License Keys > Floating License > Configure...** in the menu.

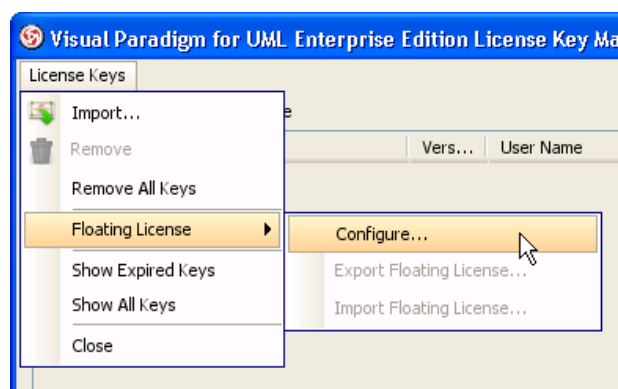


Figure 1-4 To confirm floating license

NOTE: To start License Key Manager in VP-UML, select **Tools > Key Manager...** from the main menu.

In the configuration page, specify the host IP and adjust the port (if necessary). You may need to specify the access code if it has been defined in floating license server. You should contact your administrator about this matter.

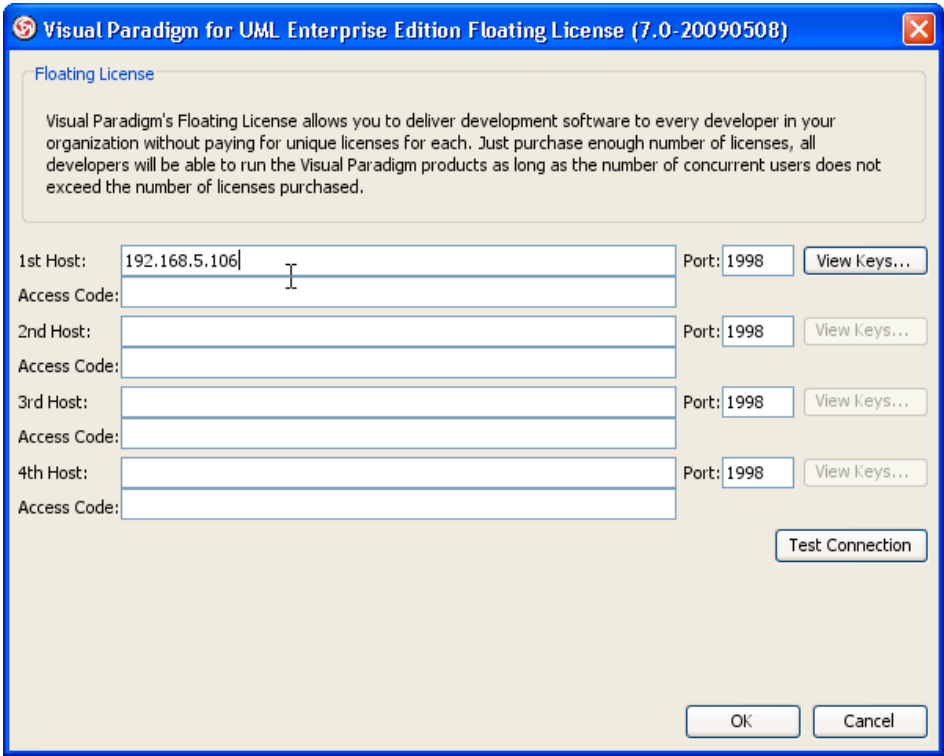


Figure 1-5 Specifying host of license server

In order to verify the connection, press **Test Connection**. Alternatively, you may click on the **View Keys** button to see how many keys are available in server.

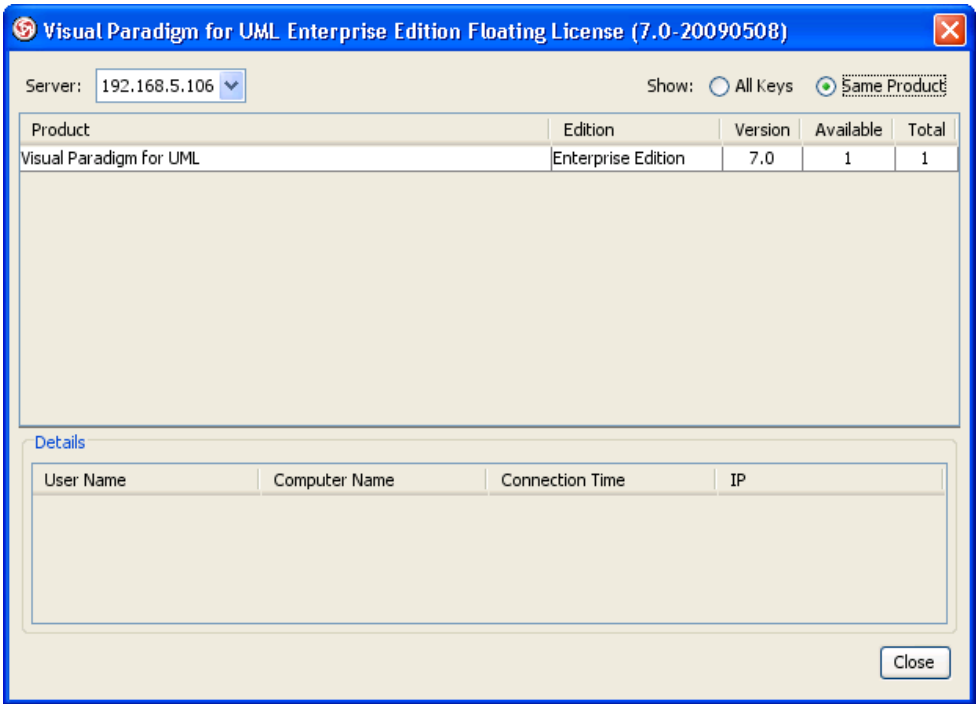


Figure 1-6 Viewing license in license server

Once the configuration is done correctly, license key will be acquired from license server. By closing the **License Key Manager**, VP-UML will start.

Exporting Floating License Key from Server

In order to acquire a floating license key, you must have access to the floating license server machine through network. If you need to use VP-UML offline, which means, at a location that cannot reach the server machine (e.g. when having a meeting outside the office), you can export a floating license keys to your laptop for running VP-UML with a local license key. Once a key has been exported from server, the number of keys in the server will decrease by one. The volume will reset once you have imported the licence key back to the server.

To export floating license key, start the **License Key Manager** by selecting **Tools > Key Manager...** in the main menu of VP-UML, and select **License Keys > Floating License > Export Floating License...** in the menu of **License Key Manager**.

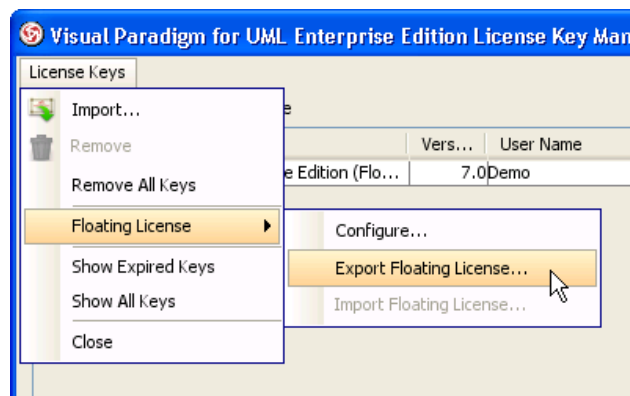


Figure 1-7 To export floating license key

A message appears informing you about the export of license key.

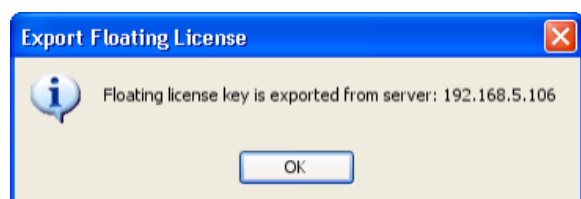


Figure 1-8 Floating license key exported

From the moment the key is exported from server, you do not need to connect to the license server anymore until the moment you import the key back to the server.

Importing Floating License Key to Server

To import an exported floating license key back to license server, start the License Key Manager by selecting **Tools > Key Manager...** in the main menu of VP-UML, and select **License Keys > Floating License > Import Floating License...** in the menu of **License Key Manager**.

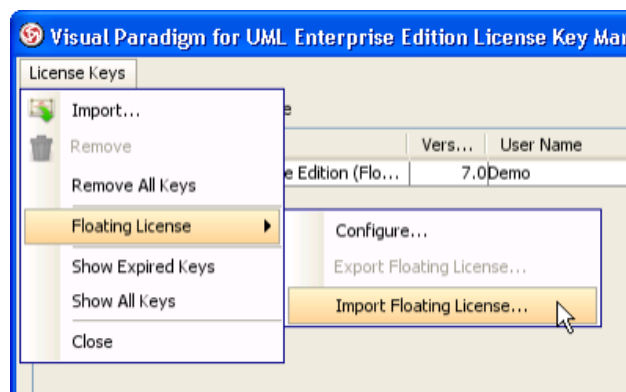


Figure 1-9 To import floating license key

In the **Import Floating License Key** dialog box, select the key you need to import and click **OK** to confirm.

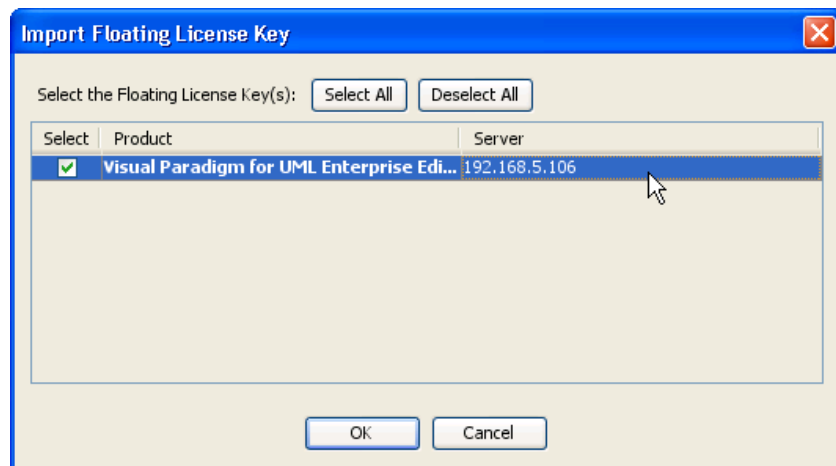


Figure 1-10 Select the license key to import

This finished importing the key back to server.

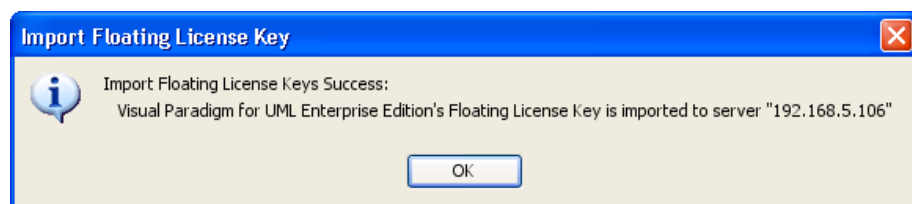


Figure 1-11 Floating license key is imported

Switching from Evaluation License Key to Purchased License Key

An evaluation key is required for evaluating VP-UML. But once you have purchased, you will receive a purchased license key from Visual Paradigm. In order to make the purchased key take effect, you need to remove the evaluation keys, then import the purchased license key. To switching from an evaluation license key to a purchased license key:

1. Start VP-UML.
2. Start the **License Key Manager** by selecting **Tools > Key Manager...** from the main menu.

NOTE: If your evaluation has expired, you can skip this step as the **License Key Manager** was shown when starting VP-UML (step 1) due to no valid license key was found.

3. Remove all license keys by selecting **License Keys > Remove All Keys** from the menu of **License Key Manager**.

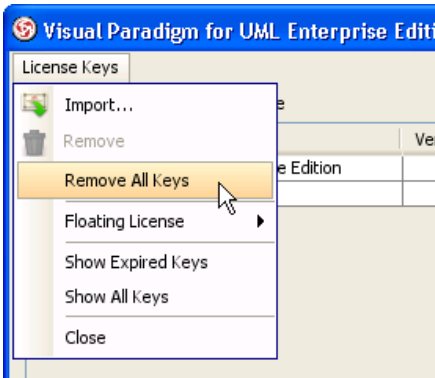


Figure 1-12 To remove all keys in License Key Manager

This cause all the keys to be removed from the **License Key Manager**. Therefore, you should not see any entry in the manager.

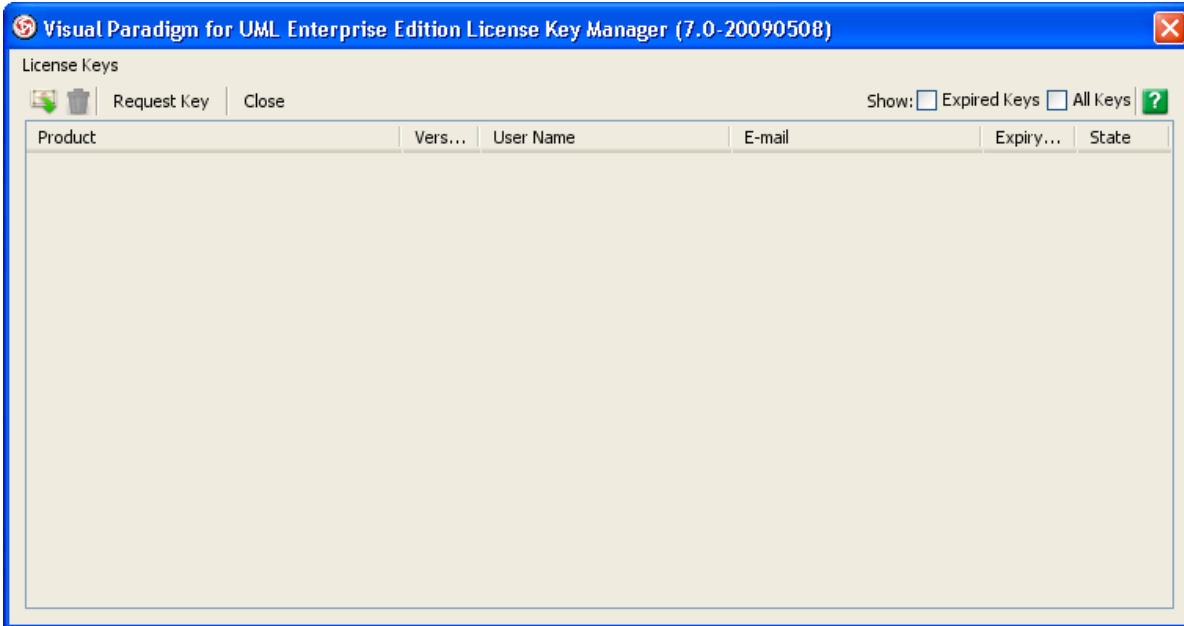


Figure 1-13 Keys are removed in License Key Manager

4. You can import the purchased license key now. For single-seat key user, select **License Keys > Import...**, then specify the filepath of the purchased license key. For floating license user, configure the license server connection by selecting **License Keys > Floating License > Configure...** from the menu. For details, refer to the previous section.

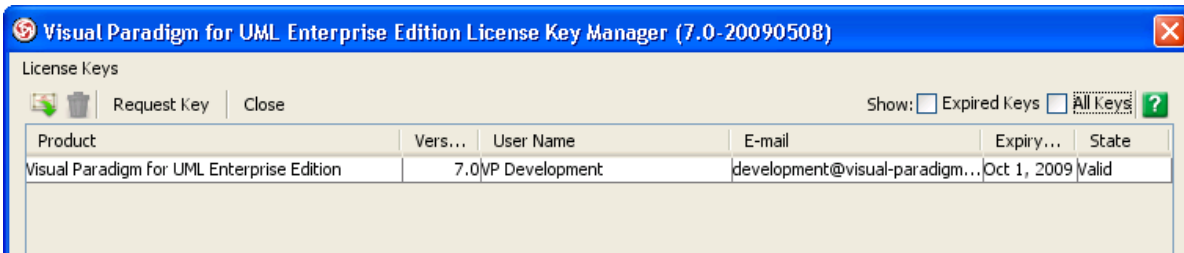


Figure 1-14 Purchased license key is imported

Various Licensing Options

Single Seat License

Visual Paradigm's single-seat (team-member-based) license allows a licensee to install the software on a computer that belongs, and provides sole access, to the named user only. Since the license is team-member-based, the software must be used by the licensee only, without running more than one instance concurrently. The single-seat license only allows installation on a maximum of three computers.

Floating License

The floating license supports sharing of the pool of licenses among your team. Instead of purchasing a single-seat license for each team member, optimize your budget by purchasing floating licenses for the maximum number of simultaneous software users or access points. This approach allows greater flexibility in using our software. Users can then export the license files to a laptop to use the software offsite (to deliver a presentation, for example), and then import the license back to the server at a later time.

In order to work with the floating license, installation of a floating license server that stores the license key file(s) and also automatically manages access requests from clients is required. The client must enable the connection to the license server when requesting access to the software.

For more information about floating licenses, please visit
<http://www.visual-paradigm.com/shop/floatinglicense.jsp>.

Academic License

Academic licenses are available for higher education, with the aim of providing free site licenses for the teaching of software engineering. Educational institutions that join the Academic Partners Program are entitled to free licenses for the Standard Edition of Visual Paradigm's software, which can then be used solely for educational purposes. The academic license is not limited to use on campus, but can also be used at home by students and teachers.

For more information about academic licenses, please visit
<http://www.visual-paradigm.com/partner/academic/>.

Software Maintenance

The Visual Paradigm Software Maintenance package includes both version upgrades and technical support services for our customers. The following benefits are all included in the Visual Paradigm Software Maintenance package.

Version Upgrades

From time to time, Visual Paradigm releases new versions of its software. Normally there are two or three versions released every year, with each new version having around five to ten distinct new features as well as a number of improvements. The easiest way to get the latest version from Visual Paradigm is to purchase the software maintenance package. Both minor upgrade (e.g., 6.1 to 6.1 SP1) and major upgrade (e.g., 7.0 to 7.1 or 8.0) of Visual Paradigm products are included in the software maintenance package, thus entitling you to get all of the version upgrades issued within the software maintenance period.

Technical Support

You and your team members can submit technical support tickets to our Technical Support Team at <http://www.visual-paradigm.com/support/technicalsupport.jsp>

Our Technical Support Team will respond to your message within one working day. Normally, you will receive our response by email within a few hours.

Visual Paradigm is committed to delivering extraordinary technical support to our customers. Our Technical Support Team employs the following technologies to back up our products.

Email with text and screen shot attachments

In most cases we can provide assistance by guiding you with the aid of screen shots.

LIVE Help

Our Technical Support Team uses a real-time, web-based chat program to discuss the problem with you directly.

Flash Demo

Sometimes, a short movie is more descriptive than a thousand words. If the answer to your question is complex, we can prepare a short Flash demonstration to guide you in resolving your difficulty.

Secure Online Sessions

We can schedule an online meeting with you to take an interactive look at your issue. Online meetings are held using a secure Internet connection. During the meeting, our team can remotely access and operate your PC while speaking with you by telephone or while chatting with you using the built-in chat program.

Telephone

You can leave a callback request at the following URL. Our Technical Support Team will return your call as soon as possible. To make a call, visit: <http://www.visual-paradigm.com/support/callme.jsp>

Price

Software maintenance is purchased in year-long terms (e.g., June 20, 2007 to June 19, 2008).

If you decide to purchase the software maintenance package with your product, or if you decide to extend a current maintenance contract, the yearly cost is 20% of the product list price. To take advantage of this 20% offer, you must extend your maintenance contract at least one week prior to its expiration date.

If you decide to purchase a software maintenance package separately, the yearly cost is 30% of the product list price.

You can purchase software maintenance to cover up to three years from the date of purchase.

Detailed software maintenance package pricing is listed below.

Single Seat License

Prices are provided in US dollar

Edition	1 Year Maintenance (extend current maintenance)	1 Year Maintenance (buy maintenance separately)
Enterprise	\$279.5	\$419.5
Professional	\$139.5	\$209.5
Standard	\$59.5	\$89.5
Modeler	\$19.5	\$29.5
Personal	\$11.5	\$17.5
Community	not applicable	not applicable
Viewer	not applicable	not applicable

The above software maintenance contract prices are for 1 year only.

Table 1-34 Price for single-seat license

Floating License

Prices are provided in US dollar

Edition	1 Year Maintenance (extend current maintenance)	1 Year Maintenance (buy maintenance separately)
Enterprise	\$363.5	\$545.5
Professional	\$181.5	\$272.5
Standard	\$77.5	\$116.5
Modeler	\$25.5	\$38.5
Personal	not applicable	not applicable
Community	not applicable	not applicable
Viewer	not applicable	not applicable

The above software maintenance contract prices are for 1 year only.

Table 1-35 Price for floating license

System Requirements

Hardware Requirements

- Intel Pentium III Compatible Processor at 1.0 GHz or higher.
- Minimum 512MB RAM, but 1.0 GB is recommended.
- Minimum 400MB disk space.
- Microsoft Windows (98, 2000, XP, or Vista), Linux, Mac OS X, Solaris or all other Java-enabled platforms.

IDE Requirements (for IDE integration)

- Eclipse 3 or above
- IntelliJ IDEA 4 or above (7.0 ready)
- JBuilder 9 or above
- JDeveloper 10g (10.1.2)
- NetBeans 4.0 or above (5.0 ready)
- Sun Studio Enterprise
- WebLogic Workshop 8.1

Using Installer (.exe)

1. Execute the downloaded VP Suite installer file. The setup wizard appear as below.



Figure 2-1 VP Suite Welcome screen

2. Click **Next** to proceed to the License agreement page.
3. Read through the License Agreement carefully. Make sure you accept the terms before continuing with the installation. If you accept the agreement, select I accept the agreement and click **Next >** to proceed to the **Select Destination Directory** page.

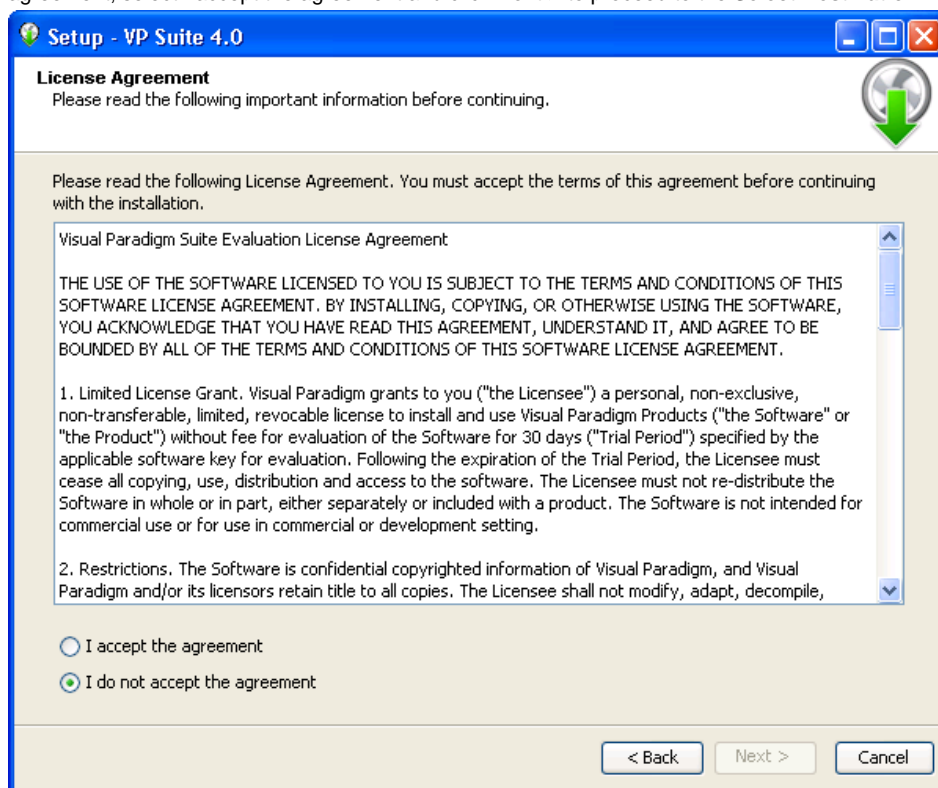


Figure 2-2 The License Agreement

4. Specify the directory for installing VP Suite. Click **Next >** to proceed to the next page.

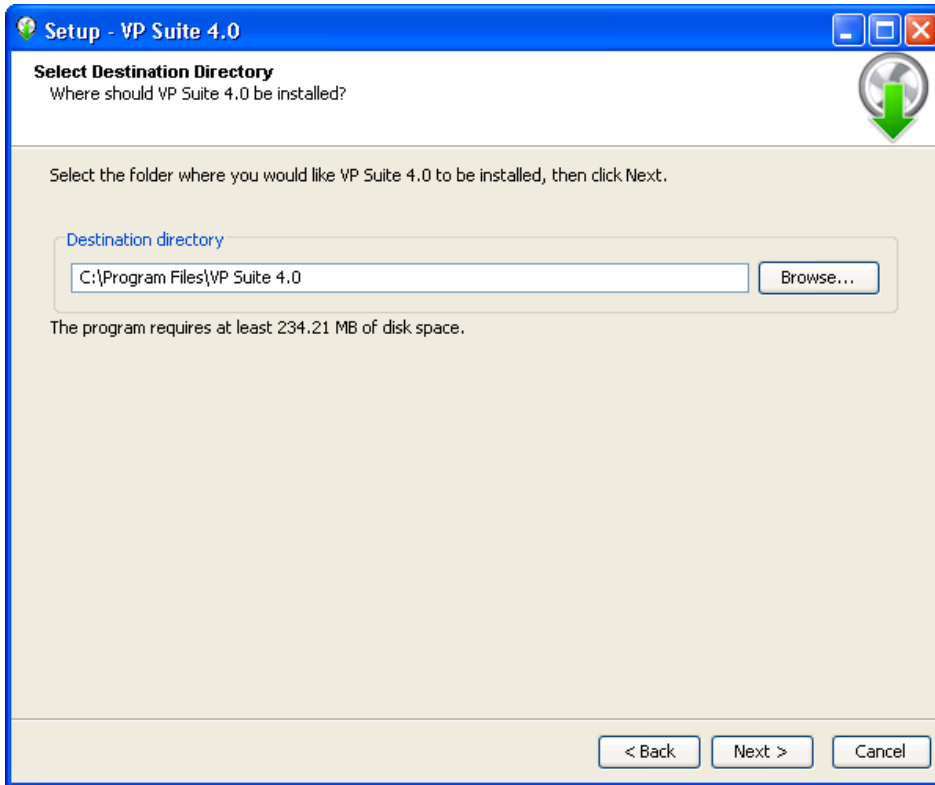


Figure 2-3 The Select Destination Directory page

5. Specify the name of the Start Menu folder that will be used to store the shortcuts. Keep **Create shortcuts for all users** checked if you want the shortcut to be available in all the user accounts in the machine. Click **Next >** to proceed.

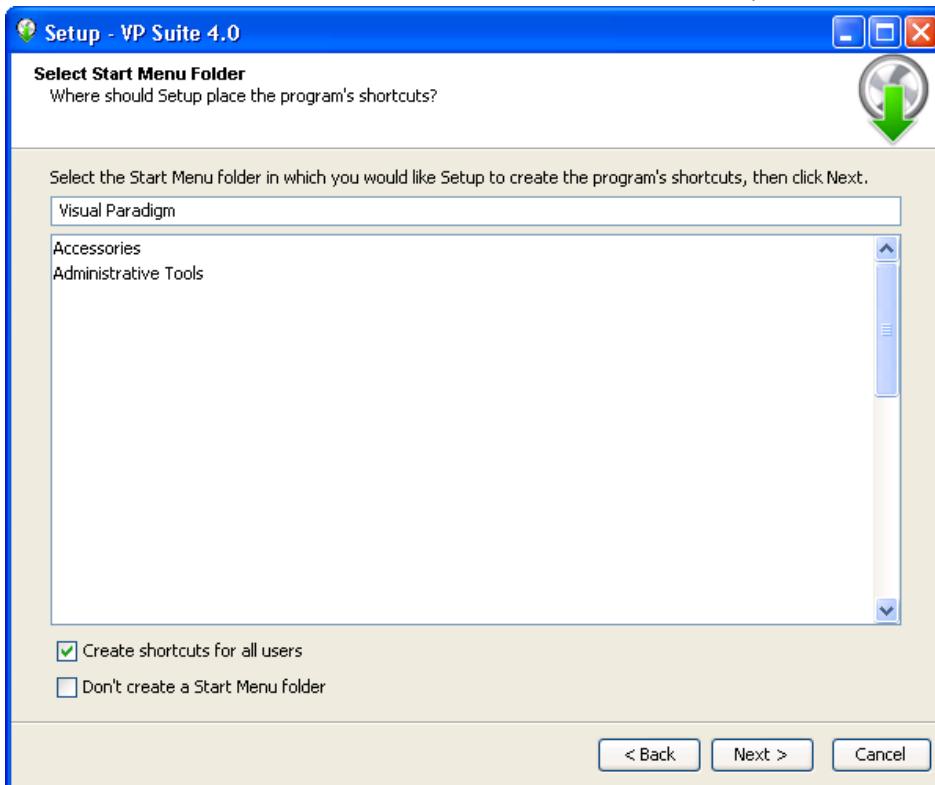


Figure 2-4 The Select Start Menu Folder page

6. In the File Association page, keep **Visual Paradigm Project (*.vpp)** and **Visual Paradigm License File (*.zvpl)** checked if you want your system able to open the project file and the license key file. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product selection page.

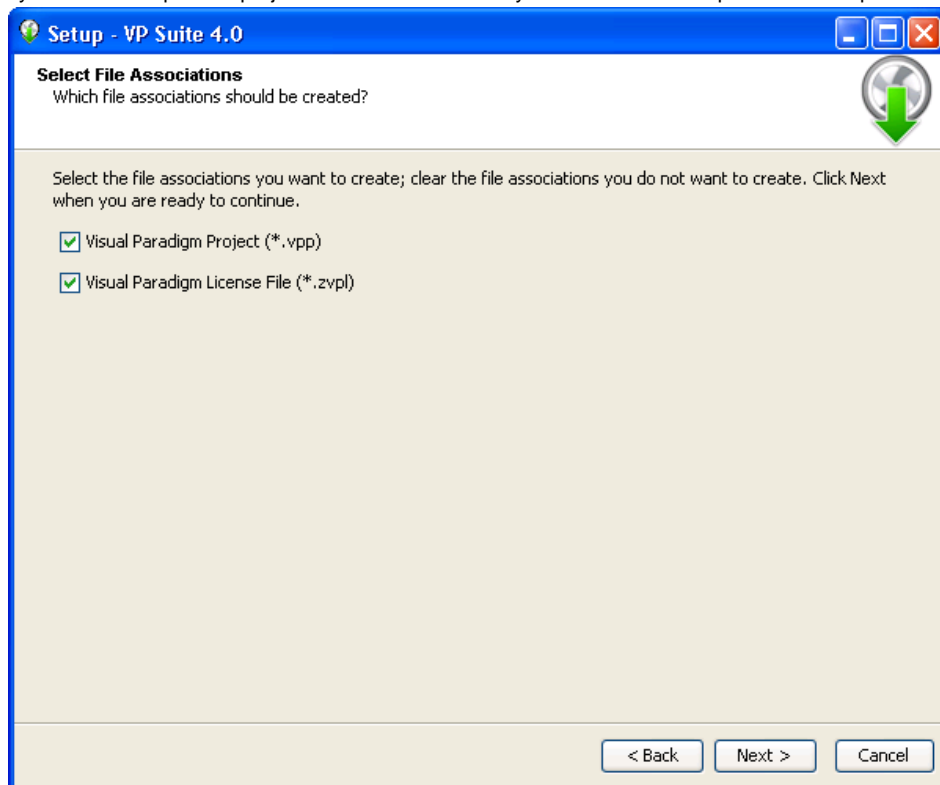


Figure 2-5 The Select File Associations page

7. Select **Visual Paradigm for UML**. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product configuration page.

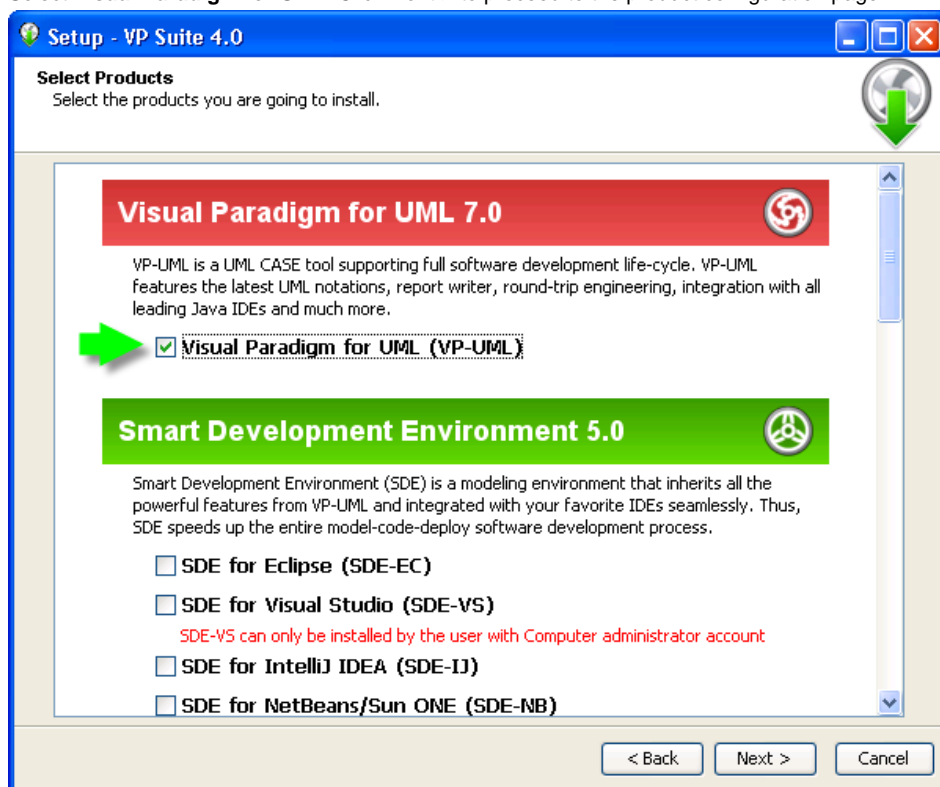


Figure 2-6 The product selection page

8. VP-UML features vary by product edition. For more details on the features supported by different editions, click the hyperlink **Edition Comparison** which brings you to the web page of VP-UML feature comparison for different editions.

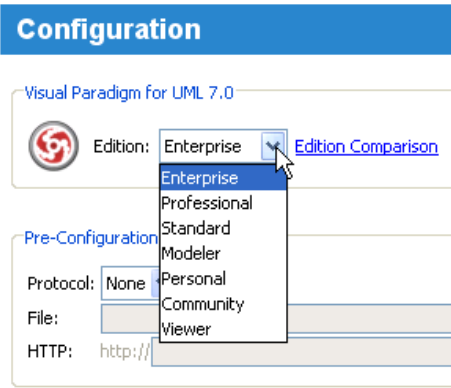


Figure 2-7 Select product edition

9. For users who are going to run VP-UML with floating license, the Pre-Configuration File section enables you to configure the connection(s) to floating license server by providing a configuration file. The pre configuration is optional. If you do not define the connection here, you will need to do so when starting VP-UML the first time. Below is the pre-configuration file content:

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LicenseServer>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
</LicenseServer>
```

Selecting **Enable Product Selector** for Product Selection will result in creating a shortcut under the Start Menu for starting the Product Selector, a utility that lets you realize the installed products with available keys in the floating license server.

The screenshot shows two sections of the configuration window. The top section, 'Pre-Configuration File', has 'Protocol' set to 'None' with a dropdown arrow, 'File' as an empty text box with a browse button (...), and 'HTTP' as 'http://' followed by an empty text box. The bottom section, 'Product Selector (for floating license)', contains a checkbox labeled 'Enable Product Selector' which is currently unchecked.

Figure 2-8 Pre-configure floating license server connection and enable product selector for floating license user

10. Select **Download Online Help** if you want to be able to access the Help contents from within the tool. Select **Download PDF/HTML Version** if you wish to read the documentation in this two types of formats. Press **Next >** to proceed to the license import page.

The screenshot shows two sections of the configuration window. The top section, 'Download Documentation', has the heading 'Download Document from Internet:' and three checkboxes: 'Download Online Help' (unchecked, with a question mark icon), 'Download PDF Version' (unchecked, with a PDF icon), and 'Download HTML Version' (unchecked, with a globe icon). The bottom section, 'Proxy Setting', has an unchecked checkbox for 'Enable Proxy'. Below it are four text boxes: 'Address:', 'Port:', 'User Name:', and 'Password:'.

Figure 2-9 Download documentation

11. A combined license key is a key file which allows unlocking multiple products. To import a combined license key, select Combined License Key and specify the file path of the key.

A single license key is a key file which allows unlocking only one product. To import a single license key, select Single License Key and specify the file path of the key.

The import of license key is optional at this point, because you can import it when you run VP-UML. Click **Next >** to proceed with copying files.

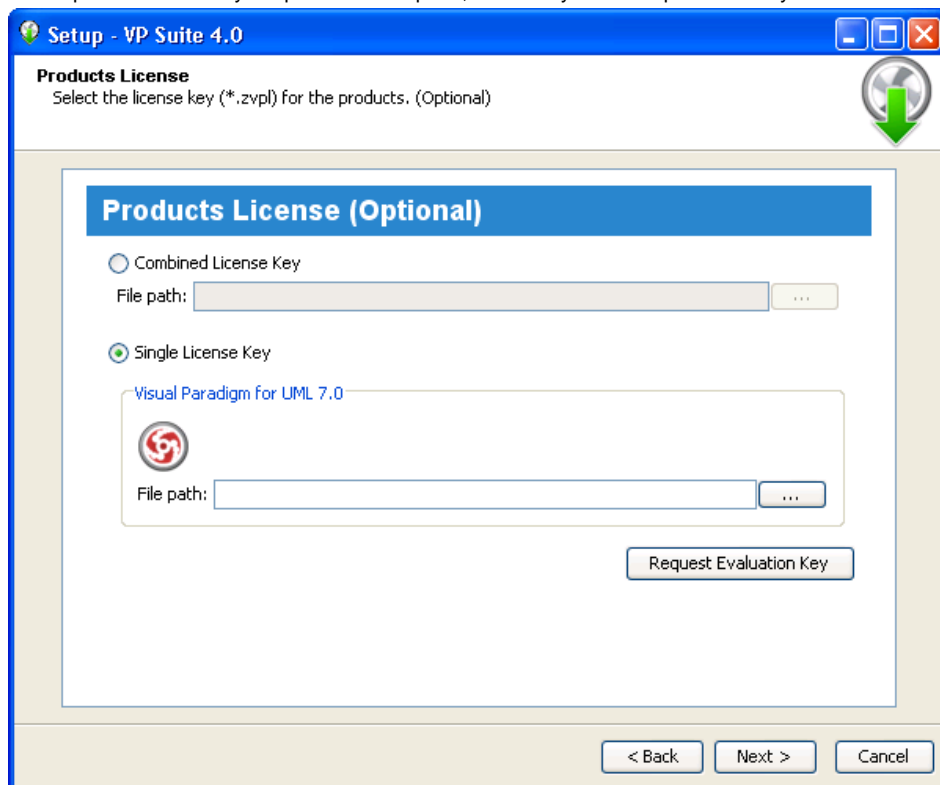


Figure 2-10 The license key selection page

NOTE: For evaluation, the key should be sent to your email box (unless you have chosen not to receive it before download). If you have not received the email with key yet, and if you have selected to receive the key as attachment, the email might be treated as spam by mistake. Click on **Request Evaluation Key** to ask for another one. This time, try not to select sending the key as attachment.

12. Upon finishing, you can select whether to start VP-UML or not. Keep **Visual Paradigm for UML** selected and click **Finish** will run VP-UML right away.

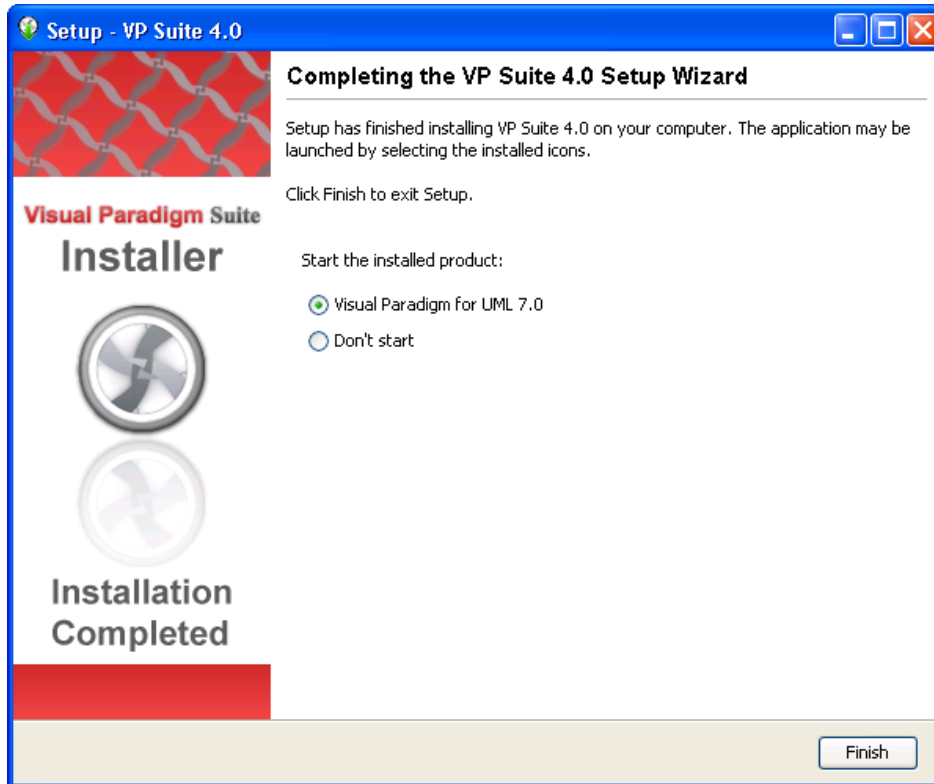


Figure 2-11 Installation completed screen

Using No Install Version (.zip)

1. Decompress the downloaded zip file into a directory. This should create a subdirectory named "VP Suite 4.0" where 4.0 is the version number.

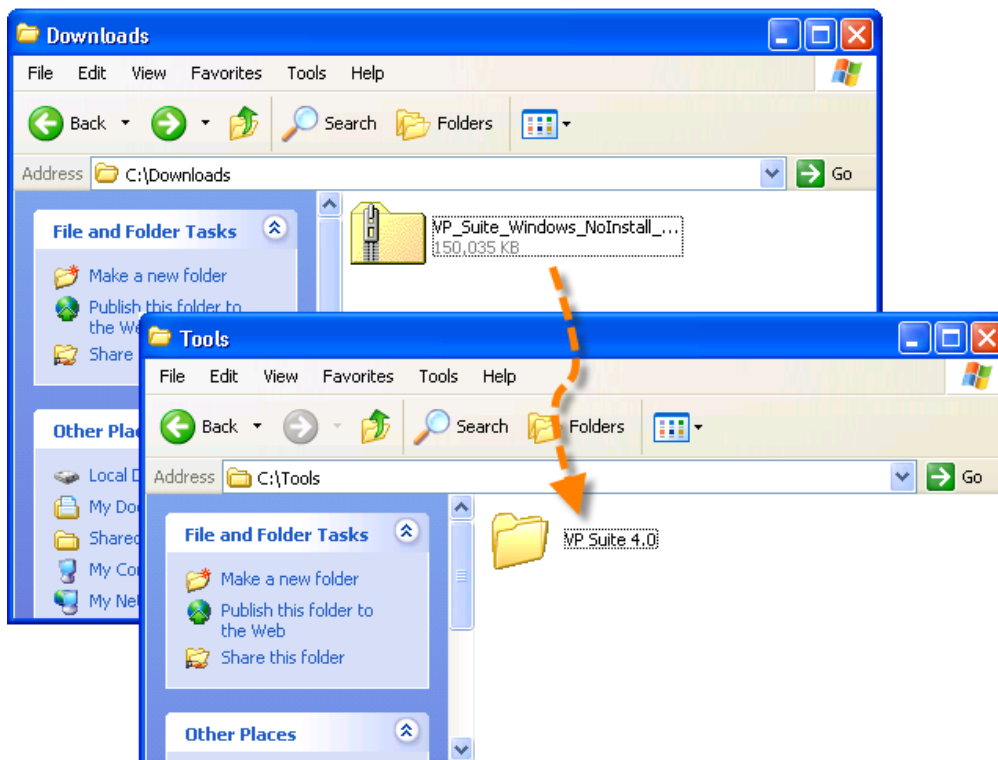


Figure 2-12 Extracting No-Install zip file

2. Change directory to “VP Suite 4.0\bin” and execute VP Suite in it.

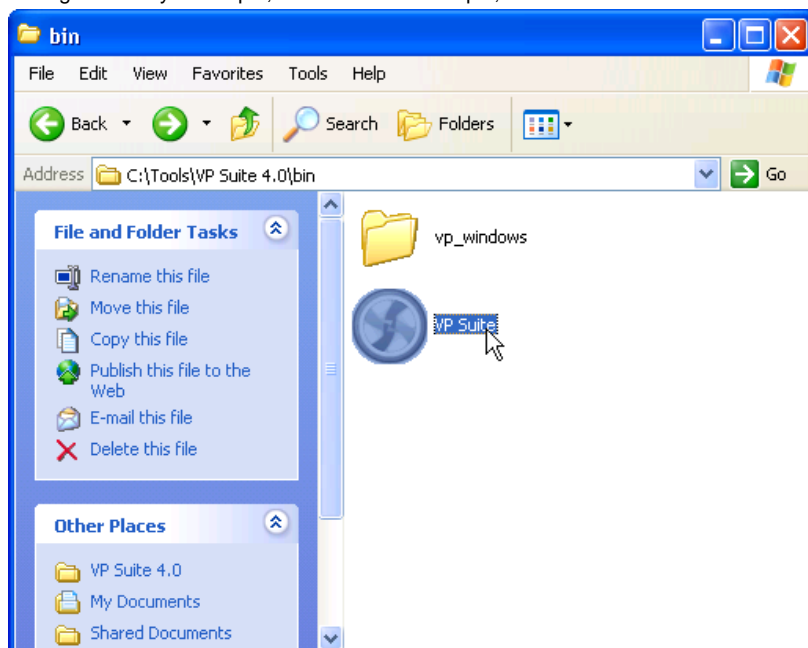


Figure 2-13 Launching VP Suite

3. Select **Visual Paradigm for UML**. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product configuration page.

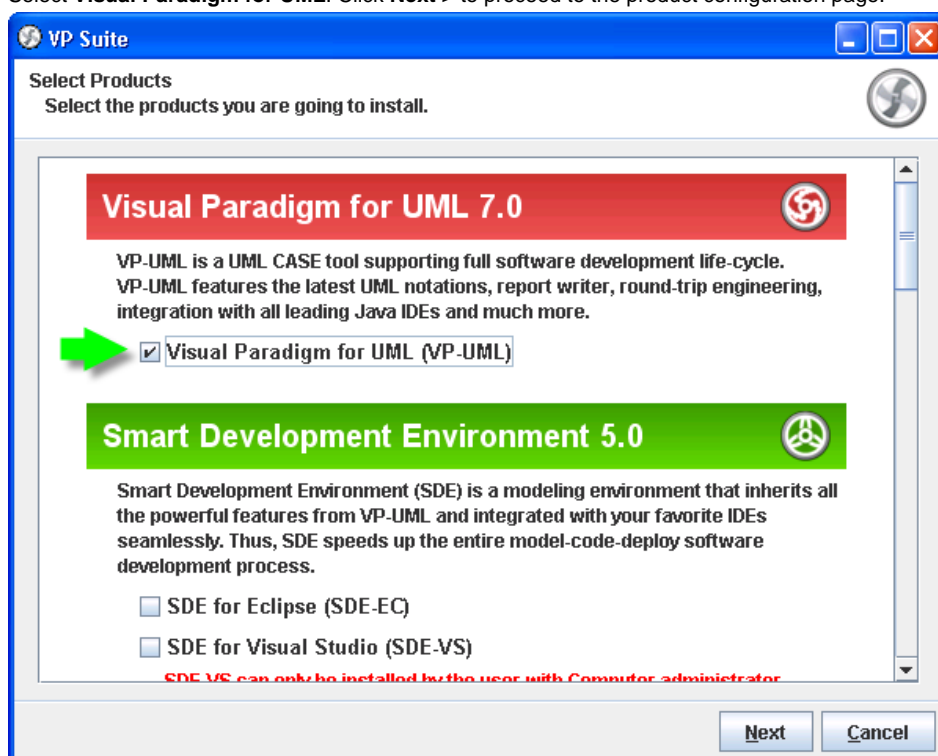


Figure 2-14 The product selection page

4. VP-UML features vary by product edition. For more details on the features supported by different editions, click the hyperlink **Edition Comparison** which brings you to the web page of VP-UML feature comparison for different editions.

Configuration

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' window for 'Visual Paradigm for UML 7.0'. The 'Edition' dropdown menu is open, showing options: Enterprise, Professional, Standard, Modeler, Personal, Community, and Viewer. The 'Enterprise' option is selected. A link for 'Edition Comparison' is visible. Below the dropdown, the 'Pre-Configuration' section shows 'Protocol' set to 'None', 'File' as an empty text box, and 'HTTP' as 'http://'.

Figure 2-15 Select product edition

5. For users who are going to run VP-UML with floating license, the Pre-Configuration File section enables you to configure the connection(s) to floating license server by providing a configuration file. The pre configuration is optional. If you do not define the connection here, you will need to do so when starting VP-UML the first time. Below is the pre-configuration file content:

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LicenseServer>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
</LicenseServer>
```

The screenshot shows the 'Pre-Configuration File' section. It includes a 'Protocol' dropdown set to 'None', a 'File' text box with a browse button (three dots), and an 'HTTP' text box with 'http://' entered.

Figure 2-16 Pre-configure floating license server connection for floating license user

6. Select **Download Online Help** if you want to be able to access the Help contents from within the tool. Select **Download PDF/HTML Version** if you wish to read the documentation in this two types of formats. Press **Next >** to proceed to the license import page.

The screenshot shows two sections. The 'Download Documentation' section has three checkboxes: 'Download Online Help' (checked), 'Download PDF Version', and 'Download HTML Version'. The 'Proxy Setting' section has an 'Enable Proxy' checkbox (unchecked) and fields for 'Address', 'Port', 'User Name', and 'Password'.

Figure 2-17 Download documentation

7. A combined license key is a key file which allows unlocking multiple products. To import a combined license key, select Combined License Key and specify the file path of the key.
A single license key is a key file which allows unlocking only one product. To import a single license key, select Single License Key and specify the file path of the key.
The import of license key is optional at this point, because you can import it when you run VP-UML. Click **Next >** to proceed with copying files.

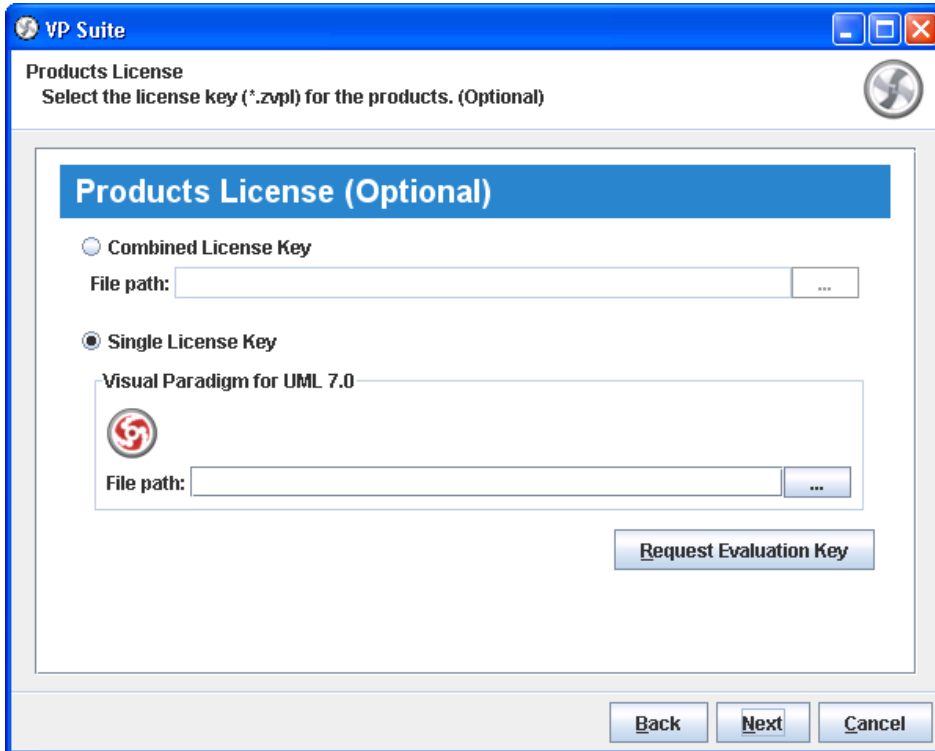


Figure 2-18 The license key selection page

NOTE: For evaluation, the key should be sent to your email box (unless you have chosen not to receive it before download). If you have not received the email with key yet, and if you have selected to receive the key as attachment, the email might be treated as spam by mistake. Click on **Request Evaluation Key** to ask for another one. This time, try not to select sending the key as attachment.

8. Upon finishing, you can select whether to start VP-UML or not. Keep **Visual Paradigm for UML** selected and click **Finish** will run VP-UML right away.

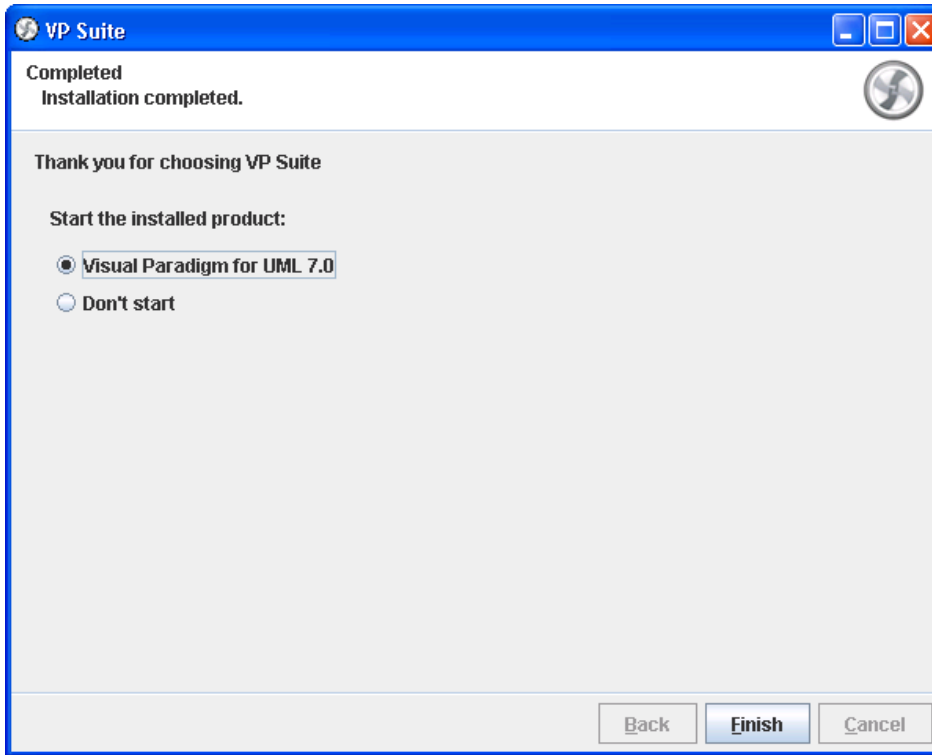


Figure 2-19 Installation completed screen

Installation FAQ

Question: What is the difference between Installer and "Not Install Version"?

Answer: Installer version creates shortcut and registers the menus that make the system more easy to use. We suggest user to use installer version for a long term usage. The No Install version is good for evaluation and testing the release candidate.

Question: I cannot complete the installation due to a file is missing when copying files. What can I do?

Answer: This can be caused by a corrupted installer file. Please download the installer file again with a different mirror site and run it again to solve the problem.

Question: I cannot start the application after installing the software. What can I do?

Answer: There are several possible causes of the problem. If you are sure that your installation was performed correctly, contact Visual Paradigm's support team (support-team@visual-paradigm.com) for assistance. It is recommended to include the vp.log file, which can be found at the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory, for our team to diagnose in further.

Question: I don't have administrator right, can I install the software?

Answer: Yes, you can.

Question: Can I change the Edition without re-install the software?

Answer: Yes, you can. Product edition can be changed by running VP Suite Product Edition Manager under the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory. Change of edition takes effect after the restart of affected products. For more details, please read the section Switching Edition a few pages later.

Question: The installer file is detected to contain a virus. What can I do?

Answer: Our installer files are all packed by ourselves in a secure environment, and are scanned for virus before releasing to public. If a virus is detected, please update to the latest virus profile first. After that, we recommend you perform a full system scan, download the installer file from our official site, and run the installation again. If the problem remain, please contact us (support-team@visual-paradigm.com) or the virus scanner vendor for assistance.

Installing Visual Paradigm for UML on Mac OSX

Using Installer (.dmg)

1. Execute the downloaded VP Suite installer file:
`bash ./%VP-SUITE-INSTALLER-FILENAME% (e.g. bash ./VP_Suite_Linux_7_0.sh)`
The setup wizard appear as below.

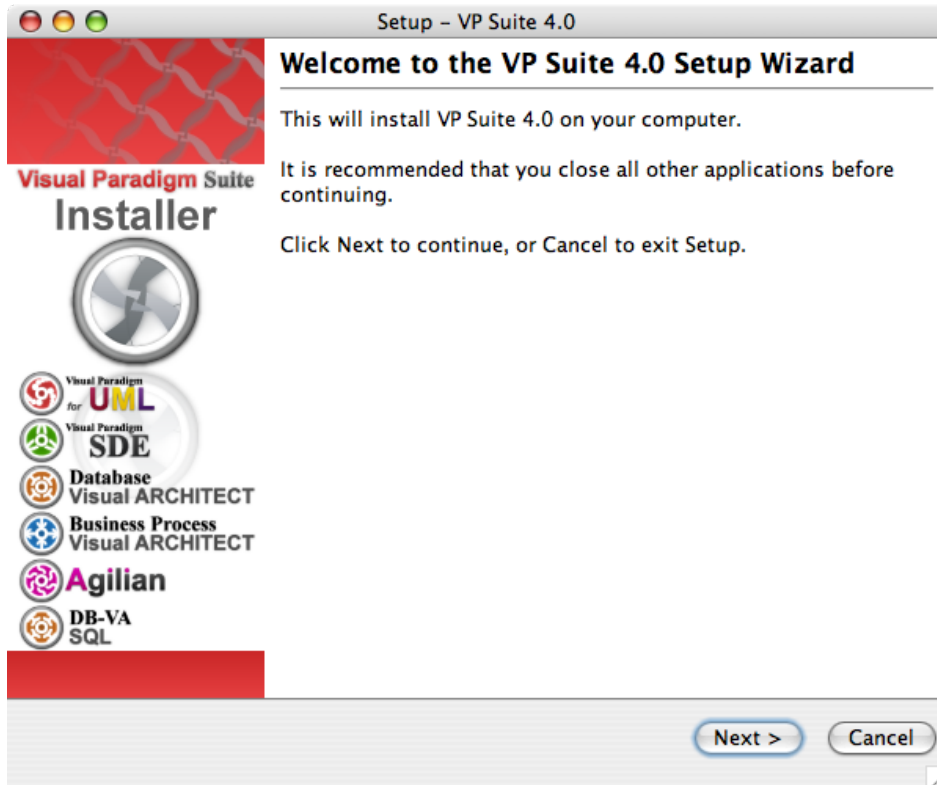


Figure 2-20 VP Suite Welcome screen

2. Click **Next** to proceed to the License agreement page.

3. Read through the License Agreement carefully. Make sure you accept the terms before continuing with the installation. If you accept the agreement, select I accept the agreement and click **Next >** to proceed to the **Select Destination Directory** page.

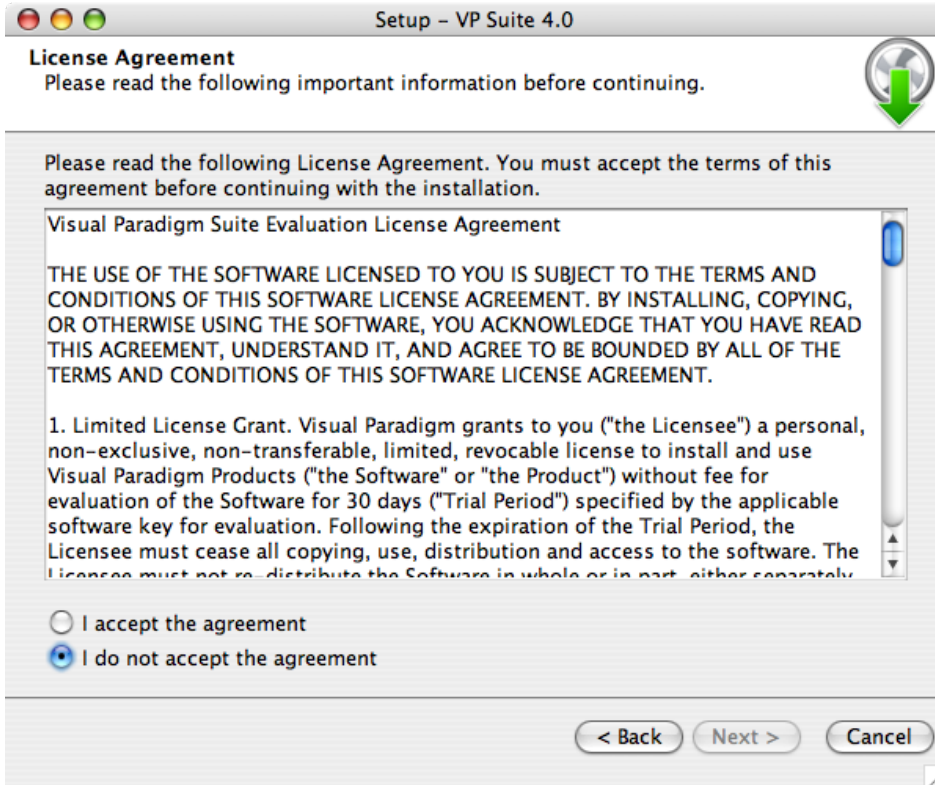


Figure 2-21 The License Agreement

4. Specify the directory for installing VP Suite. Click **Next >** to proceed to the next page.

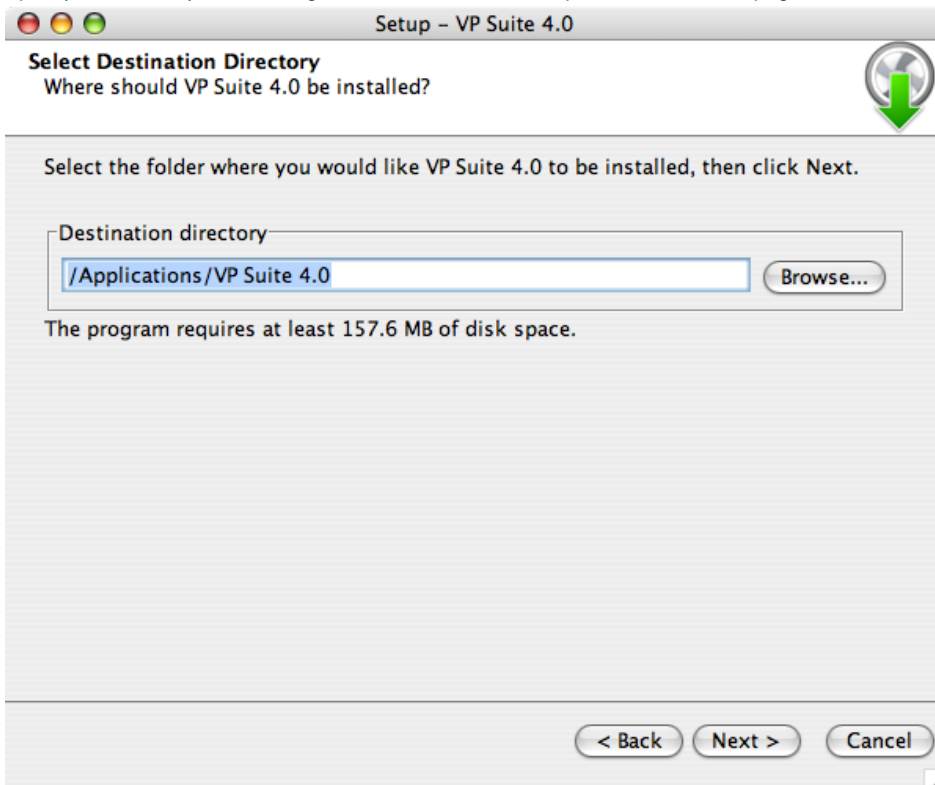


Figure 2-22 The Select Destination Directory page

5. In the File Association page, keep **Visual Paradigm Project (*.vpp)** and **Visual Paradigm License File (*.zvpl)** checked if you want your system able to open the project file and the license key file. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product selection page.

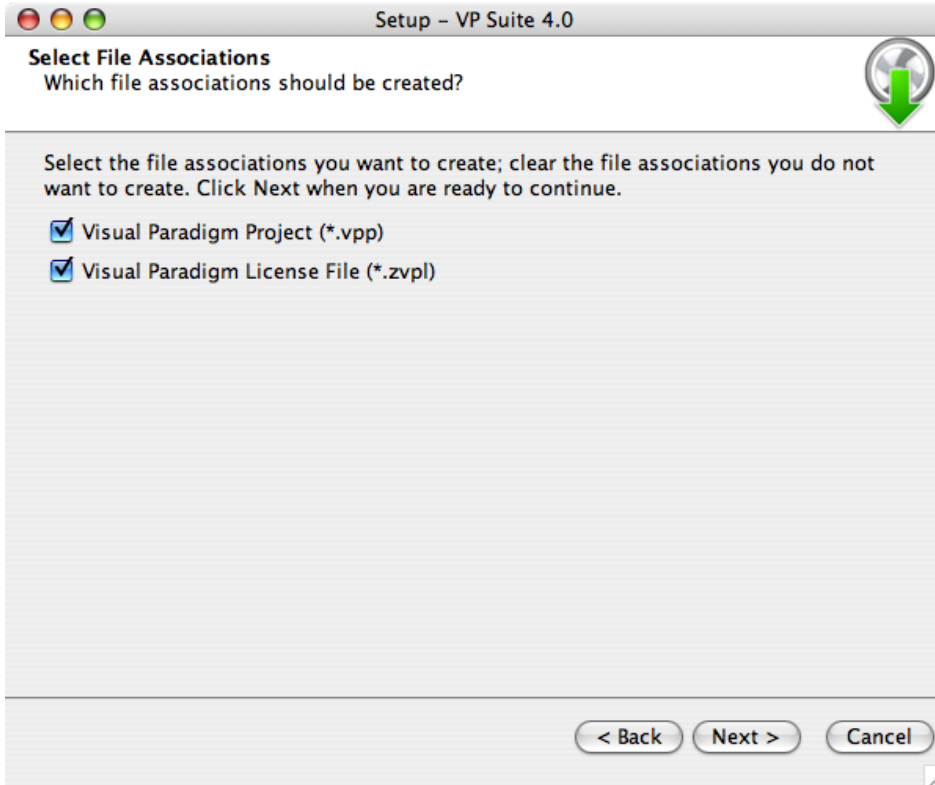


Figure 2-23 The Select File Associations page

6. Select **Visual Paradigm for UML**. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product configuration page.

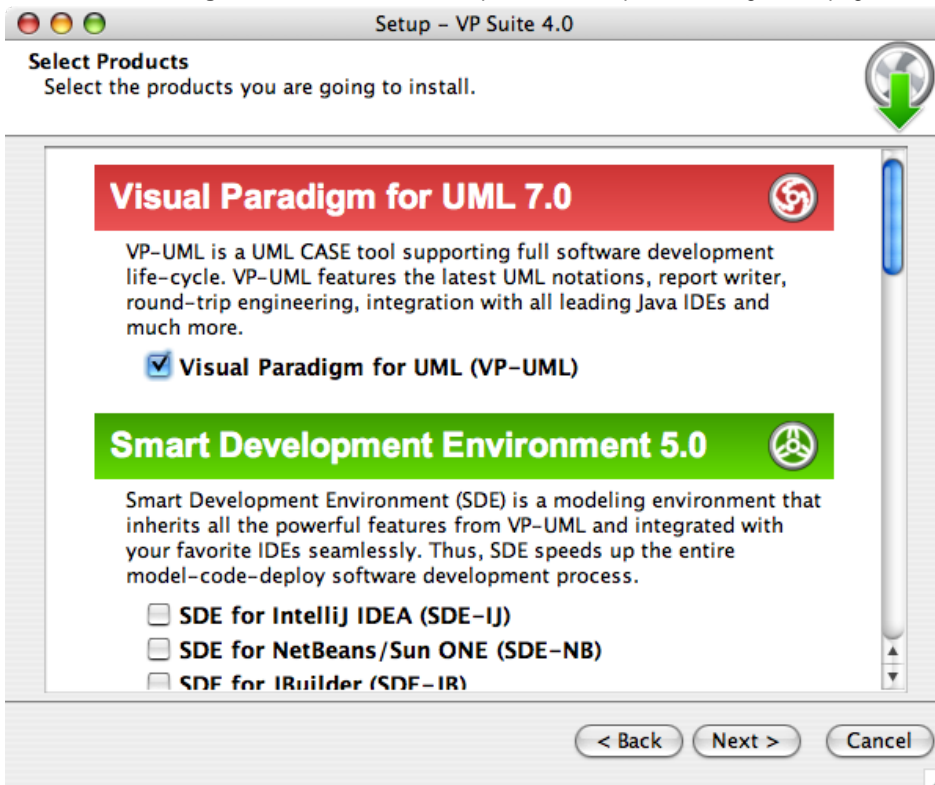


Figure 2-24 The product selection page

7. VP-UML features vary by product edition. For more details on the features supported by different editions, click the hyperlink **Edition Comparison** which brings you to the web page of VP-UML feature comparison for different editions.

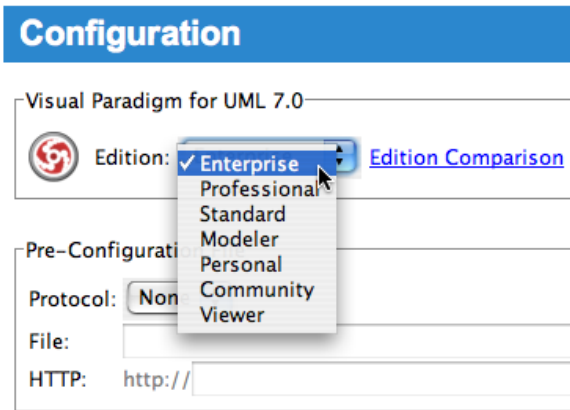


Figure 2-25 Select product edition

8. For users who are going to run VP-UML with floating license, the Pre-Configuration File section enables you to configure the connection(s) to floating license server by providing a configuration file. The pre configuration is optional. If you do not define the connection here, you will need to do so when starting VP-UML the first time. Below is the pre-configuration file content:

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LicenseServer>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
</LicenseServer>
```

Selecting **Enable Product Selector** for Product Selection will result in creating a shortcut under the Start Menu for starting the Product Selector, a utility that lets you realize the installed products with available keys in the floating license server.



Figure 2-26 Pre-configure floating license server connection for floating license user

9. Select **Download Online Help** if you want to be able to access the Help contents from within the tool. Select **Download PDF/HTML Version** if you wish to read the documentation in this two types of formats. Press **Next >** to proceed to the license import page.

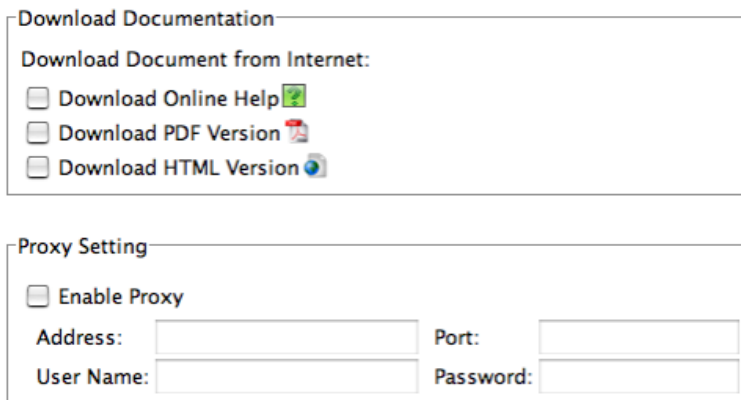


Figure 2-27 Download documentation

10. A combined license key is a key file which allows unlocking multiple products. To import a combined license key, select Combined License Key and specify the file path of the key.

A single license key is a key file which allows unlocking only one product. To import a single license key, select Single License Key and specify the file path of the key.

The import of license key is optional at this point, because you can import it when you run VP-UML. Click **Next >** to proceed with copying files.

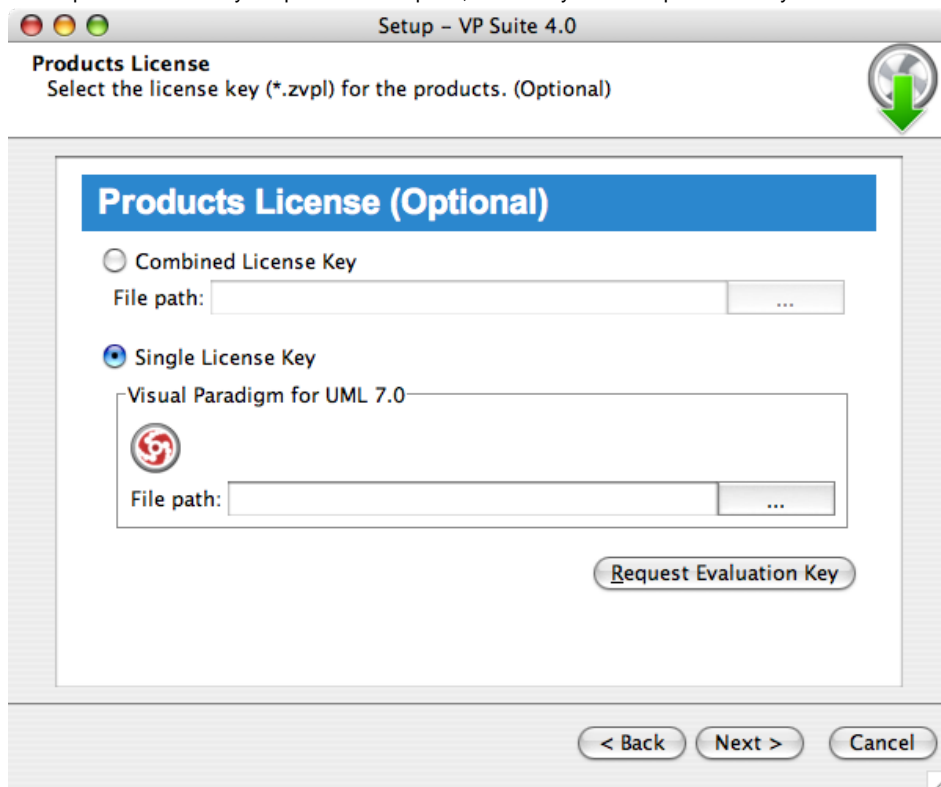


Figure 2-28 The license key selection page

NOTE: For evaluation, the key should be sent to your email box (unless you have chosen not to receive it before download). If you have not received the email with key yet, and if you have selected to receive the key as attachment, the email might be treated as spam by mistake. Click on Request Evaluation Key to ask for another one. This time, try not to select sending the key as attachment.

11. Upon finishing, you can select whether to start VP-UML or not. Keep **Visual Paradigm for UML** selected and click **Finish** will run VP-UML right away.



Figure 2-29 Installation completed screen

Using No Install Version (.tgz)

1. Decompress the downloaded zip file into a directory.
`tar -zxf %NO-INSTALL-FILE.tar.gz% -C %DESTINATION-FOLDER%`
This should create a subdirectory named “VP Suite 4.0” where 4.0 is the version number.

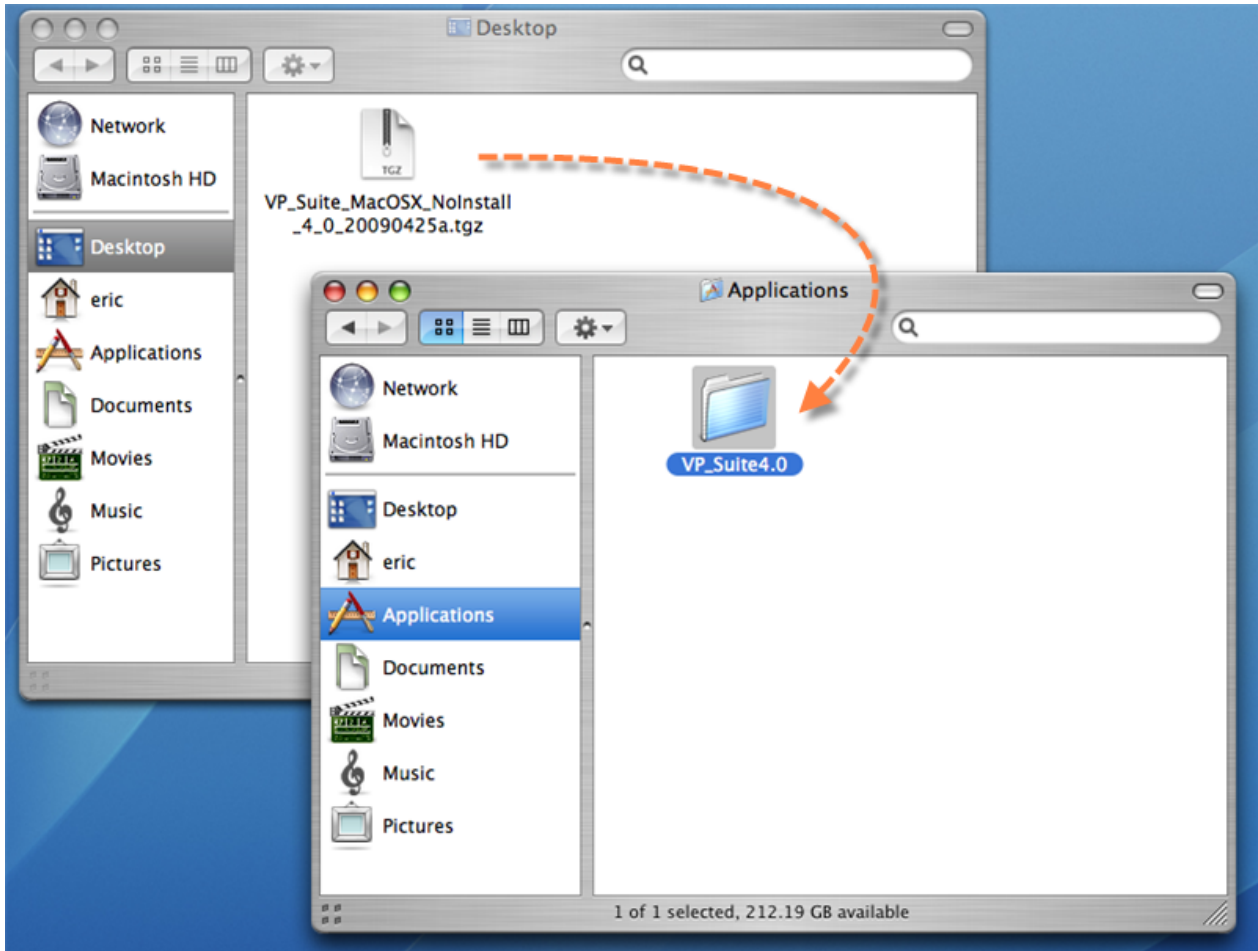


Figure 2-30 Extracting No-Install zip file

2. Change directory to “VP Suite 4.0/bin” and execute VP Suite in it.

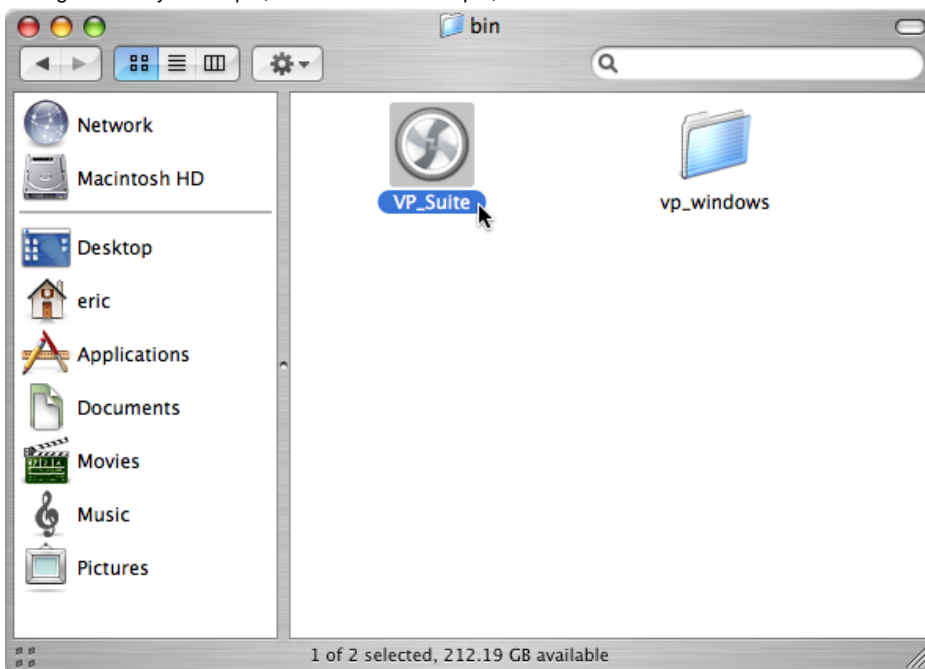


Figure 2-31 Launching VP Suite

3. Select **Visual Paradigm for UML**. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product configuration page.

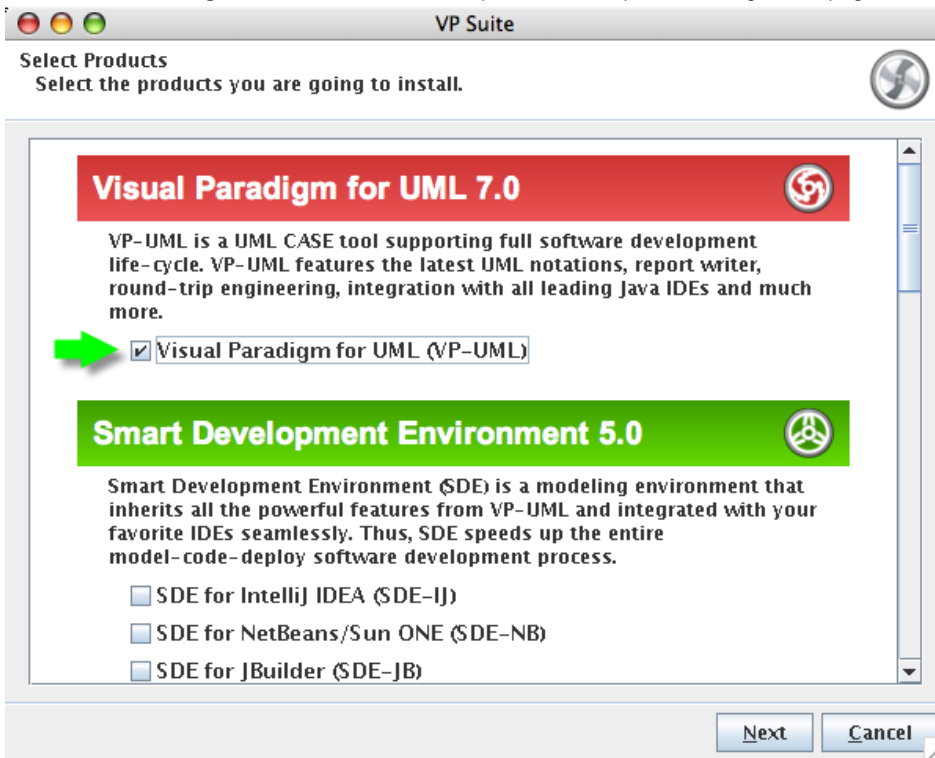


Figure 2-32 The product selection page

4. VP-UML features vary by product edition. For more details on the features supported by different editions, click the hyperlink **Edition Comparison** which brings you to the web page of VP-UML feature comparison for different editions.

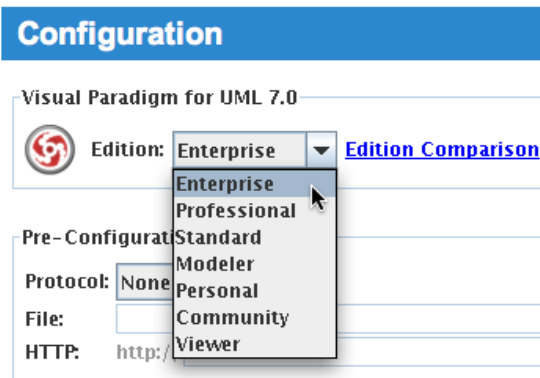


Figure 2-33 Select product edition

5. For users who are going to run VP-UML with floating license, the Pre-Configuration File section enables you to configure the connection(s) to floating license server by providing a configuration file. The pre configuration is optional. If you do not define the connection here, you will need to do so when starting VP-UML the first time. Below is the pre-configuration file content:

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LicenseServer>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
</LicenseServer>
```

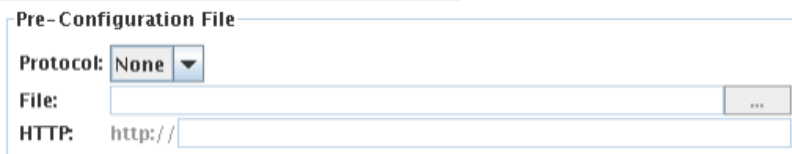


Figure 2-34 Pre-configure floating license server connection for floating license user

6. Select **Download Online Help** if you want to be able to access the Help contents from within the tool. Select **Download PDF/HTML Version** if you wish to read the documentation in this two types of formats. Press **Next >** to proceed to the license import page.

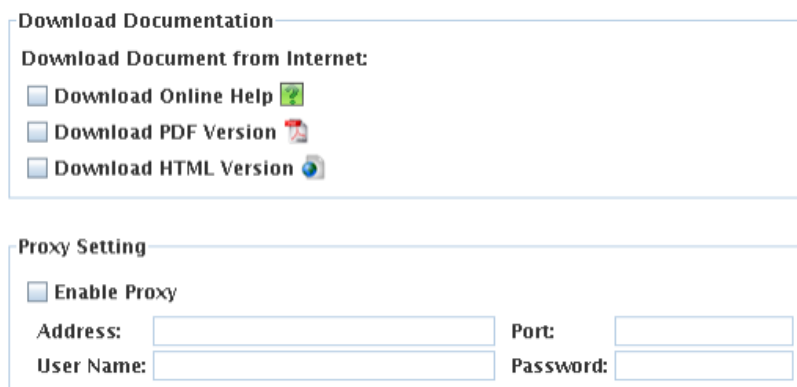


Figure 2-35 Download documentation

7. A combined license key is a key file which allows unlocking multiple products. To import a combined license key, select Combined License Key and specify the file path of the key.
A single license key is a key file which allows unlocking only one product. To import a single license key, select Single License Key and specify the file path of the key.
The import of license key is optional at this point, because you can import it when you run VP-UML. Click **Next >** to proceed with copying files.

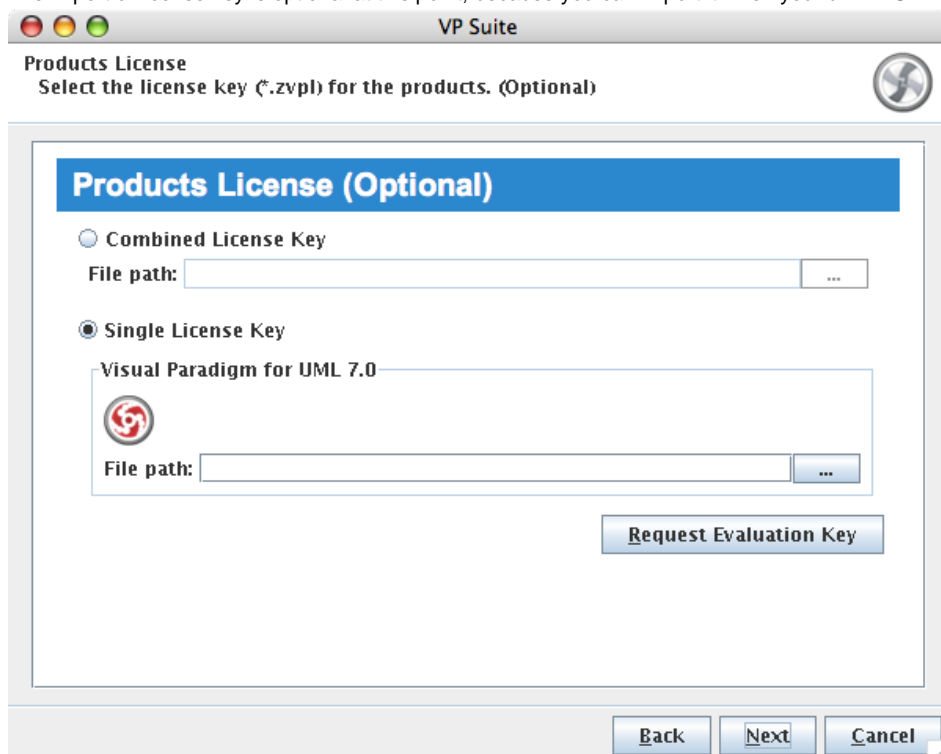


Figure 2-36 The license key selection page

NOTE: For evaluation, the key should be sent to your email box (unless you have chosen not to receive it before download). If you have not received the email with key yet, and if you have selected to receive the key as attachment, the email might be treated as spam by mistake. Click on **Request Evaluation Key** to ask for another one. This time, try not to select sending the key as attachment.

8. Upon finishing, you can select whether to start VP-UML or not. Keep **Visual Paradigm for UML** selected and click **Finish** will run VP-UML right away.

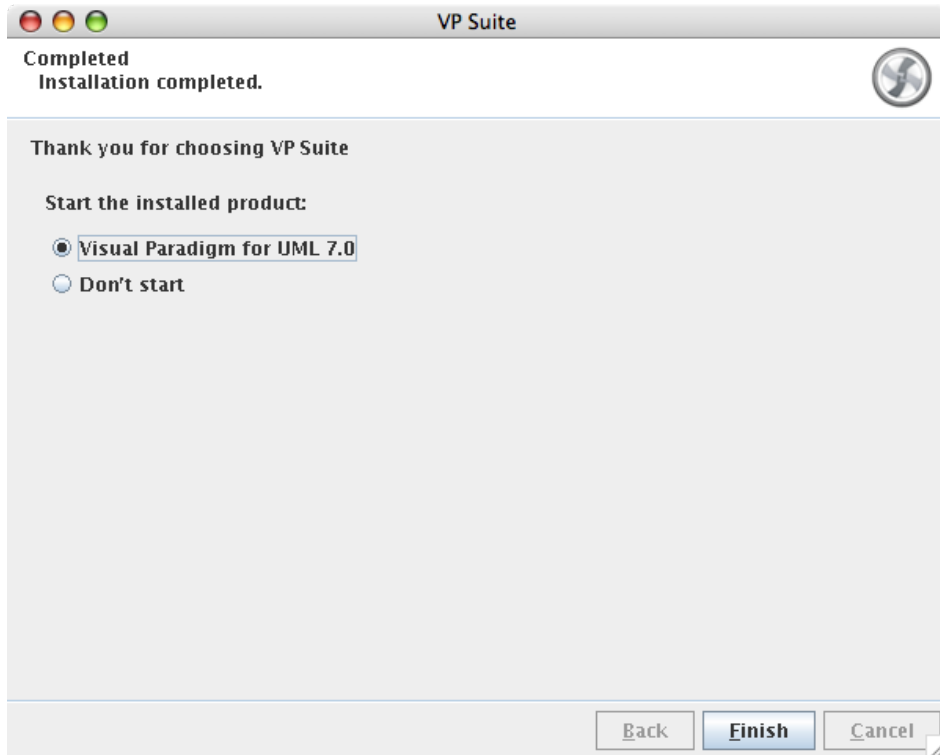


Figure 2-37 Installation completed screen

Installation FAQ

Question: What is the difference between Installer and "Not Install Version"?

Answer: Installer version creates shortcut and registers the menus that make the system more easy to use. We suggest user to use installer version for a long term usage. The No Install version is good for evaluation and testing the release candidate.

Question: I cannot complete the installation due to a file is missing when copying files. What can I do?

Answer: This can be caused by a corrupted installer file. Please download the installer file again with a different mirror site and run it again to solve the problem.

Question: I cannot start the application after installing the software. What can I do?

Answer: There are several possible causes of the problem. If you are sure that your installation was performed correctly, contact Visual Paradigm's support team (support-team@visual-paradigm.com) for assistance. It is recommended to include the vp.log file, which can be found at the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory, for our team to diagnose in further.

Question: I don't have administrator right, can I install the software?

Answer: Yes, you can.

Question: Can I change the Edition without re-install the software?

Answer: Yes, you can. Product edition can be changed by running VP Suite Product Edition Manager under the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory. Change of edition takes effect after the restart of affected products. For more details, please read the section Switching Edition a few pages later.

Question: The installer file is detected to contain a virus. What can I do?

Answer: Our installer files are all packed by ourselves in a secure environment, and are scanned for virus before releasing to public. If a virus is detected, please update to the latest virus profile first. After that, we recommend you perform a full system scan, download the installer file from our official site, and run the installation again. If the problem remain, please contact us (support-team@visual-paradigm.com) or the virus scanner vendor for assistance.

Installing Visual Paradigm for UML on Linux and Unix

Using Installer (.sh)

1. Execute the downloaded VP Suite installer file:
`bash ./%VP-SUITE-INSTALLER-FILENAME% (e.g. bash ./VP_Suite_Linux_7_0.sh)`
The setup wizard appear as below.

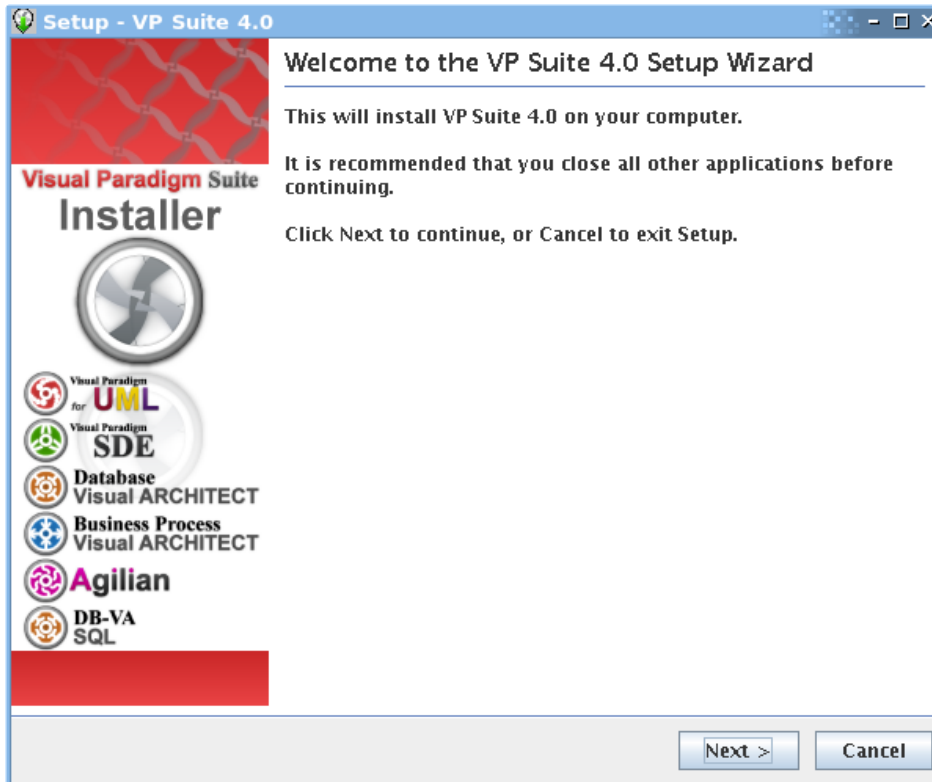


Figure 2-38 VP Suite Welcome screen

2. Click **Next** to proceed to the License agreement page.

3. Read through the License Agreement carefully. Make sure you accept the terms before continuing with the installation. If you accept the agreement, select **I accept the agreement** and click **Next >** to proceed to the **Select Destination Directory** page.

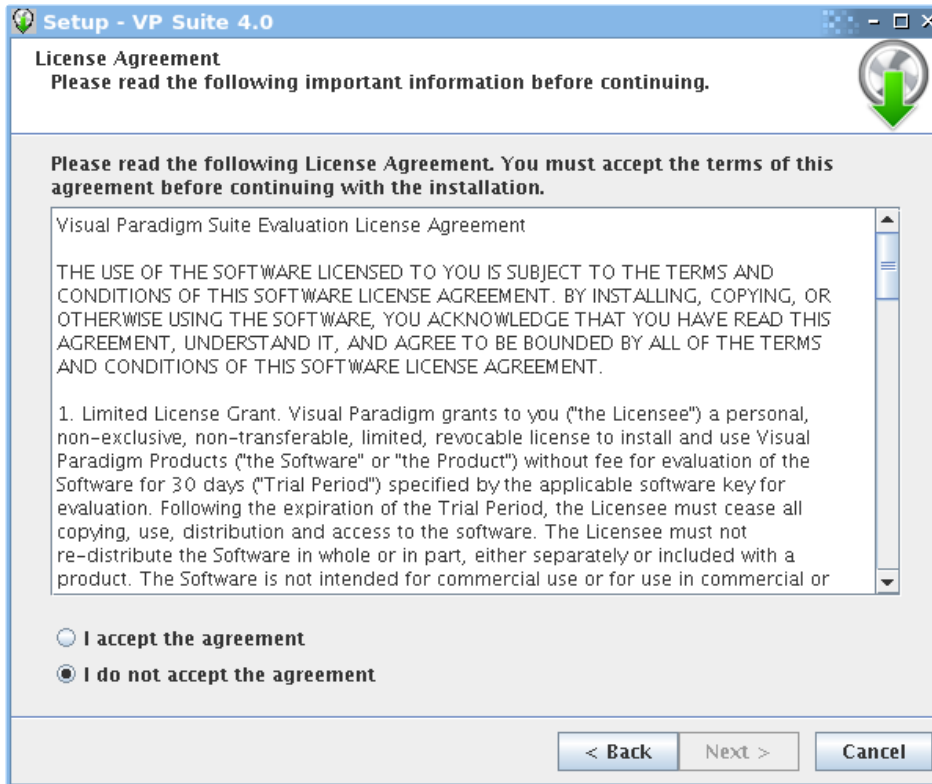


Figure 2-39 The License Agreement

4. Specify the directory for installing VP Suite. Click **Next >** to proceed to the next page.

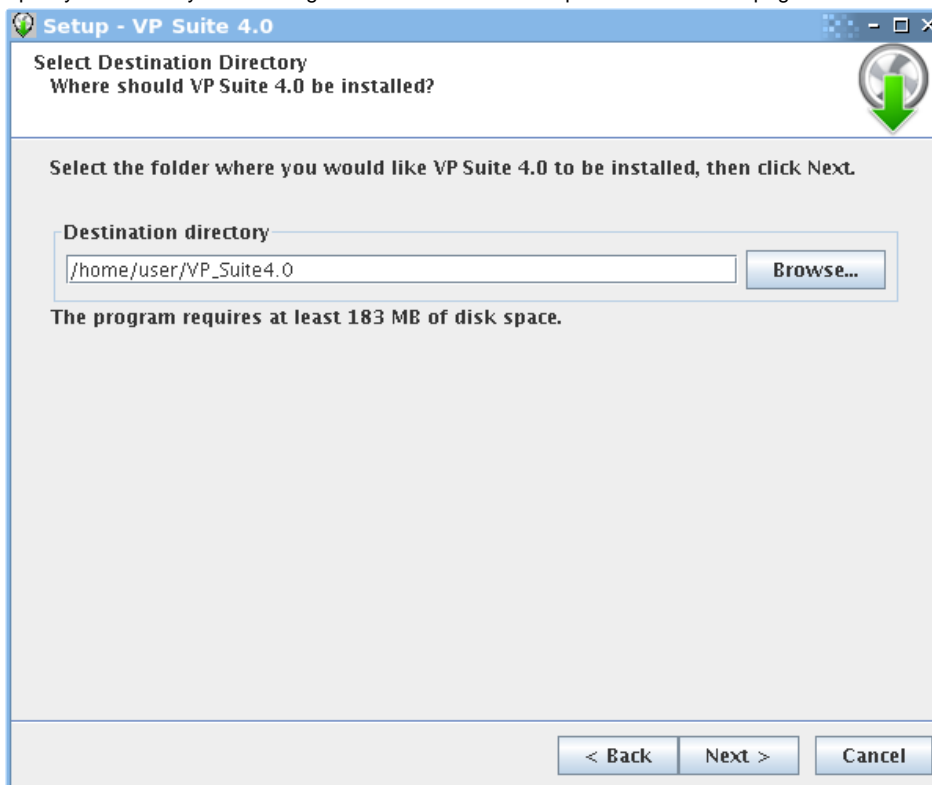


Figure 2-40 The Select Destination Directory page

5. select a folder for creating symlinks. You may select **Don't create symlinks** if you do not want to. Click **Next** to proceed.

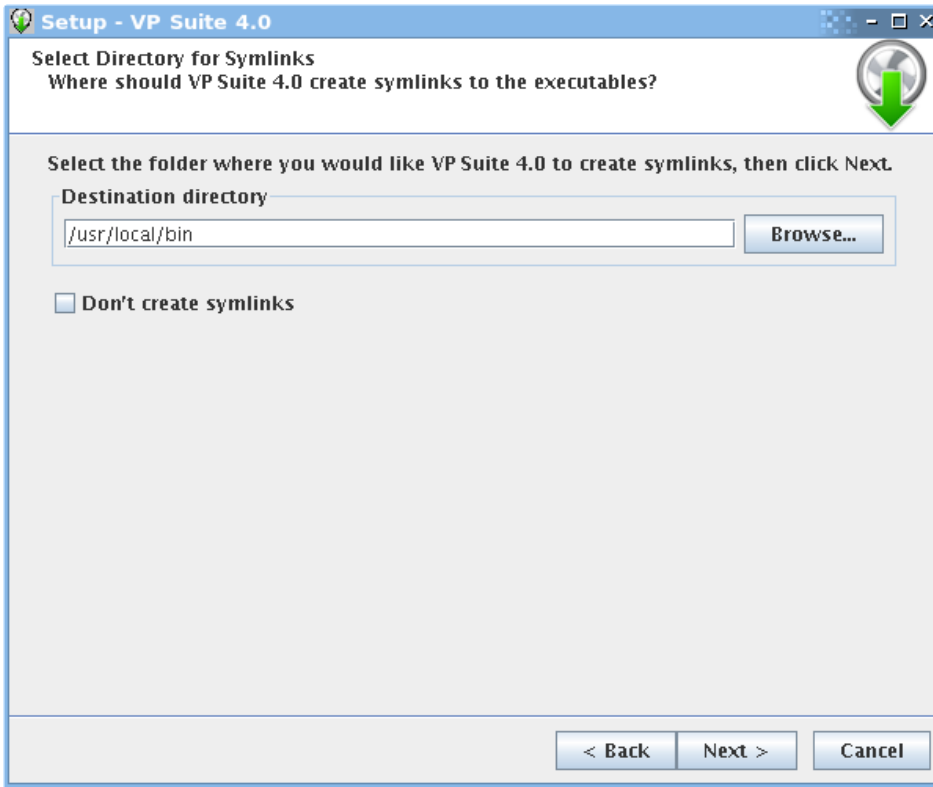


Figure 2-41 The Select Symlinks Directory page

6. Select **Visual Paradigm for UML**. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product configuration page.

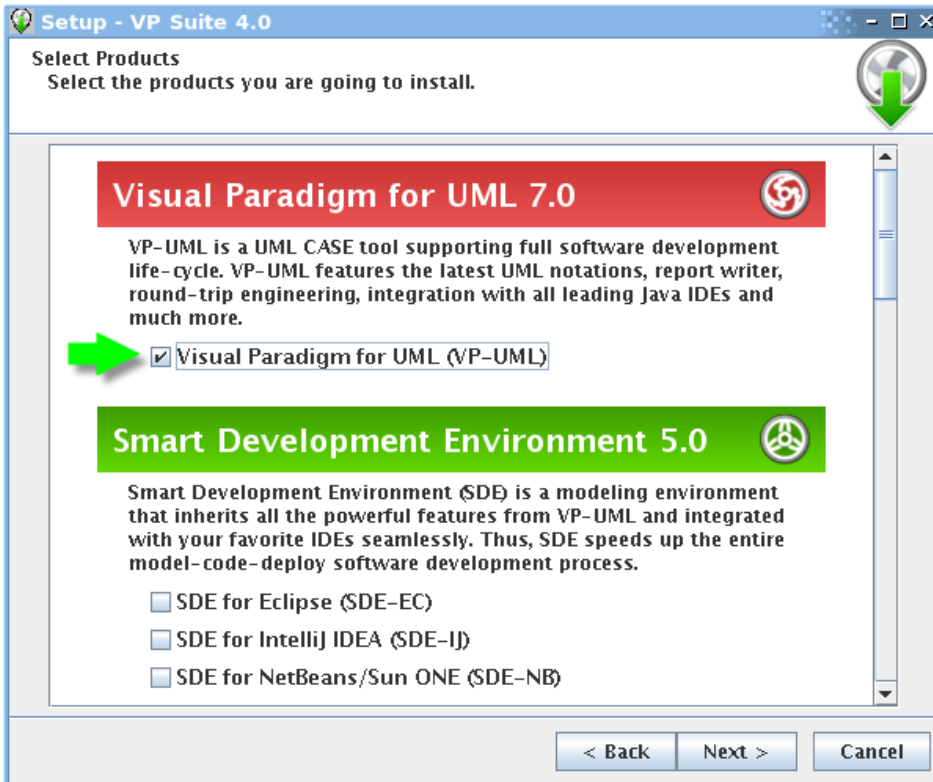


Figure 2-42 The product selection page

7. VP-UML features vary by product edition. For more details on the features supported by different editions, click the hyperlink **Edition Comparison** which brings you to the web page of VP-UML feature comparison for different editions.

Figure 2-43 Select product edition

8. For users who are going to run VP-UML with floating license, the Pre-Configuration File section enables you to configure the connection(s) to floating license server by providing a configuration file. The pre configuration is optional. If you do not define the connection here, you will need to do so when starting VP-UML the first time. Below is the pre-configuration file content:

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LicenseServer>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
</LicenseServer>
```

Selecting **Enable Product Selector** for Product Selection will result in creating a shortcut under the Start Menu for starting the Product Selector, a utility that lets you realize the installed products with available keys in the floating license server.

Figure 2-44 Pre-configure floating license server connection for floating license user

9. Select **Download Online Help** if you want to be able to access the Help contents from within the tool. Select **Download PDF/HTML Version** if you wish to read the documentation in this two types of formats. Press **Next >** to proceed to the license import page.

Figure 2-45 Download documentation

10. A combined license key is a key file which allows unlocking multiple products. To import a combined license key, select Combined License Key and specify the file path of the key.

A single license key is a key file which allows unlocking only one product. To import a single license key, select Single License Key and specify the file path of the key.

The import of license key is optional at this point, because you can import it when you run VP-UML. Click **Next >** to proceed with copying files.

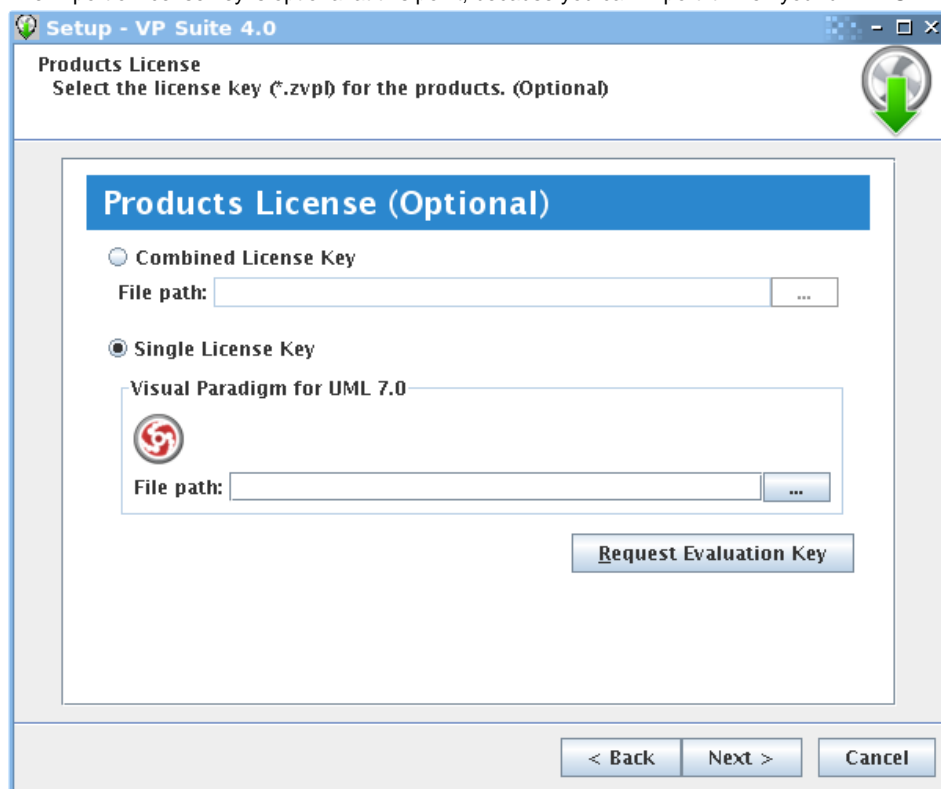


Figure 2-46 The license key selection page

NOTE: For evaluation, the key should be sent to your email box (unless you have chosen not to receive it before download). If you have not received the email with key yet, and if you have selected to receive the key as attachment, the email might be treated as spam by mistake. Click on Request Evaluation Key to ask for another one. This time, try not to select sending the key as attachment

11. Upon finishing, you can select whether to start VP-UML or not. Keep **Visual Paradigm for UML** selected and click **Finish** will run VP-UML right away.

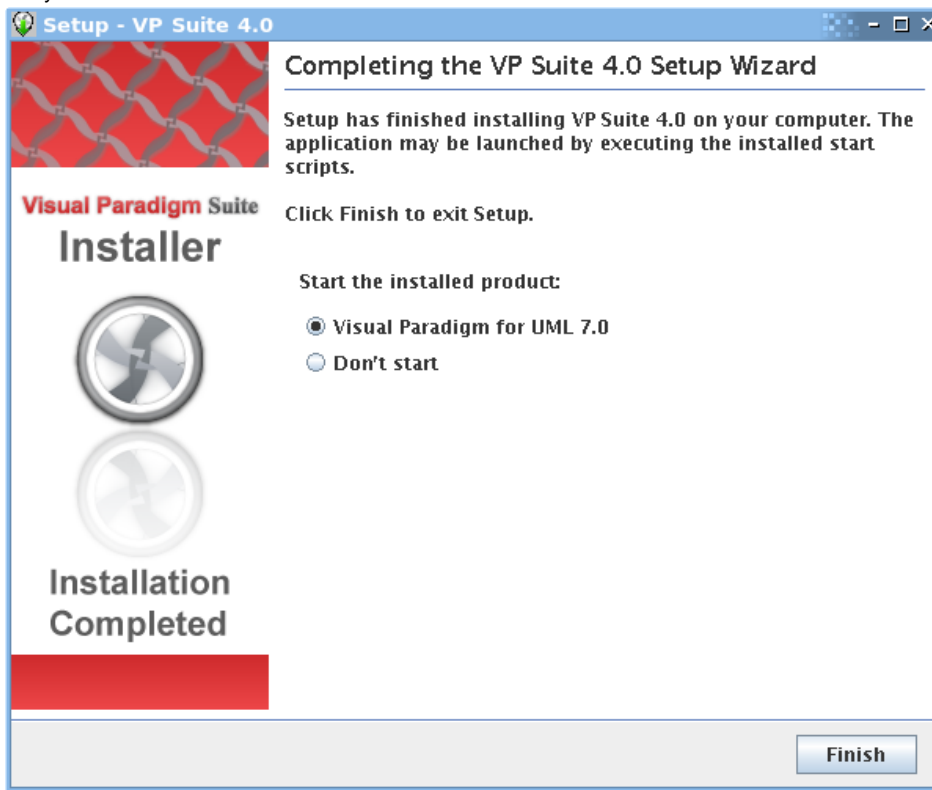


Figure 2-47 Installation completed screen

Using No Install Version (.tar.gz)

1. Decompress the downloaded zip file into a directory.
`tar -xzf %NO-INSTALL-FILE.tar.gz% -C %DESTINATION-FOLDER%`
This should create a subdirectory named “VP Suite 4.0” where 4.0 is the version number.

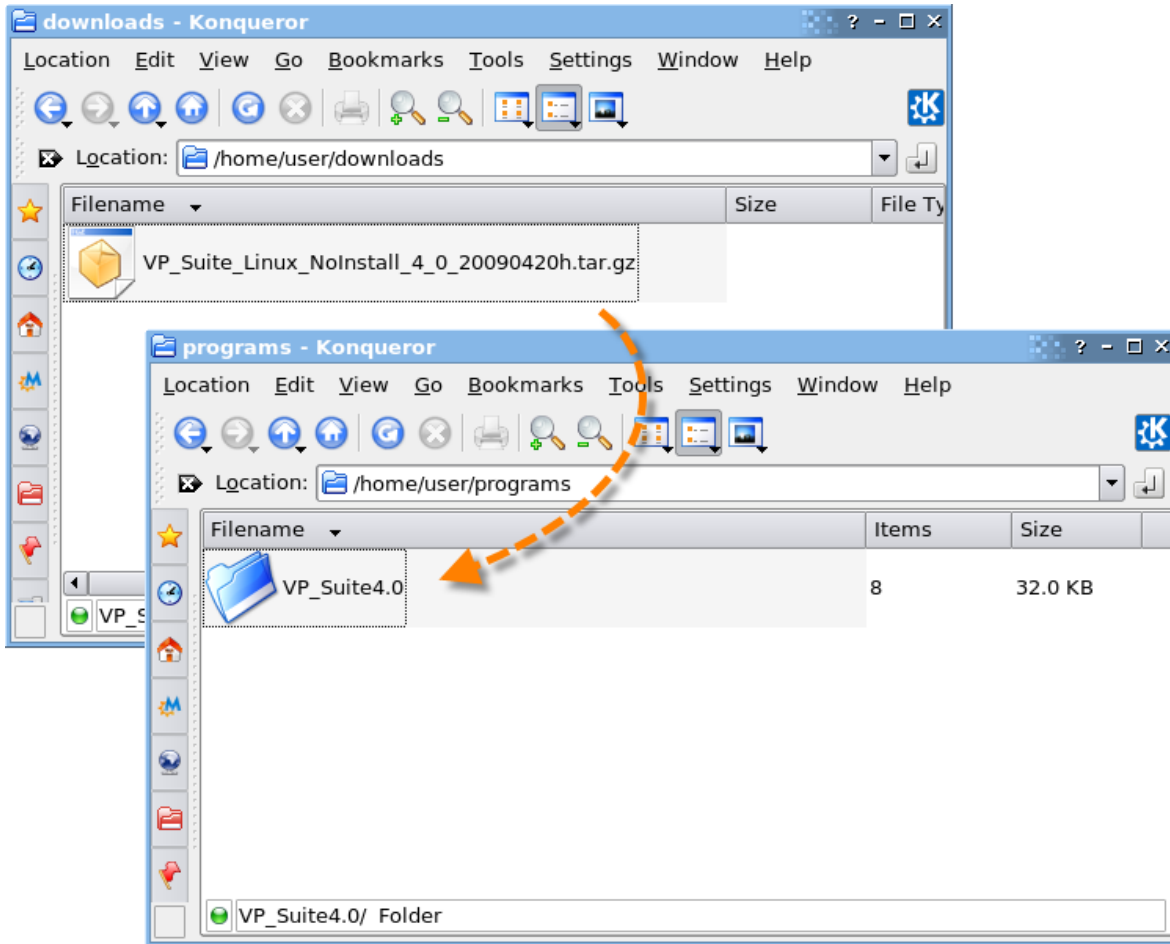


Figure 2-48 Extracting No-Install zip file

2. Change directory to “VP Suite 4.0/bin” and execute VP Suite in it.

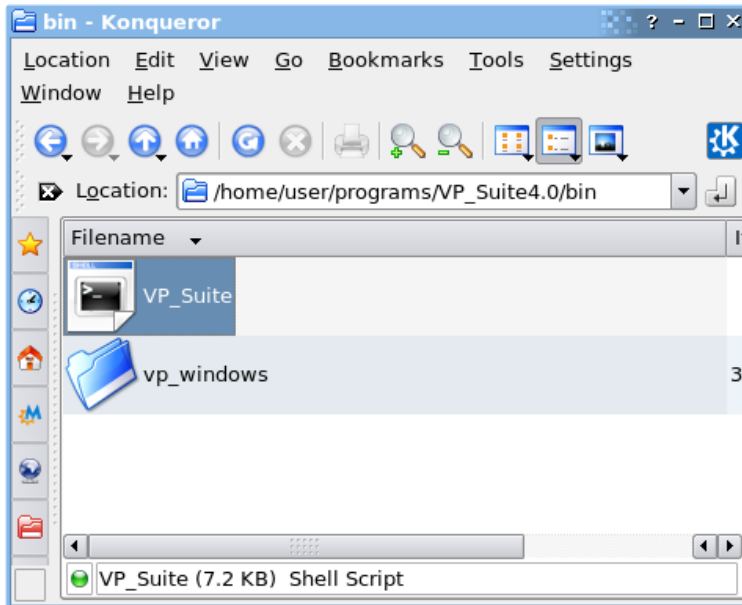


Figure 2-49 Launching VP Suite

3. Select **Visual Paradigm for UML**. Click **Next >** to proceed to the product configuration page.

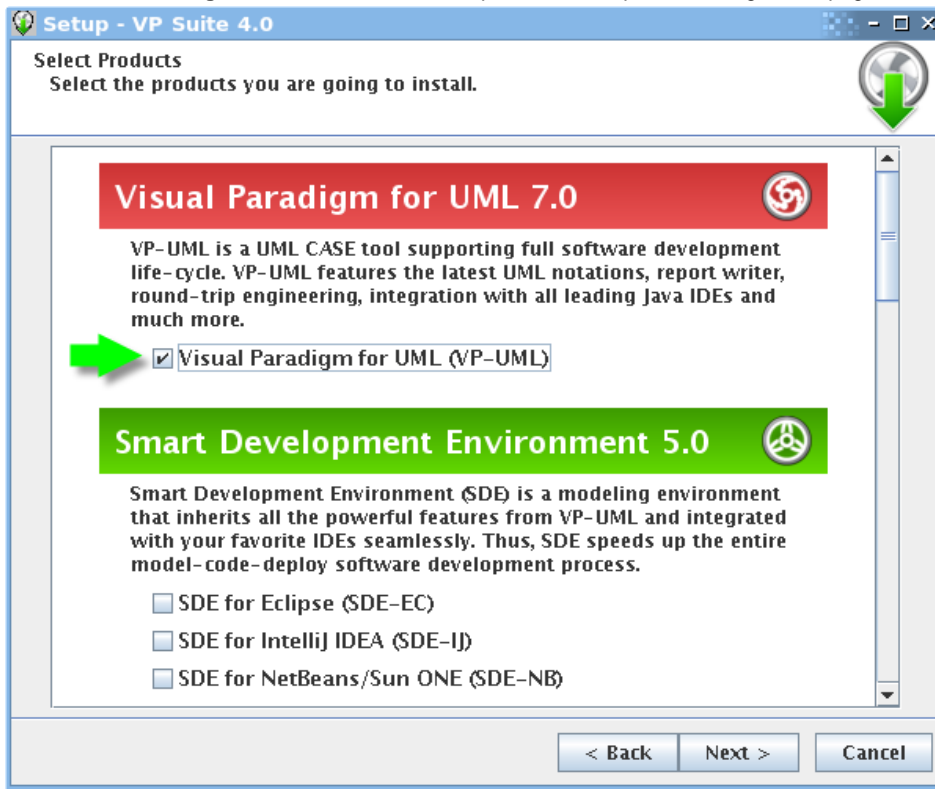


Figure 2-50 The product selection page

4. VP-UML features vary by product edition. For more details on the features supported by different editions, click the hyperlink **Edition Comparison** which brings you to the web page of VP-UML feature comparison for different editions.

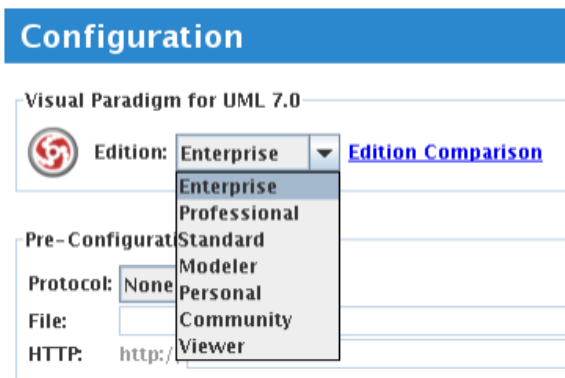


Figure 2-51 Select product edition

5. For users who are going to run VP-UML with floating license, the Pre-Configuration File section enables you to configure the connection(s) to floating license server by providing a configuration file. The pre configuration is optional. If you do not define the connection here, you will need to do so when starting VP-UML the first time. Below is the pre-configuration file content:

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LicenseServer>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
<Server accessCode="" host="" port=""/>
</LicenseServer>
```

Pre-Configuration File

Protocol: **None** ▼

File:

HTTP:

Figure 2-52 Pre-configure floating license server connection for floating license user

6. Select **Download Online Help** if you want to be able to access the Help contents from within the tool. Select **Download PDF/HTML Version** if you wish to read the documentation in this two types of formats. Press **Next >** to proceed to the license import page.

The screenshot shows two sections of a software setup window. The top section, titled 'Download Documentation', contains the text 'Download Document from Internet:' followed by three checkboxes: 'Download Online Help' (with a green icon), 'Download PDF Version' (with a PDF icon), and 'Download HTML Version' (with a globe icon). The bottom section, titled 'Proxy Setting', contains an 'Enable Proxy' checkbox and four input fields: 'Address', 'Port', 'User Name', and 'Password'.

Figure 2-53 Download documentation

7. A combined license key is a key file which allows unlocking multiple products. To import a combined license key, select Combined License Key and specify the file path of the key.
A single license key is a key file which allows unlocking only one product. To import a single license key, select Single License Key and specify the file path of the key.
The import of license key is optional at this point, because you can import it when you run VP-UML. Click **Next >** to proceed with copying files.

The screenshot shows the 'Setup - VP Suite 4.0' window with the 'Products License' section active. The title bar says 'Setup - VP Suite 4.0'. The main title is 'Products License' with a subtitle 'Select the license key (*.zvpk) for the products. (Optional)'. A large green arrow icon points downwards. Below this is a blue header 'Products License (Optional)'. There are two radio buttons: 'Combined License Key' (unselected) and 'Single License Key' (selected). Under 'Combined License Key' is a 'File path:' label and an empty text box with a browse button (...). Under 'Single License Key' is a 'Visual Paradigm for UML 7.0' label, a logo, and a 'File path:' label with an empty text box and a browse button (...). A 'Request Evaluation Key' button is at the bottom right of the main area. At the very bottom are '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel' buttons.

Figure 2-54 The license key selection page

NOTE: For evaluation, the key should be sent to your email box (unless you have chosen not to receive it before download). If you have not received the email with key yet, and if you have selected to receive the key as attachment, the email might be treated as spam by mistake. Click on **Request Evaluation Key** to ask for another one. This time, try not to select sending the key as attachment.

8. Upon finishing, you can select whether to start VP-UML or not. Keep **Visual Paradigm for UML** selected and click **Finish** will run VP-UML right away.

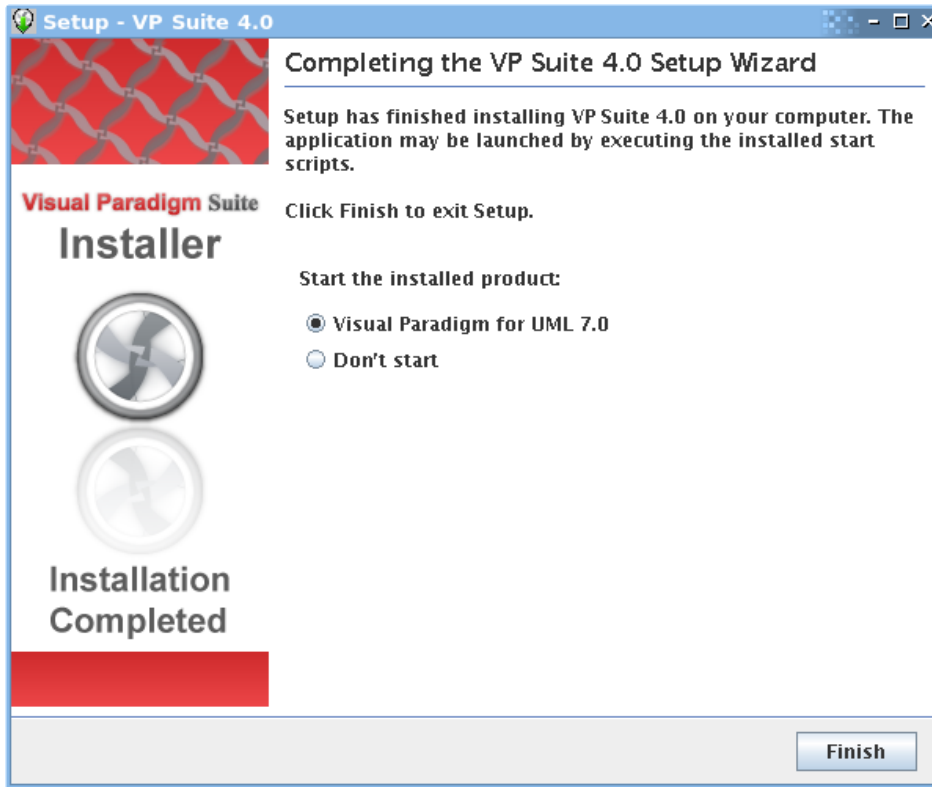


Figure 2-55 Installation completed screen

Installation FAQ

Question: What is the difference between Installer and "Not Install Version"?

Answer: Installer version creates shortcut and registers the menus that make the system more easy to use. We suggest user to use installer version for a long term usage. The No Install version is good for evaluation and testing the release candidate.

Question: I cannot complete the installation due to a file is missing when copying files. What can I do?

Answer: This can be caused by a corrupted installer file. Please download the installer file again with a different mirror site and run it again to solve the problem.

Question: I cannot start the application after installing the software. What can I do?

Answer: There are several possible causes of the problem. If you are sure that your installation was performed correctly, contact Visual Paradigm's support team (support-team@visual-paradigm.com) for assistance. It is recommended to include the vp.log file, which can be found at the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory, for our team to diagnose in further.

Question: I don't have administrator right, can I install the software?

Answer: Yes, you can.

Question: Can I change the Edition without re-install the software?

Answer: Yes, you can. Product edition can be changed by running VP Suite Product Edition Manager under the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory. Change of edition takes effect after the restart of affected products. For more details, please read the section Switching Edition a few pages later.

Question: The installer file is detected to contain a virus. What can I do?

Answer: Our installer files are all packed by ourselves in a secure environment, and are scanned for virus before releasing to public. If a virus is detected, please update to the latest virus profile first. After that, we recommend you perform a full system scan, download the installer file from our official site, and run the installation again. If the problem remain, please contact us (support-team@visual-paradigm.com) or the virus scanner vendor for assistance.

Switching Edition

Product edition can be changed through the Product Edition Manager without the need of re-installation. When you attempt to switch to another edition, make sure you have the required key in order to run the product in new edition.

1. Launch the Product Edition Manager under the bin folder of VP Suite installation folder.

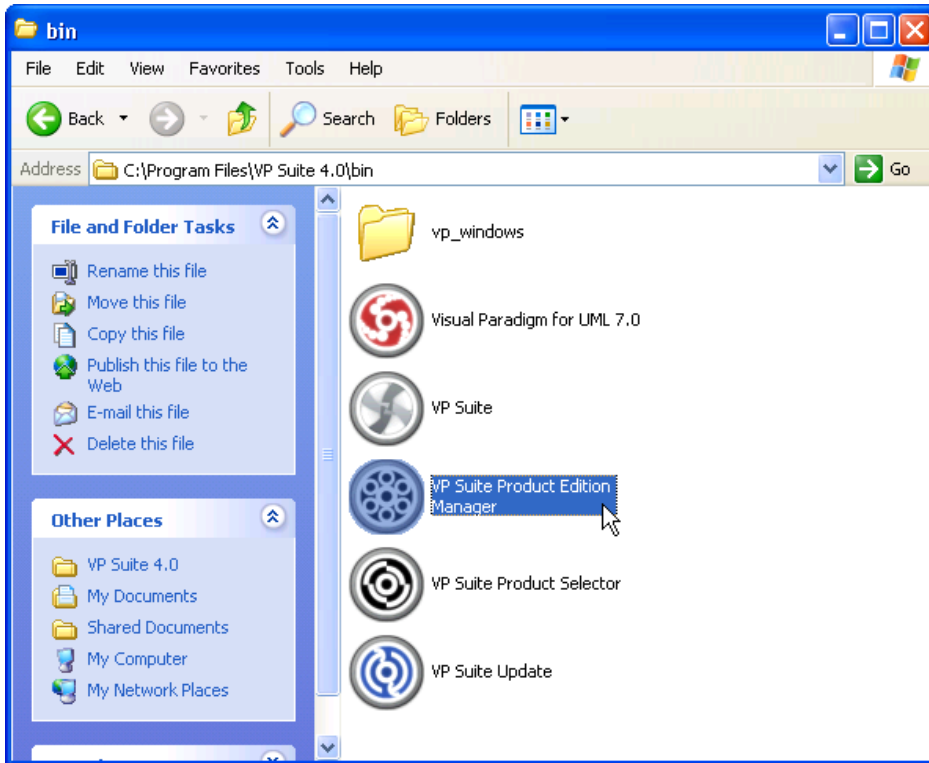


Figure 2-56 Launching Product Edition Manager

2. Select the edition to switch to in the edition manager.

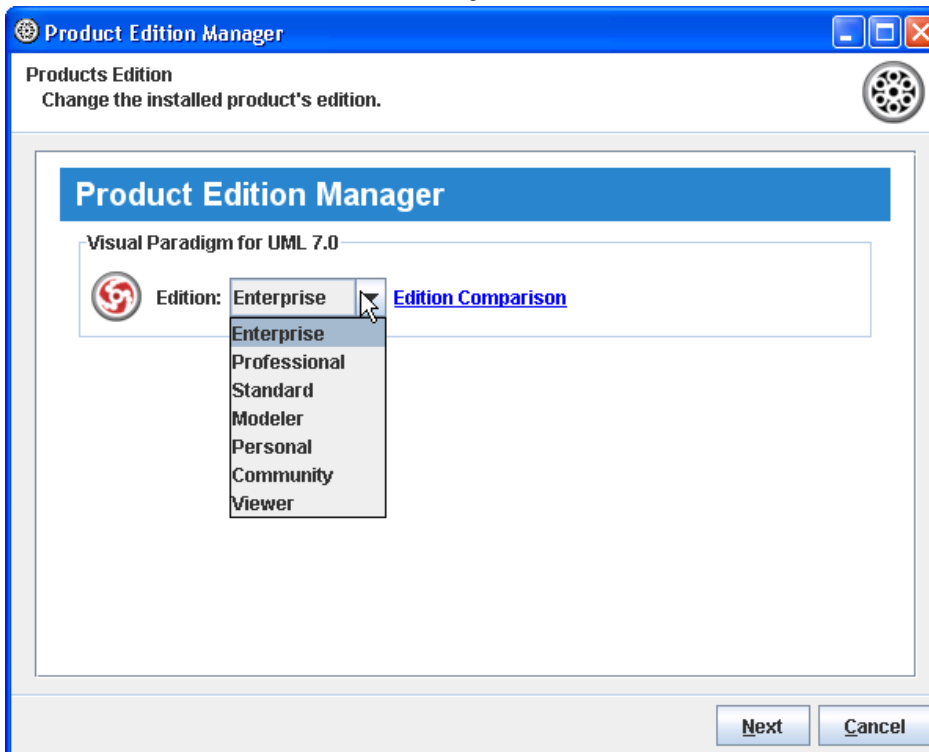


Figure 2-57 Select product edition

3. Click **Next** to confirm.

Uninstalling Visual Paradigm for UML

Uninstalling VP-UML will cause VP-UML to be removed from VP-Suite.

1. Close VP-UML if it is running.
2. Execute `uninstall_vpuml` under the uninstaller folder of VP Suite installation folder.

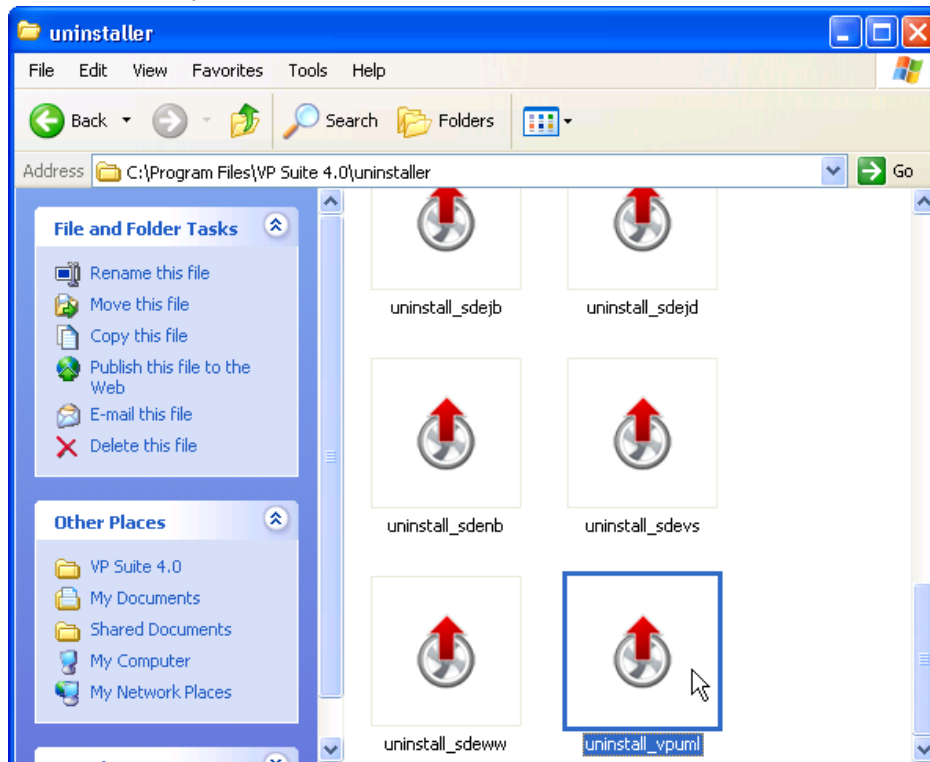


Figure 2-58 Uninstalling VP-UML

Starting Visual Paradigm for UML

Ways of Starting Visual Paradigm for UML

VP-UML can be launched through accessing the Start Menu.

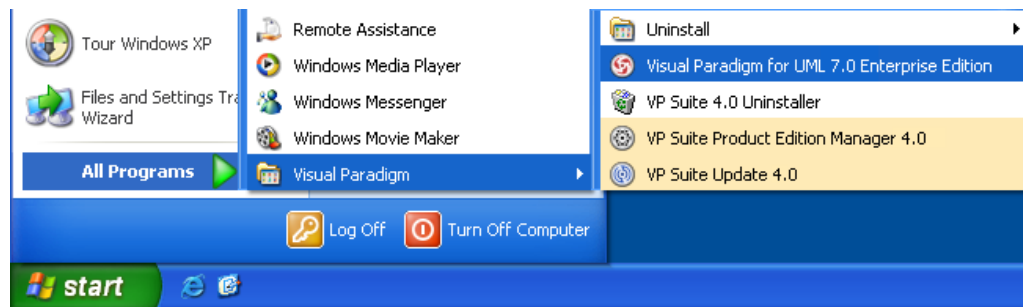


Figure 3-1 Starting Visual Paradigm for UML via Start Menu

Alternatively, you can start VP-UML by executing the launcher **run_vpuml** in the launcher folder of VP Suite installation directory. Users in all operating system can start VP-UML in this way.

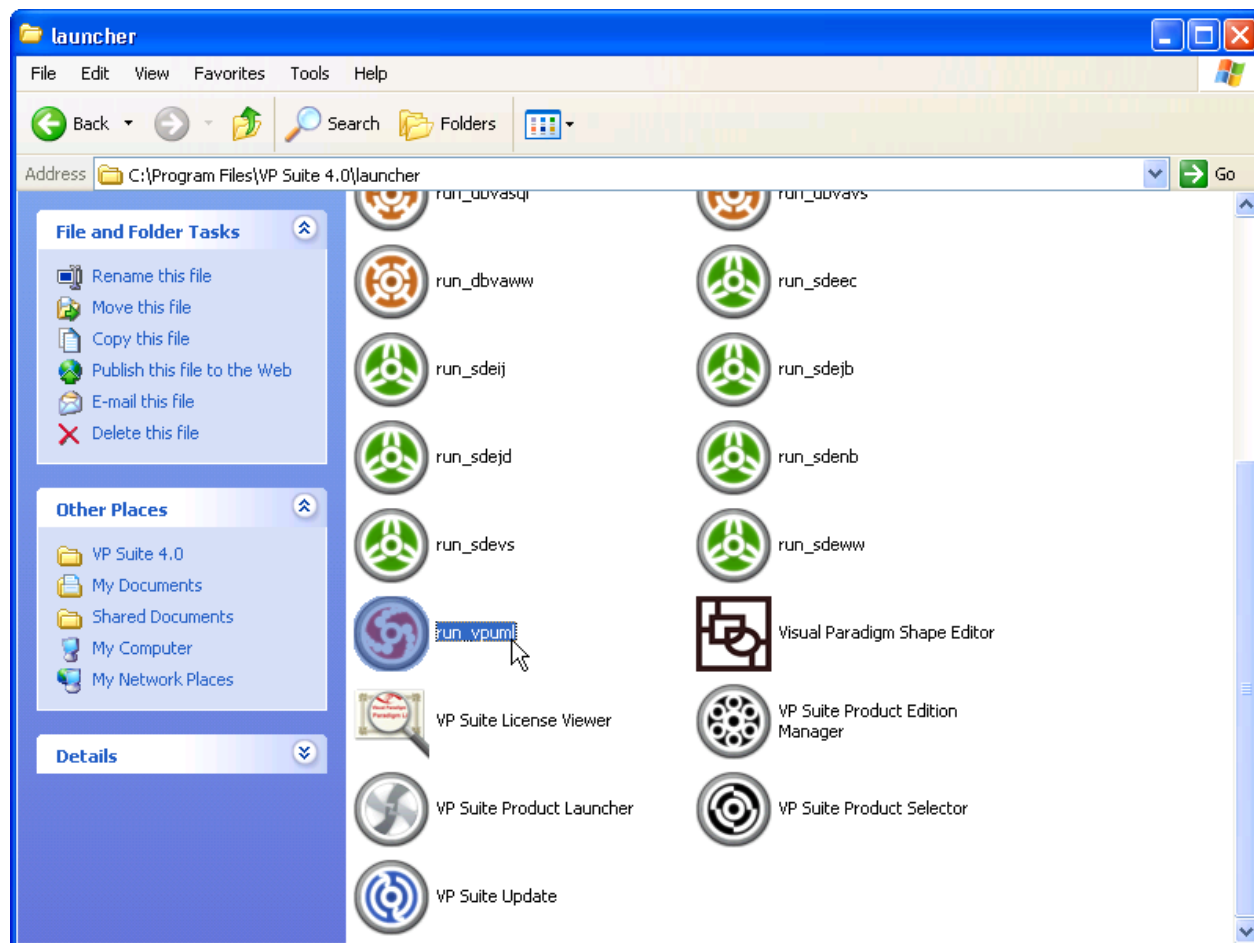


Figure 3-2 Starting Visual Paradigm for UML with launcher

For Linux users, VP-UML can be started through the shortcuts in desktop, created by the installer.



Figure 3-3 Starting Visual Paradigm for UML in Linux using the icon in desktop

Select Workspace

A workspace is a directory used to store all settings, user interface perspectives and other preferences defined for the working environment (settings can be configured via **Tools > Options...** in VP-UML). A workspace also stores all the teamwork login information and local copies of teamwork projects. In the case of switching computers, you simply need to copy the whole workspace directory to the new computer and specify the new workspace when starting VP-UML. All your teamwork information and settings will then be transferred to the new computer.

The Workspace Launcher appear when running VP-UML.

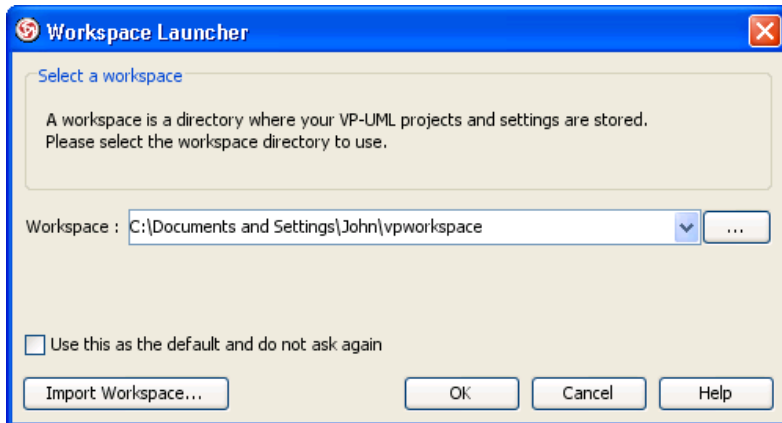


Figure 3-4 Workspace Launcher

Specify the workspace folder.

If you do not want this dialog box to appear again, check **Use this as the default and do not ask again**. This will cause VP-UML to open the specified workspace folder automatically the next time.

If you already have an existing workspace, you can import the settings from there by clicking **Import Workspace....**

Click **OK** to continue.

Interface Overview

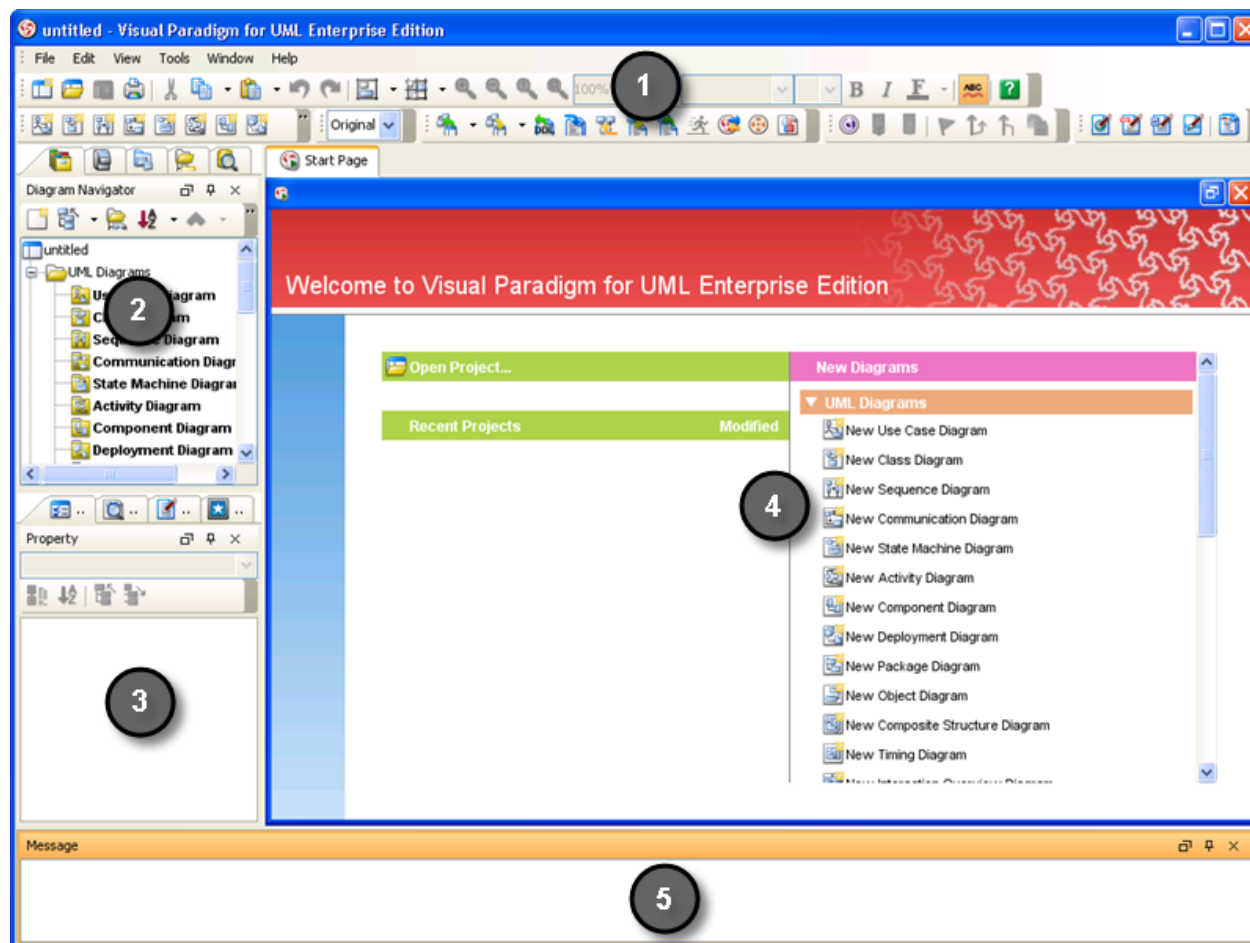


Figure 3-5 User Interface of Visual Paradigm for UML

No.	Name	Description
1	Menu and Toolbar	Commands for execution
2	Project Content Explorers	Various explorers are placed here for accessing project data from different angle
3	Various Auxiliary Panes	Auxiliary panes like property pane, preview pane, documentation pane and stencil pane are shown here
4	Diagram Pane	The place where a diagram is shown and edited
5	Message Pane	Display messages that are generated by certain operations

Main Menu

File Menu

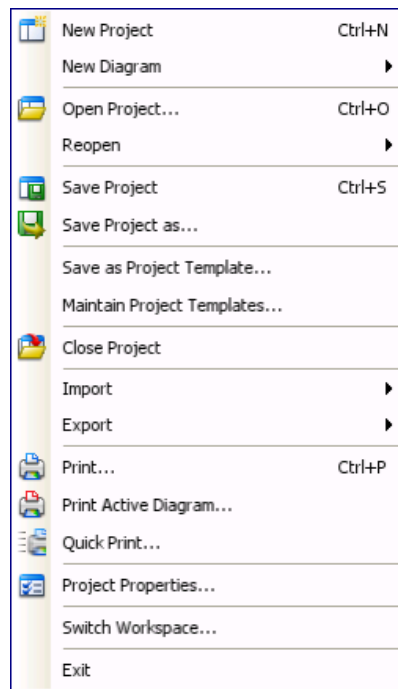


Figure 3-6 The File menu

The **File** menu enables you to:

- Create a project
- Create a diagram
- Open project
- Save project
- Save and manage project template.
- Import project data from the following media: VP-UML Project, Rose Project, XMI, XML, Erwin Project, Telelogic Phapsody Project, Telelogic System Architect, Rational Model, Rational DNX, MS Word (Use Case Model documentation exported from VP), Excel (Exported from VP), Visio, NetBeans
- Export project into the following formats: VP-UML Project, XMI, XML, MS Word (for Use Case Model), Excel
- Export images (JPG, PNG, SVG, EMF, PDF)
- Printing
- Set project properties
- Exit

Edit Menu

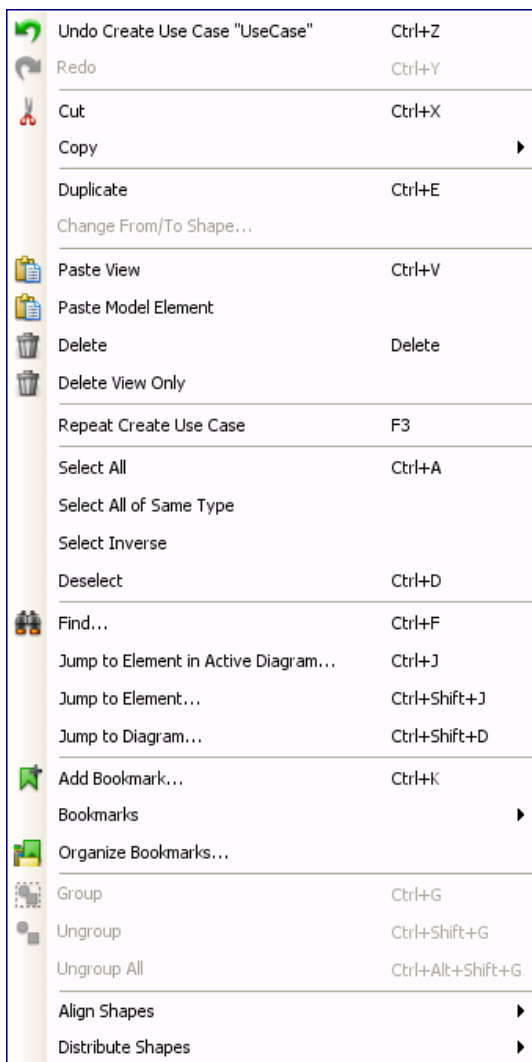


Figure 3-7 The Edit menu

The **Edit** menu enables you to:

- Undo and Redo
- Cut
- Copy
- Duplicate
- Delete
- Change the end model element of connector
- Repeat an action
- Select everything in diagram
- Find a model element/diagram
- Jump to a diagram or an element
- Add or manage bookmarks
- Grouping
- Shapes alignment and distribution

View Menu

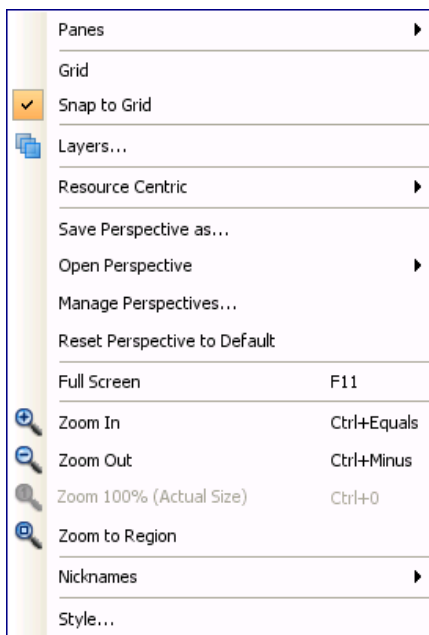


Figure 3-8 The View menu

The **View** menu enables you to:

- Show/Hide a pane
- Show and manage grid
- Manage Layers
- Change Resource Centric behavior
- Save, open and manage perspective
- Change VP-UML to show in full screen
- Zoom diagram in and out
- Manage nickname
- Manage style

Tools Menu

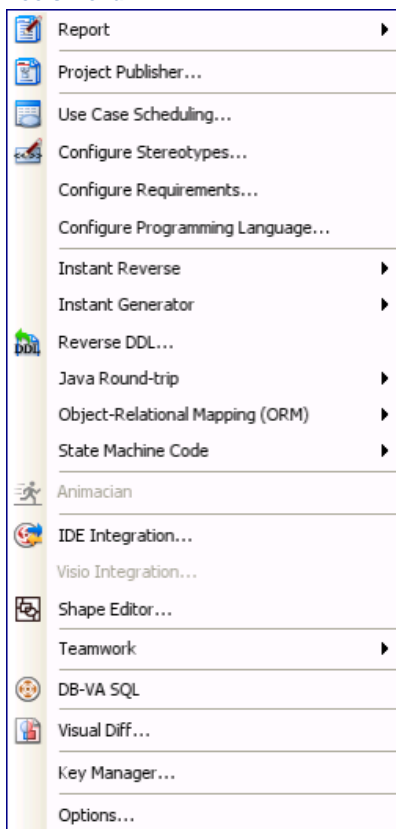


Figure 3-9 The Tools menu

The **Tools** menu enables you to:

- Generate report
- Publish project
- Perform use case scheduling
- Configure stereotypes
- Configure requirements
- Configure programming language
- Reverse and Forward engineering with Instant Reverse and Instant Generator
- Perform round-trip engineering
- Reverse DDL
- Perform Object Relational Mapping (ORM)
- Perform State Machine Code Generation
- Launch Animacian
- Perform IDE integration
- Perform Visio integration
- Launch Shape Editor
- Perform Teamwork operations
- Launch DB-VA SQL
- Compare diagrams with Visual Diff
- Launch License Key Manager
- Configure application options through the Options dialog box

Window Menu

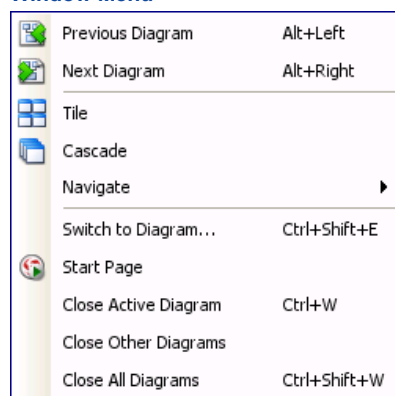


Figure 3-10 The Window menu

The **Window** menu enables you to:

- Navigate between diagram
- Rearrange diagram windows
- Switch to another diagram
- Show the Start Page
- Close Diagrams

Help Menu

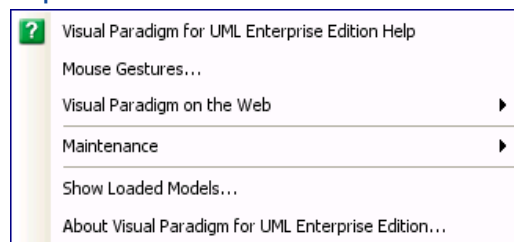


Figure 3-11 The Help menu

The **Help** menu enables you to:

- Browse the help contents
- Check the instruction of Mouse Gesture
- Visit Visual Paradigm online support
- Repair project
- Check the environment using the About dialog box

Toolbar

Show/Hide Toolbar(s)

A toolbar can be shown or hidden. To show a toolbar, right-click on any toolbar, and select the toolbar to show. Similarly, you can uncheck a toolbar to hide it.

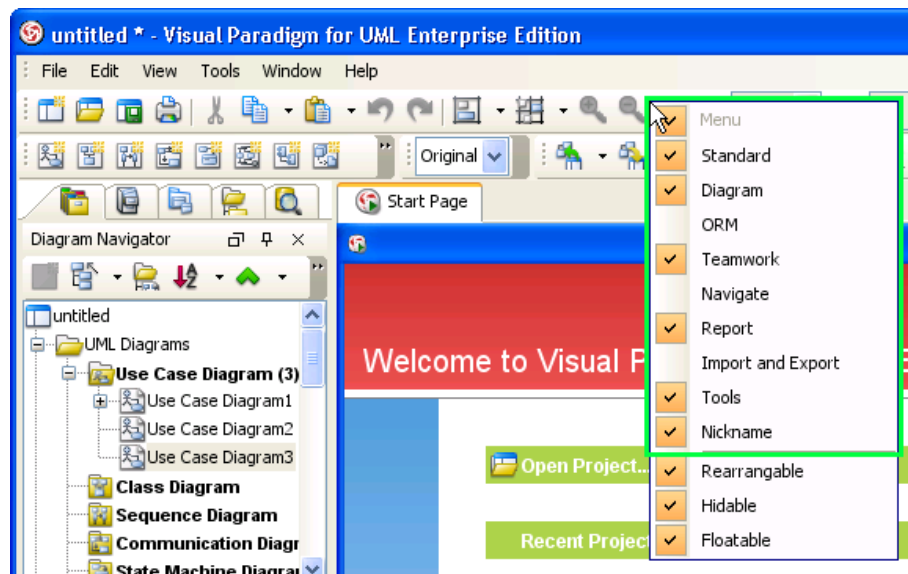


Figure 3-12 Show or hide toolbar(s) by unchecking toolbar(s) from toolbars' popup menu

Lock Toolbars

A toolbar can be repositioned by pressing on the left hand side of toolbar...

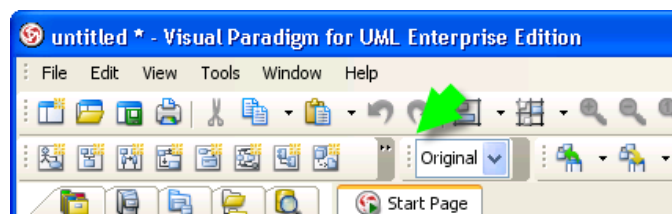


Figure 3-13 Drag toolbar by pressing and moving the left of toolbar

and dragging around.



Figure 3-14 Freely movable toolbar

To lock the toolbars' position, right click on any toolbar and uncheck Rearrangable from the popup menu.

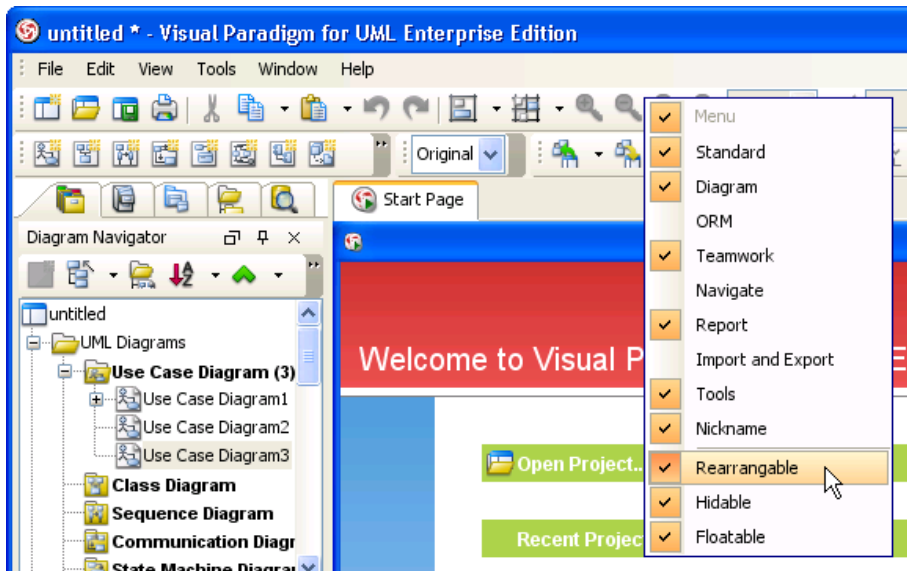


Figure 3-15 Make toolbars not movable by deselecting the Rearrangable option in toolbars popup menu

Standard Toolbar



Figure 3-16 The Standard toolbar




























Icon	Name	Description
	New Project	Create a project
	Open Project	Open a project
	Save Project	Save the changes made in the opening project
	Print	Print diagram(s)
	Cut	Cut selected diagram elements
	Copy within VP-UML	Copy selected diagram elements ready to be used within VP-UML
	Copy to Clipboard as Image (JPG)	Copy selected diagram elements as JPG image
	Copy to Clipboard as Image (EMF)	Copy selected diagram elements as EMF image
	Copy to Clipboard as XML	Copy selected diagram elements as XML data
	Paste View	Paste copied diagram elements as view of original model element
	Paste Model Element	Paste copied diagram elements as a new model elements
	Undo	Roll back undesired chagnes
	Redo	Rerun an undone task
	Align Shapes	Open the Align Shapes dialog box for aligning shapes
	Align Top	Align selected shapes to the top of the range of selected shapes
	Align Bottom	Align selected shapes to the bottom of the range of selected shapes

	Align Left	Align selected shapes to the left of the range of selected shapes
	Align Right	Align selected shapes to the right of the range of selected shapes
	Align Horizontal Center	Align selected shapes to the center of the range of selected shapes
	Align Vertical Center	Align selected shapes to the vertical center of the range of selected shapes
	Same Width	Make selected shapes in same width, following the last selected shape
	Same Height	Make selected shapes in same height, following the last selected shape
	Same Width and Height	Make selected shapes in same width and height, following the last selected shape
	Distribute Shapes	Open the Distribute Shapes dialog box for distributing shapes
	Distribute Shapes Horizontally	Distribute selected shapes horizontally
	Distribute Shapes Vertically	Distribute selected shapes vertically
	Distribute Shapes by Left Edges	Distribute selected shapes by their left edges
	Distribute Shapes by Horizontal Centers	Distribute selected shapes by their horizontal centers
	Distribute Shapes by Right Edges	Distribute selected shapes by their right edges
	Distribute Shapes by Top Edges	Distribute selected shapes by their top edges
	Distribute Shapes by Vertical Centers	Distribute selected shapes by their vertical centers
	Distribute Shapes by Bottom Edges	Distribute selected shapes by their bottom edges
	Zoom In	Magnify the opening diagram
	Zoom Out	Diminish the opening diagram
	Zoom to 100% (Actual Size)	Reset zoom ratio back to 100%
	Zoom to Region	Zoom by selecting the range to view on diagram
	Zoom Ratio	Current zoom ratio. You can change it by selecting a ratio from the drop down menu or by typing a new one.
	Format Copier	Copy selected diagram element's format and apply on another shape
	Font Name	Name of font being used by the selected diagram element
	Font Size	Font size of the selected diagram element
	Bold	Set the text of selected diagram element bold or not bold
	Italic	Set the text of selected diagram element italic or not italic
	Font Color	Select the font color of selected diagram element
	Auto Spell Check	Enable or disable automatic spell checking
	Help	Launch the Help Contents

Diagram Toolbar



Figure 3-17 The Diagram toolbar

Icon	Name	Description
	New Use Case Diagram	Create a Use Case Diagram
	New Class Diagram	Create a Class Diagram
	New Sequence Diagram	Create a Sequence Diagram
	New Communication Diagram	Create a Communication Diagram
	New State Machine Diagram	Create a State Machine Diagram
	New Activity Diagram	Create an Activity Diagram
	New Component Diagram	Create a Component Diagram
	New Deployment Diagram	Create a Deployment Diagram
	New Package Diagram	Create a Package Diagram
	New Object Diagram	Create an Object Diagram
	New Composite Structure Diagram	Create a Composite Structure Diagram
	New Timing Diagram	Create a Timing Diagram
	New Interaction Overview Diagram	Create an Interaction Overview Diagram
	New Textual Analysis	Create a Textual Analysis
	New Requirement Diagram	Create a Requirement Diagram
	New Basic Diagram	Create a Basic Diagram
	New CRC Card Diagram	Create a CRC Card Diagram
	New Entity Relationship Diagram	Create an Entity Relationship Diagram
	New ORM Diagram	Create an ORM Diagram
	New Business Process Diagram	Create a Business Process Diagram
	New Data Flow Diagram	Create a Data Flow Diagram
	New EPC Diagram	Create a EPC Diagram
	New Process Map Diagram	Create a Process Map Diagram
	New Organization Chart	Create an Organization Chart
	New EJB Diagram	Create a EJB Diagram
	New Overview Diagram	Create an Overview Diagram
	New User Interface	Create a User Interface



ORM Toolbar



Figure 3-18 The ORM toolbar

Icon	Name	Description
	ORM Wizards	Open the ORM Wizards
	Database Configuration	Open the Database Configuration dialog box to configure database connections
	Reverse Database	Reverse engineering from database
	Reverse Java Classes	Reverse engineering from Java Class
	Reverse Hibernate	Reverse engineering from Hibernate mapping file
	Reverse Enterprise Object Framework	Reverse engineering from Enterprise Object Framework
	Synchronize to Class Diagram	Synchronize from Entity Relationship Diagram to Class Diagram
	Synchronize to Entity Relationship Diagram	Synchronize from Class Diagram to Entity Relationship Diagram
	Generate Database	Open the Database Code Generation dialog box to generate database
	Generate ORM Code	Open the Database Code Generation dialog box to generate code

Teamwork Toolbar



Figure 3-19 The Teamwork toolbar












Icon	Name	Description
	Teamwork Client	Open the Teamwork Client dialog box
	Commit	Commit changes to server
	Update	Update changes from server
	Tag	Create a tag
	Branch	Create a branch
	Merge	Merge changes between trunk and branches
	Switch	Switch between trunk, branches and tags

Navigate Toolbar



Figure 3-20 The Navigate toolbar






Icon	Name	Description
	Previous Diagram	Navigate to the previous diagram

	Next Diagram	Navigate to the next diagram
	Diagram Navigator	Open the Diagram Navigator pane
	Model Explorer	Open the Model Explorer pane
	Class Repository	Open the Class Repository pane
	Logical View	Open the Logical View pane
	ORM	Open the ORM pane
	Stencil	Open the Stencil pane
	Property	Open the Property pane
	Diagram Overview	Open the Diagram Overview pane
	Documentation	Open the Documentation pane
	Documentation	Open the Documentation pane

Report Toolbar









Figure 3-21 The Report toolbar

















Icon	Name	Description
	Generate HTML Report	Open the Generate HTML dialog box to generate HTML report
	Generate PDF Report	Open the Generate PDF dialog box to generate PDF report
	Generate Word Report	Open the Generate WORD dialog box to generate WORD report
	Report Writer	Open Report Writer
	Project Publisher	Publish Project to Web pages through Project Publisher

Import and Export Toolbar



Figure 3-22 The Import and Export toolbar











Icon	Name	Description
	Import VP-UML Project	Import a VP-UML project into the opening project
	Import Rose	Import diagrams and model elements from a Rational Rose model
	Import XMI	Import diagrams and model elements from XMI
	Import XML	Import diagrams and model elements from XML
	Import MS Word to Use Case Model Element	Import Use Case Report (MS Word) back into the opening project
	Import Erwin Project (XML)	Import diagrams and model elements from Erwin Project

	Import Telelogic Rhapsody Project	Import diagram and model elements from Telelogic Rhapsody Project
	Import Telelogic System Architect	Import diagram and model elements from Telelogic System Architect
	Import Rational Model	Import diagram and model elements from Rational Model
	Import Rational DNX	Import diagram and model elements from Rational DNX
	Import Excel	Import Excel file back into the opening project
	Import Visio	Import Visio diagrams into VP-UML
	Import NetBeans UML Project	Import NetBeans UML diagrams into VP-UML
	Export VP-UML Project	Export the open project into a VP-UML project file
	Export XML	Export XML from the opening project
	Export XML	Export XML from the opening project
	Export Active Diagram as Image	Export active diagram as image file
	Export Diagram as Image	Export any diagram(s) as image file(s)
	Export Selection as Image	Export selection on active diagram as image file
	Export Use Case Model to MS Word	Export Use Case Report (MS Word) from Use Case diagrams and use case models
	Export Active Diagram to Excel	Export active diagram into Excel report
	Export Excel	Export any diagram(s) into Excel report(s)

Tools Toolbar



Figure 3-23 The Tools toolbar

Icon	Name	Description
	Instant Reverse	Reverse Engineering Class Diagram from many kinds of source code
	Instant Generator	Generate source code from the opening project
	Reverse DDL	Reverse data definition language file and form ERD
	Update to Code	Update source code from model
	Update to Model Element	Update model element from source code
	Generate State Machine Code	Generate state machine code from class diagram and state machine diagram
	Reverse State Machine Code	Reverse state machine code back into the opening project
	Animacian	Launch Animacian for animating the active diagram
	IDE Integration	Integrate with IDE(s) through IDE integration
	DB-VA SQL	Launch DB-VA SQL, a tool for querying data in database



Nickname Toolbar

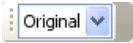


Figure 3-24 *The Nickname toolbar*

Manage and select the nickname to be applied on the opening project.

Dockable User Interface

VP-UML adapts a Dockable User Interface which allows you to drag UI components around to customize your favorite working environment. You can save the environment as a perspective which you can reopen later. It allows you to use different perspectives for different purposes.

Using the Dockable User Interface

The Dockable User Interface is composed of a number of windows called dockable frames. A dockable frame may be standalone (floating) or docked into another container (split pane/tab pane).

You can press on the title bar of a dockable frame or press on a tab to drag it to anywhere you like.

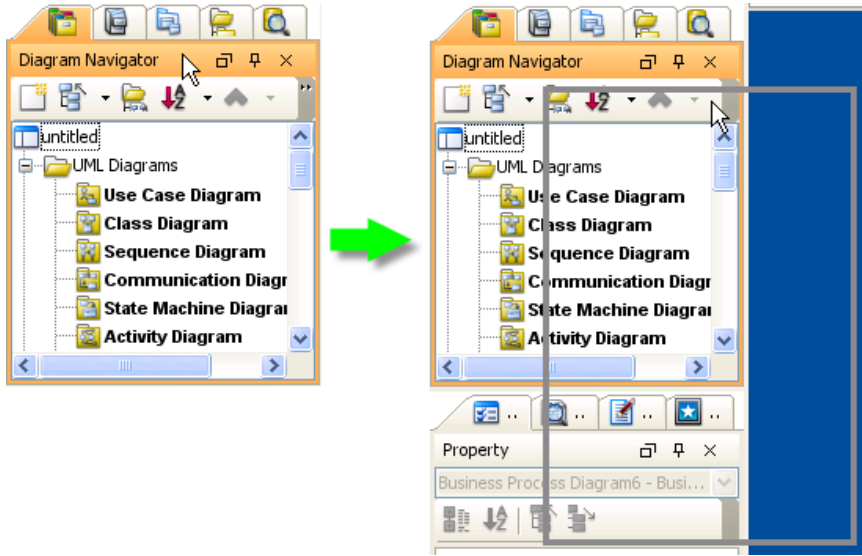


Figure 3-25 Frame can be dragged out and dock to elsewhere

You will notice a gray outline appears while you are dragging a frame/tab. This outline tells you where the dockable frame/tab will be docked to.

Docking a Dockable Frame to Elsewhere

By dragging out a dockable frame/tab, and move the cursor to certain position, the frame/tab will be repositioned accordingly.

If you drag the dockable frame/tab and release it over another container, the gray outline will change its shape to fit the dockable area of the container. If you release the frame/tab, it will be docked into the underlying container and also removed from its original container.

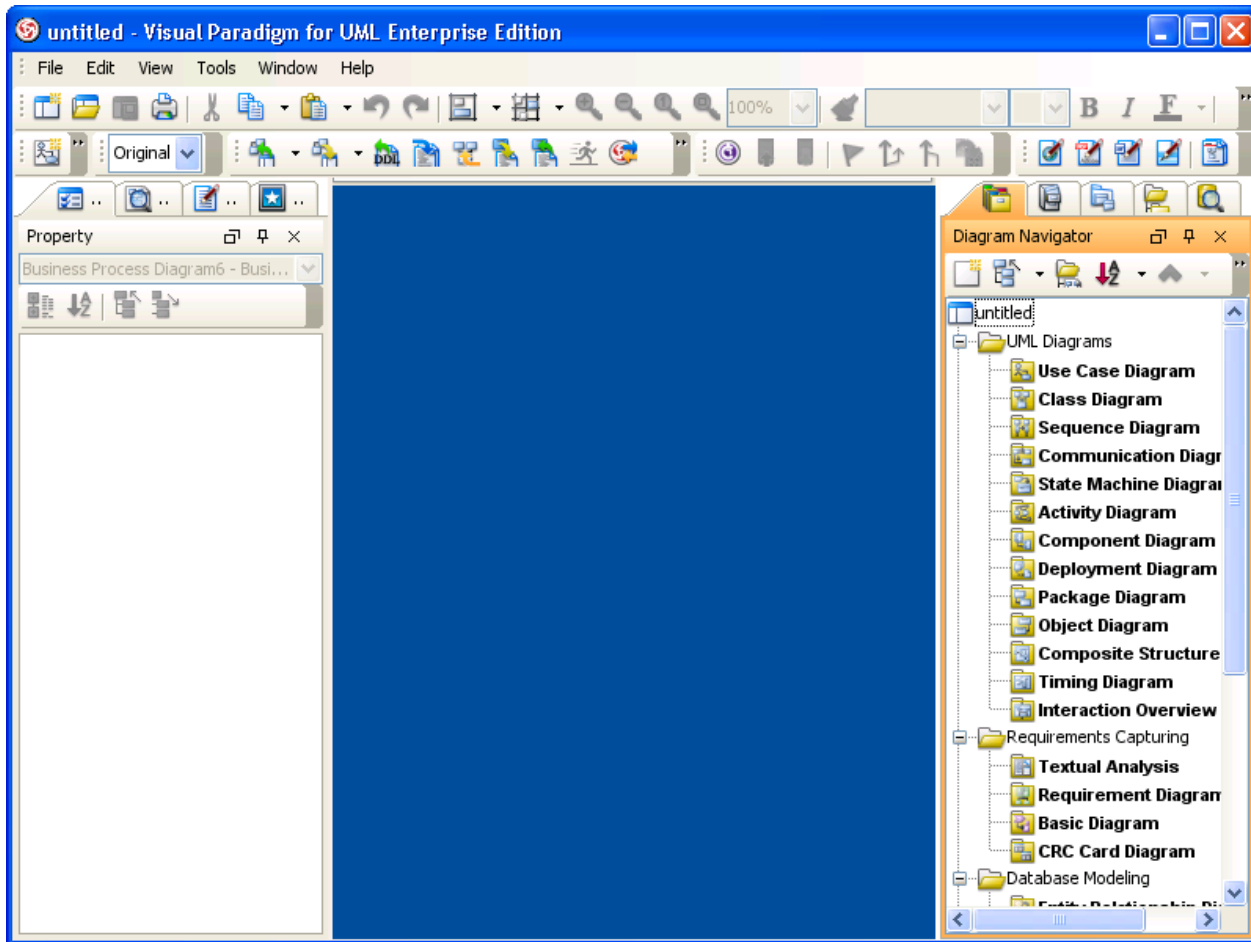


Figure 3-26 A frame docked to the right of application screen

You also can drag a frame/tab out to make it a floating window.

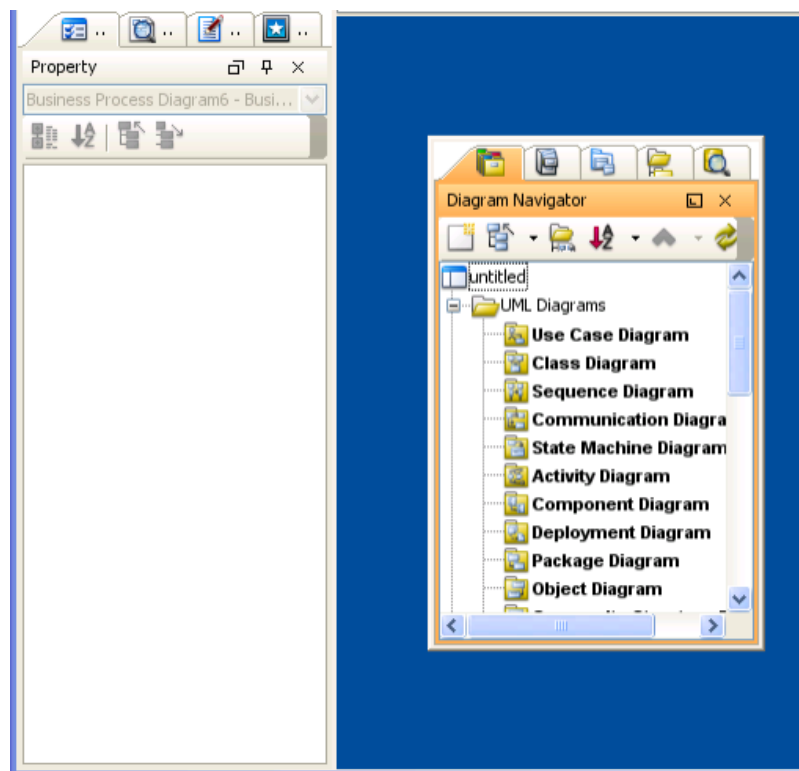


Figure 3-27 A frame float on top of the application

You can also drag a frame/tab and dock it into another tabbed pane. You will see the outline changed to a tab shape if you drag over a tab pane.

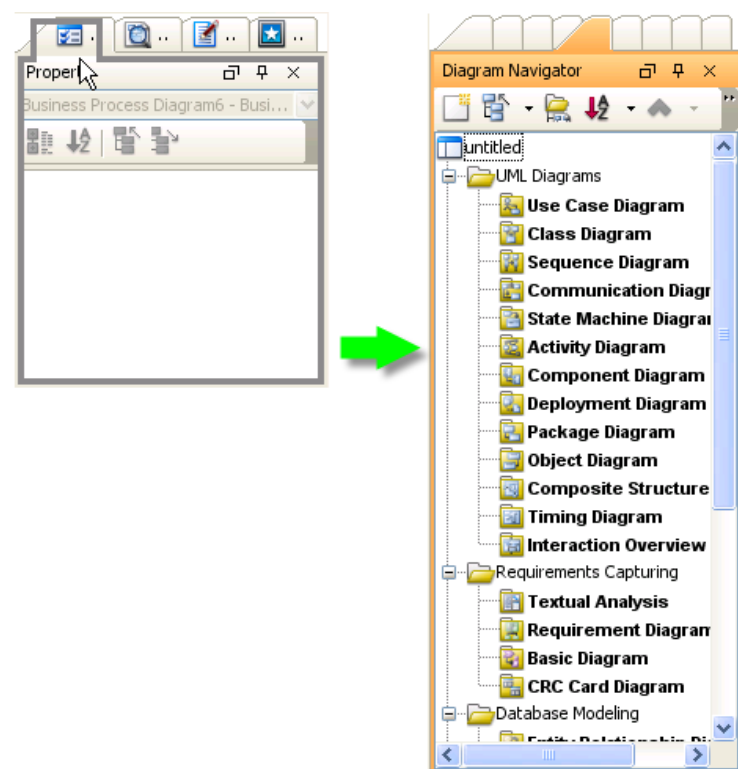


Figure 3-28 A frame docked to another frame

Auto-hiding a Dockable Frame

A dockable frame can be set to "auto hide", meaning it will automatically disappear when not active. To set a dockable frame to "auto hide", click on the **Toggle auto-hide** button on the upper right corner of the frame (the button with a pin as the icon, see figure below)

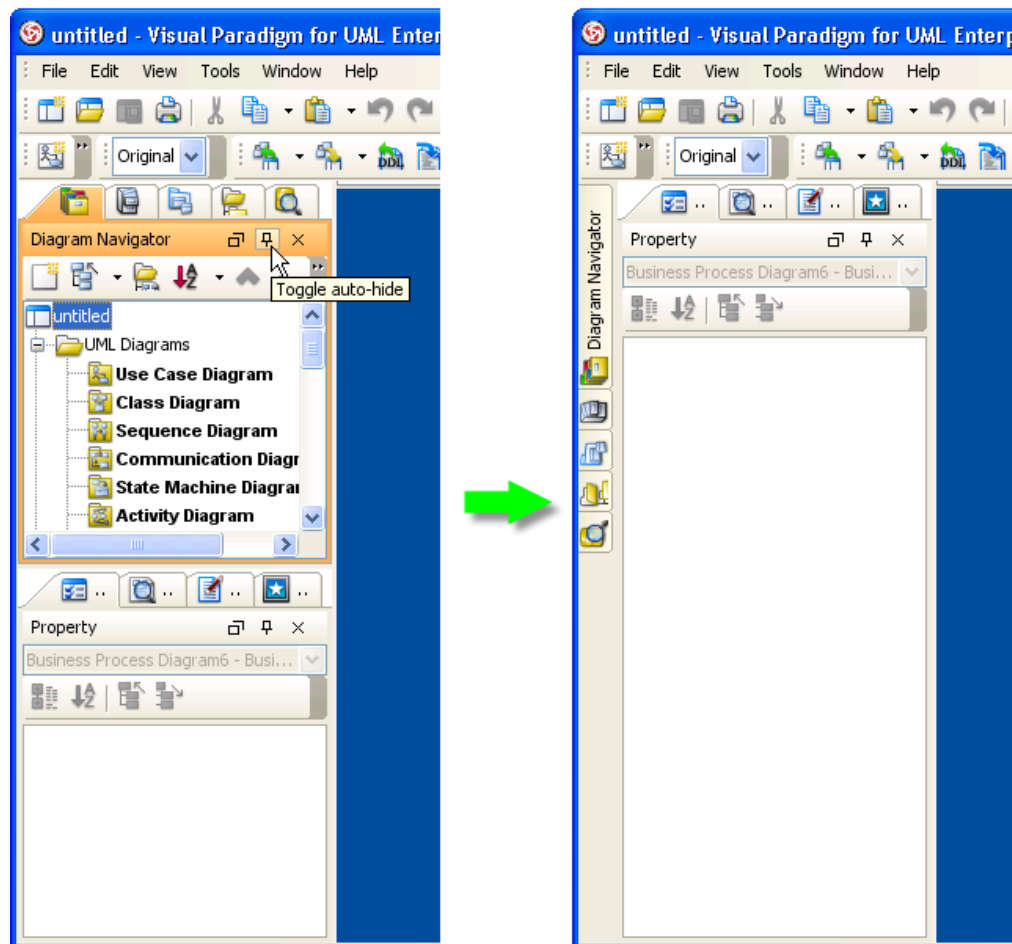


Figure 3-29 Automatically hiding Diagram Navigator

Project Content Explorers

Diagram Navigator

The Diagram Navigator displays diagrams and their diagram elements in the project, categorized by diagram type.

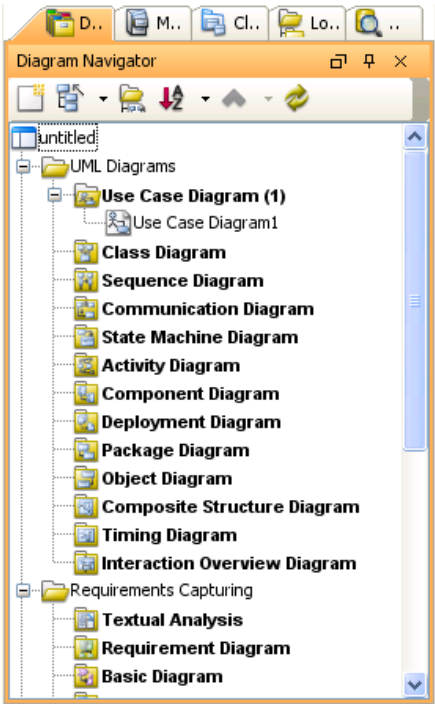











Figure 3-30 The Diagram Navigator

Icon	Name	Description
	New Diagram...	Create a diagram
	Collapse	Collapse all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Expand	Expand all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Show Diagram View	Make the Diagram Navigator to expand all diagram types' nodes to show the diagrams nodes, but do not display any diagram element nodes
	Sort Diagram Element By Name	Sort all the nodes under the selected tree node by name
	Sort Diagram Element by Type	Sort all the nodes under the selected tree node by type
	Move Selected Diagram Up	Move the selected diagram node upward
	Move Selected Diagram Down	Move the selected diagram node downward
	Refresh	Refresh Diagram Navigator content

Popup menu of Diagram Navigator

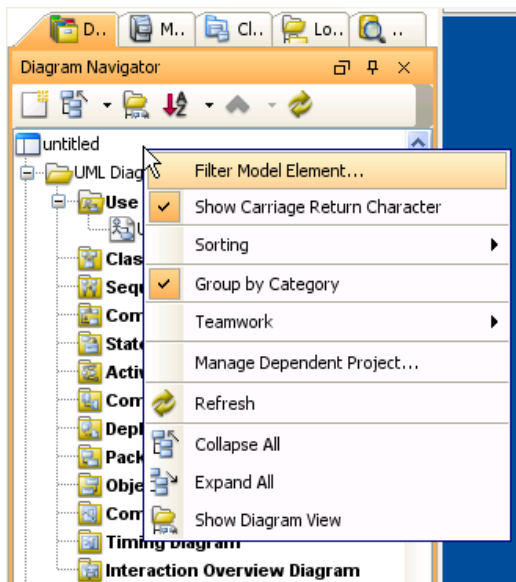


Figure 3-31 The Popup menu of Diagram Navigator

Menu Title	Description
Filter Model Element...	Open the Model Element Filter dialog box to filter the diagram elements to appear in the Diagram Navigator
Show Carriage Return Character	Display line breaks of multi-lined diagram name as carriage return character
Sorting	Select the way to sort diagram elements in Diagram Explorer
Group by Category	Categorize diagrams base on their types
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Manage Dependent Project...	Add or remove dependent project
Refresh	Refresh Diagram Navigator content
Collapse All	Collapse all tree nodes
Expand All	Expand all tree nodes
Show Diagram View	Make the Diagram Navigator to expand all diagram types' nodes to show the diagrams nodes, but do not display any diagram element nodes

Popup menu of Project

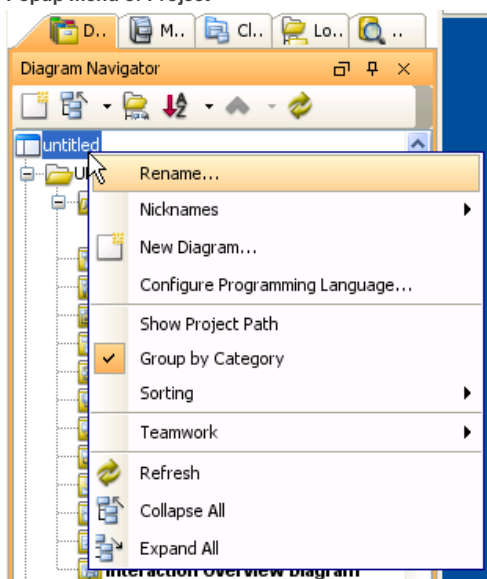


Figure 3-32 The Popup menu of project node in Diagram Navigator

Menu Title	Description
Rename...	Rename the project
Nicknames	Configure or switch to another nickname
New Diagram...	Create a diagram
Configure Programing Language	Change to another programming language or configure the type mapping for a language
Group by Category	Categorize diagrams base on their types
Sorting	Select the way to sort diagram elements in Diagram Explorer
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Refresh	Refresh Diagram Navigator
Collapse All	Collapse the project node
Expand All	Expand the project node

Popup menu of Diagram Category

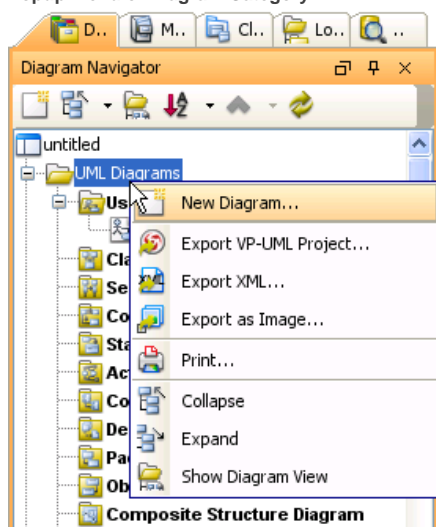


Figure 3-33 The Popup menu of Diagram Category in Diagram Navigator

Menu Title	Description
New Diagram...	Create a diagram
Export VP-UML Project...	Export all diagrams in the selected category as VP-UML project
Export XML...	Export all diagrams in the selected category as XML
Export as Image...	Export all diagrams in the selected category as image files
Print...	Print the diagrams in the selected category
Collapse	Collapse the selected diagram category node
Expand	Expand the selected diagram category node
Show Diagram View	Make the Diagram Navigator to expand all diagram types' nodes to show the diagrams nodes, but do not display any diagram element nodes

Popup menu of Diagram Type

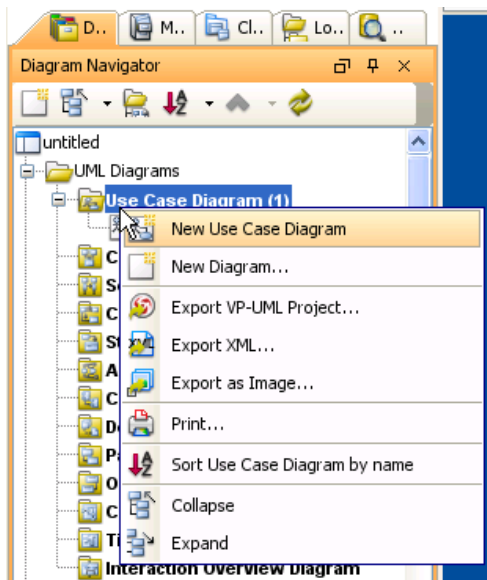


Figure 3-34 The Popup menu of Diagram Type in Diagram Navigator

Menu Title	Description
New DIAGRAM_TYPE	Create a new diagram in the selected type
New Diagram...	Create a new diagram with popup dialog box
Export VP-UML Project...	Export all diagrams in the selected type as VP-UML project
Export XML...	Export all diagrams in the selected type as XML
Export as Image...	Export all diagrams in the selected type as image files
Print...	Print the diagrams in the selected type
Sort DIAGRAM_TYPE by name	Sort the diagram nodes of the selected type node in specific way
Collapse	Collapse the selected diagram type node
Expand	Expand the selected diagram type node

Popup menu of Diagram

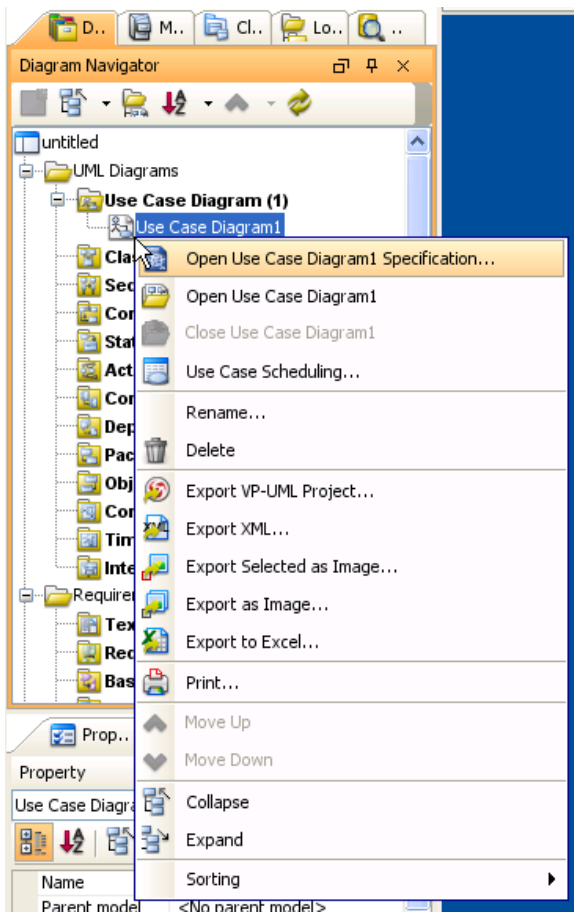


Figure 3-35 The Popup menu of Diagram Type in Diagram Navigator

Menu Title	Description
Open DIAGRAM_NAME Specification...	Open the specification of the selected diagram
Open DIAGRAM_NAME	Open the selected diagram if closed or inactive
Close DIAGRAM_NAME	Close the selected diagram if opened
Use Case Scheduling...	Open Use Case Scheduling dialog box
Rename...	Rename the selected diagram
Delete	Delete the selected diagram
Export VP-UML Project...	Export the selected diagram as VP-UML project
Export XML...	Export the selected diagram as XML
Export Selected as Image...	Export the selected diagram as image Excel
Export as Image...	Export diagram(s) as image via the Diagram Exporter
Export to Excel...	Export the selected diagram as image Excel
Print...	Print the selected diagram
Move Up	Move the selected diagram node upwards
Move Down	Move the selected diagram node downwards
Collapse	Collapse the selected diagram node
Expand	Expand the selected diagram node
Sorting	Change the way of sorting diagram elements

Model Explorer

The Model Explorer lists all the model elements in the project.

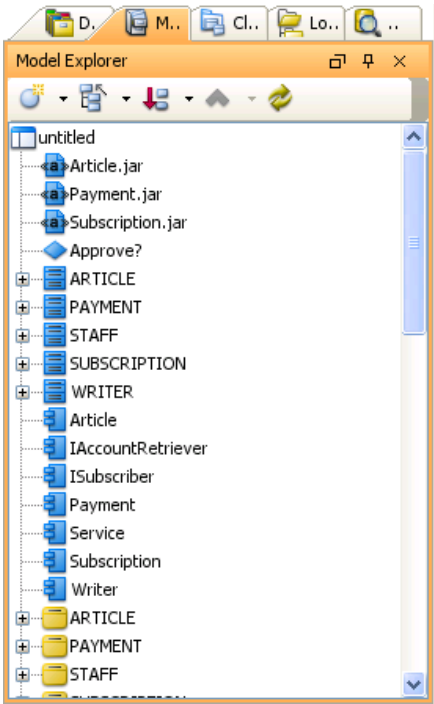


Figure 3-36 The Model Explorer

Icon	Name	Description
	New Model Element...	Create a new Model Element in Model Explorer without the need of creating through diagramming
	Collapse	Collapse all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Expand	Expand all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Sort Model Element By Name	Sort all the nodes under the selected tree node by name
	Sort Model Element by Type	Sort all the nodes under the selected tree node by type
	Move Selected Model Element Up	Move the selected model element node upward
	Move Selected Model Element Down	Move the selected model element node downward
	Refresh	Refresh Model Explorer content

Popup menu of Model Explorer
 The Model Explorer lists all the model elements in the project.

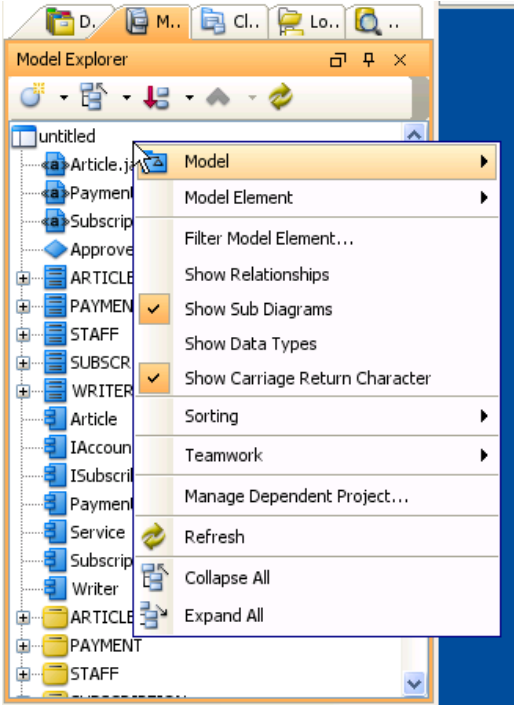


Figure 3-37 The Popup menu of Model Explorer

Menu Title	Description
Model	Create a Model
New Model Element...	Create a new Model Element in Model Explorer without the need of creating through diagramming
Filter Model Element...	Open the Model Element Filter dialog box to filter the diagram elements to appear in the Diagram Navigator
Show Relationships	Show also Relationship model elements in Model Explorer (default hidden)
Show Sub Diagrams	Show Sub Diagrams in Model Explorer so that user can browse and open Sub Diagrams in Model Explorer
Show Data Types	Show Data Types in Model Explorer (default hidden)
Show Carriage Return Character	Display line breaks of multi-lined diagram name as carriage return character
Sorting	Select the way to sort model elements in Model Explorer
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Manage Dependent Project...	Add or remove dependent project
Refresh	Refresh Model Explorer content
Collapse All	Collapse all tree nodes
Expand All	Expand all tree nodes

Popup menu of Project

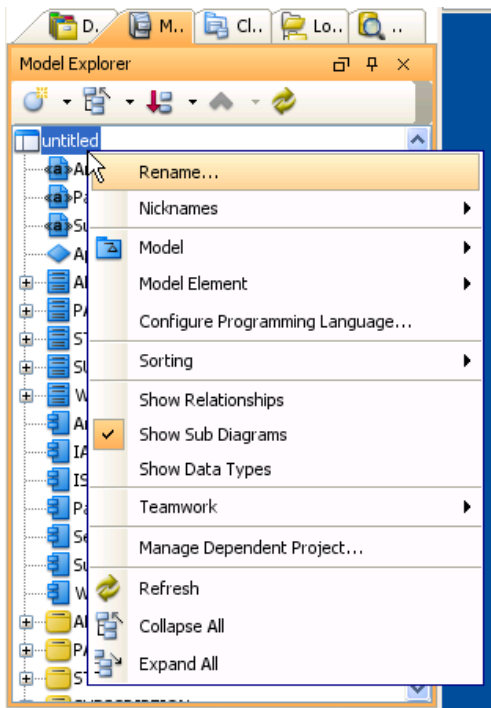


Figure 3-38 The Popup menu of project node in Model Explorer

Menu Title	Description
Rename...	Rename the project
Nicknames	Configure or switch to another nickname
Model	Create a Model
Model Element	Create a new Model Element in Model Explorer without the need of creating through diagramming
Configure Programing Language	Change to another programming language or configure the type mapping for a language
Sorting	Select the way to sort model elements in Model Explorer
Show Relationships	Show also Relationship model elements in Model Explorer (default hidden)
Show Sub Diagrams	Show Sub Diagrams in Model Explorer so that user can browse and open Sub Diagrams in Model Explorer
Show Data Types	Show Data Types in Model Explorer (default hidden)
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Manage Dependent Project...	Add or remove dependent project
Refresh	Refresh Model Explorer
Collapse All	Collapse the project node
Expand All	Expand the project node

Class Repository

The Class Repository lists the packages and class models in the project.

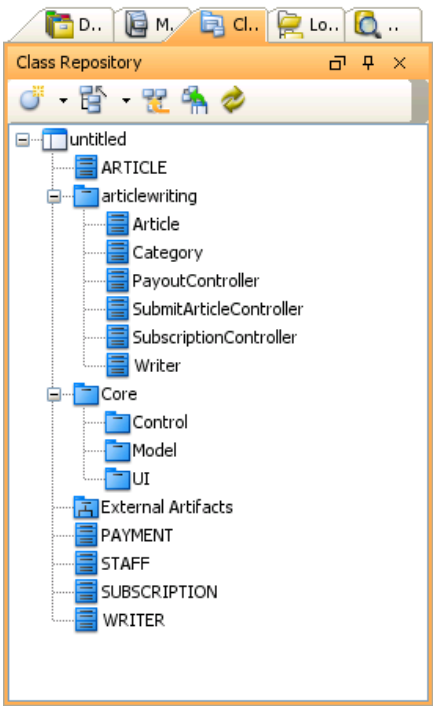


Figure 3-39 The Class Repository

Icon	Name	Description
	New Model Element...	Create a new Model Element in Model Explorer without the need of creating through diagramming
	Collapse	Collapse all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Expand	Expand all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Reverse Code...	Reverse code to model through Java Round-Trip
	Instant Reverse...	Reverse code to model through Instant Reverse
	Refresh	Refresh Class Repository content

Popup menu of Class Repository

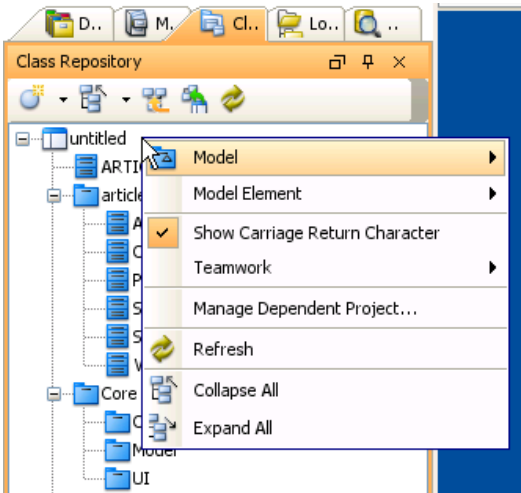


Figure 3-40 The Popup menu of Class Repository

Menu Title	Description
Model	Create a Model
Model Element...	Create a new Model Element in Class Repository without the need of creating through diagramming
Show Carriage Return Character	Display line breaks of multi-lined diagram name as carriage return character
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Manage Dependent Project...	Add or remove dependent project
Refresh	Refresh Class Repository content
Collapse All	Collapse all tree nodes
Expand All	Expand all tree nodes

Popup menu of Project

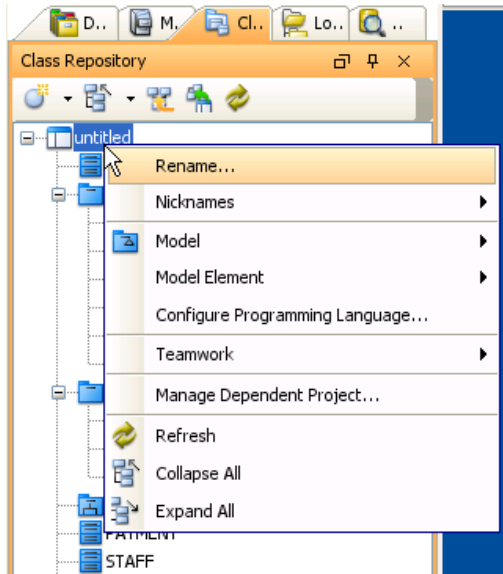


Figure 3-41 The Popup menu of project node in Class Repository

Menu Title	Description
Rename...	Rename the project
Nicknames	Configure or switch to another nickname
Model	Create a Model
Model Element	Create a new Model Element in Class Repository without the need of creating through diagramming
Configure Programing Language	Change to another programming language or configure the type mapping for a language
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Manage Dependent Project...	Add or remove dependent project
Refresh	Refresh Class Repository
Collapse All	Collapse the project node
Expand All	Expand the project node

Logical View

The Logical View displays logical view of the project that can be customized to the desired structure.

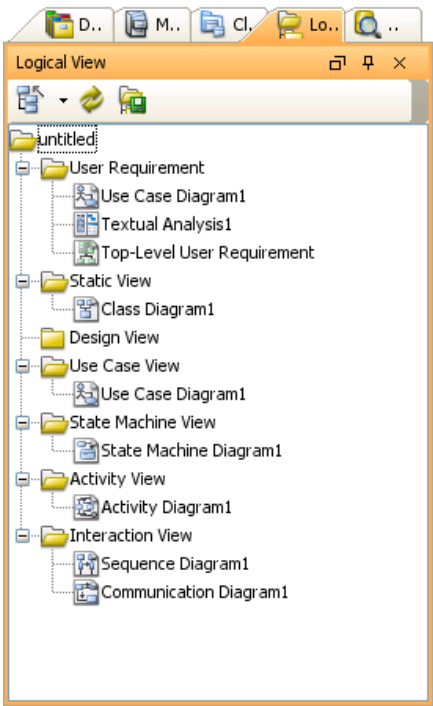


Figure 3-42 The Logical View

Icon	Name	Description
	Collapse	Collapse all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Expand	Expand all the nodes under the selected tree node
	Refresh	Refresh Class Repository content
	Set Logical View Structure as Default	Set the current view structure as default so that another project that will be created under the same workspace will share the same structure

Popup menu of Logical View

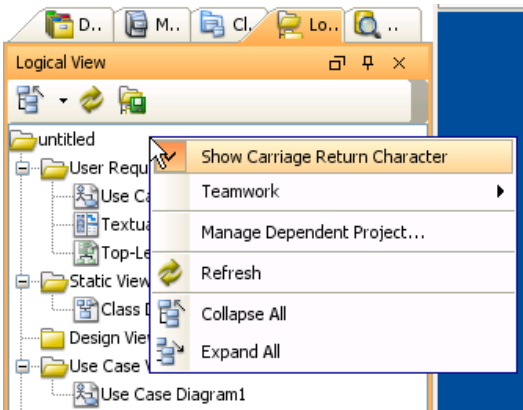


Figure 3-43 The Popup menu of Logical View

Menu Title	Description
Show Carriage Return Character	Display line breaks of multi-lined diagram name as carriage return character
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Manage Dependent Project...	Add or remove dependent project

Refresh	Refresh Logical View content
Collapse All	Collapse all tree nodes
Expand All	Expand all tree nodes

Popup menu of Project

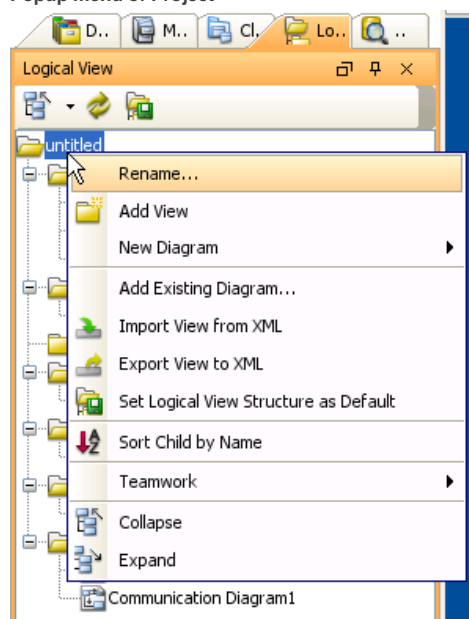


Figure 3-44 The Popup menu of project node in Logical View

Menu Title	Description
Rename...	Rename the project
Add View	Add a view under project
New Diagram	Create a diagram under root view
Add Existing Diagram...	Add an existing diagram under root view
Import View from XML	Import logical view configuration file
Export View to XML	Export logical view as configuration file
Set Logical View Structure as Default	Set the current view structure as default so that another project that will be created under the same workspace will share the same structure
Sort Child by Name	Sort the views by name
Teamwork	Perform teamwork activities
Collapse All	Collapse the project node
Expand All	Expand the project node

Popup menu of View

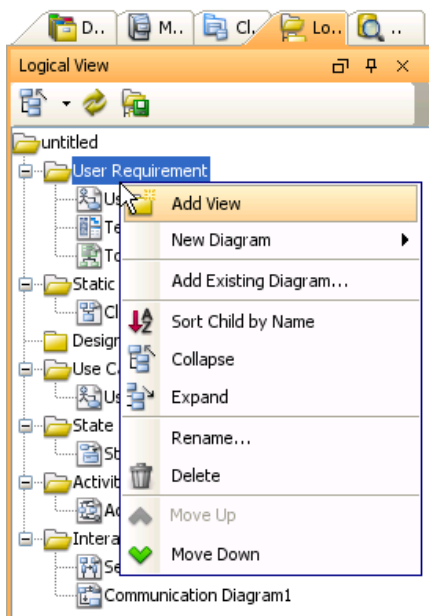


Figure 3-45 The Popup menu of view in Logical View

Menu Title	Description
Add View	Add a child view under the selected view
New Diagram	Create a diagram under the selected view
Add Existing Diagram...	Add an existing diagram under the selected view
Sort Child by Name	Sort the views/diagrams by name
Collapse	Collapse the selected view node
Expand	Expand the selected view node
Rename...	Rename the selected view
Delete	Delete the selected view
Move Up	Move the selected view upwards
Move Down	Move the selected view downwards

ORM

ORM Pane displays ORM-related views including classes and database configurations.

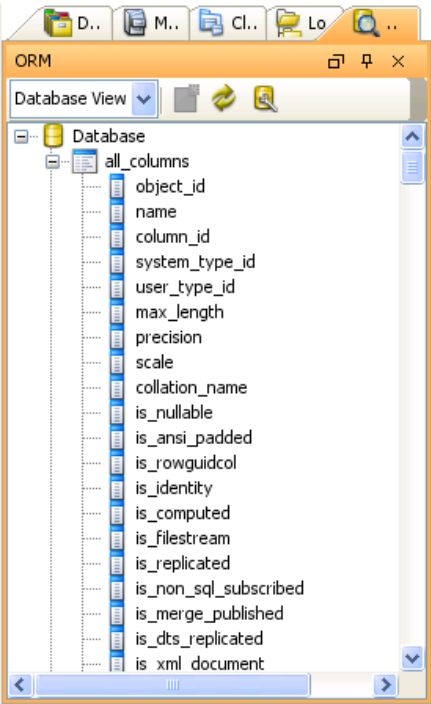


Figure 3-46 The ORM pane

Icon	Name	Description
<div>Database View</div>	Database/Class View	Switch between Database or Class view
<div></div>	New Model Element...	Add or remove classpaths. Available only in Class View.
<div></div>	Refresh	Refresh ORM pane
<div></div>	Database Configuration	Configure the connection with database. Available only in Database View.

Editing Panes

Property Pane

Property Pane displays the properties of the selected element(s). You can also edit the properties here. To open this pane:

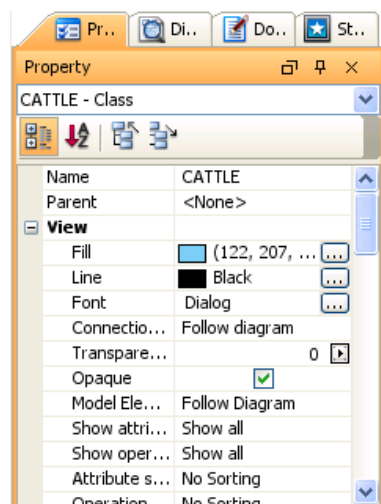


Figure 3-47 The Property pane

- Select **View > Panes > Property**
- Keyboard Shortcut: **Ctrl+Shift+P**

Diagram Overview Pane

This pane displays the overview of the active diagram which is scaled to fit the display area. The rectangle represents the visible area of diagram. You can navigate to different parts of the diagram by dragging the display area.

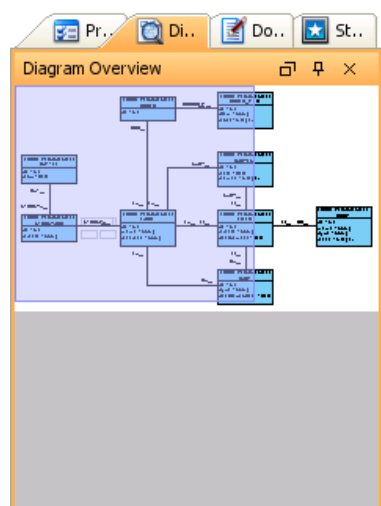


Figure 3-48 The Diagram Overview pane

To open this pane:

- Select **View > Panes > Diagram Overview**
- Keyboard Shortcut: **Ctrl+Shift+V**

Documentation Pane

Documentation Pane can display documentation of the selected element. VP-UML also provides rich text documentation. You can edit your documentation directly here.

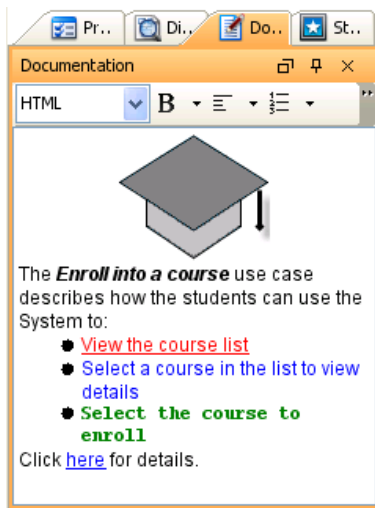


Figure 3-49 The Documentation pane

To open this pane:

- Select **View > Panes > Documentation**
- Keyboard Shortcut: **Ctrl+Shift+U**

Stencil Pane

Stencil Pane displays stencils that can be used to create custom shapes. You can select a stencil and drag it to diagram to create a shape. Stencils can be created in Shape Editor (Tools > Shape Editor).

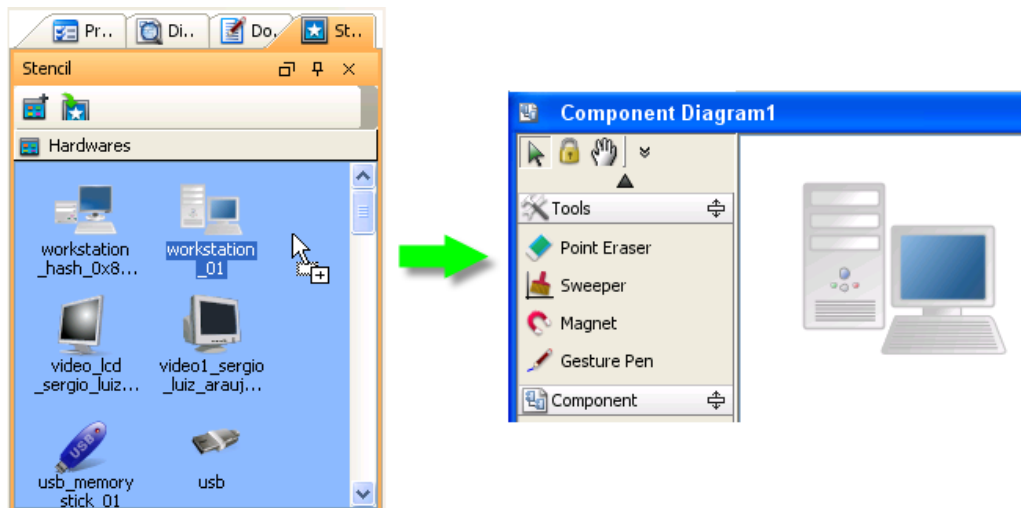


Figure 3-50 The Stencil pane

To open this pane:

- Select **View > Panes > Stencil**
- Keyboard Shortcut: **Ctrl+Shift+S**

To add a category, click on the Add Stencil button and select the category to add.

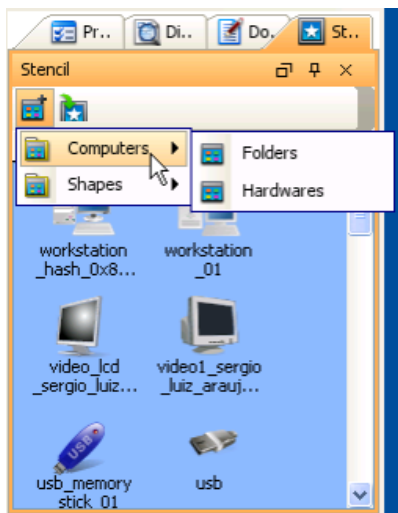


Figure 3-51 To add a category in Stencil pane

You can add multiple categories. A category can be opened by clicking on it.

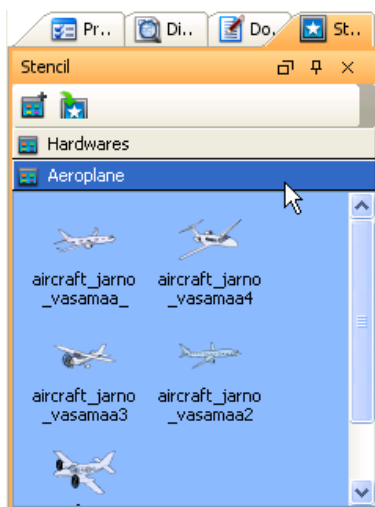


Figure 3-52 Click a category to open it

Creating Project

Visual Paradigm for UML stores information like model elements and diagrams in a project. Therefore, you need to create a project before performing modeling.

To create a project, select menu **File > New Project**. The **New Project** dialog box appears.

Selecting UML version

The **UML version** combo box lets you select the version of UML notation for the project. Normally you would select **UML 2.1** so you can create UML diagrams of the latest standard. However if you want to create diagrams in older notation you should select **UML 1.x**.

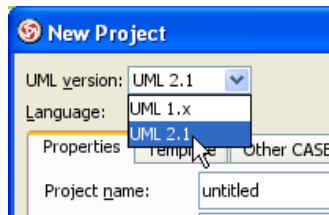


Figure 4-1 Select UML version of project

Selecting Language

The **Language** combo box lets you select the programming/scripting language for the project.

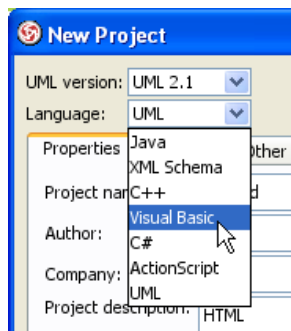


Figure 4-2 Select language of project

The language you selected mainly affects the class modeling. For example, the selectable visibilities and primitive types vary among languages.

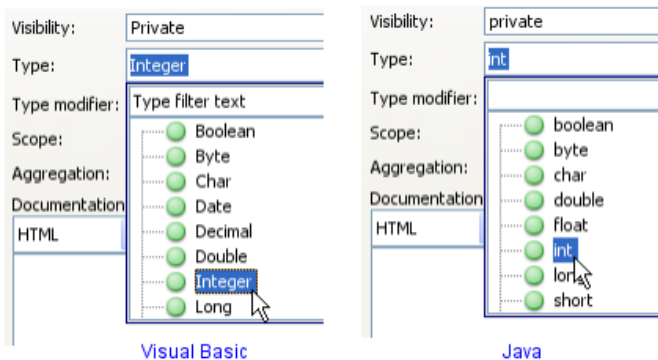


Figure 4-3 Different selectable primitive types for different languages

Creating Blank Project

To create a blank project, ensure the **Properties** page is being selected, and then click the **Create Blank Project** button.

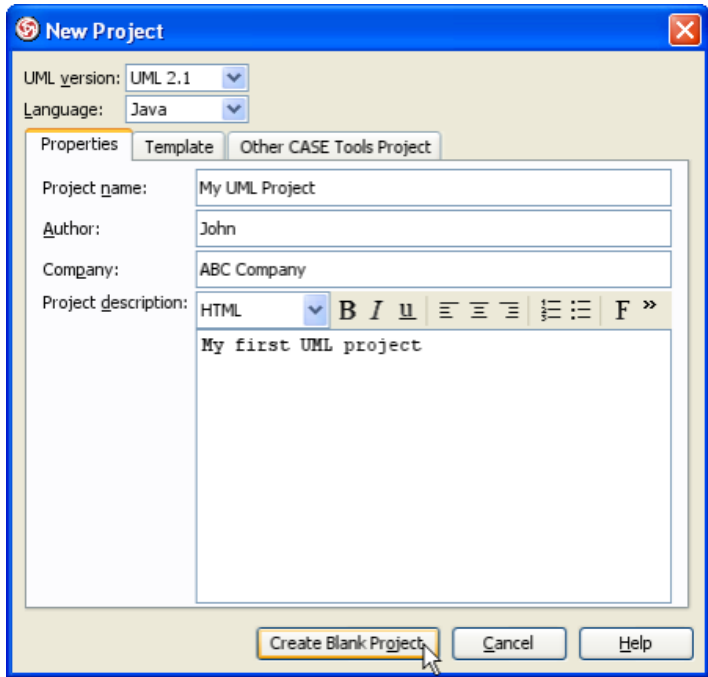


Figure 4-4 Create a blank project

Creating Project from Project Template

If you often create projects of similar structure, you can save the project as a template and use it for creating project later. For example, you can save a project with a use case diagram and a class diagram as template called "Static Modeling Template". When we create project from this template, the project will have the same structure as the template automatically.

To create project from template, select the **Template** page and select a template to use, then click the **Create From Template** button.

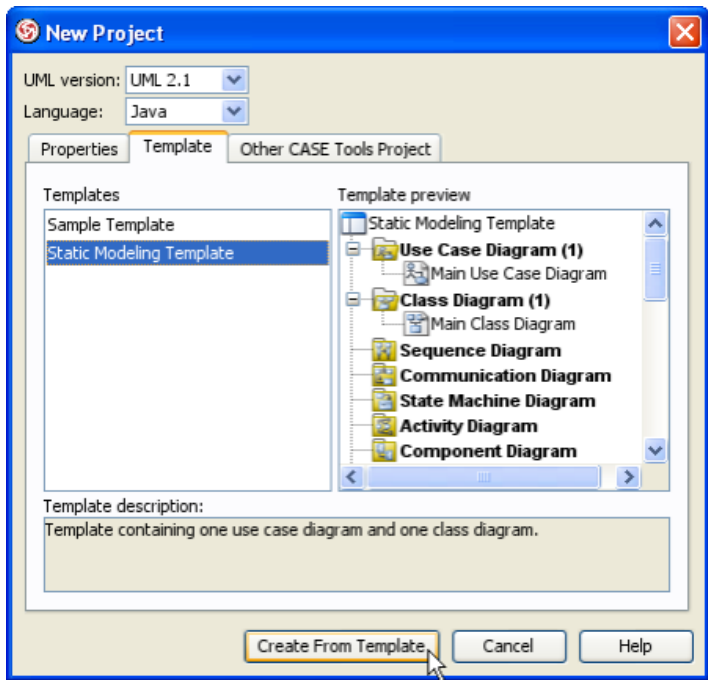


Figure 4-5 Create a project from template

Creating Project by importing other CASE Tool Project

If you have legacy projects created with other CASE tools, you can import them to VP-UML.

Select the **Other CASE Tools Project** page, and select either **Import from Rose** to import a Rational Rose project (.mdl), or **Import from XMI** to import XMI file exported from the CASE tool. Click **Create From Other CASE Tools** to import the project.

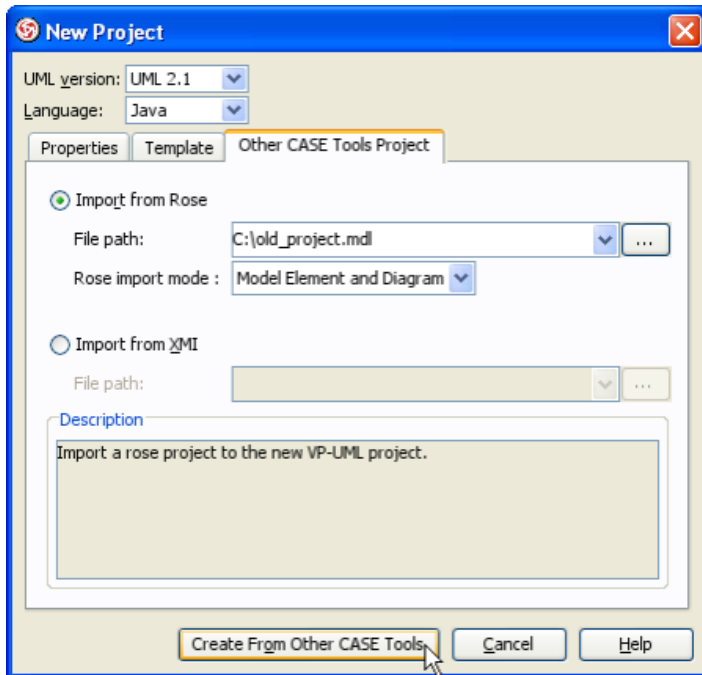


Figure 4-6 Create a project by importing other CASE tool project

Saving Project

Visual Paradigm for UML saves all project content to a single file, with file extension .vpp.

To save project, select menu **File > Save Project**. The first time you save the project, the **Save Project** dialog box will appear.

Saving Project to Workspace

To save project to workspace, select **Save to workspace**. The project file will be saved in the workspace directory.

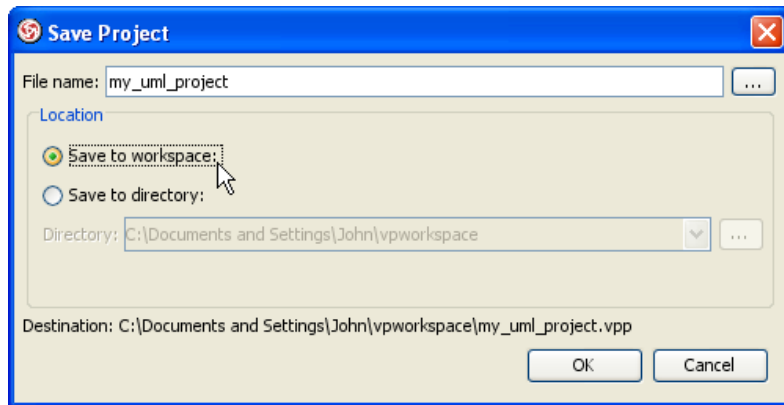


Figure 4-7 Save project to workspace

Saving Project to Specified Directory

To save project to a specified directory, select **Save to directory**, and then specify the directory path in the **Directory** field.

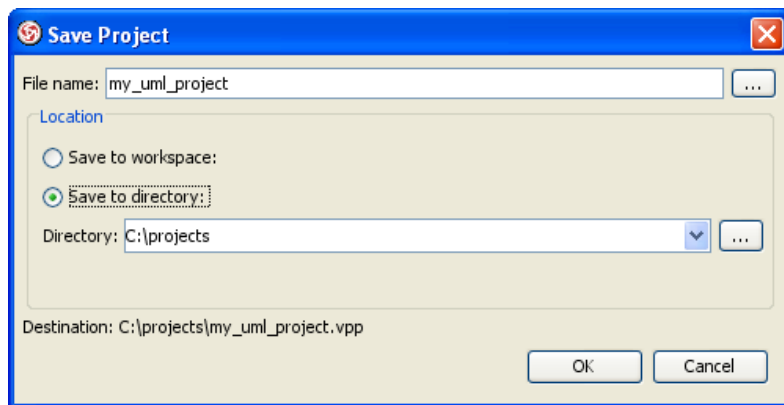


Figure 4-8 Save project to a specified directory

Organizing Diagrams by Model Explorer

For small scale project, it would be easy to use Diagram Navigator to manage it. However, for middle to large scale project which has considerable numbers of diagrams and model elements, it would be better to use Model Explorer to organize the project.

VP-UML loads diagrams and model elements only when they are used. For example, opening a diagram will load all its diagram elements, and opening the specification dialog box of a model element will cause it (and the model elements it referenced) to be loaded. Besides, selecting a tree node in the Model Explorer will cause the corresponding element to be loaded as well.

For this reason, we recommend you to group diagrams using **Model** instead of laying them flat in the project. This can avoid accidentally loading diagrams and model elements that you never use, and thus can speed up project loading and saving.

Creating Model

To create a Model, right-click on the project node in Model Explorer and select **Model** from the popup menu. You can either create a custom Model by selecting **New Model...**, or create a pre-defined Model (e.g. Analysis Model) by selecting it in the list.

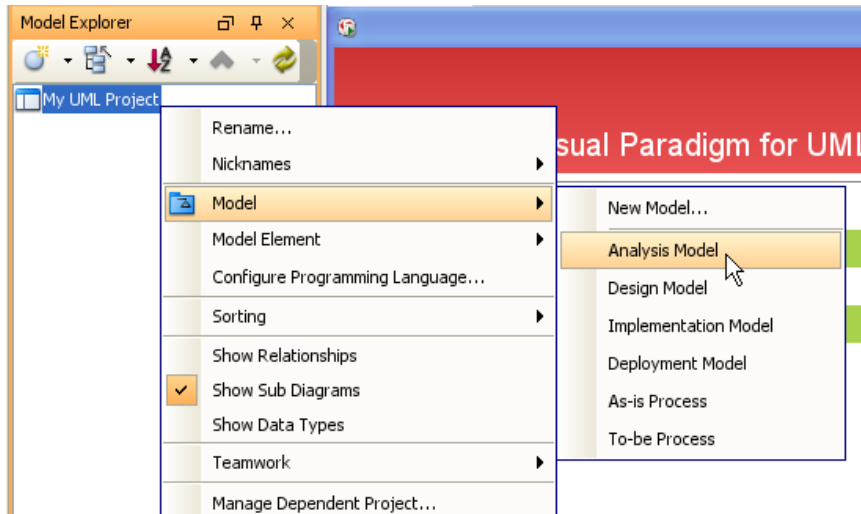


Figure 4-9 Save project to a specified directory

Creating Diagram in Model

To create diagram in Model, right-click on the Model and select **Diagram** from the popup menu, and then select to either create a new diagram or add existing diagrams to the Model.

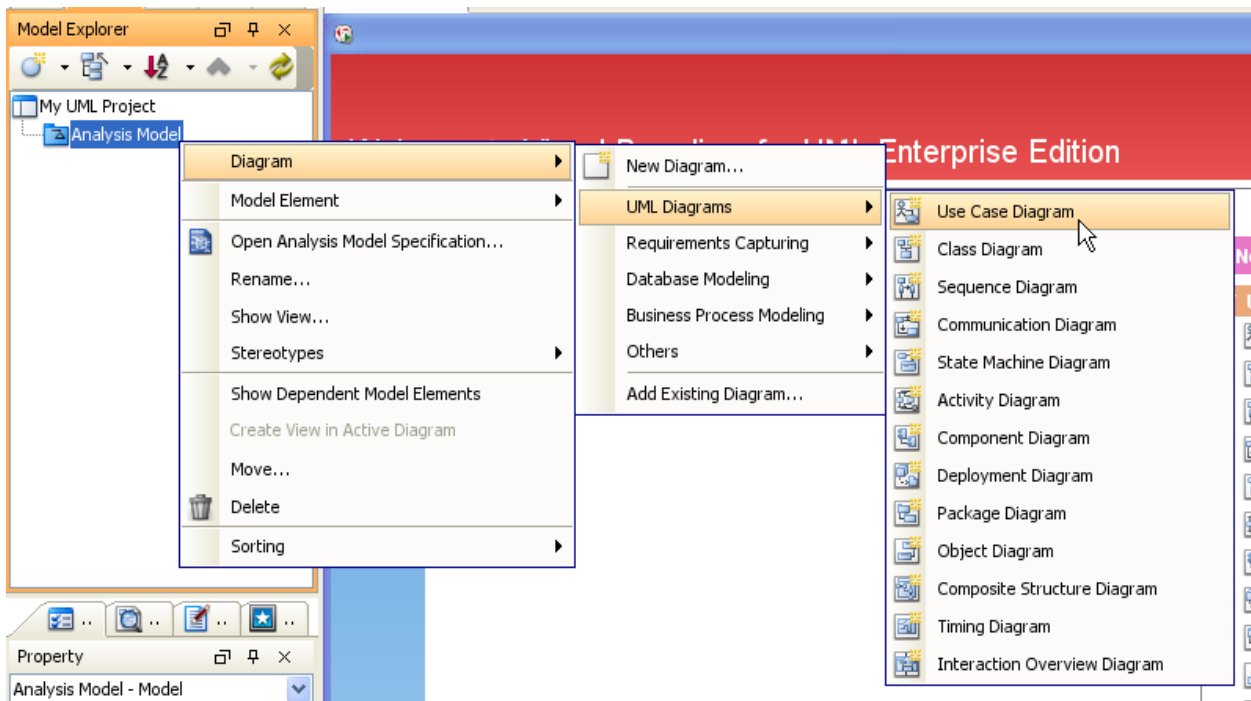


Figure 4-10 Create a diagram in Model

Moving Diagrams between Models

To move diagram from one Model to another, right-click on the target Model in Model Explorer and select **Diagram > Add Existing Diagram...** from the popup menu.

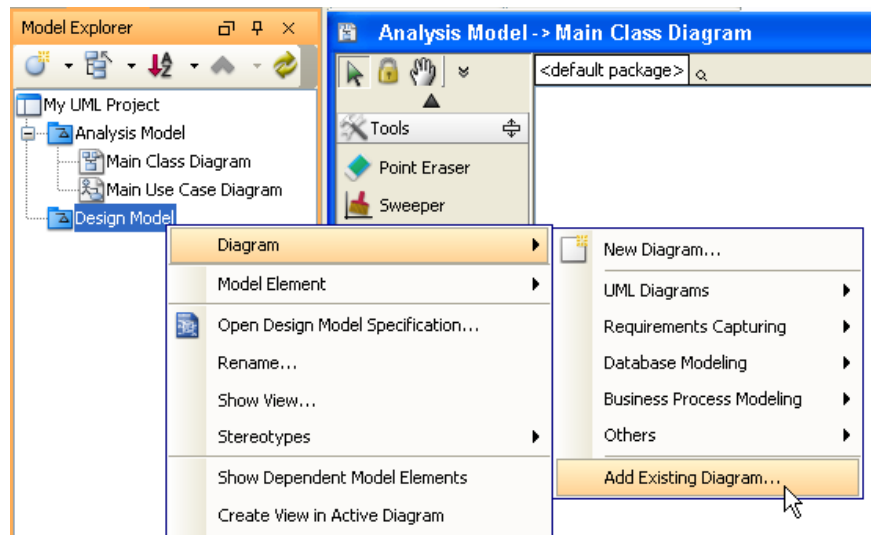


Figure 4-11 Add existing diagram to Model

Select the diagrams you want to move in the **Add Sub Diagrams** dialog box and click **OK**.

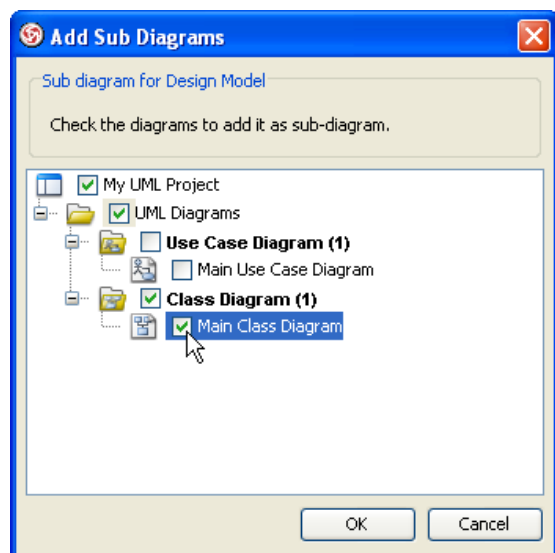


Figure 4-12 Select diagrams to move

The selected diagrams will be moved to the target Model.

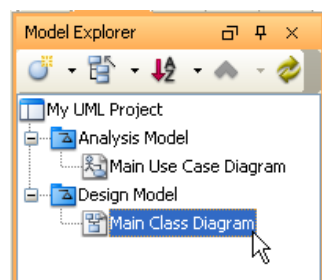


Figure 4-13 Diagram moved

Reference Model Elements of other Projects

Project referencing is a feature that enables us to reference to an external project, and uses its model elements in our own project. With this feature, we can analyze projects' data by visualizing different projects' model elements in a single diagram. Besides, we can organize our model elements in a more disciplined approach by having one Visual Paradigm project per library project. This also helps to slim up projects by separating part of it to isolated projects.

Managing Dependent Projects

To reference other project, right-click on the Model Explorer and select **Manage Dependent Project...** from the popup menu.

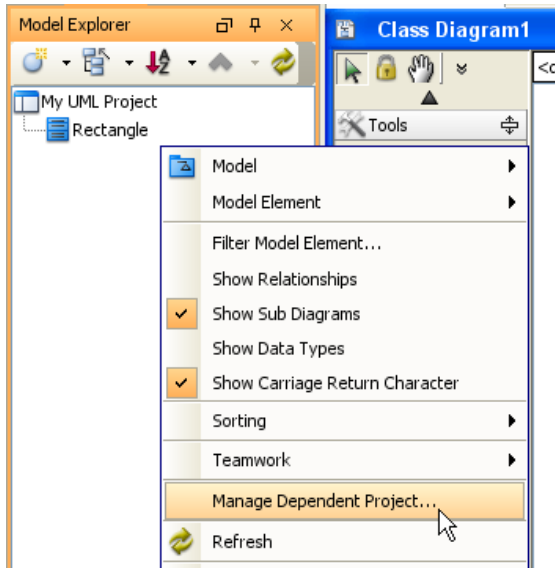


Figure 4-14 Manage dependent project

The **Manage Dependent Projects** dialog box appears. Click **Add** to browse for dependent project to add. Click **Close** when you have done.

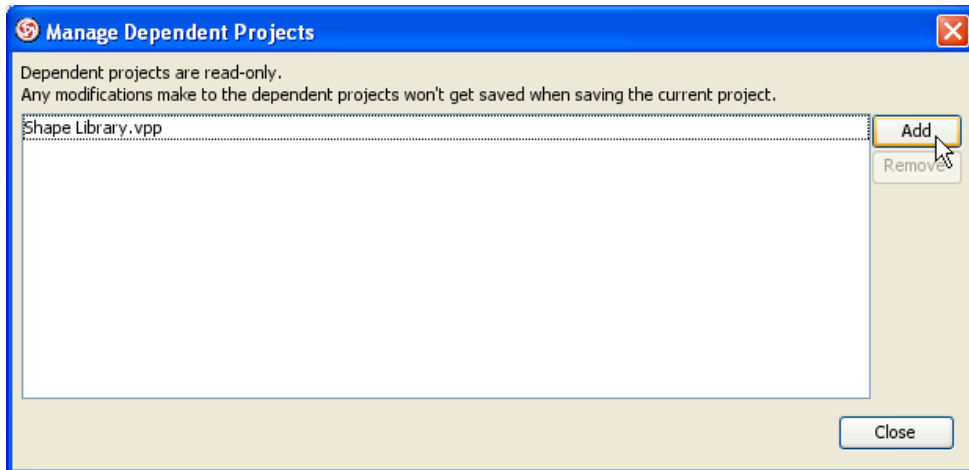


Figure 4-15 Add dependent project

Using Model Elements of Dependent Projects

Under the toolbar of Model Explorer, select the dependent project.

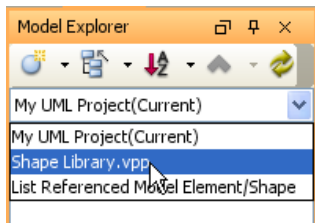


Figure 4-16 Select dependent project

Create a new diagram or open an existing diagram, and then drag model elements from the Model Explorer to the diagram. Alternatively, you can right-click on the model elements and select **Create View in Active Diagram** from the popup menu.

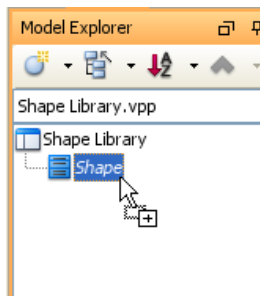


Figure 4-17 Dragging model element of dependent project

A view will be created for the model element. Then you can create relationships between it and the model elements of the current project.

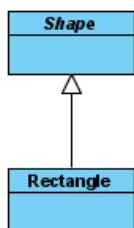


Figure 4-18 View created for model element of dependent project

Creating Diagrams

You can create diagrams in different ways:

- Using toolbar
- Using New Diagram dialog box
- Using popup menu of Diagram Navigator

To use toolbar to create:

Click on the icon on the toolbar.

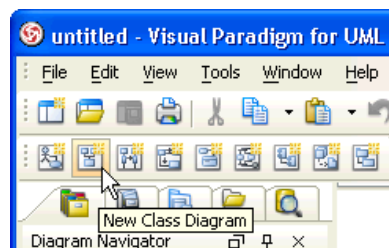


Figure 1-1 New Class Diagram icon on the toolbar

To use New Diagram dialog box to create:

1. Select **File > New Diagram > New Diagram...** from the main menu. The New Diagram dialog box is displayed.

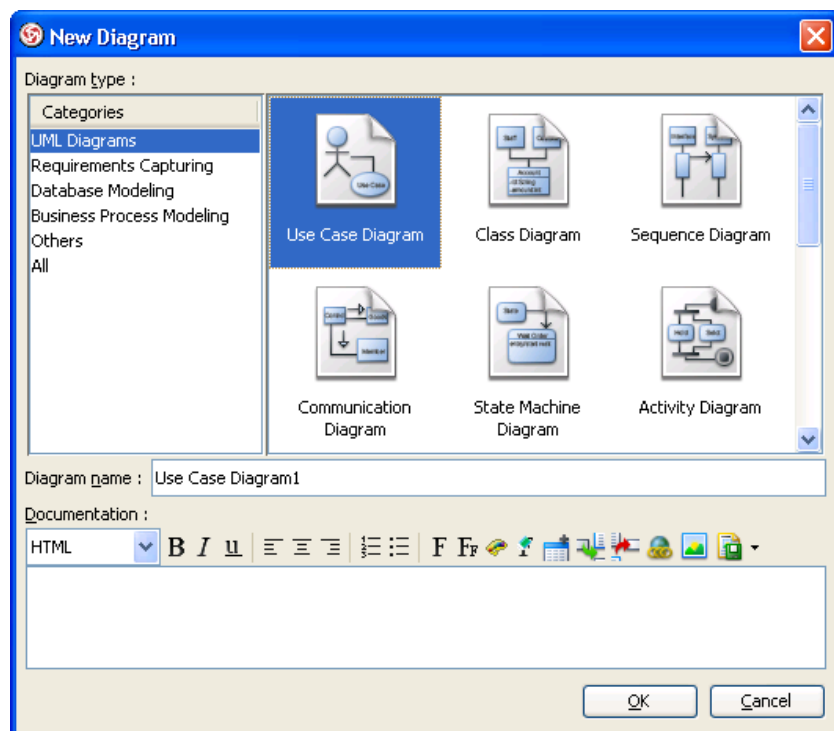


Figure 1-2 New Diagram dialog box

2. Then, select the category and select a diagram type in the category. You should also specify a diagram name. You may also specify the type of documentation.

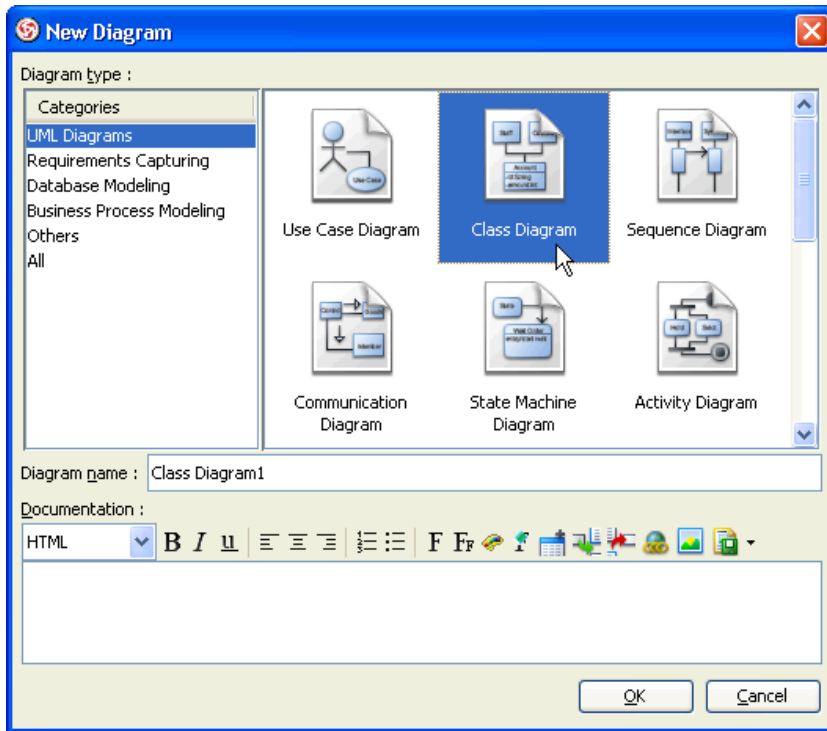


Figure 1-3 Select Class Diagram

To use the popup menu of Diagram Navigator to create:

Right click on the diagram type node in Diagram Navigator and select **New Class Diagram** in popup menu.

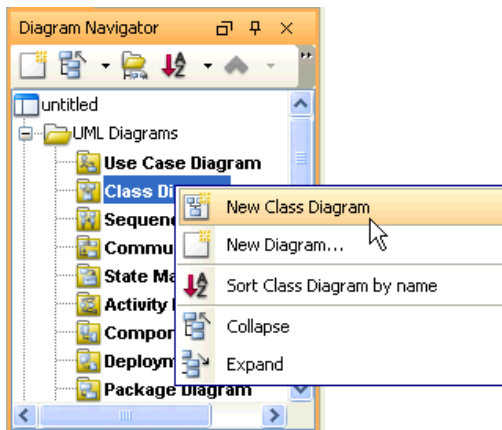


Figure 1-4 Select New Class Diagram from popup menu of Diagram Navigator

Drawing Shapes

After creating a new diagram, you can create diagram elements using the diagram toolbar. In this section, we will introduce the techniques of how to draw shapes:

- Creating Shapes
- Creating Connectors
- Creating Self-Connection

Creating Shapes

To create a shape, click on a diagram element button from the diagram toolbar and click on the diagram pane to create it. The element generated will have a default size.

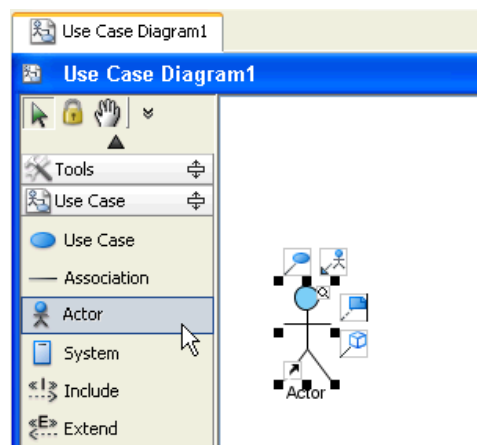


Figure 1-5 Click to Create Shapes

You can also drag a specific boundary before releasing the mouse to define a shape's initial size.

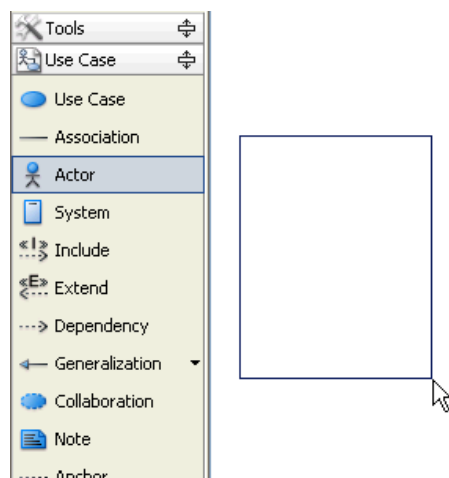


Figure 1-6 Create Shapes with specific size

Alternatively, you can also create a diagram element by dragging a diagram element button then dropping it on the diagram pane.

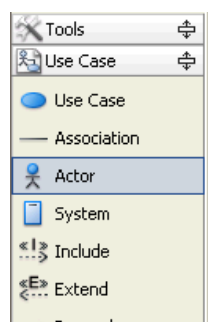


Figure 1-7 Drag and drop to Create Shapes

Apart from that, you can use the diagram popup menu to add a shape.

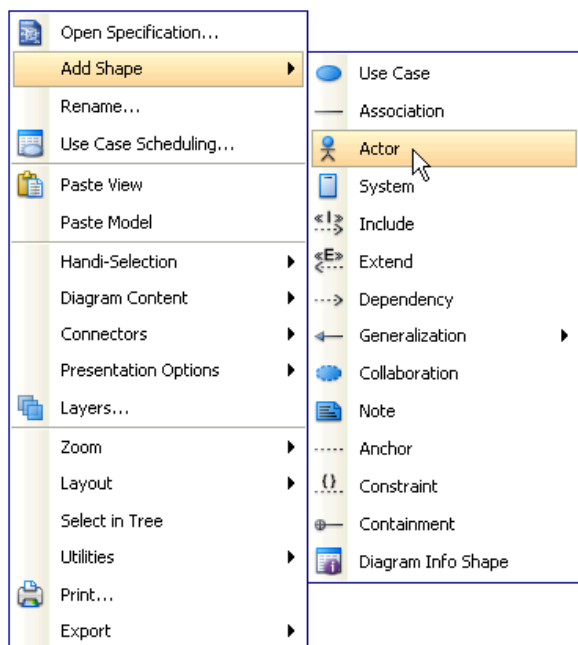


Figure 1-8 Create shapes using diagram popup menu

Creating Connectors

To create a connector, select the desired connector from the diagram toolbar and click on the source shape. Drag the connector to the destination shape.

VP-UML provides continuous UML syntax checking. You will see a stop sign when you try to create an invalid connection, e.g. you cannot create a generalization relationship between an actor and a use case.

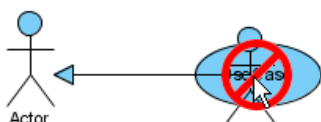


Figure 1-9 Try to create an invalid connection

If the connection is valid you will see a blue rounded rectangle surrounding the destination shape.

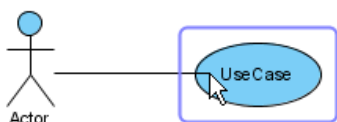


Figure 1-10 Try to create a valid connection

You may also use resource to create connectors.

Click on the Association resource of a shape and drag over the shape you want to connect to. If you release the mouse on an empty space, a shape will be created with the connector.

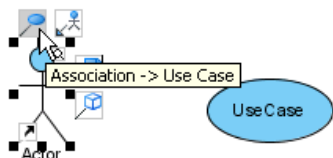


Figure 1-11 Click on resource

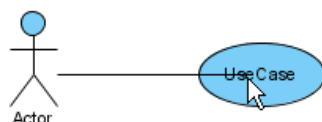


Figure 1-12 Drag over the shape

Creating Self-Connection

Some of the shapes can have a connection to itself, for example Self-Association of a Class or Self-Link of an Object in a Communication Diagram. To create a self-connection, click on the connector button on the diagram toolbar and click once on the target object. Alternatively, you can click on the **Self Association** resource.



Figure 1-13 Create Self-Connection

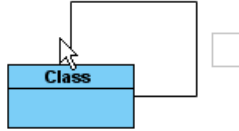


Figure 1-14 Self-Connection

Resource-Centric Interface

Visual Paradigm is the first vendor to introduce the resource centric diagramming interface. The resource centric interface greatly improves the efficiency of modeling. You no longer need to go back and forth between the toolbar and the diagram to create diagram elements, make connections and modify the diagrams. The resource centric interface can make sure the modeler is able to create a diagram with correct syntax more quickly. There are three types of resource:

- Connection Resource
- Manipulation Resource
- Branching Resource

Connection Resource

It is designed for creating elements and making connections.

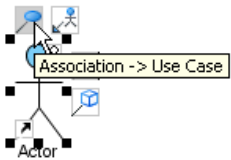


Figure 1-15 Create association with connecting a new or existing use case

Manipulation Resource

You can use Manipulation Resource to modify properties or appearance of elements. For example, you can show or hide compartments, add references, add sub-diagram and fit size.

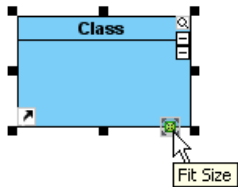


Figure 1-16 Fit size by manipulation resource

Branching Resource

Branching Resource helps you to create decision structure in diagram.

Drawing Freehand Shapes

Freehand Shape is general graphic shapes. There are pen shapes, pencil shapes, and some regular shapes like circle, rectangle and arrow. You can use freehand shape for annotating diagram.

For example, you can use freehand shapes to represent some classes which come from other libraries.

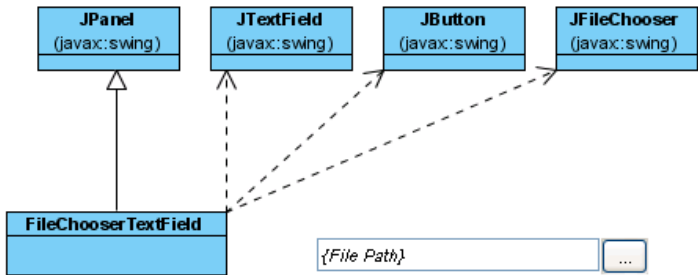


Figure 1-17 Classes come from javax.swing

Use Pencil to highlight the classes from javax.swing.

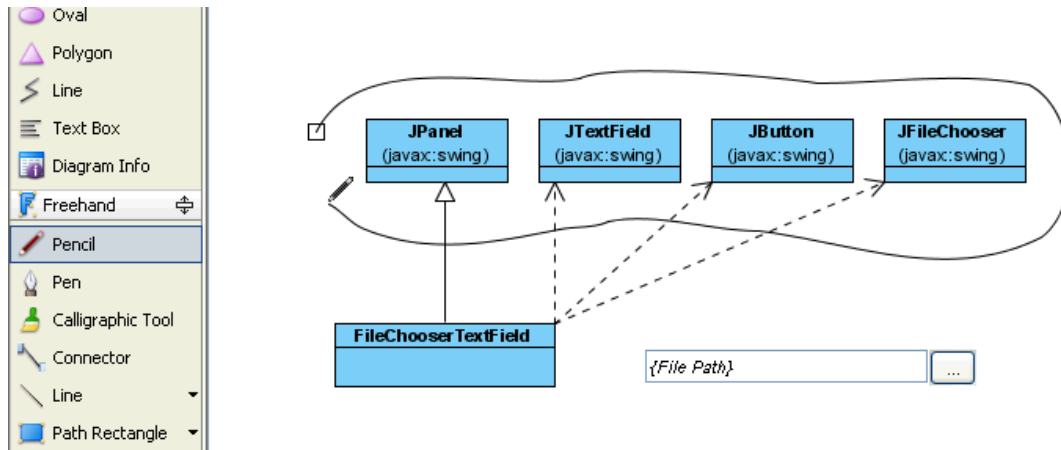


Figure 1-18 Pencil

Use Word Art to show text.

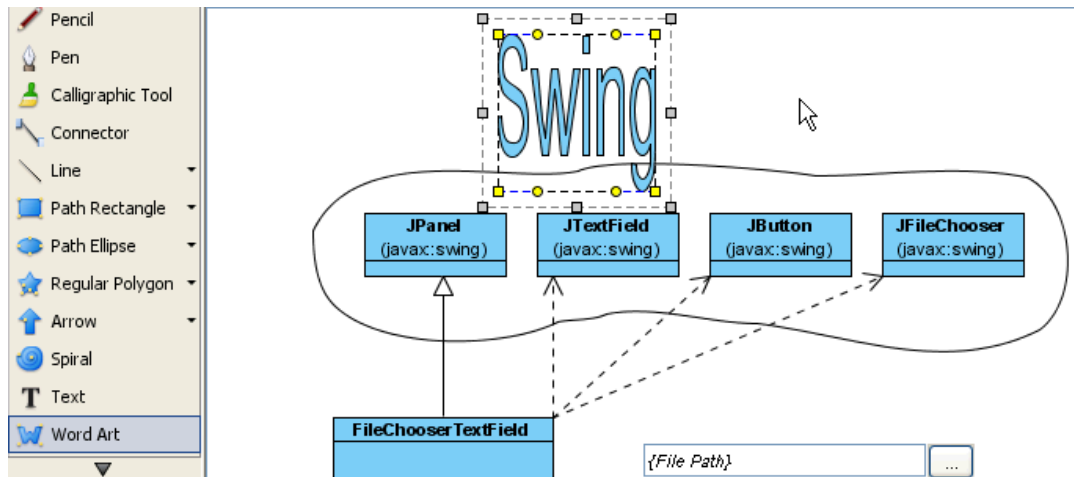


Figure 1-19 Word Art

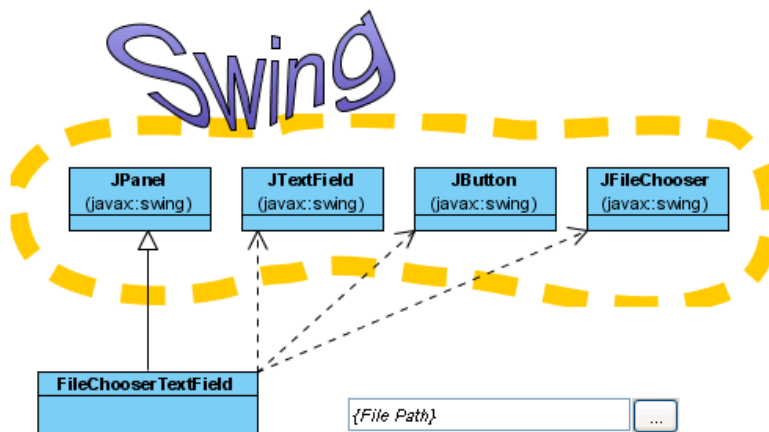


Figure 1-20 Styled freehand shapes

Changing Package Header

You can specify the parent package of any diagram through Package Header.

Package Header when diagram created

When diagram create, the package header will be focused and let you to specify the parent package of the diagram. (Specify the package by entering the fully qualifier name of the package)

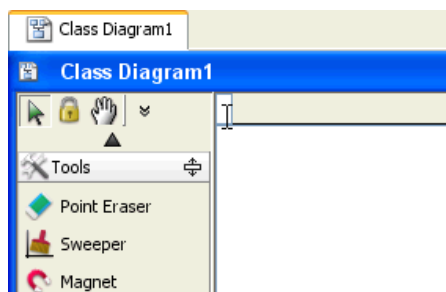


Figure 1-21 Specify parent package in package header

After you confirm the parent package. The diagram will be named same as the package.

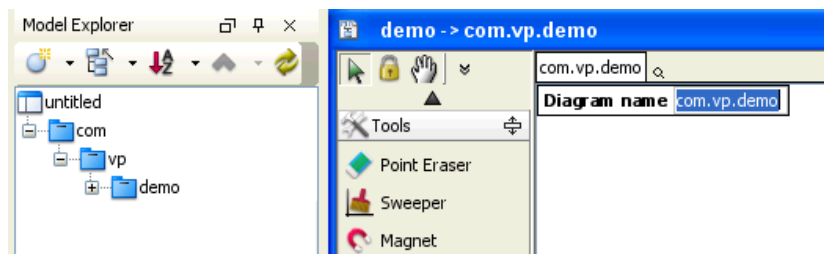


Figure 1-22 Diagram name will be same as fully qualify of parent package

You can modify the diagram name. (The parent package won't be changed to follow diagram name)

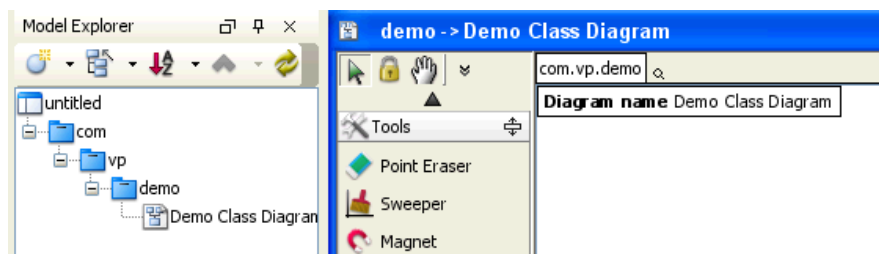


Figure 1-23 Diagram name can be edited to be different with parent package

You can open specification of parent package.

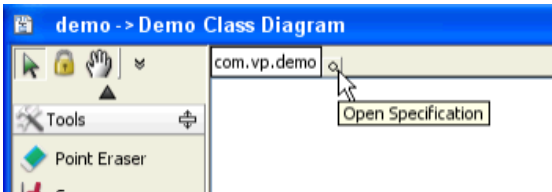


Figure 1-24 Open Specification

You also can change the parent package of the diagram by double click the package header.

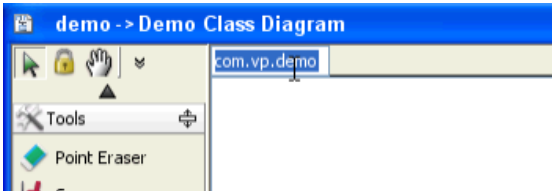


Figure 1-25 Double-click to change parent package

A new package will be created if the package name you entered does not exist in project. If the old parent package does not contain any elements, it will be deleted, so, the documentation (or other properties) or old parent package will be lost.

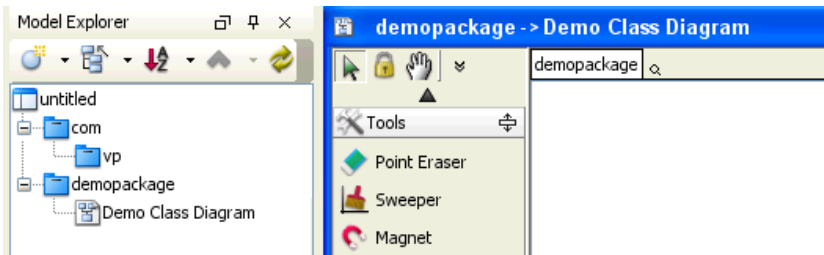


Figure 1-26 Old parent package may be deleted if new parent package is specified

You can show/hide the package header by diagram popup menu: **Presentation Options > Show Package Header**

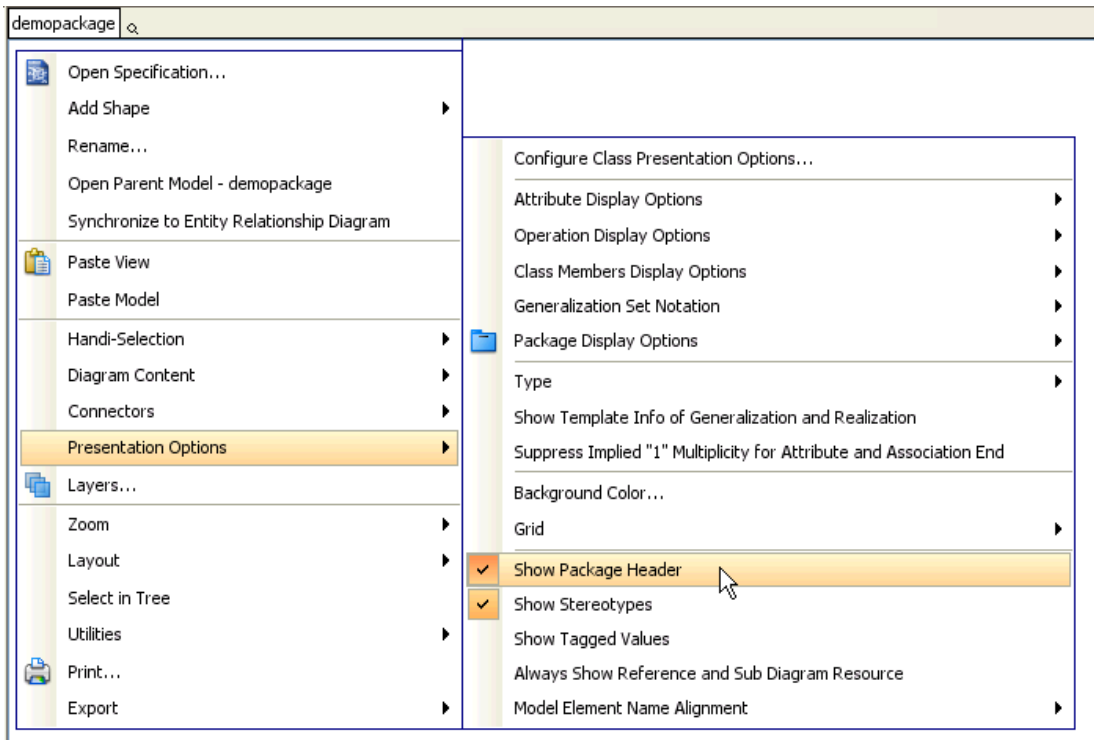


Figure 1-27 Show/hide package header

Justify shape name

In Visual Paradigm, shape name is aligned center horizontally, and top or middle vertically, depending on the characteristic of shapes. It is possible to realign the shape name, which is useful for language that is written from right to left, like Modern Hebrew.

Adjusting Shape Name's Position

1.Right click on the diagram and select **Presentation Options > Model Element Name Alignment** from the popup menu. There you can choose the desired position to display the name.

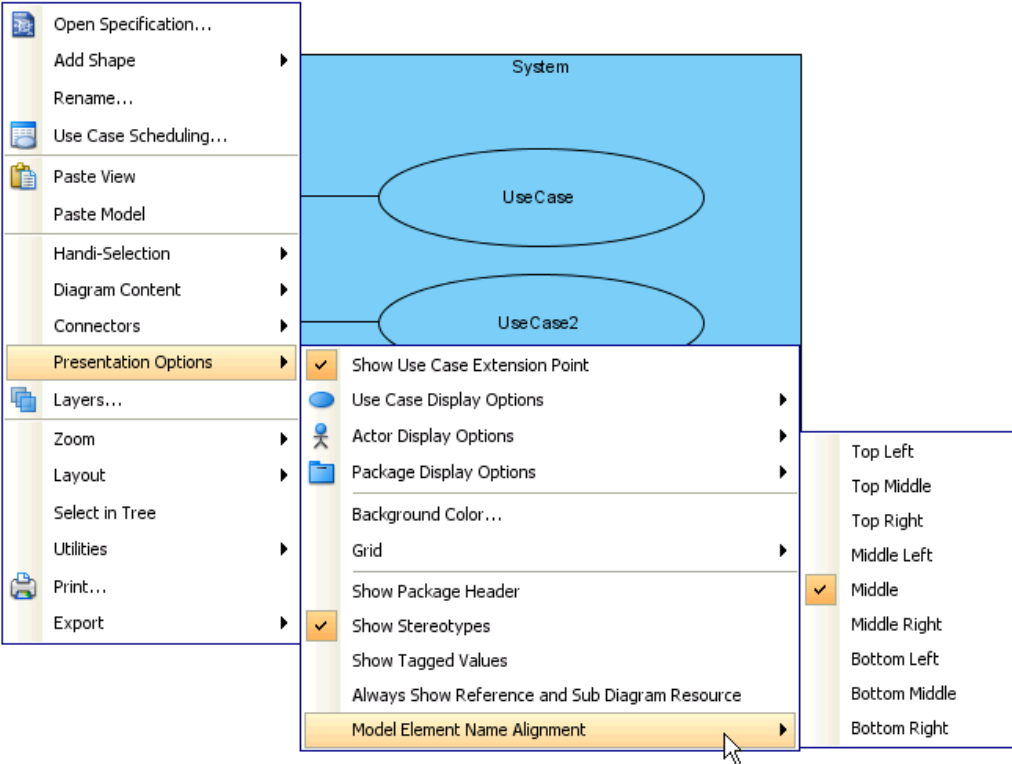


Figure 1-28 Select model element name alignment on diagram

2.This is the result of "Middle Right". All shapes which Model Element Name Alignment is Follow Diagram are now aligned middle right.

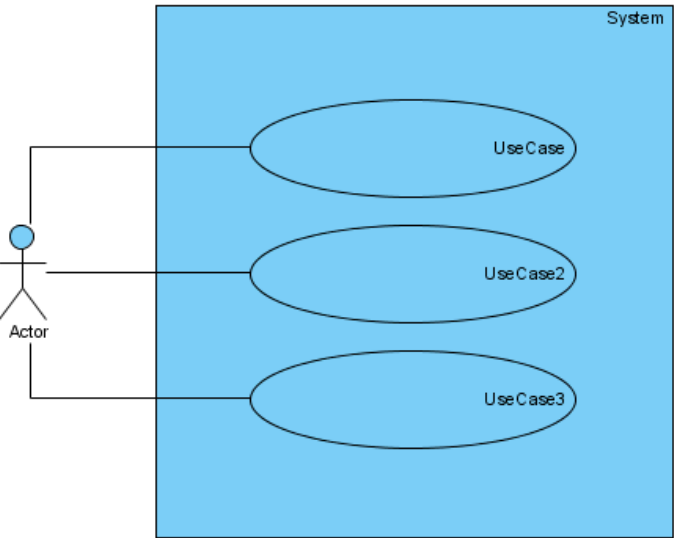


Figure 1-29 Align to Middle Right

Besides the diagram-wide setting, you can also set for specific shape. To do this:
1.Right click the shape and select **Presentation Options > Model Element Name Alignment** in the popup menu, and select the desired alignment option.

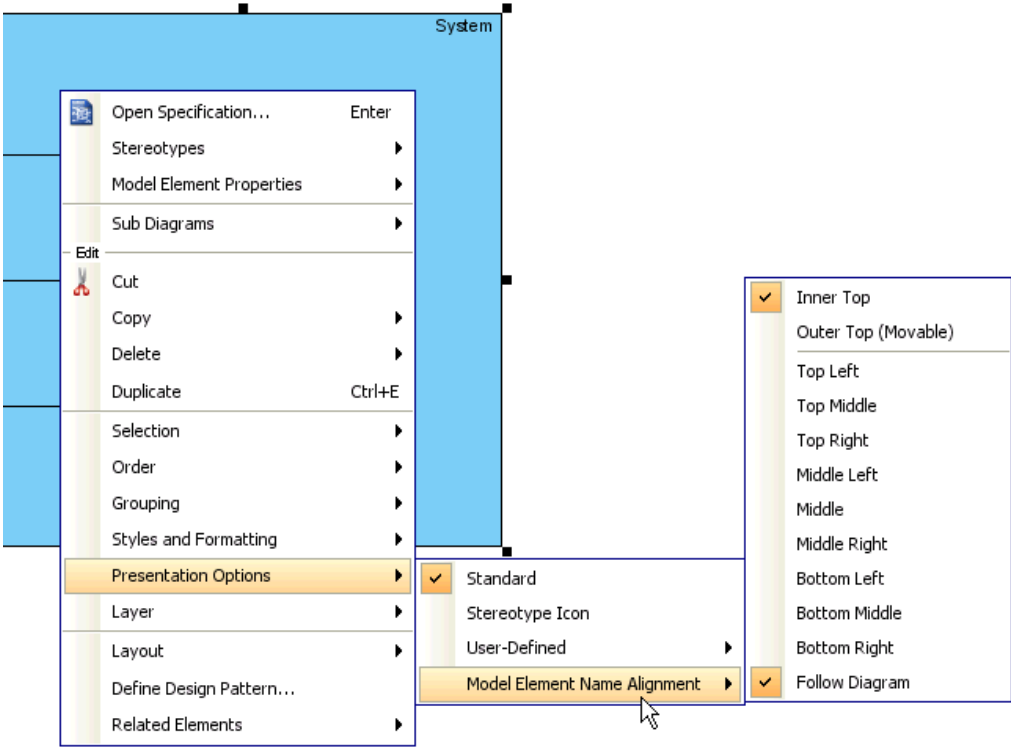


Figure 1-30 Select model element name alignment on shape

2.This is the result of setting System's name to align top middle.

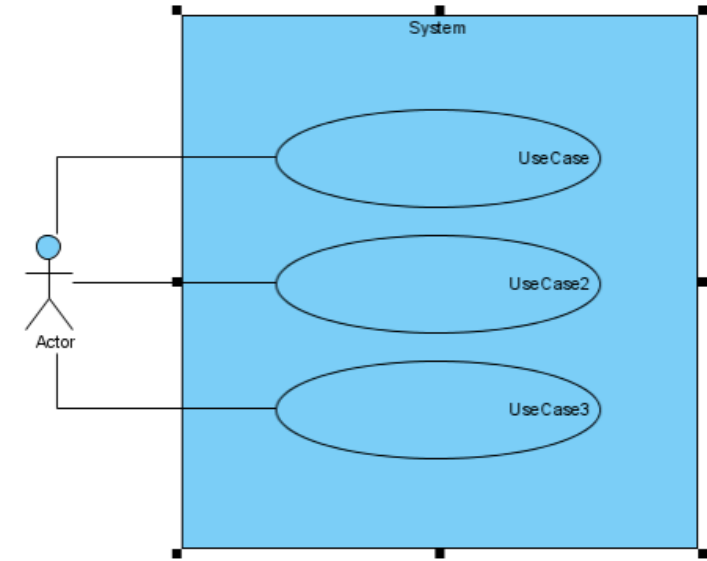


Figure 1-31 Selected shape's name is aligned to Top Middle

Besides setting of current diagram, you can also set for future diagrams.

1. Select **Tools > Options...** to open Options dialog box.
2. In the Options dialog box, open the **Diagramming** category, select the **Appearance** tab. You can select Model Element Name Alignment.

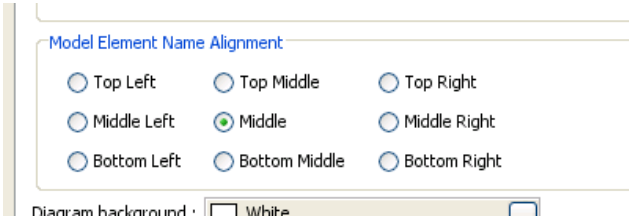


Figure 1-32 Define default Model Element Name Alignment in Options dialog

Exceptions

Some of the shapes are not able to justify name due to their characteristic. There are mainly two kinds of shapes. First, shapes with floating name label (freely movable) or with label not put inside the shape cannot be justified. Actor, Initial Pseudo Node and BP Start Events are examples of this kind of shape.



Figure 1-33 Floating name label

Container shapes have a limited scope of displaying names since their “bodies” are for containing other shapes, and are not available for positioning names. Package, State and System are example of this kind of shape.

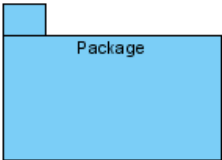


Figure 1-34 Container shape

Enable and disable minimum shape size

All shapes have their default minimum size. Users are not allowed to resize shapes to smaller than the minimum size, which help to ensure the shapes are compact yet clear enough to be seen on a diagram under normal conditions. The minimum size can be determined by fitting a shape's size.

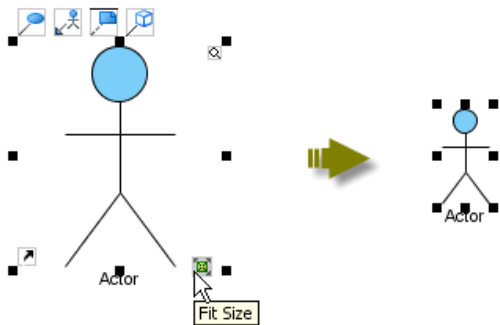


Figure 1-35 Minimum size can be determined by fitting shape size

Now, it is possible to disable such checking such that shapes can be resized to very small in size, ignoring the minimum size. For example:

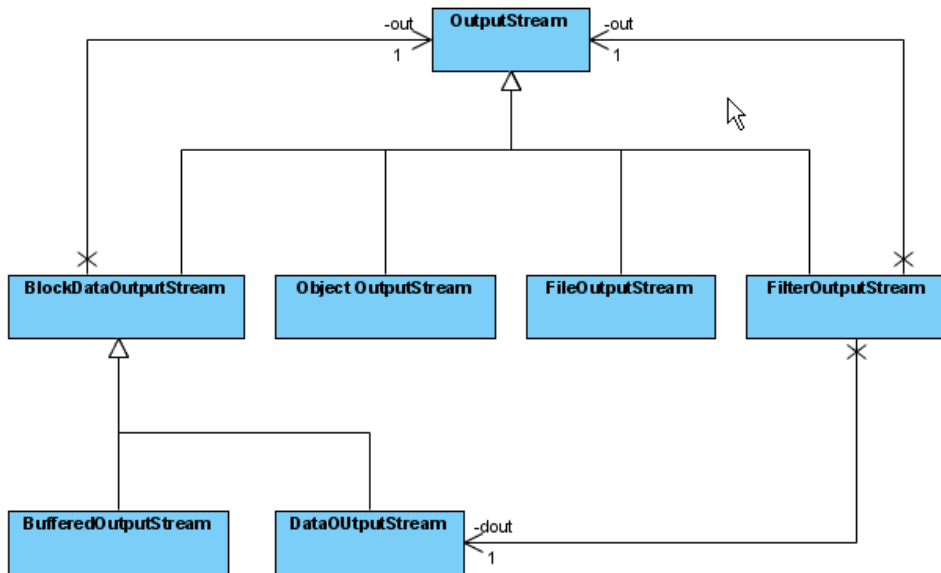


Figure 1-36 Example, shapes are fitted size

- 1.To disable the minimum size checking, select **Tools > Options...** to open **Options** dialog box.
- 2.In the Options dialog box, open the **Diagramming** category, select the **Appearance** tab and uncheck **Enable minimum size**. Click **OK** to confirm.



Figure 1-37 Disable minimum size checking in Option dialog

- 3.From Now on, you can resize the shapes to very small in size.



Figure 1-38 Resize to very small

4. And then select all the classes and select **Same Height**.

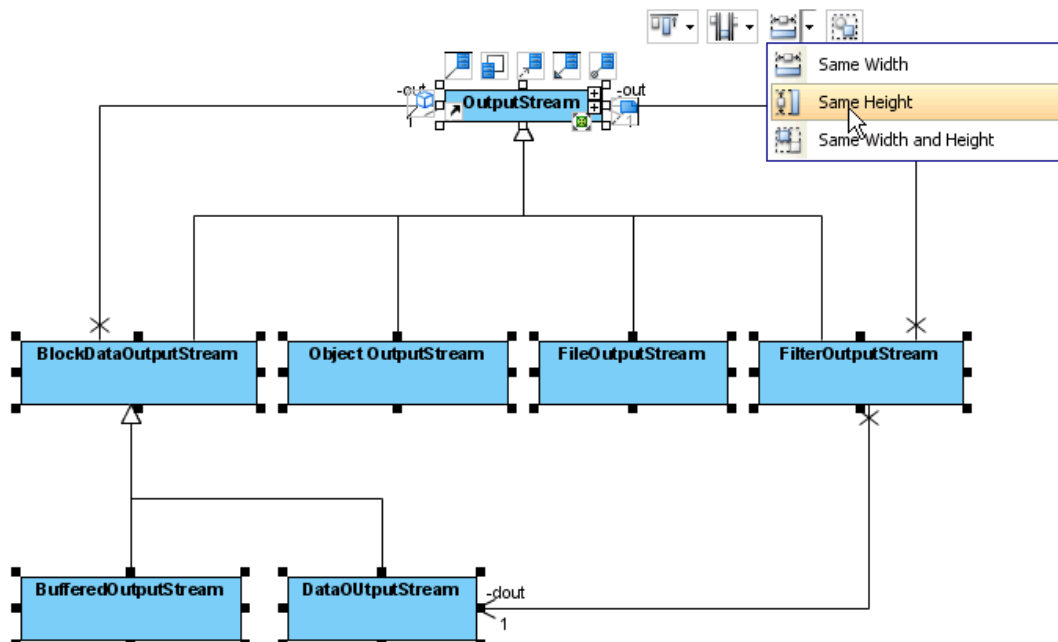


Figure 1-39 Same height as smallest size shape

5. This is the final result:

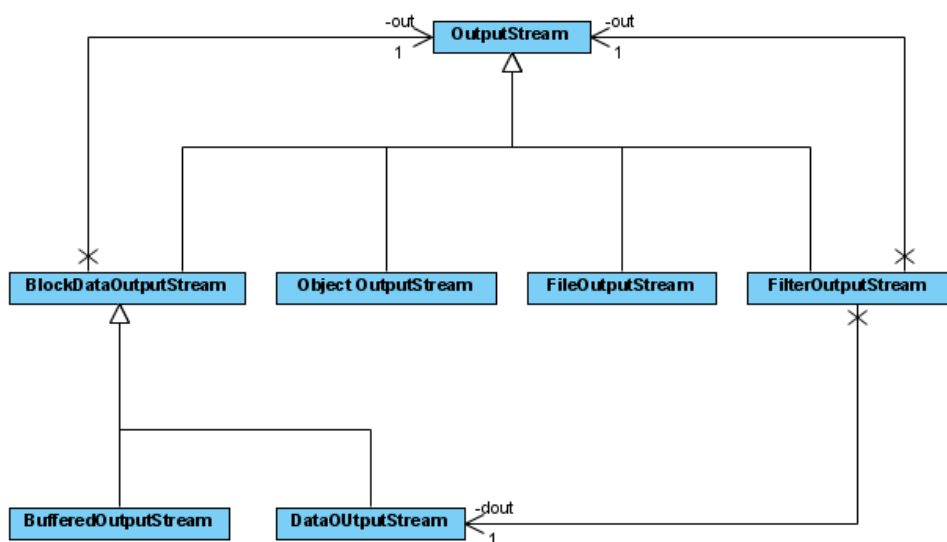



Figure 1-40 All shapes are small size

Undo and Redo

When you create and edit a diagram, you may make mistakes like accidentally deleting a diagram element. You can use the Undo function to cancel the previous action. On the other hand, you may re-perform the action using the Redo action. The undo/redo feature in VP-UML is diagram based.

Undo


You can roll back undesirable changes by performing Undo. To undo an action, perform one of the following actions:

- Select **Edit > Undo** from main menu.
- Click on the **Undo** button  on toolbar.
- Press **Ctrl-Z**.

Redo

This feature is to re-perform actions that were just undone. To redo an action, perform one of the following actions:

- Select **Edit > Redo** from main menu.

- Click on the **Redo** button  on toolbar.
- Press **Ctrl-Y**.

Showing Name for Undo and Redo Action

Since Undo and Redo are easy and fast ways to cancel or restore the actions we've done in the project, but it's somehow inconvenient to rely on our own memories of the actions done.

You can know the Undo and Redo name from main menu

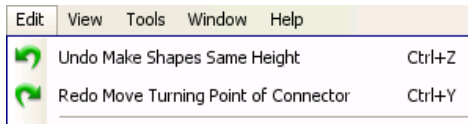


Figure 1-41 Menu shows Undo/Redo name

or tooltip shown on toolbar button

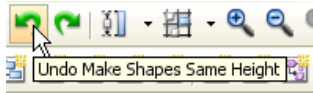


Figure 1-42 Toolbar button's tooltip shows Undo/Redo name

Resource Centric Interface

Visual Paradigm is the first vendor to introduce the resource centric diagramming interface. The resource centric interface greatly improves the efficiency of modeling. You no longer needs to go back and forth between the toolbar and the diagram to create diagram elements, make connections and modify the diagrams. The resource centric interface can make sure the modeler is able to create a diagram with correct syntax more quickly.



Figure 1-43 Resources of Action

Select **View > Resource Centric** in main menu, you can enable/disable **Resources**, **Group Resources**, **Extra Resources** and **Generic Resources Only**.

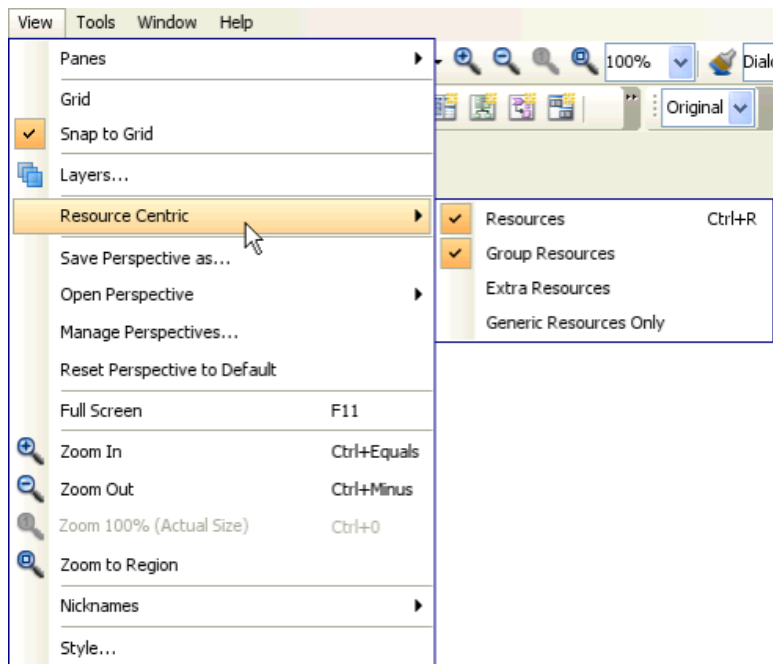


Figure 1-44 Enable/disable resources on main menu

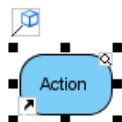


Figure 1-45 Extra Resources of Action Figure 1-46 Generic Resources Only of Action

Creating shapes by Resource Centric Interface

You can create another shape by Resource Centric.

1. Select an actor, select the **Association -> Use Case** resource centric.

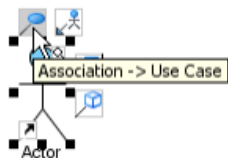


Figure 1-47 Resources to create Use Case with Association

2. Drag on the empty area on diagram.



Figure 1-48 Dragging on empty area

3. After drop on the diagram, a Use Case will be created and connected by an association.

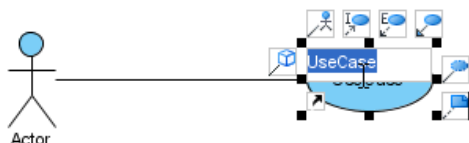


Figure 1-49 Dropping to create Use Case with connecting Association

Connecting shapes by Resource Centric Interface

You can connect to existing shape by Resource Centric

1. Select an actor, select the **Association -> Use Case** resource centric.

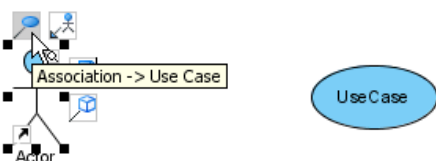


Figure 1-50 Resources to create Use Case with Association

2. Drag on an existing shape.



Figure 1-51 Dragging on an existing Use Case

3. After drop on the shape, an association is created and connects the actor and use case.



Figure 1-52 Dropping to create Association connecting with the Use Case

Using Quick connect

You can trigger Quick Connect by Resource Centric to connect existing shape.

1. Select an actor, click the **Association -> Use Case** resource centric.

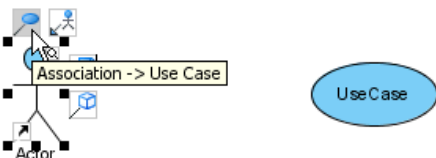


Figure 1-53 Resources to create Use Case with Association

2.The Quick Connect dialog shown to let you create a new Use Case or select an existing Use Case.



Figure 1-54 Clicking on the resource to show Quick Connect dialog

3.Enter the use case name on the dialog. It shows a list of use cases which match with you typed.

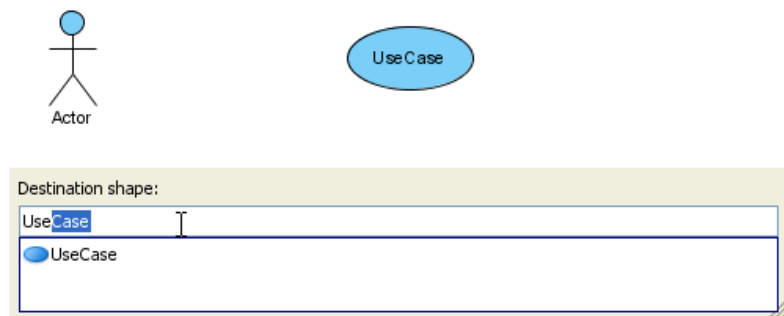


Figure 1-55 Entering name of model element

4.If a use case is selected on list. After a moment, the use case will be focused on diagram.

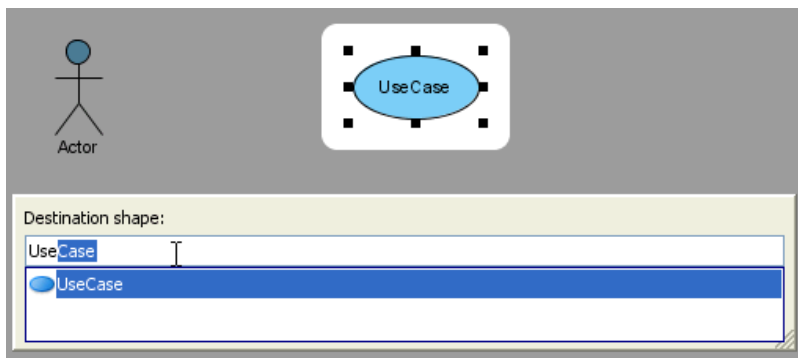


Figure 1-56 Use Case will be focused

5.Confirm selecting the use case by pressing ENTER, an association is created and connects the actor and use case.



Figure 1-57 Association created

Split connection by shape

For some connectors (e.g. Control Flow in Activity Diagram), Resource Centric supports splitting the connector by adding another shape.

1.Select a control flow, select **Split with Decision Node**.

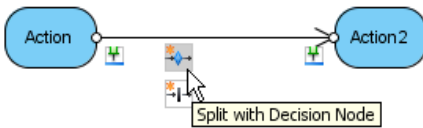


Figure 1-58 Select resource of Control Flow

2.A decision node is created and the control flow split.

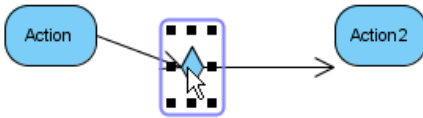


Figure 1-59 Control Flow is splitted by Decision Node

Creating structure

For some model (e.g. Action in Activity Diagram), Resource Centric supports creating a structure of models.

1.Select an action, select **Create Branch with Decision Node**.

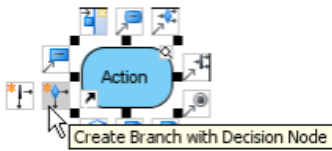


Figure 1-60 Select Create Branch with Decision Node on Action resource centric

2.Drag on the diagram.

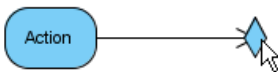


Figure 1-61 Dragging on empty area

3.After drop, 2 actions and a decision node are created and connected.

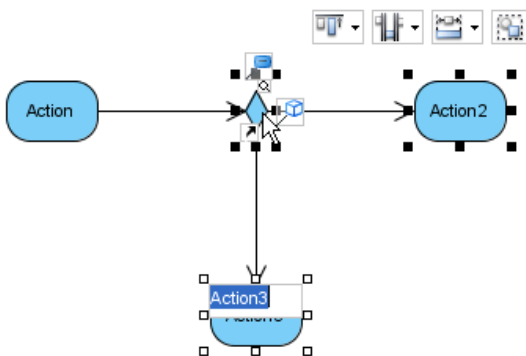


Figure 1-62 Dropping to create Decision Node and Actions

Group Selection Resource

Resource Centric supports Alignment and Grouping when selecting several shapes.

1. Select several shapes on diagram.

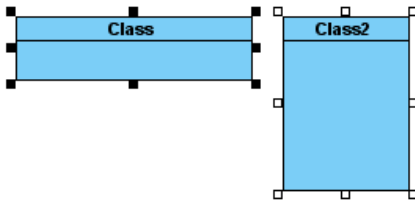


Figure 1-63 Select several shapes

2. Mouse over on any one of the selected shapes. Group Selection Resources are shown.

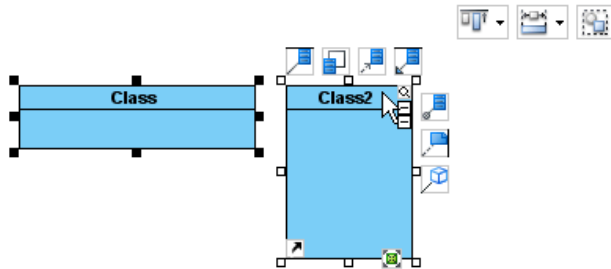


Figure 1-64 Group Selection Resources are shown

3. You may align the shapes by resources.

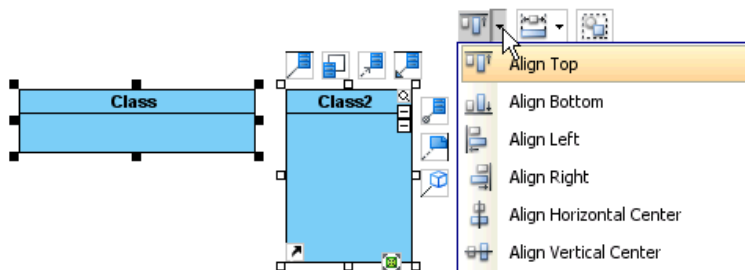


Figure 1-65 Aligns the selected shapes

Tagged Values

In UML 1.1, stereotypes and tagged values were used as string-based extensions that could be attached to UML model elements. In UML 2.x, stereotypes and tagged values will be defined in Profile, that can provide more structure and precision to the definition. VP-UML supports defined tagged values in stereotype, also support tagged values without stereotype.

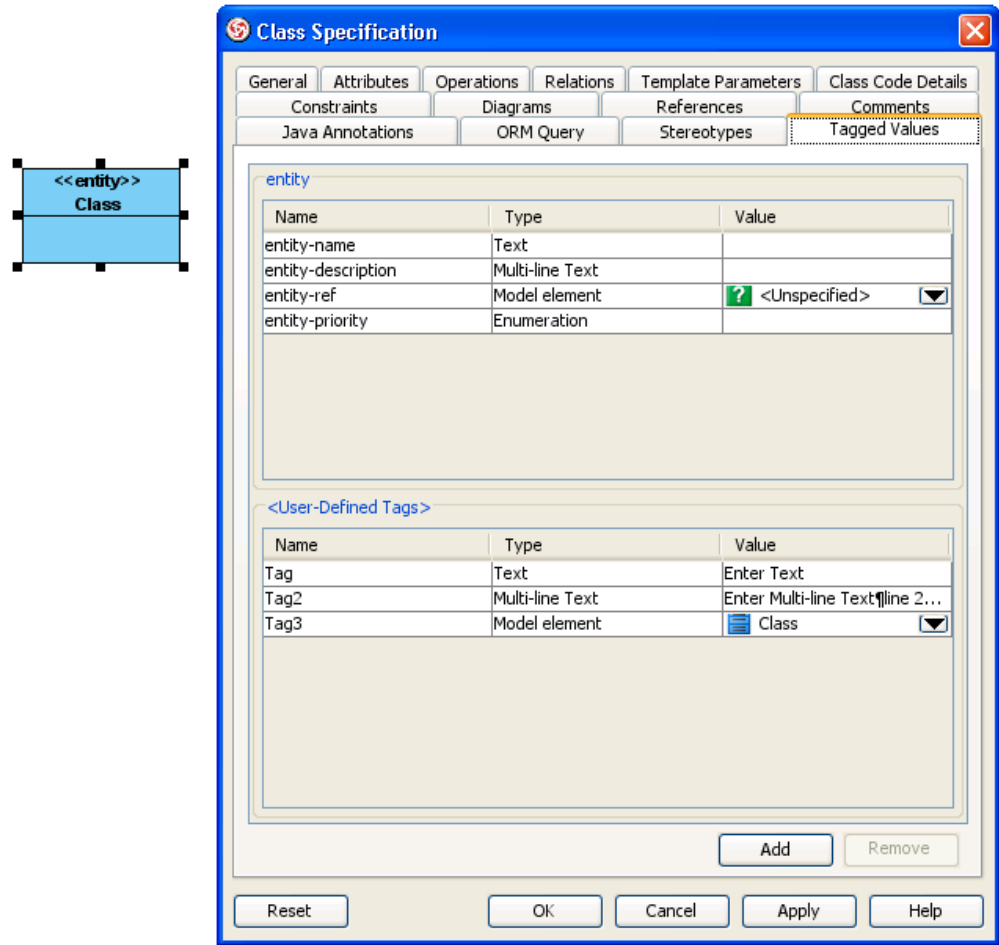


Figure 1-66 Stereotype-defined/user-defined tagged values are shown on Specification dialog of its owner model element

Adding User-Defined Tags

1.To define tagged values in model element. Open the specification of a model element.

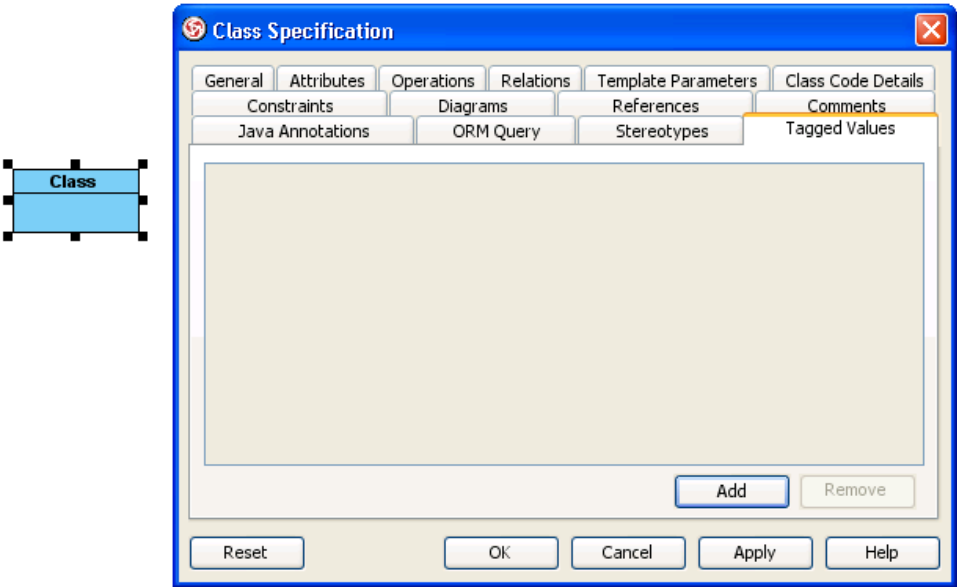


Figure 1-67 Open specification dialog of owner model element to create tagged value

2. Click on **Add** button, you can create tagged value with 3 types of value: **Text**, **Multi-line Text**, **Model Element**

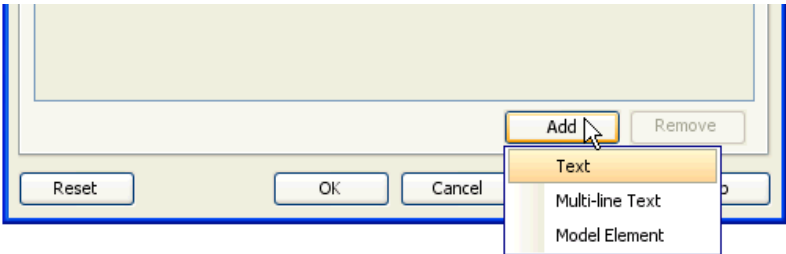


Figure 1-68 3 kinds of tagged value can be created

3. **Text** supports string-based value. You can enter the text on table directly.

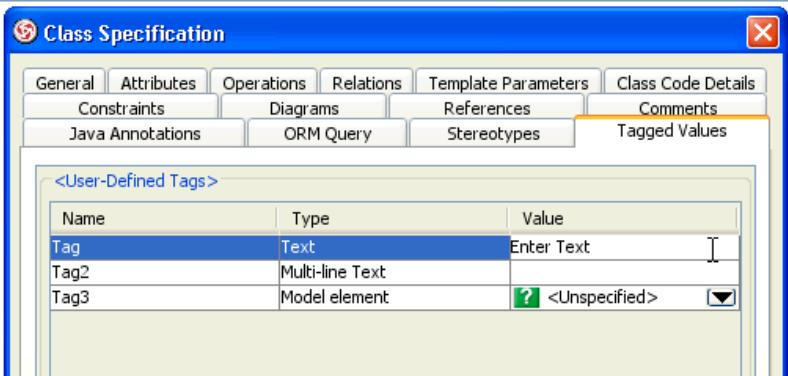


Figure 1-69 Text

4. **Multi-line Text** supports multi-line string. You can enter multi-line text after clicking ... button.

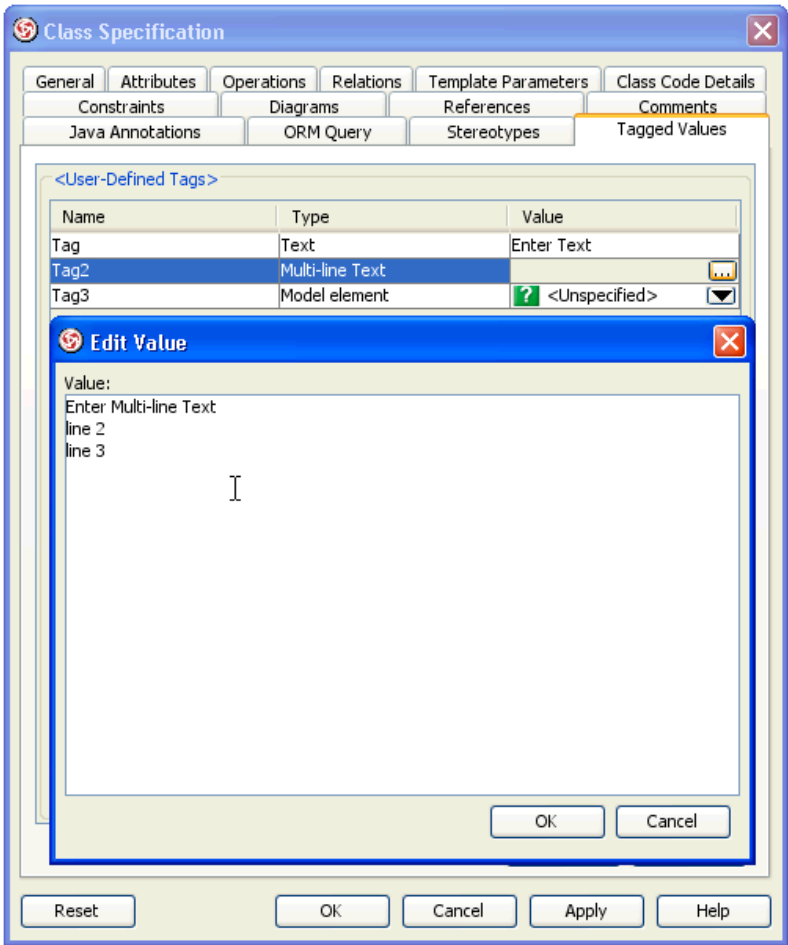



Figure 1-70 Multi-line Text

5. **Model element** supports reference of model element. You can select the referenced model after clicking the  button.

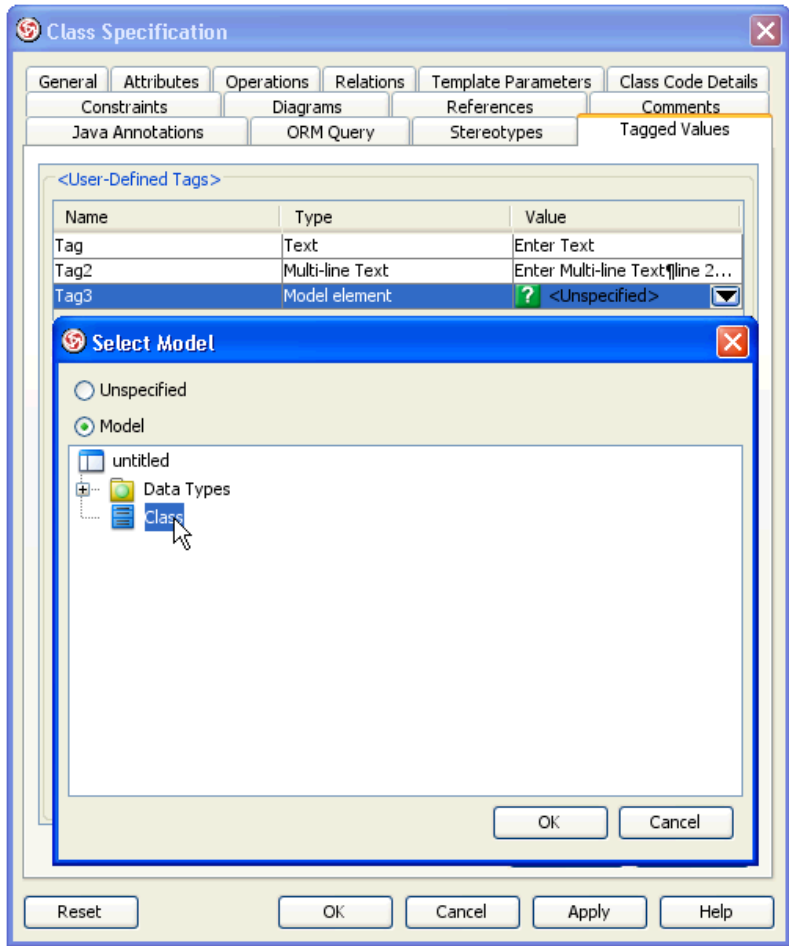


Figure 1-71 Model element

Editing Tagged Values

You can edit the user-defined tagged value's name, type and value.

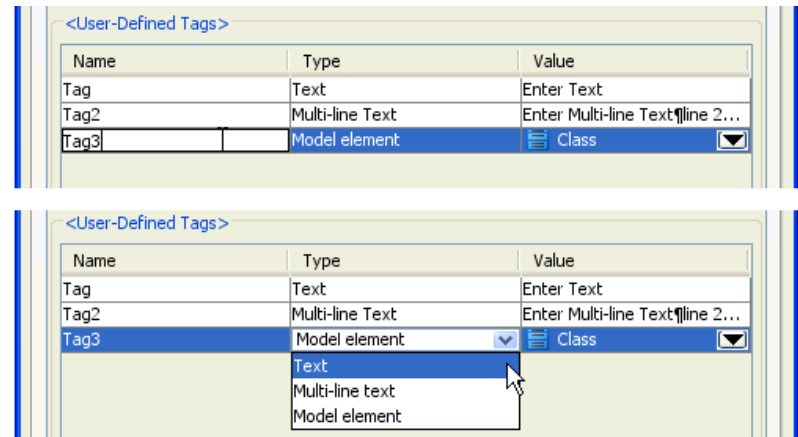
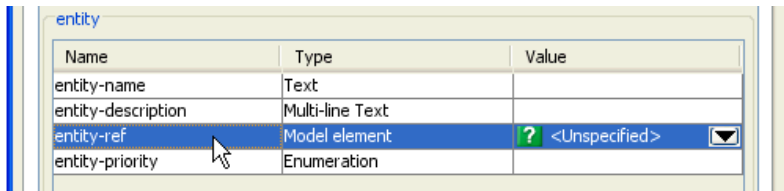


Figure 1-72 Can edit name, type and value on user-defined tagged value

But you can only edit the value of stereotype's tagged value. The name and type are not editable because they are defined in stereotype.



Name	Type	Value
entity-name	Text	
entity-description	Multi-line Text	
entity-ref	Model element	? <Unspecified>
entity-priority	Enumeration	

Figure 1-73 Only can edit value on stereotype-defined tagged value

Spell Checking

The Spell Checking feature supports spell checking in all inline editing, as well as in Textual Analysis. It provides intelligent suggestions for words, and you can add your own words into your personal dictionary.

Correcting Spelling Mistakes

When you enter a word that is absent from the dictionary, the red wavy line appears to remind you there is a spelling mistake.

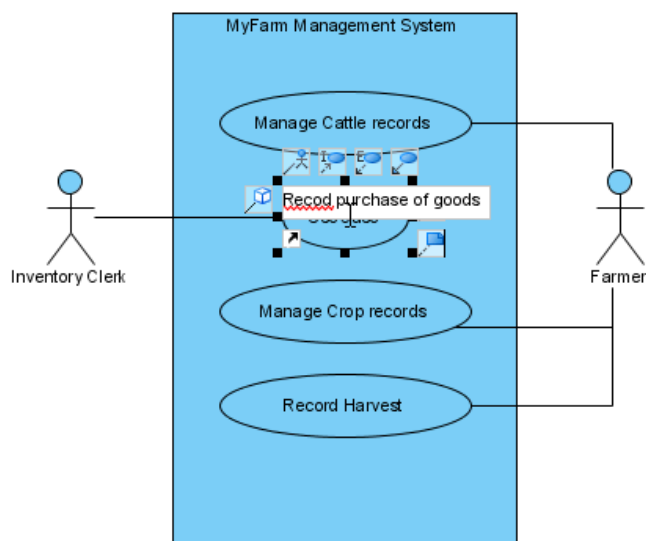


Figure 1-74 Incorrect word is highlighted

Right click on the incorrect word, a list of corrections will be shown on popup menu.

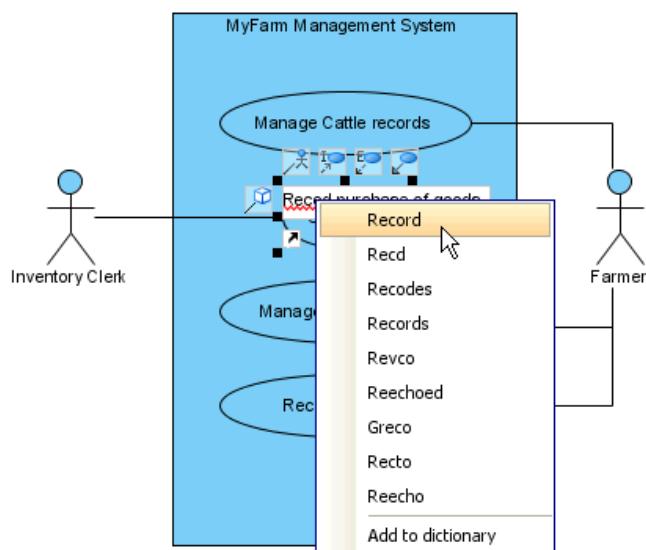


Figure 1-75 A list of possible words are shown for correction

After select the correction, the word is corrected and thus the red wavy line disappeared.

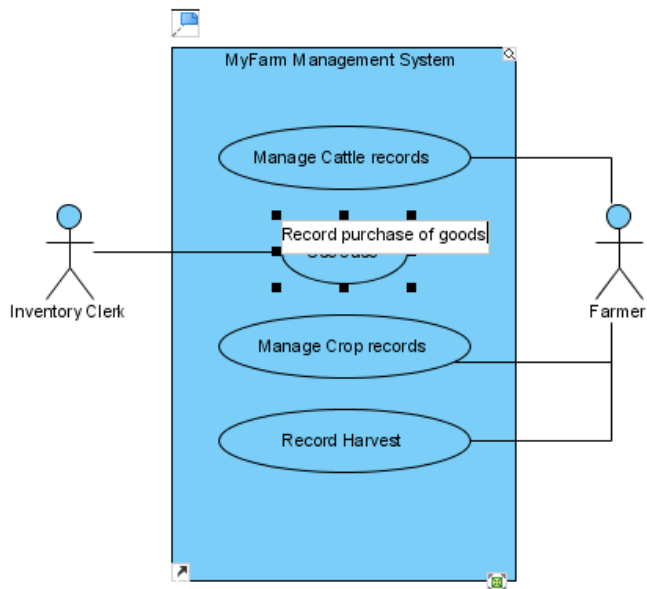


Figure 1-76 Word is corrected, red wavy line is disappeared

However, being underlined does not necessary mean that is an incorrect word. For example, the name of company may not appear in the dictionary. In such case, you may want to add the word to the dictionary.

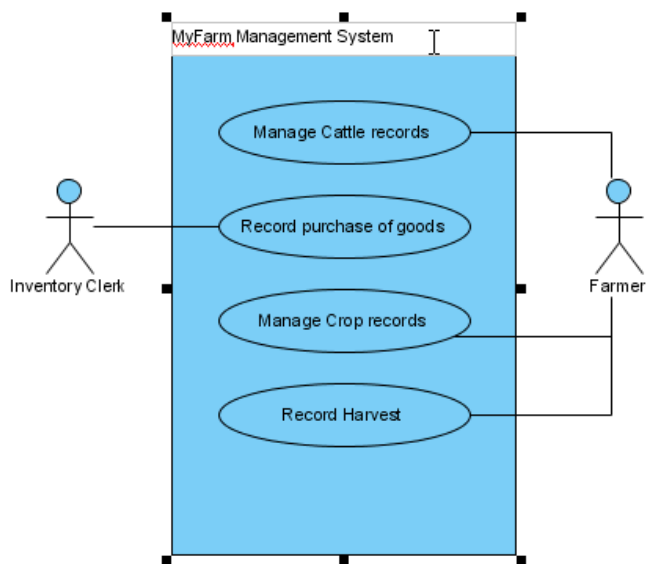


Figure 1-77 You may want to define a word as correct word

To add the word into dictionary. Right click on the word. Select **Add to dictionary** on popup menu.

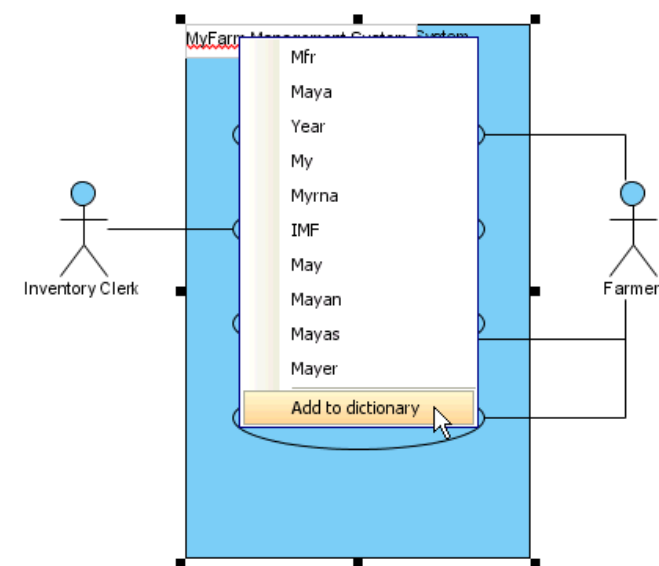


Figure 1-78 Select Add to dictionary

Since the word has been added to the dictionary, it will be treated as a correct word from now on.

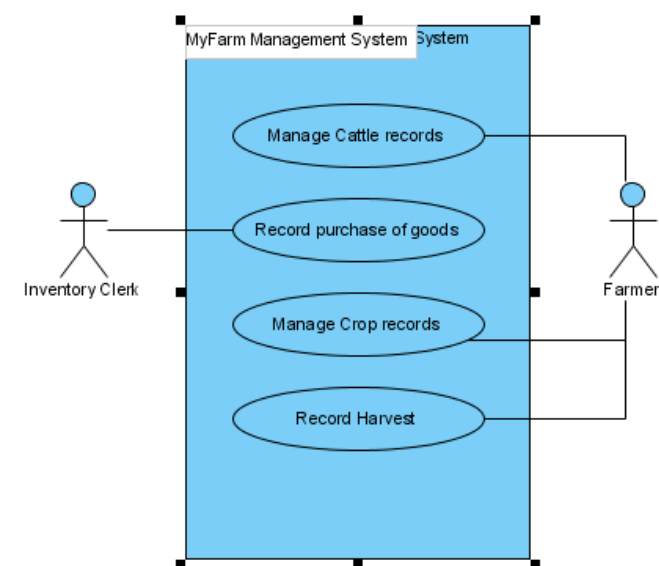


Figure 1-79 Word is included in dictionary, red wavy line is disappeared

Turn on and off of Spell Checking

On some case, you may want to turn off spell checking. For Example, contents in textual analysis contain a lot of names that are not included in dictionary. You may be annoyed with a lot of red wavy lines.

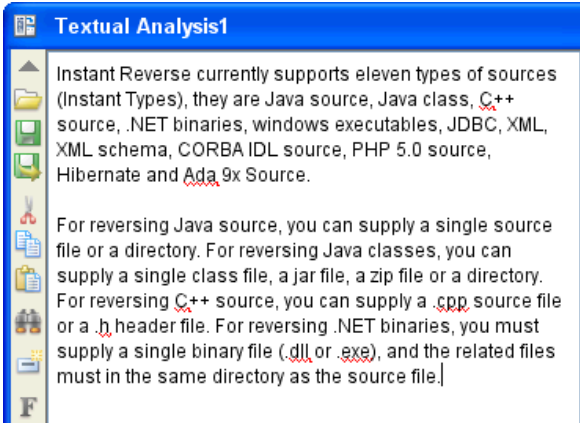


Figure 1-80 Textual Analysis with a lot of red wavy lines

1.To turn off spell checking. Select **Tools > Options...** to open Options dialog.

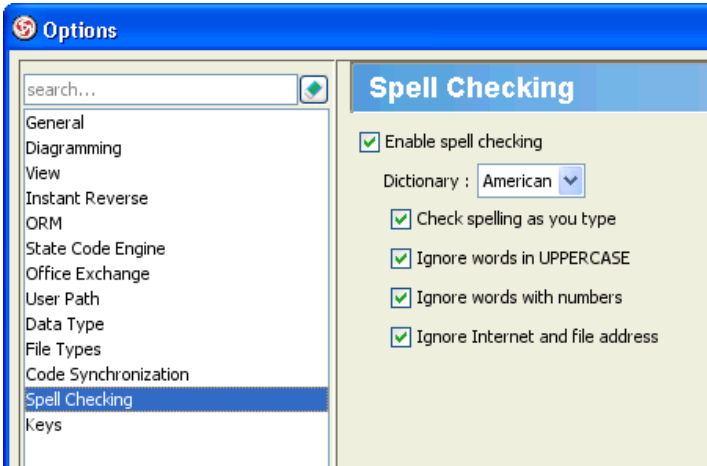


Figure 1-81 Options dialog

2.Select **Spell Checking**, uncheck **Enable spell checking** to turn off spell checking.

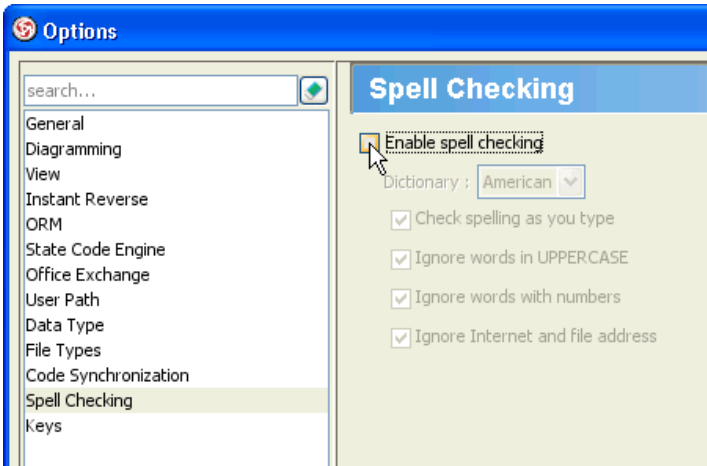


Figure 1-82 Disable spell checking

Spell Checking is turned off, no red wavy lines are shown.

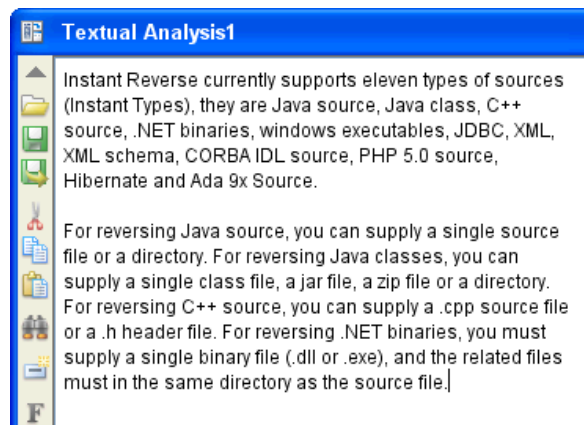


Figure 1-83 Spell checking is disabled

Automatic Diagram Layout

VP-UML provides a layout facility for arranging diagram elements in diagrams. It re-lays the diagram elements so that they do not overlap, and the relationship links are arranged so that they will not cross over one another. Different layout styles and configurable options are provided, which allows for very flexible and sophisticated layouts to be adopted for diagrams.

Automatic Layout Diagram

There are different kinds of layout: **Auto Layout**, **Orthogonal Layout**, **Hierarchic Layout**, **Directed Tree Layout**, **Balloon Tree Layout**, **Compact Tree Layout**, **Horizontal-Vertical Tree Layout**, **BBC Compact Circular Layout**, **BBC Isolated Circular Layout**, **Single Cycle Circular Layout**, **Organic Layout**, **Smart Organic Layout**

Auto Layout

Auto Layout can arrange the shapes by selecting the most suitable layout automatically. It is best for arranging the shapes when user has no special preference in choosing a specific layout. To apply **Auto Layout** to the diagram, right-click on the diagram and select **Layout > Auto Layout** from the popup menu.

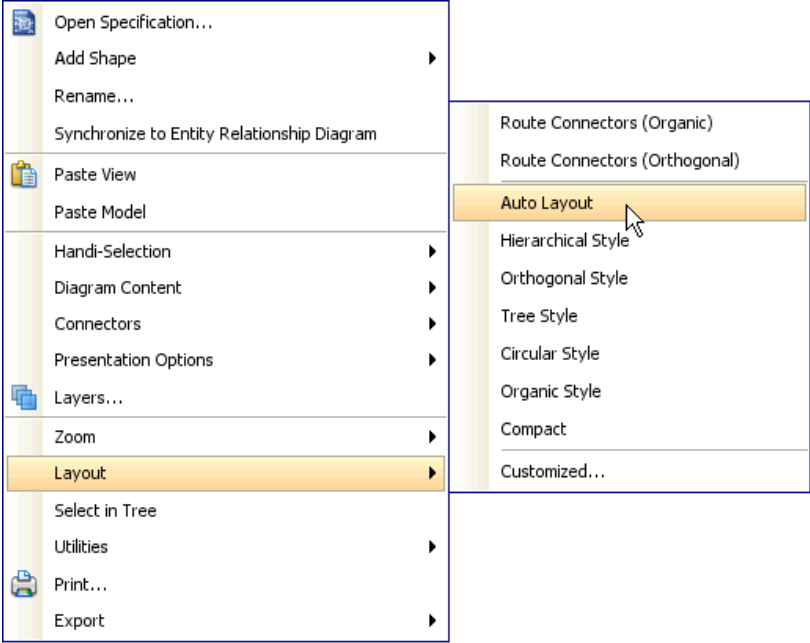


Figure 2-1 Select Auto Layout

Class Diagram (Hierarchy base / Factory class diagram)

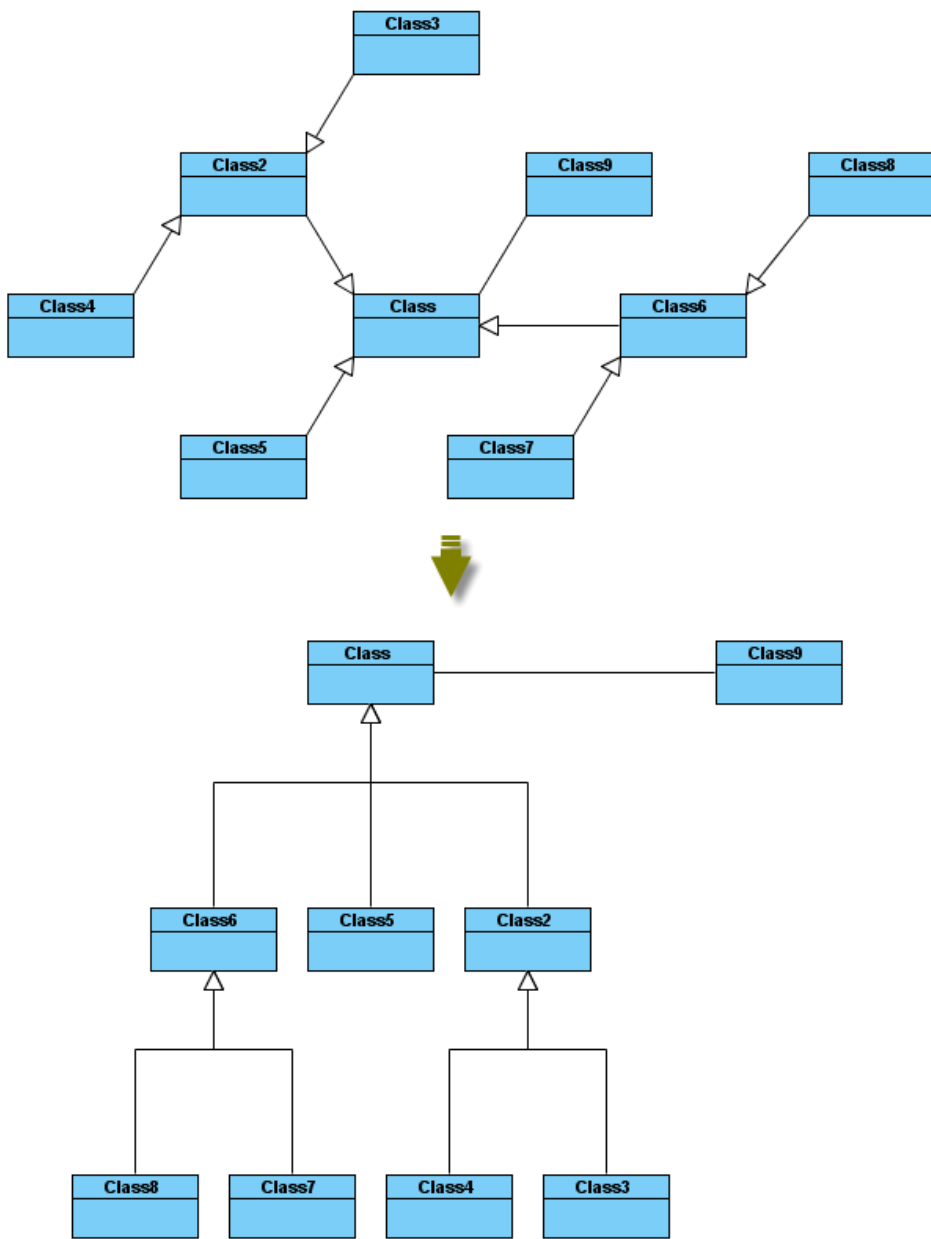


Figure 2-2 Hierarchy base (Factory class diagram)

Class Diagram (Navigation base / Mediator class diagram)

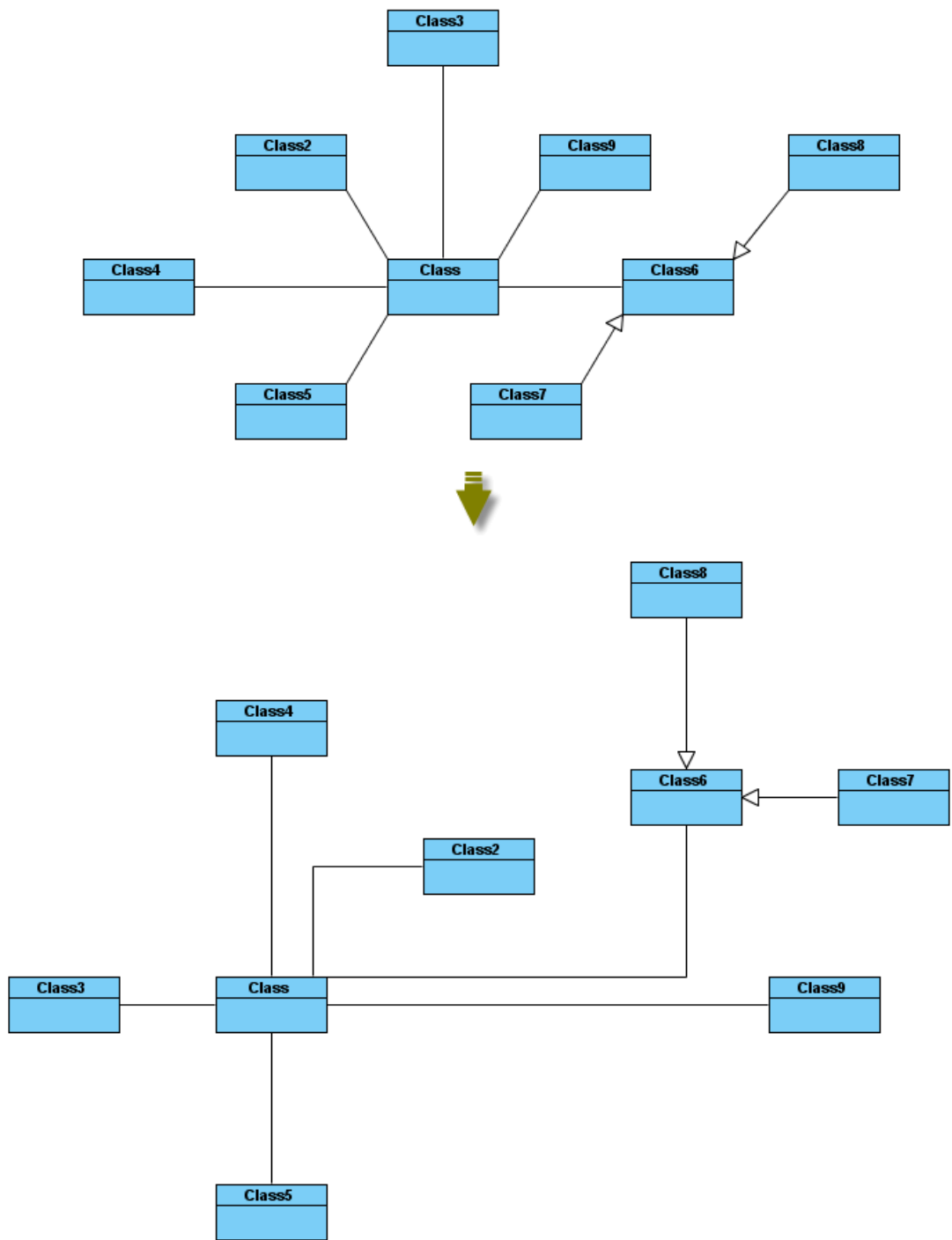


Figure 2-3 Navigation base (Mediator class diagram)

Activity Diagram

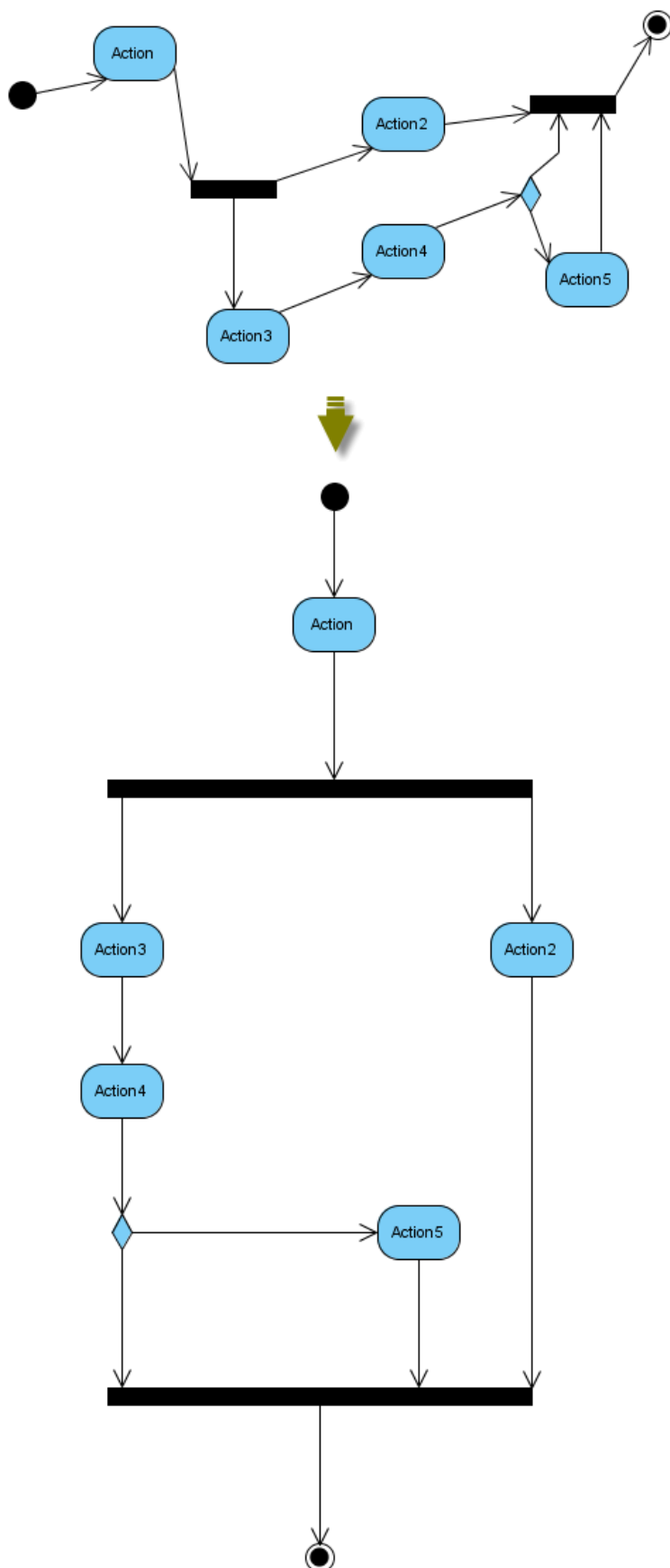


Figure 2-4 Auto Layout of activity diagram

State Machine Diagram

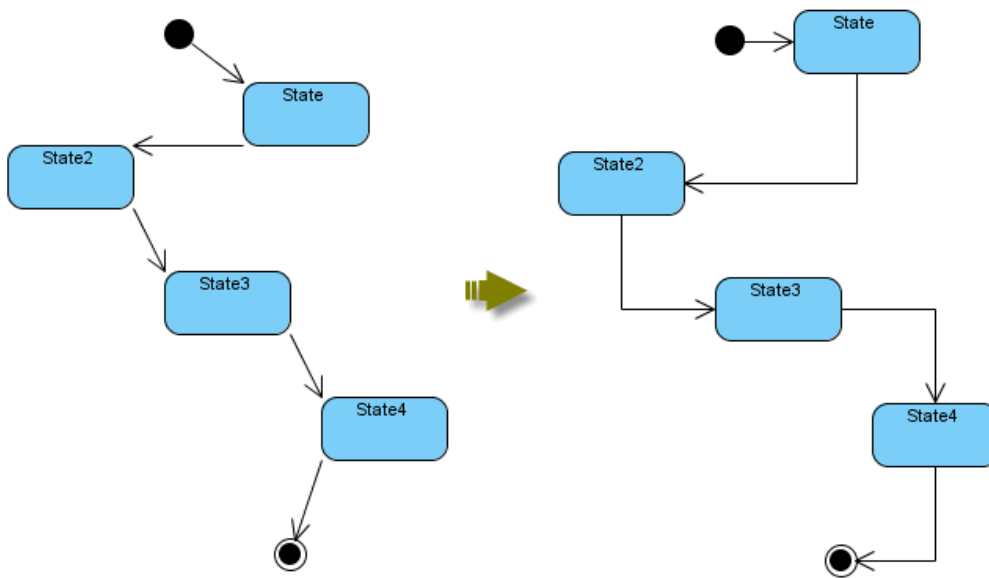


Figure 2-5 Auto layout of state machine diagram

Communication Diagram

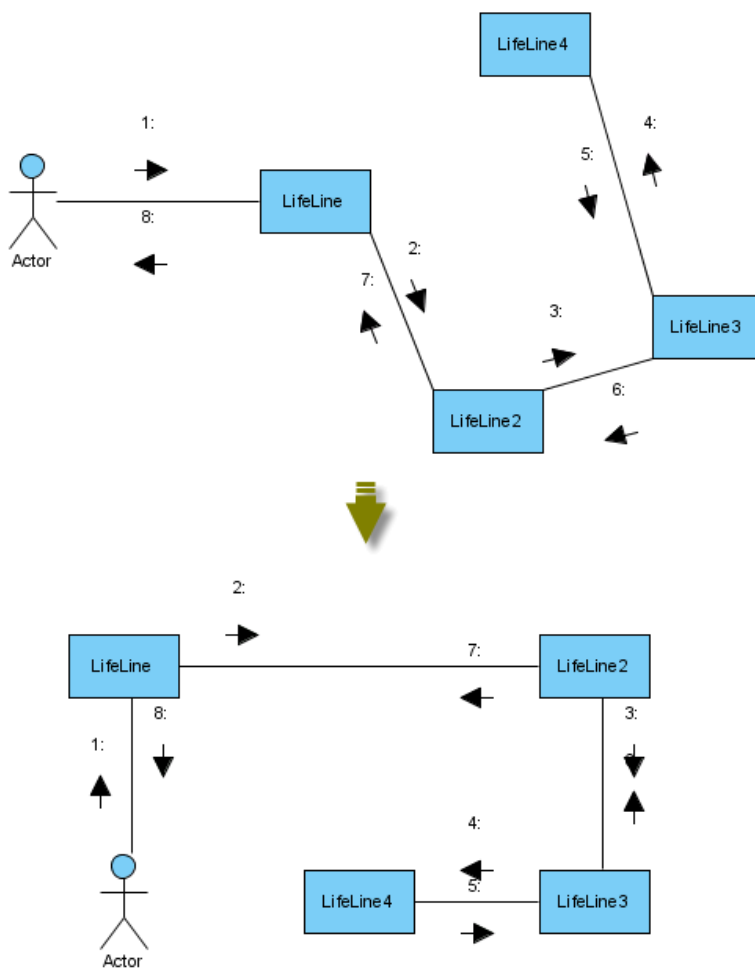


Figure 2-6 Auto layout of communication diagram

Other Diagrams

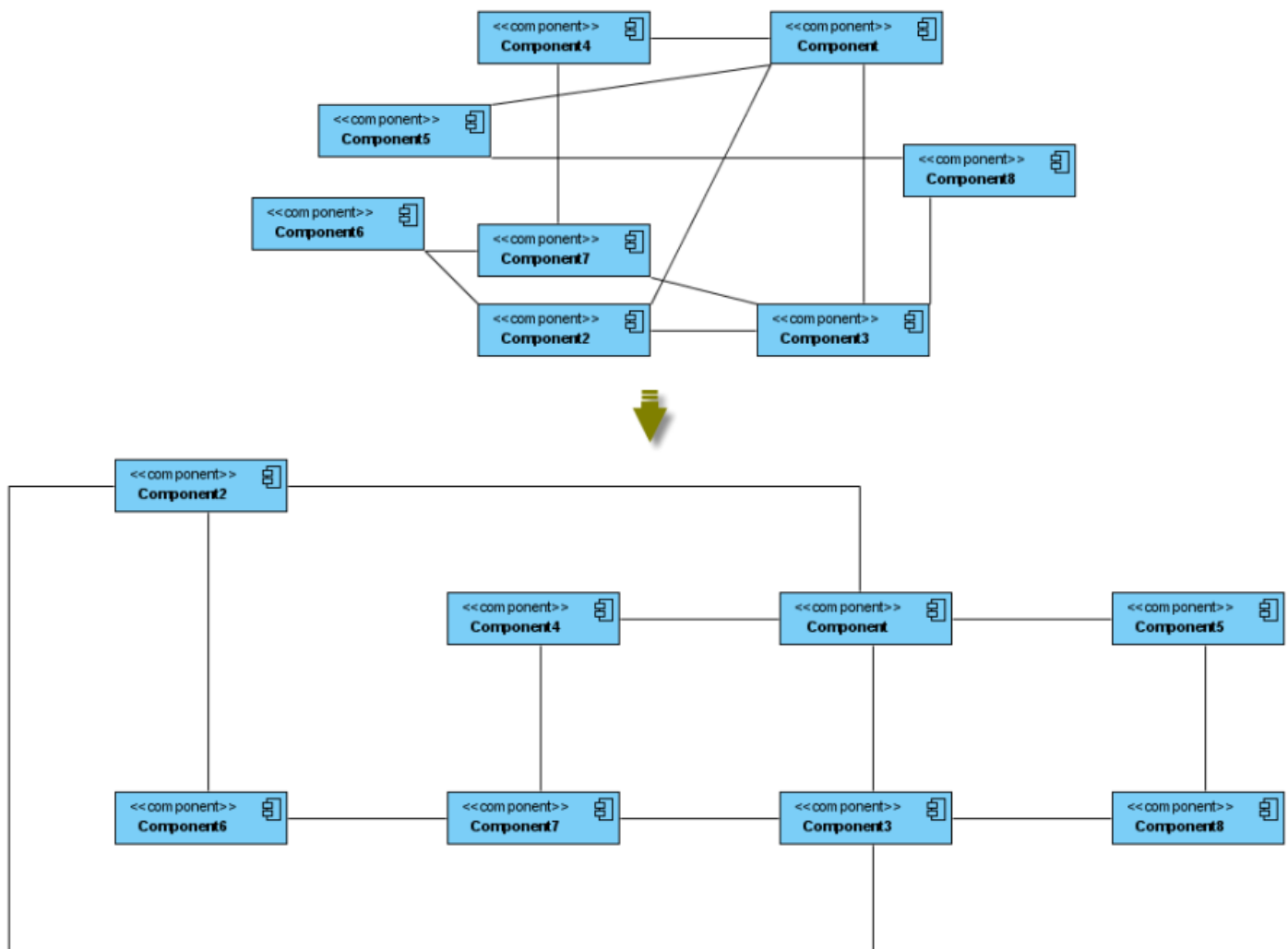
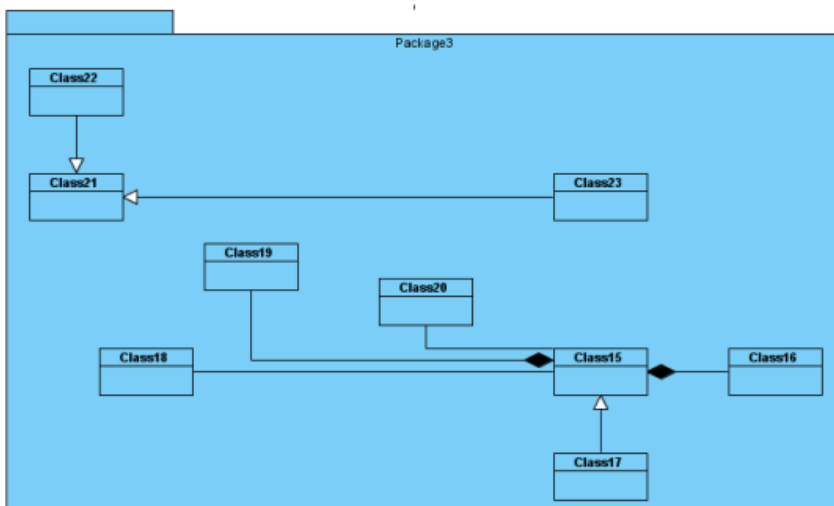
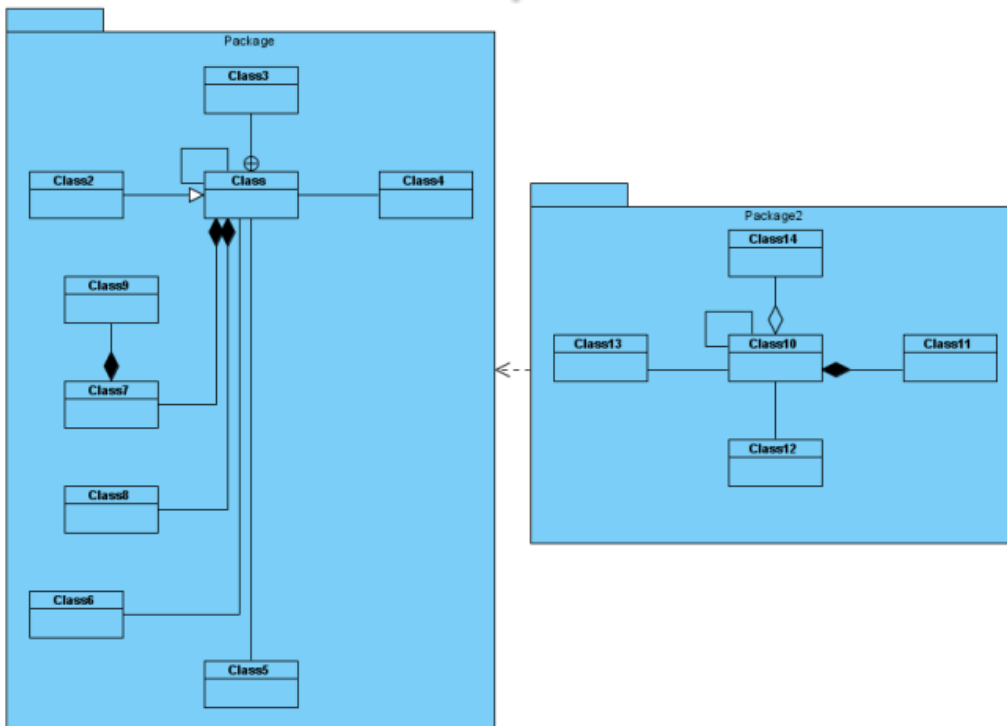
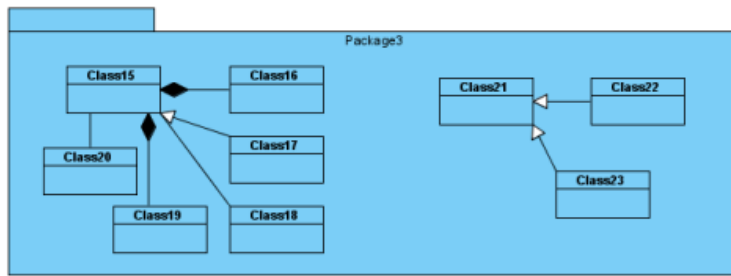
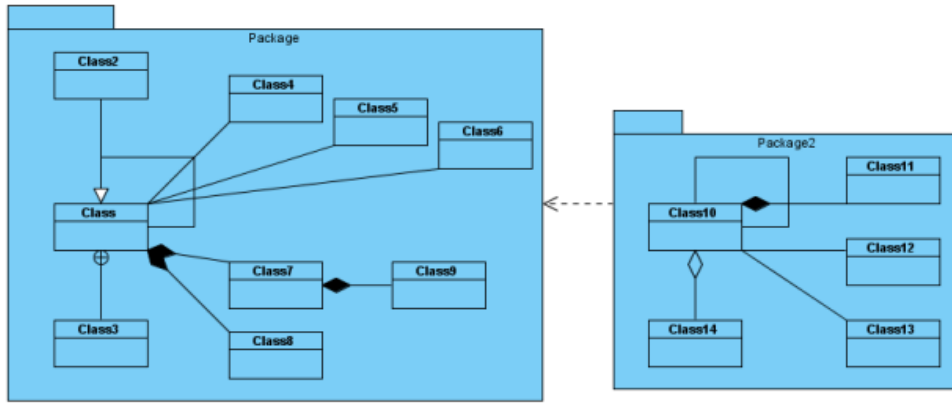


Figure 2-7 Auto layout of other diagrams

Orthogonal Layout

Orthogonal Layout arranges shapes based on the topology-shape-metrics approach. It is best of arranging shapes and connectors in Class Diagrams. It is default layout in VP-UML. Every time you drag the models from the Model Tree to a diagram, the orthogonal layout will be applied to arrange the newly created shapes in the Class Diagram.



Layout Grid Size: the virtual grid size for layout. Each shape will be placed in a way so that its center point lays on a virtual grid point.

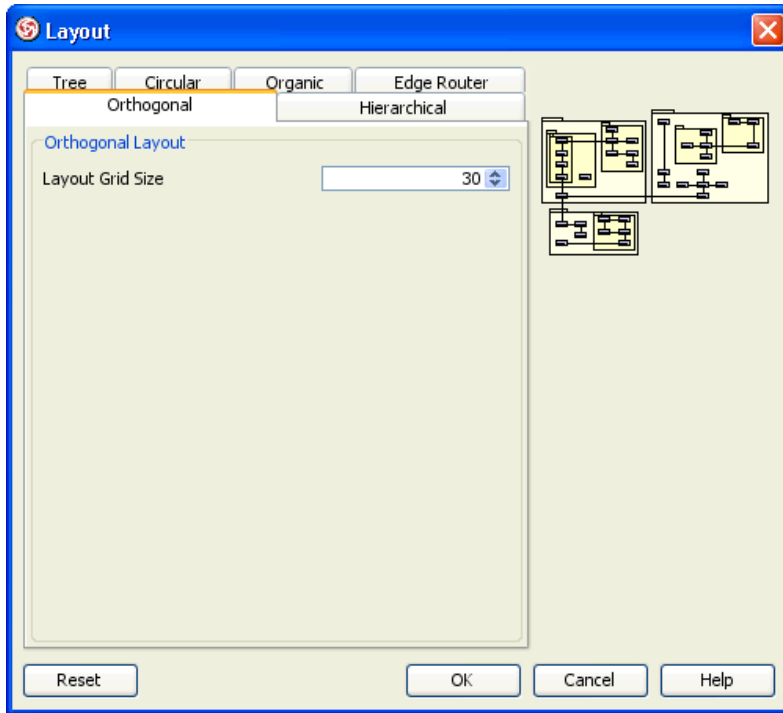


Figure 2-9 Orthogonal Layout setting

Hierarchic Layout

Hierarchic Layout arranges shapes in a flow. It is best for arranging shapes that have hierarchical relationships such as generalization relationships and realization relationships.

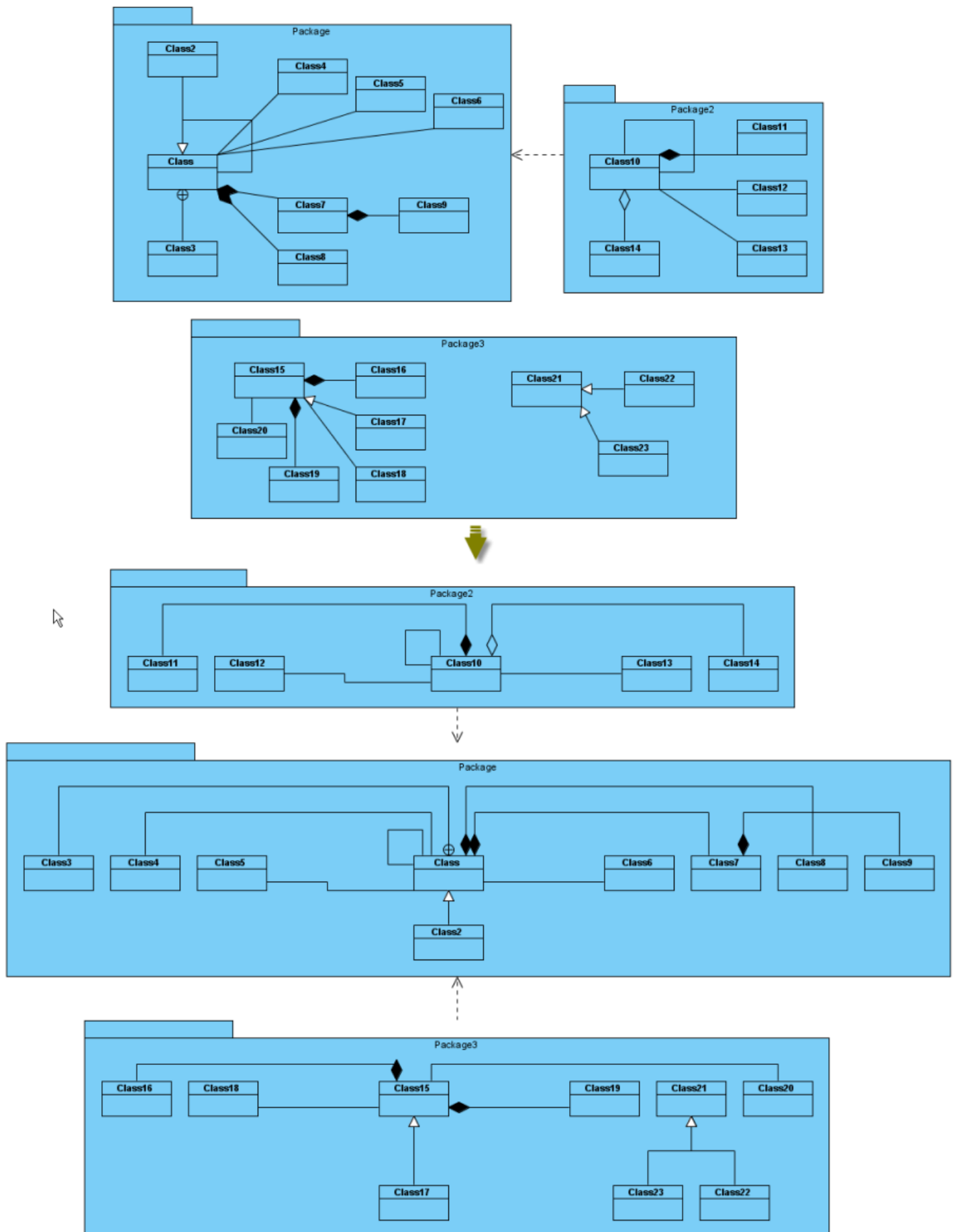


Figure 2-10 Hierarchic Layout

Min. Layer Distance: the minimal horizontal distance between the shapes
Min. Shape Distance: the minimal vertical distance between the shapes
Min. Connector Distance: the minimal vertical distance of the connector segments
Orientation: the layout direction for arranging nodes and connectors -top to bottom, left to right, bottom to top, and right to left
Shape Placement: affects the horizontal spacing between shapes, and the number of bends of the connectors -pendulum, linear segments, polyline, tree, simplex

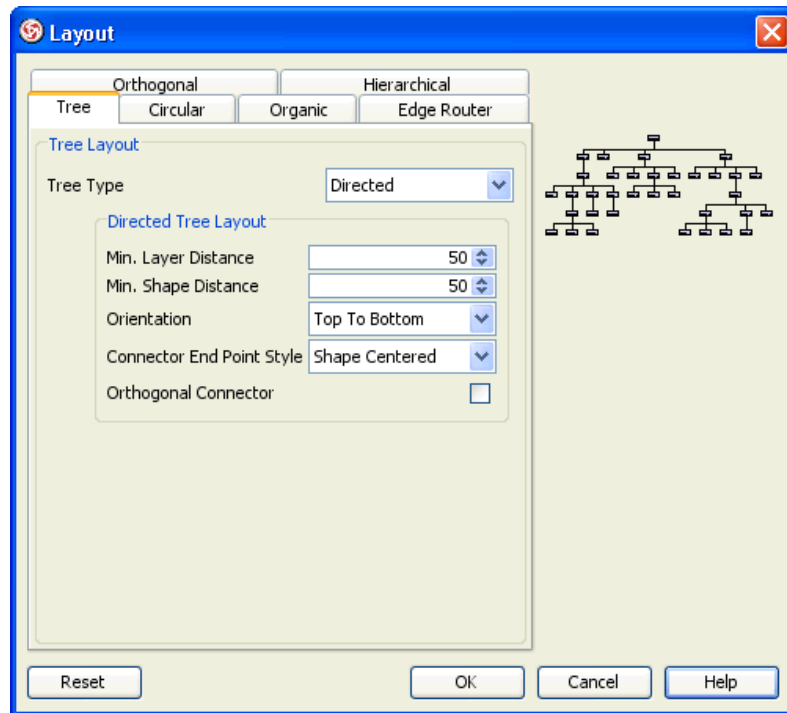


Figure 2-11 Hierarchic Layout setting

Directed Tree Layout

Directed Tree Layout is one of the tree layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in a tree structure. It is best for arranging shapes except those which have hierarchical relationships such as generalization relationships and realization relationships.

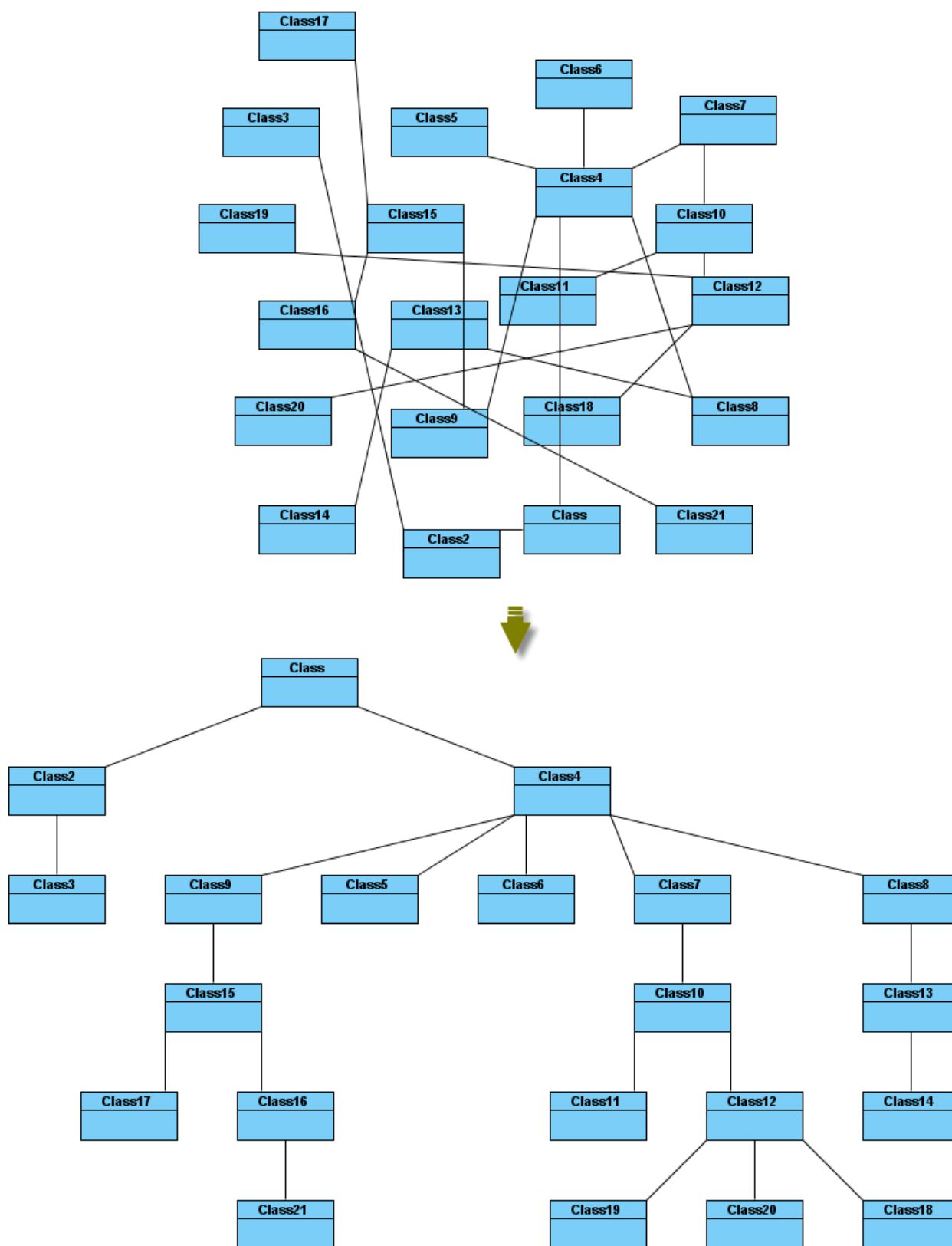


Figure 2-12 Directed Tree Layout

Min. Layer Distance: the minimal horizontal distance between the shapes

Min. Shape Distance: the minimal vertical distance between the shapes

Orientation: the layout direction for arranging nodes and connectors – top to bottom, left to right, bottom to top, and right to left

Connector End Point Style: how the connector end points will be placed – shape centered, border centered, border distributed

Orthogonal Connector: whether the connectors will be arranged in orthogonal

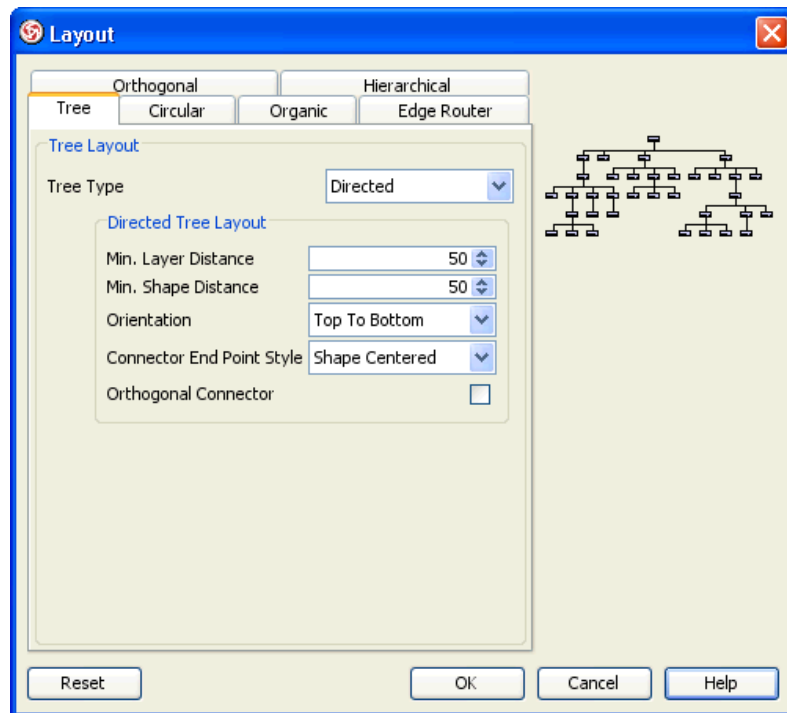
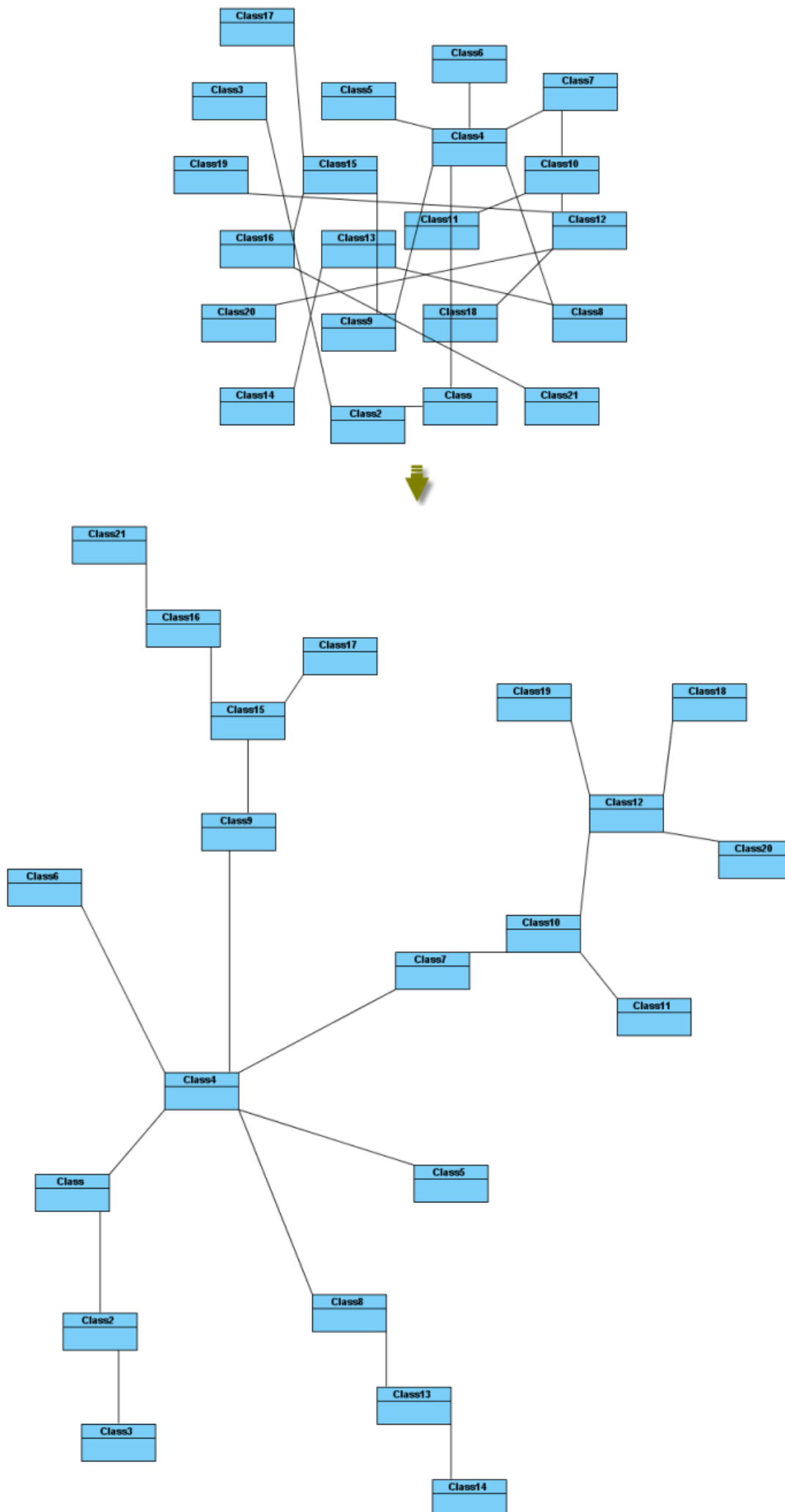


Figure 2-13 Directed Tree Layout setting

Balloon Tree Layout

Balloon Tree Layout is one of the tree layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in a tree structure in a radial fashion. It is best for arranging large trees.



Min. Connector Length: the minimal distance between the connectors and shapes

Preferred Child Wedge: the angle at which the child node will be placed around its parent node

Preferred Root Wedge: the angle at which a node will be placed around the root node

Root Node Policy: determines which node is chosen as the tree root node for layout – directed root, center root, and weighted center root

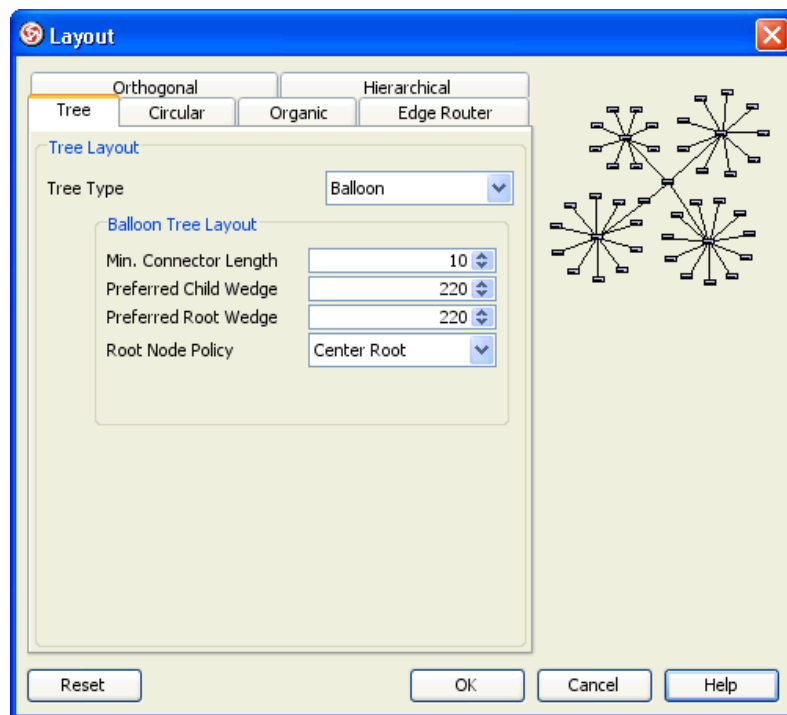
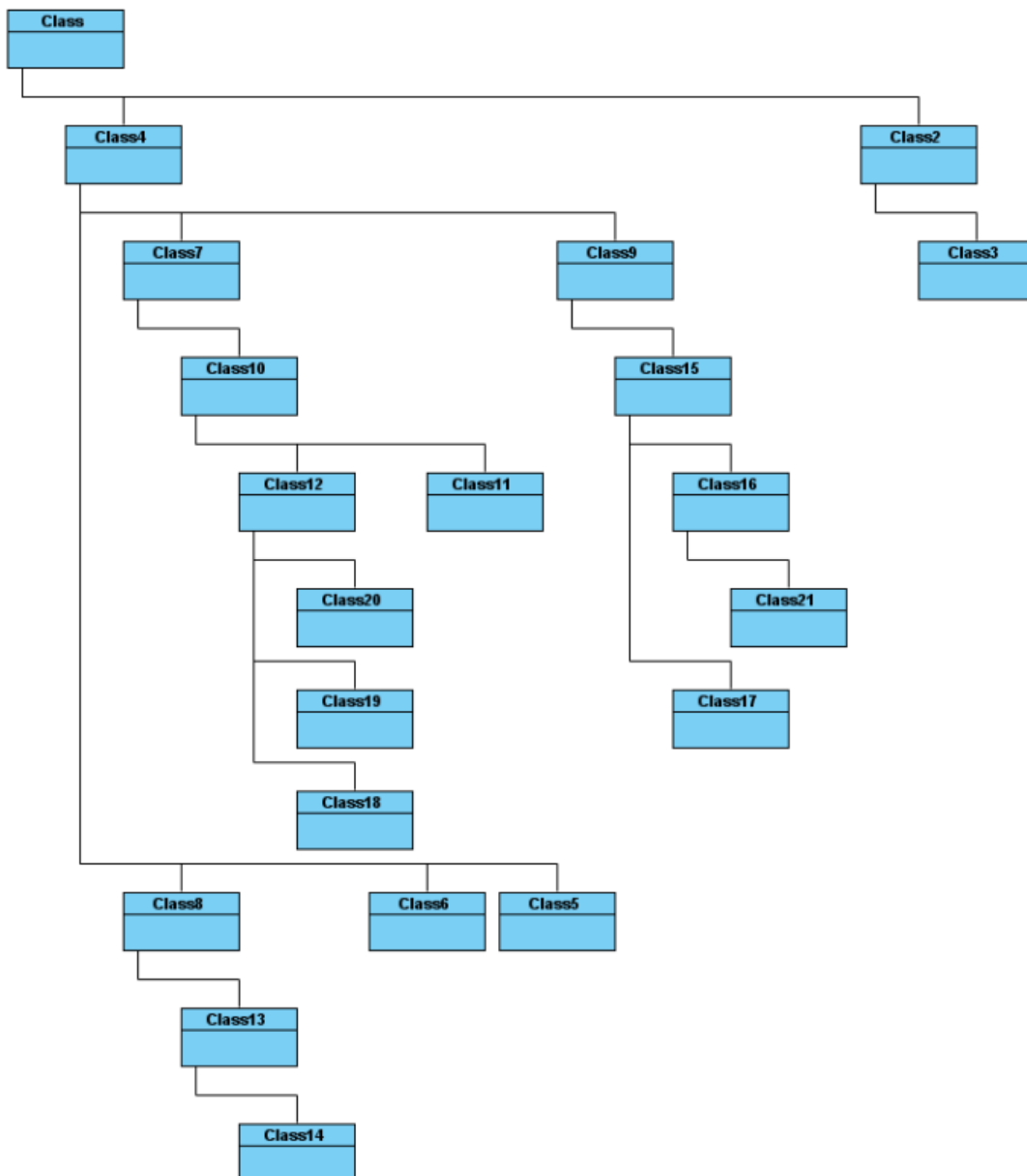
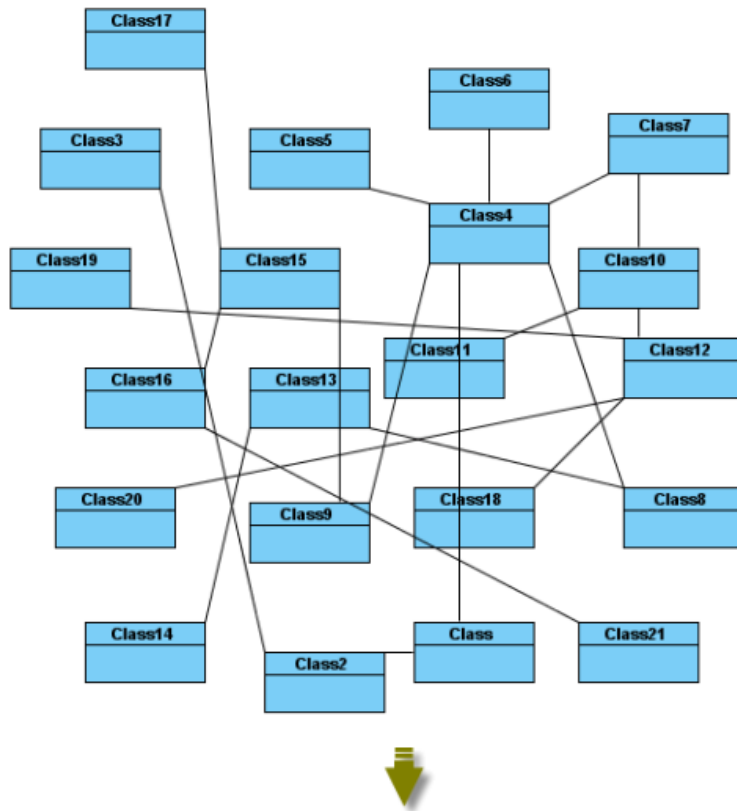


Figure 2-15 Balloon Tree Layout setting

Compact Tree Layout

Compact Tree Layout is one of the tree layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in a tree structure. You can set the aspect ratio (relation of tree width to tree height) of the resultant tree.



Horizontal Spacing: the horizontal spacing between the shapes
Vertical Spacing: the vertical spacing between the shapes
Min. Connector Length: the vertical distance of the connector segments
Aspect Ratio: the relation of the tree width to the tree height

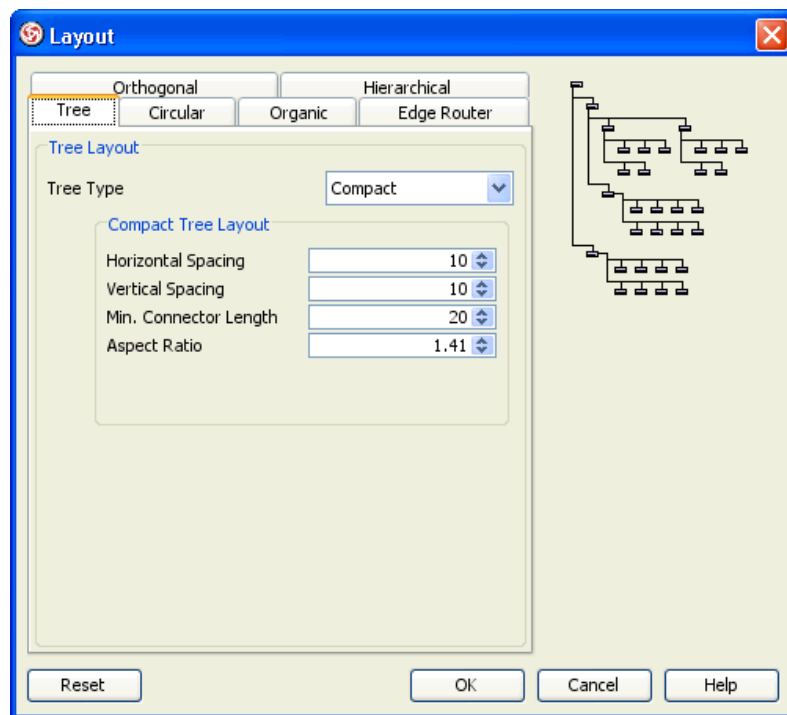


Figure 2-17 Compact Tree Layout setting

Horizontal-Vertical Tree Layout

Horizontal-Vertical Tree Layout is one of the tree layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in a tree structure horizontally and vertically.

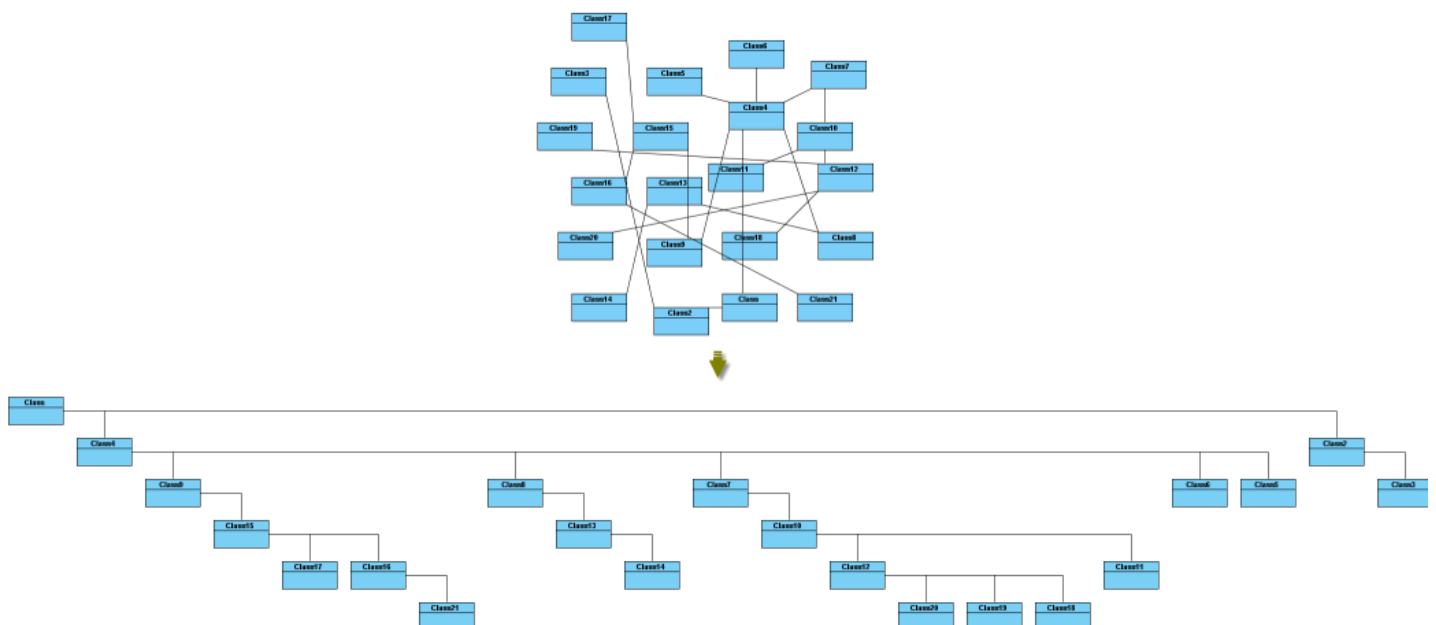


Figure 2-18 Horizontal-Vertical Tree Layout

Horizontal Spacing: the horizontal spacing between the shapes
Vertical Spacing: the vertical spacing between the shapes

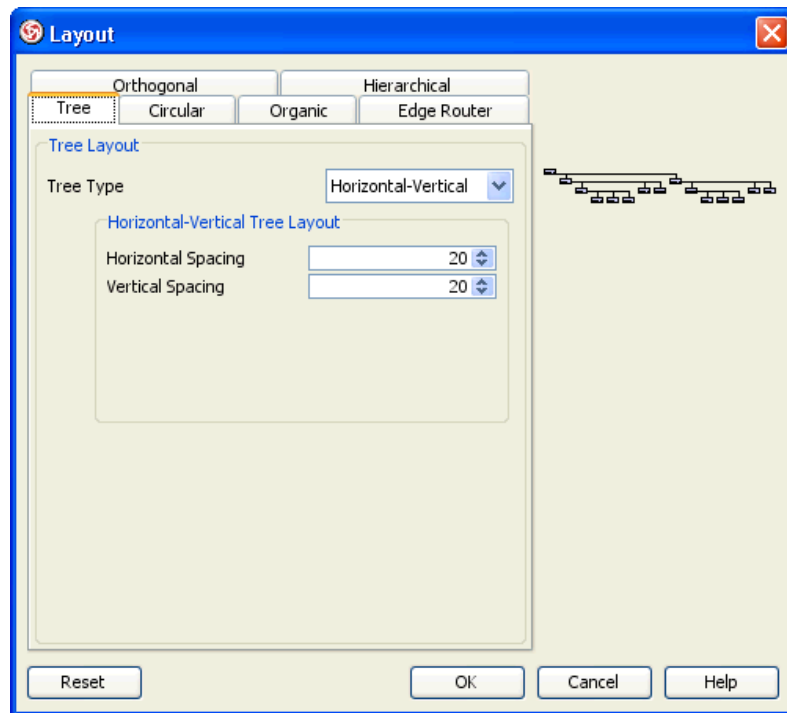


Figure 2-19 Horizontal-Vertical Tree Layout setting

BBC Compact Circular Layout

BBC Compact Circular Layout is one of the circular layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in a radial tree structure. The detected group is laid out on the separate circles. It is best for arranging shapes that belongs to more than one group with a ring structure.

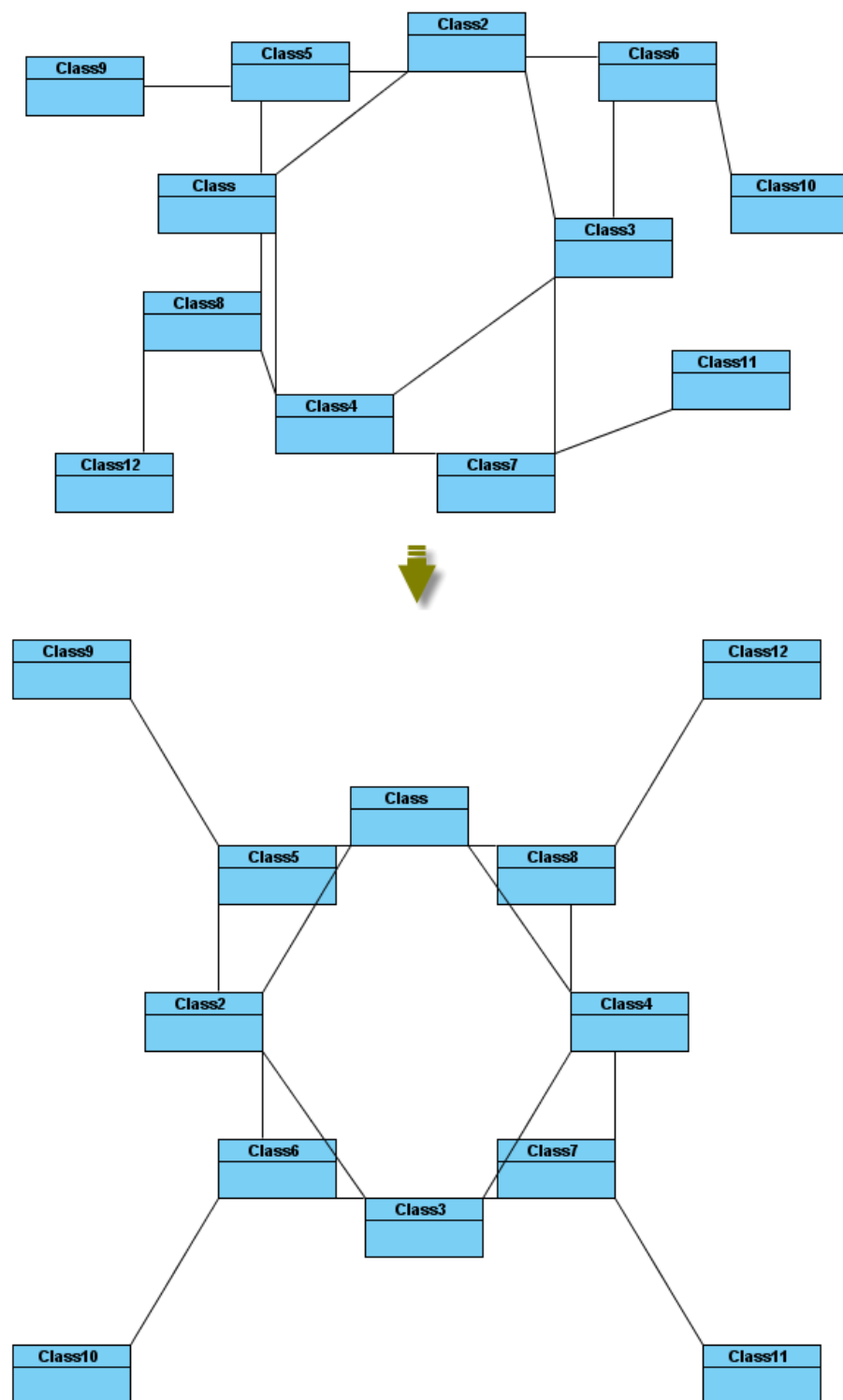


Figure 2-20 BBC Compact Circular Layout

Maximal Deviation Angle: the maximal angle of deviation

Preferred Child Wedge: the angle at which the child node will be placed around its parent node

Minimal Edge Length: the minimal distance between the shapes

Compactness Factor: the parameter that affects the length of connector. The smaller the compactness factor, the length of connectors will be shorter and the layout will be more compact

Allow Overlaps: whether the shape can be overlapped

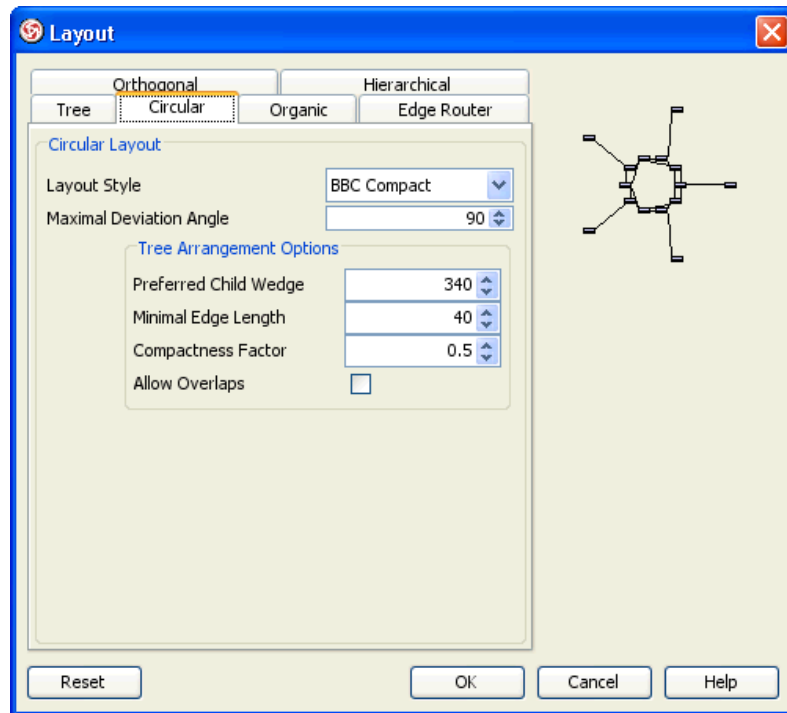


Figure 2-21 BBC Compact Circular Layout setting

BBC Isolated Circular Layout

BBC Isolated Circular Layout is one of the circular layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes into many isolated ring structures. It is best for arranging shapes that belong to one group with ring structure.

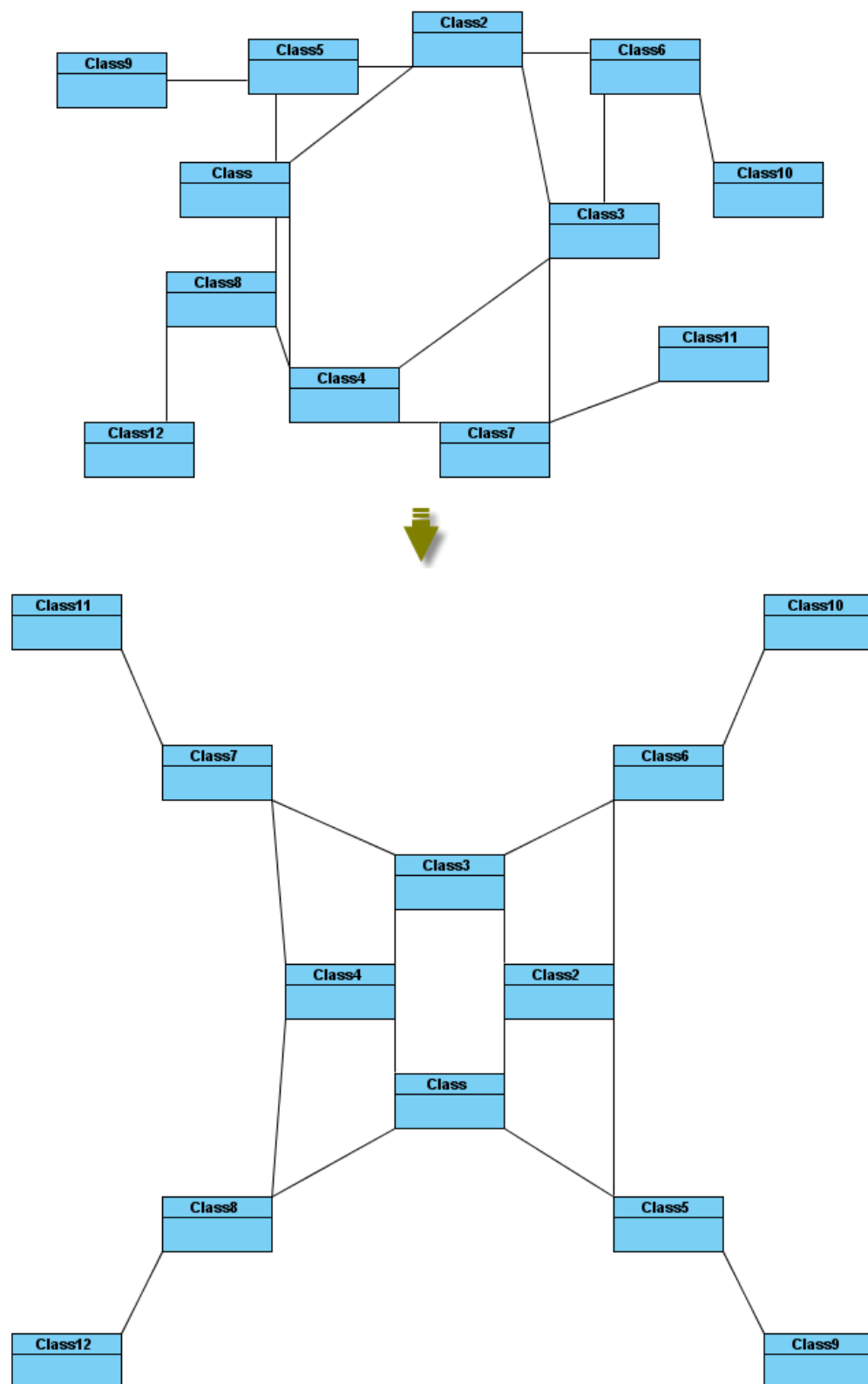


Figure 2-22 BBC Isolated Circular Layout

Maximal Deviation Angle: the maximal angle of deviation

Preferred Child Wedge: the angle at which the child node will be placed around its parent node

Minimal Edge Length: the minimal distance between the shapes

Compactness Factor: the parameter that affects the length of connector. The smaller the compactness factor, the length of connectors will be shorter and the layout will be more compact

Allow Overlaps: whether the shape can be overlapped

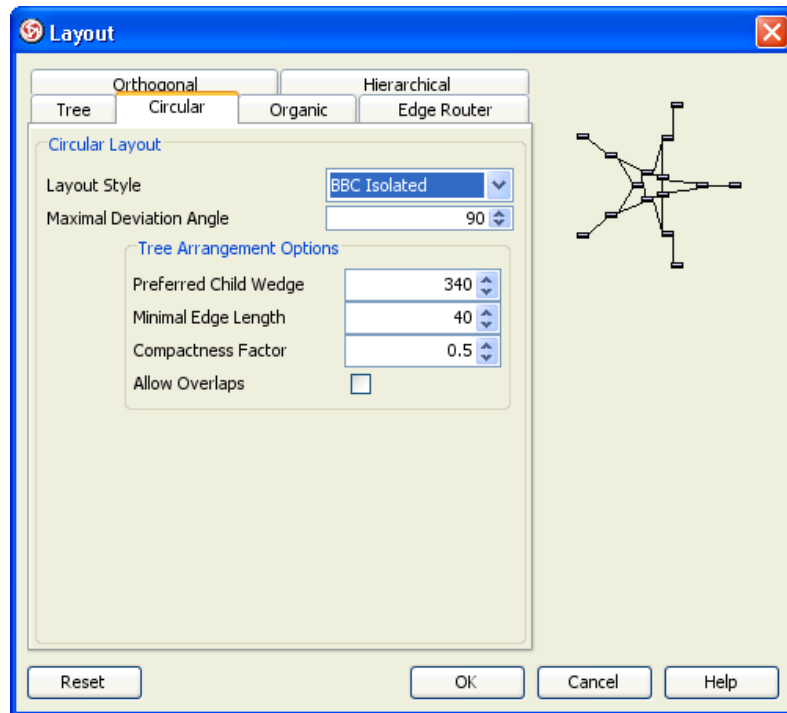


Figure 2-23 BBC Isolated Circular Layout setting

Single Cycle Layout is one of the circular layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in circular strcture in single circle.

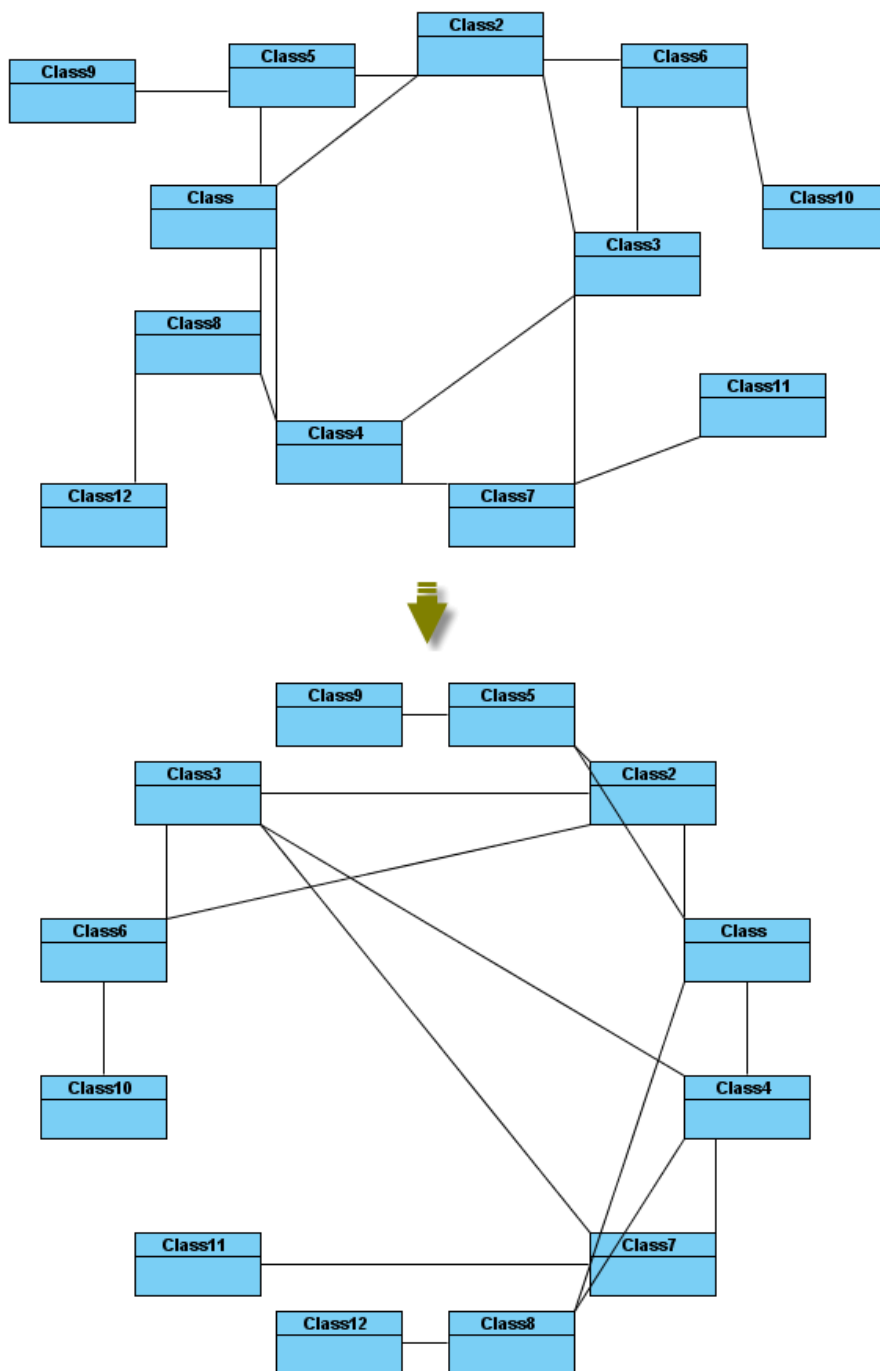


Figure 2-24 Single Cycle Circular Layout

Choose radius automatically: determine the radius of circular structure automatically or manually

Minimal Node Distance: the minimal distance between the nodes

Fixed radius: the radius of circular structure

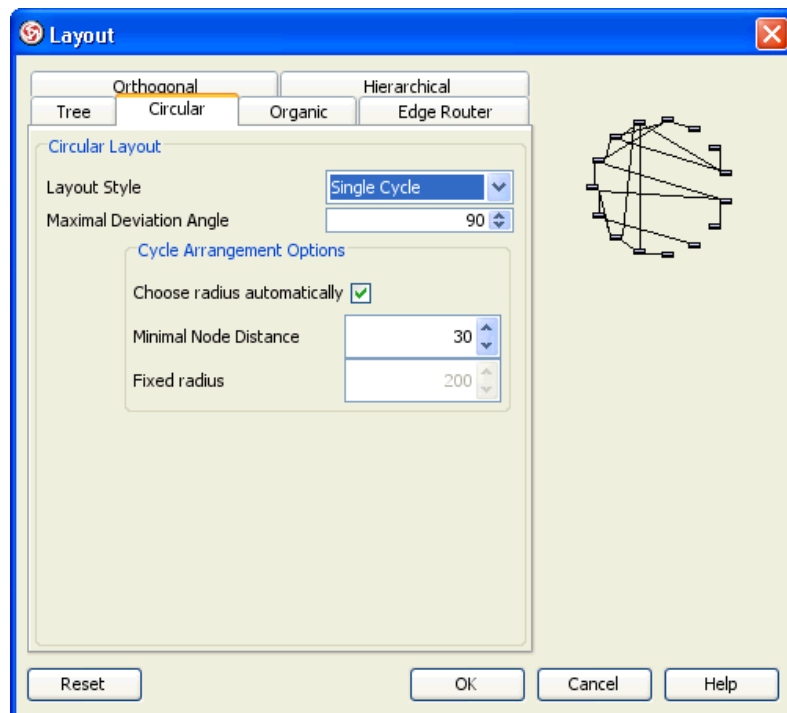


Figure 2-25 Single Cycle Circular Layout setting

Organic Layout

Organic Layout is one of the organic layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange shapes in a star or ring structure. It is best for arranging the shapes that have highly connectivity relationship.

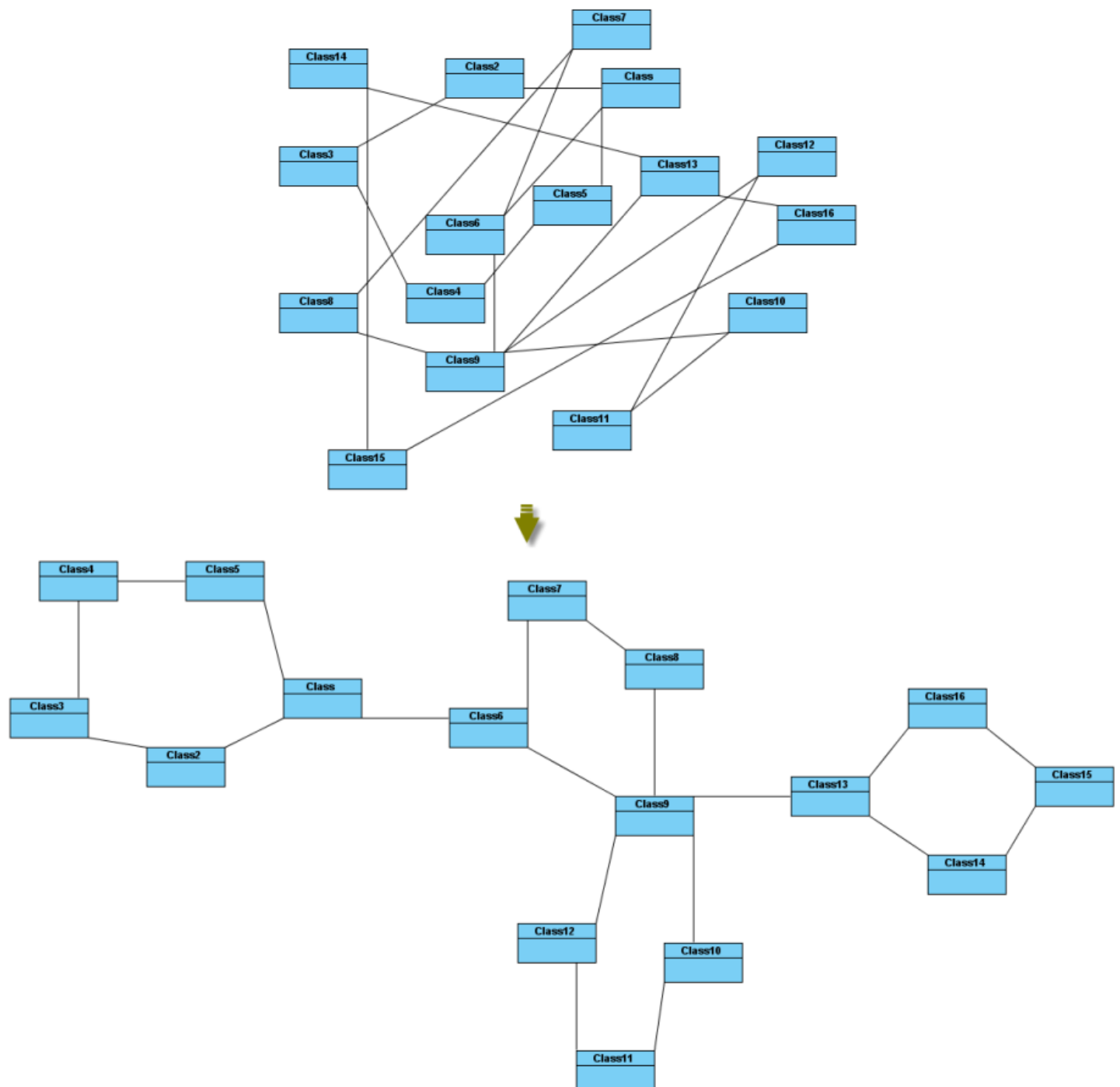


Figure 2-26 Organic Layout

Activate Deterministic Mode: whether the layouter is in deterministic mode

Activate Tree Beautifier: whether or not to activate the subtree beautifier

Attraction: the degree of the attraction between shapes

Final Temperature: the factor that affects the distance between shapes

Gravity Factor: the factor that affects the distance between shapes and the center

Initial Placement: the initial value of placement

Initial Temperature: the initial value of temperature

Iteration Factor: the degree of iteration

Maximum Duration: the maximum degree of duration

Obey Node Size: the size of obey shapes

Preferred Edge Length: the preferred length between the nodes

Repulsion: the factor that affects the distance between shapes which belong to the same ring or star structure

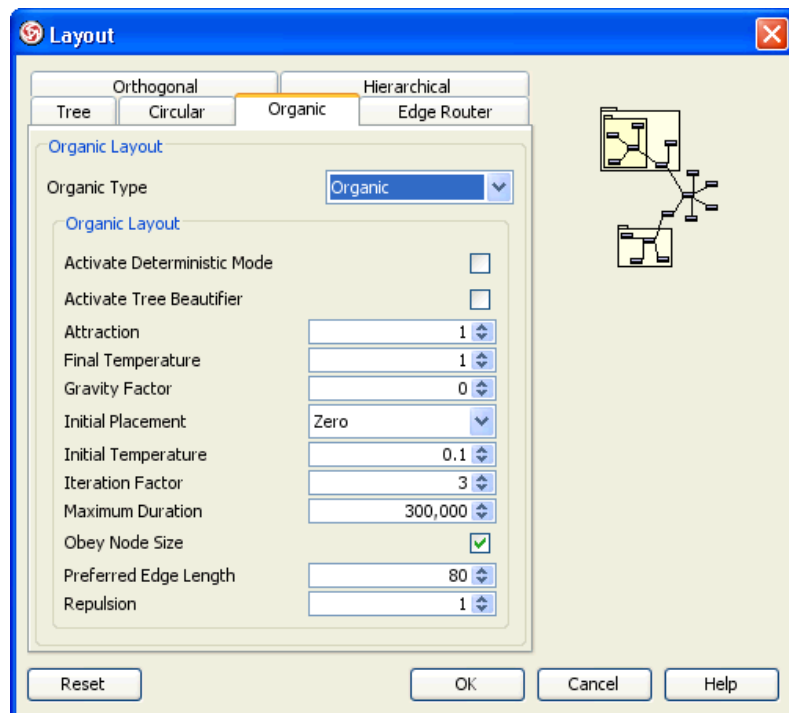


Figure 2-27 Organic Layout setting

Smart Organic Layout

Smart Organic Layout is one of the organic layouts in VP-UML. It is a variant of the Organic Layout. It can set the ratio of the quality : producing time of layout and controls the compactness of layout.

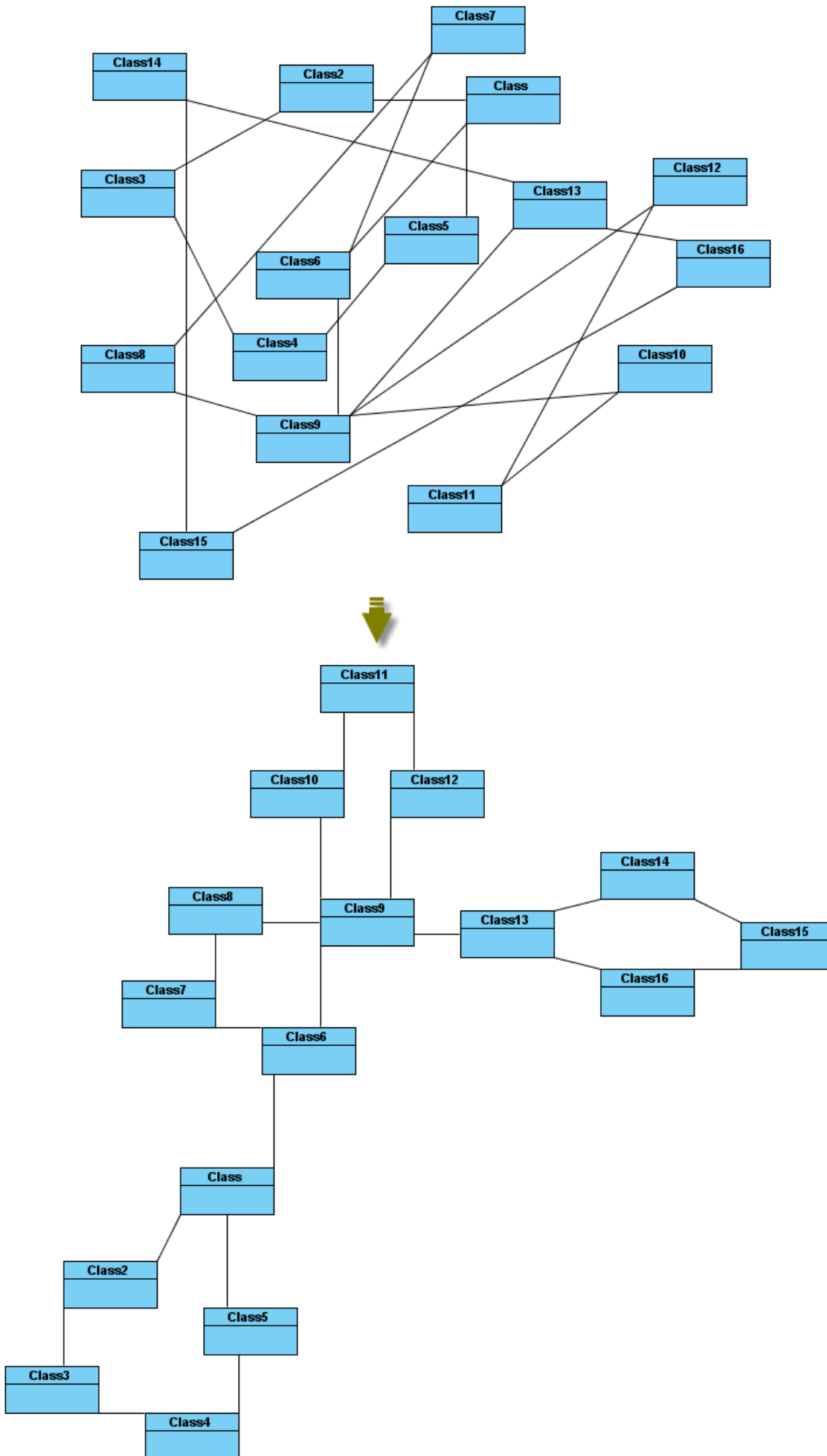


Figure 2-28 Smart Organic Layout

Compactness: the factor that sets less/more compact layout
Deterministic: whether the layouter is in deterministic mode
Minimal Node Distance: the minimal distance between nodes
Node Overlaps Allowed: whether the node can be overlapped
Node Size Aware: whether the node size can be aware
Preferred Minimal Node Distance: the preferred minimal distance between the nodes
Quality Time Ratio: the ratio of the quality of layout to the producing time of layout

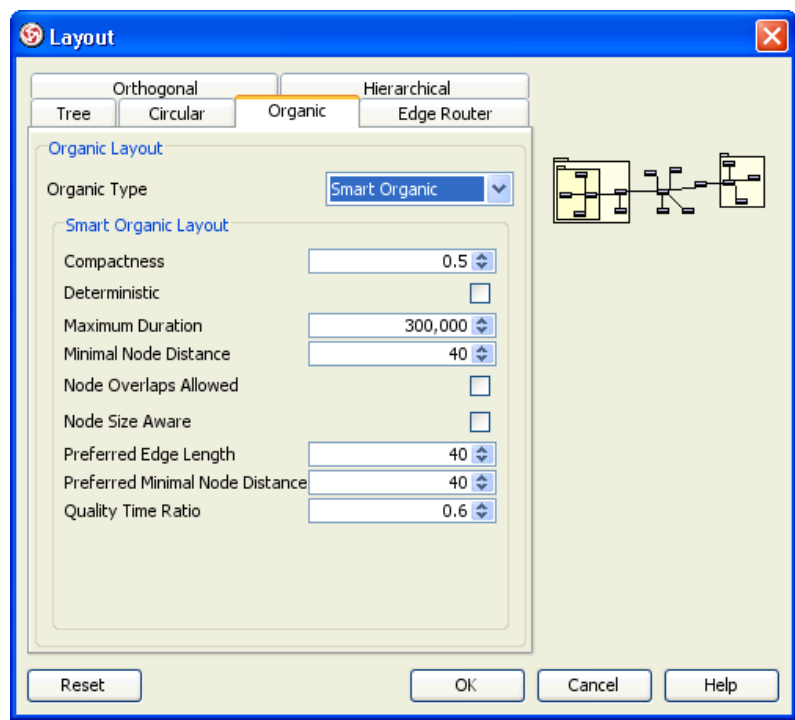


Figure 2-29 Organic Layout setting

Automatic Layout Selected Shapes

To layout all the shapes in the diagram, right-click on the diagram and select Layout from the popup menu.

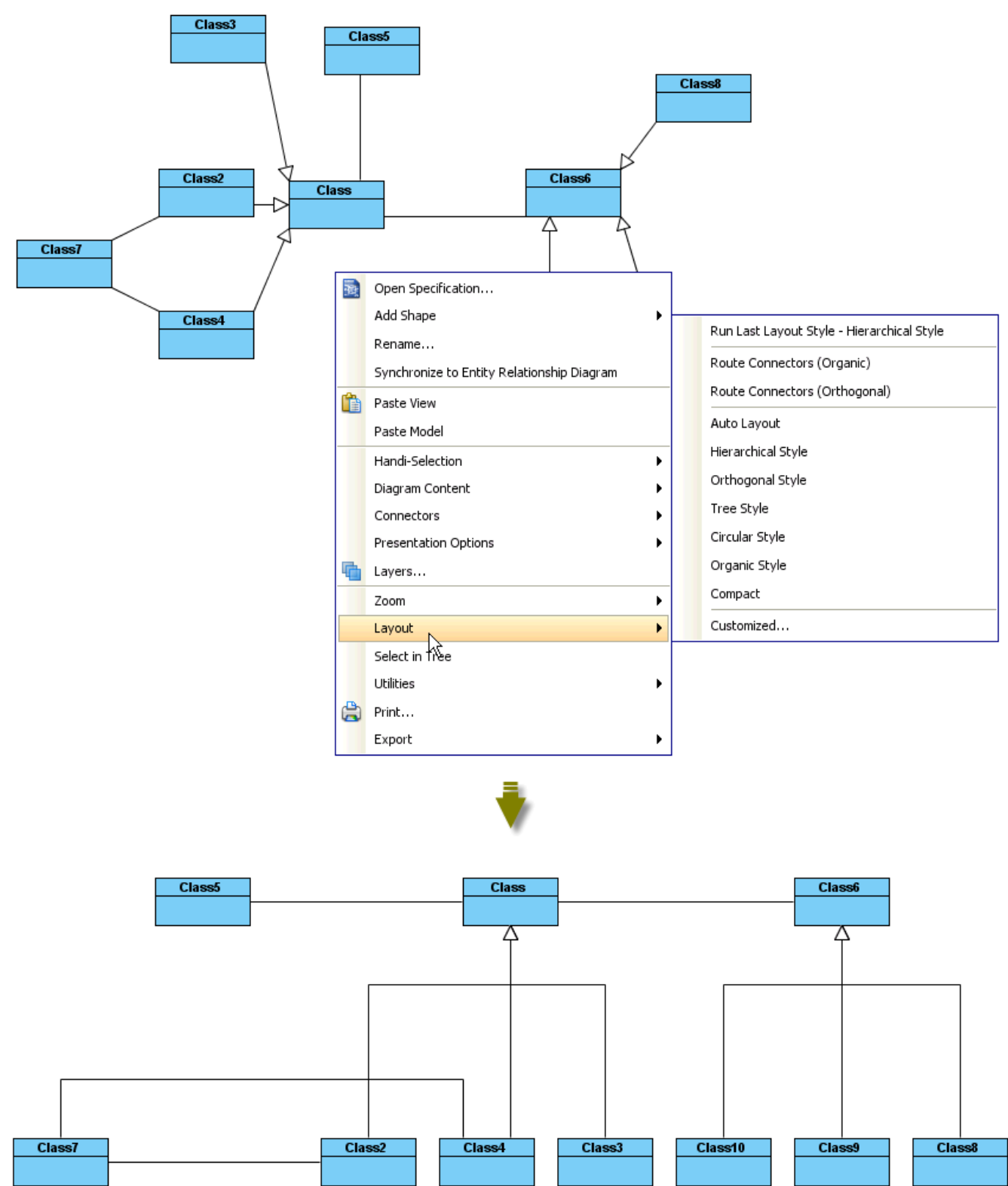


Figure 2-30 Perform layout with all shapes of diagram

To layout the selected shapes right-click on the selection and select Layout from the popup menu (make sure there are more than one diagram elements selected).

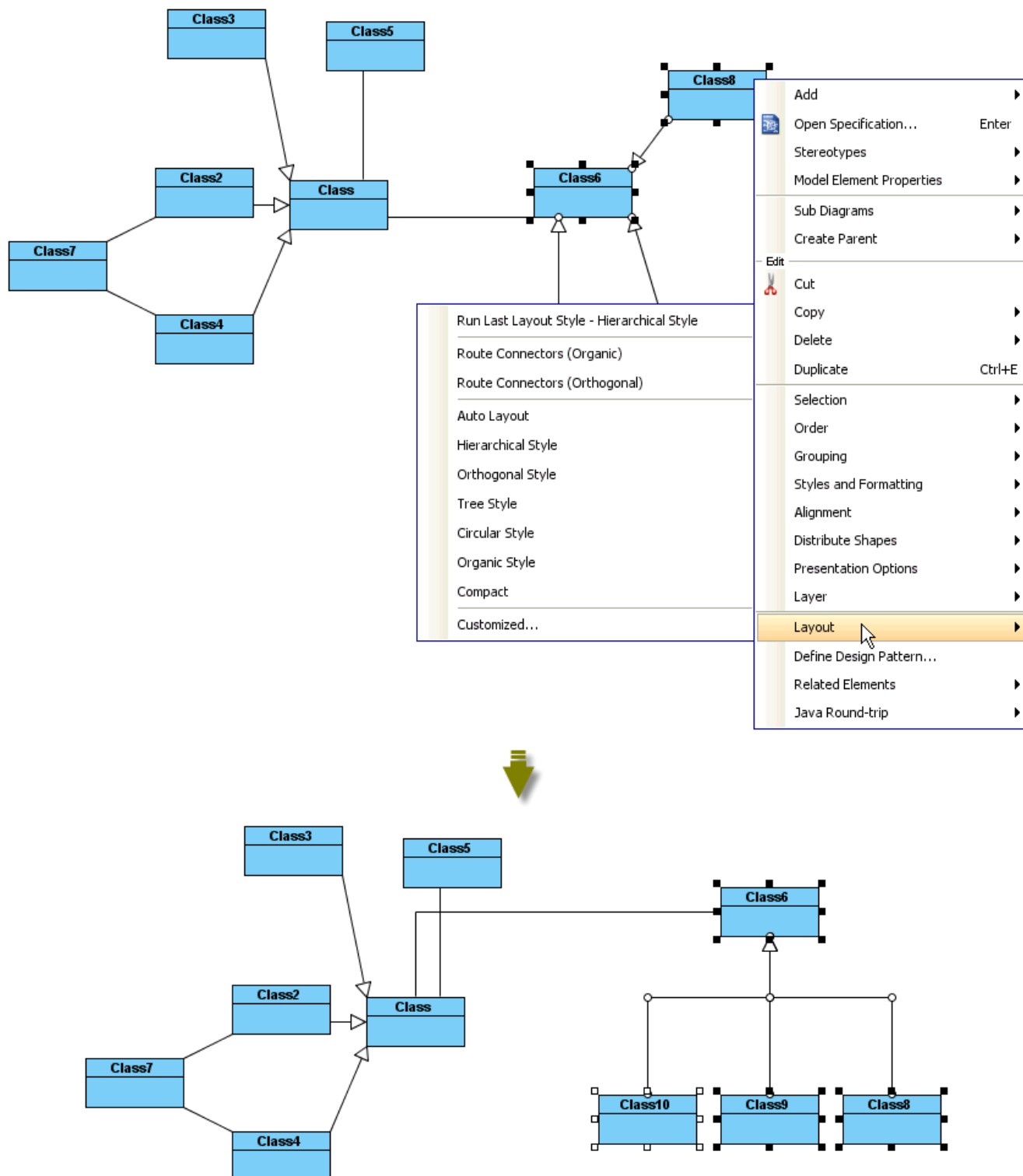


Figure 2-31 Perform layout with selected shapes

Automatic Route Connectors

There are 2 kinds of layout which do not change the location of shapes, only change the connectors: **Organic Edge Route Layout** and **Orthogonal Edge Route Layout**

Organic Edge Route Layout

Organic Edge Route Layout is one of the edge route layouts in VP-UML. It can arrange the connectors without affecting the location of shapes. It can ensure that the shapes will not overlap and keep a specific minimal distance.

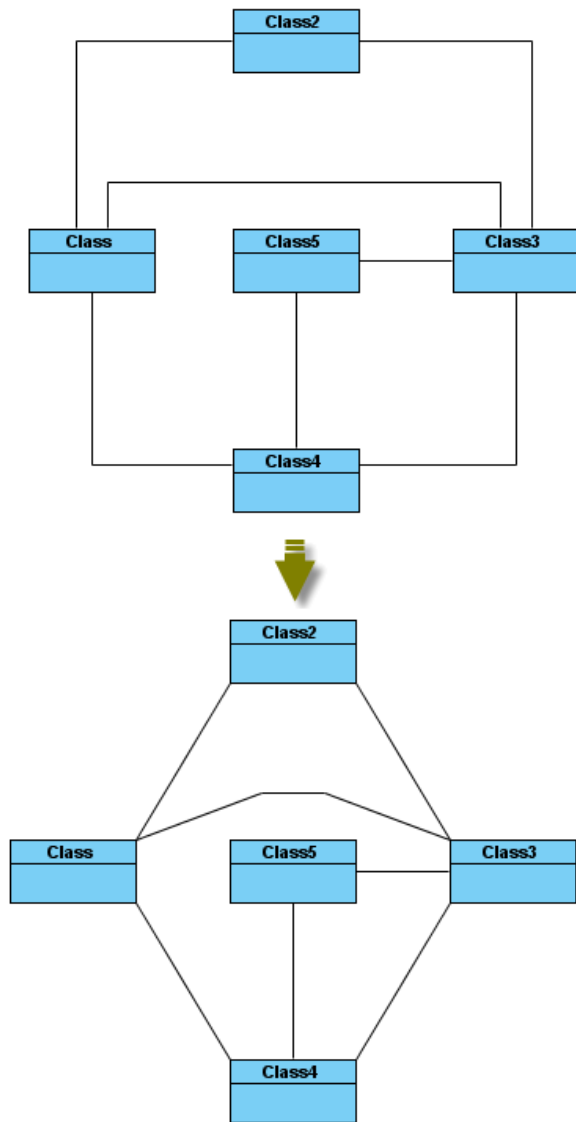


Figure 2-32 Organic Edge Route Layout

Minimal Distance: the minimal distance of the connectors

Route All: whether all the connectors will be routed

Use Existing Bends: whether using existing bends

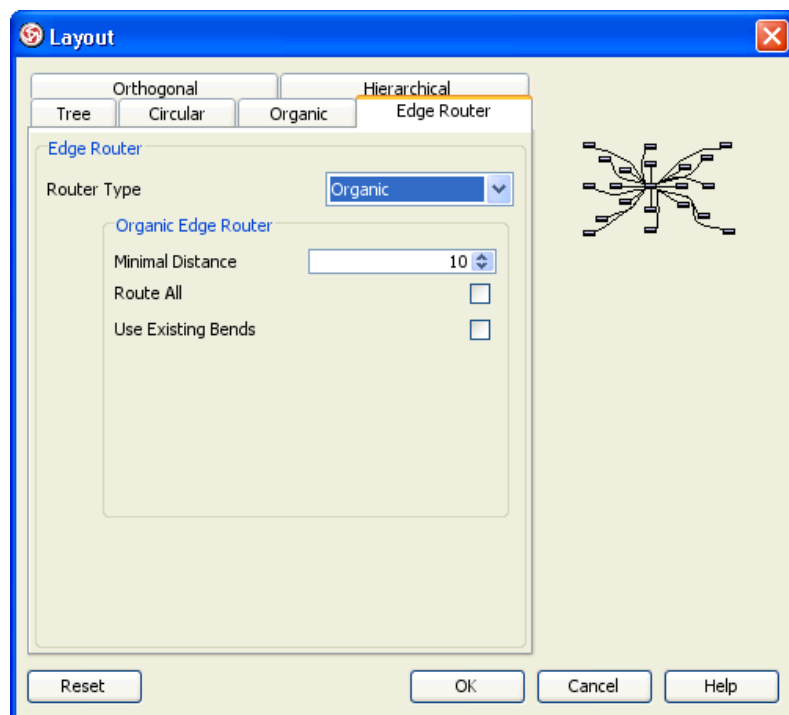


Figure 2-33 Organic Edge Route Layout setting

Orthogonal Edge Route Layout

Route Connectors can arrange the connectors using vertical and horizontal line segments only. It is best for arranging the connectors that have complicated route.

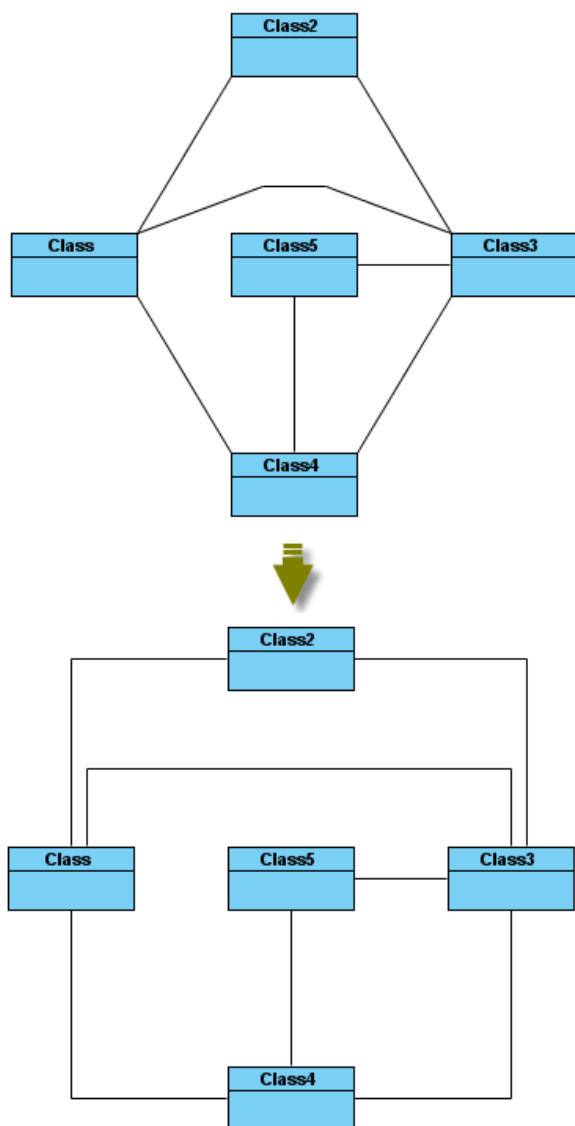


Figure 2-34 Orthogonal Edge Route Layout

Center to space ratio: the ratio of center to the distance between center and nodes
Coupled distances: the distance between coupled nodes
Crossing cost: the cost of crossing connectors
Custom border capacity: the capacity of the border
Local crossing minimization: whether the local crossing of connectors will be minimized
Minimum distance: the minimum distance of connectors
Minimum distance to node: the minimum distance between the shapes
Rerouting: whether the connector that has many crossings will be rerouted
Routing style: the style of routing

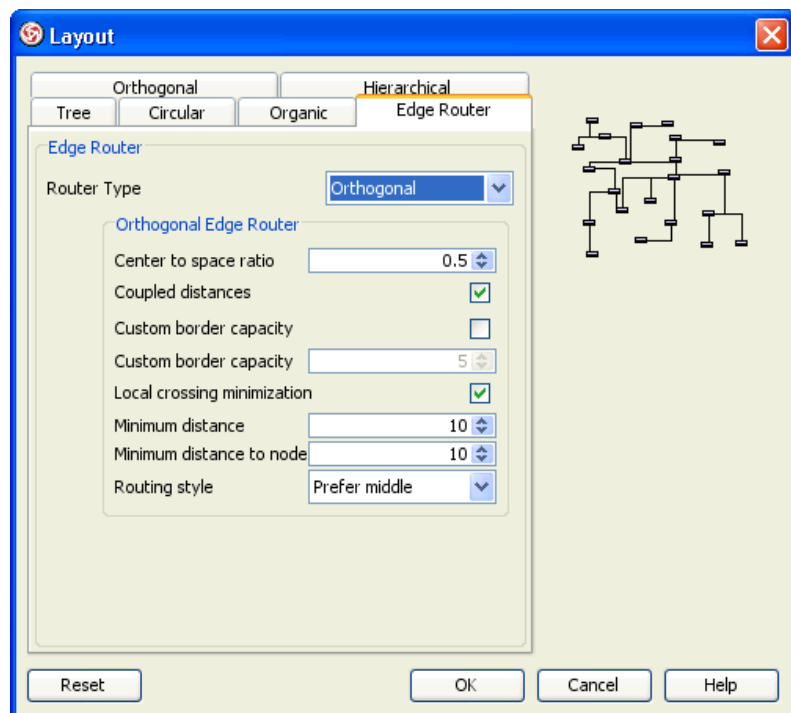


Figure 2-35 Orthogonal Edge Route Layout setting

Fit Shape Size

Sometimes, a shape may be too large to show its content. So that you may want to resize it smaller to look it better. At this moment, Fit Size can help you.

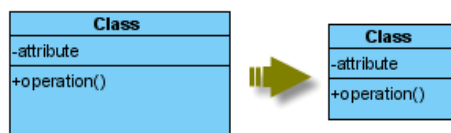


Figure 2-36 Fit size

Fit selected shapes size

To fit a shape size, selected the shape, **Fit Size** resource will be shown. Click the resource to fit size.

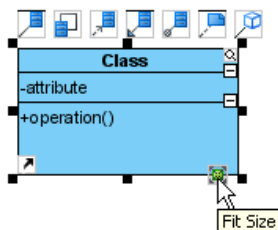


Figure 2-37 Fit size on 1 shape by resource centric

To fit several shapes size, selected the shapes, right-click on a selected shape, select **Selection > Fit Size** in popup menu.

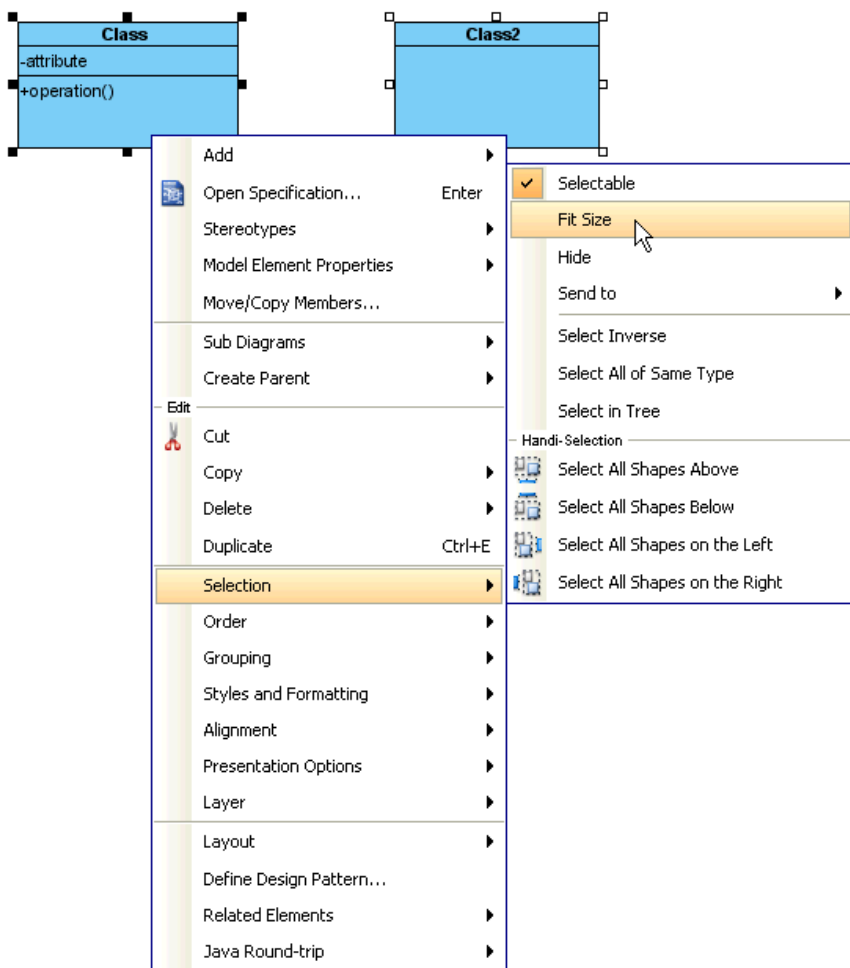


Figure 2-38 Fit size on several shapes by popup menu

The shape will be fitted to it size, won't make all selected shapes to be same size.

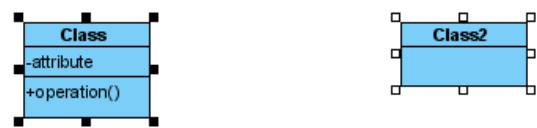


Figure 2-39 Shapes are fitted size

Turn on and off automatic Fit Shape size Mode

You can turn on/off the Auto Fit Shapes Size on diagram to make all the shapes on the diagram to be fit size automatically. To do so, right-click on diagram, select **Diagram Content > Auto Fit Shapes Size** in popup menu.

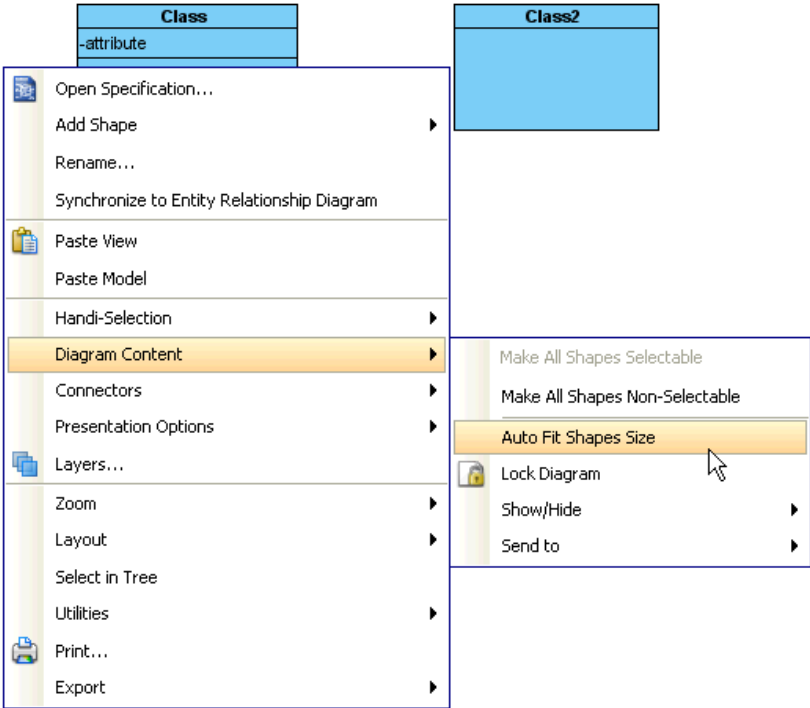


Figure 2-40 Turn on Auto Fit Shapes Size on diagram

All the shapes are fitted size, and they will become non-sizable.



Figure 2-41 Cannot resize the shapes if Auto Fit Shapes Size mode is turned on

If the shape contents is changed, the shape will be resized automatically

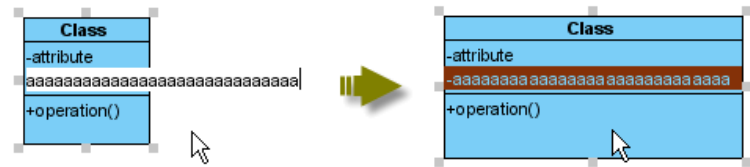


Figure 2-42 New attribute added, class shape will be resized automatically

You also can turn on/off Auto Fit Shapes Size for the future diagrams.

1. Select **Tools > Options...** to open Options dialog box.

2. In the Options dialog box, open the Diagramming category, select the Shape tab. You can select Auto fit size (diagram-based).

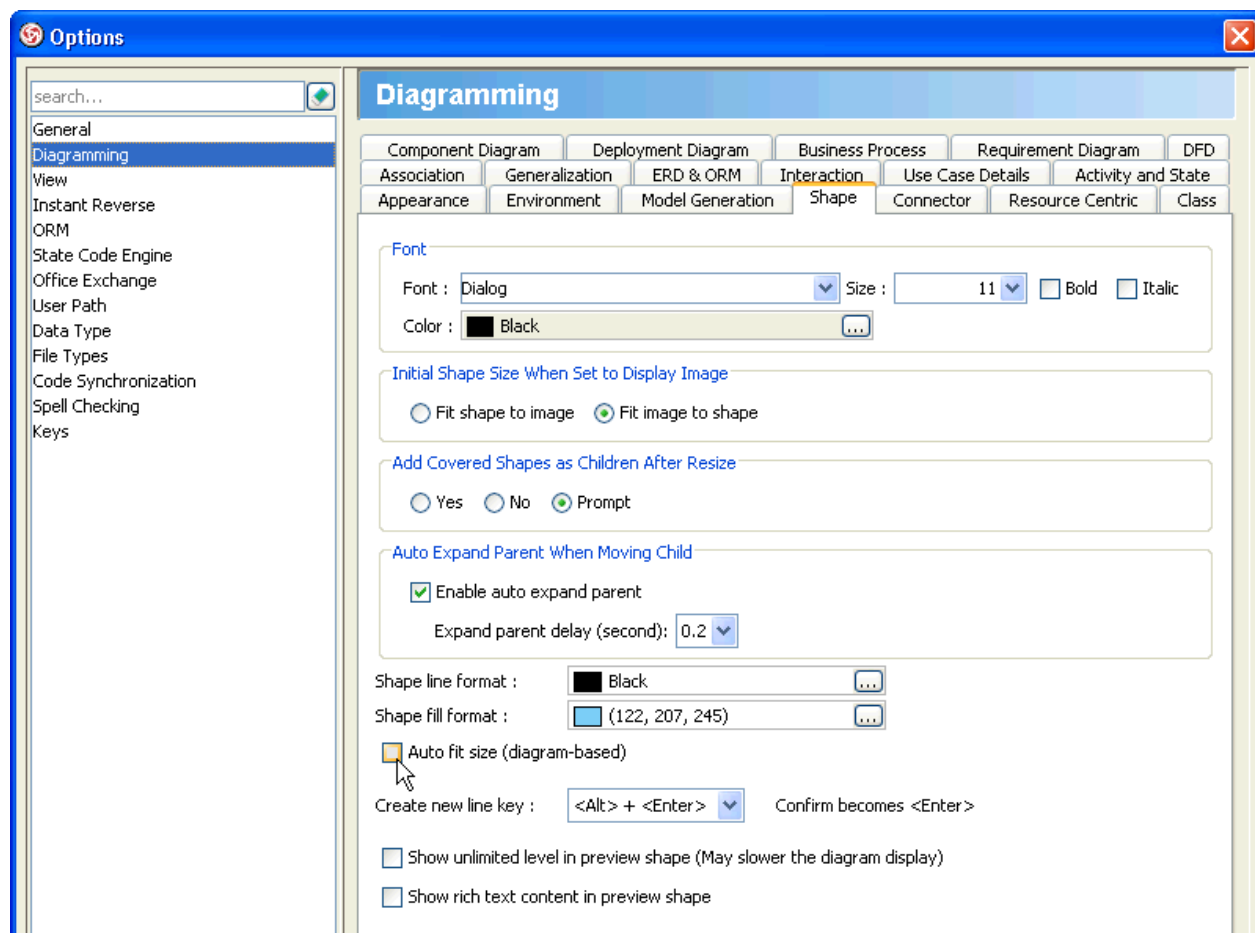


Figure 2-43 Select Auto fit size (diagram-based)

Diagram Element Selection

Multi-Selection

You can select several shapes by drag-and-drop on diagram or clicking shapes with pressing Ctrl or Shift key.

Drag and Drop

1. Dragging on diagram, a rectangle will be shown as selection.

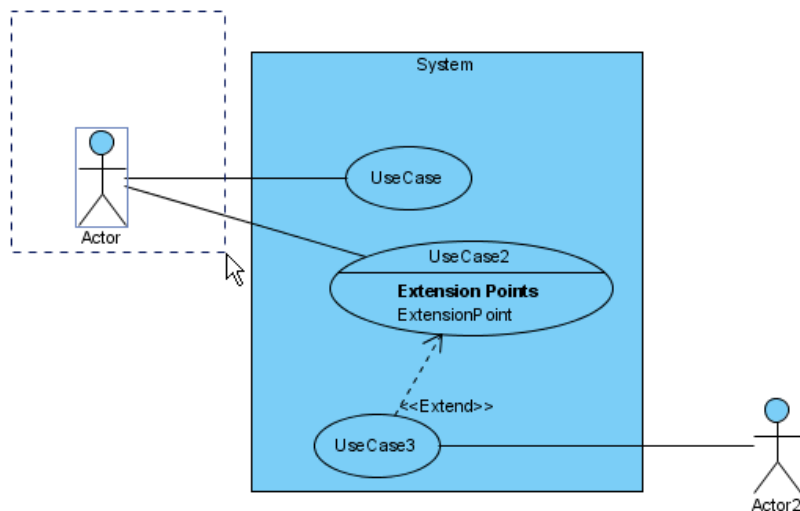


Figure 2-44 Rectangle shown as selection

2. The shapes inside the rectangle will be highlighted.

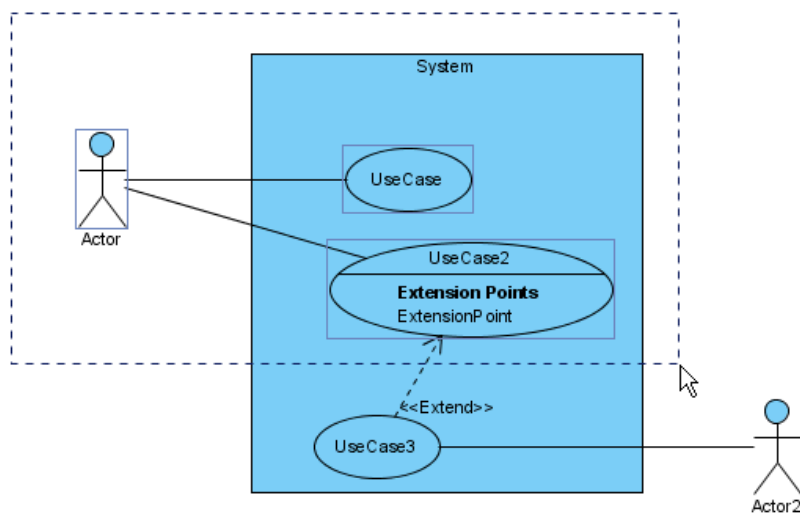


Figure 2-45 Shapes are highlighted

3.After drop the mouse, the shapes are selected.

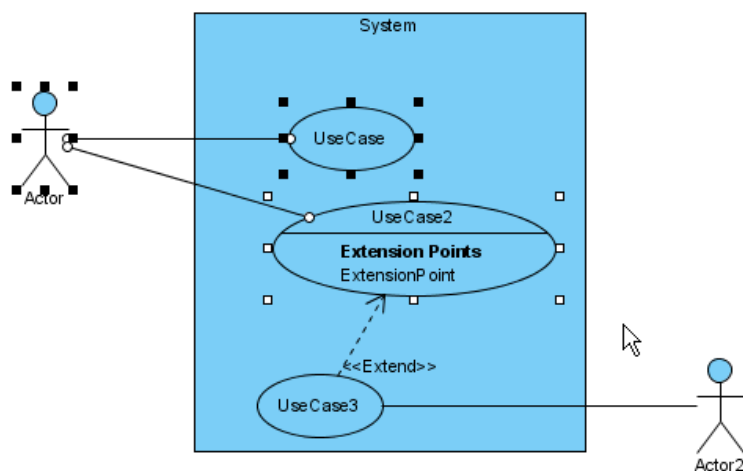


Figure 2-46 Select shapes by drag and drop

Clicking with Ctrl/Shift key

You also can select several shapes by clicking on the shape with pressing Ctrl or Shift key.

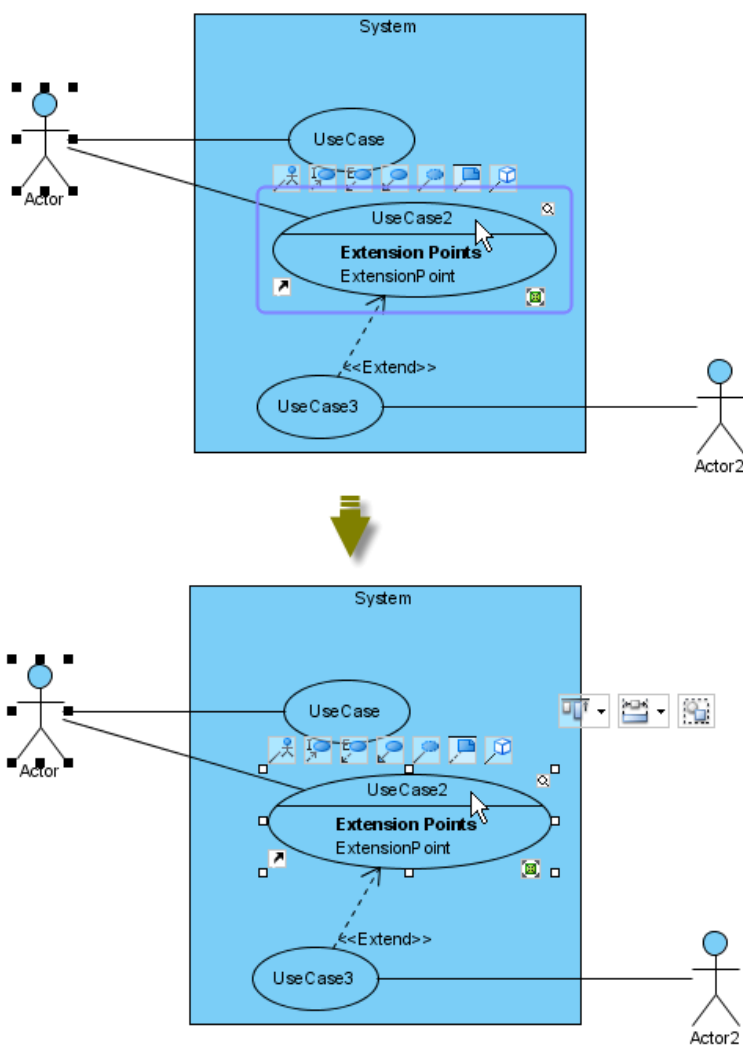


Figure 2-47 Shape will be selected if clicking on it with pressing Ctrl or Shift key

Handi-Selection

Sometimes, you may want to select a set of shapes based on the shapes' location, e.g. on a large diagram, it is difficult to drag and drop on the large diagram, or select one by one with clicking on many shapes. Then you may use **Handi-Selection** to select the shapes.

1. Assume you wanna select all shapes which are on right of the Actor, then you can right-click on right of the actor.

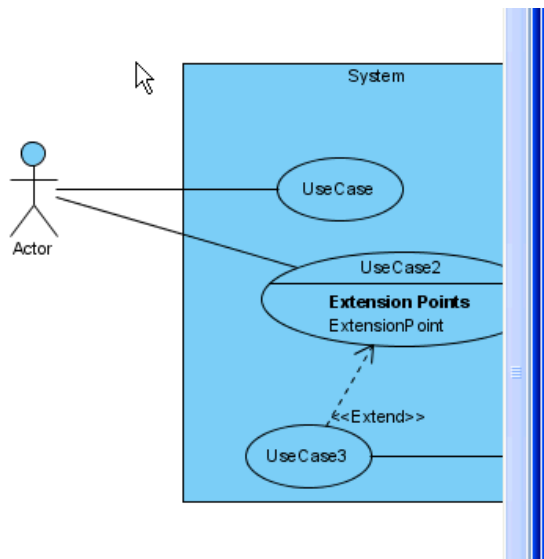


Figure 2-48 Right-click on the right of the actor

2. Select **Handi-Selection > Select All Shapes on the Right** from popup menu.

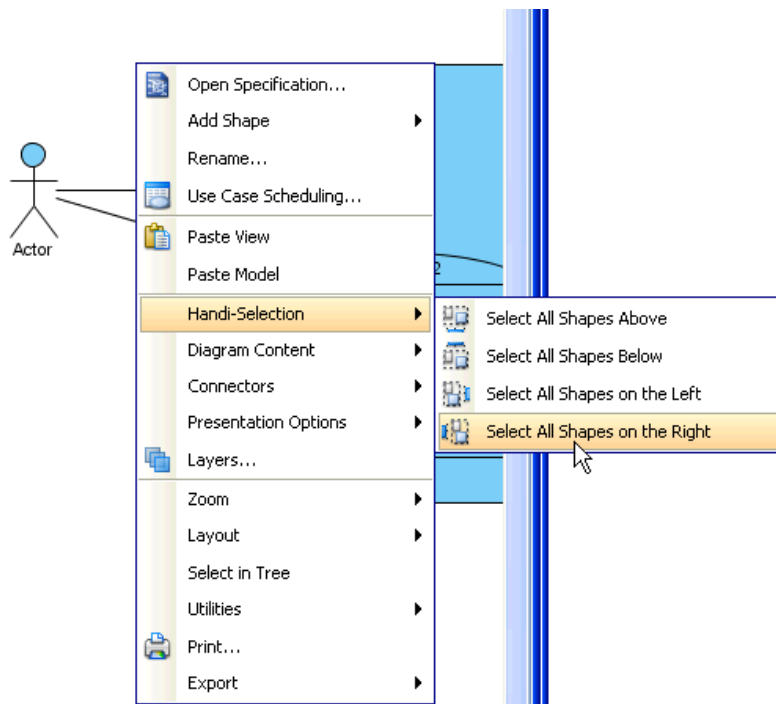


Figure 2-49 Select All Shapes on the right

3.All the shapes, that on the right of mouse cursor, are selected

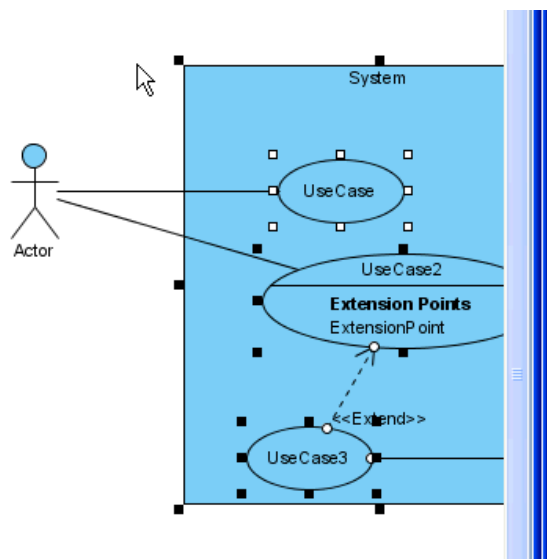


Figure 2-50 Shapes on right are selected

Selecting Same Type of Shapes

You also can select same type shapes. To do so, right-click on the shape, select **Selection > Select All of Same Type** from popup menu.

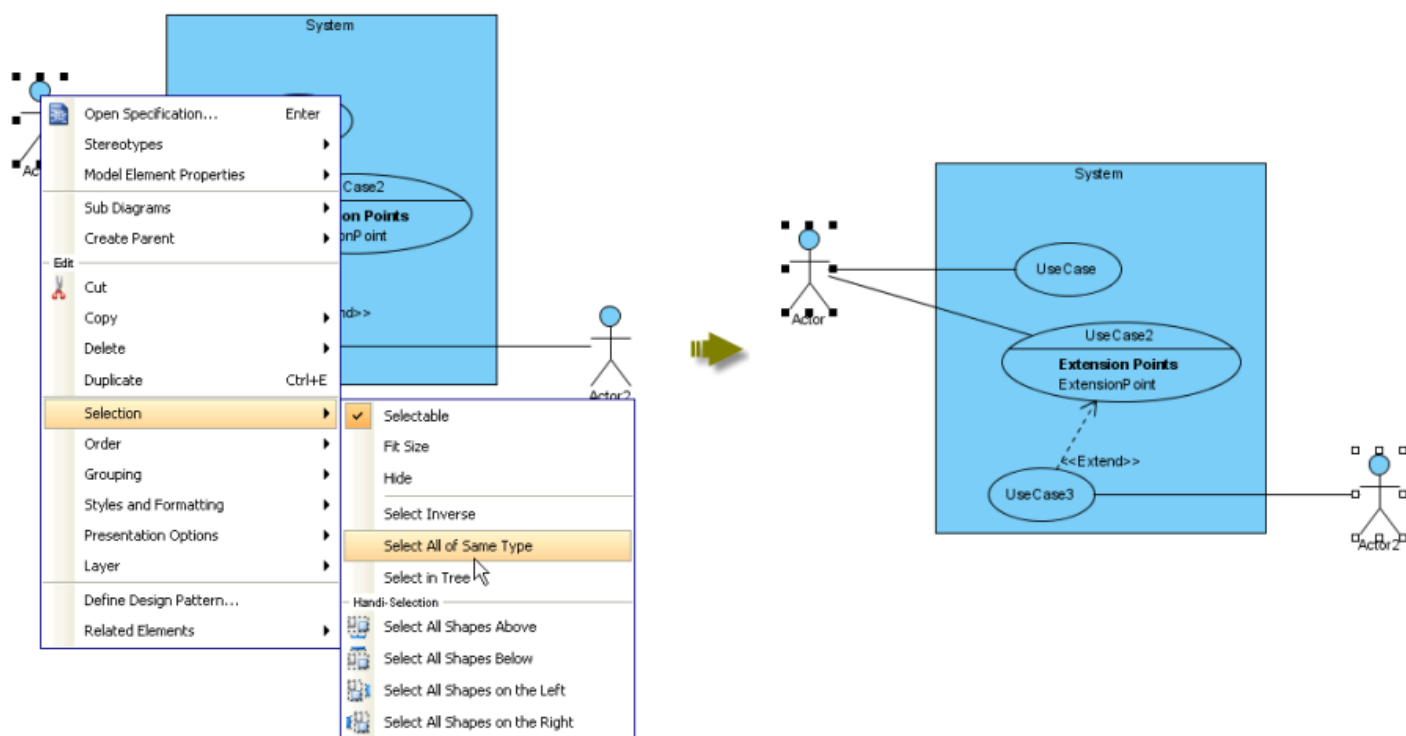


Figure 2-51 All shapes in same type are selected

Inverse Selection

You also can inverse the selection, right-click on the selected shape, select **Selection > Select Inverse** from popup menu.

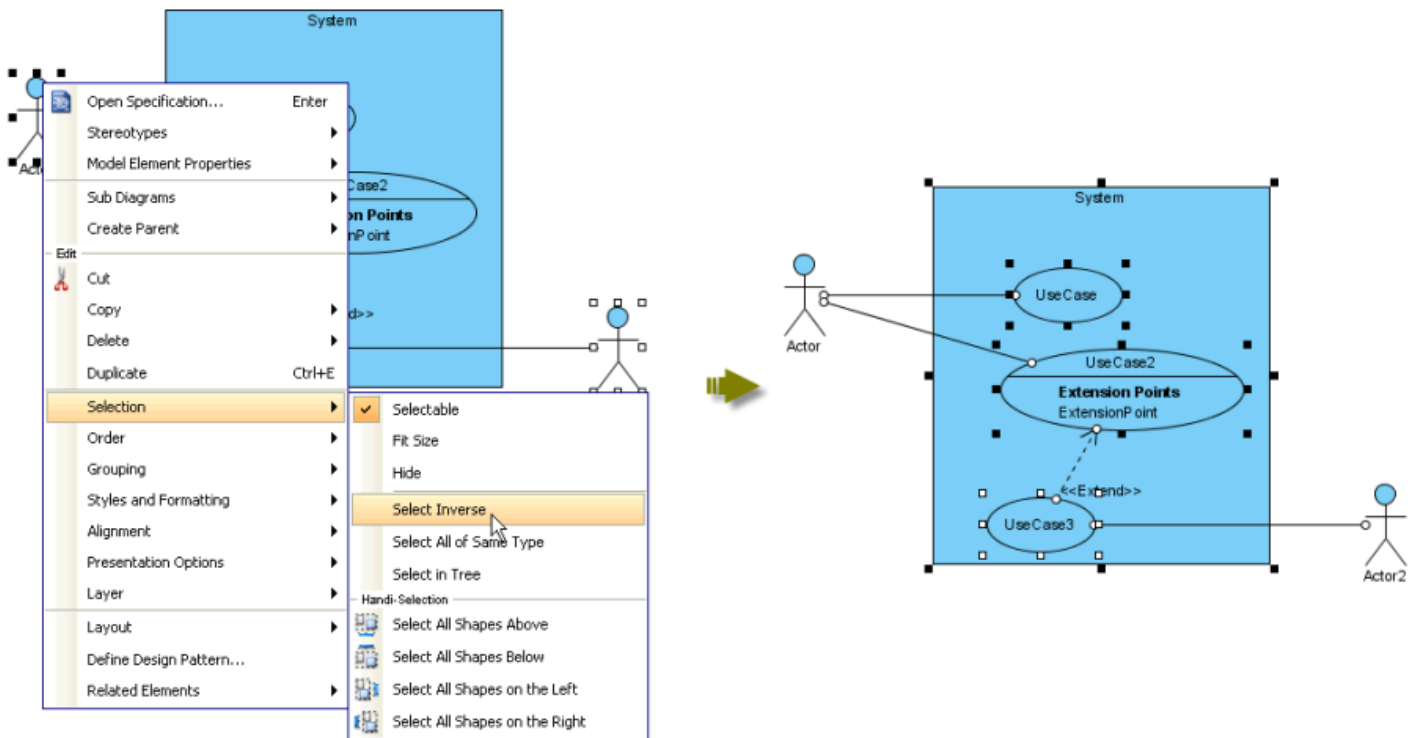


Figure 2-52 Selection is inverted

Copy and Paste

Cut and Paste

You can cut and paste the shapes between diagrams.

1.Right-click on selected shapes, select **Cut** from popup menu.

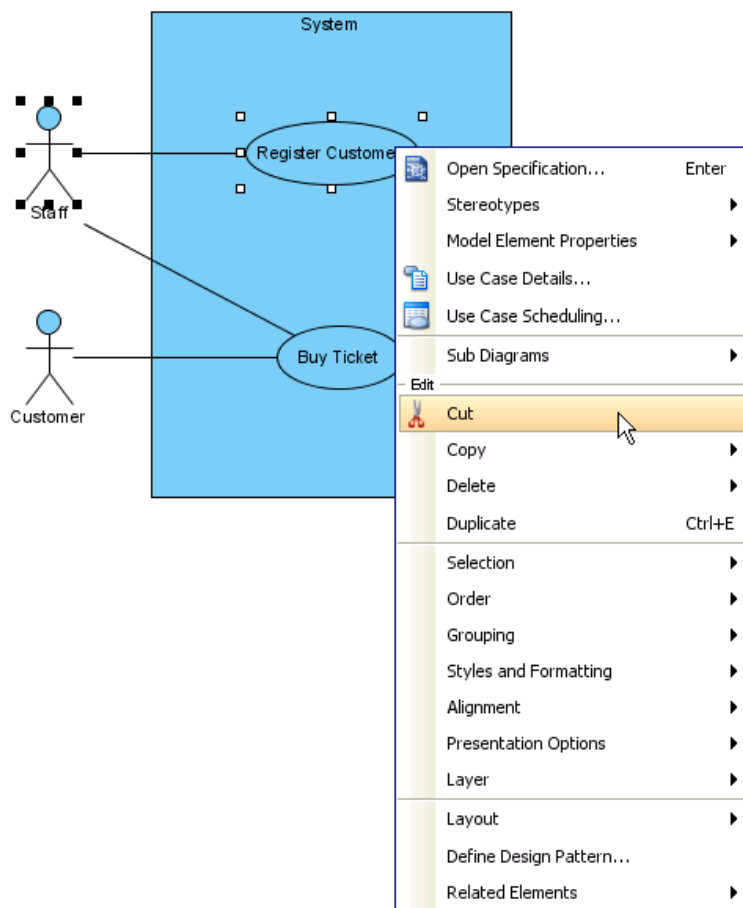


Figure 2-53 Cut selected shapes

2. On another diagram, right-click on empty area, select **Paste View** from popup menu

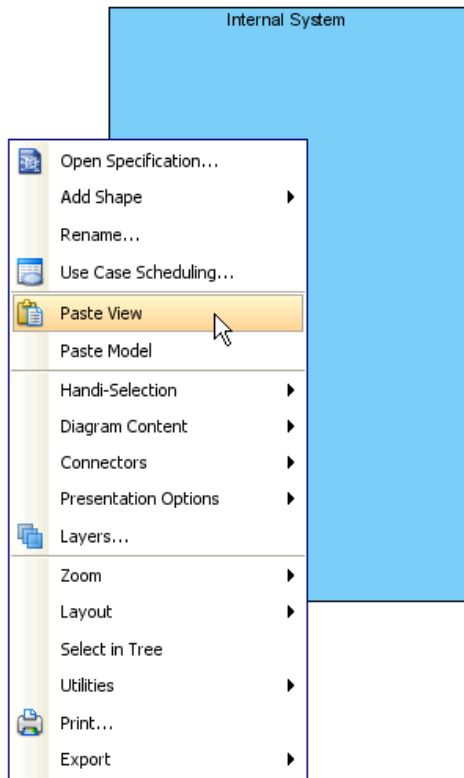


Figure 2-54 Paste the selected shapes on another diagram

3. Selected shapes are pasted.

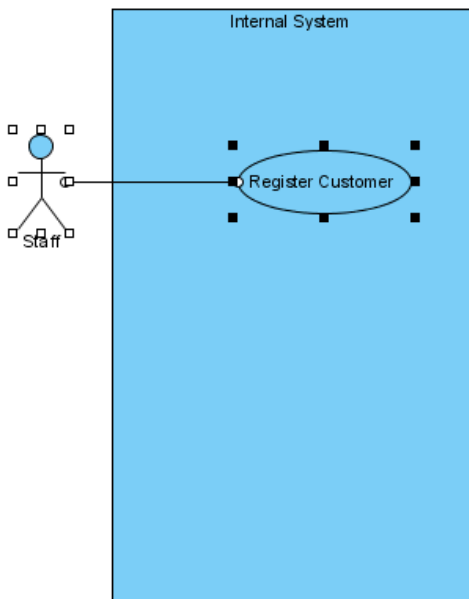


Figure 2-55 Shapes are pasted

4. You may find that the non-selected association is not shown on both diagrams, but the association still exists, you can find that in open spec.

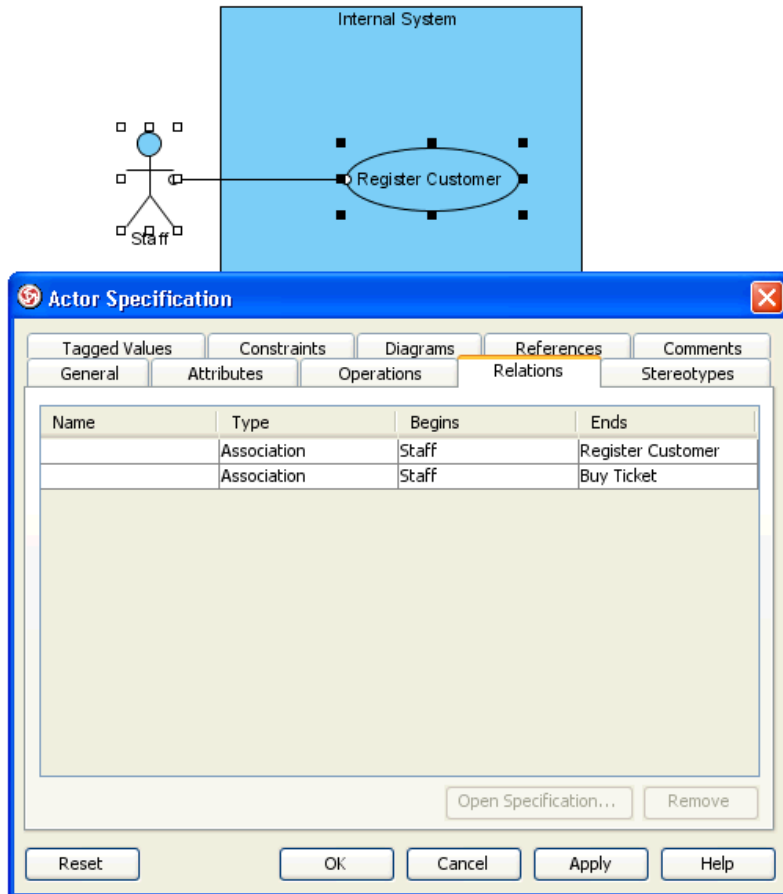


Figure 2-56 The non-selected association is still exists

Copy within VP-UML

Besides Cut and Paste, you can also Copy and Paste.

1.Right-click on the selected shapes, select **Copy > Copy within VP-UML EE**.

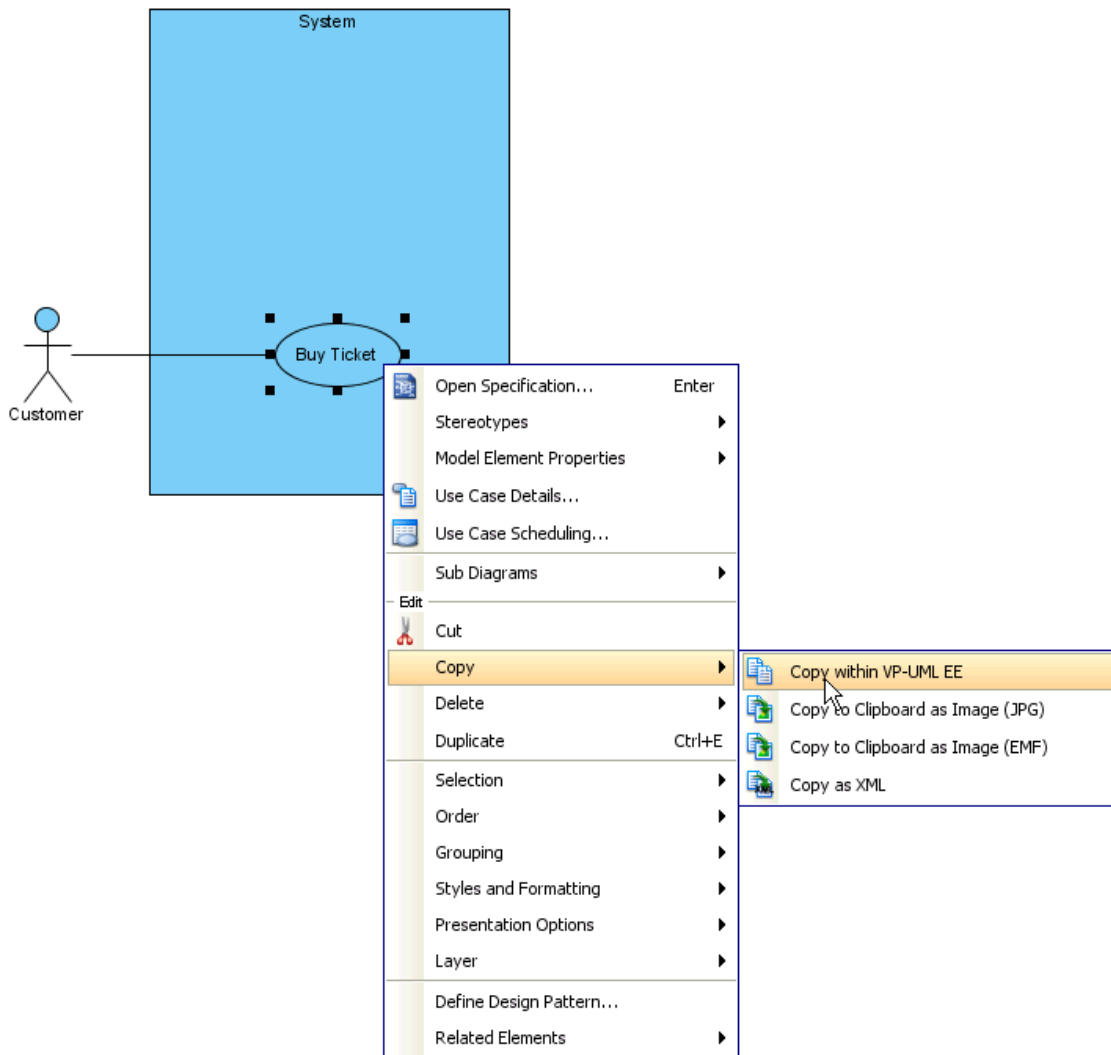


Figure 2-57 Copy selected shapes

2. On another diagram, right-click on empty area, select **Paste View** from popup menu.

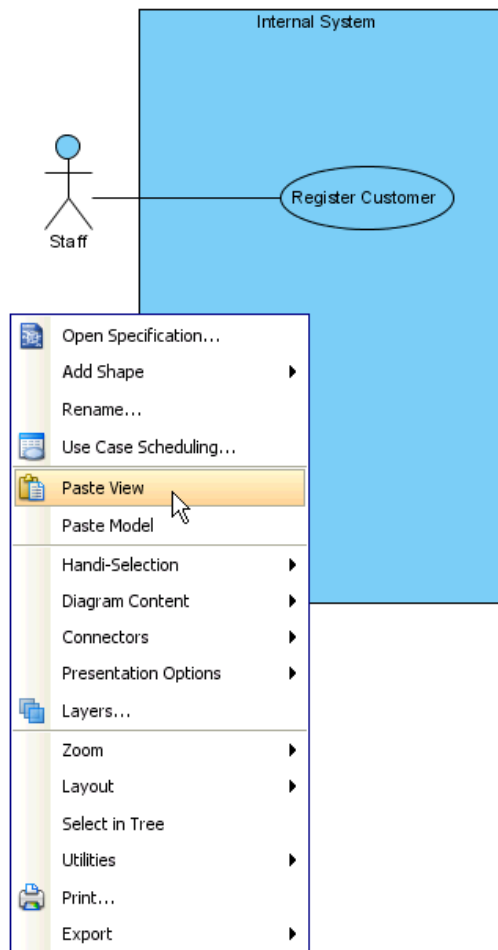


Figure 2-58 Paste the selected shapes

3. The shapes are pasted on diagram.

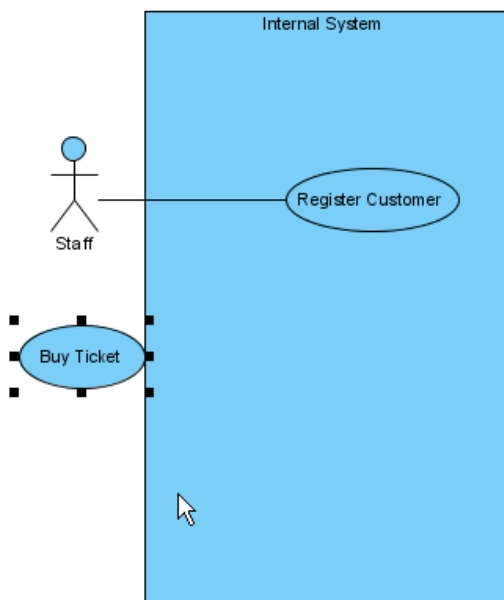


Figure 2-59 Shapes are pasted

4. You may found that, there is no Association shown between the *Staff* and *Buy Ticket*. To show the association, right-click on the shape. Select **Related Elements > Visualize Related Model Element....**

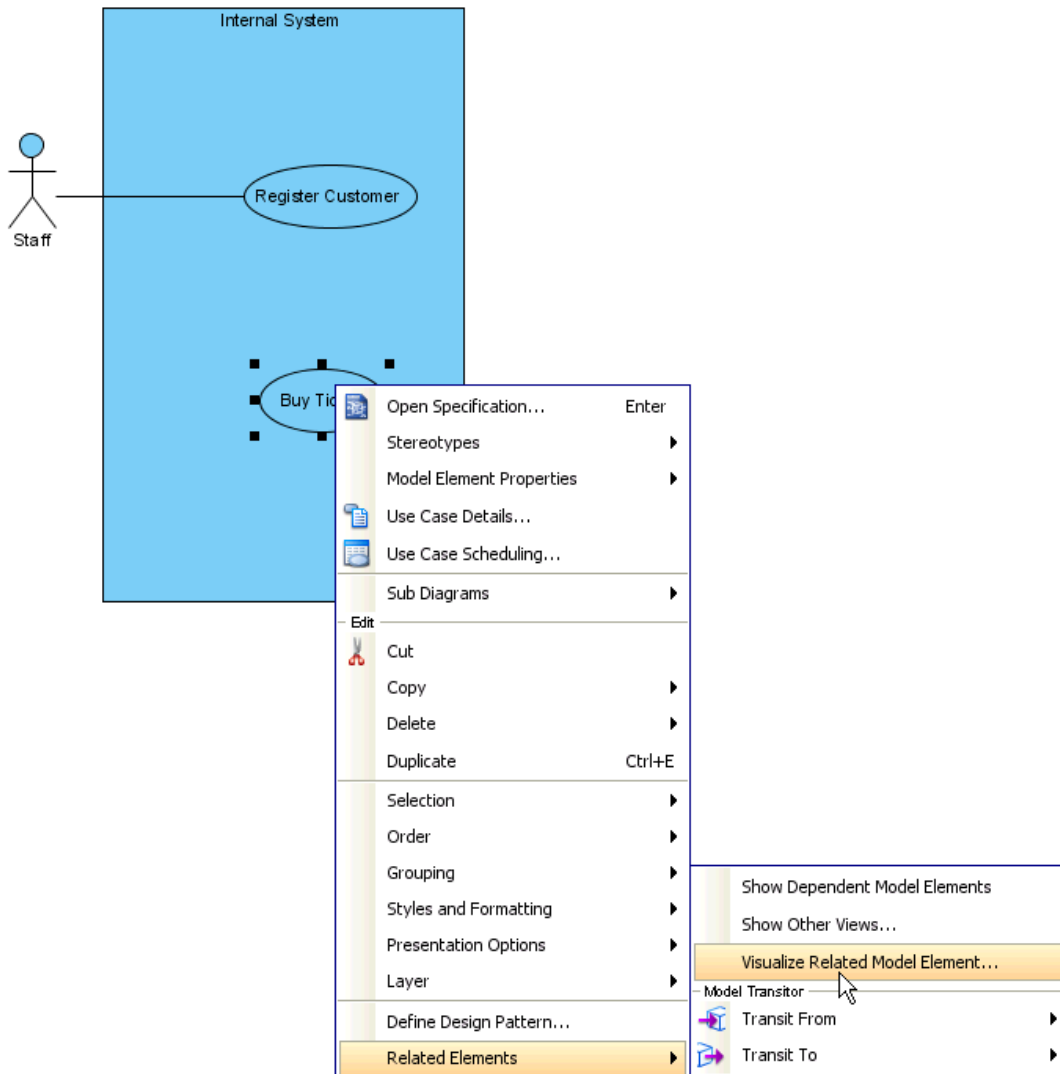


Figure 2-60 Right-click on the shape

5. Select the association with *Staff*, and click **Visualize**.

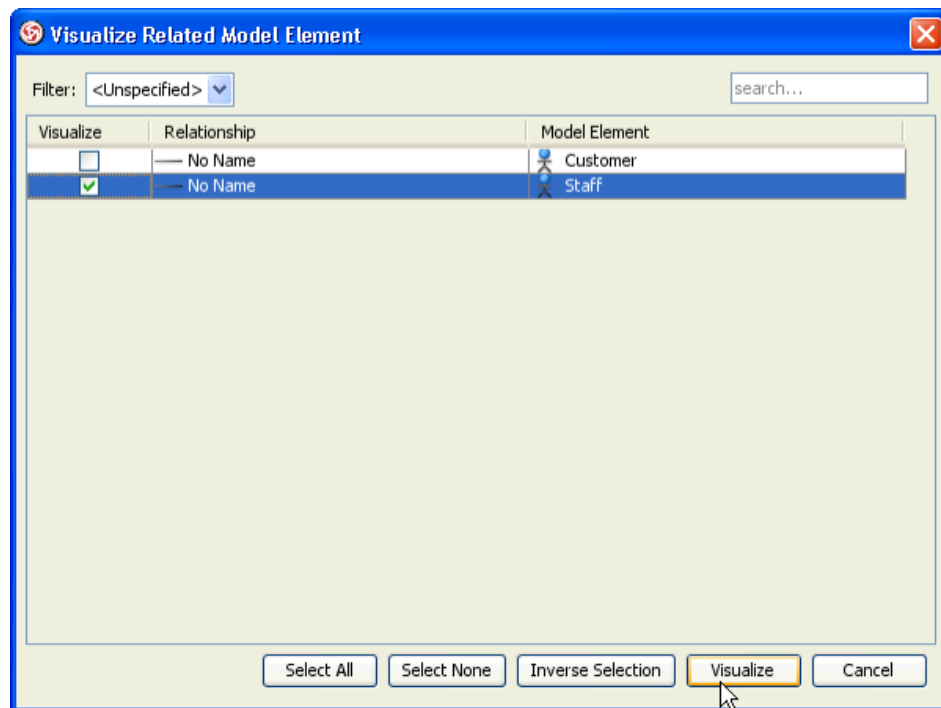


Figure 2-61 Visualize the association

6. The association is shown on the diagram.

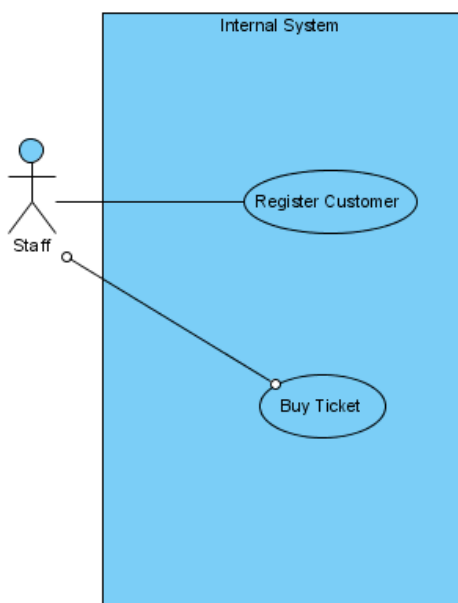


Figure 2-62 Association is shown

Copy to Clipboard as Image (JPG)

You can also copy the selected shapes as JPG image. Right-click on the selected shapes, select **Copy > Copy to Clipboard as Image (JPG)**.

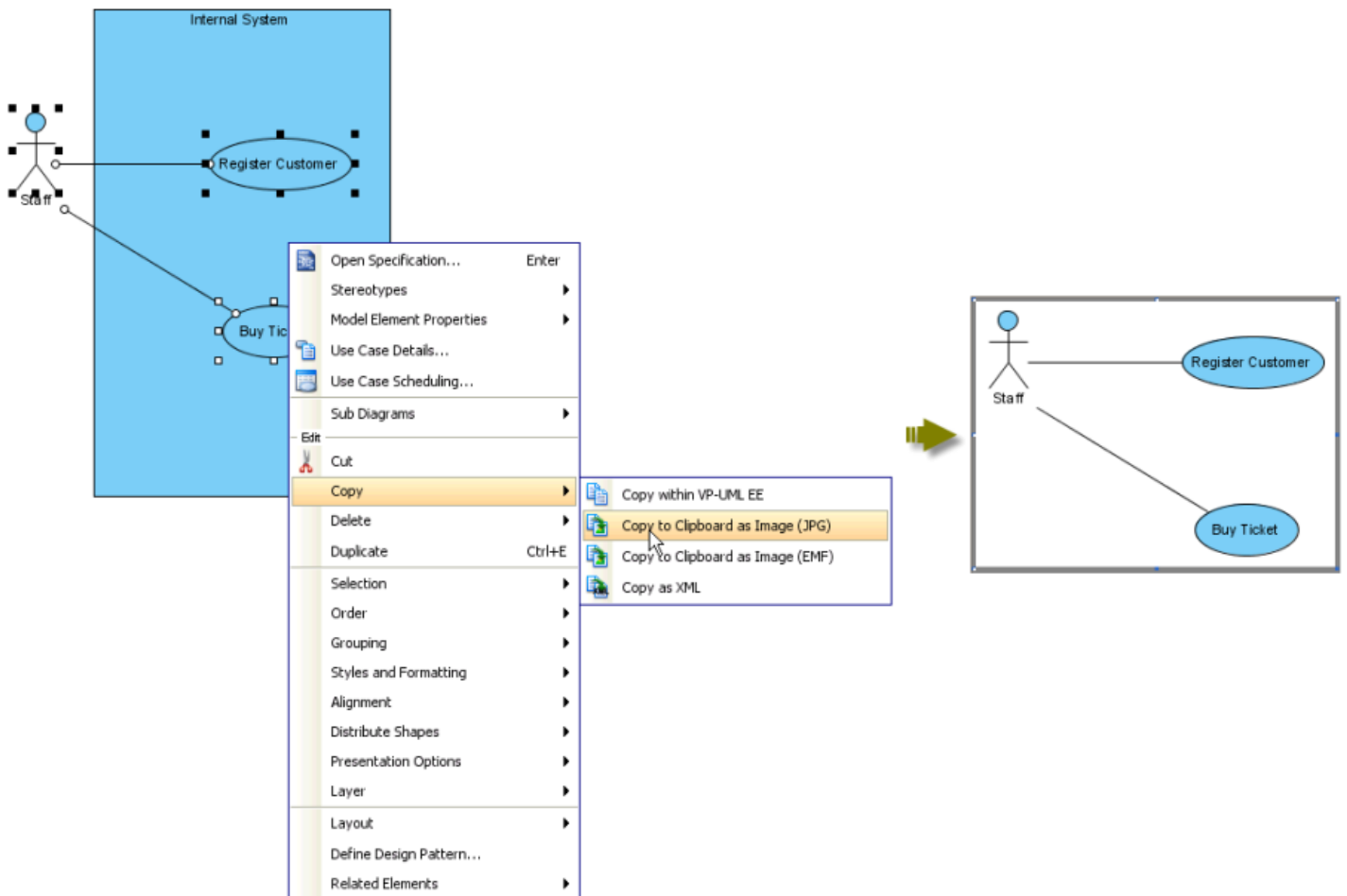


Figure 2-63 Copy to JPG image

Copy to Clipboard as Image (EMF)

You can also copy the selected shapes as EMF image. Right-click on the selected shapes, select **Copy > Copy to Clipboard as Image (EMF)**.

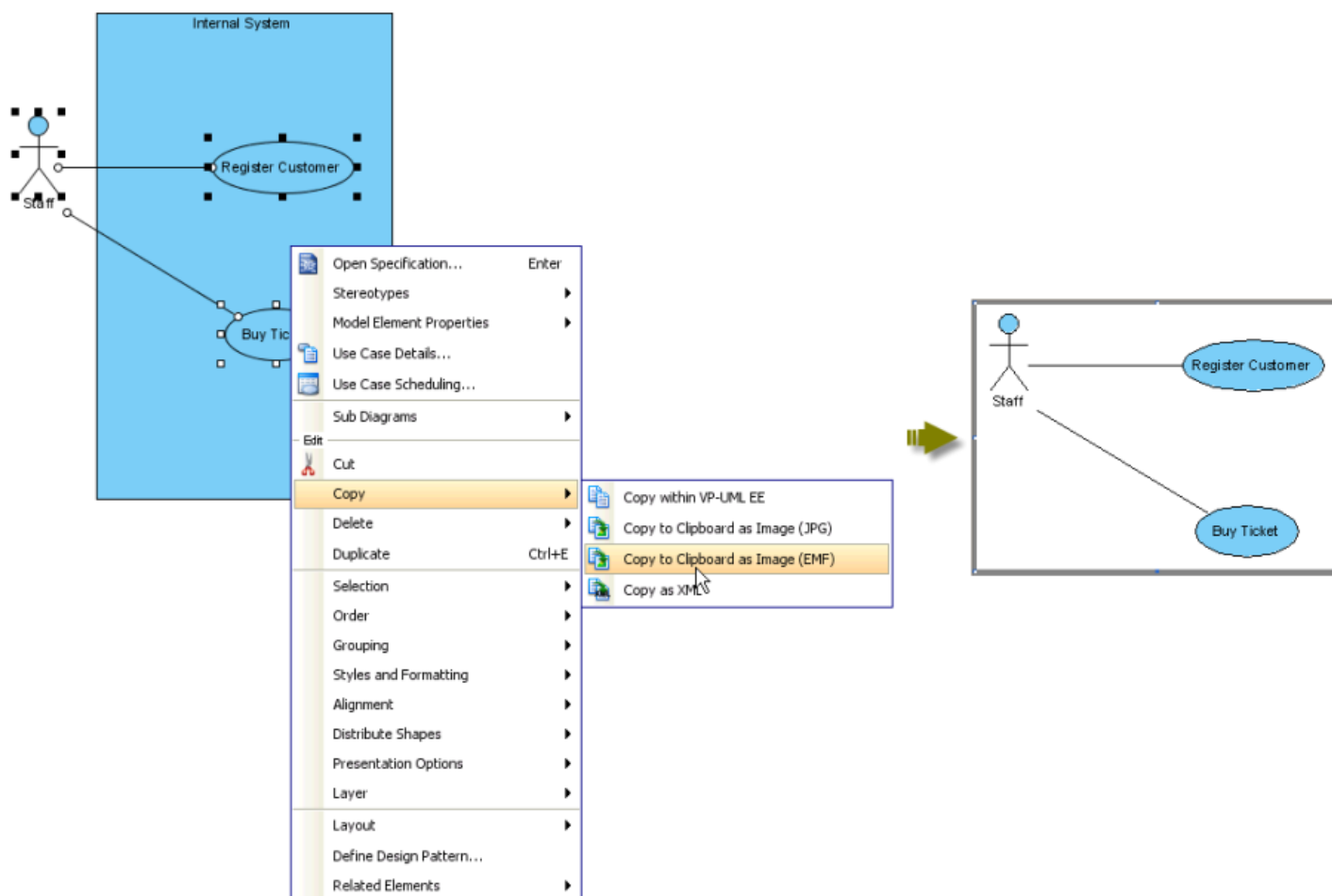


Figure 2-64 Copy to EMF image

Copy as XML

You can also copy the selected shapes as XML. Right-click on the selected shapes, select **Copy > Copy as XML**.

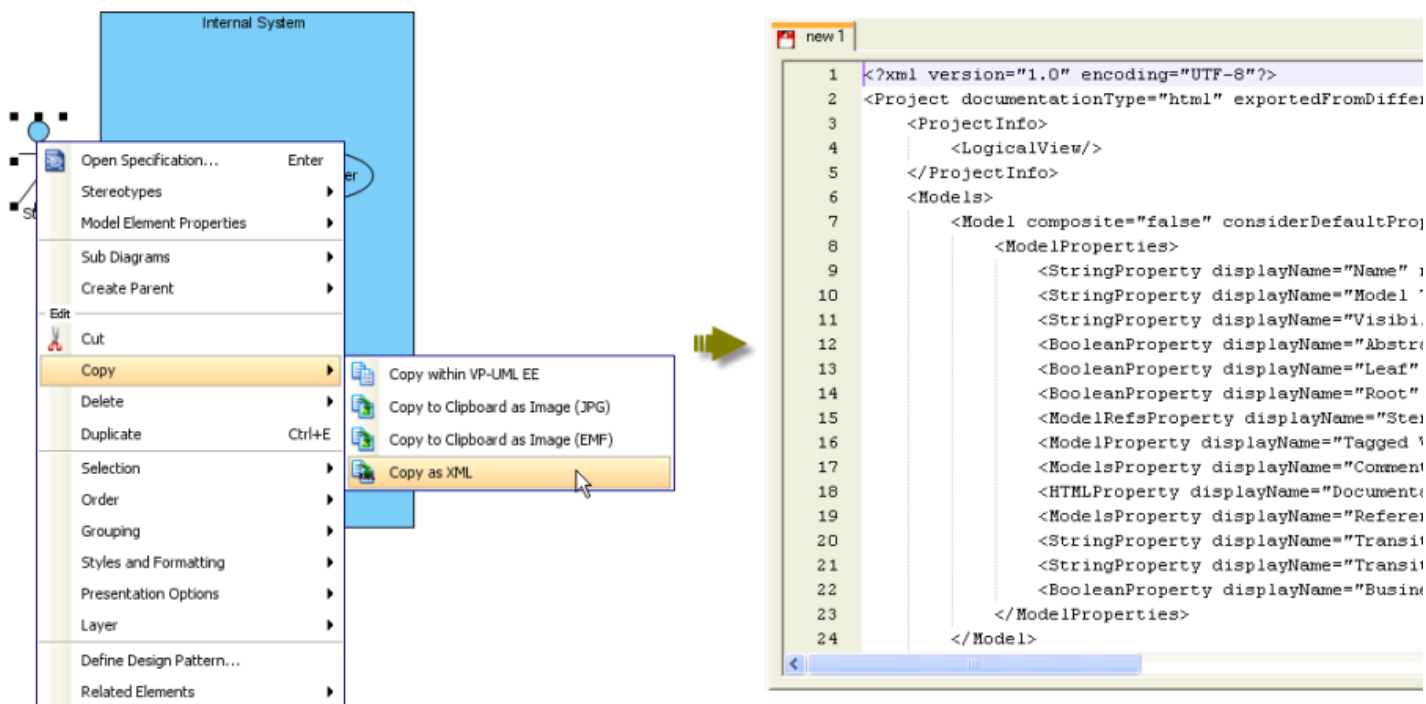


Figure 2-65 Copy to XML

Paste View

After you copy the model, you can paste in VP-UML.

1.Right-click on empty area on a diagram. Select **Paste View** from popup menu.

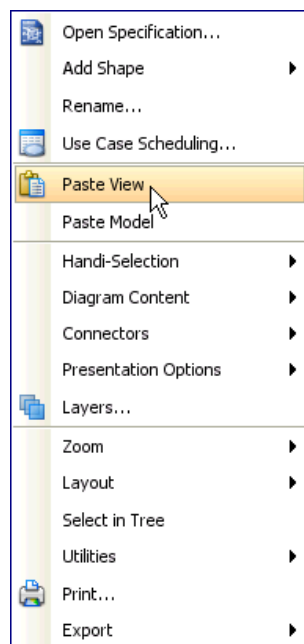


Figure 2-66 Paste View on diagram

2.The shape is pasted, no model will be created.

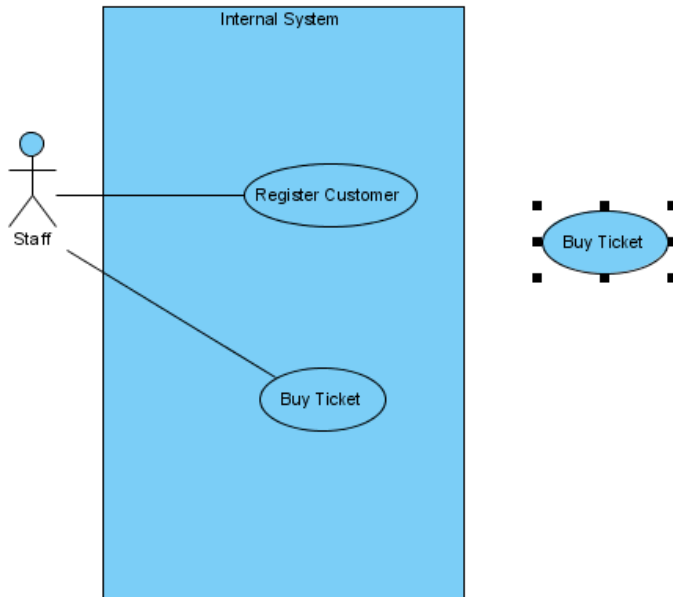


Figure 2-67 Shape is pasted

Paste Model Element

You can also paste with copying the model.

1.Right-click on empty area on a diagram, select **Paste Model** from popup menu.

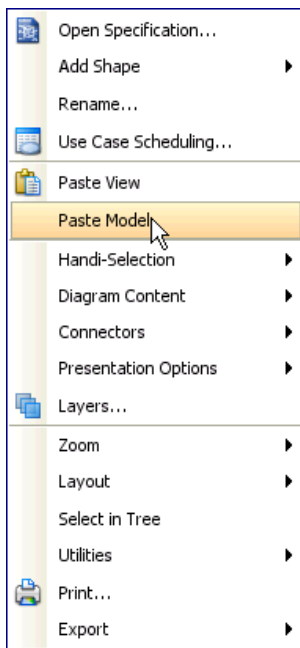


Figure 2-68 Paste Model on diagram

2.The model will be copied and pasted on the diagram. The new model will be named with appending a sequential number.

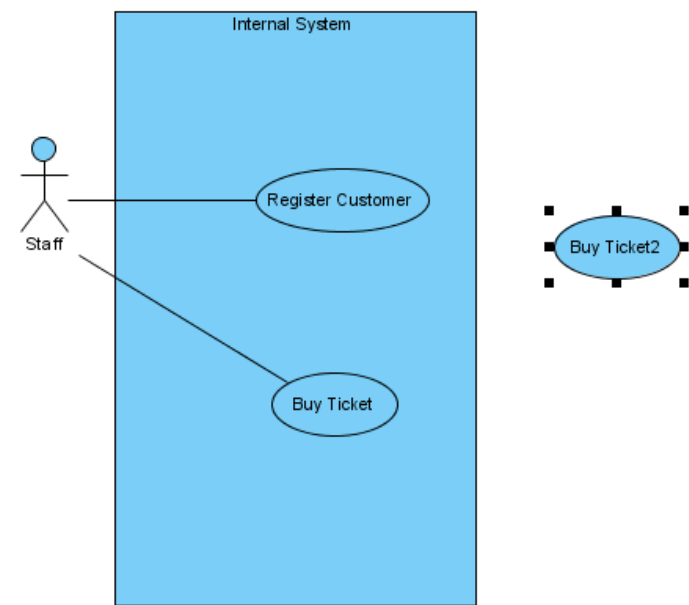


Figure 2-69 Model is pasted

Duplicate

You can duplicate a model on the diagram.
1.Right-click on the selected shapes, select Duplicate from popup menu.

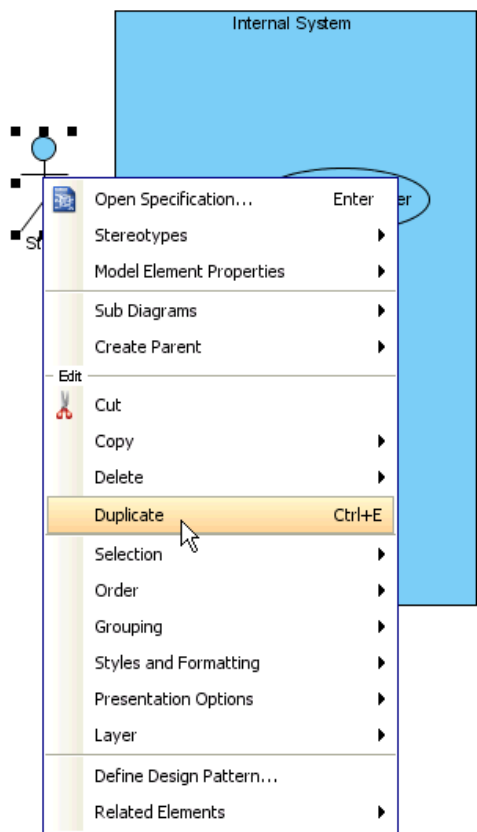


Figure 2-70 Duplicate the selected shapes

2.The model is copied and pasted on the diagram

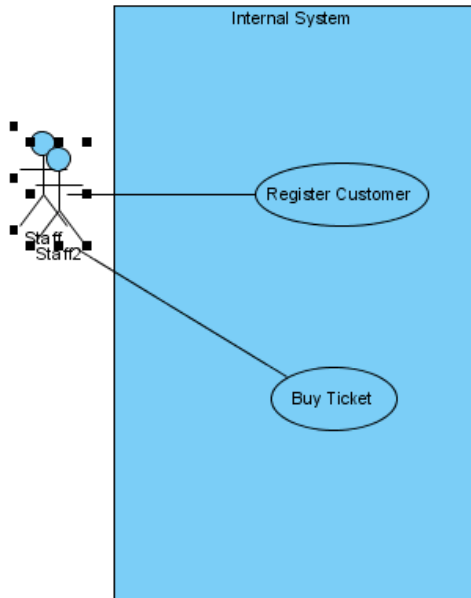


Figure 2-71 Model is duplicated

Alignment Guide

Alignment Guide may be shown on diagram when you dragging the shapes on diagram.

Change Alignment Guide Options

You can change the alignment guide on option dialog box.

1.Select **Tool > Options...** to show option dialog box.

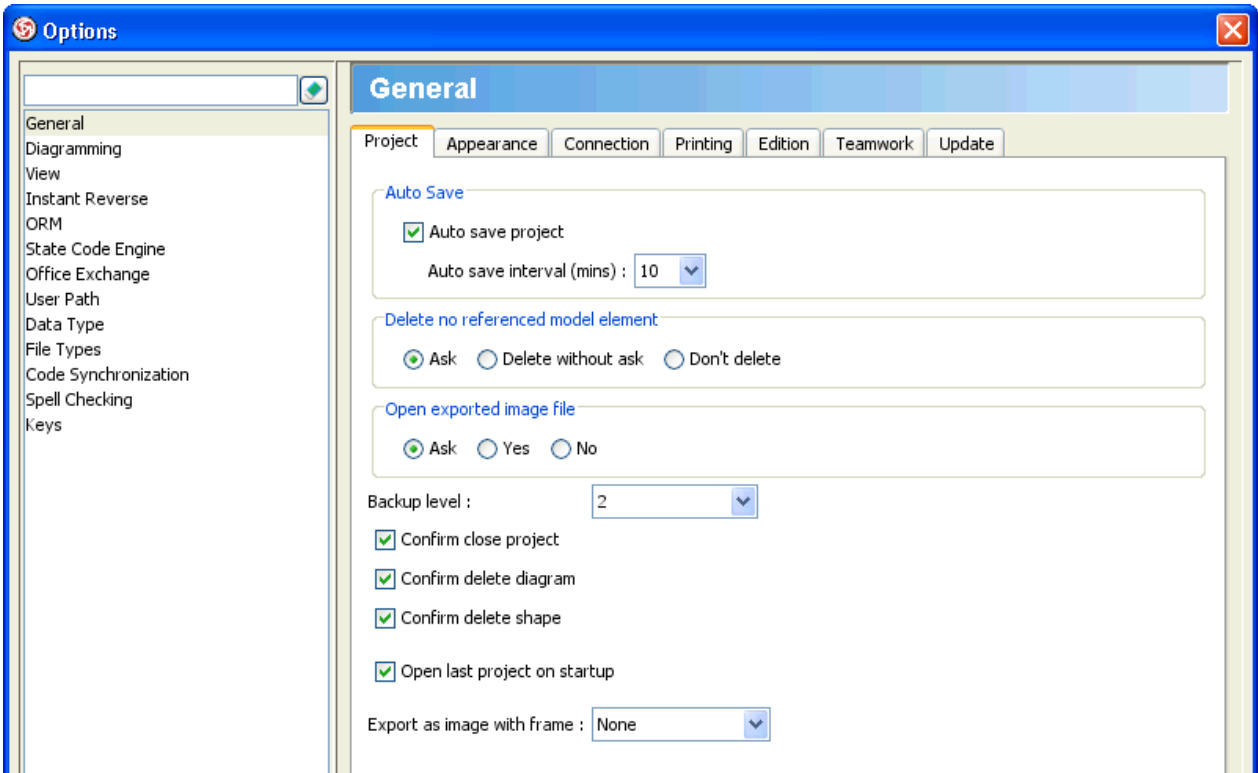


Figure 2-72 Option dialog box

2. Typing *Alignment guide* on top-left text field, you will find that the options for alignment guide is shown on **Diagramming** category, **Environment** tab. You can enable/disable the alignment guide, and decide the alignment guide showing on edges or center of the shape.

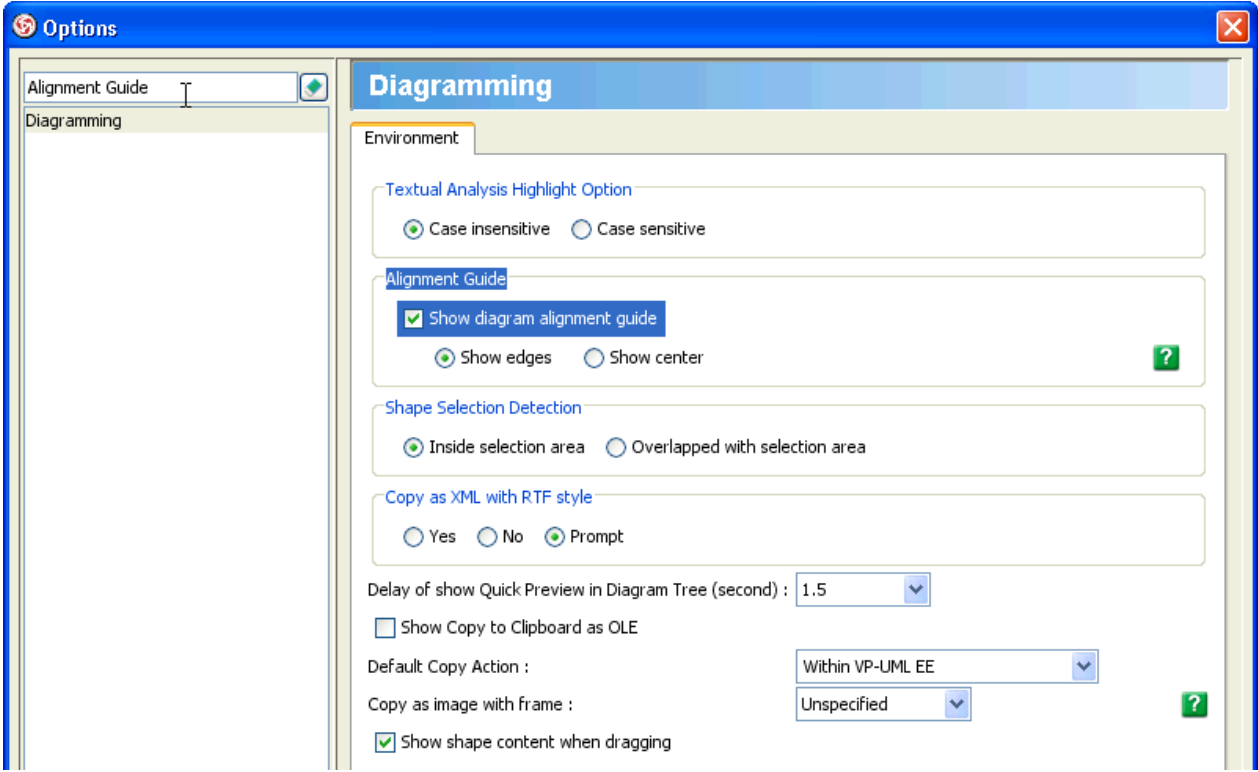


Figure 2-73 Change Alignment Guide Options

Show Edges Alignment Guide

1. Dragging up/down

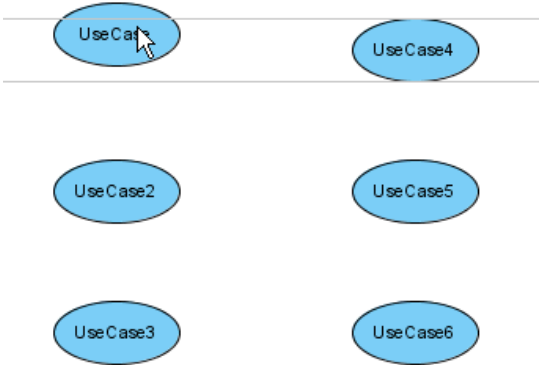


Figure 2-74 Dragging up/down

2.Dragging left/right

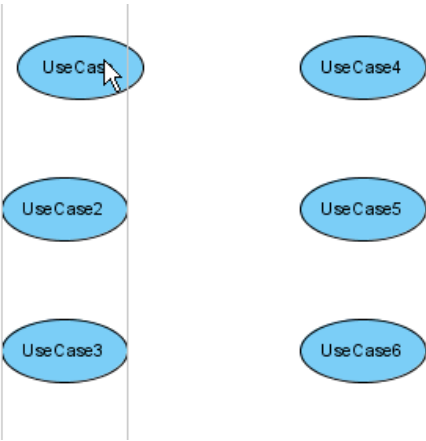


Figure 2-75 Dragging left/right

Show Center Alignment Guide

1.Dragging up/down

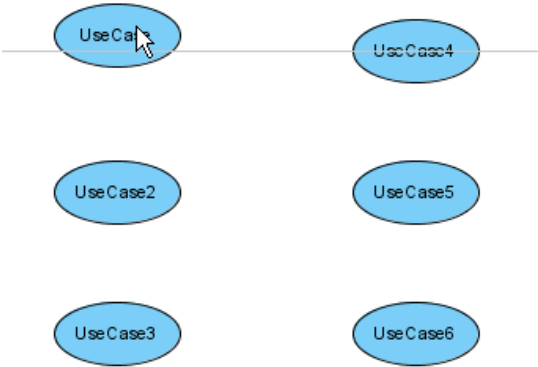


Figure 2-76 Dragging up/down

2.Dragging left-right

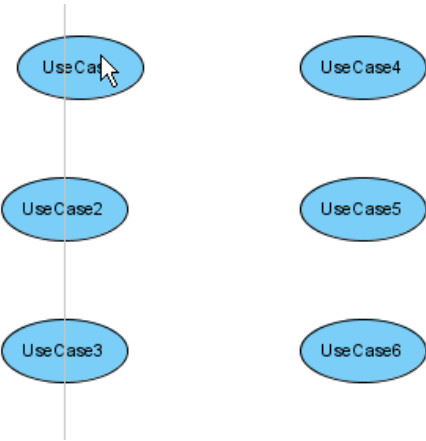


Figure 2-77 Dragging left-right

Reverse Connector Direction

VP-UML supports reversing the connector.

Reverse Connector Direction

1.For example, the connector comes from Action to Action2.



Figure 2-78 Try to reverse the connector

2.Right-click on the connector and select Reverse Connector from popup menu.

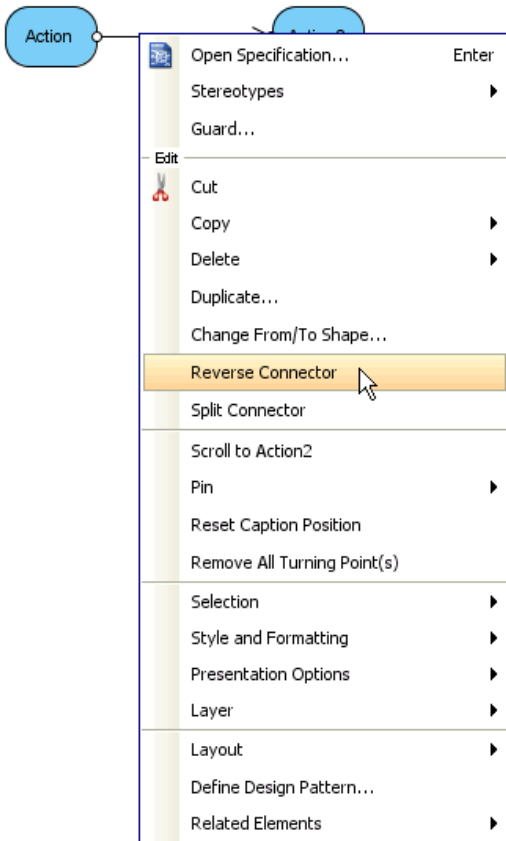


Figure 2-79 Reverse Connector

3.The connector is reversed, becomes from Action2 to Action.



Figure 2-80 Connector reversed

Reverse Association Direction

Some connector contains more information, e.g. Association contains Association End that shows name, multiplicity, etc... Those information will be also reversed.

1.Try to reverse the Association with Association Ends

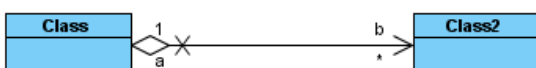


Figure 2-81 Association with Association Ends

2.Also right-click on the association and select Reverse Connector from popup menu.

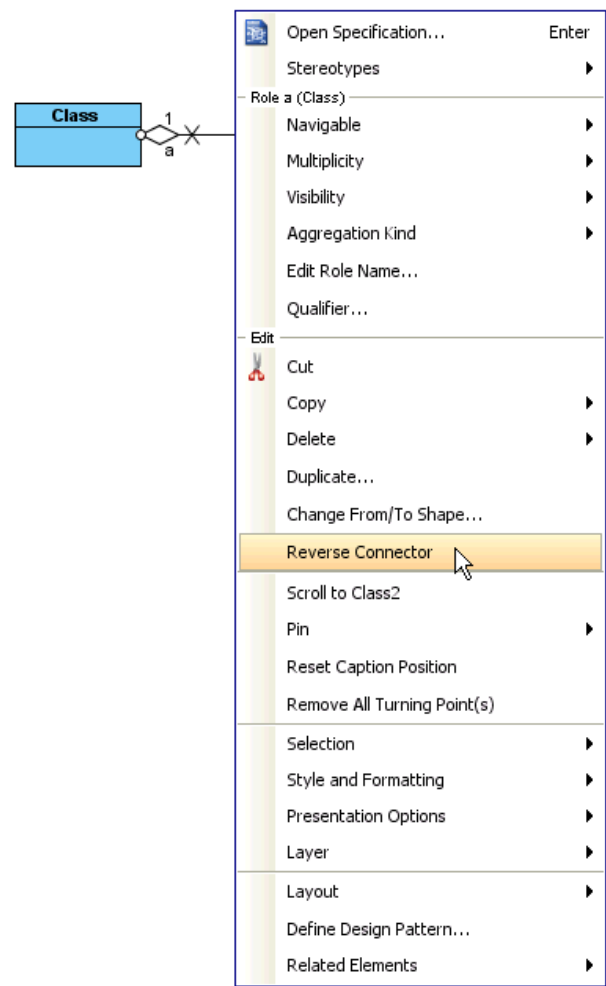


Figure 2-82 Reverse Connector

3.The association with its association ends are reversed.



Figure 2-83 Association reversed

Reverse Sequence Message Direction

1. You can also reverse message on sequence diagram.

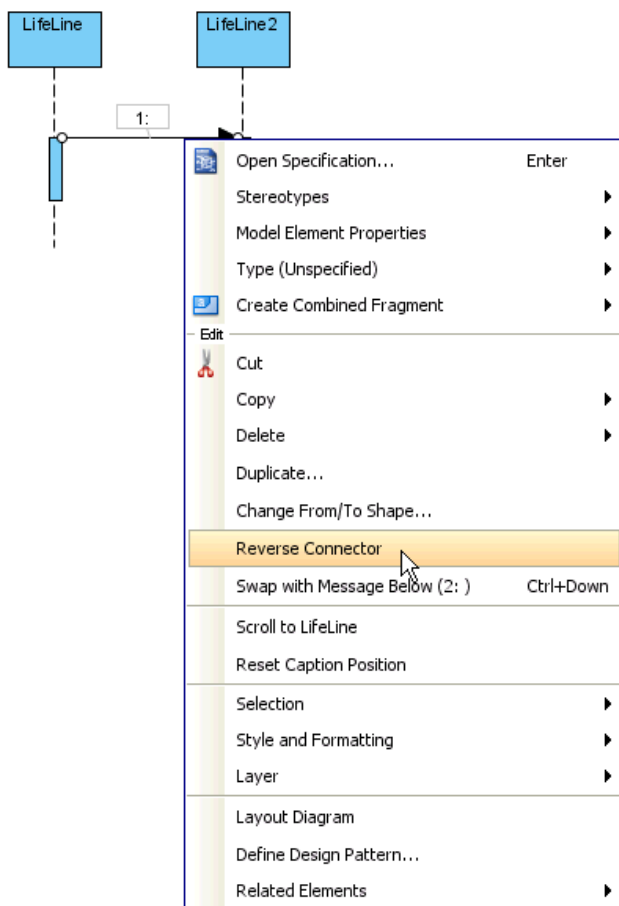


Figure 2-84 Reverse Connector is supported on message

2.But some messages do not support reverse connector, such as call message with referencing the lifeline's operation, and create message.

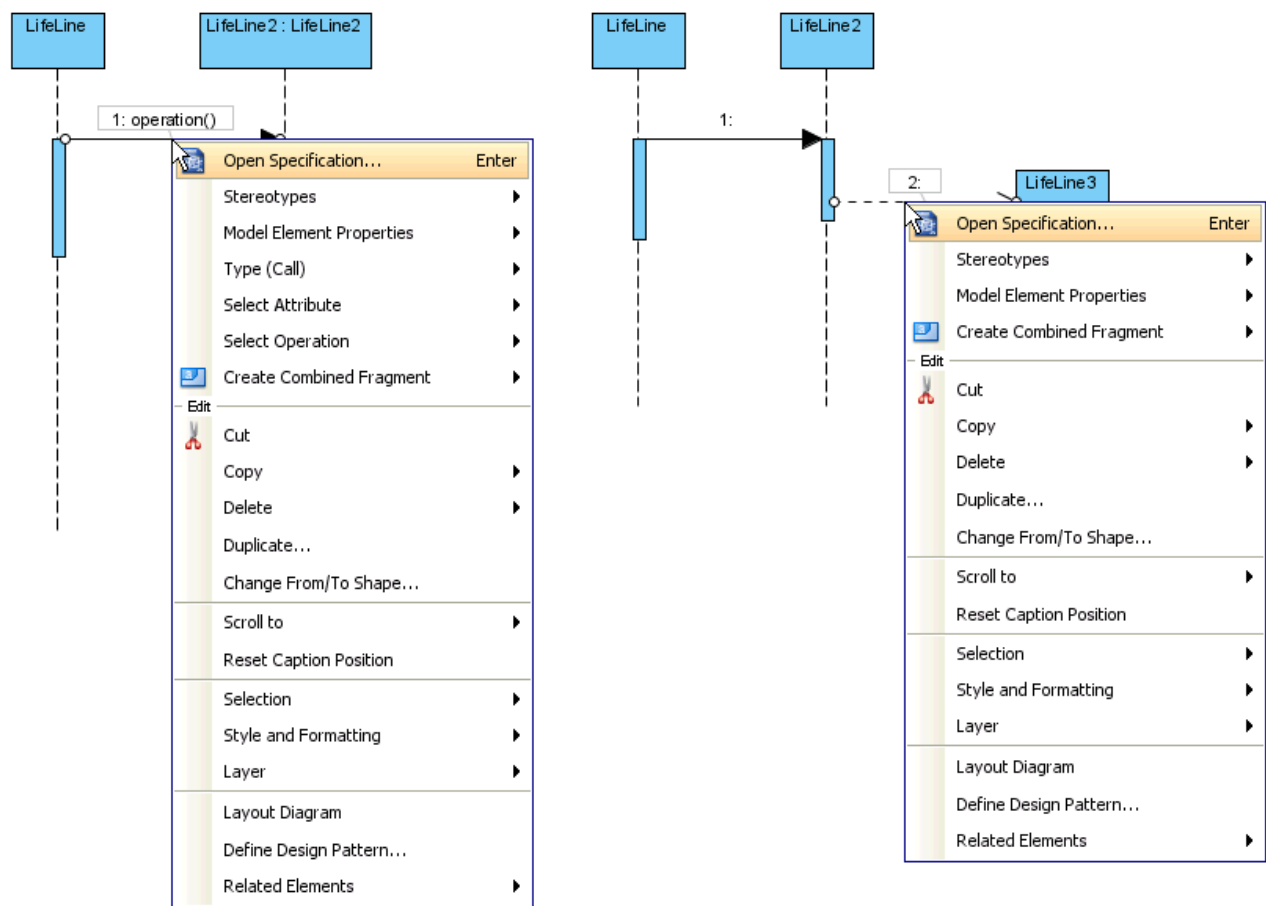


Figure 2-85 Reverse Connector is not supported on some messages

Visualize Model Element to Diagram

VP-UML supports models and diagrams. A model may be shown on more than one diagram. A diagram may also show a model more than one time.

Drag Model Element from Tree to Diagram

To show a model on a diagram, you may drag the model from **Model Explorer** (or **Diagram Navigator**) into a diagram.

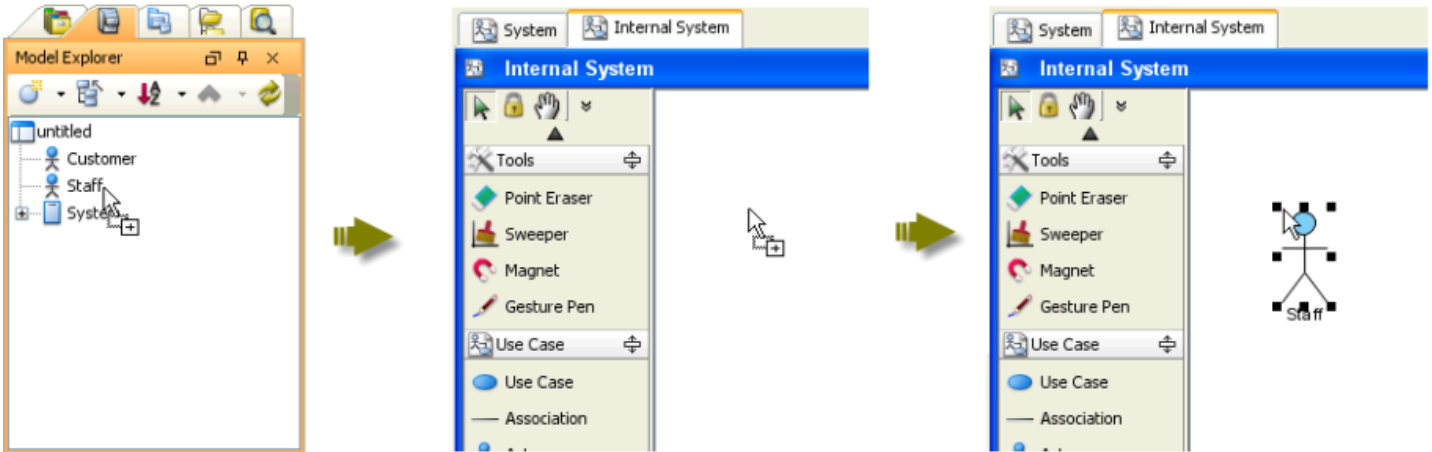


Figure 2-86 Drag and drop from tree to diagram to show a model on diagram

Visualize related model element

You may also want to show another models which related with the models on the diagram.

1.To do so, select the model on diagram, right-click and select **Related Elements > Visualize Related Model Element...** from popup menu.

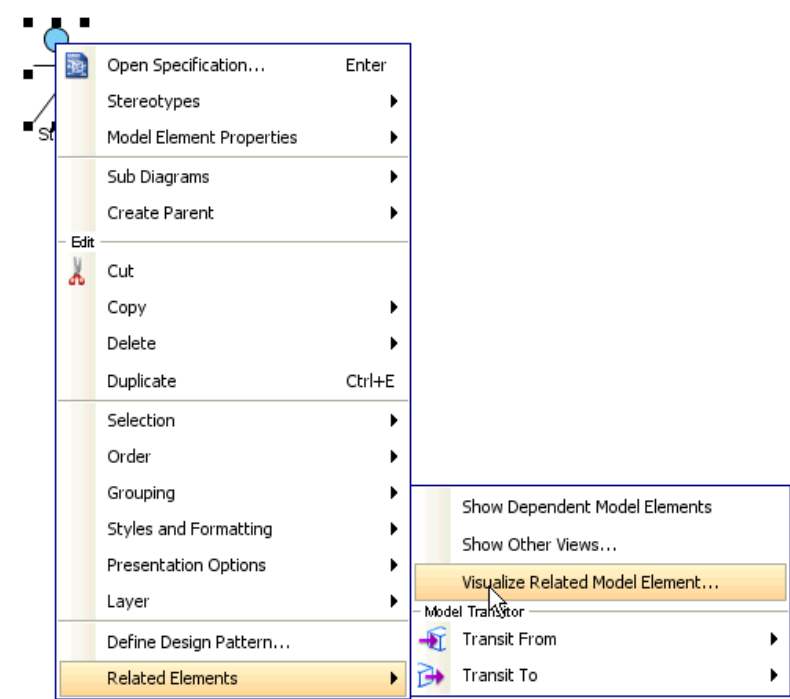


Figure 2-87 Visual Related Model Element

2. Select the related model elements you want to be shown on the diagram and select **Visualize**.

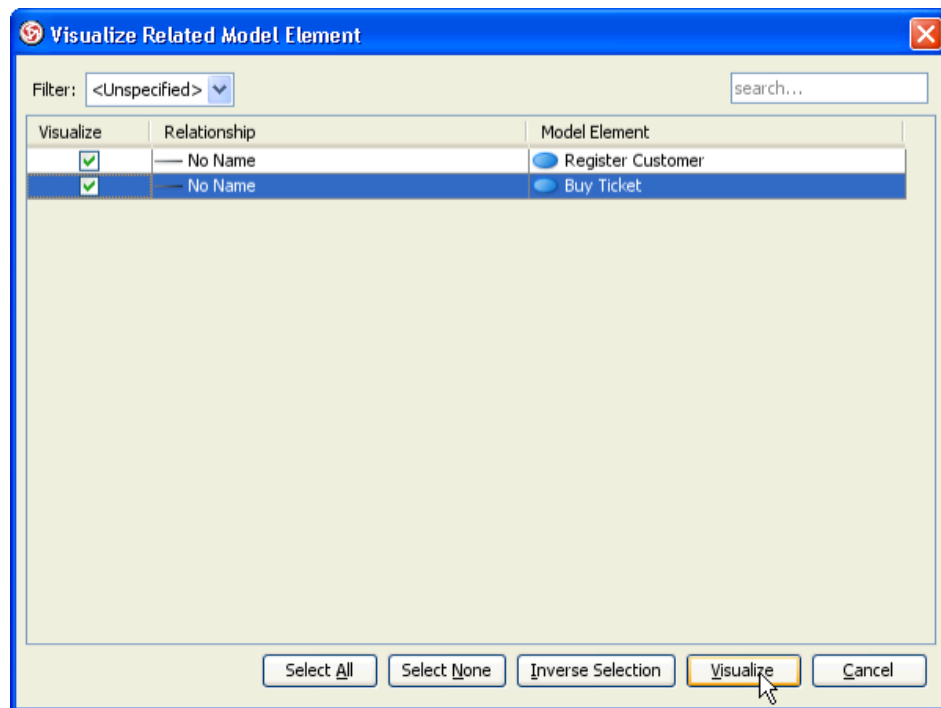


Figure 2-88 Visualize Related Model Element dialog box

3. The related models are shown on the diagram.

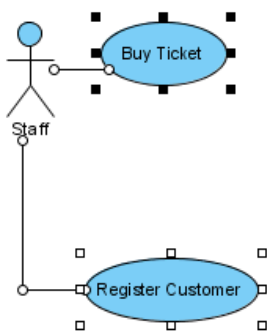


Figure 2-89 Related model elements are visualized

Model commenting

VP-UML supports comments on models.

Adding Comment to Model Element

1. To add comment into model, right-click on model and select **Open Specification...** from popup menu.

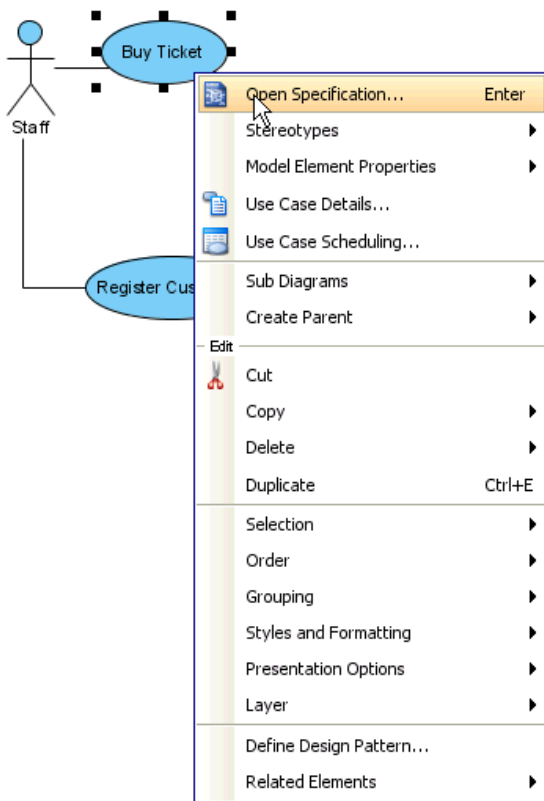


Figure 2-90 Open Specification

2. Select **Comments** tab.

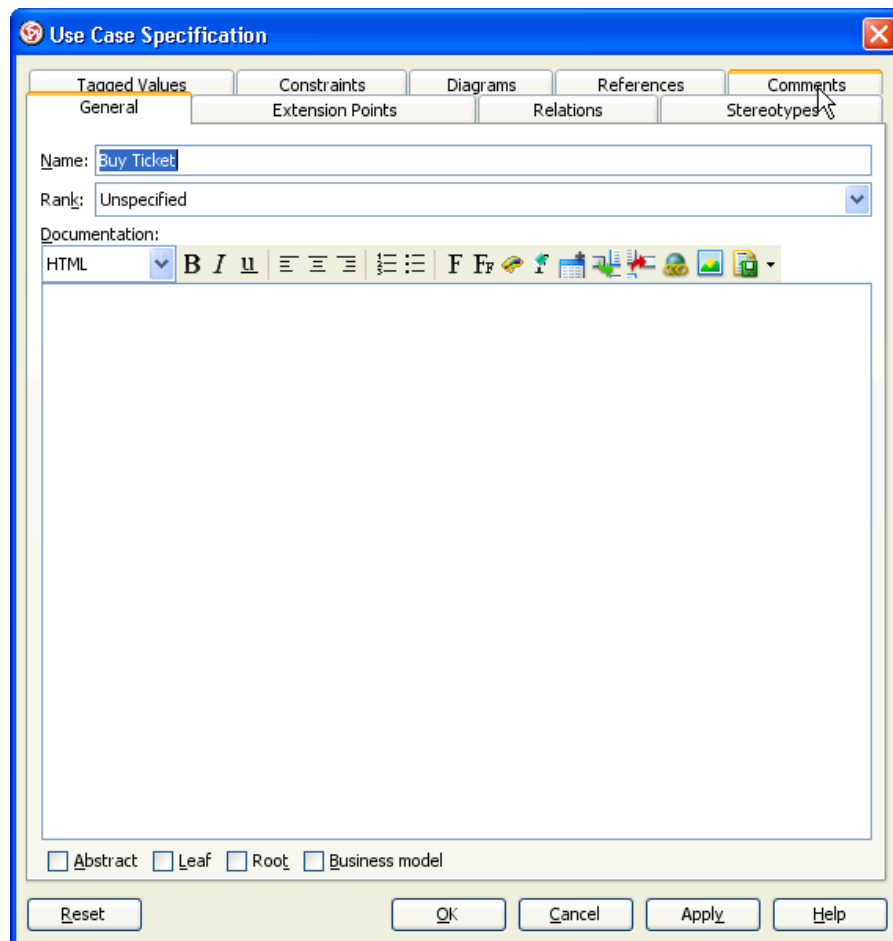


Figure 2-91 Comments tab

3. Select **Add** button to create a comment.

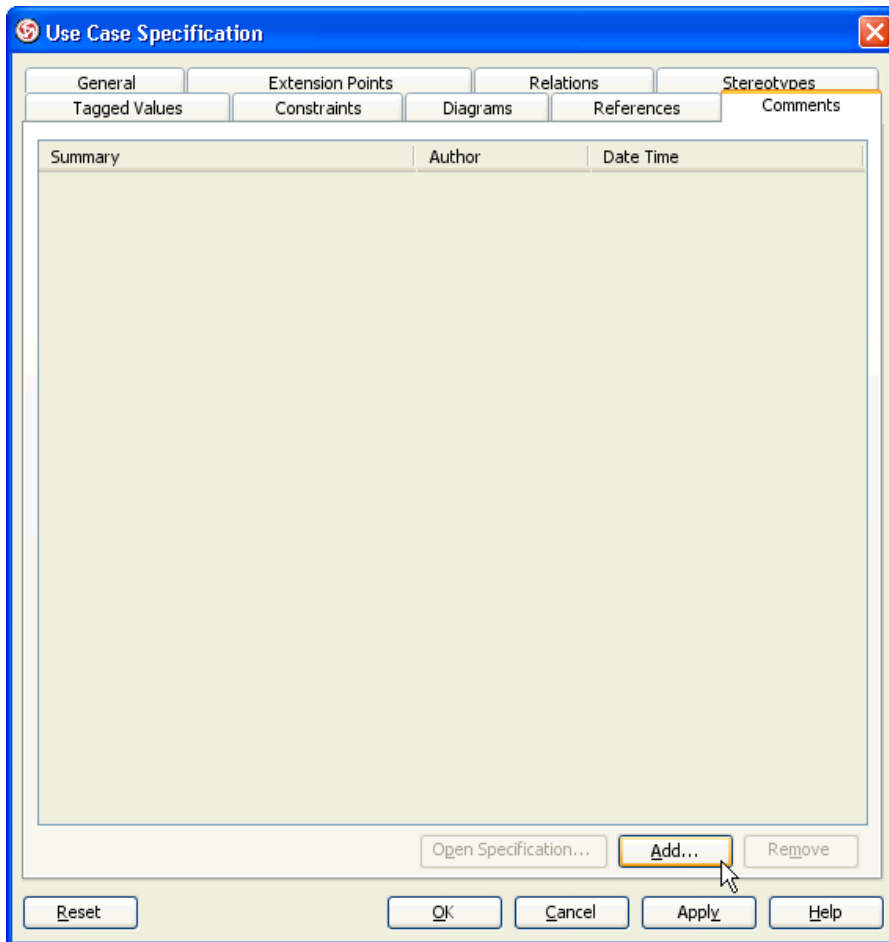
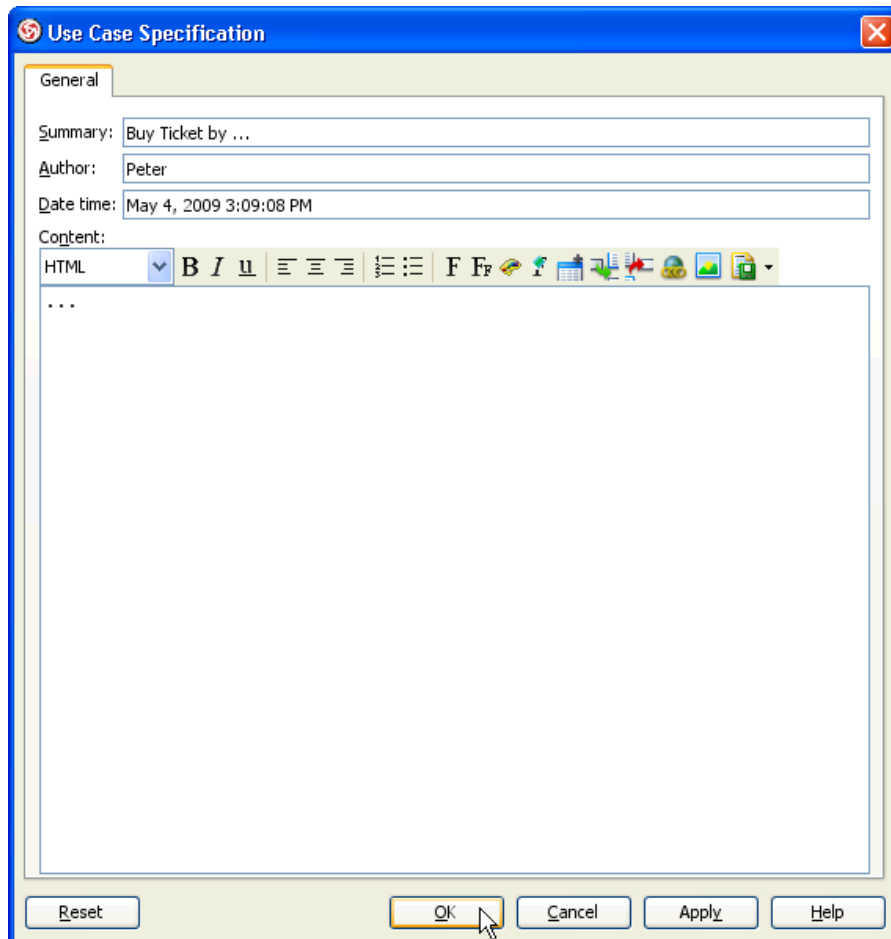


Figure 2-92 Add comment

4. Enter the name, author, etc... of the comment. And then select **OK** button to confirm adding the comment.



The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Use Case Specification". It has a "General" tab selected. The dialog contains the following fields and controls:

- Summary:** A text box containing "Buy Ticket by ...".
- Author:** A text box containing "Peter".
- Date time:** A text box containing "May 4, 2009 3:09:08 PM".
- Content:** A large text area with a rich text editor toolbar above it. The toolbar includes a dropdown menu set to "HTML", and buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), Underline (U), Bulleted List, Numbered List, Indent Left, Indent Right, Font Color (F), Fill Color (F), and various icons for inserting images, tables, and links. The text area itself contains three dots "...".
- Buttons:** At the bottom of the dialog are four buttons: "Reset", "OK" (with a mouse cursor hovering over it), "Cancel", "Apply", and "Help".

Figure 2-93 Contents of comment

5.Comment(s) is shown on **Comments** tab.

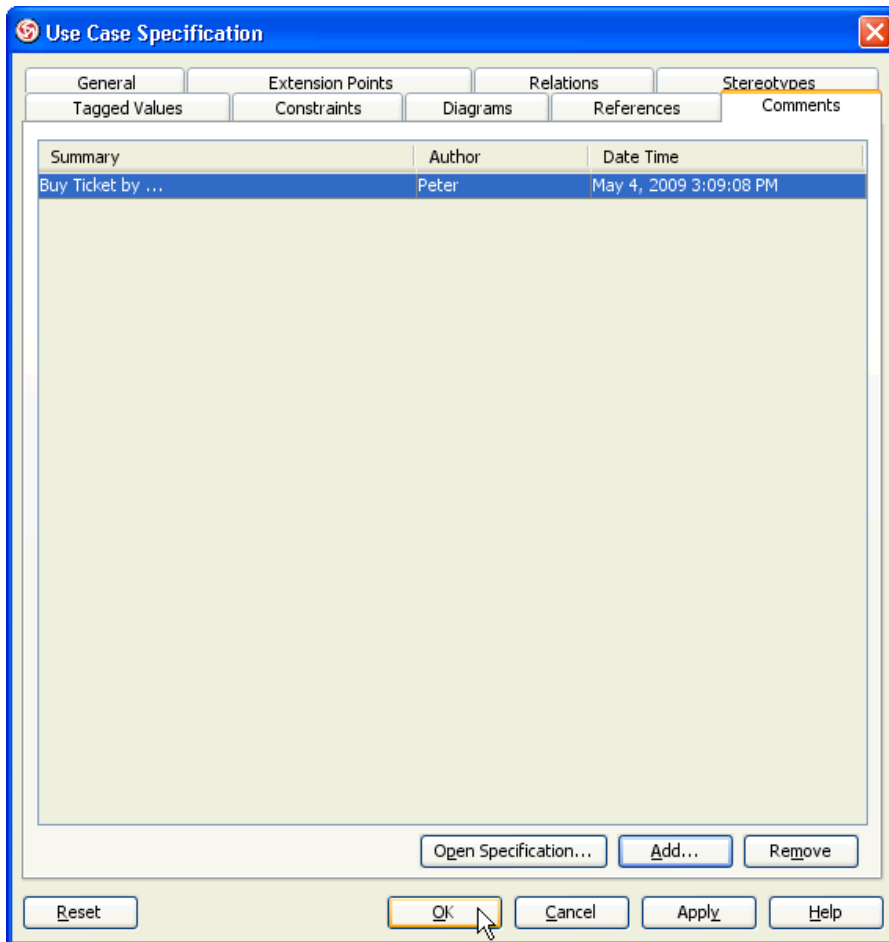


Figure 2-94 Comments shown

Managing Comment of Model Element

1. To modify the comment, also on **Specification** dialog box, **Comments** tab, select the comment and select **Open Specification...** button.

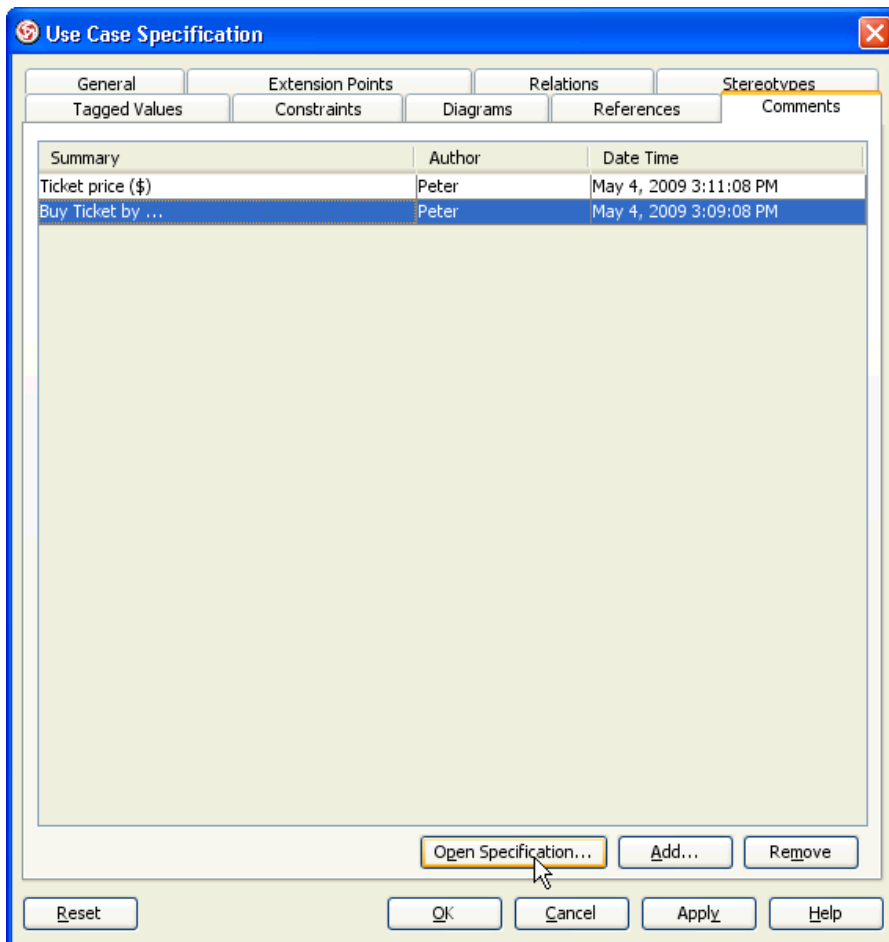


Figure 2-95 Open Specification of the comment

2.Modify the name, author, etc... of the comment and select **OK** to confirm changing.

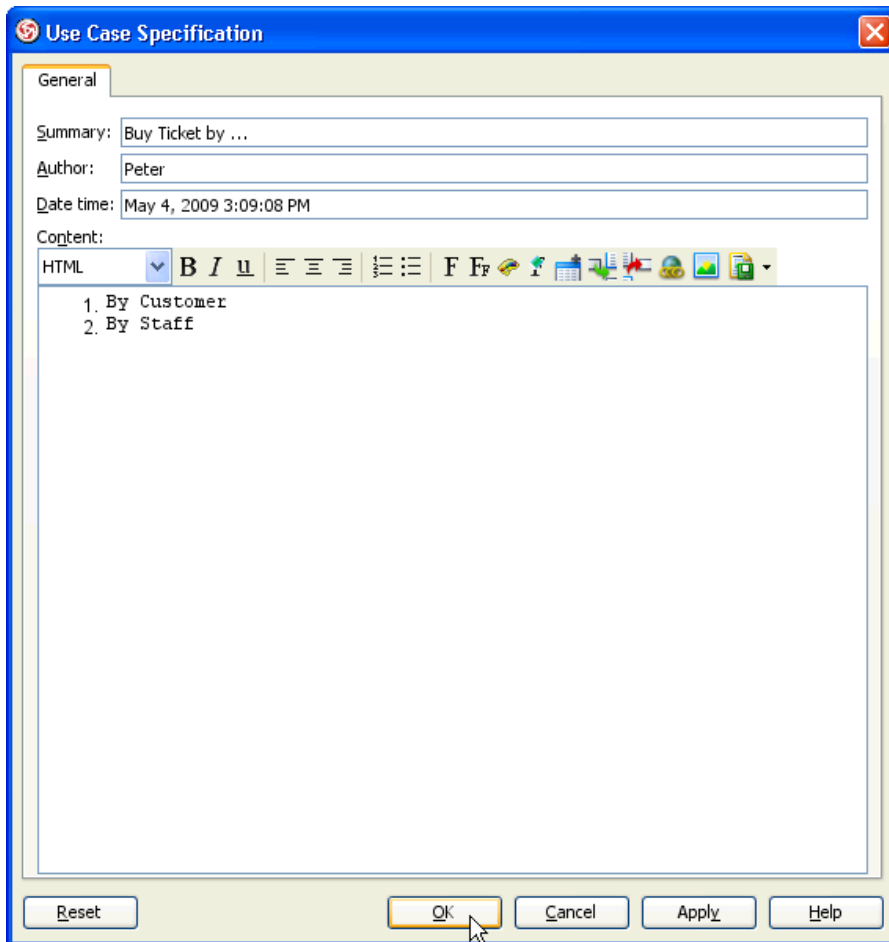


Figure 2-96 Modify contents of comment

Pinnable Connector end

Connector can be pinned with its shape.

Temporary adjust connector end

1. You may want the connectors connect with shape at same point on the diagram. To do so, drag the connector's start/end point.

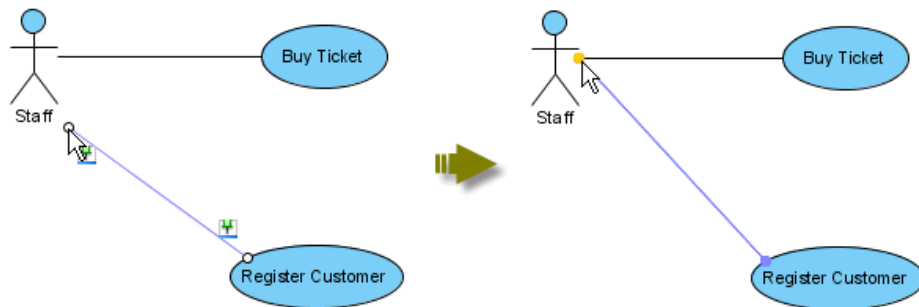
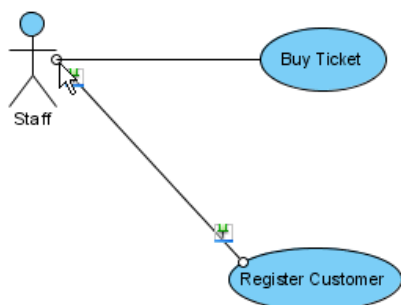


Figure 2-97 Drag connector point

2. The connector is temporary pinned. A description will be shown on diagram to describe how to pin the connector.



Connector End Temporary Pinned

The connector end is now temporary pinned because you have dragged it along the connecting shape. It will become unpinned again when you move the connector or its connecting shapes. To fix the connector end to the current position, click the Pin resource icon near the connector end.

☐ Don't show this message again

This message will disappear in 10 seconds

Figure 2-98 Connector is temporary pinned

3. But moving the from/to shapes of the connector, the connector will be unpinned.

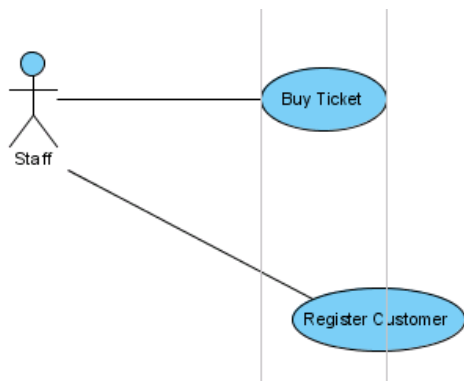


Figure 2-99 Connector is unpinned automatically

Pin Connector End

1.To pin the connector, select the connector and select the **Pin** resource.

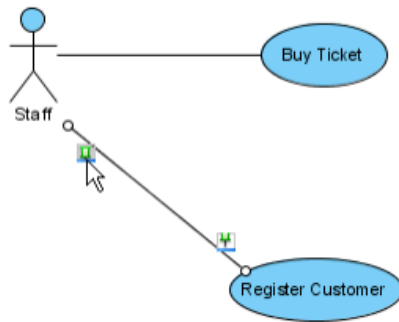


Figure 2-100 Pin the connector by selecting Pin resource

2.Drag the connector point again, no description of temporary pin will be shown this time.

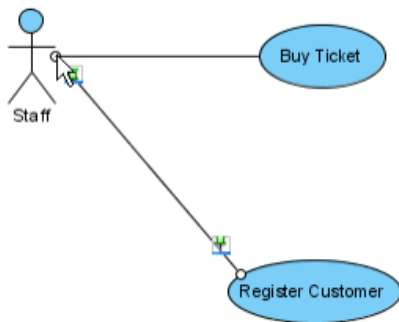


Figure 2-101 Drag connector point

3.Moving the shape, the connector won't be unpinned.

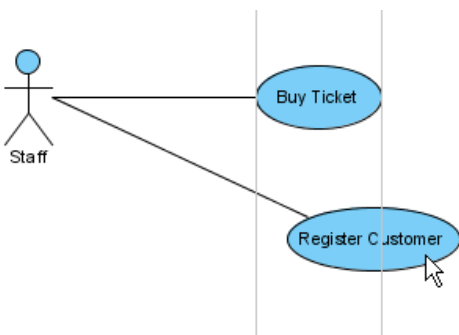


Figure 2-102 Connector is still pinned

Align and distribute Diagram Elements

This feature provides a facility to align selected diagram elements. You can align using toolbar, popup menu or group resource.

Aligning Diagram Elements

To align diagram elements, select the diagram elements on diagram.

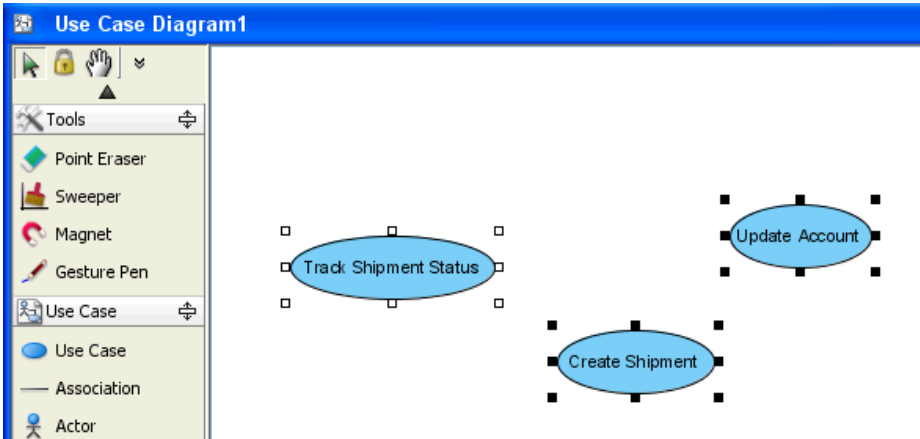


Figure 2-103 Select shapes

Using Toolbar

1.Select alignment on toolbar.

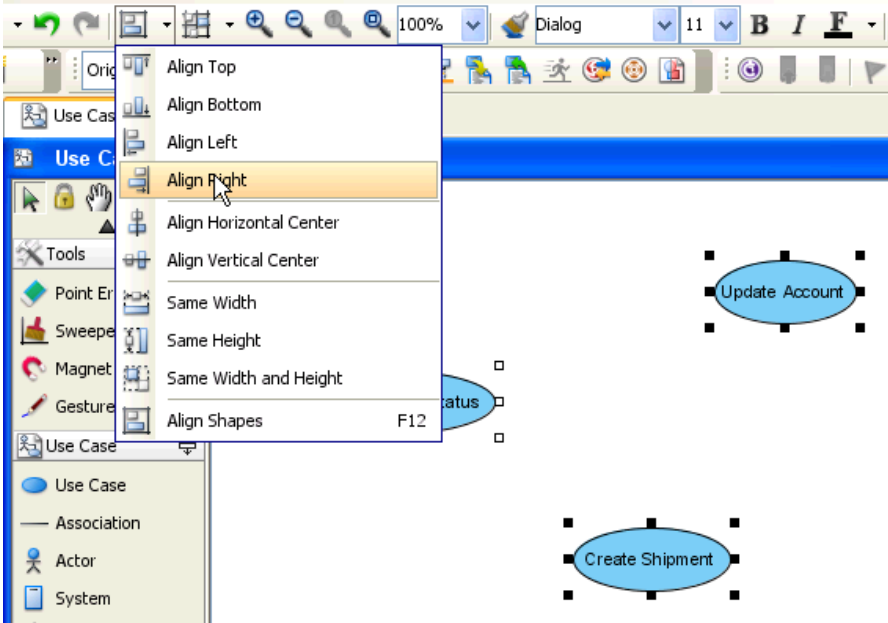


Figure 2-104 Align Right

- □

□
- □

□
- 2.The shapes are aligned to right. They are based on the shape with no-filled selector □ □ □.

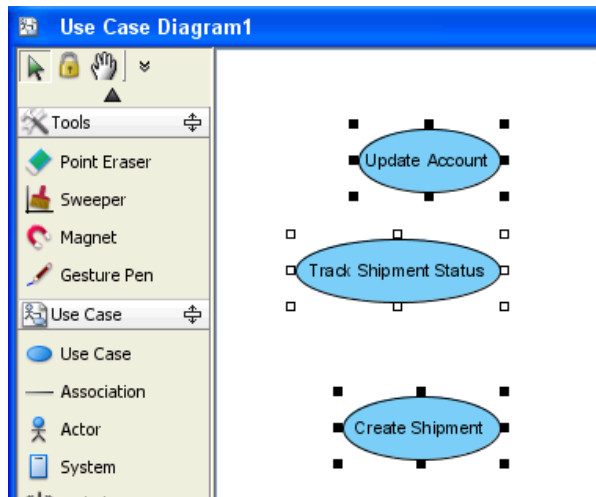


Figure 2-105 Shapes are aligned following the no-filled selector shape

- 3.To change the no-filled selector shape, you may press Ctrl key and click the shape 2 times to deselect and select the shape.

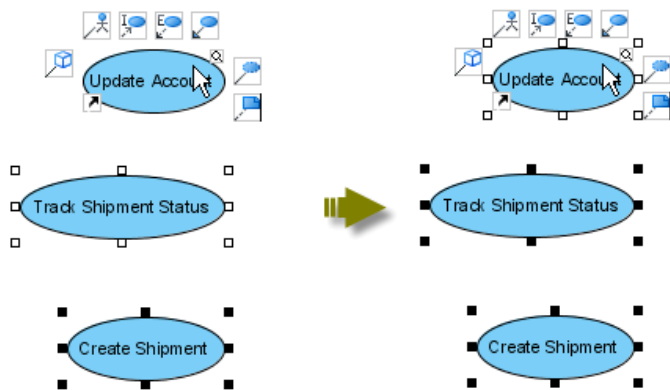


Figure 2-106 Change shape to be no-filled selector shape

Using Grouping Resources

- 1.Mouse over on any selected shape, Grouping Resources will be shown.

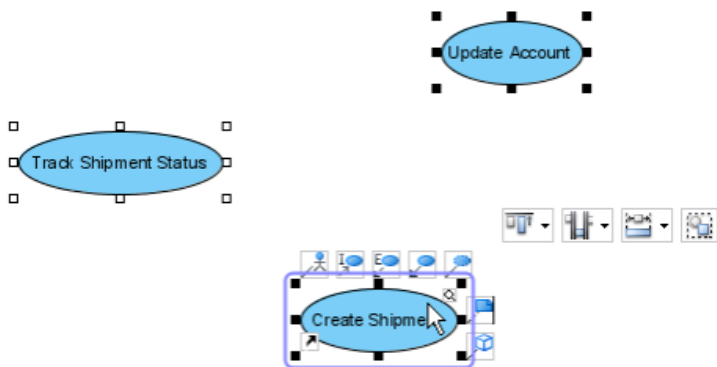


Figure 2-107 Grouping Resources shown on selected shape

2. Select alignment on the Grouping Resources.

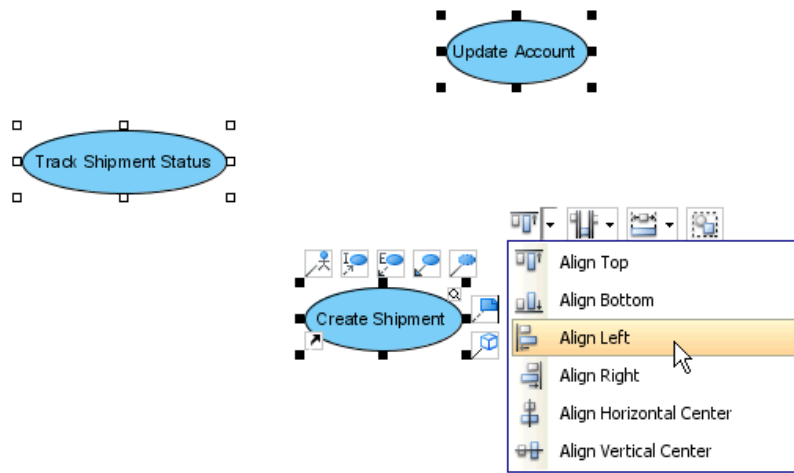


Figure 2-108 Select Align Left on resources

3. The selected shape will become no-filled selector shape and the alignment will follow the selected shape.

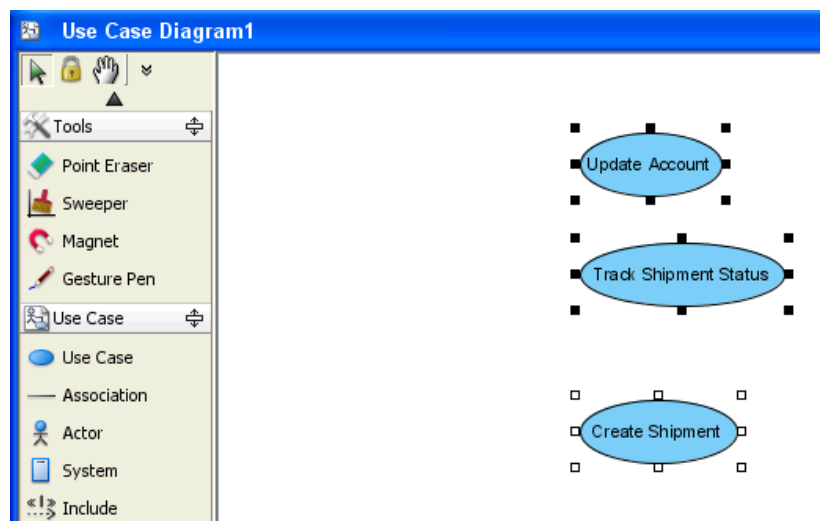


Figure 2-109 Shapes are aligned

Making Diagram Elements Same Width and Height

Besides align the shapes, also can resize the shapes.

Using Toolbar

Select **Same Width and Height** on toolbar.

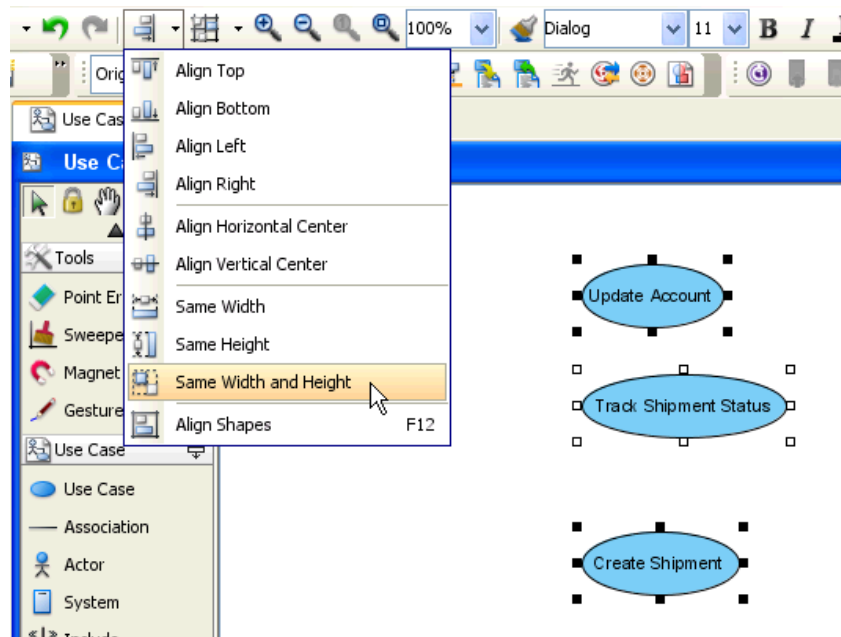


Figure 2-110 Resize by toolbar button

The shapes are resized.

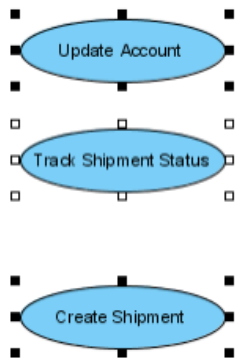


Figure 2-111 Shapes are resized

Using Grouping Resources

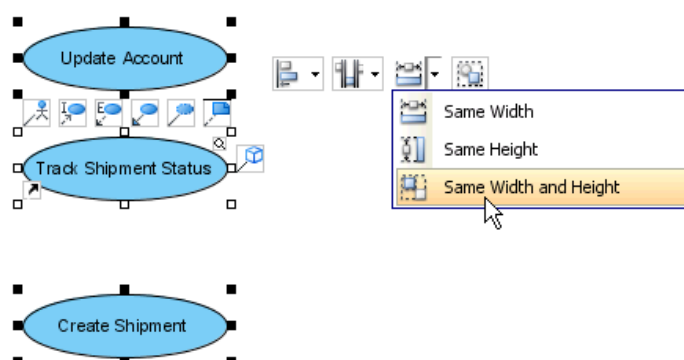


Figure 2-112 Resize by grouping resources

Using Align Shapes Dialog box

To show **Align Shapes Dialog**, you may select **Align Shapes** on toolbar or select **Edit > Align Shapes > Align Shapes...** in menu.

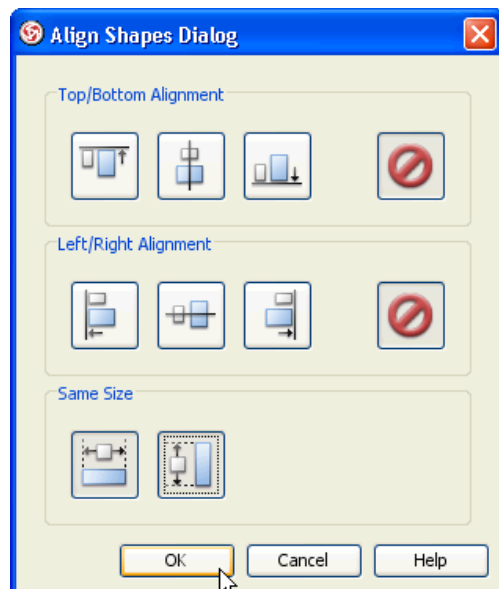


Figure 2-113 Select Same Width and Same Height on Align Shapes Dialog

Distribute Diagram Elements

Besides alignment and resize, you can distribute the diagram elements.

Using Toolbar

Select **Distribute Shapes Vertically**.

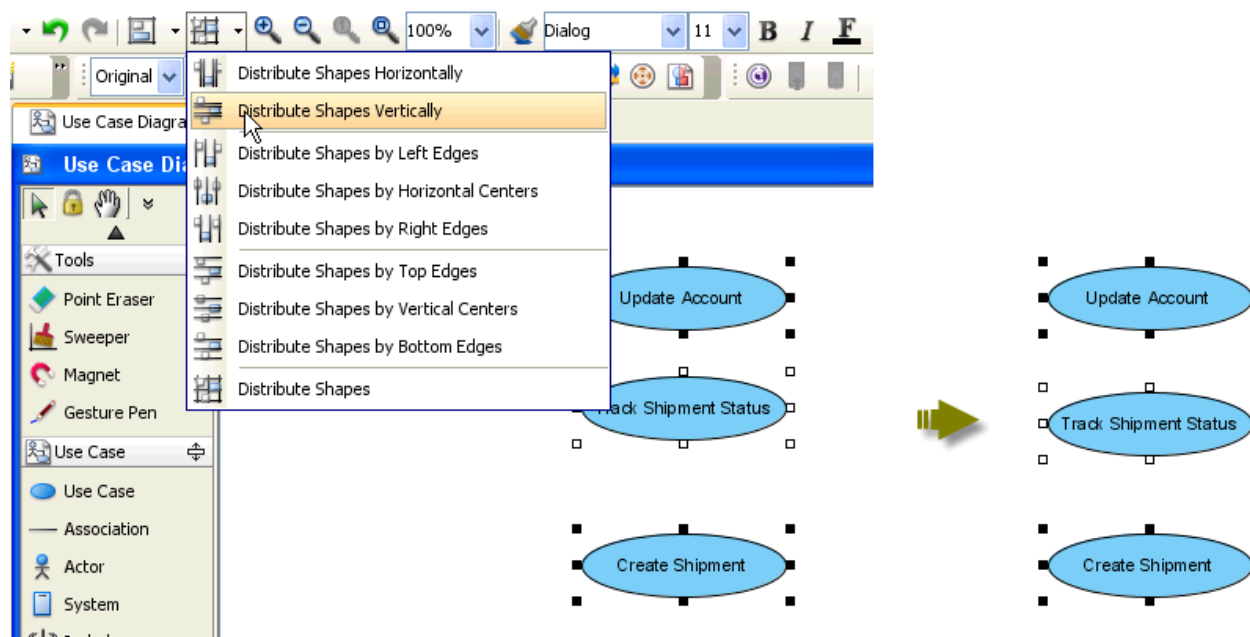


Figure 2-114 Shapes are located with same distance

Using Grouping Resources

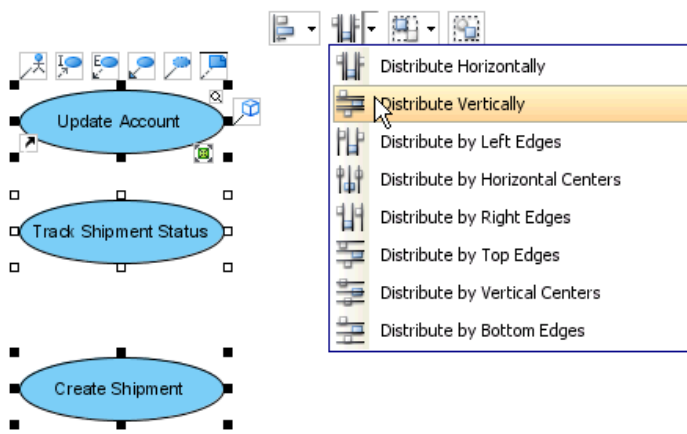


Figure 2-115 Distribute shapes in Grouping Resource

Annotate Diagram Elements with UML Note Shape

Creating UML Note with Resource Centric

1.Move mouse over Anchor -> Note resource.



Figure 3-1 Mouse over resource

2.Drag resource to empty space on diagram pane.

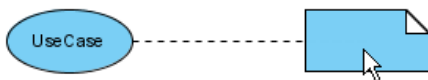


Figure 3-2 Dragging resource

3.Release the mouse, new connector and note are created.



Figure 3-3 Note created

Connecting UML Note Shape with Anchor

1.Click Anchor button from diagram toolbar

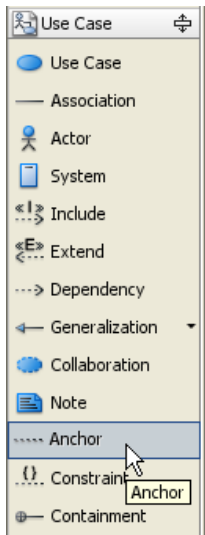


Figure 3-4 Diagram toolbar

2. Move mouse over shape which connect from.



Figure 3-5 Connecting from shape

3. Drag to note which connect to.



Figure 3-6 Conencting to note

4. Release the mouse, new anchor is created.

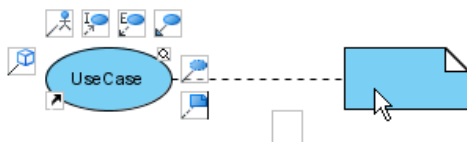


Figure 3-7 Anchor created

Editing UML Note content

1. Double click note to start editing content.



Figure 3-8 Start editing

2. Drag bottom right to resize note.

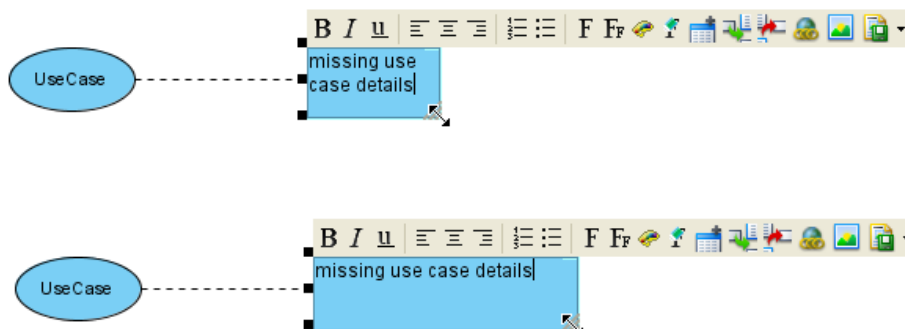


Figure 3-9 Resizing

3. Click on diagram to confirm editing.

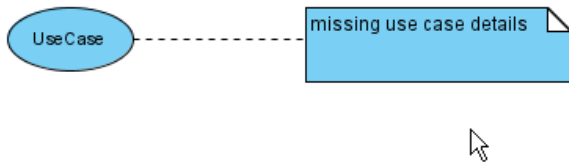


Figure 3-10 *Confirm editing*

Annotate Diagram Element with Callout Shape

Creating Callout Shape

1. Click Callout button from diagram toolbar.

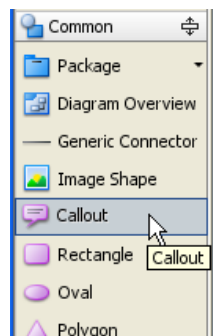


Figure 3-11 Diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane.

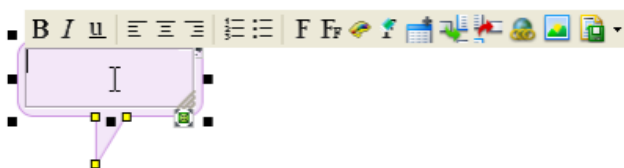


Figure 3-12 Callout created

Adjusting direction of Callout Shape Pointer

To adjust direction of callout shape pointer, simply drag the end point.

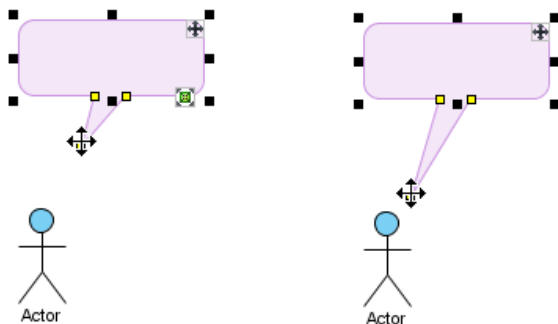


Figure 3-13 Dragging end point

To move callout shape without adjust callout shape pointer, drag top right move icon insid of shape.

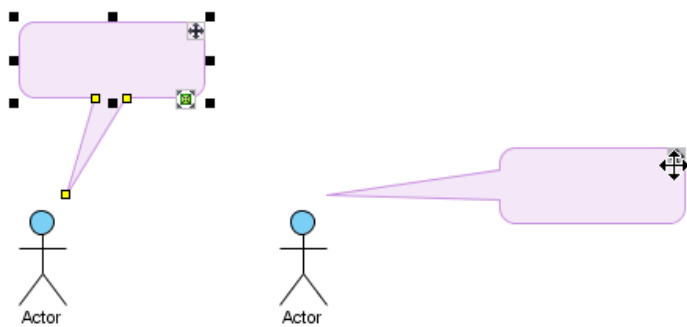


Figure 3-14 Dragging move icon

Editing Callout Shape content

1.Double click callout shape to start editing.

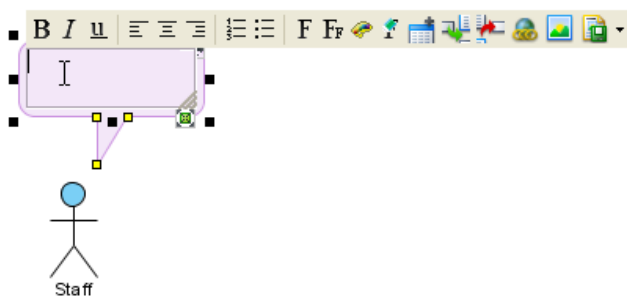


Figure 3-15 Start editing callout

2.Drag bottom right to resize callout shape.

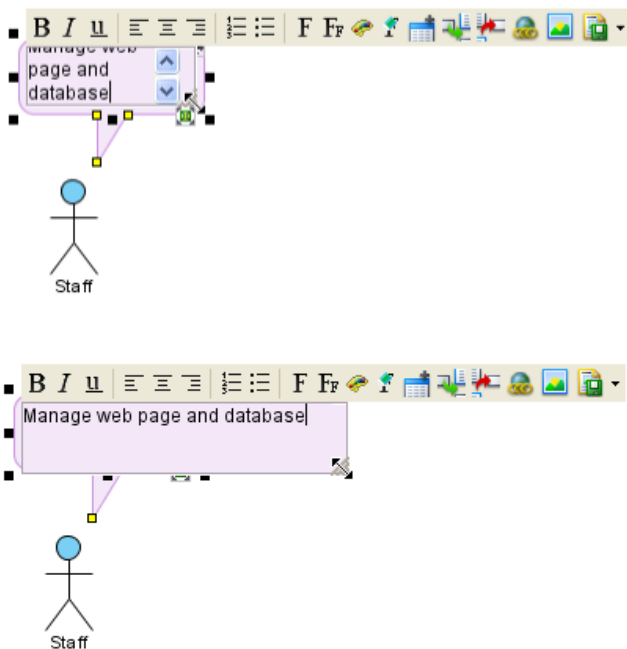


Figure 3-16 Resizing callout

3. Click on diagram to confirm editing.

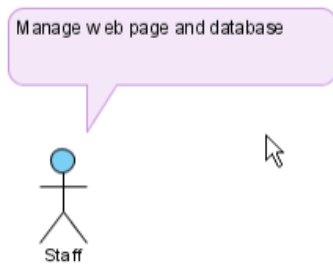


Figure 3-17 Confirm editing callout

Drawing Freehand Shapes

Showing Freehand Category

1. Click on diagram toolbar popup button, select **Category > Freehand**.

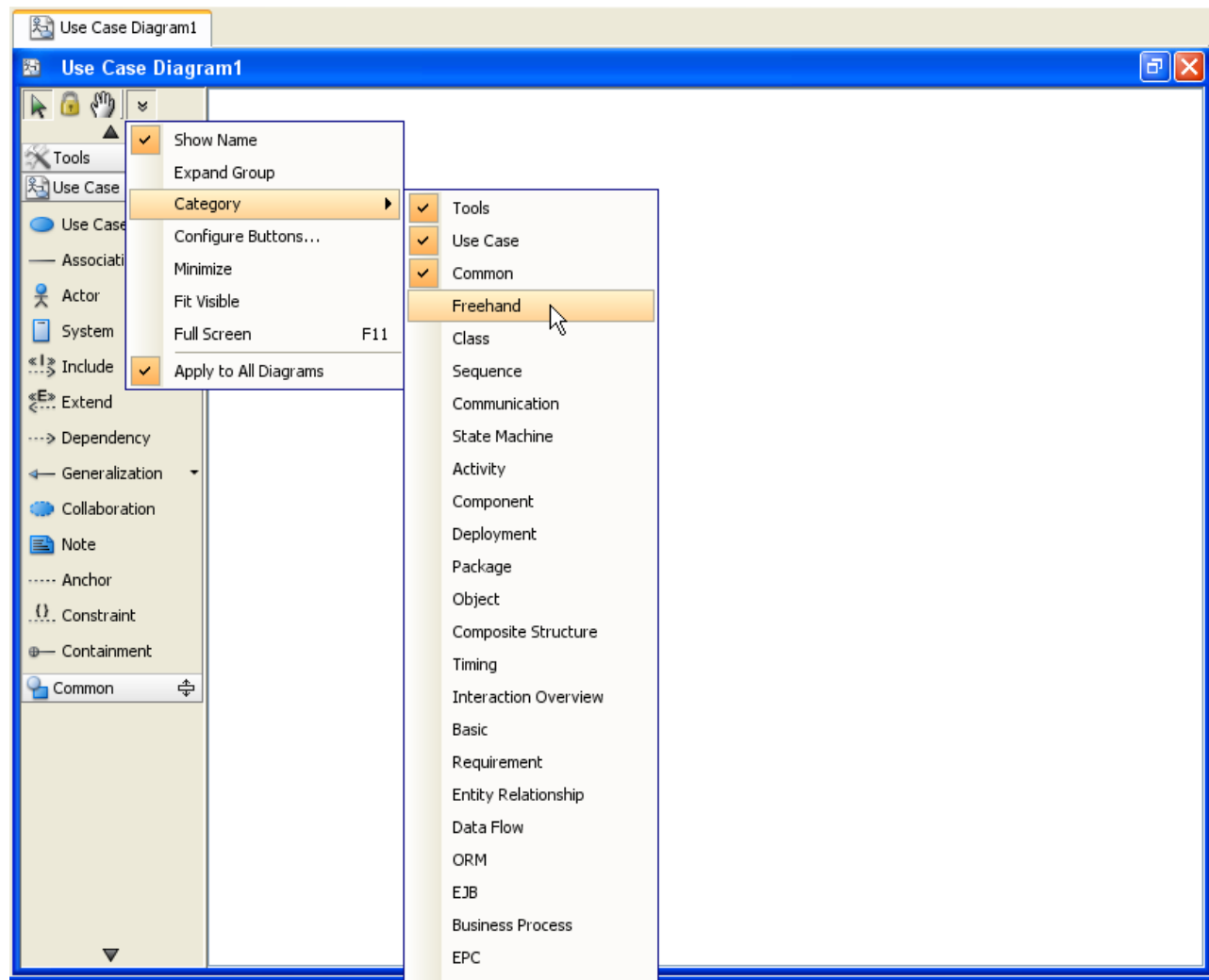


Figure 3-18 Show freehand category by poup menu

2.Freehand category shown.

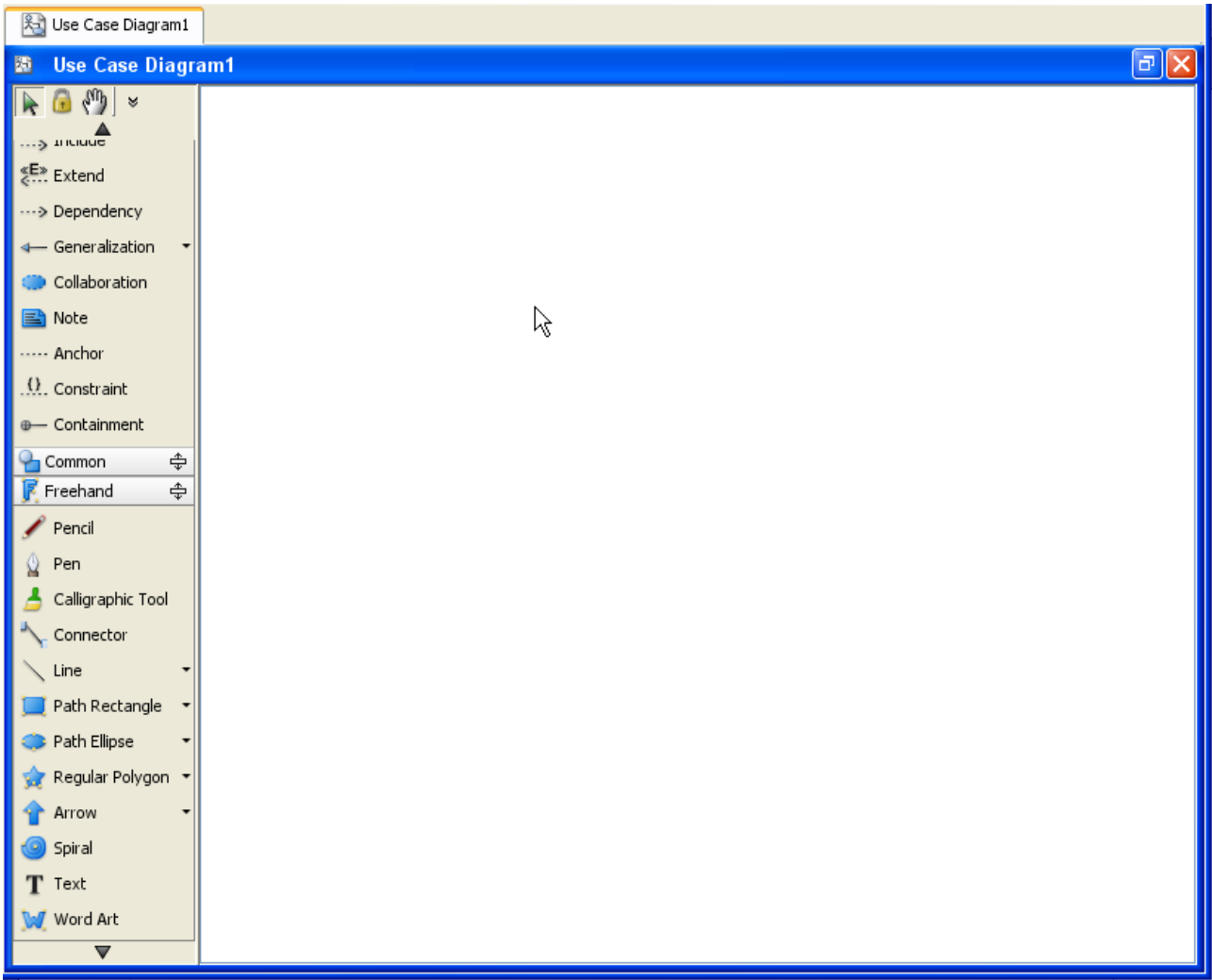

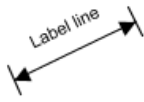



Figure 3-19 Freehand category

Summary of Freehand Shapes

Shape Type	Sample
Pencil	
Pen	
Calligraphic Tool	
Connector	
Line	

 Label Line




 Path Rectangle




 Rectangle



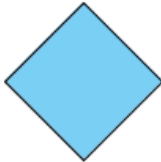
 Round Rectangle



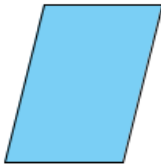
 Round Rectangle
2



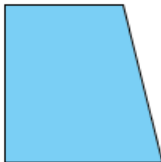
 Diamond



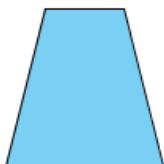
 Parallelogram




 Trapezoid



 Isosceles
Trapezoid



 Path Ellipse



 Ellipse



 Arc




 Chord



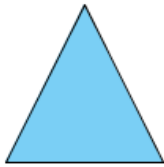
 Pie




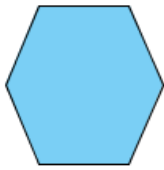
 Regular Polygon



 Isosceles Triangle




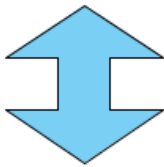
 Hexagon



 Arrow



 Two Head Arrow



 Spiral



T Text

Text

 Word Art

Word Art

Drawing Free Style Path with Pencil

1. Click Pencil button from diagram toolbar

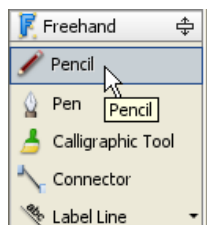


Figure 3-20 Pencil button on diagram toolbar

2. Press empty space on diagram pane and drag the outline



Figure 3-21 Drawing with pencil

3. Release the mouse, new freehand shape is created

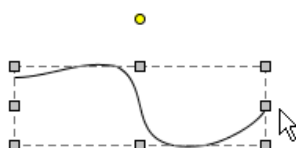


Figure 3-22 Freehand shape created

Activate the fine editing selector

Fine editing selector shows after freehand shape selected for 1 second
if you want to show it immediately, press keyboard 'N' key

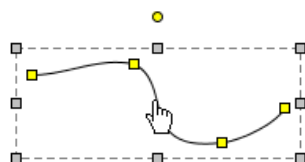


Figure 3-23 Fine editing selector

Press on the yellow box to select it, selected selector show as orange, more fine editing selector will show for curve adjustment.

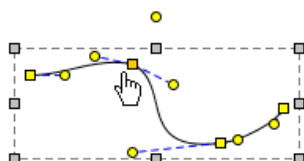


Figure 3-24 Selected fine editing selector

Drawing curve with Pen

1. Click Pen button from diagram toolbar.

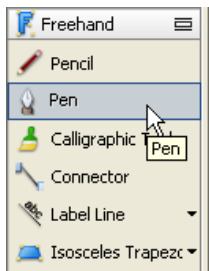


Figure 3-25 Pen button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane to create first point.



Figure 3-26 Creating first point

3. Click other empty space on diagram pane to create second point, straight line created.



Figure 3-27 Straight line created

4. To creating curve, press and drag mouse, a indicate line shows.

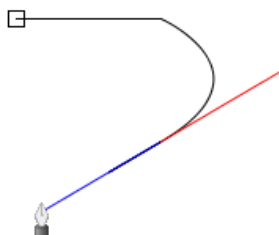


Figure 3-28
Creating curve

5. Release mouse to confirm.

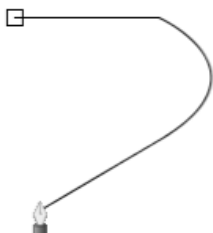


Figure 3-29
Curve created

6. Right click on the diagram can cancel the last point.

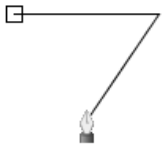


Figure 3-30 Cancel

7. Draw curve again.

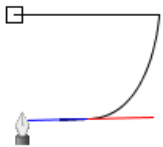


Figure 3-31 Draw curve again

8. Double click on diagram to confirm.

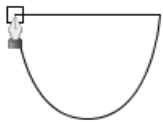


Figure 3-32 Confirming creation

9. New freehand shape is created.

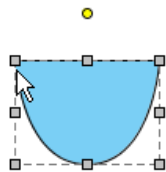


Figure 3-33 Freehand shape created

If finish creating on the start point square box, the shape becomes close path.

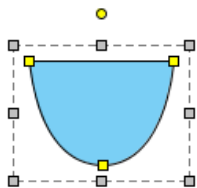


Figure 3-34 Showing close path of freehand shape

Drawing Calligraphic Path with Calligraph Tool

1. Click Calligraphic Tool button from diagram toolbar.

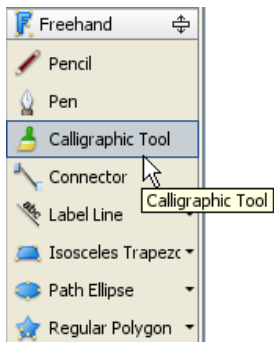


Figure 3-35 Calligraphic Tool button on diagram toolbar

2. Press empty space on diagram pane and drag the outline.



Figure 3-36 Drawing Calligraphy

3. Release the mouse, new freehand shape is created.

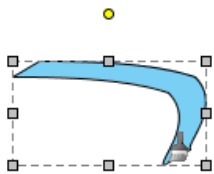


Figure 3-37 Freehand shape created

Try to combine more shapes.



Figure 3-38 Calligraphy example

Draw Straight and Curve line with Connector

1. Click Connector button from diagram toolbar.

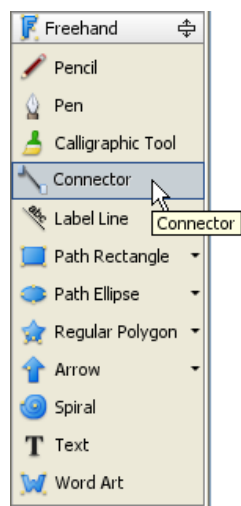


Figure 3-39 Connector button on diagram toolbar

2. Press on source shape and drag to destination shape.



Figure 3-40
Connecting shapes

3. Release the mouse, new connector is created.



Figure 3-41
Line created

Edit straight line as curve line

1. Press on straight line.

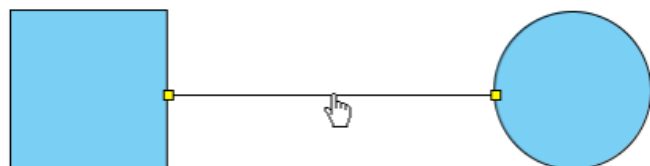


Figure 3-42 Clicking on straight line

3. Drag as curve.

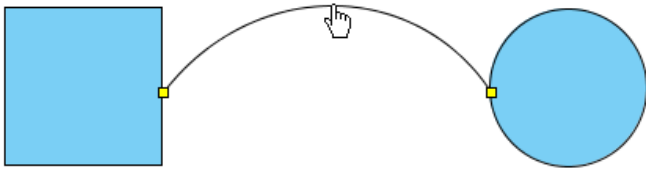


Figure 3-43 Dragging line as curve

Split straight line

1. Ctrl click on split location, a mid point created.

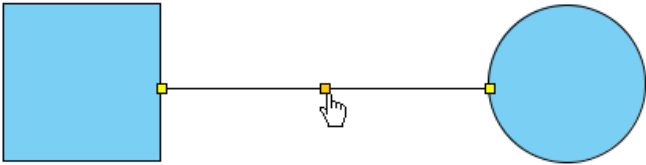


Figure 3-44
Splitting line

2. Drag mid point to split line.

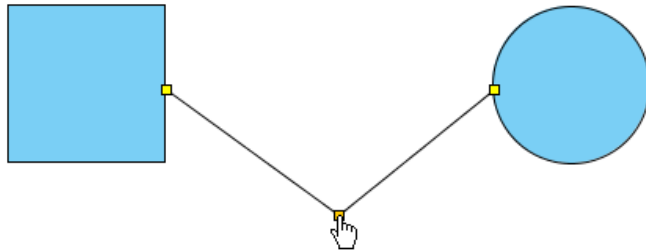


Figure 3-45
Moving mid point

Drawing Straight and Curved Line

1. Click Line button from diagram toolbar.

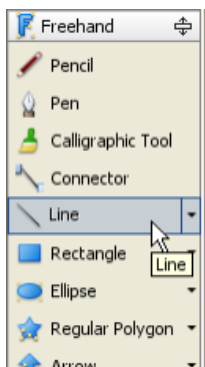


Figure 3-46 Line button on diagram toolbar

2. Press empty space on diagram pane and drag the outline.



Figure 3-47
Dragging line

3. Release the mouse, new straight line is created.

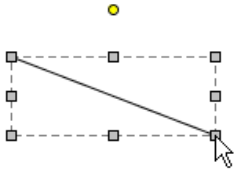


Figure 3-48
Line created

Edit straight line as curve line

1. Select shape for 1 second to show fine editing selector.

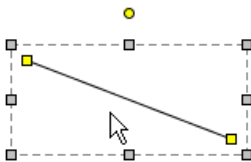


Figure 3-49 *Showing fine editing selector*

2. Press on straight line.

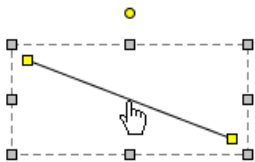


Figure 3-50 *Clicking on straight line*

3. Drag as curve.

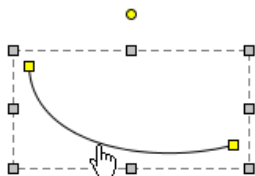


Figure 3-51 *Dragging line as curve*

Split straight line

1. Ctrl click on split location, a mid point created.

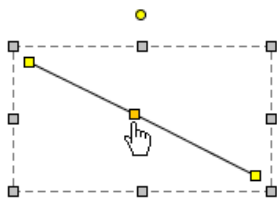


Figure 3-52
Splitting line

2. Fine editing selector activated, drag mid point to split line.

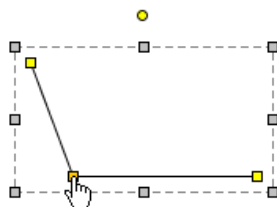


Figure 3-53
Moving mid point

Drawing Labelled Line

1. Click Label Line button from diagram toolbar.

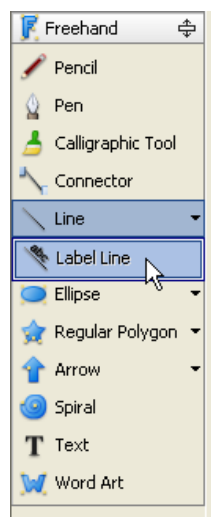


Figure 3-54 *Label line button on diagram toolbar*

2. Press empty space on diagram pane and drag the outline.



Figure 3-55 *Dragging*

3. Release the mouse, new label line is created.

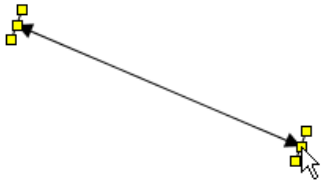


Figure 3-56 Freehand shape created

4. Double click to edit the label.

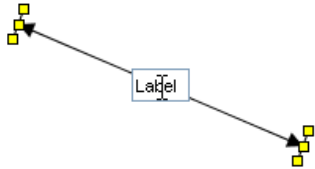


Figure 3-57 Editing label

5. Press enter to confirm.

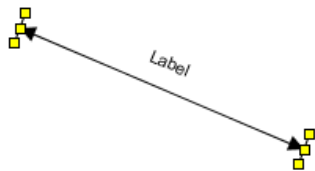


Figure 3-58 Label Line

6. You can drag yellow box to modify outline.

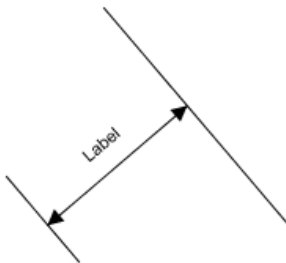


Figure 3-59 Label Line modified

Drawing Rectangle

1. Click Rectangle button from diagram toolbar

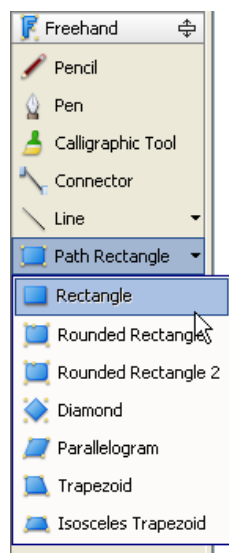


Figure 3-60 Rectangle button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane , new freehand shape is created

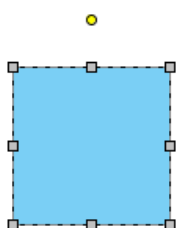


Figure 3-61 Freehand shape created

Drawing Path Rectangle

1. Click Path Rectangle button from diagram toolbar.

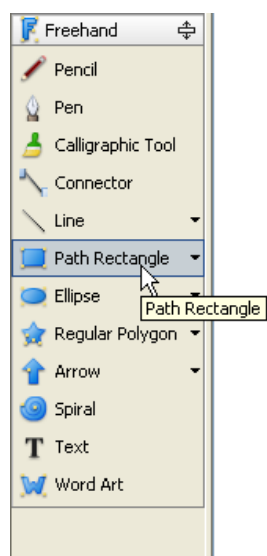


Figure 3-62 Path Rectangle button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

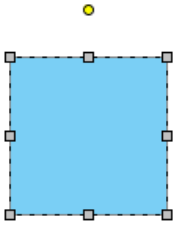


Figure 3-63 Freehand shape created

What's different between Rectangle and Path Rectangle?

Path Rectangle build by path, you can freely modify after created.

Rectangle always keep shape as rectangle.

Drawing Rounded Rectangle

1. Click Rounded Rectangle button from diagram toolbar.

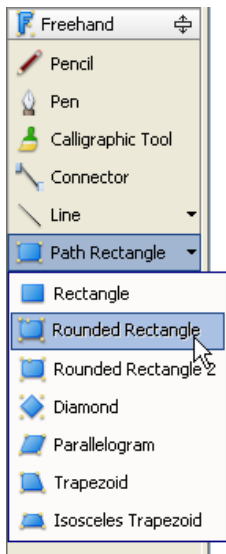


Figure 3-64 Rounded Rectangle button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

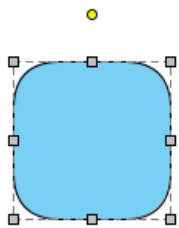


Figure 3-65 Freehand shape created

Drawing Rounded Rectangle 2

1. Click Rounded Rectangle 2 button from diagram toolbar.

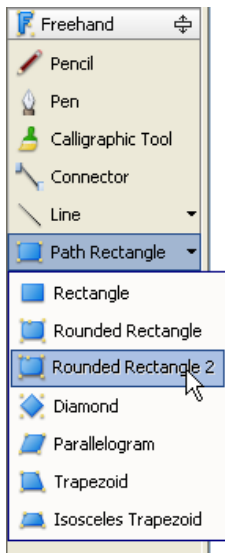


Figure 3-66 Rounded Rectangle 2 button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

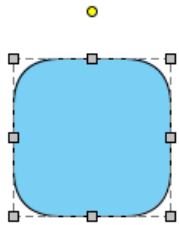


Figure 3-67 Freehand shape created

What's different between Rounded Rectangle and Rounded Rectangle 2?

Rounded Rectangle use one point to control the deep of round corner, it must be regular.

Rounded Rectangle 2 use two points to control the deep of round corner, it can be not regular.

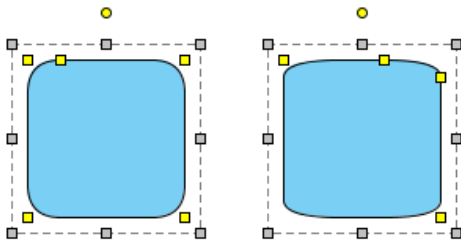


Figure 3-68 Difference between two rounded rectangle

Drawing Diamond

1. Click Diamond button from diagram toolbar

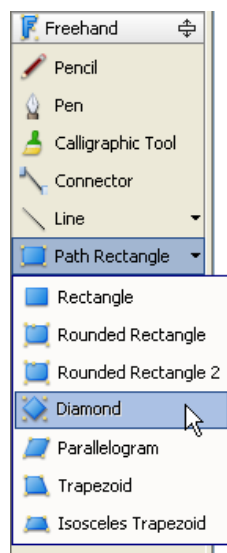


Figure 3-69 Diamond button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

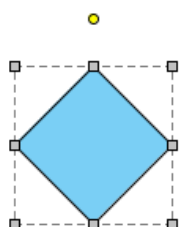


Figure 3-70 Freehand shape created

Drawing Parallelogram

1. Click Parallelogram button from diagram toolbar.

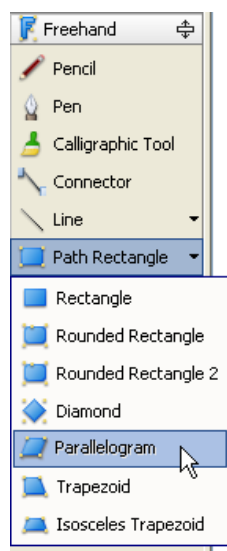


Figure 3-71 Parallelogram button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

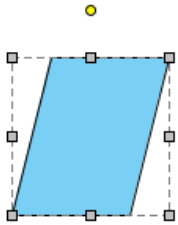


Figure 3-72 Freehand shape created

Drawing Trapezoid

1. Click Trapezoid button from diagram toolbar.

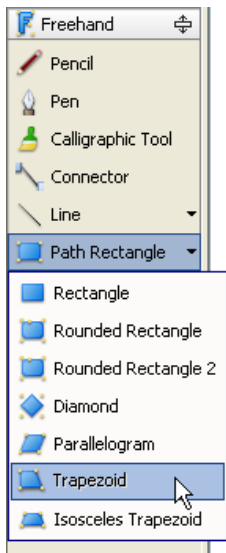


Figure 3-73 Trapezoid button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

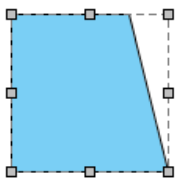


Figure 3-74 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the slope.

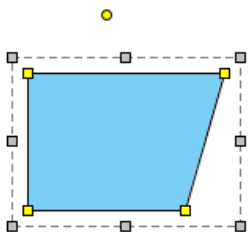


Figure 3-75 Other trapezoid outline

Drawing Isosceles Trapezoid

1. Click Isosceles Trapezoid button from diagram toolbar.

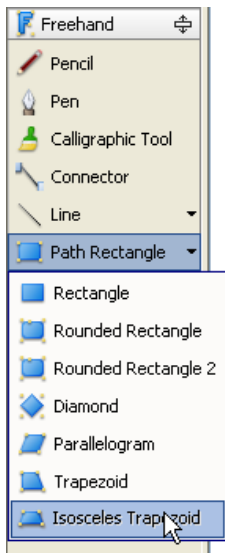


Figure 3-76 Isosceles Trapezoid button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

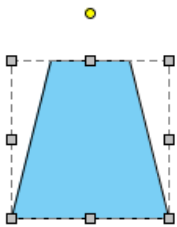


Figure 3-77 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the slope.

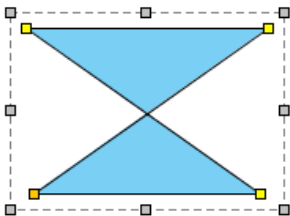


Figure 3-78 Other isosceles trapezoid outline

Drawing Ellipse

1. Click Ellipse button from diagram toolbar.

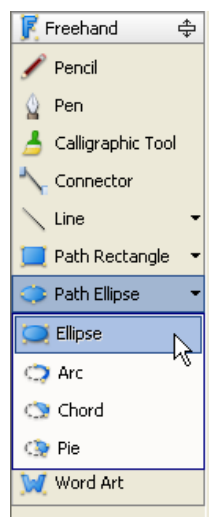


Figure 3-79 Ellipse button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

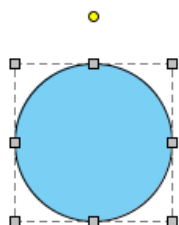


Figure 3-80 Freehand shape created

Drawing Path Ellipse

1. Click Path Ellipse button from diagram toolbar.

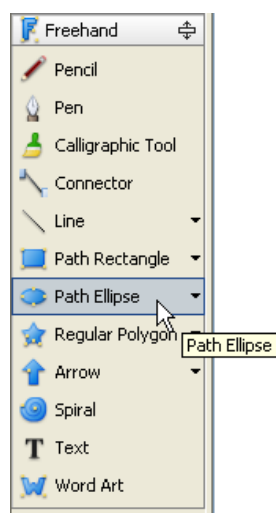


Figure 3-81 Path Ellipse button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

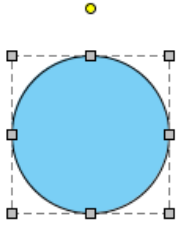


Figure 3-82 Freehand shape created

What's different between Ellipse and Path Ellipse?

Path Ellipse build by path, you can freely modify after created.
Ellipse always keep shape as oval.

Drawing Arc

1. Click Arc button from diagram toolbar.

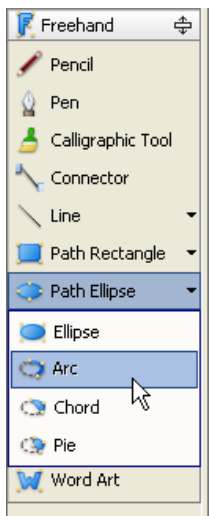


Figure 3-83 Arc button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

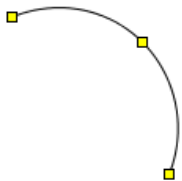


Figure 3-84 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the length.

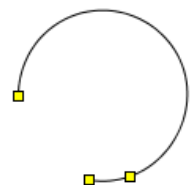


Figure 3-85 Other arc outline

Drawing Chord

1. Click Chord button from diagram toolbar.

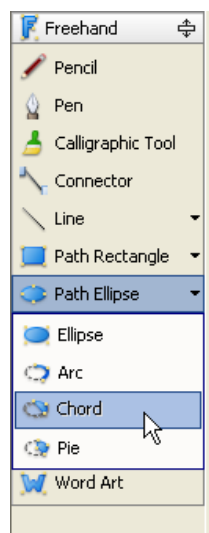


Figure 3-86 Chord button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

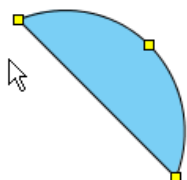


Figure 3-87 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the length.

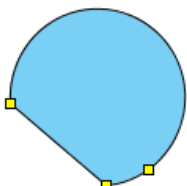


Figure 3-88 Other Chord outline

Drawing Pie

1. Click Pie button from diagram toolbar

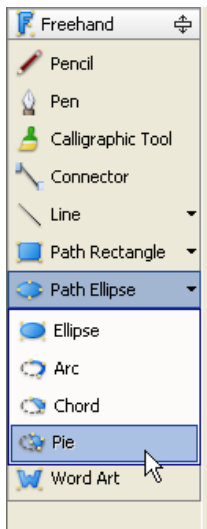


Figure 3-89 Pie button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created

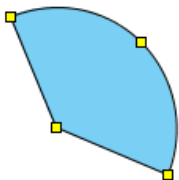


Figure 3-90 freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the length.

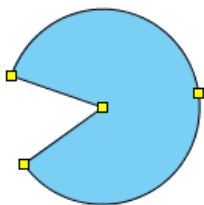


Figure 3-91 Other pie outline

Drawing Hexagon

1. Click Hexagon button from diagram toolbar.

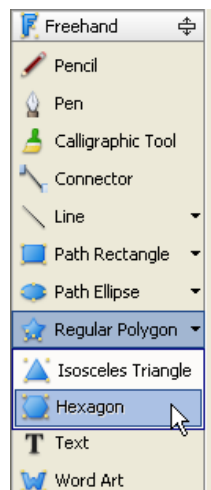


Figure 3-92 Hexagon button on diagram toolbar

2. Press empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

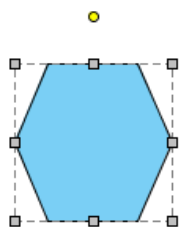


Figure 3-93 Freehand shape created

Drawing Regular Polygon

1. Click Hexagon button from diagram toolbar.

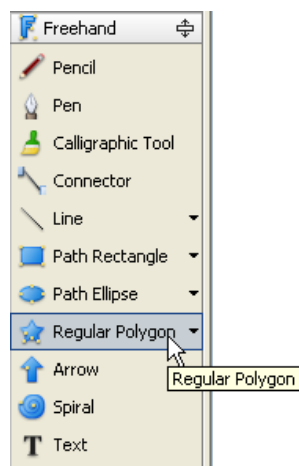


Figure 3-94 Regular Polygon button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

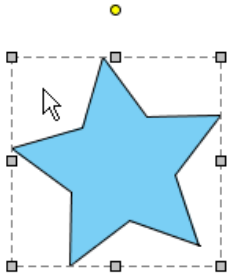


Figure 3-95 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the outline.

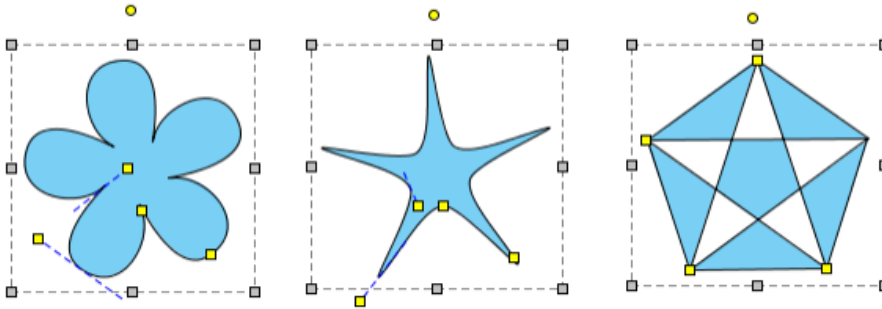


Figure 3-96 Other Regular Polygon outline

Drawing Isosceles Traingle

1. Click Isosceles Traingle button from diagram toolbar.

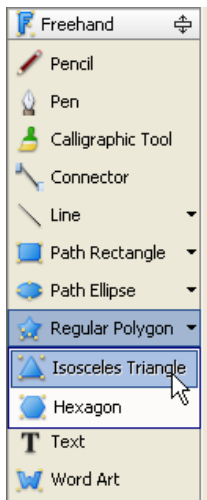


Figure 3-97 Isosceles Triangle button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

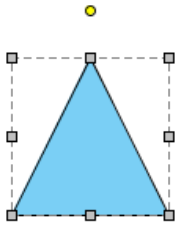


Figure 3-98 Freehand shape created

Drawing Single Head Arrow

1. Click Arrow button from diagram toolbar.

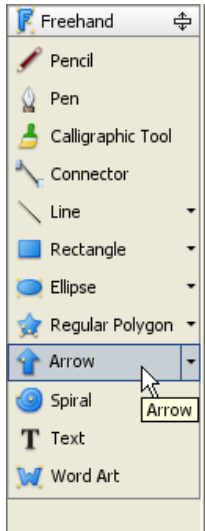


Figure 3-99 Arrow button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

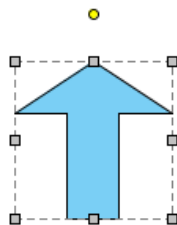


Figure 3-100 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the outline.

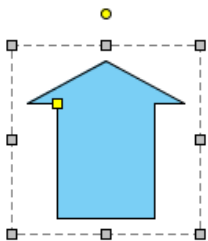


Figure 3-101 Other Arrow Outline

Drawing Two Head Arrow

1. Click Two Head Arrow button from diagram toolbar.

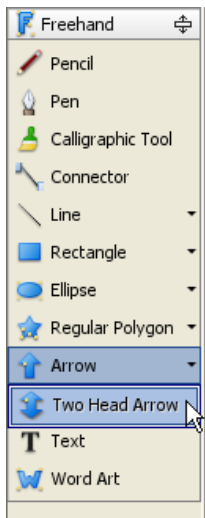


Figure 3-102 Two Head Arrow button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

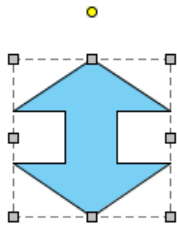


Figure 3-103 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the outline.

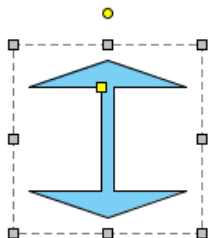


Figure 3-104 Other two head arrow outline

Drawing Spiral

1. Click Spiral button from diagram toolbar.

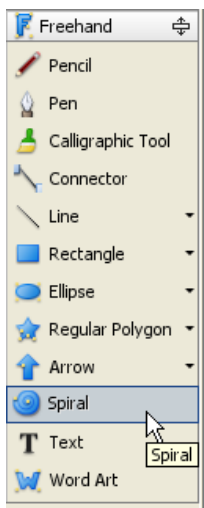


Figure 3-105 Spiral button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, new freehand shape is created.

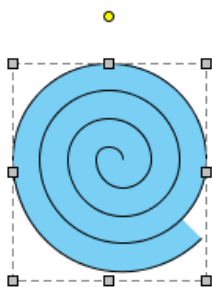


Figure 3-106 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the outline.

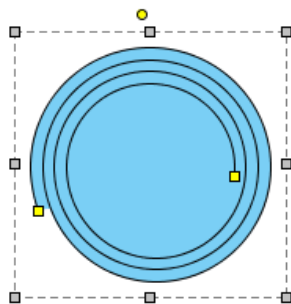


Figure 3-107 Other Spiral outline

Inserting Text

1. Click Text button from diagram toolbar.

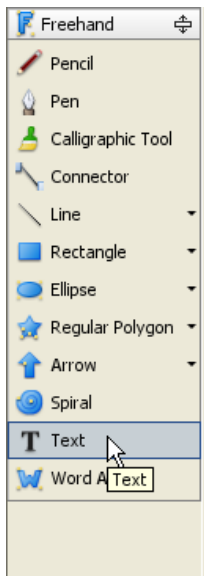
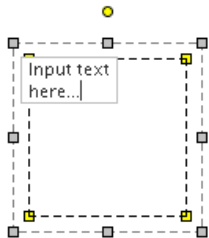


Figure 3-108 Text button on diagram toolbar

2. Click empty space on diagram pane, input text on textfield, press enter to line break.



*Figure 3-109
Inputting text*

3. Press ctrl enter to confirm.

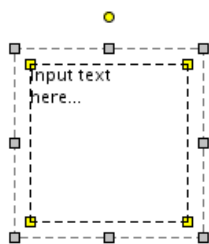


Figure 3-110 Freehand shape created

Inserting Word Art

1. Click Text button from diagram toolbar.

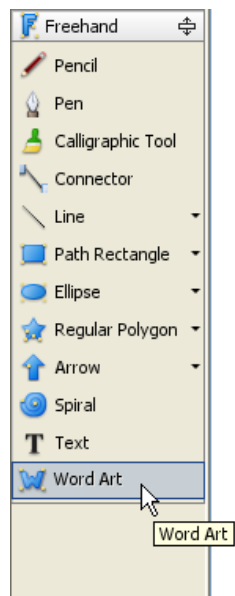


Figure 3-111 Word Art button on diagram toolbar

2. Press empty space on diagram pane, input text on textfield, press enter to line break.

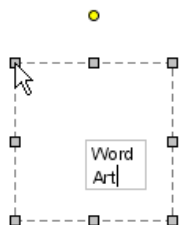


Figure 3-112 Inputting text

3. Press ctrl enter to confirm.



Figure 3-113 Freehand shape created

Activate fine editing selector can modify the outline.

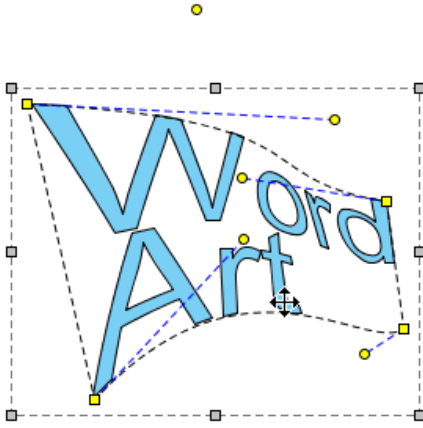


Figure 3-114
Editing Word Art

Here is the result.



Figure 3-115
Word Art example

Using Sweeper and Magnet to organize diagram

If you have a compact diagram, and wanna to move a set of shapes for increasing/decreasing the distance of 2 set of shapes. You may use Sweeper and Magnet.

Make more space to do modeling with Swapper

Swapper is used to make a set of shapes moving following mouse drag. If mouse starts dragging to right, the shapes on right of mouse will be moved to right. If mouse starts dragging down, the shapes on bottom of mouse will be moved down, vice versa. Swapper seems push the shapes.

1.To use swapper, select **Sweeper** on platelet, and dragging on diagram.

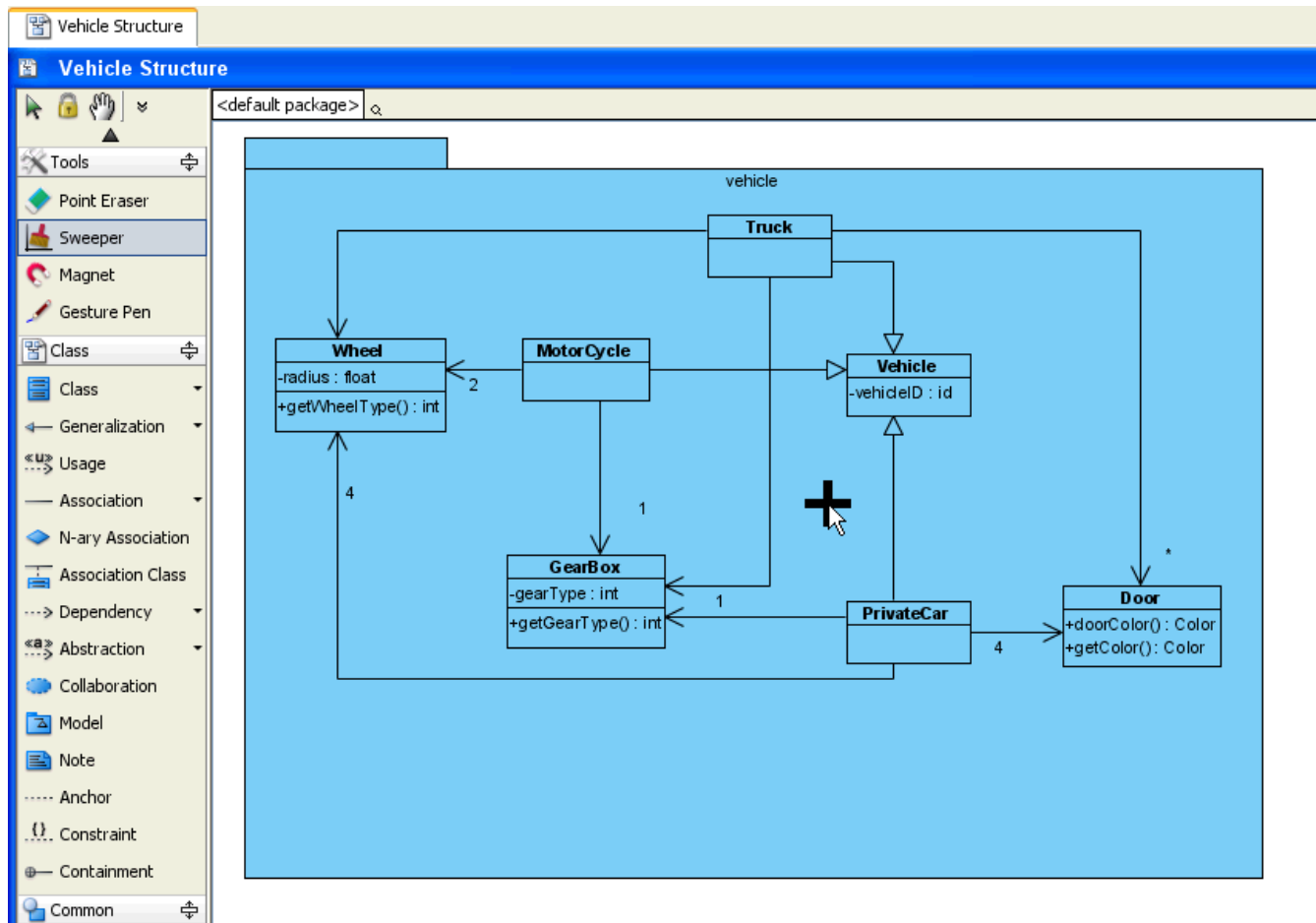


Figure 4-1 Dragging down on diagram

2.The shapes on the bottom are moved down.

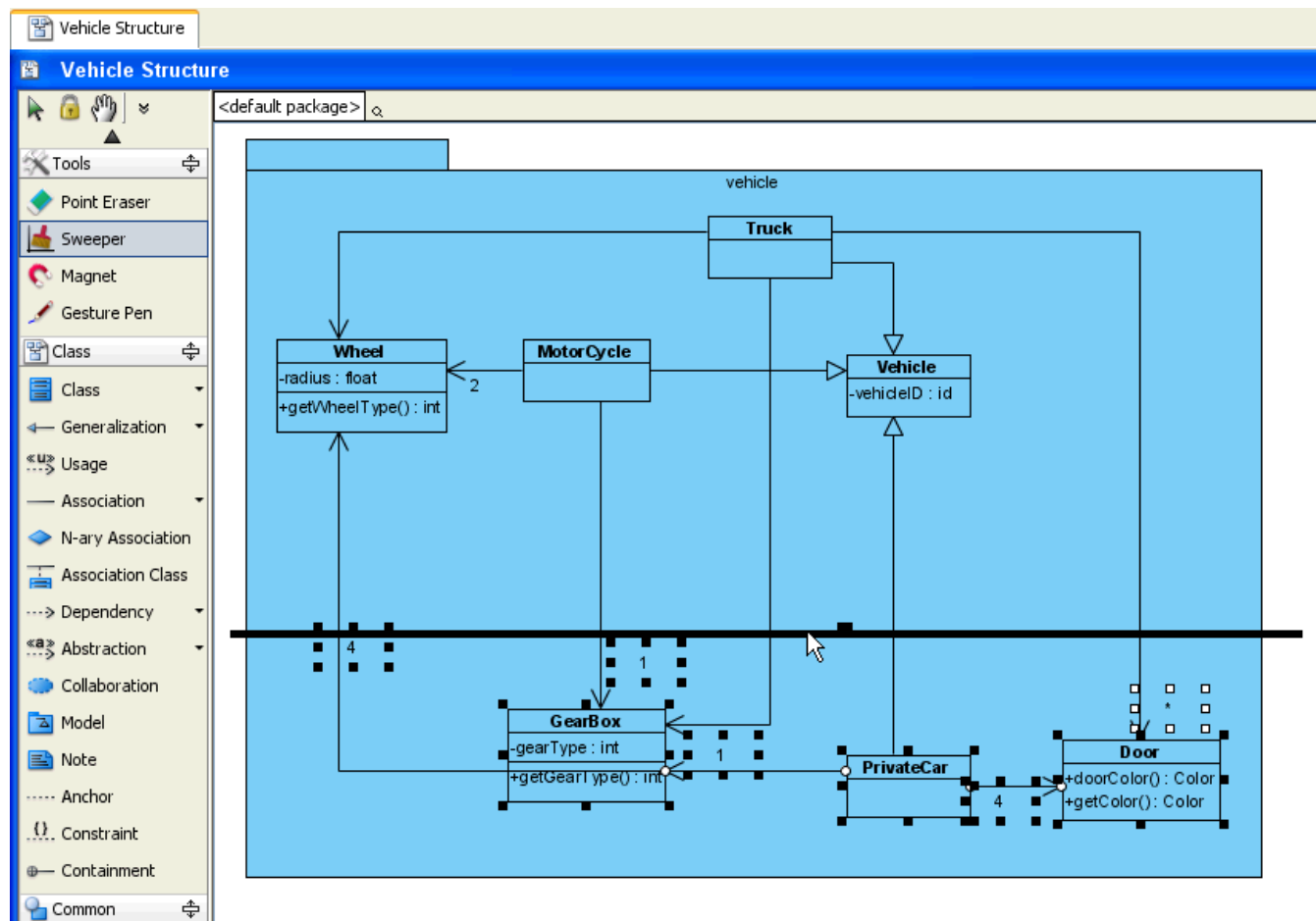


Figure 4-2 Shapes are pushed down

Compact Diagram with Magnet

Magnet is used to make a set of shapes moving following mouse drag. If mouse starts dragging to right, the shapes on left of mouse will be moved to right. If mouse starts dragging down, the shapes on top of mouse will be moved down, vice versa. Magnet seems pull the shapes.

1.To use magnet, select **Magnet** on platelet, and dragging on diagram.

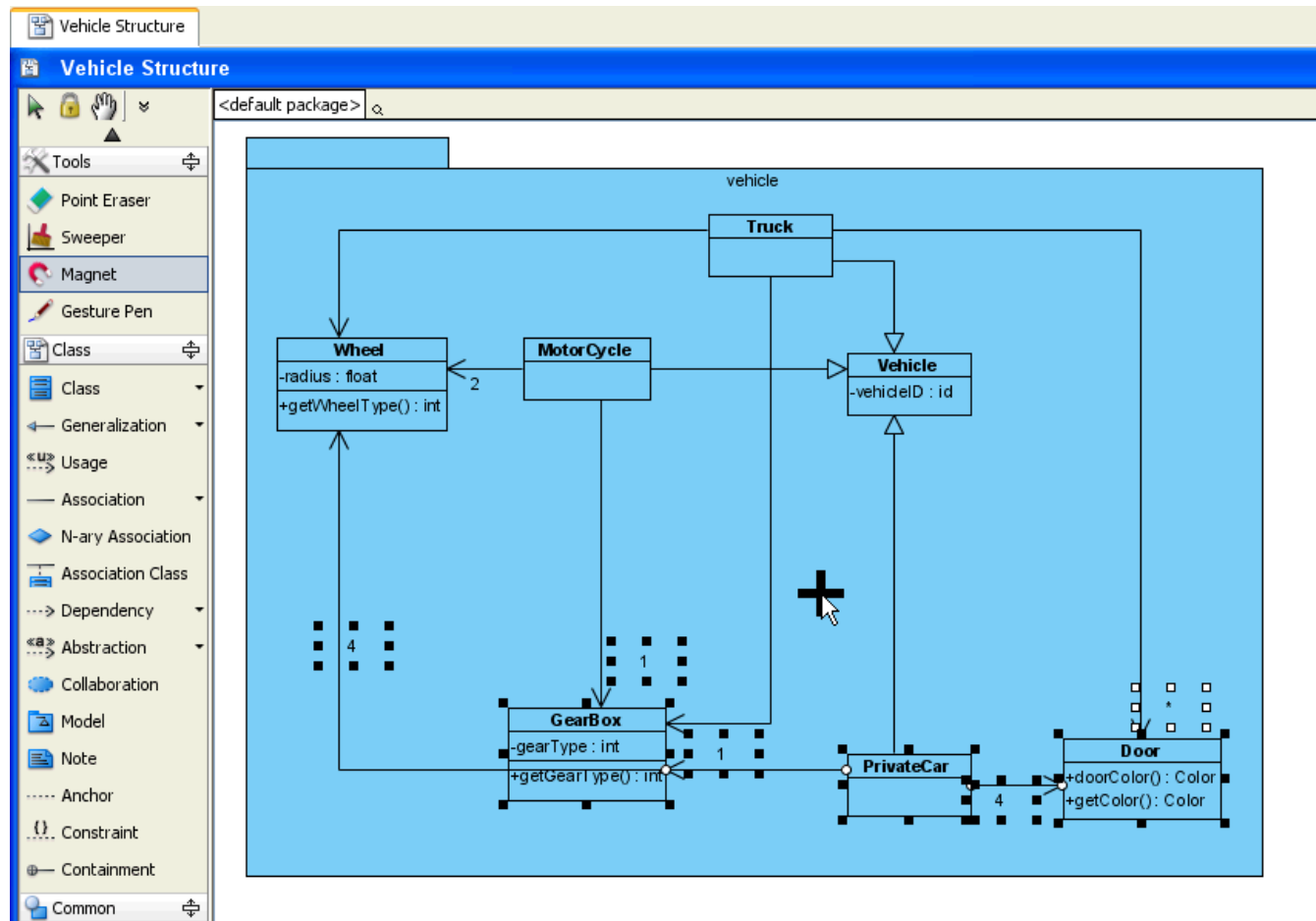


Figure 4-3 Dragging up on diagram

2.The shapes on bottom are moved up.

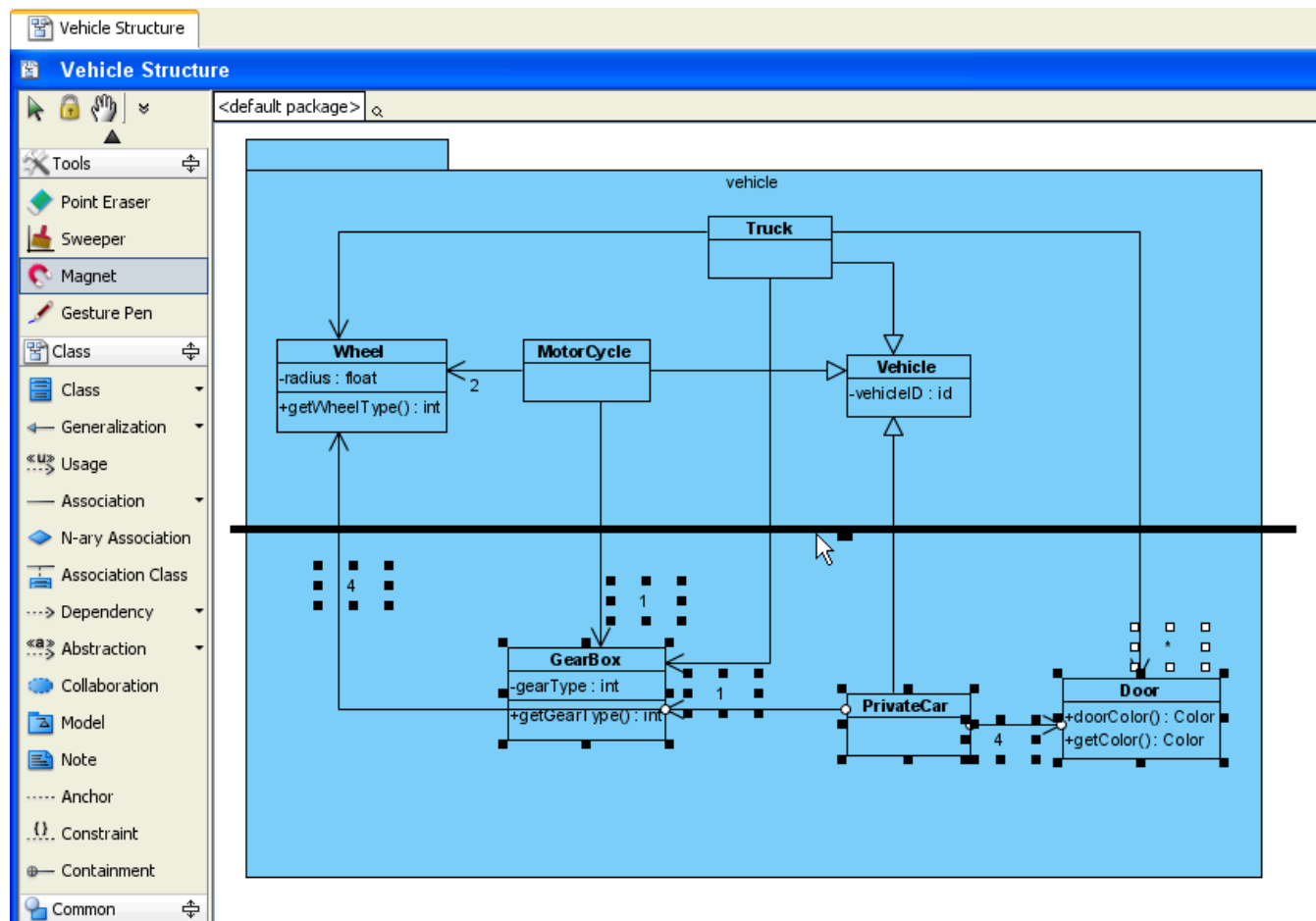


Figure 4-4 Shapes are pulled up

Drawing Diagram with Mouse Gestures

Mouse gestures allow you to execute common commands and create UML models within the diagrams.

Drawing Class with Mouse Gesture

You can create models on diagram by mouse gesture.

1.To create class on diagram, use Mouse Gesture to draw a clockwise rectangle.



Figure 4-5 Drawing clockwise rectangle

2.The class is created after mouse released. The action name **Create Class** will be shown on right-top of diagram.

Create Class

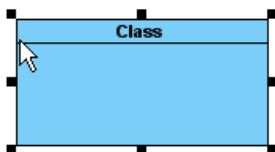


Figure 4-6 Class Created

3.You also can create attribute and operation on the class. To create attribute, draw a line from right to left on the class, an attribute is created.

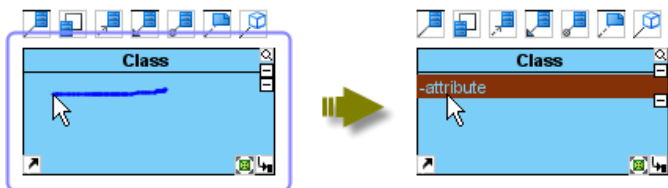


Figure 4-7 Attribute is created

4.If drawing the line outside the class, an attribute with <<property>> stereotype will be created.



Figure 4-8 <<Property>> is created

5.To create operation, draw a line from left to right on the class, an operation with protected visibility is created.

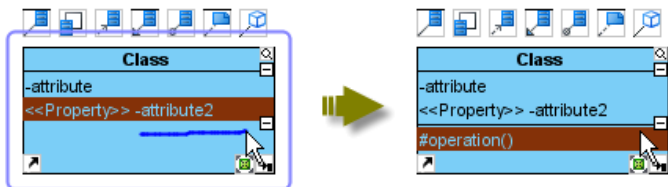


Figure 4-9 Protected operation is created

6.If drawing the line outside the class, a public operation will be created.

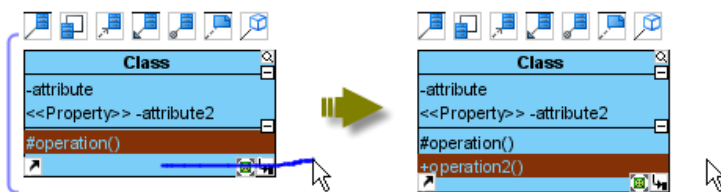


Figure 4-10 Public operation is created

Connecting Classes with Mouse Gesture

You can connect models on diagram by mouse gesture.

1.To do so, drawing from a model to another model.

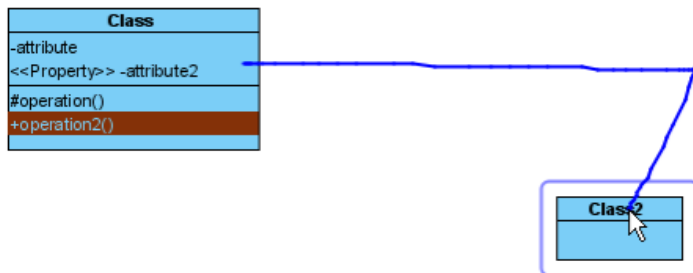


Figure 4-11 Drawing from a model to another model

2.After mouse released, a association is created between the classes.

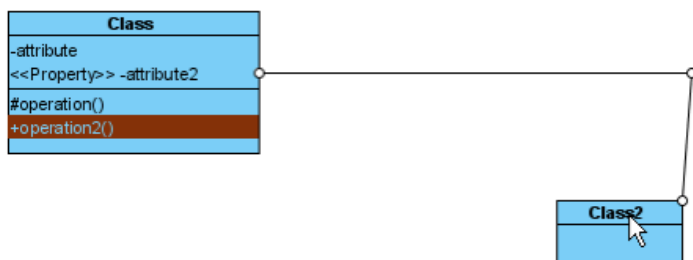


Figure 4-12 Association created

3.You can also create a new shape with connector. To do so, drawing from a model to empty area of the diagram.

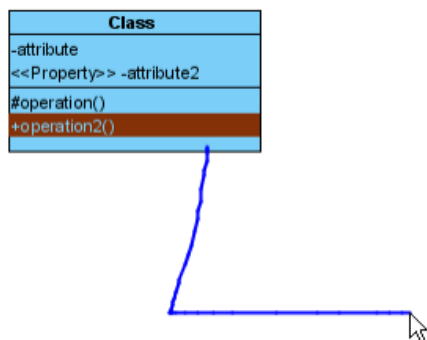


Figure 4-13 Drawing to empty area

4.After mouse released, a popup menu is shown for selecting what kind of connector and model you wanna to create. For example, create a generalization with a class.

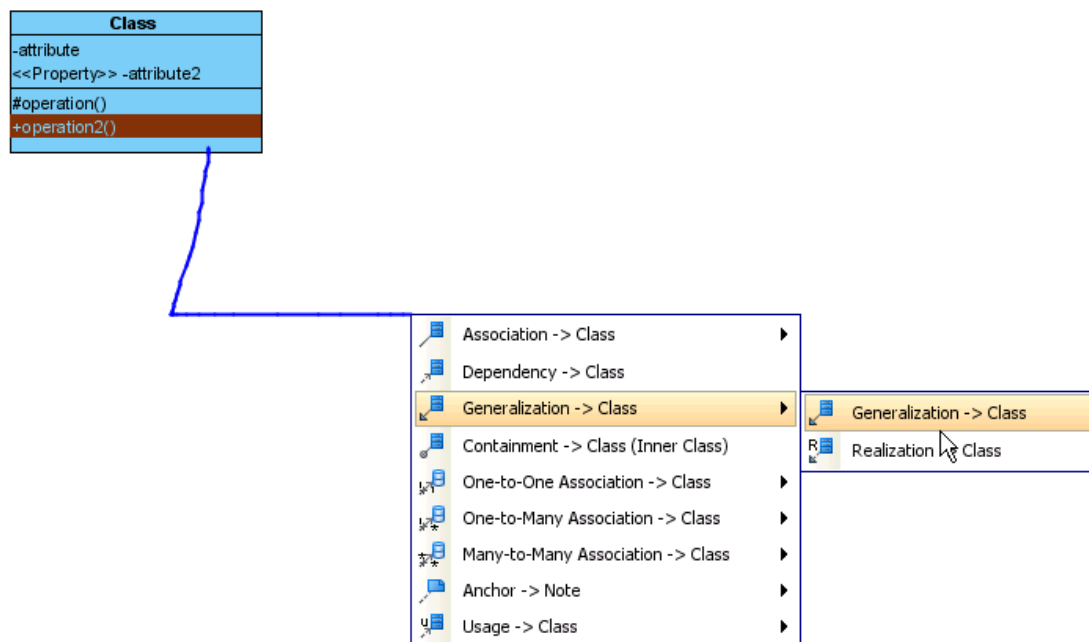


Figure 4-14 Create generalization with class

5.The class with generalization is created.

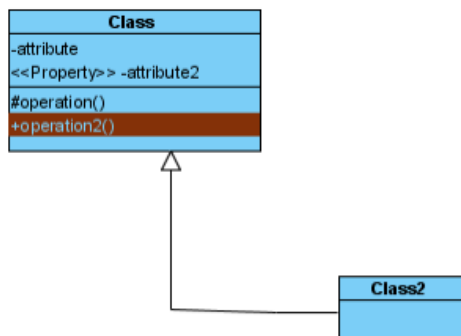
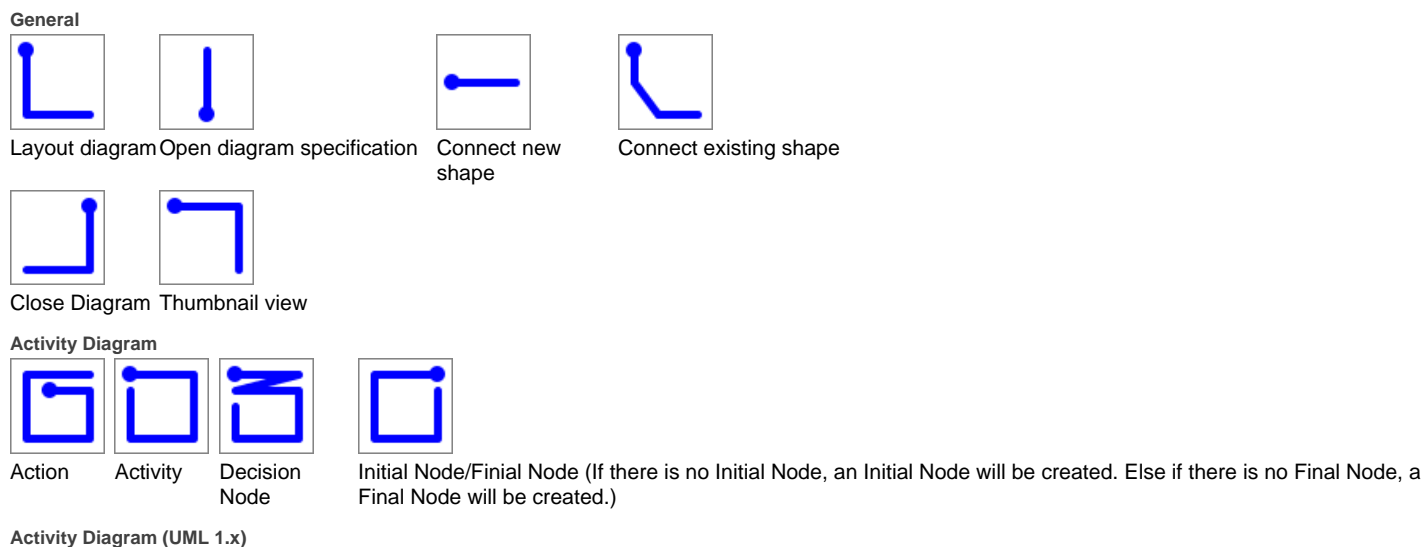


Figure 4-15 Class with generalization created

Showing All Supported Mouse Gestures





Action State



Sub-Activity



Swizzle Synchronizer



Vertical Synchronization Bar

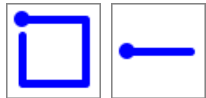


Initial State/Final State (If there is no Initial State, an Initial State will be created. Else if there is no Final State, a Final State will be created.)

Business Process Diagram



Sub-Process



Pool/Task



Horizontal Lane



Vertical Lane

Class Diagram



Sync. to ERD



Package attribute (Add an attribute to class. If mouse released outside the class, getter and setter property will be set to true.)



Add operation (Add an operation to class. If mouse released inside the class, visibility will be protected, otherwise it will be public)

Communication Diagram



Sync. To Sequence Diagram



Lifeline



Actor



Package

Component Diagram



ComponentInstance Specification



Package

Composite Structure Diagram



Class



Interface



Collaboration



Collaboration Use

Data Flow Diagram



Process



External Entity



Data Store

Deployment Diagram



Node



Component



Instance Specification



Package

EJB Diagram



Entity Bean



Message-Driven Bean



Session Bean



Package

Entity Relationship Diagram



Sync. to Class Diagram



Entity



Add column

Interaction Overview Diagram



Interaction



Decision Node



Initial Node/Final Node (If there is no Initial Node, an Initial Node will be created. Else if there is no Final Node, a Final Node will be created.)

Mind Mapping Diagram



Node

Object Diagram



Instance Specification



Class



Package

ORM Diagram



Sync. Classes -> Entities



Sync. Entities -> Classes



Class



Entity



Package

Overview Diagram



Diagram Overview

Package Diagram



Package

Sequence Diagram



Sync. to Communication Diagram



Lifetime



Actor



Alt



Loop

State Machine Diagram



State



Submachine
State



Initial Node/Final Node (If there is no Initial State, an Initial State will be created. Else if there is no Final State, a Final State will be created.)

State Machine Diagram (UML 1.x)



State



Concurrent State



Horizontal
Synchronization
Bar



Vertical Synchronization Bar



Initial State/Final State (If there is no Initial State, an Initial State will be created. Else if there is no Final State, a Final State will be created.)

Timing Diagram



Frame

Use Case Diagram



Use Case



Actor



Package

Easily locate Diagram Element with "Jump To"

In order to let you locate the desired shape/model easier and faster, the jump to shape/model facility is introduced. You can select either jump to a shape in the active diagram, or jump to any shape/model in the current project, or jump to diagram in current project.

Jump to Element within Active Diagram

If there is active diagram opened, you can jump to the shape in the active diagram.

1. You can select **Edit > Jump to Element in Active Diagram...** in main menu or pressing **Ctrl+J** to show **Jump to** dialog.

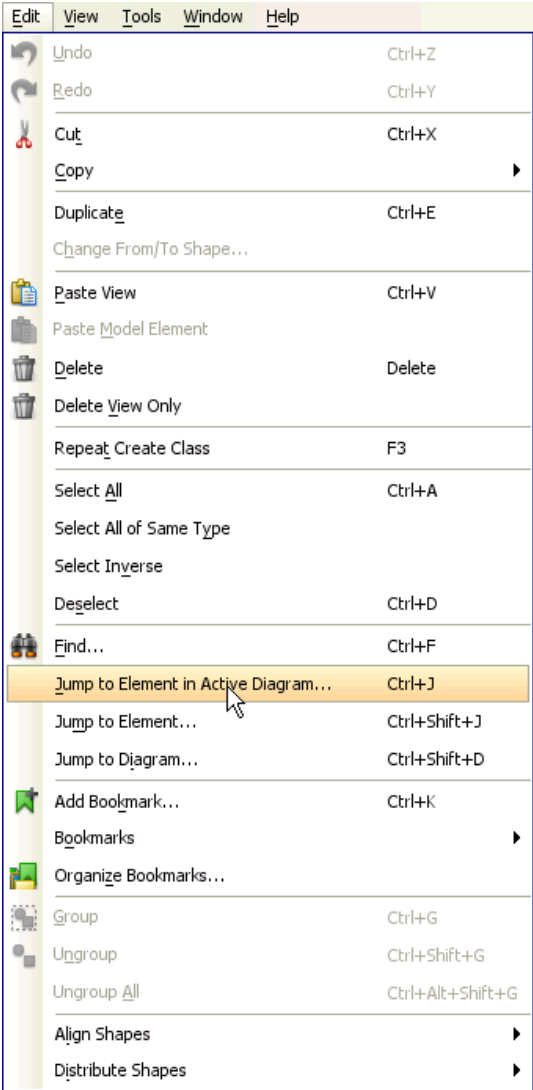


Figure 4-16 Select Jump to Element in Active Diagram in main menu

2. **Jump to** dialog is shown.

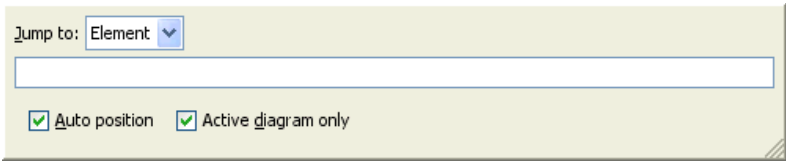


Figure 4-17 Jump to dialog is shown

3.Entering *Motor* on the text field, it will show a list of model which name starts with *Motor*.

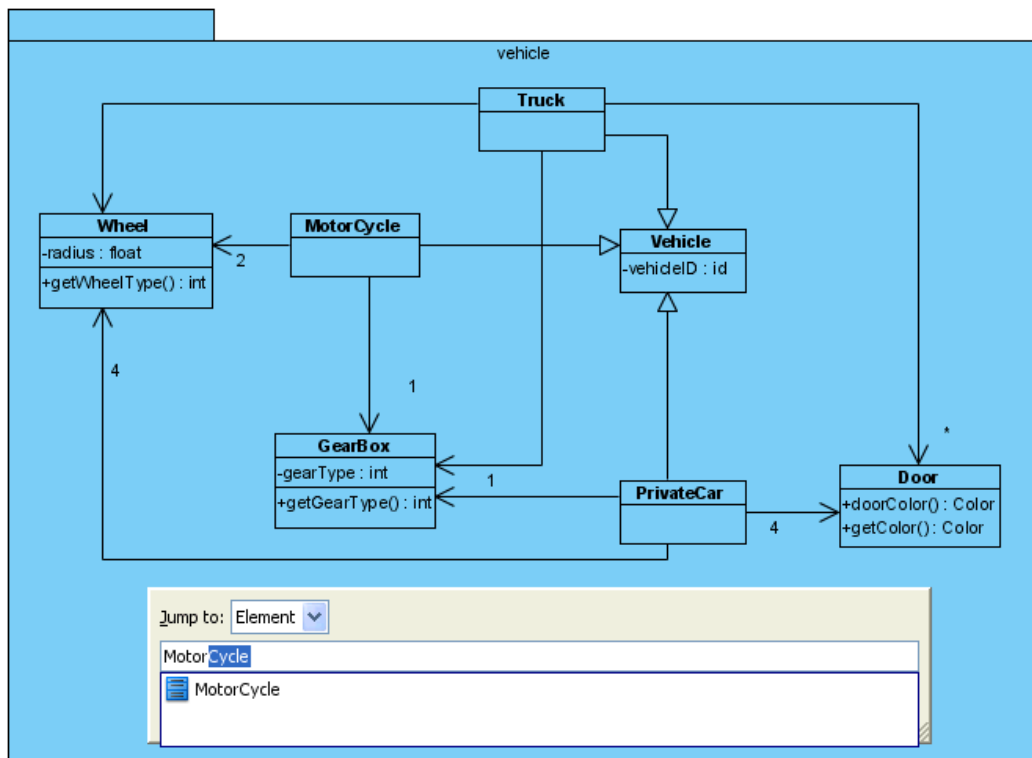


Figure 4-18 A list of possible models are shown

4.Pressing **Down** key to select the *MotorCycle*, the *MotorCycle* will be spot-lighted on the active diagram.

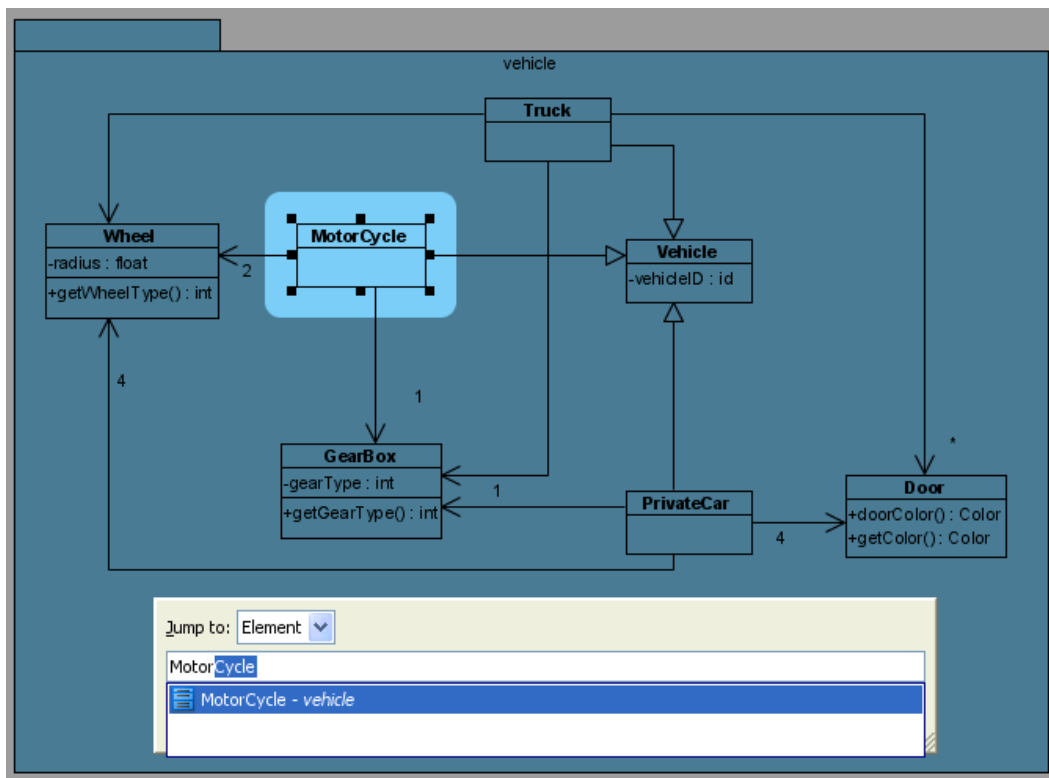


Figure 4-19 Model is spot-lighted

5. Pressing **Enter** to confirm jump to the model, the jump to dialog will be invisible and the model is selected on diagram.

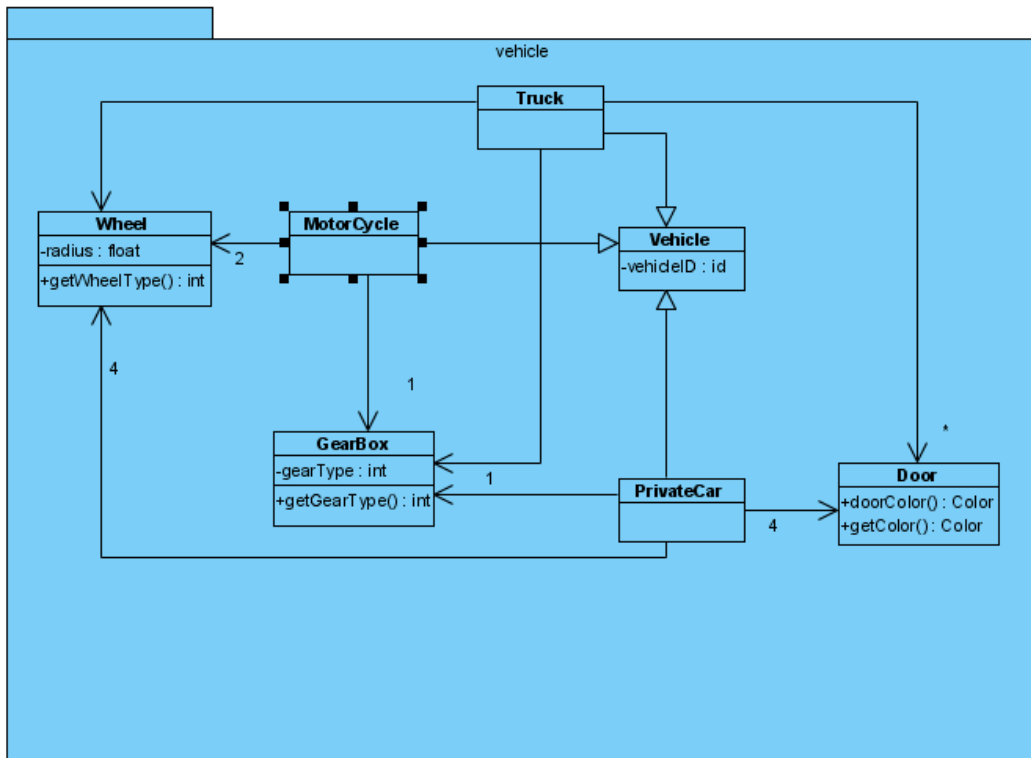


Figure 4-20 Model is selected after confirm jump to

6. You may typing * in the text field as any character. For example, typing *Box, any models' name ends with * will be shown.

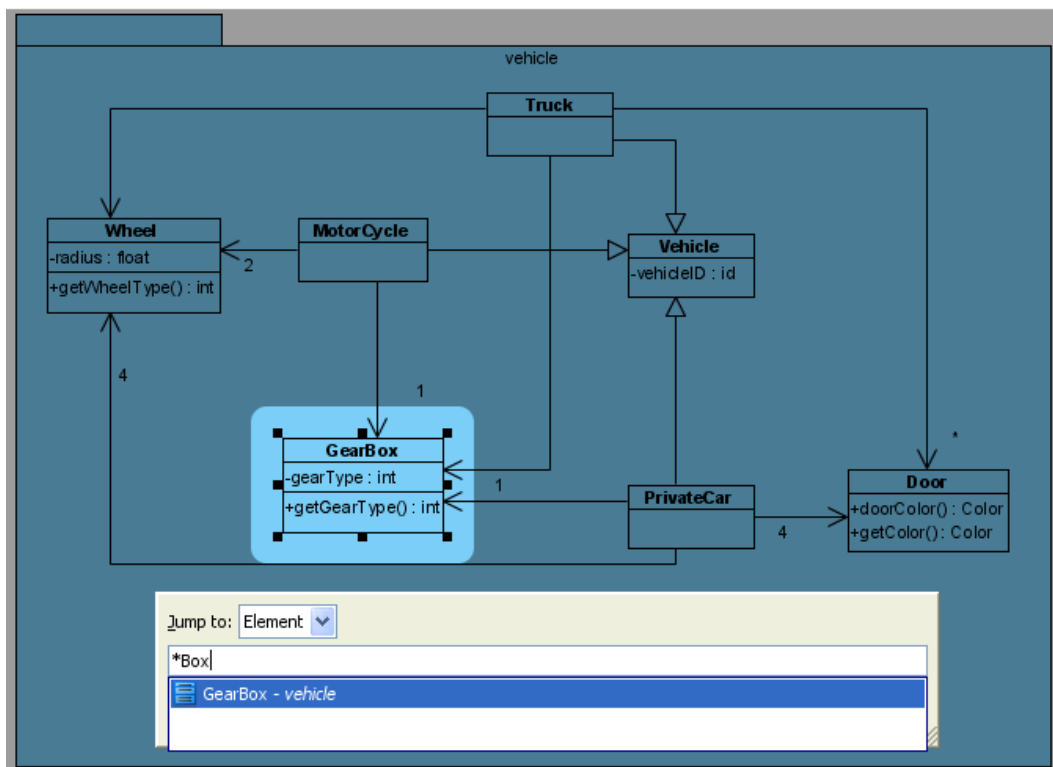
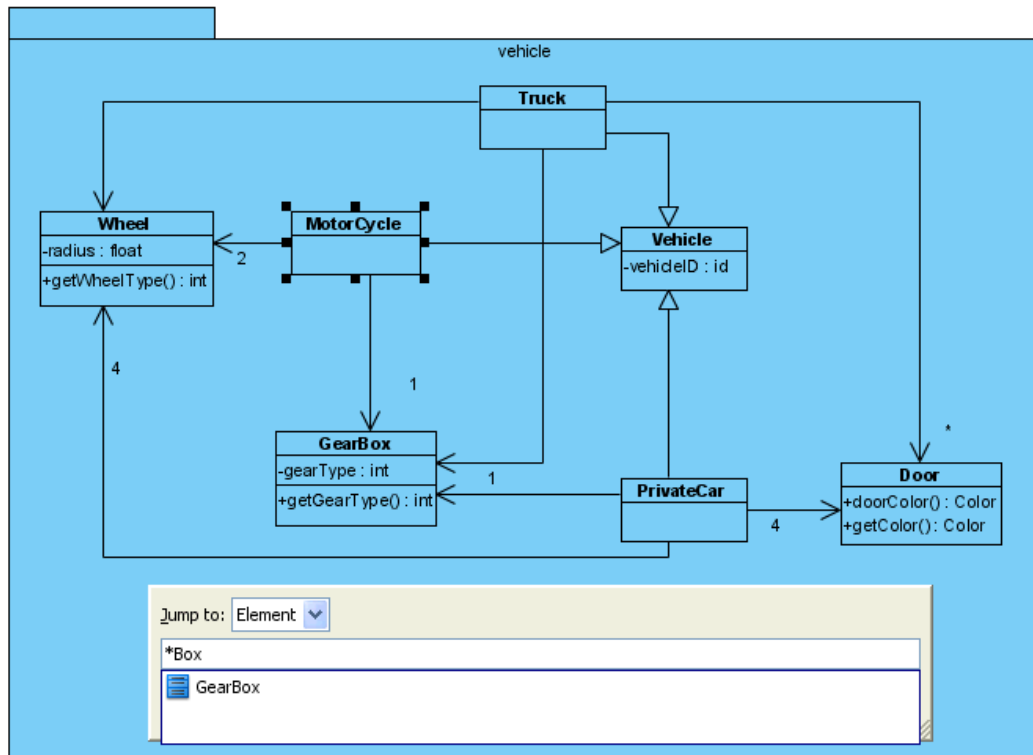


Figure 4-21 Entering name with *

Jump to Element within the project

Besides jump to element in active diagram, you can jump to any element within the project.

1.You may select **Edit > Jump to Element...** in main menu or pressing **Ctrl+Shift+J** to show **Jump to** dialog.

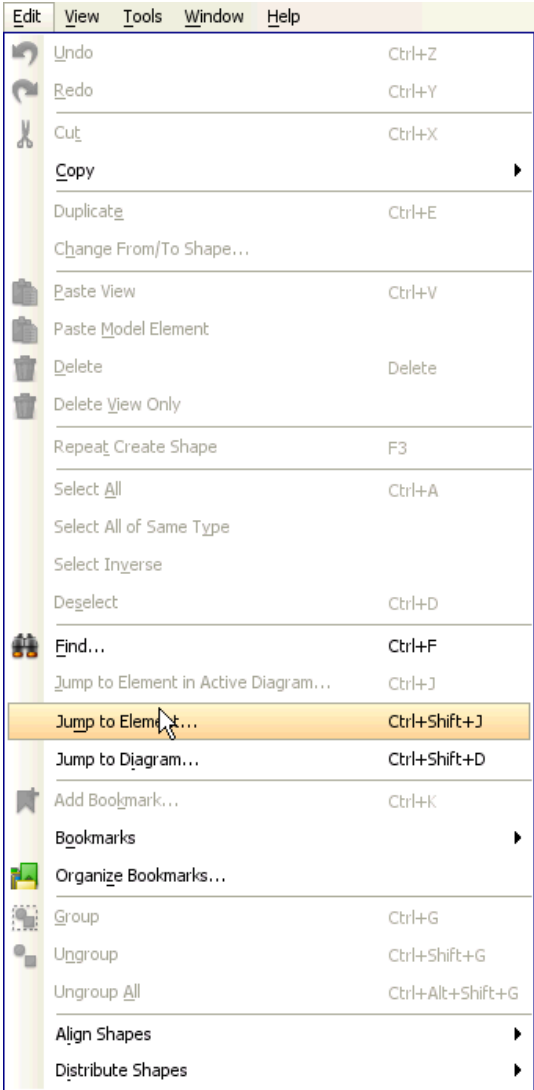


Figure 4-22 Select Jump to Element... in main menu

2. **Jump to** dialog is shown. The **Active diagram only** checkbox is unchecked means will search all elements with in project. The checkbox is disabled because no diagram is opened.

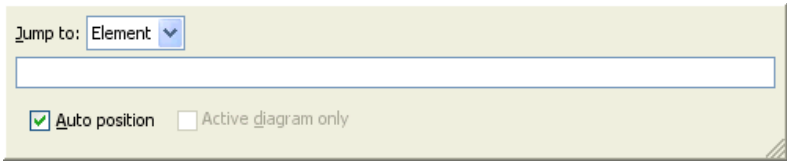


Figure 4-23 Jump to dialog will search all elements within project

3.Entering **Door** will show a list of elements names starts with **Door**.

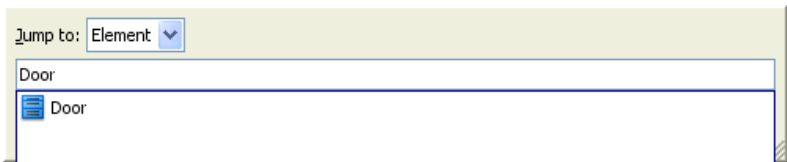


Figure 4-24 A list of possible models are shown

4.Pressing **Down** to select the model, the diagram name will be shown on on list.



Figure 4-25 Diagram name is shown

5.Pressing **Enter** to open the diagram and select the model on the diagram.

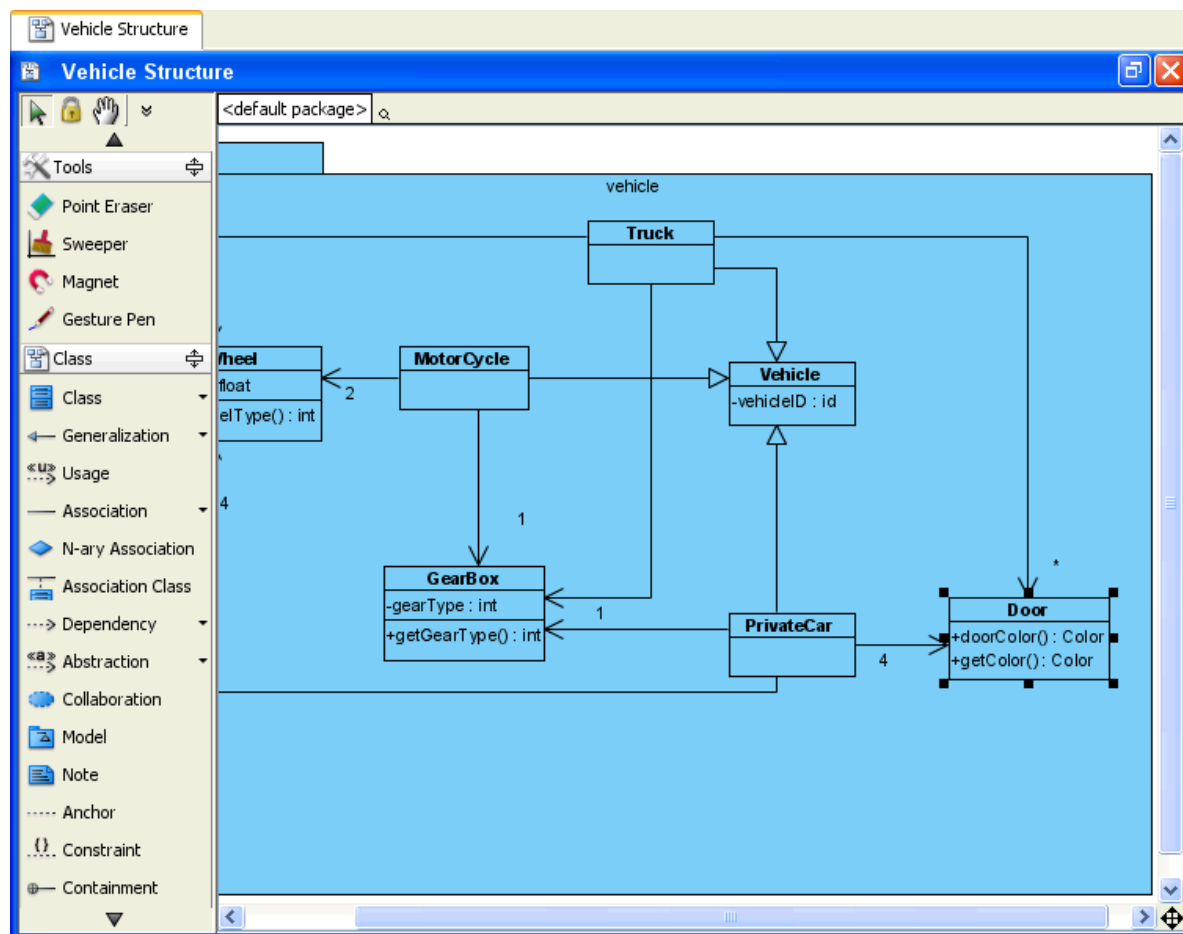


Figure 4-26 Diagram is opened with selecting the model

Jump to Diagram

You also can jump to diagram.

1.To do so, select **Edit > Jump to Diagram...** in main menu or pressing **Ctrl+Shift+D** to show **Jump to** dialog.

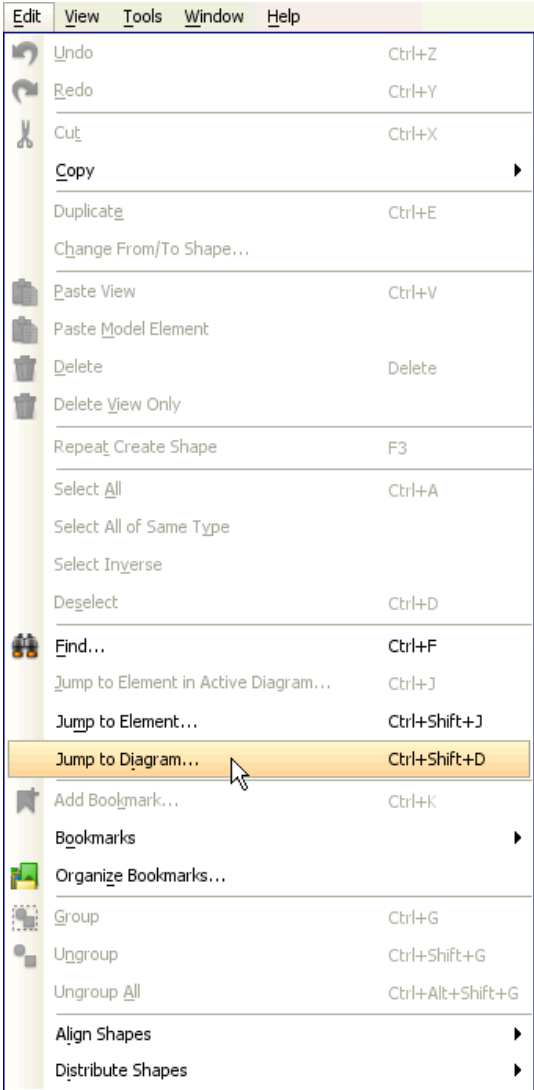


Figure 4-27 Select Jump to Diagram... in main menu

2. **Jump to** dialog is shown with selected **Diagram** in combo box. It means **Jump to** dialog will search all diagrams within the project.

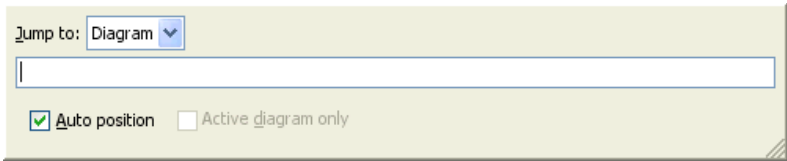


Figure 4-28 Jump to dialog will search all diagrams within the project

3.Entering **Vehicle** will show a list of diagrams names starts with **Vehicle**. Select the diagram and pressing **Enter** will open the diagram.

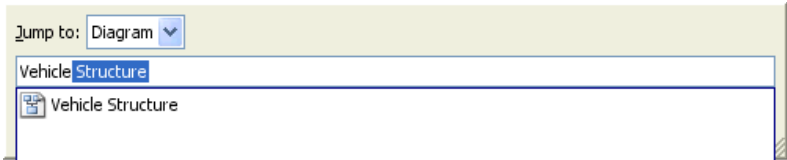


Figure 4-29 Select the diagram on list

Easy navigation to connected elements

1.If you have a compact diagram that the from/to models of connector can't be shown on screen. It is difficult to know the from/to models. VP-UML supports **Scroll to** function to scroll to from/to model of a connector. For example, you may want to know which model is the from model that is connected with *Wheel*.

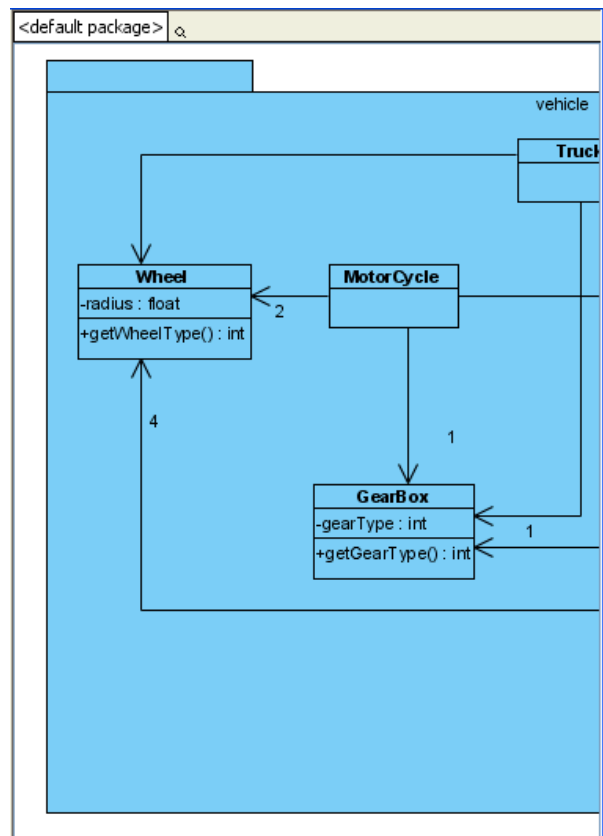


Figure 4-30 The from model is not shown on screen because the screen is not large enough

2.Right-click on the connector and select **Scroll to > Source (PrivateCar)** from popup menu. (The (*PrivateCar*) is the name of the from model.)

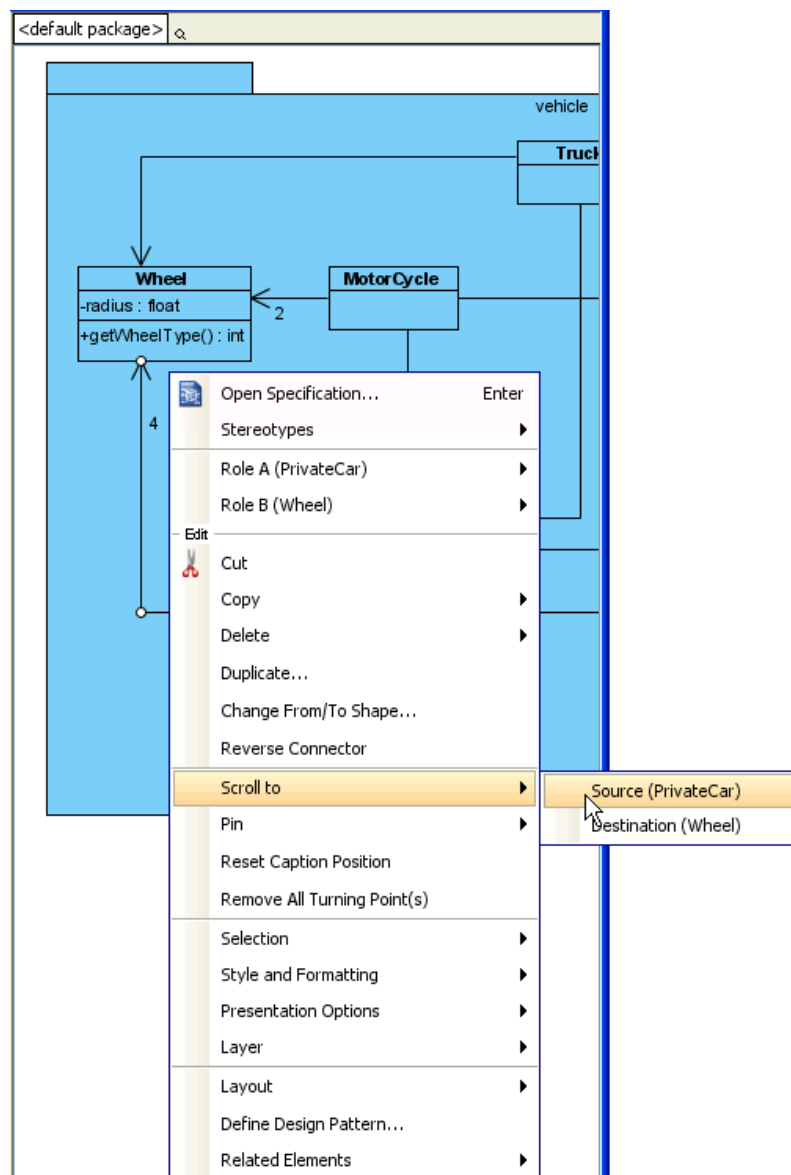


Figure 4-31 Scroll to from model

3.The from model is selected on diagram.

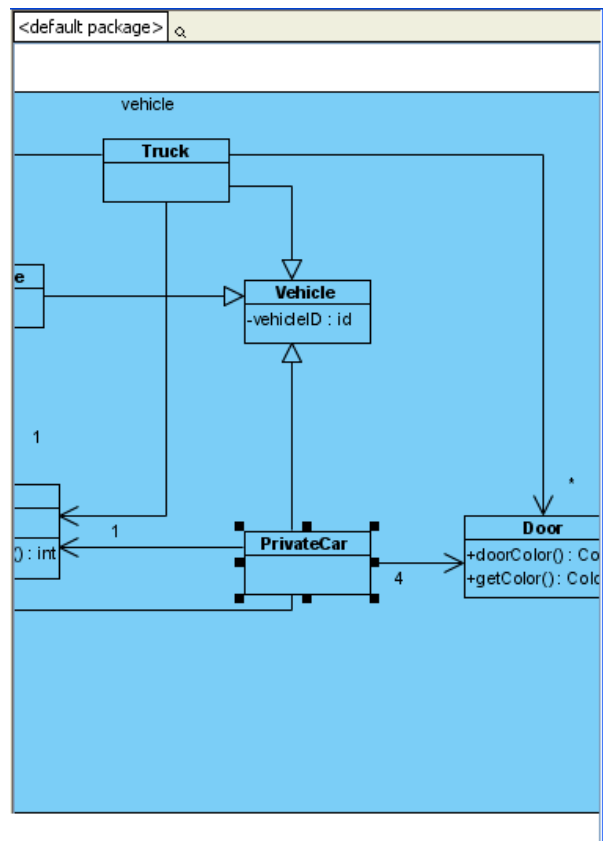


Figure 4-32 From model is selected

Grouping Diagram Elements

After you have applied alignment to a group of shapes, you may want to keep its configuration and not want them to get messed up. Grouping feature is designed for this usage. After shapes are grouped, you can treat the grouped shapes as a single shape.

Group Diagram Elements

1. Select more than one shape.

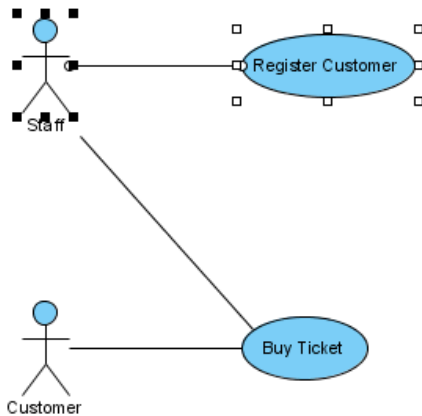


Figure 4-33 Select several shapes

2. You may select **Edit > Group** in main menu

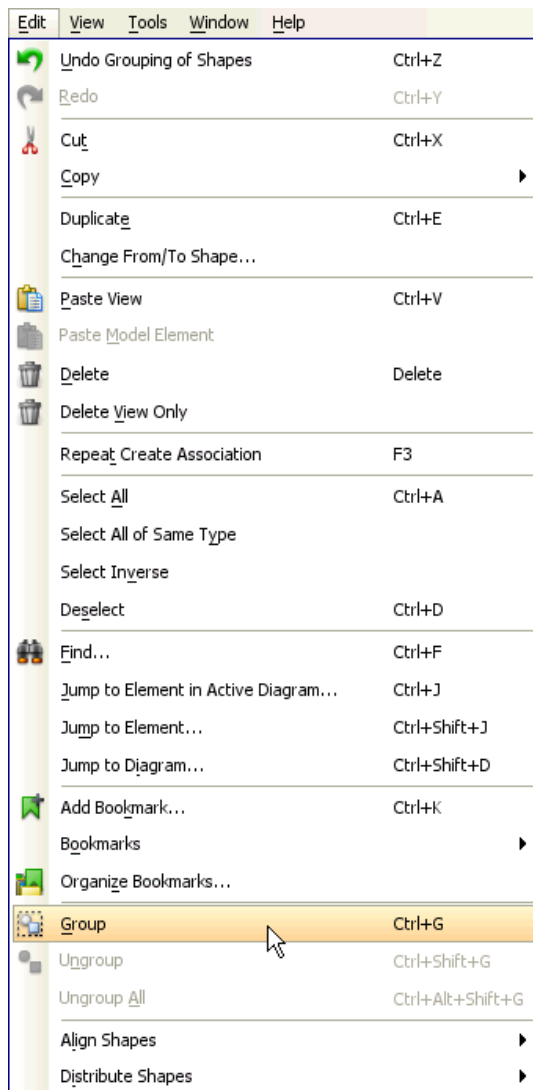


Figure 4-34 Group by main menu

3.Or using Group Resources to Group the selected shapes. After grouped, the Group Resources will be changed.

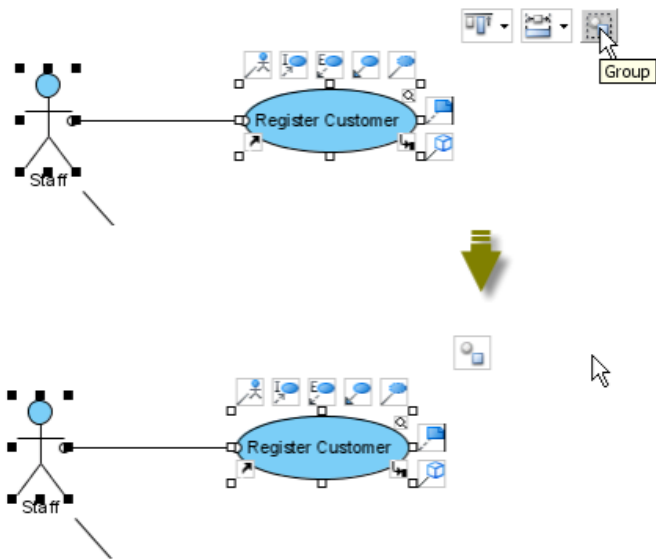


Figure 4-35 Group by group resources

4.After shapes are grouped, moving 1 shape, another shapes inside the group will be also moved.

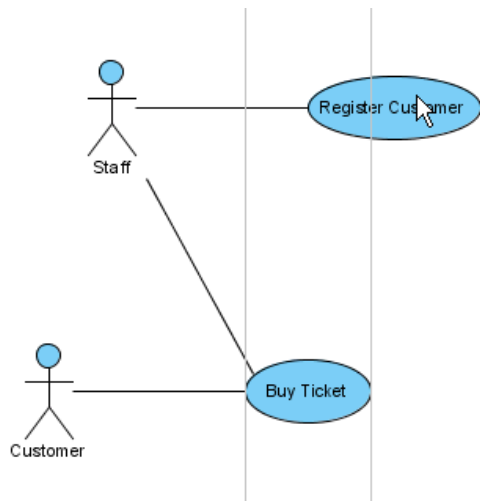


Figure 4-36 All shapes in group are moved together

Ungroup Diagram Elements

1.To ungroup the shapes, select the grouped shape, you may select **Edit > Ungroup** in main menu.

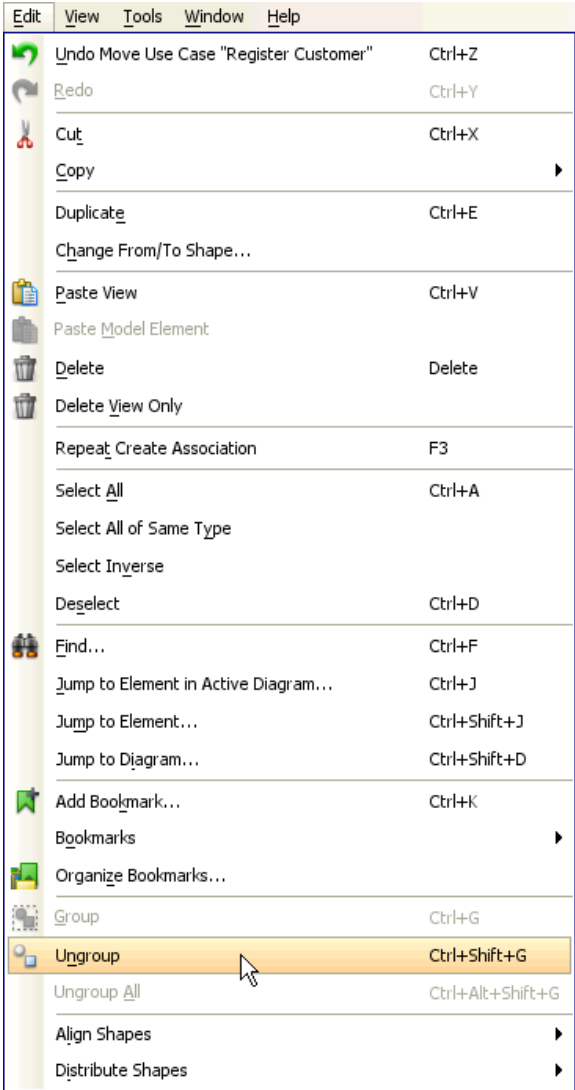


Figure 4-37 Ungroup in main menu

2.You may also use Group Resources to ungroup the shapes.

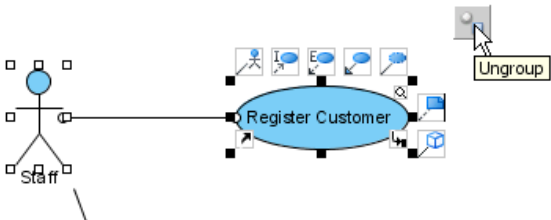


Figure 4-38 Ungroup by group resources

Show/hide Diagram Elements

If you have a compact diagram, you may want to hide/show some of the shapes on the diagram.

Hide Selected Diagram Element(s)

1.Right-click on the selected shape(s), select from popup menu

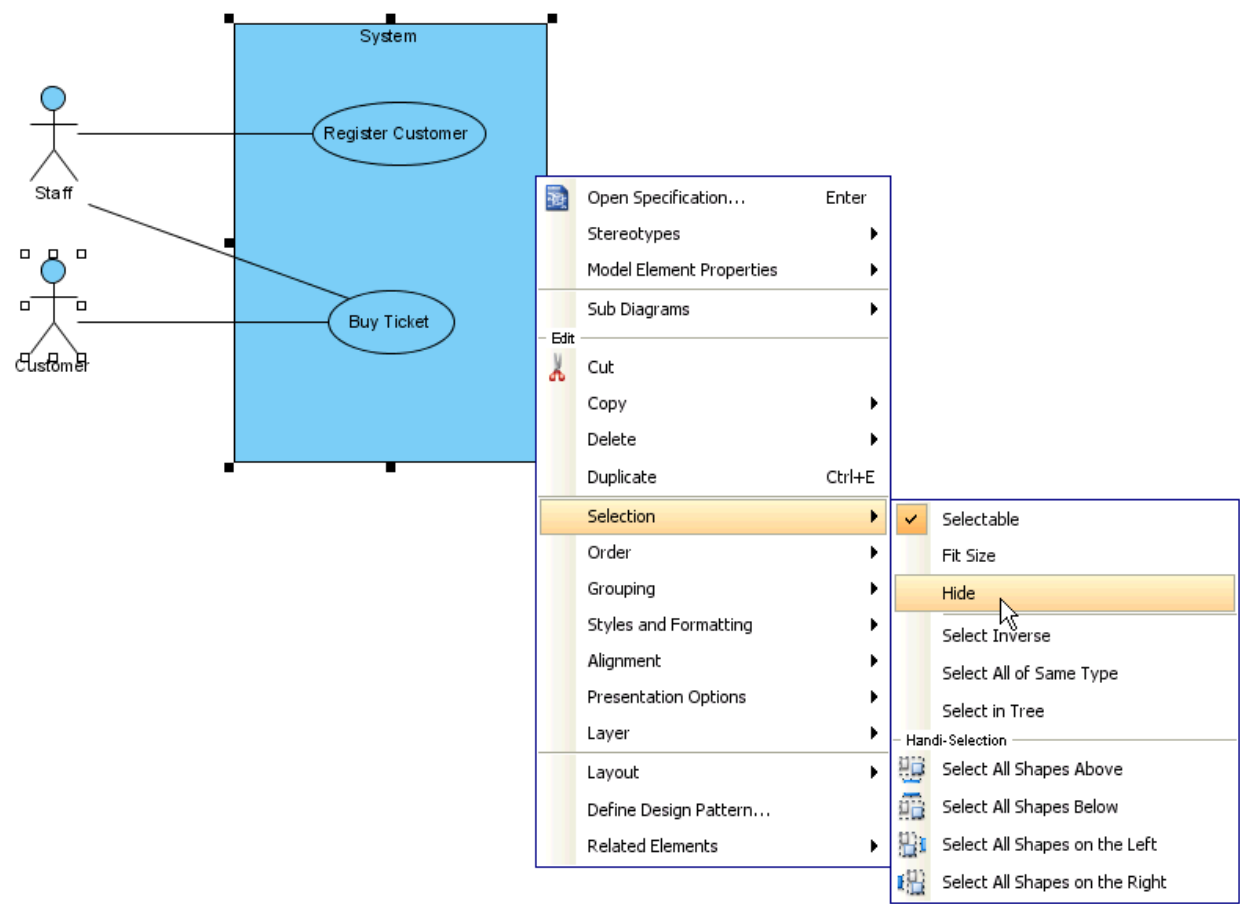


Figure 4-39 Hide selected shapes from popup menu

2.Besides the selected shapes are hide, some of the related shapes (e.g. children and relationship) will be hide too.

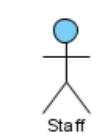


Figure 4-40 The selected shapes and their related shapes are hide

Show/Hide Diagram Elements by Shape Type

You can hide all the shapes with same type from the diagram. To do so, right-click on diagram, select **Diagram Content > Show/Hide > Hide by Shape Type** from popup menu. All the Actor on this diagram will be hide.

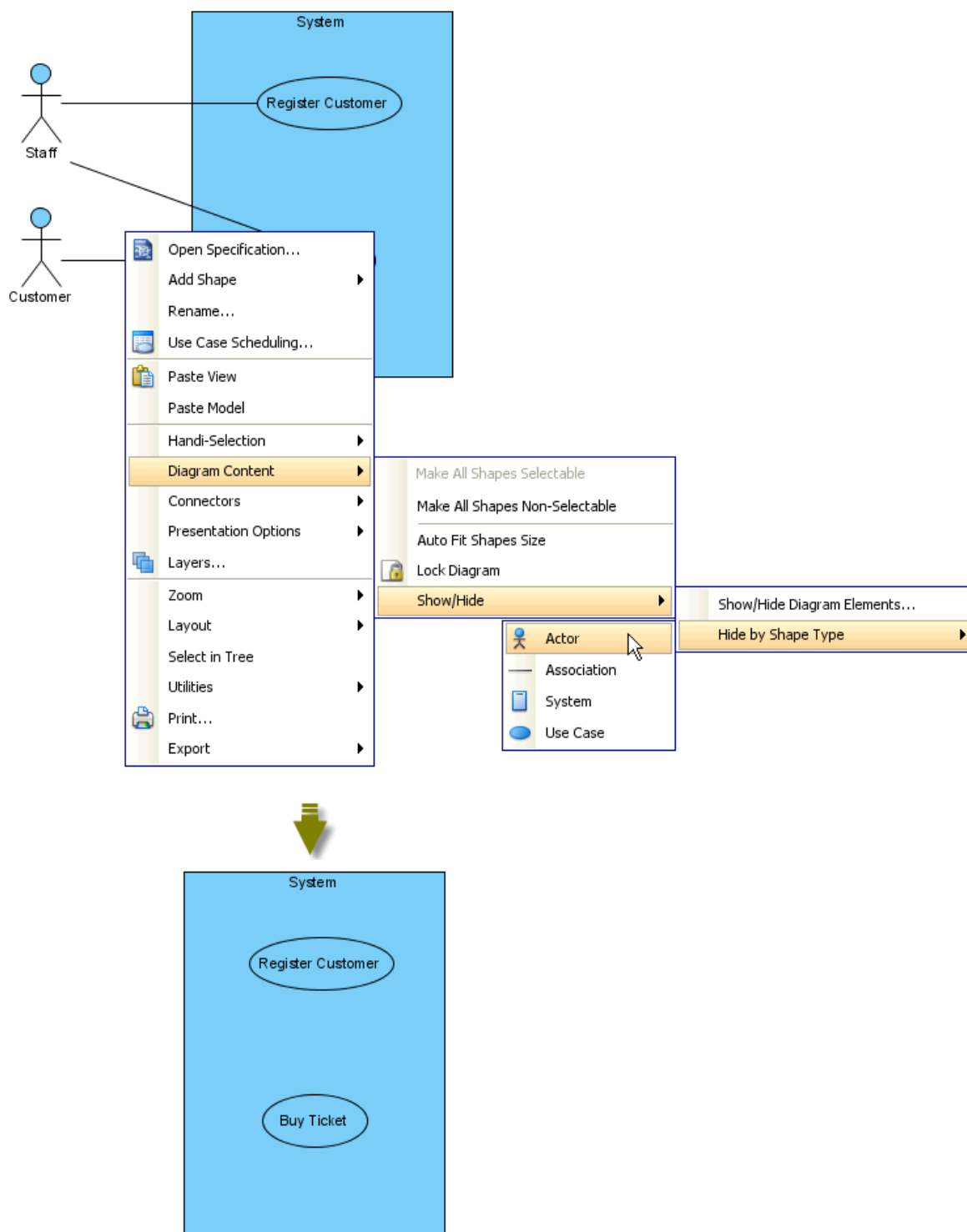


Figure 4-41 Hide all shapes by shape type

Show all Diagram Elements

You can show all hidden shapes from the diagram. Select **Diagram Content > Show/Hide > Show all Diagram Elements**.

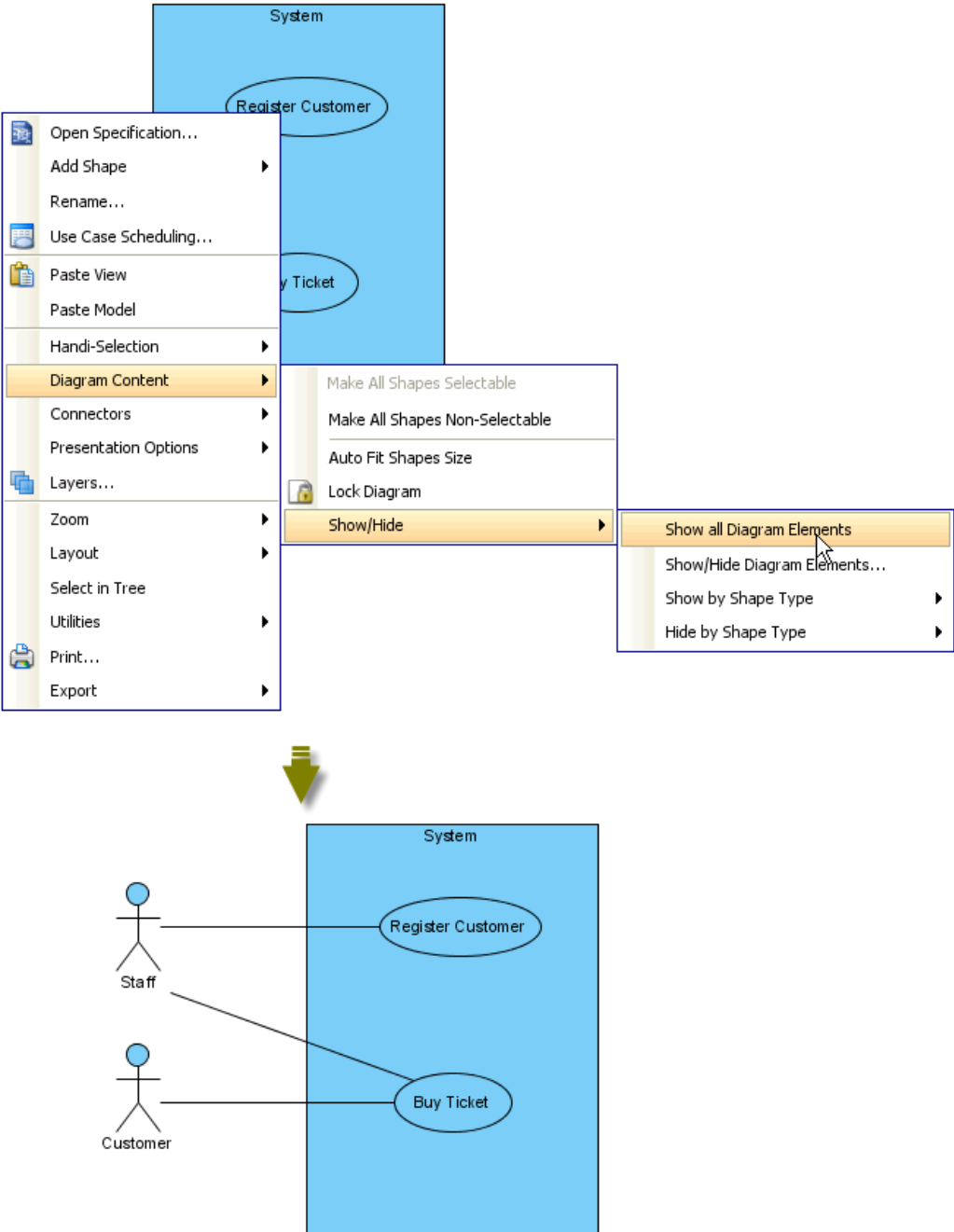


Figure 4-42 Show all Diagram Elements

Manage Show/Hide of specific Diagram Element(s)

You also can show/hide the shapes by **Show Hide Diagram Elements** dialog box.

1.Right-click on diagram, select **Diagram Content > Show/Hide > Show/Hide Diagram Elements...** from popup menu.

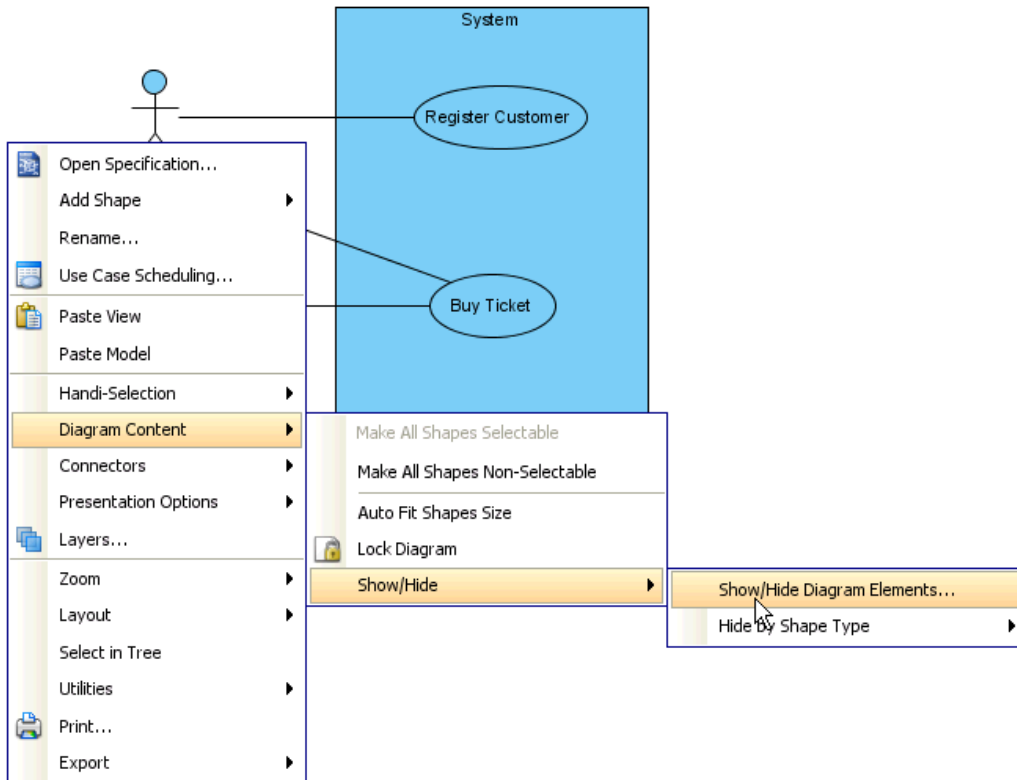


Figure 4-43 Show/Hide Diagram Elements...

2. **Show Hide Diagram Elements** dialog box is shown, you may select which shape(s) will be hide, or will be shown. For example, select Register Customer to be hide.

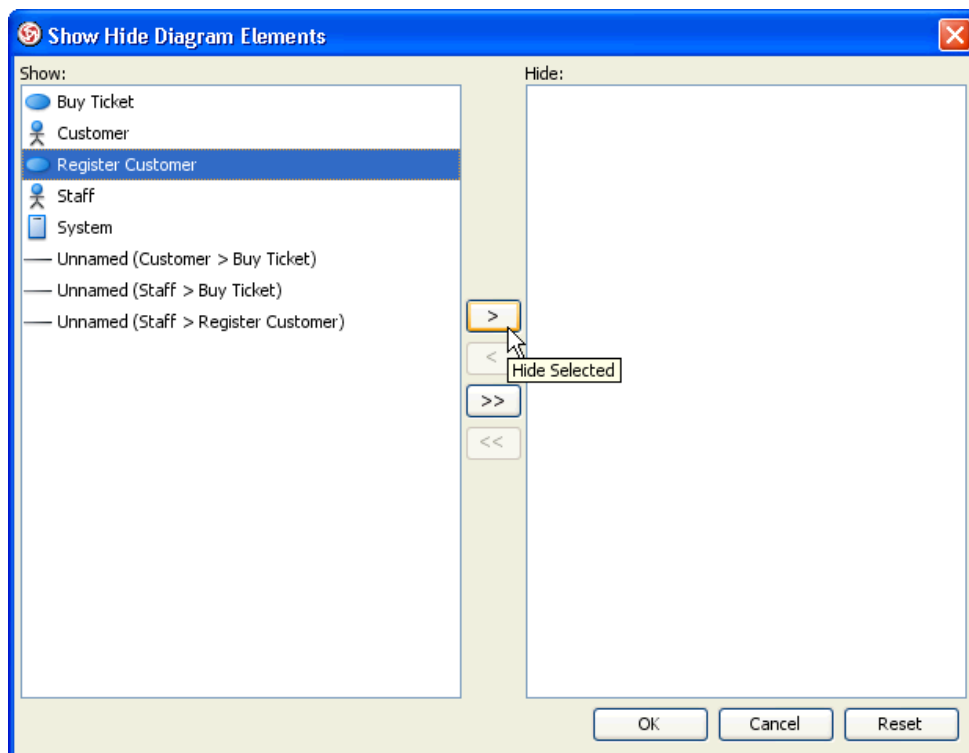


Figure 4-44 Select shapes to be show/hide

3. Selected one shape from **Show** list, the selected shape's related shapes will be also added to **Hide** list. Then select **OK** button to confirm.

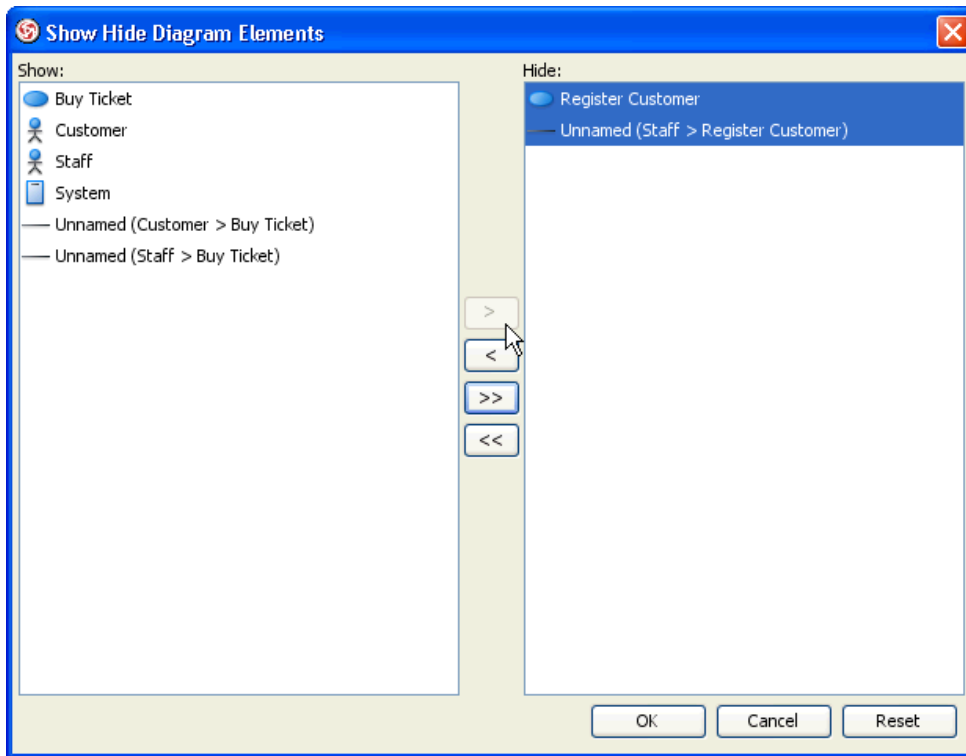


Figure 4-45 Shapes will be hide after select OK button

Another dimension of Diagramming - Layer

Diagram supports multi-layers to contain different shapes.

Creating Layer

1.Right-click on diagram, select **Layers...** from popup menu.

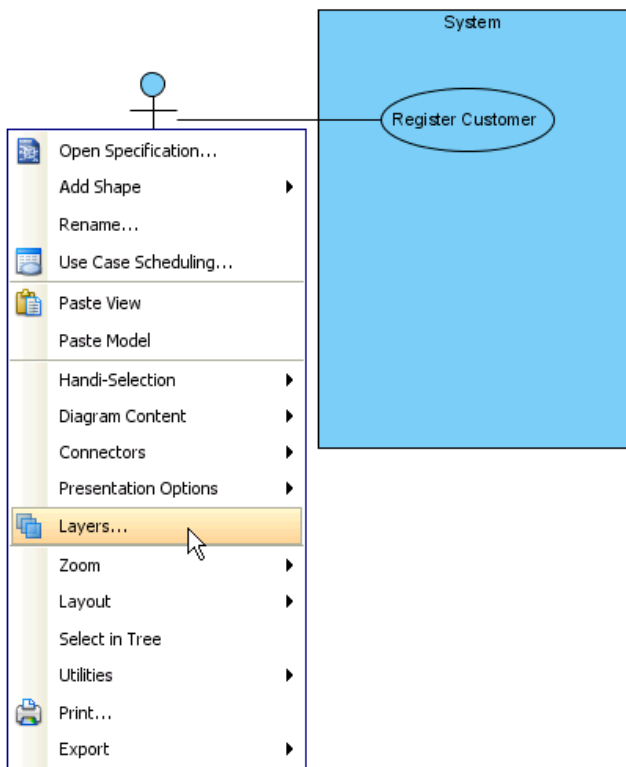


Figure 4-46 Layers

2. **Diagram Layers** dialog box is shown, click **Create new layer** button to create layer.

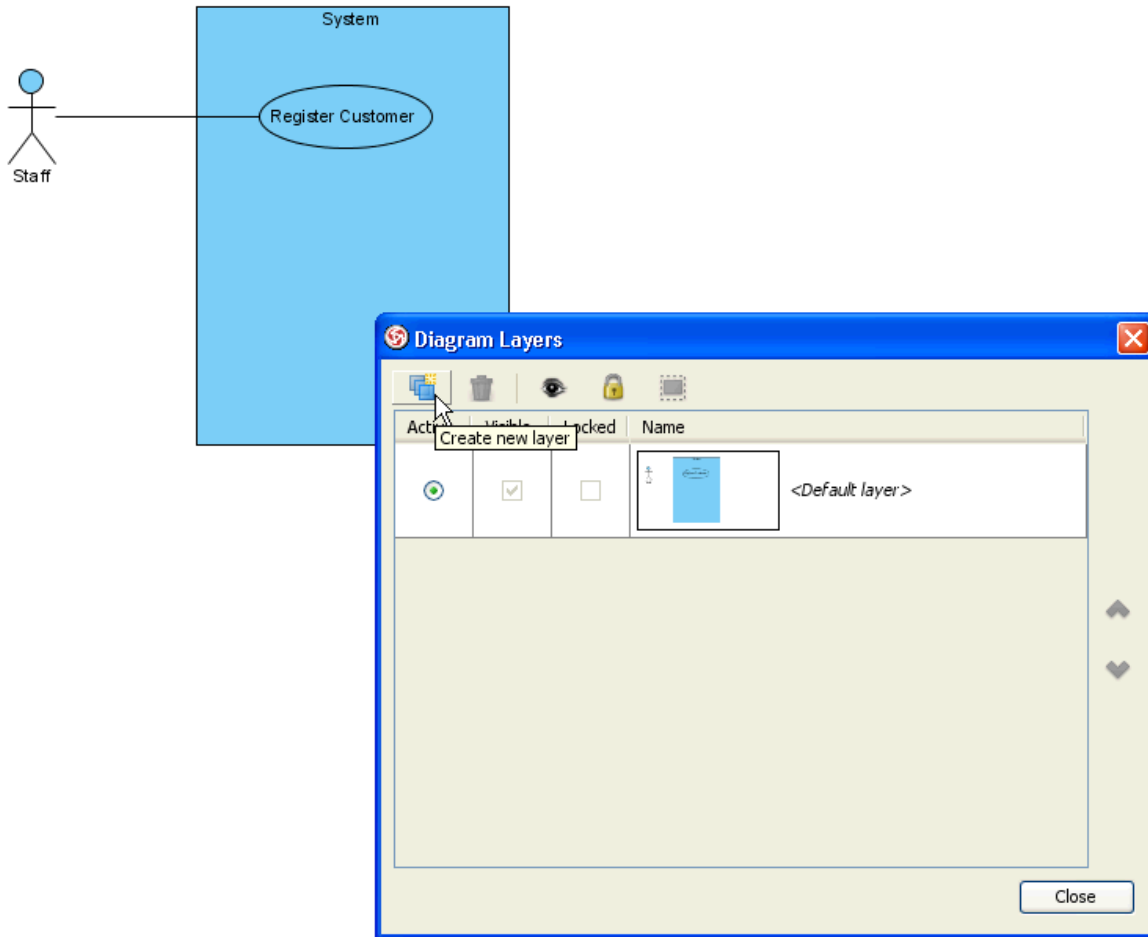


Figure 4-47 Create layer from dialog box

3.Layer is created, you may define the name of the layer and the layer becomes active layer.

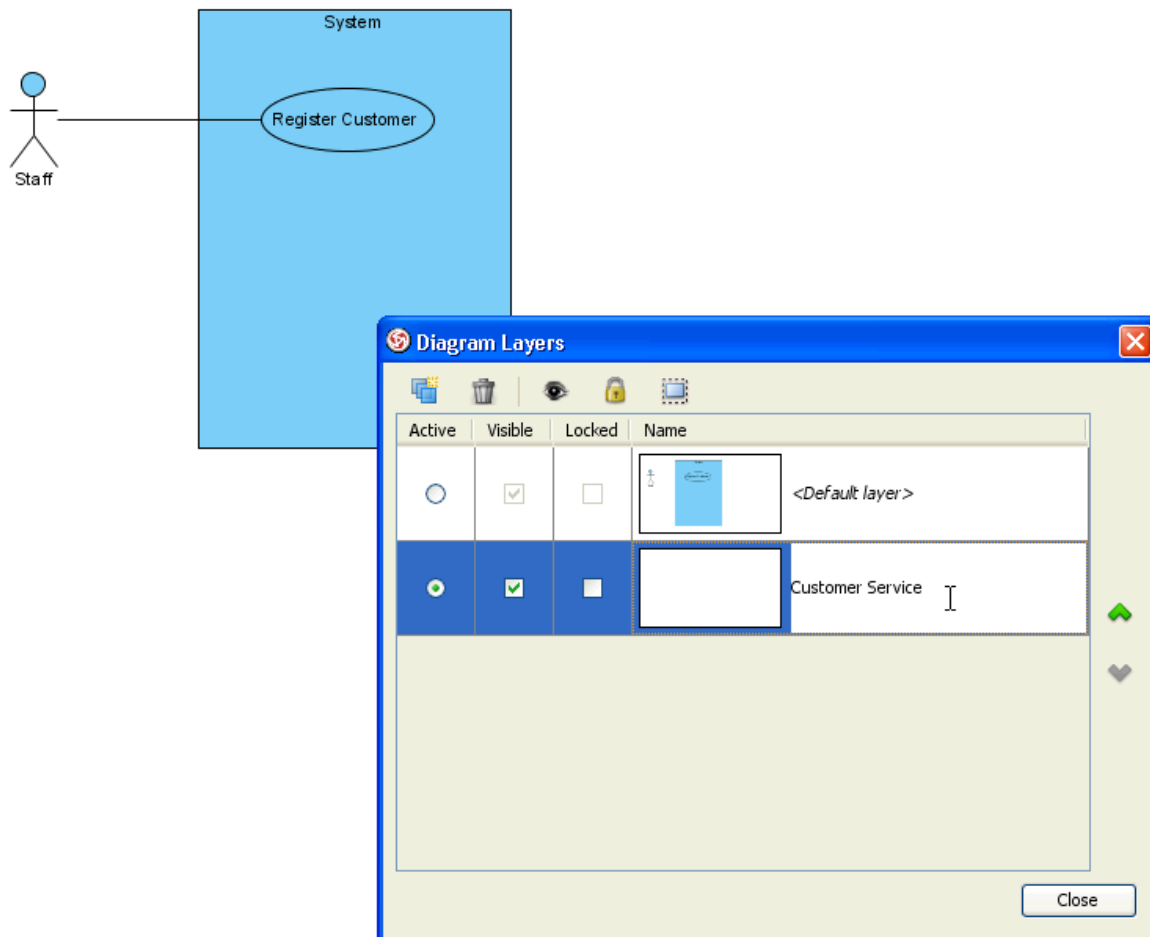


Figure 4-48 New layer will be active layer

Drawing Shapes in Layer

After select the active layer of the diagram, the new shapes drawn on diagram will be added into the active layer

1.Add some shapes on diagram. (You may or may not close the **Diagram Layers** dialog box.)

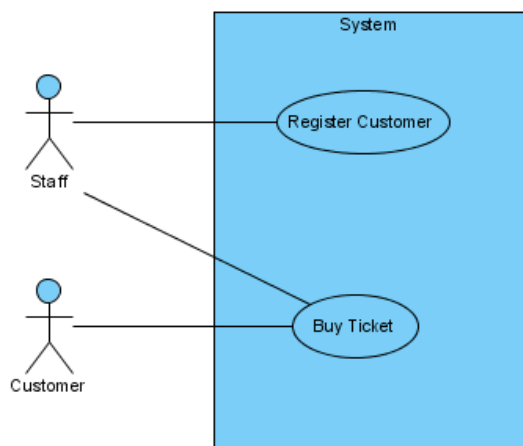


Figure 4-49 New shapes are added on diagram

2.The new shapes are added into the active layer, **Diagram Layers** dialog can show the preview of the layer.

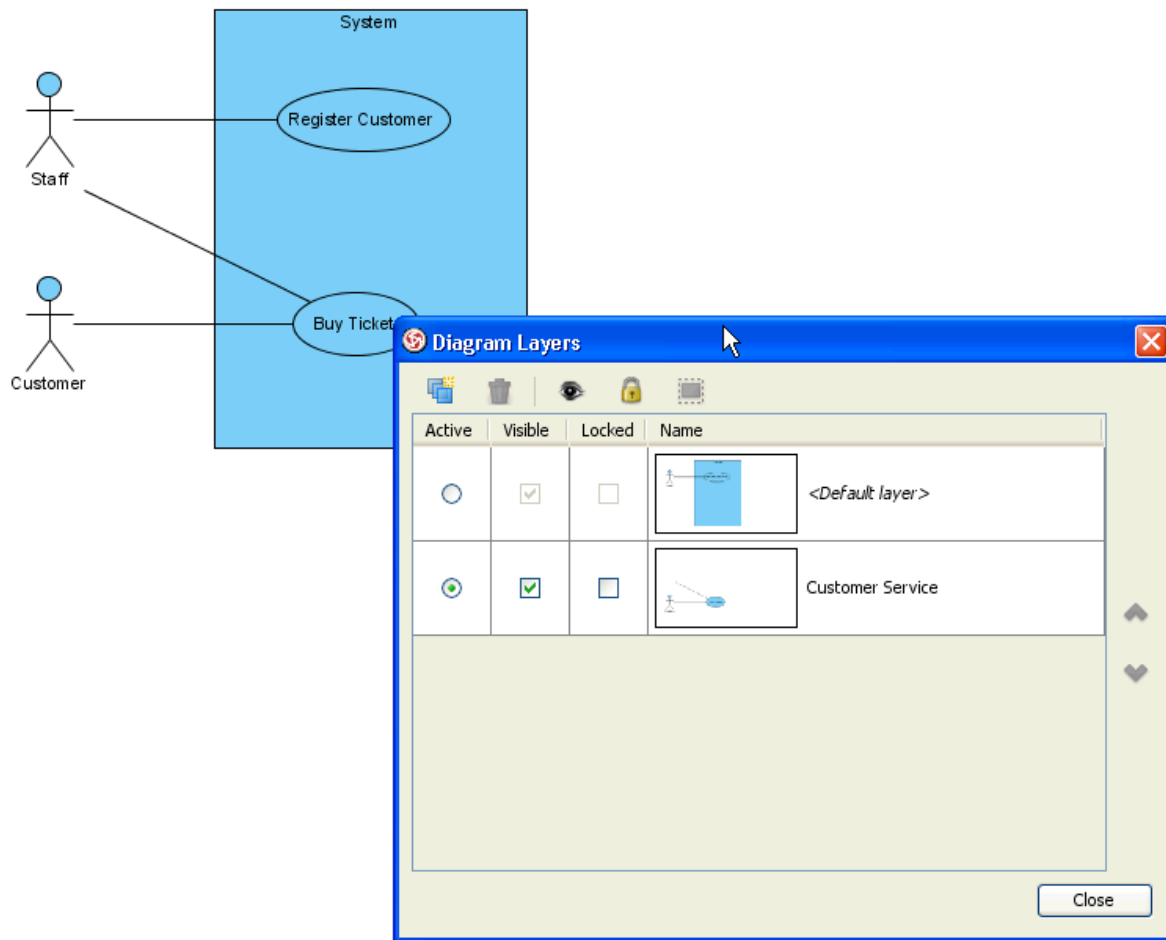


Figure 4-50 Shapes added to layer and shown on preview of the layer

Make Layer Visible and Invisible

On **Diagram Layers** dialog box, you can make the layer visible or invisible on diagram. To do so, select **Visible** check box of the layer.

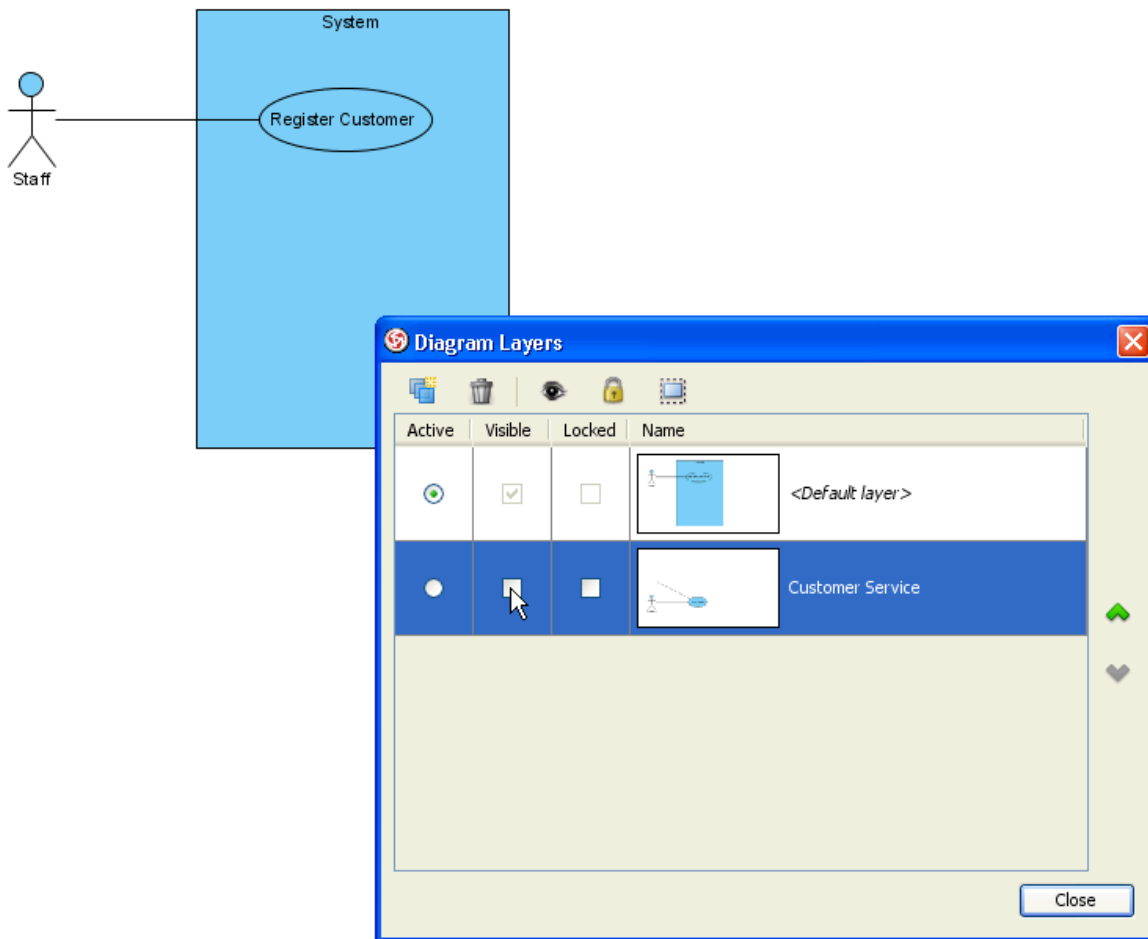


Figure 4-51 Shapes on the layers are invisible on diagram

Select all Diagram Elements in Layer

You also can select all the shapes of the selected layer. To do so, select **Select shapes in selected layers** button on dialog box.

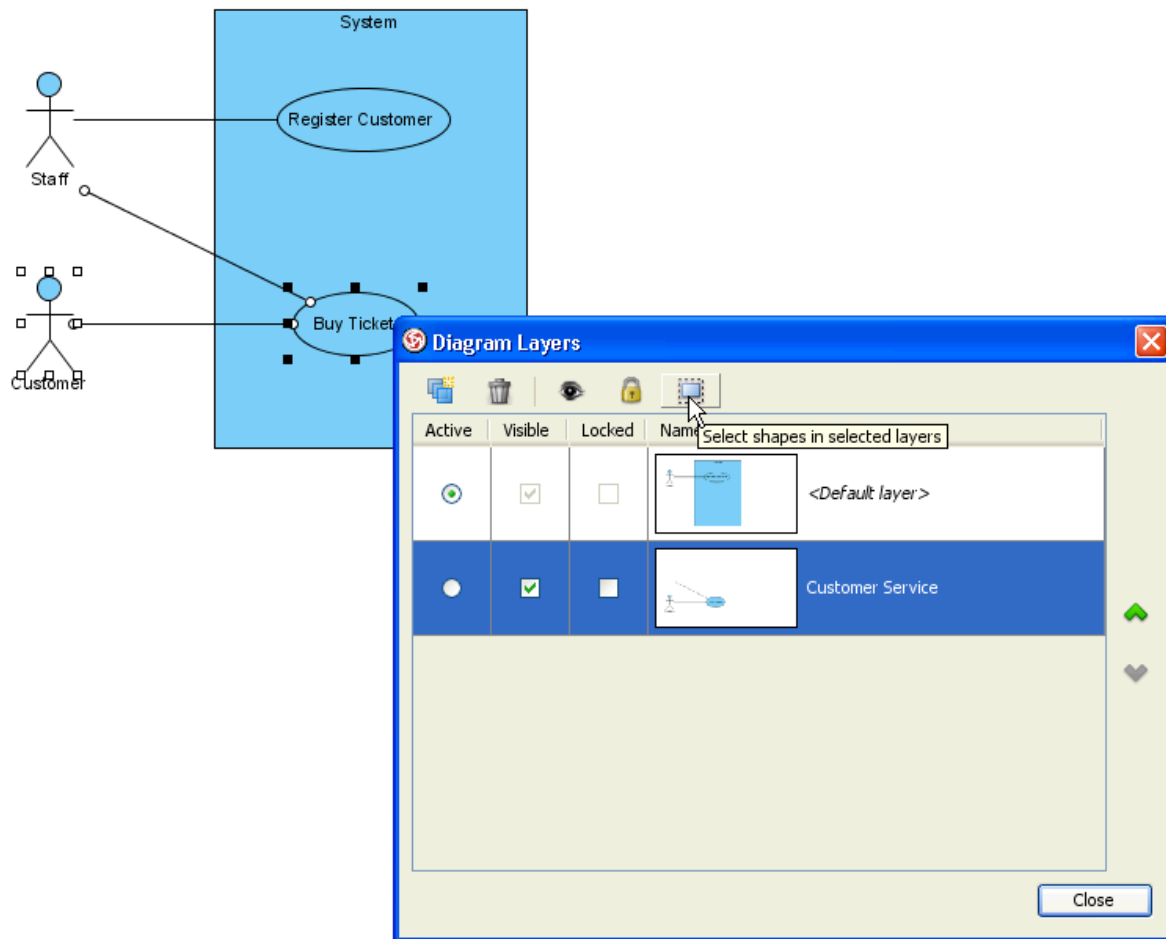


Figure 4-52 Shapes of the layer are selected on diagram

Avoid accidentally moved Diagram Element with Selectable option

You may make some shapes to be selectable/non-selectable to avoid accidentally moved the shape.

Change the shape to Non-Selectable

1.Right-click on the selected shapes, uncheck **Selection > Selectable** from popup menu.

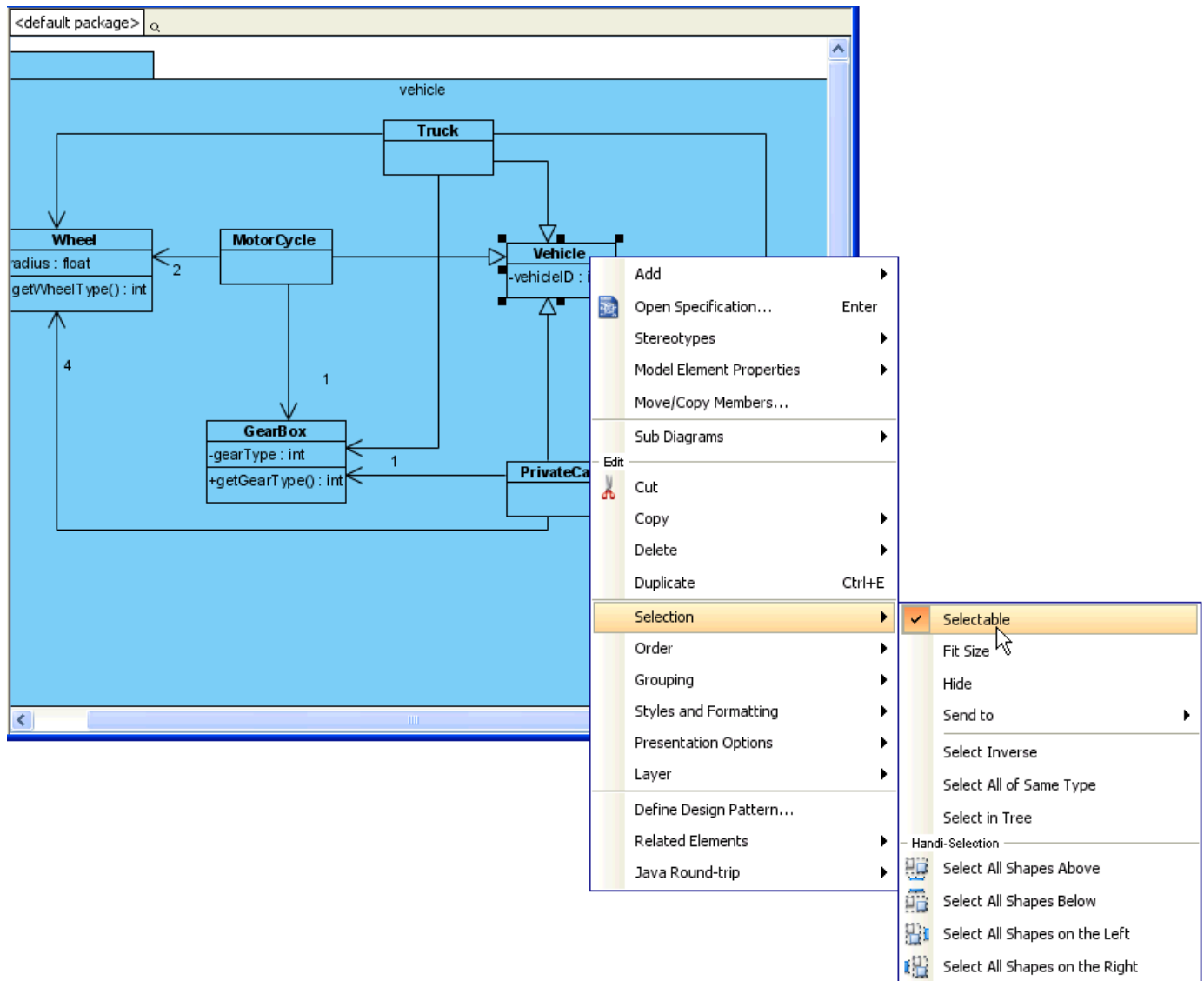


Figure 4-53 Selected shape to be non-selectable

2.After the shape is non-selectable, mouse click on the shape cannot select it.

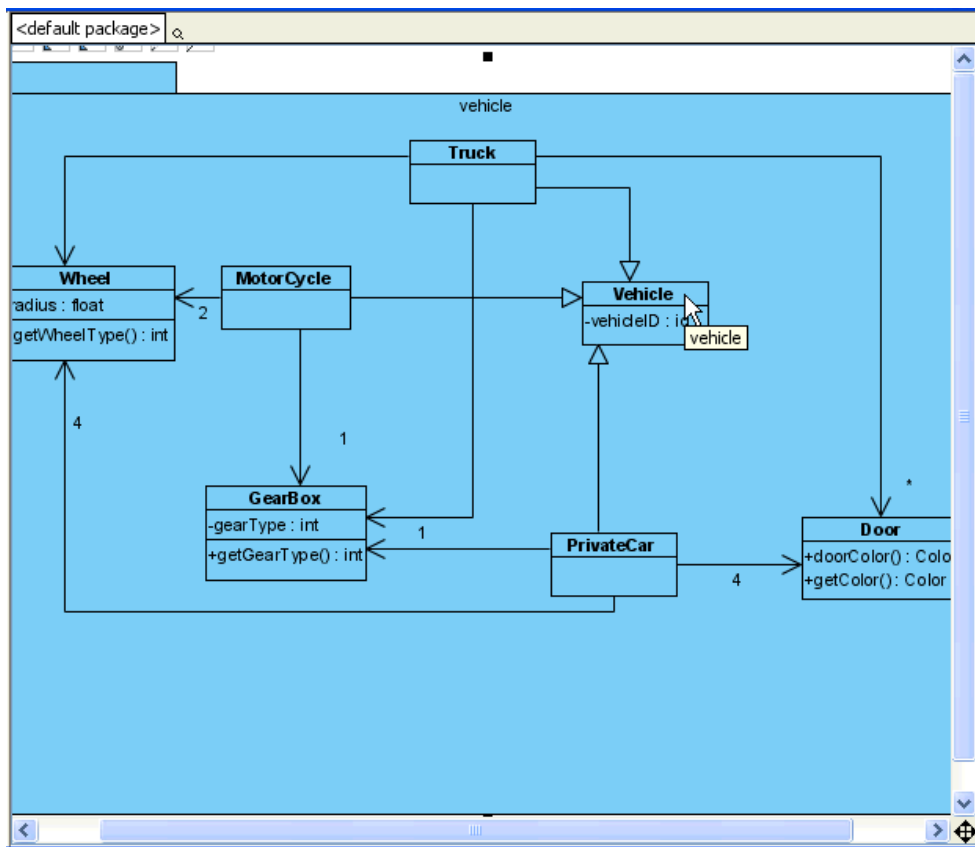


Figure 4-54 Shape is non-selectable

3.The shape will not be select by mouse drag on diagram too.

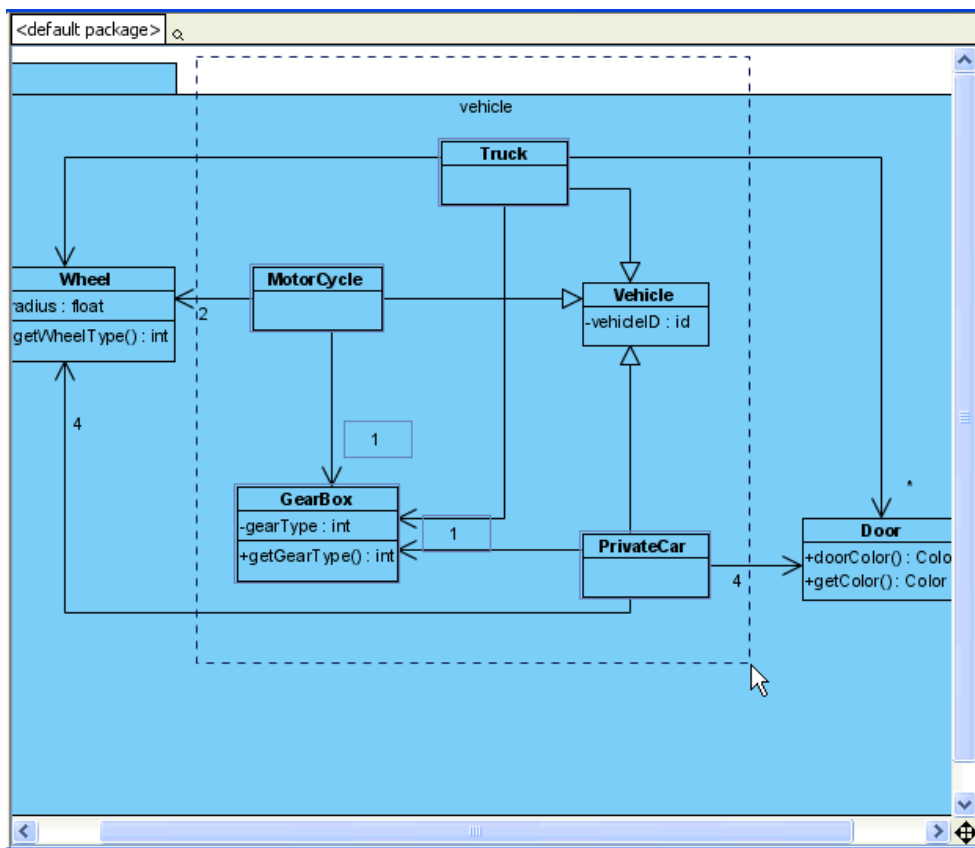


Figure 4-55 Not be selected

4. So, the non-selectable shape won't be moved following others.

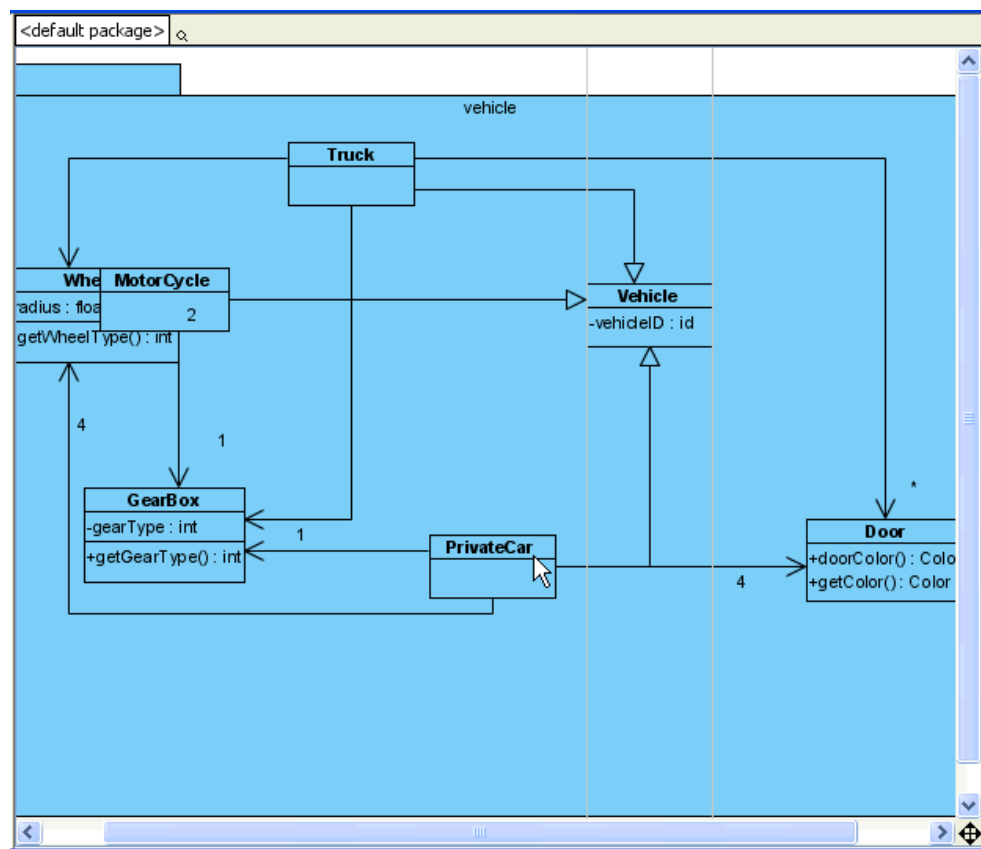


Figure 4-56 Not be moved

Change the shape to **Selectable** again

To make the shape selectable again, right-click on the non-selectable shape, select **Selectable** from popup menu.

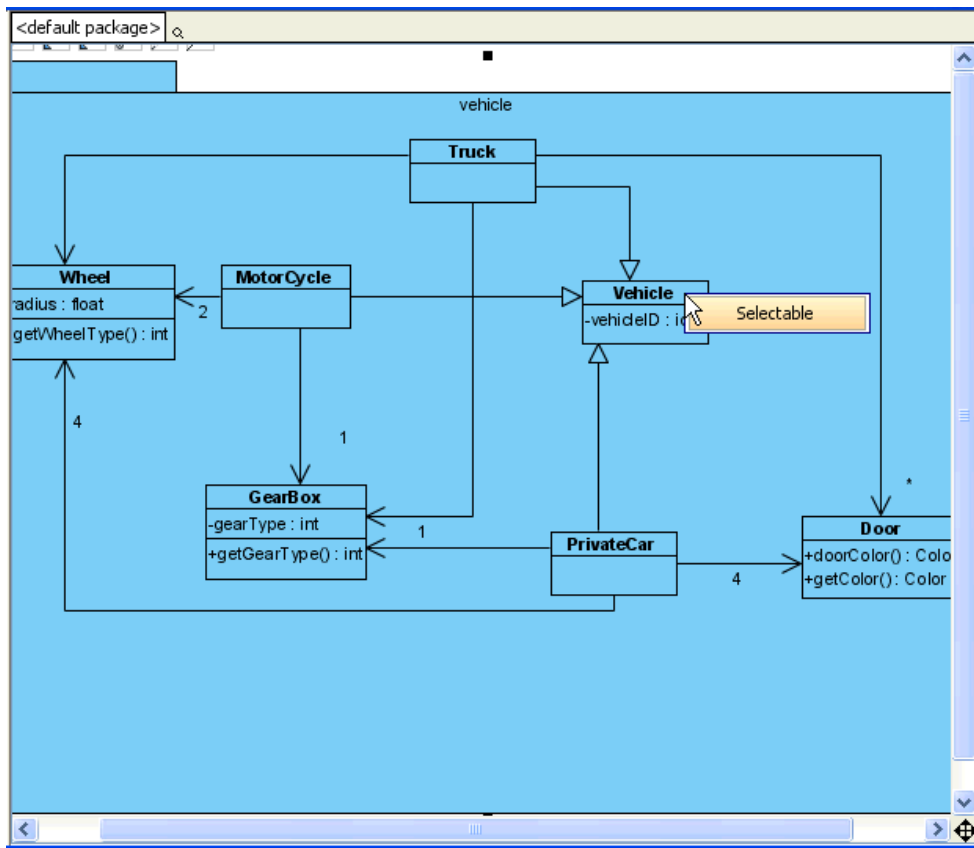


Figure 4-57 Select Selectable

Set All Shapes to Selectable or Non-Selectable

To makes all shapes on the diagram to be selectable or non-selectable, right-click on the diagram, select **Diagram Content > Make All Shapes Non-Selectable** from popup menu.

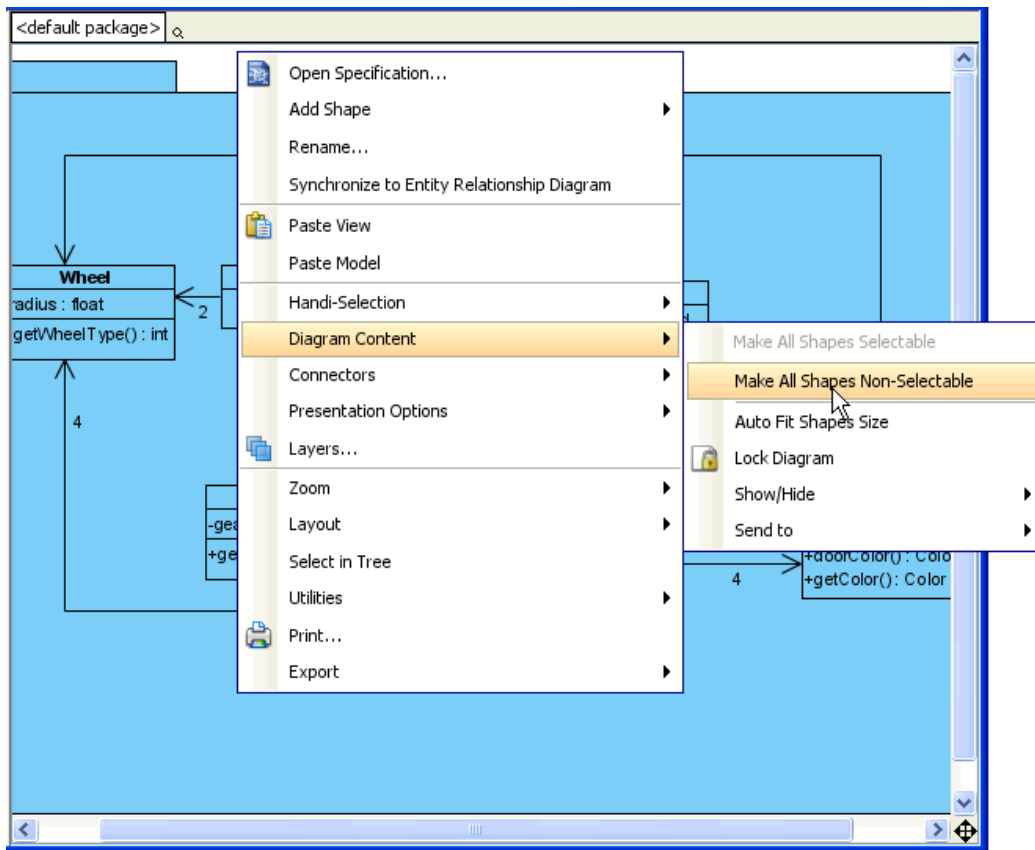


Figure 4-58 Make all shapes selectable/non-selectable

Make Diagram Read only by Diagram Locking

Diagram can be locked to be read-only. After locked, cannot add, update or delete the shapes on the diagram.

Lock the Diagram

1.To lock the diagram, right-click on the diagram, select **Diagram Content > Lock Diagram** from popup menu.

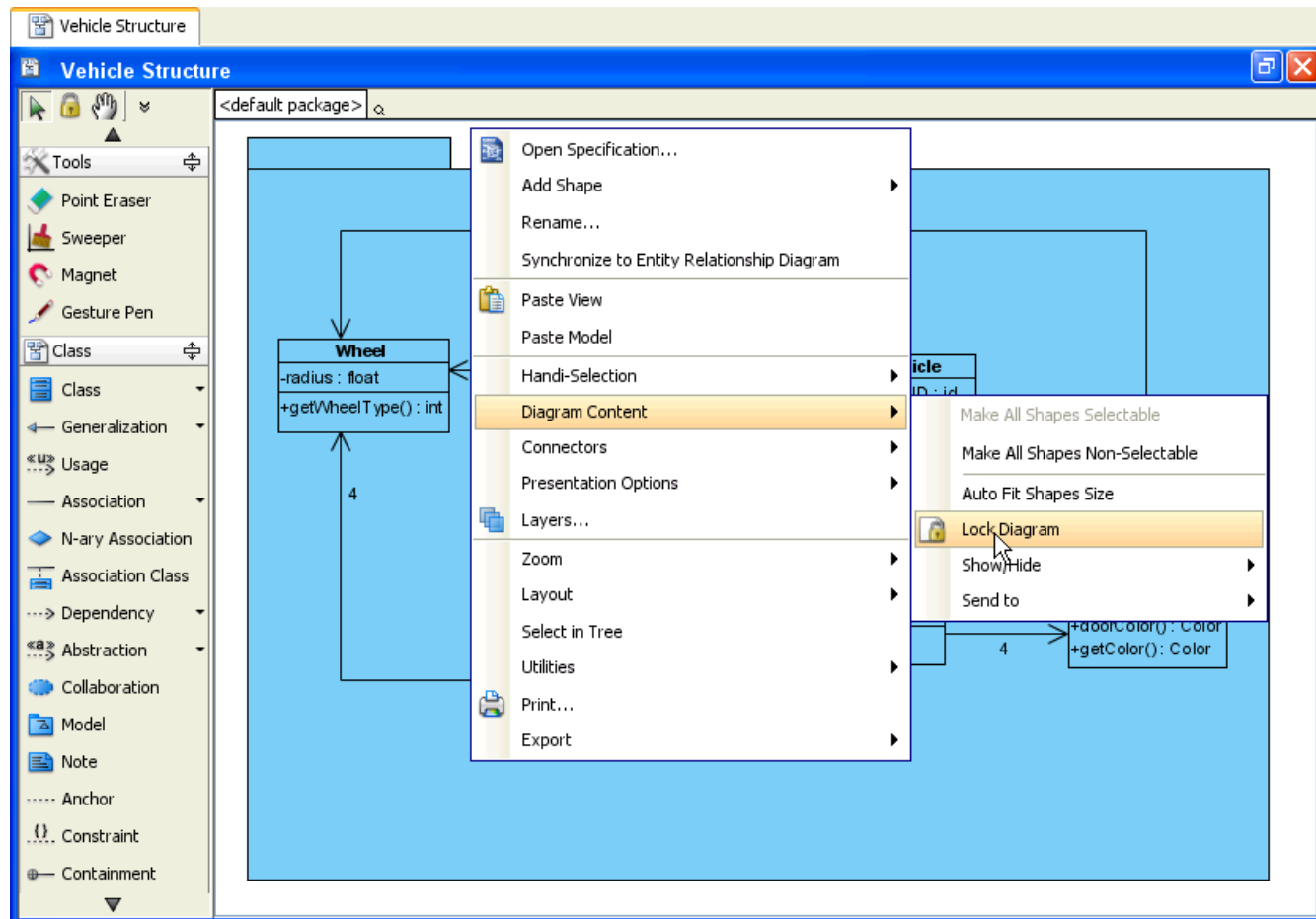


Figure 4-59 Lock the diagram

2.After locked, the platelet is disabled. No shapes can be selected. Diagram become read-only. The **Diagram Locked** dialog box is shown, closing this dialog box won't unlock the diagram.

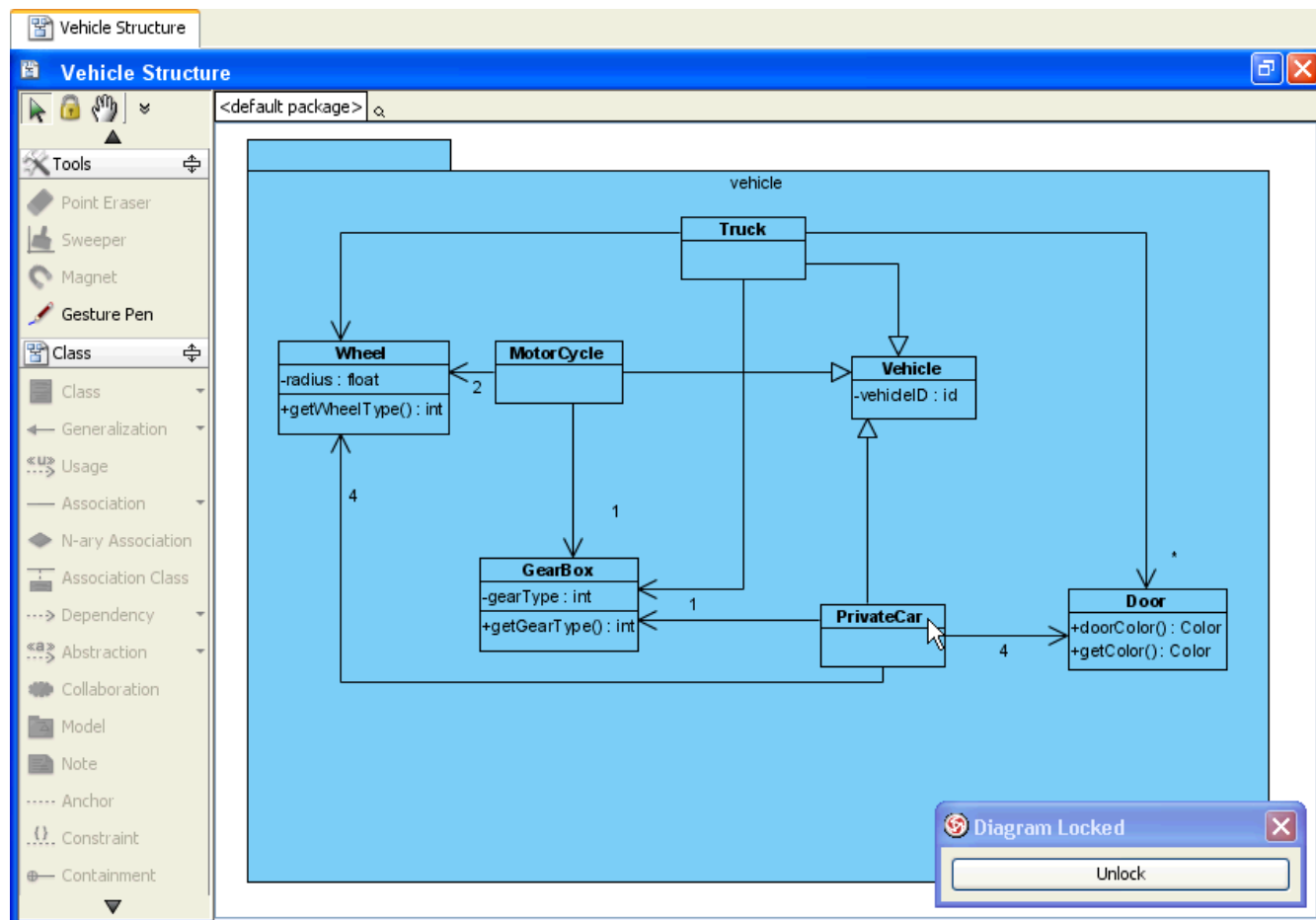


Figure 4-60 Diagram is locked

Unlock the Diagram

1.To unlock the diagram, you may click **Unlock** button on **Diagram Locked** dialog box.

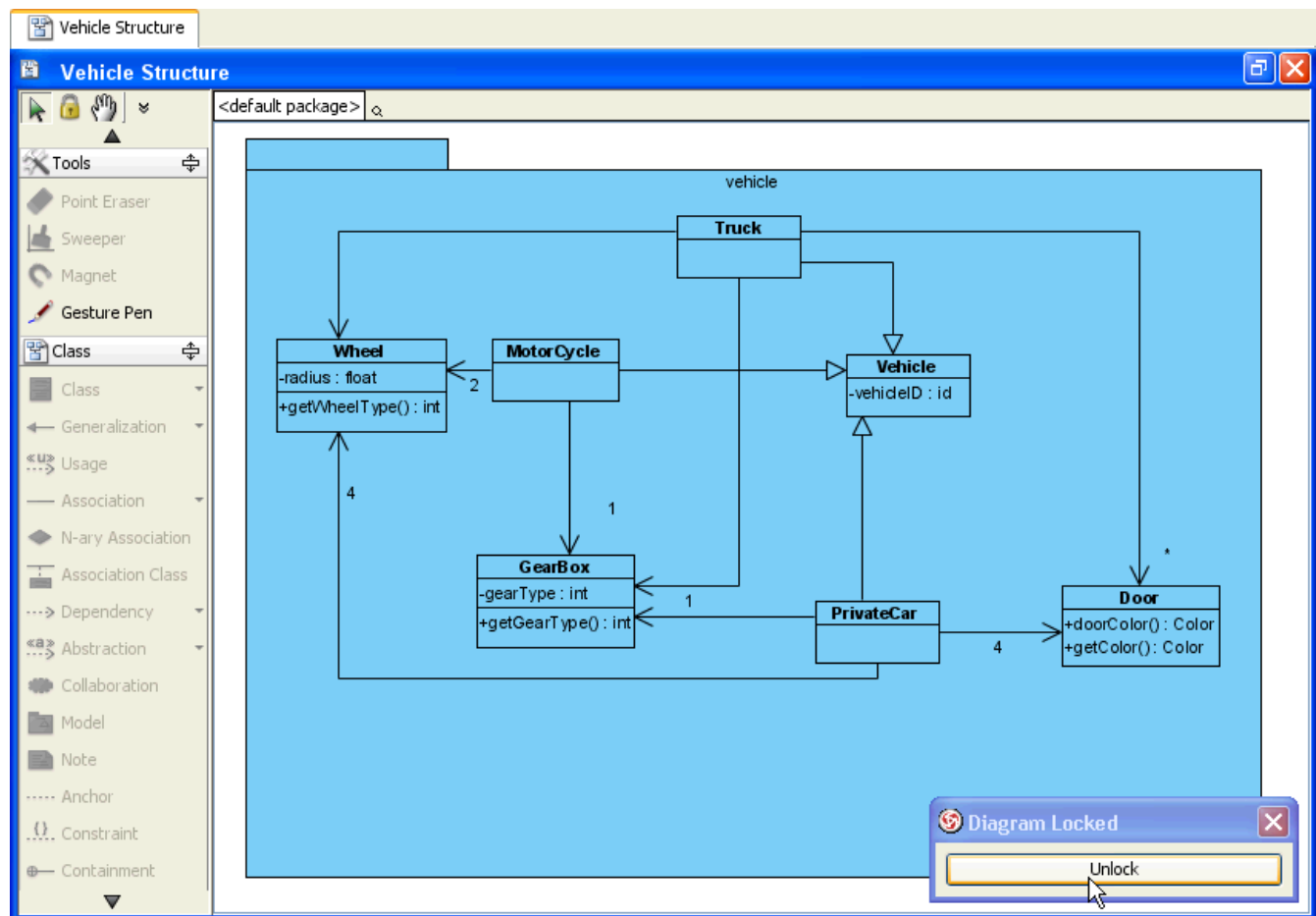


Figure 4-61 Unlock

2.Or right-click on diagram, select **Diagram Content > Lock Diagram** from popup menu.

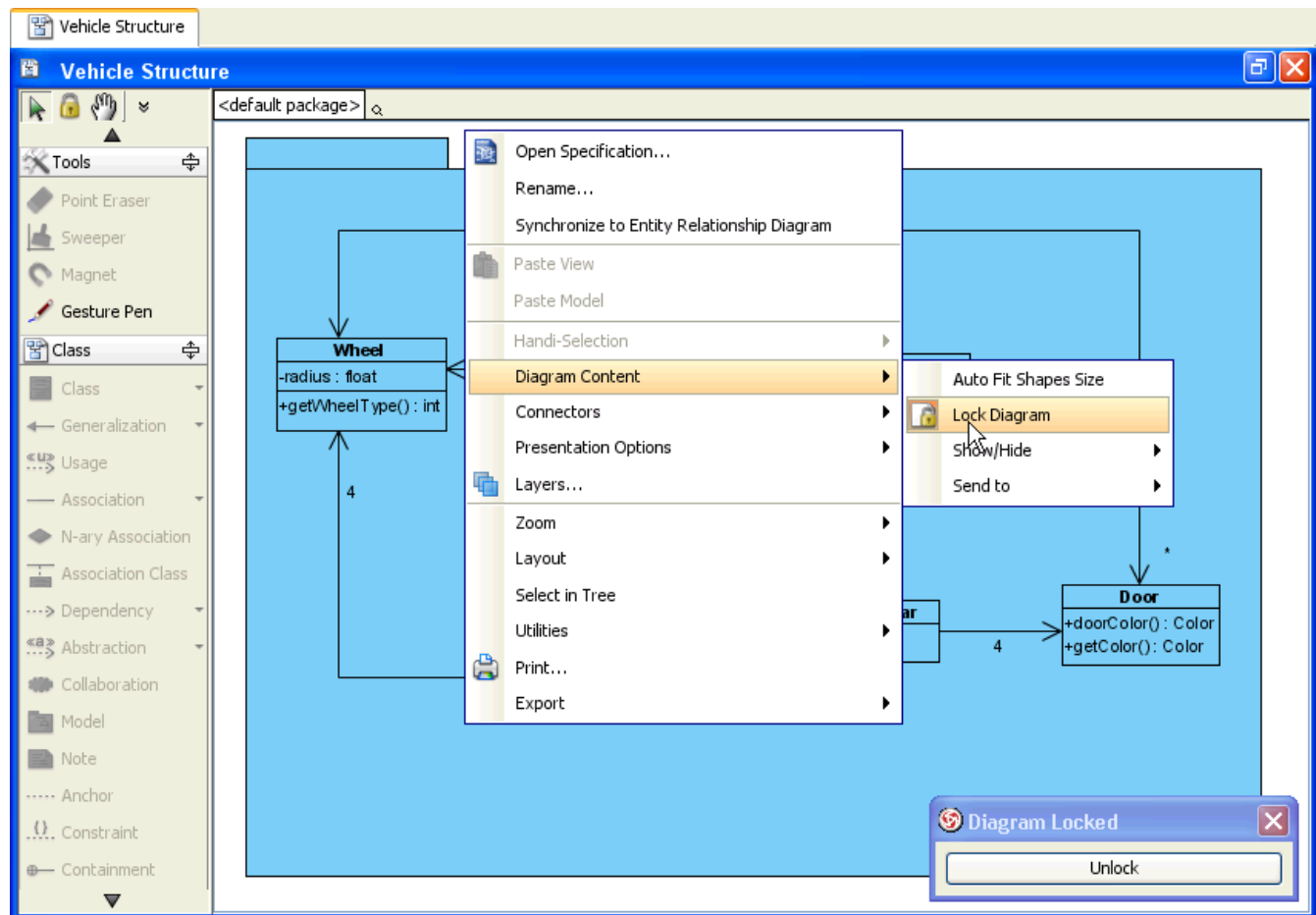


Figure 4-62 Unlock from popup menu

Showing model element in multiple diagrams (Context base modeling)

Models can be shown on more than one diagram. To show models on different diagram. You may drag and drop the model from tree to diagram, or copy and paste the model view. For example, you have a diagram contains some classes may be reused on other diagram.

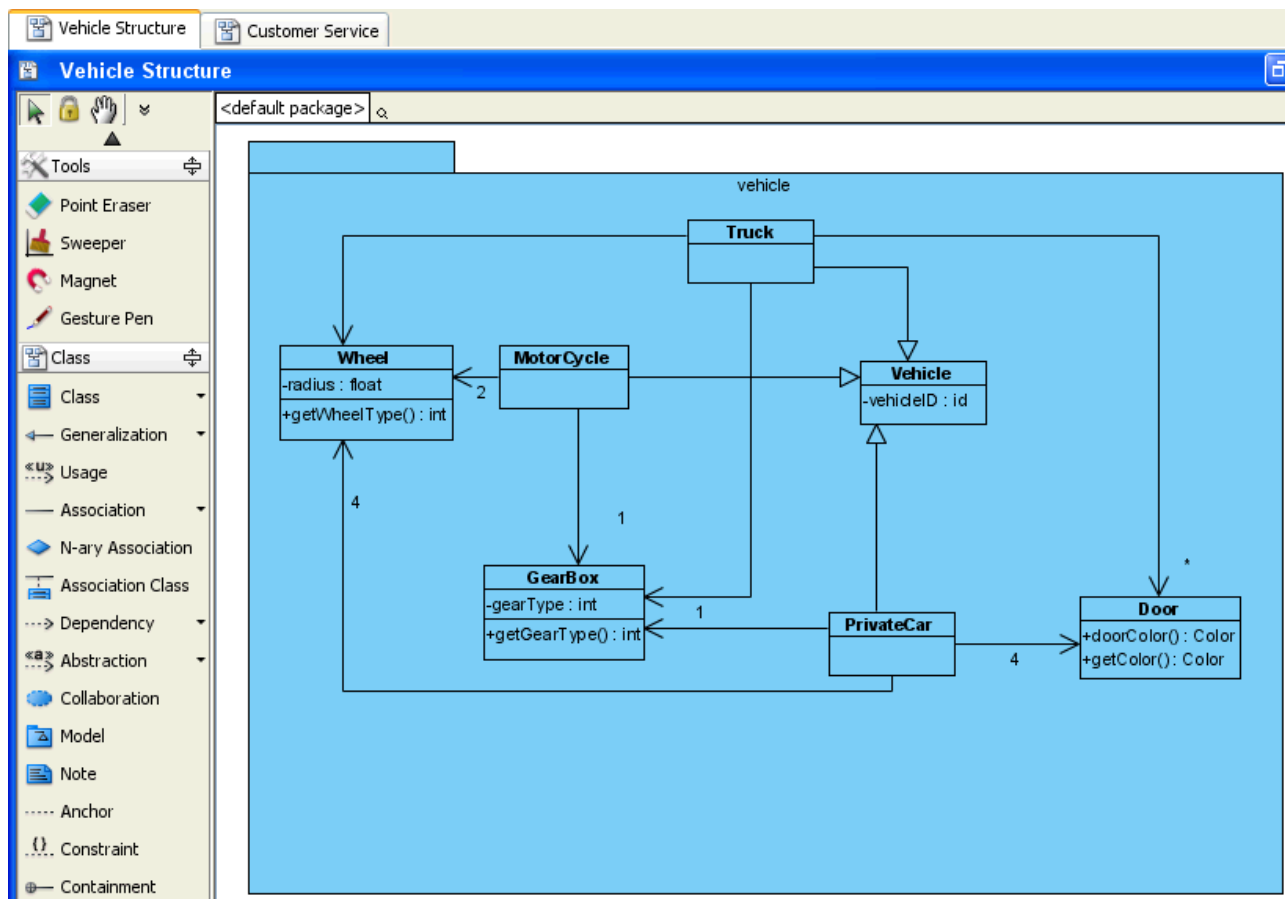


Figure 4-63 Classes may be reused

And have another diagram that will reuse the classes.

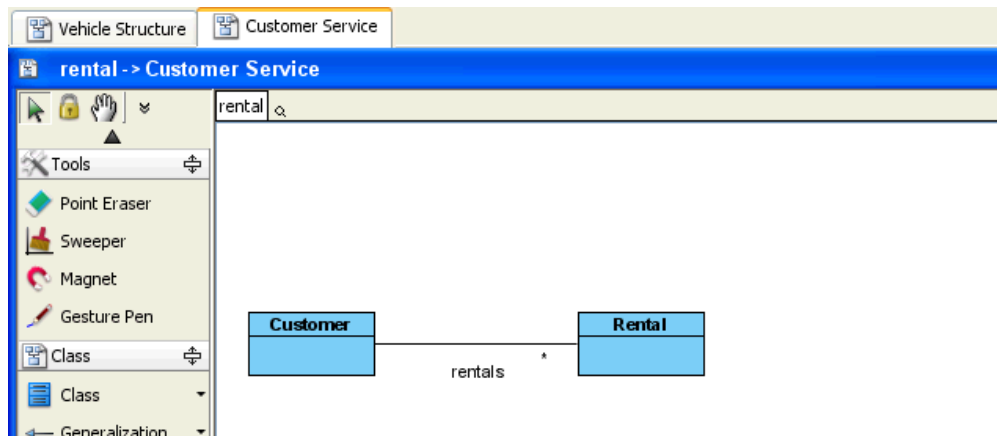


Figure 4-64 Diagram will reuse classes

Reusing Model Elements

1.You may drag and drop the models from tree to the diagram.

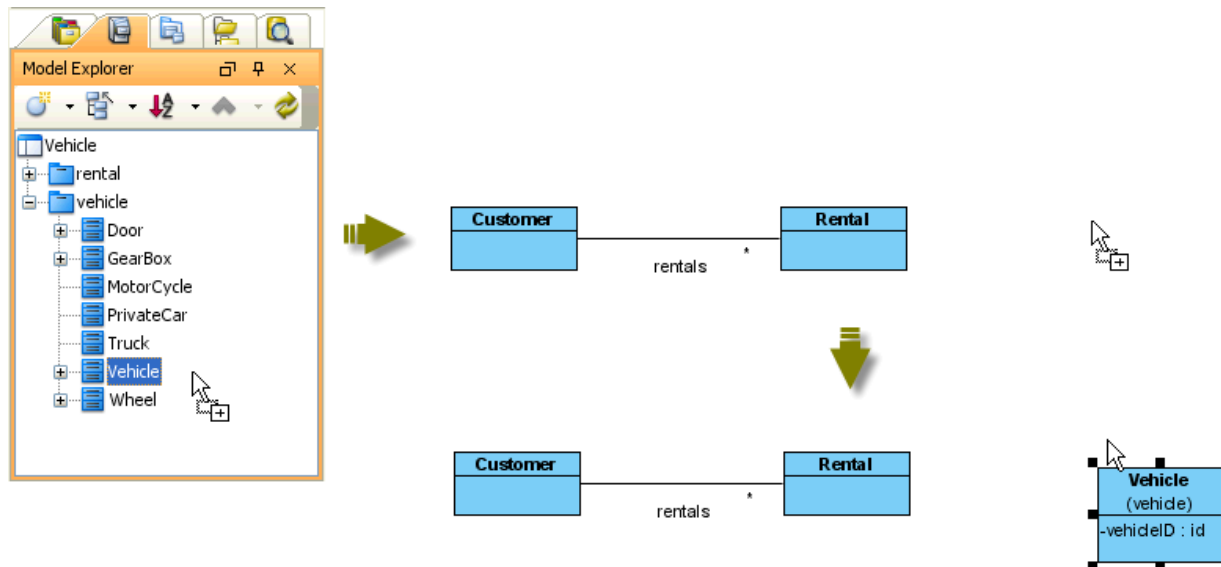


Figure 4-65 Model shown on diagram after drag and drop

2.You may also copy the model first.

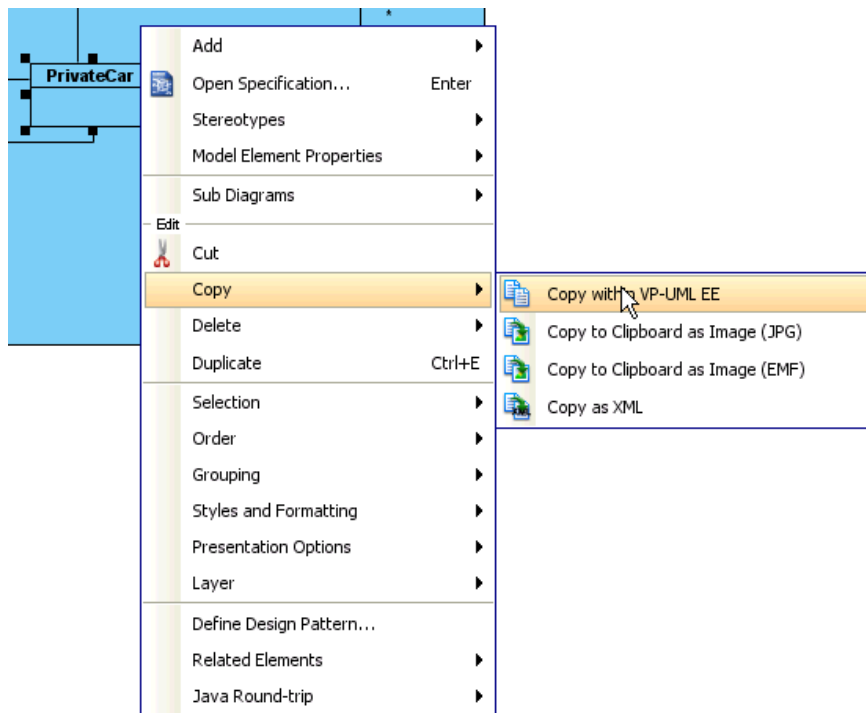


Figure 4-66 Copy the model

3.And then **Paste View** on the diagram. (**Paste Model** will create a new model.)

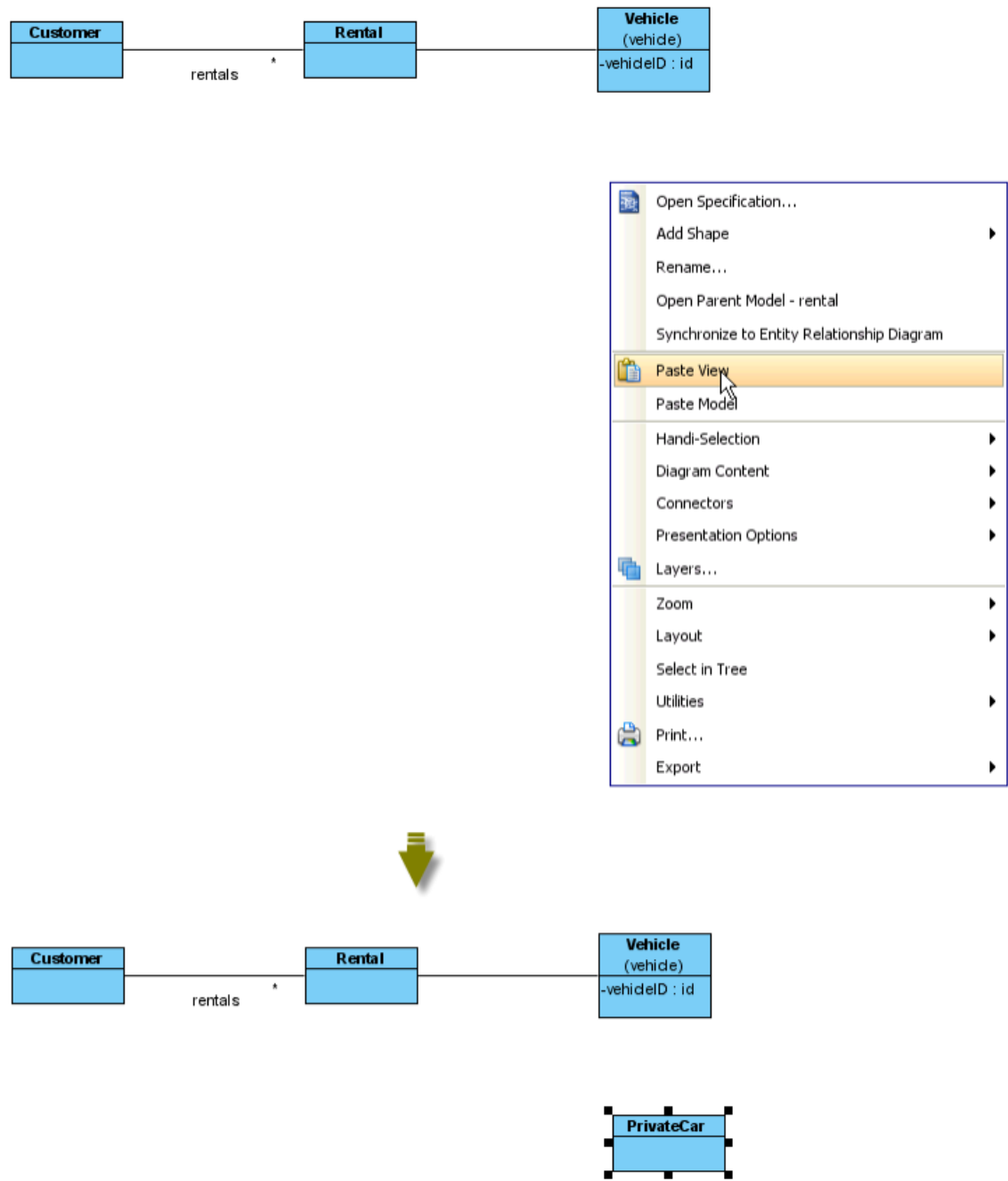


Figure 4-67 Paste view

4.The relationship between the models may not be shown on diagram, to show the relationship, right-click on the model, select **Related Elements > Visualize Related Model Element...** from popup menu.

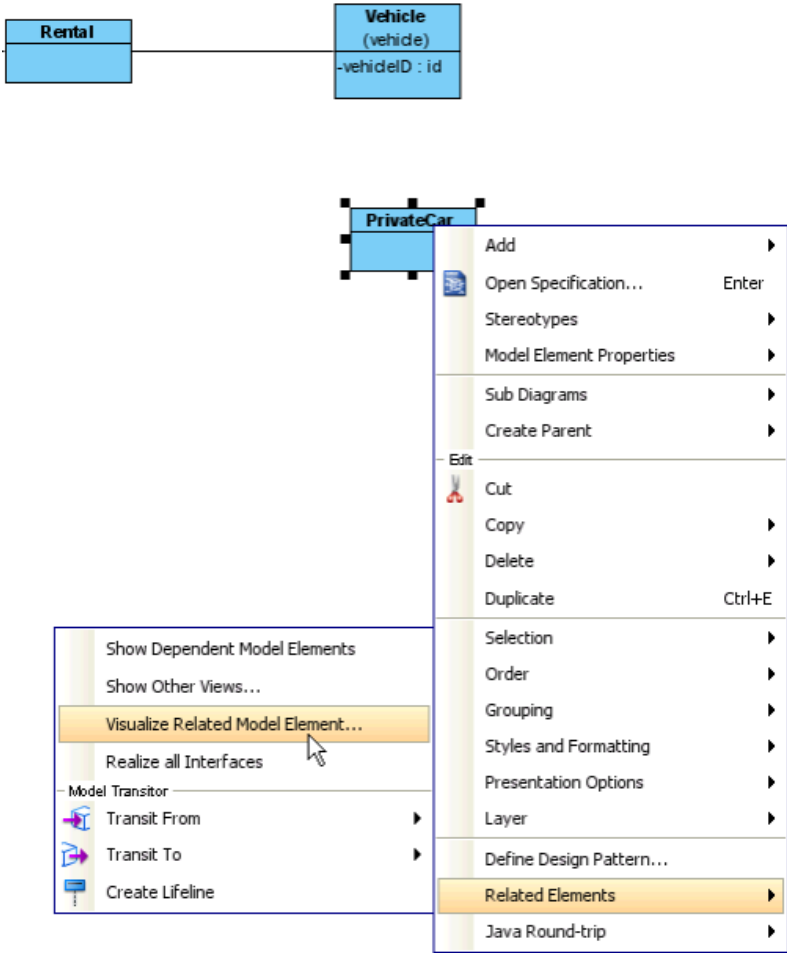


Figure 4-68 Visualize Related Model Element

5.On **Visualize Related Model Element** dialog box, select the relationships between the models, and select **Visualize** button.

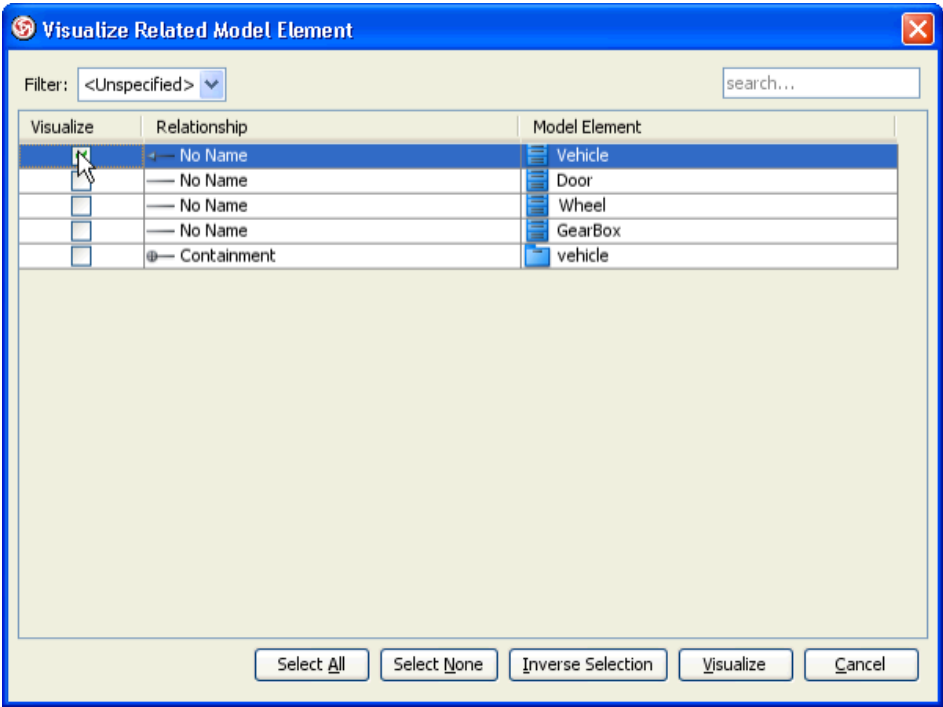


Figure 4-69 Visualize the relationship

6.The relationship is shown on diagram.

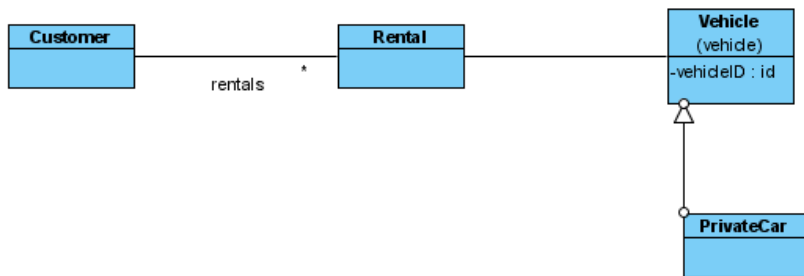


Figure 4-70 Relationship is visualized

Open Other Views

You can know the model is shown on which diagram(s).

1.To do so, right-click on the model, select **Related Elements > Show Other Views...** from popup menu.

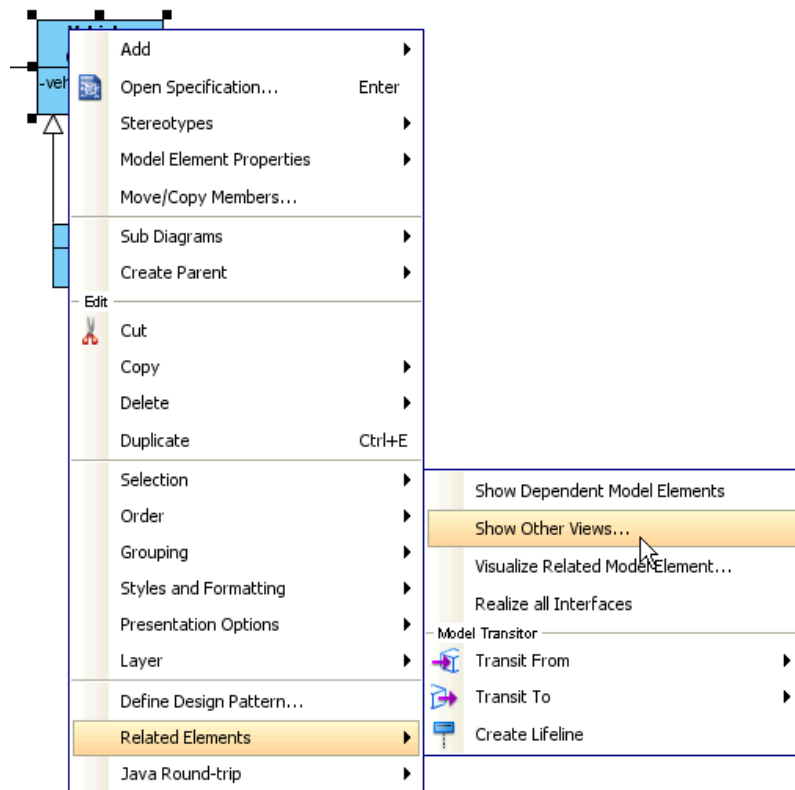


Figure 4-71 Go to other view

2.The diagrams, that shows this model (besides the current diagram), are listed and shown as preview. You can select the diagram and select **Go to View** button to open the diagram.

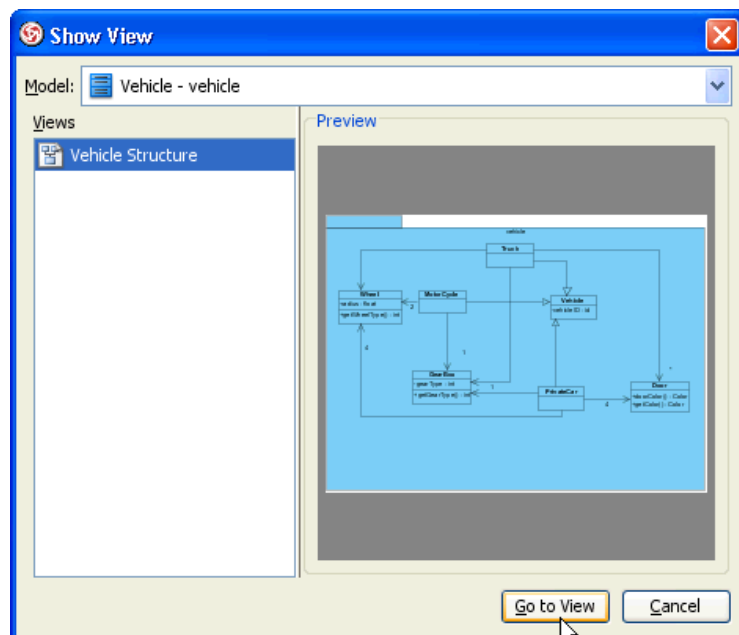


Figure 4-72 Go to other view

3.The diagram is opened and the model is selected on the diagram.

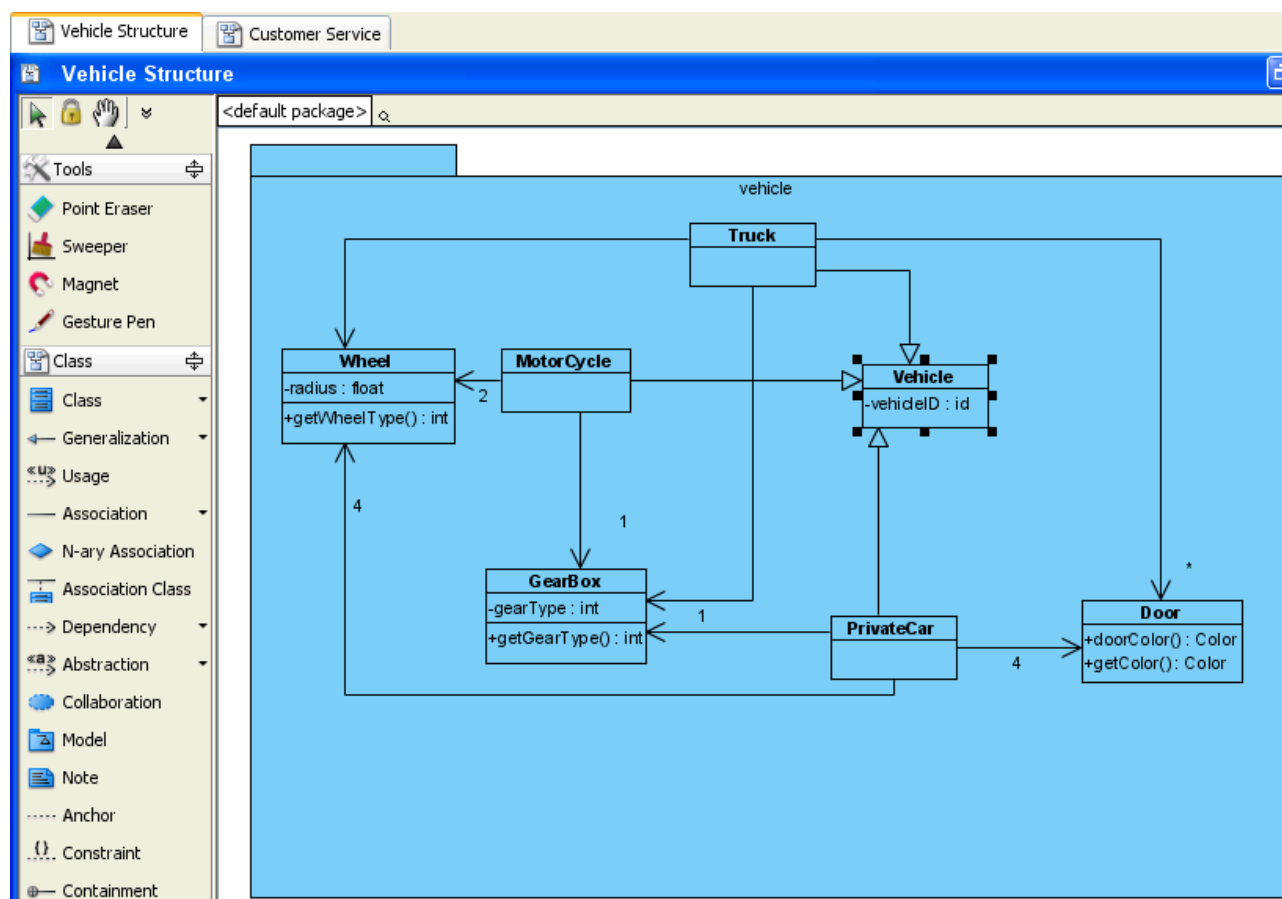


Figure 4-73 Diagram is opened with selecting the model

Enforcing master view between model element and shape

If a model is shown on different diagram. You can specify which shape is the master view of the model. To do so, right-click on the shape, select Selection > Set as Master View from popup menu. (If the shape you right-clicked already is the master view, the Set as Master View won't be shown on popup menu)

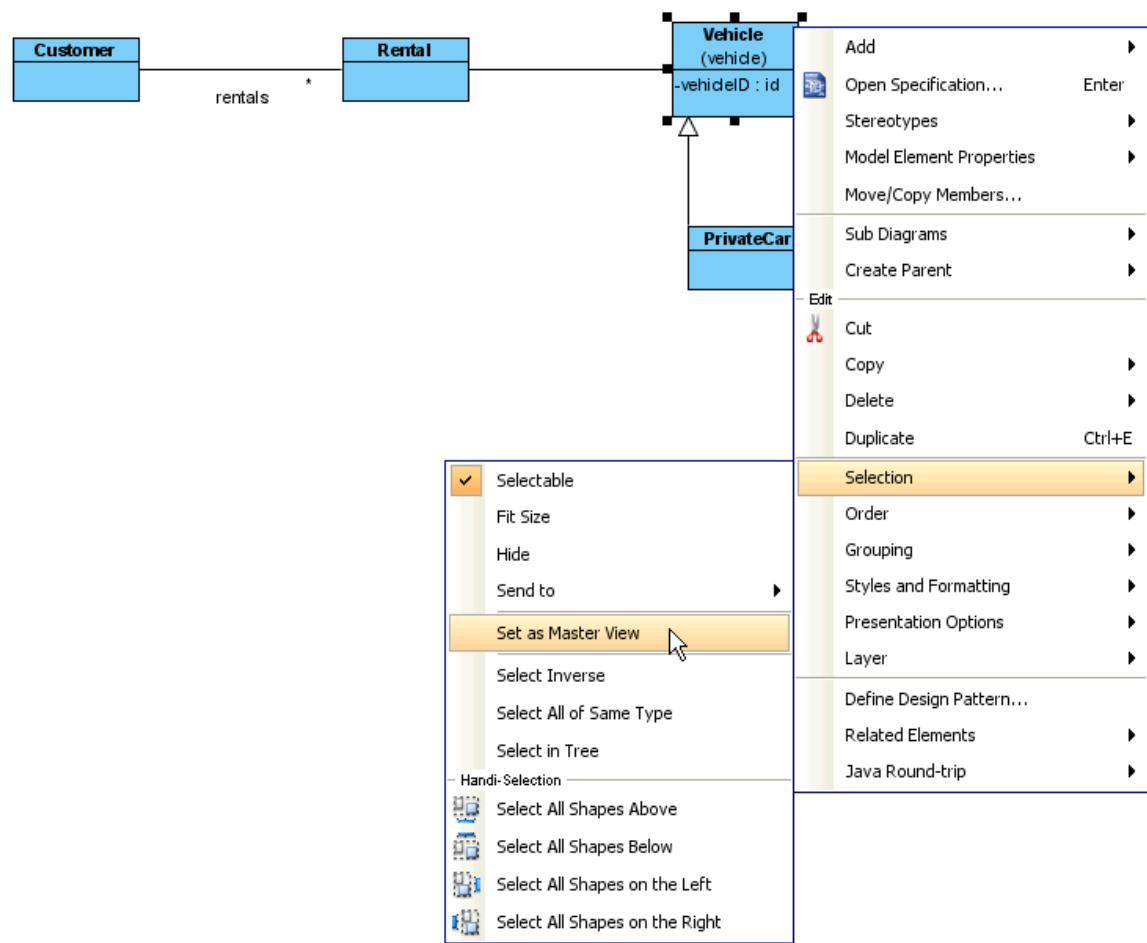


Figure 4-74 Set the shape as Master View of the model

Using Overview Diagram

Overview Diagram can show a set on diagrams as preview, and shows the relationships between the diagrams.

Creating Overview Diagram

1.To create Overview Diagram, you may select **File > New Diagram > Others > Overview Diagram** from main menu.

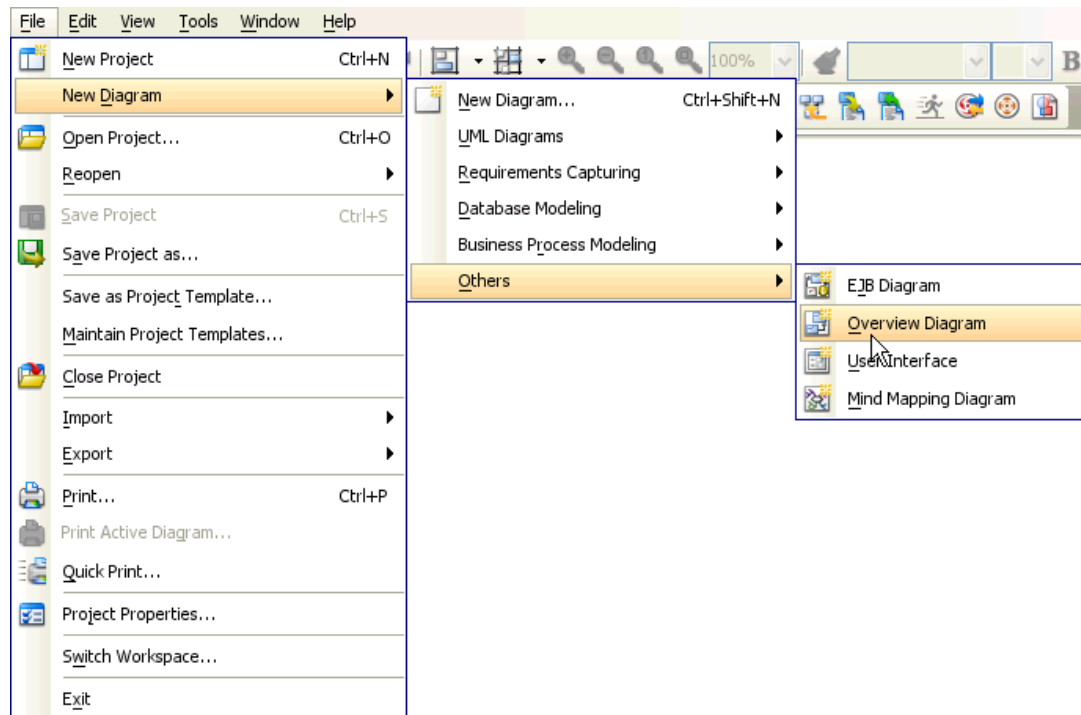


Figure 4-75 Create Overview Diagram

2.The overview diagram is created.

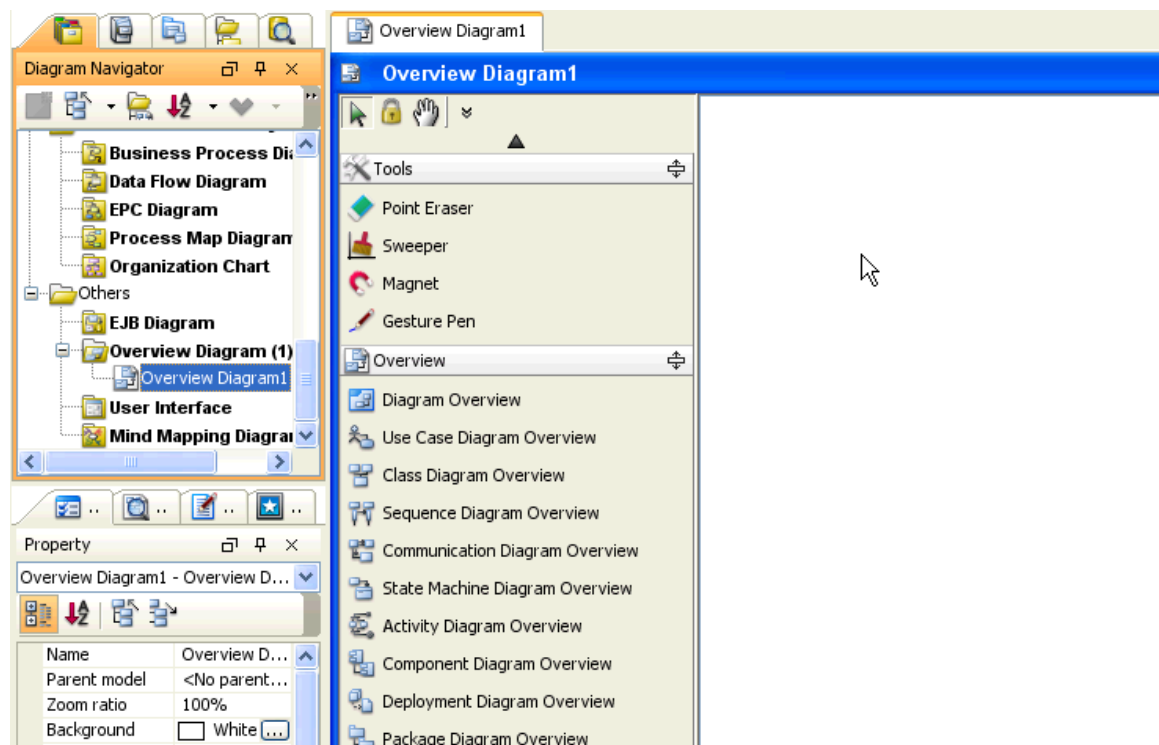


Figure 4-76 Overview Diagram is created

Creating Use Case Diagram

You can create diagram from overview diagram.

1.To create an Use Case Diagram from overview diagram, select **Use Case Diagram Overview** from platelet.

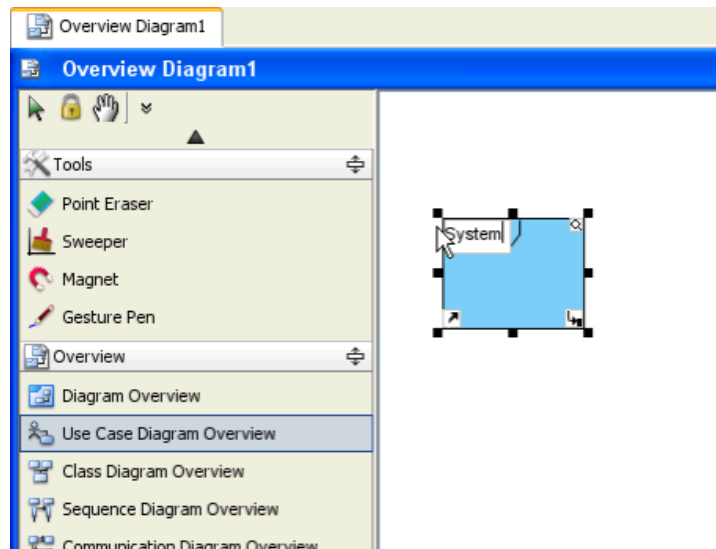


Figure 4-77 You may name the use case diagram

2.The use case diagram will be auto opened to let you draw the content.

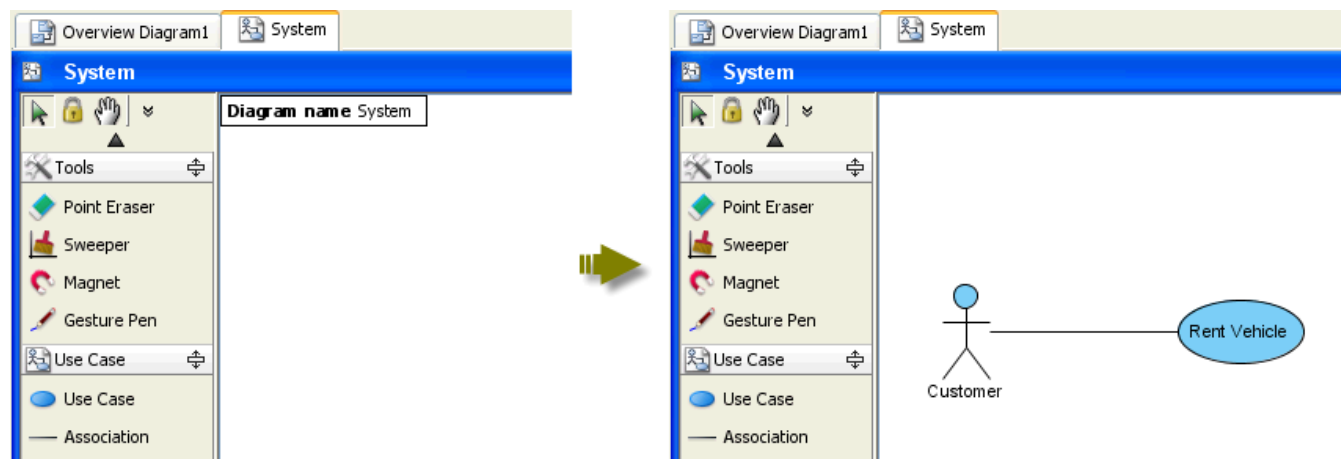


Figure 4-78 Draw the use case diagram

3.Switch back to overview diagram, you can see the preview of the use case diagram is shown.

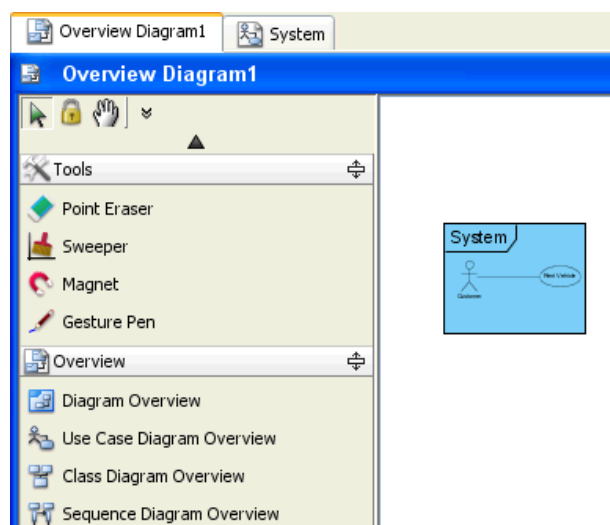


Figure 4-79 Overview diagram shows the use case diagram

Showing Existing Diagram

Besides creating a new diagram from overview diagram, you can also show an existing diagram on overview diagram.

1. Assume you have an sequence diagram.

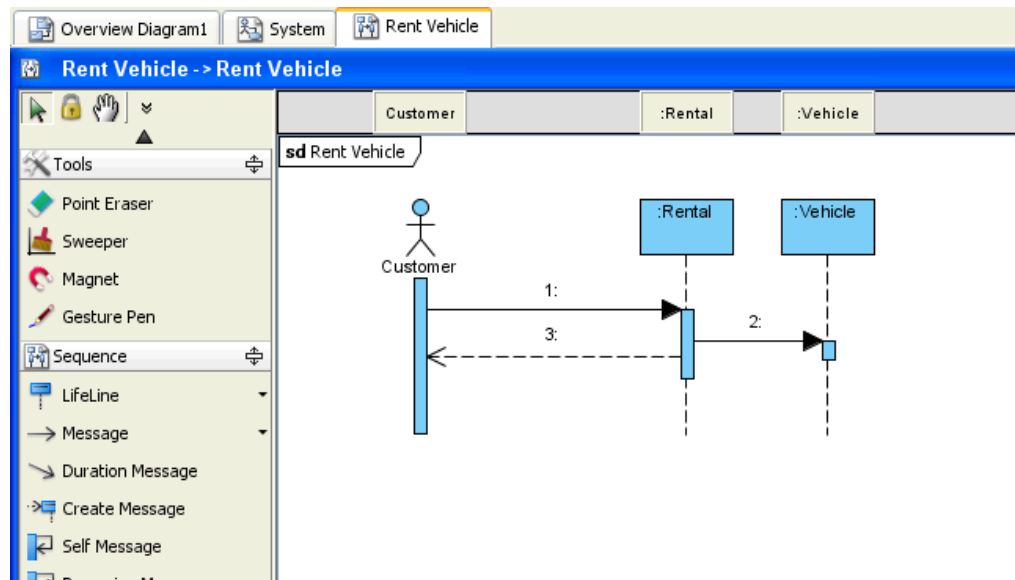


Figure 4-80 Sequence diagram is already exists

2. On overview diagram, create a **Diagram Overview**.

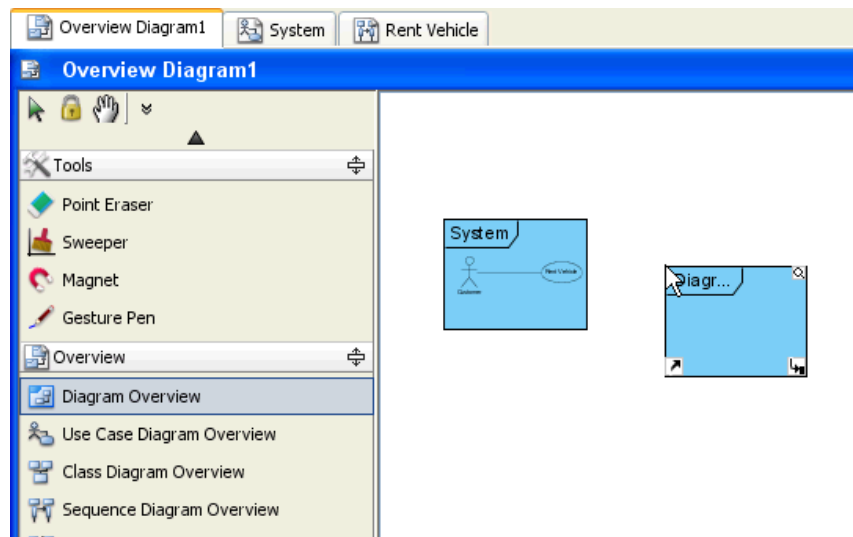


Figure 4-81 Create Diagram Overview

3.Right-click on the diagram overview and select **Associate to Diagram...** from popup menu.

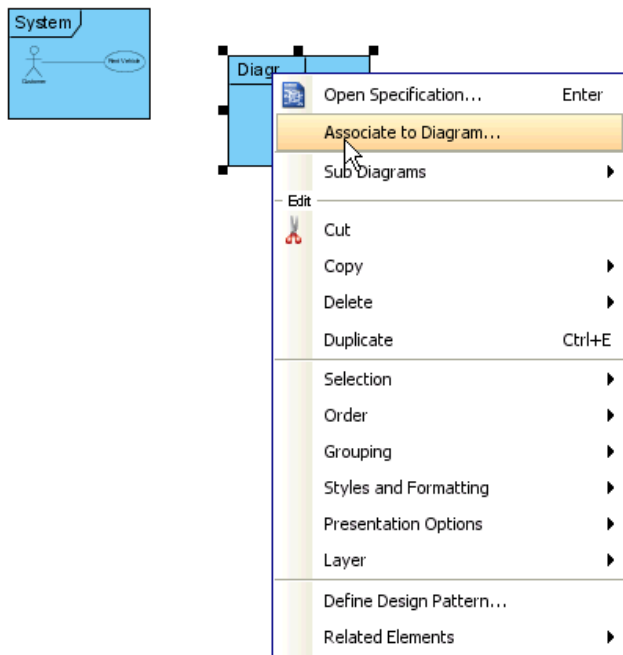


Figure 4-82 Associate to diagram

4.Select the sequence diagram and select **OK** button.

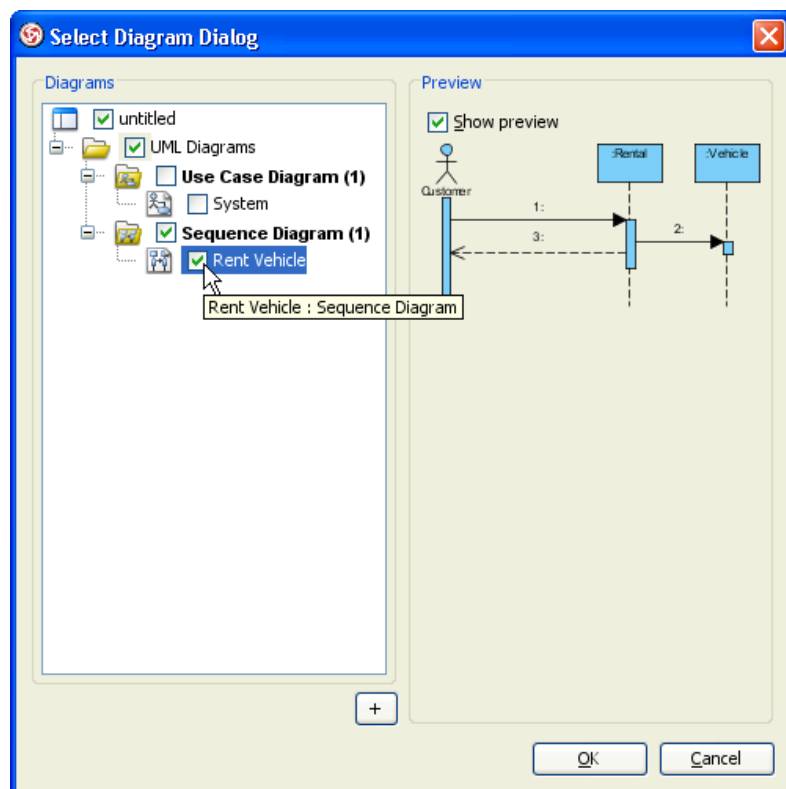


Figure 4-83 Select existing diagram

5.The diagram overview will show the sequence diagram. You also can resize the diagram overview to preview the diagram clearly. And add relationship between the diagram overview.

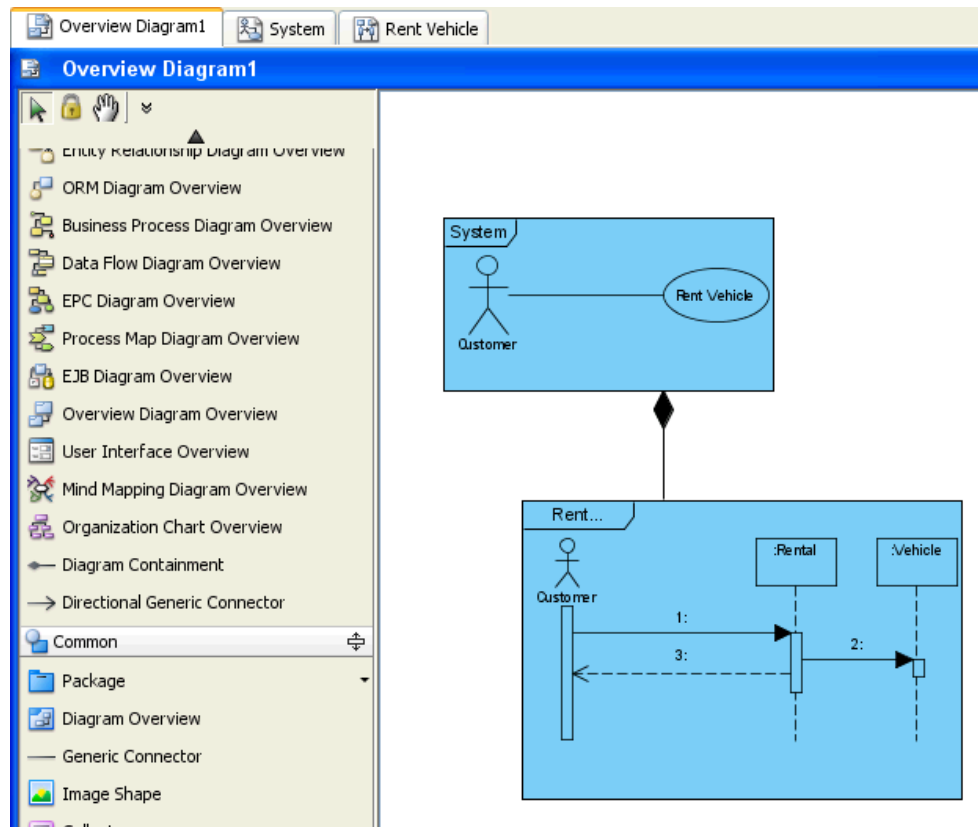


Figure 4-84 Diagrams are shown

Reference to External Resources

Reference to Files

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

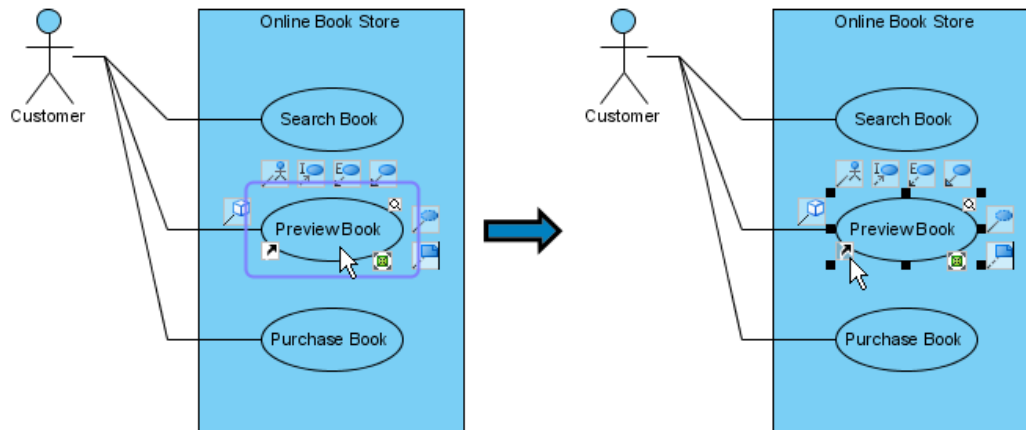


Figure 5-1 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Edit References... menu item.

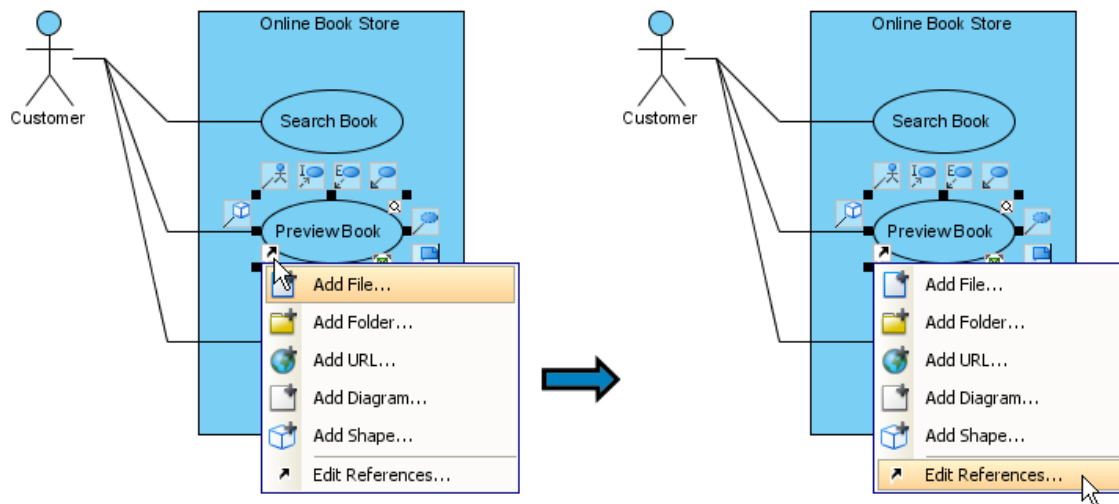


Figure 5-2 Edit references from resource

3. Press Add File... button.

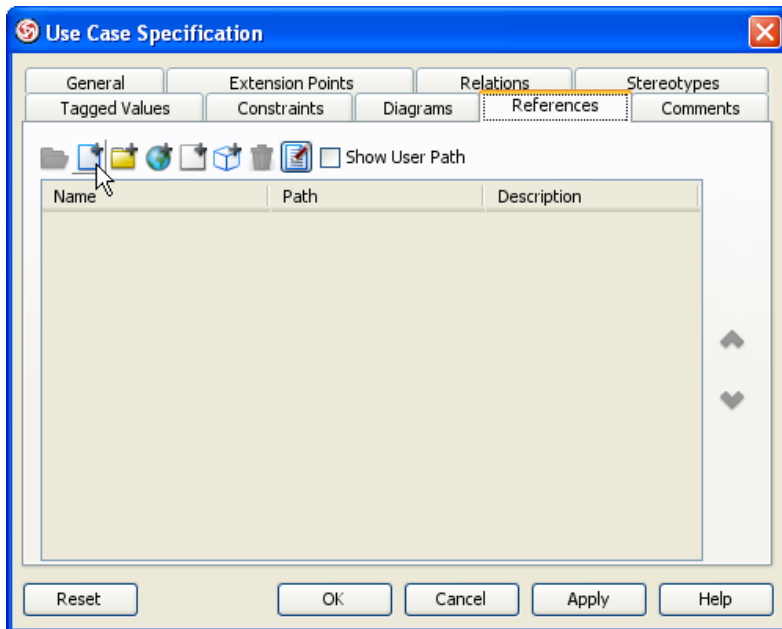


Figure 5-3 Adding file reference

4. Input path of reference file.

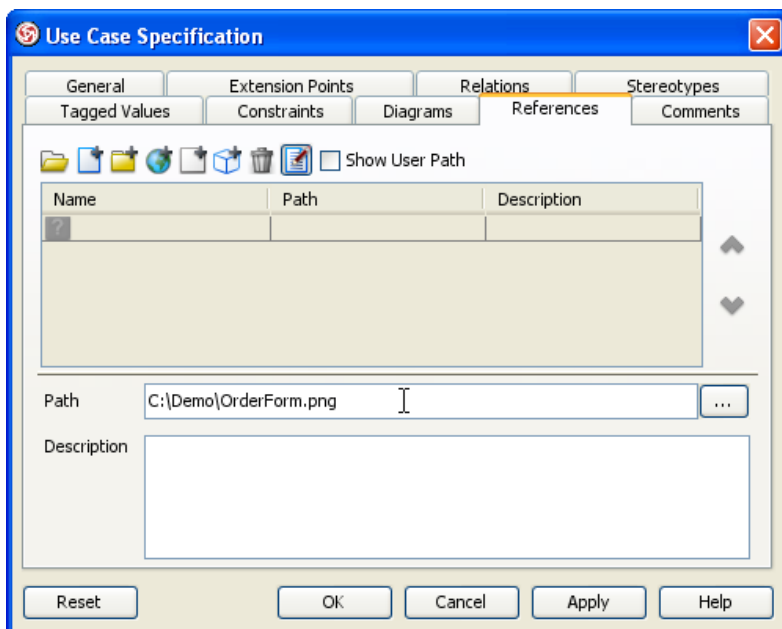


Figure 5-4 Inputting file reference path

5. Input description of the file.

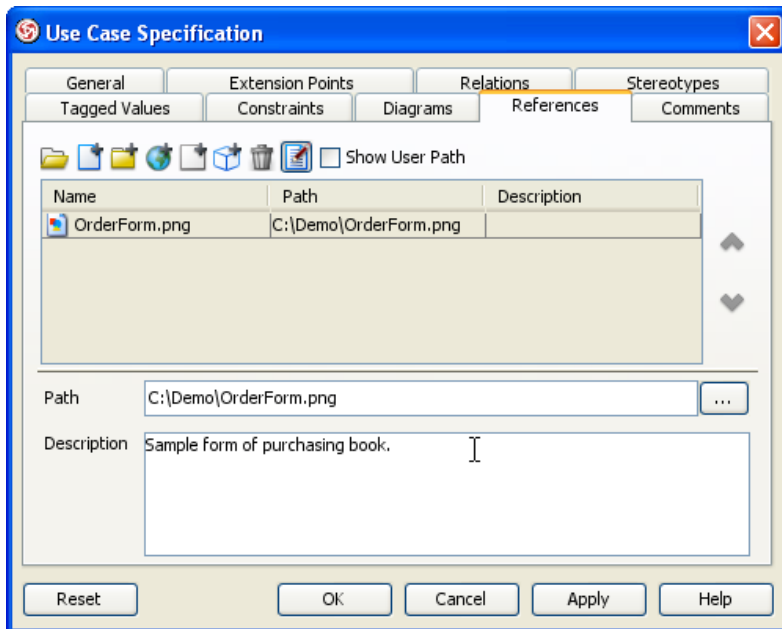


Figure 5-5 Inputting file reference description

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

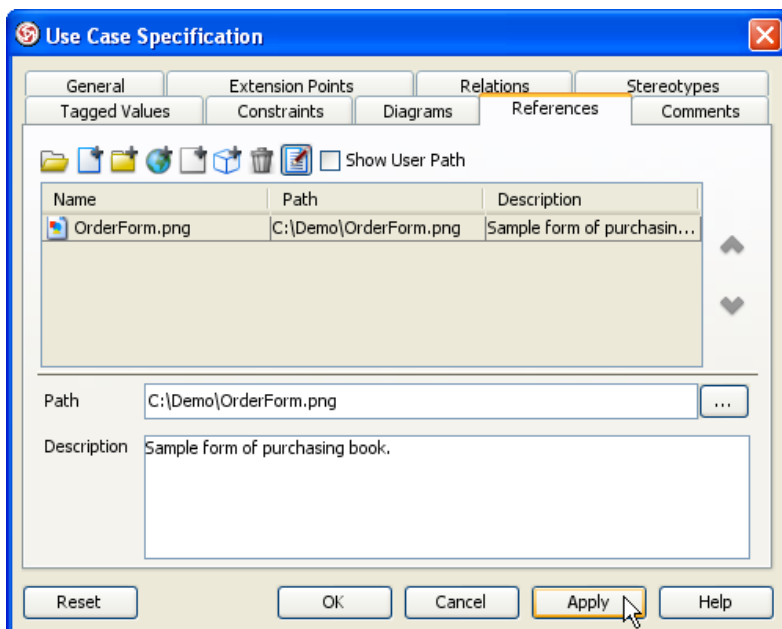


Figure 5-6 Apply file reference

7. Select the file reference to be opened.

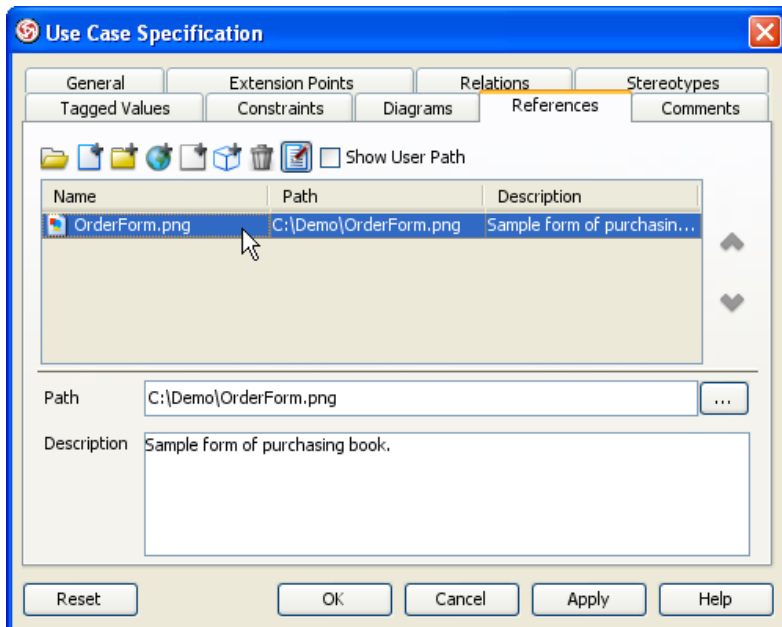


Figure 5-7 Select file reference

8. Press Open... button.

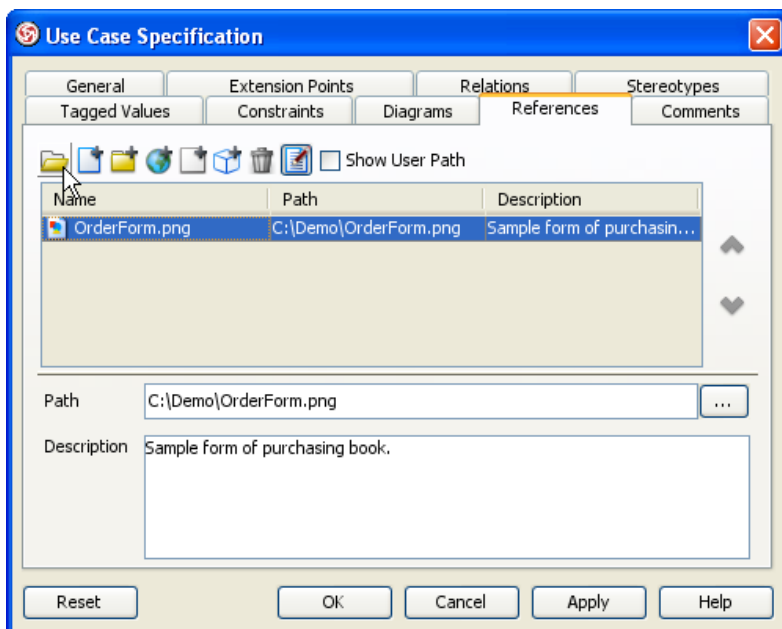


Figure 5-8 Open file reference

Reference to Folder

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

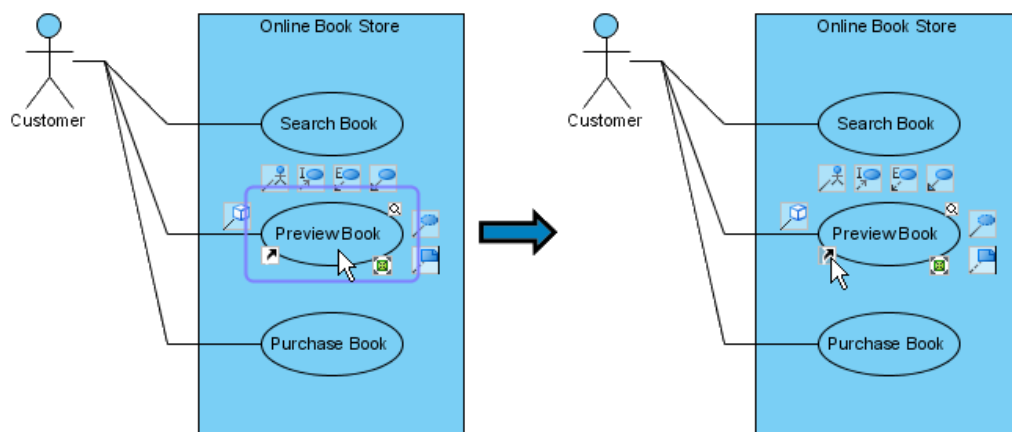


Figure 5-9 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Add Folder... menu item.

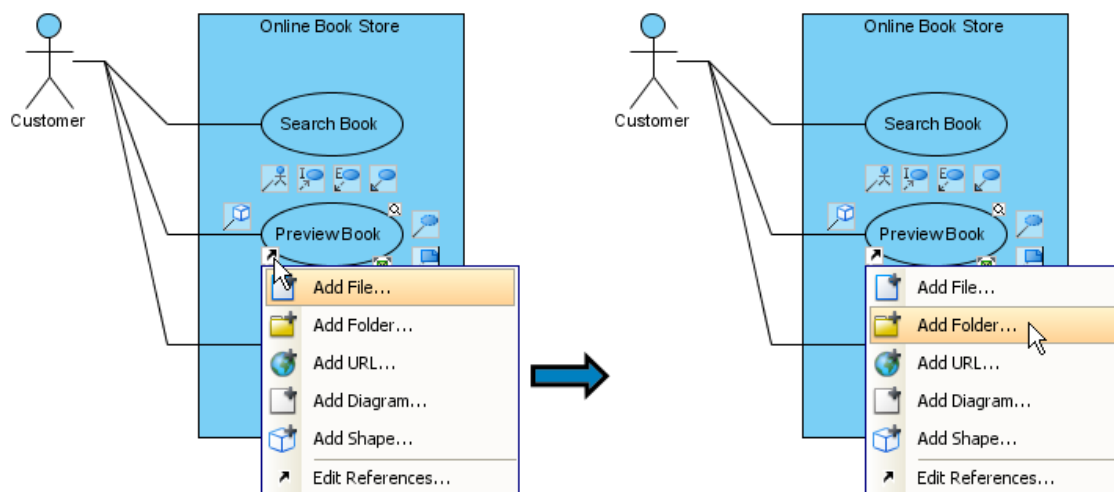


Figure 5-10 Add folder from resource

3. Press ... button.

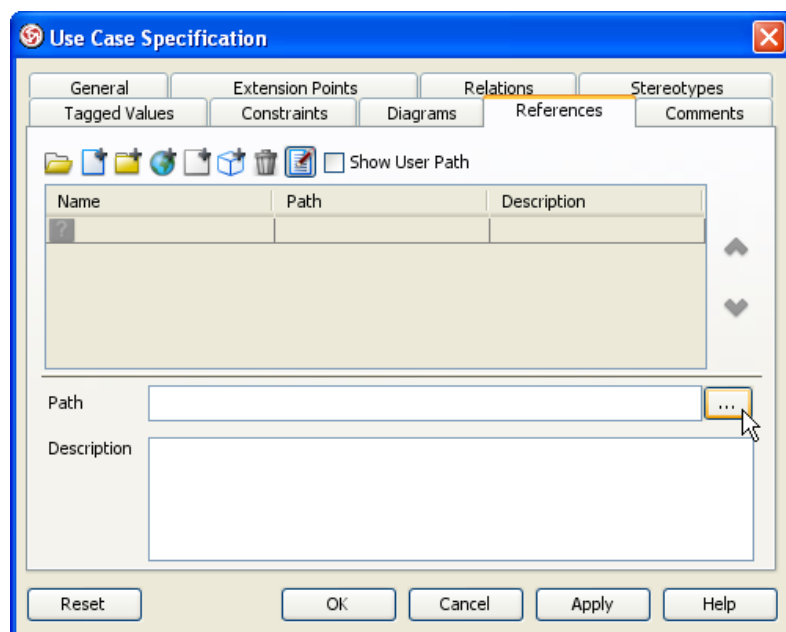


Figure 5-11 Browse folder

4. Select folder to be referenced.

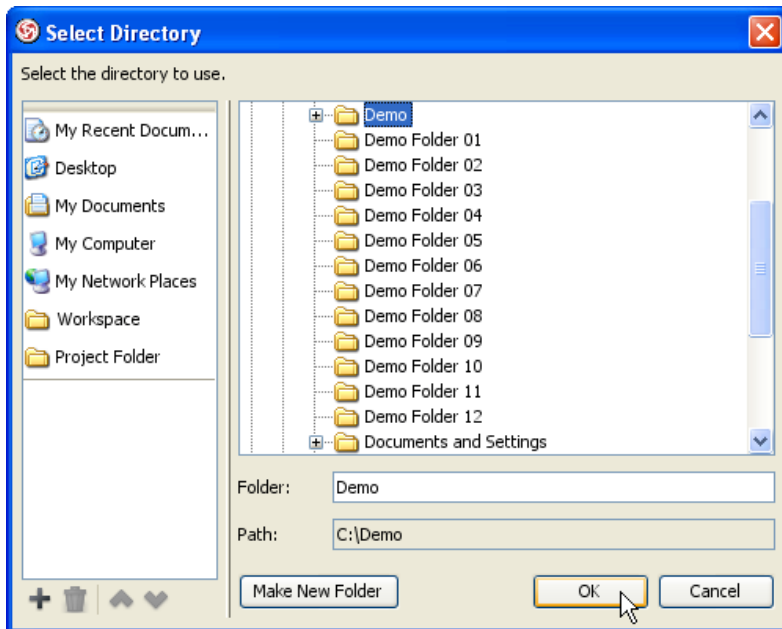


Figure 5-12 Select reference folder

5. Input description of the folder.

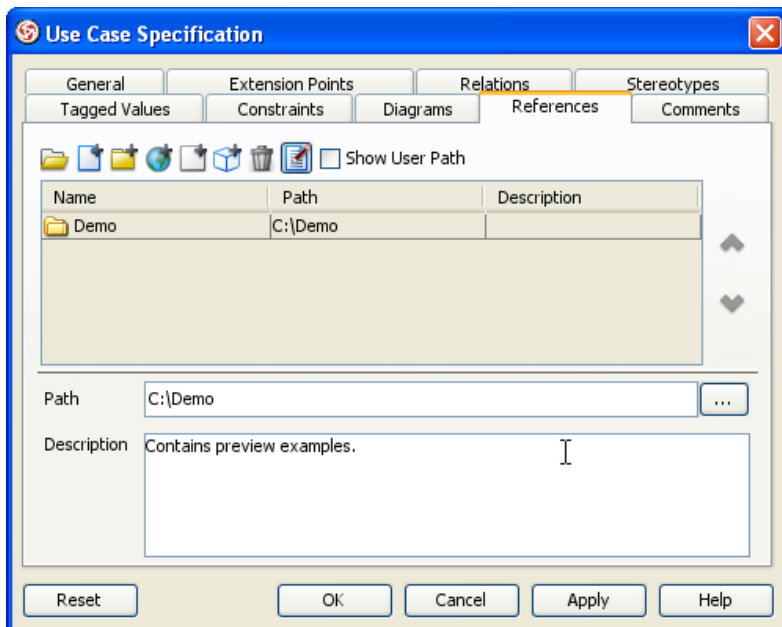


Figure 5-13 Inputting folder reference description

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

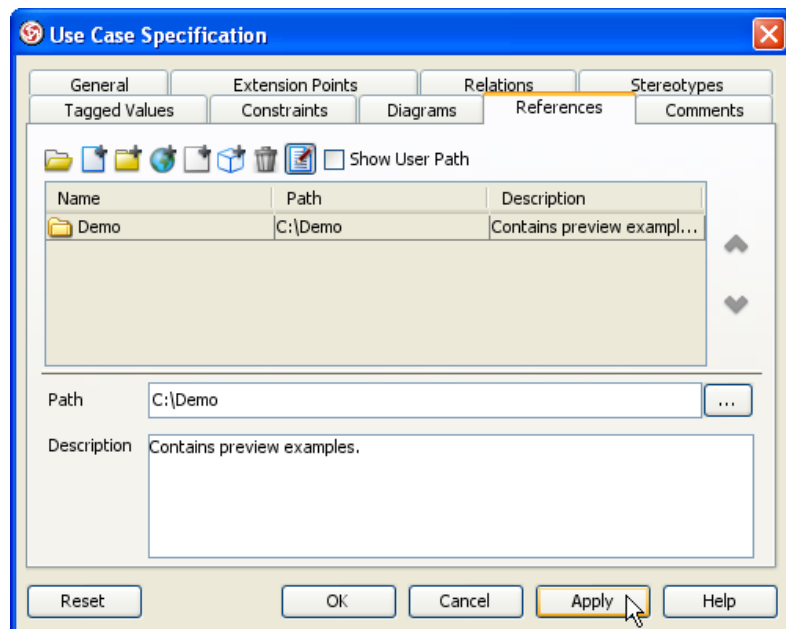


Figure 5-14 Apply folder reference

7. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

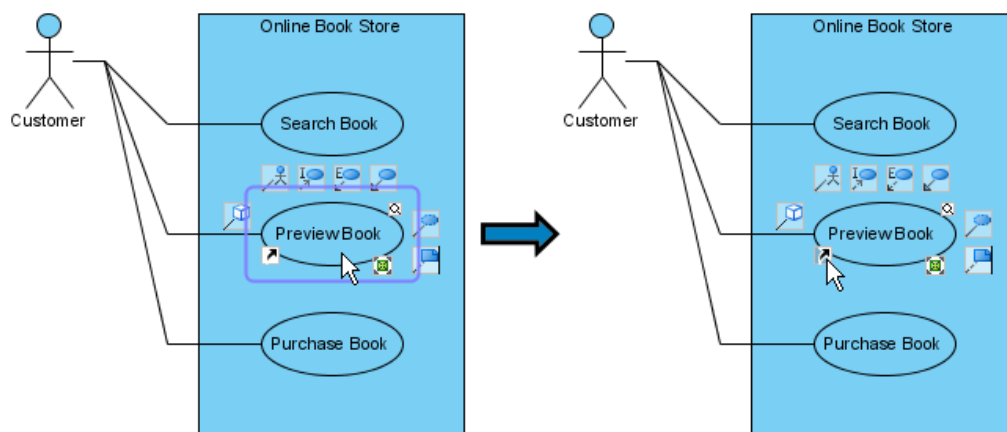


Figure 5-15 Mouse over references resource

8. Click on folder resource menu item.

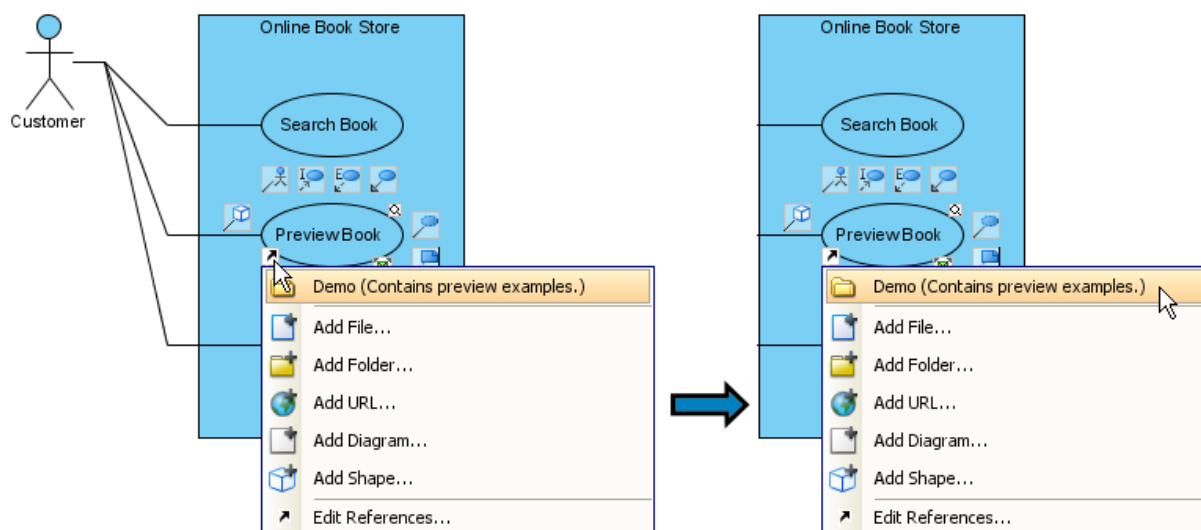


Figure 5-16 Open folder reference

Reference to URL

1. Right click on shape and click on Open Specification... menu item.

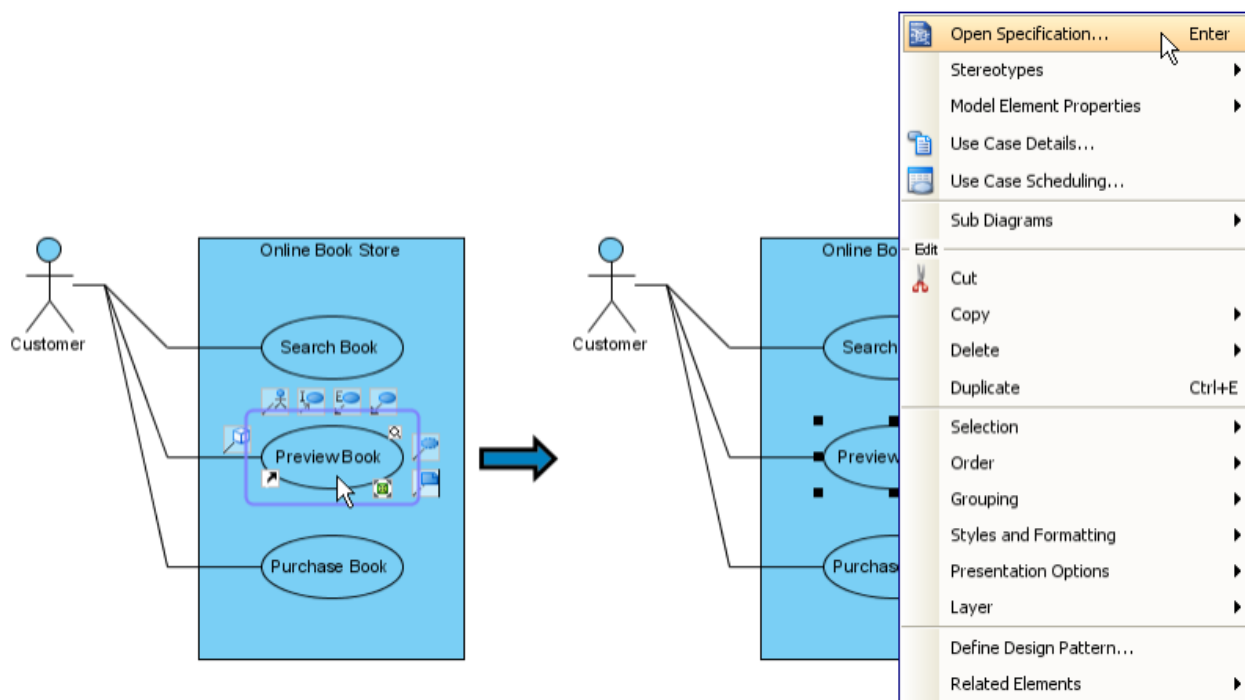


Figure 5-17 Show popup of shape

2. Switch to References tab.

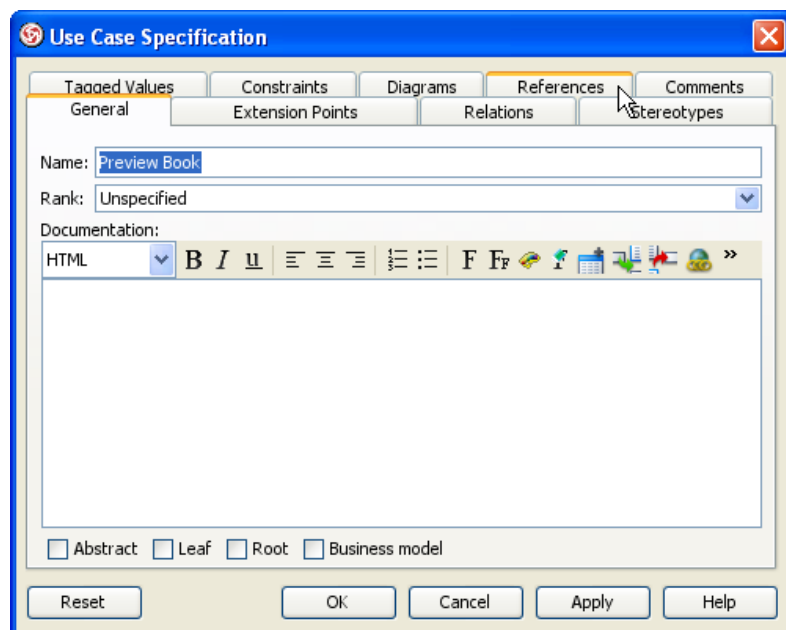


Figure 5-18 Switch to references tab

3. Press Add URL... button.

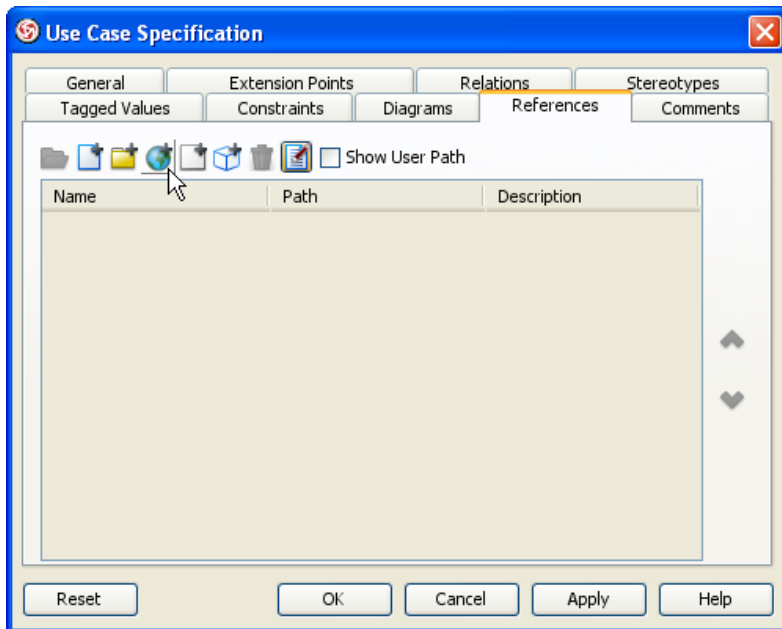


Figure 5-19 Adding URL reference

4. Input path of URL.

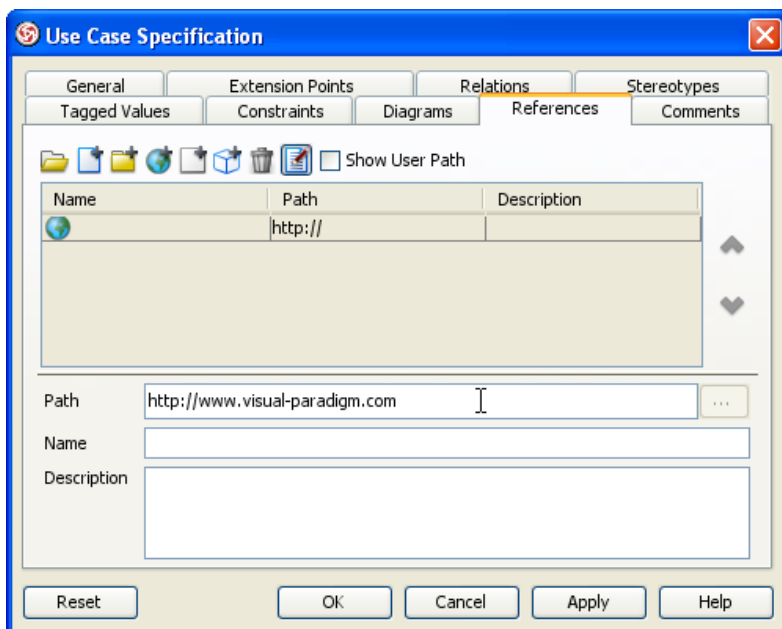


Figure 5-20 Inputting URL reference path

5. Input URL name.

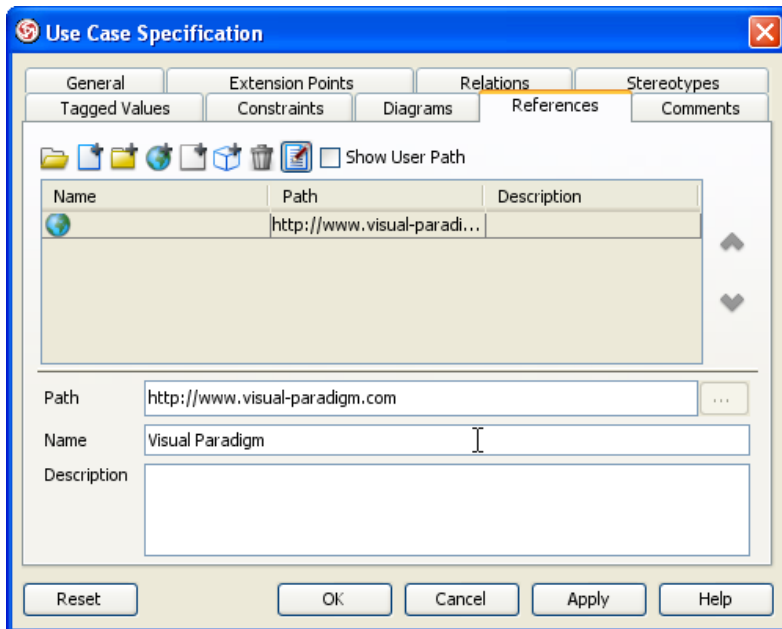


Figure 5-21 Inputting URL reference name

6. Input description of the URL.

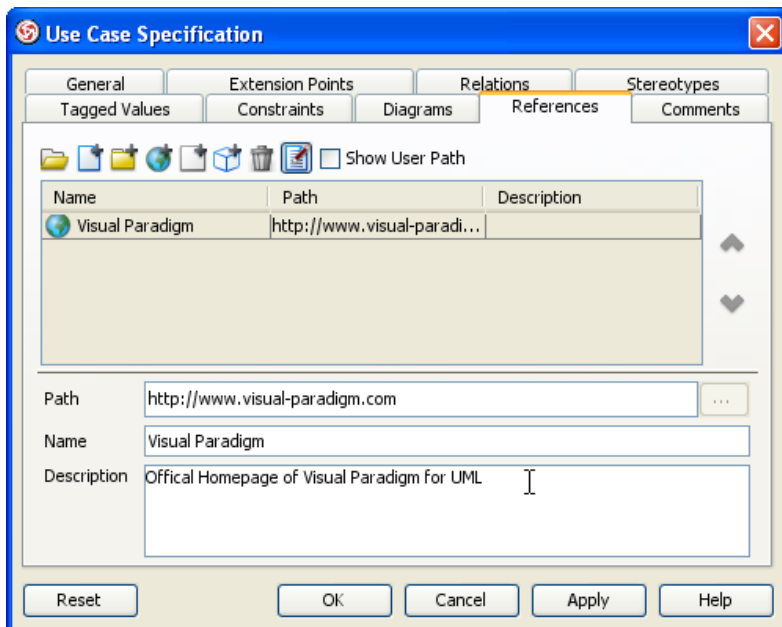


Figure 5-22 Inputting URL reference description

7. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

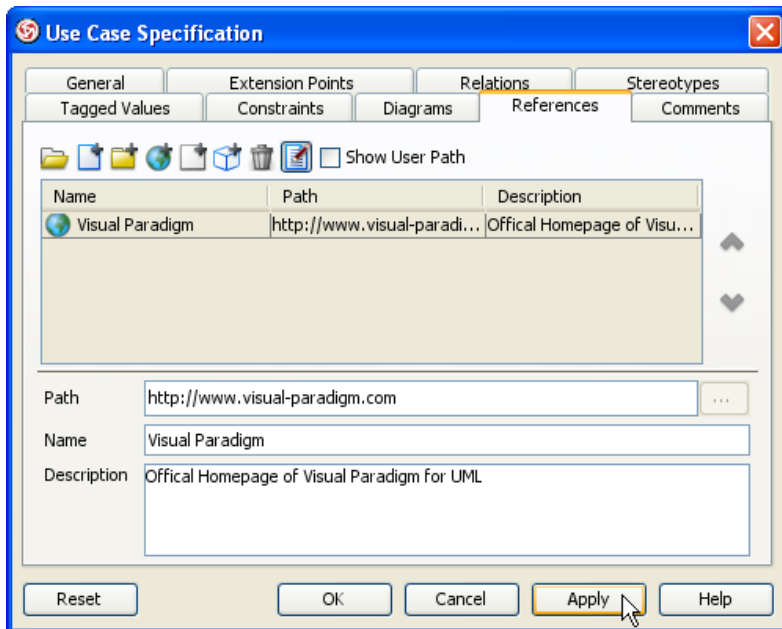


Figure 5-23 Apply URL reference

8. Press Details button.

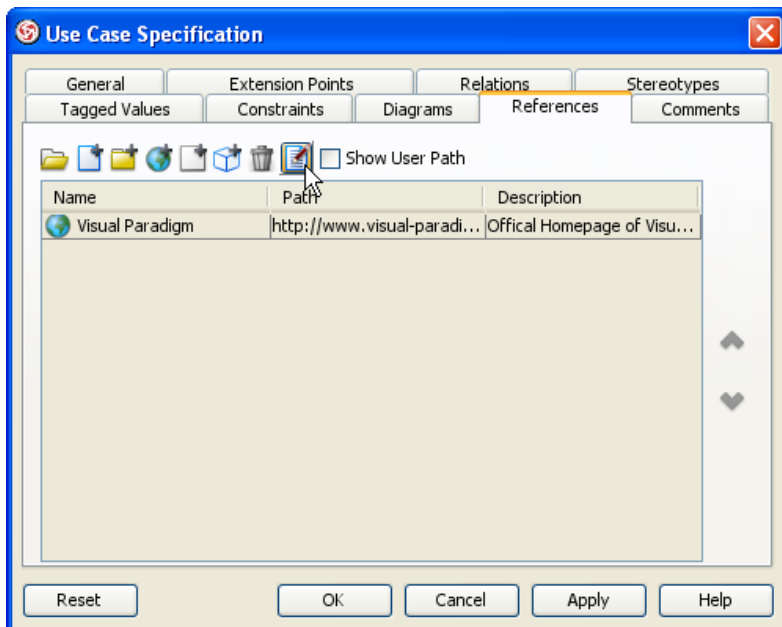


Figure 5-24 Hide reference details

9. Select the URL reference to be opened.

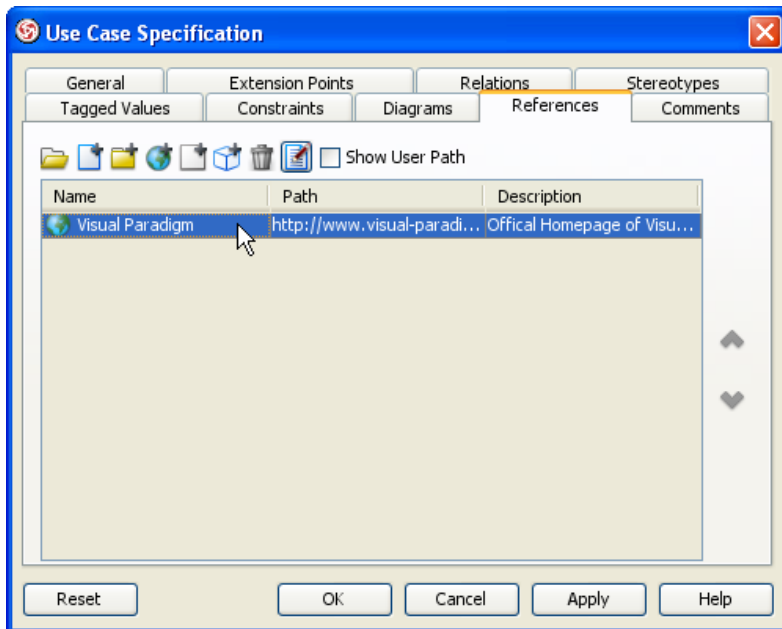


Figure 5-25 Select URL reference

10. Press Open... button.

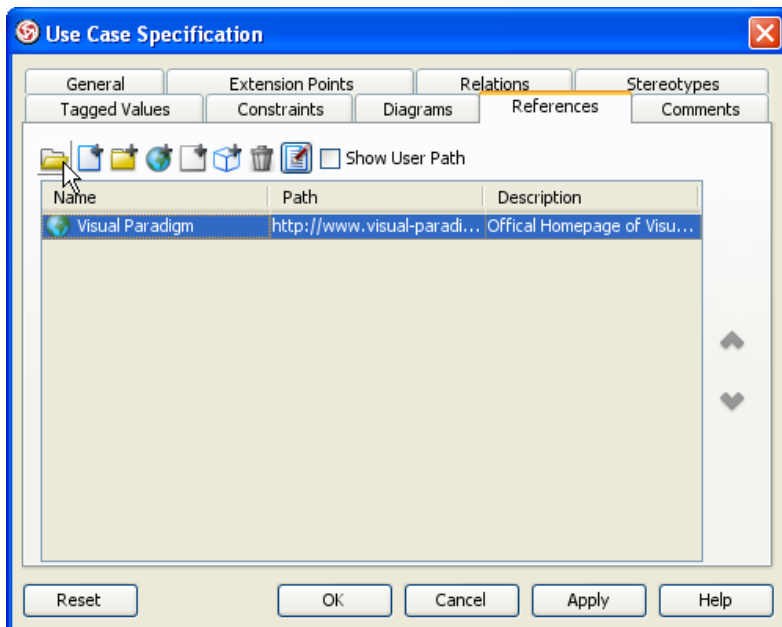


Figure 5-26 Open URL reference

Reference to Diagrams and Shapes

Reference to Diagrams

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

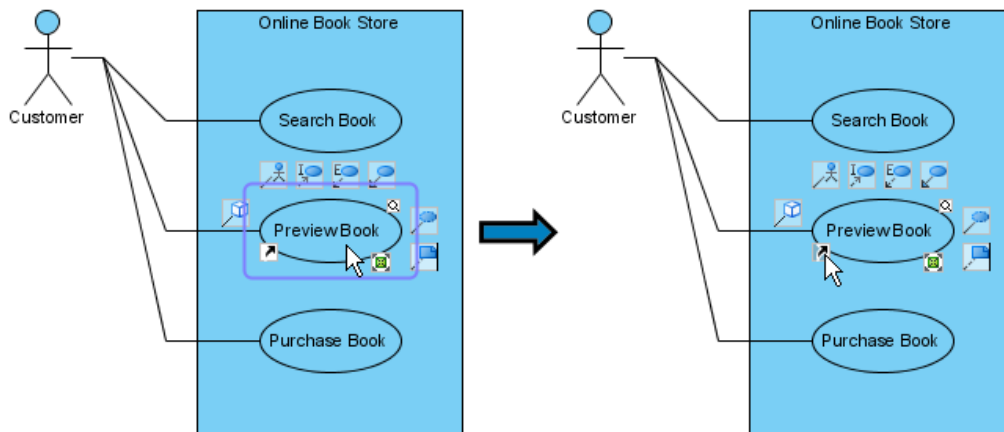


Figure 5-27 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Edit References... menu item.

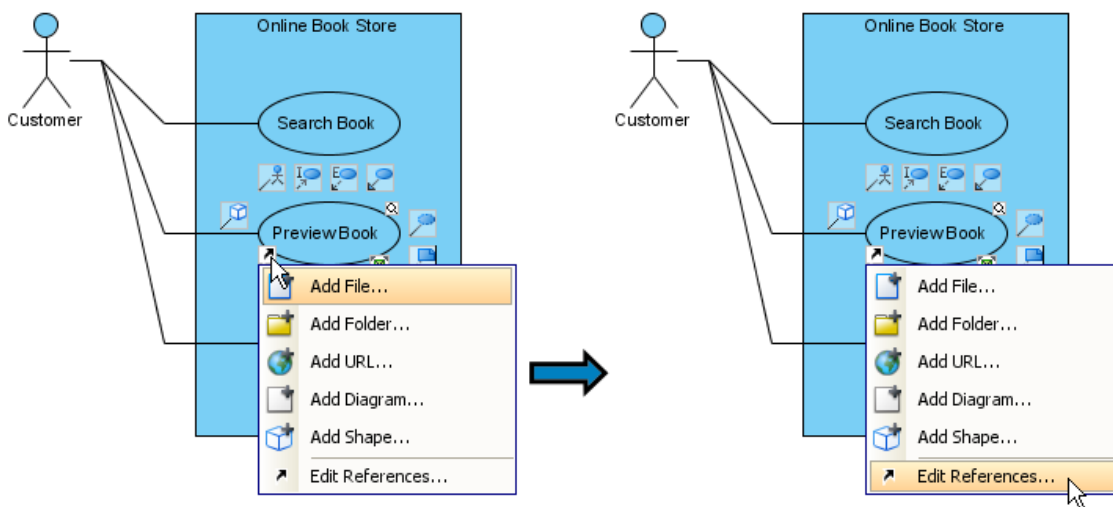


Figure 5-28 Edit references from resource

3. Press Add Diagram... button.

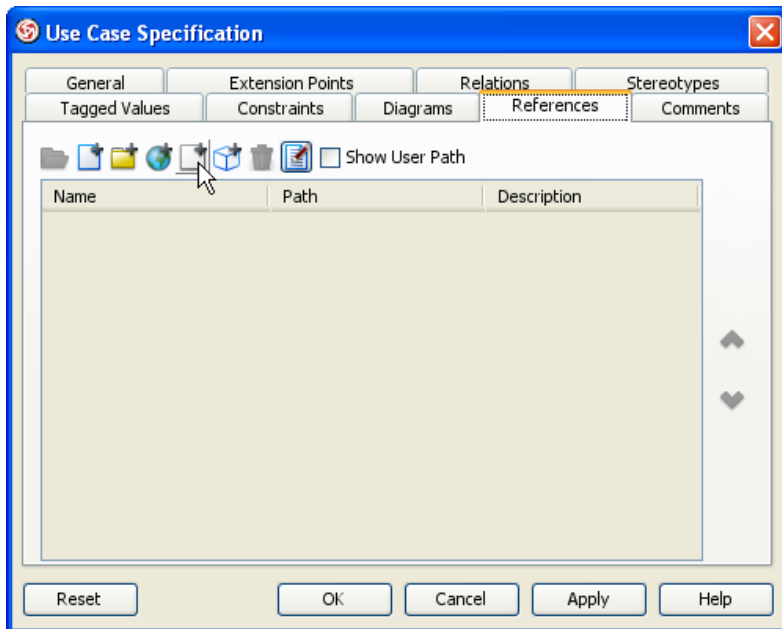


Figure 5-29 Adding diagram reference

4. Select reference diagram.

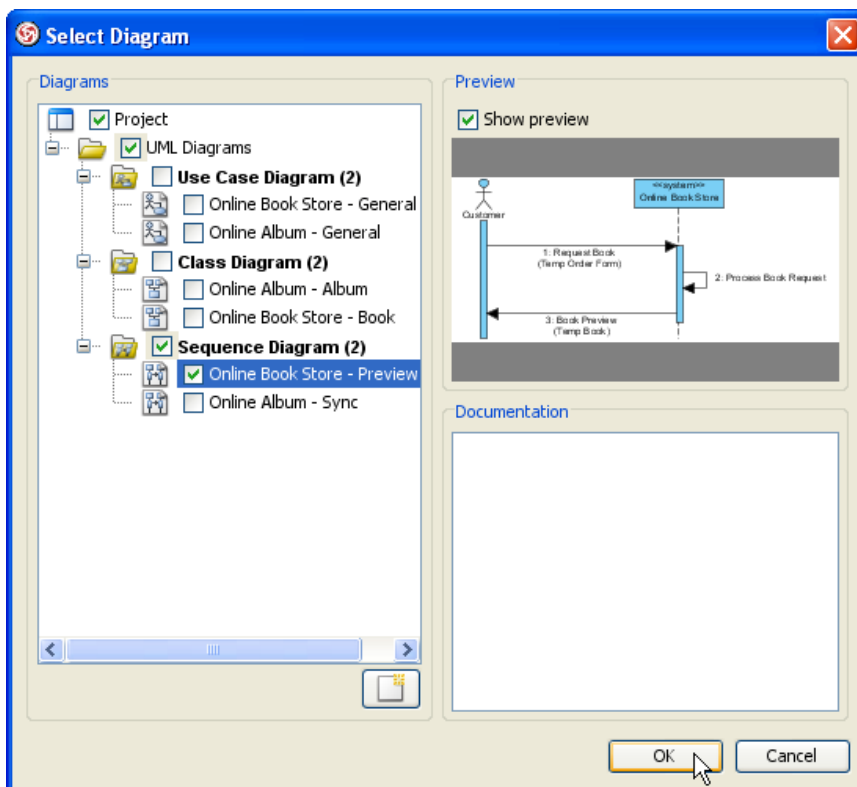


Figure 5-30 Selecting reference diagram

5. Input description of the diagram.

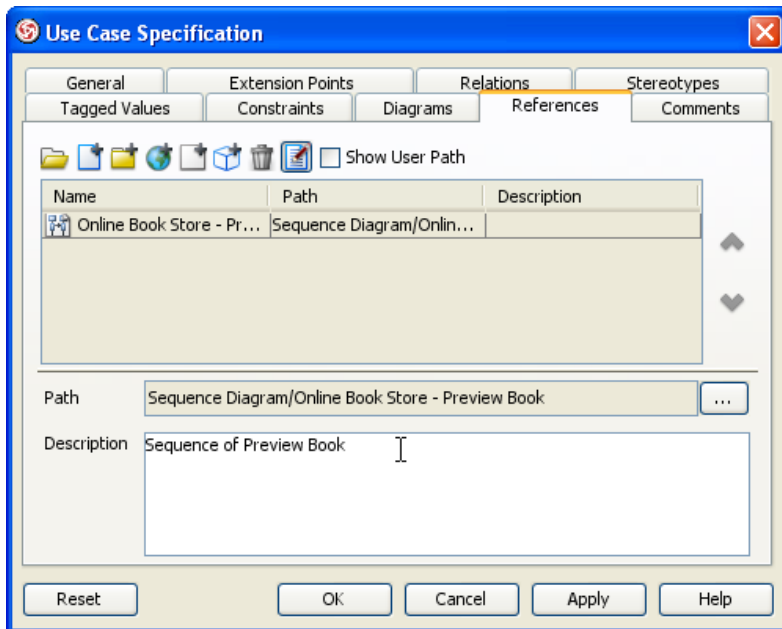


Figure 5-31 Inputting diagram reference description

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

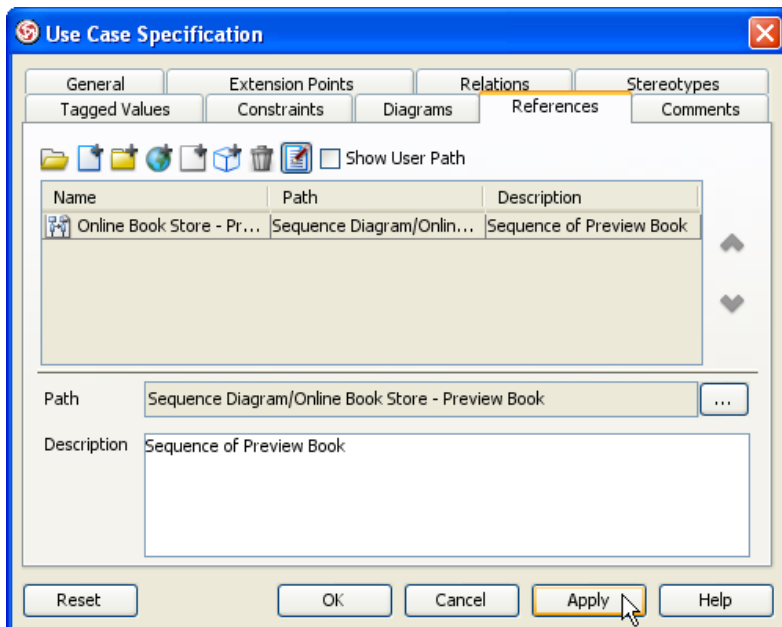


Figure 5-32 Apply diagram reference

7. Select the diagram reference to be opened.

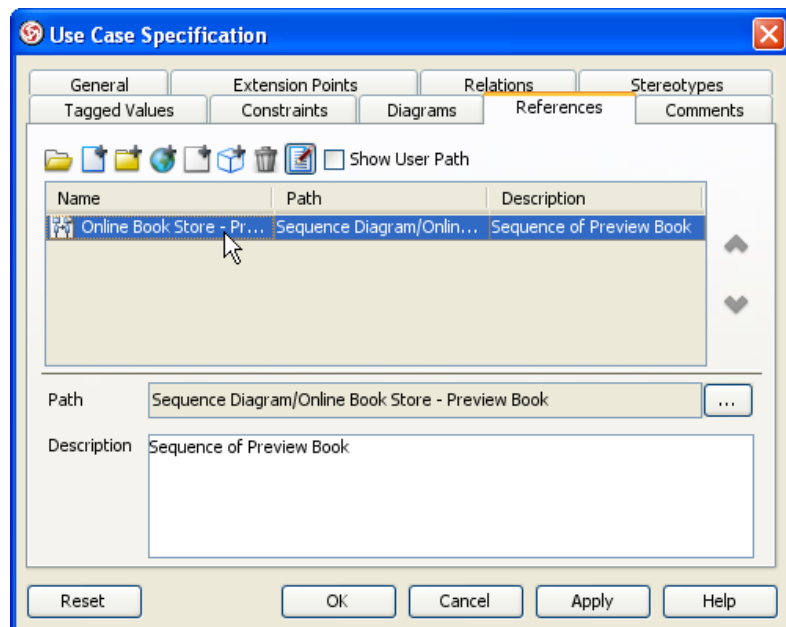


Figure 5-33 Select diagram reference

8. Press Open... button.

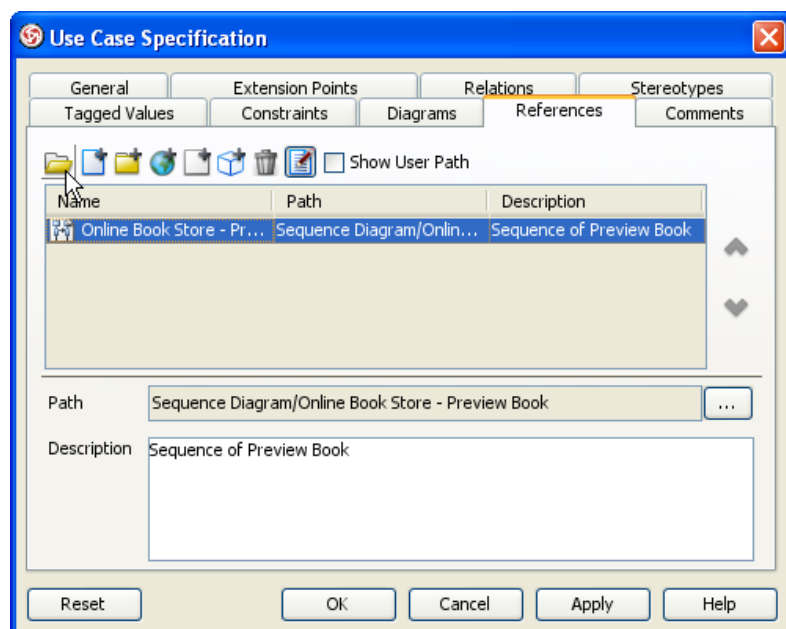


Figure 5-34 Open diagram reference

Reference to Shapes

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

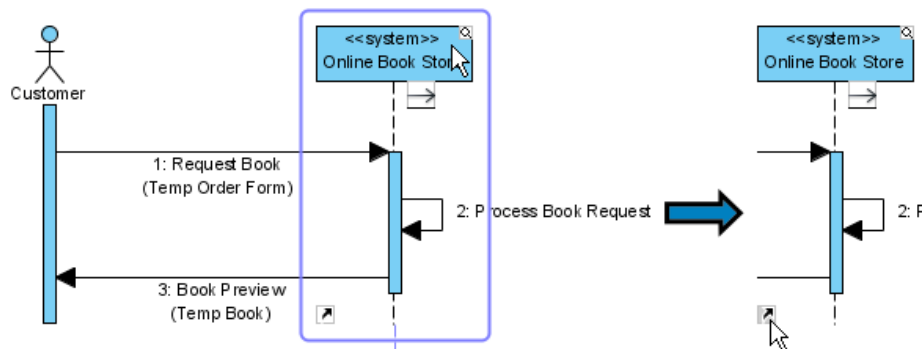


Figure 5-35 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Add Shape... menu item.

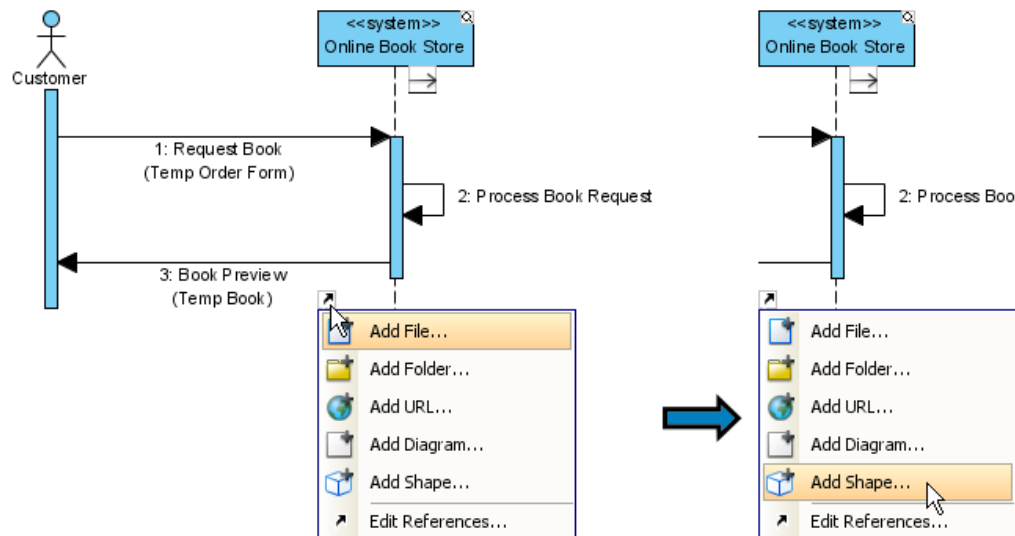


Figure 5-36 Add shape from resource

3. Select shape to be referenced.

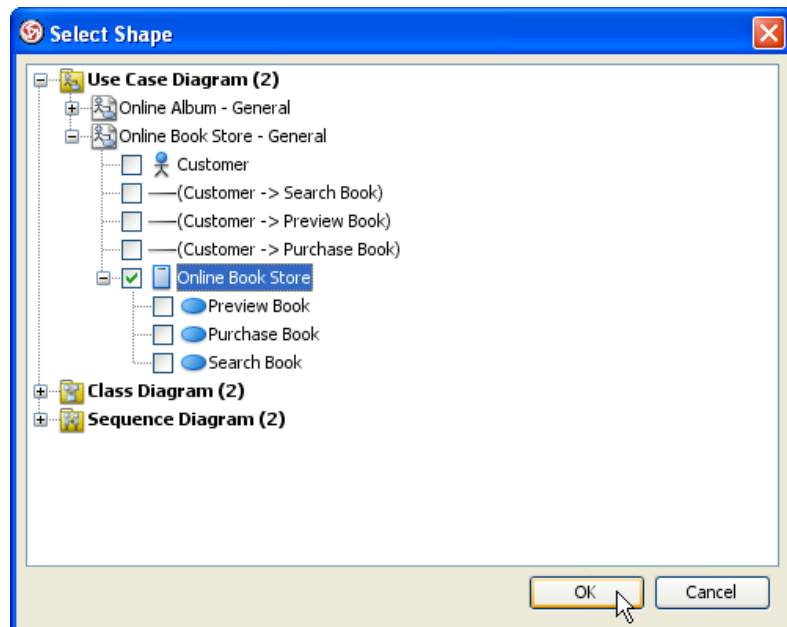


Figure 5-37 Select reference shape

4. Input description of the shape.

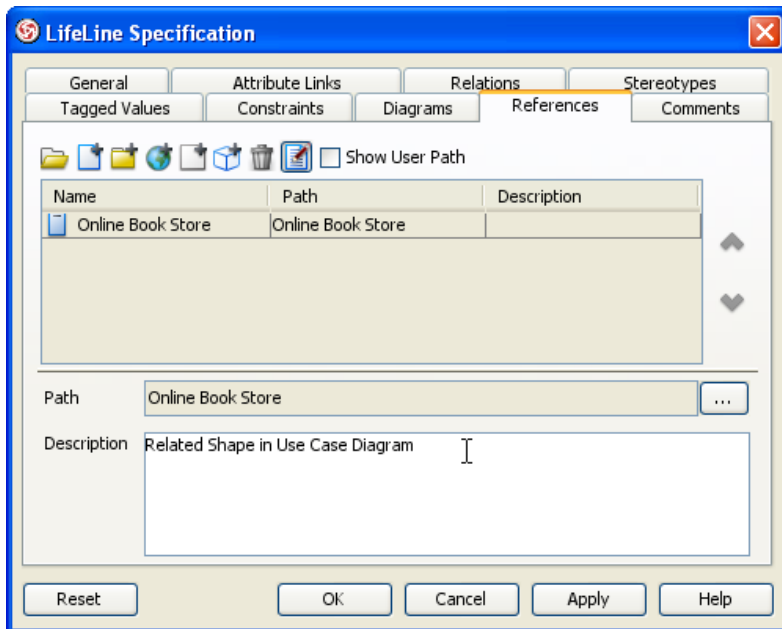


Figure 5-38 Inputting shape reference description

5. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

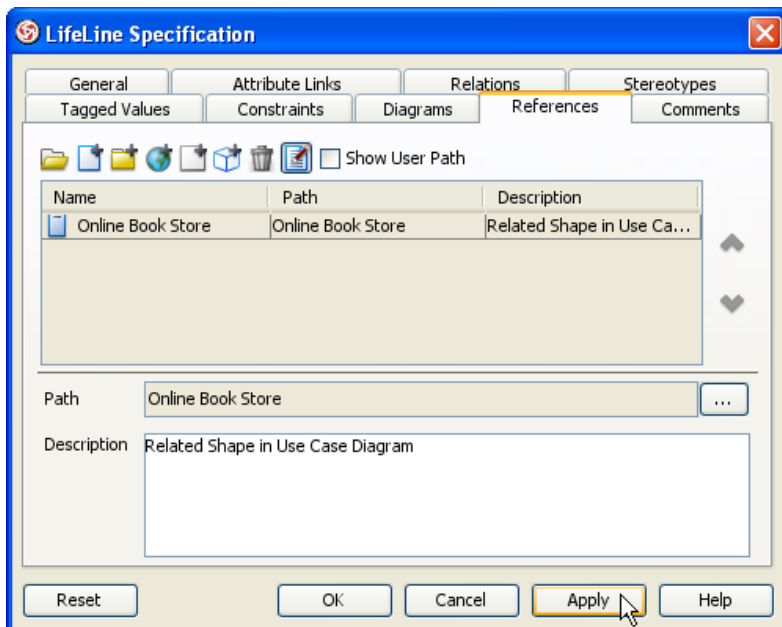


Figure 5-39 Apply folder reference

6. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

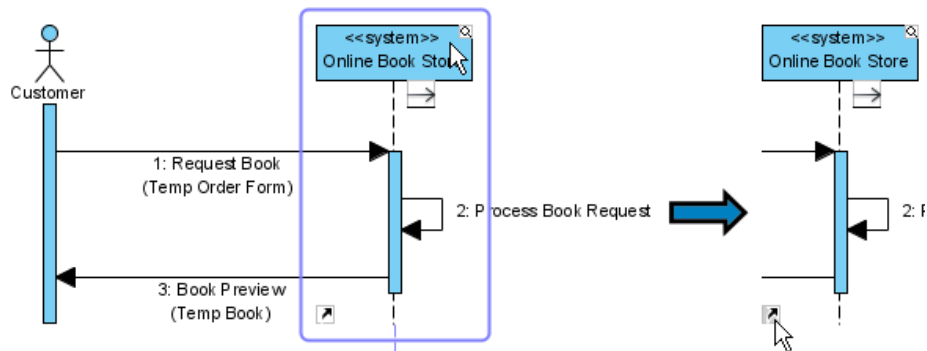


Figure 5-40 Mouse over references resource

7. Click on shape reference menu item.

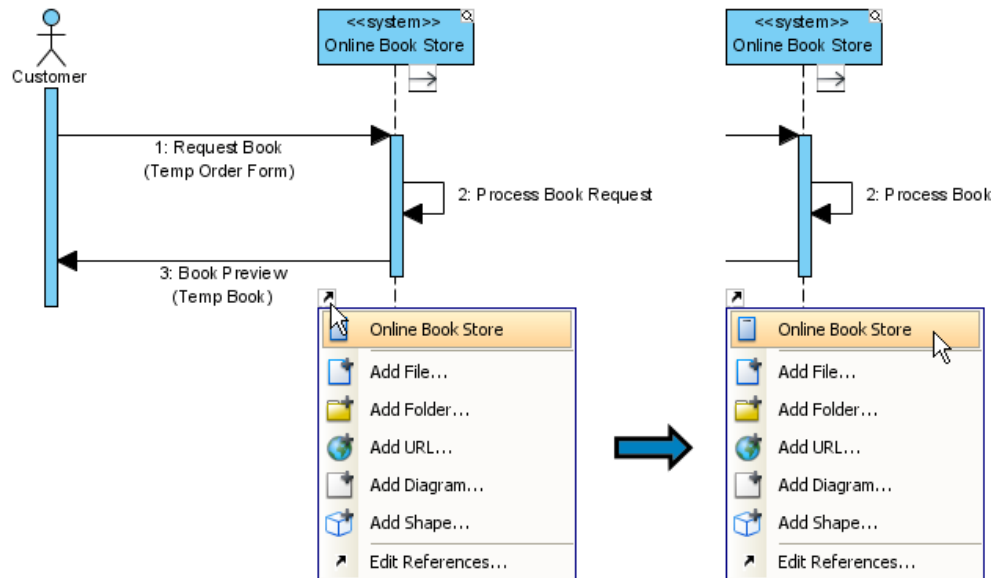


Figure 5-41 Open shape reference

Managing References

Edit References

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

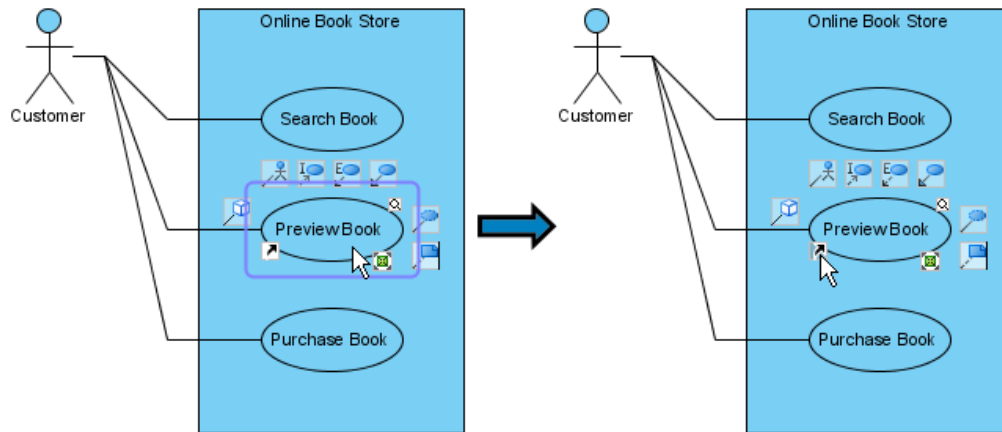


Figure 5-42 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Edit References... menu item.

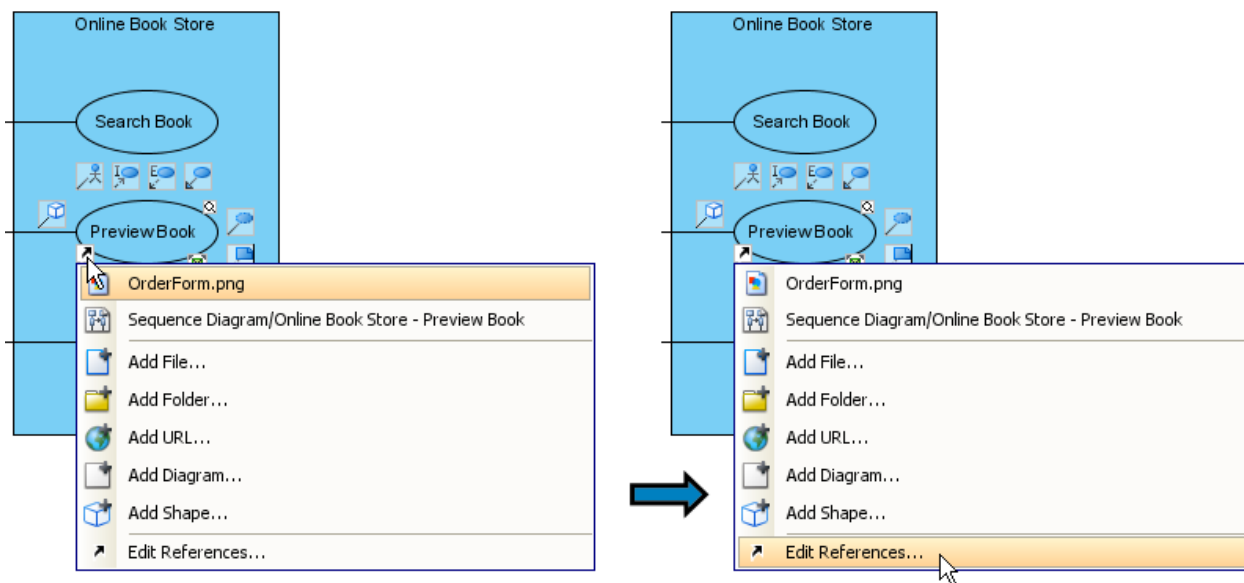


Figure 5-43 Edit references from resource

3. Double-click description of file reference.

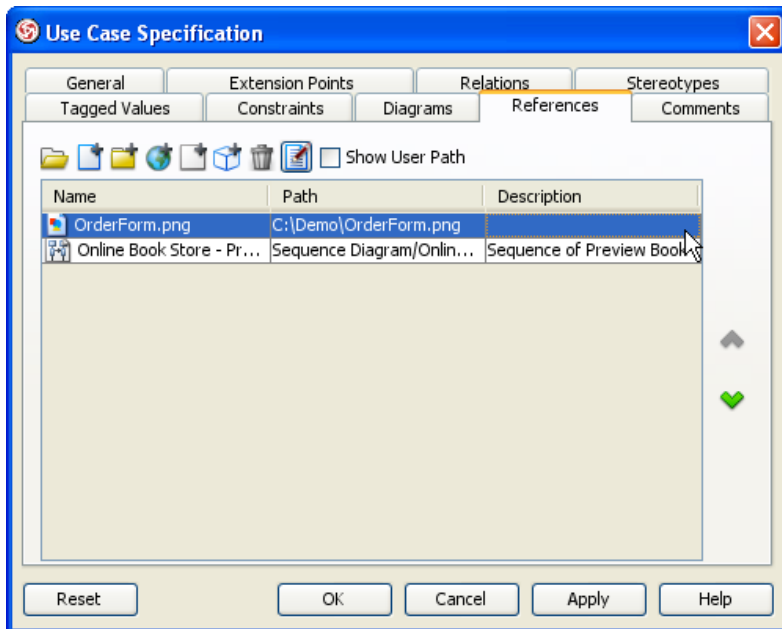


Figure 5-44 Double click file reference description

4. Input description of reference file.

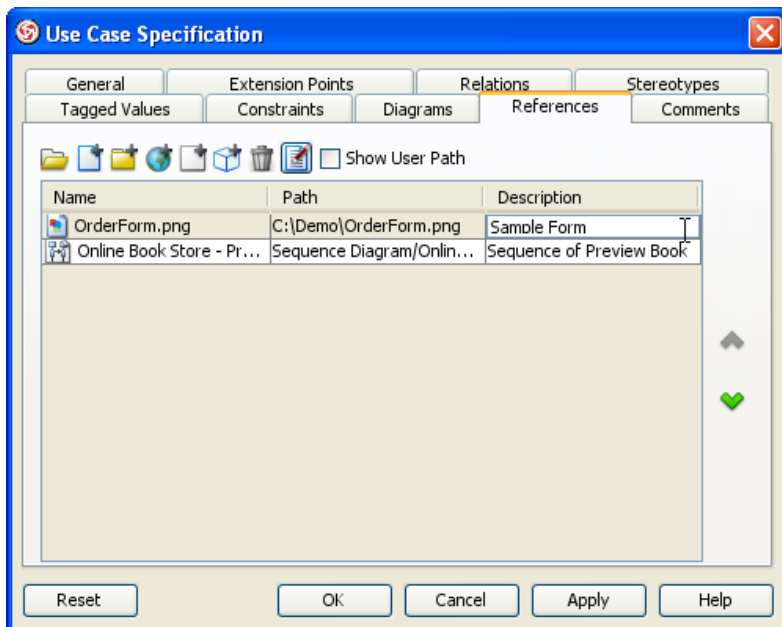


Figure 5-45 Inputting file reference description

5. Press Enter to confirm description editing.

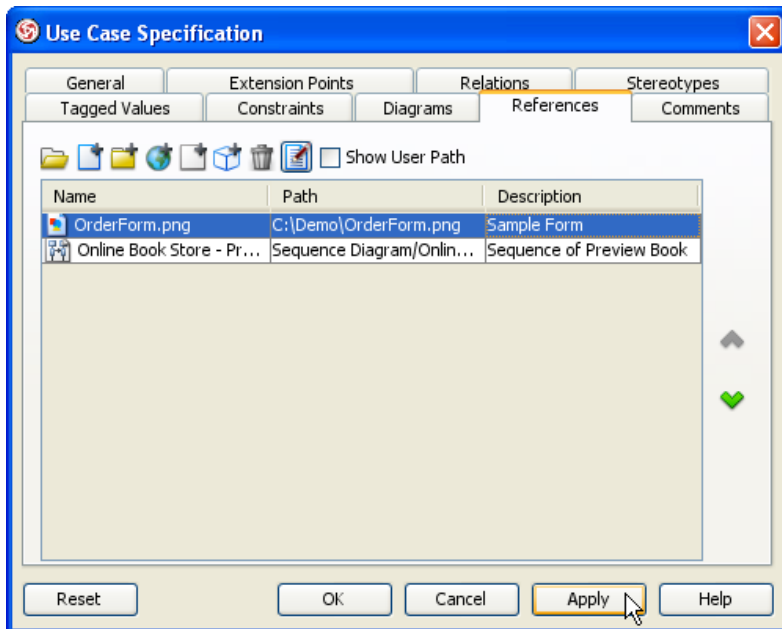


Figure 5-46 Confirming description editing

Add Reference

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

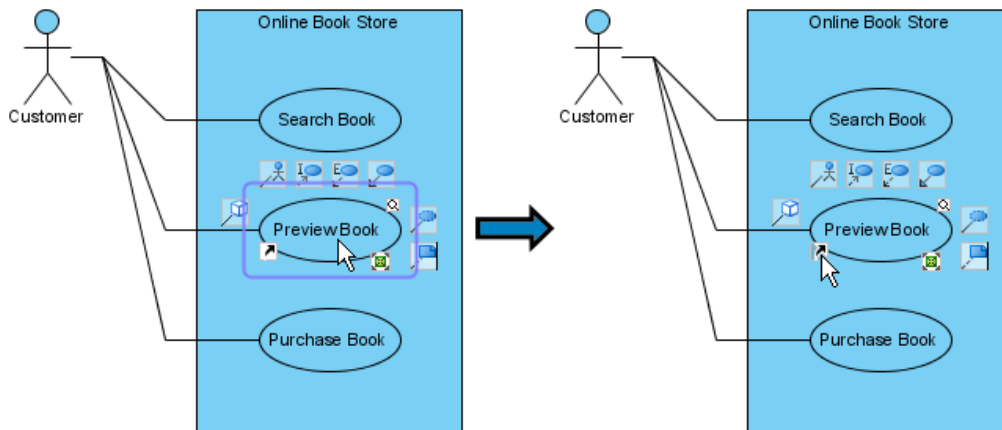


Figure 5-47 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Add URL... menu item.

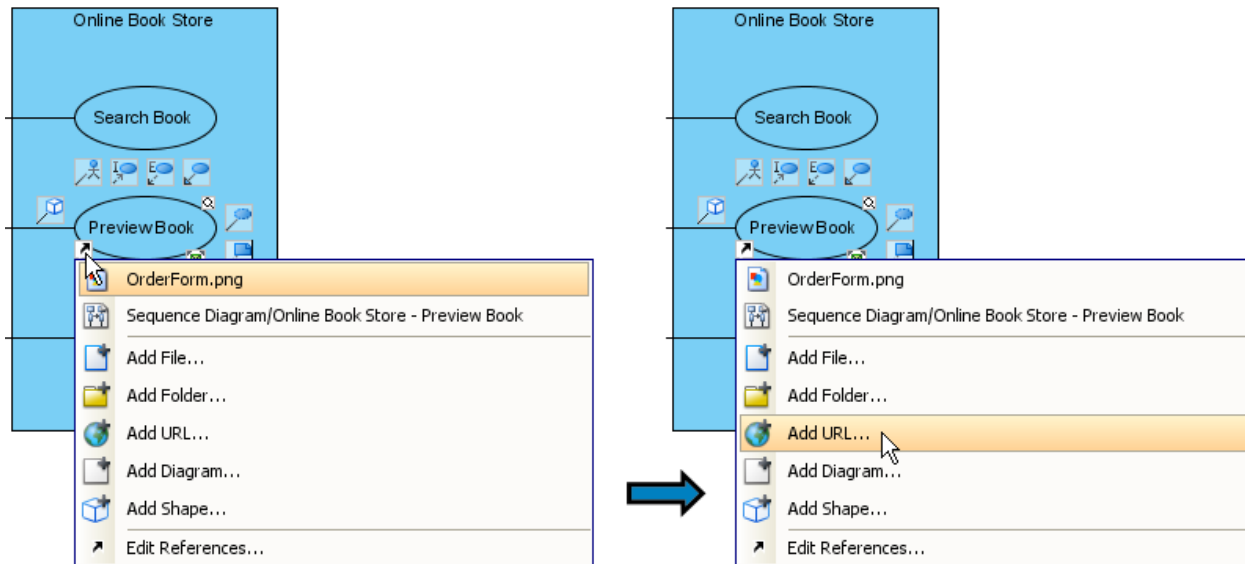


Figure 5-48 Add URL from resource

3. Input path of the URL.

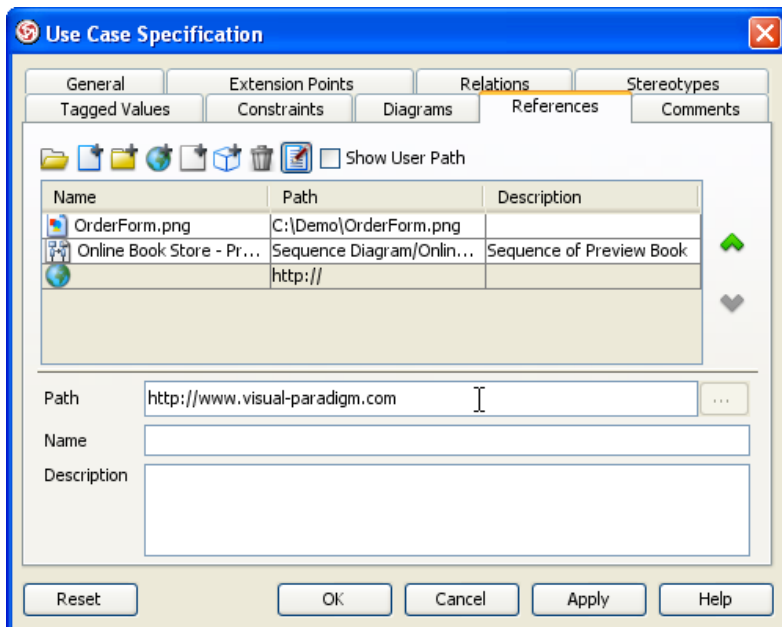


Figure 5-49 Inputting URL reference path

4. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

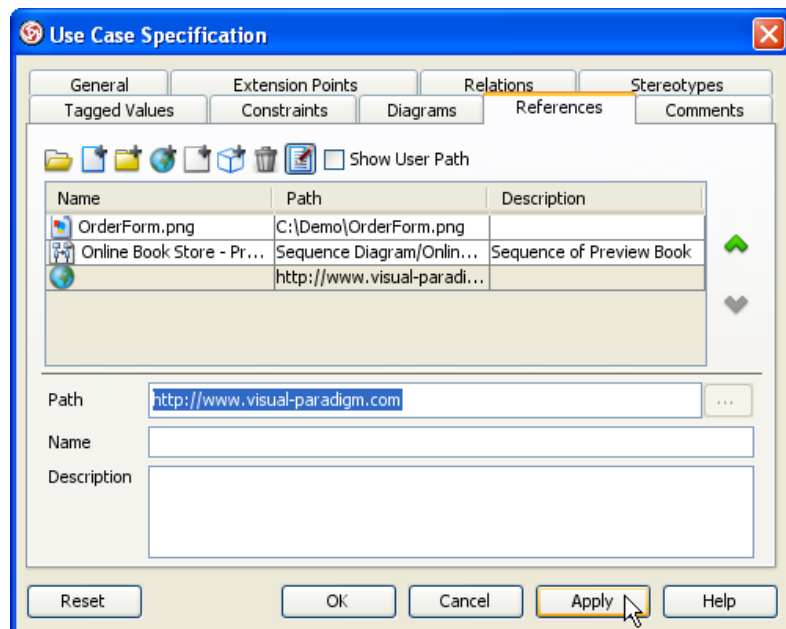


Figure 5-50 Apply URL reference

Remove Reference

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

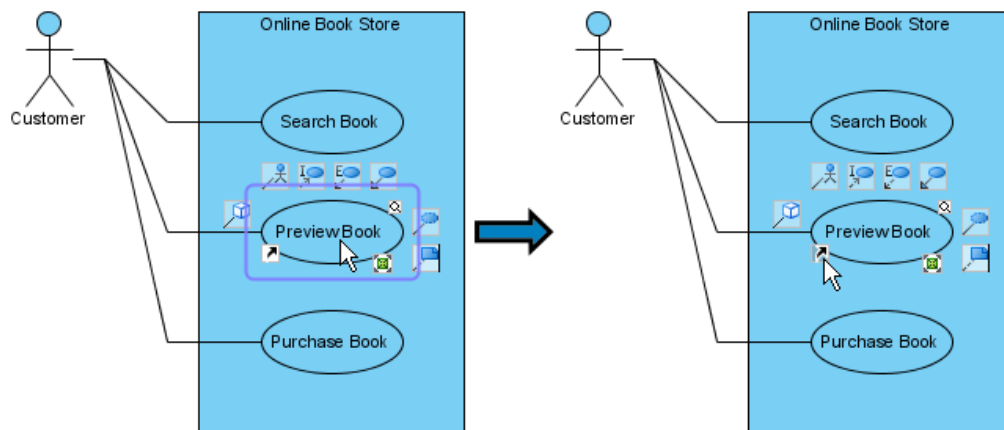


Figure 5-51 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Edit References... menu item.

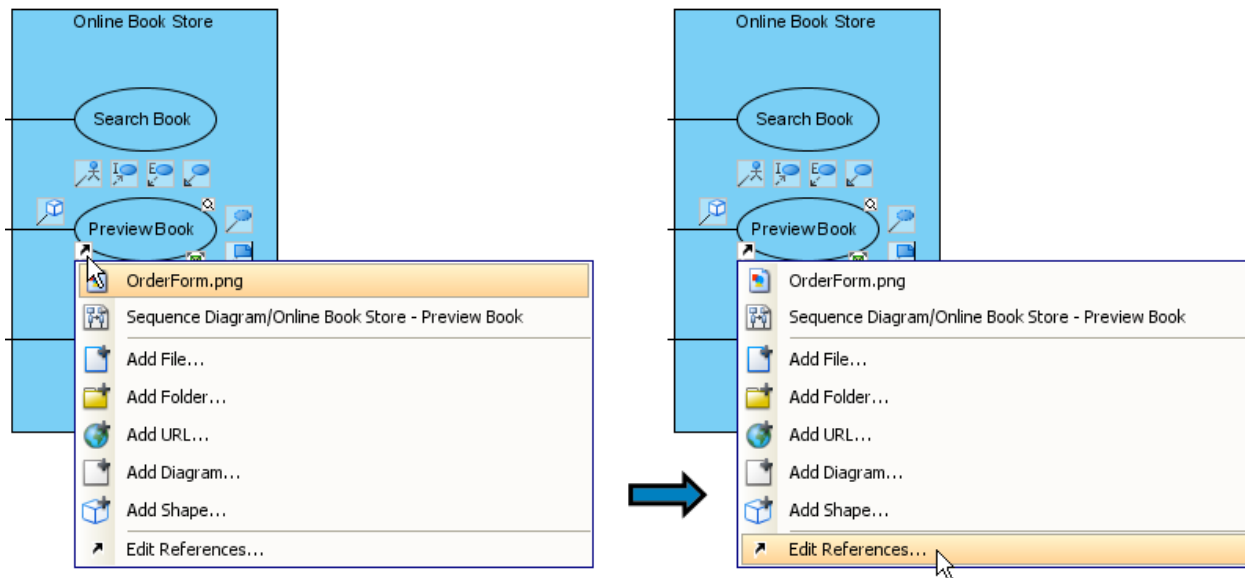


Figure 5-52 Edit references from resource

3. Select the diagram reference to be removed.

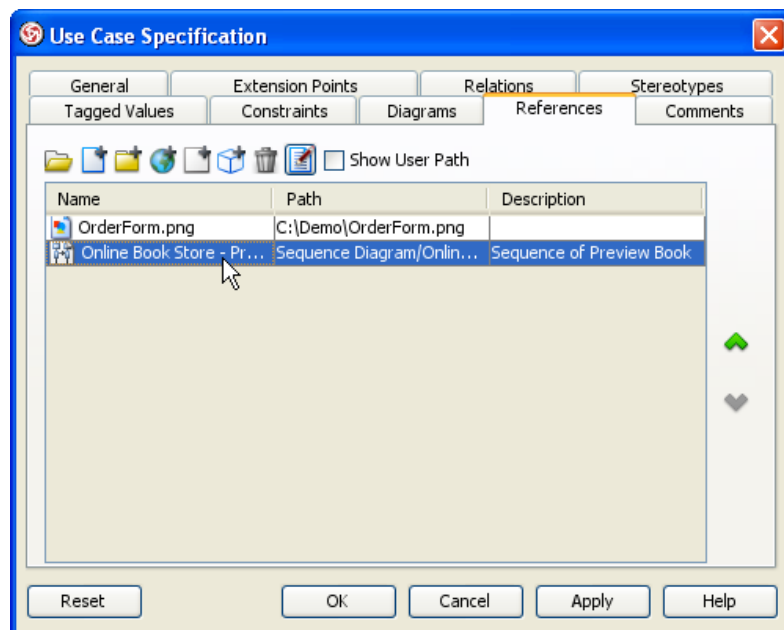


Figure 5-53 Select diagram reference

4. Press Remove button.

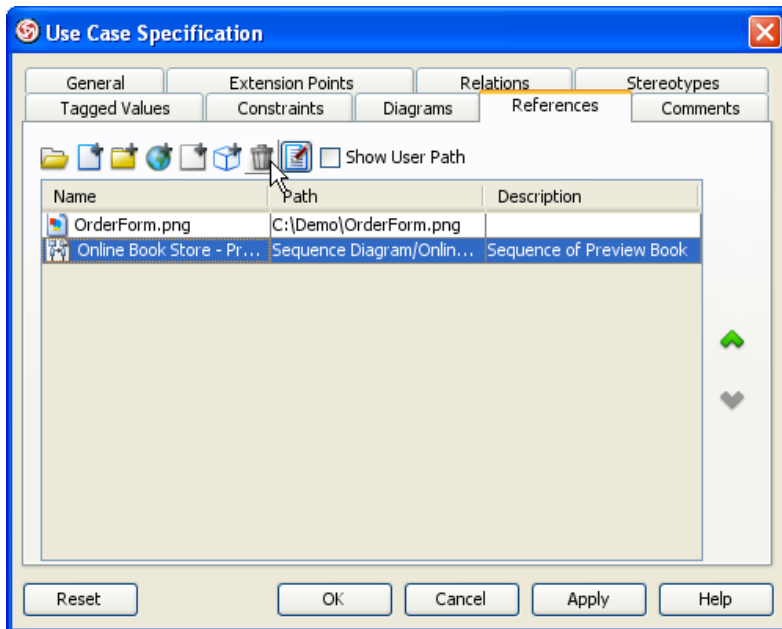


Figure 5-54 Remove diagram reference

5. Press Yes to confirm removing diagram reference.

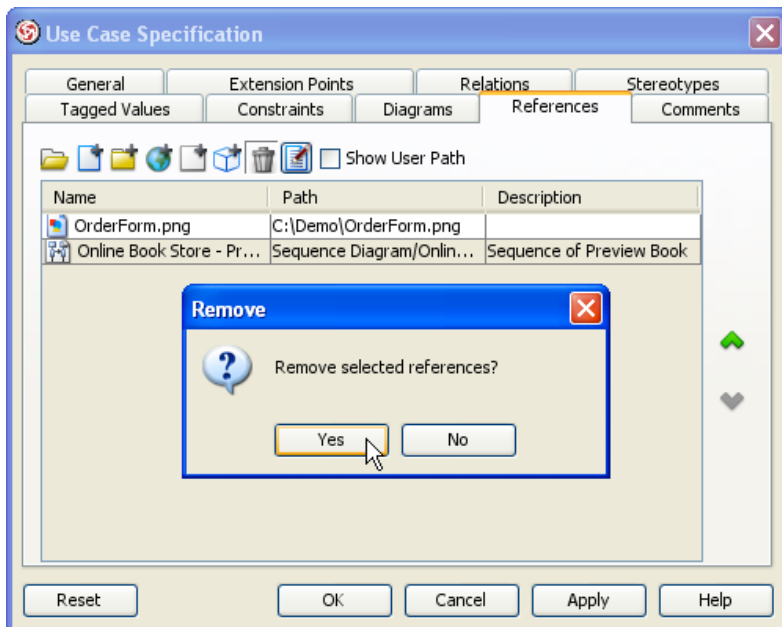


Figure 5-55 Confirm removing diagram reference

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference removal.

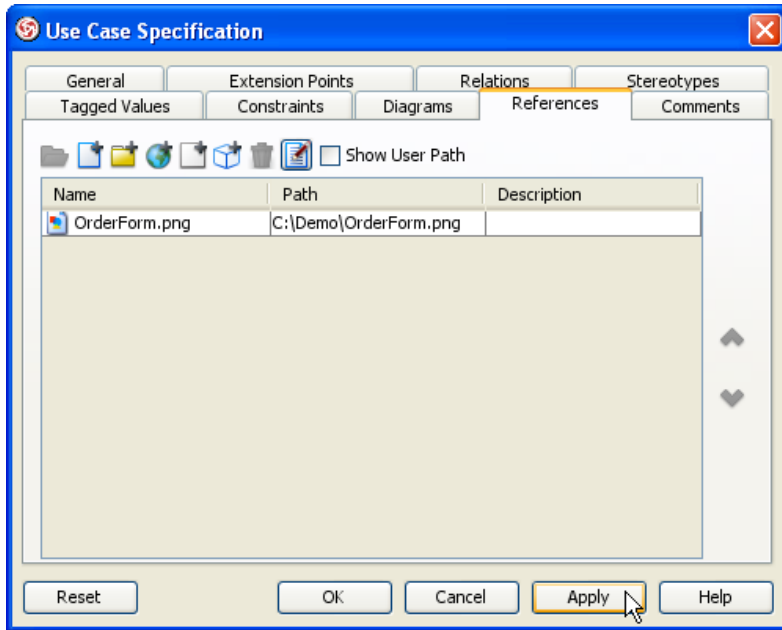


Figure 5-56 Apply diagram reference removal

Elaborate Model Element with Sub Diagram

Creating Sub Diagram

1. Mouse over shape and click on Sub Diagrams resource.

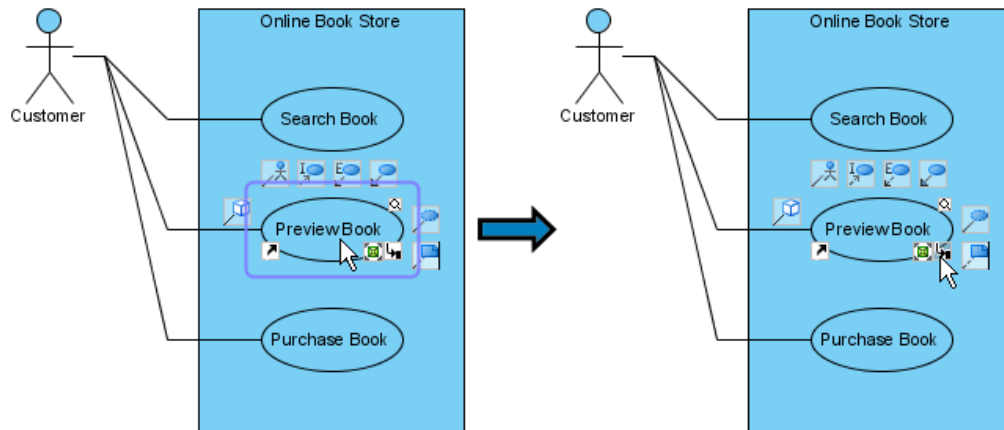


Figure 5-57 Mouse over sub-diagrams resource

2. Click on Add > Sequence Diagram menu item.

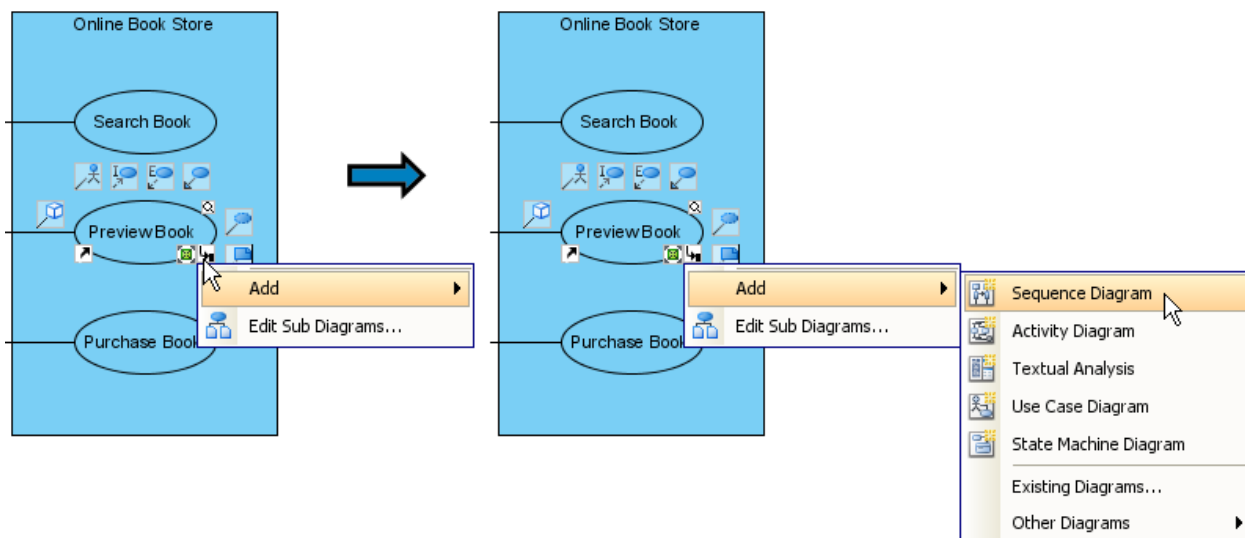


Figure 5-58 Add sub diagram from resource

Adding Existing Diagram as Sub Diagram

1. Right click on shape.

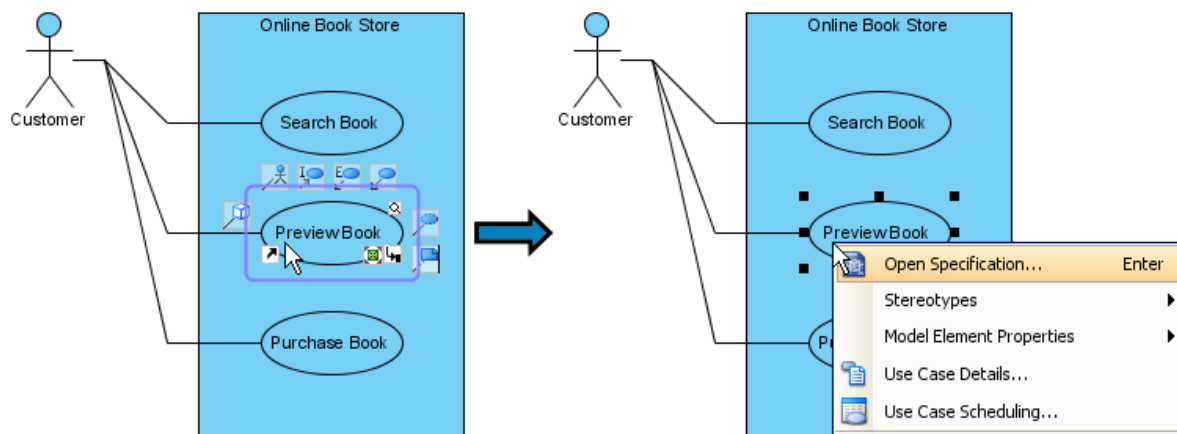


Figure 5-59 Show popup of shape

2. Click on Sub Diagrams > Add Existing Diagrams... menu item.

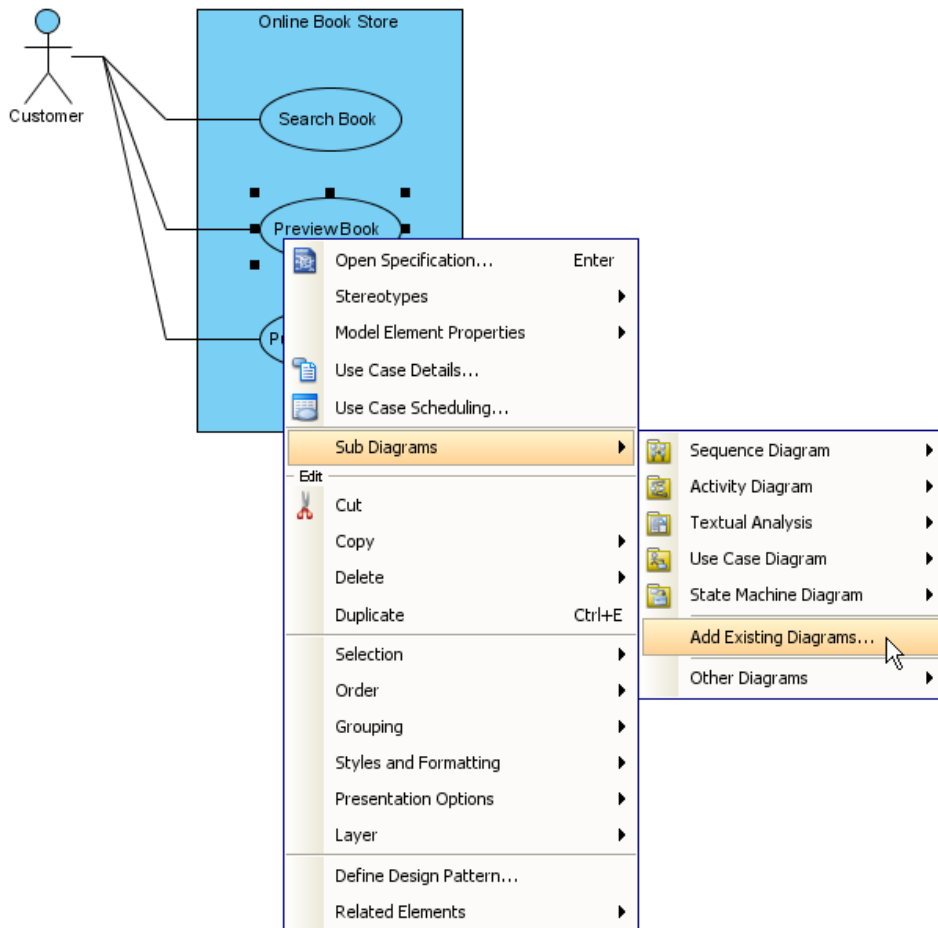


Figure 5-60 Adding existing diagram as sub diagram

3. Select sub diagram.

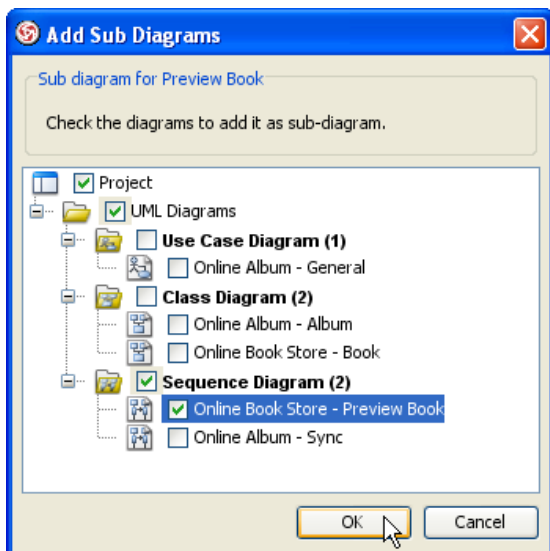


Figure 5-61 Selecting sub diagram

Remove Sub Diagram

1. Mouse over shape and click on Sub Diagrams resource.

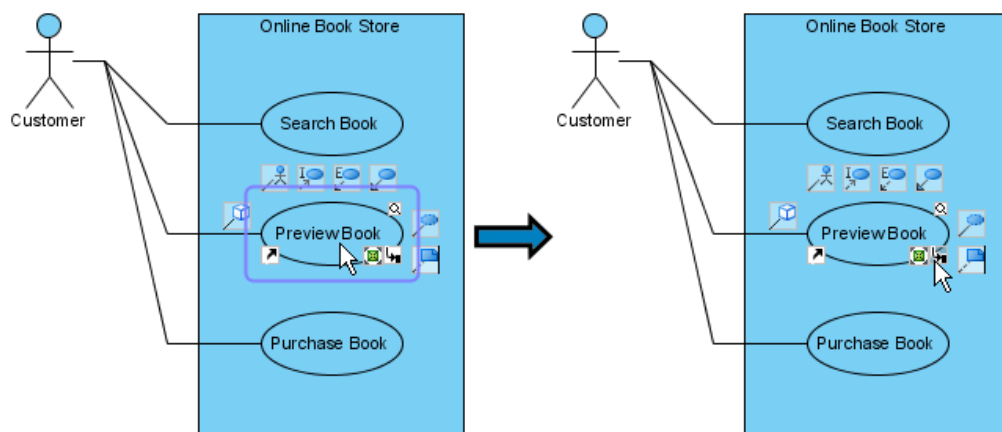


Figure 5-62 Mouse over sub diagrams resource

2. Click on Edit Sub Diagrams... menu item.

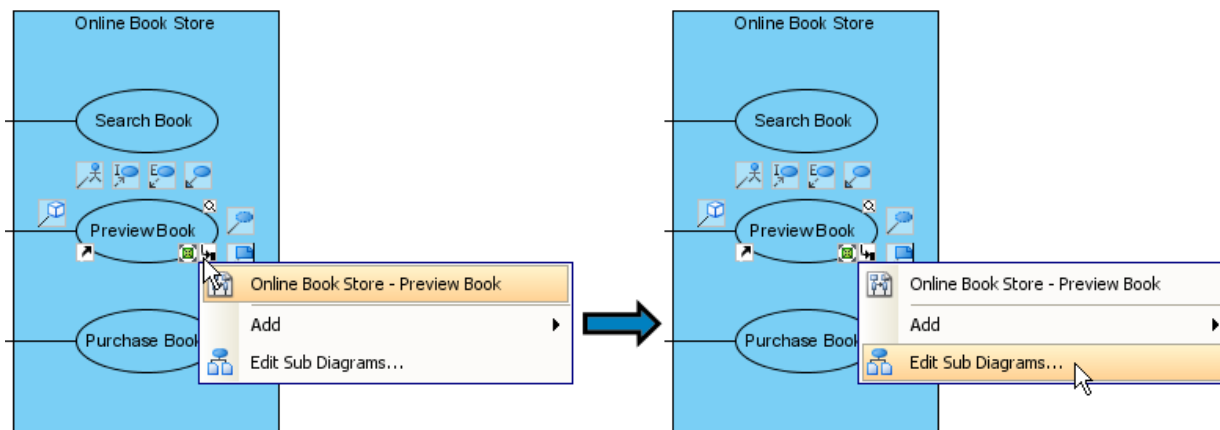


Figure 5-63 Edit sub diagrams from resource

3. Select sub diagram to be removed.

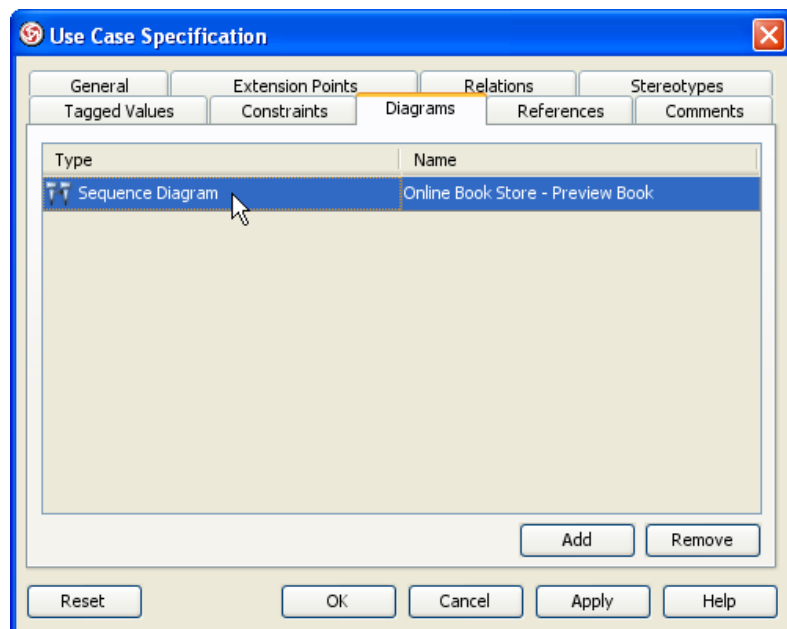


Figure 5-64 Select sub diagram

4. Press Remove button.

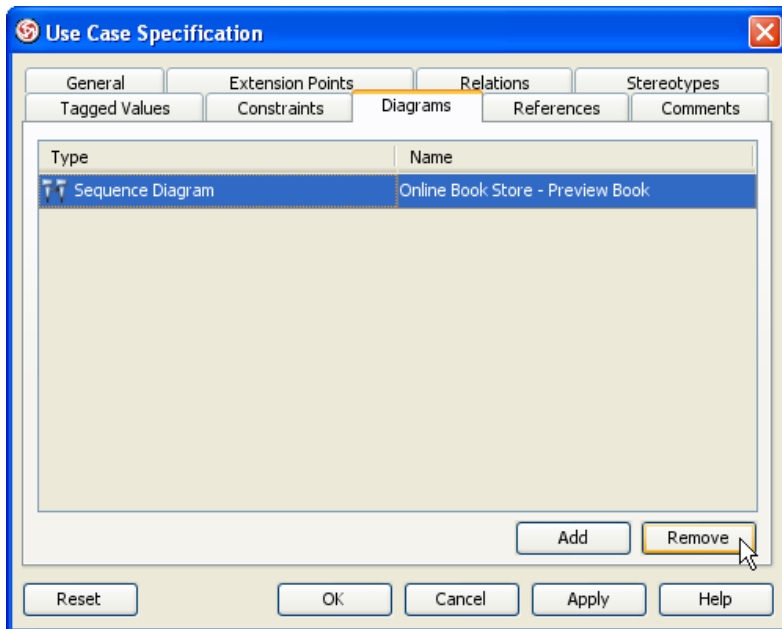


Figure 5-65 Remove sub diagram

5. Press Yes to confirm removing sub diagram.

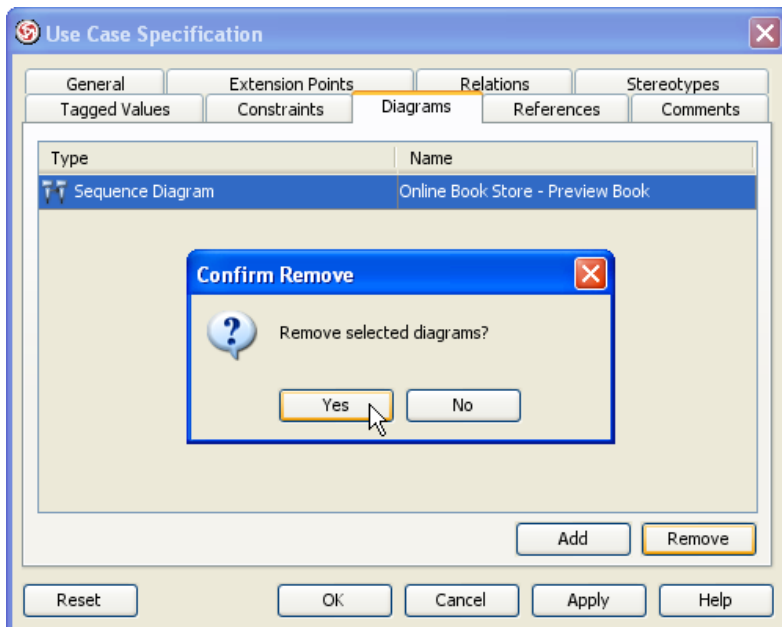


Figure 5-66 Confirm removing sub diagram

6. Press Apply button to confirm the sub diagram removal.

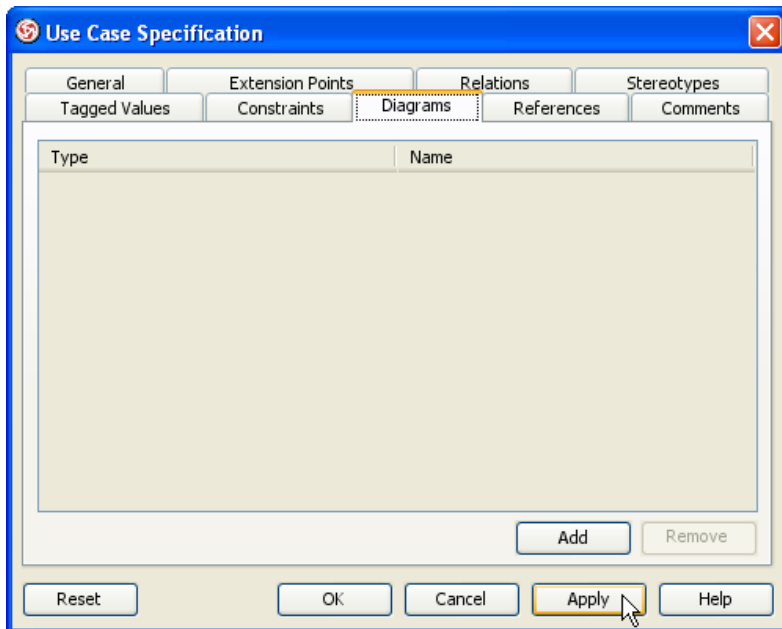


Figure 5-67 Apply sub diagram removal

Sub Diagram and it's Diagram Element

Adding sub diagram will add all model element as child.

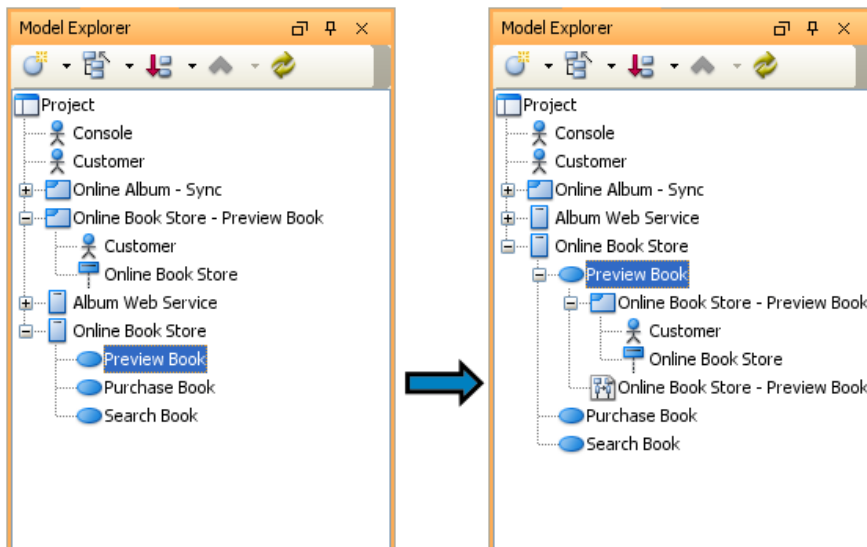


Figure 5-68 Different after added sub diagram

Showing Sub Diagrams and reference indicators

1. Right click on diagram and click on Presentation Options > Always Show Reference and Sub Diagram Resource menu item.

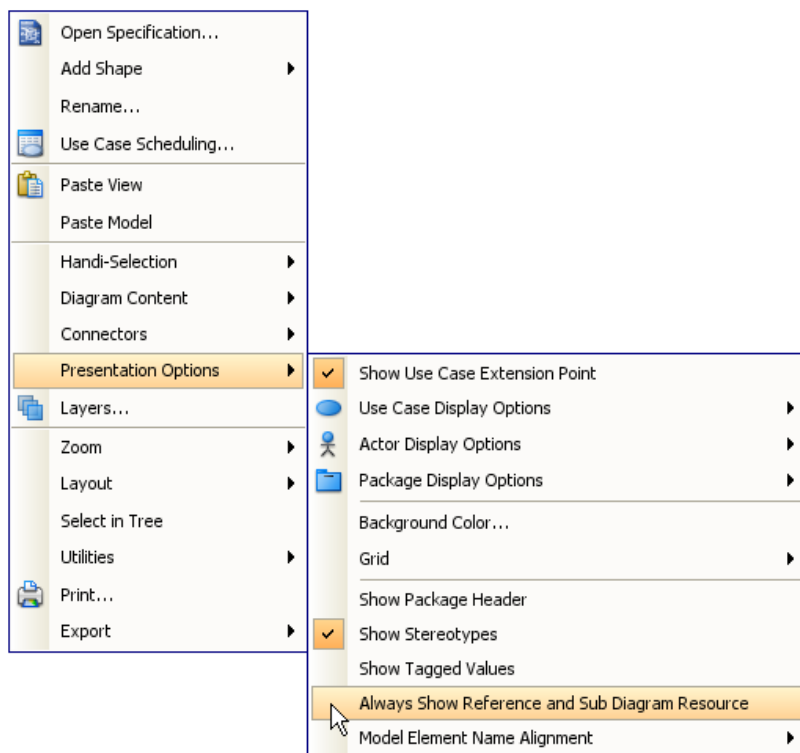


Figure 5-69 Show popup of diagram

2. References resource and Sub Diagrams resources are shown.

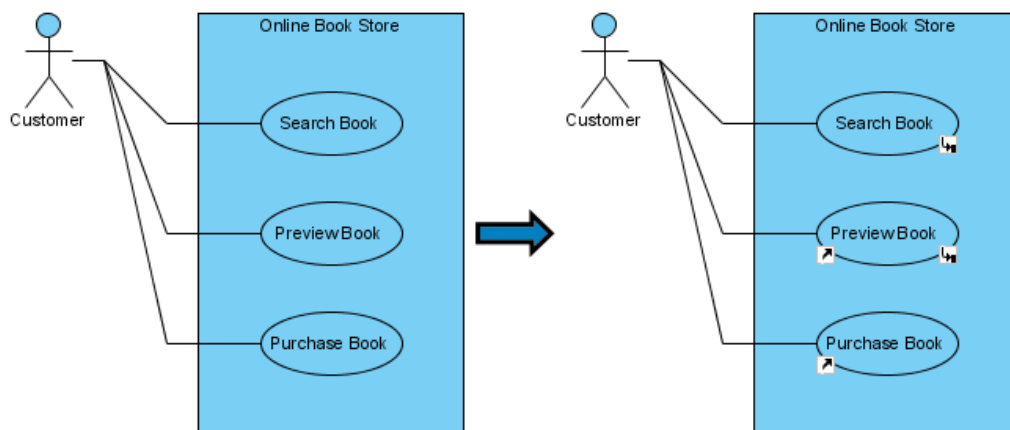


Figure 5-70 Show references resource and sub diagrams resource

Managing Traceability with Model Transitor

Transit Sequence Life Line to Class

1. Mouse over shape.

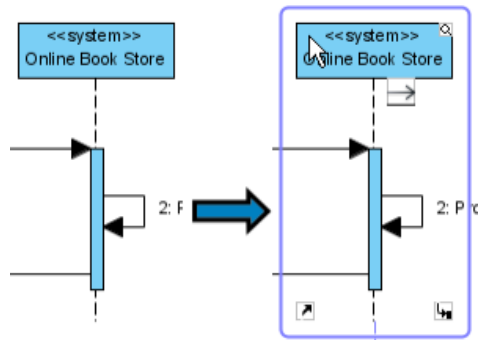


Figure 5-71 Mouse over shape

2. Right click on shape

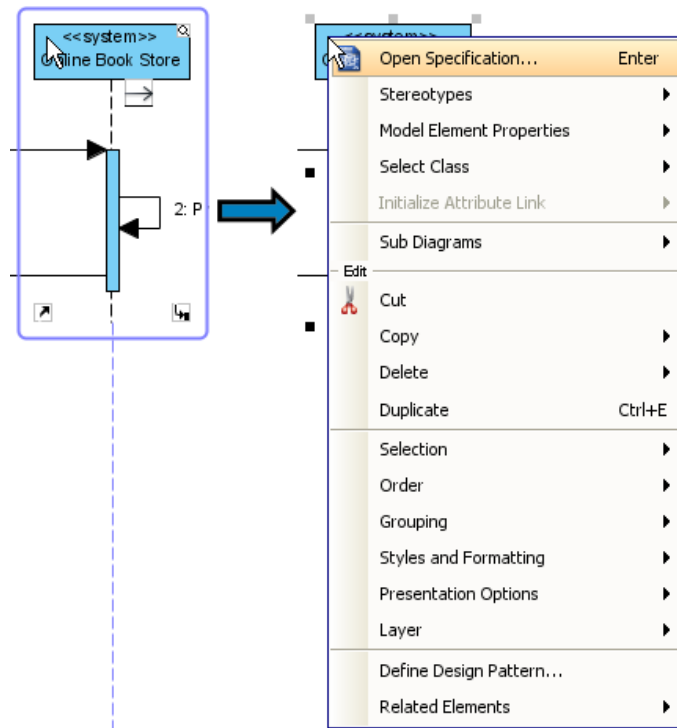


Figure 5-72 Show popup of shape

3. Click on Related Elements > Transit To > Manage Transit To... menu item.

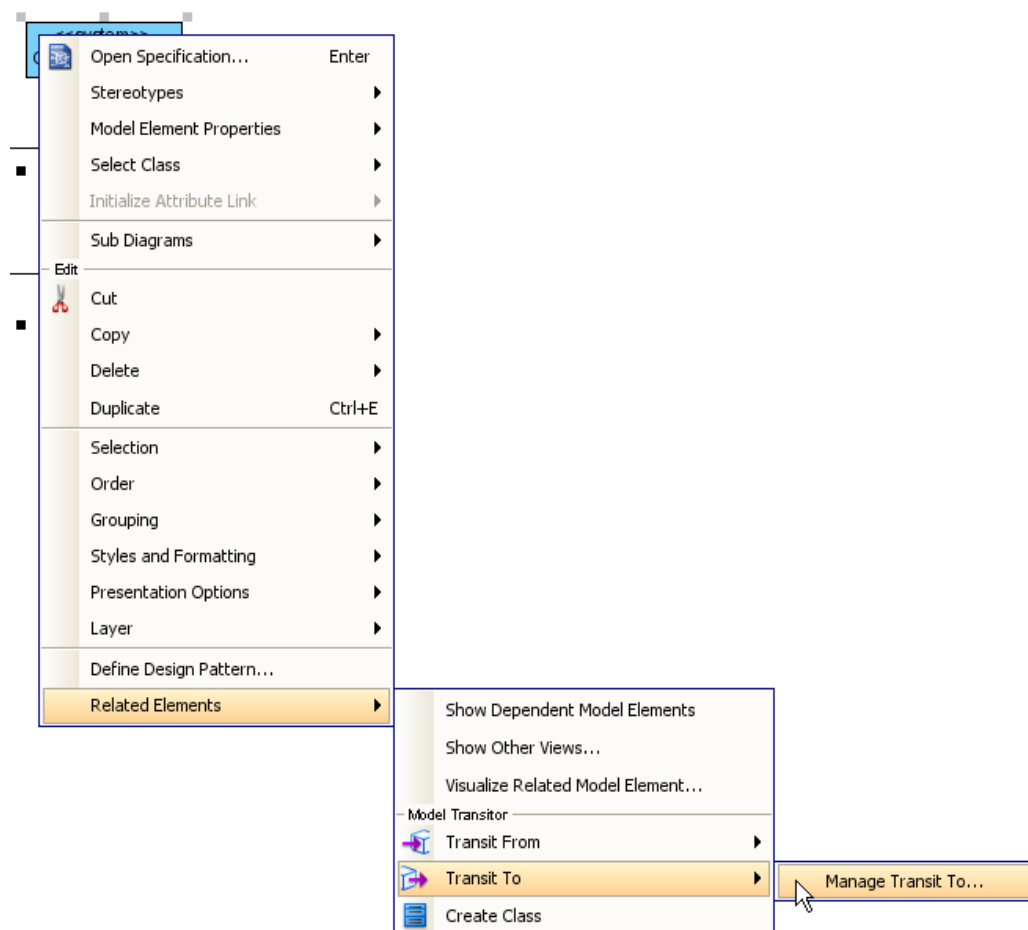


Figure 5-73 Manage transit to

4. Select model element and press OK button.

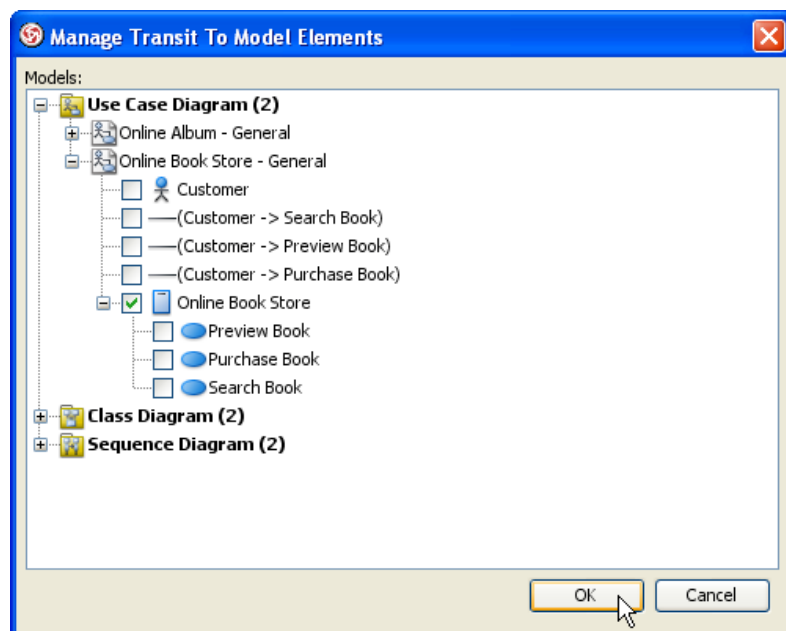


Figure 5-74 Apply manage transit to

Navigate to Transit From/To Model Element

1. Mouse over shape.

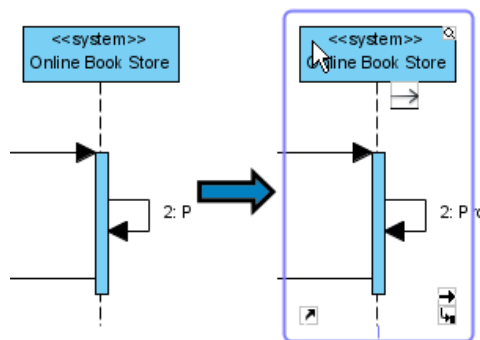


Figure 5-75 Mouse over shape

2. Right click on shape.

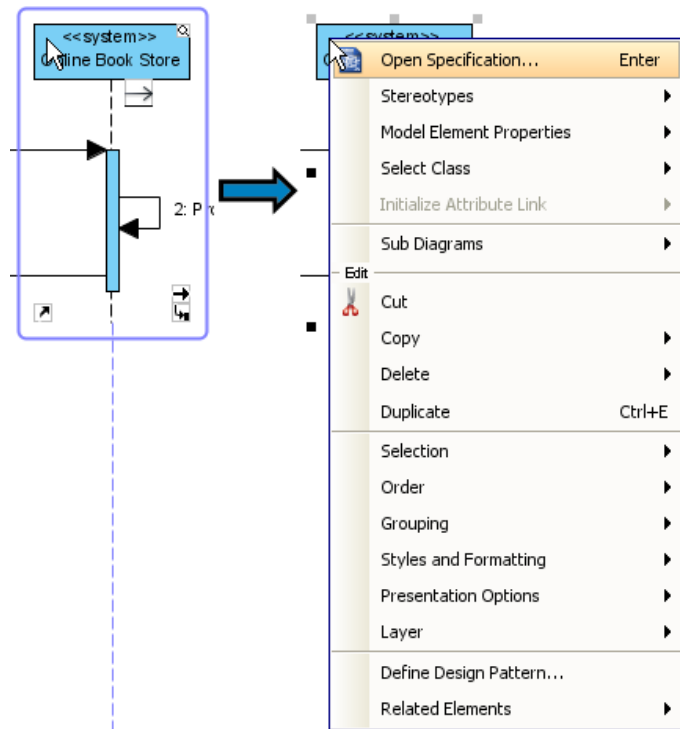


Figure 5-76 Show popup of shape

3. Click on Related Elements > Transit To > Online Book Store - General Online Book Store menu item.

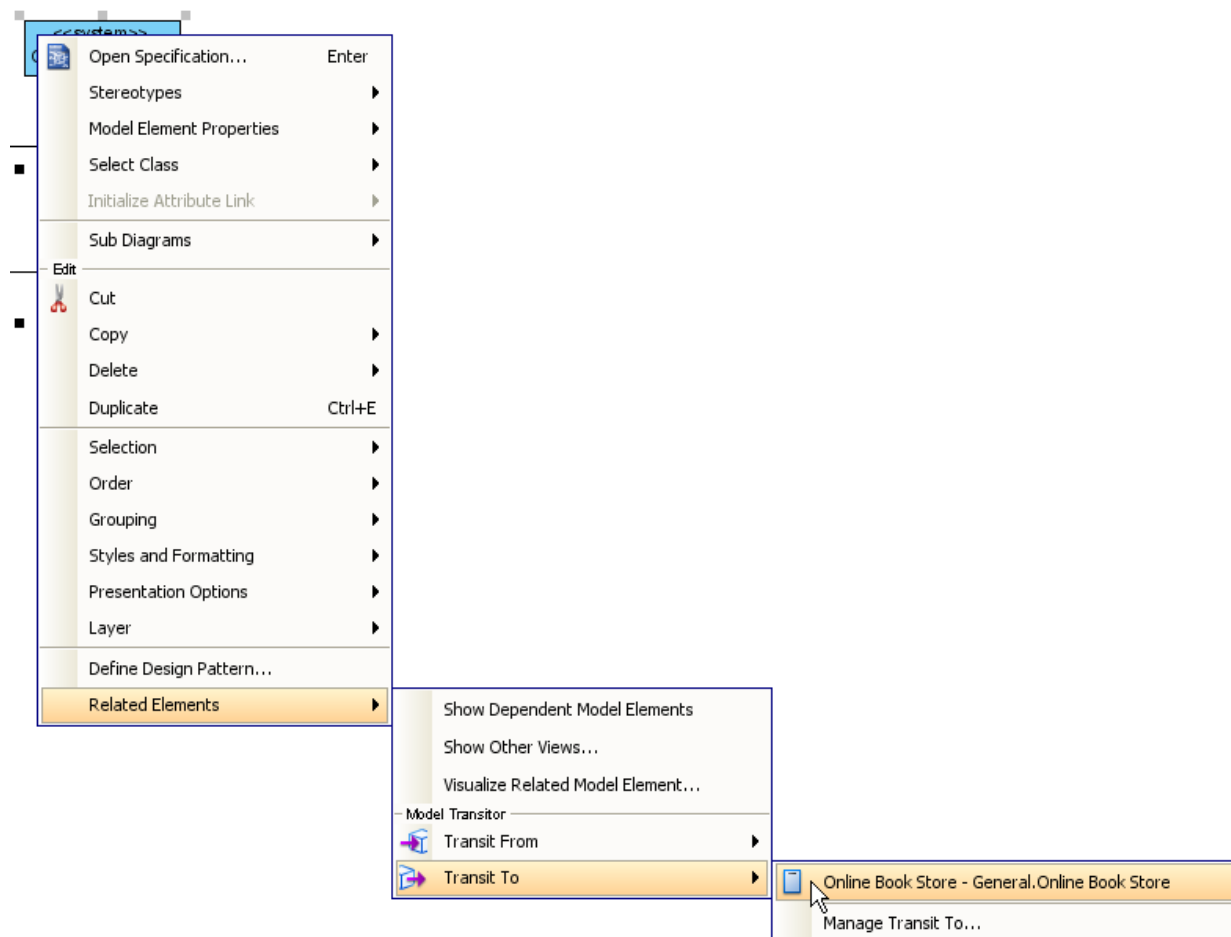


Figure 5-77 Navigate to transit to model element

4. Mouse over shape.

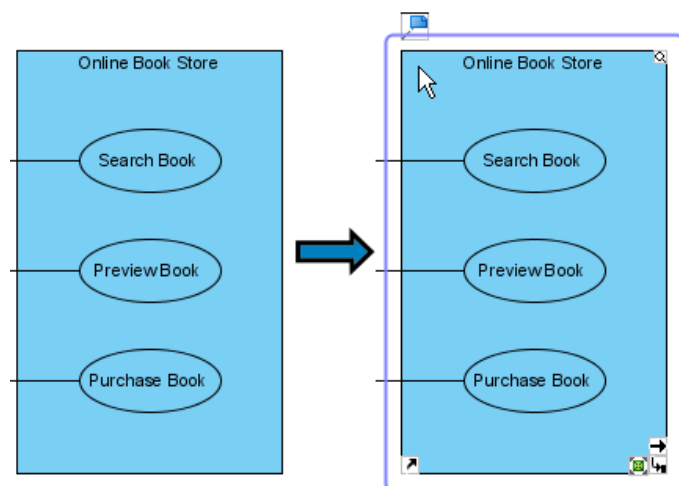


Figure 5-78 Mouse over shape

5. Right click on shape.

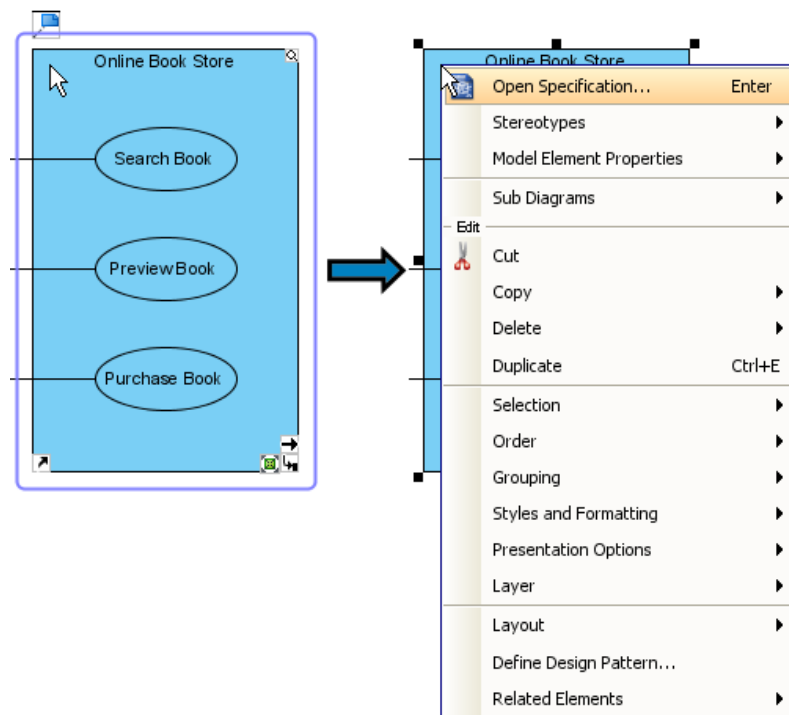


Figure 5-79 Show popup of shape

6. Click on Related Elements > Transit From > Online Book Store - Preview Book. Online Book Store menu item.

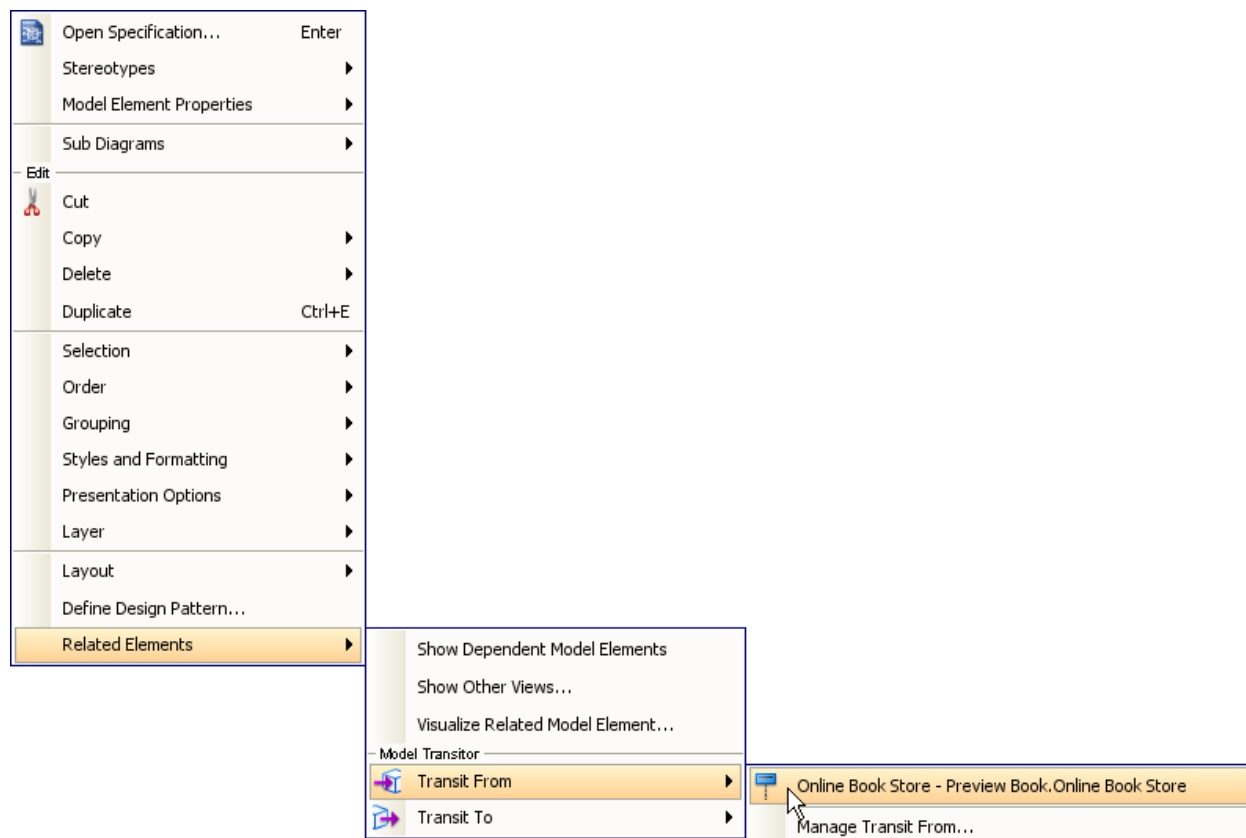


Figure 5-80 Navigate to transit from model

Manage Transit To Models

1. Mouse over shape.

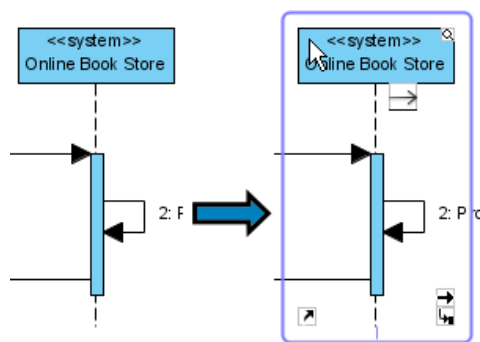


Figure 5-81 Mouse over shape

2. Right click on shape.

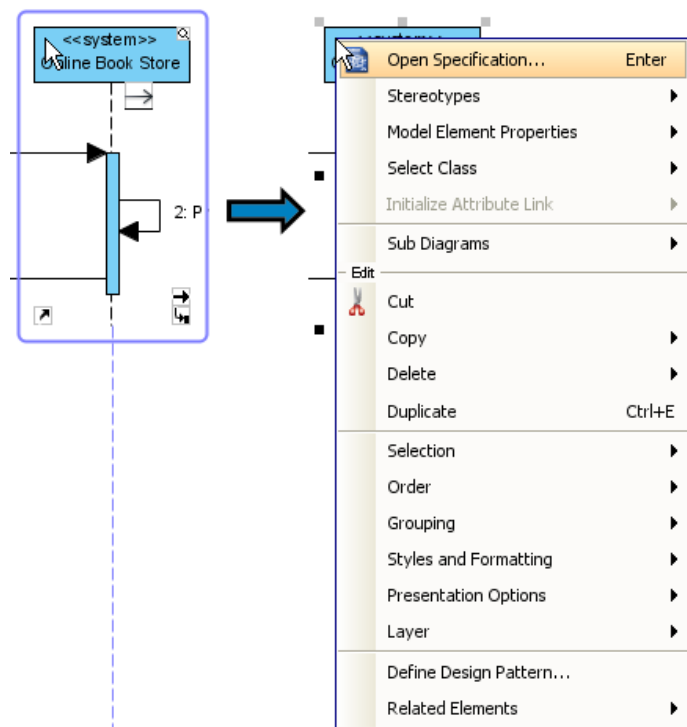


Figure 5-82 Show popup of shape

3. Click on Related Elements > Transit To > Manage Transit To... menu item.

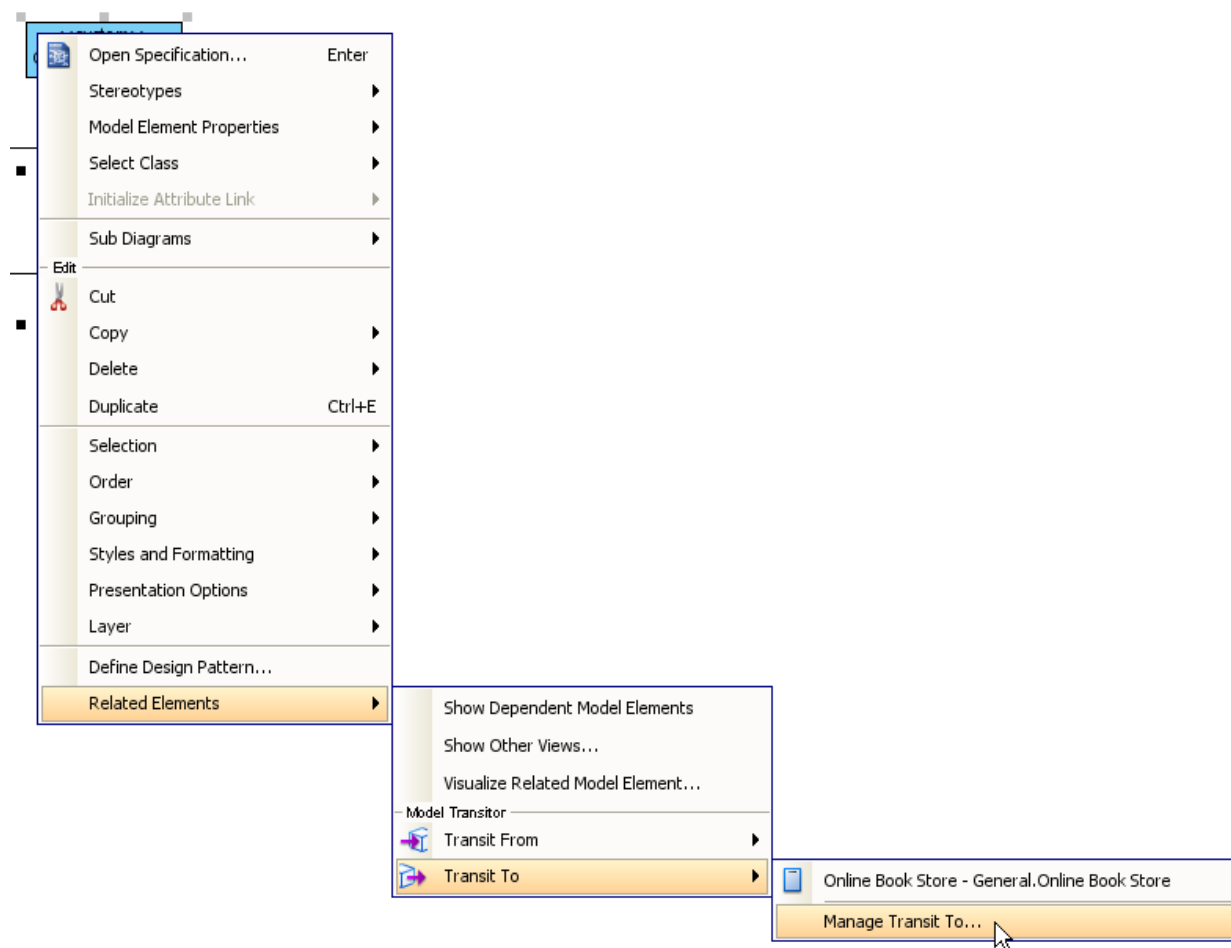


Figure 5-83 Manage transit to

4. Select or deselect model elements and press OK button.

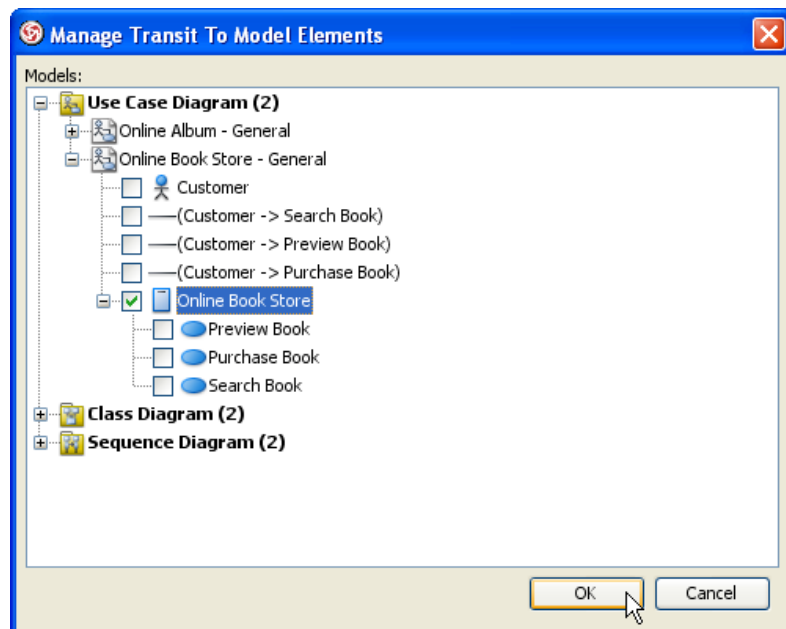


Figure 5-84 Apply manage transit to

Manage Transit From Models

1. Mouse over shape.

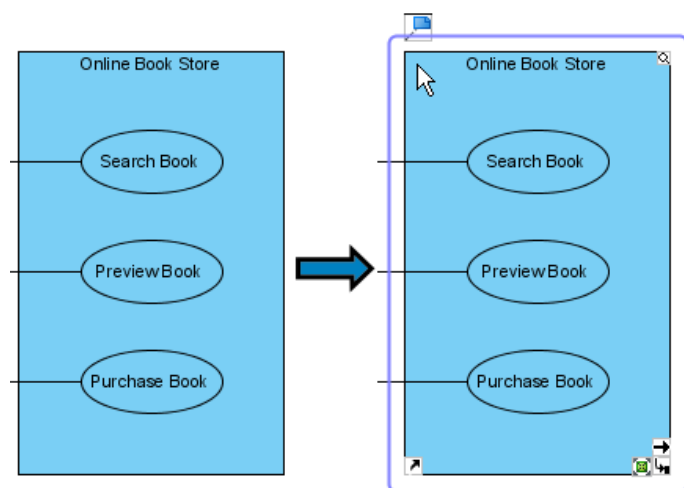


Figure 5-85 Mouse over shape

2. Right click on shape.

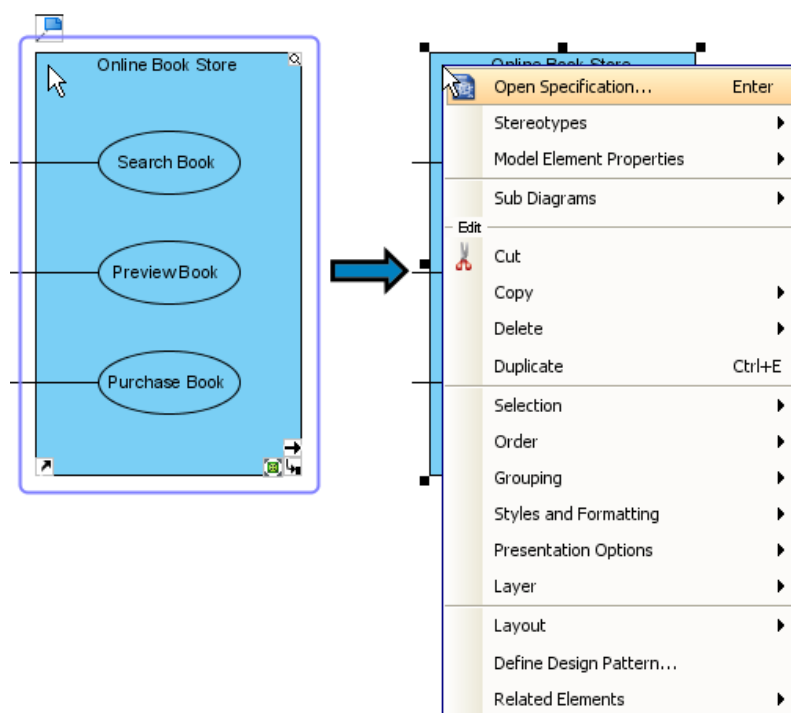


Figure 5-86 Show popup of shape

3. Click on Related Elements > Transit From > Manage Transit From... menu item.

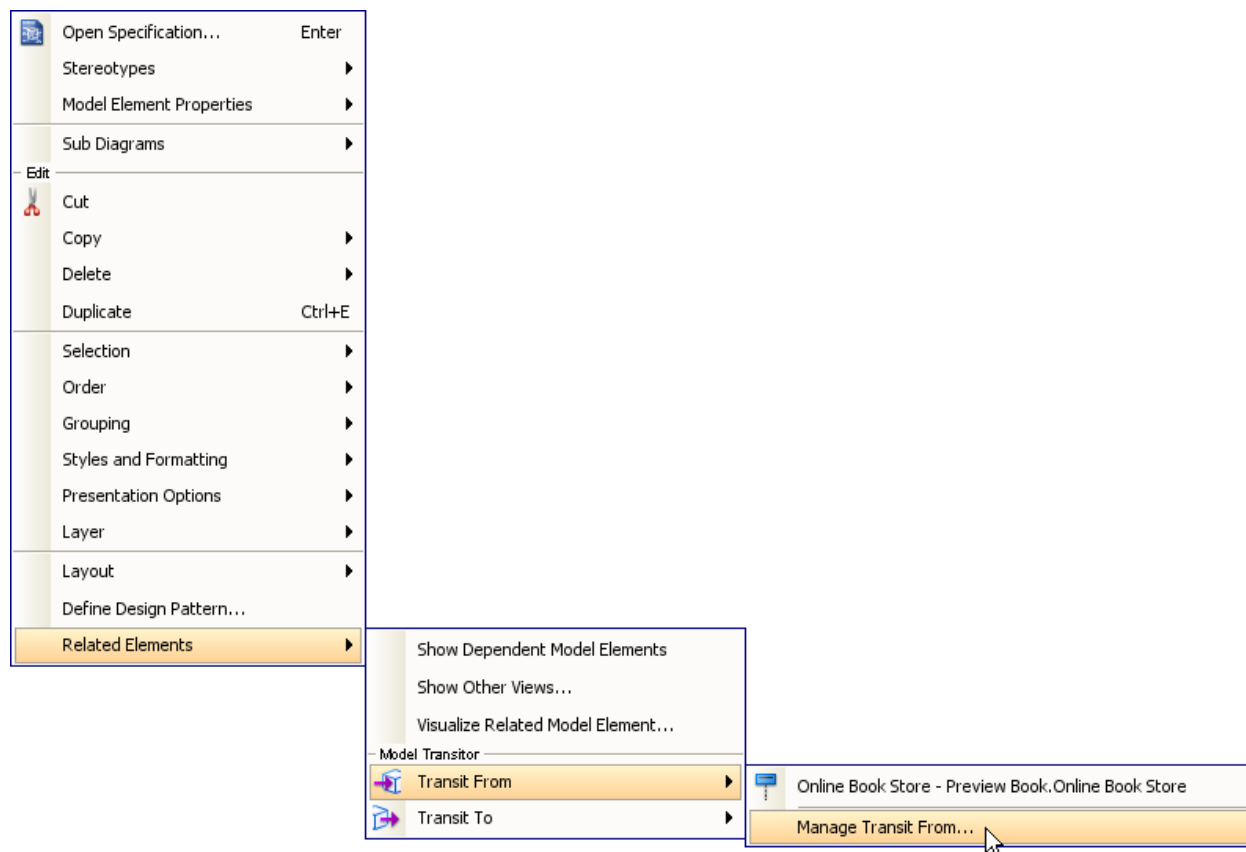


Figure 5-87 Manage transit from

4. Select or deselect model elements and press OK button.

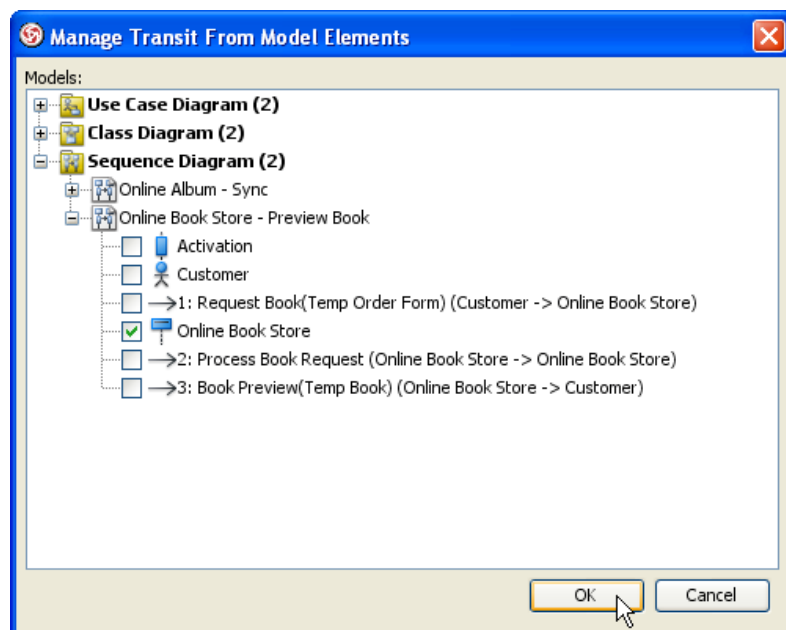


Figure 5-88 Apply manage transit from

Changing Diagram Elements Styles

You can changing the diagram element's style in the **Format** dialog. To open the Format dialog, right click on the shape and select **Styles and Formatting > Formats...** from the popup menu.

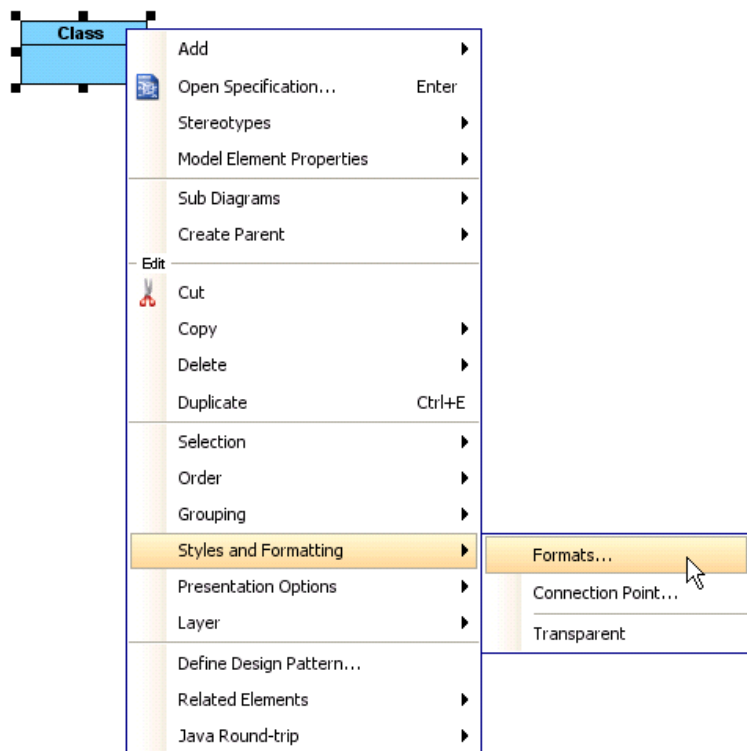


Figure 6-1 Open Format dialog from popup menu

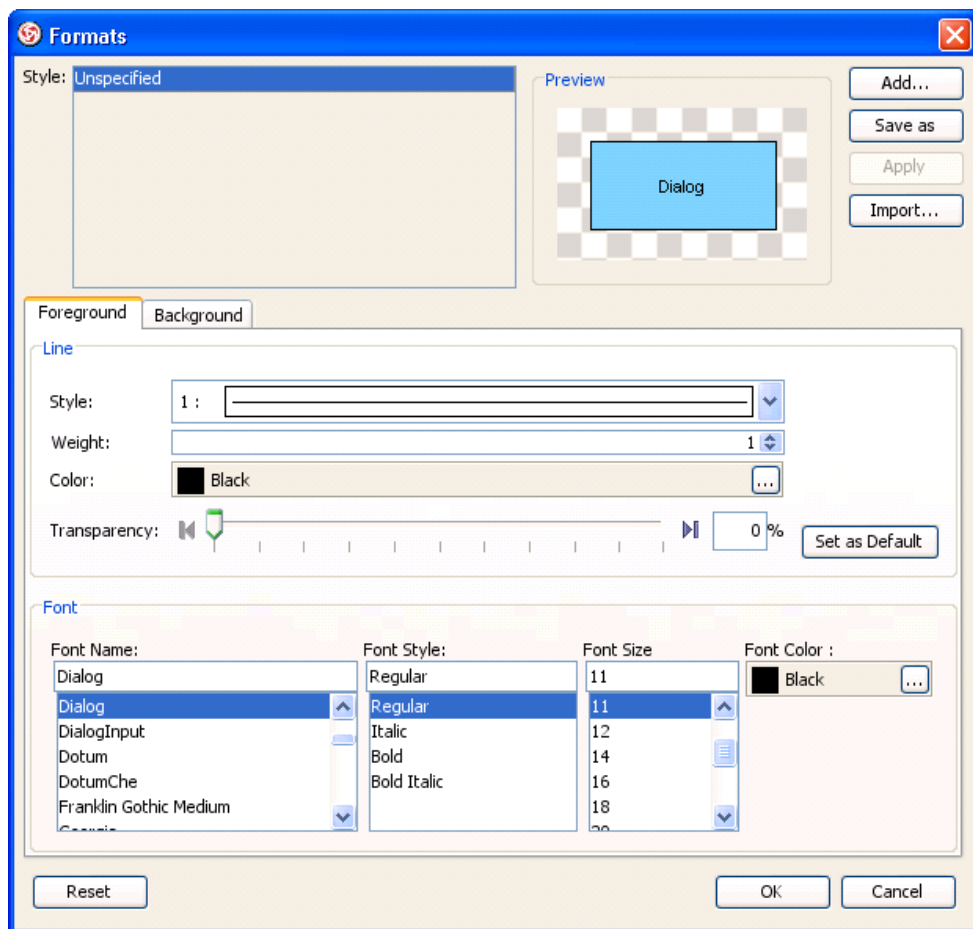


Figure 6-2 Format dialog

You can change the followings setting from the Format dialog:

- Changing Shapes Foreground Style
- Changing Shapes Font Style
- Changing Shapes Background Style

Changing Shapes Foreground Style

In the **Format** dialog, you can changing the foreground style in the **Font** section.

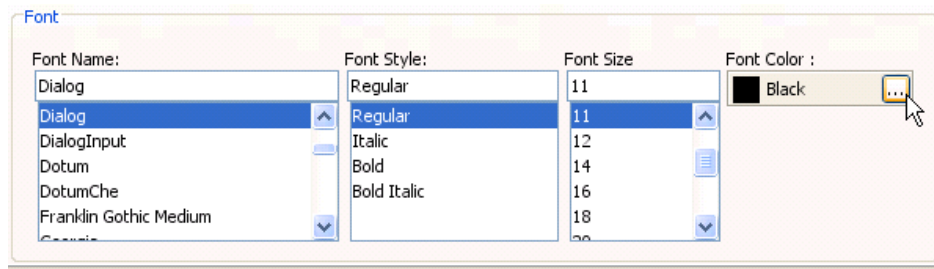


Figure 6-3 Font section

Just click on the ... button beside the **Color** field to select a color either from the **Default** page (which shows predefined colors) or from the **Custom** page (which shows a larger variety of colors, and allows you to define any custom colors).



Figure 6-4 Color pane

If you want to specify a custom color, you can switch to the **Custom** pane

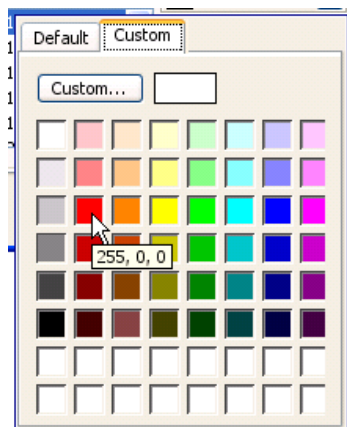


Figure 6-5 Custom color pane

After change the font color, the preview will update automatically.



Figure 6-6 Change font color preview

Changing Shapes Font Style

In the Font section, you can also change the font family, style and size.

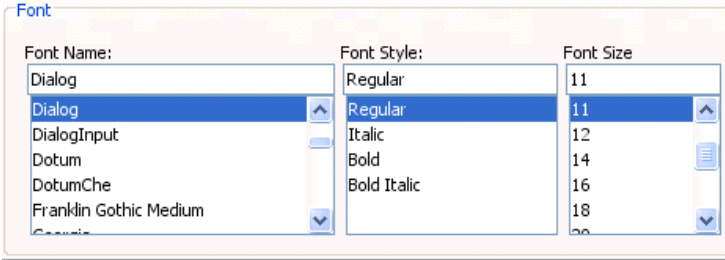


Figure 6-7 Changing font style

Field	Description
Font Name	Select different types of font. The number of fonts depends on the fonts available in your computer.
Font Style	Select the style of font. You can select one of the 4 styles, a preview will be shown for each of the style items.
Font Size	Select the size of font. You may either click on the default sizes or enter the font size in the text fields.

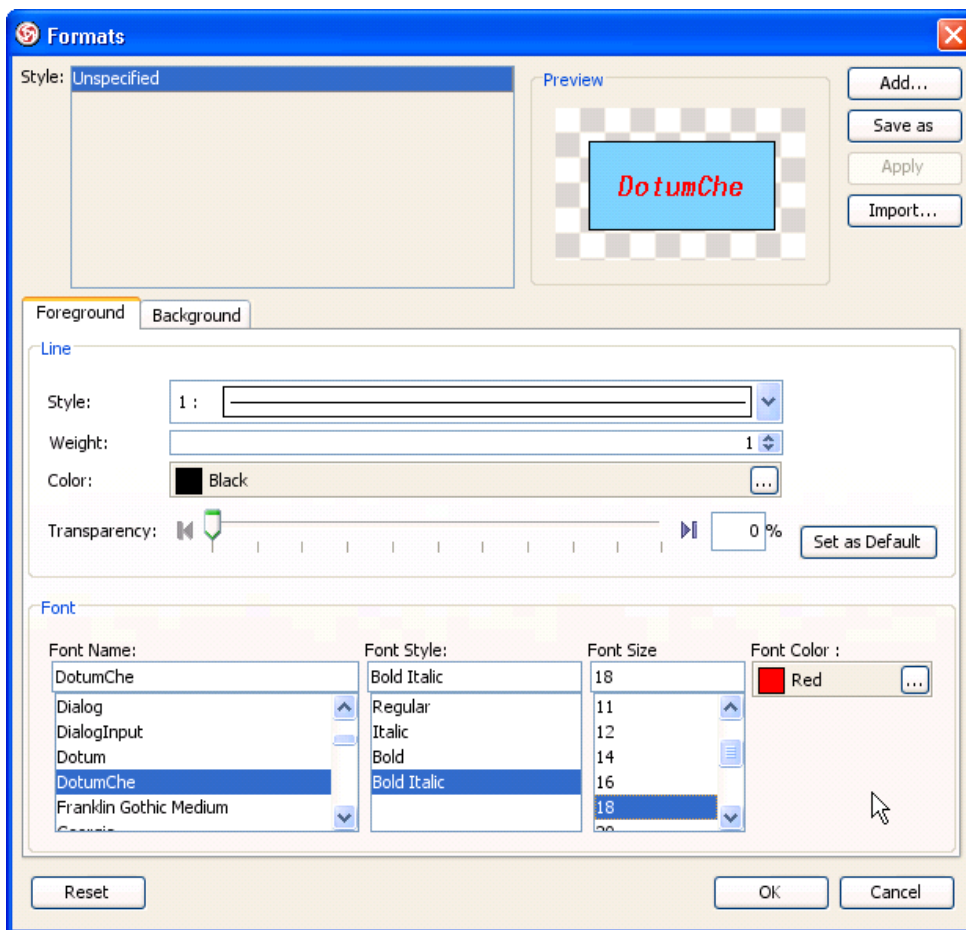


Figure 6-8 Change font style

The Preview pane displays the selected font format.

Changing Shapes Background Style

You can click on the **Background** tab to custom the background style.

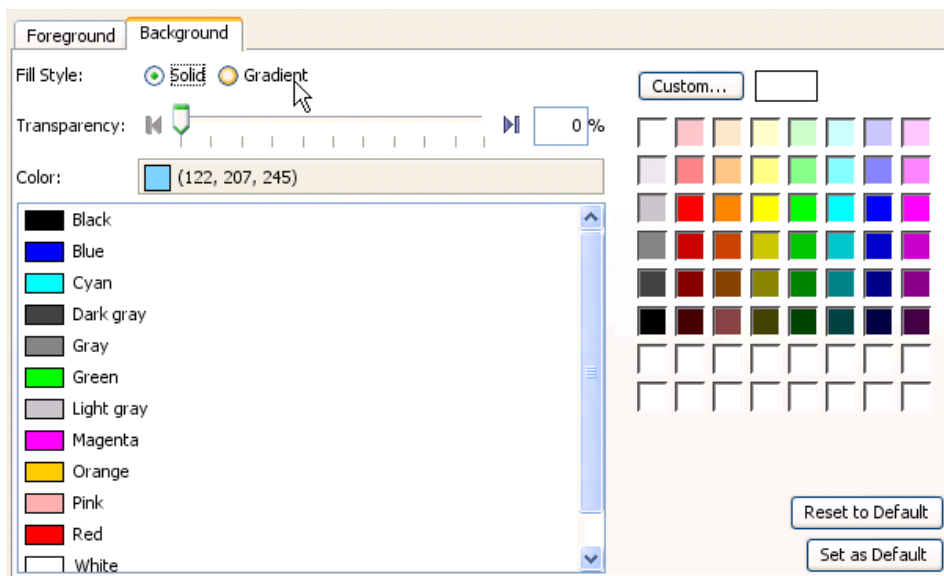




Figure 6-9 Changing Background style

In the **Background** tab, it allows you to select a solid fill color or a gradient fill color as well as define its transparency.

Field	Description
Fill Style	Select the fill style of the fill color. It can either be Solid (a single color) or Gradient (a fill color that is mixed by two colors).

Transparency	Specify the transparency of the fill color. The greater the value, the more transparent is the shape. 0 (zero) transparency makes the fill color completely opaque, while 100 (one hundred) transparency makes the fill color completely transparent. You can adjust the transparency by dragging the slider, or by typing the value in the text field. Alternatively, you can click the Opaque button  to set the fill color to opaque, or click the Transparent button  to set the fill color to transparent.
Preview	The Preview pane displays a rectangle that is filled with the editing fill color. The background is checked so that you can also preview the transparency of the fill color as well.
Save as Default	To save the current fill color as the default fill color for new shapes, click the Set as Default button.
Reset to Default	To reset the current fill color to the default fill color, click the Reset to Default button.

Upon selecting **Gradient** from the **Fill style** field you will see the detail pane for formatting a gradient fill color.

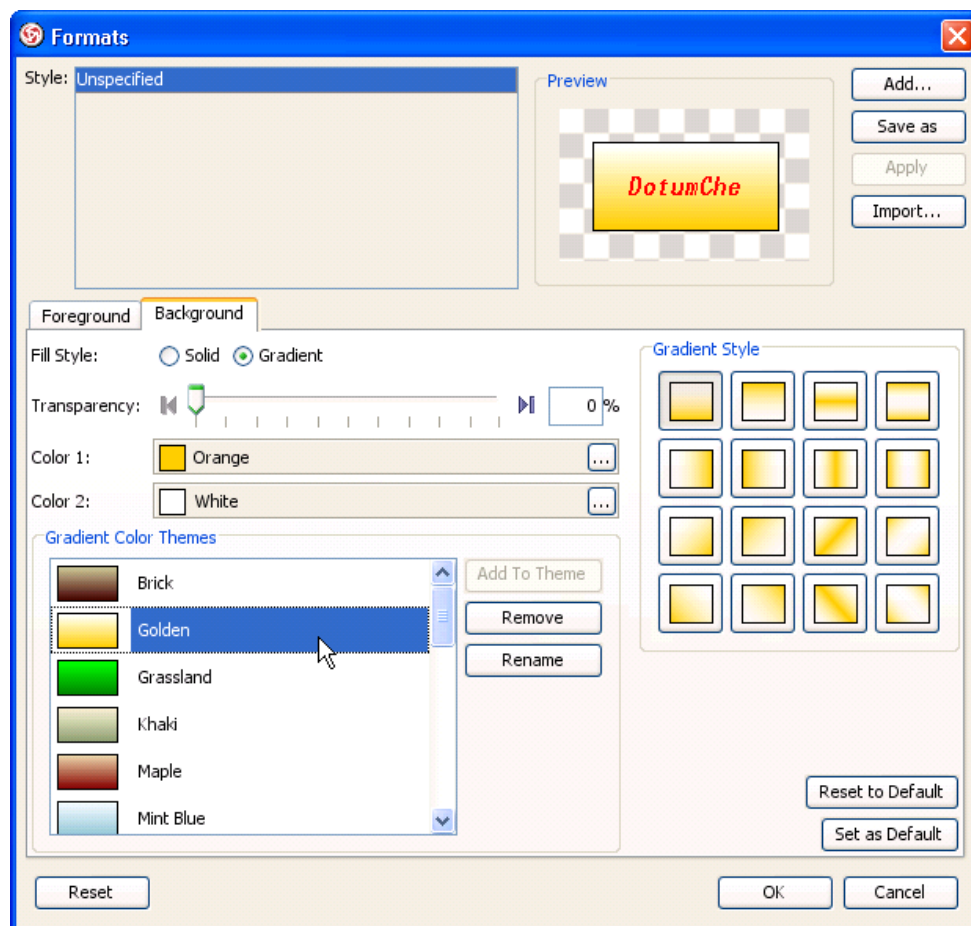


Figure 6-10 Select Gradient Fill style

Field	Description
Color 1	You can select the first color of the gradient from the Color 1 field. To select a color click the ... button or double-click on the color editor. A color chooser will appear for you a select a color.
Color 2	You can select the second color of the gradient from the Color 2 field. To select a color click the ... button or double-click on the color editor. A color chooser will appear for you to select a color.
Gradient Color Themes	The Gradient Color Themes pane displays a list of pre-defined gradient color themes. To add a new color theme select Color 1 and Color 2 then click the Add to Themes... button. Please note that you must select a combination of colors that does not already exist in the color themes. To rename a theme click on the Rename... button or double-click on the desired theme. An input dialog will appear for you to enter a new name. To remove a theme select the theme and click on the Remove button, or use the Delete key instead.
Gradient Style	The Gradient Style pane allows you to select the gradient style of the gradient fill color (the angle of how the gradient color is drawn). There are sixteen pre-defined gradient styles, which are shown as toggle button in the Gradient Style pane. To select a gradient style to use click on one of the styles.

After you done, click **OK** to apply to the selected shape.



Figure 6-11 Change shape background style result

Changing Connector Line Style

To change the connector line style via **Property table**:

1. Select the connector.
2. Find the **Foreground** row in the Property table.

3. Click the ... button.

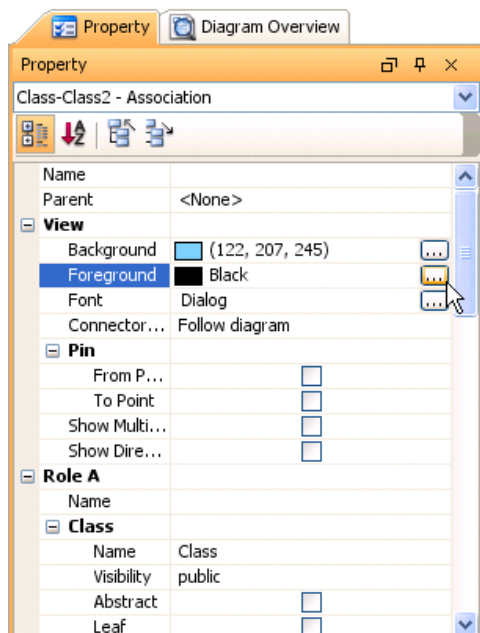


Figure 6-12 Change connector line style on properties table

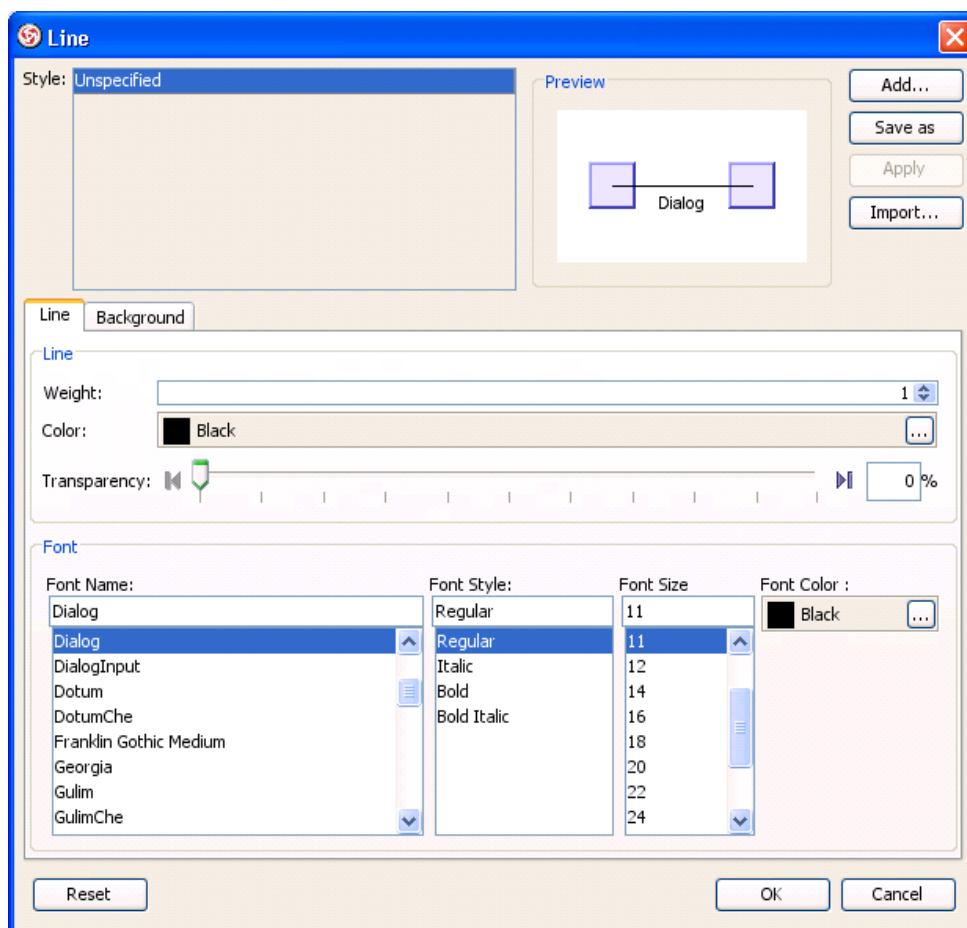


Figure 6-13 Line style dialog

You can format the line style in the line section. It allows you to adjust weight (thickness), color and transparency.

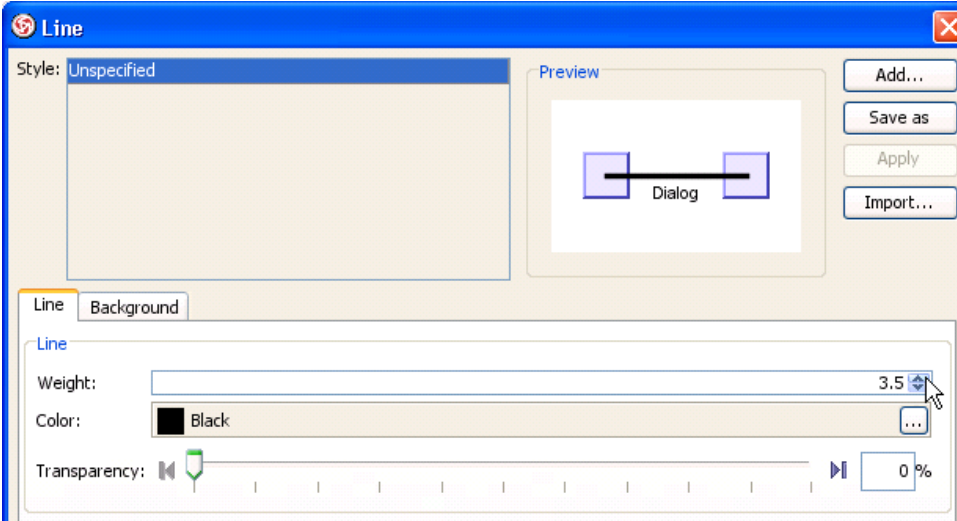




Figure 6-14 Line section

Field	Description
Weight	Adjust the weight (thickness) of a line. The greater the value, the thicker the line. You can use the up/down button to increase/decrease the line weight, or you can type directly into the text field. The line weight ranges from 1 to 20.
Color	Specify the line color. Click on the ... button beside the Color field to select a color, either from the Default page (which shows predefined colors) or from the Custom page (which shows a larger variety of colors, and allows you to define any custom colors).
NOTE: Only integer values can be used for line weight. If you type 2.8 in the text field, 2 will be applied instead.	
Transparency	Specify the transparency of the line. the greater the value, the more transparent the line. 0 (zero) transparency makes the line completely opaque, while 100 transparency makes the line completely transparent. You can adjust the transparency either by dragging the slider, or by typing the value in the text field. Alternatively you can click on the Opaque button  to set the fill color to opaque, or click on the Transparent button  to set the fill color to transparent.
Preview	The Preview pane displays a rectangle surrounded by the line with the selected line format applied.

Changing Connector Background Style

Upon selecting the **Background** tab, it allows you to specify the background fill style of the line.

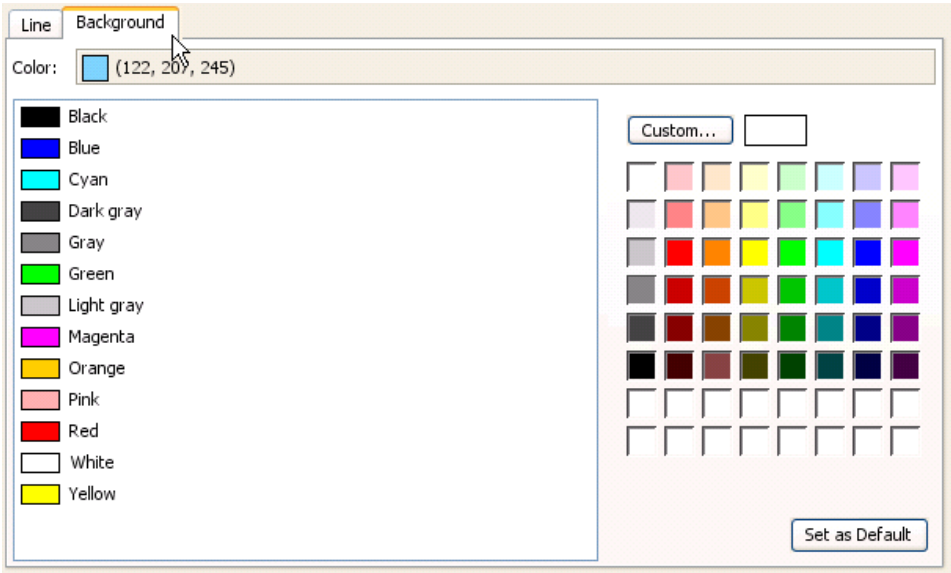


Figure 6-15 Change connector background style

Click OK to apply the settings.



Figure 6-16 Change connector style result

Manage and Apply Styles

VP-UML allows you to define your own style and apply to other shape by simple steps.

Adding Style

To open the Style dialog, Select **View > Styles...** from the main menu.

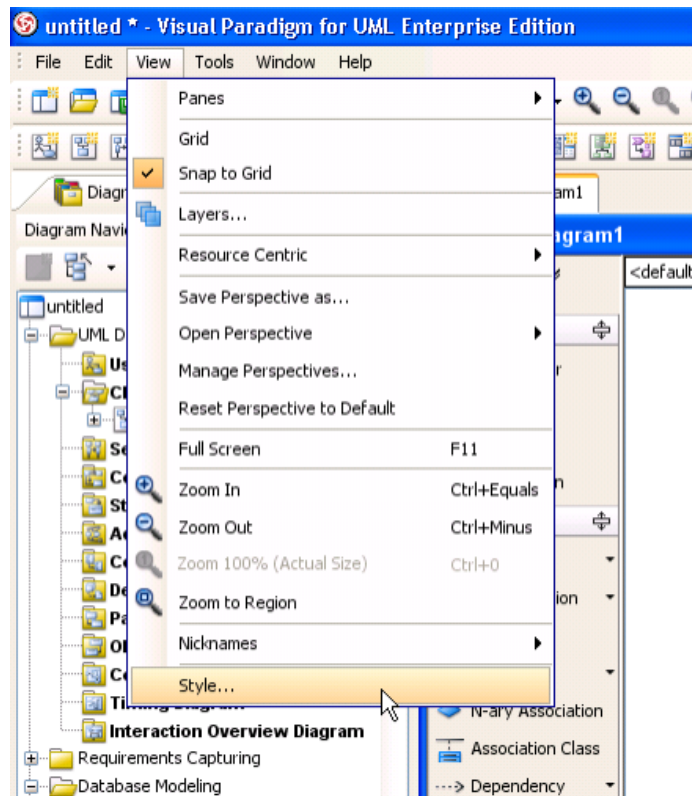


Figure 6-17 Open Style dialog

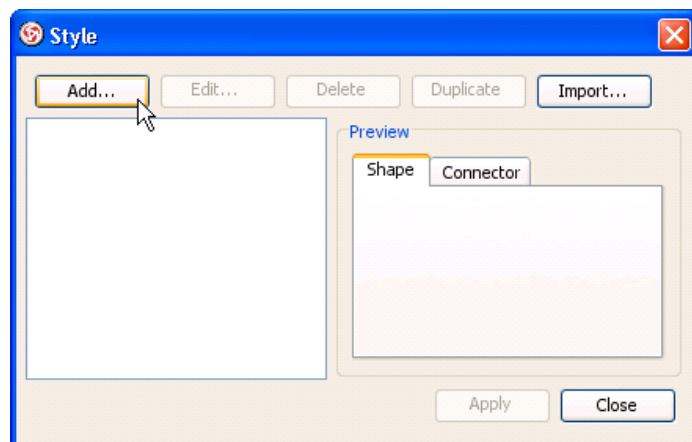


Figure 6-18 Style dialog

In the Style dialog, click **Add...** to create and edit a new style.

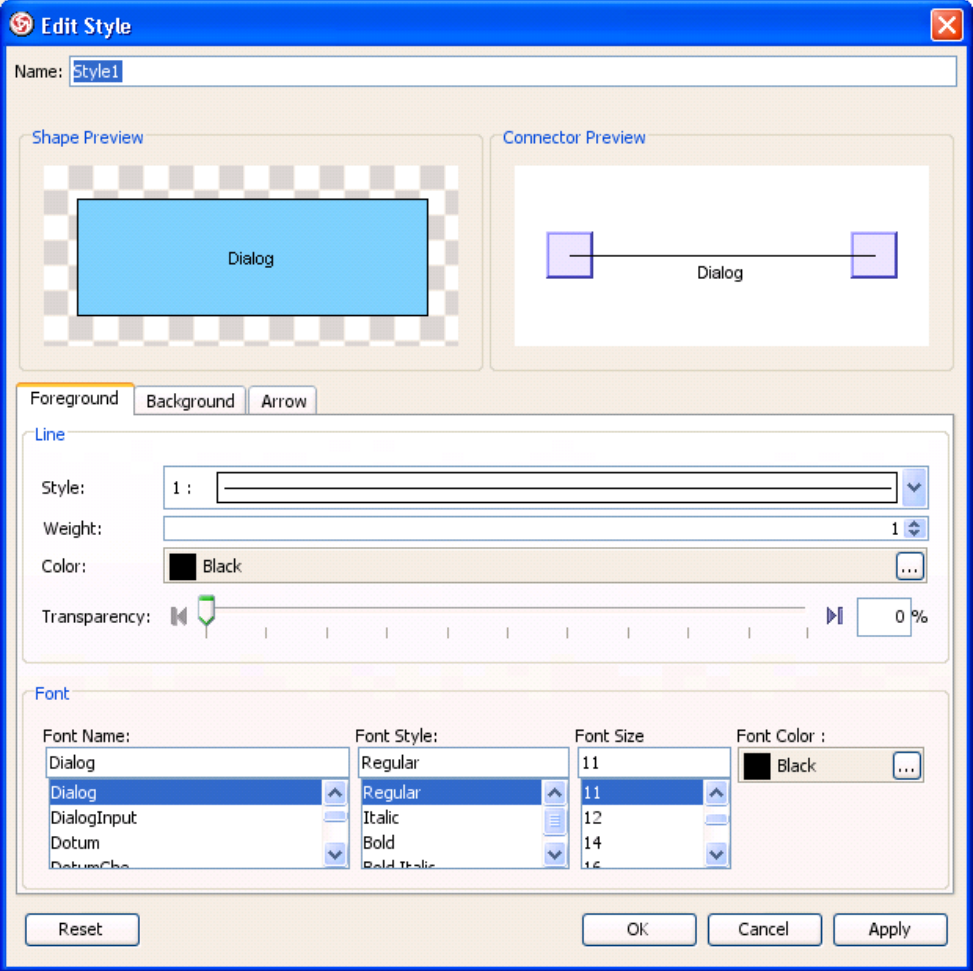


Figure 6-19 Edit Style dialog

In the **Edit Style** dialog, you can change the followings setting of the style:

- Name

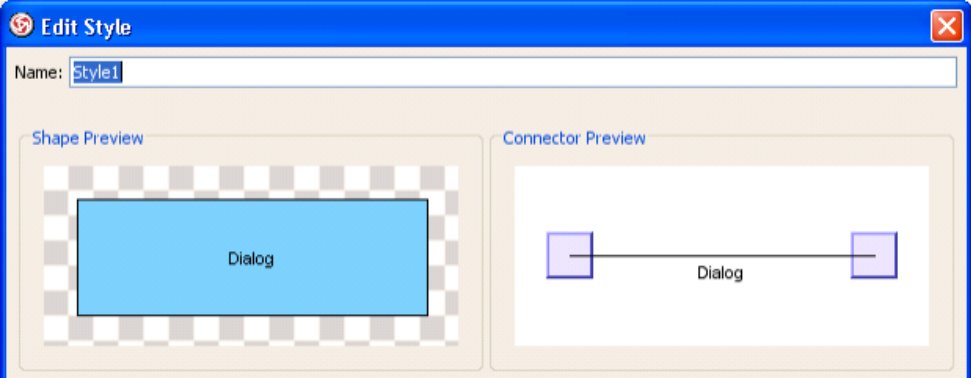


Figure 6-20 edit name

- Foreground Line Style

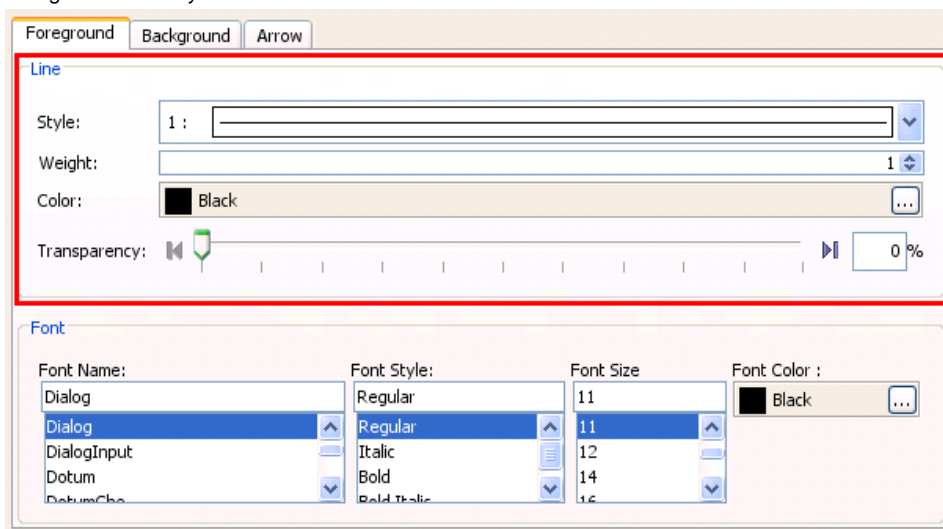


Figure 6-21 edit line style

- Font Style

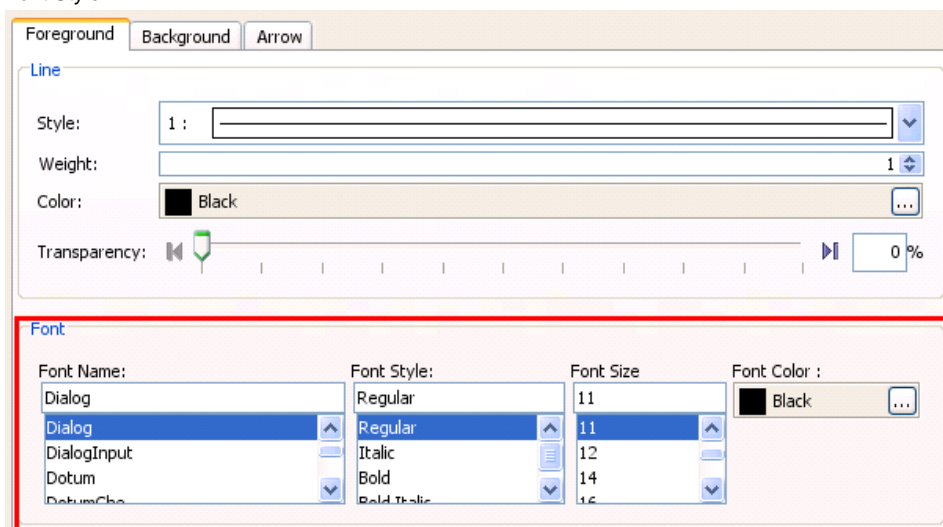


Figure 6-22 edit font style

- Background Style

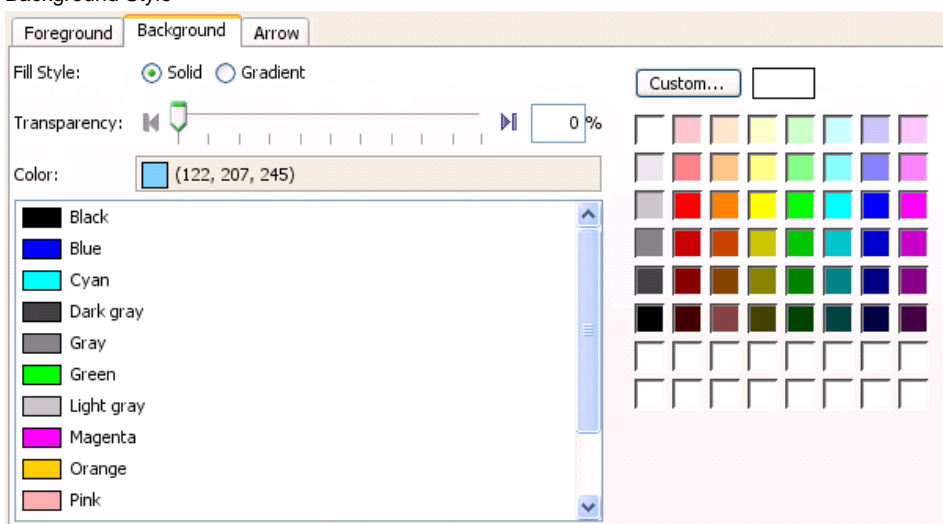


Figure 6-23 edit background style

- Arrow Style

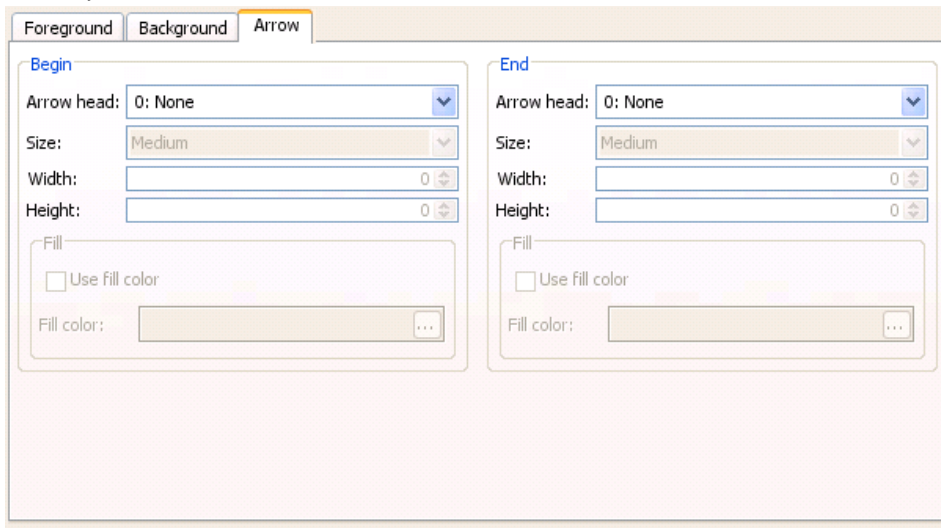


Figure 6-24 edit arrow style

After change the settings, select **OK** to add the style.

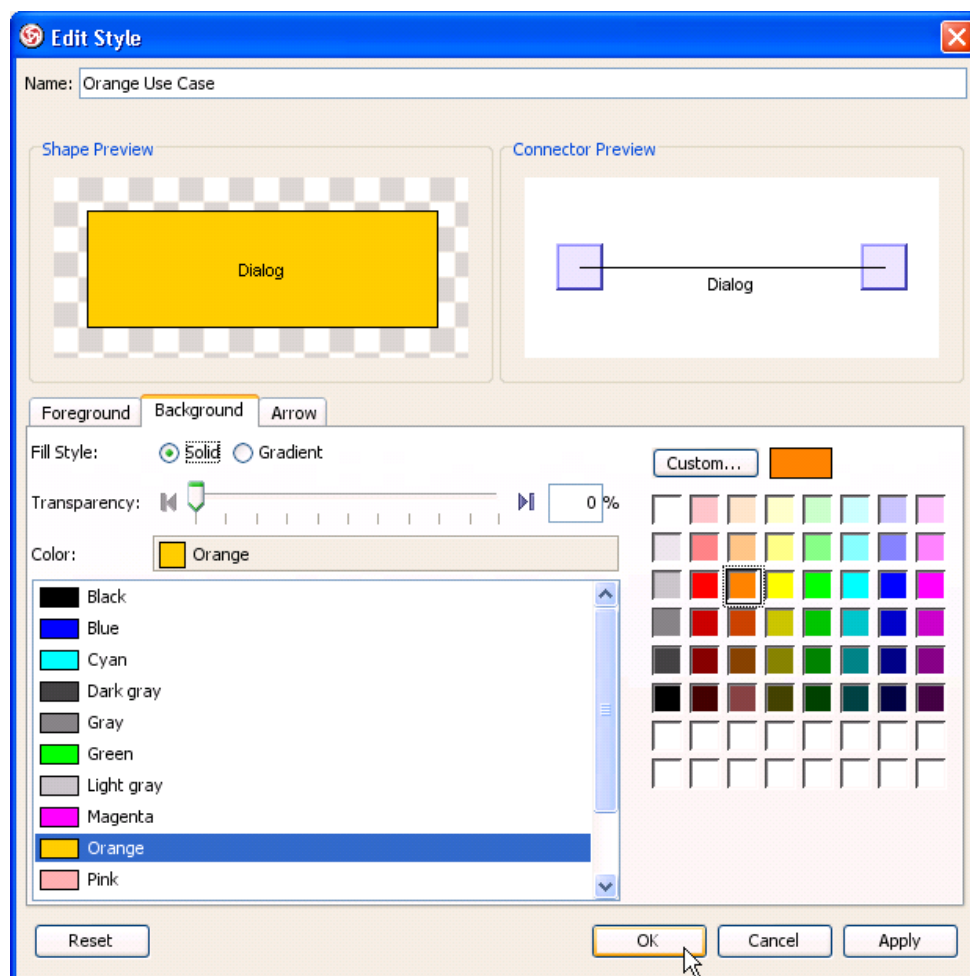


Figure 6-25 style settings

The style was added to the project.

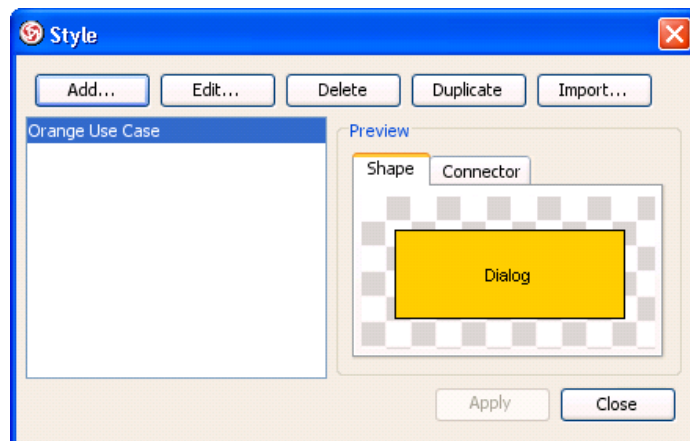


Figure 6-26 style added

Applying Style

Upon keeping the Style dialog open, create a new use case diagram together with a new use case.

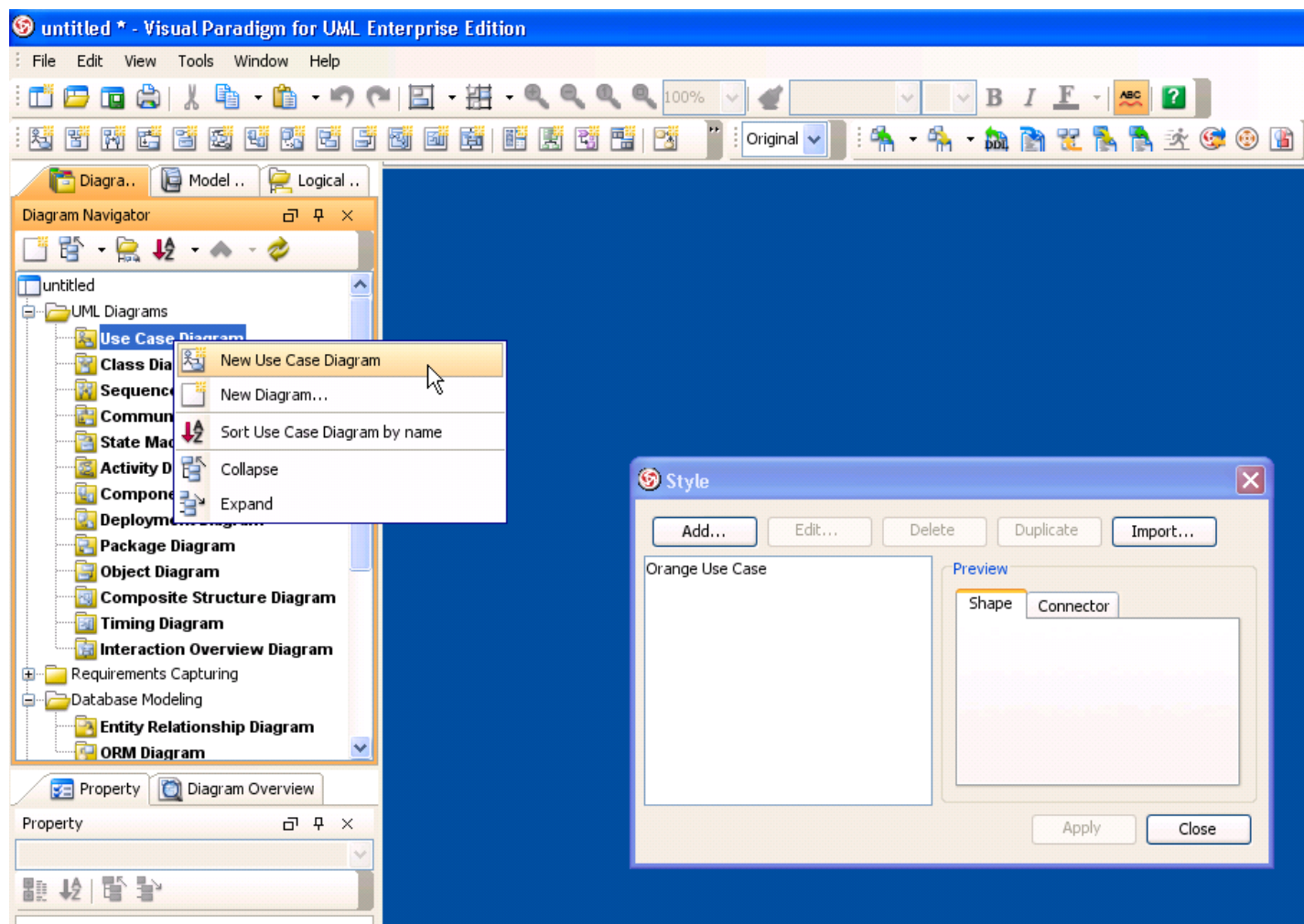


Figure 6-27 New use case diagram

Select the shape, and click **Apply** in the **Style** dialog.

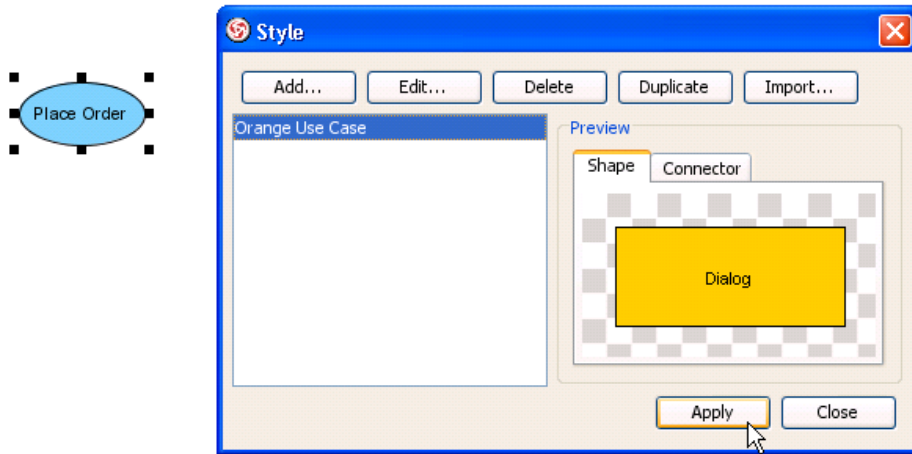


Figure 6-28 Apply style to shape

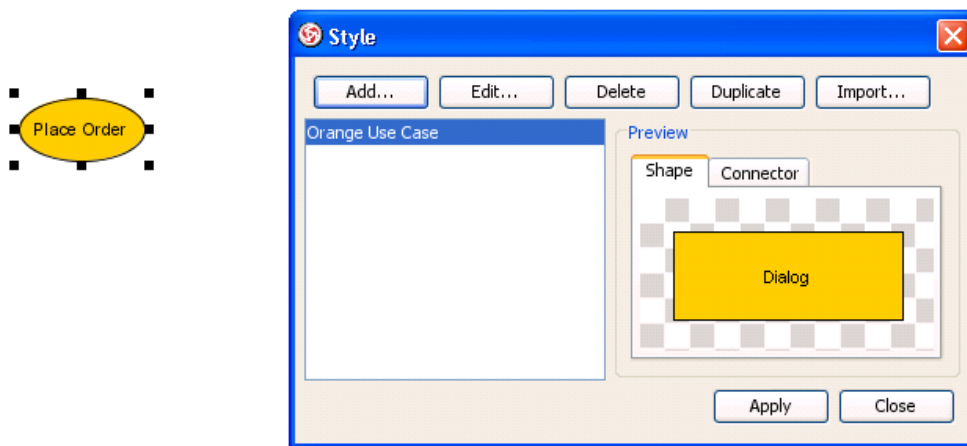


Figure 6-29 Apply style result

Setting Line Style

Connectors are the lines that connect two shapes. When more shapes are created and more connectors appear, you may find that it is difficult to handle the straight spaghetti-like connectors. To overcome this problem, VP-UML provides five connector styles to help you handle the connectors, namely **Rectilinear**, **Oblique**, **Curve**, **Round Oblique** and **Round Rectilinear**.

Setting Connector Line Style

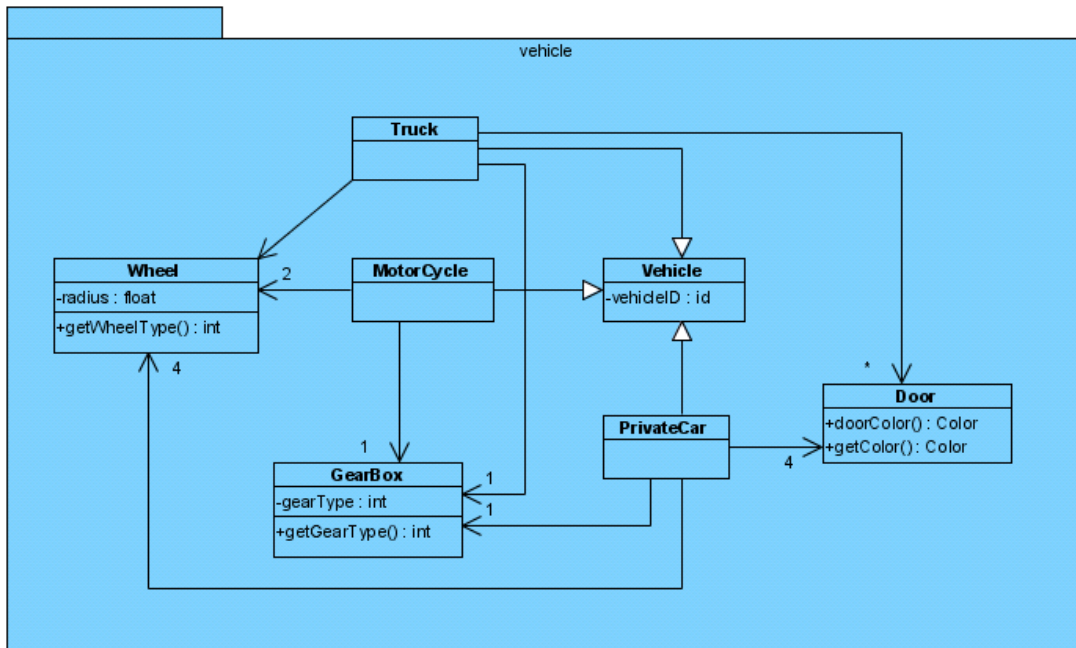


Figure 6-30 Sample class diagram

To change the line style, select the connector and select **Style and Formatting > Connector Style > Rectilinear** from the popup menu.

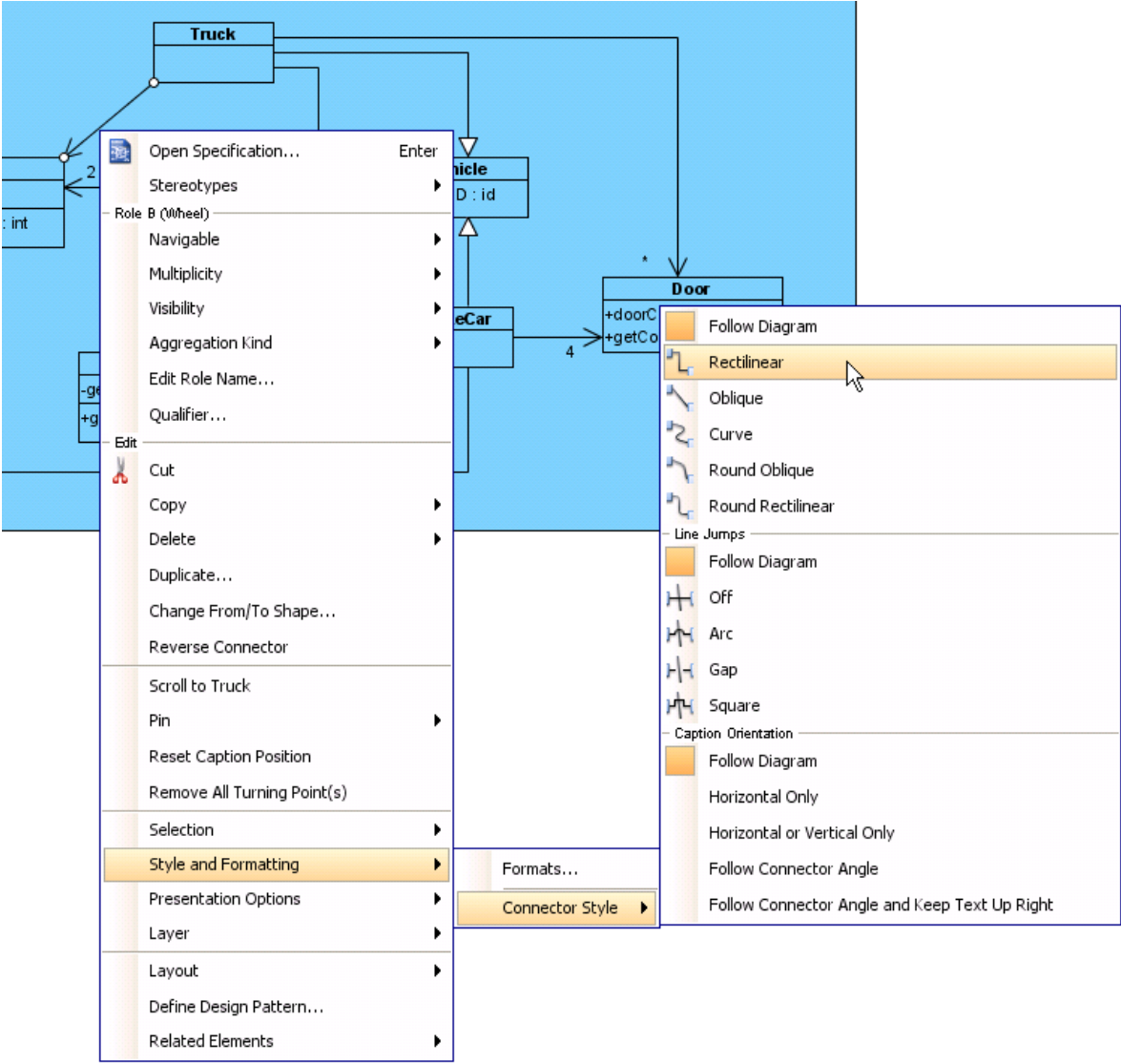


Figure 6-31 Change line style

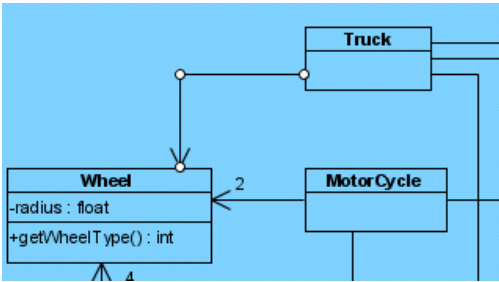
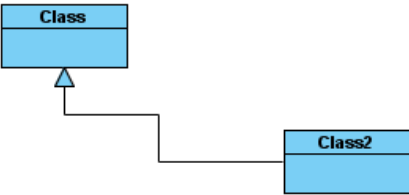
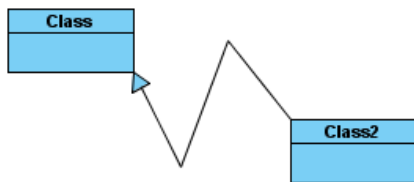


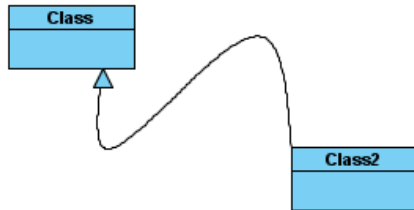
Figure 6-32 Rectilinear style

Line Style Options	
Name	Sample
Rectilinear	

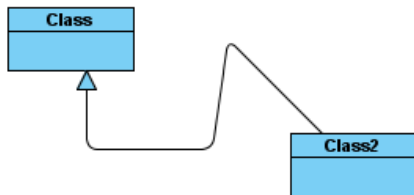
Oblique



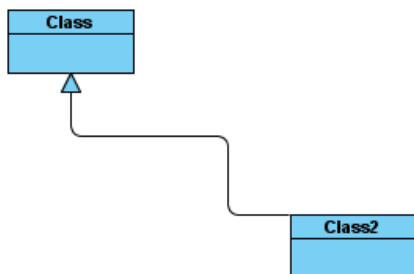
Curve



Round Oblique



Round
Rectilinear



Setting Diagram base Line Style

Beside the 5 style mentioned above, there also have **Follow Diagram** feature, you don't need to set it one by one if you want to change all connectors in the diagrams which defined as **Follow Diagram**.

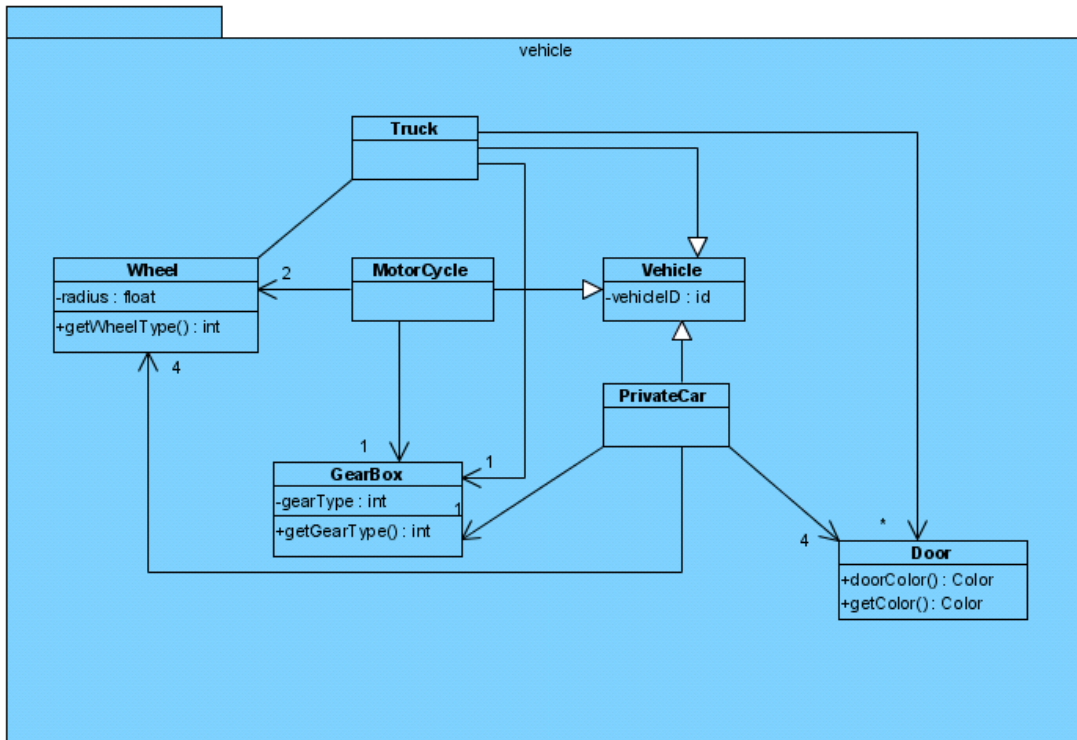


Figure 6-33 Sample class diagram 2

To change the diagram line style, right click on the diagram, and select **Connectors > Curve** from the popup menu.

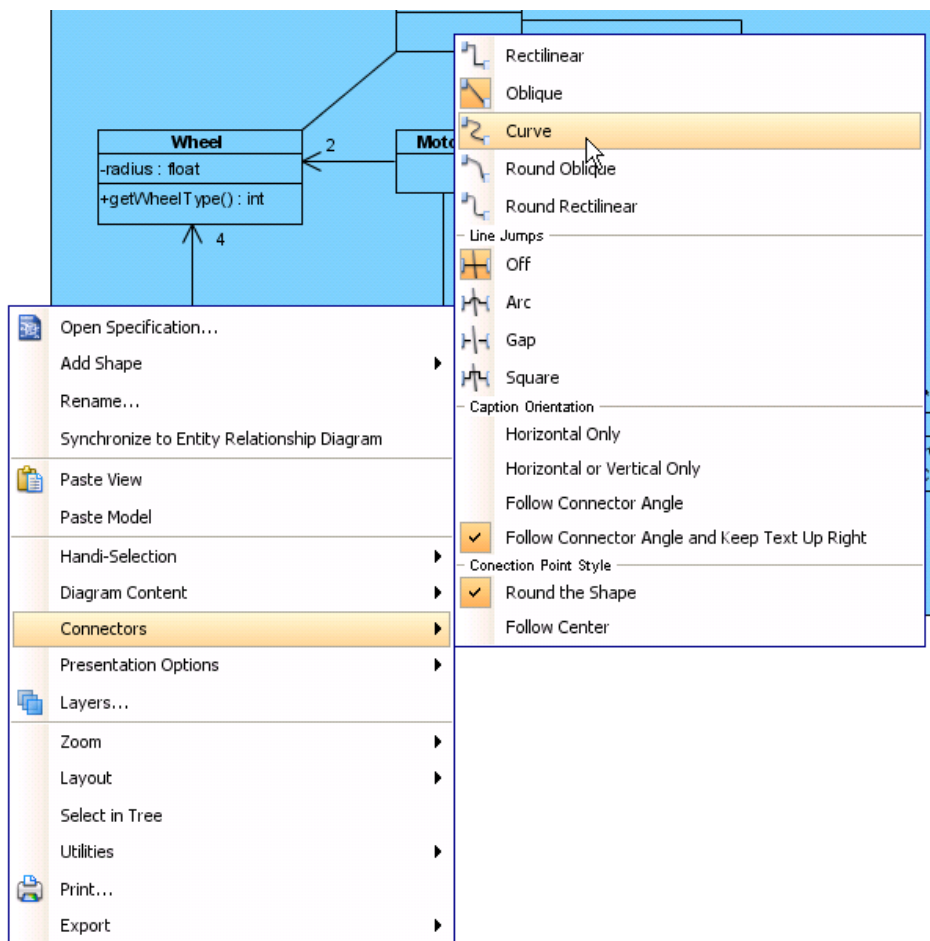


Figure 6-34 Change diagram line style

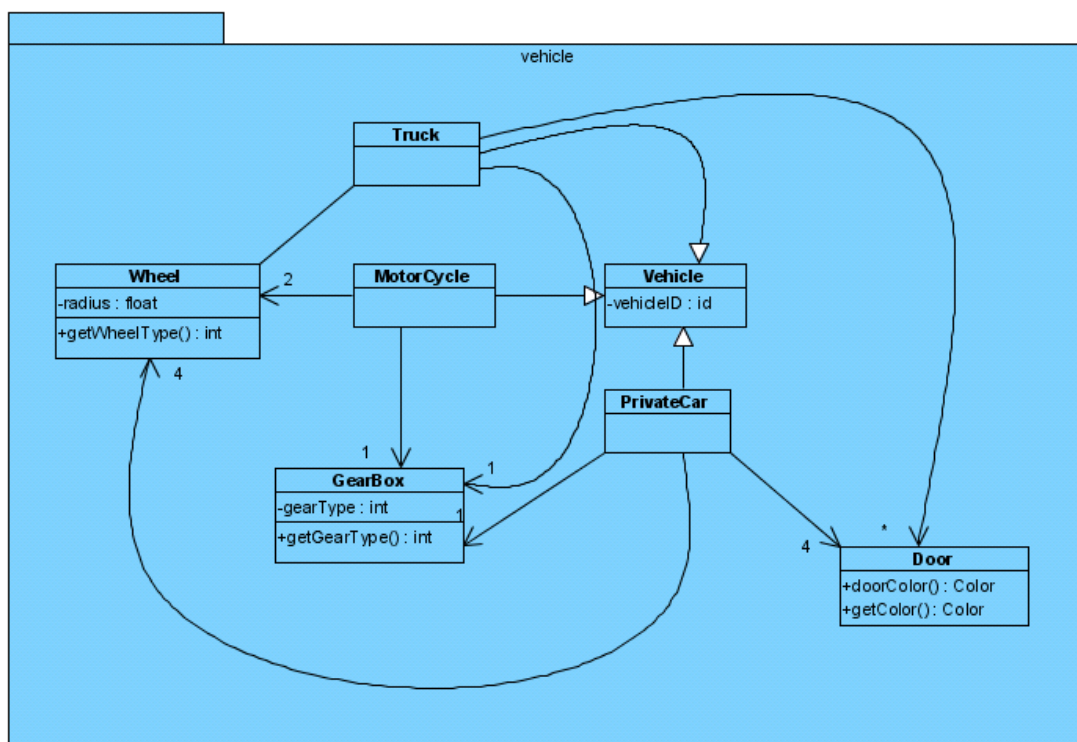


Figure 6-35 Curve line style

Setting Line Jumps Options

The line jumps option used for indicate the presentation if two connector was crossed.

Setting Connector Line Jumps Options

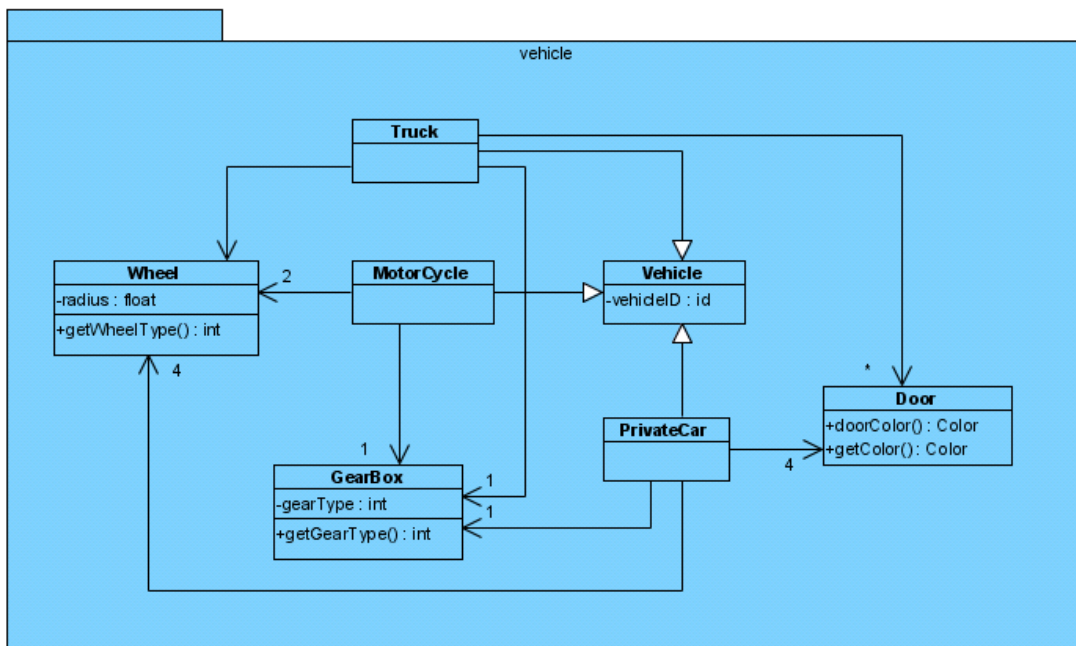


Figure 6-36 Sample class diagram

To change the jumps option of a connector, right click on the connector, and select **Style and Formatting > Connector Style > Arc**.

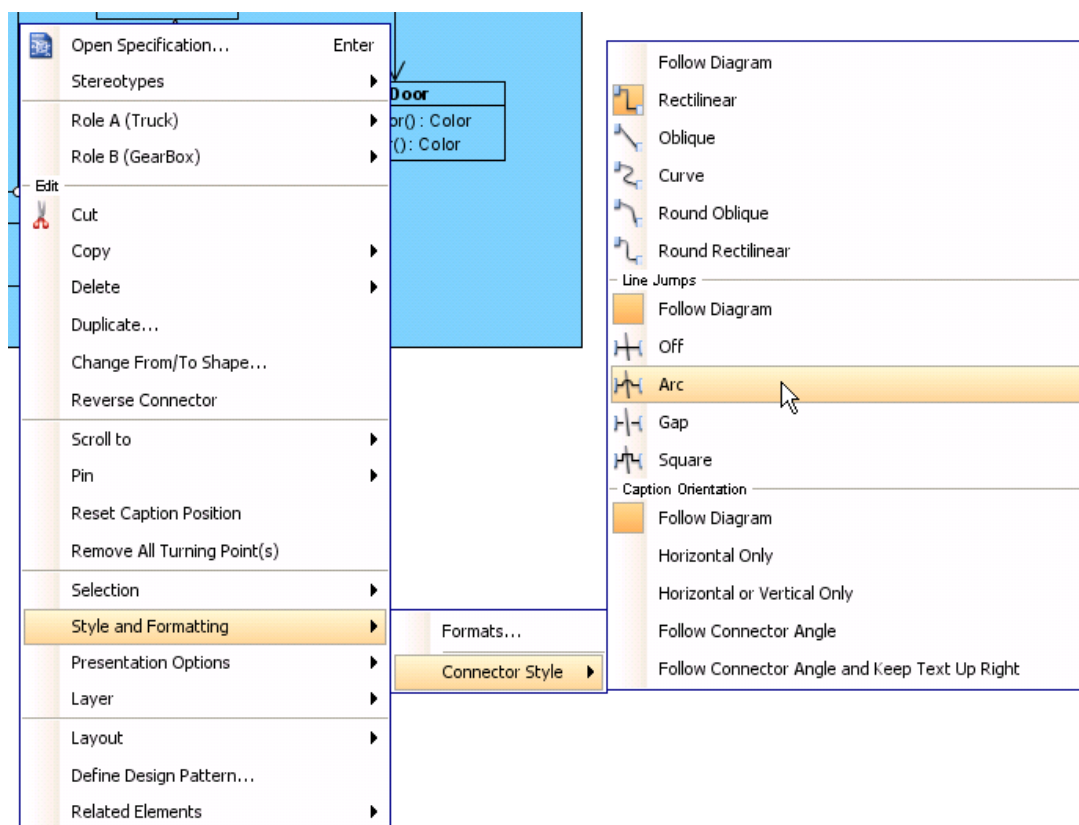


Figure 6-37 Change arc line jumps

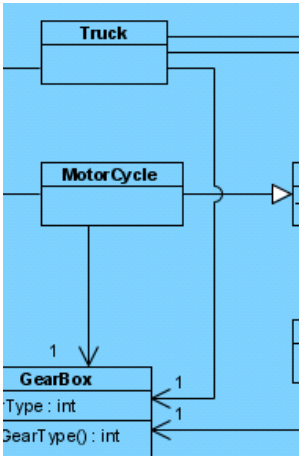


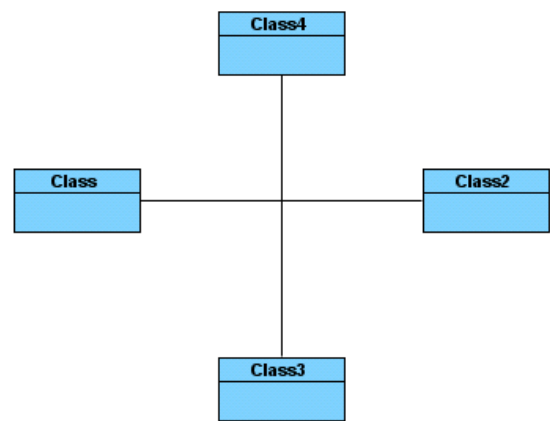
Figure 6-38 arc sample

NOTE: The line jumps option only appear if the connector was crossed by others.

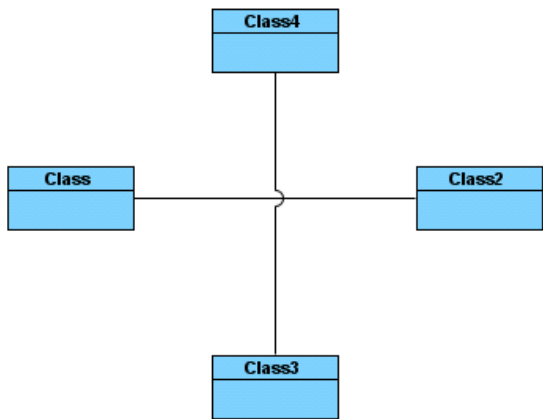
Line Jump Options

Name	Sample
------	--------

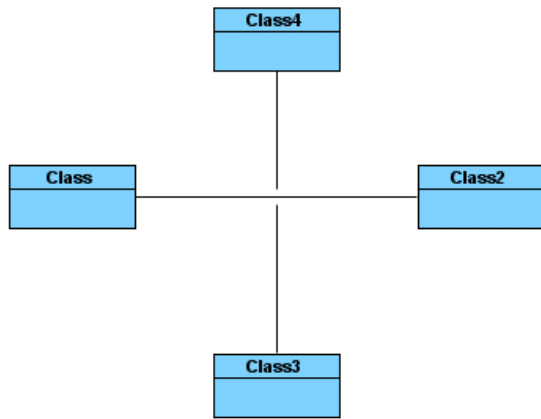
Off



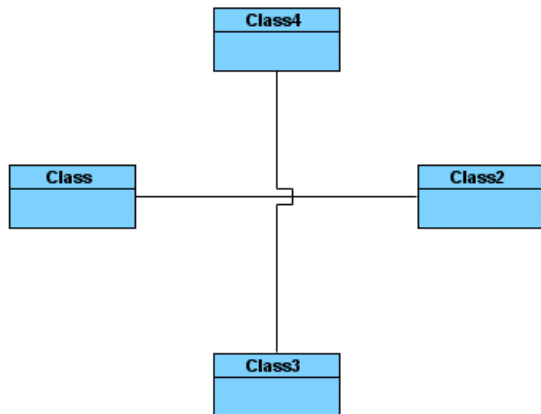
Arc



Gap



Square



Setting Diagram base Line Jumps Options

Beside the 4 options mentioned above, there also have **Follow Diagram** feature, you don't need to set it one by one if you want to change all connectors in the diagrams which defined as **Follow Diagram**.

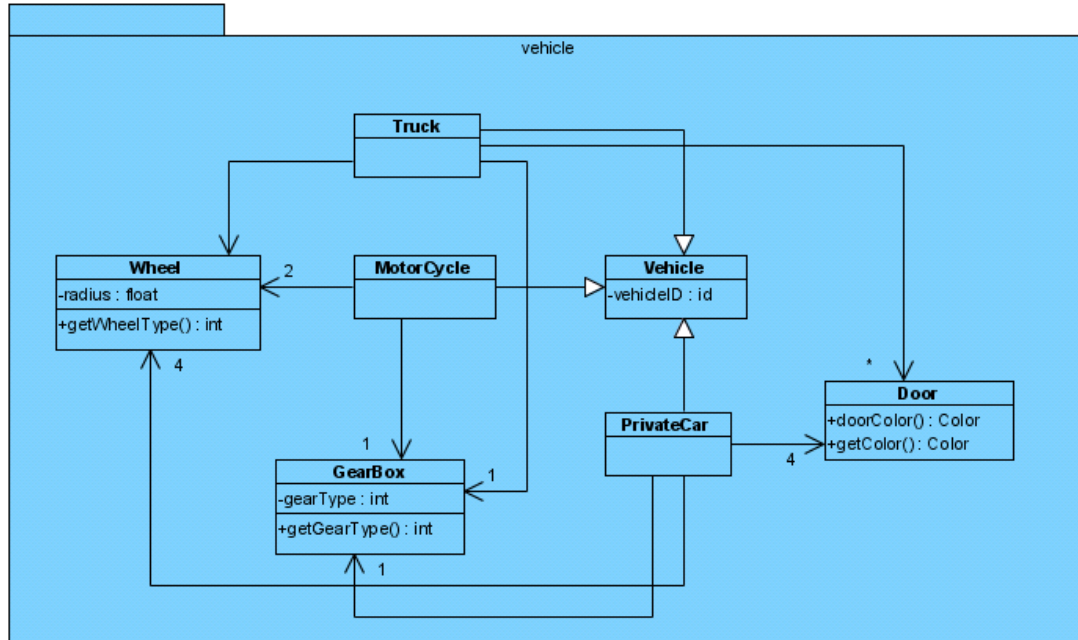


Figure 6-39 Sample class diagram 2

Click on the diagram, and select **Connectors > Gap** from the popup menu.

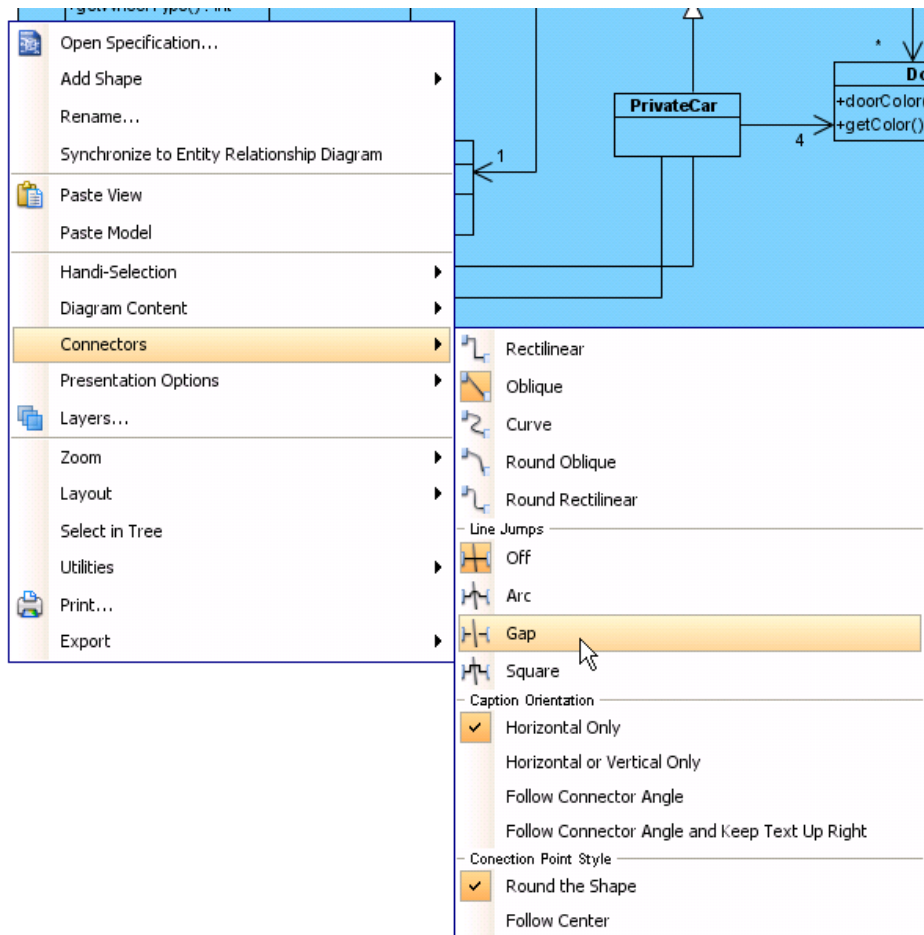


Figure 6-40 Change gap line jumps

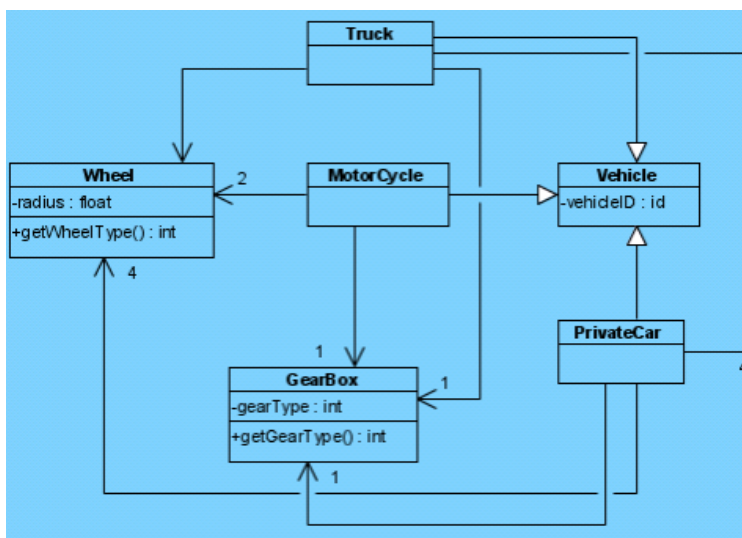


Figure 6-41 gap sample

Setting Connector Caption Orientation

By default, the caption of a connector is align horizontal only, but you also can customize it to **Follow Diagram**, **Horizontal Only**, **Horizontal or Vertical Only**, **Follow Connector Angle**, and **Follow Connector Angle and Keep Text Up Right**. You can either customize it one by one or change all connector in the diagram which defined **Follow Diagram**.

Setting Connector Caption Orientation

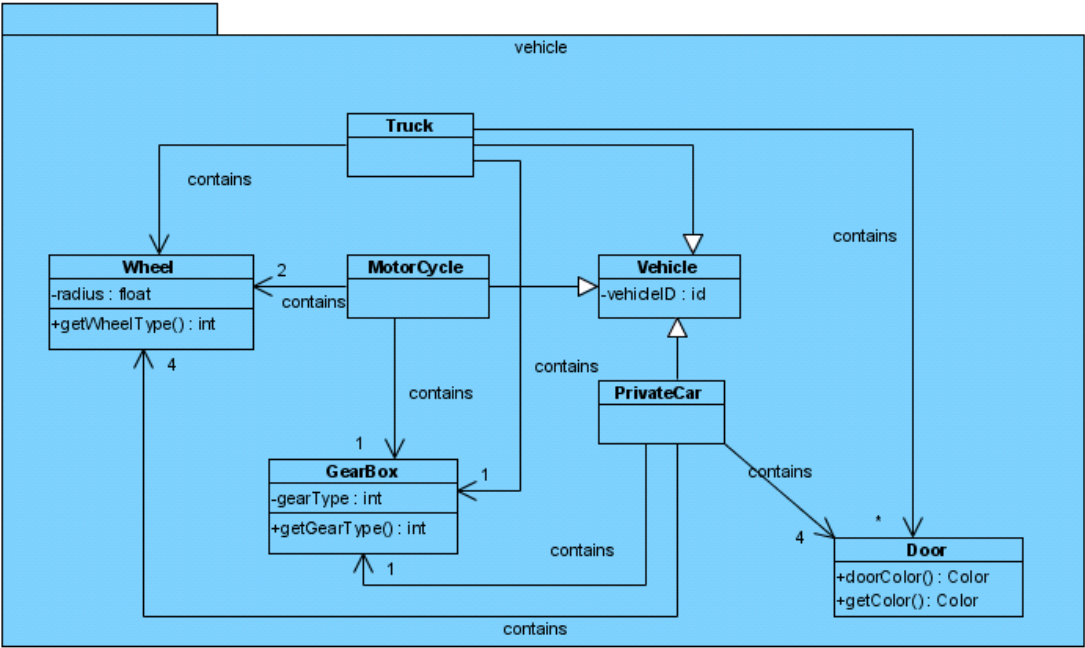


Figure 6-42 Sample class diagram

To customize the caption orientation option of a specify connector, select the connector, right click and select **Style and Formatting > Connector Style > Follow Connector Angle**.

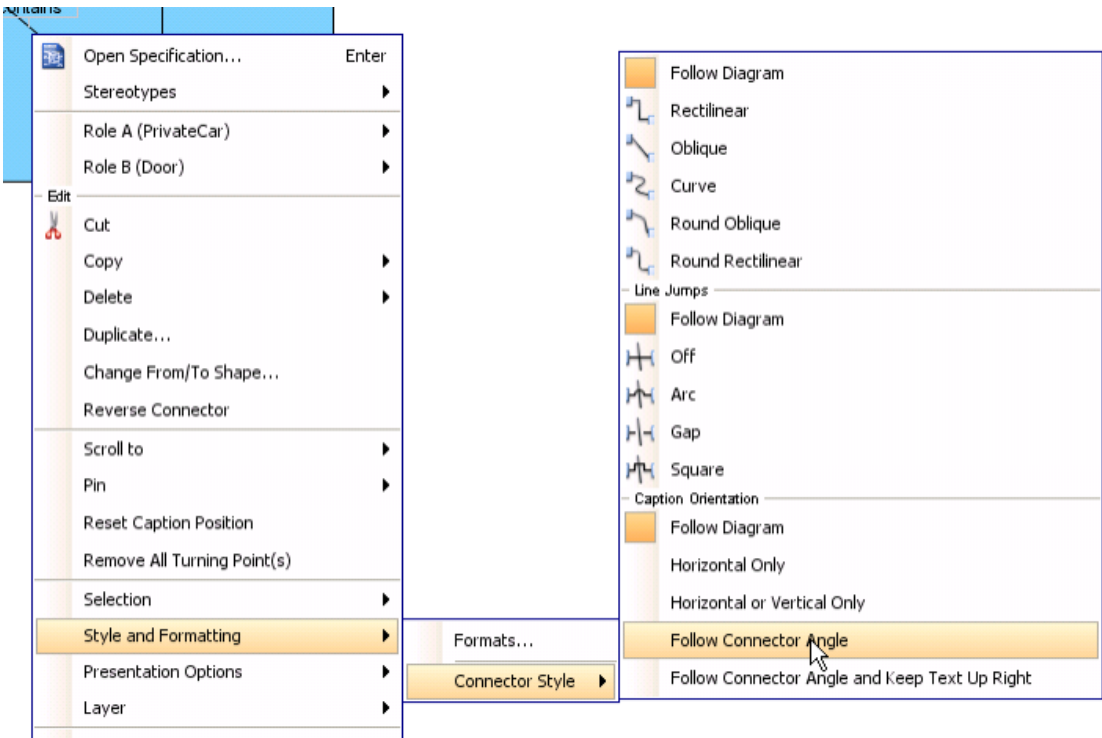


Figure 5-2 change caption orientation to Follow Connector Angle

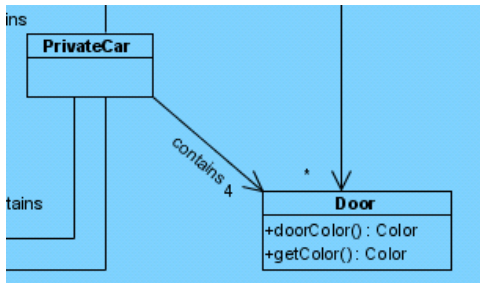


Figure 6-42 Follow Connector Angle sample

Caption Orientation Options	
Name	Sample
Horizontal Only	<pre> classDiagram class Class { } class Class2 { } Class --> Class2 : caption </pre>
Horizontal or Verticle Only	<pre> classDiagram class Class { } class Class2 { } Class --> Class2 : caption </pre>
Follow Connector Angle	<pre> classDiagram class Class { } class Class2 { } Class --> Class2 : caption </pre>
Follow Connector Angle and Keep Text Up Right	<pre> classDiagram class Class { } class Class2 { } Class --> Class2 : caption </pre>

Setting Diagram base Connector Caption Direction

Beside the 4 options mentioned above, there also have **Follow Diagram** feature, you don't need to set it one by one if you want to change all connectors in the diagrams which defined as **Follow Diagram**.

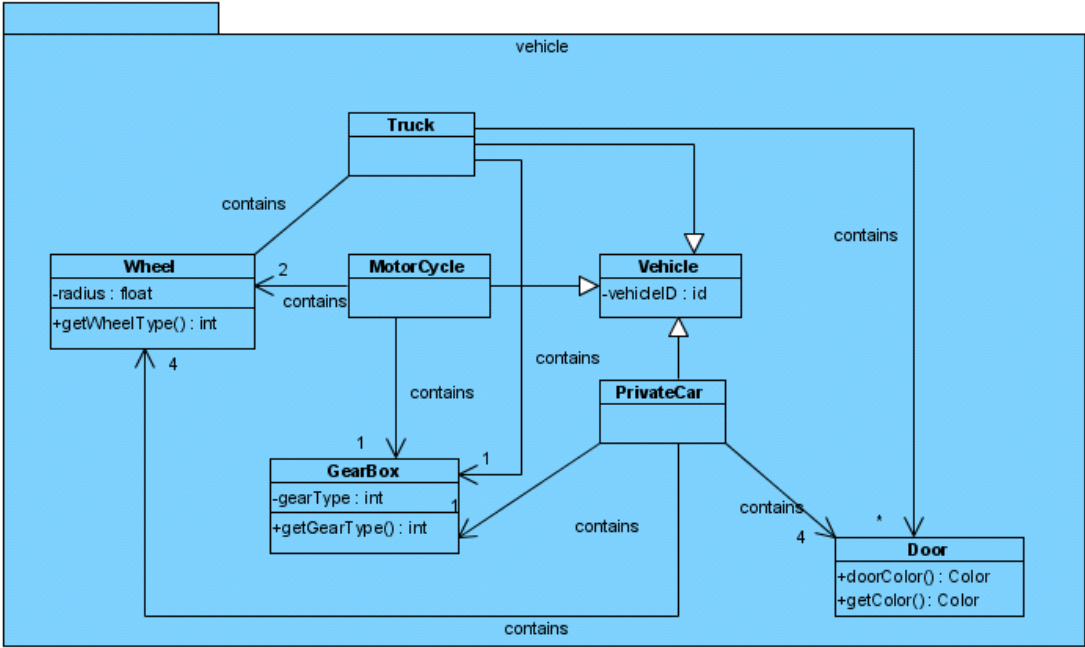


Figure 6-43 Sample class diagram 2

Click on the diagram, and select **Connectors > Follow Connector Angle and Keep Text Up Right** from the popup menu.

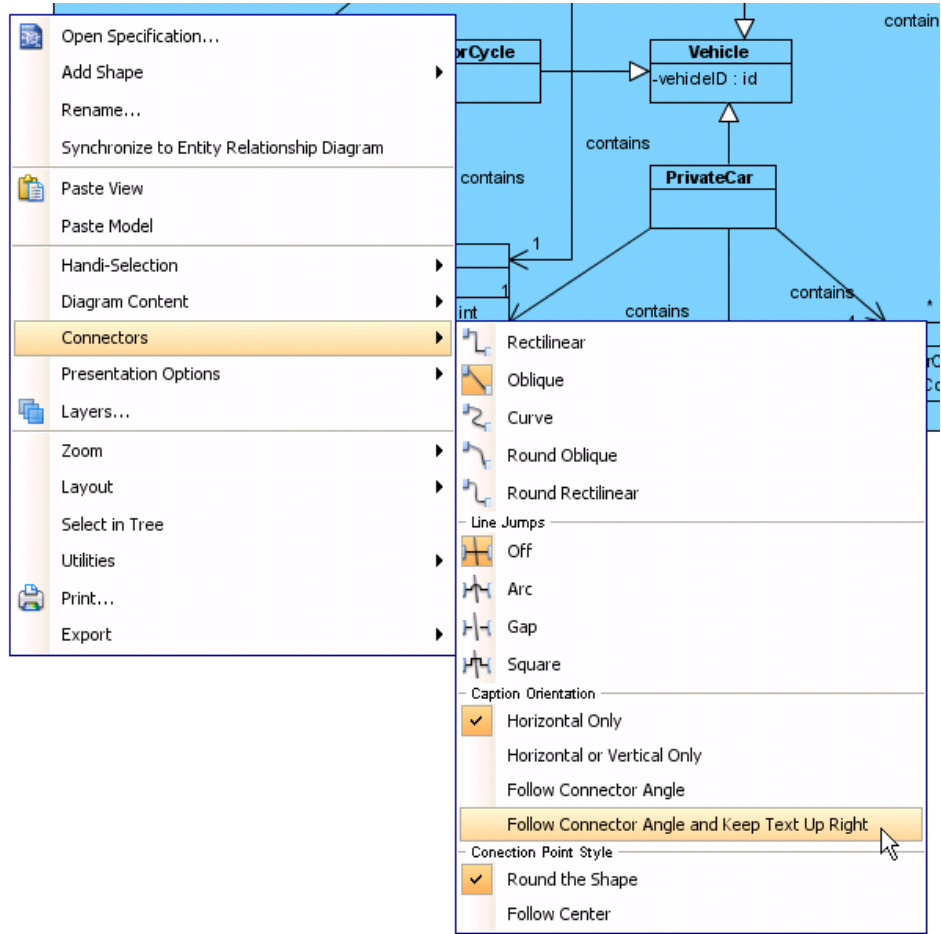


Figure 6-44 Change caption orientation by diagram popup menu

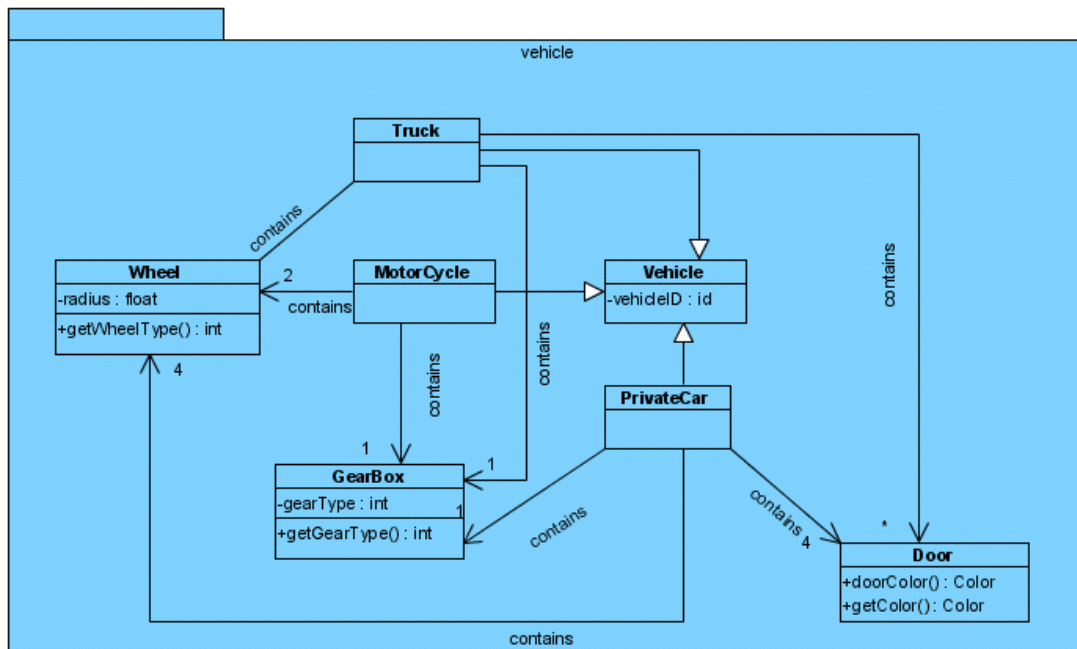


Figure 6-45 Follow Connector Angle and Keep Text Up Right sample

Creating User Interface Diagram

1. Select **File > New Diagram > Others > User Interface** from the main menu.

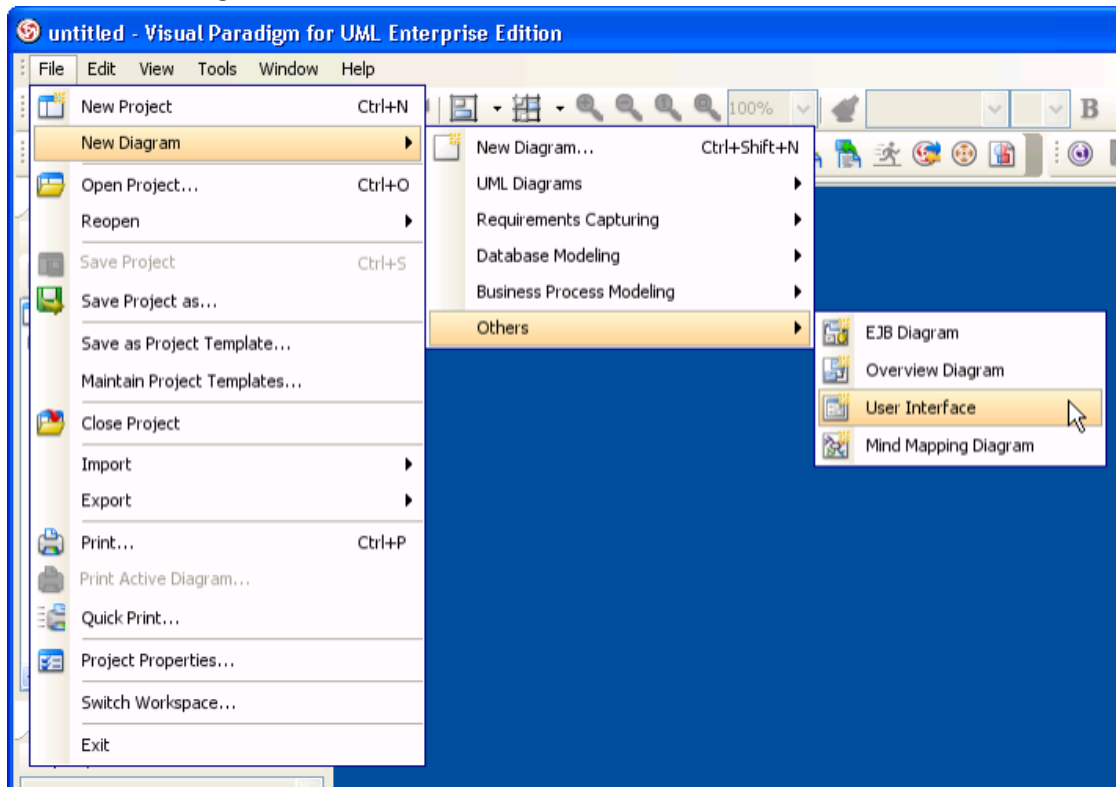


Figure 7-1 Create a User Interface diagram through the main menu

Alternatively, you can create a User Interface diagram with the steps below:

- Right click on **User Interface** in **Diagram Navigator** and select **New User Interface** from the popup menu.
- Click on the **New User Interface** button in toolbar
- Click on **New User Interface** in Start Page

2. Enter the name of User Interface diagram.

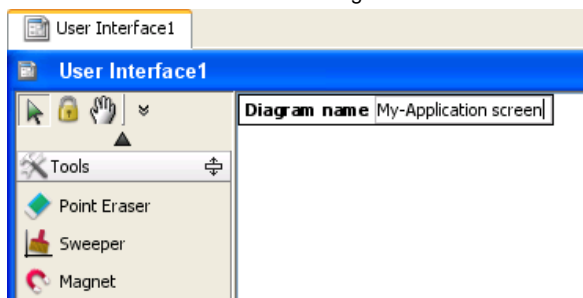


Figure 7-2 Enter the diagram name

3. Press the **Enter** key to confirm the diagram name. This creates a User Interface diagram.

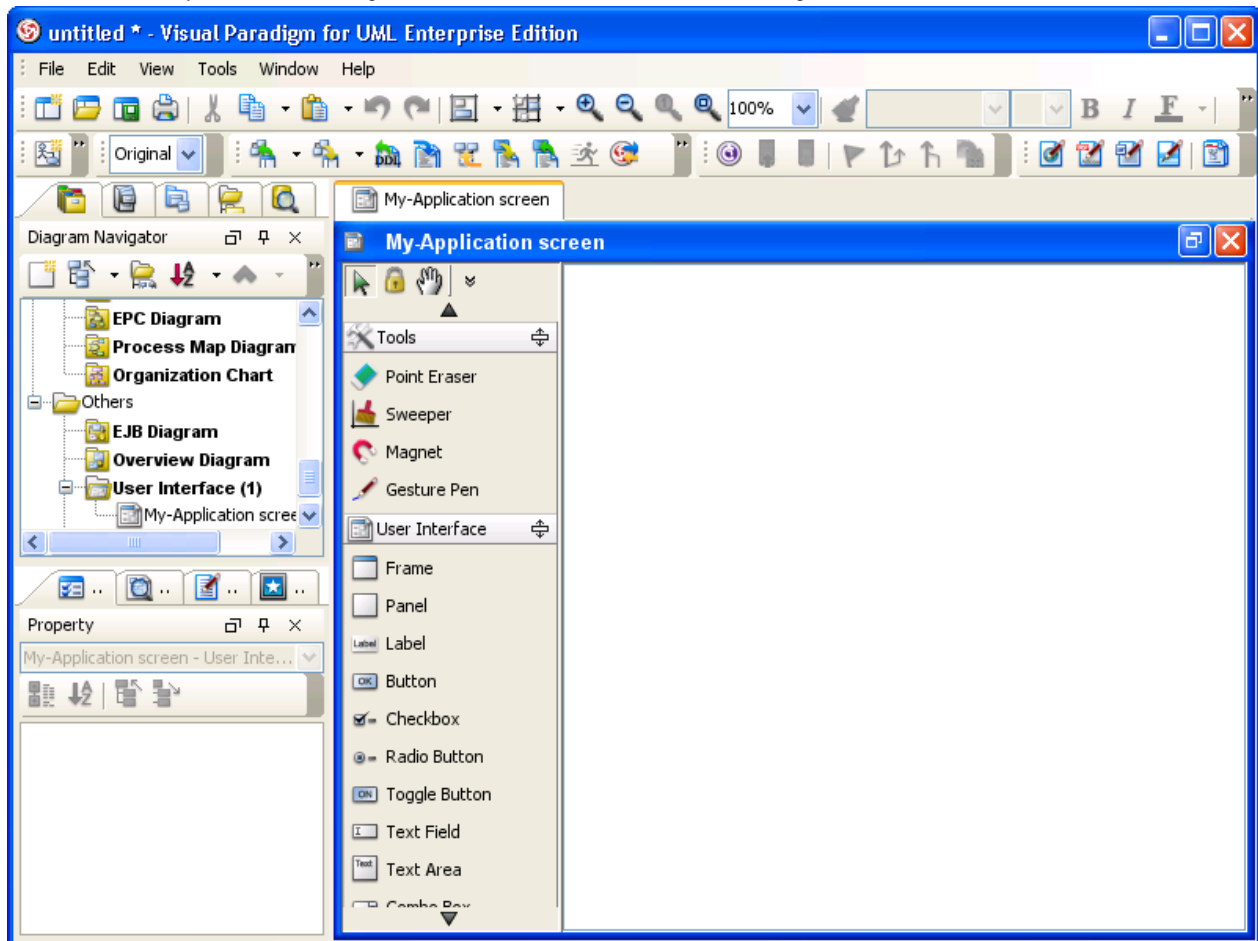


Figure 7-3 A User Interface diagram is created

Drawing Frame

A Frame is a top-level window with a title and a border. The size of the frame includes any area designated for the border. User can add components on a frame.

Creating a Frame

1. Select the **Frame** tool from the diagram toolbar.

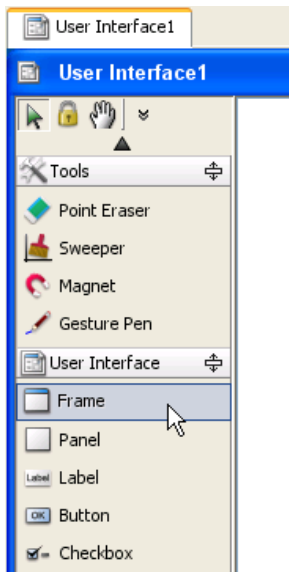


Figure 7-4 Selecting Frame from diagram toolbar

2. Click to set the starting point of the frame.
3. Drag diagonally from the starting point to expand the frame.

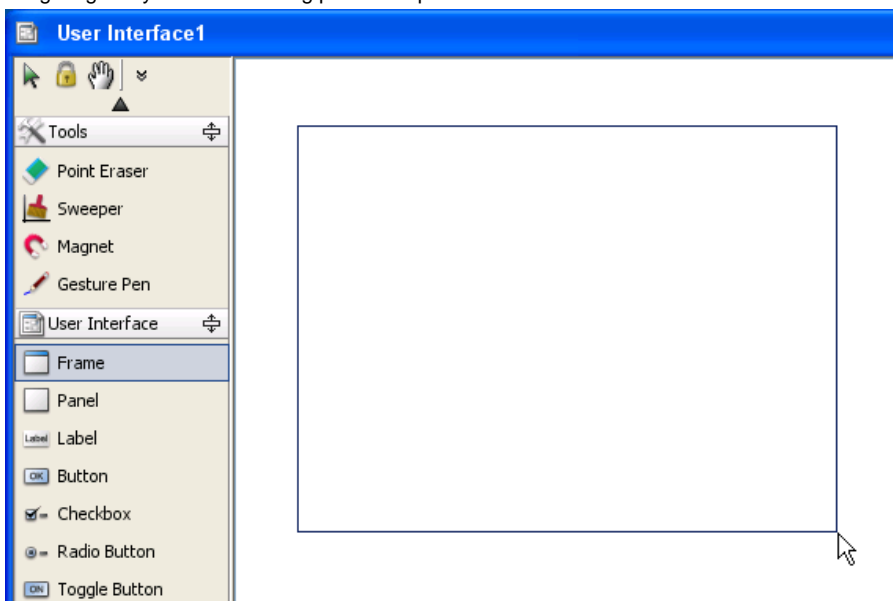


Figure 7-5 Drag diagonally to expand the frame

4. Release the mouse button to confirm the size of frame.

5. Enter the frame title.

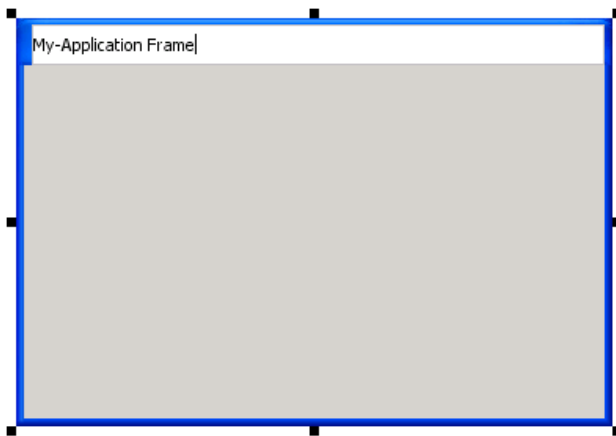


Figure 7-6 Enter the frame title

Press the **Enter** key to confirm the title of frame. This creates the frame.

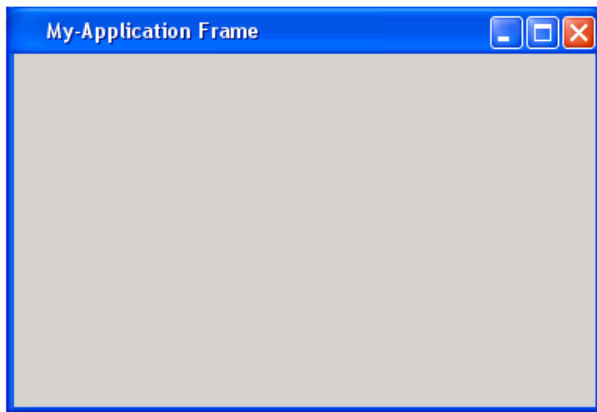


Figure 7-7 A frame is created

Frame Properties

There are several configurable properties for a frame. To configure a frame, right click on the Frame and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

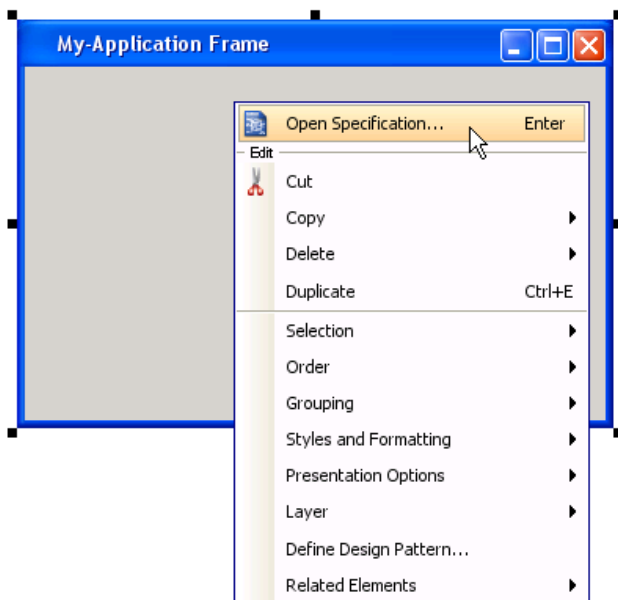


Figure 7-8 Opening frame specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a frame.

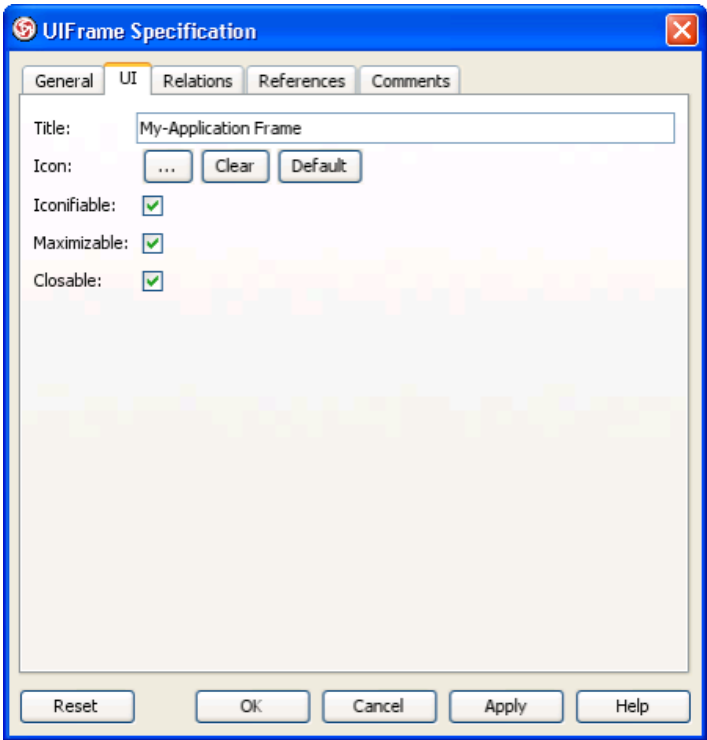


Figure 7-9 Frame specification's UI tab

Title
Title refers to the text that appear at the top of frame, which use to be the caption of application or the function of opening frame.

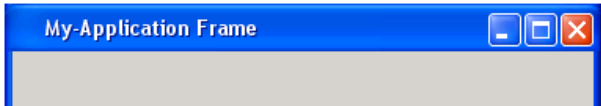


Figure 7-10 A frame with title

Icon
Icon is the tiny image that appear at the top left of frame. Users are required to provide a valid image file as icon.

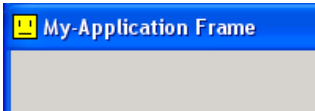


Figure 7-11 A frame with icon

Iconifiable
The Iconifiable state controls whether the minimize button is shown or not. When **Iconifiable** is set, the minimize button is shown, otherwise hidden.



Figure 7-12 Frames with and without minimize icon

Maximizable
The Maximizable state controls whether the maximize button is shown or not. When **Maximizable** is set, the maximize button is shown, otherwise hidden.



Figure 7-13 Frames with and without maximize icon

Closable

The Closable state controls whether the close button is shown or not. When **Closable** is set, the close button is shown, otherwise hidden.



Figure 7-14 Frames with and without close icon

Drawing Label

A label is a text component that appear on a screen. The text "User", "Password", "Address" appear on a registration form are examples of labels.

Creating a Label

1. Select the **Label** tool from the diagram toolbar.

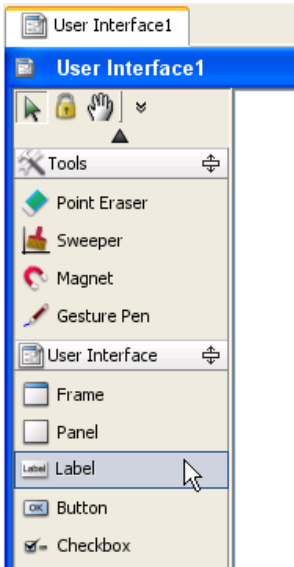


Figure 7-15 Selecting Label from diagram toolbar

2. Click on a container (e.g. a Frame) or diagram background to create a label.

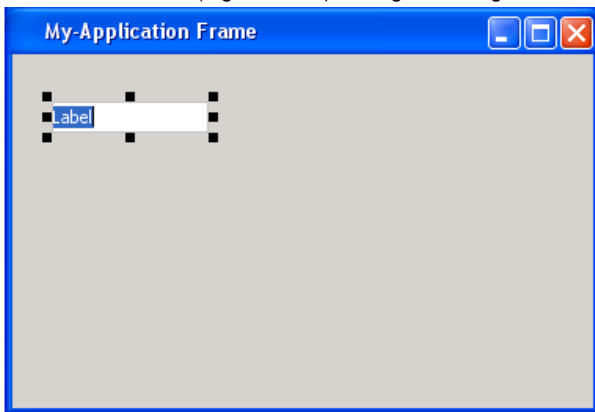


Figure 7-16 Enter the label title

3. Enter the label caption.

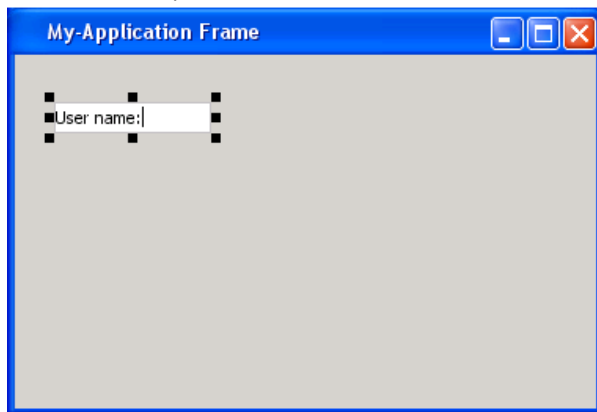


Figure 7-17 Enter the label caption

Press the **Enter** key to confirm the caption of label. This creates the label.

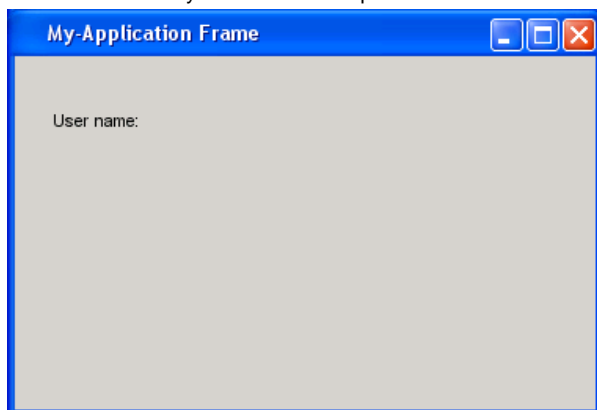


Figure 7-18 A label is created

Label Properties

There are several configurable properties for a label. To configure a label, right click on the label and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

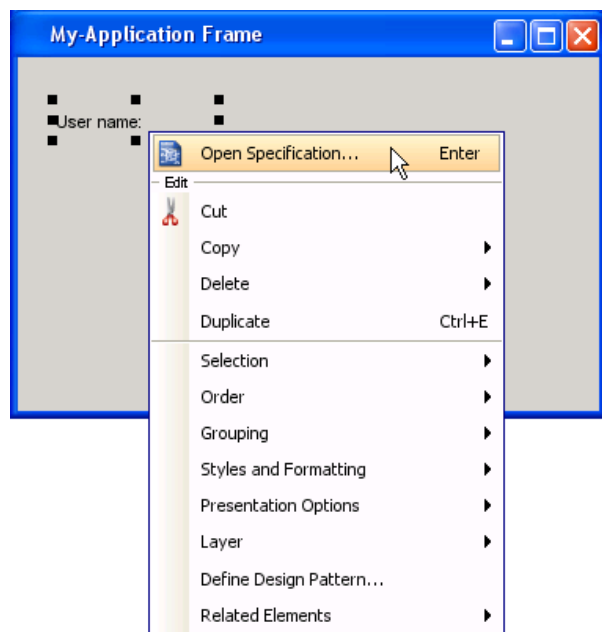


Figure 7-19 Opening label specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a label.

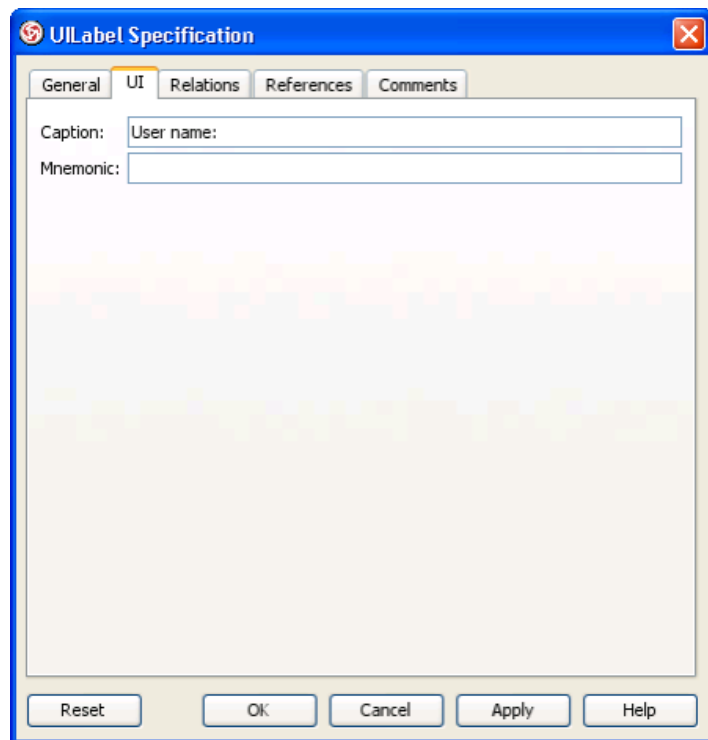


Figure 7-20 Label specification's UI tab

Caption

Caption is the text appear in a label.

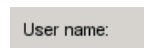


Figure 7-21 A label with caption

Mnemonic

Mnemonic is a key which enables users to select a label by simultaneously pressing the Alt key and the mnemonic key on the keyboard.

Drawing Text Field

Text Field is a component that allows the editing of a single line of text. Fields in a registration form are typical examples of text fields.

Creating a Text Field

1. Select the **Text Field** tool from the diagram toolbar.

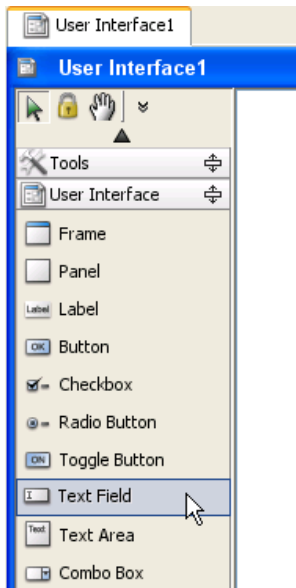


Figure 7-22 Selecting Text Field from diagram toolbar

2. Click to set the starting point of the text field.
3. Drag diagonally from the starting point to expand the text field.

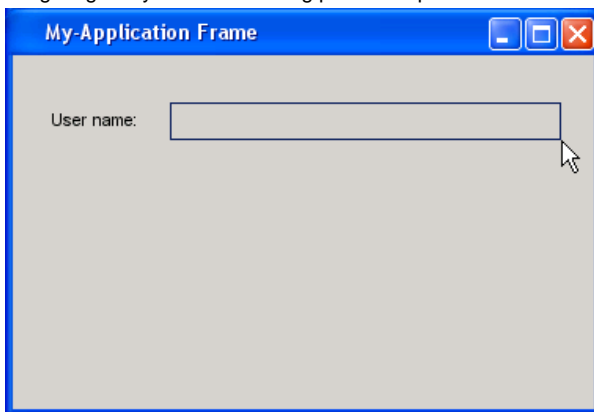


Figure 7-23 Drag diagonally to expand the text field

4. Release the mouse button to confirm the size of text field.

5. Enter the text field text.

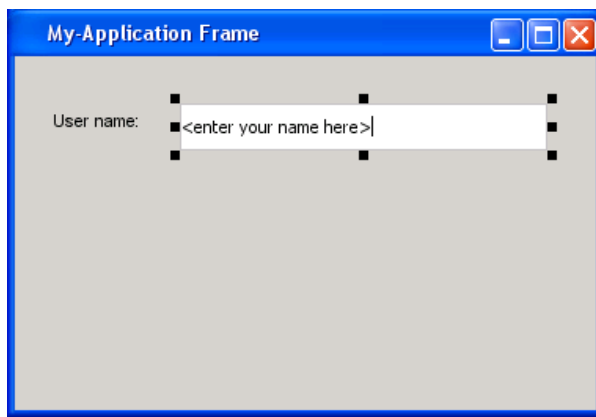


Figure 7-24 Enter the text field title

Press the **Enter** key to confirm the title of text field. This creates the text field.

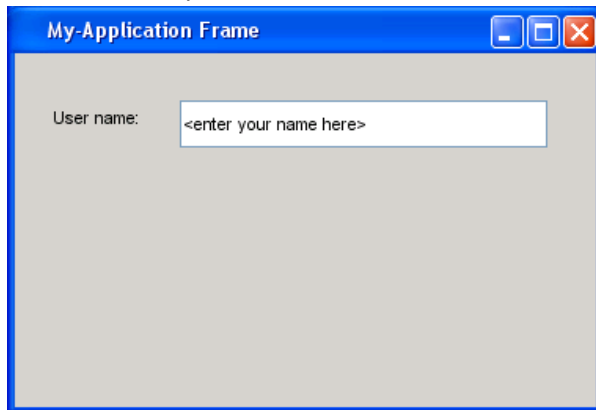


Figure 7-25 A text field is created

Text Field Properties

There are several configurable properties for a text field. To configure a text field, right click on the text field and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

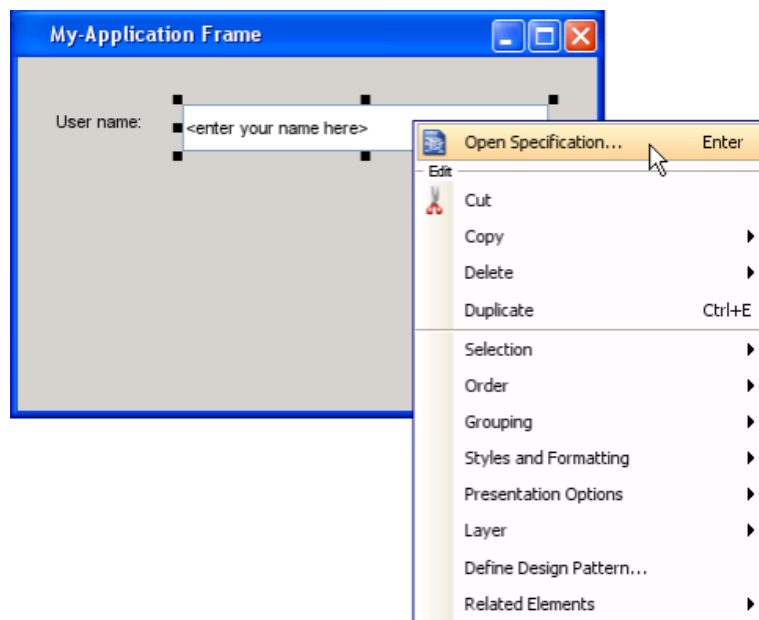


Figure 7-26 Opening text field specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a text field.

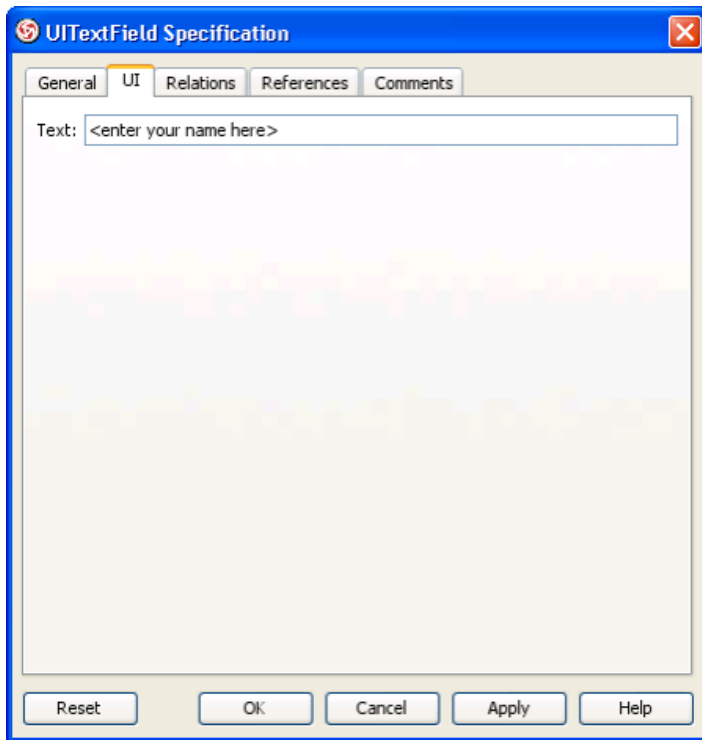


Figure 7-27 Text Field specification's UI tab

Text

Text refers to the text that appear in the text field.

Drawing Scrollbar

A scrollbar is a bar with a knob which appear at the bottom or right of a container, such as a frame. The user positions the knob in the scrollbar to determine the contents of the viewing area. The program typically adjusts the display so that the end of the scrollbar represents the end of the displayable contents, or 100% of the contents. The start of the scrollbar is the beginning of the displayable contents, or 0%. The position of the knob within those bounds then translates to the corresponding percentage of the displayable contents.

Creating a Scrollbar

1. Select the **Horizontal/Vertical Scrollbar** tool from the diagram toolbar.

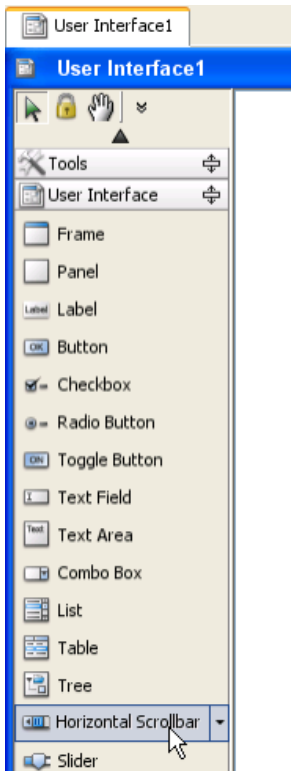


Figure 7-28 Selecting Horizontal Scrollbar from diagram toolbar

You can change between a horizontal or a vertical scrollbar tool by clicking on the tiny reverted triangle, and selecting the correct type of scrollbar from the popup menu.

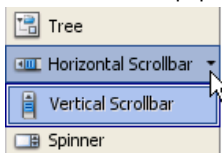


Figure 7-29 Selecting horizontal or vertical scrollbar

2. Click on a container (e.g. a Frame) or diagram background to create a scrollbar. If you create inside a container, and if it has no scrollbar with same orientation exists, the scrollbar will be docked to the bottom or the right of the container, depending on the scrollbar orientation.

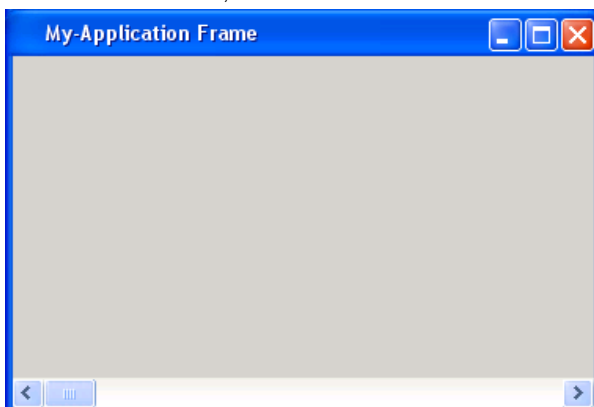


Figure 7-30 Scrollbar is created

Change Orientation with Resource-Centric Interface

A scrollbar can be oriented horizontally or vertically, which determines the contents of the viewing area when being scrolled. User can change the orientation of a scrollbar easily through the resource-centric interface. When a scrollbar is put inside a container, changing orientation will automatically dock to the bottom or the right of container. To change scrollbar orientation:

1. Move the mouse cursor over the scrollbar.

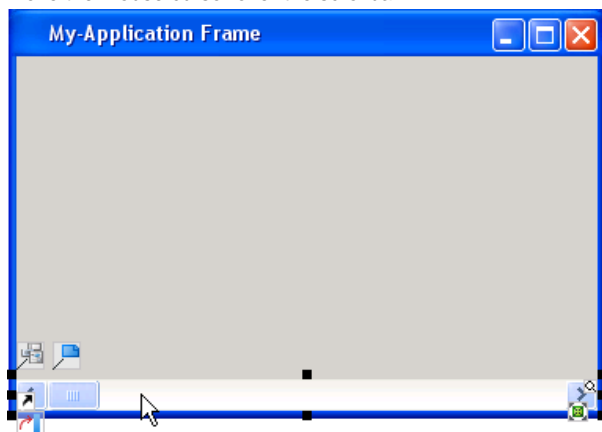


Figure 7-31 Moving cursor over a scrollbar to display the resource icons

2. Click on the resource icon **Switch Orientation**.



Figure 7-32 Click on the resource icon for switching scrollbar orientation

The orientation of scrollbar then switched.

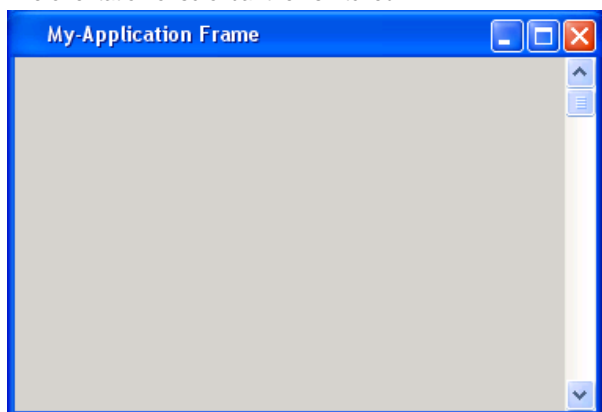


Figure 7-33Scrollbar orientation switched from horizontal to vertical

Automatic Sticking Scrollbar to Frame

In a normal User Interface design, scrollbars, no matter horizontal or vertical, are put at the bottom or the right of a container component. VP-UML follows this practice. When creating a scrollbar in a container component, or when moving a scrollbar into a container component, the scrollbar will be docked to the border of component automatically.

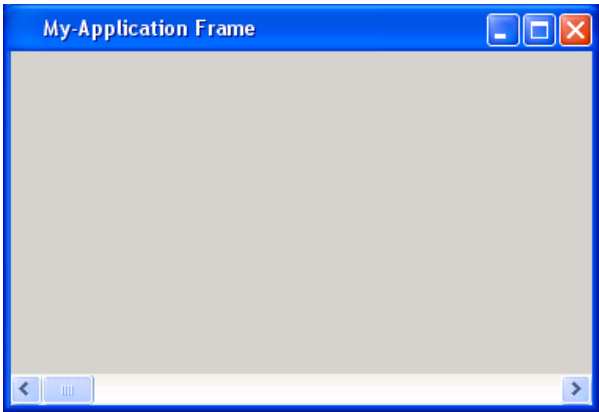


Figure 7-34 Scrollbar docked to the bottom of frame

Scrollbar Properties

There are several configurable properties for a scrollbar. To configure a scrollbar, right click on the label and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

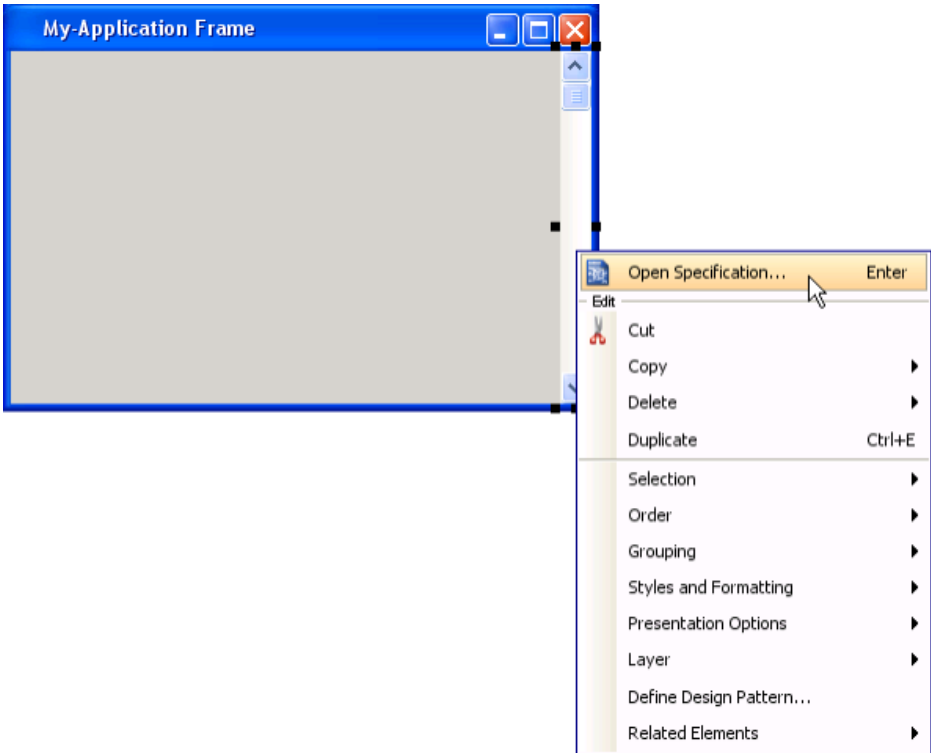


Figure 7-35 Opening scrollbar specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a scrollbar.

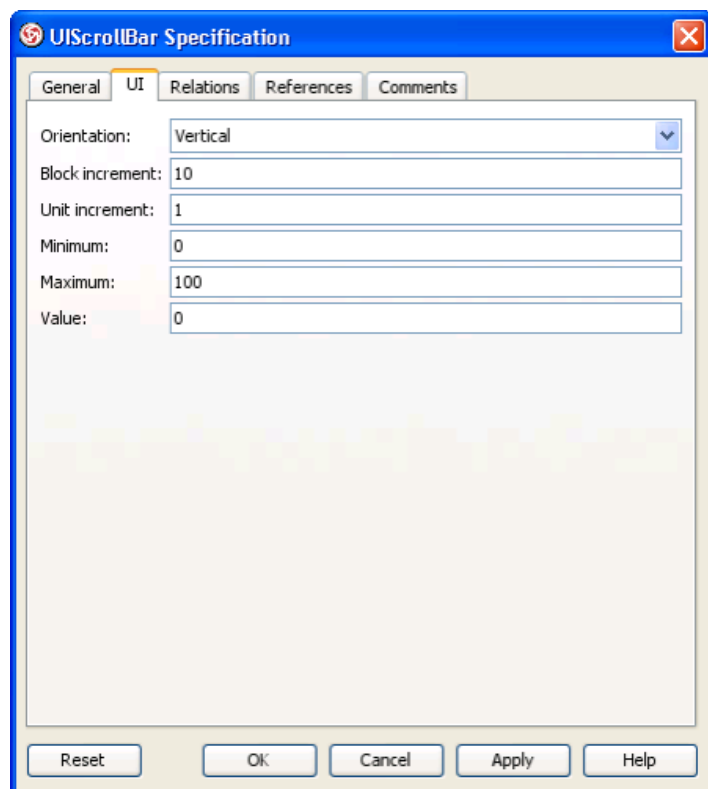


Figure 7-36 Scrollbar specification's UI tab

Orientation

Indicates if the scroll bar is vertical or horizontal

Block increment

Amount the value changes when the scrollbar track is clicked on either side of the knob.

Unit increment

Amount the value changes when the end arrows of the scrollbar are clicked.

Minimum

The minimum value of scrollbar.

Maximum

The maximum value of scrollbar.

Value

Value which controls the location of the scroll bar knob.

Drawing Combo Box

Combo box is a component that combines a button and a drop-down list. The user can select a value from the drop-down list, which appears at the user's request.

Creating a Combo Box

1. Select the **Combo Box** tool from the diagram toolbar.

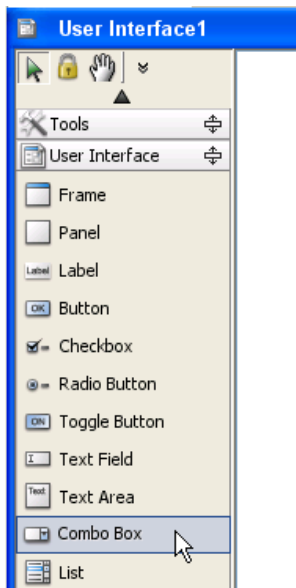


Figure 7-37 Selecting Combo Box from diagram toolbar

2. Click to set the starting point of the combo box.
3. Drag diagonally from the starting point to expand the combo box.

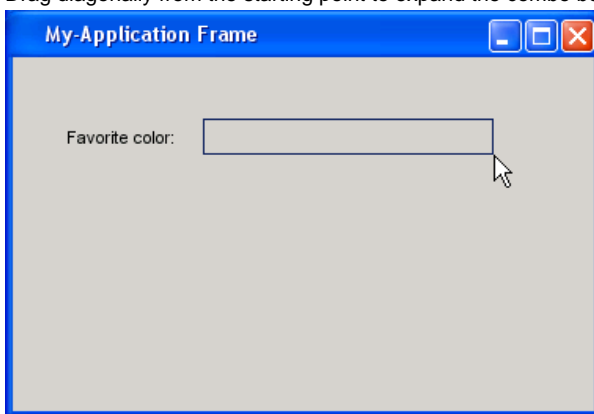


Figure 7-38 Drag diagonally to expand the Combo box

4. Release the mouse button to confirm the size of combo box. This creates the combo box.

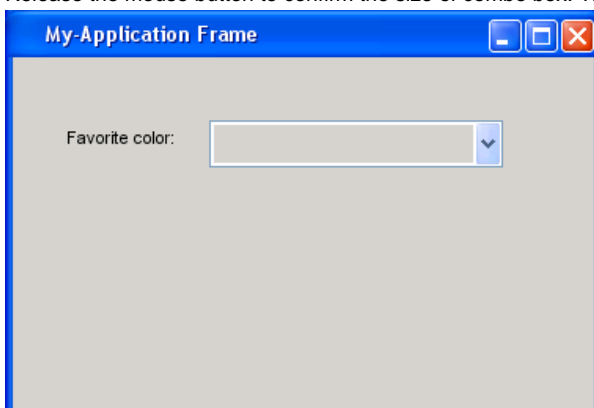


Figure 7-39 Combo box is created

Editing Combo Box Values

1. Right click on the combo box and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

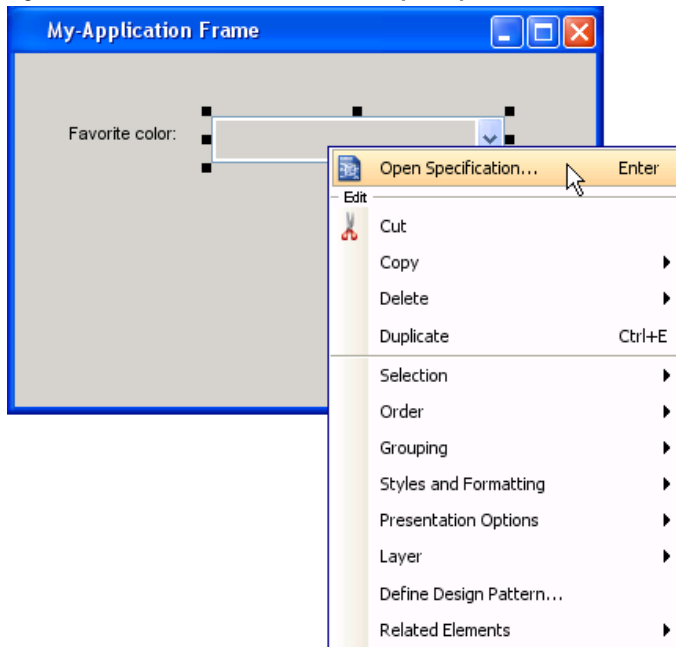


Figure 7-40 Opening combo box specification

2. In the **UI** tab of the **Combo Box** specification dialog box, click **Add**.

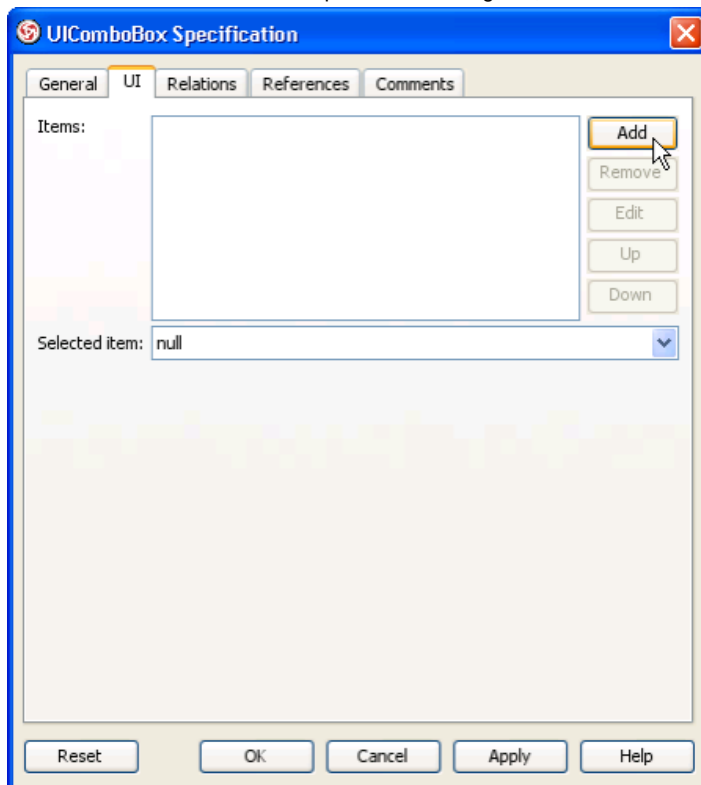


Figure 7-41 Click on the Add button to add a combo box item

3. Enter the value for of item and click **OK** to confirm.

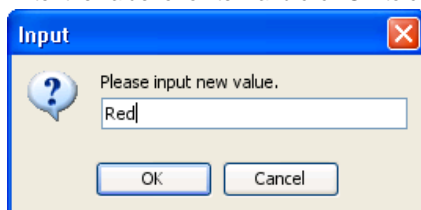


Figure 7-42 Input dialog box for entering name of combo box item

4. Repeat step 2 and 3 to create all the combo box items.

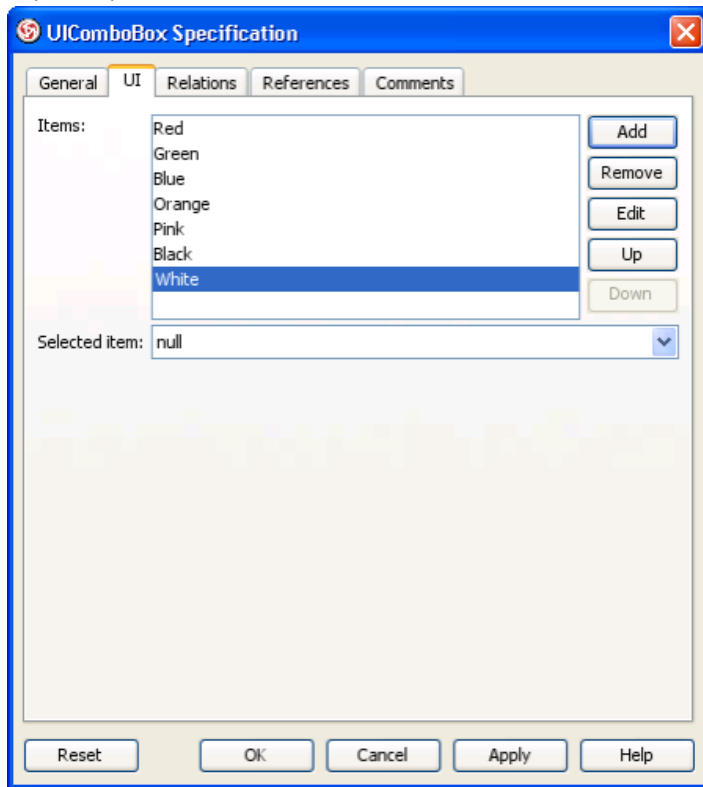


Figure 7-43 Combo box items are created

5. Click **OK** to confirm editing.

Combo Box Properties

There are several configurable properties for a combo box. To configure a combo box, right click on the combo box and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

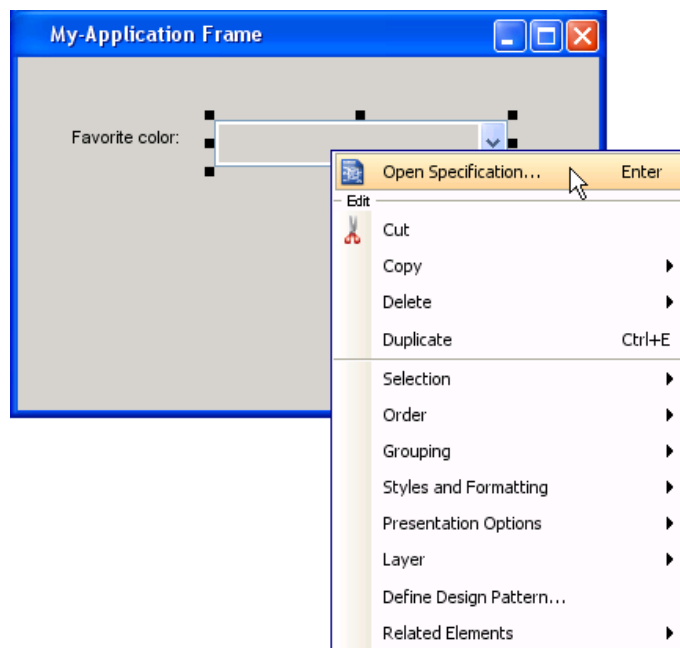


Figure 7-44 Opening scrollbar specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a combo box.

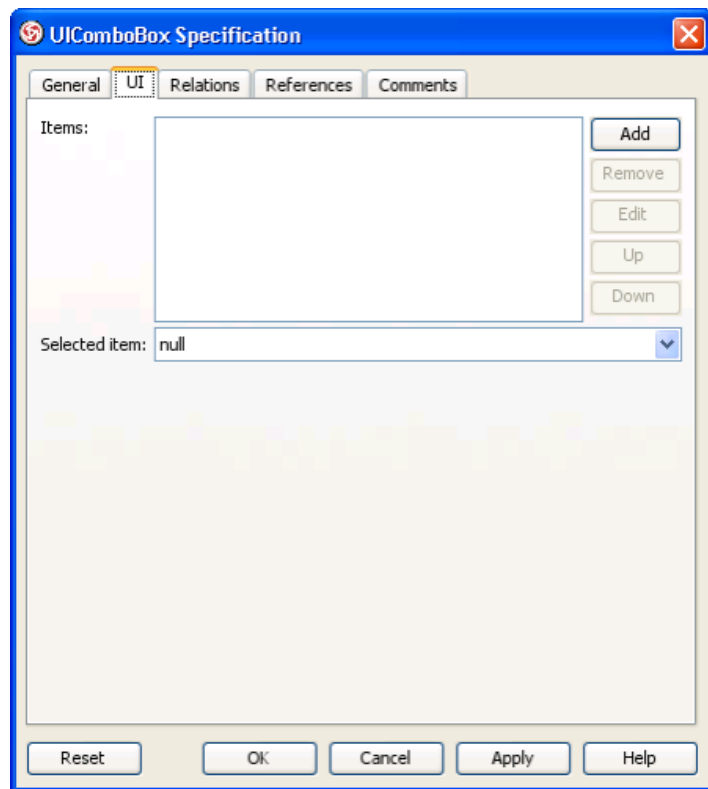


Figure 7-45 Combo box specification's UI tab

Items

The items that can be selected by users.

Selected item

The default selected item.

Drawing List

Combo box is a component that combines a button and a drop-down list. The user can select a value from the drop-down list, which appears at the user's request.

Creating a List

1. Select the **List** tool from the diagram toolbar.

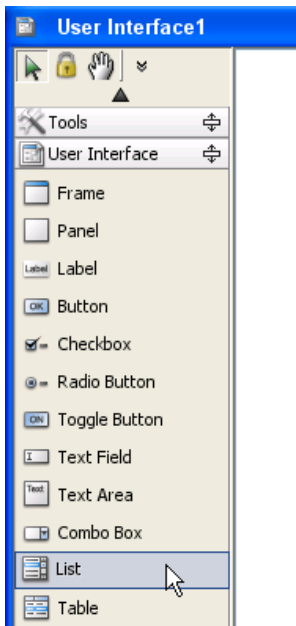


Figure 7-46 Selecting List from diagram toolbar

2. Click to set the starting point of the list.
3. Drag diagonally from the starting point to expand the list.

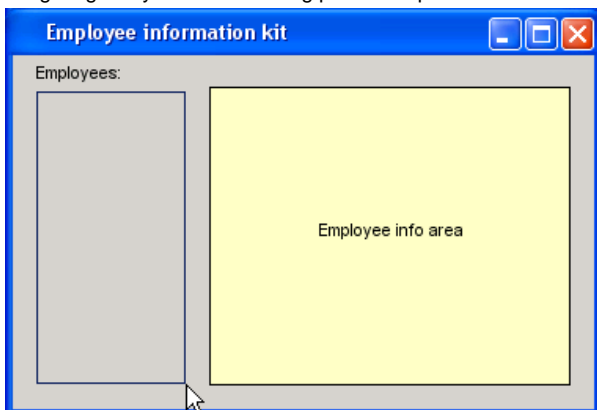


Figure 7-47 Drag diagonally to expand the List

4. Release the mouse button to confirm the size of list. This creates the list.

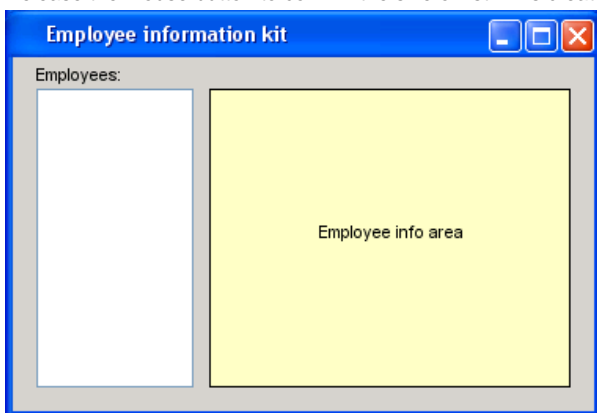


Figure 7-48 List is created

Editing List Values

1. Right click on the list and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

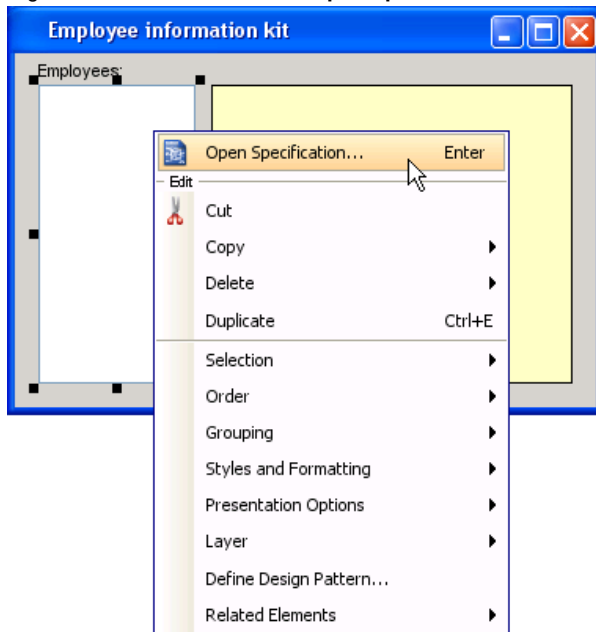


Figure 7-49 Opening list specification

2. In the **UI** tab of the **List** specification dialog box, click **Add**.

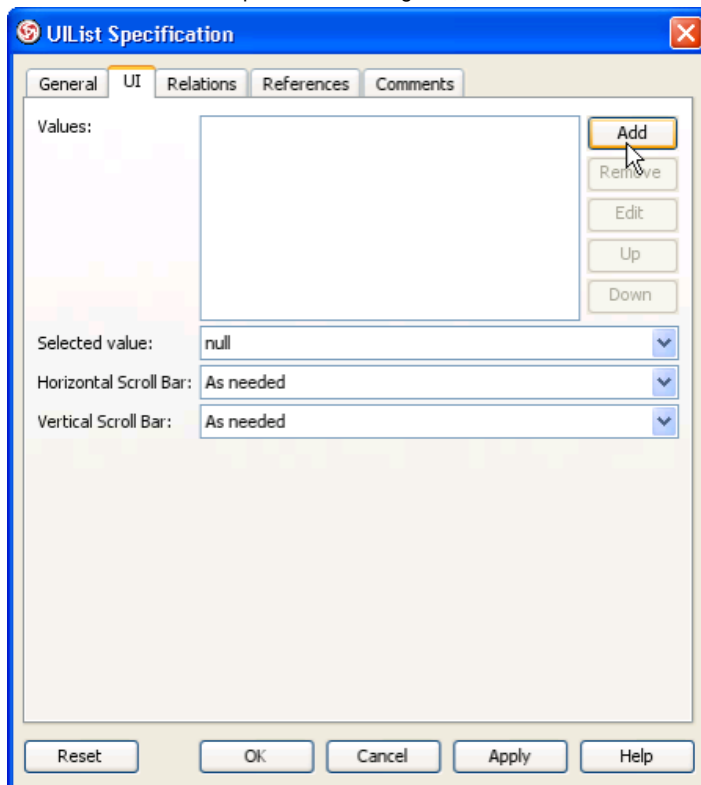
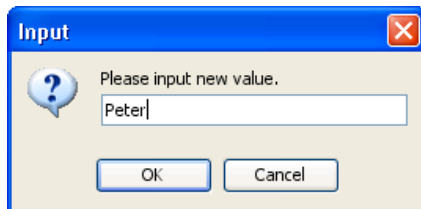


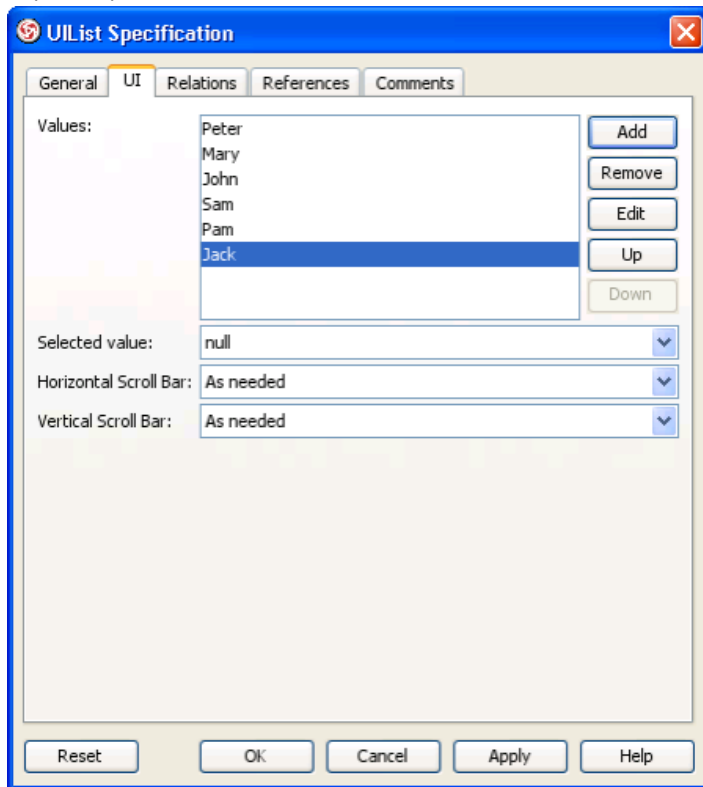
Figure 7-50 Click on the Add button to add a list value

3. Enter the value for of item and click **OK** to confirm.



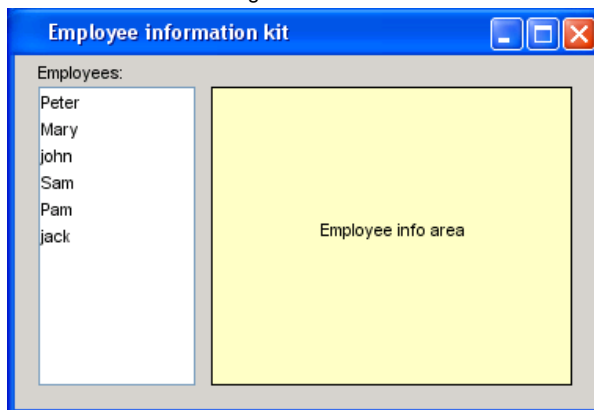
*Figure 7-51*Input dialog box for entering name of list item

4. Repeat step 2 and 3 to create all the list items.



*Figure 7-52*List items are created

5. Click **OK** to confirm editing.



*Figure 7-53*List with values

List Properties

There are several configurable properties for a list. To configure a list, right click on the list and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

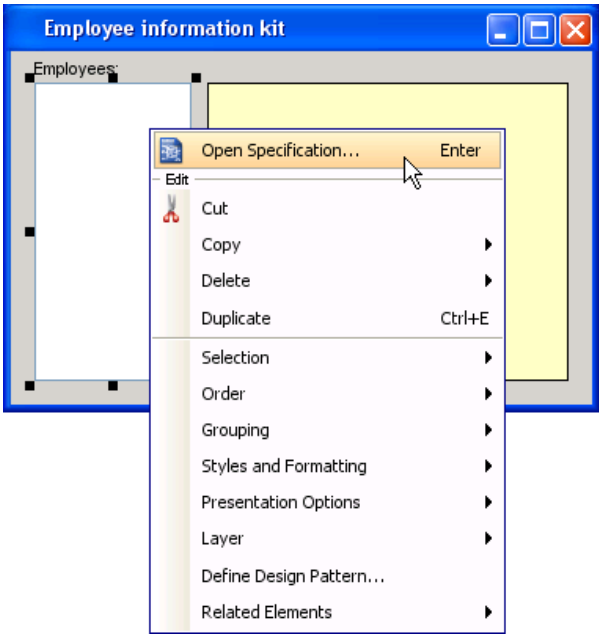


Figure 7-54 Opening list specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a list.

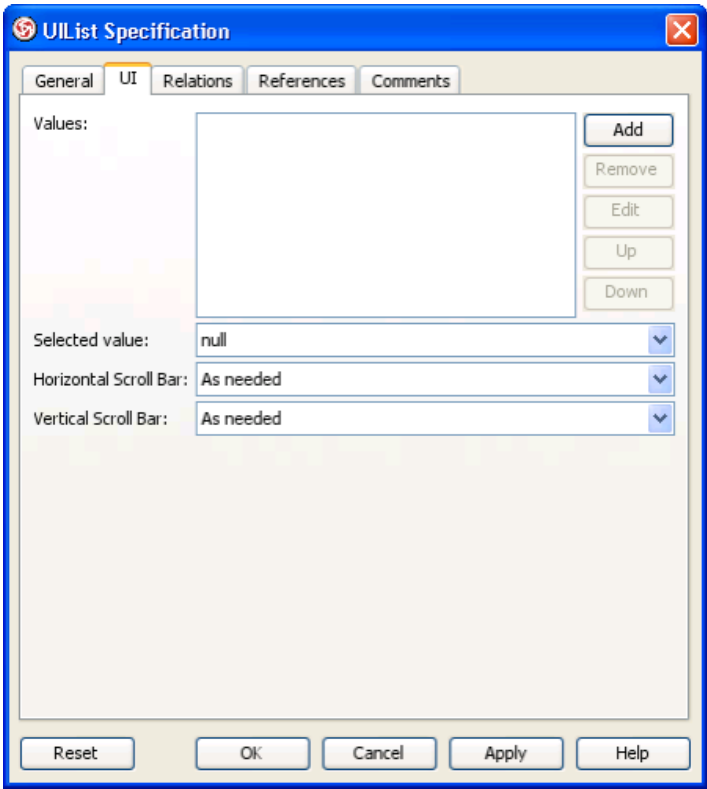


Figure 7-55 List specification's UI tab

Values

The items that can be selected by user.

Selected value

The default selected item in the list.

Horizontal Scroll Bar

Determines when a horizontal scrollbar will appear in a list.

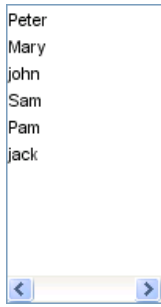


Figure 7-56 A horizontal scrollbar

Vertical Scroll Bar

Determines when a vertical scrollbar will appear in a list.

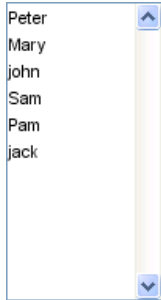


Figure 7-57 A vertical scrollbar

Drawing Table

Table is used to display and edit regular two-dimensional tables of cells.

Creating a Table

1. Select the **Table** tool from the diagram toolbar.

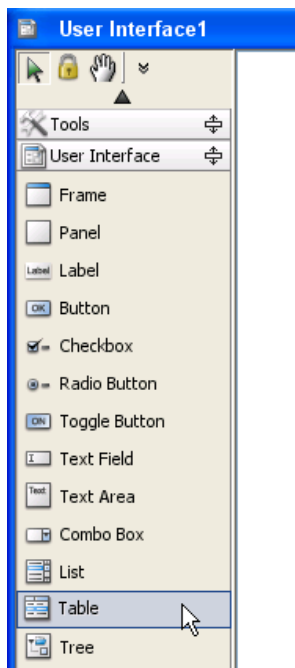


Figure 7-58 Selecting Table from diagram toolbar

2. Click to set the starting point of the table.
3. Drag diagonally from the starting point to expand the table.

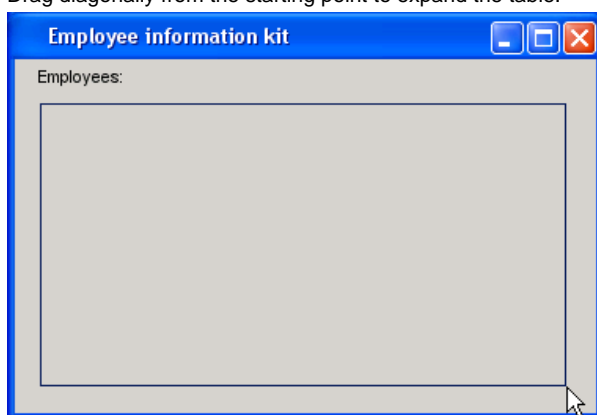


Figure 7-59 Drag diagonally to expand the Table

4. Release the mouse button to confirm the size of table. This creates the table.

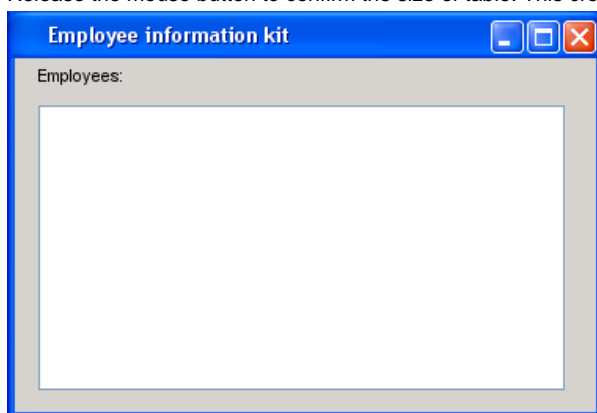


Figure 7-60 Table is created

Editing Table Contents

Basic Setup

To insert columns and rows into a table:

- 1. Right click on the table and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

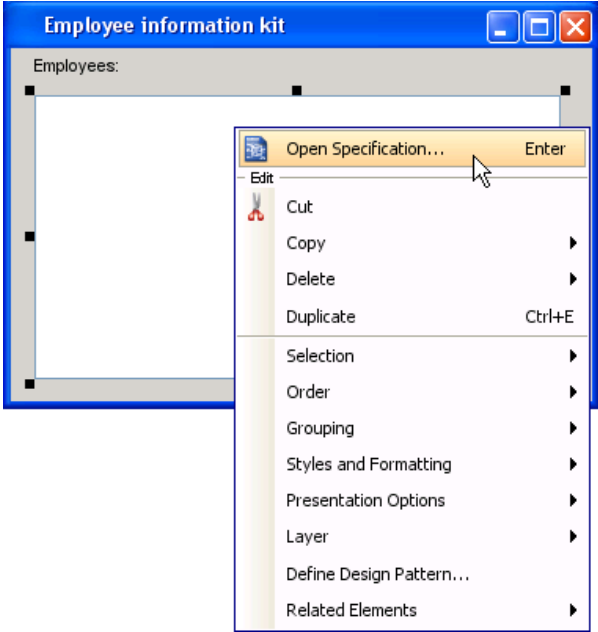


Figure 7-61 Opening table specification

- 2. In the **UI** tab of the **Table** specification dialog box, click either **Insert Column to Left** or **Insert Column to Right** to insert the first column.

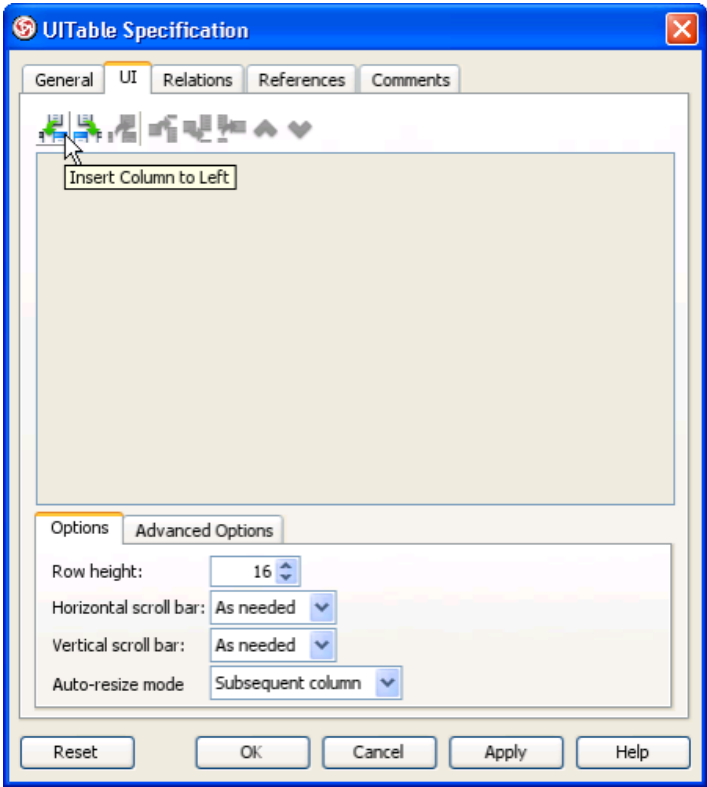


Figure 7-62 Insert a column into table

3. Enter the column name and click **OK** to confirm.

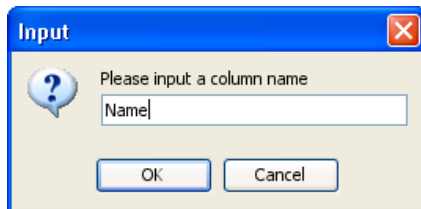


Figure 7-63 Input dialog box for entering name of column

4. Repeat step 2 and 3 to create all columns.
5. Click **Insert Row Below** to insert a row. Note that a row can be inserted only when there is a column exist.

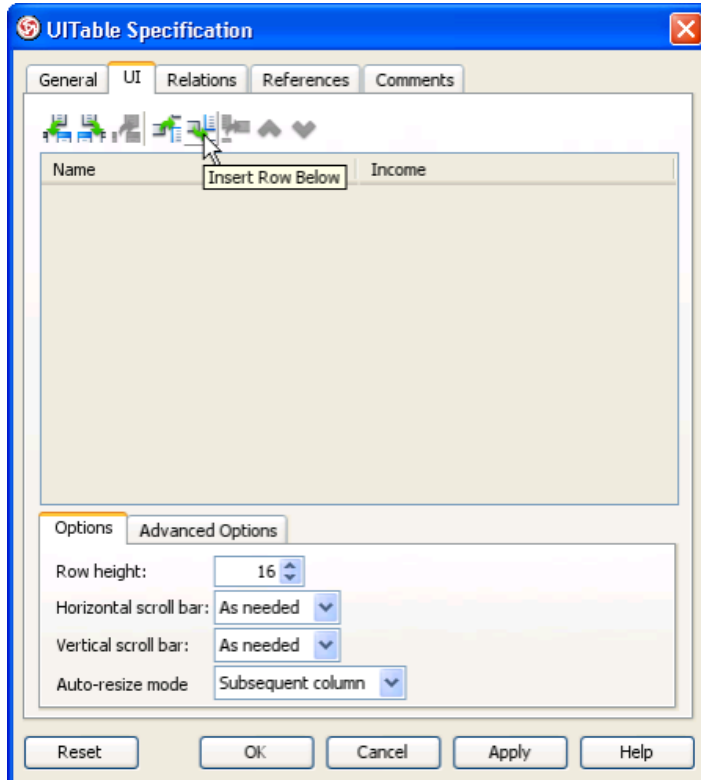


Figure 7-64 Insert a row into table

6. A row is created with empty cell(s). Fill in the cell(s) if necessary. Cell can be edited by double clicking or by pressing the **F2** key.

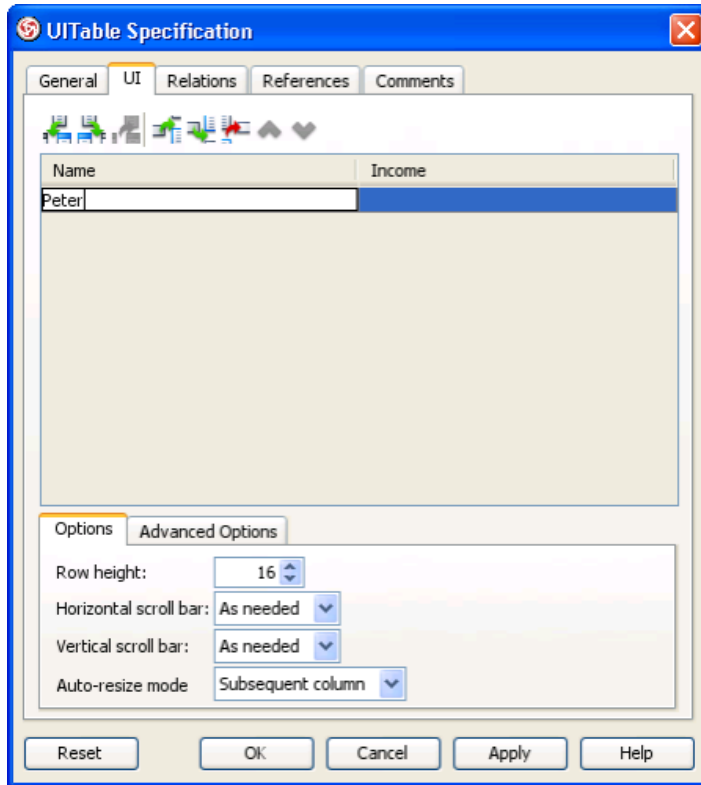


Figure 7-65 Entering cell content

7. Repeat step 5 and 6 to create all rows.
8. Click **OK** to confirm editing.

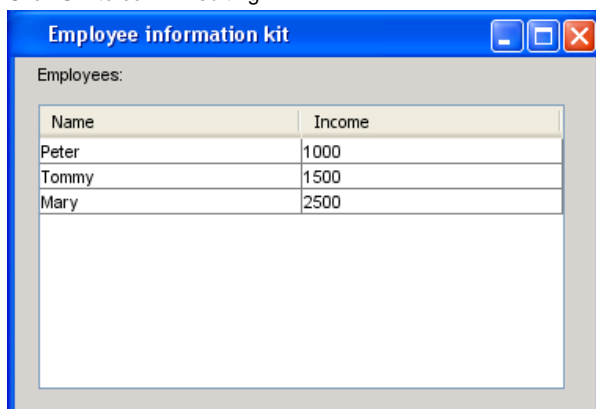


Figure 7-66 Table with data

Removing a Column

To remove a column in a table, open the specification dialog box of the table, open the UI tab, right click on a cell of a column and select Remove Column in the popup menu.

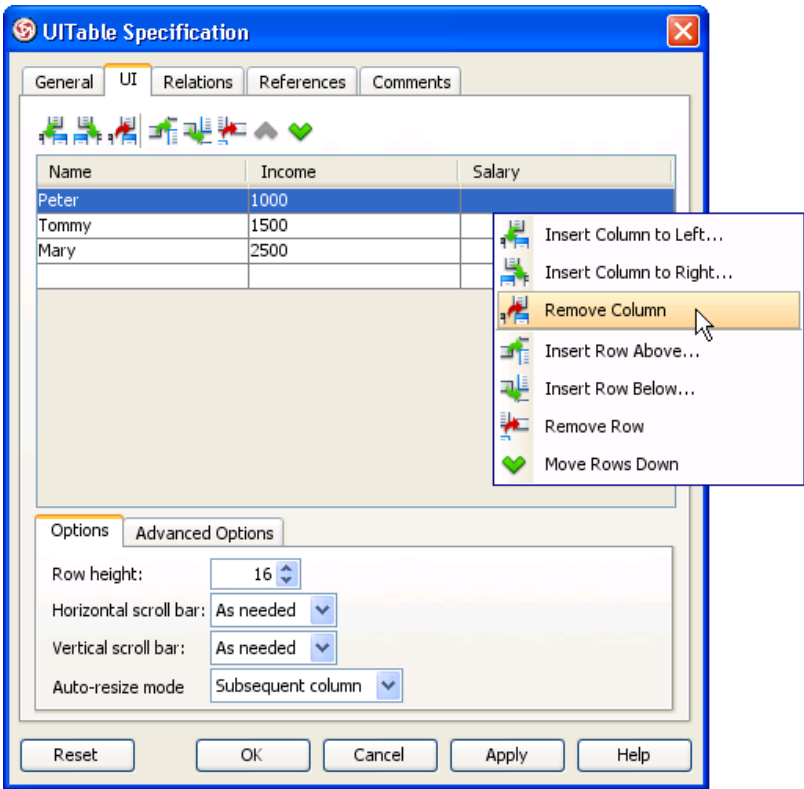


Figure 7-67To remove a column in table

Removing a Row

To remove a row in a table, open the specification dialog box of the table, open the UI tab, right click on a row and select Remove Row in the popup menu.

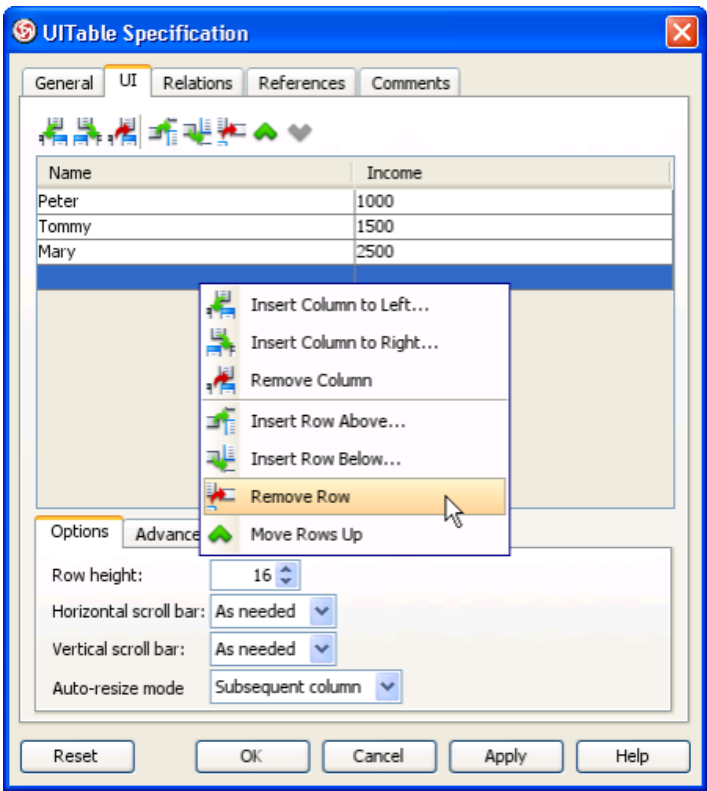


Figure 7-68To remove a row in table

Reordering Rows
To reorder rows, open the specification dialog box of the table, open the **UI** tab,select the row(s) to reorder, and click on the **Move Selected Rows Up** or **Move Selected Rows Down** button.

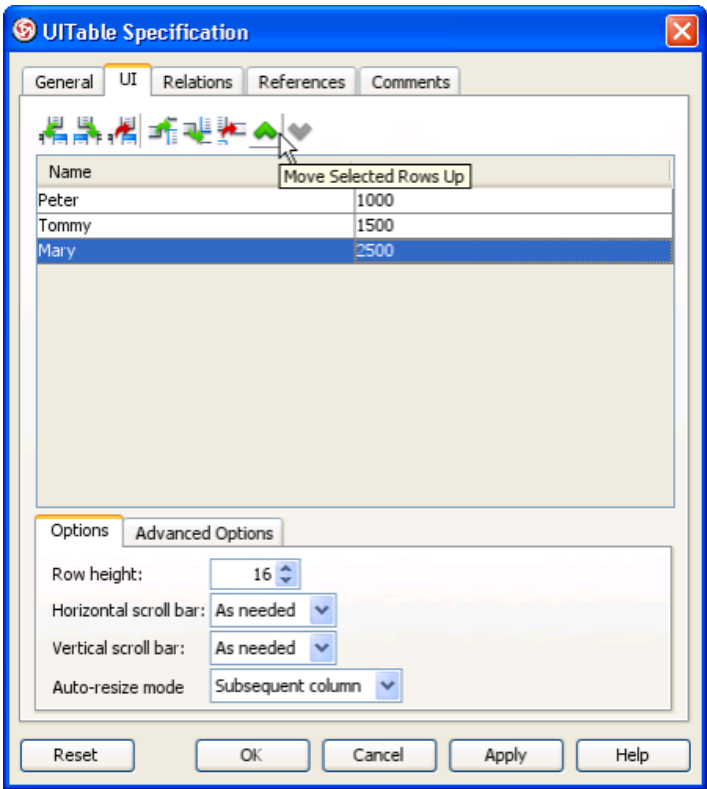


Figure 7-69Moving a row in table upwards

Table Properties

There are several configurable properties for a table. To configure a table, right click on the table and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

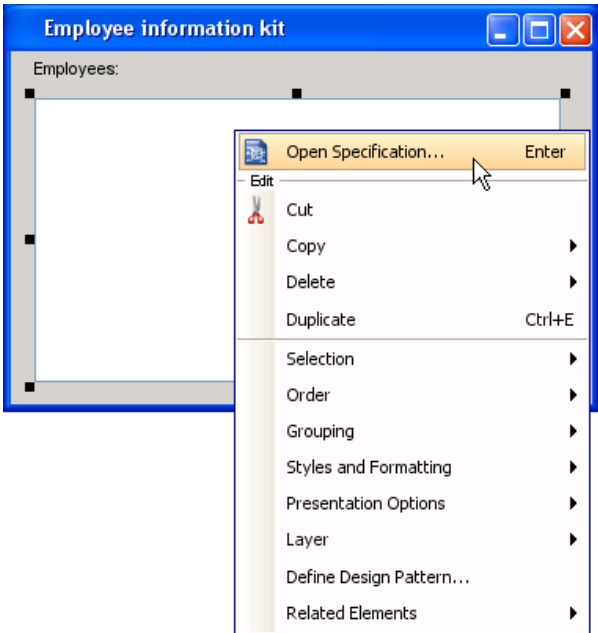


Figure 7-70 Opening table specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a table.

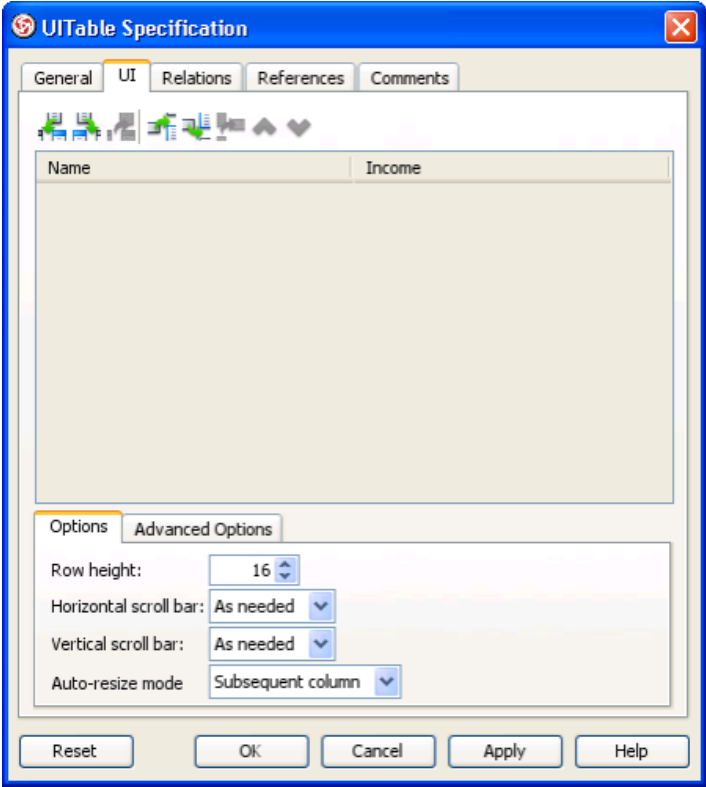


Figure 7-71 Table specification's UI tab

Row height
The height of rows in table.

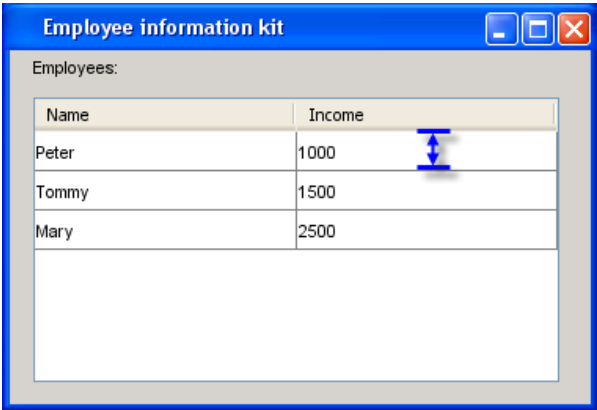


Figure 7-72 Height of table

Horizontal scroll bar
Determines when a horizontal scrollbar will appear in a table.

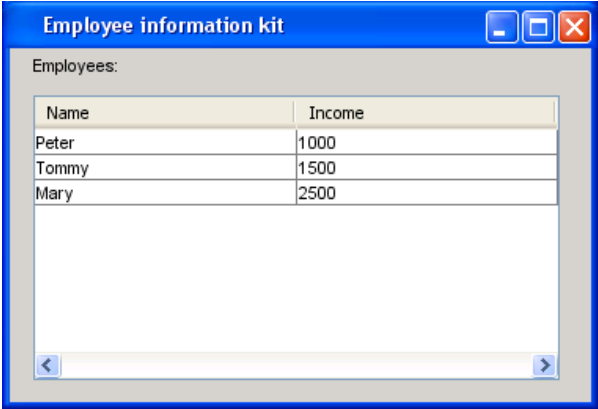


Figure 7-73 A horizontal scrollbar in table

Vertical scroll bar
Determines when a vertical scrollbar will appear in a table.

Auto-resize mode
Determines how the widths of columns will be affected when other columns in the table are being resized.

Auto-resize mode	Description
Off	Disable auto resizing
Next column	When a column is being resized, all columns to the right and left of margin are updated
Subsequent columns	When a column is being resized, all columns to the right are resized at the same time
Last column	When a column is being resized, width of the right-most column is updated
All column	When a column is being resized, widths of all columnes are changed

Table 7-1 Description of table's auto resize mode

Grid color
Determins the color of grid in table.

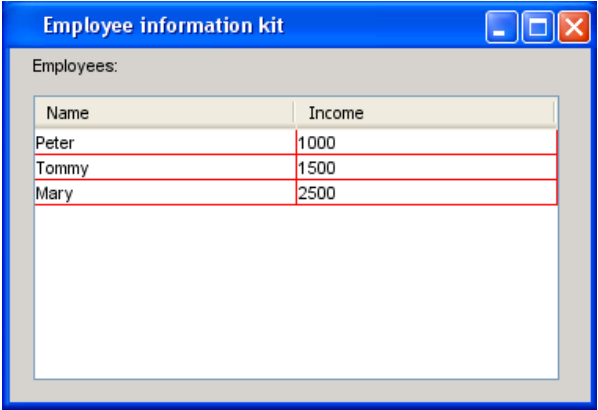
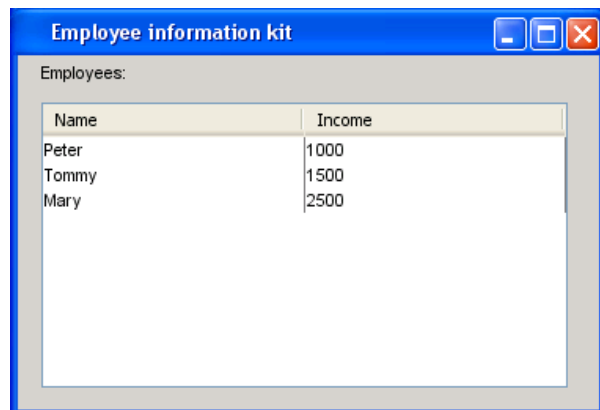


Figure 7-74 Table with grid color in red

Show horizontal line
Determines the visibility of horizontal lines in table.

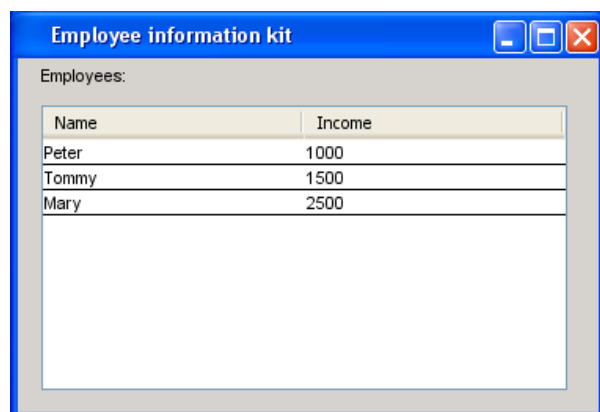


The image shows a window titled "Employee information kit" with a blue title bar and standard Windows window controls. Inside the window, there is a label "Employees:" followed by a table. The table has two columns: "Name" and "Income". The data rows are: Peter (1000), Tommy (1500), and Mary (2500). The table is styled with a light beige header and horizontal lines separating the rows.

Name	Income
Peter	1000
Tommy	1500
Mary	2500

Figure 7-75 Table with horizontal lines

Show vertical line
Determines the visibility of vertical lines in table.



The image shows a window titled "Employee information kit" with a blue title bar and standard Windows window controls. Inside the window, there is a label "Employees:" followed by a table. The table has two columns: "Name" and "Income". The data rows are: Peter (1000), Tommy (1500), and Mary (2500). The table is styled with a light beige header and horizontal lines separating the rows, but no vertical lines are present between the columns.

Name	Income
Peter	1000
Tommy	1500
Mary	2500

Figure 7-76 Table without vertical lines

Drawing Tree

A Tree is a component that displays a set of hierarchical data as an outline

Creating a Tree

1. Select the **Tree** tool from the diagram toolbar.

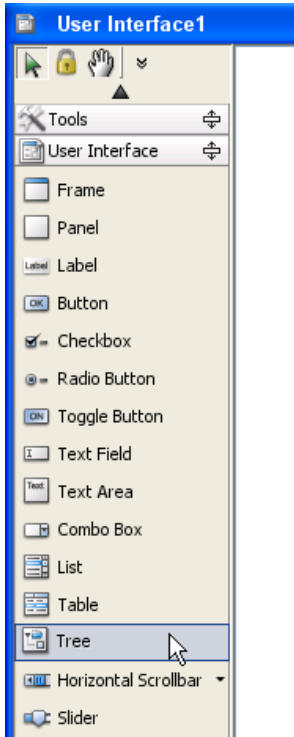


Figure 7-77 Selecting Tree from diagram toolbar

2. Click to set the starting point of the tree.
3. Drag diagonally from the starting point to expand the tree.

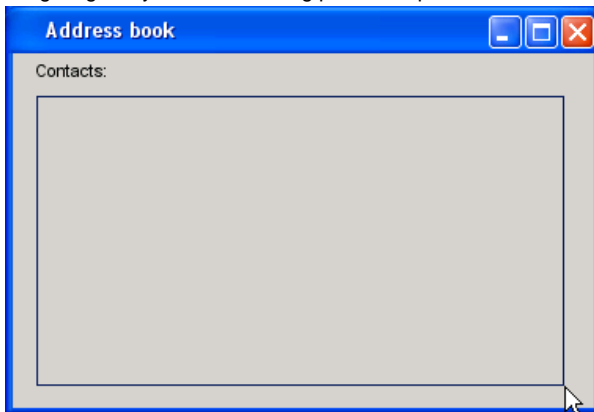


Figure 7-78 Drag diagonally to expand the Tree

4. Release the mouse button to confirm the size of tree. This creates the tree.

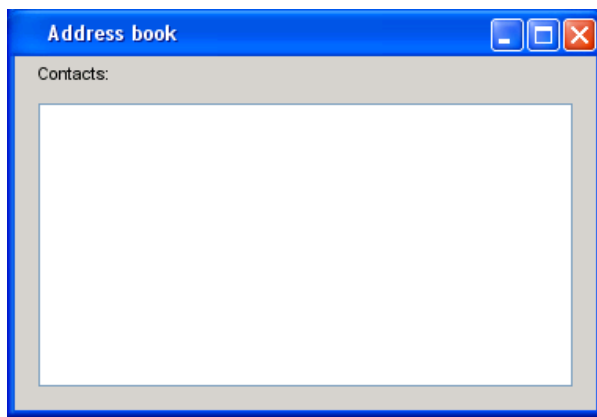


Figure 7-79 Tree is created

Editing Tree Contents

Basic Setup

To insert columns and rows into a tree:

1. Right click on the tree and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

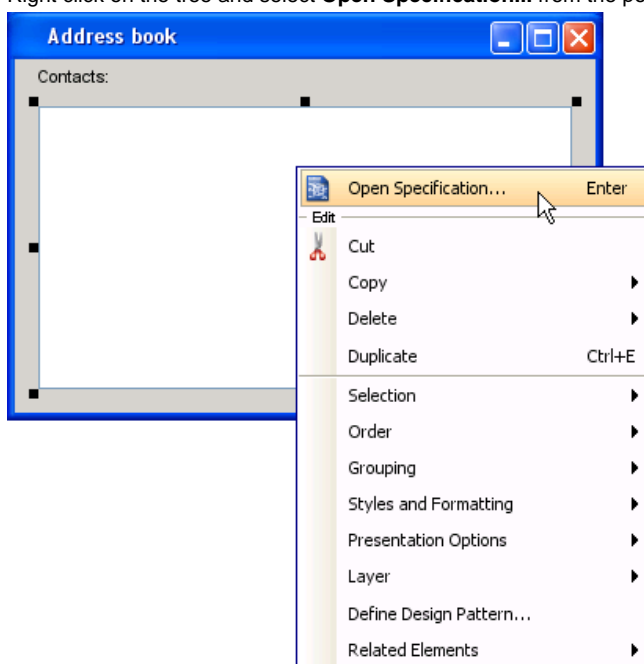


Figure 7-80 Opening tree specification

2. In the **UI** tab of the **Tree** specification dialog box, click either **Insert Node Below** or **Insert Node Above** to insert the first column. Note that **Insert Node Below/Above** means to create an adjacent node.

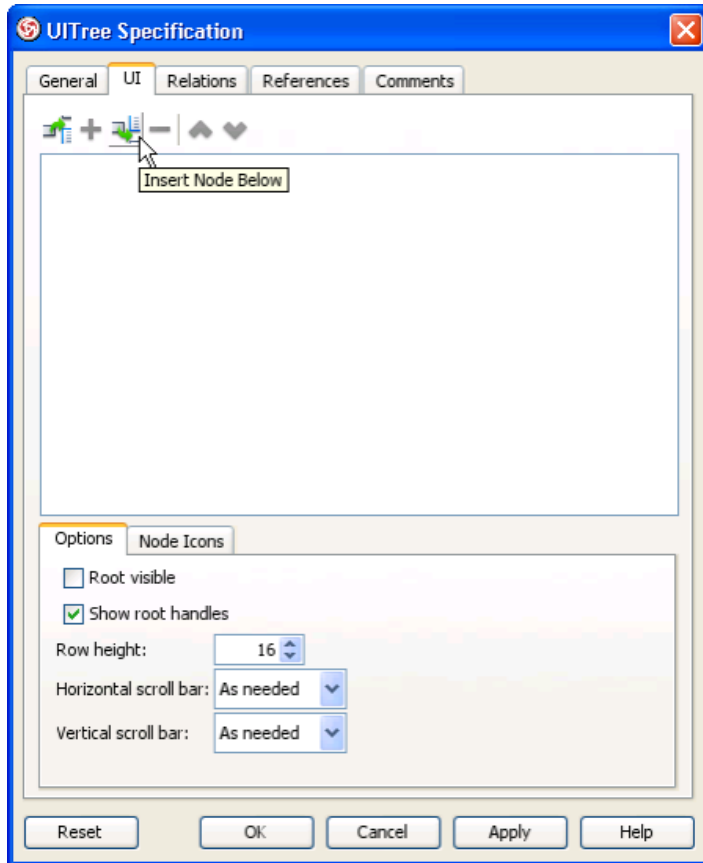


Figure 7-81 Insert a node into tree

3. Enter the node name and click **OK** to confirm.

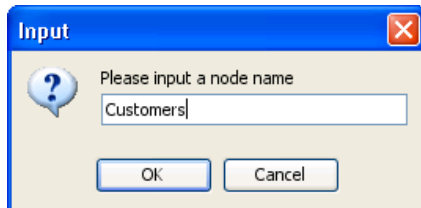


Figure 7-82 Input dialog box for entering name of node

4. To add a child node, select an existing node.

5. Click **Add Child Node**.

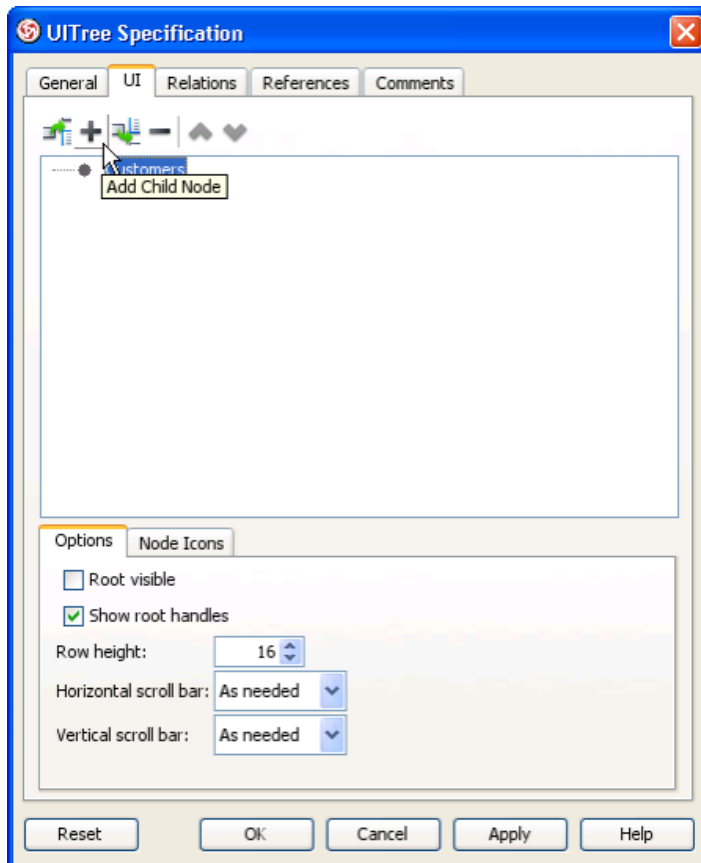


Figure 7-83 Insert a child node

6. Enter the node name and click **OK** to confirm.

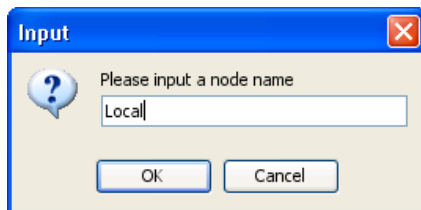


Figure 7-84 Entering node name

7. Repeat step 2 to 6 to create all nodes.
8. Click **OK** to confirm editing.

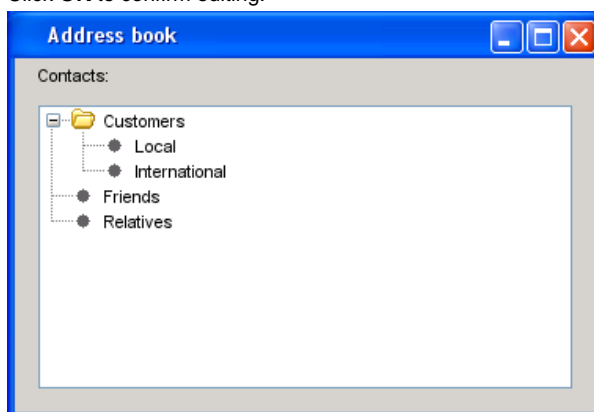


Figure 7-85 Tree with data

Removing a Node

To remove a node in a tree, open the specification dialog box of the tree, open the **UI** tab, right click on the node(s) to remove and select **Remove Node** in the popup menu.

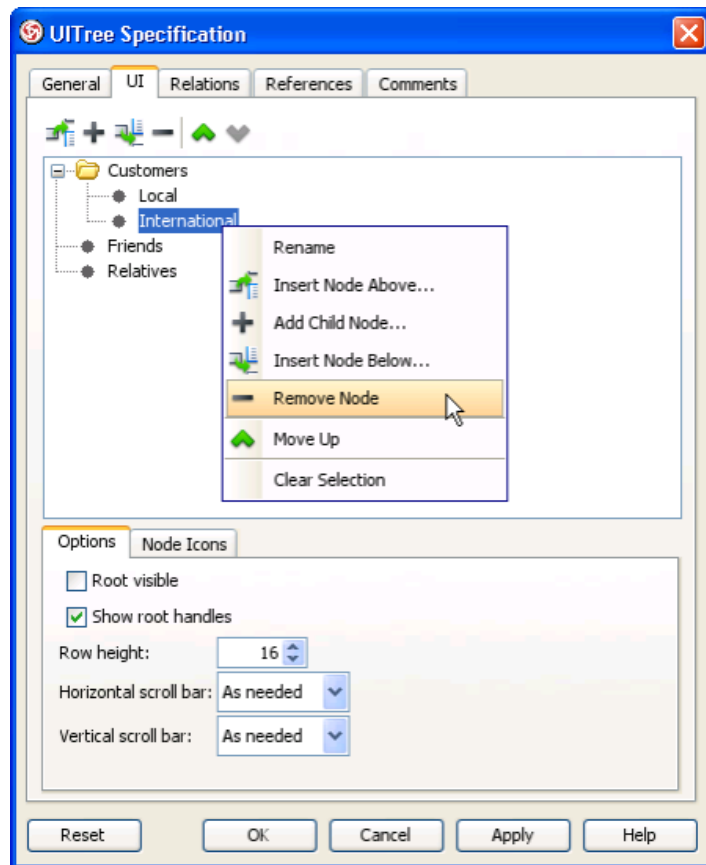


Figure 7-86 To remove a node in tree

Reordering Nodes

To reorder nodes, open the specification dialog box of the tree, open the **UI** tab, select the node(s) to reorder, and click on the **Move Up** or **Move Down** button.

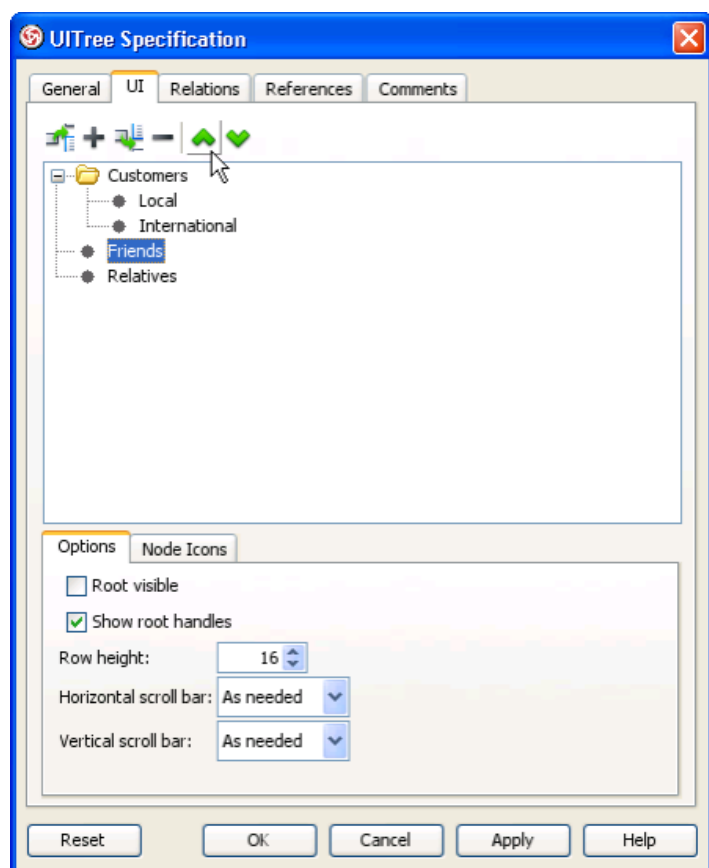


Figure 7-87 Moving a node in tree upwards

Tree Properties

There are several configurable properties for a tree. To configure a tree, right click on the tree and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

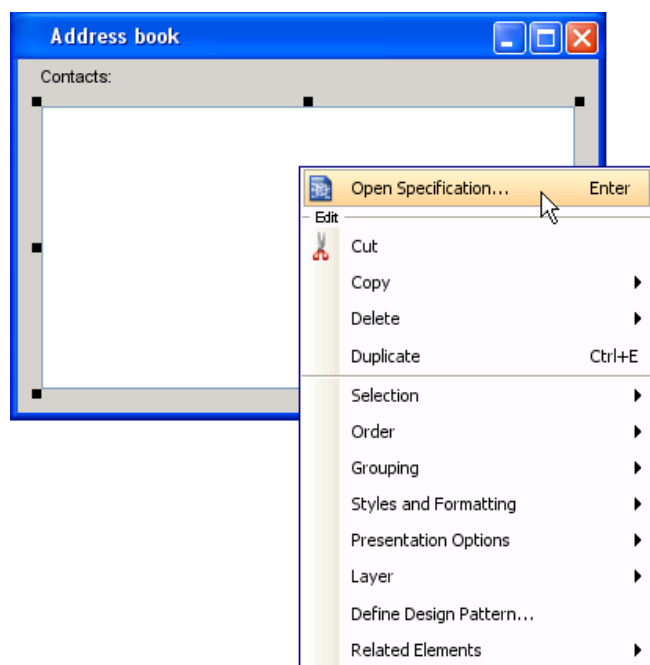


Figure 7-88 Opening tree specification

The **UI** tab is where user can configure a tree.

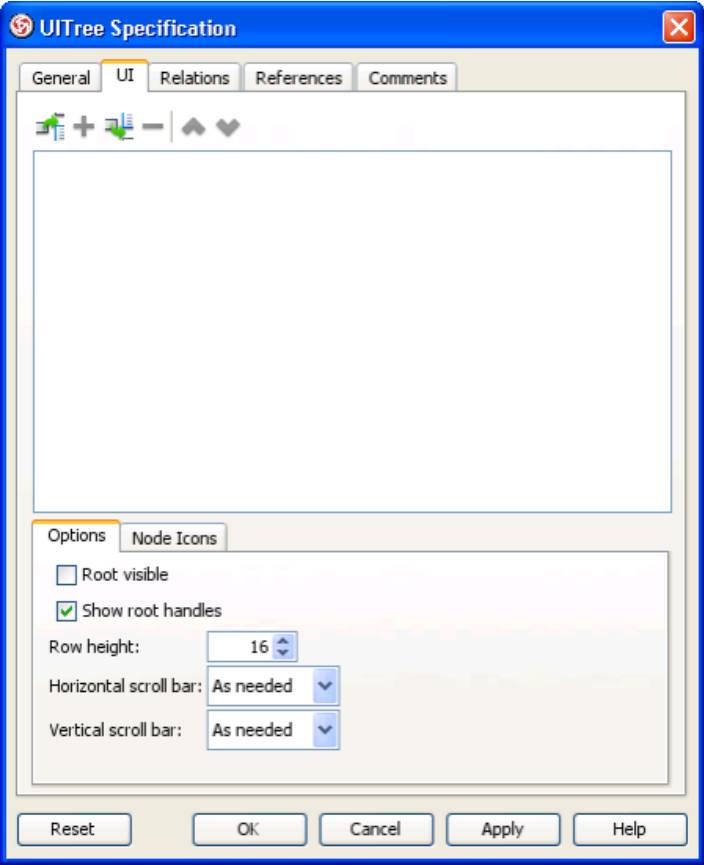


Figure 7-89 Tree specification's UI tab

Root visible
Determines whether the root of tree will appear.



Figure 7-90 Making the root of tree visible

Show root handles
Determines whether the expand/collapse button for root will appear.

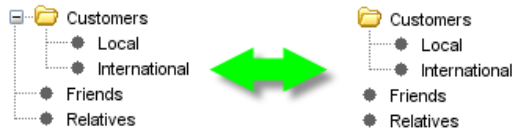


Figure 7-91 Making the handle of root node visible

Row height
The height of nodes in tree.

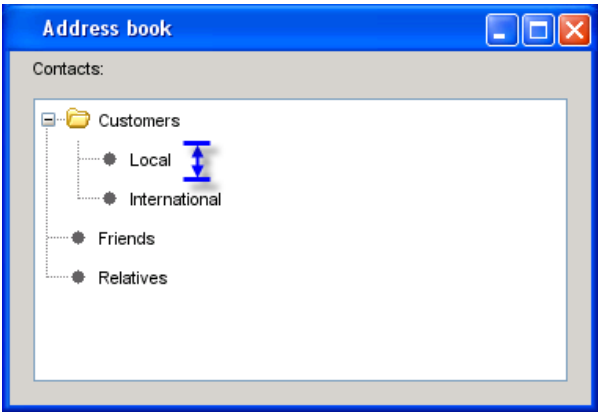


Figure 7-92 Height of node

Horizontal scroll bar
Determines when a horizontal scrollbar will appear in a tree.

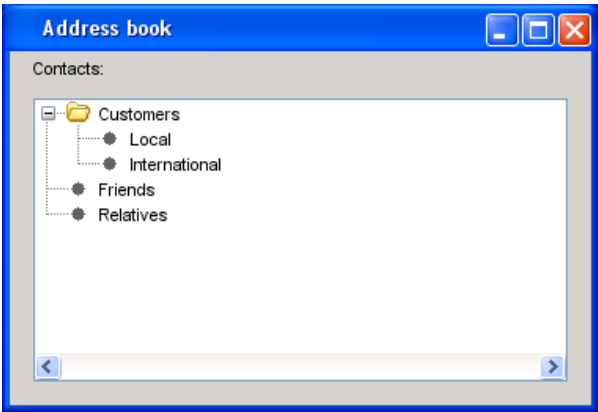


Figure 7-93 A horizontal scrollbar in tree

Vertical scroll bar
Determines when a vertical scrollbar will appear in a tree.

Node Icons
Set the image icon to appear for a node when at different state.

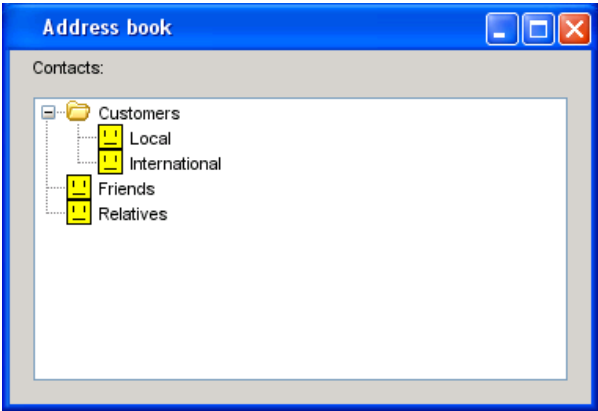


Figure 7-94 Nodes with icons assigned

Options	Description
Default node icon	Icon for all nodes when default icon for collapsed and expanded nodes are not set.
Default collapsed icon	Icon for collapsed nodes. It overwrites the default node icon setting.

Default expanded icon	Icon for expanded nodes. It overwrites the default node icon setting.
-----------------------	---

***Table 7-2** Description of tree's node icons*

Annotating the UI Design with Callout Shape

Annotation is an extra information, such as comments, notes, explanation, or other type of external mark that describes a model. It is an effective way to edit and review work in a work group environment. Designers often need to be able to jot down information which should not be part of the model itself. In this situation, annotation helps. For instance, annotation can be added to a User Interface design to specify validation checking.

To annotate a User Interface design:

1. Select the **Callout** tool from the diagram toolbar. Note that the **Callout** tool is under the **Common** category.

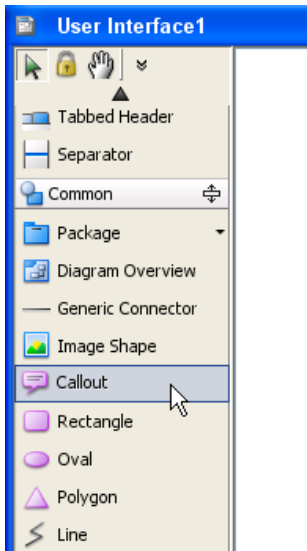


Figure 7-95 Selecting Callout from diagram toolbar

2. Click on the diagram to create a Callout shape.

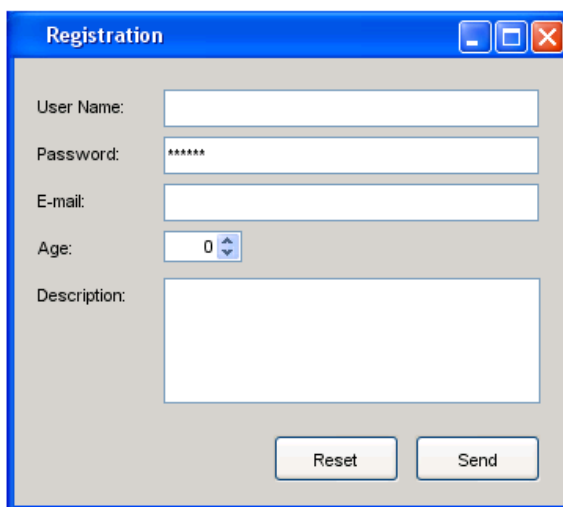
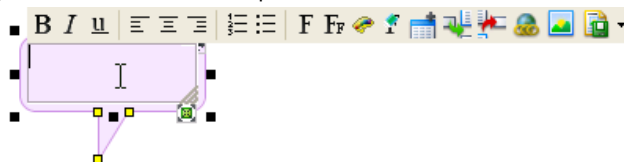


Figure 7-96 Callout shape created

3. Enter the content of annotation. Formattings can be applied through the buttons at the bar on top of the callout shape.

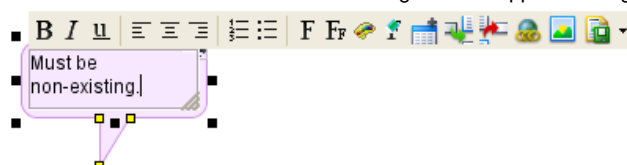


Figure 7-97 Enter the content of Callout shape

4. We need to attach the pointer of Callout shape to the User Interface component that we want to annotate. Drag on the bottom-most yellow box of the Callout shape towards the User Interface component.

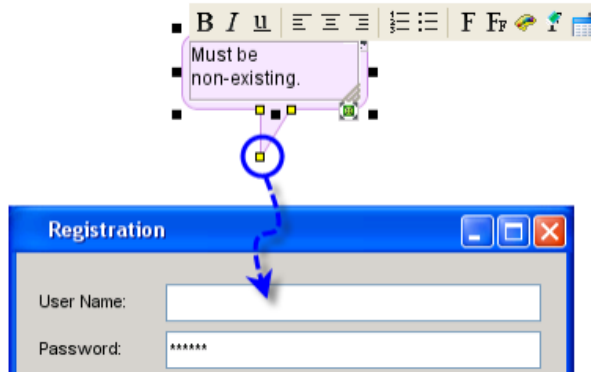


Figure 7-98 Reposition Callout pointer

5. Release the mouse button to confirm the pointer position when reached the component we need to annotate.
6. Click on the diagram background to confirm editing.

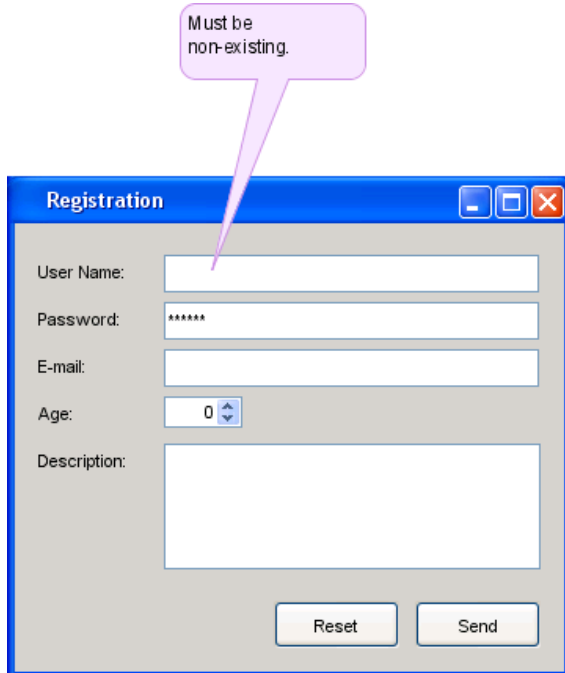


Figure 7-99 Using Callout shape to annotate a text field

7. Repeat the above steps to annotate the whole design with Callout shapes.

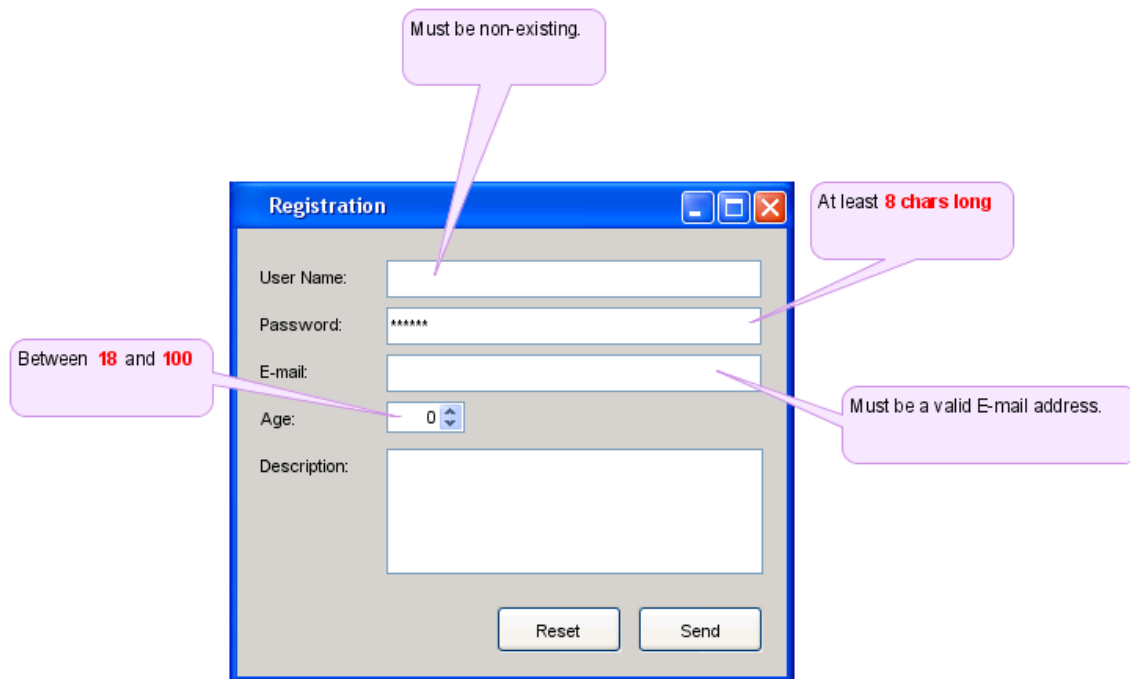


Figure 7-100 User Interface diagram with annotations

Drawing Mind Mapping Diagram

Creating Mind Mapping Diagram (Tree)

Right click on the diagram type node in Diagram Navigator and select New **Mind Mapping Diagram** in popup menu.

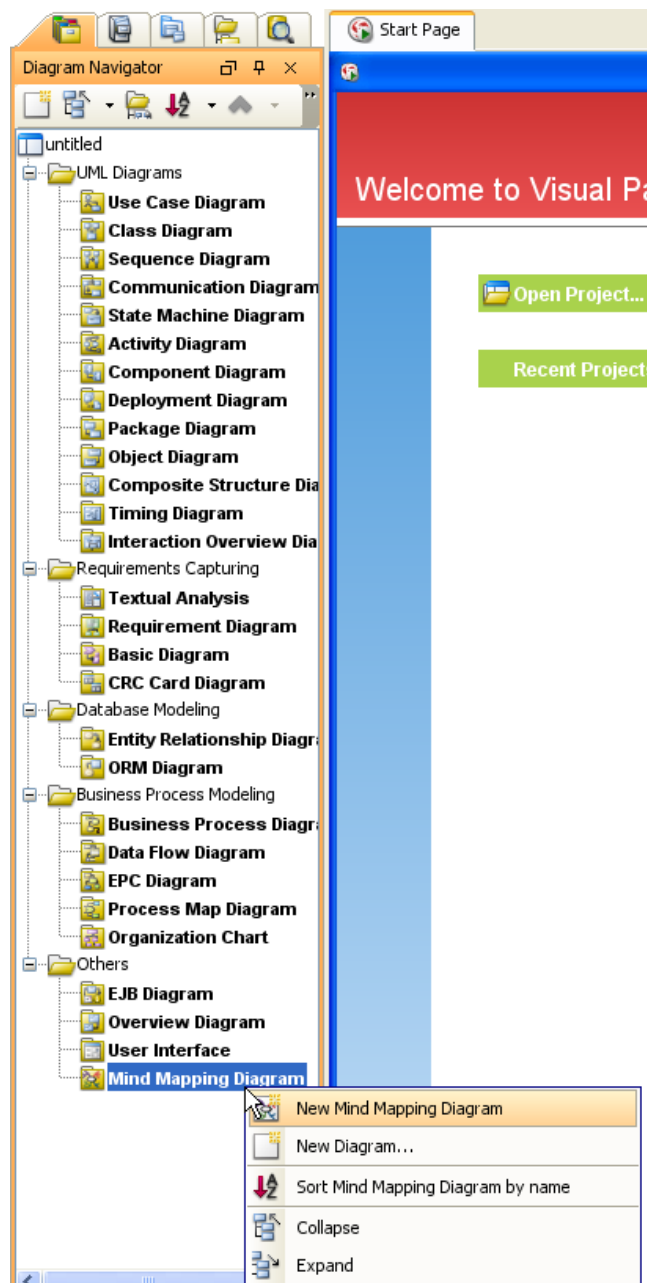


Figure 8-1 Select New Mind Mapping Diagram from popup menu of Diagram Navigator

Naming Root Node

New diagram created a node and started editing by default. Let's type *Root* as name .



Figure 8-2 Renaming node

Creating Branch with Resource Centric Interface

1. Click on the node to show resource centric interface.



Figure 8-3 Showing resource centric interface

2. mouse over **Branch -> Node** resource.



Figure 8-4 Mouse over resource

3. Drag resource to empty space on diagram pane.



Figure 8-5 Dragging resource

4. Release the mouse, new branch and node are created.



Figure 8-6 Branch and Node are created

Applying Color and Icon to Mind Mapping Diagram

Changing Line Style of Node

1. Select node to show resource centric interface. Click on **Format** and select **Line...** from popup menu.

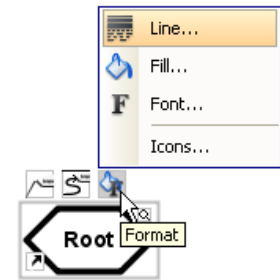


Figure 8-7 Resource centric interface

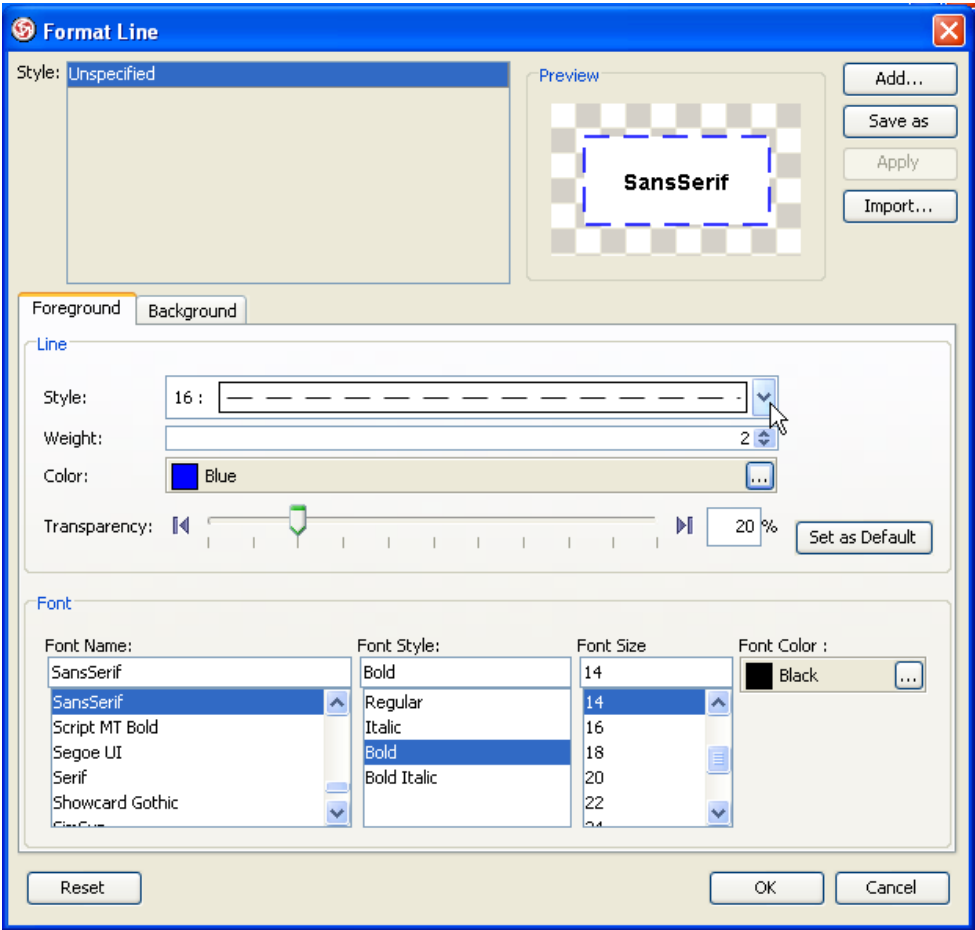


Figure 8-8 Formatting Dialog



Figure 8-9 Line format Modified

Changing Fill Color of Node

1. Select node to show resource centric interface. Click on **Format** and select **Fill...** from popup menu.

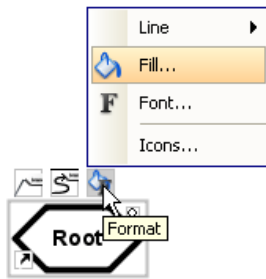


Figure 8-10 Resource centric interface

2. Format fill dialog show, modify TODO.

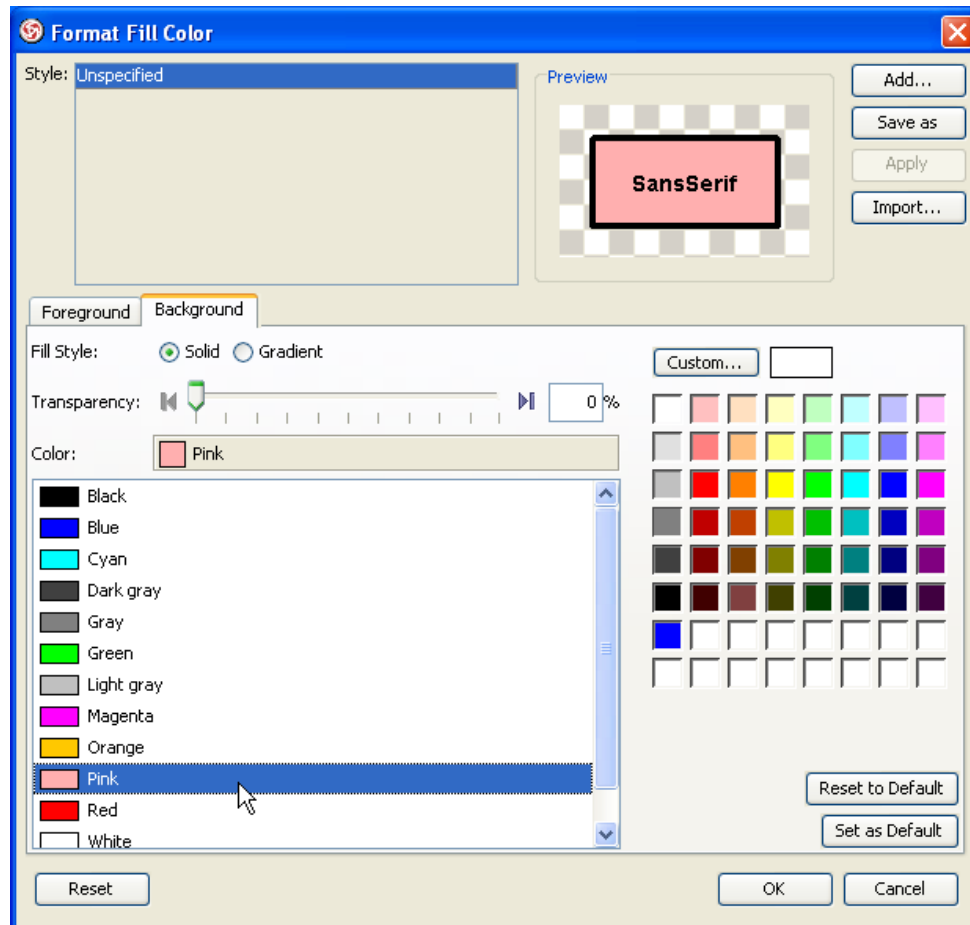


Figure 8-11 Formatting Dialog

3. Here is the result.



Figure 8-12 Fill formant Modified

Changing Font of Node

1. Select node to show resource centric interface. Click on **Format** and select **Font...** from popup menu.

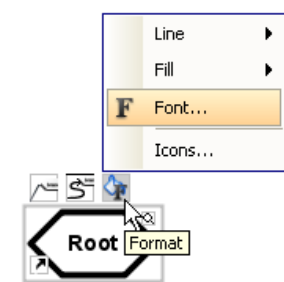


Figure 8-13 Resource centic interface

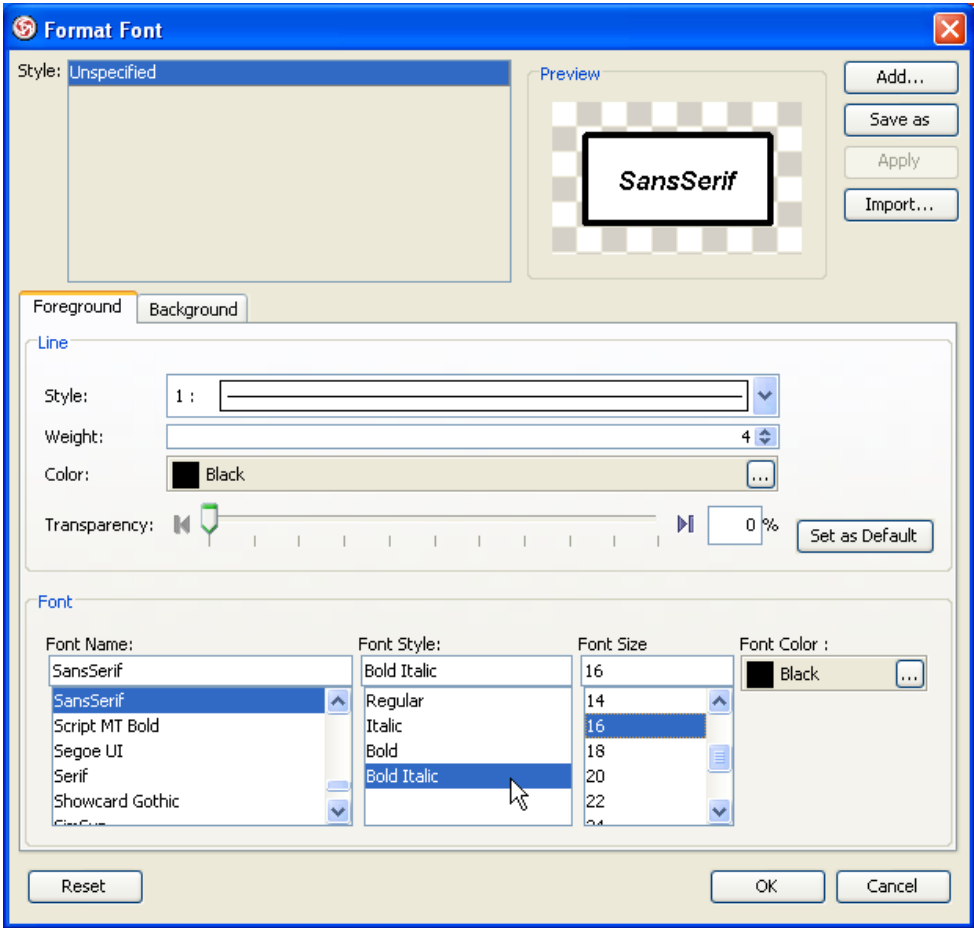


Figure 8-14 Formatting Dialog



Figure 8-15 Font formant Modified

Changing Icon of Node

1. Select node to show resource centric interface. Click on **Format** and select **Icons...** from popup menu.

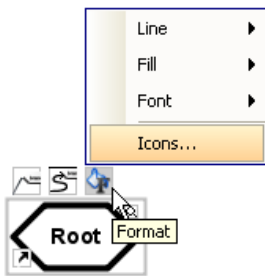


Figure 8-16 Resource centric interface

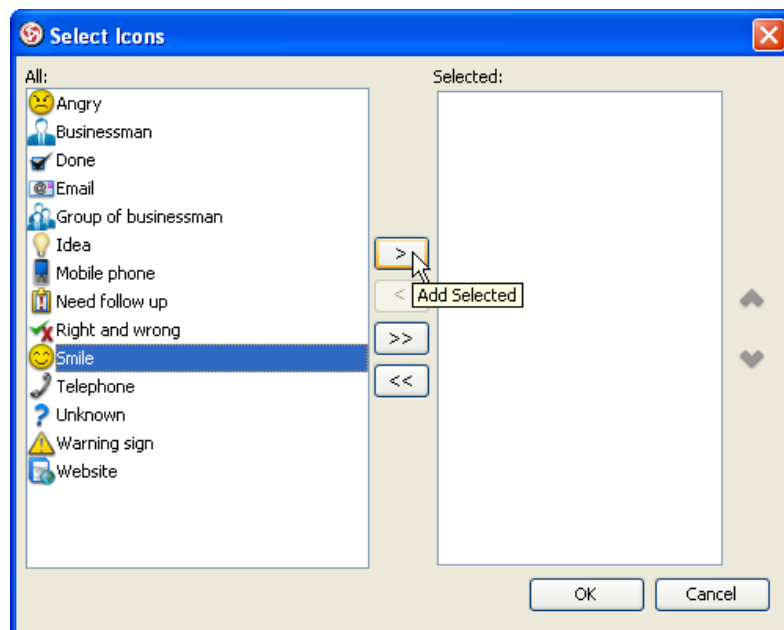


Figure 8-17 Select icons Dialog

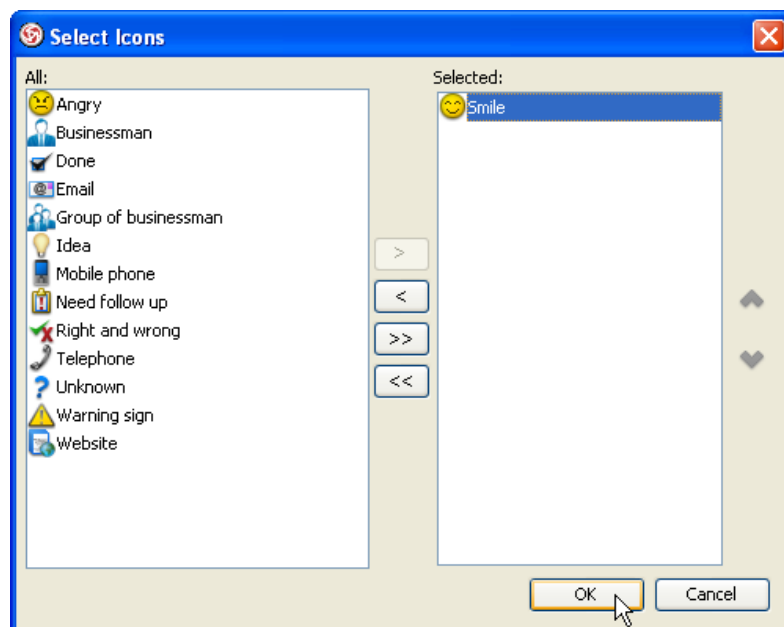


Figure 8-18 Select Icons Dialog with selected icon



Figure 8-19 Icon added

Manage and Apply Styles

VP-UML allows you to define your own style and apply to other shape by simple steps.

Adding Style

To open the Style dialog, Select **View > Styles...** from the main menu.

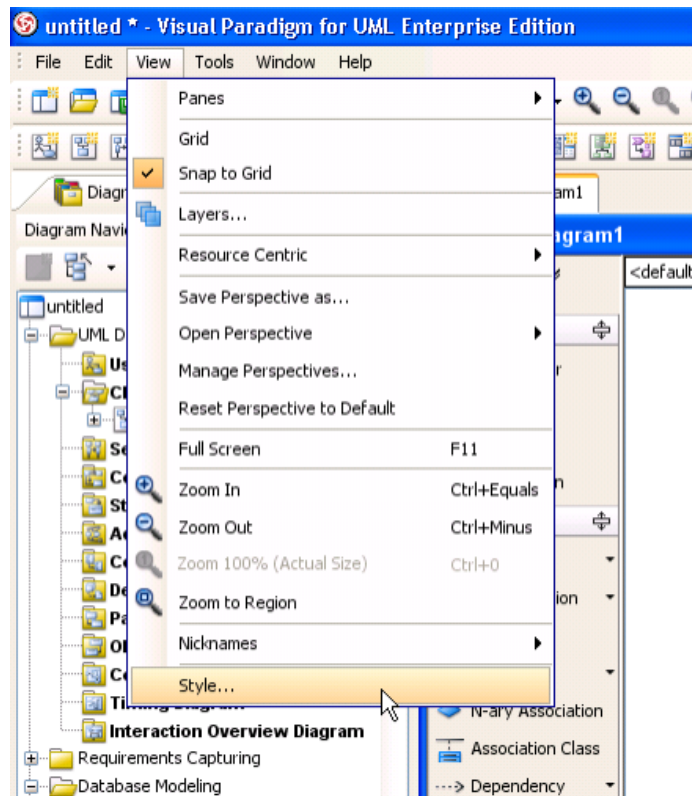


Figure 8-20 Open Style dialog

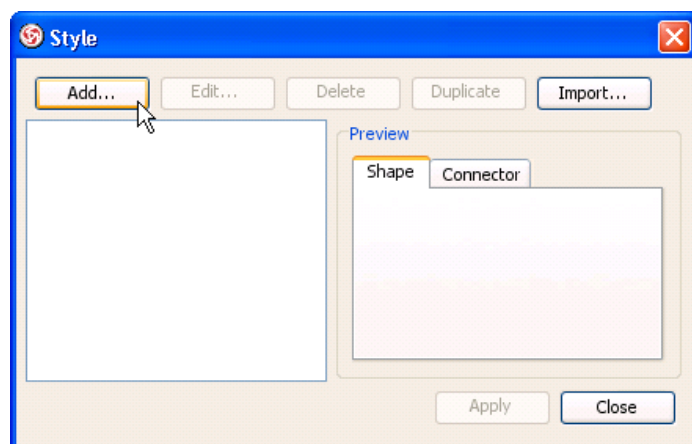


Figure 8-21 Style dialog

In the Style dialog, click **Add...** to create and edit a new style.

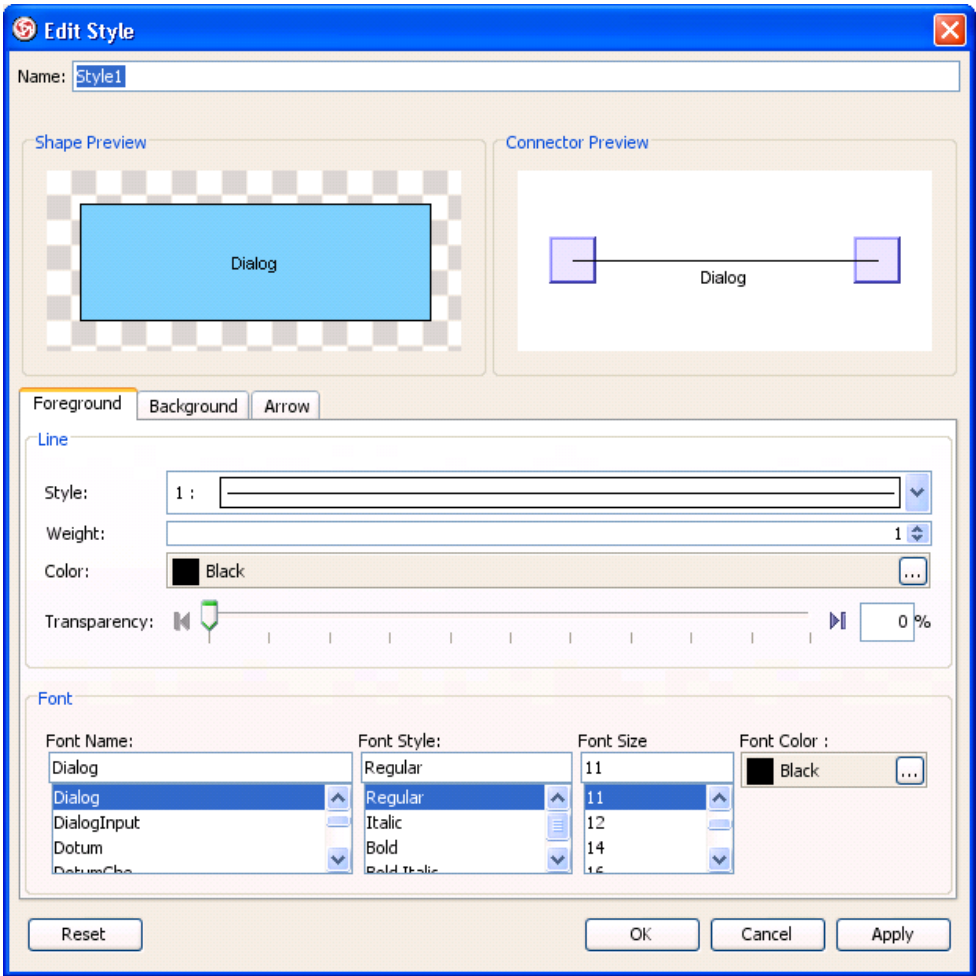


Figure 8-22 Edit Style dialog

In the **Edit Style** dialog, you can change the followings setting of the style:

- Name

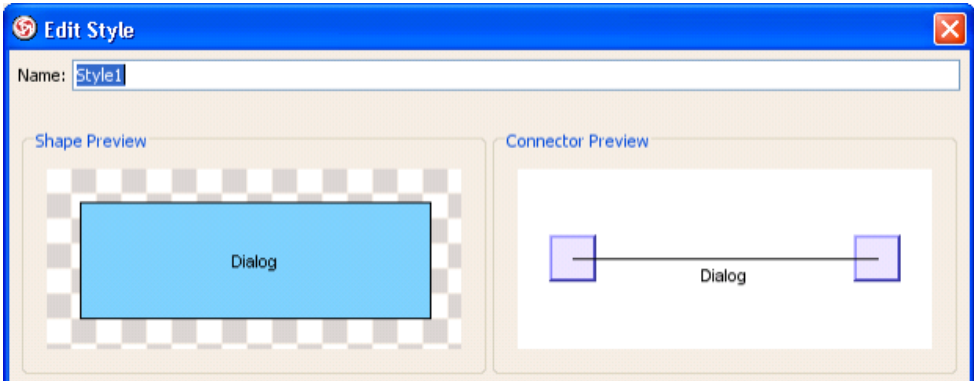


Figure 8-23 edit name

- Foreground Line Style

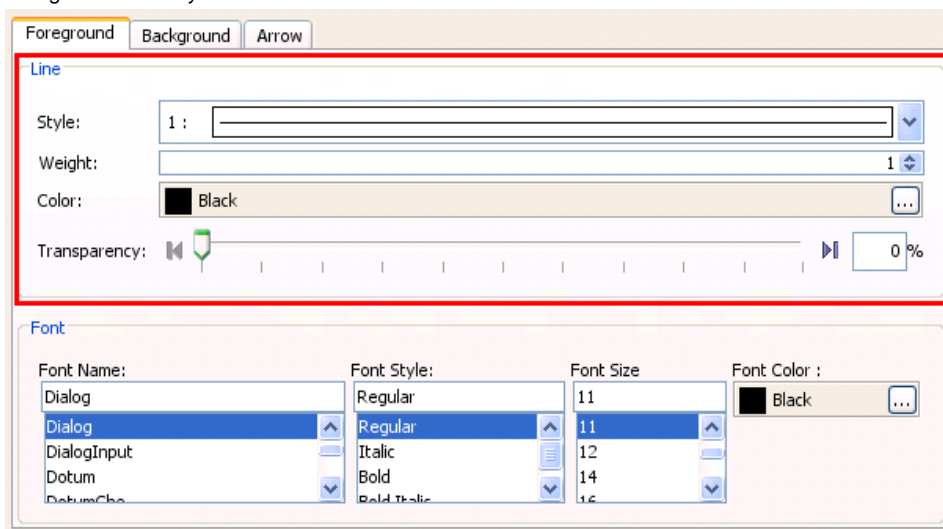


Figure 8-24 edit line style

- Font Style

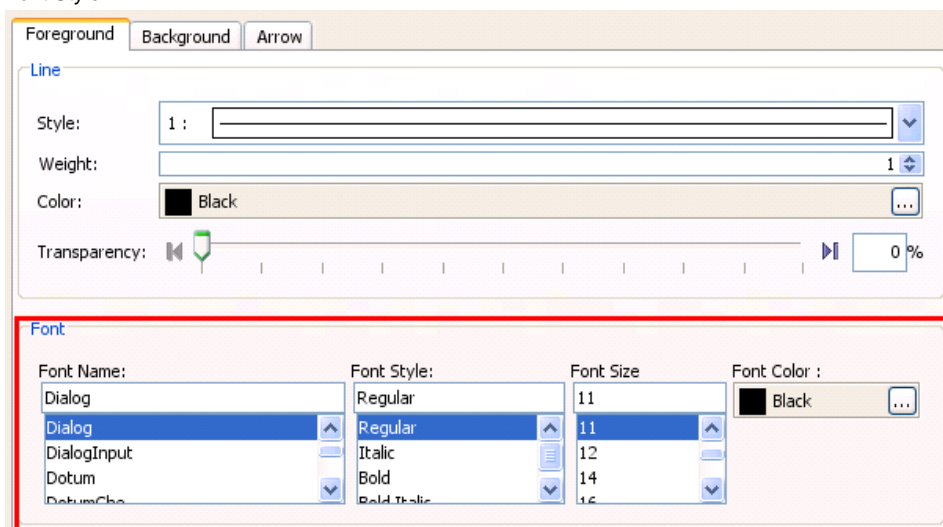


Figure 8-25 edit font style

- Background Style

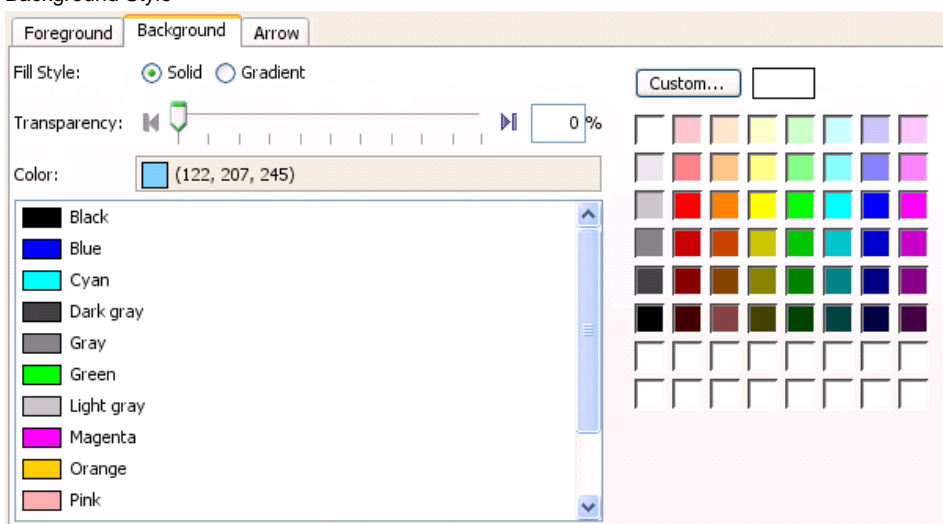


Figure 8-26 edit background style

- Arrow Style

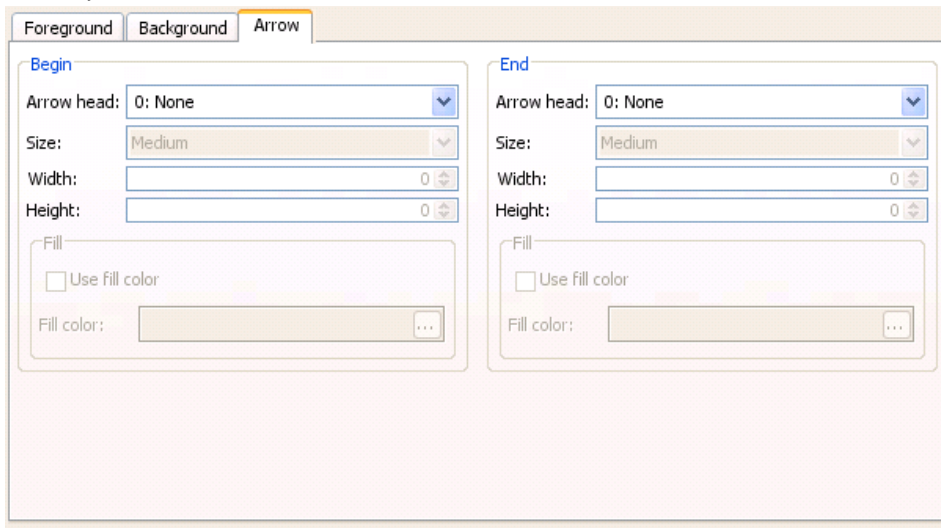


Figure 8-27 edit arrow style

After change the settings, select **OK** to add the style.

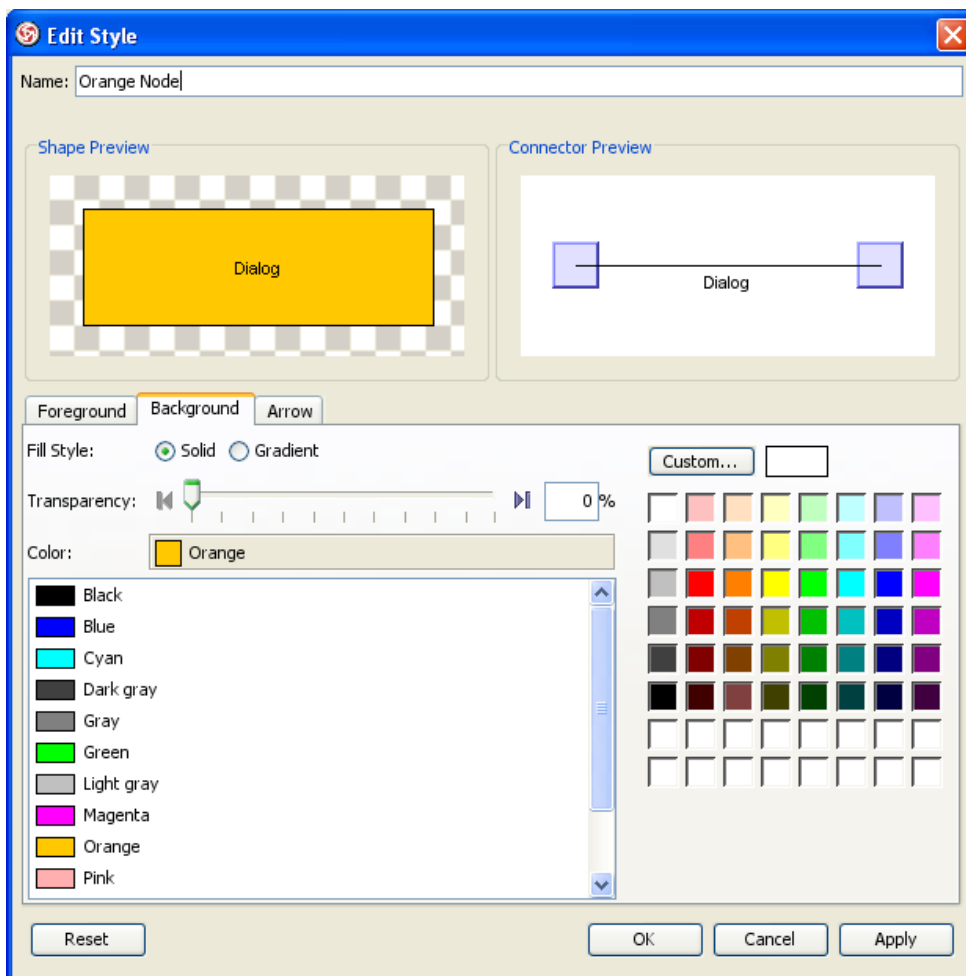


Figure 8-28 style settings

The style was added to the project.

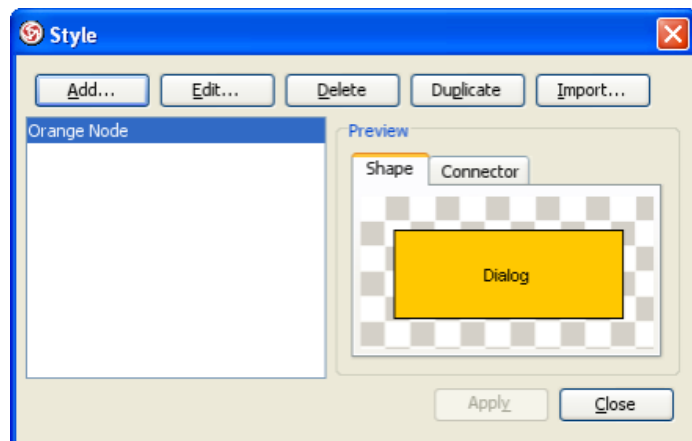


Figure 8-29 style added

Applying Style

Upon keeping the Style dialog open, create a new use case diagram together with a new use case.

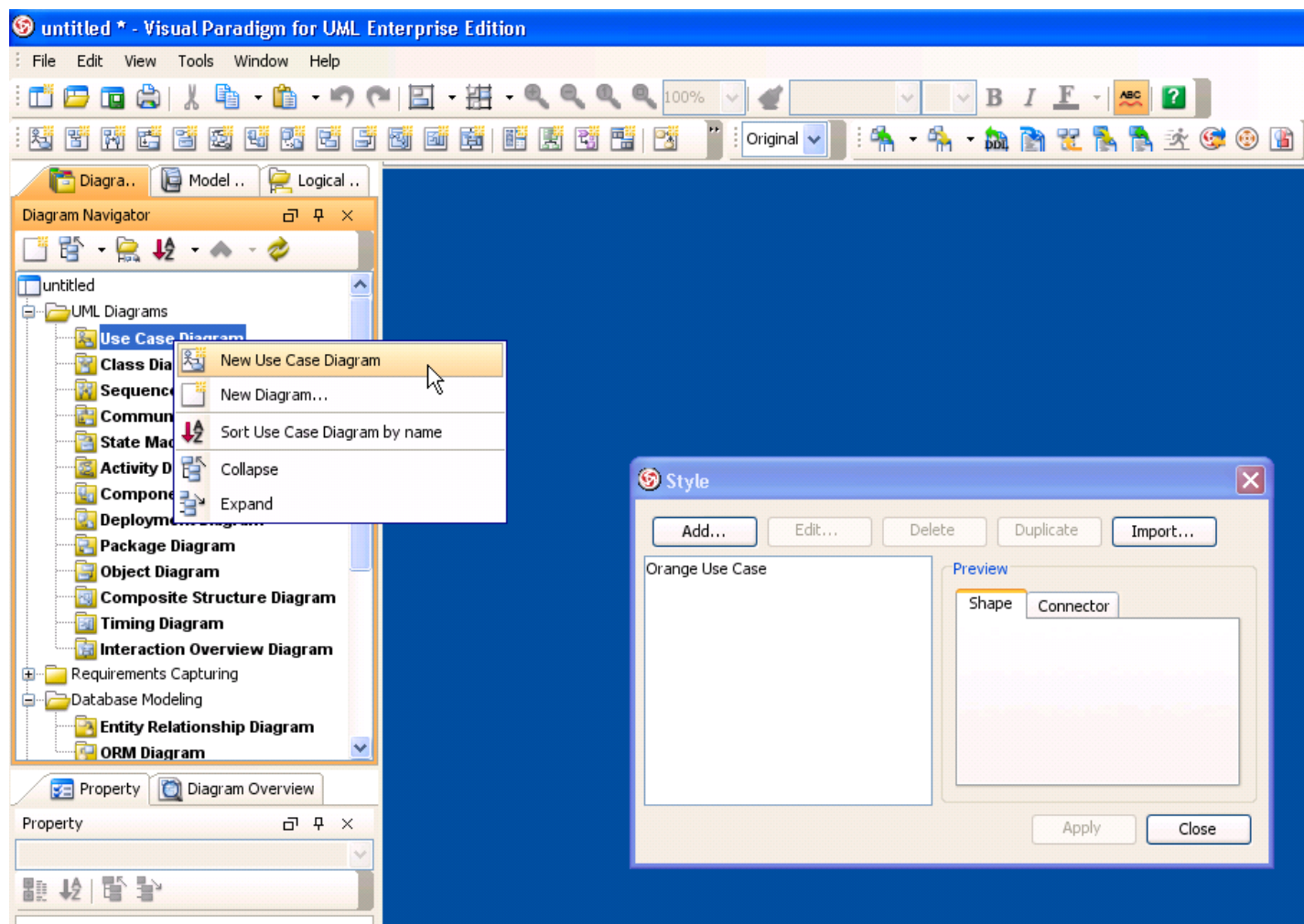


Figure 8-30 New use case diagram

Select the shape, and click **Apply** in the **Style** dialog.

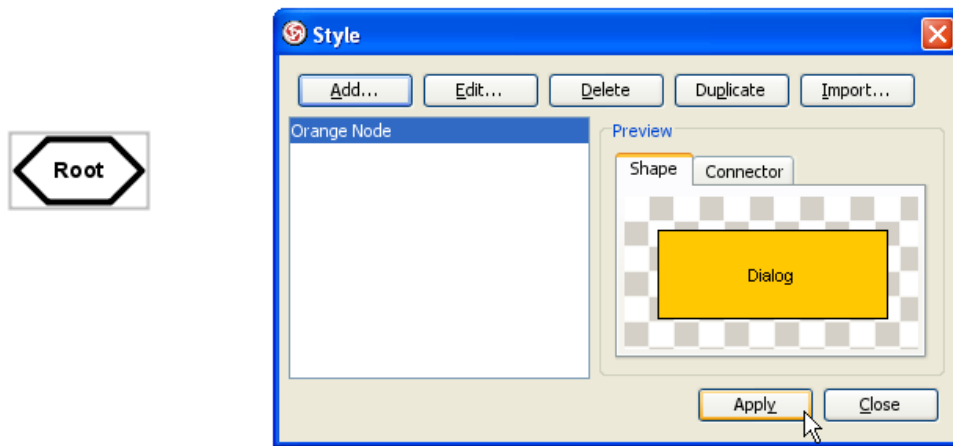


Figure 8-31 Apply style to shape

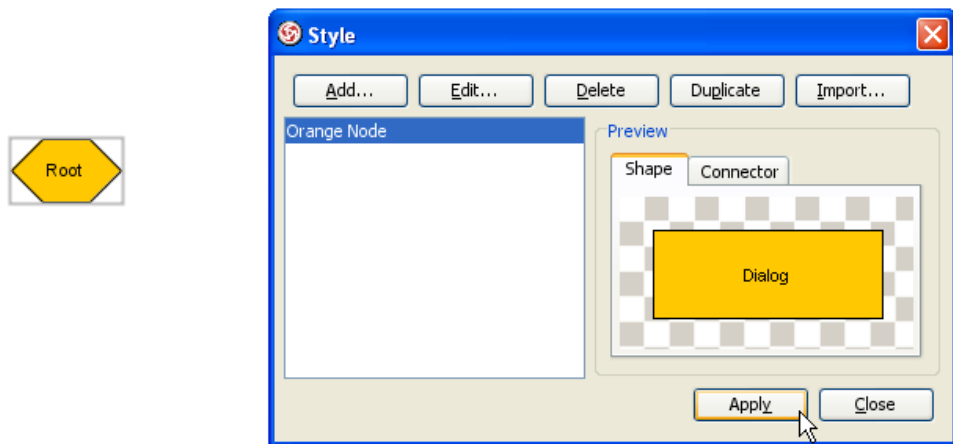


Figure 8-32 Apply style result

Relating Mind Mapping Node with Link

Making Link between Nodes

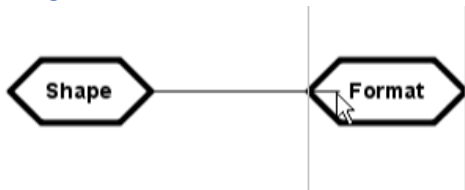


Figure 8-34 Dragging



Figure 8-35 Link created

Type of Link

Reference to External Documents

Reference to Files

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

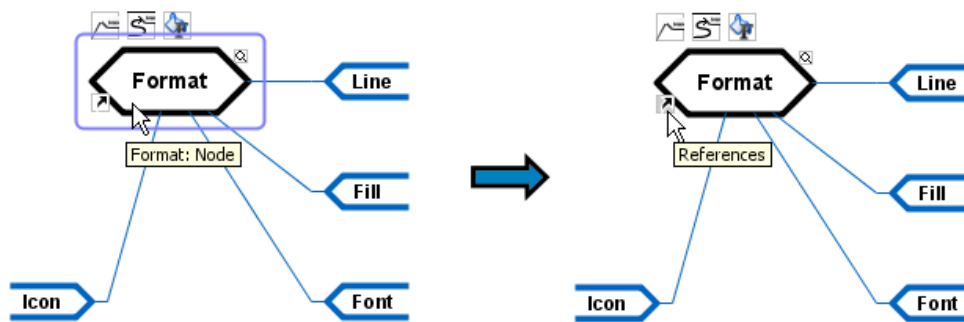


Figure 8-36 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Edit References... menu item.

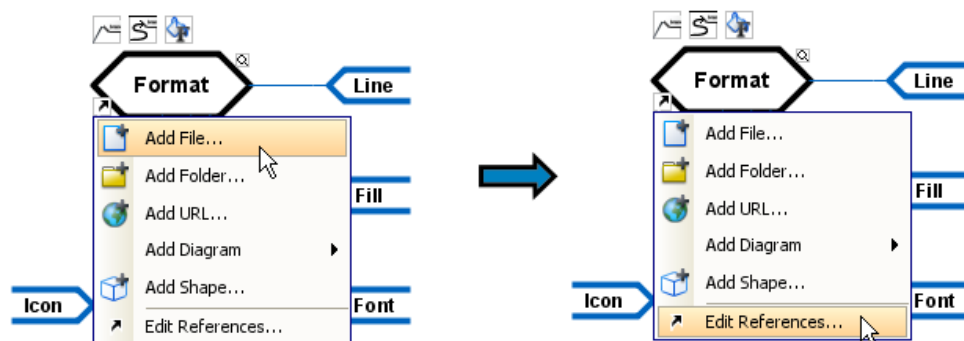


Figure 8-37 Edit references from resource

3. Press Add File... button.

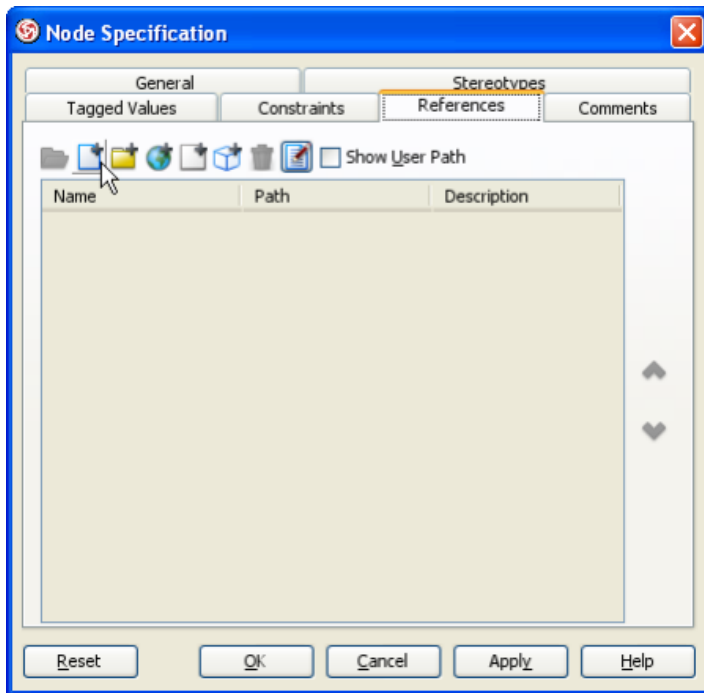


Figure 8-38 Adding file reference

4. Input path of reference file.

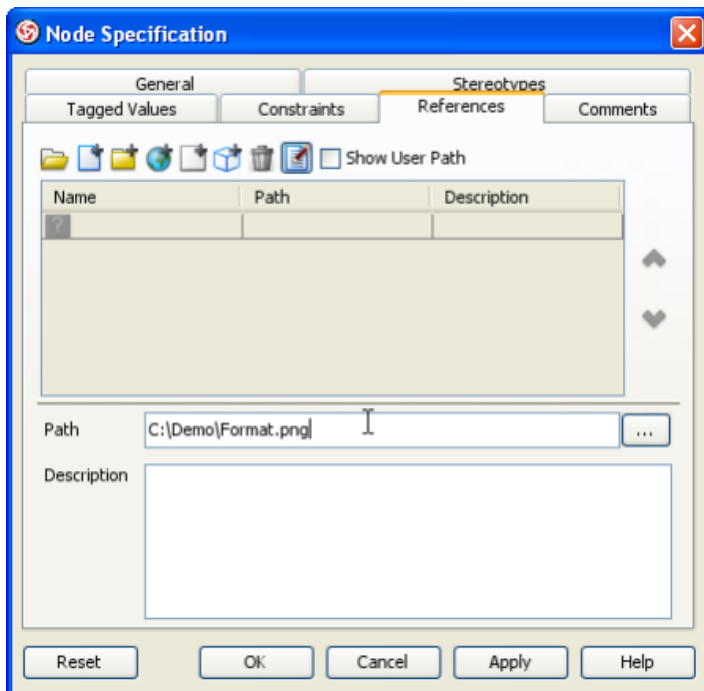


Figure 8-39 Inputting file reference path

5. Input description of the file.

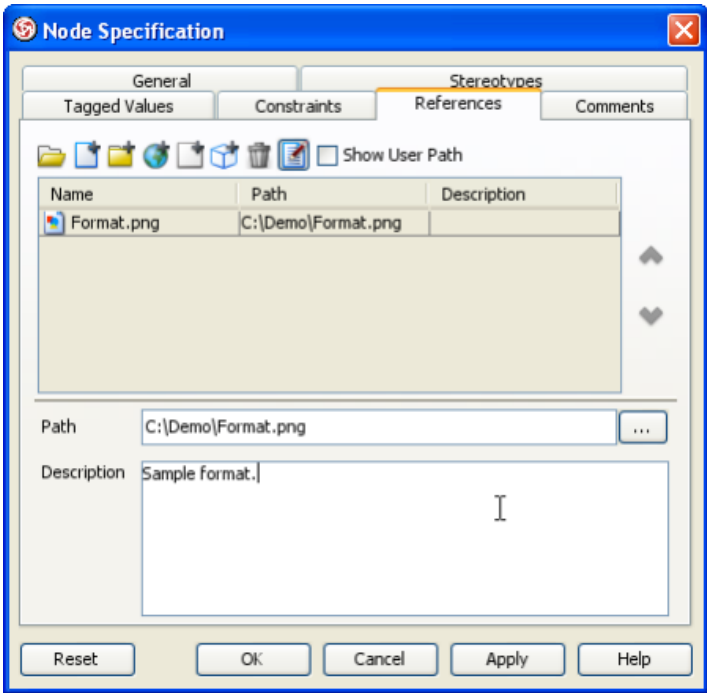


Figure 8-40 Inputting file reference description

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

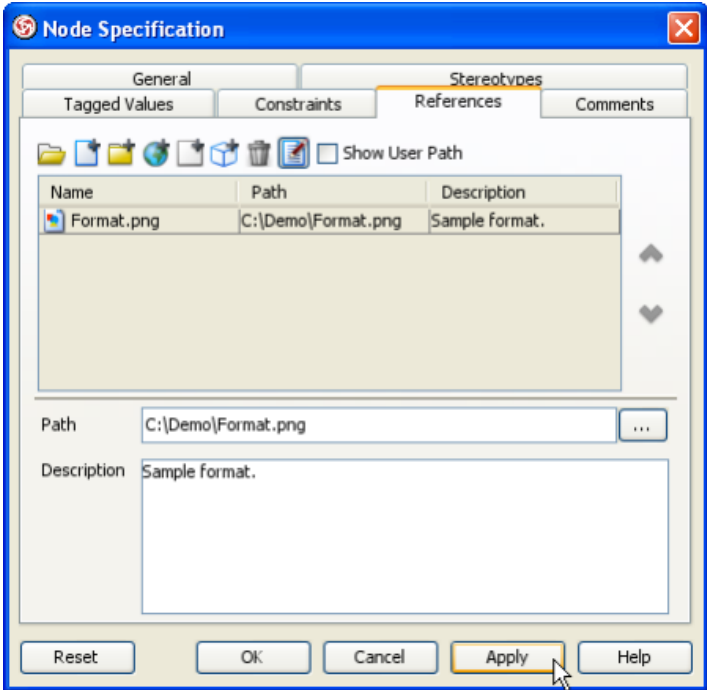


Figure 8-41 Apply file reference

7. Select the file reference to be opened.

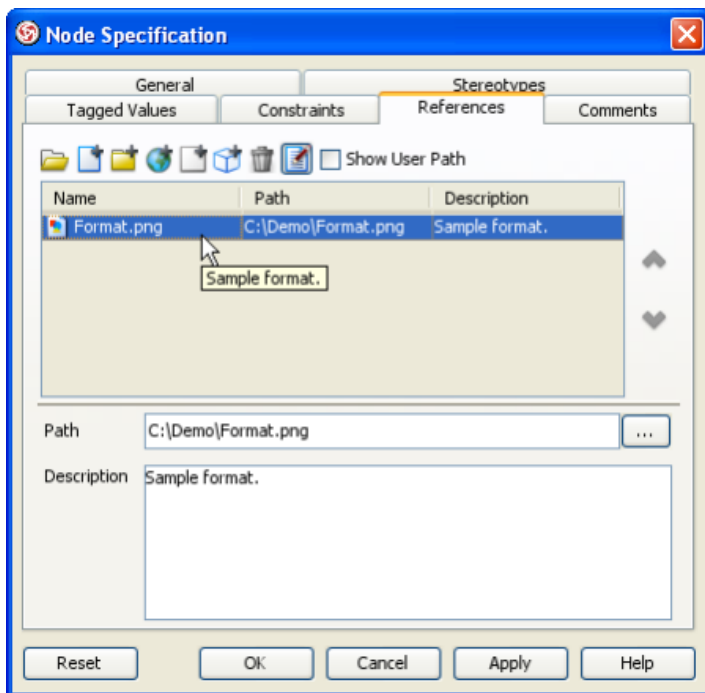


Figure 8-42 Select file reference

8. Press Open... button.

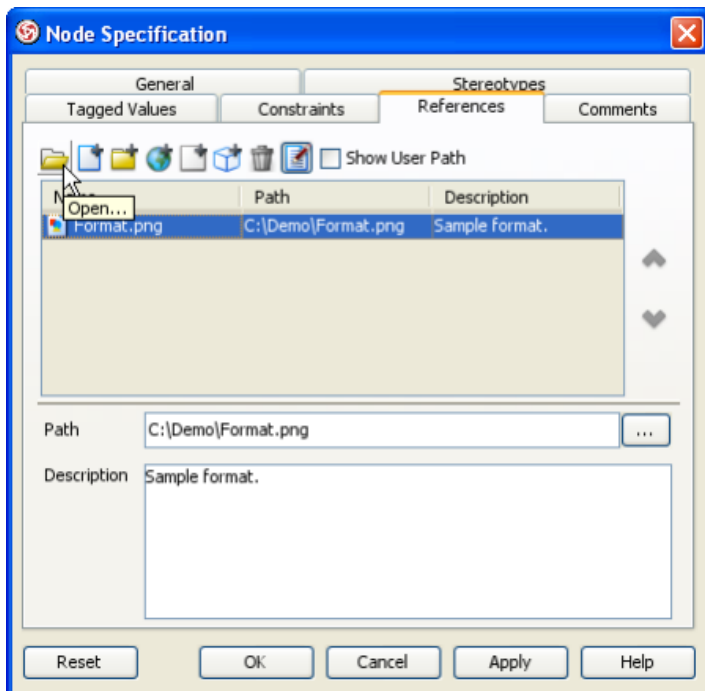


Figure 8-43 Open file reference

Reference to Folder

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

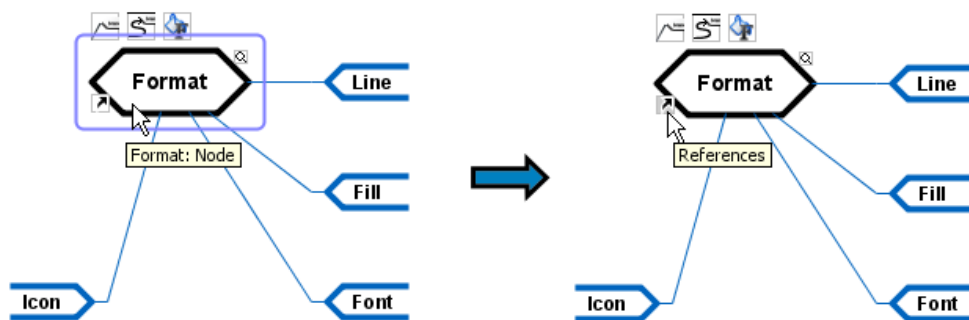


Figure 8-44 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Add Folder... menu item.

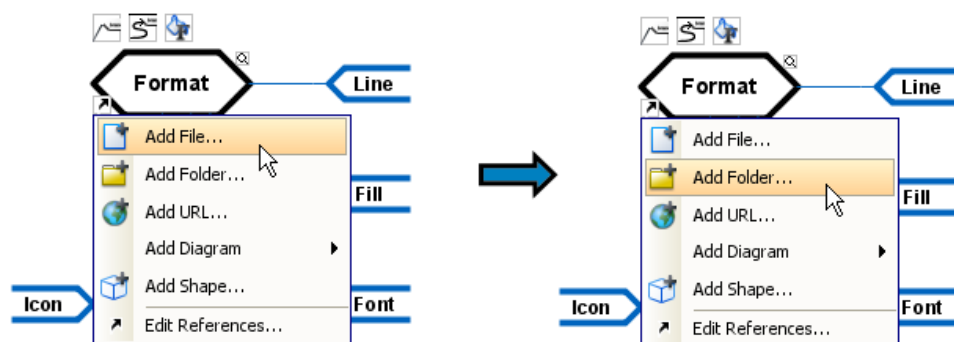


Figure 8-45 Add folder from resource

3. Press ... button.

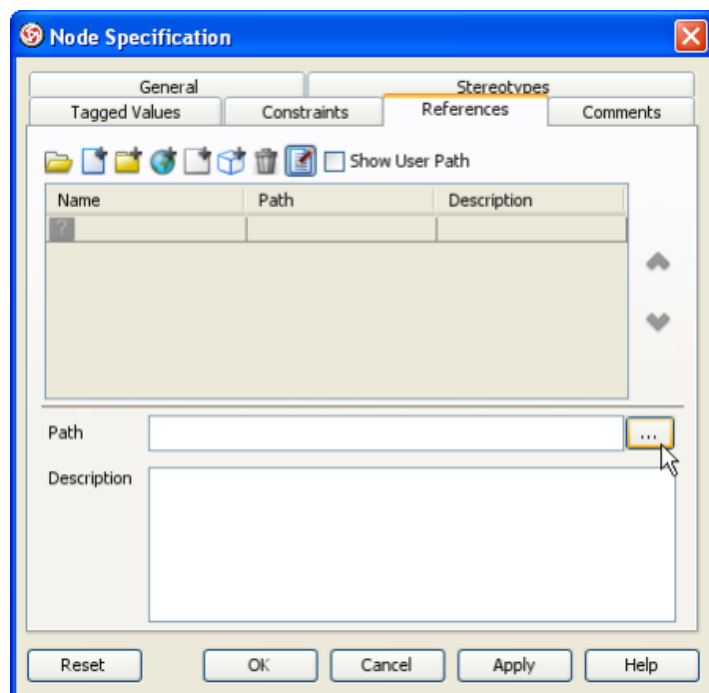


Figure 8-46 Browse folder

4. Select folder to be referenced.

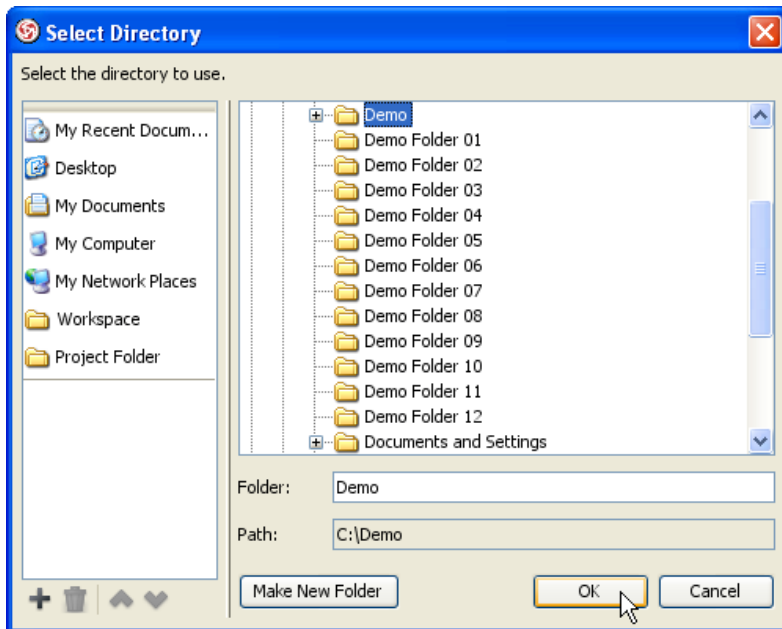


Figure 8-47 Select reference folder

5. Input description of the folder.

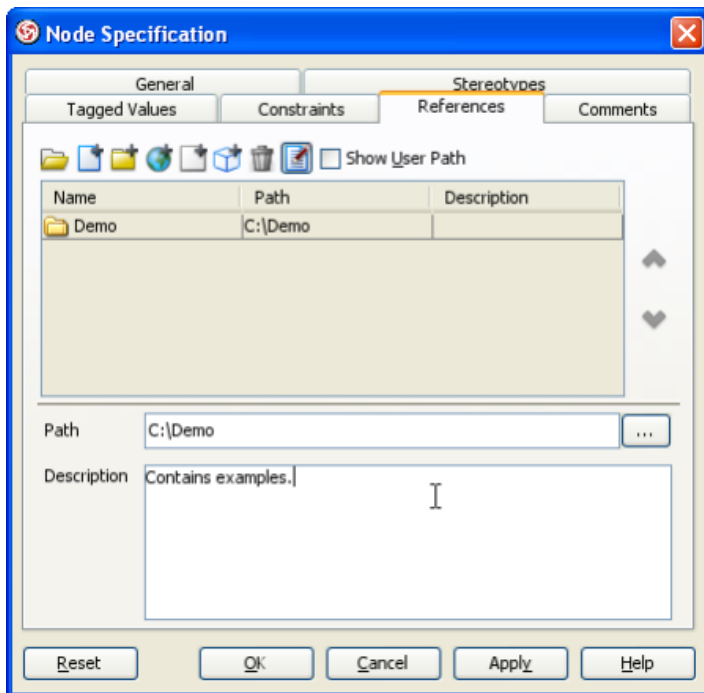


Figure 8-48 Inputting folder reference description

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

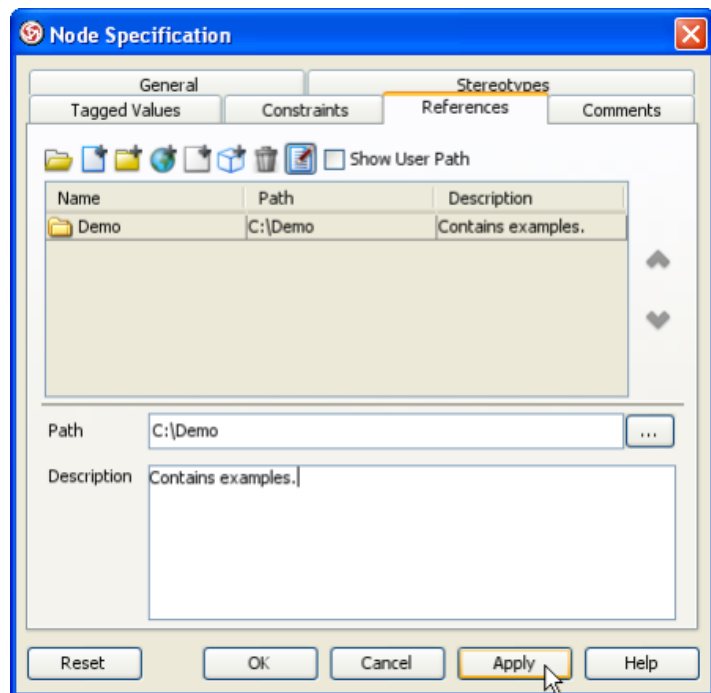


Figure 8-49 Apply folder reference

7. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

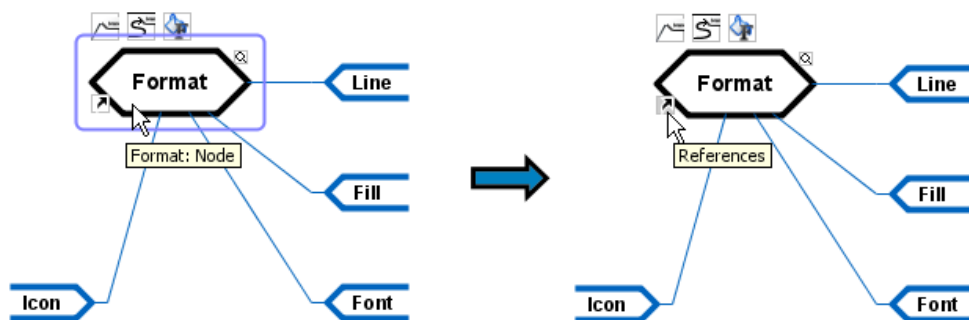


Figure 8-50 Mouse over references resource

8. Click on folder resource menu item.

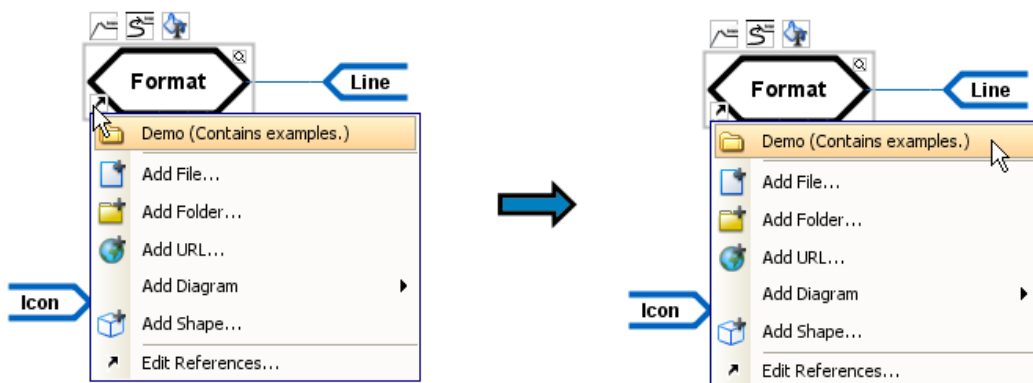


Figure 8-51 Open folder reference

Reference to URL

1. Right click on shape and click on Open Specification... menu item.

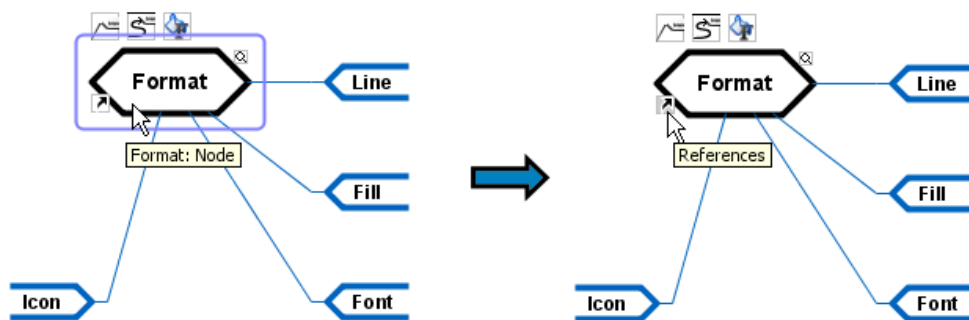


Figure 8-52 Show popup of shape

2. Switch to References tab.

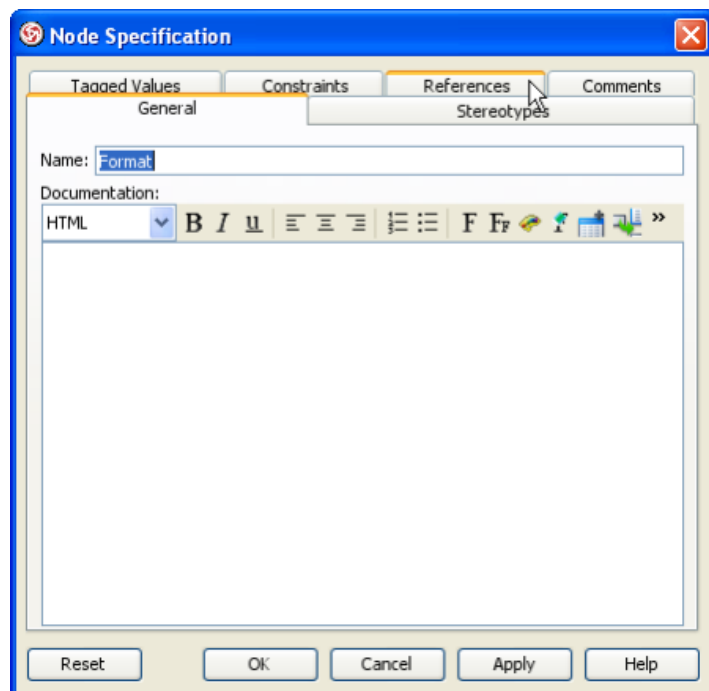


Figure 8-53 Switch to references tab

3. Press Add URL... button.

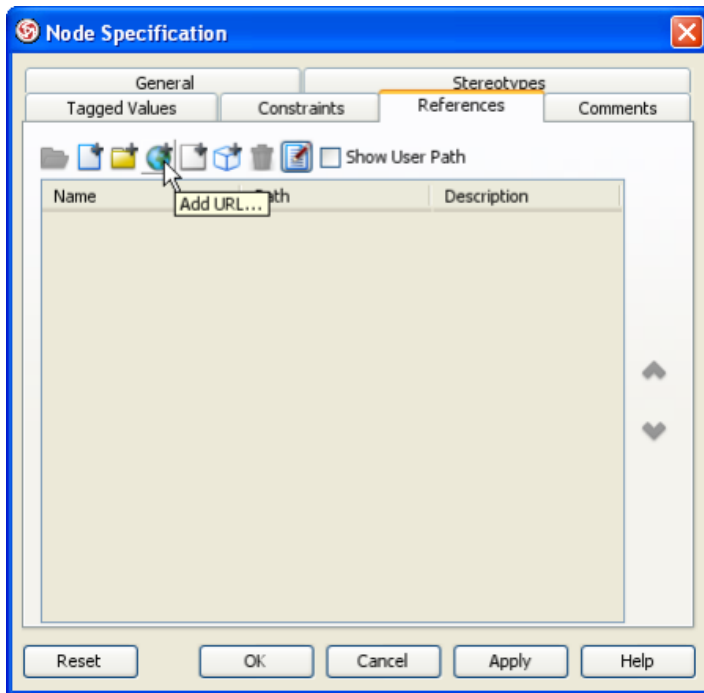


Figure 8-54 Adding URL reference

4. Input path of URL.

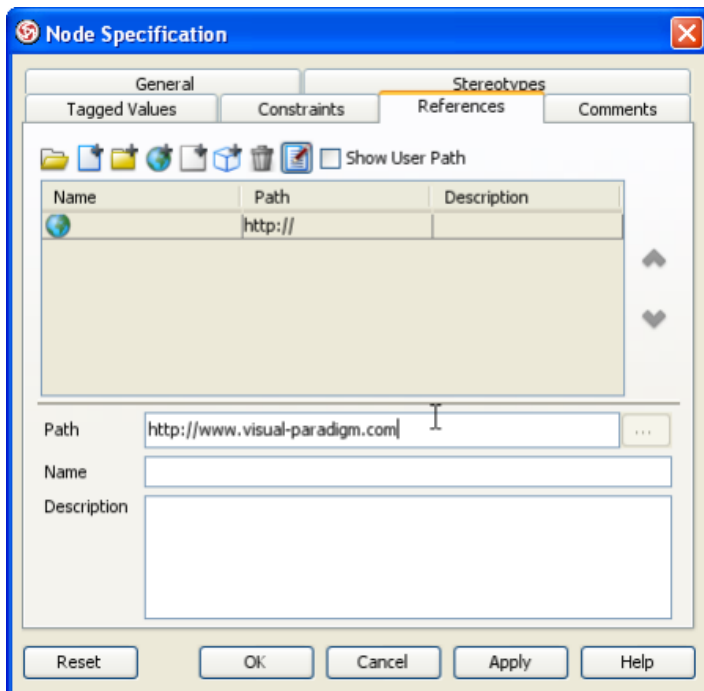


Figure 8-55 Inputting URL reference path

5. Input URL name.

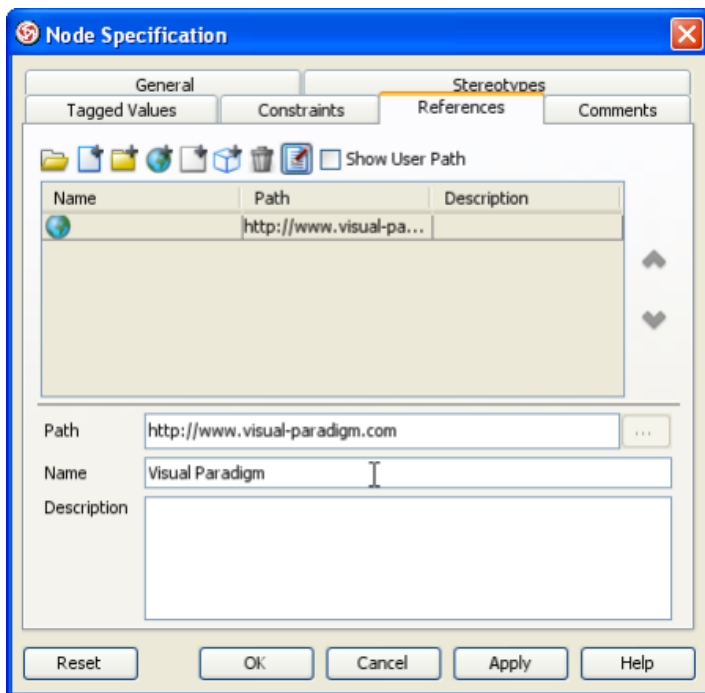


Figure 8-56 Inputting URL reference name

6. Input description of the URL.

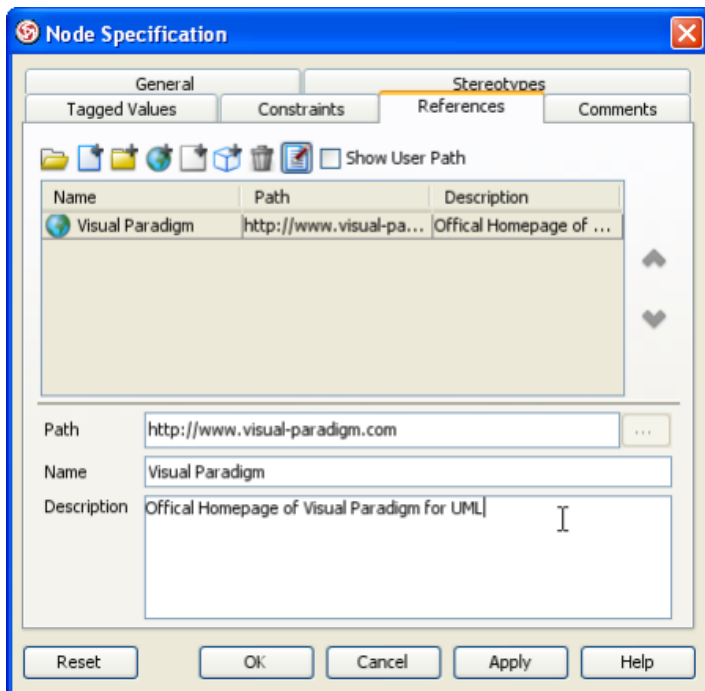


Figure 8-57 Inputting URL reference description

7. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

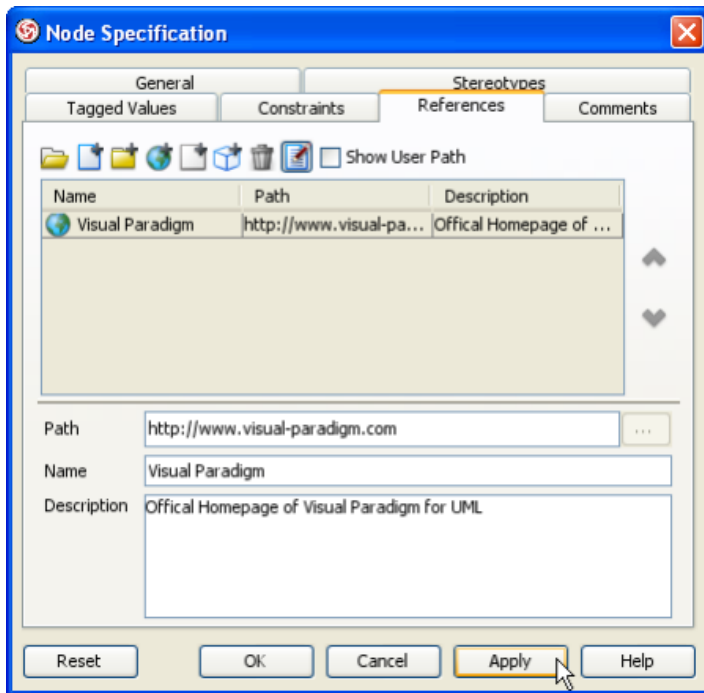


Figure 8-58 Apply URL reference

8. Press Details button.

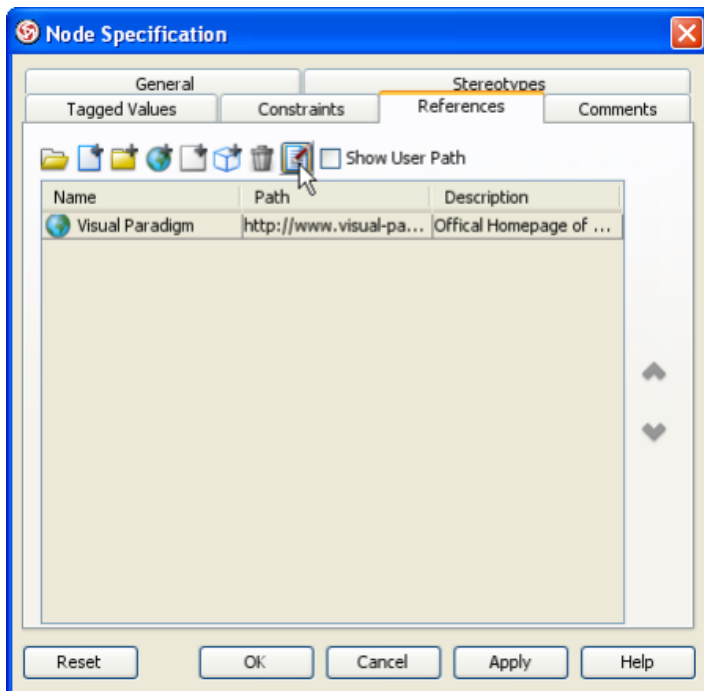


Figure 8-59 Hide reference details

9. Select the URL reference to be opened.

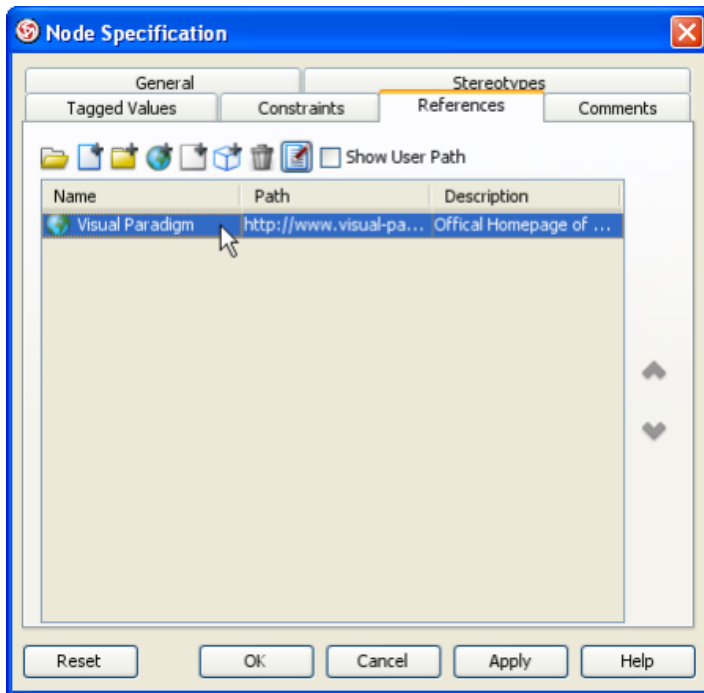


Figure 8-60 Select URL reference

10. Press Open... button.

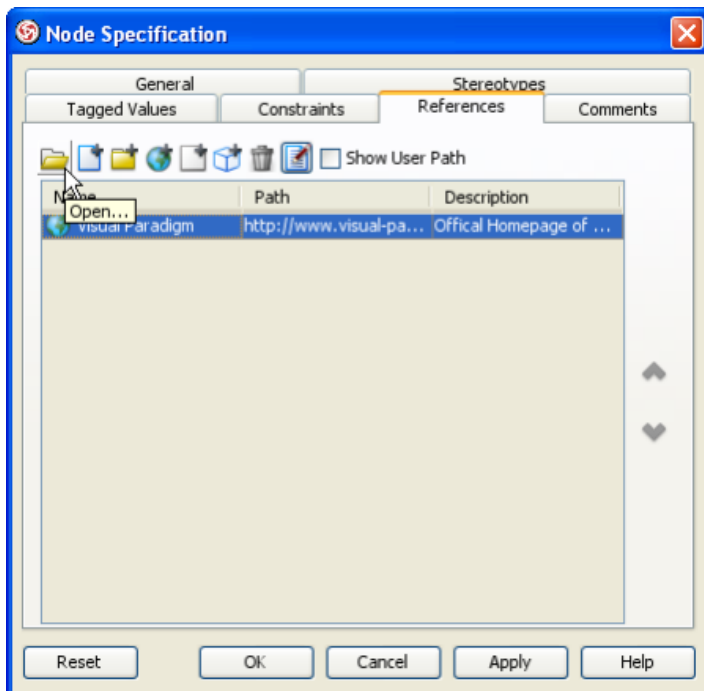


Figure 8-61 Open URL reference

Reference to other Diagram Elements

Reference to Diagrams

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

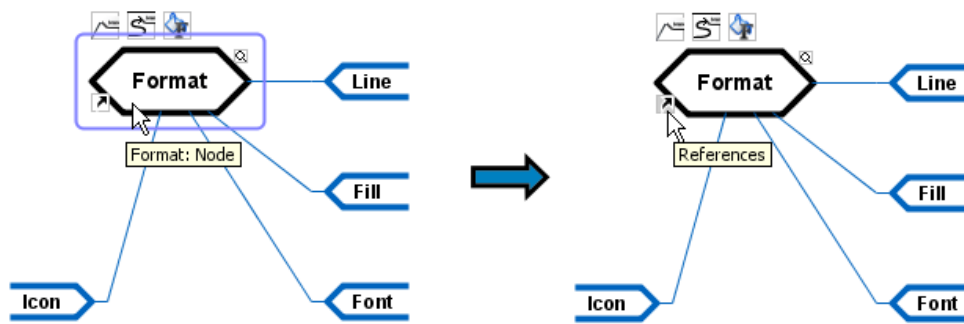


Figure 8-62 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Edit References... menu item.

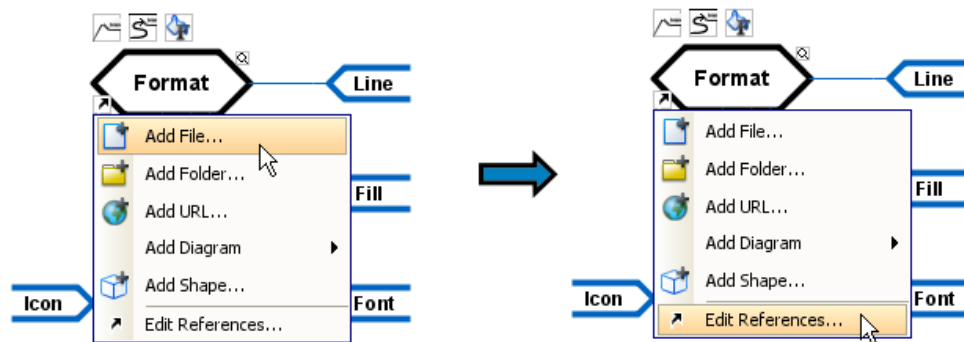


Figure 8-63 Edit references from resource

3. Press Add Diagram... button.

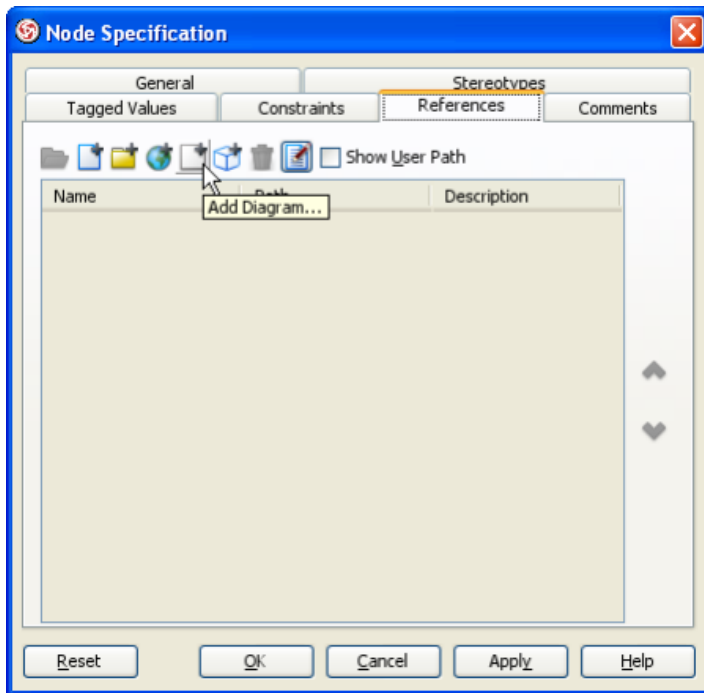


Figure 8-64 Adding diagram reference

4. Select reference diagram.

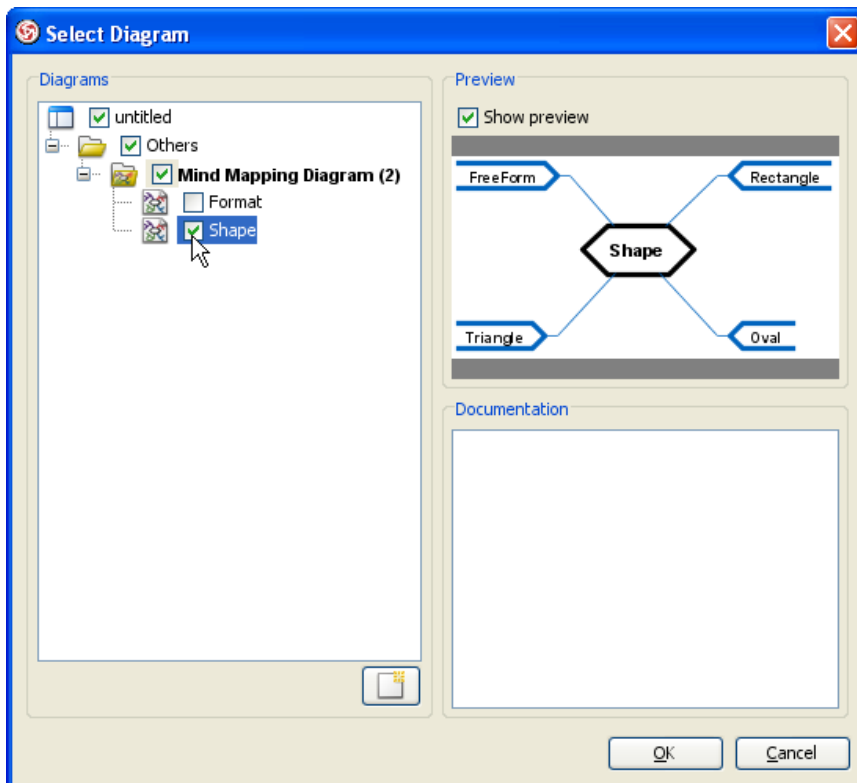


Figure 8-65 Selecting reference diagram

5. Input description of the diagram.

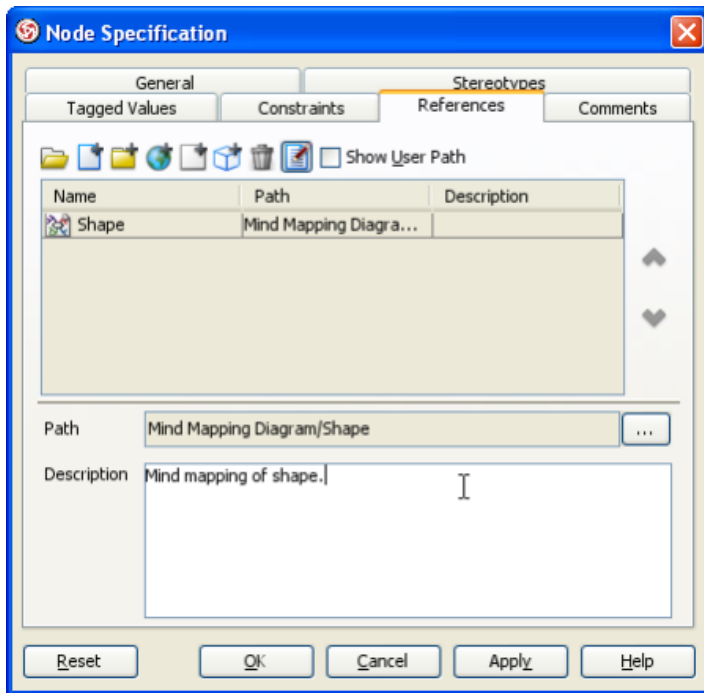


Figure 8-66 Inputting diagram reference description

6. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

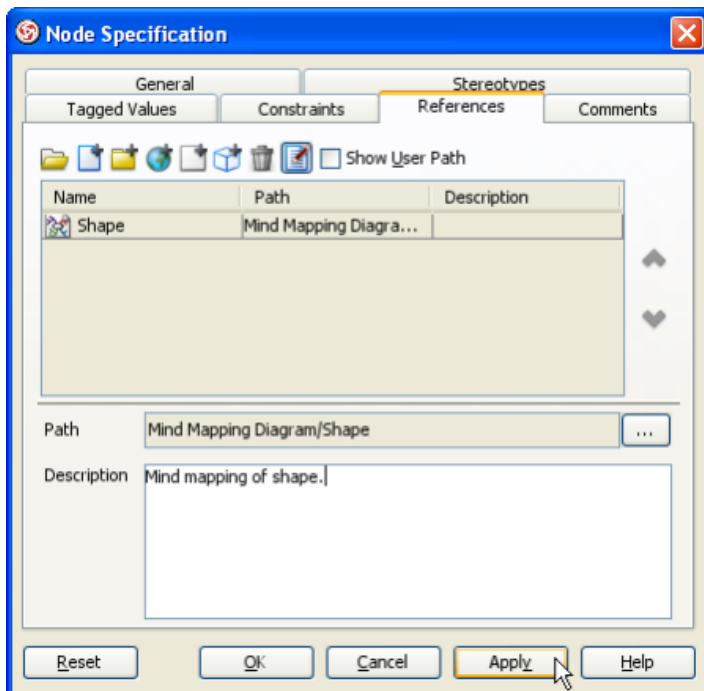


Figure 8-67 Apply diagram reference

7. Select the diagram reference to be opened.

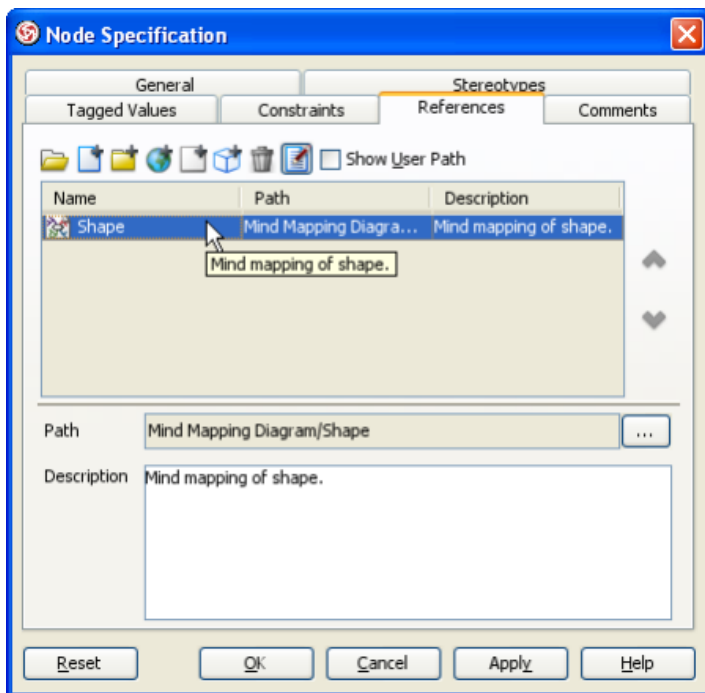


Figure 8-68 Select diagram reference

8. Press Open... button.

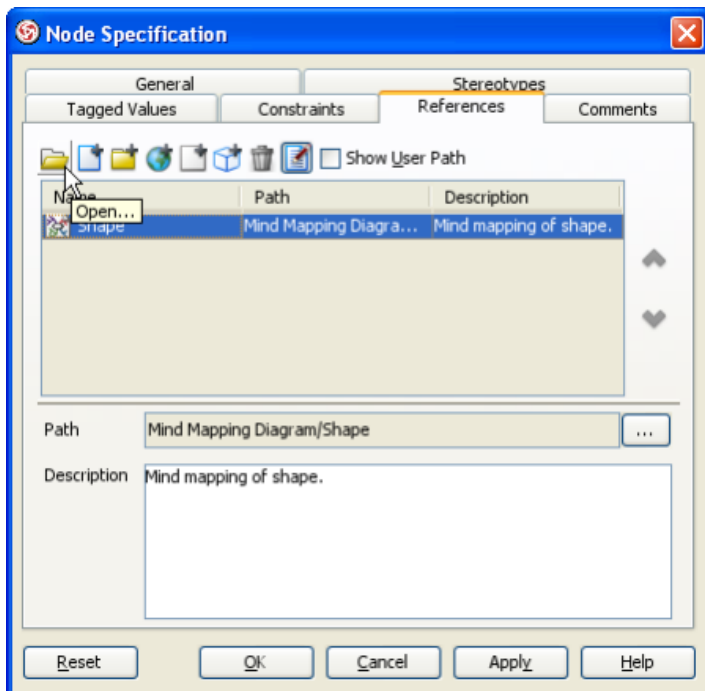


Figure 8-69 Open diagram reference

Reference to Shapes

1. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

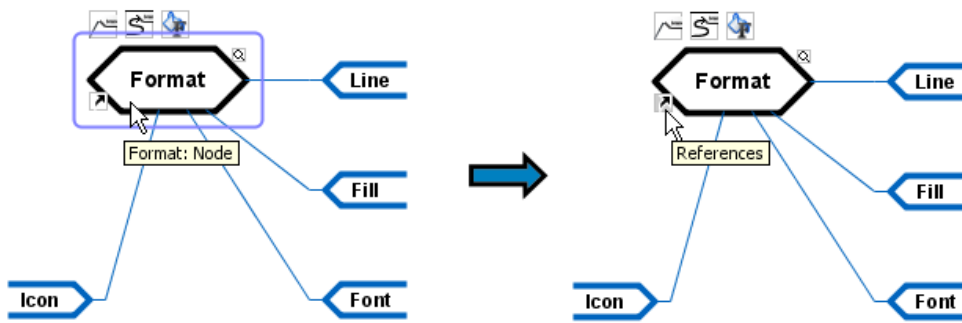


Figure 8-70 Mouse over references resource

2. Click on Add Shape... menu item.

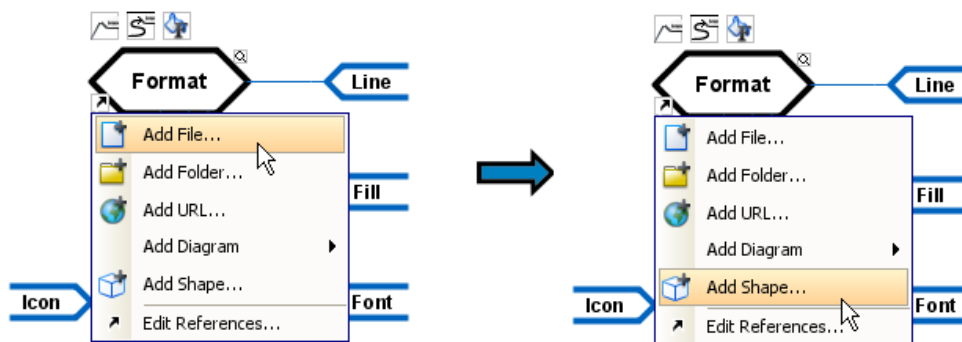


Figure 8-71 Add shape from resource

3. Select shape to be referenced.

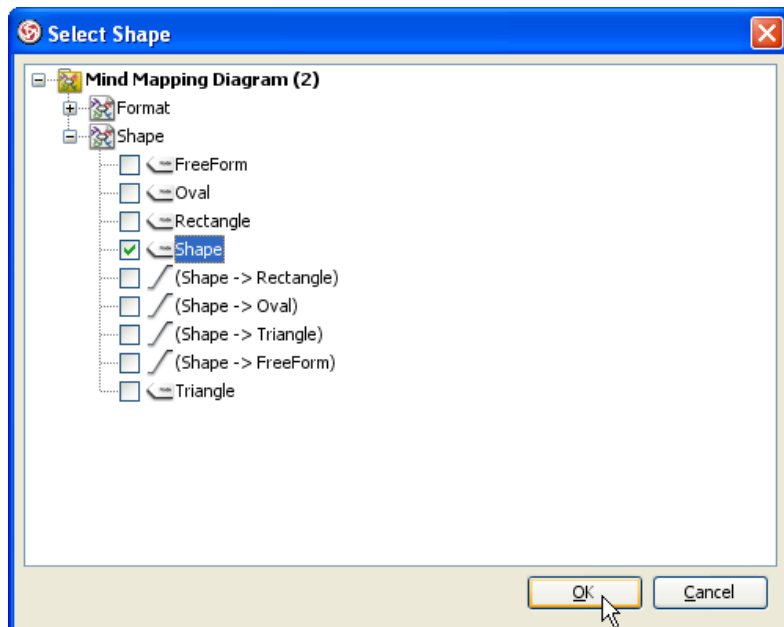


Figure 8-72 Select reference shape

4. Input description of the shape.

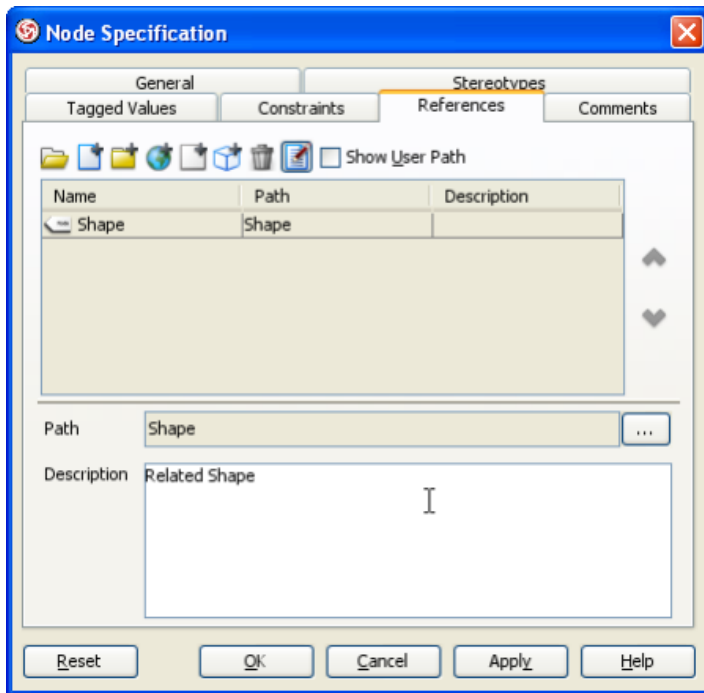


Figure 8-73 Inputting shape reference description

5. Press Apply button to confirm the reference creation.

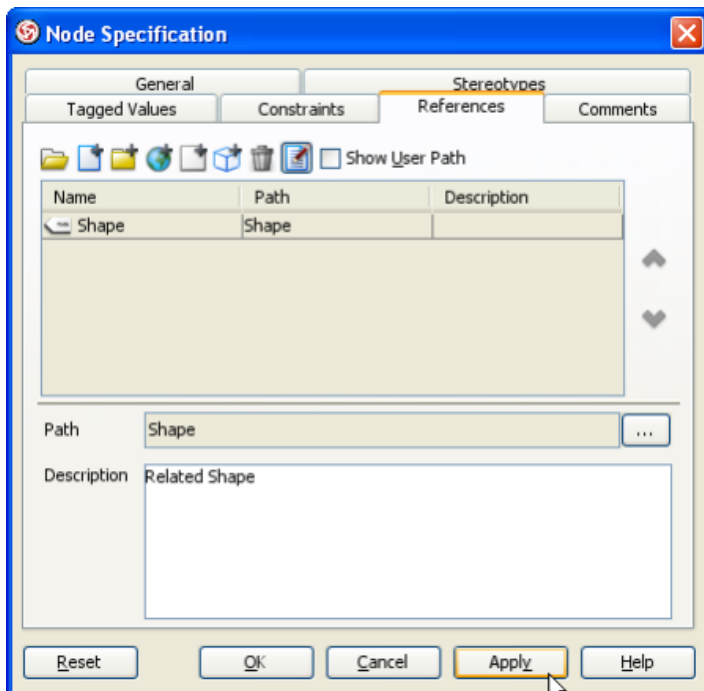


Figure 8-74 Apply folder reference

6. Mouse over shape and click on References resource.

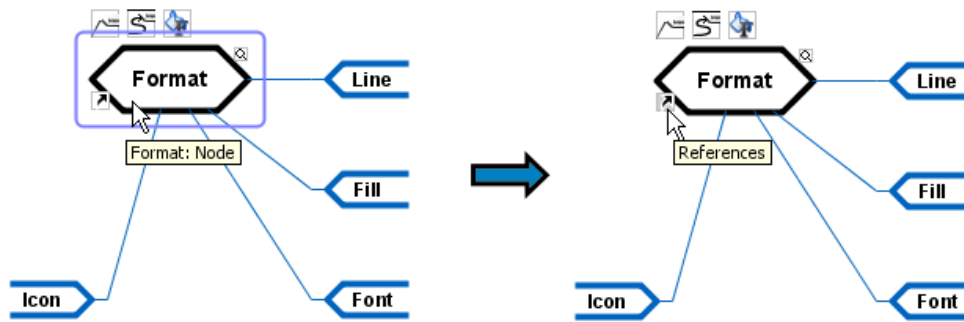


Figure 8-75 Mouse over references resource

7. Click on shape reference menu item.

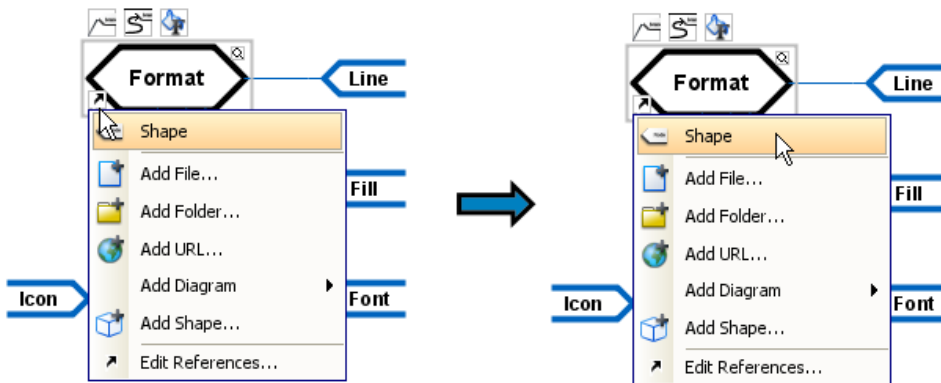


Figure 8-76 Open shape reference

General Modeling Techniques

Re-connecting Child Nodes

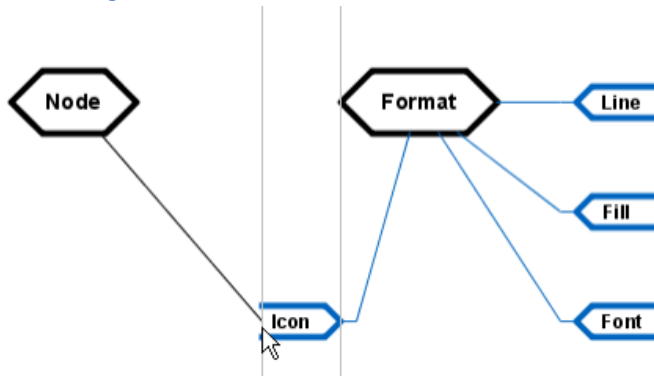


Figure 8-78 Dragging

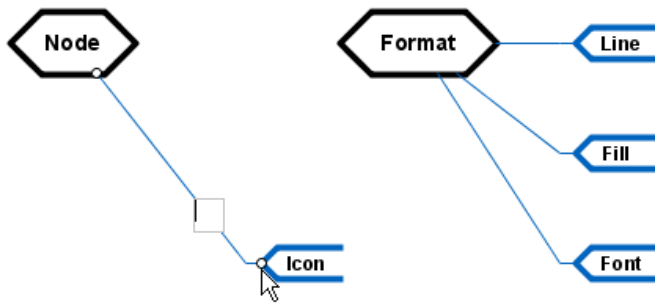


Figure 8-79 Parent changed

Defining Design Pattern

Design pattern feature helps you define and reuse design pattern in your project, across projects, or share with your team member. This feature is available in all diagram types, the following example show you how to define the Factory Pattern in **Class Diagram**.

Draw Factory Pattern

1. Create a class diagram.
2. Draw the factory pattern. When apply pattern, the name of classes and operations here are used as default name and they are expected to change. The names will also help you to identify the element in the pattern.

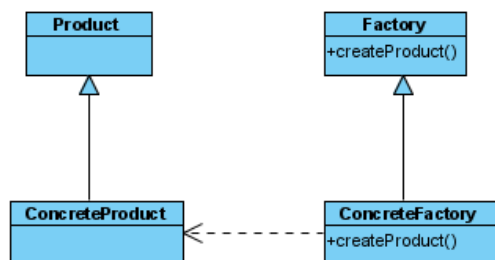


Figure 9-1 Factory pattern

Define Design Pattern

1. Select All by **Ctrl-A**, or select **Edit > Select All** from the main menu. Or you can select any shapes you want to include in the pattern.
2. Right click on any selected shapes, select **Define Design Pattern...** from the popup menu.

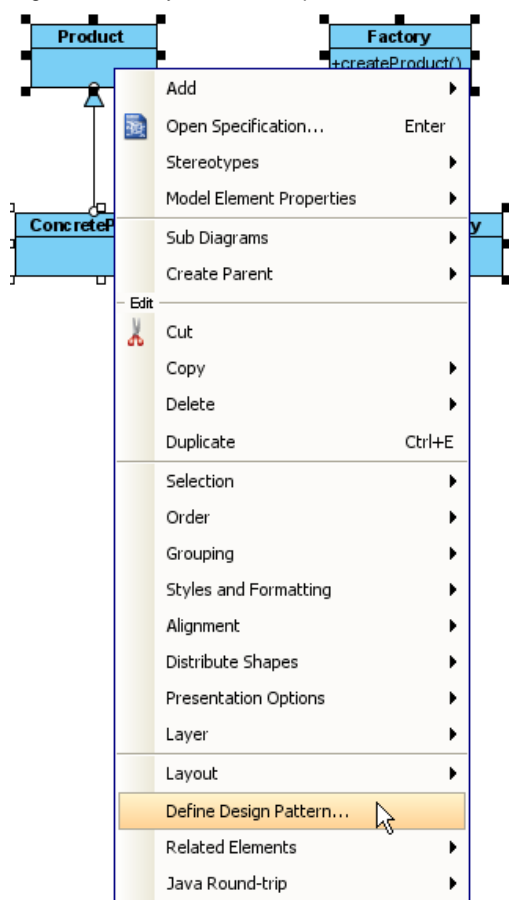


Figure 9-2 Define Design Pattern

3. In **Define Design Pattern** dialog, specify the name and file name for the pattern, the extension is **.pat**. By default, patterns will be saved to workspace and it can synchronize to teamwork server. Or you can save to other directory and share the **.pat** file with your team member for reuse. Click **OK** button to finish define design pattern.

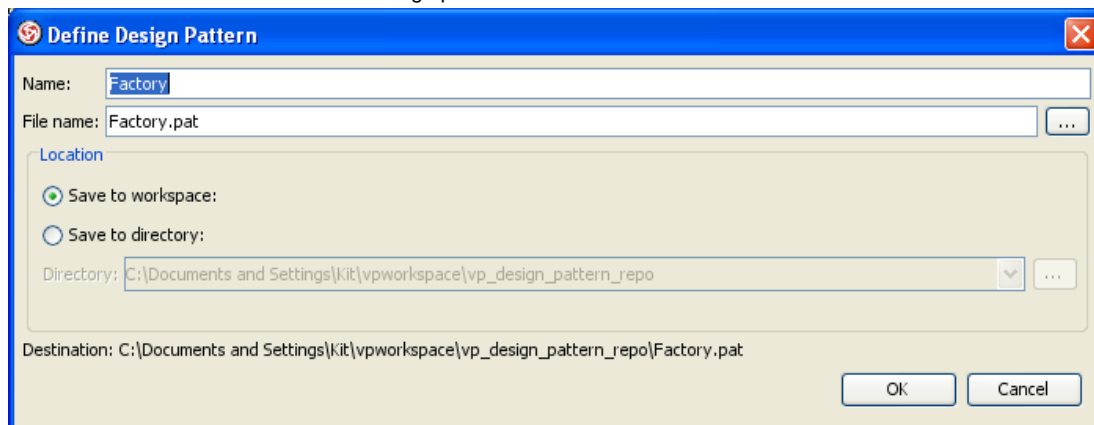


Figure 9-3 Design pattern name

Applying Design Pattern

1. Create a class diagram
2. Right click on diagram, select **Utilities > Apply Design Pattern...** from the popup menu.

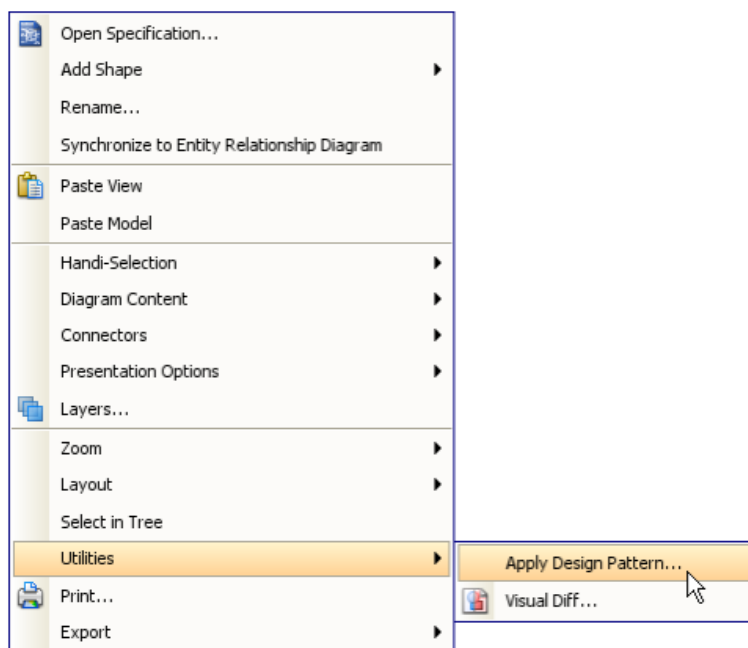


Figure 9-4 Apply design pattern

3. In **Design Pattern** dialog, you can see a list of defined patterns, select *Factory* from the list.

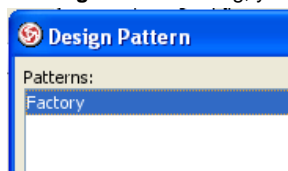


Figure 9-5 Select pattern

If you have a **.pat** file, click **Add** button to import into the list.

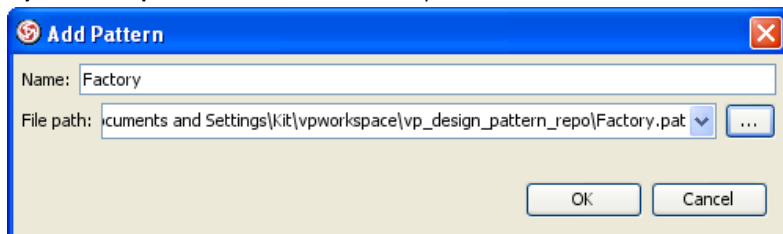


Figure 9-6 Add pattern

4. On the right hand side of the dialog, you can see the image of the pattern. Fill in the name of classes and operations on the bottom of dialog.

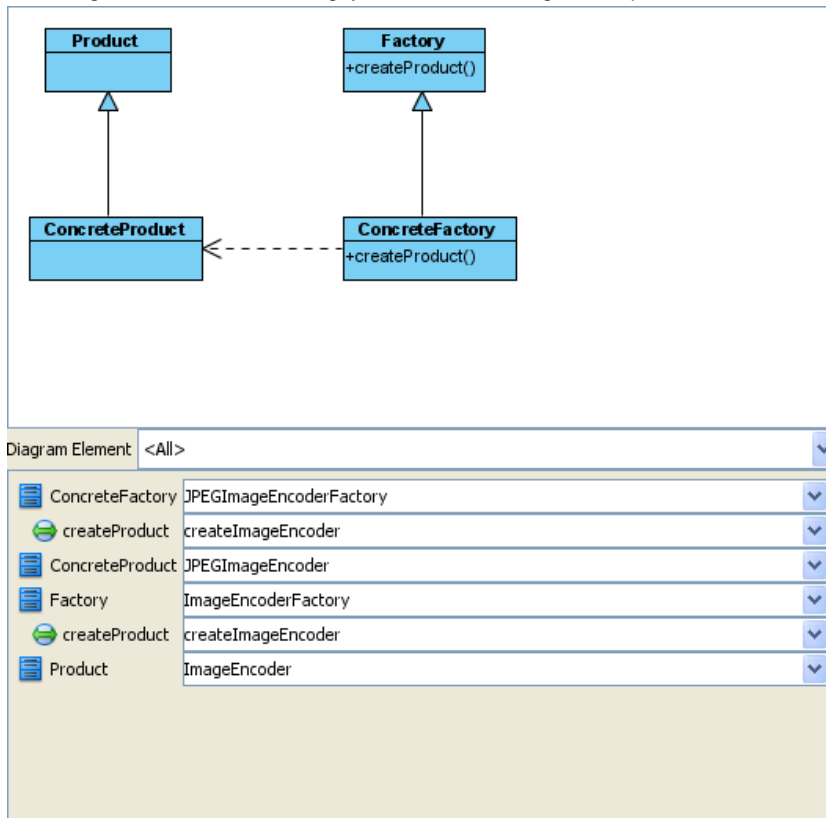


Figure 9-7 Fill in values

You can also click on the shape or select a diagram element from the **Diagram Element** combo box to filter the list.

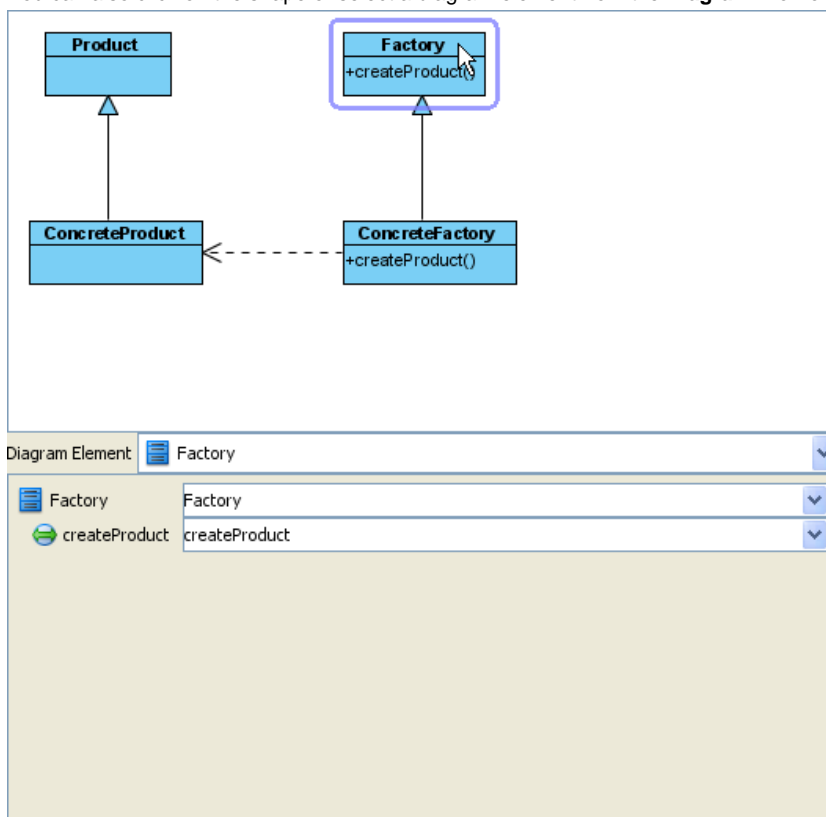


Figure 9-8 Filter pattern element

5. Finally, click **OK**. The pattern will be applied to the diagram.

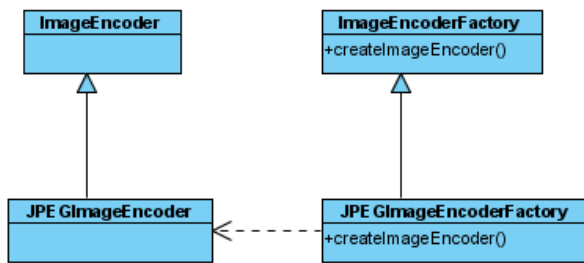


Figure 9-9 Applied pattern

Synchronize Design Pattern with Teamwork Server

Teamwork server can synchronize design patterns defined and saved to workspace, you can then share the design patterns with your team members. This feature is available to Visual Paradigm Teamwork Server, Subversion, CVS and Perforce.

Synchronize local design pattern to server

1. Open **Teamwork Client** from **Toolbar**, or **Tools > Teamwork > Open Teamwork Client...** from the main menu.
2. Login to the teamwork server.
3. From the **Teamwork Client** dialog, select **Repository > Synchronize Design Pattern to Server** from the menu.

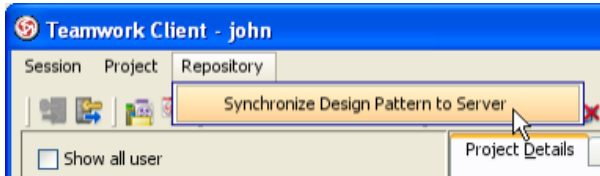


Figure 9-10 Synchronize Design Pattern to Server

4. You'll see **Pattern Synchronization** dialog, verify the design patterns and actions and click **OK** to continue. The pattern will be committed to teamwork server.

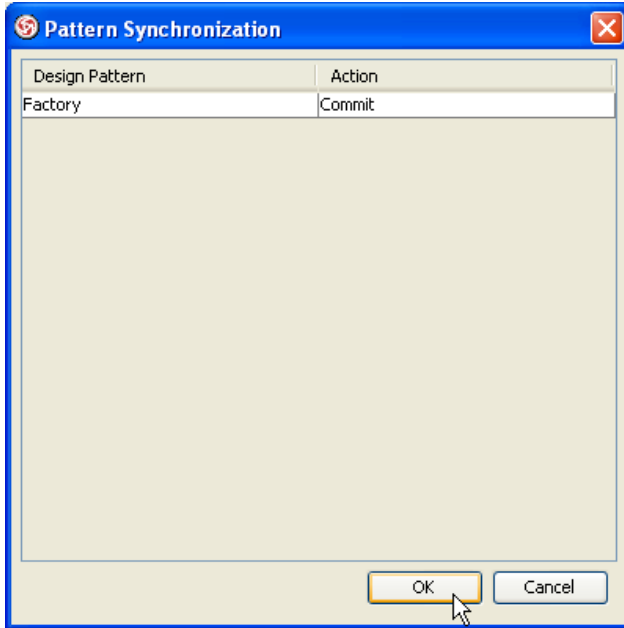


Figure 9-11 Commit pattern

Synchronize design pattern from server

1. Start VP-UML with another user, using a different workspace.
2. Create a class diagram.
3. Right click on diagram, select **Utilities > Apply Design Pattern...** from the popup menu.
4. From **Design Pattern** dialog, you'll find the patterns list is empty because design patterns didn't exist in workspace.



Figure 9-12 Apply design pattern

5. Open **Teamwork Client** and select **Repository > Synchronize Design Pattern to Server**.

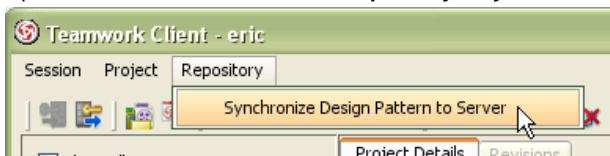


Figure 9-13 Synchronize Design Pattern to Server

6. You'll see a **Pattern Synchronization** dialog showing that patterns are available for update from teamwork server. Click **OK** and the pattern will be updated from teamwork server to workspace.

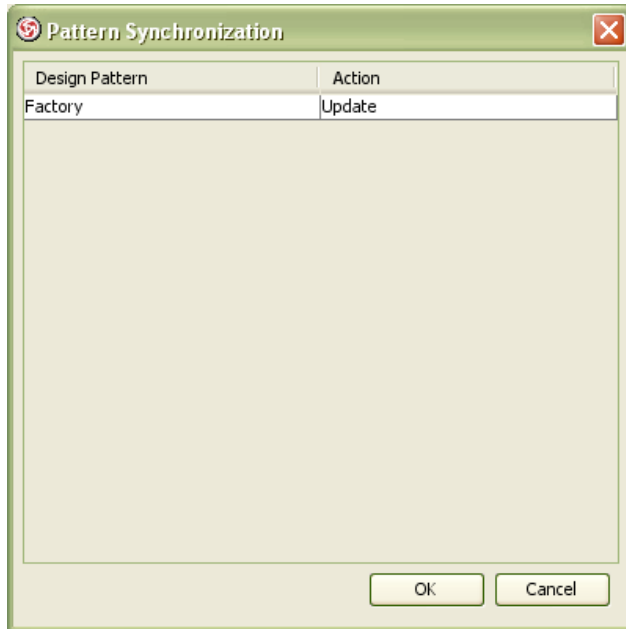


Figure 9-14 Update pattern

7. Apply design pattern again, the design pattern is available in the list. You can now select the pattern and apply to your project.



Figure 9-15 Apply design pattern again

What is Nickname?

One Model Element can have multiple names and documentations

One model element can have one **Original** name and multiple nicknames, and the same for documentation. With nickname, you can define and view different names without affecting the original name of model elements. You can disable the effect of nickname anytime by switching to **Original** nickname. Features that related to code generation will always use **Original** name, i.e. changing Class's name in other nicknames will not affect the generated code.

The following screenshot shows the **Business Process Diagram** in original name:

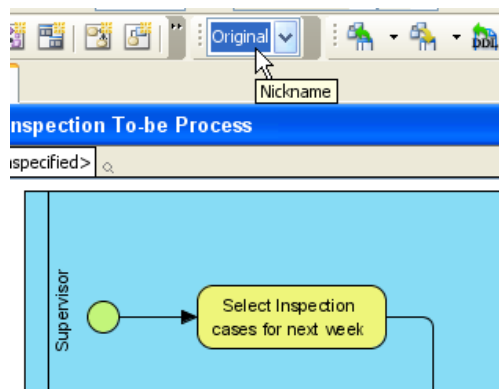


Figure 10-1 Original name

After you define a nickname and rename model element, switching nickname will refresh the diagram with the selected nickname.

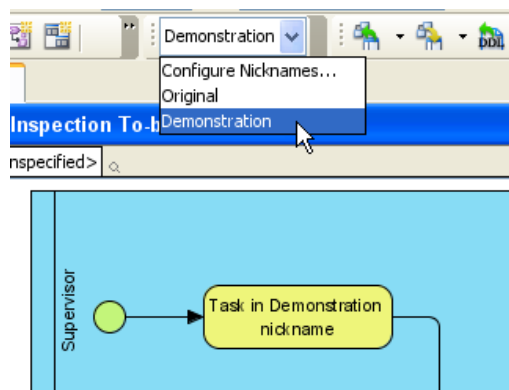


Figure 10-2 Demonstration nickname

Multi-national Team

If you are working in a team and your members using different languages, you can define model elements name and documentation in multiple languages. Each member can choose their own language for modeling or view diagrams. The following example demonstrate the **Business Process Diagram** in English and French:

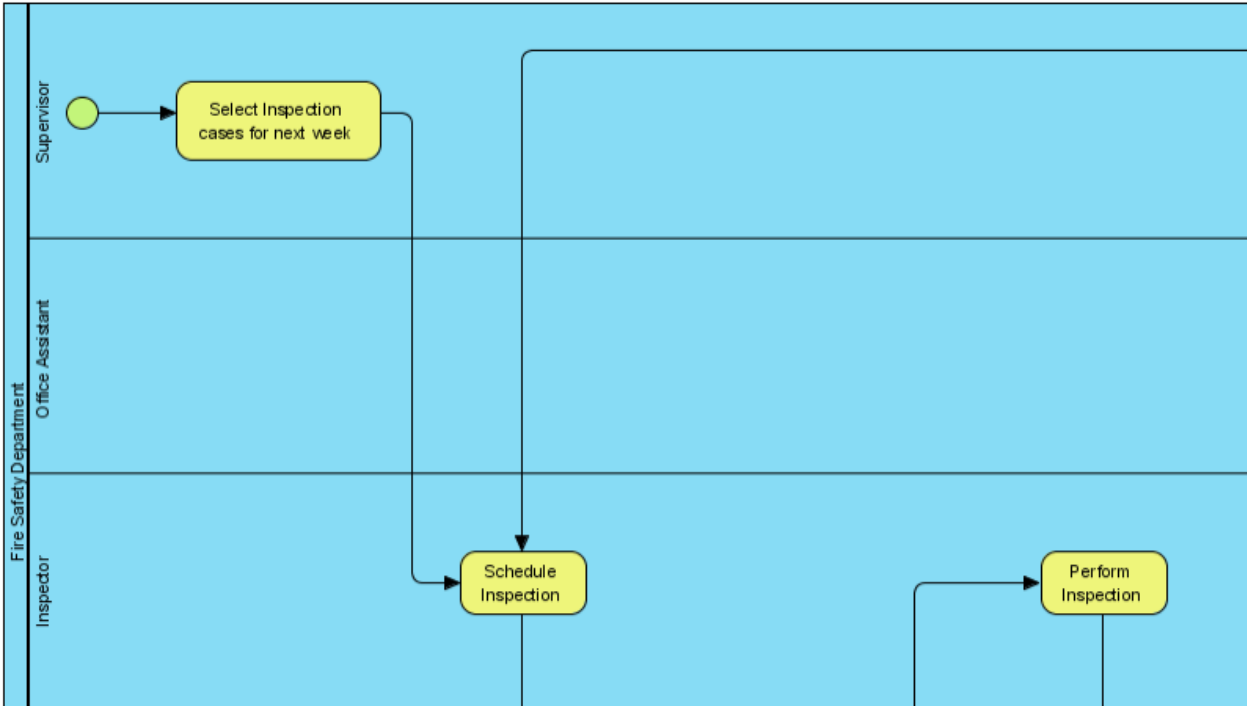


Figure 10-3 BPD Original name

You can create a *French* nickname and rename the model elements:

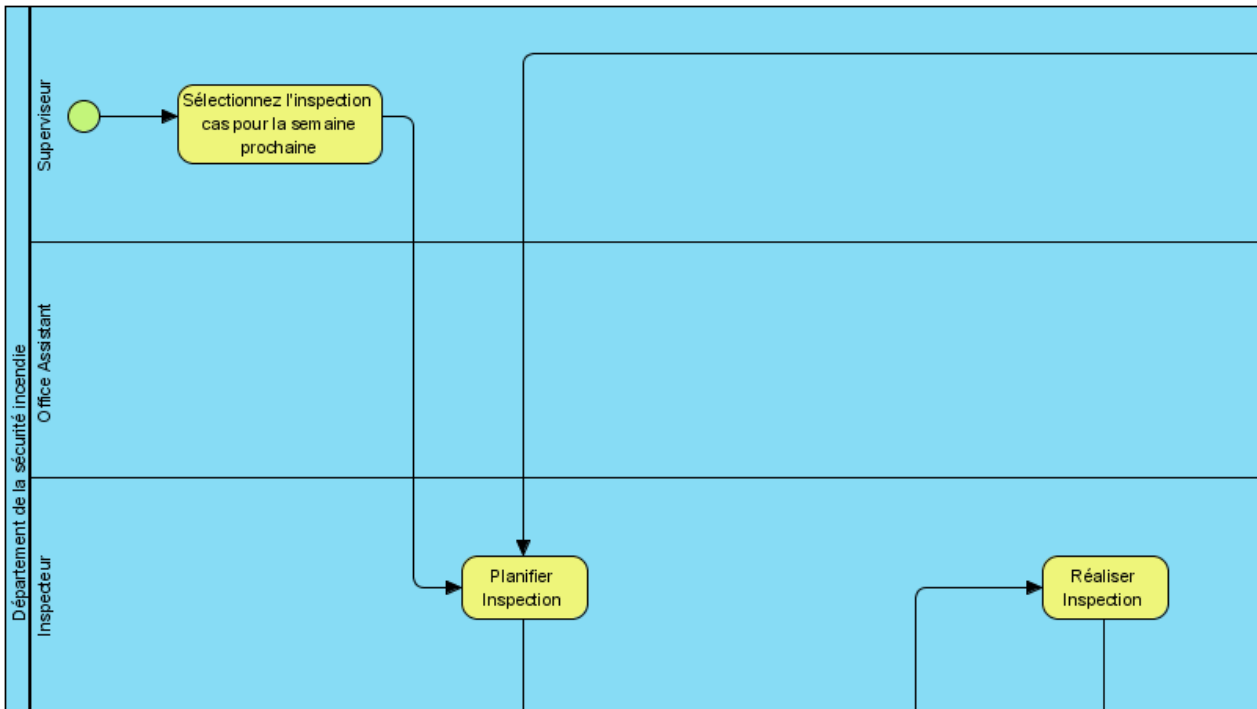


Figure 10-4 BPD French name

Now you can switch between English (Original) and French anytime, or even creating more nicknames.

Increase readability of Entity Relationship Diagram

The name of **Entity** will be used to generate SQL, but Database Management System (DBMS) has many constraints on the name of Entity, Column, etc, and each DBMS are different . These constraints include the length of the name, reserved keywords, special characters, etc. They restricted the database designer to create an **Entity Relationship Diagram** (ERD) with meaningful names. With nickname, you can freely change any names to create a high readability ERD without affecting the generated SQL. The following diagram display **ERD** in nickname but generate SQL in original name:

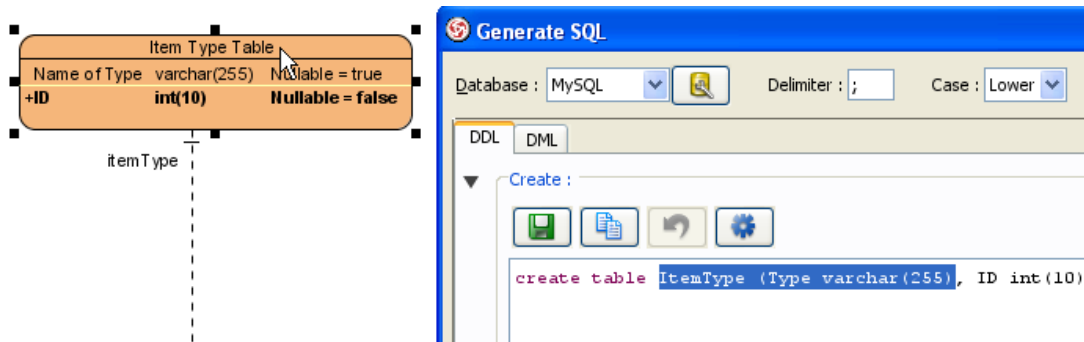


Figure 10-5 Generate SQL in nickname

Configure Nickname

Adding Nickname

1. First, ensure the **Nickname Toolbar** is showing. Right click on **Toolbar**, select **Nickname** if it is not selected already.

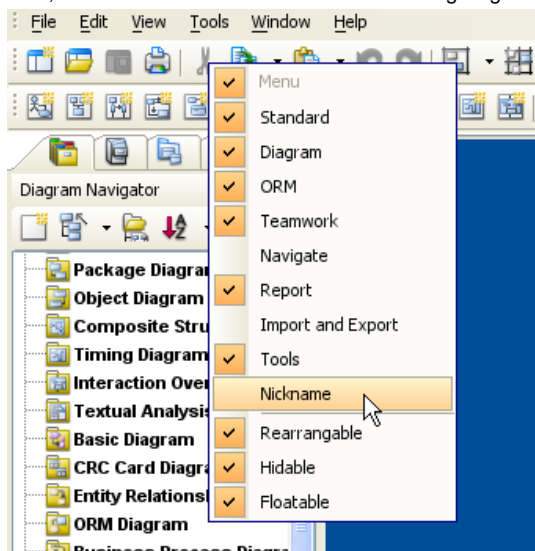


Figure 10-6 Show Nickname Toolbar

2. Then you'll see the **Nickname combo box** on the toolbar.



Figure 10-7 Nickname Toolbar

3. Click on **Nickname combo box**, select **Configure Nicknames...** from the popup.

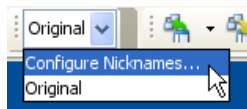


Figure 10-8 Configure Nicknames

4. In the **Configure Nickname** dialog, click **Add** button to create a new nickname.

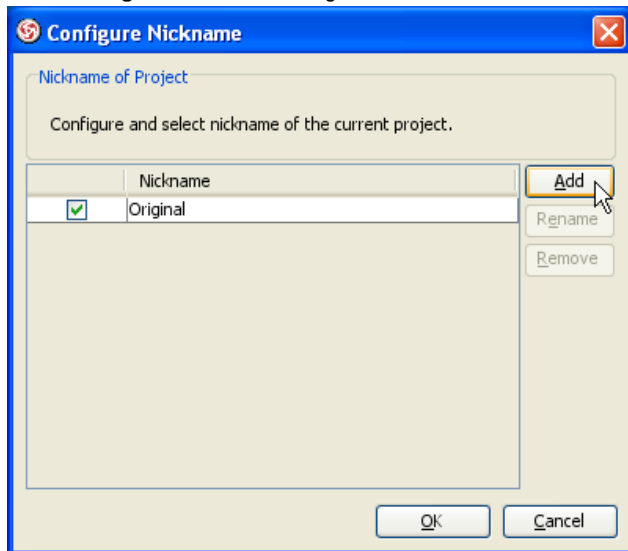


Figure 10-9 Add nickname

5. Input the name of nickname, and click **OK** button to confirm.

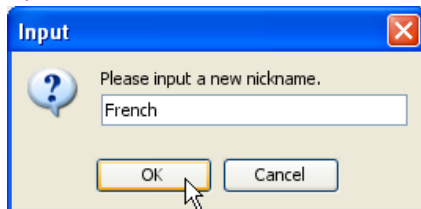


Figure 10-10 Input name of nickname

6. The check box of newly created nickname is automatically selected, click **OK** button to switch from **Original** nickname to the new nickname.

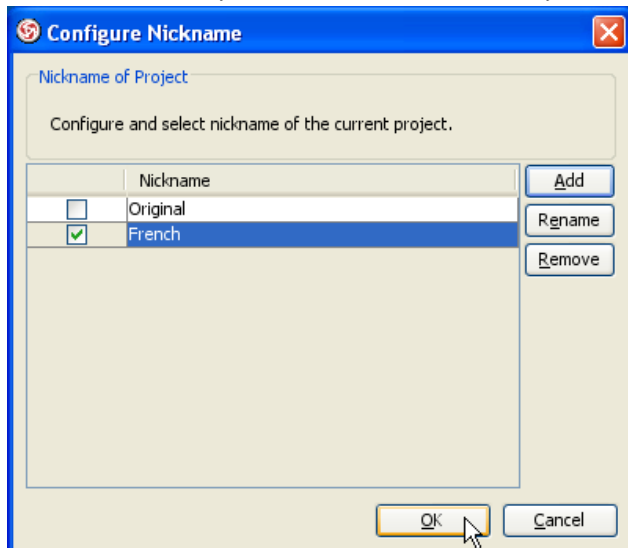


Figure 10-11 Select newly created nickname

7. You'll see the **Nickname Toolbar** showing the newly created nickname. If you rename or set documentation for model element, it'll be applied to the selected nickname.



Figure 10-12 Selected new nickname

Rename Nickname

1. Open **Configure Nickname** dialog.
2. Select the row of nickname for rename.

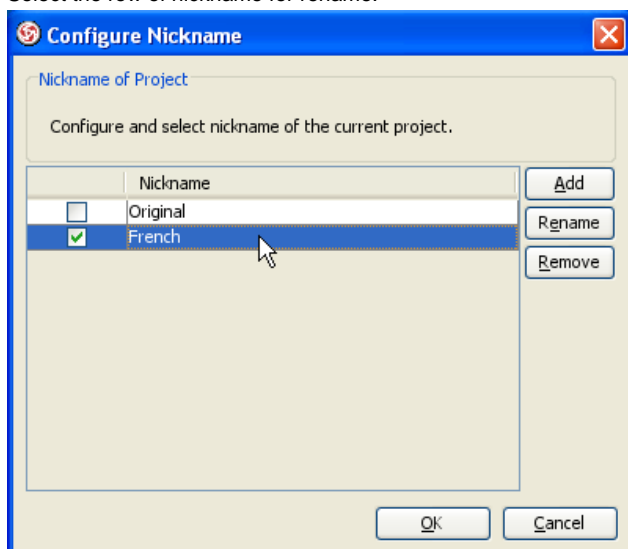


Figure 10-13 Configure Nickname

3. Click the **Rename** button, or press **F2** key.

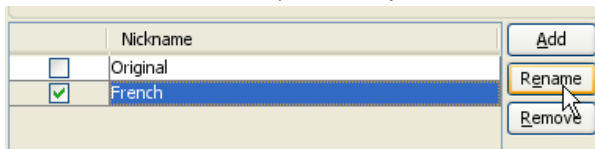


Figure 10-14 Rename nickname

4. Input the new name of nickname, it cannot duplicate with existing nicknames. Click **OK** button to confirm.

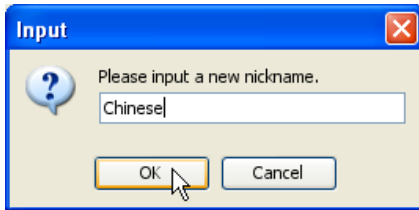


Figure 10-15 Input name of nickname

5. Click **OK** button to close **Configure Nickname** dialog.

Remove Nickname

1. Open **Configure Nickname** dialog.
2. Select the row of nickname for remove.
3. Click the **Remove** button.

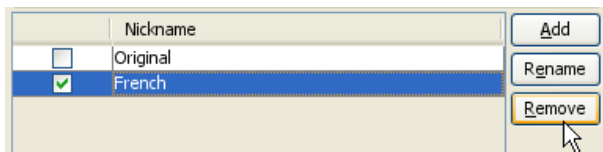


Figure 10-15 Remove nickname

4. Click **OK** button to close **Configure Nickname** dialog.

Using Nickname

Input Name and Documentation for new Nickname

1. Select the nickname from **Nickname combo box**.

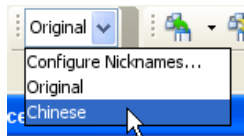


Figure 10-16 Select nickname

2. Select the shape you want to specify name for nickname.

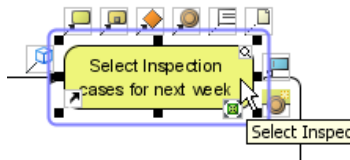


Figure 10-17 Select shape

3. Double click on the selected shape or press **F2** key to rename.
4. Input the model element name for nickname.



Figure 10-18 Input nickname

5. Select **Documentation Pane** and input documentation for the nickname.

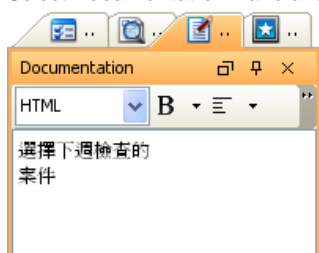


Figure 10-19 Input documentation

6. Click on the diagram to apply the documentation.

Showing different Nickname

1. The diagram show the original name before switching nickname.

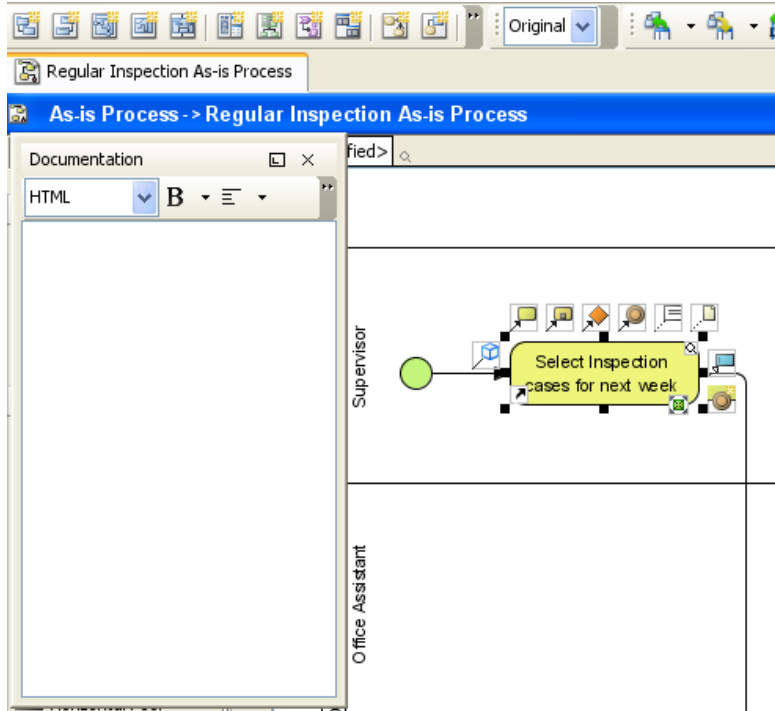


Figure 10-20 Diagram with original name

2. Select other nickname from **Nickname combo box**.
3. The diagram show the shapes with nickname, and the documentation also changed for nickname.

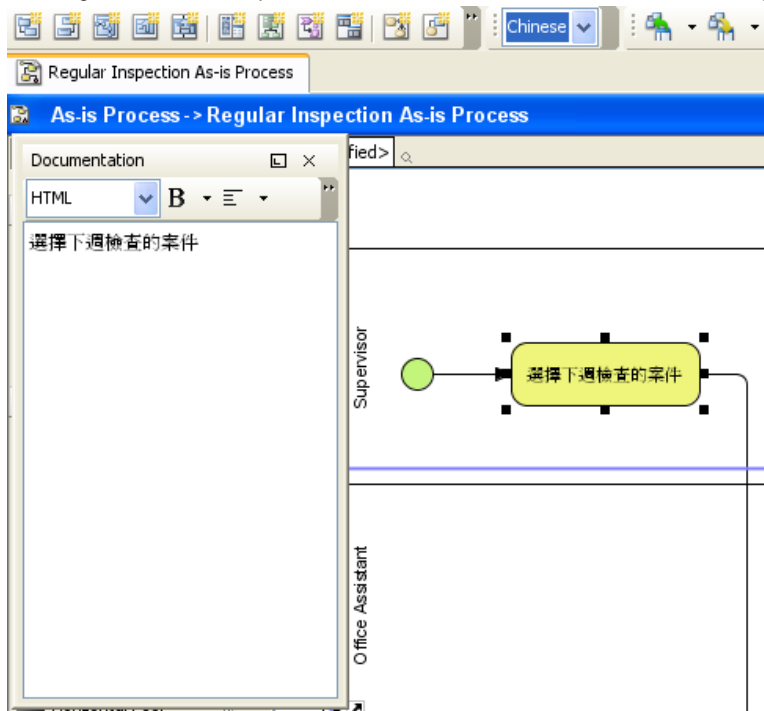


Figure 10-21 Diagram with nickname

What is Visual Diff?

There are times that we want to compare two diagrams. For example, to compare an ERD of conceptual model with an ERD of physical model, to compare a domain class diagram with a class diagram ready for implementation. VP-UML lets you compare differences between diagrams to trace the changes between them.

Diagram Comparison

By using the Visual Diff tool, users can compare two diagrams, know their differences by reading the result of comparison. Changes such as modification of properties (e.g. name) and addition/removal of containing models, etc can be found easily.

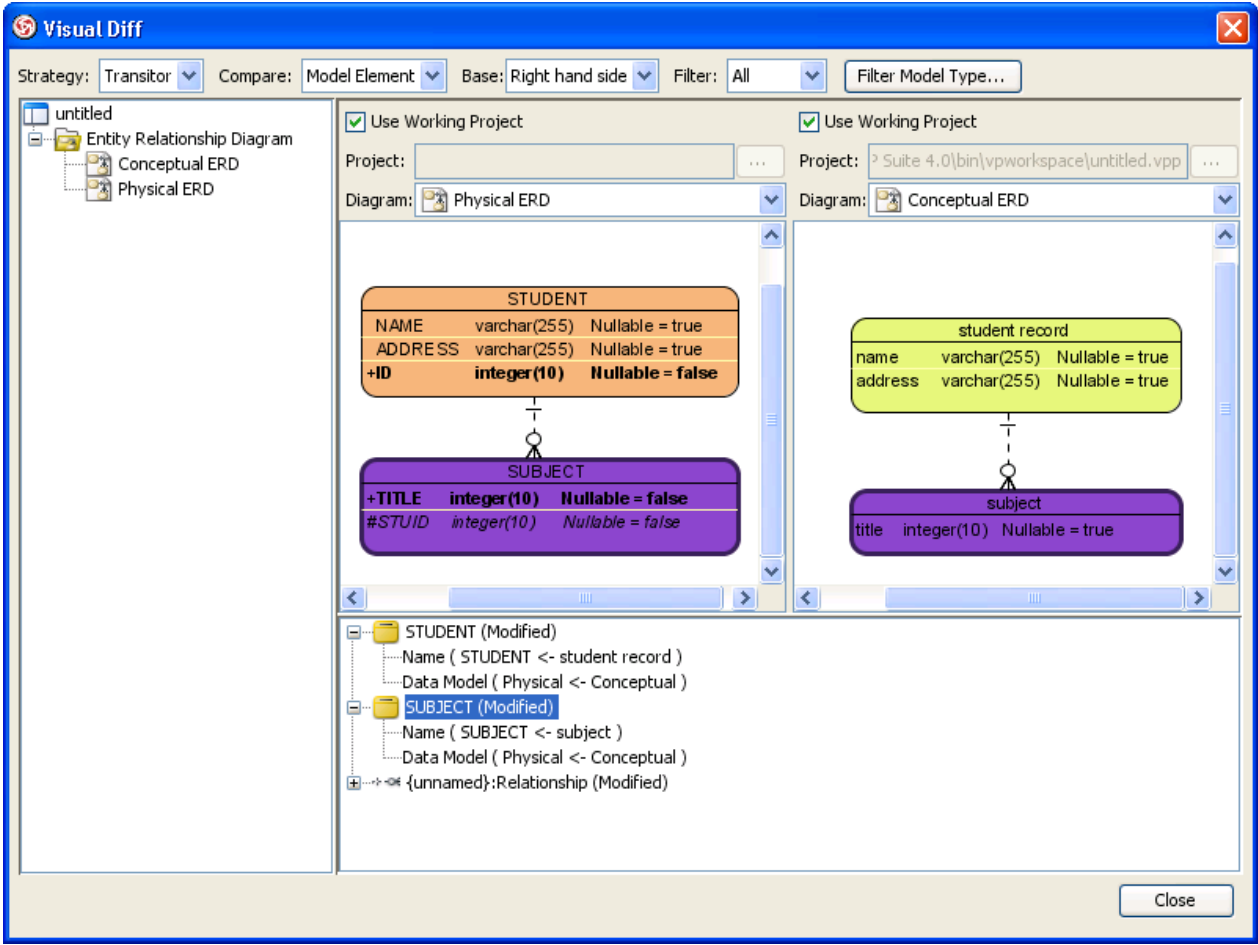


Figure 11-1 The Visual Diff tool

Various Comparison Strategies

A comparison strategy determines how two diagrams will be compared. Each strategy work best for a special purpose. You can select the appropriate strategy that suits your need. Here are the description of strategies.

Strategy	Description
ID	Shapes will be matched base on their internal ID. Differences between shapes that have same ID will be displayed in the result pane. This strategy is useful when visualizing the changes of same shapes in two projects.
Name	Shapes will be matched base on their names. This strategy is useful when visualizing differences for external works. Typical examples are to compare databases and class models.
Transitor	Shapes will be matched base on their transition established by Model Transitor. This way of comparison is useful when visualizing differences between Models.

Table 11-1 Description of comparison strategies

Compare View Only, Model Element Only, or Both

Comparison can cover view, model element, or both of them, which affects the result to be displayed. By comparing view, differences in view settings such as the coordinate of shapes will be considered as changes. By comparing model element, differences in model element level like their names are considered as changes.

The following screenshot displays both view and model element differences.

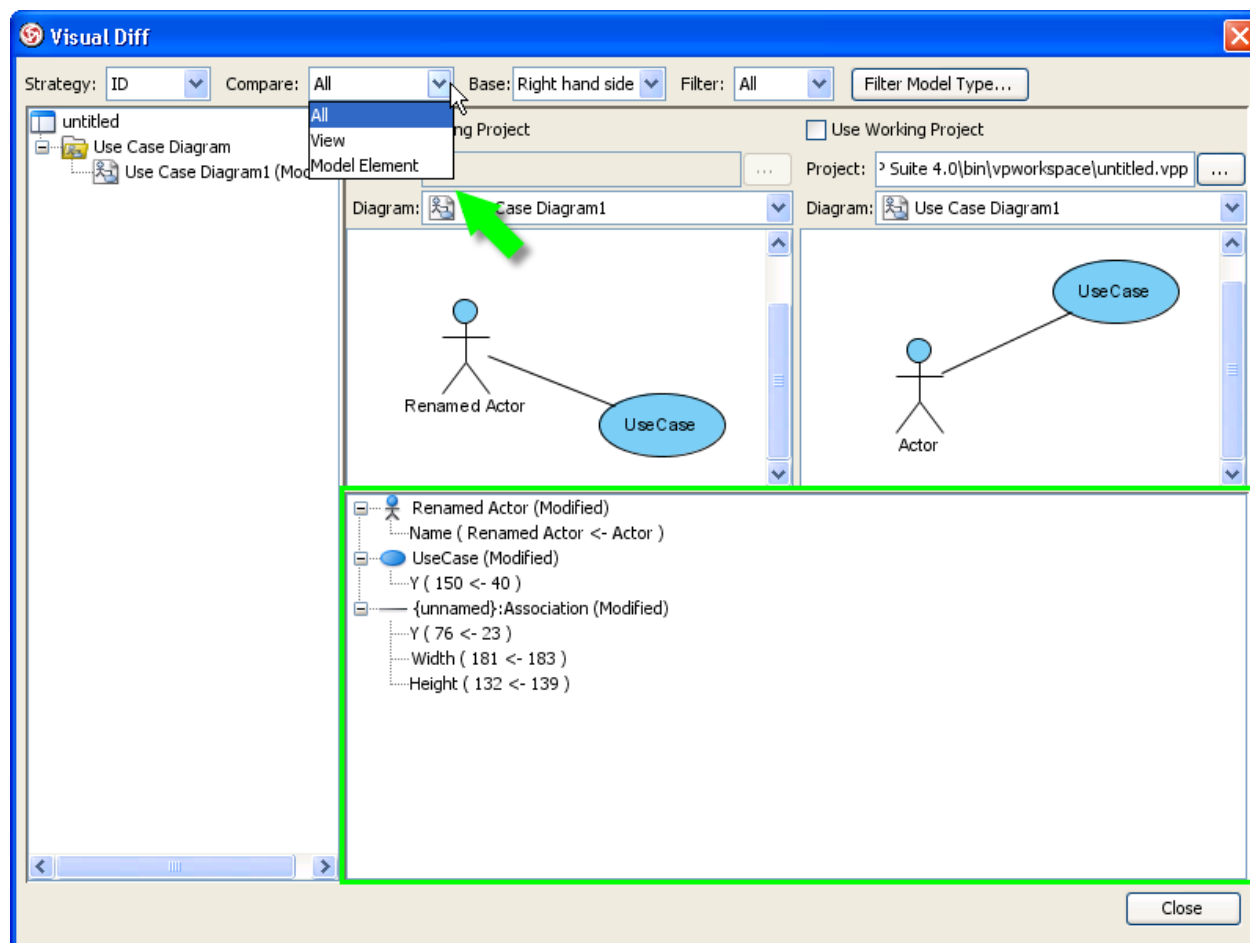


Figure 11-2 Compare both View and Model Element

Below is the result when selected only to compare **View**. Differences in coordinates and shapes' width and height are therefore considered as changed.

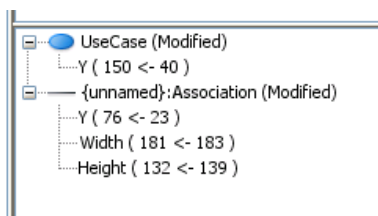


Figure 11-3 Compare View

Below is the result when selected only to compare **Model Element**. Rename of model element is therefore considered as a change.

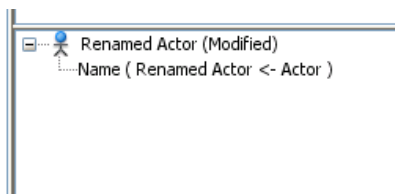


Figure 11-4 Compare Model Element

Compare Left to Right, or the Other Way Round

Comparisons are made between two diagrams, which are put at the left and right hand side in the **Visual Diff** dialog box respectively. By default, comparison is based on left hand side, which means that, if a shape does not exist on the left hand side but exist on the right hand side, the result pane will show that the shape is newly added. However, it is unknown to VP-UML whether the shape should be said as created or removed. Therefore, user can switch the base from right to left. By doing so, the absent of shape on the left hand side will result in a report of deleted shape instead of an addition of shape.

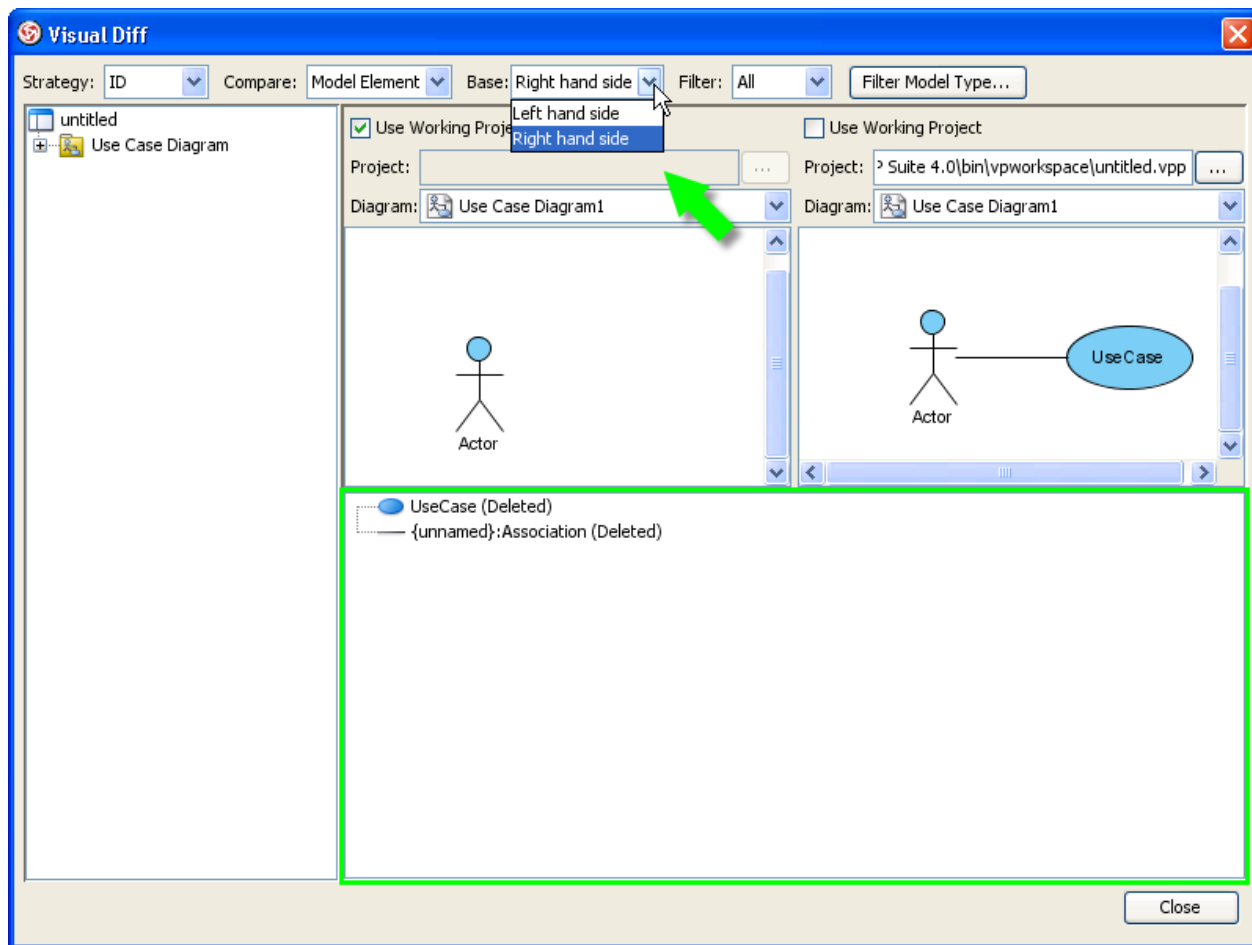


Figure 11-5 Comparing diagrams with right hand side as base

Below is the result when the base is switched from right hand side to left hand side. Deletion of model is said to be addition (see the text **New**).

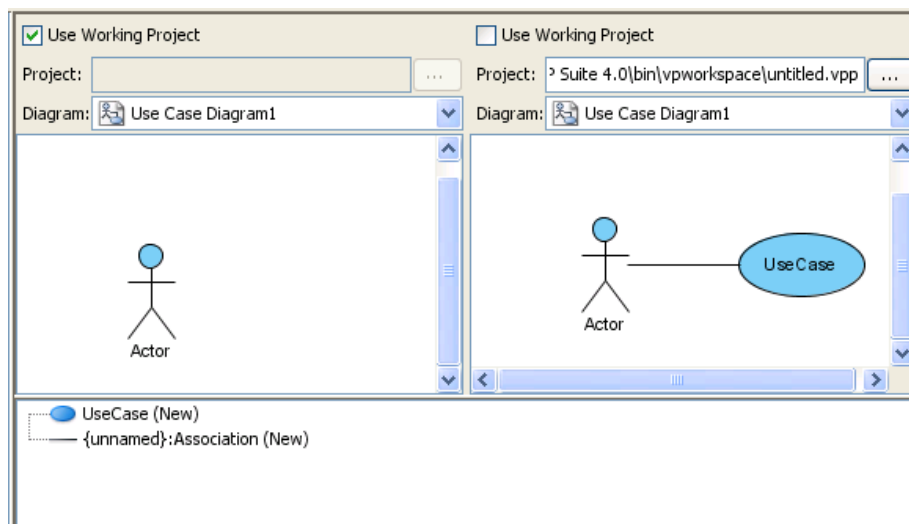


Figure 11-6 Comparing diagrams with left hand side as base

Comparing As-is and To-be Business Process Diagram

Here are two Business Process Diagrams, one for modeling the As-is Process, and the other one is for modeling the To-be Process. We will make use of **Visual Diff** to find the differences between them.

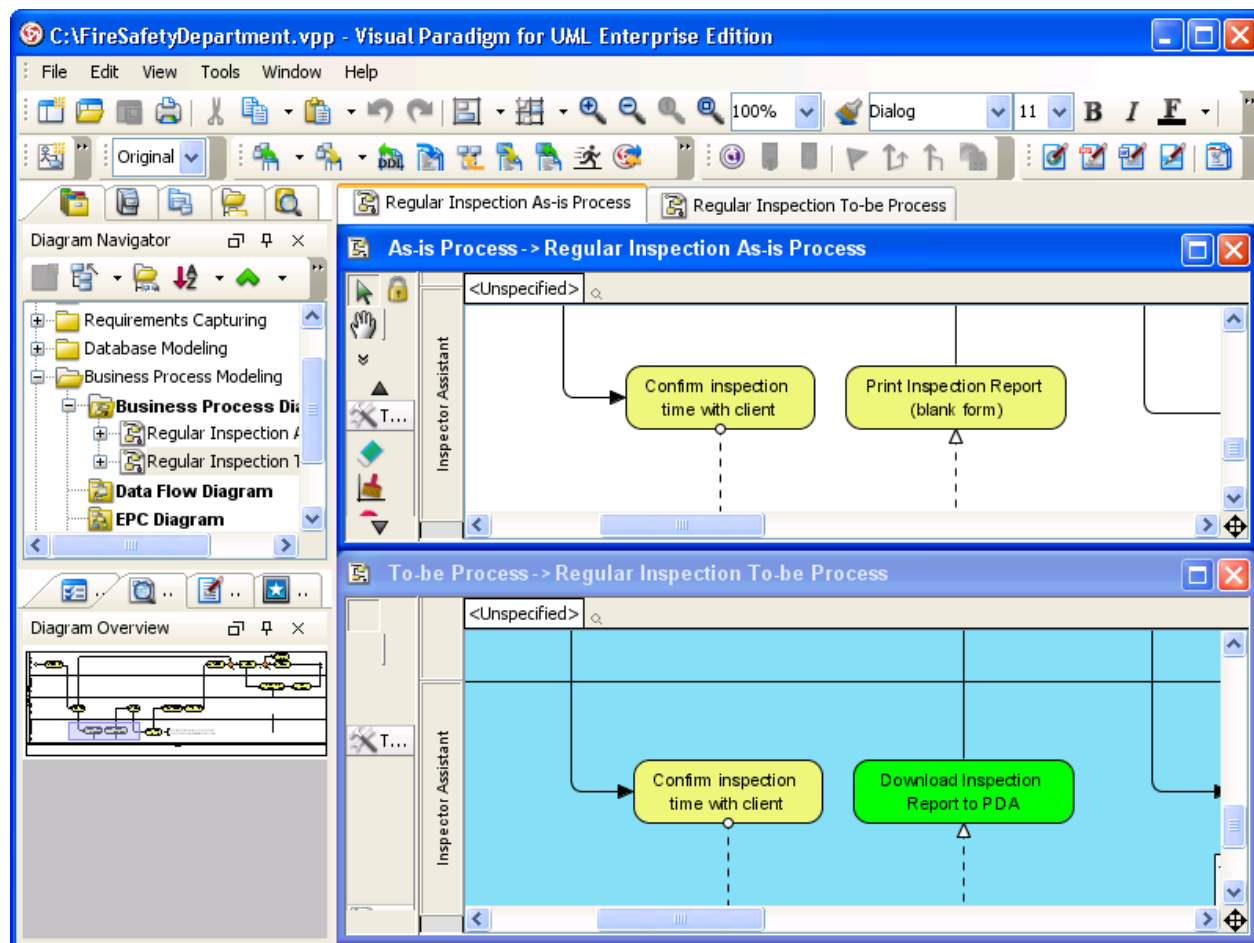


Figure 11-7 BPDs for As-Is Process and To-Be Process

1. From the diagram of As-Is Process, select **Tools > Visual Diff...** from the main menu.

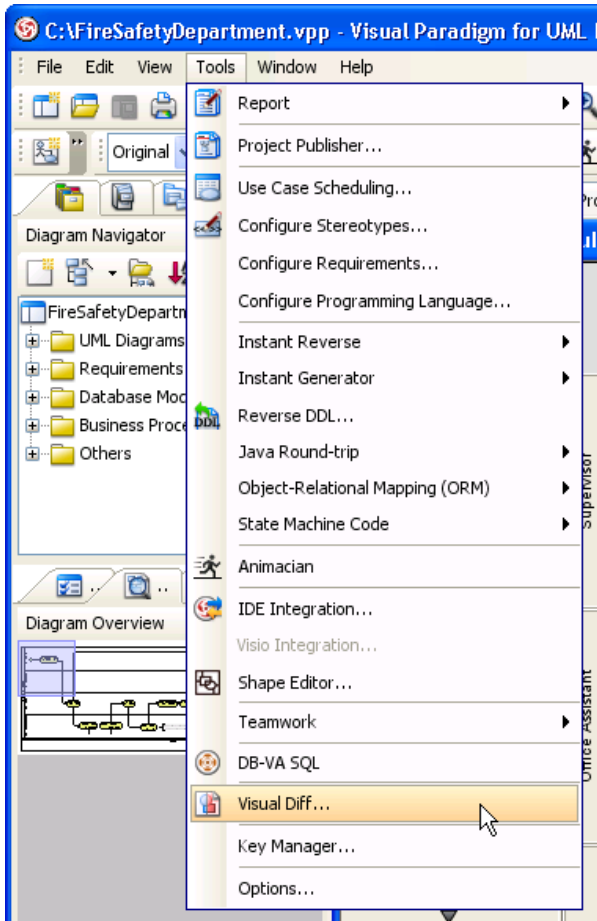


Figure 11-8 Launching Visual Diff through the main menu

- NOTE:** Besides starting through the main menu, you can start Visual Diff through the ways below:
- Right-click on diagram background and selecting **Utilities > Visual Diff...** from the popup menu.
 - Click on the **Visual Diff** button on the **Tools** toolbar.

This starts **Visual Diff**.

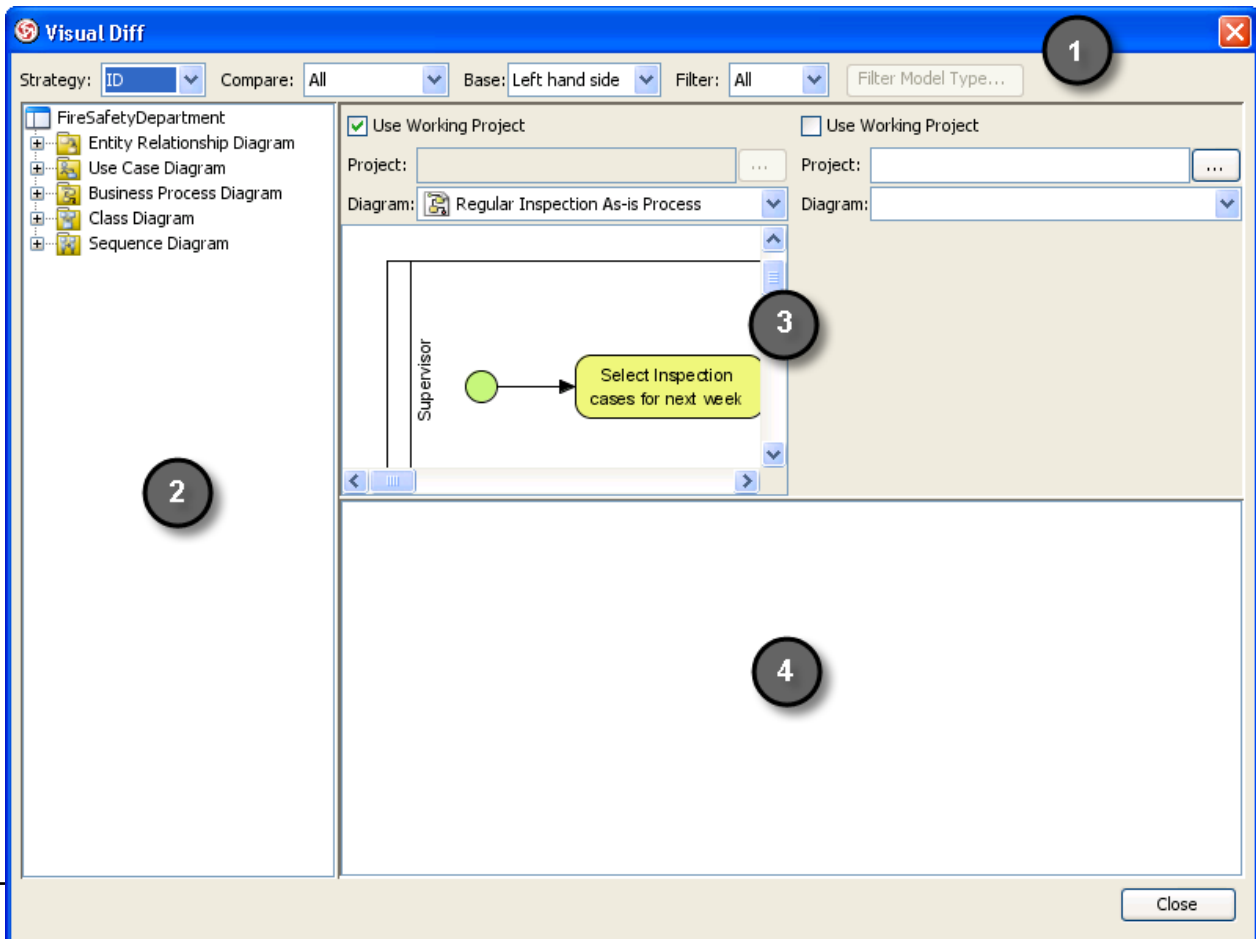


Figure 11-9 The Visual Diff dialog box

2. The left hand side is showing the currently opening diagram. Let's keep it unchanged. Now, select **Use Working Project** for the right hand side so that we can select a diagram in the same project to compare with.

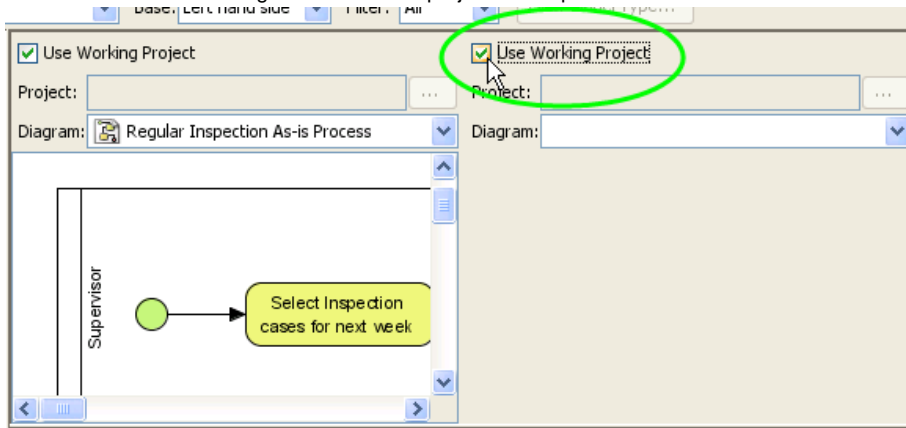


Figure 11-10 Select Use Working Project

NOTE: To compare with diagram in another project, uncheck **Use Working Project** and select the project file in the Project field.

3. Select the *To-be Process* to compare with.

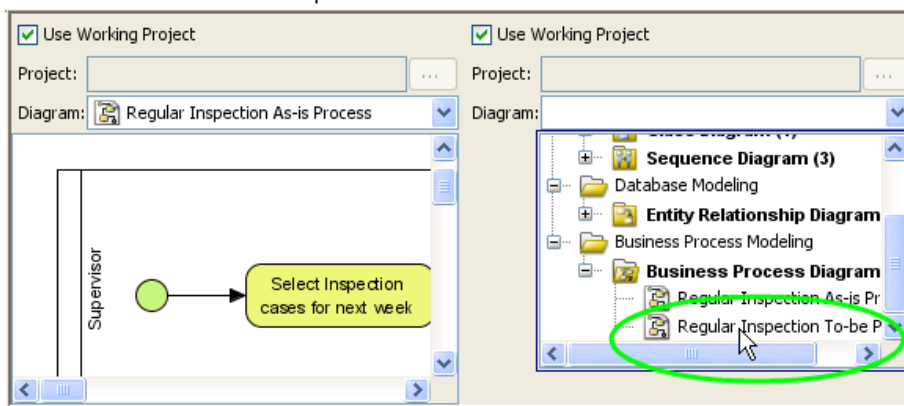


Figure 11-11 Select diagram to compare

Visual Diff is updated to show the two diagrams side by side. The result pane at the bottom is updated, too. However, we need to configure **Visual Diff** in order to compare in the way we want.

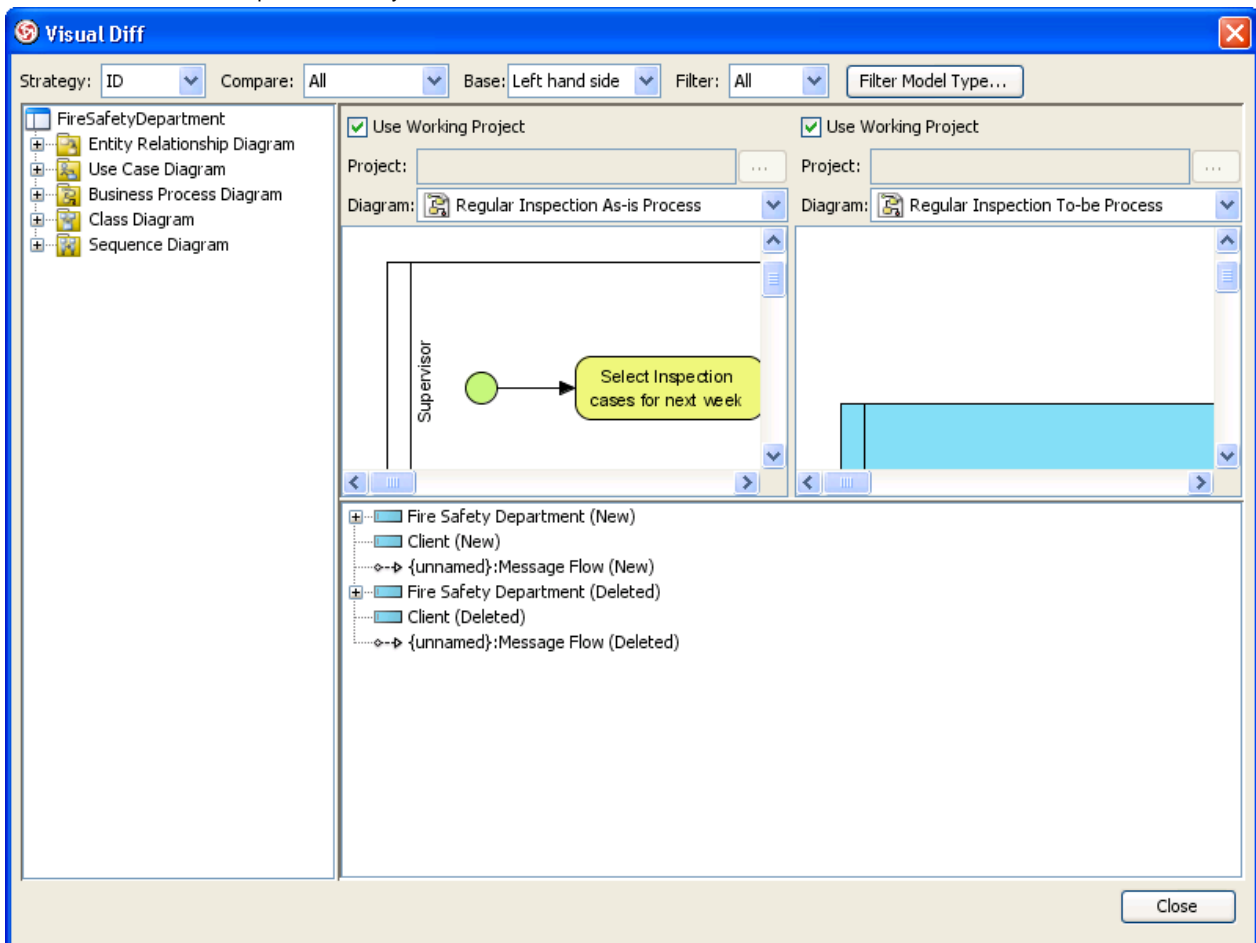


Figure 11-12 Diagrams selected

4. Select Name as **Strategy**.

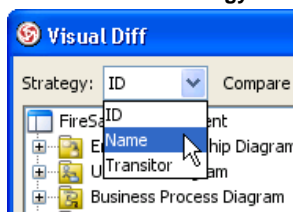


Figure 11-13 Select a comparison strategy

Below is a description of available **Strategies**.

Strategy	Description
ID	Shapes will be matched base on their internal ID. Differences between shapes that have same ID will be displayed in the result pane. This strategy is useful when visualizing the changes of same shapes in two projects.
Name	Shapes will be matched base on their names. This strategy is useful when visualizing differences for external works. Typical examples are to compare databases and class models.
Transitor	Shapes will be matched base on their transition established by Model Transitor. This way of comparison is useful when visualizing differences between Models.

Table 11-3 Description of comparison strategies

5. Select **Model Element** as the scope of comparison.

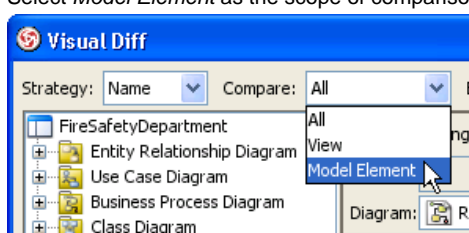


Figure 11-14 Select the item to compare

Below is a description of available **Compare** options.

Option	Description
All	Both view and model element are displayed.
View	Differences such as coordinates, width, height and color of shapes are displayed.
Model Element	Differences such as model name is displayed.

Table 11-4 Description of compare options

6. Select **Left hand side** as **Base**.

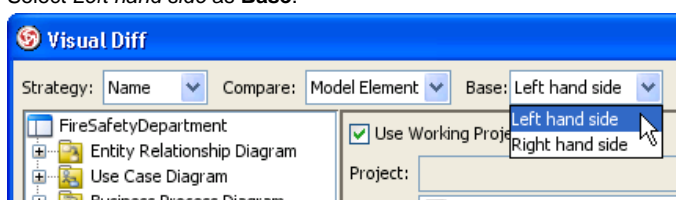


Figure 11-15 Select a base

Below is a description of available **Bases**.

Base	Description
Left hand side	The default base selection which cause comparison to be made base on the diagram on the left hand side. For example, if there is a shape absent on the left hand side, but appear on the right hand side, the shape is said to be a new shape.
Right hand side	Cause comparison to be made base on the diagram on the right hand side. For example, if there is a shape absent on the left hand side, but appear on the right hand side, the shape is said to be a removed shape.

Table 11-5 Description of bases

7. Select *All* as the **Filter**.

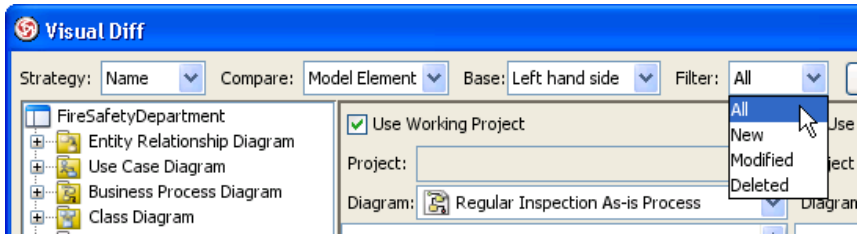


Figure 11-16 Select a filter

Below is a description of available **Filters**.

Filter	Description
All	Display all kinds of differences which includes the addition, modification and removal of shapes.
New	Display only results about the addition of shape, and hide the rest.
Modified	Display only results about the modification of shapes, and hide the rest.
Deleted	Display only results about the removal of shapes, and hide the rest.

Table 11-6 Description of filters

8. Once everything is set, we can see the differences of the two diagrams from the result pane.

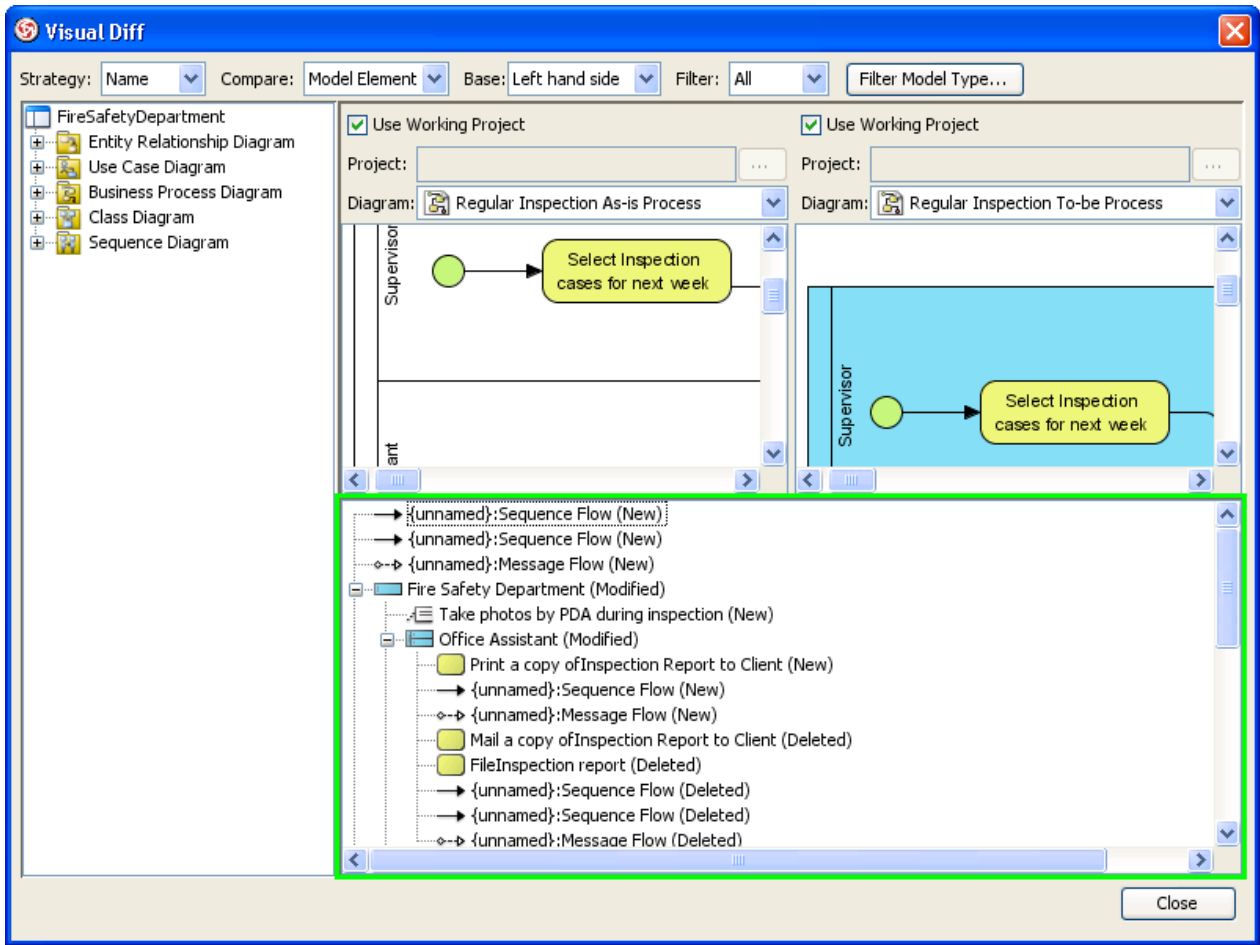


Figure 11-17 Result of comparison is obtained

9. It is possible to click on a node to select the shape in diagrams. Selected shape is painted in dark purple.

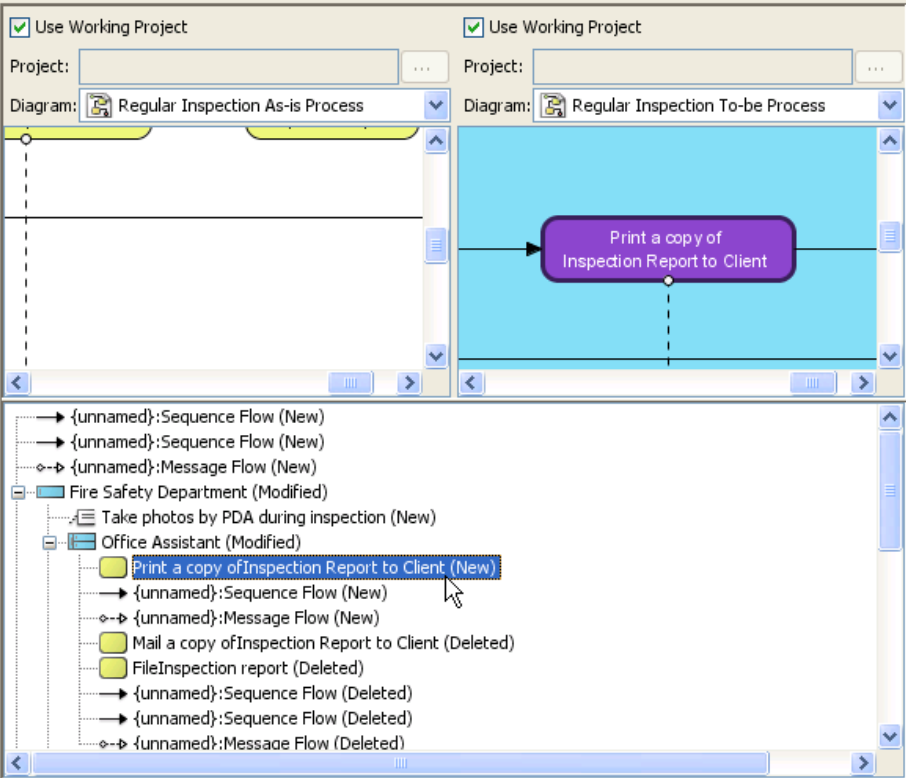


Figure 11-18 Select a node to cause the shape to be selected in diagram

Below is a description of results.

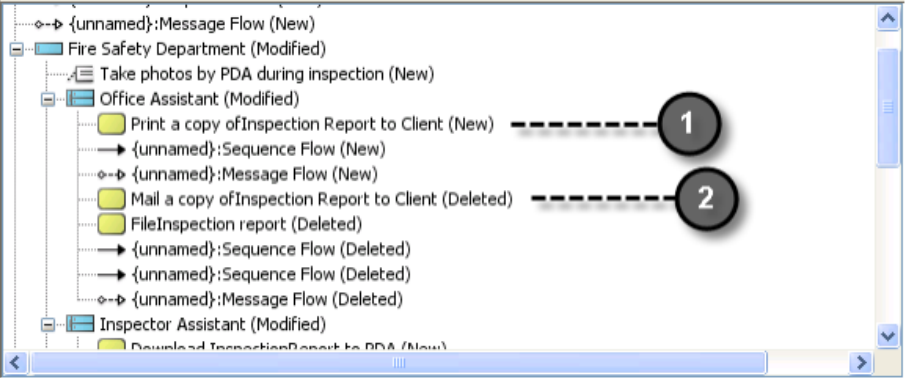


Figure 11-19 Result of comparison

Result	Description
1	The Task is newly added.
2	The Task is deleted.

Table 11-7 Description of result

Comparing Logical and Physical ERD

Entity relationship diagram (ERD) represents a detailed picture of the entities needed for a business. In forward engineering, ERD will be transformed into a relational database eventually. There are at least two types of ERD – Logical and Physical. They are used in different stages of development, and are inter-related.

Logical ERD models information gathered from business requirements. Entities and relationships modeled in such ERD are defined around the business's need. The need of satisfying the database design is not considered yet.

Physical ERD represents the actual design of database. It deals with conversion from logical design into a schema level design that will be transformed into relational database. When modeling a physical ERD, Logical ERD is treated as base, refinement occurs by defining primary keys, foreign keys and constraints. Sometimes, relationships need to be resolved by introducing additional tables, like a Linked table for a many to many relationship.

Since physical ERD and logical ERD represent the business requirement and database schema respectively, comparing physical and logical ERD helps to find out the differences between them, thus confirming the database is exactly following the initial business requirements regardless of the changes.

Here are two ERDs, one for modeling the Logical Model, and the other one is for modeling the Physical Model. We will make use of **Visual Diff** to find the differences between Logical and Physical ERD.

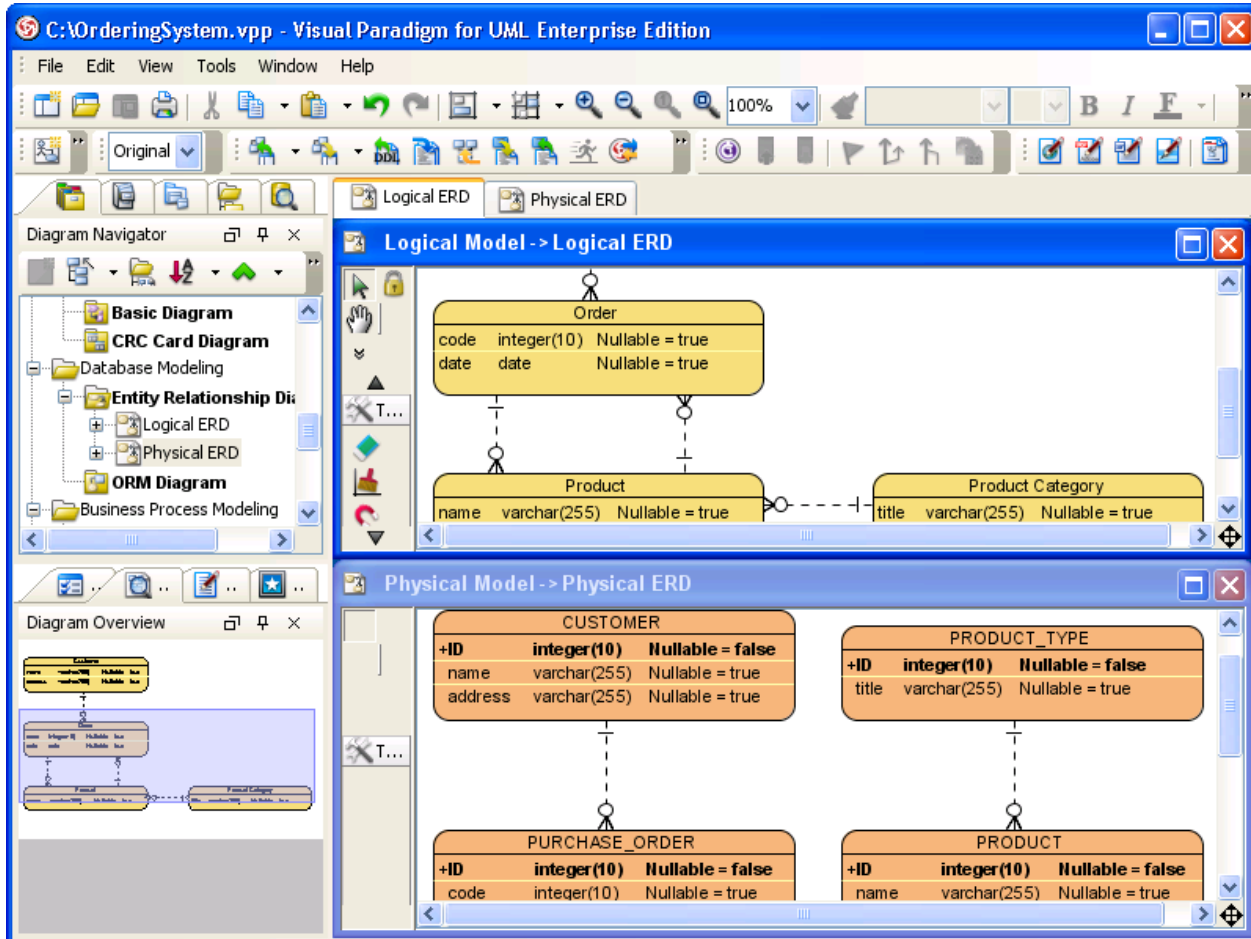


Figure 11-20 ERDs for Logical and Physical Model

1. From the diagram of *Logical ERD*, select **Tools > Visual Diff...** from the main menu.

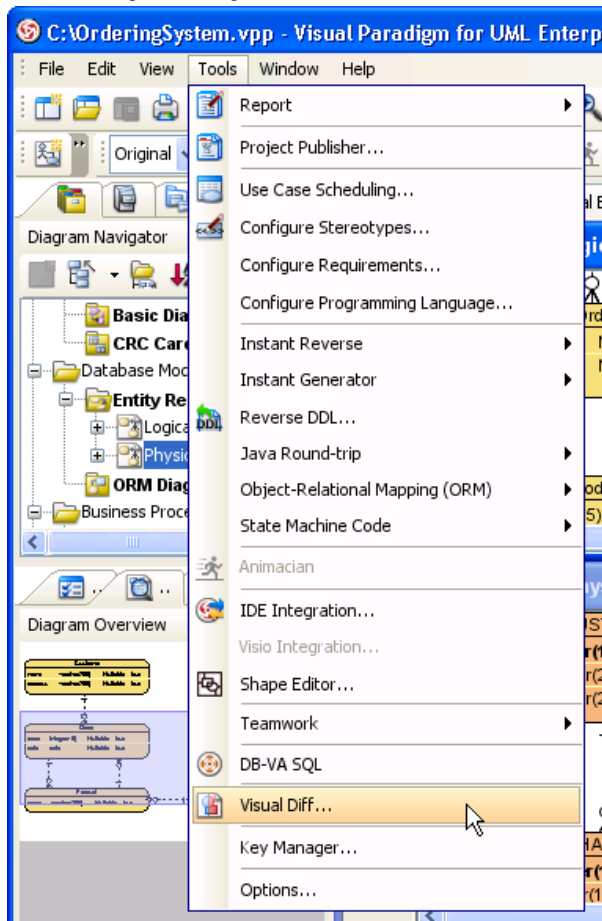


Figure 11-21 Launching Visual Diff through the main menu

- NOTE:** Besides starting through the main menu, you can start Visual Diff through the ways below:
- Right-click on diagram background and selecting **Utilities > Visual Diff...** from the popup menu.
 - Click on the **Visual Diff** button on the **Tools** toolbar.

This starts **Visual Diff**.

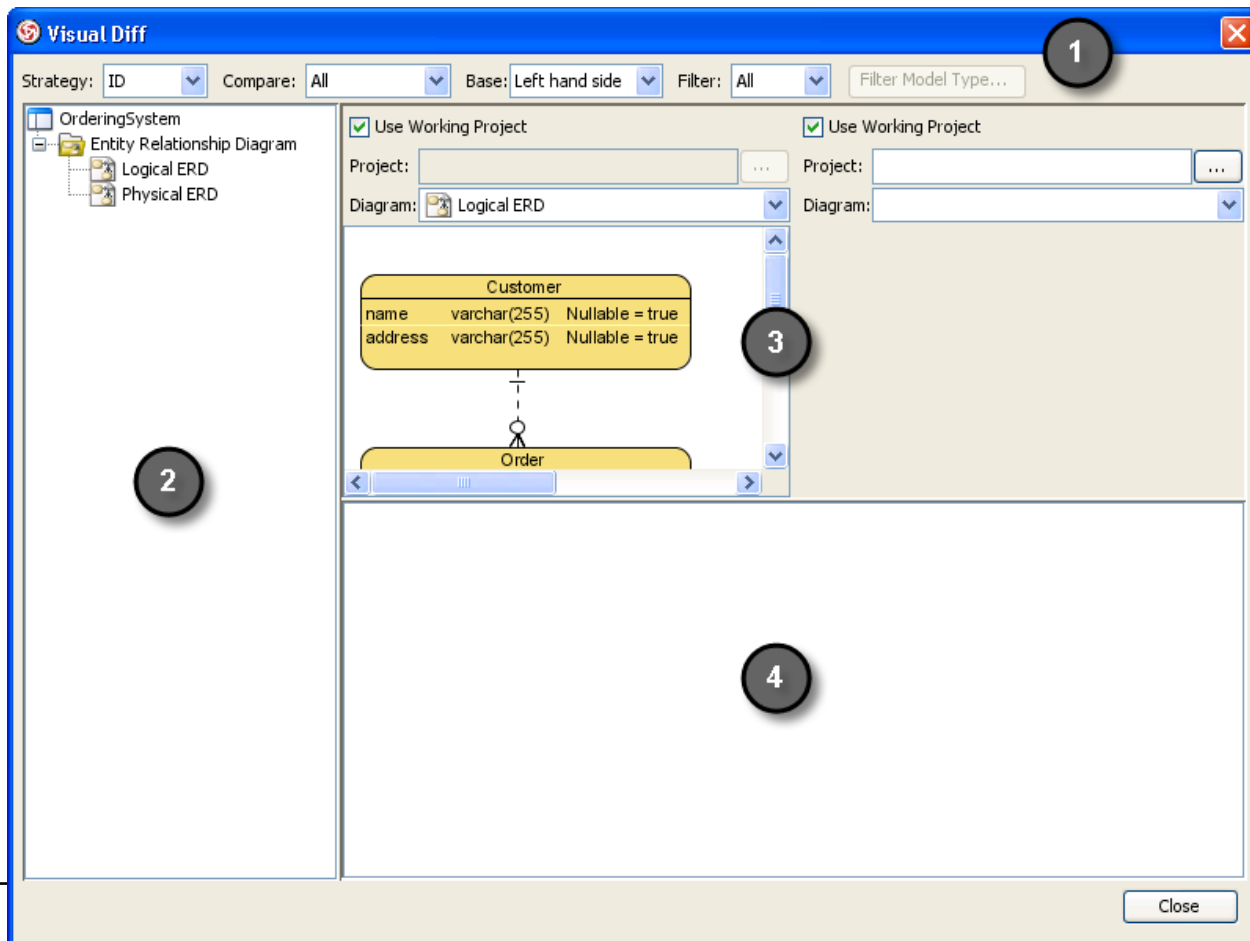


Figure 11-22 The Visual Diff dialog box

2. The left hand side is showing the currently opening diagram. Let's keep it unchanged. Now, select **Use Working Project** for the right hand side so that we can select a diagram in the same project to compare with.

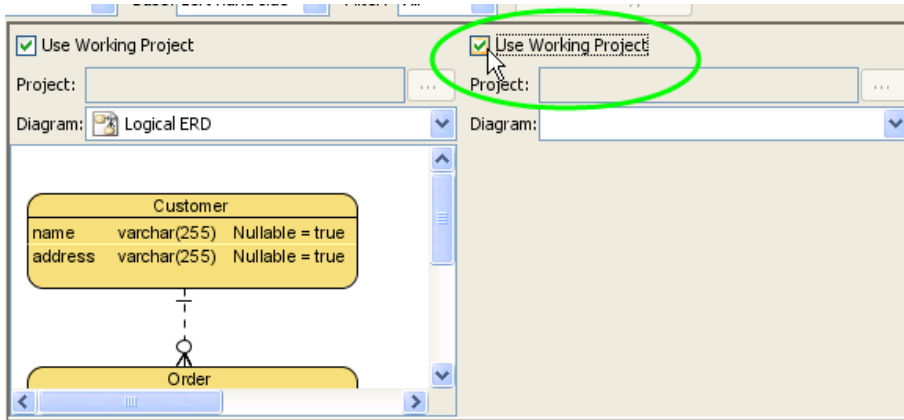


Figure 11-23 Select Use Working Project

NOTE: To compare with diagram in another project, uncheck **Use Working Project** and select the project file in the Project field.

3. Select the *Physical ERD* to compare with.

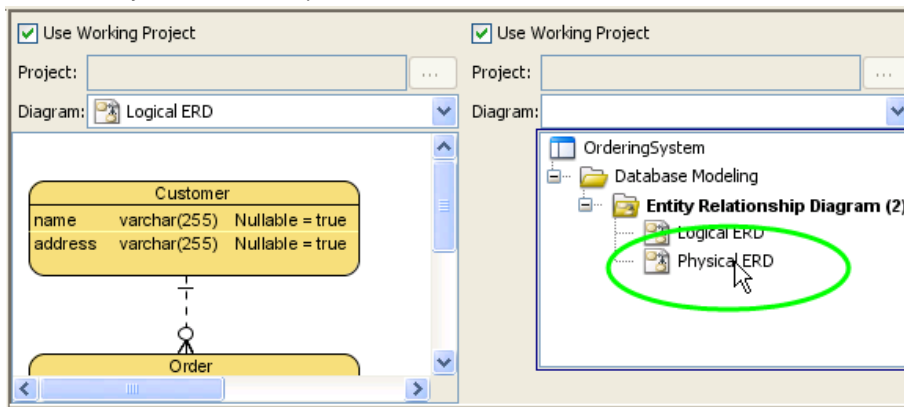


Figure 11-24 Select diagram to compare

Visual Diff is updated to show the two diagrams side by side. The result pane at the bottom is updated, too. However, we need to configure **Visual Diff** in order to compare in the way we want.

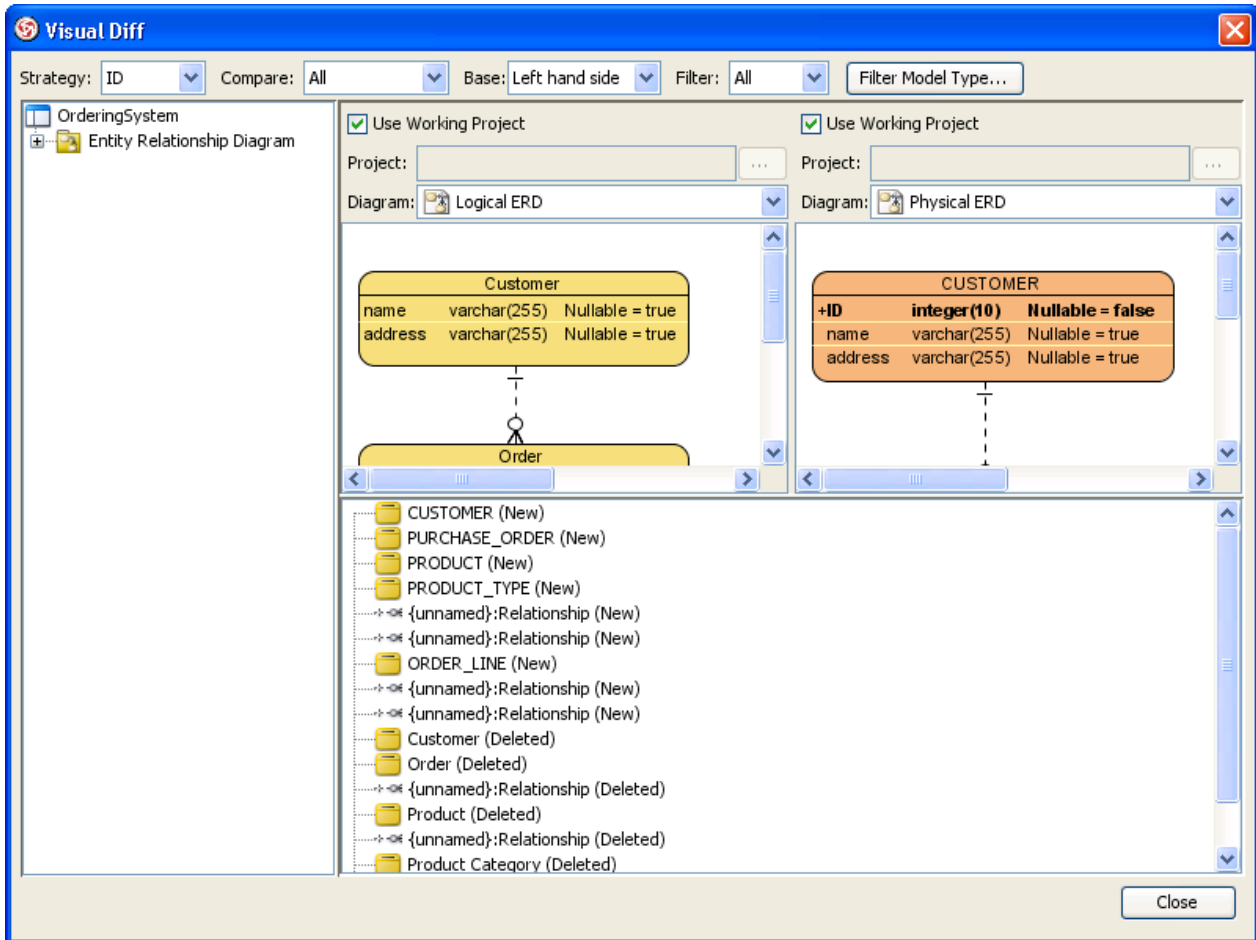


Figure 11-25 Diagrams selected

4. Select *Transitor* as **Strategy**.

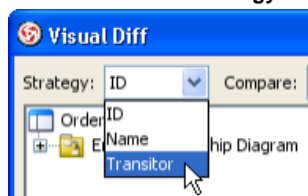


Figure 11-26 Select a comparison strategy

Below is a description of available **Strategies**.

Strategy	Description
ID	Shapes will be matched base on their internal ID. Differences between shapes that have same ID will be displayed in the result pane. This strategy is useful when visualizing the changes of same shapes in two projects.
Name	Shapes will be matched base on their names. This strategy is useful when visualizing differences for external works. Typical examples are to compare databases and class models.
Transitor	Shapes will be matched base on their transition established by Model Transitor. This way of comparison is useful when visualizing differences between Models.

Table 11-9 Description of comparison strategies

5. Select *Model Element* as the scope of comparison.

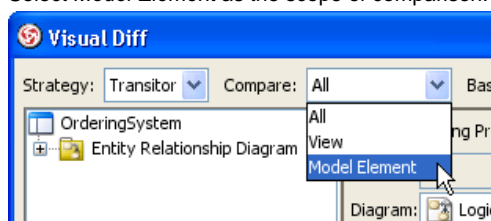


Figure 11-27 Select the item to compare

Below is a description of available **Compare** options.

Option	Description
All	Both view and model element are displayed.
View	Differences such as coordinates, width, height and color of shapes are displayed.
Model Element	Differences such as model name is displayed.

Table 11-10 Description of compare options

6. Select *Left hand side* as **Base**.

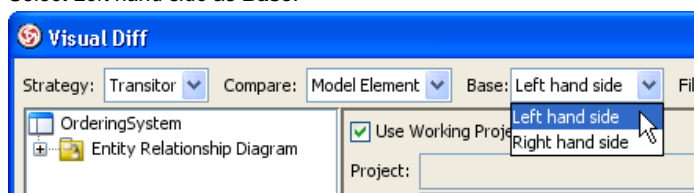


Figure 11-28 Select a base

Below is a description of available **Bases**.

Base	Description
Left hand side	The default base selection which cause comparison to be made base on the diagram on the left hand side. For example, if there is a shape absent on the left hand side, but appear on the right hand side, the shape is said to be a new shape.
Right hand side	Cause comparison to be made base on the diagram on the right hand side. For example, if there is a shape absent on the left hand side, but appear on the right hand side, the shape is said to be a removed shape.

Table 11-11 Description of bases

7. Select *All* as the **Filter**.

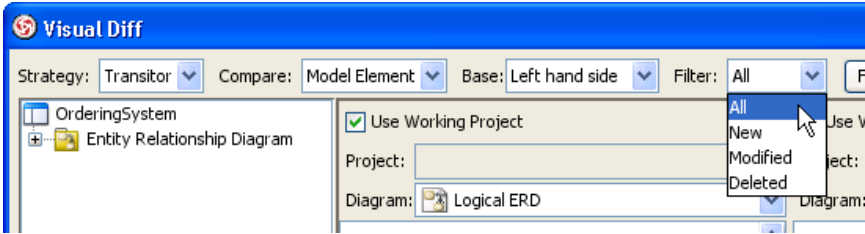


Figure 11-29 Select a filter

Below is a description of available **Filters**.

Filter	Description
All	Display all kinds of differences which includes the addition, modification and removal of shapes.
New	Display only results about the addition of shape, and hide the rest.
Modified	Display only results about the modification of shapes, and hide the rest.
Deleted	Display only results about the removal of shapes, and hide the rest.

Table 11-12 Description of filters

8. Once everything is set, we can see the differences of the two diagrams from the result pane.

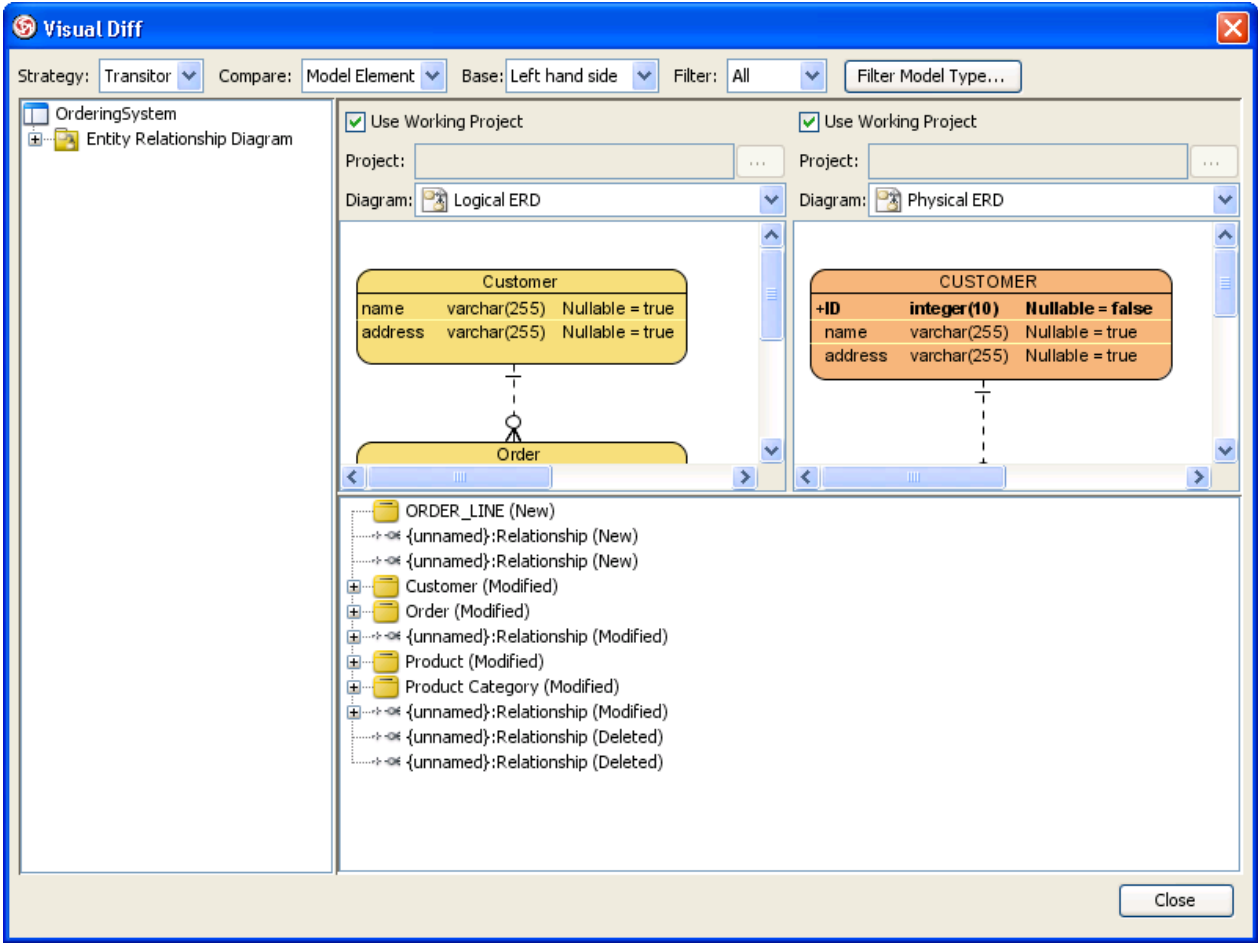


Figure 11-30 Result of comparison is obtained

9. It is possible to click on a node to select the shape in diagrams. Selected shape is painted in dark purple.

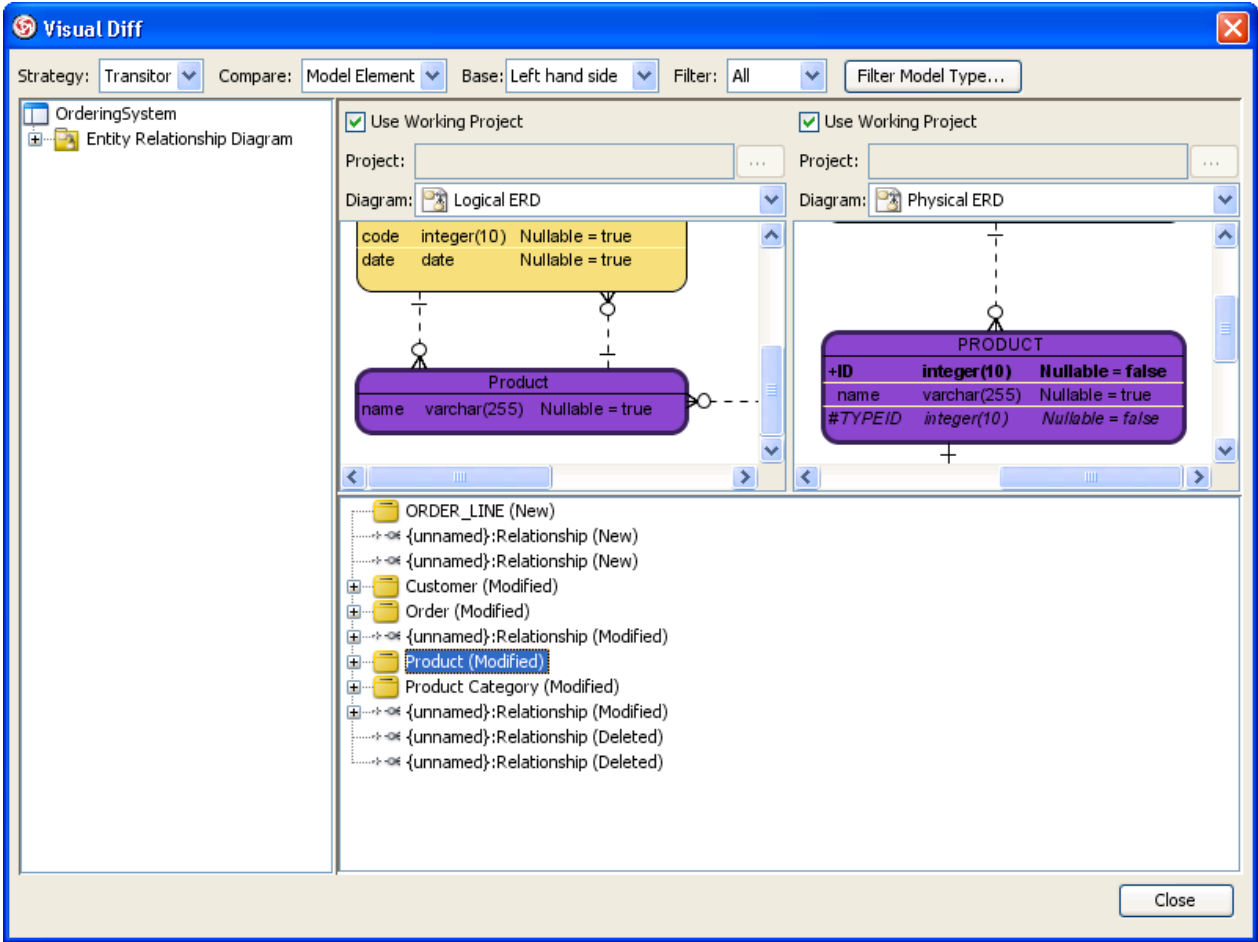


Figure 11-31 Select a node to cause the shape to be selected in diagram

Below is a description of results.

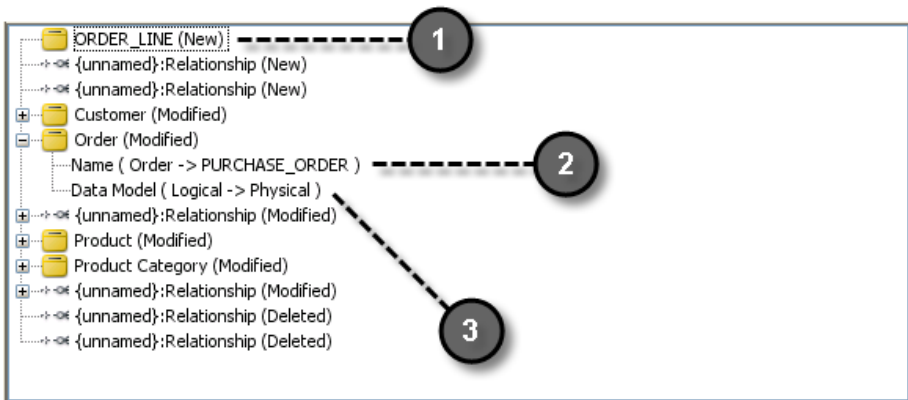


Figure 11-32 Result of comparison

Result	Description
1	The Entity is newly added.
2	The Entity is renamed.
3	The Data Model is changed from Logical to Physical.

Table 11-13 Description of result

What is Animacian?

Animacian is a tool that helps you makes possible paths in a diagram active by presenting the paths in animation form. This can make your design more attractive by animating it. Besides, you can control the flow of animation yourself to help demonstrating your work to client with your annotation. It also calculates all possible paths of the interaction, making the design more accurate.

Animating Paths in Diagram

Animation can be played directly on diagram. When the animation begin, a tiny black dot will be attached to the beginning of the path selected to animate. During the animation, the black dot will traverse through the path, shapes that lie on the path will be painted in purple one by one, when being approached by the black dot, until the black dot reached the end of the path.

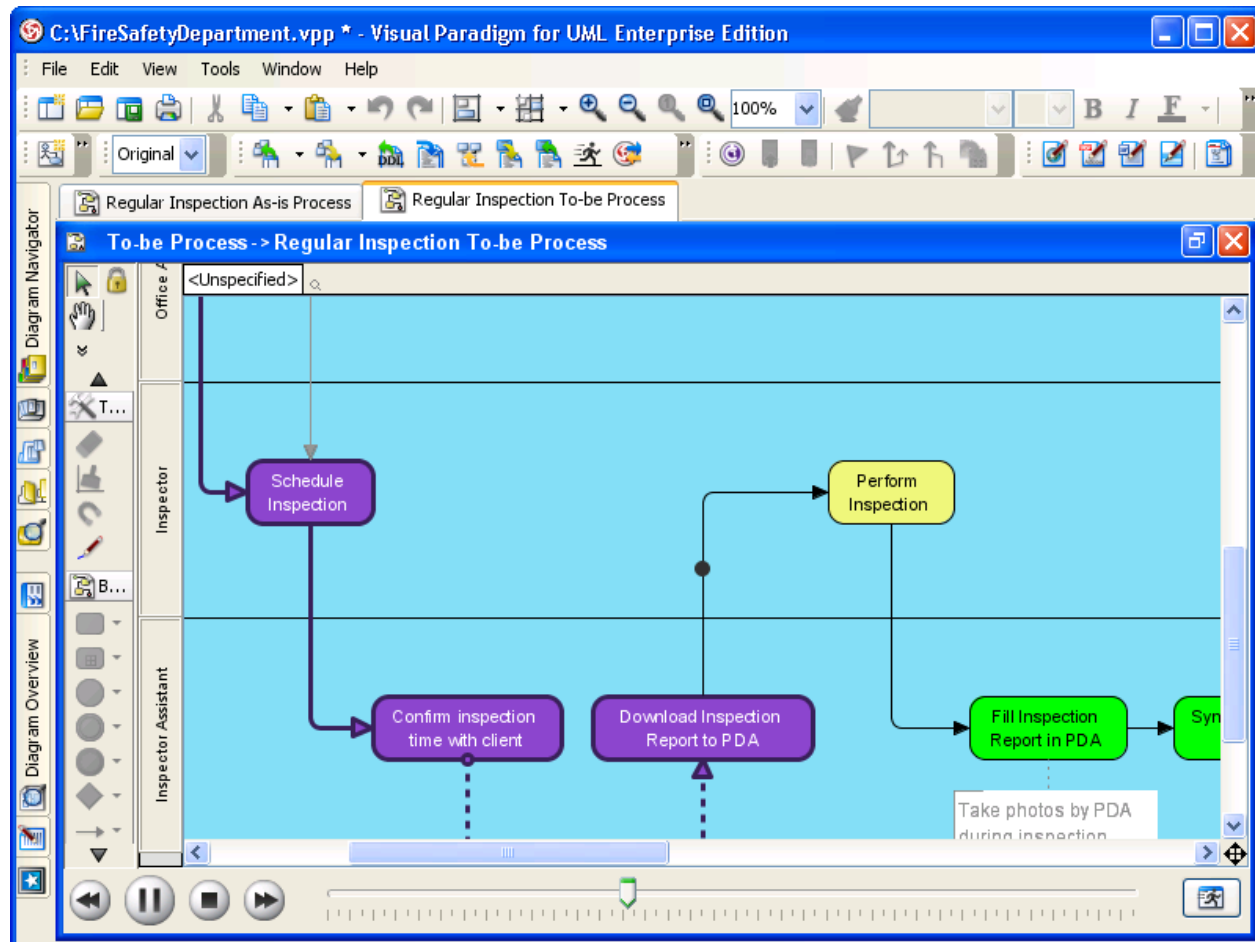


Figure 12-1 An animating path

Automatic Paths Identification

Interconnected shapes form a path. It is possible to have multiple paths on a diagram. Animacian helps finding out all possible paths in a diagram. When opening the Animacian dialog box, valid paths on the opening diagram will be identified and listed for selection. You can then select a path to animate. Unclosed paths or paths that do not obey the notation are classified as invalid, thus won't be available for playing animation.

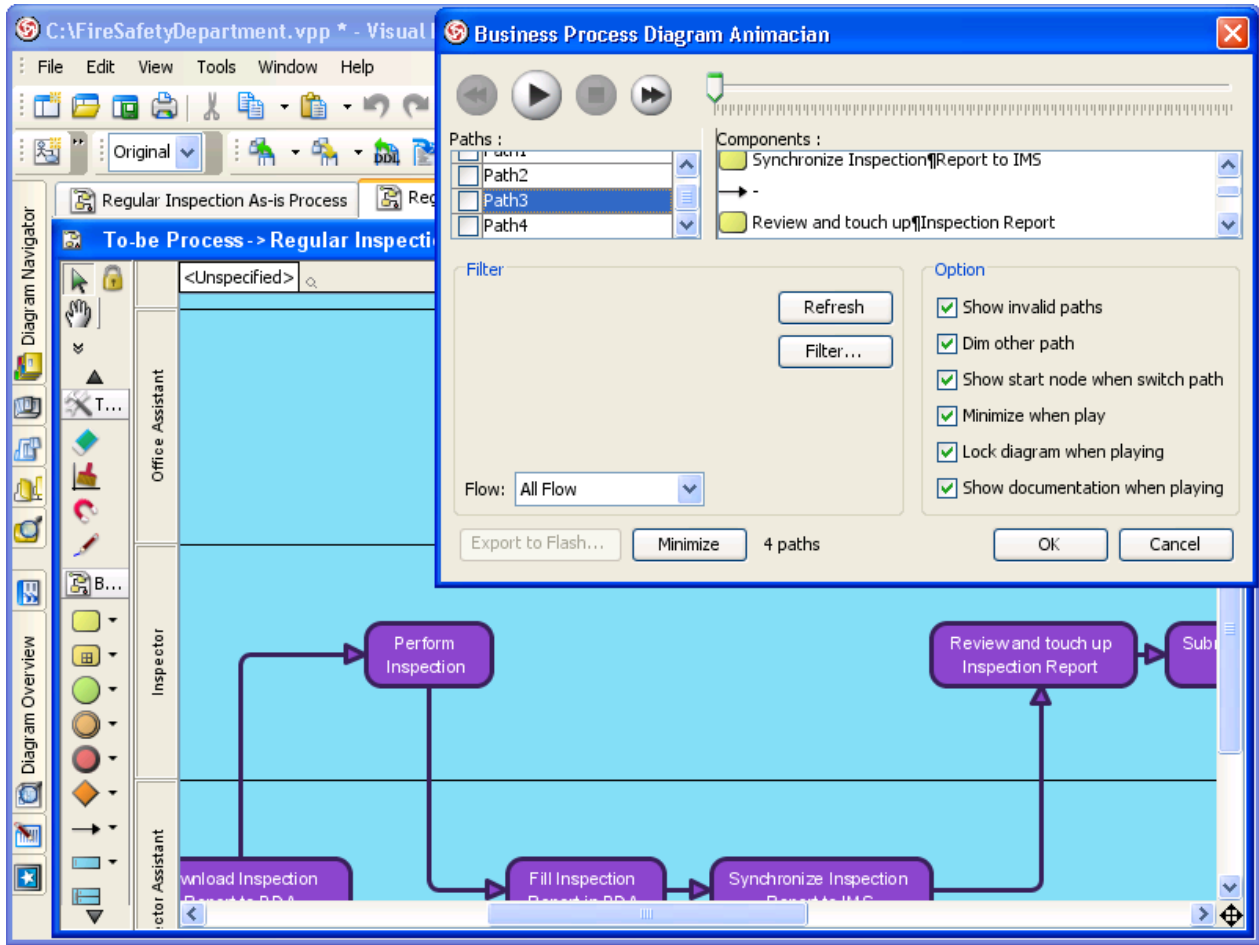


Figure 12-2 Paths are identified from a diagram

Filter Business Paths Base on Conditions

The Animacian dialog box is where you can configure animation and select path to animate. You can apply filter on path identification, which clears undesired path that does not match certain condition. To configure filter:

1. Click **Filter...** in the Animacian dialog box.

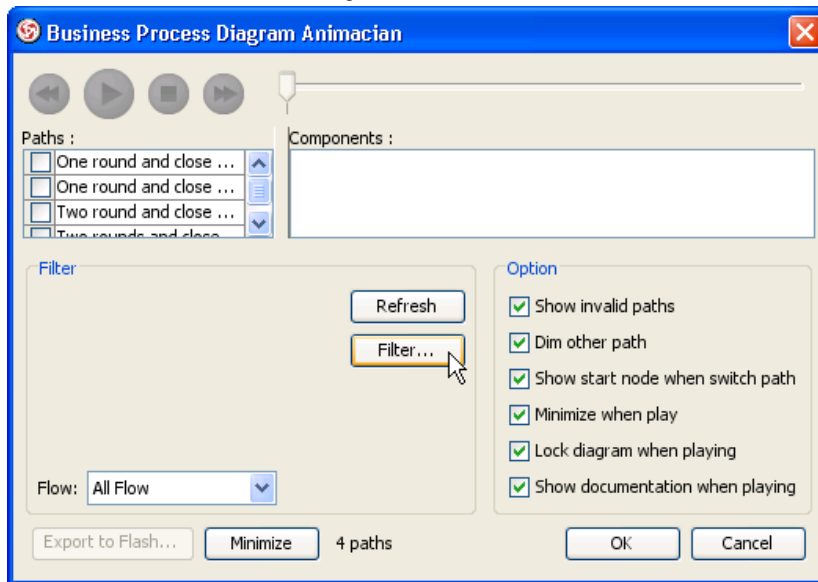


Figure 12-3 Clicking on the Filter button in the Animacian dialog box

2. In the **Filter Configuration** dialog box, conditional flows, if any, are listed. Click on a drop down menu to select the expected outgoing flow of a condition. By doing so, only paths that cover the selected flow are identified, the rest will be ignored.

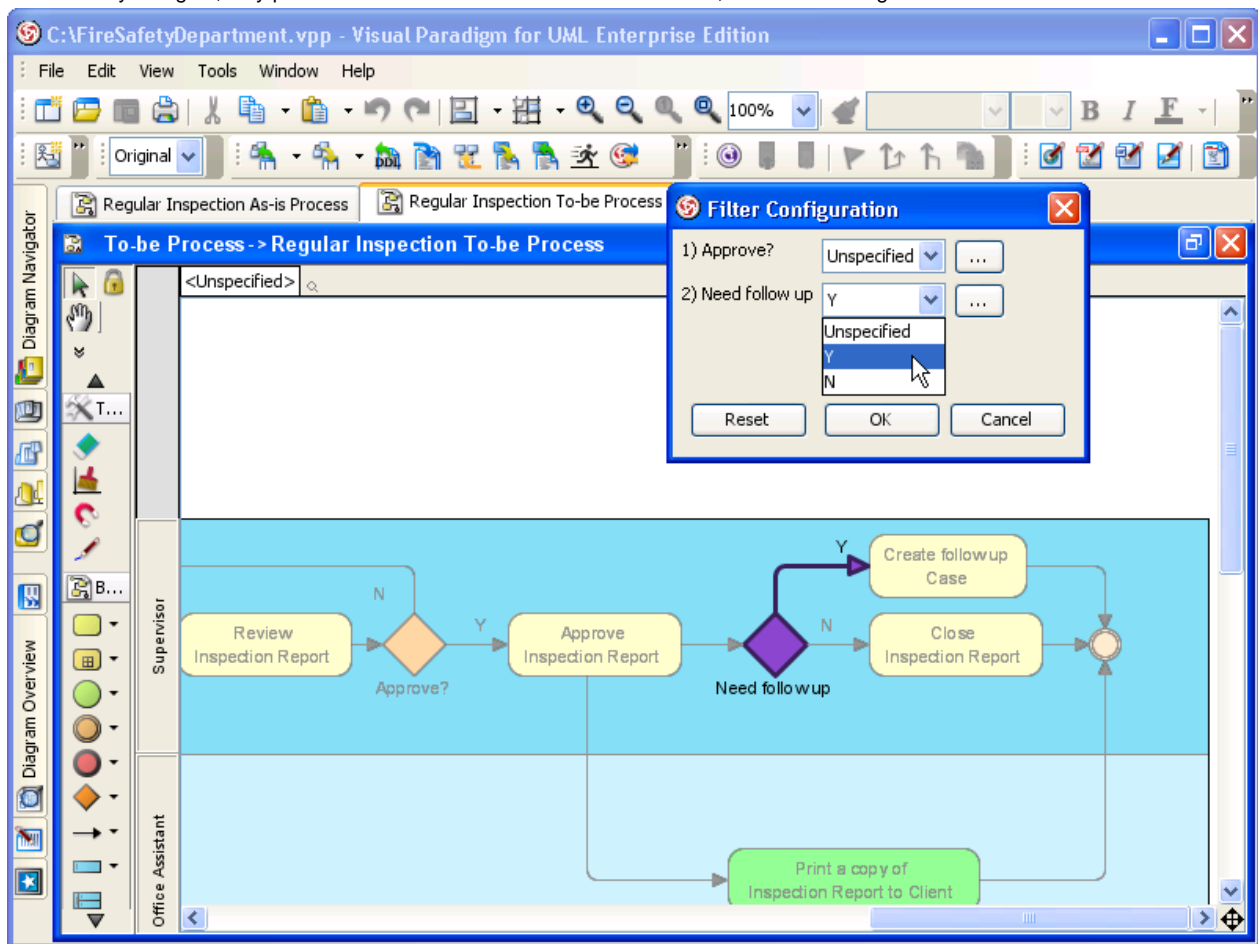


Figure 12-4 Configuring filter

NOTE: A condition can have more than two outgoing flows. You can allow multiple outgoing flows by pressing the ... button next to the drop down menu, and selecting the flows in the **Select Multiple Values** dialog box.

- Click **OK** to confirm. The identified paths will be reduced accordingly.

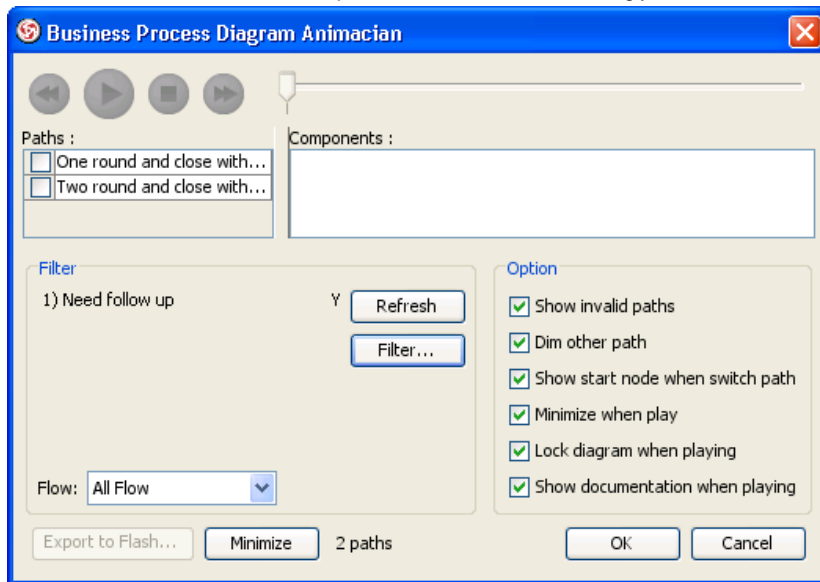




Figure 12-5 Paths are reduced as a result of applying filter

Walking through a Path Step-by-Step

Instead of letting the animation to run itself, you can control it yourself. The horizontal bar that appear at the bottom of VP-UML when animating lets you control the animation. Besides pausing, playing and stopping the animation, you can also move a shape backward or forward by pressing the  and  button. By making use with the forward and backward buttons, you can walk through a path shape by shape.

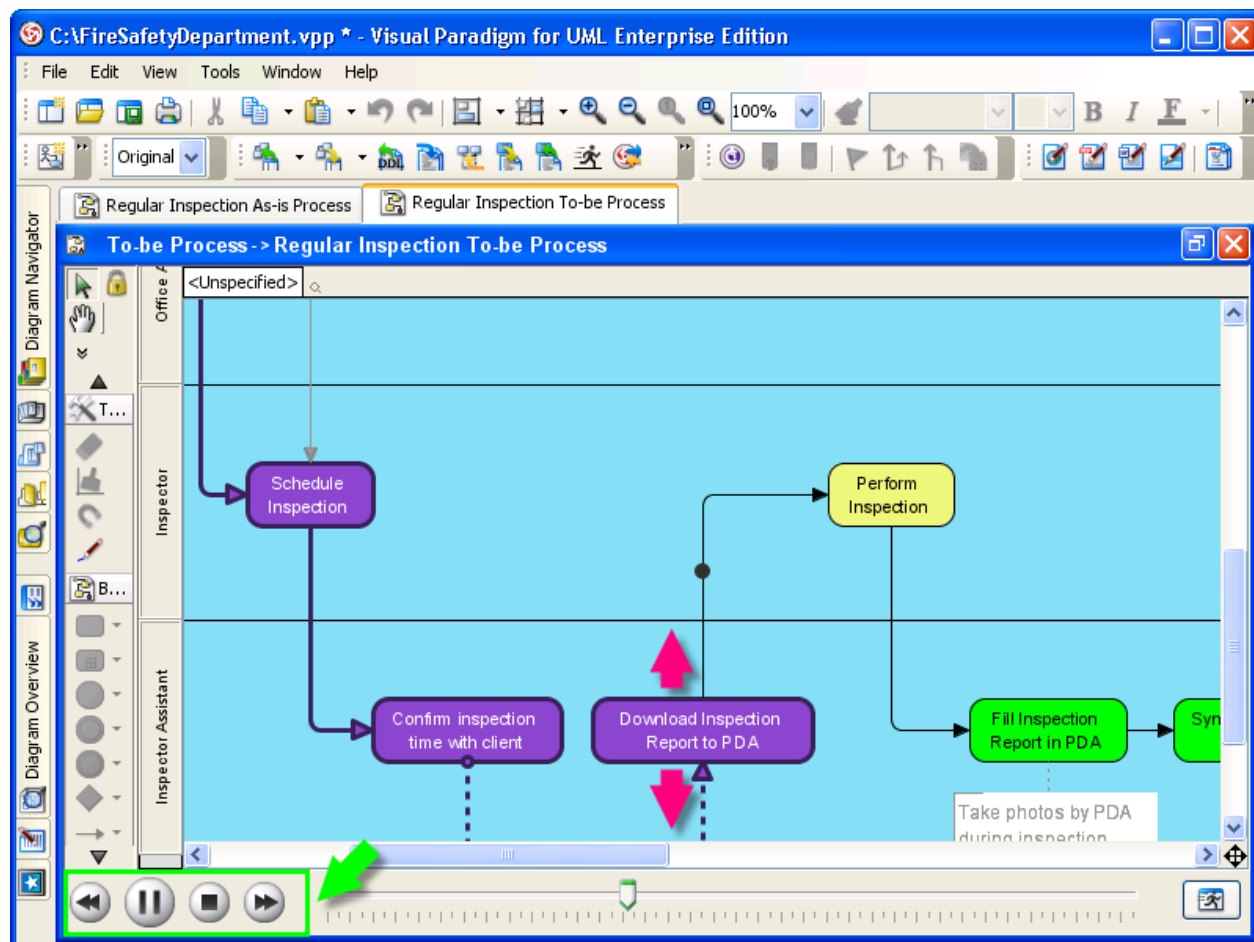


Figure 12-6 Walking though a path step by step

Showing Documentation of Current Step When Playing Animation

When walking through a path, the documentation of the visiting shape, if written, will appear instantly at the bottom right corner of VP-UML.

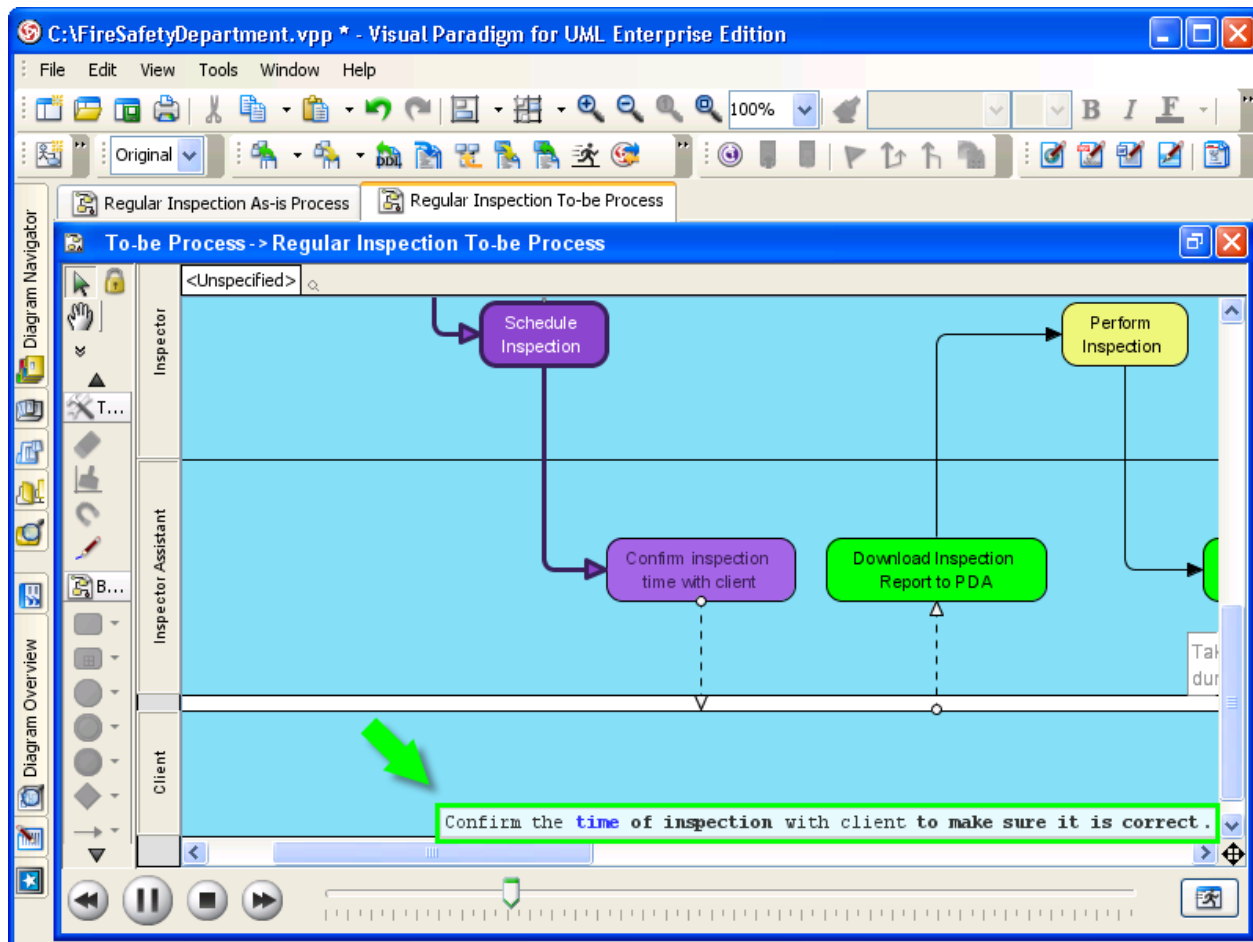


Figure 12-7 Documentation of shape appear when animating

To turn this function on or off, open the **Animacian** dialog box, then check or uncheck **Show documentation when playing**.

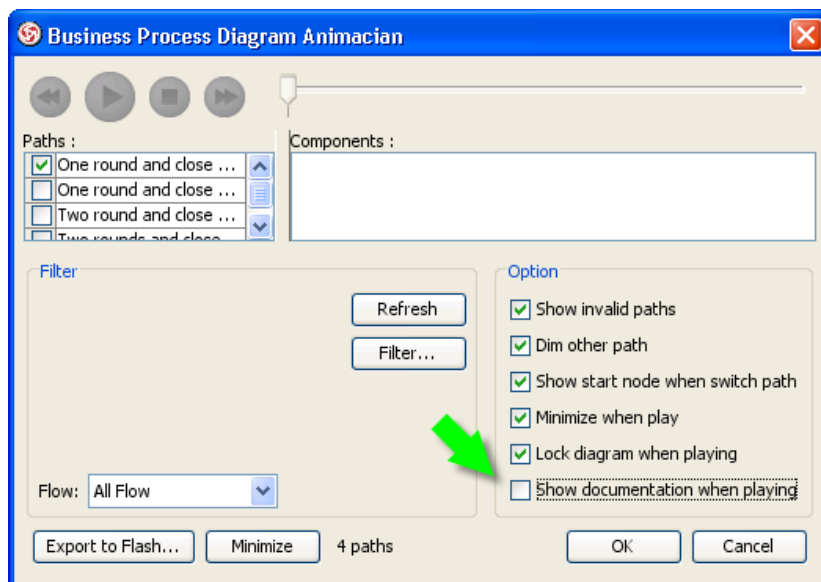


Figure 12-8 Option for showing documentation when playing

1. To launch **Animacian**, select **Tools > Animacian** from the main menu.

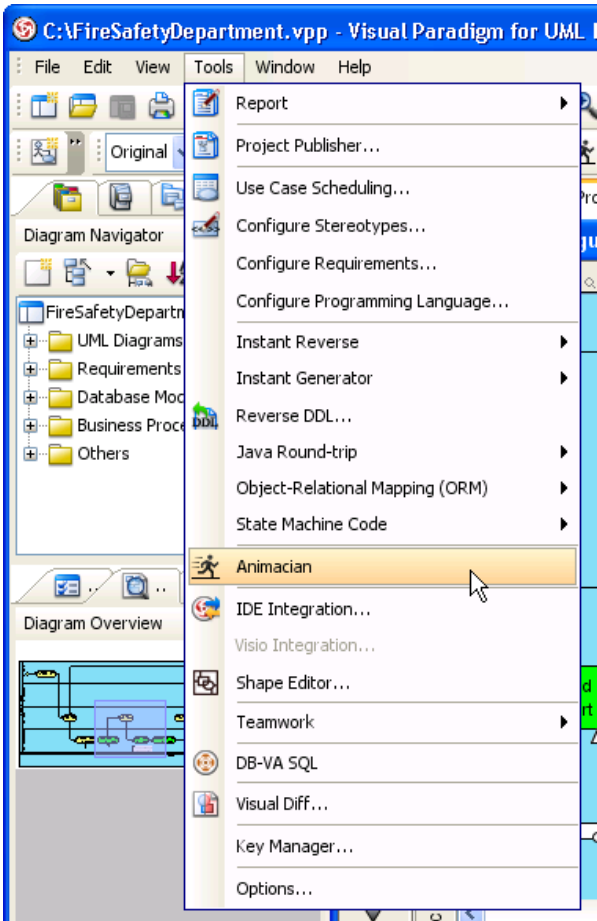



Figure 12-9 Opening Animacian through the main menu

- NOTE:** Animacian can also be started by any of the ways below:
- Right-click on the diagram background and select **Utilities > Animacian...** from the popup menu.
 - Click on the Animacian button  in the toolbar.

This starts Animacian. The **Animacian** dialog box is where you can select an execution path to play an animation.

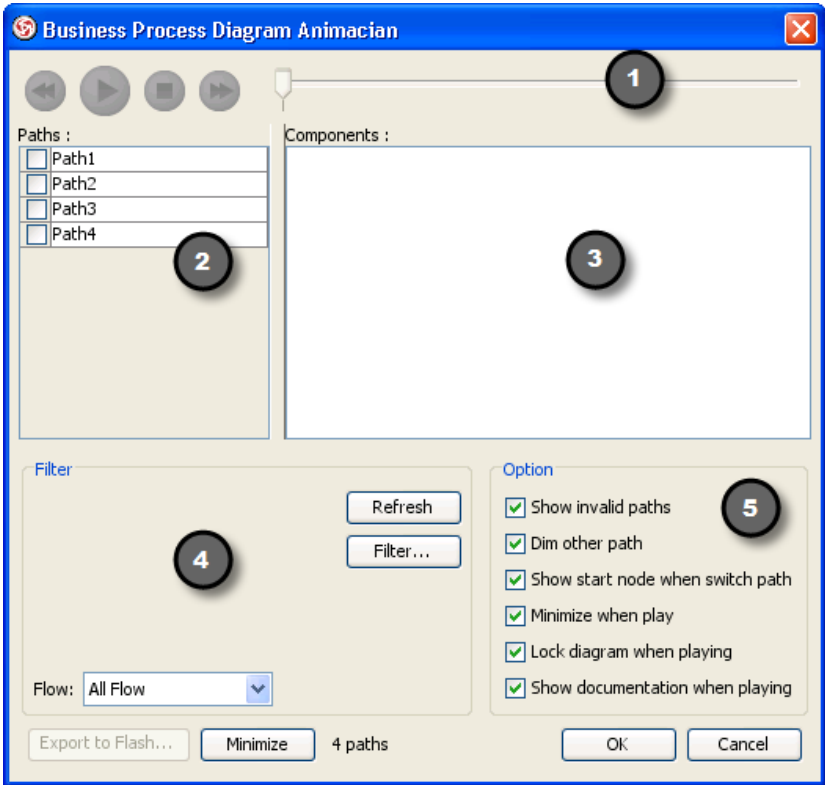



Figure 12-10 The Animacian dialog box

Below is a description of different parts of dialog box.

Region	Description
--------	-------------

1

The buttons and slider are for controlling the flow of animation. Once the Play button  is pressed, the Animacian dialog box will

2. The **Paths** list lists the available animation paths of the diagram. Each path represents a possible way to go walk through the diagram. By default, paths are named as Path1, Path2, and so forth. It is recommended to give meaningful name to the paths for better clarification. To rename a path, move the mouse cursor over a path in the list.

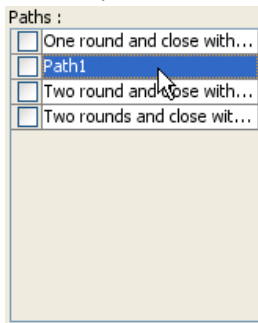


Figure 12-11 Going to rename a path

3. Double-click on the path to enter editing mode.

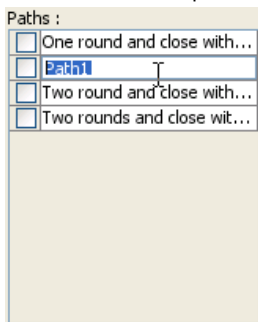


Figure 12-12 Entered editing mode of path name

4. Enter the name of path.

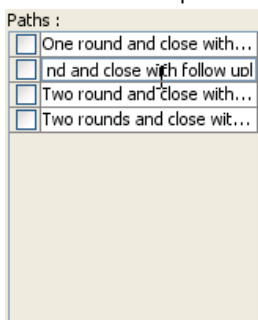


Figure 12-13 Enter name of path

5. Press the **Enter** key to confirm editing.

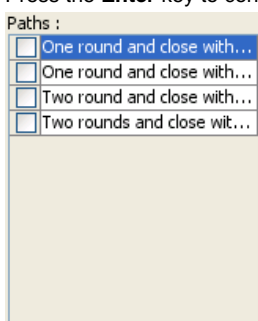


Figure 12-14 Path named

6. User can navigate a path manually by any of the ways below. Note that the shapes on a path will be highlighted in the diagram accordingly.
 - Drag the slider back and forth.

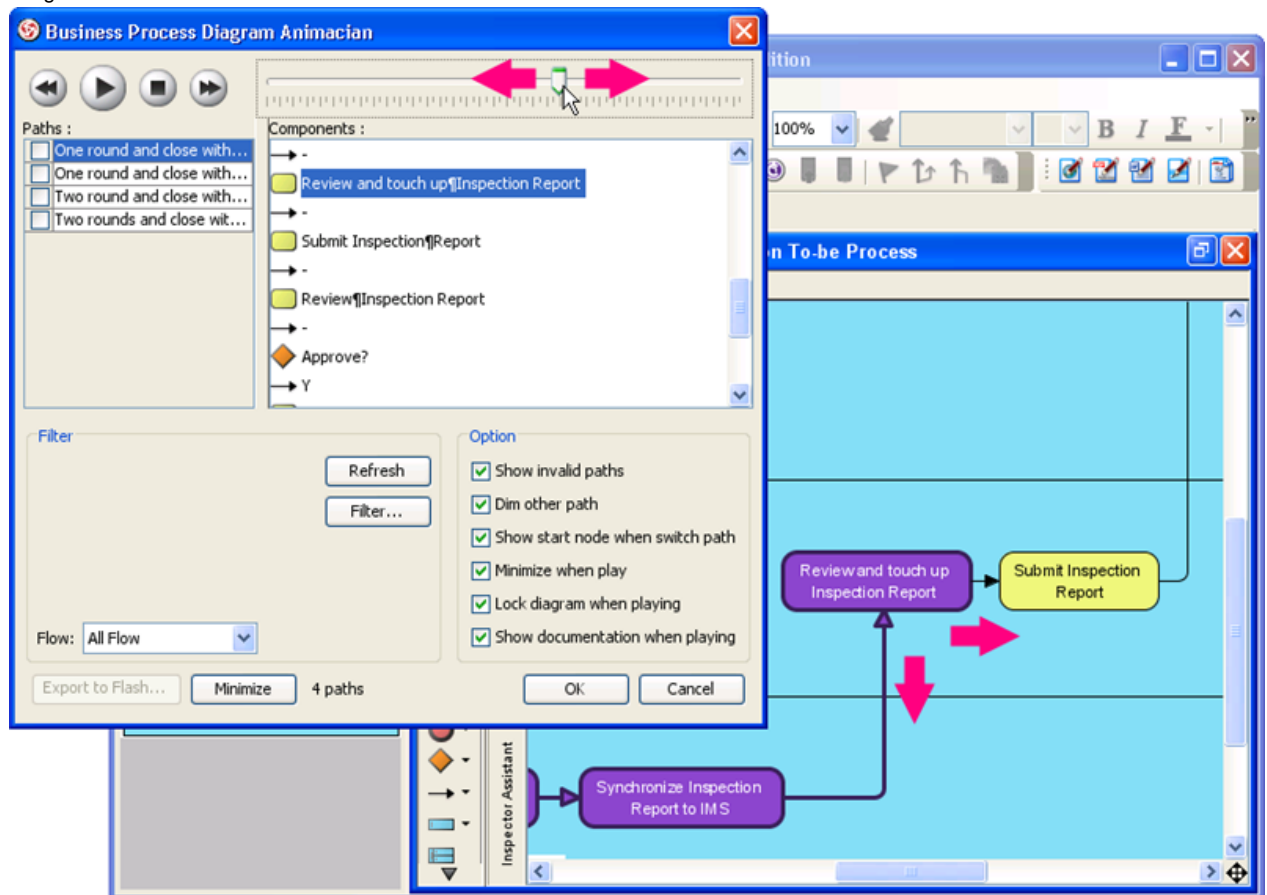


Figure 12-15 Dragging a slider back and forth

- Select component in the **Components** list.

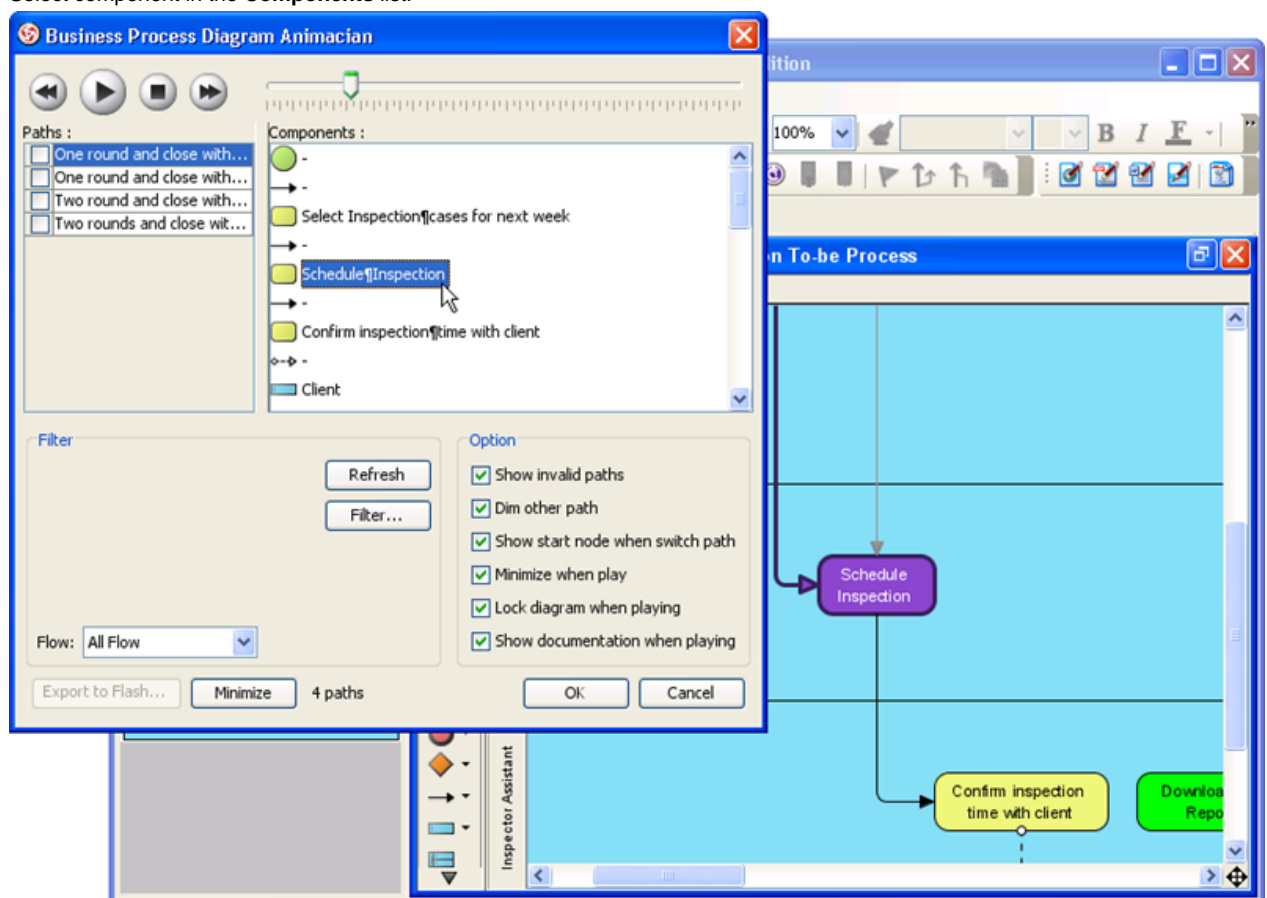


Figure 12-16 Select a Component in Components list

7. Configure the animation in the **Option** pane.

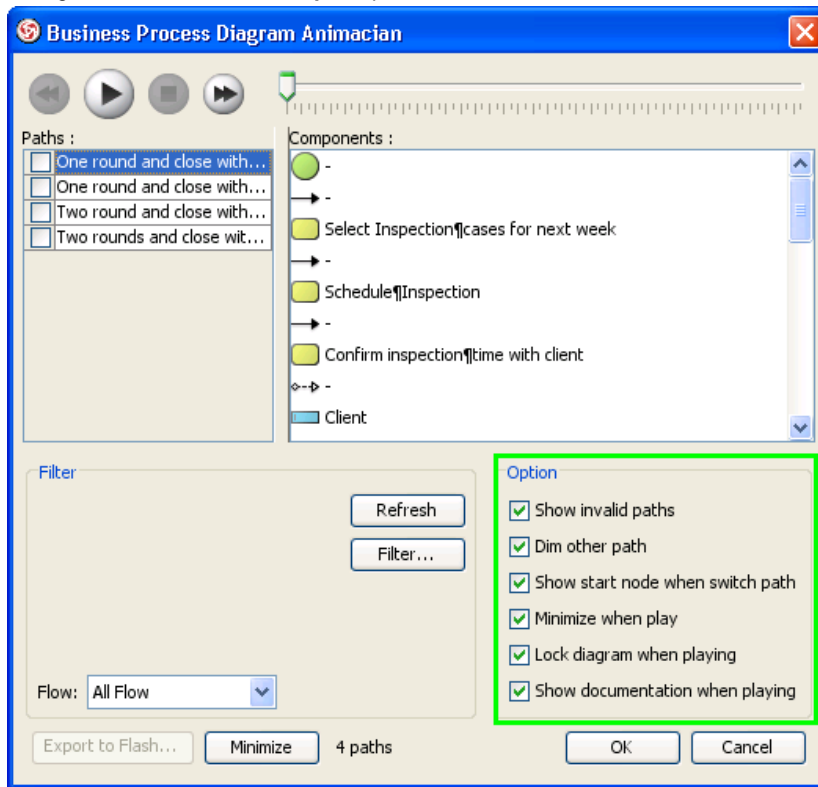


Figure 12-17 Options for Animacian

Here is a description of **Animacian** options:

Option	Description
Show invalid paths	List also the invalid, non play-able paths in the Paths list.
Dim other path	Dim the components that are not a part of the selected path.
Show start node when switch path	Jump to the first node of a chosen path upon selection, or keep staying at the current viewing region.
Minimize when play	Minimize this dialog box (Business Process Diagram Animacian) when playing an animation.
Lock diagram when playing	Avoid accidental editing when playing by locking the diagram.
Show documentation when playing	Show documentation of shape at the bottom right of diagram when playing animation.

Table 12-2 Description of Animacian options

8. When everything is ready, click the  button to play the animation of the chosen path.

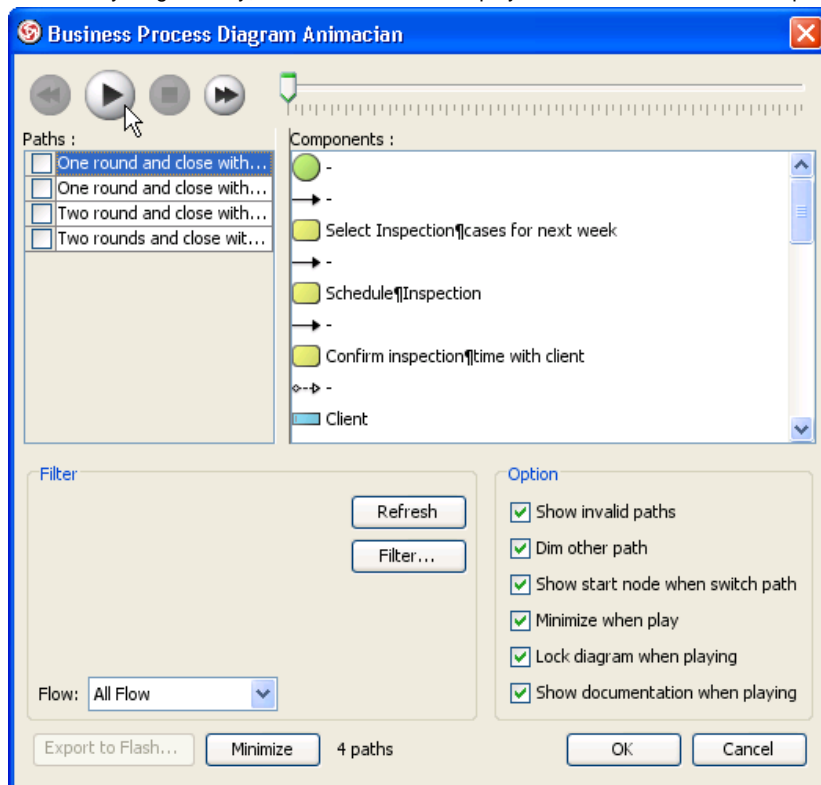


Figure 12-18 Going to play a path

9. When pressed, Animacian will be minimized to the bottom of diagram, with several buttons and a slider appearing on it. The animation starts. A black dot will appear at beginning of path, and traverse through the path until the end. When the black dot is reaching a shape, the shape will be highlighted in purple gradually.

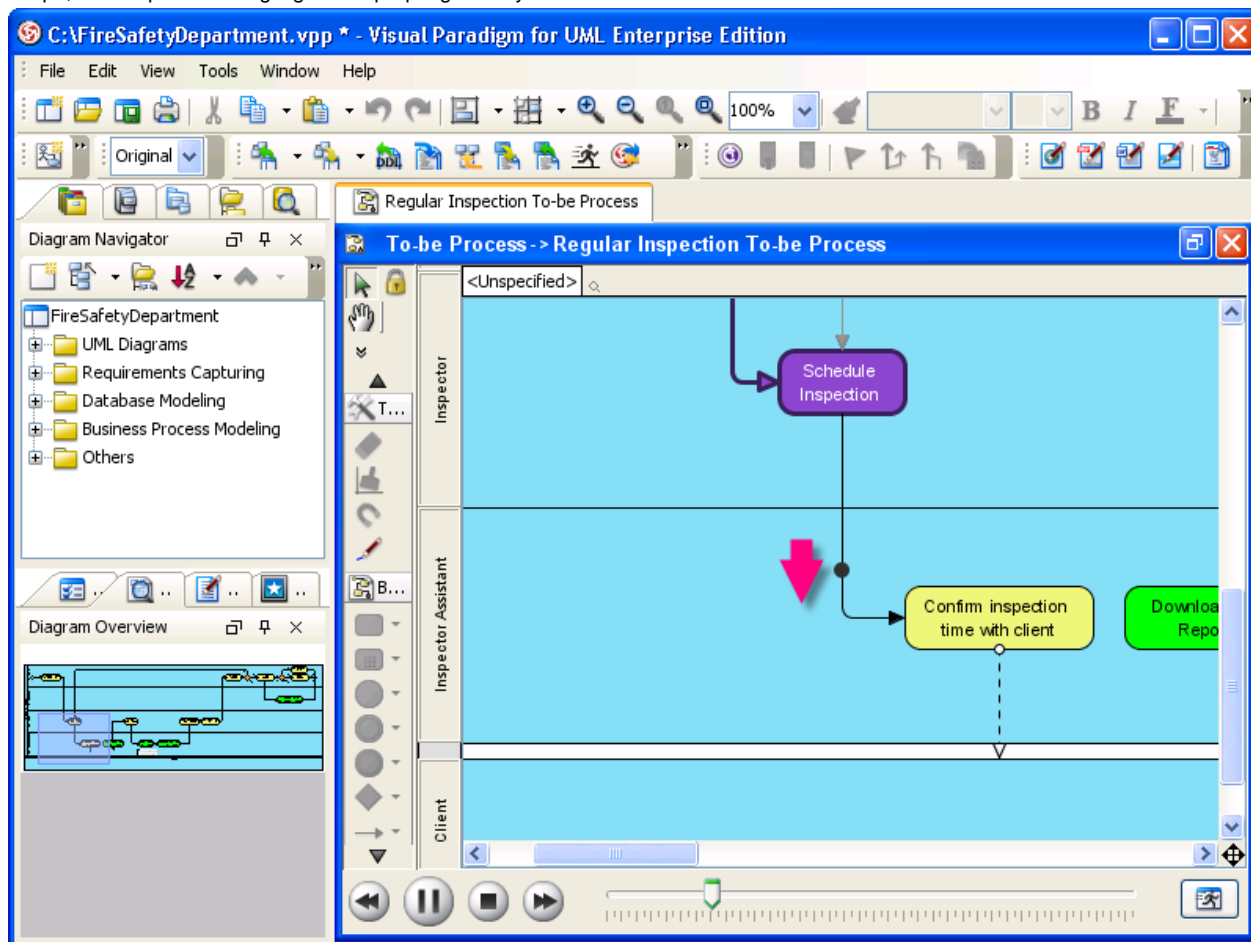


Figure 12-19 Animation is running

The minimized **Animacian** lets you control the flow of animation. Here is a description of the buttons.

Button	Description
	Backward. Move one shape backward in the flow.
	Pause. Temporary stop playing the movie. Can play again by pressing the
	Play. Play or continue to play the movie content.
	Forward. Advance to the next shape in the flow.
	Stop. Terminate the movie.
	Maximize Animacian .

Table 12-3 Description of Animacian bar

1. To launch **Animacian**, select **Tools > Animacian** from the main menu.

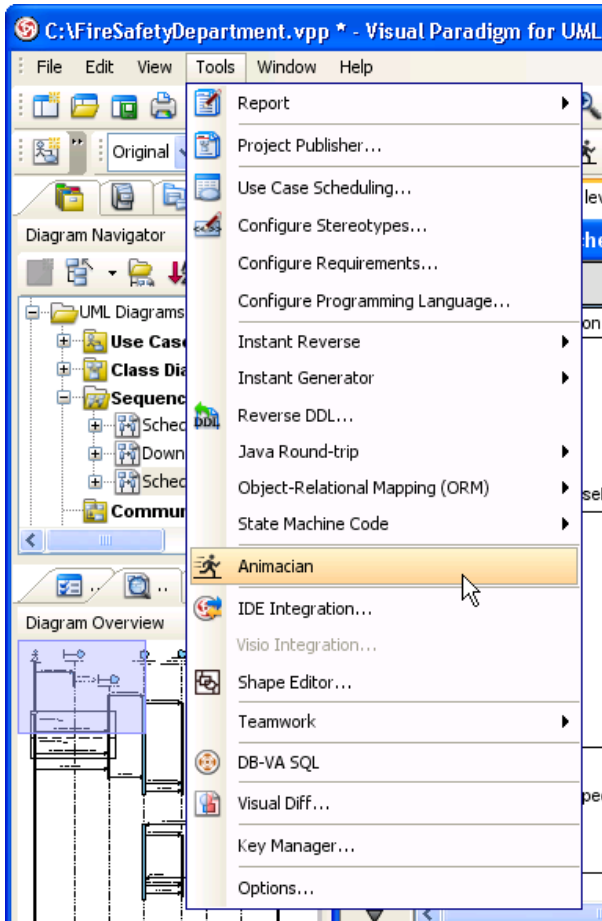


Figure 12-20 Opening Animacian through the main menu

- NOTE:** Animacian can also be started by any of the ways below:
- Right-click on the diagram background and select **Utilities > Animacian...** from the popup menu.
 - Click on the Animacian button in the toolbar.

This starts Animacian. The **Animacian** dialog box is where you can select an execution path to play an animation.

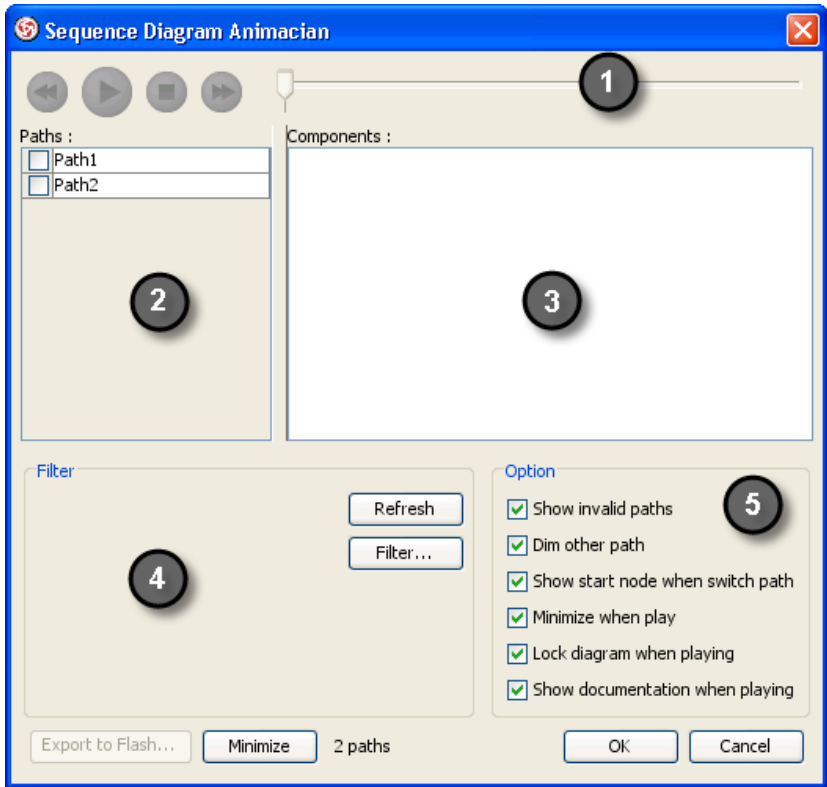


Figure 12-21 The Animacian dialog box

Below is a description of different parts of dialog box

Region	Description
--------	-------------

1

The buttons and slider are for controlling the flow of animation. Once the Play button is pressed, the Animacian dialog box will

2. The **Paths** list lists the available animation paths of the diagram. Each path represents a possible way to go walk through the diagram. By default, paths are named as Path1, Path2, and so forth. It is recommended to give meaningful name to the paths for better clarification. To rename a path, move the mouse cursor over a path in the list.

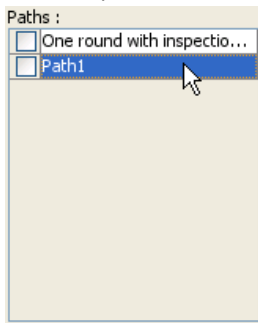


Figure 12-22 Going to rename a path

3. Double-click on the path to enter editing mode.

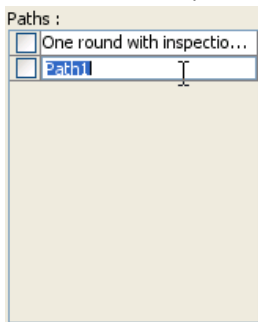


Figure 12-23 Entered editing mode of path name

4. Enter the name of path.

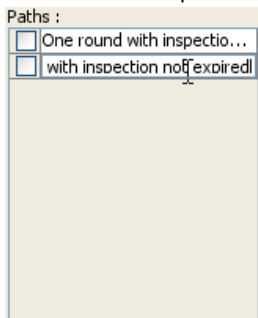


Figure 12-24 Enter name of path

5. Press the **Enter** key to confirm editing.

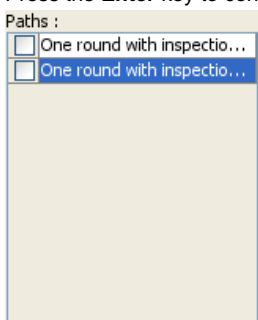


Figure 12-25 Path named

6. User can navigate a path manually by any of the ways below. Note that the shapes on a path will be highlighted in the diagram accordingly.
 - Drag the slider back and forth.

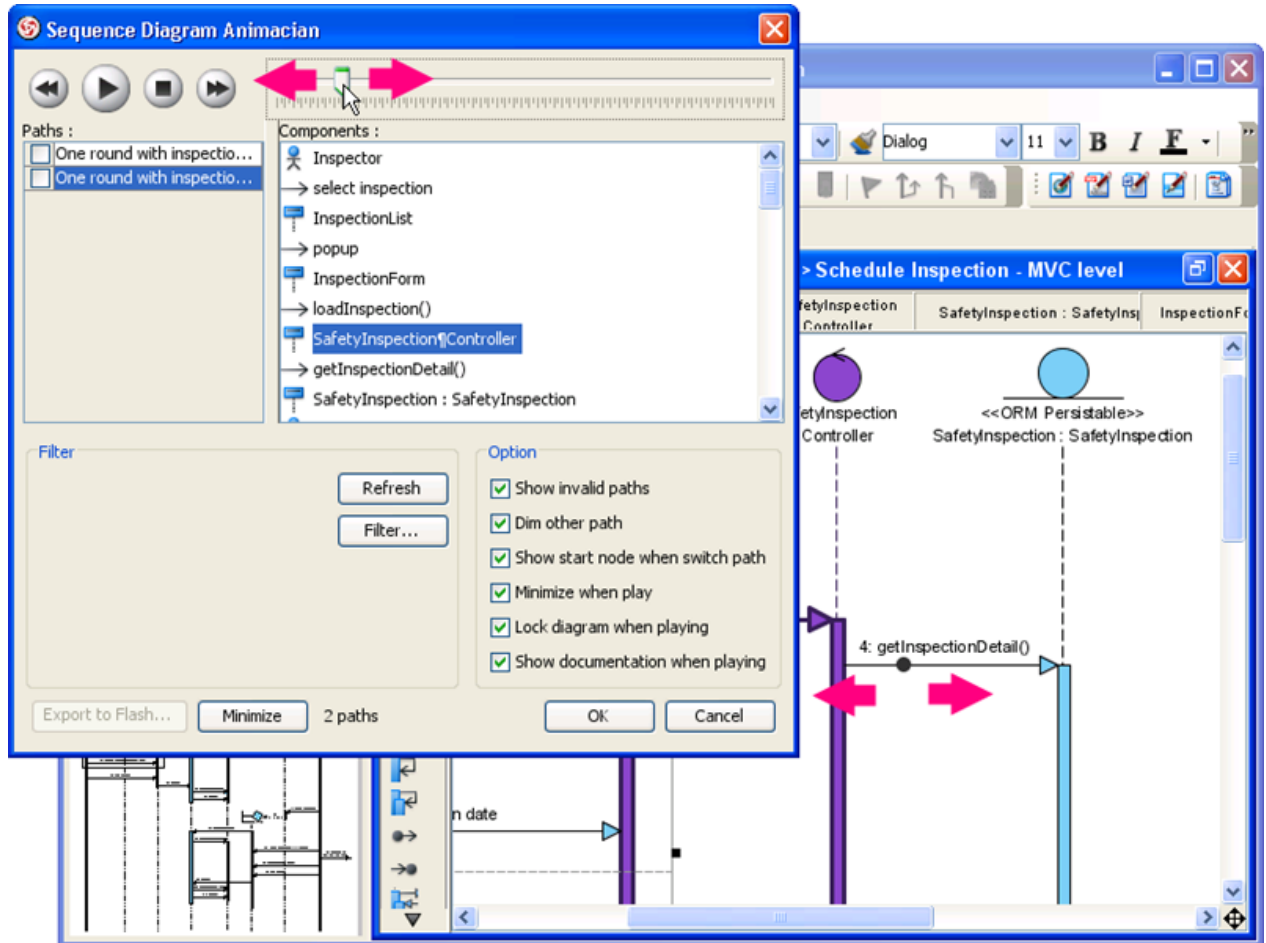


Figure 12-26 Dragging a slider back and forth

- Select component in the **Components** list.

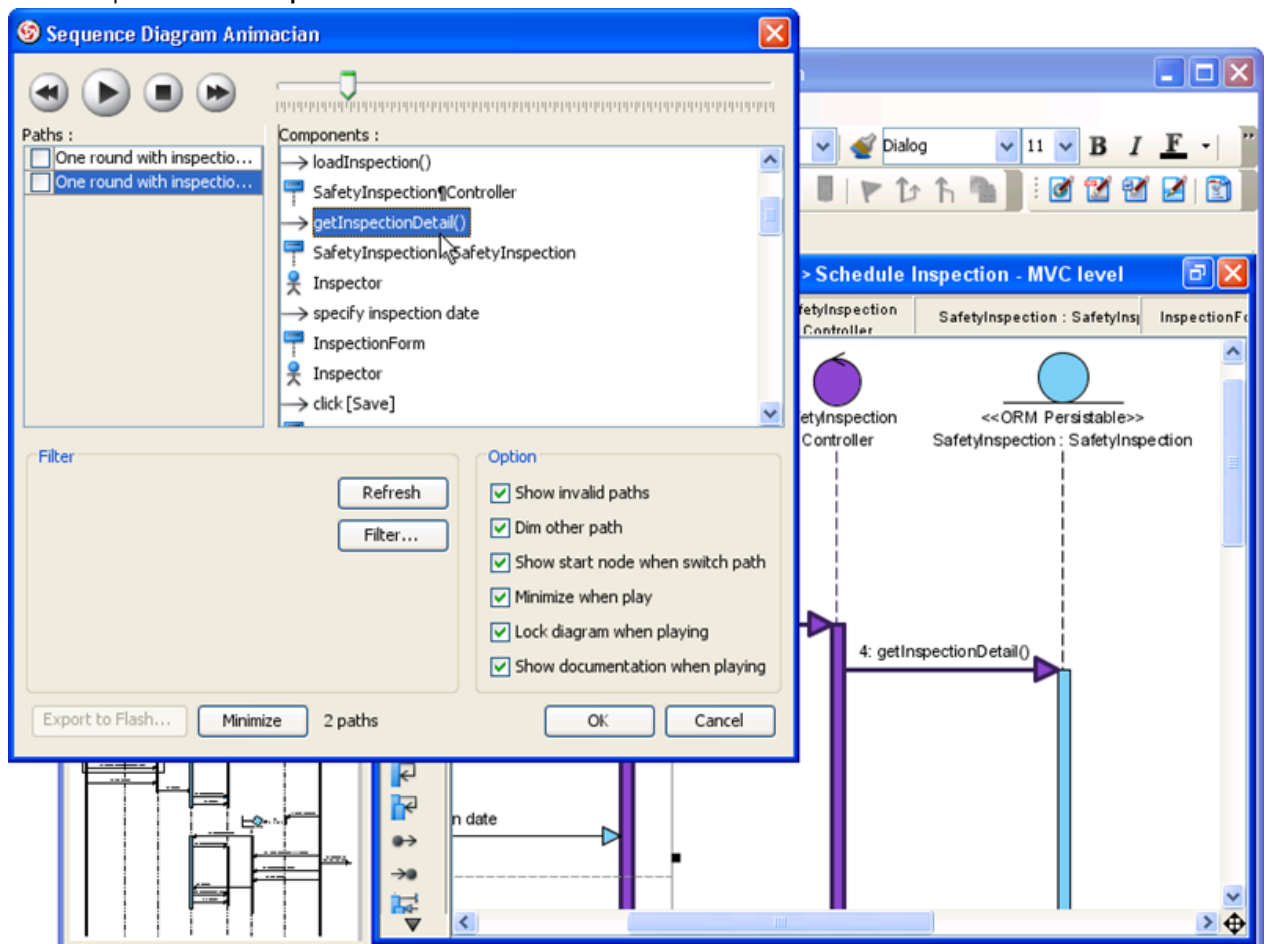


Figure 12-27 Select a Component in Components list

7. Configure the animation in the **Option** pane.

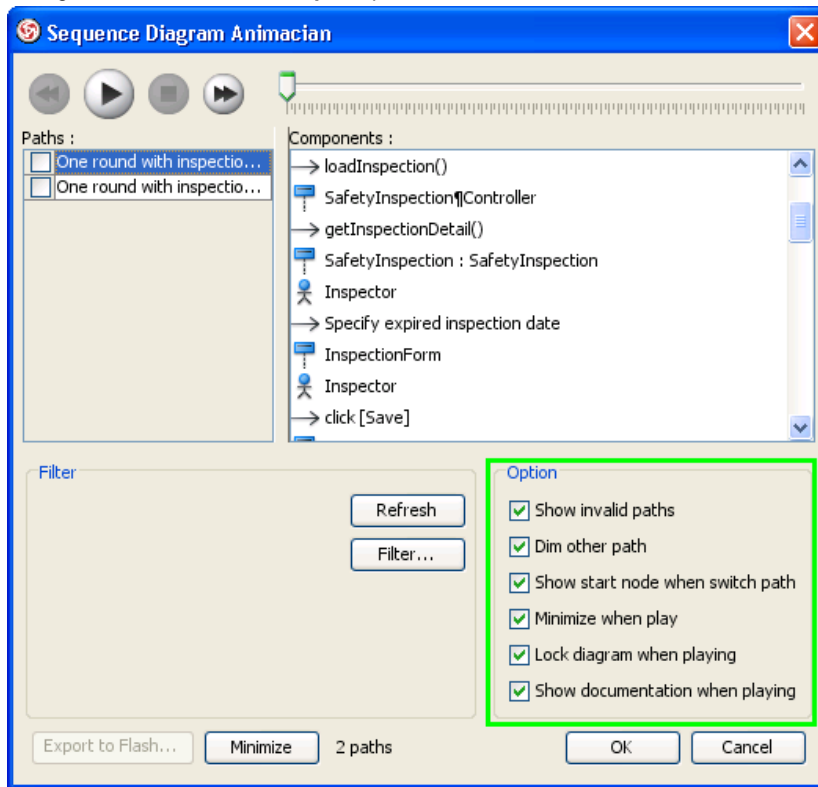


Figure 12-28 Options for Animacian

Here is a description of **Animacian** options:

Option	Description
Show invalid paths	List also the invalid, non play-able paths in the Paths list.
Dim other path	Dim the components that are not a part of the selected path.
Show start node when switch path	Jump to the first node of a chosen path upon selection, or keep staying at the current viewing region.
Minimize when play	Minimize this dialog box (Sequence Diagram Animacian) when playing an animation.
Lock diagram when playing	Avoid accidental editing when playing by locking the diagram.
Show documentation when playing	Show documentation of shape at the bottom right of diagram when playing animation.

Table 12-5 Description of Animacian options

8. When everything is ready, click the  button to play the animation of the chosen path.

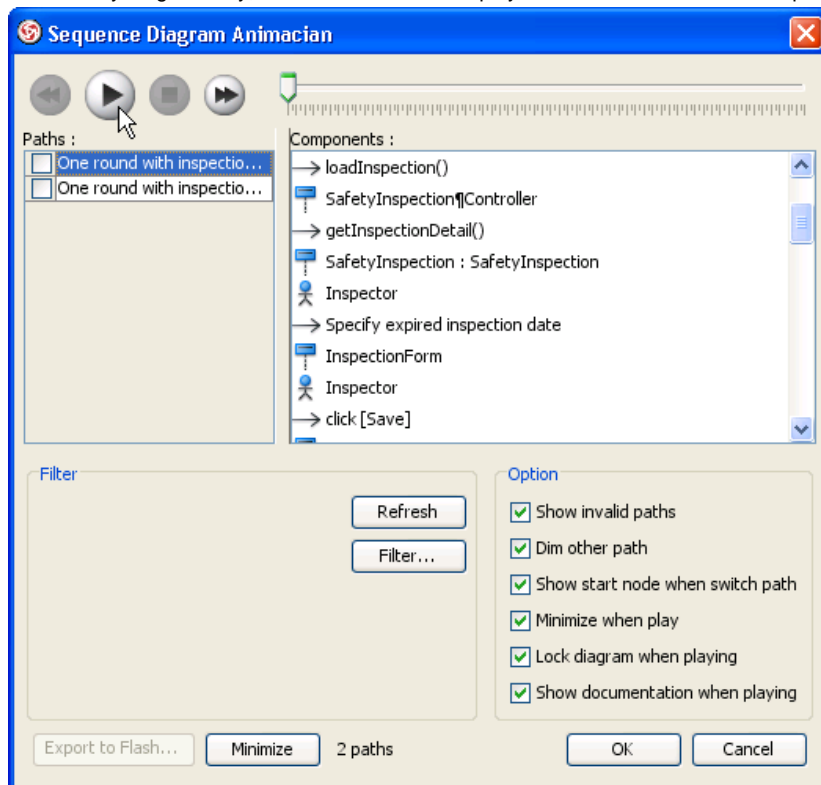


Figure 12-29 Going to play a path

9. When pressed, Animacian will be minimized to the bottom of diagram, with several buttons and a slider appearing on it. The animation starts. A black dot will appear at beginning of path, and traverse through the path until the end. When the black dot is reaching a shape, the shape will be highlighted in purple gradually.

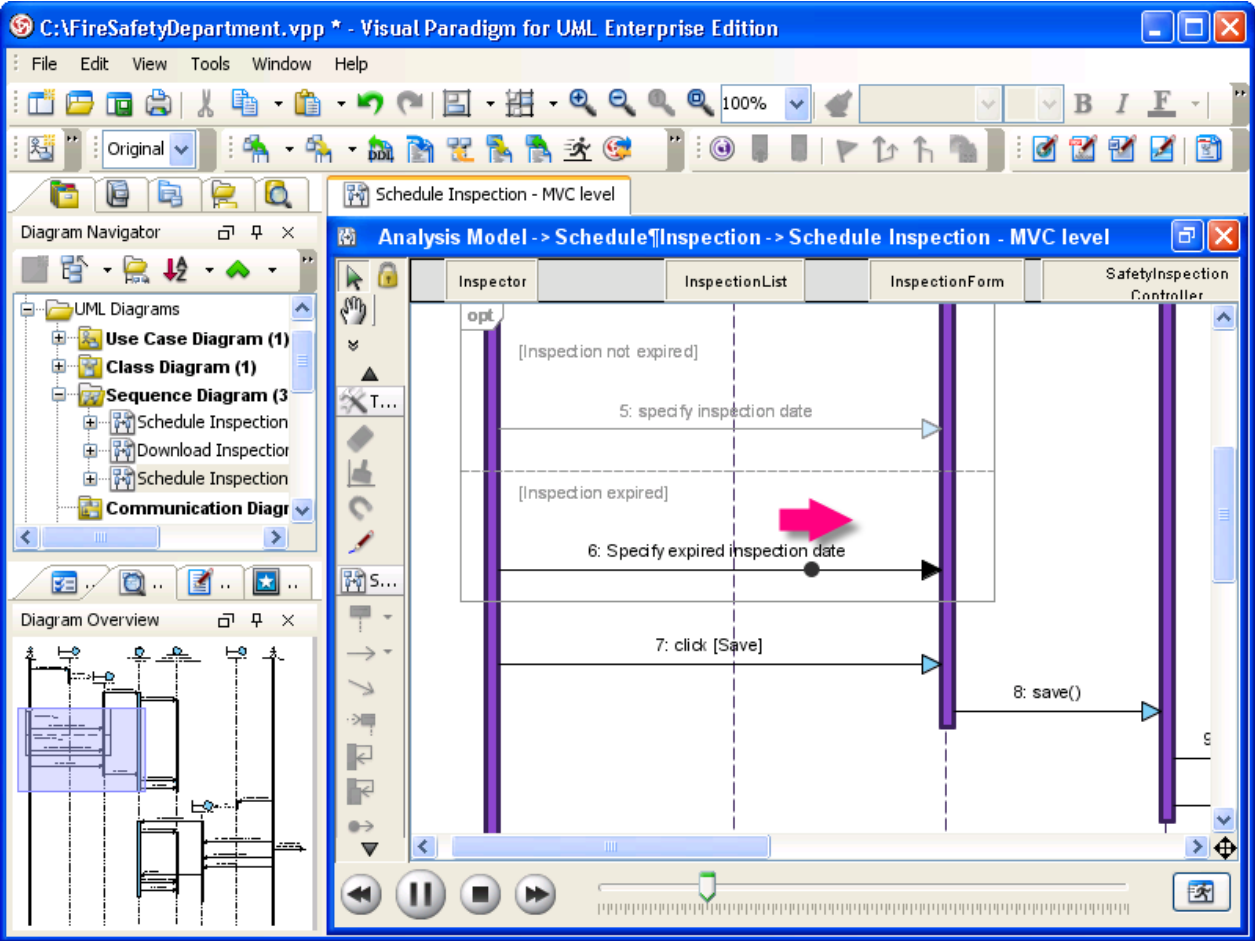


Figure 12-30 Animation is running

The minimized **Animacian** lets you control the flow of animation. Here is a description of the buttons.








Button	Description
	Backward. Move one shape backward in the flow.
	Pause. Temporary stop playing the movie. Can play again by pressing the  button.
	Play. Play or continue to play the movie content.
	Forward. Advance to the next shape in the flow.
	Stop. Terminate the movie.
	Maximize Animacian .

Table 12-6 Description of Animacian bar

1. To launch **Animacian**, select **Tools > Animacian** from the main menu.

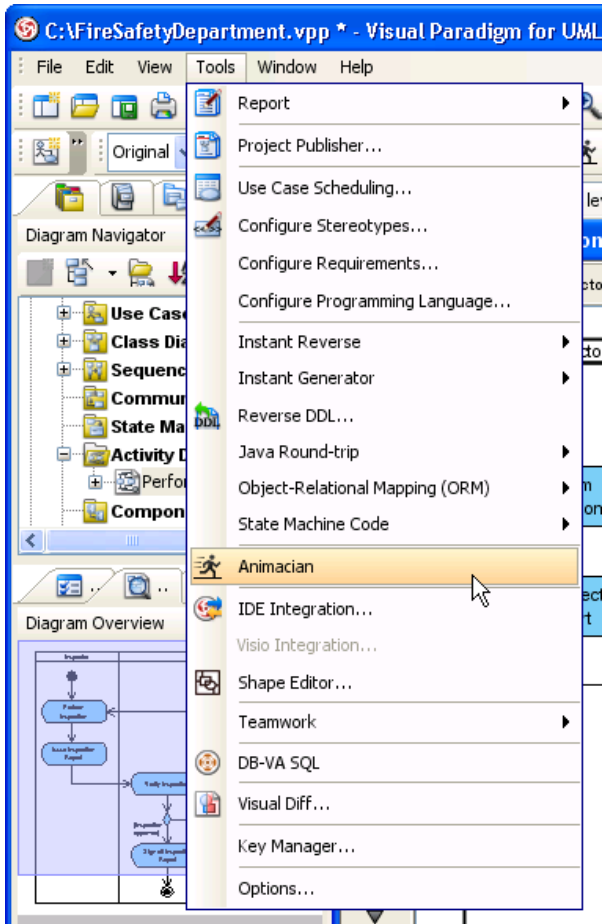



Figure 12-31 Opening Animacian through the main menu

- NOTE:** Animacian can also be started by any of the ways below:
- Right-click on the diagram background and select **Utilities > Animacian...** from the popup menu.
 - Click on the Animacian button  in the toolbar.

This starts Animacian. The **Animacian** dialog box is where you can select an execution path to play an animation..

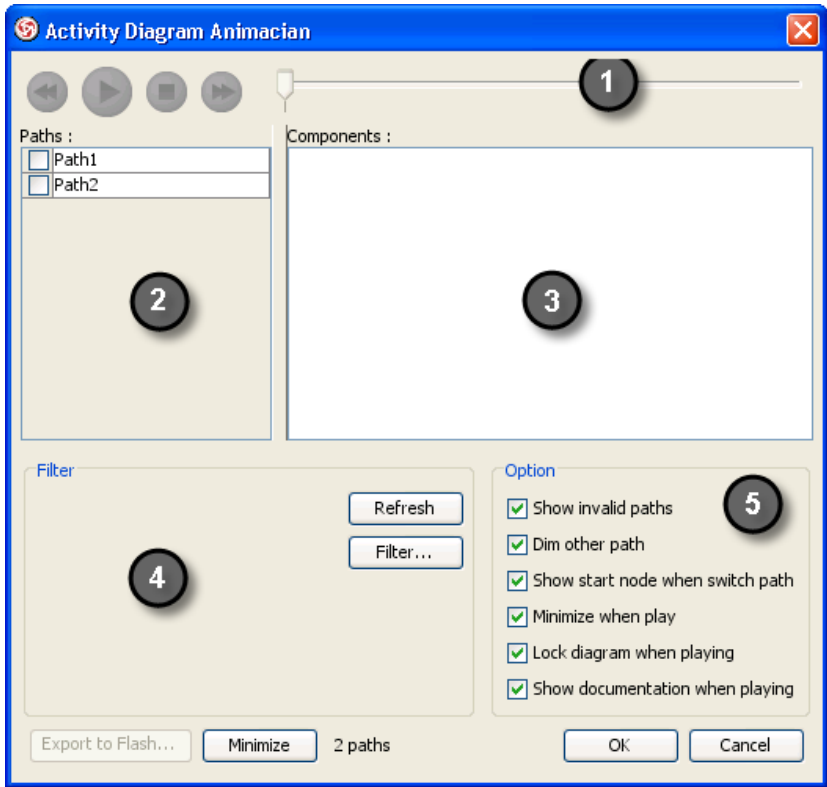



Figure 12-32 The Animacian dialog box

Below is a description of different parts of dialog box.

Region	Description
--------	-------------

1

The buttons and slider are for controlling the flow of animation. Once the Play button  is pressed, the Animacian dialog box will

2. The **Paths** list lists the available animation paths of the diagram. Each path represents a possible way to go walk through the diagram. By default, paths are named as Path1, Path2, and so forth. It is recommended to give meaningful name to the paths for better clarification. To rename a path, move the mouse cursor over a path in the list.

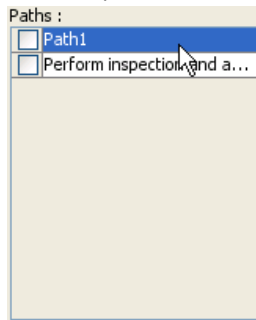


Figure 12-33 Going to rename a path

3. Double-click on the path to enter editing mode.

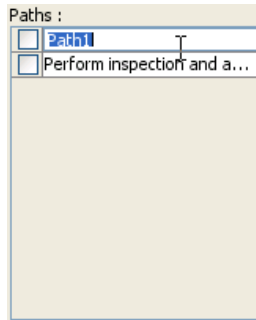


Figure 12-34 Entered editing mode of path name

4. Enter the name of path.

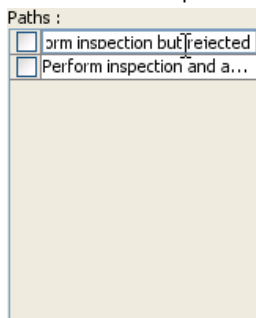


Figure 12-35 Enter name of path

5. Press the **Enter** key to confirm editing.

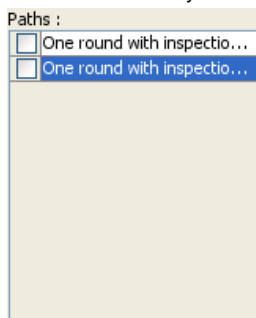


Figure 12-36 Path named

6. User can navigate a path manually by any of the ways below. Note that the shapes on a path will be highlighted in the diagram accordingly.
 - Drag the slider back and forth.

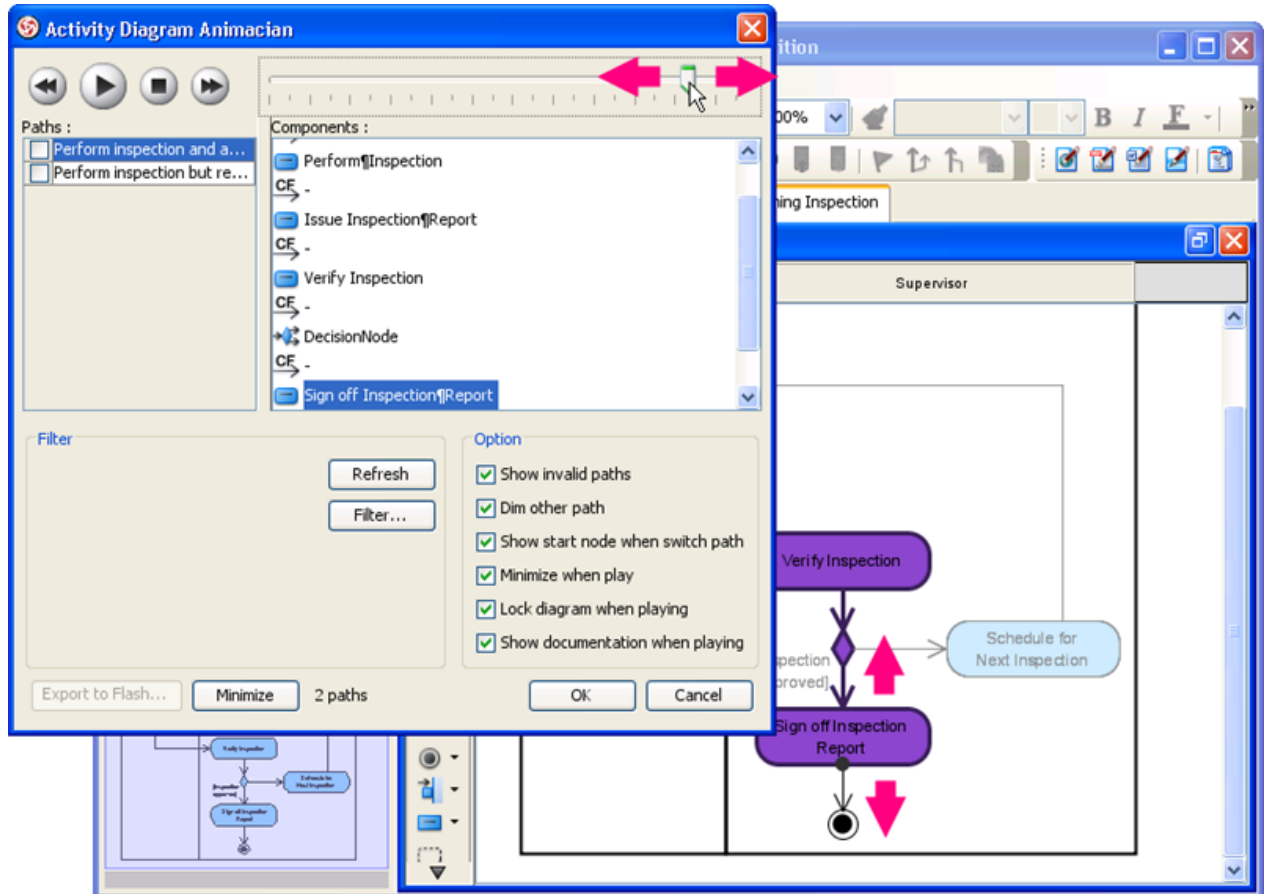


Figure 12-37 Dragging a slider back and forth

- Select component in the **Components** list.

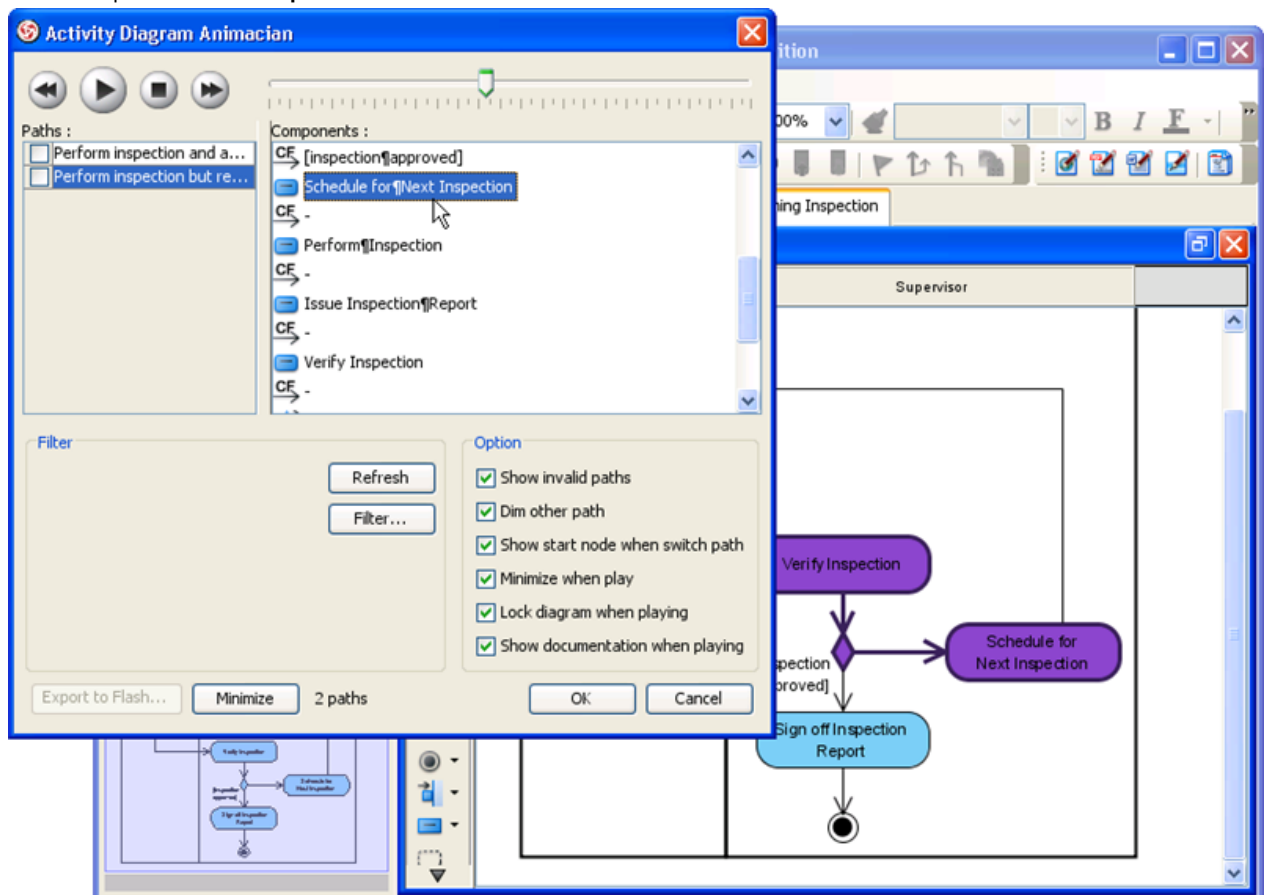


Figure 12-38 Select a Component in Components list

7. Configure the animation in the **Option** pane.

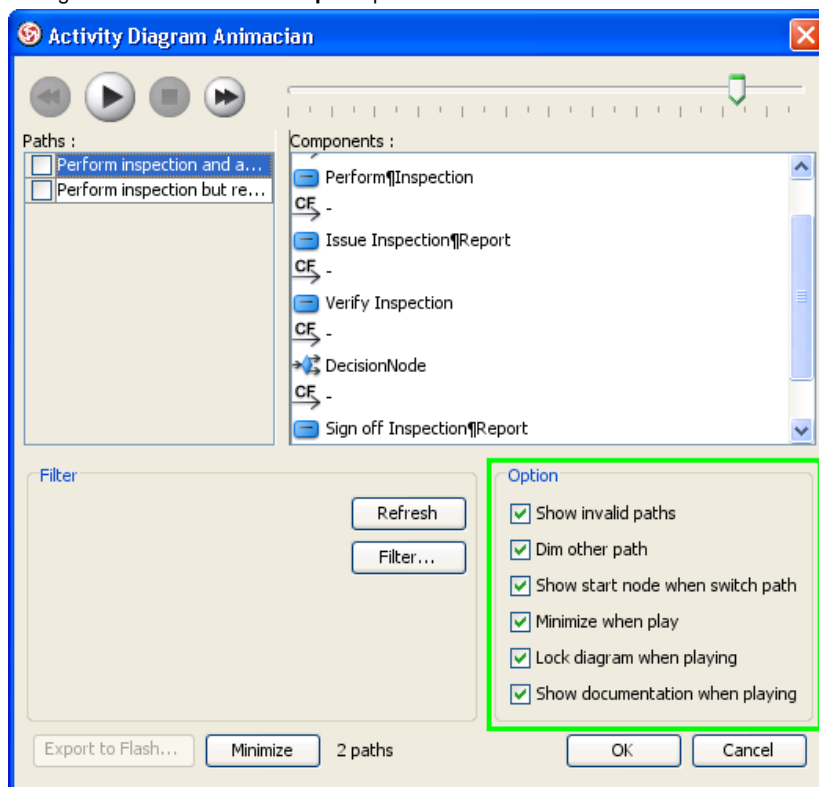


Figure 12-39 Options for Animacion

Here is a description of **Animacion** options:

Option	Description
Show invalid paths	List also the invalid, non play-able paths in the Paths list.
Dim other path	Dim the components that are not a part of the selected path.
Show start node when switch path	Jump to the first node of a chosen path upon selection, or keep staying at the current viewing region.
Minimize when play	Minimize this dialog box (Activity Diagram Animacion) when playing an animation.
Lock diagram when playing	Avoid accidental editing when playing by locking the diagram.
Show documentation when playing	Show documentation of shape at the bottom right of diagram when playing animation.

Table 12-8 Description of Animacion options

8. When everything is ready, click the  button to play the animation of the chosen path.

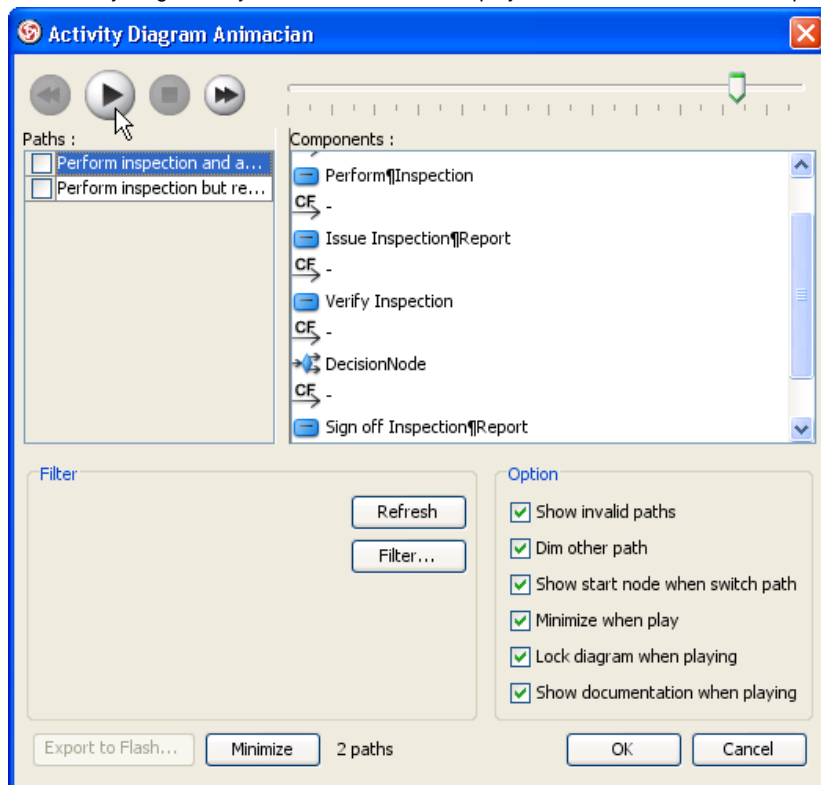


Figure 12-40 Going to play a path

9. When pressed, Animacian will be minimized to the bottom of diagram, with several buttons and a slider appearing on it. The animation starts. A black dot will appear at beginning of path, and traverse through the path until the end. When the black dot is reaching a shape, the shape will be highlighted in purple gradually.

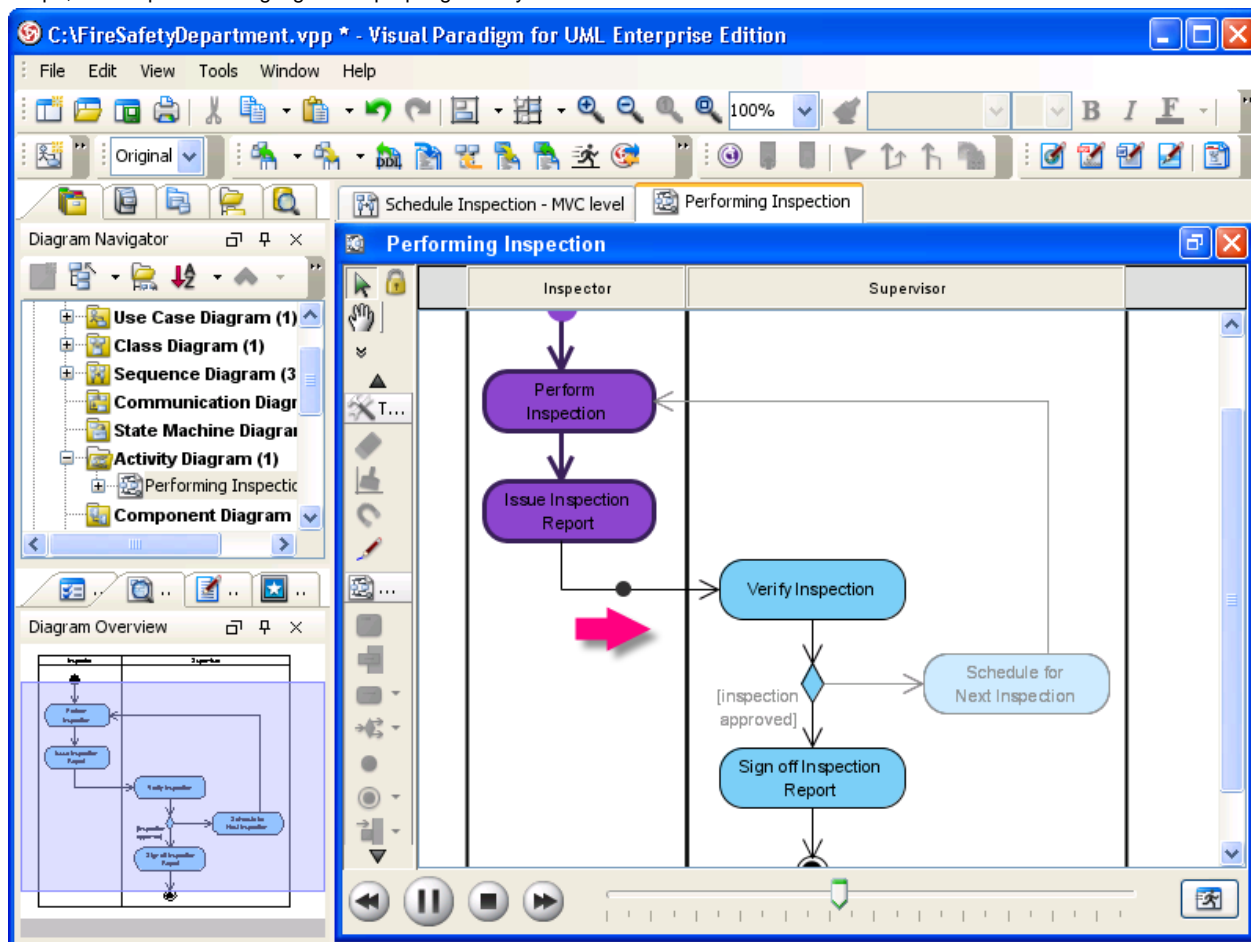


Figure 12-41 Animation is running

The minimized **Animacian** lets you control the flow of animation. Here is a description of the buttons.

Button	Description
	Backward. Move one shape backward in the flow.
	Pause. Temporary stop playing the movie. Can play again by pressing the
	Play. Play or continue to play the movie content.
	Forward. Advance to the next shape in the flow.
	Stop. Terminate the movie.
	Maximize Animacian .

Table 12-9 Description of Animacian bar

Export Animation to Adobe Flash

Exporting Flash Movie from Animacian

1. To launch **Animacian**, select **Tools > Animacian** from the main menu.

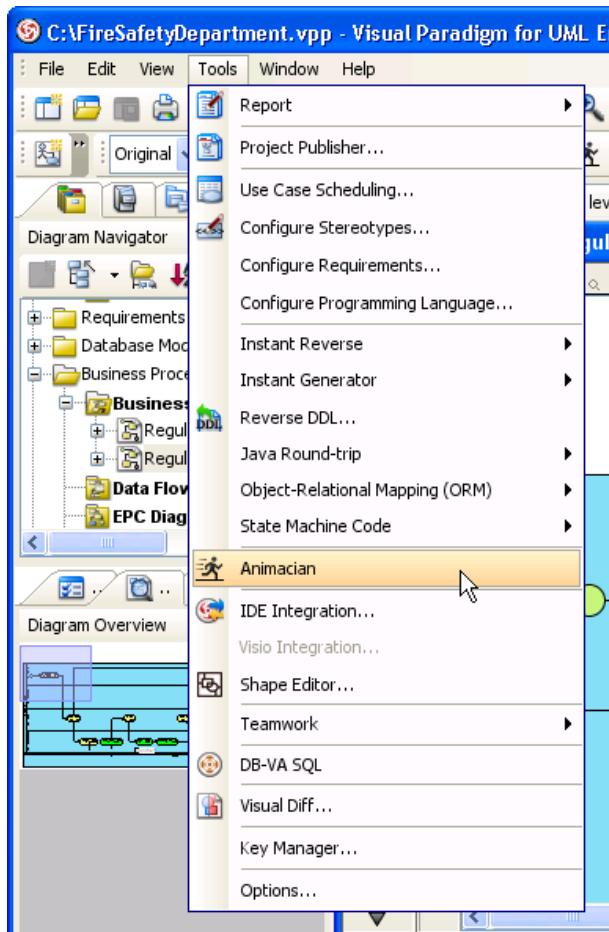



Figure 12-42 Opening Animacian through the main menu

- NOTE:** Animacian can also be started by any of the ways below:
- Right-click on the diagram background and select **Utilities > Animacian...** from the popup menu.
 - Click on the Animacian button  in the toolbar.

This starts Animacian. The **Animacian** dialog box is where you can select an execution path to play an animation.

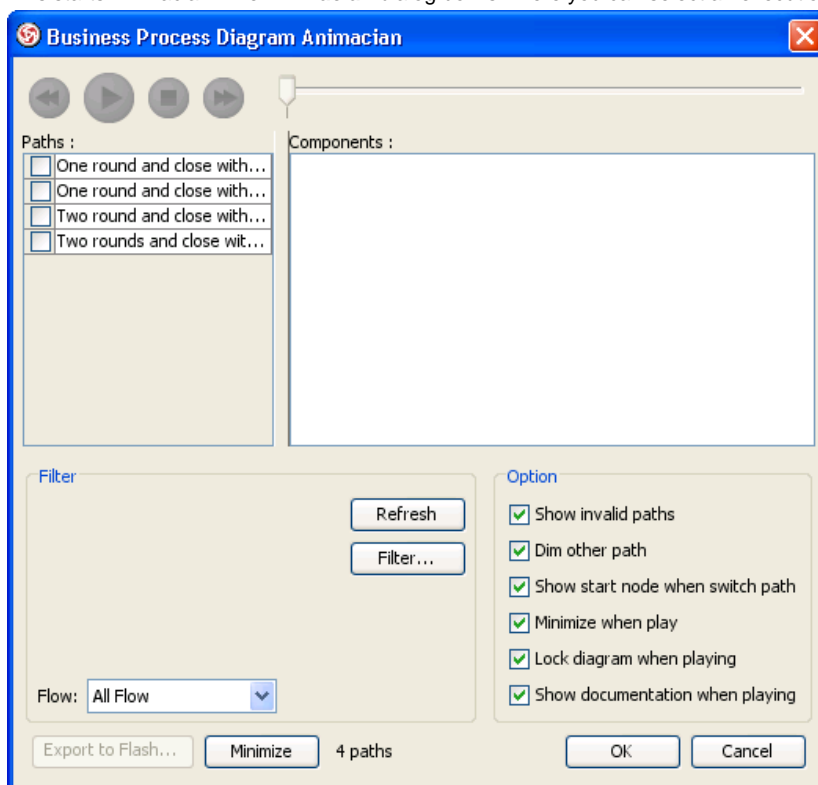


Figure 12-43 The Animacian dialog box

2. From the **Paths** list, select the execution paths to export as Flash movie.

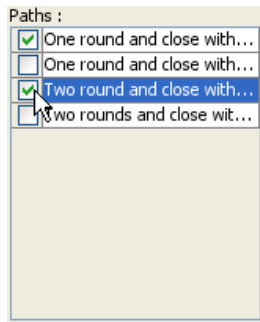


Figure 12-44 Select paths to animate

3. Click the **Export to Flash...** button.

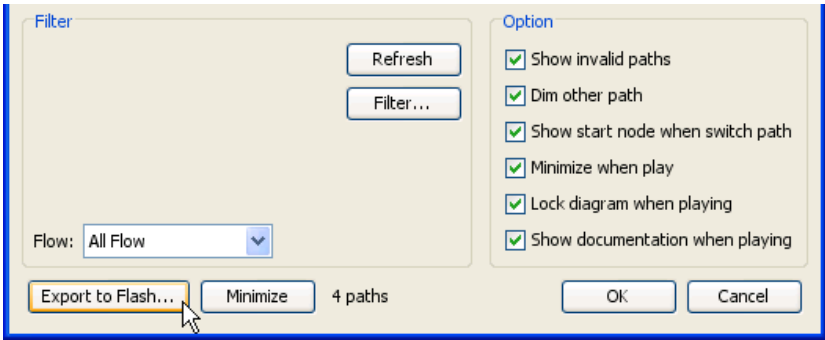


Figure 12-45 Clicking the Export to Flash button

This shows the **Export to Flash** dialog box.

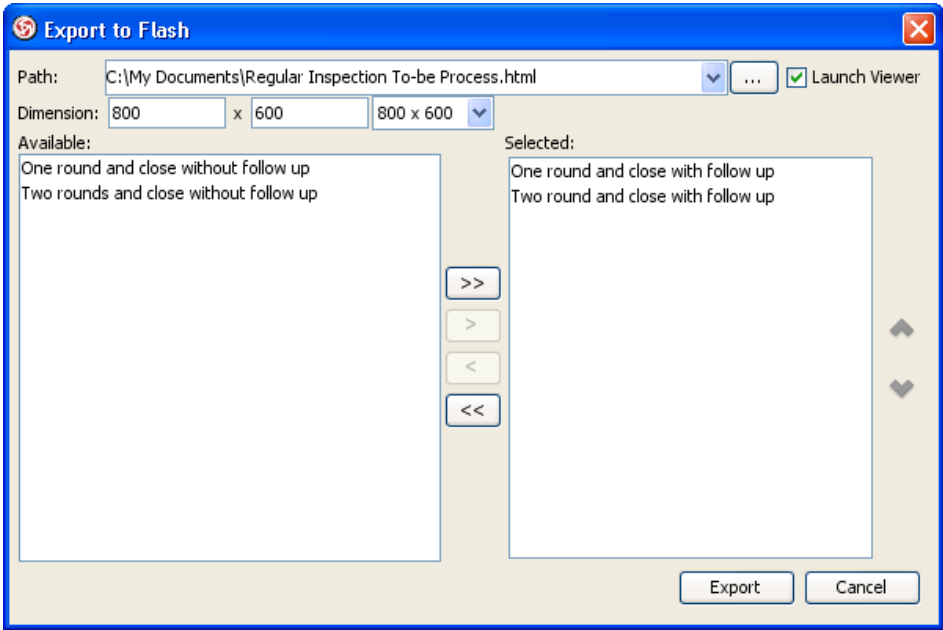


Figure 12-46 The Export to Flash dialog box

Here is a description of the **Export to Flash** dialog box.

Region	Description
Path	The path of the exported HTML file. Flash movie file (.swf) will also be exported to the same folder as the HTML file.
Launch Viewer	When checked, default web browser will automatically start and play the exported Flash movie.
Dimension	The width and height of viewing region of Flash.
Available	Available paths that can be selected to export to Flash movie for animation.
Selected	Selected paths to export to Flash movie for animation.

Table 12-10 Description of the Export to Flash dialog box

4. An HTML web page will be exported. Specify the path of the HTML file. Note that the Flash movie files (.swf) will be exported to the same folder as the HTML file.

5. Choose or enter the dimension of movie if necessary. Note that the dimension determines the size of viewable region instead of the size of diagram.

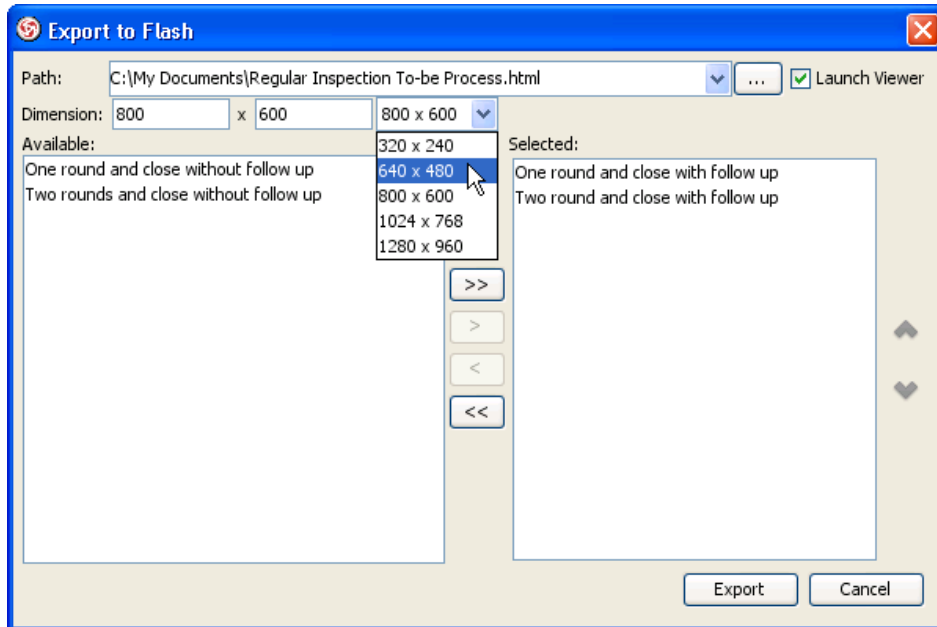


Figure 12-47 Changing the Flash movie dimension

6. Click **Export**.

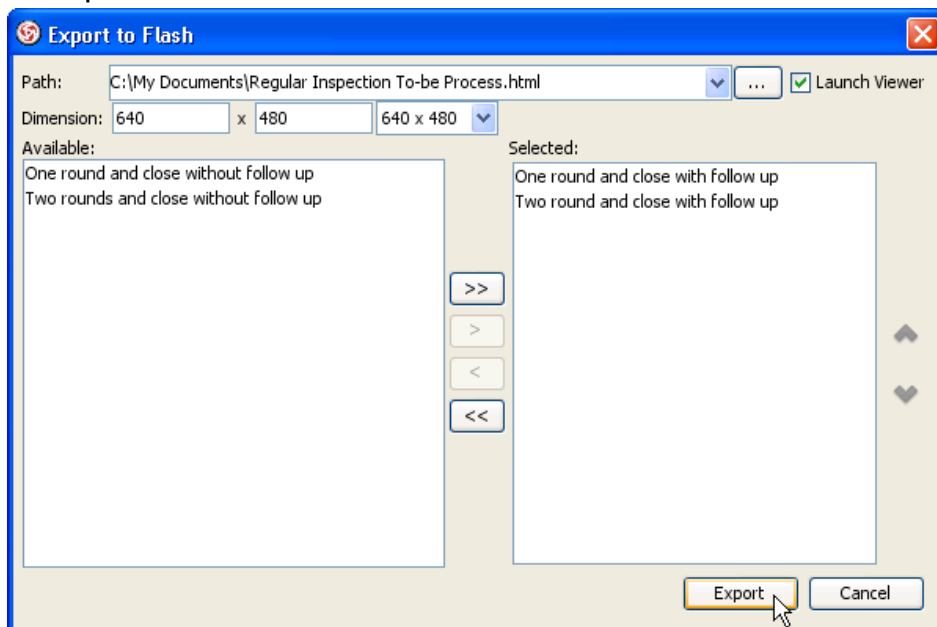


Figure 12-48 Clicking the Export button

7. Open the HTML file in the web browser to play the movie.

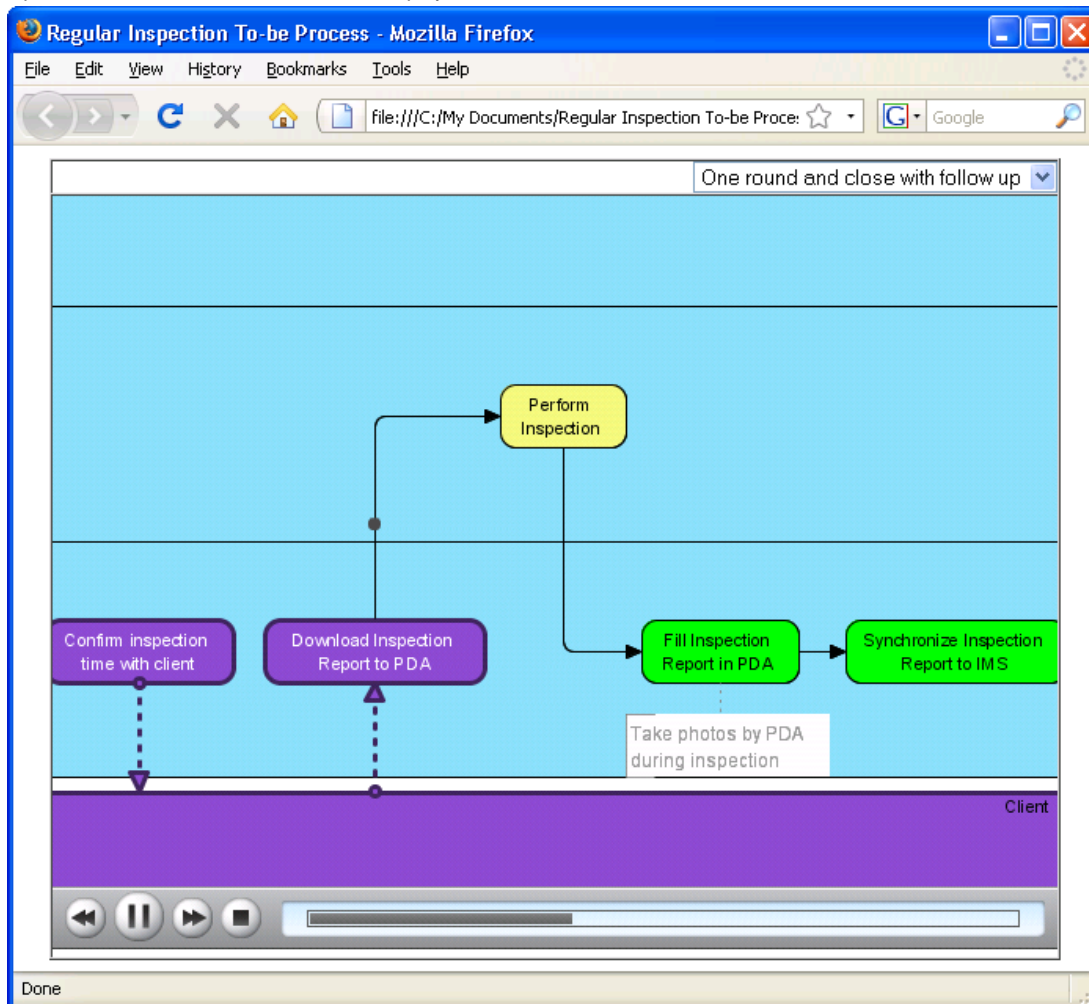


Figure 12-49 Animation is playing

8. If there are more then one path being selected, you can click on the drop down menu at top right corner and select another path to play with.

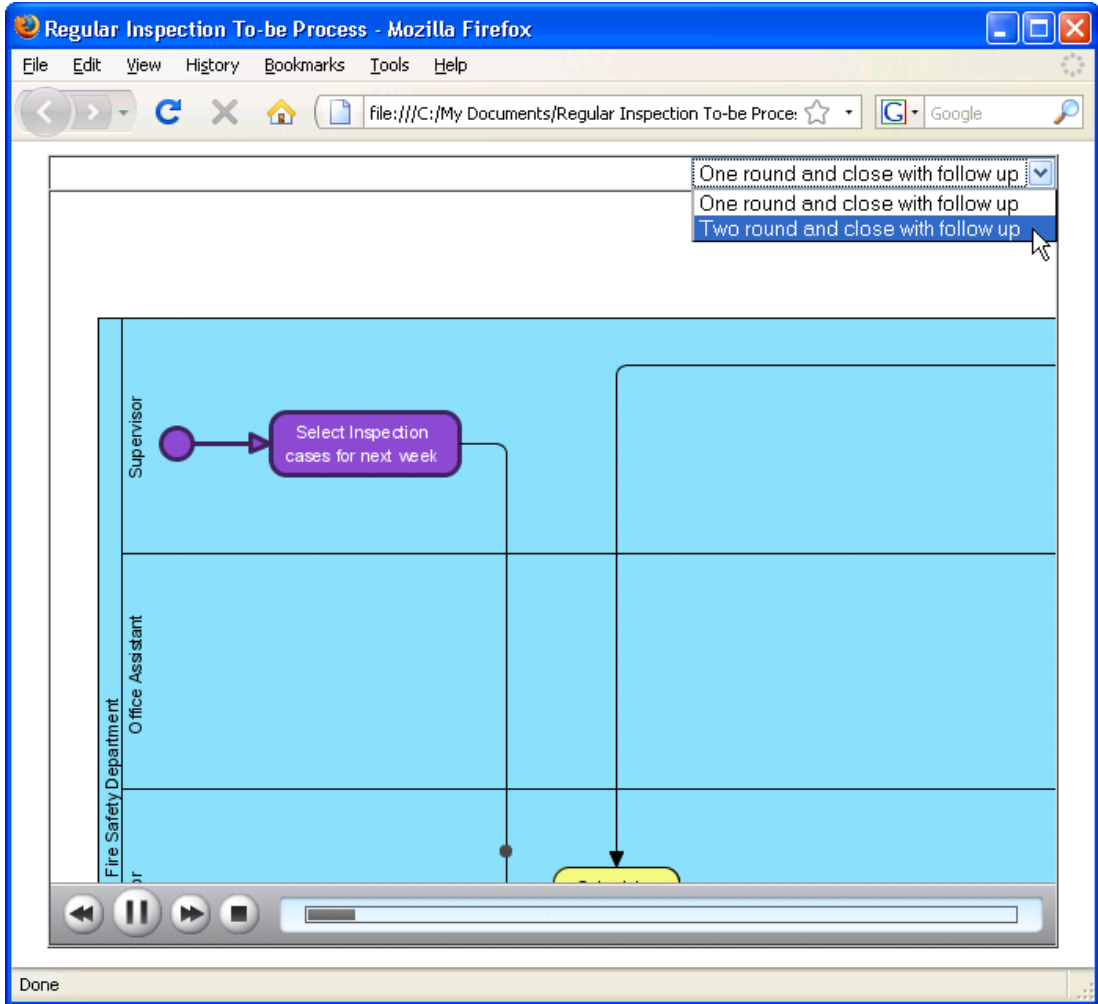


Figure 12-50 To play another path

Navigation in Exported Movie

You can control the flow of movie by clicking on the buttons at the bottom of the movie or by pressing shortcut keys. Here is a list of buttons.







Button	Description
	Backward. Move one shape backward in the flow.
	Pause. Temporary stop playing the movie. Can play again by pressing the  button.
	Play. Play or continue to play the movie content.
	Forward. Advance to the next shape in the flow.
	Stop. Terminate the movie.

Table 12-11 Buttons in exporting Flash movie

You can also click on the slider to move the animation to a desired position.

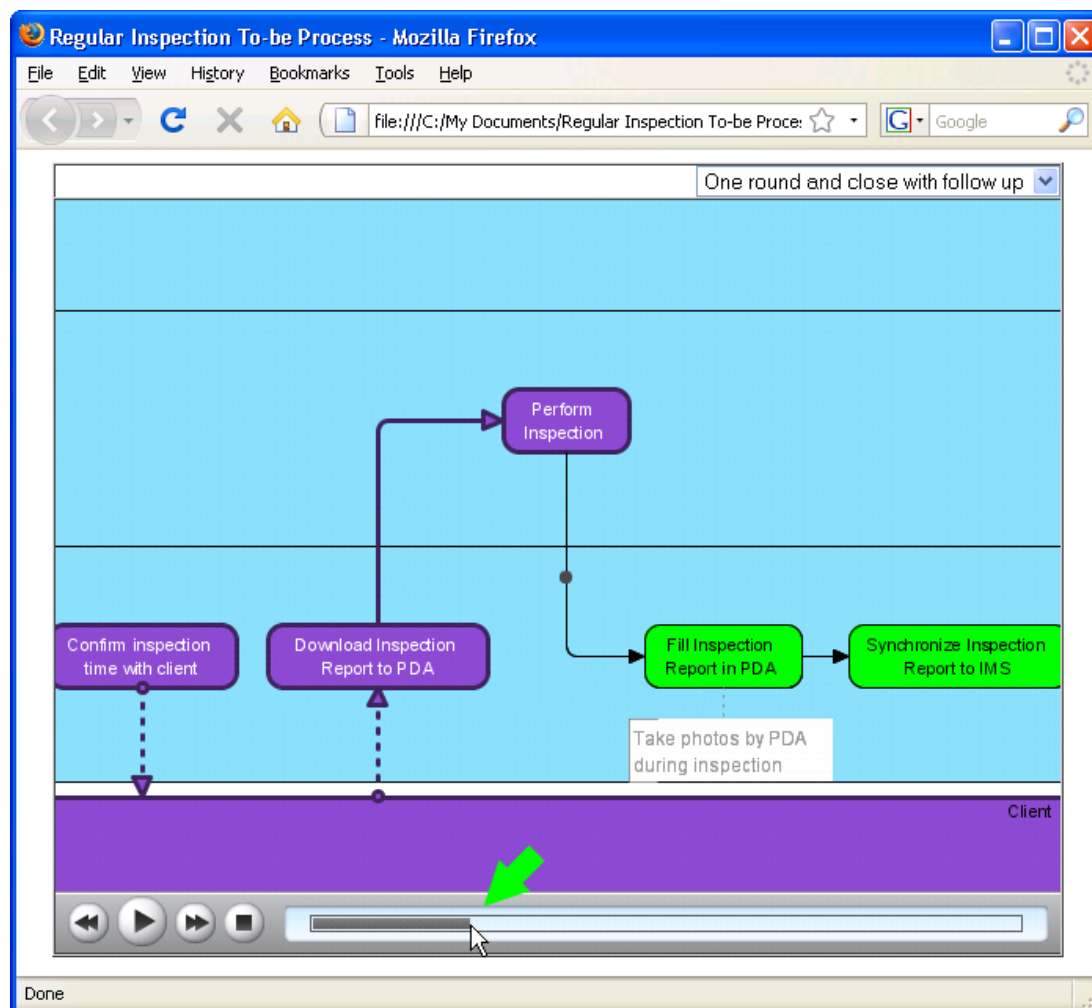


Figure 12-51 Navigate in the Flash movie by dragging slider

Drawing Use Case Diagrams

Let's see how you can draw use case diagram in Visual Paradigm for UML through an example.

It is recommended to group related diagrams and model elements in a Model, this could improve the performance when save and load the project.

Switching to Model Explorer

To switch to Model Explorer, select menu **View > Panes > Model Explorer**.

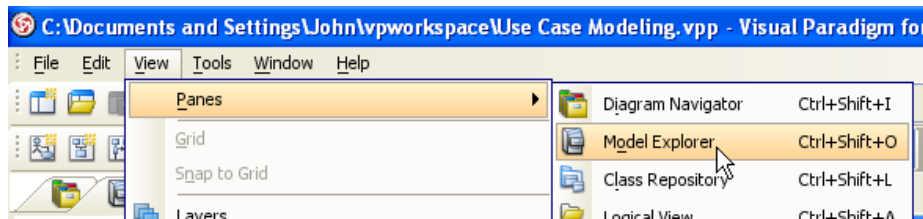


Figure 1-1 Switch to Model Explorer

Creating "Use Case Model"

Right-click on empty space of Model Explorer and select **Model > New Model...** from the popup menu.

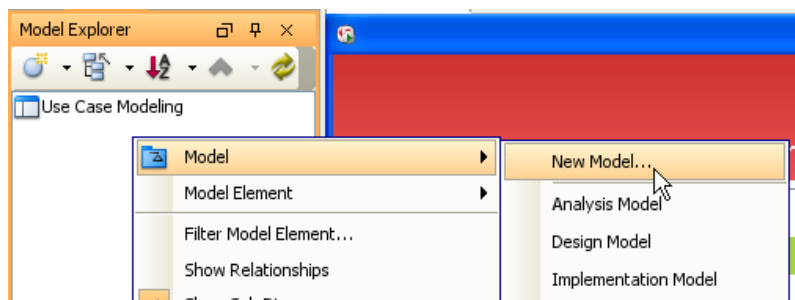


Figure 1-2 Create new Model

When the **Model Specification** dialog box appears, rename the Model to *Use Case Model* and click **OK**.

Creating Use Case Diagram

Right-click on the Model and select **Diagram > UML Diagrams > Use Case Diagram**.

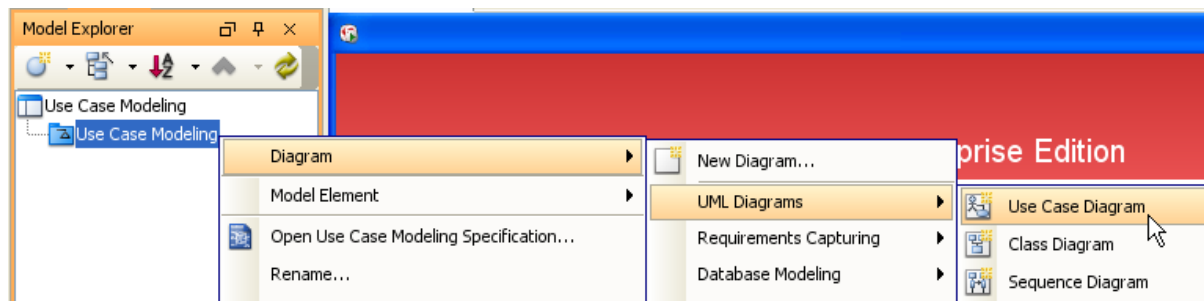


Figure 1-3 Create use case diagram

Rename the diagram to *Regular Inspection Use Case Diagram*.

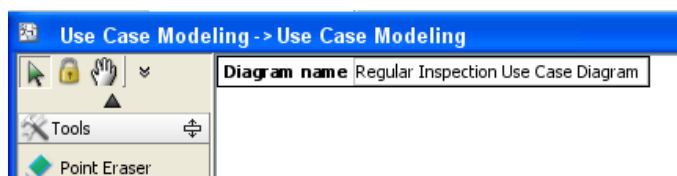


Figure 1-4 Rename diagram

Drawing System

To draw a System, click **System** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

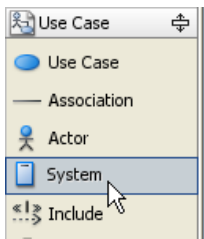


Figure 1-5 Create System

Name the System *Inspection Management System (IMS)*.

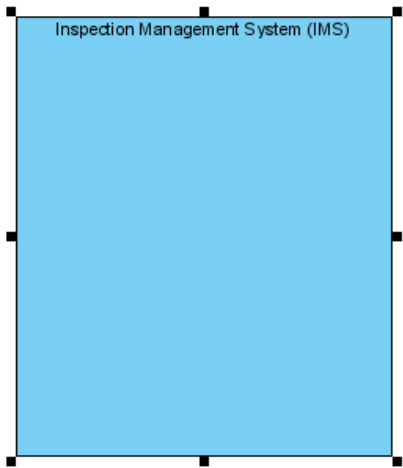


Figure 1-6 Rename System

Drawing Actors

To draw a Actor, click **Actor** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram. Note that an Actor should be placed outside the System.

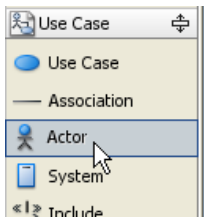


Figure 1-7 Create Actor

Name the Actor *Inspector*.

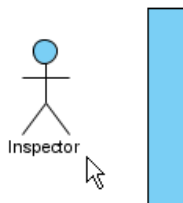


Figure 1-8 Inspector Actor

Create three more Actors namely **Inspector Assistant**, **Office Assistant** and **Supervisor**.

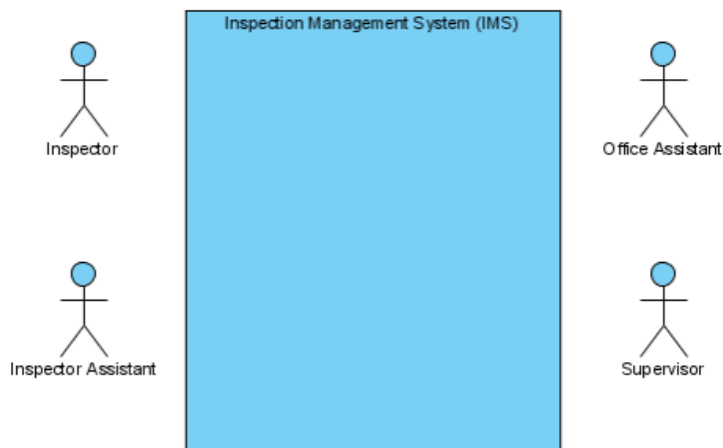


Figure 1-9 Actors Inspector Assistant, Office Assistant and Supervisor

Drawing Use Cases

Mouse over the Actor **Inspector**, click on the resource **Association -> Use Case** and drag.

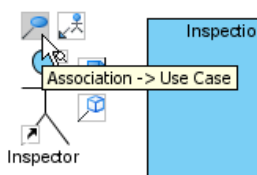


Figure 1-10 Create Use Case with resource

Move the mouse over the System and then release the mouse button. A Use Case together with an Association are created. Name the Use Case **Review and touch up Inspection Report**.

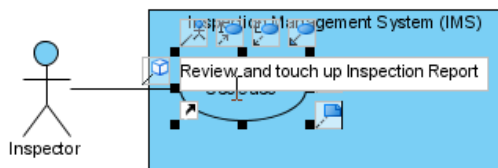


Figure 1-11 Rename Use Case

Follow the same steps to create other Use Cases until the diagram looks like the picture below.

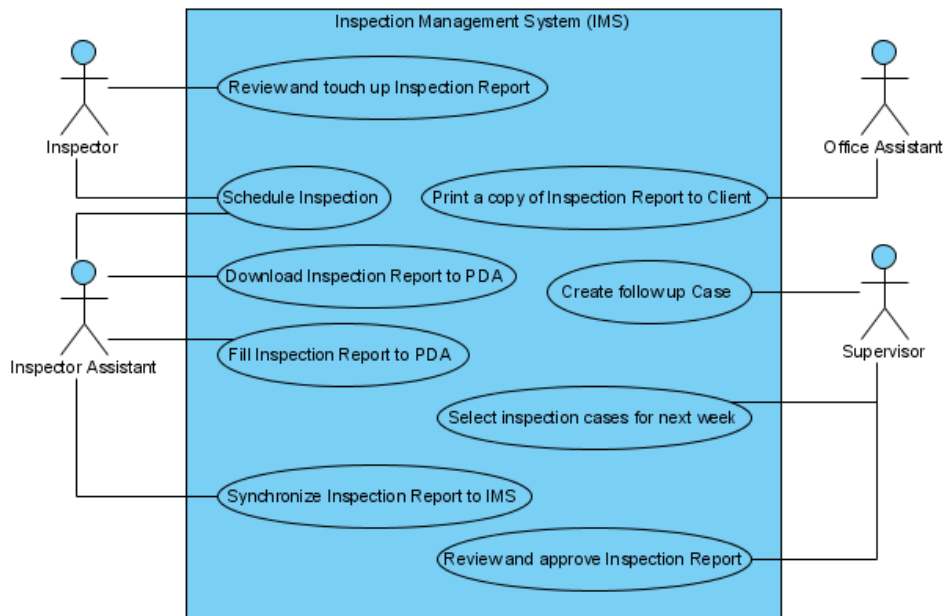


Figure 1-12 Use Cases created

Line Wrapping Use Case Name

There is a problem with the diagram that the Use Cases are too wide which make them look strange.

We can solve this by simply resizing the Use Case, and then the name will be line-wrapped automatically.

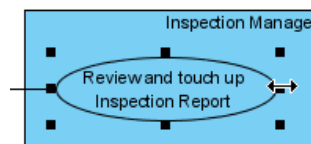


Figure 1-13 Resize Use Case to wrap caption

Alternatively, you can press **Alt + Enter** to force a new line.

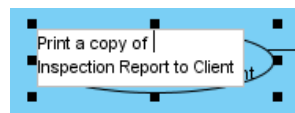


Figure 1-14 Force new line by Alt + Enter

Resize Use Cases until the diagram looks like the picture below.

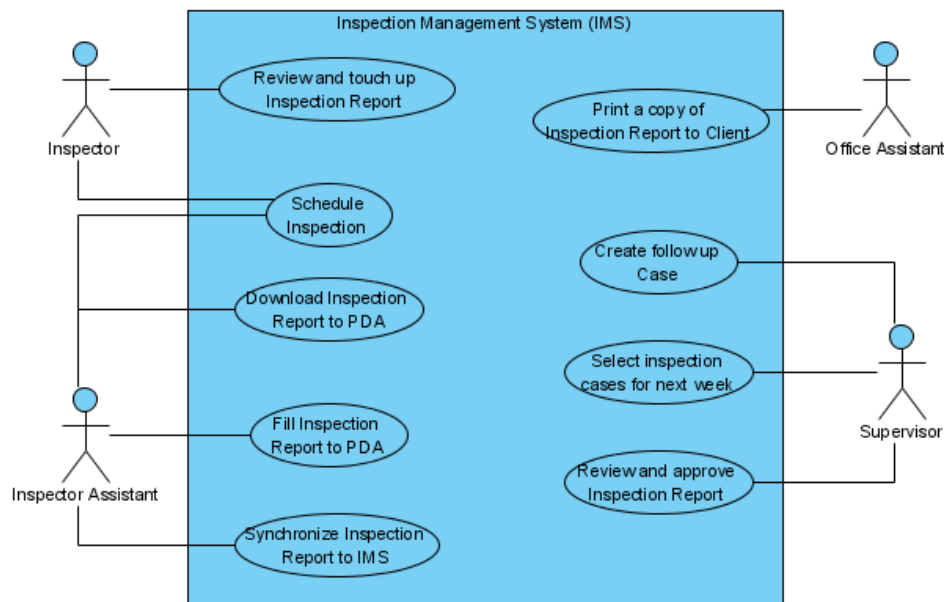


Figure 1-15 Resized Use Cases

Drawing <<Extend>> Relationship

To create an Extend relationship, mouse over a Use Case (**Review and approve Inspection Report** in this example), click the resource **Extend -> Use Case** and drag.

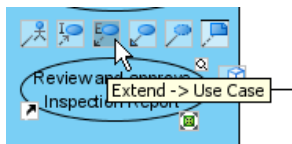


Figure 1-16 Create Extend relationship

Move the mouse to empty space of the System and then release the mouse button. A Use Case together with an Extend relationship is created. Name the Use Case **Re-submit Inspection Report**.

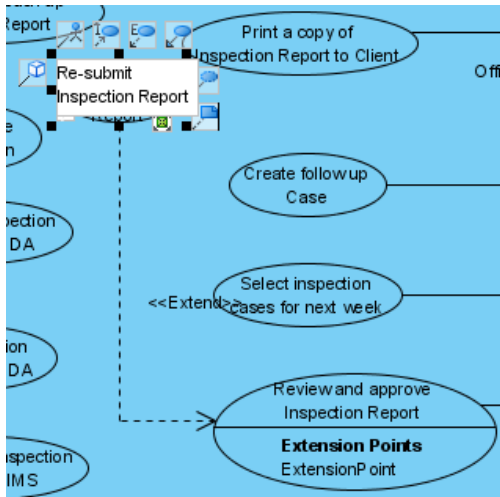


Figure 1-17 Extend relationship created

An extension point is created automatically for the Use Case **Review and approve Inspection Report**. Double-click it and rename it to *Inspection not completed*.

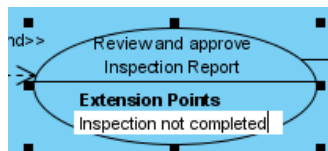


Figure 1-18 Edit extension point

Drawing <<Include>> Relationship

To create an Include relationship, mouse over a Use Case (**Review and touch up Inspection Report** in this example), click the resource **Include -> Use Case** and drag.

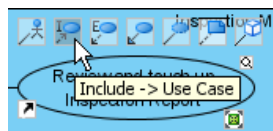


Figure 1-19 Create Include relationship

Move the mouse to empty space of the System and then release the mouse button. A Use Case together with an Include relationship is created. Name the Use Case *Login* .

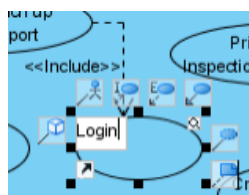


Figure 1-20 Include relationship created

Structuring Use Case with Package

When there are many Use Cases, it would be nice to organize them with Package.

Click **Package** on the diagram toolbar (located in the **Common** category).

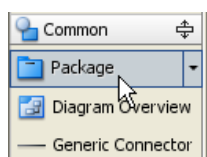


Figure 1-21 Create a Package

Click and drag the mouse to create a Package that surrounds the Use Cases related to the Actor **Supervisor** as shown in the picture below.

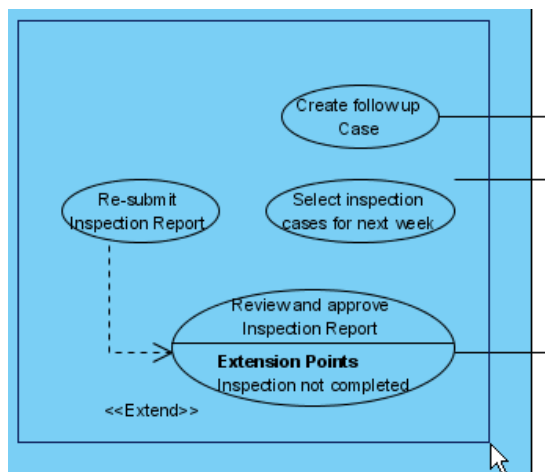


Figure 1-22 Surround Use Cases with Package

Name the Package *supervisor*.

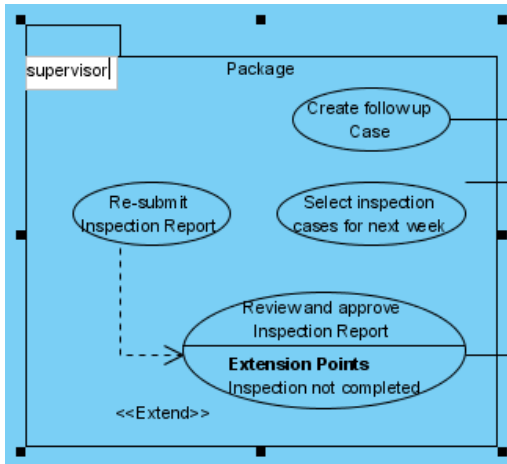


Figure 1-23 Rename Package

Writing Use Case Description

Filling in the use case description is very important in use case modeling. Use case description includes descriptions of the use case, preconditions, post conditions, flow of event and whatever which is important in modeling the user goal.

Opening Use Case Details

To write use case description for a Use Case, you need to open use case details. To do this, right-click on the Use Case and select **Use Case Details...** from the popup menu.

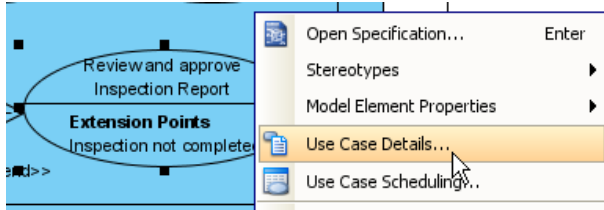


Figure 1-24 Open use case details

Selecting Use Case Description Template

The **New Use Case Description** dialog box appears. Enter name and select a template to use.

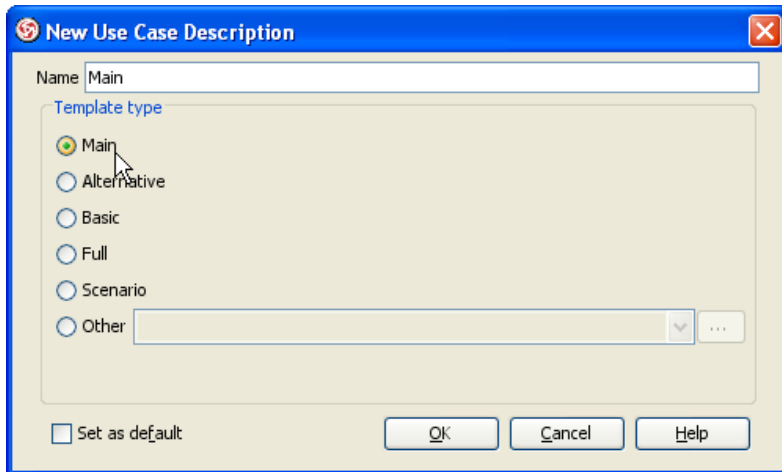


Figure 1-25 Select template

Editing Use Case Description

To edit use case description, select the **Description** page. Fill in fields like **Super Use Case**, **Brief Description** where applicable.

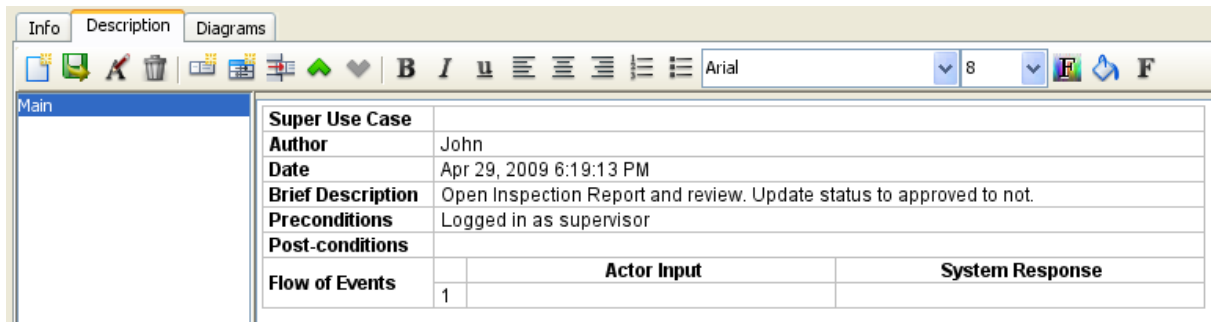


Figure 1-26 Edit use case description

Entering Flow of Events

Flow of events are entered as a sequence of actor inputs and system responses alternately. First we enter **Actor Input**.

Post-conditions		
Flow of Events		
1	Select Inspection Report	

Figure 1-27 Enter Actor Input

Press **Ctrl + Enter**, a new row is created. Enter **System Response**.

Flow of Events	Actor Input		System Response
	1	Select Inspection Report	
	2		

Figure 1-28Enter System Response

Continue to complete the flow of events.

Flow of Events	Actor Input		System Response
	1	Select Inspection Report	
	2		
	3	Report approved	

Figure 1-29 Completed flow of events

Creating Item

You can create a custom item in the use case description by right-clicking on it and select **Add Item**.

Flow of Events

1	Select Inspection Report
2	
3	Report approved
4	

Add Item

Ctrl+Enter

Insert Item

Add Flow of Event

Figure 1-30 Create item

Enter the item name when prompted. A new item will be created.

Flow of Events	2	
	3	Report
	4	
Assumptions		

Figure 1-31 Item created

Creating Multiple Flow of Events

You can create multiple flow of events to model alternative scenarios of the Use Case. To do this, right-click on the use case description and select **Add Flow of Event** from the popup menu.

Assumptions

4	
---	--

Add Item

Ctrl+Enter

Insert Item

Add Flow of Event

Insert Flow of Event

Figure 1-32 Add flow of events

Enter name of the flow of events when prompted, and then continue to complete the flow of events.

Flow of Events (alternative scenario)	Actor Input		System Response
	1	Select Inspection Report	
	2		
	3	Report not approved	

Figure 1-33 Multiple flow of events

Reordering Items

To reorder items, right-click on an item and select **Move Up** or **Move Down**.

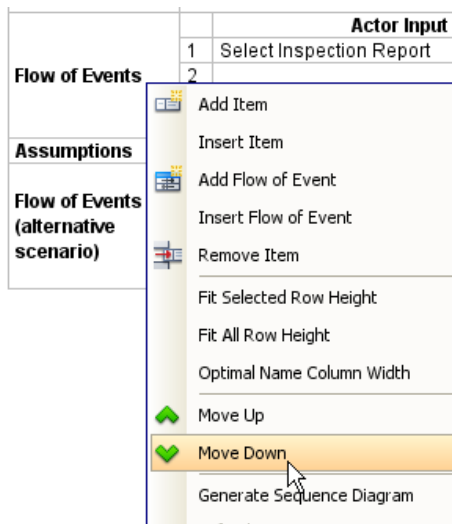


Figure 1-34 Reorder items

Generating Sequence Diagram from Flow of Events

You can generate sequence diagram from flow of events. To do this, right-click on the use case description and select **Generate Sequence Diagram** from the popup menu.

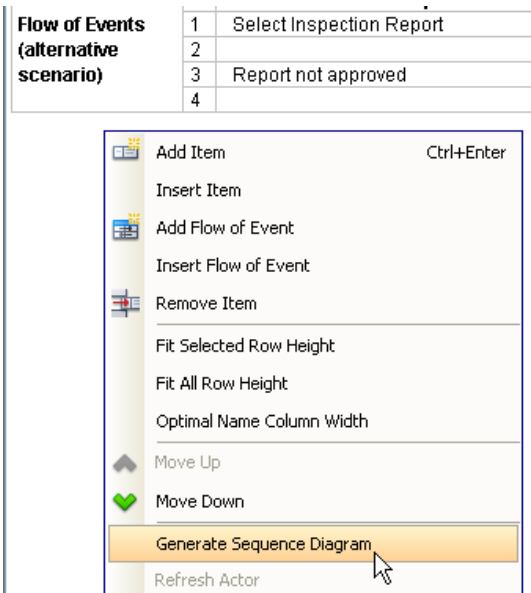


Figure 1-35 Generate sequence diagram from flow of events

A sequence diagram will be generated, with each flow of events item generated as a combined fragment.

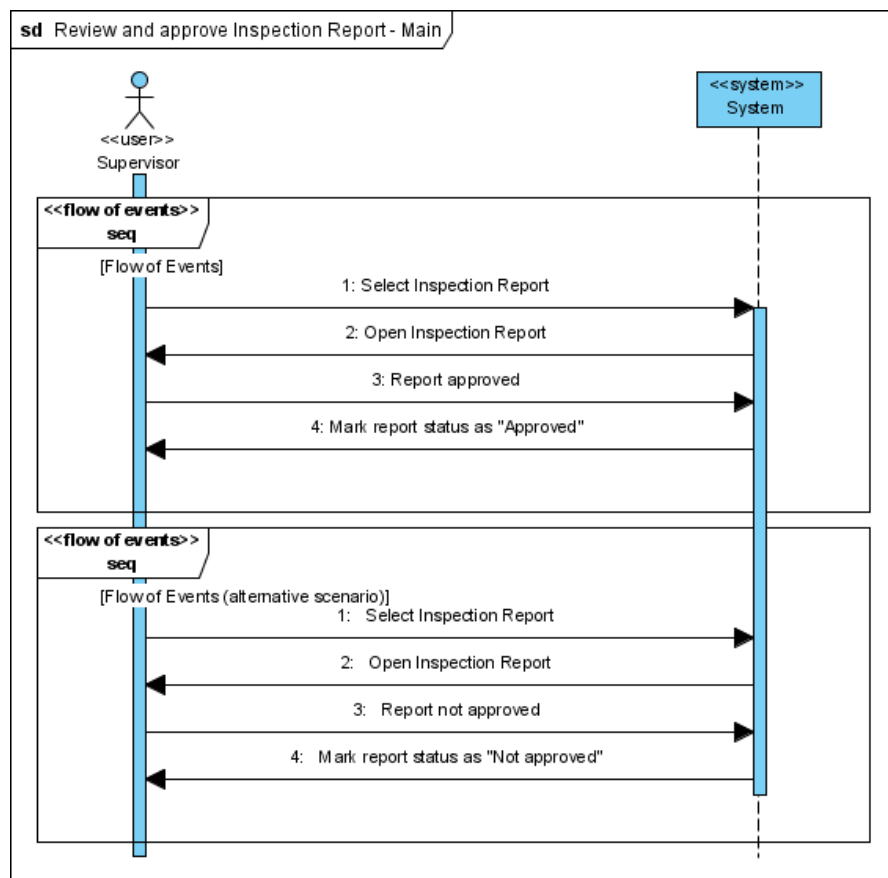


Figure 1-36 Generated sequence diagram

Elaborating Use Case

A Use Case can be elaborated using sequence diagrams and activity diagrams to model its interactions and activity flows respectively.

Elaborating Use Case by Sequence Diagrams

To elaborate a Use Case by sequence diagrams, create a sequence diagram as sub diagram to the Use Case.

Creating Sub Diagram

Right-click on the Use Case and select **Sub Diagrams > Sequence Diagram > Create Sequence Diagram** from the popup menu.

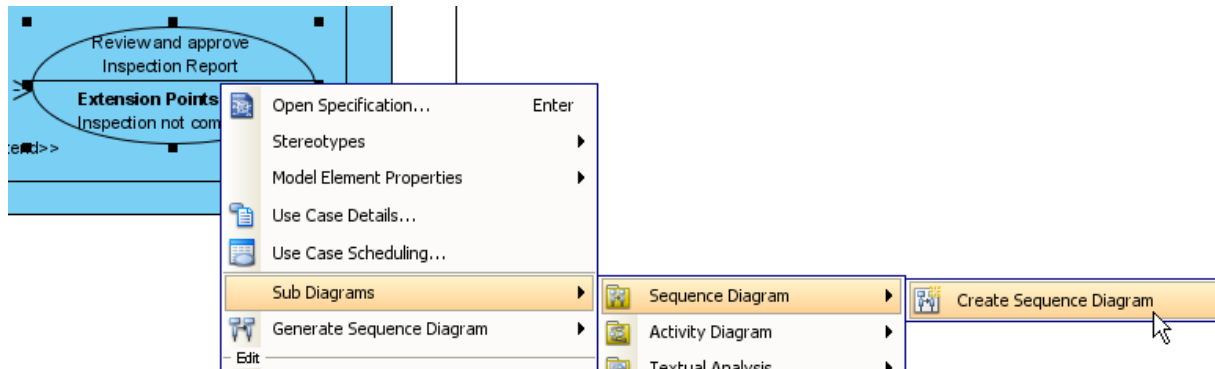


Figure 1-37 Create sequence diagram as sub diagram

Drawing Sequence Diagram

Draw the sequence diagram to show how user interacts with the system in the Use Case.

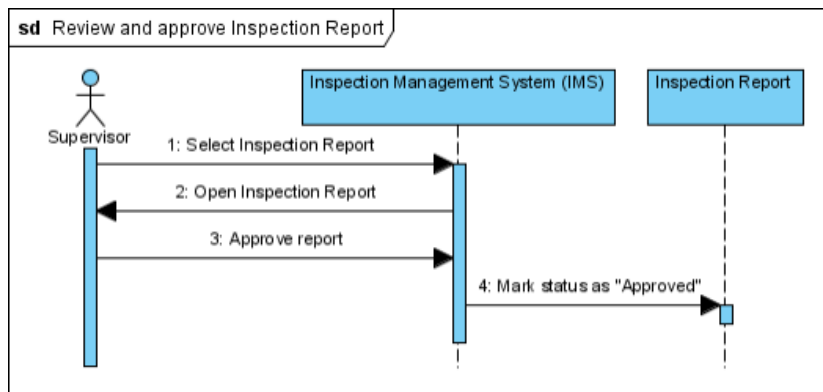


Figure 1-38 Drawn sequence diagram

Navigate to Parent Use Case

To navigate back to the parent Use Case, click the Use Case name (name that appears before diagram name) on the diagram title bar.



Figure 1-39 Navigate to parent Use Case

Elaborating Use Case by Activity Diagrams

To elaborate a Use Case by activity diagrams, create an activity diagram as sub diagram to the Use Case.

Creating Sub Diagram

Right-click on the Use Case and select **Sub Diagrams > Activity Diagram > Create Activity Diagram** from the popup menu.

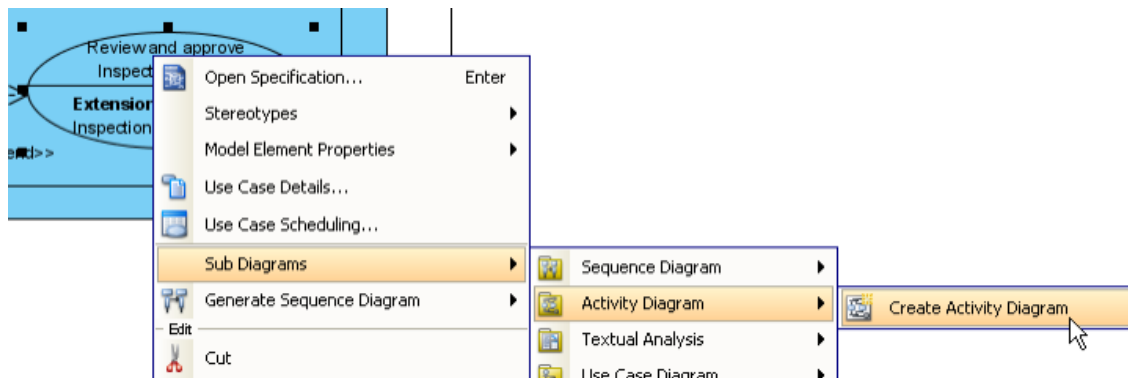


Figure 1-40 Create activity diagram as sub diagram

Drawing Activity Diagram

Draw the activity diagram to show the activity flows involved in the Use Case.

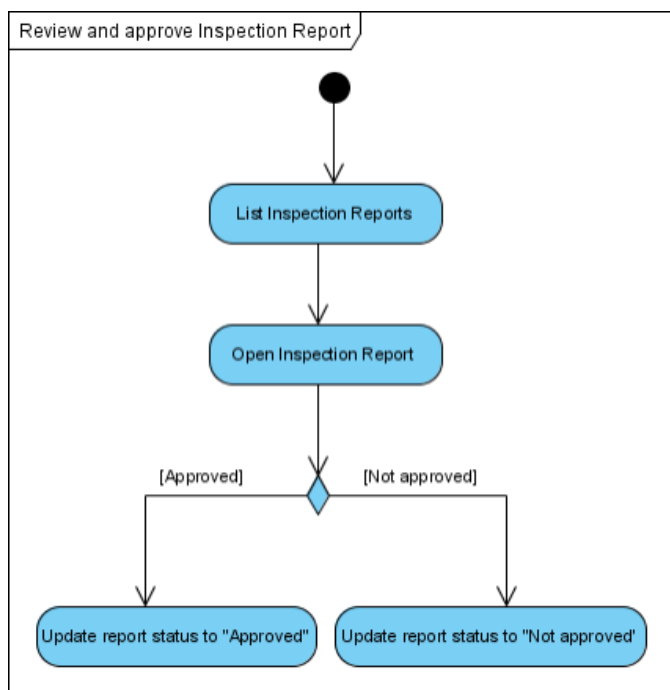


Figure 1-41 Drawn activity diagram

Navigate to Parent Use Case

To navigate back to the parent Use Case, click the Use Case name (name that appears before diagram name) on the diagram title bar.



Figure 1-42 Navigate to parent Use Case

Performing Textual Analysis

Using textual analysis, you can identify candidate objects from a problem statement, create model elements from the candidate objects, and finally draw diagram using the created model elements.

Creating Textual Analysis

To create textual analysis, select menu **File > New Diagram > Requirements Capturing > Textual Analysis**.

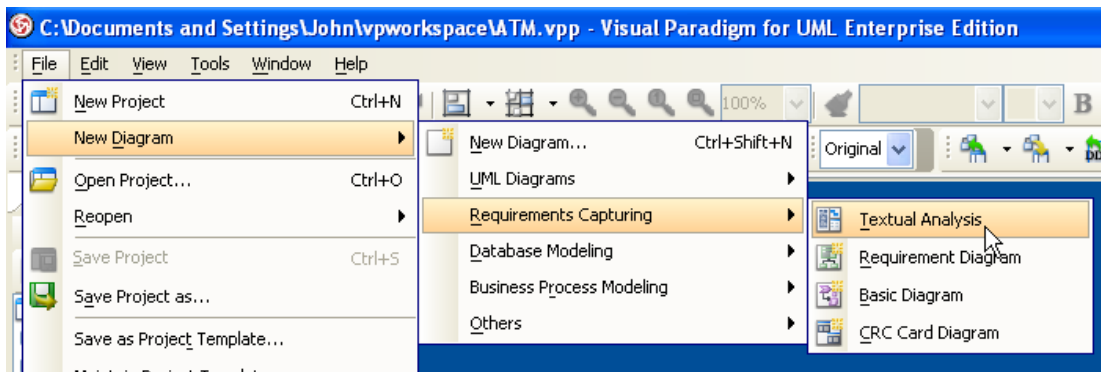


Figure 2-1 Create textual analysis

Entering Problem Statement

You can either enter problem statement by typing in the text area, or by importing a text file. To import a text file, click **Import Text File** on the toolbar.

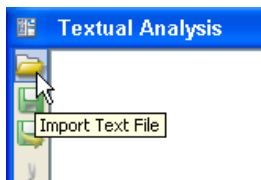


Figure 2-2 Import text file

When the file dialog box appears, select the text file to import. After that, the imported problem statement will appear in the text area.

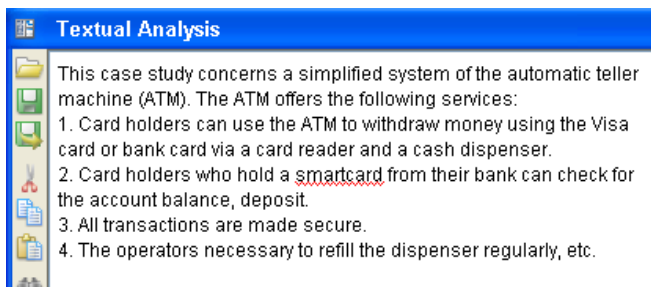


Figure 2-3 Imported problem statement

Creating Candidate Object by Drag and Drop

To create candidate object by drag and drop, select the words (**Card holders** in this example) in the text area and drag.

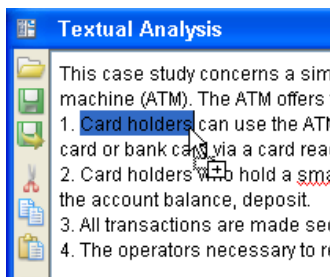


Figure 2-4 Drag words in text area

Move the mouse over the pane on the right of the text area and then release the mouse button. A candidate object is created. The occurrences of the candidate object name are highlighted in the text area.

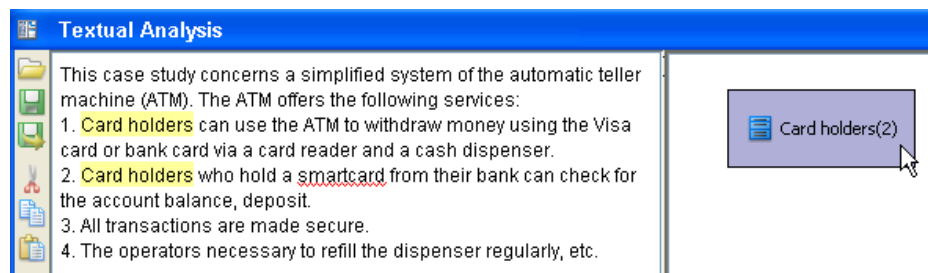


Figure 2-5 Candidate object created

Candidate object created by drag and drop is set to "Class" type by default. However "Card holders" should be Actors. To change the candidate object type to Actor, right-click on the candidate object and select **Actor** from the popup menu.

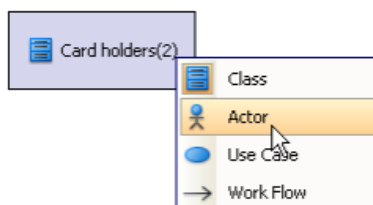


Figure 2-6 Change candidate object type to Actor

Creating Candidate Object by Popup Menu

To create candidate object (e.g. of type "Use Case") by popup menu, select the words (e.g. **withdraw money**) in the text area, right-click on the selection and select **Add text as Use Case** from the popup menu.

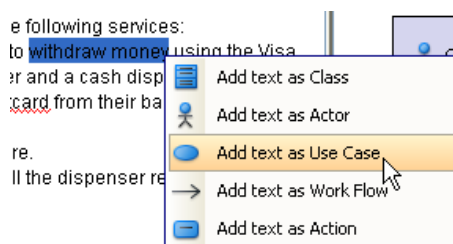


Figure 2-7 Change candidate object type to Actor

A candidate object "withdraw money" of type "Use Case" is created.

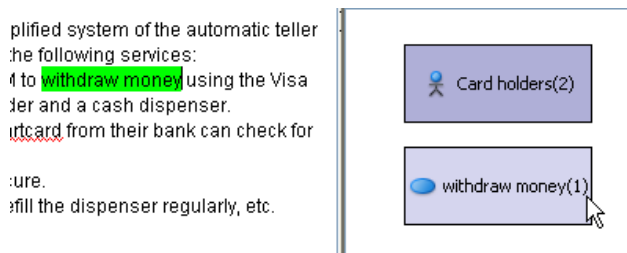


Figure 2-8 Candidate object created for "withdraw money"

Writing Description for Candidate Object

The table in the textual analysis editor allows you to view and edit details of candidate objects. You can edit description of a candidate object by typing in its **Class Description** cell. Before you edit the description, you may resize the row to make more room for the content.

No.	Candidate Class	Extracted Text	Type	Class Description	Occurrence
1	Card holders	Card holders	Actor		2
2	withdraw money	withdraw money	Use Case		1

Figure 2-9 Resize rows

Double-click on the **Class Description** cell to enter description.

Type	Class Description
Actor	ATM card holders
Use Case	Take money out of the ATM card holder's bank account.

Figure 2-10 Enter description

Creating Model Elements

To create model element for candidate object, say **Card holders** in this example, right-click it and select **Create Actor Model Element** from the popup menu.

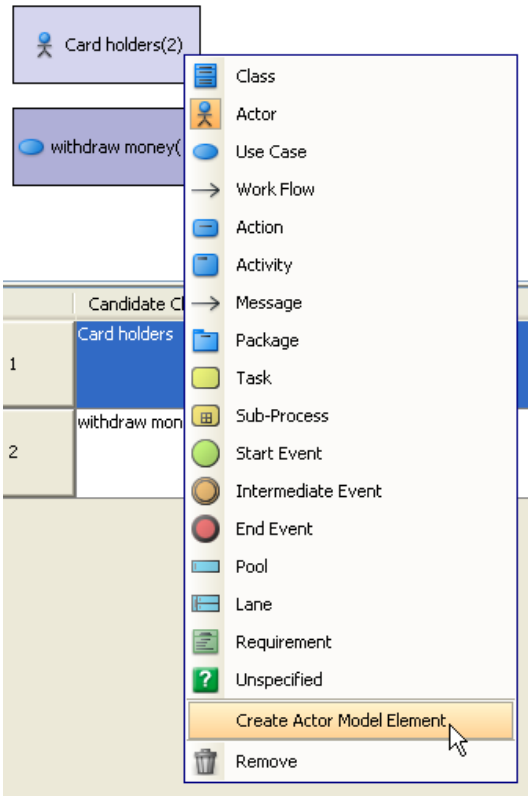


Figure 2-11 Create Actor model element from candidate object

Follow the same step to create model element for **withdraw money**. You should see the created model elements in the Model Explorer.

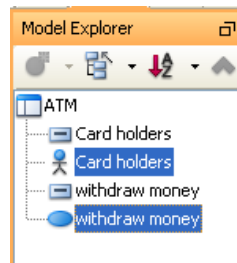


Figure 2-12 Model elements created

Creating Use Case Diagram

Now we are going to use the model elements in use case diagram. To create a use case diagram, select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Use Case Diagram**.

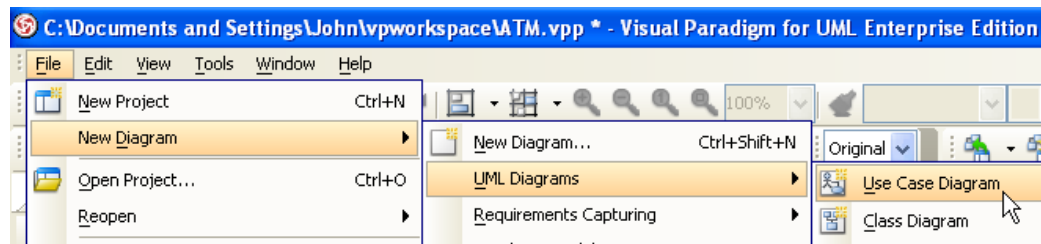


Figure 2-13 Create use case diagram

Visualize Created Model Elements

To visualize the created model elements, simply select them in Model Explorer, drag and drop to the use case diagram.

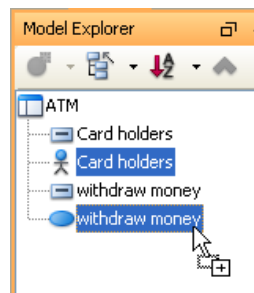


Figure 2-14 Drag model elements in Model Explorer

Shapes will be created for the dropped model elements.

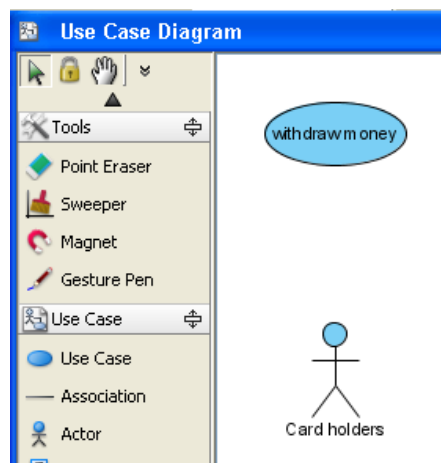


Figure 2-15 Model elements visualized

Drawing Requirement Diagrams

Creating Requirement Diagram

To create requirement diagram, select menu **File > New Diagram > Requirements Capturing > Requirement Diagram**.

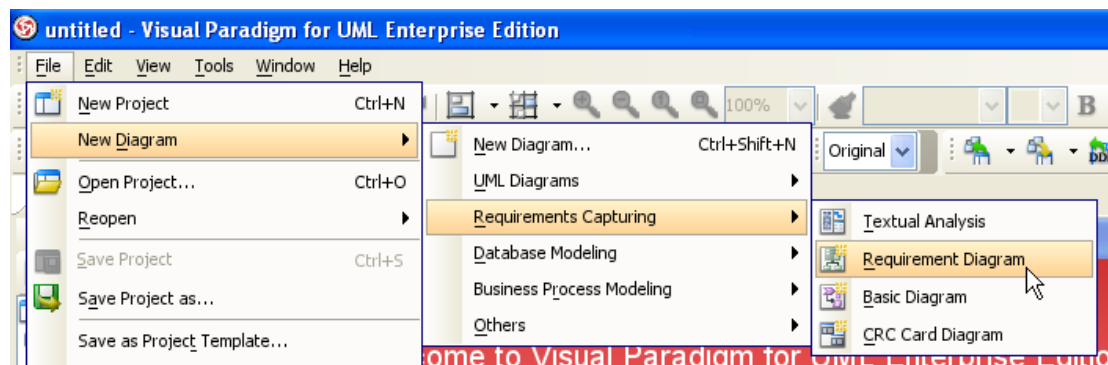


Figure 2-16 Creating requirement diagram

Creating Requirement

To create a Requirement, click the **Requirement** button on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

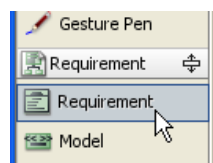


Figure 2-17 Creating Requirement

Decomposing Requirement

To decompose a Requirement, click the **Containment -> Requirement** resource and drag.

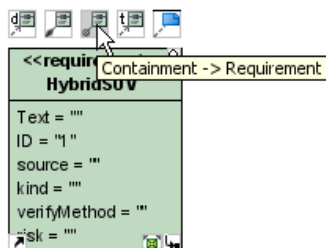


Figure 2-18 Decomposing Requirement

Move the mouse over empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a Requirement together with a Containment relationship will be created.

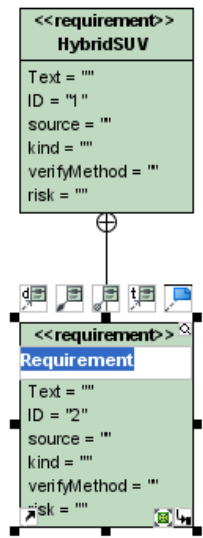


Figure 2-19 Requirement and Containment created

Inline Editing Requirement Properties

To inline edit the property of a Requirement (e.g. ID), double-click on the property, enter new value and press Enter to confirm.

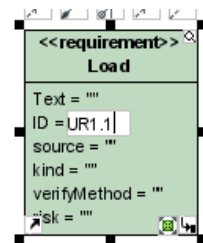


Figure 2-20 Inline editing Requirement properties

Edit Requirement Properties with Specification Dialog Box

You can also open specification dialog box of a Requirement to edit its properties. Click **Open Specification** resource of the Requirement.

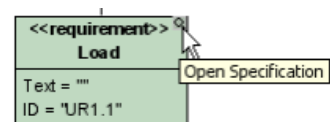


Figure 2-21 Open specification of Requirement

The **Requirement Specification** dialog box shows. Edit the properties and click **OK** to apply the changes.

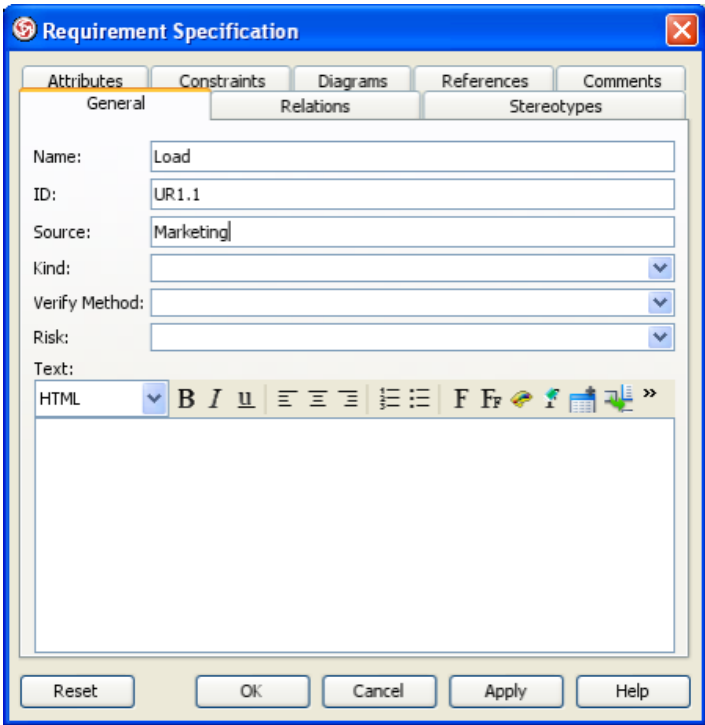


Figure 2-22 Requirement Specification

Creating Test Case and Link to Requirement

To create a Test Case, click the **Test Case** button on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

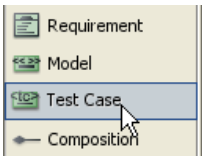


Figure 2-23 Creating Test Case

Click **Verify -> Requirement** resource of Test Case and drag.

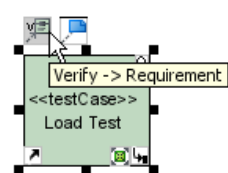


Figure 2-24 Linking Requirement with Test Case

Move the mouse over a Requirement and then release the mouse button, a Verify relationship will be created from the Test Case to the Requirement.

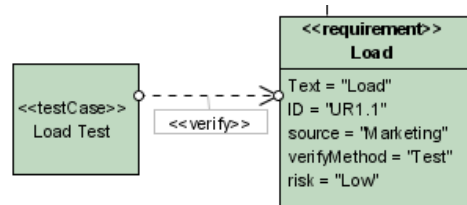


Figure 2-25 Verify relationship created

Defining Your Own Set of Requirement Types

Creating New Requirement Type

To create new Requirement type, select menu **Tools > Configure Requirements...**

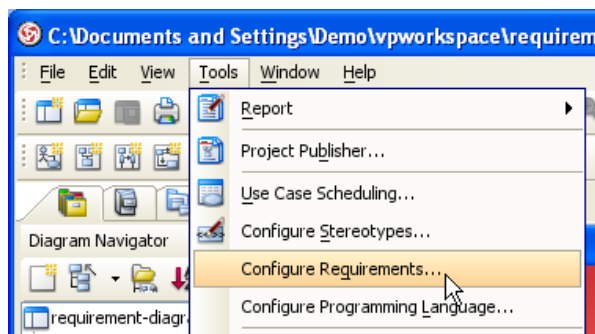


Figure 2-26 Configure Requirements

The **Configure Requirements** dialog box appears. Click **Add** to add a new requirement type.

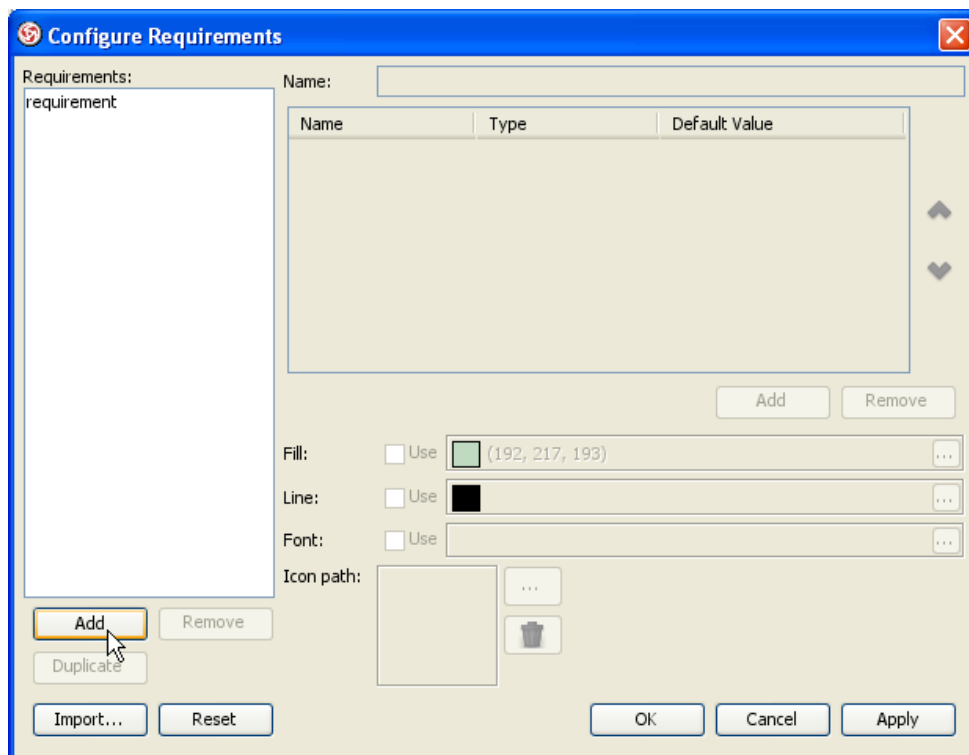


Figure 2-27 Configure Requirements dialog box

Enter name of the Requirement type.

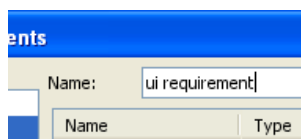


Figure 2-28 Enter name of Requirement type

The "ui requirement" will have four attributes: **Text** (HTML Text), **ID** (Text), **source** (Text), **risk** (Enumeration). Let's add them.

Click **Add** below the attribute table and select **Documentation Attribute** (an attribute with rich text content).

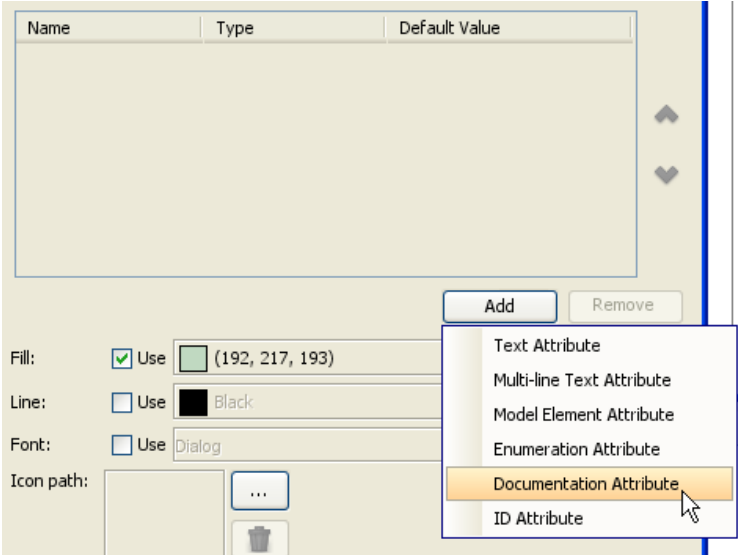


Figure 2-29 Add documentation attribute

An attribute named *Text* of type *HTML Text* is created.
Let's add the **ID** attribute. Click **Add** and select **Text Attribute** (an attribute with plain text value).

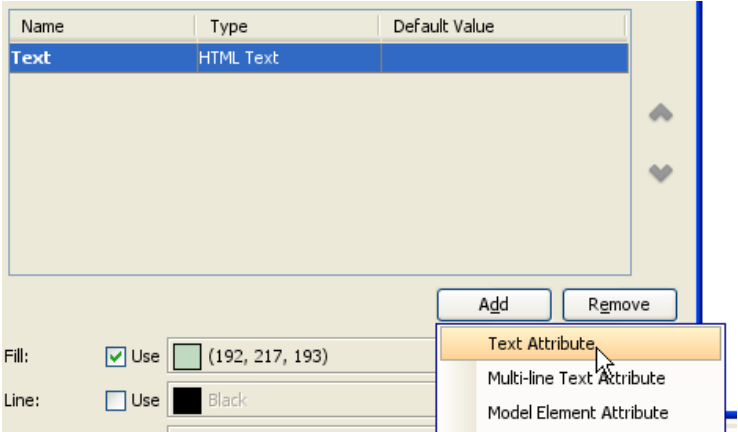


Figure 2-30 Add text attribute

Name the new attribute *ID*.

Name	Type
Text	HTML Text
ID	Text

Figure 2-31 ID attribute

Follow the previous steps to add a *Text* attribute named *source*.

Name	Type
Text	HTML Text
ID	Text
source	Text

Figure 2-32 source attribute

Let's add the **risk** attribute. Click **Add** and select **Enumeration Attribute** (an attribute with a list of selectable values).

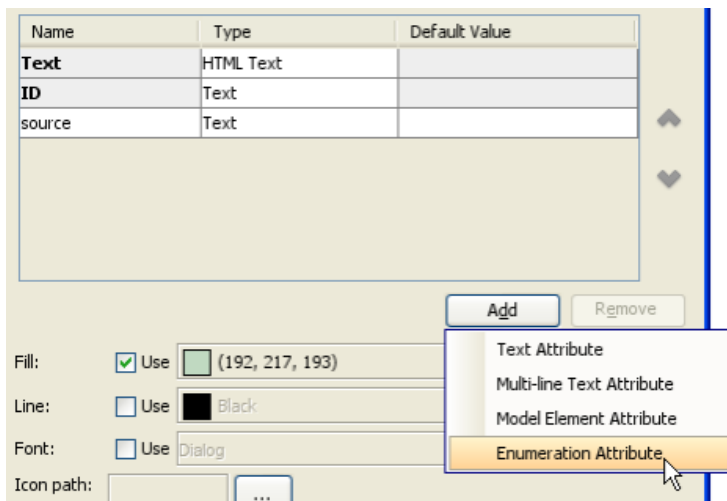


Figure 2-33 Add enumeration attribute

Name the attribute **risk**, and then click **Edit Enumeration....**

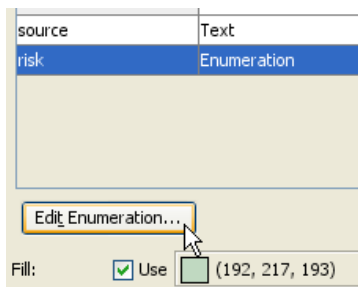


Figure 2-34 Edit enumeration

The **Edit Enumeration** dialog box appears. Click **Add** and then name the new item *High*.

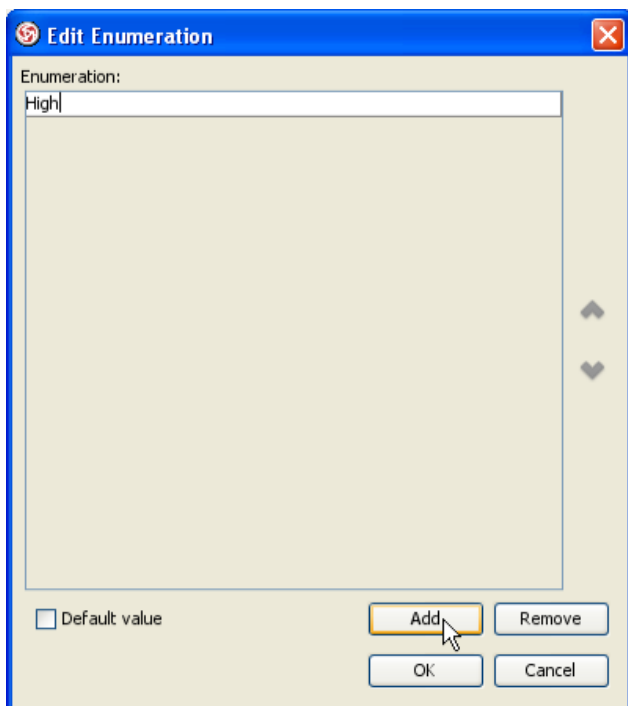


Figure 2-35 Add enumeration

Continue to create other items *Medium* and *Low*.

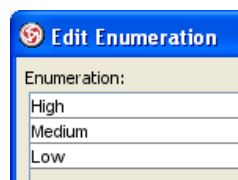


Figure 2-36 Enumeration values

Select **Medium** and select **Default value** to make it the default value for this attribute.

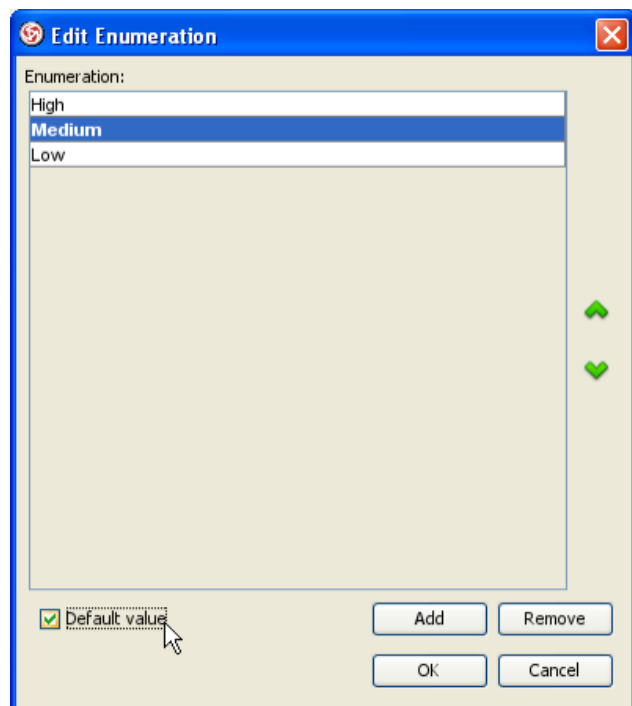


Figure 2-37 Set default value

Click **OK** to apply the changes.

You can also specify appearance of the shape that belongs to this Requirement type. Let's change the fill color and font of "ui requirement".

Click on the ... button of the **Fill** property.

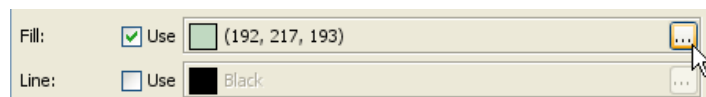


Figure 2-38 Edit fill property

Select **Blue** as fill color and click **OK**.

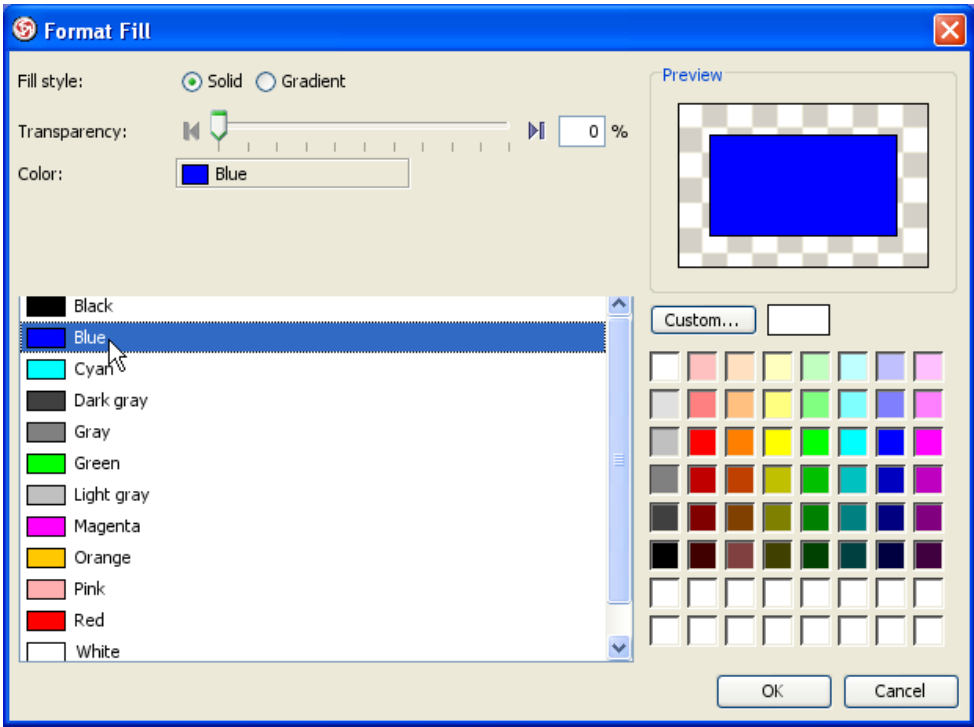


Figure 2-39 Format Fill dialog box

Select **Use** of the **Font** property to indicate the font settings will be applied to shape, and then click the ... button.

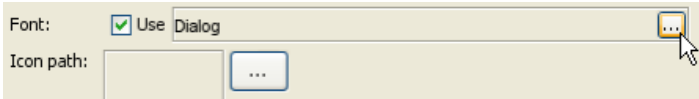


Figure 2-40 Edit font property

Select **Bold** in **Font Style** and click **OK**.

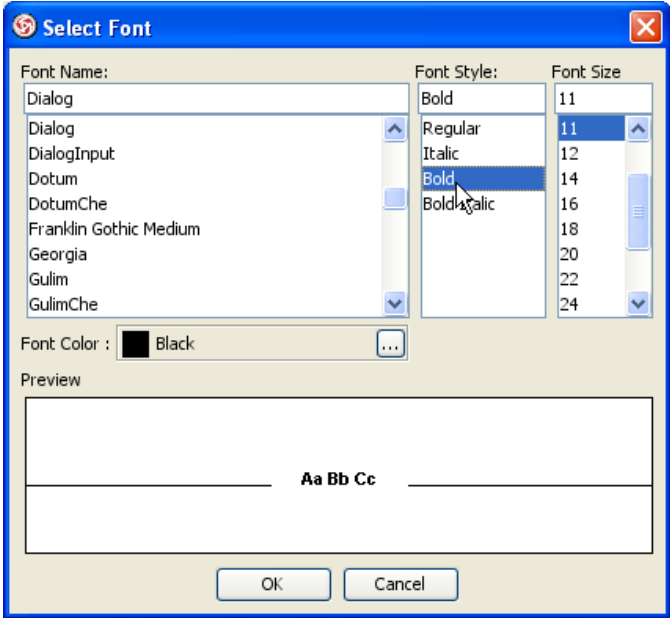


Figure 2-41 Select Font dialog box

Click **OK** in **Configure Requirements** dialog box to apply the changes.

After that, click the drop down button beside the **Requirement** button on the diagram toolbar of a requirement diagram, select **Ui requirement**.

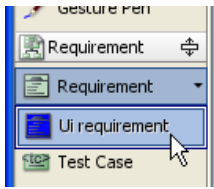


Figure 2-42 Create Requirement of new type

Click on the diagram to create the shape, you can see the Requirement created has the attributes you defined, and the styles and formats are applied to the shape.

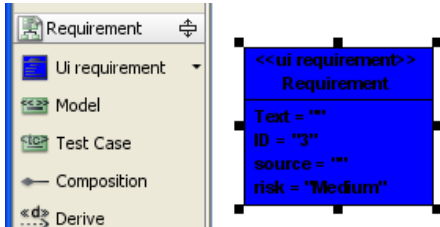


Figure 2-43 Requirement of new type created

Drawing CRC Card Diagram

Creating CRC Card Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > Requirements Capturing > CRC Card Diagram** to create a CRC card diagram.

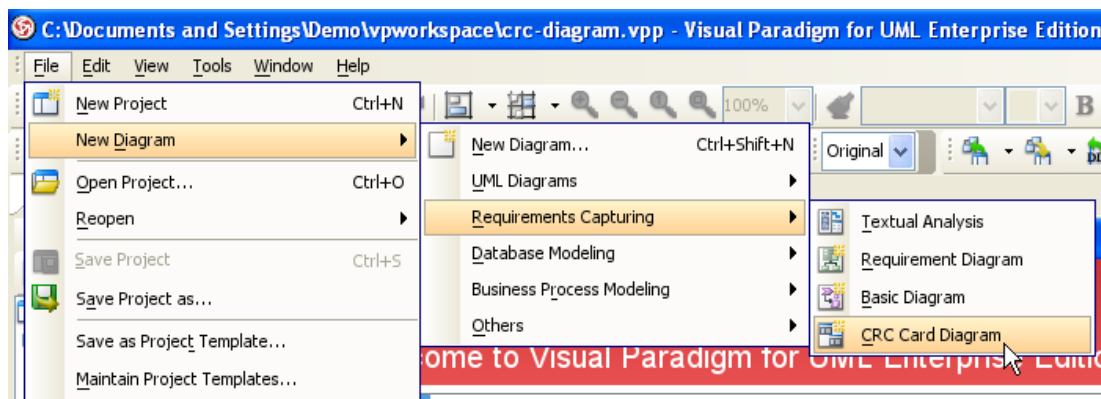


Figure 2-44 Create CRC card diagram

Creating CRC Card

Click **CRC Card** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram to create a CRC card. Name it *Shipment*.

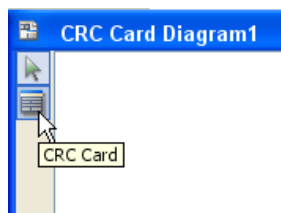


Figure 2-45 Create CRC card

Editing CRC Card Properties

Double-click **Description** to edit it and enter *Hold shipment information*.

Shipment	
Super Classes:	
Sub Classes:	
Description: Hold shipment information	
Attributes:	
Name	Description
Responsibilities:	
Name	Collaborator

Figure 2-46 Edit description

Adding Attributes

Right-click on the **Attributes** heading and select **Add > Attribute** from the popup menu.

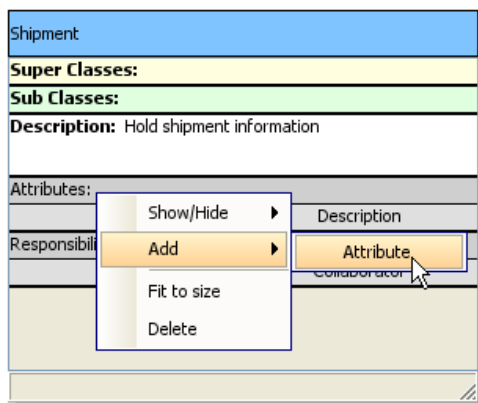


Figure 2-47 Add attribute

Edit attribute name to *ID* and description to *The id of shipment*.

Attributes:	
Name	Description
ID	The id of shipment
Responsibilities:	
Name	Collaborator

Figure 2-48 Attribute added

Continue to add other attributes.

Attributes:	
Name	Description
ID	The id of shipment
Customer ID	The id of customer
Size	The length, width, height of shipment
Weight	The weight of shipment
Delivery address	The delivery address
Responsibilities:	
Name	Collaborator

Figure 2-49 All attributes added

Adding Responsibilities

Right-click on the **Responsibilities** heading and select **Add > Responsibility** from the popup menu.

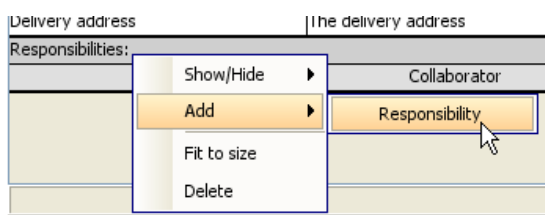


Figure 2-50 Add responsibility

Edit responsibility name to *get the size*.

Responsibilities:	
Name	Collaborator
get the size	

Figure 2-51 Responsibility added

Continue to add other responsibilities.

Responsibilities:	
Name	Collaborator
get the size	
get the weight	
get delivery address	

Figure 2-52 All responsibilities added

Drawing Activity Diagrams

Creating Activity Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Activity Diagram** to create an activity diagram.

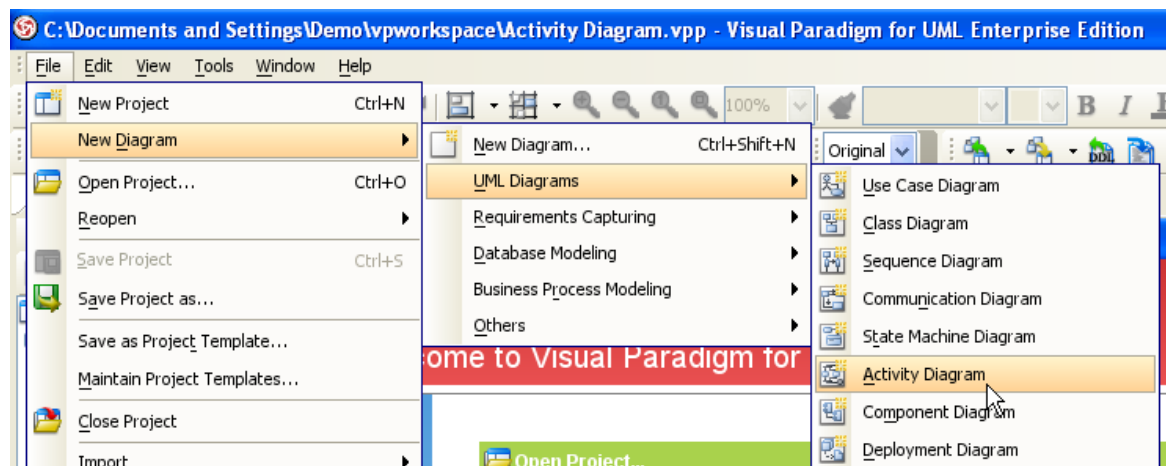


Figure 3-1 Create activity diagram

Creating Swimlane

Let's create a vertical swimlane. Click the drop down button beside **Horizontal Swimlane** on the diagram toolbar and then select **Vertical Swimlane**.

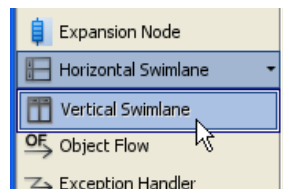


Figure 3-2 Create swimlane

Click on the diagram to create the swimlane.

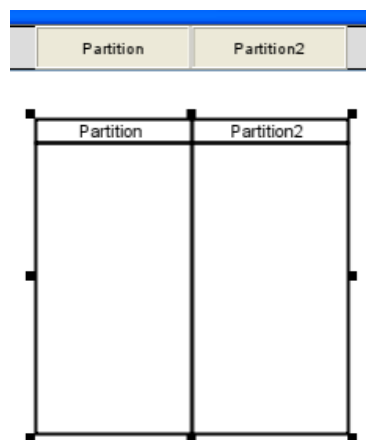


Figure 3-3 Swimlane created

Double-click the partition name to rename it.

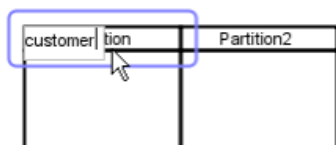


Figure 3-4 Rename partition

Inserting Partition to Swimlane

To insert partition to swimlane, right-click on a partition and select **Insert Partition After** from the popup menu.

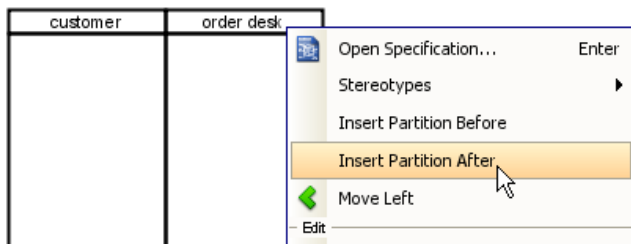


Figure 3-5 Insert partition to swimlane

A partition is inserted.



Figure 3-6 Partition inserted

Creating Initial Node

Click **Initial Node** on the diagram toolbar.

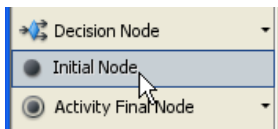


Figure 3-7 Create initial node

Click inside the partition to create the initial node there.

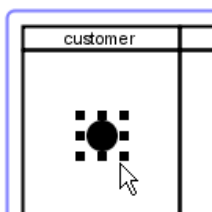


Figure 3-8 Initial node created

Creating Action

Mouse over the initial node until its resources are visible. Click on the **Control Flow -> Action** resource and drag.

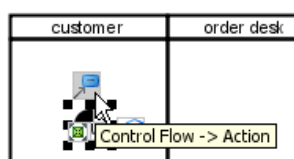


Figure 3-9 Create action

Move the mouse to where you want to place the action to, and then release the mouse button. An action is created and is connected to the initial node with a control flow.



Figure 3-10 Action created

Similarly you can create a new action using the **Control Flow -> Action** resource of an action.

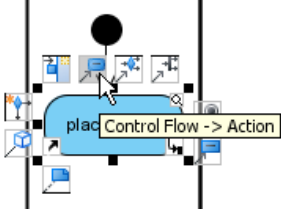


Figure 3-11 Create a new action from an action

A new action is created and is connected to the action with a control flow.

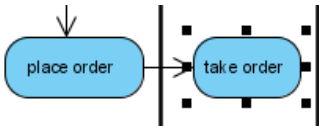


Figure 3-12 Action created

Continue to complete the activity diagram.

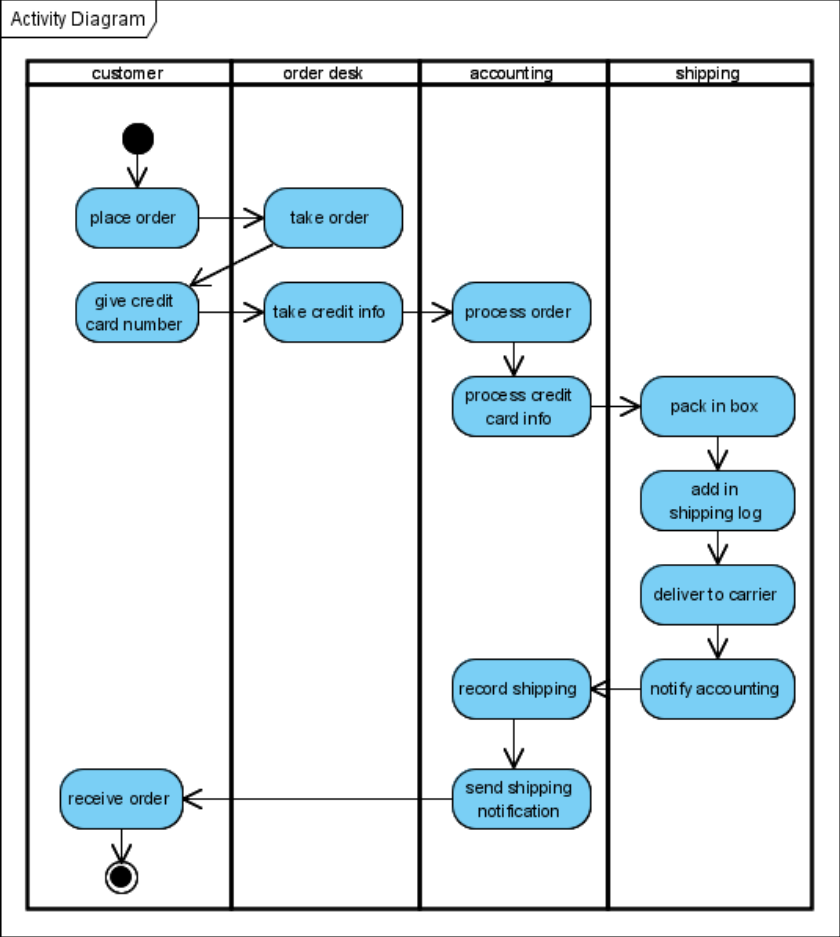


Figure 3-13 Completed activity diagram

Drawing State Machine Diagrams

Creating State Machine Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > State Machine Diagram** to create a state machine diagram.

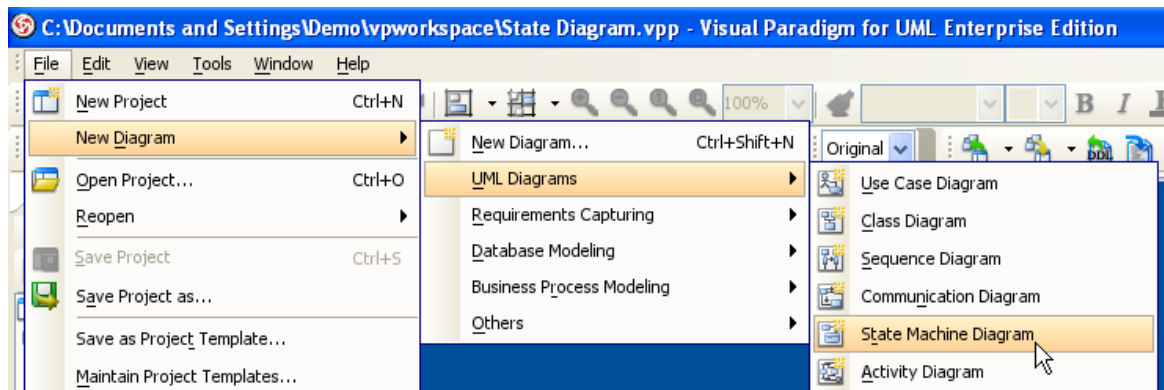


Figure 3-14 Create state machine diagram

Before we draw the diagram, let's change the connector style to curve. Right-click on the diagram and select **Connectors > Curve** from the popup menu.

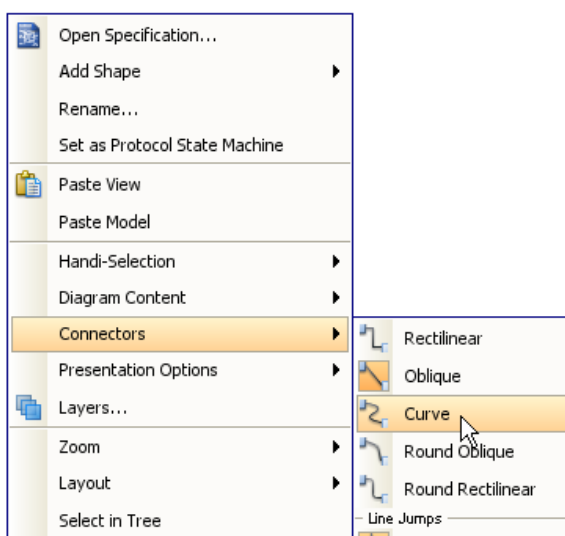


Figure 3-15 Selecting curve connector style

Creating States and Transitions

Move the mouse over the initial pseudo state until its resources are visible. Click the **Transition -> State** resource and drag.



Figure 3-16 Create state from initial pseudo state

Move the mouse to where you want to place the state to, and then release the mouse button. A state is created and is connected to the initial pseudo state with a transition.

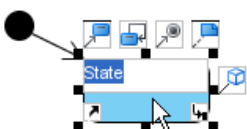


Figure 3-17 State and transition created

Drag the connector to make it curved.

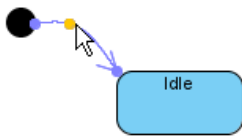


Figure 3-18 Drag the connector to make it curved

Similarly you can use the **Transition -> Final State** resource to create a final state.

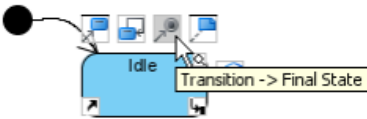


Figure 3-19 Create final state

Final state does not show caption by default. To show it, right-click on the diagram and select **Presentation Options > Show Shape Caption > Final State**.

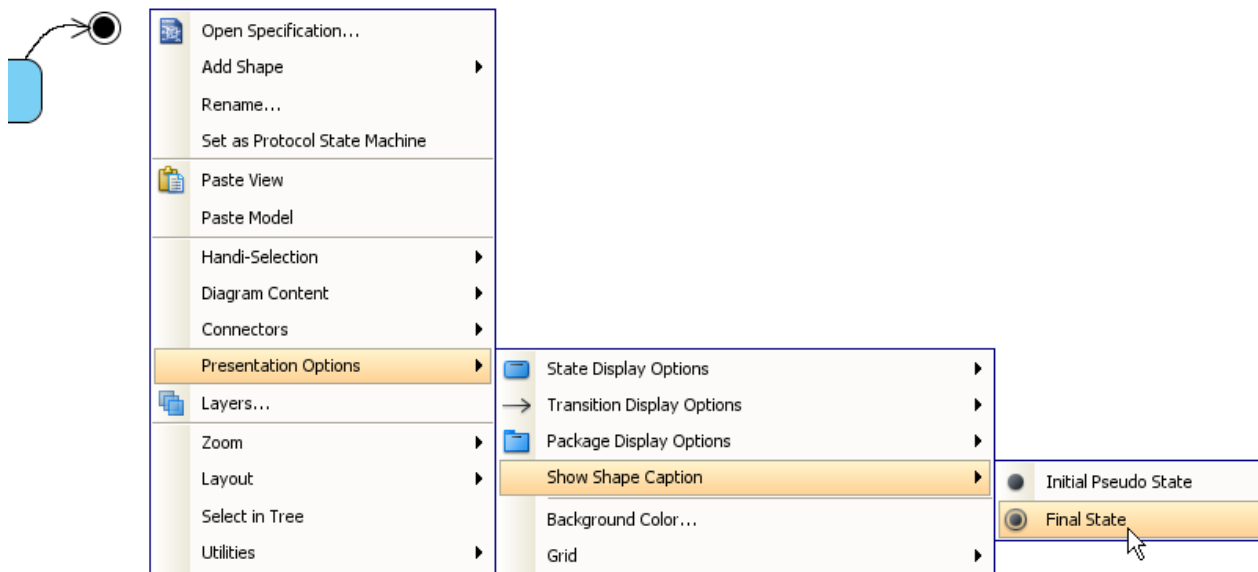


Figure 3-20 Show caption of final state

Adding Region to State

To model substates of a composite state, you need to add one or more regions to it. To add a region, right-click the state and select **Add Horizontal Region** from the popup menu.

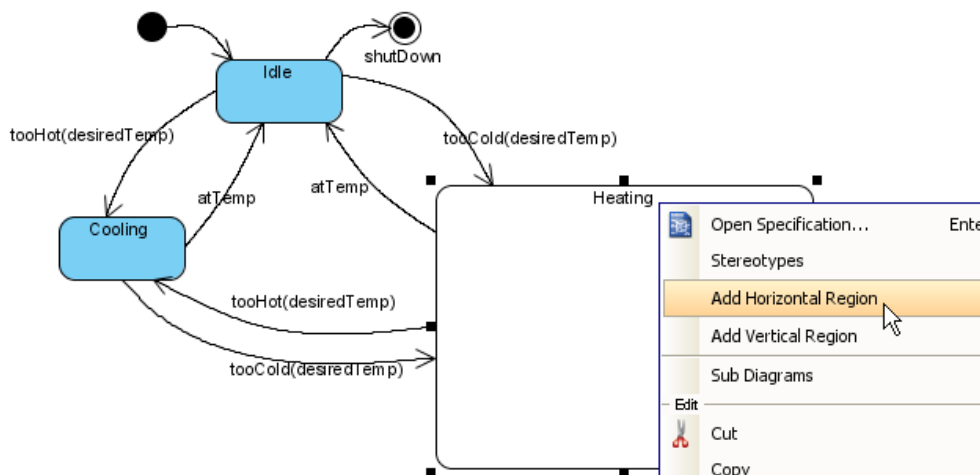


Figure 3-21 Add region to state

Then you can draw the substates inside the region.

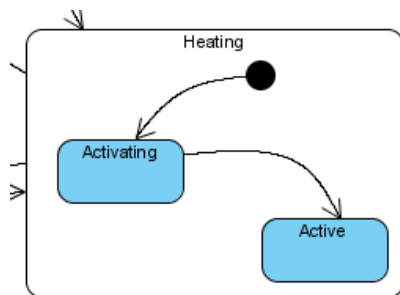


Figure 3-22 Substates in a composite state

Modeling Properties of Transition

To model properties of transition such as effect and guard, right-click the transition and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu.

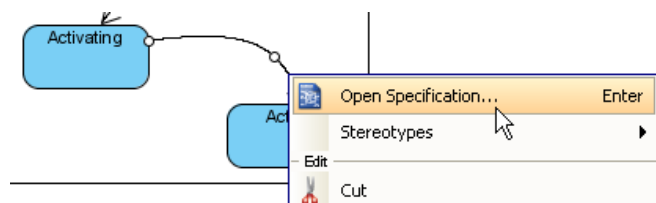


Figure 3-23 Open specification of transition

The **Transition Specification** dialog box appears. Here you can edit its name, effect, guard, etc. Let's click **Edit...** of the **Effect** property.

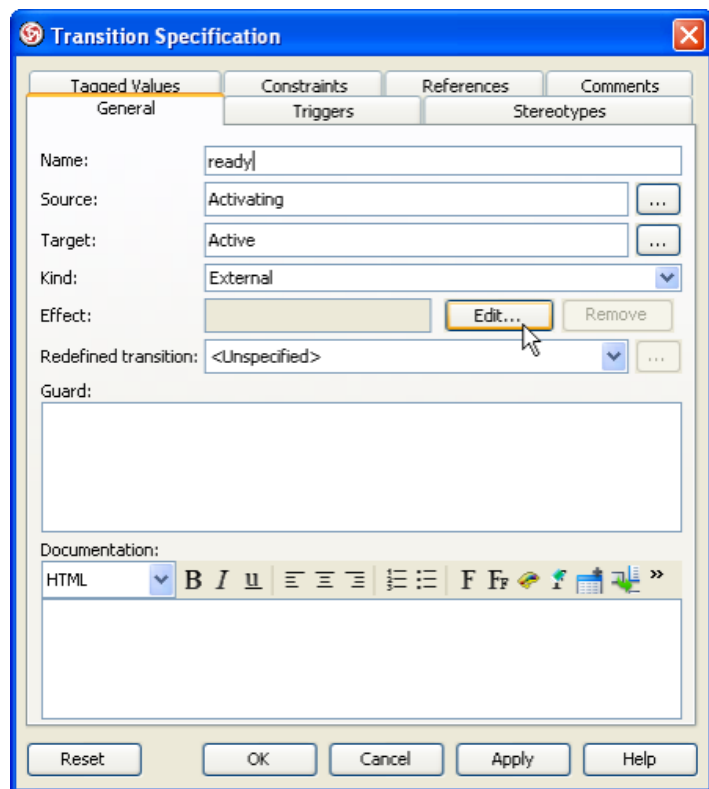


Figure 3-24 Transition Specification dialog box

The **Activity Specification (Effect)** dialog box appears. Let's change its name, and then click **OK** to apply the change.

The screenshot shows the "Activity Specification (Effect)" dialog box. It has a blue title bar with a close button. The main area contains several tabs: "Tagged Values", "Constraints", "Diagrams", "References", and "Comments". Below these are five sub-tabs: "General", "Variables", "Parameters", "Relations", and "Stereotypes". The "General" tab is active. It contains fields for "Name:" (with the text "turnOn()"), "Language:", "Precondition:", "Postcondition:", and "Body:". At the bottom, there is a "Documentation:" section with a dropdown menu set to "HTML", followed by bold, italic, underline, bulleted list, numbered list, and link icons. Below these are three checkboxes: "Single execution", "Read only", and "Reentrant". At the very bottom are five buttons: "Reset", "OK", "Cancel", "Apply", and "Help".

Figure 3-25 Edit effect property of transition

Click **OK** in the **Transition Specification** dialog box to close it. The name (ready) and effect (turnOn()) are shown on the transition caption.

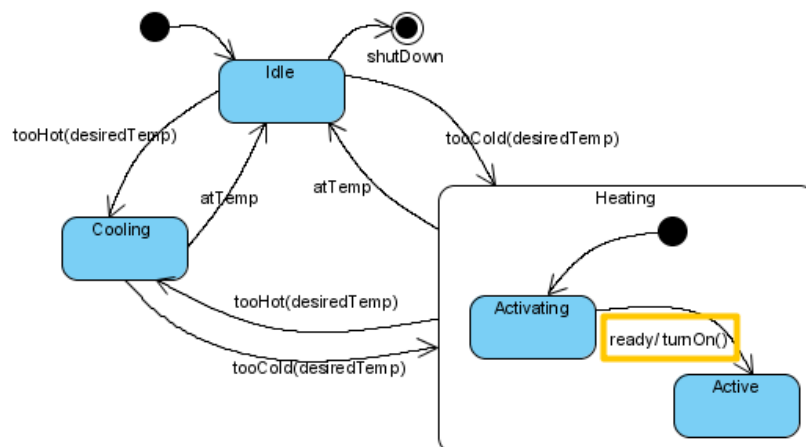


Figure 3-26 Name and effect shown in caption of transition

Drawing Timing Diagrams

Creating Timing Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Timing Diagram** to create a timing diagram.

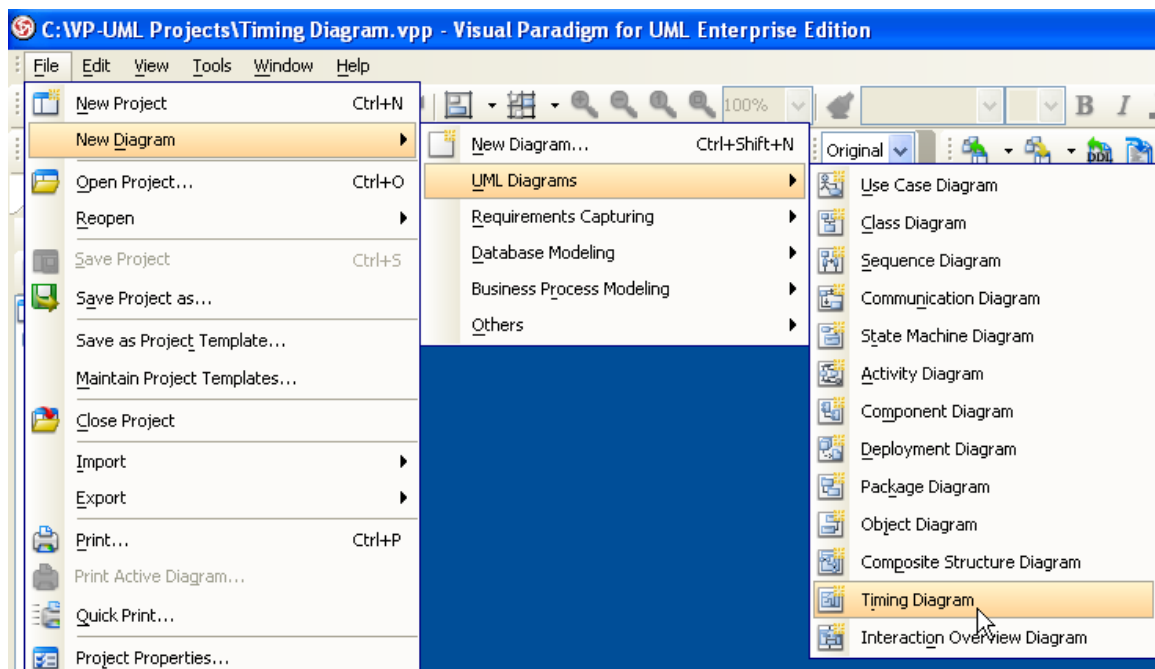


Figure 3-27 Create timing diagram

Creating Timing Frame

To create timing frame, click **Timing Frame** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

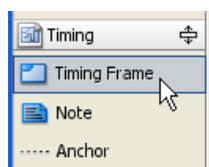


Figure 3-28 Create timing frame

Double-click on the top-left label of the frame to rename it.

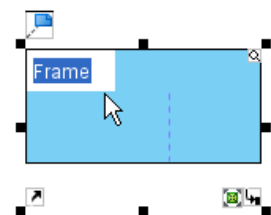


Figure 3-29 Rename frame

The name of a timing frame is usually preceded by the **sd** keyword.

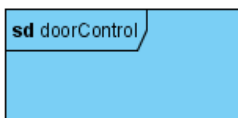


Figure 3-30
Frame renamed

Adding Lifeline to Frame

To add lifeline to frame, right-click the frame and select **Add Lifeline** from the popup menu.

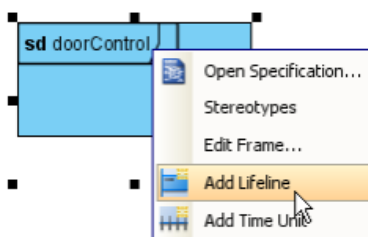


Figure 3-31 Add lifeline

Double-click on the name of the lifeline to rename it.

Adding Time Unit to Frame

To add time unit to frame, right-click the frame and select **Add Time Unit** from the popup menu.

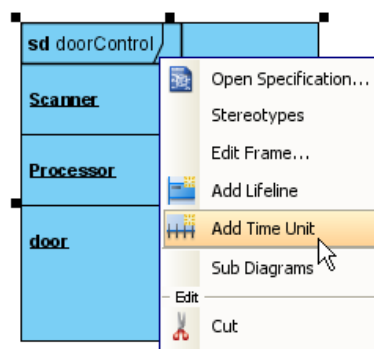


Figure 3-32 Add time unit

Repeat the step to add as many time units as needed. Double-click on a time unit to rename it.

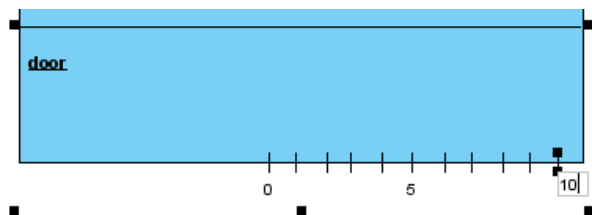


Figure 3-33 Rename time unit

Adding State/Condition to Lifeline

To add state/condition to lifeline, right-click the lifeline and select **Add State/Condition** from the popup menu.

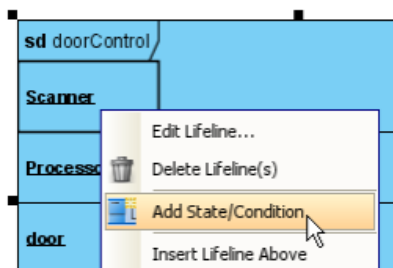


Figure 3-34 Add state/condition

Double-click on the name of the state/condition to rename it.

Dragging Time Instance

Mouse over the line segment of a time instance, click and drag it.

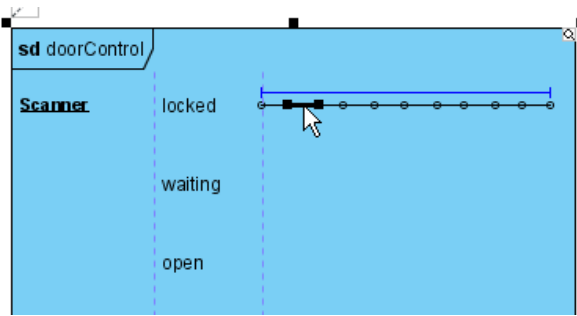


Figure 3-35 Drag time instance

Release the mouse button when reached the target state/condition.

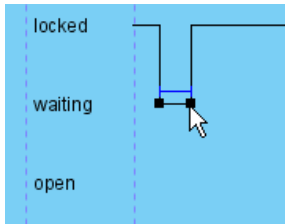


Figure 3-36 Dragged time instance

You can also move a group of time instances that are at the same state/condition. Mouse over the time instances and you will see a blue line above them, click and drag on the blue line.

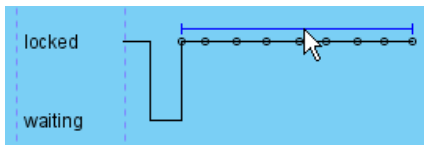


Figure 3-37 Move a group of time instances

Release the mouse button when reached the target state/condition. The group of time instances are moved at once.

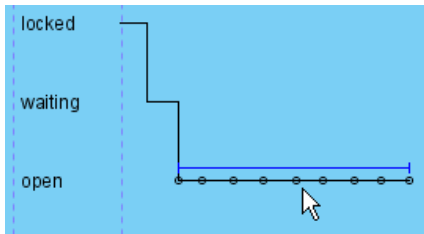


Figure 3-38 Moved group of time instances

Adding Time Messages to Frame

To add time messages to frame, right-click the frame and select **Edit Frame...** from the popup menu.

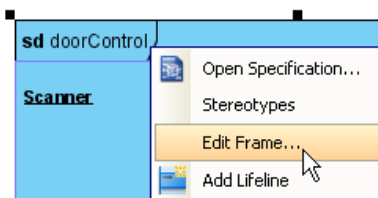


Figure 3-39 Edit frame

The **Edit Frame** dialog box appears. Select the **Time Messages** tab and click **Add...**

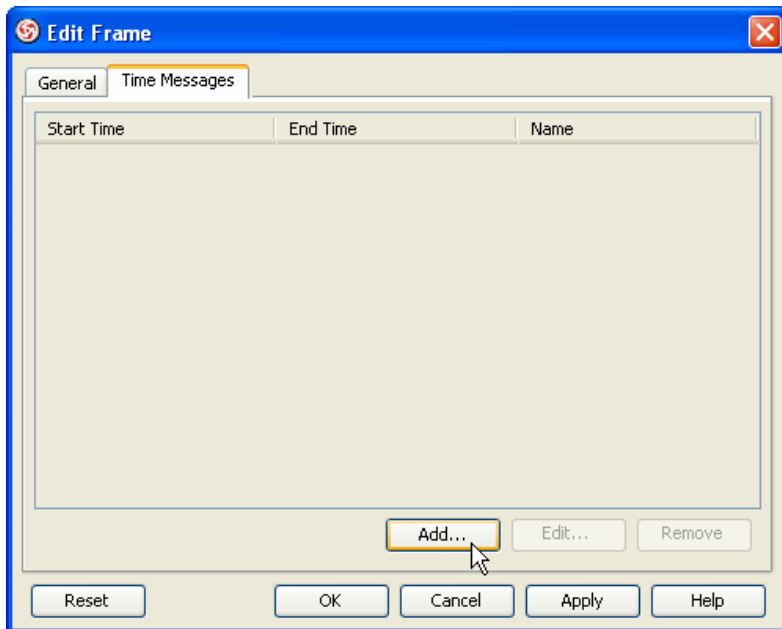


Figure 3-40 Add time message

The **Add Time Message** dialog box appears. Enter name and select the start lifeline, start time, end lifeline and end time for this time message. Note that as time units may be unnamed, when selecting start/end time you should check the relative position of the time unit in the list.

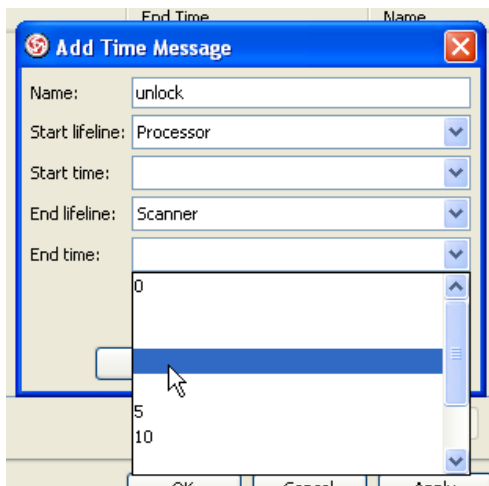


Figure 3-41 Select end time of time message

The time message is shown on the frame.

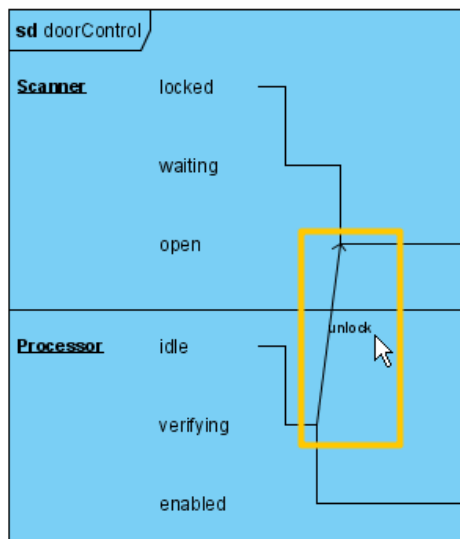


Figure 3-42 Time message

Switching to Compact View Mode

To switch to compact view mode, right-click the frame and select **View Mode > Compact** from the popup menu.

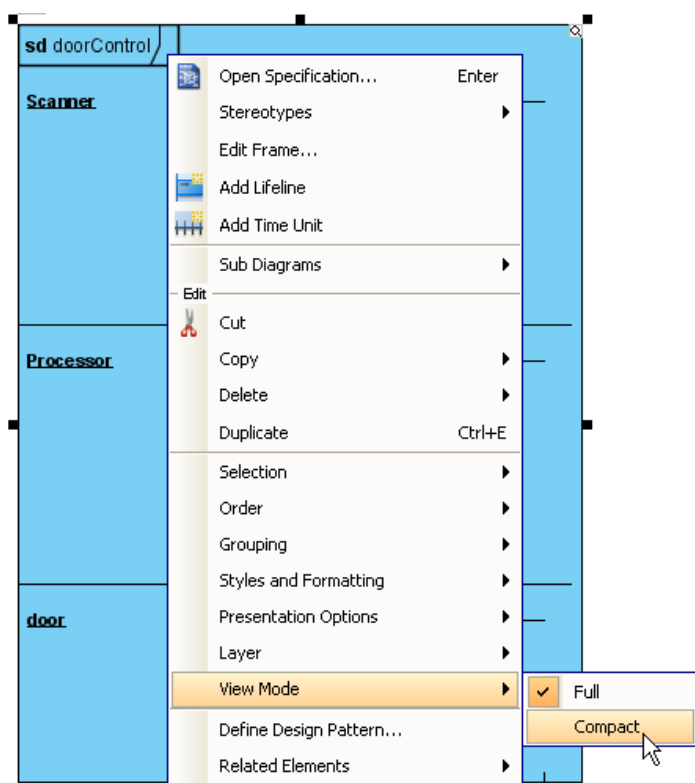


Figure 3-43 Switch to compact view mode

The frame will be shown in compact mode.

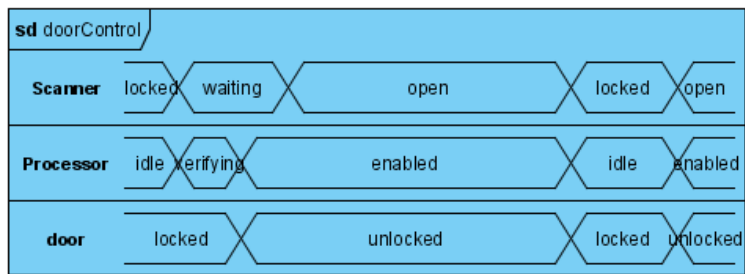


Figure 3-44 Frame shown in compact mode

Drawing Sequence Diagrams

Creating Sequence Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Sequence Diagram** to create a sequence diagram.

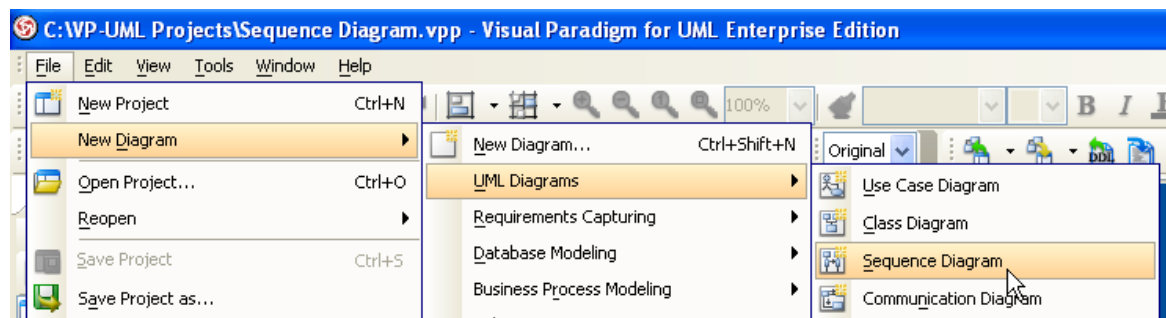


Figure 4-1 Create sequence diagram

Creating Actor

To create actor, click **Actor** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

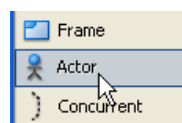


Figure 4-2 Create actor

Creating Lifeline

To create lifeline, you can click **LifeLine** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

Alternatively, a much quicker and more efficient way is to use the resource-centric interface. Click on the **Message -> LifeLine** resource beside an actor/lifeline and drag.

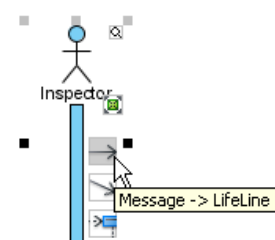


Figure 4-3 Create lifeline

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. A new lifeline will be created and connected to the actor/lifeline with a message.



Figure 4-4 Lifeline and message created

Auto Extending Activation

When create message between lifelines/actors, activation will be automatically extended.

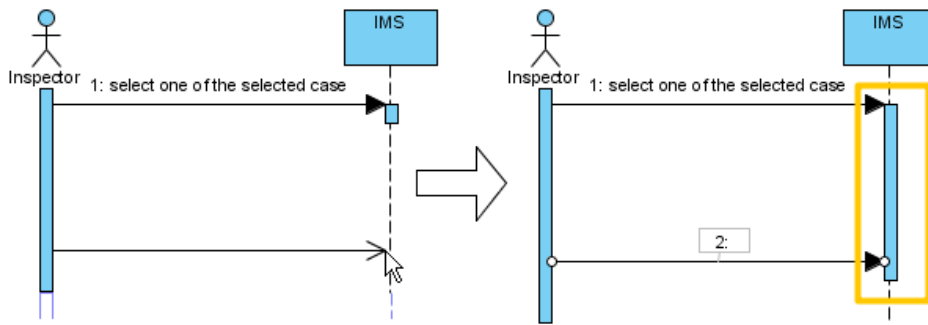


Figure 4-5 Auto extending activation

Using Sweeper and Magnet to Manage Sequence Diagram

Sweeper helps you to move shapes aside to make room for new shapes or connectors. To use sweeper, click **Sweeper** on the diagram toolbar (under the **Tools** category).

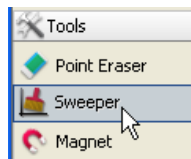


Figure 4-6
Sweeper

Click on empty space of the diagram and drag towards either top, right, bottom or left. Shapes affected will be swept to the direction you dragged.

The picture below shows the actor *Inspector Assistant* is being swept towards right, thus new room is made for new lifelines.

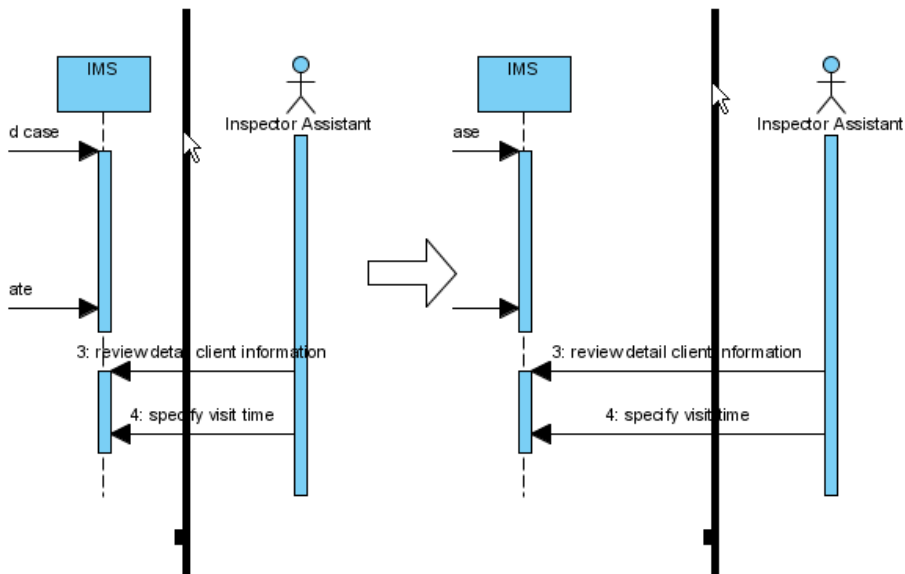


Figure 4-7 Sweep towards right

The picture below shows the message *specify visit time* is being swept downwards, thus new room is made for new messages.

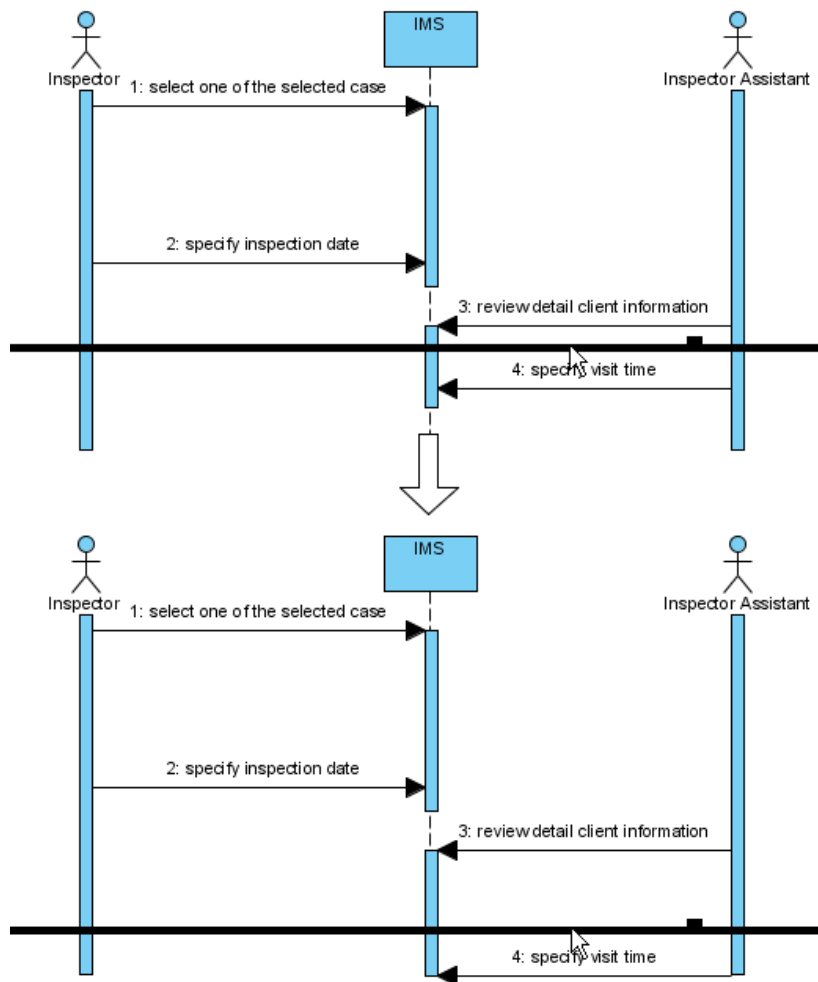


Figure 4-8 Sweep downwards

You can also use magnet to pull shapes together. To use magnet, click **Magnet** on the diagram toolbar (under the **Tools** category).

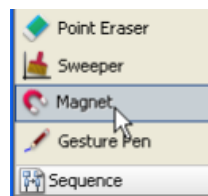


Figure 4-9 Magnet

Click on empty space of the diagram and drag towards either top, right, bottom or left. Shapes affected will be pulled to the direction you dragged.

The picture below shows when drag the magnet upwards, shapes below dragged position are pulled upwards.

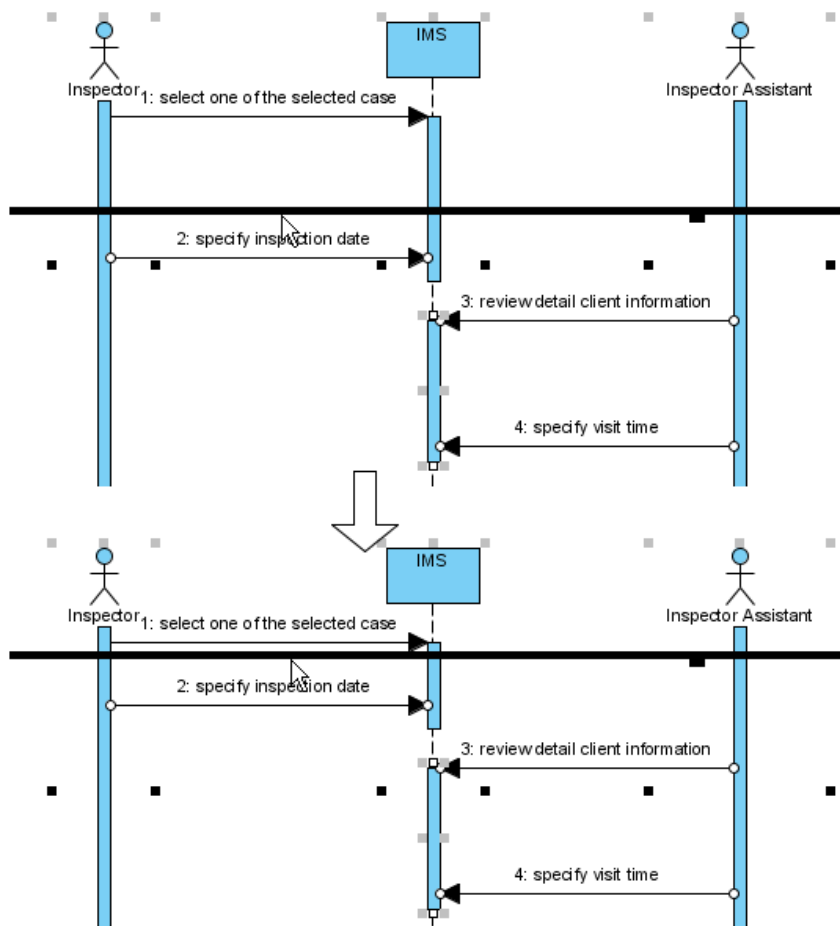


Figure 4-10 Pull shapes upwards using magnet

Creating Combined Fragment for Messages

To create combined fragment to cover messages, select the messages, right-click on the selection and select **Create Combined Fragment**, and then select a combined fragment type (e.g. loop) from the popup menu.

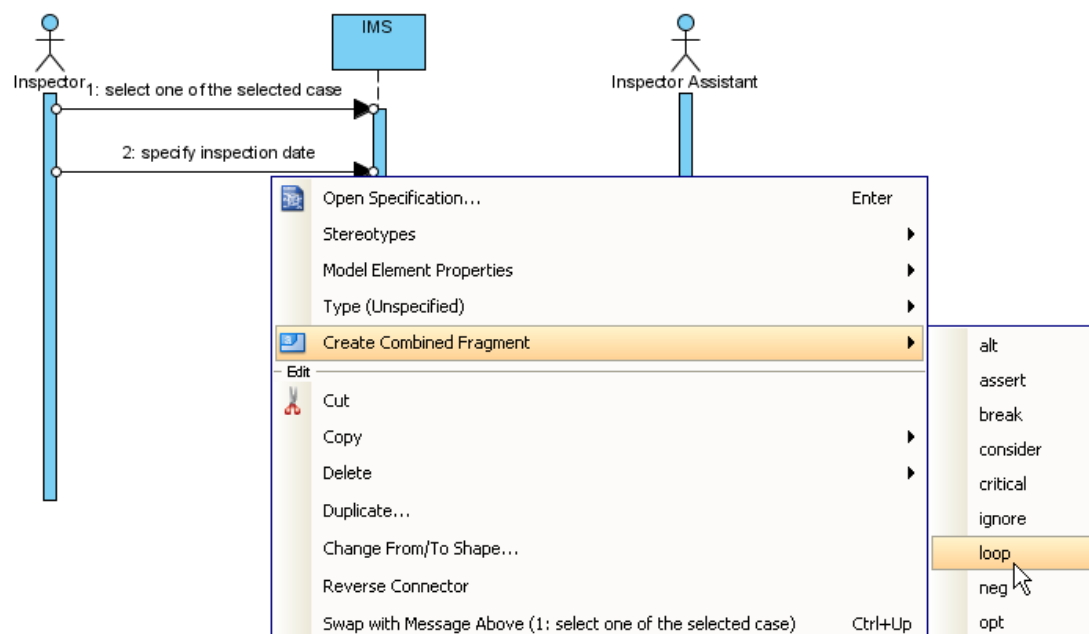


Figure 4-11 Create combined fragment for messages

A combined fragment of selected type will be created to cover the messages.

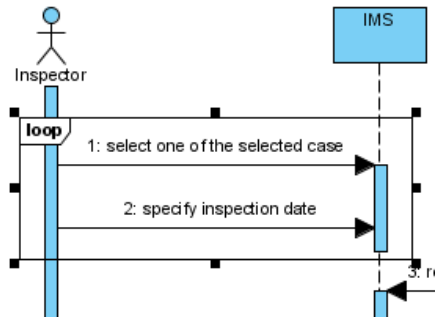


Figure 4-12 Combined fragment created

Drawing Communication Diagrams

Creating Communication Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Communication Diagram** to create a communication diagram.

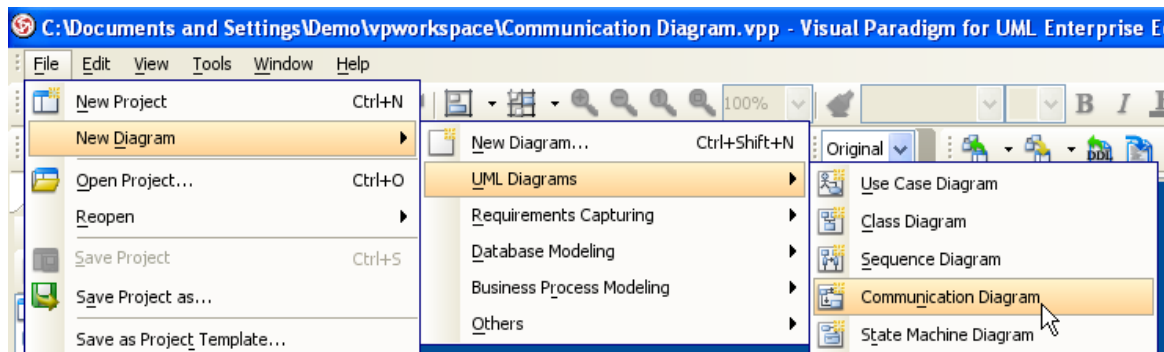


Figure 4-13 Create communication diagram

Creating Actor

To create actor, click **Actor** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

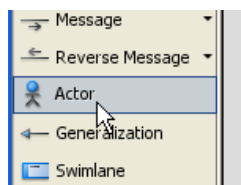


Figure 4-14 Create actor

Creating Lifeline

To create lifeline, you can click **LifeLine** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

Alternatively, a much quicker and more efficient way is to use the resource-centric interface. Click on the **Message -> LifeLine** resource beside an actor/lifeline and drag.

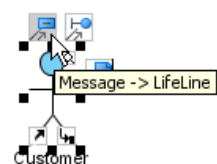


Figure 4-15 Create lifeline

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. A new lifeline will be created and connected to the actor/lifeline with a link (the line) and a message (the arrow).

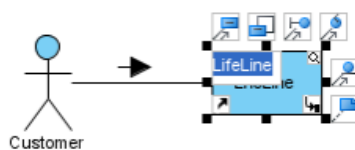


Figure 4-16 Lifeline, link and message created

Creating Message on Link

To create message on link, click its **Create Message** resource.

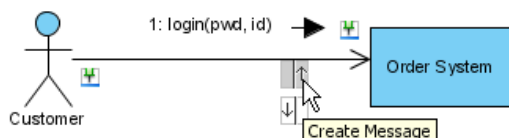


Figure 4-17 Create message on link

A message will be created on the link.

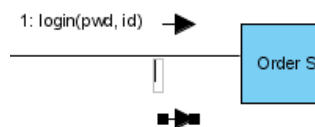


Figure 4-18 Message created on link

Editing Sequence Number of Messages

To edit sequence number of messages, for example, to show certain messages are in nested level of interaction, right-click the diagram and select **Reorder Messages ...** from the popup menu.

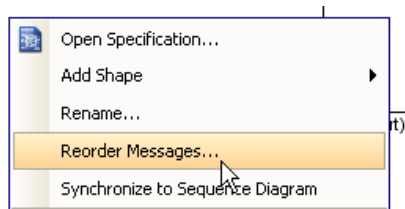


Figure 4-19 Reorder messages

The **Communication Diagram Specification** dialog box appears with the **Message** tab selected. Double-click on the **Sequence #** cell of an message to edit it. Click **OK** to apply the changes.

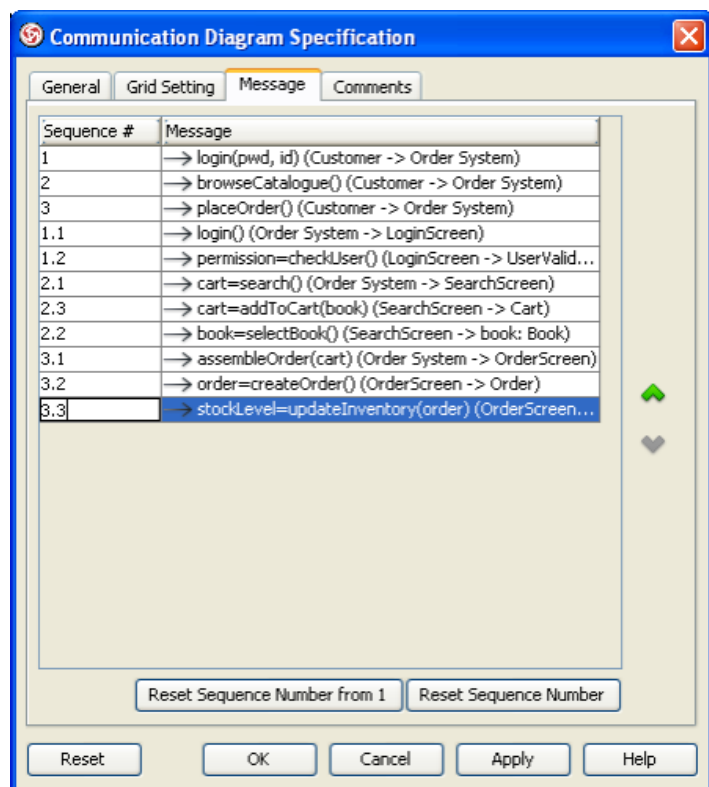


Figure 4-20 Edit sequence number of messages

The sequence number of messages are updated.

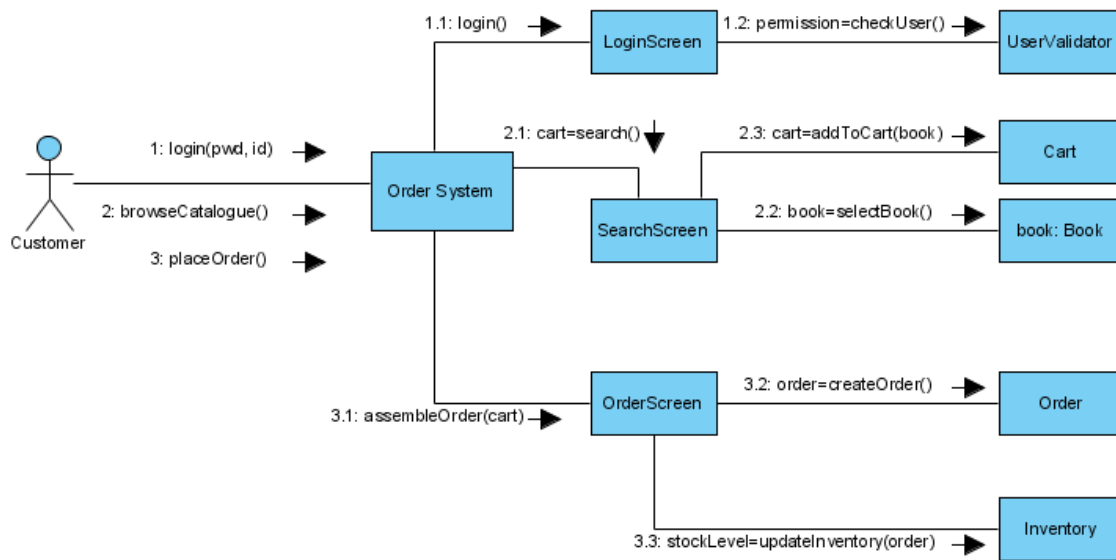


Figure 4-21 Sequence number of messages updated

Drawing Interaction Overview Diagrams

Creating Interaction Overview Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Interaction Overview Diagram** to create an interaction overview diagram.

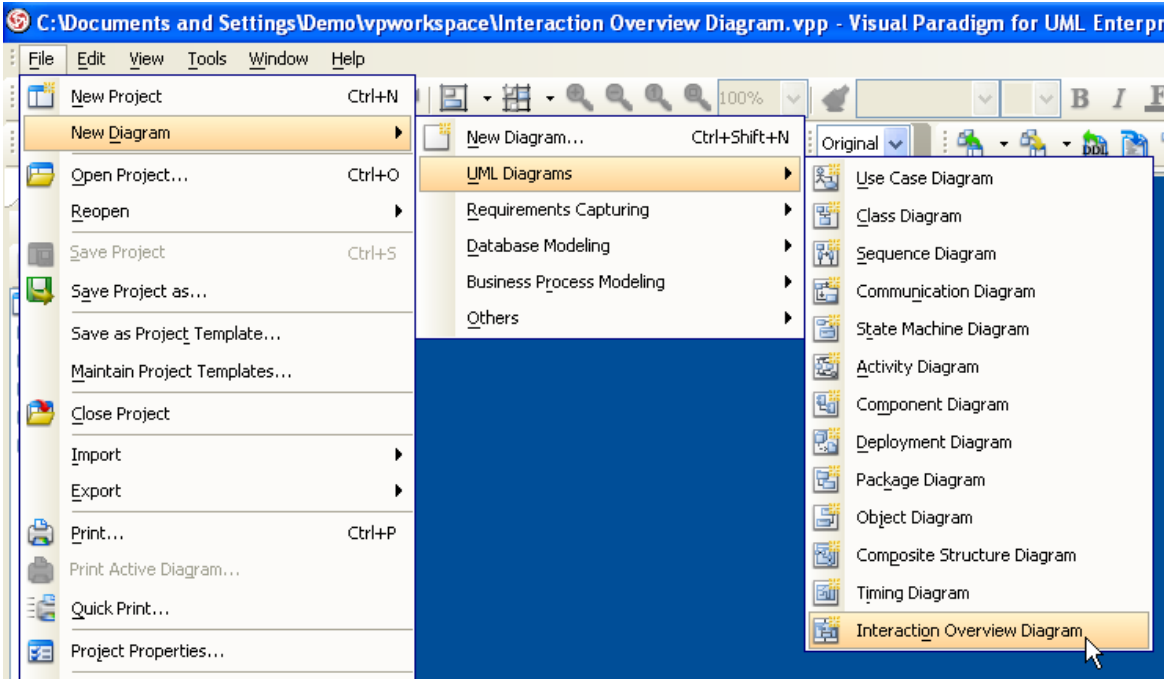


Figure 4-22 Create interaction overview diagram

Creating Initial Node

To create initial node, click **Initial Node** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

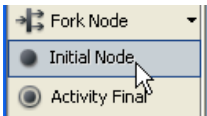


Figure 4-23 Create initial node

An initial node is created. The caption of initial node is hidden by default, to show it, right-click on the diagram and select **Presentation Options > Show Shape Caption > Initial Node** from the popup menu.

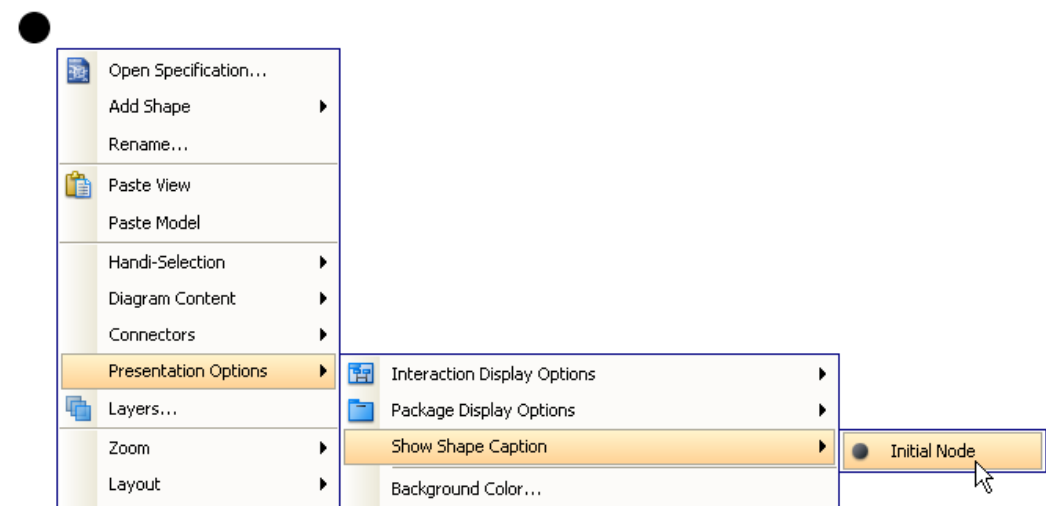


Figure 4-24 Show caption of initial node

Creating Decision Node

To create a decision node from an initial node, click on the **Generic Resource** beside it and drag.

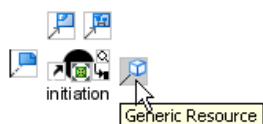


Figure 4-25 Generic resource

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. When a popup menu shows, select **Control Flow -> Decision Node**.

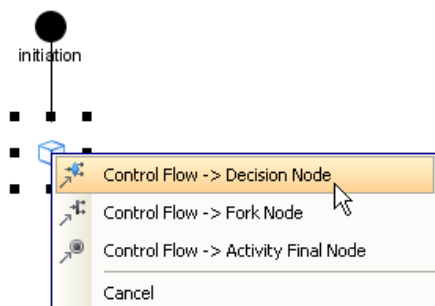


Figure 4-26 Create decision node

Right-click the diagram and select **Presentation Options > Show Shape Caption > Decision Node** from the popup menu to show caption of decision node.

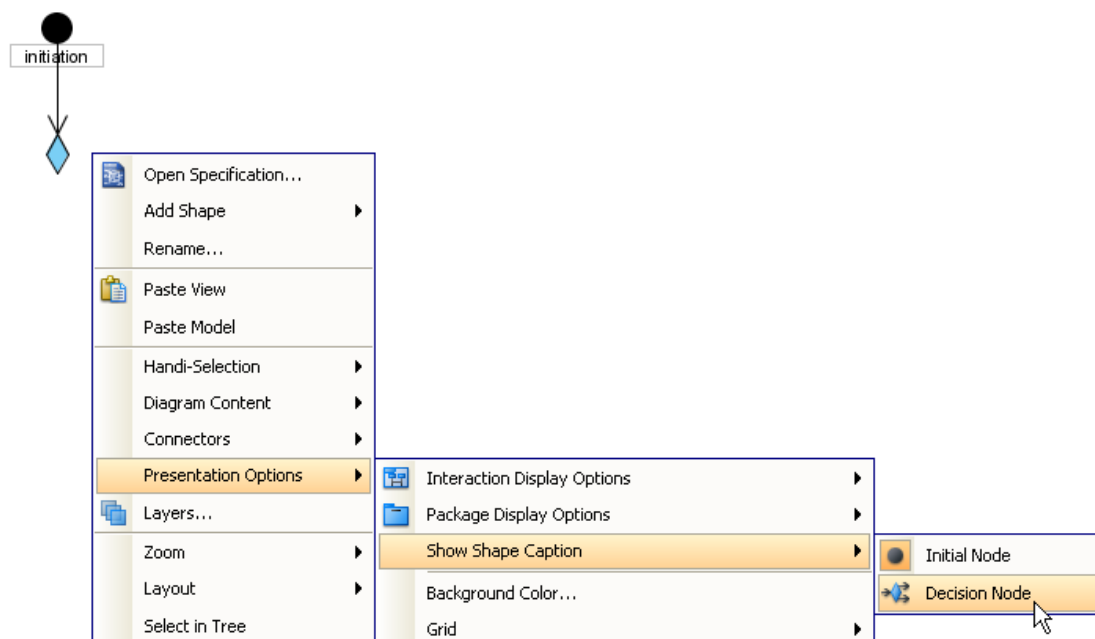


Figure 4-27 Show caption of decision node

Creating Interaction Use

To create an interaction use from a decision node, click on the **Control Flow -> Interaction Use** resource beside it and drag.

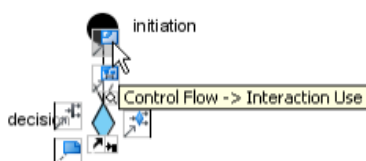


Figure 4-28 Create interaction use

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. An interaction use is created and connected to the decision node with a control flow.

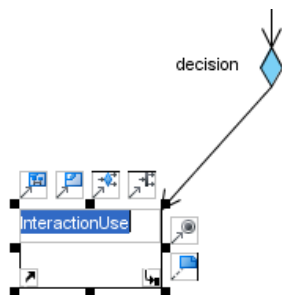


Figure 4-29 Interaction use and control flow created

Make the interaction use refers to a diagram by right-clicking on it and select **Refers to > New Sequence Diagram**.

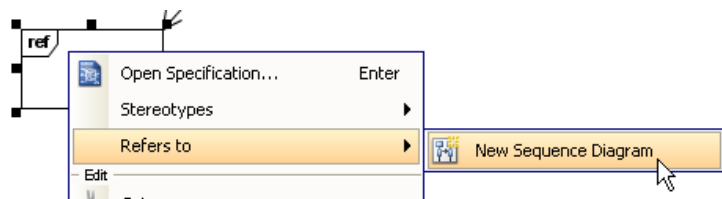


Figure 4-30 Make interaction use refers to diagram

When sequence diagram is created, rename the diagram.

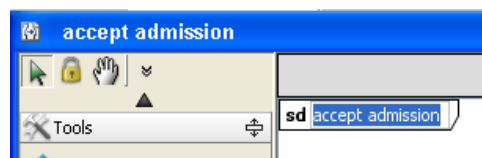


Figure 4-30 Rename sequence diagram

Return to the interaction overview diagram, the interaction use caption now reflects the diagram it refers to.

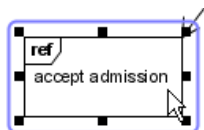


Figure 4-31 Interaction use caption updated

Creating Fork Node

To create a fork node from an interaction use, click on the **Control Flow -> Fork Node** resource beside it and drag.

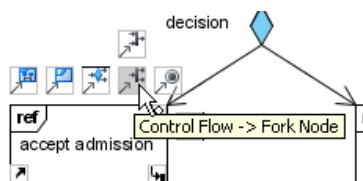


Figure 4-32 Create fork node

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. A fork node is created and connected to the interaction use with a control flow.

The fork node created is vertical by default, to change it to horizontal, right-click on the fork node and select **Orientation > Horizontal** from the popup menu.

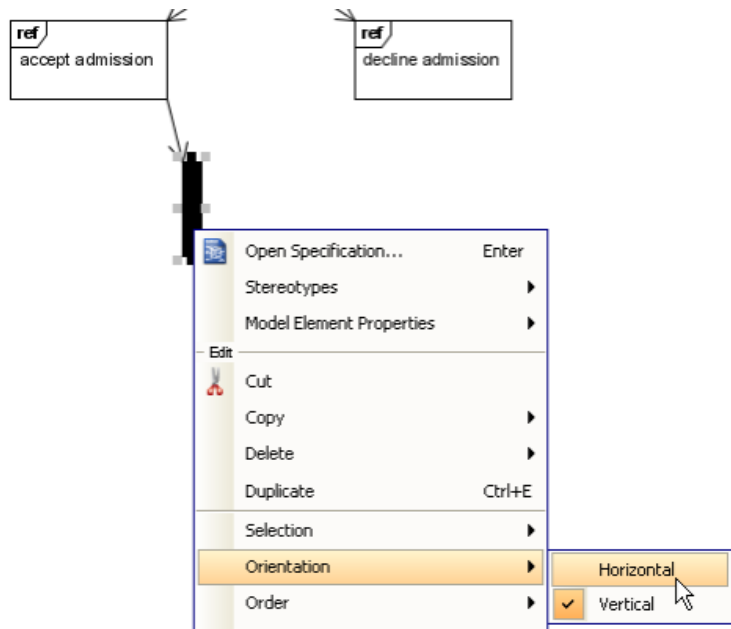


Figure 4-33 Change orientation of fork node

Right-click the diagram and select **Presentation Options > Show Shape Caption > Fork Node** from the popup menu to show caption of fork node.

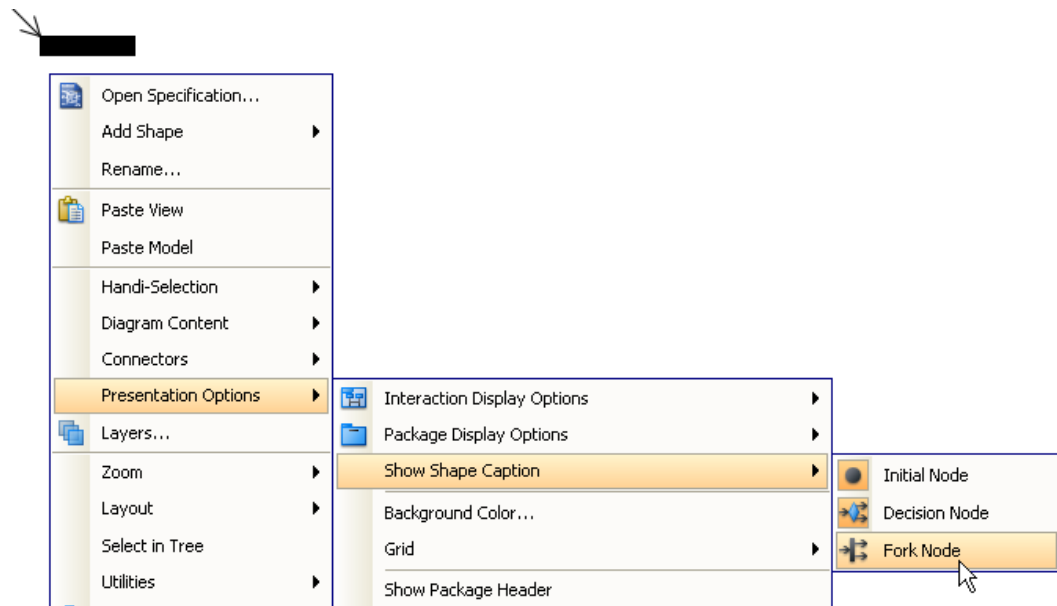


Figure 4-34 Show caption of fork node

Creating Interaction

To create an interaction from a fork node, click on the **Control Flow -> Interaction** resource beside it and drag.

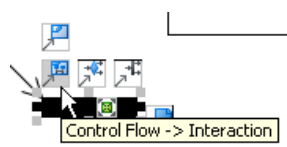


Figure 4-35 Create interaction

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. An interaction is created and connected to the fork node with a control flow.

A new sequence diagram is created and associated with an interaction by default. To open it, right-click on the interaction and select **Associated Diagram** > <diagram name>.

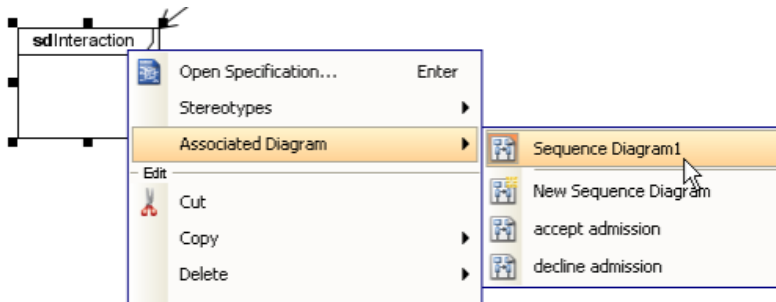


Figure 4-36 Open associated diagram of interaction

Draw the sequence diagram.

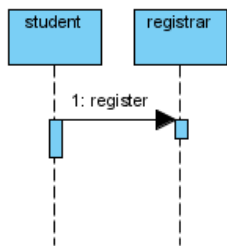


Figure 4-37
Sequence diagram

Return to the interaction overview diagram, the interaction now shows the thumbnail of the sequence diagram.

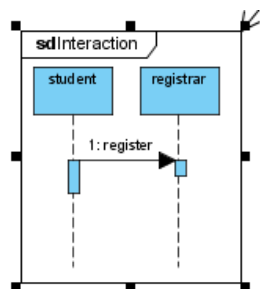


Figure 4-38 Updated diagram thumbnail in interaction

Creating Join Node

To create a join node from an interaction, click on the **Control Flow -> Join Node** resource beside it and drag.

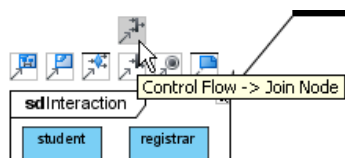


Figure 4-39 Create join node

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. A join node is created and connected to the interaction with a control flow.

The join node created is vertical by default, to change it to horizontal, right-click on the join node and select **Orientation** > **Horizontal** from the popup menu.

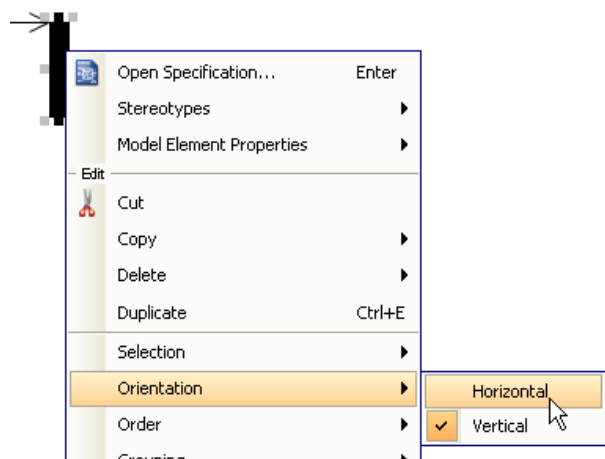


Figure 4-40 Change orientation of join node

Right-click the diagram and select **Presentation Options** > **Show Shape Caption** > **Join Node** from the popup menu to show caption of join node.

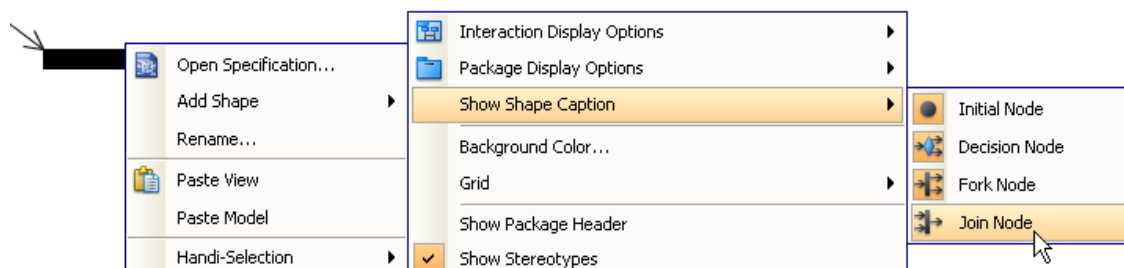


Figure 4-41 Show caption of join node

Creating Activity Final Node

To create an activity final node from an interaction use, click on the **Control Flow** -> **Activity Final Node** resource beside it and drag.

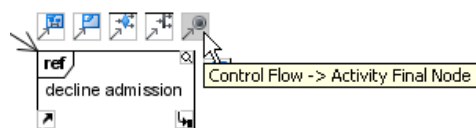


Figure 4-42 Create activity final node

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. An activity final node is created and connected to the interaction use with a control flow.

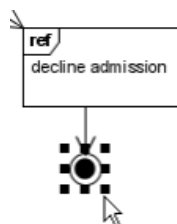


Figure 4-43 Activity final node and control flow created

Right-click the diagram and select **Presentation Options > Show Shape Caption > Activity Final Node** from the popup menu to show caption of activity final node.

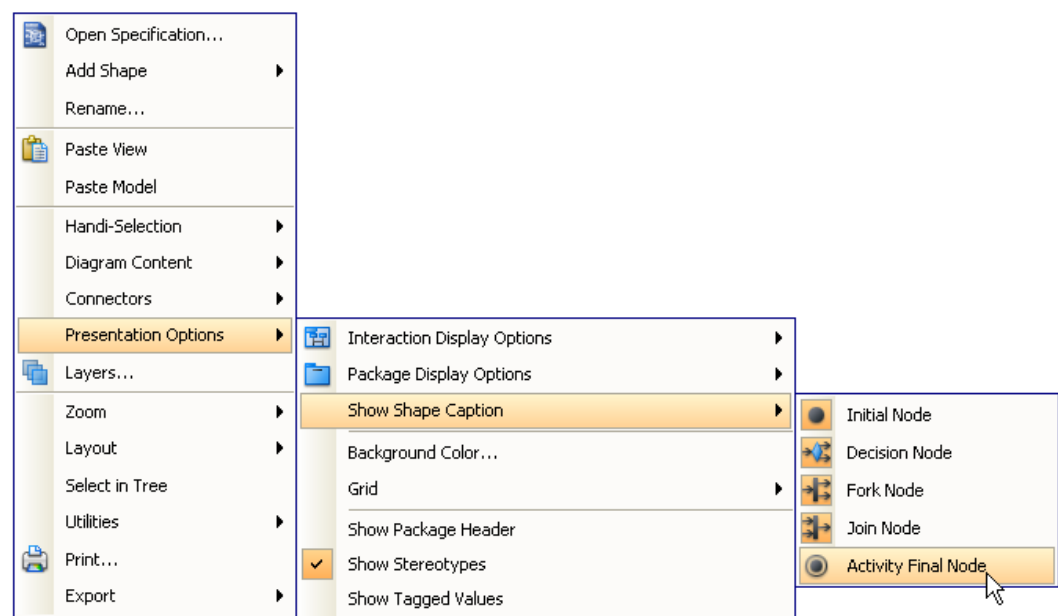


Figure 4-44 Show caption of activity final node

Continue to complete the diagram.

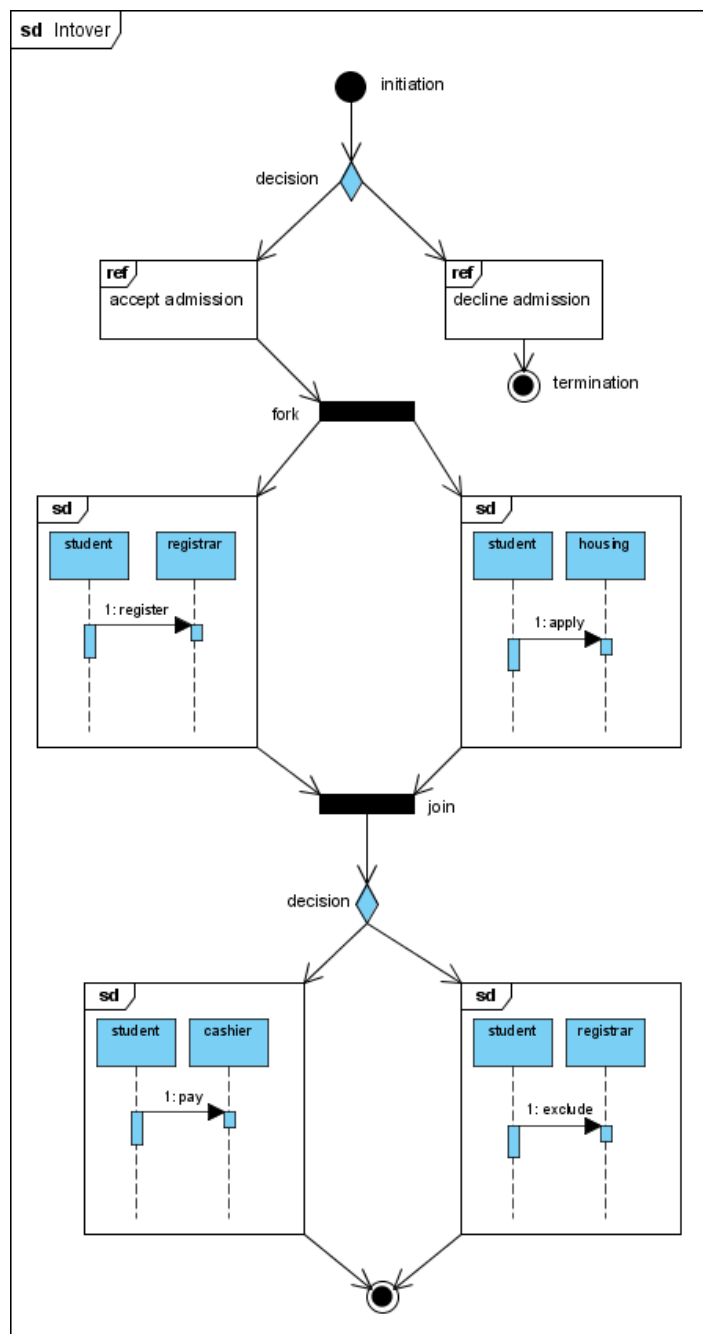


Figure 4-45 Completed diagram

Drawing Class Diagrams

Creating Class Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Class Diagram** to create a class diagram.

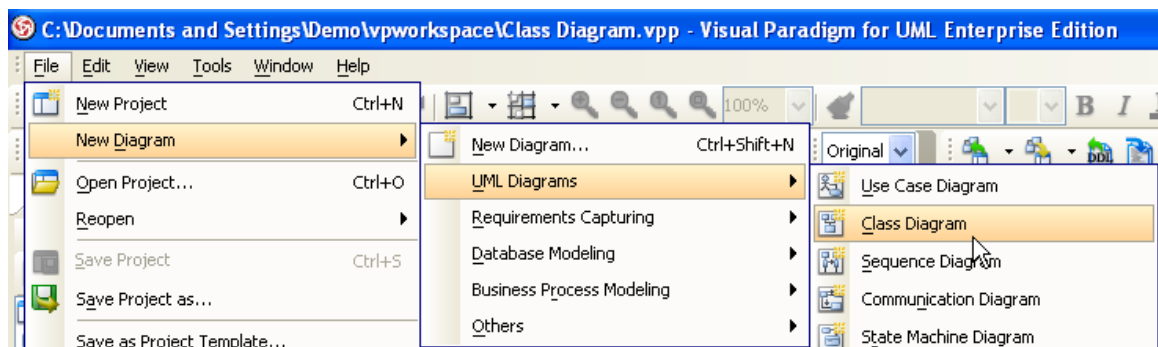


Figure 5-1 Create class diagram

Creating Class

To create class, click **Class** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

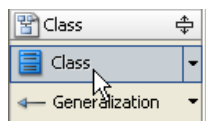


Figure 5-2 Create class

A class will be created.

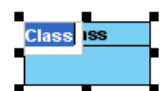


Figure 5-3 Class created

Creating Association

To create association from class, click the **Association -> Class** resource beside it and drag.

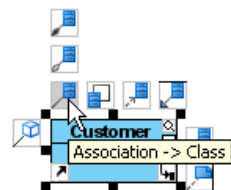


Figure 5-4 Create association

Drag to empty space of the diagram to create a new class, or drag to an existing class to connect to it. Release the mouse button to create the association.



Figure 5-5 Association created

To create aggregation, use the **Aggregation -> Class** resource instead.

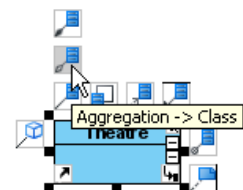


Figure 5-6 Create aggregation

To edit multiplicity of an association end, right-click near the association end, select **Multiplicity** from the popup menu and then select a multiplicity.

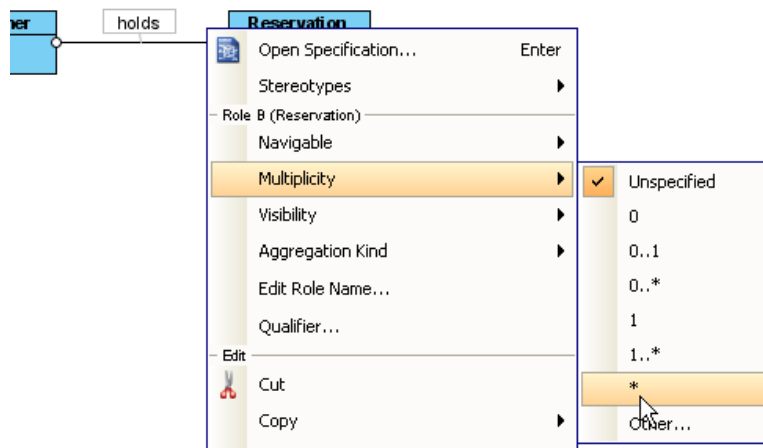


Figure 5-7 Edit multiplicity

To show the direction of an association, right-click on it and select **Presentation Options > Show Direction** from the popup menu.

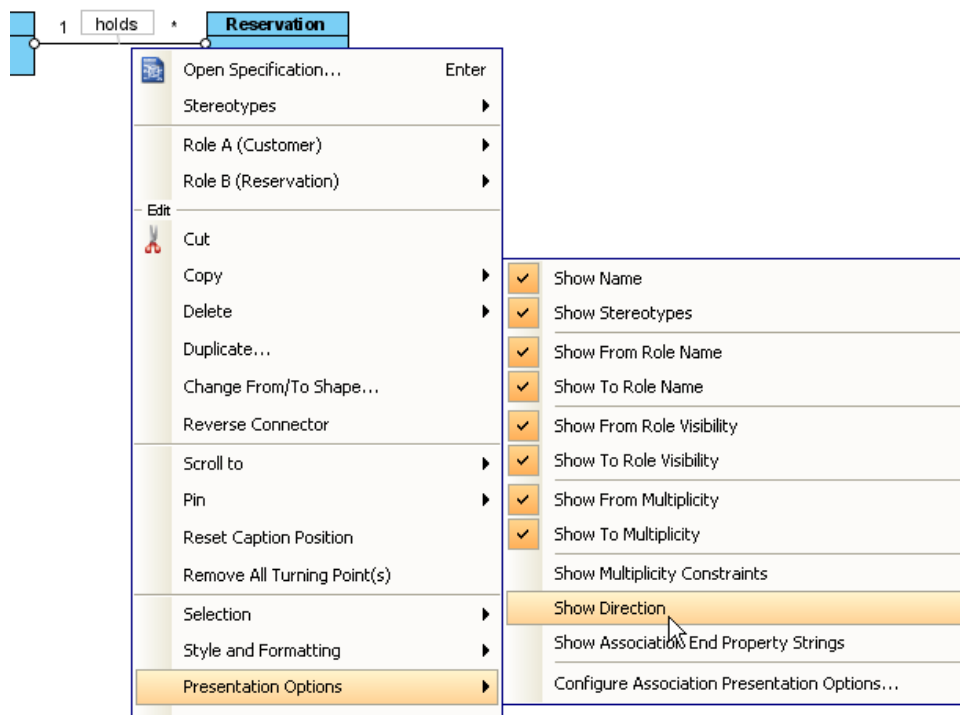


Figure 5-8 Show direction

The direction arrow is shown beside the association.



Figure 5-9 Direction shown

Creating Generalization

To create generalization from class, click the **Generalization -> Class** resource beside it and drag.



Figure 5-10 Create generalization

Drag to empty space of the diagram to create a new class, or drag to an existing class to connect to it. Release the mouse button to create the generalization.

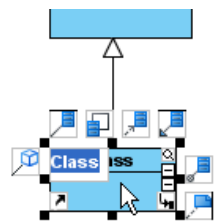


Figure 5-11 Generalization created

Creating Attribute

To create attribute, right-click the class and select **Add > Attribute** from the popup menu.

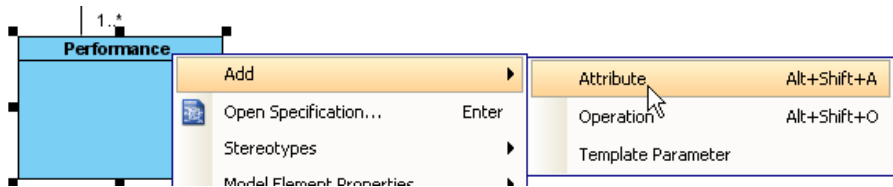


Figure 5-12 Create attribute

An attribute is created.

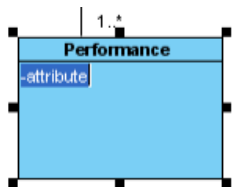


Figure 5-13 Attribute created

Creating Attribute with Enter Key

After creating an attribute, press the Enter key, another attribute will be created. This method lets you create multiple attributes quickly and easily.

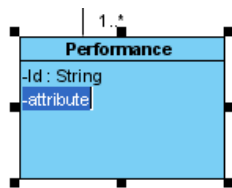


Figure 5-14 Create attribute with Enter key

Creating Operation

To create operation, right-click the class and select **Add > Operation** from the popup menu.

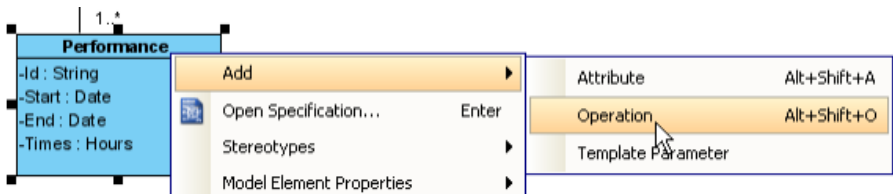


Figure 5-15 Create operation

An operation is created.

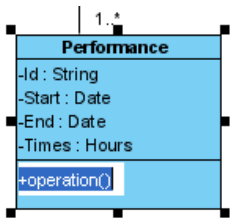


Figure 5-16 Operation created

Similar to creating attribute, you can press the Enter key to create multiple operations continuously.

Drag-and-Drop Reordering, Copying and Moving of Class Members

To reorder a class member, select it and drag within the compartment, you will see a thick black line appears indicating where the class member will be placed.



Figure 5-17 Reorder class member

Release the mouse button, the class member will be reordered.

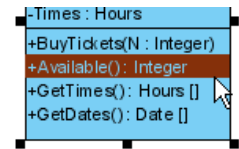


Figure 5-18 Class member reordered

To copy a class member, select it and drag to the target class while keep pressing the Ctrl key, you will see a thick black line appears indicating where the class member will be placed. A plus sign is shown beside the mouse cursor indicating this is a copy action.

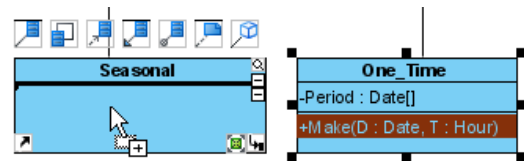


Figure 5-19 Copy class member

Release the mouse button, the class member will be copied.

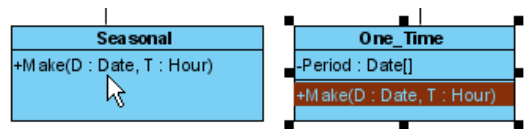


Figure 5-20 Class member copied

To move a class member, select it and drag to the target class, you will see a thick black line appears indicating where the class member will be placed. Unlike copy, do not press the Ctrl key when drag, the mouse cursor without the plus sign indicates this is a move action.

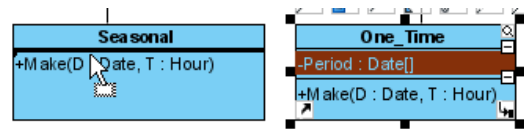


Figure 5-21 Move class member

Release the mouse button, the class member will be moved.

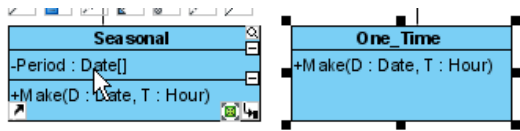


Figure 5-22 Class member moved

Model Name Completion for Class

The model name completion feature enables quick creation of multiple views for the same class model. When create or rename class, the list of classes shows.

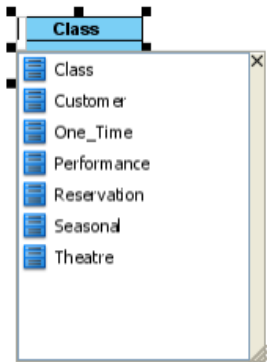


Figure 5-23 Model name completion

Type text to filter classes in the list.

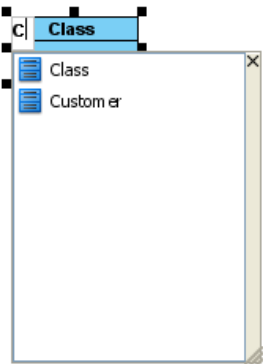


Figure 5-24 List filtered by typed text

Press up or down key to select class in the list, press Enter to confirm. Upon selecting an existing class, all class members and relationships are shown immediately.

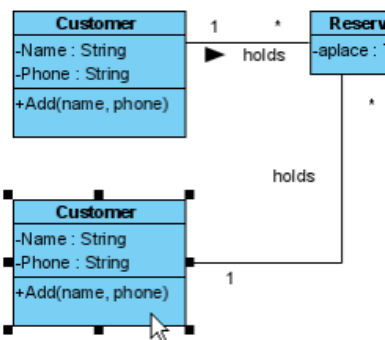


Figure 5-25 Multiple views of the same model

Continue to complete the diagram.

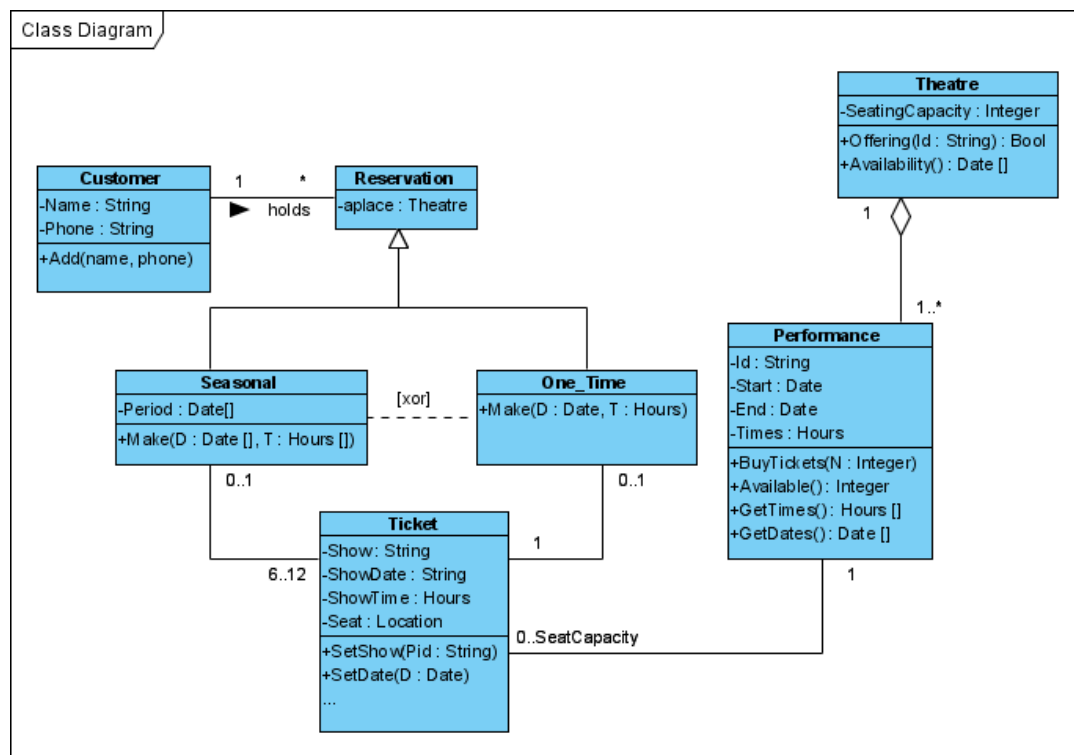


Figure 5-26 Completed diagram

Drawing Object Diagrams

Creating Object Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Object Diagram** to create an object diagram.

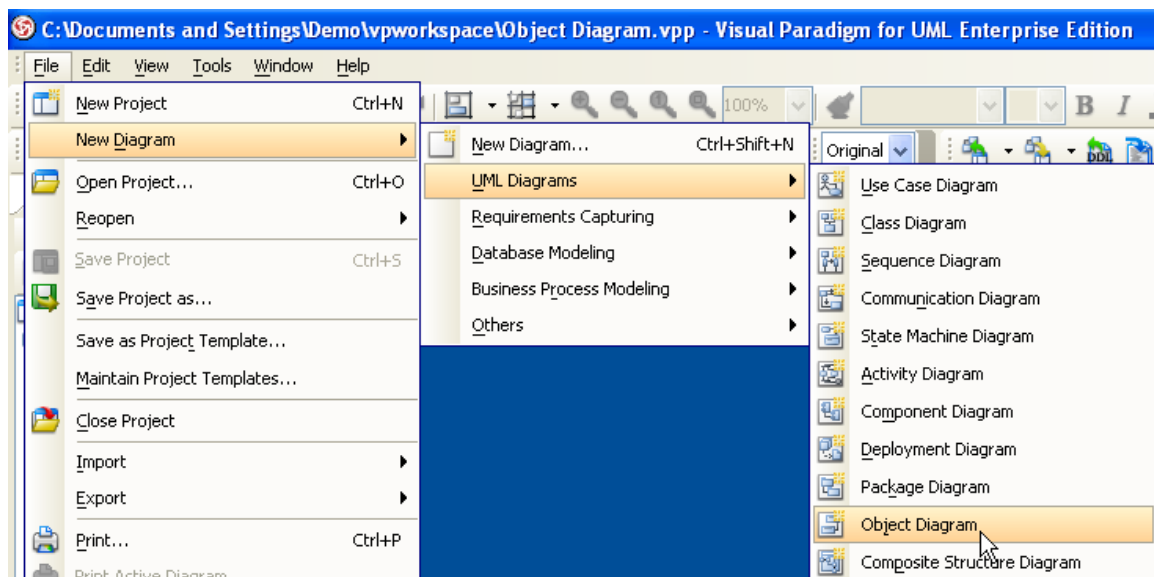


Figure 5-27 Create object diagram

Creating Instance Specification

To create instance specification, click **Instance Specification** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

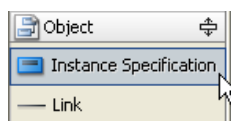


Figure 5-28 Create instance specification

An instance specification will be created.

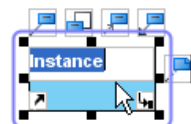


Figure 5-29 Instance specification created

Selecting Classifiers

To specify classifiers for an instance specification, right-click it and select **Select Classifier > Select Classifier...** from the popup menu.

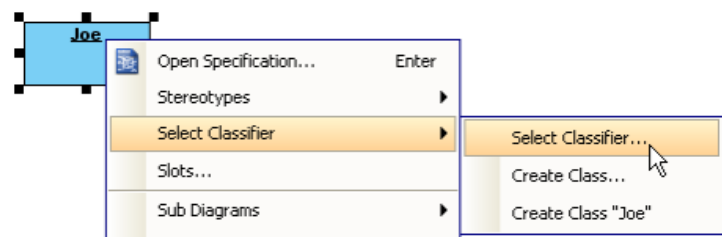


Figure 5-30 Select classifier

The **Instance Specification Specification** dialog box appears with the **Classifiers** tab selected. Select the classifiers on the left and click **Add Selected** to add them.

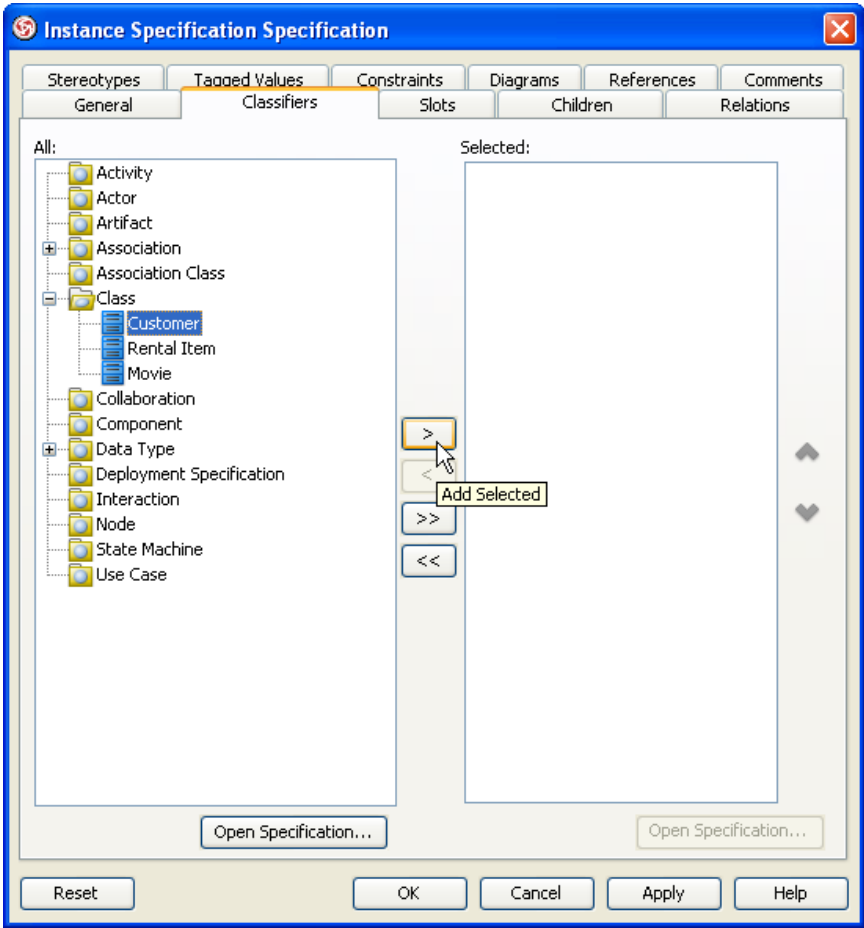


Figure 5-31 Add selected classifiers

Click **OK** to close the specification dialog box. The selected classifiers are assigned to the instance specification.



Figure 5-32 Classifiers assigned

Defining Slots

To define slots for an instance specification, right-click it and select **Slots. .** from the popup menu.

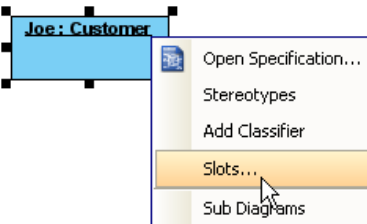


Figure 5-33 Defining slots

The **Instance Specification Specification** dialog box appears with the **Slots** tab selected. Select the features that you want to define slots on the left and click **Define Slot**.

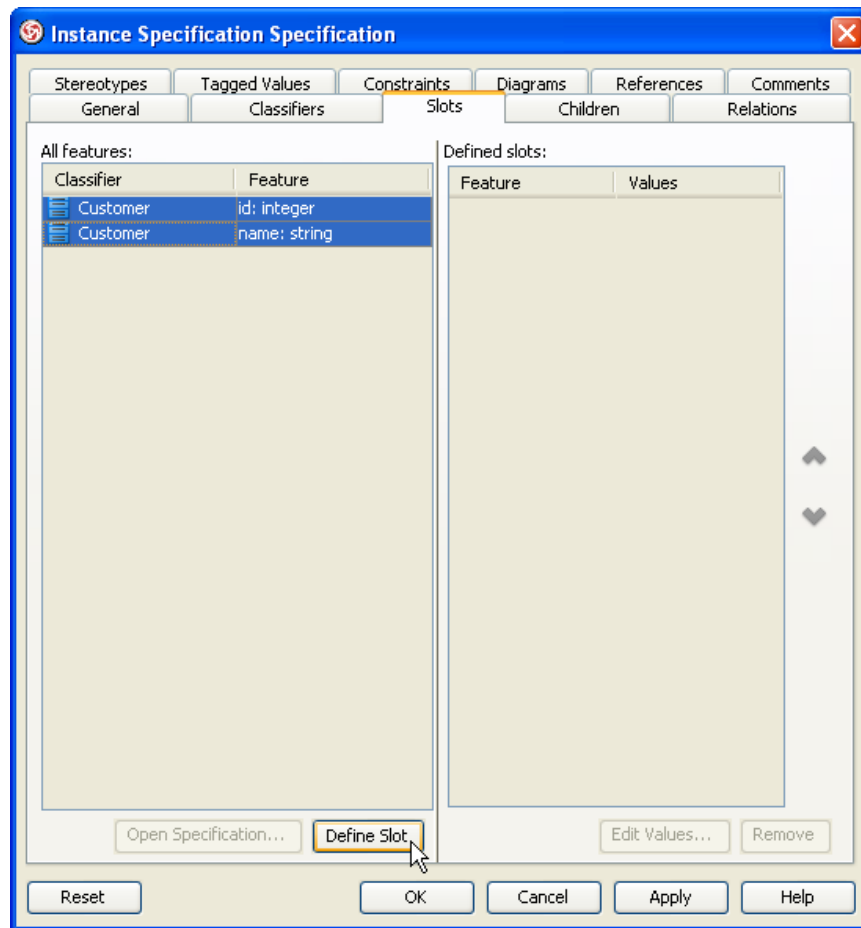


Figure 5-34 Select features to define slots

Select a slot in **Defined slots** and click **Edit Values....**

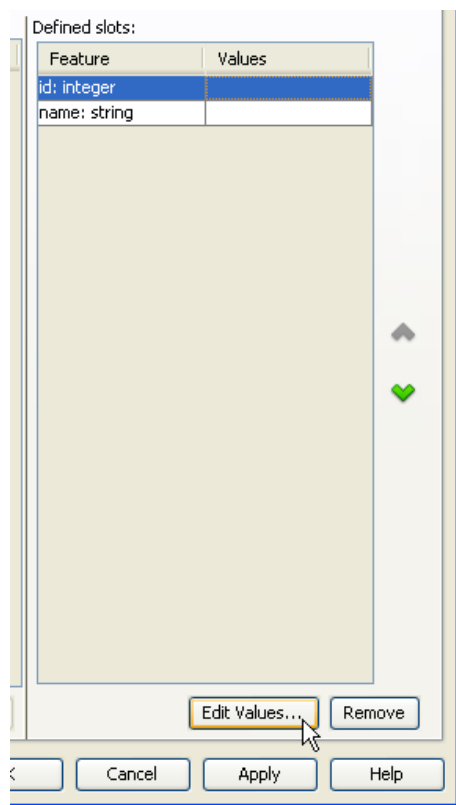


Figure 5-35 Edit values of slot

The **Slot Specification** dialog box appears with the **Values** tab selected. Click **Add** and select **Text** from the menu.

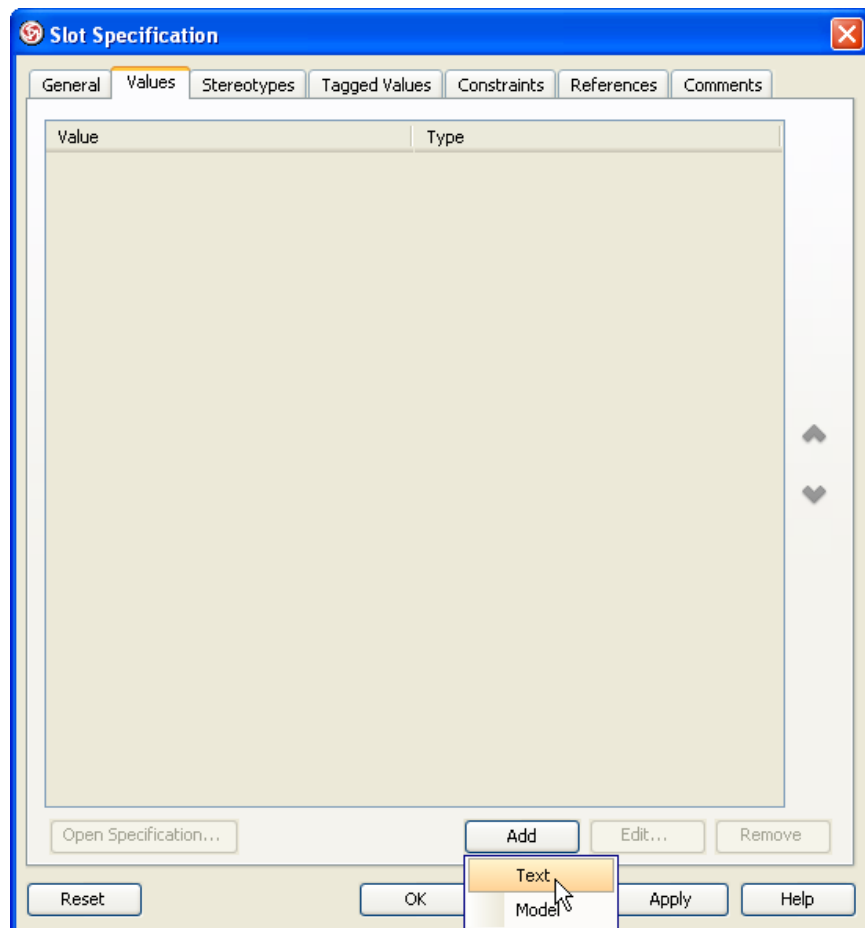


Figure 5-36 Add text value

Enter the value when prompted. Close the specification dialog boxes to apply the changes, defined slots will be shown in the instance specification.

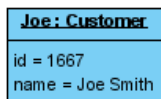


Figure 5-37 Defined slots shown

Creating Link

To create link from instance specification, click the **Link -> Instance Specification** resource beside it and drag.

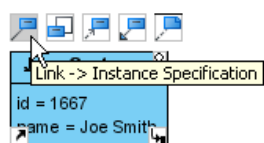


Figure 5-38 Create link

Drag to empty space of the diagram to create a new instance specification, or drag to an existing instance specification to connect to it. Release the mouse button to create the link.

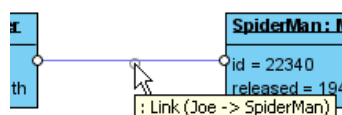


Figure 5-39 Link created

Continue to complete the diagram.

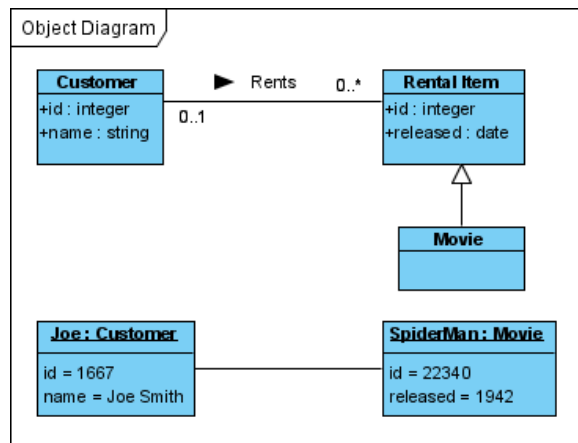


Figure 5-40 Completed diagram

Drawing Package Diagrams

Creating Package Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Package Diagram** to create a package diagram.

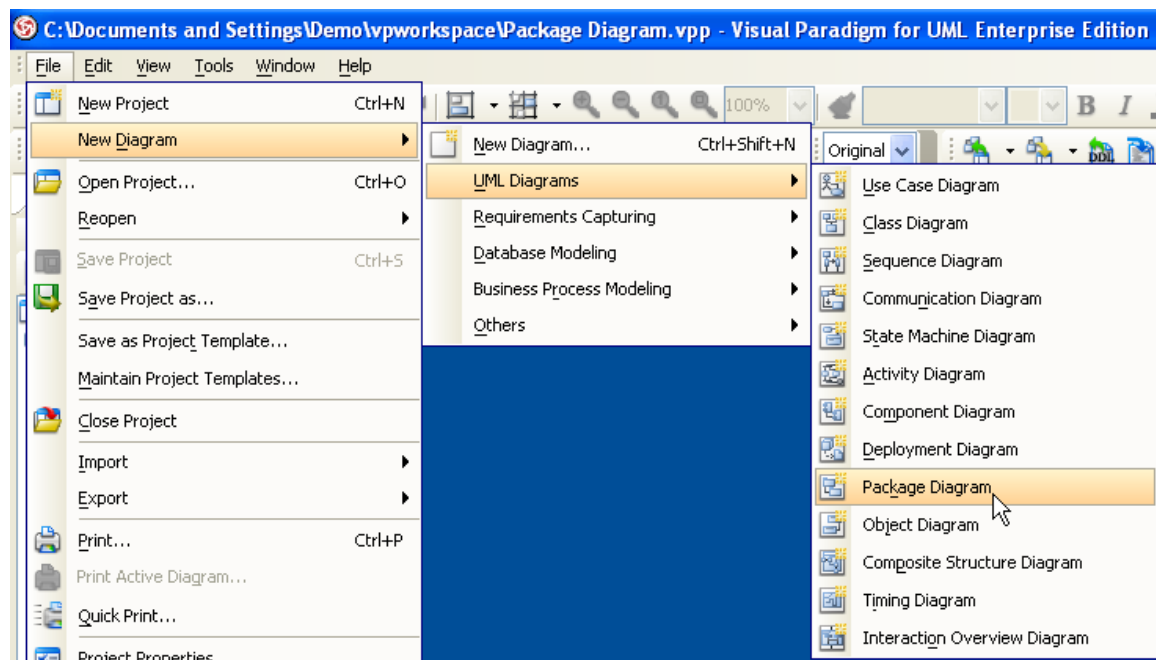


Figure 5-41 Create package diagram

Creating Package

To create package, click **Package** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

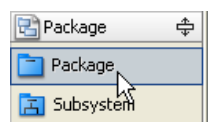


Figure 5-42 Create package

A package will be created.

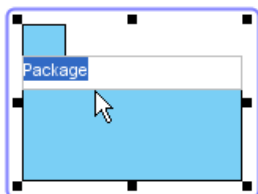


Figure 5-43 Package created

Assigning Stereotypes

Right-click on the package and select **Stereotypes > Stereotypes...** from the popup menu.

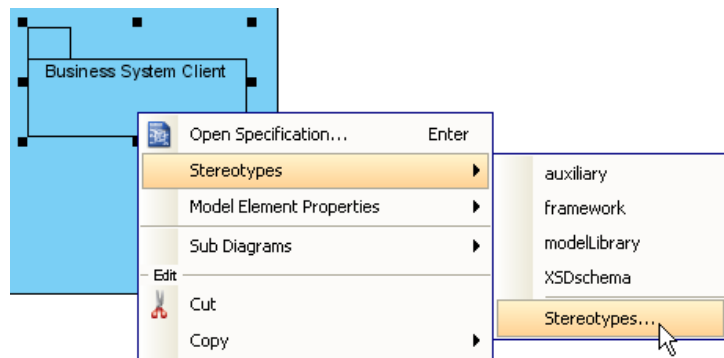


Figure 5-44 Assigning stereotypes

The **Package Specification** dialog box appears with the **Stereotypes** tab selected. The list on the left shows the selectable stereotypes.

If the stereotype you want to use is not on the list, click **Edit Stereotypes...**

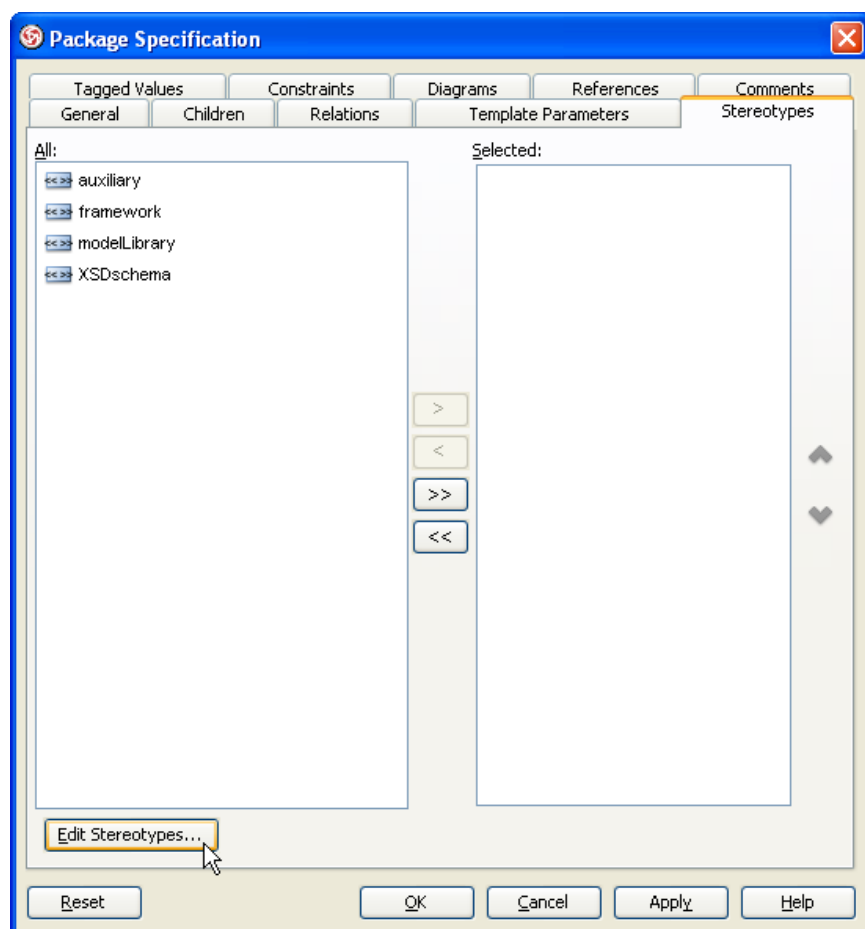


Figure 5-45 Edit stereotypes

Click **Add...** in the **Configure Stereotypes** dialog box.

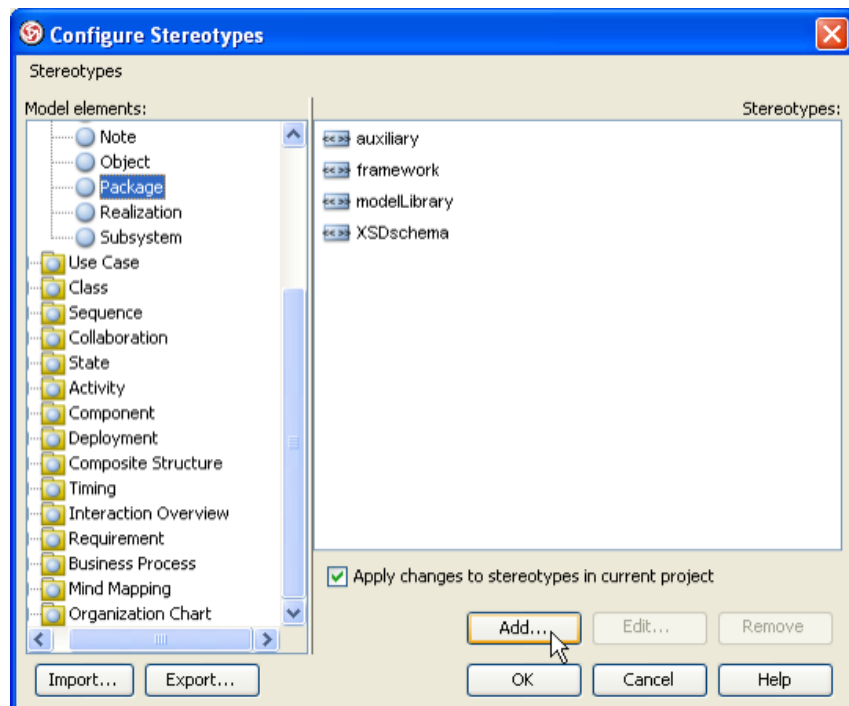


Figure 5-46 Add stereotype

Name the stereotype (e.g. *facade*). Close the Stereotype Specification and the Configure Stereotypes dialog box. You will see the added stereotype appears on the list. Select it and click **Add Selected**.

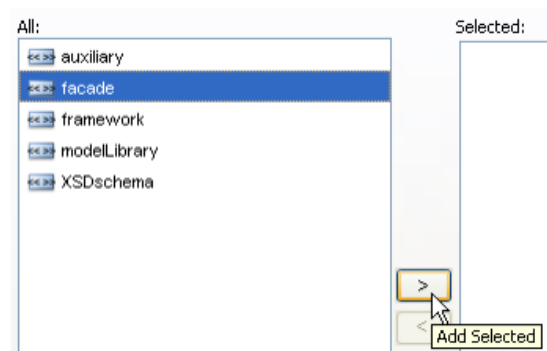


Figure 5-47 Add selected stereotypes

Close the specification dialog box. Stereotypes will be applied to the package.

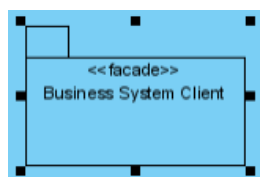


Figure 5-48 Stereotypes assigned

Continue to complete the diagram.

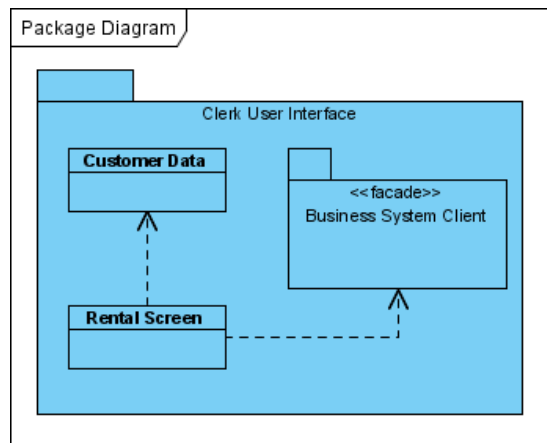


Figure 5-49 Completed diagram

Drawing Composite Structure Diagrams

Creating Composite Structure Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Composite Structure Diagram** to create a composite structure diagram.

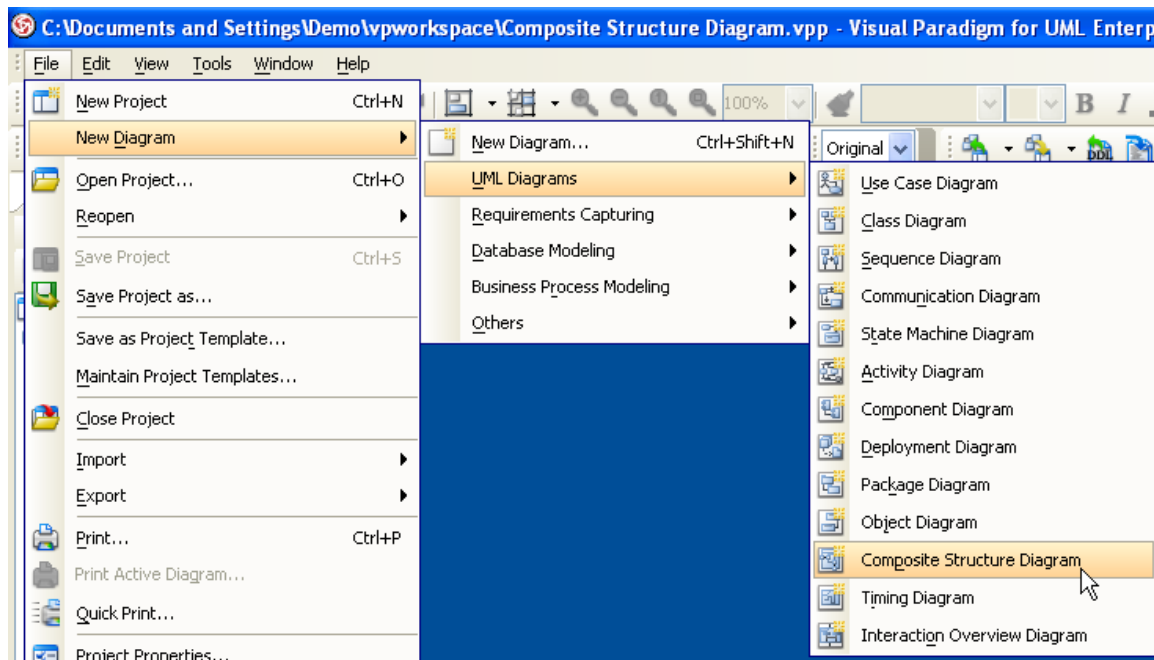


Figure 5-50 Create composite structure diagram

Creating Class

To create class, click **Class** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

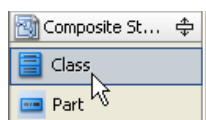


Figure 5-51 Create class

A class will be created.



Figure 5-52 Class created

Creating Part

To create part, click the **New Part** resource of class.

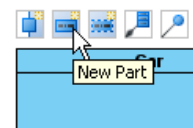


Figure 5-53 Create part

A part will be created.

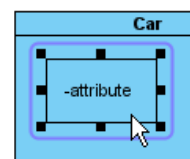


Figure 5-54 Part created

Creating Port

To create port, click the **New Port** resource of class.

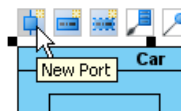


Figure 5-55 Create port

A port will be created.

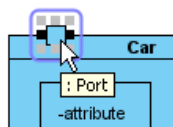


Figure 5-56 Port created

Specifying Type of Port

Right-click the port and select **Open Specification...** from the popup menu. The **Port Specification** dialog box appears.

Click the combo box beside the **Type** field, select a class.

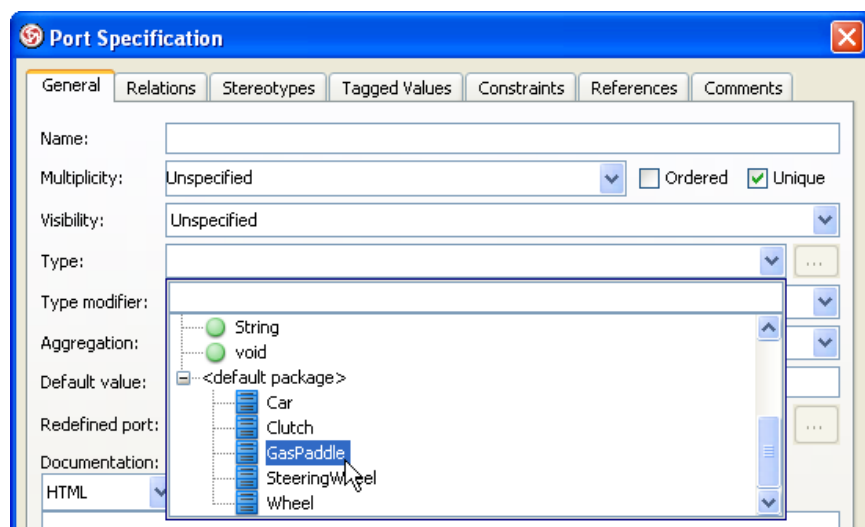


Figure 5-57 Select type

Click **OK** to apply the changes. Type will be shown on the caption of the port.



Figure 5-58 Type shown on port

Creating Connector

To create connector, click **Connector** on the diagram toolbar.

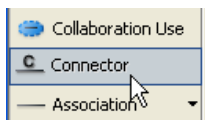


Figure 5-59 Create connector

Drag from the source shape, move the mouse over the target shape and then release the mouse button to create the connector.

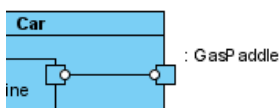


Figure 5-60 Connector created

Continue to complete the diagram.

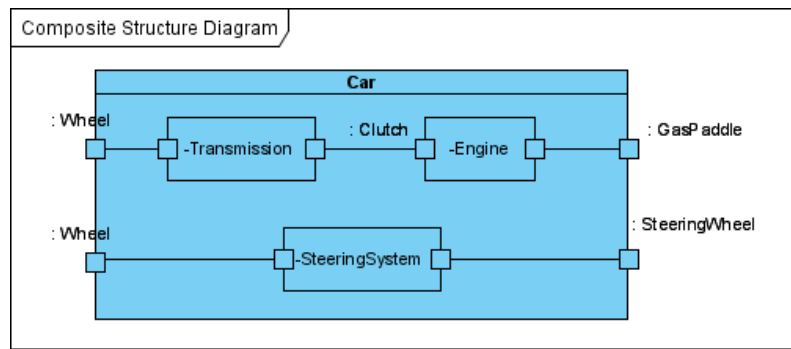


Figure 5-61 Completed diagram

Drawing Component Diagrams

Creating Component Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Component Diagram** to create a component diagram.

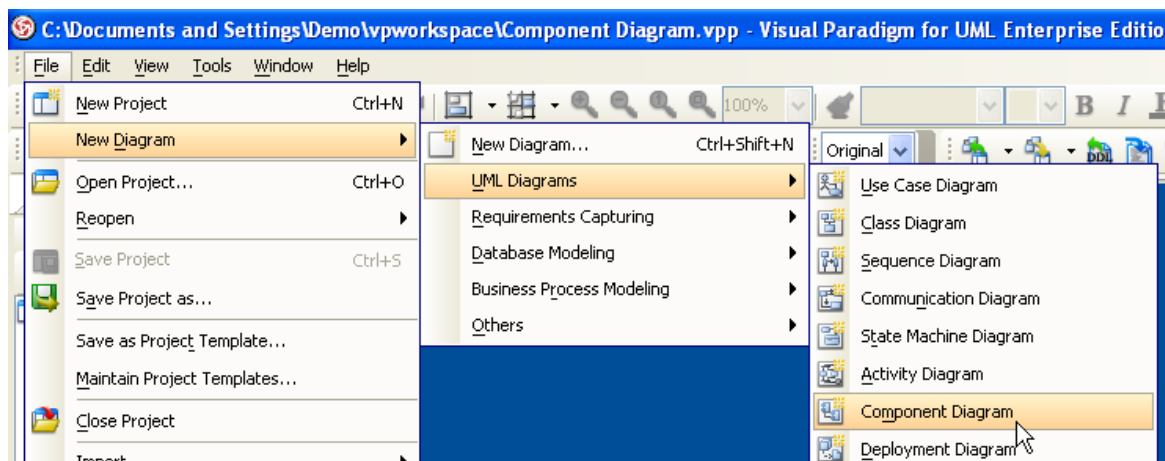


Figure 6-1 Create component diagram

Creating Component

To create component, click **Component** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

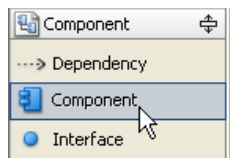


Figure 6-2 Create component

A component will be created.

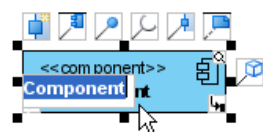


Figure 6-3 Component created

Assigning Stereotypes

Right-click on the package and select **Stereotypes > Stereotypes...** from the popup menu.

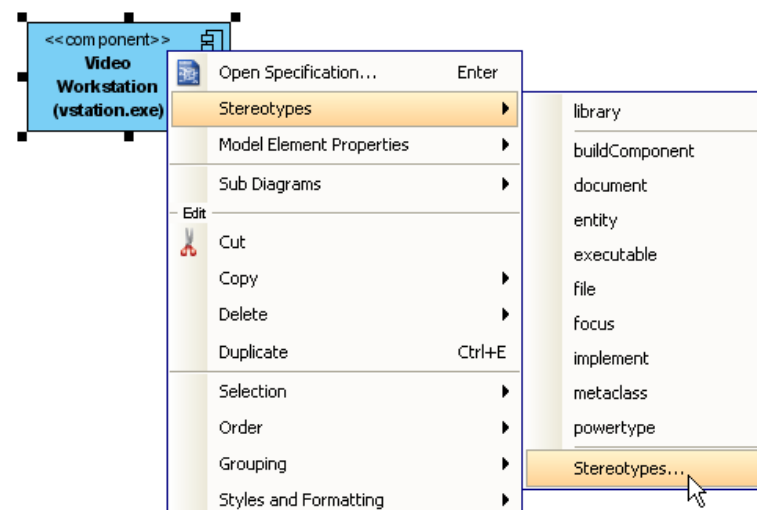


Figure 6-4 Assigning stereotypes

The **Component Specification** dialog box appears with the **Stereotypes** tab selected. The list on the left shows the selectable stereotypes.

If the stereotype you want to use is not on the list, click **Edit Stereotypes...**

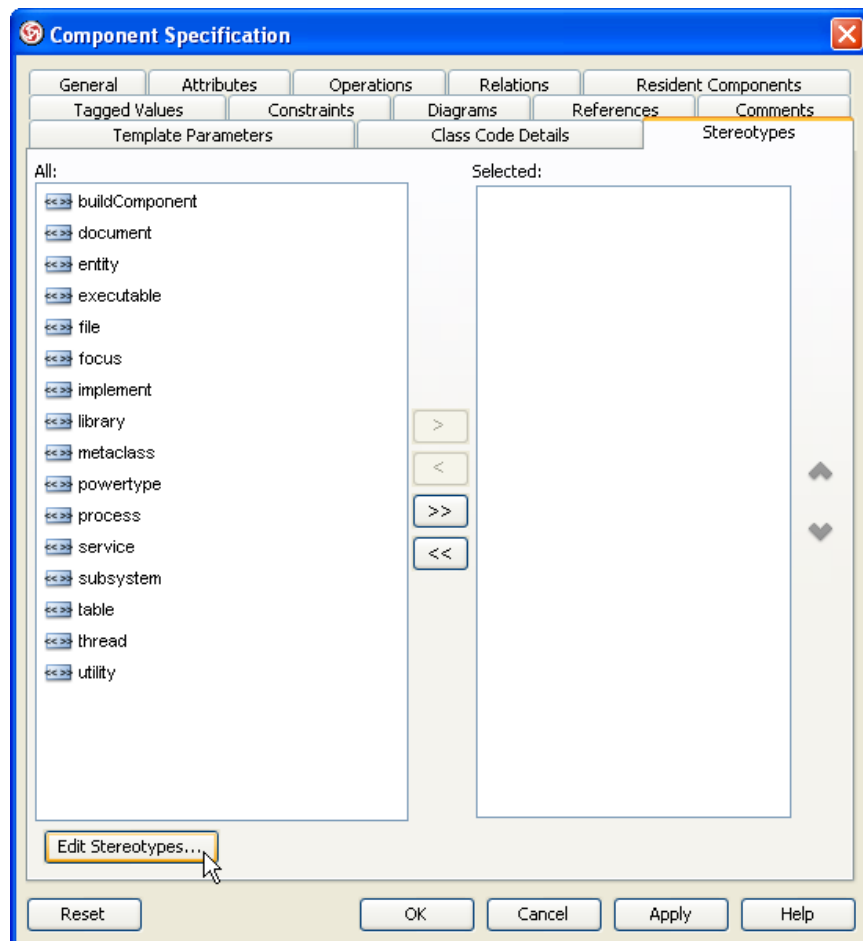


Figure 6-5 Edit stereotypes

Click **Add...** in the **Configure Stereotypes** dialog box.

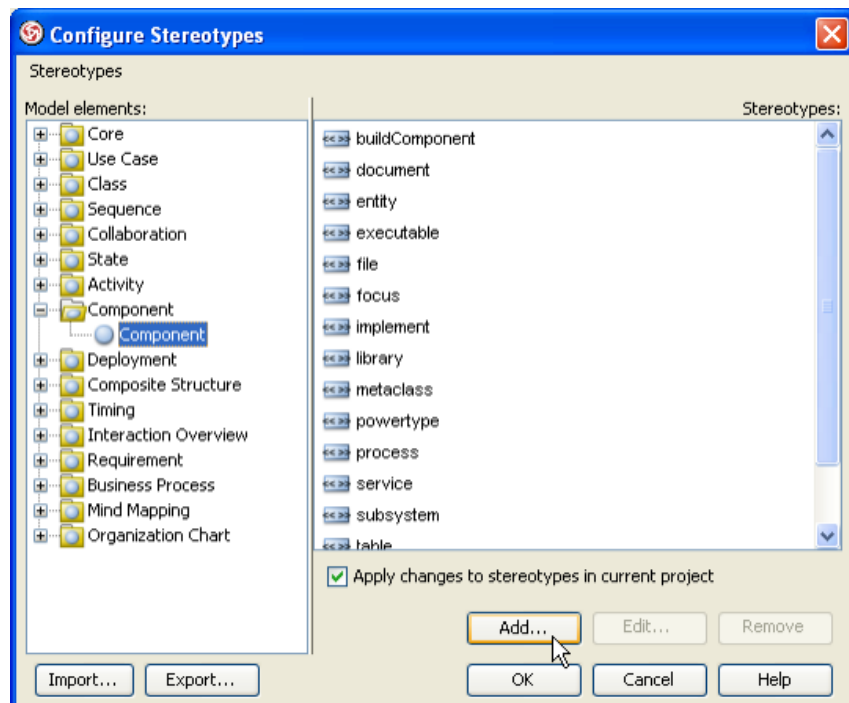


Figure 6-6 Add stereotype

Name the stereotype (e.g. *application*). Close the Stereotype Specification and the Configure Stereotypes dialog box. You will see the added stereotype appears on the list. Select it and click **Add Selected**.

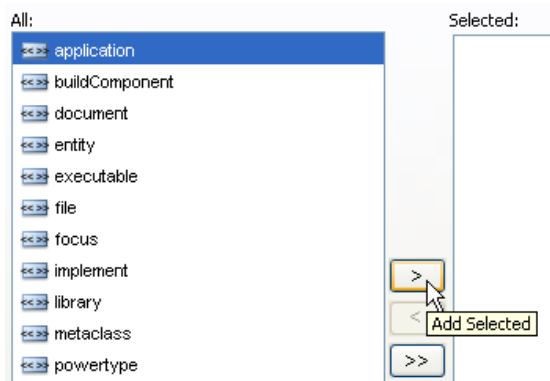


Figure 6-7 Add selected stereotypes

Close the specification dialog box. Stereotypes will be applied to the package.

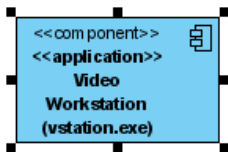


Figure 6-8 Stereotypes assigned

Creating Provided Interface

To create provided interface for a component, click on the **Realization -> Interface** resource beside it and drag.

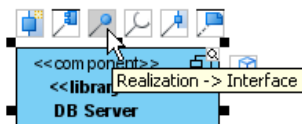


Figure 6-9 Create provided interface

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button. The provided interface is created.

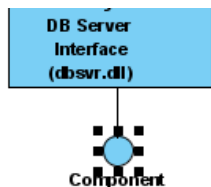


Figure 6-10 Provided interface created

Creating Required Interface

To create required interface for a component, click on the **Usage -> Interface** resource beside it and drag.

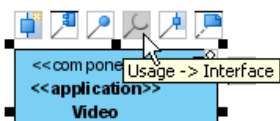


Figure 6-11 Create required interface

Drag to empty space of the diagram to create a new interface, or drag to an existing interface to connect to it. Release the mouse button to create the required interface.

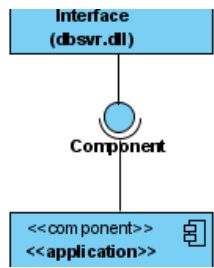


Figure 6-12 Required interface created

Creating Dependency

To create dependency, click **Dependency** on the diagram toolbar.

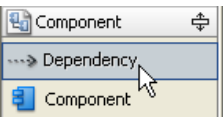


Figure 6-13 Create dependency

Drag from the source shape, move the mouse over the target shape and then release the mouse button to create the dependency.

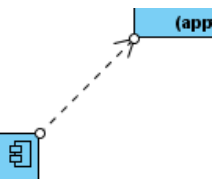


Figure 6-14 Dependency created

Continue to complete the diagram

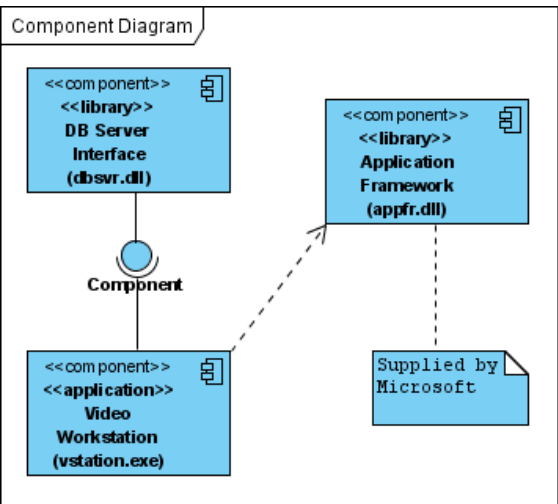


Figure 6-15 Completed diagram

Drawing Deployment Diagrams

Creating Deployment Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > UML Diagrams > Deployment Diagram** to create a deployment diagram.

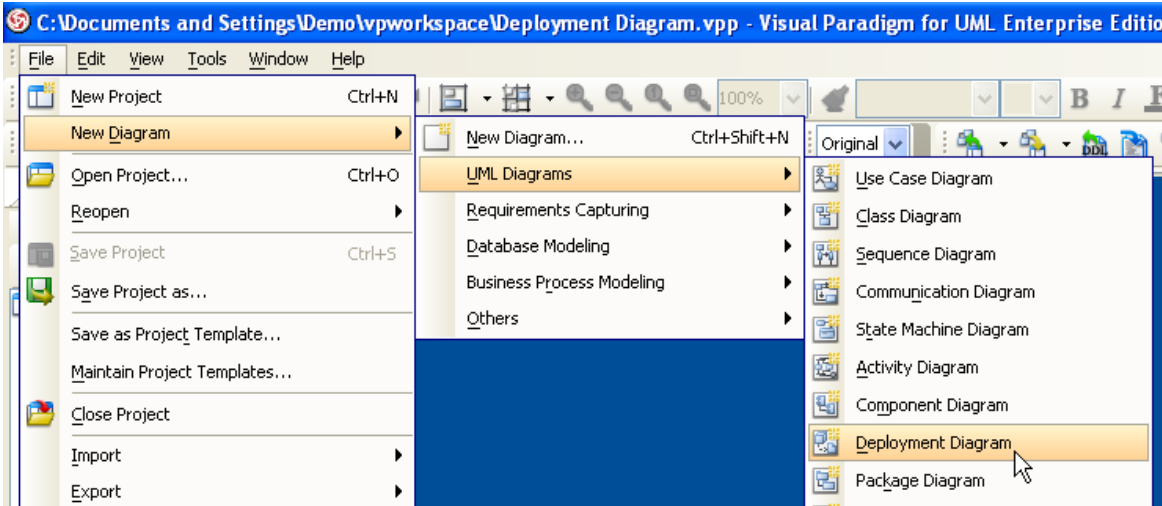


Figure 6-16 Create deployment diagram

Creating Node Model Element

To create node model element, right-click on empty space of **Model Explorer** and select **Model Element > New Model Element** from the popup menu.

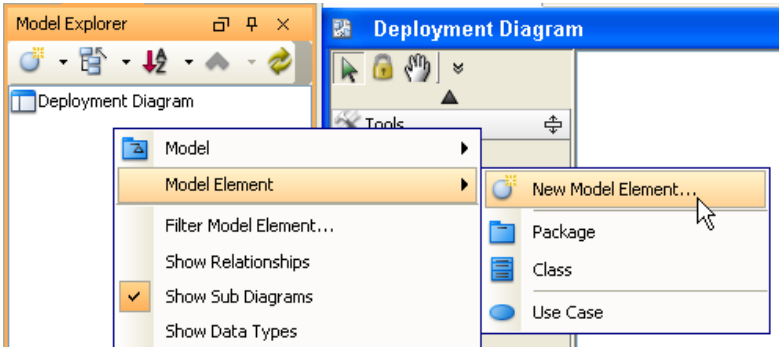


Figure 6-17 Create model element

In the **New Model Element** dialog box, type **Node** in **Model element type**, type the node name in **Model element name**. Click **OK** to confirm.

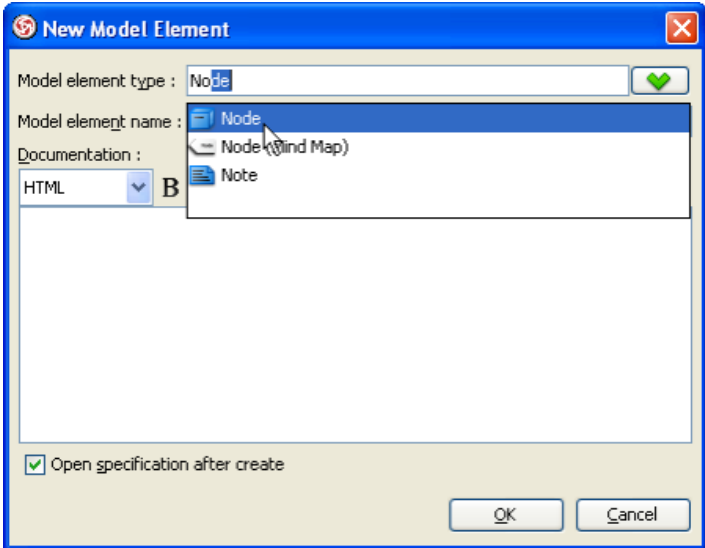


Figure 6-18 Create node

A node model element will be created.

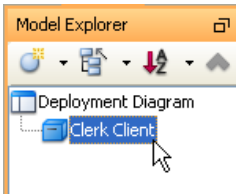


Figure 6-19 Node created

Creating Instance of Node

To create instance of node, click **Instance Specification** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

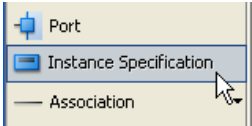


Figure 6-20 Create instance specification

An instance specification will be created.



Figure 6-21 Instance specification created

Selecting Classifiers

To specify classifiers for an instance specification, right-click it and select **Select Classifier > Select Classifier...** from the popup menu.

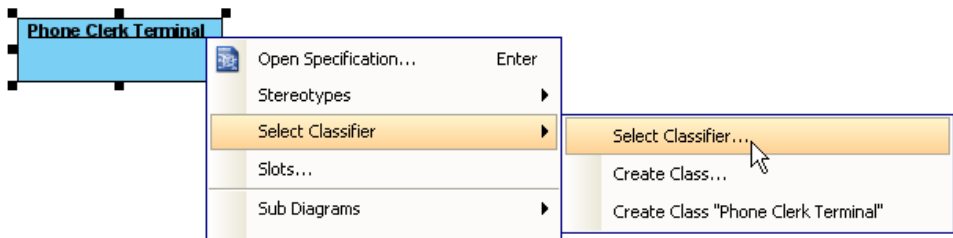


Figure 6-22 Select classifier

The **Instance Specification Specification** dialog box appears with the **Classifiers** tab selected. Select the classifiers on the left and click **Add Selected** to add them.

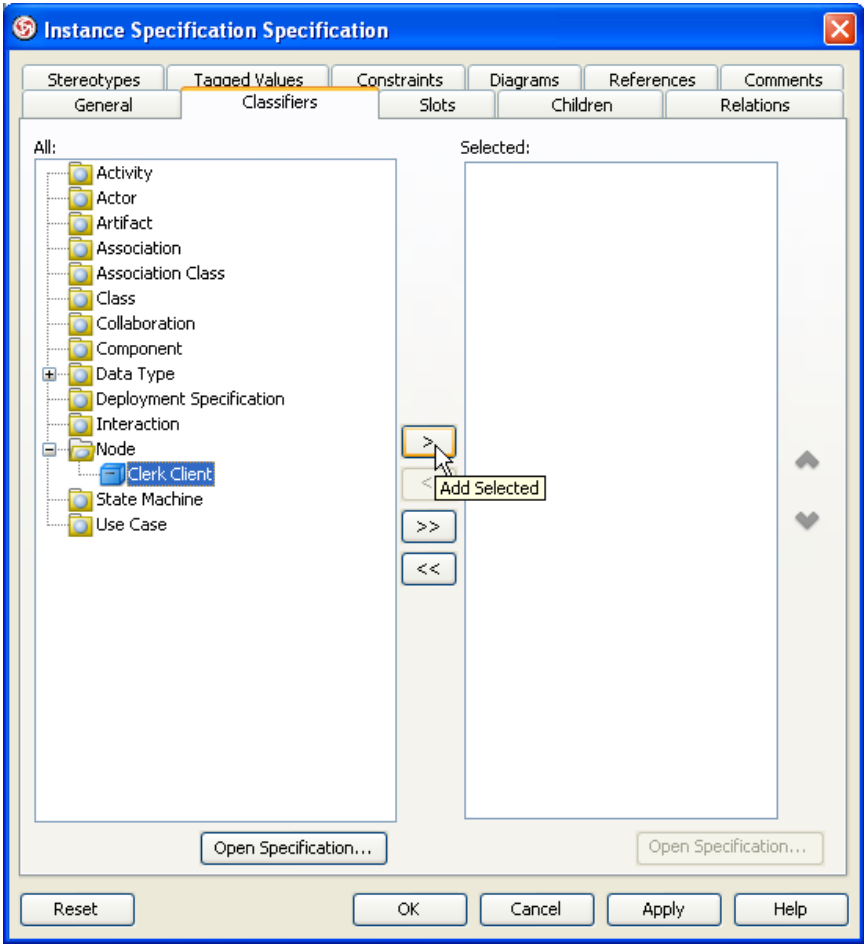


Figure 6-23 Add selected classifiers

Click **OK** to close the specification dialog box. The selected classifiers are assigned to the instance specification.

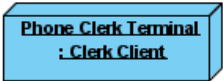


Figure 6-24 Classifiers assigned

Creating Link

To create link from instance specification, click the **Link -> Instance Specification** resource beside it and drag.



Figure 6-25 Create link

Drag to empty space of the diagram to create a new instance specification, or drag to an existing instance specification to connect to it. Release the mouse button to create the link.

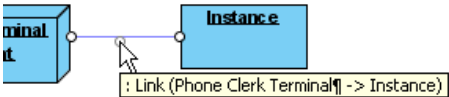


Figure 6-26 Link created

Creating Instance of Component

Similar to creating instance of node, you first create a component model element, and then create an instance specification, but this time assign a component to the instance specification as classifier. After that the instance specification will be displayed as a component.

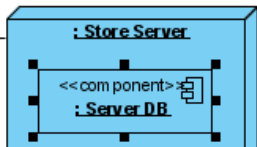


Figure 6-27 Instance of component

Creating Dependency

To create dependency, click **Dependency** on the diagram toolbar.

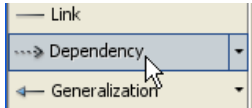


Figure 6-28 Create dependency

Drag from the source shape, move the mouse over the target shape and then release the mouse button to create the dependency.

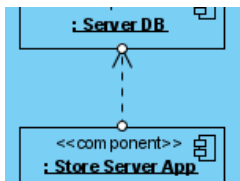


Figure 6-29 Dependency created

Continue to complete the diagram.

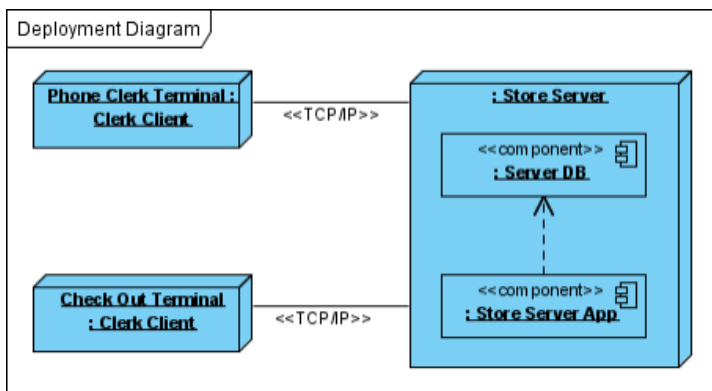


Figure 6-30 Completed diagram

Drawing Business Process Diagrams

Creating Business Process Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > Business Process Modeling > Business Process Diagram** to create a business process diagram.

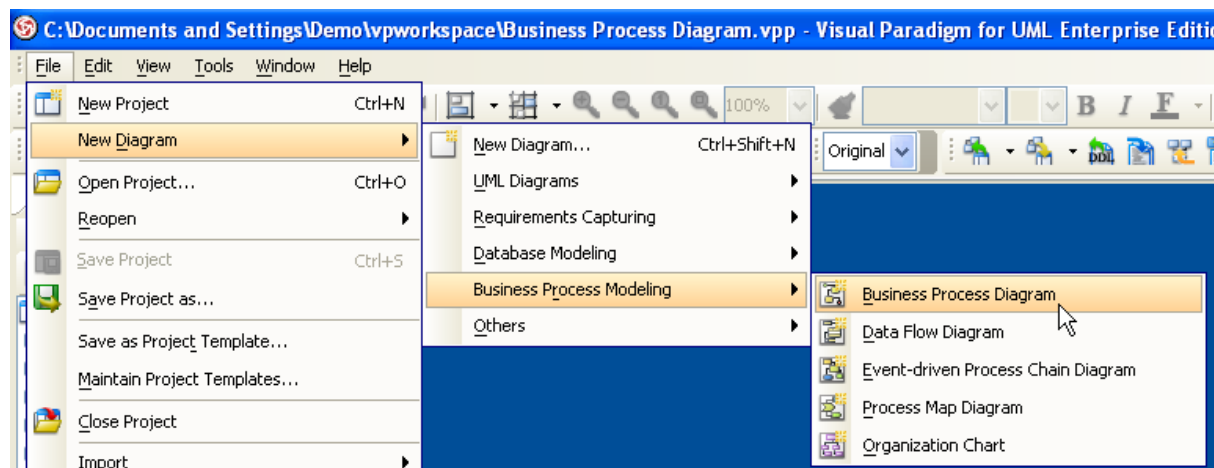


Figure 1-1 Create business process diagram

Creating Pool

To create pool, click **Horizontal Pool** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

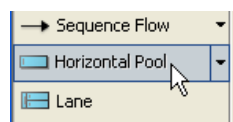


Figure 1-2 Create pool

Adding Lane to Pool

To add lane to pool, right-click the pool and select **Add Lane** from the popup menu.

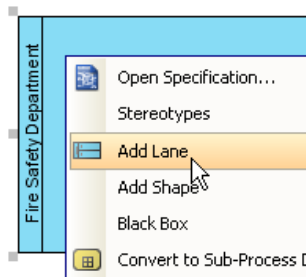


Figure 1-3 Create lane

Creating Start Event

To create start event, click **Start Event** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

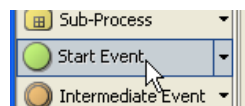


Figure 1-4 Create start event

Creating Task

To create task from a start event, click on the **Sequence Flow -> Task** resource beside it and drag.

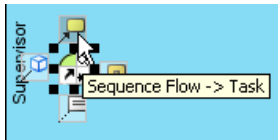


Figure 1-5 Create task

Move the mouse to where you want to place the shape to and then release the mouse button. A task is created and connected to the start event with a sequence flow.



Figure 1-6 Task and sequence flow created

Creating Message Flow

To create message flow, click **Message Flow** on the diagram toolbar.

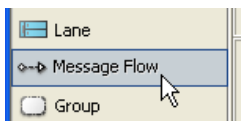


Figure 1-7 Create message flow

Drag from the source shape, move the mouse over the target shape and then release the mouse button to create the message flow.

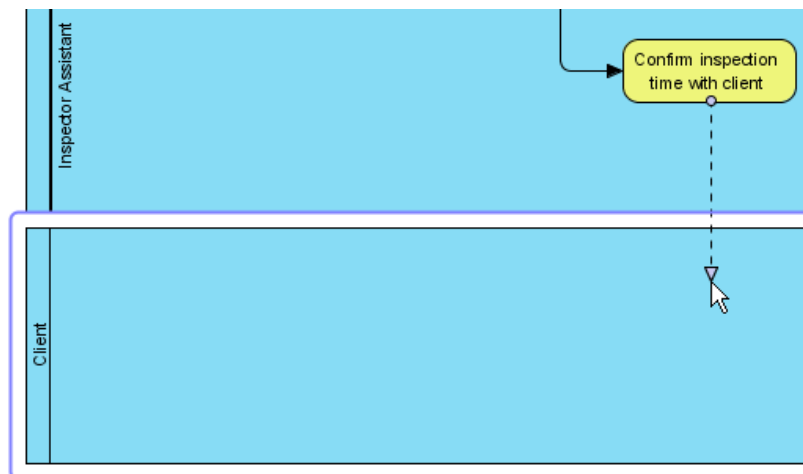


Figure 1-8 Connect shapes with message flow

Automatic Connection Rule Checking

VP-UML provides automatic connection rule checking to make sure your business process diagram is in compliance with the BPMN specification.

For example, if you move a task from one pool to another, and if this task is connected with another shape with sequence flow, the **Invalid Connection Detected** dialog box shows to advice you to change sequence flow to message flow.

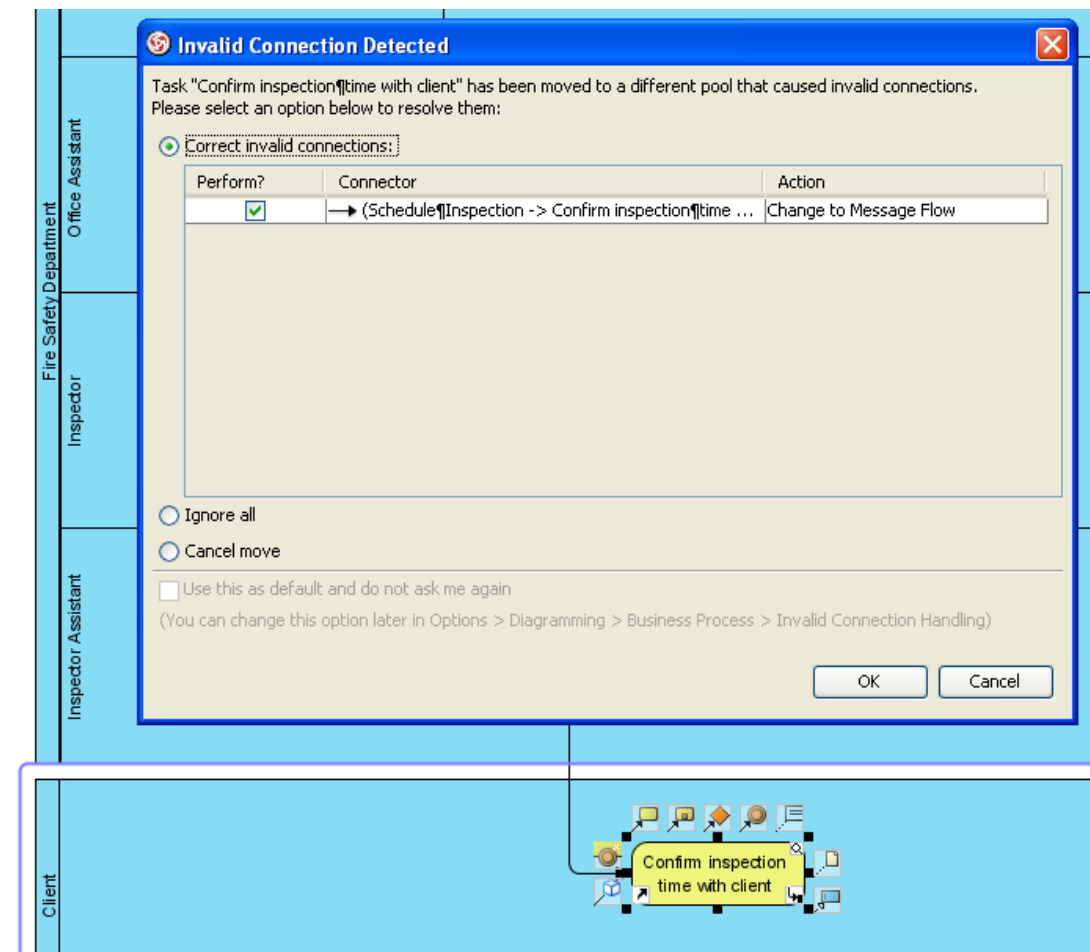


Figure 1-9 Invalid connection detected

Click **OK** to accept the correction. The sequence flow is changed to message flow automatically.

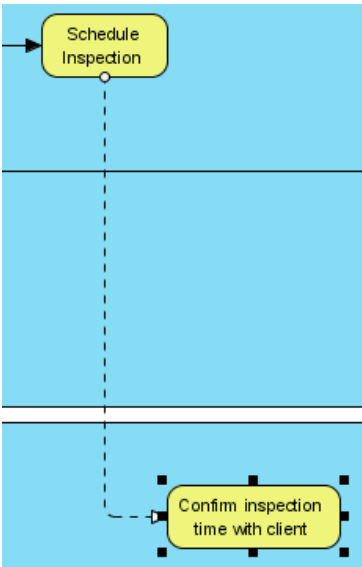


Figure 1-10 Sequence flow changed to message flow

Creating Gateway

To create gateway from a task, click on the **Sequence/Message Flow -> Gateway** resource beside it and drag.



Figure 1-11 Create gateway

Move the mouse to where you want to place the shape to and then release the mouse button. A gateway is created and connected to the task with a sequence flow.

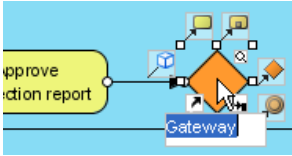


Figure 1-12 Gateway and sequence flow created

Creating Intermediate Event

To create intermediate event from a task, click on the **Sequence/Message Flow -> Intermediate Event** resource beside it and drag.

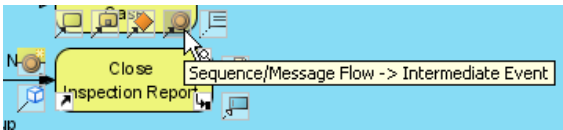


Figure 1-13 Create intermediate event

Move the mouse to where you want to place the shape to and then release the mouse button. An intermediate event is created and connected to the task with a sequence flow.

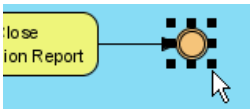


Figure 1-14 Intermediate event and sequence flow created

Creating Text Annotation

To create text annotation from a task, click on the **Association -> Text Annotation** resource beside it and drag.

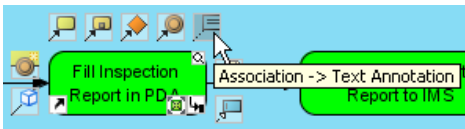


Figure 1-15 Create text annotation

Move the mouse to where you want to place the shape to and then release the mouse button. A text annotation is created and connected to the task with an association.

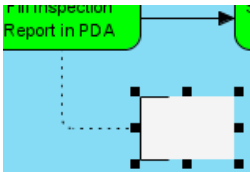


Figure 1-16 Text annotation and association created

Splitting Sequence Flow with Shape

You can use the split sequence flow utility to split a sequence flow by task, sub-process, intermediate event or gateway.

Before this, you may want to move some shapes aside to make room for the new shape. Select **Sweeper** on the diagram toolbar.

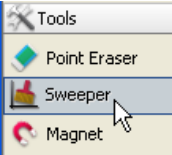


Figure 1-17
Sweeper

Click on the diagram and drag to sweep shapes aside, release the mouse button when enough room is made.

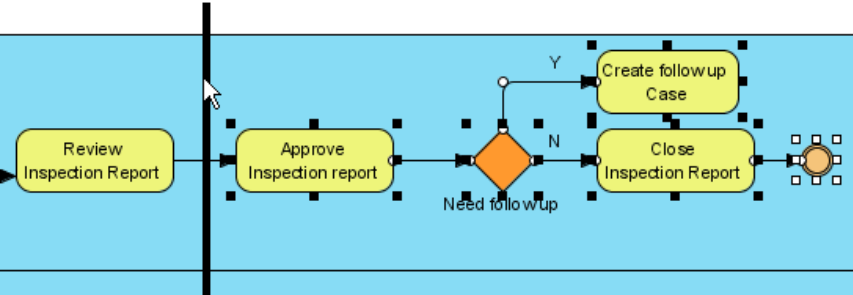


Figure 1-18 Sweep shapes aside to make more room

Click the **Split with Shape** resource beside the sequence flow.



Figure 1-19 Split with Shape resource

Select the shape type to split the sequence flow.

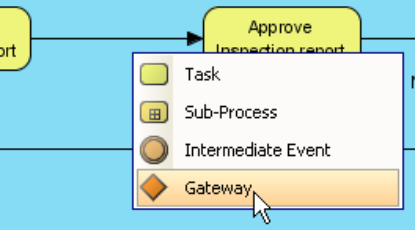


Figure 1-20 Select shape type to split sequence flow

The sequence flow is split by the selected type of shape.



Figure 1-21 Sequence flow split by the selected type of shape

Forming Sub-Process Diagram

To create sub-process for shapes, select the shapes in diagram, right-click on the selection and select **Form Sub-Process Diagram** from the popup menu.

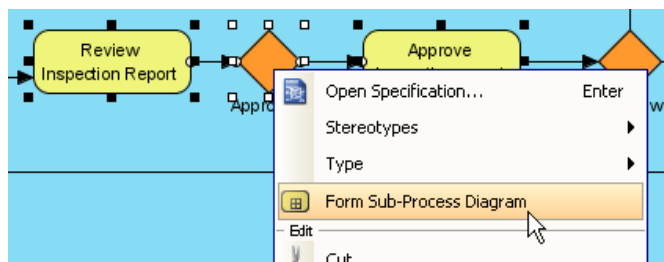


Figure 1-22 Form sub-process diagram

A new diagram is created with the selected shapes.

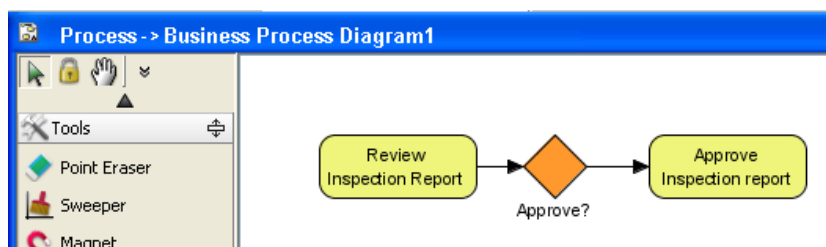


Figure 1-23 Form sub-process diagram

Return to the original diagram, you will see the selected shapes are transformed to a sub-process.

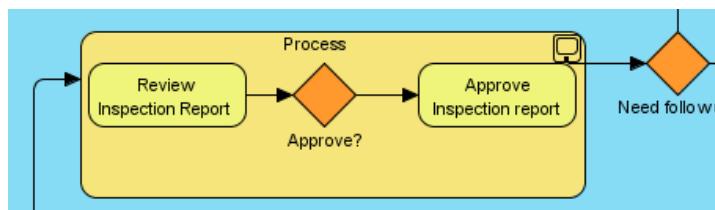


Figure 1-24 Shapes transformed to sub-process

Continue to complete the diagram.

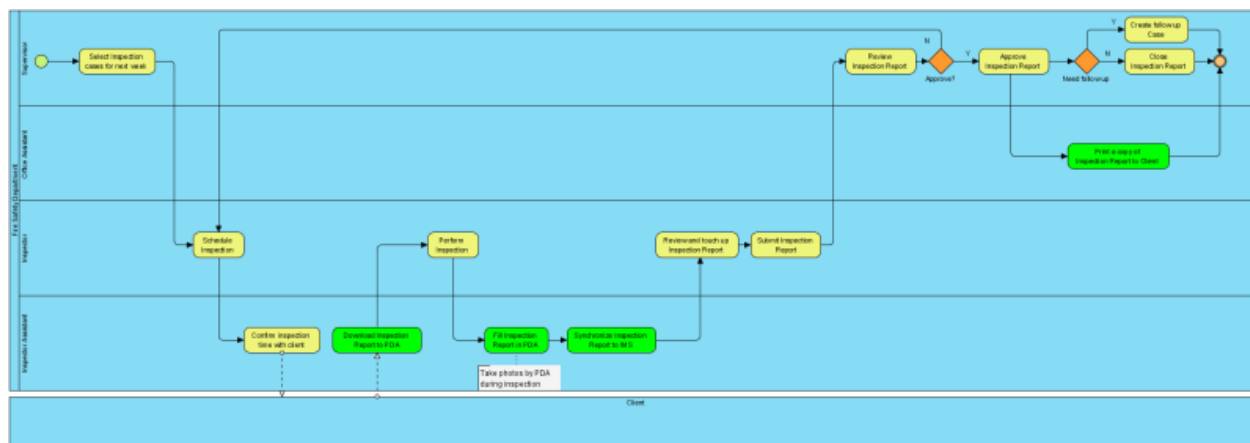


Figure 1-25 Completed diagram

Drawing Data Flow Diagrams

Creating Data Flow Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > Business Process Modeling > Data Flow Diagram** to create a data flow diagram.

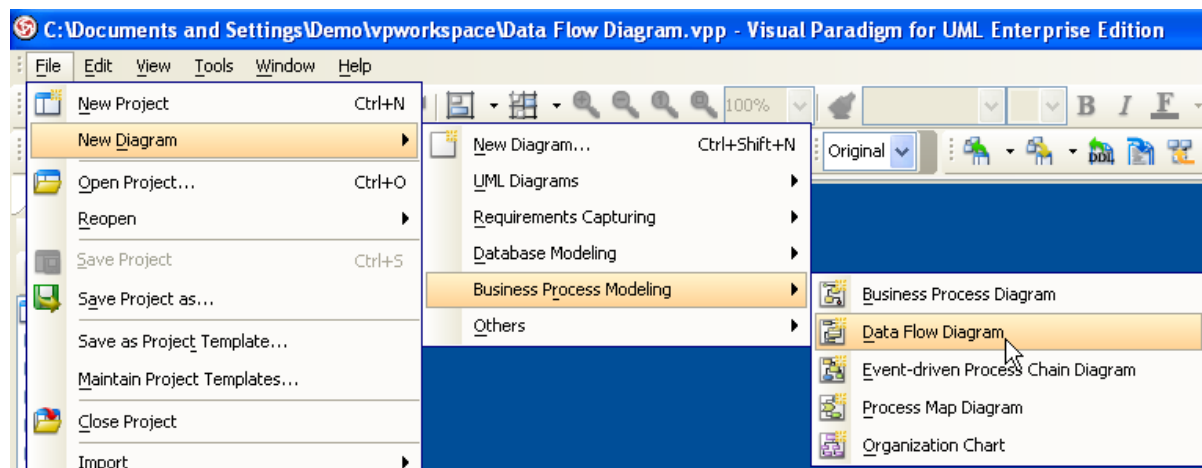


Figure 1-26 Create data flow diagram

Creating External Entity

To create external entity, click **External Entity** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

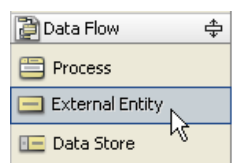


Figure 1-27 Create external entity

An external entity is created.

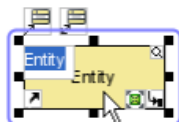


Figure 1-28 External entity created

Creating Process

To create process from external entity, click the **Data Flow -> Process** resource beside it and drag.

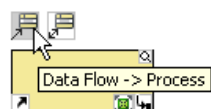


Figure 1-29 Create process

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a process will be created and connected to the external entity with a data flow.

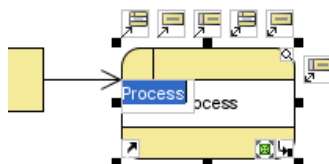


Figure 1-30 Process and data flow created

To edit properties of the process, right-click on it and select **Open Specification** from the popup menu.

Edit properties such as ID and Location in the **Process Specification** dialog box, click **OK** to apply the changes.

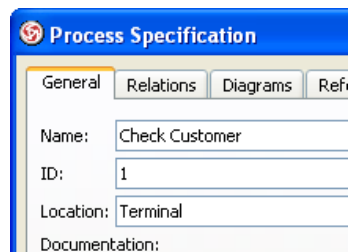


Figure 1-31 Process specification dialog box

The process is updated.



Figure 1-32 Process updated

Creating Data Store

To create data store from process, click the **Data Flow -> Data Store** resource beside it and drag.

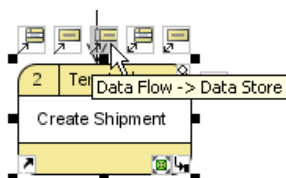


Figure 1-33 Create data store

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a data store will be created and connected to the process with a data flow.

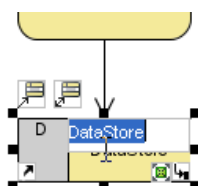


Figure 1-34 Data store and data flow created

Continue to complete the diagram.

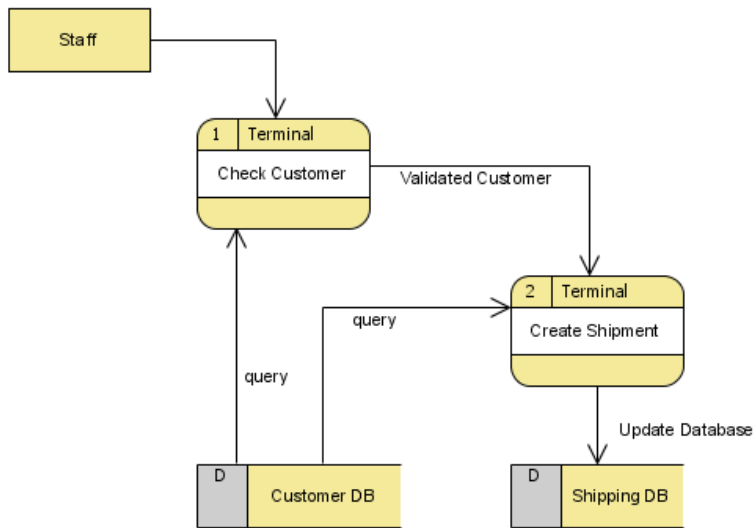


Figure 1-35 Completed diagram

Drawing Event-driven Process Chain Diagrams

Creating Data Flow Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > Business Process Modeling > Event-driven Process Chain Diagram** to create an event-driven process chain diagram.

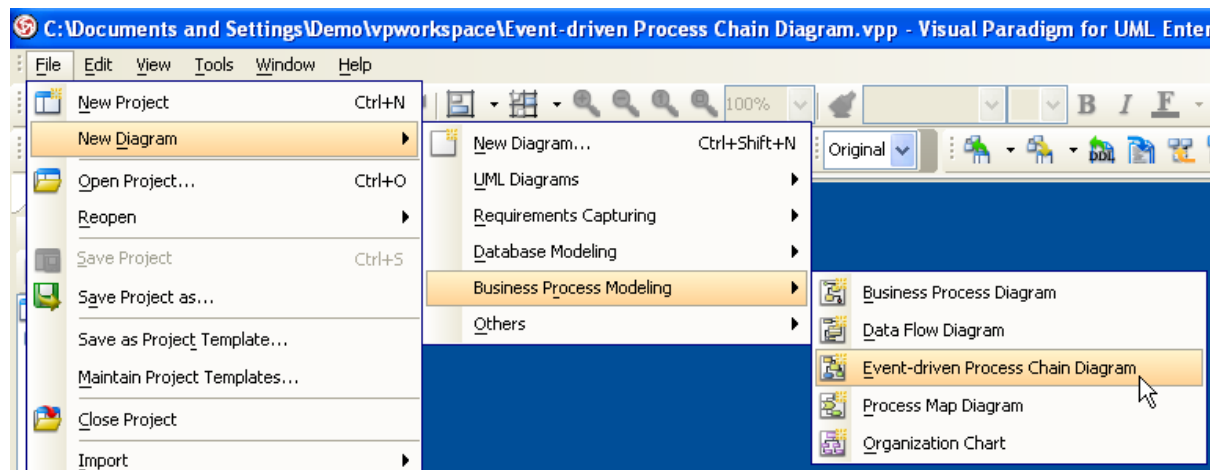


Figure 1-36 Create event-driven process chain diagram

Creating Event

To create event, click **Event** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

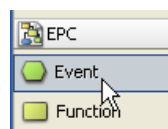


Figure 1-37 Create event

An event will be created.



Figure 1-38 Event created

Creating Function

To create function from event, click the **Control Flow -> Function** resource beside it and drag .



Figure 1-39 Create function

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a function will be created and connected to the event with a control flow.

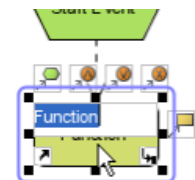


Figure 1-40 Function and control flow created

Creating Operator

To create operator (e.g. XOR operator) from event, click the **Control Flow -> XOR Operator** resource beside it and drag .

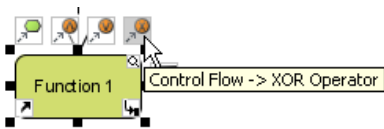


Figure 1-41 Create operator

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, an operator will be created and connected to the function with a control flow.

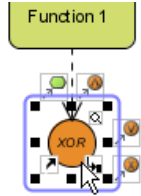


Figure 1-42 Operator and control flow created

Creating Process Path

To create process path from event, click the **Control Flow -> Process Path** resource beside it and drag .

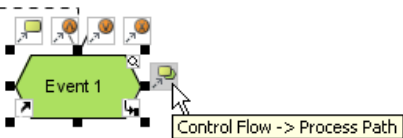


Figure 1-43 Create process path

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a process path will be created and connected to the event with a control flow.

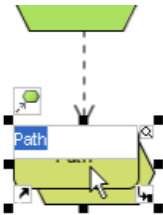


Figure 1-44 Process path and control flow created

Creating Information Resource

To create information resource, click **Information Resource** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

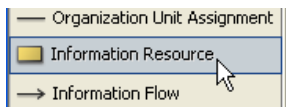


Figure 1-45 Create information resource

An information resource will be created. To connect the information resource with a function using information flow, click the **Information Flow -> Function** resource and drag.

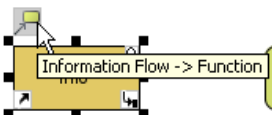


Figure 1-46 Create information flow

Mouse over a function and then release the mouse button, an information flow will be created.

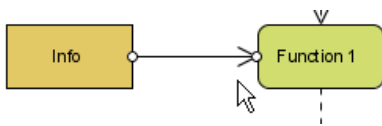


Figure 1-47 Information flow created

Continue to complete the diagram.

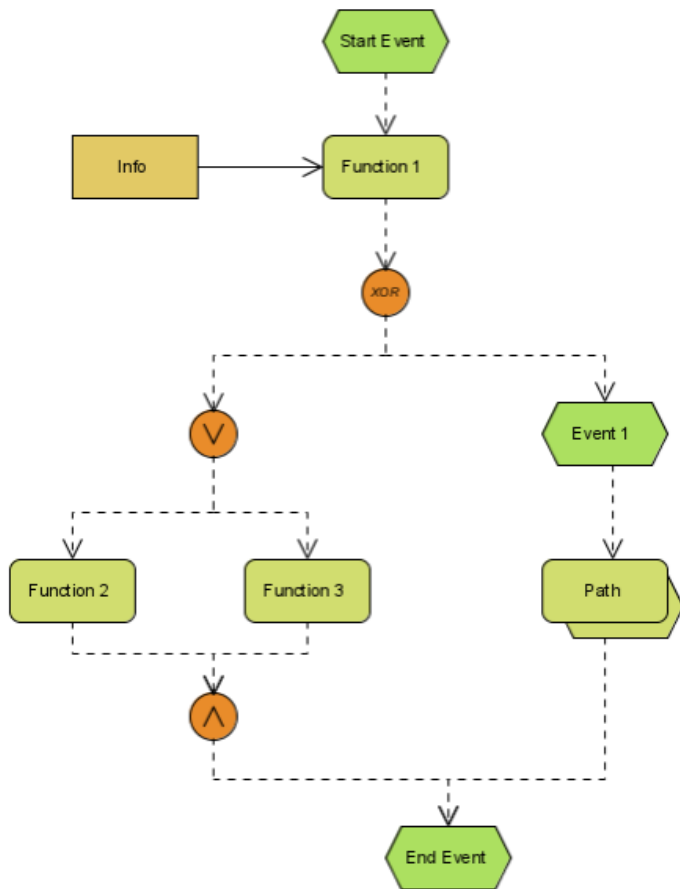


Figure 1-48 Completed diagram

Drawing Event-driven Process Chain Diagrams

Creating Data Flow Diagram

Select menu **File > New Diagram > Business Process Modeling > Process Map Diagram** to create a process map diagram.

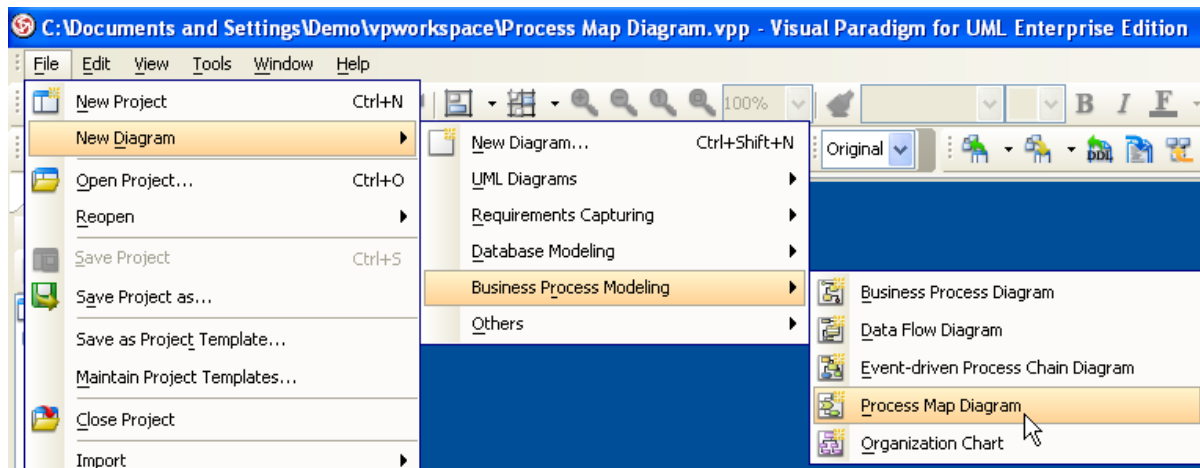


Figure 1-49 Create process map diagram

Creating Receive

To create receive, click **Receive** on the diagram toolbar and then click on the diagram.

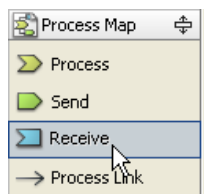


Figure 1-50 Create receive

A receive will be created.

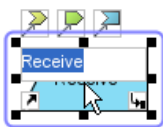


Figure 1-51 Receive created

Creating Process

To create process from receive, click the **Process Link -> Process** resource beside it and drag .



Figure 1-52 Create process

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a process will be created and connected to the receive with a process link.

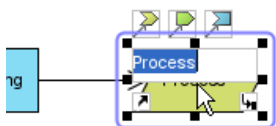


Figure 1-53 Process created

Creating Send

To create send from process, click the **Process Link -> Send** resource beside it and drag .

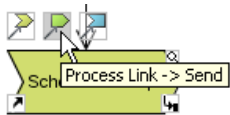


Figure 1-54 Create send

Move the mouse to empty space of the diagram and then release the mouse button, a send will be created and connected to the process with a process link.

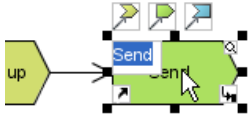


Figure 1-55 Send created

Continue to complete the diagram.

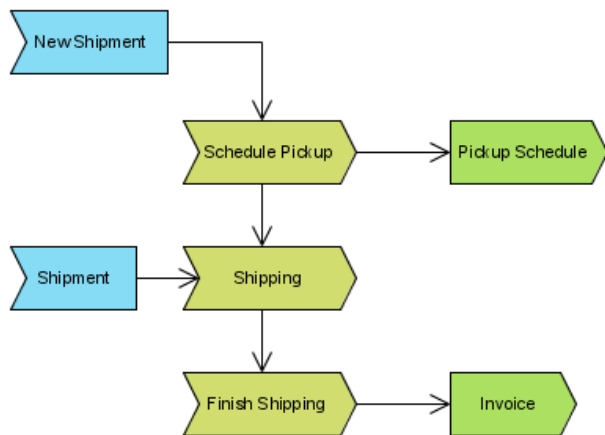


Figure 1-56 Completed diagram

Drawing Organization Charts

Creating Organization Charts

Select menu **File > New Diagram > Business Process Modeling > Organization Chart** to create an organization chart.

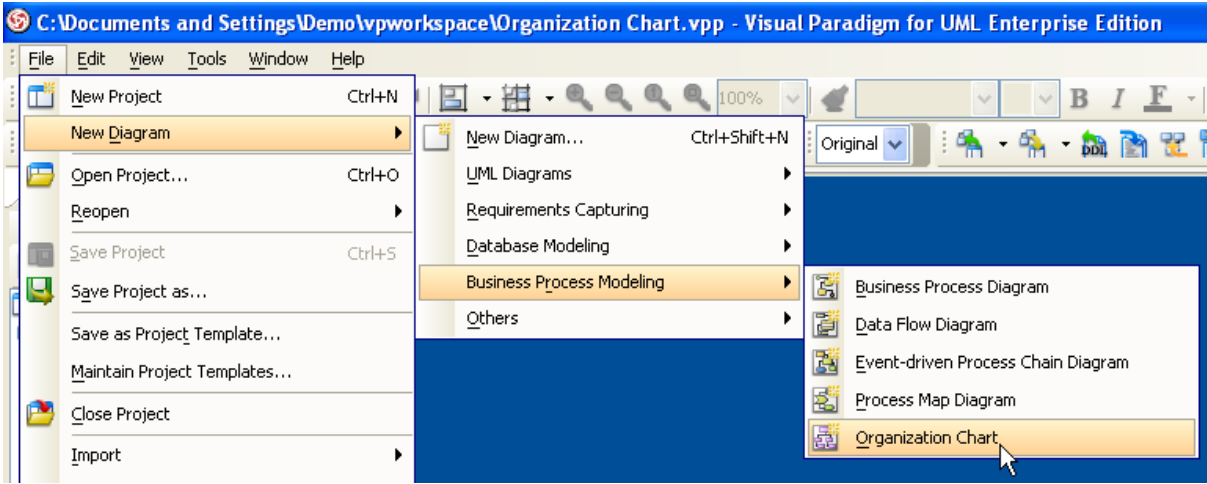


Figure 1-57 Create organization chart

A default unit is created for an organization chart.

Creating Subordinate

To create subordinate of a unit, click the **New Subordinate** resource below it.

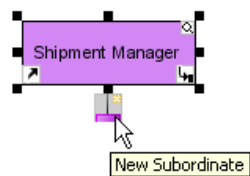


Figure 1-58 Create subordinate

A subordinate of the unit will be created.

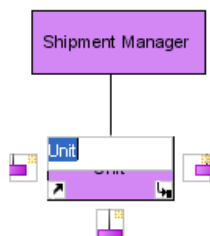


Figure 1-59 Subordinate created

Creating Coworker

To create coworker of a unit, click the **New Coworker** resource either on its left or right hand side (click left resource will create coworker to the left of the unit, while click right resource will create coworker to the right of the unit).

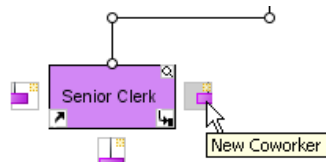


Figure 1-60 Create coworker

A coworker of the unit will be created.

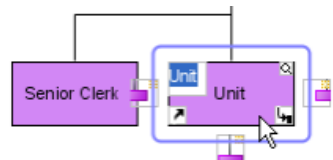


Figure 1-61 Coworker created

Continue to complete the diagram.

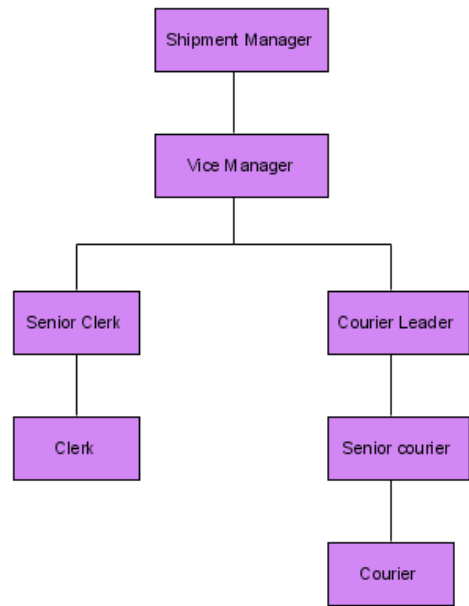


Figure 1-62 Completed diagram

Drawing Entity Relationship Diagram

Creating Entity Relationship Diagram

Open **Diagram Navigator**, right click on **Entity Relationship Diagram**, select **New Entity Relationship Diagram**.

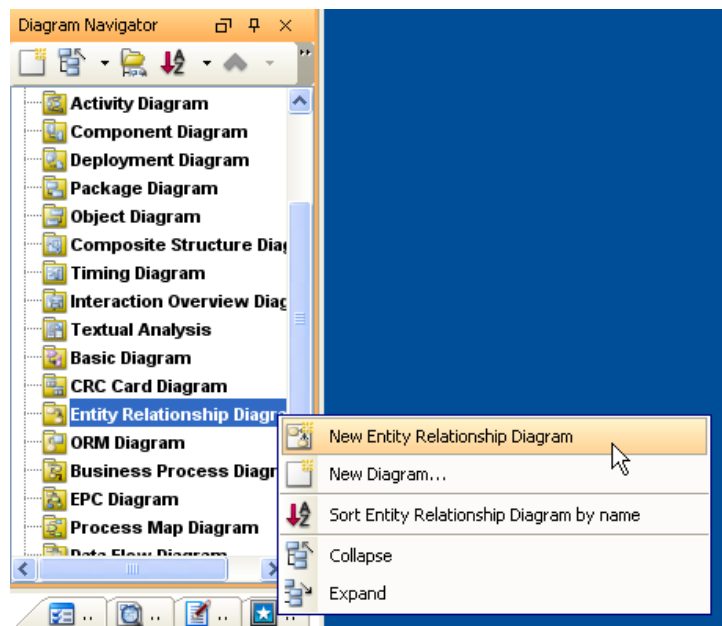


Figure 1-1 Create entity relationship diagram

Enter the name for the diagram. At the same time, a **Data Model** selection box appear on the top right corner of the diagram.

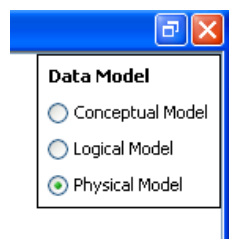


Figure 1-2 Select data model

All model elements created on diagram will follow this **Data Model** setting. Only **Physical Model** will be able to generate SQL. Leave it as default (Physical Model).

Drawing Entity

Select **Entity** from diagram palette.

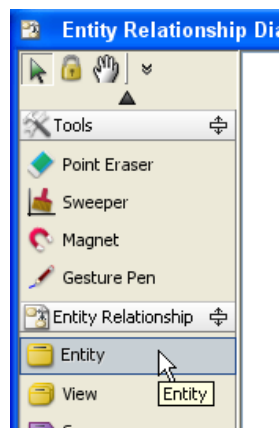


Figure 1-3 Create entity

Click on diagram and specify the entity name.

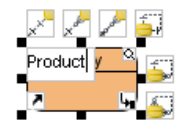


Figure 1-4 Rename entity

Create column by select **New Column** from entity popup menu, or **Alt+Shift+C**.

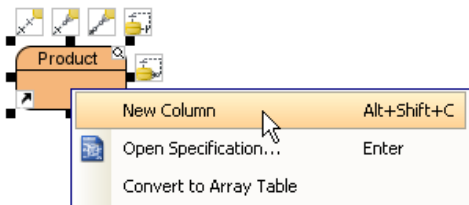


Figure 1-5 Create column

Set the column as primary key by select **Include in primary key** from popup menu.

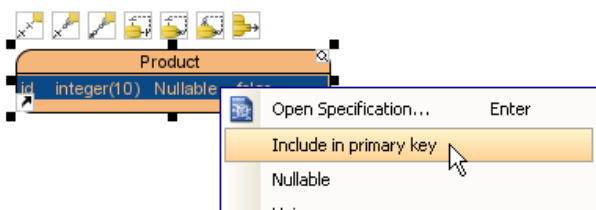


Figure 1-6 Set as primary key

Drawing Relationships

Click or drag One-to-One or One-to-Many relationship icon on entity resources.

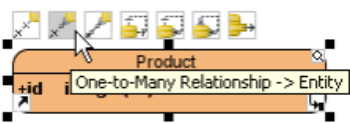


Figure 1-7 Create relationship

A new entity is created with foreign key column(s), referencing the original entity's primary key column(s).

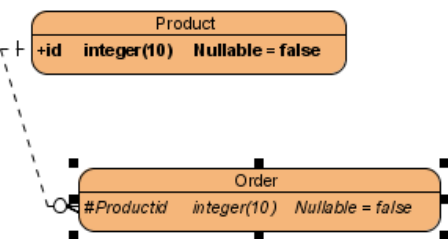


Figure 1-8 Rename relationship

Follow the same steps to create other entities and relationship until the diagram looks like the picture below.

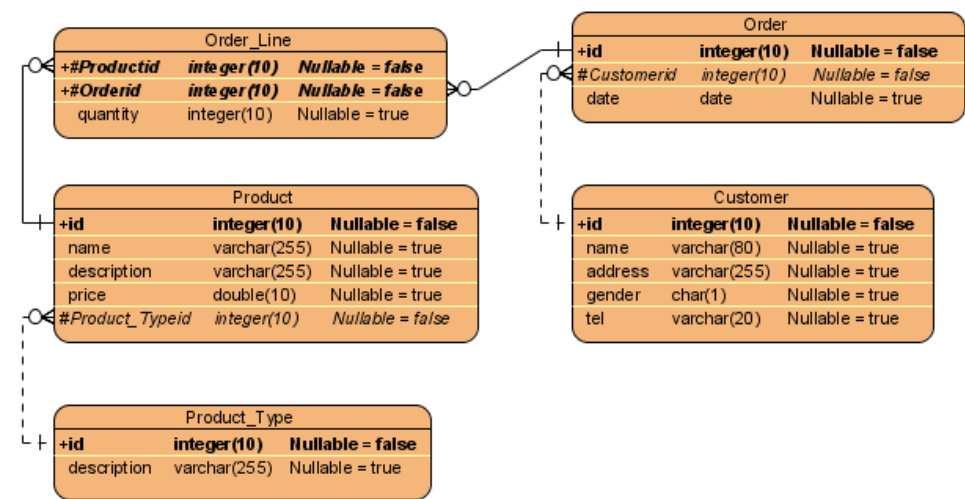


Figure 1-9 Complete ERD

Drawing Many-to-many Relationship

Click or drag Many-to-Many relationship icon on entity resources.

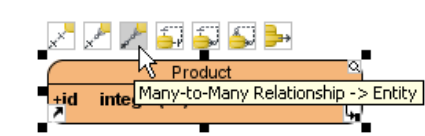


Figure 1-10 Create many-to-many relationship

Many-to-Many relationship will auto convert to two One-to-Many relationships and a join table. The primary key both tables will be used to create foreign key columns in join table as composite primary key.

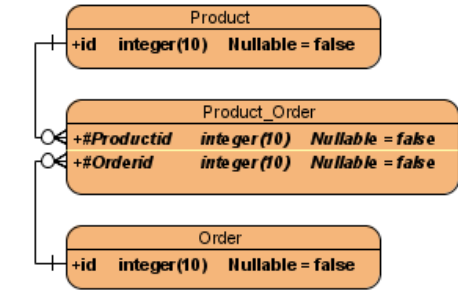


Figure 1-11 Created join table with one-to-many relationships

Drawing Sequence

Creating Sequence

Select **Sequence** from diagram palette.

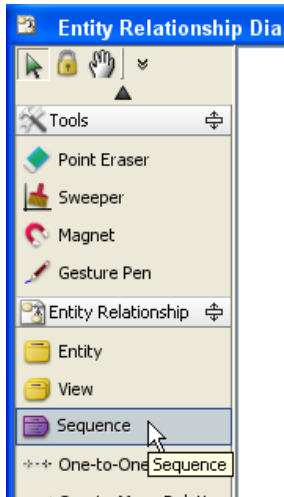
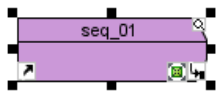


Figure 1-12 Create sequence

Click on the diagram and specify the sequence name.



*Figure 1-13
Rename sequence*

Open specification dialog for the sequence and specify attributes.

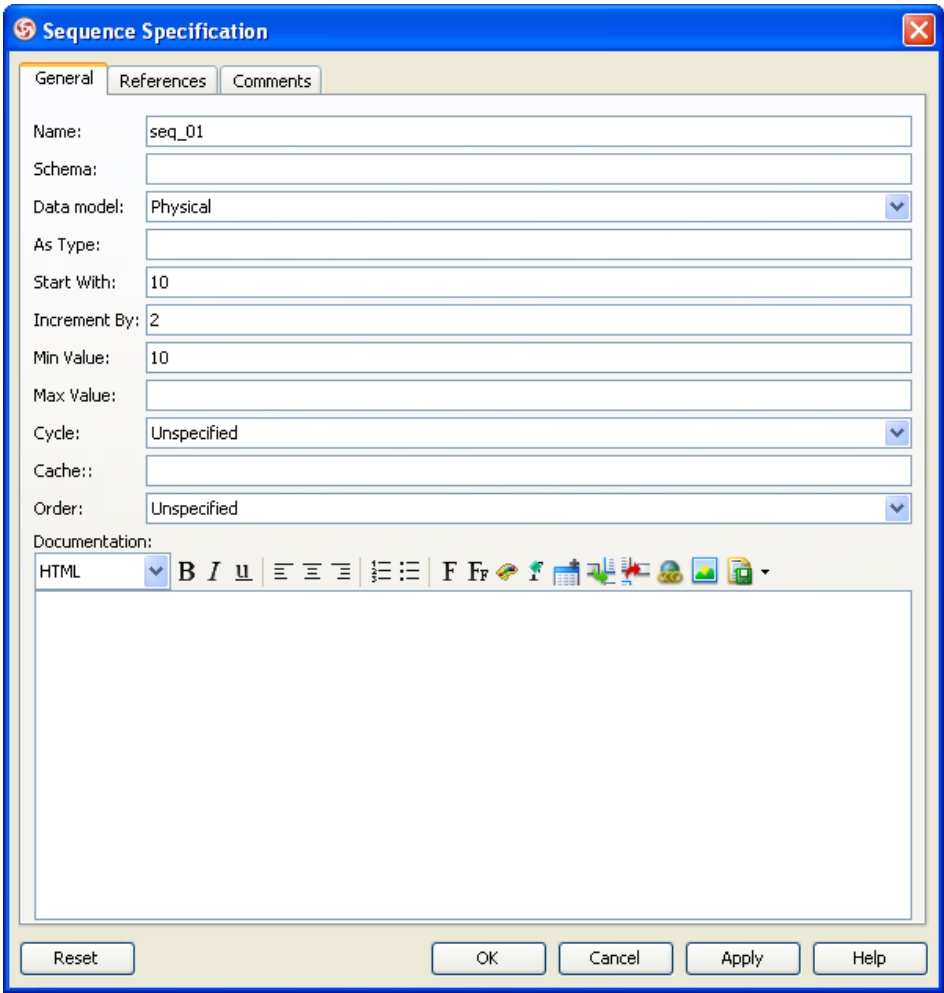
The 'Sequence Specification' dialog box has a blue title bar and three tabs: 'General' (selected), 'References', and 'Comments'. The 'General' tab contains several input fields: 'Name' (seq_01), 'Schema' (empty), 'Data model' (Physical), 'As Type' (empty), 'Start With' (10), 'Increment By' (2), 'Min Value' (10), 'Max Value' (empty), 'Cycle' (Unspecified), 'Cache' (empty), and 'Order' (Unspecified). Below these is a 'Documentation' section with a text area and a toolbar containing icons for HTML, bold, italic, underline, list, link, unlink, and other document editing functions. At the bottom are buttons for 'Reset', 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help'.

Figure 1-14 Specify sequence attributes

NOTE: Generate sequence is only supported in DB2 and Oracle.

Select sequence for entity

Create an entity and primary key column, then open specification dialog for the column.

In **Column Specification** dialog, select **sequence** for **ID Generator**, and select the sequence name created above for **Key**.

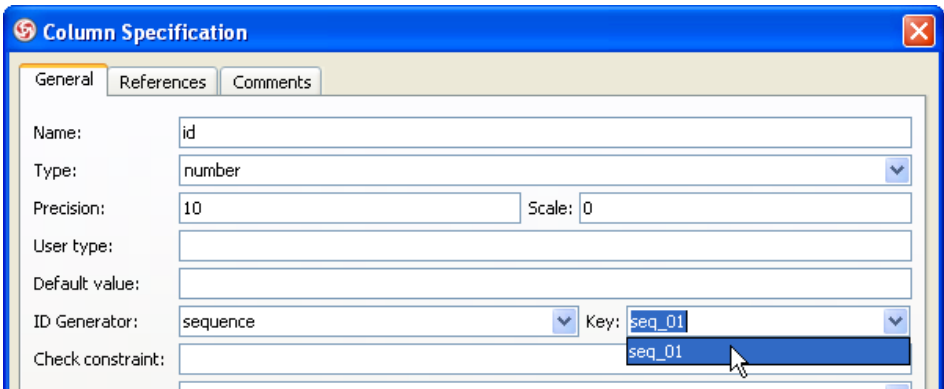
The 'Column Specification' dialog box has a blue title bar and three tabs: 'General' (selected), 'References', and 'Comments'. The 'General' tab contains input fields for 'Name' (id), 'Type' (number), 'Precision' (10), 'Scale' (0), 'User type' (empty), 'Default value' (empty), 'ID Generator' (sequence), and 'Check constraint' (empty). The 'Key' dropdown is open, showing 'seq_01' as the selected option. At the bottom are buttons for 'Reset', 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help'.

Figure 1-15 Select sequence for entity

When using Object-Relational Mapping feature, the primary key value will be insert automatically from the sequence.

Drawing Stored Procedures

Creating Stored Procedures Shape

Select **Stored Procedure** from diagram palette.

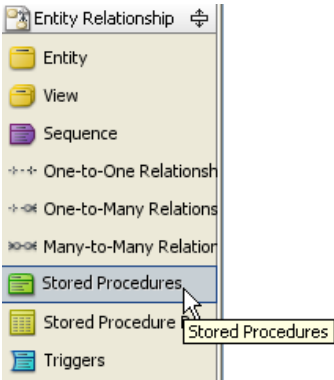


Figure 1-16 Create stored procedure shape

Click on the diagram and specify the procedure shape name.

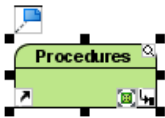


Figure 1-17 Rename procedure shape

NOTE: Procedure shape is a virtual container to group a set of stored procedures. It is not a stored procedure.

Creating Procedure

Select **New Procedure** from procedure shape popup menu, or **Alt+Shift+P**.

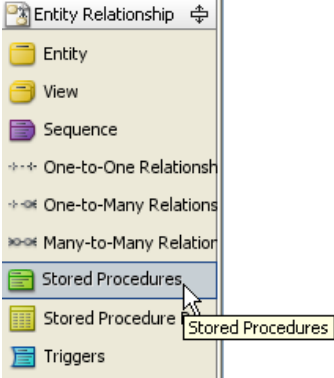


Figure 1-18 Create stored procedure

Open specification dialog for procedure, specify the create statement and create parameters if necessary.

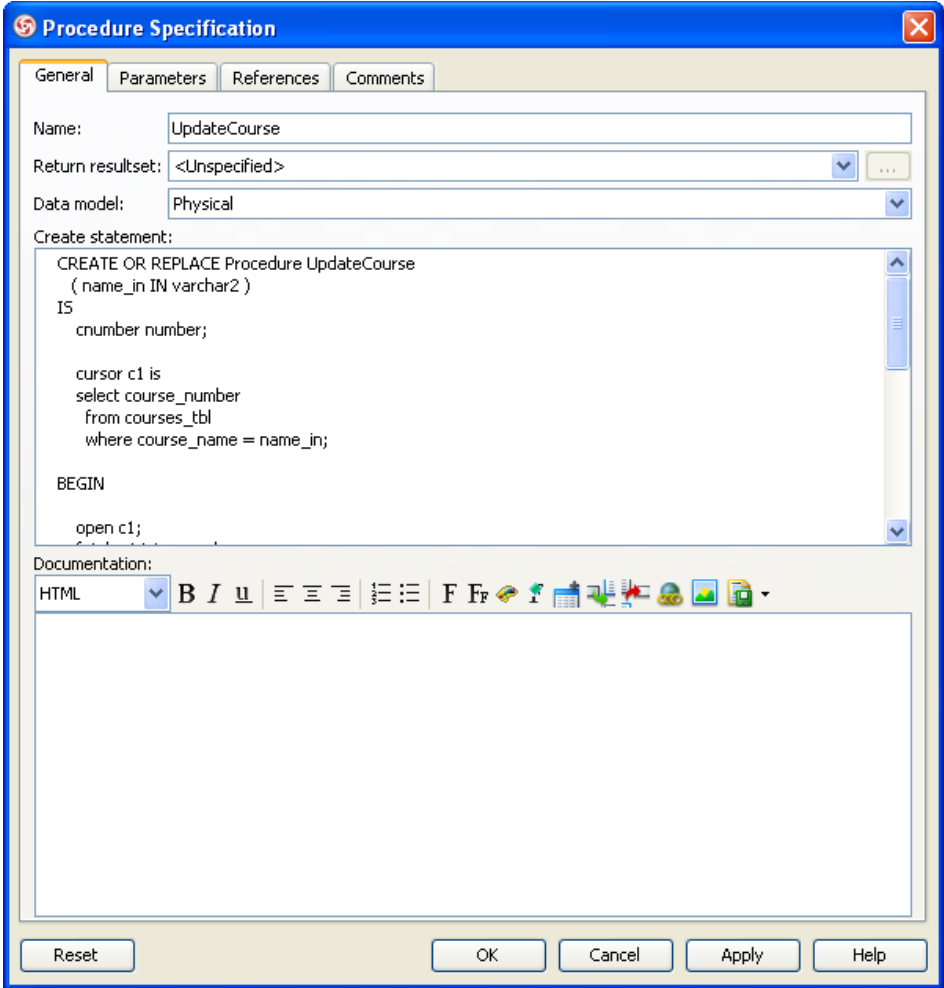


Figure 1-19 Stored procedure specification dialog

Creating Stored Procedure ResultSet

Select **Stored Procedure ResultSet** from diagram palette.

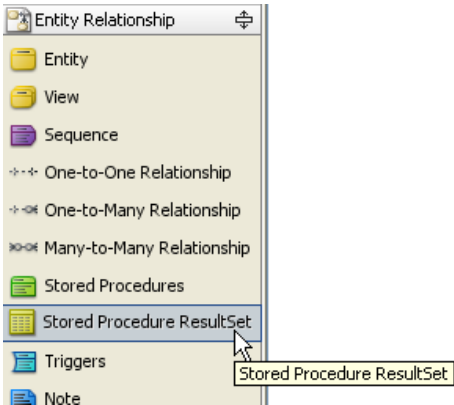


Figure 1-20 Create stored procedure resultset

Click on the diagram and specify the resultset name.

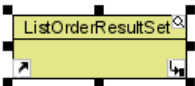


Figure 1-21 Rename stored procedure resultset

Create resultset column in the same way as create entity column.

Specify stored procedure return resultset from stored procedure specification dialog.

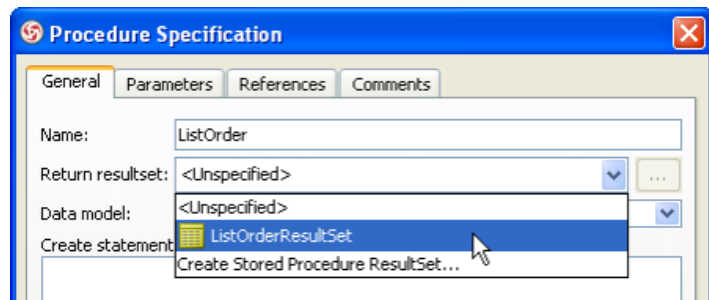


Figure 1-22 Specify stored procedure return resultset

Drawing Triggers

Creating Triggers Shape

Select **Triggers** from diagram palette.

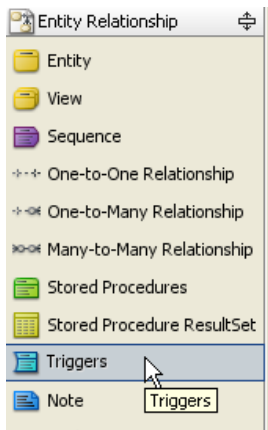


Figure 1-23 Create trigger shape

Click on the diagram and specify the trigger shape name.



Figure 1-24 Rename trigger shape

Creating Trigger

Select **New Trigger** from trigger shape popup menu, or **Alt+Shift+T**.

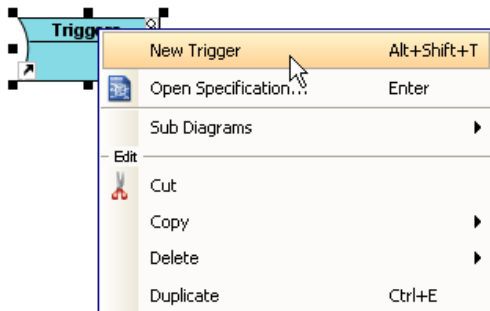


Figure 1-25 Create trigger

Open specification dialog for trigger, specify the create statement.

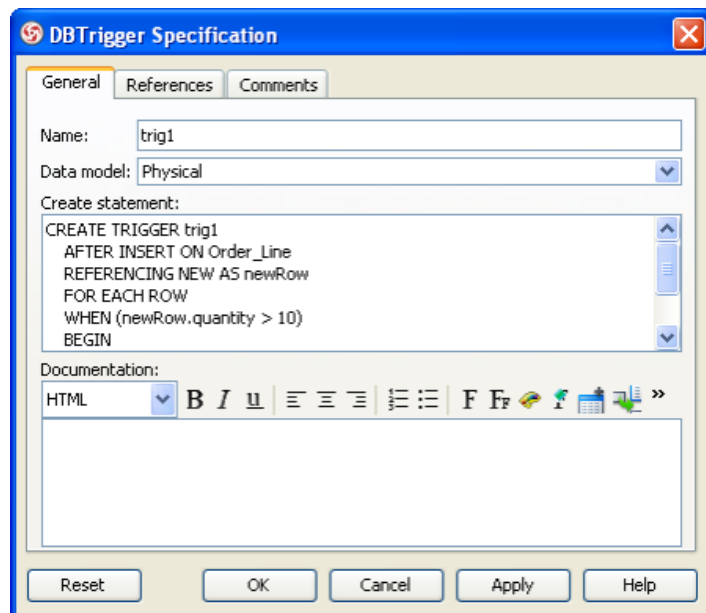


Figure 1-26 Trigger specification dialog

Showing Entity in multiple ERD

- 1. Create a new Entity Relationship Diagram.
- 2. Drag and drop entities from **Model Explorer** to diagram.

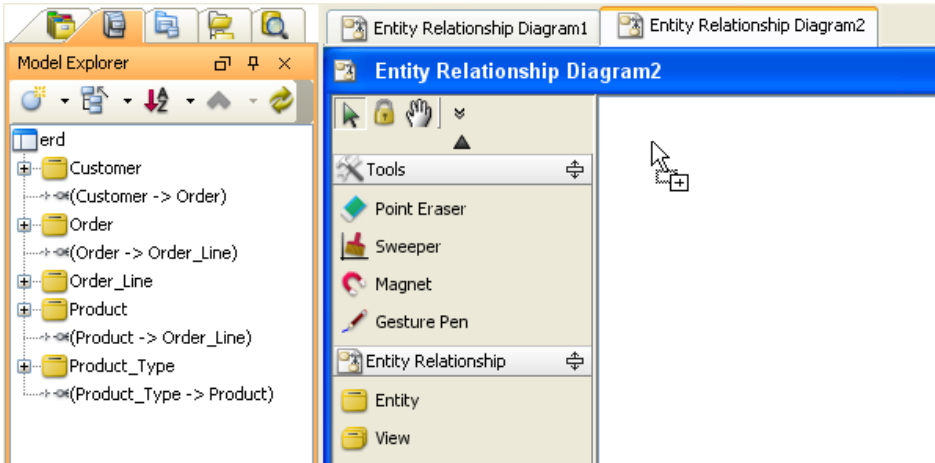


Figure 1-27 Drag and drop entities

- 3. Entities created in new ERD. They reference the same entities in other ERD, modify the entity in any diagram will affect the entity in other diagrams.

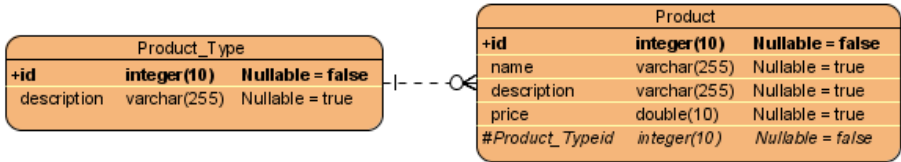


Figure 1-28 Entities created in new ERD

Controlling Primary Key Values Using ID Generator

ID generator defines how a unique value will be produced for a primary key column. You can assign an ID generator to a primary key column to indicate which strategy will be used when generating an ID in runtime.

- 1. Open specification for the primary key column that you want to select an ID generator.

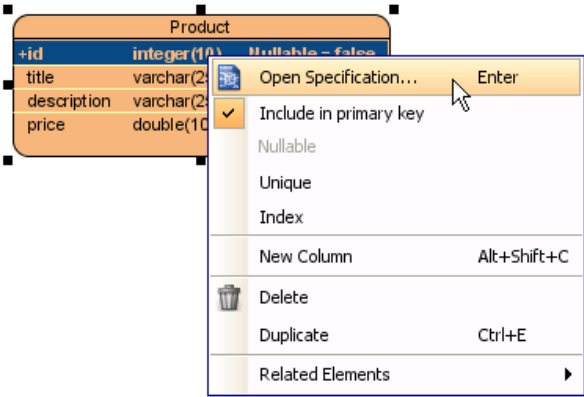


Figure 1-29 To open column specification

2. Select the **ID Generator** in the specification dialog box.

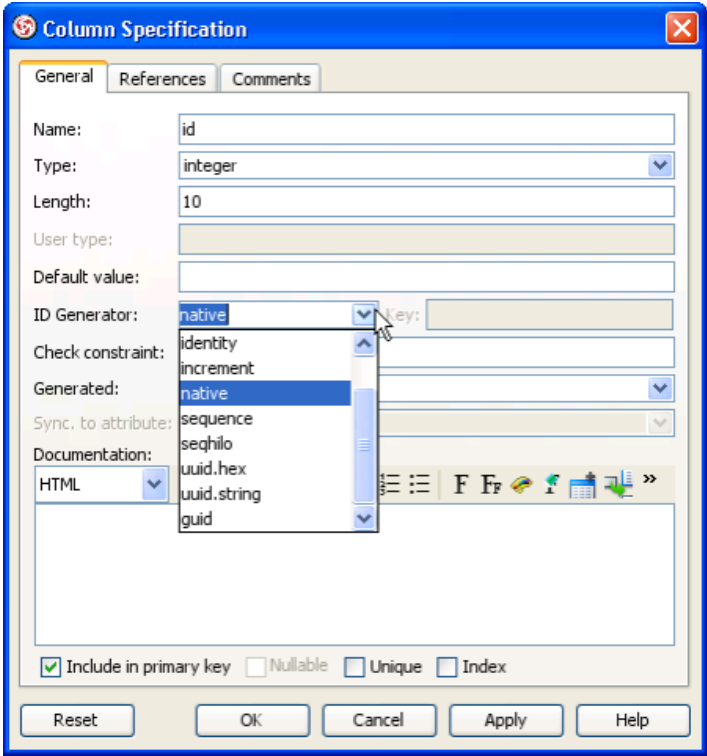


Figure 1-30 Selecting an ID generator

Below is a description of available ID generator.

ID Generator	Description
assigned	lets the application to assign an identifier to the object before is called.
guid	uses a database-generated GUID string on MS SQL Server and MySQL.
hilo	uses a hi/lo algorithm to efficiently generate identifiers of type , or , given a table and column as a source of hi values. The hi/lo algorithm generates identifiers that are unique only for a particular database.
identity	supports identity columns in DB2, MySQL, MS SQL Server, Sybase and HypersonicSQL. The returned identifier is of type , or .
increment	generates identifiers of type , or that are unique only when no other process is inserting data into the same table. <i>Do not use in a cluster.</i>
native	(default) picks , or depending upon the capabilities of the underlying database.
seqhilo	uses a hi/lo algorithm to efficiently generate identifiers of type , or , given a named database sequence.
sequence	uses a sequence in DB2, PostgreSQL, Oracle. The returned identifier is of type , or

Table 1-1 Available ID Generator

3. Click **OK** to confirm.

Customizing ID Generator

Besides the built-in strategies for generating ID, user can implement how ID will be generated by customizing an ID generator.

1. In Class Diagram, create the ID generator class, and stereotype it as **ORM ID Generator**.

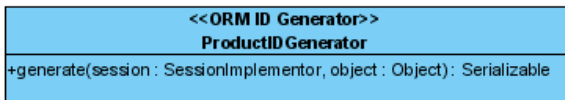


Figure 1-31 An ID generator class

2. Open specification for the primary key column that you want to select an ID generator.

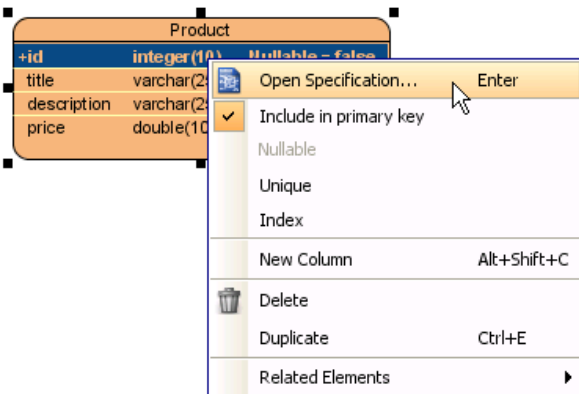


Figure 1-32 To open column specification

3. In the specification dialog box, select the class to be the **ID Generator**.

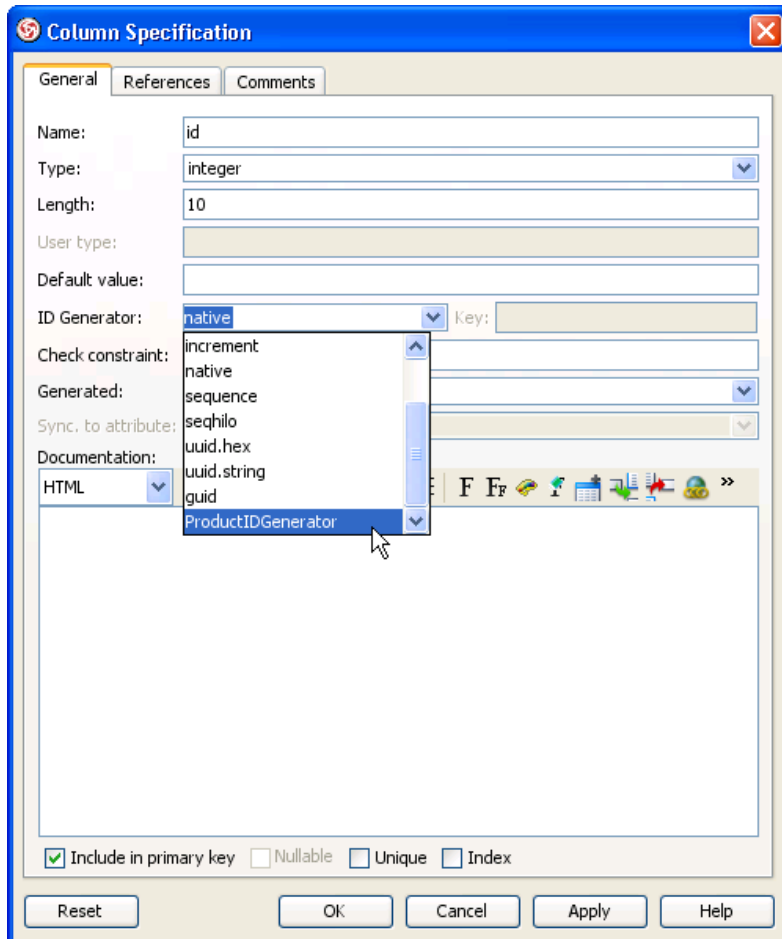


Figure 1-33 Selecting an ID generator

4. Click **OK** to confirm.

5. After generated ORM code, look for the ID generator class and implement the **generate** method by return an Integer or Long.

```
/**
 * Licensee: VP Development
 * License Type: Purchased
 */
import java.io.Serializable;
import org.hibernate.engine.SessionImplementor;
import org.hibernate.id.IdentifierGenerator;
public class ProductIDGenerator implements IdentifierGenerator {
    public Serializable generate(SessionImplementor session, Object object) {
        //TODO: Implement Method
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
    }
}
//ORM Hash:fae9faed19486e5f2b85c9d2d0d52cd9
```

Database Configuration

Opening database configuration dialog

Select **Tools > Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) > Database Configuration...** from the main menu.

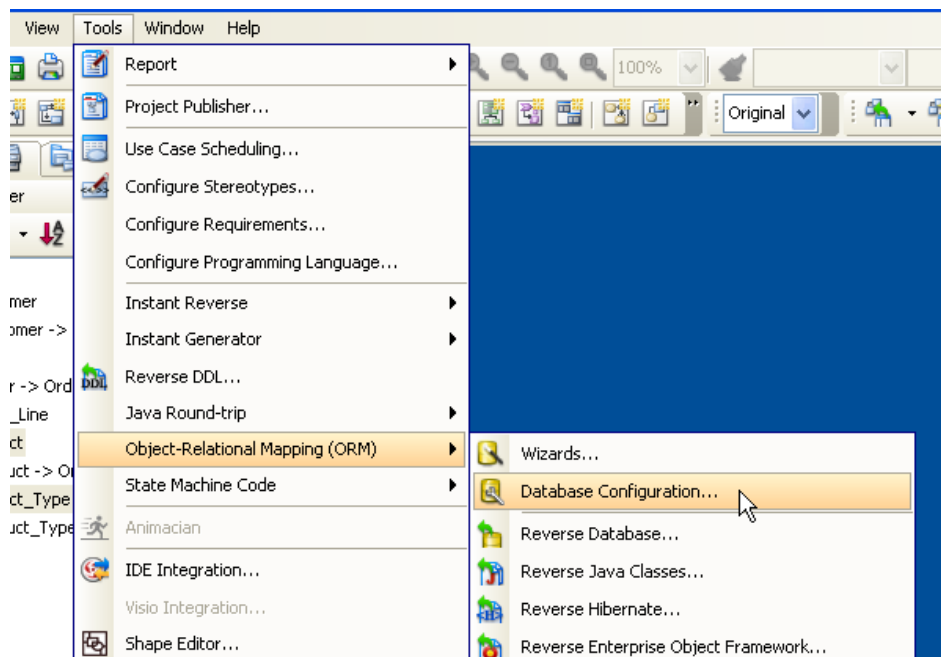


Figure 2-1 Database configuration

Selecting database

Click the checkbox of the database.

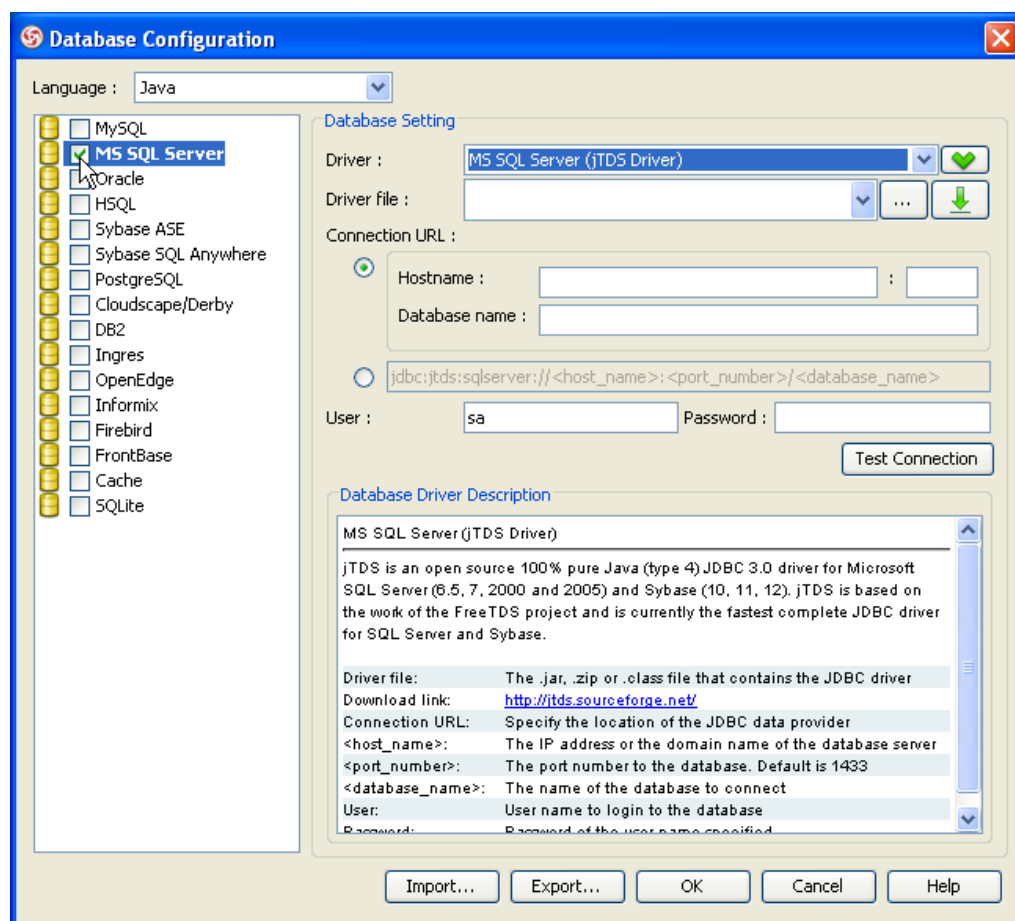


Figure 2-2 Select database

You can select multiple databases, and set one of them as default database. The default database is used for rendering the column type and generating SQL. To set a database as default, right click on the database and select **Set as default** from the popup menu.

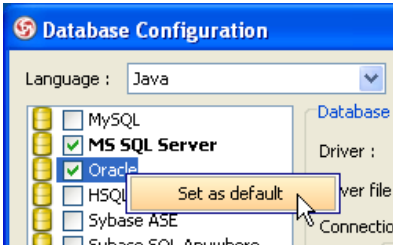


Figure 2-3 Set as default database

Downloading JDBC Driver

If the JDBC driver is free and available to public, VP-UML can help you download automatically. Click the **Download or Update** button on **Database Setting**.

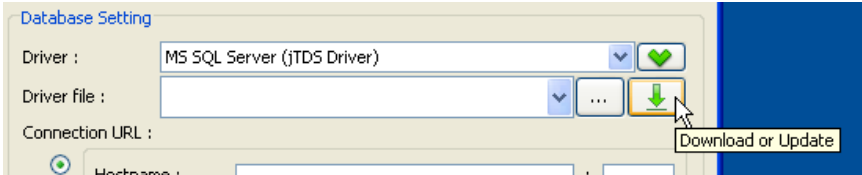


Figure 2-4 Download JDBC driver

Configure proxy if required, click **OK** button to continue download.

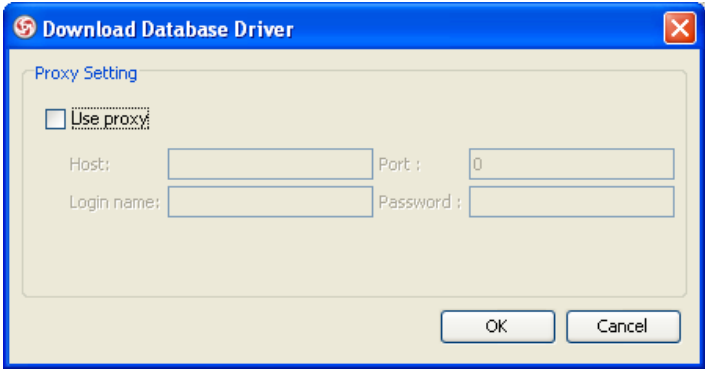


Figure 2-5 Download JDBC proxy setting

The **Download** dialog show the URL, file size, speed, progress information, click **Close** button after finish.

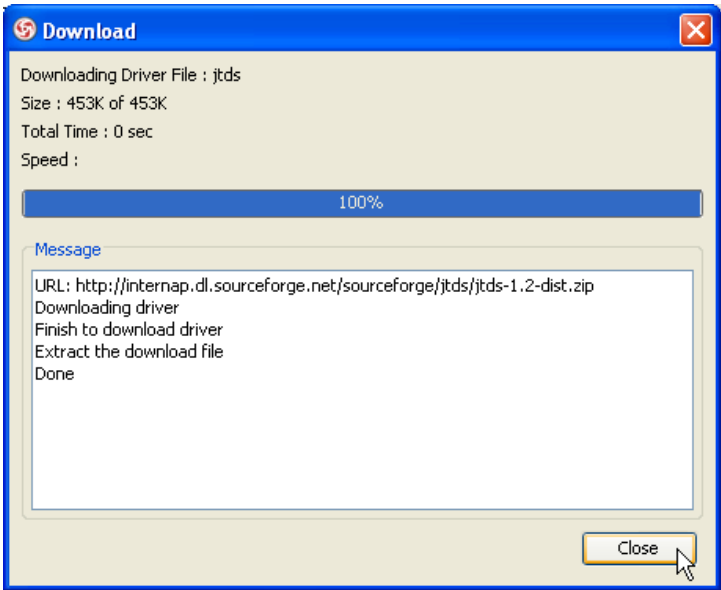


Figure 2-6 Download JDBC progress

The **Driver file** field will becomes <<Driver Name>> indicating using the driver downloaded by VP-UML.

Driver file : <<JTDS 1.2>> [dropdown] [button: ...] [button: download]

Figure 2-7 Using downloaded JDBC driver

Testing Connection

After configure the database setting, click the **Test Connection** button to confirm the setting is valid.

Database Setting

Driver : MS SQL Server (JTDS Driver) [dropdown] [button: checkmark]

Driver file : <<JTDS 1.2>> [dropdown] [button: ...] [button: download]

Connection URL :

☒ Hostname : localhost : 1433
Database name : test

☐ jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://localhost:1433/test

User : sa Password : [masked]

[button: Test Connection]

Database Driver Description

Figure 2-8 Test connection

If success, a dialog will show connect successful.

VP-UML EE [close]

[info icon] Connect Successful.

[button: OK]

Figure 2-9 Connect successful

Generating SQL for selected Entities

Generating SQL

Select multiple entities, right click and select **Generate SQL...** from the popup menu.

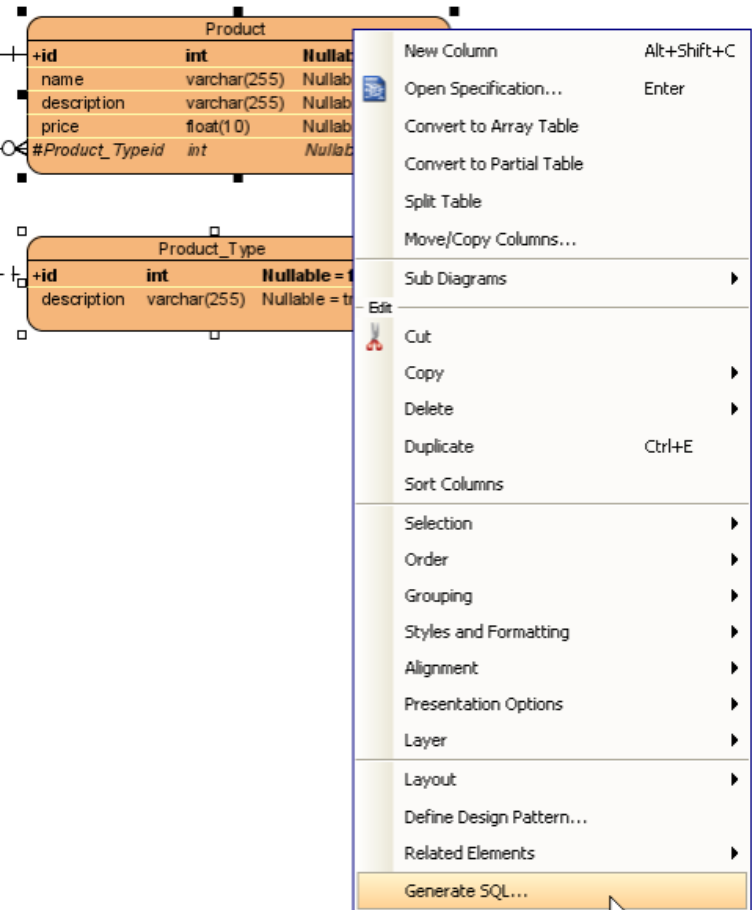


Figure 2-10 Generate SQL

The **Generate SQL** dialog shows the DDL and DML for the selected entities.

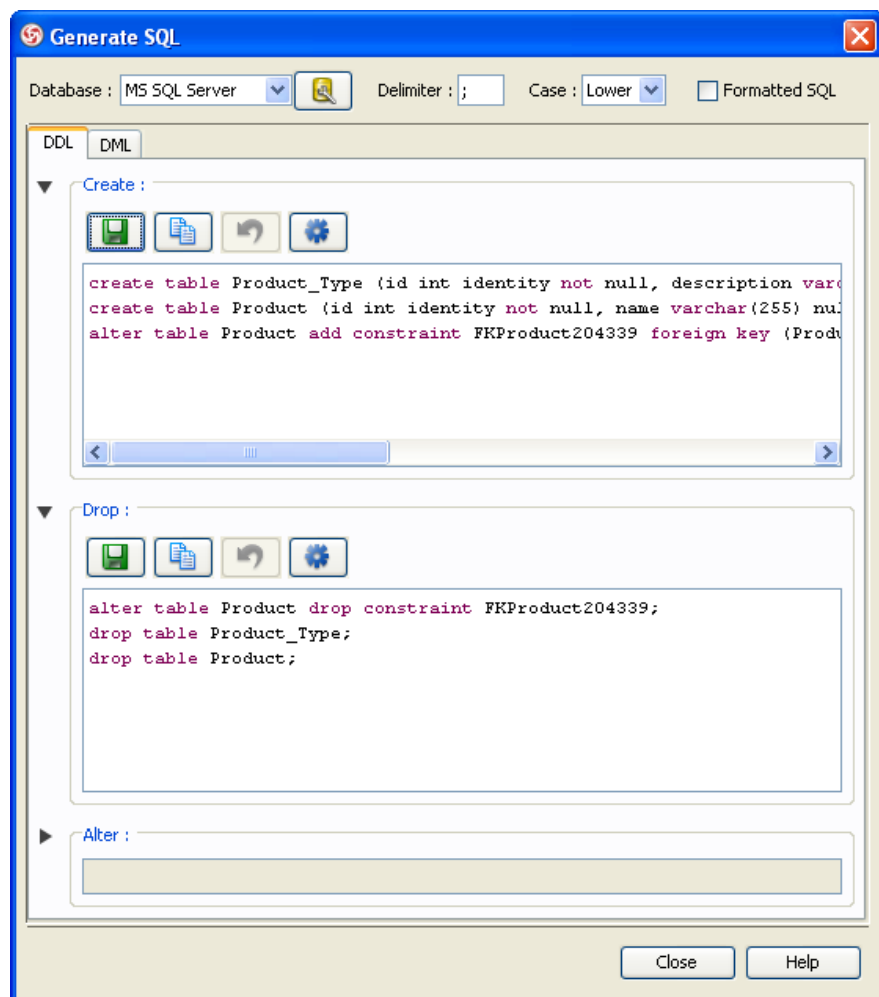


Figure 2-11 Generate SQL dialog

DDL and DML

DDL stand for Data Definition Language, include create, drop and alter statements. DML stand for Data Manipulating Language, include select, insert, update, delete statements.

The generated DDL statements can directly execute to database without any modification. Generate alter statement require connection to database, query the object from database and compare with the ERD. The alter statements are not generated by default, you can click the Generate button to generate on demand.

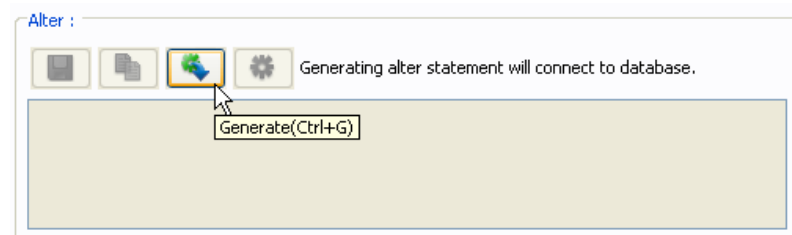


Figure 2-12 Generate alter statements

The generate DML is a template for select, insert, update, delete statements, you are required to modify the statement before execute.

Selecting database

Click the **Database Configuration** button to open the database configuration dialog.

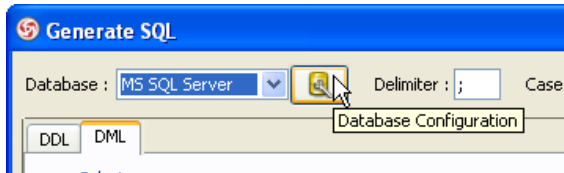


Figure 2-13 Database configuration

If you selected multiple database, you can select one of the database from the database combo box.

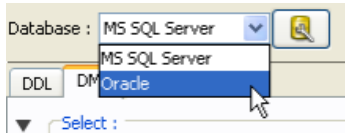


Figure 2-14 Select database

After change the database, the SQL will re-generate for the selected database.

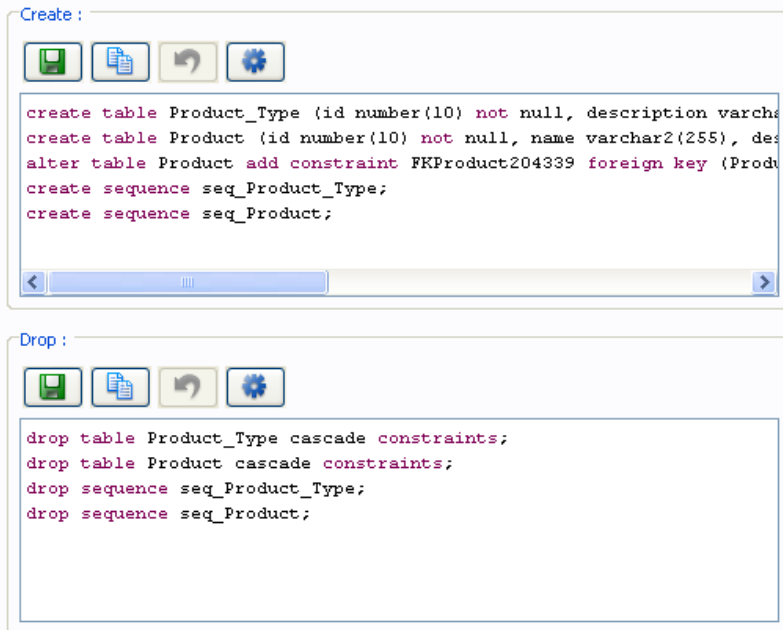


Figure 2-15 SQL updated

Generate SQL options

There are several option on the top of the **Generate SQL** dialog.

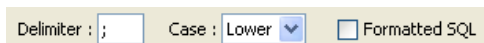


Figure 2-16 Generate SQL options

- Delimiter** - append to end of each statement, used for separate two statement. If change to \\\, the SQL will becomes:

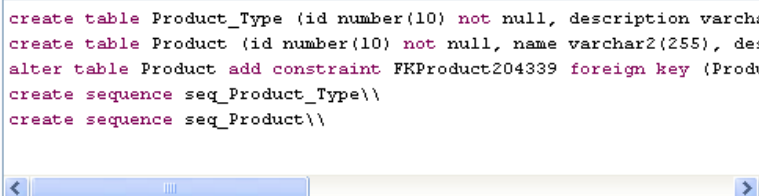


Figure 2-17 Delimiter

- **Case** - the case for the keyword. If change to **Upper**, the SQL will becomes:

```
CREATE TABLE Product_Type (id number(10) NOT NULL, description varchar2(255),
PRIMARY KEY (id));
CREATE TABLE Product (id number(10) NOT NULL, name varchar2(255), description varchar2(255),
PRIMARY KEY (id));
ALTER TABLE Product ADD CONSTRAINT FKProduct204339 FOREIGN KEY (Product_Type);
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_Product_Type;
CREATE SEQUENCE seq_Product;
```

Figure 2-18 Upper SQL

- **Formatted SQL** - formatted sql generate high readability SQL statements. If enable, the SQL will becomes:

```
create table Product_Type (
  id          number(10) not null,
  description varchar2(255),
  primary key (id));
create table Product (
  id          number(10) not null,
  name        varchar2(255),
  description varchar2(255),
  primary key (id));
alter table Product add constraint FKProduct204339 foreign key (Product_Type);
create sequence seq_Product_Type;
create sequence seq_Product;
```

Figure 2-19 Formatted SQL

Using toolbar

There is a toolbar above each group of statements.



Figure 2-20 Generate SQL toolbar

Generating SQL for project

Select **Tools > Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) > Generate Database...** from the main menu,

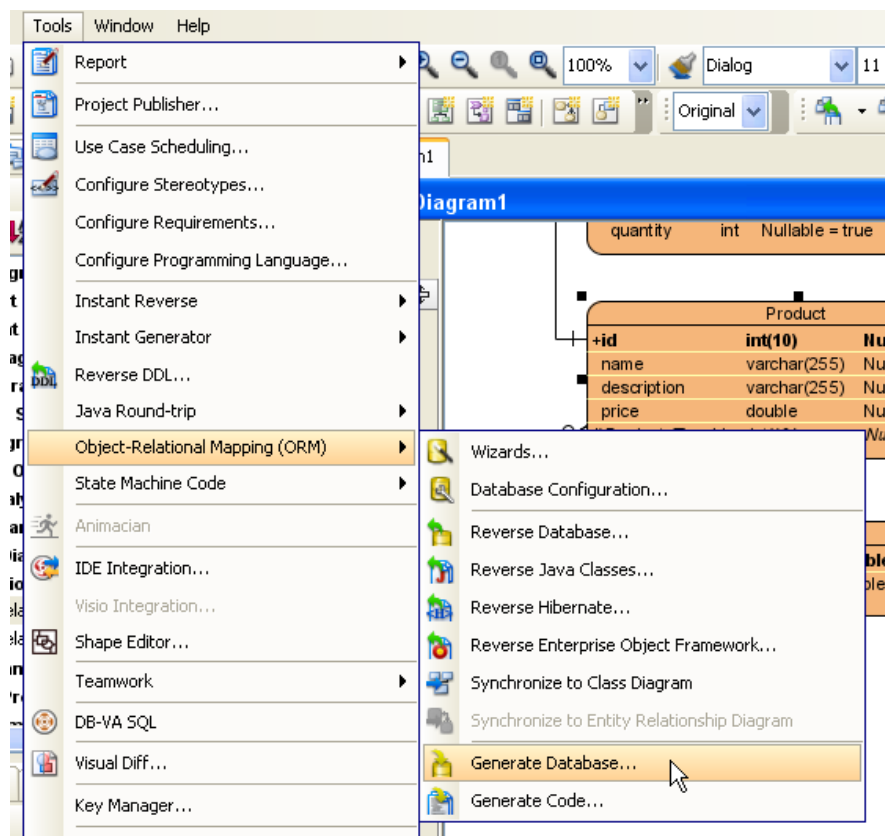


Figure 2-21 Generate database

The **Database Code Generation** dialog provides several options to generate DDL and export to database.

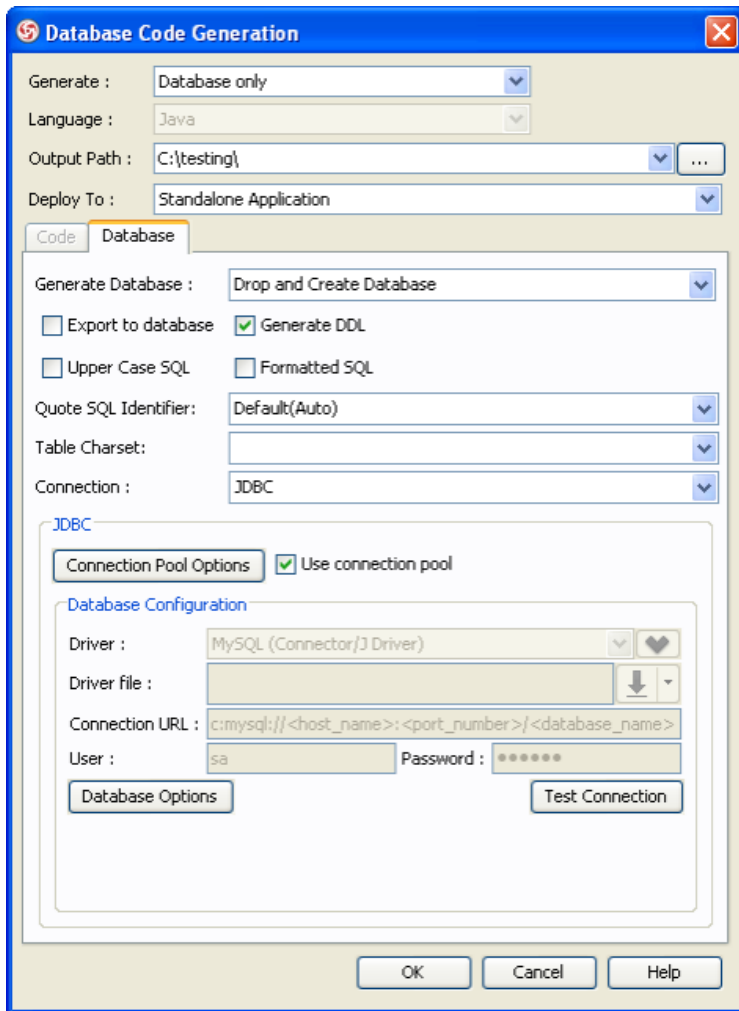


Figure 2-22 Database code generation

- Generate Database:
 - Create Database - generate create statements only.
 - Update Database - query existing object in database, generate create and alter statement depends on object not exists or outdated in database, or do nothing if database is up-to-date.
 - Drop and Create Database - generate drop statements first, then generate create statements.
 - Drop Database - generate drop statements only.
- Export to database - execute the generated statements directly to database.
- Generate DDL - save the generated statements to a file.
- Upper Case SQL - generate upper case for keyword (e.g. select, from, update, insert...etc).
- Formatted SQL - generate pretty format, high readability SQL.
- Quote SQL Identifier - if database object name is reserved word, it must be quoted; otherwise, it cannot be used as the object name:
 - Auto - auto detect and quote the name only if it is reserved word.
 - Yes - always quote the name.
 - No - never quote the name.
- Table Charset (Only available for MySQL) - the charset used for database connection.
- Connection:

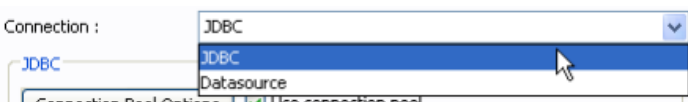


Figure 2-23 Connection

- JDBC - a standard way to connect database in Java.
- Datasource - the database connection is managed by application server.

Generating alter statements

Generate alter statements helps you to update the database with the changes on ERD. With the generate DDL option, you can preview a list of alter statements before actually applies to the database.

1. Open **Database Code Generation** dialog.
2. Select the following options:

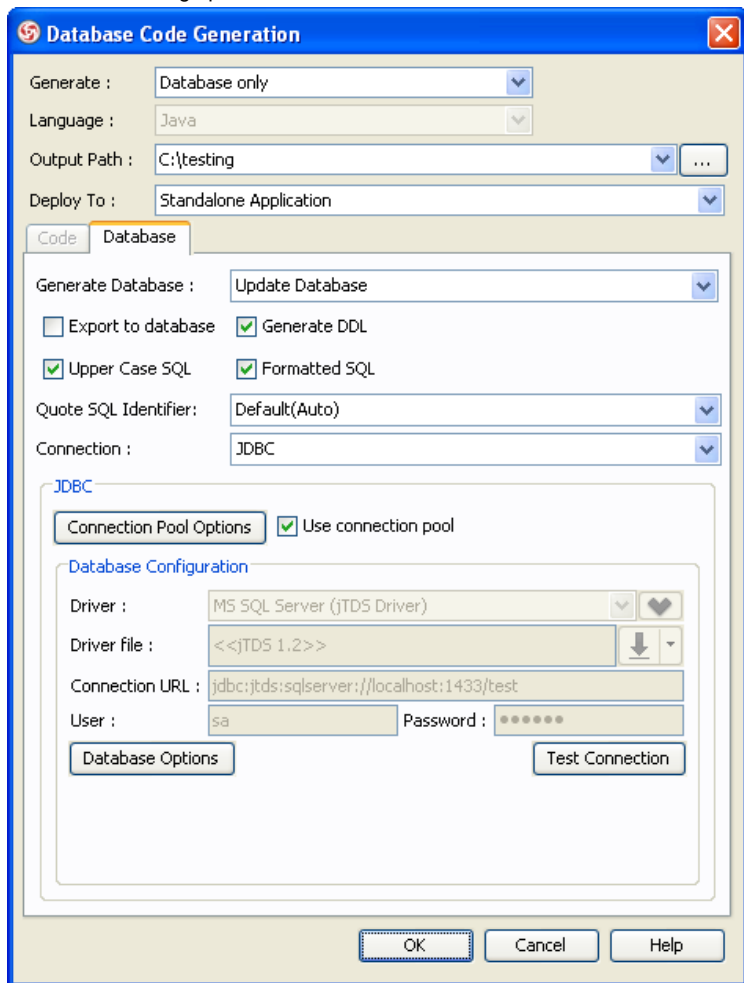


Figure 2-24 Database code generation

- **Generate** - Database only
 - **Generate Database** - Update Database
 - **Export to database** - unchecked
 - **Generate DDL** - checked
 - **Upper Case SQL** - checked
 - **Formatted SQL** - checked
 - **Connection** - JDBC
3. Click **Database Options** button to configure JDBC.

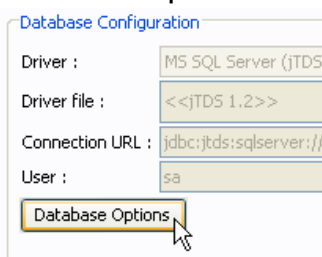


Figure 2-25 Database options

Export and Import Database Configuration between projects

Export and Import Database Configuration allows you to reuse the same database configuration across projects, without the needs to re-define the configuration in each project.

- 1. Open **Database Configuration** dialog.
- 2. Select database(s) and define their settings.

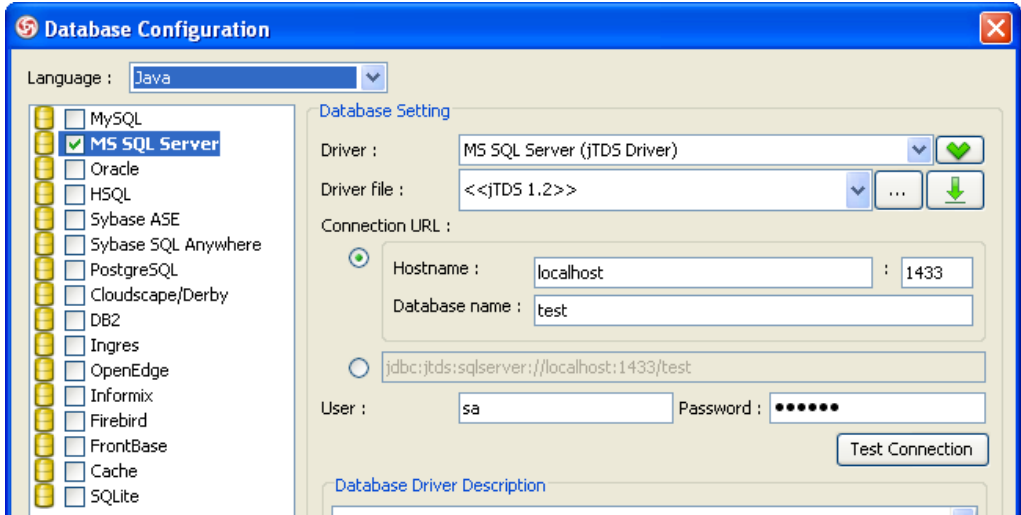


Figure 2-27 Database configuration

- 3. Click the **Export...** button, and specify the filename to save the setting.

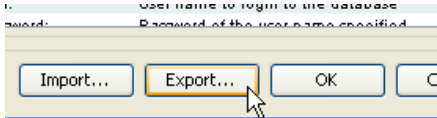


Figure 2-28 Export button

Reversing Database

1. Create a new project.
2. Select **Tools > Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) > Reverse Database...** from the main menu.

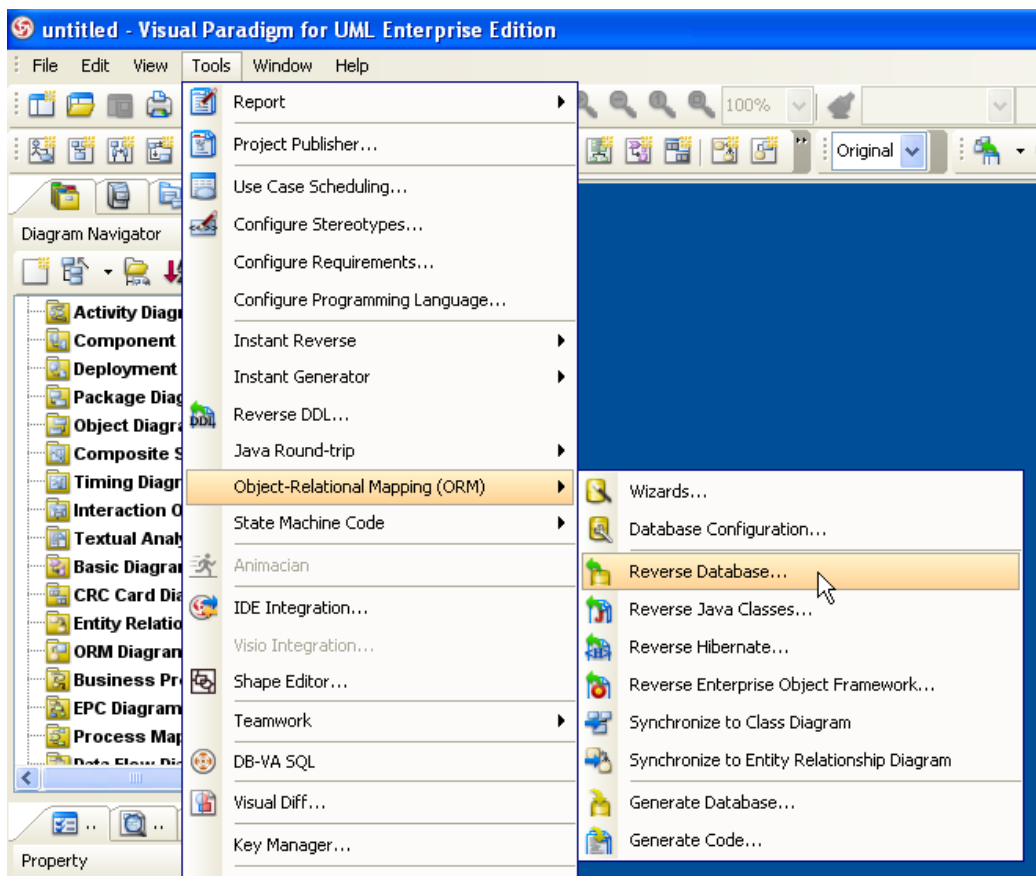


Figure 3-1 Reverse database

3. Select **Reverse Table** and click **Next >** button to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Visual Paradigm Database Reverse' dialog box with the 'Select Language' tab selected. The 'Language' dropdown is set to 'Java'. The 'Result' dropdown is set to 'Popup entities tree (can drag entities to diagram on demand)'. The 'Reverse Table' checkbox is checked, while 'Reverse Stored Procedure' and 'Reverse Trigger' are unchecked. At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Next >' button.

Figure 3-2 Reverse table

4. Fill in the database setting and click **Next >** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Visual Paradigm Database Reverse' dialog box with the 'Database Configuration' tab selected. The 'Driver' dropdown is set to 'MS SQL Server (jTDS Driver)'. The 'Driver file' dropdown is set to '<jTDS 1.2>'. The 'Connection URL' section has two radio buttons: the first is selected and points to 'Hostname : localhost : 1433' and 'Database name : test'; the second is unselected and points to 'jdbc:sqlserver://localhost:1433/test'. The 'User' field is set to 'sa' and the 'Password' field is masked with dots. There is a 'Test Connection' button. At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Back', 'Next >', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Next >' button.

Figure 3-3 Database setting

5. Select the **Selected Schema** and check the schema containing your tables, and click **Next >** button.

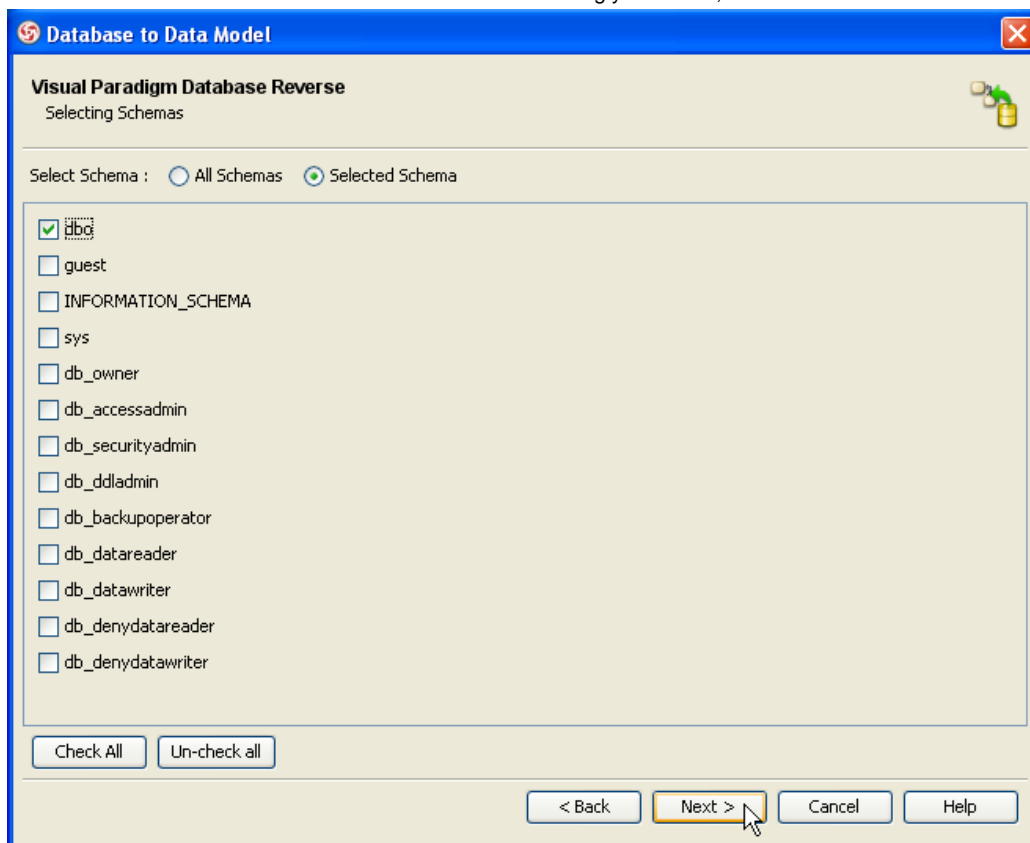


Figure 3-4 Select schema

6. Check the tables you want to reverse, and click **Finish** button to start reverse.

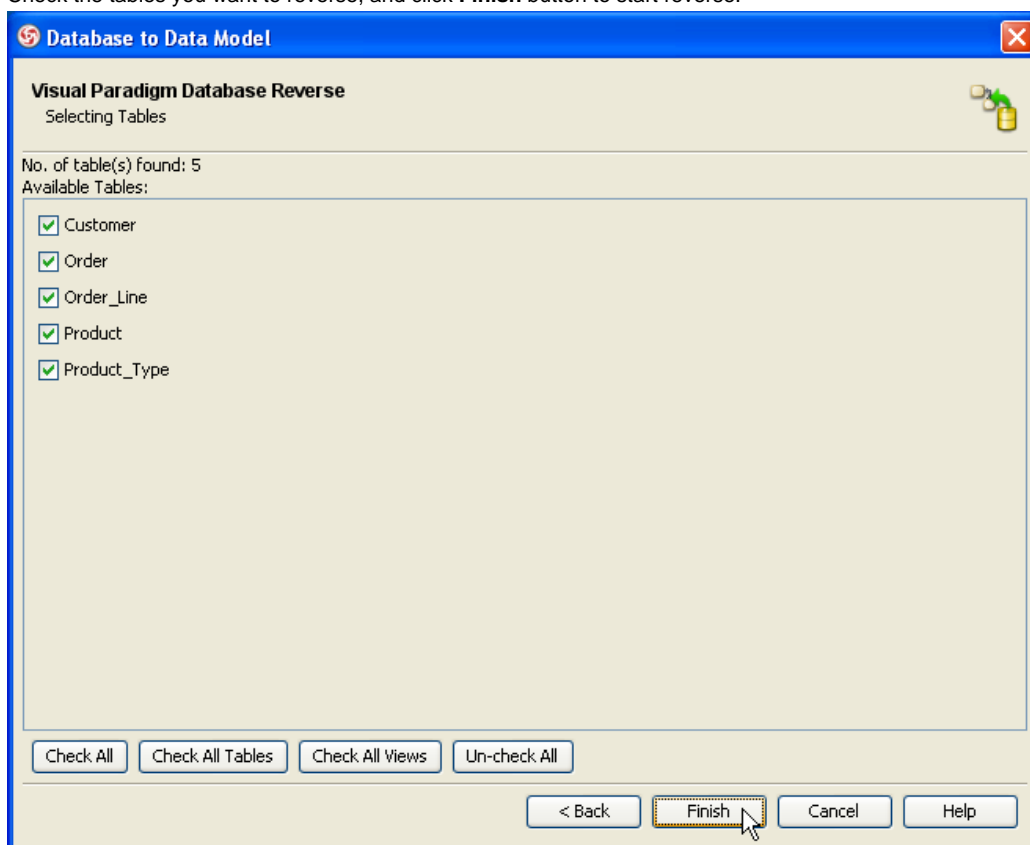


Figure 3-5 Select tables

7. After reverse, a new **Entity Relationship Diagram** is created automatically, with a **Reversed Entities** dialog.

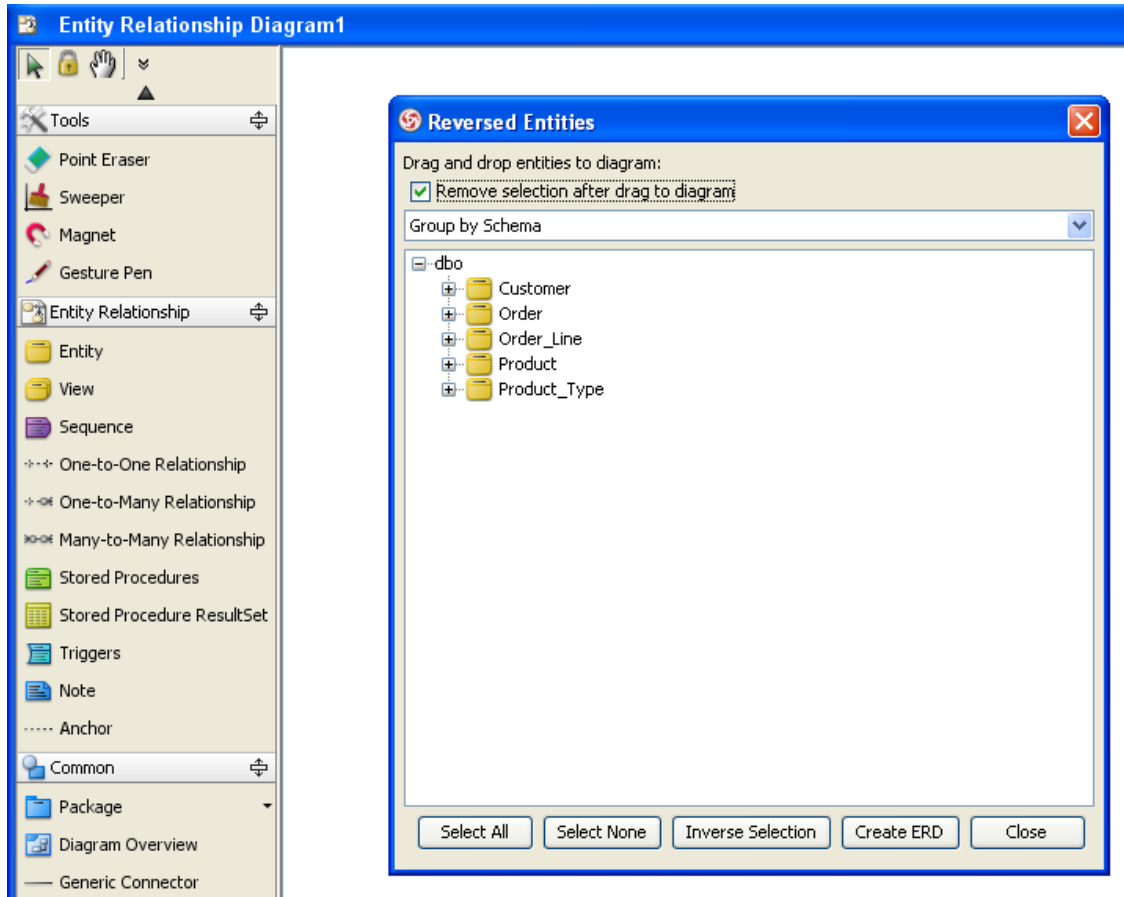


Figure 3-6 Reversed entities

8. Select the tables and drag on the diagram.

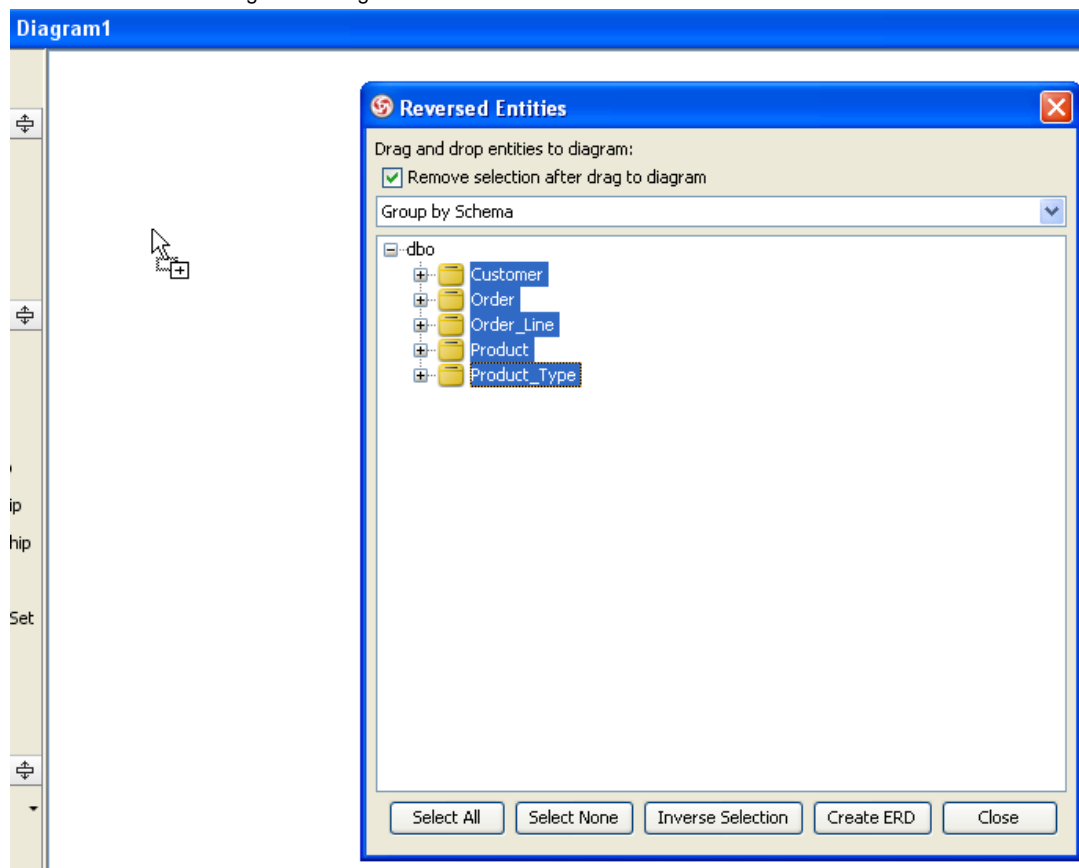


Figure 3-7 Drag and drop tables to diagram

9. The tables were created on the diagram, click **Close** button to finish reversing database.

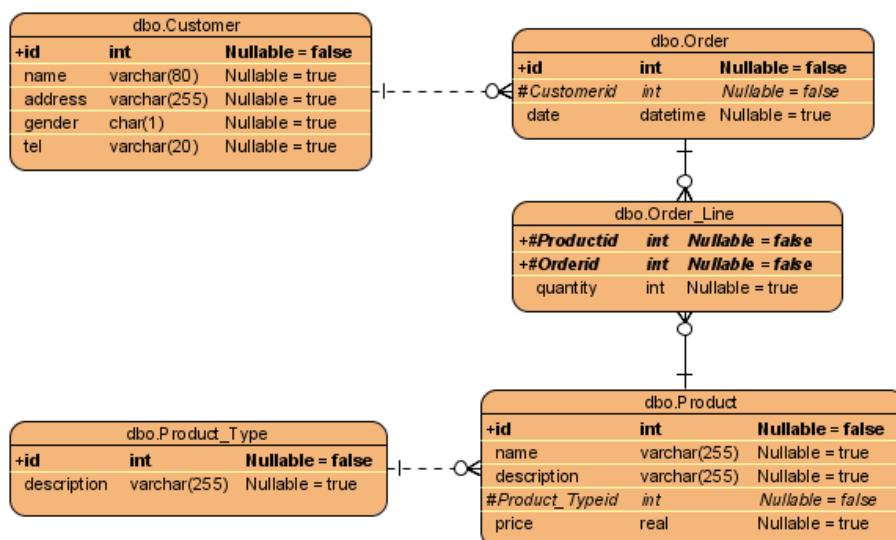


Figure 3-8 Reversed ERD

Reversing DDL

1. Create a new project.
2. Select **Tools > Reverse DDL...** from the main menu.

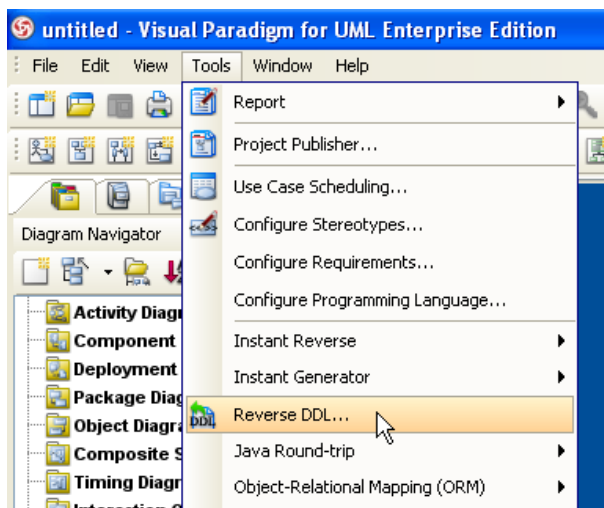


Figure 3-9 Reverse DDL

3. Fill in the filename of DDL and select database in **Reverse DDL** dialog. Click **OK** button to continue.

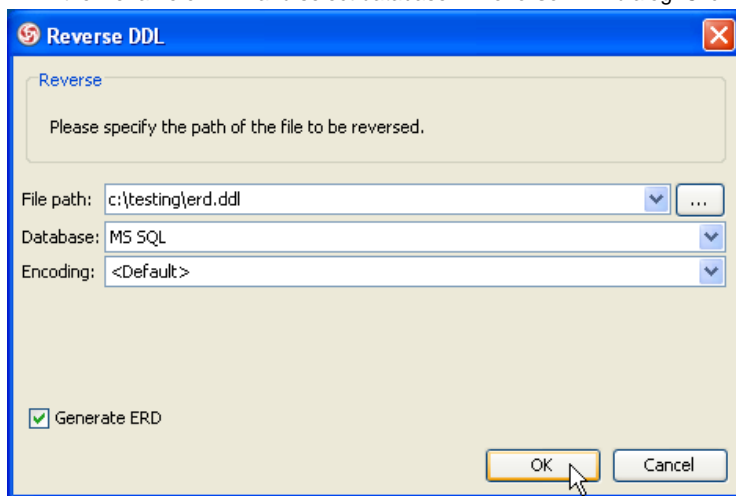


Figure 3-10 Reverse DDL dialog

Generate Class Diagram from ERD

1. Open an ERD.

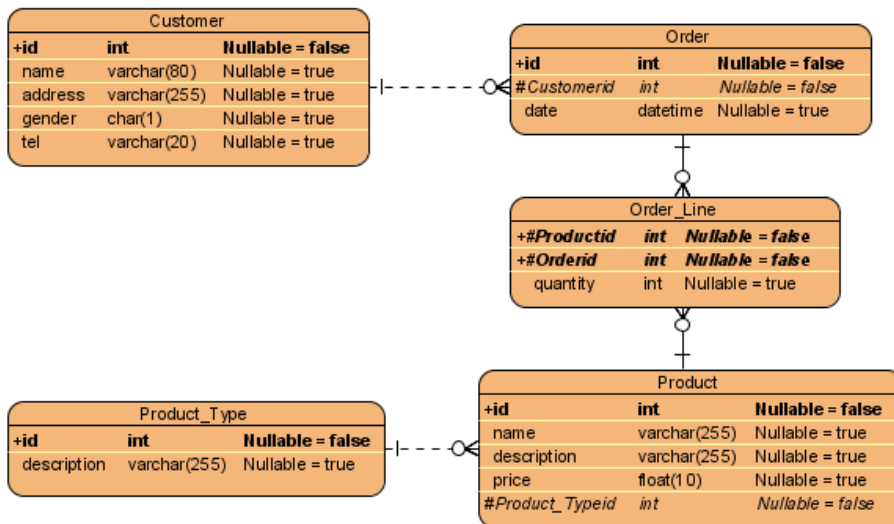


Figure 4-1 ERD

2. Right click on diagram, select **Synchronize to Class Diagram** from the popup menu.

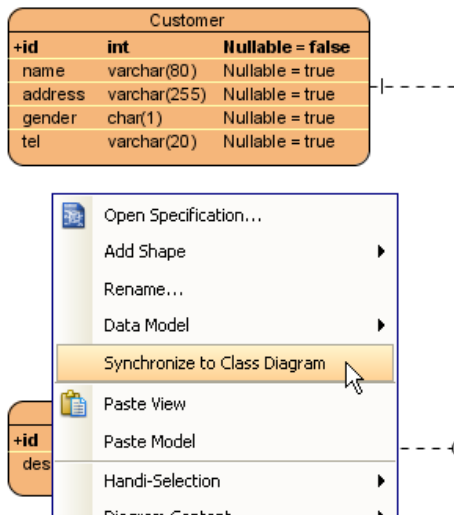


Figure 4-2 Synchronize to class diagram

3. For the first time synchronize ERD to class diagram, it will show a **Select diagram for synchronize** dialog. Either select **Create new diagram** and specify diagram name, or select **Using an existing diagram** and select an existing diagram from the list. Click **Create** button to continue.

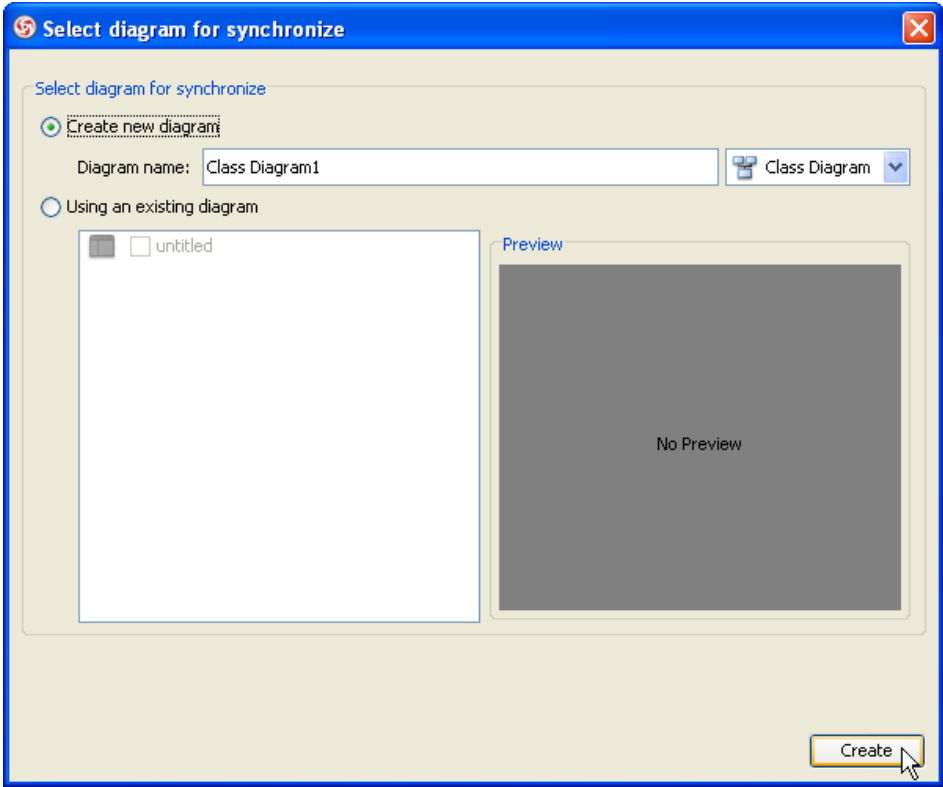


Figure 4-3 Select diagram for synchronize

4. If there are new ERD model elements created since last synchronize, a **Synchronize to Class Diagram** dialog will show for you to rename the generated model elements. Click **OK** button after finish renaming.

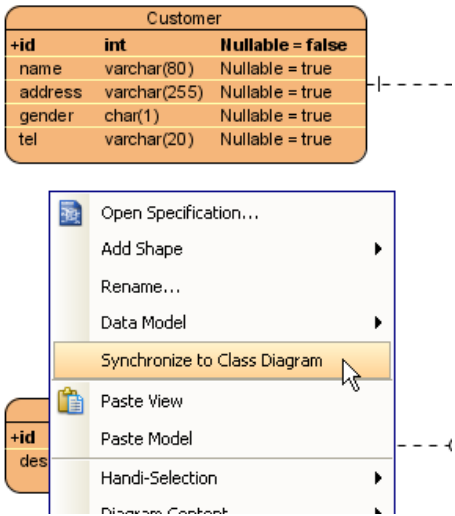


Figure 4-4 Synchronize to class diagram

5. A class diagram with generated classes, associations created.

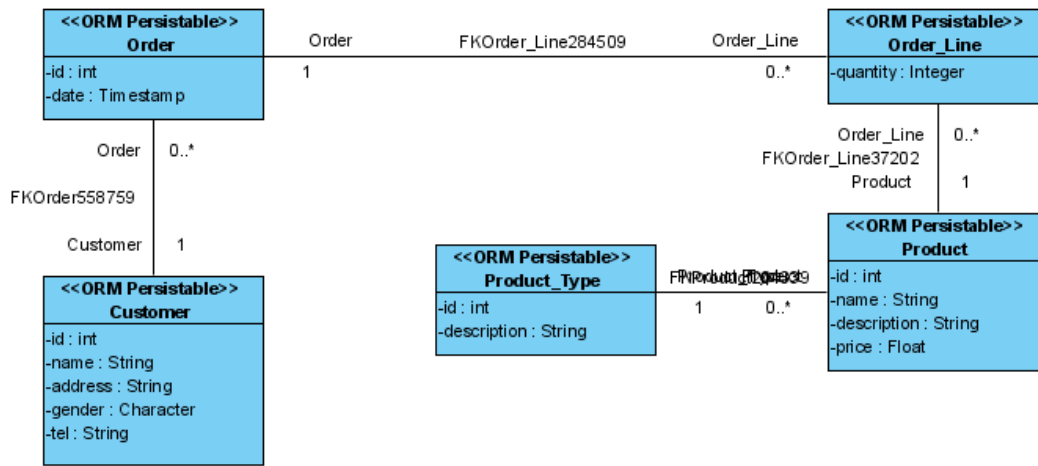


Figure 4-5 Generated class diagram

Synchronize from Class Diagram to ERD

1. Select ORM-Persistable Class from the diagram palette.

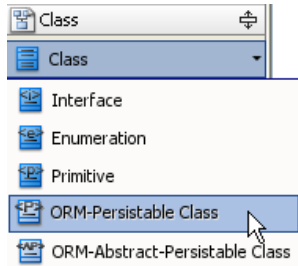


Figure 4-6 Create ORM-Persistable class

2. Click on the diagram to name it as *Supplier*, create attributes and association as follow.

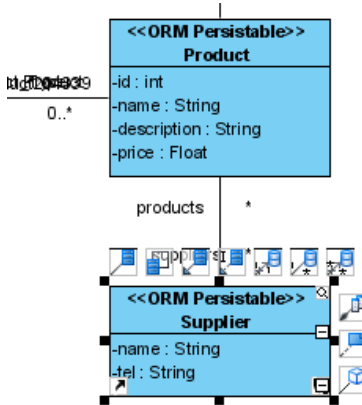
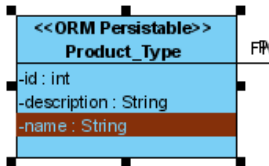


Figure 4-7 Create Supplier class

3. Add *name* attribute to Product_Type class.

Figure 4-8 Create attribute



Configure Key naming pattern

1. Select Tools > Options... from the main menu.

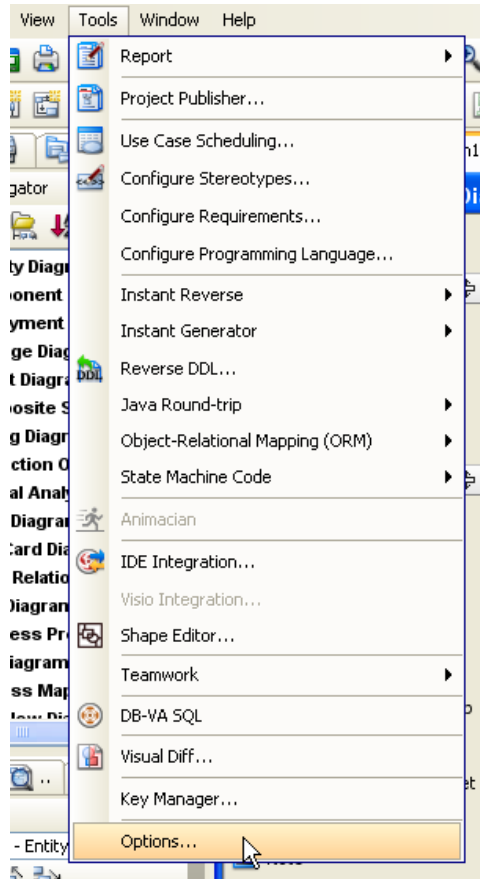


Figure 4-12 Options

2. Select **Diagramming** from the list on the left, then select **ERD & ORM** tab.

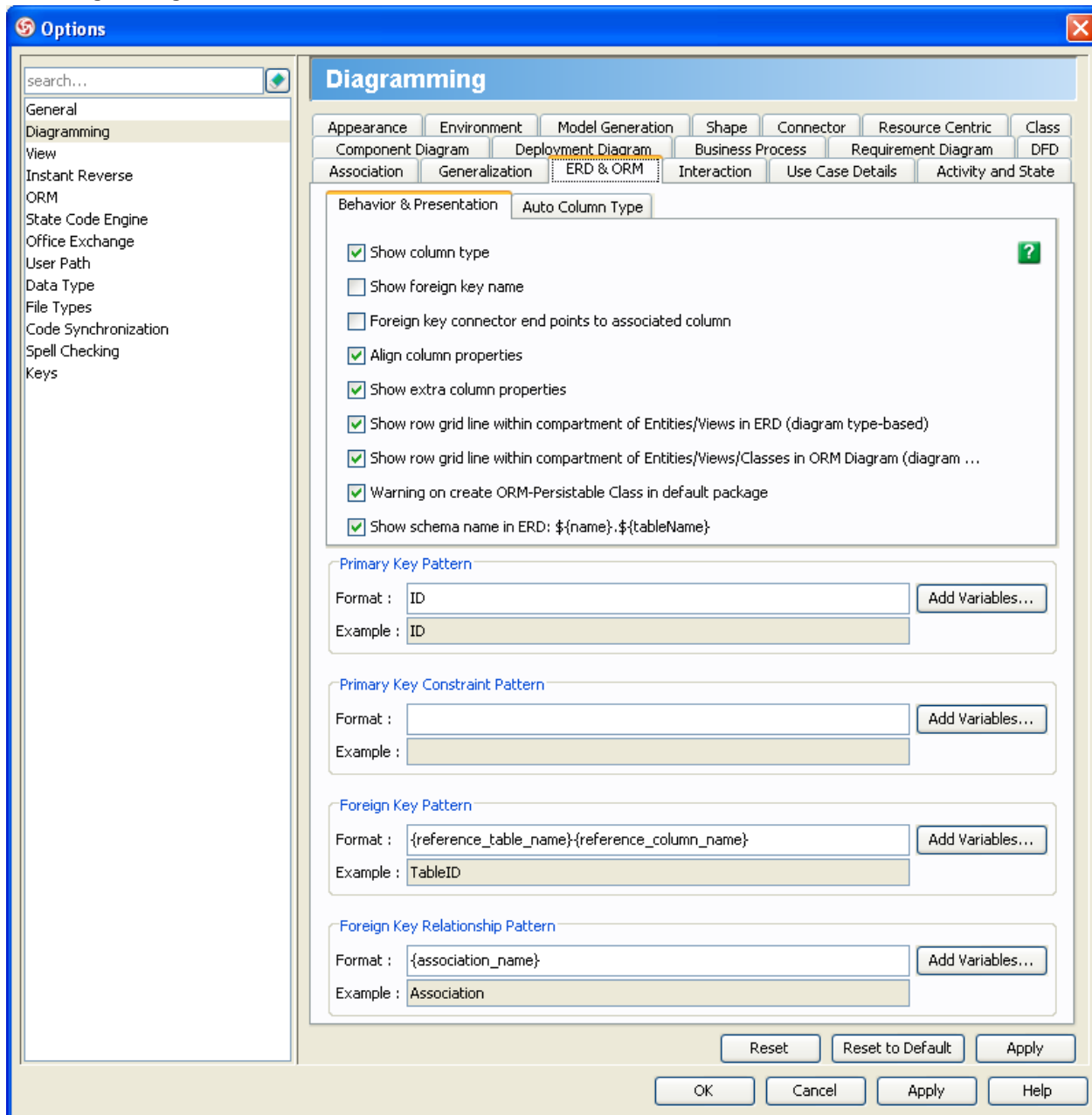


Figure 4-13 ERD & ORM option

Generating Code and Database

1. Select **Tools > Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) > Generate Code...** from the main menu.

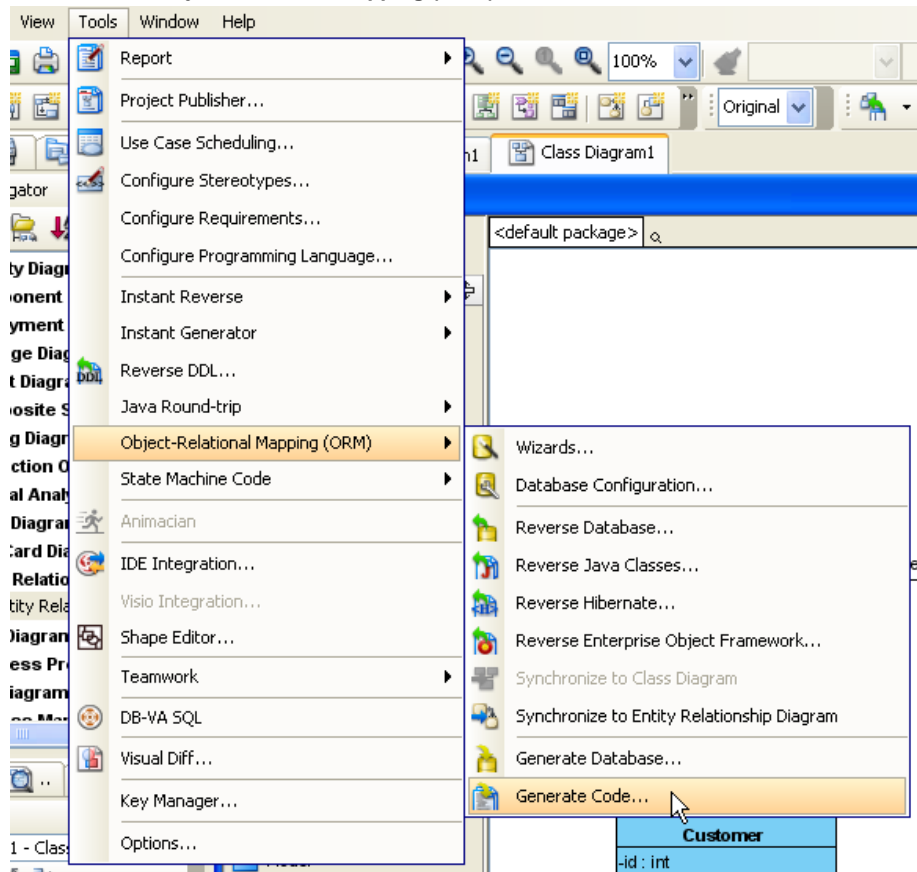


Figure 5-1 Generate code

2. Fill in the **Output Path** and select options:

Database Code Generation

Generate : Code and Database

Language : Java

Output Path : C:\testing\

Deploy To : Standalone Application

Database

Error Handling : Throw PersistentException

Exception Handling : Print to Error Stream

Default Lazy Collection Initialization : Lazy

Default Lazy Association Initialization : No-Proxy

Mapping Type : XML

Association Handling : Smart

Persistent API : Factory Class

☒ Generate Criteria ☐ Serializable

Cache Options Select Optional Jar Advanced Settings

Samples

☒ Generate Sample Code

☐ Servlet Sample

☐ Java Server Page (JSP)

Scripts

☒ Ant File

☒ Batch (for Windows)

☐ Shell Script (for Linux)

☐ Generate Filter and Web Application Descriptor(web.xml)

Wrapping Servlet Request : Default(Off)

OK Cancel Help

Figure 5-2 Database code generation

Lazy Collection Setting

Setting Lazy Collection for association

1. Open specification dialog of association.
2. Switch to ORM Association Detail tab, select **Lazy** or **Extra** for **From lazy initialization** or **To lazy initialization**, depending on which side multiplicity is *. Lazy collection is fetched when the application invokes an operation upon that collection. Extra lazy supports individual elements of the collection are accessed from the database as needed, rather than fetch the whole collection. If the value is **Unspecified**, it will follow the default lazy collection setting described below.

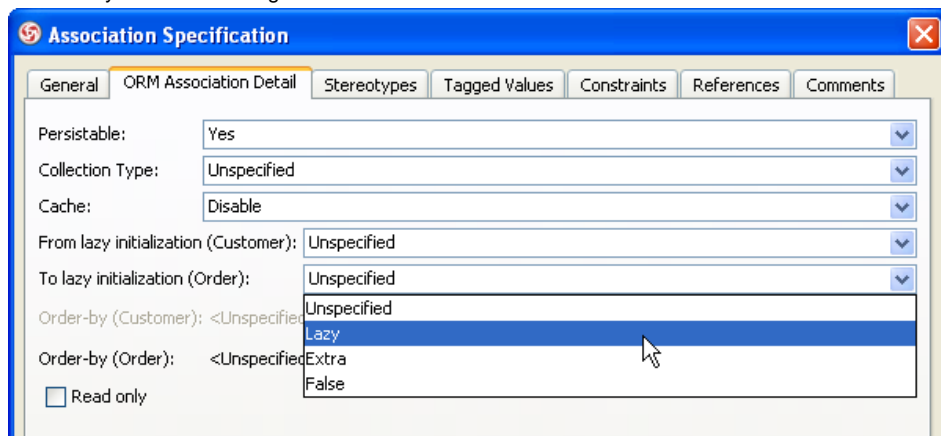


Figure 5-3 Lazy collection setting

Setting Default Lazy Collection when generating ORM

1. Open **Database Code Generation** dialog.
2. Specify a value for **Default Lazy Collection Initialization**.

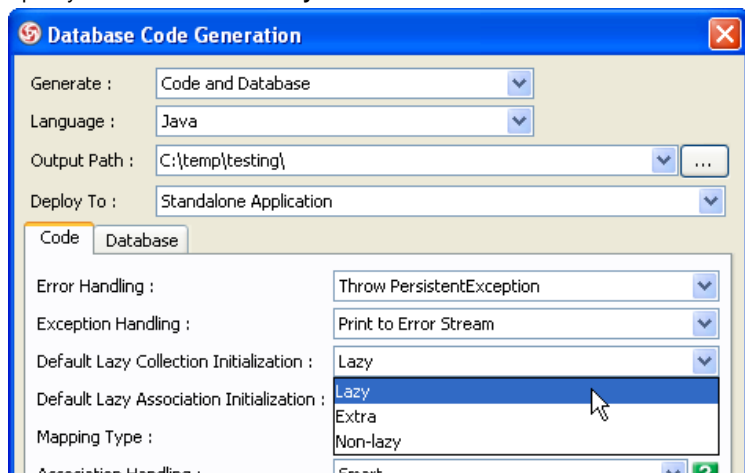


Figure 5-4 Default lazy collection setting

Persistent API

The persistent API setting supports various styles for generated code. It can be configured in **Database Code Generation** dialog.

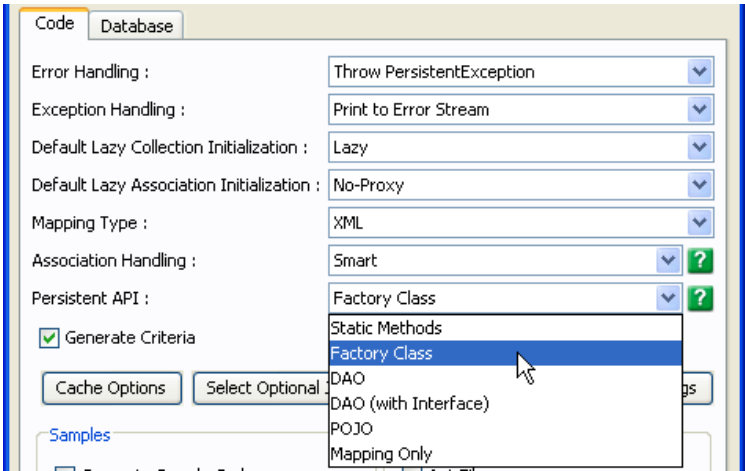


Figure 5-5 Persistent API setting

Static Methods

Static methods generate all persistent methods in the persistent class, client can access the methods in the same persistent object.

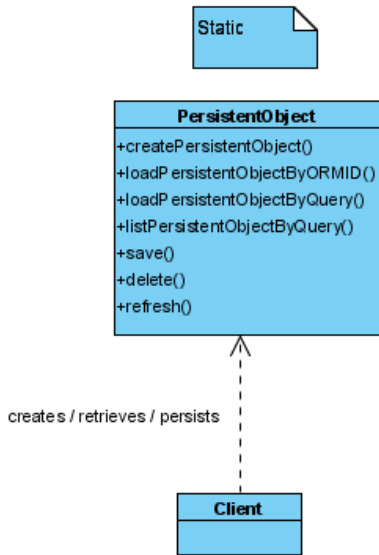


Figure 5-6 Static methods

Factory Class

Factory class generate save/delete/refresh methods in persistent class, other persistent methods that return persistent object are generated in factory class.

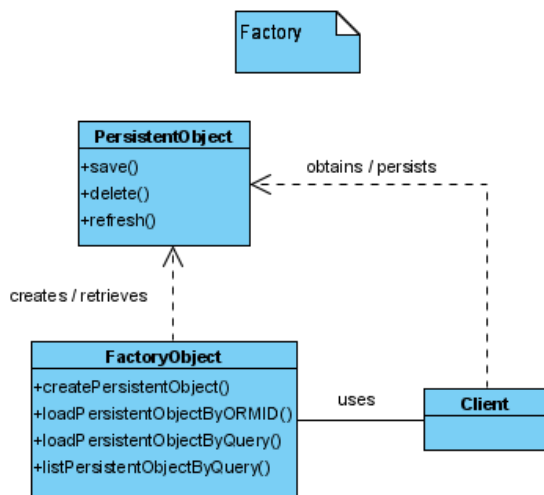


Figure 5-7 Factory class

DAO

DAO generate all persistent methods in DAO class, a DAO class is generate for each persistent class.

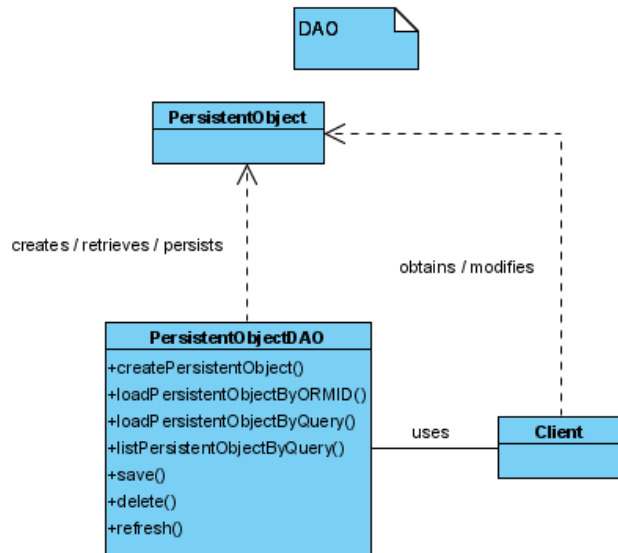


Figure 5-8 DAO

DAO (with Interface)

DAO (with Interface) generate all persistent methods signature in DAO interface. A DAO interface is generate for each persistent class, and a corresponding DAO implementation class is generated with default persistent implement.

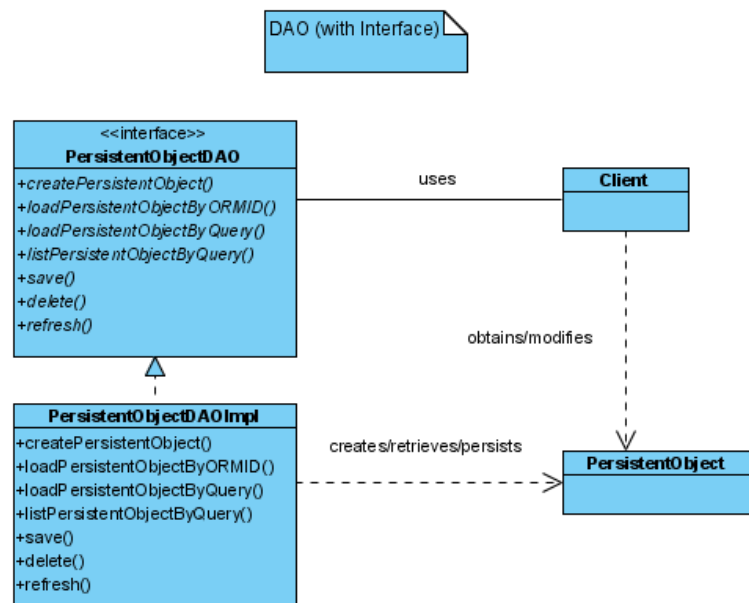


Figure 5-9 DAO (with Interface)

POJO

POJO generate persistent object in Plain Old Java Object style, without generating any persistent methods. Client can access persistent methods in PersistentManager object.

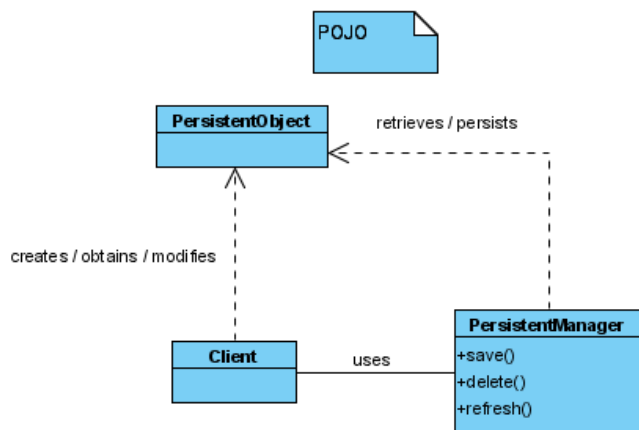


Figure 5-10 POJO

Mapping Only

Mapping Only does not generate any code, it only generate the XML mapping file required for ORM.

Using Generated Code

The following sections demonstrate how to use the generate ORM code with factory method persistent API.

Inserting Records

1. Create persistent object with factory create method.
2. Save persistent object with save method.

The following code demonstrate how to insert a *Product* record:

Selecting Records

Factory method provides a convenient `listByQuery` method, accept condition and order by as parameter, and return array of persistent object.

The following code demonstrate how to select a list of *Product* records, null for condition parameter will select all records, null for order by parameter does not sort in any order:

Another useful method to select a persistent object by ID is `loadByORMID`. The follow code demonstrate how to select a *Product* record by ID.

Updating Records

1. Select a persistent object from database.
2. Update the persistent object.
3. Save persistent object with save method.

The following code demonstrate how to update a *Product* record:

Deleting Records

1. Select a persistent object from database.
2. Delete persistent object with delete method.

The following code demonstrate how to delete a *Product* record:

Using Model to manage project structure

Visual Paradigm for UML provided a very handy utility, Model Explorer for managing model elements, diagrams and different artifact of the VP Project.

1. Select **View > Panes > Model Explorer** from the main menu to open **Model Explorer**.

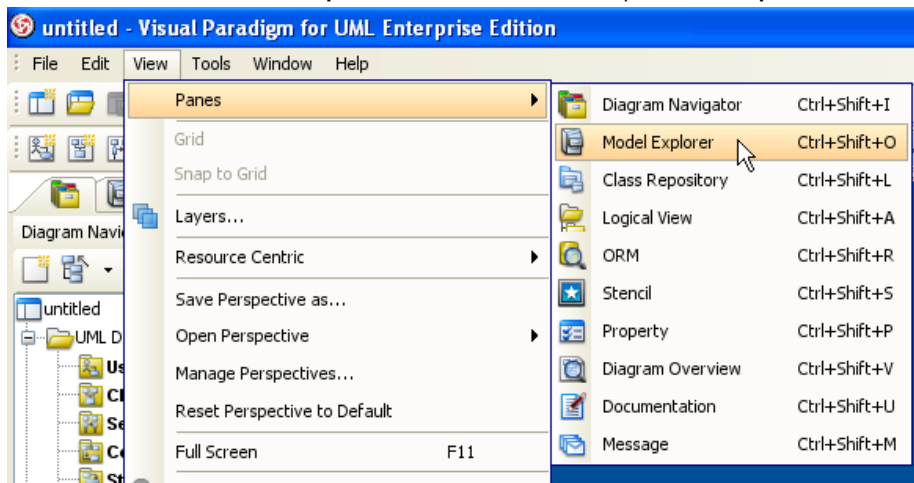


Figure 1-1 Show model explorer

2. Right click on the project node, select **Model > Analysis Model** from the popup to create an analysis model.

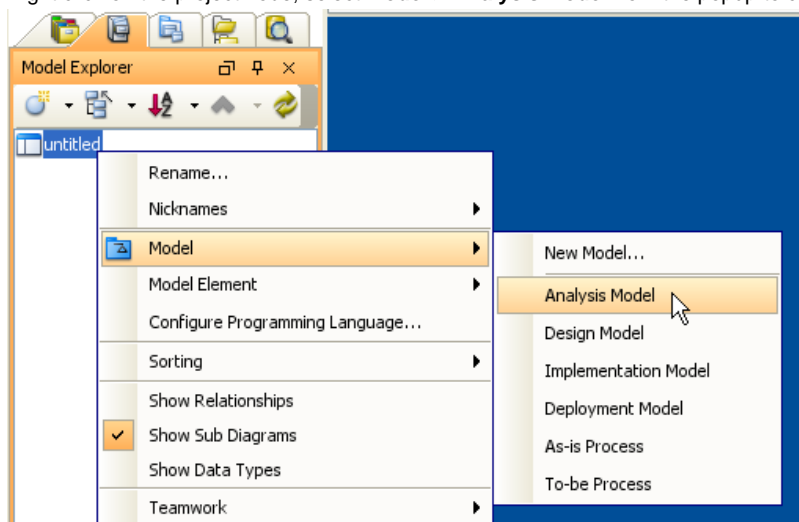


Figure 1-2 Create analysis model

3. Analysis Model appears on the **Model Explorer**.

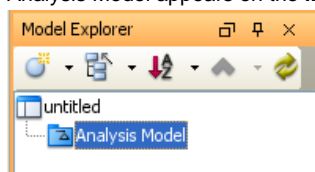


Figure 1-3 Analysis model on mode explorer

4. Right click on the Analysis Model node, select **Diagram > UML Diagrams > Use Case Diagram**.

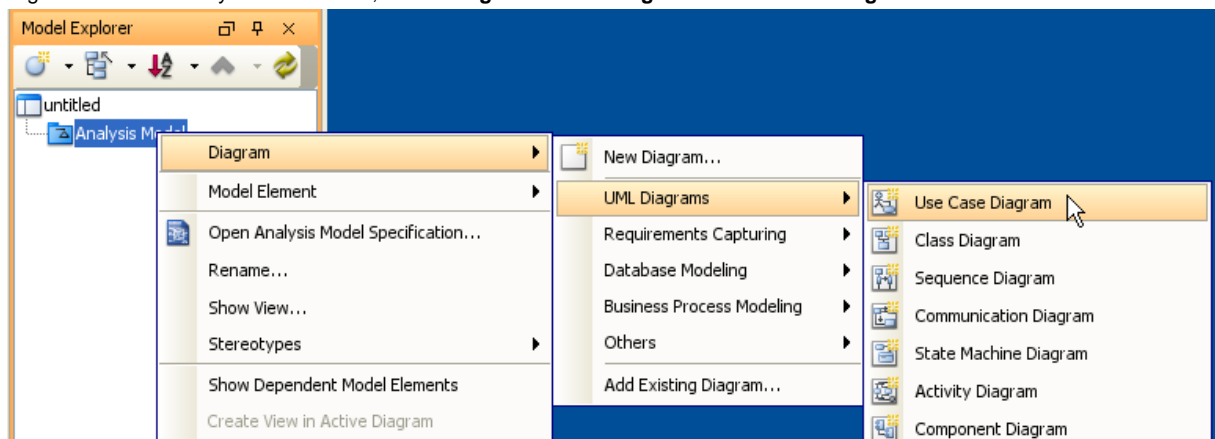


Figure 1-4 Create Use Case Diagram

5. Input the diagram name *ATM Use Case Diagram* in the text box.

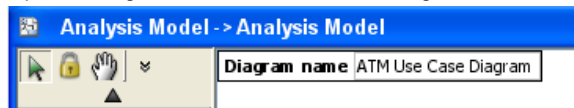


Figure 1-5 Input diagram name

6. Draw actors and use cases on the diagram.

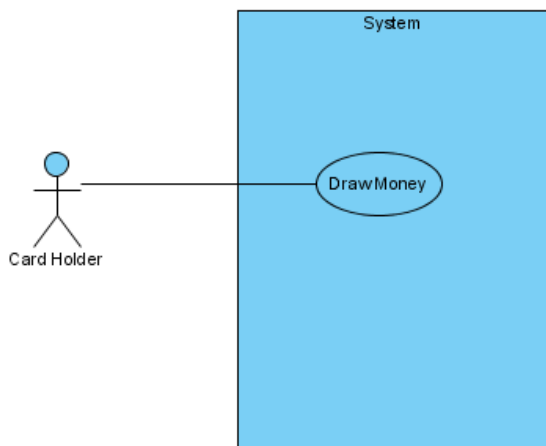


Figure 1-6 Draw use case diagram

7. The model elements created on diagram was added under Analysis Model.

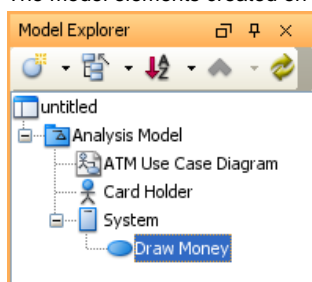


Figure 1-7 Model elements under analysis model

8. Right click on project node, select **Model > New Model...** from the popup menu.

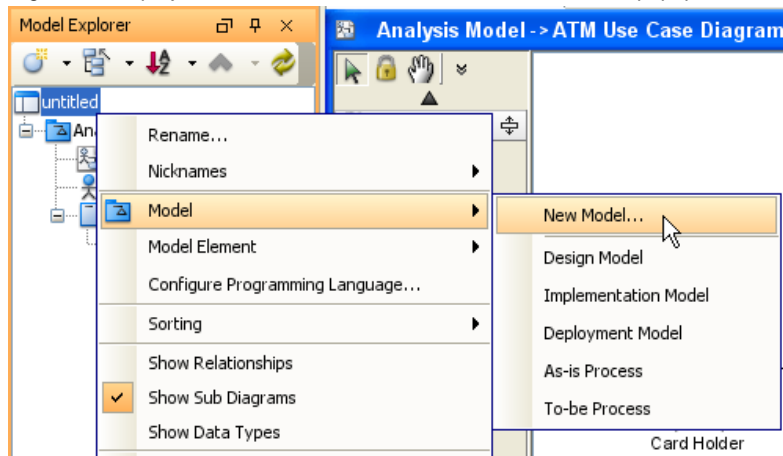


Figure 1-8 New model

9. Set model name *Use Case Model* and click **OK** button to confirm.
10. Right click on *Use Case Model* node, select **Diagram > Add Existing Diagram...** from the popup menu.

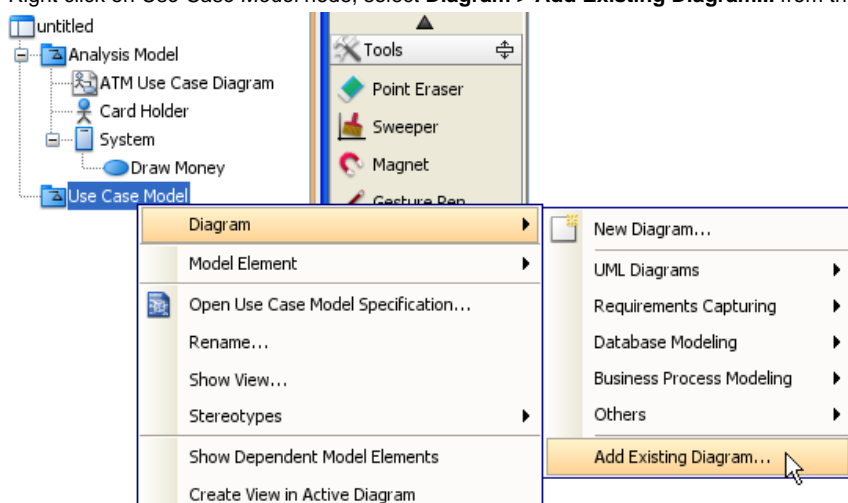


Figure 1-9 Add existing diagram

11. Click on the check box of *ATM Use Case Diagram*, click **OK** button.

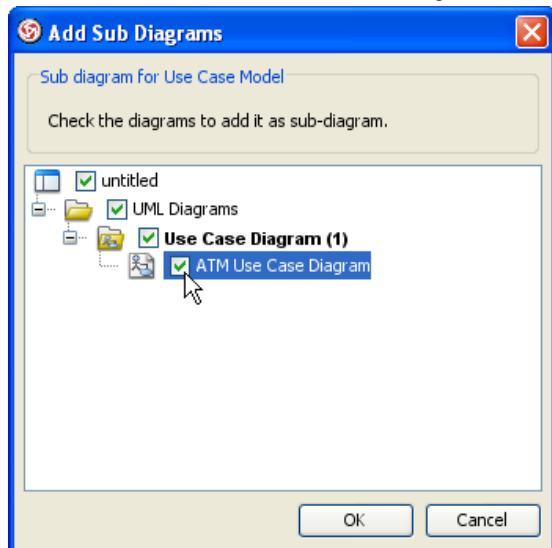


Figure 1-10 Select sub-diagram

12. The actor and use case were moved to *Use Case Model*.

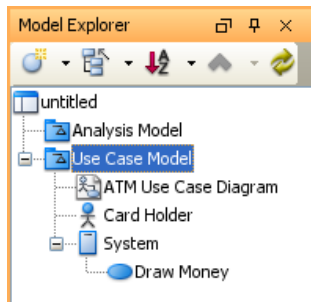


Figure 1-11 Model elements moved to *Use Case Model*

Developing context base diagram with multiple view

1. Open a class diagram *Safety Inspection*.
2. Select a class *Inspector*.
3. Select **Edit > Copy > Copy within VP-UML EE** from the main menu.

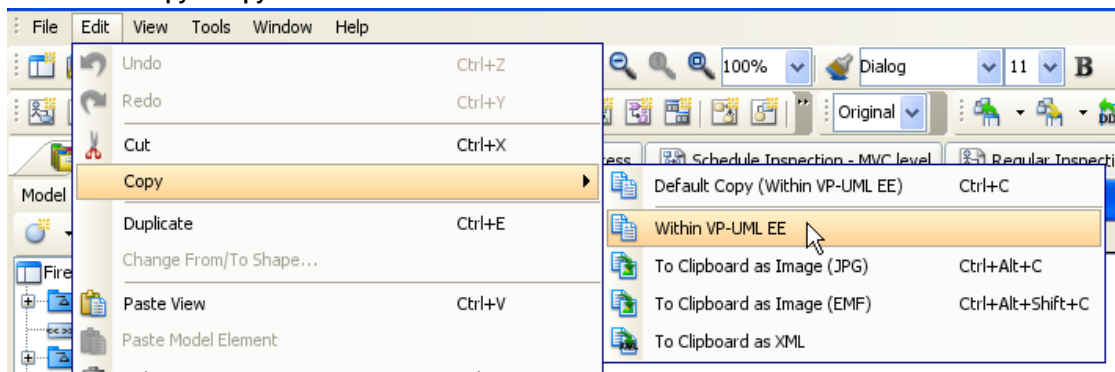


Figure 1-12 Copy within VP-UML

4. Create a new **Class Diagram** named as *Security*.
5. Select **Edit > Paste View** from the main menu.

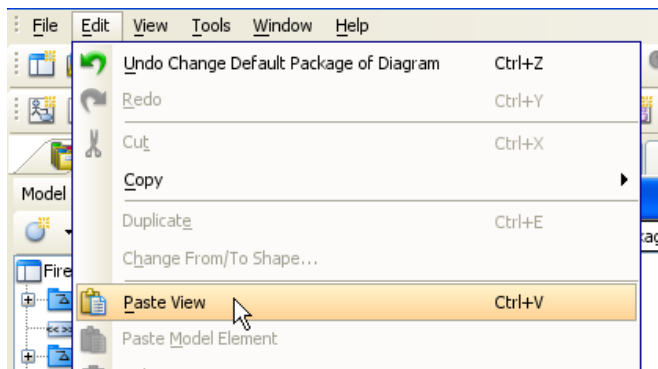


Figure 1-13 Paste view

6. The class added to *Security* diagram.

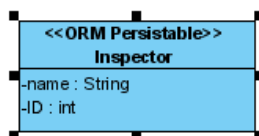


Figure 1-14 Pasted view

7. Draw more classes on the diagram.

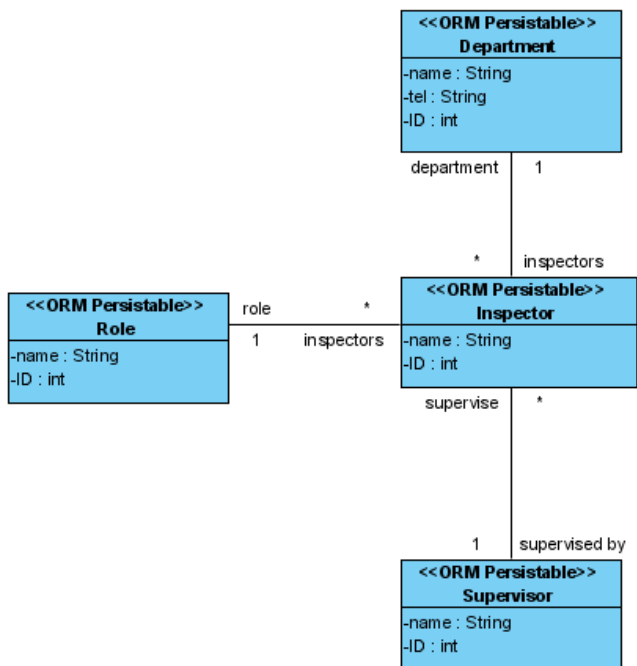


Figure 1-15 Draw classes on diagram

8. Open the *Safety Inspection* class diagram again, rename *Inspector* to *SafetyInspector*.

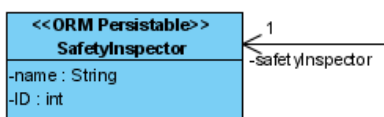


Figure 1-16 Rename class

9. Open *Security* class diagram again, the *Inspector* class also renamed to *Safety Inspector*. The *Inspector* class in both diagram are referencing the same model element, so edit either one will affect the other one.

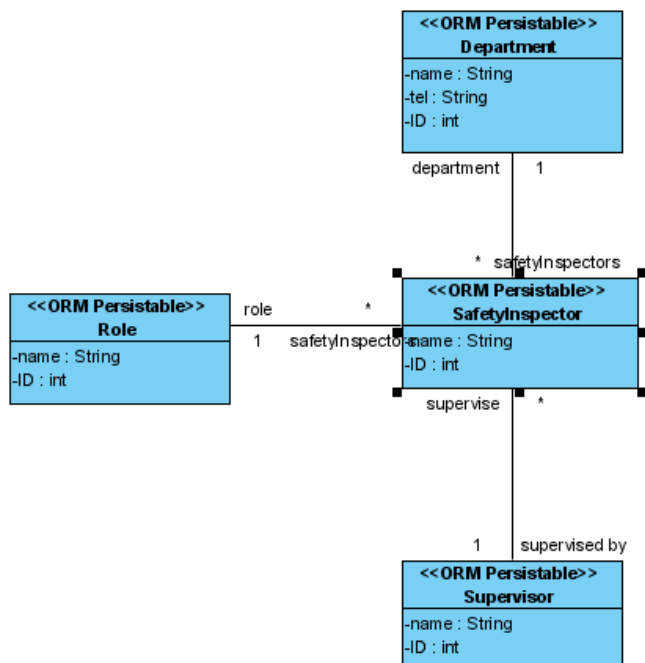


Figure 1-17 Other views also renamed

10. Create another class diagram *Login History*.

11. Locate *SafetyInspector* class on **Model Explorer**, drag it to the class diagram.

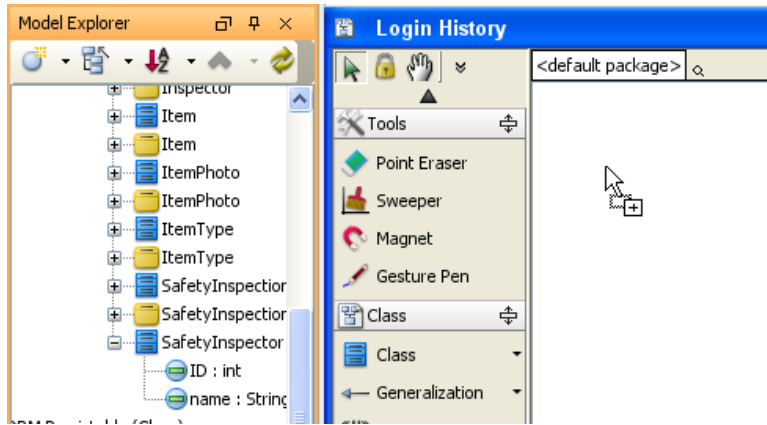


Figure 1-18 Drag model elements from tree to diagram

12. The class created on the diagram.

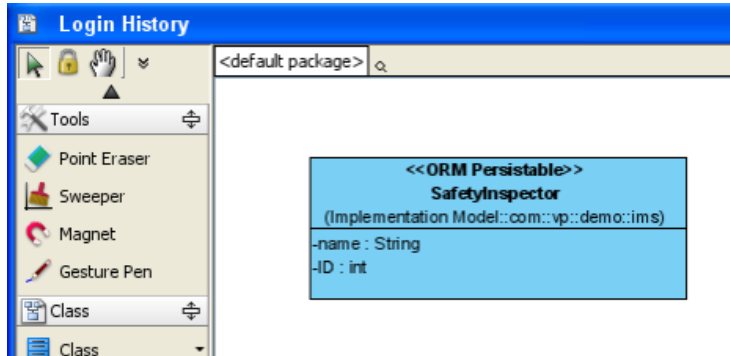


Figure 1-19 Dropped model element from tree

Understanding Master View

Master View is used to control the structure of the model element. One model element can have multiple views but only master view affect the structure.

- 1. Follow the steps on 02. Developing context base diagram with multiple view.
- 2. Open Security class diagram.
- 3. Right click on diagram, select **Presentation Options > Configure Class Presentation Options...** from the popup menu.

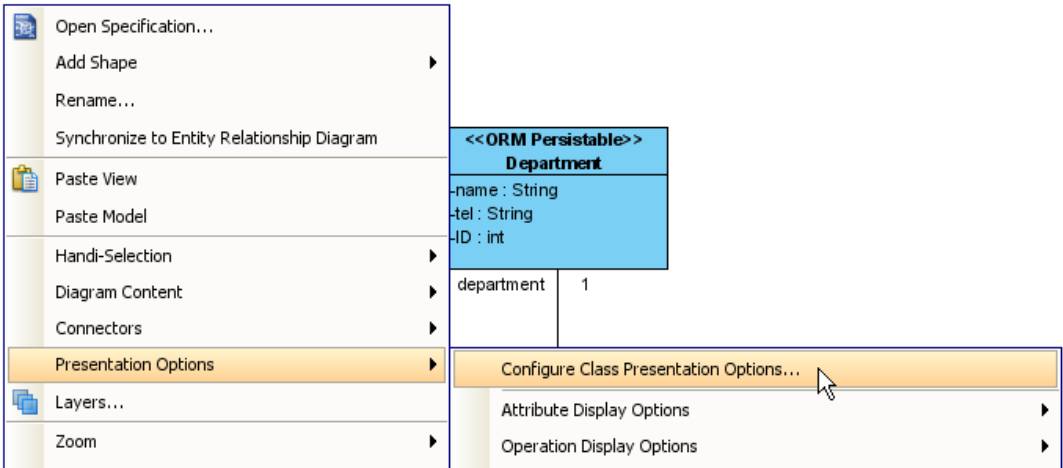


Figure 1-20 Configure class presentation options

- 4. Check the check box of Show owner.

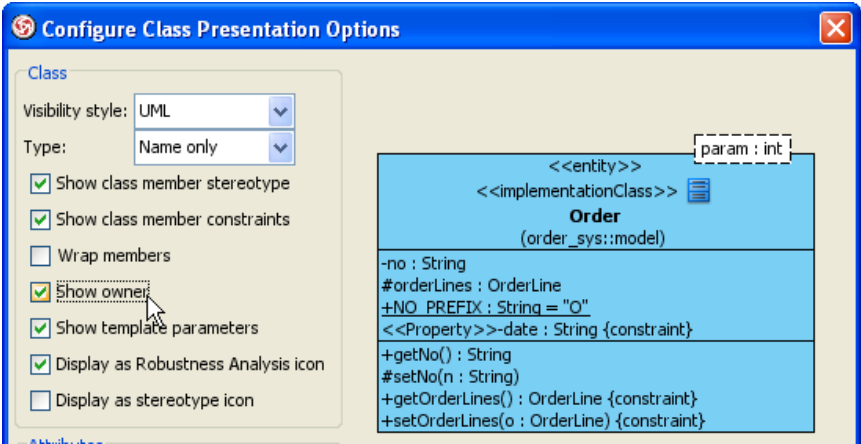


Figure 1-21 Configure show owner option

Showing different views

Show other views on diagram

1. Open a diagram
2. Select a shape and right click, select **Related Elements > Show Other Views...** from the popup menu.

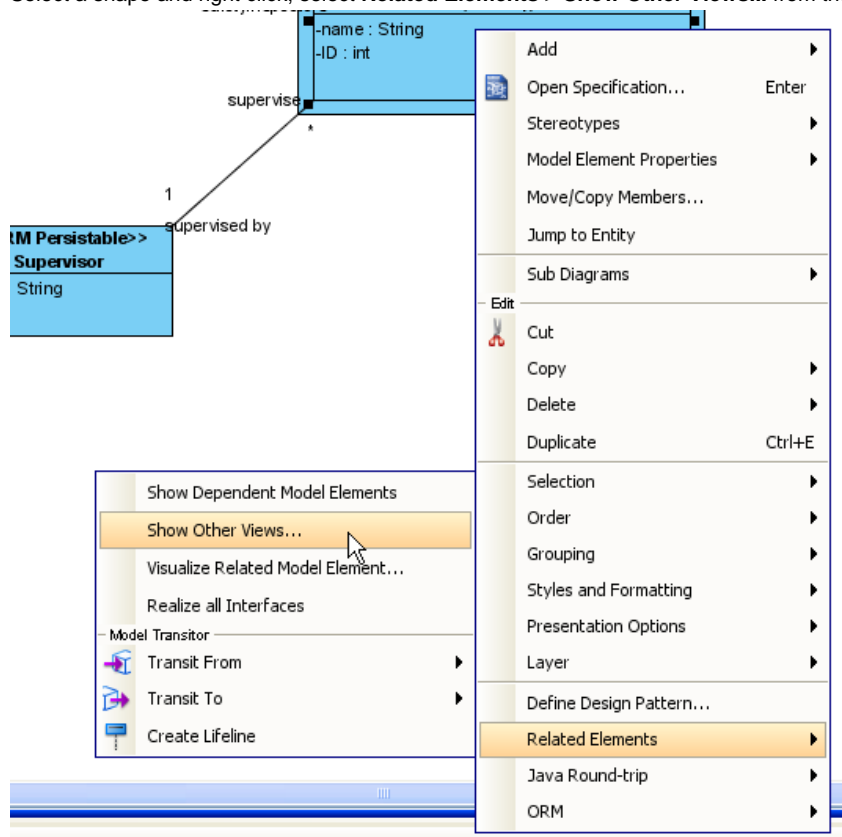


Figure 1-26 Show other views

3. The **Show View** dialog show a list of views (except the currently selected one) referencing the same model elements. Select a view from the list will show a preview image for the selected view.

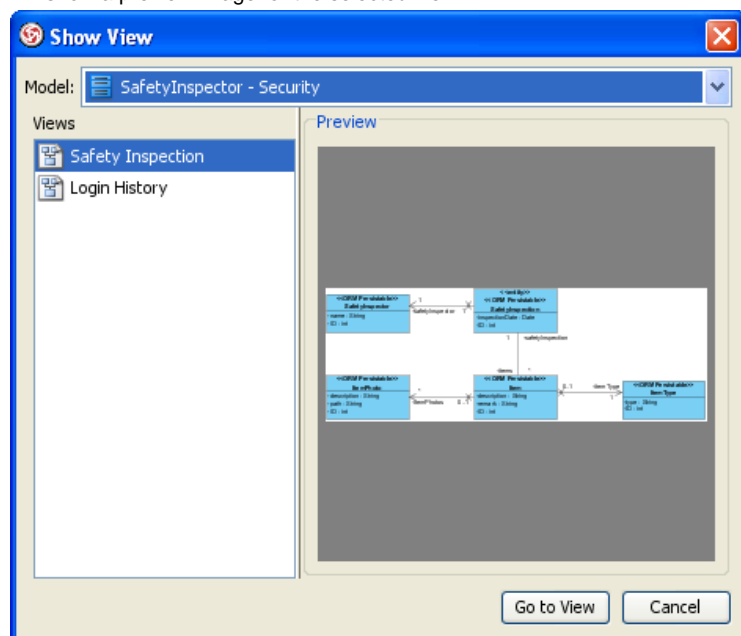


Figure 1-27 Show view dialog

4. Select a view and click **Go to View** button.

- The diagram of select view will be opened, and the shape will be selected.

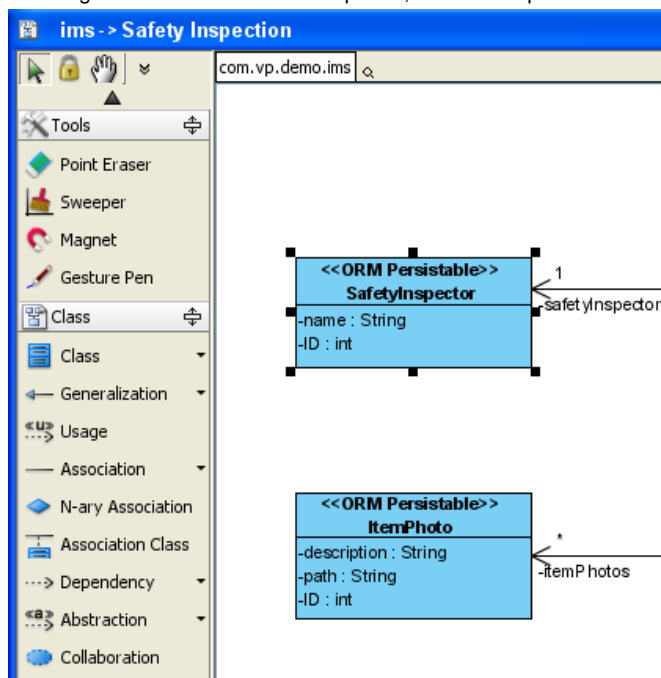


Figure 1-28 Go to the selected view

Show views on Model Explorer

- Right click model element on **Model Explorer**, select **Show View...** from the popup menu.

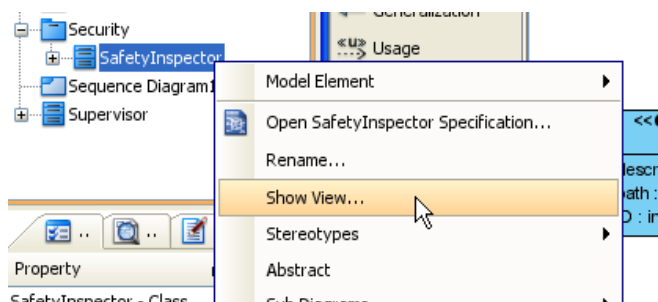


Figure 1-29 Show view

- Show View** dialog shows all views for the selected model element. The rest are the same as **Show other views on diagram**.

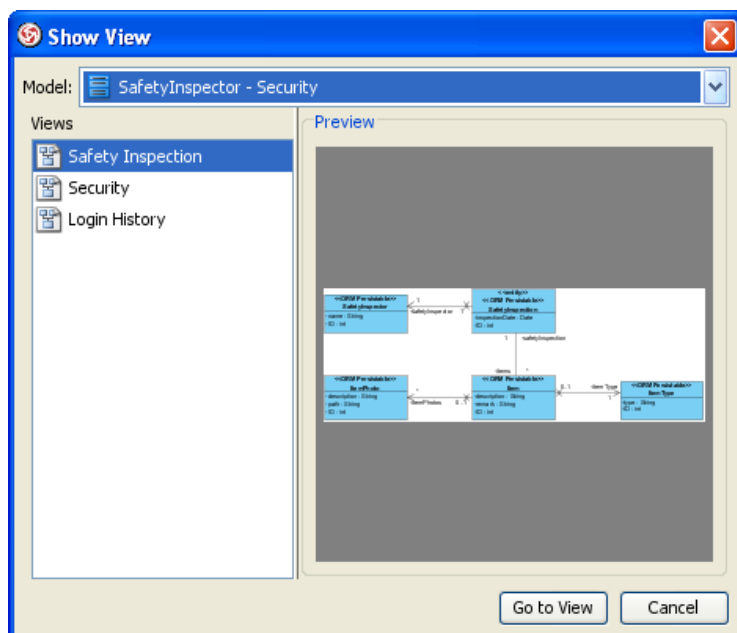


Figure 1-30 Show view dialog

Configure Stereotypes

1. Create a model element to configure stereotype.
2. Open the specification dialog for the model element.
3. Switch to Stereotypes tab and click **Edit Stereotypes...** button.

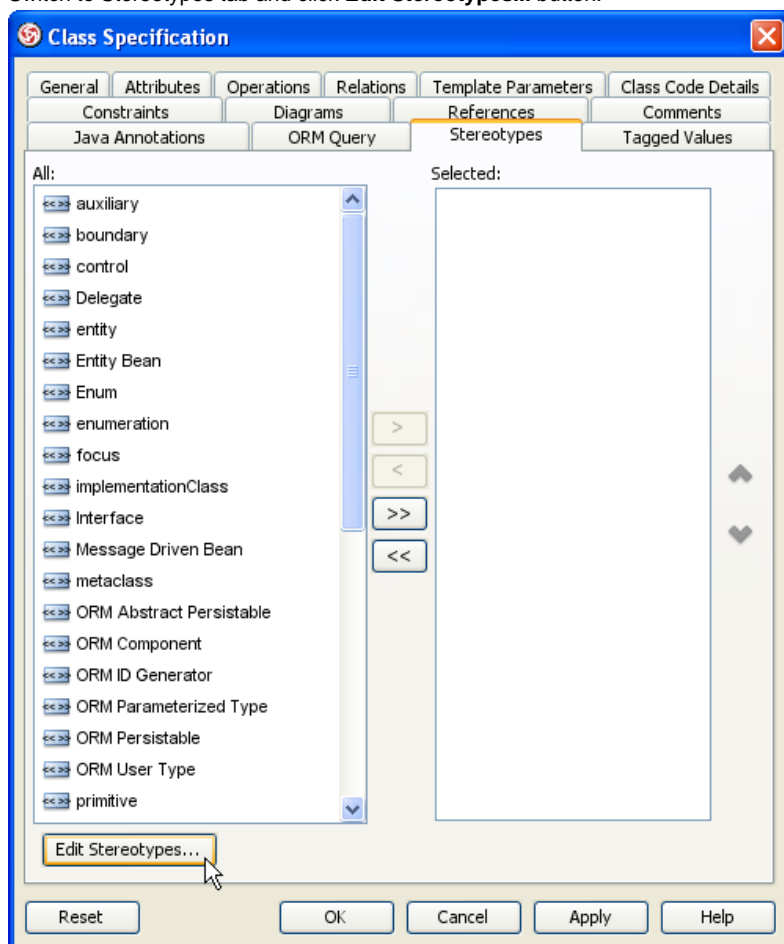


Figure 2-1 Edit stereotypes

4. The model element will be selected automatically, and the available stereotypes for the selected model element is show on the right. Click **Add...** button to create new stereotype.

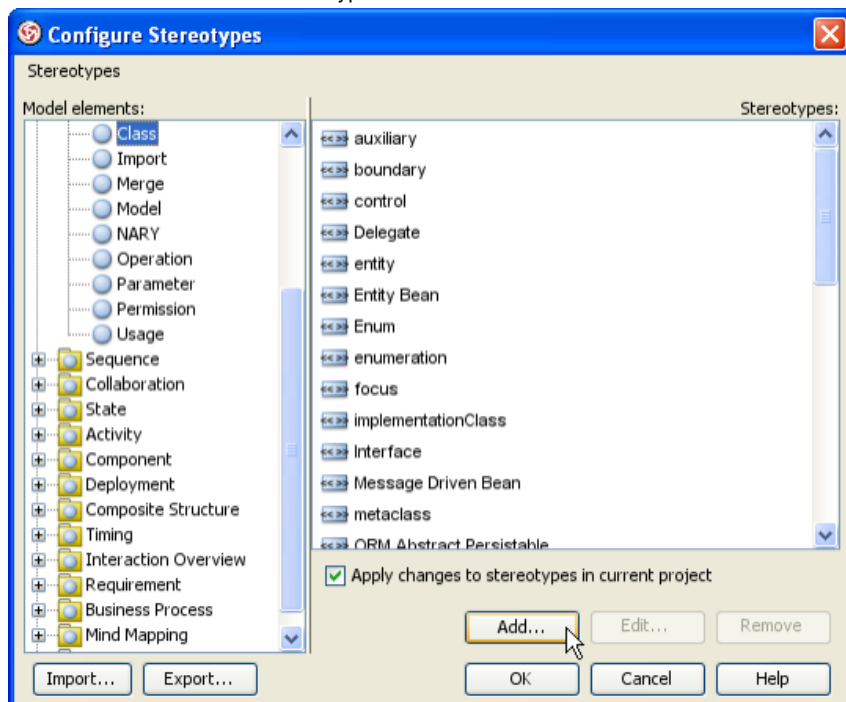


Figure 2-2 Add stereotype

Apply Stereotype to Model Element

1. Create a shape.

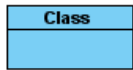


Figure 1-5 Create shape

2. Right click on the shape, select **Stereotype** from the popup menu.
3. A list of stereotypes will show on popup.
 - If the stereotype appears on the list, click on it to apply the stereotype.

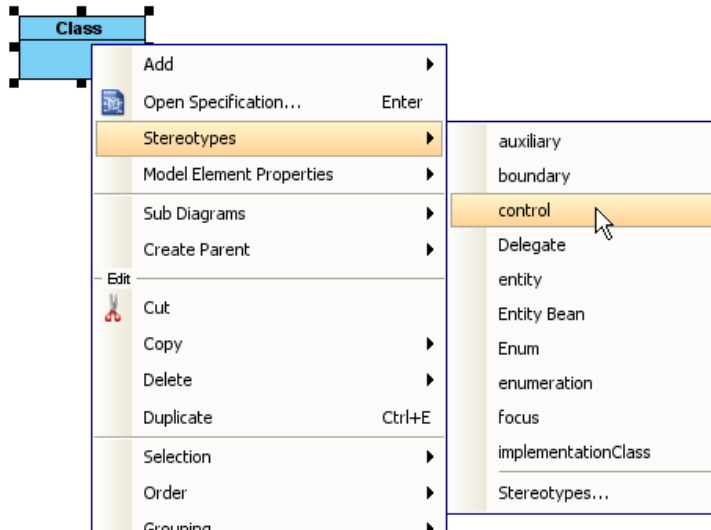



Figure 1-6 Apply stereotype from popup

Showing Stereotyped Model Element in Diagram Palette

1. Open a dialog.
2. Click  button on diagram palette.

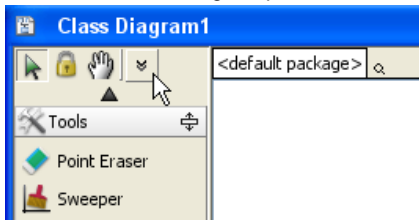


Figure 1-10 Diagram palette popup button

3. Select **Configure Buttons...** on the popup.

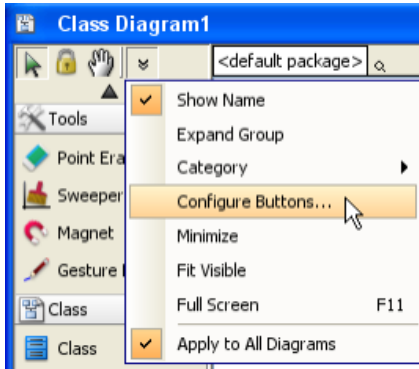


Figure 1-11 Configure buttons

Adding Dependent Project

Adding dependent project allows you to reference other project file's model elements.

1. Create a new project.
2. Open and right click on **Model Explorer**, select **Manage Depending Project...** from the popup menu.

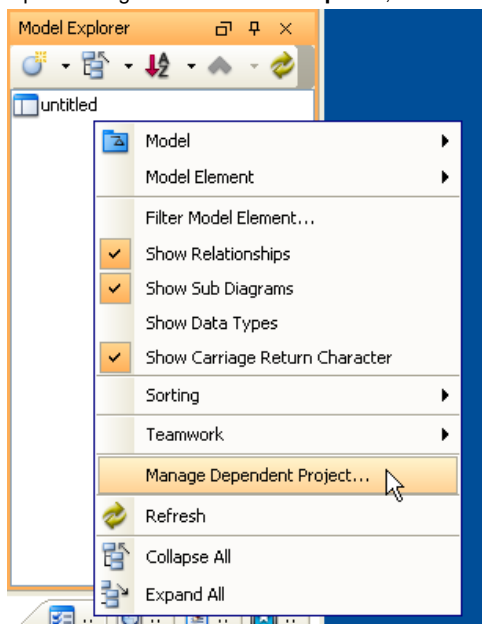


Figure 3-1 Manage dependent project

3. Click **Add** button on **Manage Depending Projects** dialog.

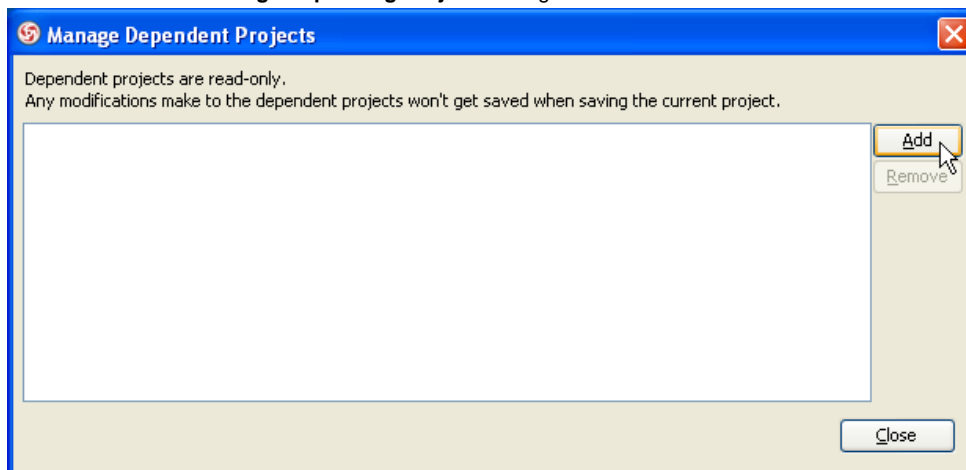


Figure 3-2 Manage dependent projects dialog

Using Dependent Project Model Elements

1. Create a new class diagram.
2. Open **Model Explorer**.
3. If you have added dependent projects, you see a combo box on top of **Model Explorer**. This combo box allow you to switch **Model Explorer** between current project and dependent projects.

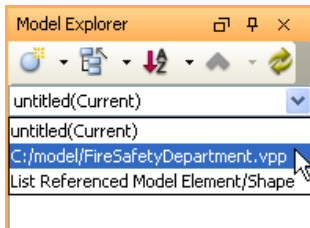


Figure 3-4 Select dependent project

4. Select the dependent project from the combo box.
5. The **Model Explorer** will show the model elements of the dependent project as if you're working in the dependent project. Expand the tree and select some classes, drag and drop to the class diagram.

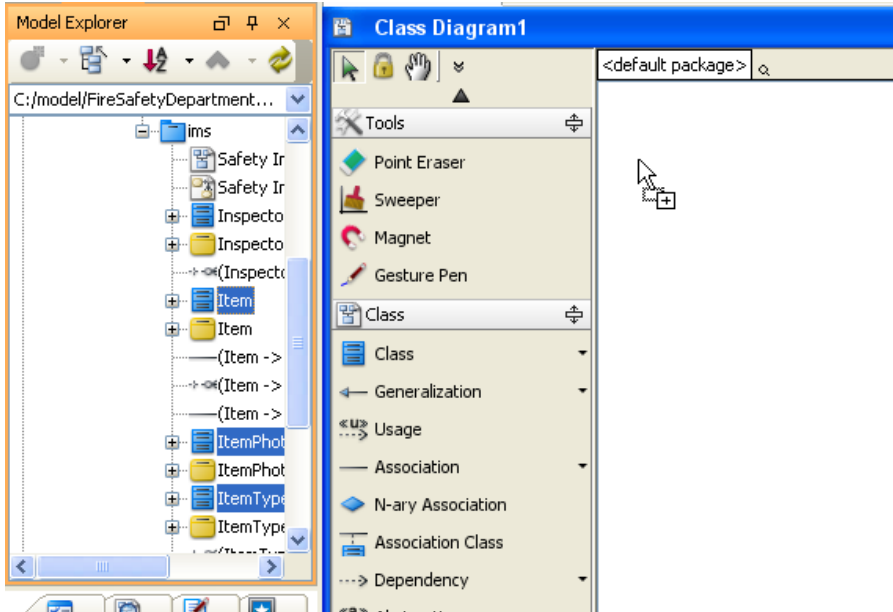


Figure 3-5 Drag and drop from model element to diagram

6. The dependent project's model elements were created on the diagram.

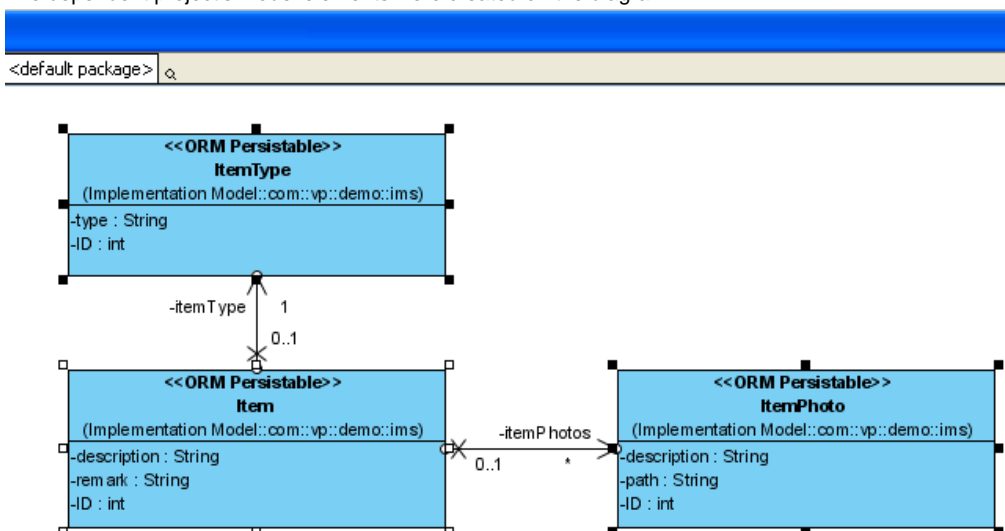


Figure 3-6 Dependent model element on diagram

Importing Projects to VP Teamwork Server

1. Start **VP-UML**.
2. Select **Tools > Teamwork > Open Teamwork Client...** from the main menu, or **Open Teamwork Client** icon from toolbar to open teamwork client.

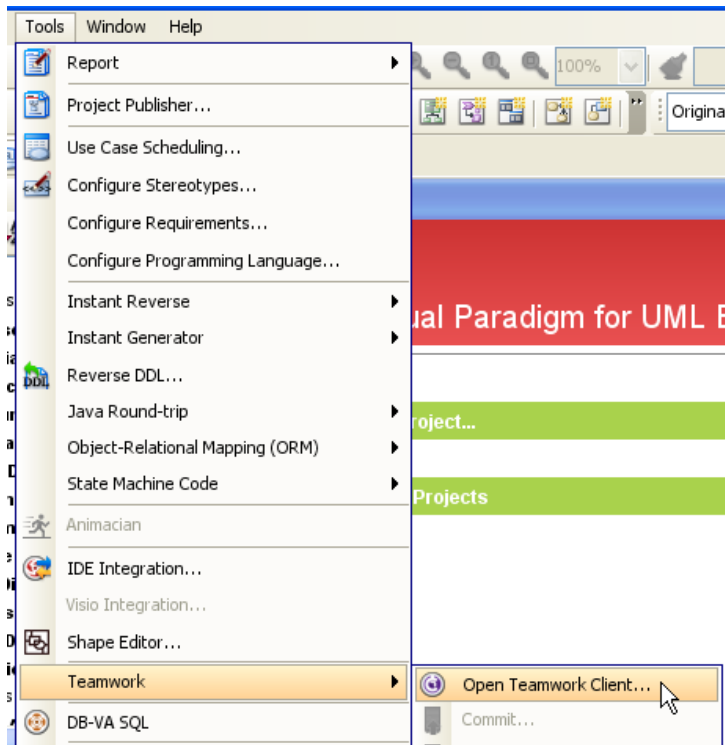


Figure 1-1 Open Teamwork Client from main menu

3. Fill in the server and user information to login teamwork server.

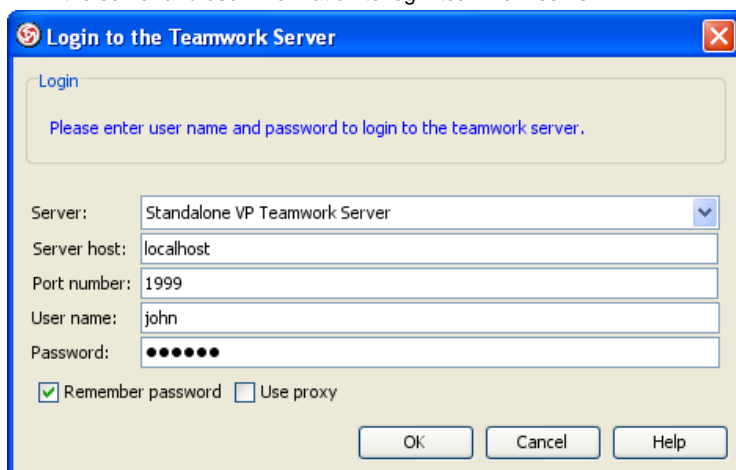


Figure 1-2 Login teamwork server

4. Select **Project > Import Project to Repository** from the menu.

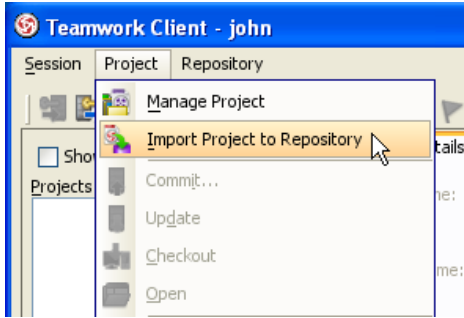


Figure 1-3 Import project from menu

Or click the **Import Project to Repository** button on toolbar.



Figure 1-4 Import project from toolbar

5. In the **Import Project** dialog, fill in the **Project name**.

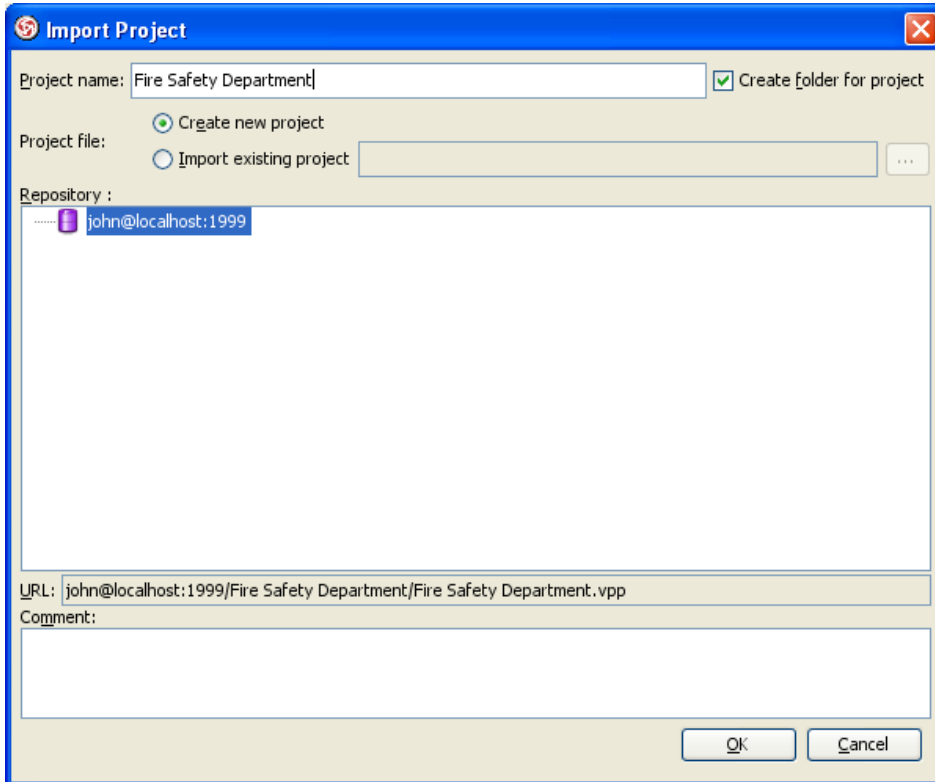


Figure 1-5 Fill project name in Import Project dialog

6. Choose **Create new project** or **Import existing project** from **Project file**. **Create new project** will import a blank project into teamwork server, **Import existing project** will import an existing VP-UML Project file (*.vpp) into teamwork server as first revision.

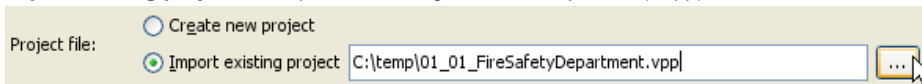


Figure 1-6 Specify project file

7. Select the repository for import the project.

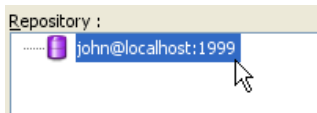


Figure 1-7 Select repository

8. Fill in the comment.

Comment:

Importing project

Figure 1-8 Input comment

9. Click **OK** button to import project.

NOTE: Please make sure the user login to **Teamwork Client** has **Create Project** permission.

Checkout Project from VP Teamwork Server

Checkout and open VP Teamwork Server Projects

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select **Project > Manage Project** from the menu.

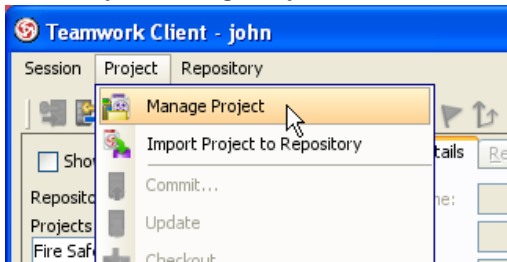


Figure 1-9 Manage project from main menu

Or click **Manage Project** icon on the toolbar.

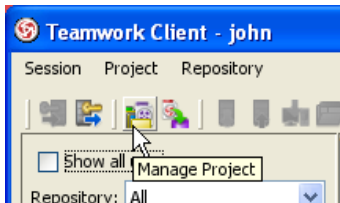


Figure 1-10 Manage project from toolbar

3. In **Manage Project** dialog, expand the repository node and select the project to checkout, click > button to add project. Click **OK** button to close the dialog.

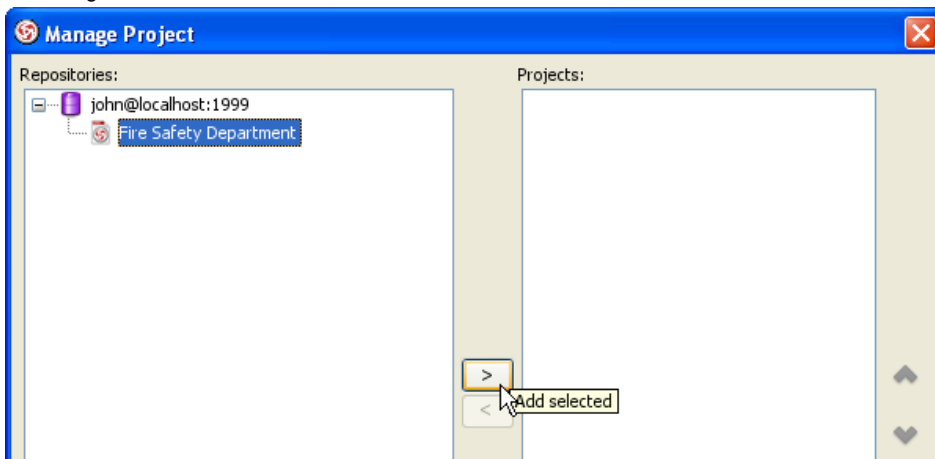


Figure 1-11 Manage projects

4. Select the project in project list.

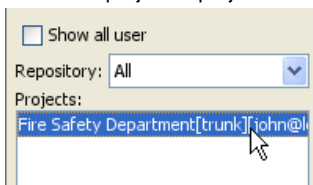


Figure 1-12 Select project from the list

5. Click **Open Project** button to checkout and open the project.

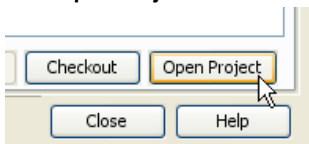


Figure 1-13 Open project

6.

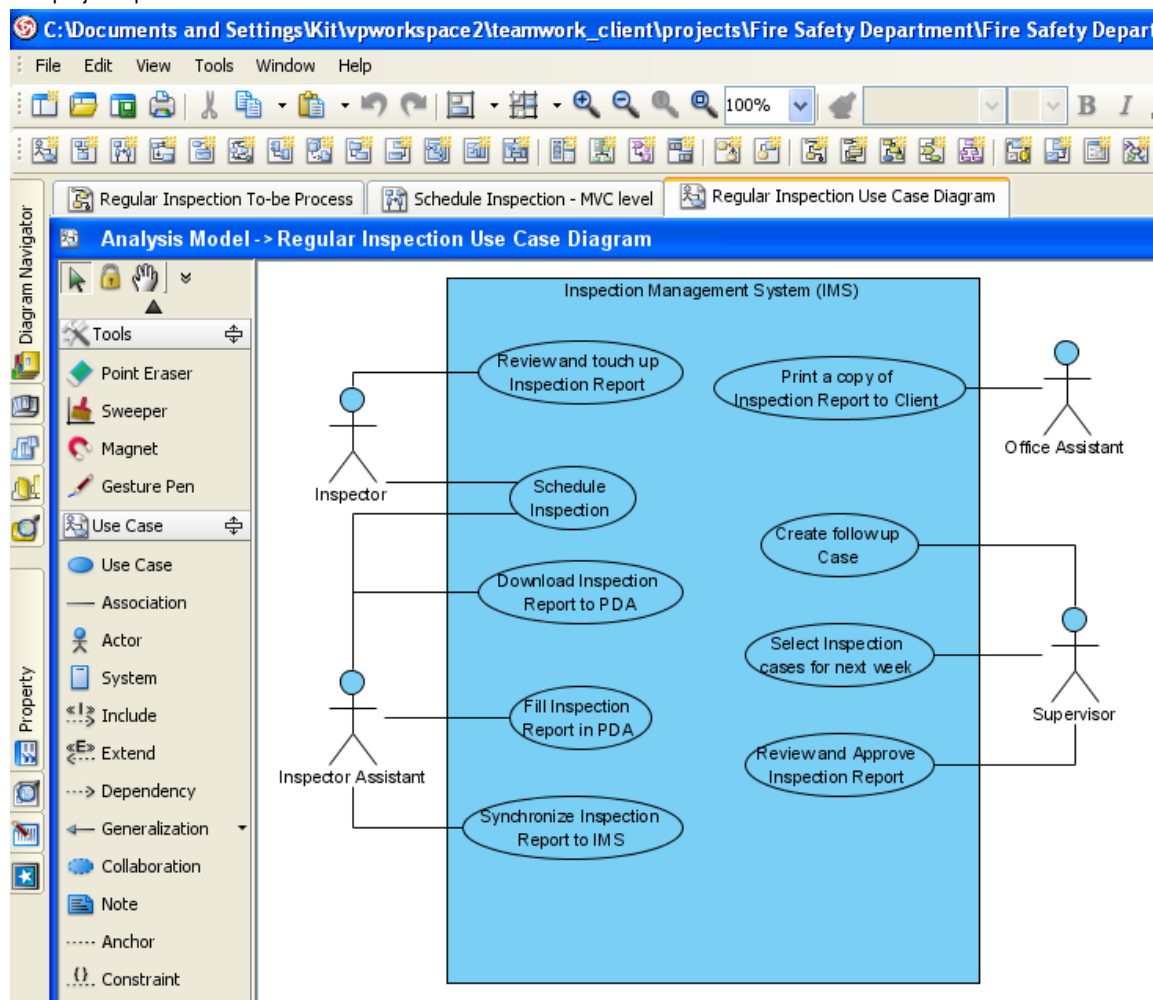


Figure 1-14 Project opened

Reset Password

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.

2. Select **Project > Reset Password...** from the menu.

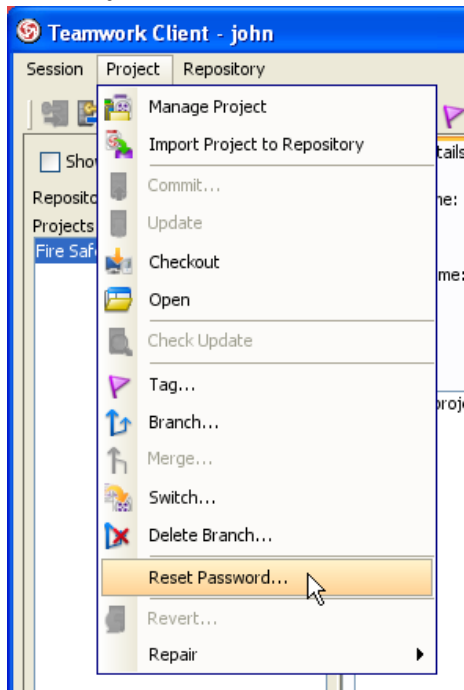


Figure 1-15 Reset password from menu

3. Fill in the old password, new password, and fill the new password in confirm password again. Click **OK** button to confirm.

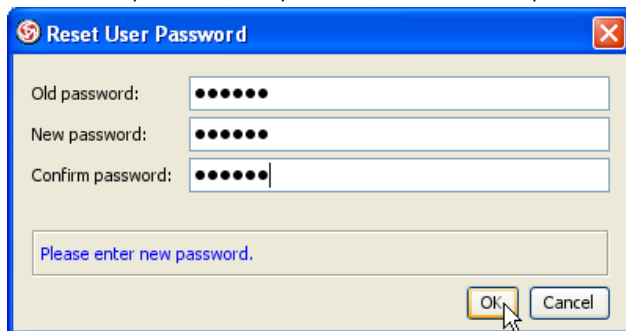


Figure 1-16 Reset password dialog

Committing local modification to VP Teamwork Server

1. Modify the project.

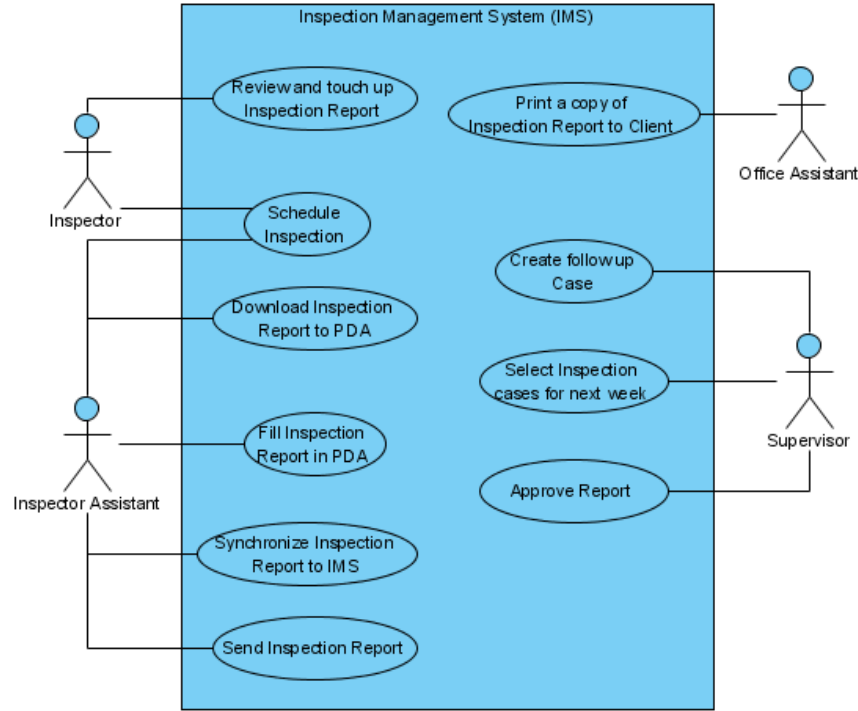


Figure 1-17 Modified project

2. Show **Teamwork Toolbar** by right click on the Toolbar, select **Teamwork** if not selected already.

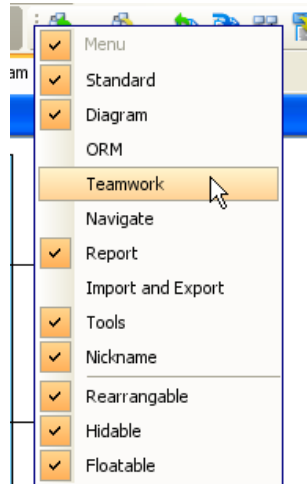


Figure 1-18 Show teamwork toolbar

3. Click the **Commit** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 1-19 Commit project

4. In **Commit** dialog, you can review the changes for commit. On the left of dialog, you can see a list of changes shapes and model elements, click on it to view the detail changes on the right.

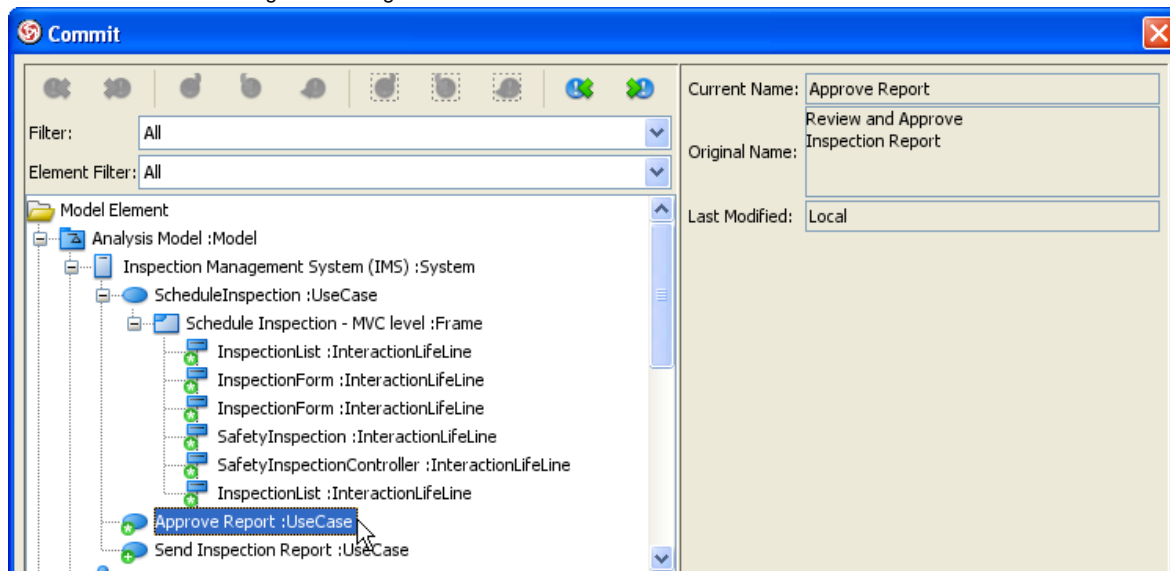


Figure 1-20 Review commit changes

- On the bottom of dialog, click the **Preview** tab to visually preview the changes in diagram. The selected shape is highlighted in purple.

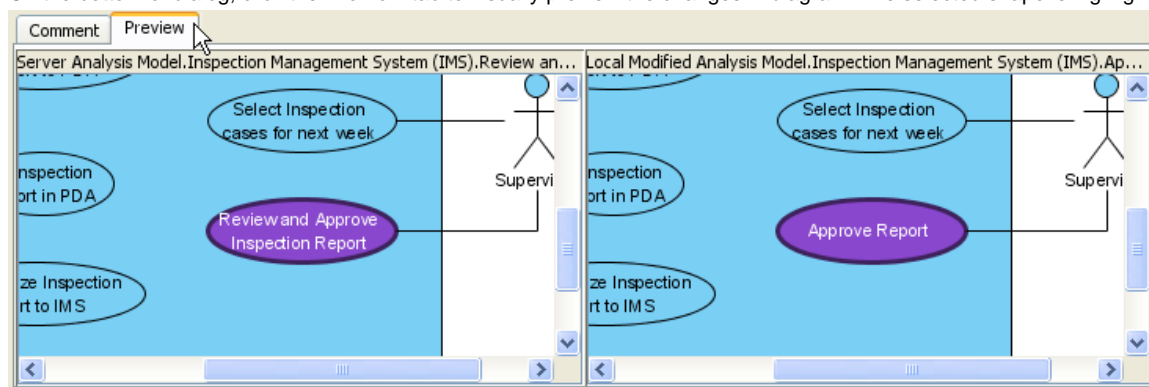


Figure 1-21 Preview commit changes

- After review the changes, click the **Comment** tab and input the comment for commit. Click **OK** button to start commit.

Comment		Preview
Project name:	Fire Safety Department	Checkout time: 29 Apr 2009, 04:32 PM
Checkout revision:	1	Latest server revision: 1
Edit the commit comment:		
Modify Use Case Diagram		
<Choose a previously entered comment>		
<input type="button" value="OK"/>		<input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/>

Figure 1-22 Input commit comment

Resolving conflicts

1. Modify the project.

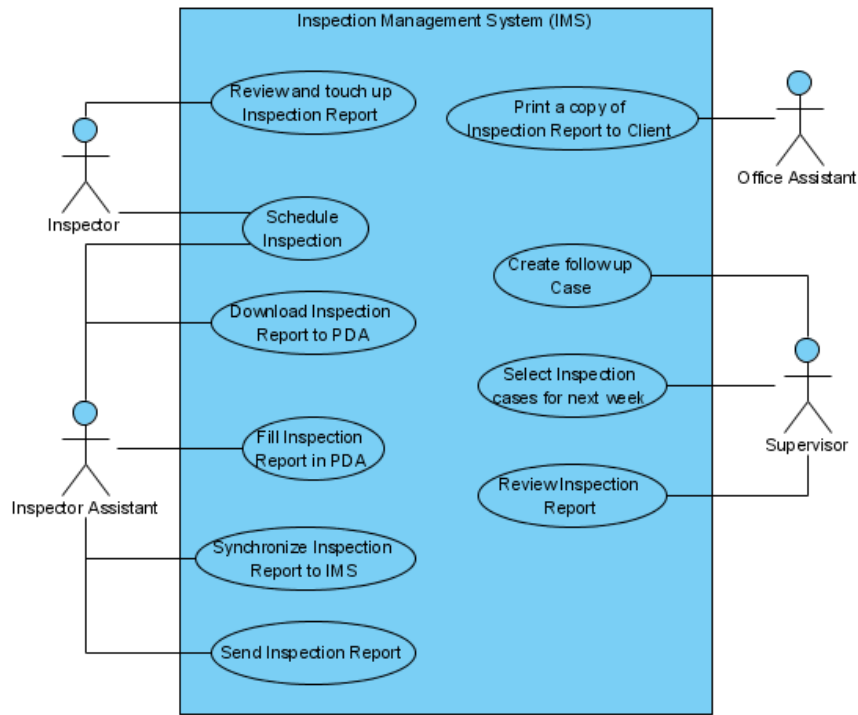


Figure 1-23 Modified project

2. Click **Commit** button on the **Teamwork Toolbar**.

3. In **Commit** dialog, you may find some shapes or model elements show with red icon. This indicates there is conflict when commit, it is caused by someone modified the same content and commit after you checkout. You can review the current value, original value (the value when you checkout), and conflict value (the value changed by other users). And dialog preview is disabled until you resolve the conflict.

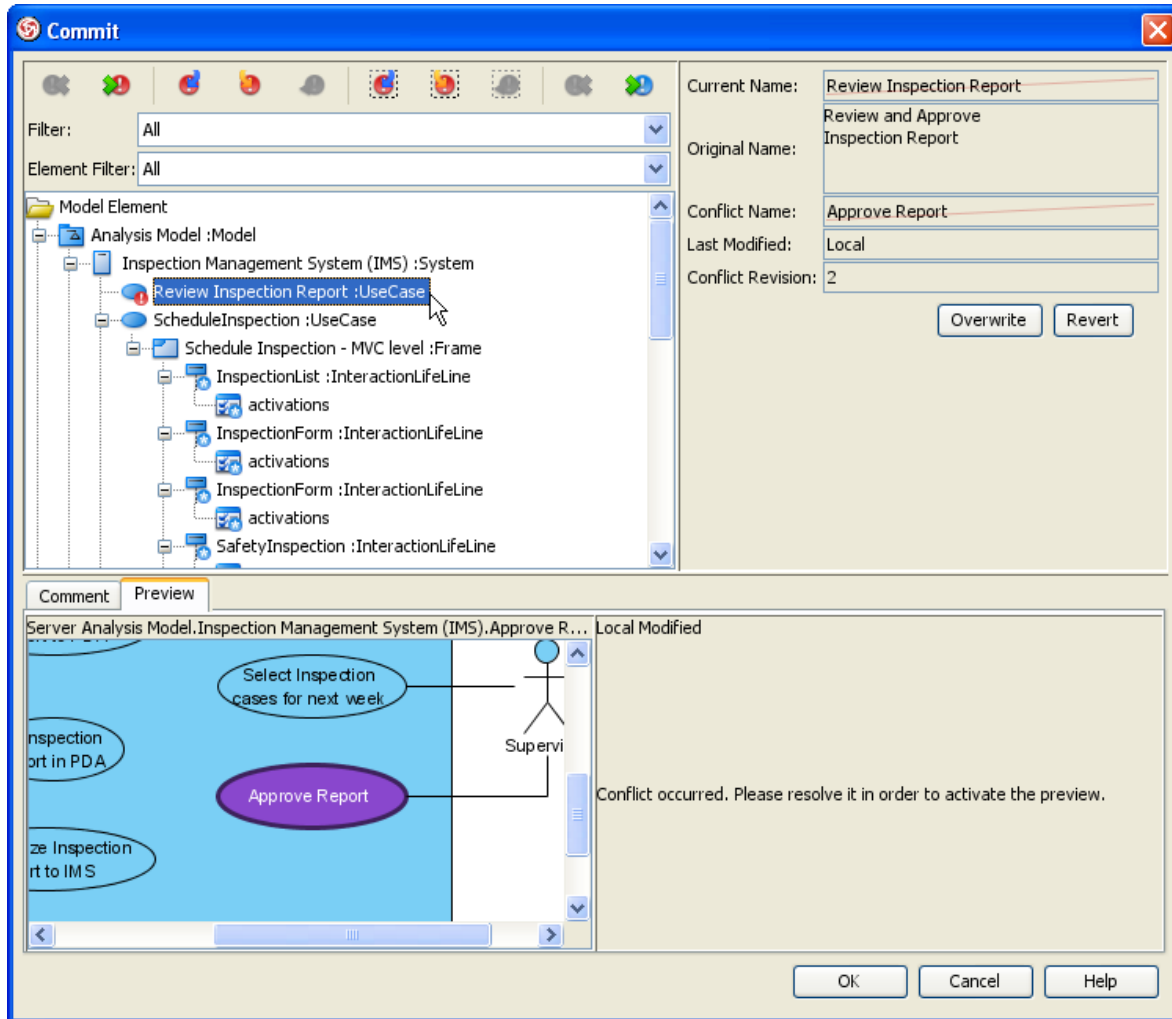


Figure 1-24 Commit with conflicts

4. Select the conflict element, click **Overwrite selected conflicts** button on the toolbar to overwrite other user's change.

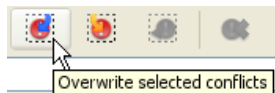


Figure 1-25 Overwrite selected conflicts

Or click **Revert selected conflicts** to revert your own changes.



Figure 1-26 Revert selected conflicts

You can also click **Overwrite all conflicts** or **Revert all conflicts** to overwrite or revert all conflicts at once.



Figure 1-27 Overwrite/Revert all conflicts

5. After resolve conflict, the preview will be enabled to visualize the final result.

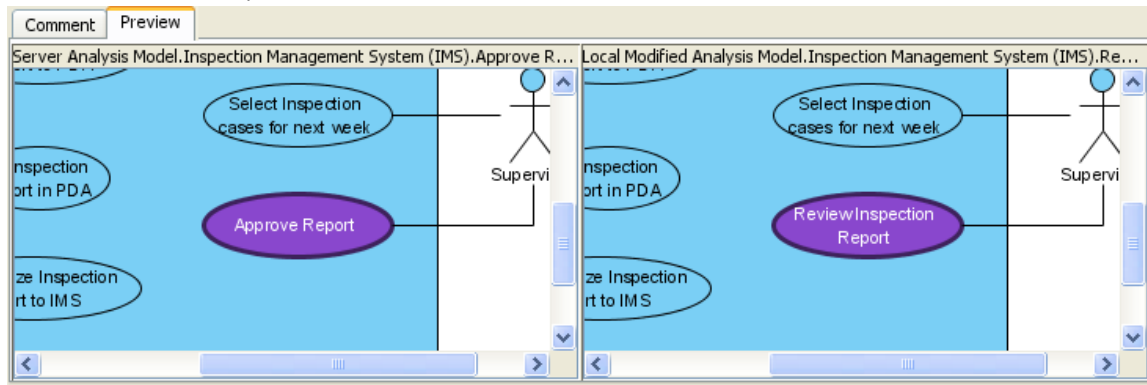


Figure 1-28 Preview resolved conflict

6. You can change your mind by click **Reset selected conflicts** or **Reset all conflicts** button. Then overwrite or revert the conflict again.

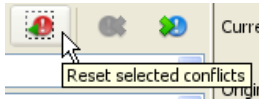


Figure 1-29 Reset conflicts

7. After all conflicts was resolved, you can now input comment and click **OK** button to commit.

Updating latest revision from VP Teamwork Server

Updating modification from VP Teamwork Server

1. Click **Update** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 1-30 Update from toolbar

2. Similar to commit, you can review the change and preview the diagram in **Update** dialog.

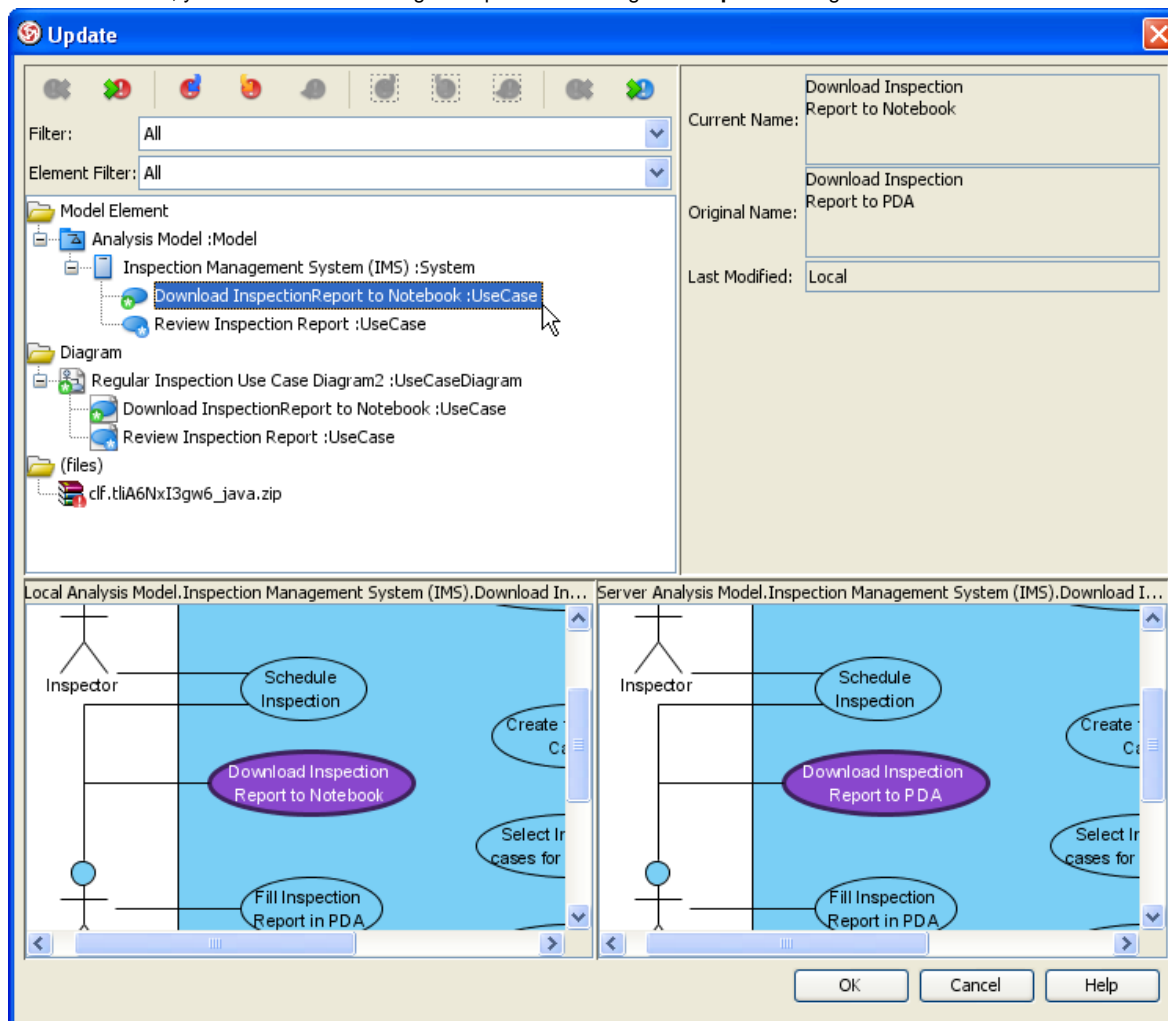


Figure 1-31 Update dialog

3. If there are conflicts, resolve it similar to commit, but the changes will apply to local project instead of commit to server immediately.

- Click **OK** button to update. **VP-UML** will open the updated project.

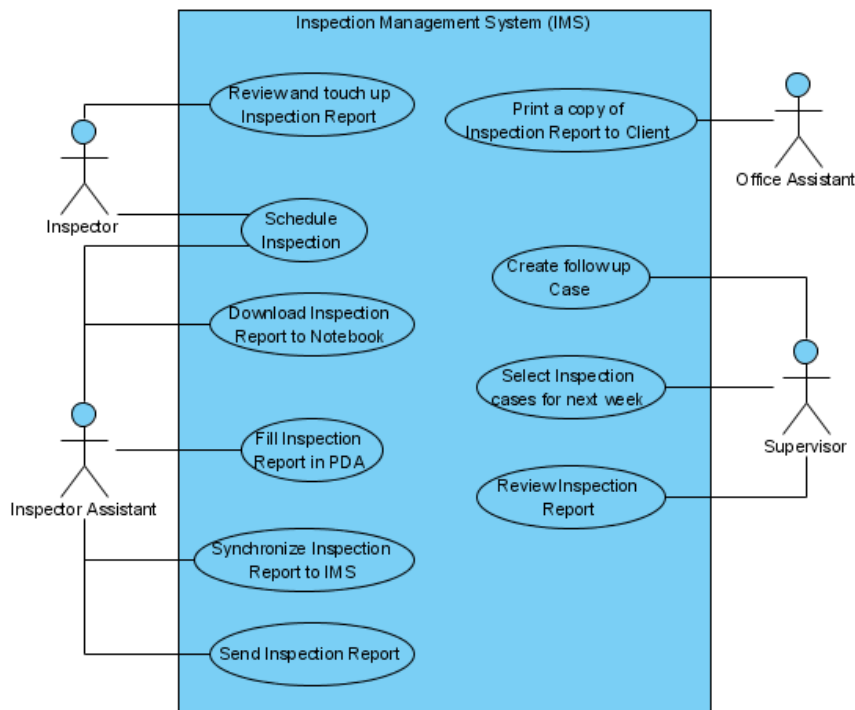


Figure 1-32 Updated project

Checking status

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Select **Project > Check Update** from menu.

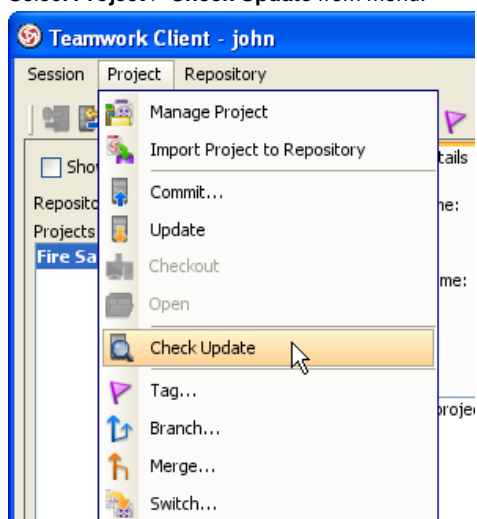


Figure 1-33 Update project from menu

Or click **Check Update** button from toolbar.

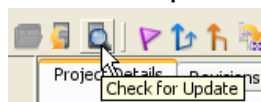


Figure 1-34 Update project from toolbar

Reverting Changes

Revert local modifications

1. Modify the project.

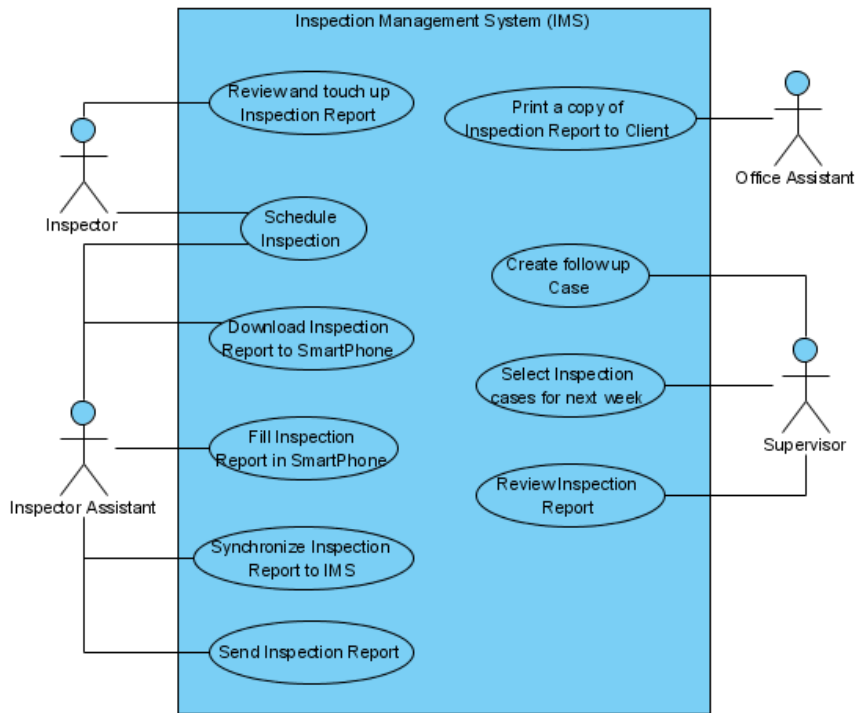


Figure 1-36 Modify project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.

4. Select **Project > Revert...** from menu

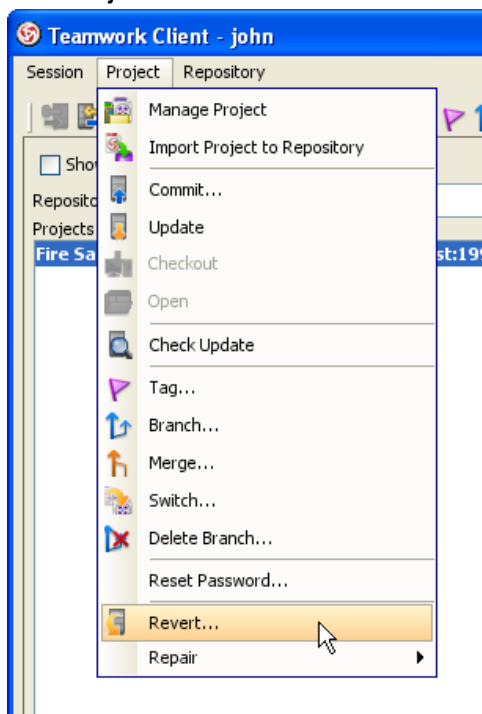


Figure 1-37 Revert from menu

Or click **Revert...** button from toolbar.

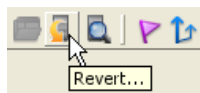


Figure 1-38 Revert from toolbar

5. Click **Yes** button from the confirmation dialog.
6. The reverted project opened in **VP-UML**.

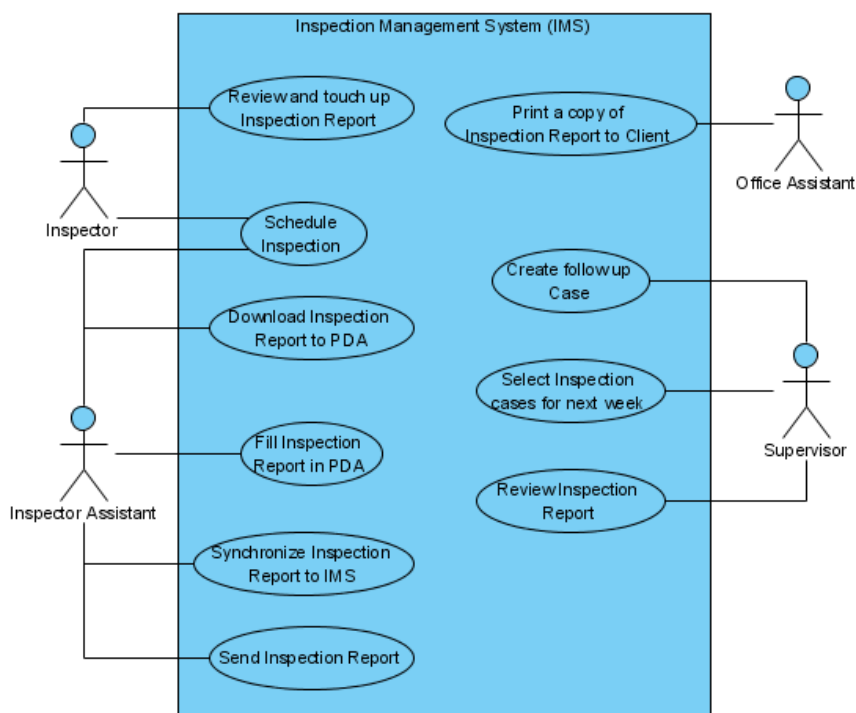


Figure 1-39 Reverted project

Revert server modifications

1. Open project.

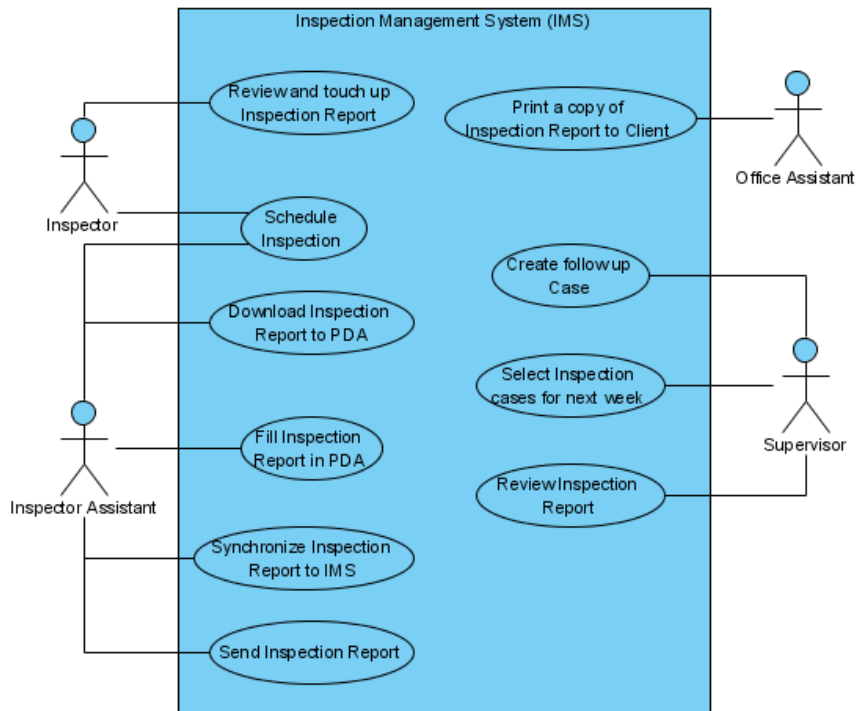


Figure 1-40 Open project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.
4. Click the **Revisions** tab on the right of the project list.

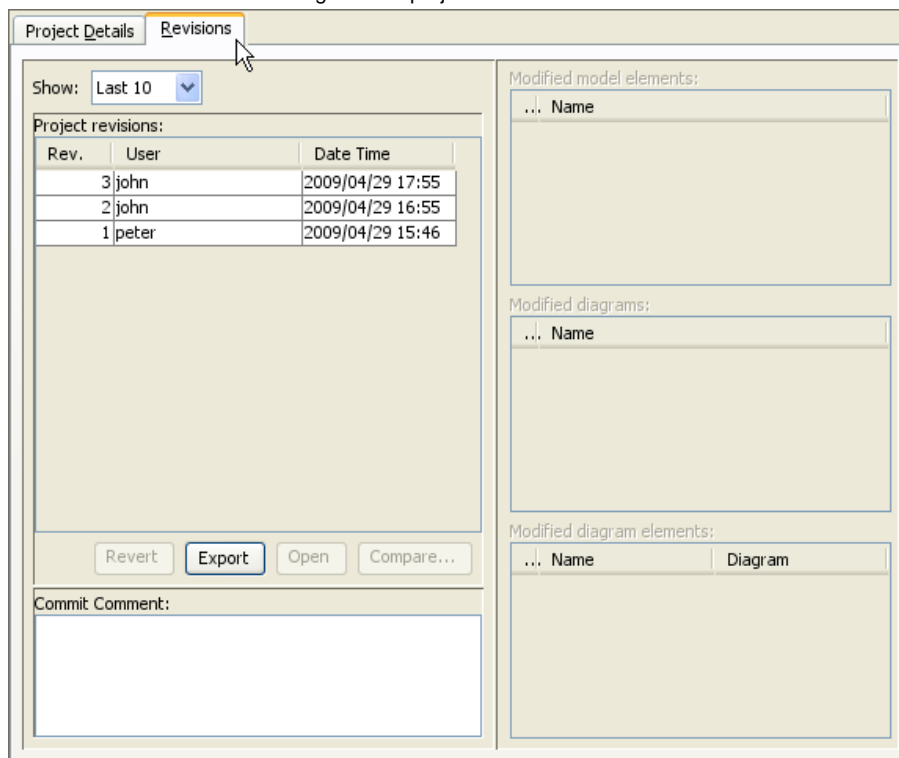


Figure 1-41 Revision tab

5. [Select the revision to revert.](#)

Project revisions:

Rev.	User	Date Time
3	john	2009/04/29 17:55
2	john	2009/04/29 16:55
1	peter	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 1-42 Select revision

Browsing change histories (old revisions)

Checkout old revisions

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select the revision to open.
5. Click Open button.

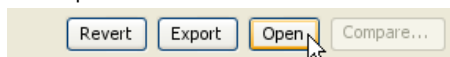


Figure 1-46 Open button

6. Selected revision opened in **VP-UML**.

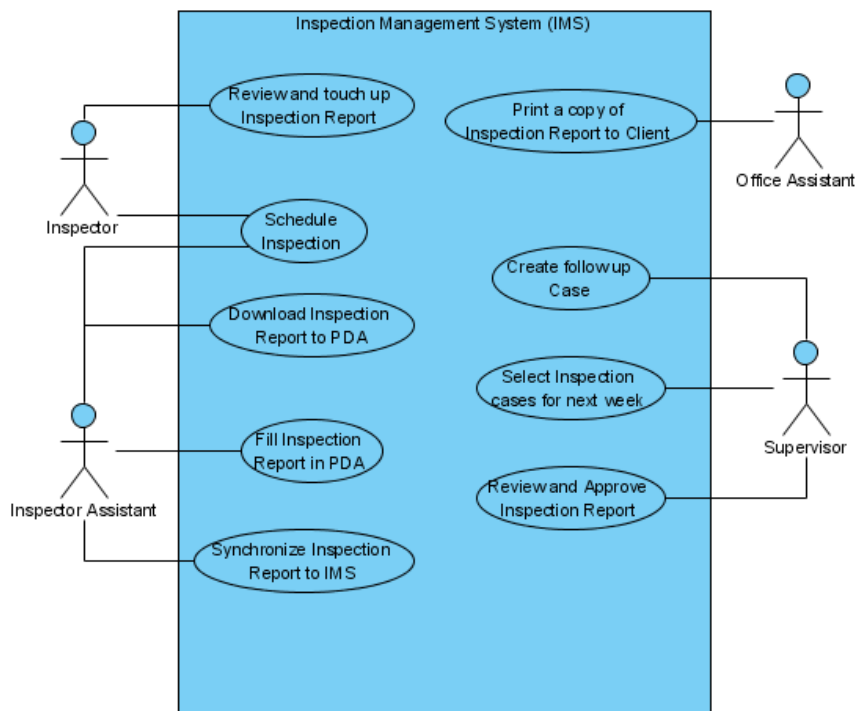


Figure 1-47 Open selected revision

Showing differences between revisions visually

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select a revision for compare.
5. Select another revision by **Ctrl+Click**.

Project revisions:		
Rev.	User	Date Time
4	john	2009/04/30 09:28
3	john	2009/04/29 17:55
2	john	2009/04/29 16:55
1	peter	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 1-48 Select two revisions

6. Click the **Compare...** button.

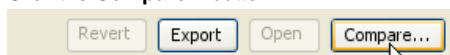


Figure 1-49 Compare button

- Similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog, the **Compare Projects** dialog show a list of differences between the selected revisions. You can also view the differences visually in diagram on the preview tab.

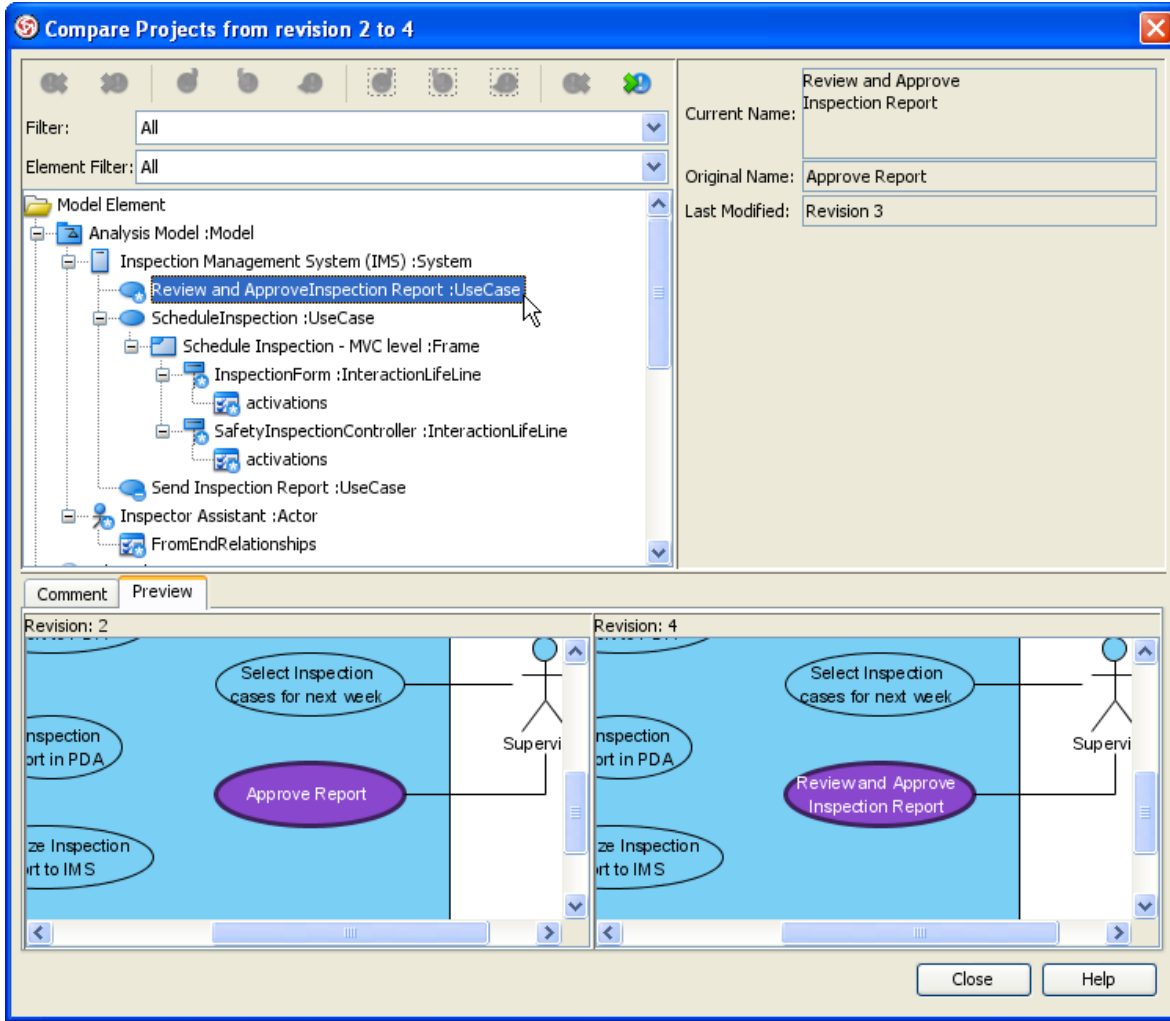


Figure 1-50 Compare differences

Export multiple revisions to local

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Click the **Revisions** tab.
- Select multiple revisions for export, by **Ctrl+Click** or **Shift+Click**.

Project revisions:		
Rev.	User	Date Time
4	john	2009/04/30 09:28
3	john	2009/04/29 17:55
2	john	2009/04/29 16:55
1	peter	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 1-51 Select multiple revisions

- Click the **Export** button.



Figure 1-52 Export buttons

- Select **Export selected revisions...** from the popup.

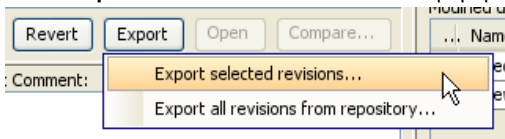


Figure 1-53 Export selected revisions

7. Select the directory to save the exported project revisions.

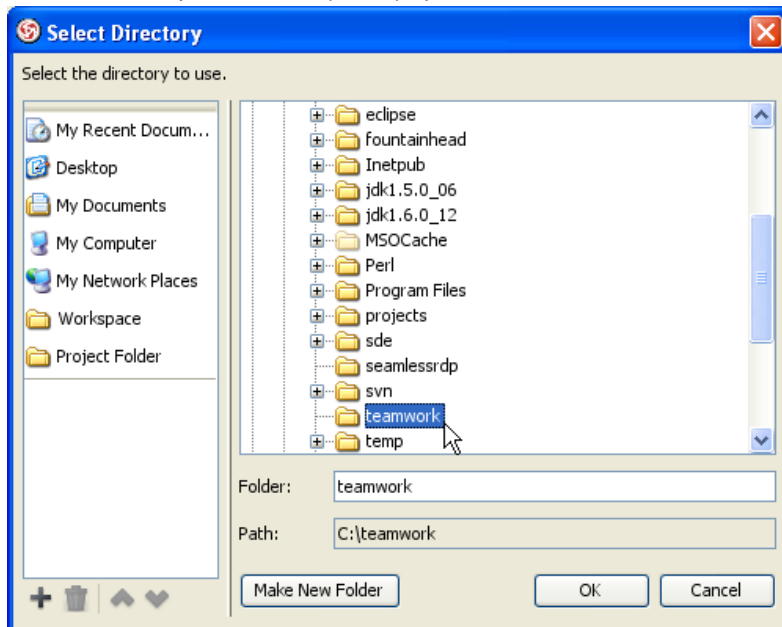


Figure 1-54 Select directory

8. You'll found the selected revisions was exported to the select directory.

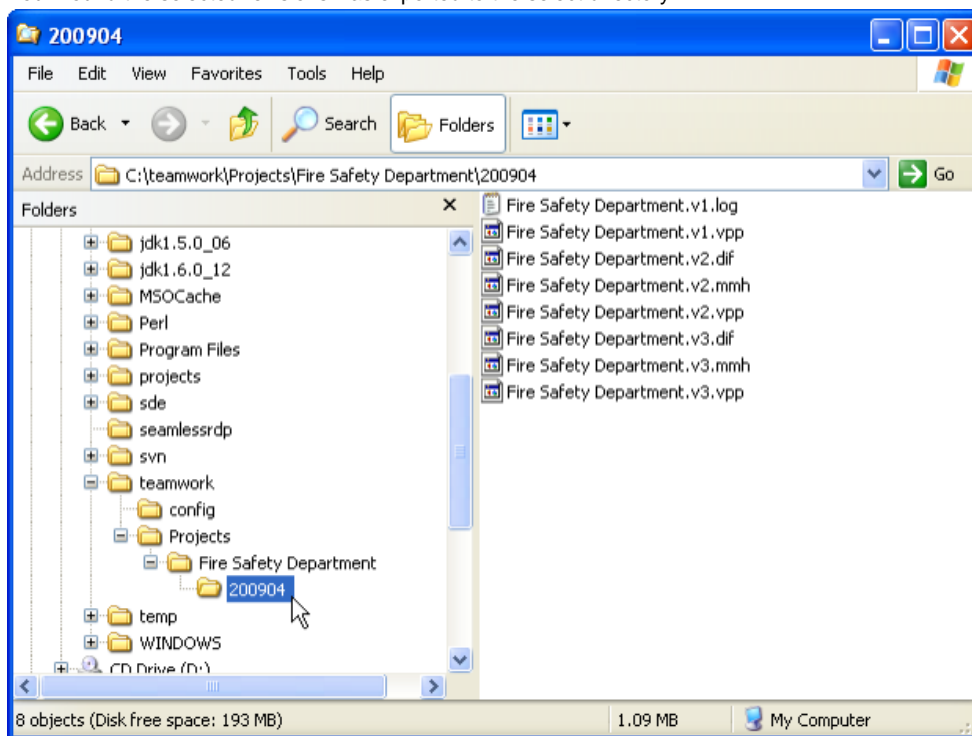


Figure 1-55 Exported revisions

Isolating last long modifications with Branches

Creating Branch

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Branch...** from menu

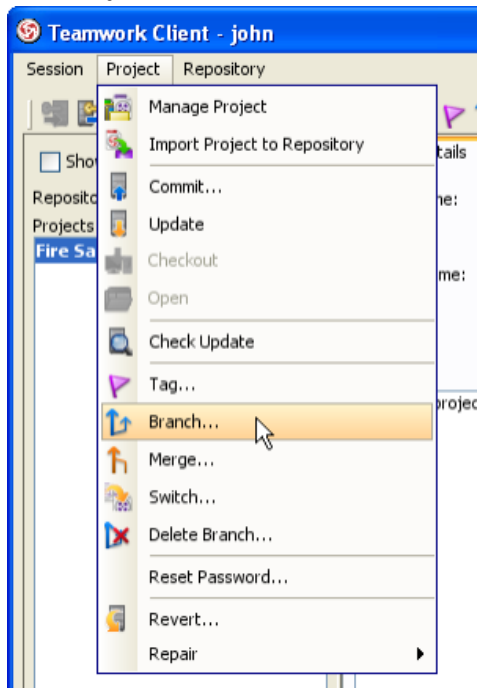


Figure 1-56 Branch from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.

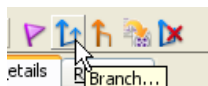


Figure 1-57 Branch from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Branch Name** in **Create Branch** dialog.

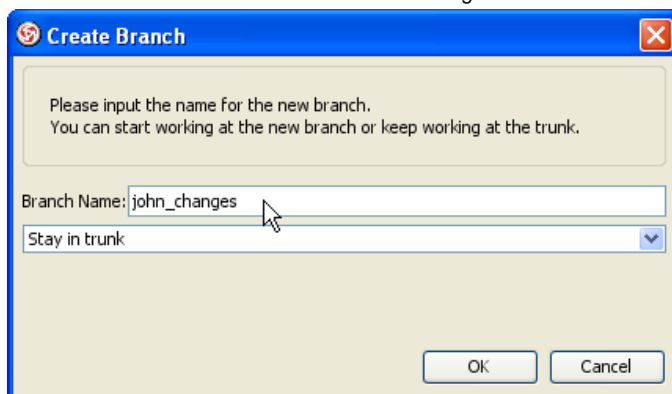


Figure 1-58 Create Branch dialog

5. Select **Stay in trunk** in the list.

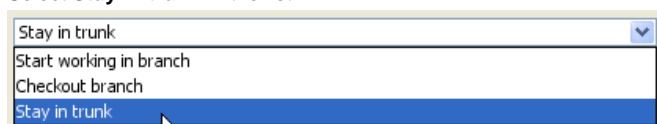


Figure 1-59 Stay in trunk

Switch local copy between Branches

1. Select **Project > Switch...** from menu

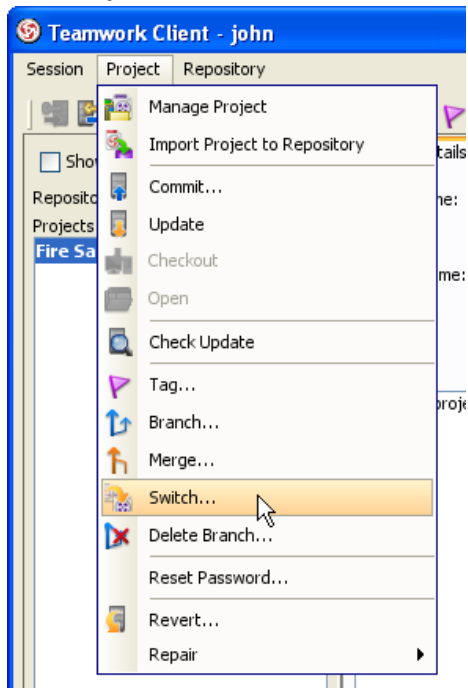


Figure 1-60 Switch from menu

Or click **Switch...** button from toolbar.



Figure 1-61 Switch from toolbar

2. Select the branch to switch.

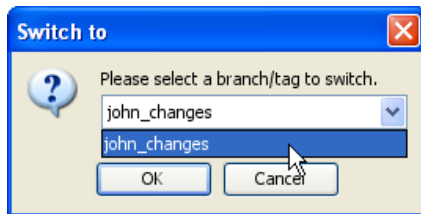


Figure 1-62 Select branch

3. The branch is opened in **VP-UML**.

Merging from Trunk To Branch

1. Open, modify and commit trunk project.

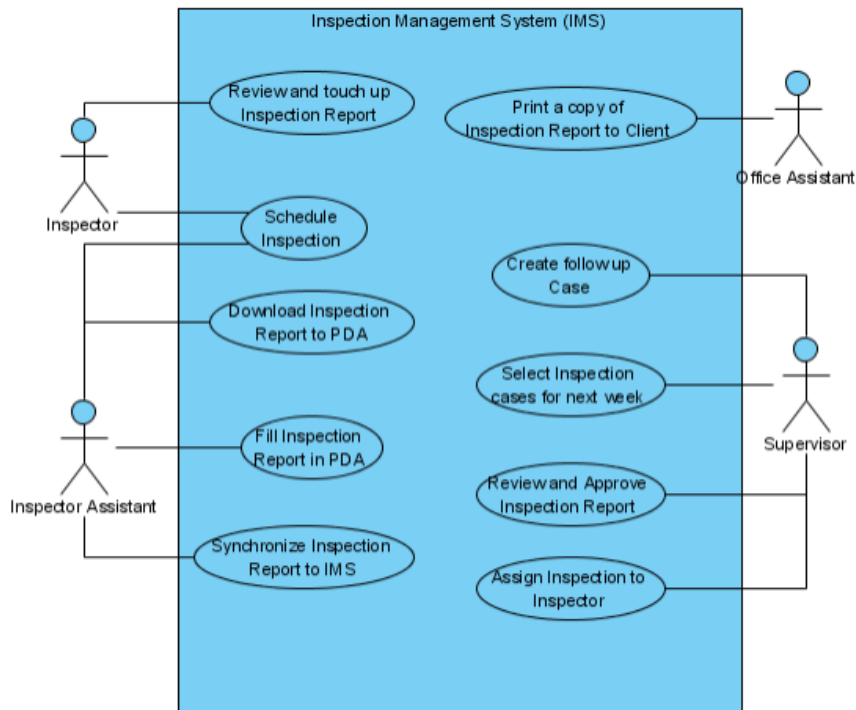


Figure 1-63 Modified trunk project

2. Open branch project.

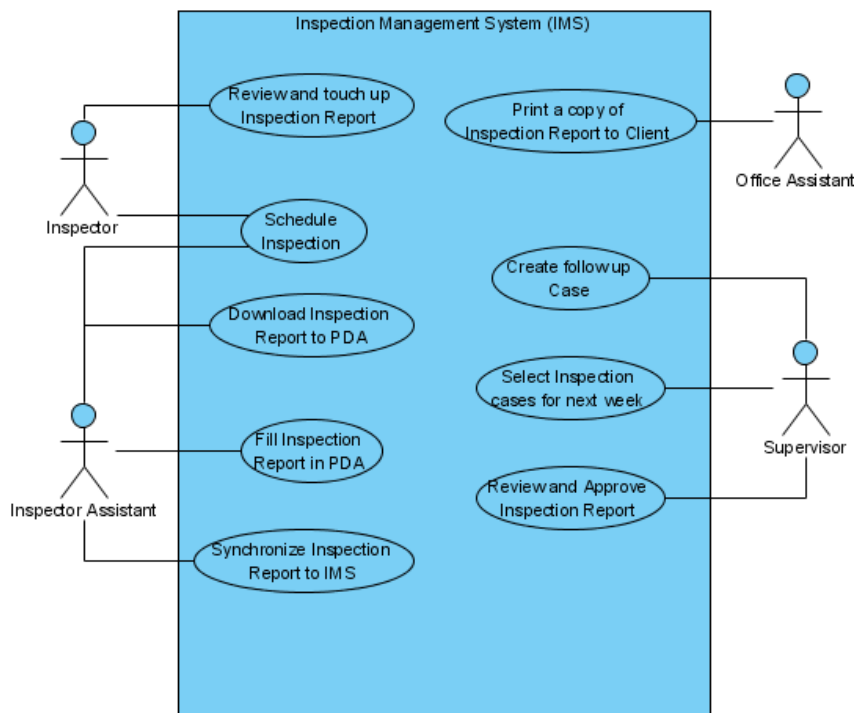


Figure 1-64 Branch project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu.

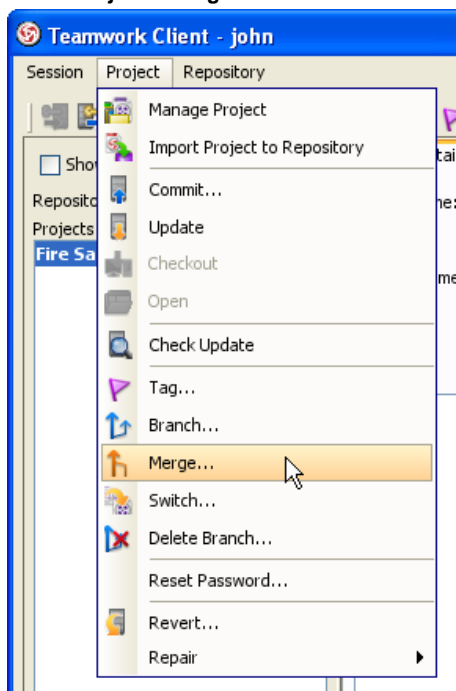


Figure 1-65 Merge from menu

Or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.



Figure 1-66 Merge from toolbar

4. Select from trunk in the **Merge** dialog.

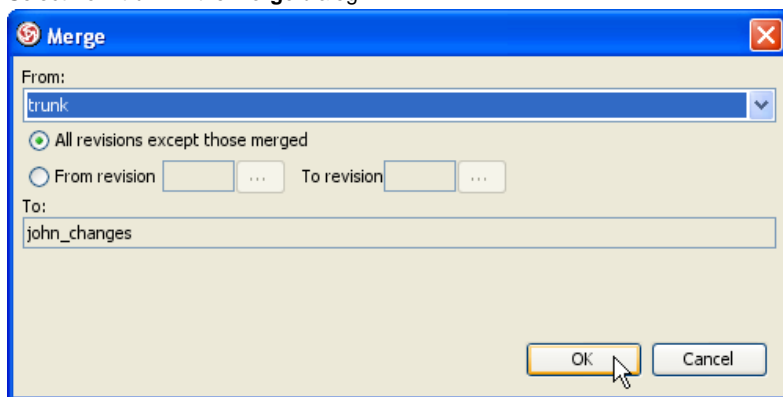


Figure 1-67 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.

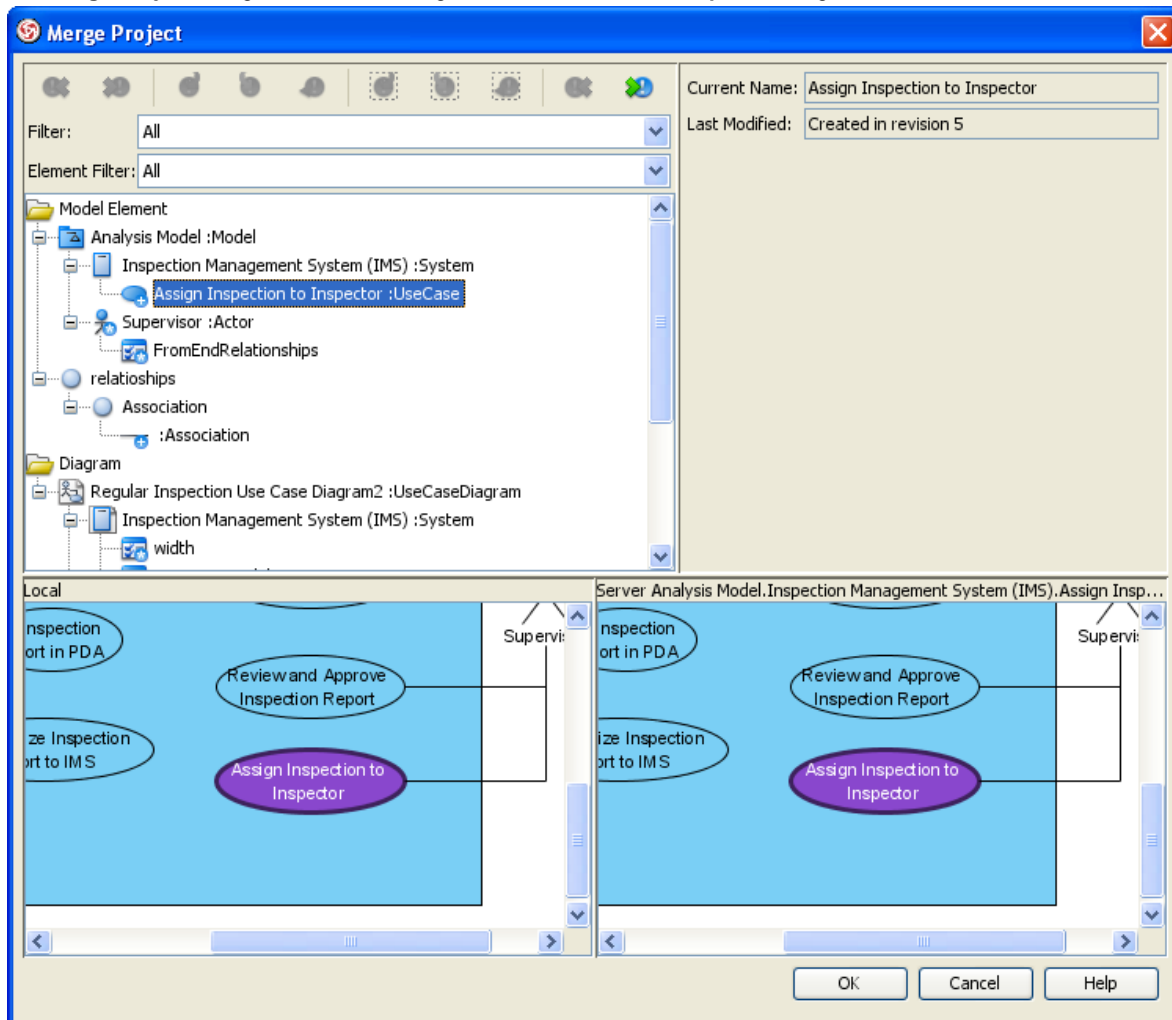


Figure 1-68 Merge project dialog

6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The branch project now contains the changes from trunk.

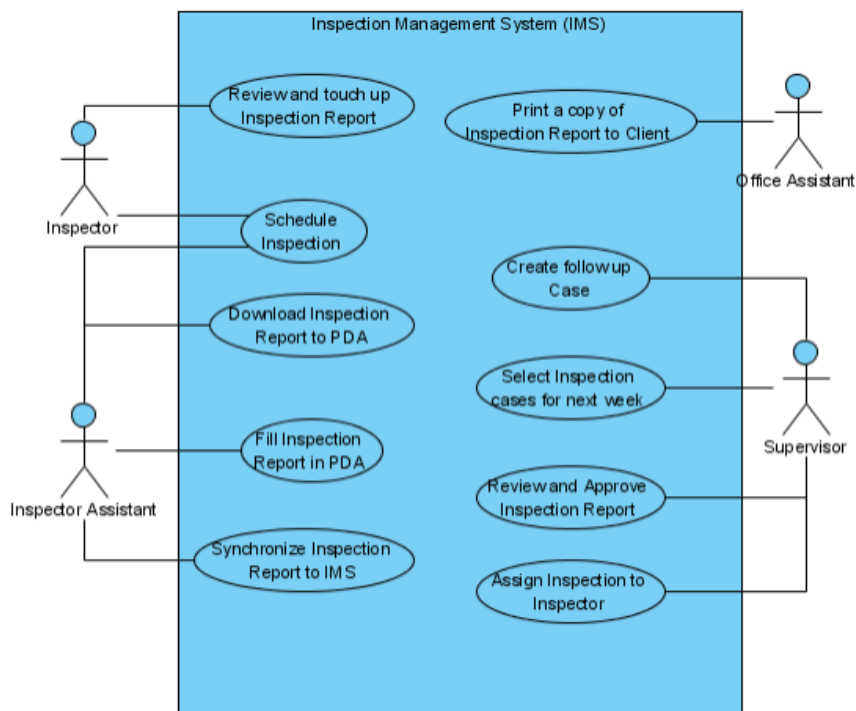


Figure 1-69 Branch project merged from trunk

Merging from Branch to Trunk

1. Open, modify and commit branch project.

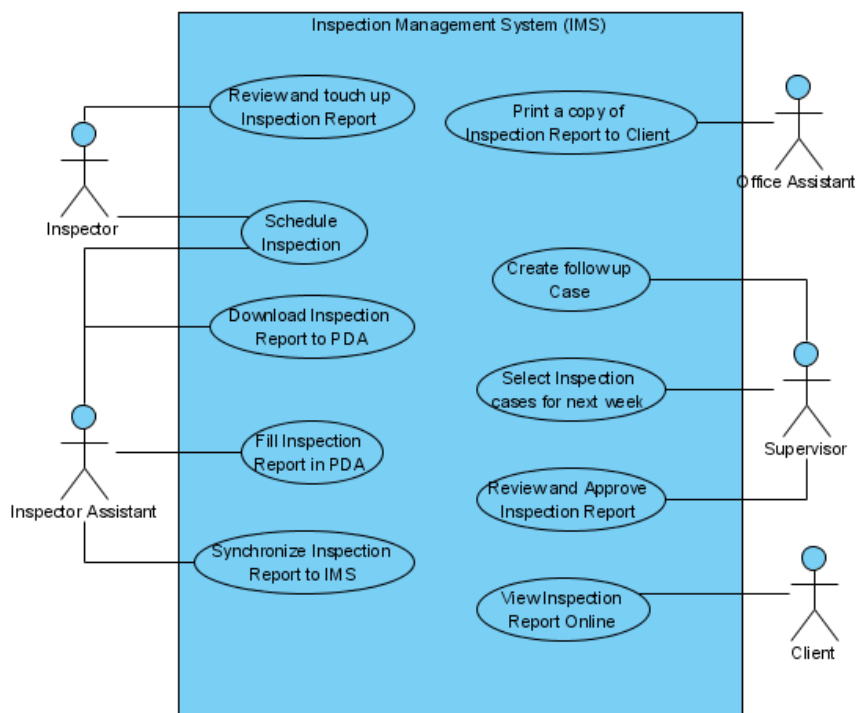


Figure 1-70 Modified branch project

2. Open trunk project.

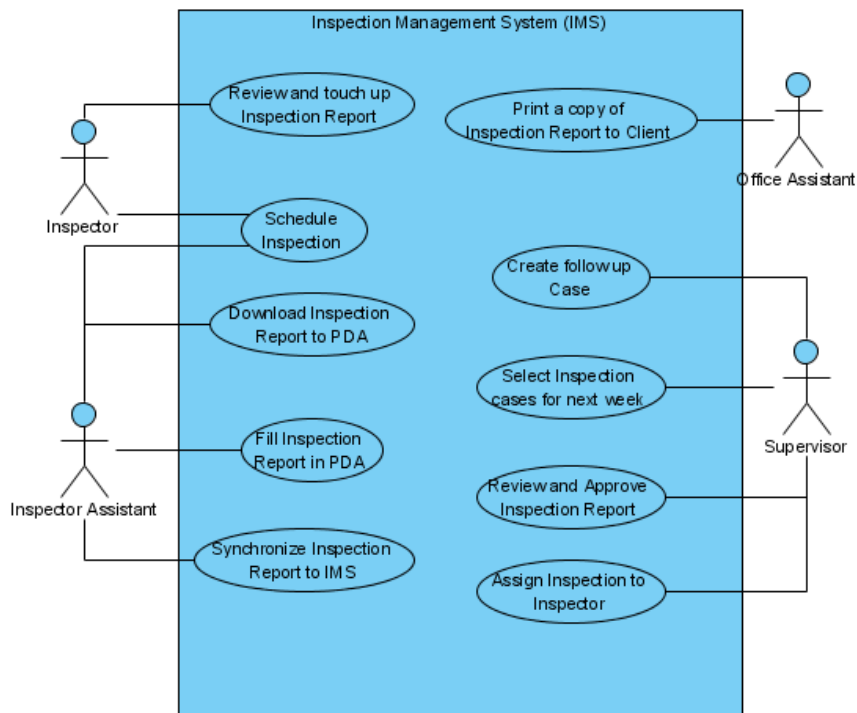


Figure 1-71 Trunk project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu, or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.
4. Select a branch name in **From** combo box.

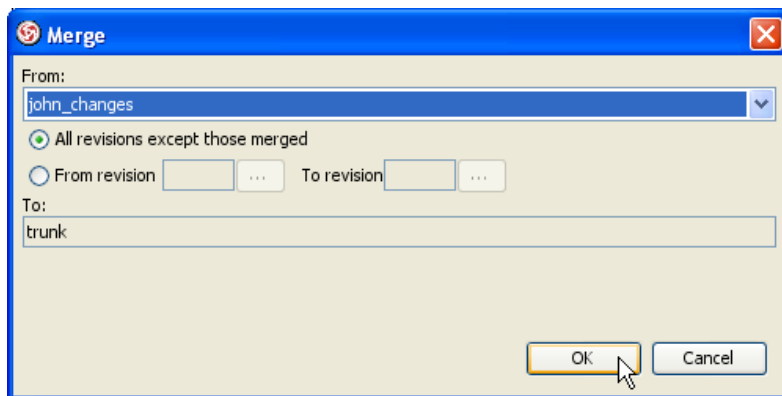


Figure 1-72 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.
6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The trunk project now contains the changes from branch.

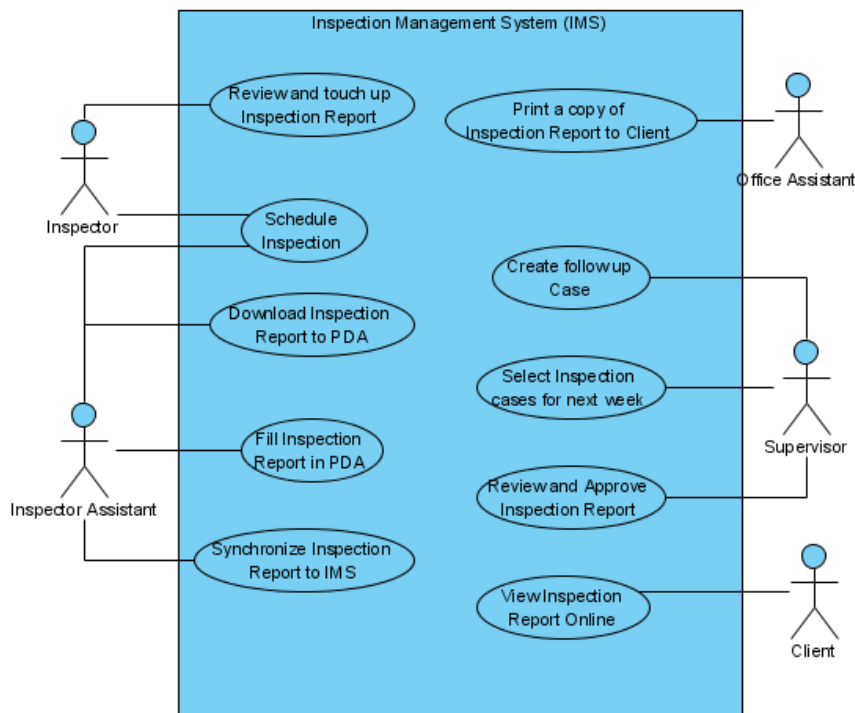


Figure 1-73 Trunk project merged from branch

Delete Branch

1. Select **Project > Delete Branch...** from menu

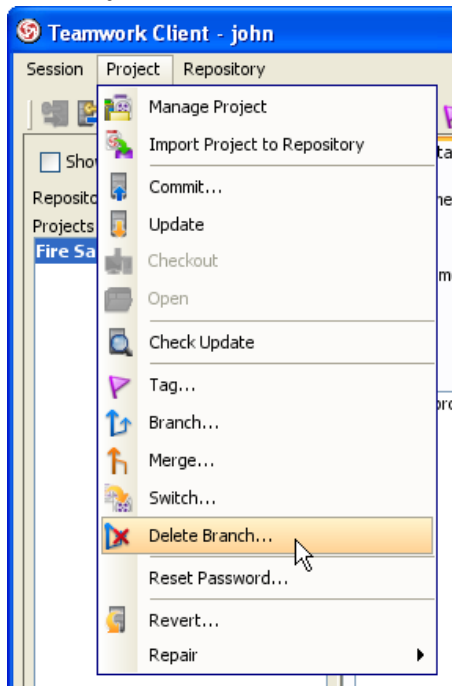


Figure 1-74 Delete Branch from menu

Or click **Delete Branch ...** button from toolbar.

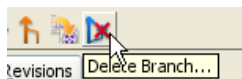


Figure 1-75 Delete Branch from toolbar

- Expand the repository and folder node, select the branch to delete. Click **OK** button to continue.

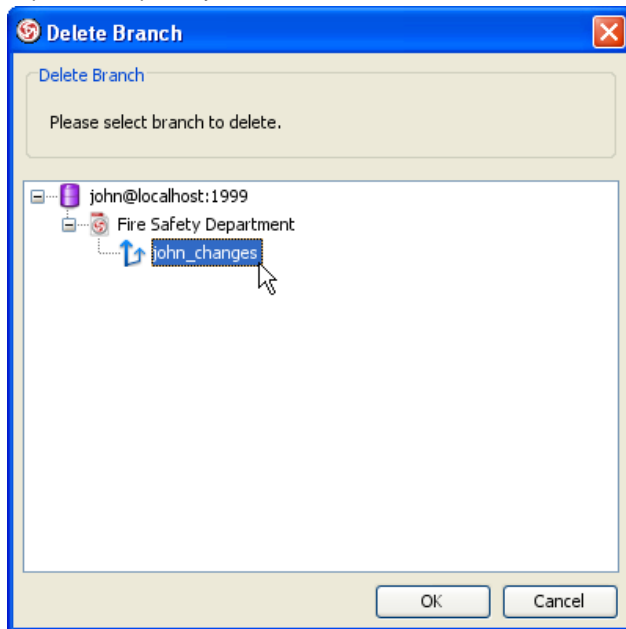


Figure 1-76 Delete branch dialog

- Click **Yes** button on confirmation dialog.

Marking release or milestone with Tags

Tags and branches are almost the same, with the only difference - tags are read only. Creating read only tags ensure you are able open the release version project later.

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Tag...** from menu

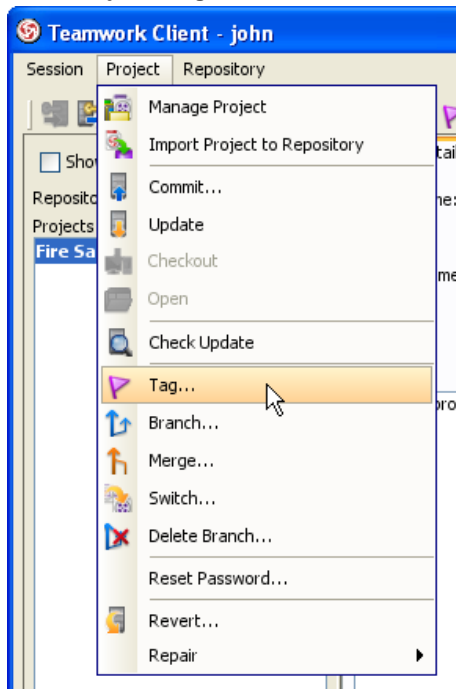


Figure 1-77 Tag from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.

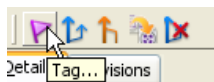


Figure 1-78 Tag from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Tag Name** in **Create Tag** dialog.

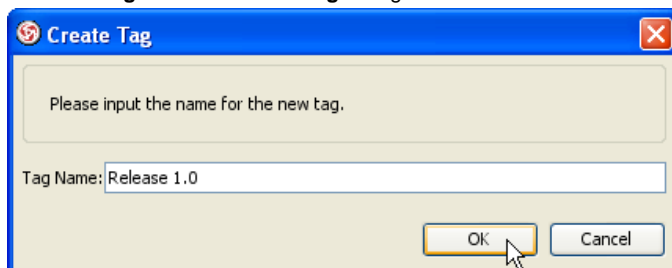


Figure 1-79 Create Tag dialog

5. Click **OK** button, the tag will be created.

Importing Projects to Subversion

1. Start **VP-UML**.
2. Select **Tools > Teamwork > Open Teamwork Client...** from the main menu, or **Open Teamwork Client** icon from toolbar to open teamwork client.

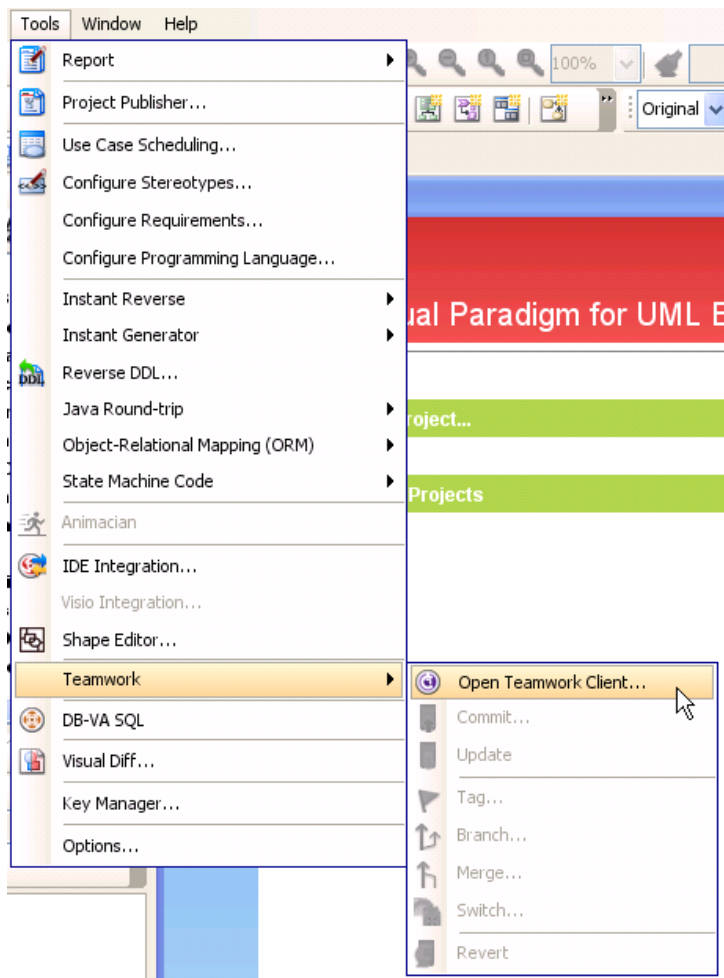


Figure 2-1 Open Teamwork Client from main menu

3. Select **Subversion** in **Server** field.

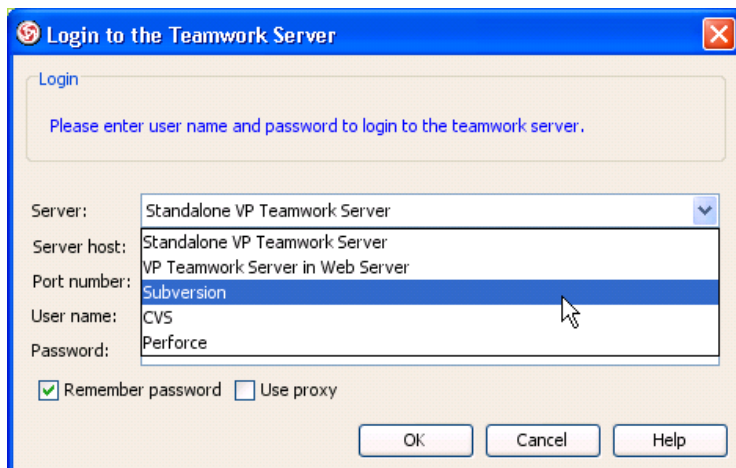


Figure 2-2 subversion teamwork server

4. Fill in the server and user information to login teamwork server.

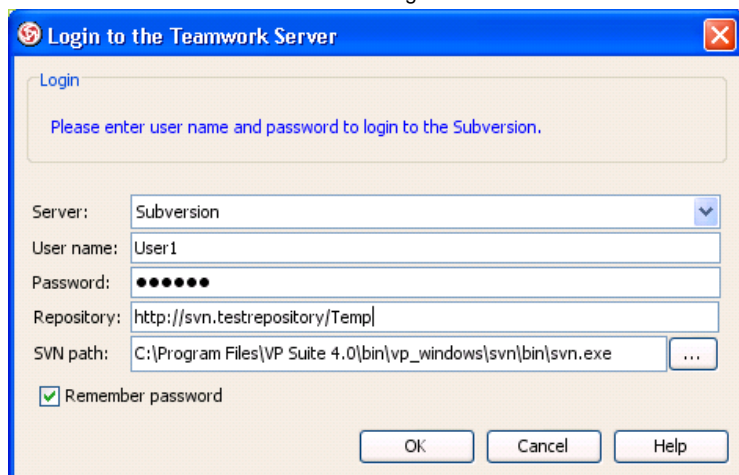


Figure 2-3 Login teamwork server

5. Select **Project > Import Project to Repository** from the menu.

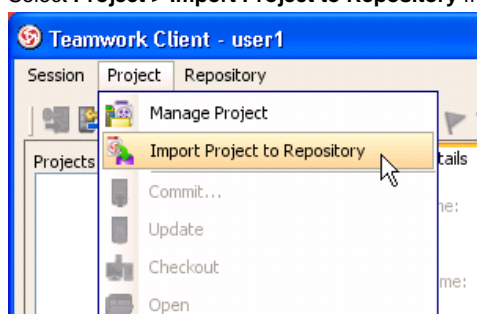


Figure 2-4 Import project from menu

Or click the **Import Project to Repository** button on toolbar.

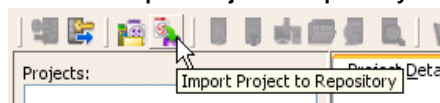


Figure 2-5 Import project from toolbar

6. In the **Import Project** dialog, fill in the **Project name**.

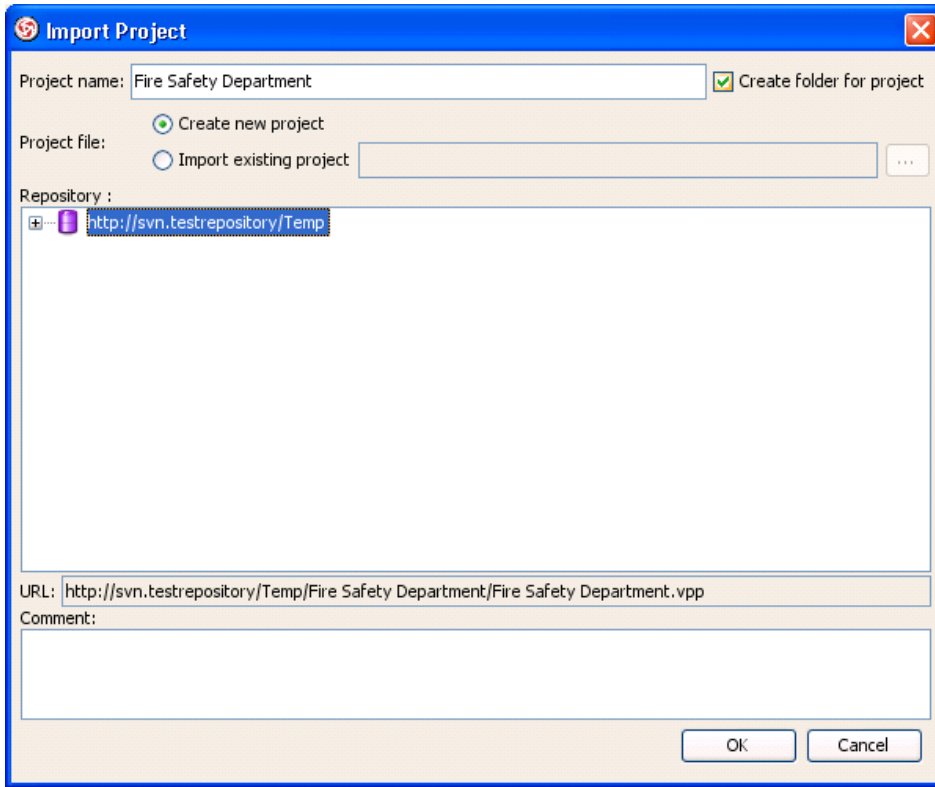


Figure 2-6 Fill project name in Import Project dialog

7. Choose **Create new project** or **Import existing project** from **Project file**. **Create new project** will import a blank project into teamwork server, **Import existing project** will import an existing VP-UML Project file (*.vpp) into teamwork server as first revision.

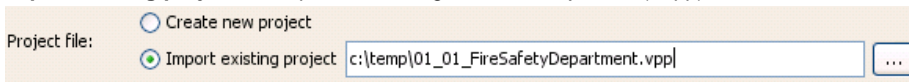


Figure 2-7 Specify project file

8. Select the repository for import the project.

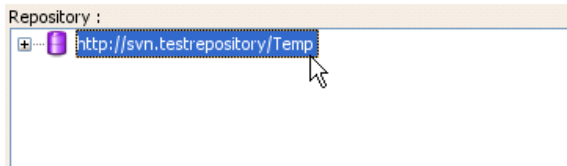


Figure 2-8 Select repository

9. Fill in the comment.

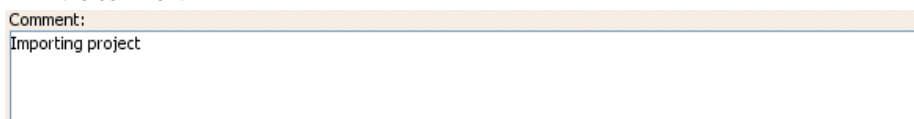


Figure 2-9 Input comment

10. Click **OK** button to import project.

NOTE: Please make sure the user login to **Teamwork Client** has **Create Project** permission.

Checkout Project from Subversion

Checkout and open Subversion Projects

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select **Project > Manage Project** from the menu.

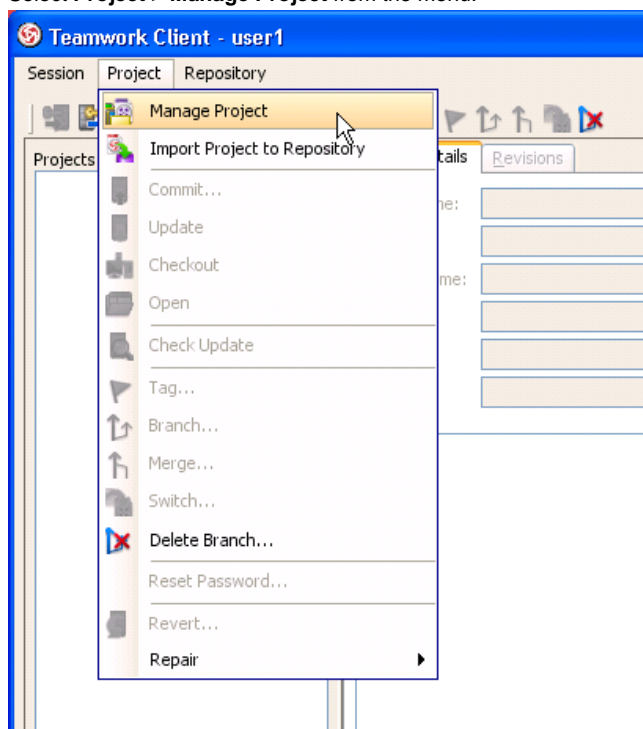


Figure 2-10 Manage project from main menu

Or click **Manage Project** icon on the toolbar.

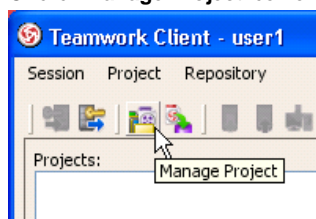


Figure 2-11 Manage project from toolbar

3. In **Manage Project** dialog, expand the repository node and select the project to checkout, click > button to add project. Click **OK** button to close the dialog.

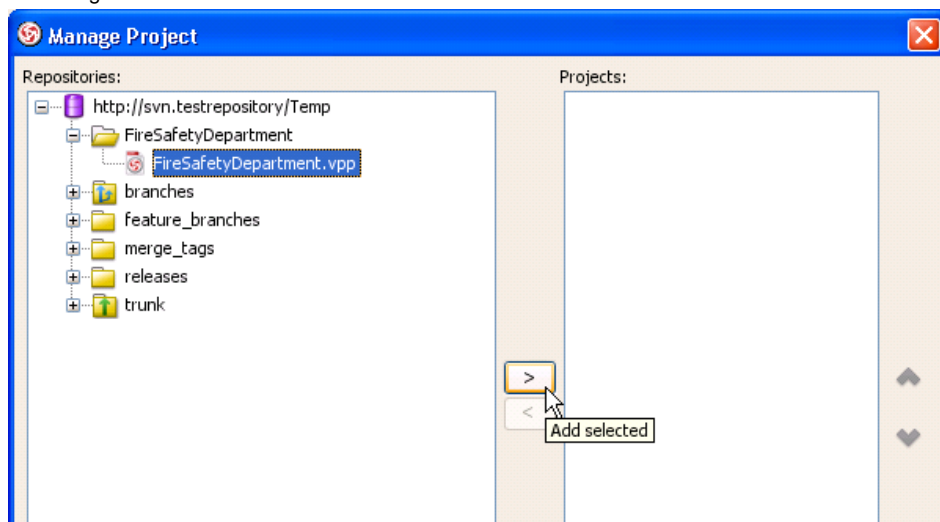


Figure 2-12 Manage projects

4. Select the project in project list.

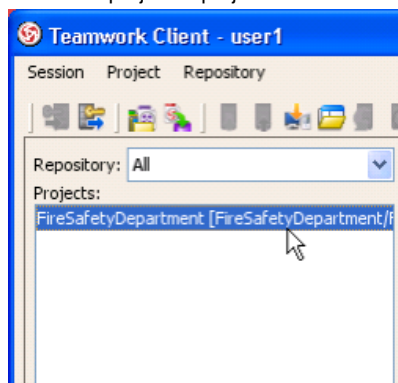


Figure 2-13 Select project from the list

5. Click **Open Project** button to checkout and open the project.

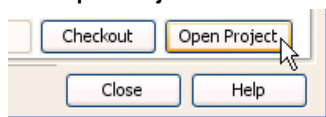


Figure 2-14 Open project

6. The project opened in **VP-UML**.

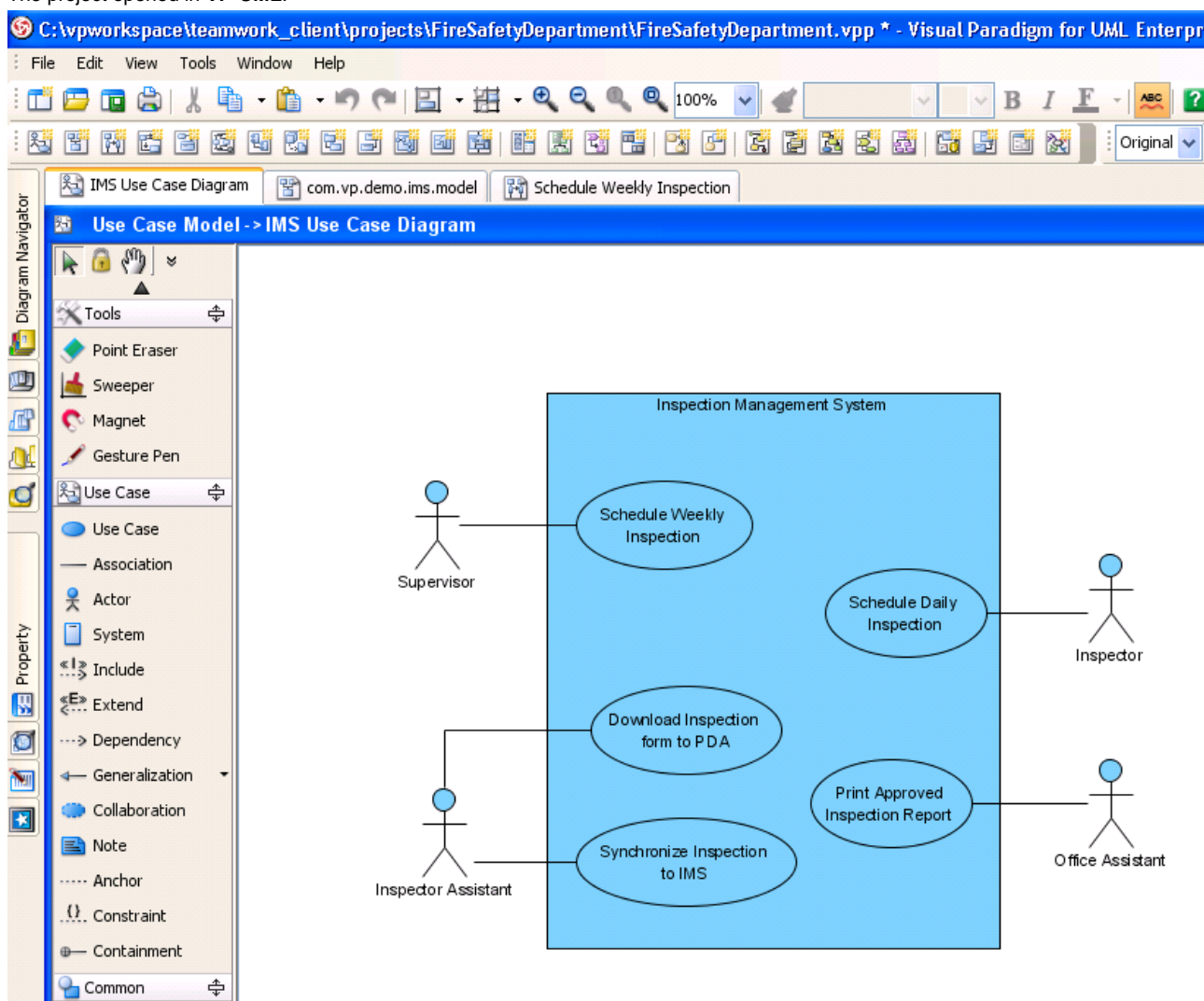


Figure 2-15 Project opened

Committing local modification to Subversion

1. Modify the project.

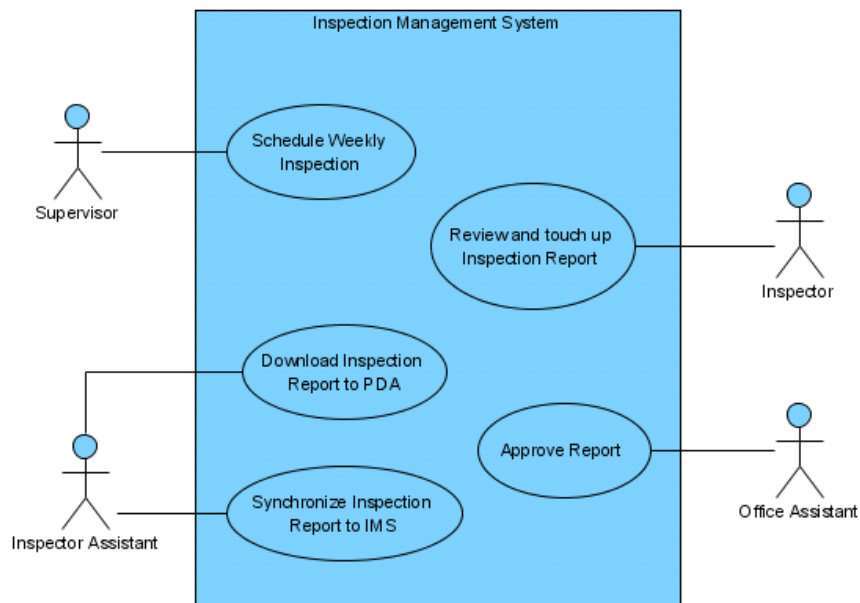


Figure 2-16 Modified project

2. Show **Teamwork Toolbar** by right click on the Toolbar, select **Teamwork** if not selected already.

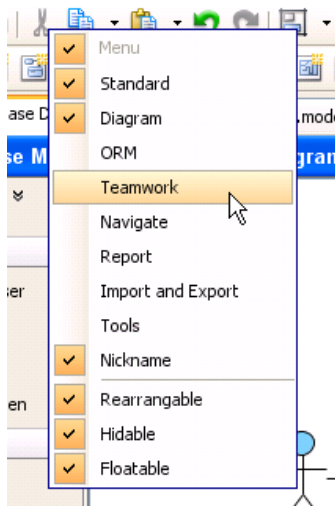


Figure 2-17 Show teamwork toolbar

3. Click the **Commit** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.

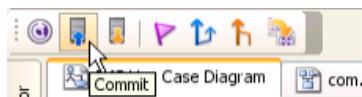


Figure 2-18 Commit project

4. In **Commit** dialog, you can review the changes for commit. On the left of dialog, you can see a list of changes shapes and model elements, click on it to view the detail changes on the right.

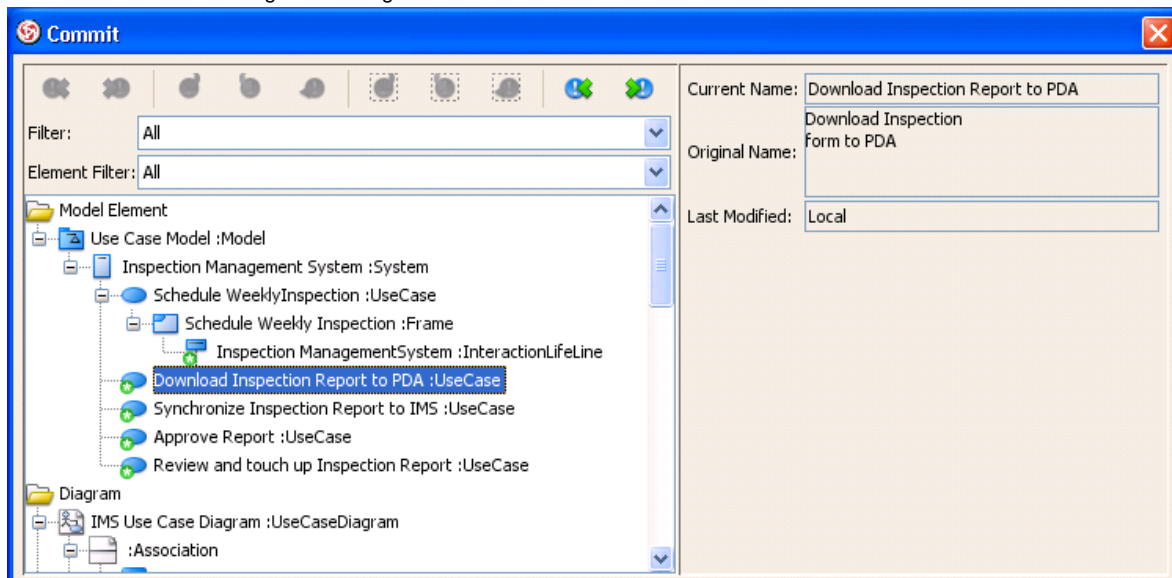


Figure 2-19 Review commit changes

5. On the bottom of dialog, click the **Preview** tab to visually preview the changes in diagram. The selected shape is highlighted in purple.

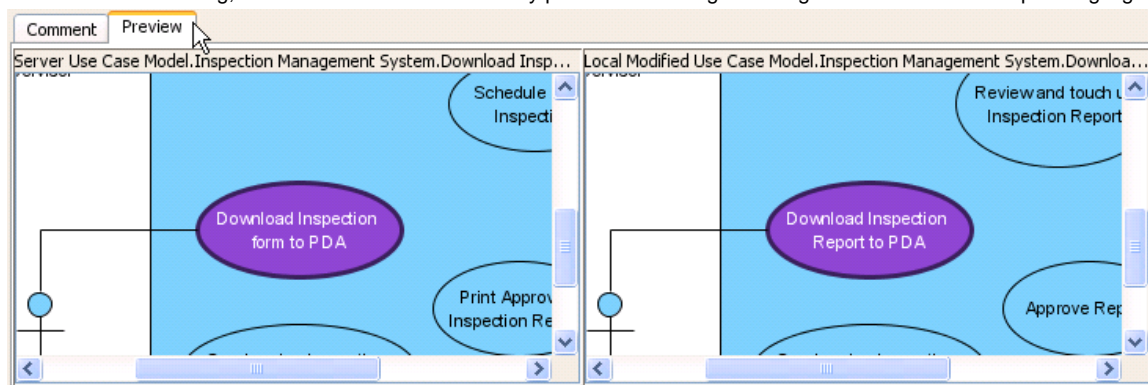


Figure 2-20 Preview commit changes

6. After review the changes, click the **Comment** tab and input the comment for commit. Click **OK** button to start commit.

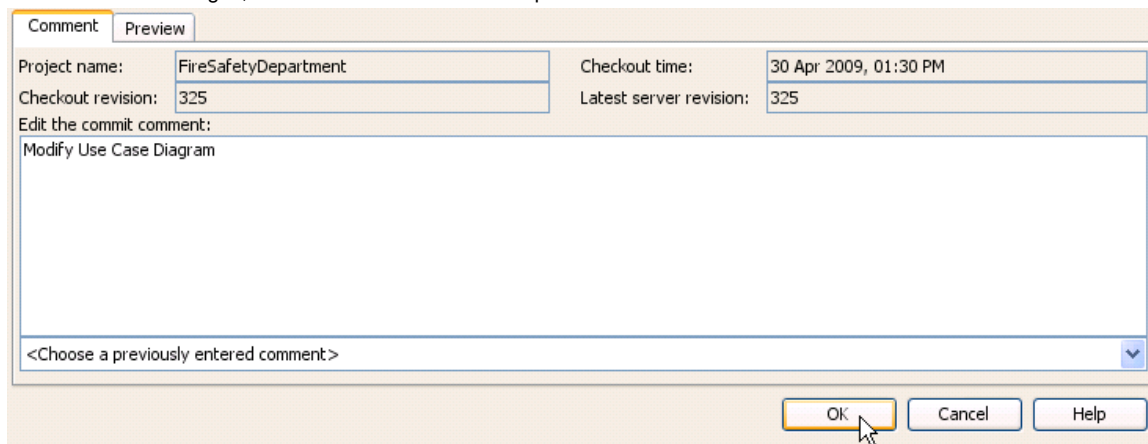


Figure 2-21 Input commit comment

Resolving conflicts

1. Modify the project.

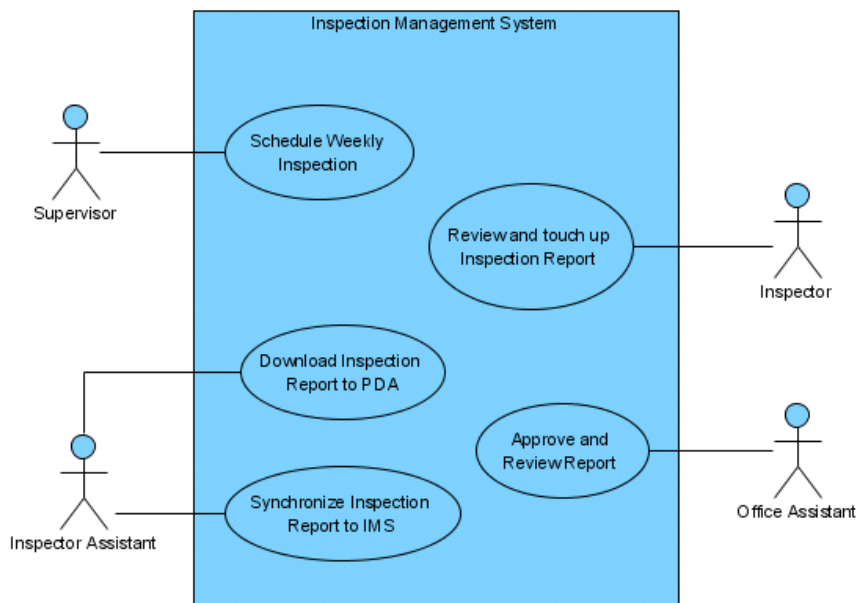


Figure 2-22 Modified project

2. Click **Commit** button on the **Teamwork Toolbar**.

3. In **Commit** dialog, you may find some shapes or model elements show with red icon. This indicates there is conflict when commit, it is caused by someone modified the same content and commit after you checkout. You can review the current value, original value (the value when you checkout), and conflict value (the value changed by other users). And dialog preview is disabled until you resolve the conflict.

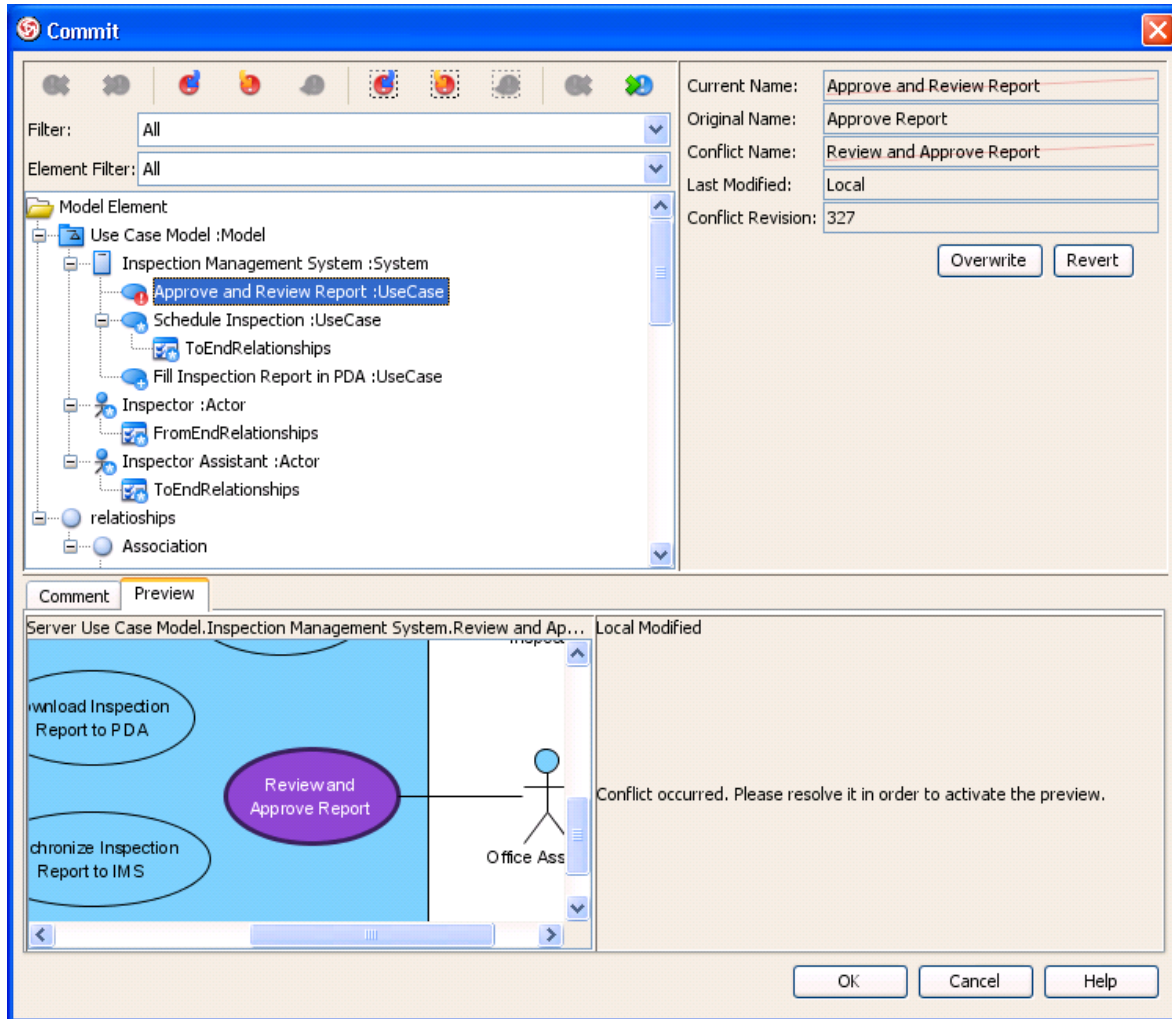


Figure 2-23 Commit with conflicts

4. Select the conflict element, click **Overwrite selected conflicts** button on the toolbar to overwrite other user's change.



Figure 2-24 Overwrite selected conflicts

Or click **Revert selected conflicts** to revert your own changes.



Figure 2-25 Revert selected conflicts

You can also click **Overwrite all conflicts** or **Revert all conflicts** to overwrite or revert all conflicts at once.



Figure 2-26 Overwrite/Revert all conflicts

5. After resolve conflict, the preview will be enabled to visualize the final result.

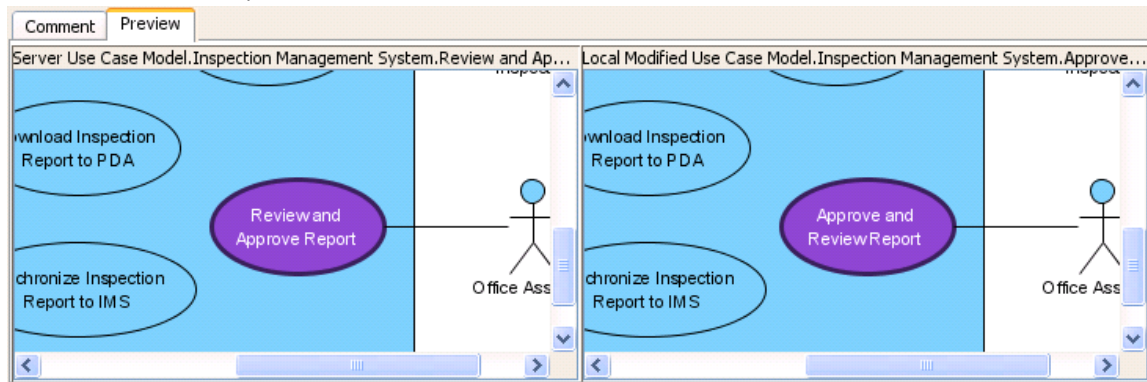


Figure 2-27 Preview resolved conflict

6. You can change your mind by click **Reset selected conflicts** or **Reset all conflicts** button. Then overwrite or revert the conflict again.

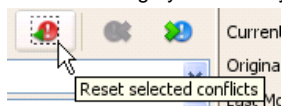


Figure 2-28 Reset conflicts

7. After all conflicts was resolved, you can now input comment and click **OK** button to commit.

Updating latest revision from Subversion

Updating modification from Subversion

1. Click **Update** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 2-29 Update from toolbar

2. Similar to commit, you can review the change and preview the diagram in **Update** dialog.

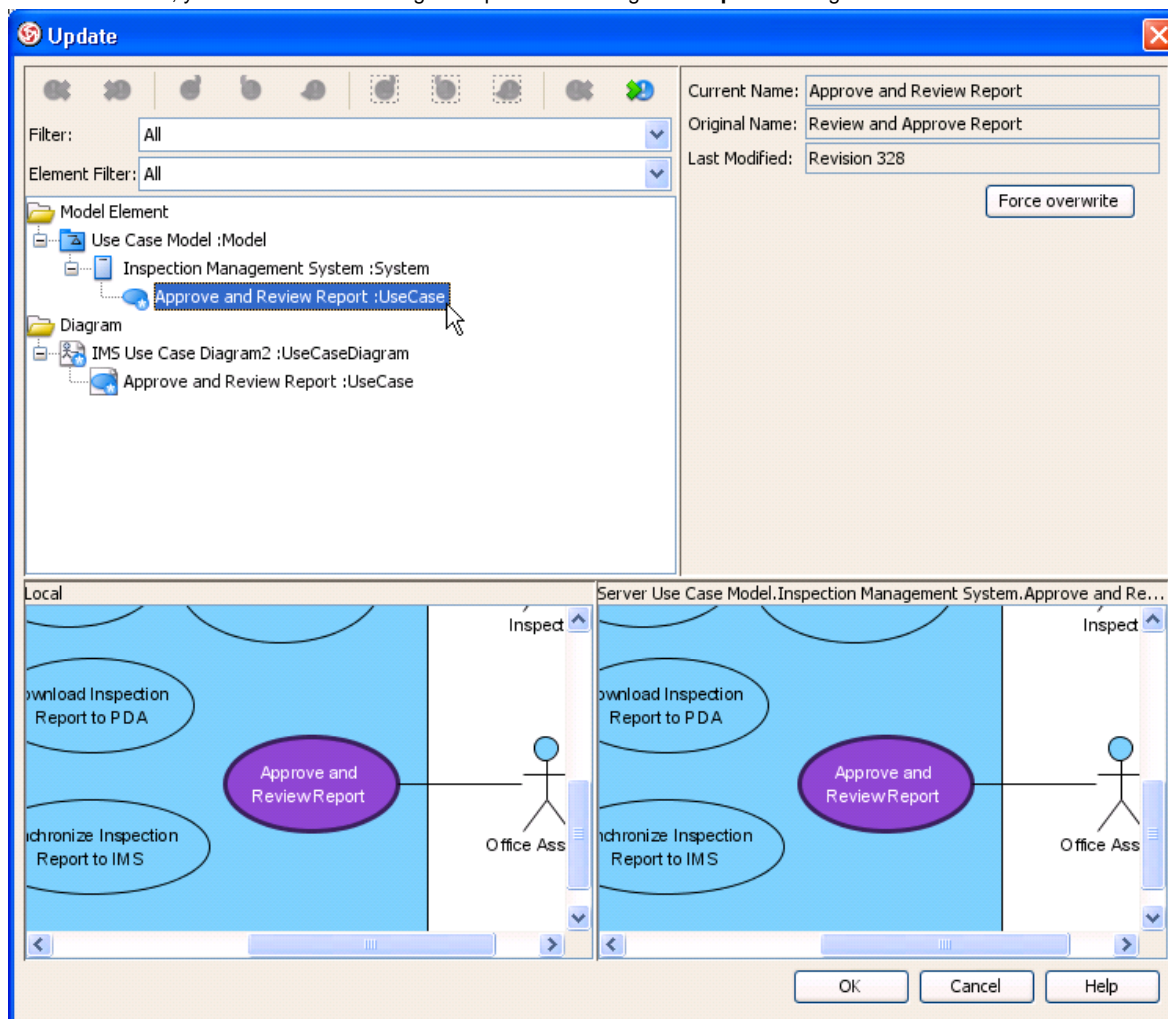


Figure 2-30 Update dialog

3. If there are conflicts, resolve it similar to commit, but the changes will apply to local project instead of commit to server immediately.

- Click **OK** button to update. **VP-UML** will open the updated project.

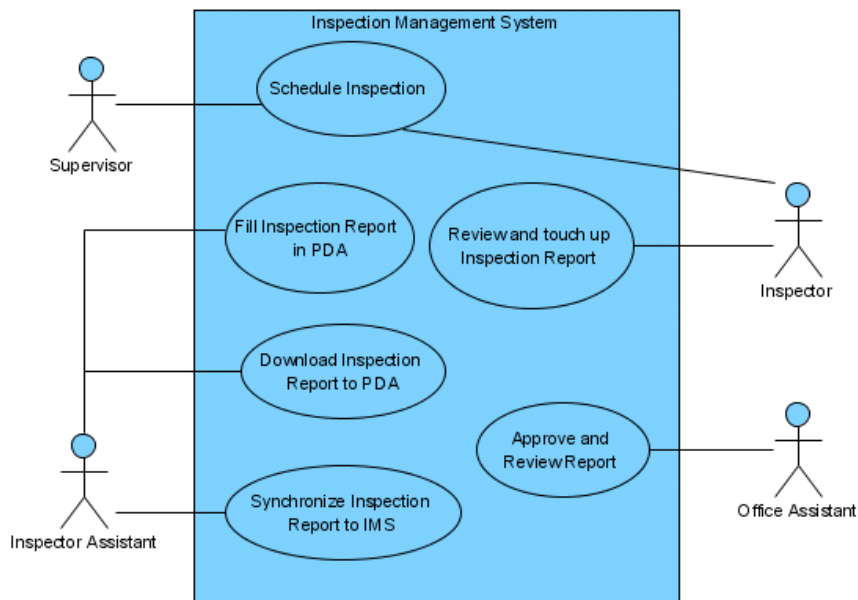


Figure 2-31 Updated project

Checking status

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Select **Project > Check Update** from menu.

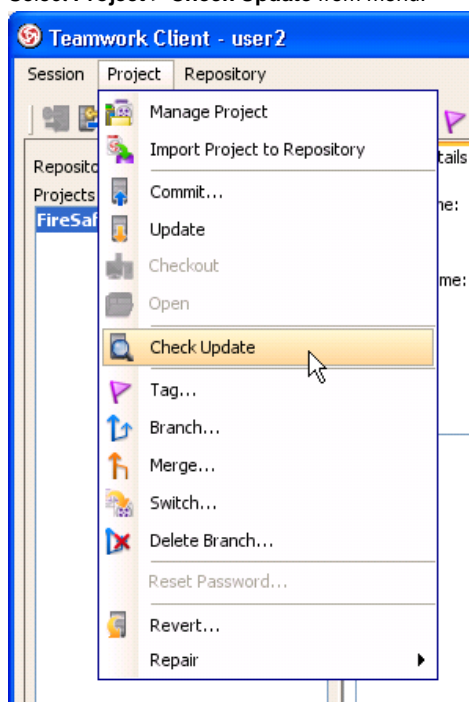


Figure 2-32 Update project from menu

Or click **Check Update** button from toolbar.



Figure 2-33 Update project from toolbar

4. You can see the status showing **Has update** or **Up-to-date**, it also indicate local project status (**local project not modified**) or (**local project modified**).

Status:

Up-to-date (local project not modified)

Figure 2-34 Project status

Reverting Changes

Revert local modifications

1. Modify the project.

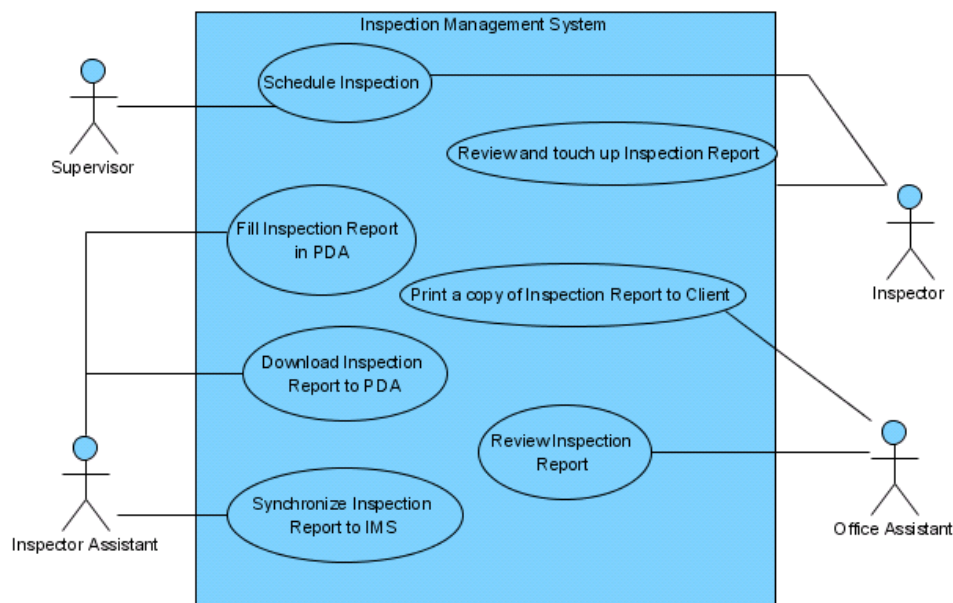


Figure 2-35 Modify project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.
4. Select **Project > Revert...** from menu

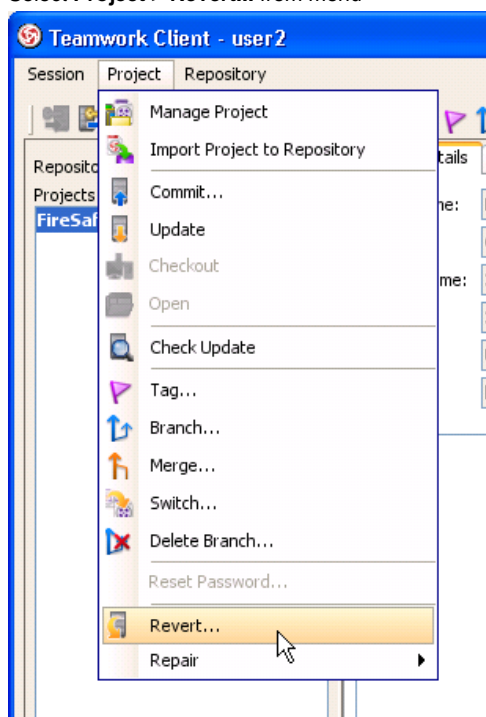


Figure 2-36 Revert from menu

Or click **Revert...** button from toolbar.

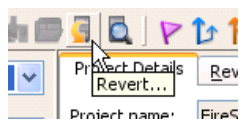


Figure 2-37 Revert from toolbar

5. Click **Yes** button from the confirmation dialog.

6. The reverted project opened in **VP-UML**.

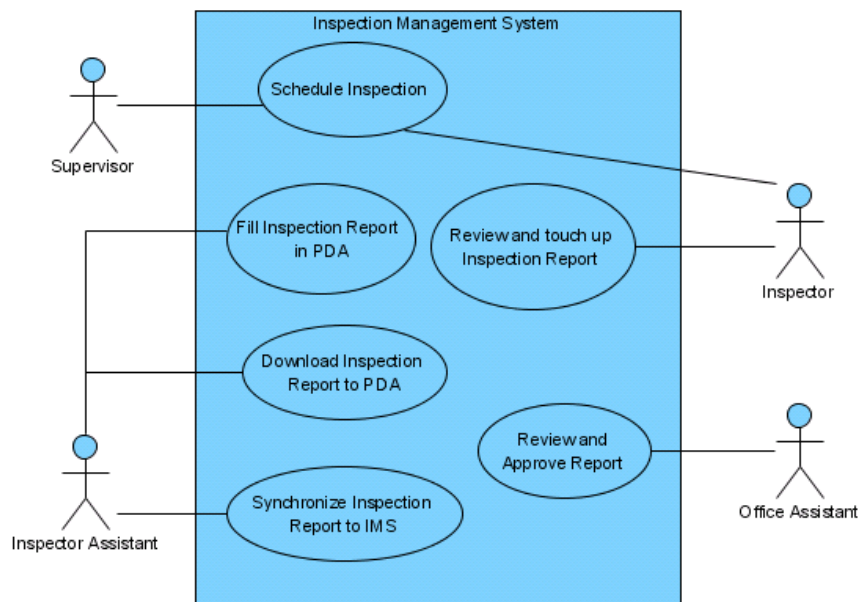


Figure 2-38 Reverted project

Revert server modifications

1. Open project.

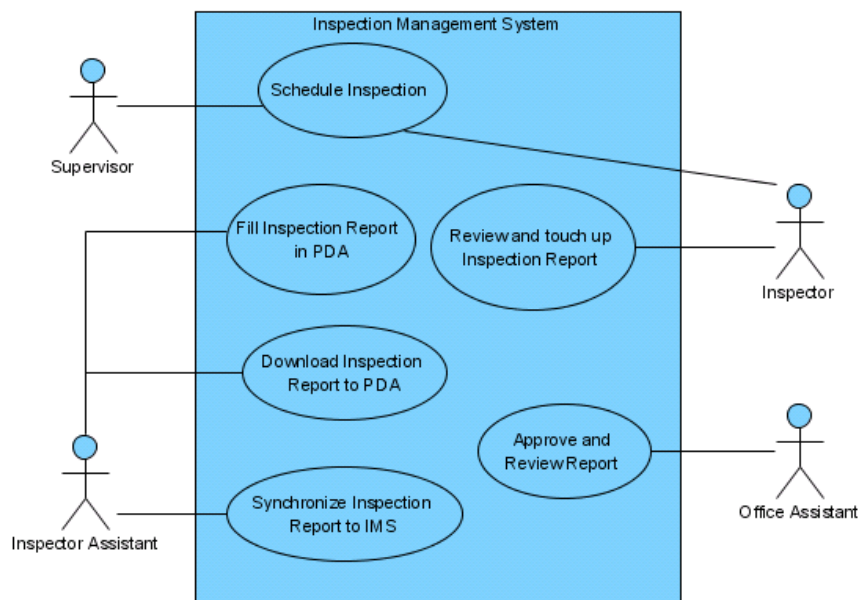


Figure 2-39 Open project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.

4. Click the **Revisions** tab on the right of the project list.

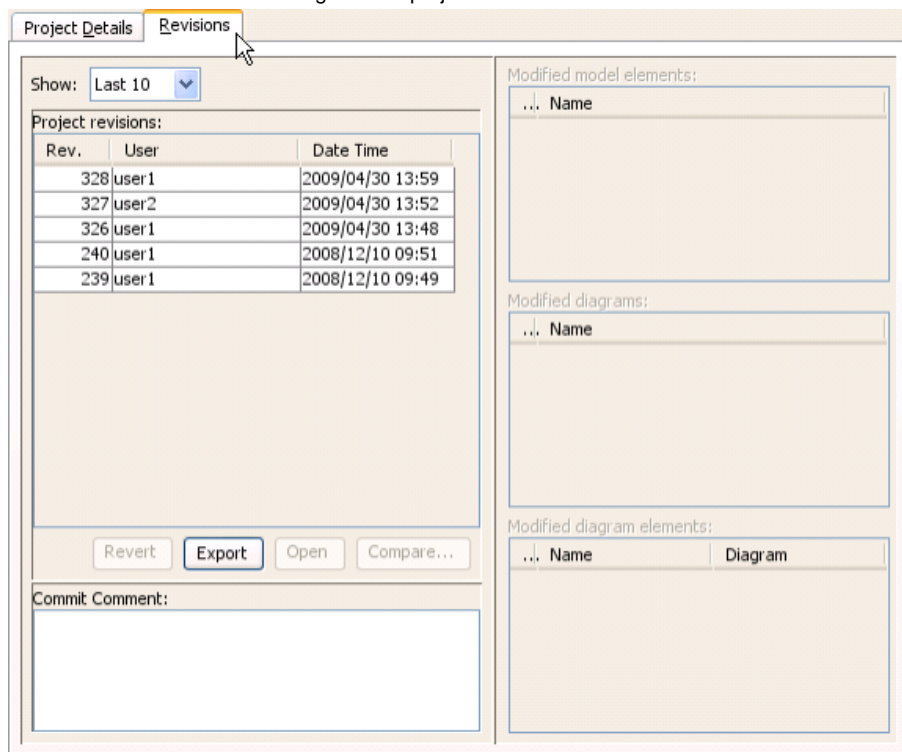


Figure 2-40 Revision tab

5. Select the revision to revert.

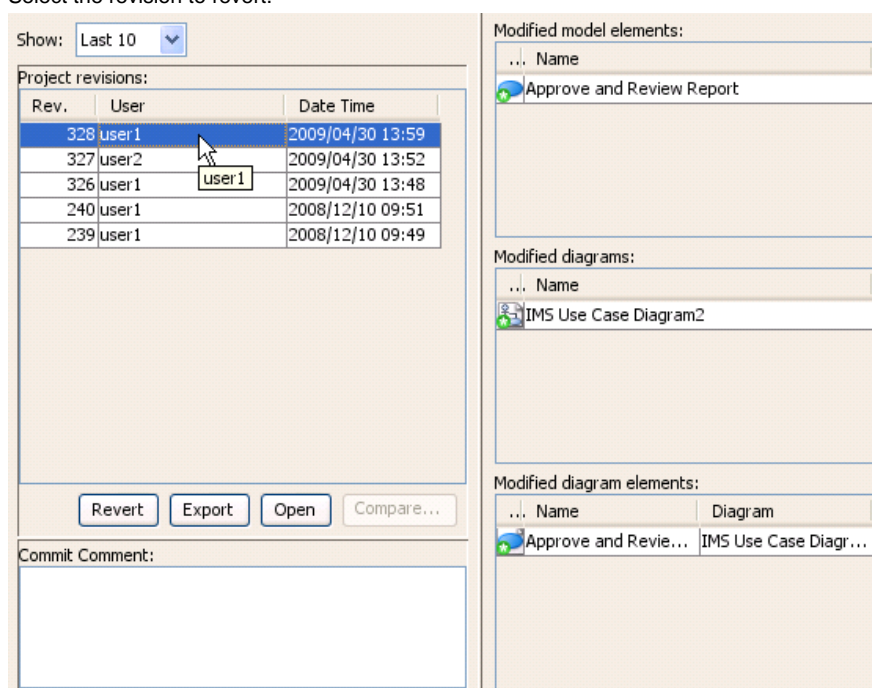


Figure 2-41 Select revision

6. Click **Revert** button.

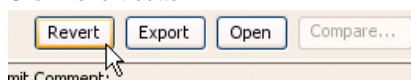


Figure 2-42 Revert button

7. The **Commit** dialog show a list of shapes and model elements reverted for review the changes and preview diagram, input the comment and click **OK** button to commit the revert.

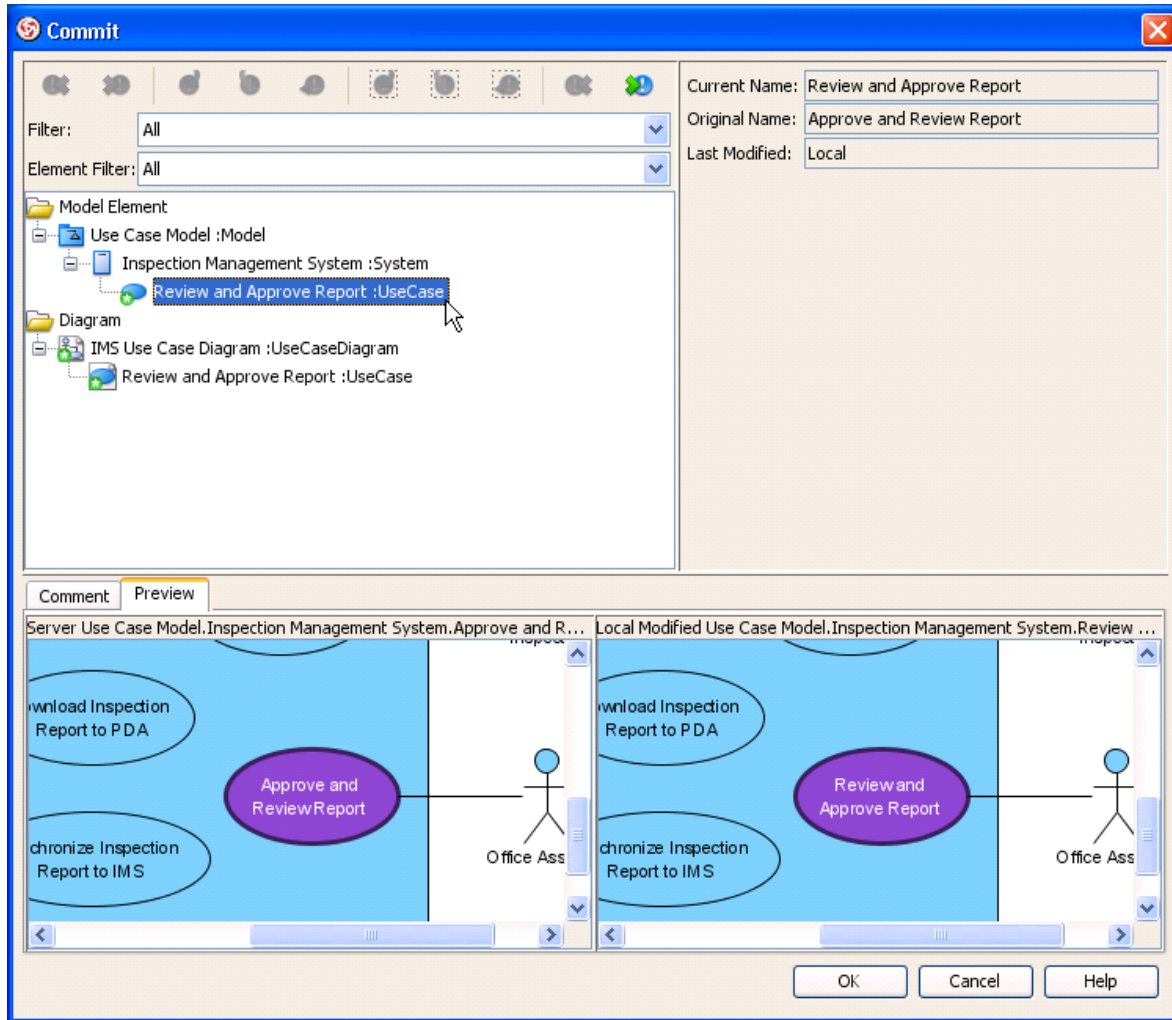


Figure 2-43 Commit dialog with reverted changes

8. A new revision with the reverted changes was created in server, and opened in **VP-UML**.

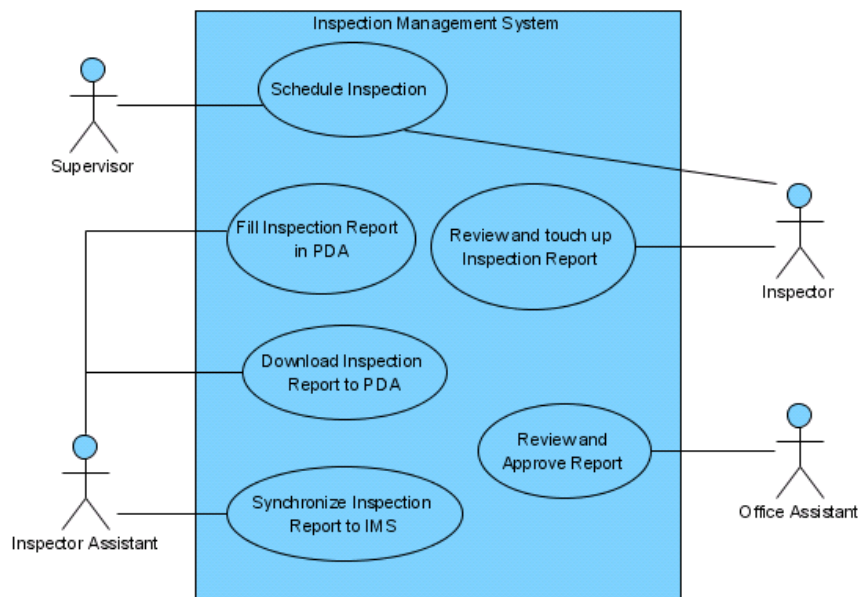


Figure 2-44 Reverted project

Browsing change histories (old revisions)

Checkout old revisions

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select the revision to open.
5. Click Open button.

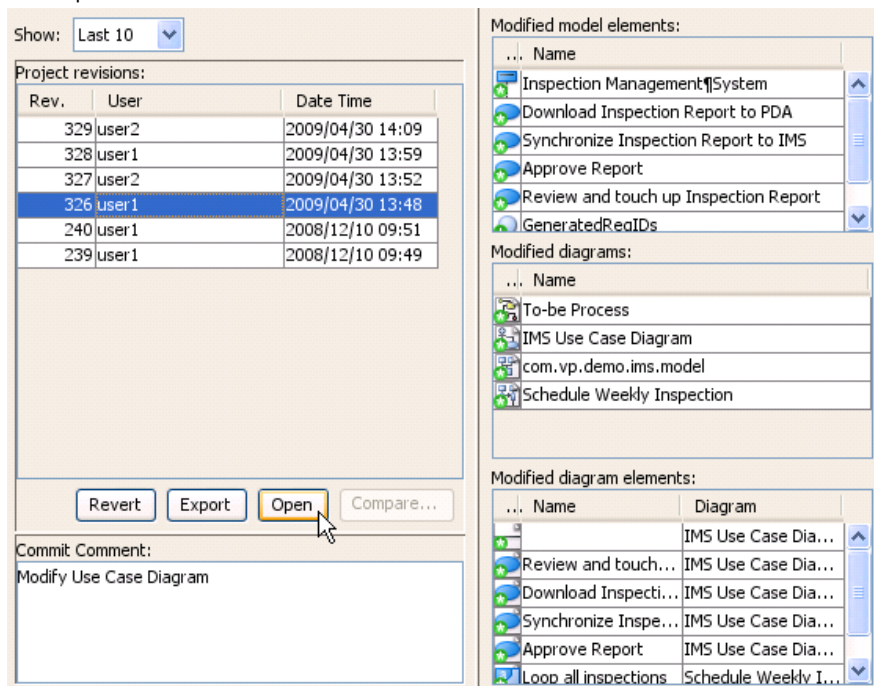


Figure 2-45 Open button

6. Selected revision opened in **VP-UML**.

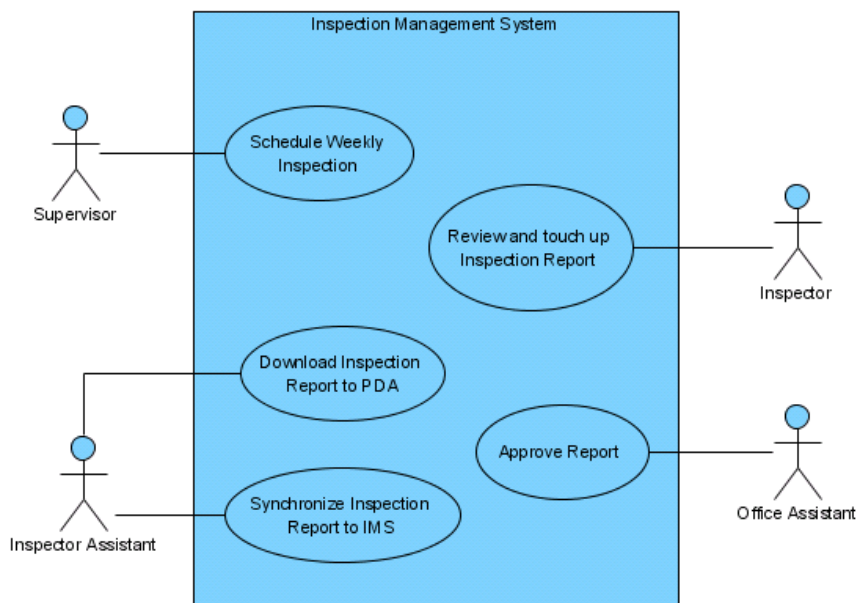


Figure 2-46 Open selected revision

Showing differences between revisions visually

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select a revision for compare.

5. Select another revision by **Ctrl+Click**.

Project revisions:

Rev.	User	Date Time
329	user2	2009/04/30 14:09
328	user1	2009/04/30 13:59
327	user2	2009/04/30 13:52
326	user1	2009/04/30 13:48
240	user1	2008/12/10 09:51
239	user1	2008/12/10 09:49

Figure 2-47 Select two revisions

6. Click the **Compare...** button.

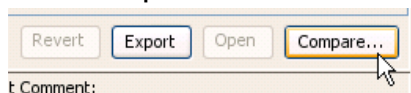


Figure 2-48 Compare button

7. Similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog, the **Compare Projects** dialog show a list of differences between the selected revisions. You can also view the differences visually in diagram on the preview tab.

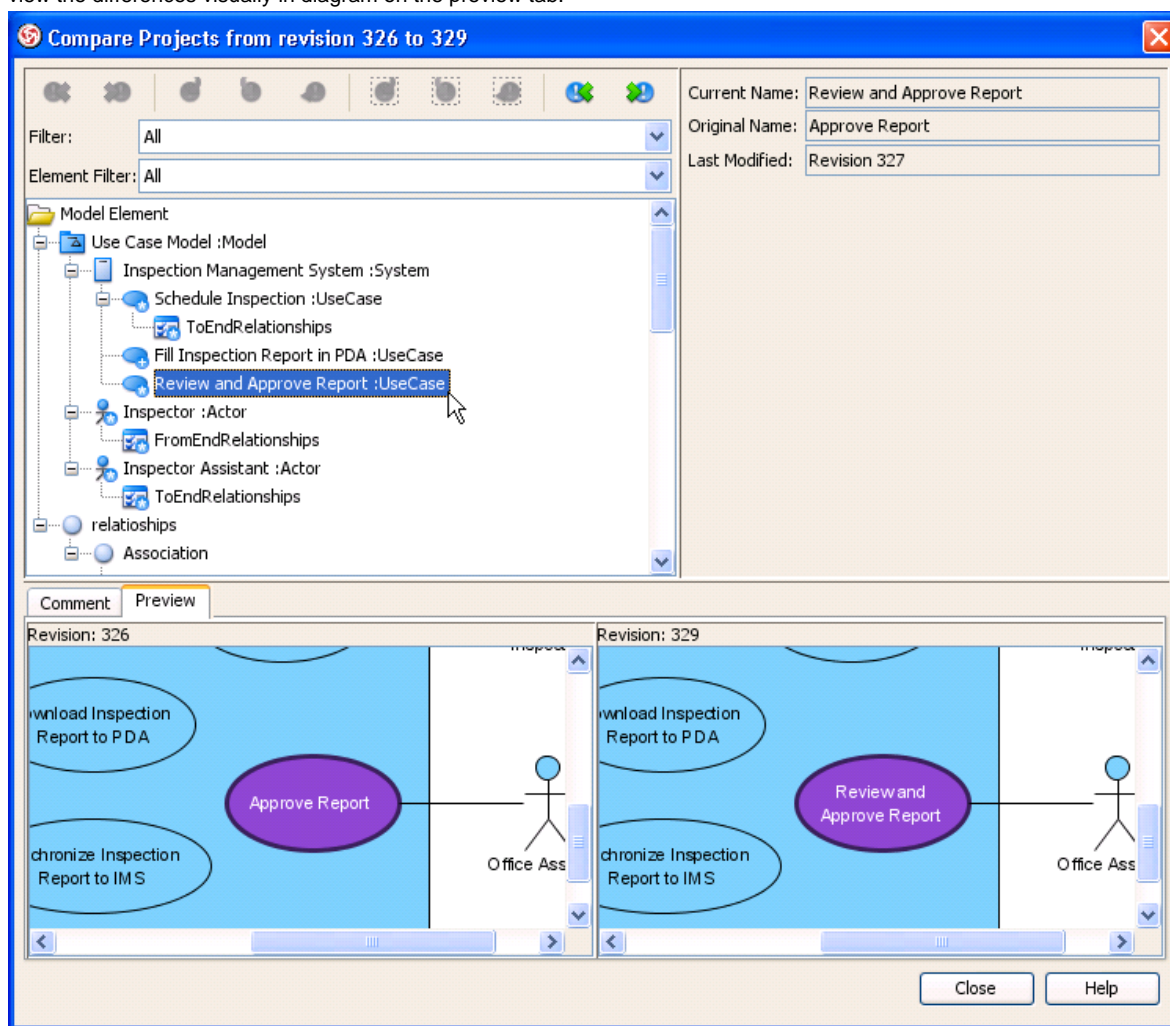


Figure 2-49 Compare differences

Export multiple revisions to local

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.

4. Select multiple revisions for export, by **Ctrl+Click** or **Shift+Click**.

Project revisions:

Rev.	User	Date Time
329	user2	2009/04/30 14:09
328	user1	2009/04/30 13:59
327	user2	2009/04/30 13:52
326	user1	2009/04/30 13:48
240	user1	2008/12/10 09:51
239	user1	2008/12/10 09:49

Figure 2-50 Select multiple revisions

5. Click the **Export** button.

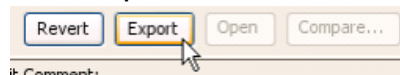


Figure 2-51 Export buttons

6. Select **Export selected revisions...** from the popup.

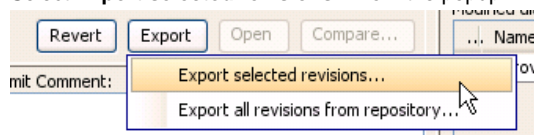


Figure 2-52 Export selected revisions

7. Select the directory to save the exported project revisions.

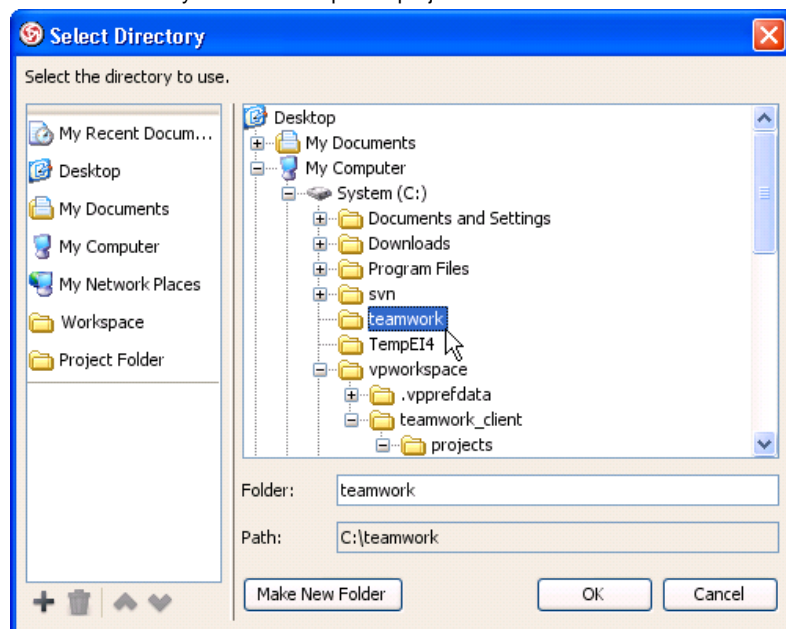


Figure 2-53 Select directory

8. You'll find the selected revisions were exported to the select directory.

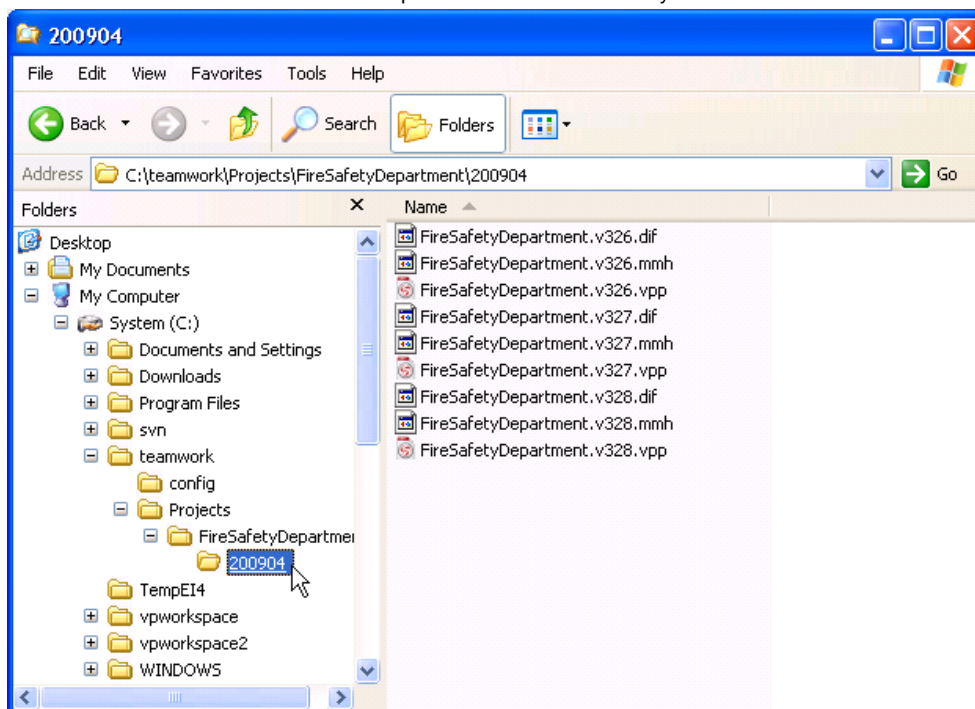


Figure 2-54 Exported revisions

Isolating last long modifications with Branches

Creating Branch

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Branch...** from menu

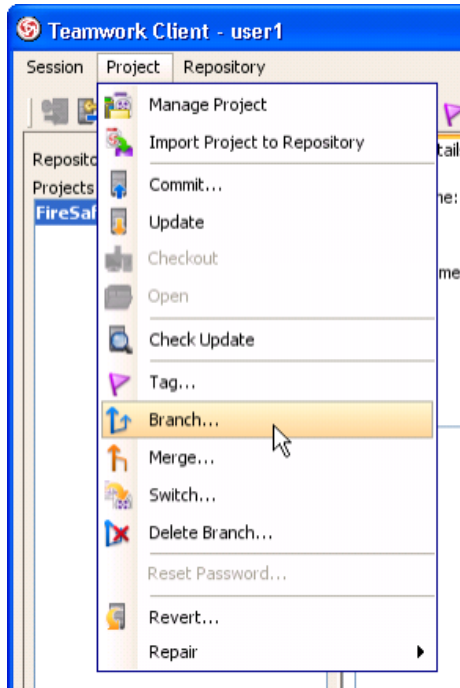


Figure 2-55 Branch from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.



Figure 2-56 Branch from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Branch Name** in **Create Branch** dialog.

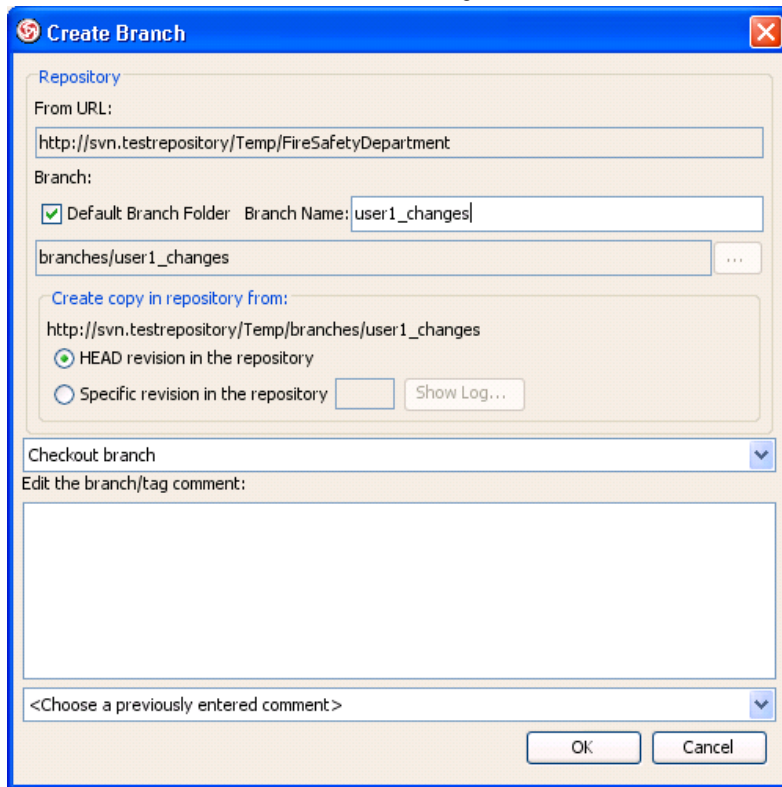


Figure 2-57 Create Branch dialog

5. Select **Stay in trunk** in the list.

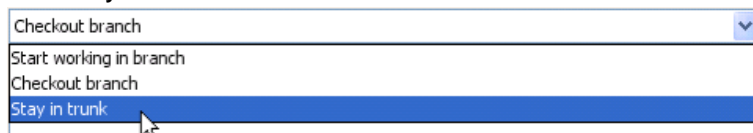


Figure 2-58 Stay in trunk

6. If the folder is not exists in the server, it will display a warning dialog for asking create or not.

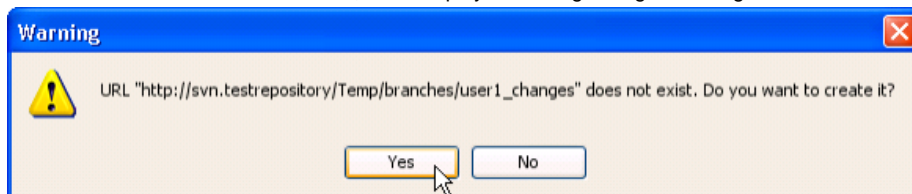


Figure 2-59 Create folder warning

Switch local copy between Branches

1. Select **Project > Switch...** from menu

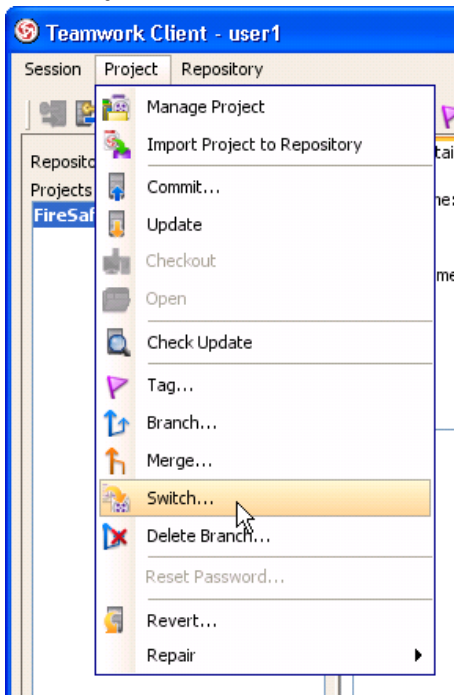


Figure 2-60 Switch from menu

Or click **Switch...** button from toolbar.

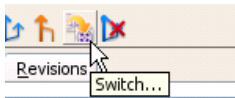


Figure 2-61 Switch from toolbar

2. Click ... to show the server hierarchy.

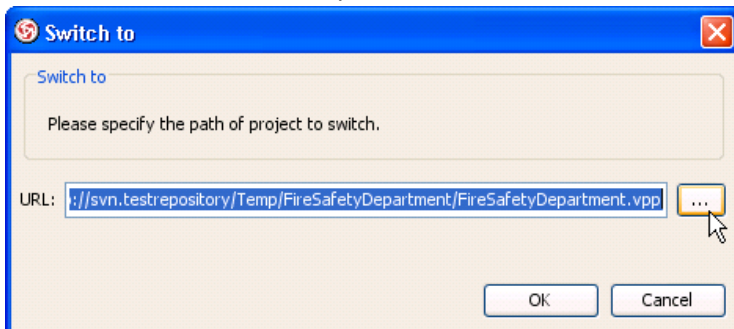


Figure 2-62 Select branch

3. Select branch path **branches/user1_changes/FireSafetyDepartment/FireSafetyDepartment.vpp**.

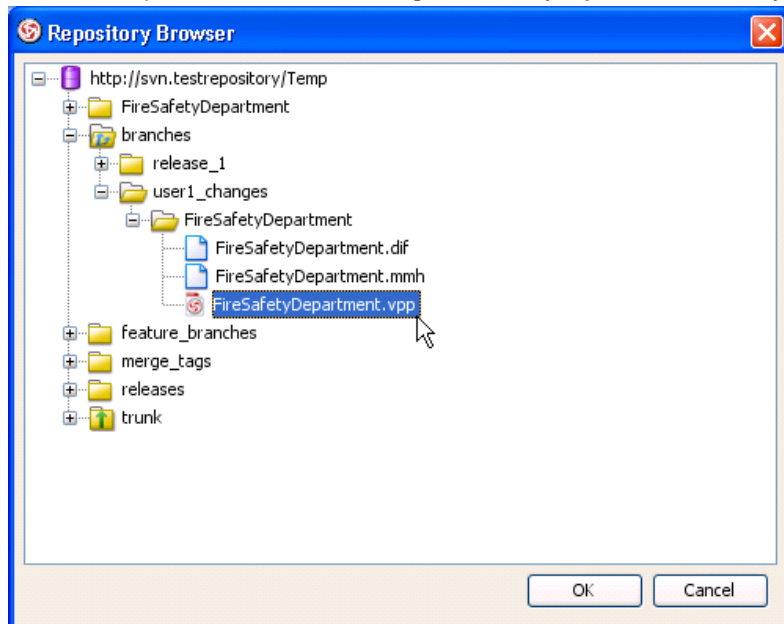


Figure 2-63 Select branch path

4. Press **OK** to open.
5. The branch is opened in **VP-UML**.

Merging from Trunk To Branch

1. Open, modify and commit trunk project.

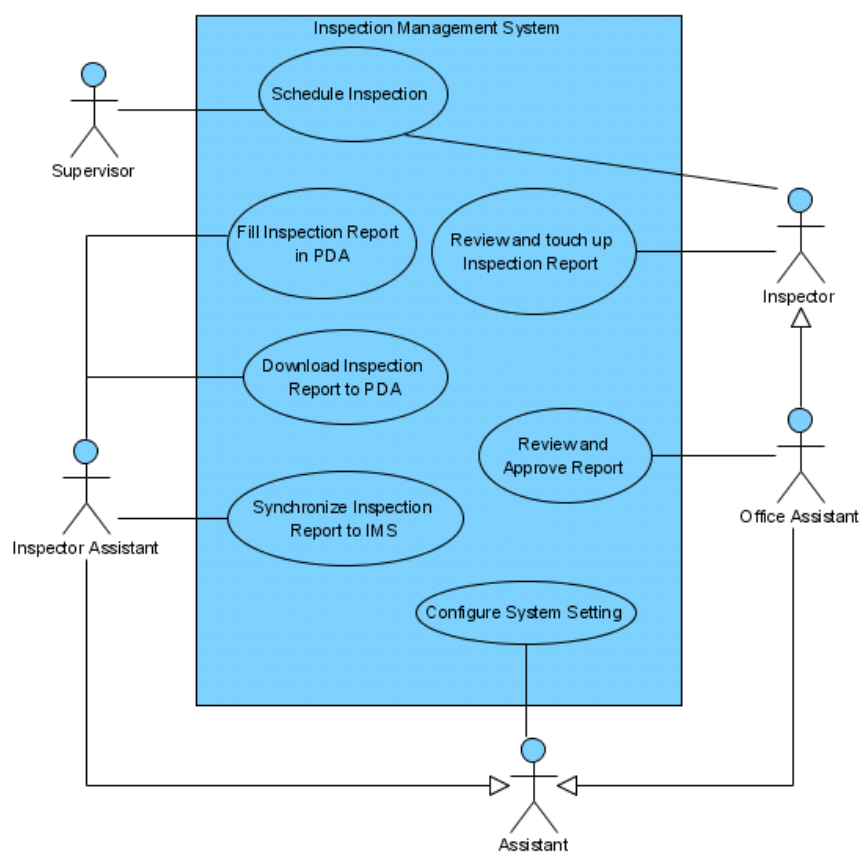


Figure 2-64 Modified trunk project

2. Open branch project.

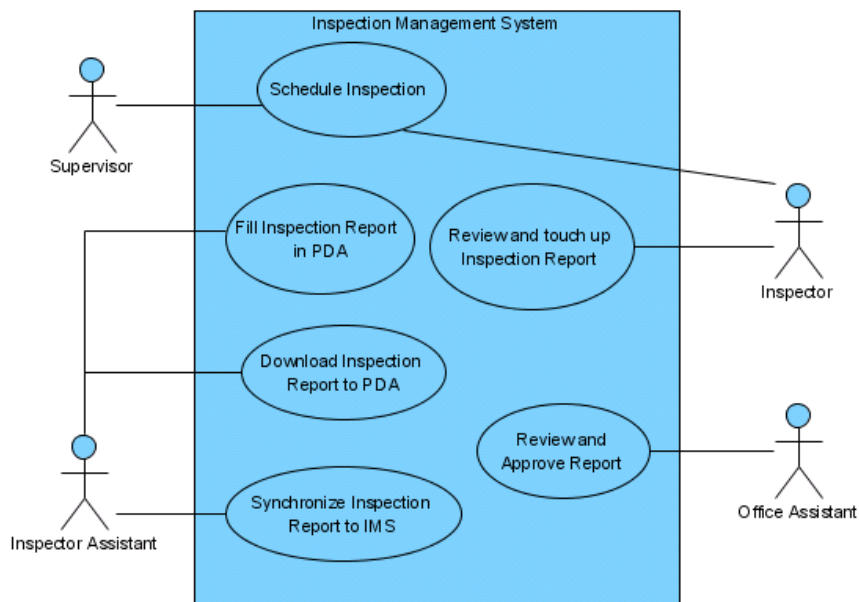


Figure 2-65 Branch project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu.

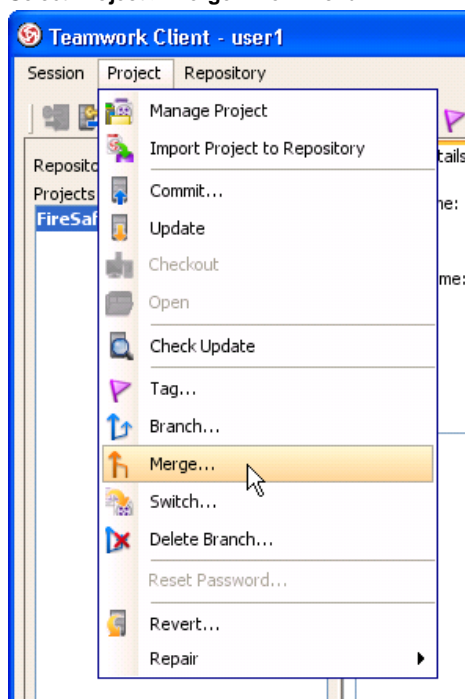


Figure 2-66 Merge from menu

Or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.



Figure 2-67 Merge from toolbar

4. Select the trunk path(<http://svn.testrepository/Temp/FireSafetyDepartment/FireSafetyDepartment.vpp>) as **From** in the **Merge** dialog, and press **OK**.

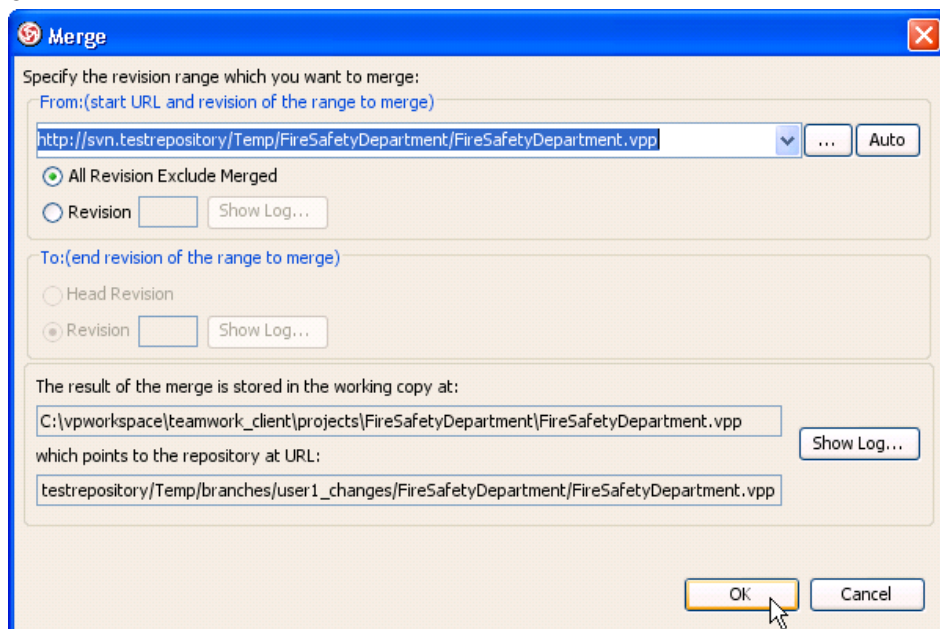


Figure 2-68 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.

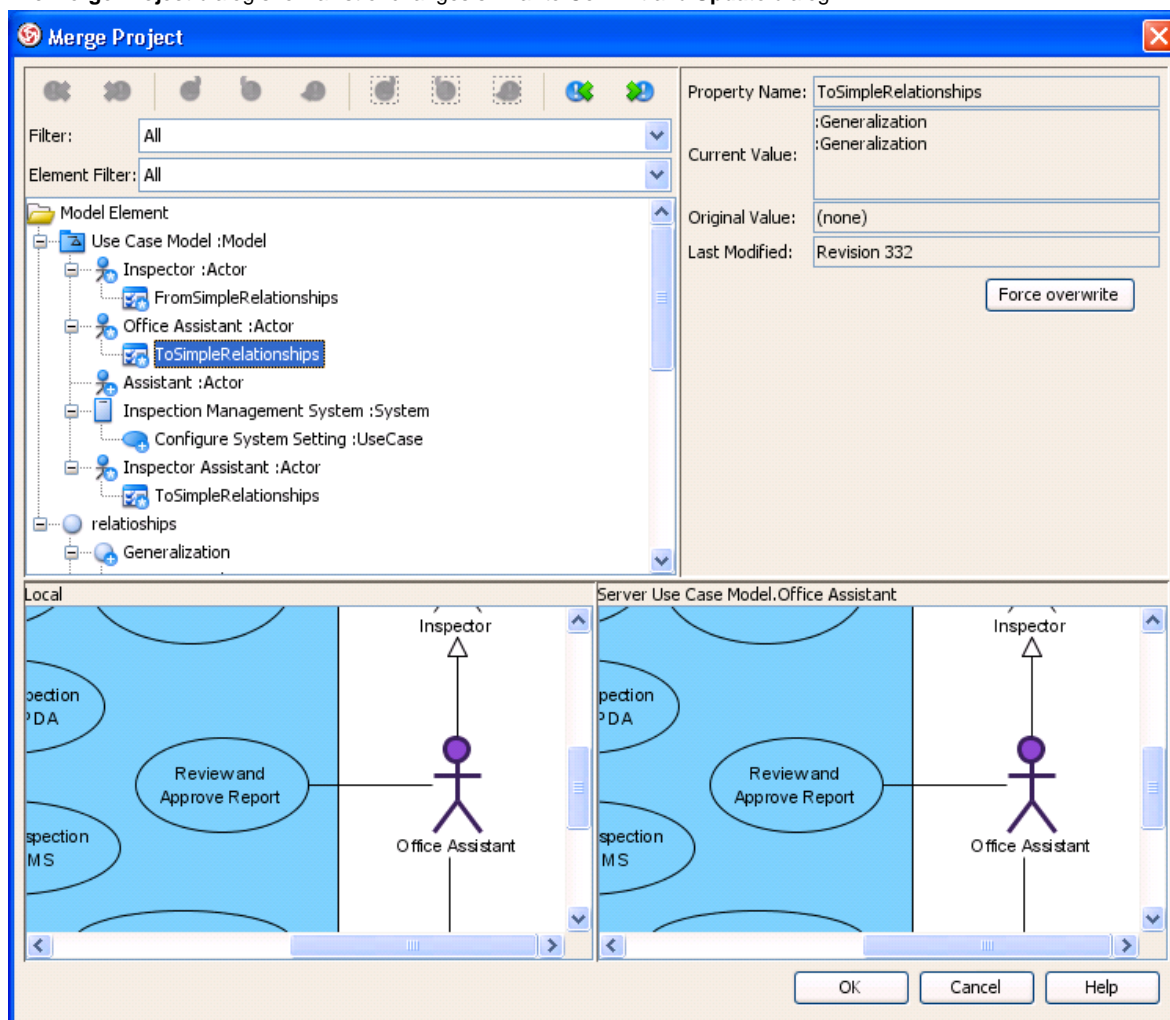


Figure 2-69 Merge project dialog

6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The branch project now contains the changes from trunk.

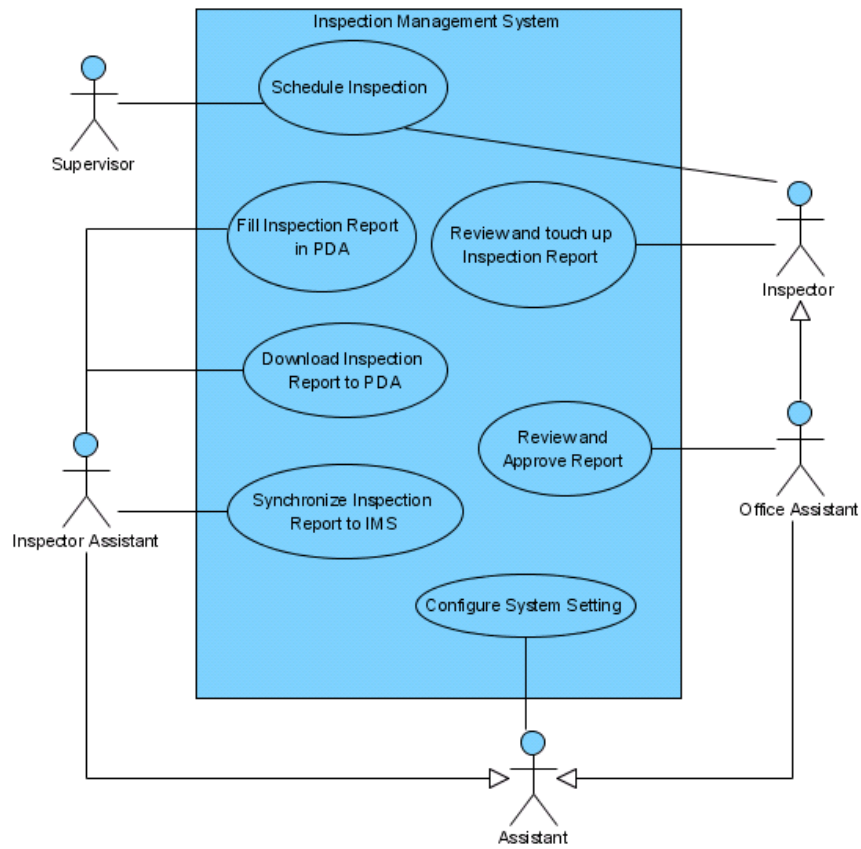


Figure 2-70 Branch project merged from trunk

Merging from Branch to Trunk

1. Open, modify and commit branch project.

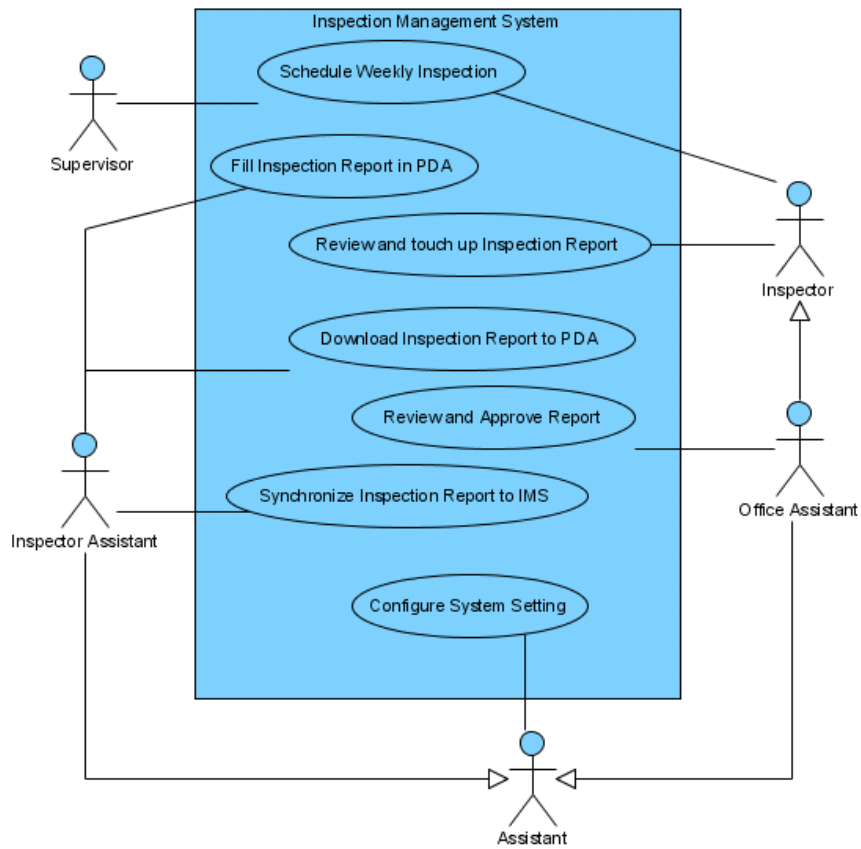


Figure 2-71 Modified branch project

2. Open trunk project.

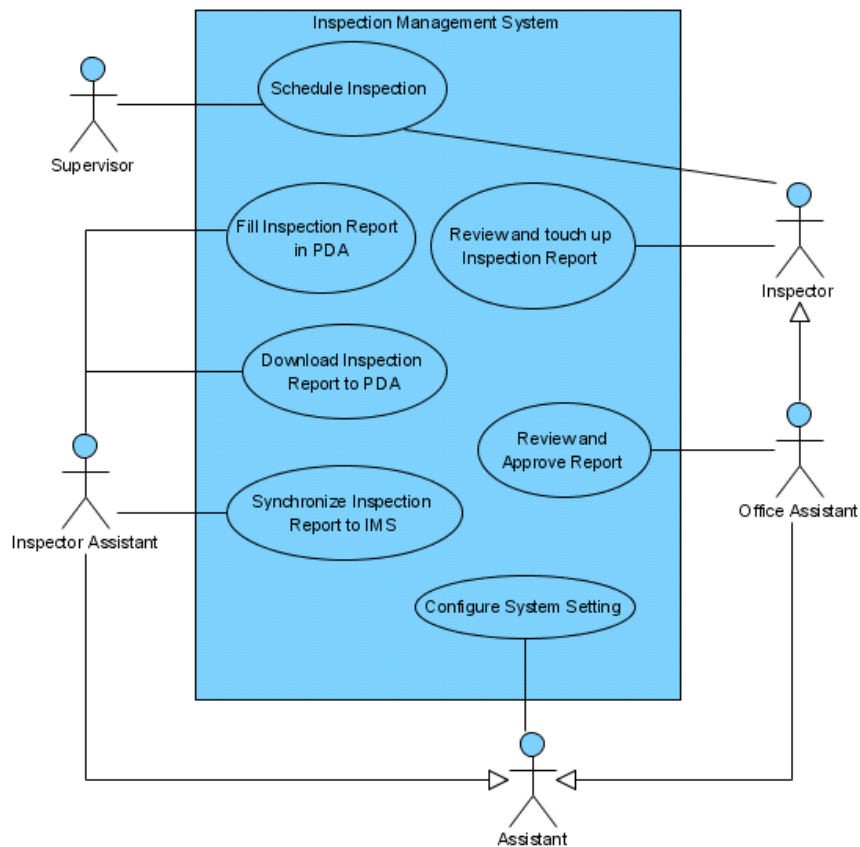


Figure 2-72 Trunk project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu, or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.
4. Select the branch path(http://svn.testrepository/Temp/branches/user1_changes/FireSafetyDepartment/FireSafetyDepartment.vpp) as **From** and press **OK**.
5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.
6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The trunk project now contains the changes from branch.

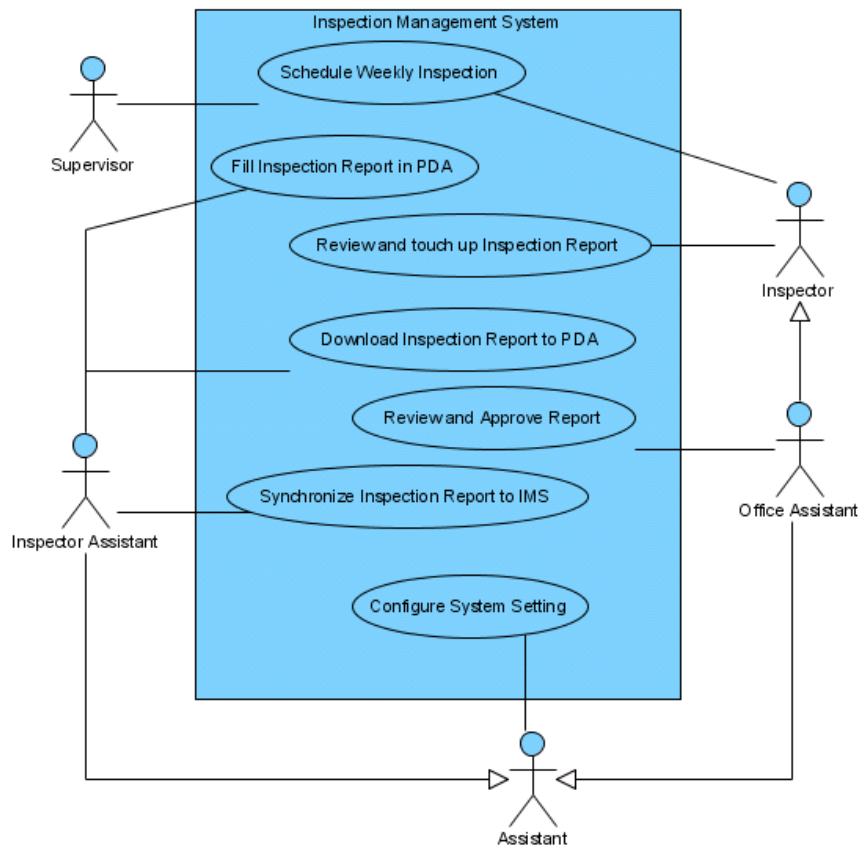


Figure 2-73 Trunk project merged from branch

Delete Branch

1. Select **Project > Delete Branch...** from menu

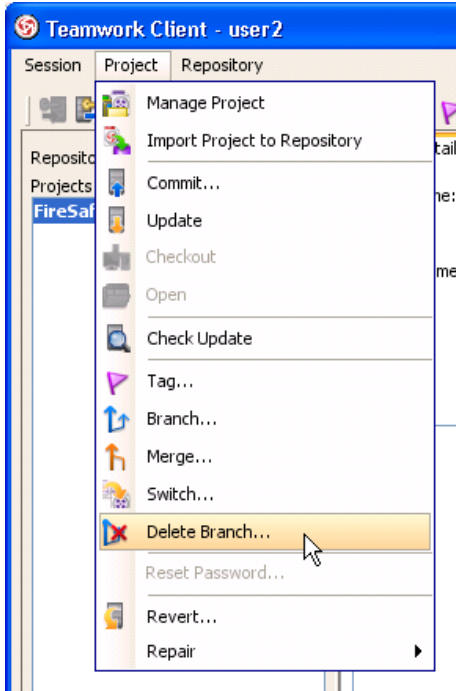


Figure 2-74 Delete Branch from menu

Or click **Delete Branch ...** button from toolbar.

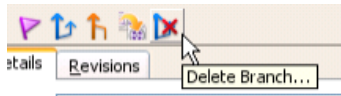


Figure 1-75 Delete Branch from toolbar

2. Expand the repository and folder node, select the branch to delete. Click **OK** button to continue.

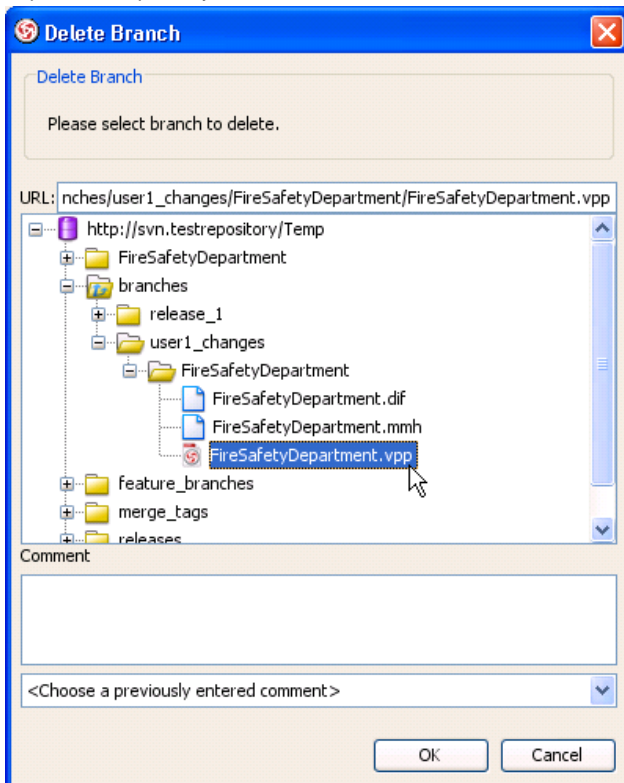


Figure 2-76 Delete branch dialog

3. Click **Yes** button on confirmation dialog.

Marking release or milestone with Tags

Tags and branches are almost the same, with the only difference - tags are read only. Creating read only tags ensure you are able open the release version project later.

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Tag...** from menu

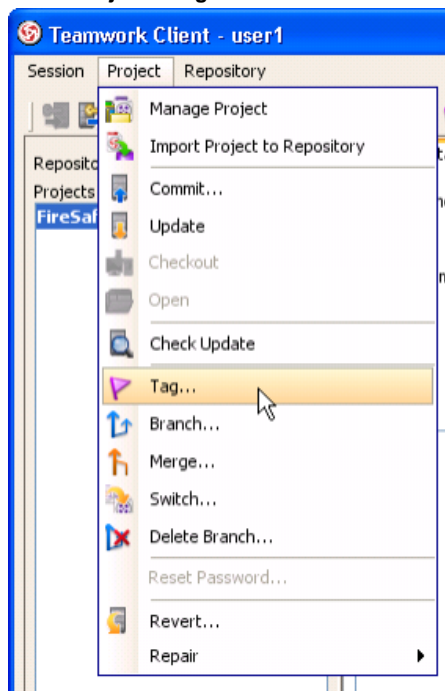


Figure 2-77 Tag from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.



Figure 2-78 Tag from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Tag Name** in **Create Tag** dialog.

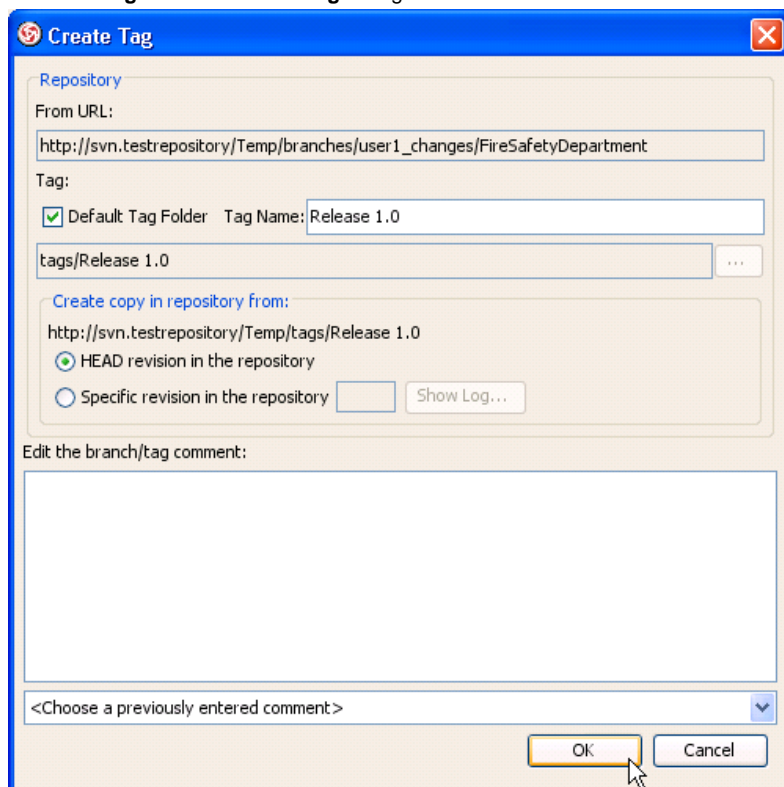


Figure 2-79 Create Tag dialog

5. Click **OK** button, the tag will be created.
6. If the path doesn't exist, it will prompt for ask create.

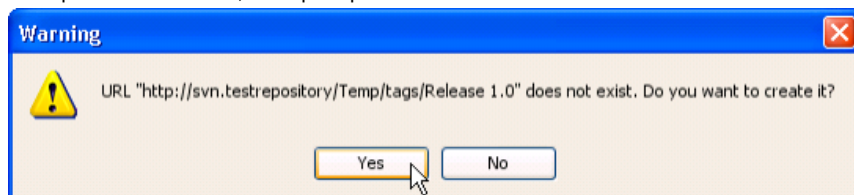


Figure 2-80 Create folder warning

Importing Projects to CVS Server

1. Start **VP-UML**.
2. Select **Tools > Teamwork > Open Teamwork Client...** from the main menu, or **Open Teamwork Client** icon from toolbar to open teamwork client.

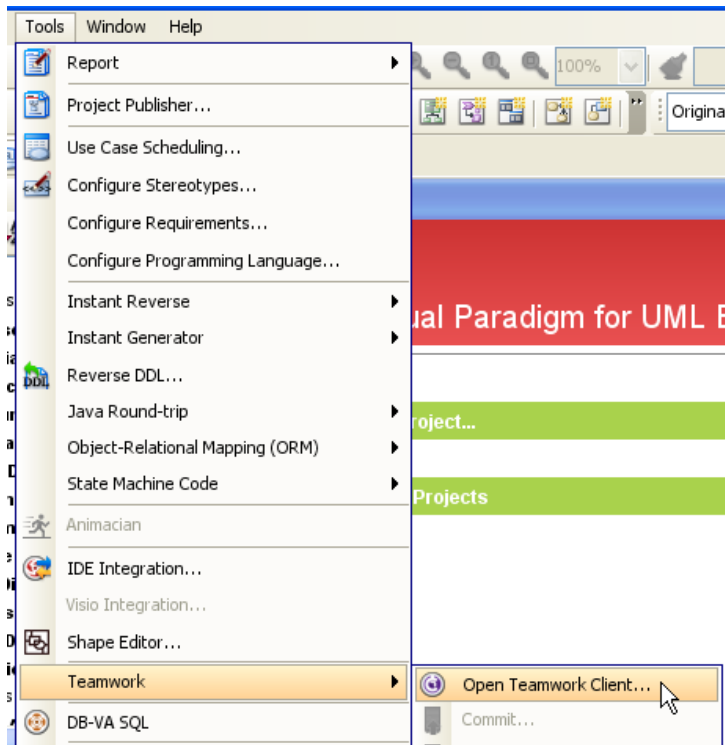


Figure 3-1 Open Teamwork Client from main menu

3. Select CVS Server, fill in the server and user information to login cvs server.

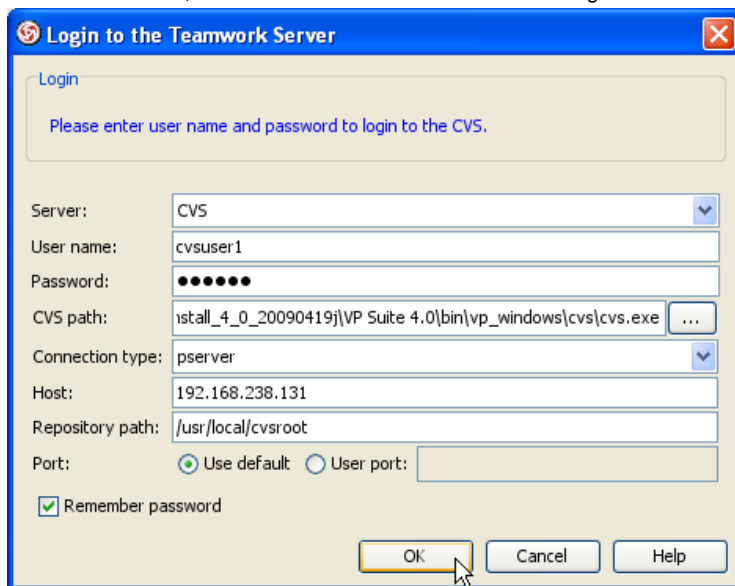


Figure 3-2 Login cvs server

4. Select **Project > Import Project to Repository** from the menu.

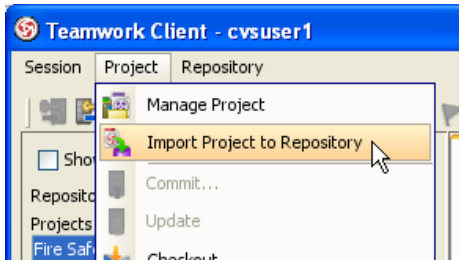


Figure 3-3 Import project from menu

Or click the **Import Project to Repository** button on toolbar.



Figure 3-4 Import project from toolbar

5. In the **Import Project** dialog, fill in the **Project name**.

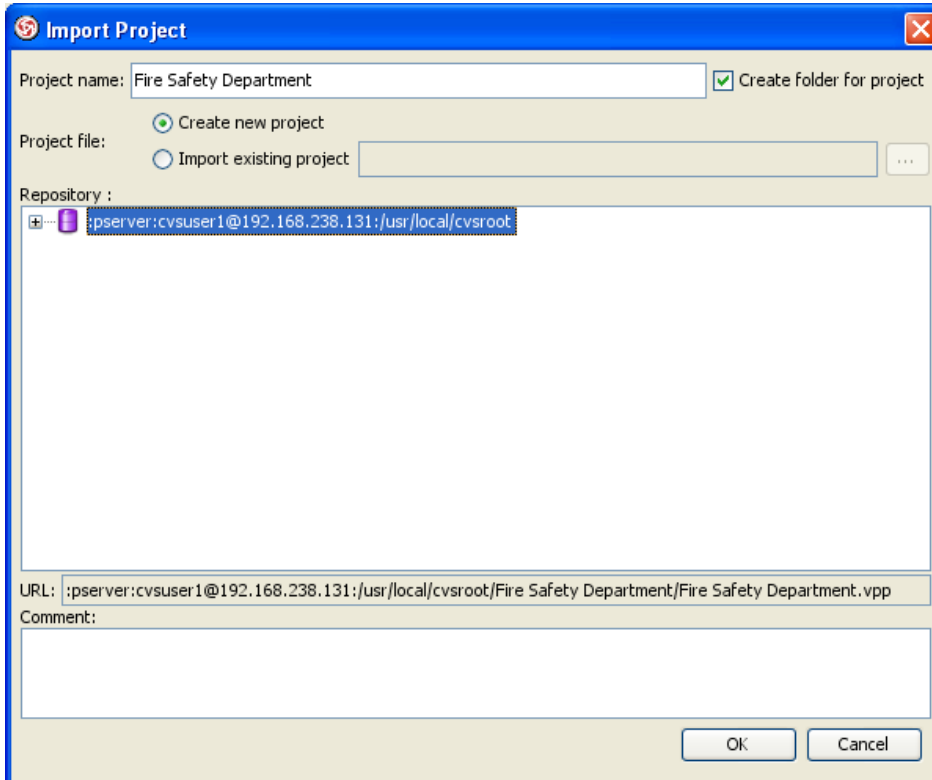


Figure 3-5 Fill project name in Import Project dialog

6. Choose **Create new project** or **Import existing project** from **Project file**. **Create new project** will import a blank project into teamwork server, **Import existing project** will import an existing VP-UML Project file (*.vpp) into teamwork server as first revision.

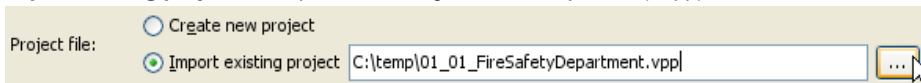


Figure 3-6 Specify project file

7. Select the repository for import the project.

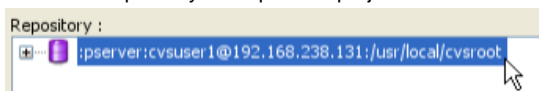


Figure 3-7 Select repository

8. Fill in the comment.

Comment:
Importing project

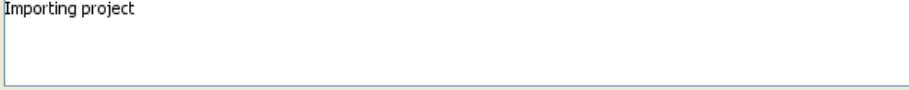
A screenshot of a software interface showing a text input field. The field is rectangular with a thin blue border and a light gray background. It contains the text "Importing project" in a small, black, sans-serif font. Above the field, the label "Comment:" is visible in a similar font. The entire input area is set against a light beige background.

Figure 3-8 Input comment

9. Click **OK** button to import project.

Checkout Project from CVS Server

Checkout and open CVS Server Projects

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select **Project > Manage Project** from the menu.

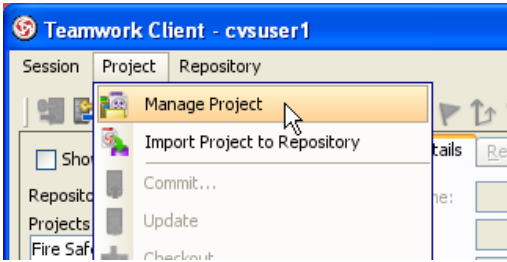


Figure 3-9 Manage project from main menu

Or click **Manage Project** icon on the toolbar.

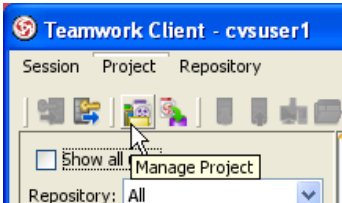


Figure 3-10 Manage project from toolbar

3. In **Manage Project** dialog, expand the repository node and select the project to checkout, click > button to add project. Click **OK** button to close the dialog.

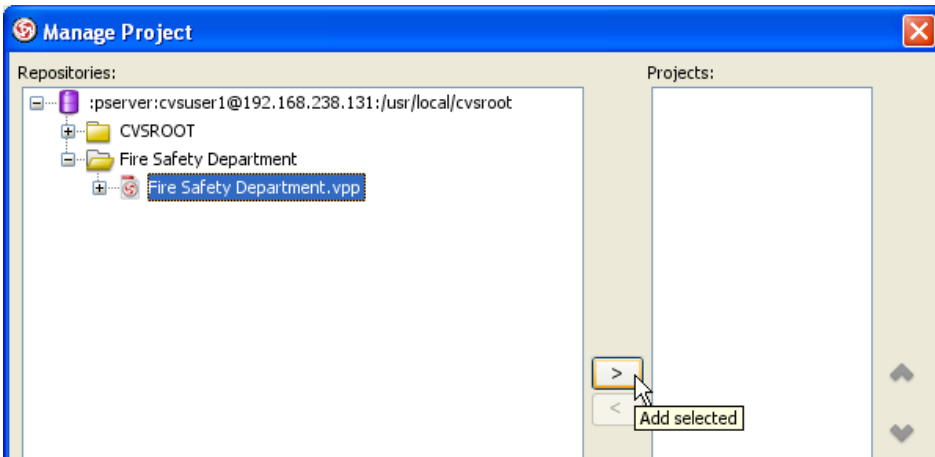


Figure 3-11 Manage projects

4. Select the project in project list.

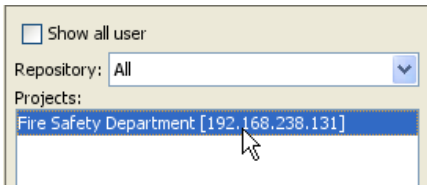


Figure 3-12 Select project from the list

5. Click **Open Project** button to checkout and open the project.

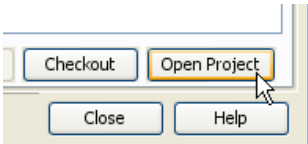


Figure 3-13 Open project

6. The project opened in **VP-UML**.

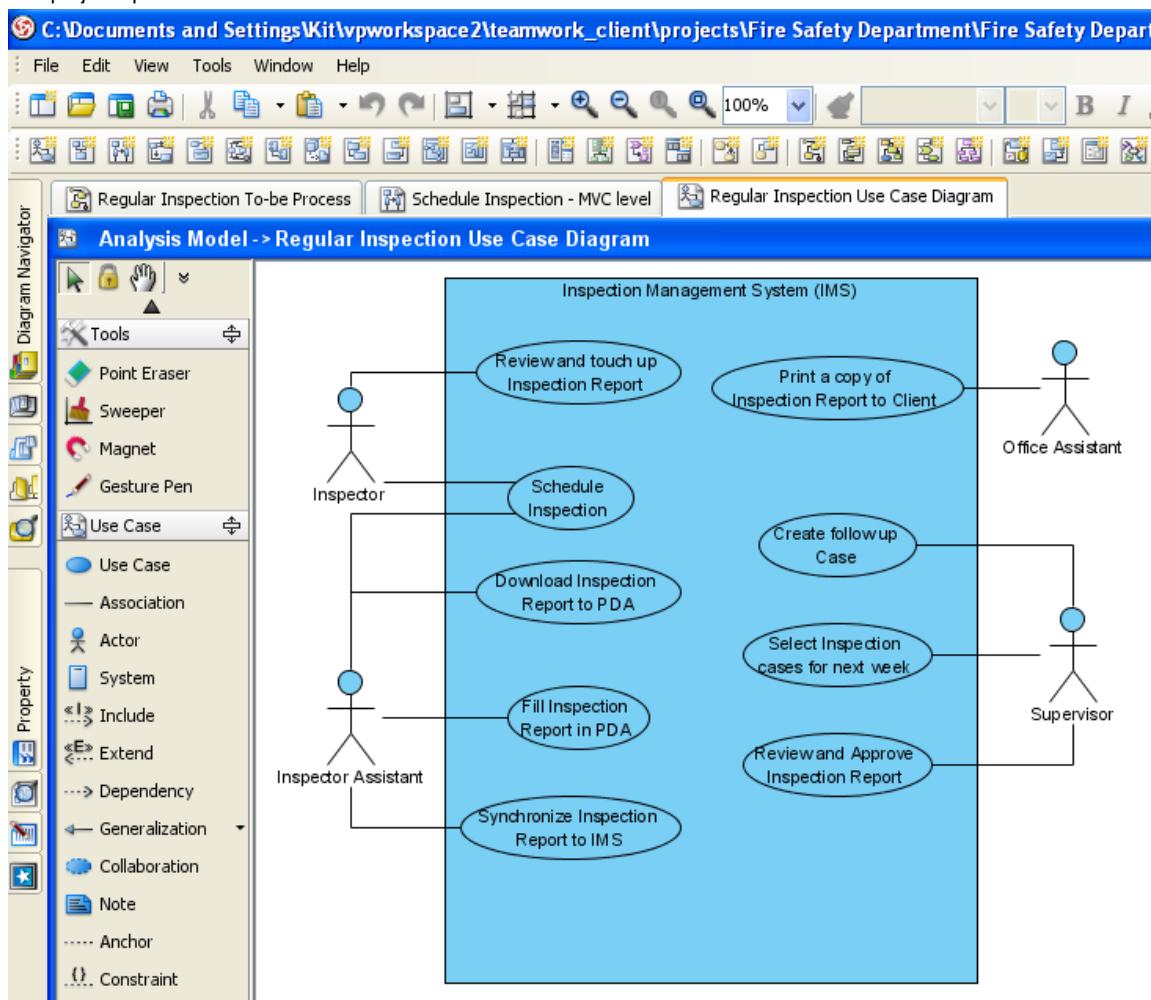


Figure 3-14 Project opened

Committing local modification to CVS Server

1. Modify the project.

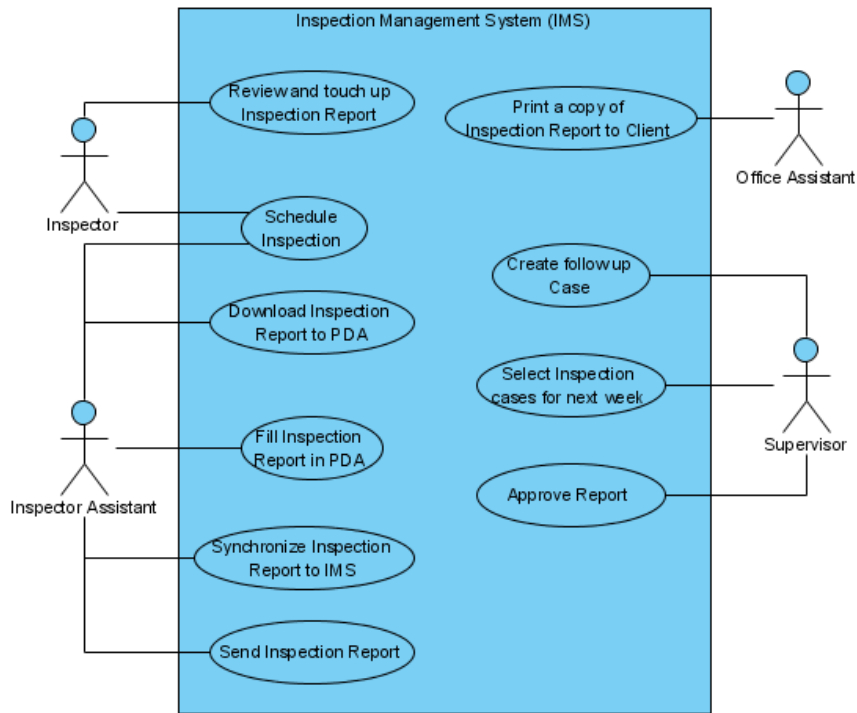


Figure 3-15 Modified project

2. Show **Teamwork Toolbar** by right click on the Toolbar, select **Teamwork** if not selected already.

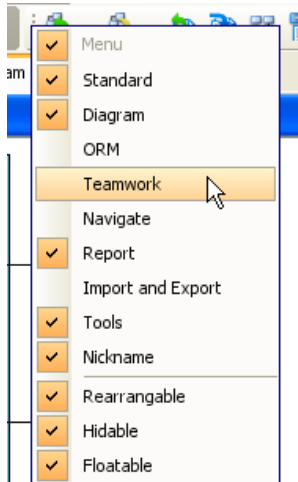


Figure 3-16 Show teamwork toolbar

3. Click the **Commit** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 3-17 Commit project

4. In **Commit** dialog, you can review the changes for commit. On the left of dialog, you can see a list of changes shapes and model elements, click on it to view the detail changes on the right.

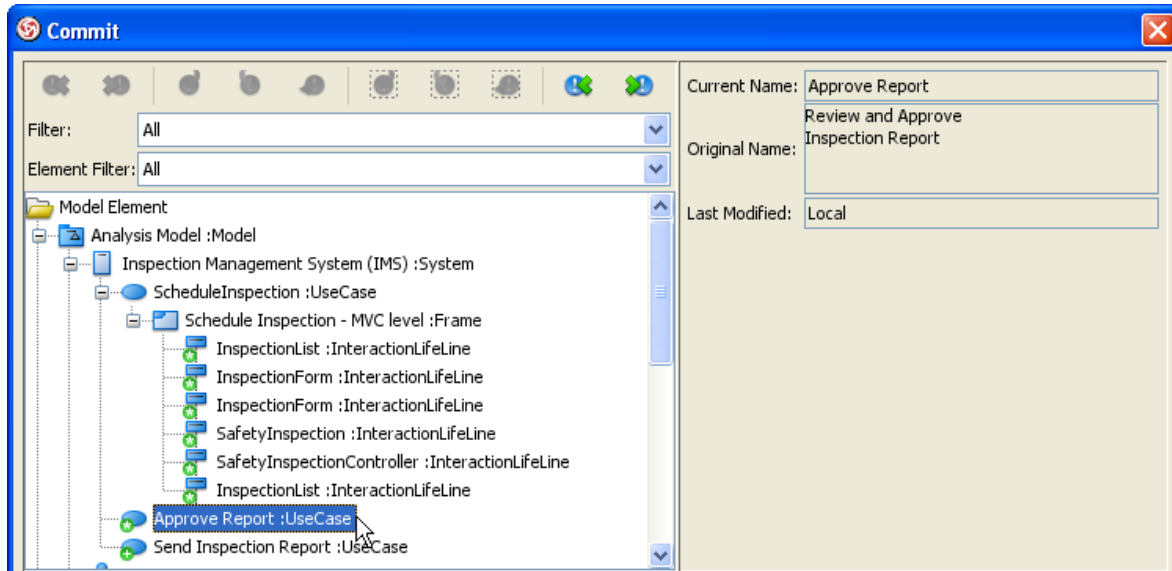


Figure 3-18 Review commit changes

5. On the bottom of dialog, click the **Preview** tab to visually preview the changes in diagram. The selected shape is highlighted in purple.

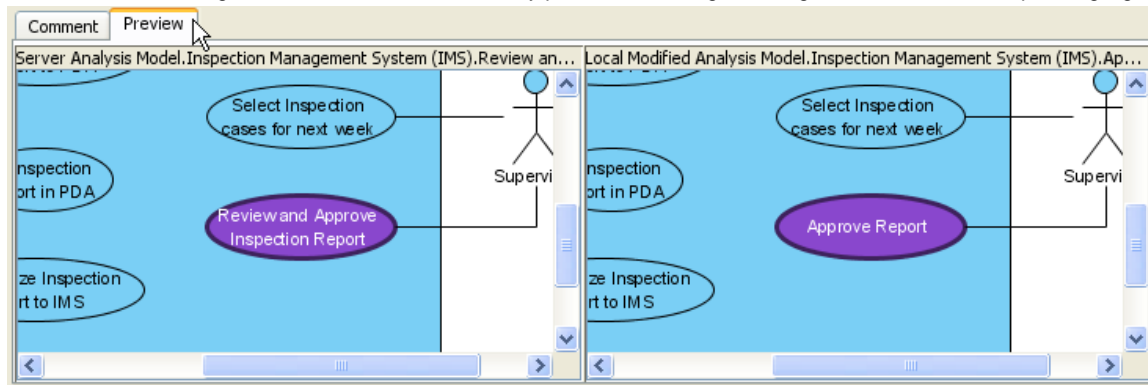


Figure 3-19 Preview commit changes

6. After review the changes, click the **Comment** tab and input the comment for commit. Click **OK** button to start commit.

The 'Comment' tab of the 'Commit' dialog is shown. It contains several fields: 'Project name' (Fire Safety Department), 'Checkout revision' (1), 'Checkout time' (29 Apr 2009, 04:32 PM), and 'Latest server revision' (1). Below these fields is a large text area for the commit comment, with the text 'Modify Use Case Diagram' entered. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

Figure 3-20 Input commit comment

Resolving conflicts

1. Modify the project.

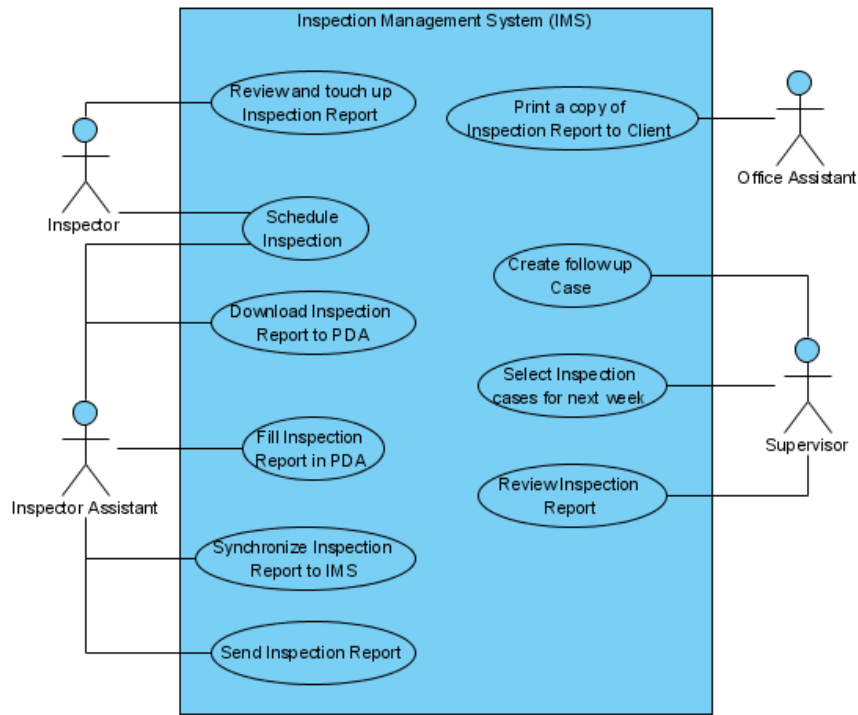


Figure 3-21 Modified project

2. Click **Commit** button on the **Teamwork Toolbar**.

3. In **Commit** dialog, you may find some shapes or model elements show with red icon. This indicates there is conflict when commit, it is caused by someone modified the same content and commit after you checkout. You can review the current value, original value (the value when you checkout), and conflict value (the value changed by other users). And dialog preview is disabled until you resolve the conflict.

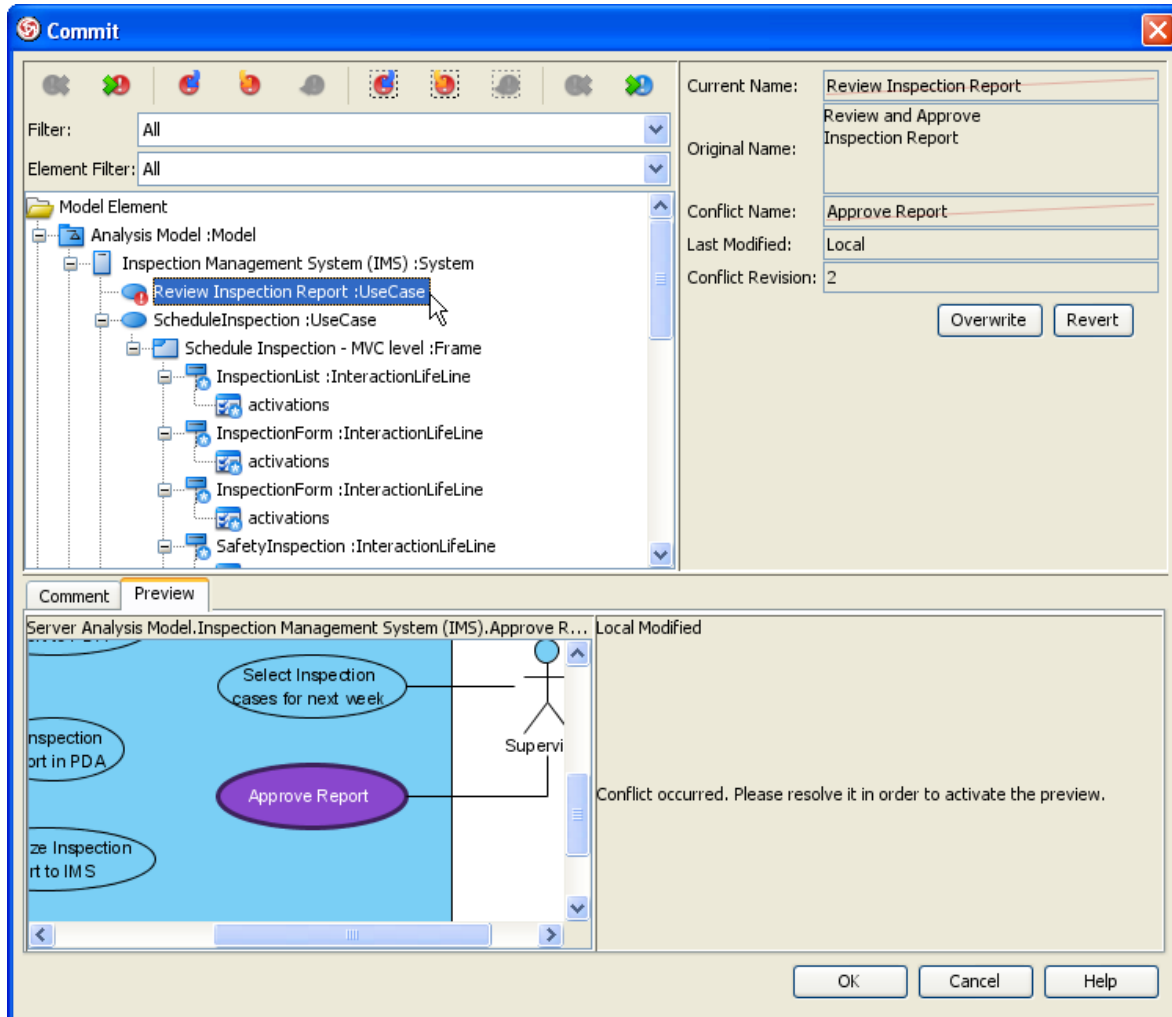


Figure 3-22 Commit with conflicts

4. Select the conflict element, click **Overwrite selected conflicts** button on the toolbar to overwrite other user's change.

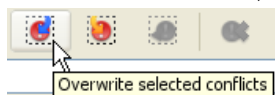


Figure 3-23 Overwrite selected conflicts

Or click **Revert selected conflicts** to revert your own changes.

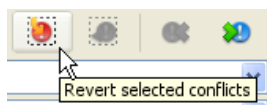


Figure 3-24 Revert selected conflicts

You can also click **Overwrite all conflicts** or **Revert all conflicts** to overwrite or revert all conflicts at once.



Figure 3-25 Overwrite/Revert all conflicts

5. After resolve conflict, the preview will be enabled to visualize the final result.

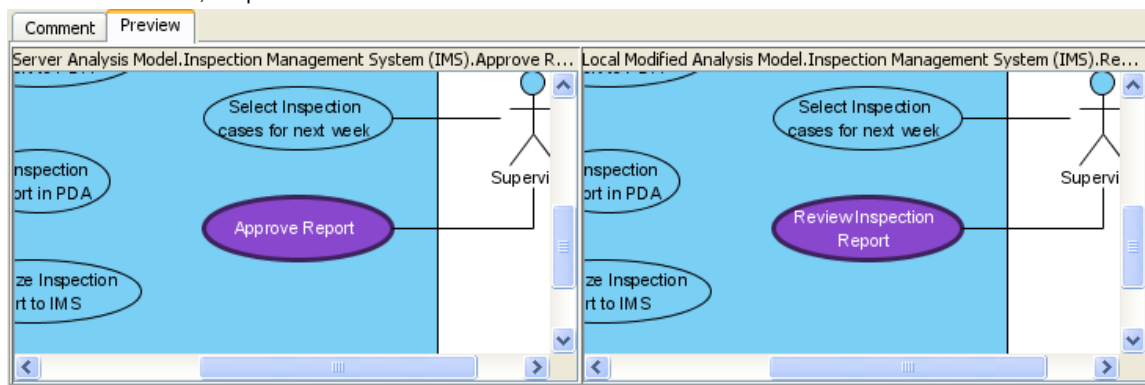


Figure 3-26 Preview resolved conflict

6. You can change your mind by click **Reset selected conflicts** or **Reset all conflicts** button. Then overwrite or revert the conflict again.

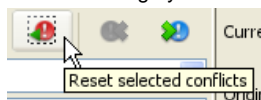


Figure 3-27 Reset conflicts

7. After all conflicts was resolved, you can now input comment and click **OK** button to commit.

Updating latest revision from CVS Server

Updating modification from CVS Server

1. Click **Update** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 3-28 Update from toolbar

2. Similar to commit, you can review the change and preview the diagram in **Update** dialog.

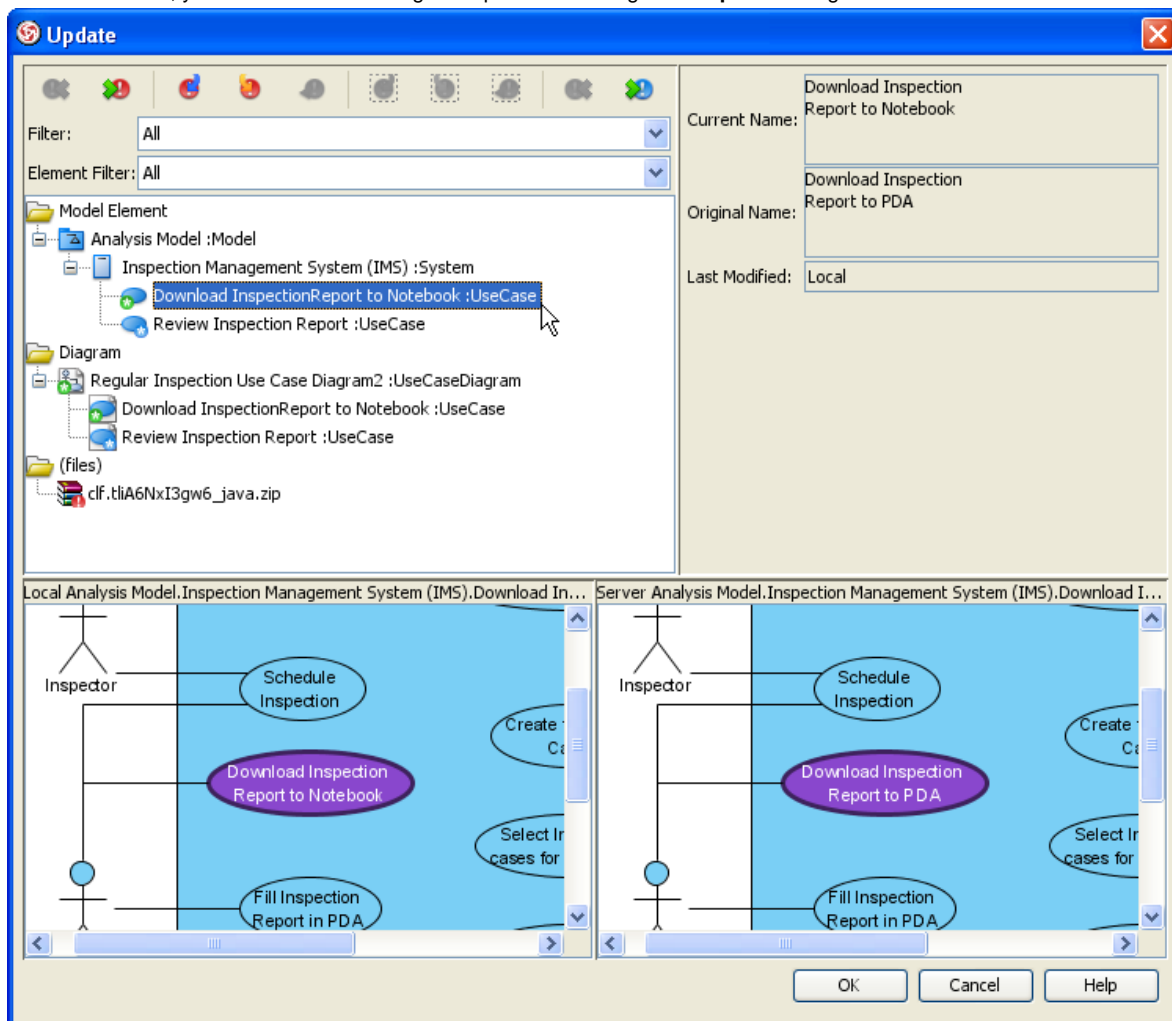


Figure 3-29 Update dialog

3. If there are conflicts, resolve it similar to commit, but the changes will apply to local project instead of commit to server immediately.

- Click **OK** button to update. **VP-UML** will open the updated project.

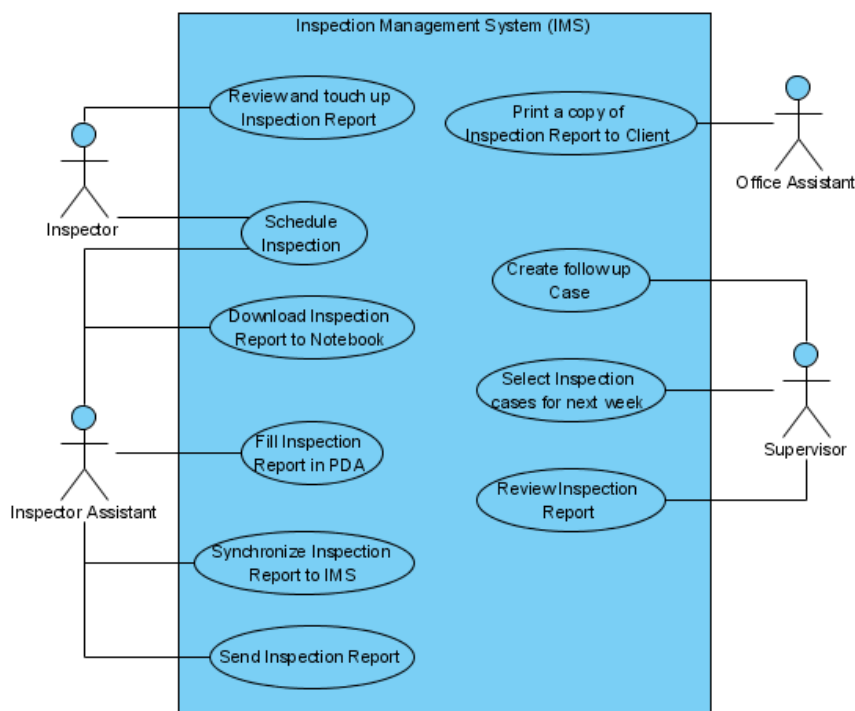


Figure 3-30 Updated project

Checking status

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Select **Project > Check Update** from menu.

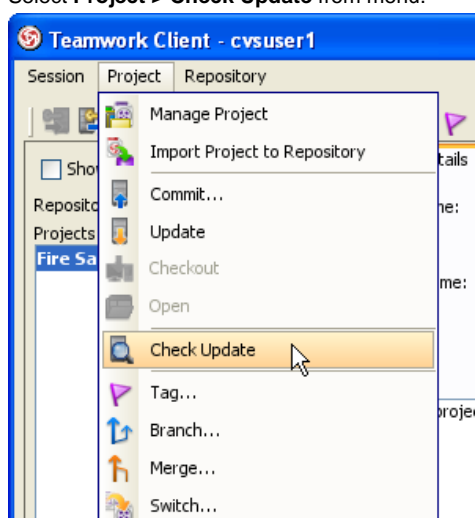


Figure 3-31 Update project from menu

Or click **Check Update** button from toolbar.

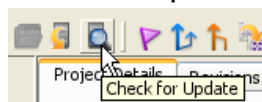


Figure 3-32 Update project from toolbar

- You can see the status showing **Has update** or **Up-to-date**, it also indicate local project status (**local project not modified**) or (**local project modified**).

Status: Has update (local project not modified)

Figure 3-33 Project status

Reverting Changes

Revert local modifications

1. Modify the project.

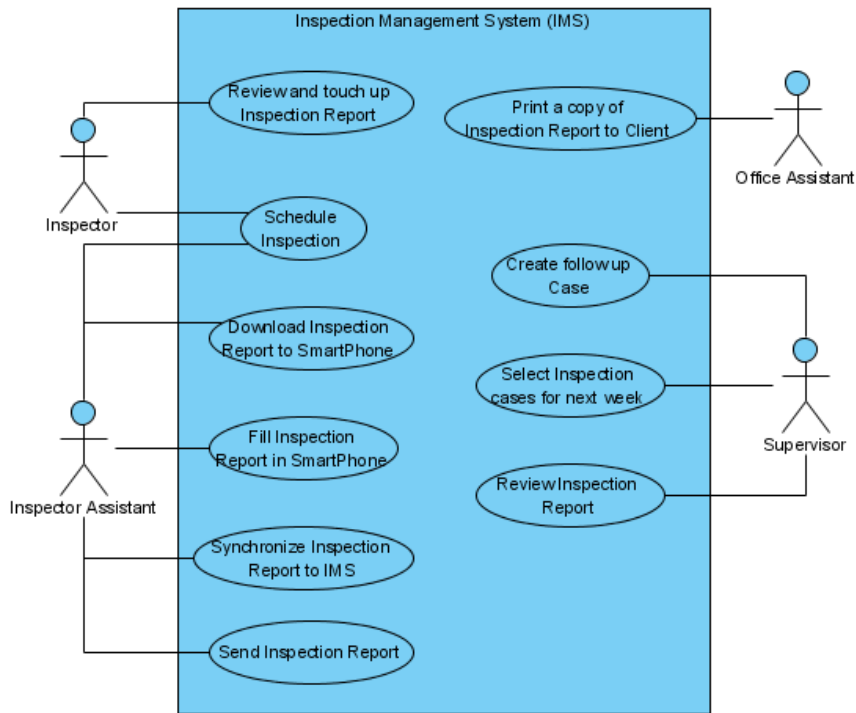


Figure 3-34 Modify project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.

4. Select **Project > Revert...** from menu

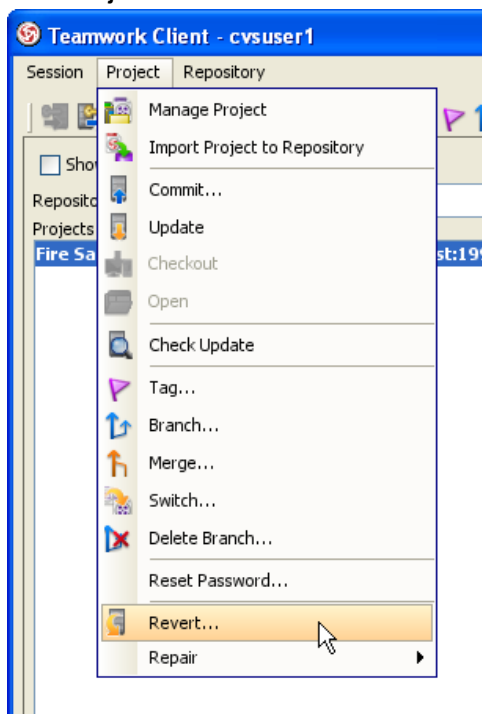


Figure 3-35 Revert from menu

Or click **Revert...** button from toolbar.

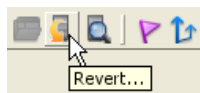


Figure 3-36 Revert from toolbar

5. Click **Yes** button from the confirmation dialog.
6. The reverted project opened in **VP-UML**.

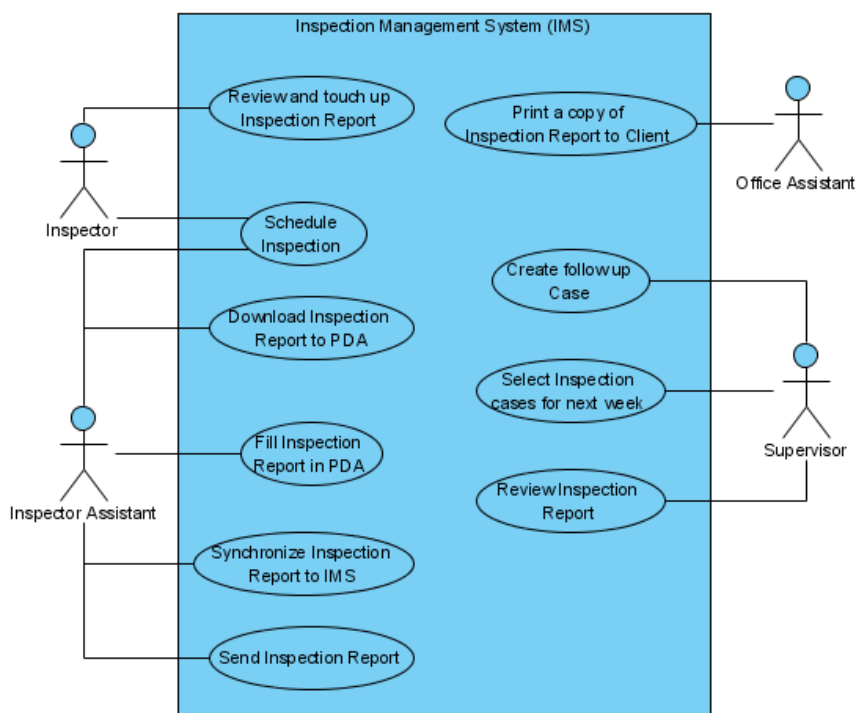


Figure 3-37 Reverted project

Revert server modifications

1. Open project.

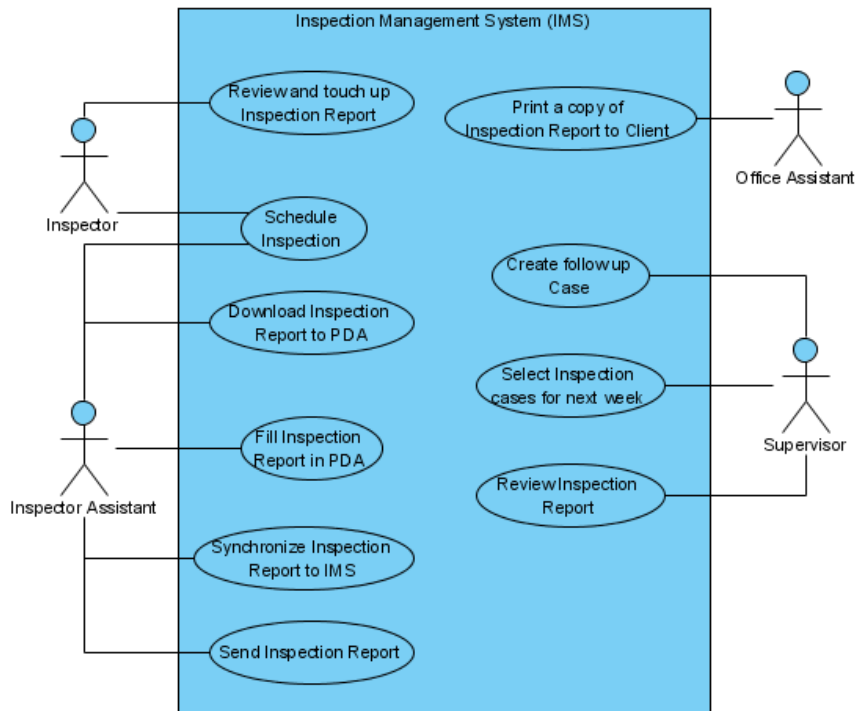


Figure 3-38 Open project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.
4. Click the **Revisions** tab on the right of the project list.

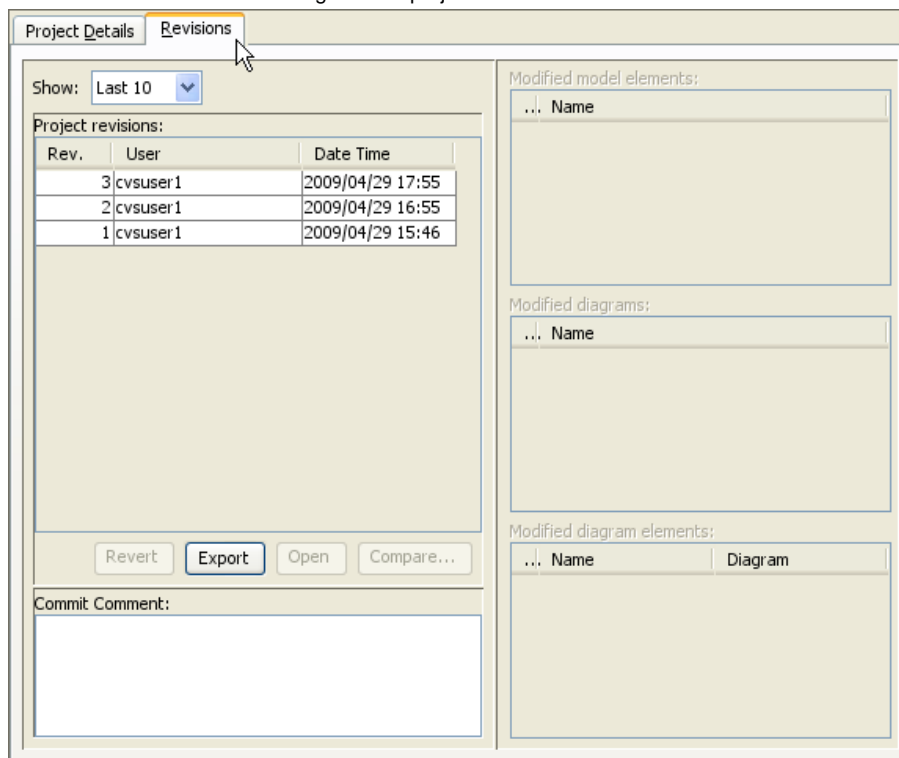


Figure 3-39 Revision tab

5. Select the revision to revert.

Project revisions:

Rev.	User	Date Time
3	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 17:55
2	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 16:55
1	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 3-40 Select revision

6. Click **Revert** button.



Figure 3-41 Revert button

7. The **Commit** dialog show a list of shapes and model elements reverted for review the changes and preview diagram, input the comment and click **OK** button to commit the revert.

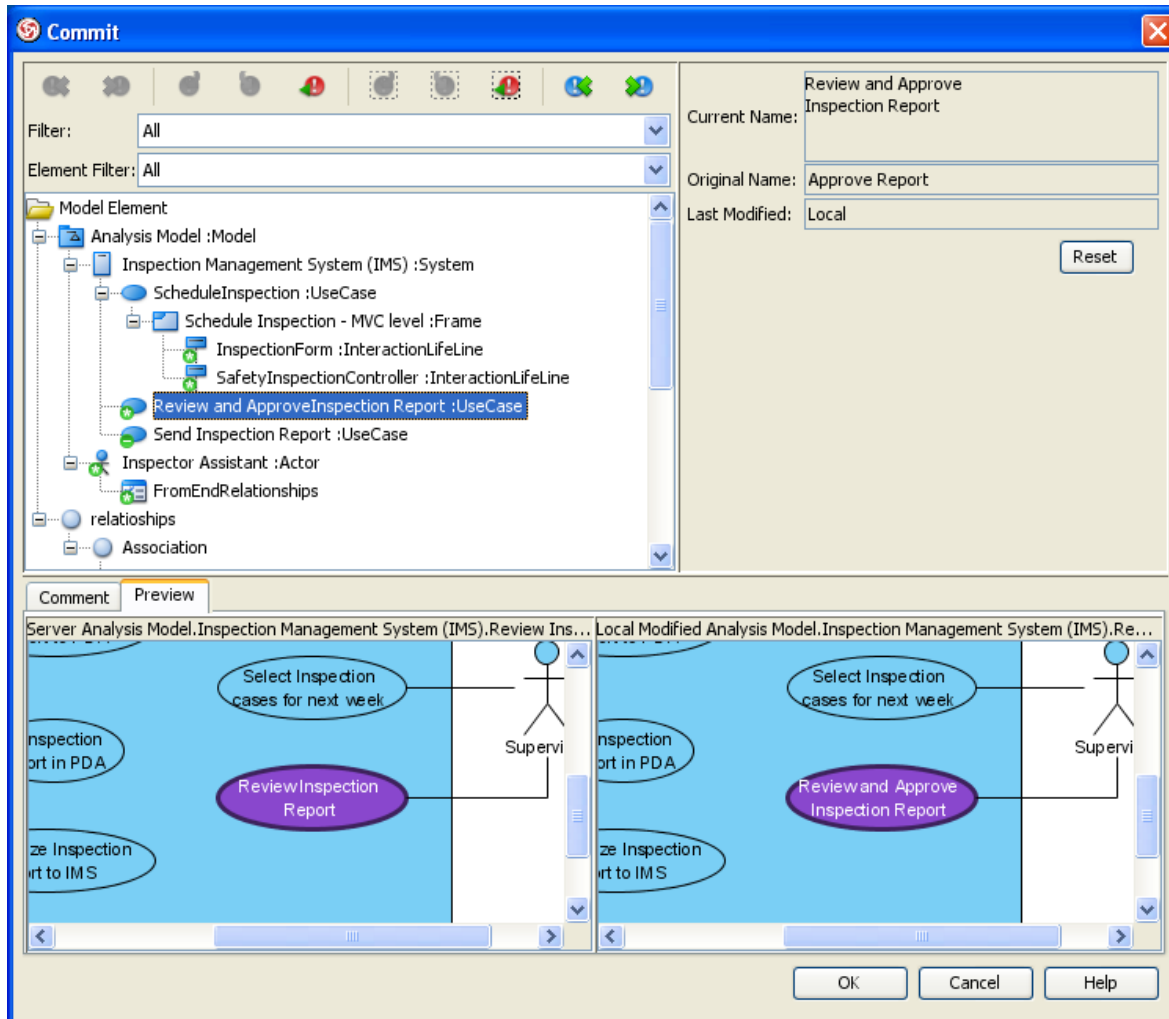


Figure 3-42 Commit dialog with reverted changes

8. A new revision with the reverted changes was created in server, and opened in **VP-UML**.

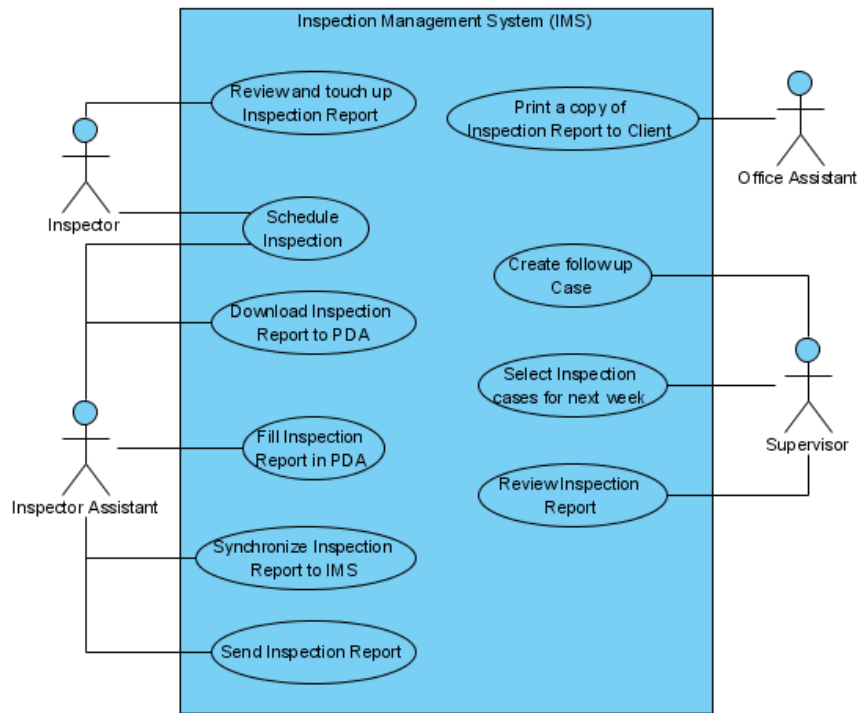


Figure 3-43 Reverted project

Browsing change histories (old revisions)

Checkout old revisions

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select the revision to open.
5. Click Open button.

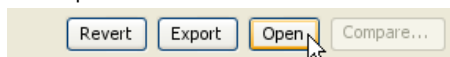


Figure 3-44 Open button

6. Selected revision opened in **VP-UML**.

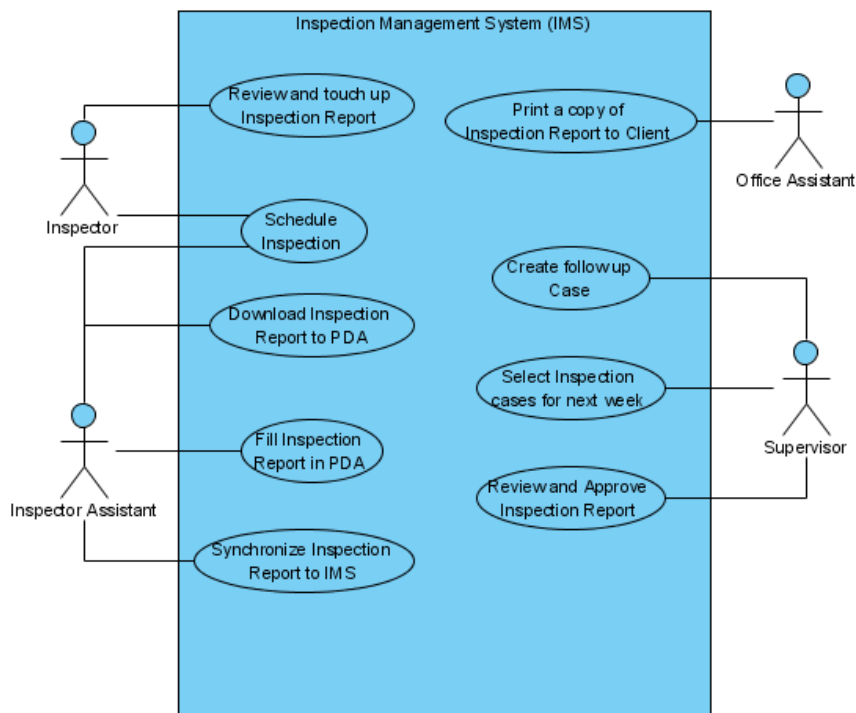


Figure 3-45 Open selected revision

Showing differences between revisions visually

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select a revision for compare.
5. Select another revision by **Ctrl+Click**.

Project revisions:		
Rev.	User	Date Time
4	cvsuser1	2009/04/30 09:28
3	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 17:55
2	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 16:55
1	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 3-46 Select two revisions

6. Click the **Compare...** button.

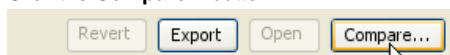


Figure 3-47 Compare button

- Similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog, the **Compare Projects** dialog show a list of differences between the selected revisions. You can also view the differences visually in diagram on the preview tab.

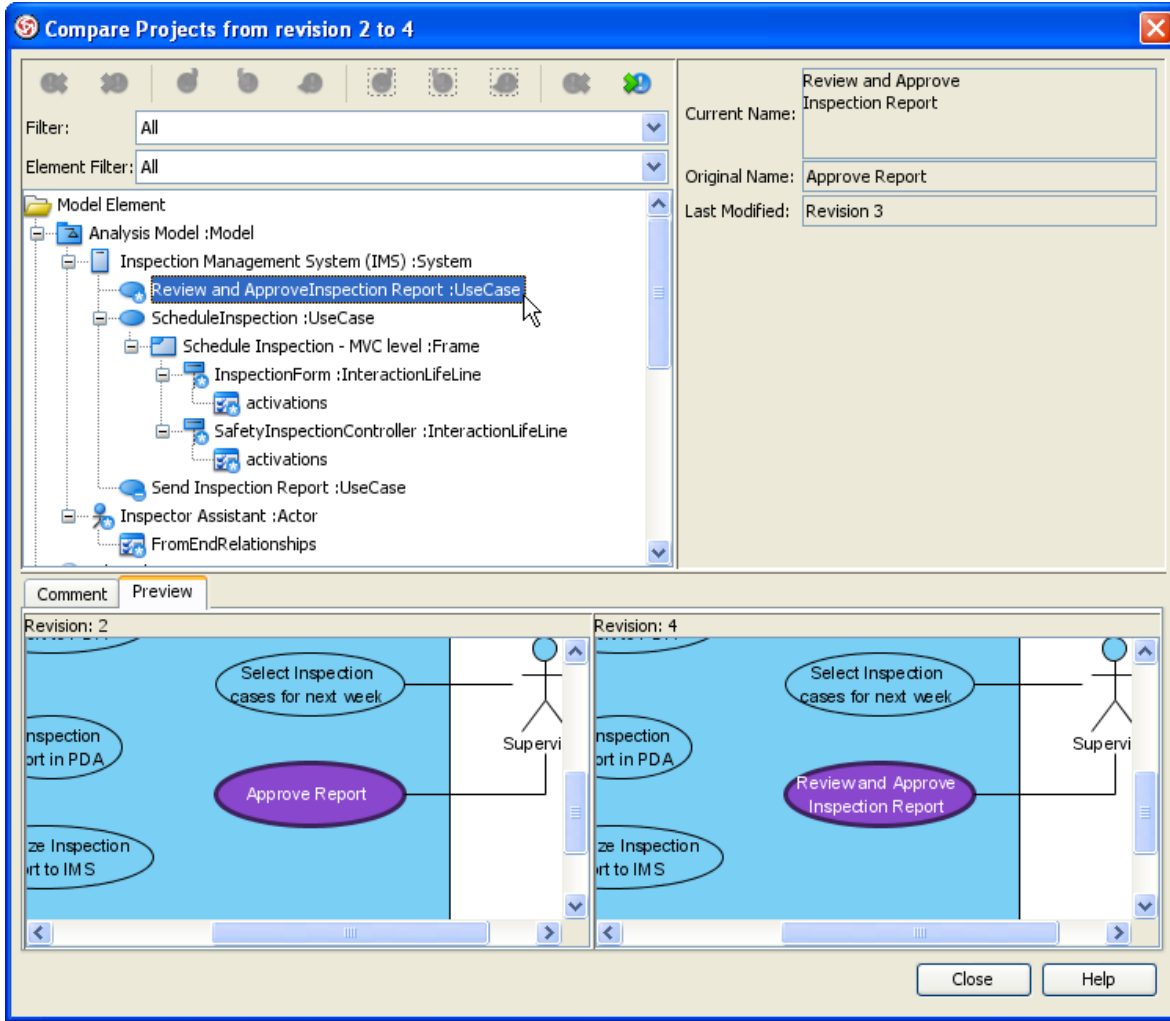


Figure 3-48 Compare differences

Export multiple revisions to local

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Click the **Revisions** tab.
- Select multiple revisions for export, by **Ctrl+Click** or **Shift+Click**.

Project revisions:		
Rev.	User	Date Time
4	cvsuser1	2009/04/30 09:28
3	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 17:55
2	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 16:55
1	cvsuser1	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 3-49 Select multiple revisions

- Click the **Export** button.



Figure 3-50 Export buttons

- Select **Export selected revisions...** from the popup.

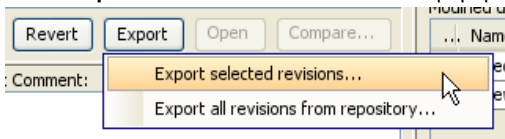


Figure 3-51 Export selected revisions

7. Select the directory to save the exported project revisions.

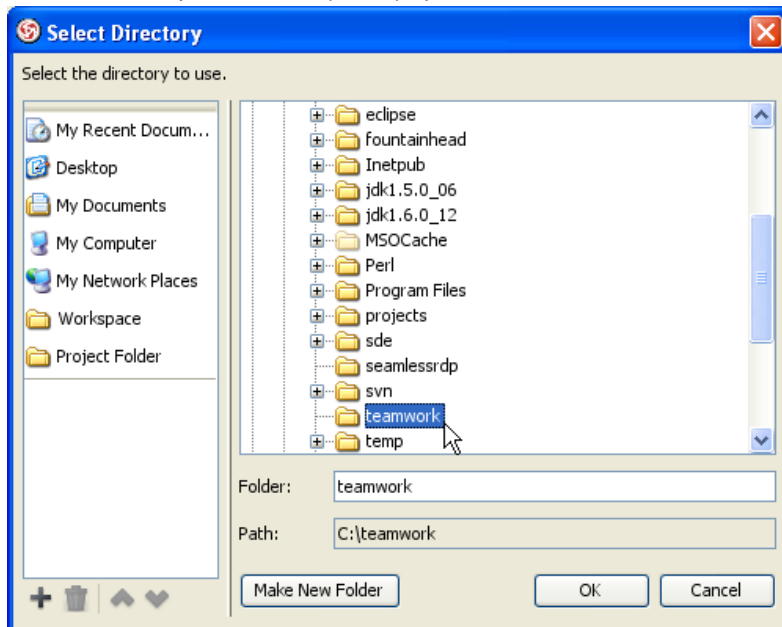


Figure 3-52 Select directory

8. You'll find the selected revisions were exported to the select directory.

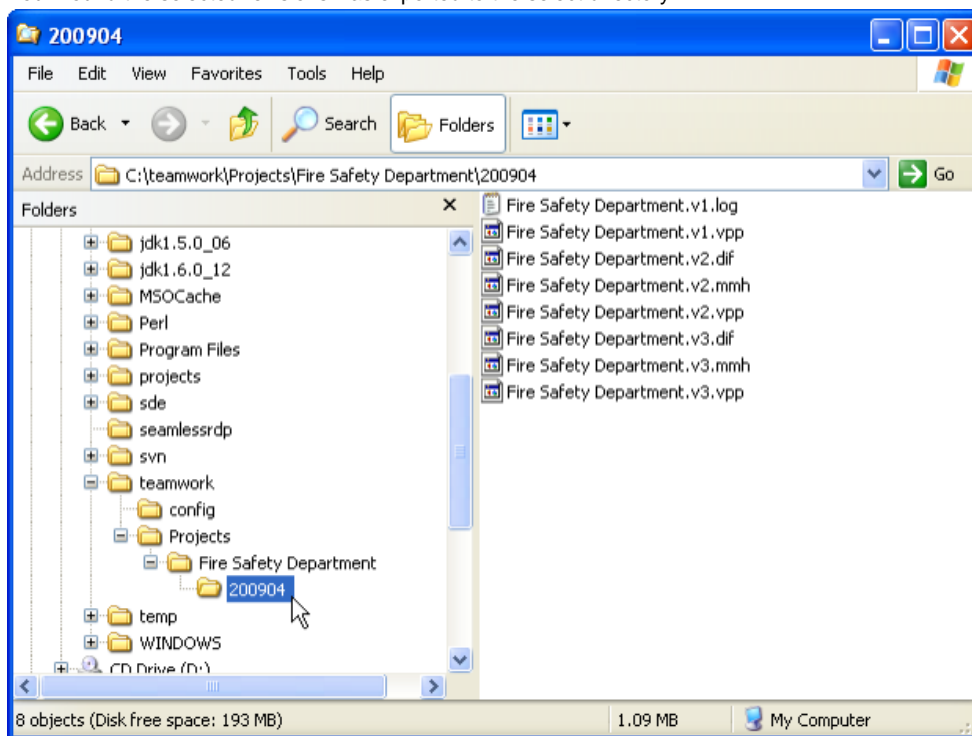


Figure 3-53 Exported revisions

Isolating last long modifications with Branches

Creating Branch

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Branch...** from menu

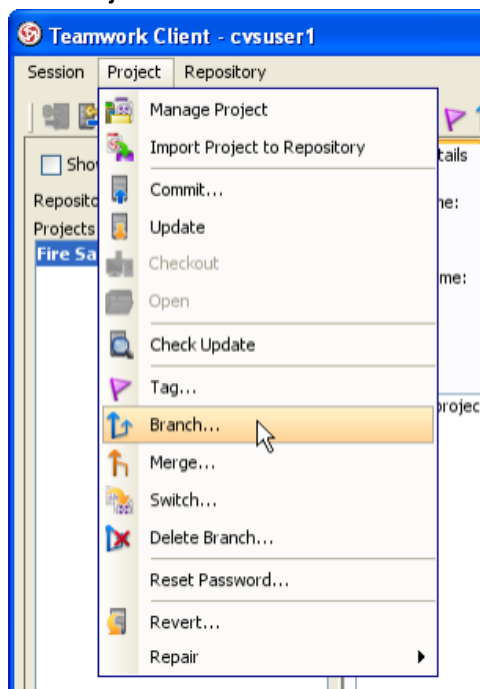


Figure 3-54 Branch from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.

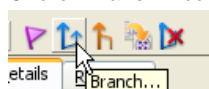


Figure 3-55 Branch from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Branch Name** in **Create Branch** dialog.

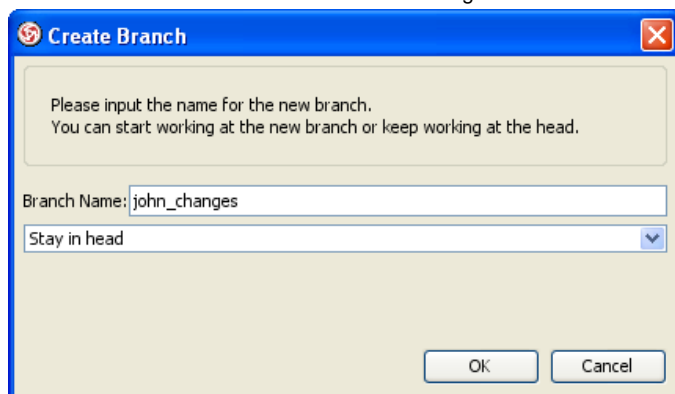


Figure 3-56 Create Branch dialog

5. Select **Stay in head** in the list.

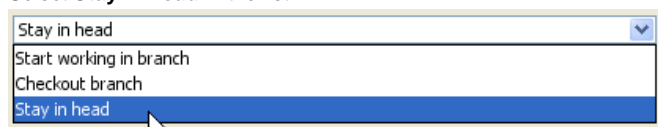


Figure 3-57 Stay in head

Switch local copy between Branches

1. Select **Project > Switch...** from menu

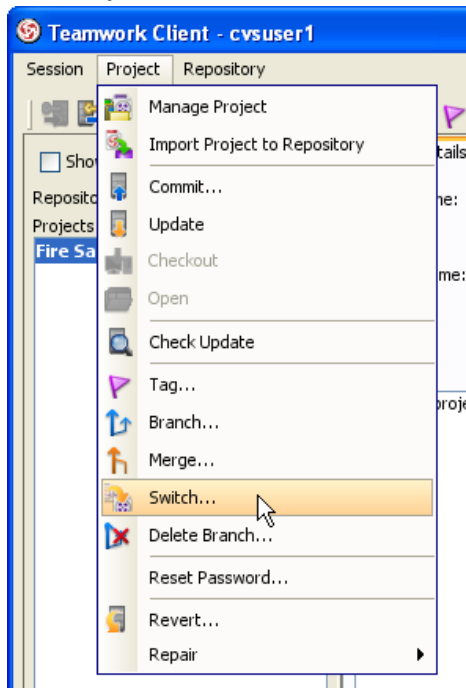


Figure 3-58 Switch from menu

Or click **Switch...** button from toolbar.



Figure 3-59 Switch from toolbar

2. Select the branch to switch.

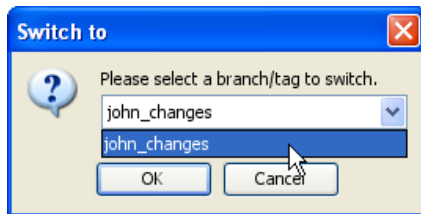


Figure 3-60 Select branch

3. The branch is opened in **VP-UML**.

Merging from HEAD To Branch

1. Open, modify and commit HEAD project.

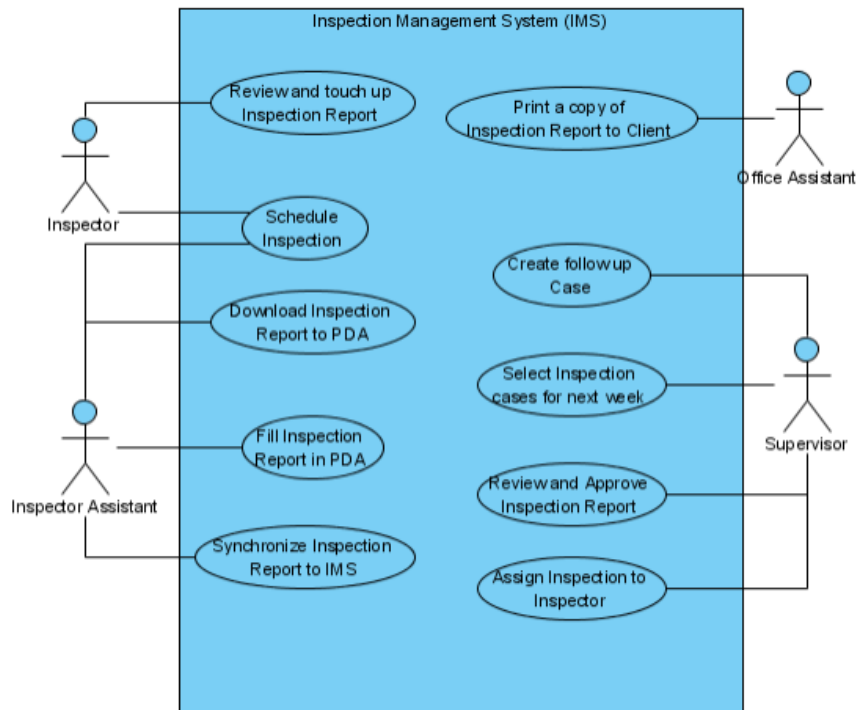


Figure 3-61 Modified HEAD project

2. Open branch project.

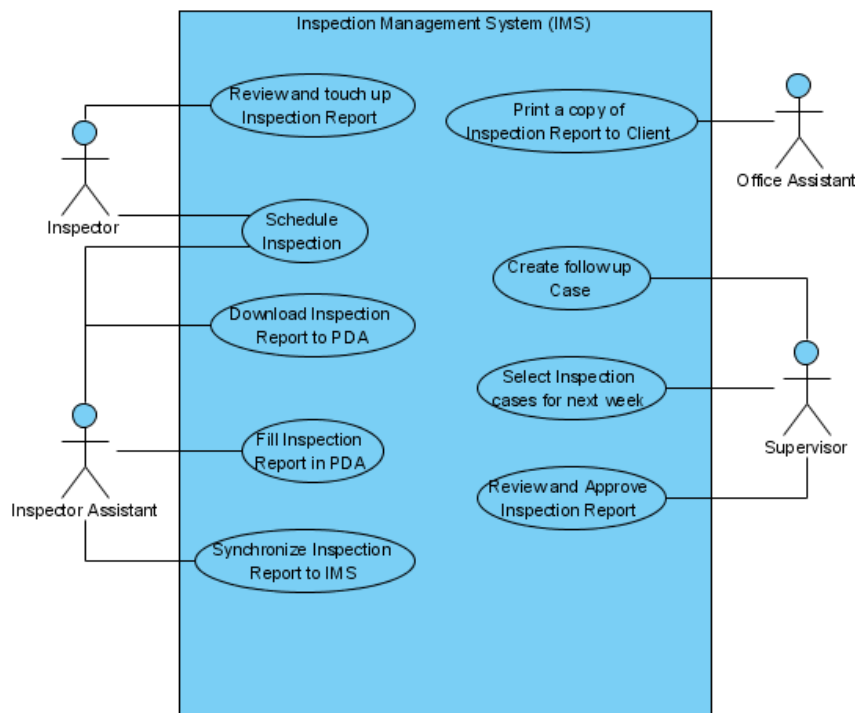


Figure 3-62 Branch project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu.

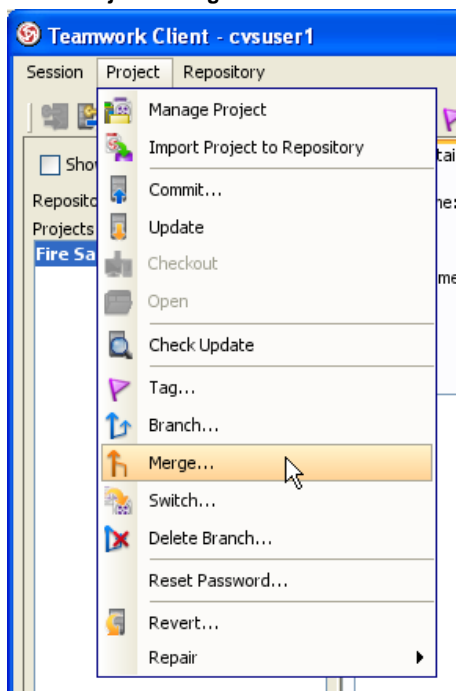


Figure 3-63 Merge from menu

Or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.



Figure 3-64 Merge from toolbar

4. Select from HEAD in the **Merge** dialog.

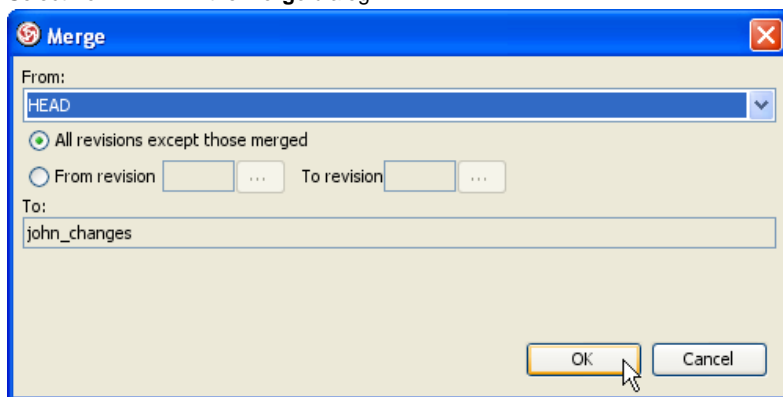


Figure 3-65 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.

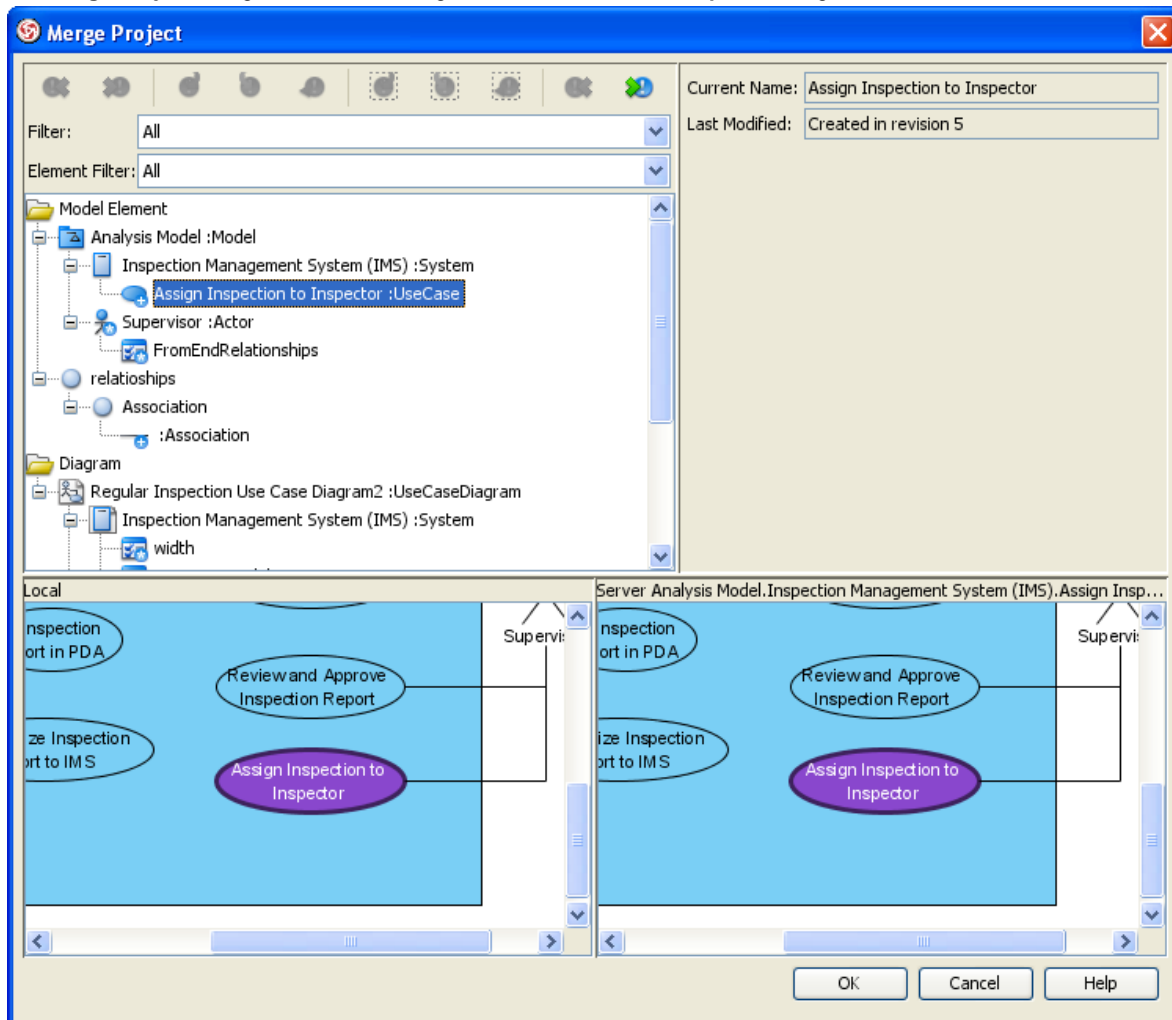


Figure 3-66 Merge project dialog

6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The branch project now contains the changes from HEAD.

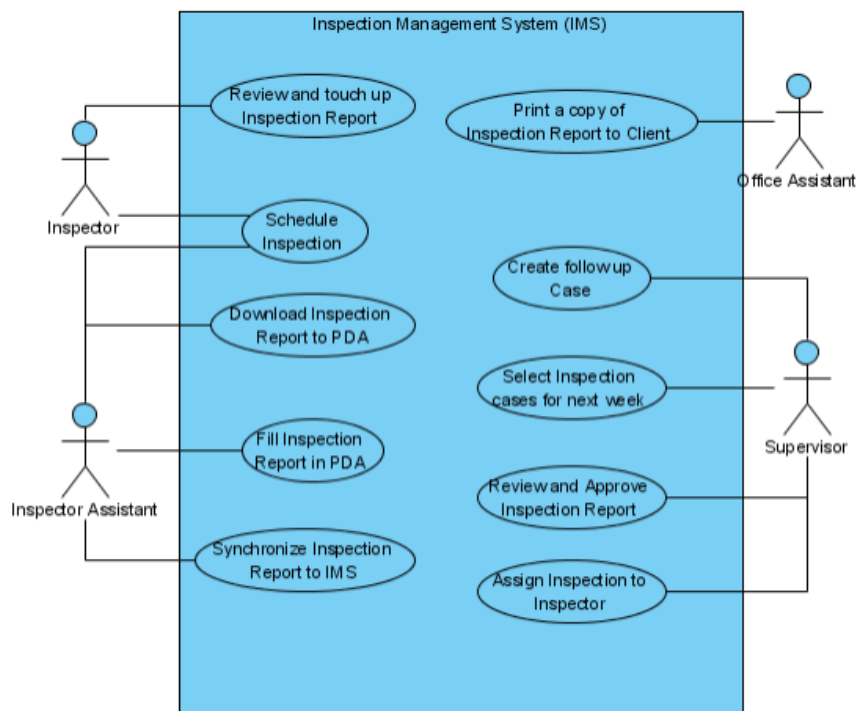


Figure 3-67 Branch project merged from HEAD

Merging from Branch to HEAD

1. Open, modify and commit branch project.

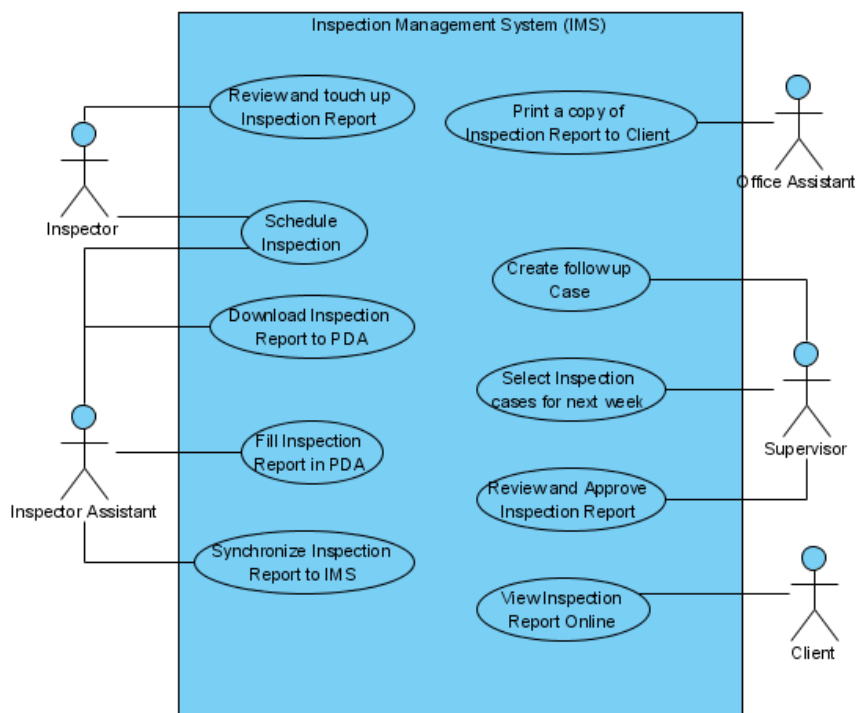


Figure 3-68 Modified branch project

2. Open HEAD project.

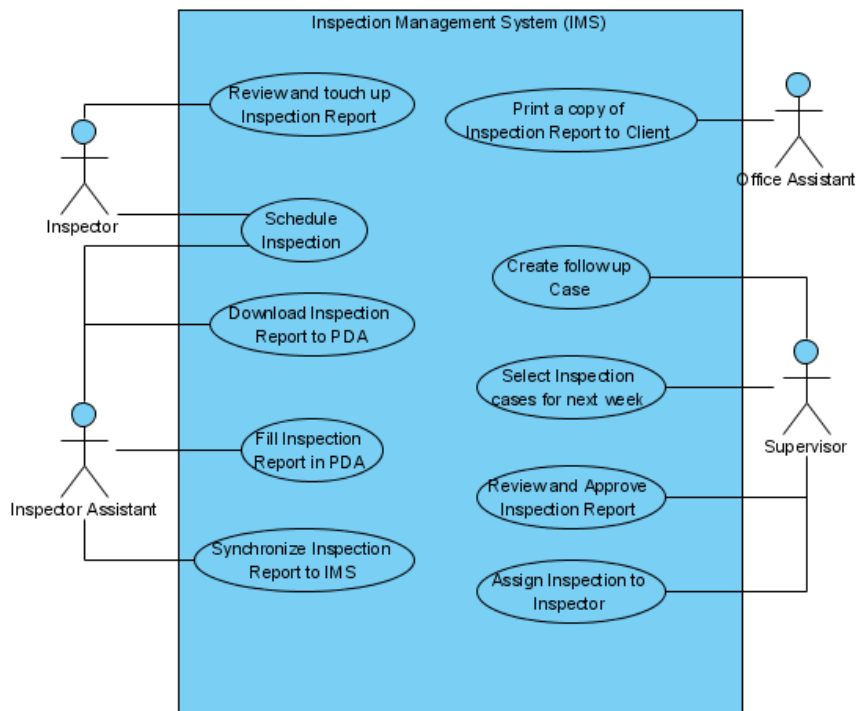


Figure 3-69 HEAD project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu, or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.
4. Select a branch name in **From** combo box.

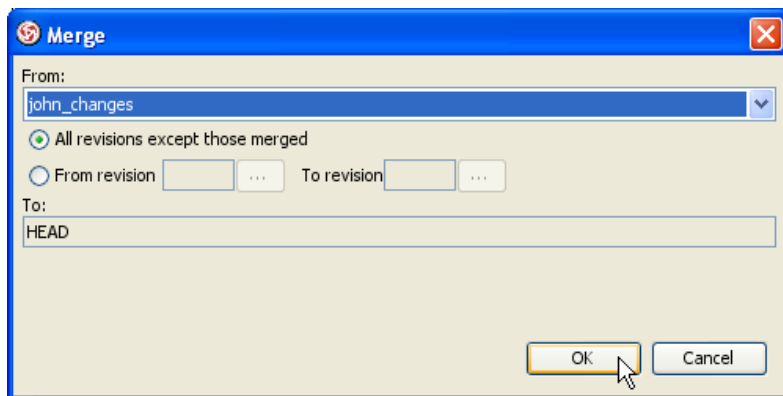


Figure 3-70 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.
6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The HEAD project now contains the changes from branch.

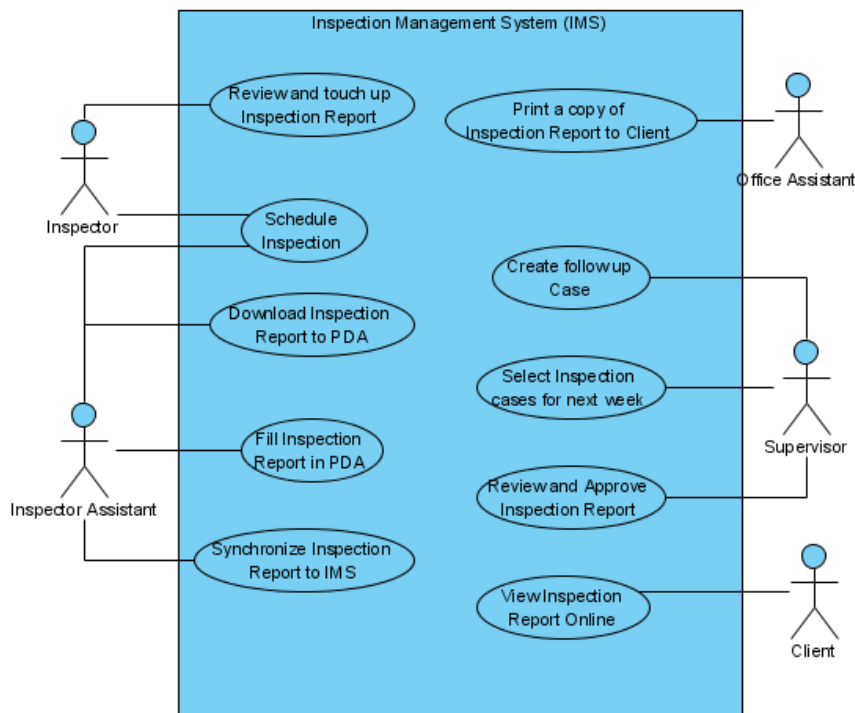


Figure 3-71 HEAD project merged from branch

Delete Branch

1. Select **Project > Delete Branch...** from menu

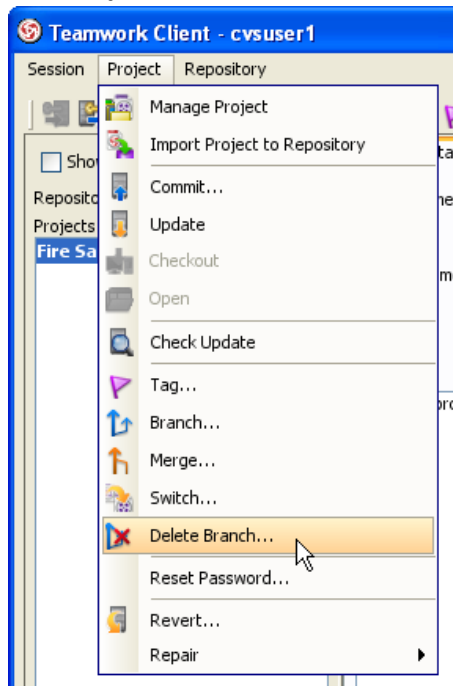


Figure 3-72 Delete Branch from menu

Or click **Delete Branch ...** button from toolbar.

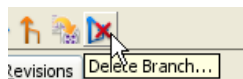


Figure 3-73 Delete Branch from toolbar

- Expand the repository and folder node, select the branch to delete. Click **OK** button to continue.

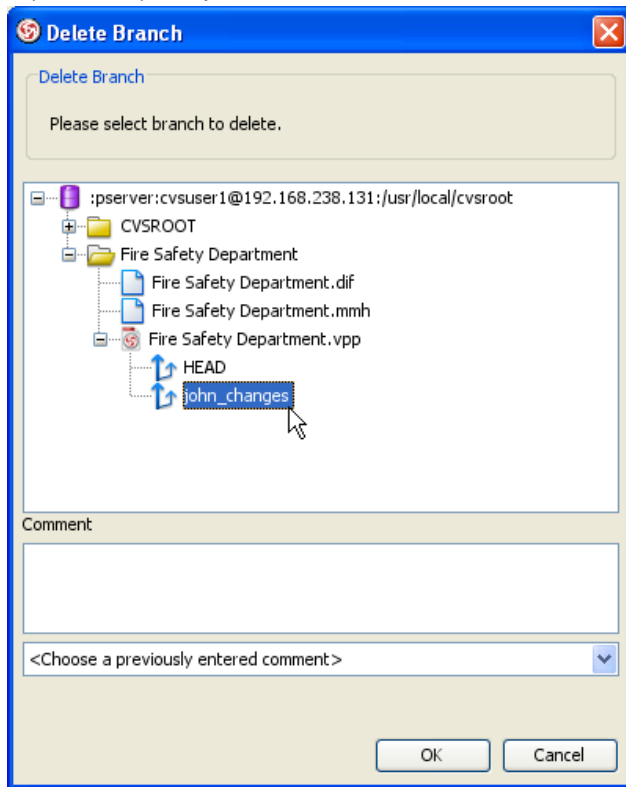


Figure 3-74 Delete branch dialog

- Click **Yes** button on confirmation dialog.

Marking release or milestone with Tags

Tags and branches are almost the same, with the only difference - tags are read only. Creating read only tags ensure you are able open the release version project later.

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Tag...** from menu

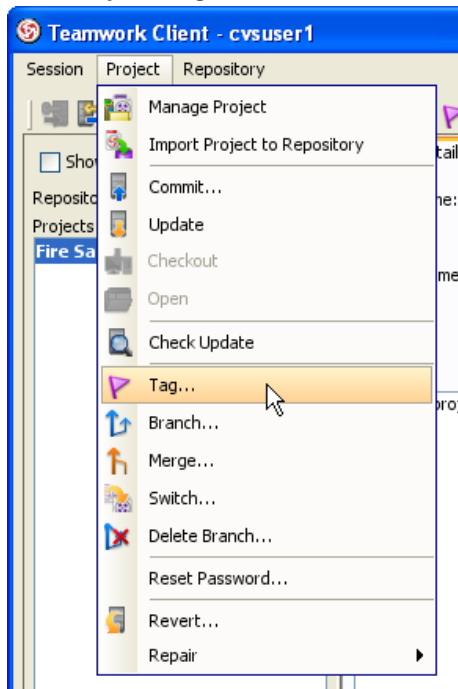


Figure 3-75 Tag from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.

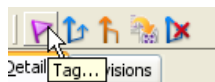


Figure 3-76 Tag from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Tag Name** in **Create Tag** dialog.

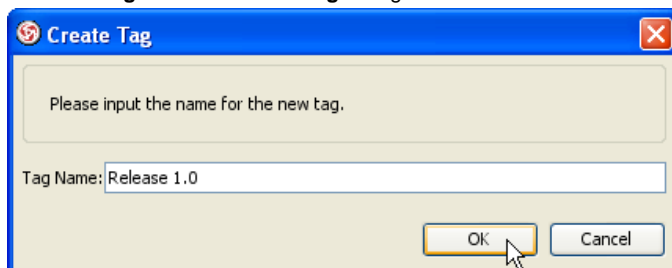


Figure 3-77 Create Tag dialog

5. Click **OK** button, the tag will be created.

Importing Projects to Performe

1. Start **VP-UML**.
2. Select **Tools > Teamwork > Open Teamwork Client...** from the main menu, or **Open Teamwork Client** icon from toolbar to open teamwork client.

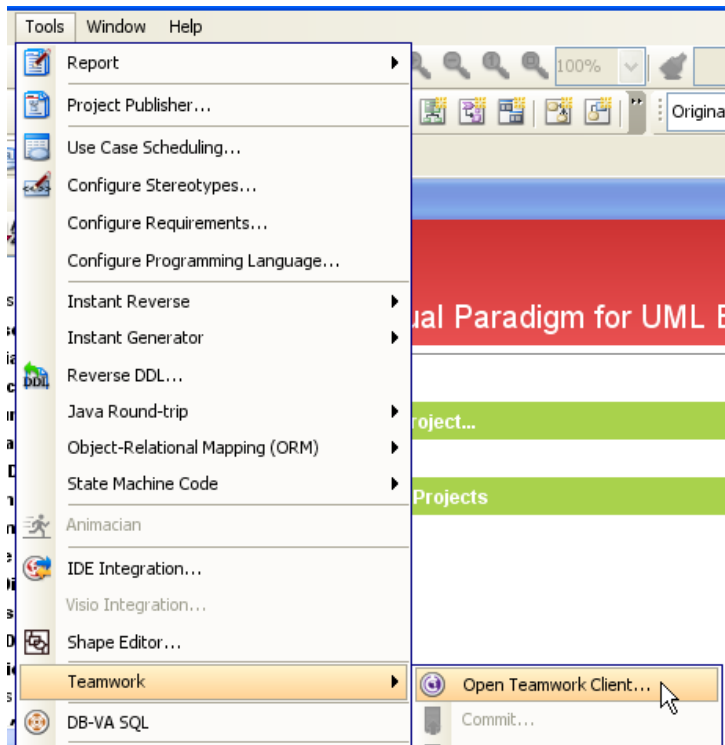


Figure 4-1 Open Teamwork Client from main menu

3. Select **Subversion** in **Server** field.

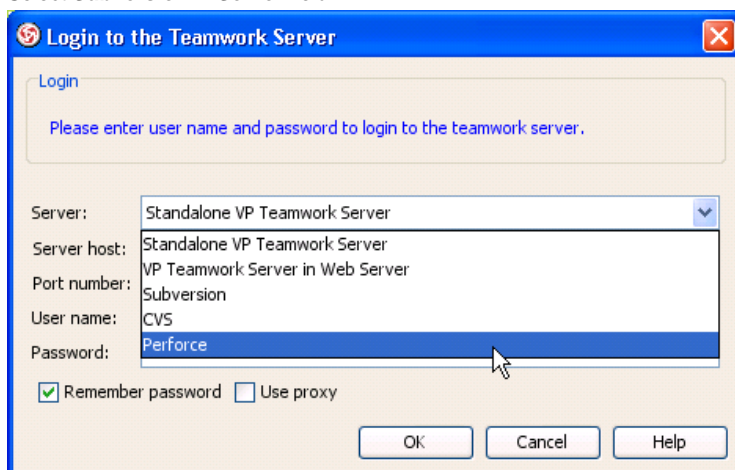


Figure 4-2 perforce teamwork server

4. Fill in the server and user information to login teamwork server.

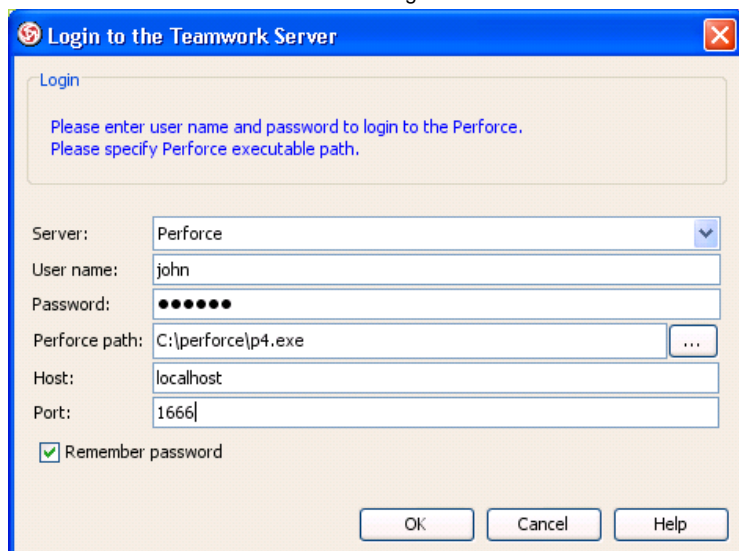


Figure 4-2 Login teamwork server

5. Select **Project > Import Project to Repository** from the menu.

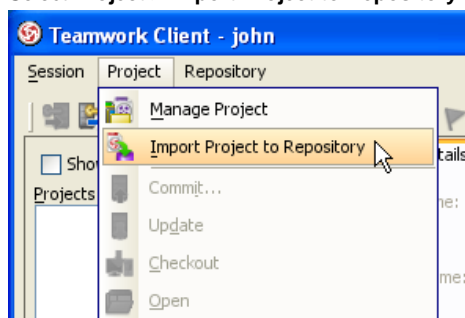


Figure 4-3 Import project from menu

Or click the **Import Project to Repository** button on toolbar.



Figure 4-4 Import project from toolbar

6. In the **Import Project** dialog, fill in the **Project name**.

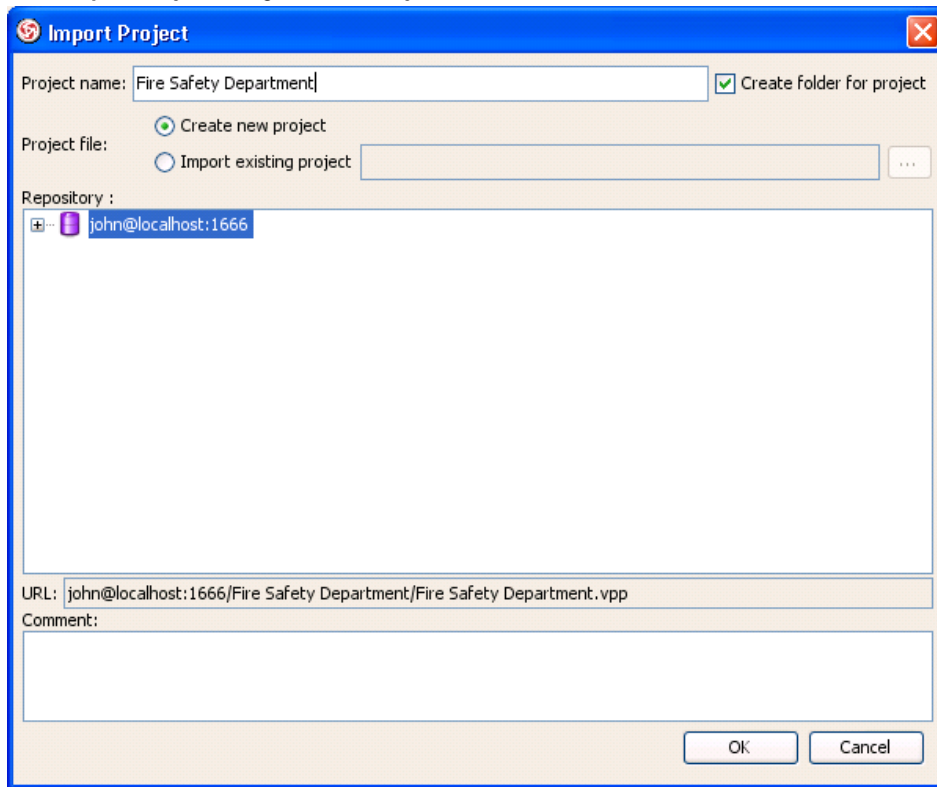


Figure 4-5 Fill project name in Import Project dialog

7. Choose **Create new project** or **Import existing project** from **Project file**. **Create new project** will import a blank project into teamwork server, **Import existing project** will import an existing VP-UML Project file (*.vpp) into teamwork server as first revision.

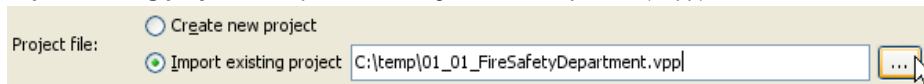


Figure 4-6 Specify project file

8. Select the **depot** node for import the project.

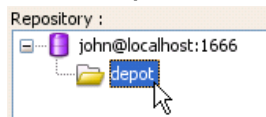


Figure 4-7 Select repository

9. Fill in the comment.

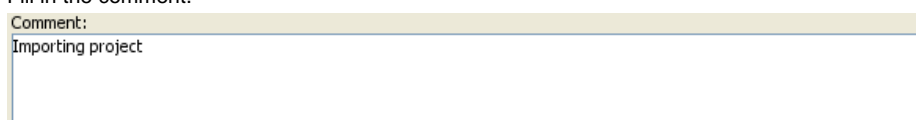


Figure 4-8 Input comment

10. Click **OK** button to import project.

NOTE: Please make sure the user login to **Teamwork Client** has **Create Project** permission.

Checkout Project from Perforce

Checkout and open Perforce Projects

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select **Project > Manage Project** from the menu.

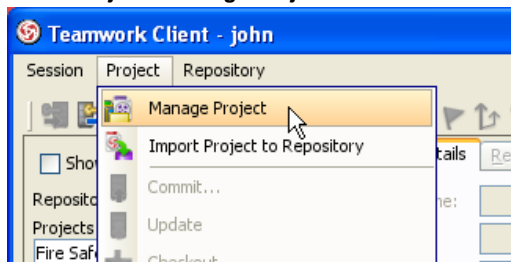


Figure 4-9 Manage project from main menu

Or click **Manage Project** icon on the toolbar.

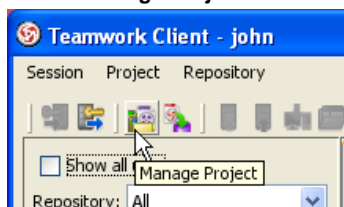


Figure 4-10 Manage project from toolbar

3. In **Manage Project** dialog, expand the repository node and select the project to checkout, click > button to add project. Click **OK** button to close the dialog.

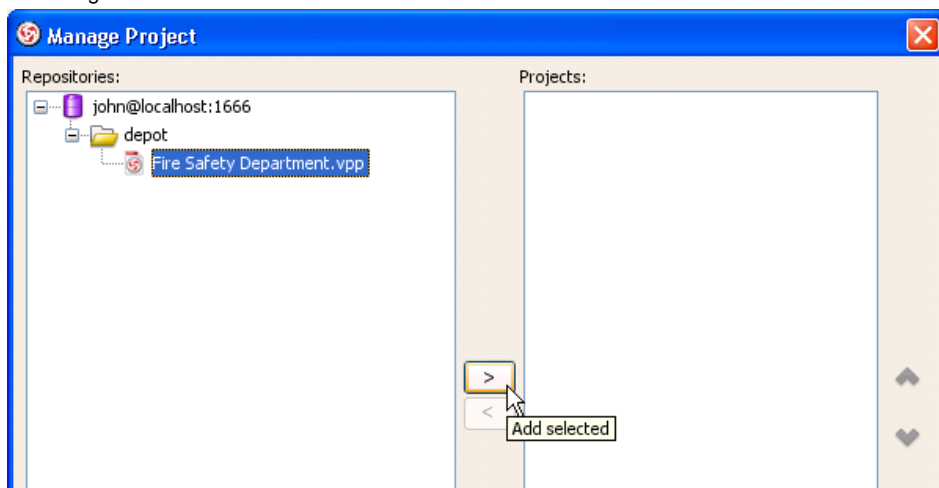


Figure 4-11 Manage projects

4. Select the project in project list.

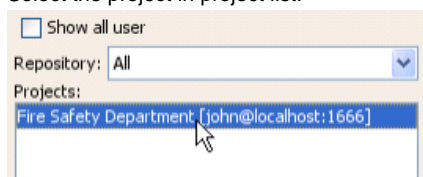


Figure 4-12 Select project from the list

5. Click **Open Project** button to checkout and open the project.

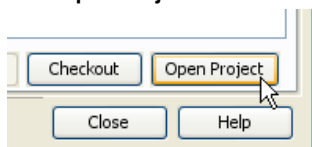


Figure 4-13 Open project

6. The project opened in **VP-UML**.

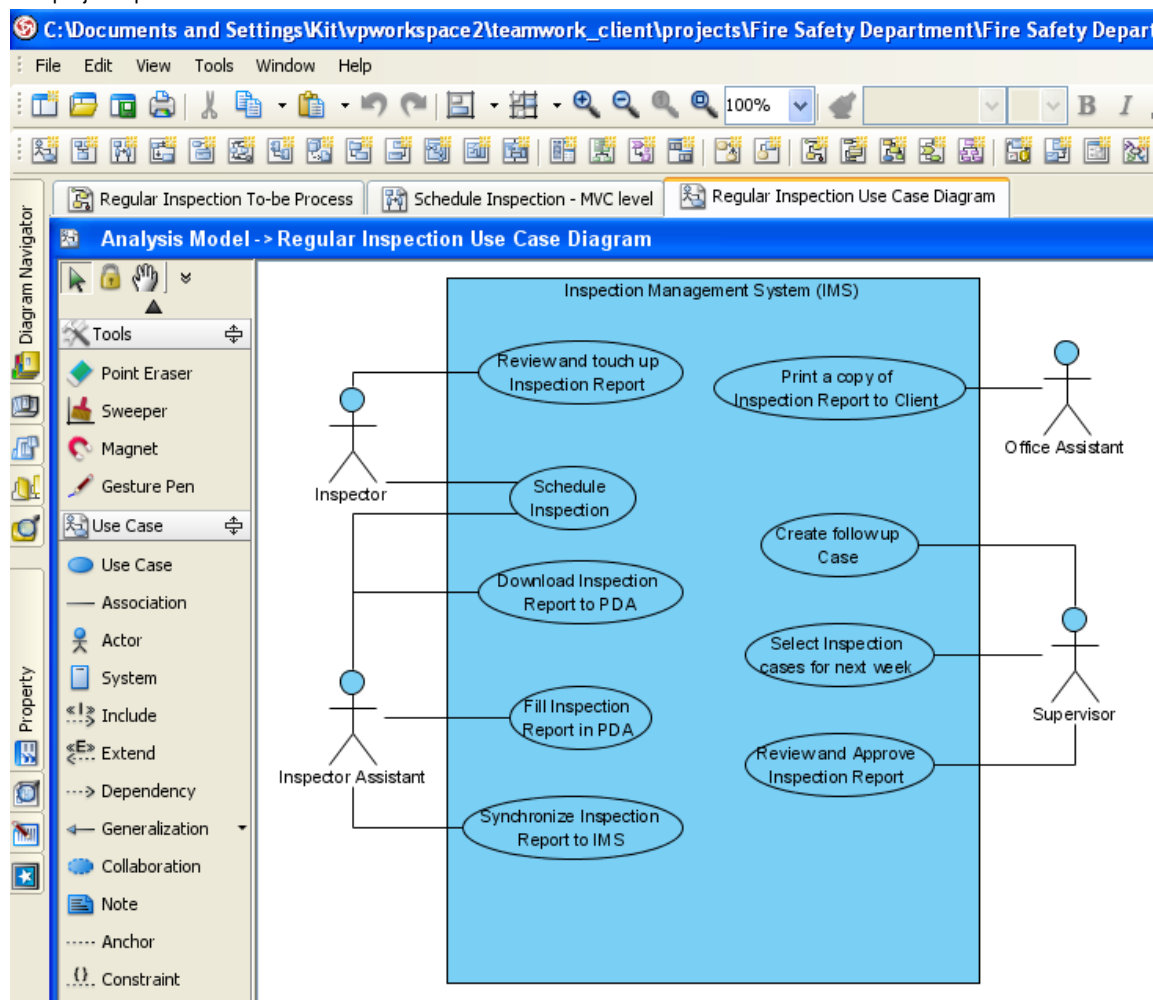


Figure 4-14 Project opened

Committing local modification to Perforce

1. Modify the project.

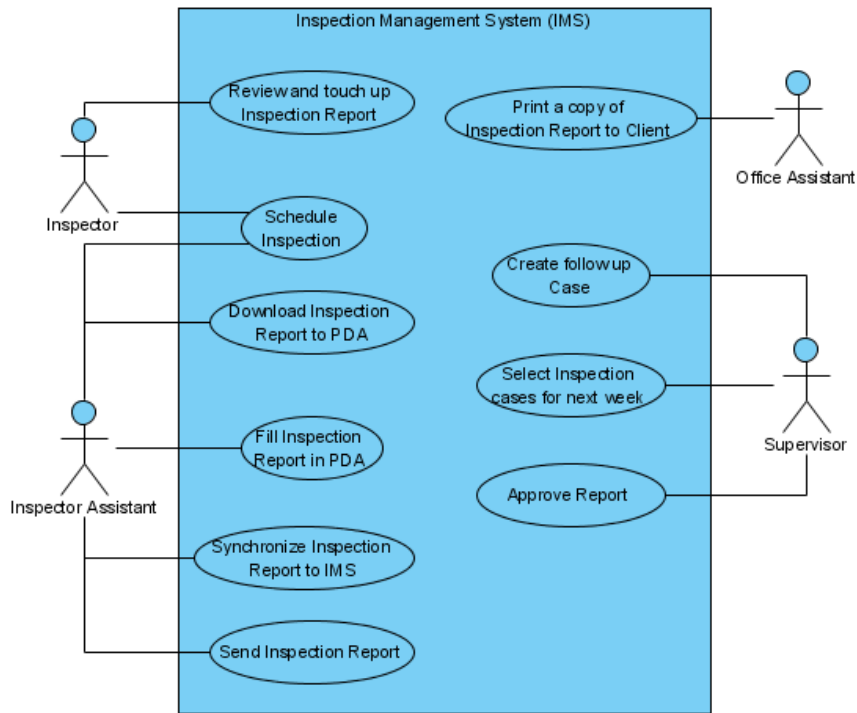


Figure 4-15 Modified project

2. Show **Teamwork Toolbar** by right click on the Toolbar, select **Teamwork** if not selected already.

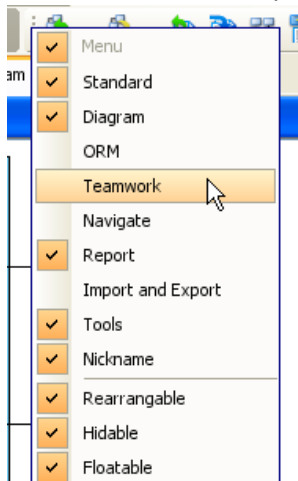


Figure 4-16 Show teamwork toolbar

3. Click the **Commit** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 4-17 Commit project

- In **Commit** dialog, you can review the changes for commit. On the left of dialog, you can see a list of changes shapes and model elements, click on it to view the detail changes on the right.

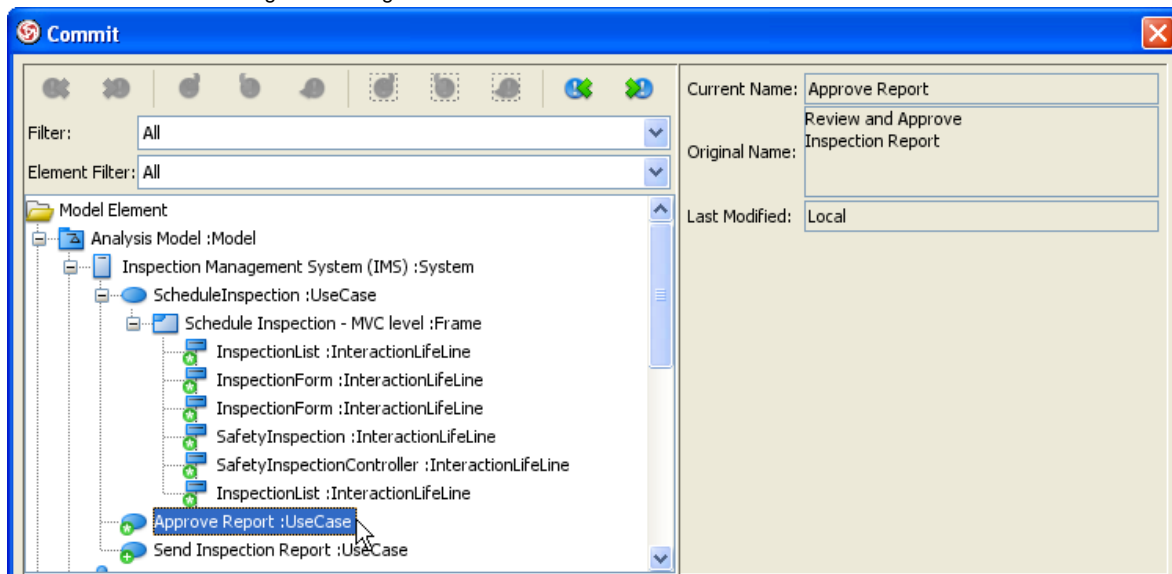


Figure 4-18 Review commit changes

- On the bottom of dialog, click the **Preview** tab to visually preview the changes in diagram. The selected shape is highlighted in purple.

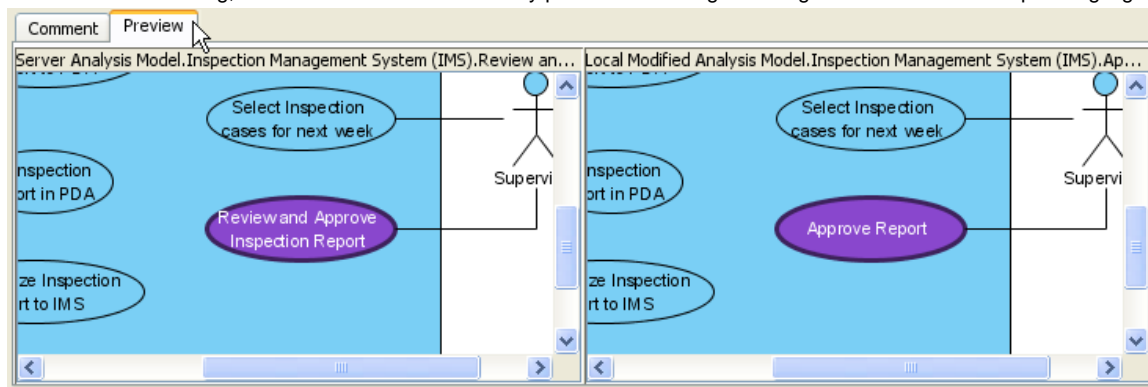


Figure 4-19 Preview commit changes

- After review the changes, click the **Comment** tab and input the comment for commit. Click **OK** button to start commit.

The 'Comment' tab is active. It contains several fields: 'Project name' (Fire Safety Department), 'Checkout revision' (1), 'Checkout time' (29 Apr 2009, 04:32 PM), and 'Latest server revision' (1). Below these is a large text area for 'Edit the commit comment:' with the text 'Modify Use Case Diagram'. At the bottom right, there are 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help' buttons. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'OK' button.

Figure 4-20 Input commit comment

Resolving conflicts

1. Modify the project.

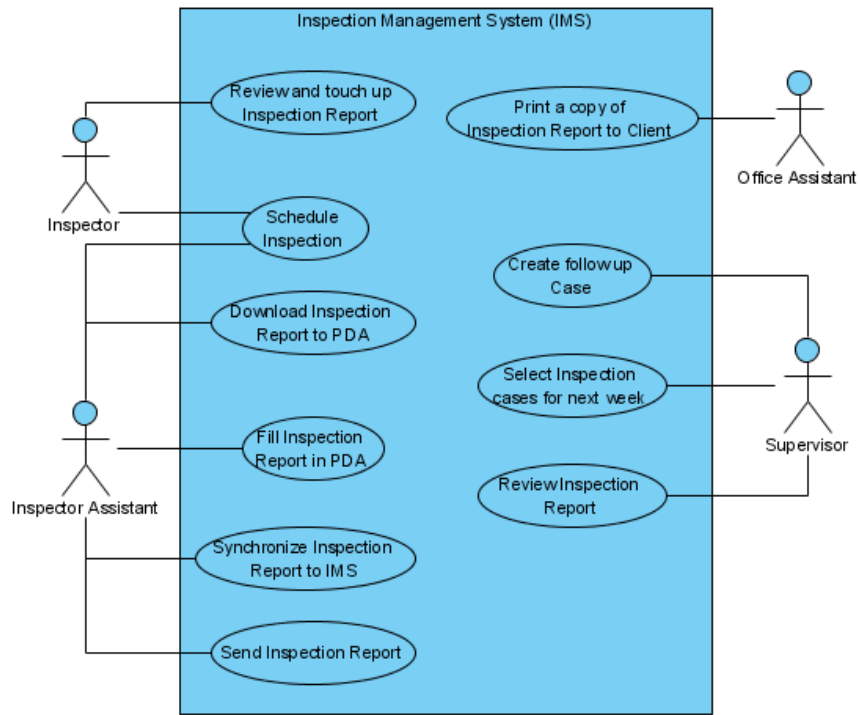


Figure 4-21 Modified project

2. Click **Commit** button on the **Teamwork Toolbar**.

3. In **Commit** dialog, you may find some shapes or model elements show with red icon. This indicates there is conflict when commit, it is caused by someone modified the same content and commit after you checkout. You can review the current value, original value (the value when you checkout), and conflict value (the value changed by other users). And dialog preview is disabled until you resolve the conflict.

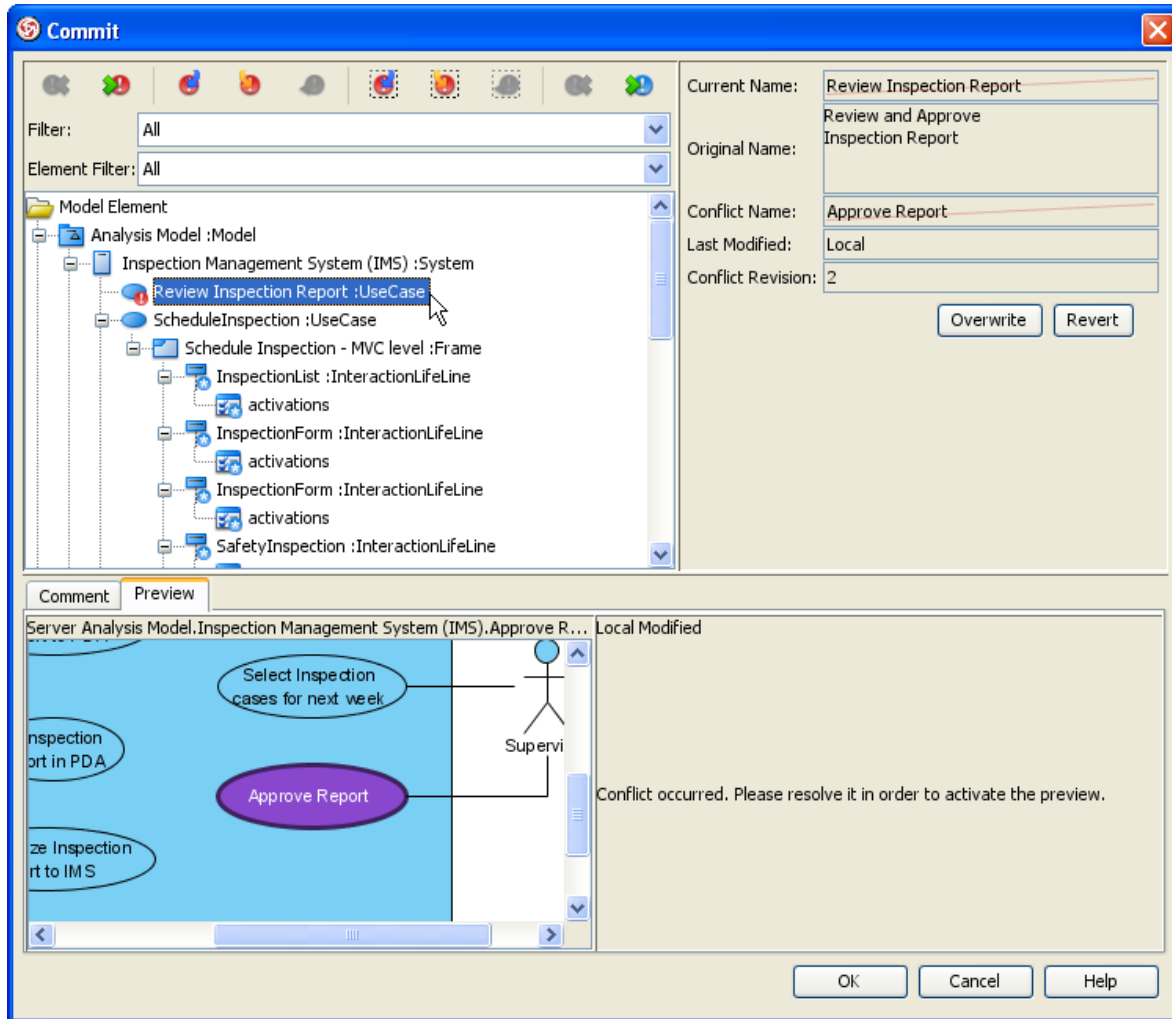


Figure 4-22 Commit with conflicts

4. Select the conflict element, click **Overwrite selected conflicts** button on the toolbar to overwrite other user's change.

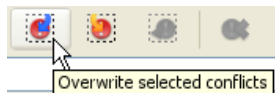


Figure 4-23 Overwrite selected conflicts

Or click **Revert selected conflicts** to revert your own changes.



Figure 4-24 Revert selected conflicts

You can also click **Overwrite all conflicts** or **Revert all conflicts** to overwrite or revert all conflicts at once.



Figure 4-25 Overwrite/Revert all conflicts

5. After resolve conflict, the preview will be enabled to visualize the final result.

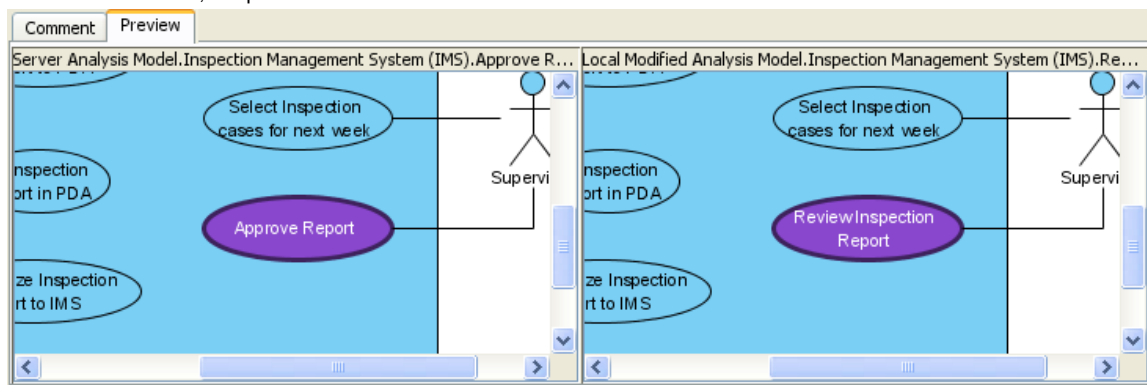


Figure 4-26 Preview resolved conflict

6. You can change your mind by click **Reset selected conflicts** or **Reset all conflicts** button. Then overwrite or revert the conflict again.

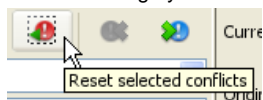


Figure 4-27 Reset conflicts

7. After all conflicts was resolved, you can now input comment and click **OK** button to commit.

Updating latest revision from Perforce

Updating modification from Perforce

1. Click **Update** button on **Teamwork Toolbar**.



Figure 4-28 Update from toolbar

2. Similar to commit, you can review the change and preview the diagram in **Update** dialog.

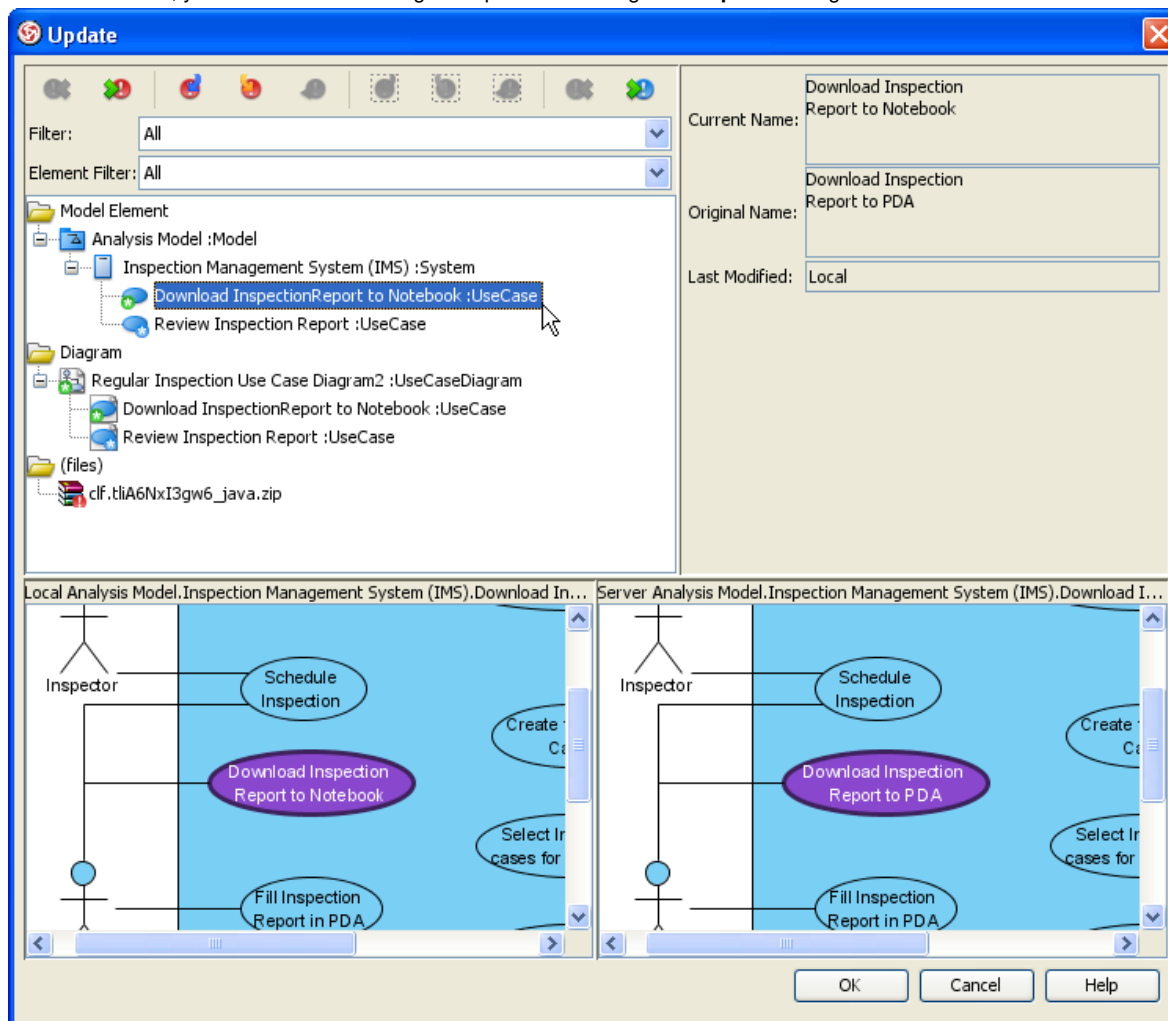


Figure 4-29 Update dialog

3. If there are conflicts, resolve it similar to commit, but the changes will apply to local project instead of commit to server immediately.

- Click **OK** button to update. **VP-UML** will open the updated project.

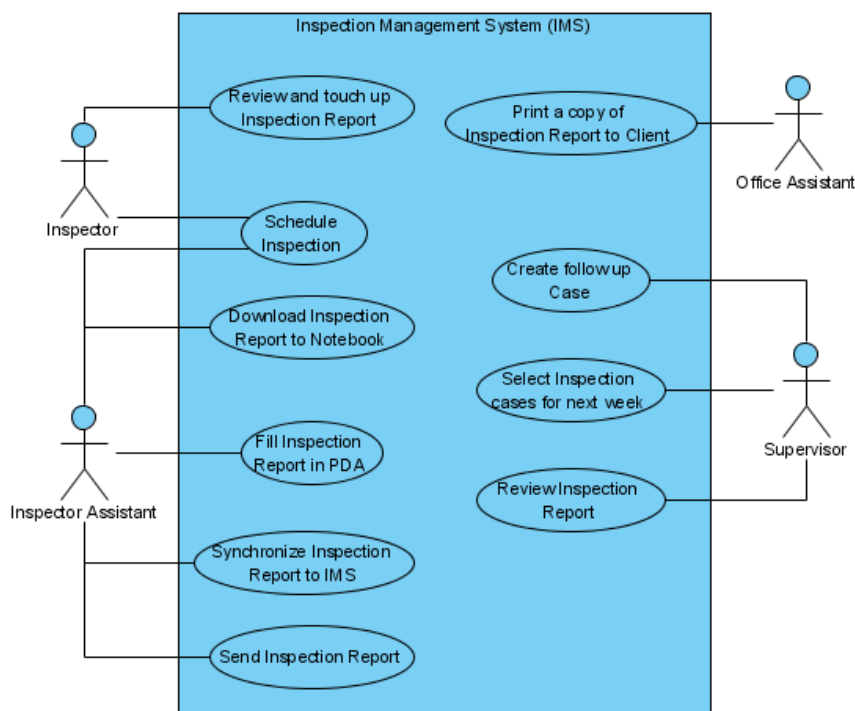


Figure 4-30 Updated project

Checking status

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Select **Project > Check Update** from menu.

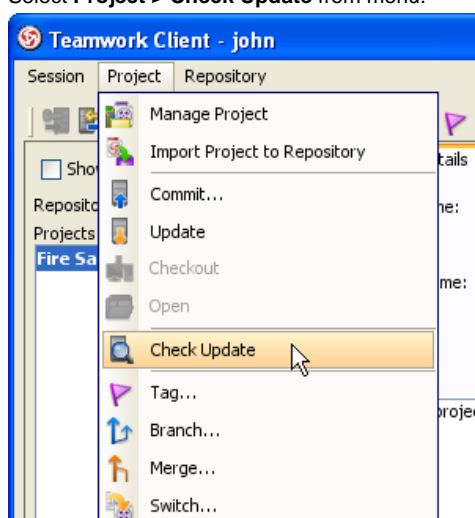


Figure 4-31 Update project from menu

Or click **Check Update** button from toolbar.

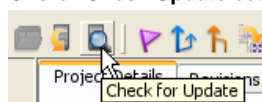


Figure 4-32 Update project from toolbar

- You can see the status showing **Has update** or **Up-to-date**, it also indicate local project status (**local project not modified**) or (**local project modified**).

Status: Has update (local project not modified)

Figure 4-33 Project status

Reverting Changes

Revert local modifications

1. Modify the project.

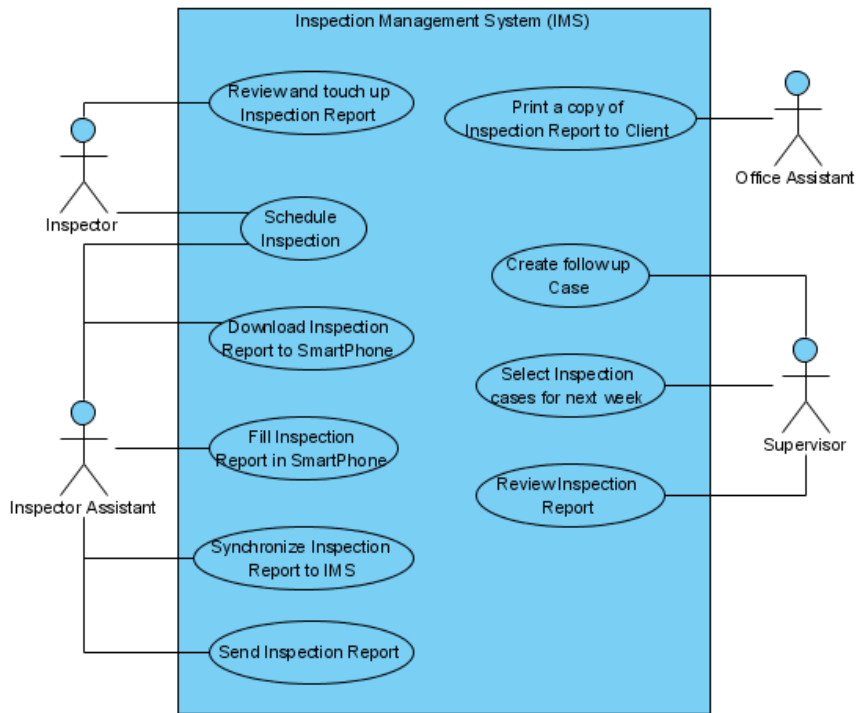


Figure 4-34 Modify project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.

4. Select **Project > Revert...** from menu

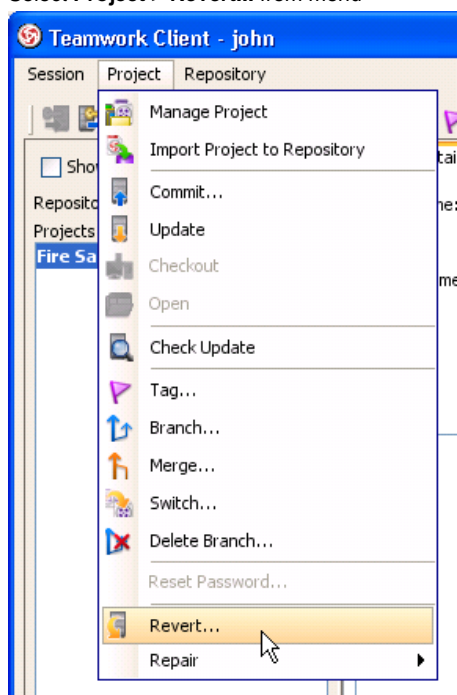


Figure 4-35 Revert from menu

Or click **Revert...** button from toolbar.



Figure 4-36 Revert from toolbar

5. Click **Yes** button from the confirmation dialog.
6. The reverted project opened in **VP-UML**.

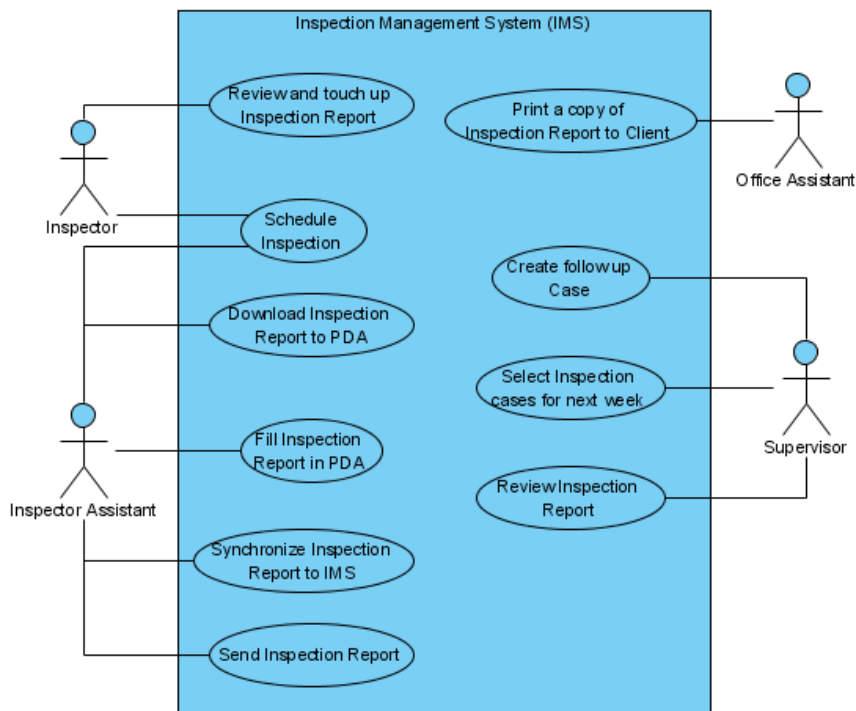


Figure 4-37 Reverted project

Revert server modifications

1. Open project.

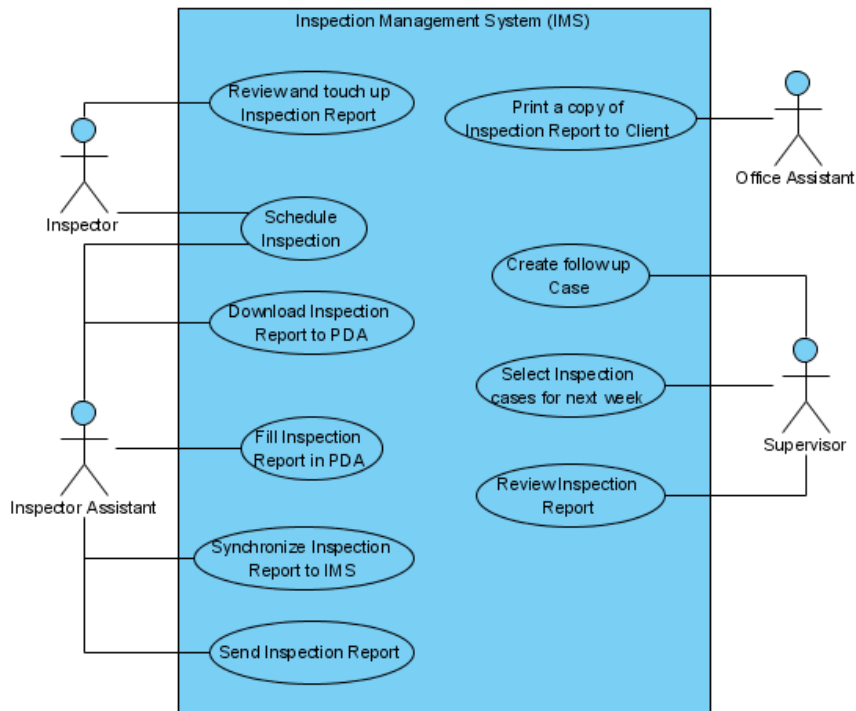


Figure 4-38 Open project

2. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
3. Select the teamwork project in the list.
4. Click the **Revisions** tab on the right of the project list.

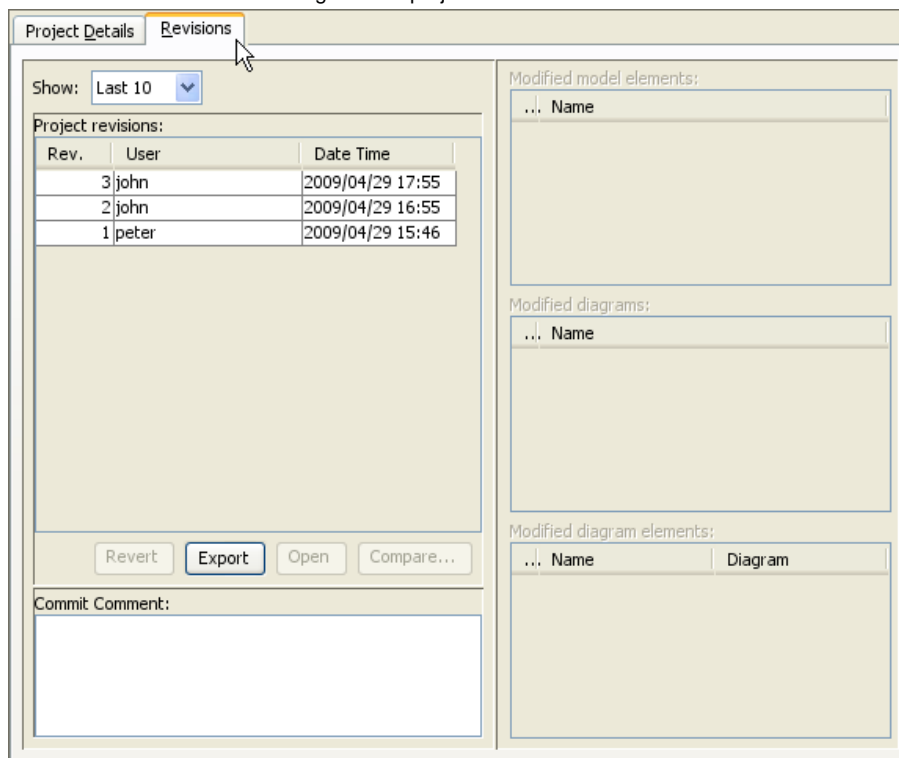
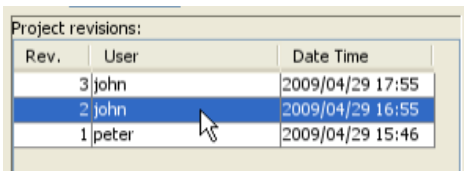


Figure 3-39 Revision tab

5. Select the revision to revert.



Rev.	User	Date Time
3	john	2009/04/29 17:55
2	john	2009/04/29 16:55
1	peter	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 3-40 Select revision

6. Click **Revert** button.



Figure 3-41 Revert button

7. The **Commit** dialog show a list of shapes and model elements reverted for review the changes and preview diagram, input the comment and click **OK** button to commit the revert.

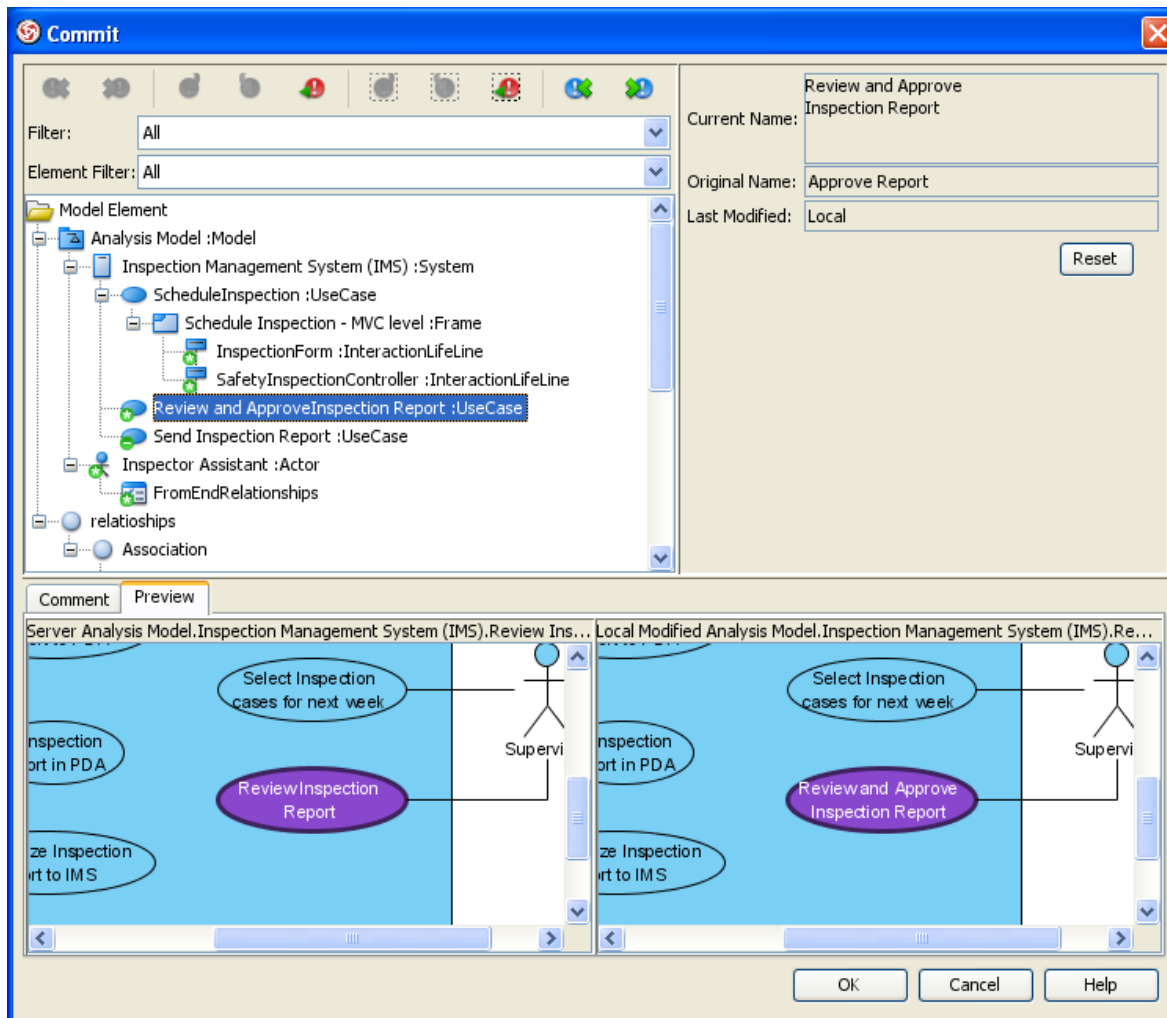


Figure 4-42 Commit dialog with reverted changes

8. A new revision with the reverted changes was created in server, and opened in **VP-UML**.

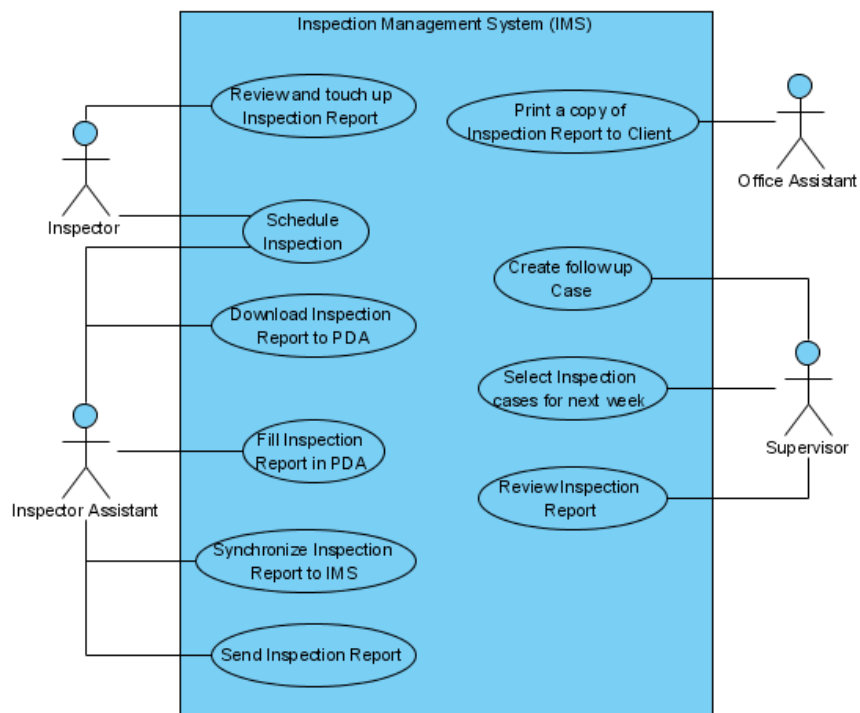


Figure 4-43 Reverted project

Browsing change histories (old revisions)

Checkout old revisions

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select the revision to open.
5. Click Open button.

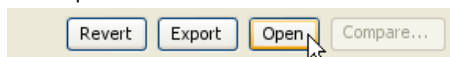


Figure 4-44 Open button

6. Selected revision opened in **VP-UML**.

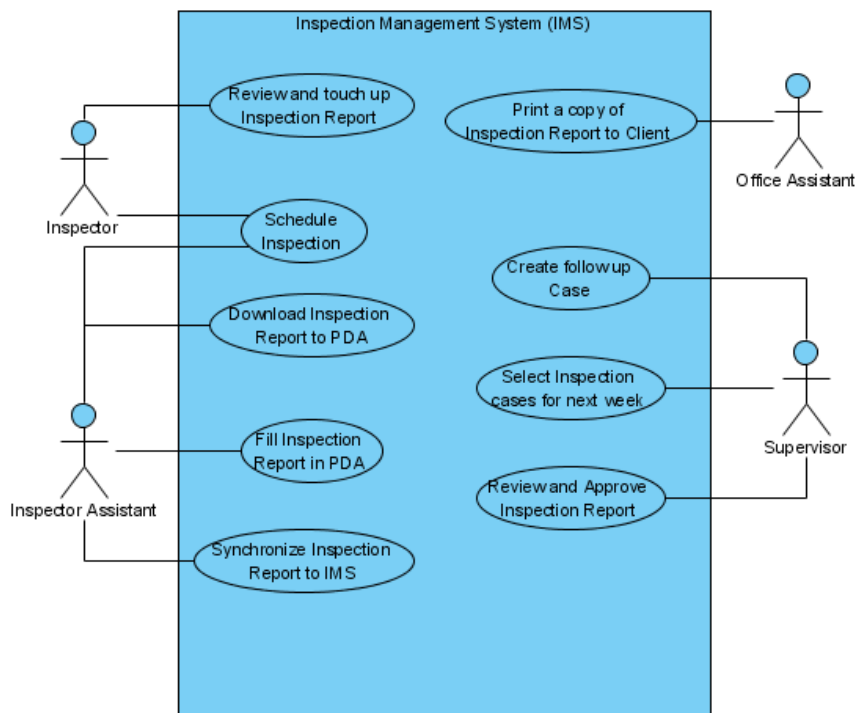


Figure 4-45 Open selected revision

Showing differences between revisions visually

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab.
4. Select a revision for compare.
5. Select another revision by **Ctrl+Click**.

A screenshot of a 'Project revisions' table. The table has three columns: 'Rev.', 'User', and 'Date Time'. There are four rows of data. The first row (Rev. 4) is highlighted in blue. The second row (Rev. 3) is highlighted in white. The third row (Rev. 2) is highlighted in blue. The fourth row (Rev. 1) is highlighted in white. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Rev. 2' row.

Rev.	User	Date Time
4	john	2009/04/30 09:28
3	john	2009/04/29 17:55
2	john	2009/04/29 16:55
1	peter	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 4-46 Select two revisions

6. Click the **Compare...** button.

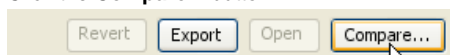


Figure 4-47 Compare button

- Similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog, the **Compare Projects** dialog show a list of differences between the selected revisions. You can also view the differences visually in diagram on the preview tab.

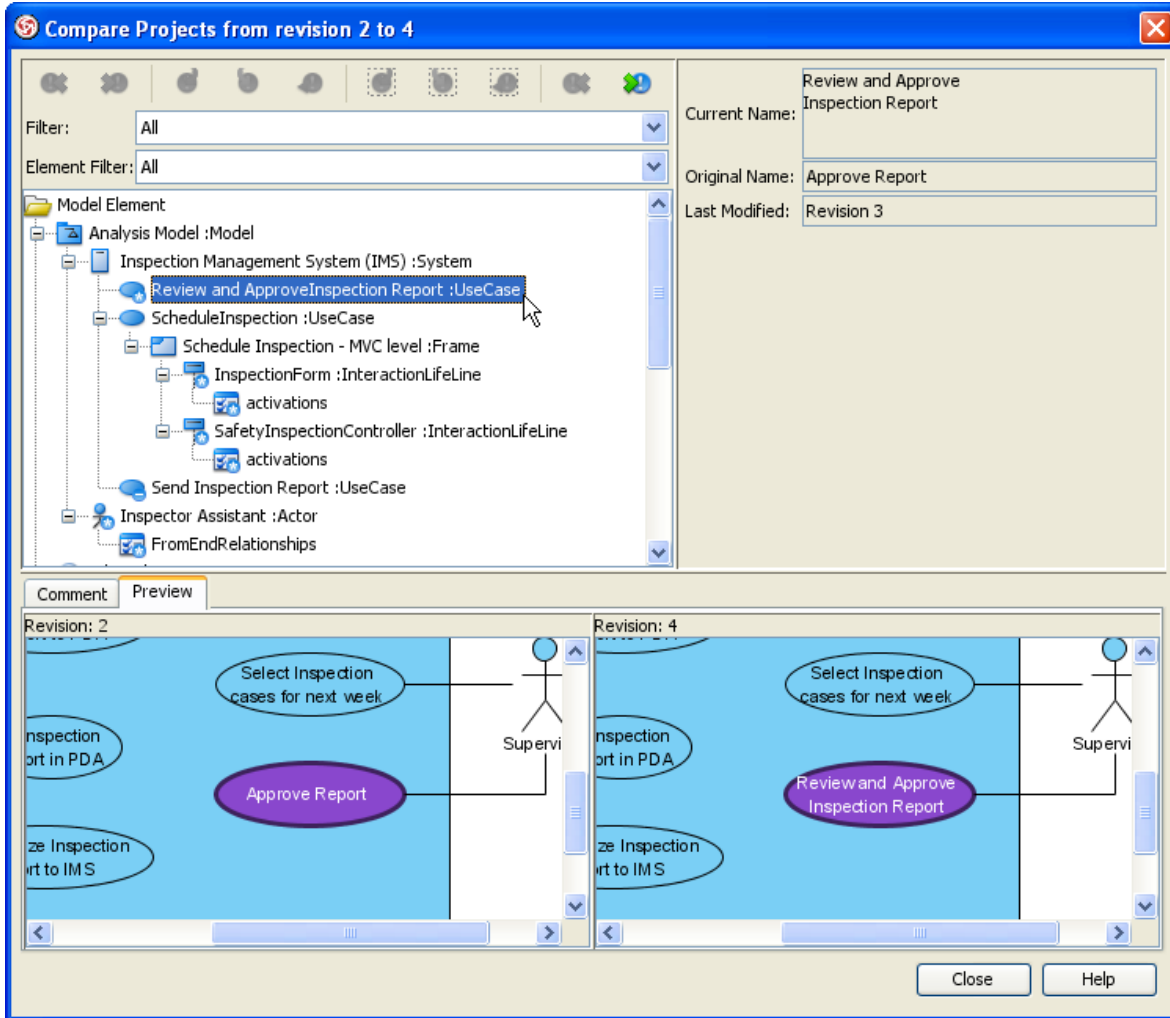


Figure 4-48 Compare differences

Export multiple revisions to local

- Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
- Select the teamwork project in the list.
- Click the **Revisions** tab.
- Select multiple revisions for export, by **Ctrl+Click** or **Shift+Click**.

Project revisions:		
Rev.	User	Date Time
4	john	2009/04/30 09:28
3	john	2009/04/29 17:55
2	john	2009/04/29 16:55
1	peter	2009/04/29 15:46

Figure 4-49 Select multiple revisions

- Click the **Export** button.



Figure 4-50 Export buttons

- Select **Export selected revisions...** from the popup.

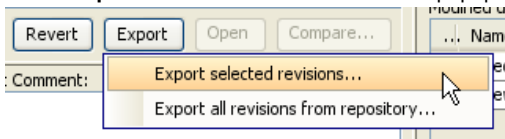


Figure 4-51 Export selected revisions

7. Select the directory to save the exported project revisions.

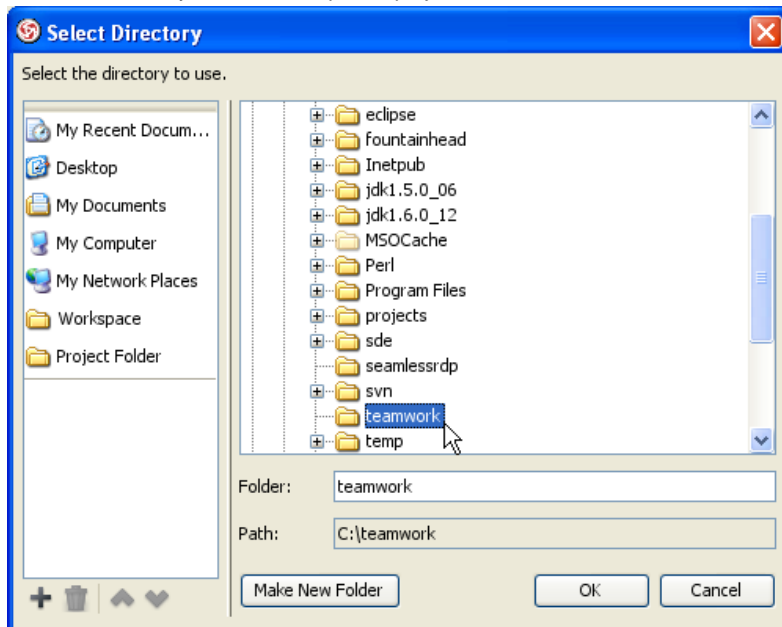


Figure 4-52 Select directory

8. You'll found the selected revisions was exported to the select directory.

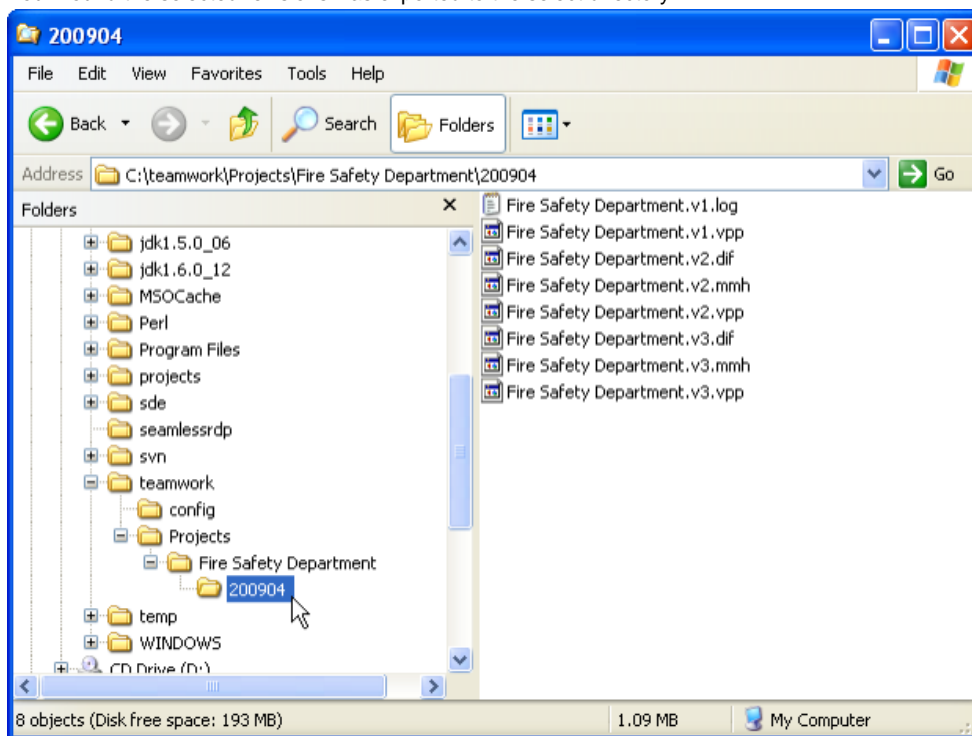


Figure 4-53 Exported revisions

Isolating last long modifications with Branches

Creating Branch

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Branch...** from menu

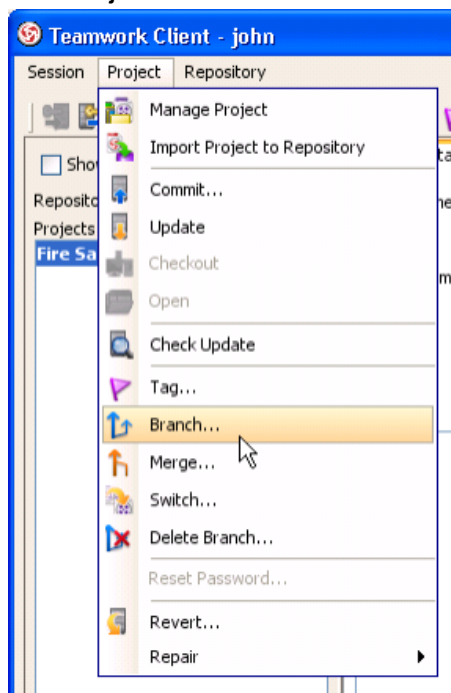


Figure 4-54 Branch from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.

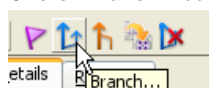
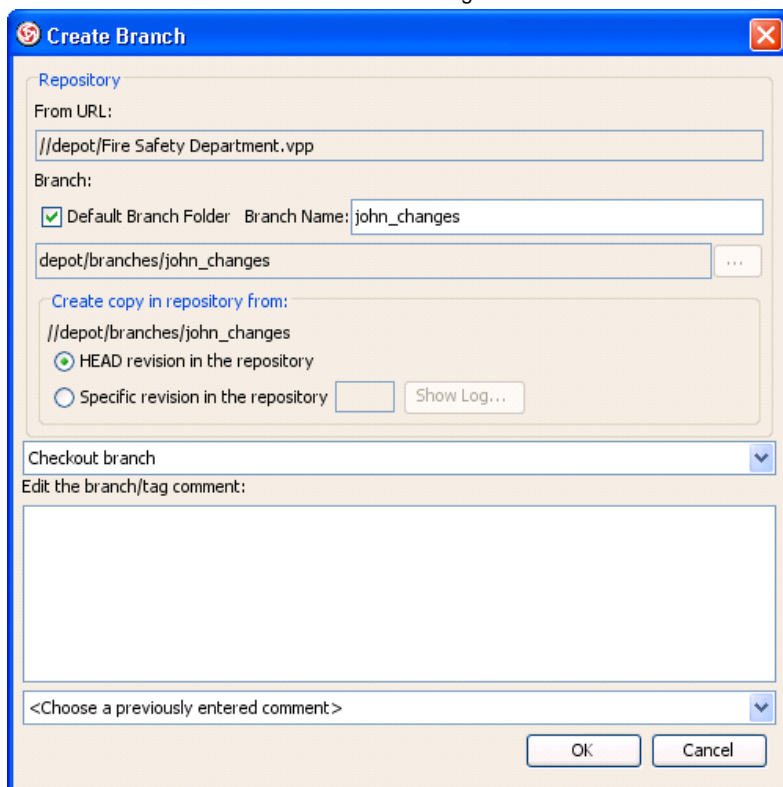


Figure 4-55 Branch from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Branch Name** in **Create Branch** dialog.

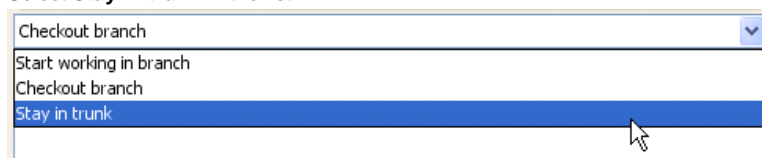


The 'Create Branch' dialog box is shown with the following fields and options:

- Repository** section:
 - From URL:** `//depot/Fire Safety Department.vpp`
 - Branch:**
 - ☒ **Default Branch Folder** **Branch Name:** `john_changes`
 - `depot/branches/john_changes` (with an ellipsis button)
 - Create copy in repository from:**
 - `//depot/branches/john_changes`
 - ☒ **HEAD revision in the repository**
 - ☐ **Specific revision in the repository** (with a text box and a **Show Log...** button)
- Checkout branch** (dropdown menu)
- Edit the branch/tag comment:** (text area)
- <Choose a previously entered comment>** (dropdown menu)
- OK** and **Cancel** buttons at the bottom right.

Figure 4-56 Create Branch dialog

5. Select **Stay in trunk** in the list.



A list of options for the 'Checkout branch' dropdown menu is shown. The options are:

- Checkout branch
- Start working in branch
- Checkout branch
- Stay in trunk** (highlighted with a mouse cursor)

Figure 4-57 Stay in trunk

Switch local copy between Branches

1. Select **Project > Switch...** from menu

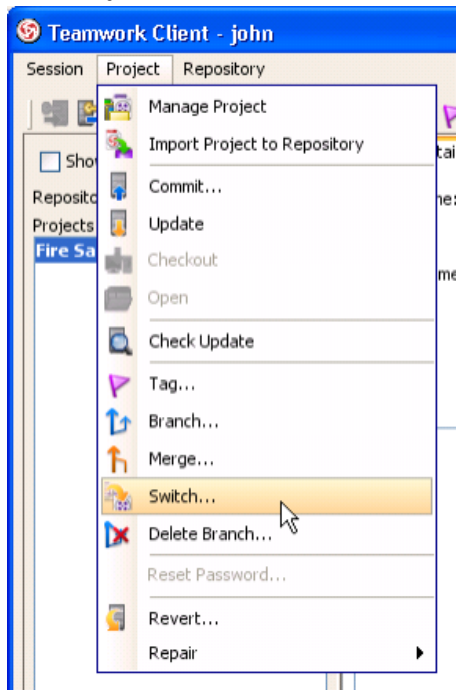


Figure 4-58 Switch from menu

Or click **Switch...** button from toolbar.



Figure 4-59 Switch from toolbar

2. Click ... to browser the path.

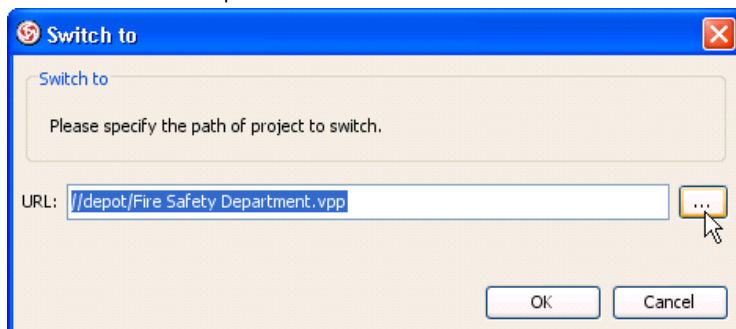


Figure 4-60 Select branch

3. Select the branch to switch, and click **OK**.

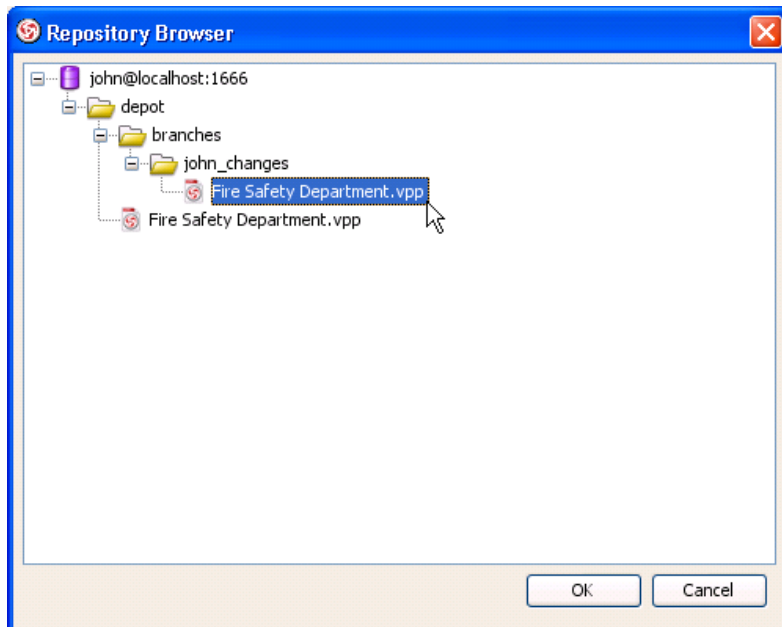


Figure 4-61 Select branch path

4. The branch is opened in **VP-UML**.

Merging from Trunk To Branch

1. Open, modify and commit trunk project.

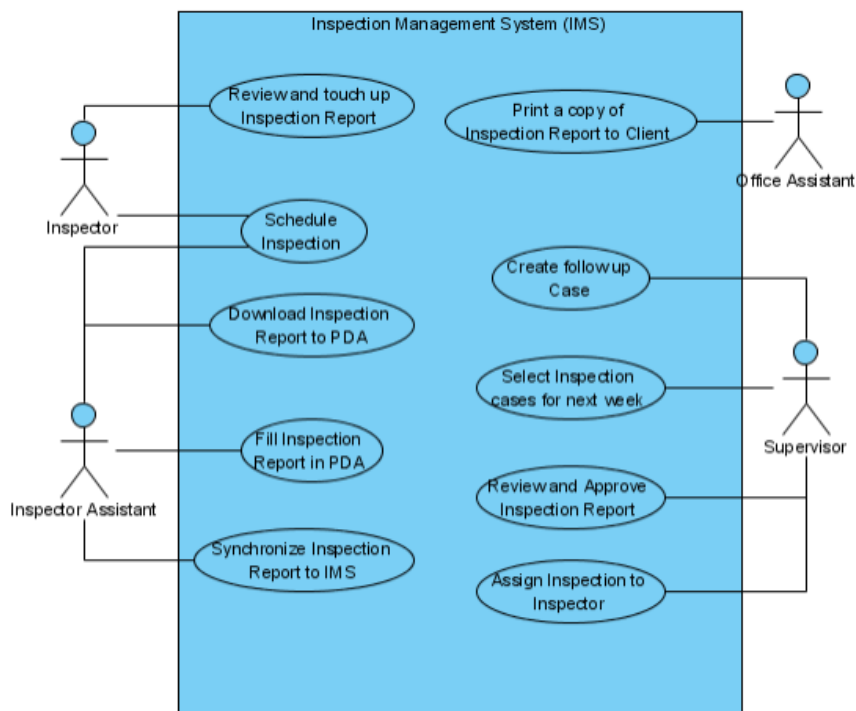


Figure 4-62 Modified trunk project

- Open branch project.

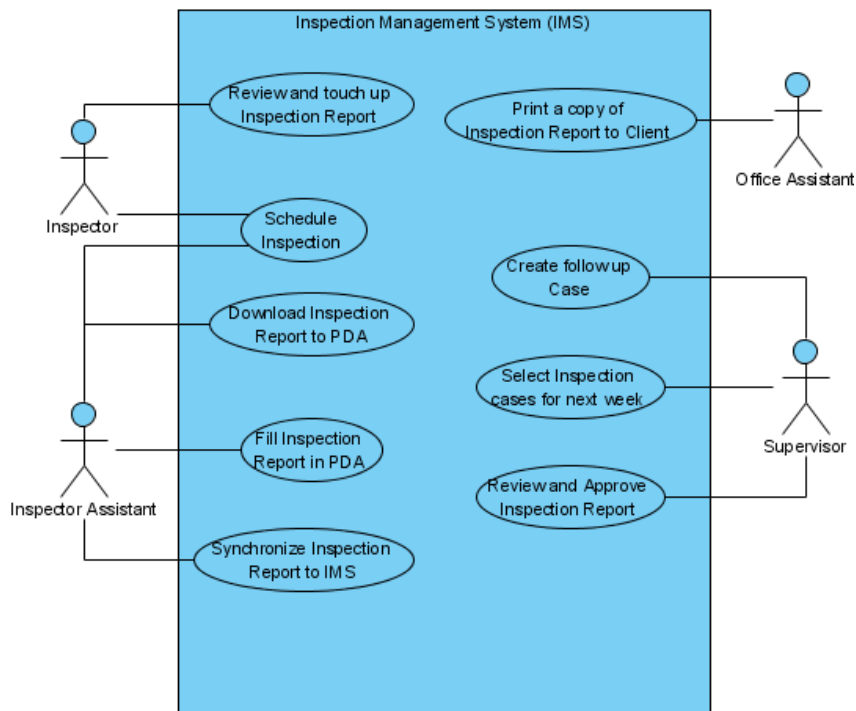


Figure 4-63 Branch project

- Select **Project > Merge...** from menu.

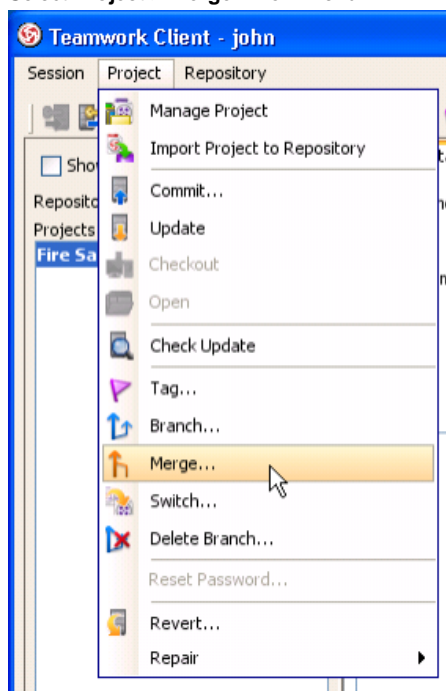


Figure 4-64 Merge from menu

Or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.



Figure 4-65 Merge from toolbar

4. Select the trunk path(*depot/FireSafetyDepartment.vpp*) as **From** in the **Merge** dialog, and press **OK**.

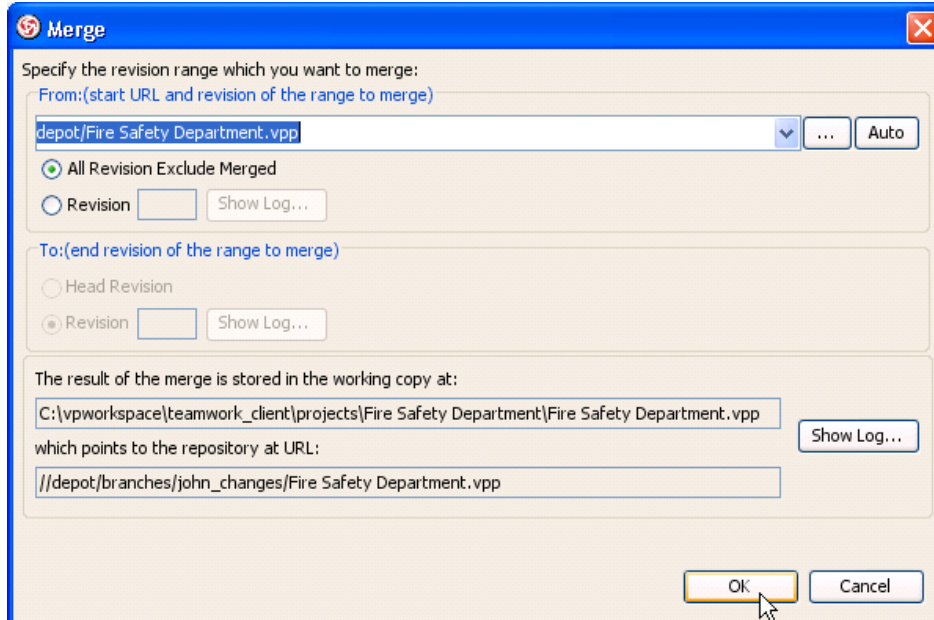


Figure 4-66 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.

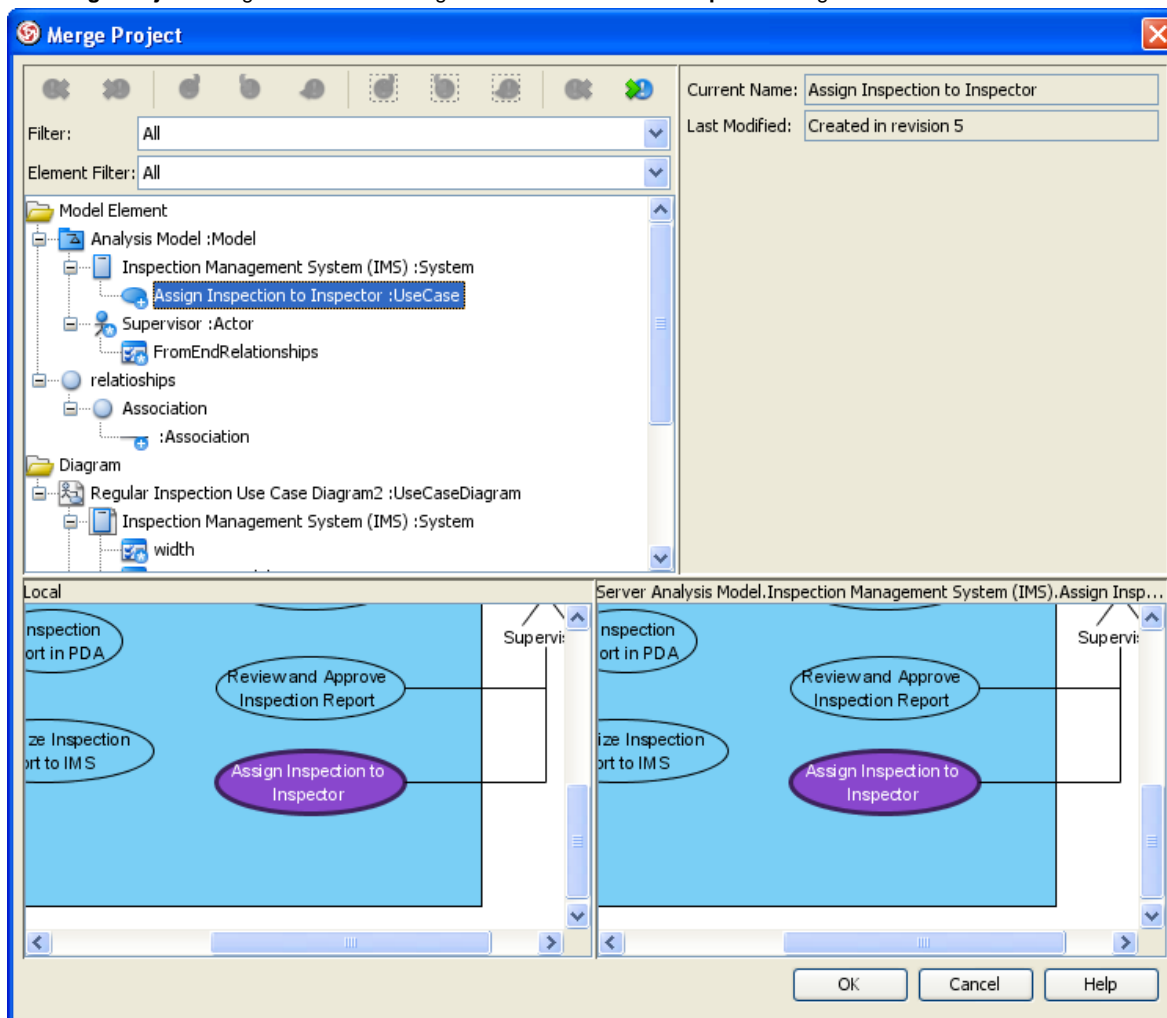


Figure 4-67 Merge project dialog

6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The branch project now contains the changes from trunk.

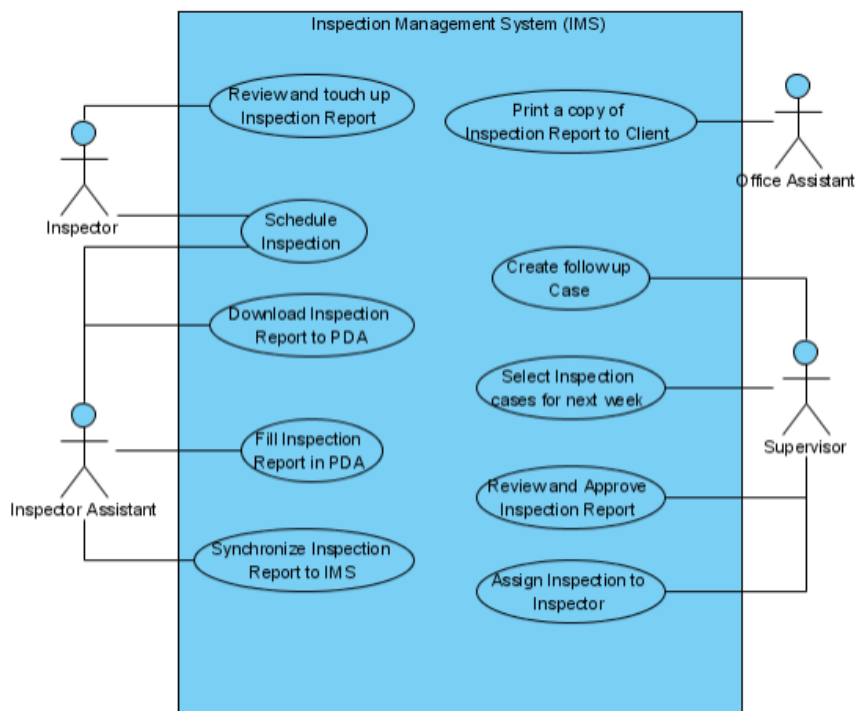


Figure 4-68 Branch project merged from trunk

Merging from Branch to Trunk

1. Open, modify and commit branch project.

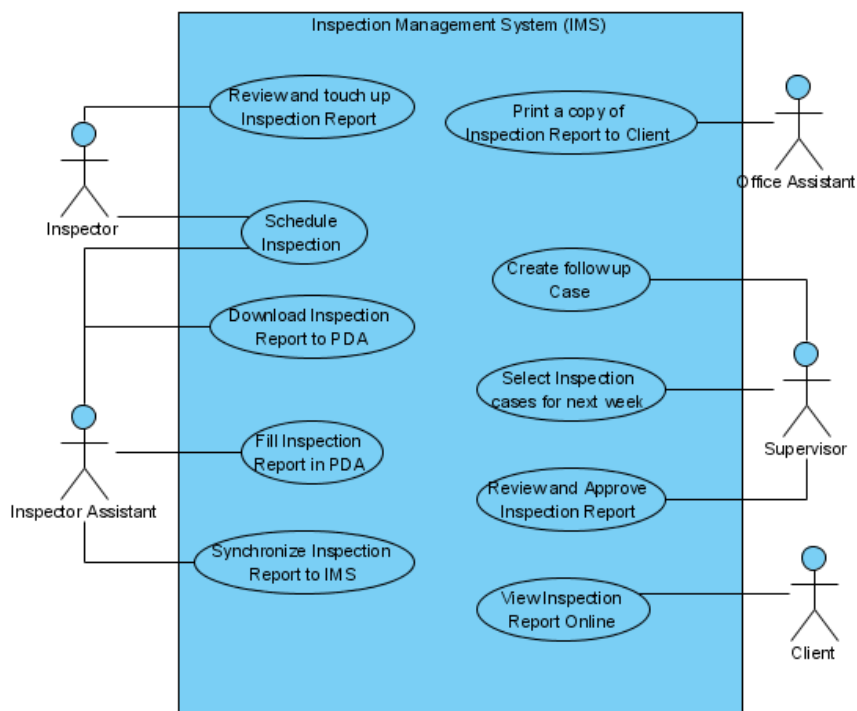


Figure 4-69 Modified branch project

2. Open trunk project.

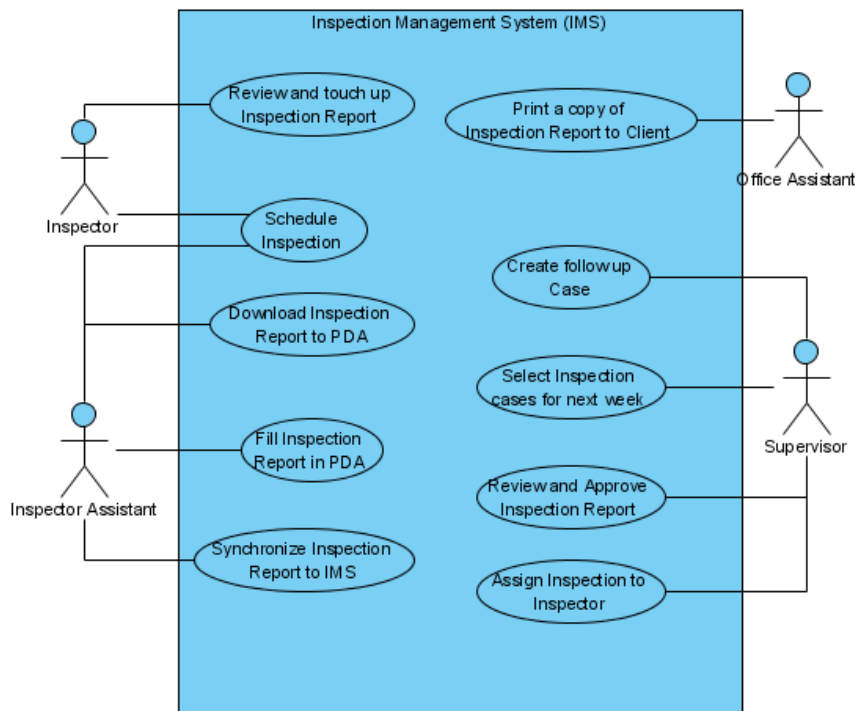


Figure 4-70 Trunk project

3. Select **Project > Merge...** from menu, or click **Merge...** button from toolbar.
4. Select the branch path(`//depot/branches/john_changes/FireSafetyDepartment.vpp`) as **From** in the **Merge** dialog, and press **OK**.

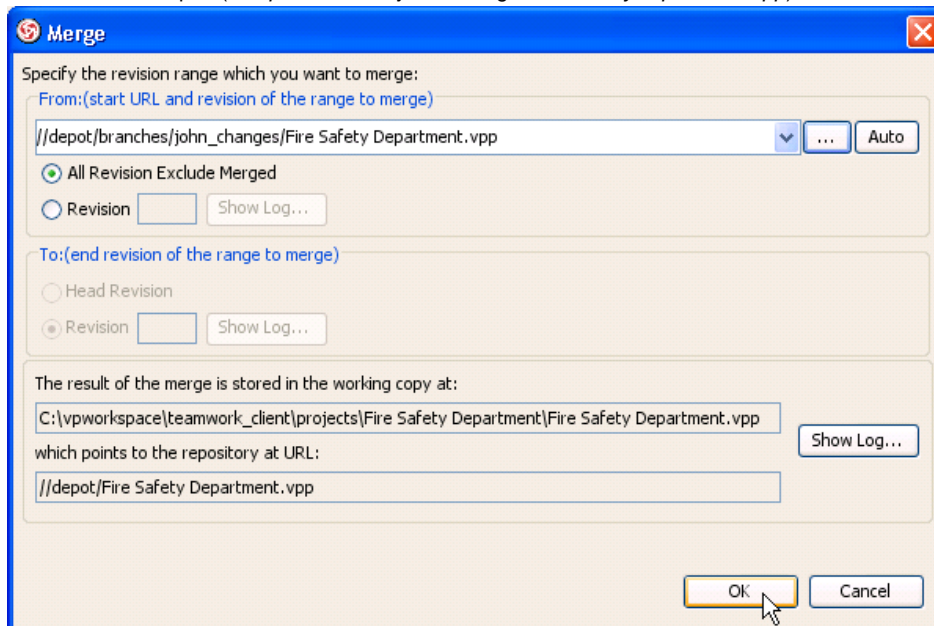


Figure 4-71 Merge dialog

5. The **Merge Project** dialog show a list of changes similar to **Commit** and **Update** dialog.
6. Finally, review the changes in **Commit** dialog. Input comment and click **OK** to commit.

7. The trunk project now contains the changes from branch.

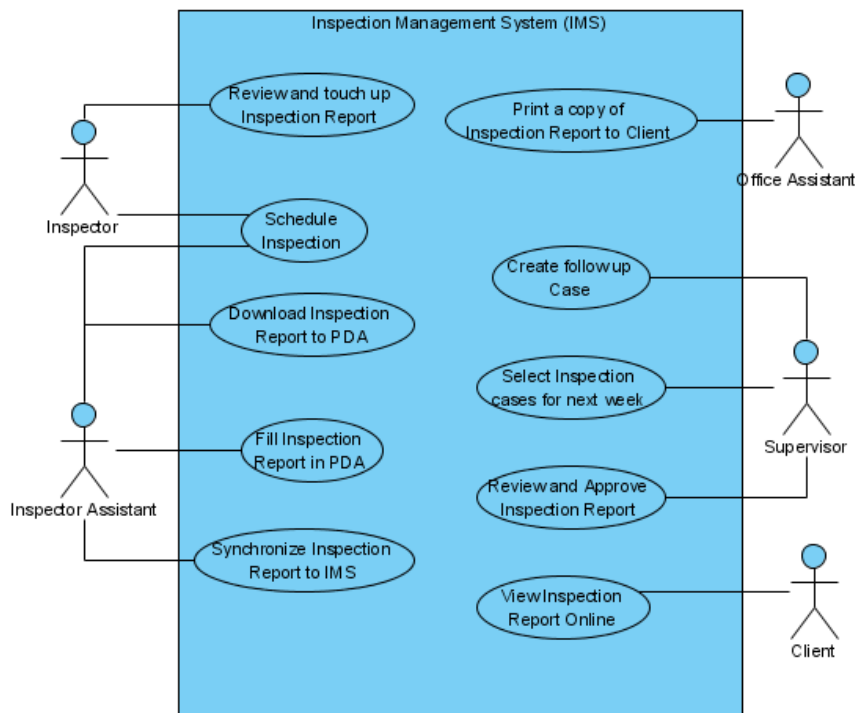


Figure 4-72 Trunk project merged from branch

Delete Branch

1. Select **Project > Delete Branch...** from menu

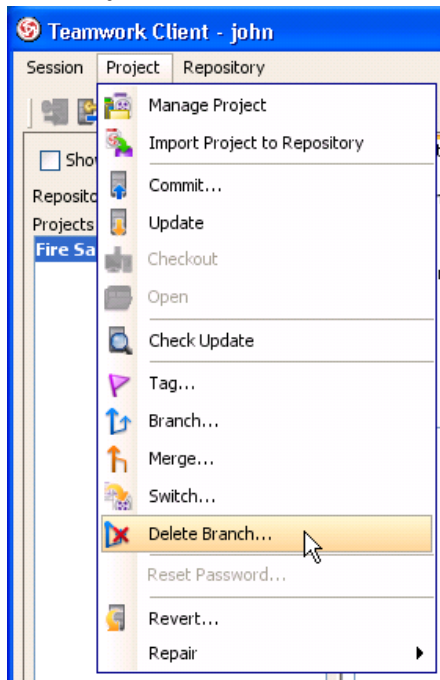


Figure 4-73 Delete Branch from menu

Or click **Delete Branch ...** button from toolbar.

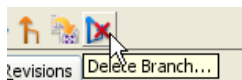


Figure 4-74 Delete Branch from toolbar

- Expand the repository and folder node, select the branch to delete. Click **OK** button to continue.

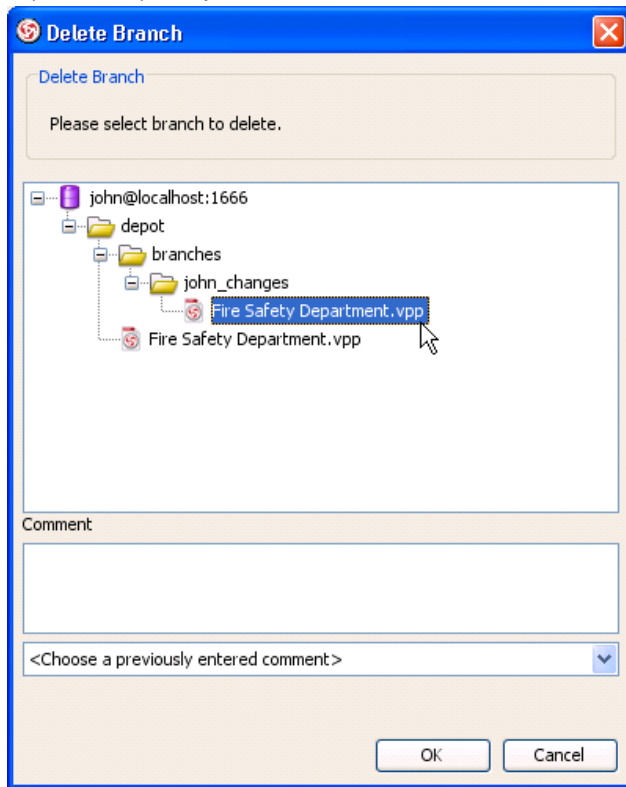


Figure 4-75 Delete branch dialog

- Click **Yes** button on confirmation dialog.

Marking release or milestone with Tags

Tags and branches are almost the same, with the only difference - tags are read only. Creating read only tags ensure you are able open the release version project later.

1. Open **Teamwork Client** dialog.
2. Select the teamwork project in the list.
3. Select **Project > Tag...** from menu

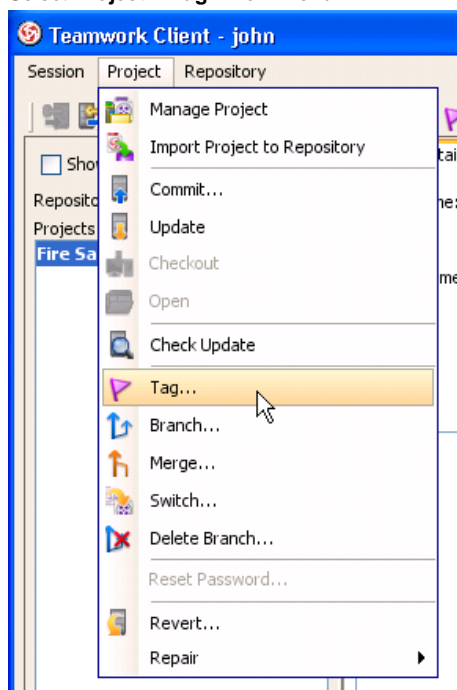


Figure 4-76 Tag from menu

Or click **Branch...** button from toolbar.

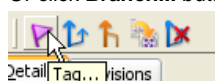


Figure 4-77 Tag from toolbar

4. Fill in the **Tag Name** in **Create Tag** dialog.

Create Tag

Repository

From URL:
//depot/Fire Safety Department.vpp

Tag:
☒ Default Tag Folder Tag Name: Release 1.0
depot/tags/Release 1.0 ...

Create copy in repository from:
//depot/tags/Release 1.0
☒ HEAD revision in the repository
☐ Specific revision in the repository Show Log...

Edit the branch/tag comment:

<Choose a previously entered comment>

OK Cancel

Figure 4-78 Create Tag dialog

5. Click **OK** button, the tag will be created.

Generating PDF Report

The Generate PDF dialog box provides a set of options for changing the report style. To display the dialog box, perform one of the following actions:

Select Tools > Report > Generate PDF Report... from main menu.

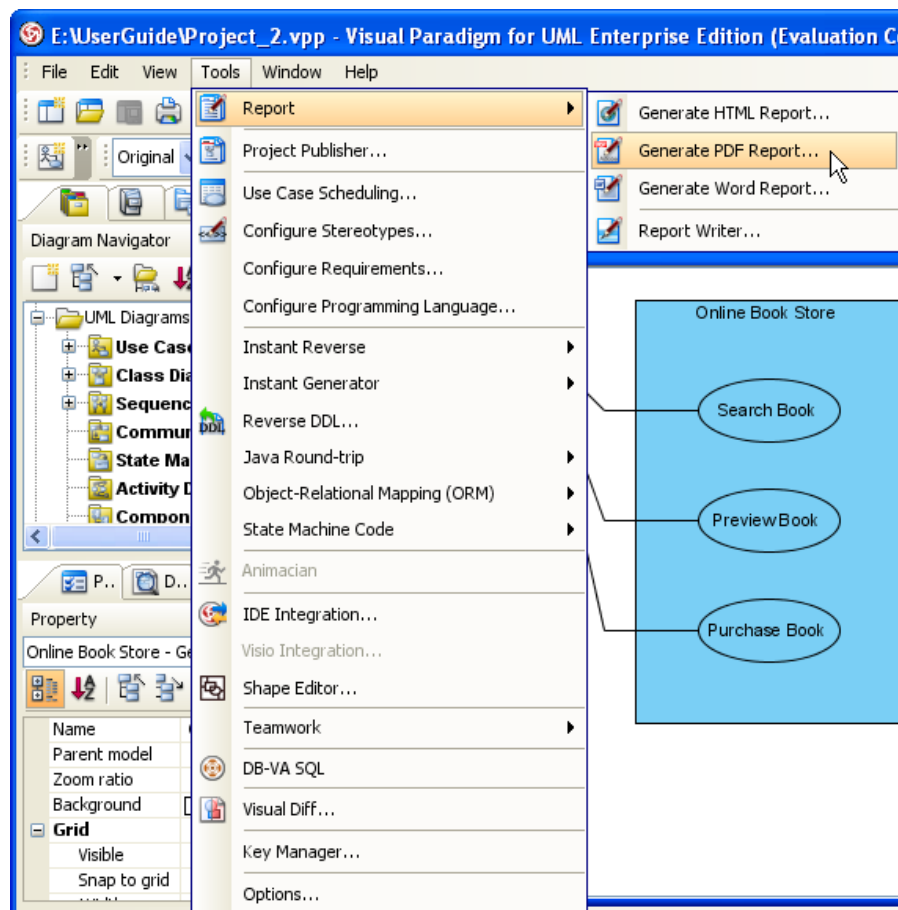


Figure 1-1 Generate PDF from main menu

Or click on the Generate PDF Report button on the toolbar.



Figure 1-2 Generate PDF from tool bar

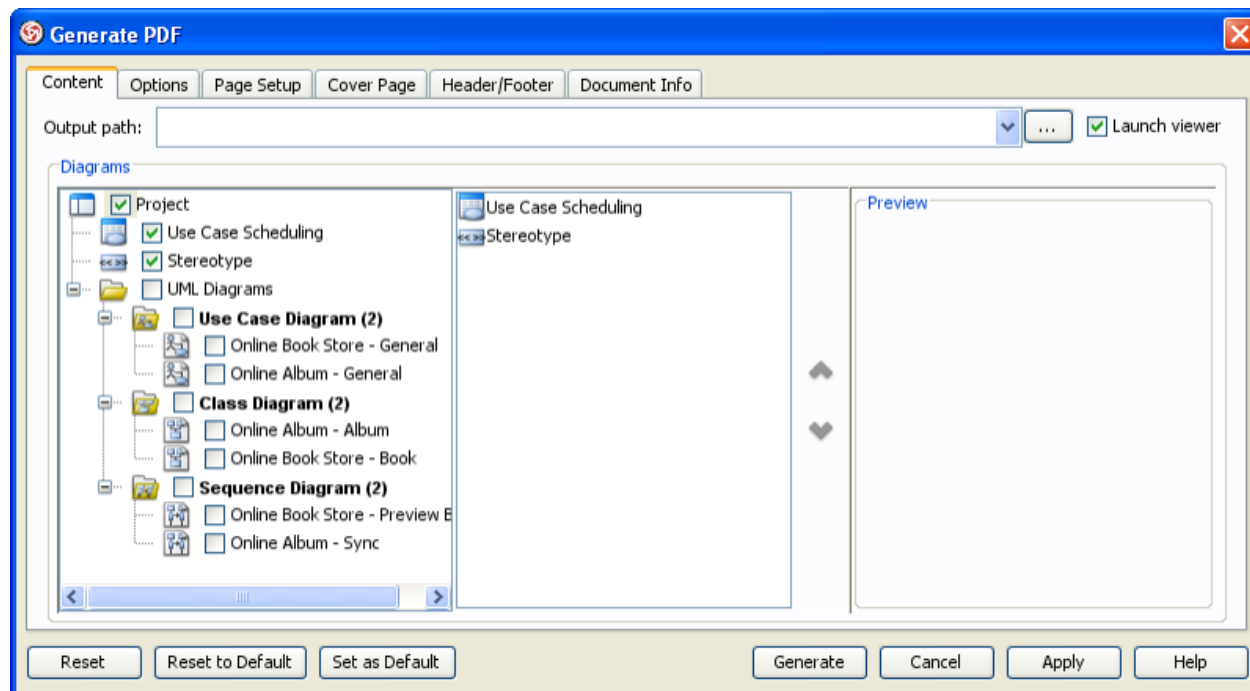


Figure 1-3 Generate PDF dialog

To generate a PDF Report, open the Generate PDF dialog box and select diagrams for the generation.

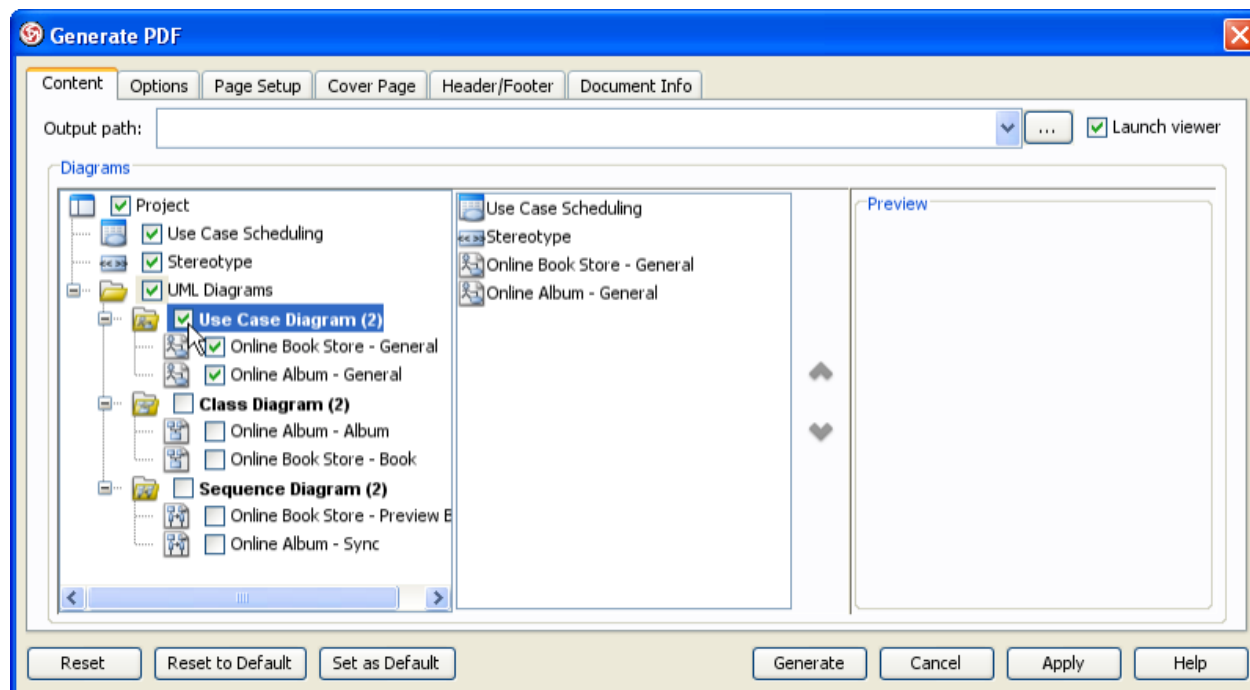


Figure 1-4 Selecting diagram to generate PDF

It is possible to preview diagram by selecting it as below.

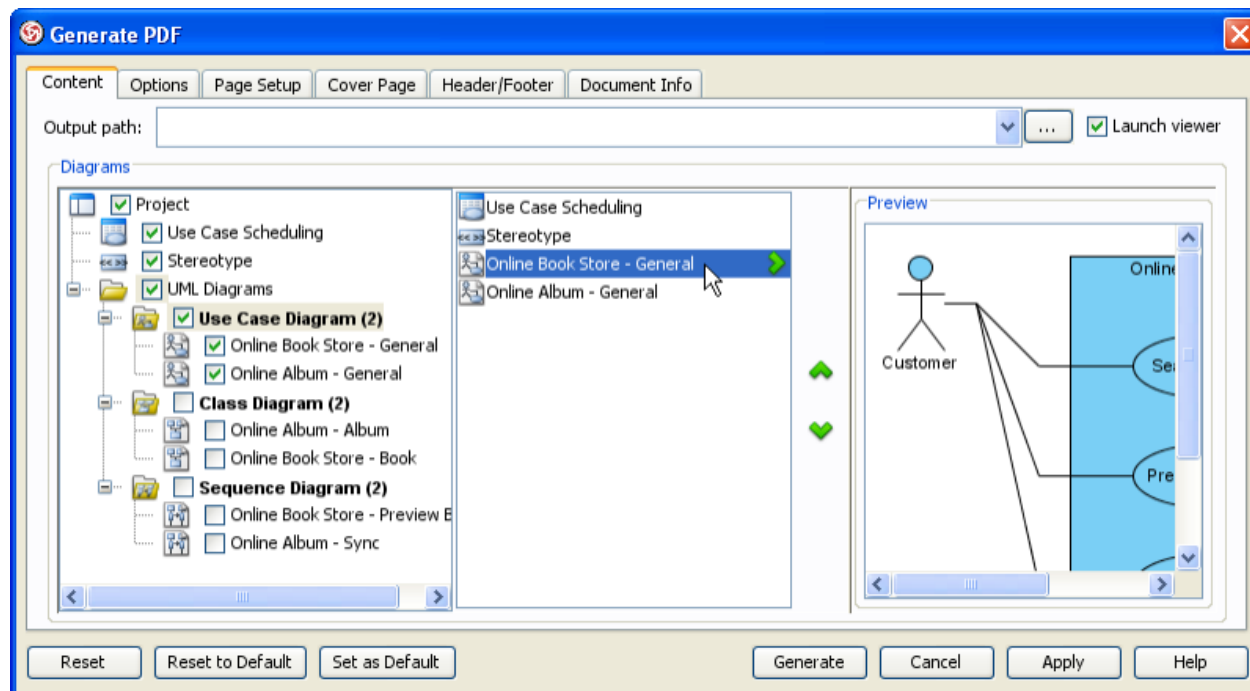




Figure 1-5 Showing preview of diagram

Also  or  may enable for reordering.

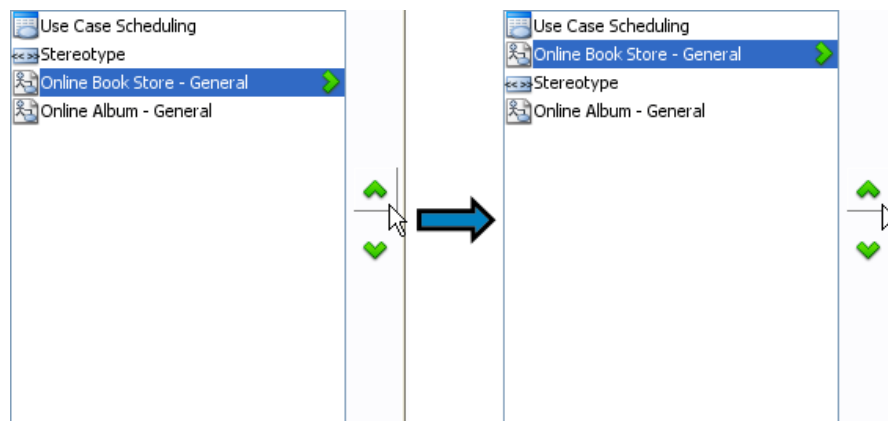



Figure 1-6 Reording diagram

To configure diagram's element, press  to change view first.

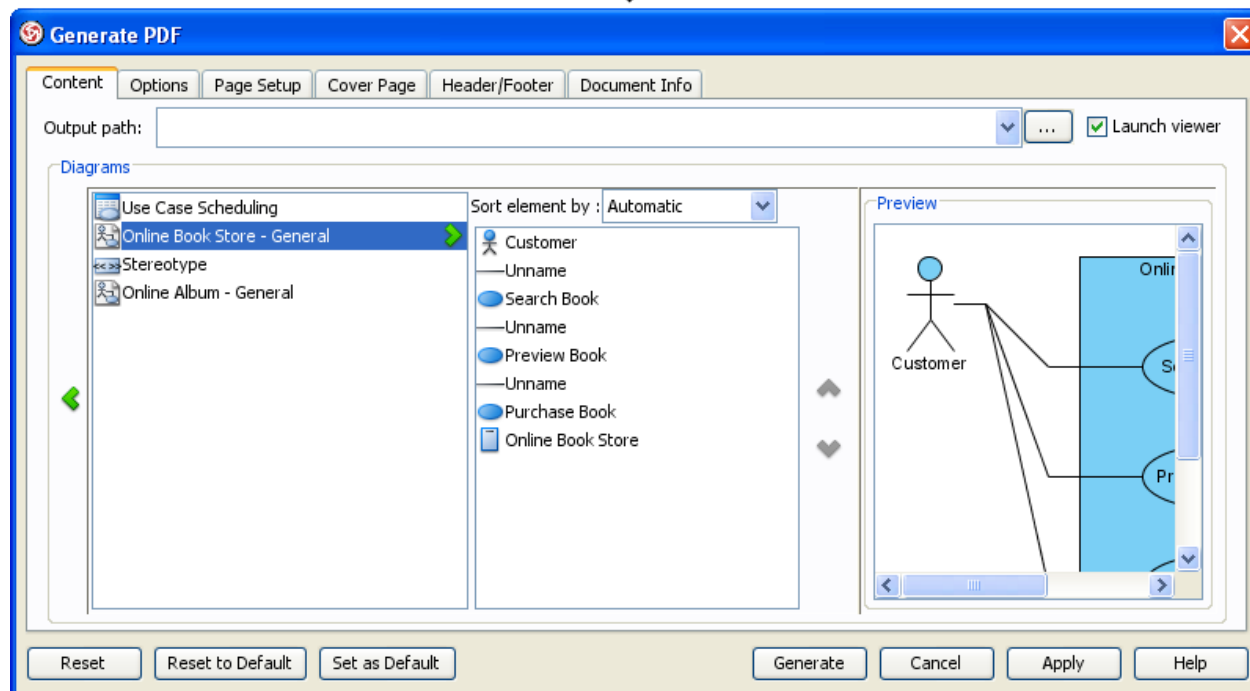
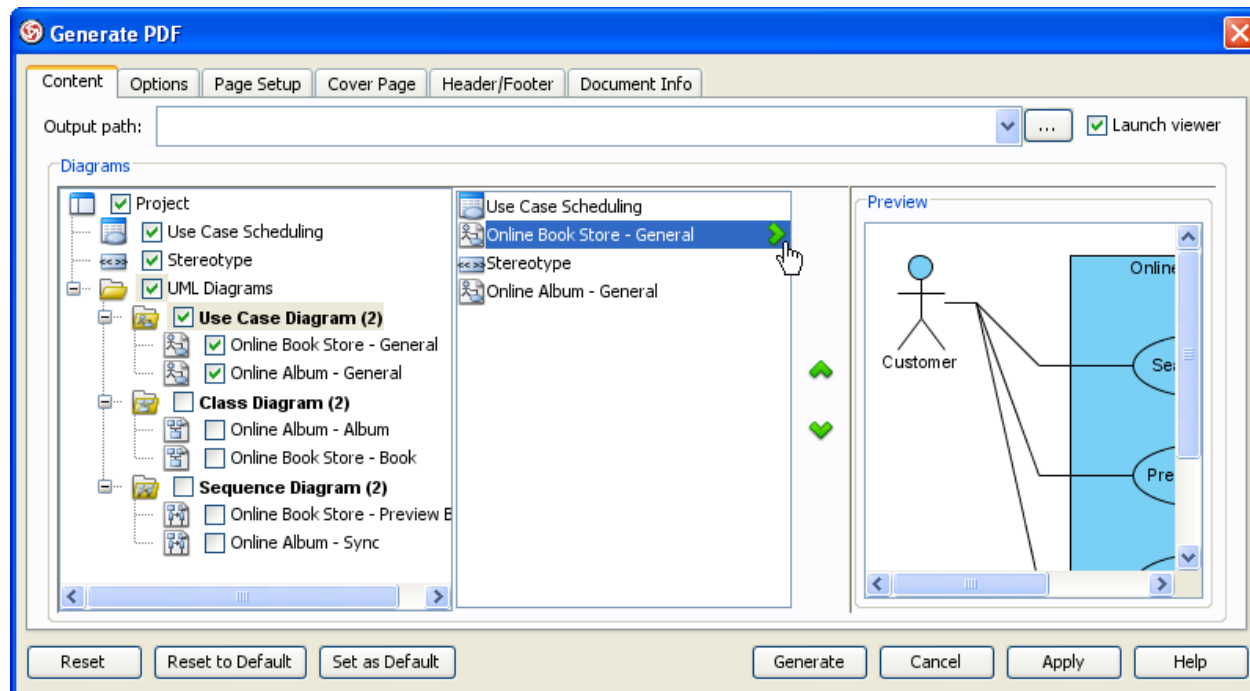


Figure 1-7 View diagram elements of diagram

There is four kinds of sorting for element.

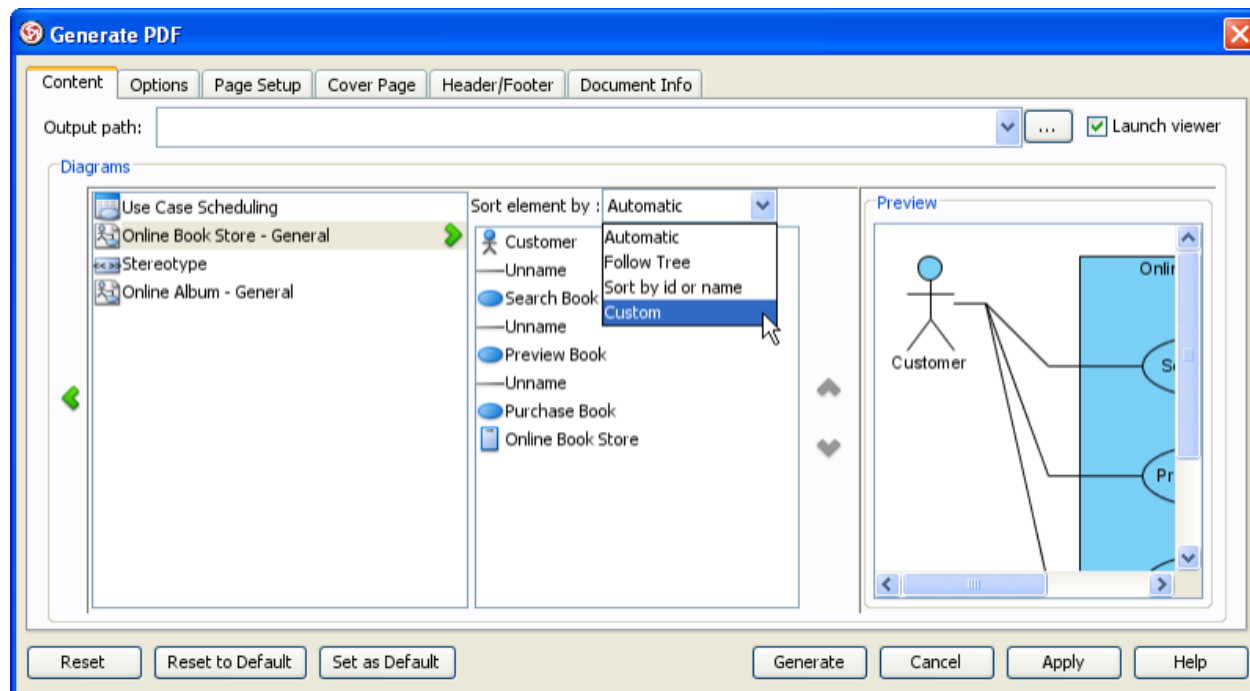


Figure 1-8 Kinds of sort element

Sort element by Custom allow to reorder element manually.

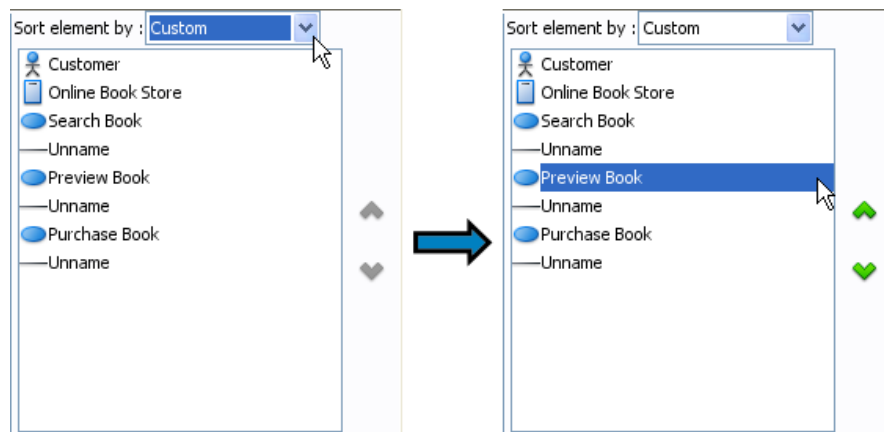


Figure 1-9 Selecting element

Press  or  to reorder element as preferred manually.

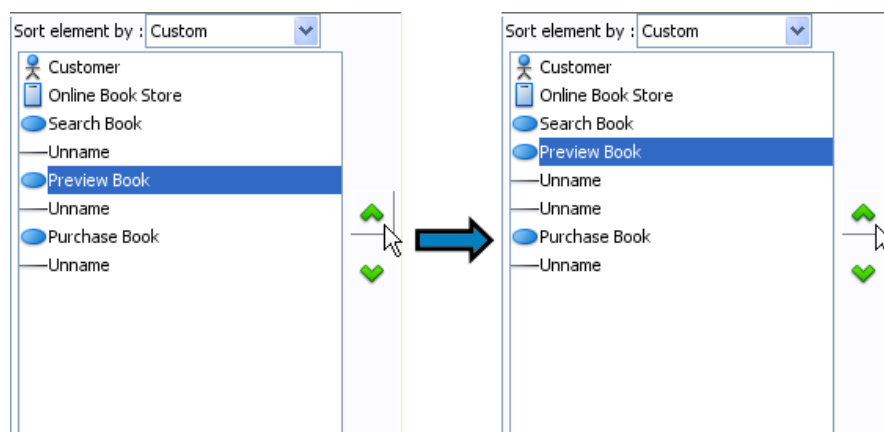


Figure 1-10 Reordering element

Don't forget to input Output path of the generate PDF.

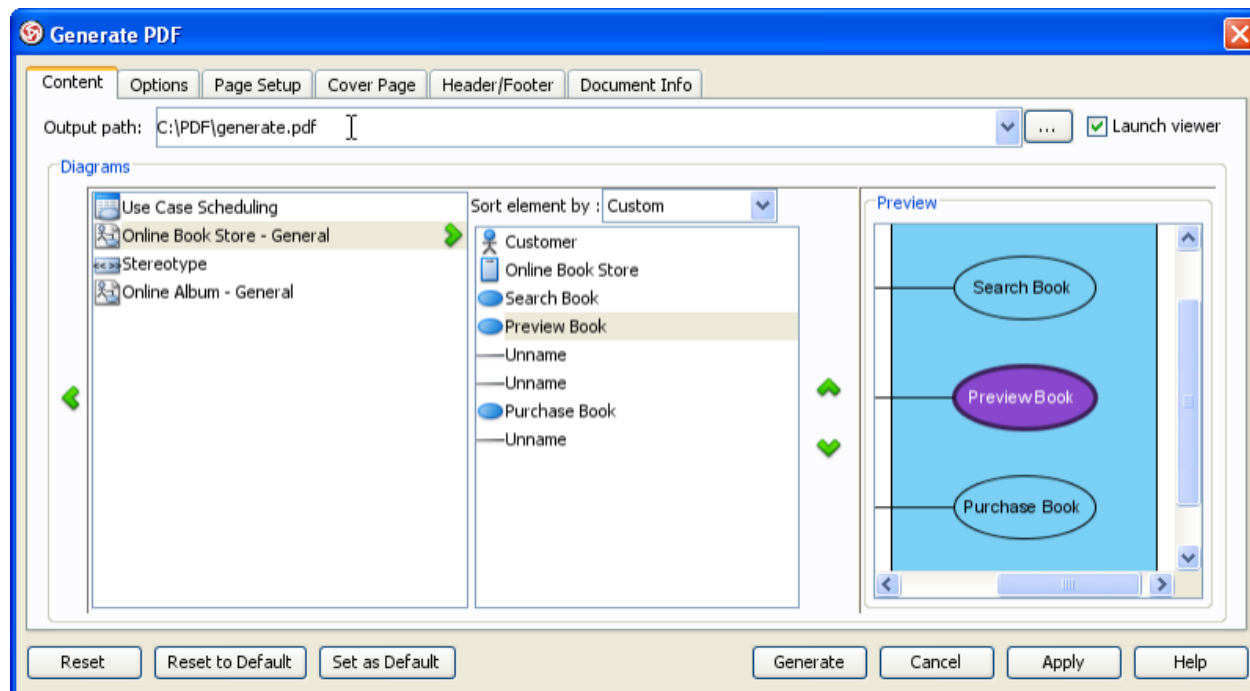


Figure 1-11 Inputting output path

Press Generate button to perform the PDF generation.

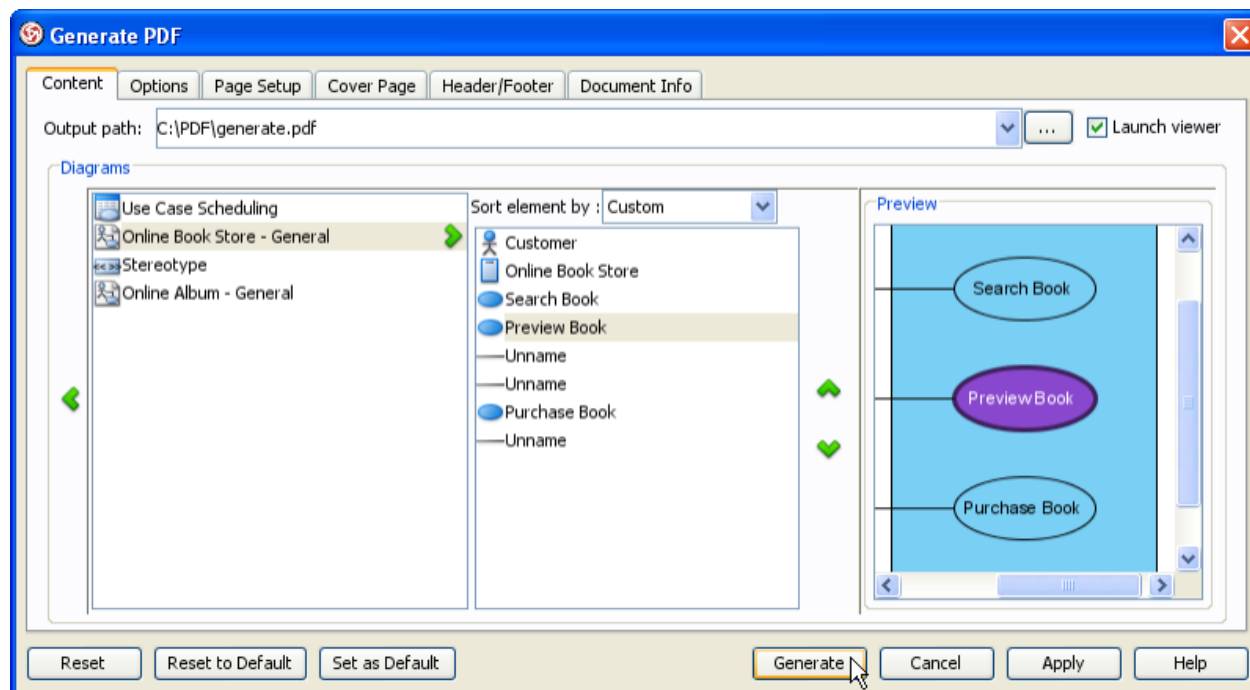


Figure 1-12 Generate PDF

Generated PDF will looks like below.

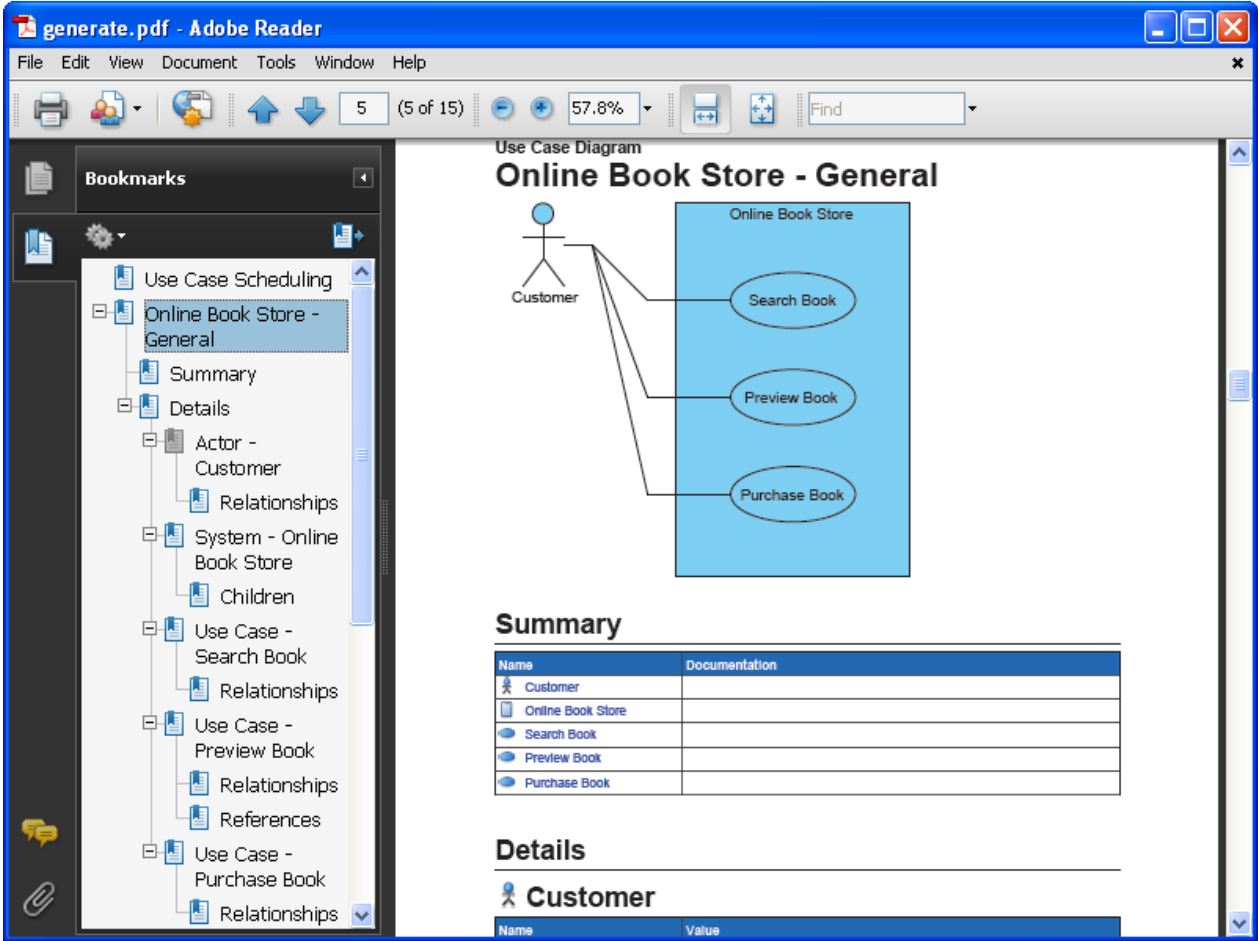


Figure 1-13 Generated PDF

Customizing Report generation options

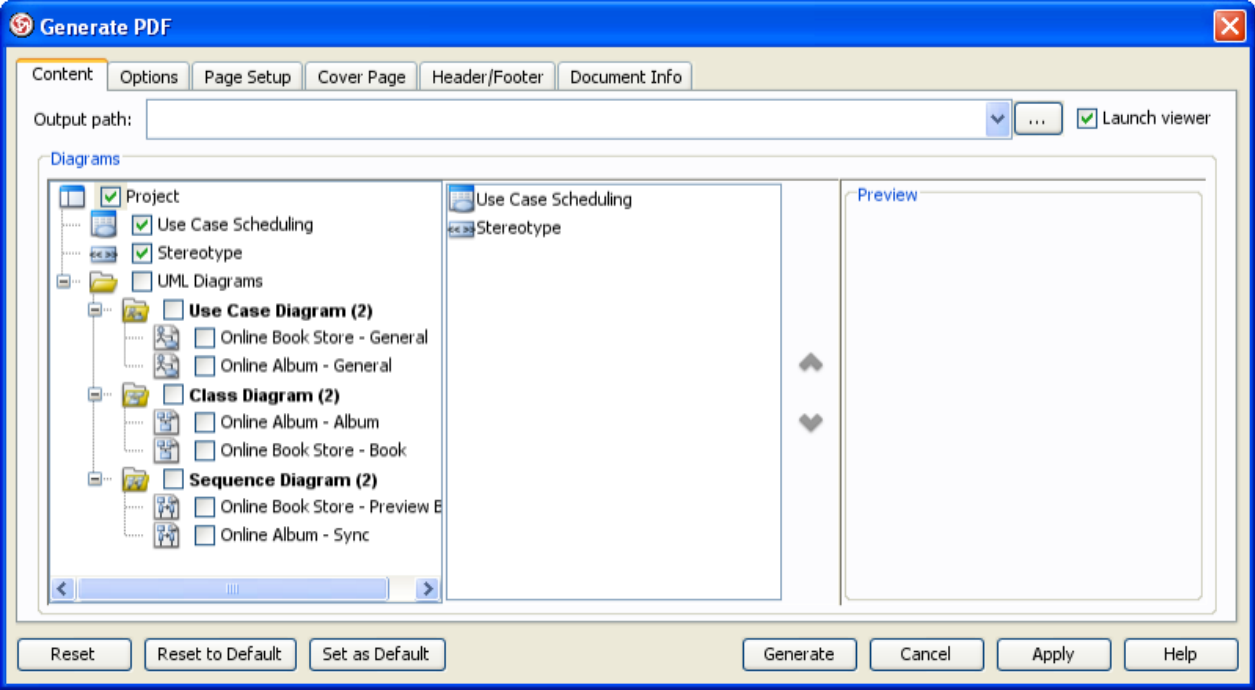


Figure 1-14 Content tab of generate PDF dialog

Details of each field in Content tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Output path	To select the destination file for the generated report. You can type the path in the text field or you can browse the location by clicking on the ...button.
Launch viewer	If this option is selected, the default browser of the system will be opened automatically to show the generated document.
Sort element by	Automatic - sorting elements by listing them in the most logical order, which is to follow most users’ understanding of that kind of diagram Follow tree - sorting elements by following the sort order of the diagram tree in the tool id or name - sorting elements by their ID or names You can refer to the section 'Sorting Elements in Report'.

Table 1-1 Details of generate PDF dialog's content tab

Customizing Report generation options

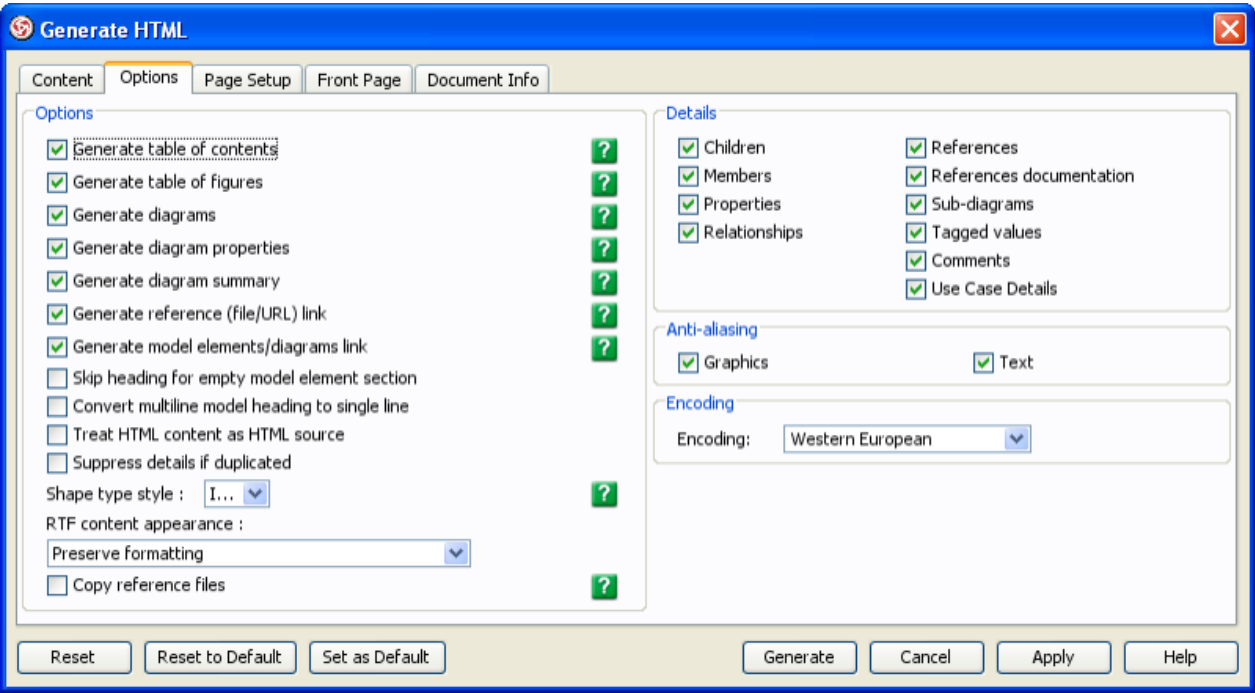


Figure 1-15 Options tab of generate PDF dialog

Details of each field in Options tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Options	
Generate table of contents	If this option is selected, table of content for this document will be generated to the report
Generate table of figures	If this option is selected, table of figures for this document will be generated to the report
Generate diagrams	If this option is selected, the image of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Image type	SVG - using SVG image format for diagram image PNG - using PNG image format for diagram image
Generate diagram properties	If this option is selected, the properties of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate diagram summary	If the option is selected, the summary of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate reference (file/URL) link	Select to generate links for referenced files/URLs defined in models.
Generate model elements/diagrams link	Select to generate links for navigating to related models and diagrams.
Skip heading for empty model element section	If this option is selected, heading for empty model element section will be skipped.
Convert multiline model heading to single line	If this option is selected, multiline model heading will be converted to single line.
Treat HTML content as HTML source	If this option is selected, HTML content will be treat as HTML source.
Suppress details if duplicated	If this option is selected, duplicated details will be suppressed.
Shape type style	Icon - using Icon to represent the type of shape and diagram elements Text - using text to represent the type of shape and diagram elements
RTF content appearance	Preserve formatting - using original formatting for RTF content Make font size consistent with the rest of the report - using same font size for RTF content in whole report Display in plain text - using plain text for RTF content
Details	
Children	Select to generate children of model
Members	Select to generate members of model
Properties	Select to generate properties of model
Relationships	Select to generate relationships of model
References	Select to generate references of model
References documentation	Select to generate references documentation
Sub-diagrams	Select to generate sub-diagrams of model
Tagged values	Select to generate tagged values of model
Comments	Select to generate comments of model
Use Case Details	Select to generate use case details
Anti-aliasing	
Graphics	To enable/disable the graphic anti-aliasing of the diagram images.
Text	To enable/disable the text anti-aliasing of the diagram images.
Font	
Font	Specify font to be used.

Table 1-2 Details of generate PDF dialog's options tab

Page Setup

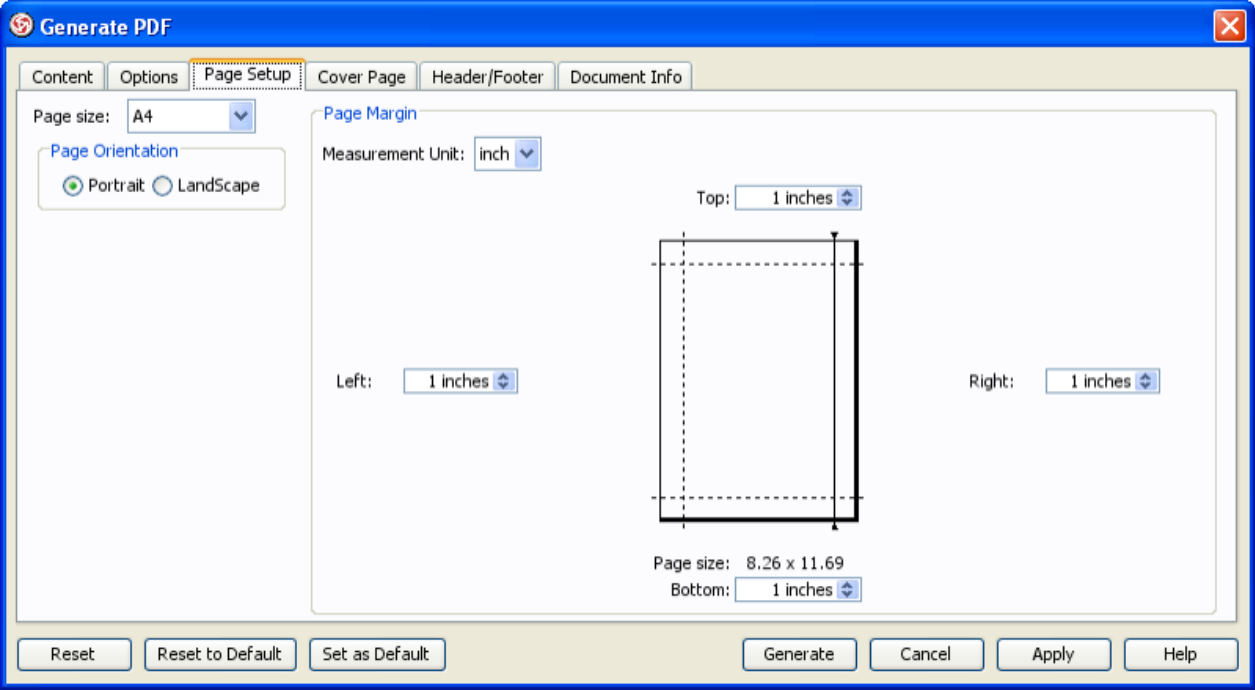


Figure 1-16 Page setup tab of generate PDF dialog

Details of each field in Page Setup tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Page size	To select the paper size of the generated report.
Page Orientation	This option is used to select the orientation of the report (portrait/landscape).
Page Margin	To specify the page margins of the report.

Table 1-3 Details of generate PDF dialog's page setup tab

Customizing Cover Page

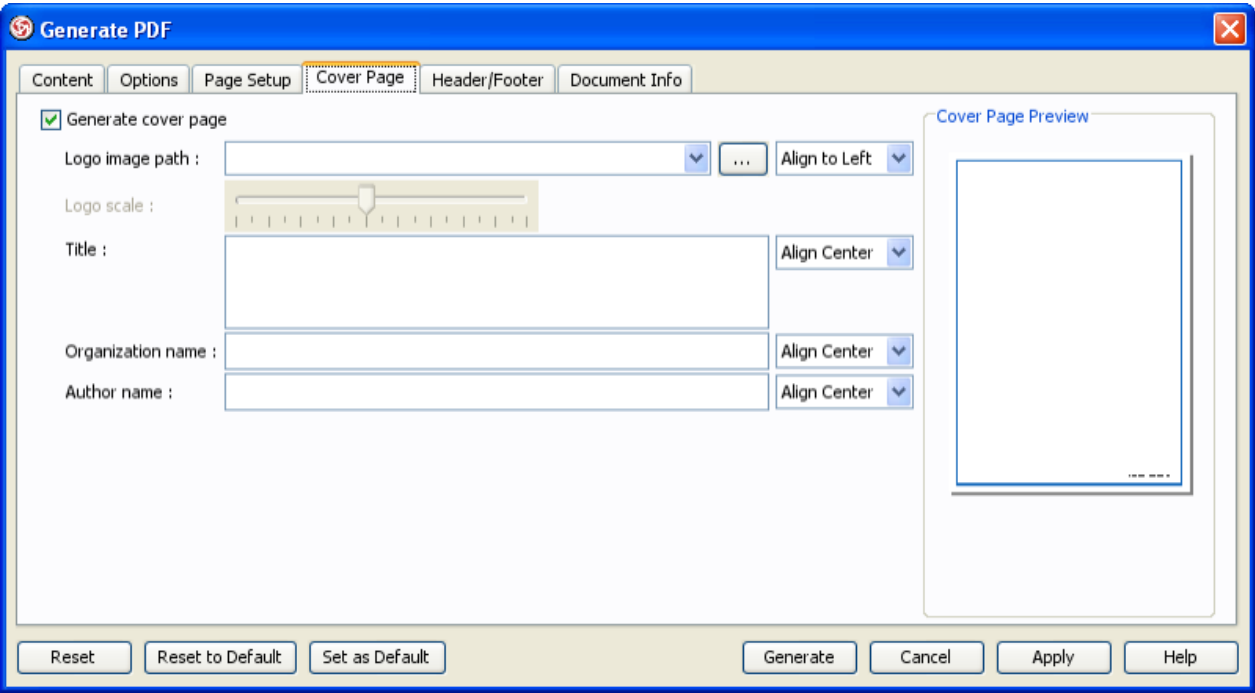


Figure 1-17 Cover page tab of generate PDF dialog

Details of each field in Cover Page tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Generate cover page	If this option is selected, cover page for this document will be generated to the report page
Logo image path	PDF report's logo image path
Logo scale	PDF report's logo scale
Title	PDF report's title
Organization name	PDF report's organization name
Author name	PDF report's author name

Table 1-4 Details of generate PDF dialog's cover page tab

Customizing Header/Footer

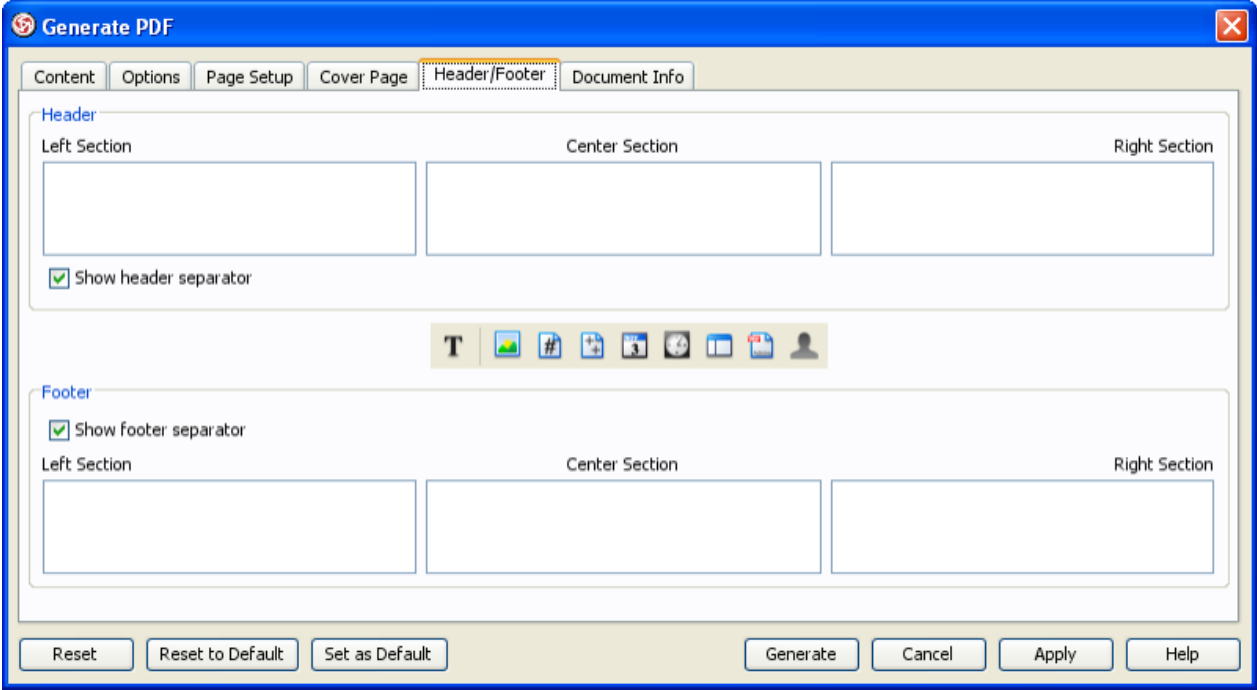


Figure 1-18 Header/Footer tab of generate PDF dialog

Details of each field in Header/Footer tab are shown as below:










Field	Description
	To format text style, such as font style, size and color.
	To insert an image to the header or footer
	Insert page number
	Insert page count
	Insert date
	Insert time
	Insert project name
	Insert report file name
	Insert user name

Table 1-5 Details of generate PDF dialog's header/footer tab

Filling Document Info

Generate PDF

Content

Options

Page Setup

Cover Page

Header/Footer

Document Info

Title:

Author:

Subject:

Keywords:

Info header:

Info header content:

☒ Allow modify

Reset

Reset to Default

Set as Default

Generate

Cancel

Apply

Help

Figure 1-19 Document info tab of generate PDF dialog

Details of each field in Document Info tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Title	The title of the report.
Author	The author of the report.
Subject	The subject of the report.
Keywords	The keywords of the report.
Info header	The info header of the report.
Info header content	The info header content of the report.
Allow modify	Select to allow modification on the report.

Table 1-6 Details of generate PDF dialog's document info tab

Generating Word Report

The Generate Word dialog box provides a set of options for changing the report style. To display the dialog box, perform one of the following actions:

Select Tools > Report > Generate Word Report... from main menu.

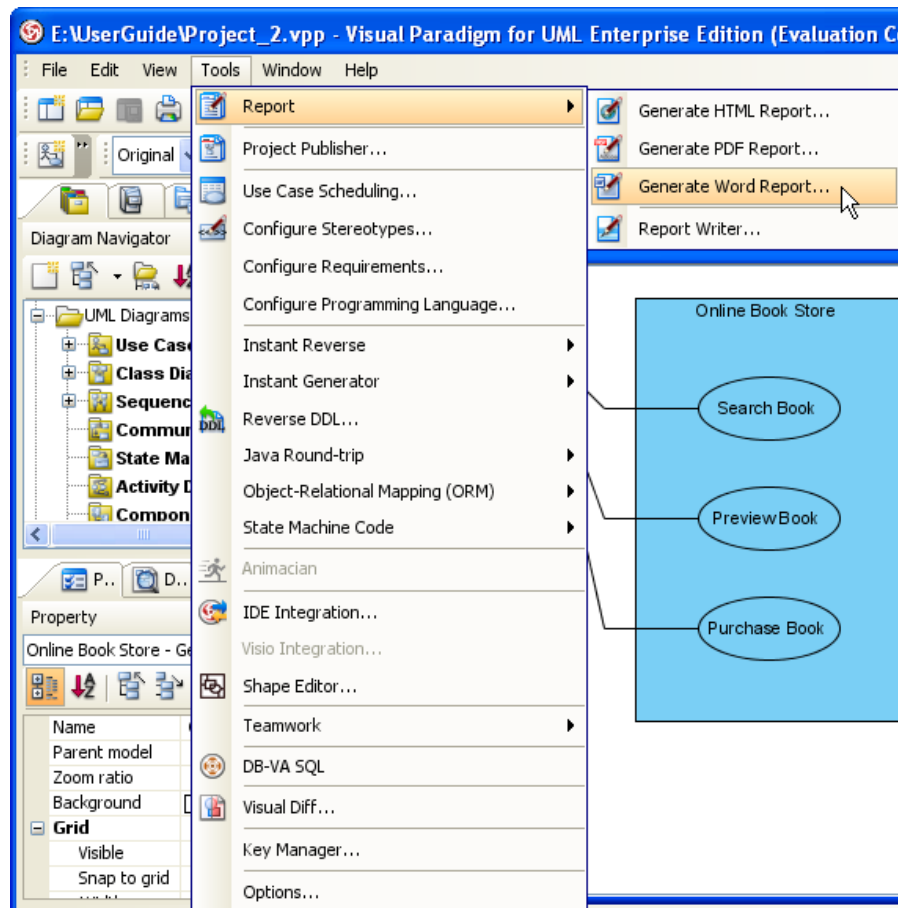
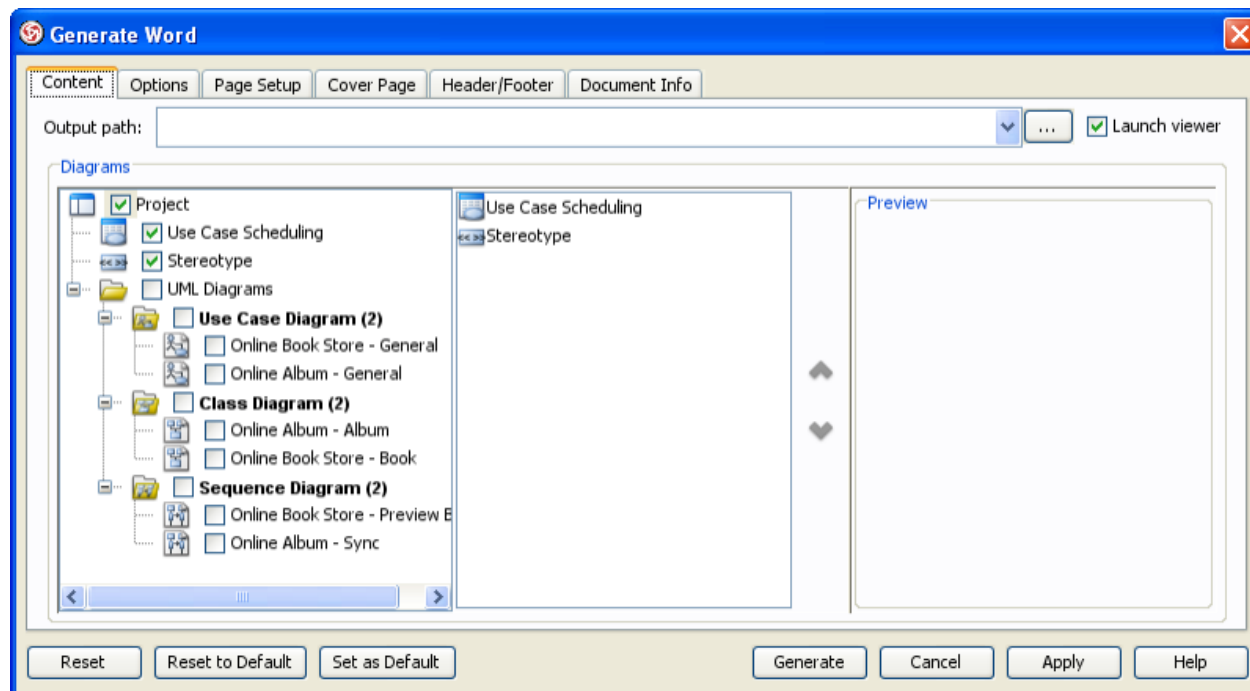


Figure 2-1 Generate Word from main menu

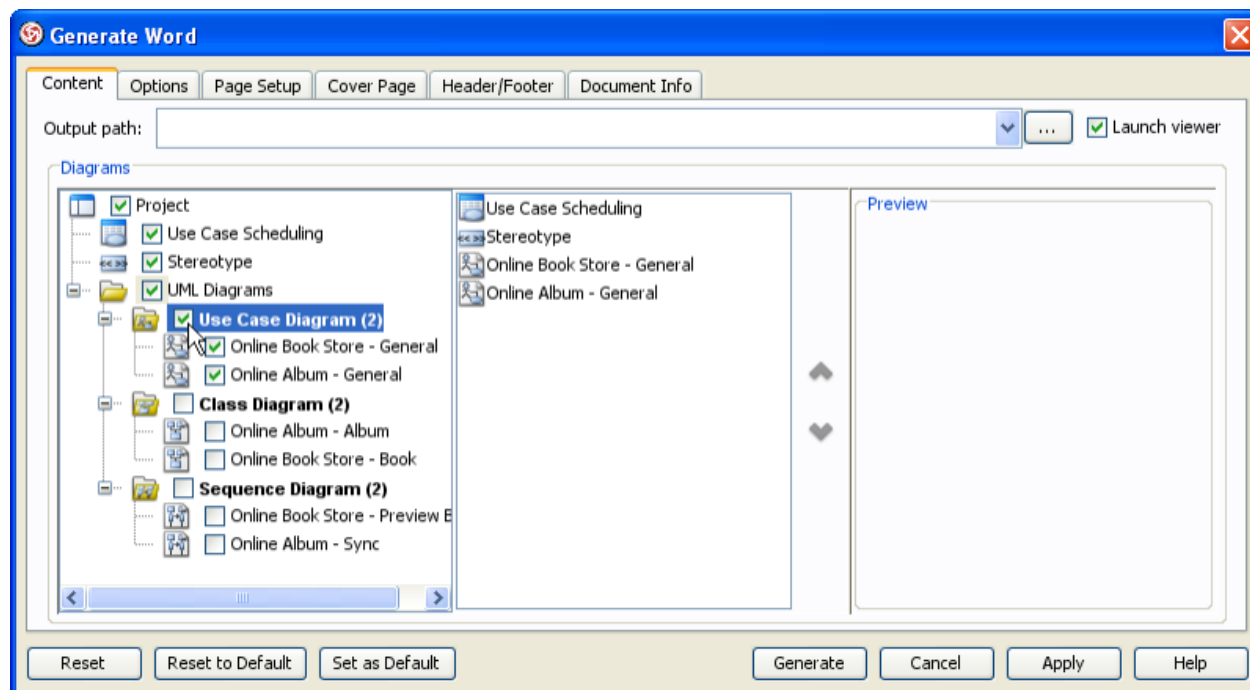
Or click on the Generate Word Report button on the toolbar.



Figure 2-2 Generate Word from tool bar

*Figure 2-3 Generate Word dialog*

To generate a Word Report, open the Generate Word dialog box and select diagrams for the generation.

*Figure 2-4 Selecting diagram to generate Word*

It is possible to preview diagram by selecting it as below.

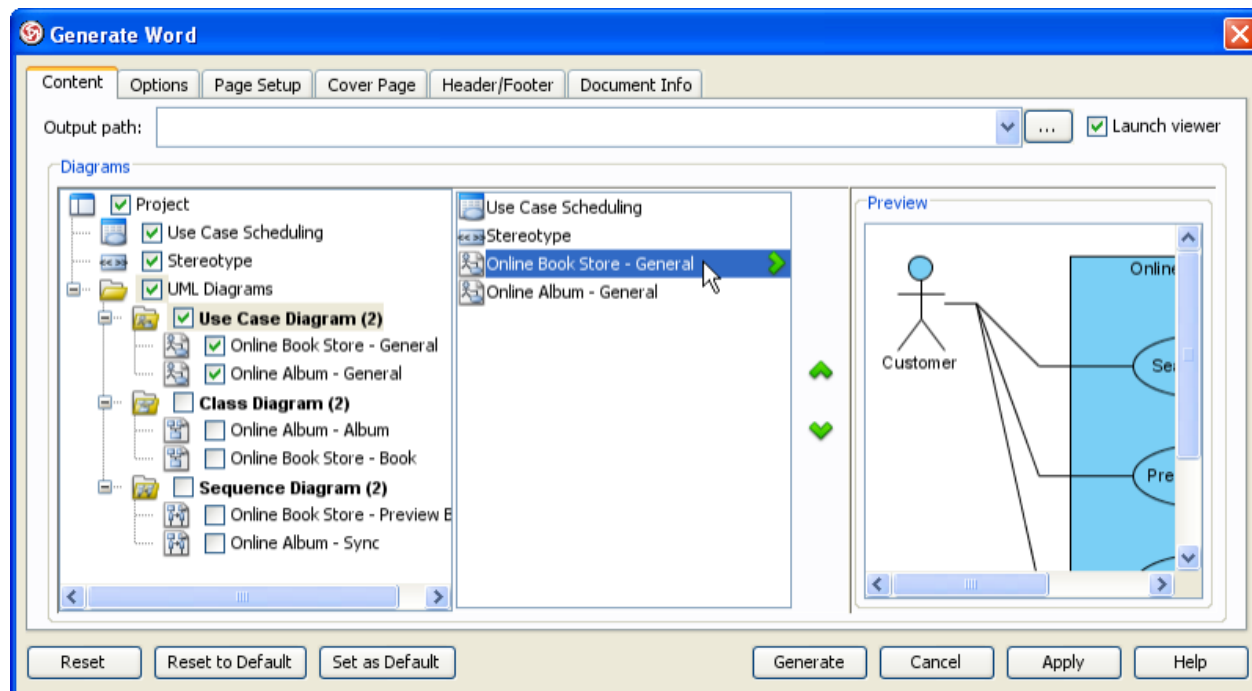




Figure 2-5 Showing preview of diagram

Also  or  may enable for reordering.

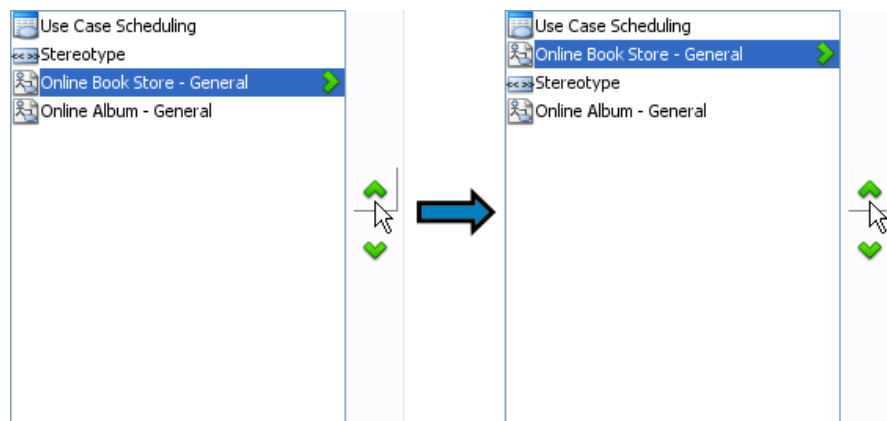



Figure 2-6 Reording diagram

To configure diagram's element, press  to change view first.

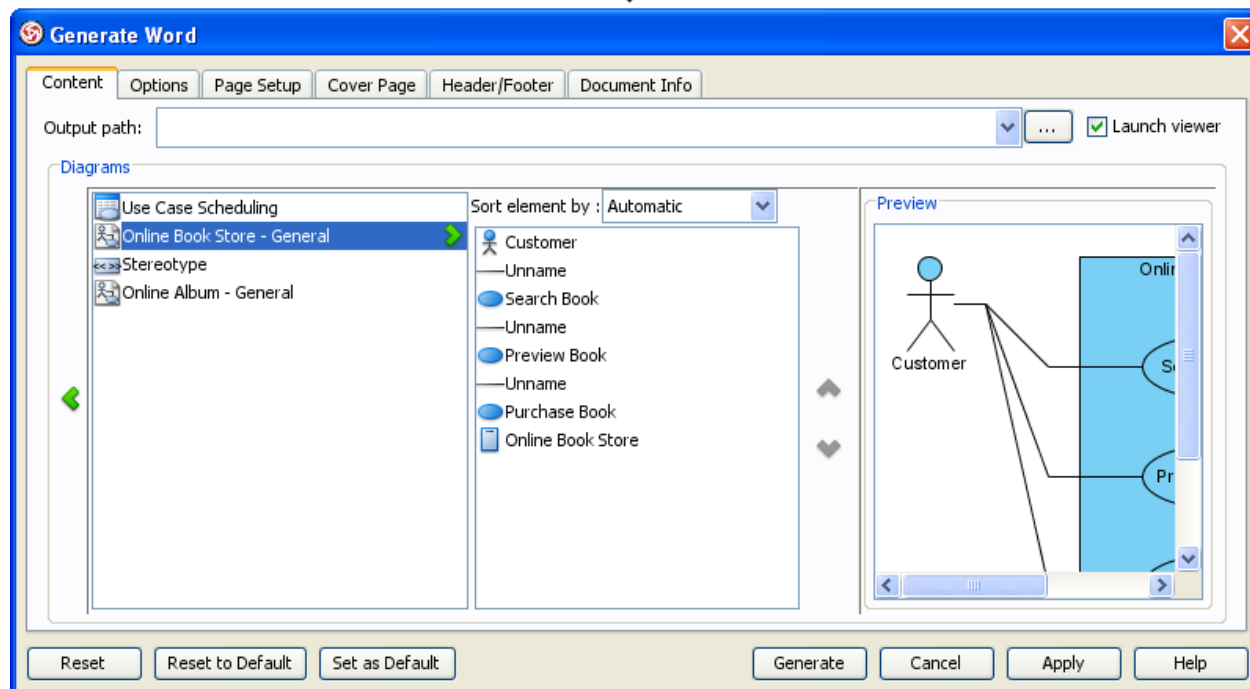
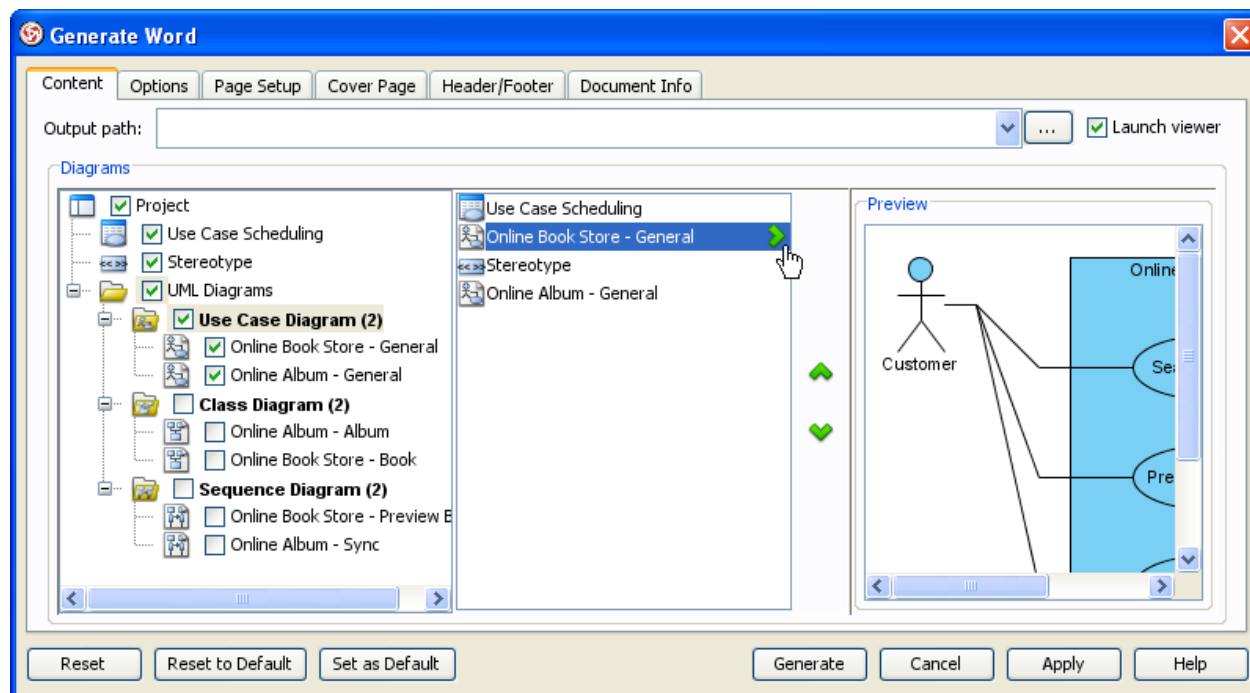


Figure 2-7 View diagram elements of diagram

There is four kinds of sorting for element.

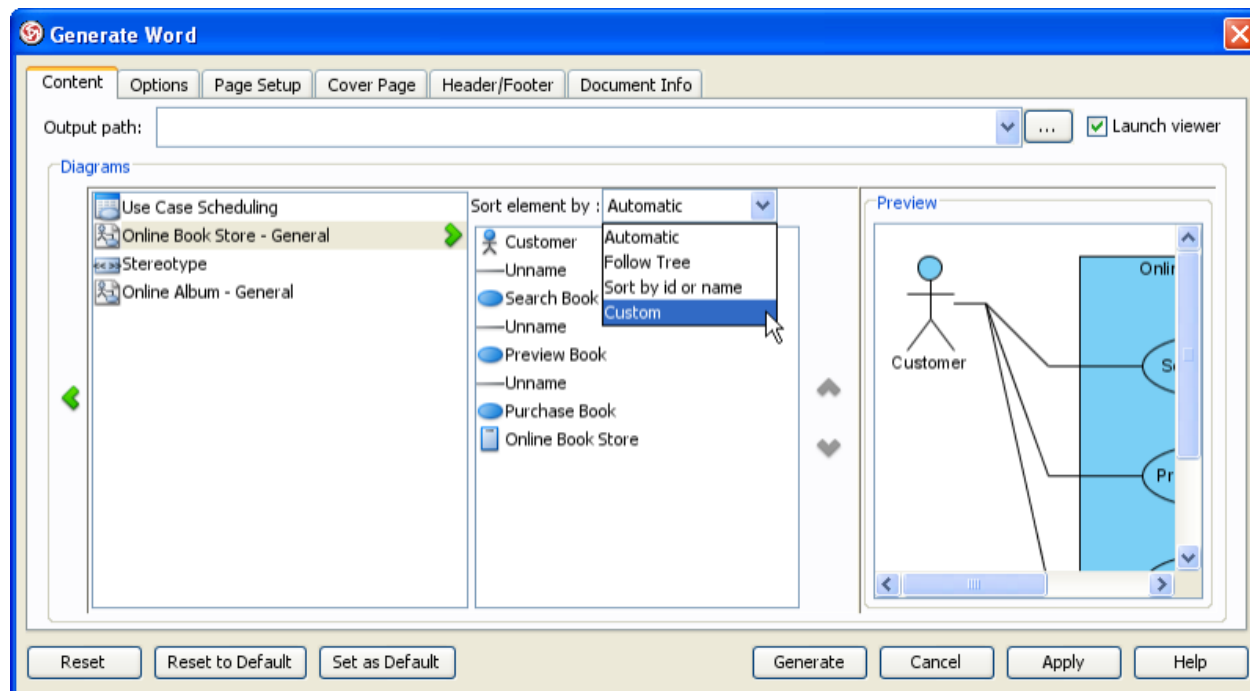


Figure 2-8 Kinds of sort element

Sort element by Custom allow to reorder element manually.

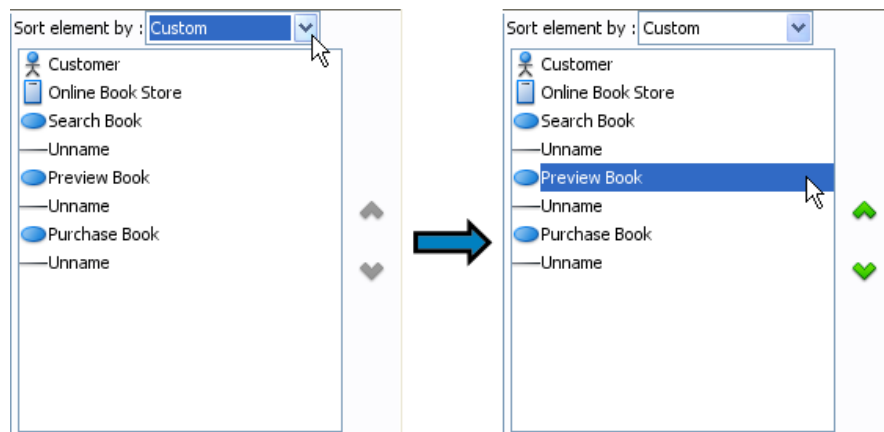


Figure 2-9 Selecting element

Press  or  to reorder element as preferred manually.

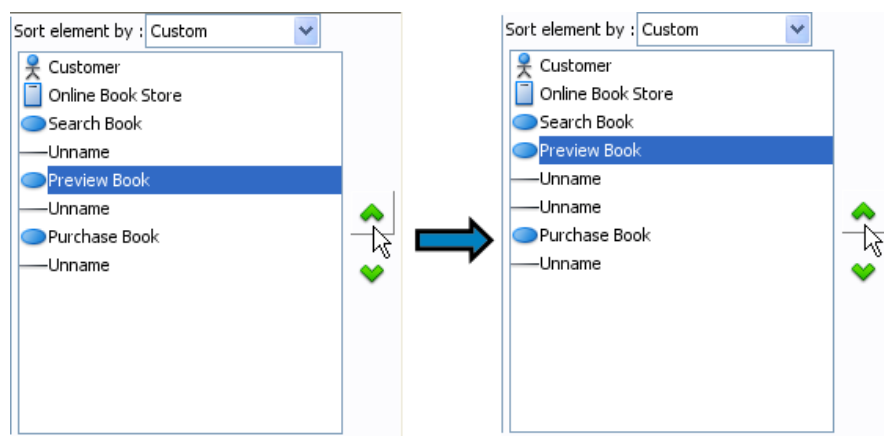


Figure 2-10 Reordering element

Don't forget to input Output path of the generate Word.

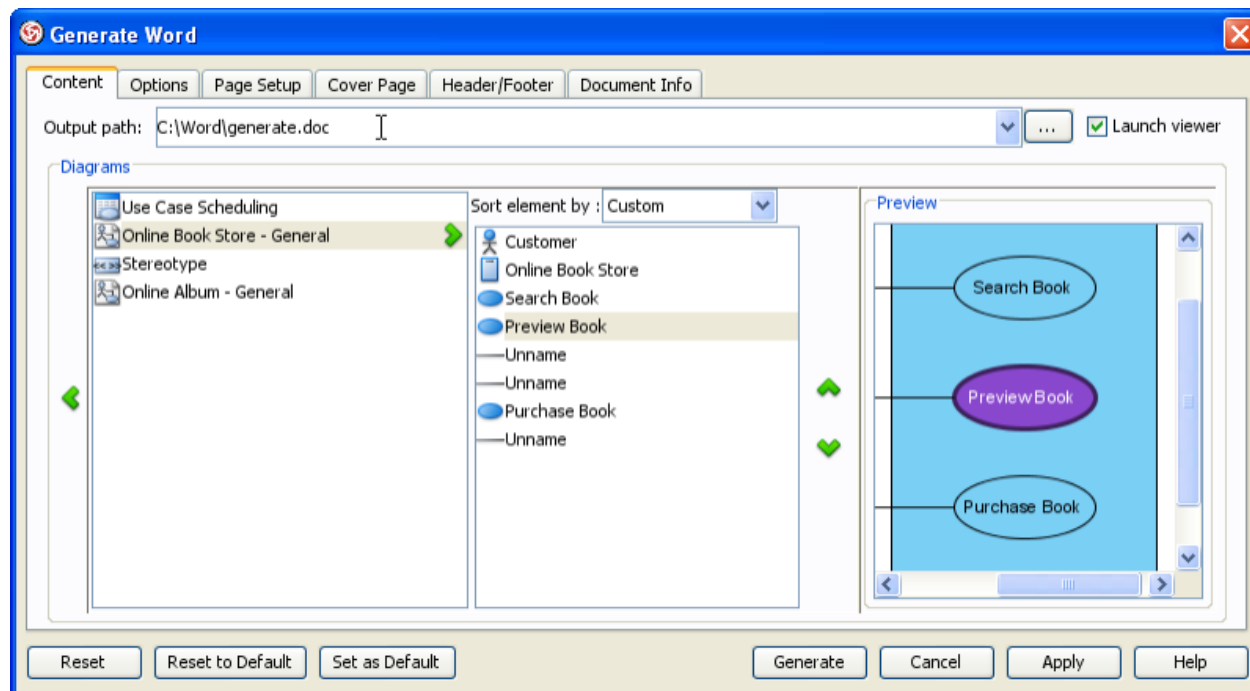


Figure 2-11 Inputting output path

Press Generate button to perform the Word generation.

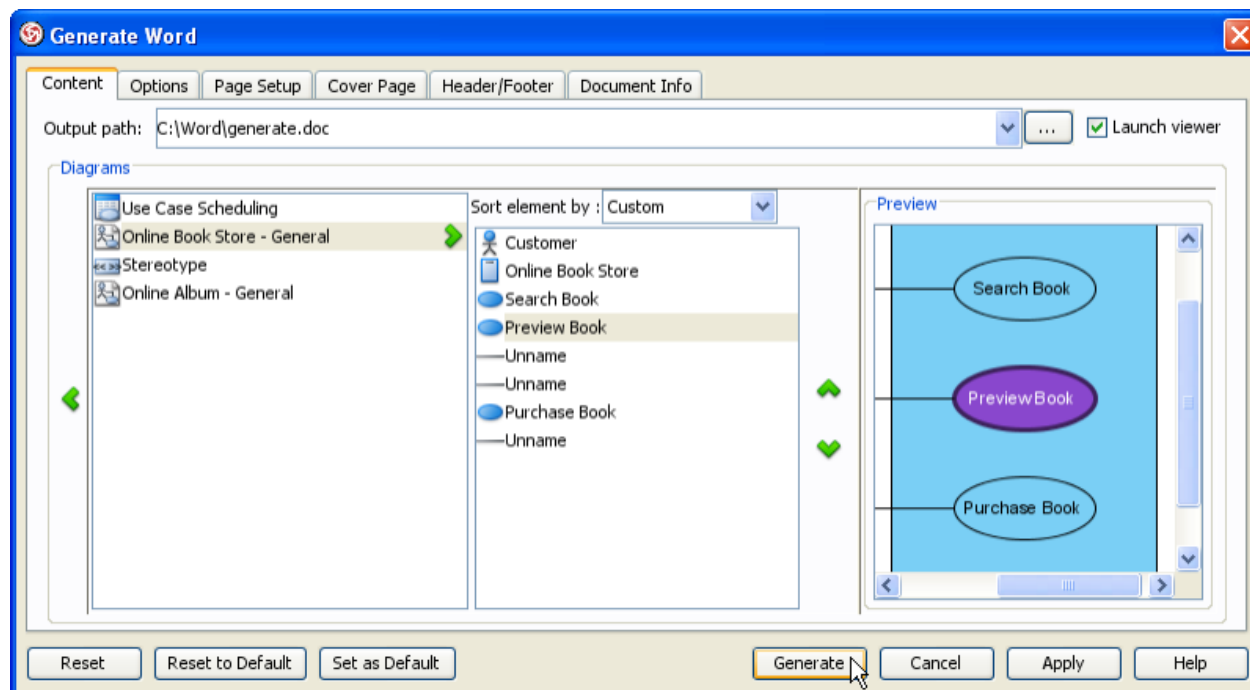


Figure 2-12 Generate Word

Generated Word will looks like below.

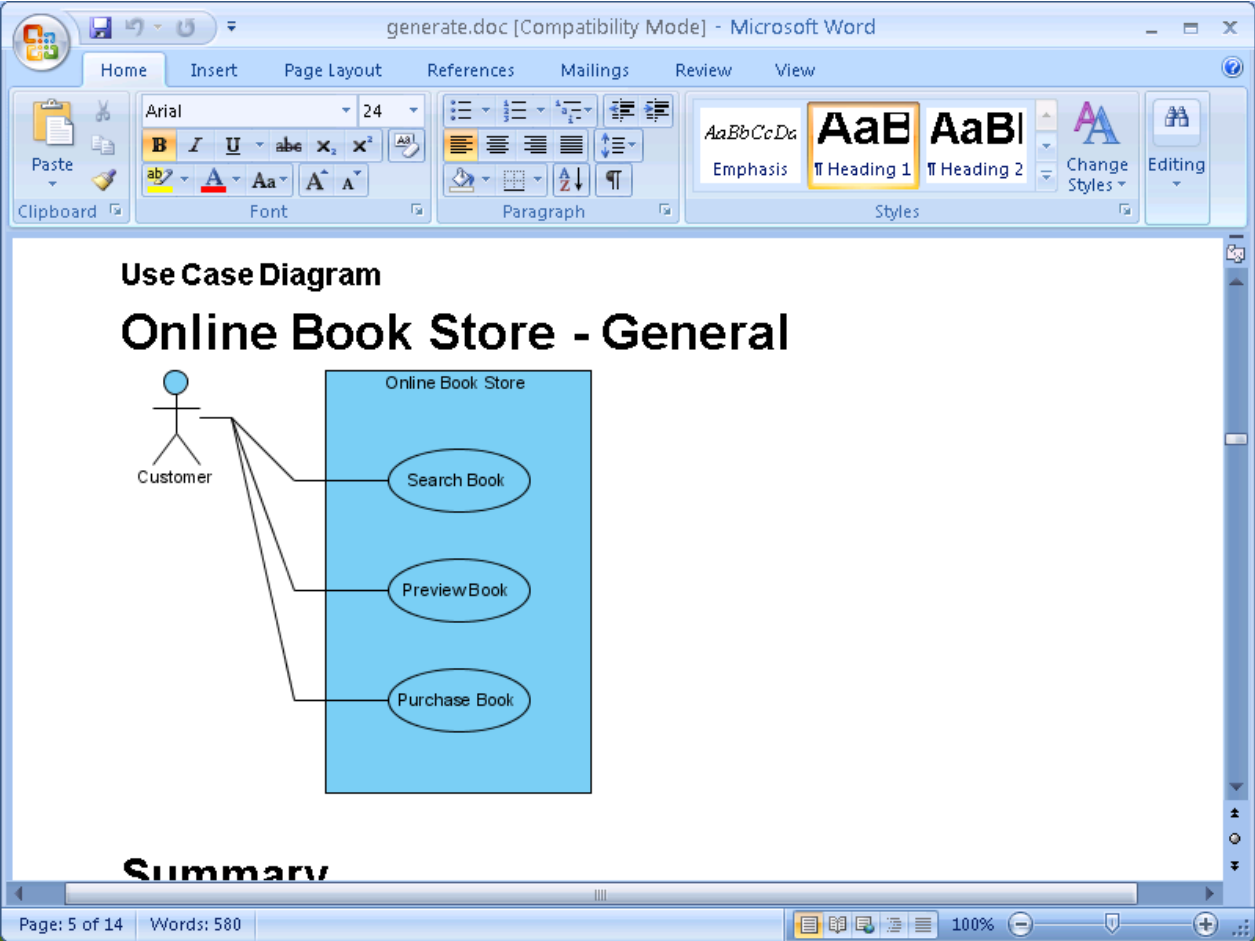


Figure 2-13 Generated Word

Customizing Report generation options

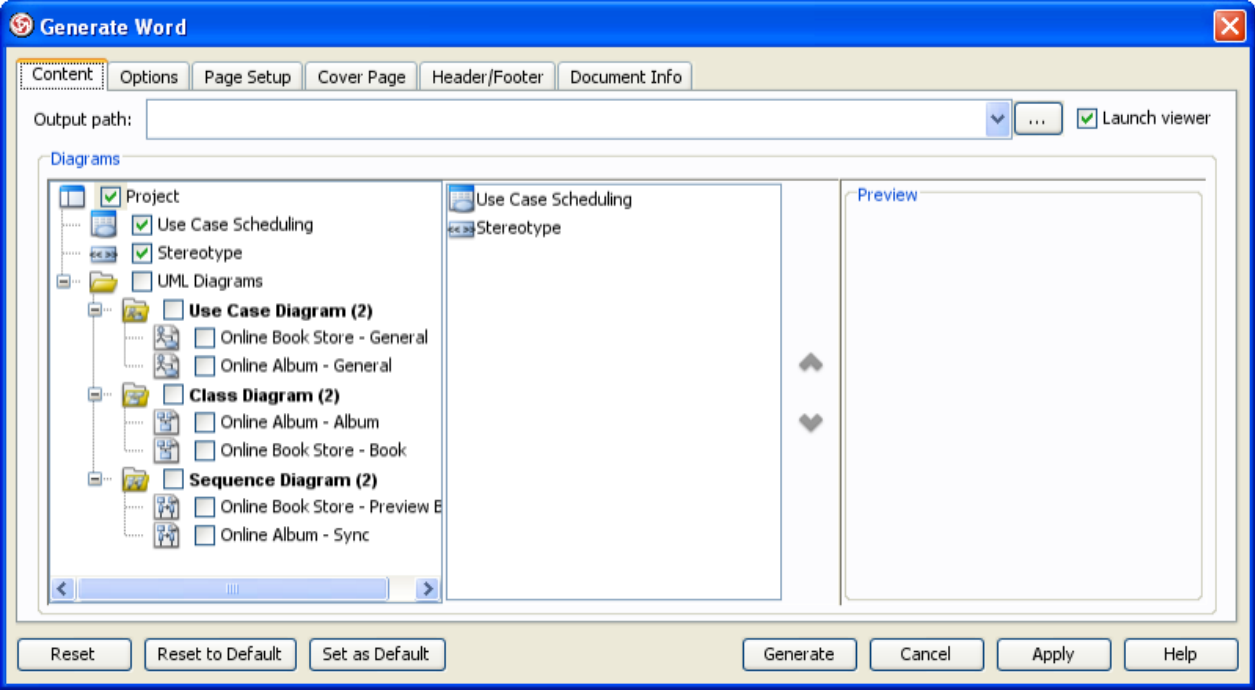


Figure 2-14 Content tab of generate Word dialog

Details of each field in Content tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Output path	To select the destination file for the generated report. You can type the path in the text field or you can browse the location by clicking on the ...button.
Launch viewer	If this option is selected, the default browser of the system will be opened automatically to show the generated document.
Sort element by	Automatic - sorting elements by listing them in the most logical order, which is to follow most users’ understanding of that kind of diagram Follow tree - sorting elements by following the sort order of the diagram tree in the tool id or name - sorting elements by their ID or names You can refer to the section 'Sorting Elements in Report'.

Table 2-1 Details of generate Word dialog’s content tab

Customizing Report generation options

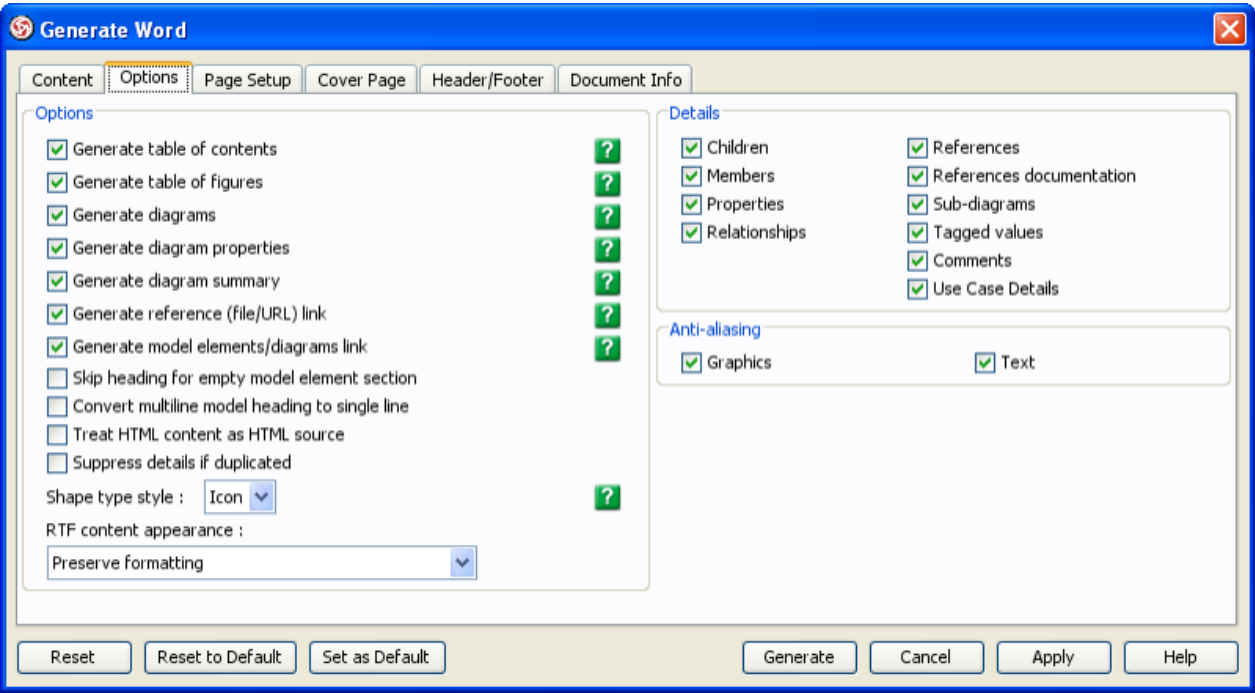


Figure 2-15 Options tab of generate Word dialog

Details of each field in Options tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Options	
Generate table of contents	If this option is selected, table of content for this document will be generated to the report
Generate table of figures	If this option is selected, table of figures for this document will be generated to the report
Generate diagrams	If this option is selected, the image of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate diagram properties	If this option is selected, the properties of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate diagram summary	If the option is selected, the summary of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate reference (file/URL) link	Select to generate links for referenced files/URLs defined in models.
Generate model elements/diagrams link	Select to generate links for navigating to related models and diagrams.
Skip heading for empty model element section	If this option is selected, heading for empty model element section will be skipped.
Convert multiline model heading to single line	If this option is selected, multiline model heading will be converted to single line.
Treat HTML content as HTML source	If this option is selected, HTML content will be treat as HTML source.
Suppress details if duplicated	If this option is selected, duplicated details will be suppressed.
Shape type style	Icon - using Icon to represent the type of shape and diagram elements Text - using text to represent the type of shape and diagram elements
RTF content appearance	Preserve formatting - using original formatting for RTF content Make font size consistent with the rest of the report - using same font size for RTF content in whole report Display in plain text - using plain text for RTF content
Details	
Children	Select to generate children of model
Members	Select to generate members of model
Properties	Select to generate properties of model
Relationships	Select to generate relationships of model
References	Select to generate references of model
References documentation	Select to generate references documentation
Sub-diagrams	Select to generate sub-diagrams of model
Tagged values	Select to generate tagged values of model
Comments	Select to generate comments of model
Use Case Details	Select to generate use case details
Anti-aliasing	
Graphics	To enable/disable the graphic anti-aliasing of the diagram images.
Text	To enable/disable the text anti-aliasing of the diagram images.

Table 2-2 Details of generate Word dialog's options tab

Page Setup

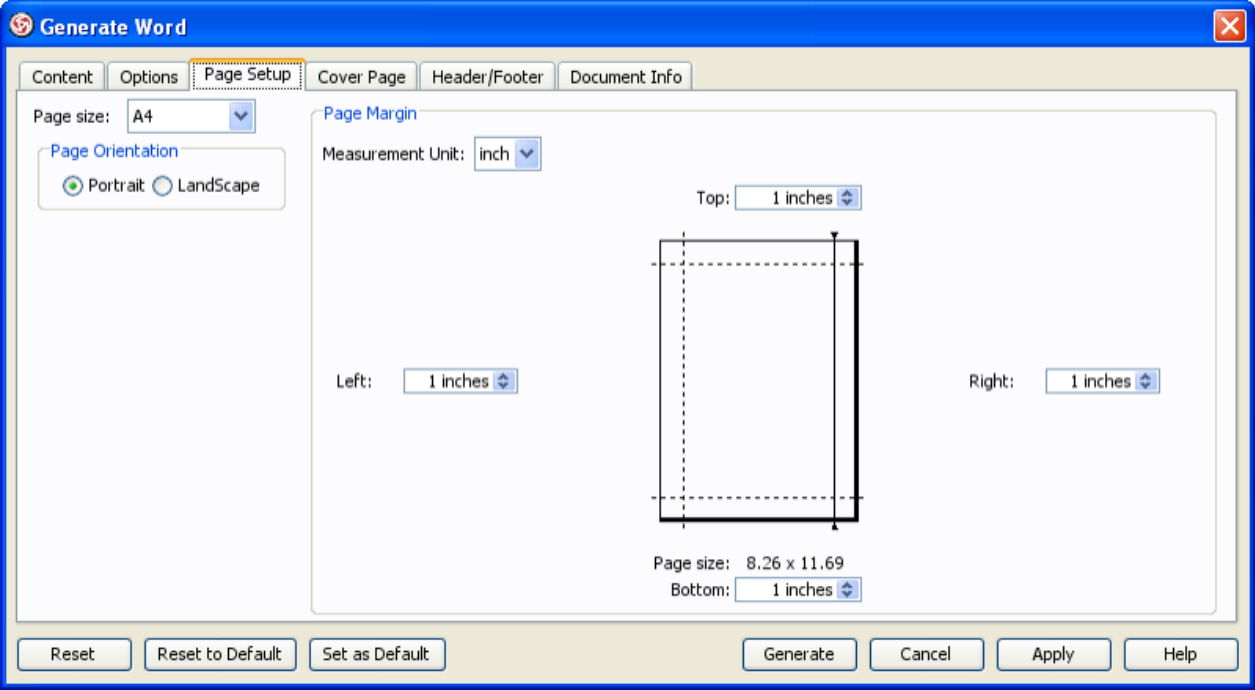


Figure 2-16 Page setup tab of generate Word dialog

Details of each field in Page Setup tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Page size	To select the paper size of the generated report.
Page Orientation	This option is used to select the orientation of the report (portrait/landscape).
Page Margin	To specify the page margins of the report.

Table 2-3 Details of generate Word dialog's page setup tab

Customizing Cover Page

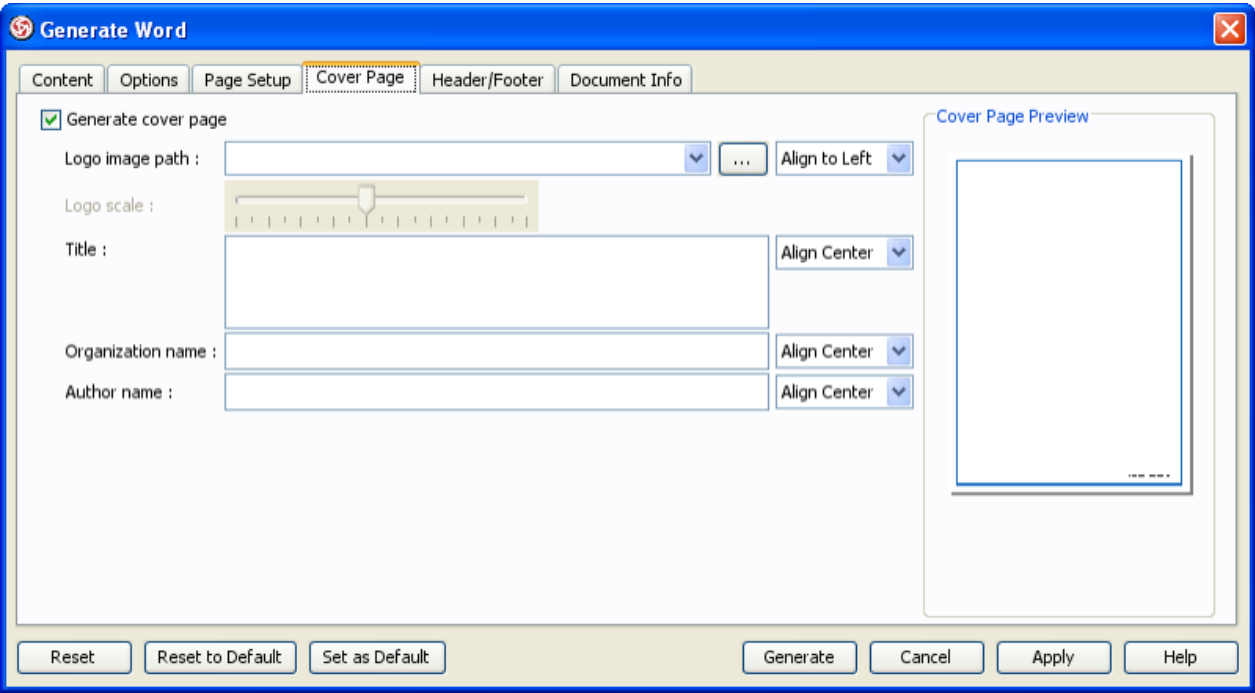


Figure 2-17 Cover page tab of generate Word dialog

Details of each field in Cover Page tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Generate cover page	If this option is selected, cover page for this document will be generated to the report page
Logo image path	Word report's logo image path
Logo scale	Word report's logo scale
Title	Word report's title
Organization name	Word report's organization name
Author name	Word report's author name

Table 2-4 Details of generate Word dialog's cover page tab

Customizing Header/Footer

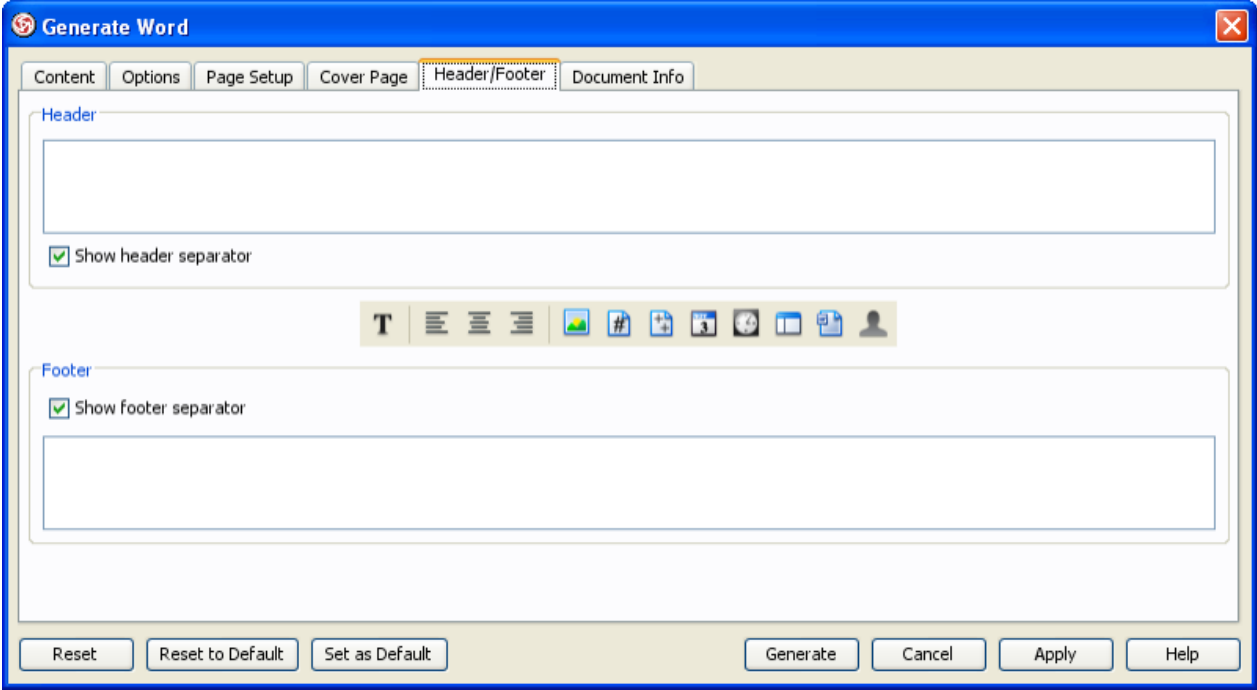


Figure 2-18 Header/Footer tab of generate Word dialog

Details of each field in Header/Footer tab are shown as below:













Field	Description
	To format text style, such as font style, size and color.
	Align text to left
	Align text to center
	Align text to right
	To insert an image to the header or footer
	Insert page number
	Insert page count
	Insert date
	Insert time
	Insert project name
	Insert report file name
	Insert user name

Table 2-5 Details of generate Word dialog's header/footer tab

Filling Document Info

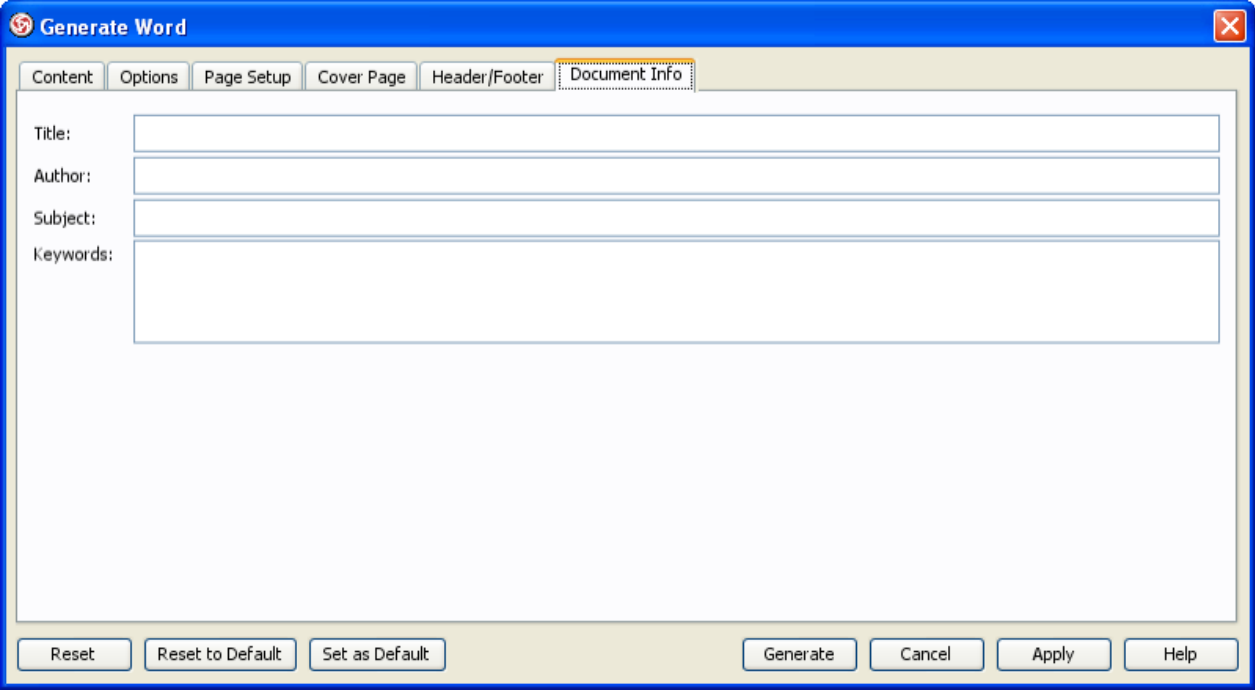


Figure 2-19 Document info tab of generate Word dialog

Details of each field in Document Info tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Title	The title of the report.
Author	The author of the report.
Subject	The subject of the report.
Keywords	The keywords of the report.

Table 2-6 Details of generate Word dialog's document info tab

Generating HTML Report

The Generate HTML dialog box provides a set of options for changing the report style. To display the dialog box, perform one of the following actions:

Select Tools > Report > Generate HTML Report... from main menu.

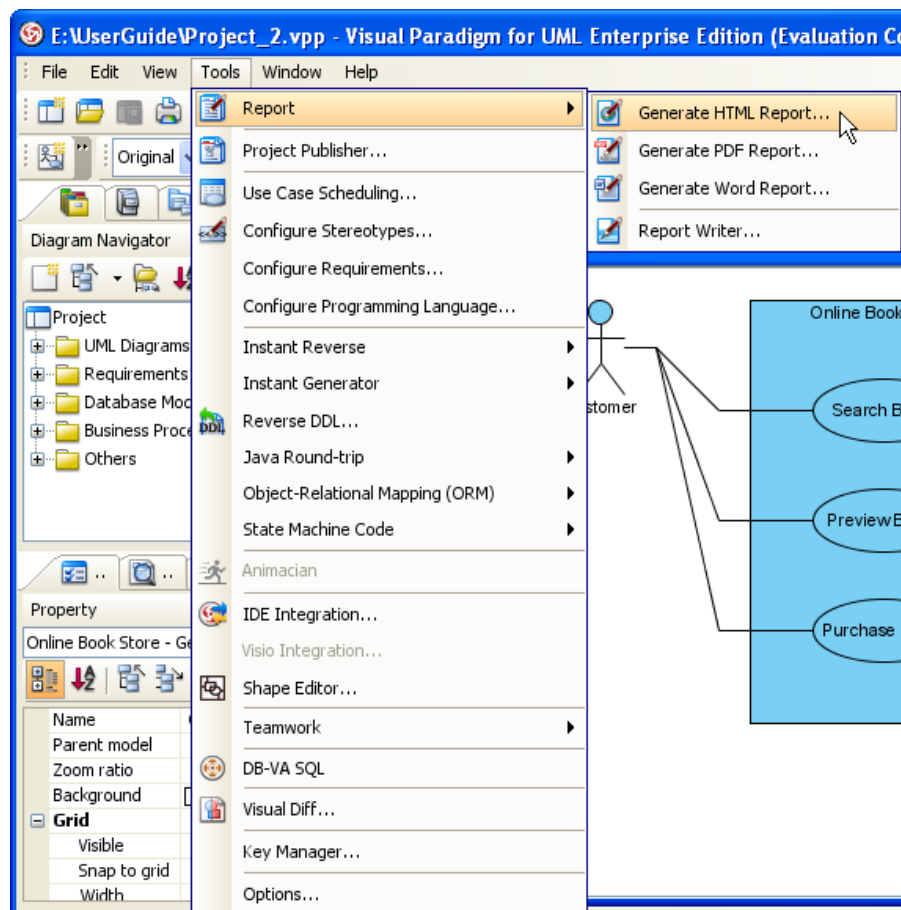


Figure 3-1 Generate HTML from main menu

Or click on the Generate HTML Report button on the toolbar.



Figure 3-2 Generate HTML from tool bar

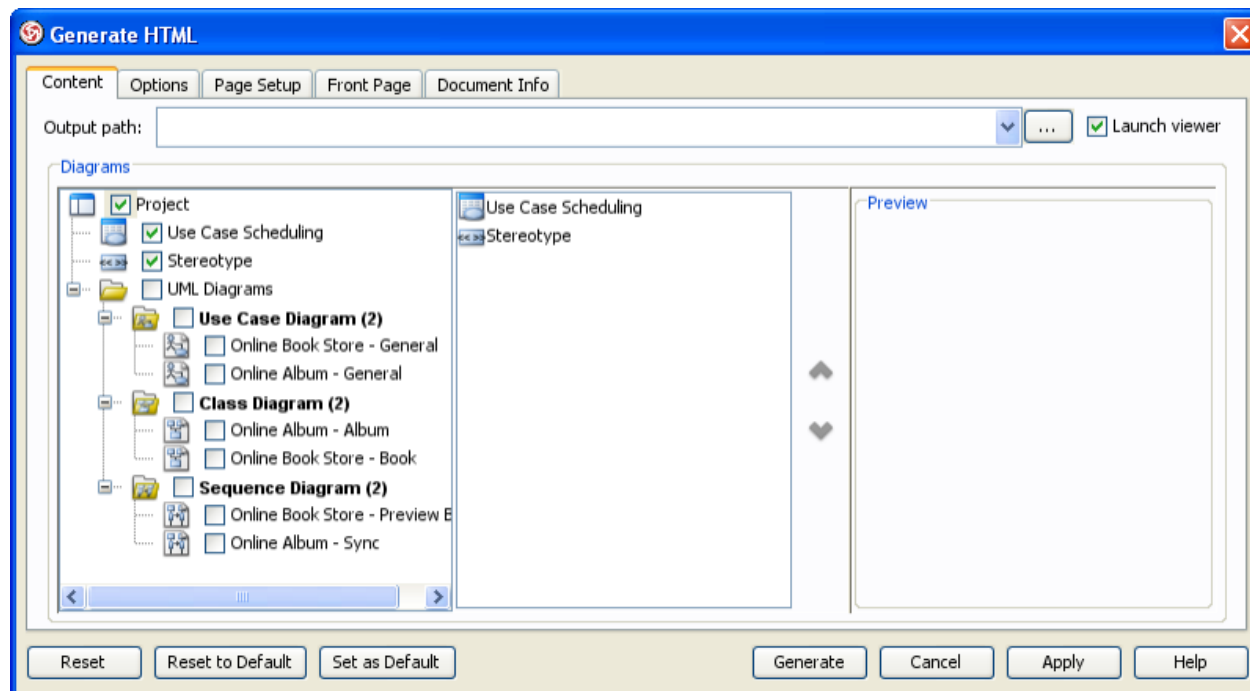


Figure 3-3 Generate HTML dialog

To generate a HTML Report, open the Generate HTML dialog box and select diagrams for the generation.

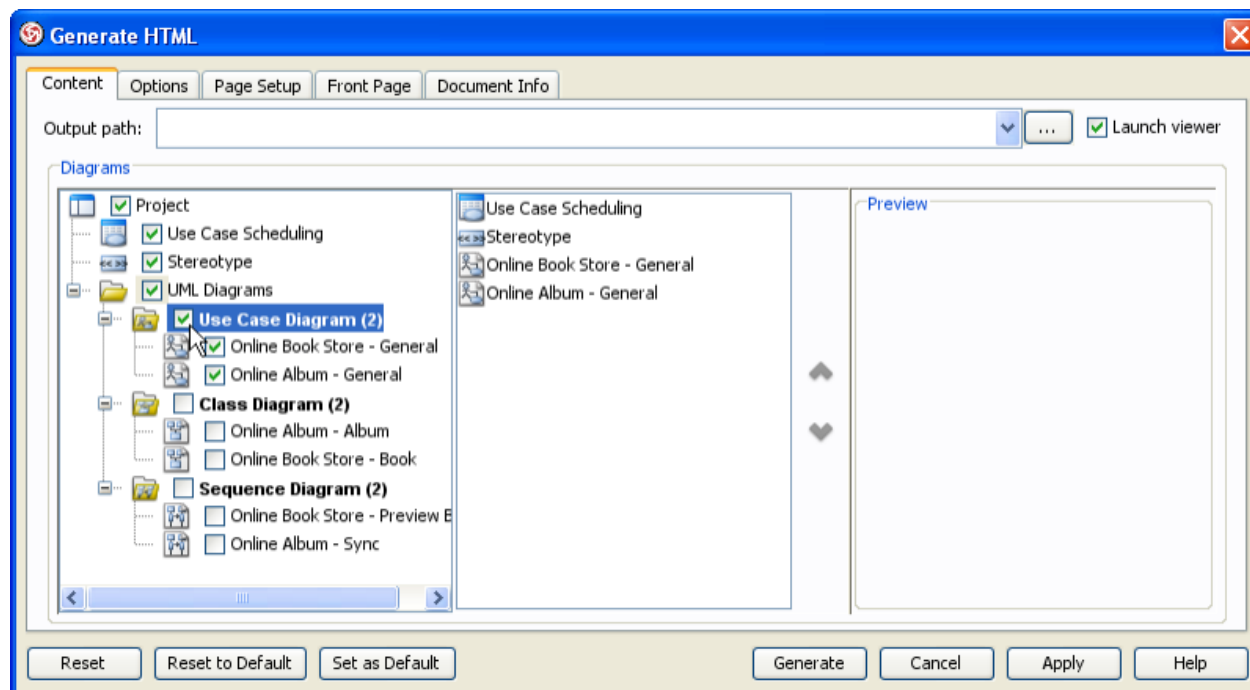


Figure 3-4 Selecting diagram to generate HTML

It is possible to preview diagram by selecting it as below.

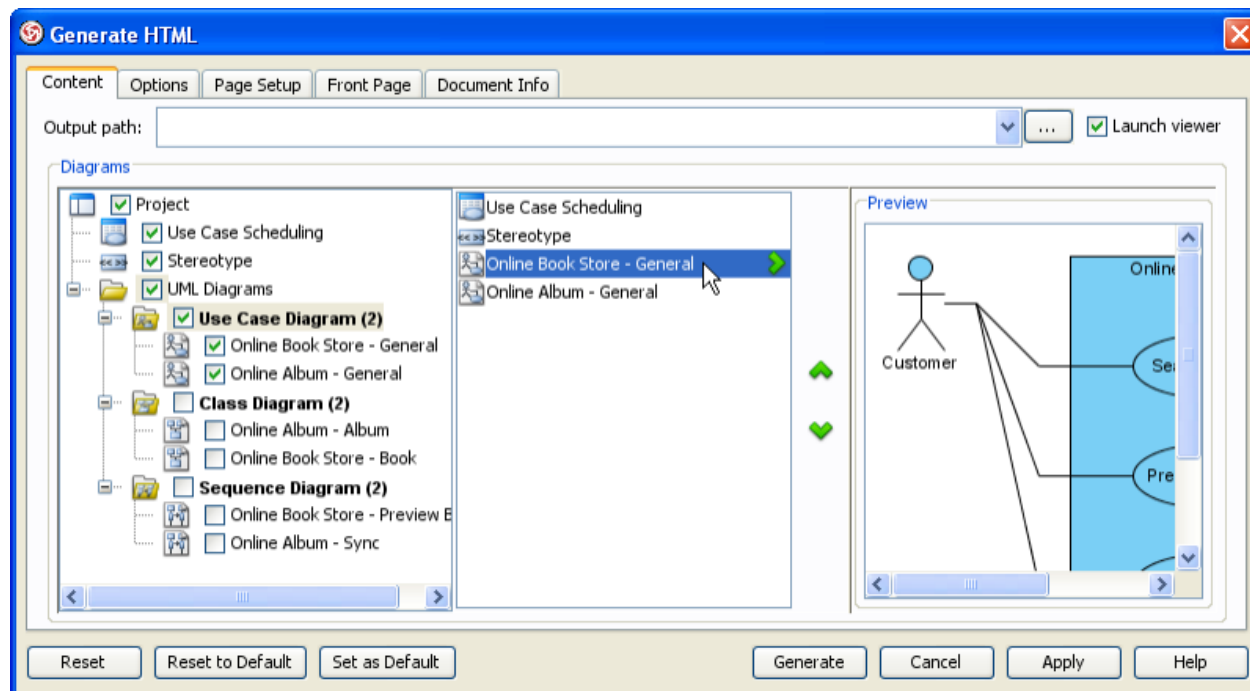




Figure 3-5 Showing preview of diagram

Also  or  may enable for reordering.

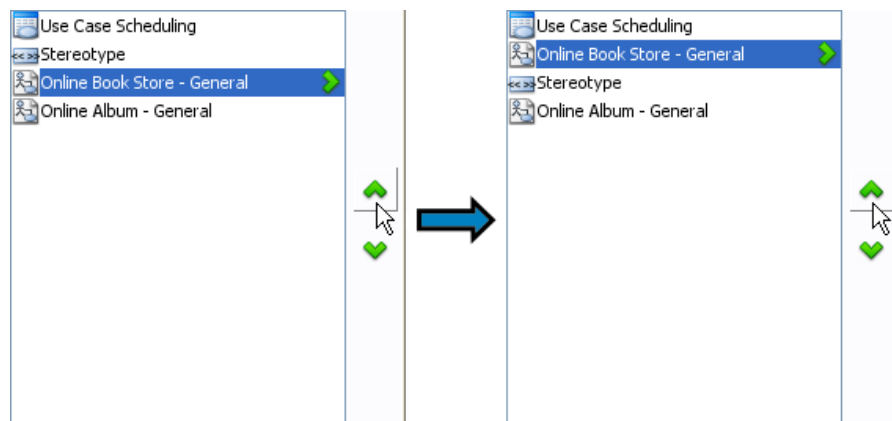



Figure 3-6 Reording diagram

To configure diagram's element, press  to change view first.

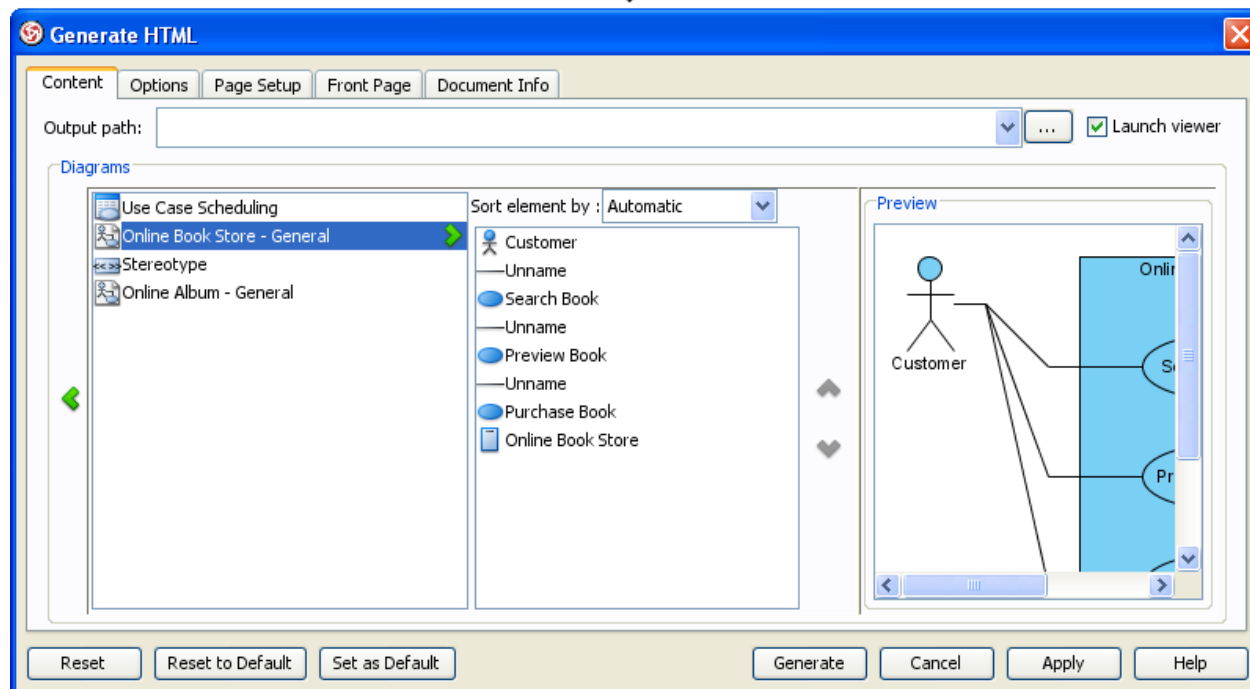
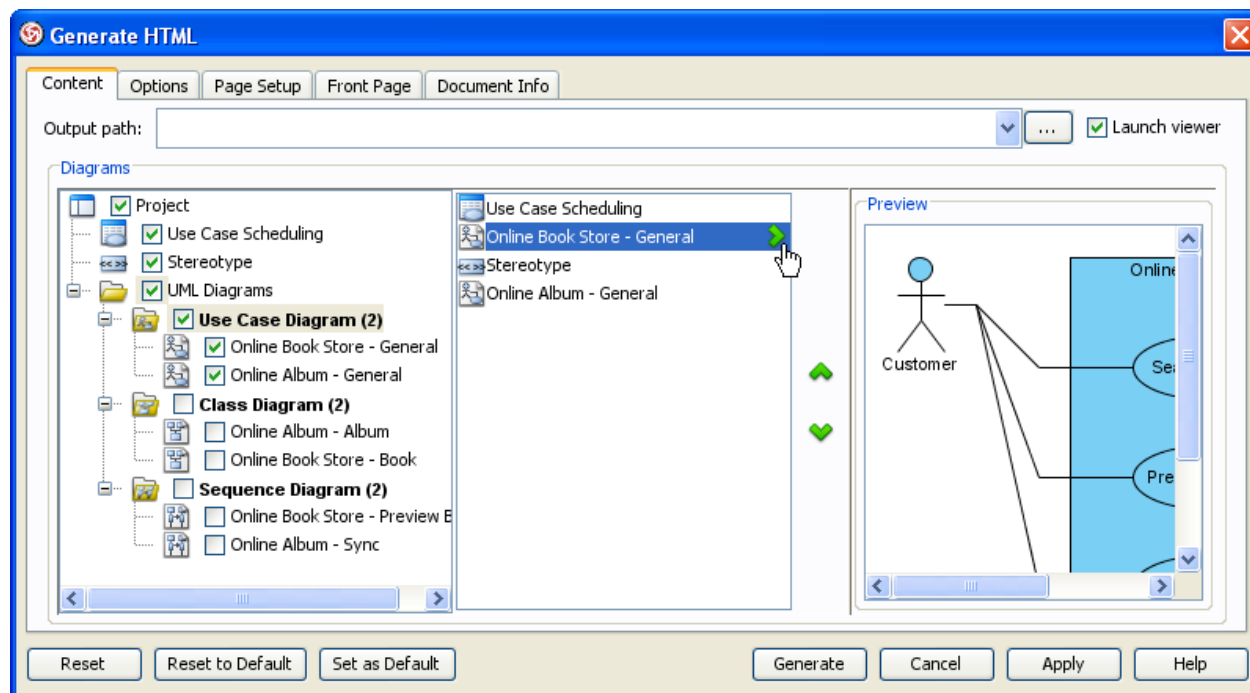


Figure 3-7 View diagram elements of diagram

There is four kinds of sorting for element.

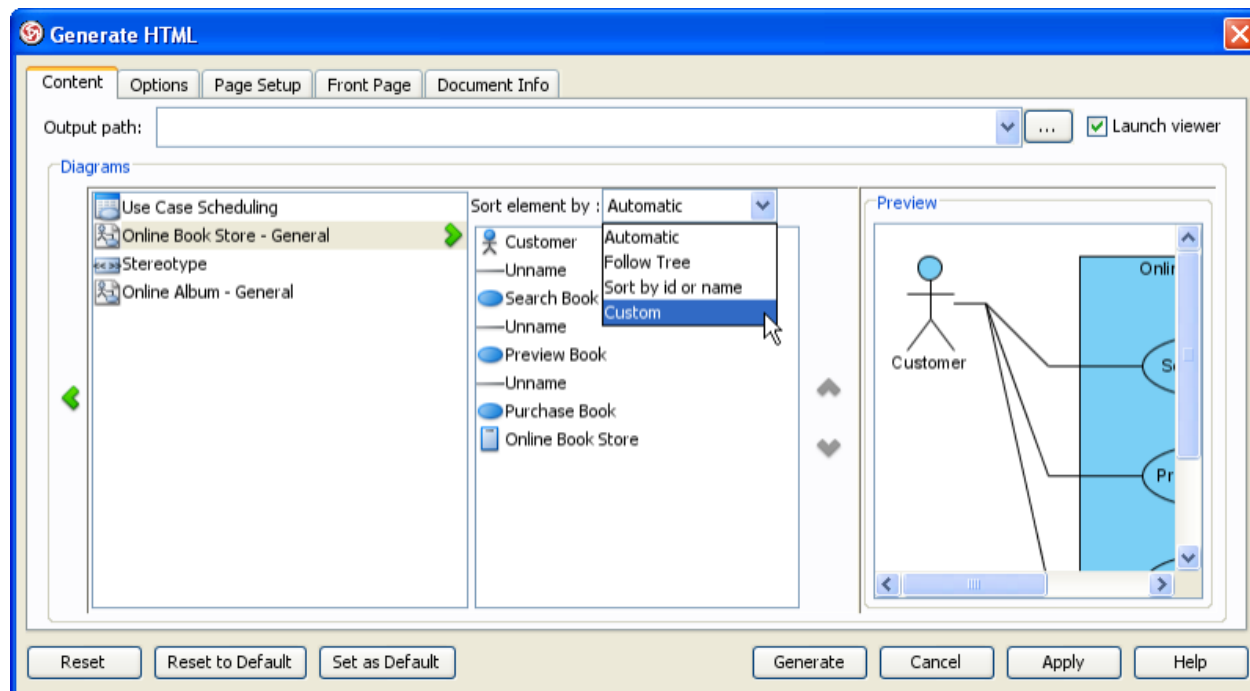


Figure 3-8 Kinds of sort element

Sort element by Custom allow to reorder element manually.

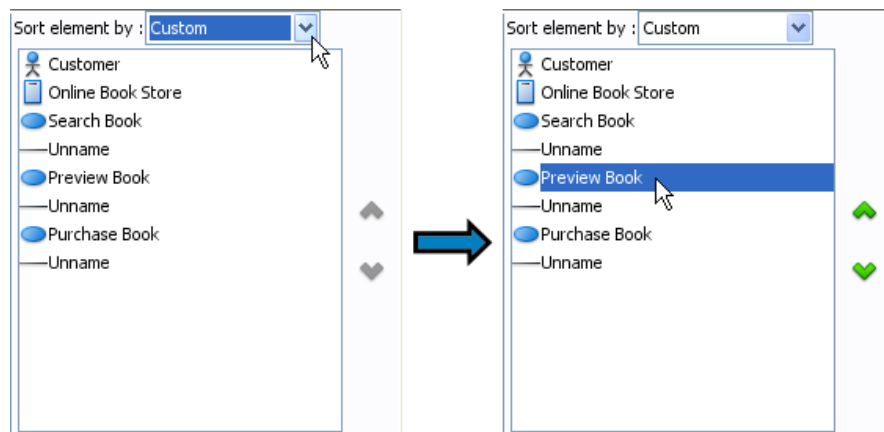


Figure 3-9 Selecting element

Press  or  to reorder element as preferred manually.

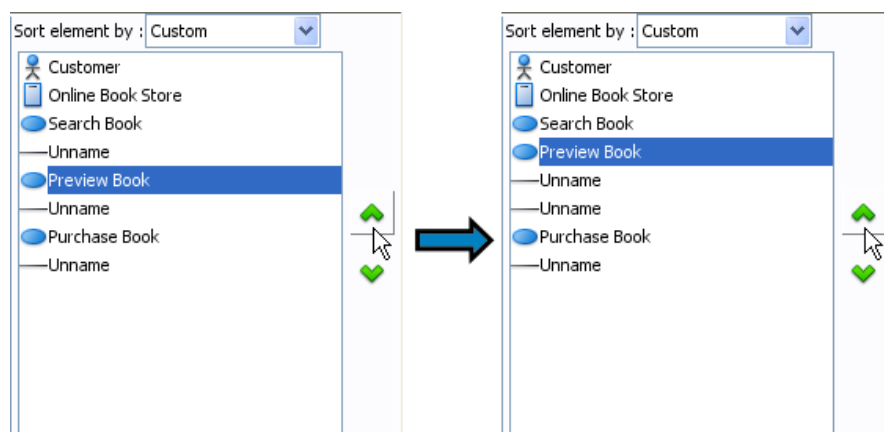


Figure 3-10 Reordering element

Don't forget to input Output path of the generate HTML.

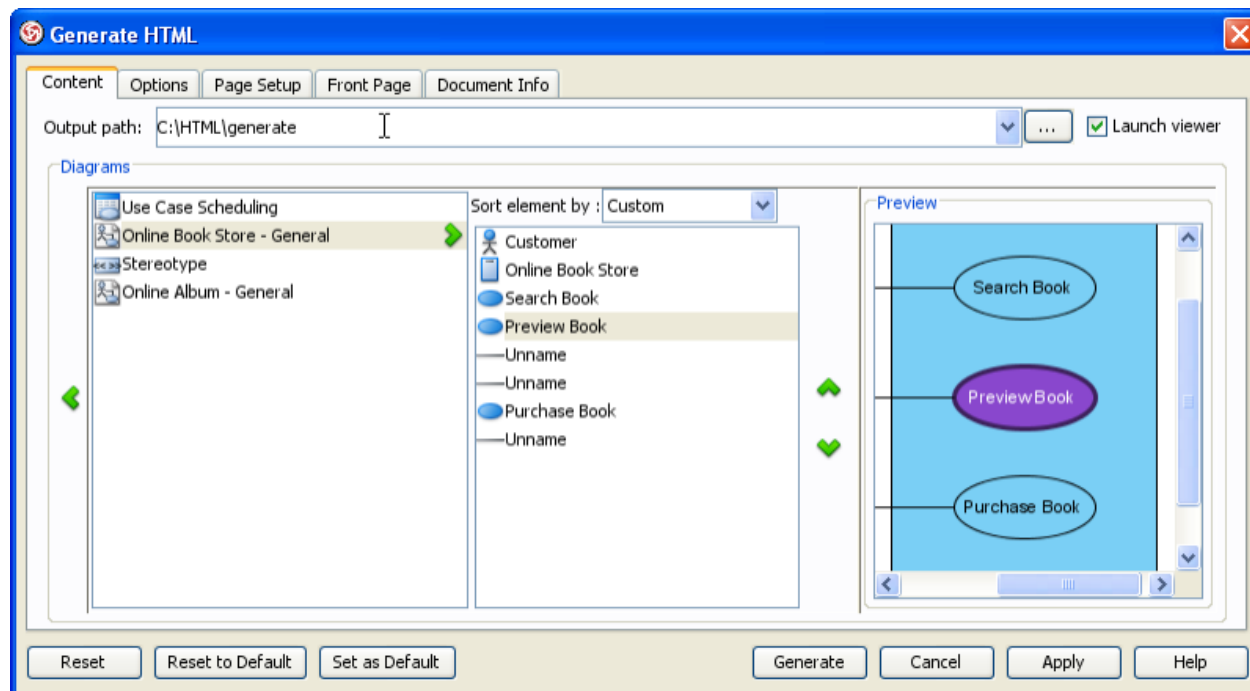


Figure 3-11 Inputting output path

Press Generate button to perform the HTML generation.

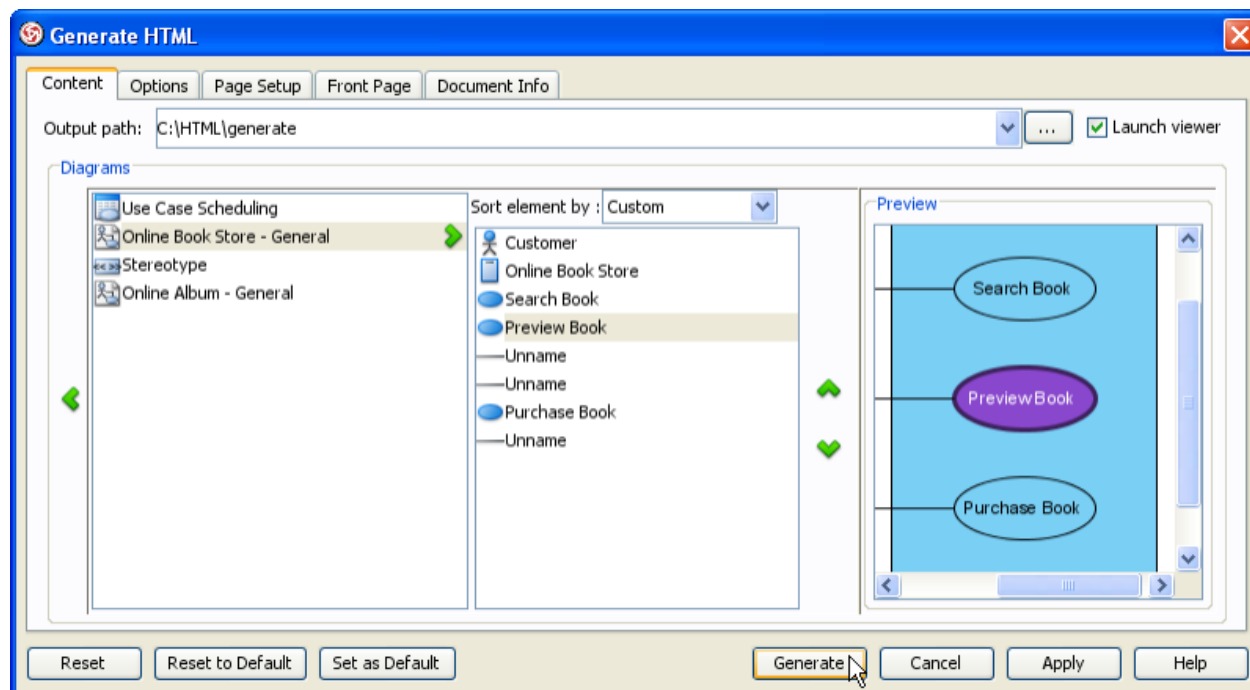


Figure 3-12 Generate HTML

Generated HTML will look like below.

C:\HTML\generate\index.html - Windows Internet Explorer

C:\HTML\generate\index.html

Live Search

C:\HTML\generate\index.html

Use Case Diagram

Online Book Store - General

```
graph LR
    Customer((Customer)) --- SearchBook(Search Book)
    Customer --- PreviewBook(PreviewBook)
    Customer --- PurchaseBook(Purchase Book)
```

Summary

Name	Documentation
Customer	
Online Book Store	

Done

My Computer

100%

Figure 3-13 Generated HTML

Customizing Report generation options

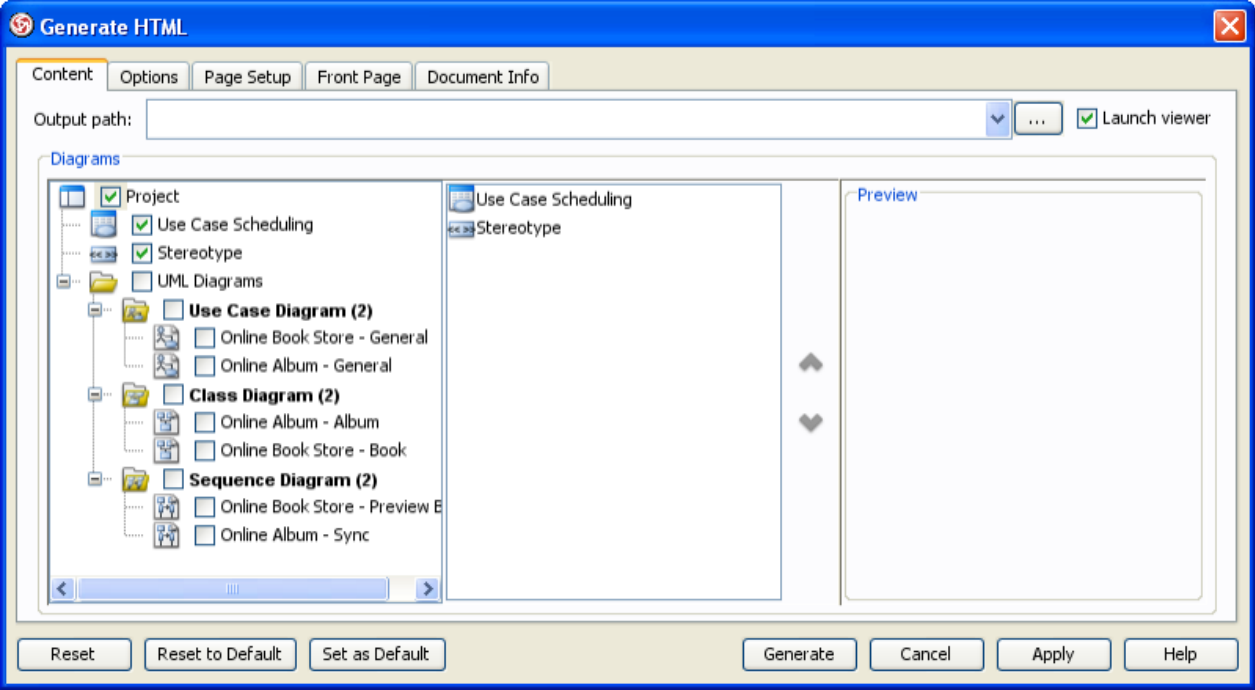


Figure 3-14 Content tab of generate HTML dialog

Details of each field in Content tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Output path	To select the destination file for the generated report. You can type the path in the text field or you can browse the location by clicking on the ...button.
Launch viewer	If this option is selected, the default browser of the system will be opened automatically to show the generated document.
Sort element by	Automatic - sorting elements by listing them in the most logical order, which is to follow most users’ understanding of that kind of diagram Follow tree - sorting elements by following the sort order of the diagram tree in the tool id or name - sorting elements by their ID or names You can refer to the section 'Sorting Elements in Report'.

Table 3-1 Details of generate HTML dialog's content tab

Customizing Report generation options

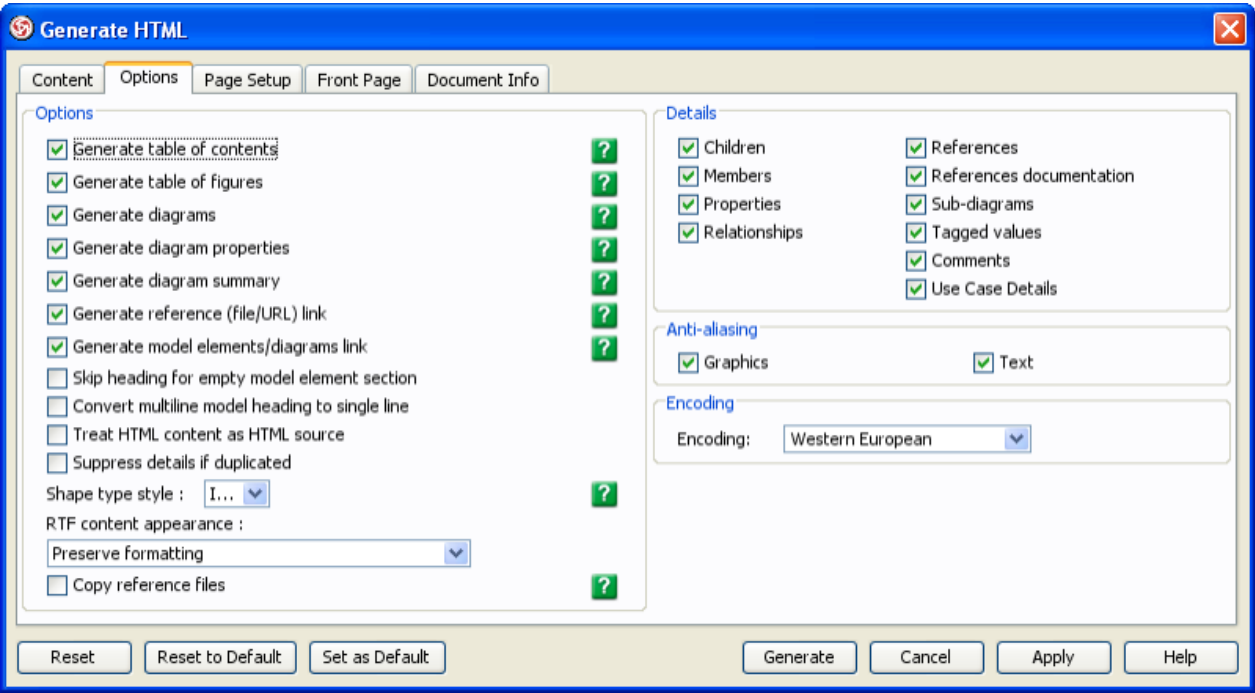


Figure 3-15 Options tab of generate HTML dialog

Details of each field in Options tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Options	
Generate table of contents	If this option is selected, table of content for this document will be generated to the report
Generate table of figures	If this option is selected, table of figures for this document will be generated to the report
Generate diagrams	If this option is selected, the image of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate diagram properties	If this option is selected, the properties of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate diagram summary	If the option is selected, the summary of the selected diagrams will be generated to the report.
Generate reference (file/URL) link	Select to generate links for referenced files/URLs defined in models.
Generate model elements/diagrams link	Select to generate links for navigating to related models and diagrams.
Skip heading for empty model element section	If this option is selected, heading for empty model element section will be skipped.
Convert multiline model heading to single line	If this option is selected, multiline model heading will be converted to single line.
Treat HTML content as HTML source	If this option is selected, HTML content will be treat as HTML source.
Suppress details if duplicated	If this option is selected, duplicated details will be suppressed.
Shape type style	Icon - using Icon to represent the type of shape and diagram elements Text - using text to represent the type of shape and diagram elements
RTF content appearance	Preserve formatting - using original formatting for RTF content Make font size consistent with the rest of the report - using same font size for RTF content in whole report Display in plain text - using plain text for RTF content
Copy reference files	If this option is selected, reference files will be copy to generated report.
Details	
Children	Select to generate children of model
Members	Select to generate members of model
Properties	Select to generate properties of model
Relationships	Select to generate relationships of model
References	Select to generate references of model
References documentation	Select to generate references documentation
Sub-diagrams	Select to generate sub-diagrams of model
Tagged values	Select to generate tagged values of model
Comments	Select to generate comments of model
Use Case Details	Select to generate use case details
Anti-aliasing	
Graphics	To enable/disable the graphic anti-aliasing of the diagram images.
Text	To enable/disable the text anti-aliasing of the diagram images.
Encoding	
Encoding	Specify encoding to be used.

Table 3-2 Details of generate HTML dialog's options tab

Page Setup

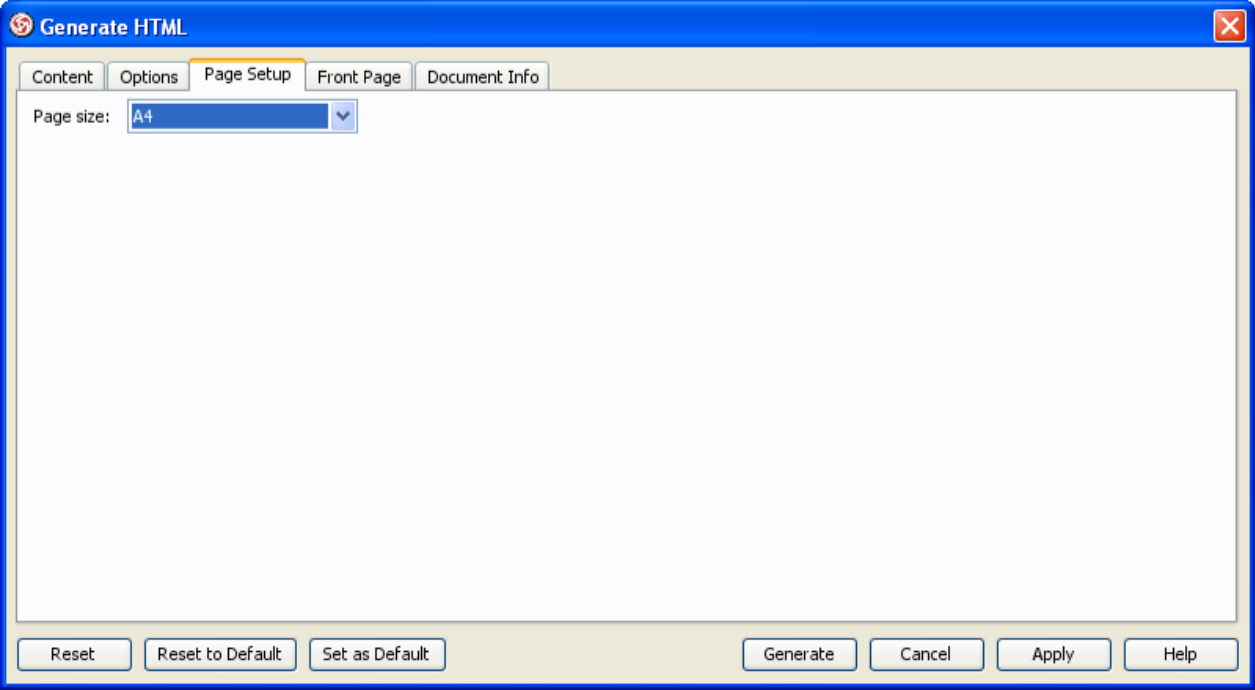


Figure 3-16 Page setup tab of generate HTML dialog

Details of each field in Page Setup tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Page size	To select the paper size of the generated report.

Table 3-3 Details of generate HTML dialog's page setup tab

Customizing Cover Page

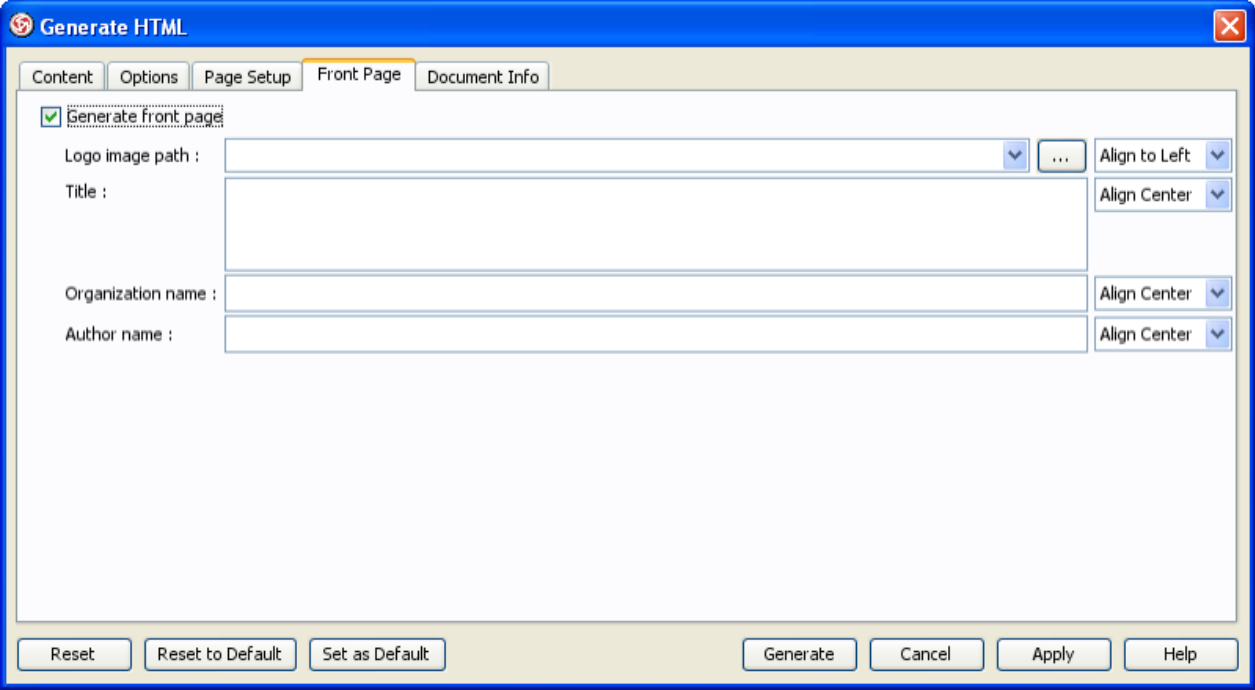


Figure 3-17 Cover page tab of generate HTML dialog

Details of each field in Cover Page tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Generate front page	If this option is selected, front page for this document will be generated to the report
Logo image path	HTML report's logo image path
Title	HTML report's title
Organization name	HTML report's organization name
Author name	HTML report's author name

Table 3-4 Details of generate HTML dialog's cover page tab

Filling Document Info

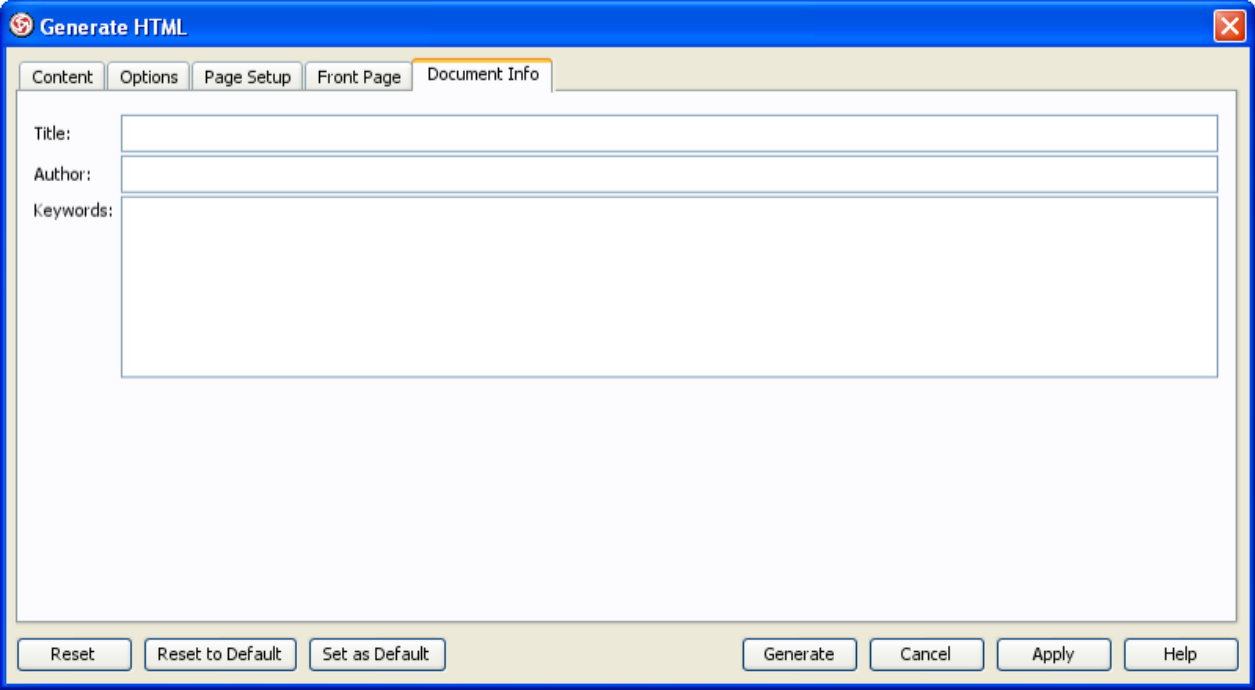


Figure 3-18 Document info tab of generate HTML dialog

Details of each field in Document Info tab are shown as below:

Field	Description
Title	The title of the report.
Author	The author of the report.
Keywords	The keywords of the report.

Table 3-5 Details of generate HTML dialog's document info tab

Publish project using Project Publisher

The Project Publisher is a tool that exports the project, including detailed information in diagrams and models, into interactive and well-organized web pages. The generated web pages can be read in any web browser with no additional plug-in required, so collaborative partners may see the published product even if they do not have Visual Paradigm products installed.

To launch Project Publisher, perform one of the following actions:

Select Tools > Project Publisher...from main menu.

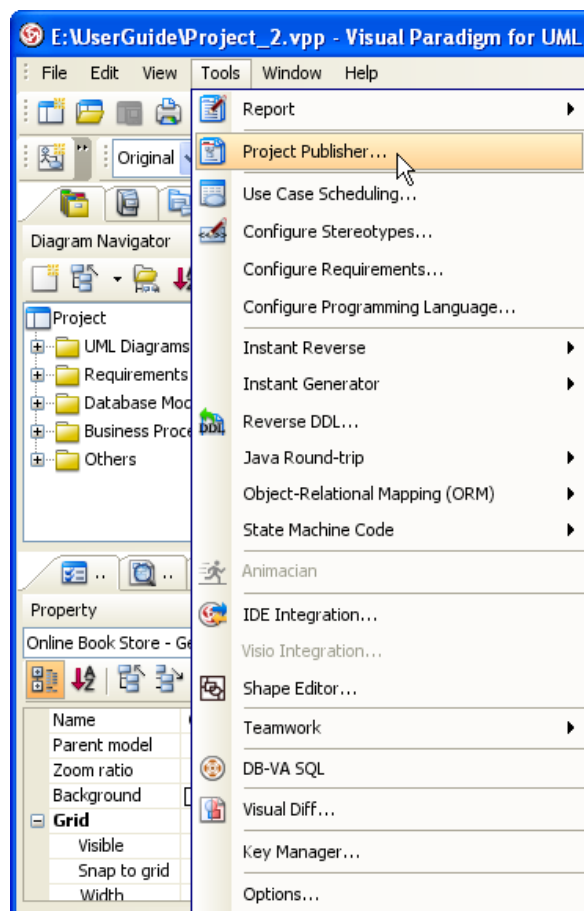


Figure 4-1 Start project publisher from main menu

Or click on the Project Publisher button on the toolbar.

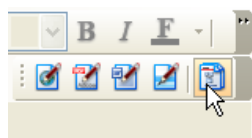


Figure 4-2 Start project publisher from tool bar

The Project Publisher dialog box appears.

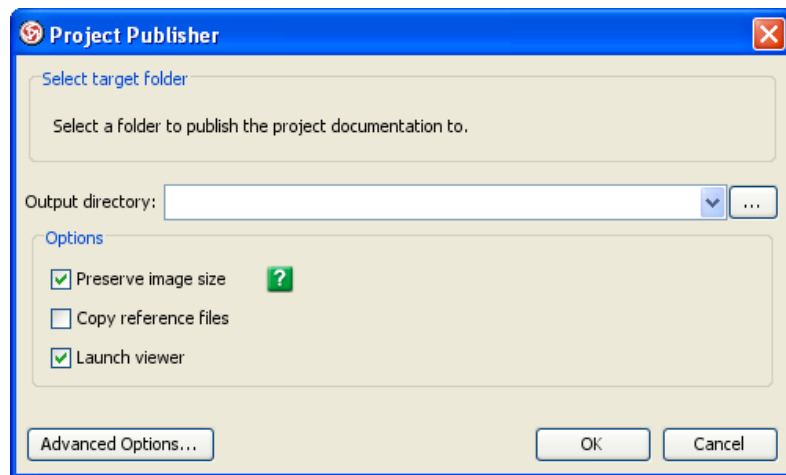


Figure 4-3 Project publisher dialog

To publish the project, you need to enter the Output directory where the published files will be saved to. You may select the Launch viewer option so the default web browser on your computer will open the index page of the published project when the process is completed.

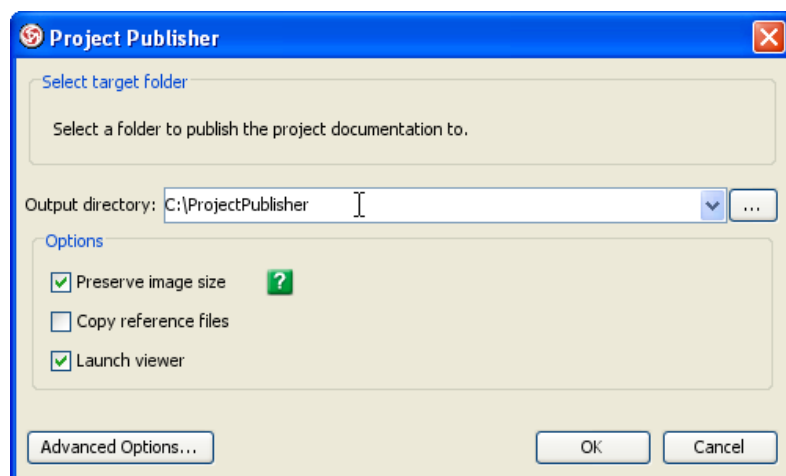


Figure 4-4 Inputting output directory

Click OK button to start publishing. The progress dialog box will appear while generating the content and a 'Project publishing complete' message will show once it is done.

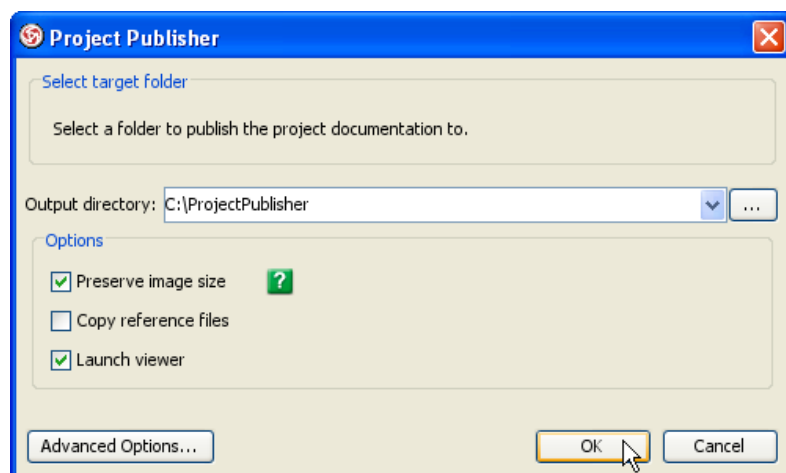


Figure 4-5 Publishing project

Using the published content

Go to the output directory of the published project and open the file 'index.html' with a web browser. The web page is organized in frames, namely the Navigator Pane, Menu Pane and Content Pane.

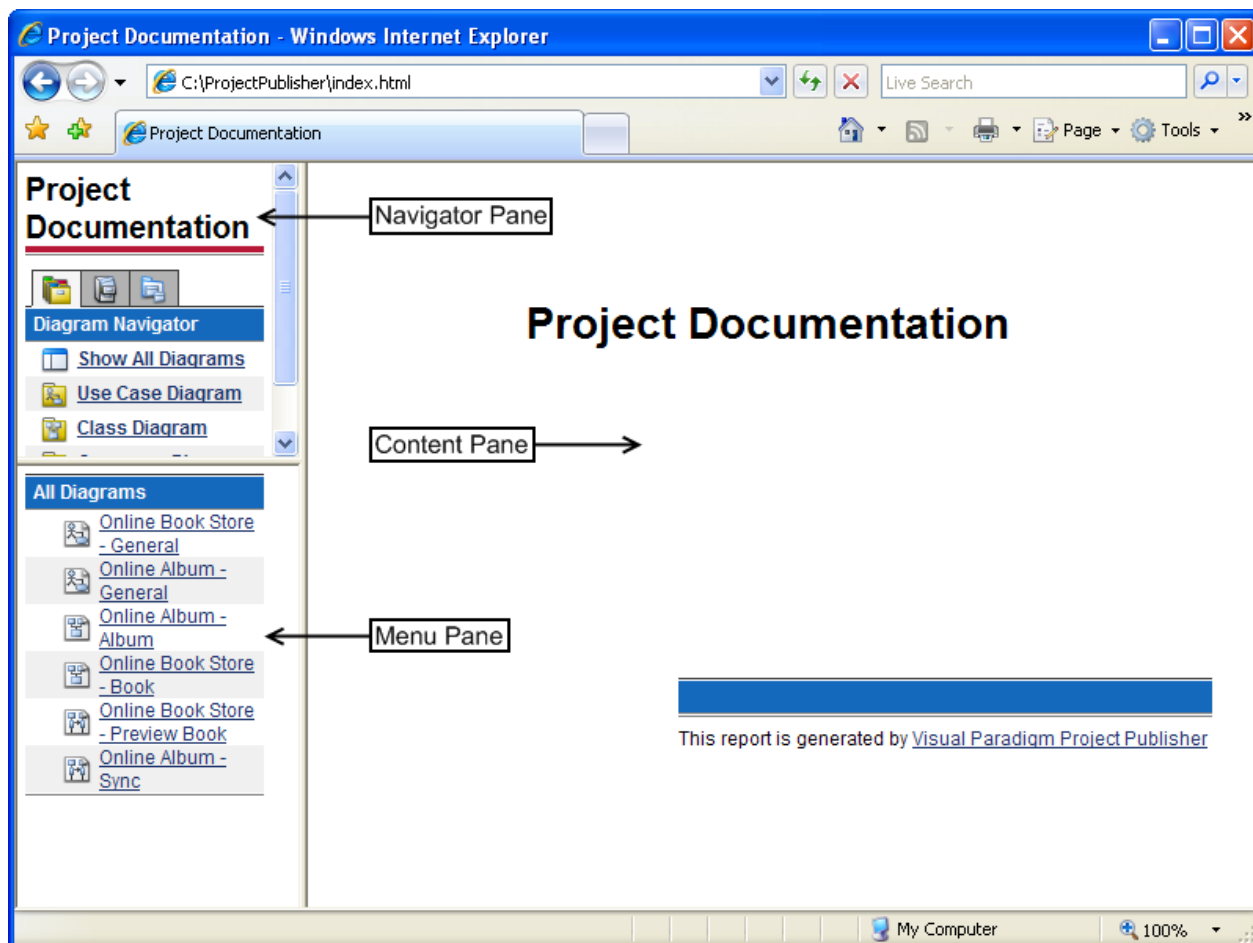


Figure 4-6 Published project

Navigator Pane

It comprises of the Diagram Navigator, Model Navigator and Class Navigator.

Diagram Navigator shows the categories of diagrams in the project. You can click on a category to view its diagrams in the Menu Pane, or click Show All Diagrams to view all diagrams.

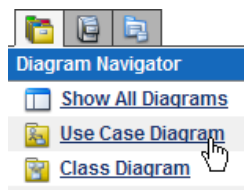


Figure 4-7 Diagram navigator

Model Navigator shows the Package models in the project. You can click on a Package to view its child models in the Menu Pane, or click Show All Models to view all model elements.

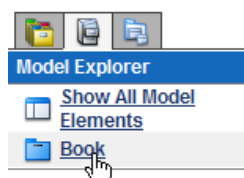


Figure 4-8 Model Navigator

Class Navigator shows the Package models in the project. You can click on a Package to view its child packages/classes in the Menu Pane, or click Show All Models to view all packages/classes.

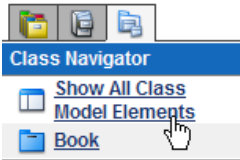


Figure 4-9 Class navigator

Menu Pane

It shows the sub-menus of the Navigator pane. The contents shown in this pane varies with the link you clicked in the Navigator Pane. For more details about the possible contents please refer to the Navigator Pane section. To view the details of an item (diagram, model or package/class), click on its link in the Menu Pane and its details will be shown in the Content Pane.

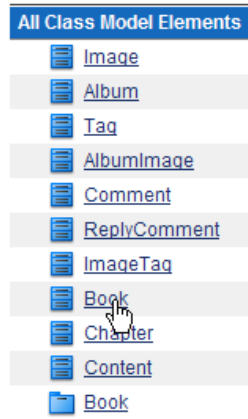


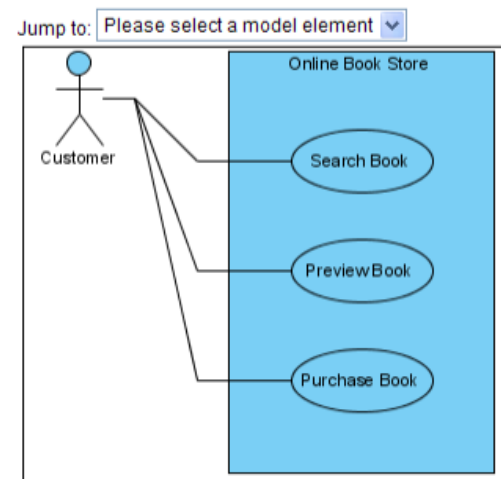
Figure 4-10 Menu navigator

Content Pane

It shows the details of the item (diagram, model or package/class) you clicked in the Menu Pane or Content Pane. Diagram Content

Project Documentation

Use Case Diagram - Online Book Store - General



Model Elements

Name	Documentation
------	---------------

Figure 4-11 Diagram content

The diagram type, name, description, together with a full size image of the diagram are shown in the Content Pane. The image is mapped to different clickable regions for each shape, so you can click on a shape in the image to view its details.

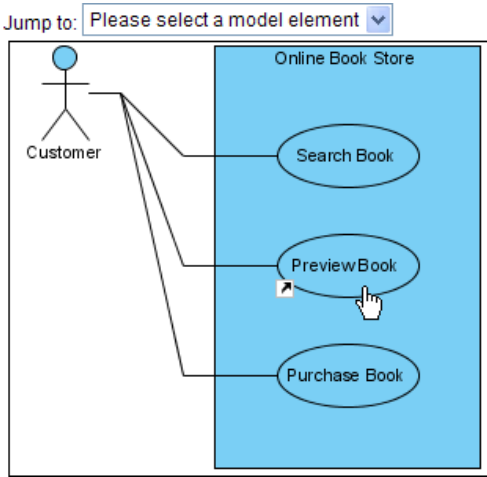


Figure 4-12 Shape link to descriptions

Using Jump to

The Jump to combo box in the diagram content page lists all shapes in the diagram, you can select a shape to jump to. The content page will scroll to the selected shape and the shape will be highlighted by a red border.

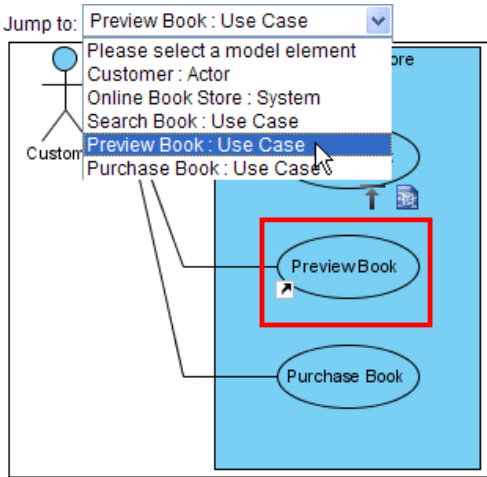


Figure 4-13 Jump to

Besides, there will be two shortcut buttons above the selected shape.

The Back to top button brings you to the top of the page.

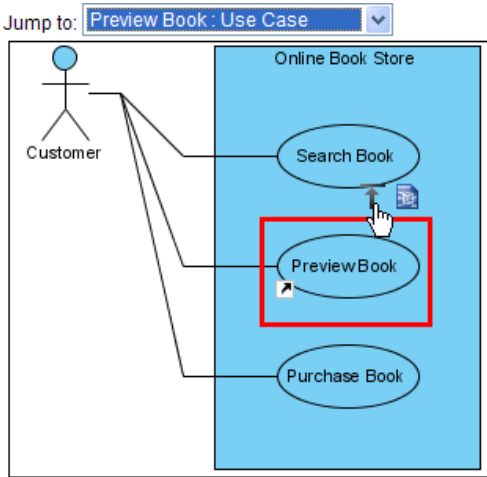


Figure 4-14 Back to top

The Open specification button brings you to the details page of the shape.

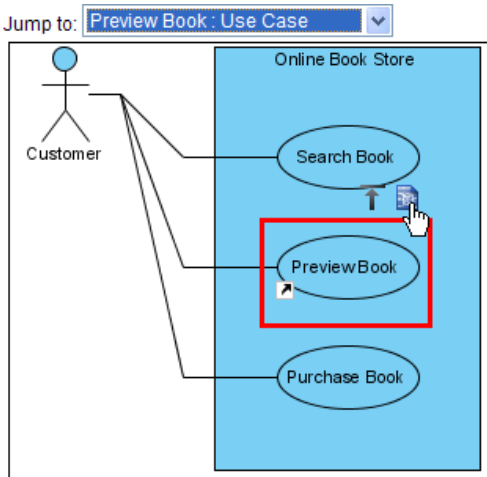


Figure 4-15 Open specification

Models

The Models section of the diagram content page shows the name, type and documentation of the models of all shapes in the diagram. You can click on the link of a model to view its details.

Model Elements

Name	Documentation
Customer : Actor	
Online Book Store : System	
Search Book : Use Case	
Preview Book : Use Case	
Purchase Book : Use Case	

Figure 4-16 Model elements

Model Content

Project Documentation

[Online Book Store : System](#)

Use Case - Preview Book

Properties

Name	Value
Abstract	false
Leaf	false
Root	false
Rank	Unspecified
Business Model	false

Relationships Summary

Name	Begin	End
: Association	Customer : Actor	Preview Book : Use Case

References

File Name	Description
C:\Demo\OrderForm.png	

Figure 4-17 Model content

The type, name and general model properties of a model are shown in the content page.

Parent Hierarchy

The parent hierarchy is shown as a list of models on top of the page. You can click on a parent in the hierarchy to view its details.

Project Documentation

Online Book Store : System

Use Case - Preview Book

Figure 4-18 Parent hierarchy

Relationships

The summary of the relationships of the model is shown in the Relationships Summary section. Click on a relationship and it will take you to the Relationships Detail section.

Relationships Summary

Name	Begin	End
— : Association	 Customer : Actor	 Preview Book : Use Case

Figure 4-19 Relationships summary

Relationships Detail

Relationships Detail




Name	Value										
Type	Association										
From	<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Role</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Element</td><td> Customer : Actor</td></tr><tr><td>Multiplicity</td><td>Unspecified</td></tr><tr><td>Navigable</td><td>true</td></tr></table>	Name	Value	Role		Element	 Customer : Actor	Multiplicity	Unspecified	Navigable	true
	Name	Value									
	Role										
	Element	 Customer : Actor									
	Multiplicity	Unspecified									
	Navigable	true									
To	<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Role</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Element</td><td> Preview Book : Use Case</td></tr><tr><td>Multiplicity</td><td>Unspecified</td></tr></table>	Name	Value	Role		Element	 Preview Book : Use Case	Multiplicity	Unspecified		
	Name	Value									
	Role										
	Element	 Preview Book : Use Case									
Multiplicity	Unspecified										
	<table><tr><td>Navigable</td><td>true</td></tr></table>	Navigable	true								
Navigable	true										
Abstract	false										
Leaf	false										
Visibility	Unspecified										
Derived	false										

Figure 4-20 Relationships detail

Other Model Details

Certain types of model have their own properties, for example, attributes and operations of class, or columns of ERD table. They are also included in the content page as custom sections. For instance, the Operations Overview and the Operations Detail sections show the overview and details of the operations of a class respectively.

Operations Overview

Visibility	Return Type	Name
public	ORM Shipment	loadShipmentByDate

Operations Detail

Name	Value
Name	loadShipmentByDate
Type Modifier	[]
Visible	true
Return Type	ORM Shipment
Visibility	public
Scope	instance
Query	false
Abstract	false

Figure 4-21 Other model detail

Setting Advanced Options

There are Advanced Options available in Project Publisher. To configure Advanced Options, open Project Publisher dialog and press Advanced Options... button.

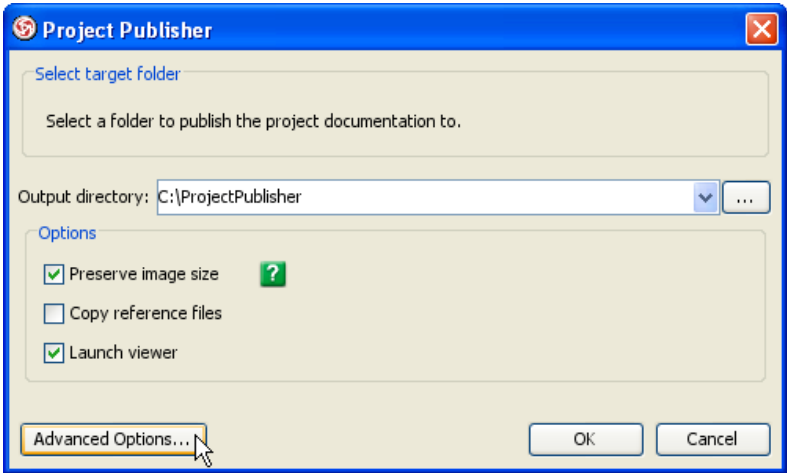


Figure 4-22 Project publisher dialog

Project Publisher Options dialog will be shown.

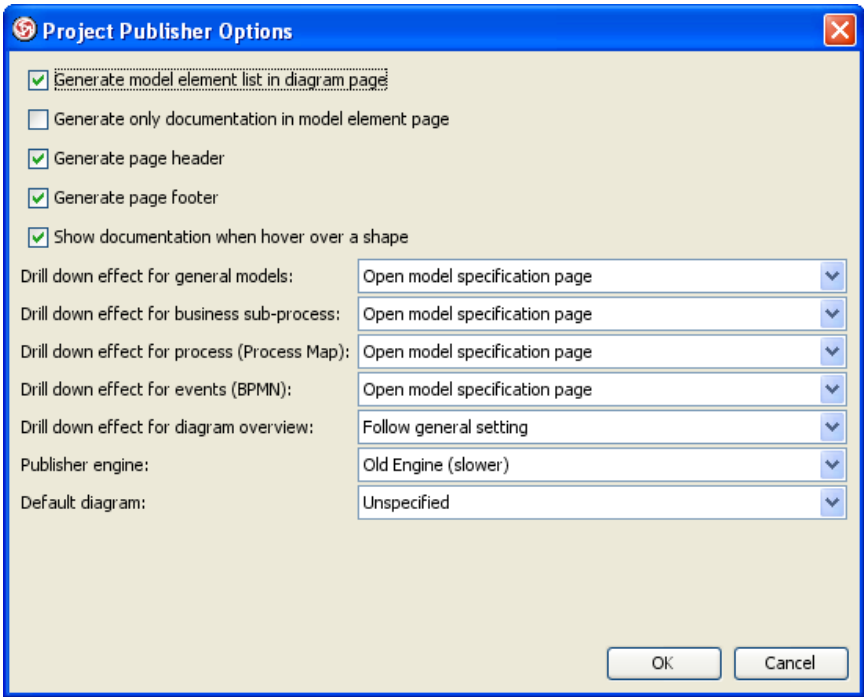


Figure 4-23 Project publisher options dialog

Details of each field in Project Publisher Options dialog are shown as below:

Field	Description
Generate model element list in diagram page	If this option is selected, model element list will be generated in diagram page.
Generate only documentation in model element page	If this option is selected, model element page will only include documentation.
Generate page header	If this options is selected, page header will be generated.
Generate page footer	If this options is selected, page footer will be generated.
Show documentation when hover over a shape	If this options is selected, hover over a shape in published project will show documentation.
Drill down effect for general models	Open model specification page - Open model specification page when drilling down general models. Open subdiagrams - Open subdiagrams when drilling down general models. Open references - Open references when drilling down general models.
Drill down effect for business sub-process	Follow general setting - Follow setting of drill down general models. Open model specification page - Open model specification page when drilling down business sub-process. Open process diagram page - Open process diagram page when drilling down business sub-process. Open subdiagrams - Open subdiagrams when drilling down business sub-process. Open references - Open references when drilling down business sub-process.
Drill down effect for process (Process Map)	Follow general setting - Follow setting of drill down general models. Open model specification page - Open model specification page when drilling down process (Process Map). Open subdiagrams - Open subdiagrams when drilling down process (Process Map). Open references - Open references when drilling down process (Process Map).
Drill down effect for events (BPMN)	Follow general setting - Follow setting of drill down general models. Open model specification page - Open model specification page when drilling down events (BPMN). Open references - Open references when drilling down events (BPMN).
Drill down effect for diagram overview	Follow general setting - Follow setting of drill down general models. Open model specification page - Open model specification page when drilling down diagram overview. Open overview diagram page - Open overview diagram page when drilling down business sub-process. Open subdiagrams - Open subdiagrams when drilling down diagram overview. Open references - Open references when drilling down diagram overview.
Publisher engine	Old Engine (slower) - Using old engine to publish project which will be slower. New Engine (faster) - Using new engine to publish project which will be faster.
Default diagram	Default diagram of published project.

Table 4-1 Details of project publisher options dialog

Installing Report Writer

The Report Writer is a sophisticated tool for report creation. Users can output the existing project as reports by documenting their project within VP-UML. VP-UML offers seamless integration of UML modeling tool with word processors to provide a unified documenting environment. By dragging the models from VP-UML to Report Writer, data is extracted from models and content is created in Report Writer.

Retaining the conformance between documentation and design is a tedious task. Report Writer maintains the consistency between them. If you create a new model, the content will be appended to the existing one. If you remove a model, the generated element will be removed. If you re-edit the models, the content will be refreshed.

Users can also apply their own style for the generated element, to the Report Writer more flexible.

Launching Report Writer

To launch Report Writer, perform one of the following actions:

Select Tools > Report > Report Writer...from main menu.

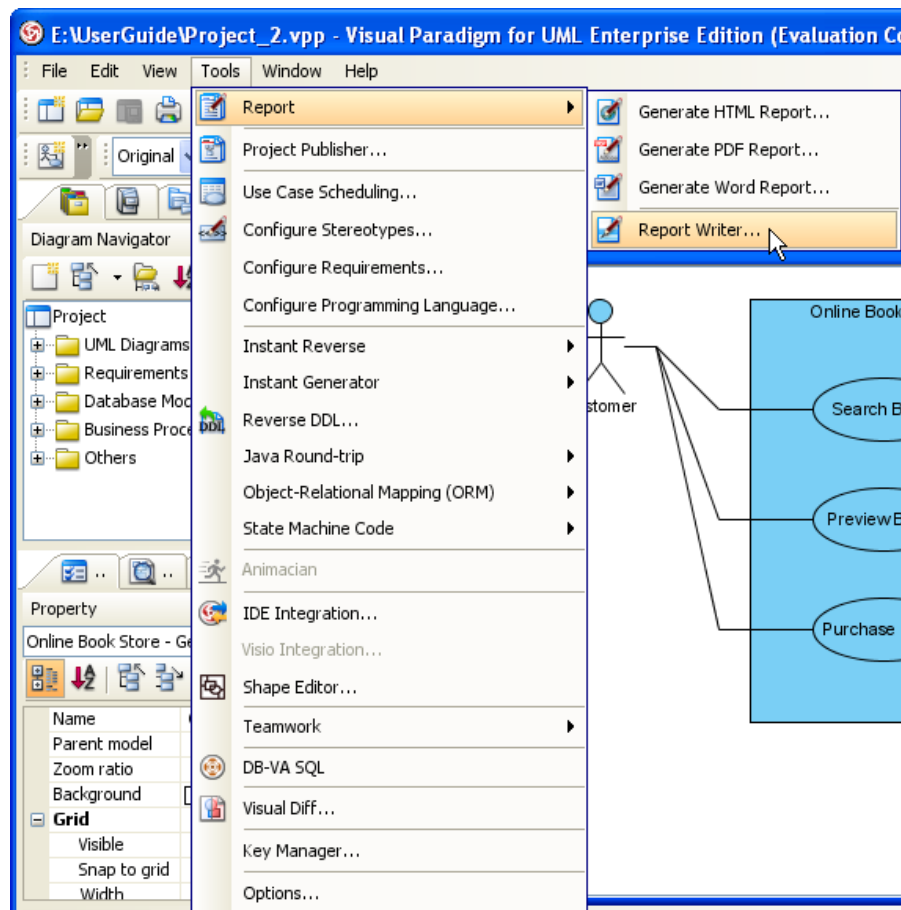


Figure 5-1 Launch report writer from main menu

Click on the Report Writer button on the toolbar.



Figure 5-2 Launch report writer from toolbar

Installing Report Engine

If it is the first time you have started the Report Writer, the Report Engine Installation dialog box will be displayed asking for the installation of Report Engine.

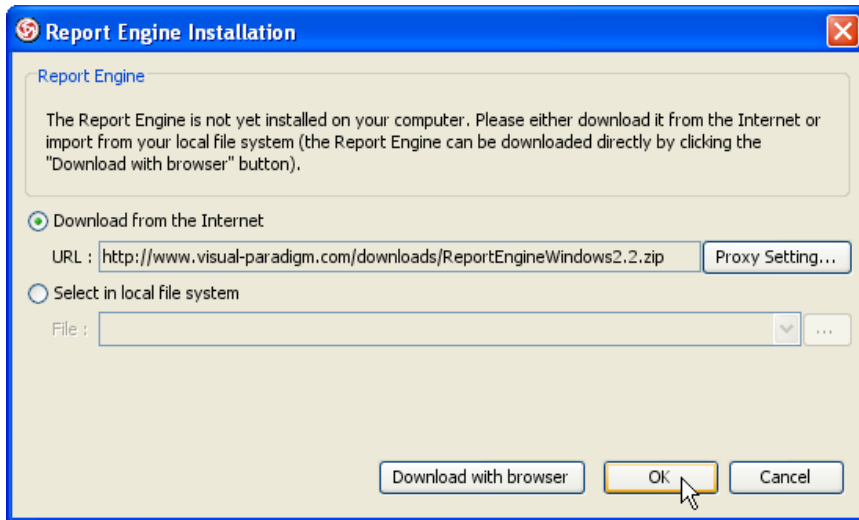


Figure 5-3 Report engine installation dialog

To install Report Engine, perform one of the following actions:

Choose from the Report Engine Installation dialog box the option Download from Internet and click OK. This downloads the Report Engine from the Internet and automatically proceeds with Report Engine installation once the download has been completed.

Choose from the Report Engine Installation dialog box the option 'Select in local file system', locate the report engine and then click OK to start the Report Engine installation. The Report Engine can be obtained by clicking 'Download with browser'. You can enter the path directly into the text field or click ... to locate the file from the file chooser.

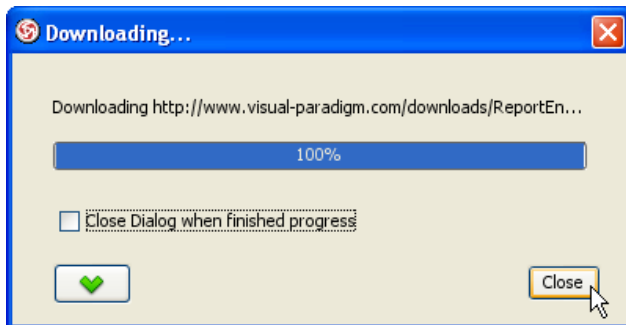


Figure 5-4 Downloading report engine

After downloading completed, installation will be performed.

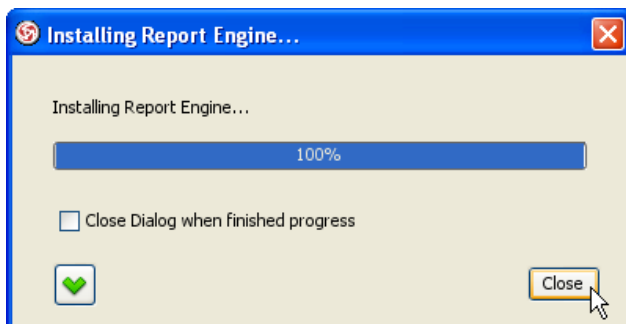


Figure 5-5 Installing report engine

Report writer will be available when installation is done.

Creating Report

Upon launching Report Writer for the first time, the Template dialog box will be displayed and ask for the information of the new report. Enter the report information and select a desired report theme for the report, preview of the selected theme is shown on the preview pane. Click OK to start Report Writer when everything is ready.

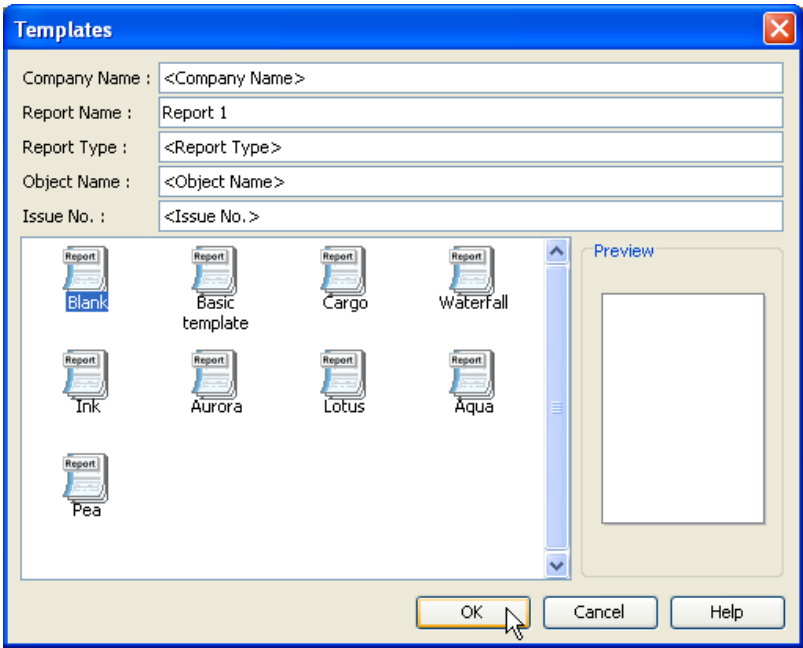


Figure 5-6 Templates dialog

Report 1 is created as shown.

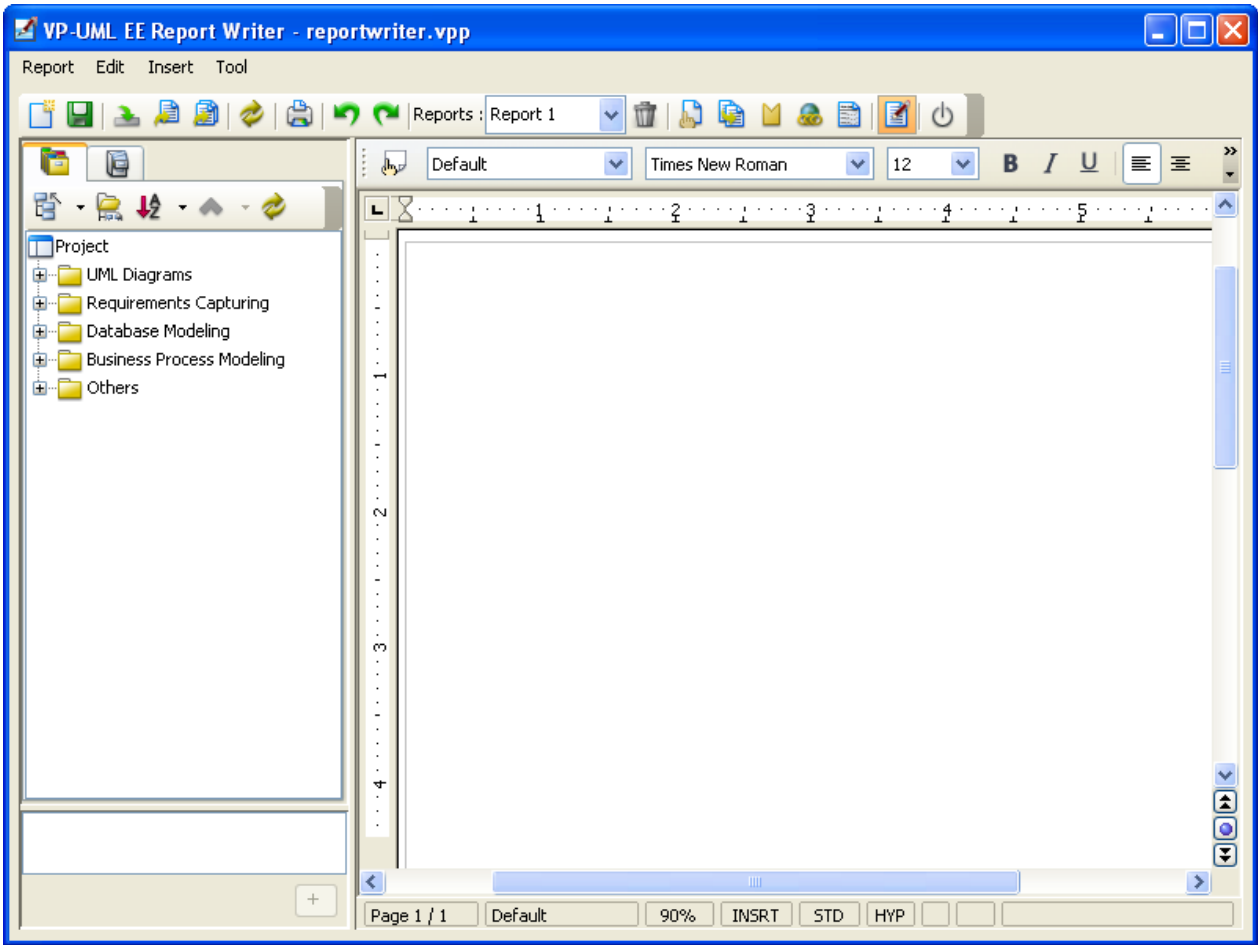


Figure 5-7 Empty report in report writer

Introduction to Report Writer User Interface

When Report Writer is launched you are taken to the Report Writer environment where you can create and edit your reports. Three distinct panes are presented on the screen: the Project Explorer, Template Pane and the Writer Pane.

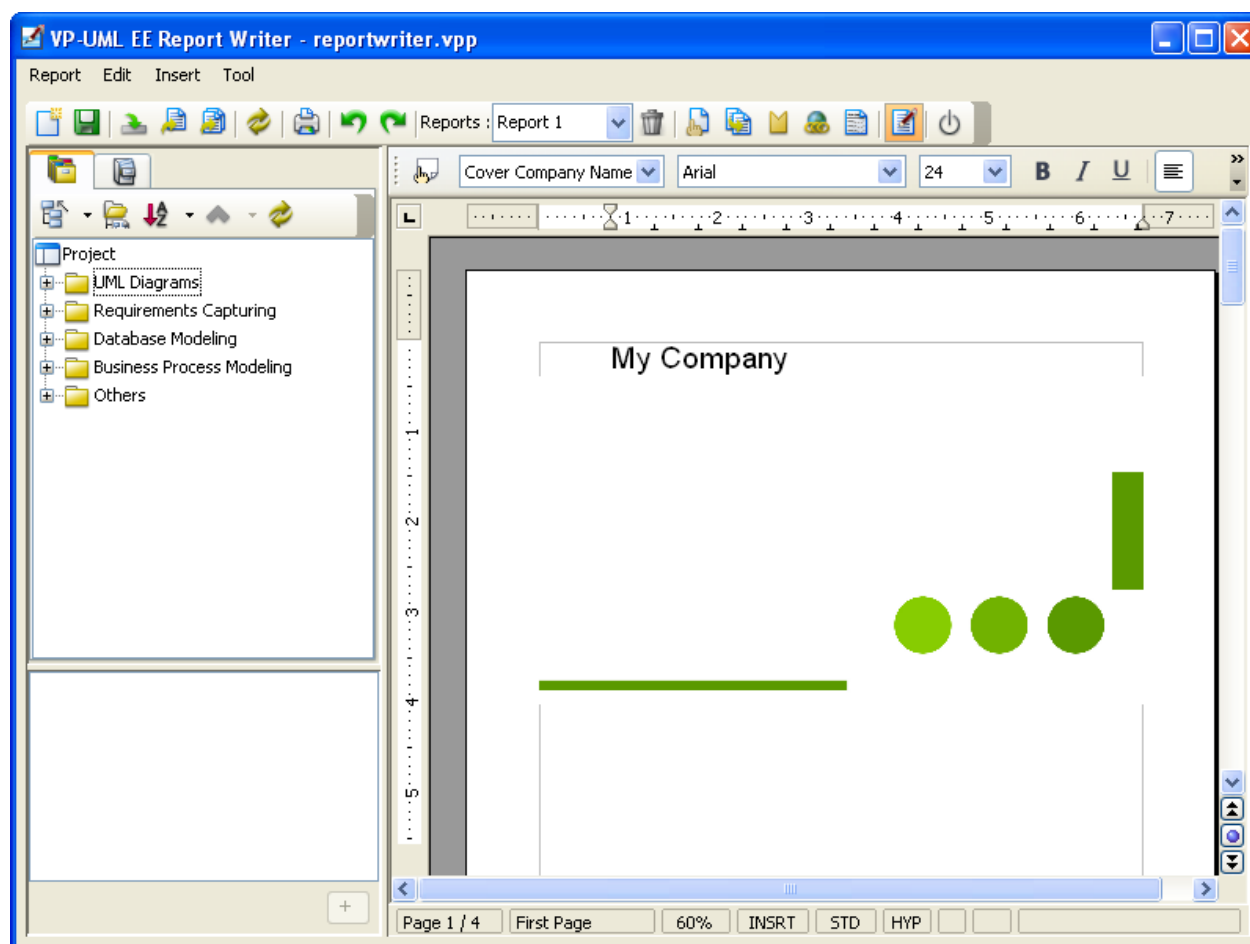


Figure 5-8 Report writer

Diagram Navigator

The Diagram Navigator displays all diagrams within the project in a form of a project tree and organizes them by their diagram type. Through the use of a folding tree structure you can browse the names of these diagrams by either expanding or collapsing the folders and perform sorting by diagram type and name.

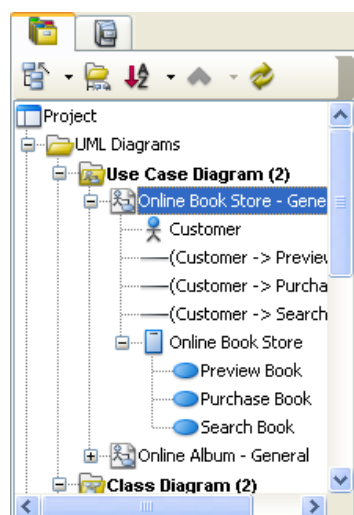


Figure 5-9 Diagram navigator

Details of each button in Diagram Navigator are show as below:







Button	Description
	To collapse all the nodes within the project tree.
	To expand all the nodes within the project tree.
	To show only diagrams but not models in the tree.
	To sort diagrams within the project tree by alphabetical order of their names.
	To sort diagrams within the project tree by their diagram type.
	To sort diagrams within the project tree by their diagram type.

Table 5-1 Details of diagram navigator

Model Tree

The Model Pane displays models within the project in a form of a project tree. Notice that not all the model elements are displayed, and only the elements that are available for generating report content are shown.

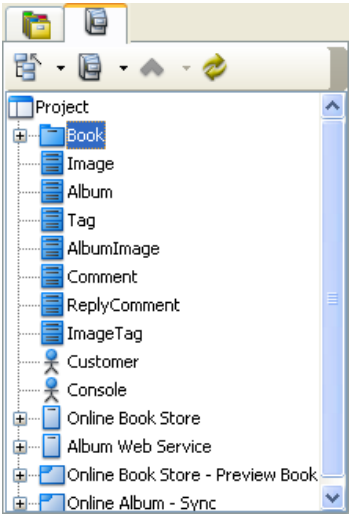


Figure 5-10 Model tree

Details of each button in Model Tree are shown as below:







Button	Description
	To collapse all the nodes within the project tree.
	To expand all the nodes within the project tree.
	To display the models within the project without sorting. Ordering of models will be based on their order of creation.
	To sort models within the project tree by alphabetical order of their names.
	To sort models within the project tree by their model type.
	To refresh the project tree within the Model Pane.

Table 5-2 Details of model tree

Template Pane

The Template Pane displays all the templates available for the model or diagram selected in Property Pane.

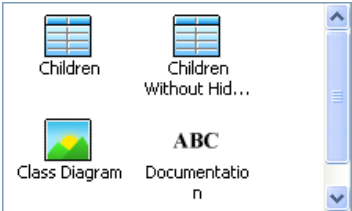


Figure 5-11 Template pane

Each template represents the corresponding report content of a particular model or diagram. By dragging a template into the Writer Pane, the report content will be printed on the report. There are three types of template: Text, Image and Table. Each of them has its own appearance in the report content.



Button	Description
ABC	The generated element block is mainly composed of text. It is mainly used in the documentation template of elements.
	The generated element block is mainly composed of images. It is used in the diagram template for UML Diagrams.
	The generated element block is mainly composed of tables. Most of the content-related templates use this type of template.

Table 5-3 Details of template pane

Writer Pane

Writer Pane embeds a word processor to provide a report editing environment.

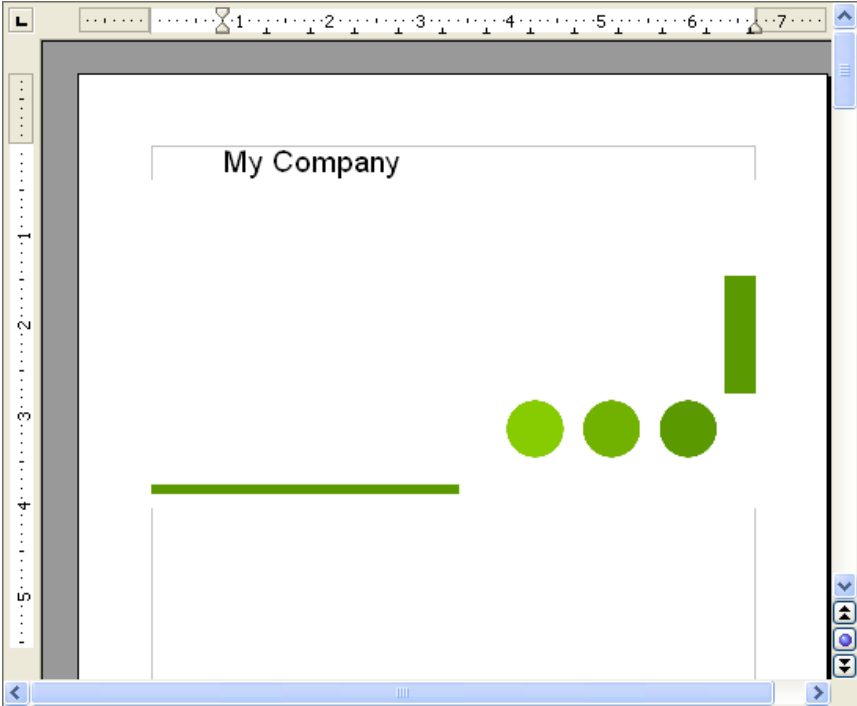


Figure 5-12 Writer pane

Toolbar

Toolbar is the horizontal bars placed below the menu bar. They store all the frequently used commands that appear as a row of buttons.
















Button	Description
	To create a new report.
	To save modified reports.
	To import an external document (either an .sxw or a .doc file) as a report.
	To export the current report as an .sxw or .doc file.
	To export all the reports within the current project.
	To update the content within the current report from the VP-UML models.
	To print the current report by supplying the printer name.
	To undo the last action you performed.
	To redo the last action you performed.
Reports : <input type="text" value="Report 1"/> 	To select a report from the current project for editing.
	To remove the existing report(s).
	To display the stylist dialog box for modifying the style.
	To copy the style settings defined in another report.
	To display bookmarks that outlines the boundary for each generated element.
	To insert a hyperlink.
	To insert index or table
	To include documentation of model when generating content.
	To close Report Writer and go back to VP-UML.

Table 5-4 Details of toolbar

Constructing Report

Creating a Generated Element

The term "Generated element" here means a block of report content generated by Report Writer and consists of details of a particular diagram or model element.

To create a generated element block:

1. Click to select the desired model element from either the Diagram Navigator or Mode Tree for content generation.
2. The supported templates for the selected model element are shown on the Template Pane. Each template represents a way in presenting the selected model element on the report. For example, "Children" template of a System represents a list of children placed inside a particular System.

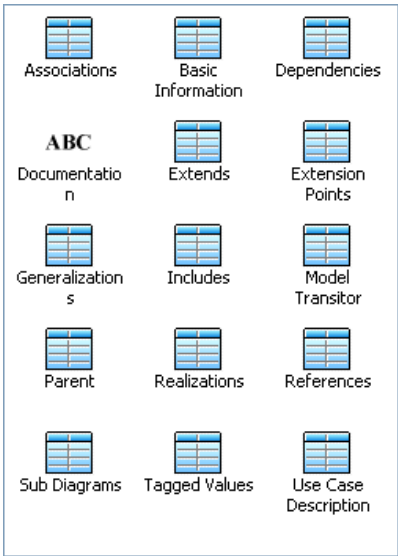


Figure 5-13 Template pane

3. Drag the desired template from the Template Pane and drop it onto the report.



Figure 5-14 Drag template from template pane

4. When the cursor drags over the Writer Pane, a tiny straight line will appear in the report indicating the position of the expected position of the generated element. Once you've dropped the template onto the report, corresponding content will be generated element to the dropped position.

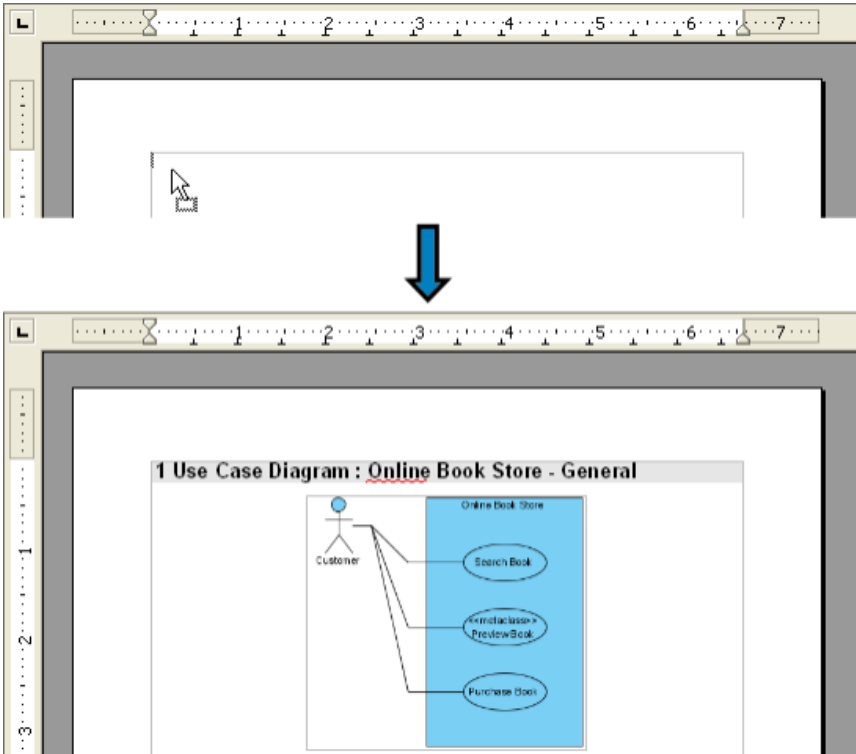


Figure 5-15 Drop template to report

5. Same as diagram, model element's template also able to drag to report.



Figure 5-16 Drag template from template pane

6. When the cursor drags over the Writer Pane, a tiny straight line will appear in the report indicating the position of the expected position of the generated element. Once you've dropped the template onto the report, corresponding content will be generated element to the dropped position.

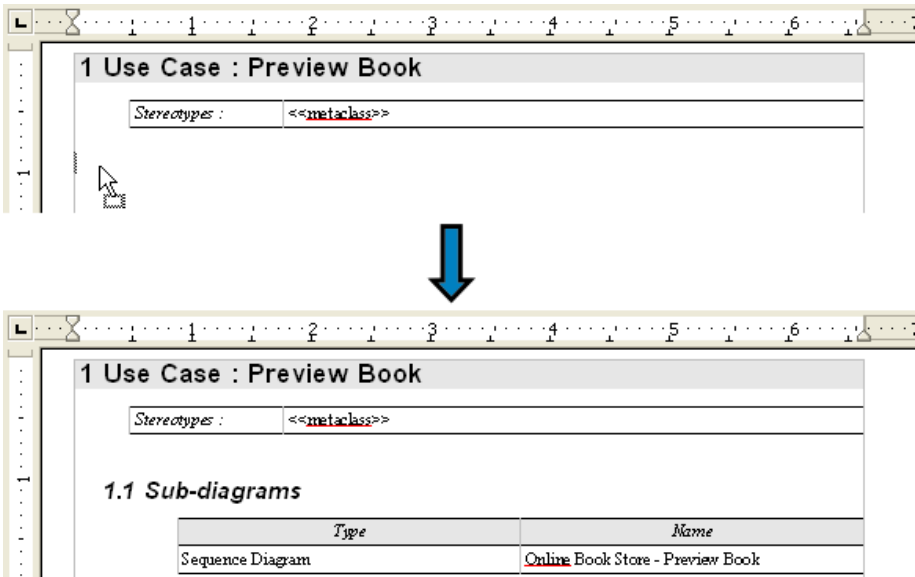


Figure 5-17 Drop template to report

Showing the Bookmarks

Creating a new generated element within the boundary of an existing one is dangerous because the content may be messed up during a report update process. To avoid this, you can display bookmarks to indicate the start and end position of each generated element, and to prevent dropping a new one within the scope of the existing generated element.

To show/hide bookmarks:

Check/Uncheck Tool > Show Indicator from main menu to show/hide bookmarks.

Select/Deselect Click to Show Bookmarks/Click to Hide Bookmark on the toolbar to show/hide bookmarks.

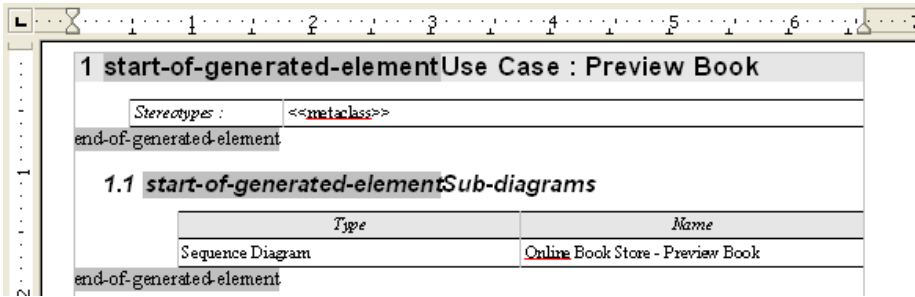


Figure 5-18 Showing bookmarks

Applying Style to Report

A style in Report Writer is a collection of formatting attributes that describe the nature of paragraphs. The generated element highly adopts the predefined styles in Report Writer therefore users can customize the related styles to bring consistency to the whole document. There are two ways for applying style to report.

Style configuration

The Stylist dialog box allows you to configure the pre-defined styles. To display the Stylist dialog box:

Select Tool > Show Stylist from main menu.

Click the Click to Show Stylist button on the toolbar.

In both cases, the Stylist dialog box display.

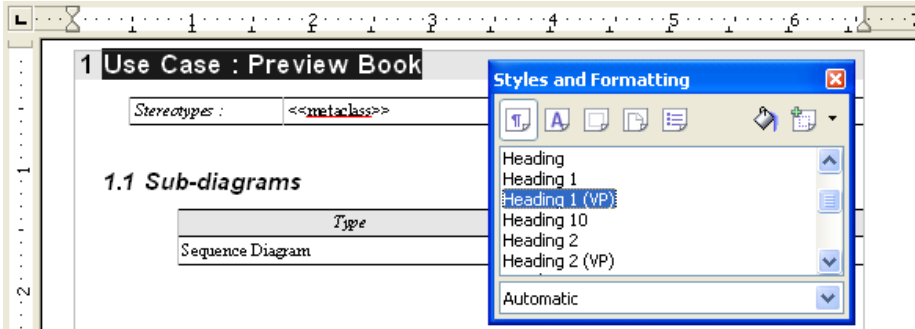


Figure 5-19 Stylist

To edit the style, right-click on the highlighted style and choose Modify...from the popup menu. This displays the dialog box for the selected style. You can now adjust it with your own preference. When everything is ready, please click OK to commit the settings and exit the dialog.

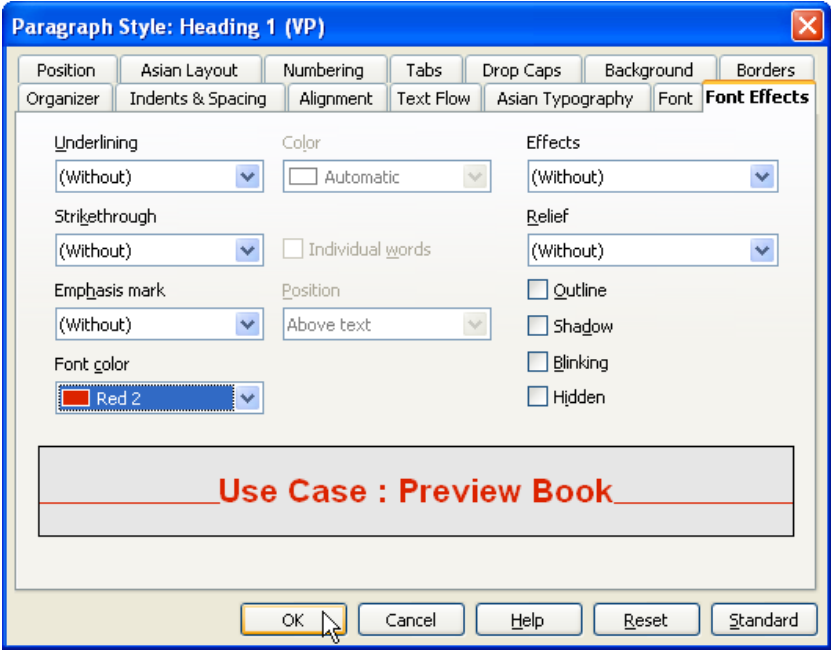


Figure 5-20 Edit style

The changes will take effect immediately and you will notice the style is applied to those generated elements using the same style.

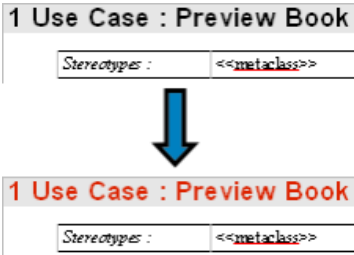


Figure 5-21 Style change

Loading Style from Other Report

The Copy Style dialog box allows you to copy the style from existing report. To display the Copy Style dialog box:

Select Tool > Copy Style from main menu.

Click the Copy Style to Current Report button on the toolbar.

In both cases, the Copy Style dialog box display.

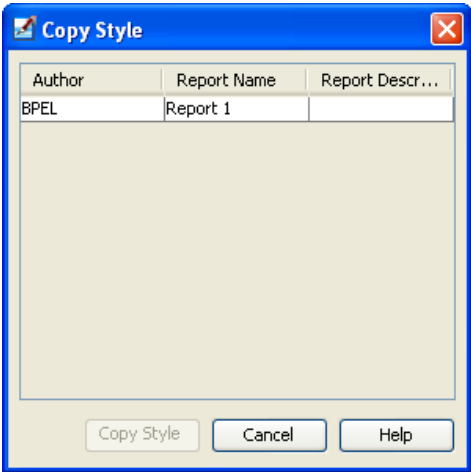


Figure 5-22 Copy style dialog

Select a desired report for getting the style configuration and click Copy Style. The style configuration in the current report is replaced by the style configuration of the selected report. All the predefined styles will be overwritten.

Updating Table of Contents

There is a predefined Table of Contents in each of the report template. Here is the pre-built Table of Contents structure:

Level	Paragraph Style
0	Heading 1 (VP)
1	Heading 2 (VP)
2	Heading 3 (VP)
3-9	None

Table 5-5 Details of predefined table of contents

To update the Table of Contents, right-click on the caption Table of Contents and select Update Index/Table from popup menu.

Updating Report Content

In reality, software design keeps evolving from time to time. Originally, users needed to modify the related documents manually to ensure that it is fully conformed to the latest design. Report Writer binds closely with the VP-UML project, and hence generated elements can then be updated without affecting the user-defined content.

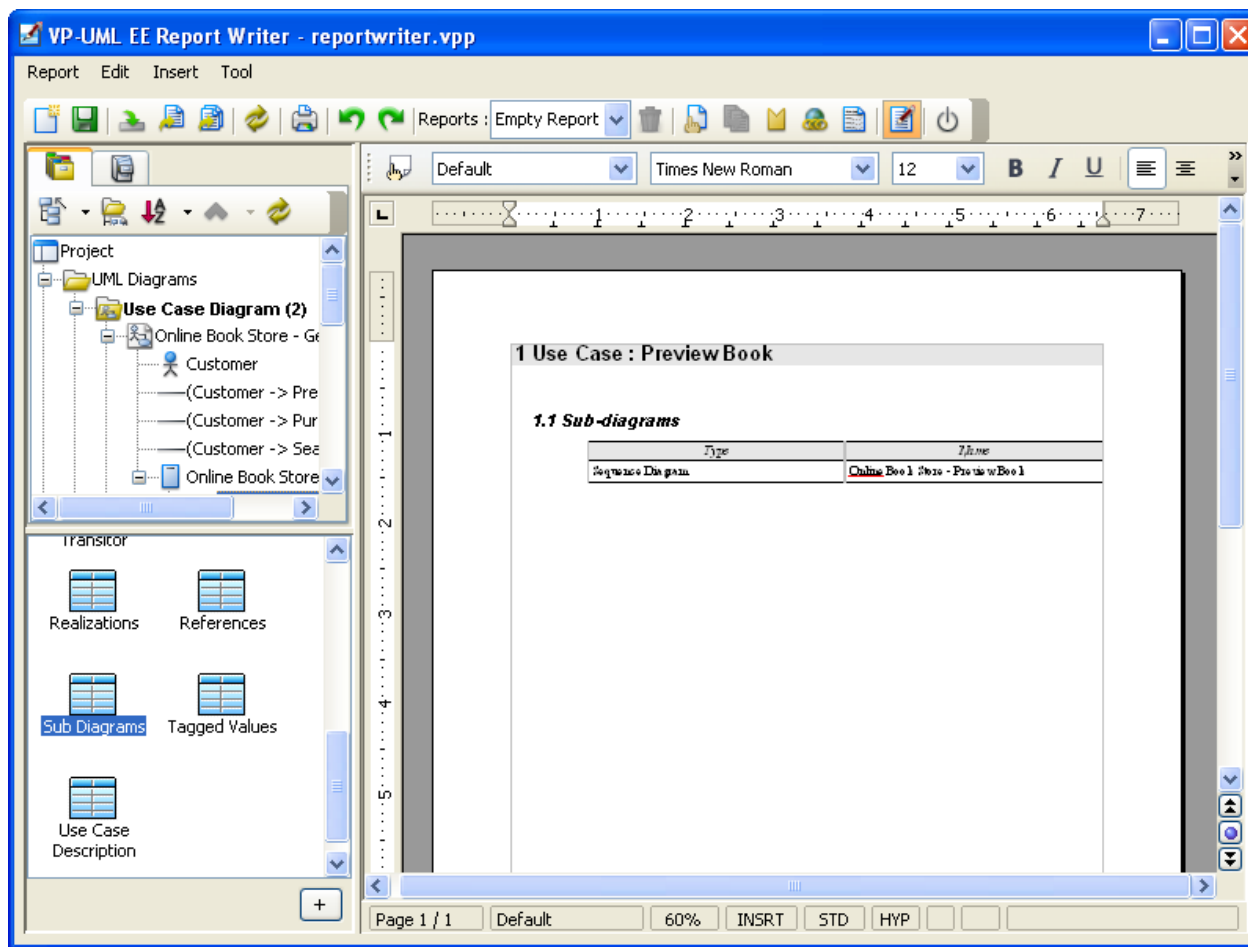


Figure 5-23 Report writer

Edit project's content which used by report.

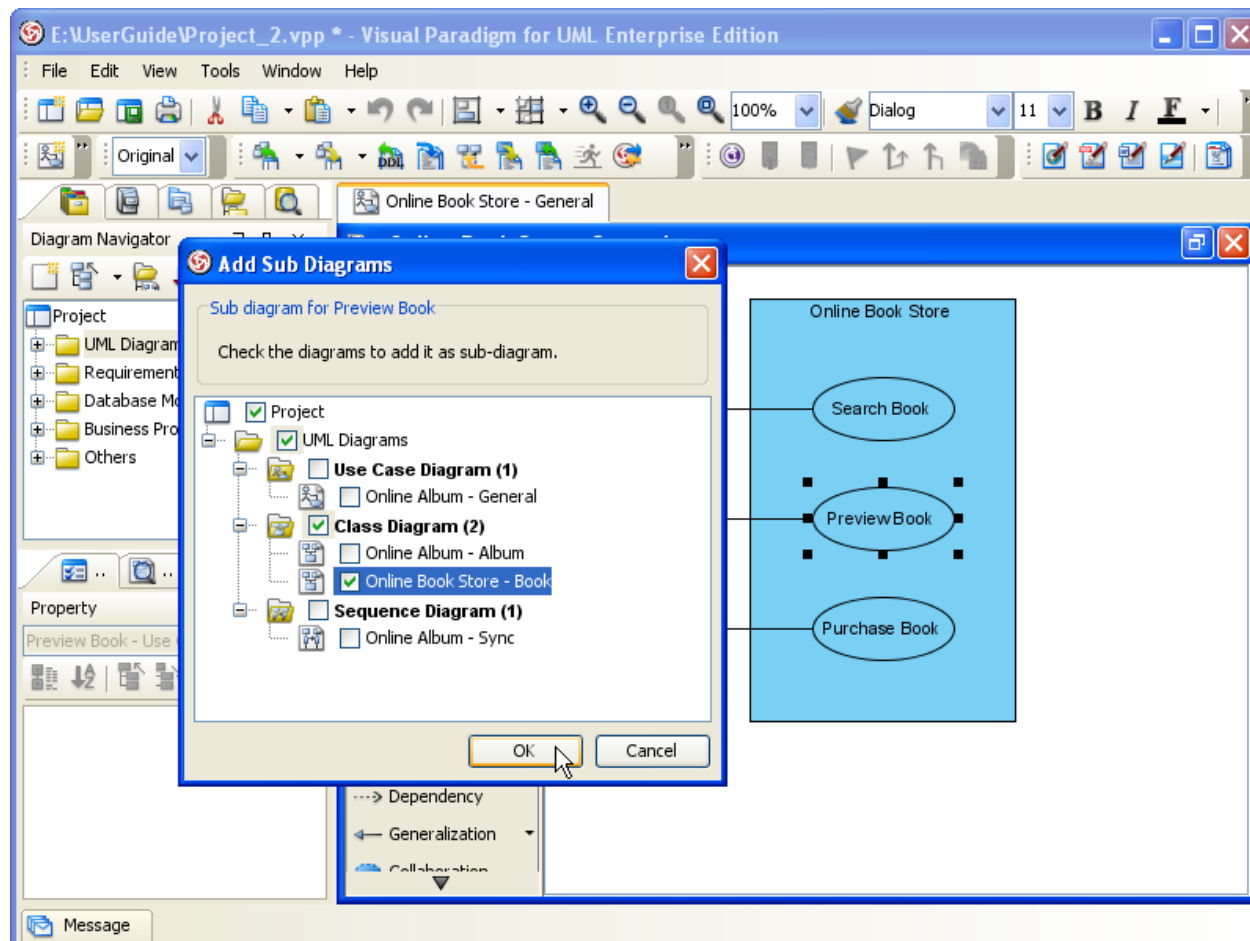


Figure 5-24 Edit project

To update a report, choose the desired report for updating from the drop-down menu and click the Update from Model button from the toolbar or select Report > Update from Model from main menu.

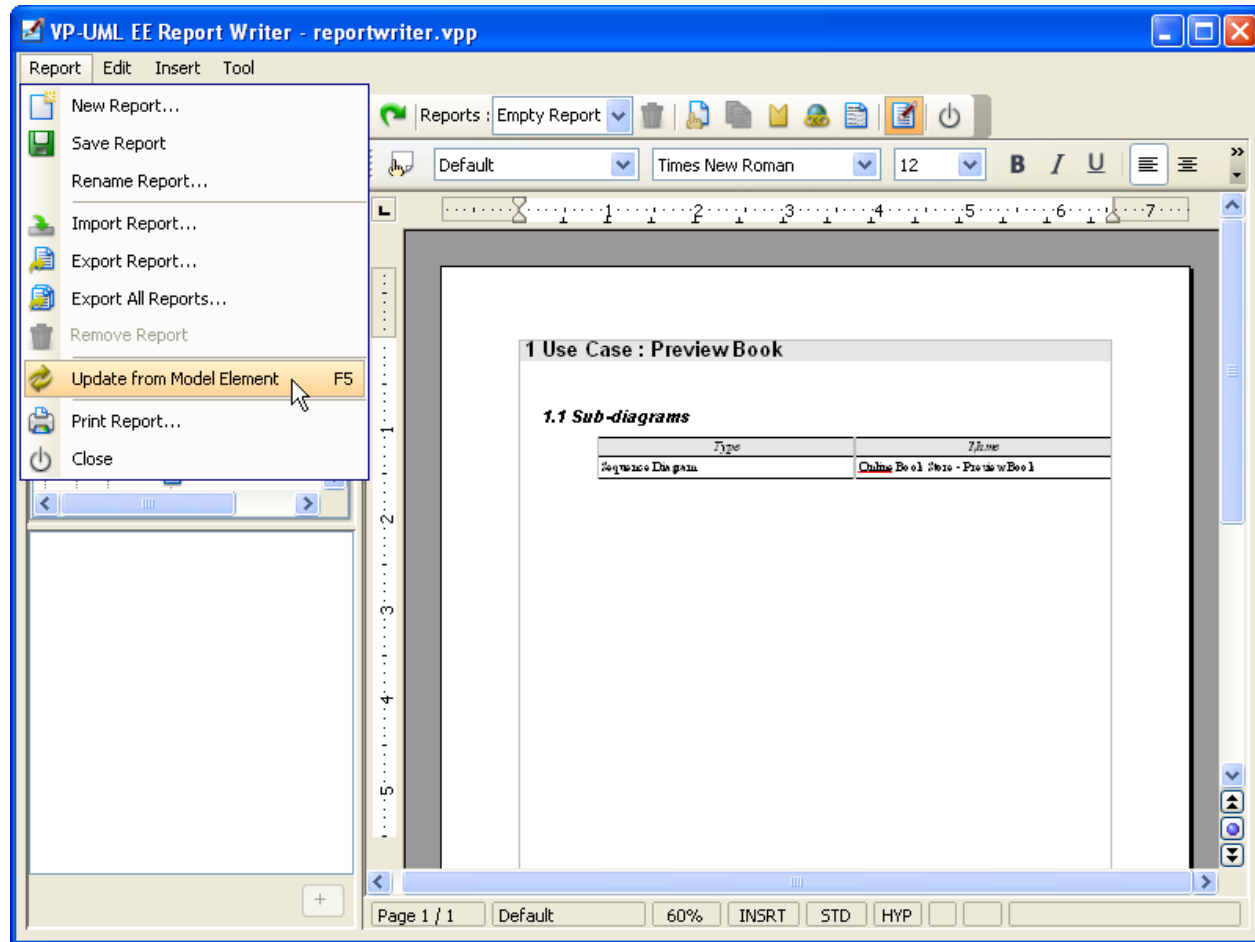


Figure 5-25 Update from model element

Update process will start automatically. Data will be extracted from project and replace with the content within the existing generated element.

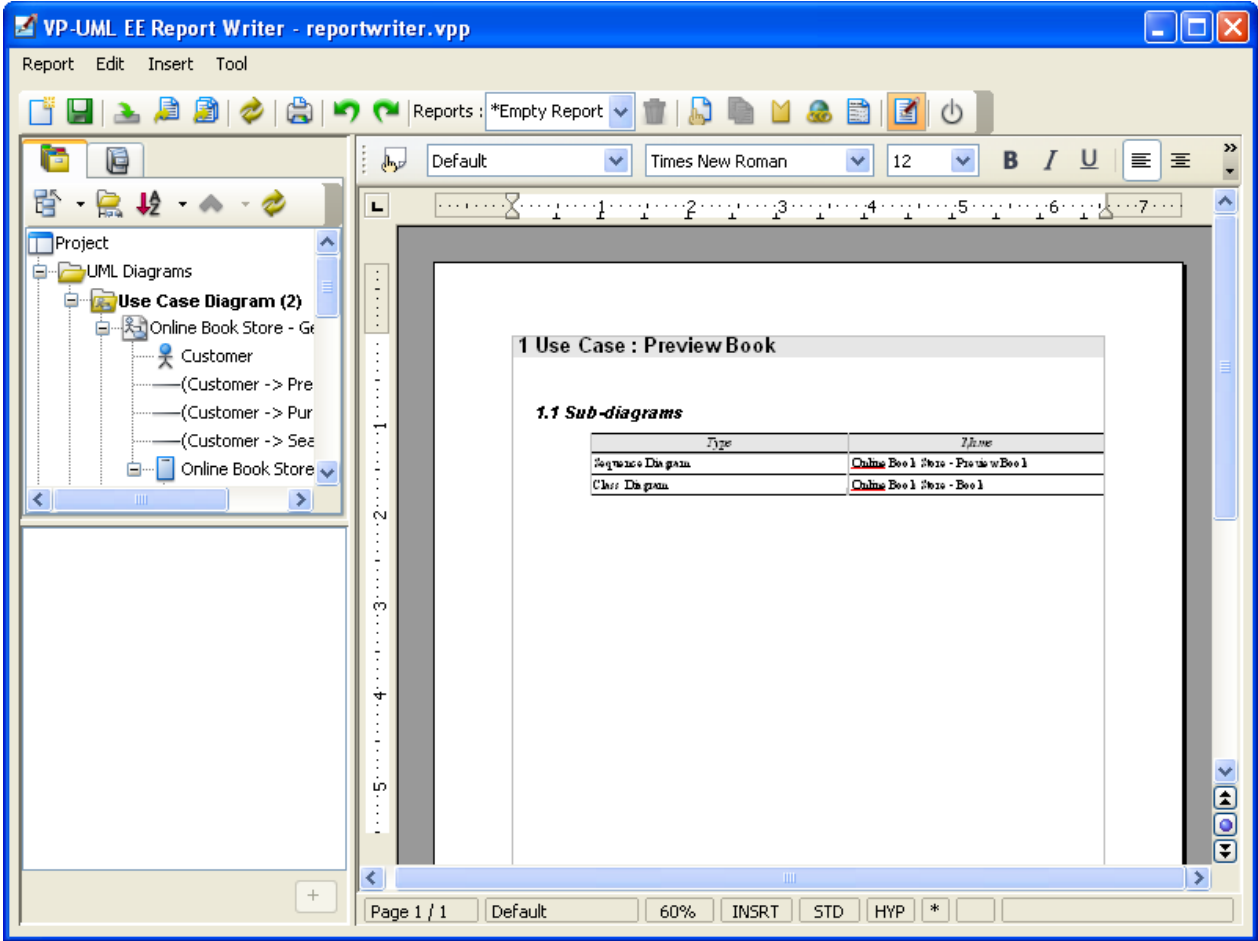


Figure 5-26 Updated report

NOTE: Please do not click on the Writer Pane while the update process is undergoing, as it may affect the accuracy of the content. It can also damage the generated element, so that updating cannot be performed anymore unless the damaged block is removed manually.

NOTE: The update process will replace ALL the contents within each generated element without notification. Therefore please insert the content carefully and ensure that it is not located inside the scope of any generated elements.

Export and Import Report

You can export report as file and edit it outside VP-UML. Supported format includes Microsoft Word 97/2000/XP document (with extension .doc) and OpenOffice.org 1.0 Text Document (with extension .sxw).

Exporting current report

1. Click on the Export Report... button on the toolbar or select Report > Export Report... from main menu. This display the Save dialog box.
2. In the Save dialog box, enter the file name and select OpenOffice.org 1.0 Text Document (.sxw) format or Microsoft Word 97/2000/XP (.doc) format for exporting.
3. When everything is ready, click Save to export the report.

Exporting all report(s)

1. Click the Export All Reports... button on the toolbar or select Report > Export All Reports... from main menu. This display the Save dialog box.
2. In the Save dialog box, enter the directory for storing the reports in the File name field and select either OpenOffice.org 1.0 Documents or Microsoft Word Documents for the Document Type.
3. When everything is ready, click Save to export the report(s).

Importing a Report

You can import a document back into Report Writer for data updating. To import a report:

1. Click the Import Report... button on the toolbar or select Report > Import Report... from main menu. This displays the Open dialog box.
2. In the Open dialog box, select either OpenOffice.org 1.0 Text Document (.sxw) format or Microsoft Word 97/2000XP (.doc) format for importing. Select a file and click Open to import the selected document into Report Writer.
3. If the document has previously been exported from Report Writer, a dialog will appear and ask for overwriting the existing one or not.

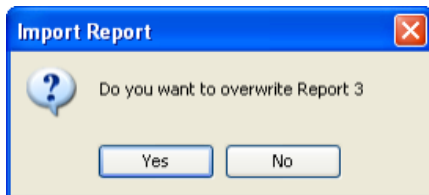


Figure 5-27 Confirm overwrite existing report


If you click Yes, the existing report will be replaced by the imported one. If you click No, the imported report will be stored into Report.

Printing Diagrams

Print Preview

The Print Preview dialog box allows you to preview the printout and provides a set of options for changing the printout style. To display the dialog box, perform one of the following actions:

Select File > Print...from main menu

Click on the Print button  on the toolbar

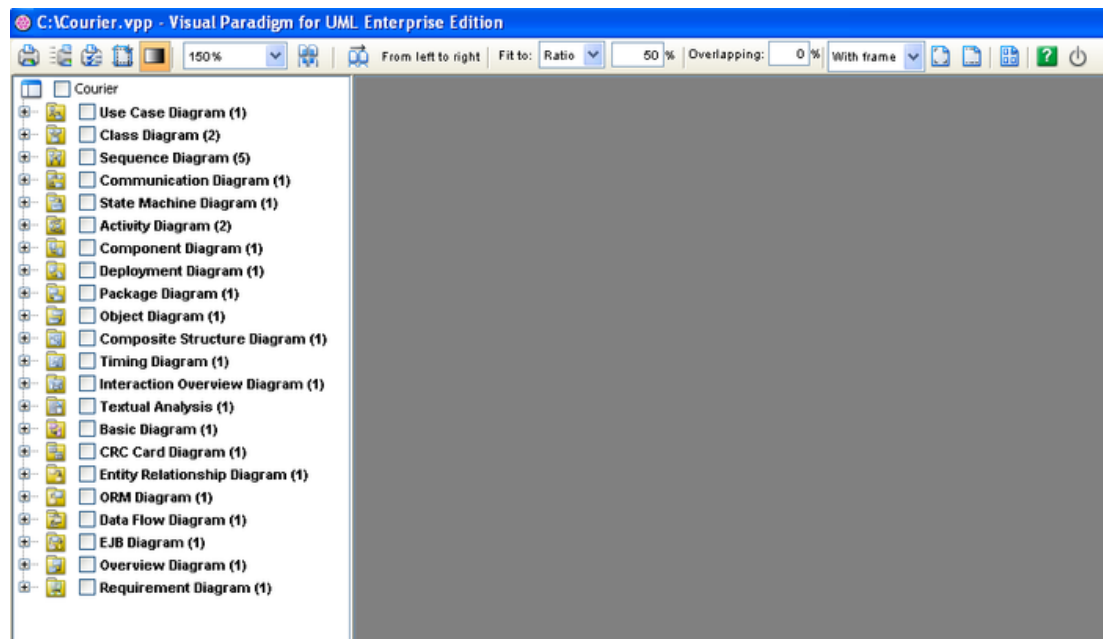


Figure 6-1 Print preview dialog

The toolbar of the print preview pane allows you to configure the print settings. The buttons and their descriptions are shown in the table below:









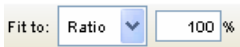

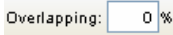





Button	Function
	Print the diagram(s). The Print dialog box will be opened.
	Print diagrams without previewing them. The Quick Print dialog will be opened.
	Set up the page properties such as paper size and orientation.
	Adjust the margins of the pages.
	Select to use gradient color in printout. Since printing gradient color will use up lots of memory, it is recommended to turn this option off for better performance.
	Select the percentage to reduce/enlarge the print preview of diagrams.
	If the Fit to Pages option is selected, and there are multiple pages in the printout, selecting Paper Base Layout will cause the distribution of pages to be paper-oriented (the diagram size is ignored in arranging the preview); while selecting Diagram Base Layout will cause the distribution of pages to be diagram-oriented. Note that this option affects the preview only; the order of the printout remains unchanged.
	To change the order of the printout. A large diagram is divided into many pages, selecting From left to right will arrange the printout order from the pages on the left to the pages on the right, while selecting From top to bottom will arrange the print order from the pages on the top to the pages on the bottom.
	Set the diagram size to fit to the specified ratio.
	Set the diagram to be printed on the number of pages specified.
	Set the percentage of the margins to overlap among adjacent pages.
	Select/deselect to show/hide the clip marks on the printout.
	Edit the header and the footer of the printout.
	Switch to the Multiple Page Mode to set the multiple page options.
	Calling the VP-UML help file
	Close the print preview pane and return to the design area.

Table 6-1 Details of toolbar

Printing a Diagram with Preview

You can use the Print command to select the printer. Set the range of pages and number of copies to be printed.

1. Select the desired diagrams for printing. The selected diagrams will be shown at the preview area.

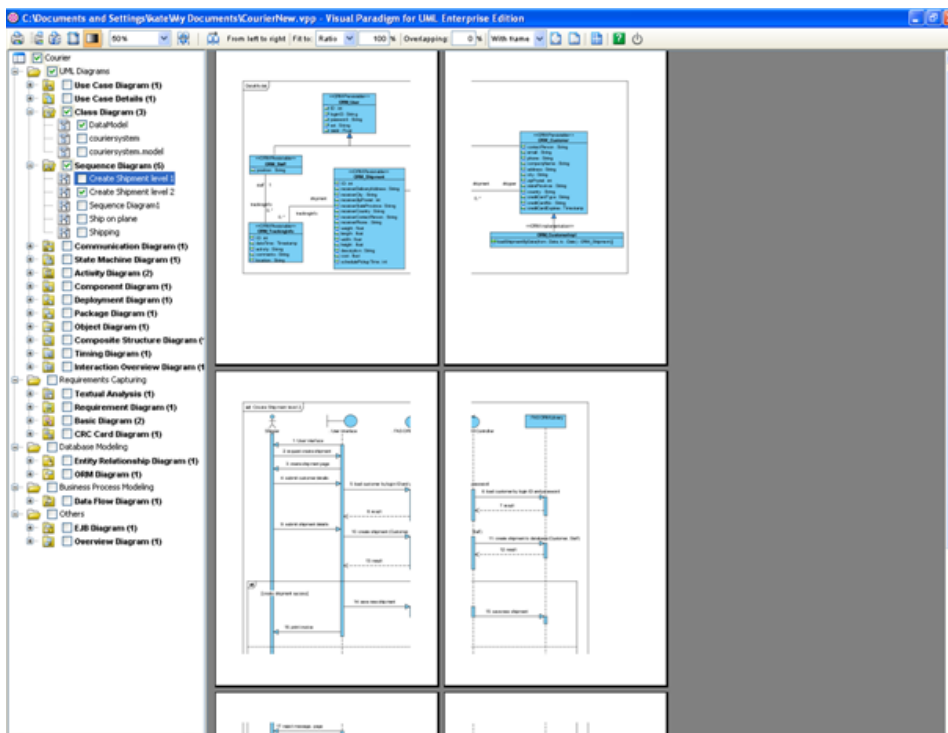


Figure 6-2 Diagram preview

2. Click on the Print button  on the Print Preview Toolbar. The Print dialog box appears.

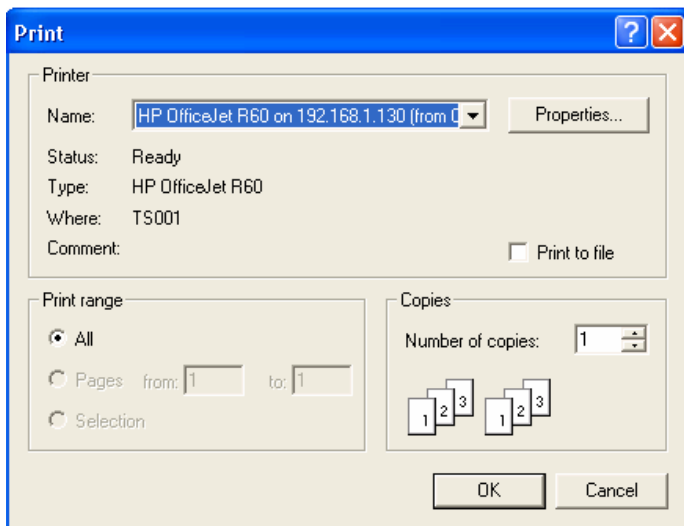


Figure 6-3 Print the diagram

3. Select the printer to use, the page range and the number of copies to be printed. You may click on the Properties... button to configure the printer-specific properties as well.

4. Click OK to start printing.

Page Setup

Page Setup allows the user to specify the page size, orientation as well as the margins of the pages.

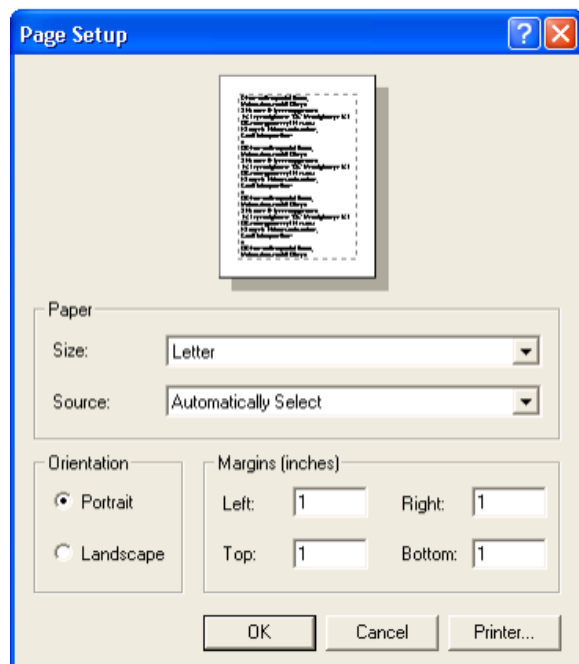



Figure 6-4 Page setup

1. Click on the Page Setup button  on the toolbar. The Page Setup dialog box appears.
2. You can click on the Size drop-down menu to select the paper size to use.
3. You can select the orientation for the page(s) to be printed (either Portrait or Landscape) in the Orientation field.
4. You can enter the value into the Left, Right, Top and Bottom text fields to adjust the size of the corresponding margin.
5. Click OK to confirm the settings.

Adjusting Margins

The Margins pane allows user to specify the margins of the pages, header and footer.

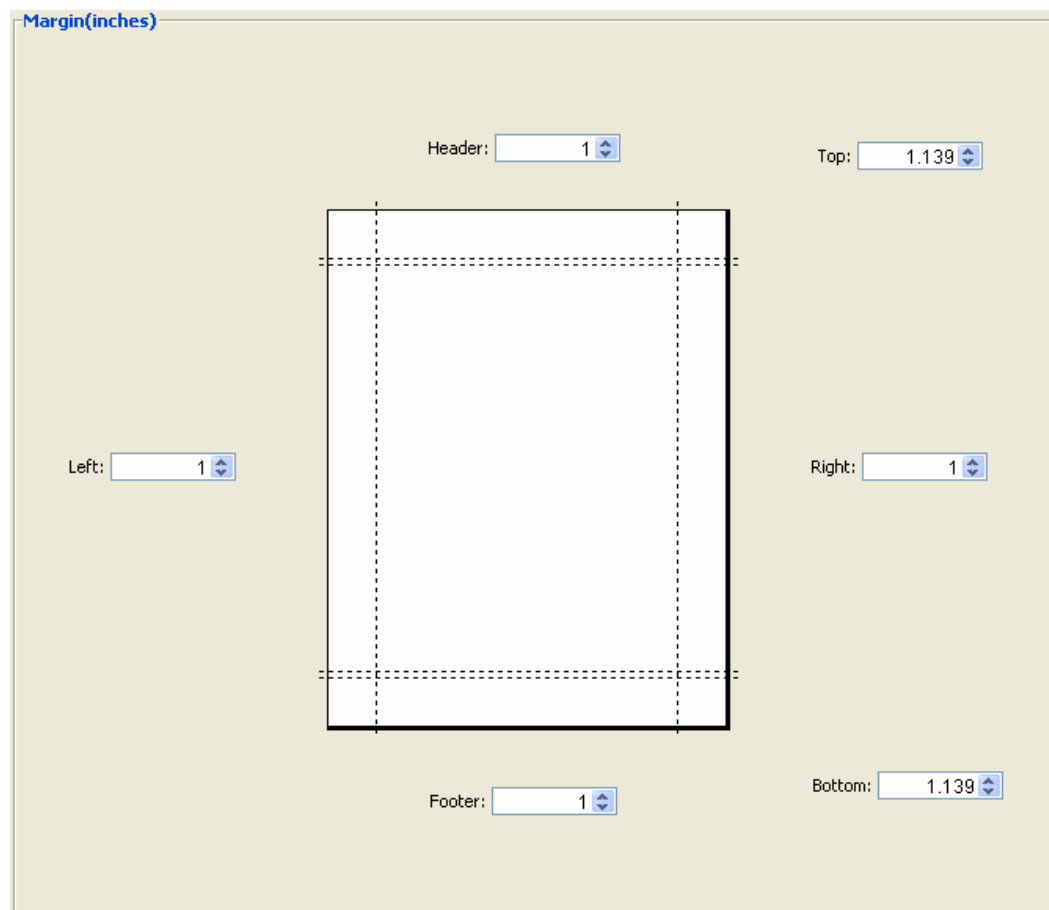




Figure 6-5 Adjusting margins

1. Click on the Adjust Margins button  on the Toolbar. The preview area shows the margin setting page.
2. You can edit the margins sizes by entering the sizes into the text fields. Alternatively, click on the spinner buttons to increase/decrease the margin sizes.
3. Click the Finish Adjust Margin button  when you have finished configuring the margin settings. The margin sizes will then be updated.

Zooming Pages

Diagrams can be zoomed in or zoomed out according to user preference.

Click on the Zoom drop-down menu to select the desired zoom ratio.

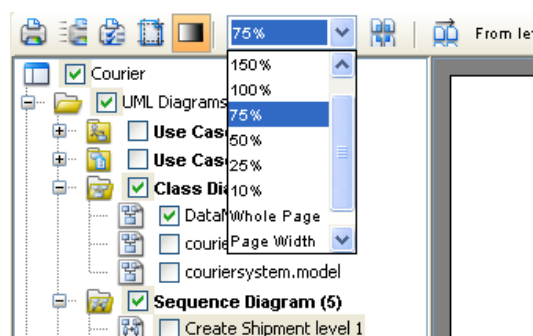


Figure 6-6 Set zoom ratio

The preview area will show the diagrams in the zoom ratio that you have selected.

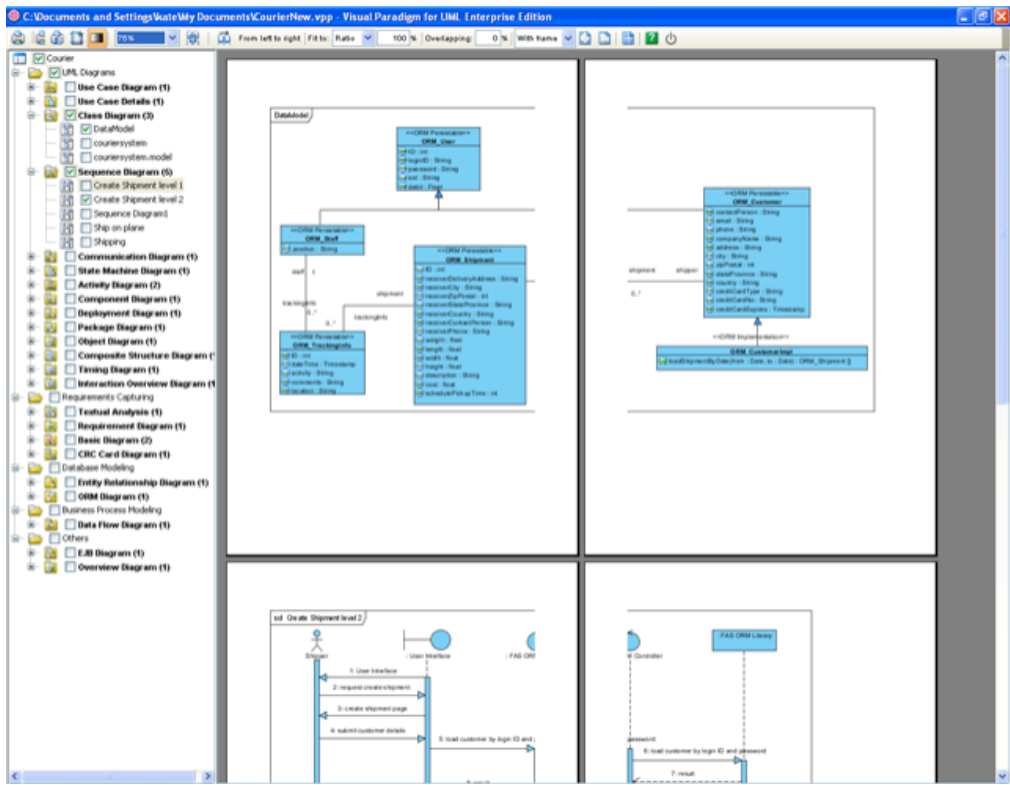




Figure 6-7 Preview in preview dialog

Selecting the Preview Layout

There are two layouts that you can select for the print preview, the Paper Base Layout and the Diagram Base Layout.

If the Fit to Pages option is selected and there are multiple pages in the printout, selecting Paper Base Layout will cause the distribution of pages to be paper-oriented (the diagram size is ignored in arranging the preview); while selecting Diagram Base Layout will cause the distribution of pages to be diagram-oriented.

Note that this option affects the preview only; the order of the printout remains unchanged

To select a layout of the preview, click on the Paper Base Layout button  or Diagram Base Layout button  on the toolbar. A popup menu will appear where you can select the layout to use.

The preview after applying the Paper Base Layout:

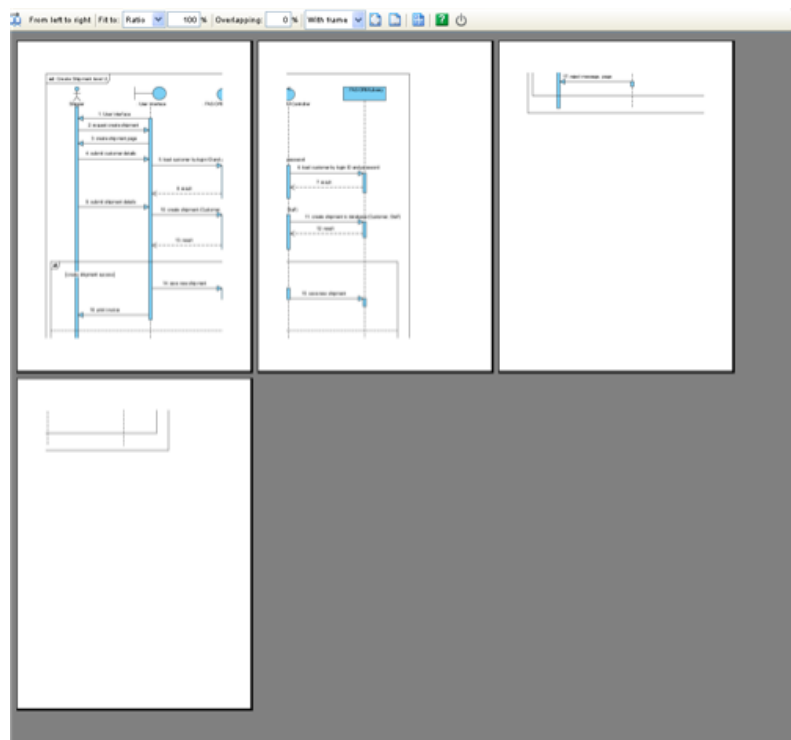


Figure 6-8 Preview in paper base layout

The preview after applying the Diagram Base Layout:

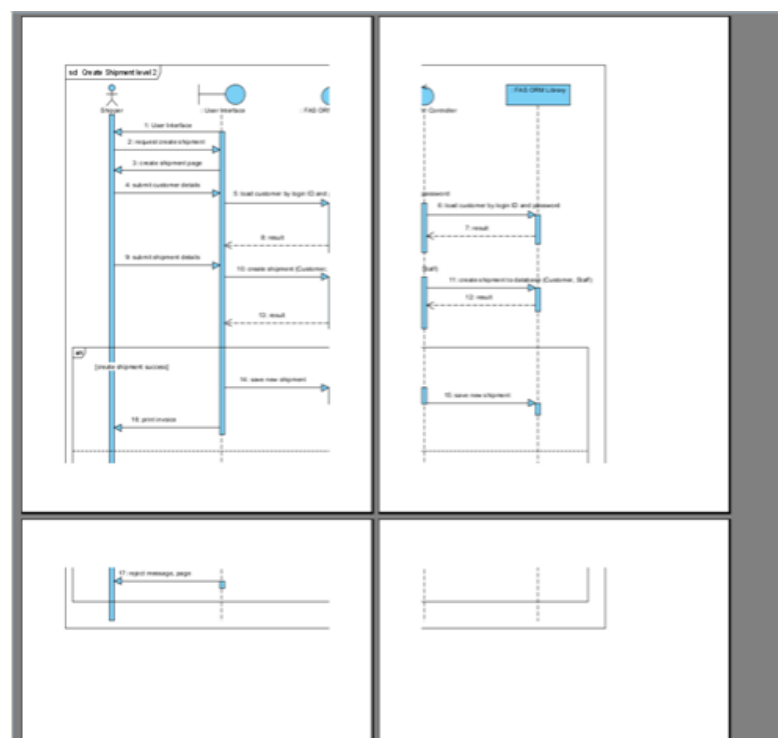


Figure 6-9 Preview in diagram base layout

Setting Paper Place Style

You can select the paper place style to change the order of the printout. To select the paper place style, click on the Paper Place Style button on the toolbar. A popup menu appears where you can select a paper place style.

Consider a large diagram is divided into many pages, selecting 'From left to right' will arrange the printout order from the pages on the left to the pages on the right, while selecting 'From top to bottom' will arrange the print order from the pages on the top to the pages on the bottom

The order of the printout after selecting From left to right.

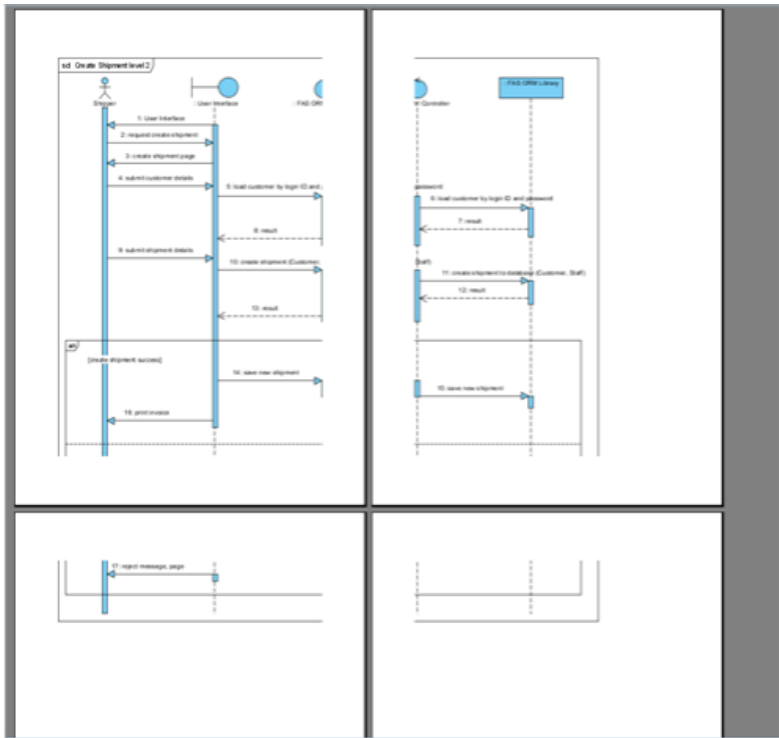


Figure 6-10 Printout order is left to right

Fit to Ratio

Fit to Ratio is used to resize the diagrams in the printout to a specific ratio.

Click on the Fit to drop-down menu and select Ratio.

You can enter the ratio into the textbox, e.g. enter 150 to set the ratio to 150%. After you have edited the ratio, the diagrams in the printout will be resized to the new ratio.

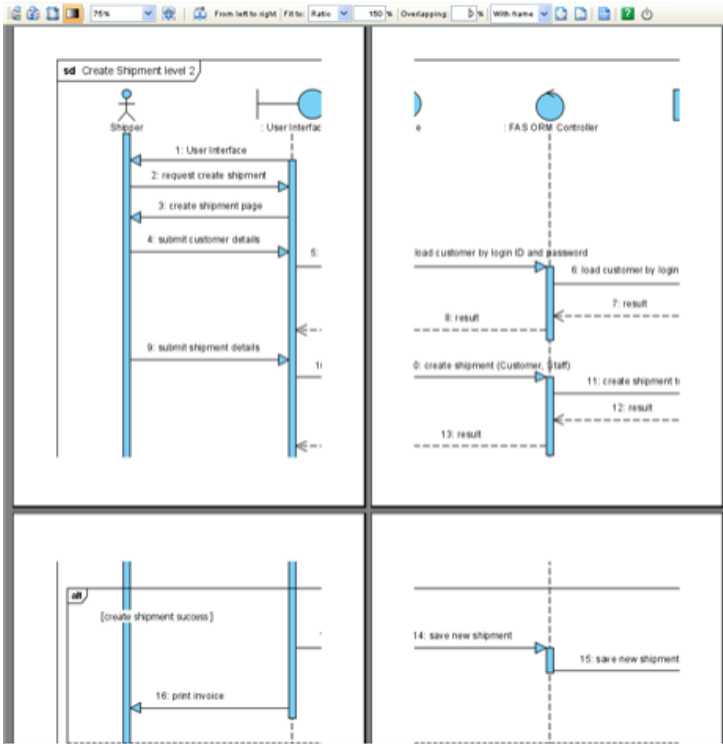



Figure 6-11 Fit to ratio

Fit to Pages

Fit to Pages is used to split the diagram to a desired number of pages when printing.

1. Click on the Fit to drop-down menu and select Pages.
2. Click on the Multiple Pages button  on the toolbar. The page selector appears.

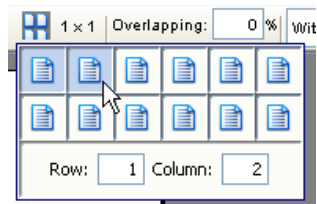


Figure 6-12 Select multiple pages page

3. Click on the row-column combination to select it (note that you can click and drag on the page selector to extend the selection). The diagram will be split into multiple pages by the rows and columns that you have selected.

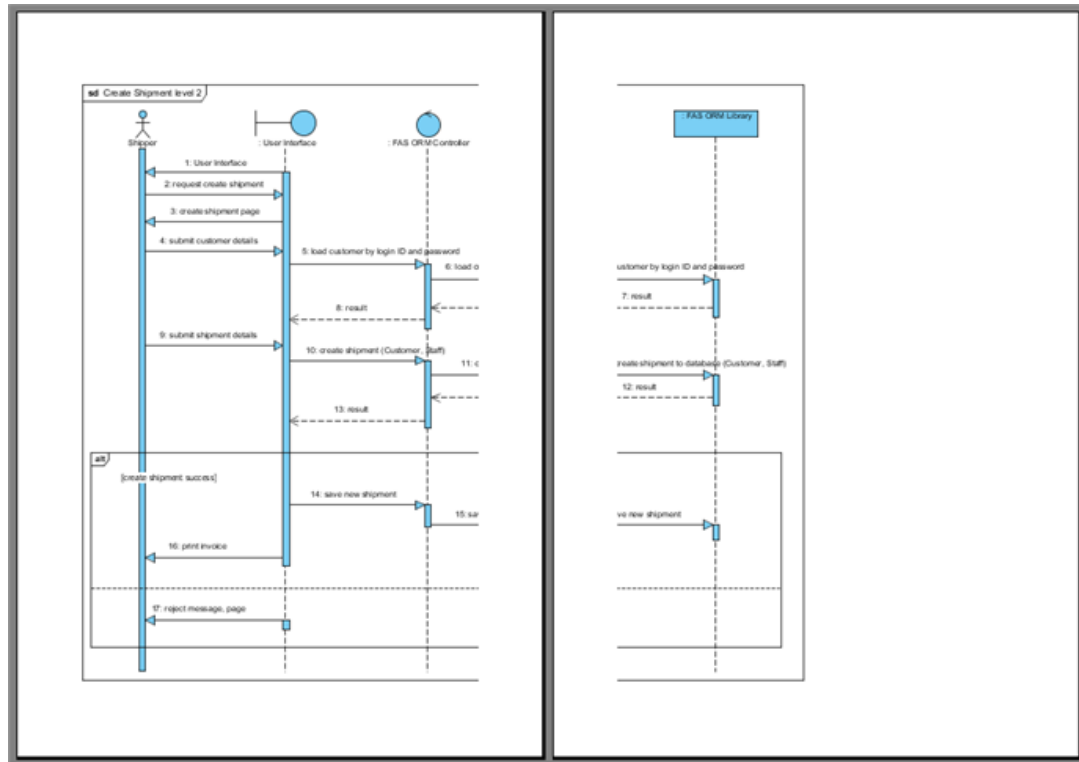


Figure 6-13 Fit to page

Setting the Diagram Overlap Percentage

Overlapping is used when users want the diagrams to have overlapping at the boundaries between pages. This is particularly useful when you have a large diagram that span multiple pages and you want to stick the pages of the printout together; the overlapping area can then be used as a hint when sticking the pages.

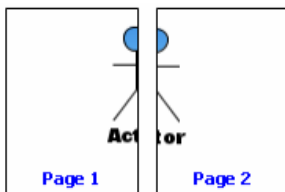


Figure 6-14 Multiple page without overlap

1. Click on the Overlapping textbox to input the overlapping percentage and press the Enter key.

2. The printing area near the boundaries of the pages will be duplicated by the overlapping percentage inputted.

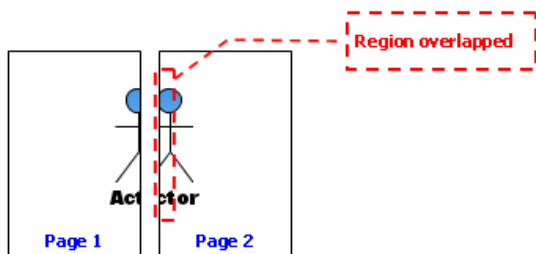


Figure 6-15 Multiple page with overlap

Printing with Frame/Border Option

You can print your diagram with a frame or border. There are three options:

- With frame
- With border
- No border

Select With frame/ With border/No border option from the drop-down menu.



Figure 6-16 Select option from drop-down menu

Output of printing with frame

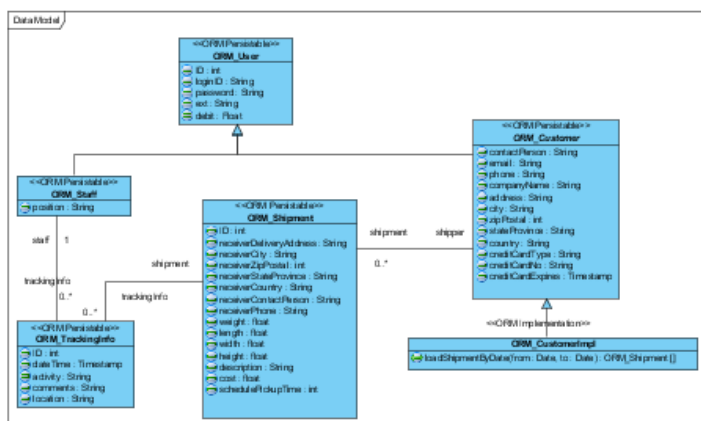


Figure 6-17 Printing with frame

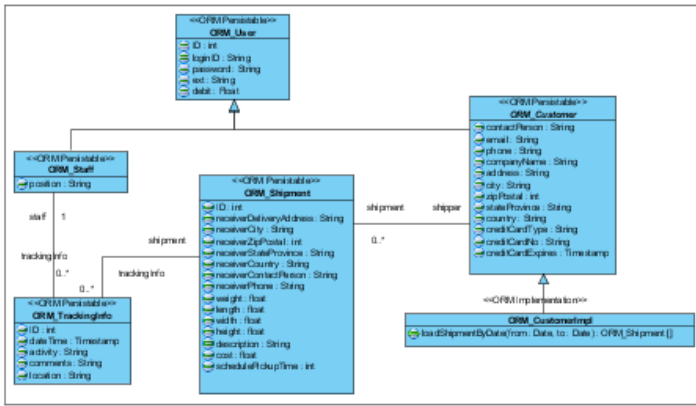


Figure 6-18 Printing with border

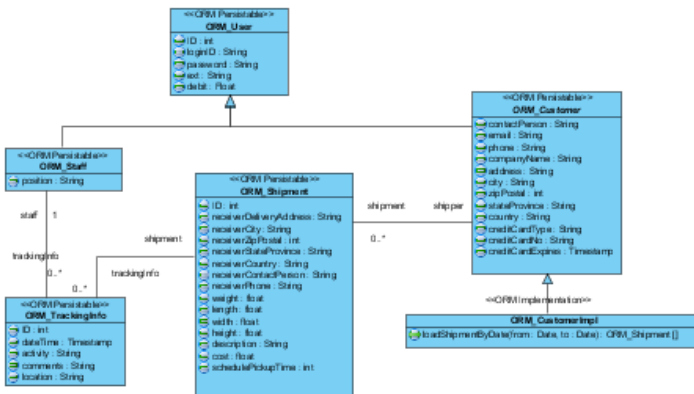


Figure 6-19 Printing with no border

Showing/Hiding Clip Marks on Page

Clip marks act as an indication of the boundary of a page.

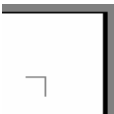





Figure 6-20 Clip marks

To show clip marks on the printout click on the Show Clip Marks on Page button . You will see the boundaries of the pages are surrounded by clip marks. To hide the clip marks click on the Hide Clip Marks on Page button  again.

Editing Header/Footer of the Pages

To edit the header/footer of the printout click on the Edit Header/Footer button  on the toolbar. You will then switch to the edit header/footer pane.

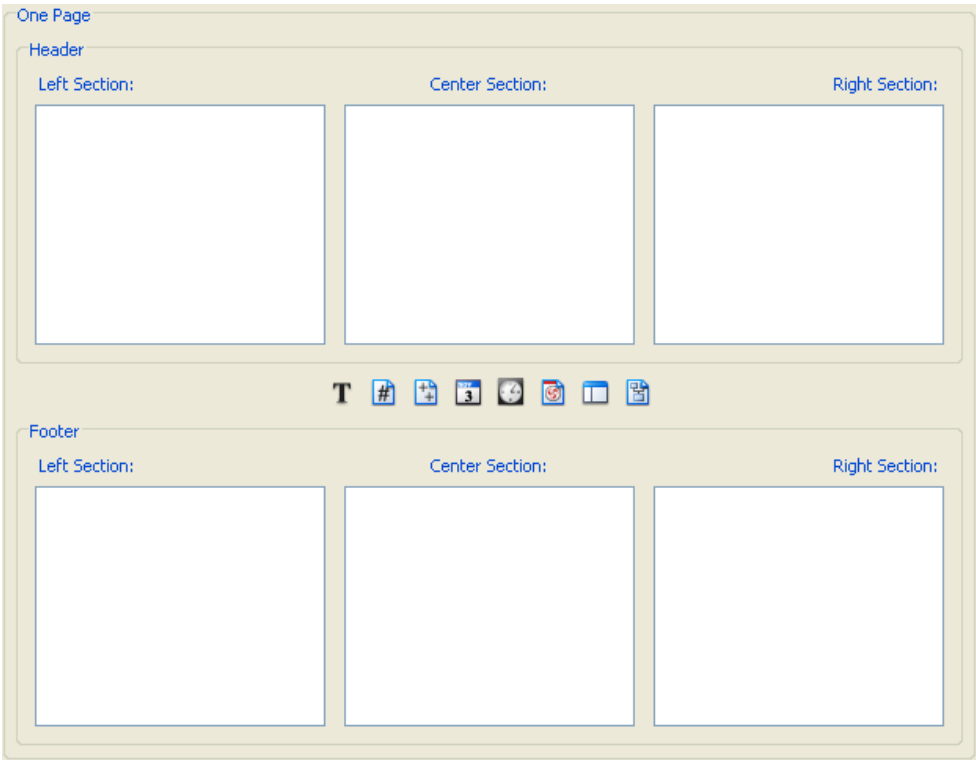


Figure 6-21 Editing header/footer of pages

You can edit the header and the footer in the Header panel and the Footer panel respectively. Each of the panel consists of the Left Section, Center Section and the Right Section, which represents the position that the content will be located in the header/footer.

There is a toolbar between the Header panel and the Footer panel, which facilitates the editing of header/footer. The description of the buttons in the toolbar can be found in the following table:










Button	Description
	Select the font to use for the selected section. Note that you must click on the section once in order to select it.
	Insert the page number.
	Insert the total number of pages.
	Insert the date that the printing starts.
	Insert the time that the printing starts.
	Insert the file name of the VP-UML project.
	Insert the name of the VP-UML project.
	Insert the diagram name.

Table 6-2

After you have finished editing the header/footer, click on the Close Edit Header/Footer button  to switch to the print preview mode. A sample page that has the header and footer formatted is shown in the picture below:

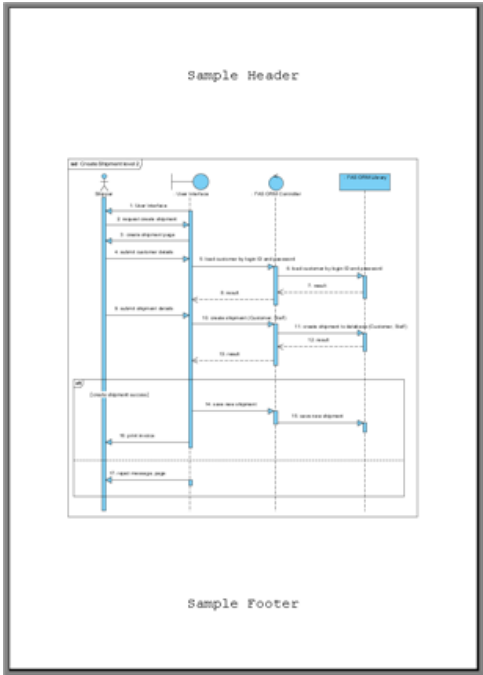



Figure 6-22 Page with header and footer

The Multiple Page Mode

The Multiple Page Mode allows users to configure how the diagrams should be distributed in multiple pages. To switch to the Multiple Page Mode click on the Multiple Page Mode button  on the toolbar.

Clicking on the button beside the Multiple Pages field will invoke the page selector, where you can select the row-column combination for the printout. Alternatively, you can type in the Row and Column text field directly.

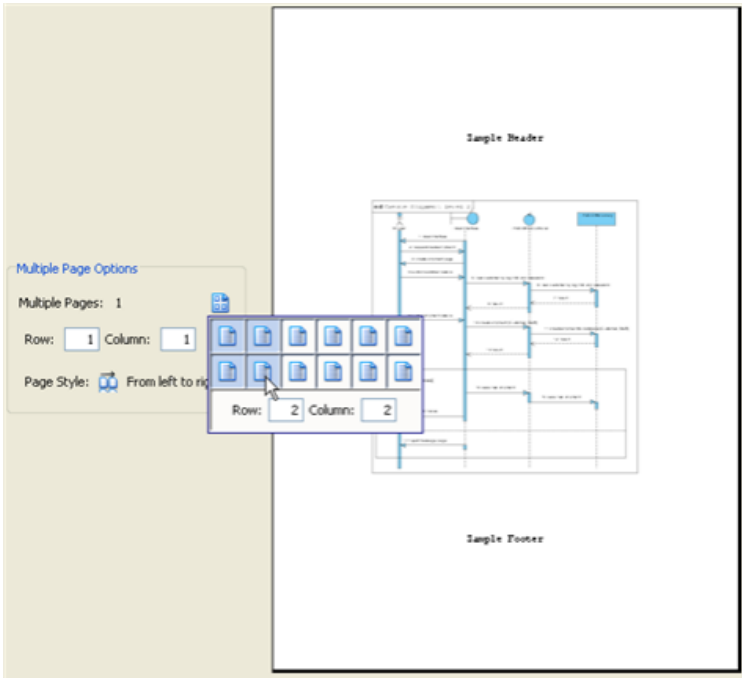


Figure 6-23 Select multiple page

Click on the button beside the Page Style field to change the printout order. Consider a large diagram is divided into many pages, selecting 'From left to right' will arrange the printout order from the pages on the left to the pages on the right, while selecting 'From top to bottom' will arrange the print order from the pages on the top to the pages on the bottom.

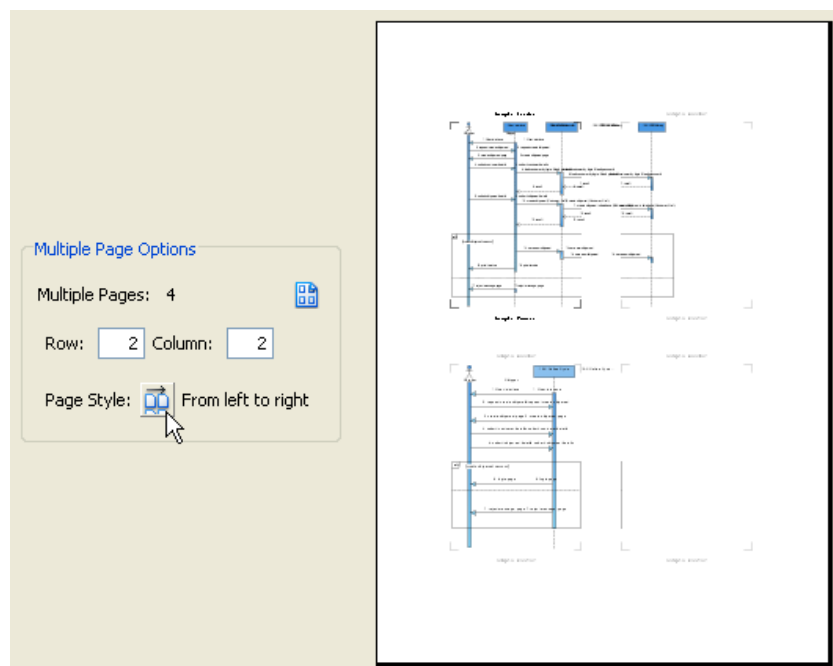



Figure 6-24 Distributes diagram in multiple page

After you have finished configuring the multiple page settings click on the Close Multiple Page Mode button to close the Multiple Page Mode.

Printing a Diagram with Quick Print

The Quick Print feature allows you to print diagrams without previewing them, hence speeding up the print job. To quick print, perform one of the following actions:

- Select File > Quick Print...from main menu
- Select File > Print... from main menu. This displays the Print Preview dialog box. Click  on the toolbar of the Print Preview dialog box. In both cases, the Quick Print dialog box will show.

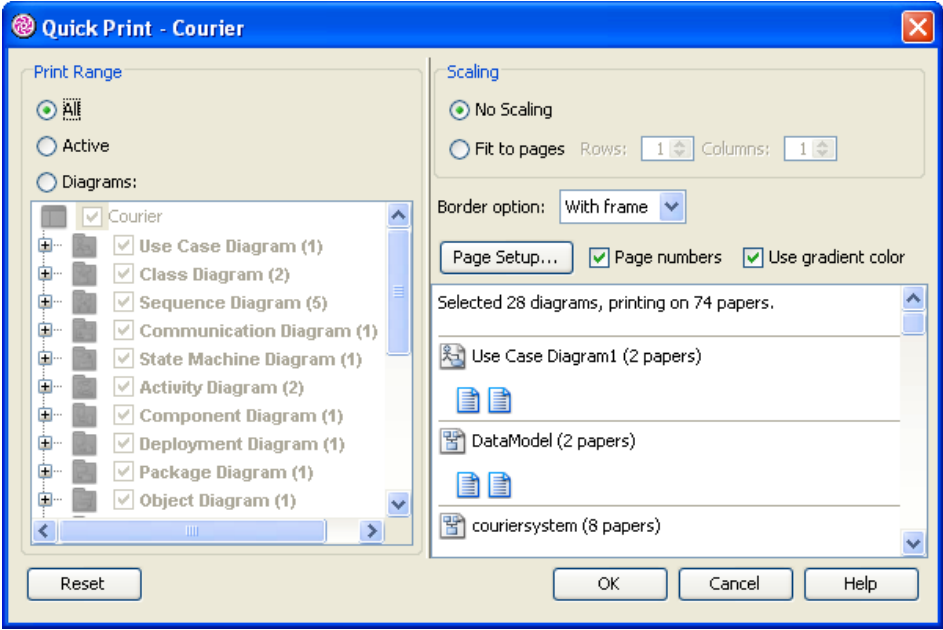


Figure 6-25 Quick print dialog

Field	Description
Print Range	Click on either of the below options to specify the print range. All - Print all the diagrams within the current project Active - Print only the active diagram Diagrams - Check from the diagram tree to select the diagram(s) for printing
Scaling	Select No scaling to print with diagrams' original size. Numbers of pages used for each diagram are subject to the scale of diagrams. Select Fit to pages to print with specified number of pages per diagram with respect to the specified number of rows and columns.
Border option	Select border option of printout.
Page Setup...	Page Setup allows you to specify the page size, the orientation as well as the margins of the pages.
Page numbers	Select to print diagrams with page number on it.
Use gradient color	Select to use gradient color in printout.

Table 6-3 Details of quick print dialog

Instant Reverse Java Sources and Classes

Open Instant Reverse dialog box

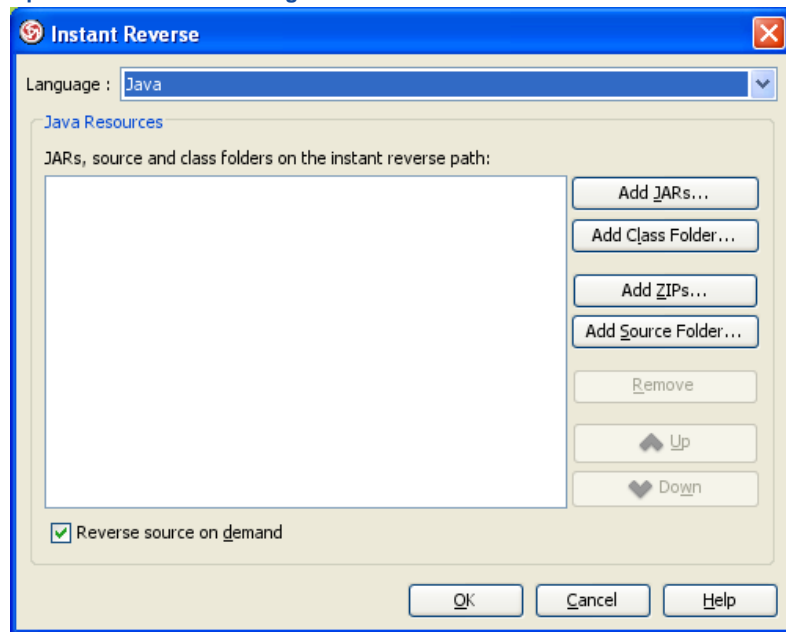


Figure 1-2 Instant reverse dialog

Add JARS

Click on **Add JARs...** button and select JAR files to add to the instant reverse paths.

Add Classes Folder

Click on **Add Class Folder...** button and select class folders to add to the instant reverse paths.

Add ZIPs

Click on **Add ZIPs...** button and select ZIP files to add to the instant reverse paths.

Add Source Folder

Click on **Add Source Folder...** button and select source folders to add to the instant reverse paths.

Reverse source on demand

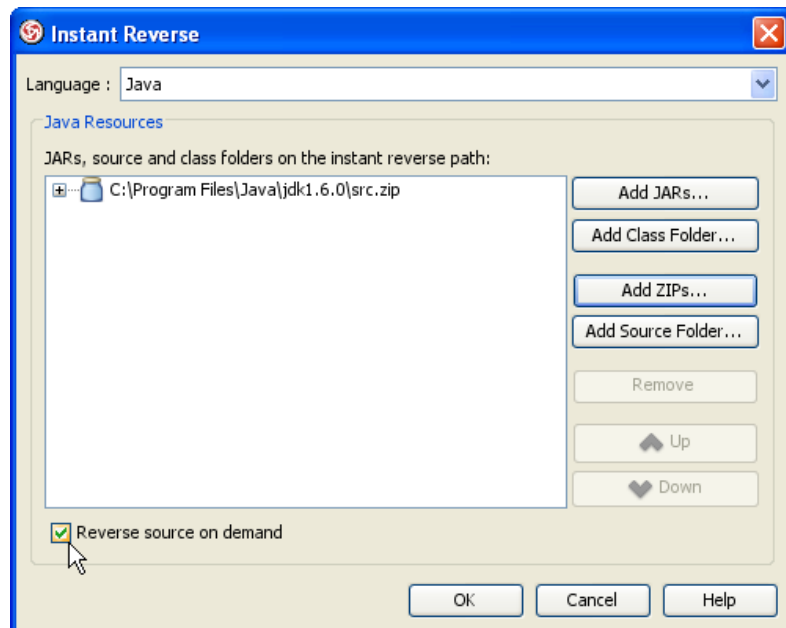


Figure 1-7 Reverse source on demand option

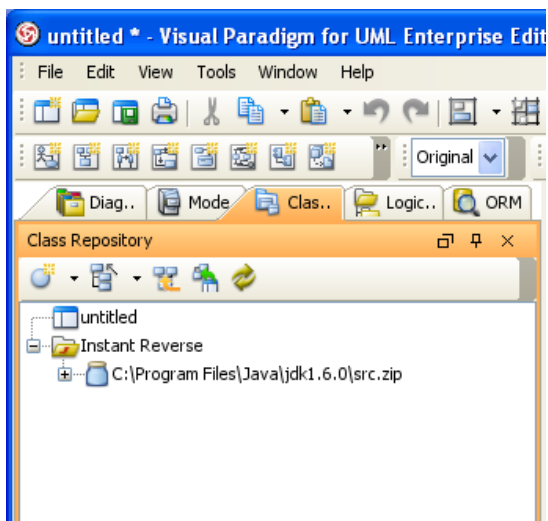


Figure 1-8 Instant reverse node

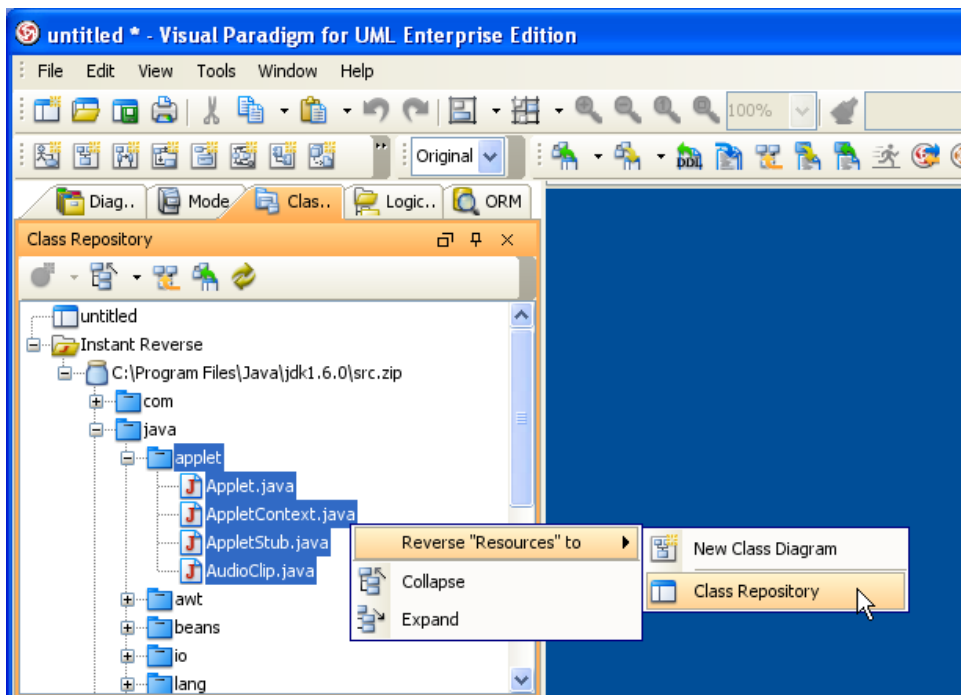


Figure 1-9 Reverse to class repository

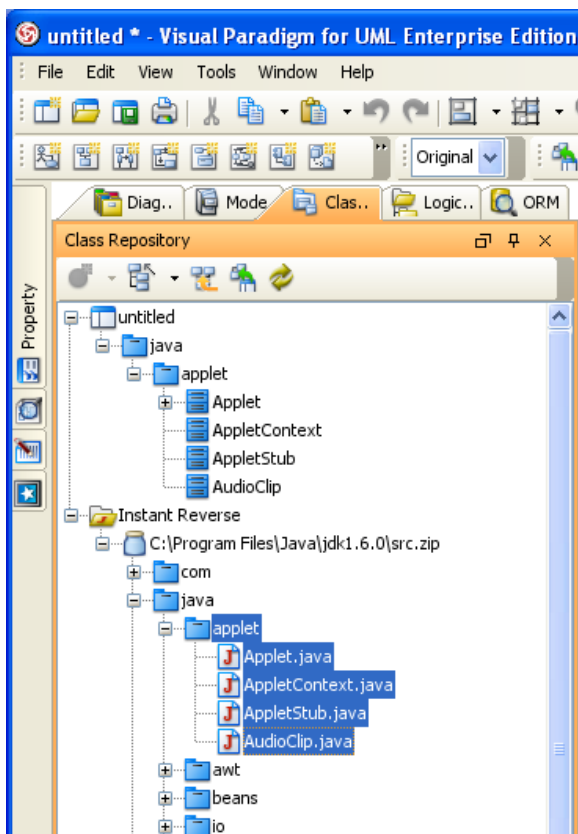


Figure 1-10 Classes reversed

Create Class Diagram

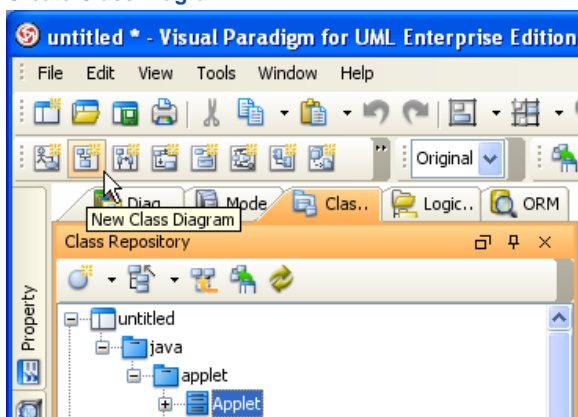


Figure 1-11 New diagram

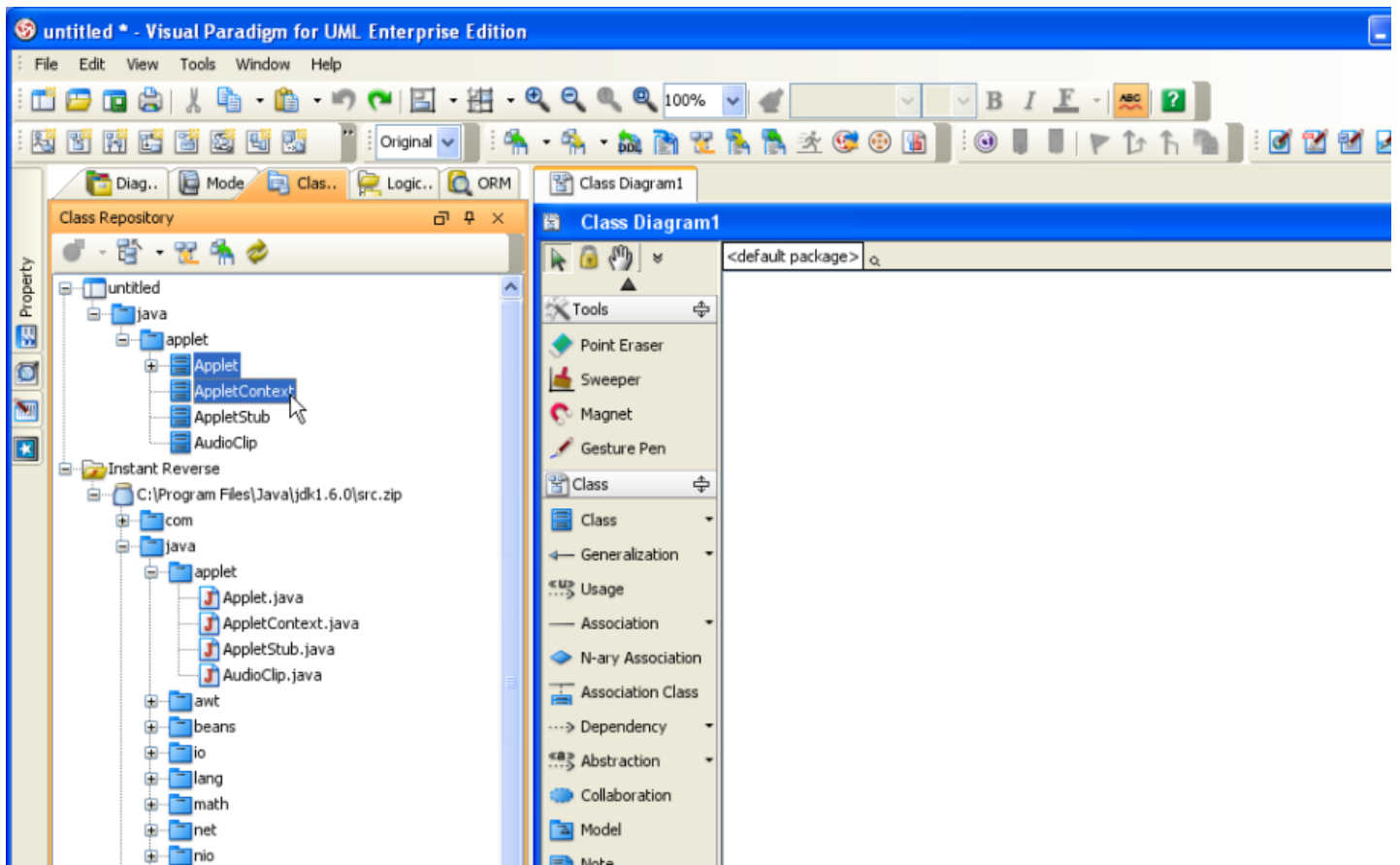


Figure 1-12 Dragging classes

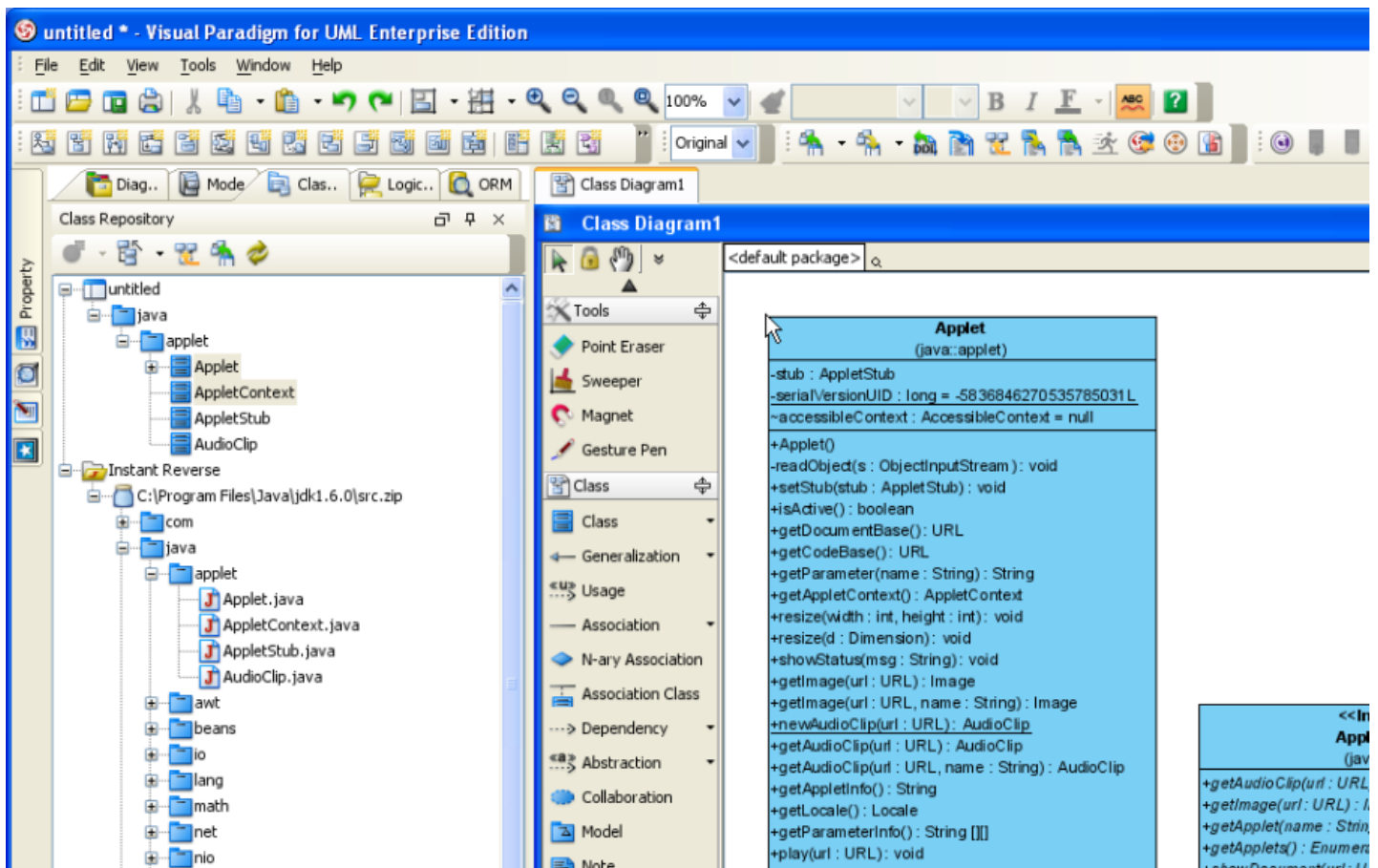


Figure 1-13 Classes created

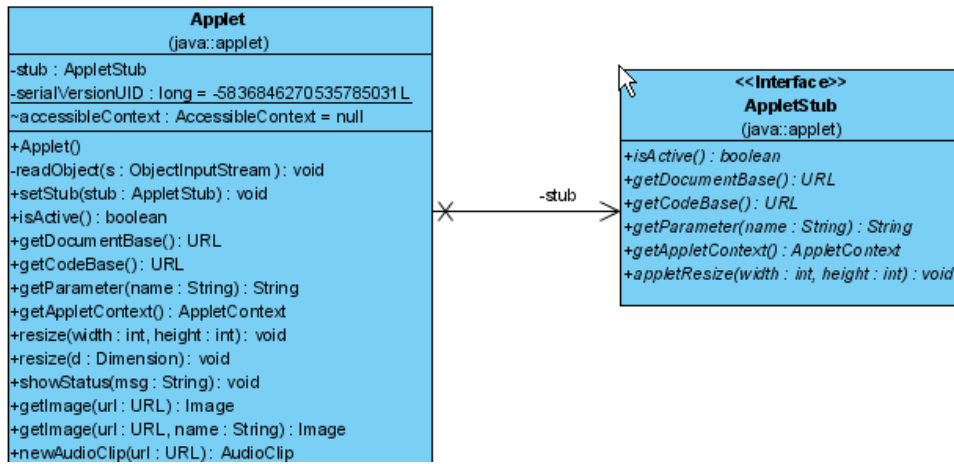


Figure 1-14 Relationship created

Instant Reverse C++ header files

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > C++ Source...**,

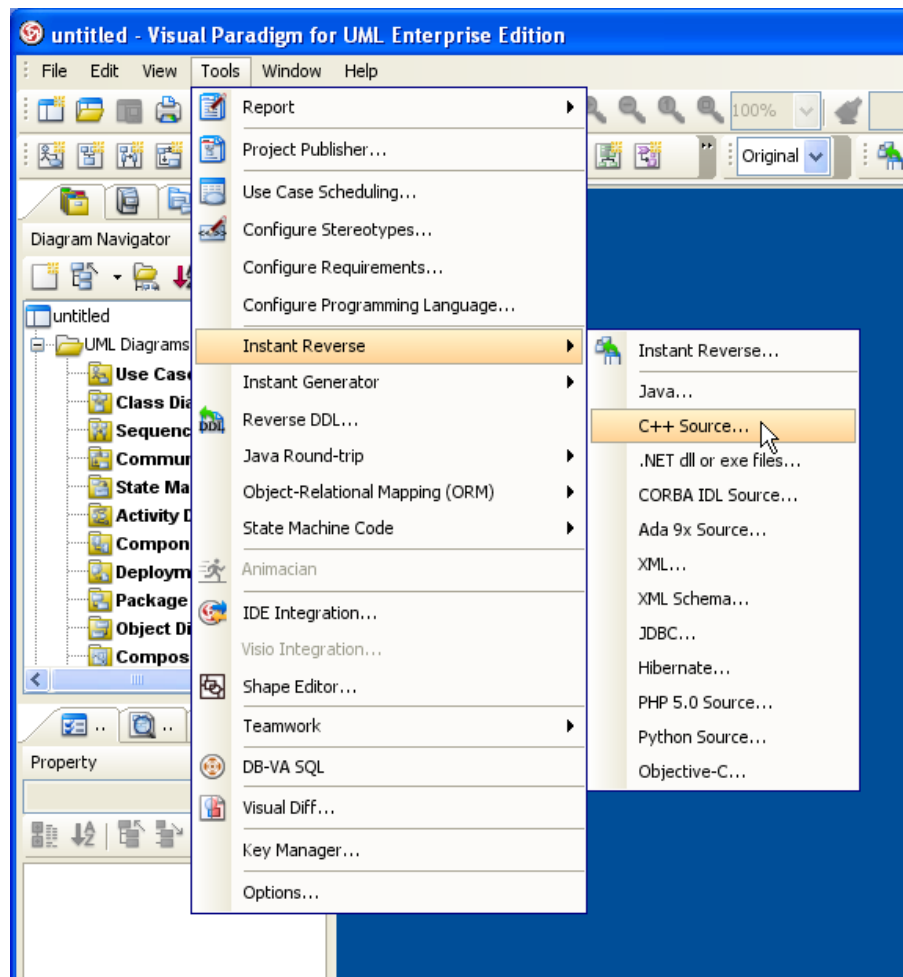


Figure 1-15 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

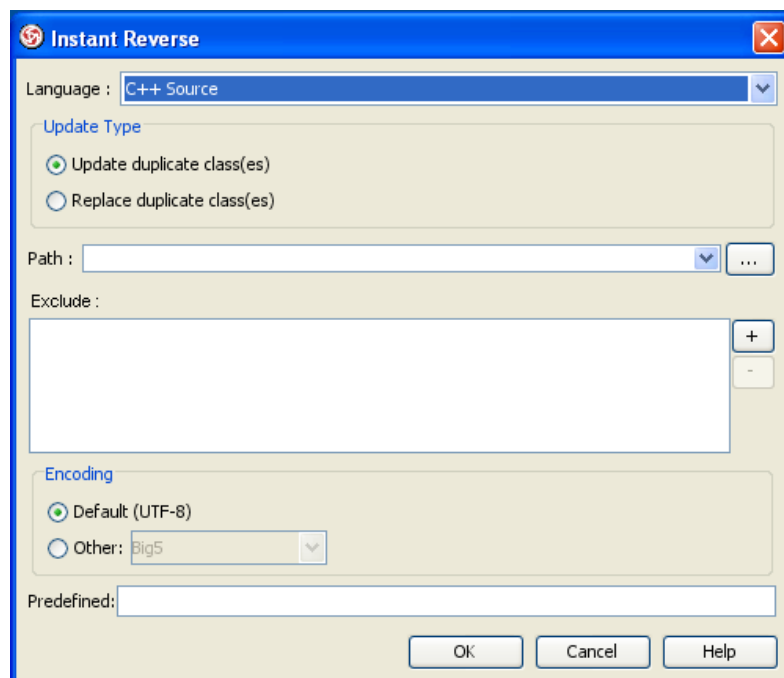


Figure 1-16 Instant reverse dialog

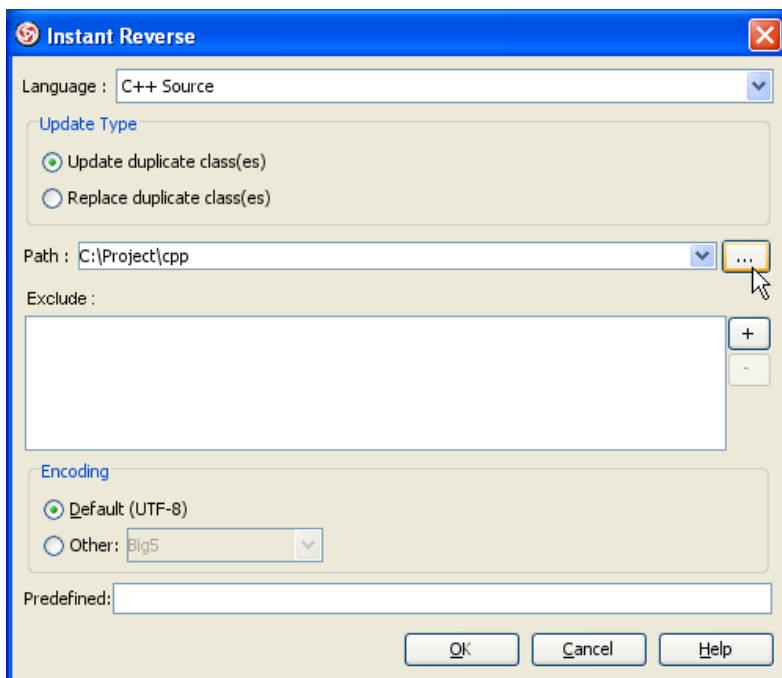


Figure 1-17 Select path

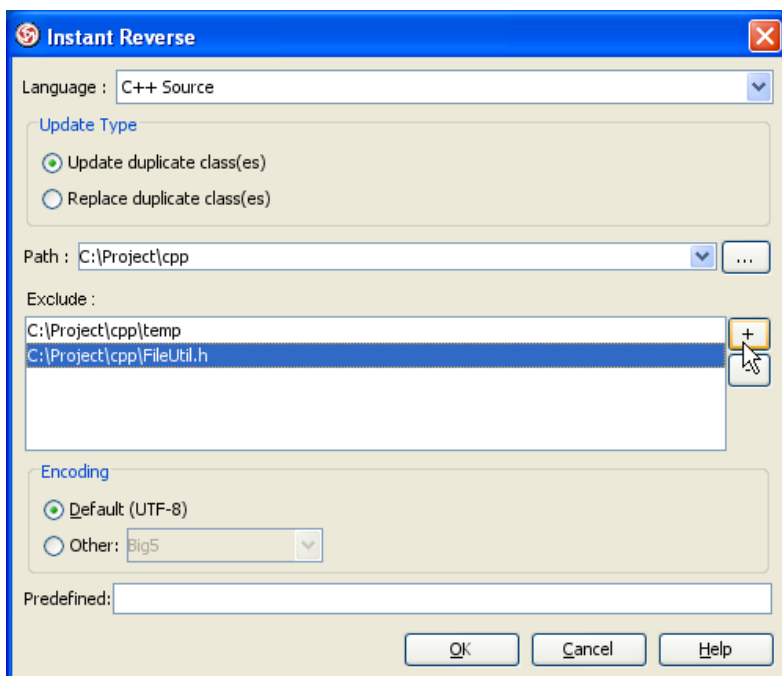


Figure 1-18 Select exclude

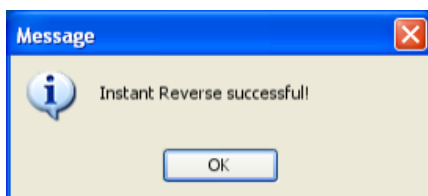


Figure 1-19 Success message

6. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

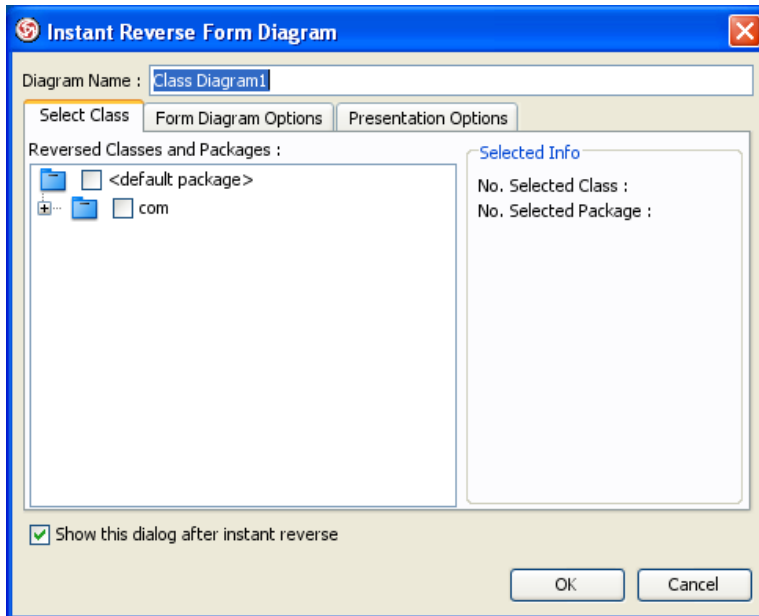


Figure 1-20 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

7. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

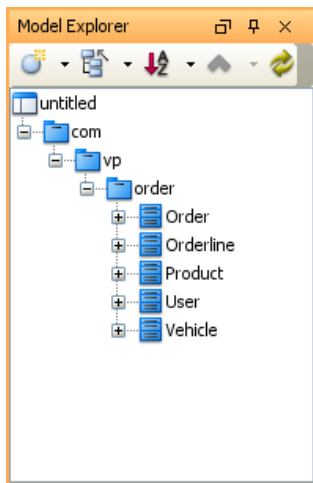


Figure 1-21 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse .NET dll and exec files

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > .NET dll or exe files...**,

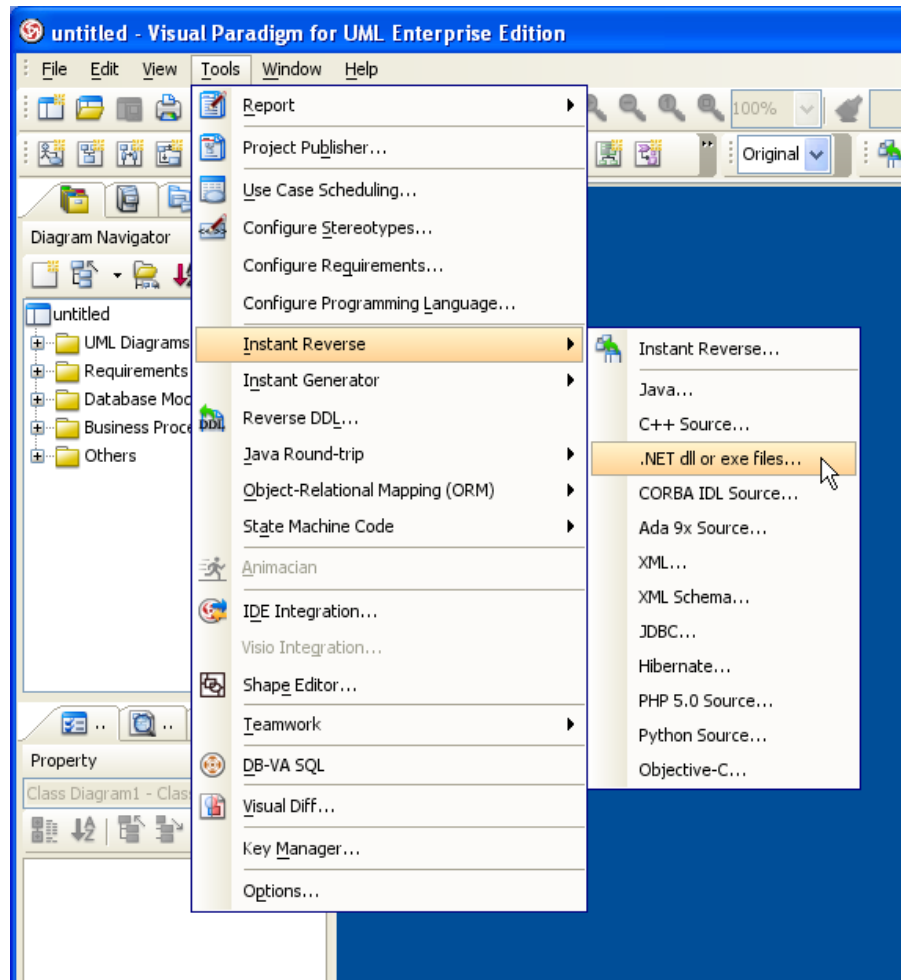


Figure 1-22 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

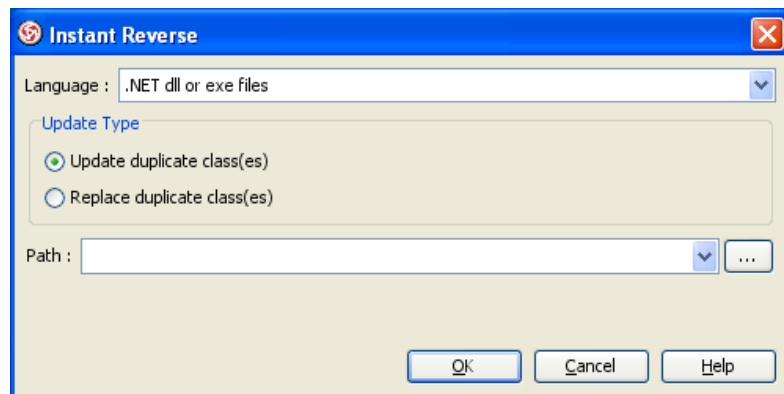


Figure 1-23 Instant reverse dialog

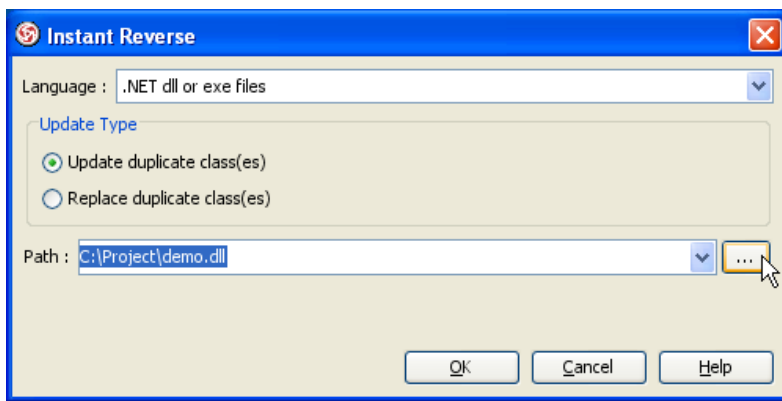


Figure 1-24 Select path

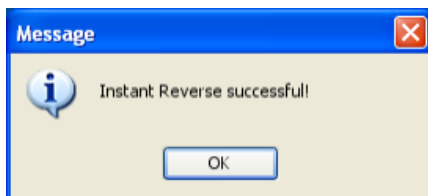


Figure 1-25 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

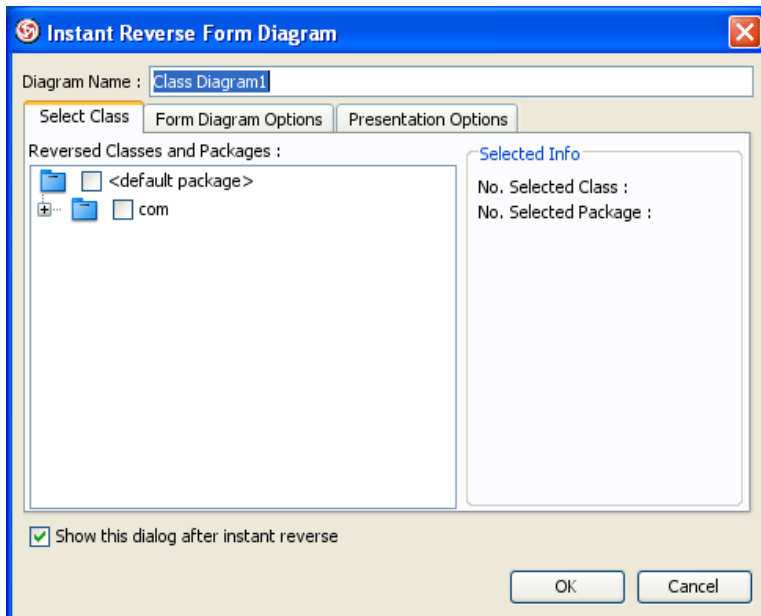


Figure 1-26 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

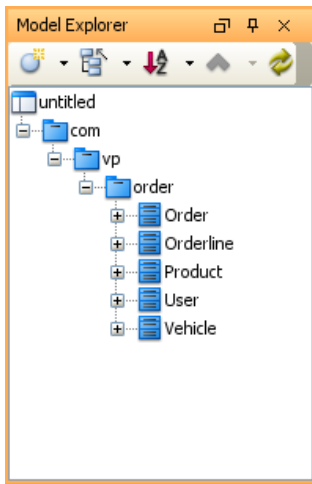


Figure 1-27 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse CORBA IDL Source file

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > CORBA IDL Source...**,

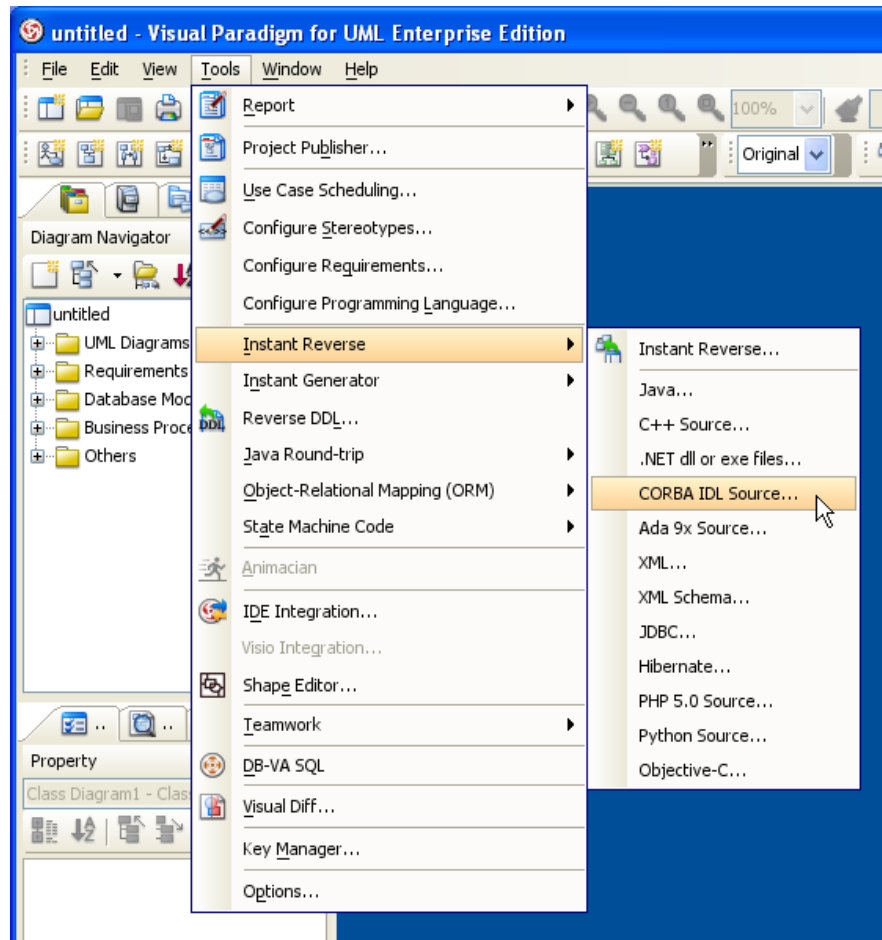


Figure 1-28 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

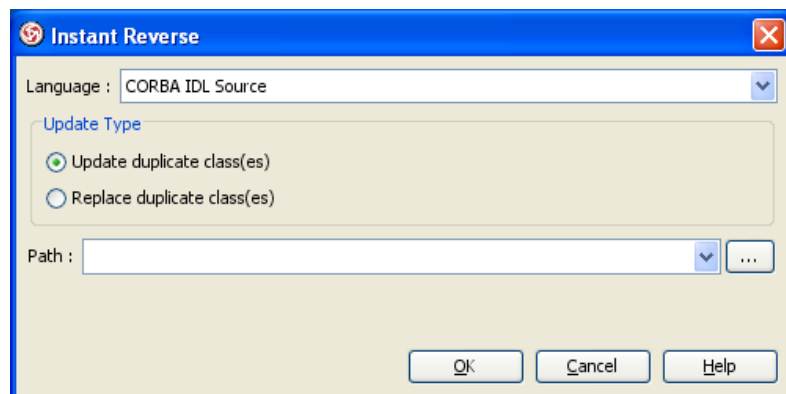


Figure 1-29 Instant reverse dialog

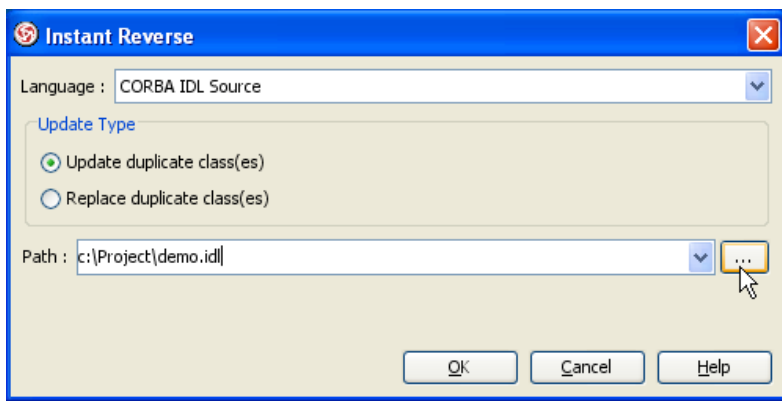


Figure 1-30 Select path

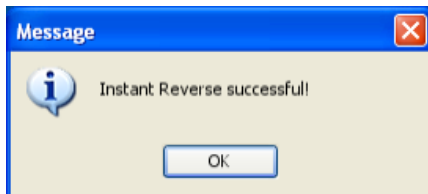


Figure 1-31 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

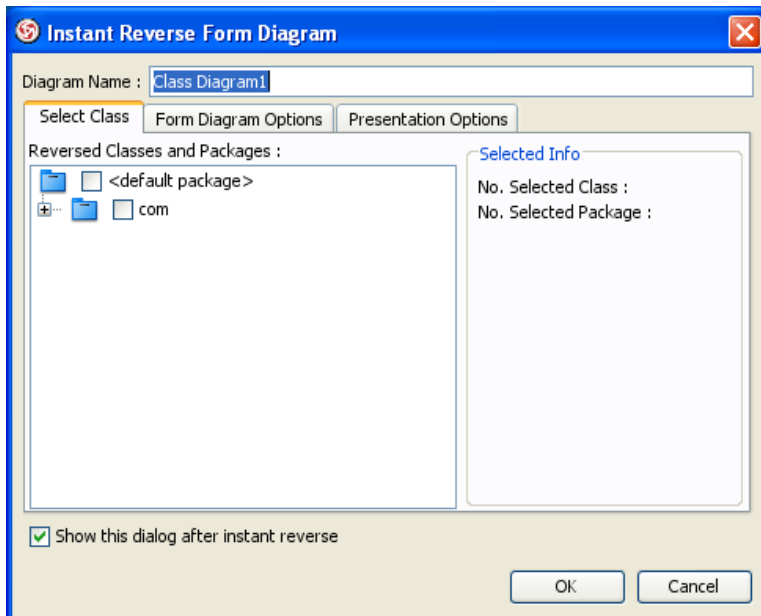


Figure 1-32 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

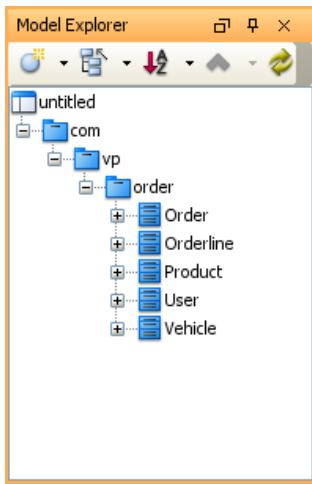


Figure 1-33 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse Ada 9x Source files

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > Ada 9x Source...**,

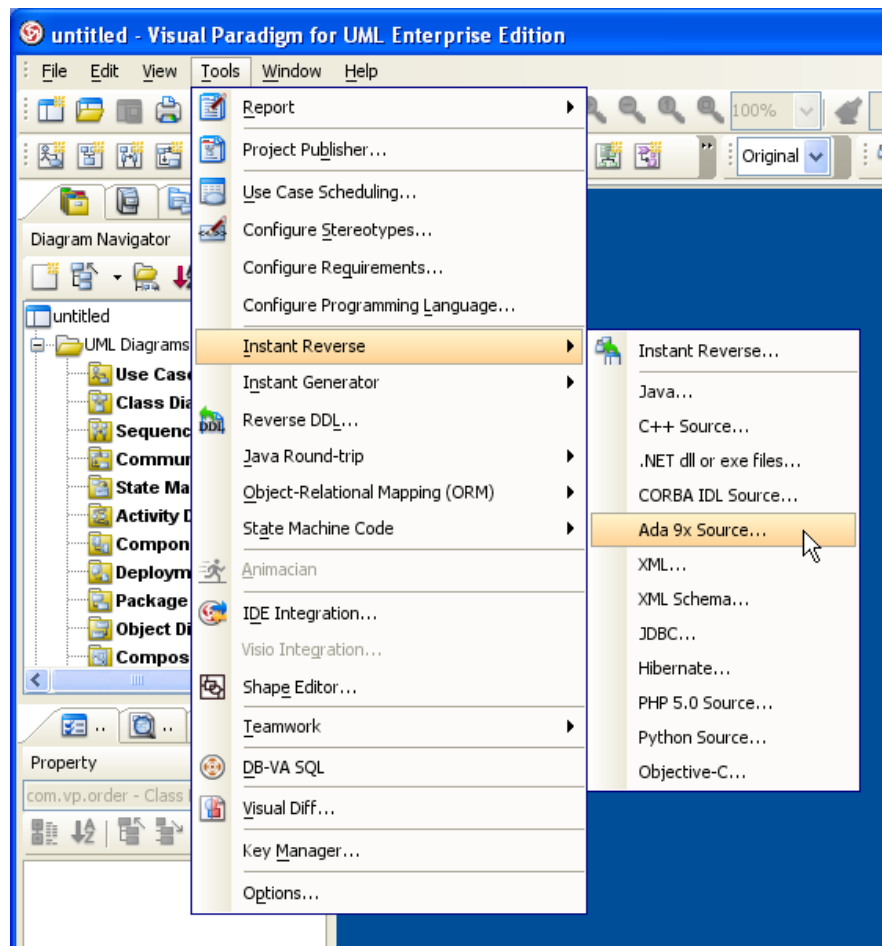


Figure 1-34 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

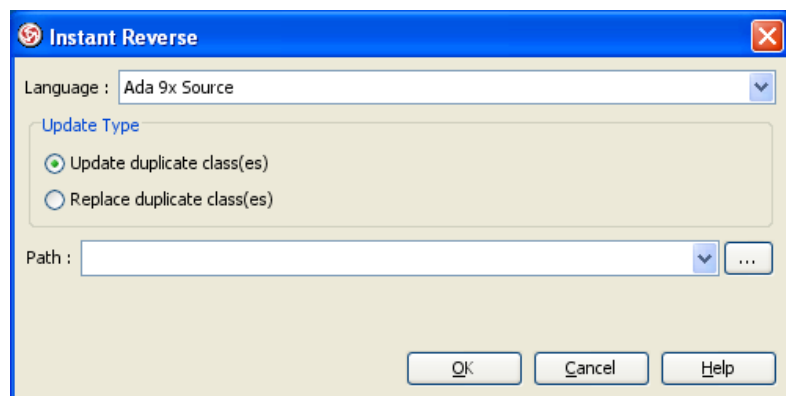


Figure 1-35 Instant reverse dialog

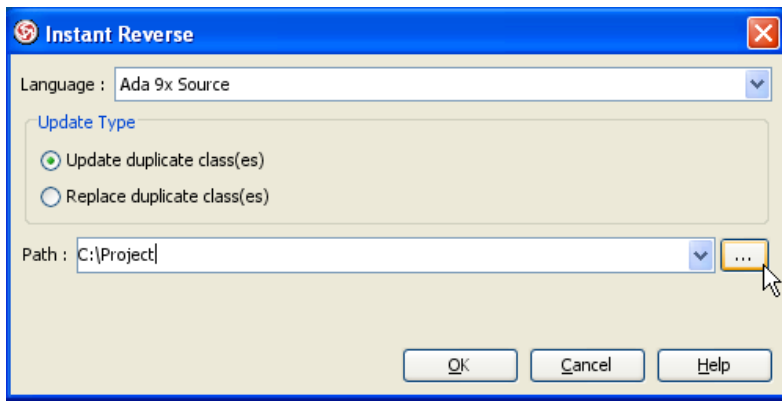


Figure 1-36 Select path

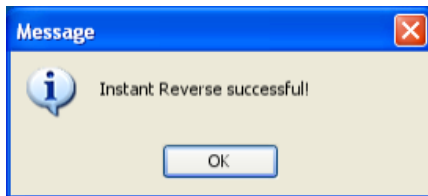


Figure 1-37 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

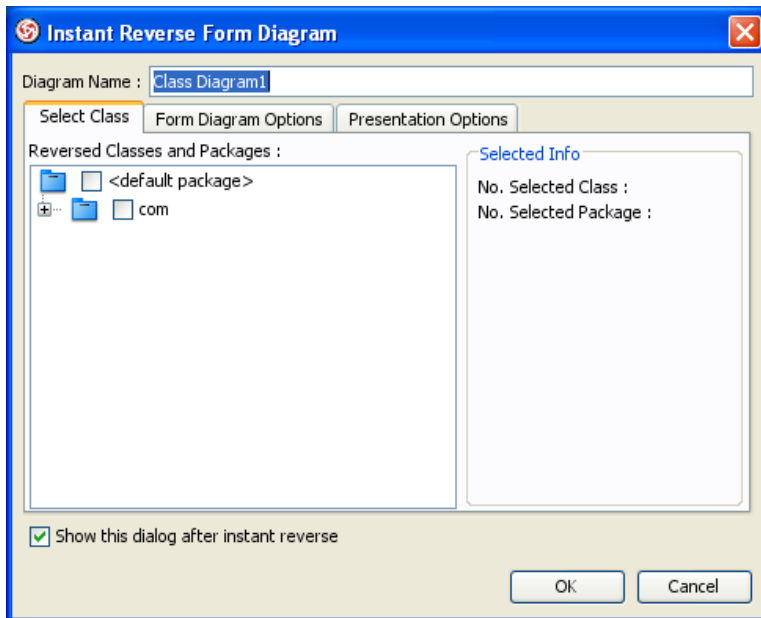


Figure 1-38 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

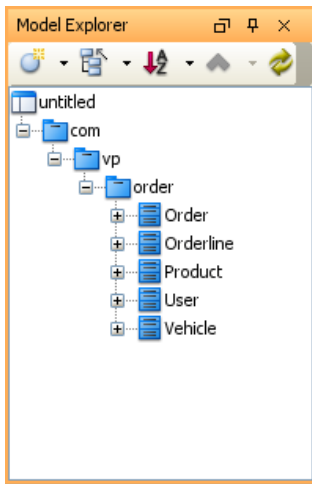


Figure 1-39 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse XML

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > XML...**,

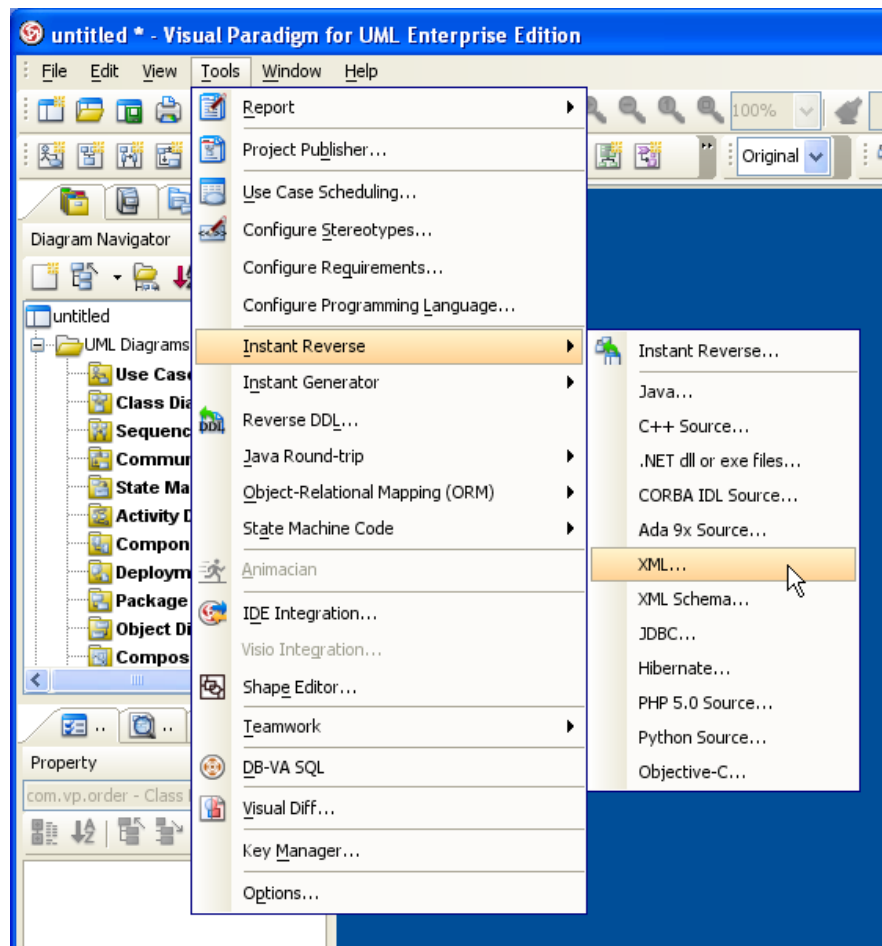


Figure 1-40 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

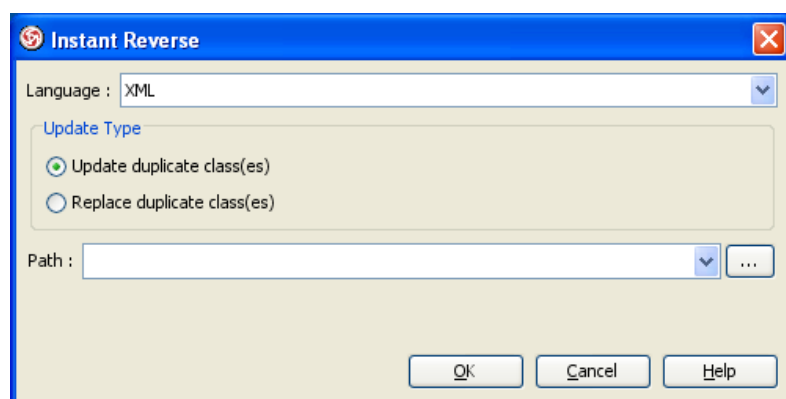


Figure 1-41 Instant reverse dialog

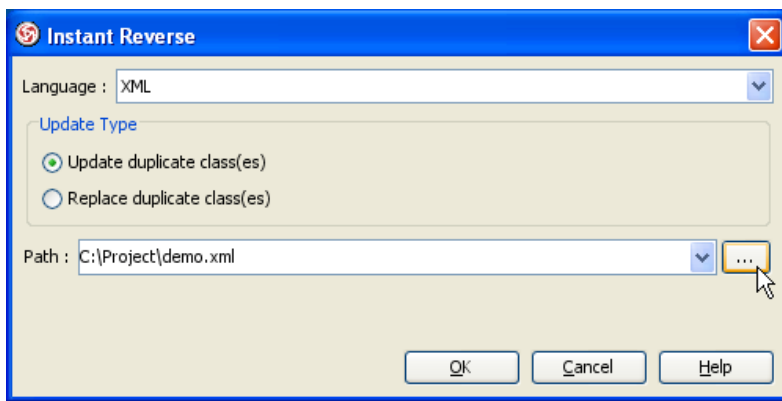


Figure 1-42 Select path

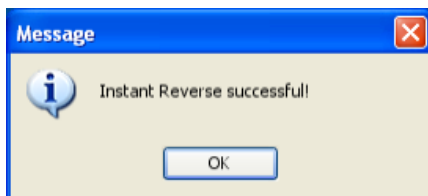


Figure 1-43 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

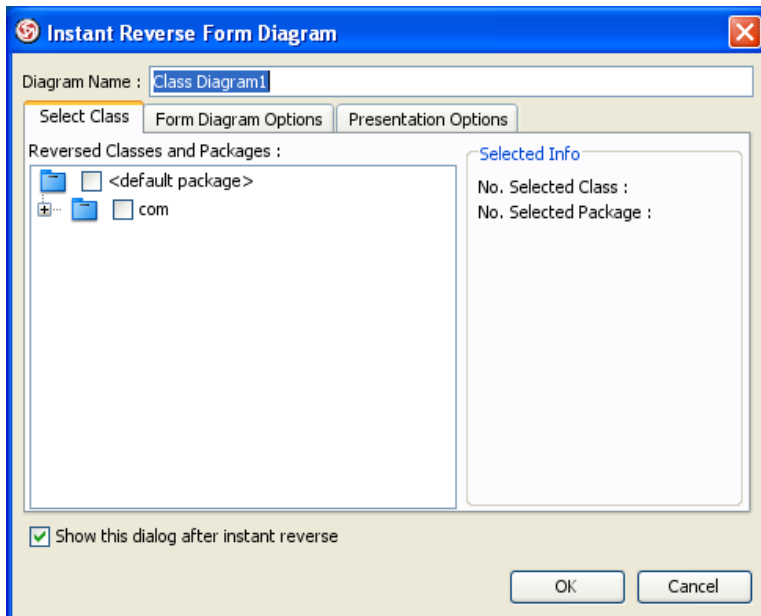


Figure 1-44 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

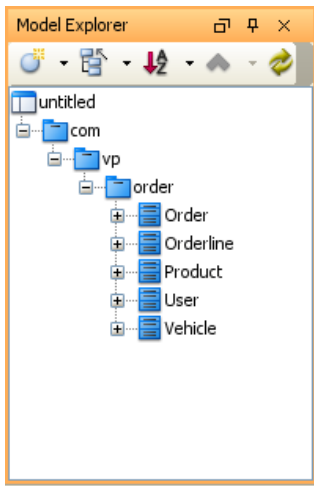


Figure 1-45 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse XML Schema

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > XML Schema...**,

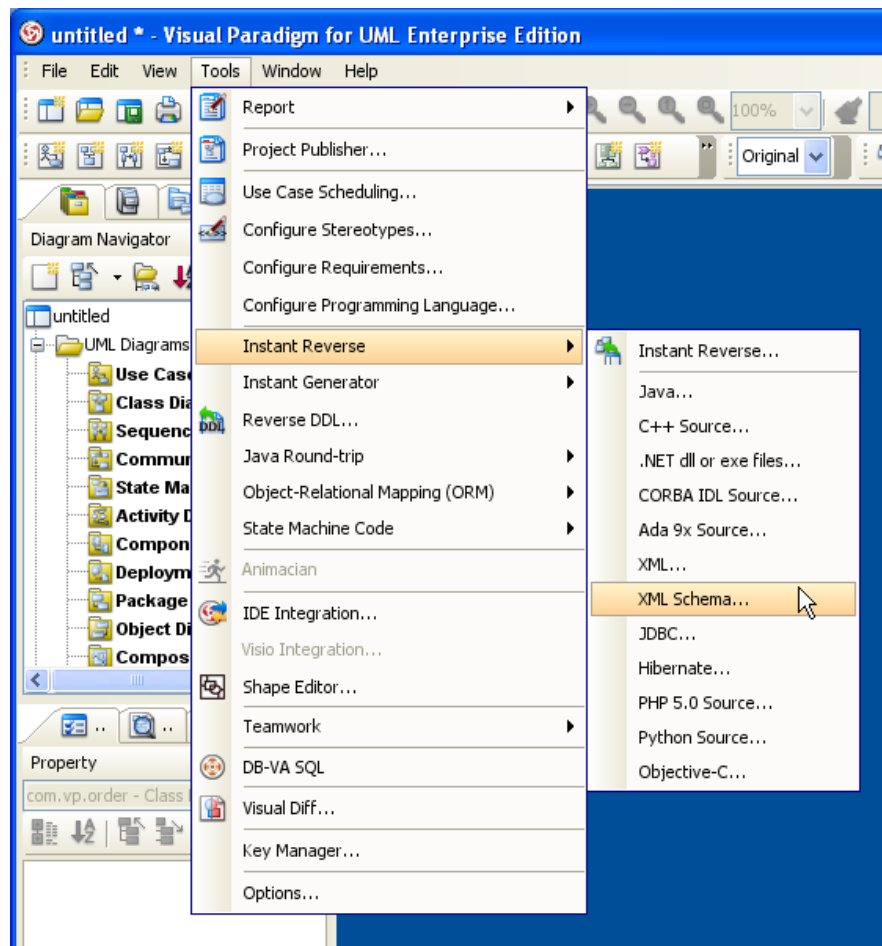


Figure 1-46 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

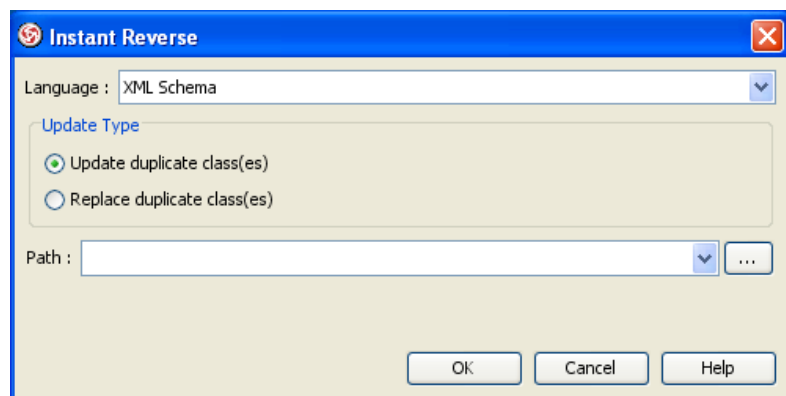


Figure 1-47 Instant reverse dialog

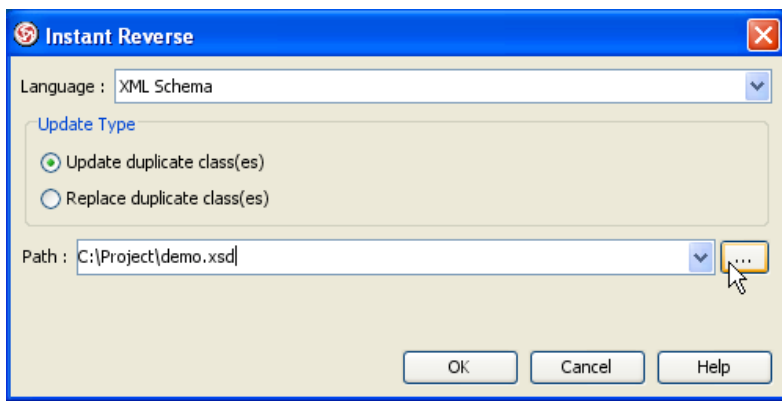


Figure 1-48 Select path

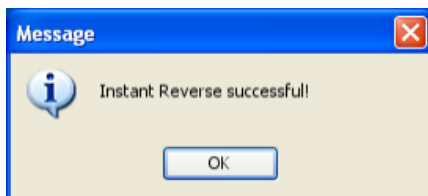


Figure 1-49 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

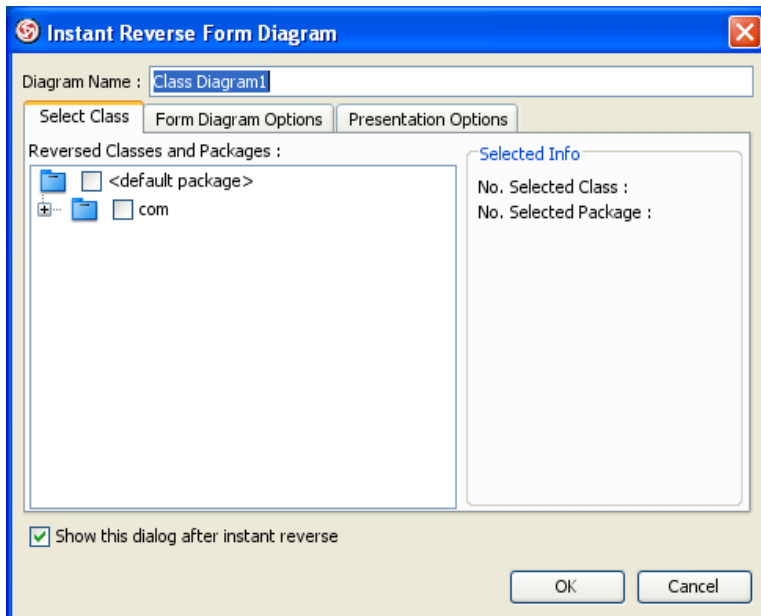


Figure 1-50 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

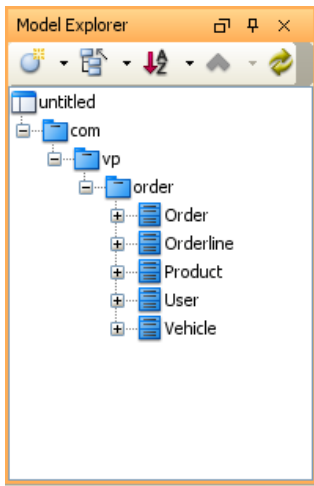


Figure 1-51 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse Database through JDBC

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > JDBC...**,

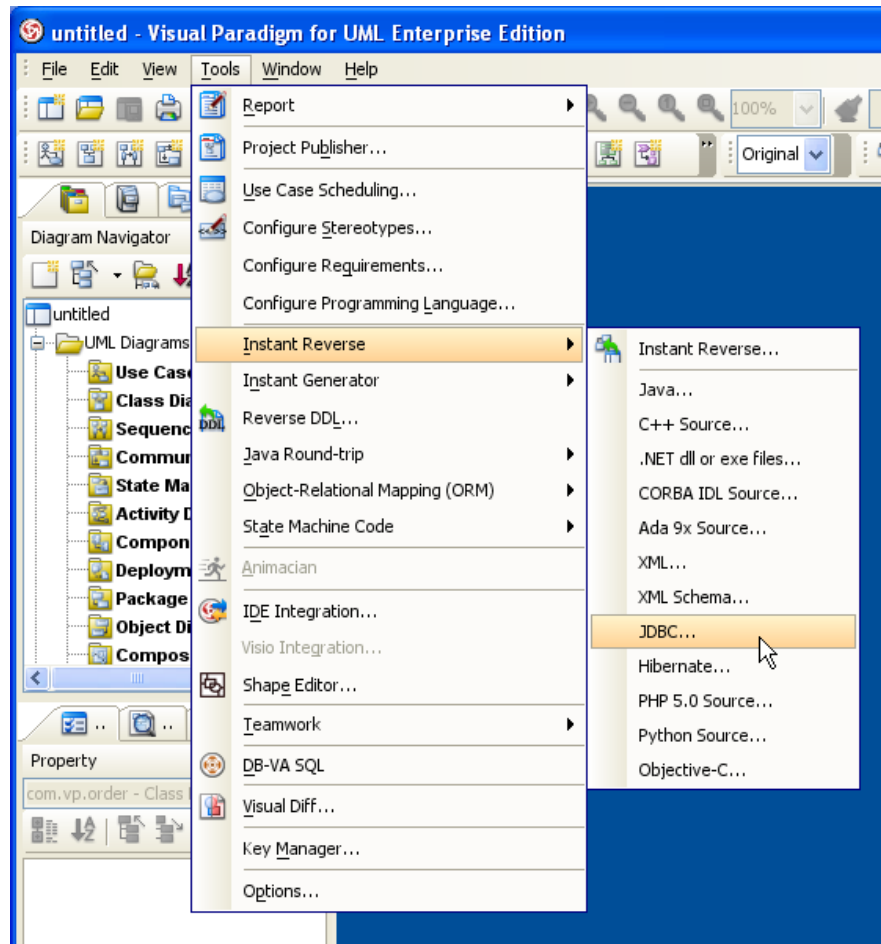


Figure 1-52 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

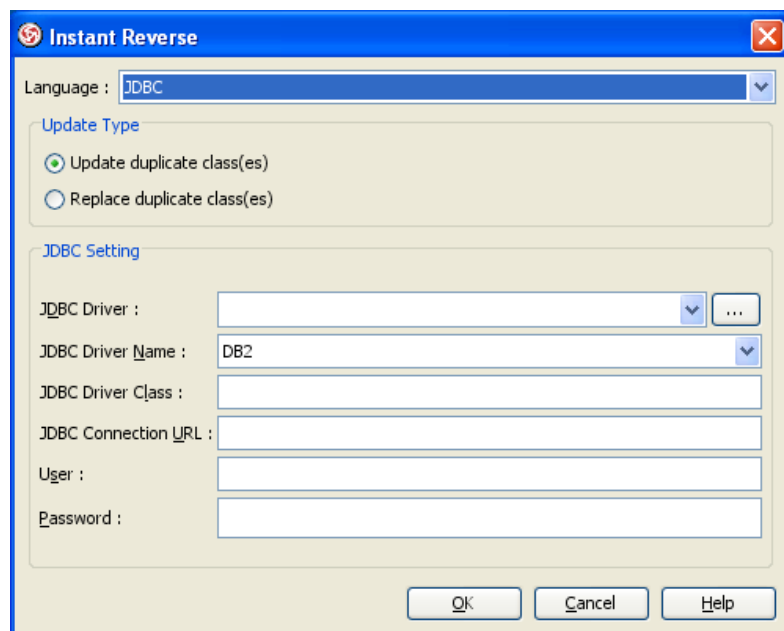


Figure 1-53 Instant reverse dialog

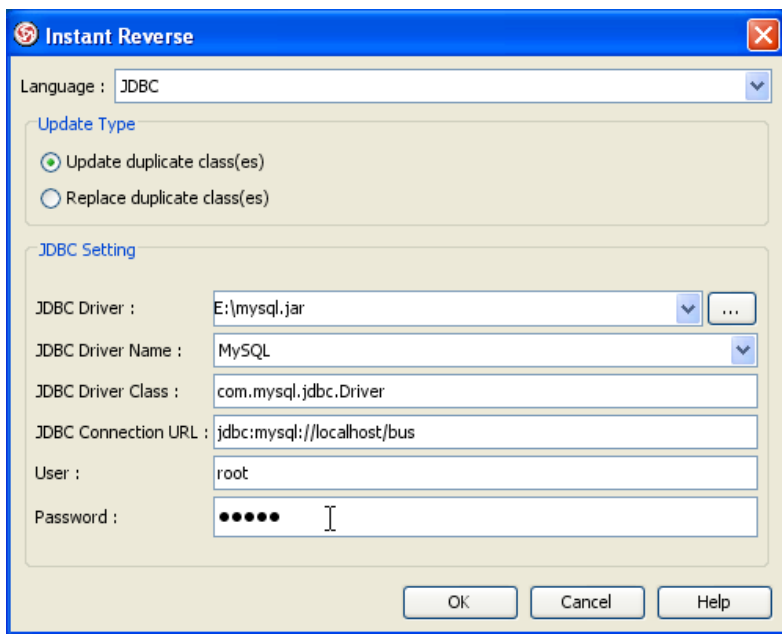


Figure 1-54 JDBC setting

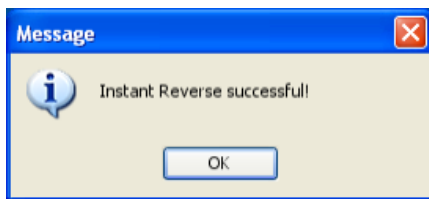


Figure 1-55 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

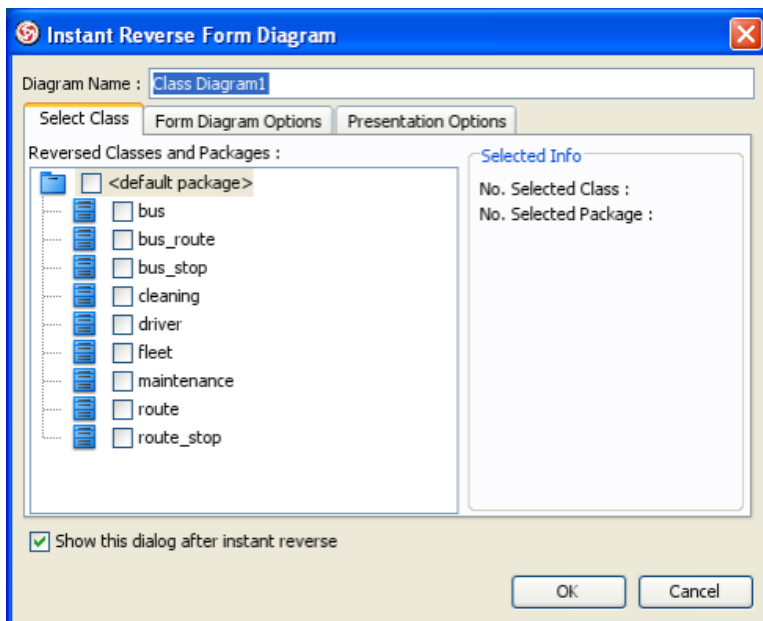


Figure 1-56 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

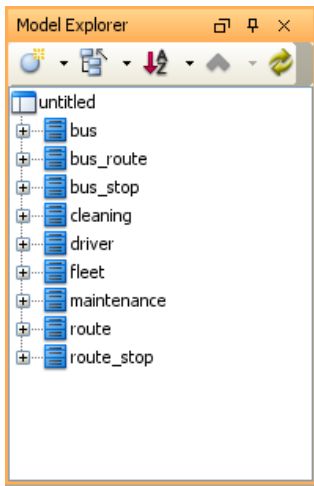


Figure 1-57 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse Hibernate mapping file

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > Hibernate...**,

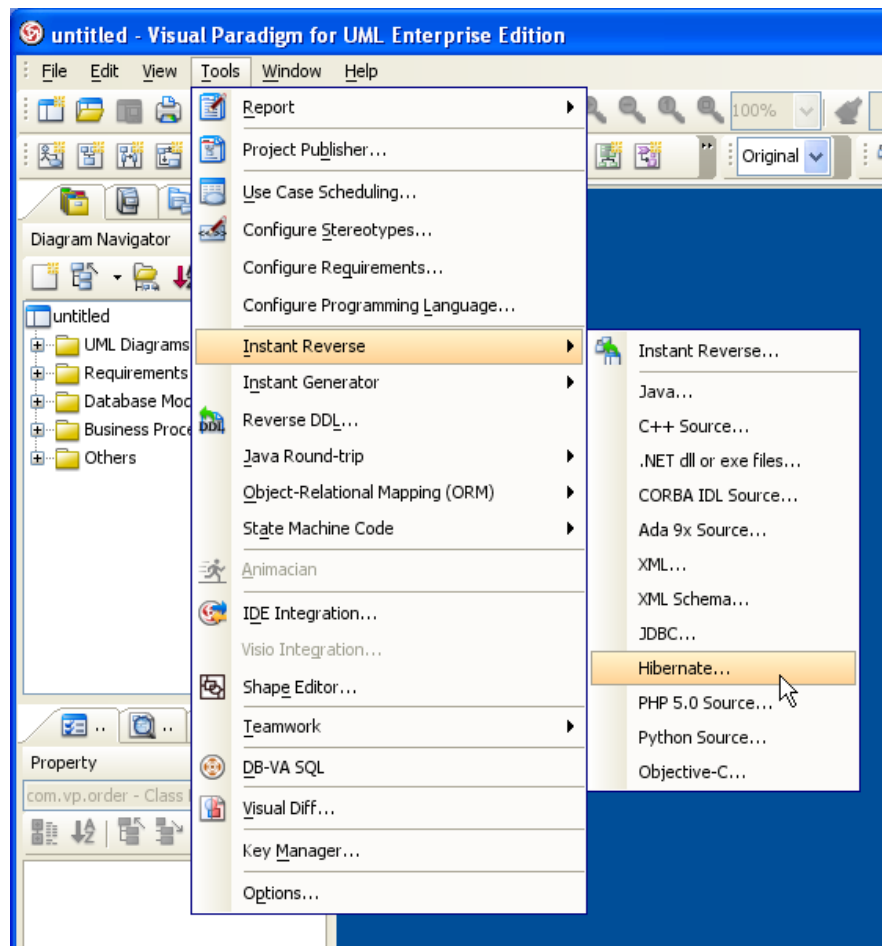


Figure 1-58 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

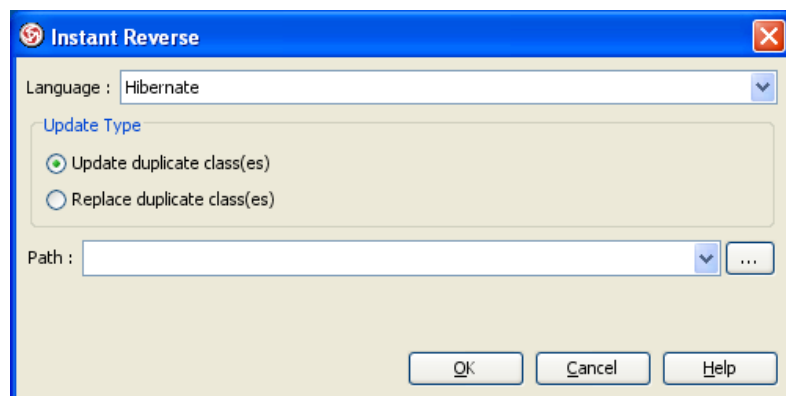


Figure 1-59 Instant reverse dialog

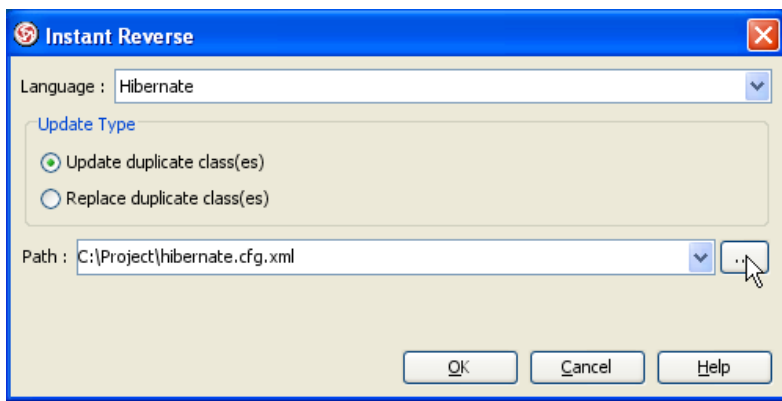


Figure 1-60 Select path

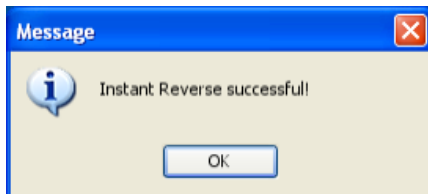


Figure 1-61 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

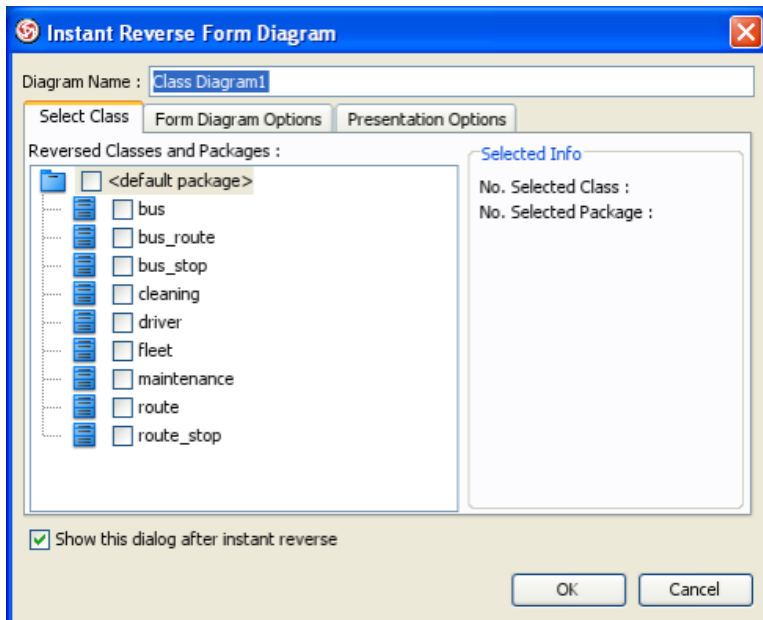


Figure 1-62 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

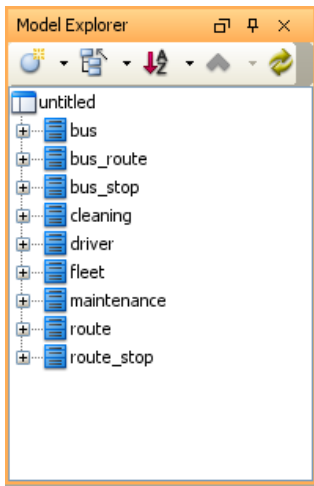


Figure 1-63 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse PHP 5.0 Source files

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > PHP 5.0 Source...**,

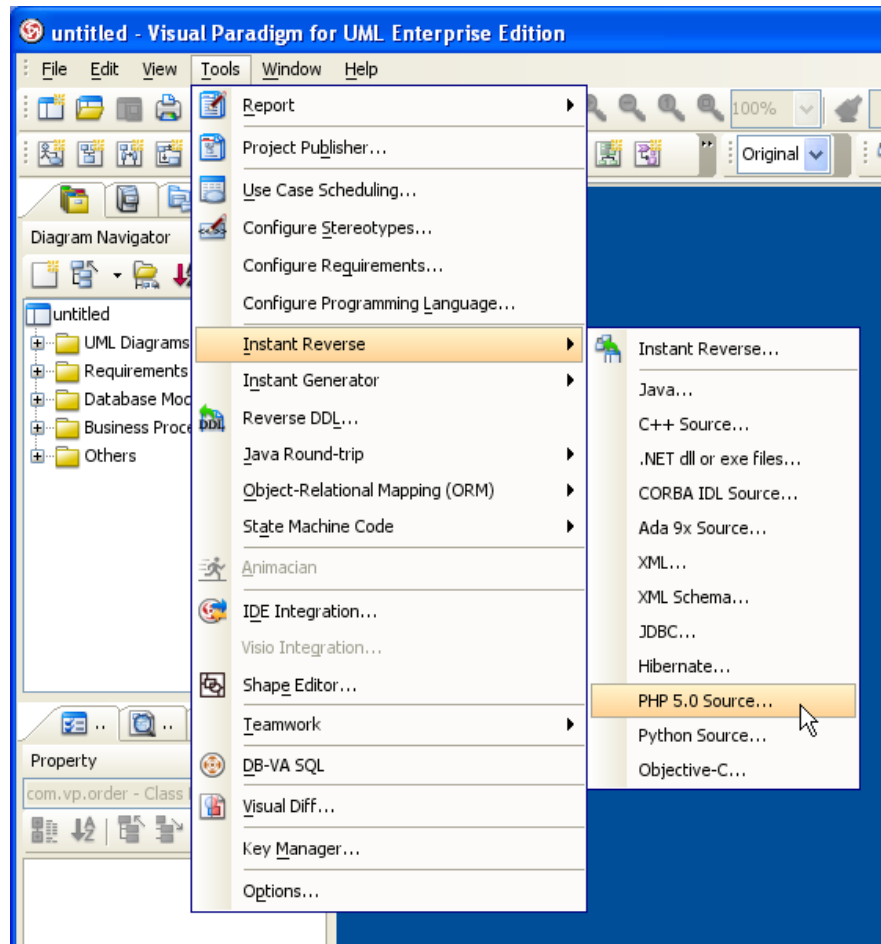


Figure 1-64 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

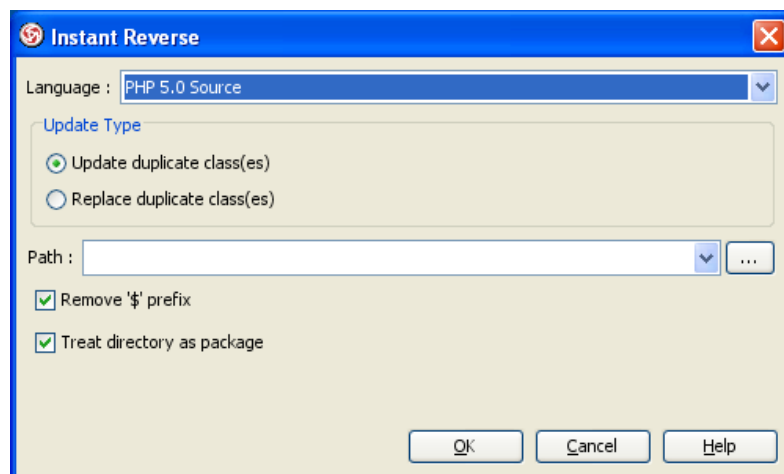


Figure 1-65 Instant reverse dialog

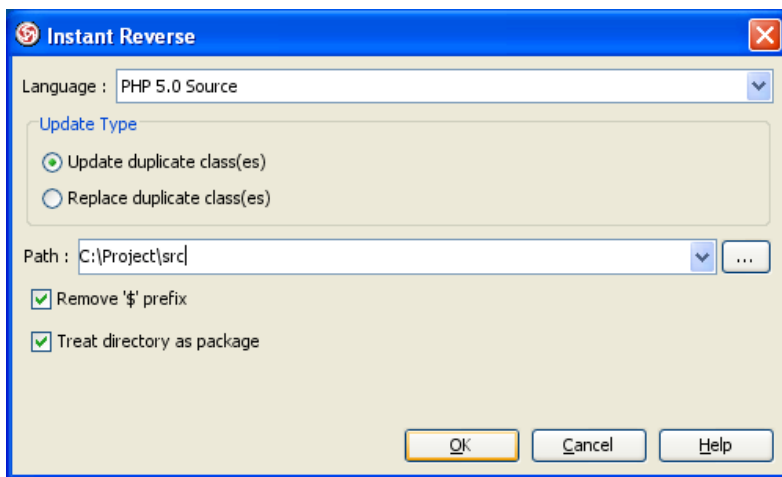


Figure 1-66 Select path

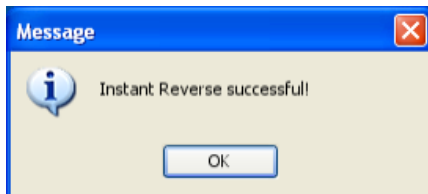


Figure 1-67 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

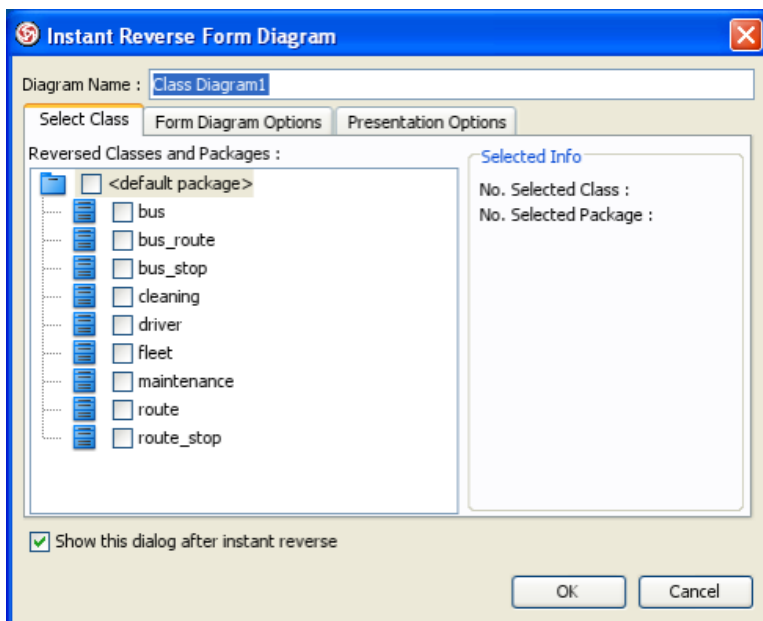


Figure 1-68 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

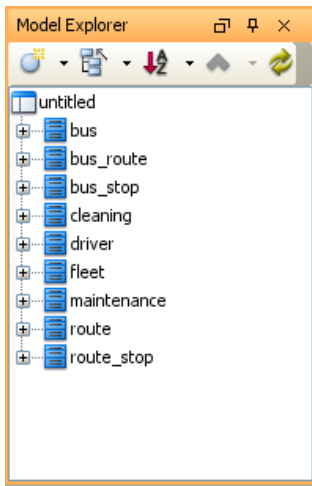


Figure 1-69 Reversed classes in model explorer

Instant Reverse Objective-C

1. Select menu **Tools > Instant Reverse > Objective-C...**,

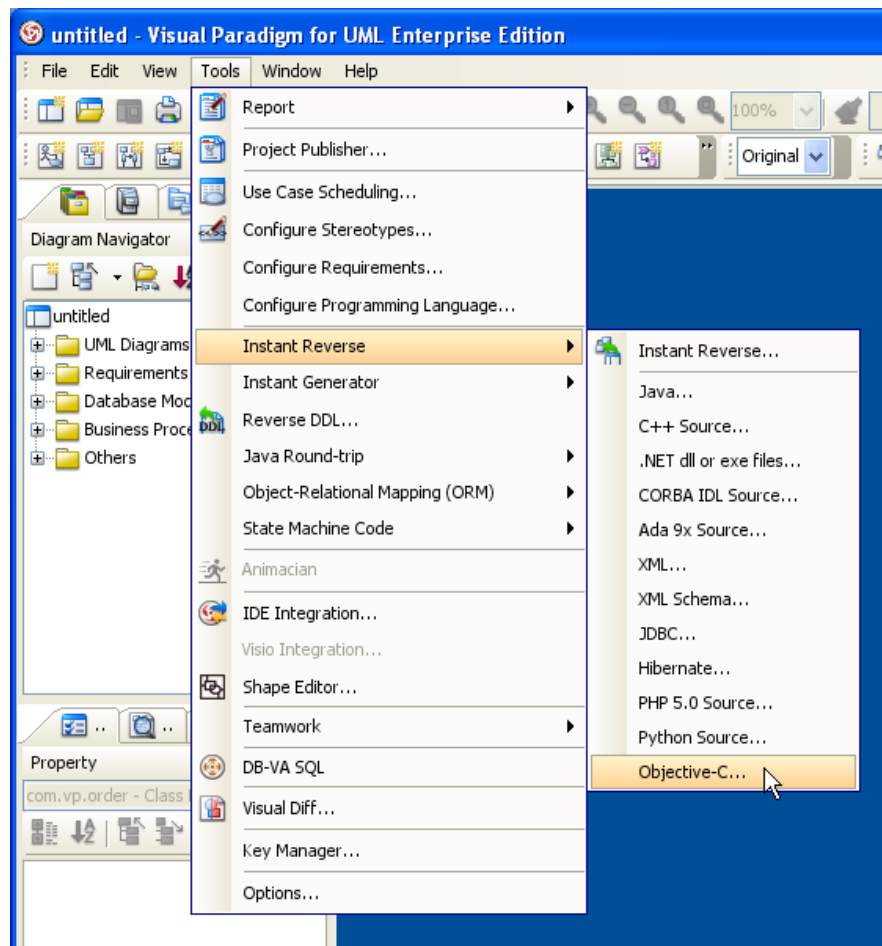


Figure 1-70 Instant reverse menu

2. the Instant Reverse dialog box shows.

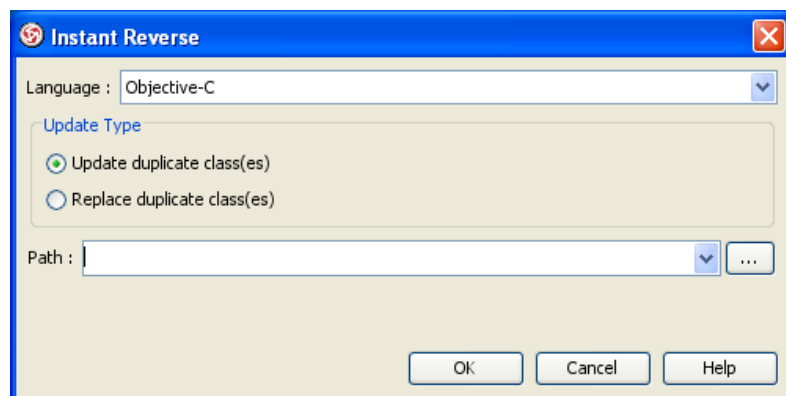


Figure 1-71 Instant reverse dialog

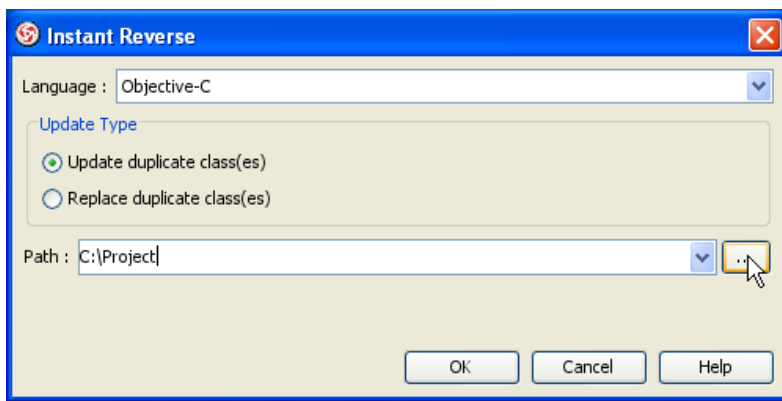


Figure 1-72 Select path

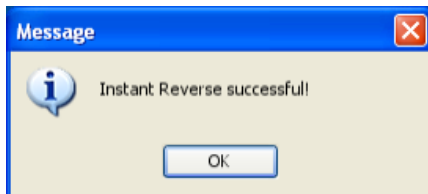


Figure 1-73 Success message

5. An **Instant Reverse Form Diagram** dialog box then appears. If you want to form new diagram now, select packages and classes then click **OK**, otherwise click **Cancel**. You can still form diagram from model explorer later.

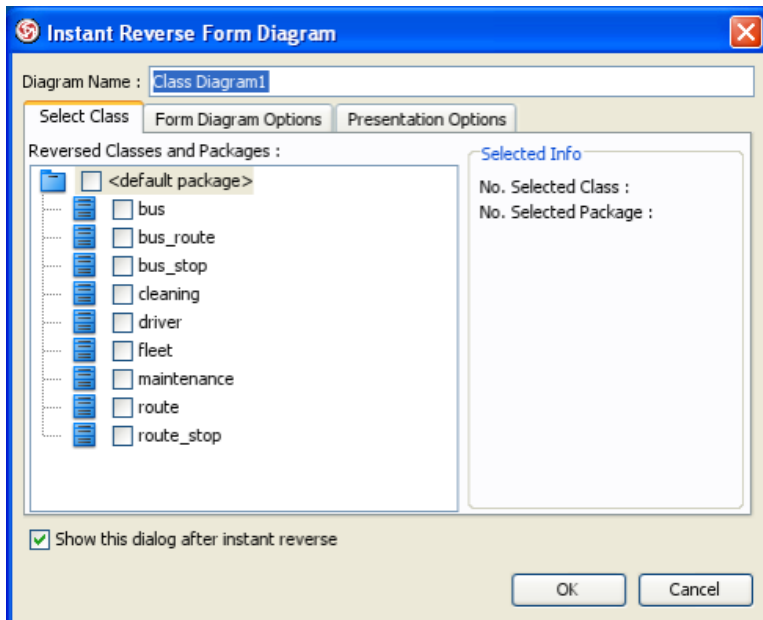


Figure 1-74 Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog

6. Reversed classes appear in **Model Explorer**

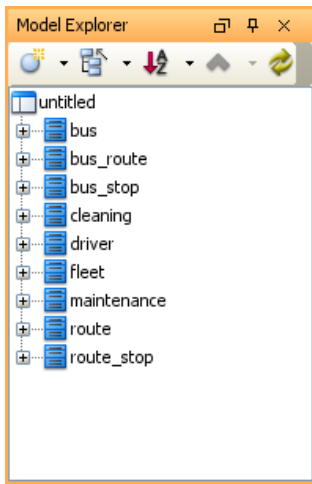


Figure 1-75 Reversed classes in model explorer

Customizing Code Generation

Instant generator allows you to generate programming source code from class models. Basically, the content of the generated code follows the common coding convention of the programming language. There are also advanced options for you to configure some of the specific settings in forming the code, like the use of prefix for attributes and parameters.

Although the built-in way of generating source code can satisfy most of the general needs, you may want to define something more specific. For example, you may need to print a copyright statement at the beginning of the code file, which is not a kind of customization being supported by Instant generator.

Fortunately, the way of how source code will be generated is handled by [Apache Velocity](#) engine, a templating engine, and the templates being used are fully opened for customization. In the following sections, we will explain how to customize a template to make the generated code follow your requirement.

Preparation

Text Editor

The customization of template require the use of a text editor. A suggestion of text editor would be JEdit, a powerful, yet free of charge text editor. More important, it provides syntax highlighting, which helps you read the template content easier by styling different parts with different colors. You can download JEdit from its official site at:

<http://www.jedit.org/>

To install JEdit:

1. Run the downloaded setup program.
2. Press **Next >** in the Welcome screen.
3. Accept the license agreement and press **Next >**.
4. Select the installation folder and press **Next >**.
5. Select the components to be installed. The editing of template does not require the API documentation, macros and batch files. Depending on your interest, you may decide install them or not.
6. Select the Start Menu folder and press **Next >**.
7. Select whether to create desktop icons and quick launch icon and press **Next >**.
8. Confirm by pressing **Install**.

Development Environment

The template files are put under the **resources/instantgenerator** folder of VP Suite installation directory. It is absolutely alright to edit those files directly. However, it is recommended to setup your own development environment, copy the template files to there to perform further editing. There are two reasons for separating the development environment from VP Suite:

- Avoid the unexpected template removal by un-installing the VP Suite.
- Avoid accidental file replacement by running product updates.

To setup your development environment:

1. Create a folder as working directory.
2. Explore **%VP-Suite-Installation-Directory%\resources/instantgenerator**.

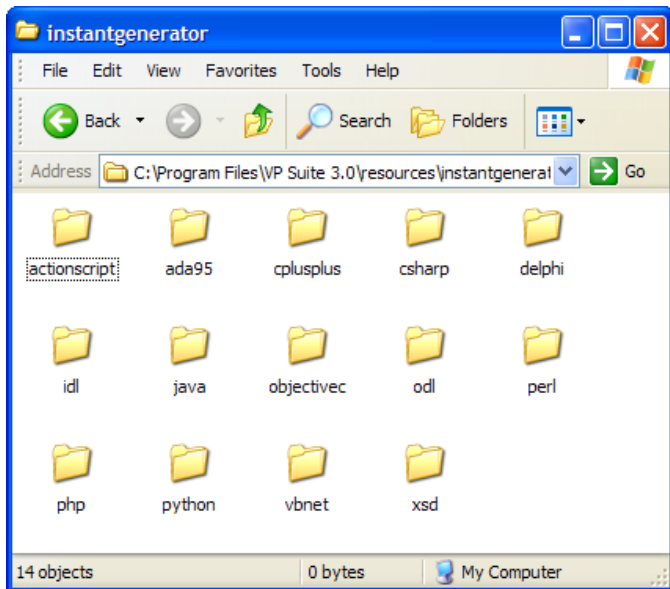


Figure 2-164 Explore instantgenerator folder

You will see numerous sub-folders having the programming language as its name. Each of them contains the templates that we need to edit.
3.Copy the folder(s) that contain the template files, and paste it to the working directory.

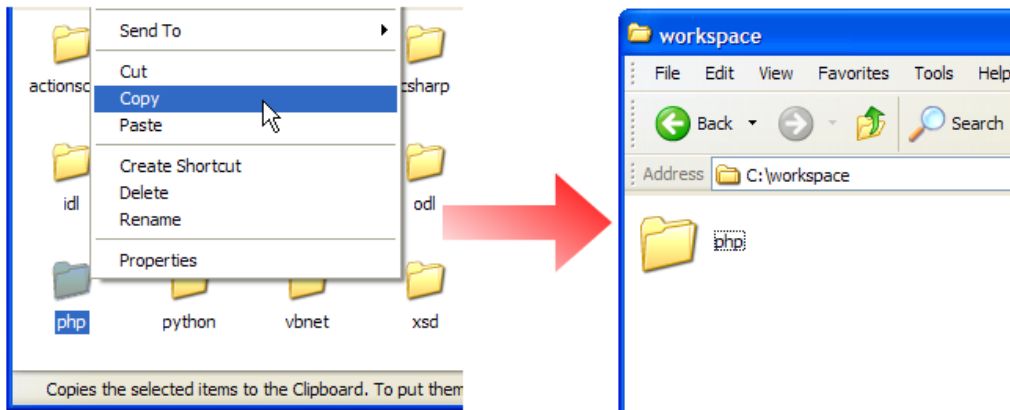


Figure 2-165 Copy folder

Customizing Template

By having the text editor and the development environment ready, it's time to get your hand dirty with editing the template. As mentioned before, Instant generator adopted the [Apache Velocity](http://velocity.apache.org/engine/releases/velocity-1.5/user-guide.html) engine in generating source code. For those who are interested in knowing how to write templates, please read Velocity's Users' guide at:

<http://velocity.apache.org/engine/releases/velocity-1.5/user-guide.html>.

The following example demonstrate how to edit the PHP code generation template to reposition the brace of operation blocks to a new line.

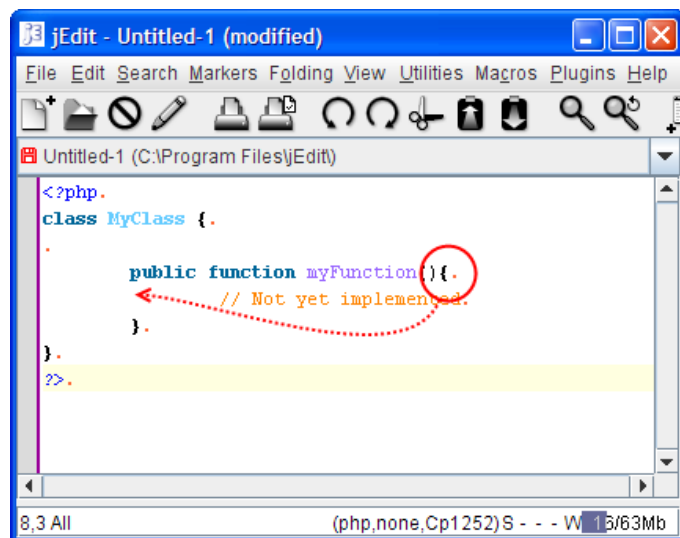


Figure 2-166 Example

1. Start JEdit.
2. Open %working-directory%/php/PhpOperation.vm in JEdit.

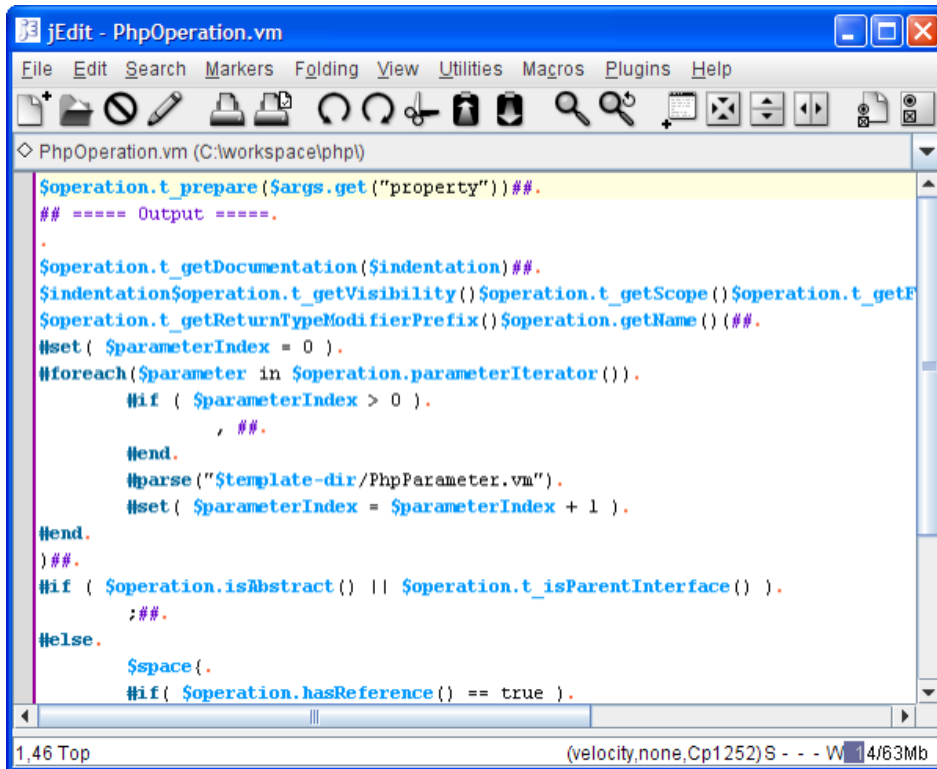


Figure 2-167 Open PhpOperation.vm in JEdit

At the beginning, you may find the template a bit complex. But once you start working on it for a while, you’ll find the syntax easy to understanding. In fact, it just compose of common programming construct like if-then-else statements, foreach and variables that programmers should find intuitive.

3. Search for the open brace {

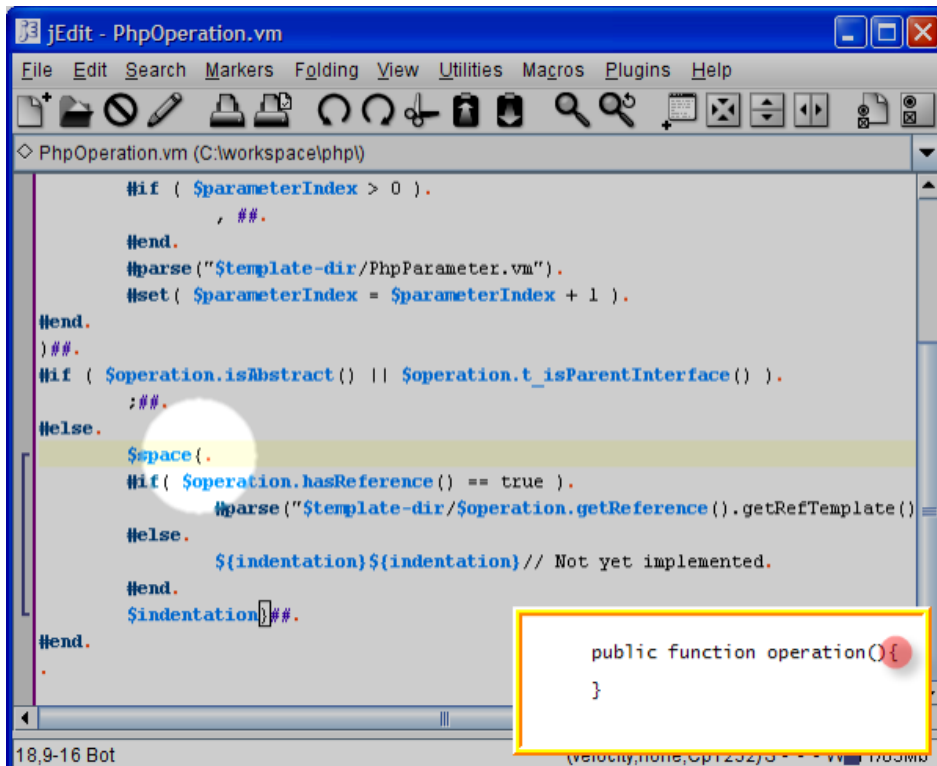


Figure 2-168 Search for the open branch

4. Insert line breaks in front of { to cause Instant generator insert line breaks in front of {.

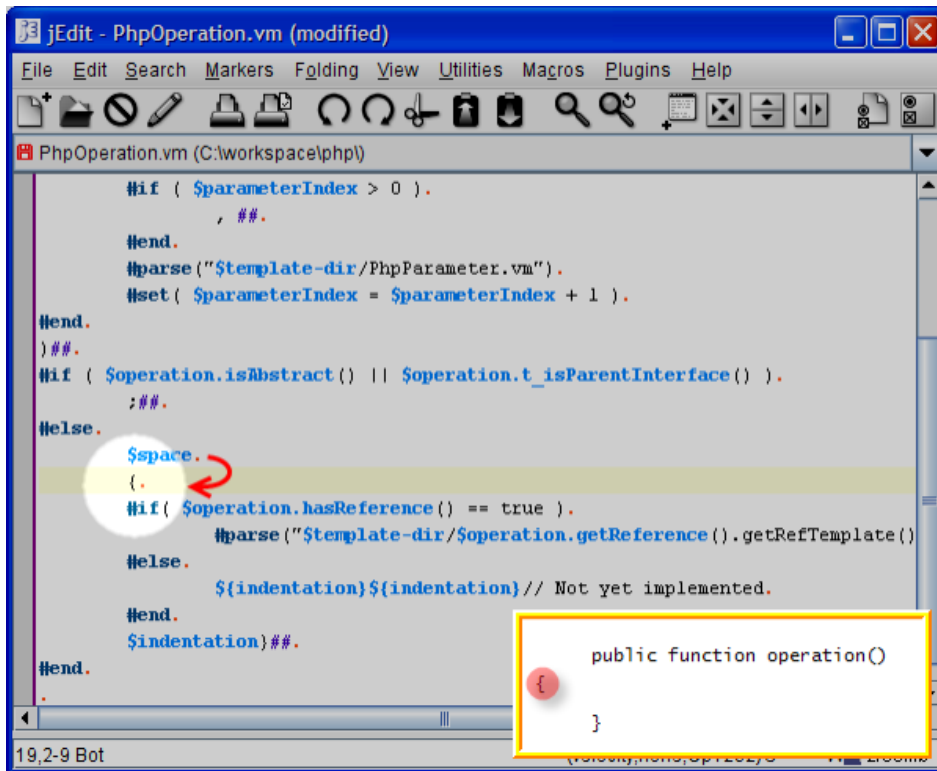


Figure 2-169 Insert line breaks

5. Add a variable \$indentation to indicate the need of printing indentation before the open brace.

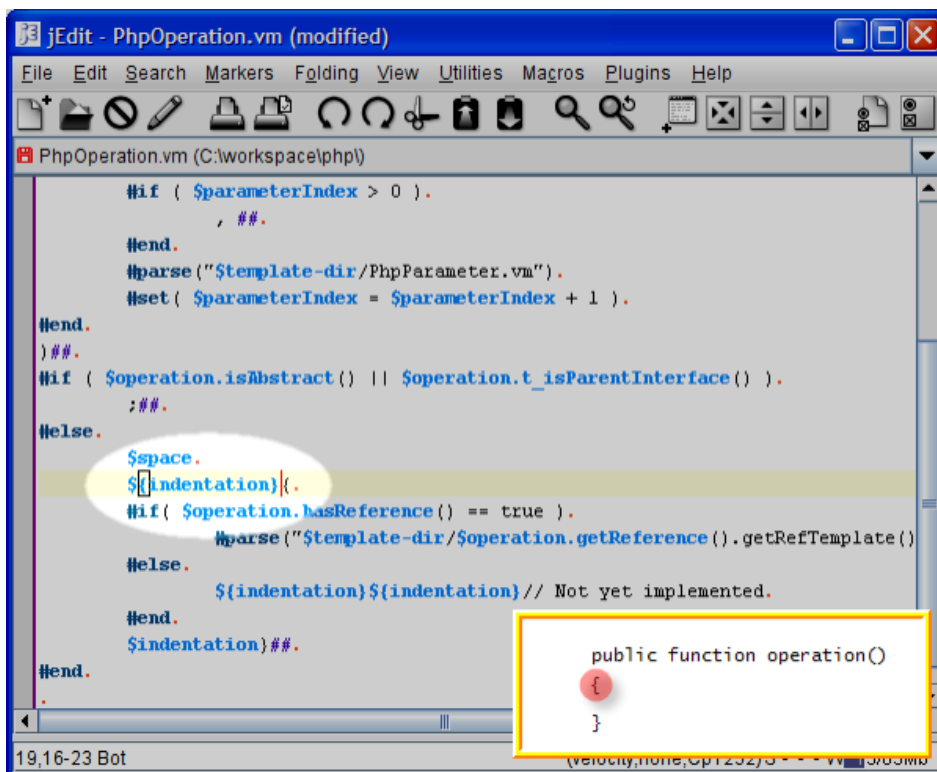


Figure 2-170 Add variable

6. Save the file.

Generate Code with the Customized Template

This is perhaps the most excited moment - Run the Instant generator with the customized template. Things start from running the Instant generator.

1. From the application (e.g. VP-UML), select **Tools > Instant Generator > PHP**

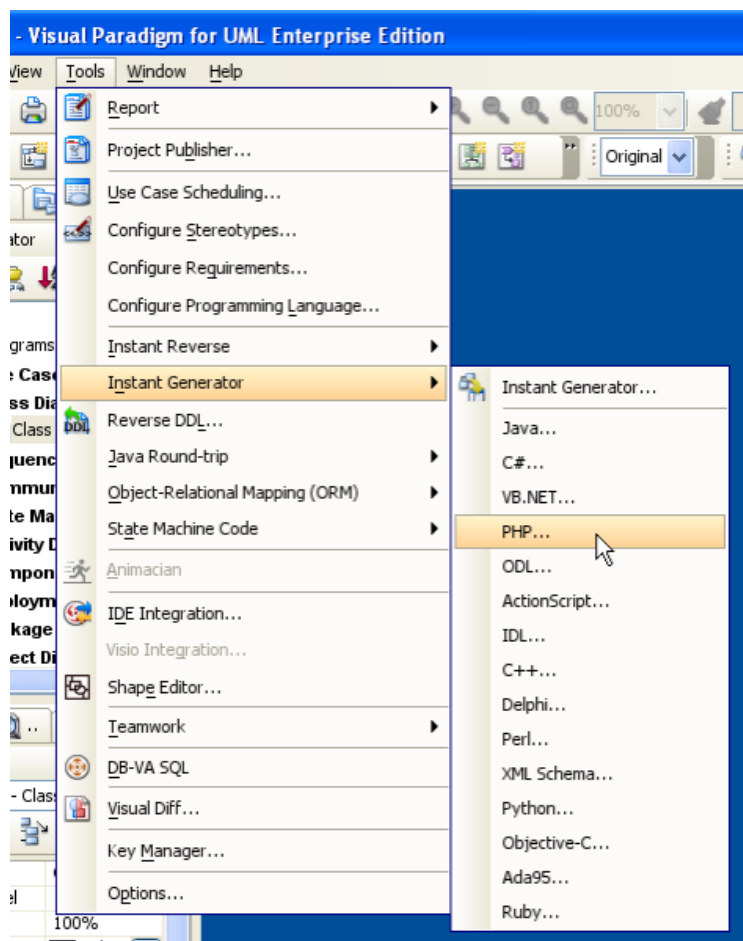


Figure 2-171 Instant generator menu

2. From the **Instant Generator** dialog box, specify the Template directory. In this example, it is C:\workspace\php

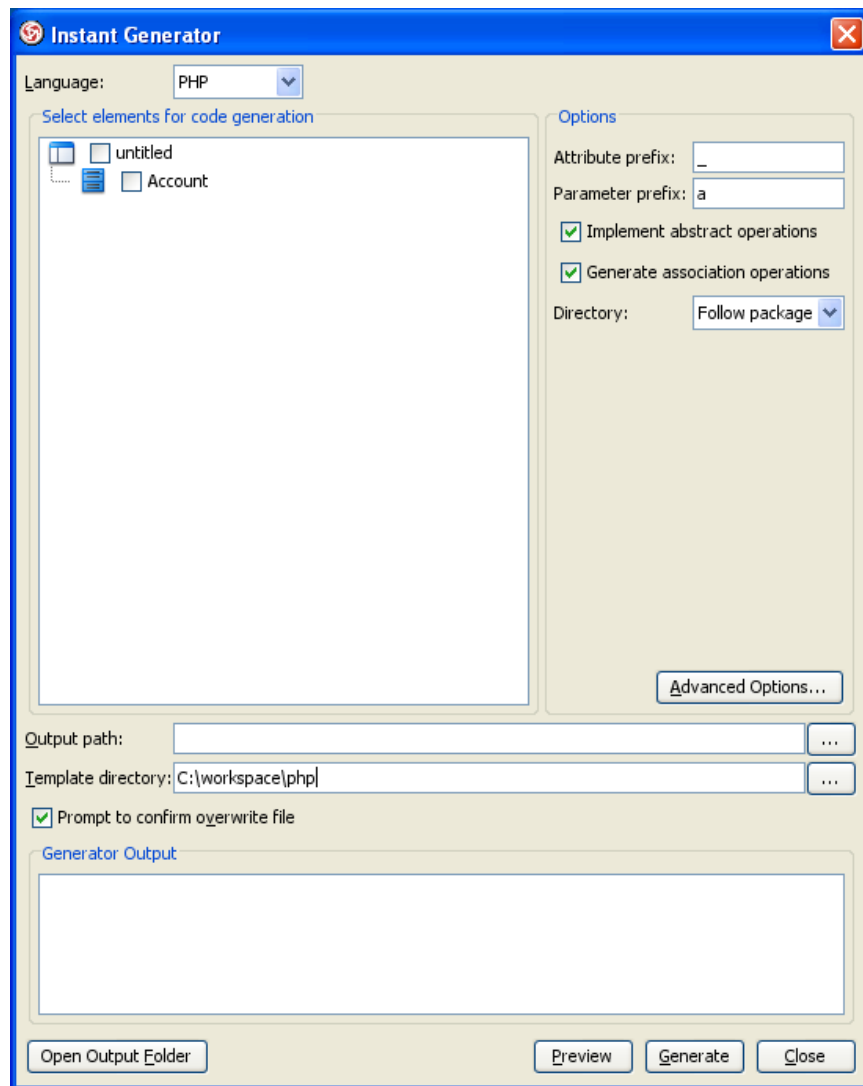


Figure 2-172 Instant generator dialog box

3. Select classes to generate code.

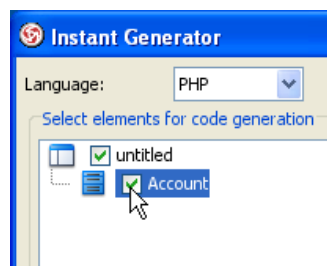


Figure 2-173 Select class

4. Enter the Output path.

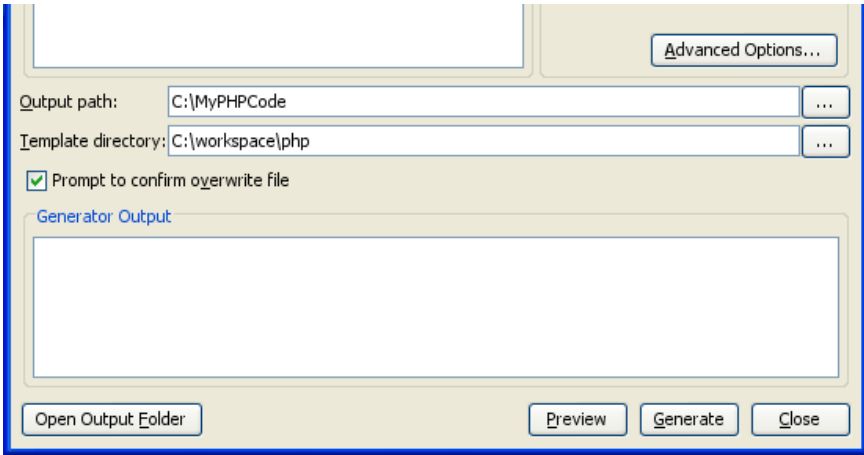


Figure 2-174 Enter output path

5. Click **Generate** to start generating the PHP code from the class diagram.

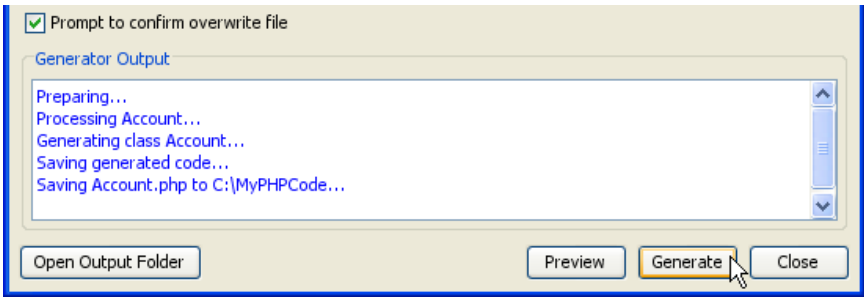


Figure 2-175 Generate

6. The code is generated to the output path. As you can see, the brace is reposition-ed based on the updated template.

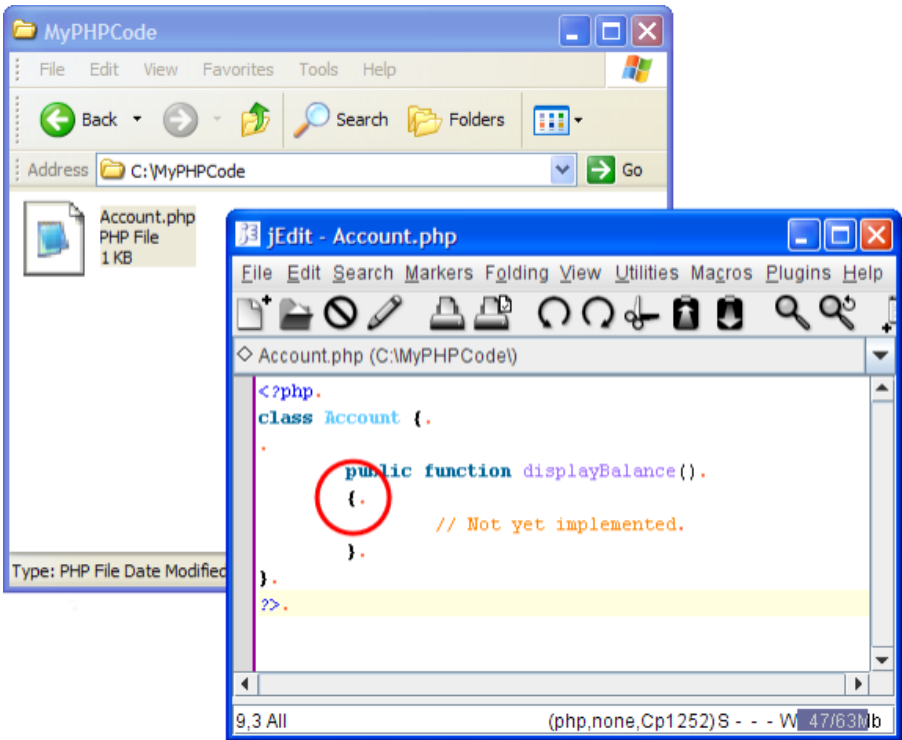


Figure 2-176 Generated result

Appendix A - API

The following table lists the available API calls for retrieving data from models.

Class	API	Return Value
Object	getDocumentation()	String
	getName()	String
Association	associationClassArray()	AssociationClass[]
	associationClassAt(int)	AssociationClass
	associationClassCount()	int
	associationClassIterator()	Iterator
	getFromElement()	Object
	getFromEnd()	AssociationEnd
	getToElement()	Object
	getToEnd()	AssociationEnd
	isAbstract()	boolean
	isDerived()	boolean
	isLeaf()	boolean
AssociationClass	getFromElement()	Object
	getToElement()	Object
AssociationEnd	getAggregationKind()	String
	getMultiplicity()	String
	getNavigable()	int
	getReferencedAttribute()	Attribute
	getTypeModifier()	String
	getVisibility()	String
	isOrdered()	boolean
	isProvideGetterMethod()	boolean
	isProvideSetterMethod()	boolean
	isUnique()	boolean
Attribute	getInitialValue()	String
	getMultiplicity()	String
	getScope()	String
	getTemplateTypeBindInfo()	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	getType()	Object
	getTypeModifier()	String
	getVisibility()	String
	isAbstract()	boolean
	isHasGetter()	boolean
	isHasSetter()	boolean
	isOrdered()	boolean
	isUnique()	boolean

	isVisible()	boolean
	getDeclarativeAttribute()	String
	getStorage()	int
	isConst()	boolean
	isFinal()	boolean
	isNew()	boolean
	isReadOnly()	boolean
	isShadow()	boolean
	isTransient()	boolean
	isVolatile()	boolean
	isWithEvent()	boolean
Class	associationArray()	Association[]
	associationAt(int)	Association
	associationClassArray()	AssociationClass[]
	associationClassAt(int)	AssociationClass
	associationClassCount()	int
	associationClassIterator()	Iterator
	associationCount()	int
	associationIterator()	Iterator
	attributeArray()	Attribute[]
	attributeAt(int)	Attribute
	attributeCount()	int
	attributeIterator()	Iterator
	containmentClassArray()	Class[]
	containmentClassAt(int)	Class
	containmentClassCount()	int
	containmentClassIterator()	Iterator
	generalizationArray()	Generalization[]
	generalizationAt(int)	Generalization
	generalizationCount()	int
	generalizationIterator()	Iterator
	getVisibility()	String
	isAbstract()	boolean
	isActive()	boolean
	isLeaf()	boolean
	isRoot()	boolean
	operationArray()	Operation[]
	operationAt(int)	Operation

	operationCount()	int
	operationIterator()	Iterator
	realizationArray()	Realization[]
	realizationAt(int)	Realization
	realizationCount()	int
	realizationIterator()	Iterator
	templateParameterArray()	TemplateParameter[]
	templateParameterAt(int)	TemplateParameter
	templateParameterCount()	int
	templateParameterIterator()	Iterator
	getDeclarativeAttribute()	String
	getManageType()	int
	isFinal()	boolean
	isInterface()	boolean
	isNew()	boolean
	isNotInheritable()	boolean
	isSealed()	boolean
	isShadow()	boolean
	isStatic()	boolean
	isStereotypeInterface()	boolean
DataType	templateParameterArray()	TemplateParameter[]
	templateParameterAt(int)	TemplateParameter
	templateParameterCount()	int
	templateParameterIterator()	Iterator
Generalization	getFromElement()	Object
	getTemplateTypeBindInfo()	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	getToElement()	Object
	isSubstitutable()	boolean
Operation	getReturnType()	Object
	getReturnTypeModifier()	String
	getScope()	String
	getTemplateTypeBindInfo()	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	getVisibility()	String
	isAbstract()	boolean
	isQuery()	boolean
	isVisible()	boolean
	parameterArray()	Parameter[]
	parameterAt(int)	Parameter

	parameterCount()	int
	parameterIterator()	Iterator
	raisedExceptionArray()	Object[]
	raisedExceptionAt(int)	Object
	raisedExceptionCount()	int
	raisedExceptionIterator()	Iterator
	templateParameterArray()	TemplateParameter[]
	templateParameterAt(int)	TemplateParameter
	templateParameterCount()	int
	templateParameterIterator()	Iterator
	getAlias()	String
	getCharset()	int
	getDeclarativeAttribute()	String
	getDllName()	String
	getMethodKind()	int
	getOperatorType()	int
	getProcedureName()	String
	isConst()	
	isDeclare()	boolean
	isDelegate()	boolean
	isExtern()	
	isFinal()	boolean
	isFriend()	boolean
	isInline()	boolean
	isNative()	boolean
	isNew()	boolean
	isNotOverridable()	boolean
	isOverload()	boolean
	isOverridable()	boolean
	isOverride()	boolean
	isSealed()	boolean
	isShadow()	boolean
	isSynchronized()	boolean
	isUnsafe()	boolean
	isVirtual()	boolean
Package	classArray()	Class[]
	classAt(int)	Class
	classCount()	int

	classIterator()	Iterator
	packageArray()	Package[]
	packageAt(int)	Package
	packageCount()	int
	packageIterator()	Iterator
	templateParameterArray()	TemplateParameter[]
	templateParameterAt(int)	TemplateParameter
	templateParameterCount()	int
	templateParameterIterator()	Iterator
Parameter	getDefaultValue()	String
	getDirection()	String
	getTemplateTypeBindInfo()	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	getType()	Object
	getTypeModifier()	String
	getDeclarativeAttribute()	String
	isConst()	boolean
	isFinal()	boolean
	isOptional()	boolean
	isParamArray()	boolean
	isParams()	boolean
Realization	getFromElement()	Object
	getMapping()	String
	getTemplateTypeBindInfo()	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	getToElement()	Object
Stereotype		
TaggedValue	getType()	int
	getValue()	Object
TemplateParameter	getDefaultValue()	String
	templateTypeBindInfoArray()	TemplateTypeBindInfo[]
	templateTypeBindInfoAt(int)	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	templateTypeBindInfoCount()	int
	templateTypeBindInfoIterator()	Iterator
	typeArray()	Object[]
	typeAt(int)	Object
	typeCount()	int
	typeIterator()	Iterator
	typeModifierArray()	String[]
	typeModifierAt(int)	String

	typeModifierCount()	int
	typeModifierIterator()	Iterator
TemplateTypeBindDetails	getArguments()	TemplateTypeBindInfo
	getWildcard()	int
TemplateTypeBindInfo	detailsArray()	TemplateTypeBindDetails[]
	detailsAt(int)	TemplateTypeBindDetails
	detailsCount()	int
	detailsIterator()	Iterator
	getBindedType()	Object
	getTypeModifier()	String

Appendix B - Velocity Syntax

The following lists the syntax that of statements that can be used in the template.

```
## ===== If =====
#if(...)
...
#end
## ===== If-then-Else =====
#if(...)
...
#else
...
#end
## ===== For-each =====
#foreach
...
#end
## ===== Continue with the template defined in (...) at the point where the call is made =====
#parse(...)
#set(...)
## ===== Comment =====
## ...
## ===== Comment =====
## ... *#
## ===== Variable=====
${...}
```

Generate Java Code for active diagram

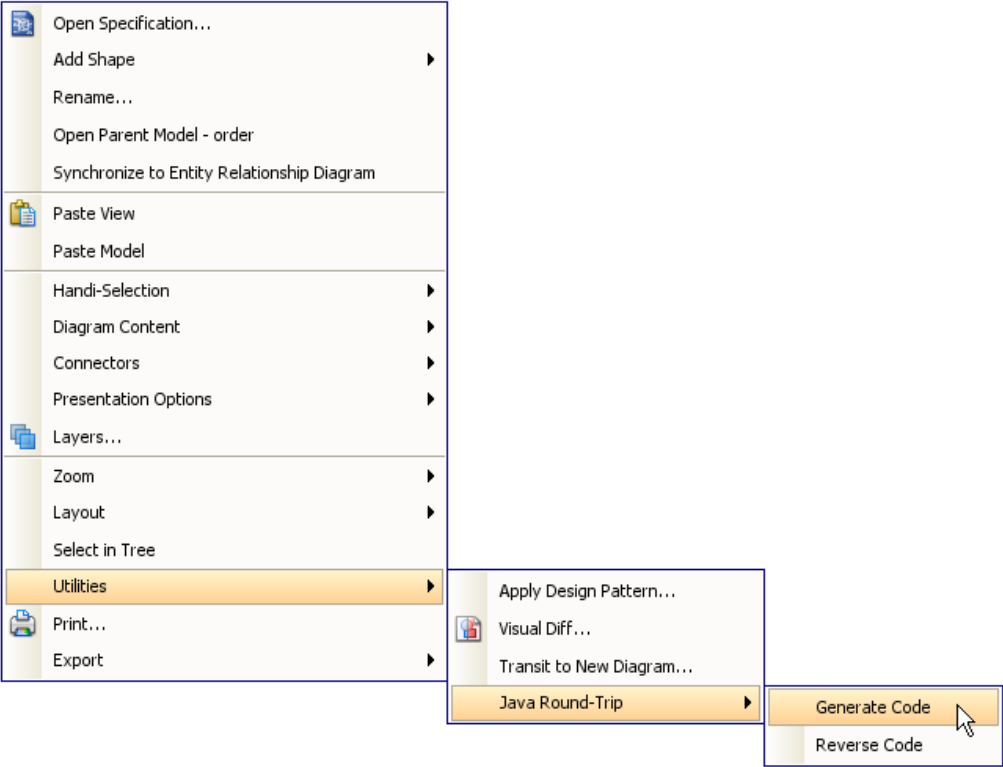


Figure 3-2 Popup menu

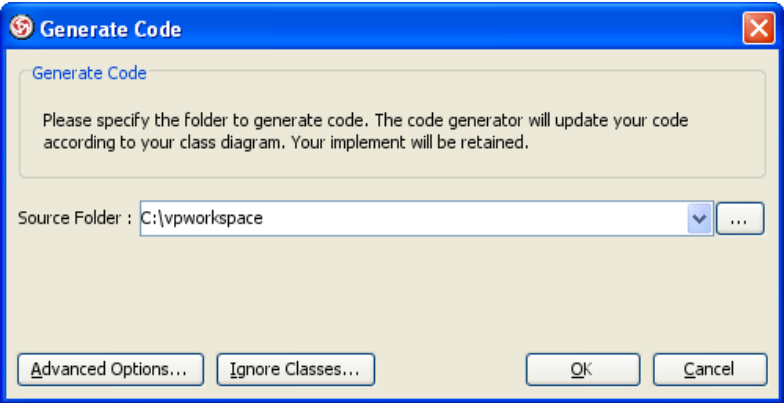


Figure 3-3 Generate code dialog

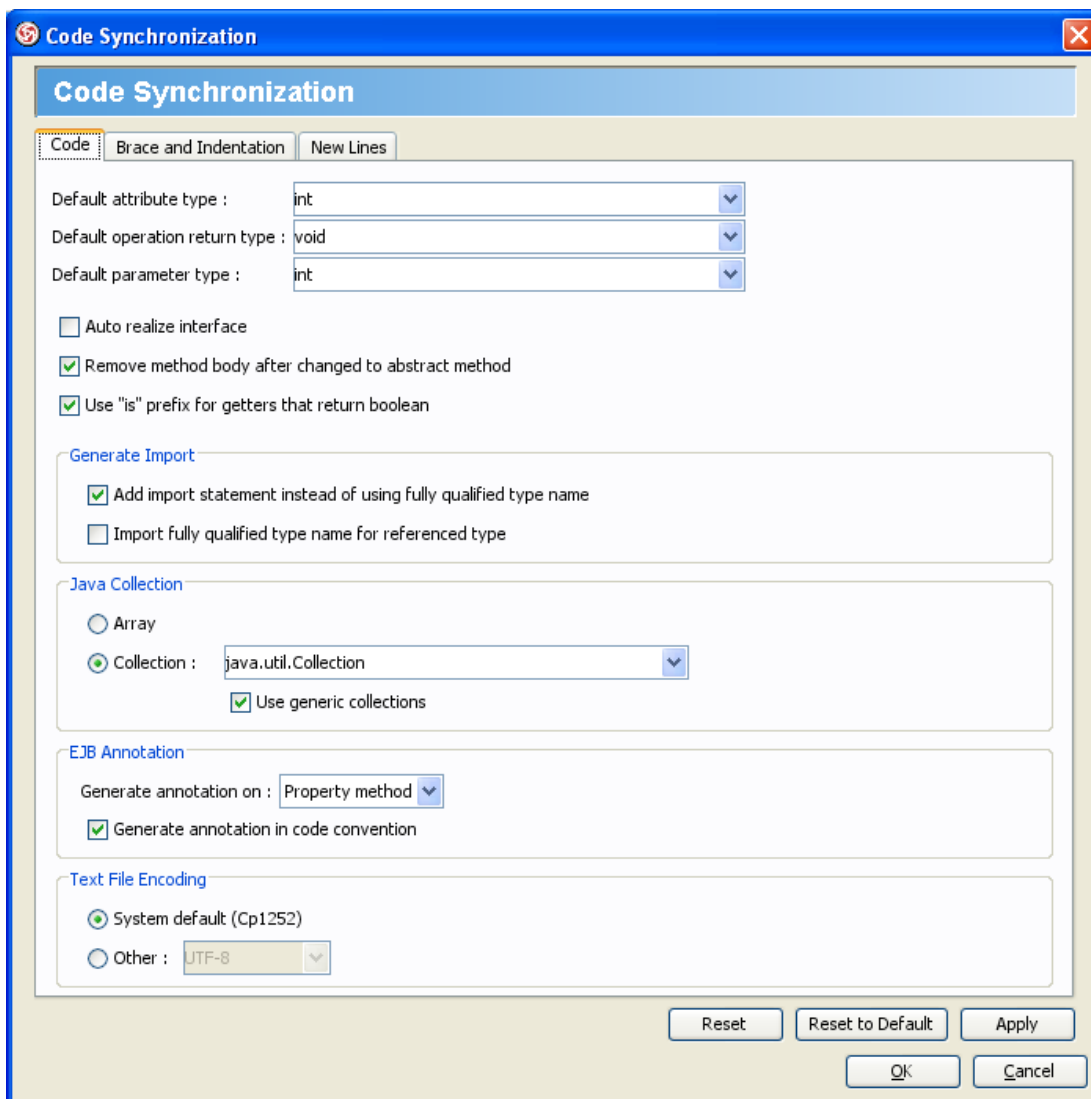


Figure 3-4 Advanced option Code tab

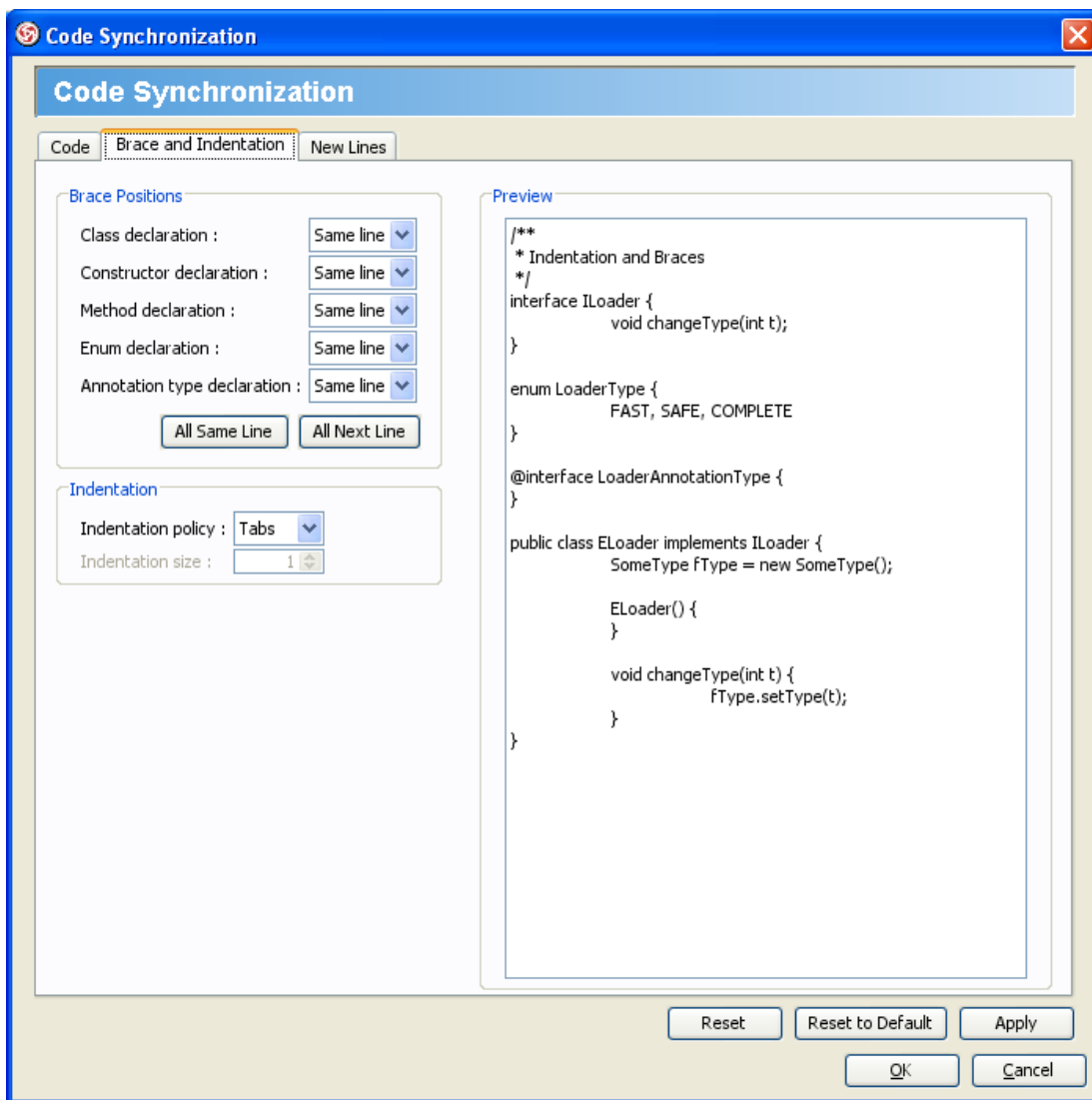


Figure 3-5 Advanced option Brace and Indentation tab

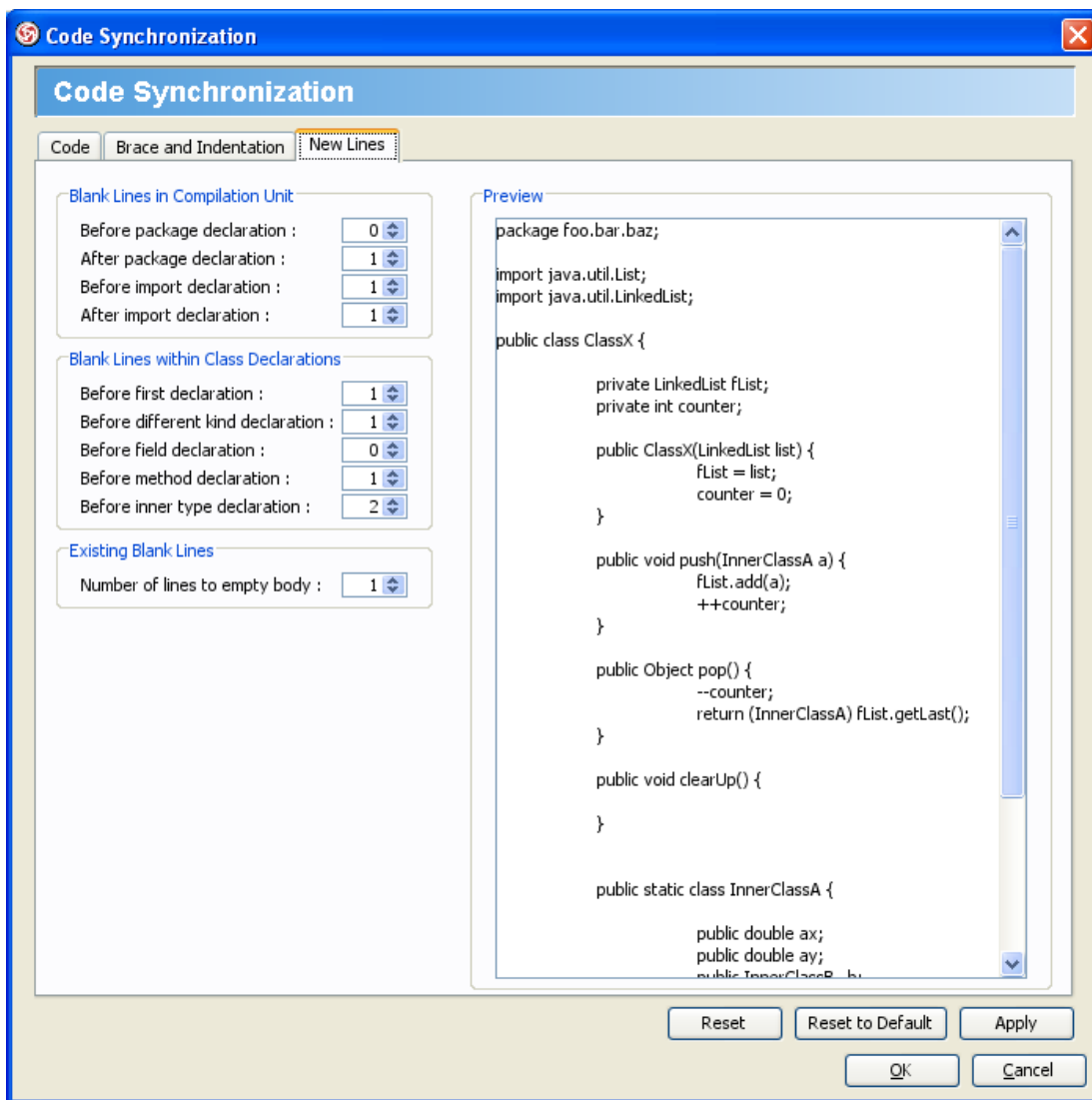


Figure 3-6 Advanced option New Lines tab

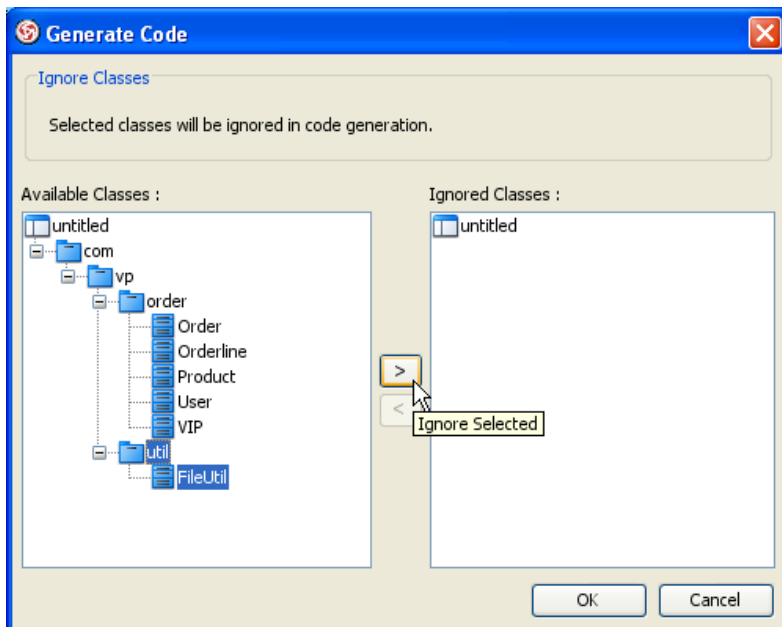


Figure 3-7 Selecting ignore classes

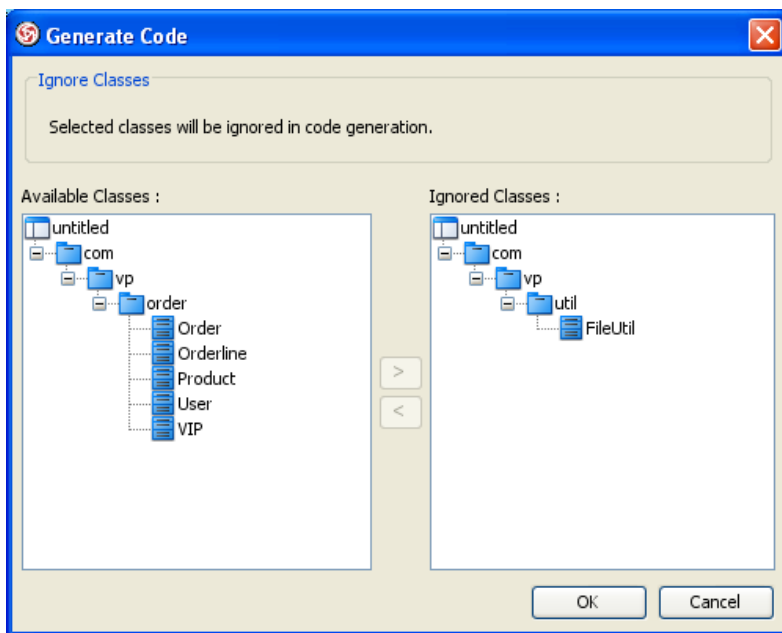


Figure 3-8 Selected ignore classes

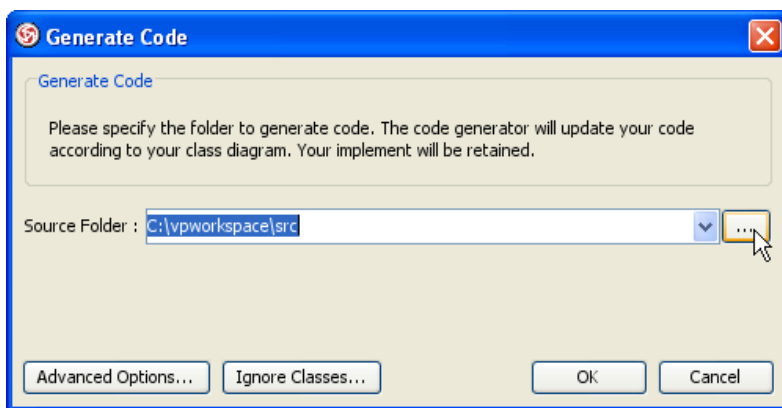


Figure 3-9 Select source folder

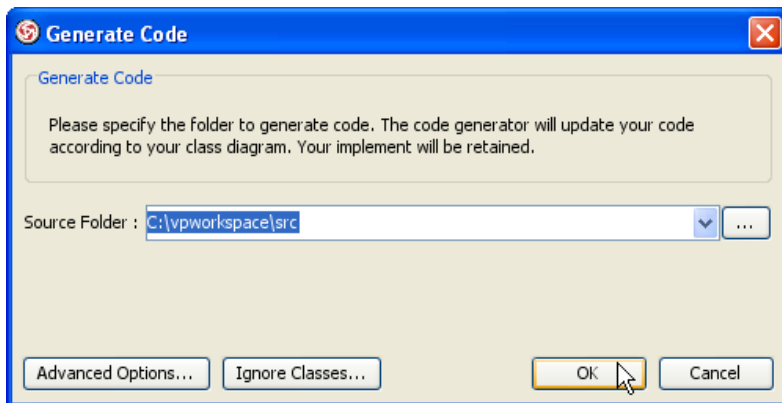


Figure 3-10 Generate

Synchronize from source code to diagram

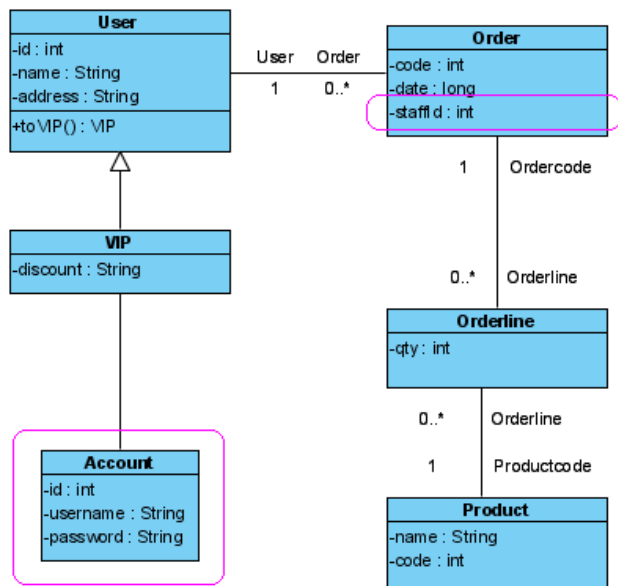


Figure 3-12 Add new class and attribute to diagram

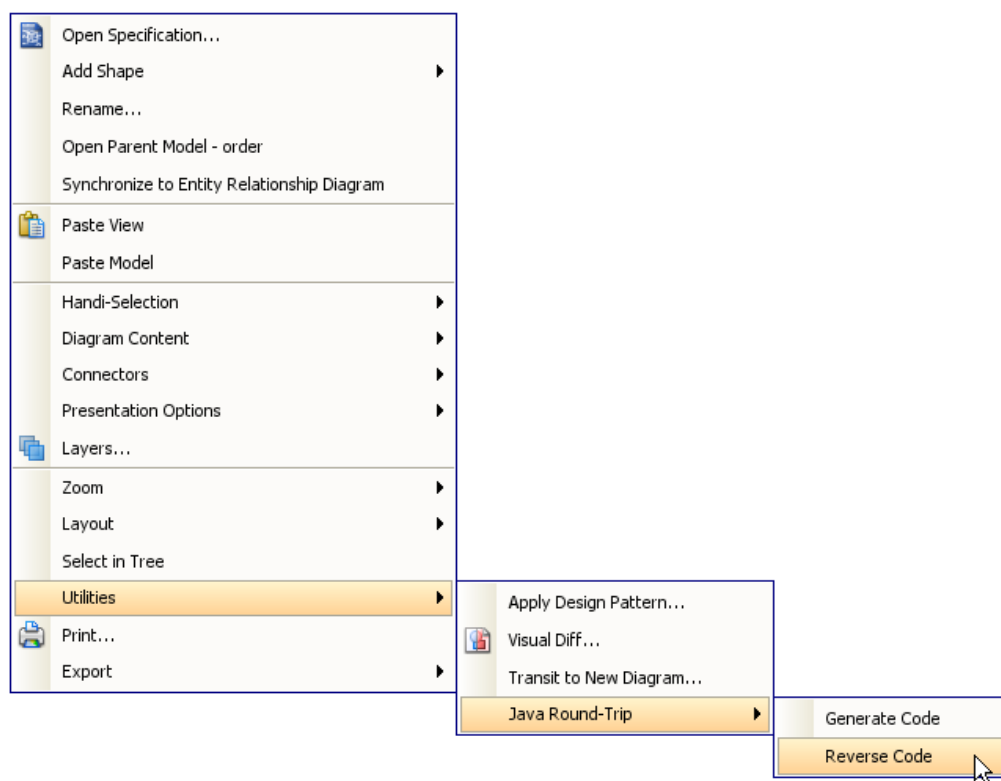


Figure 3-13 Reverse code menu

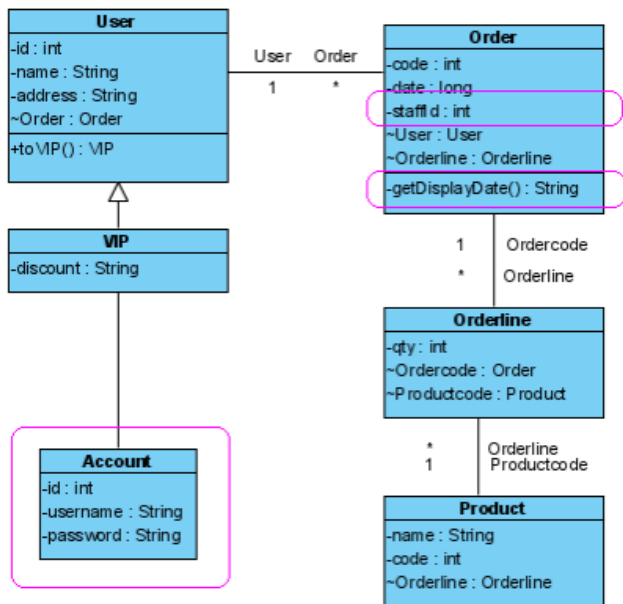


Figure 3-14 Reversed to diagram

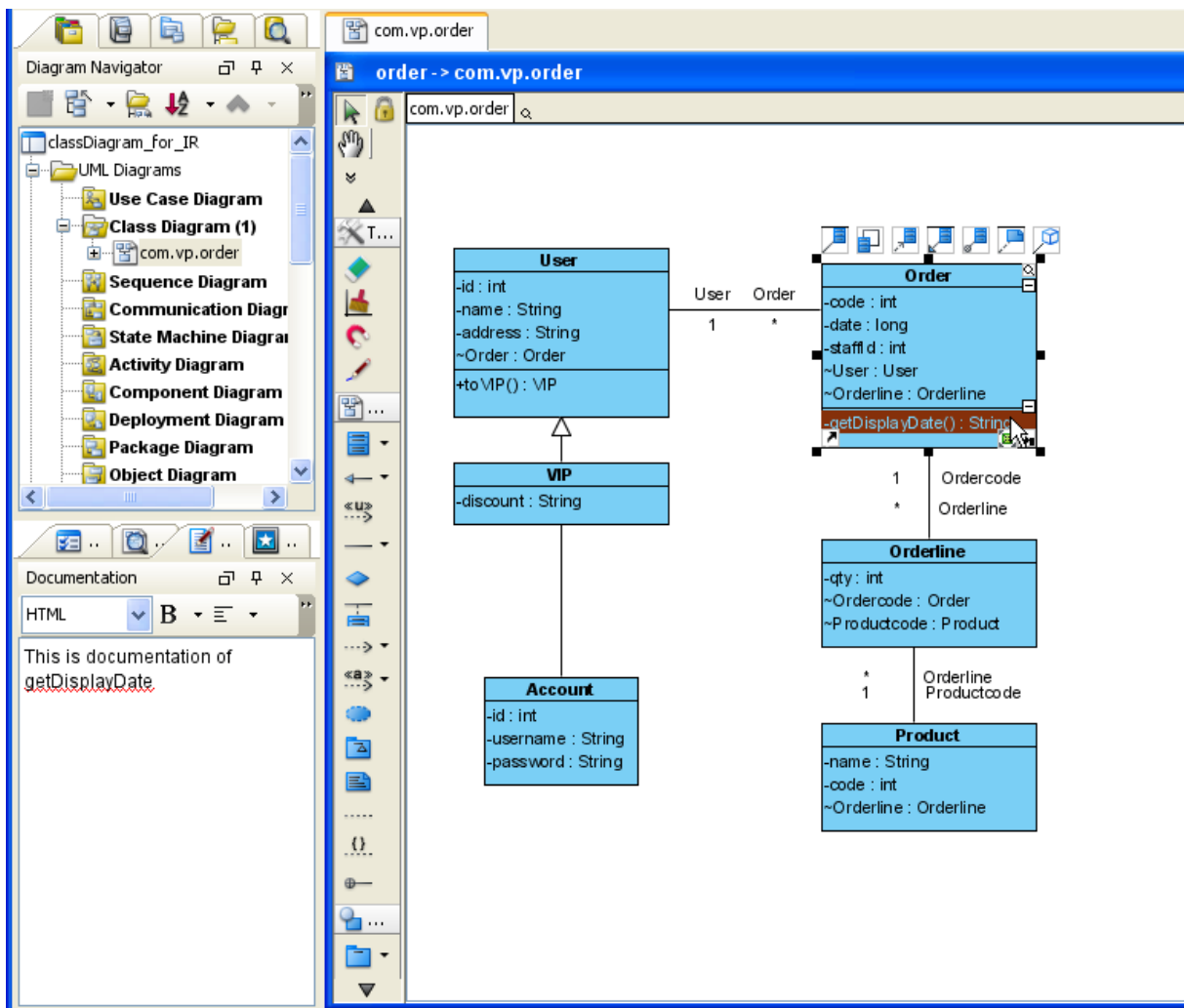


Figure 3-15 Documentation reversed

Synchronize from diagram to code

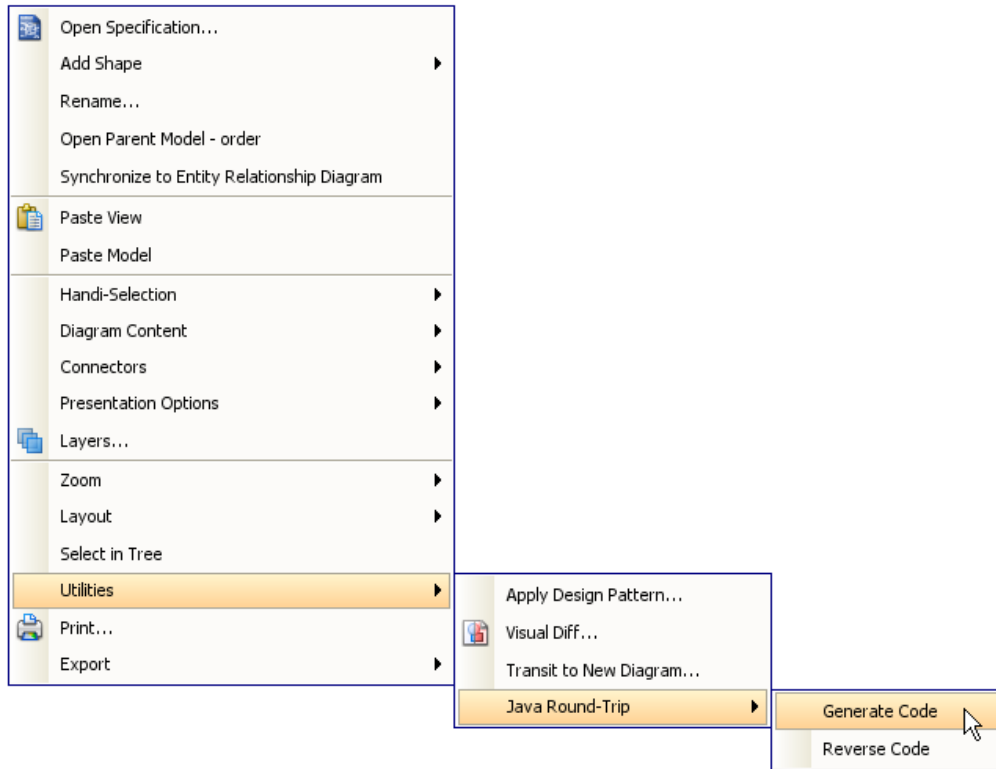


Figure 3-17 Generate code menu

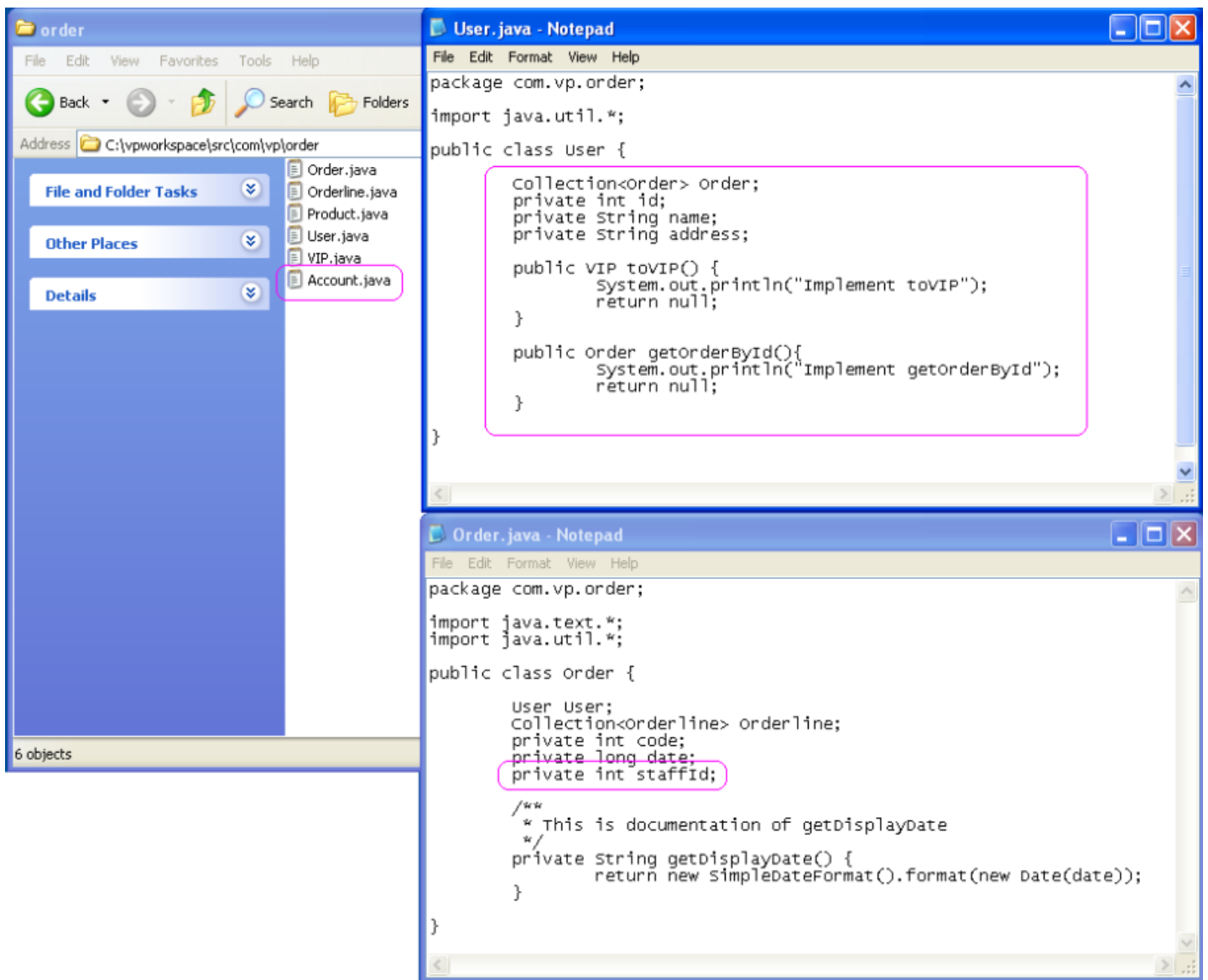


Figure 3-18 Synchronized

Java Round-trip engineering for whole project

1. To generate code for whole project, select **Tools > Java Round-trip > Generate code...** from main menu.

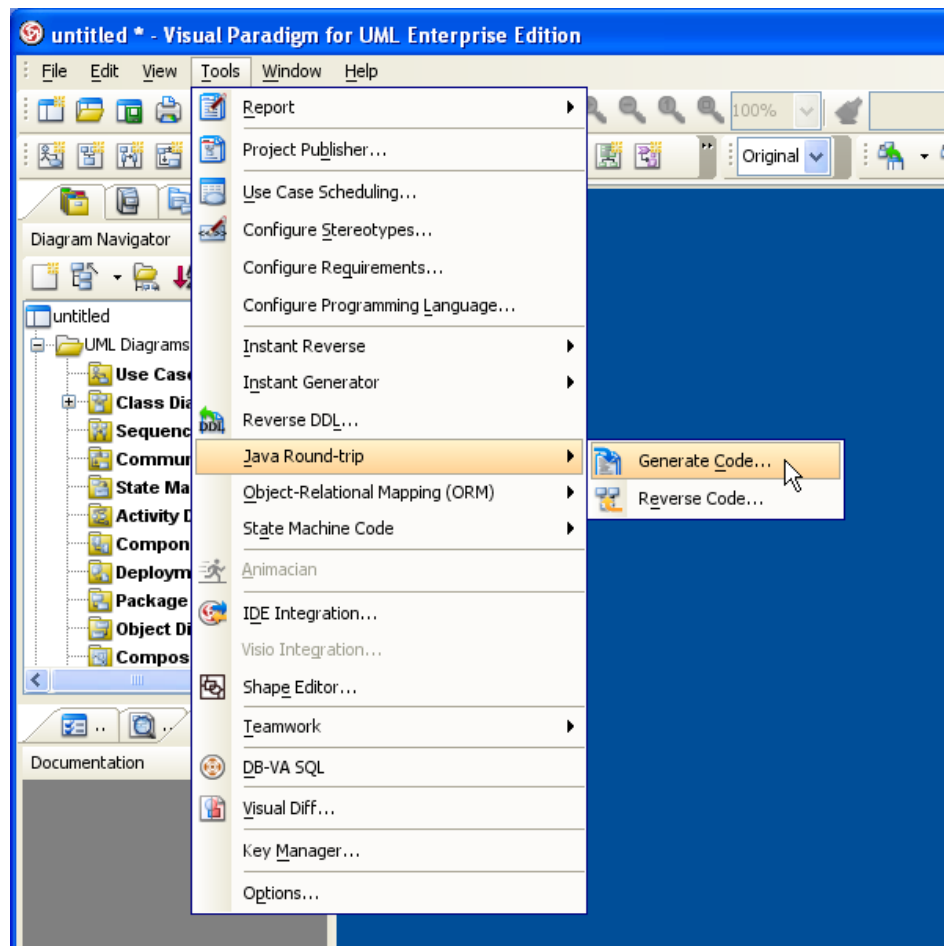


Figure 3-19 Generate code menu

2. Generate code dialog show, select path and click **OK** to generate.

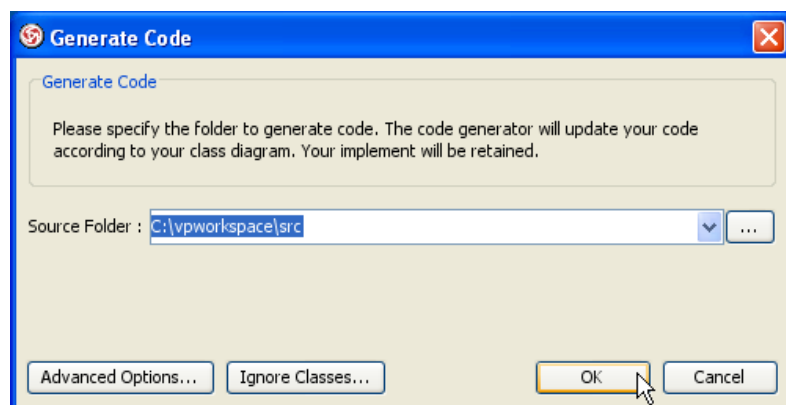


Figure 3-20 Generate code dialog

3. To reverse code for whole project, select **Tools > Java Round-trip > Reverse code...** from main menu.

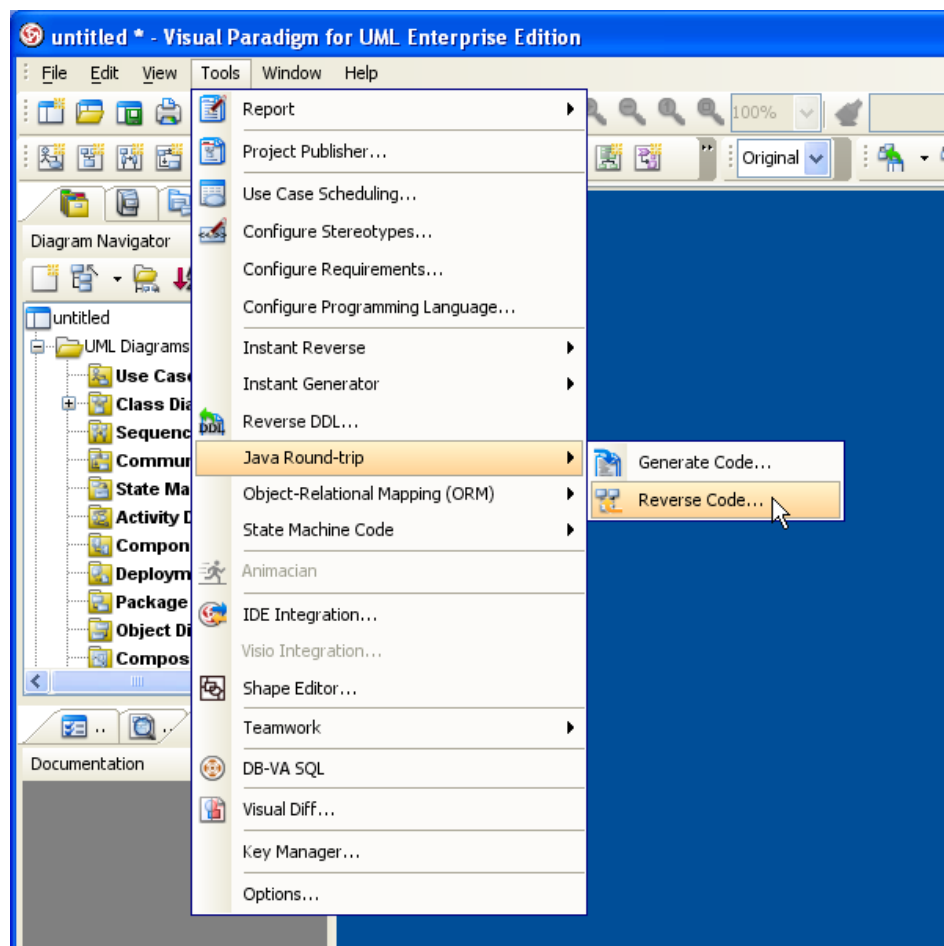


Figure 3-21 Reverse code menu

4. Reverse code dialog show, select path and click **OK** to reverse.

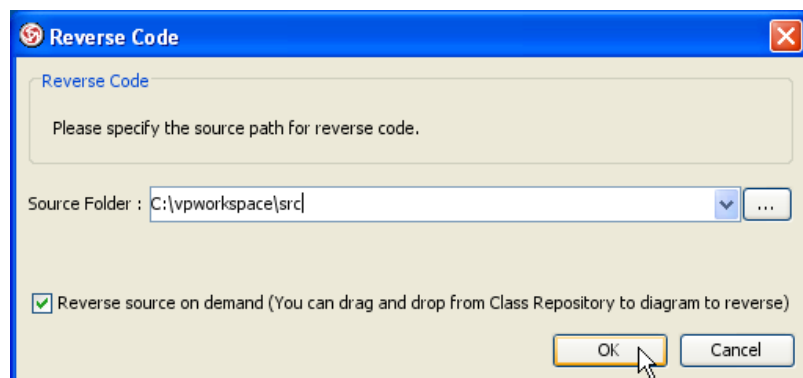


Figure 3-22 Reverse code dialog

Drawing State Machine Diagram

1. To generate a state machine diagram, you should first have a Class on the class diagram. Select **Sub Diagrams > State Machine Diagram > Create State Machine Diagram** from the pop-down menu of the class to create a sub diagram.

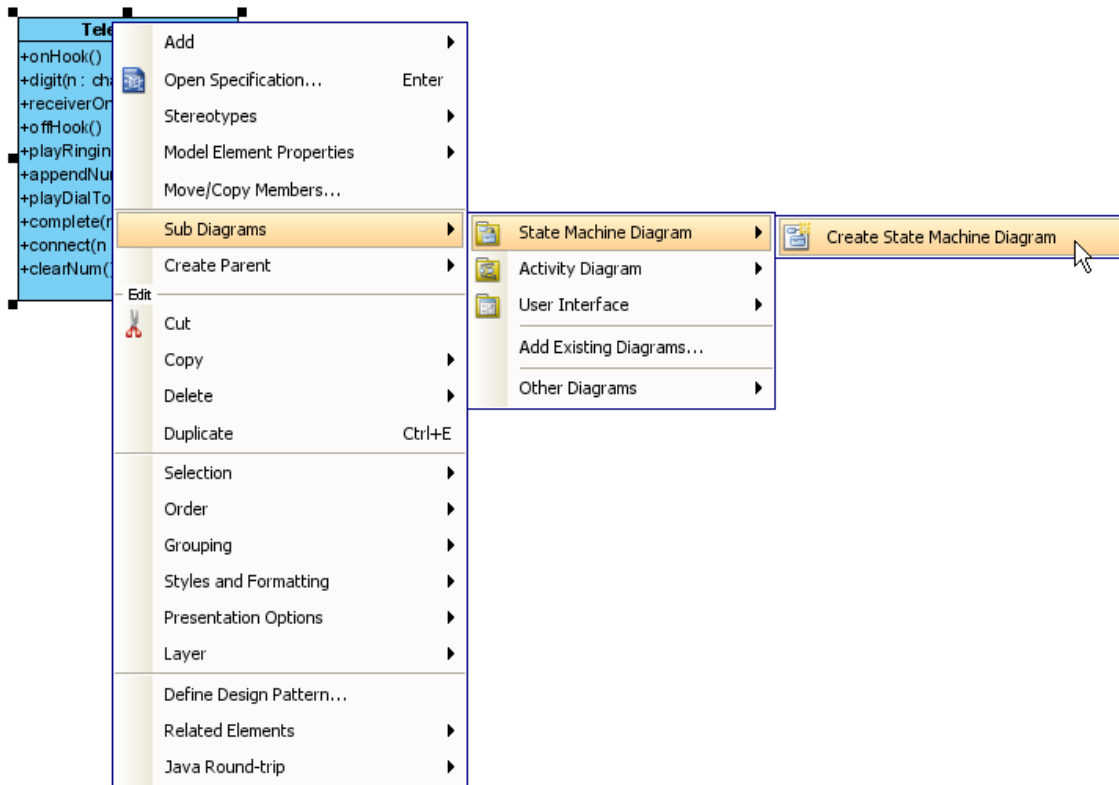


Figure 4-1 Select Create State Machine Diagram

2. You will see an initial pseudo state on the state machine diagram.

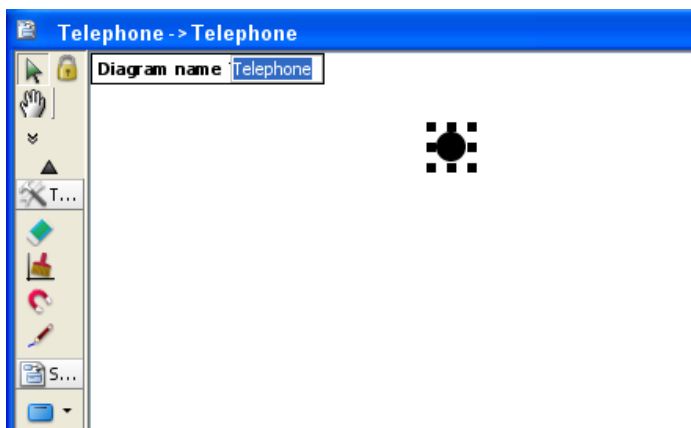


Figure 4-2 State machine diagram with an initial pseudo state

3. Drag a State from the diagram toolbar and drop the diagram.

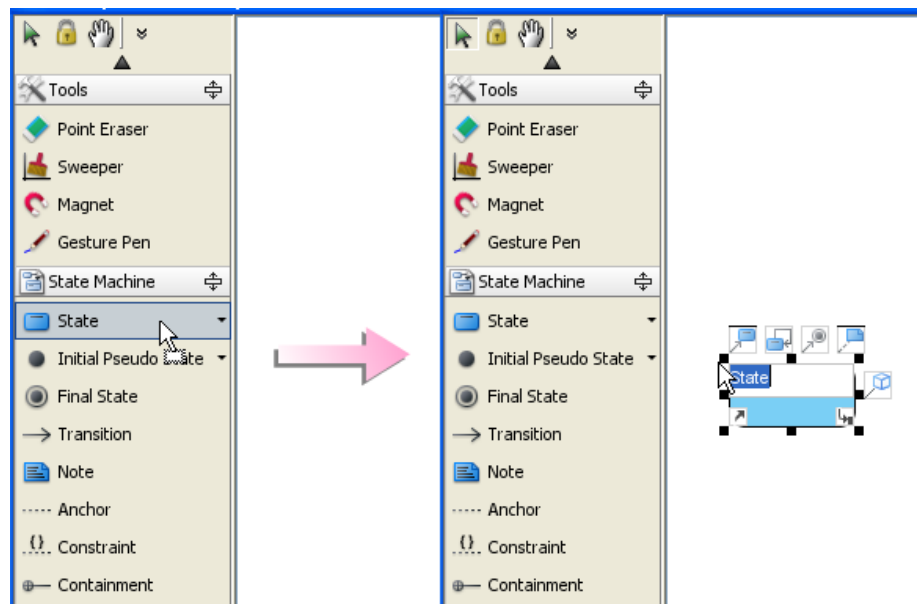


Figure 4-3 Drag and drop a State

4. Alternatively, you can use the resources of the initial pseudo state.

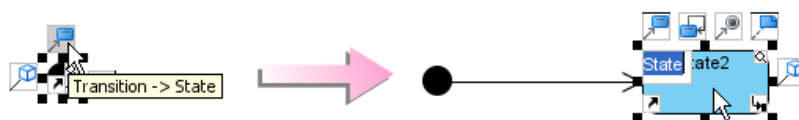


Figure 4-4 Using resources

5. A diagram can then be created.

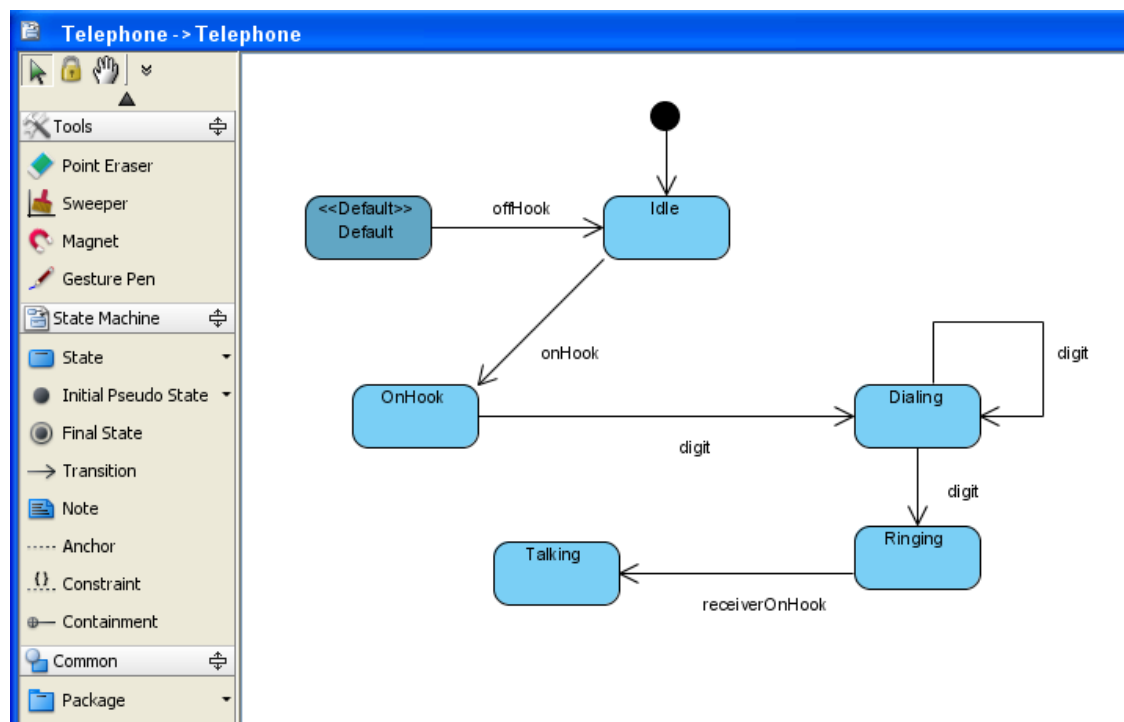


Figure 4-5 Diagram created

Generate State Machine Code

The process of creating a State Machine Code is simple.

To generate a state machine code:

1. Select **Tools > State Machine Code >Generate Code...** from the main menu.

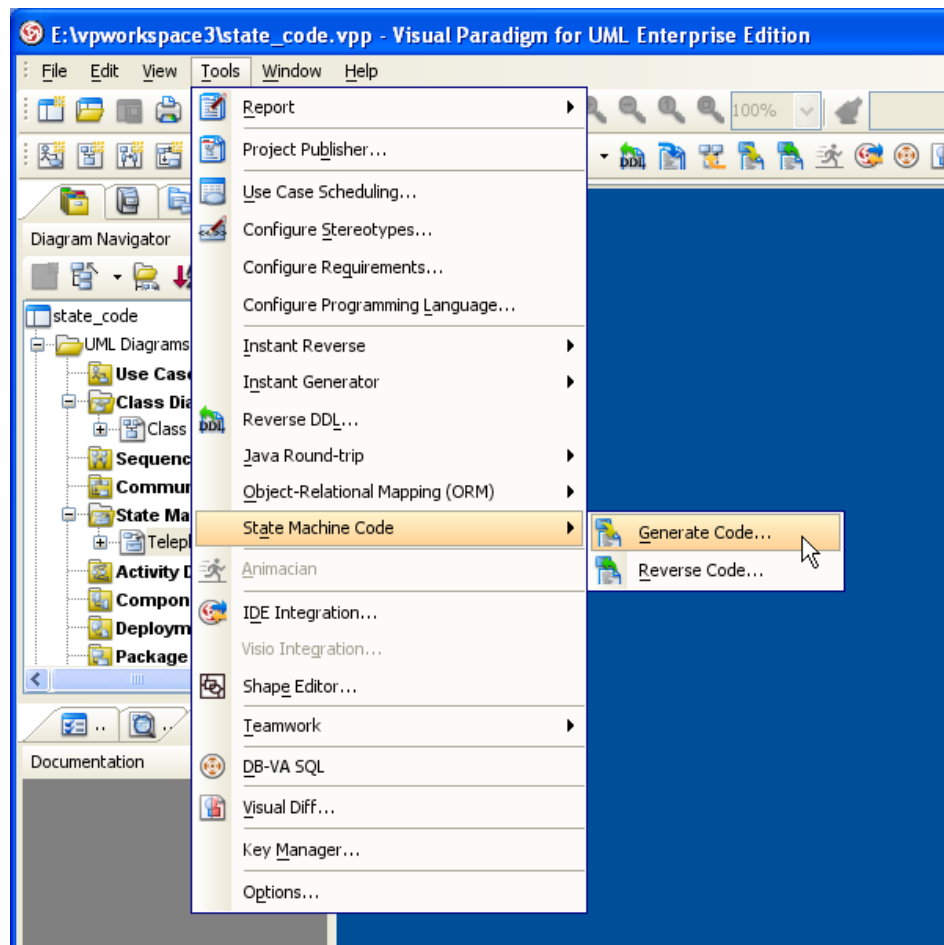


Figure 4-6 Select Generate Code...

2. The Generate state machine code dialog is displayed.

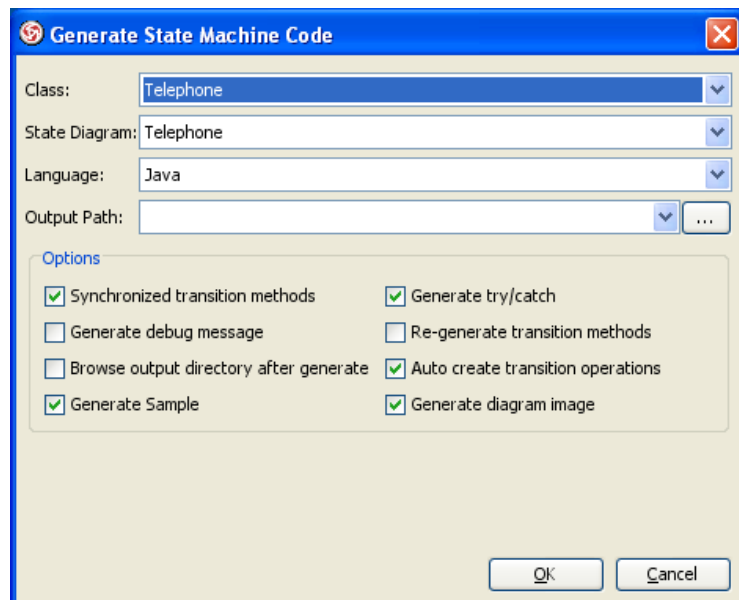


Figure 4-7 Generate state machine code dialog

3. Select a language to generate the code in from the drop-down menu.

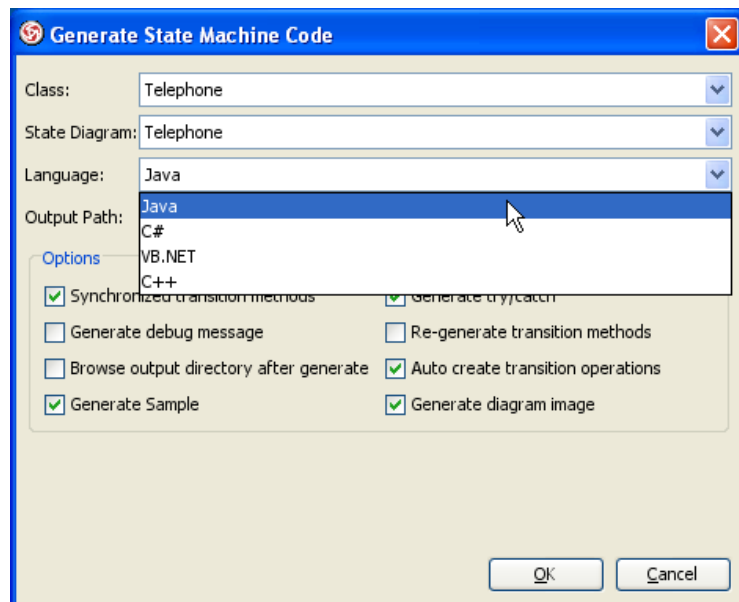


Figure 4-8 Select Language

4. Configure an output path by selecting ... or type in the path in the text box, and configure the options in the dialog.

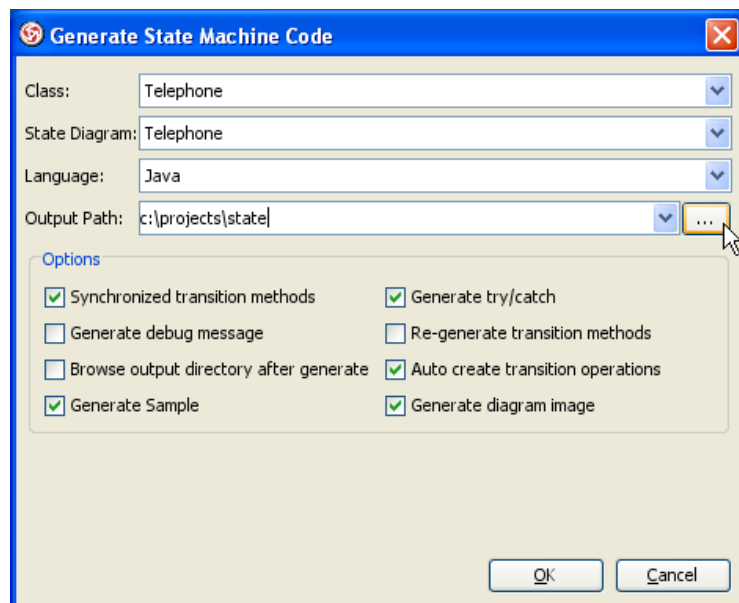


Figure 4-9 Configure an output path

5. The process of generation is shown. You may choose to Close Dialog when finished progress by checking the check box.

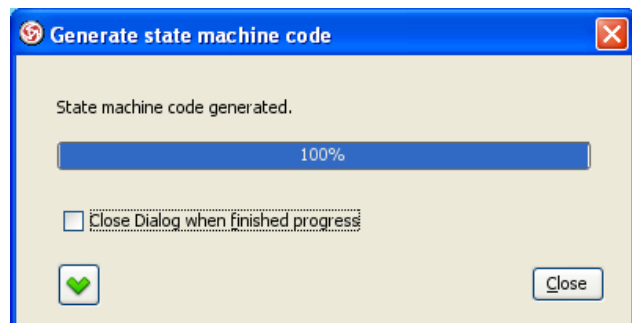


Figure 4-10 Process of generation

6. The code is generated.

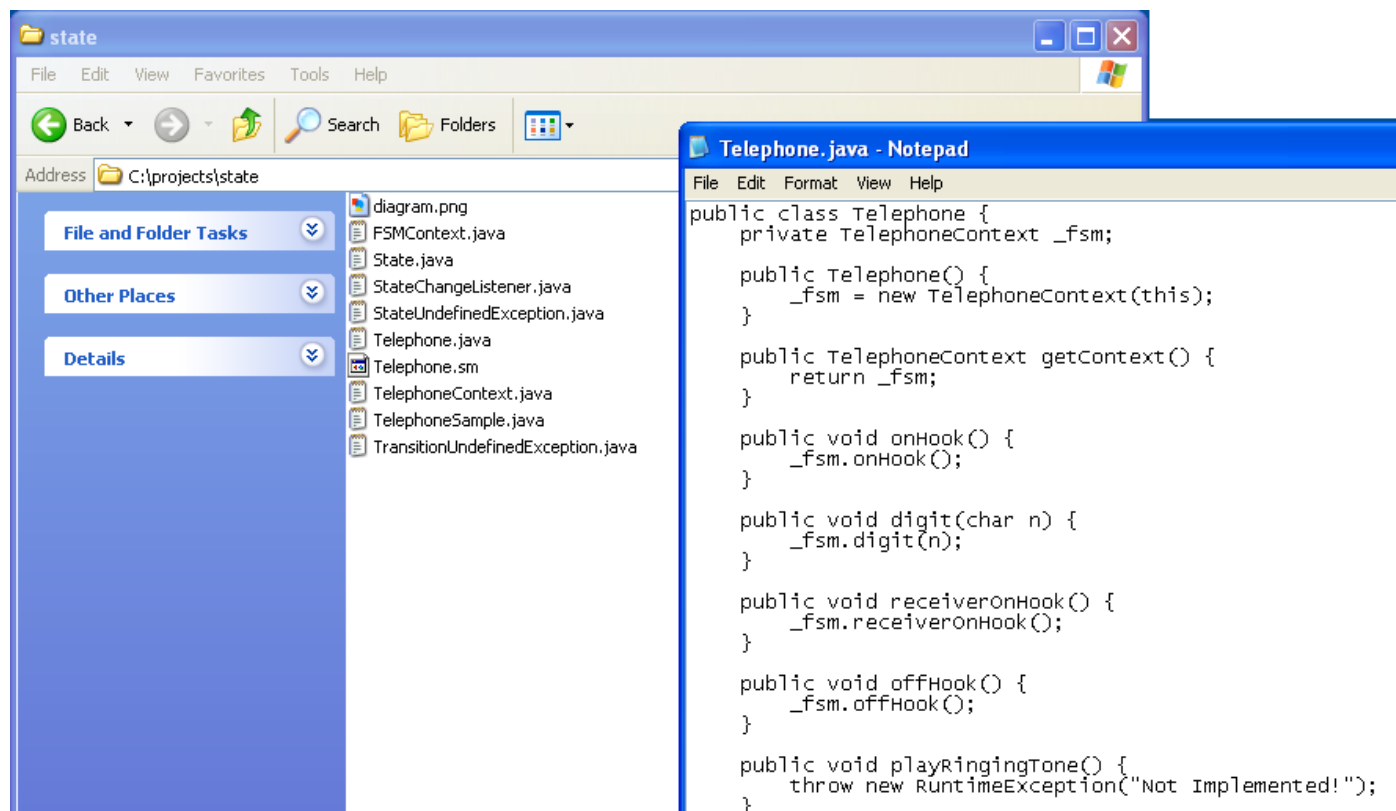
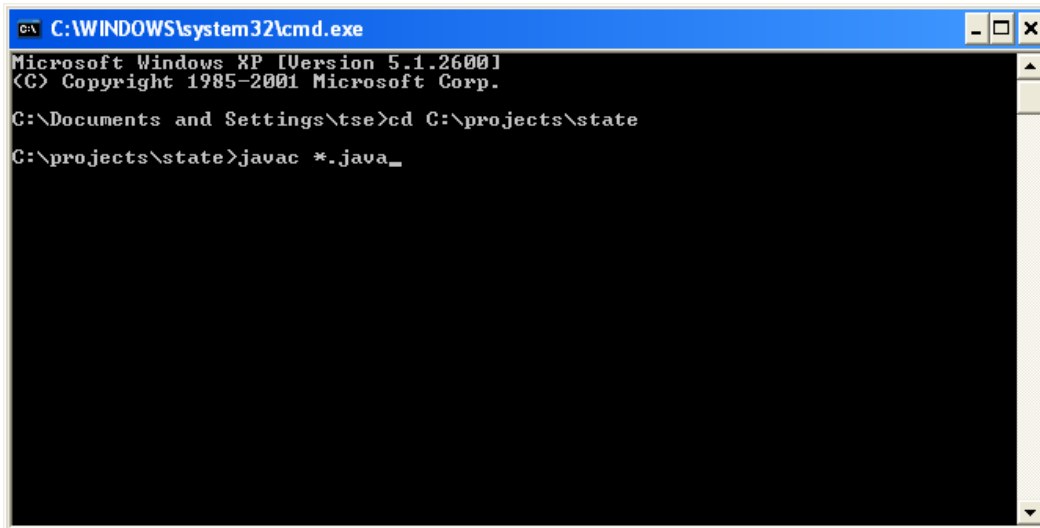


Figure 4-11 Code generated

Running State Machine Sample Code

After generating Java files, you can compile and run them. Command Prompt in windows is used as an example to demonstrate the actions.

1. Run the compiler. Change the directory to the directory where the code file is generated. Type in the command for compiling. In this example, the command is `javac *.java`.

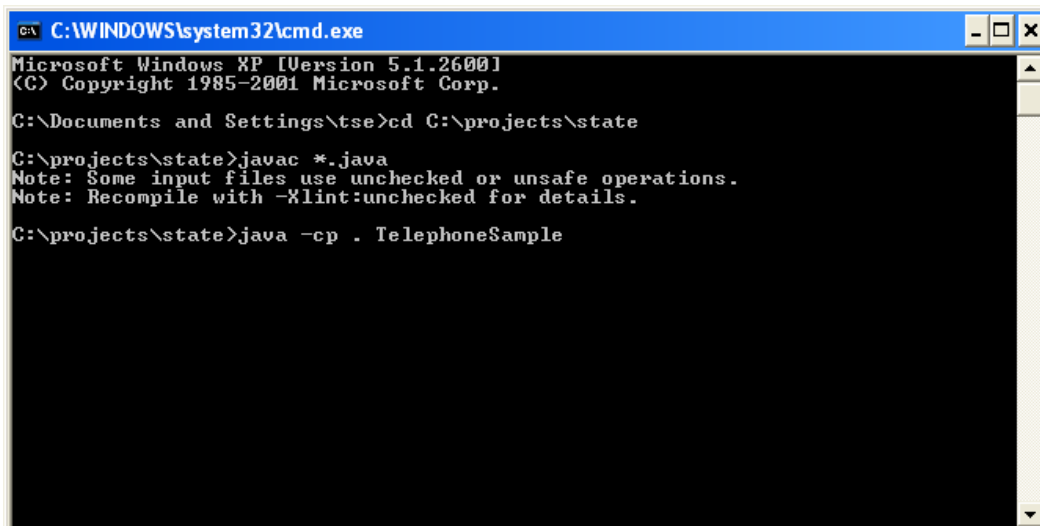


```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\tse>cd C:\projects\state
C:\projects\state>javac *.java_
```

Figure 4-12 Compile Java

2. After compiling, you can enter another command for running Java. In this example, the command is `java -cp . TelephoneSample`.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\tse>cd C:\projects\state
C:\projects\state>javac *.java
Note: Some input files use unchecked or unsafe operations.
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:unchecked for details.
C:\projects\state>java -cp . TelephoneSample
```

Figure 4-13 Run Java

3. The Java is run.

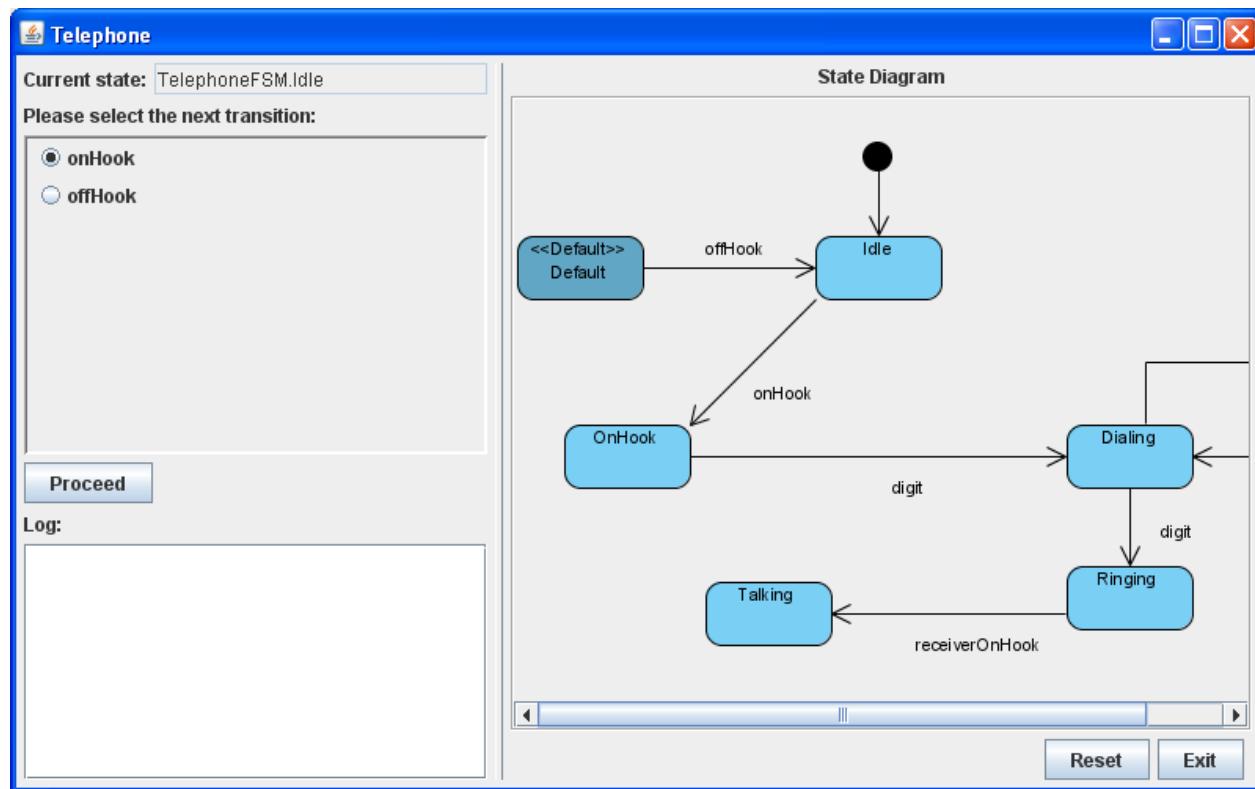


Figure 4-14 Sample Java

Programming generated State Machine Code

VP-UML supports the generation of different types of state machine code. Since the steps for generation of codes in different languages are similar, Java will be used as an example to illustrate the steps.

Before generating the code, you may want to configure the properties of states and transitions.

For state, configure by selecting Open Specification...from the pop-up menu.

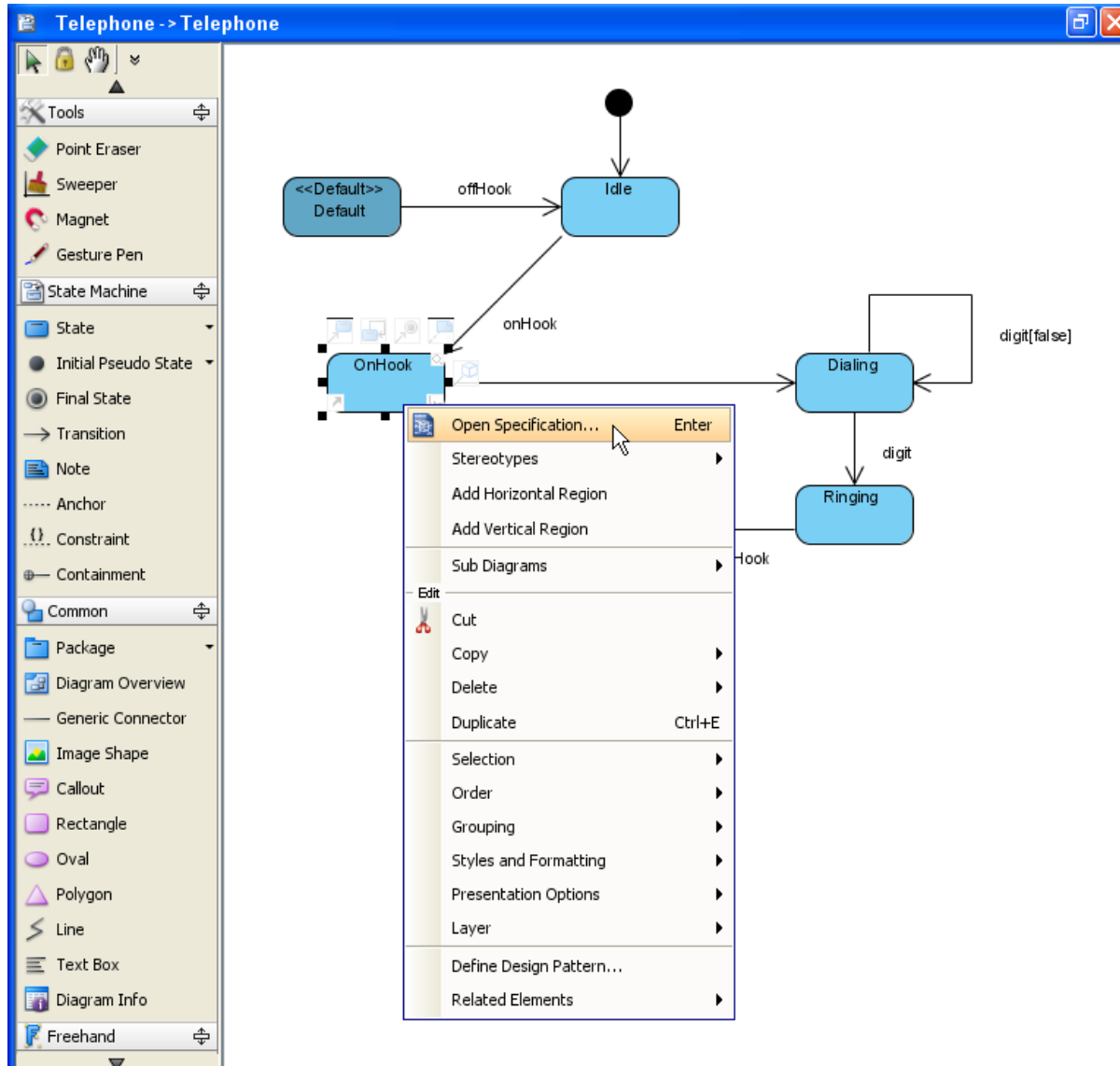


Figure 4-15 Select Open Specification...

The State Specification dialog box is now open, and you can configure the state properties here. You may edit the Entry property by clicking Edit... .

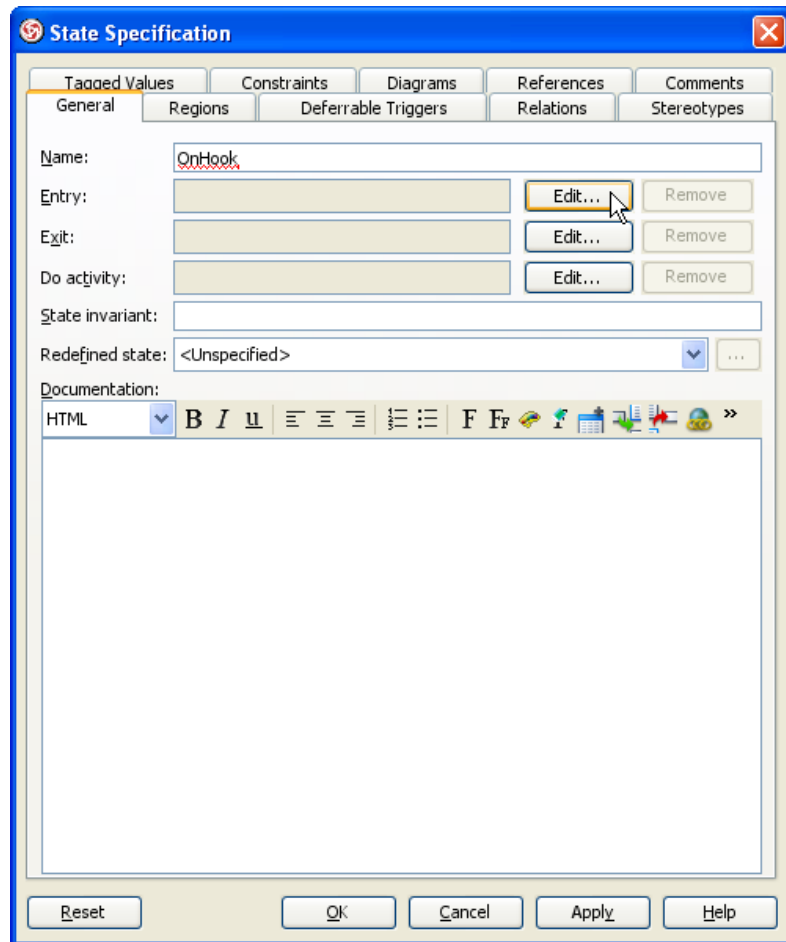
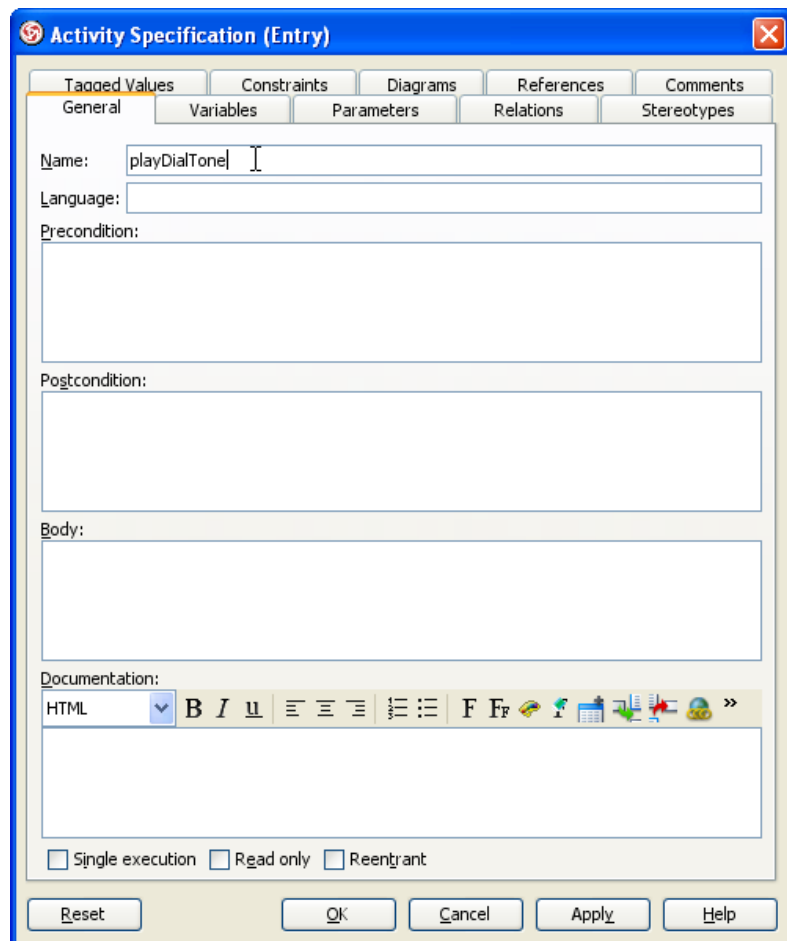


Figure 4-16 State Specification dialog box

This is the Activity Specification(Entry) dialog box. After editing to suit your needs, click OK to confirm.



The dialog box is titled "Activity Specification (Entry)". It has a blue title bar with a close button. Below the title bar are several tabs: "Tagged Values", "Constraints", "Diagrams", "References", and "Comments". Under the "Tagged Values" tab, there are sub-tabs: "General", "Variables", "Parameters", "Relations", and "Stereotypes". The "General" sub-tab is active. It contains the following fields:

- Name:** A text box containing "playDialTone".
- Language:** A text box.
- Precondition:** A large text area.
- Postcondition:** A large text area.
- Body:** A large text area.
- Documentation:** A text area with a rich text editor toolbar above it. The toolbar includes buttons for Bold (B), Italic (I), Underline (U), Bulleted List, Numbered List, Indent Left, Indent Right, Undo, Redo, and others. The "HTML" dropdown is set to "HTML".
- Options:** Three checkboxes: "Single execution", "Read only", and "Reentrant".

At the bottom are five buttons: "Reset", "OK", "Cancel", "Apply", and "Help".

Figure 4-17 Activity Specification(Entry) dialog box

State's property has been edited.

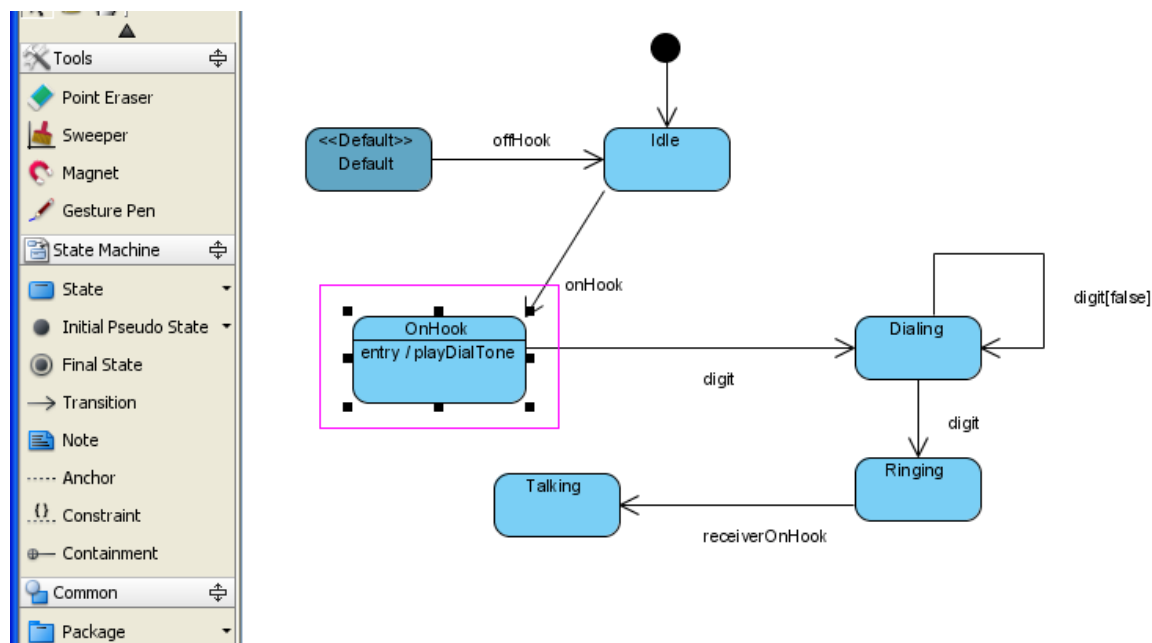


Figure 4-18 State's property edited

Similarly, you can edit the transition by selecting the Open Specification... from the pop-up menu.

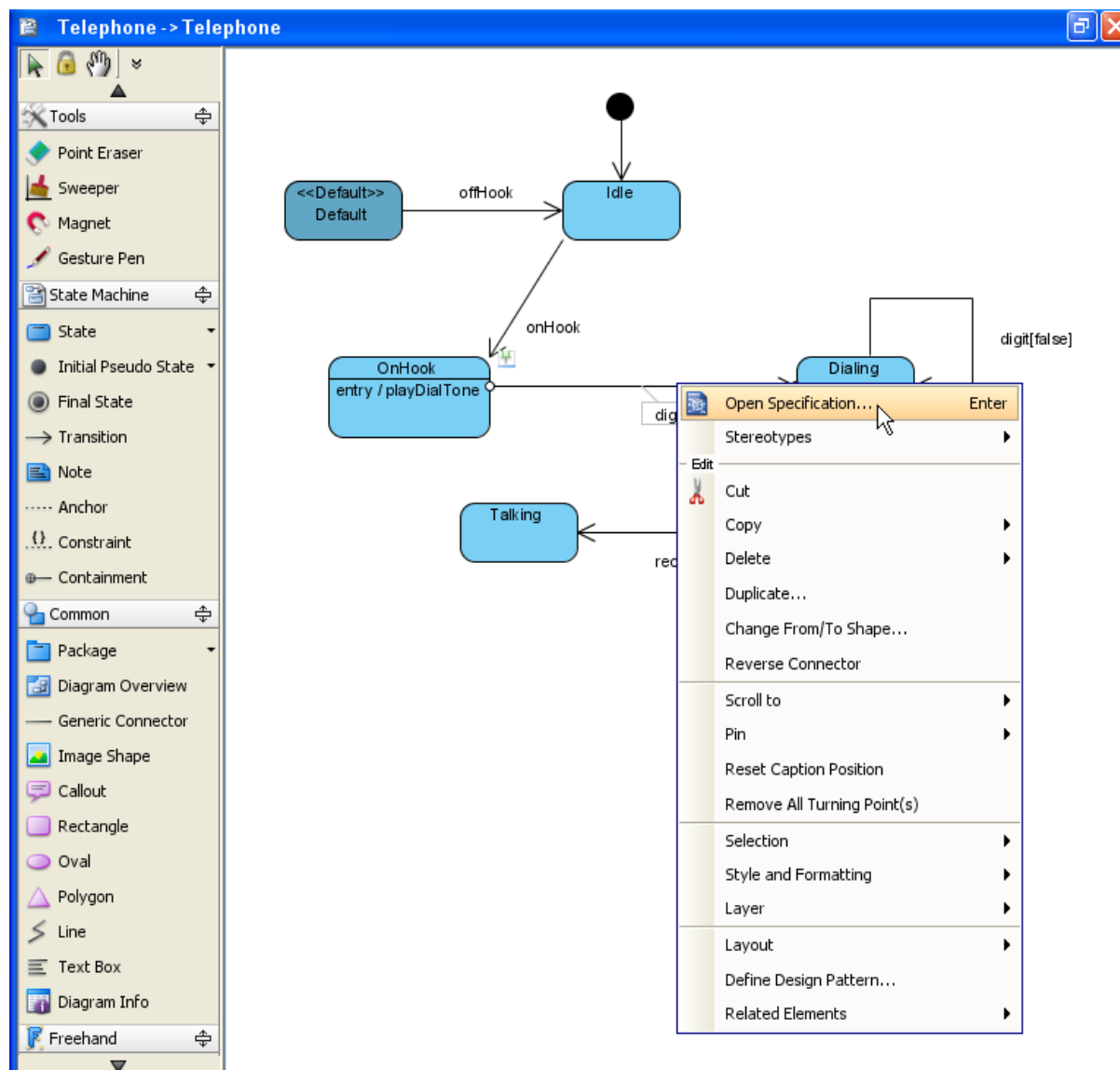


Figure 4-19 Open Specification...

Then, edit the properties of transition in the Transition Specification dialog box.

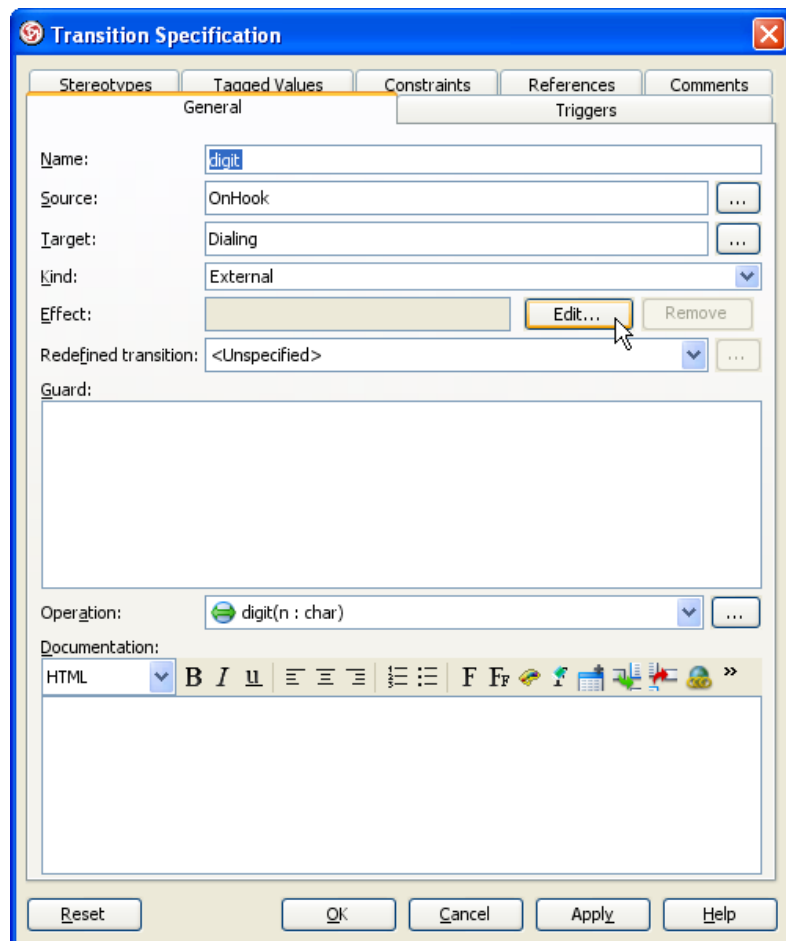


Figure 4-20 Transition Specification dialog box

The states and transitions properties are configured.

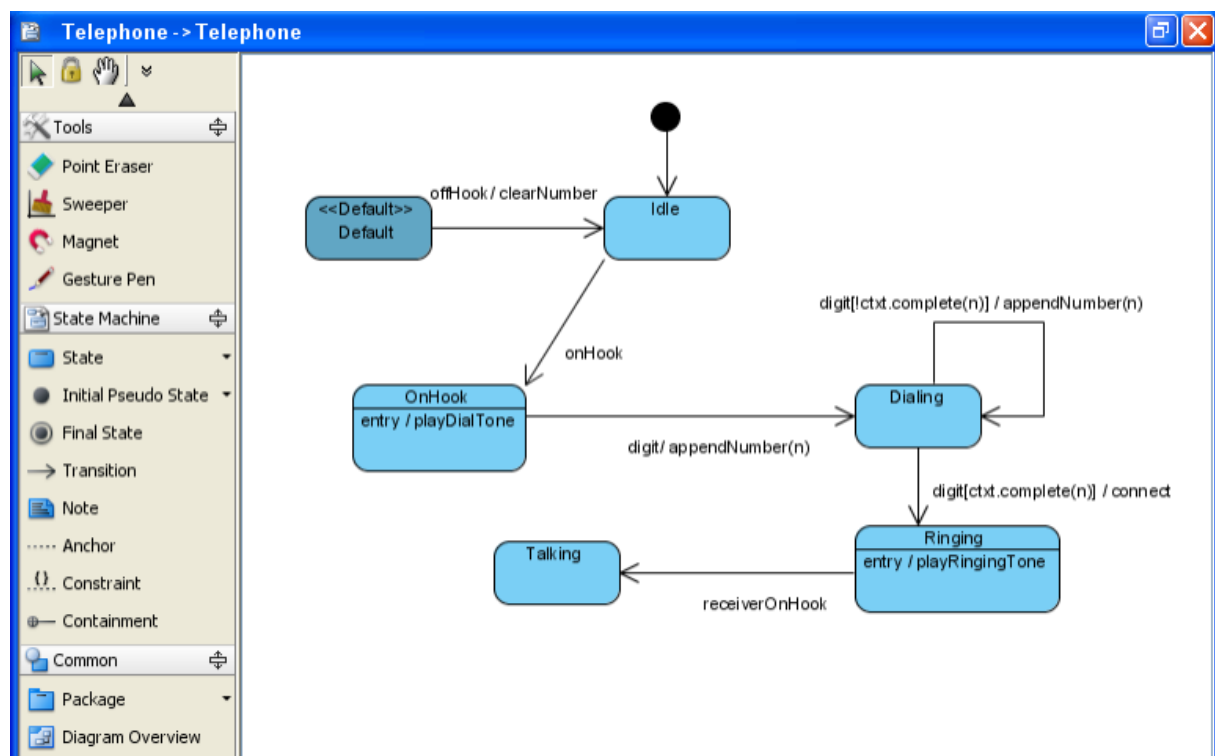


Figure 4-21 State Machine Diagram

Insert Implementation

If there is no implementation, the Java cannot be run because there is an error.

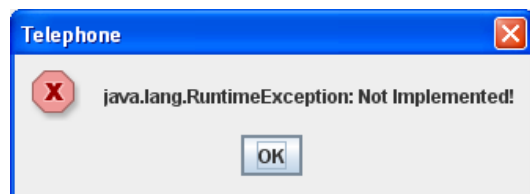


Figure 4-22 Error message box

The original state machine diagram code generated did not have any implementation.

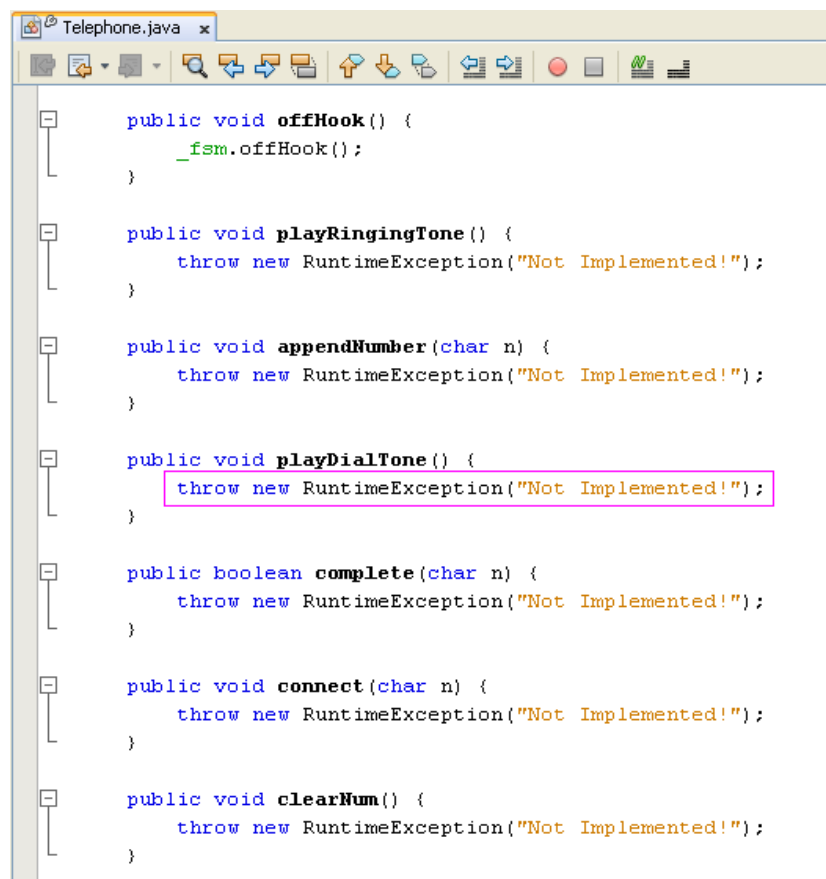
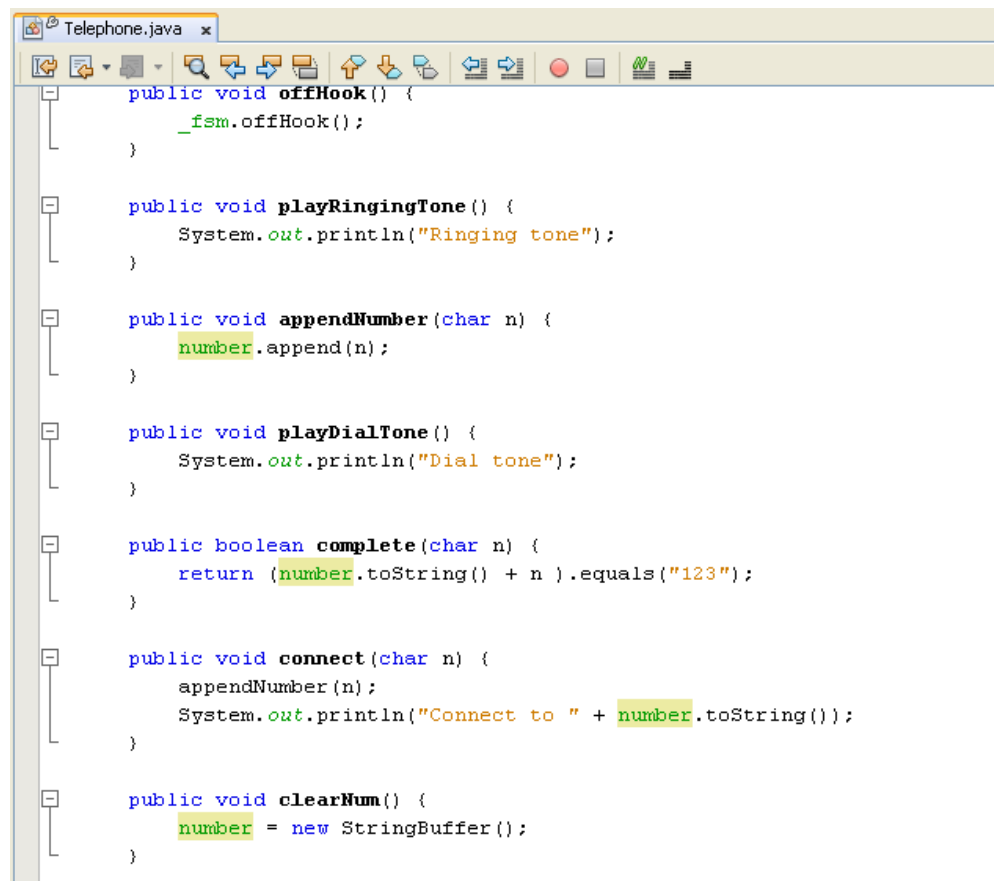


Figure 4-23 No implementation

You can add the implementation in the source.



```
Telephone.java
public void offHook() {
    _fsm.offHook();
}

public void playRingingTone() {
    System.out.println("Ringing tone");
}

public void appendNumber(char n) {
    number.append(n);
}

public void playDialTone() {
    System.out.println("Dial tone");
}

public boolean complete(char n) {
    return (number.toString() + n ).equals("123");
}

public void connect(char n) {
    appendNumber(n);
    System.out.println("Connect to " + number.toString());
}

public void clearNum() {
    number = new StringBuffer();
}
```

Figure 4-24 With implementation

The diagram sample is run with the implementation.

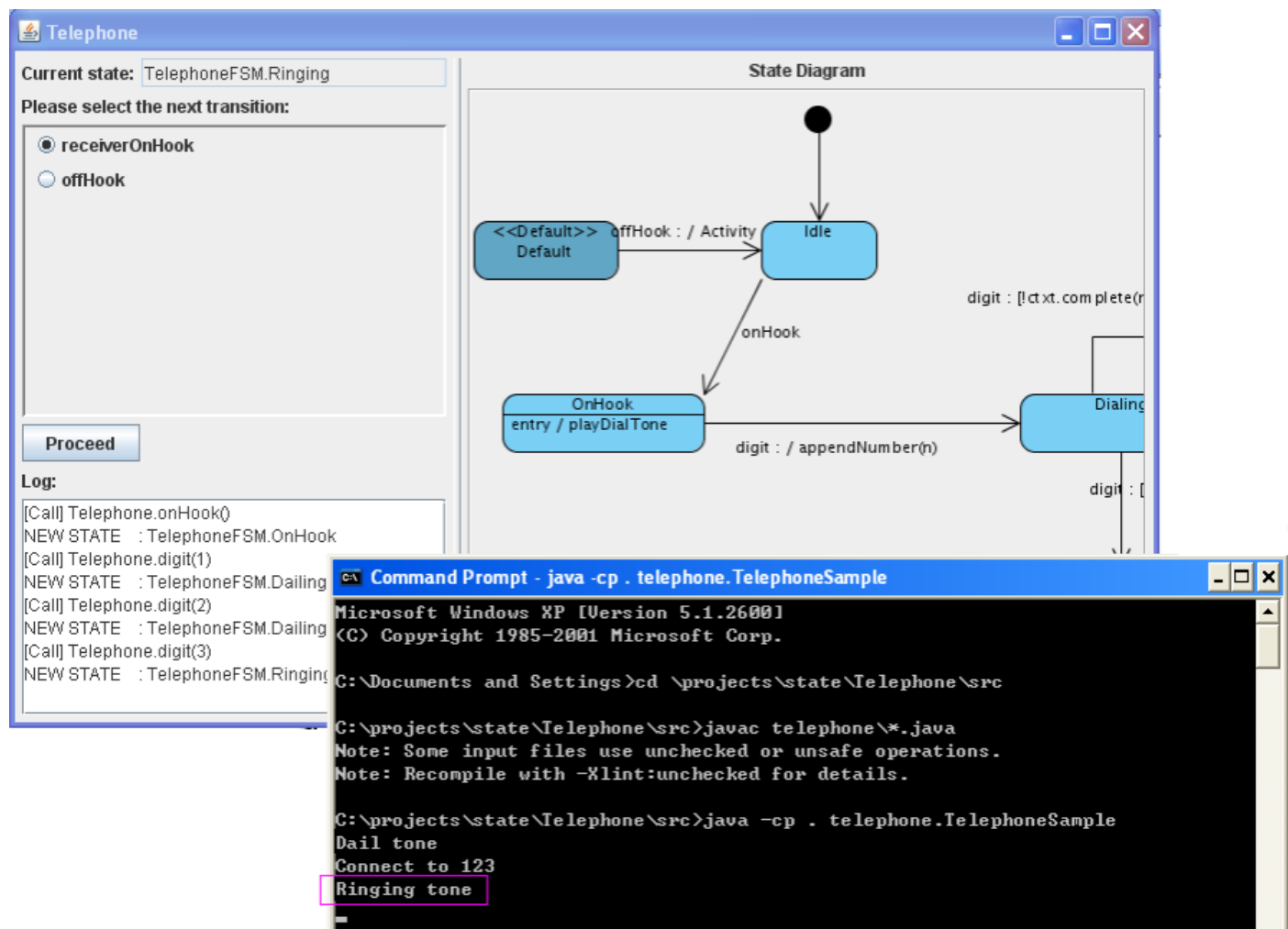


Figure 4-25 Java sample

Exporting XML

Exporting whole project to XML

1. Mouse over main menu.



Figure 1-1 Mouse over main menu

2. Click on File of main menu.

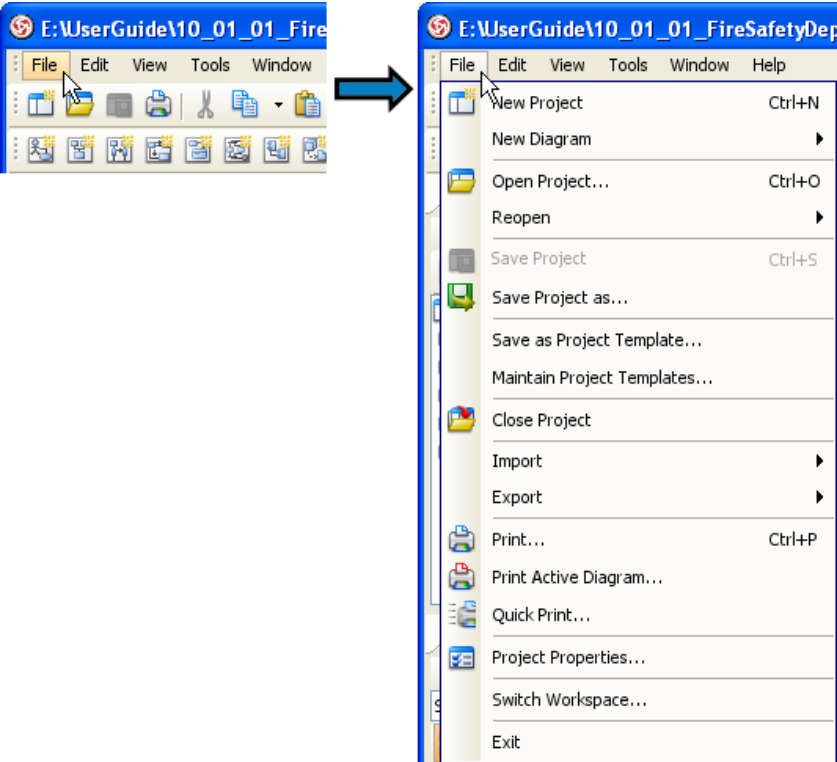


Figure 1-2 Showing popup of main menu

3. Click on Export > XML... menu item.

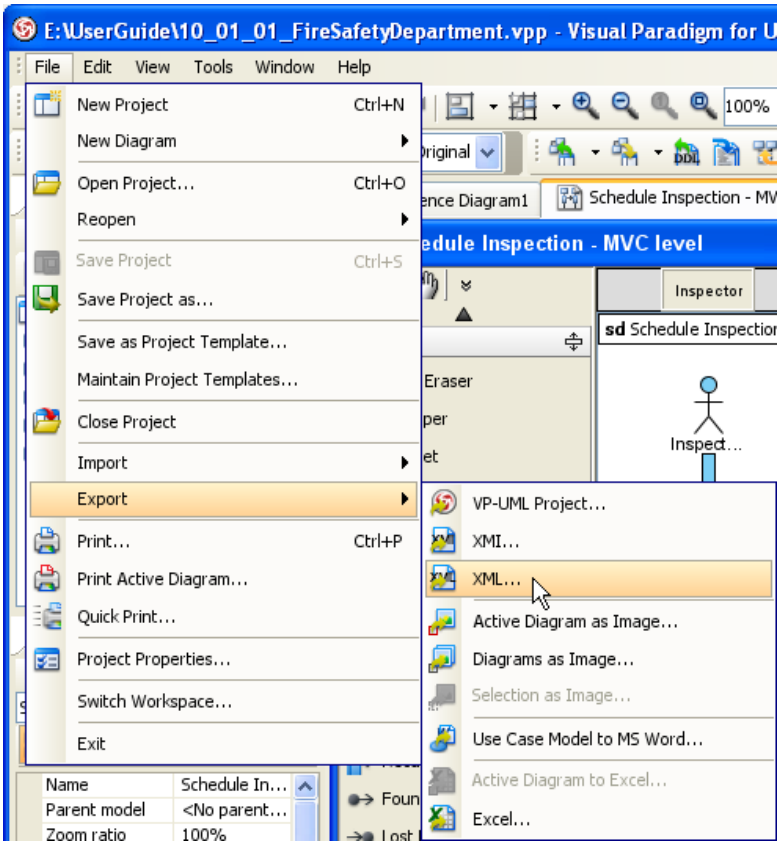


Figure 1-3 Export XML

4. Input Output destination.

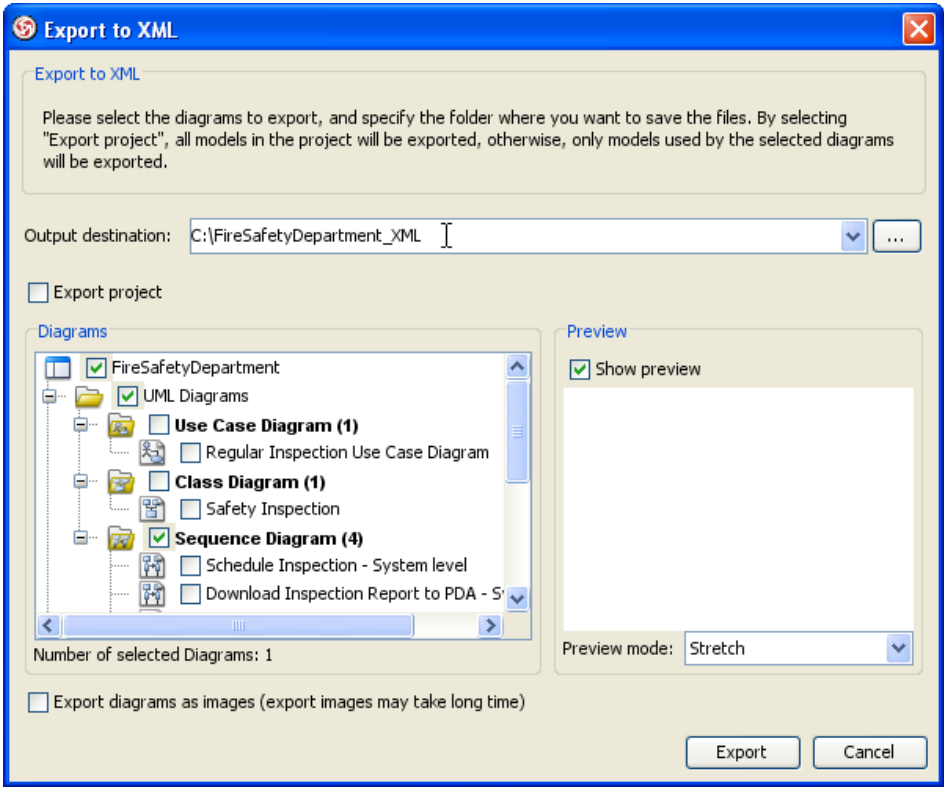


Figure 1-4 Inputting output destination

5. Check Export project checkbox.

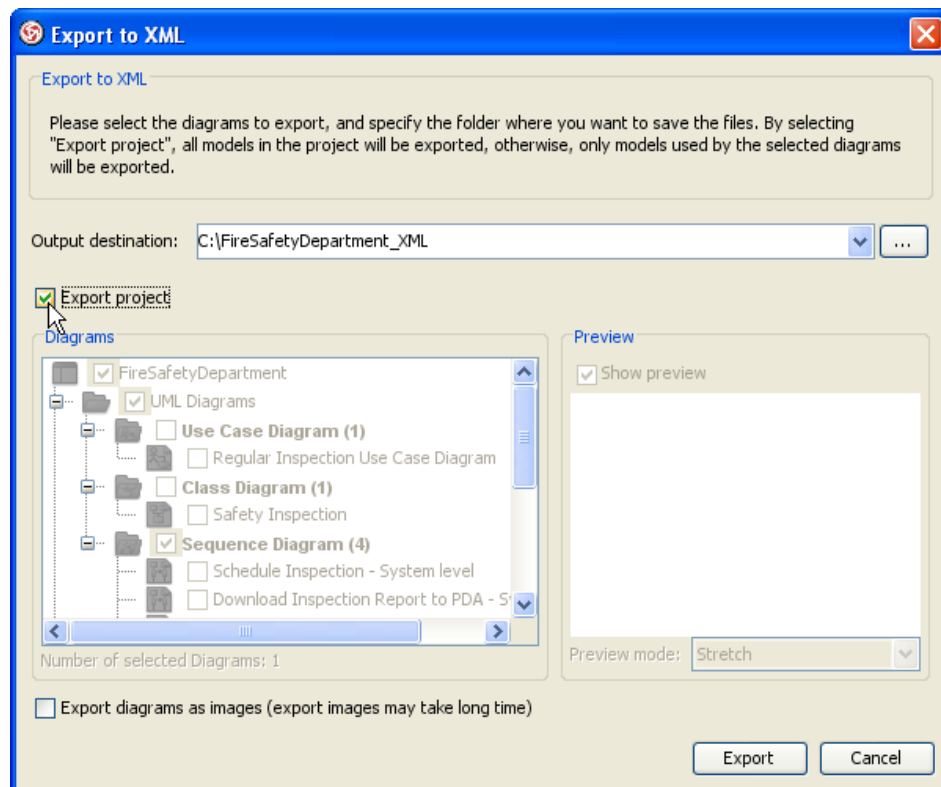


Figure 1-5 Check Export project checkbox

6. Check Export diagrams as images (export images may take long time) checkbox.

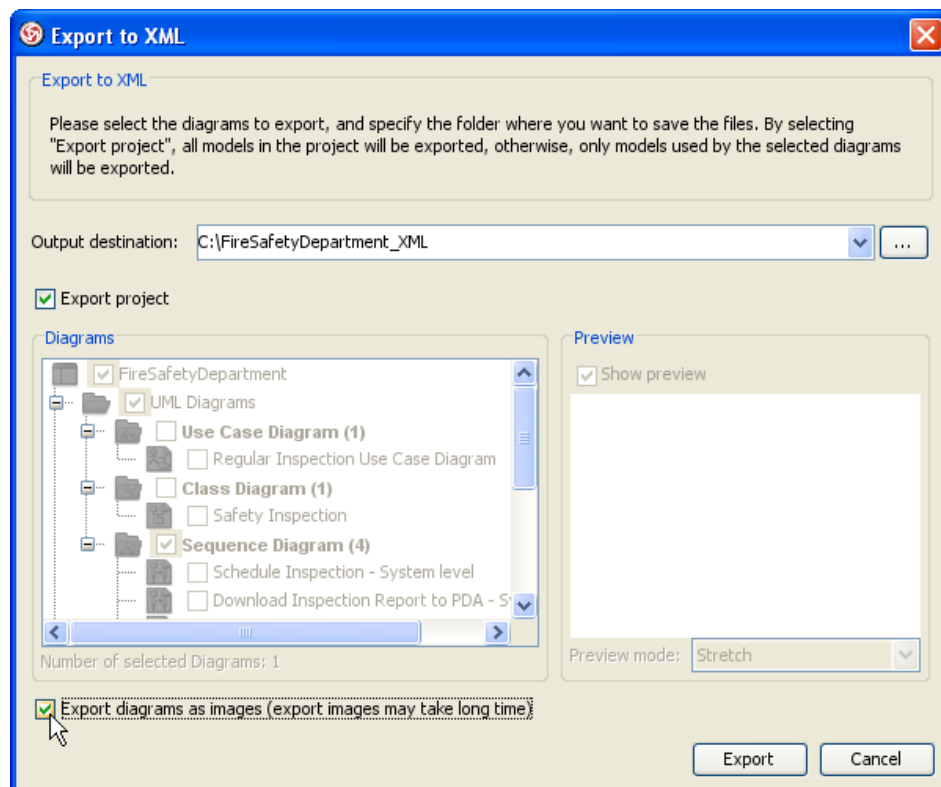


Figure 1-6 Check export diagrams as images checkbox

7. Press Export button.

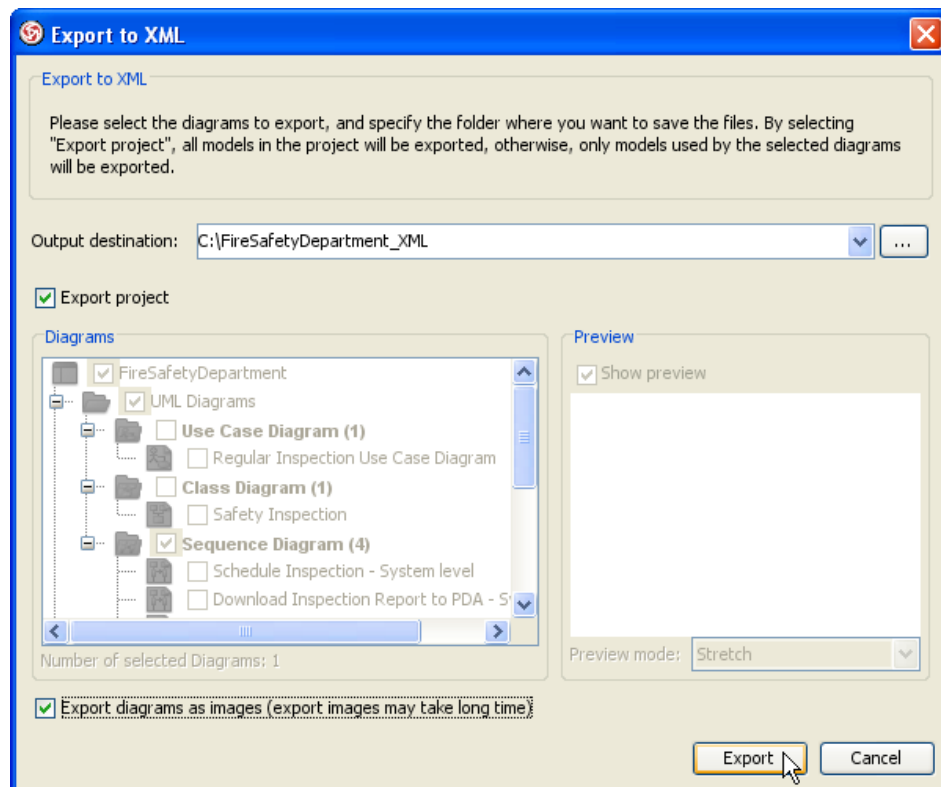


Figure 1-7 Export to XML

8. Review exported content.

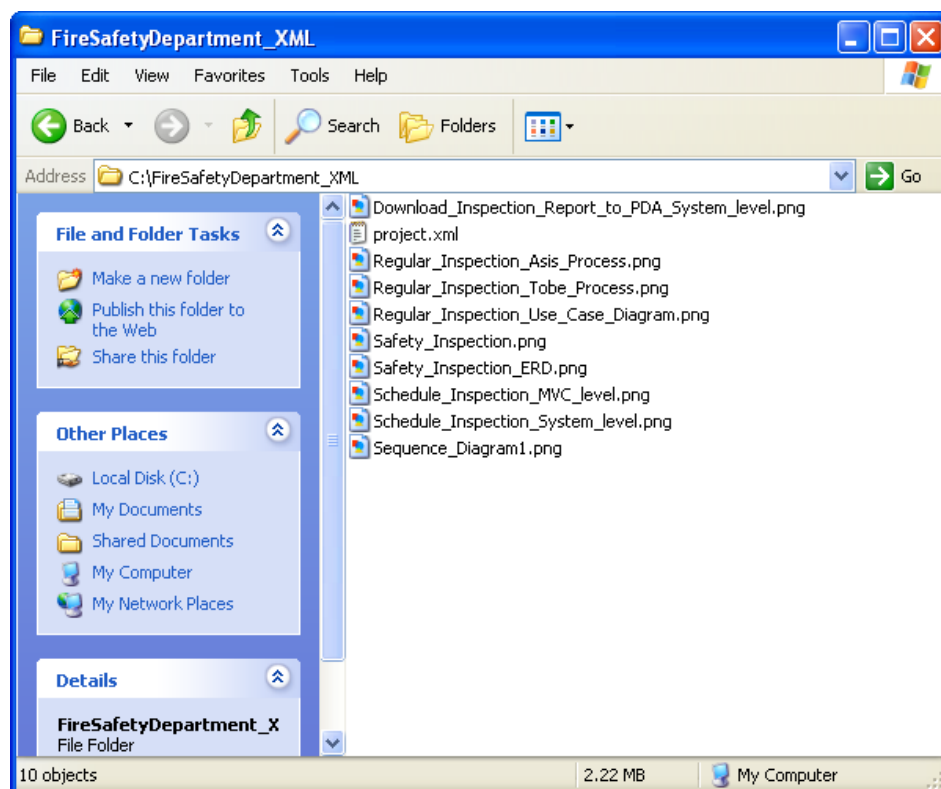


Figure 1-8 Review exported content

9. Review exported XML.

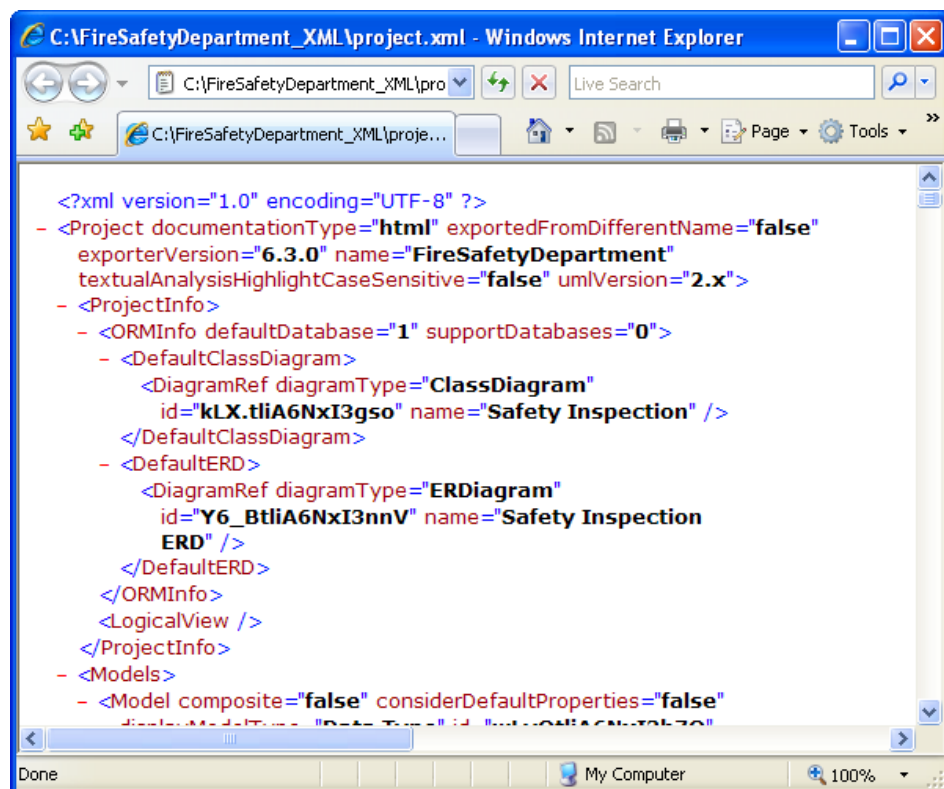


Figure 1-9 Review exported XML

Exporting active diagram to XML

1. Right click on diagram and click on Export > Export XML... menu item.

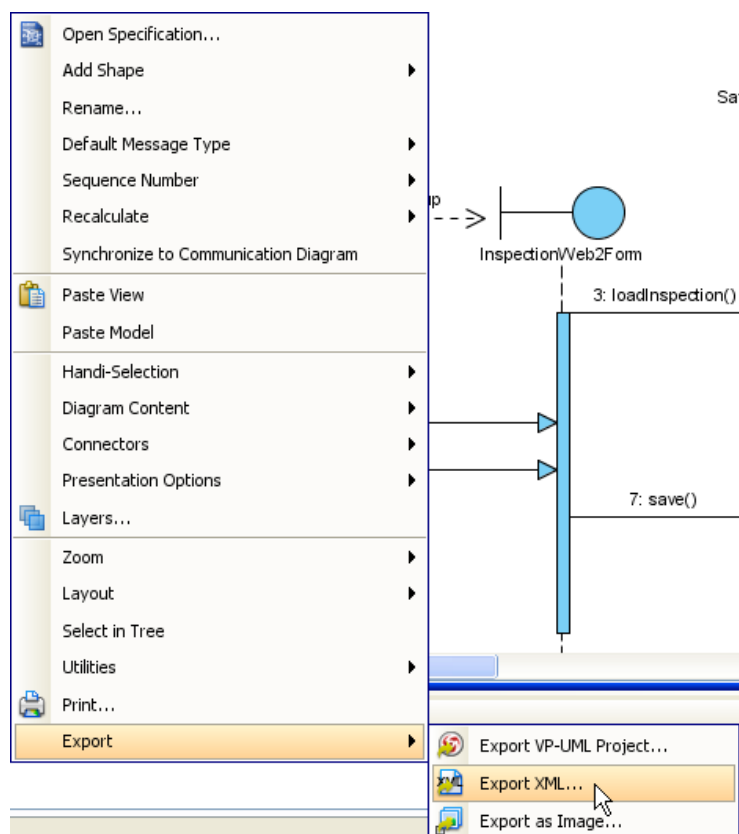


Figure 1-10 Export XML from diagram popup

2. Uncheck Export diagrams as images (export images may take long time) checkbox.

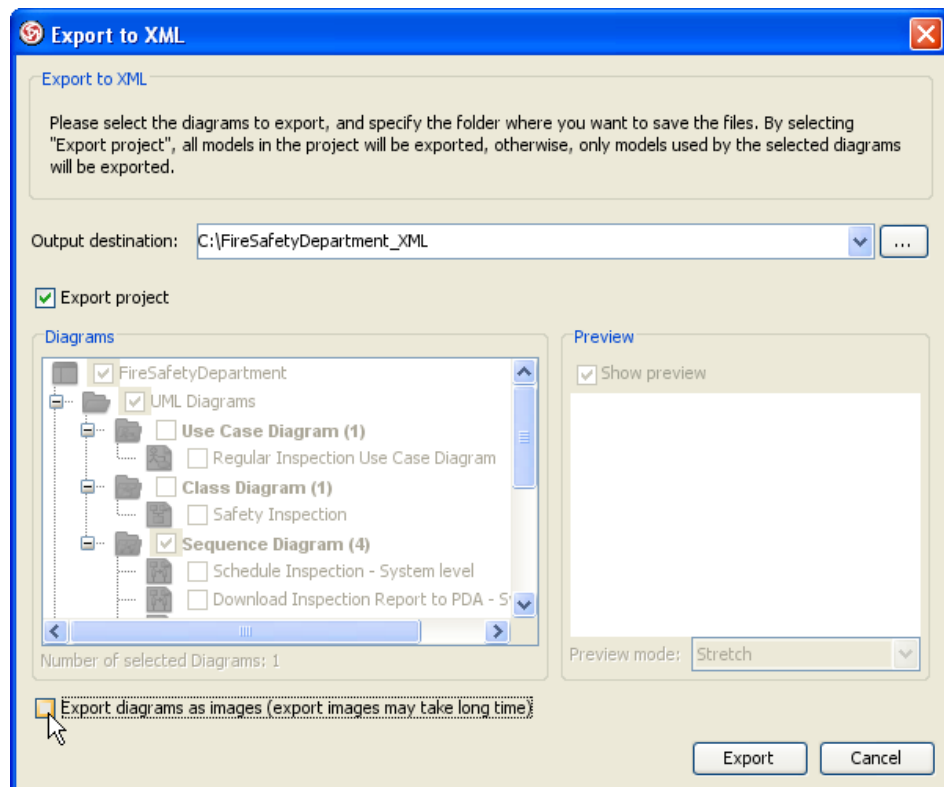


Figure 1-11 Uncheck export diagrams as images checkbox

3. Press Export button.

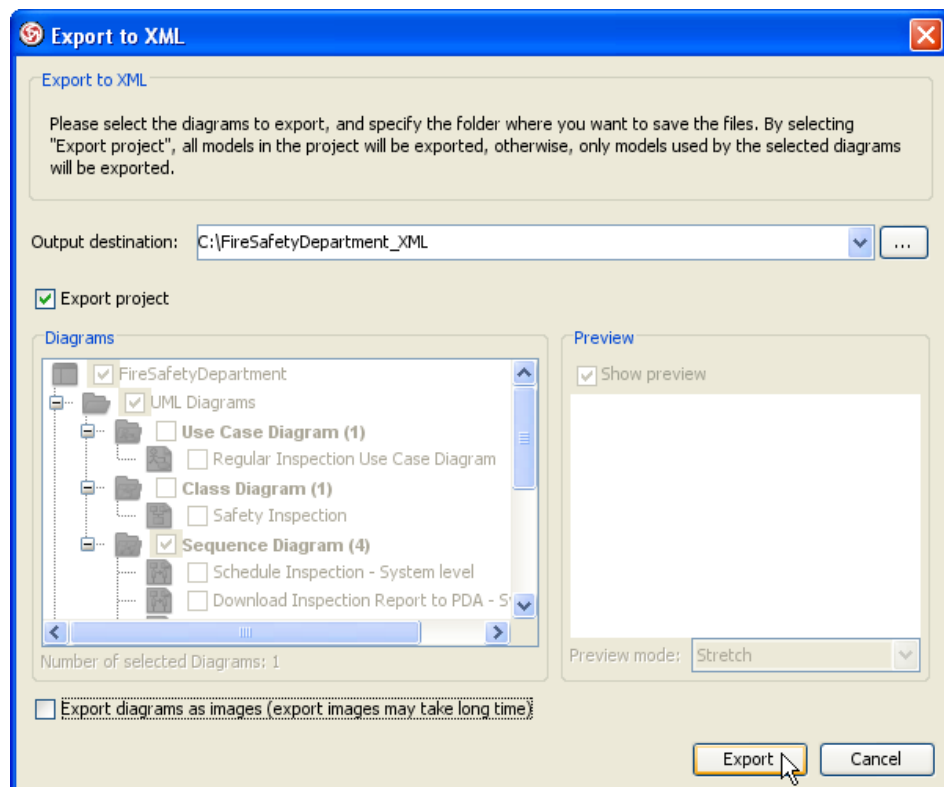


Figure 1-12 Export to XML

4. Review exported content.

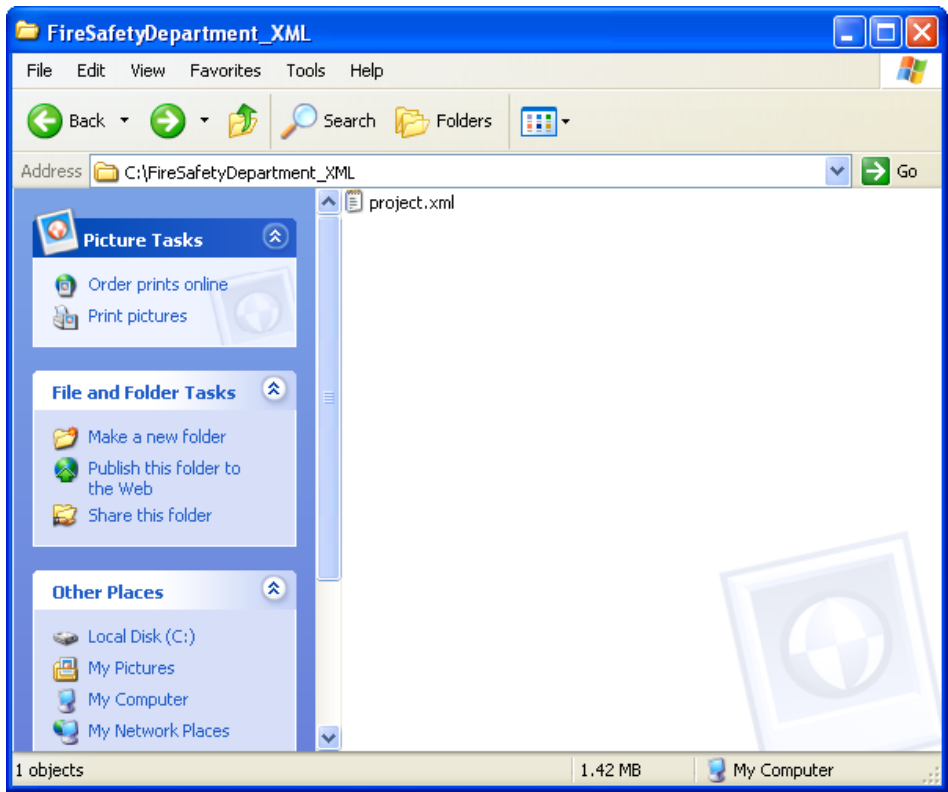


Figure 1-13 Review exported content

5. Review exported XML.

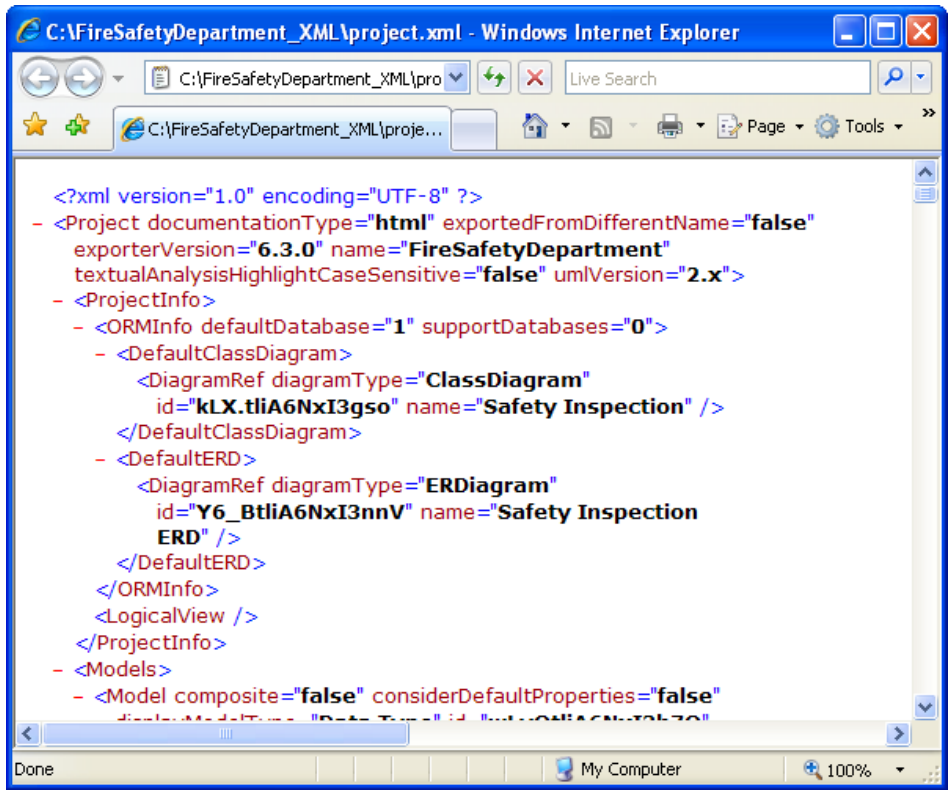


Figure 1-14 Review exported XML

Exporting diagrams to XML with command line interface

1. Mouse over Start button.



Figure 1-15 Mouse over start button

2. Press on Start button.



Figure 1-16 Showing start menu

3. Click on Run... button.

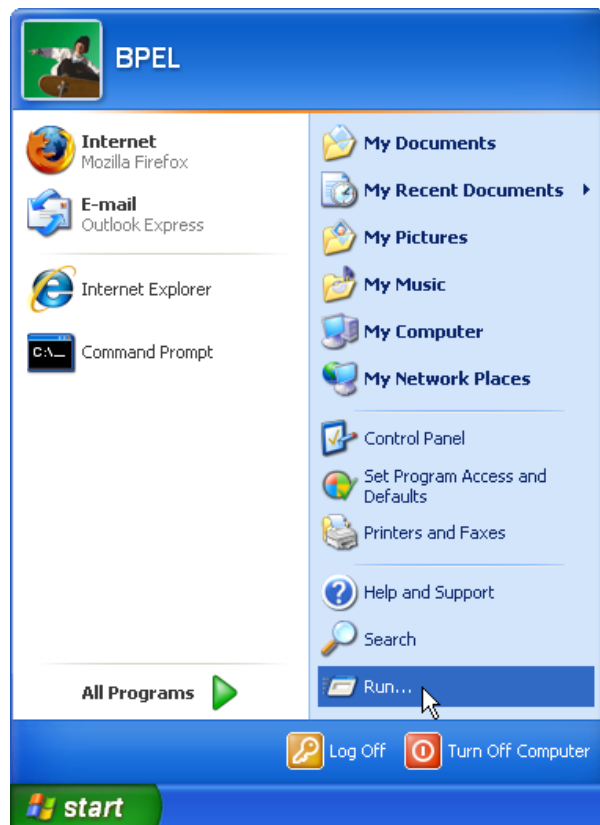


Figure 1-17 Run from start menu

4. Input cmd as command.

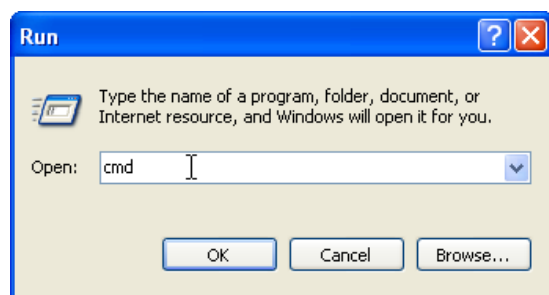


Figure 1-18 Inputting command to run

5. Press OK button.

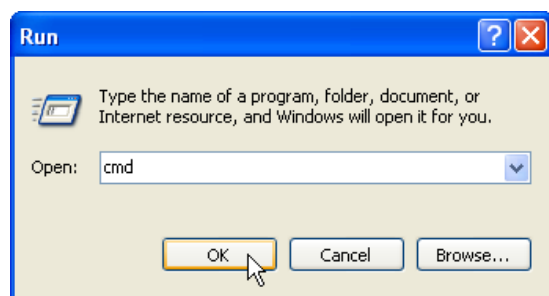


Figure 1-19 Run command

6. Change directory to scripts folder and execute ExportXML

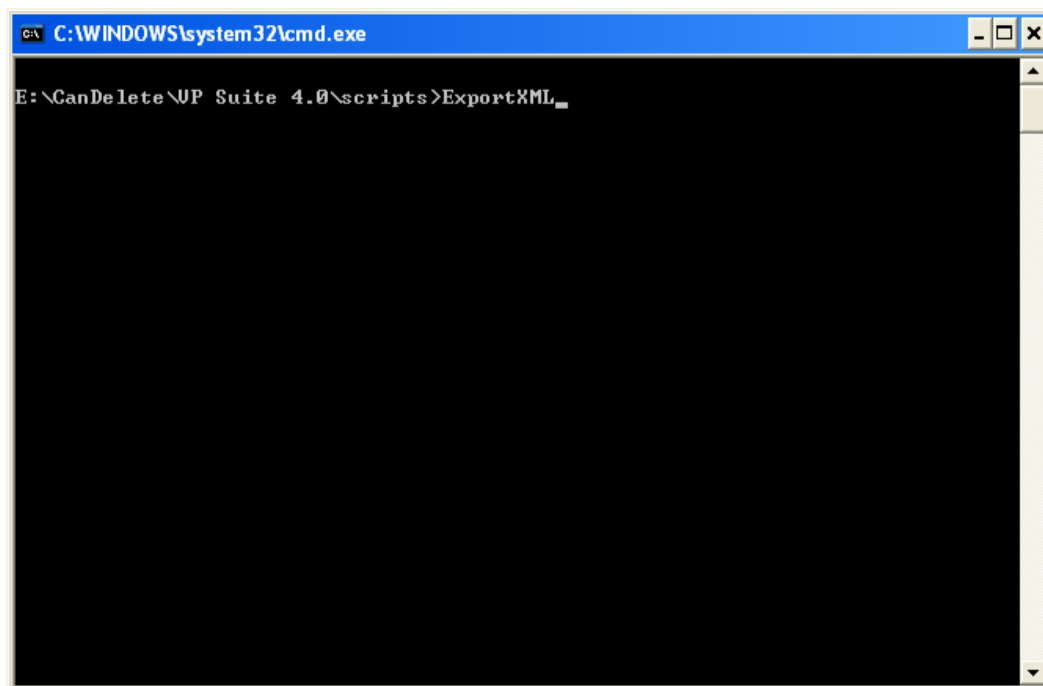


Figure 1-20 Inputting command

7. Usage of ExportXML will be shown.

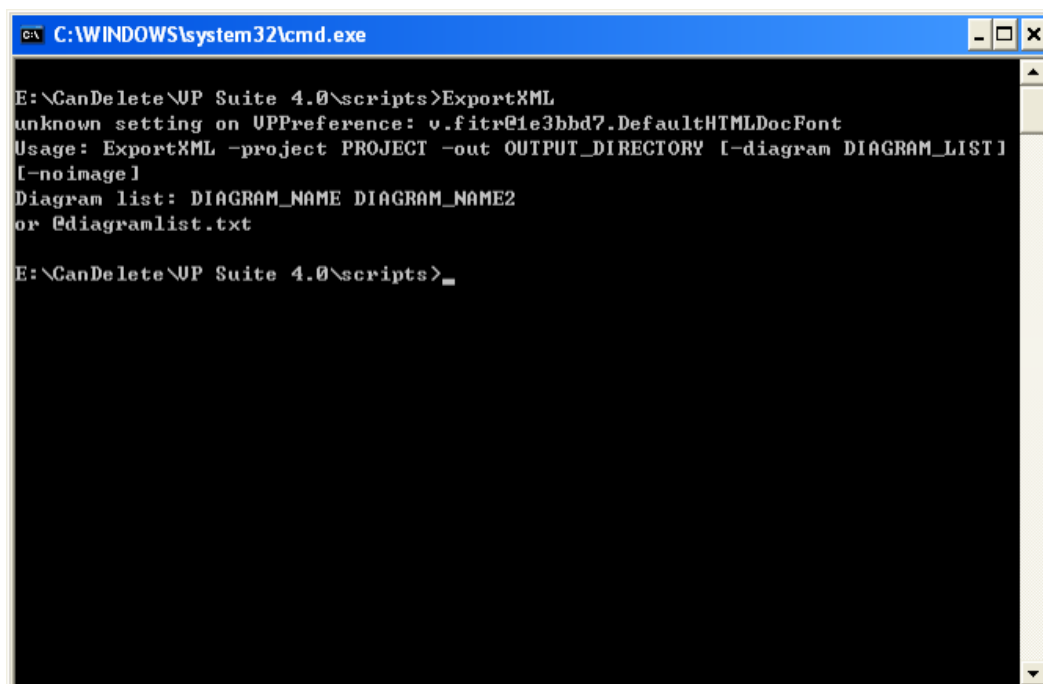
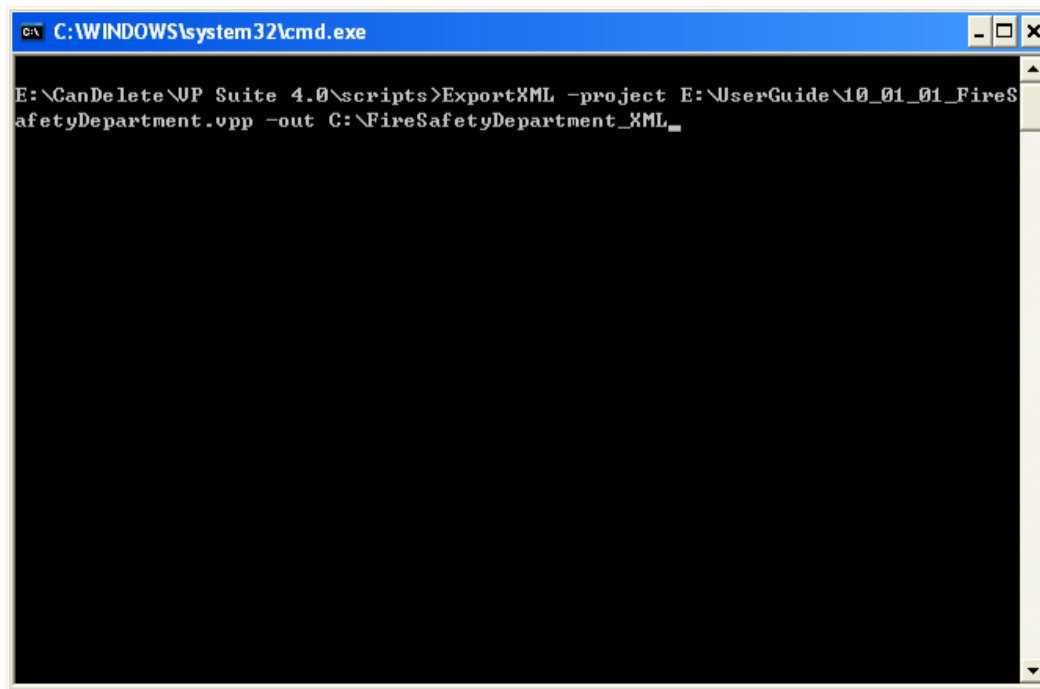


Figure 1-21 Execute result of command

8. Example of exporting XML for whole project.

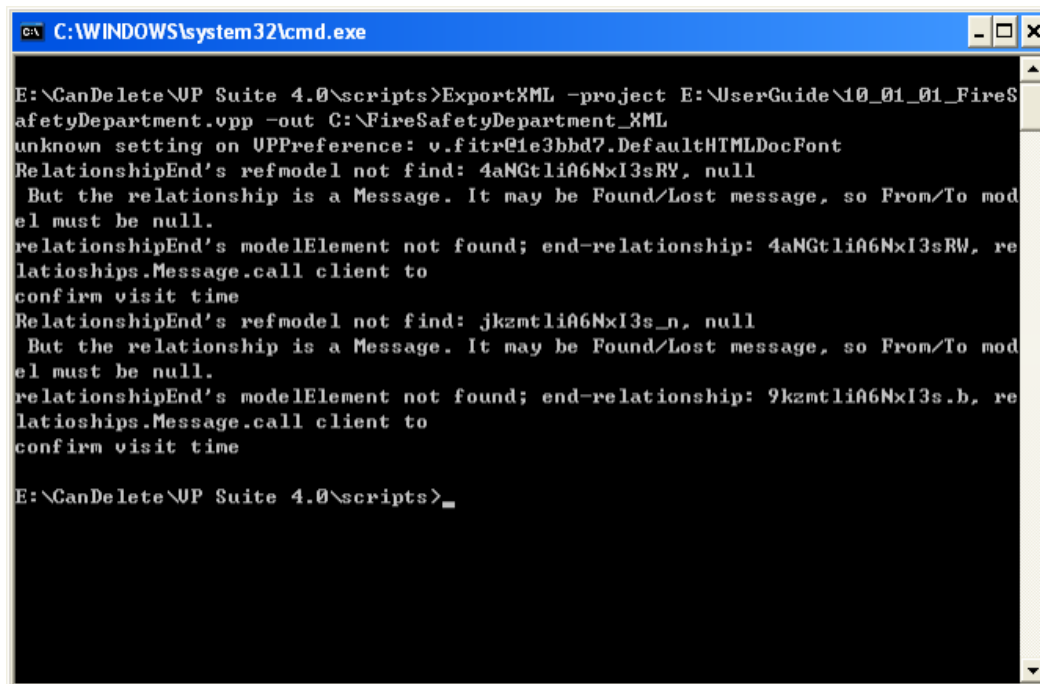


```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

E:\CanDelete\UP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXML -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XML_
```

Figure 1-22 Inputting command

9. Execute result of exporting XML.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

E:\CanDelete\UP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXML -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XML
unknown setting on UPPreference: v.fitr@1e3bhd7.DefaultHTMLDocFont
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: 4aNGtli@6NxI3sRV, null
  But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 4aNGtli@6NxI3sRW, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: jkzmtli@6NxI3s_n, null
  But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli@6NxI3s.b, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time

E:\CanDelete\UP Suite 4.0\scripts>_
```

Figure 1-23 Execute result

10. Review exported content.

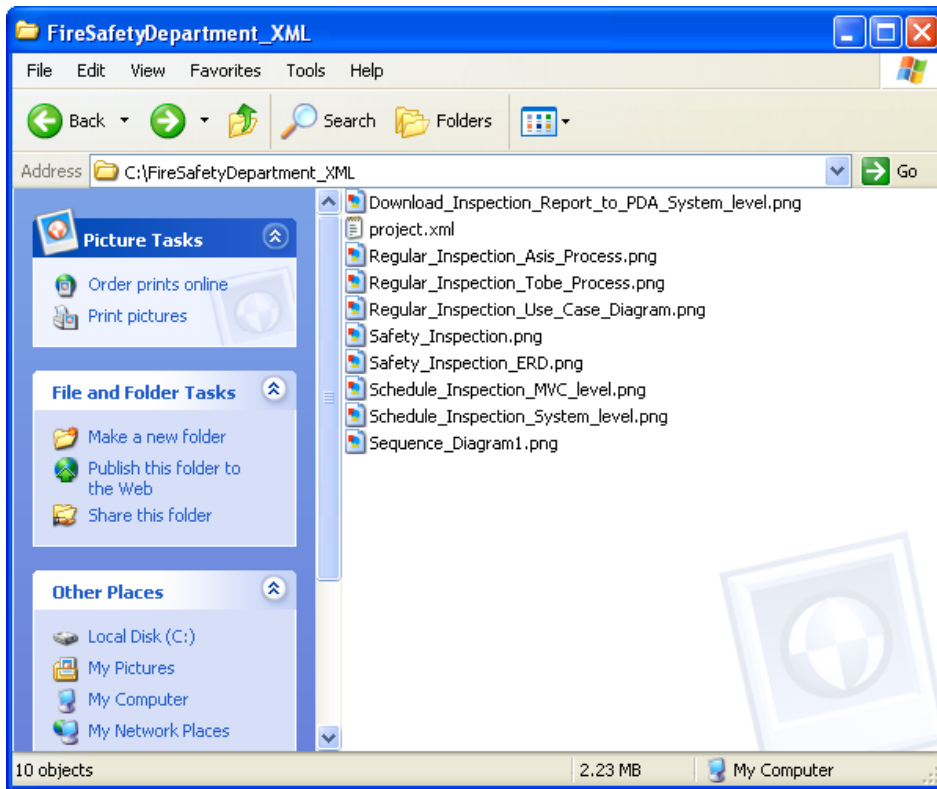


Figure 1-24 Review exported content

11. Example of exporting XML with specified diagrams.

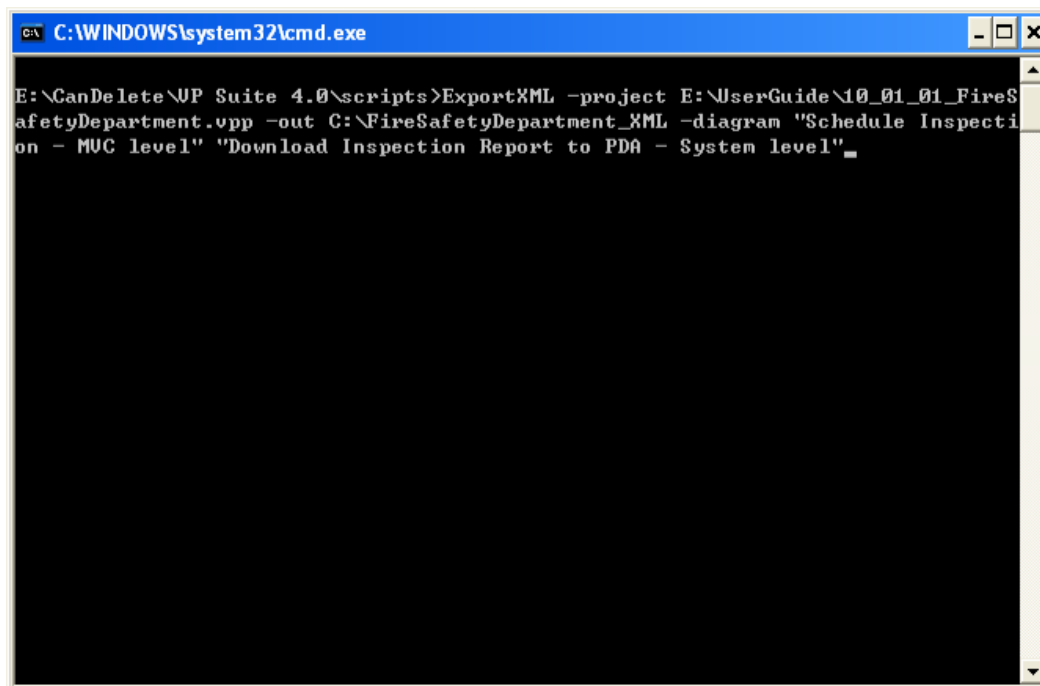


Figure 1-25 Inputting command

12. Review exported content.

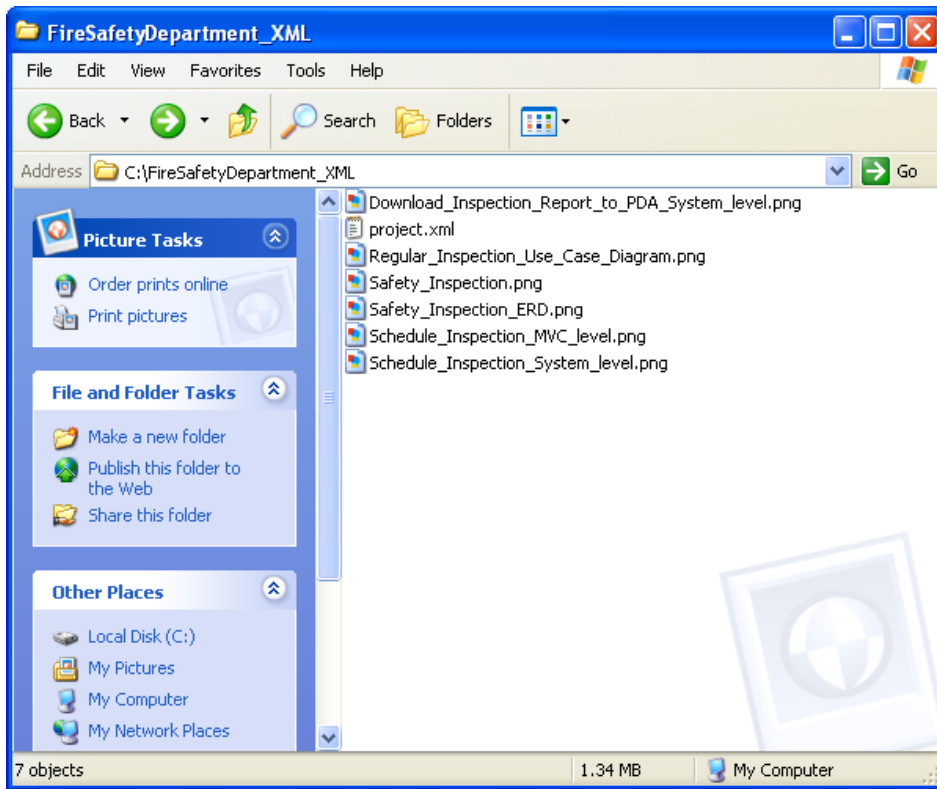


Figure 1-26 Review exported content

13. Example of exporting XML without images.

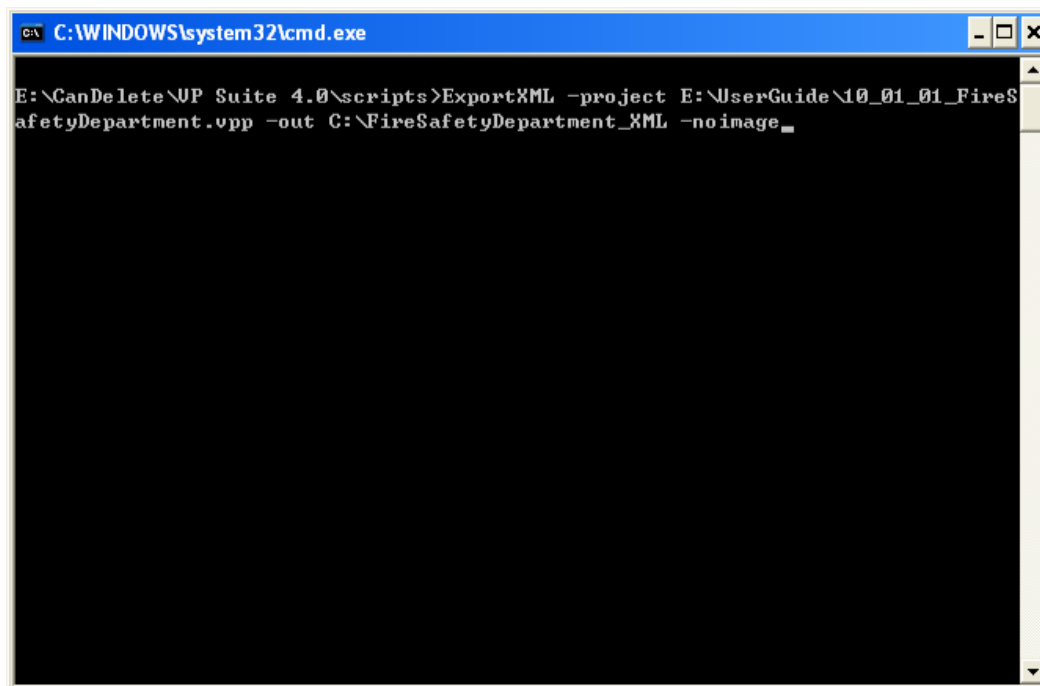


Figure 1-27 Inputting command

14. Review exported content.

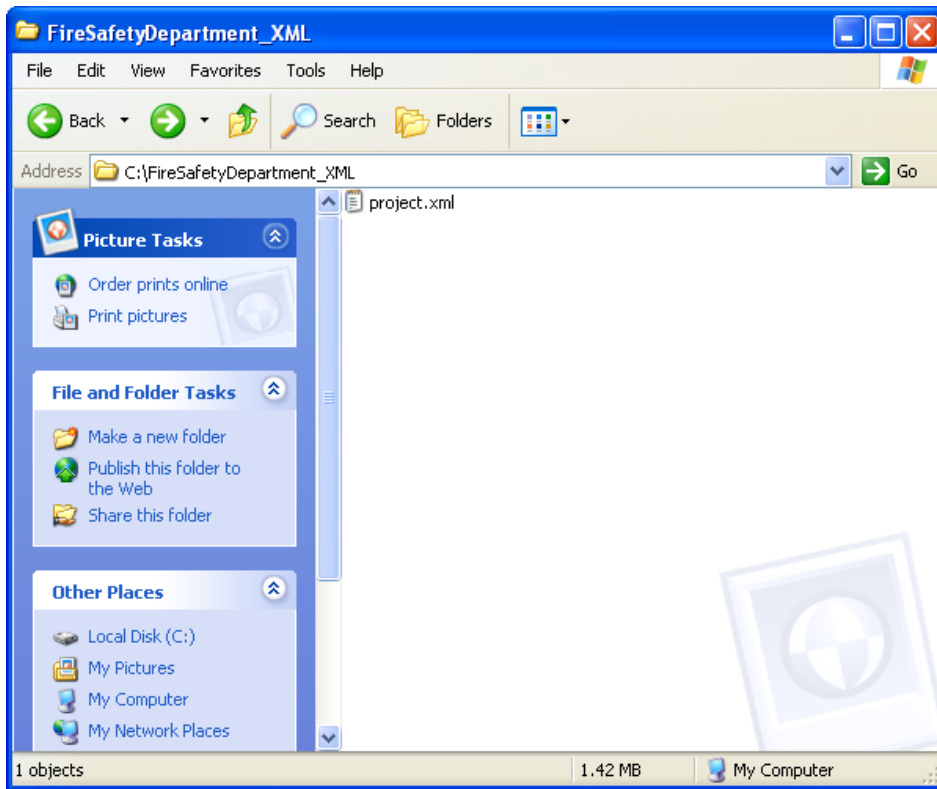


Figure 1-28 Review exported content

15. Example of exporting XML with specified diagrams and without images.

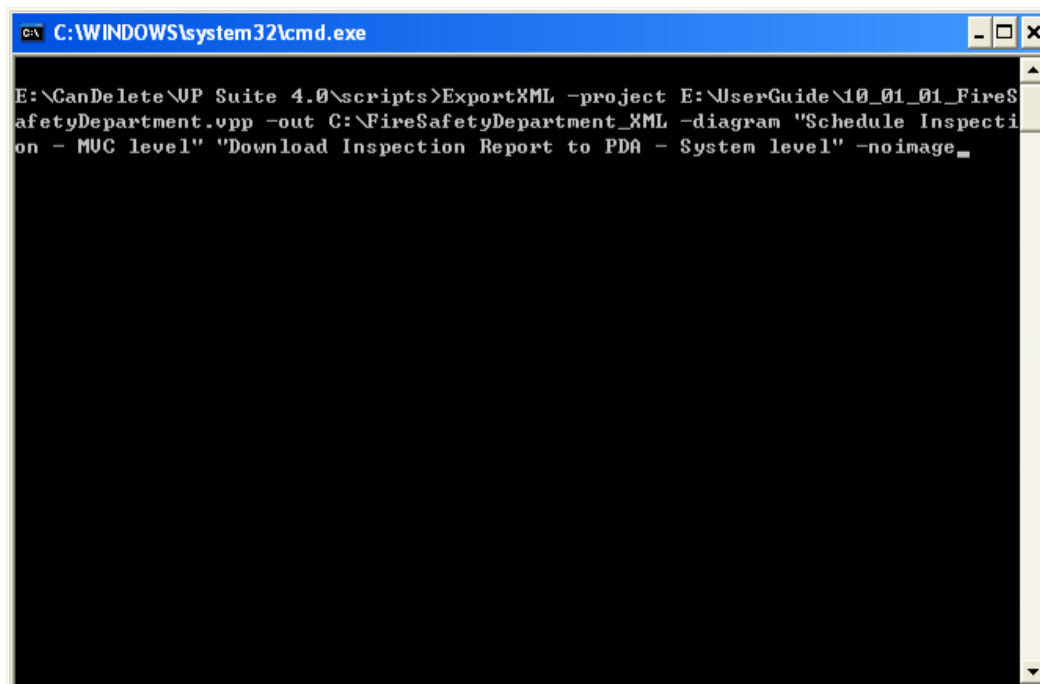


Figure 1-29 Inputting command

16. Review exported content.

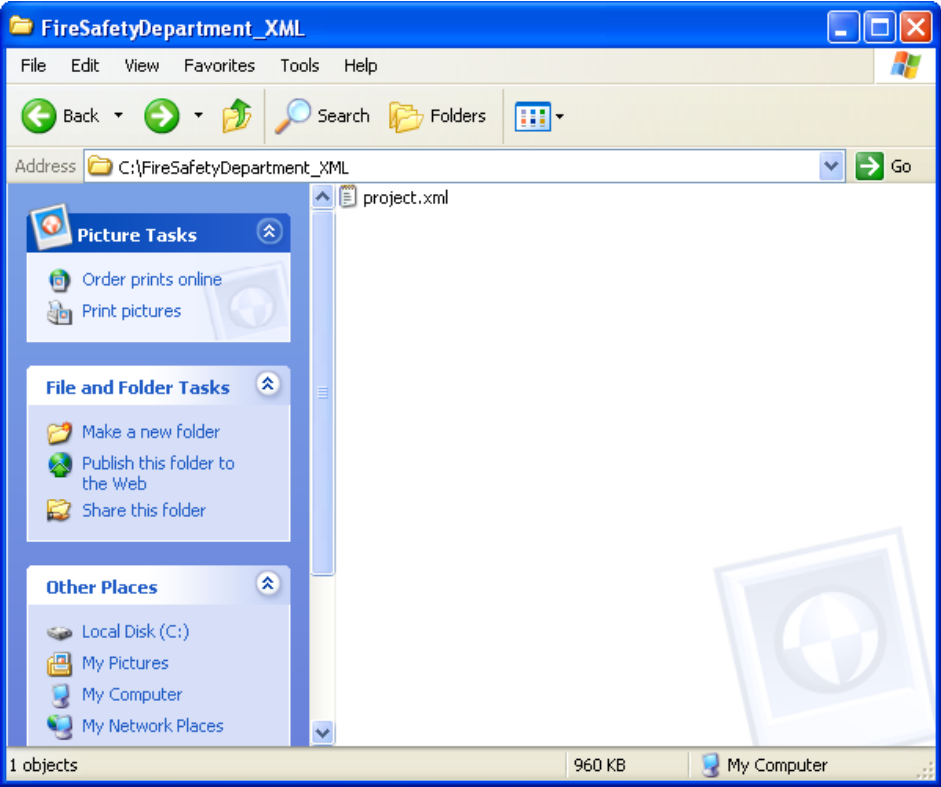


Figure 1-30 Review exported content

Importing XML

Importing XML to current project

1. Mouse over main menu.



Figure 1-31 Mouse over main menu

2. Click on File of main menu.

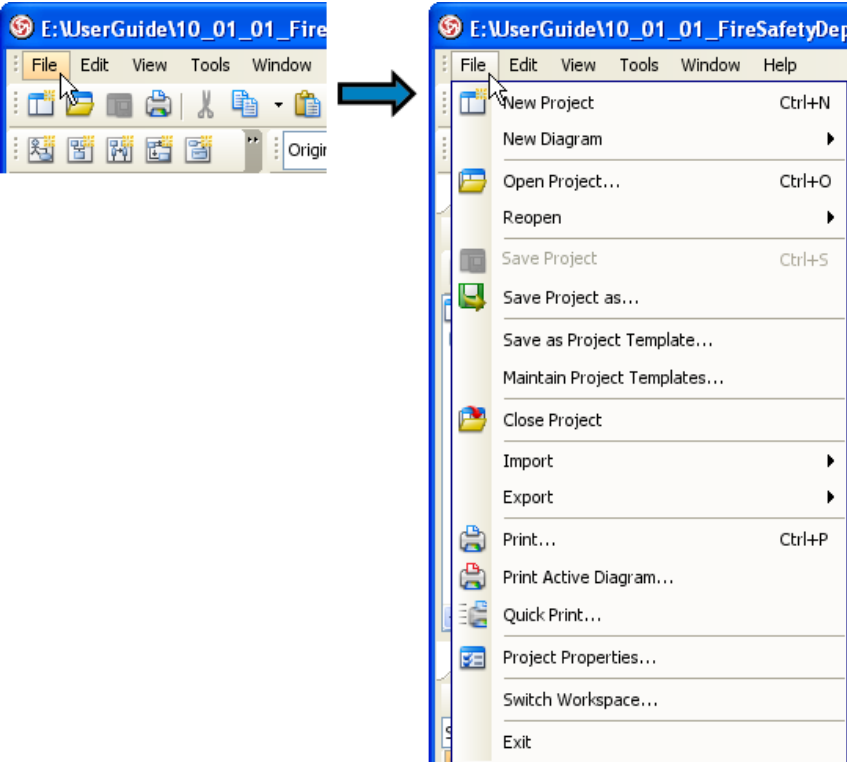


Figure 1-32 Showing popup of main menu

3. Click on Import > XML... menu item.

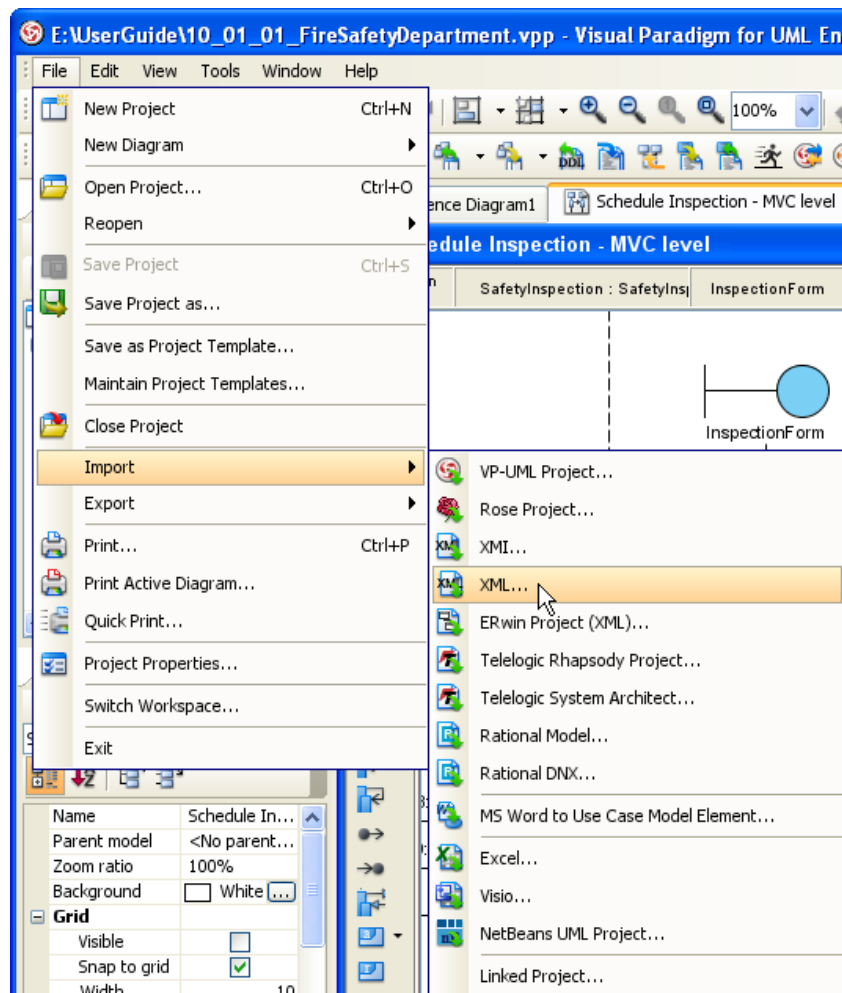


Figure 1-33 Import XML

4. Input Import file.

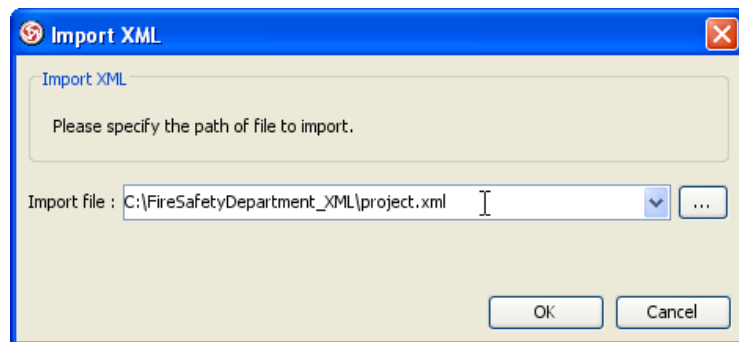


Figure 1-34 Inputting import file

5. Press OK button.

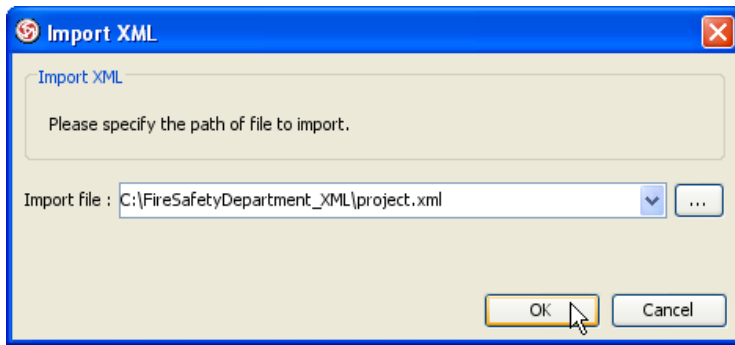


Figure 1-35 Import from XML

Importing XML to project with command line interface

1. Mouse over Start button.



Figure 1-36 Mouse over start button

2. Press on Start button.



Figure 1-37 Showing start menu

3. Click on Run... button.

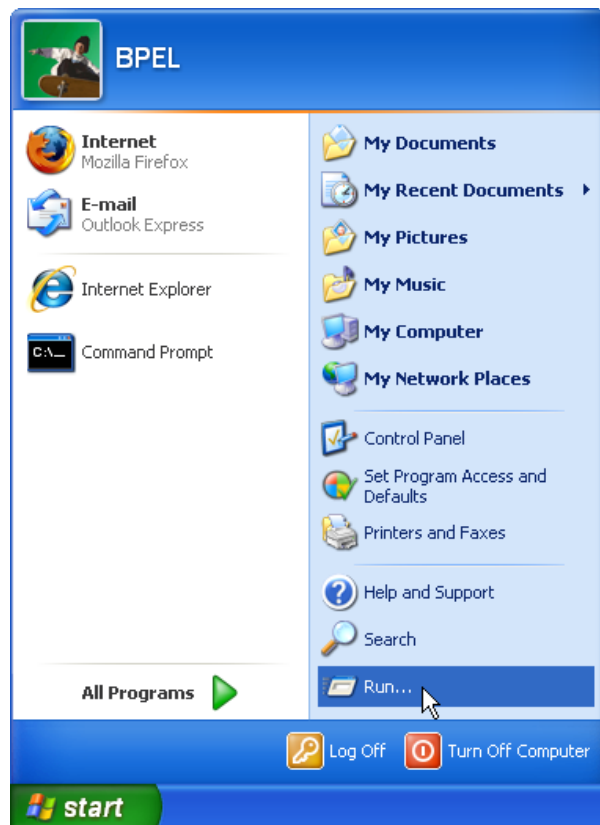


Figure 1-38 Run from start menu

4. Input cmd as command.

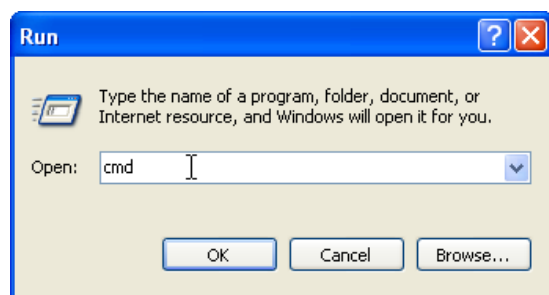


Figure 1-39 Inputting command to run

5. Press OK button.

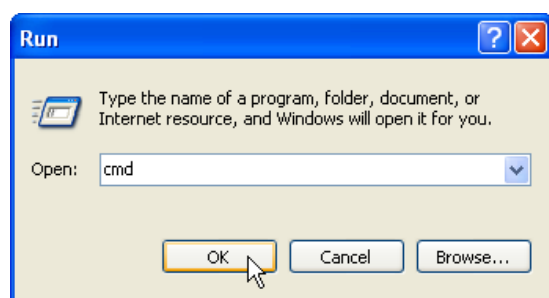


Figure 1-40 Run command

6. Change directory to scripts folder and execute ImportXML

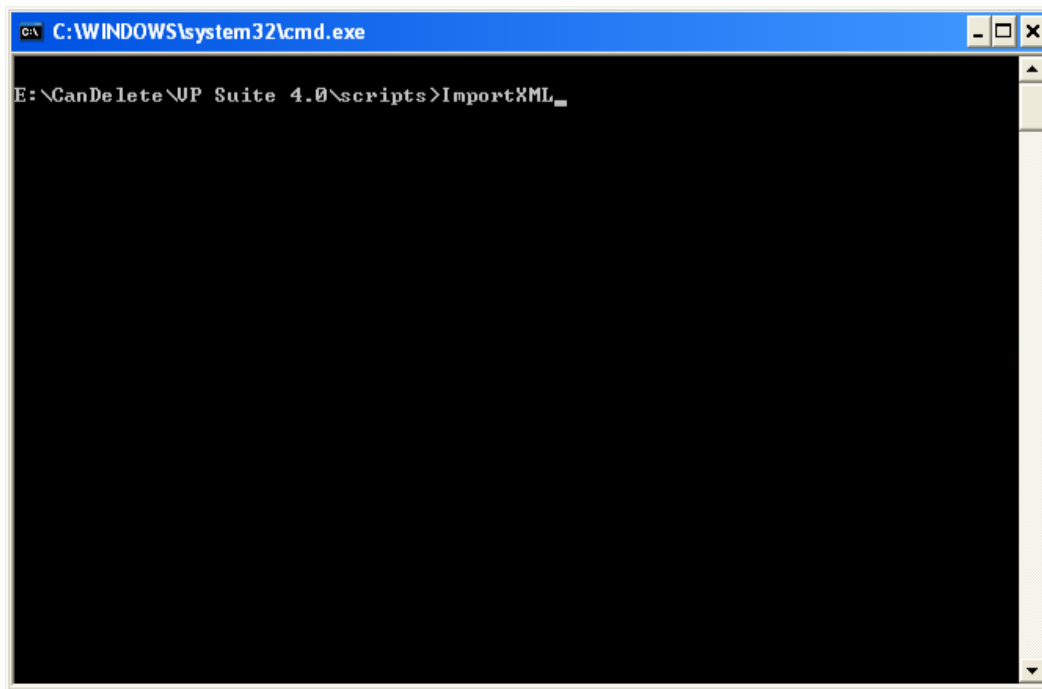


Figure 1-41 Inputting command

7. Usage of ImportXML will be shown.

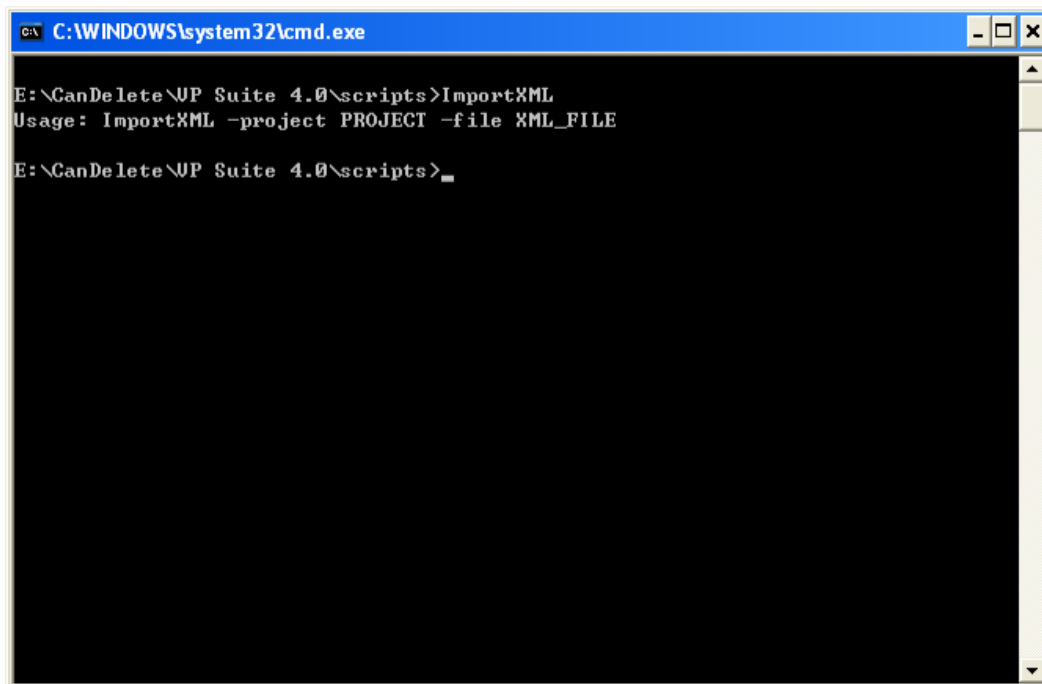
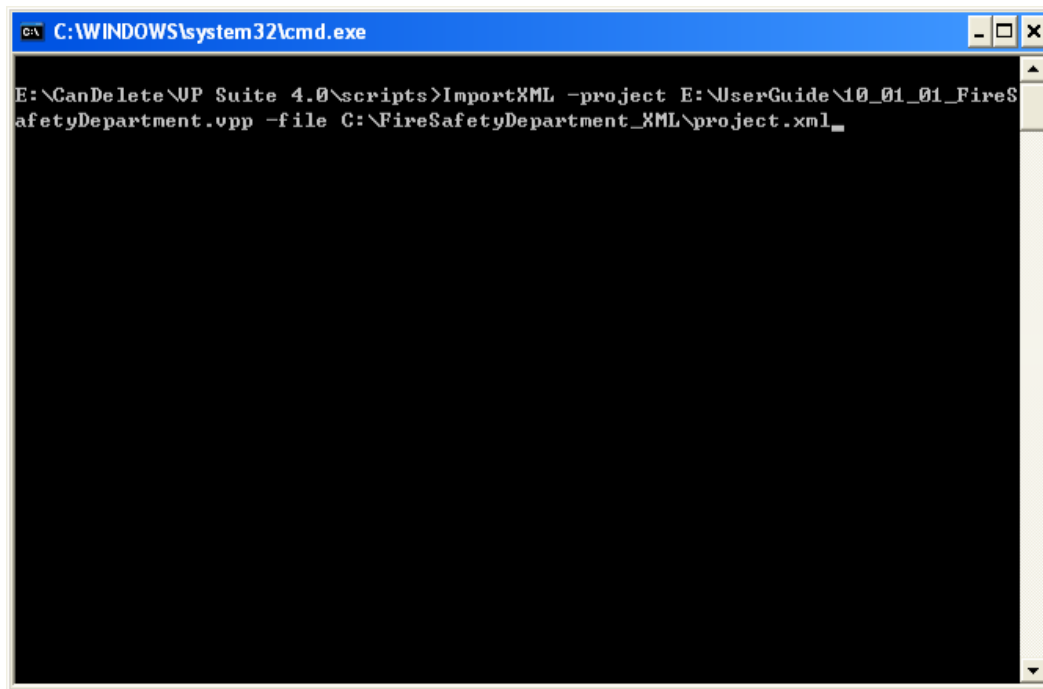


Figure 1-42 Execute result of command

8. Example of importing XML

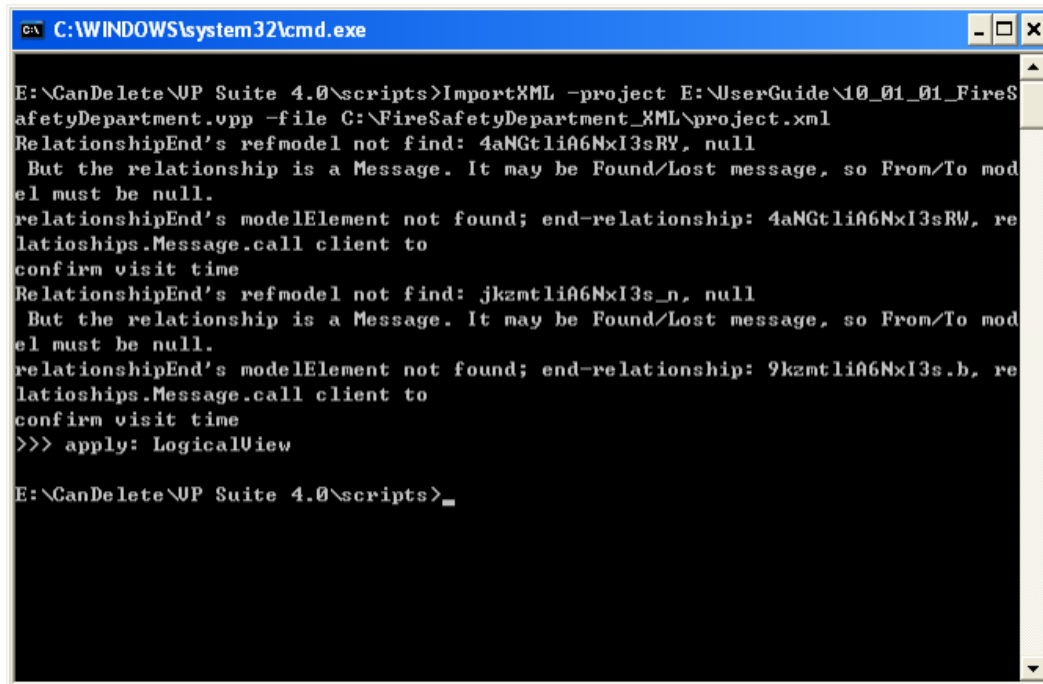


```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ImportXML -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -file C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XML\project.xml_
```

Figure 1-43 Inputting command

9. Execute result of importing XML.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ImportXML -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -file C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XML\project.xml
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRV, null
  But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so From/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRW, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: jkzmtli06NxI3s_n, null
  But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so From/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli06NxI3s.b, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
>>> apply: LogicalUView

E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>_
```

Figure 1-44 Execute result

Import overwrite mechanism

Importing XML will overwrite all covered models from XML

1. Export XML from main menu.

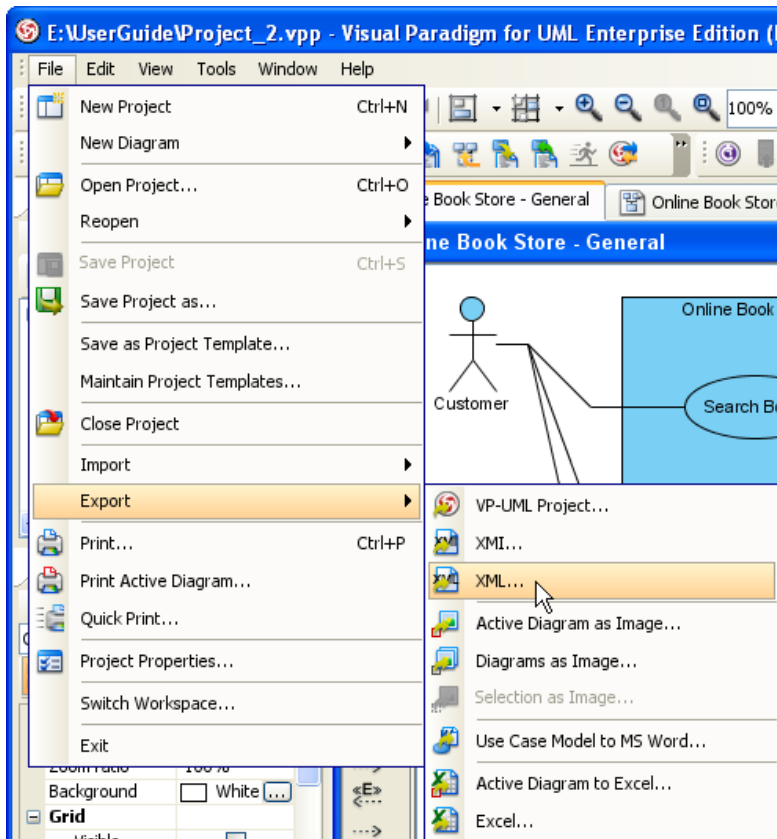


Figure 1-45 Exporting XML from main menu

2. Only select class diagram *Online Book Store - Book* and press Export button.

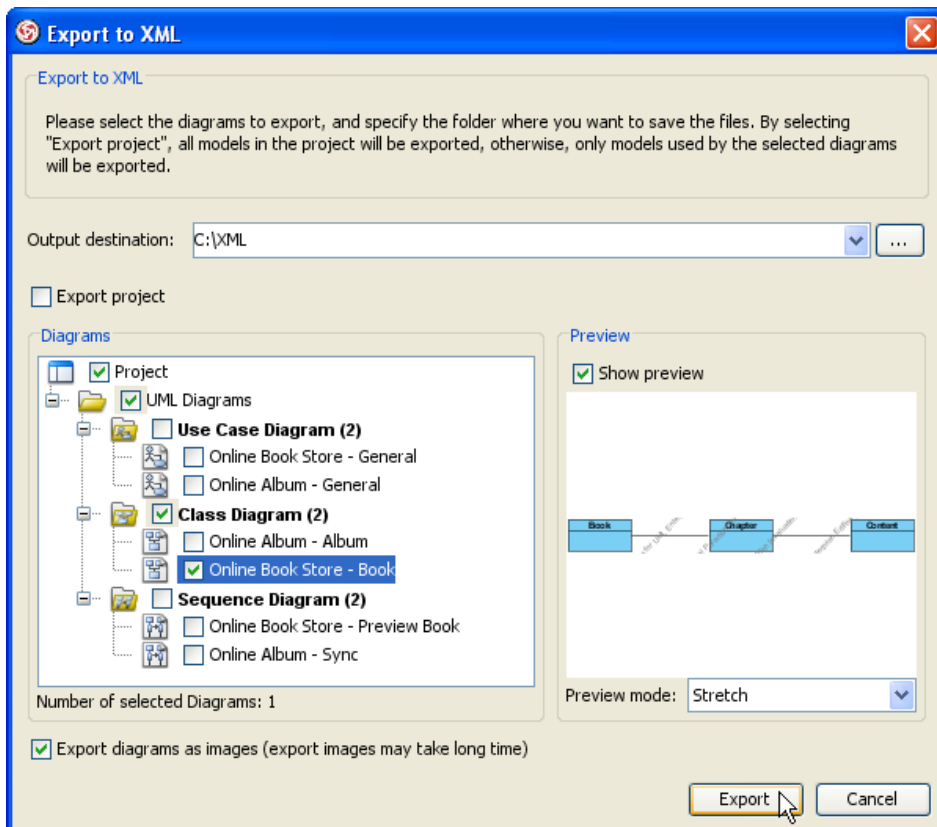


Figure 1-46 Export class diagram to XML

3. Rename use case *Search Book* to *Locate Book*.

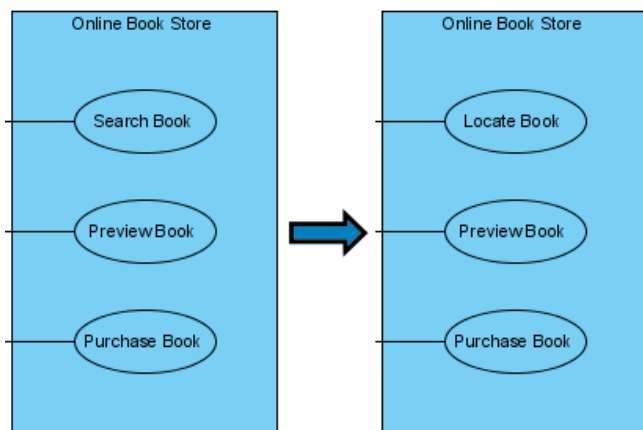


Figure 1-47 Renaming use case

4. Rename class *Content* to *Book Content*.



Figure 1-48 Renaming class

5. Import XML from main menu.

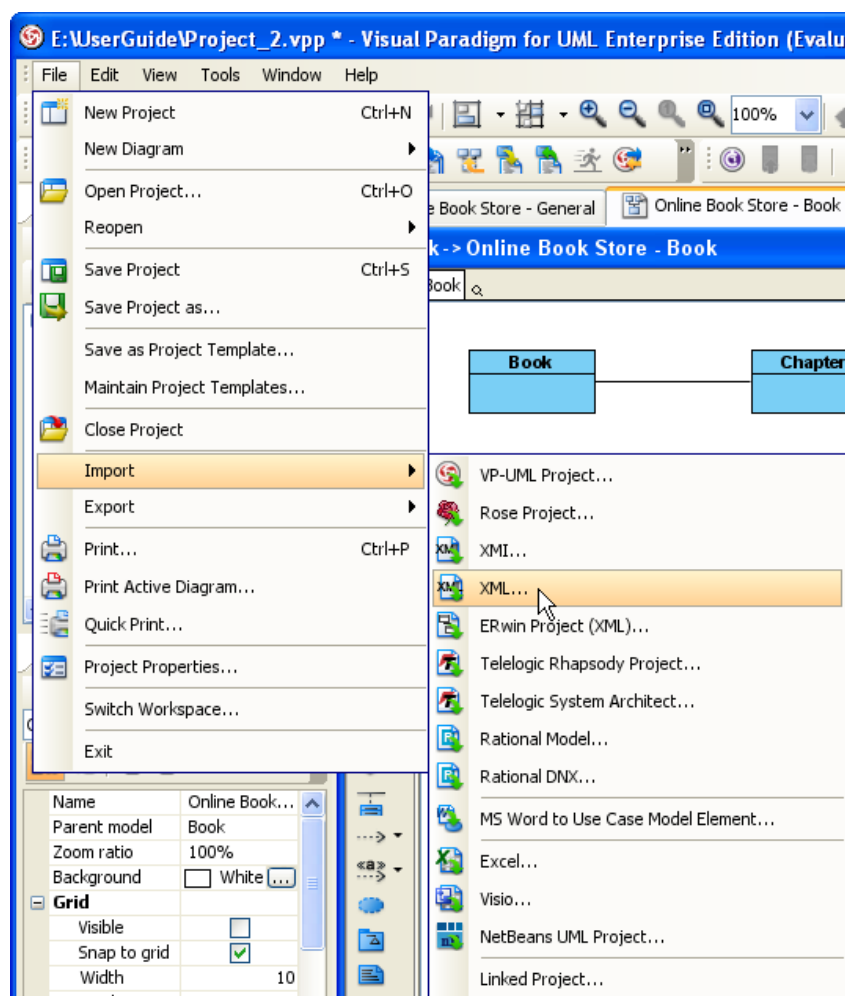


Figure 1-49 Importing XML from main menu

6. Press OK button.

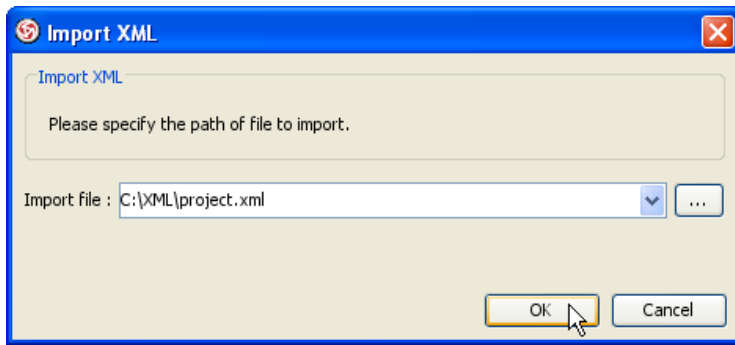


Figure 1-50 Import XML

7. Class *BookContent* is renamed back to *Content*.



Figure 1-51 Different of class after import XML

8. Use case *Locate Book* is remain unchanged.

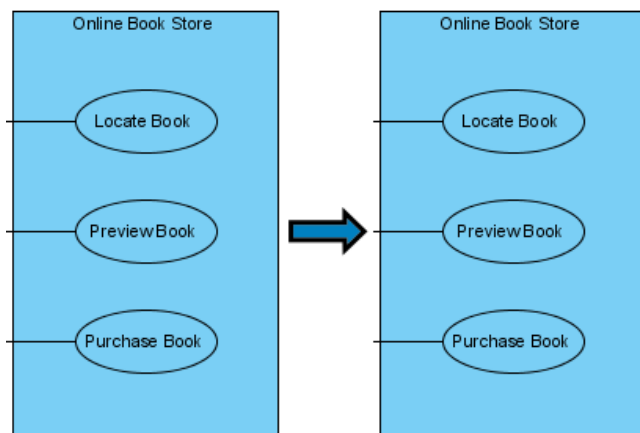


Figure 1-52 Different of use case after import XML

Exporting VP Project

Exporting selected diagrams to VP Project

1. Mouse over main menu.



Figure 2-1 Mouse over main menu

2. Click on File of main menu.

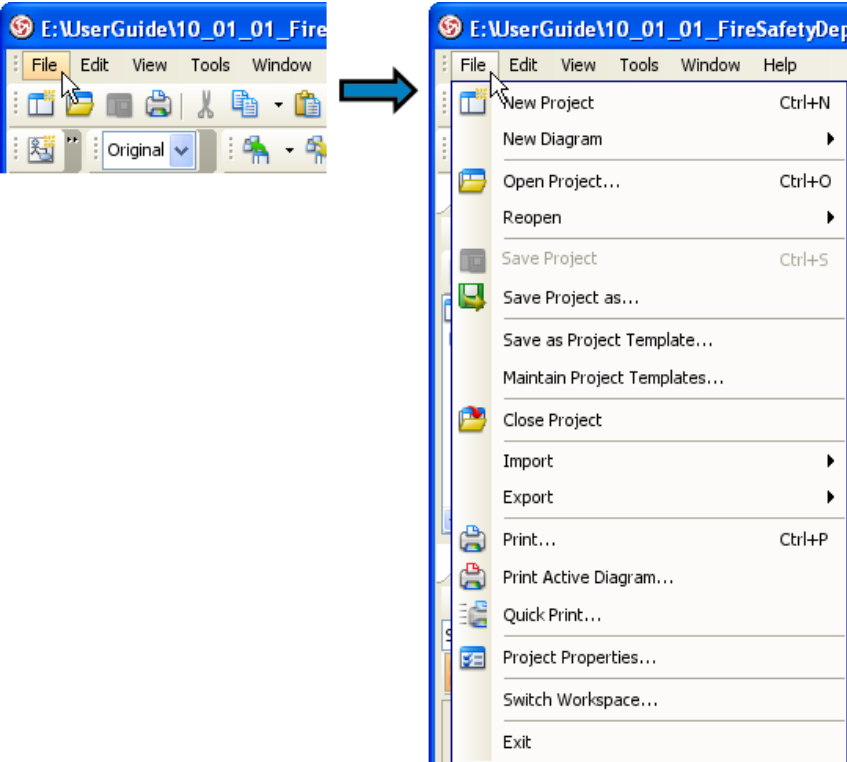


Figure 2-2 Showing popup of main menu

3. Click on Export > VP-UML Project... menu item.

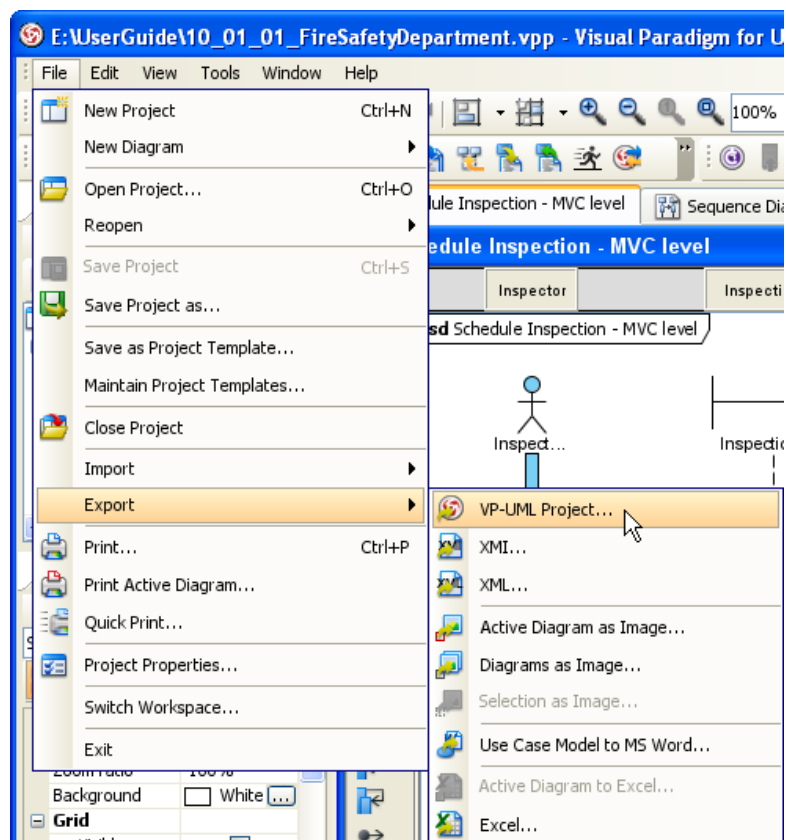


Figure 2-3 Export VP project

4. Input Output destination.

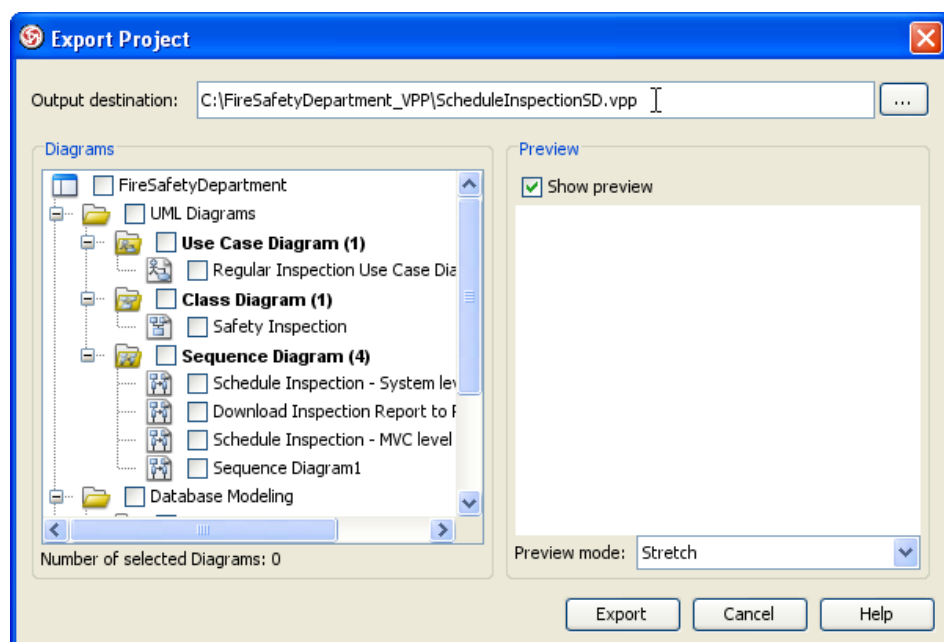


Figure 2-4 Inputting output destination

5. It is possible to check "FireSafetyDepartment" checkbox to export whole project to another VPP.

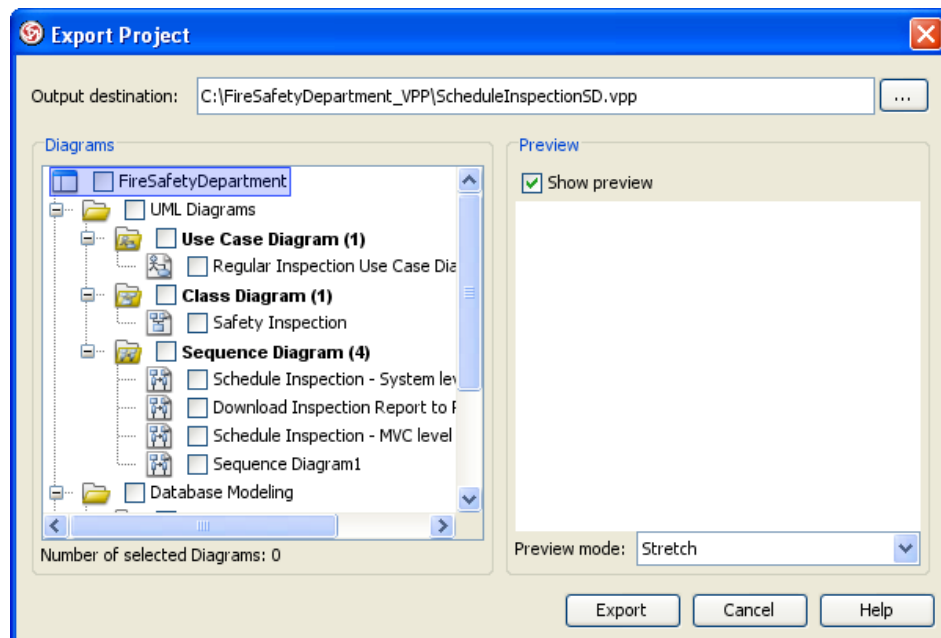


Figure 2-5 Highlight export whole VP project checkbox

6. Select Sequence Diagram *Schedule Inspection - MVC level* checkbox.

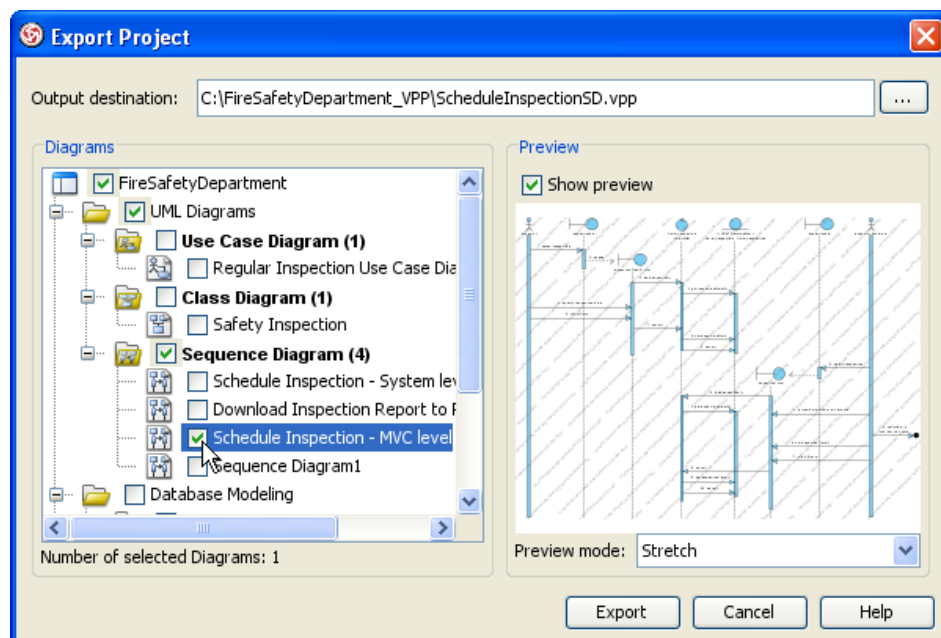


Figure 2-6 Selecting diagrams to export VP project

7. Press Export button.

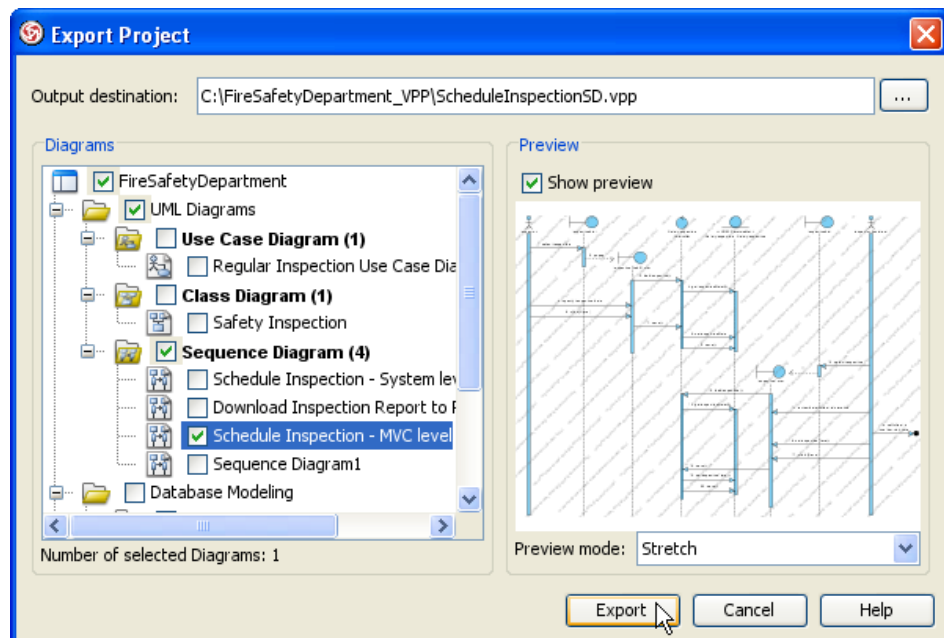


Figure 2-7 Export to VP project

8. There is only one Sequence Diagram in Diagram Navigator and Sequence Diagram is exported successfully.

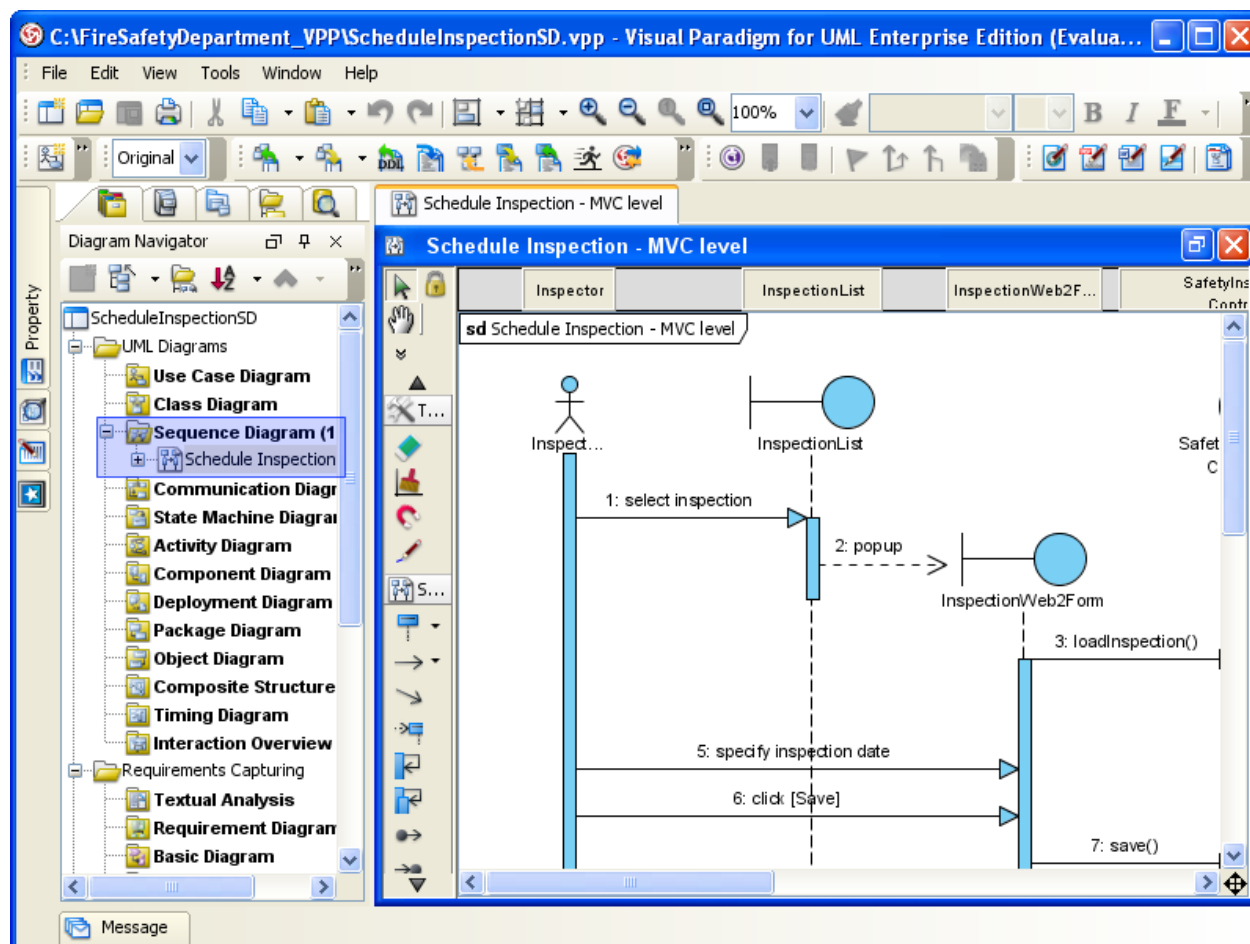


Figure 2-8 Review exported VP project

Importing VP Project

Importing VP Project to current project

1. Open exported project and rename LifeLine *InspectionList* to *Web base InspectionList*.

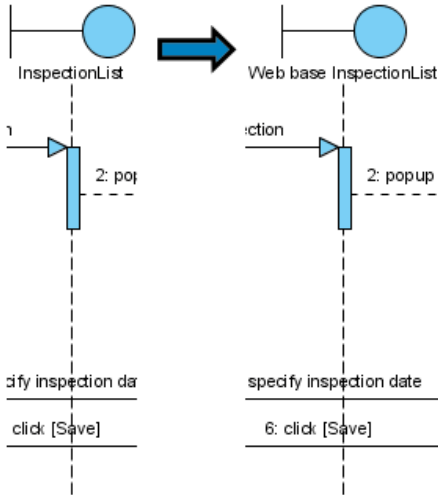


Figure 2-9 Renaming LifeLine

2. Press Save button in toolbar.

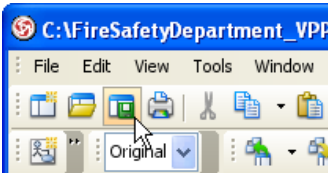


Figure 2-10 Save project

3. Open original project and mouse over main menu.



Figure 2-11 Mouse over main menu

4. Click on File of main menu.

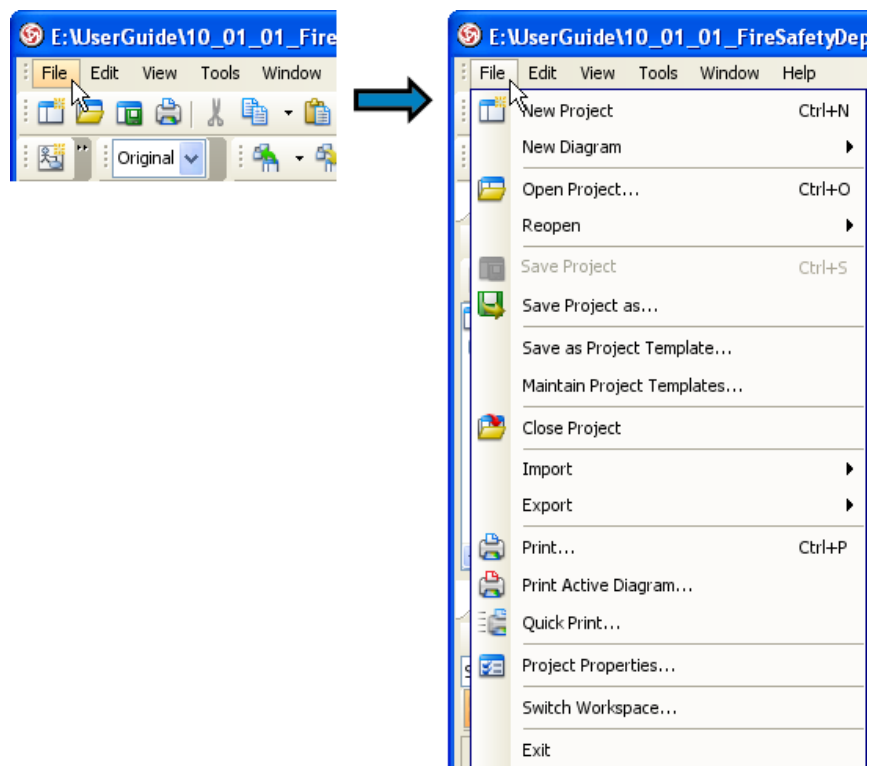


Figure 2-12 Showing popup of main menu

5. Click on Export > VP-UML Project... menu item.

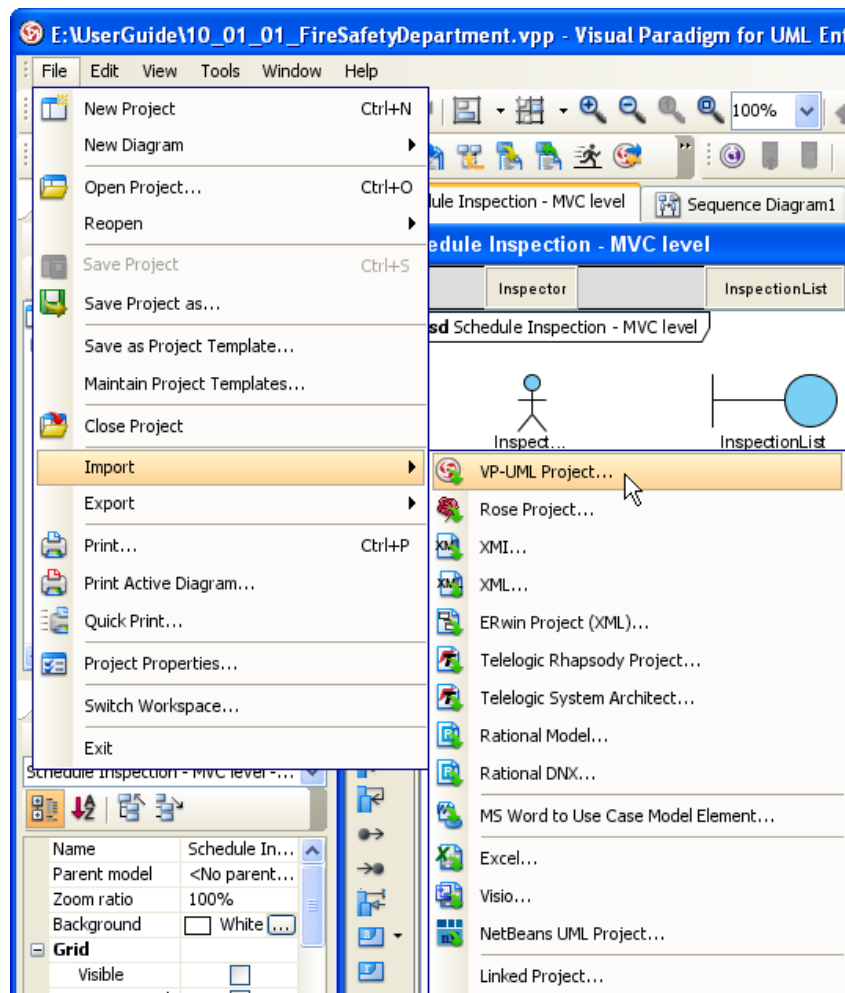


Figure 2-13 Import VP project

6. Select exported project.

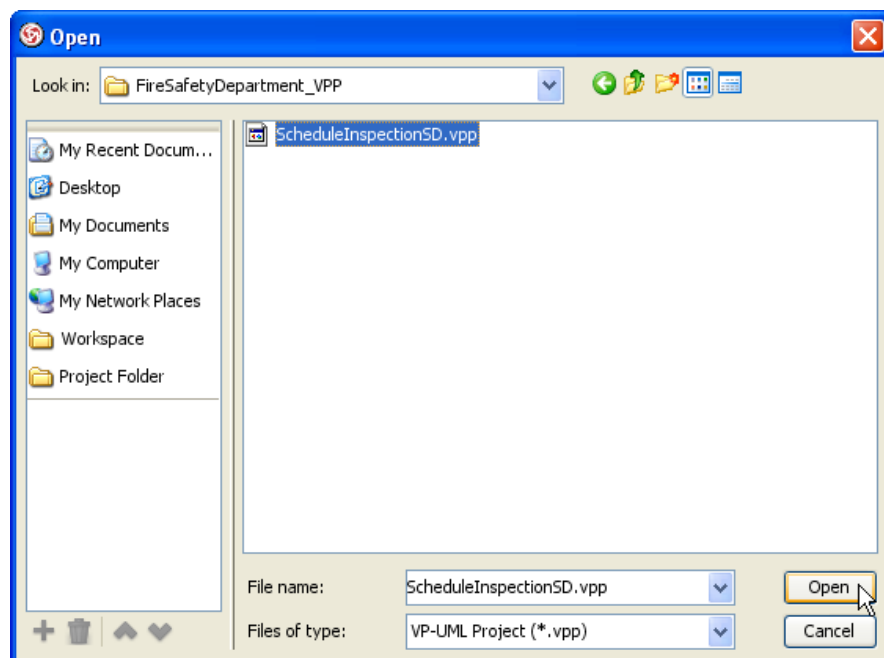


Figure 2-14 Selecting VP project to be import

7. LifeLine *InspectionList* is renamed to *Web base InspectionList*.

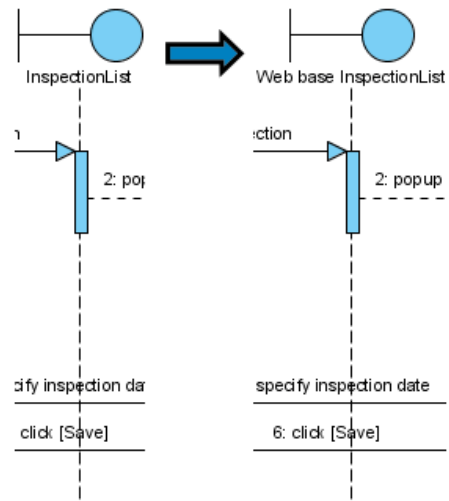


Figure 2-15 Different of lifeline after import VP project

Import overwrite mechanism

Importing VPP will only overwrite the modified Model Element

1. Below image showing original project.

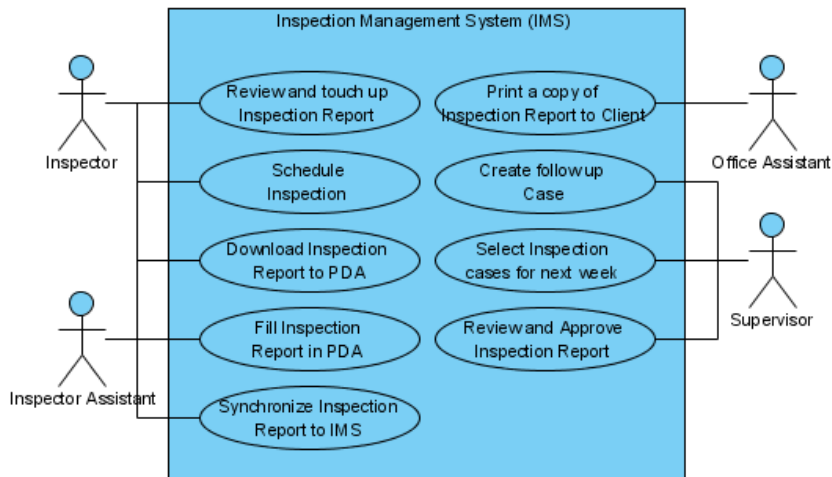


Figure 2-16 Original project

2. Click Export > VP-UML Project... menu item to export original project as VP-UML Project.

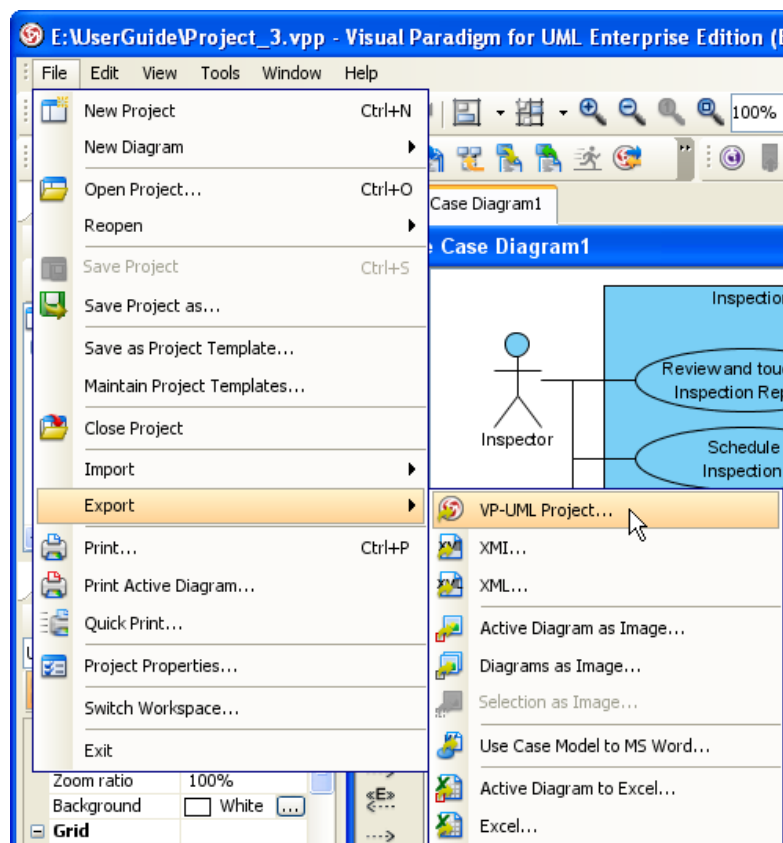


Figure 2-17 Export VP-UML Project

3. Input C:\VPP\export.vpp in Output destination.

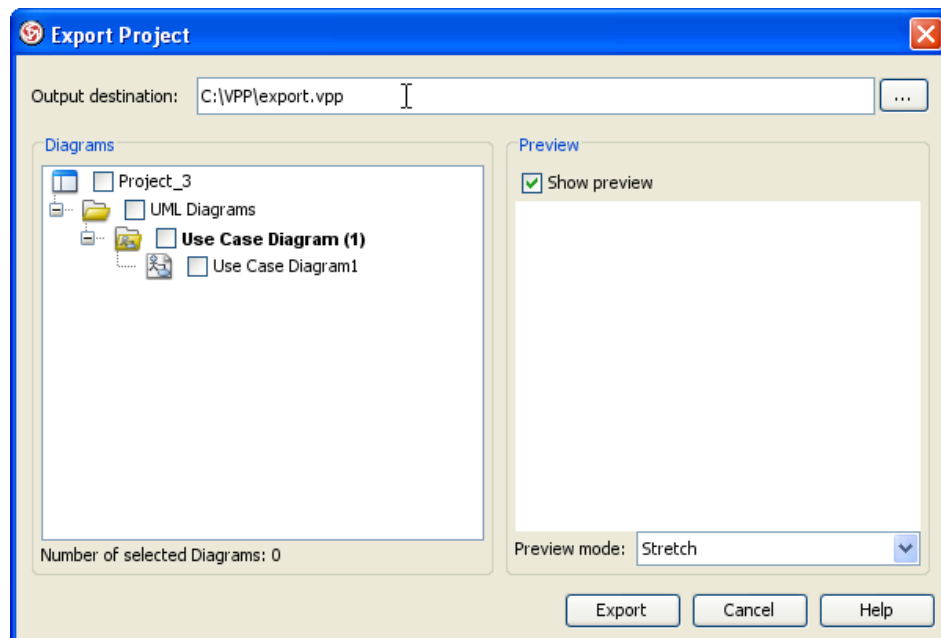


Figure 2-18 Inputting output destination

4. Select Use Case Diagram1 checkbox.

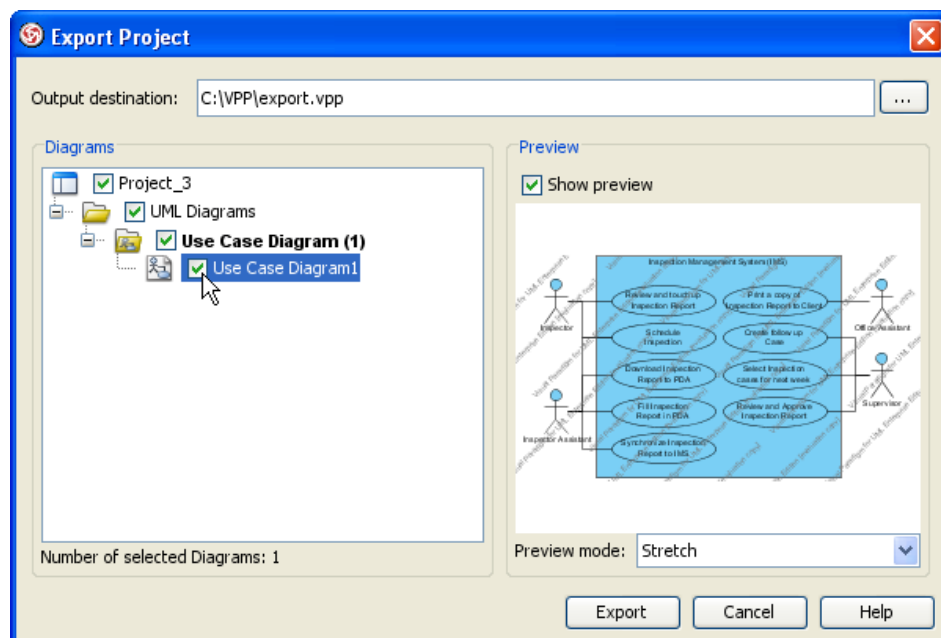


Figure 2-19 Selecting diagram to be export

5. Press Export button to perform the export.

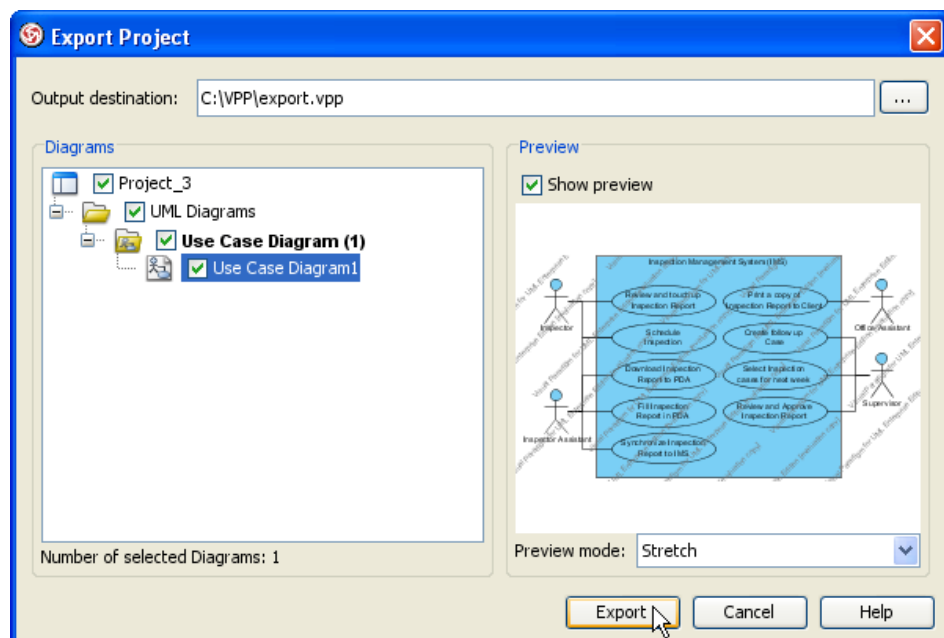


Figure 2-20 Export project

6. Switch to exported project by opening C:\VPP\export.vpp.

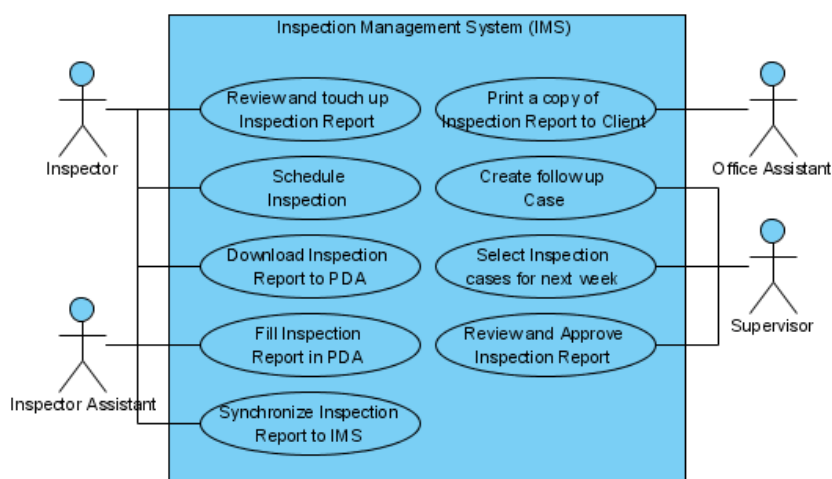


Figure 2-21 Exported project

7. Rename Use Case *Print a copy of Inspection Report to Client* to *Modified in exported VPP*.

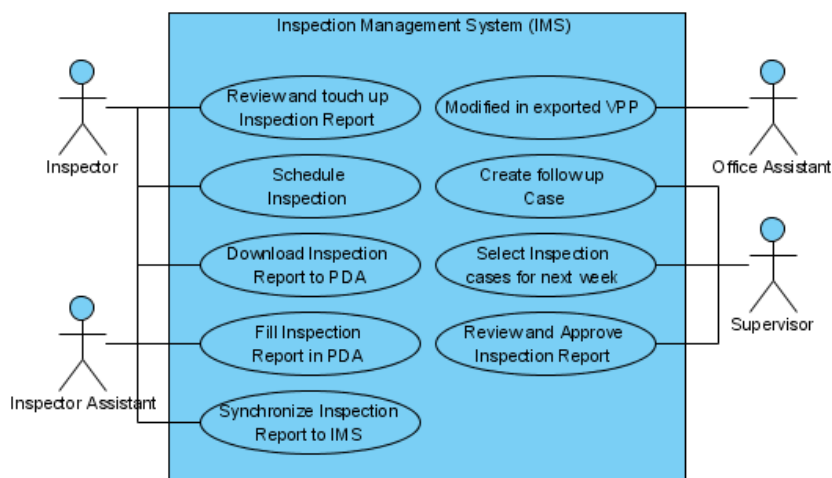


Figure 2-22 Renamed use case in exported project

8. Save exported project by pressing Save button in tool bar.

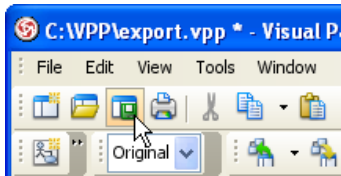


Figure 2-23 Save exported project

9. Switch back to original project.

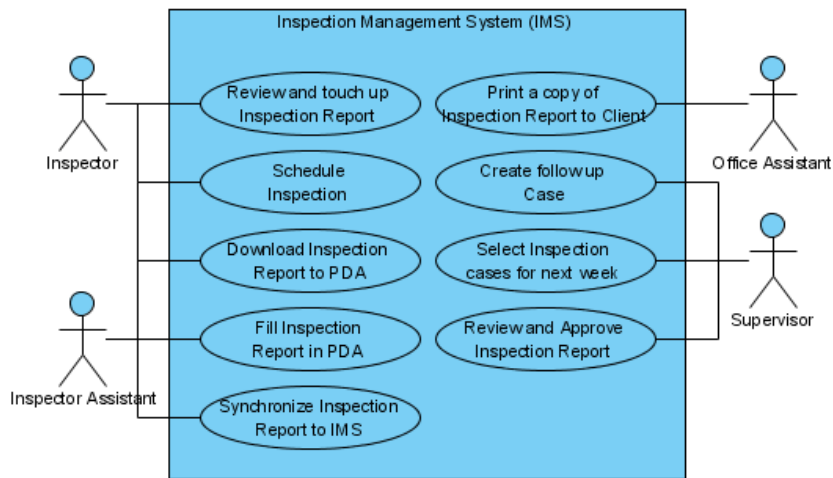


Figure 2-24 Original project

10. Rename Use Case *Review and touch up Inspection Report* to *Modified in original VPP*.

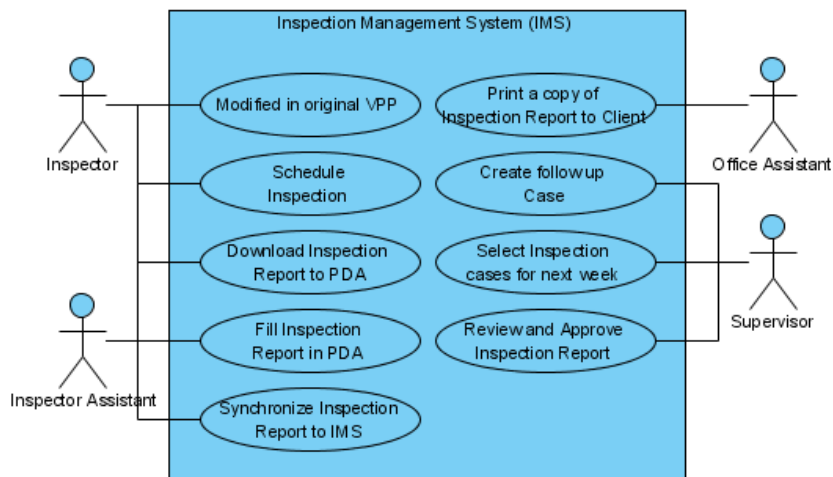


Figure 2-25 Renamed use case in original project

11. Add Use Case, Association and Actor.

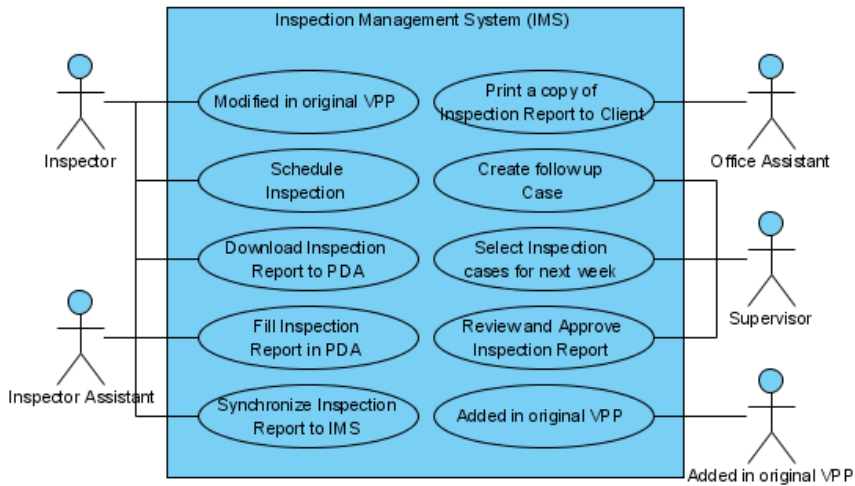


Figure 2-26 Added shapes in original project

12. Click Import > VP-UML Project... menu item to import another VP-UML Project.

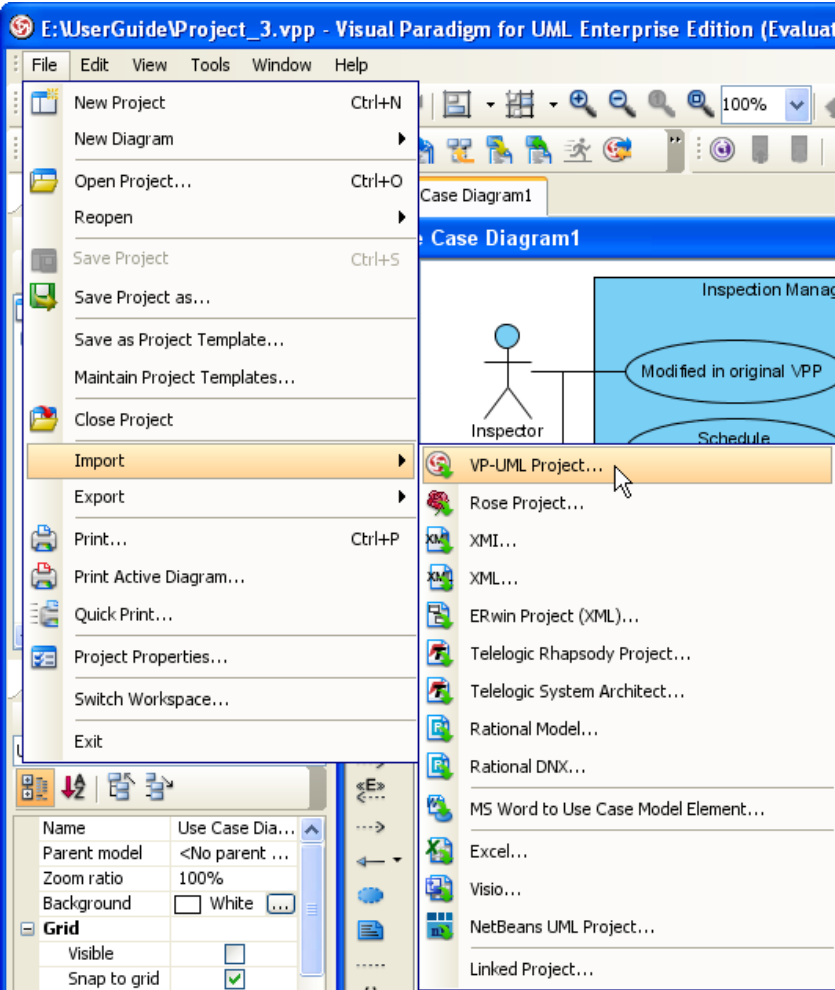


Figure 2-27 Import VP-UML Project

13. Select C:\VPP\export.vpp and press Open button to perform the import.

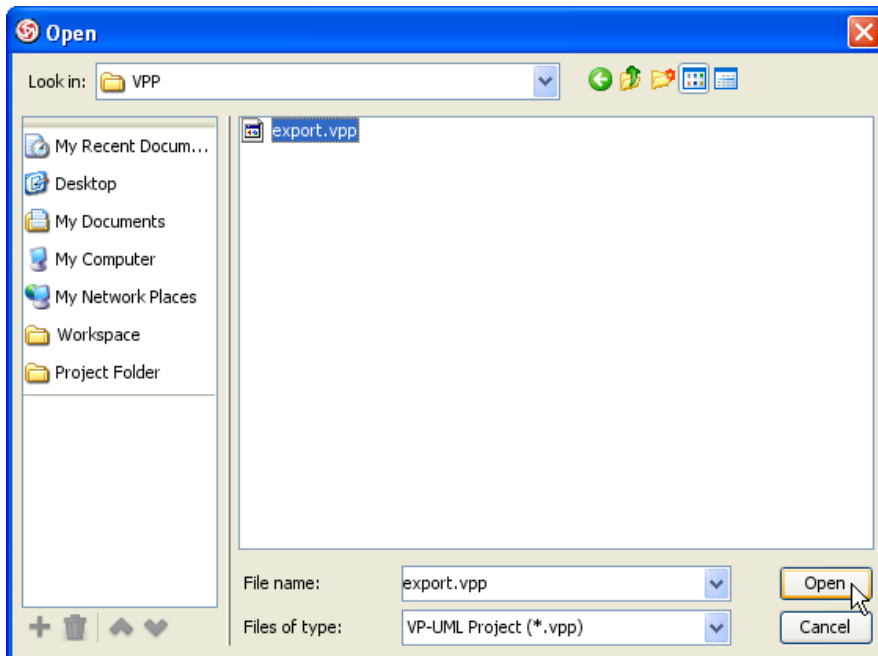


Figure 2-28 Import project

14. Below image showing result after the import. You can found only Use Case *Print a copy of Inspection Report to Client* is renamed to *Modified in exported VPP* and other model elements are remain unchange. In other words only modified Model Element will be overwrite.

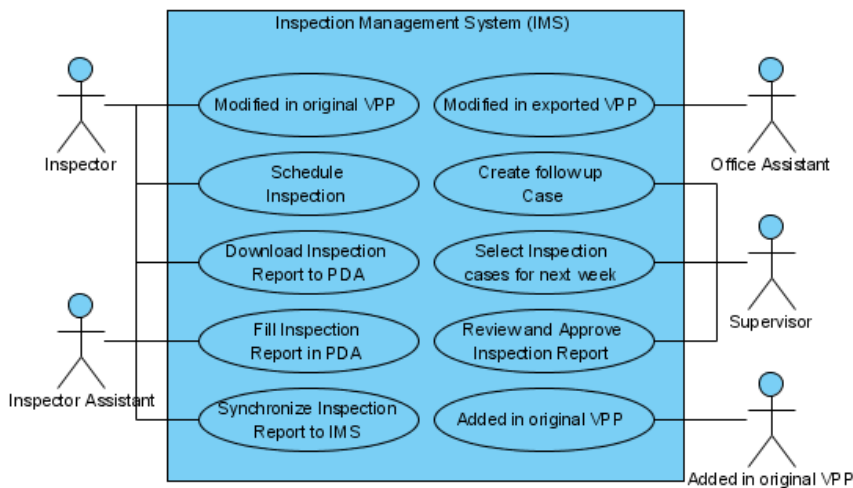


Figure 2-29 Result of import project

Exporting Diagrams to Microsoft Excel Format

1. Mouse over main menu.

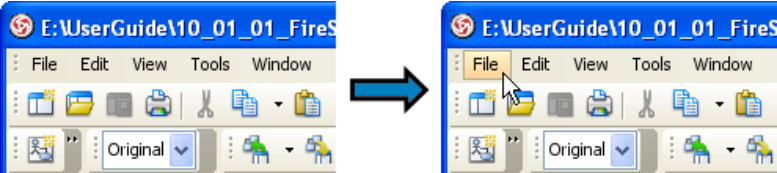


Figure 3-1 Mouse over main menu

2. Click on File of main menu.

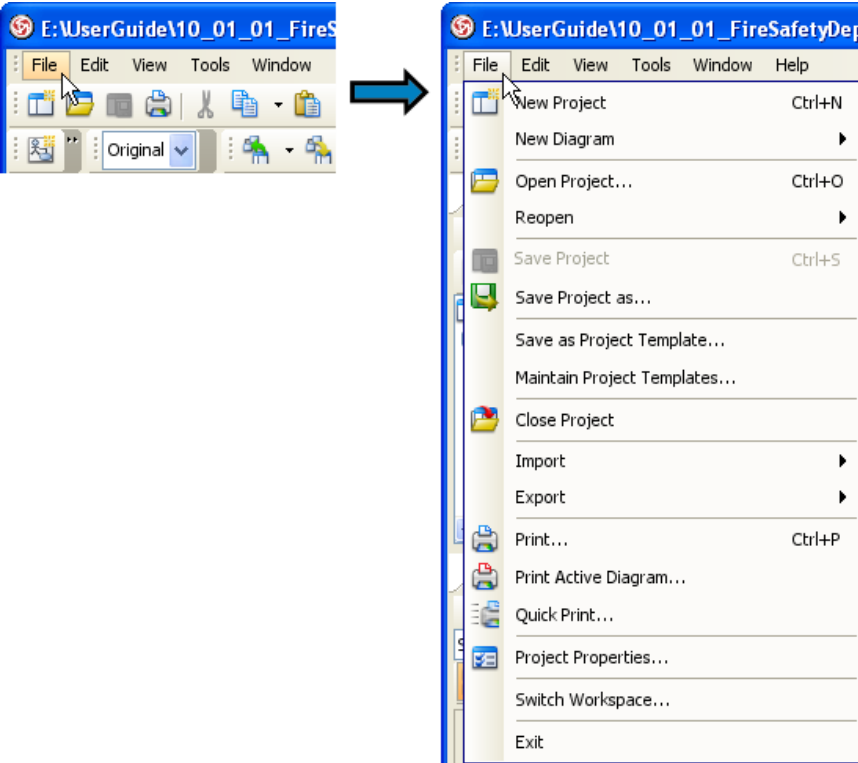


Figure 3-2 Showing popup of main menu

3. Click on Export > Excel... menu item.

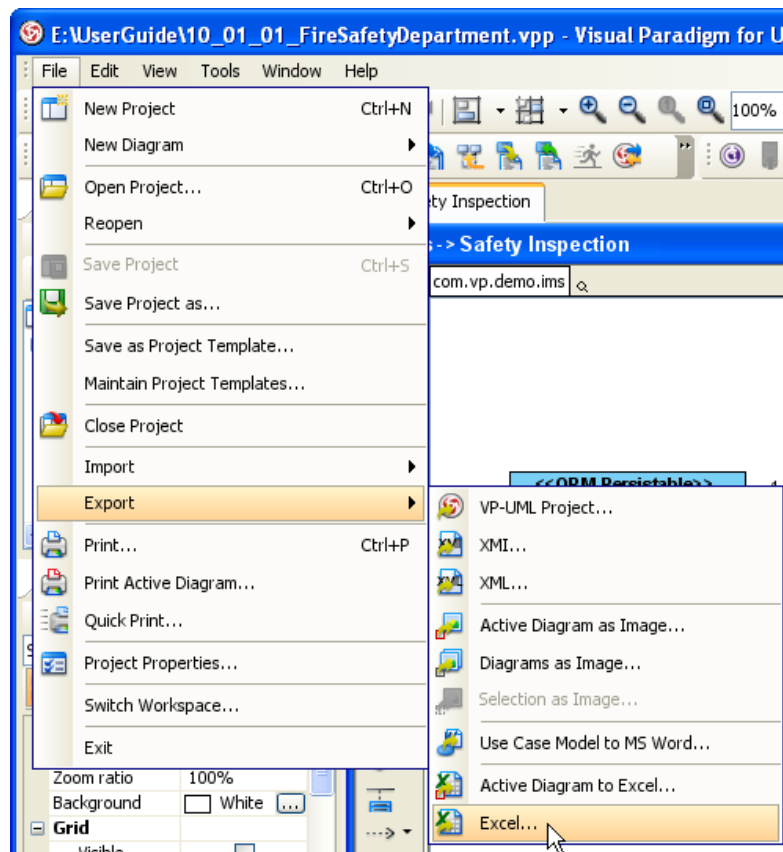


Figure 3-3 Export Excel

4. Input C:\Excel\export.xls in Output Path.

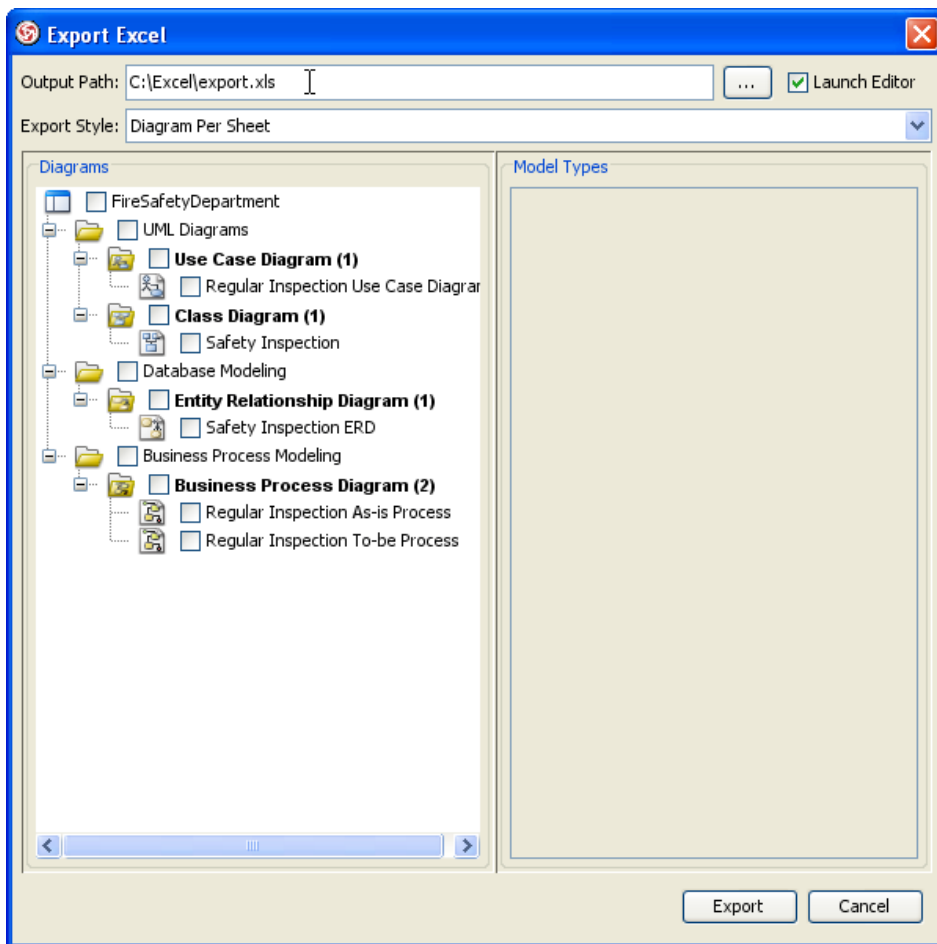


Figure 3-4 Inputting output path

5. When Launch Editor is checked, VP-UML will launch pre-configured editor for exported result.

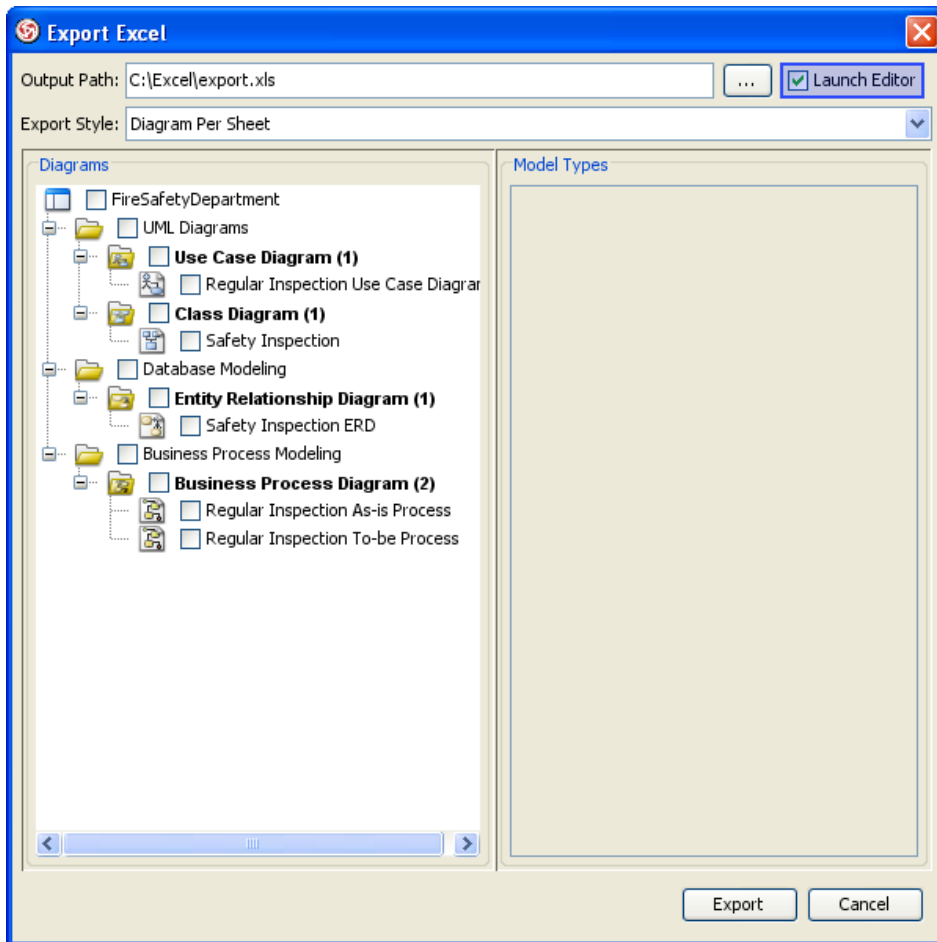


Figure 3-5 Describe launch editor

6. When Export Style is Diagram Per Sheet, VP-UML will export each selected diagrams in separate sheet.

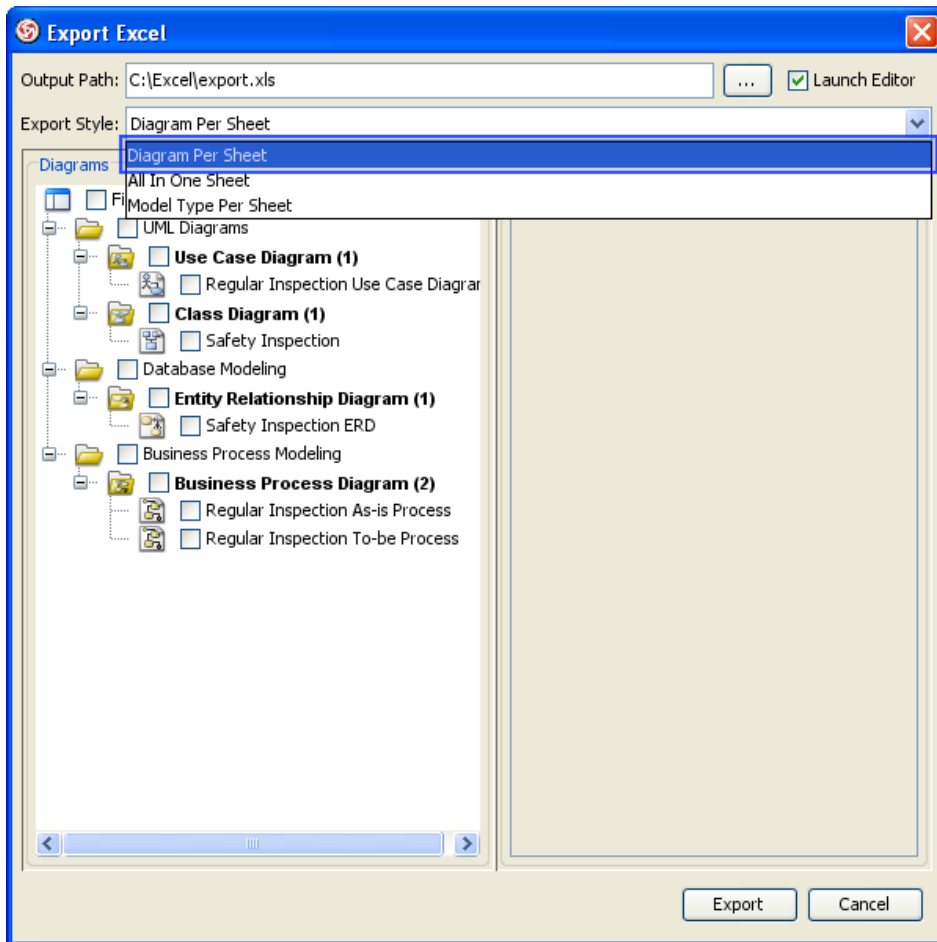


Figure 3-6 Describe diagram per sheet export style

7. When Export Style is Diagram Per Sheet, VP-UML will export all selected diagrams in one sheet.

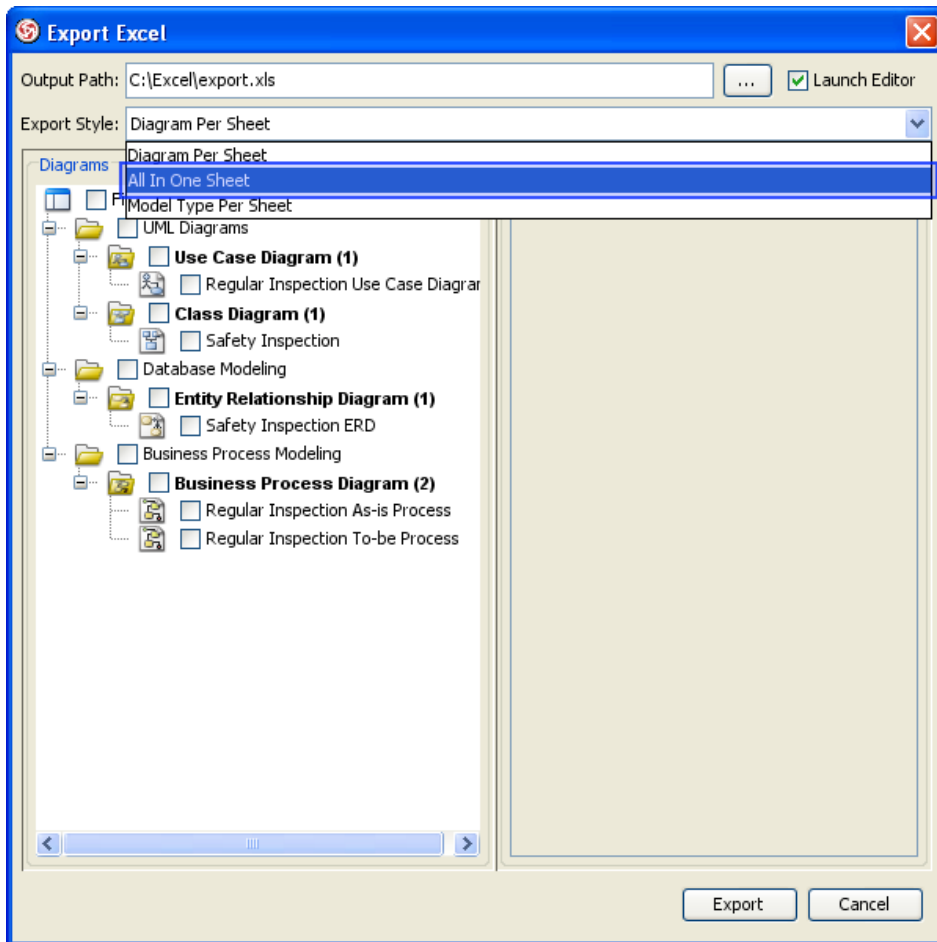


Figure 3-7 Describe all in one sheet export style

8. When Export Style is Diagram Per Sheet, VP-UML will export each selected model types in separate sheet.

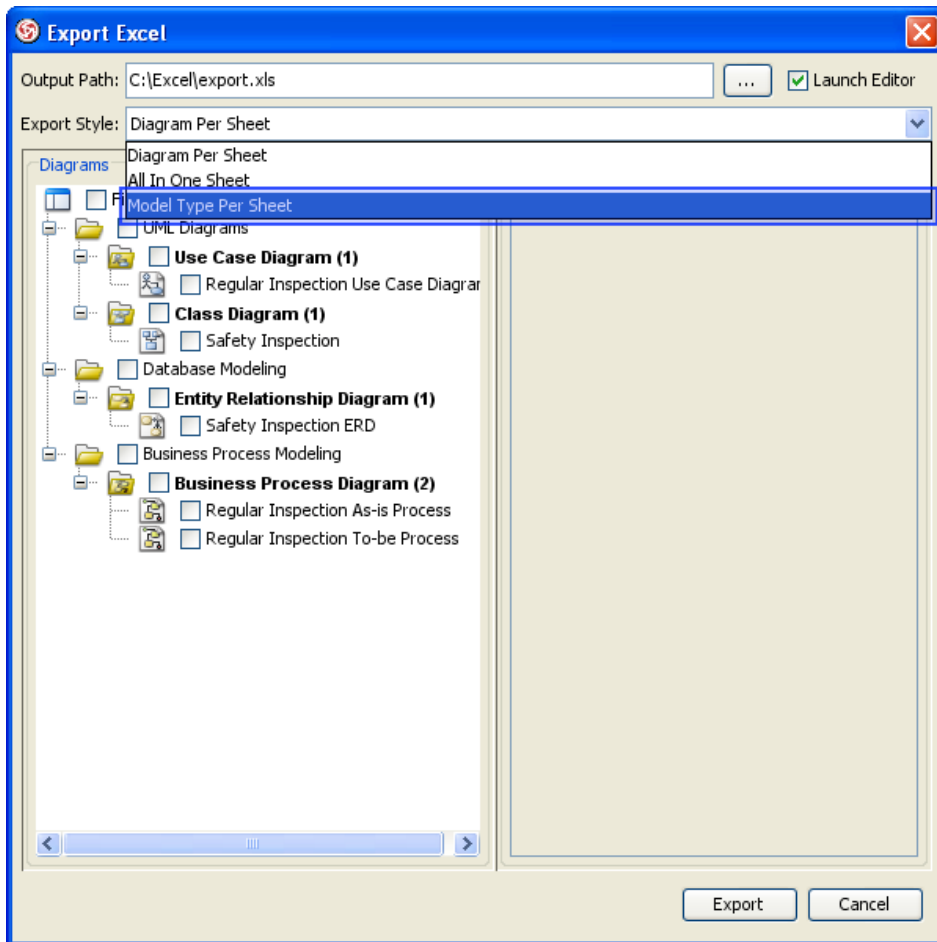


Figure 3-8 Describe model type per sheet export style

9. Select *Safety Inspection* checkbox to be export.

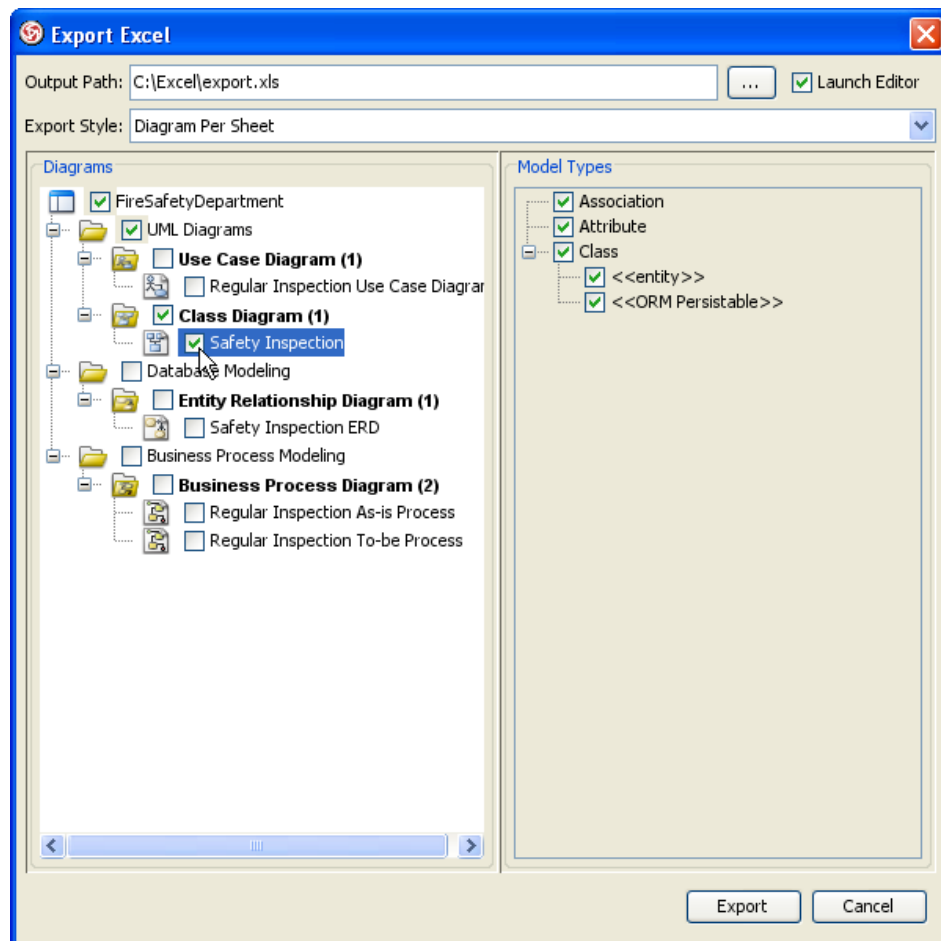


Figure 3-9 Selecting diagrams to export Excel

10. Only selected model type will include in the export.

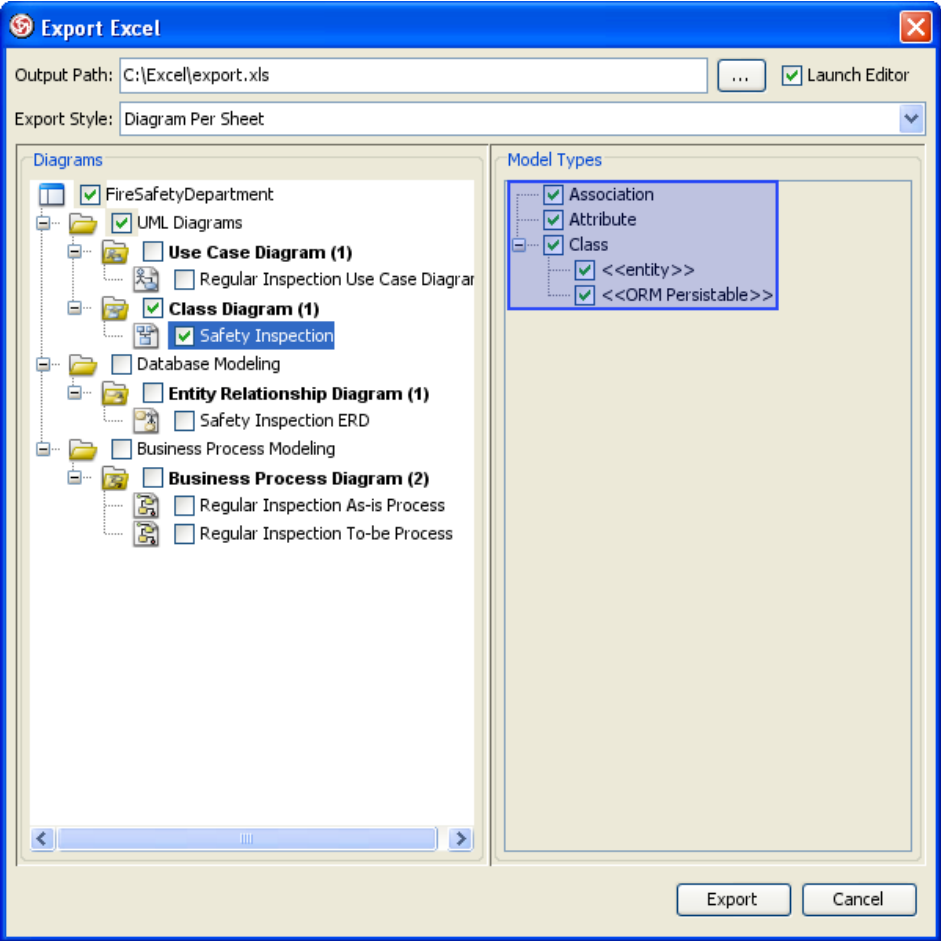


Figure 3-10 Describe model types

11. Press Export button to perform the export.

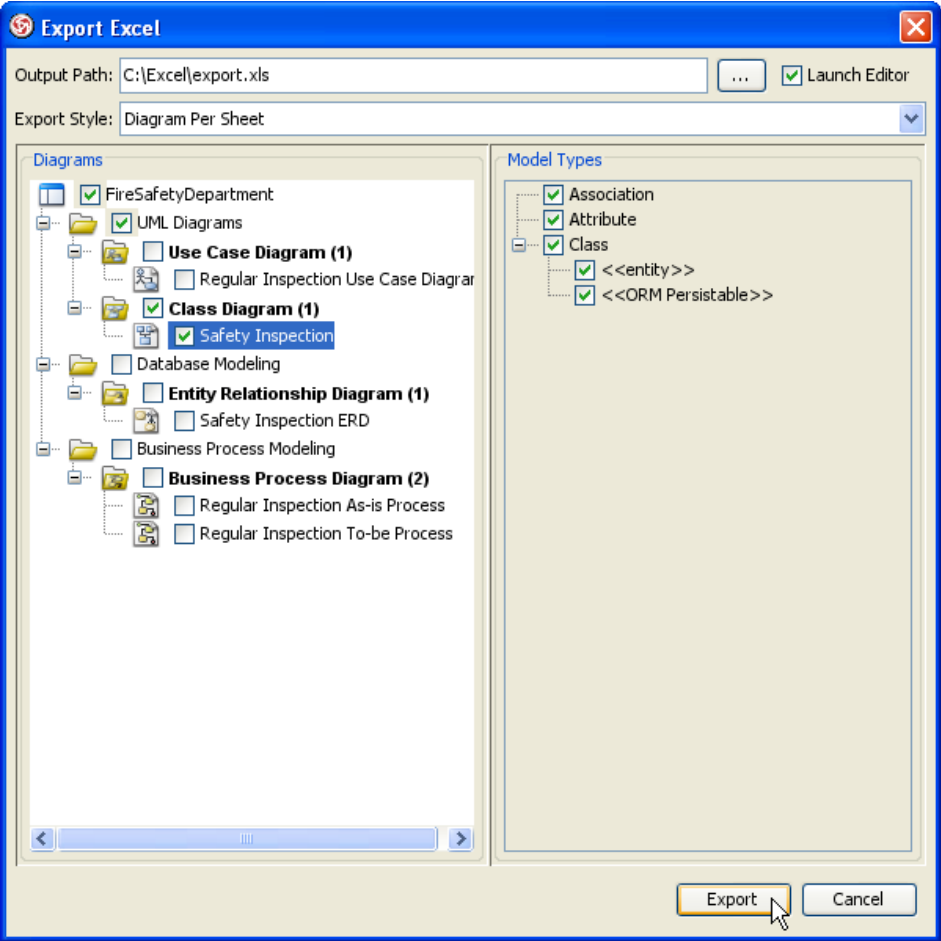


Figure 3-11 Export to Excel

12. Below image showing the exported Excel.

Diagram						
Diagram	ID	Name	Type	Documentation	Delete ?	
1	1	Safety Inspection	ClassDiagram		No	
Class						
Class	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation	
2	2	SafetyInspection	<<entity>> <<ORM Persistable>>	public		No
Attribute	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Initial value		
3	3	inspectionDate				Unspe
4	4	ID				Unspe
Class						
Class	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation	
5	5	Inspector	<<ORM Persistable>>	public		No
Attribute	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Initial value		
6	6	name				Unspe
7	7	ID				Unspe
Association						
Association	ID	Name	Stereotypes	From	From Role	From
8	8			2	1	
Class						
Class	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation	
9	9	Item	<<ORM Persistable>>	public		No
Attribute	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Initial value		
10	10	description				Unspe

Figure 3-12 Review exported Excel

Importing Microsoft Excel file

1. Open exported Excel file.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window with the following data:

Diagram	ID	Name	Type	Documentation	Delete ?
1	1	Safety Inspection	ClassDiagram		No

Class	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation
2	2	SafetyInspection	<<entity>> <<ORM Persistable>>	public	No

Attribute	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Initial value
3	3	inspectionDate		Unspe
4	4	ID		Unspe

Class	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation
5	5	Inspector	<<ORM Persistable>>	public	No

Attribute	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Initial value
6	6	name		Unspe
7	7	ID		Unspe

Association	ID	Name	Stereotypes	From	From Role	From
8	8			2		1

Class	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation
9	9	Item	<<ORM Persistable>>	public	No

Attribute	ID	Name	Stereotypes	Initial value
10	10	description		Unspe

Figure 3-13 Exported Excel

2. Rename Class *SafetyInspection* to *FireSafetyInspection*.

Diagram	ID	Name	Type	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation	Delete ?
	1	Safety Inspection	ClassDiagram				No
Class	2	FireSafetyInspection	<<entity>> <<ORM Persistable>>		public		No
Attribute	3	inspectionDate					Unspe
	4	ID					Unspe
Class	5	Inspector	<<ORM Persistable>>		public		No
Attribute	6	name					Unspe
	7	ID					Unspe
Association	8				2		1
Class	9	Item	<<ORM Persistable>>		public		No
Attribute	10	description					Unspe

Figure 3-14 Renaming class in Excel

3. It is possible to delete Attribute from Class such as selected Attribute.

Diagram	ID	Name	Type	Stereotypes	Visibility	Documentation	Delete ?
	1	Safety Inspection	ClassDiagram				No
Class	2	FireSafetyInspector	<<entity>> <<ORM Persistable>>		public		No
Attribute	3	inspectionDate					Unspe
Attribute	4	ID					Unspe
Class	5	Inspector	<<ORM Persistable>>		public		No
Attribute	6	name					Unspe
Attribute	7	ID					Unspe
Association	8				2		1
Class	9	Item	<<ORM Persistable>>		public		No
Attribute	10	description					Unspe

Figure 3-15 Highlight attribute in Excel

4. Delete cell can be used to identify delete or not.

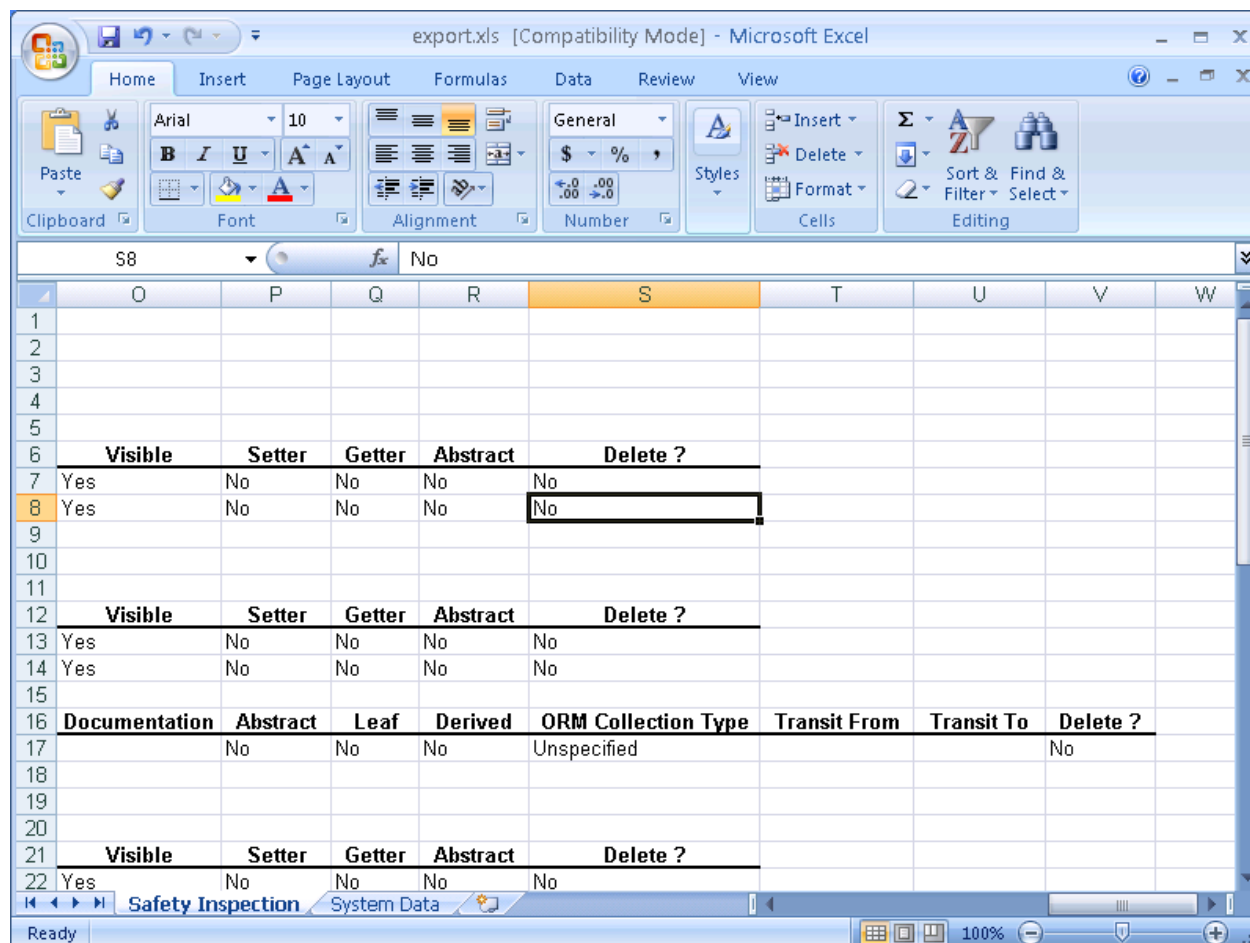


Figure 3-16 Highlight delete cell in Excel

5. Change value of Delete cell from No to Yes to mark Attribute to be delete.

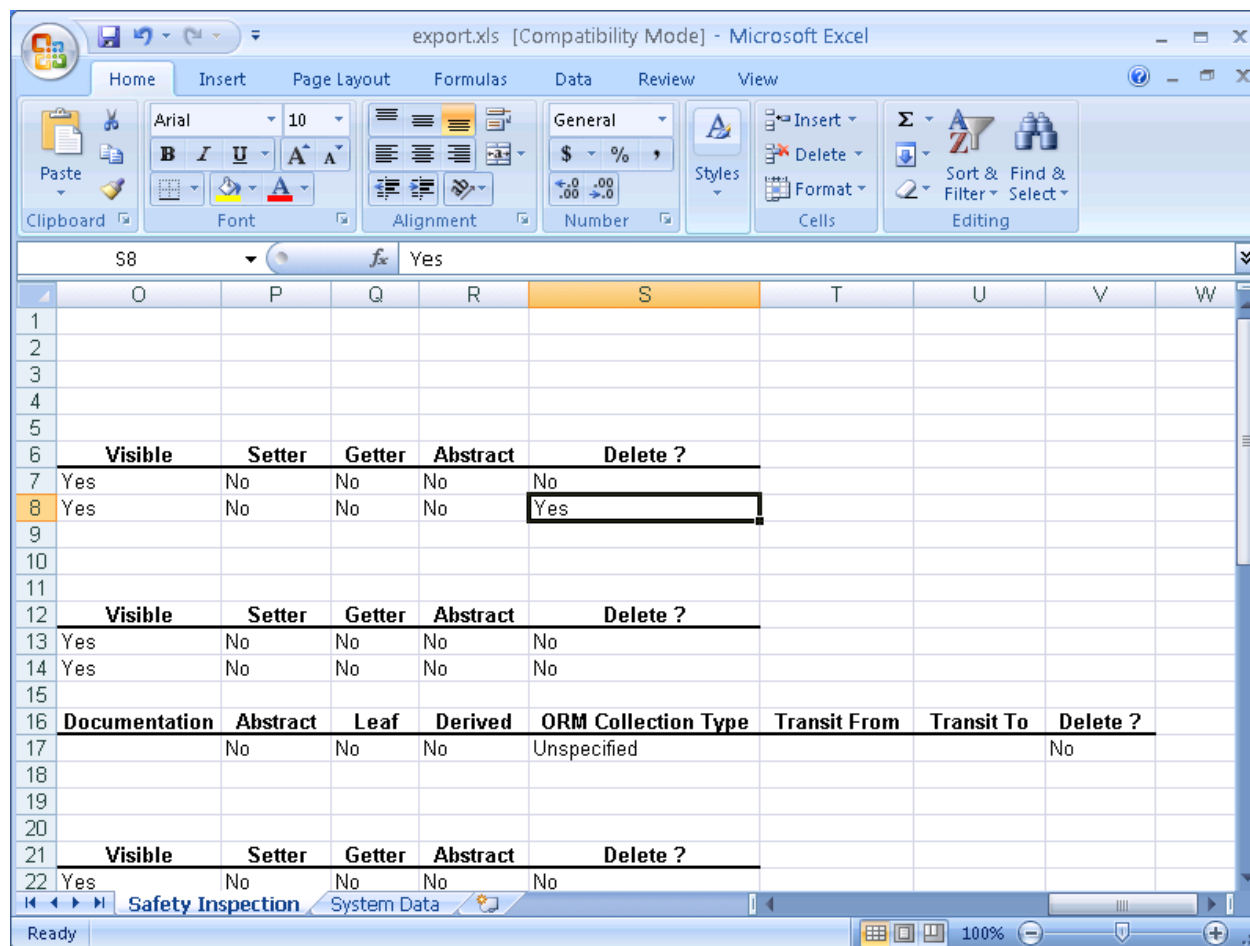


Figure 3-17 Deleting attribute in Excel

6. It is possible to add new Attribute similar to existing Attribute except gray cell. Notice, do not modify values in gray cell or System Data Sheet.

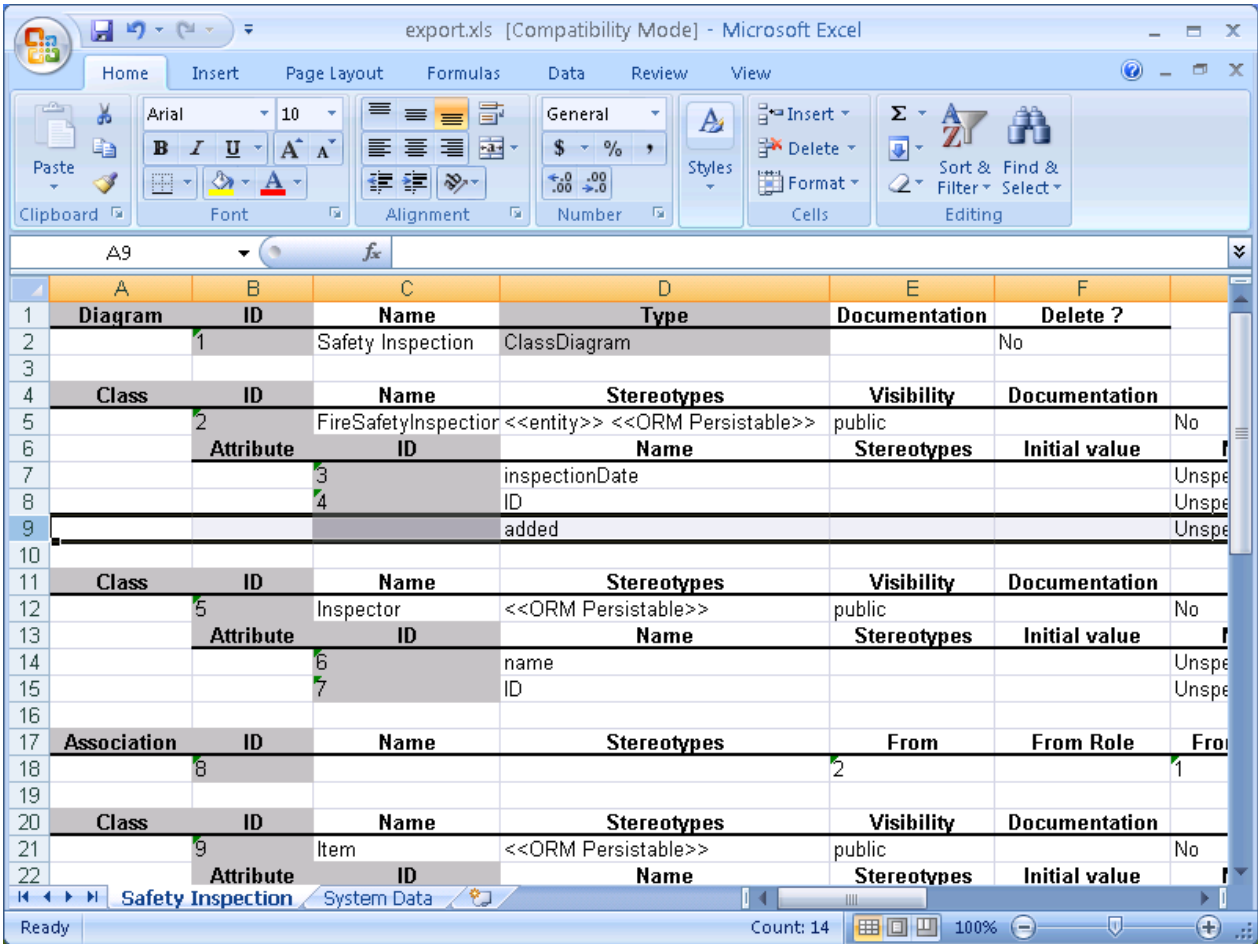


Figure 3-18 Adding attribute in Excel

7. Below image showing project will to import Excel.

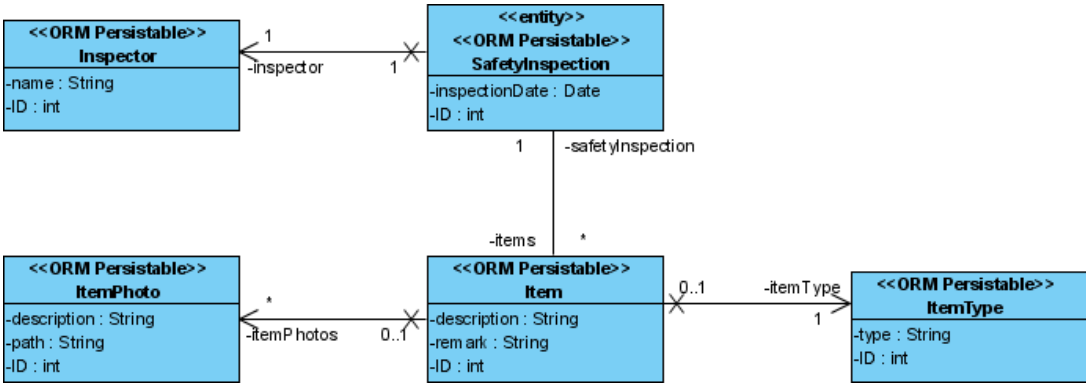


Figure 3-19 Project before import

8. Mouse over main menu.

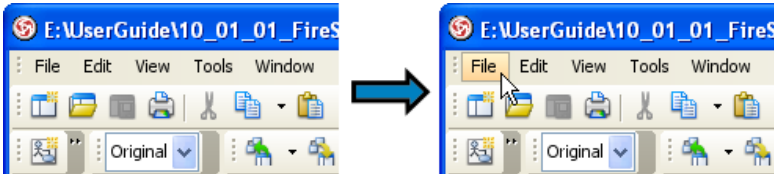


Figure 3-20 Mouse over main menu

9. Click on File of main menu.

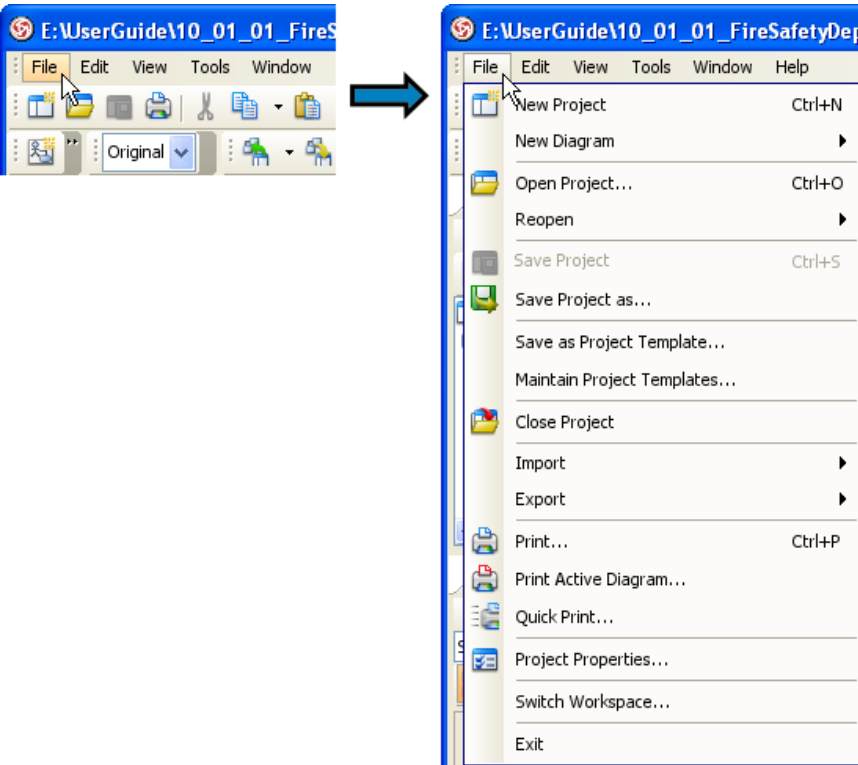


Figure 3-21 Showing popup of main menu

10. Click on Import > Excel... menu item.

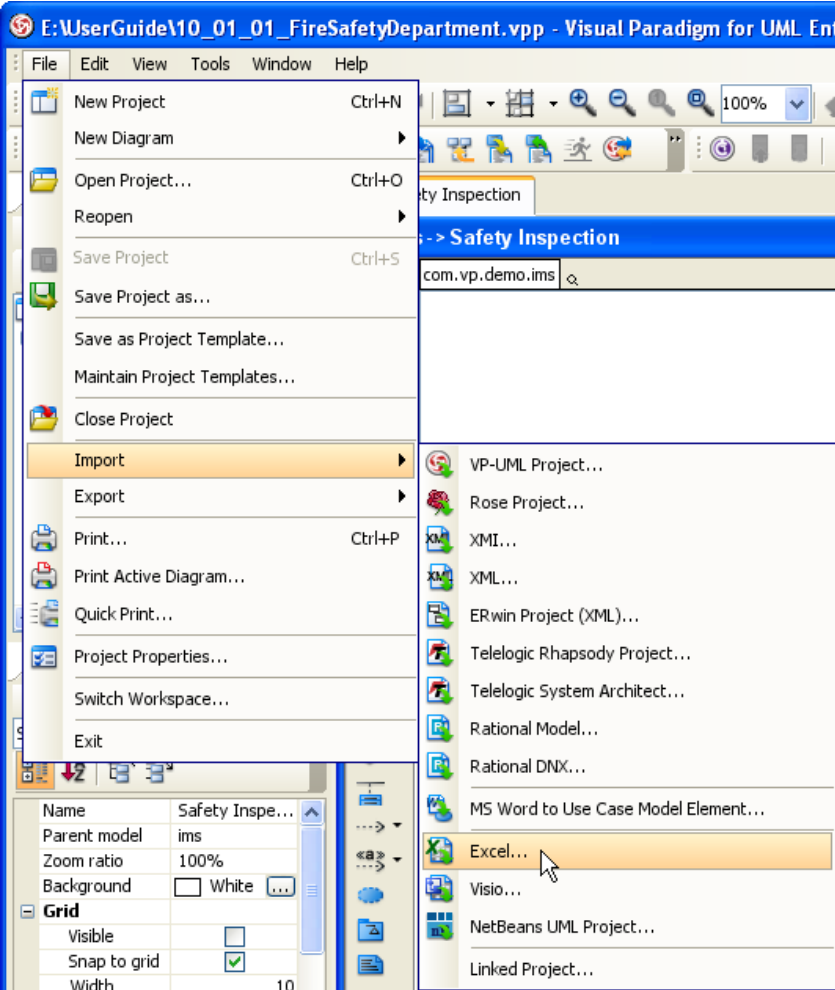


Figure 3-22 Import Excel

11. Select modified Excel then press Open button.

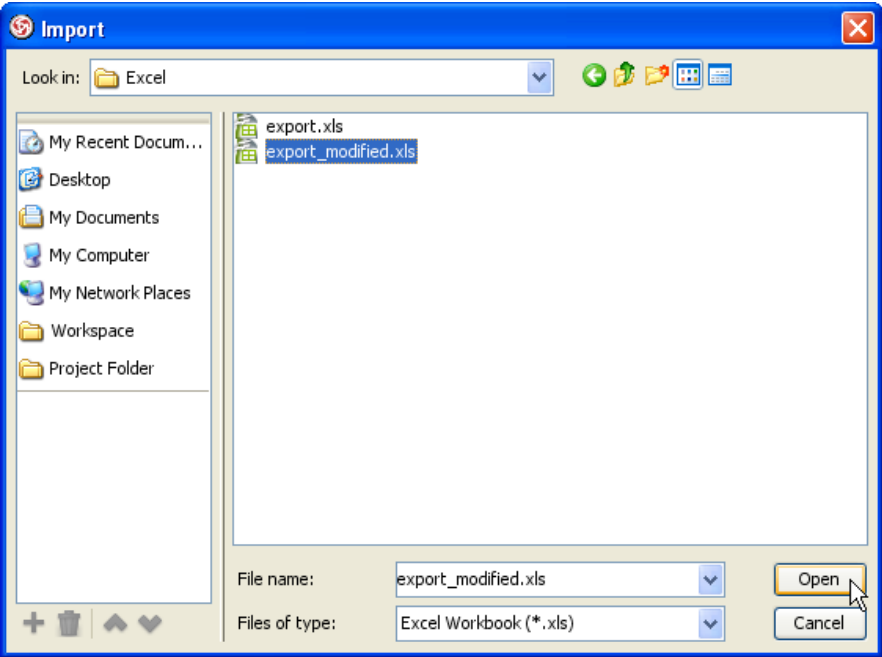


Figure 3-23 Selecting Excel to be import

12. Press Save Details... button to save changes to Excel.

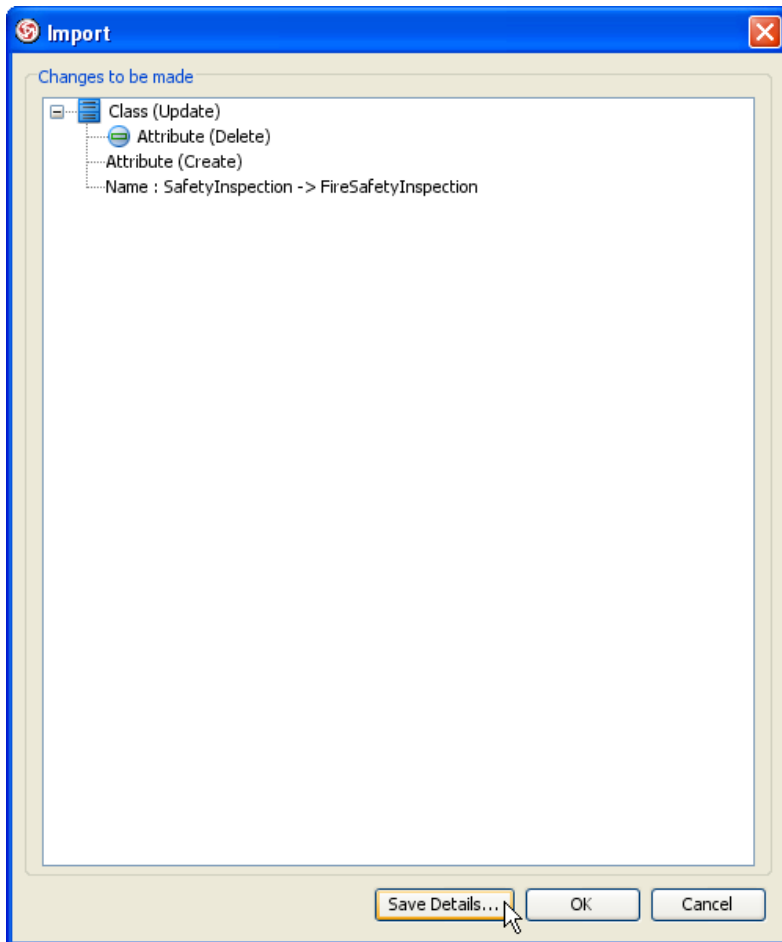


Figure 3-24 Save details

13. Press Save button to perform the save.

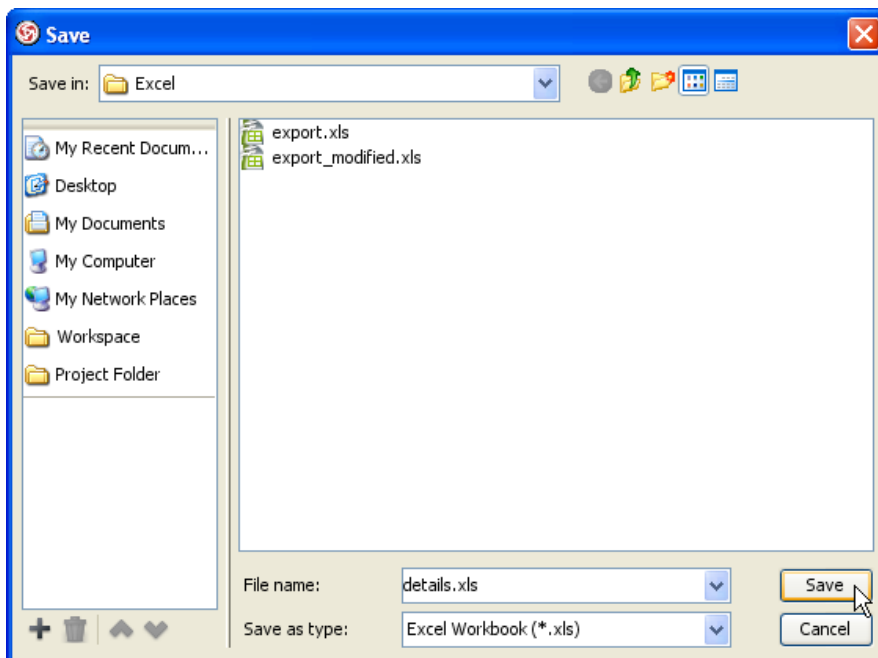


Figure 3-25 Inputting Excel to be saved

14. Below image showing saved details.

Figure 3-26 Saved details

15. Press OK button to perform the import.

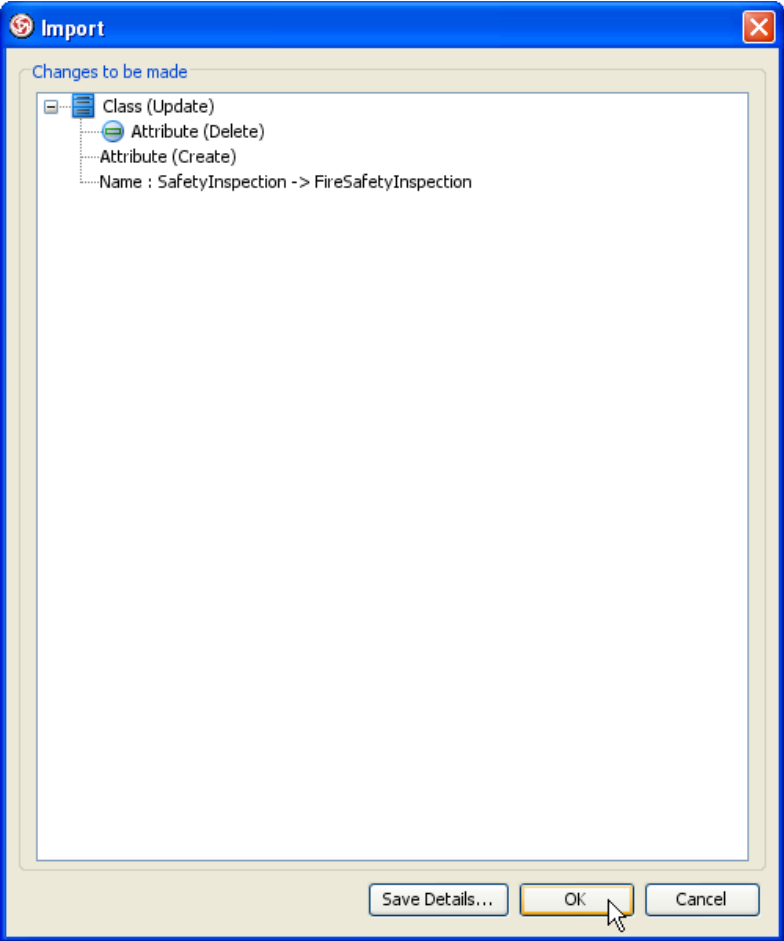


Figure 3-27 Import Excel

16. After the import, Class *SafetyInspection* renamed to *FireSafetyInspection* and Attribute *ID* is deleted also Attribute *added* is added.

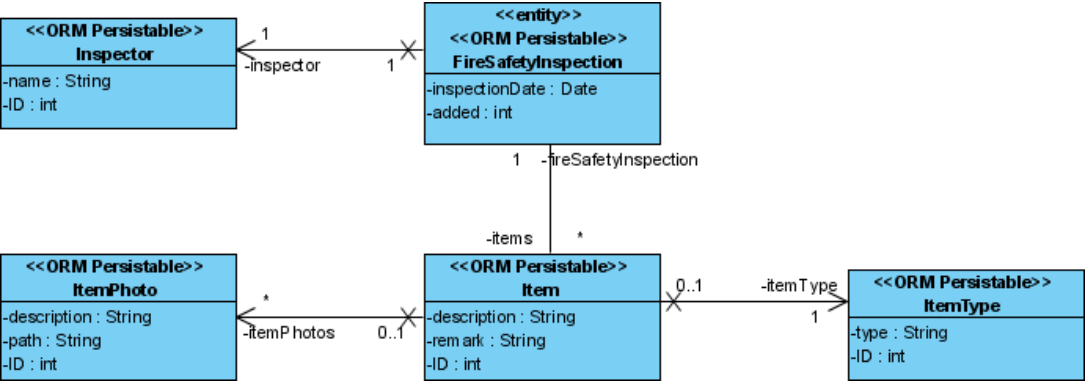


Figure 3-28 Result of import Excel

Exporting XMI

Exporting project to XMI

1. Mouse over main menu.

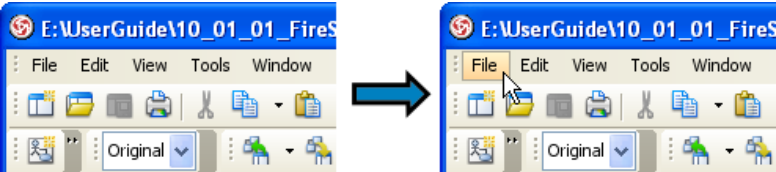


Figure 4-1 Mouse over main menu

2. Click on File of main menu.

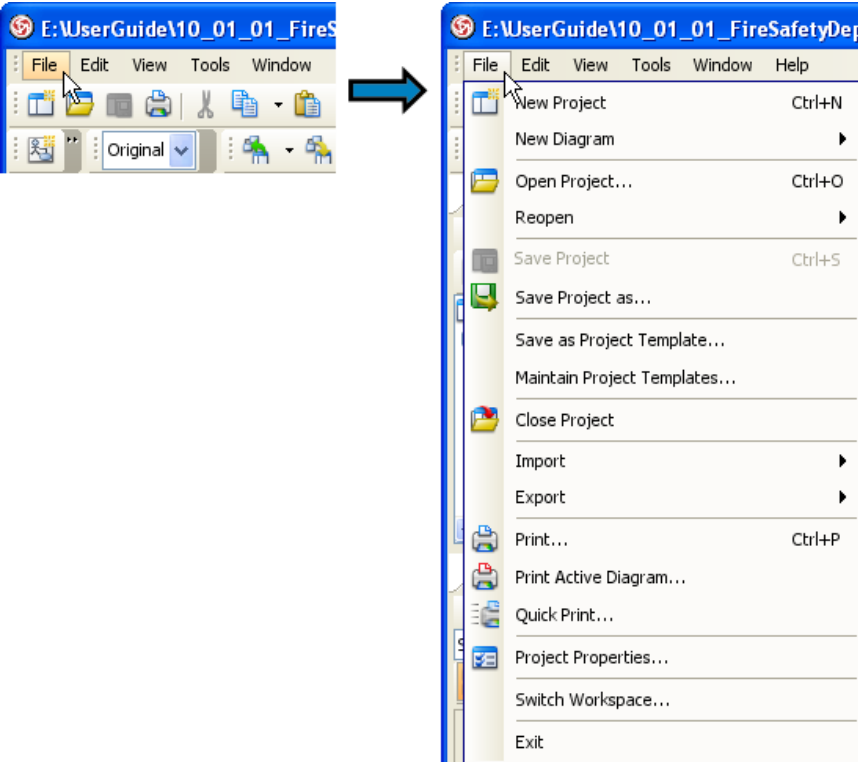


Figure 4-2 Showing popup of main menu

3. Click on Export > XMI... menu item.

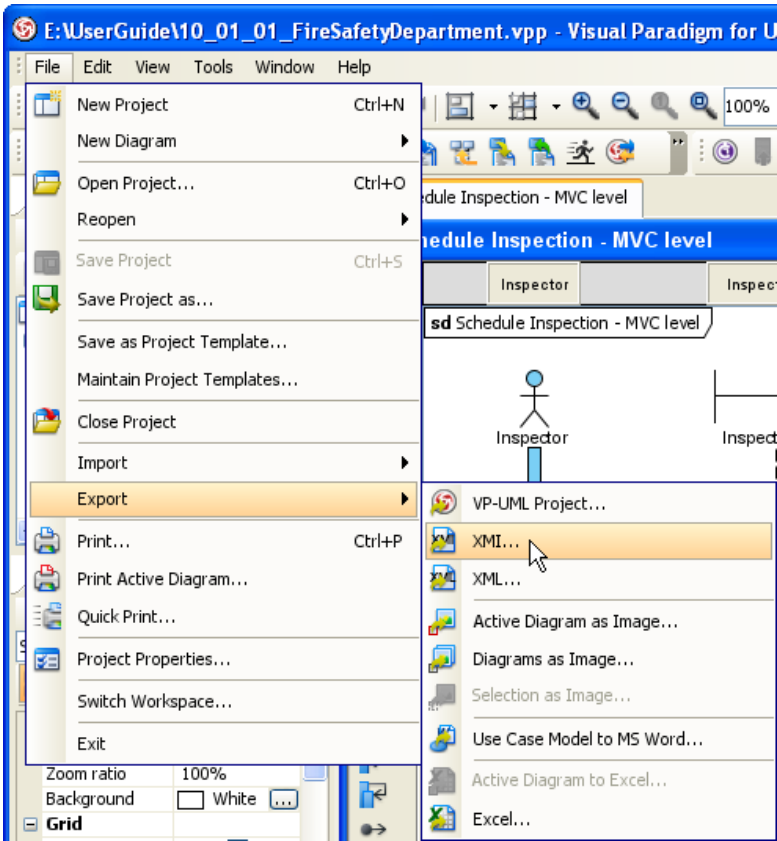


Figure 4-3 Export XMI

4. Input C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XML\FireSafetyDepartment.xmi in File path.

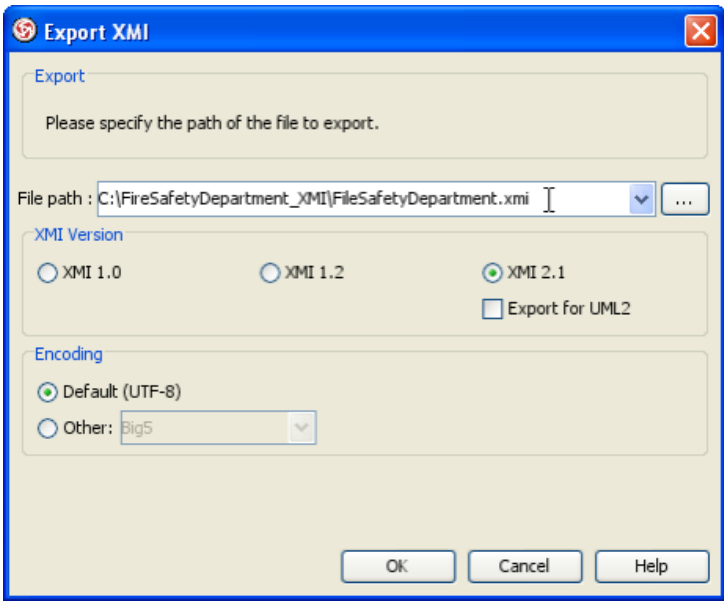


Figure 4-4 Inputting file path

5. Check XMI 2.1 is checkbox and press OK button.

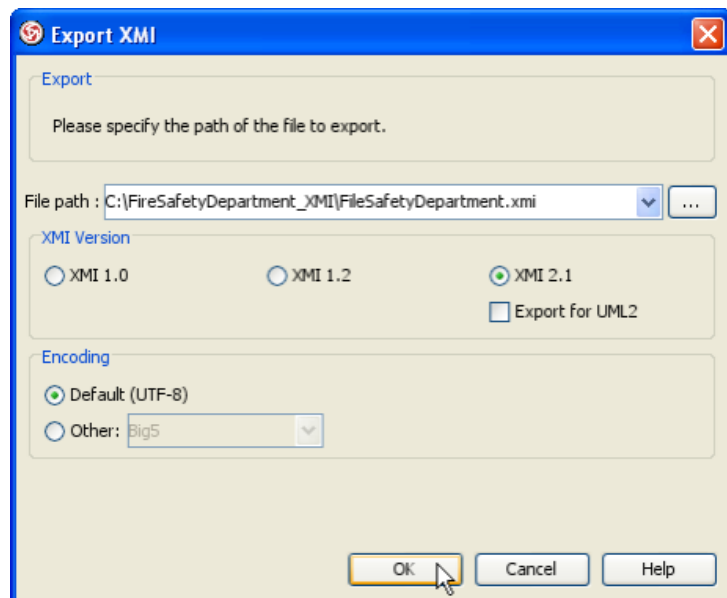


Figure 4-5 Export to XMI

6. Below image showing the exported XMI.

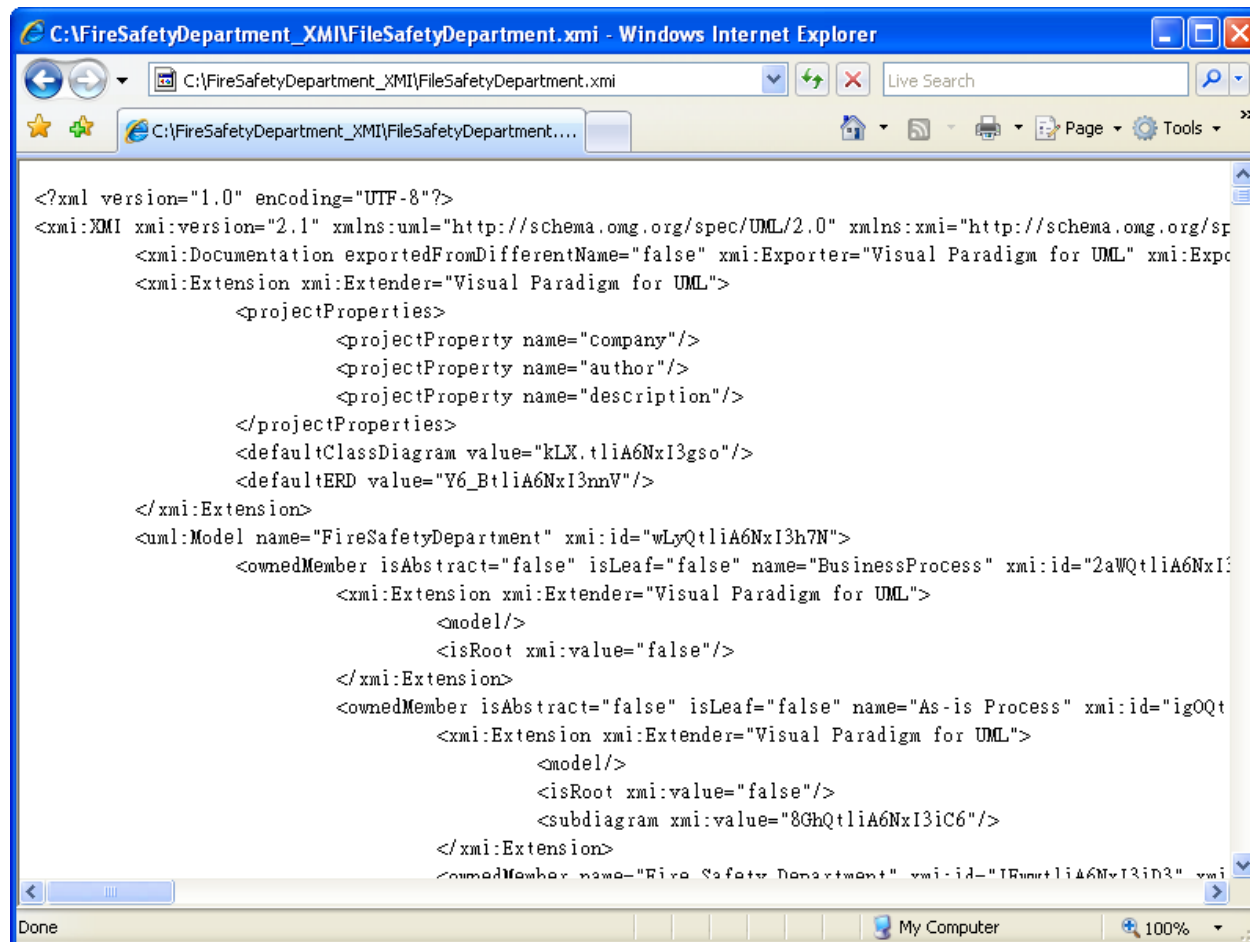


Figure 4-6 Review exported XMI

Exporting diagrams to XML with command line interface

1. Mouse over Start button.



Figure 4-7 Mouse over start button

2. Press Start button.



Figure 4-8 Showing start menu

3. Click on Run... button.

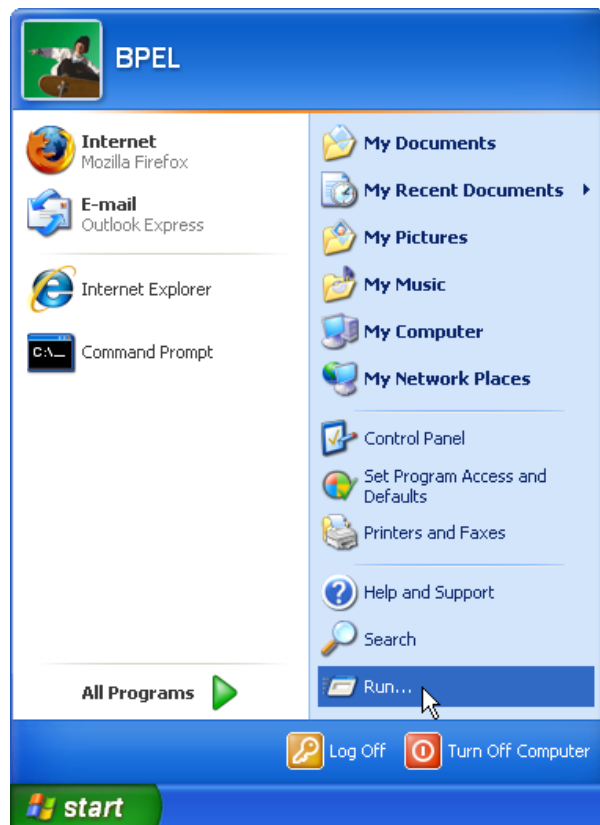


Figure 4-9 Run from start menu

4. Input cmd as command.

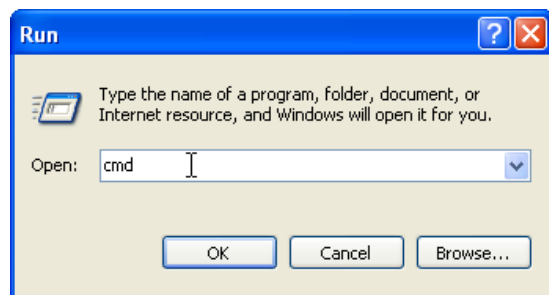


Figure 4-10 Inputting command to run

5. Press OK button.

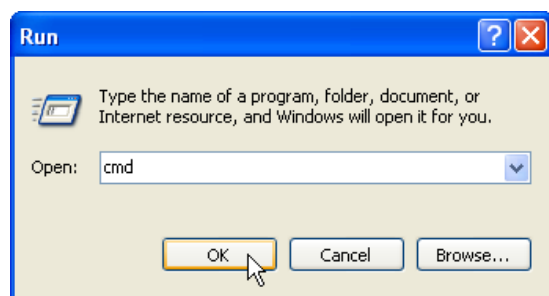


Figure 4-11 Run command

6. Change directory to scripts folder and execute ExportXMI.

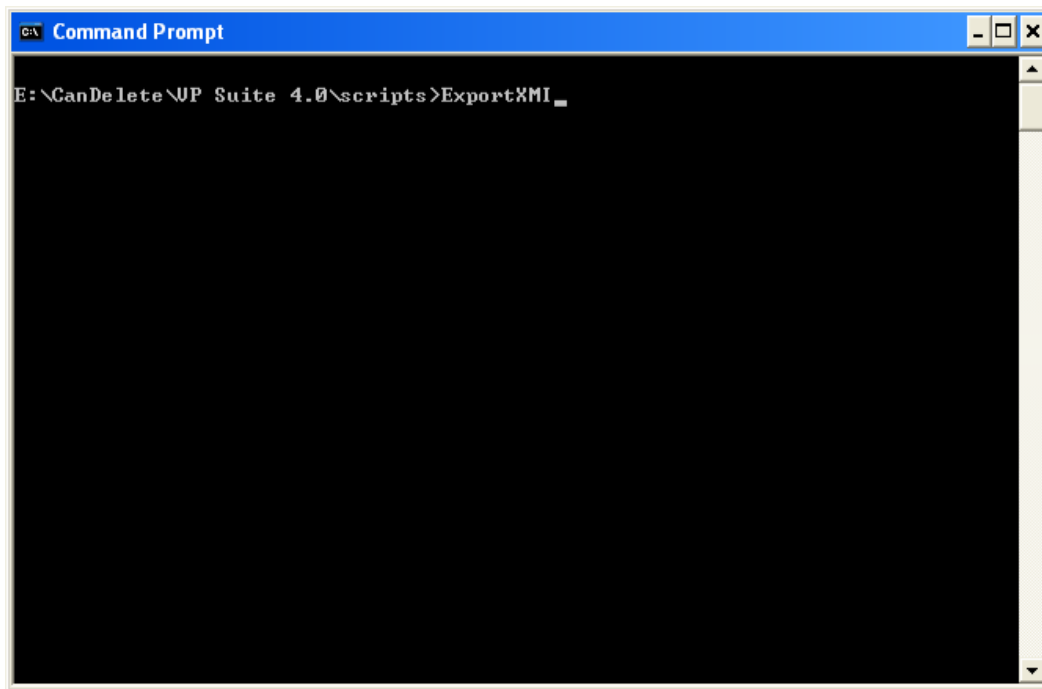


Figure 4-12 Inputting command

7. Usage of ExportXMI will be shown.

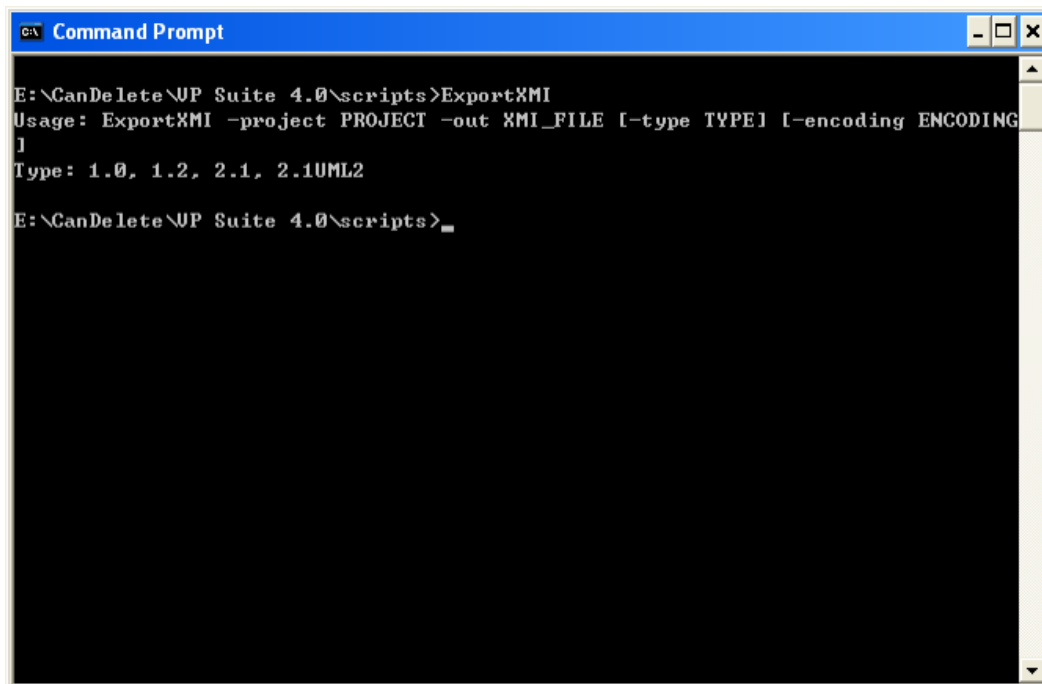
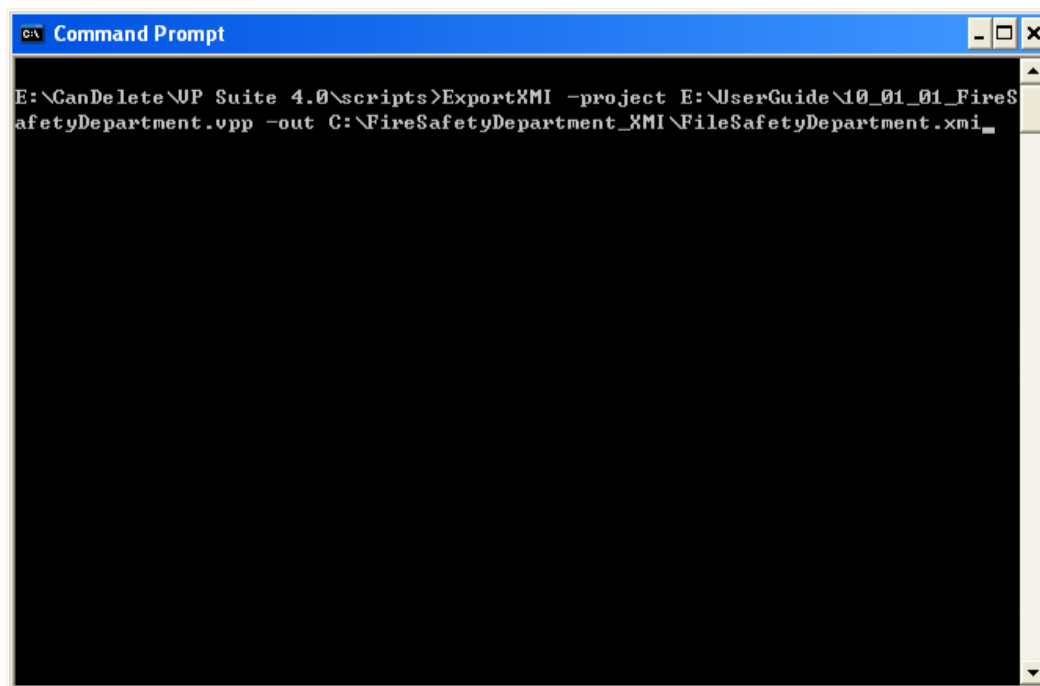


Figure 4-13 Execute result of command

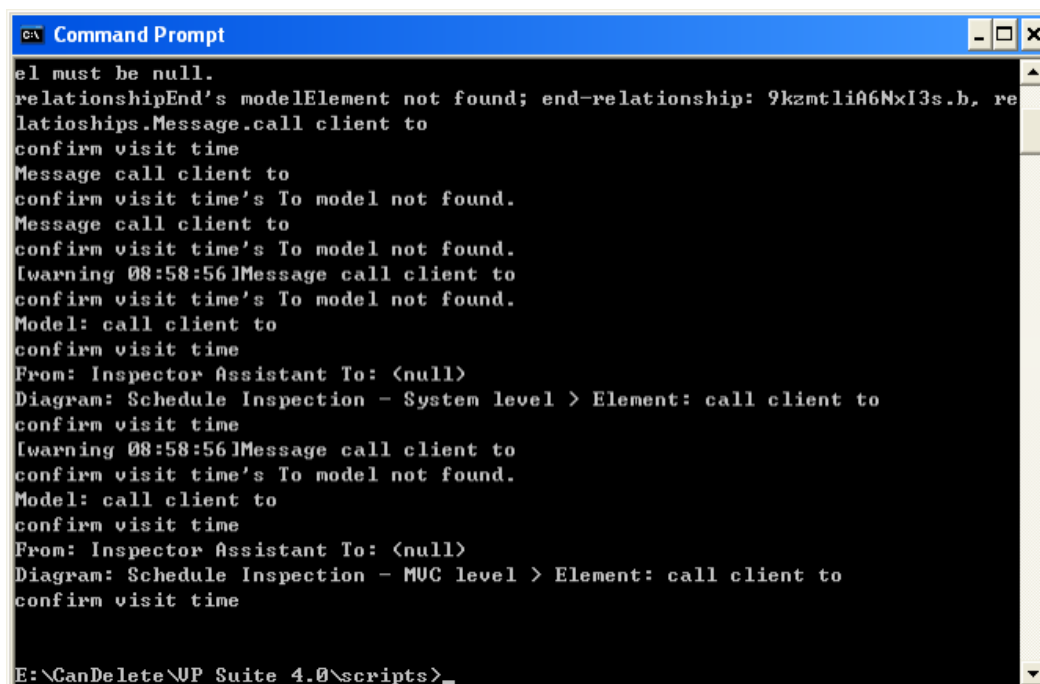
8. Example of exporting XMI.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi_
```

Figure 4-14 Inputting command

9. Execute result of exporting XMI.

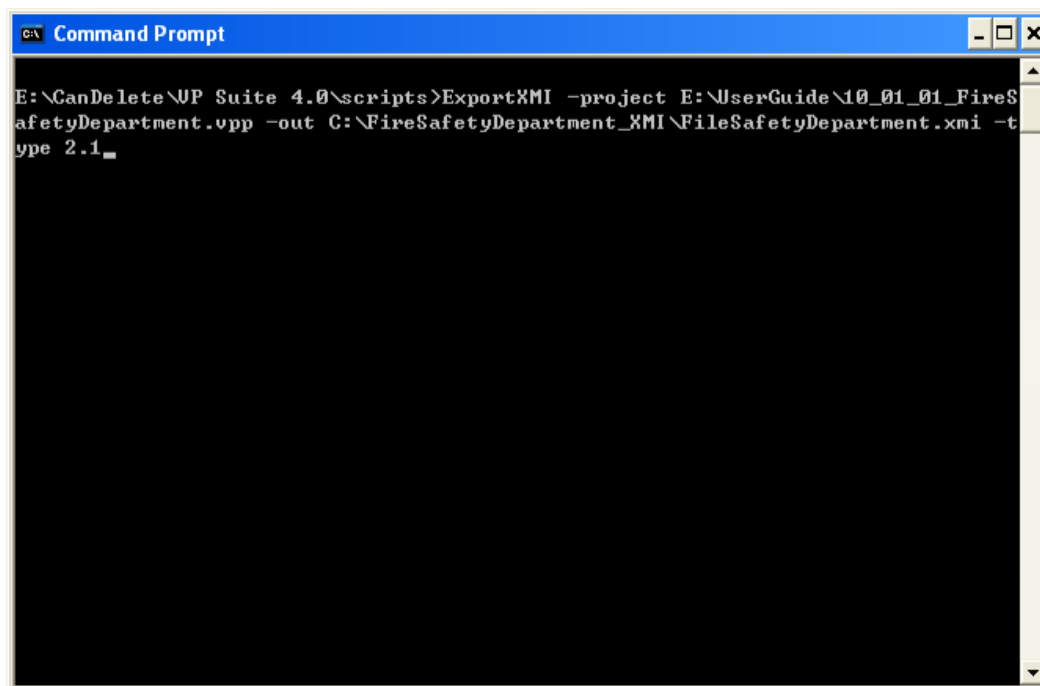


```
Command Prompt
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli06NxI3s.b, re
lationships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
[warning 08:58:56]Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
Model: call client to
confirm visit time
From: Inspector Assistant To: <null>
Diagram: Schedule Inspection - System level > Element: call client to
confirm visit time
[warning 08:58:56]Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
Model: call client to
confirm visit time
From: Inspector Assistant To: <null>
Diagram: Schedule Inspection - MUC level > Element: call client to
confirm visit time

E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>
```

Figure 4-15 Execute result

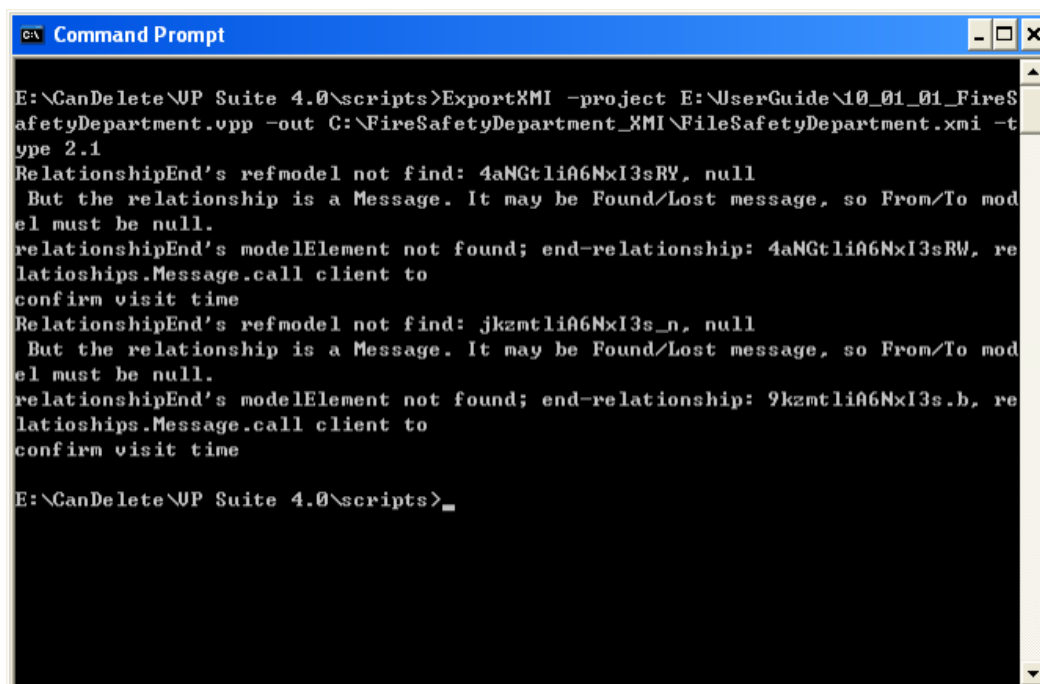
10. Example of exporting XMI with specified type.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi -t
ype 2.1
```

Figure 4-16 Inputting command

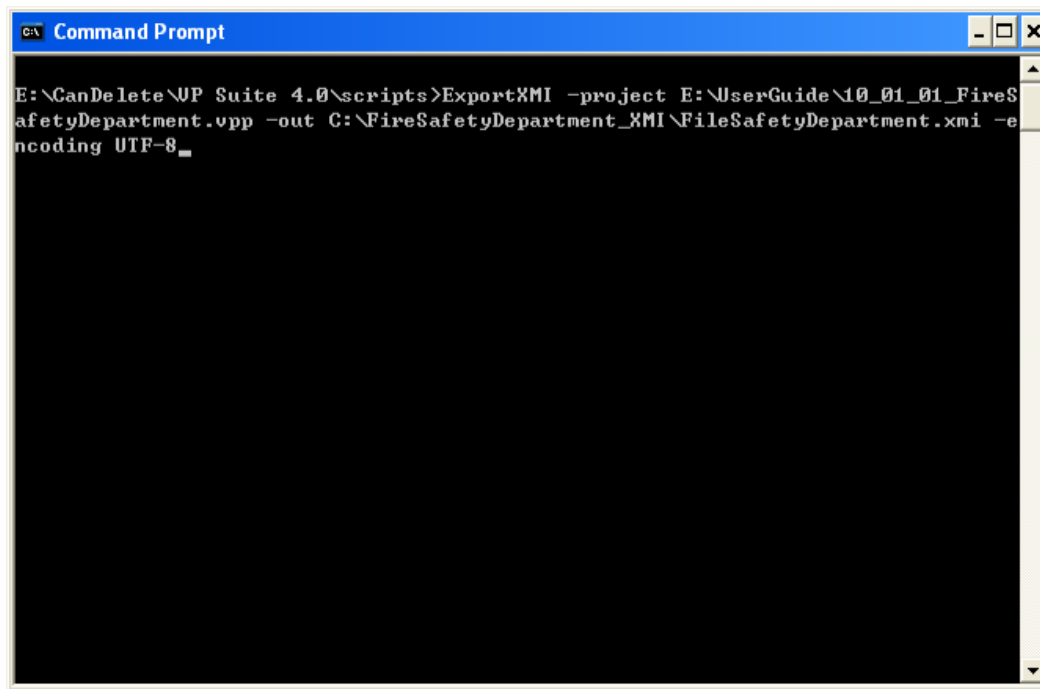
11. Execute result of exporting XMI.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi -t
ype 2.1
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRV, null
But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRW, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: jkzmtli06NxI3s_n, null
But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli06NxI3s.b, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>
```

Figure 4-17 Execute result

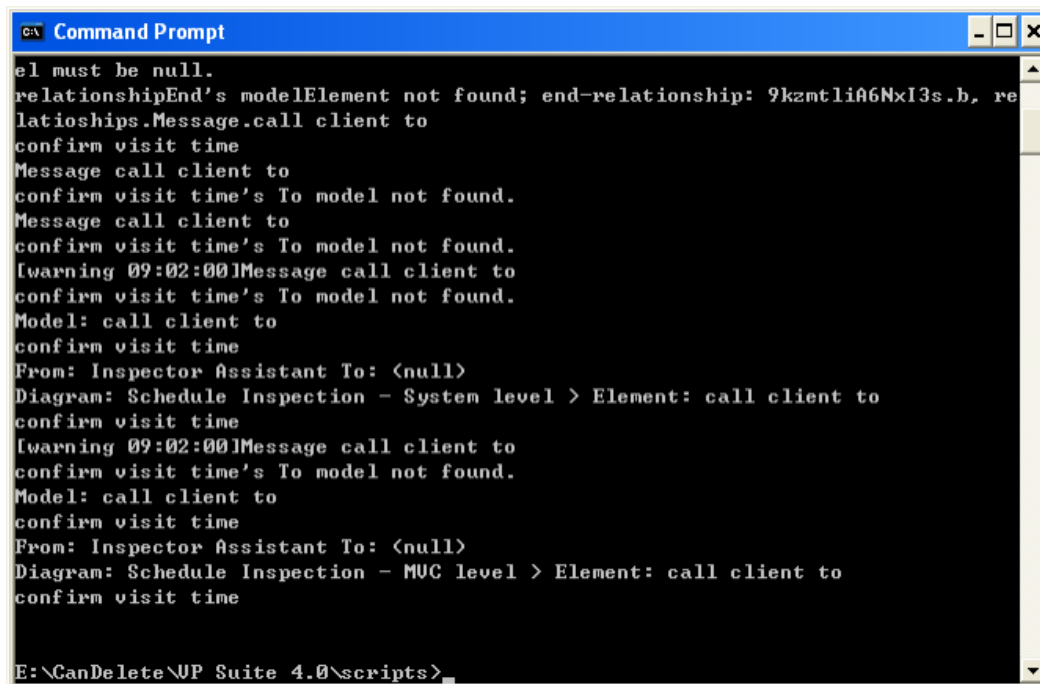
12. Example of exporting XMI with specified encoding.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi -e
ncoding UTF-8_
```

Figure 4-18 Inputting command

13. Execute result of exporting XMI.

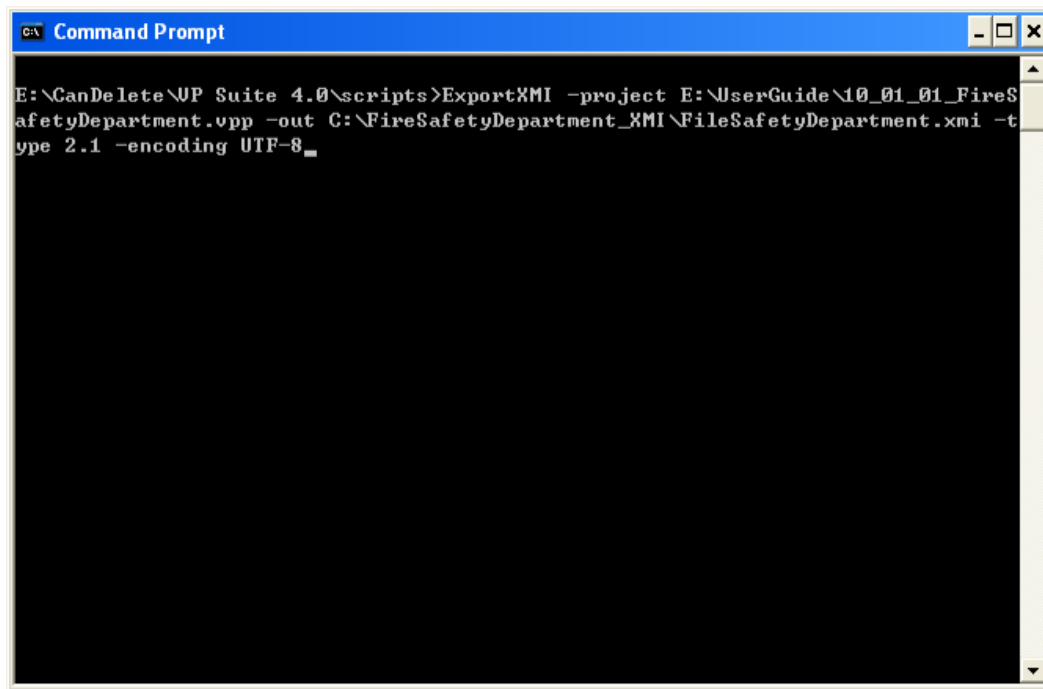


```
Command Prompt
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli06NxI3s.b, re
lationships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
[warning 09:02:00]Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
Model: call client to
confirm visit time
From: Inspector Assistant To: <null>
Diagram: Schedule Inspection - System level > Element: call client to
confirm visit time
[warning 09:02:00]Message call client to
confirm visit time's To model not found.
Model: call client to
confirm visit time
From: Inspector Assistant To: <null>
Diagram: Schedule Inspection - MUC level > Element: call client to
confirm visit time

E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>
```

Figure 4-19 Execute result

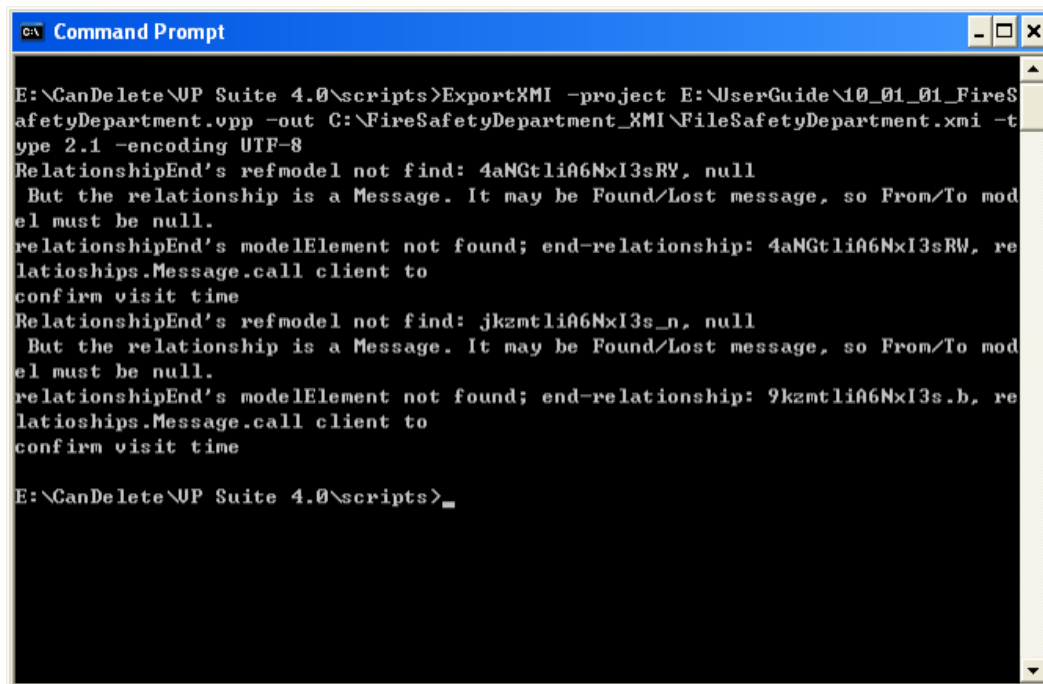
14. Example of exporting XMI with specified type and specified encoding.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi -t
ype 2.1 -encoding UTF-8
```

Figure 4-20 Inputting command

15. Execute result of exporting XMI.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ExportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -out C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi -t
ype 2.1 -encoding UTF-8
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRY, null
But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRW, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: jkzmtli06NxI3s_n, null
But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli06NxI3s.b, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>
```

Figure 4-21 Execute result

Importing XMI

Importing XMI

1. Press New Project button.

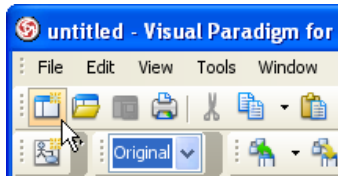


Figure 4-22 New project from tool bar

2. Press Create Blank Project button.

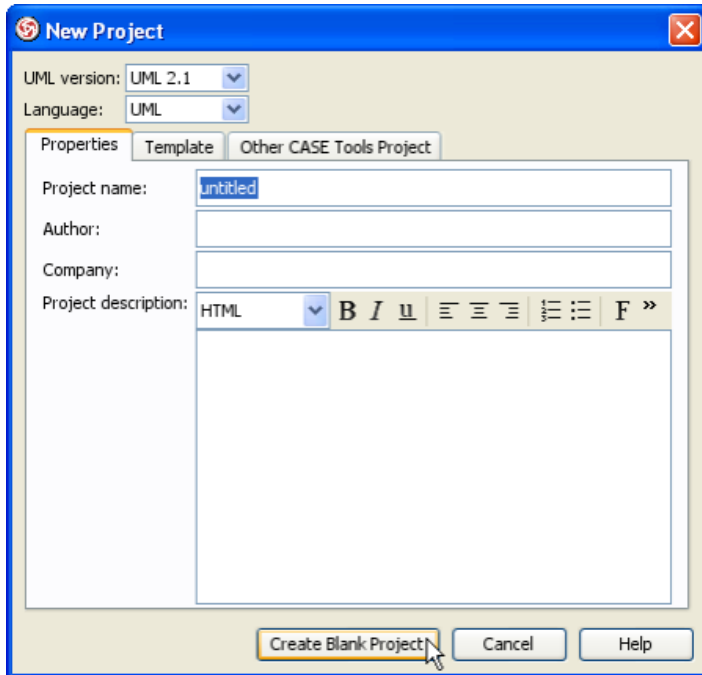


Figure 4-23 Create new project

3. Mouse over main menu.



Figure 4-24 Mouse over main menu

4. Click on File of main menu.

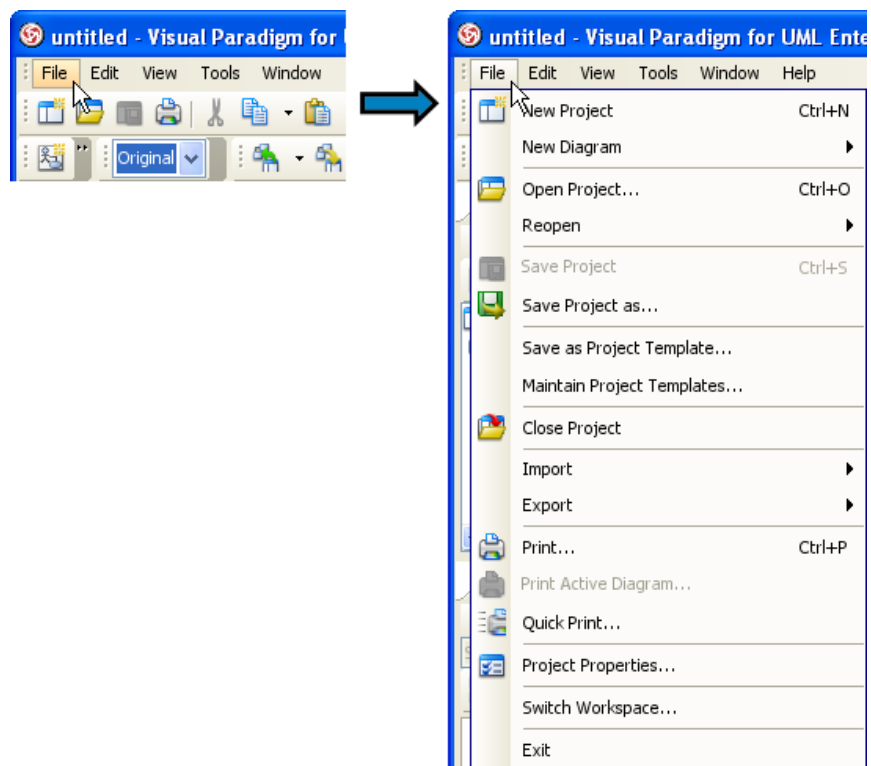


Figure 4-25 Showing popup of main menu

5. Click on Import > XMI... menu item.

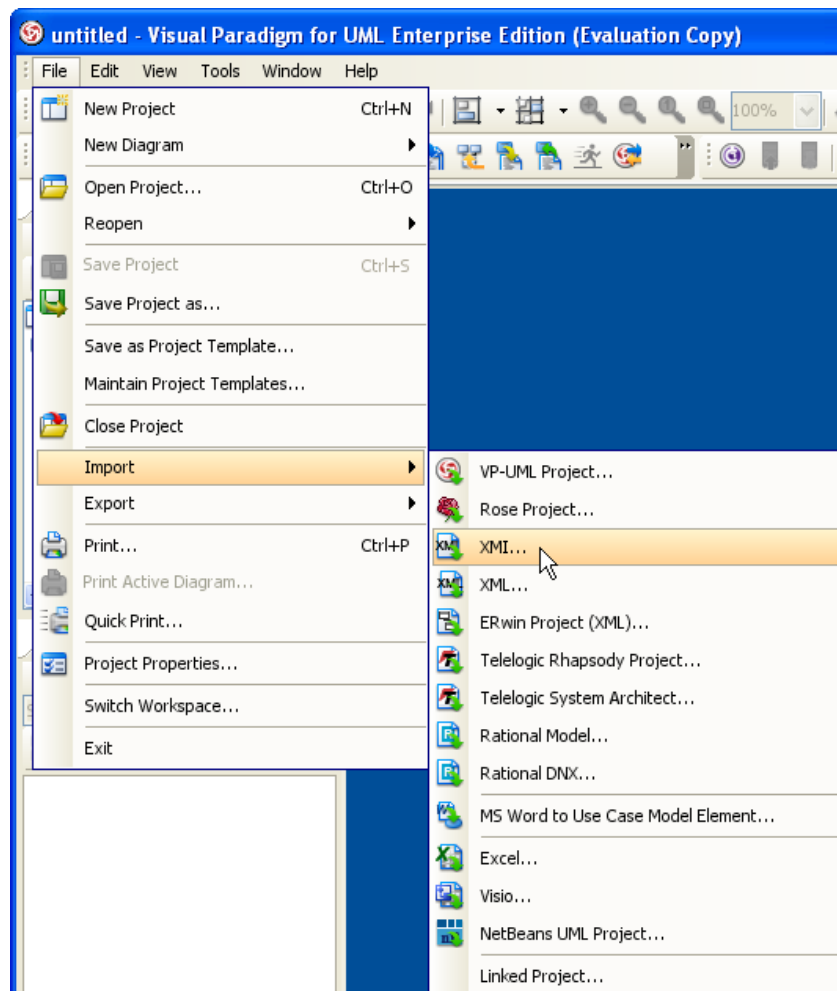


Figure 4-26 Export XMI

6. Input File path.

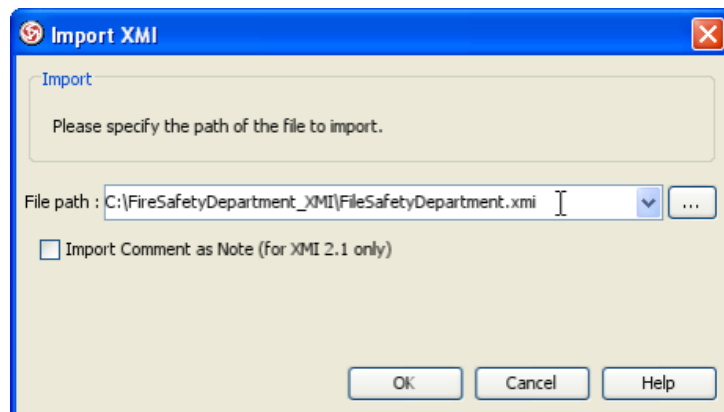


Figure 4-27 Inputting file path

7. Check Import Comment as Note (for XMI 2.1 only) checkbox.

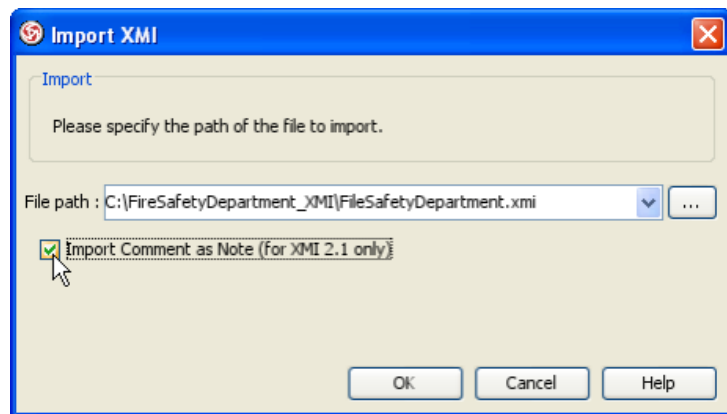


Figure 4-28 Check Import Comment as Note (for XMI 2.1 only)

8. Press OK button.

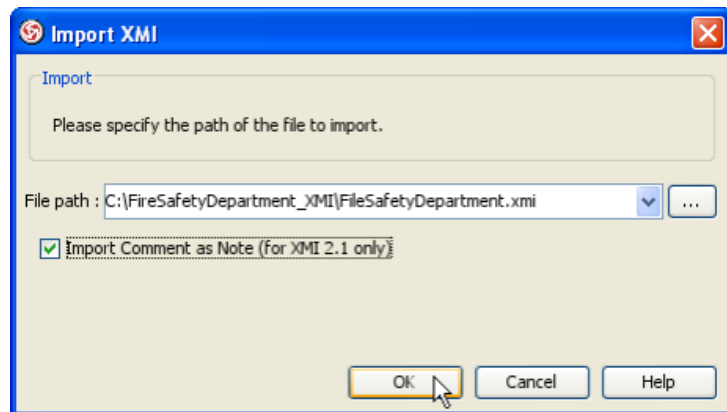


Figure 4-29 Import from XMI

Importing XML to project with command line interface

1. Mouse over Start button.



Figure 4-30 Mouse over start button

2. Press Start button.



Figure 4-31 Showing start menu

3. Press Run... button.

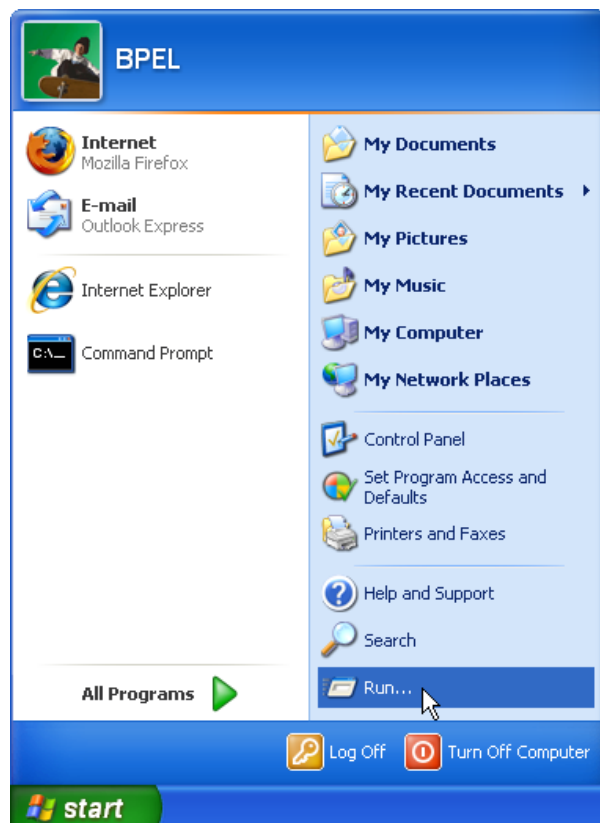


Figure 4-32 Run from start menu

4. Input cmd as command.

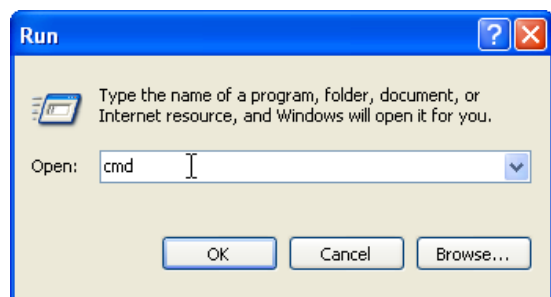


Figure 4-33 Inputting command to run

5. Press OK button.

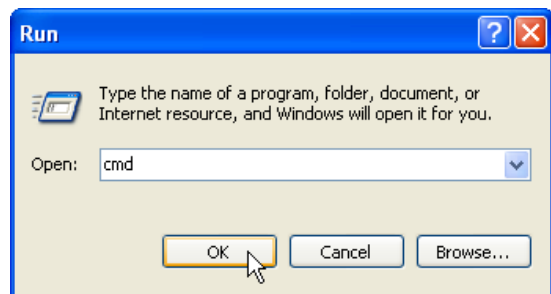


Figure 4-34 Run command

6. Change directory to scripts folder and execute ImportXML.

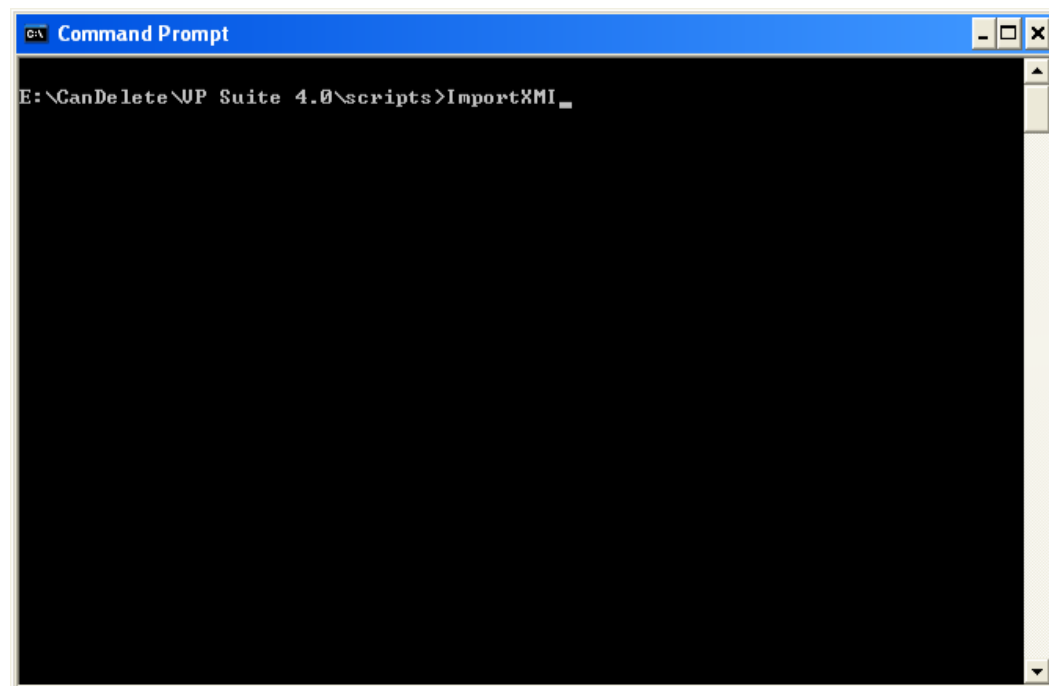
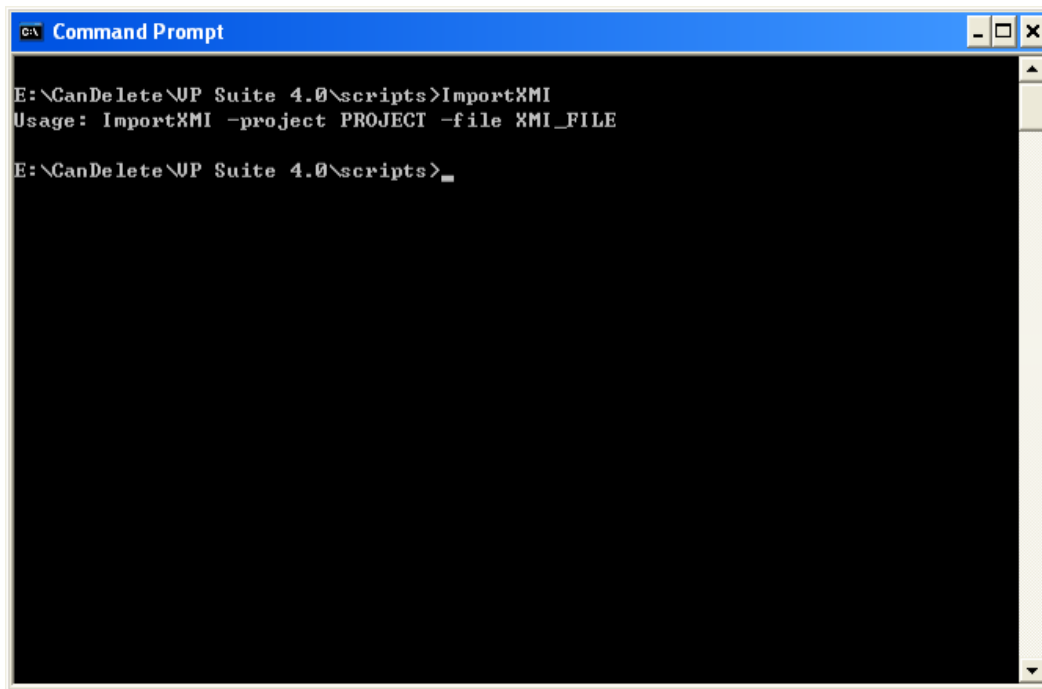


Figure 4-35 Inputting command

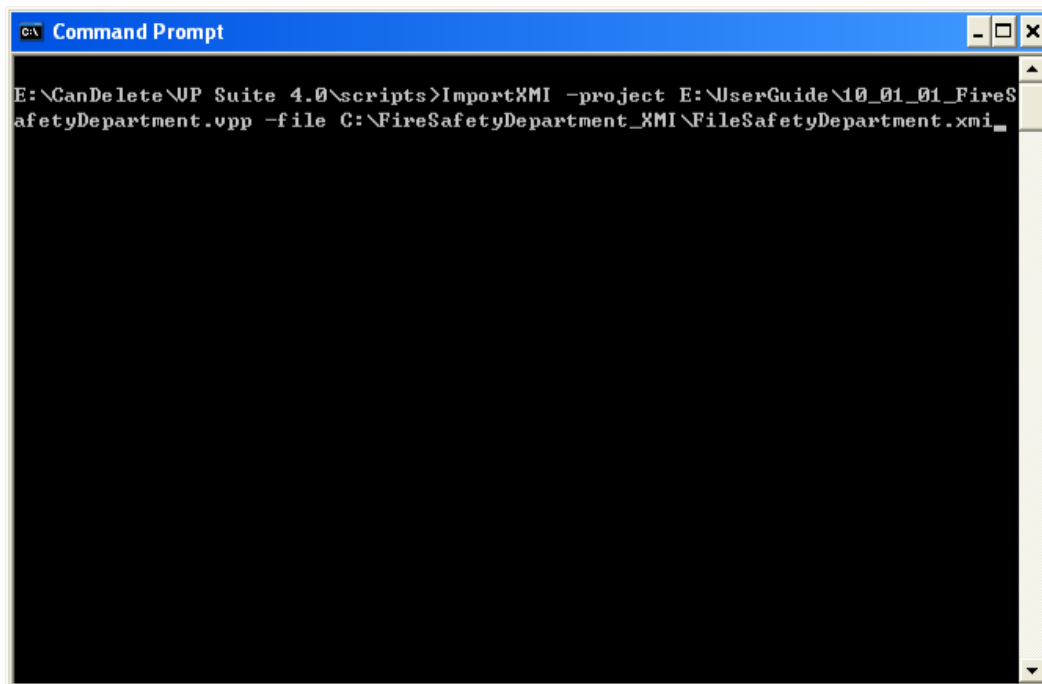
7. Usage of ImportXMI will be shown.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ImportXMI
Usage: ImportXMI -project PROJECT -file XMI_FILE
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>_
```

Figure 4-36 Execute result of command

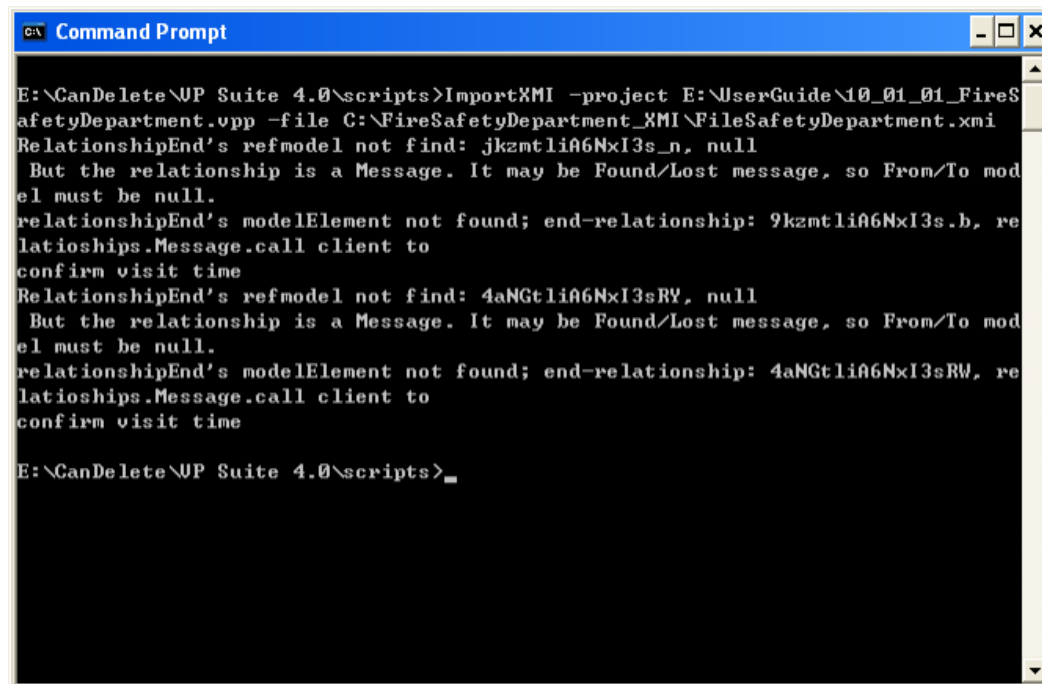
8. Example of importing XMI.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ImportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -file C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi_
```

Figure 4-37 Inputting command

9. Execute result of importing XMI.



```
Command Prompt
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>ImportXMI -project E:\UserGuide\10_01_01_FireS
afetyDepartment.vpp -file C:\FireSafetyDepartment_XMI\FileSafetyDepartment.xmi
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: jkzmtli06NxI3s_n, null
But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 9kzmtli06NxI3s.b, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
RelationshipEnd's refmodel not find: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRY, null
But the relationship is a Message. It may be Found/Lost message, so Fron/To mod
el must be null.
relationshipEnd's modelElement not found; end-relationship: 4aNGtli06NxI3sRW, re
latioships.Message.call client to
confirm visit time
E:\CanDelete\WP Suite 4.0\scripts>
```

Figure 4-38 Execute result

1. Here is a Visio drawing:

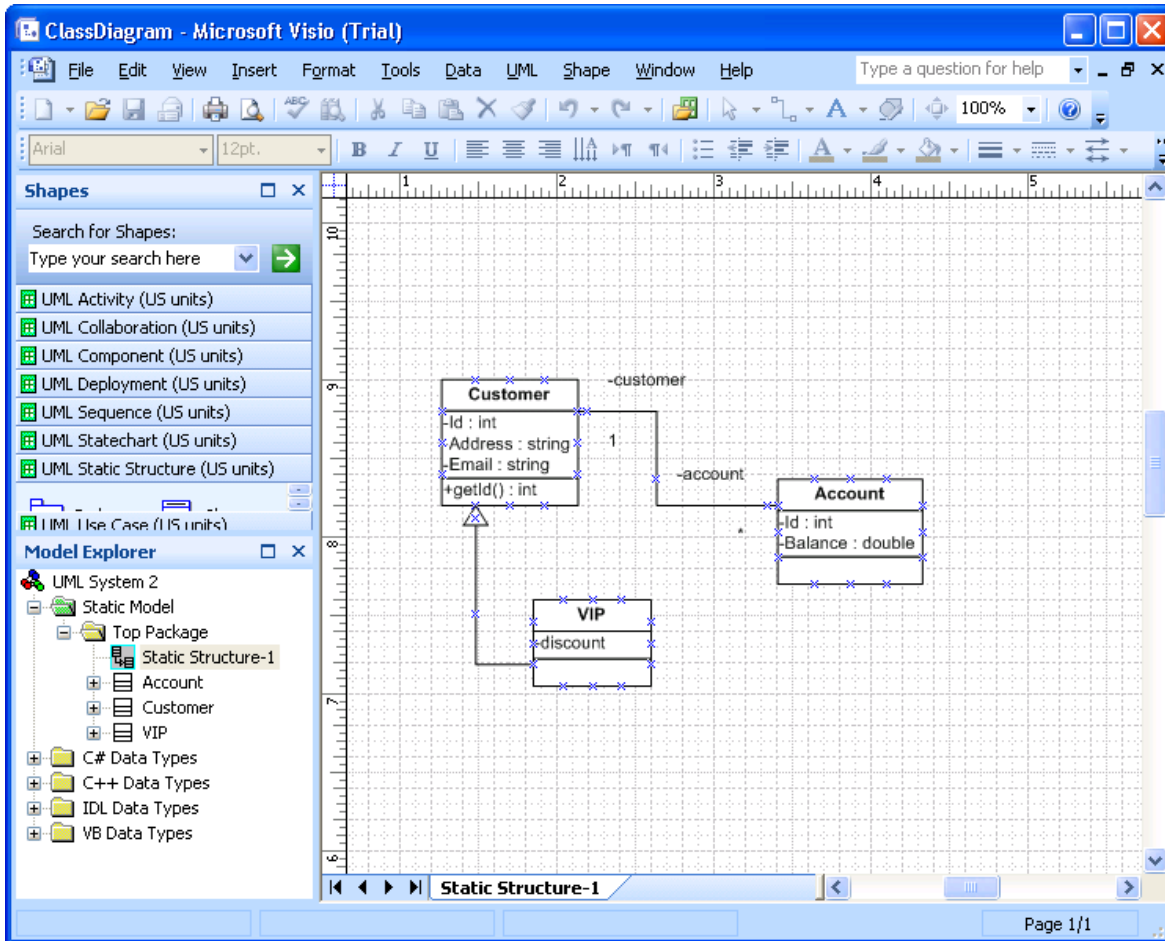


Figure 5-1 A Visio drawing

To import a Visio drawing into VP-UML, select **File > Import > Visio...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

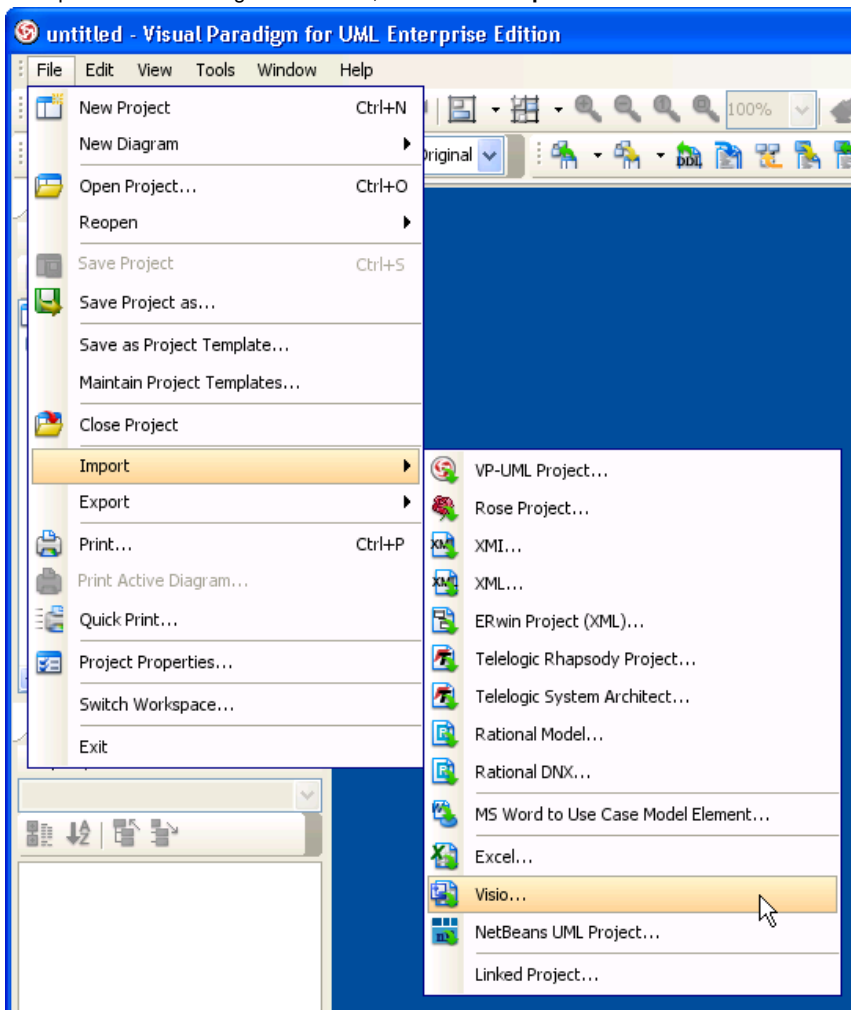


Figure 5-2 The import Visio drawing menu

2. Specify the file path of the Visio drawing.

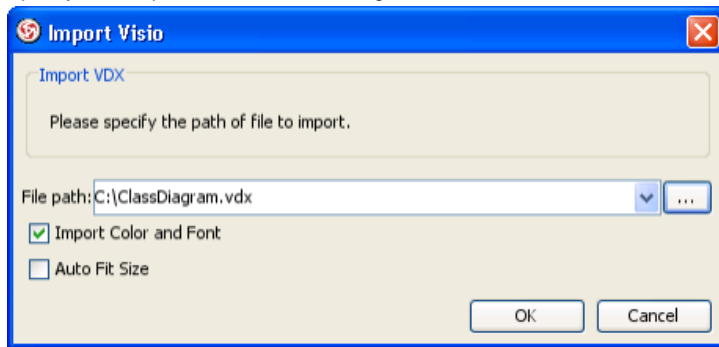


Figure 5-3 Specifying Visio drawing path

Here are the configurable options:

Option	Description
Import Color and Font	By selecting this option, colors and fonts of the shapes to be imported will remain unchanged. Otherwise, Visual Paradigm's default settings will be applied.
Auto Fit Size	By selecting this option, shapes' size will be optimized to their minimum possible size. Otherwise, the original size of the imported shapes will remain unchanged.

Table 5-1 Description of available import options

NOTE: Only valid XML Drawing (*.vdx) can be imported. If your Visio drawing does not have a .vdx as extension, open it in Visio and save it as a .vdx file.

3. Click **OK** to start importing. This popup another **Import Visio** dialog box. As the model structure is different among Visio and Visual Paradigm, this dialog enables users to resolve inconsistency between Visio and VP-UML.

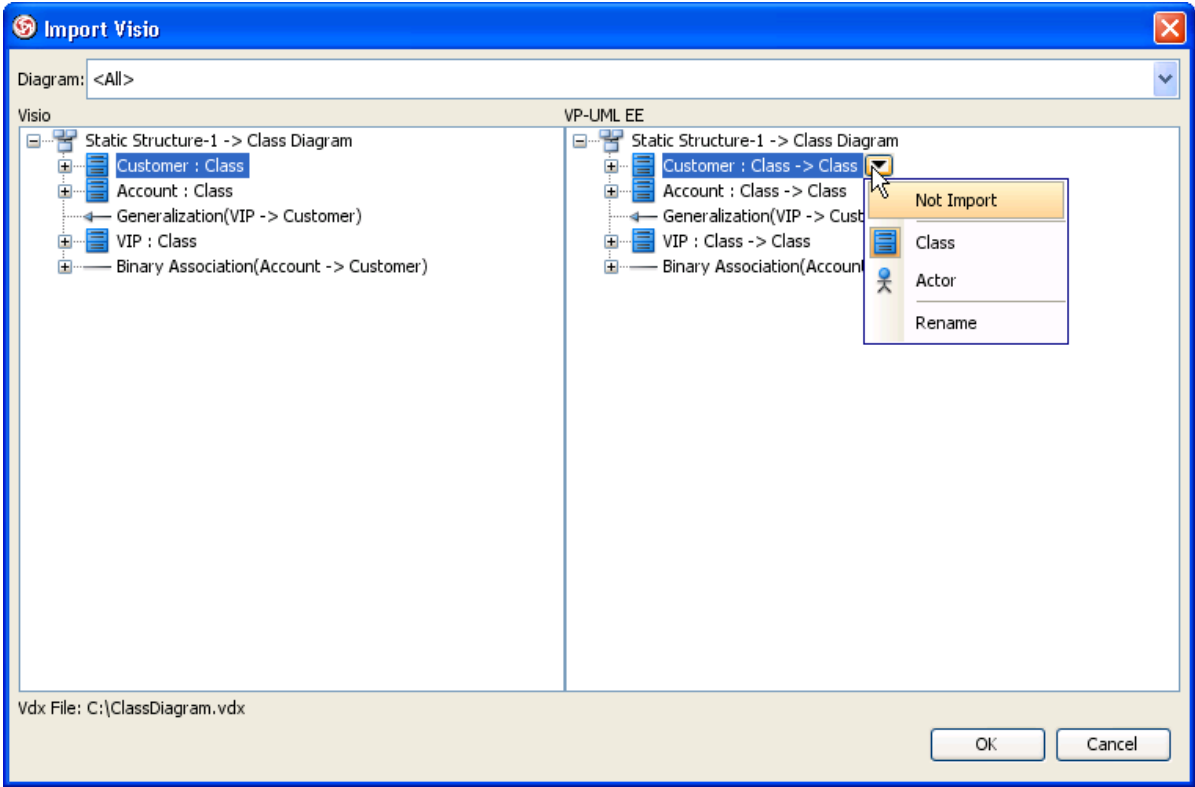


Figure 5-4 The Import Visio dialog box

The left hand side of the dialog box represents the structure of Visio drawing, while the right hand side represents the expected outcome in VP-UML through importing. Users can perform the following actions in this dialog box.

Action	Description and steps
Not to import a shape	Click on the button beside the shape node and select Not Import in the popup menu.
Rename a shape when importing	Click on the button beside the shape node and select Rename in the popup menu. Then, enter the new name of shape and press the Enter key to confirm renaming/.
Reset the shape to another type	Click on the button beside the shape node and select an appropriate shape type to reset to.

Table 5-2 Description of available import options on individual shape

4. Click **OK** when the import is configured. The drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

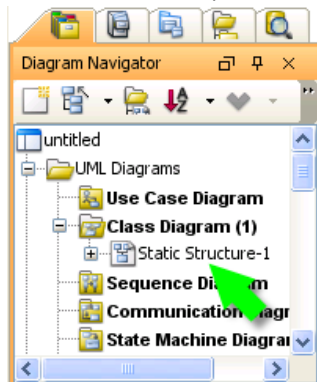


Figure 5-5 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

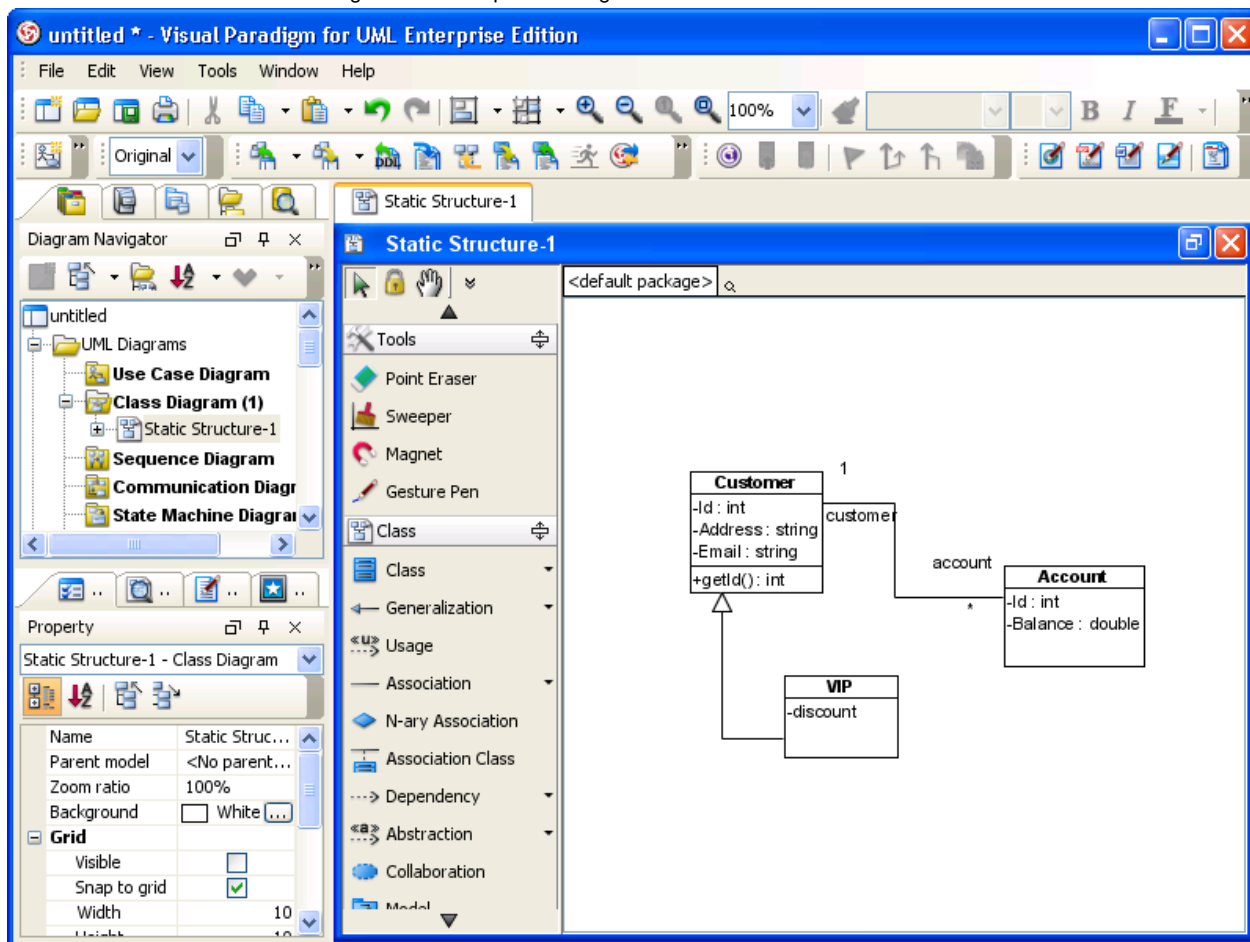


Figure 5-6 A Class Diagram imported from Visio drawing

Importing Rational Rose Model into VP-UML

Rational Rose is one of the most widely used UML CASE Tool in the 90's. Visual Paradigm supports the importing of Rational Rose model. With this, users can import legacy design made in Rose into VP-UML, with all the model data as well as formatting retained.

1. Here is a Rose Model:

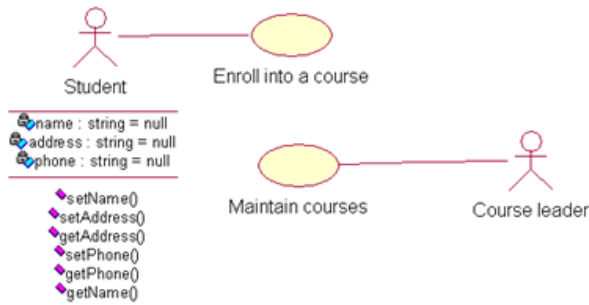


Figure 6-1 A Rose drawing

To import a Rose model into VP-UML, select **File > Import > Rose Project...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

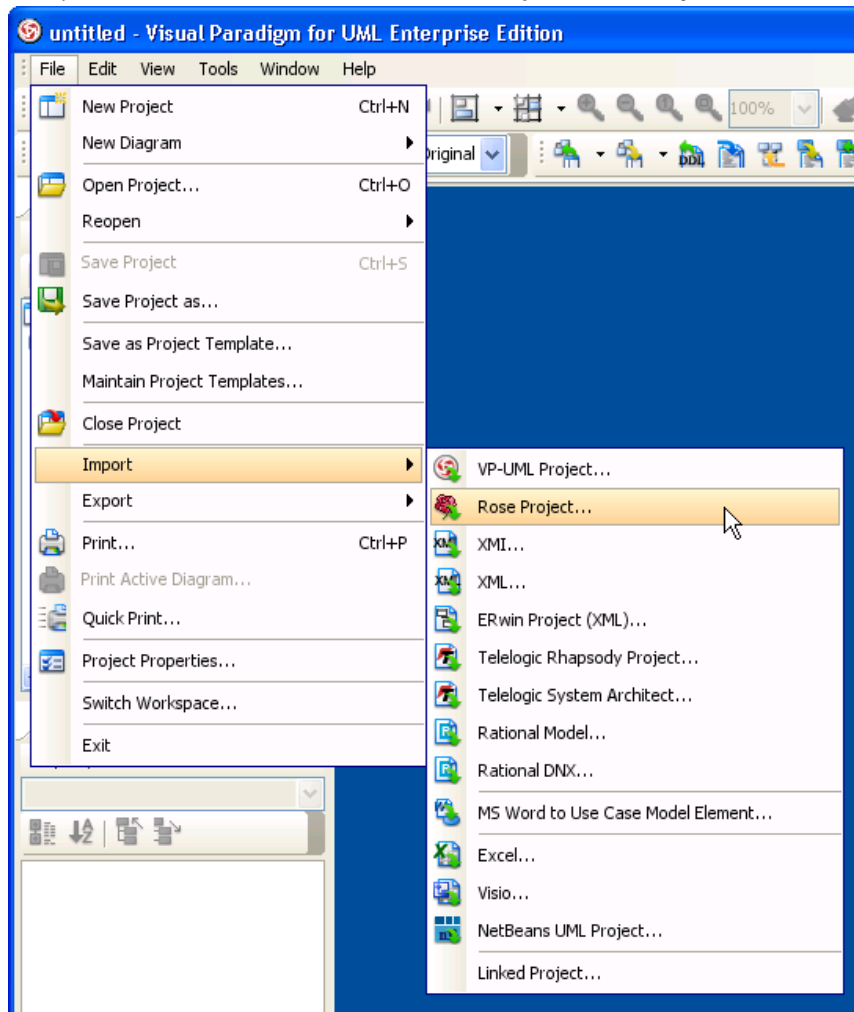


Figure 6-2 The import Rose Project menu

2. Specify the file path of the Rose model.

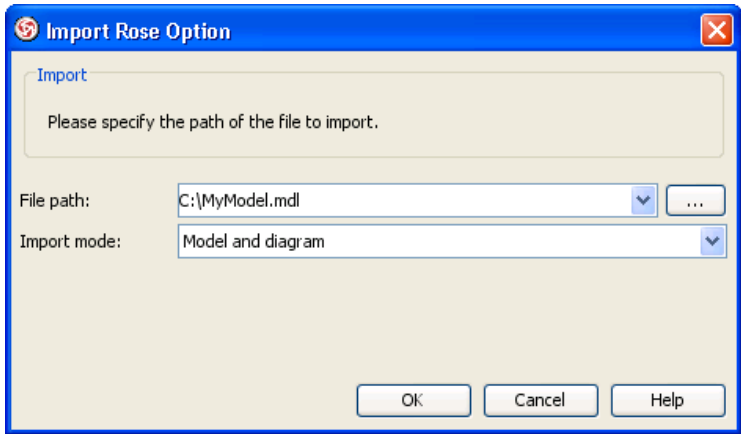


Figure 6-3 Specifying Rose model path

Furthermore, you can select the import mode. Below is a description of the modes.

Option	Description
Model only	By selecting this option, only the model elements (e.g. Actor, Use Case, Class, etc.) will be imported. NO diagrams will be imported.
Model and diagram	By selecting this option, both model elements and diagrams will be imported.

Table 6-1 Description of available import modes

3. Click **OK** to start importing. This popup a dialog box indicating the progress of importing.

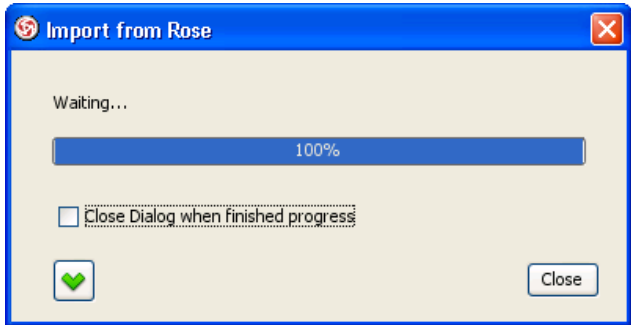


Figure 6-4 The dialog box indicating the progress of importing

4. When import is completed, click **Close** to close the progress dialog box. If **Model and diagram** was set for **Import mode**, the drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

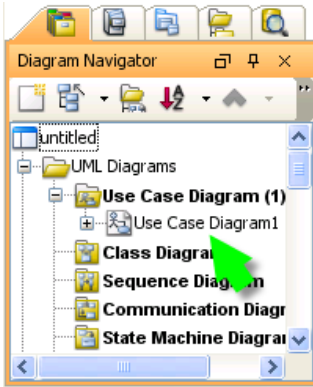


Figure 6-5 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

Model element can be accessed in the **Model Explorer**. User can form diagrams with them by dragging and dropping them onto diagrams.

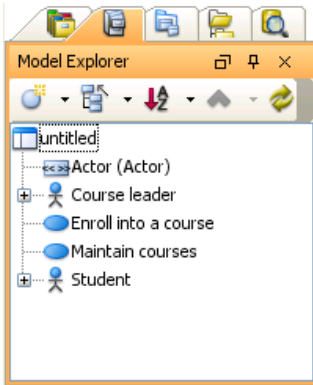


Figure 6-6 Model Explorer listing the imported model element(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

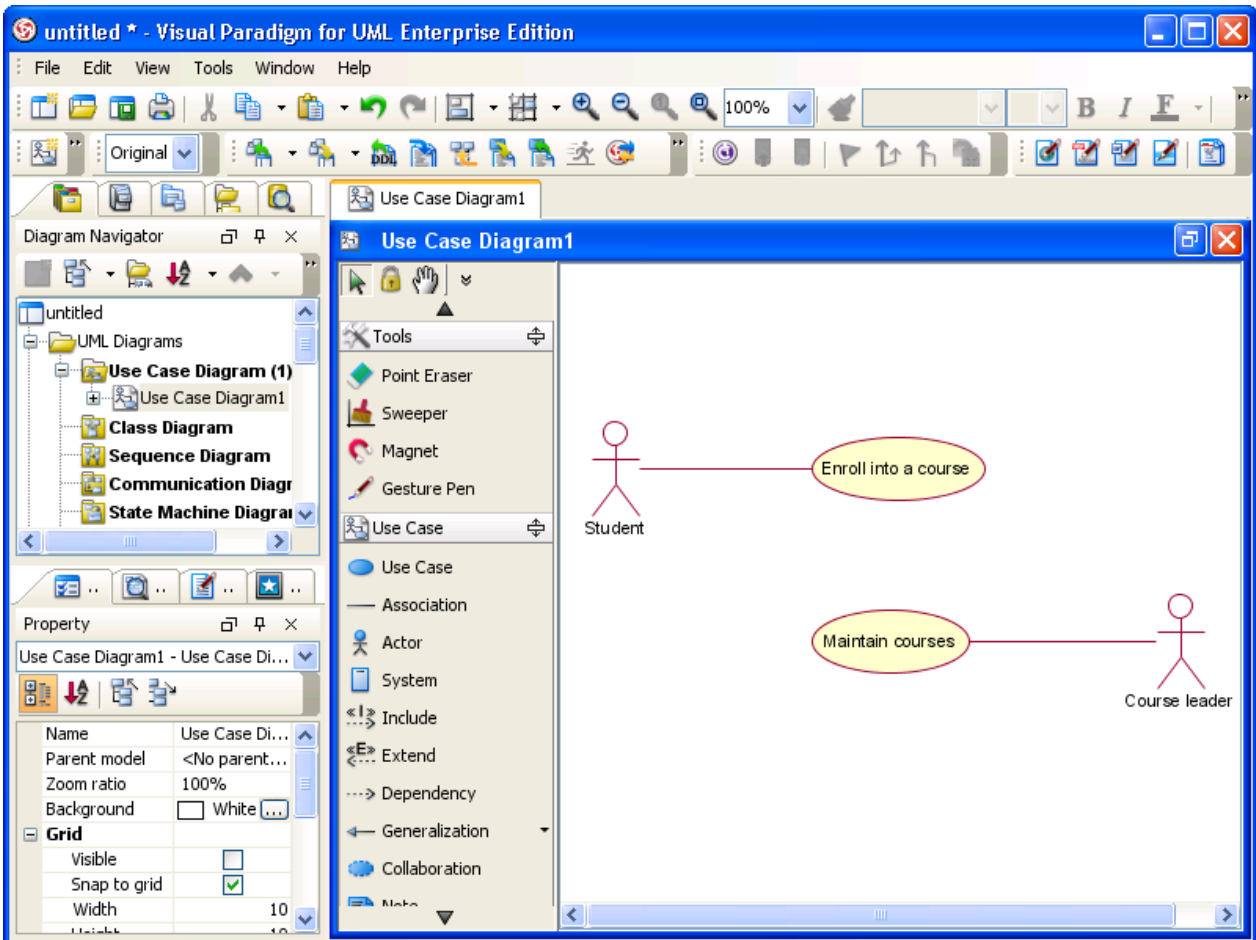


Figure 6-7 A Use Case Diagram imported from Rose model

Importing Rational Software Architect EMX into VP-UML

Rational Software Architect (RSA) is a modeling and development environment, which leverages UML for architectural design for C++ and Java 2 Enterprise Edition (Java2EE) applications and web services. Import of the RSA file, i.e. the .emx file, is supported in VP-UML so that users can simply migrate the work from RSA to VP, also perform further modeling on the imported models in the VP tool.

1. Here is a Rational model:

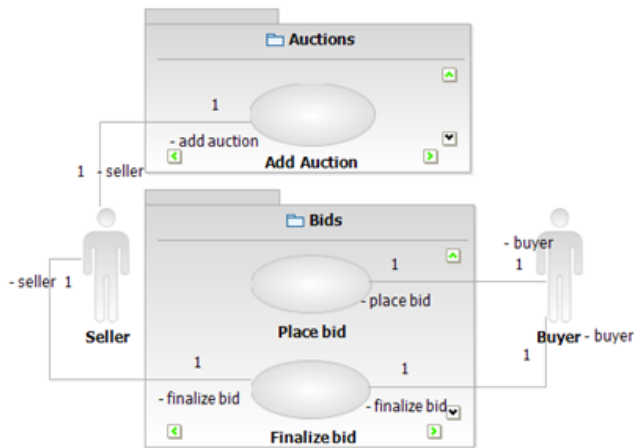


Figure 7-1 A Rational drawing

To import a Rational model into VP-UML, select **File > Import > Rational Model...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

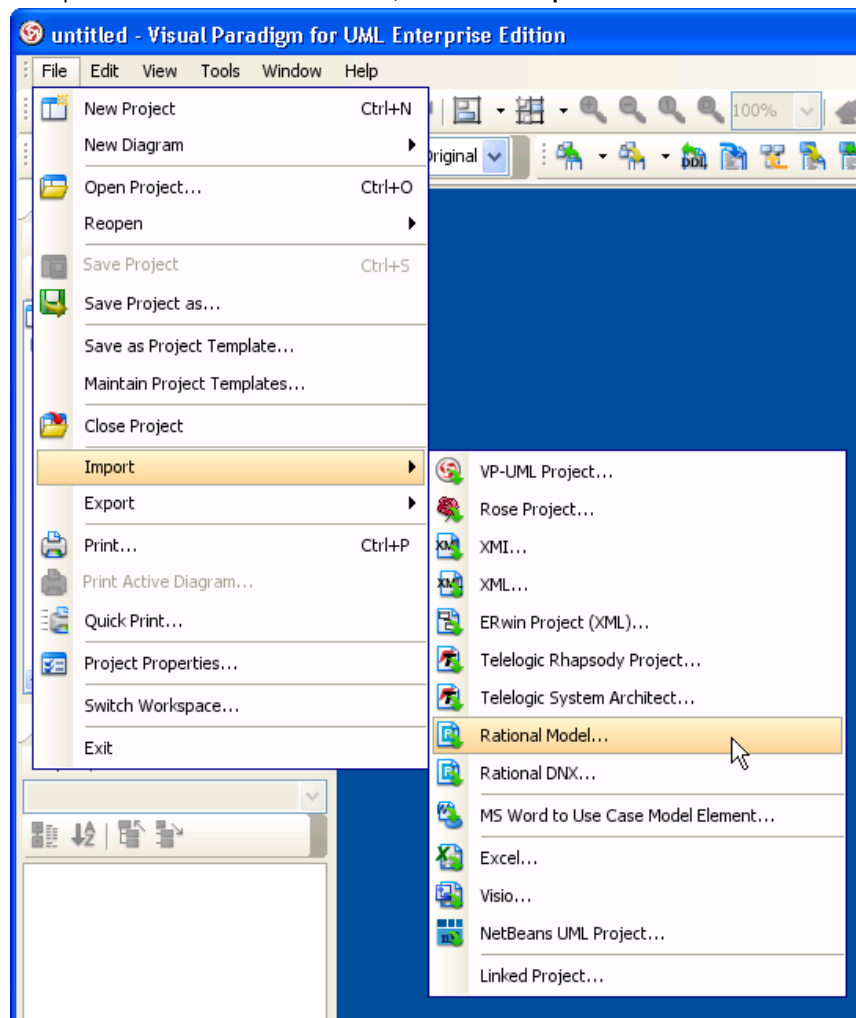


Figure 7-2 The import Rational model menu

2. Specify the file path of the Rational model.

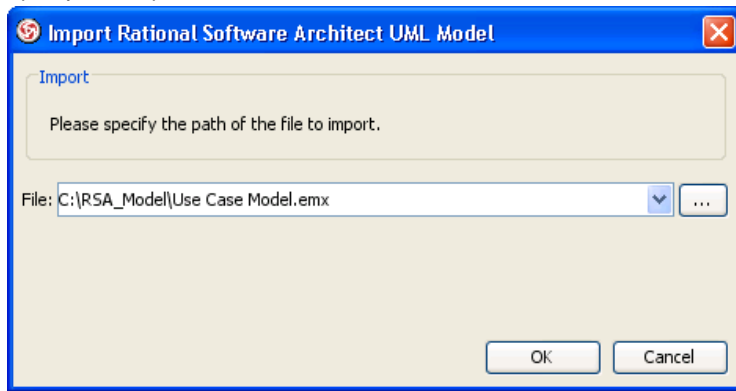


Figure 7-3 Specifying Rational model path

3. Click **OK** to start importing. When import is completed, the message pane will popup, with a notification appear in it.

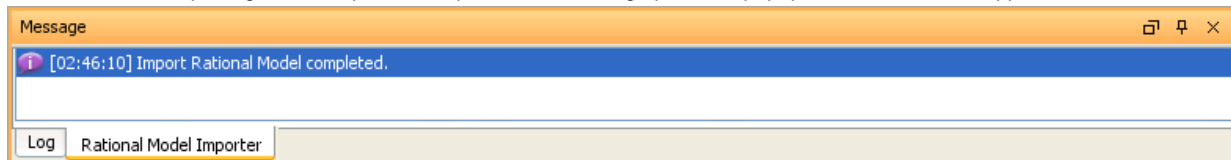


Figure 7-4 The dialog box indicating the progress of importing

The drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

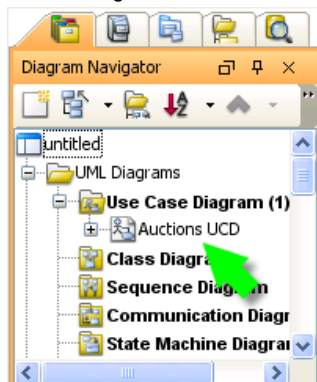


Figure 7-5 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

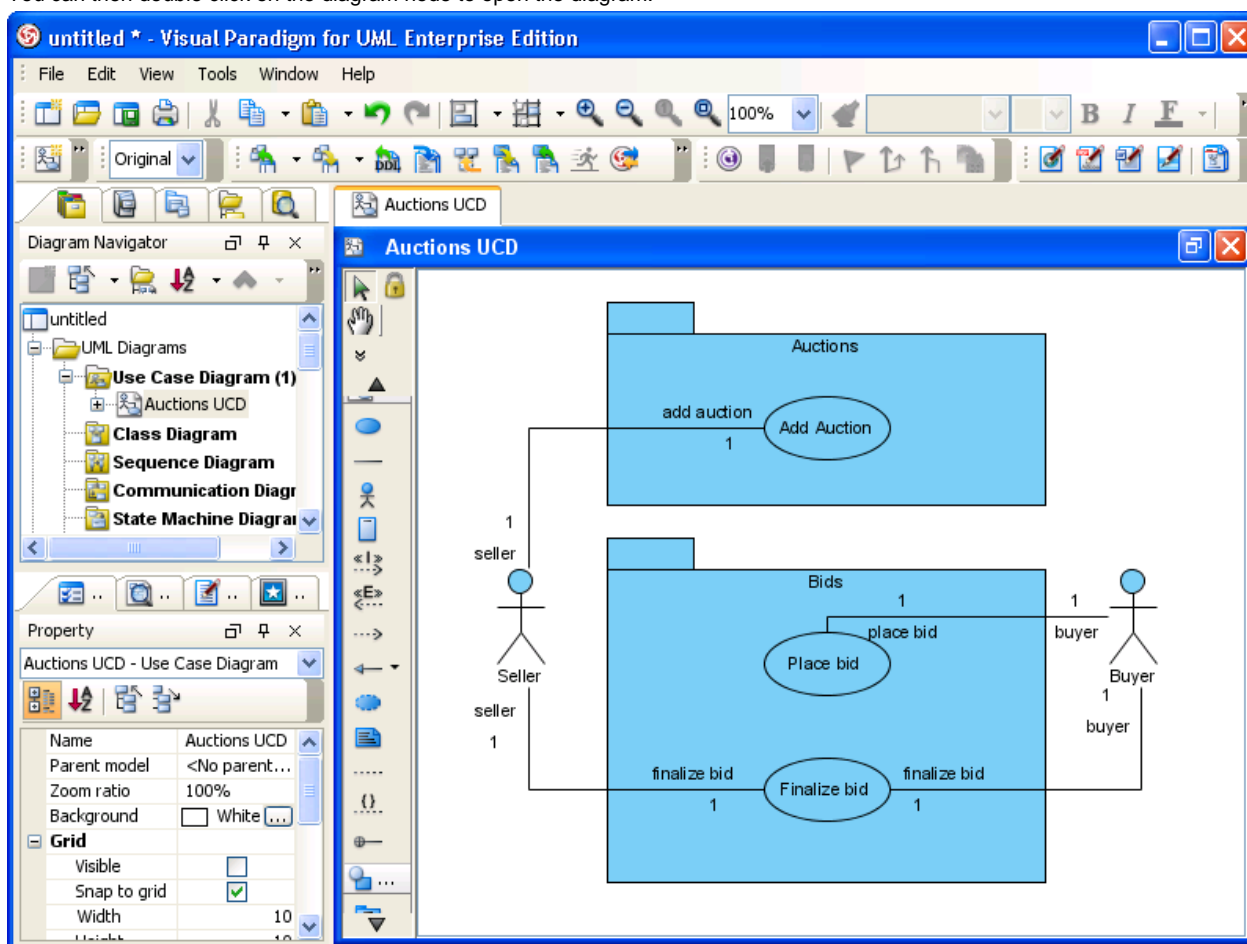


Figure 7-6 A Use Case Diagram imported from Rational model

Importing Rational Software Architect DNX into VP-UML

VP-UML supports importing drawing drew in Rational Software Architect with a .dnx extension. By importing a drawing, all diagrams, shapes and model information will be imported.

1. Here is a drawing in Rational Software Architect:

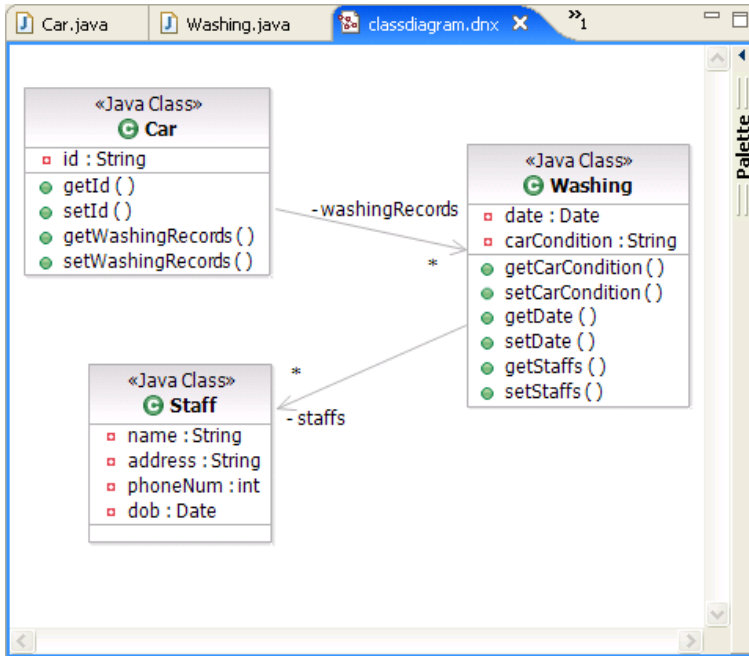


Figure 7-7 A Rational drawing

To import the drawing into VP-UML, select **File > Import > Rational DNX...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

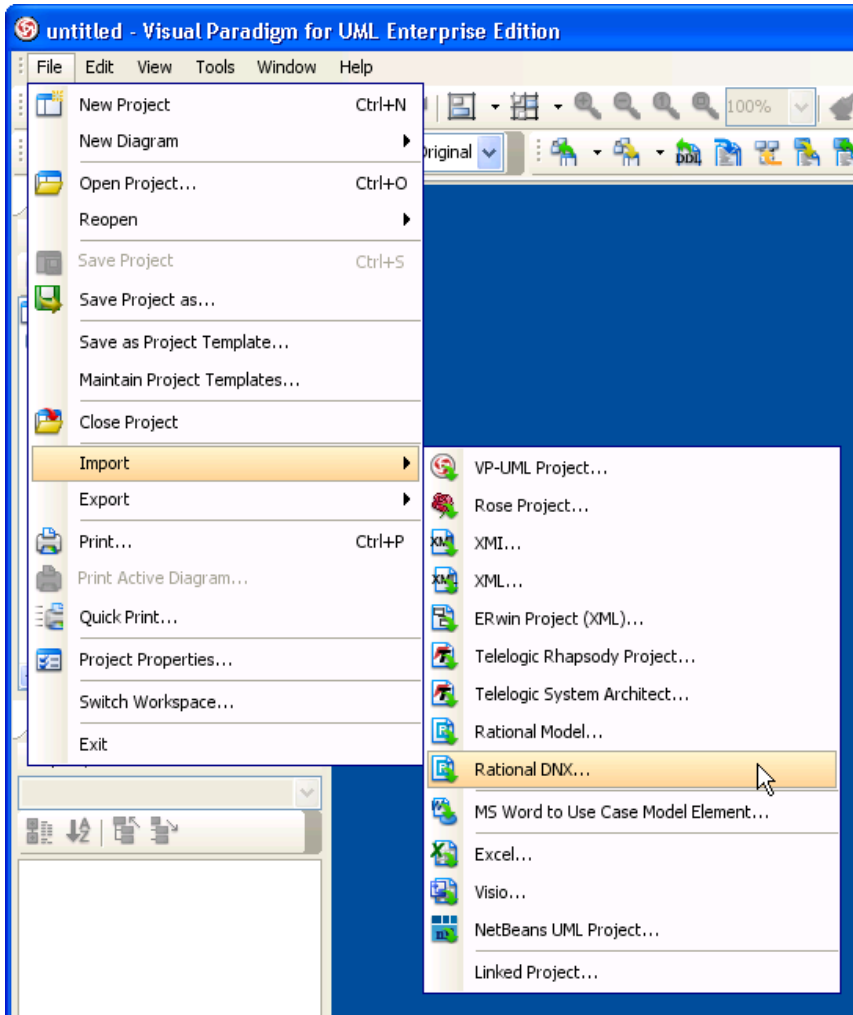


Figure 7-8 The import Rational DNX menu

2. Specify the file path of the .dnx file.

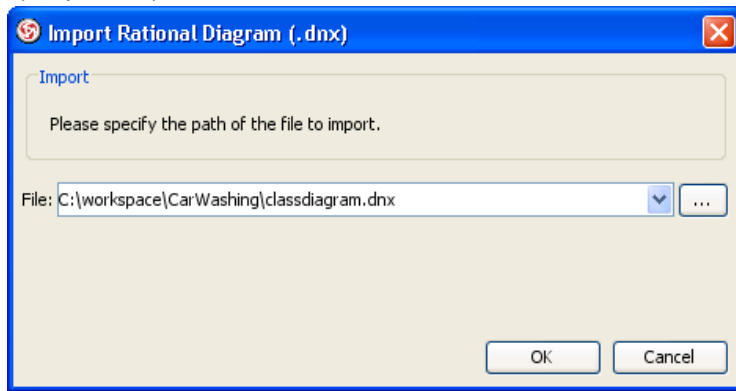


Figure 7-9 Specifying .dnx file path

3. Click **OK** to start importing. When import is completed, the drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

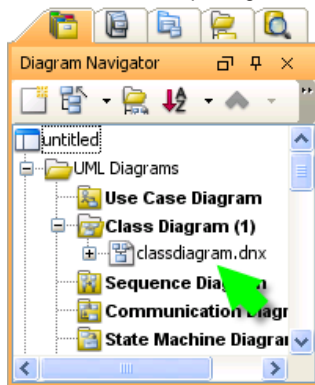


Figure 7-10 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

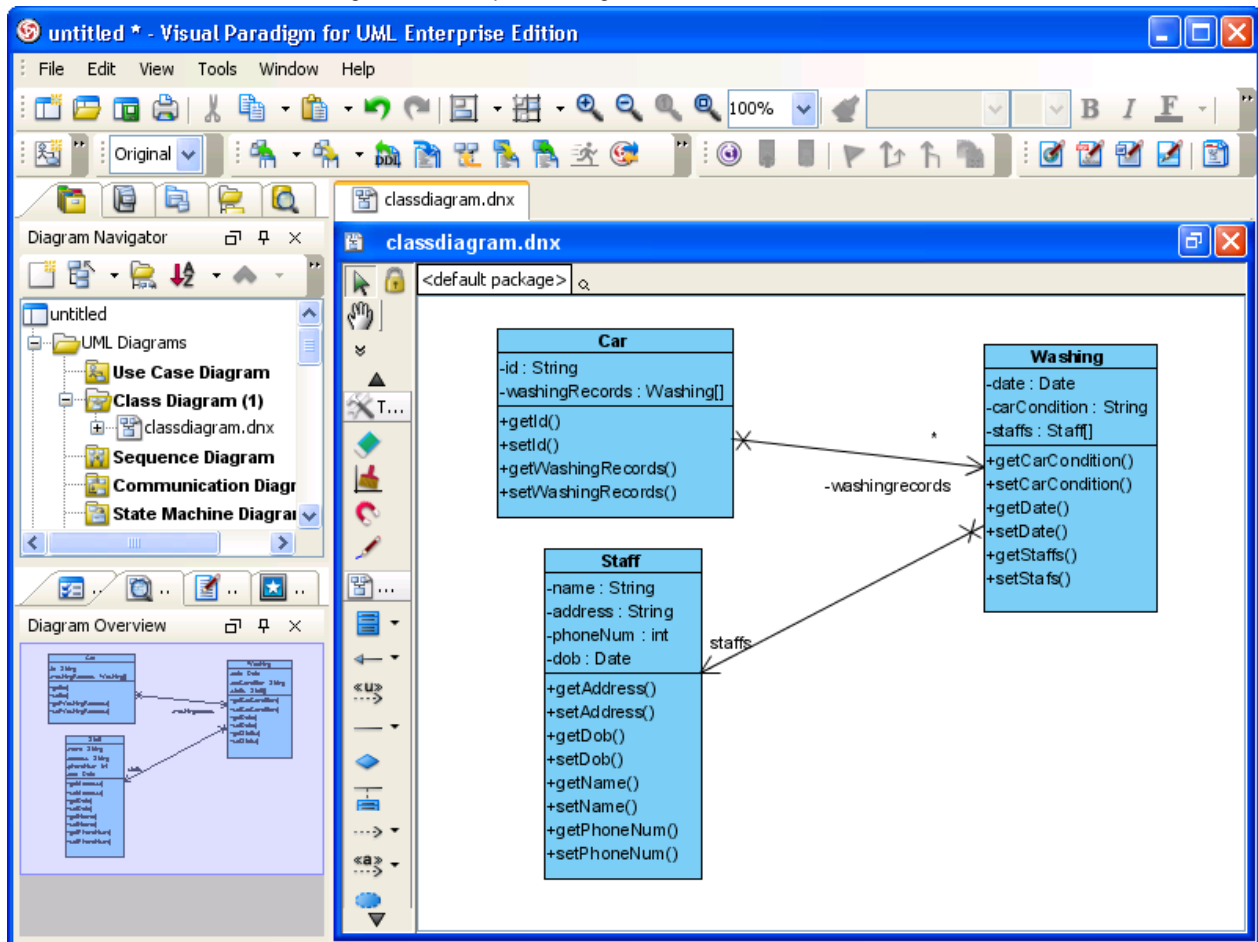


Figure 7-11 A Class Diagram imported from Rational .dnx file

Importing ERwin Data Modeler Project into VP-UML

AllFusion ERwin Data Modeler is a popular tool for data modeling. You can import ERwin diagrams and entity models into VP-UML with all properties preserved.

1. Here is a ERwin Data Modeler Project. In order to let VP-UML import it, you need to save it as an XML file. Select **File > Save As...** from the menu.

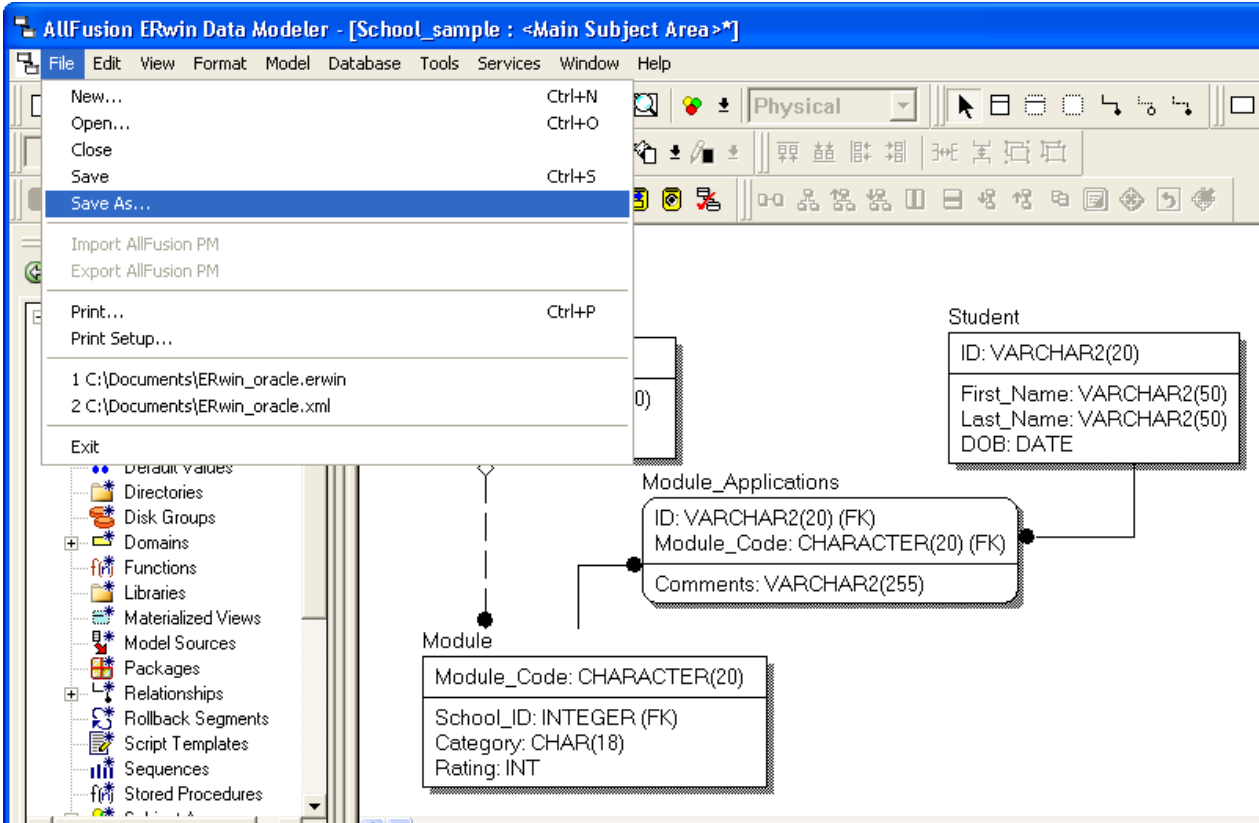


Figure 8-1 To save an ERwin Data Modeler project as XML

2. Select **XML Files (*.xml)** in **Save as type** and enter the file name in the **Save As** dialog box.

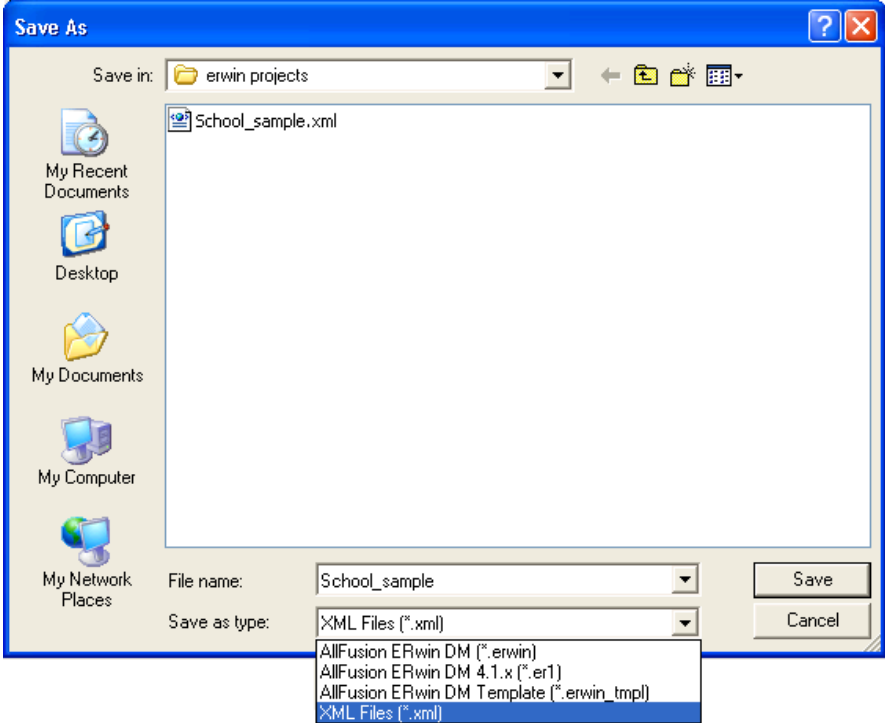


Figure 8-2 Save the ERwin Data Modeler project as XML

3. Click **Save**. This popup the **Save as XML File** dialog box.

4. Keep using the default settings **Standard XML Format** and **Only save minimum amount of information**.

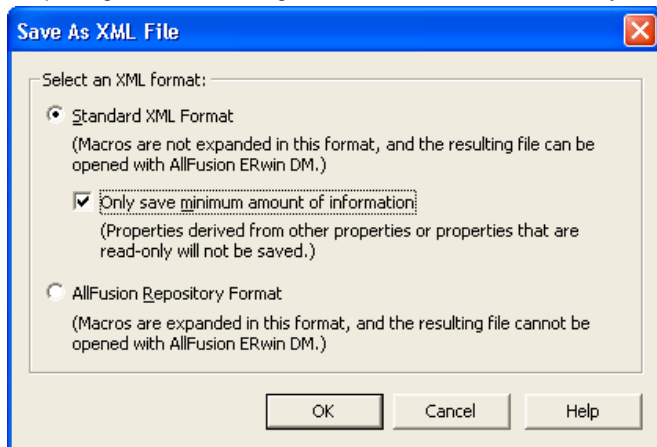


Figure 8-3 Exporting the XML in standard XML format

5. Click **OK** to confirm. This saves an XML file that can be used for importing into VP-UML.

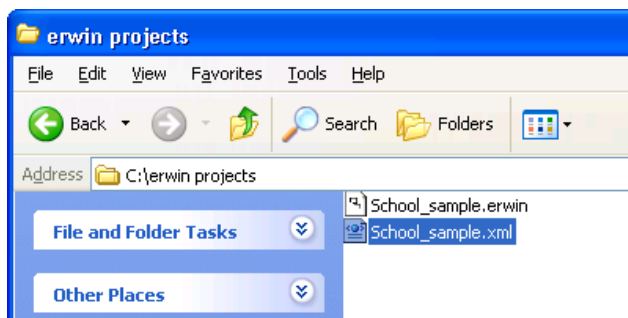


Figure 8-4 XML file saved from ERwin Data Modeler

6. To import an ERwin Data Modeler project into VP-UML, select **File > Import > ERwin Project(XML)...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

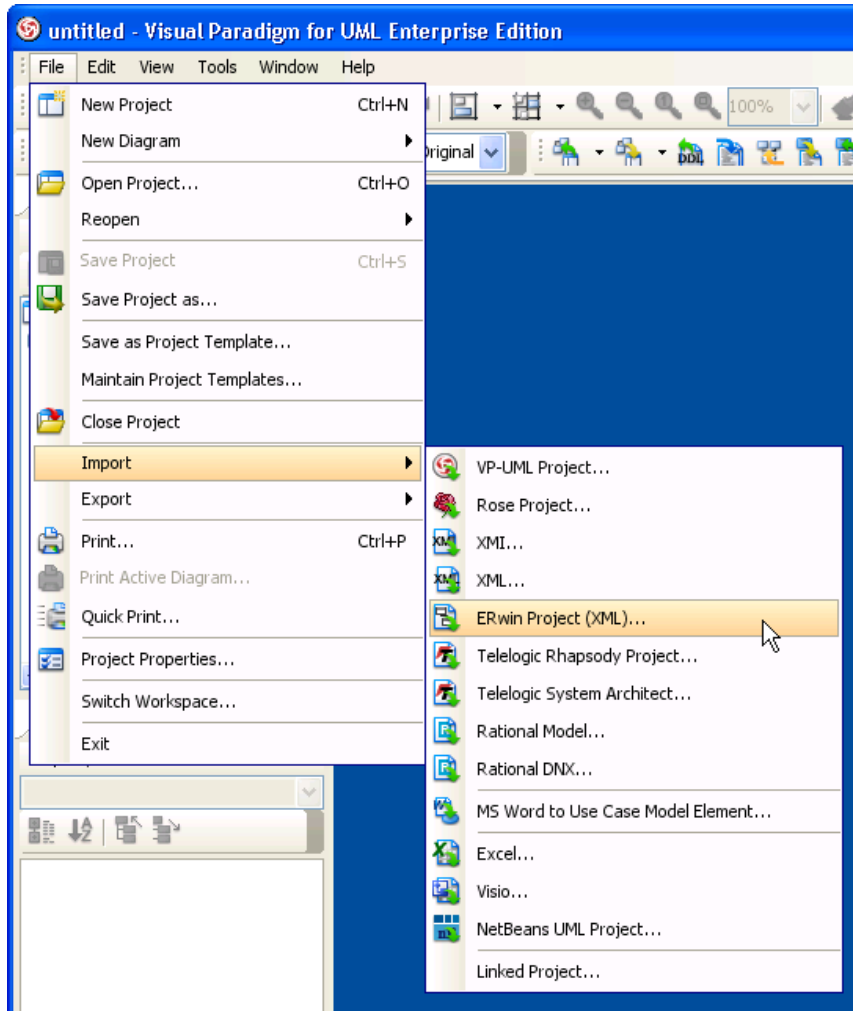


Figure 8-5 The import ERwin Data Modeler Project menu

7. Specify the file path of the XML file.

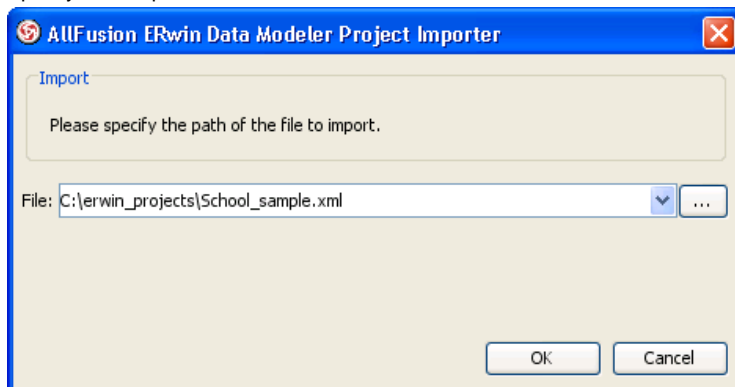


Figure 8-6 Specifying ERwin Data Modeler project file path

8. Click **OK** to start importing. When import is completed, the **Open Imported Entity Relationship Diagram(s)** dialog box will appear.

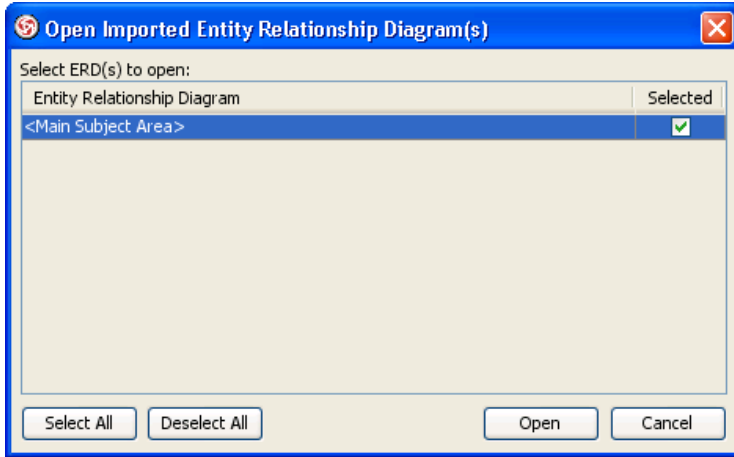


Figure 8-7 Select the diagram(s) to open after importing

9. Select the diagram(s) to open and click **Open** to open them. The drawings will then be opened.

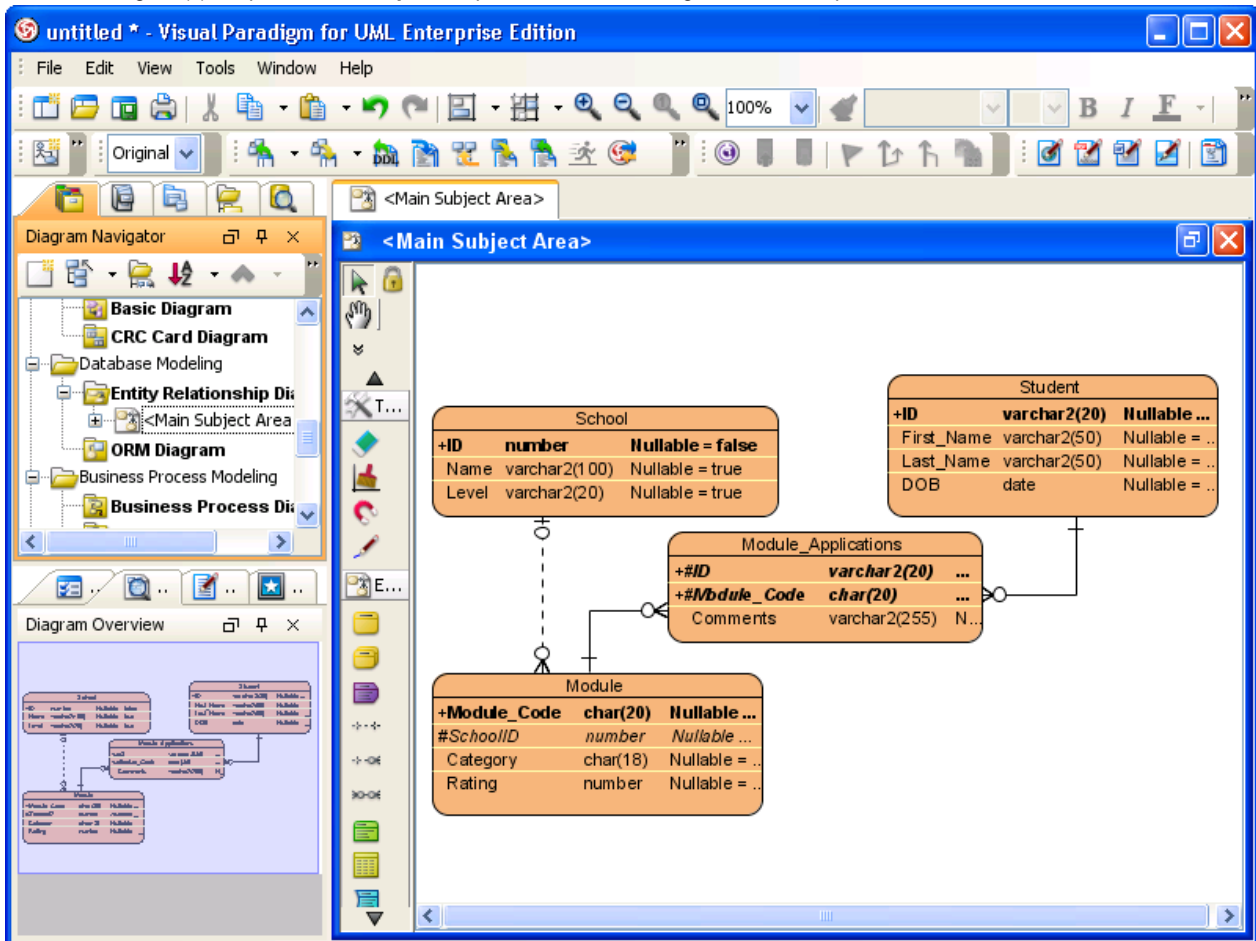


Figure 8-8 An Entity Relationship Diagram imported from ERwin Data Modeler

1. Here is a Telelogic Rhapsody Project:

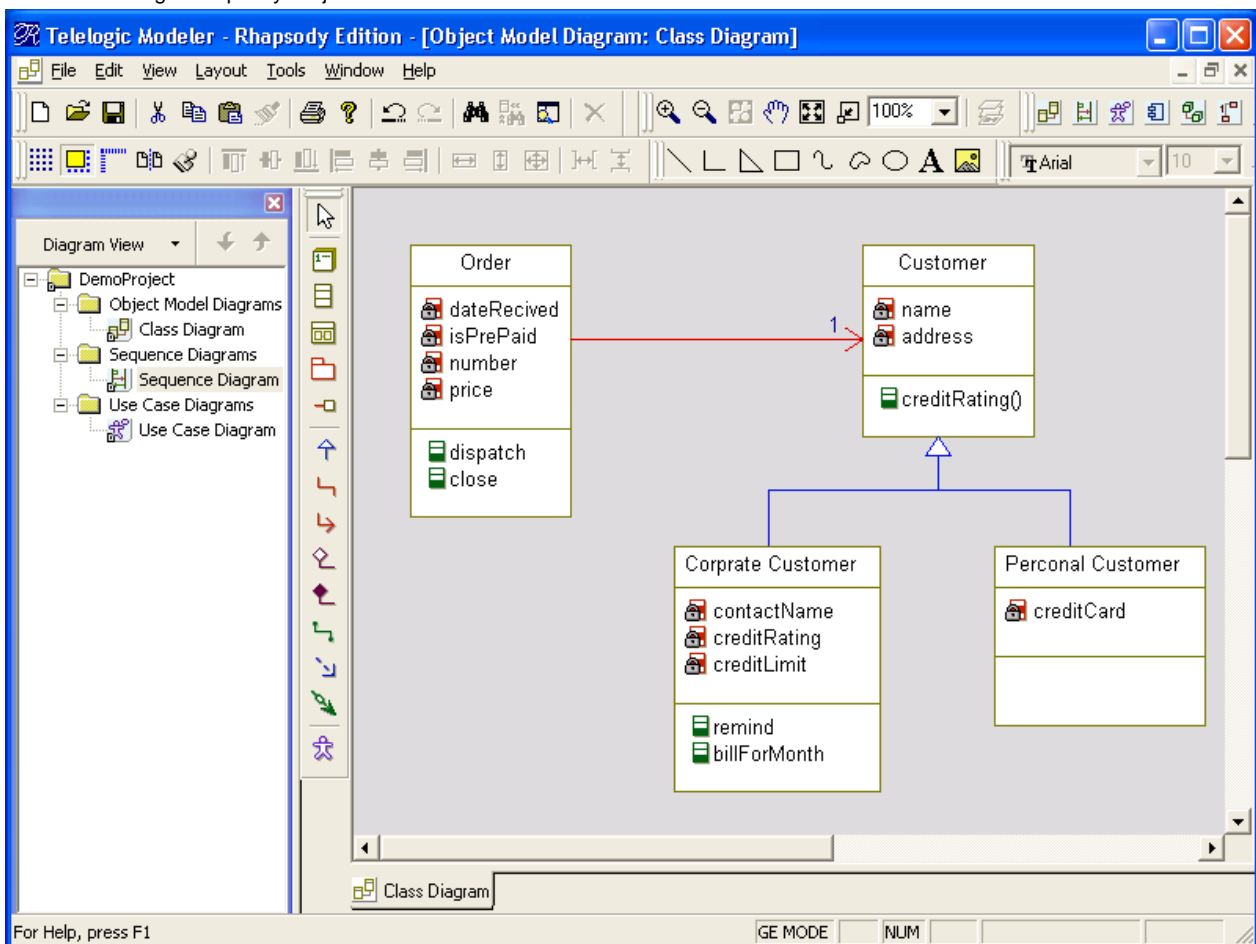


Figure 9-1 A drawing in Telelogic Modeler

To import a Telelogic Phapsody project into VP-UML, select **File > Import > Telelogic Rhapsody Project ...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

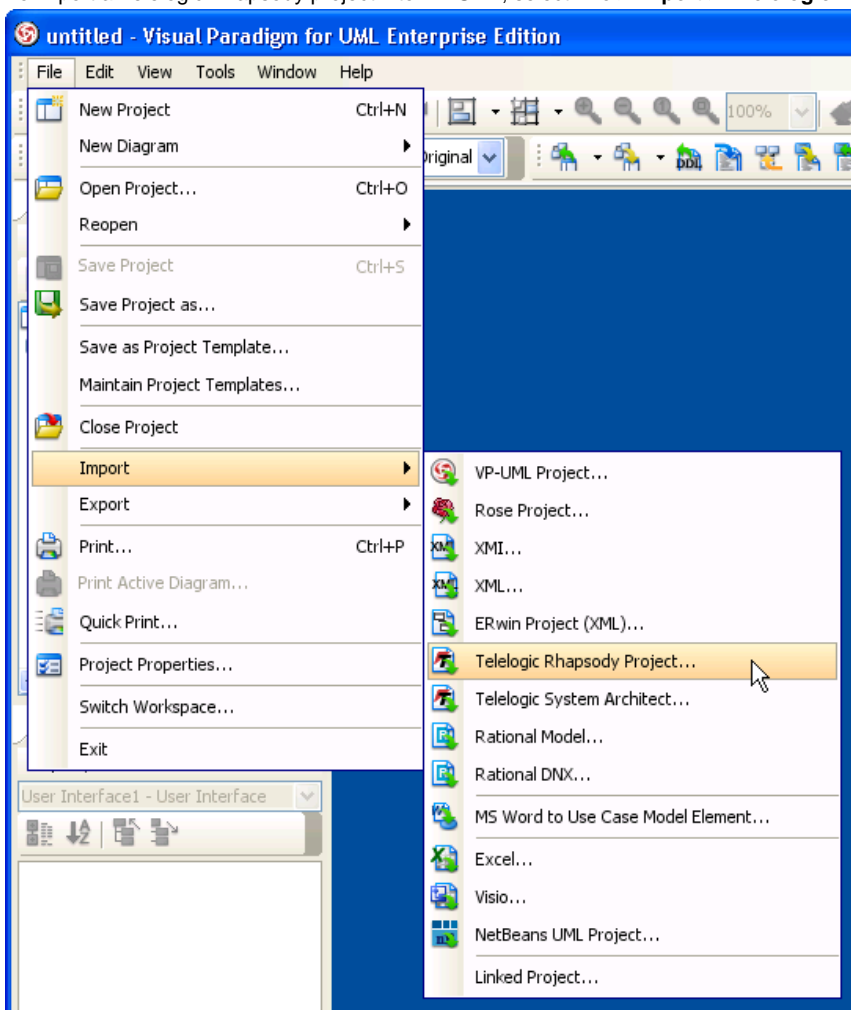


Figure 9-2 The import Telelogic Rhapsody Project menu

2. Specify the file path of the Telelogic Rhapsody Project.

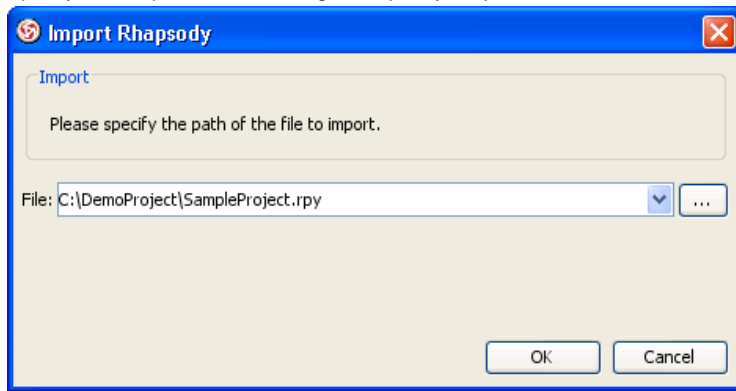


Figure 9-3 Specifying Telelogic Rhapsody Project path

- Click **OK** to start importing. When import is completed, the drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

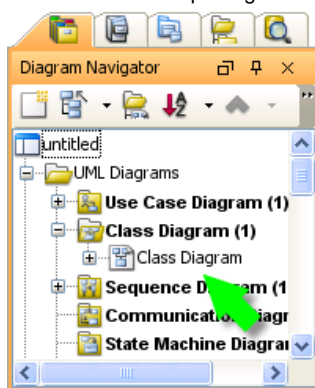


Figure 9-4 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

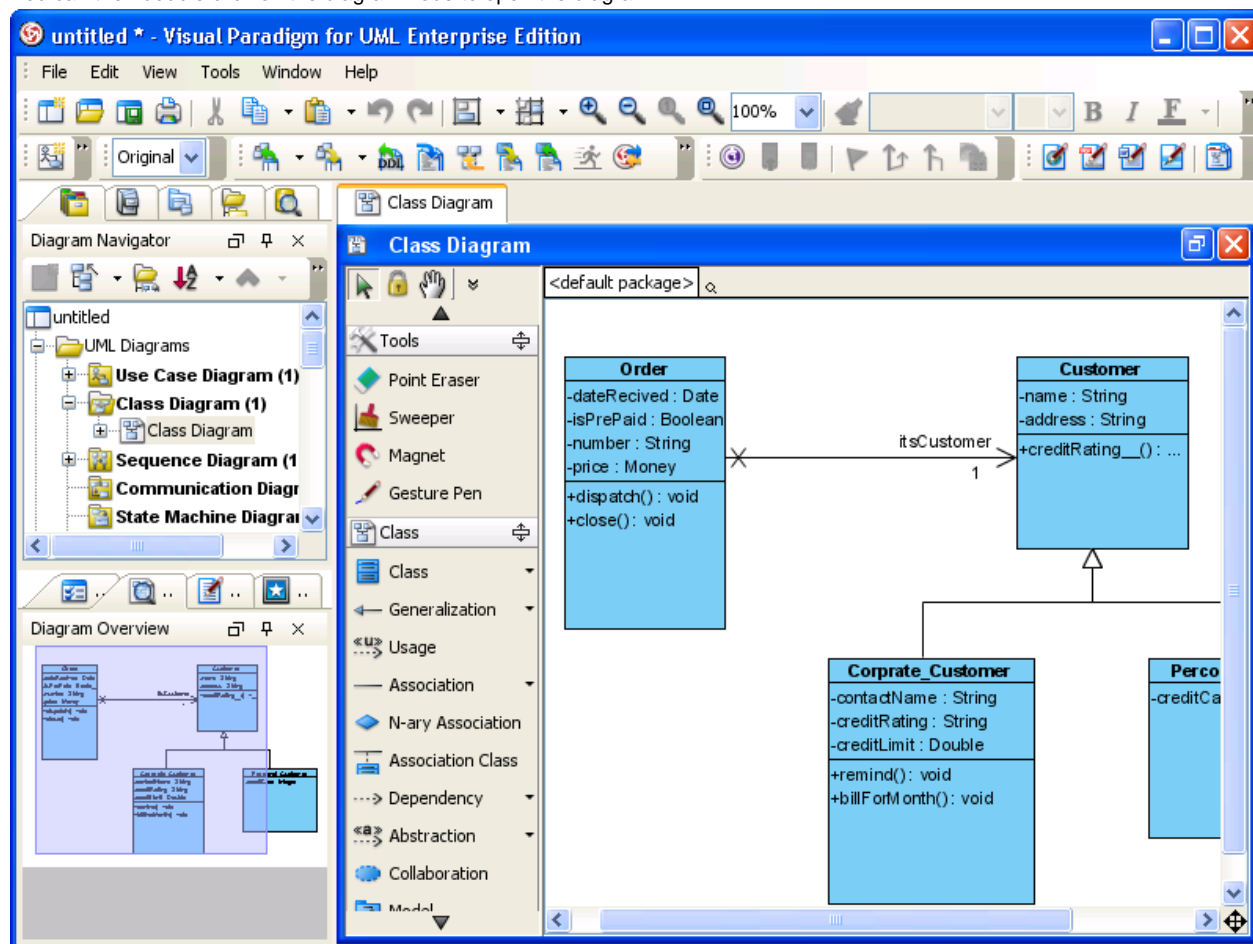


Figure 9-5 A Class Diagram imported from Telelogic Rhapsody Project

Importing Telelogic System Architect into VP-UML

1. Here is a Telelogic System Architect drawing:

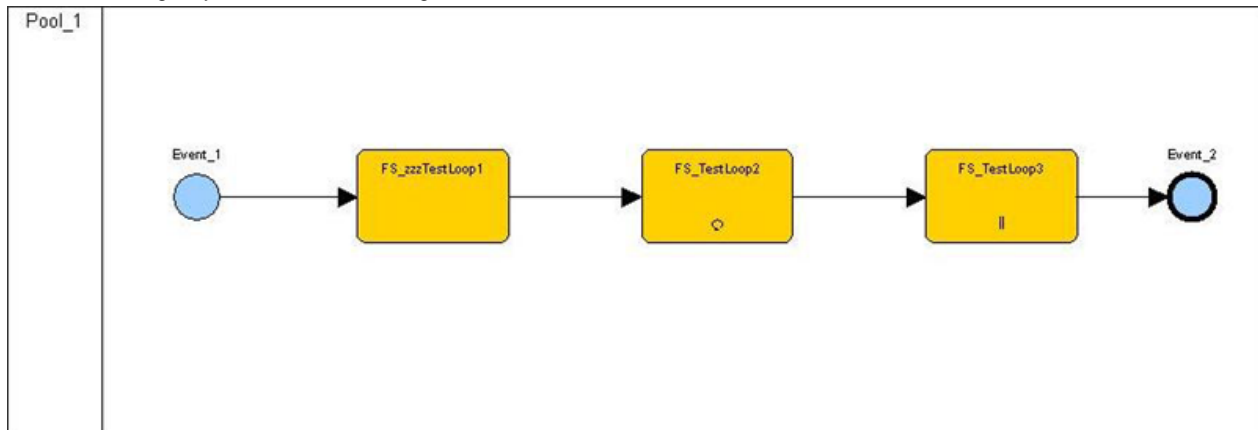


Figure 9-6 A Telelogic System Architect drawing

To import a Telelogic System Architect project into VP-UML, select **File > Import > Telelogic System Architect ...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

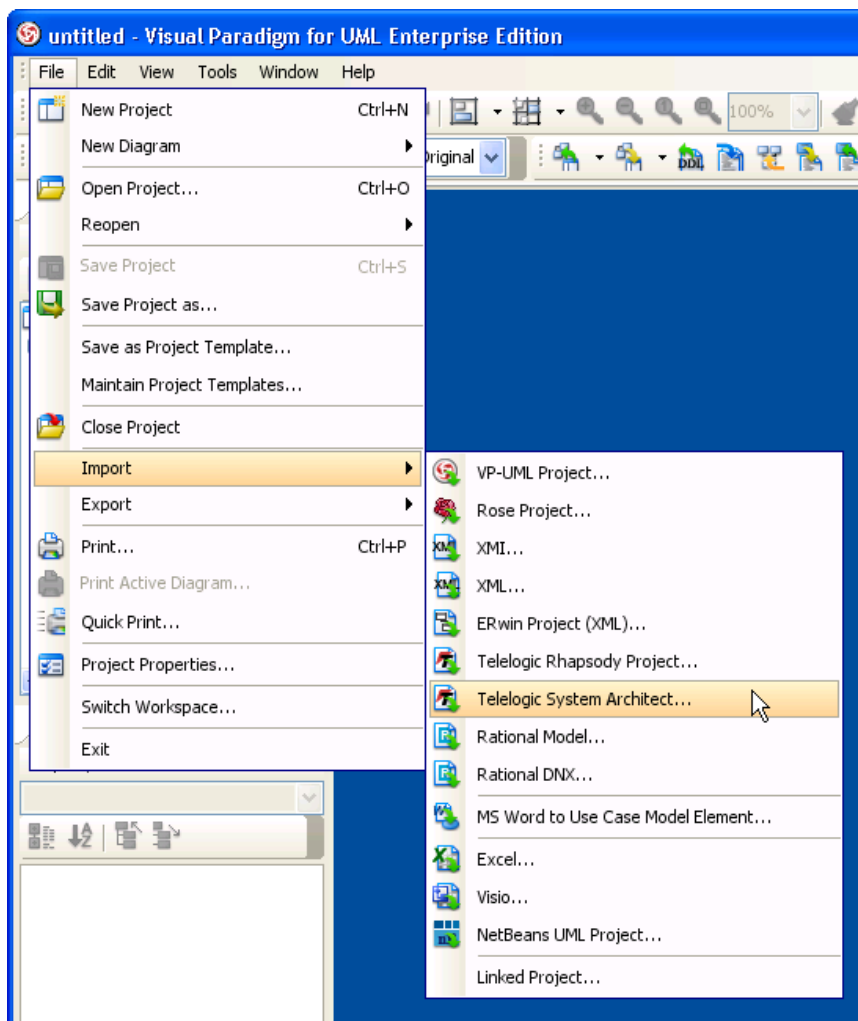


Figure 9-7 The import Telelogic System Architect menu

2. Specify the file path of the Telelogic System Architect project.

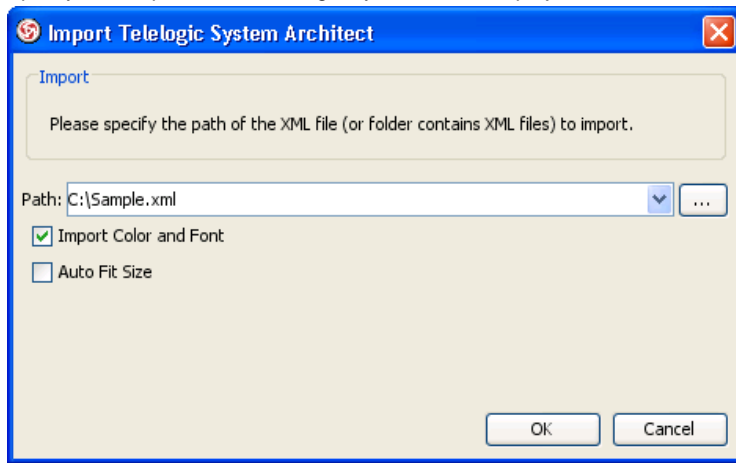


Figure 9-8 Specifying Telelogic System Architect path

3. Click **OK** to start importing. When import is completed, the message pane will popup, with a notification appear in it.

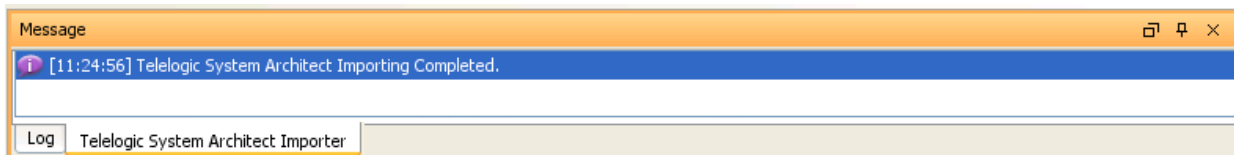


Figure 9-9 The dialog box indicating the progress of importing

The drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

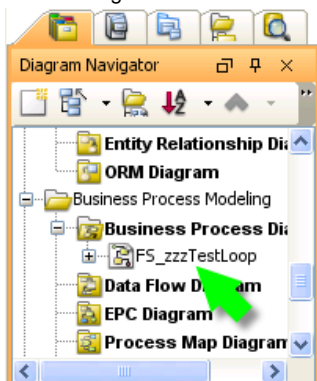


Figure 9-10 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

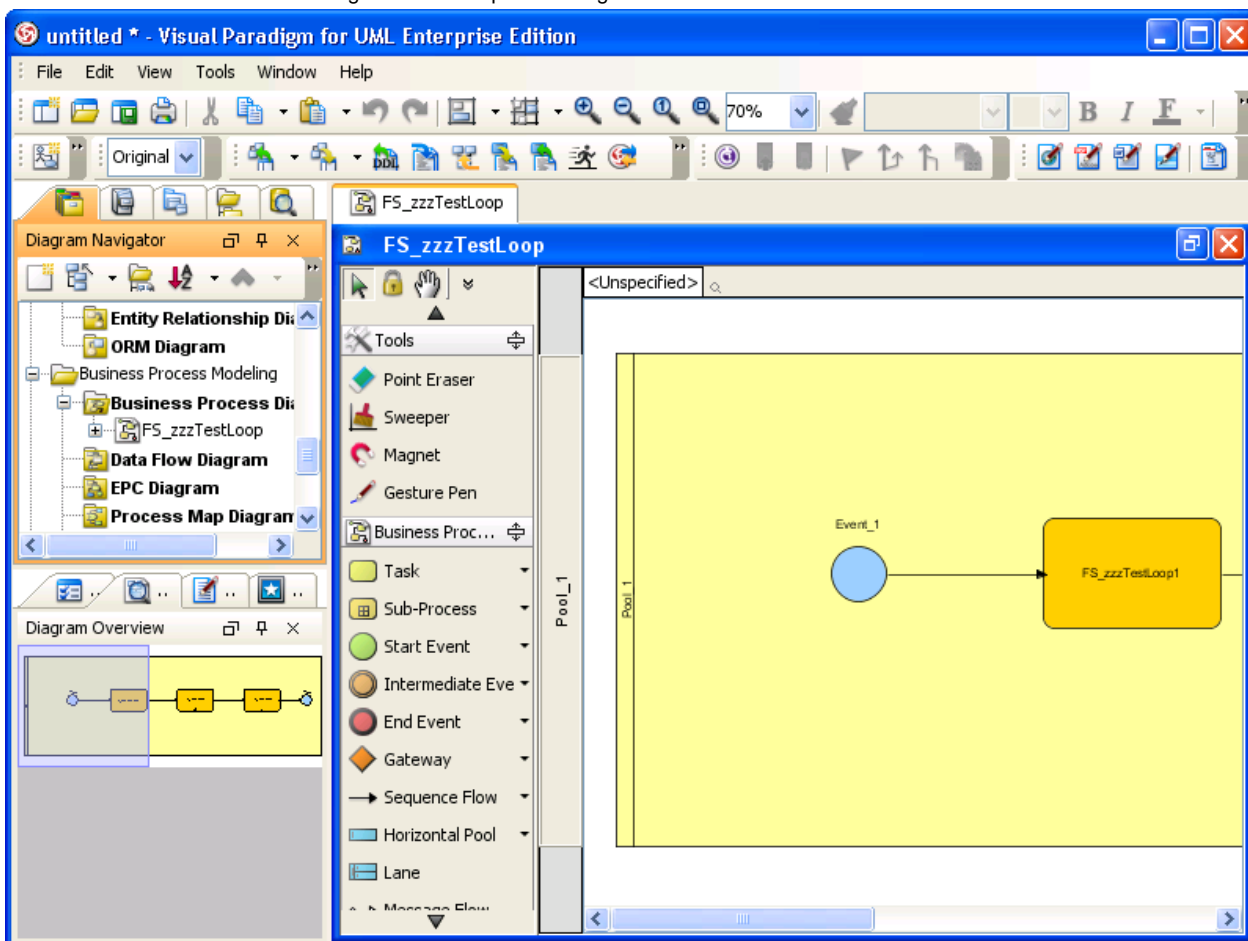


Figure 9-11 A Business Process Diagram imported from Telelogic System Architect

1. Here is a NetBeans UML Diagram:

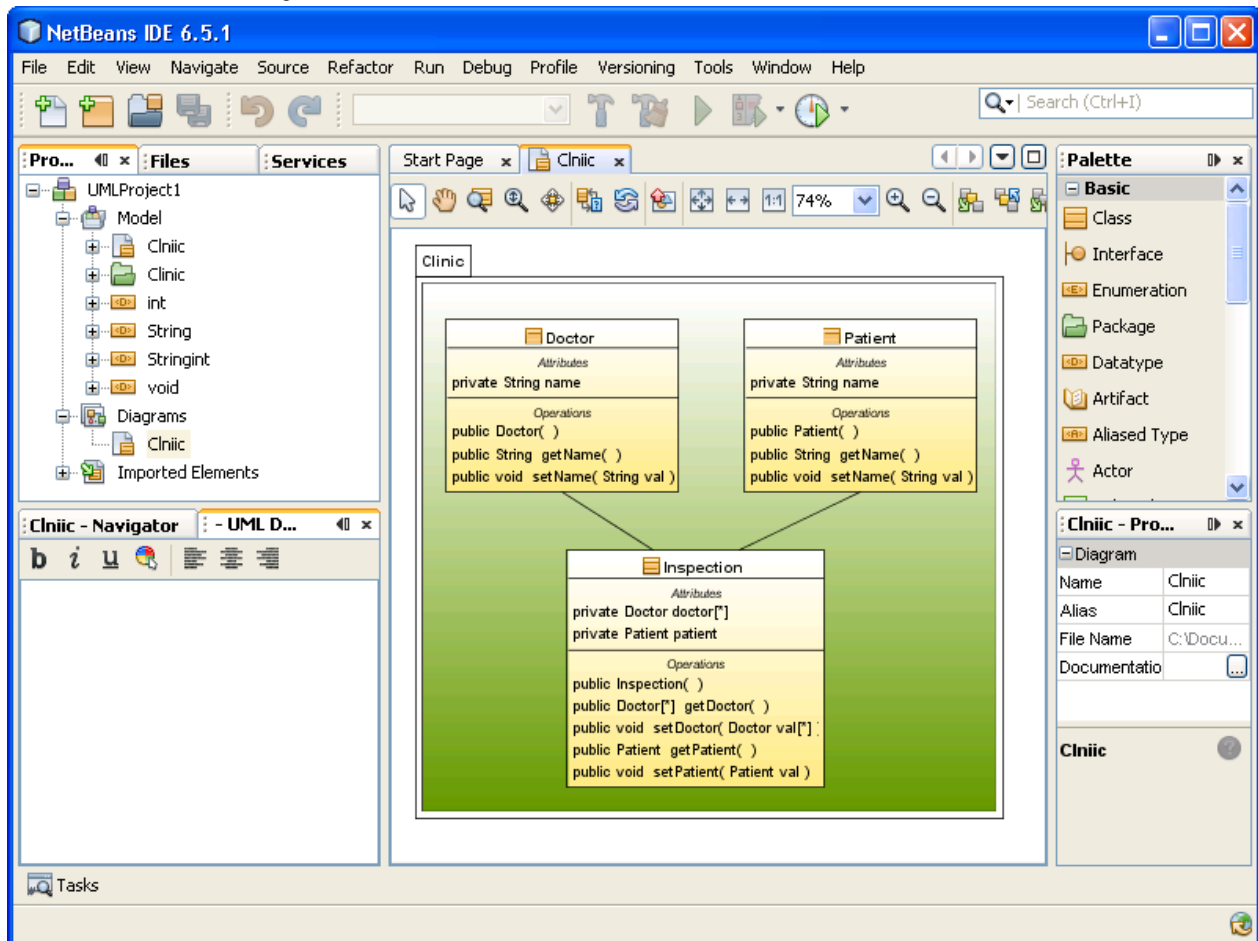


Figure 10-1 A Class Diagram drew in NetBeans

To import a NetBeans UML project into VP-UML, select **File > Import > NetBeans UML Project...** in the main menu of VP-UML.

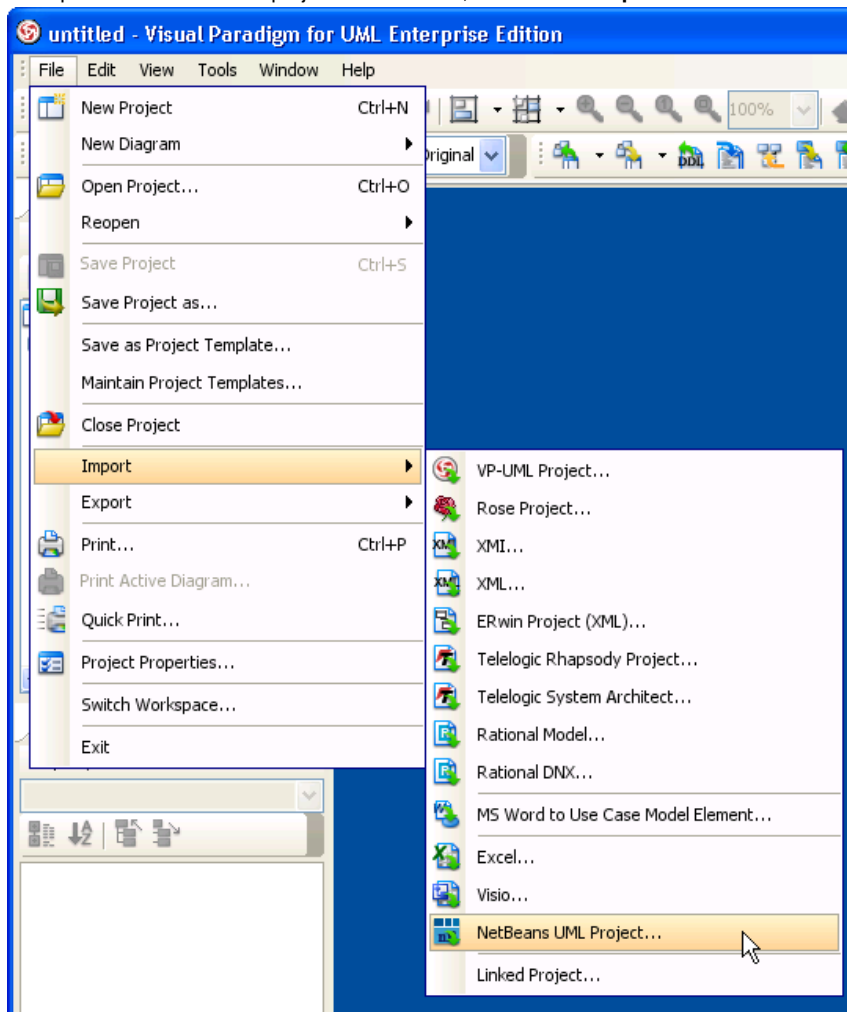


Figure 10-2 The import NetBeans UML Project menu

2. Specify the file path of the NetBeans project.

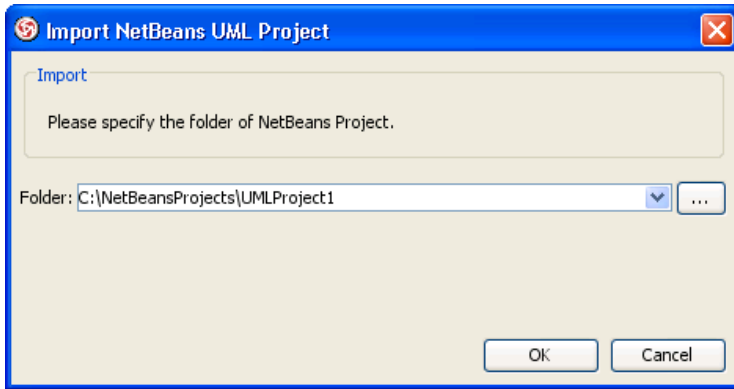


Figure 10 -3 Specifying NetBeans UML Project path

- Click **OK** to start importing. When import is completed, the message pane will popup, with a notification appear in it.

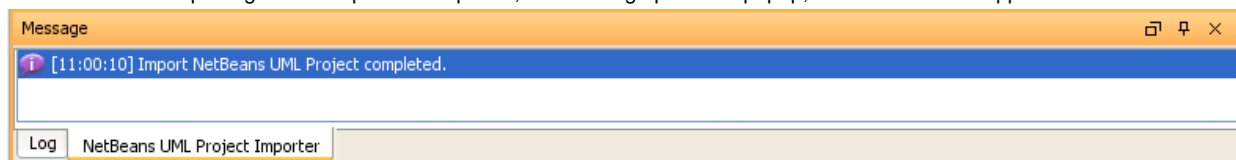


Figure 10-4 The dialog box indicating the progress of importing

The drawings can then be accessible in the **Diagram Navigator**.

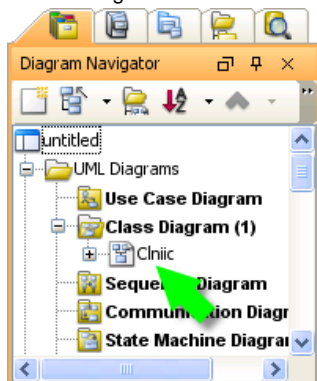


Figure 10-5 Diagram Navigator listing the imported diagram(s)

You can then double click on the diagram node to open the diagram.

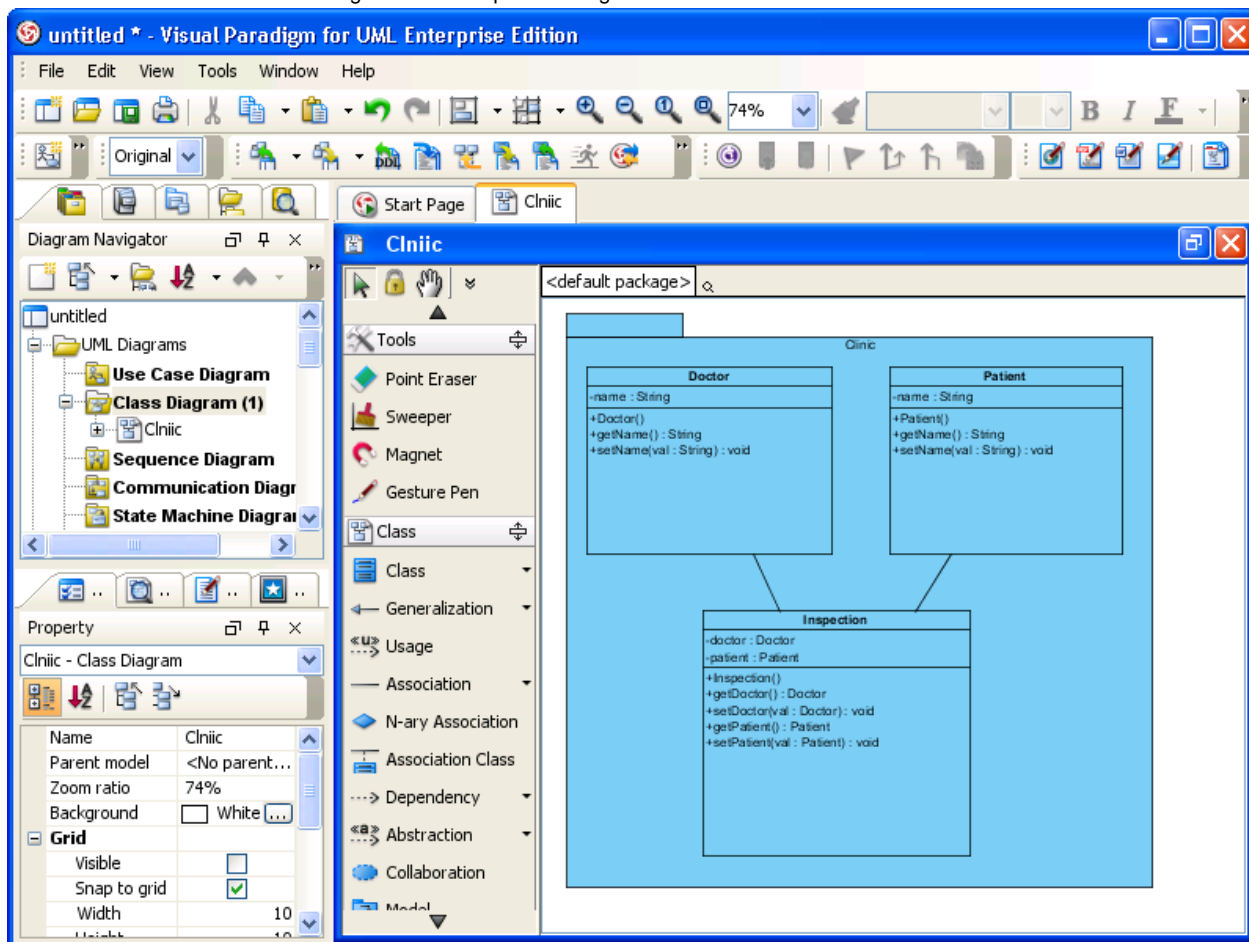



Figure 10-6 A Class Diagram imported from NetBeans UML Project

NOTE: Due to different ways in presenting diagrams in VP-UML and NetBeans, the imported shapes may contain unnecessary spaces in them. To fit a shape's size, move the mouse cover over it and press on the resource icon  at the bottom right of shape. To fit size for all shapes on a diagram, right click on the diagram background and select **Diagram Content > Auto Fit Shapes Size** in the popup menu.

Exporting Active Diagram as Image

This feature exports the active (i.e. opening) diagram as an image file. To export the active diagram as an image file:

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Select **File > Export > Active Diagram as Image...** from main menu.

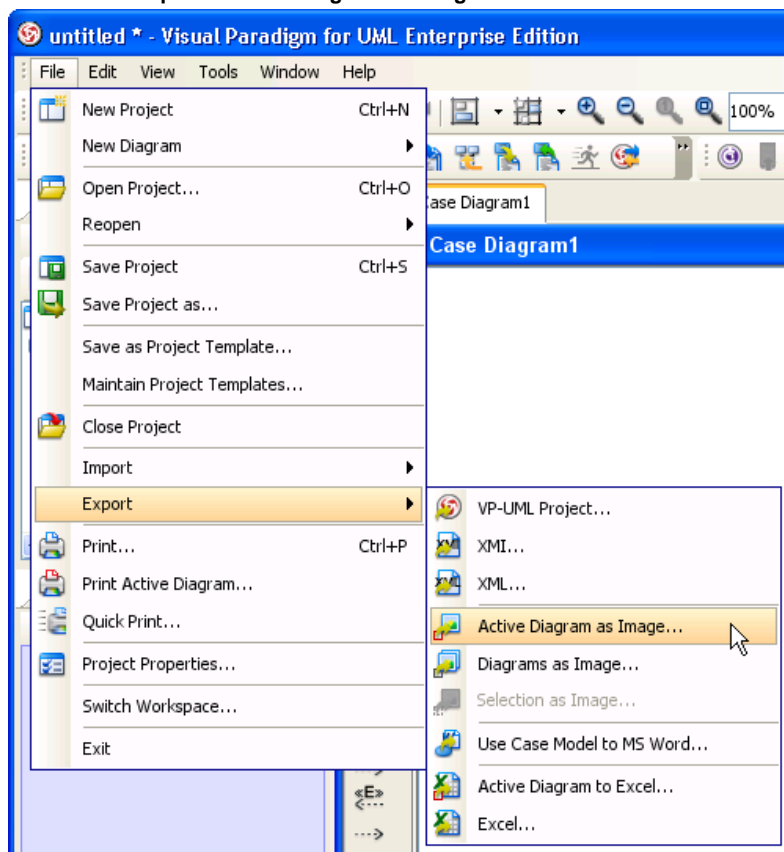


Figure 11-1 Export active diagram as image

- Click on the **Export Active Diagram as Image** button on the **Import and Export** toolbar. The toolbar is hidden by default. You need to right click on the toolbar and select **Import and Export** to enable.

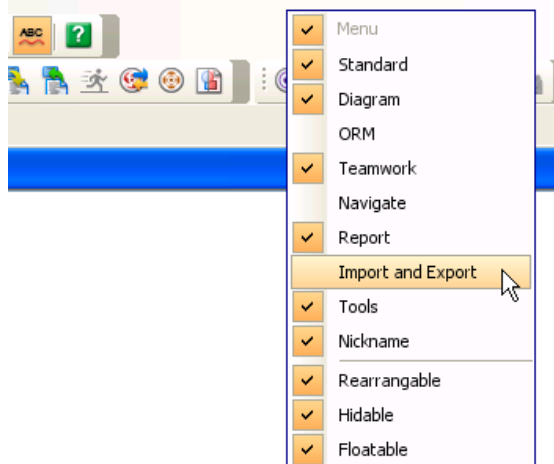


Figure 11-2 Enable Import and Export toolbar

-
2. In the **Save** dialog box, set the image quality. The higher the quality, the clearer the image, the larger the image size.

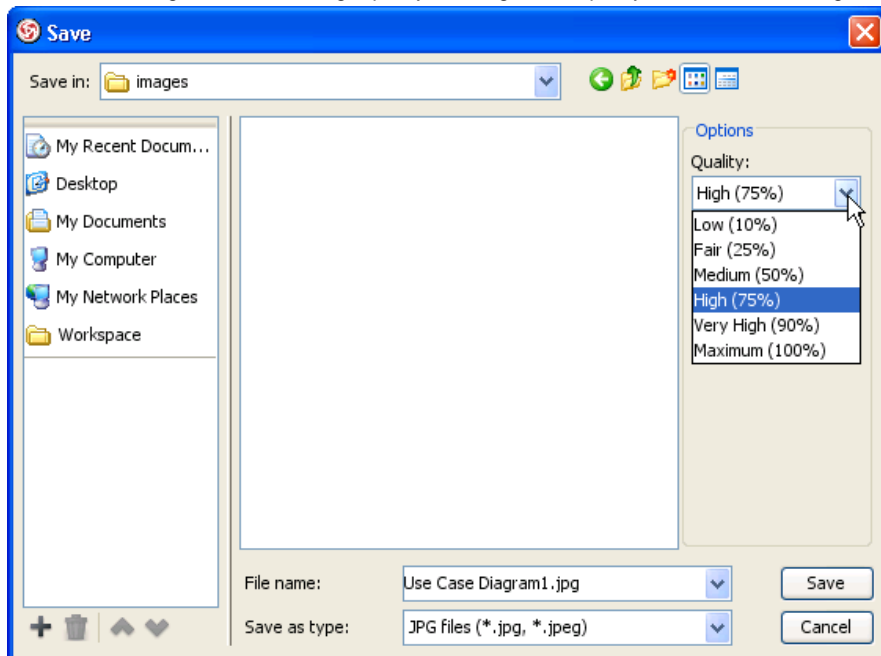


Figure 11-3 Set image quality

-
-
3. Select the image format.

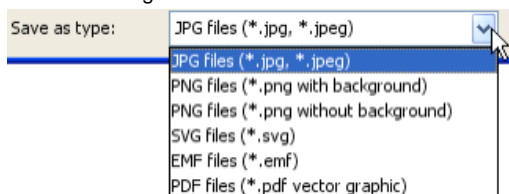


Figure 11-4 Select image format

NOTE: There are two options for exporting as PNG files - with and without background. With background will export diagram's background color. Without diagram will ignore the background color by exporting transparent background.

NOTE: You can export VP-UML diagram to native PDF format. Since the exported PDF is of a small size, it can save a lot of space. Also, because the diagram in PDF is a vector, it is scalable. There are two different options when you export. For PDF(diagram per page), all the diagrams selected will be exported in the same PDF file. Each diagram will occupy one page. For PDF(diagram per file), each diagram selected will be exported in one new PDF file.

-
-
-
4. Specify the filename.
5. Click **Save** to export.

Exporting Multiple Diagrams as Images

To Export Diagrams

This feature exports one or more diagrams as images. To export diagrams as image files:

1. Perform one of the following actions:
 - Select **File > Export > Diagrams as Image...** from main menu.

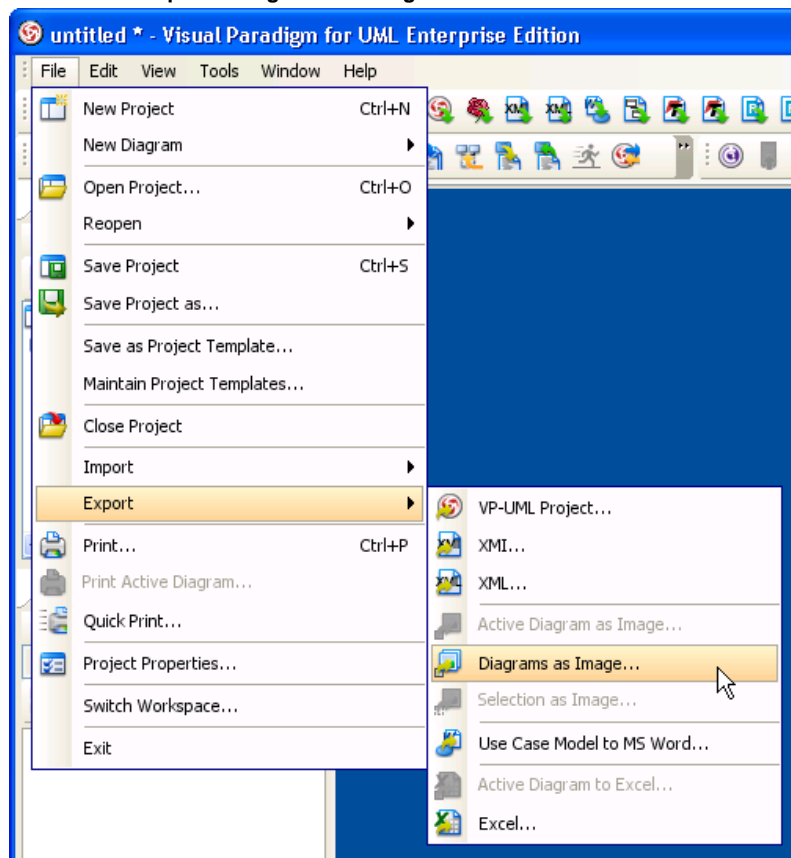


Figure 11-5 To export diagrams as images

- Click on the **Export Diagram as Image** button on the toolbar. The toolbar is hidden by default. You need to right click on the toolbar and select **Import and Export** to enable.

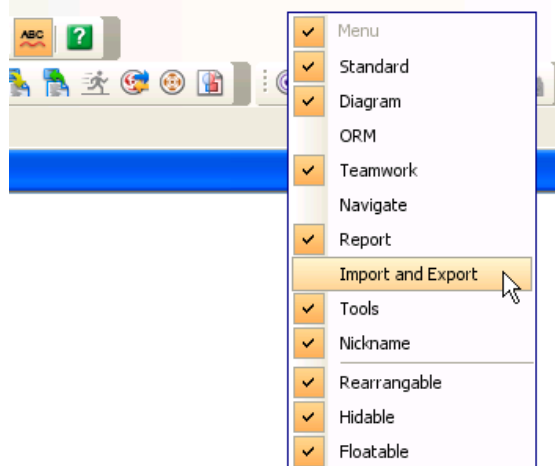


Figure 11-6 Enable Import and Export toolbar

2. In the **Diagram Exporter** dialog box, specify the diagrams to export and preview the exported image.

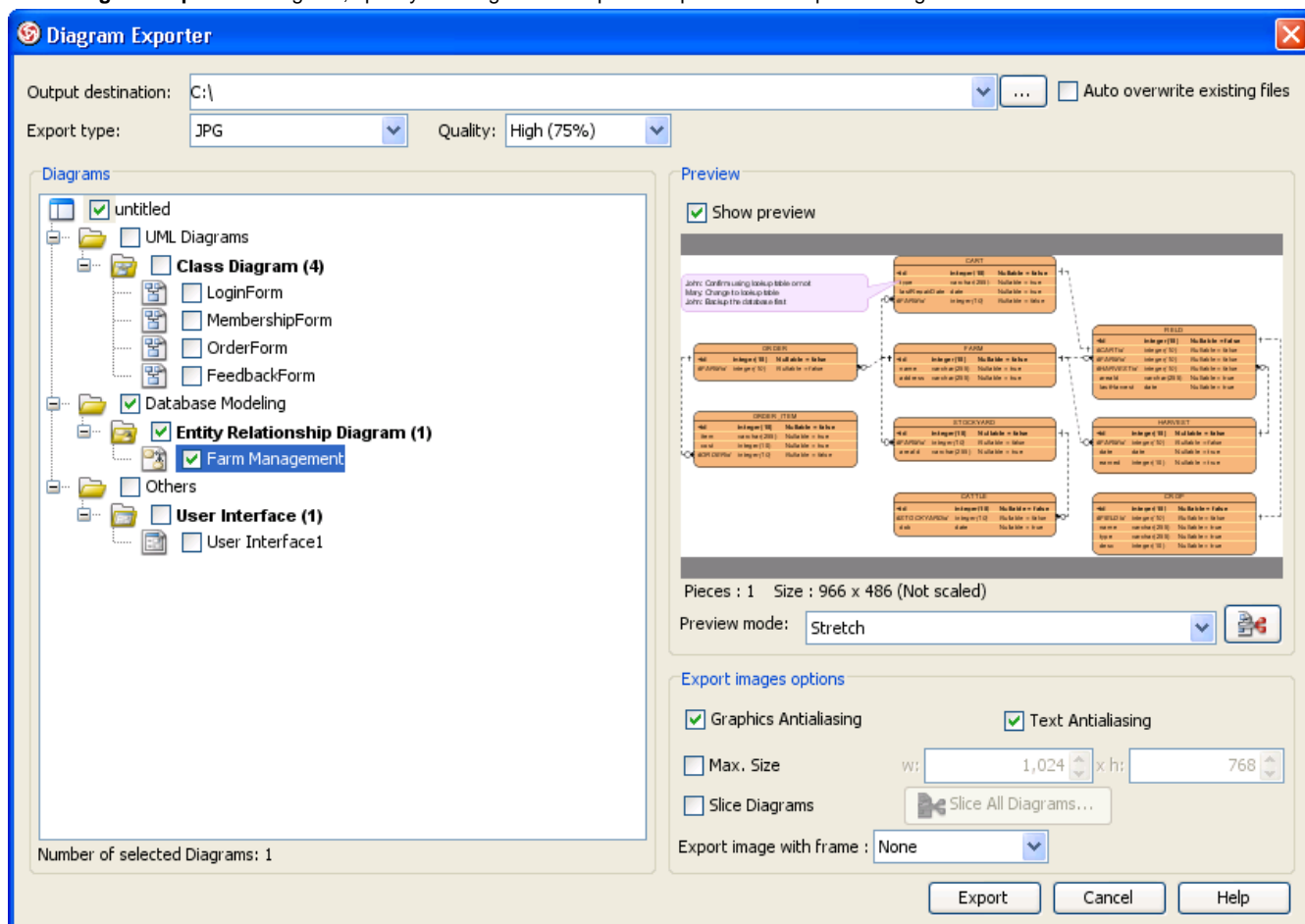


Figure 11-7 The Diagram Exporter

3. Configure the export settings. Below is a description of the available settings.


Field	Description
Output destination	The Output destination is the directory where all the exported images are saved to. You can enter the path in the text field directly, or you can click on the ... button to browse for the directory.
Auto overwrite existing files	You can check the Auto overwrite existing files checkbox to allow overwriting of files in the export process.
Export type	To select the image format of the exported image click on the pull-down box beside the Export type field and select the format you want to use. There are two options for exporting as PNG files - with and without background. With background will export diagram's background color. Without diagram will ignore the background color by exporting transparent background. You can export VP-UML diagram to native PDF format. Since the exported PDF is of a small size, it can save a lot of space. Also, because the diagram in PDF is a vector, it is scalable. There are two different options when you export. For PDF(diagram per page), all the diagrams selected will be exported in the same PDF file. Each diagram will occupy one page. For PDF(diagram per file), each diagram selected will be exported in one new PDF file.
Quality	The quality of image. By applying a higher quality, the images will be more clear, but larger in file size. By applying a lower quality, the images will look more blur, but smaller in file size.
Diagrams	The Diagrams pane shows the diagrams in the current project. Check the checkbox beside the diagram you want to export. The number of selected diagrams is displayed at the bottom of the Diagram pane. The Preview pane also allows you to preview the exported image of the selected diagram.
Preview	The Preview pane shows the preview of the exported image of the selected diagram in the Diagrams pane. You can check/uncheck the Show preview checkbox to enable/disable the preview.
Preview mode	Select the size of the preview image by selecting from the pull-down box beside the Preview mode field. Selecting Stretch will show the image in scaled size that fits to the preview area, while selecting Real size will show the image in its actual size.
	Click to configure how diagram is sliced into pieces. This is enabled only when the check box for Slice Diagrams (for slicing all diagrams) is unchecked. For details about slicing diagrams, please refer to the following section.
Graphics/Text Anti-aliasing	Anti-aliasing is a method which handles the staircase pixels of slanted lines and curves to make them look smoother. You can apply anti-aliasing to the exported images. To apply anti-aliasing to graphics, check the Graphics Anti-aliasing checkbox in the Anti-aliasing pane . Likewise, you can check the Text checkbox in the Anti-aliasing pane to apply anti-aliasing to text.
Max. Size	Maximum size of exported images. If the diagram size is larger than the max. size, it will be resized.
Slice Diagrams	Enable it to slice all diagrams into pieces to obtain multiple image files for a single diagram. For details, please refer to the following section.
Export image with frame	A frame is a border that print around a diagram. By selecting None , frame won't be printed. By selecting Export with frame , a frame will be added to exported images, making the diagram name show at the top left of diagram. By selecting Export with border , a black and thin border will be added to exported images.

Table 11-1 Description of Diagram Exporter dialog box

4. Click **Export** to export the diagrams.

Slice a Diagram into Pieces with Diagram Slicer

User can slice large diagrams into pieces(number of files), as well as restrict the size of the exported diagram.

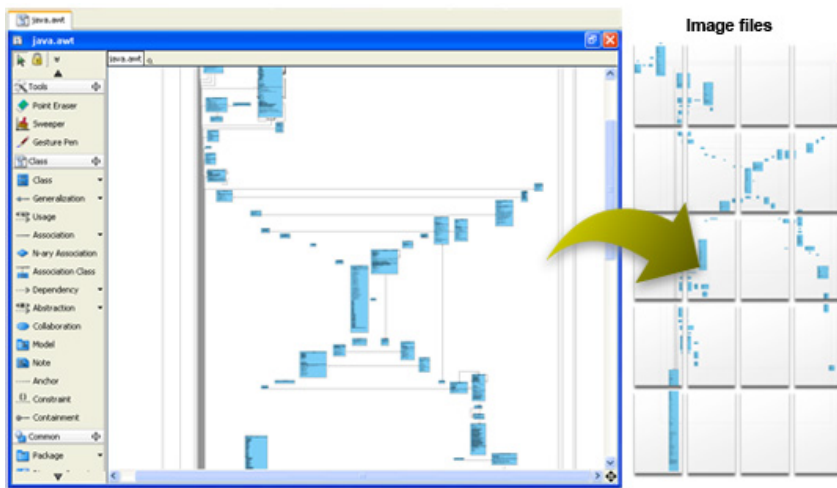


Figure 11-8 Slicing diagram with Diagram Slicer

The Slice Diagram Dialog box

The way how diagram is sliced can be set per diagram, or to all diagrams. To slice a diagram, click on the slice button right under the diagram preview in the **Diagram Exporter** dialog box. To slice all diagrams, enable **Slice Diagrams** and click on **Slice All Diagrams** button. Both ways open the **Diagram Slicer** for configuring how diagram(s) is to be sliced.

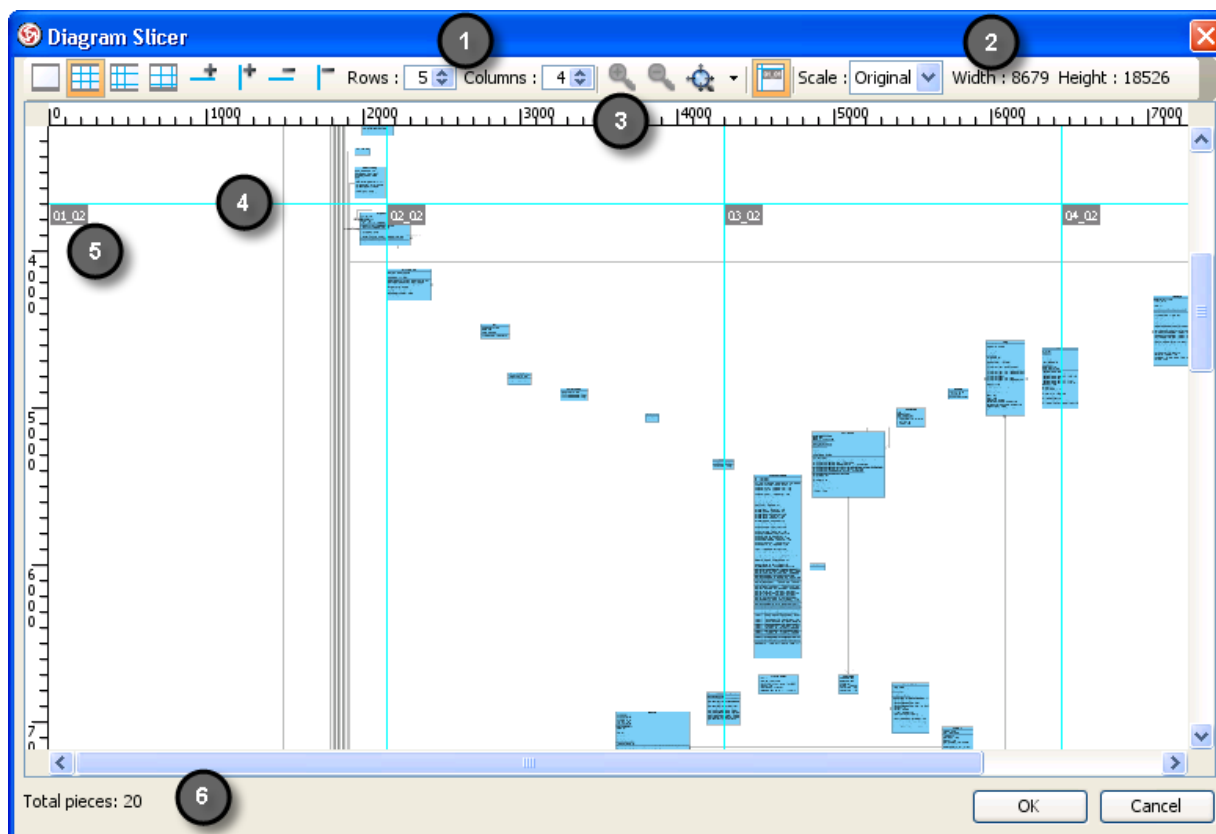


Figure 11-9 The Diagram Slicer dialog box

Below is the description of different parts of the dialog box.

Region	Description
1	Control the number of rows and columns.
2	Control the scale of the exported diagram. There are three types of scale - Original, Size and Ratio. When configuring slicing for all diagrams, this part will not be displayed.
3	Ruler - Shows the size of the diagram. When the slicing strategy Free Slicing is selected, a new row and column can be created by dragging a new one from the ruler.
4	Slice line - Lines that divide the diagram into pieces. They show the vertical and horizontal position that the diagram will be sliced at. When Free Slicing or Fixed Ratio is selected, the lines can be dragged and moved.
5	Index label - Shows the index of the pieces. This index will be printed on the exported file as well.
6	Show the number of total pieces to export.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Set to No Slicing .
	Set to Fixed Size .
	Set to Free Slicing .
	Set to Free Ratio .
	Add a horizontal slice.
	Add a vertical slice.
	Remove a row. When Free Slice is selected, the selected horizontal line will be removed.
	Remove a column. When Free Slice is selected, the selected vertical line will be removed.
	Magnify the preview of diagram.
	Diminish the preview of diagram.
	Re-size the preview to fit the visible area.
	Show actual size of diagram. It will be disabled if the diagram is too large.
	Control the visibility of index label

Slicing Strategies

There are three slicing strategies - **Fixed Size**, **Free Slicing** and **Fixed Ratio**. Each gives a distinct way of slicing images.

Fixed Size

Fixed Size is a simple strategy which slice exported diagram into pieces that have the same size. User specifies the number of columns and rows to slice and then the exported diagram will be sliced into specific pieces.

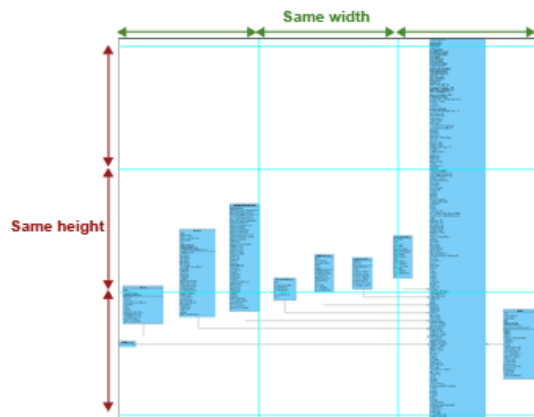


Figure 11-10 Fixed Size

Free Slicing

User can customize how to slice the exported diagram by specifying the position of vertical slices and horizontal slices. It is particularly useful to prevent a shape from being sliced into pieces.

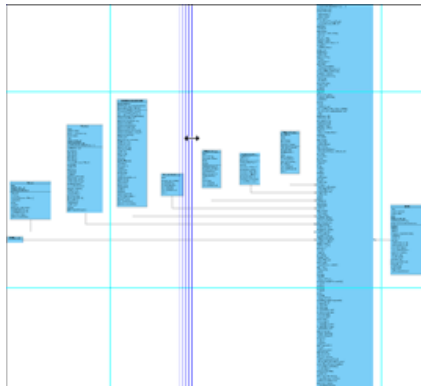


Figure 11-11 Free Slicing

Fixed Ratio

Fixed Ratio strategy gain the benefit of **Fixed Slice** and **Free Slicing**. The width and height of pieces are the same but last row and column. User can also customize the width and height of sliced pieces. Like **Free Slicing**, **Fixed Ratio** is size oriented. User modifies the size of pieces and **Diagram Slicer** calculates the number of row and column to slice.

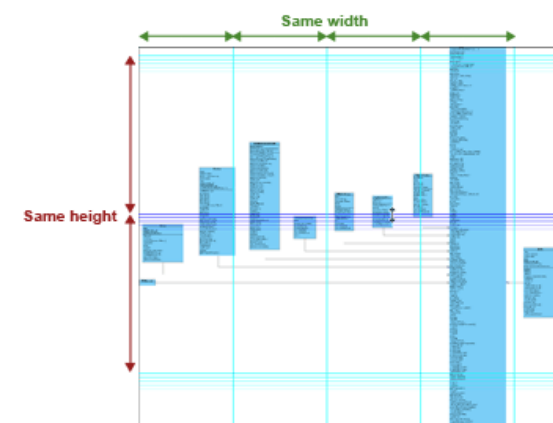


Figure 11-12 Fixed Ratio

Controlling Size of Exported Image

Diagram Slicer not only slice diagram into pieces but also controls the total size of the exported diagrams. There are scale controls on the right of the toolbar from the **Diagram Slicer** dialog. By default, the type of scale is **Original**. And it shows the size of diagram.

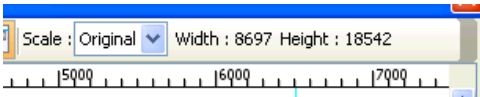


Figure 11-13 Size of image can be controlled by Diagram Slicer

Control by Size

To control the total size of the exported diagram by specific width and height, select **Size** from the Scale combo box, and then enter the width and height of the diagram.

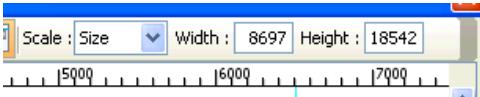


Figure 11-14 Control image size by setting exact size - before set

Let's type 1000 to Width, then the Height and the ruler will be updated automatically. The ruler shows the size of the diagram.

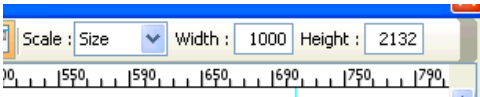


Figure 11-15 Control image size by setting exact size - after set

Control by Ratio

To control the total size of the exported diagram by specific ratio, select **Ratio** from the Scale combo box and enter the ratio in the field next to the combo box. The total size of the exported diagram shows next to that field.

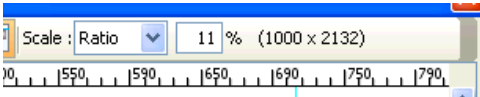


Figure 11-16 Control image size by ratio - before set

Let's input 50 to the percentage field. The total size and ruler will be updated automatically.

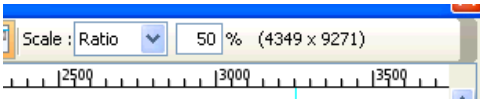


Figure 11-17 Control image size by ratio - after set

Exporting Portion of Diagram as Image

This feature exports a portion of diagram as an image file by selecting the shapes need to export. To export the selected shapes as image file:

1. Select the shapes to be exported. Multiple shape selection can be made in the ways below:
 - Click on a shape to select it, then press the **Control** or **Shift** key then select other shapes
 - Press on diagram and move the mouse cursor to select a range of shapes
 - Select a shape, select **Edit > Select All of Same Type** to select all shapes in same type

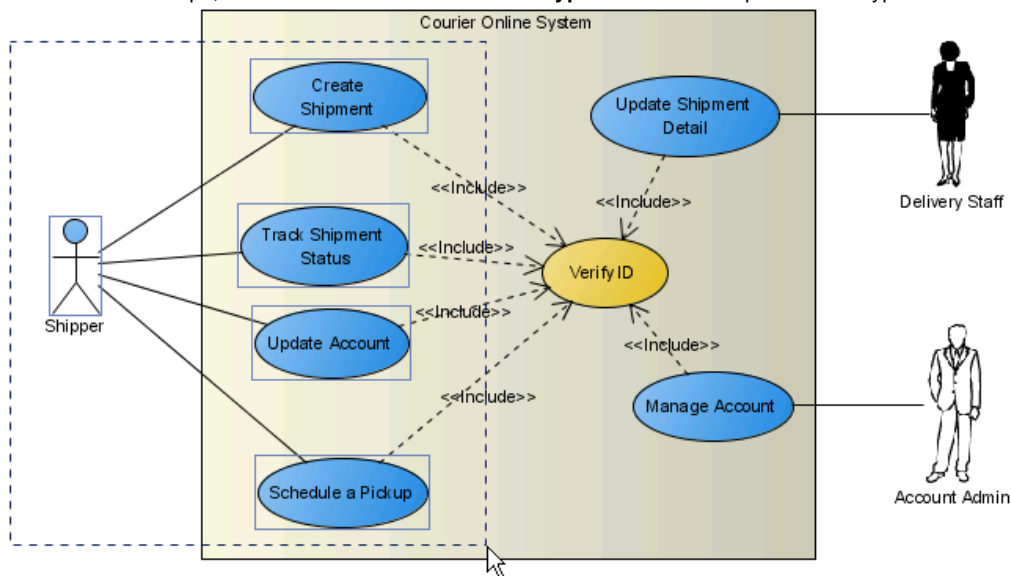


Figure 11-18 Selecting shapes to export as image

2. Perform one of the following actions:
- Select **File > Export > Selection as Image...** from main menu.

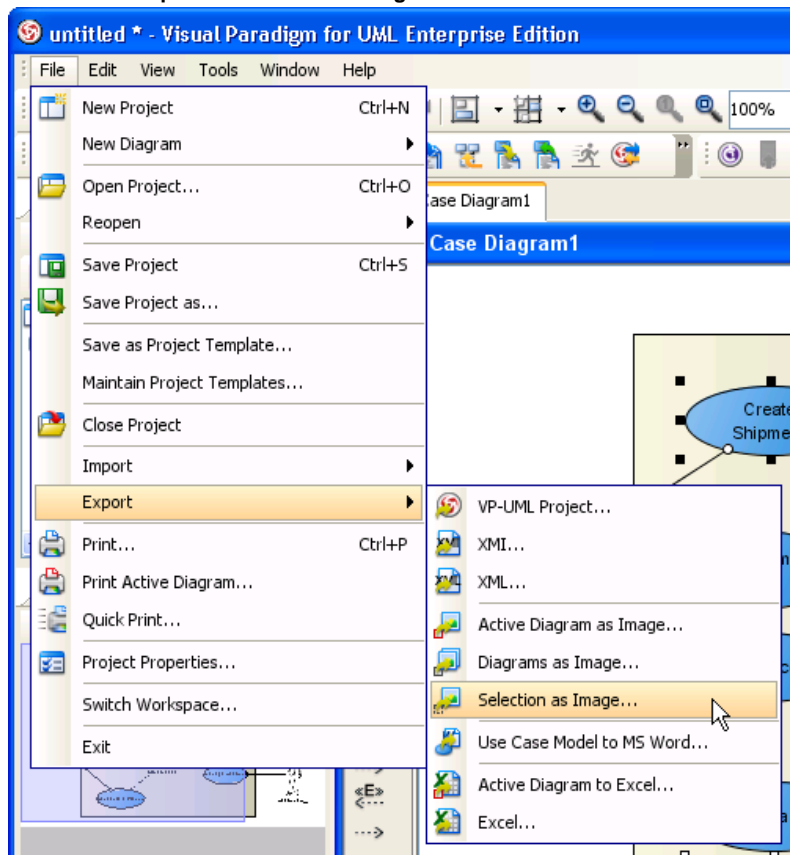


Figure 11-19 Export selected shapes as image

- Click on the **Export Selection as Image** button on the **Import and Export** toolbar. The toolbar is hidden by default. You need to right click on the toolbar and select **Import and Export** to enable.

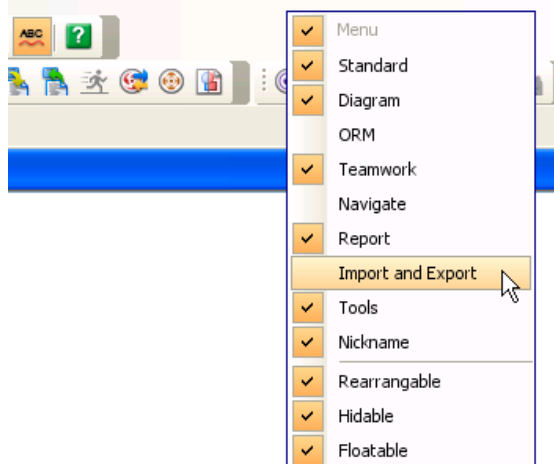


Figure 11-20 Enable Import and Export toolbar

3. In the **Save** dialog box, set the image quality. The higher the quality, the clearer the image, the larger the image size.

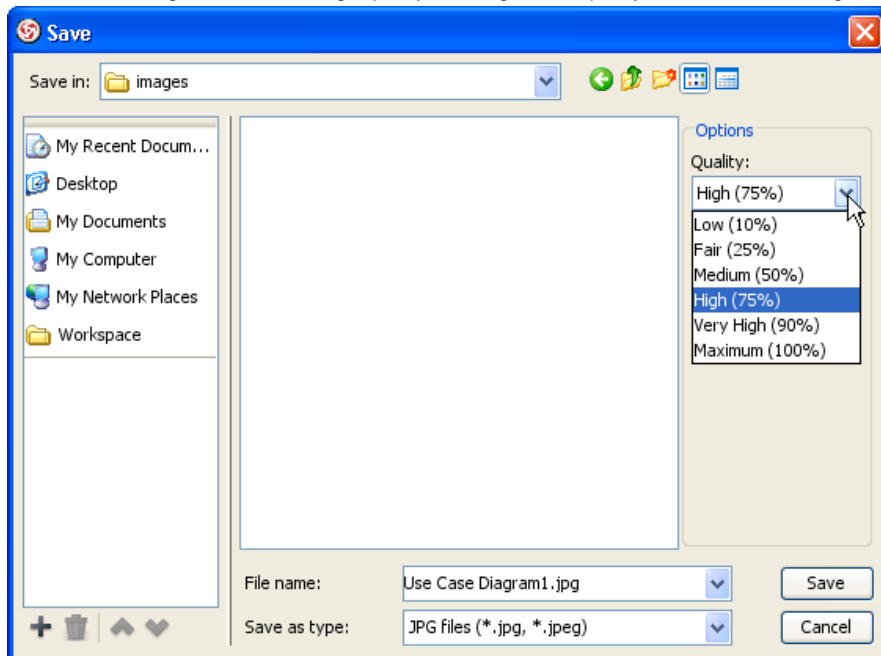


Figure 11-21 Set image quality

4. Select the image format.

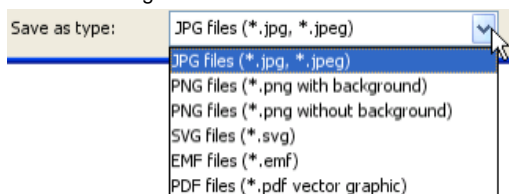


Figure 11-22 Select image format

NOTE: There are two options for exporting as PNG files - with and without background. With background will export diagram's background color. Without diagram will ignore the background color by exporting transparent background.

NOTE: You can export VP-UML diagram to native PDF format. Since the exported PDF is of a small size, it can save a lot of space. Also, because the diagram in PDF is a vector, it is scalable. There are two different options when you export. For PDF(diagram per page), all the diagrams selected will be exported in the same PDF file. Each diagram will occupy one page. For PDF(diagram per file), each diagram selected will be exported in one new PDF file.

5. Specify the filename.
6. Click **Save** to export.

Creating Shape in Shape Editor

Although UML and BPMN are well-established notations, sometimes they still not rich enough to express domain specific idea. Shape Editor is a diagramming tool for you to design your own notation (stencil). Notations created can be incorporated into diagrams in VP-UML. To use shape Editor:

1. To launch Shape Editor, select **Tools > Shape Editor...** from the main menu.

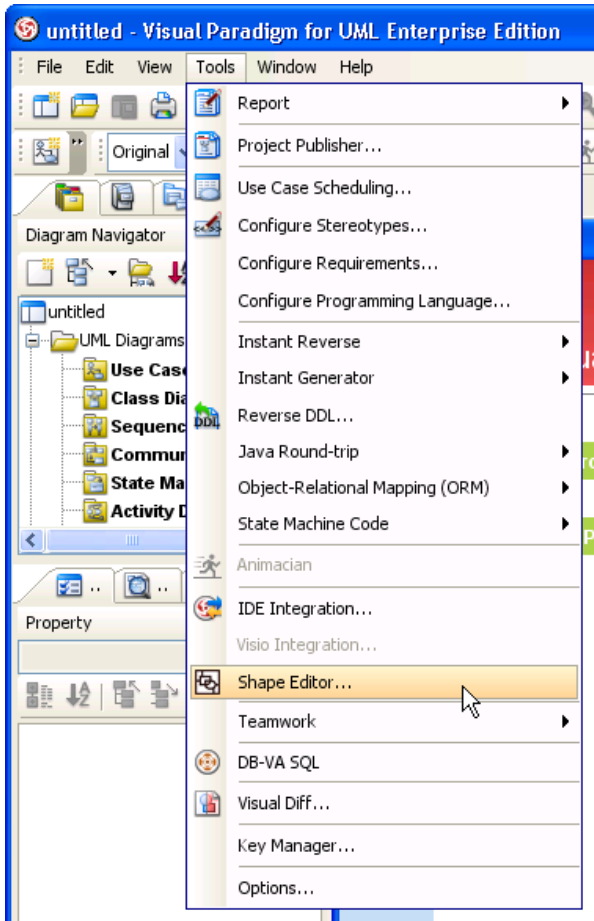


Figure 11-1 Opening Shape Editor through the main menu

This starts Shape Editor.

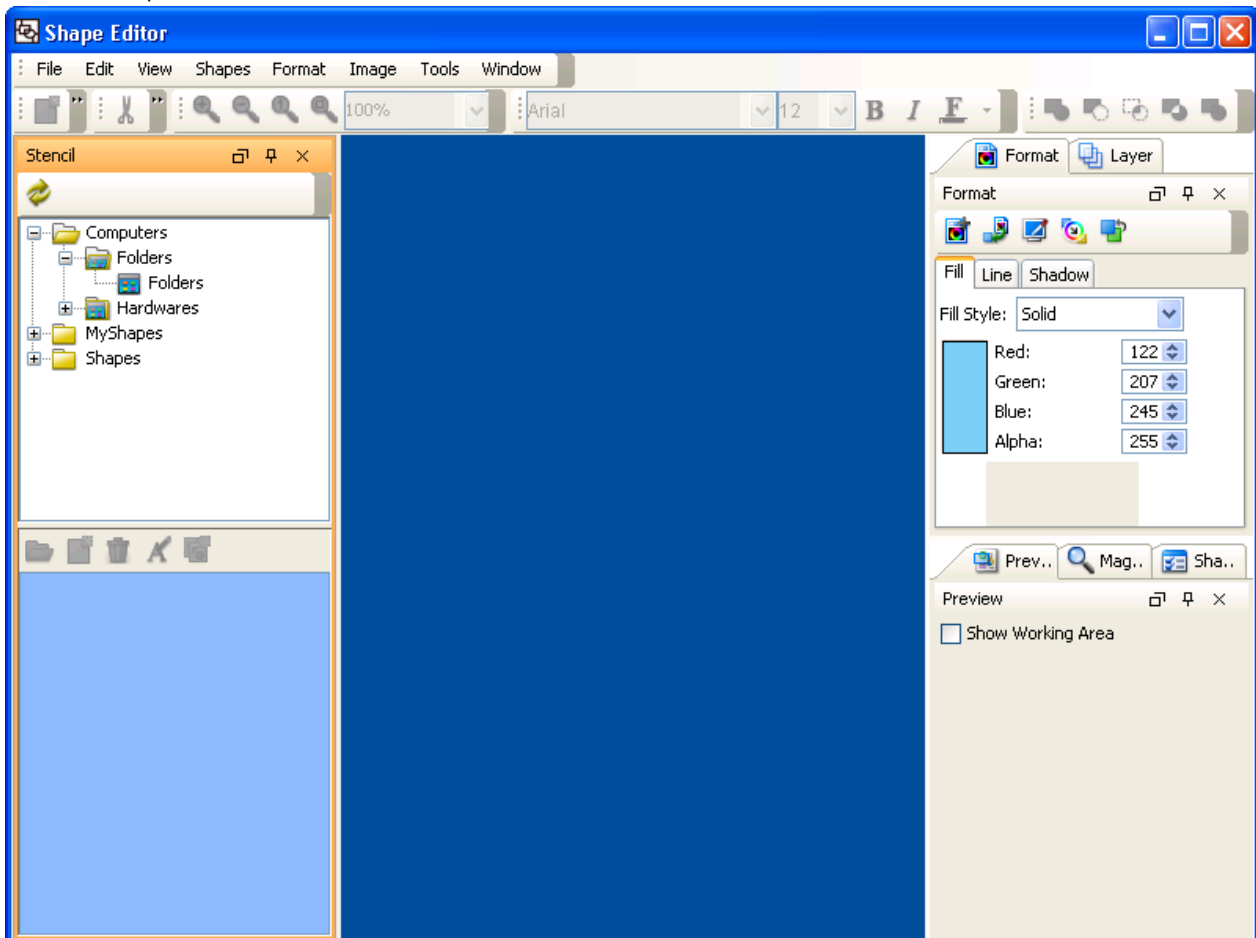


Figure 11-2 Shape Editor

2. A shape need to be created under a stencil, while a stencil is put under a category, under a gallery. To create a gallery, right-click on the **Stencil** pane and select **Add Gallery** in the popup menu.

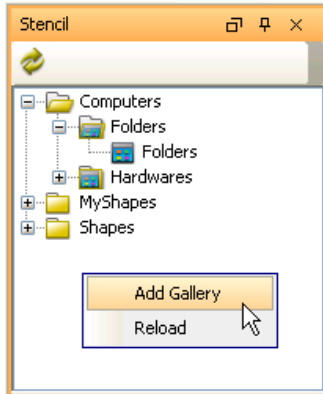


Figure 11-3 To add a gallery

3. Enter the gallery name and press the **Enter** key to confirm editing.

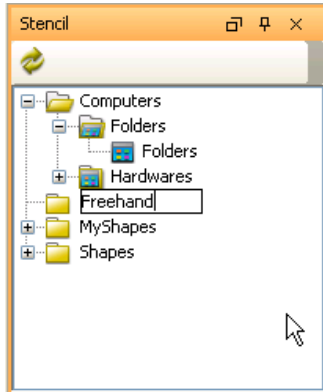


Figure 11-4 Naming a gallery

4. To create a category, right click on a gallery and select **Add Category** in the popup menu.

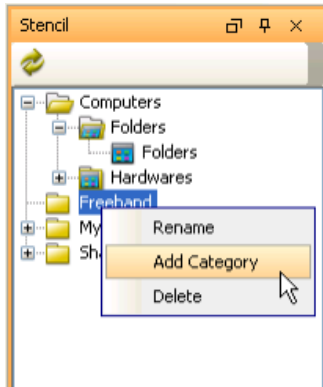


Figure 11-5 To add a category

5. Enter the category name in the Input dialog box and click OK to confirm.

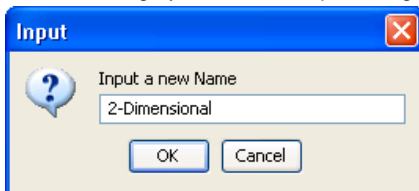


Figure 11-6 Naming a category

6. To create a stencil, right-click on a category and select **Add Stencil** in the popup menu.

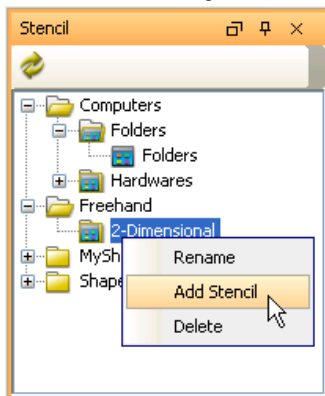


Figure 11-7 To add a stencil

7. Enter the stencil name and press the **Enter** key to confirm editing.

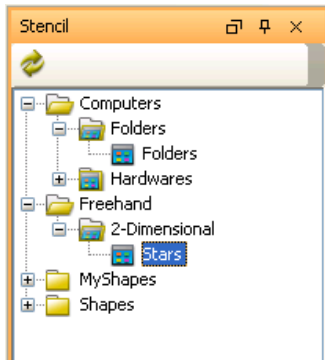



Figure 11-8 Naming a stencil

8. To create a shape, click on the  (**New Shape**) button in the bottom part of the **Stencil** pane to create a blank drawing for drawing the shape.

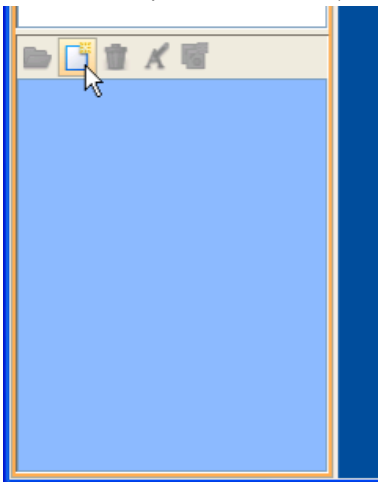


Figure 11-9 To add a shape

9. Draw the shape in the drawing pane.

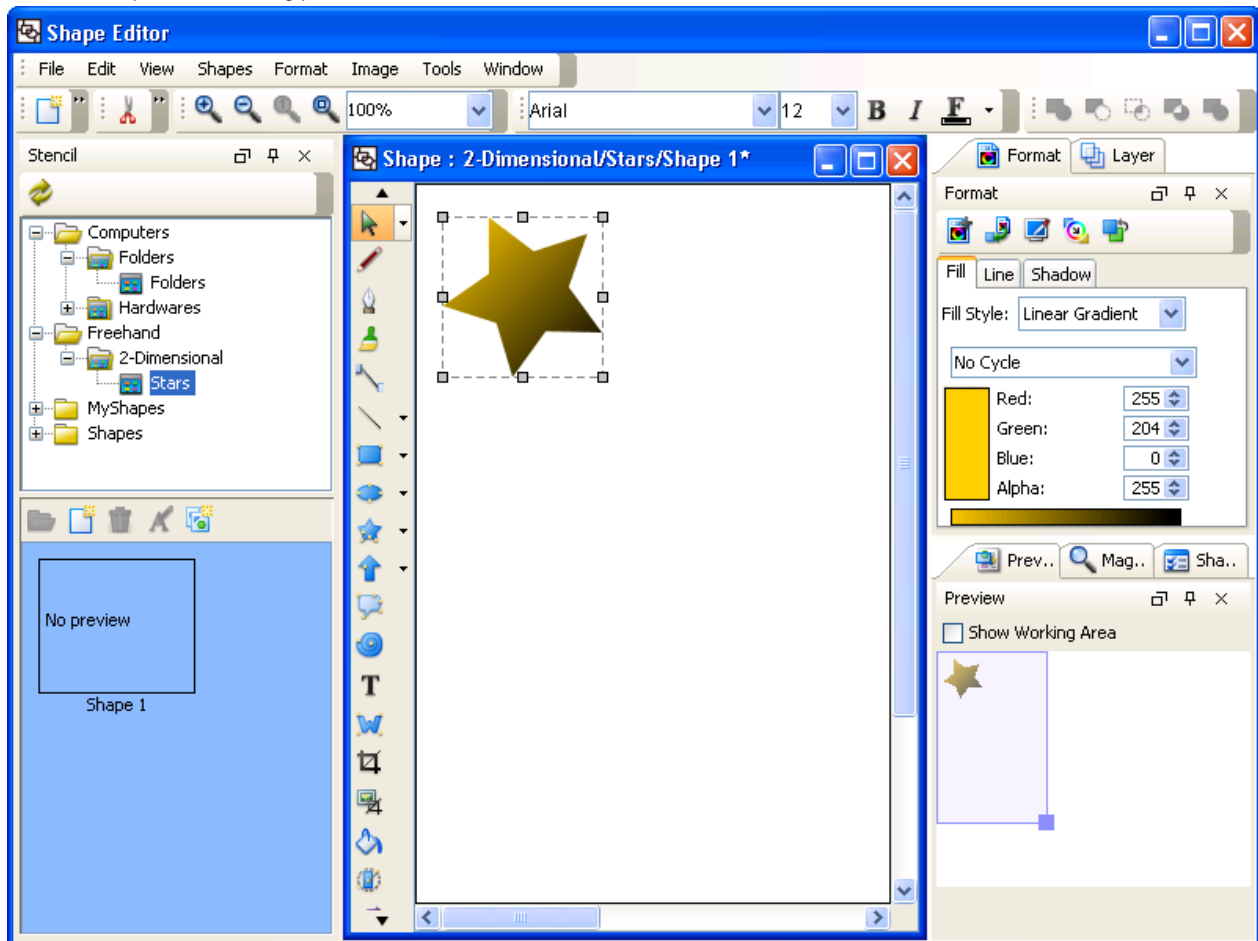


Figure 11-10 Drawing a shape in drawing pane

10. Save the drawing by selecting **File > Save** in the main menu.

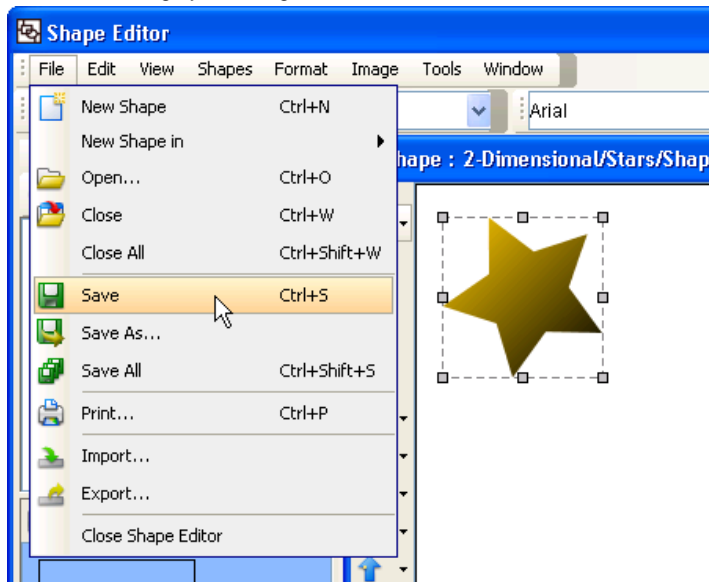


Figure 11-11 Saving a drawing

Shapes created in Shape Editor can be used in VP-UML. For details, please refer to the next section.

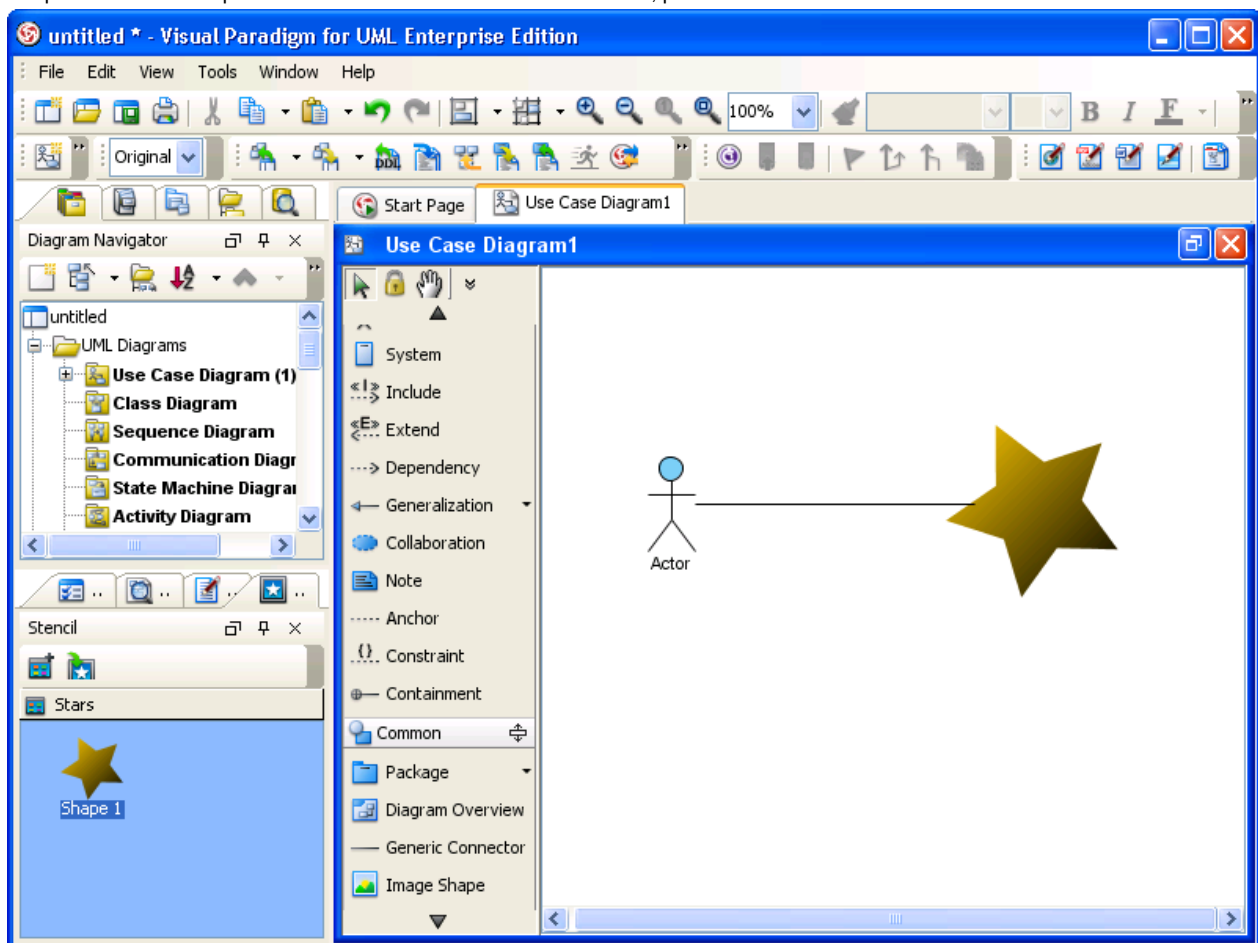



Figure 11-12 Apply a stencil shape in VP-UML

Creating Shapes from Stencil Pane

The Stencil pane is where user-created stencil shapes are stored. User can create a stencil shape on diagram by first displaying a stencil, dragging and dropping a shape from **Stencil** pane to diagram. Below are the steps in detail.

1. Open the **Stencil** pane. It is by default resided at the panes at the bottom left of VP-UML. If it does not appear, select **View > Panes > Stencil** from the main menu.
2. Click on the  (Add Stencil) button in the top of **Stencil** pane. This popup a list of gallery. Select the stencil to add.

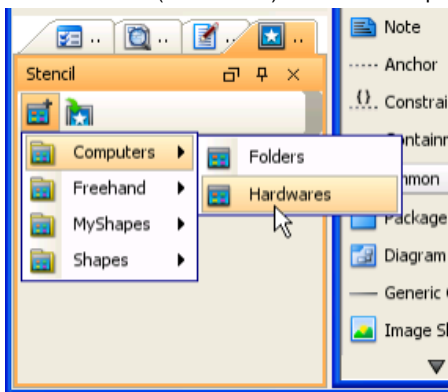


Figure 11-13 To show a stencil

The stencil is added to the **Stencil** pane.

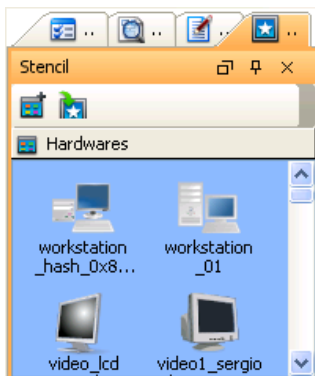


Figure 11-14 Stencil with shapes appearing in Stencil pane

NOTE: You can add multiple stencil by repeating this step.

3. Press on a shape in the **Stencil** pane and drag it out of the **Stencil** pane.

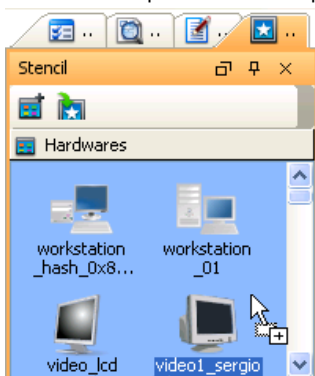


Figure 11-15 Dragging shape out of Stencil pane

4. Drop it onto the diagram to create the shape.

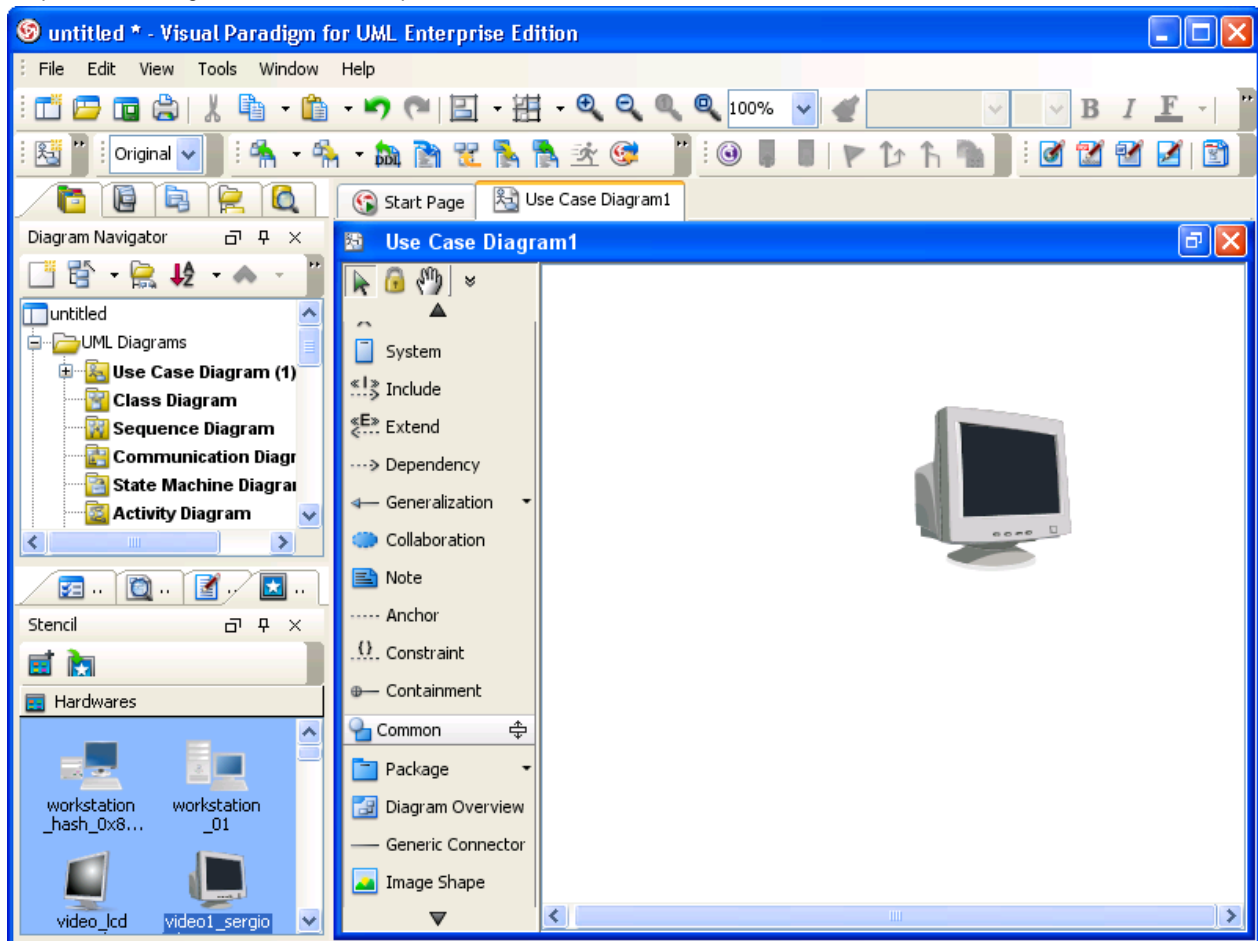


Figure 11-16 Stencil shape is created on diagram

5. You can also use generic connector to connect built-in notations shapes and stencil shapes. To do so, select **Generic Connector** in the diagram toolbar, under the **Common** category.

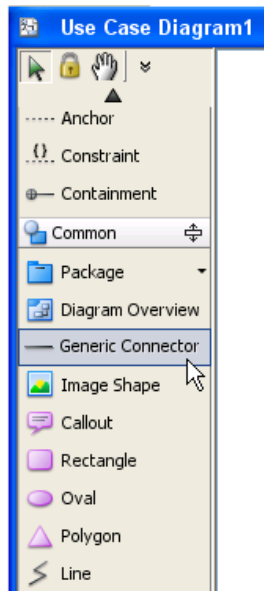


Figure 11-17 Selecting Generic Connector from the diagram toolbar

6. Press on the source shape, hold the mouse button, move the mouse cursor to the target shape and release the mouse button.

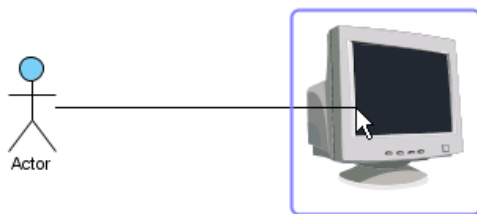


Figure 11-18 Connecting an Actor with a stencil shape

Connector is created.

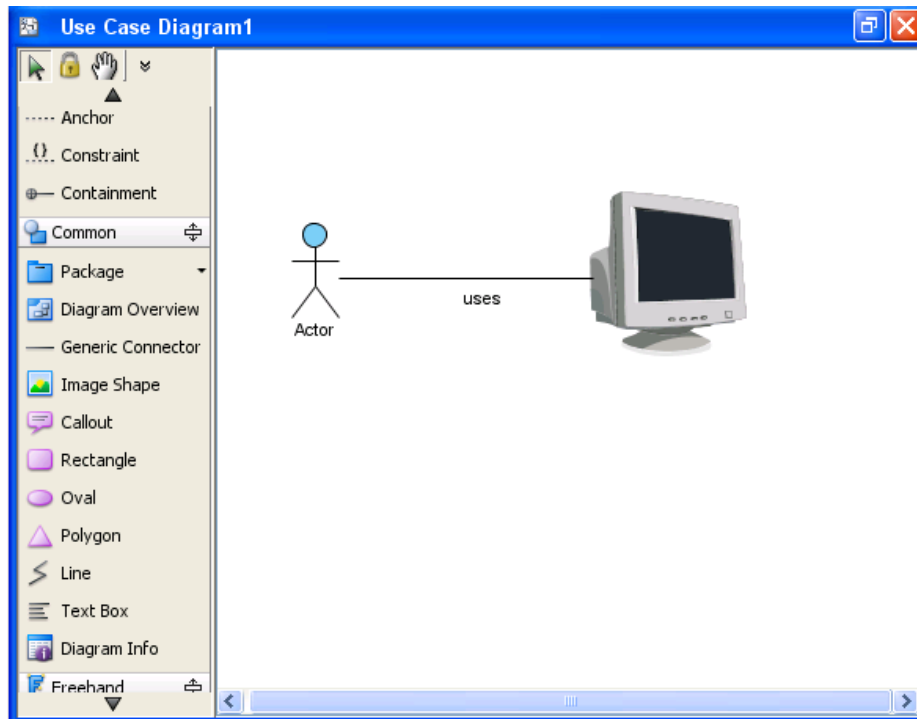


Figure 11-19 Connector is created

General Options

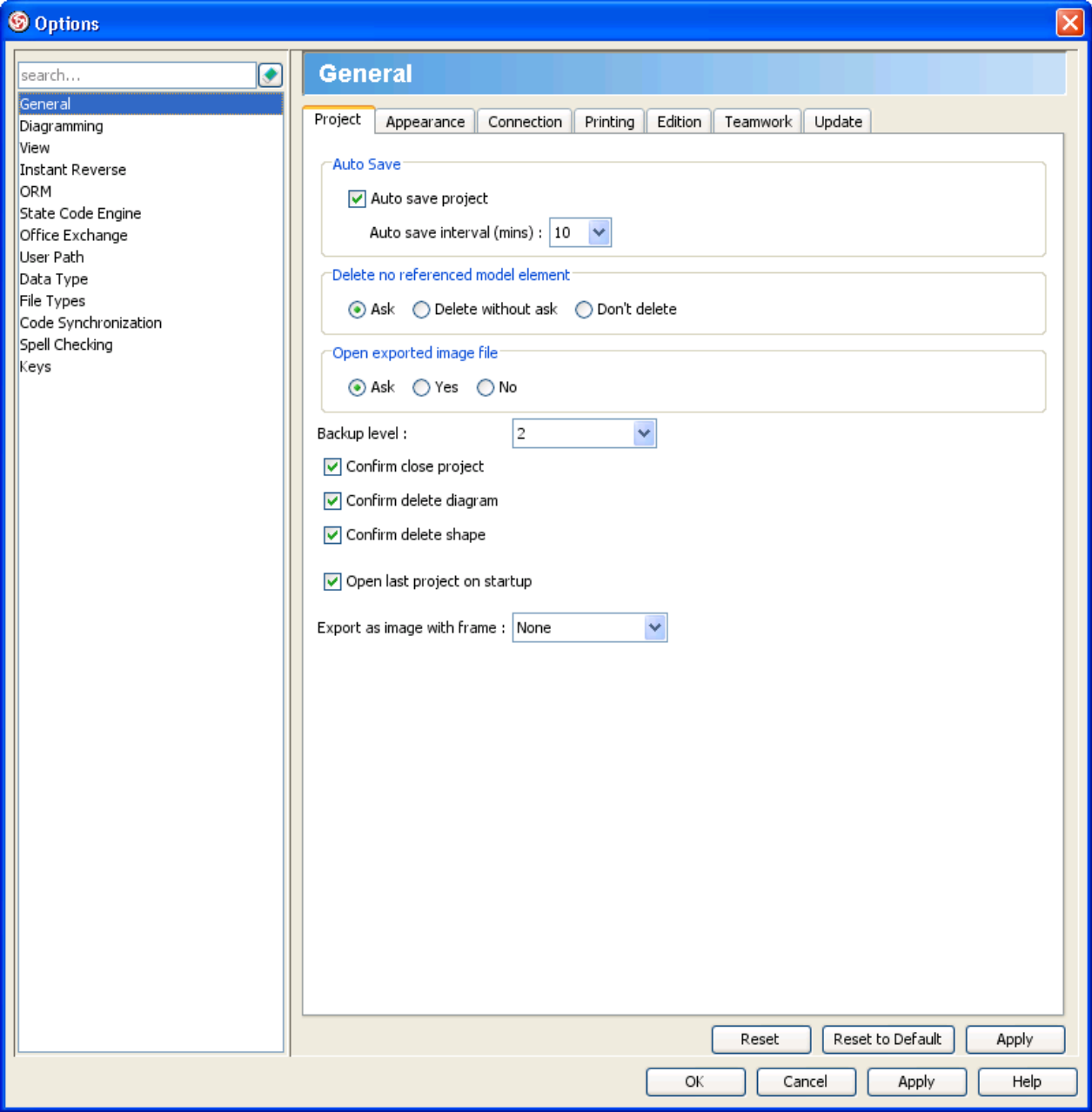


Figure 2-1 General Options in Option List

Project

General

Project | Appearance | Connection | Printing | Edition | Teamwork | Update

Auto Save

☒ Auto save project
Auto save interval (mins) : 10

Delete no referenced model element

☒ Ask ☐ Delete without ask ☐ Don't delete

Open exported image file

☒ Ask ☐ Yes ☐ No

Backup level : 2

☒ Confirm close project
☒ Confirm delete diagram
☒ Confirm delete shape
☒ Open last project on startup

Export as image with frame : None

Figure 2-2 Project Options in General

Option Name	Description
Auto save project	Save the opening project as backup periodically
Auto save interval (mins)	Time needed to wait until the next auto saving
Delete no referenced model element	Action that happen when all views of a model element are being deleted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask - (default) Prompt if you want to delete the model element as well Delete without ask - Delete the model element as well Don't delete - Do not delete the model element
Open exported image file	Action that happen after exporting images <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask - (default) Prompt if you want to open the exported image file Yes - Open image file (when export single image) or image folder (when export multiple images) directly No - Do not take any action
Backup level	The number of files that will be saved as backup. When reached the limit, the next backup will overwrite the earliest one
Confirm delete diagram	(default true) Prompt if you really want to close diagram
Confirm delete shape	(default true) Prompt if you really want to delete a shape on diagram
Open last project on startup	(default true) If checked, it will open the last opened project immediately when starting VP-UML. If unchecked, it will open new project.
Export as image with frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None - (default) Do not surround the diagram with neither frame nor border Export with frame - Add a frame around image to show a border with the name of diagram appear at top left of diagram Export with border - Add a thin border around image

Table 2-1 Project Options details

Appearance

General

Project Appearance **Connection** Printing Edition Teamwork Update

Look and Feel

Look and feel : Office 2003 LookAndFeel (Windows) ▼

Theme (for Office 2003 L&F only) : Default ▼

User Language

Add or remove user language.
The checked user language will be used.

Installed User Language

Use	Language Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	English
<input type="checkbox"/>	Simplified Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/>	French
<input type="checkbox"/>	German

Add... Remove

Date Time Format

Date Format : MMM d, yyyy ▼ ?

Date Sample : May 6, 2009

Time Format : h:mm:ss a ▼ ?

Time Sample : 1:46:57 PM

Measurement Unit

☒ inch ☐ cm

Figure 2-3 Appearance Options in General

Option Name	Description
Look and feel	Controls the appearance of application screen
Theme (for Office 2003 L&F only)	The tone of the application screen
User Language	Language being applied on the user interface. This affects the text in menus, tooltips, dialog content, report content, etc.
Date Format	Format of date values that appear in the application
Time Format	Format of time values that appear in the application
Measurement Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inch - (default) Set the measurement unit to be inch cm - Set the measurement unit to be centimeters

Table 2-2 Appearance Options details

Connection

General

Project Appearance **Connection** Printing Edition Teamwork Update

E-mail :

Proxy Setting

☒ Use proxy

Host : Port : 0

Login name : Password :

Figure 2-4 Connection Options in General

Option Name	Description
E-mail	Enter the Email field to specify your email address
Use proxy	(default false) To enable/disable the need of using a proxy server for connecting to the Internet
Host	The host of the proxy server.
Port	The port of the proxy server.
Login name	The user name of the proxy server (if the proxy server required the user to login).
Password	The password of the proxy server (if the proxy server required the user to login).

Table 2-3 Connection Options details

Printing

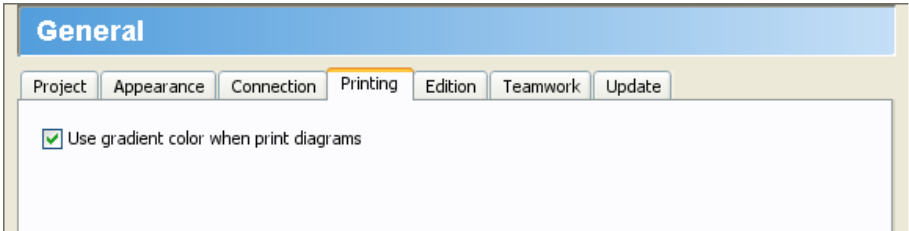


Figure 2-5 Connection Options in General

Option Name	Description
Use gradient color when print diagrams	Control whether to use gradient or solid color for shapes and diagrams when printing.

Table 2-4 Printing Options details

Edition

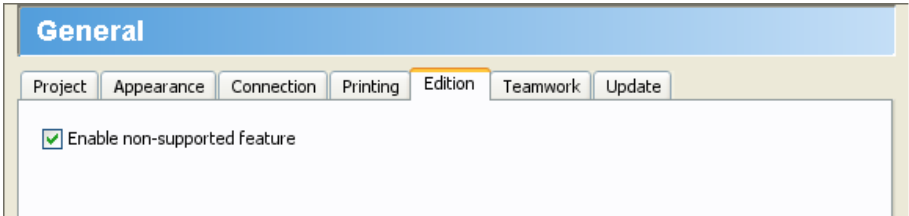


Figure 2-6 Edition Options in General

Option Name	Description
Enable non-supported feature	(default true) When checked, executing features that are not available in the running edition will be prompted, asking whether you want to advance to higher edition in order to use the feature. When unchecked, those non supported features will be disabled.

Table 2-5 Printing Options details

Teamwork

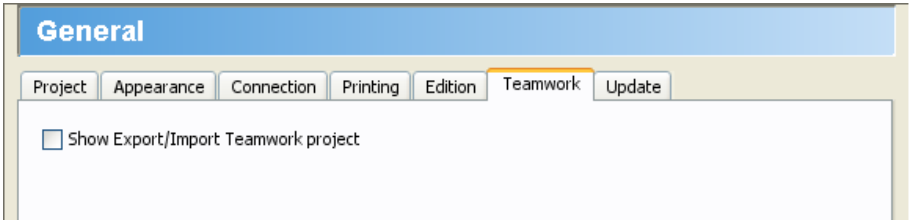


Figure 2-7 Teamwork Options in General

Option Name	Description
Show Export/Import Teamwork project	(default false) Determines whether the export/import Teamwork project menus will appear in the Projects menu of Teamwork Client dialog box

Table 2-6 Teamwork Options details

Update

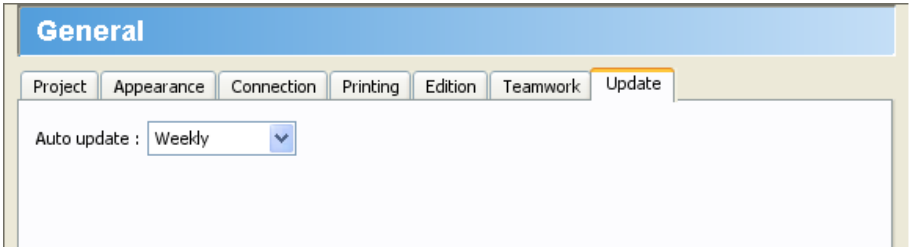


Figure 2-8 Update Options in General

Option Name	Description
Auto update	<p>Auto Update lets VP-UML to check for available updates with respect to the running build/version, and notify you to perform update whenever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never - Do not inform product update • On every start - Check for updates everytime when starting VP-UML • Daily - Check for updates daily • Weekly - (default) Check for updates weekly • Monthly - Check for updates monthly

Table 2-7 Update Options details

Diagramming Options

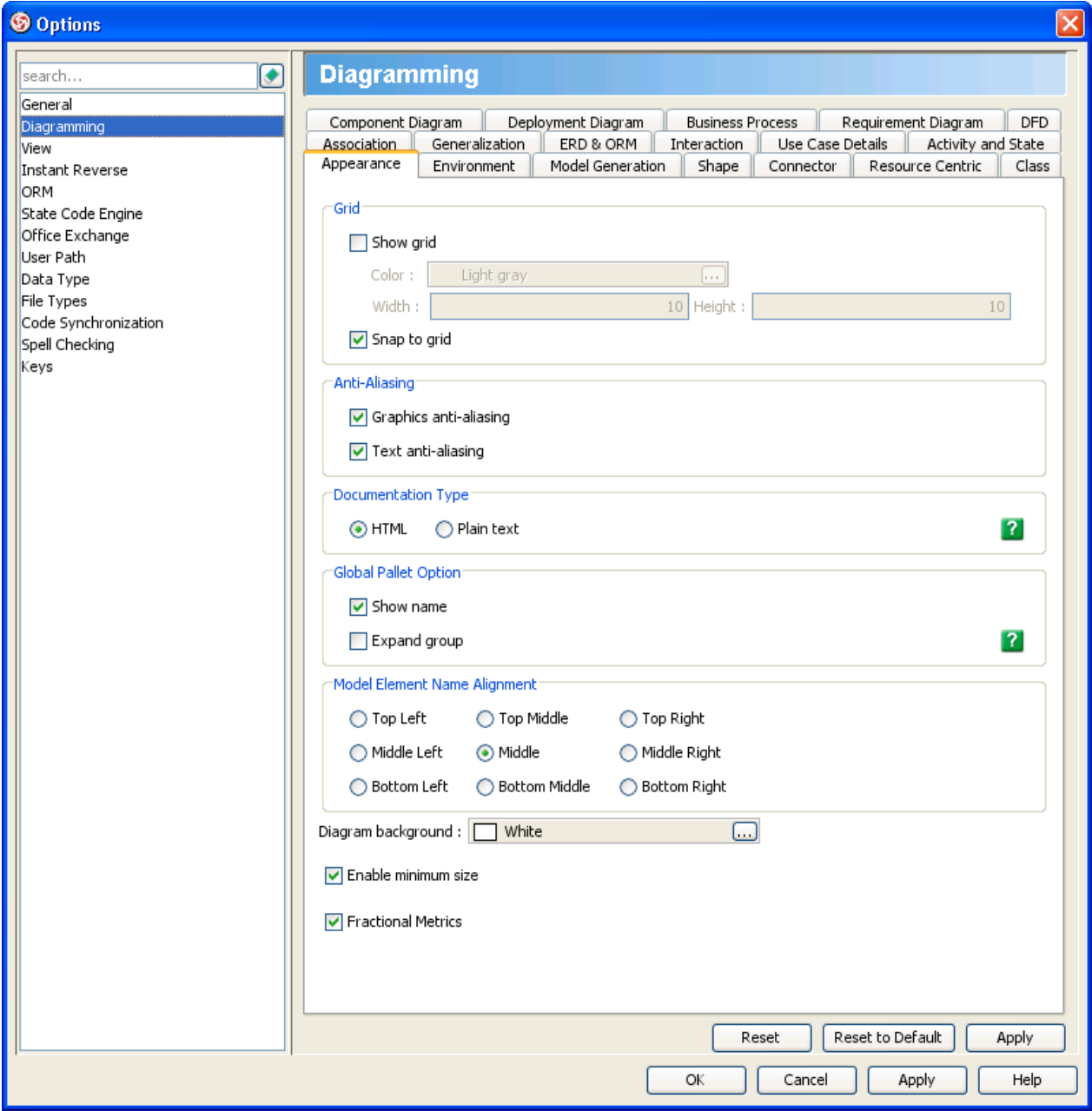


Figure 2-9 Diagramming Options in Options List

Appearance

Diagramming

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Grid

Show grid

Color :

Light gray

...

Width :

10

Height :

10

Snap to grid

Anti-Aliasing

Graphics anti-aliasing

Text anti-aliasing

Documentation Type

HTML

Plain text

?

Global Pallet Option

Show name

Expand group

?

Model Element Name Alignment

Top Left

Top Middle

Top Right

Middle Left

Middle

Middle Right

Bottom Left

Bottom Middle

Bottom Right

Diagram background :

White

...

Enable minimum size

Fractional Metrics

Figure 2-10 Appearance Options in Diagramming

Diagramming Options P. 1122

Option Name	Description
Show grid	(default false) Show grid lines on diagram
Color	Color of grid lines
Width	Determines the horizontal spaces between grid lines
Height	Determines the vertical spaces between grid lines
Snap to grid	(default true) When checked, shapes will be docked to the closest grid line when being created/moved. Otherwise, shapes can be moved freely as if the grid does not exist
Graphics anti-aliasing	(default true) Smoothen the graphics
Text anti-aliasing	(default true) Smoothen the text
Documentation Type	Default type of documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTML - (default) HTML text that consists of formatting such as bold, italic, underline, table Plain text - Text without formatting
Global Pallet Option - Show name	(default true) Determines whether the name of items will be shown in the pallet
Global Pallet Option - Expand group	(default false) Determines whether the group will be expanded to display all items
Model Element Name Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top Left - Shape name will appear at top left of shape Top Middle - Shape name will appear at top middle of shape Top Right - Shape name will appear at top right of shape Middle Left - Shape name will appear at middle left of shape Middle - (default) Shape name will appear at middle middle of shape Middle Right - Shape name will appear at middle right of shape Bottom Left - Shape name will appear at bottom left of shape Bottom Middle - Shape name will appear at bottom middle of shape Bottom Right - Shape name will appear at bottom right of shape
Diagram background	Background color of diagrams
Enable minimum size	(default true) Determines whether shapes are restricted to a built-in minimum size
Fractional Metrics	(default true) When checked, fit size of shape will be performed correctly. When disabled, the shape may look better but size may not fit

Table 2-8 Appearance Options details

Environment

Diagramming

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Textual Analysis Highlight Option

☒ Case insensitive
 ☐ Case sensitive

Alignment Guide

☒ Show diagram alignment guide

☒ Show edges
 ☐ Show center

?

Shape Selection Detection

☒ Inside selection area
 ☐ Overlapped with selection area

Copy as XML with RTF style

☐ Yes
 ☐ No
 ☒ Prompt

Delay of show Quick Preview in Diagram Tree (second) :

1.5

☐ Show Copy to Clipboard as OLE

Default Copy Action :

Within VP-UML EE

Copy as image with frame :

Unspecified

?

☒ Show shape content when dragging

Default HTML Documentation Font

Font : Dialog

Size : 11

☐ Bold

☐ Italic

Color : Black

...

☐ Stereotype support HTML tagged value

☒ Prompt when Apply Design Pattern

☒ Show Use Case Extension Points

Figure 2-11 Environment Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Textual Analysis Highlight Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case insensitive - (default) Words which are the same as the entered word, even in different cases, are highlighted. Case sensitive - Words which are the same as the entered word or/and with same case are highlighted.
Alignment Guide - Show diagram alignment guide	(default true) Show alignment guide which appear when moving a shape on a diagram
Alignment Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show edges - (default) Show guides at edges of the closest shape Show center - Show a guide that lies on the center of the closest shape
Shape Selection Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inside selection area - (default) When selecting a range of shape, only shapes that are completely inside the selection range are included in selection Overlapped with selection area - When selecting a range of shape, shapes that are partly or completely covered by the selection range are included in selection
Copy as XML with RTF style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - When copy Use Case, the rich text format of Use Case Details will also be copied (size of copied content will increase considerably) No - When copy Use Case, Use Case Details will be copied as plain text Prompt - Ask if user want to copy rich text for Use Case Details when copying XML
Delay of show Quick Preview in Diagram Tree (second)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never show - Never show Quick Preview when moving mouse cursor over diagram node in Diagram Navigator 1.0 - 3.5 - The number of seconds that a Quick Preview will disappear after moving the mouse cursor out of a diagram
Show Copy to Clipboard as OLE	(default false) Determines whether the Copy to Clipboard as OLE menu is available or not
Default Copy Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within VP-UML - (default) When triggering the hotkey for Copy (Ctrl-C, by default), it will perform copying within VP-UML Copy to Clipboard as Image (JPG) - When triggering the hotkey for Copy (Ctrl-C, by default), it will perform copying as JPG image Copy to Clipboard as Image (EMF) - When triggering the hotkey for Copy (Ctrl-C, by default), it will perform copying as EMF image
Copy as image with frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified - (default) Prompt for adding a frame or a border when copying shapes as image None - Do not add border nor frame to image when copy shapes as image Copy with frame - Add a frame around image to show a border with the name of diagram appear at top left of diagram Copy with border - Add a thin border around image
Show shape content when dragging	(default true) Show the shape content such as shape name when dragging shape
Default HTML Documentation Font	The default font face, size, color, bold and italic status for HTML content in documentation pane
Stereotype support HTML tagged value	Enables you to define tagged value in HTML format for stereotype
Prompt when Apply Design Pattern	(default true) Prompt for applying design pattern even when there are remaining undo or redo due to the undo and redo records will be cleared after applying design pattern
Show Use Case Extension Points	(default true) Show Use Case Extension Points within Use Case shapes

Table 2-9 Environment Options details

Model Generation

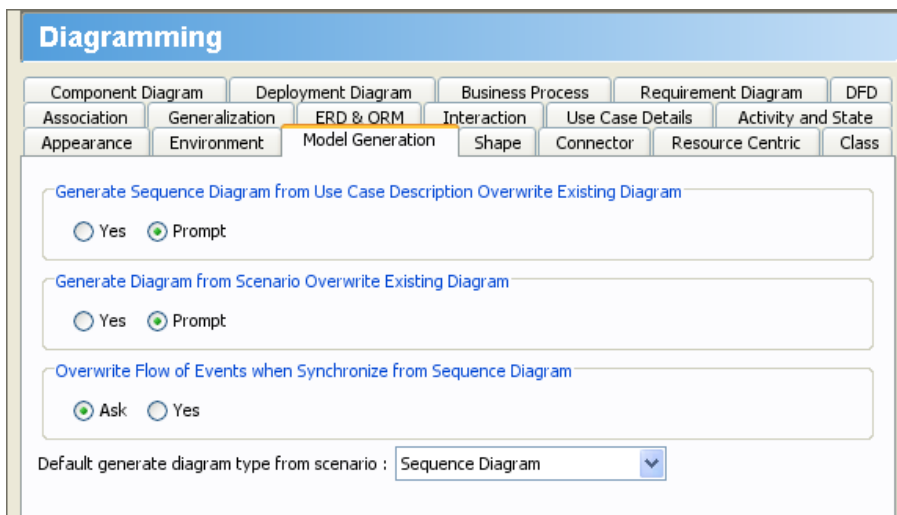


Figure 2-12 Model Generation Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Generate Sequence Diagram from Use Case Description Overwrite Existing Diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - Automatically overwrite Sequence Diagram generated from Use Case Details when generate again Prompt - (default) Prompt for overwriting Sequence Diagram generated from Use Case Details when generate again
Generate Diagram from Scenario Overwrite Existing Diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - Automatically overwrite diagram generated from Scenario when generate again Prompt (default) Prompt for overwriting diagram generated from Scenario when generate again
Overwrite Flow of Events when Synchronize from Sequence Diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask - (default) Prompt for overwriting Flow of Events in Use Case Details when Synchronize from Sequence Diagram Yes - Overwrite Flow of Events in Use Case Details automatically when Synchronize from Sequence Diagram
Default generate diagram type from scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence Diagram - (default) Take Sequence Diagram to be the type of diagram that will be generated by Scenario Interaction Overview Diagram - Take Interaction Overview Diagram to be the type of diagram that will be generated by Scenario

Table 2-10 Model Generation Options details

Shape

Diagramming

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Font

Font : Dialog

Size : 11

Bold

Italic

Color : Black

Initial Shape Size When Set to Display Image

Fit shape to image

Fit image to shape

Add Covered Shapes as Children After Resize

Yes

No

Prompt

Auto Expand Parent When Moving Child

Enable auto expand parent

Expand parent delay (second): 0.2

Shape line format : Black

Shape fill format : (122, 207, 245)

Auto fit size (diagram-based)

Create new line key : <Alt> + <Enter>

Confirm becomes <Enter>

Show unlimited level in preview shape (May slower the diagram display)

Show rich text content in preview shape

Figure 2-13 Shape Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Font	Default font settings for shape content
Initial Shape Size When Set to Display Image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fit shape to image - Resize the image placeholder to fit the selected image Fit image to shape - (default) Resize the image to fit into the image placeholder
Add Covered Shapes as Children After Resize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - Automatic contain the covered shapes after resizing a container to cover shapes No - Do not contain covered shapes after resizing a container to cover shapes Prompt - (default) Ask if you want to contain covered shapes after resizing a container to cover shapes
Auto Expand Parent When Moving Child - Enable auto expand parent	(default true) Expand parent's width or height when a child shape is being moved around the edge of parent
Auto Expand Parent When Moving Child -Expand parent delay (second)	The time needed to response to child's movement around parent's edge
Shape line format	The default line format for shapes
Shape fill format	The default fill format for shapes
Auto fit size (diagram-based)	(default false) Determines whether shapes in diagrams will fit in size automatically
Create new line key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <Ctrl> + <Enter> - Press Ctrl-Enter to create a new line when inline editing <Alt> + <Enter> - (default) Press Alt-Enter to create a new line when inline editing <Enter> - Press Enter to create a new line when inline editing
Show unlimited level in preview shape (May slower the diagram display)	(default false) Determines whether a diagram overview will show contents for all nested diagrams
Show rich text content in preview shape	(default false) Determines whether diagram overview will show rich text content

Table 2-11 Shape Generation Options details

Connector

Diagramming

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Font

Font : Dialog

Size : 11

Bold

Italic

Color : Black

Connector Style

Rectilinear

Round Rectilinear

Oblique

Round Oblique

Curve

Connection Point Style

Round the shape

Follow center

Line Jumps

Off

Arc

Gap

Square

Caption orientation :

Horizontal only

Foreground :

Black

Background :

(122, 207, 245)

Default pin from connection point

Default pin to connection point

Show relationship connectors for dropped models

Auto relocate connector

Scroll connector delay (second) :

3

Figure 2-14 Connector Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Font	Default font settings for connector caption
Connector Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectilinear - Set the default connector style to be rectilinear Round Rectilinear - Set the default connector style to be round rectilinear Oblique - (default) Set the default connector style to be oblique Round Oblique - Set the default connector style to be round oblique Curve - Set the default connector style to be curve
Connection Point Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Round the shape - (default) Set the connector end to attach the round the shape Follow center - Set the connector end to point to the center of attached shapes
Line Jumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off - (default) Disable line jump Arc - Show connectors' intersections as an arcs Gap - Show connectors' intersections as a gaps Square - Show connectors' intersections as a squares
Caption orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizontal only - Enforce connector caption to appear horizontally regardless of connector angle Horizontal or Vertical only - Enforce connector caption to appear either horizontally or vertically, depending on the connector angle Follow Connector Angle - Enforce connector caption to appear an the same horizontal level as the connector Follow Connector Angle and Keep Text Upright - Enforce connector caption to appear an the same horizontal level as the connector, but keep the text upright
Foreground	Foreground color of connector
Background	Background color of connector
Default pin from connection point	(default false) Automatically pin connector's from end when connector is being created
Default pin to connection point	(default false) Automatically pin connector's to end when connector is being created
Show relationship connectors for dropped models	(default true) Show connectors when dragging and dropping inter-related model elements/views from tree to diagram
Auto relocate connector	(default false) Auto relocate connector when being overlapped by shape
Scroll connector delay (second)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delay - Immediately scroll to the other side of connector 1 - 9 - Time provided for scrolling to the other side of connector

Table 2-12 Connector Generation Options details

Resource Centric

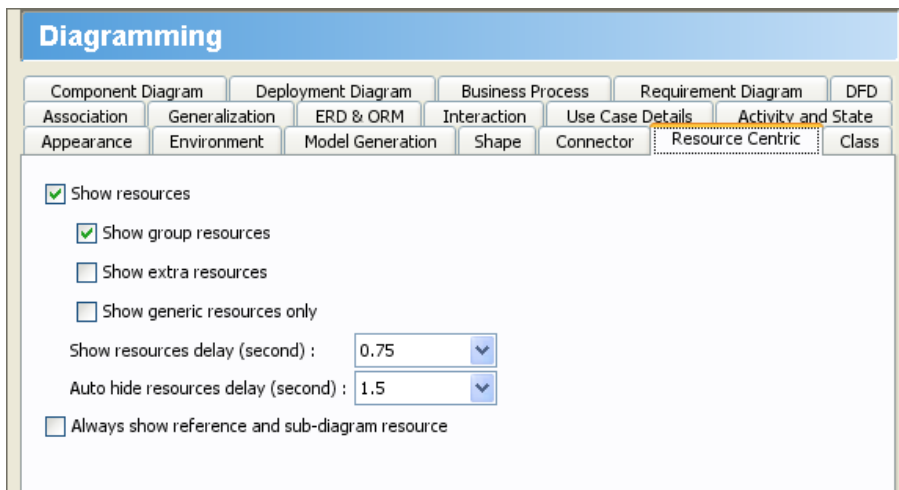


Figure 2-15 Resource Centric Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Show resources	(default true) Show resource icons around shapes
Show group resources	(default true) Show group resources that appear when selecting multiple shapes
Show extra resources	(default false) Show also uncommon resource icons
Show generic resources only	(default false) Show generic resource but hide other resource icons
Show resources delay (second)	0 - 2 - Time needed to wait from having mouse cursor hover on shape till the resource icons appear
Auto hide resource delay (second)	Time needed to wait the resource icons to disappear when mouse cursor is moved out of a shape
Always show reference and sub-diagram resource	(default true) Always show the reference and subdiagram resource icon at the bottom of shape no matter whether the shape has reference and sub-diagram added.

Table 2-13 Resource Centric Generation Options details

Class

Diagramming

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Behavior

Presentation

Auto Attribute Type

☐ Name completion
☒ Auto-synchronize role name
☐ Auto-generate role name
☒ Support multiple-line attribute
☒ Support multiple-line class name
Update constructor after class renamed :

Tooltips of Class and Package

Show parent style :
☒ Show fully qualified class and package name in tooltip

☐ Show row grid line within compartment of Classes in Class Diagram (diagram type-based)

Default parameter direction :

Default Visibility

Class :
Attribute : Operation :

Figure 2-16 Class Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Name completion	(default Generalizaion true) When creating a class, you can select an existing class from a list so that a view of the selected class can be created. You can enable or disable the popup of such list.
Auto-synchronize role name	(default true) Rename role when the owner class is being renamed
Auto-generate role name	(default false) Auto generate role names for a relationship when the relationship is between created
Support multiple-line attribute	(default true) Allow to enter attribute name in multiple lines by pressing the new line key defined in Diagramming > Shape
Support multiple-line class name	(default true) Allow to enter class name in multiple lines by pressing the new line key defined in Diagramming > Shape
Update constructor after class renamed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto rename - Automatic update constructor name when the class name is being updated Do not rename - Do not update constructor name when the class name is being updated Prompt - (default)
Show parent style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UML - (default) Show tooltip of child class in UML style like <i>Package::Class</i> Java/C# - Show tooltip of child class in Java/C# style like <i>Package.Class</i>
Show fully qualified class and package name in tooltip	(default true) Enable to show fully qualified class and package name in tooltip like <i>Package::Class/Package.Class</i> (depending on the setting of Show parent style). Disable to show only the hovering class or package name and type like <i>Class : Class</i> .
Show row grid line within compartment of Classes in Class Diagram (diagram type-based)	(default false) Show a horizontal line between each attribute or operation in class
Default parameter direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in - When creating a parameter in operation, the direction will be in out - When creating a parameter in operation, the direction will be out inout - (default) When creating a parameter in operation, the direction will be inout return - When creating a parameter in operation, the direction will be return
Default Visibility - Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified - A new class will take Unspecified as visibility private - A new class will take private as visibility protected - A new class will take protected as visibility package - A new class will take package as visibility public - (default) A new class will take public as visibility protected internal (.NET only) - A new class will take protected internal as visibility when programming language is set to be .NET internal (.NET only) - A new class will take internal as visibility when programming language is set to be .NET
Default Visibility - Attribute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified - A new attribute will take Unspecified as visibility private - (default) A new attribute will take private as visibility protected - A new attribute will take protected as visibility package - A new attribute will take package as visibility public - A new attribute will take public as visibility protected internal (.NET only) - A new attribute will take protected internal as visibility when programming language is set to be .NET internal (.NET only) - A new attribute will take internal as visibility when programming language is set to be .NET

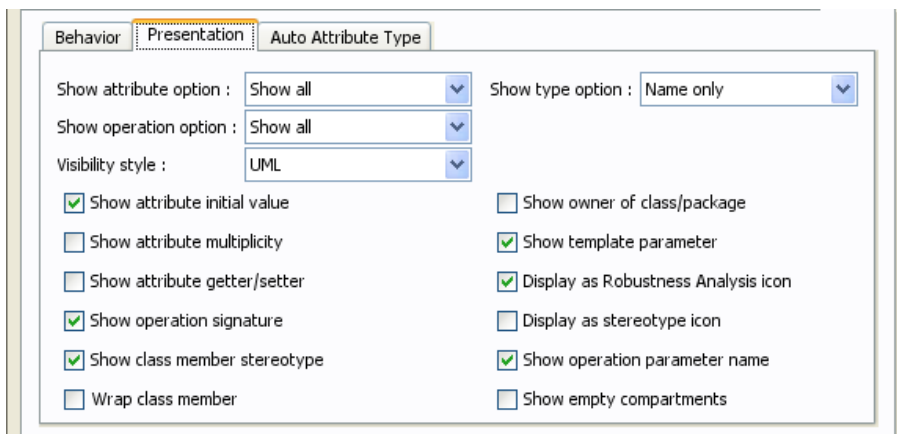


Figure 2-17 Presentation of Class Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Show attribute option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show all - (default) Show all attributes in Classes Show public only - Show all public attributes in Classes Hide all - Hide all attributes in Classes
Show type option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully-qualified - Show attribute type, operation return type and parameter type as full qualified class name Name only - (default) Show attribute type, operation return type and parameter type as class name Relative - Show attribute type, operation return type and parameter type as relative class name
Show operation option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show all - (default) Show all operations in Classes Show public only - Show all public operations in Classes Hide all - Hide all operations in Classes
Visibility style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Icon - Show icons for representing class members' visibilities UML - (default) Show icons for representing class members' visibilities such as + for public, minus for private None - Do not display visibilities
Show attribute initial value	(default true) Show initial value of attribute after its name
Show attribute multiplicity	(default false) Show multiplicity of attribute after its name
Show attribute getter/setter	(default false) Show getter and setter symbol for attribute, in front of attribute name
Show operation signature	(default true) Show operation signature
Show class member stereotype	(default true) Show the stereotypes set to attributes and operations
Wrap class member	(default false) Automatic wrap class member against the class's width
Show owner of class/package	(default false) Show the owner of class or package in class shape
Show template parameter	(default true) Show template parameter of class
Display as Robustness Analysis icon	(default true) Display class as robustness analysis icon for classes stereotyped as boundary/control/entity
Display as stereotype icon	(default false) Display stereotyped class as stereotype icon
Show operation parameter name	(default true) Show operation parameter name. When disabled, only parameter type, if defined, would be shown.
Show empty compartments	(default false) Show compartments even when no members are defined

Table 2-15 Presentation of Class Options details

BehaviorPresentationAuto Attribute Type

Default attribute type :

☒ Auto set attribute type by name

Name	Type	Default Value

AddEditDelete

Figure 2-18 Auto Attribute Type of Class Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Default attribute type	Define attribute type that will be applied to newly created attributes
Auto set attribute type by name	(default true) Automatically set attribute type and default value when the name user entered for an attribute matches with one of those listed in the table followed.

Table 2-16 Auto Attribute Type of Class Options details

Association

Diagramming

AppearanceEnvironmentModel GenerationShapeConnectorResource CentricClass

Component DiagramDeployment DiagramBusiness ProcessRequirement DiagramDFD

AssociationGeneralizationERD & ORMInteractionUse Case DetailsActivity and State

Presentation Options

☒ Show association name
☒ Show association stereotype
☒ Show from role name
☒ Show to role name
☒ Show from role visibility
☒ Show to role visibility
☒ Show from multiplicity
☒ Show to multiplicity
☐ Show multiplicity constraints
☐ Show direction
☒ Show association role stereot...

Preview

Default Association End Navigable : True
Default Association End Visibility : Unspecified
☐ Suppress implied "1" multiplicity for attribute and association end

Figure 2-19 Association Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Show association name	(default true) Show the name of association
Show association stereotype	(default true) Show the stereotypes assigned to an association
Show from role name	(default true) Show the role name of the from end of association
Show to role name	(default true) Show the role name of the to end of association
Show from role visibility	(default true) Show the role visibility of the from end of association
Show to role visibility	(default true) Show the role visibility of the to end of association
Show from multiplicity	(default true) Show the role multiplicity me of the from end of association
Show to multiplicity	(default true) Show the role multiplicity of the to end of association
Show multiplicity constraints	(default false) Show multiplicity constraint such as {unique} for roles
Show direction	(default false) Show a triangle mark on association for indicating direction
Show association role stereotypes	(default true) Show stereotypes assigned to role
Default Association End Navigable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified - A new association will set Navigable as Unspecified for both ends True - (default) A new association will set Navigable as True for both ends False - A new association will set Navigable as False for both ends
Default Association End Visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified - (default) A new association will set Visibility as Unspecified for both ends private - A new association will set Visibility as private for both ends protected - A new association will set Visibility as protected for both ends package - A new association will set Visibility as package for both ends public - A new association will set Visibility as public for both ends protected internal (.NET only) - A new association will set Visibility as protected internal for both ends when programming language is set to be .NET internal (.NET only) - A new association will set Visibility as internal for both ends when programming language is set to be .NET
Suppress implied "1" multiplicity for attribute and association end	(default false) Suppress implied "1" multiplicity for attribute and association end

Table 2-17 Association Options details

Generalization

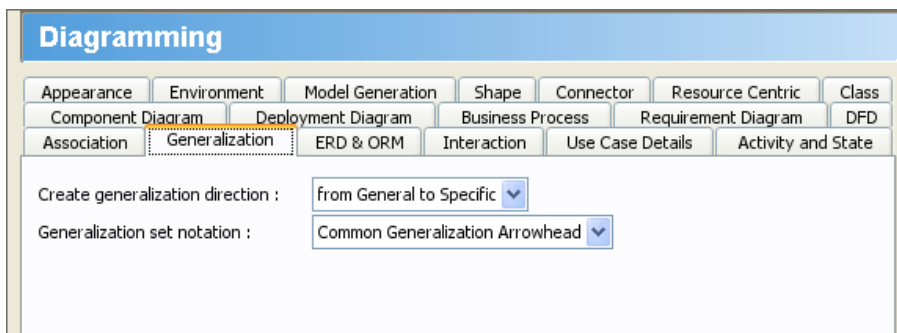


Figure 2-20 Generalization Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Create generalization direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from General to Specific - (default) When creating a generalization, the arrow head will appear at the mouse release side from Specific to General - When creating a generalization, the arrow head will appear at the first selected shape
Generalization set notation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Shape per Generalization - One generalization set shape per each Generalization relationship Common Generalization Arrowhead - (default) Combine Generalization relationships' arrow head for the same set

Table 2-18 Generalization Options details

ERD & ORM

Diagramming

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Behavior & Presentation

Auto Column Type

☒ Show column type
 ☐ Show foreign key name
 ☐ Foreign key connector end points to associated column
 ☒ Align column properties
 ☒ Show extra column properties
 ☒ Show row grid line within compartment of Entities/Views in ERD (diagram type-based)
 ☒ Show row grid line within compartment of Entities/Views/Classes in ORM Diagram (diagram ...)
 ☒ Warning on create ORM-Persistable Class in default package
 ☒ Show schema name in ERD: \${name}.\${tableName}

Primary Key Pattern

Format : ID
 Add Variables...

Example : ID

Primary Key Constraint Pattern

Format :
 Add Variables...

Example :

Foreign Key Pattern

Format : {reference_table_name}{reference_column_name}
 Add Variables...

Example : TableID

Foreign Key Relationship Pattern

Format : {association_name}
 Add Variables...

Example : Association

Figure 2-21 ERD & ORM Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Show column type	(default true) Show data type of column
Show foreign key name	(default false) Show
Foreign key connector end points to associated column	(default false) Attach foreign key connector end points to the column associated
Align column properties	(default true) Align the column properties so that columns in entity will appear tidier
Show extra column properties	(default true) Show extra column properties such as Nullable
Show row grid line within compartment of Entities/Views in ERD (diagram type-based)	(default true) Show grid lines between row within Entities and Database Views in ERD
Show row grid line within compartment of Entities/Views/Classes in ORM Diagram (diagram type-based)	(default true) Show grid lines between row within Entities, Database Views and Classes in ORM
Warning on create ORM-Persistable Class in default package	(default true) Warn when creating ORM Persistable class at root
Show schema name in ERD: \${name}.\${tableName}	(default true) Show schema name, if defined, for entities
Primary Key Pattern Format	Pattern of primary keys that will be applied when synchronizing Class Diagram to Entity Relationship Diagram, which may create primary key
Primary Key Constraint Pattern Format	Pattern of primary key constraint that will be applied when creating Entity
Foreign Key Pattern Format	Pattern of foreign key that will be applied when creating a primary key on an entity which result in creating foreign key in connected entities
Foreign Key Relationship Pattern Format	Pattern of foreign key relationship that will be applied when creating a primary key on an entity which result in creating foreign key in connected entities

Table 2-19 ERD & ORM Options details

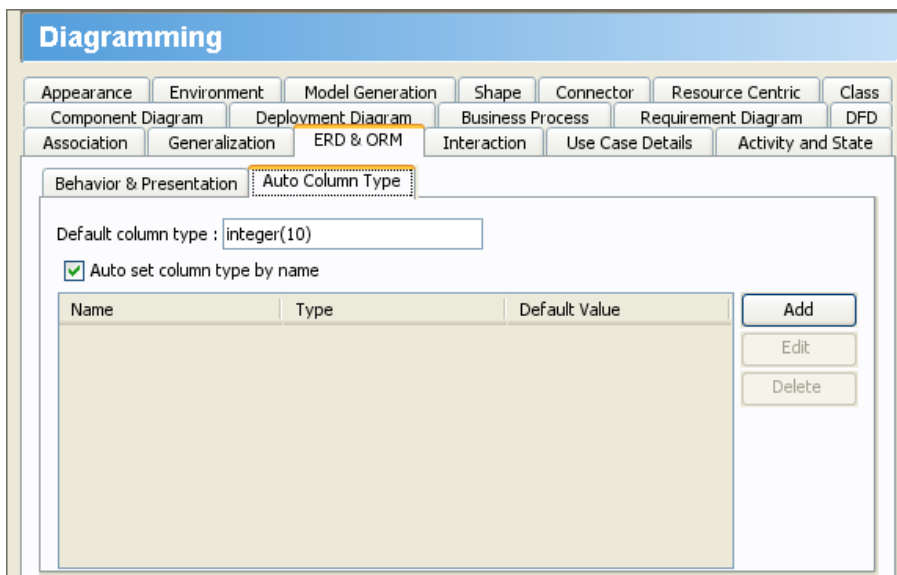


Figure 2-22 Auto Column Type of ERD & ORM Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Default column type	Define column type that will be applied to newly created columns
Auto set column type by name	(default true) Automatically set column type and default value when the name user entered for a column matches with one of those listed in the table followed.

Table 2-20 Auto Column Type of ERD & ORM Options details

Interaction

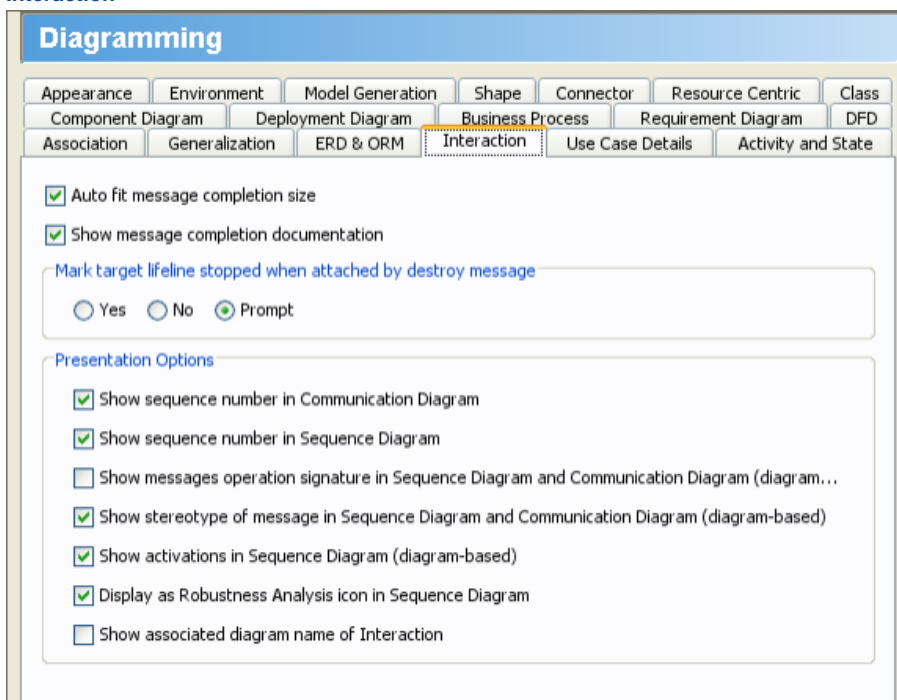


Figure 2-23 Interaction Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Auto fit message completion size	(default true) Fit message completion box's size everytime you activate it. If disabled, size adjusted manually won't be remembered
Show message completion documentation	(default true) When selecting an Operation in the message completion box, the documentation of operation will appear next to the completion box
Mark target lifeline stopped when attached by destroy message	The effect when attaching a Destroy Message to a Lifeline, whether the Lifeline will be marked stopped or not <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Lifeline will mark as stopped • No - Lifeline will not mark as stopped • Prompt - (default) Ask if you want to mark the Lifeline as stopped
Show sequence number in Communication Diagram	(default true) Show numbering on Sequence Message in Communication Diagram
Show sequence number in Sequence Diagram	(default true) Show numbering on Sequence Message in Sequence Diagram
Show messages operation signature in Sequence Diagram and Communication Diagram (diagram-based)	(default false) Show Sequence Messages' operation signatures in Sequence Diagram and Communication Diagram
Show stereotype of message in Sequence Diagram and Communication Diagram (diagram-based)	(default true) Show Sequence Messages' stereotypes in Sequence Diagram and Communication Diagram
Show activations in Sequence Diagram (diagram-based)	(default true) Show Activations in Sequence Diagram. If unchecked, sequence message will be attached to Lifeline instead of Activations.
Display as Robustness Analysis icon in Sequence Diagram	(default true) Display Lifeline as robustness analysis icon for Lifelines stereotyped as boundary/control/entity
Show associated diagram name of Interaction	(default false)

Table 2-21 Interaction Options details

Use Case Details

The screenshot shows the 'Diagramming' dialog box with the 'Use Case Details' tab selected. The 'Auto create Use Case Description from default template' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Template name' dropdown is set to 'Main'. Below, the 'Clear Opposite Side Content in Flow of Event' section has three radio buttons: 'Yes', 'No', and 'Prompt', with 'Prompt' being the selected option.

Figure 2-24 Use Case Details Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Auto create Use Case Description from default template	(default false) When opening Use Case Description for a Use Case, a Use Case Description will be created automatically using the chosen template. You can select a template from the drop down menu under the checkbox, or select Other in the drop down menu and import the template from file.
Template name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main - (default) Main template will be used as Use Case Description default template Alternative - Alternative template will be used as Use Case Description default template Basic - Basic template will be used as Use Case Description default template Full - Full template will be used as Use Case Description default template Scenario - Scenario template will be used as Use Case Description default template Other - Select Other to enable the drop down menu on the right, which is made for selecting a template file to be used for default template
Clear Opposite Side Content in Flow of Event	<p>For every row of a flow of events table, either the Actor or the System side should be filled, but not both. This option is for controlling the effect when you try to enter content for both Actor and System cell.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - Automatically clear the other side's cell content No - Keep the other side's content Prompt - (default) Ask for whether to clear or keep the other side's content

Table 2-22 Use Case Details Options details

Activity and State

Diagramming

Appearance

Environment

Model Generation

Shape

Connector

Resource Centric

Class

Component Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Business Process

Requirement Diagram

DFD

Association

Generalization

ERD & ORM

Interaction

Use Case Details

Activity and State

Show Caption (State Machine Diagram)

☐ Shallow History

☐ Initial Pseudo State

☐ Final State

☐ Fork

☐ Deep History

☐ Junction

☐ Terminate

☐ Join

Auto Create Initial State (State Machine Diagram)

☒ Auto create Initial State on State Diagram

Default location (in pixel):

x : Default

y : Default

Show Caption (Activity Diagram)

☐ Initial Node

☐ Activity Final Node

☐ Decision Node

☐ Fork Node

☐ Expansion Node

☐ Flow Final Node

☐ Merge Node

☐ Join Node

Show Partition Header (Activity Diagram)

☒ Auto
☐ Always Show
☐ Always Hide

☐ Use state name tab

Show transition trigger :

Show

Figure 2-25 Activity and State Options in Diagramming

Diagramming Options P. 1140

Option Name	Description
Show Caption (State Machine Diagram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow History - (default false) Show caption for Shallow History Deep History - (default false) Show caption for Deep History Initial Pseudo State - (default false) Show caption for Initial Pseudo State Junction - (default false) Show caption for Junction Final State - (default false) Show caption for Final State Terminate - (default false) Show caption for Terminate Fork - (default false) Show caption for Fork Join - (default false) Show caption for Join
Auto create Initial State on State Diagram	(default true) Automatic create an initial state when creating a State Machine Diagram.
Default location (in pixel)	Position of Initial State create by default
Show Caption (Activity Diagram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial Node - (default false) Show caption for Initial Node Expansion Node - (default false) Show caption for Expansion Node Activity Final Node - (default false) Show caption for Activity Final Node Flow Final Node - (default false) Show caption for Flow Final Node Decision Node - (default false) Show caption for Decision Node Merge Node - (default false) Show caption for Merge NodeArtifactat Fork Node - (default false) Show caption for Fork Node Join Node - (default false) Show caption for Join Node
Show Partition Header (Activity Diagram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto - (default) Show horizontal and/or vertical Partition headers if there is Partitions in that orientation Always Show - Always show Partition headers regardless of the orientation of Partitions, even if there is no Partition Always Hide - Always hide Partition headers
Use state name tab	(default false) Name tab is a a tiny rectangle that appear on top of a state and at the left hand side, displaying the name of a state. Use state name tab is to enable such tab.
Show transition trigger	Triggers can be added to a Transition relationship. This option determines the visibility of Triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show - (default) Show Triggers information on a Transition connector Hide - Do not show Triggers information on a Transition connector

Table 2-23 Activity and State Options details

Component Diagram

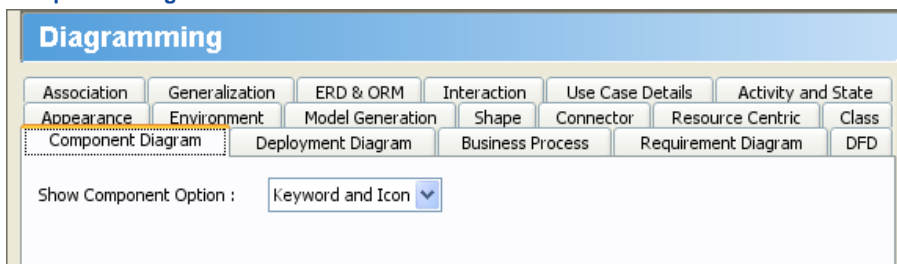


Figure 2-26 Component Diagram Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Show Component Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keyword - Show only the keyword <<component>> at the top of Component Icon - Show only an icon representing a Component at the top right of Component Keyword and Icon - (default) Show both keyword and icon for a Component None - Do not show keyword and icon for a Component

Table 2-24 Component Diagram Options details

Deployment Diagram

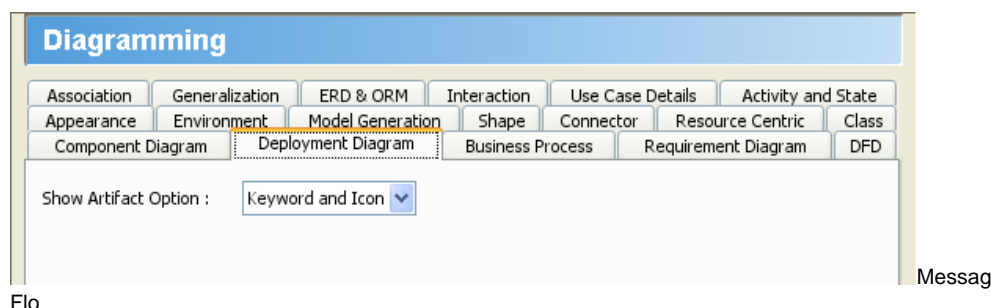


Figure 2-27 Component Diagram Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Show Artifact Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keyword - Show only the keyword <<artifact>> at the top of Artifact Icon - Show only an icon representing an Artifact at the top right of Artifact Keyword and Icon - (default) Show both keyword and icon for a Artifact None - Do not show keyword and icon for a Artifact

Table 2-25 Component Diagram Options details

Business Process

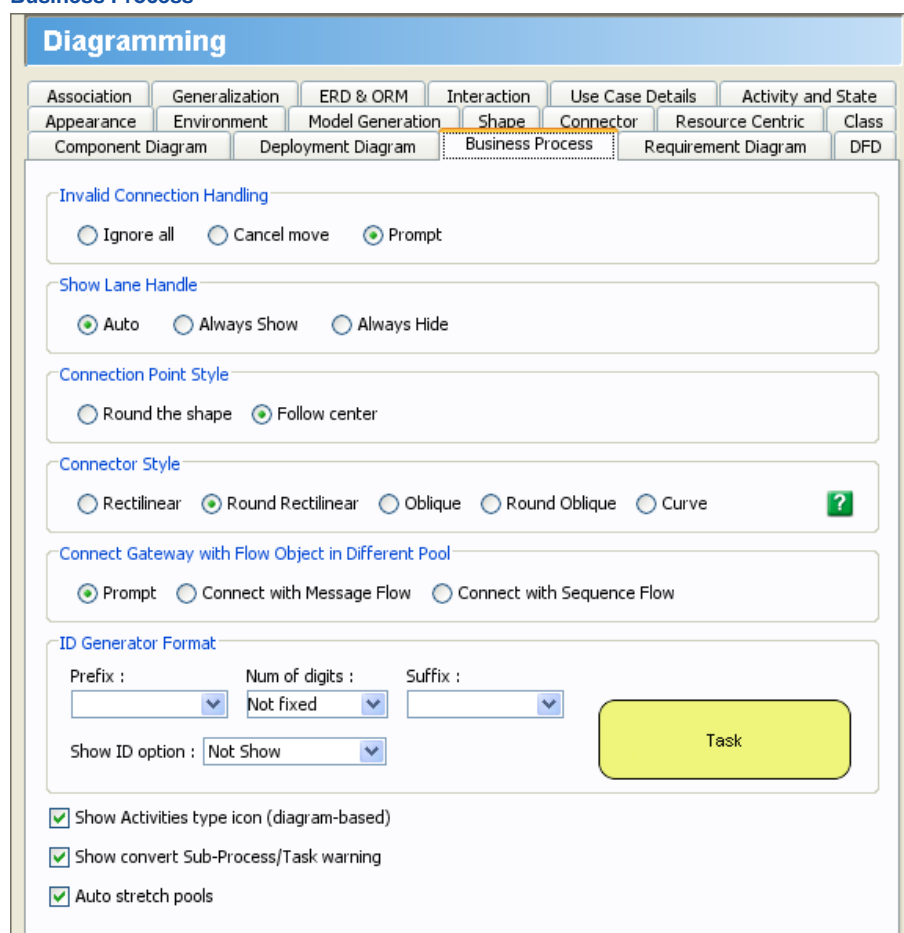


Figure 2-28 Business Process Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Invalid Connection Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignore all - Ignore all invalid actions related to connecting shapes Cancel move - Cancel invalid actions related to connecting shapes Prompt - (default) Prompt for an action when an invalid actions related to connecting shapes is discovered
Show Lane Handle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto - (default) Show horizontal/vertical Lane header only when horizontal/vertical Lane exist Always Show - Always show both horizontal and vertical Lane headers even when Lane does not exist Always Hide - Always hide Lane headers
Connection Point Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Round the shape - Set the connection point style to Round the shape Follow center - (default) Set the connection point style to Follow center
Connector Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectilinear - Set the connector style to Rectilinear Round Rectilinear - (default) Set the connector style to Round Rectilinear Oblique - Set the connector style to Oblique Round Oblique - Set the connector style to Round Oblique Curve - Set the connector style to Curve
Connect Gateway with Flow Object in Different Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt - (default) Prompt if user want to change the Message to Message Flow, Sequence Flow or cancel the action Connect with Message Flow - Change or keep the relationship as Message Flow Connect with Sequence Flow - Change or keep the relationship as Sequence Flow
ID Generator Format Prefix	Prefix of ID that will be automatically generated when creating BPMN shapes
ID Generator Format Num of digits	The number of digits of ID that will be automatically generated when creating BPMN shapes
ID Generator Format Suffix	Suffix of ID that will be automatically generated when creating BPMN shapes
ID Generator Format Show ID option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Show - (default true) Do not display ID Show Below Caption - Display ID as part of the caption, under the name Show as Label - Display ID as a label attaching to shape
Show Activities type icon (diagram-based)	(default true) Show icons that represent the type of Task and Sub-Process
Show convert Sub-Process/Task warning	(default true) Show warning when trying to convert between Sub-Process and Task
Auto stretch pools	(default true) Stretch Pools automatically to the reach diagram bound

Table 2-26 Business Process Options details

Requirement Diagram

Diagramming

Association Generalization ERD & ORM Interaction Use Case Details Activity and State
Appearance Environment Model Generation Shape Connector Resource Centric Class
Component Diagram Deployment Diagram Business Process Requirement Diagram DFD

ID Generator Format

Prefix : Num of digits : Suffix :

Show Attributes :

☐ Wrap member

☐ Support HTML Attribute

Figure 2-29 Requirement Diagram Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
ID Generator Format Prefix	Prefix of Requirement ID that will be automatically generated when creating Requirement
ID Generator Format Num of digits	The number of digits of Requirement ID that will be automatically generated when creating Requirement
ID Generator Format Suffix	Suffix of Requirement ID that will be automatically generated when creating Requirement
Show Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show All Attributes - (default) Show all Requirement attributes Show Non-empty Attributes - Show only Requirement attributes that have values defined Hide All Attributes - Hide all Requirement attributes
Wrap member	(default false) Wrap the Requirement members' content
Support HTML Attribute	(default false) Allow to fill in attributes with rich text format

Table 2-27 Requirement Diagram Options details

DFD

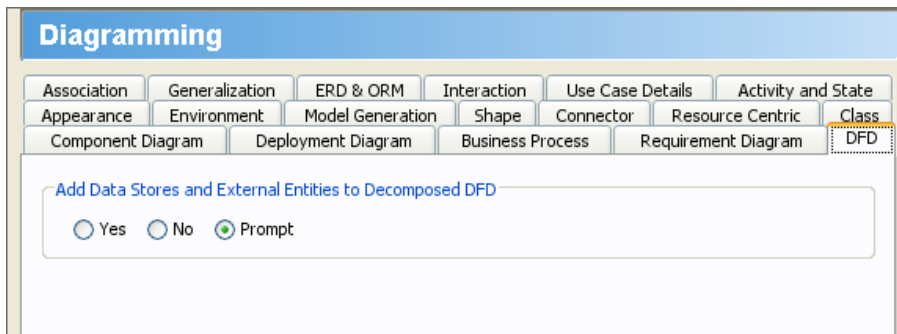


Figure 2-30 DFD Options in Diagramming

Option Name	Description
Add Data Stores and External Entities to Decomposed DFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - When decompose a DFD, Data Stores and External Entities on the current diagram will be copied to the decompose diagram No - When decompose a DFD, Data Stores and External Entities on the current diagram will not be copied to the decompose diagram Prompt - (default) When decompose a DFD, prompt if user want the Data Stores and External Entities on the current diagram to be copied to the decompose diagram

Table 2-28 DFD Options details

View Options

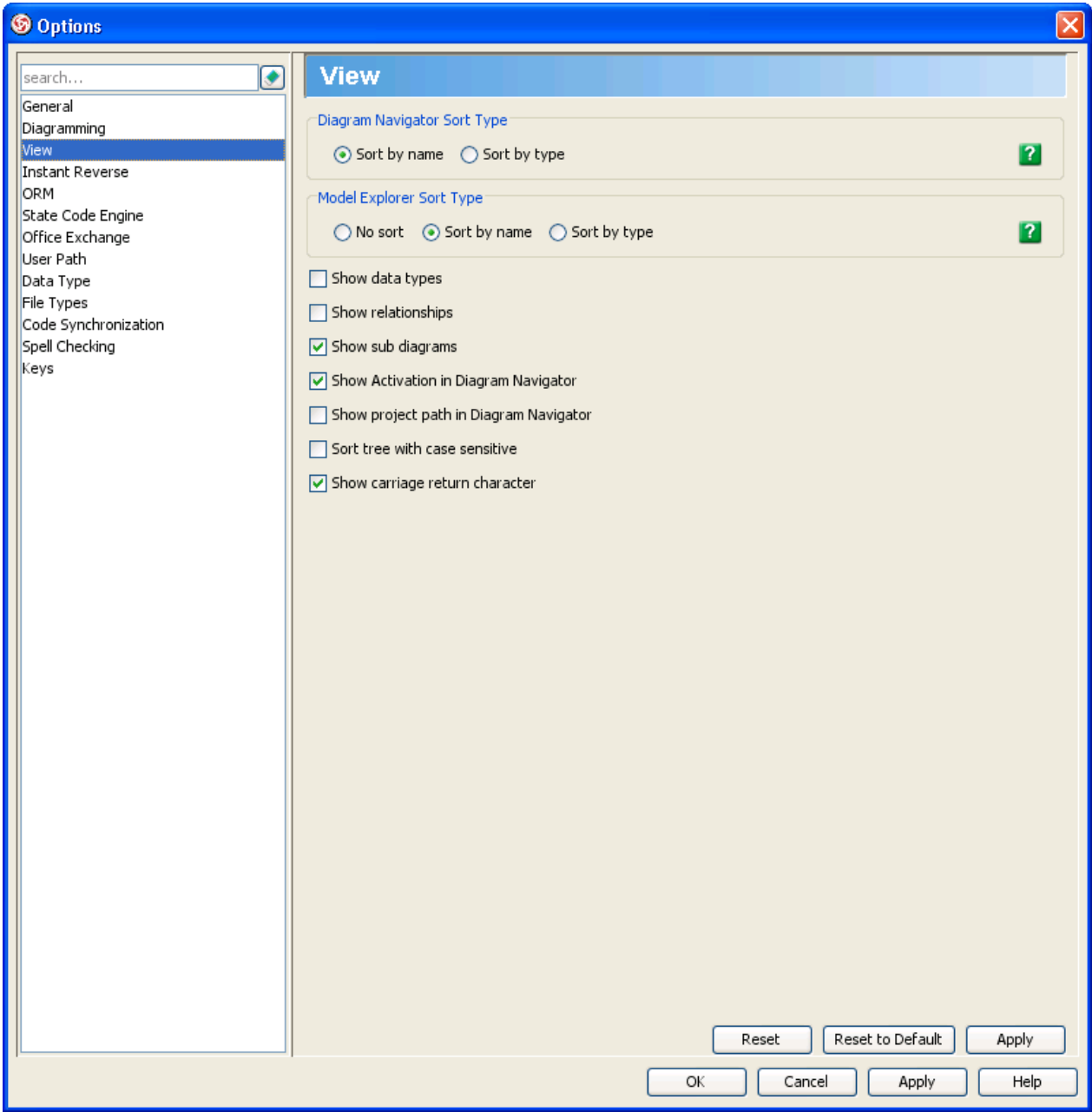


Figure 2-31 View Options in Option List

Options

View

Diagram Navigator Sort Type

☒ Sort by name
☐ Sort by type

Model Explorer Sort Type

☐ No sort
☒ Sort by name
☐ Sort by type

☐ Show data types
☐ Show relationships
☒ Show sub diagrams
☒ Show Activation in Diagram Navigator
☐ Show project path in Diagram Navigator
☐ Sort tree with case sensitive
☒ Show carriage return character

Figure 2-32 View Options

Option Name	Description
Diagram Navigator Sort Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sort by name - (default) Sort tree nodes in Diagram Navigator by their names Sort by type - Sort tree nodes in Diagram Navigator by their types
Model Explorer Sort Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sort - Do not sort tree nodes in Model Explorer Sort by name - (default) Sort tree nodes in Model Explorer by their names Sort by type - Sort tree nodes in Model Explorer by their types
Show data types	(default false) Show Data Types node in trees
Show relationships	(default false) Show relationships in trees
Show sub diagrams	(default true) Show subdiagrams in trees
Show Activation in Diagram Navigator	(default true) Show activations in Diagram Navigator
Show project path in Diagram Navigator	(default false) Show project path in Diagram Navigator
Sort tree with case sensitive	(default false) Make sorting of tree nodes case sensitive (consider the case)
Show carriage return character	(default true) Show carriage return character for line breaks of shape names that are in multiple lines

Table 2-29 View Options details

Instant Reverse Options

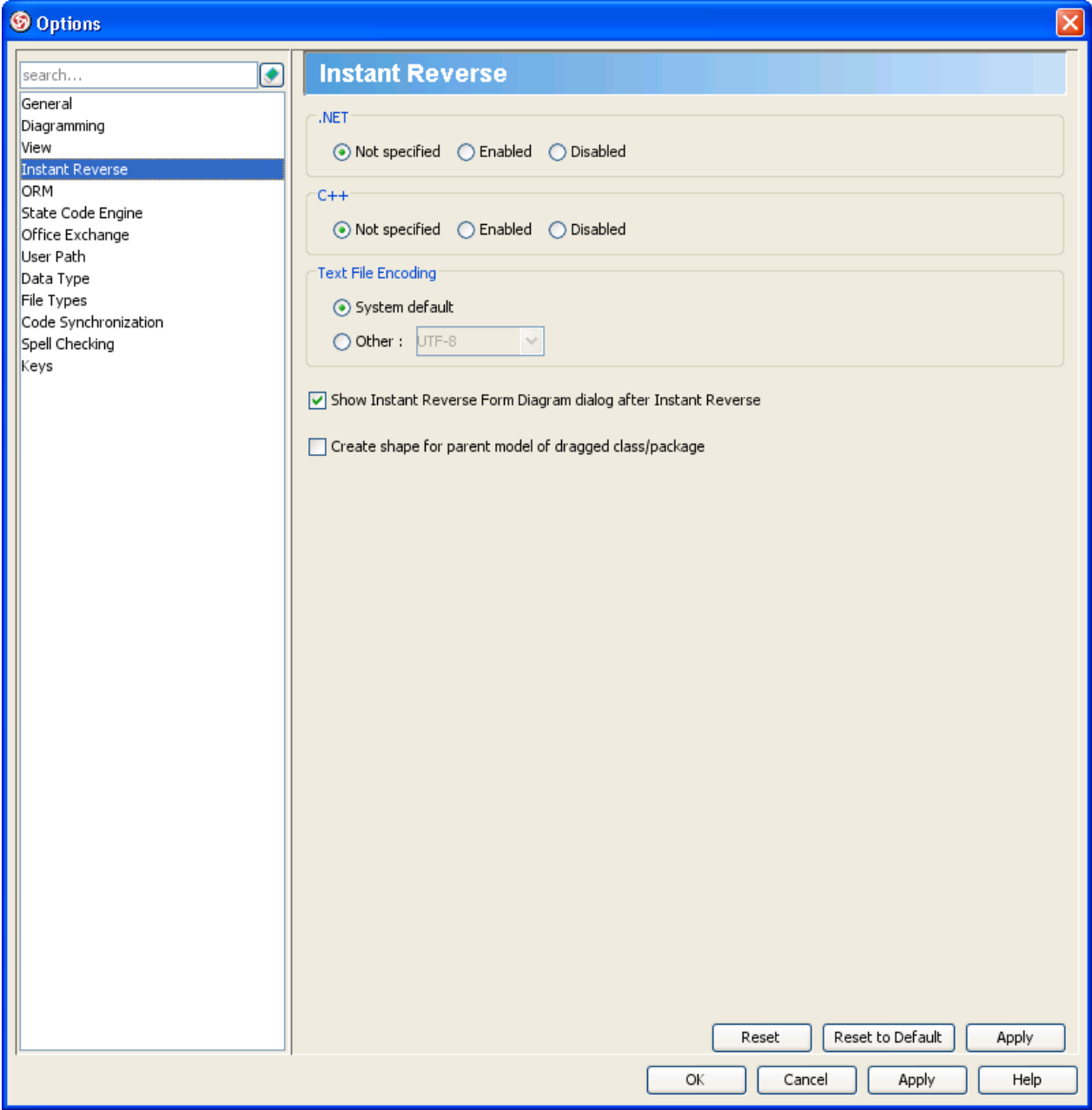


Figure 2-33 Instant Reverse Options in Option List

Options

Instant Reverse

.NET

☒ Not specified ☐ Enabled ☐ Disabled

C++

☒ Not specified ☐ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Text File Encoding

☒ System default

☐ Other :

UTF-8

☒ Show Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog after Instant Reverse

☐ Create shape for parent model of dragged class/package

Figure 2-34 Instant Reverse Options

Option Name	Description
.NET	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not specified - (default) Do not specify whether Instant Reverse of .NET is enabled or not.Enabled - Enable Instant Reverse for .NETDisabled - Disable Instant Reverse for .NET
C++	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not specified - (default) Do not specify whether Instant Reverse of C++ is enabled or not.Enabled - Enable Instant Reverse for C++Disabled - Disable Instant Reverse for C++
Text File Encoding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">System default - (default) The default system encoding will be selected as encoding for source files that will be reversedOther - Specify an encoding for the source files that will be reversed
Show Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog after Instant Reverse	(default true) Show the Instant Reverse Form Diagram dialog box after Instant Reverse so that you can form diagram after reversing code into VP-UML
Create shape for parent model of dragged class/package	(default false) When drag and drop an element from tree to diagram, add also their parent (e.g. Package) to diagram to contain the dropped shapes

Table 2-30 Instant Reverse Options details

ORM Options

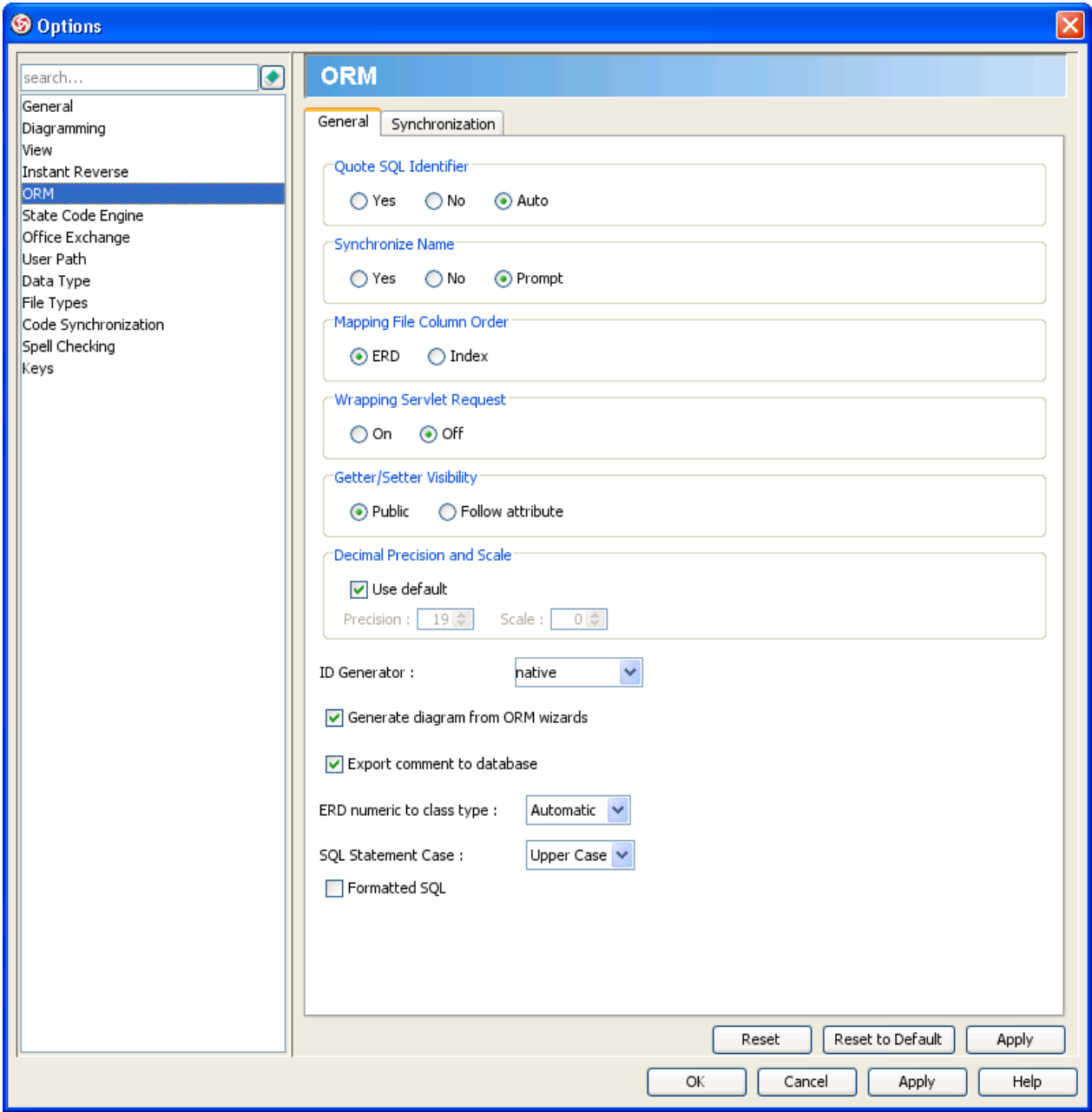


Figure 2-35 ORM Options in Option List

General

ORM

General

Synchronization

Quote SQL Identifier

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Auto

Synchronize Name

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Prompt

Mapping File Column Order

☒ ERD

☐ Index

Wrapping Servlet Request

☐ On

☒ Off

Getter/Setter Visibility

☒ Public

☐ Follow attribute

Decimal Precision and Scale

☒ Use default

Precision :

Scale :

ID Generator :

native

☒ Generate diagram from ORM wizards

☒ Export comment to database

ERD numeric to class type :

Automatic

SQL Statement Case :

Upper Case

☐ Formatted SQL

Figure 2-36 General Options in ORM

Option Name	Description
Quote SQL Identifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Add quotes to SQL identifier to prevent potential violation when executing SQL • No - Do not add quotes to SQL identifier • Auto - (default) Quote only reserved words
Synchronize Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Auto update model element name when synchronize class diagram and ERD • No - Do not update model element name when synchronize class diagram and ERD • Prompt - (default) Prompt to update model element name when synchronize class diagram and ERD
Mapping File Column Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERD - (default) Generate columns in mapping file in same order as ERD • Index - Generate index columns first in mapping file
Wrapping Servlet Request	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On - Automatic lock persistable object when get by HttpSession.getAttribute() • Off - (default) Do not lock object automatically
Getter/Setter Visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public - (default) Generate public getter/setter • Follow attribute - Getter/setter visibility follow attribute's visibility
Decimal Precision and Scale - Use default	(default true) Automatic determine the most suitable precision and scale when synchronize from attribute to column as decimal
Decimal Precision and Scale - Precision	Specify the precision when synchronize from attribute to column as decimal
Decimal Precision and Scale - Scale	Specify the scale when synchronize from attribute to column as decimal
ID Generator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assigned - lets the application to assign an identifier to the object before is called. • guid - uses a database-generated GUID string on MS SQL Server and MySQL. • hilo - uses a hi/lo algorithm to efficiently generate identifiers of type , or , given a table and column as a source of hi values. The hi/lo algorithm generates identifiers that are unique only for a particular database. • identity - supports identity columns in DB2, MySQL, MS SQL Server, Sybase and HypersonicSQL. The returned identifier is of type , or . • increment - generates identifiers of type , or that are unique only when no other process is inserting data into the same table. <i>Do not use in a cluster.</i> • native - (default) picks , or depending upon the capabilities of the underlying database. • seqhilo - uses a hi/lo algorithm to efficiently generate identifiers of type , or , given a named database sequence. • sequence - uses a sequence in DB2, PostgreSQL, Oracle. The returned identifier is of type , or
Generate diagram from ORM wizards	(default true) Generate diagram when finish ORM wizards
Export comment to database	(default true) Generate documentation to table/column
ERD numeric to class type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic - (default) Automatic select attribute type when synchronize from column numeric type • Integer - Synchronize column numeric type to attribute as integer type • Float - Synchronize column numeric type to attribute as float type • Double - Synchronize column numeric type to attribute as double type • Big Decimal - Synchronize column numeric type to attribute as big decimal type
SQL Statement Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Case - (default) Generate upper case keyword in SQL • Lower case - Generate lower case keyword in SQL
Formatted SQL	(default false) Generate pretty formatted SQL

Table 2-31 General Options details

Synchronization

ORM

General

Synchronization

Entity => Class Name

Prefix :

Class name :

Capitalize

Suffix :

e.g. username => Username

Column => Attribute Name

Prefix :

Attribute Name :

Decapitalize

Suffix :

e.g. Username => username

Class => Entity Name

Prefix :

Table name :

Don't change

Suffix :

no change

Attribute => Column Name

Prefix :

Column name :

Capitalize

Suffix :

e.g. username => Username

Figure 2-37 Synchronization Options in ORM

Option Name	Description
Entity => Class Name Prefix	Append characters/words in front of name
Entity => Class Name Class name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize - (default) The first character of each word become uppercase • Decapitalize - The first character of each word become lowercase • Upper case - All characters become uppercase • Lower case - All characters become lowercase • Upper camel case - words are joined without underscore (" ") and are capitalized • Lower camel case - Same as upper camel case except that the first character is lower case • Reverse camel case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are lower case • Reverse camel to upper case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are upper case • Don't change - Keep name unchanged
Entity => Class Name Suffix	Append characters/words after name
Column => Attribute Name Prefix	Append characters/words in front of name
Column => Attribute Name Attribute Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize - The first character of each word become uppercase • Decapitalize - (default) The first character of each word become lowercase • Upper case - All characters become uppercase • Lower case - All characters become lowercase • Upper camel case - words are joined without underscore (" ") and are capitalized • Lower camel case - Same as upper camel case except that the first character is lower case • Reverse camel case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are lower case • Reverse camel to upper case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are upper case • Don't change - Keep name unchanged
Column => Attribute Name Suffix	Append characters/words after name
Class => Entity Name Prefix	Append characters/words in front of name
Class => Entity Name Table name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize - The first character of each word become uppercase • Decapitalize - The first character of each word become lowercase • Upper case - All characters become uppercase • Lower case - All characters become lowercase • Upper camel case - words are joined without underscore (" ") and are capitalized • Lower camel case - Same as upper camel case except that the first character is lower case • Reverse camel case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are lower case • Reverse camel to upper case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are upper case • Don't change - (default) Keep name unchanged
Class => Entity Name Suffix	Append characters/words after name
Attribute => Column Name Prefix	Append characters/words in front of name
Attribute => Column Name Column name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize - (default) The first character of each word become uppercase • Decapitalize - The first character of each word become lowercase • Upper case - All characters become uppercase • Lower case - All characters become lowercase • Upper camel case - words are joined without underscore (" ") and are capitalized • Lower camel case - Same as upper camel case except that the first character is lower case • Reverse camel case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are lower case • Reverse camel to upper case - each upper case character are considered as word separator, words are joined with underscore ("_") and are upper case • Don't change - Keep name unchanged
Attribute => Column Name Suffix	Append characters/words after name

Table 2-32 Synchronization Options details

State Code Engine Options

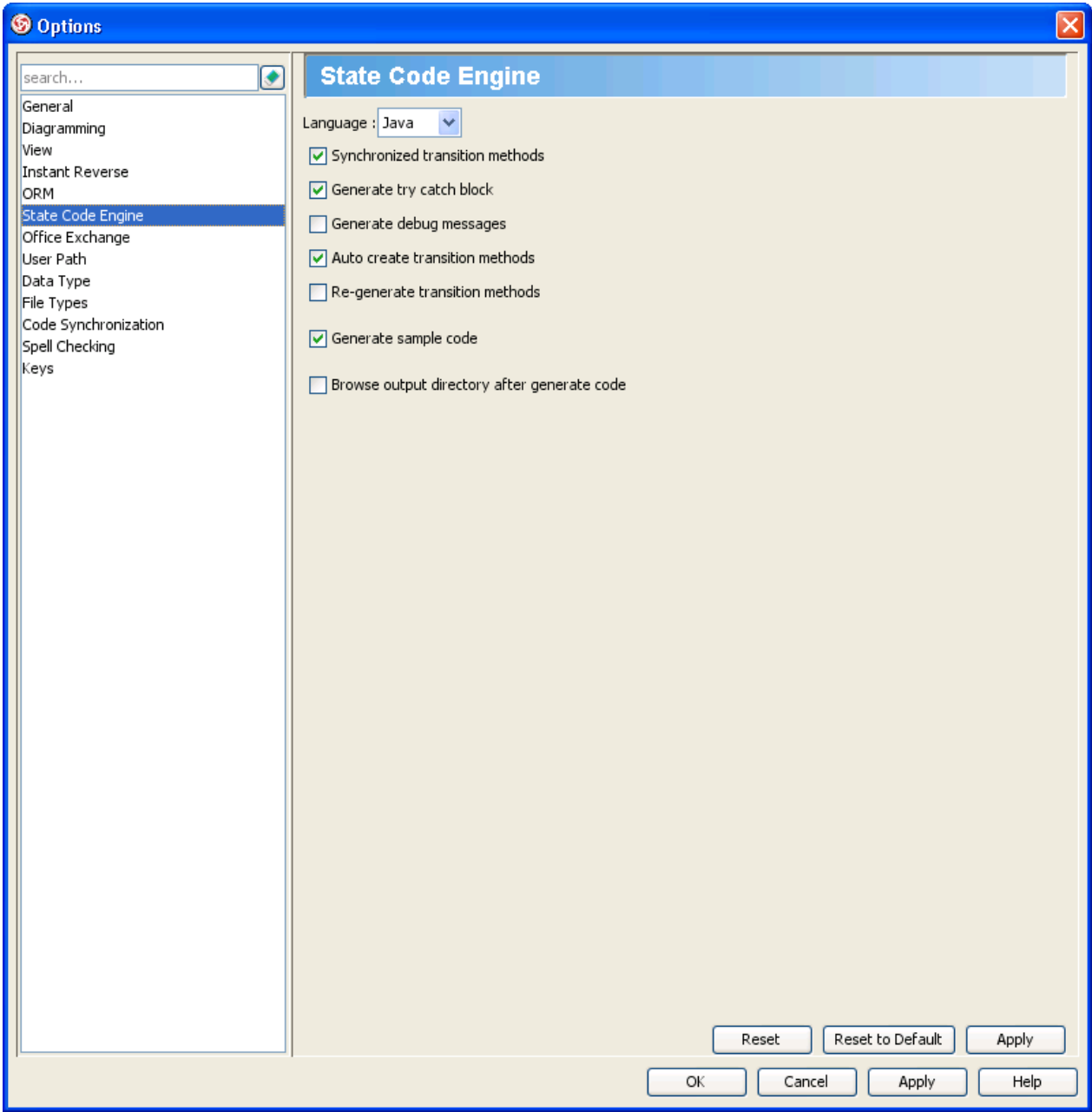


Figure 2-38 State Code Engine Options in Option List

Options

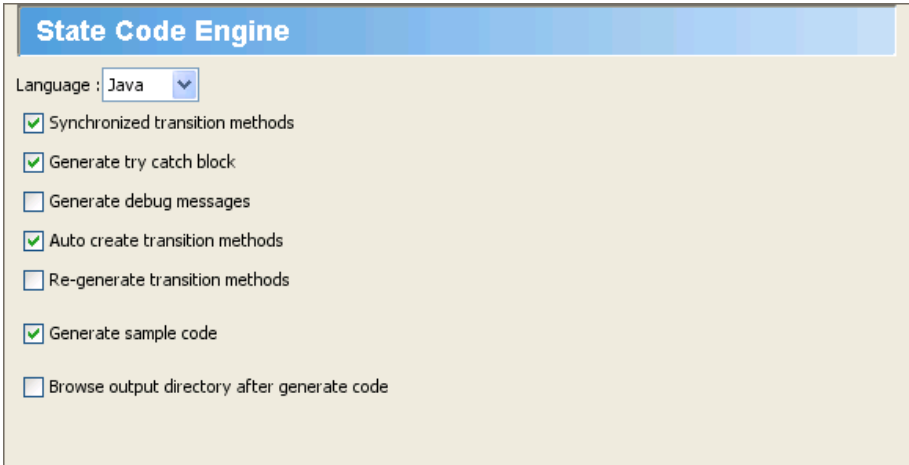


Figure 2-39 State Code Engine Options

Option Name	Description
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Java - (default) Generate code in Java• C# - Generate code in C#• VB .NET - Generate code in VB.NET• C++ - Generate code in C++
Synchronized transition methods	(default true) Generate synchronized keyword for transition methods
Generate try catch block	(default true) Generate try catch block for method calls that may produce exception
Generate debug messages	(default false) Generate debug message to help tracing problems that happen when running generated code
Auto create transition methods	(default true) Auto generate operation to owner class by transition
Re-generate transition methods	(default false) Overwrite the transition methods if already exists in source code
Generate sample code	(default true) Generate sample code to help you understand how to work with generated code
Browse output directory after generate code	(default false) Open the directory of generated state code

Table 2-33 State Code Engine Options details

Office Exchange Options

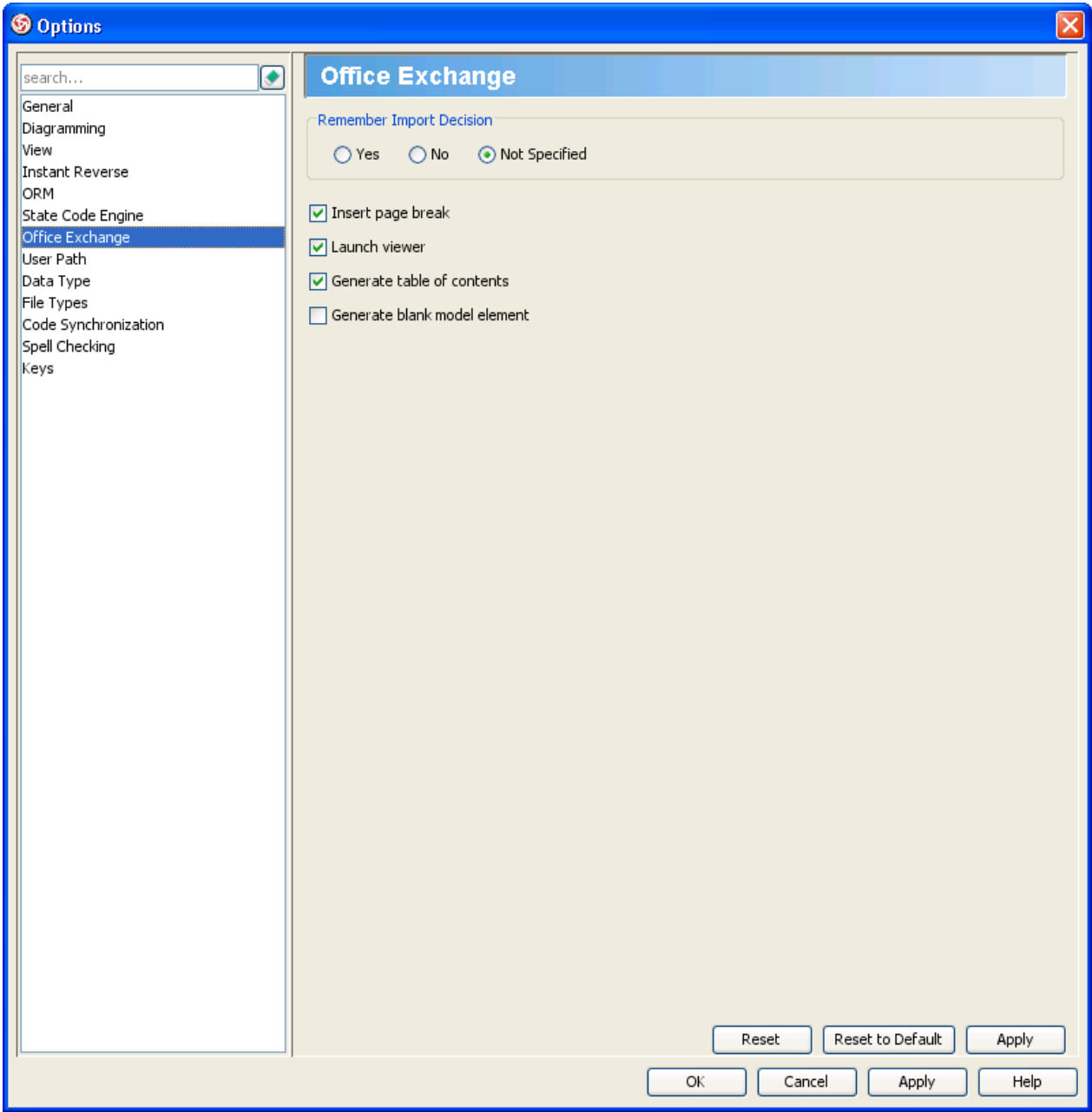


Figure 2-40 Office Exchange Options in Option List

Options

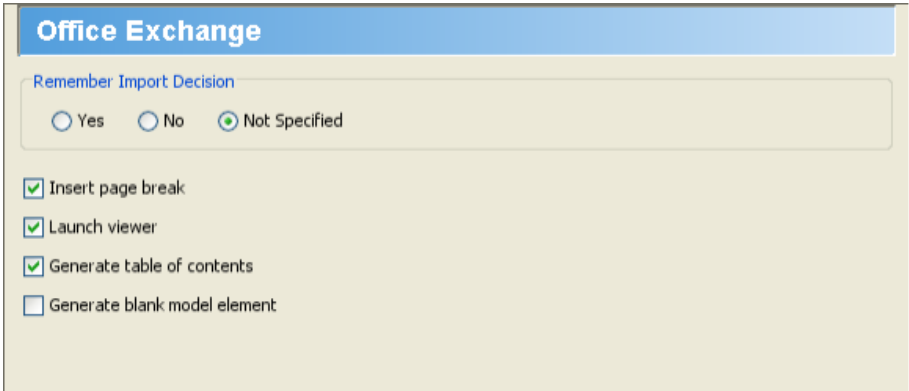


Figure 2-41 Office Exchange Options

Option Name	Description
Remember Import Decision	<p>VP-UML detects changes made in exported document, and will suggest you to import changes back to VP-UML. This option determines whether the import will be on or off.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - Enable the import option. • No - Disable the import option. • Not Specified - (default) You will be asked if you want to import the changes from document to VP-UML whenever changes are detected.
Insert page break	(default true) Insert a page break for each element
Launch viewer	(default true) Open the document after export
Generate table of contents	(default true) Generate Table of Contents in document
Generate blank model element	(default false) Export an empty form for user to create new model

Table 2-34 Office Exchange Options details

User Path Options

A user path is a variable that refers to a base path in user’s computer. You can add a reference to local file using user path so that the reference refers to a file relative to a user path, instead of an absolute path. This means you can move references files to a different location, or even to a different computer, and can still open them as long as the user path value is up-to-date.

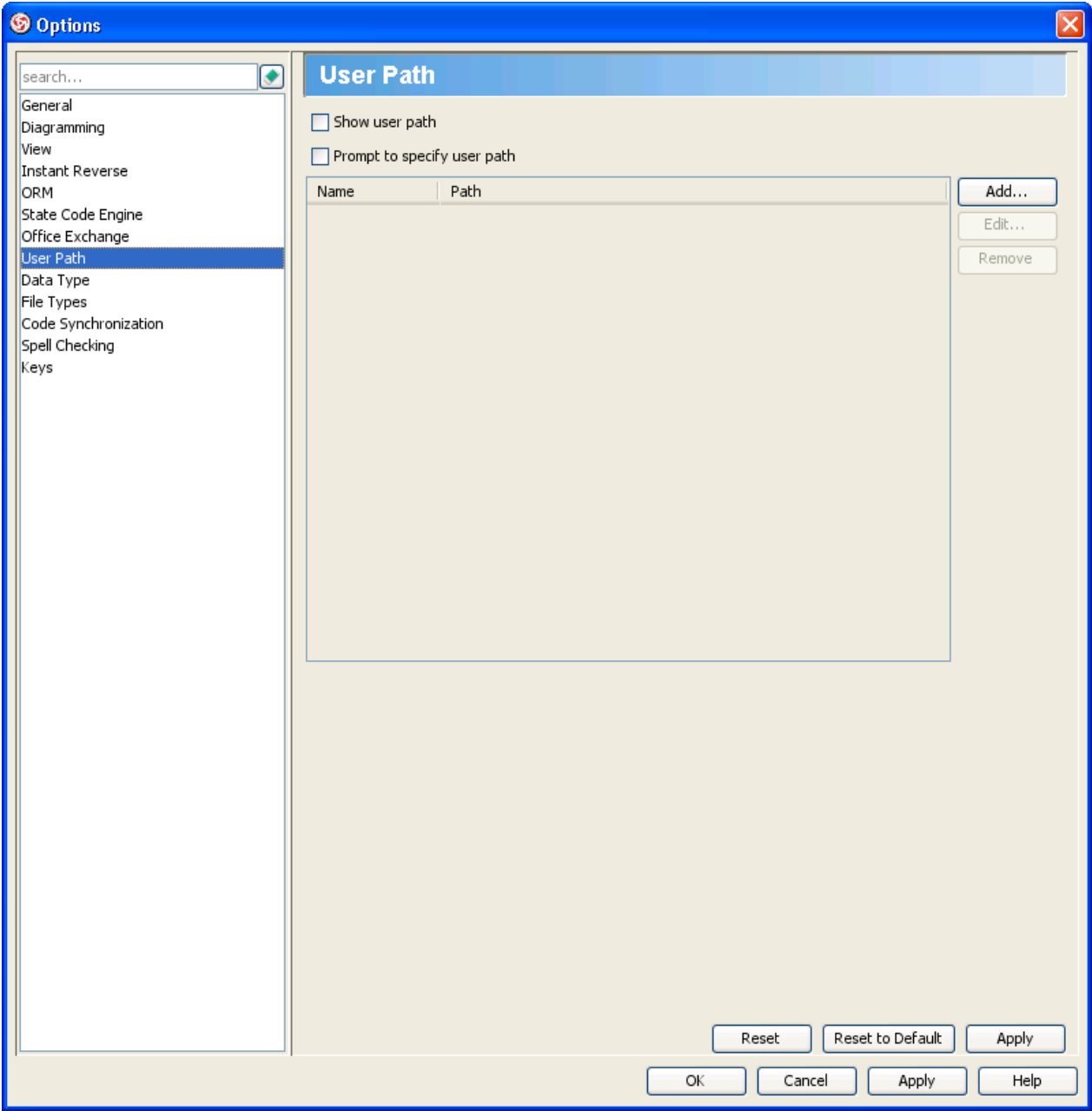


Figure 2-42 User Path Options in Option List

Options

User Path

☐ Show user path

☐ Prompt to specify user path

Name	Path
------	------

Add...

Edit...

Remove

Figure 2-43 User Path Options

Option Name	Description
Show user path	(default false) Select to show user paths in references, instead of displaying resolved absolute paths. A user path is displayed with its name enclosed by \${ }.
Prompt to specify user path	(default false) When adding a reference comprises a path that is not defined as a user path, you will be prompted to add path as user path

Table 2-35 User Path Options details

Data Type Options

UML is theoretically a modeling language independent to particular programming language(s). Yet, it is possible to transform between UML models to a software applications or systems. While the pre-defined data-type set works well in the UML world, there is enormous need to ensure the design can be applied to programming source code. Problems comes from the fact that programming languages, by nature, are unlikely to share the same set of data-types suggested by UML. A typical example is about the use of boolean. `‘boolean’`, `‘bool’` and `‘Boolean’` are adopted by UML and Java, C# and VB.NET respectively. But they are all referring to the same thing – boolean.

Visual Paradigm lets you choose a programming language that your UML project should be based on. When modeling, you can easily select a data-type that is allowed for the chosen language, without typing it. Besides, new languages and data types can be added, which increase the flexibility of working under different domains.

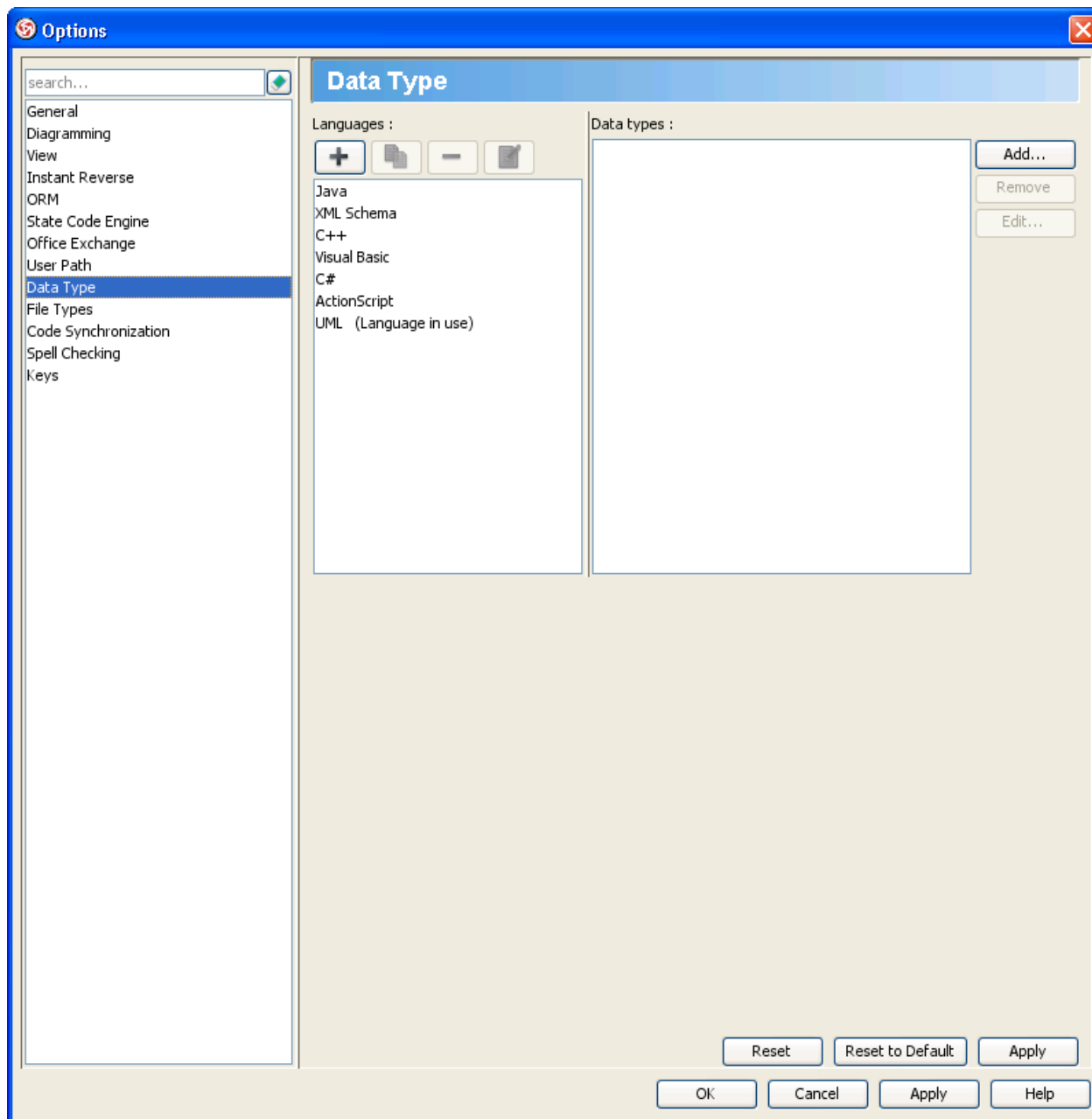


Figure 2-44 Data Type Options in Option List

Configure Programming Language

1. Right-click on the project root node under **Diagram Navigator / Model Pane / Class Repository**
2. Select **Configure Programming Language...** from the pop-up menu. This shows the **Programming Language** dialog box.
3. Select the language to switch to.
4. The way how data-type will be mapped from the current language to the chosen language is listed in the table, following the data-type definition of that language.

Customizing Programming Language and Data Types

By default, there are six types of predefined (programming) languages. Each of them consists of a set of supported data types. Besides working with those default languages and types, you can add your own languages and add data types. To do so:

1. Press on the **plus** sign to add a language.
2. Enter its name, and press **OK** to confirm.
3. Press **Add...** to add a data-type to the chosen language.
4. Enter its name, and press **OK** to confirm. From now on, once you have set your own language as the language for your project, you can pickup the associated data-types as attribute type, operation return type and parameter type.

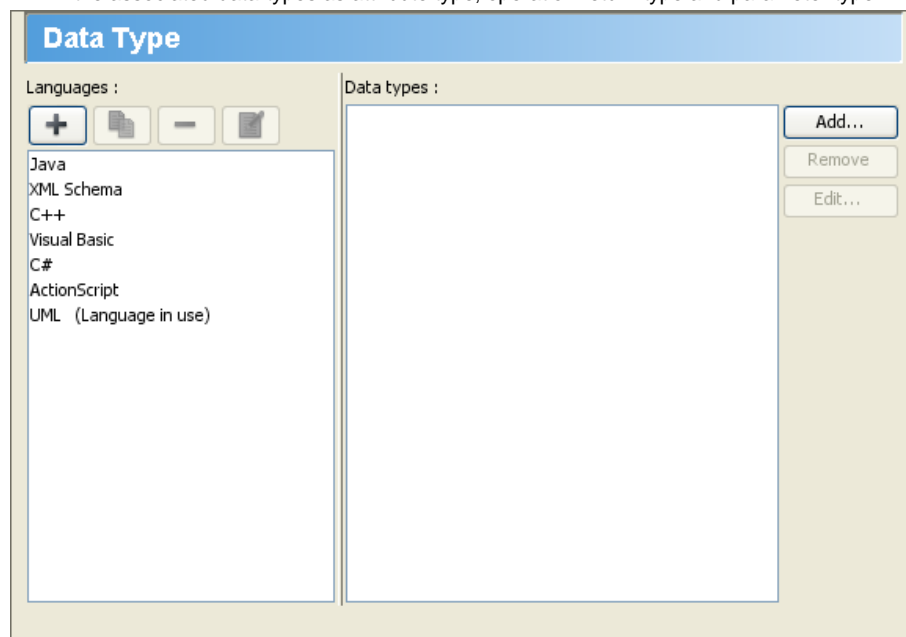


Figure 2-45 Data Type Options

File Type Options

Model Reference lets you add reference(s) to external file or URL into diagram element. You can open the referenced file or to get more information of the model in later stage. In the Options dialog box, you can configure to use specific application or command to open different types of file and specify your favorite web browser to open a URL. The system default handling method will be used if you have not configure the application or command to handle a particular file type.

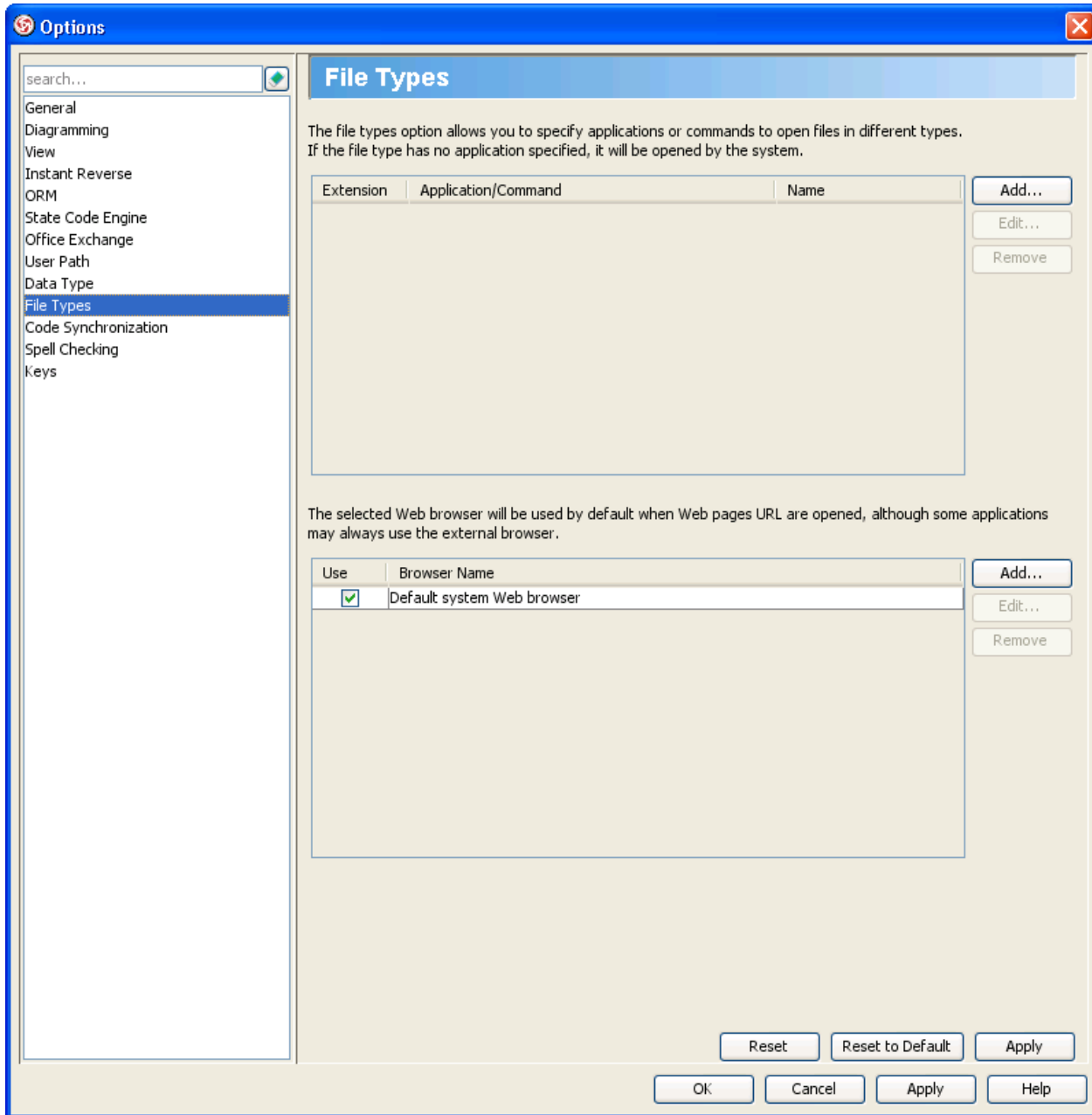


Figure 2-46 File Type Options in Option List

Configure Application/Command for File Types

To configure application/command for file types:

1. Press on the upper **Add...** button. This shows a dialog box where you can add file extension.
2. Specify the **Extension**. Any file reference with this extension will be opened by the particular application or command. Note that for a valid extension a dot is required to put in front of the name of that extension, such as *.doc*.
3. Specify the **Application/Command**. The application or command for opening a file reference with file extension same as that defined in the **Extension** field.
A command can be entered directly to the text field, and can include application arguments, while an application can be chosen from a file chooser by pressing ... next to the text field.
4. Specify the **Name** of this application or command. This is an optional field for identifying this file extension.
5. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

File Types

The file types option allows you to specify applications or commands to open files in different types. If the file type has no application specified, it will be opened by the system.

Extension	Application/Command	Name
-----------	---------------------	------

Add...
Edit...
Remove

The selected Web browser will be used by default when Web pages URL are opened, although some applications may always use the external browser.

Use	Browser Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Default system Web browser

Add...
Edit...
Remove

Figure 2-47 File Type Options

Code Synchronization Options

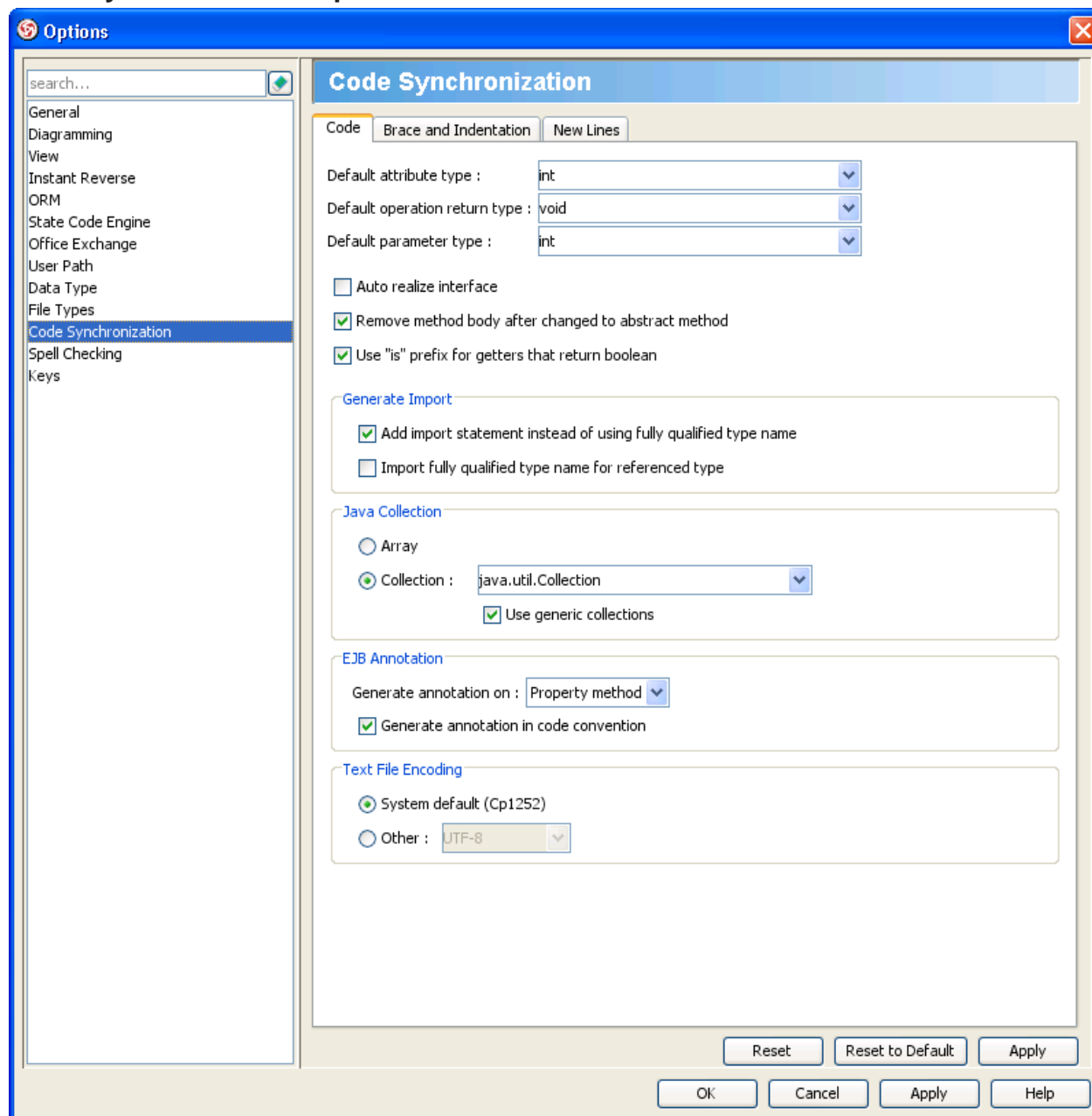


Figure 2-48 Code Synchronization Options in Option List

Code

Code Synchronization

Code

Brace and Indentation

New Lines

Default attribute type :

int

▼

Default operation return type :

void

▼

Default parameter type :

int

▼

☐ Auto realize interface

☒ Remove method body after changed to abstract method

☒ Use "is" prefix for getters that return boolean

Generate Import

☒ Add import statement instead of using fully qualified type name

☐ Import fully qualified type name for referenced type

Java Collection

☐ Array

☒ Collection :

java.util.Collection

▼

☒ Use generic collections

EJB Annotation

Generate annotation on :

Property method

▼

☒ Generate annotation in code convention

Text File Encoding

☒ System default (Cp1252)

☐ Other :

UTF-8

▼

Figure 2-49 Code Options in Code Synchronization

Option Name	Description
Default attribute type	(default int) Type that will be assigned to Attribute upon code generation when type is unspecified
Default operation return type	(default void) Return Type that will be assigned to operation upon code generation when return type is unspecified
Default parameter type	(default int) Type that will be assigned to Parameter upon code generation when type is unspecified
Auto realize interface	(default false) Generate operations defined in interface in sub-classes
Remove method body after changed to abstract method	(default true) When an operation is set from non-abstract to abstract, updating code will remove the related method's body
Use "is" prefix for getters that return boolean	(default true) Generate getter's name as isXXXX() for getters that return a boolean value
Add import statement instead of using fully qualified type name	(default true) Add import statement for referencing classes in another package/namespace instead of using fully qualified name inline
Import fully qualified type name for referenced type	(default false) Use fully qualified type name in import statements instead of using wildcard character * to represent importing all classes in package
Java Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Array - Generate one-to-many relationship as array Collection - (default) Generate one-to-many relationship as collection
Use generic collections	(default true) Allow to use generic collection
Generate annotation on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property method - Generate annotation on property method Field - Generate annotation on field
Generate annotation in code convention	(default true) Generate annotation in code convention
Text File Encoding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System default - (default) The default system encoding will be selected as encoding for source files Other -Specify an encoding for source files

Table 2-36 Code Options details

Brace and Indentation

Code

Brace and Indentation

New Lines

Brace Positions

Class declaration :

Same line

Constructor declaration :

Same line

Method declaration :

Same line

Enum declaration :

Same line

Annotation type declaration :

Same line

All Same Line

All Next Line

Indentation

Indentation policy :

Tabs

Indentation size :

1

Preview

```

/**
 * Indentation and Braces
 */
interface ILoader {
    void changeType(int t);
}

enum LoaderType {
    FAST, SAFE, COMPLETE
}

@interface LoaderAnnotationType {
}

public class ELoader implements ILoader {
    SomeType fType = new SomeTy
pe();

    ELoader() {
    }

    void changeType(int t) {
        fType.setType(t);
    }
}

```

Figure 2-50 Brace and Indentation Options in Code Synchronization

Option Name	Description
Class declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same line - (default) Brace for class declaration appear at the same line as the declaration Next line - Brace for class declaration appear at the line after the declaration
Constructor declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same line - (default) Brace for constructor appear at the same line as the declaration Next line - Brace for constructor appear at the line after the declaration
Method declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same line - (default) Brace for method appear at the same line as the declaration Next line - Brace for method appear at the line after the declaration
Enum declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same line - (default) Brace for enumeration appear at the same line as the declaration Next line - Brace for enumeration tor appear at the line after the declaration
Annotation type declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same line - (default) Brace for annotation type appear at the same line as the declaration Next line - Brace for annotation type appear at the line after the declaration
Indentation policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabs - (default) Use a tab of space as indentation Spaces - Use spaces as indentation. The number of spaces can be defined below
Indentation size	The number of spaces to indent

Table 2-37 Brace and Indentation Options details

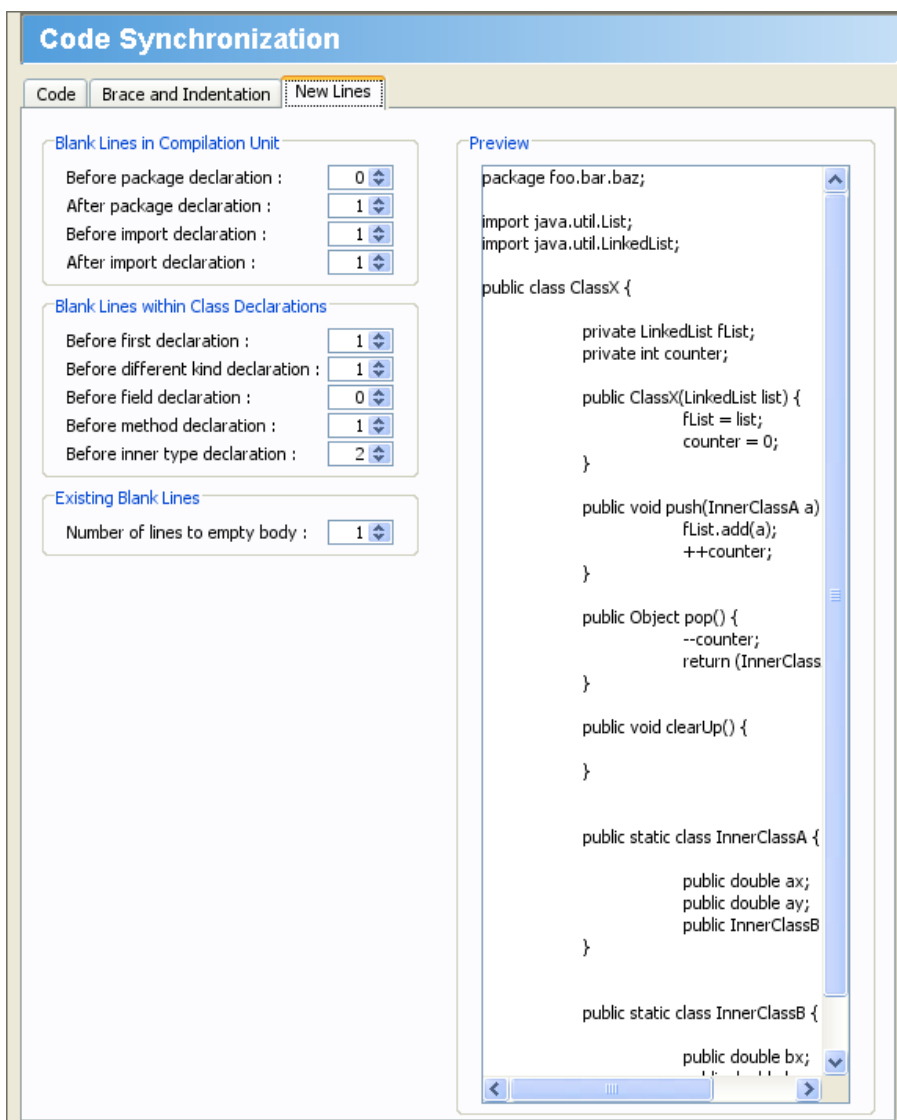


Figure 2-51 New Lines Options in Code Synchronization

Option Name	Description
Before package declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before Package declaration
After package declaration	Number of blank lines to appear after Package declaration
Before import declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before import statements
After import declaration	Number of blank lines to appear after import statements
Before first declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before the first declaration within Class declarations
Before different kind declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before a different kind of declaration
Before field declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before field declaration
Before method declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before method declaration
Before inner type declaration	Number of blank lines to appear before inner type declaration
Number of lines to empty body	Number of blank lines to appear in empty method body

Table 2-38 *New Lines Options details*

Spell Checking Options

The Spell Checking feature supports spell checking in all inline editing, as well as in Textual Analysis. We support in-place editing of misspelled words, simply by right-clicking your mouse instead of using the complex spell-check box. Spell-check provides intelligent suggestions for words, and you can add your own words into your personal dictionary.

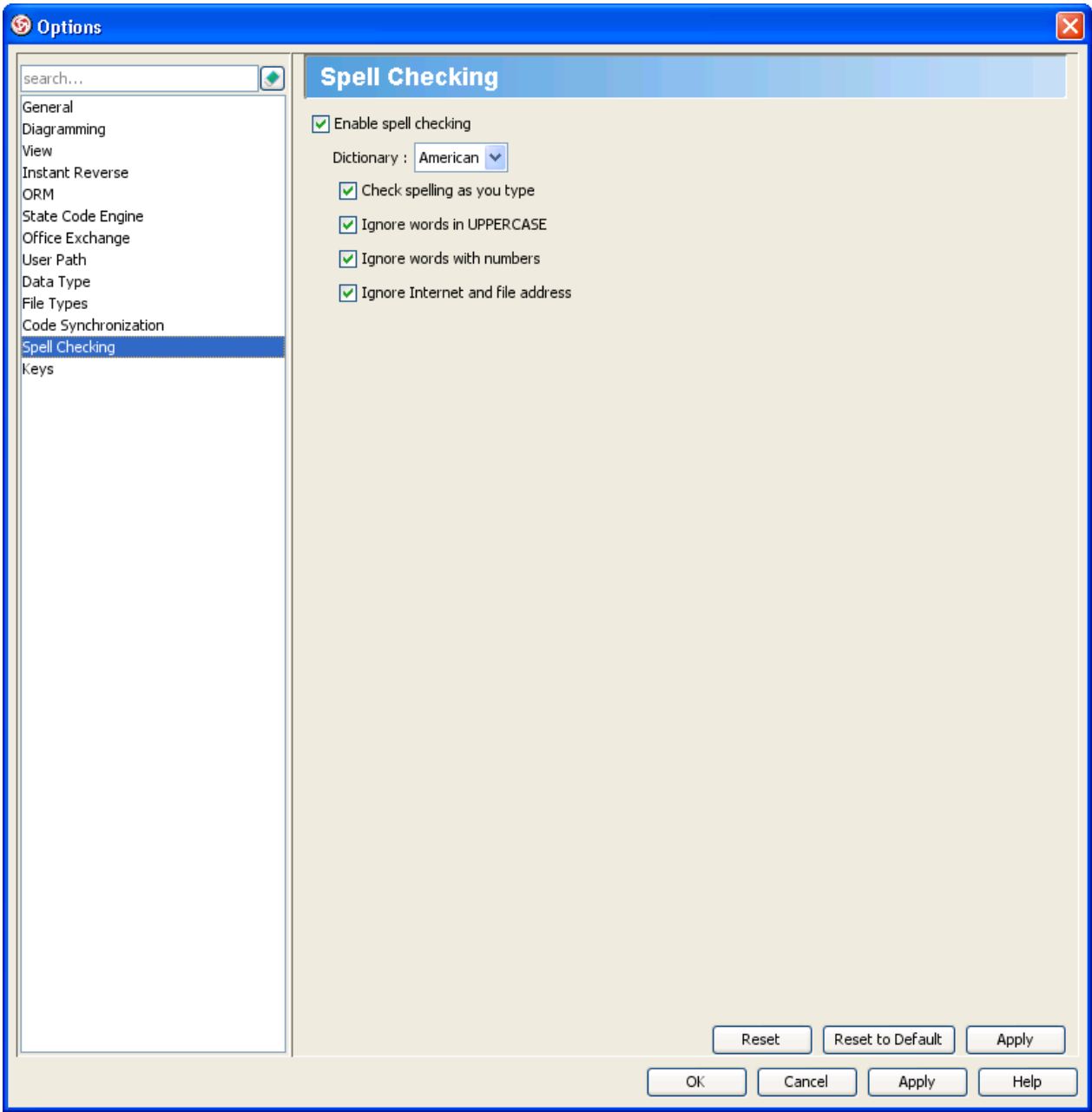


Figure 2-52 Spell Checking Options in Option List

Options

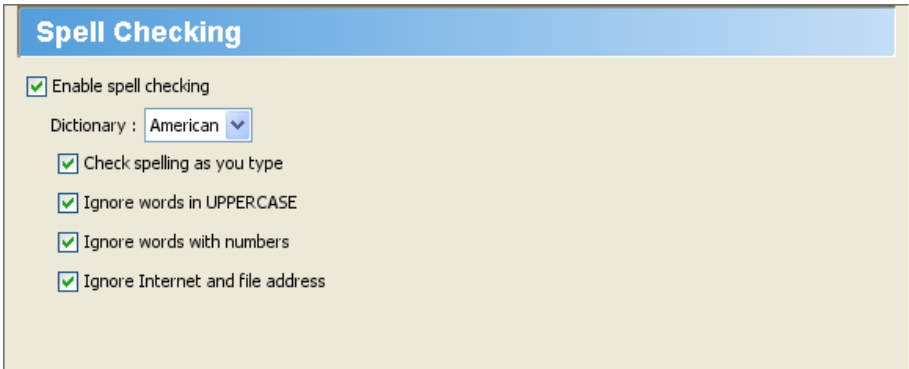


Figure 2-53 *Spell Checking Options*

Option Name	Description
Enable spell checking	(default true) Enable spell checking.
Dictionary	The choose of dictionary affects the judgment of correctness of words. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• American - (default) Perform spell checking using an American dictionary.• British - Perform spell checking using an British dictionary.• Canadian - Perform spell checking using an Canadian dictionary.
Check spelling as you type	(default true) Check spelling when typing
Ignore words in UPPERCASE	(default true) Do not classify the use of upper case in a word as a spelling mistake(unless the spelling is wrong)
Ignore words with numbers	(default true) Do not classify the inclusion of number in word as a spelling mistake (unless the spelling is wrong)
Ignore Internet and file address	(default true) Do not classify Internet and file address as a spelling mistake

Table 2-39 *Spell Checking Options details*

Keys Options

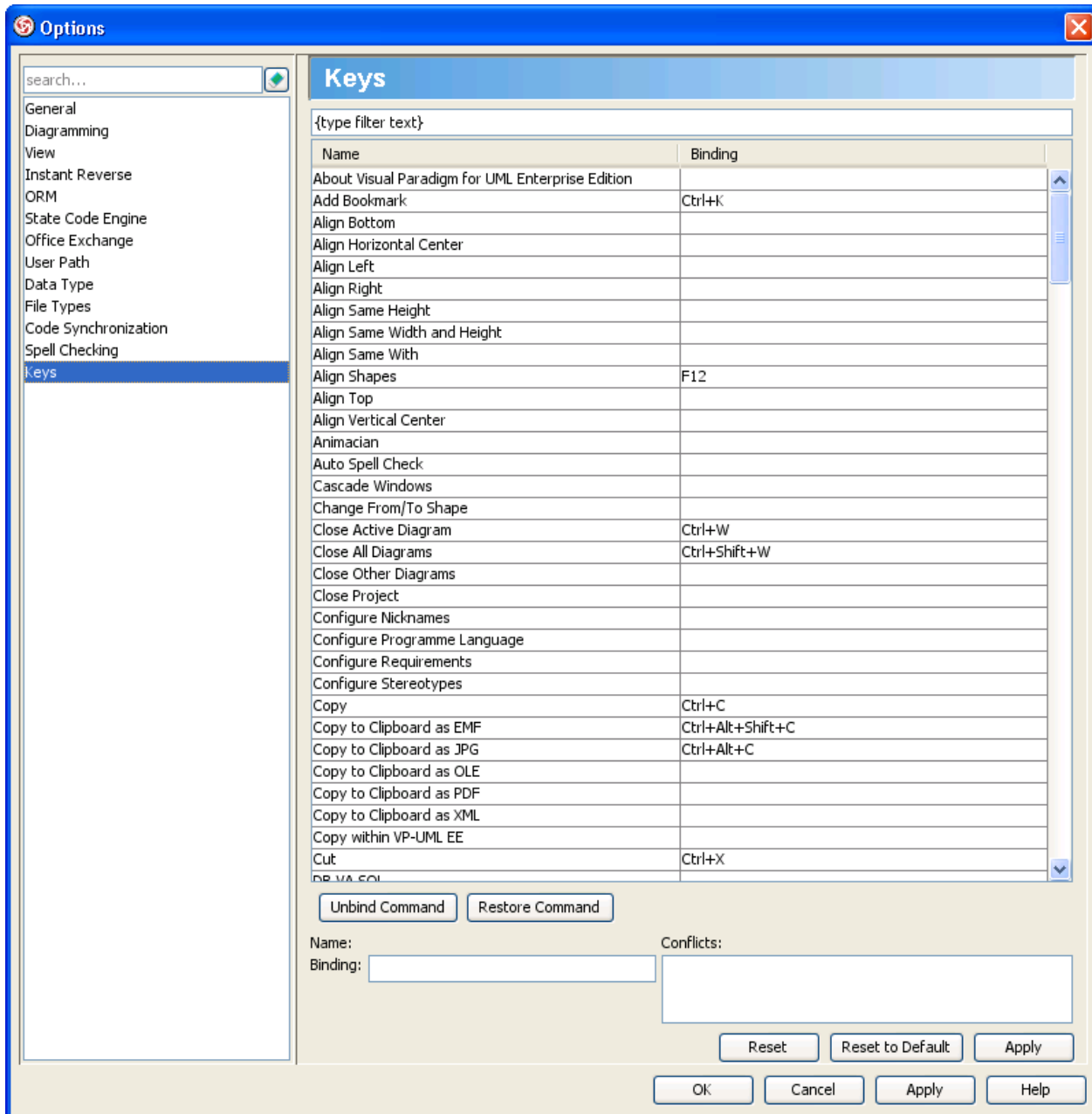


Figure 2-54 Keys Options in Option List

Customizable Program Shortcuts

Commands can be invoked by pressing certain keys in the keyboard, as shortcuts. For example, holding down the Ctrl modifier key with the 'S' key invokes the save command. Now, key bindings, which is the assignment of keys to commands, can be customized. This permits you to use the familiar keystroke for invoking commands in VP-UML.

To assign/re-assign a key:

1. Double-click on the binding cell of the desired action.
2. Click on the **Binding** field at the bottom of dialog box.
3. Press the key for invoking the command selected. The binding field will be updated accordingly.
4. Press **OK** to confirm the updates. You will be prompted to restart the application in order to make the changes take effect. By restarting, you can invoke commands using the key defined.

Keys

{type filter text}

Name	Binding
About Visual Paradigm for UML Enterprise Edition	
Add Bookmark	Ctrl+K
Align Bottom	Alt+Shift+4
Align Horizontal Center	
Align Left	Alt+Shift+1
Align Right	Alt+Shift+3
Align Same Height	
Align Same Width and Height	
Align Same With	
Align Shapes	F12
Align Top	Alt+Shift+2
Align Vertical Center	
Animacian	
Auto Spell Check	
Cascade Windows	
Change From/To Shape	
Close Active Diagram	Ctrl+W
Close All Diagrams	Ctrl+Shift+W
Close Other Diagrams	
Close Project	
Configure Nicknames	
Configure Programme Language	
Configure Requirements	
Configure Stereotypes	
Copy	Ctrl+C
Copy to Clipboard as EMF	Ctrl+Alt+Shift+C
Copy to Clipboard as JPG	Ctrl+Alt+C
Copy to Clipboard as OLE	
Copy to Clipboard as PDF	
Copy to Clipboard as XML	
Copy within VP-UML EE	
Cut	Ctrl+X

Unbind Command

Restore Command

Name:

Binding:

Conflicts:

Figure 2-55 Keys Options

Updating VP-UML with VP Suite Update

Updating of VP-UML can be done by updating Visual Paradigm Suite. To update Visual Paradigm Suite:

1. Launch VP Suite Update by any of the ways below:
 - Through the Start Menu.

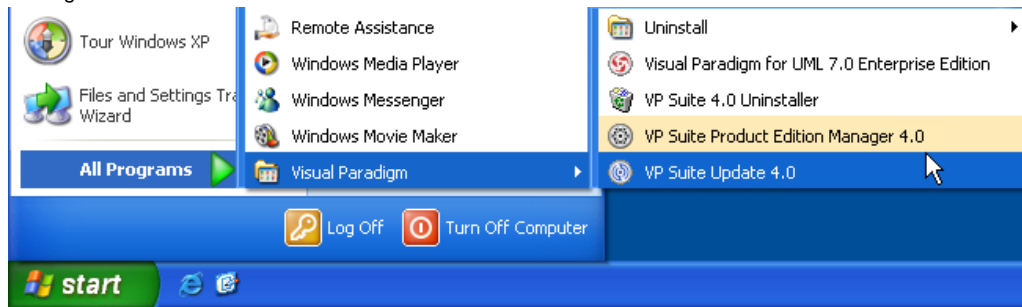


Figure 3-1 Starting VP Suite Update via Start Menu

- By executing the launcher **VP Suite Update** in the launcher folder of VP Suite installation directory. Users in all operating system can start VP-UML in this way.

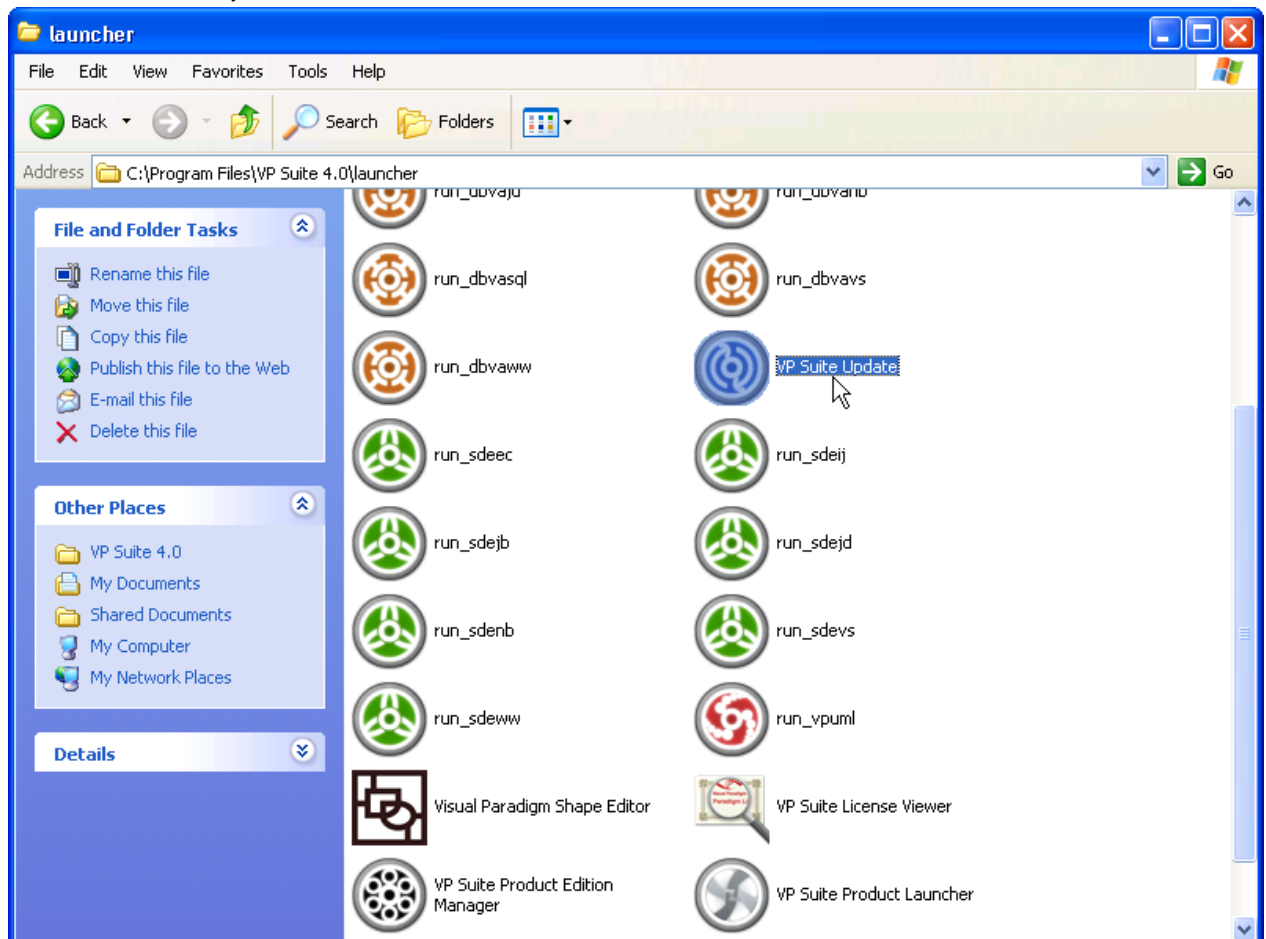
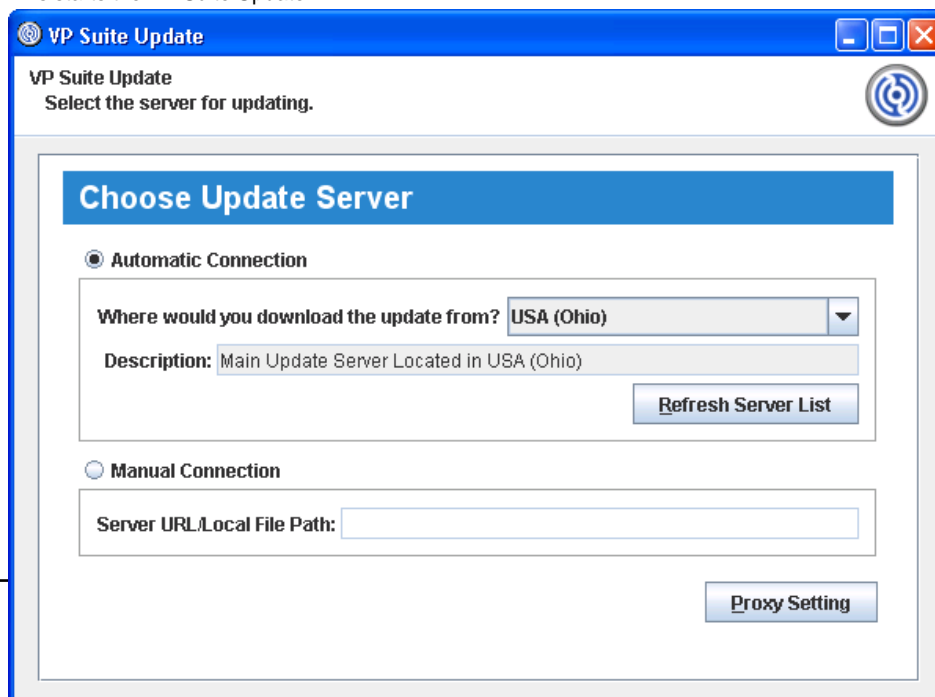


Figure 3-2 Starting VP Suite Update with launcher

This starts the VP Suite Update.



2. Select a server from the drop-down menu for checking and downloading update files. The list of servers can be refreshed by using the **Refresh Server List** button.

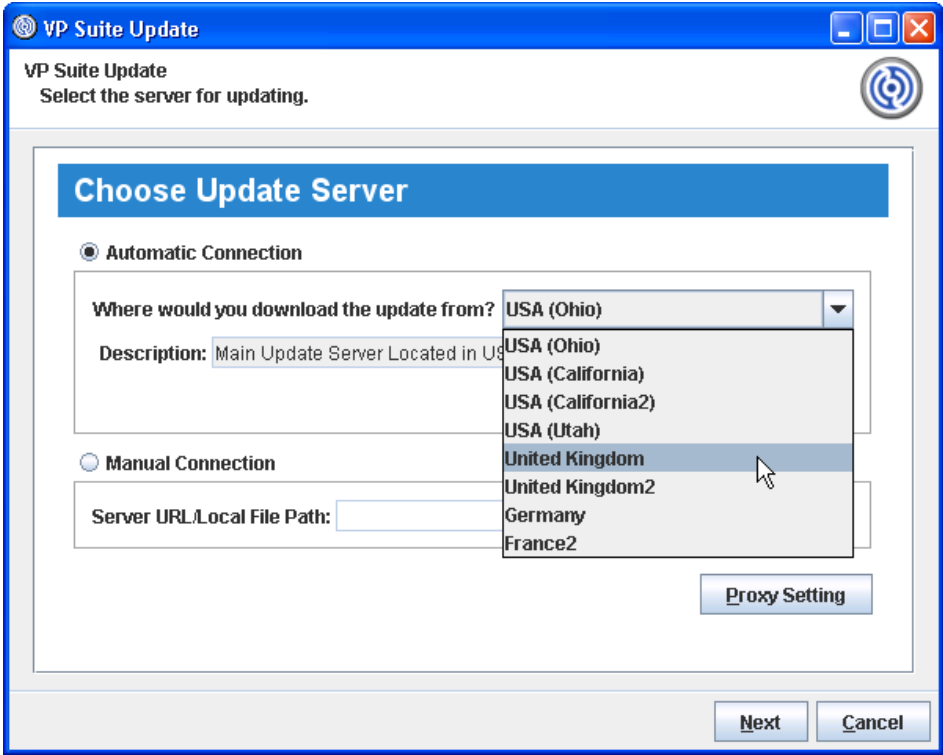


Figure 3-4 Selecting a location to check and download updates

NOTE: If there is a connection problem when downloading the update files from the specified server under **Automatic Connection**, VP Suite Update will connect to another server randomly instead of the specified connection to continue the update automatically.

NOTE: By using the Update Synchronizer to keep the files in the update repository up-to-date, network client can specify the or file path of the update repository using the **Manual Connection**.

3. Click **Next** to continue. After checking is completed, the updated files are listed in the **Pack Updates** page.

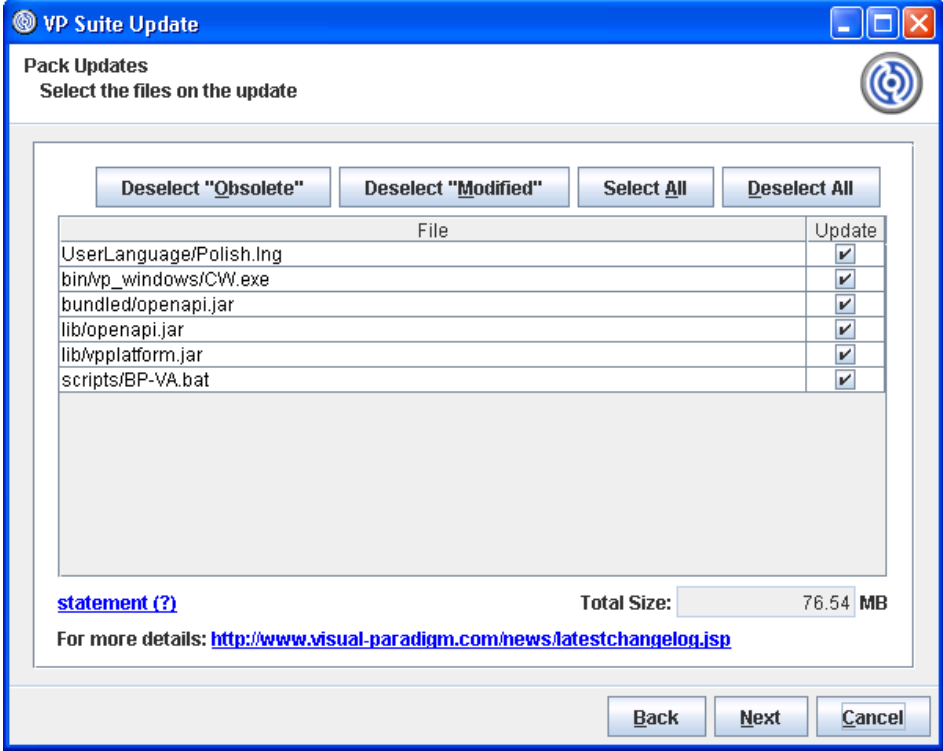


Figure 3-5 The Pack Updates page for selecting files to be updated

4. Review the files to be updated. You may select or deselect files to be updated by checking and unchecking individual file listing in the page, under the **Update** column. Usually, you can keep the selection unchanged. But if you see the filenames appear in blue or red, you better confirm the selection carefully. Below is a description of red and blue colored filename:

Color	Description
Blue	Modified. This refers to files which are modified by the users and will be replaced with the original files
Red	Obsolete. This refers to files which are no longer useful in the new version of the product and will be deleted.

Table 3-1 Description of blue and red colored filename in Pack Updates page

If you want to keep the modified and obsolete files, press the **Deselect "Obsolete"** and **Deselect "Modified"** buttons so that these files will not be updated.

5. Click **Next** to proceed with updating the files.

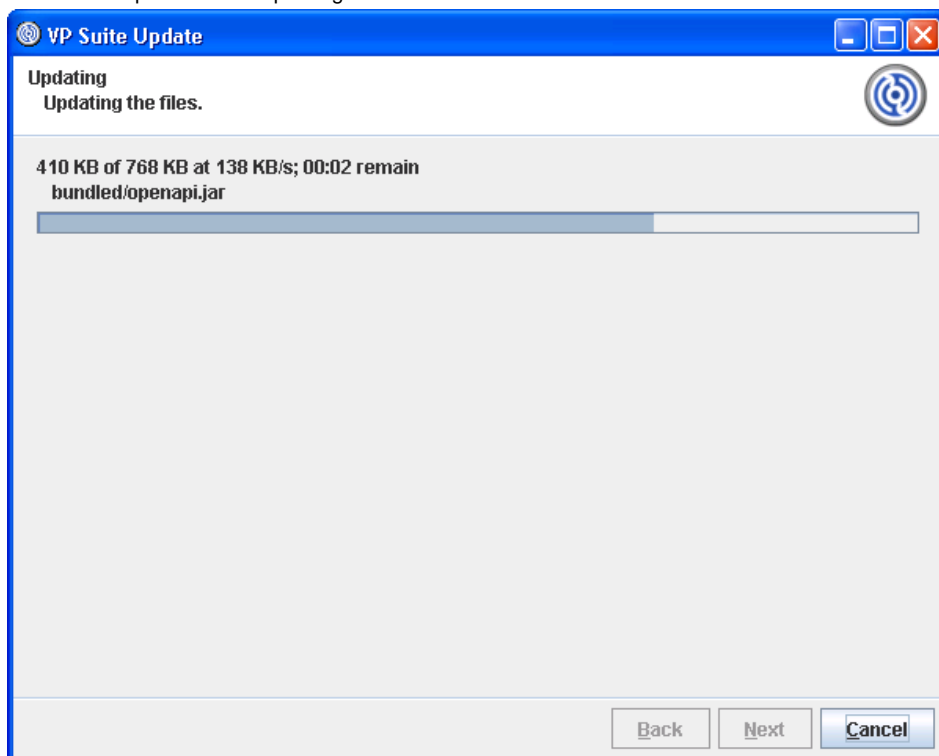


Figure 3-6 Update is in process

6. Click **Finish** to confirm.

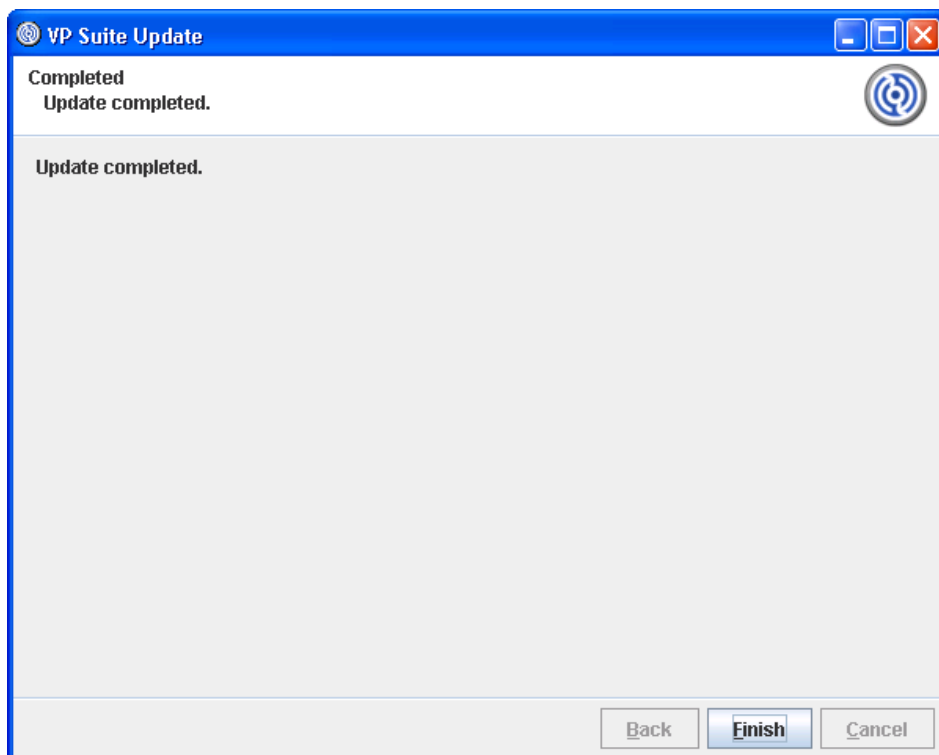


Figure 3-7 Update is complete

Automatic Update Notification

Updating when Running VP-UML

1. When running VP-UML, a message "Update is available now. Please click here for more information" may popup in the Message pane. This message indicates that there is a build newer than the one that you are running, and you are recommended to perform an update to advance to the latest build.

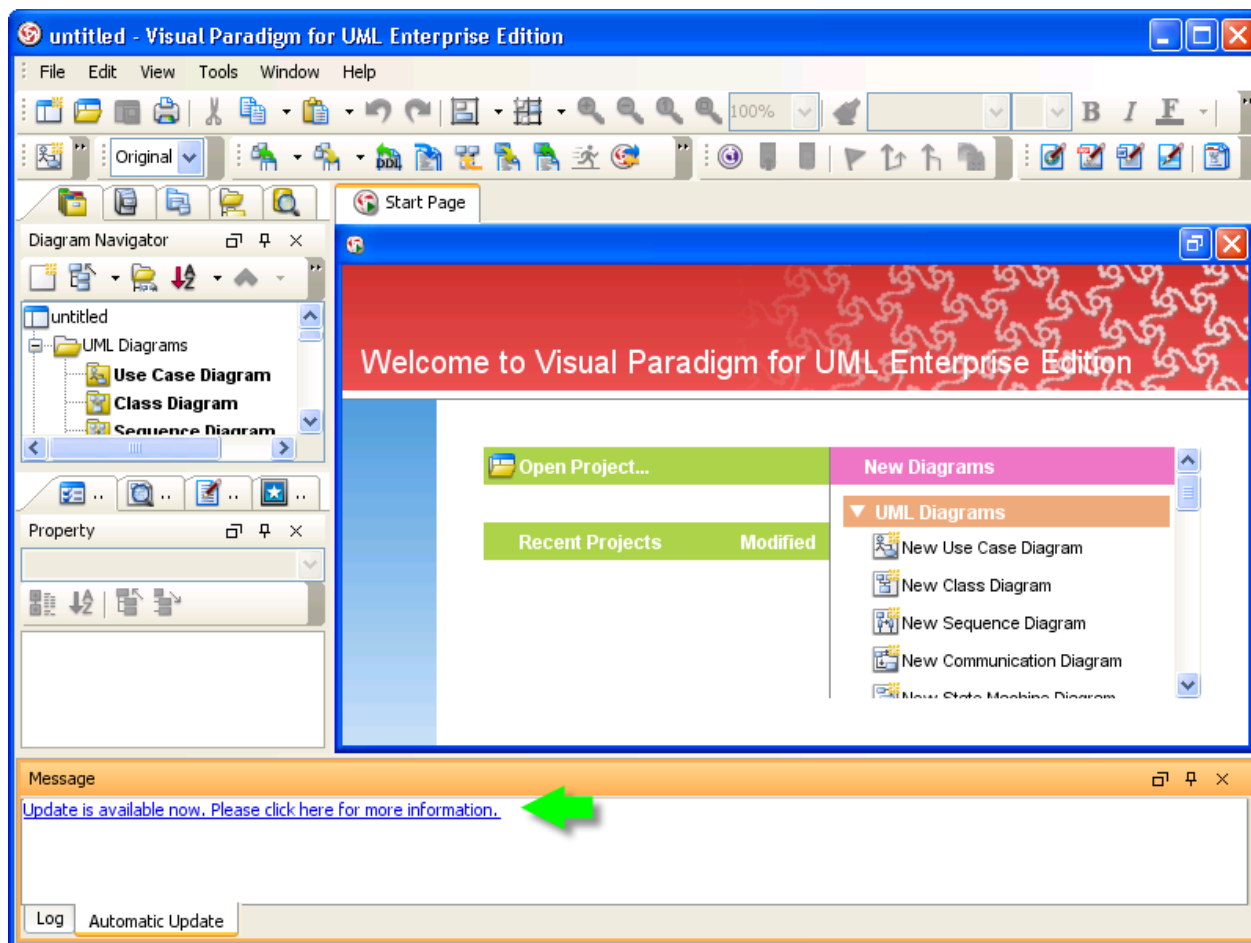


Figure 3-8 Notification of available updates

2. Click on the message. This popup the **Automatic Update** dialog box.

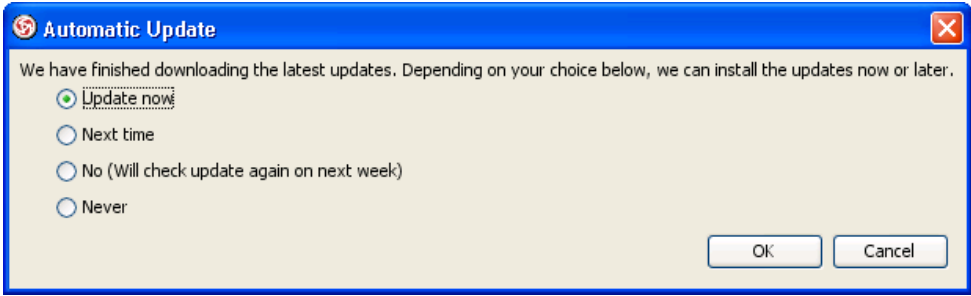


Figure 3-9 Automatic update options

Here are the available options in the dialog box.

Option	Description
Update now	Run the product update now
Next time	Check for product updates next time when starting VP-UML
No	Check for product updates after a certain period of time (The interval can be defined in the Options dialog box. Refer to the section below for details)
Never	Do not check for product updates anymore

Table 3-2 Available options for automatic update

3. Select **Update** now and click **OK** to proceed. This popup the **VP Suite Update**.

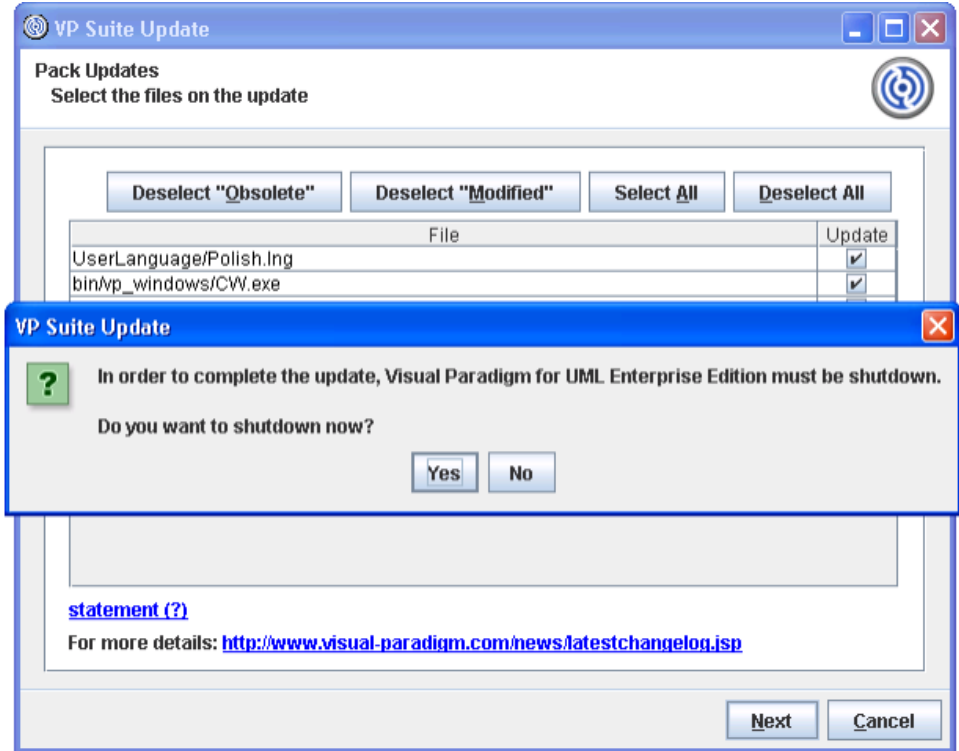


Figure 3-10 To shutdown VP-UML

4. In order to update, you need to close all the running VP application. Click **Yes** first, and then click **OK** in the dialog shown below to let VP Suite Update close the applications for you.

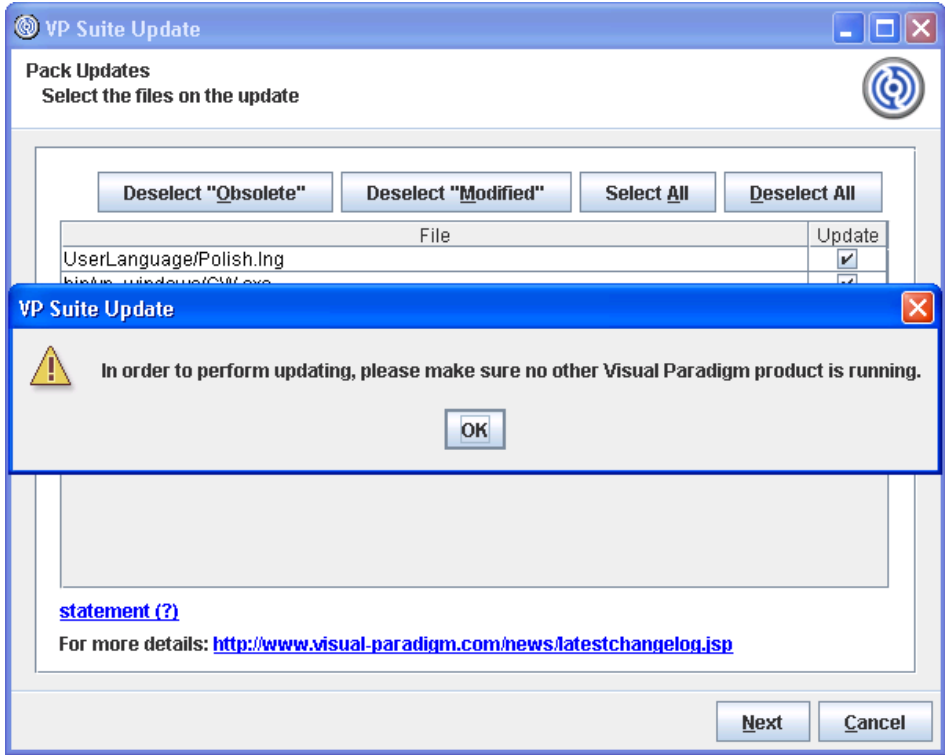


Figure 3-11 Asked to close Visual Paradigm products

5. Review the files to be updated. You may select or deselect files to be updated by checking and unchecking individual file listing in the page, under the **Update** column. Usually, you can keep the selection unchanged. But if you see the filenames appear in blue or red, you better confirm the selection carefully. Below is a description of red and blue colored filename:

Color	Description
Blue	Modified. This refers to files which are modified by the users and will be replaced with the original files
Red	Obsolete. This refers to files which are no longer useful in the new version of the product and will be deleted.

Table 3-3 Description of blue and red colored filename in Pack Updates page

6. Click **Next** to proceed with updating the files.

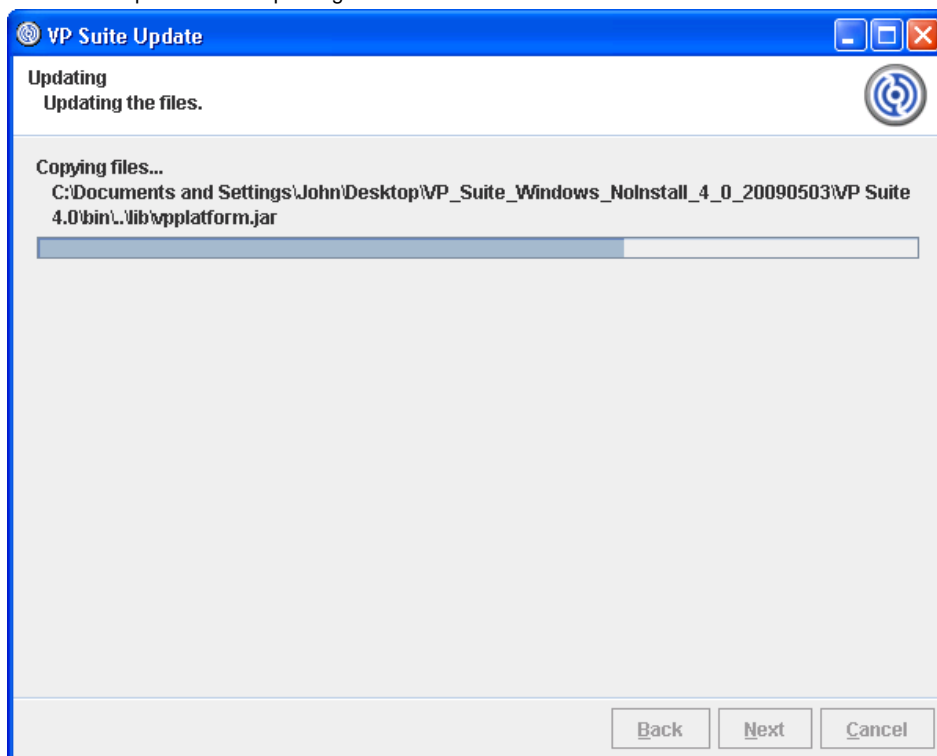


Figure 3-12 Update is in process

7. When update is complete, click **Finish** to confirm.

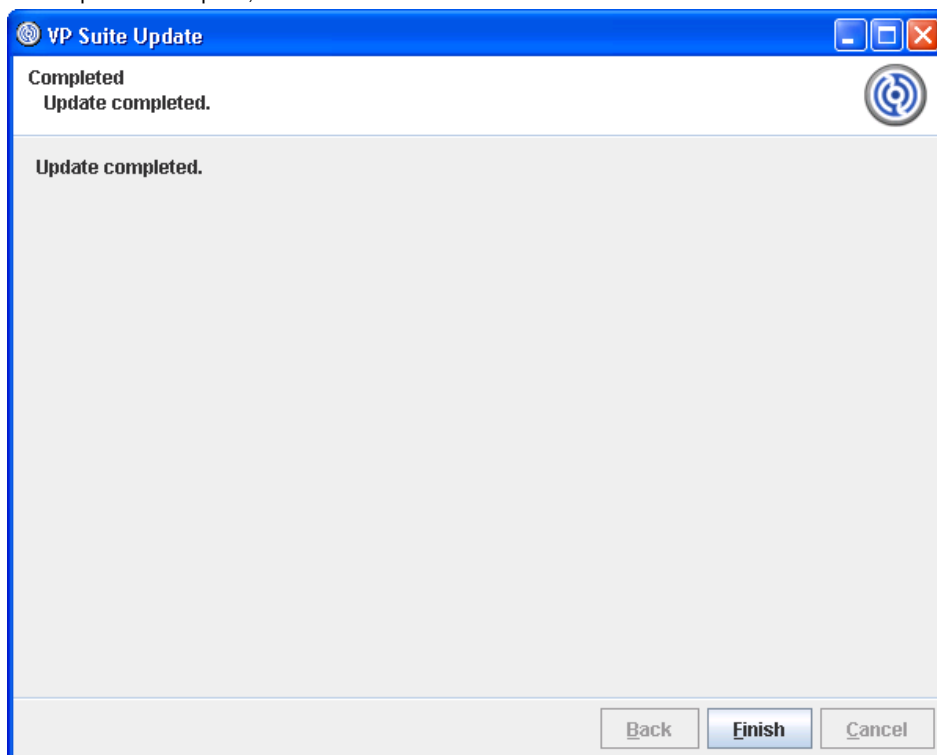


Figure 3-13 Update is complete

Setting the Interval of Checking Updates

By default, update is checked weekly when starting VP-UML. You can change the interval of checking updates through the Options dialog box. To change:

1. Open the **Options** dialog box by selecting **Tools > Options...** from the main menu.

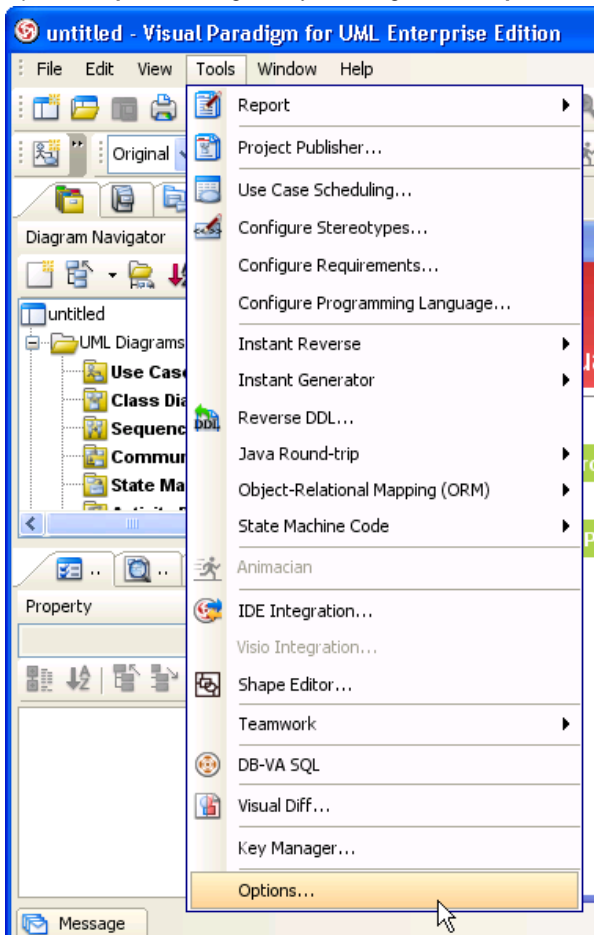


Figure 3-14 Opening the Options dialog box

2. In the **Options** dialog box, select **General** from the list at the left hand side, then open the **Update** tab.

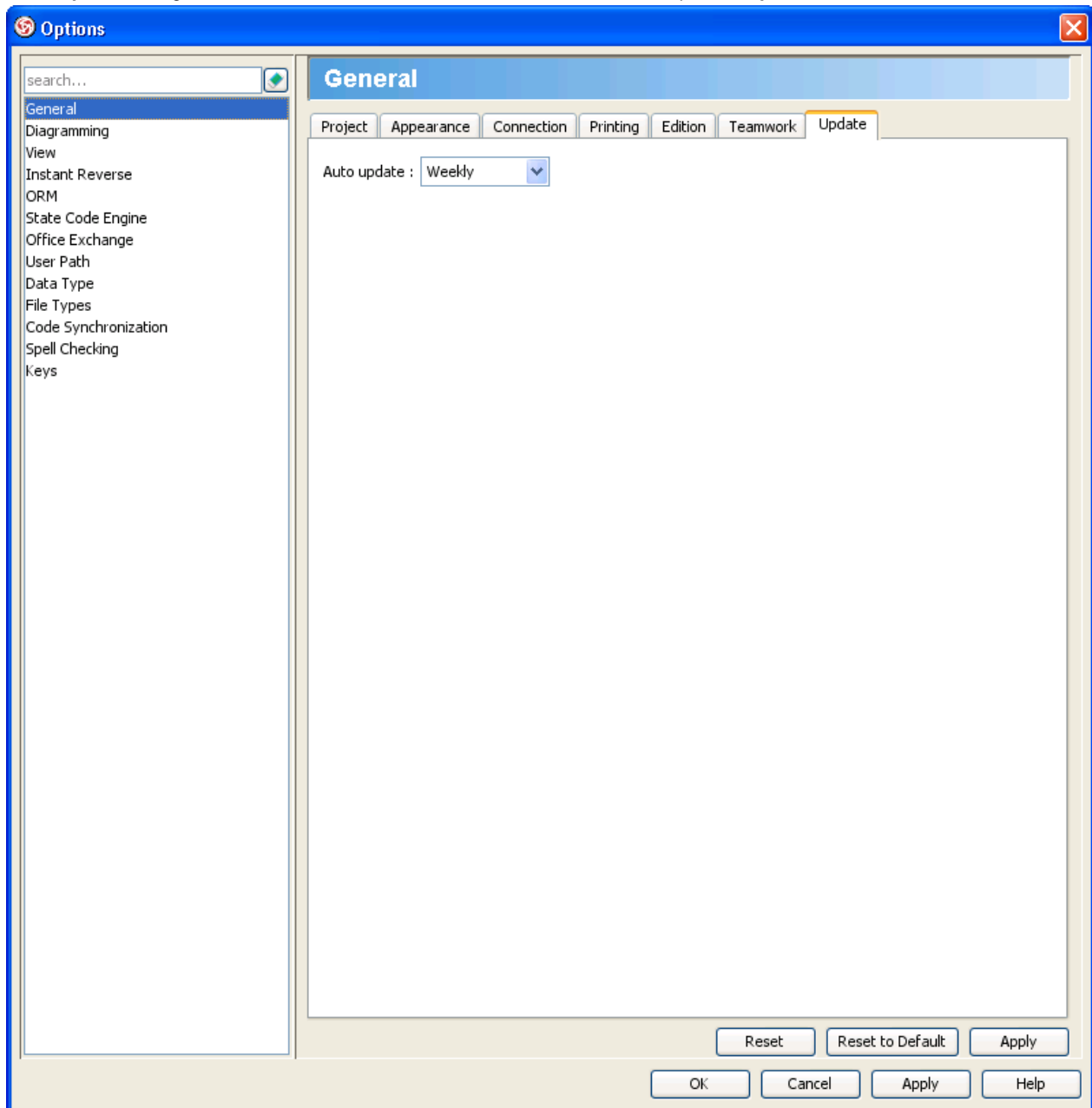


Figure 3-15 Update page in Options dialog box

3. Select the interval of performing auto update from the **Auto update** drop down menu.

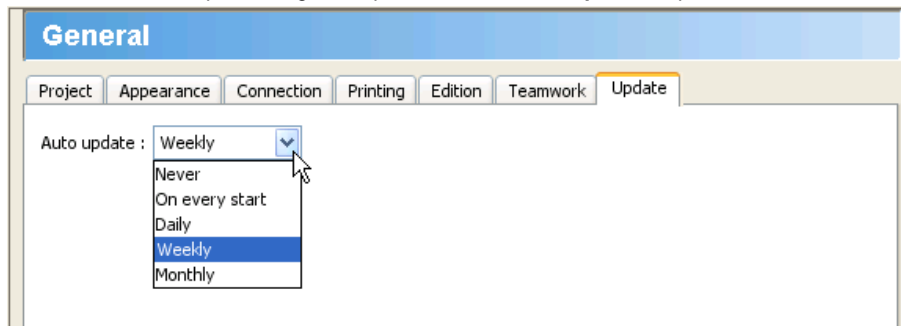


Figure 3-16 Selecting update interval

Here are the available options:

Option	Description
Never	Do not check for product updates anymore
On every start	Check for product updates everytime when starting VP-UML
Daily	Check for product updates everyday, when starting VP-UML
Weekly	Check for product updates every week, when starting VP-UML
Monthly	Check for product updates every month, when starting VP-UML

Table 3-4 Available update interval

Click **OK** to confirm updating. From now on, once the interval elapsed, and if there are available updates, you will see the **Automatic Update** dialog box, letting you to update to the latest build.

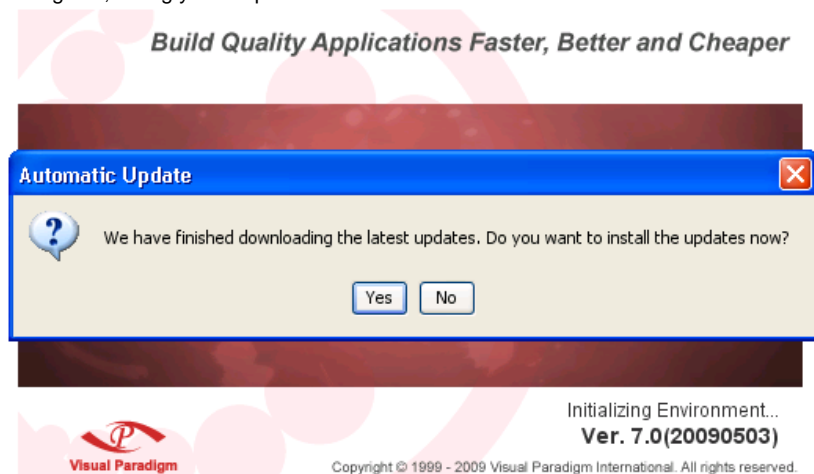


Figure 3-17 Prompting for update when starting VP-UML

Introduction to Plugin Support

Plugin Support provides an interface for developers to integrate with VP-UML. Developers can develop their plugins for what they want. In this section, we will introduce the structure of a plugin.

plugin.xml

A plugin is defined in a XML file (plugin.xml). It includes the information (such as plugin id, provider, required libraries, etc...), custom actions (menu, toolbar and popup menu) and custom shapes/connector of the plugin.

For working with VP-UML in plugin, there are 4 main components must be known by developers: Model, Diagram, Diagram Element and Action/Action Controller.

Model Element

Model Elements are basic construct of a model. Plugin allows developer to create, retrieve, update and delete model elements through the popup menu context or through the project (by iterating model elements within a project).

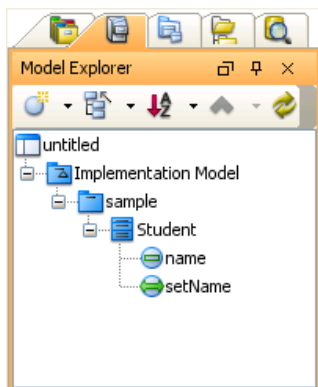


Figure 4-1 - Model Elements under Model Explorer

Diagram

Diagram is contains diagram elements on different domain (such as Use Case Diagram, Class Diagram, ERD, etc...).

Plugin allows developer to create, retrieve, update and delete diagrams through the popup menu context or through the project (by iterating diagrams within a project)

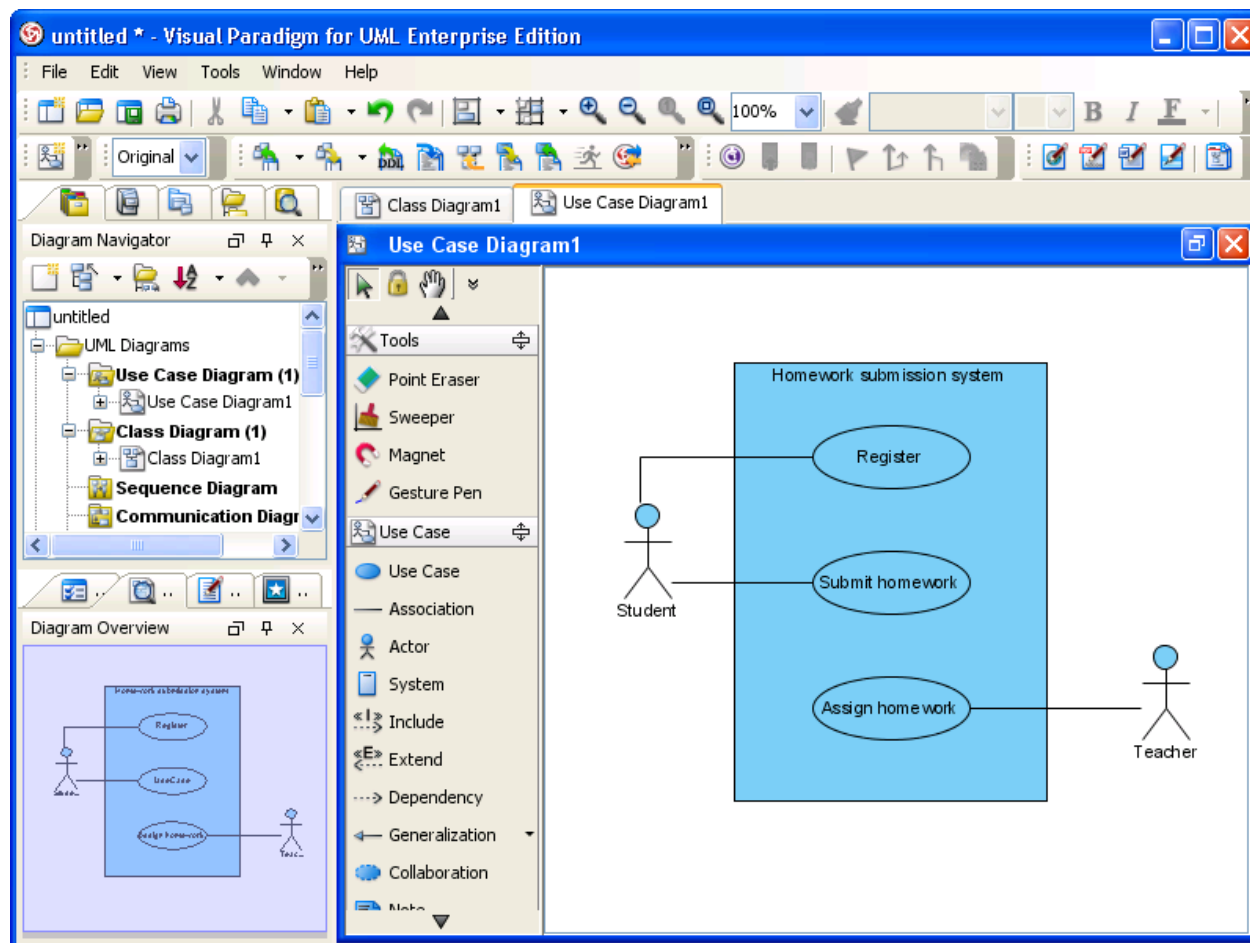


Figure 4-2 - An opening Use Case Diagram

Diagram Element

A model element does not contain information of appearance (such as x, y, width, height, etc...). It is the diagram element, which appear on the user interface, that owns the appearance data. Diagram Element represents a view of a model element. A model element can be shown on different diagrams (such as a class can be shown on 2 different class diagrams).

There are 2 kinds of diagram element: Shape and Connector. Shape represents the non-relationships diagram element (such as Class). Connector represents the relationships (such as Generalization). Plugin allows developer to create, retrieve, update and delete diagram elements through the popup menu context or through the project (to iterate all the diagrams and then the diagram elements appear on a diagram).

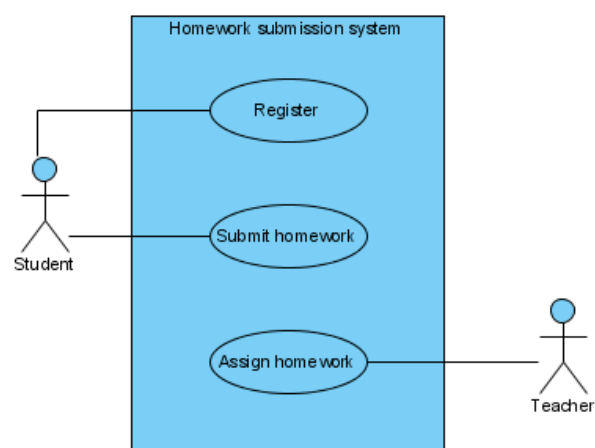


Figure 4-3 - Shapes and connectors are both diagram elements

Action/Action Controller

Action represents buttons and menus (menu, toolbar and popup menu), which contains the information on outlook (such as label, icon, mnemonic, etc...) and responses to trigger the function call.

Action is used to represent the button on 3 regions: menu/toolbar, popup menu and diagram toolbar

Action Controller is the control (function call) of actions. Developer needs to implement different Action Controller on different region's actions.

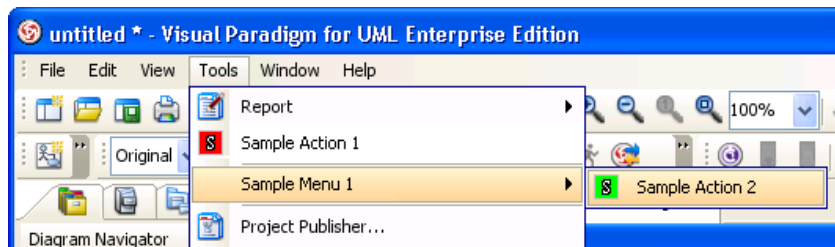


Figure 4-4 - Menu with user-defined menus

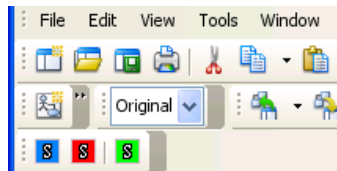


Figure 4-5 - Toolbar with user-defined buttons

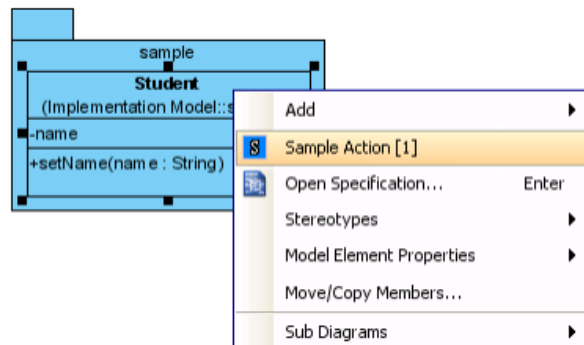


Figure 4-6 - Popup menu with user-defined menus

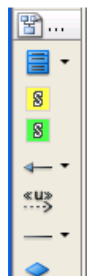


Figure 4-7 - Diagram toolbar with user-defined buttons

Implementing Plugin

Configuring Development Environment

Plugin Support API is placed on **%VP_SUITE%/lib/openapi.jar**. In order to working with VP-UML, developer must import the jar into the development classpaths.

Beginning of plugin.xml

plugin.xml is the base of a plugin, to develop a plugin, should be start from writing the plugin.xml. The basic directory structure is "VP_SUITE_HOME/plugins/YOUR_PLUGIN_ID/plugin.xml"

For improving the variability of the plugin.xml, a properties file (plugin.properties) can be used for storing the value of the xml. Developer can assignment the value of the attributes in xml starts with '%', then the value will be read from the properties file. For example

In plugin.xml: <plugin id="sample.plugin name="%plugin.name" .../>

In plugin.properties: plugin.name=sample.plugin

Sample on XML:

```
< plugin
    id= "sample.plugin"
    name= "Sample Plugin"
    description= "Sample Plugin"
    provider= "Visual Paradigm"
    class= "sample.plugin.SamplePlugin">
  < runtime >
    < library path= "lib/sampleplugin.jar" relativePath= "true"/>
  </ runtime >
  <!-- to be continued -->
</ plugin >
```

Table shows the description of elements in the plugin.xml.

Element	Attribute	Description
plugin		The root element of plugin.xml, specify the basic information of the plugin (id, name, provider, etc...)
plugin	class	The class of the plugin, required to implements com.vp.plugin.VPPlugin .
runtime		The element specified the runtime environment of the plugin.
library (1..*)		Specifies the .jar or directory as the classpaths required on the plugin. Such as the classes of the plugin and some libraries the plugin required.
library (1..*)	Path	The path of the .jar or directory.
library (1..*)	relativePath (optional, default: true)	Specifies whether the path is relative path.

Table 4-1 plugin.xml element description

Description on Code:

VPPlugin (com.vp.plugin.VPPlugin)

This class must be implemented and ref on <plugin class="xxx"... Otherwise, the plugin will not be loaded completely. In fact, the class can do nothing on it.

The following is the sample code:

```
package sample.plugin;
public class SamplePlugin implements com.vp.plugin.VPPlugin {
    // make sure there is a constructor without any parameters
    public void loaded(com.vp.plugin.VPPluginInfo info) {
        // called when the plugin is loaded
        // developer can get the current plugin's id and the
        // current plugin directory (default: %VP_SUITE%/plugins)of VP-UML from the VPPluginInfo.
    }
    public void unloaded() {
        // called when the plugin is unloaded (when the VP-UML will be exited)
    }
}
```

Implementing Custom Action

There are 2 main components for an Action: Action and Action Controller. Action represents the outlook, Action Controller responses to work as function call. In order to create custom action, developer needs to define the Action on xml, and implement the Action Controller on code.

Sample on XML:

<plugin>

```

< actionSets>
    <!-- to be continued -->
</ actionSets>
<!-- to be continued -->
</plugin>

```

Table shows the description of elements in the above XML.

Element	Attribute	Description
actionSets		It is a collection of ActionSet. There 2 kinds of ActionSet: actionSet and contextSensitiveActionSet . actionSet is a set of actions which will be shown on menu/toolbar or diagram toolbar. contextSensitiveActionSet is set of actions which will be shown on popup menu.

Table 4-2 XML sample for custom action

There are differences on xml definition and code implementation of the 3 kinds of Actions (menu/toolbar, popup menu, diagram toolbar).

Custom Action on Menu/Toolbar

Developer can define the menu, menu item, toolbar, toolbar button and etc... on the plugin.xml. In order to trigger the menu item and toolbar button's function call, Action Controller is required to be implemented and added into the Action. The Action Controller class on menu/toolbar actions is com.vp.plugin.action.VPActionController.

There are 2 important attributes used on menu, action and separator: **menuPath** and **toolbarPath** .

menuPath is the path specified where is the item placed on menu, toolbarPath is the path specified where is the item placed on toolbar. The path is formed by a set of 'name'. The 'name' is similar with the caption of the menu items (caption in English, ignores the "..." and remind the 'space'). '/' is used as delimiter of the path. '#' is used to represent the front of the menu. Here is 4 examples will be given:

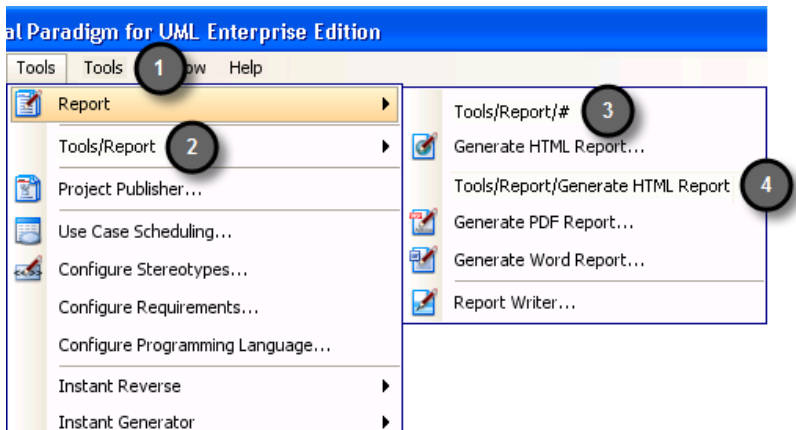


Figure 4-8 - Custom Action on MenuBar

Below is the menupaths required for implementing the menus shown in the above images.

Menu	"label" in XML	"menupath" in XML	Remarks
1	Tools	Tools	After the Tools menu
2	Tools/Report	Tools/Report	Under the Tools menu, after the Report menu
3	Tools/Report/#	Tools/Report/#	Under the Tools menu, and under the Report menu, place on the front
4	Tools/Report/Generate HTML Report	Tools/Report/Generate HTML Report	Under the Tools menu, and under the Report menu, after the Generate HTML Report menu item

Table 4-3 Different menupaths settings

Sample on XML:

```

< actionSet id="sample.plugin.actions.ActionSet1">
    < toolbar
        id= "sample.plugin.actions.Toolbar1"
        orientation= "north"
        index= "last"/>
    < menu
        id= "sample.plugin.actions.Menu1"
        label= "Sample Menu 1"
        mnemonic= "M"
        menuPath= "Tools/Report"/>
    < action
        id= "sample.plugin.actions.Action1"

```

```

        actionType= "generalAction"
        label= "Sample Action 1"
        tooltip= "Sample Action 1"
        icon= "icons/red.png"
        style= "normal"
        menuPath= "Tools/Report"
        toolbarPath= "sample.plugin.actions.Toolbar1/#">
< actionController class= "sample.plugin.actions.ActionController"/>
    </ action>
    < separator
        id= "sample.plugin.actions.Separator1"
        menuPath= "Tools/sample.plugin.actions.Action1"
        toolbarPath= "sample.plugin.actions.Toolbar1/sample.plugin.action.Action1"/>
</ actionSet>

```

Table shows the description of elements in the above XML.

Element	Attribute	Description
actionSets		It is a collection of ActionSet. There 2 kinds of ActionSet: actionSet and contextSensitiveActionSet . actionSet is a set of actions which will be shown on menu/toolbar or diagram toolbar. contextSensitiveActionSet is set of actions which will be shown on popup menu.
toolbar (0..*)		Specifies a toolbar, contains the location information of the toolbar.
toolbar (0..*)	orientation [north east south west]	Specifies which side will be the toolbar placed on.
toolbar (0..*)	index [(number) last new]	Based on the orientation, where will be the toolbar placed. e.g. the orientation is "north" and there is 2 rows toolbars already. If the index is "0", then the toolbar will be placed on the first row's last position. If the index is "last", the toolbar will be placed on the last row, last position. If the index is "new", the toolbar will be placed on the third row (new row).
menu (0..*)		Specifies a menu or pull down button on menu bar or toolbar. It contains the outlook information of the menu.
action (0..*)		Specifies a menu item or button on menu bar or toolbar. It contains the outlook information of the menu item.
action (0..*)	actionType [generalAction shapeAction connectorAction] (optional, default: generalAction)	There are 3 types: generalAction, shapeAction and connectorAction. As the action on menu/toolbar, generalAction should be assigned.
actionController		Specifies the Action Controller for the action (the parent node in the xml).
actionController		The class name of the Action Controller. For the action on menu/toolbar, it is required to implement com.vp.plugin.action.VPActionC
separator (0..*)		Specified a separator on menu bar or toolbar.

Table 4-4 XML sample for menus and toolbars

Description on Code:

VPAActionController (com.vp.plugin.action.VPAActionController)

This class is used to perform the function call when the action is clicked. One Action Controller class refers to multi Actions is allowed.

Sample:

```
package sample.plugin.actions;
public class ActionController implements com.vp.plugin.action.VPAActionController {
    // make sure there is an constructor without any parameters
    public void performAction(com.vp.plugin.action.VPAAction action) {
        // called when the button is clicked, the parameter action represents the Action which be clicked.
        // developer also can set the properties of the action
    }
    public void updated(com.vp.plugin.action.VPAAction action) {
        // *for the actions located on menu bar only
        // when the parent menu is selected, this will be called,
        // developer can set the properties of the action before it is shown (e.g. enable/disable the menu item)
    }
}
```

Custom Action on Popup menu (context sensitive)

Developer can define the menu, menu item and separator on the popup menu shown on the diagram. The popup menu on diagram is context sensitive which based on what diagram element or diagram is selected. In order to make the menu item trigger the function call, Action Controller is required to be implemented. For popup menu, **com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController** is the interface required developer to implement.

Same as Action on Menu/Toolbar, **menuPath** is used to specify the location of the action (menu/menu item on popup menu).

Sample on XML:

```
< contextSensitiveActionSet id= "sample.plugin.actions.ActionSet2">
    < contextTypes all= "false">
        < include type="Class"/>
        <!-- ignored when contextTypes.all = true -->
        < exclude type="Package"/>
        <!-- ignored when contextTypes.all = false -->
    </ contextTypes>
    <action
        id= "sample.plugin.actions.ContextAction1"
        label= "Sample Action [1]"
        icon= "icons/blue.png"
        style= "toggle"
        menuPath= "OpenSpecification">
        < actionController class= "sample.plugin.actions.ContextActionController"/>
    </action>
</contextSensitiveActionSet>
```

Table shows the description of elements in the above XML.

Element	Attribute	Description
contextSensitiveActionSet (0..*)		It is a collection of menu, action, separator on the popup menu of the plugin. The child elements should be ordered if they have the relationship on the position (e.g. developer prefers Action1 is placed into Menu1, then please define the Menu1 on the xml first
contextTypes		It is a collection of the model of diagram element of diagram types which the contextSensitiveActionSet is considering.
contextTypes	all [true false] (optional, default: false)	Specify whether all the types of the models, diagram elements and diagrams will be considered by this actionSet.
Include		Specify the model, diagram element or diagram type will be considered by this ActionSet. (This will be ignored if the contextType's attribute ' all ' is assigned 'true'.
Include	type	It is type of the element. Such as "Class", "Actor", "ClassDiagram", "Attribute", etc...
exclude		Specify the model, diagram element or diagram type will not be considered by this ActionSet. (This will be ignored if the contextType's attribute ' all ' is assigned 'false'.
type		It is type of the element. Such as "Class", "Actor", "ClassDiagram", "Attribute", etc...
actionController		Specifies the Action Controller for the action (the parent node in the xml)
actionController	class	The class name of the Action Controller. For the action on popup menu, it is required to implement com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController .

Table 4-5 XML sample for popup menu

Description on Code:

VPContextActionController (com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController)

This class is used to perform the function call when the action is clicked. One Action Controller class refers to multi Actions is allowed.

Sample:

```
package sample.plugin.actions;
import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
public class ContextActionController implements com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController {
    // make sure there is an constructor without any parameters
    public void performAction(
        com.vp.plugin.action.VPAction action,
        com.vp.plugin.action.VPContext context,
        ActionEvent e
    ) {
        // called when the button is clicked
    }
    public void updated(
        com.vp.plugin.action.VPAction action,
        com.vp.plugin.action.VPContext context
    ) {
        // when the popup menu is selected, this will be called,
        // developer can set the properties of the action before it is shown (e.g. enable/disable the menu item)
    }
}
```

VPContext (com.vp.plugin.action.VPContext)

Context will be passed into the Action Controller when the popup menu is shown or action is trigger. It is what the user selected on the diagram, can be model, diagram element or/and diagram.

A diagram may contain many diagram elements, when user right-click on the diagram element or the diagram, a popup menu will be shown. So, the context may be diagram element or diagram. However, the diagram element must be contained by diagram, then if popup menu shown on a diagram element, the context must contain both diagram element and diagram. And the diagram element always represents for a model, so that is possible the context contains model, diagram element and diagram as same time. However, sometime, the popup menu is shown for a model only (e.g. select on an attribute of a class, because there is no diagram element for the attribute, the class's diagram element will be contained in the context).

Custom Diagram Element (shape and connector)

Developer can define the shape of connect on the specified diagram. But it is not allowed to develop a custom model. ActionSet and Action are used on definition of custom diagram element.

Sample on XML:

```
<actionSet id= "sample.plugin.actions.ShapeActionSet">
  <action
    id= "sample.plugin.actions.ShapeAction1"
    actionType= "shapeAction"
    label= "Sample Action {1}"
    tooltip= "Sample Action {1}"
    icon= "icons/yellow.png"
    editorToolBarPath= "com.vp.diagram.ClassDiagram/Class">
    < shapeCreatorInfo
      shapeType= "sample.plugin.shape.Shape1"
      defaultWidth= "30"
      defaultHeight= "30"
      controllerClass= "sample.plugin.actions.ShapeController1"
      multilineCaption= "false"
      captionStyle= "north"
      resizable= "true"/>
    </action>
  <action
    id= "sample.plugin.actions.ConnectorAction1"
    actionType= "connectorAction"
    label= "Sample Action {2}"
    tooltip= "Sample Action {2}"
    icon= "icons/green.png"
    editorToolBarPath= "com.vp.diagram.ClassDiagram/sample.plugin.actions.ShapeAction1">
    <connectorCreatorInfo
      shapeType= "sample.plugin.connector.Connector1"
      fromArrowHeadStyle= "Arrow1"
      toArrowHeadStyle= "Arrow2"
      fromArrowHeadSize= "verySmall"
      toArrowHeadSize= "large"
      dashes= "7,10"
      lineWeight= "3"
      connectorStyle= "rectilinear">
      < connectionRules>
        < connectionRule
          fromShapeType= "sample.plugin.shape.Shape1"
          toShapeType= "sample.plugin.shape.Shape1"
          bidirection= "true"/>
        < connectionRule
          fromShapeType= "Class"
          toShapeType= "sample.plugin.shape.Shape1"
          bidirection= "true"/>
        < connectionRule
          fromShapeType= "Package"
          toShapeType= "sample.plugin.shape.Shape1"
          bidirection= "true"/>
      </connectionRules>
    </connectorCreatorInfo>
  </action>
</actionSet>
```


Table shows the description of elements in the above XML.

Element	Attribute	Description
Action		It is a collection of menu, action, separator on the popup menu of the plugin. The child elements should be ordered if they have the relationship on the position (e.g. developer prefers Action1 is placed into Menu1, then please define the Menu1 on the xml first
Action	actionType [generalAction shapeAction connectorAction] (optional, default: generalAction)	There are 3 types: generalAction, shapeAction and connectorAction. As the action for custom shape, "shapeAction" should be assigned. For custom connector, "connectorAction" should be assigned.
Action	editorToolbarPath	Specify which diagram toolbar contains this action. e.g. to add a shapeAction on class diagram after the button for creating a new class, "com.vp.diagram.ClassDiagramClass" should be assigned. "com.vp.diagram.ClassDiagram" is the id of the class diagram. "/" is the delimiter. "Class" is the button id.
shapeCreatorInfo		If the actionType is "shapeAction", shapeCreatorInfo is required. It is used to specify the details of the custom shape.
shapeCreatorInfo	shapeType	The shape type assigned by developer, unique value is required.
shapeCreatorInfo	captionStyle [center north none] (optional)	Specify where the caption of the shape is displayed.
shapeCreatorInfo	controllerClass	The class name which the class is responsible to draw the shape on the diagram.

Description on Code:

VPShapeController (com.vp.plugin.diagram.VPShapeController)

It response to handle the outlook of the shape on the diagram.

Sample:

```
package sample.plugin.actions;
// import the necessities
public class ShapeController implement com.vp.plugin.diagram.VPShapeController {
    public void drawShape(
        Graphics2D g, Paint lineColor, Paint fillColor, Stoke stroke,
        Com.vp.plugin.diagram.VPShapeInfo shapeInfo
    ){
        // draw the shape by the graphics
        // shapeInfo contains the information of the shape, e.g. the bounds of the shape.
    }
    public boolean contains( int x, int y, com.vp.plugin.diagram.VPShapeInfo shapeInfo) {
        // check whether the x, y is inside the shape,
        // it is used to checking what is selected by the user
    }
}
```

Working with Models

Plugin Support provides interface for the developer to create, retrieve update and delete the models in VP-UML. The base class of the model is **com.vp.plugin.model.IModelElement**. All models are contained in the project (**com.vp.plugin.model.IProject**). Each model has a model type, to access all the model type, please refers to the class **com.vp.plugin.model.IModelElementFactory**, it is the class to create the models.

Creating Model

Developer can use the model element factory (**com.vp.plugin.model.IModelElementFactory**) to create the model. Or based on a parent model (**com.vp.plugin.model.IModelElementParent**) to create a child model.

IModelElementFactory can be access by **IModelElementFactory.instance()**. It provides the functions to create all the models.

IModelElementParent is subclass of **IModelElement**. It provides the function to create the child into it. If the parent class is more specified, it may support a more details function to create the child. For example, **IClass** is subclass of **IModelElementParent**, it provides **createOperation()** to create an operation into it.

Sample on Code:

```
/*
 * create model by IModelElementFactory
 * result of the 2 methods: "class model is created and added into the project"
 */
// assume in a code segment
IClass classModel1 = IModelElementFactory.instance().createClass();
IClass classModel2 = (IClass) IModelElementFactory.instance().create(IModelElementFactory. MODEL_TYPE_CLASS);
/*
 * create model by IModelElementParent
 * result of the first 2 methods, "operation model is created and added into the class model"
 * result of the last method, "actor model is created and added into project", because actor cannot be the child of class model
 */
// assume in a code segment
IOperation operationModel1 = classModel1.createOperation();
IOperation operationModel2 = (IOperation) classModel1.create(IModelElementFactory. MODEL_TYPE_OPREATION);
IActor actorModel1 = (IActor) classModel1.create(IModelElementFactory. MODEL_TYPE_ACTOR);
```

Retrieving Model

Developer can use the project (**com.vp.plugin.model.IProject**) or the context (**com.vp.plugin.action.VPContext**) from ActionController to retrieve the models.

IProject is the project of VP-UML. The project contains all models, diagram and diagram elements. It provides function (**modelElementIterator()**) for the developer to iterate the models.

VPContext is the context of a popup menu. Developer can access the context by popup menu's action controller (**com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController**). Context may contain a model element if the popup menu is shown on a diagram element or model.

Sample on Code:

```
/*
 * retrieve model by IProject
 */
// assume in a code segment
IProject project = ApplicationManager.instance().getProjectManager().getProject();
Iterator iter = project.modelElementIterator();
while (iter.hasNext()) {
    IModelEmenet modelElement = (IModelElement) iter.next();
    // model element retrieved
}
```

```

/*
 * retrieve model by VPContext
 */
// assume on a sub-class of com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController
public void update(VPAction action, VPContext context) {
    IModelElement modelElement = context.getModelElement();
    // model element retrieved, but please take care,
    // context.getModelElement() may return null if the popup menu is shown for the diagram
    // or the selected diagram element doesn't refer to a model element.
}
/*
 * retrieve relationship model from a class model
 * there are 2 kinds of relationships: IRelationship and IEndRelationship
 */
// assume in a code segment
IClass classModel = ...; // retrieved the class model from somewhere
// retrieve a generalization (IRelationship)
Iterator genIter = classModel.fromRelationshipIterator();
while (genIter.hasNext()) {
    IRelationship relationship = (IRelationship) genIter.next();
    // found out the another side's model of the relationship
    IModelElement otherModel = relationship.getTo();
}
// retrieve an association (IEndRelationship)
Iterator assolter = classModel.fromRelationshipEndIterator();
while (assolter.hasNext()) {
    IRelationshipEnd relationshipEnd = (IRelationshipEnd) assolter.next();
    IModelElement otherModel = relationshipEnd.getEndRelationship().getToEnd().getModelElement();
}

```

Updating Model

Developer can call a set of get/set methods on a model. Different model type has different properties. For setting and getting the model's property, cast the **IModelElement** into its sub-class is necessary. For example, developer get the **IModelElement** from the popup menu's context. Developer check whether the model is a **IClass**, then developer cast the **IModelElement** into **IClass**, and call the function **IClass.setVisibility(XXX)**.

Sample on Code:

```

/*
 * update a class model
 */
// assume in a code segment
IModelElement model = ...; // model is retrieved from somewhere
if (IModelElementFactory.MODEL_TYPE_CLASS.equals(model.getModelType())) {
    IClass classModel = (IClassModel) model;
    // set the class to be 'private'
    classModel.setVisibility(IClass.VISIBILITY_PRIVATE);
    // set super class
    IClass superClassModel = ...; // another class model is retrieved, it will be set to be the previous model's super class
    IGeneralization generalizationModel = IModelElementFactory.instance().createGeneralization();
    generalizationModel.setFrom(superClassModel);
    generalizationModel.setTo(classModel);
    // get all "setName" operation from the class and set to be "protected final"
    Iterator operationIter = classModel.operationIterator();
    while (operationIter.hasNext()) {
        IOperation operation = (IOperation) operationIter.next();
        if ("setName".equals(operation.getName())) {
            operation.getJavaDetail(true).setJavaFinal(true);
            operation.setVisibility(IOperation.VISIBILITY_PROTECTED);
        }
    }
}

```

Deleting Model

Developer can delete the model by simple way, just call the **IModelElement.delete()**.

Working with Diagrams/Diagram Elements

Plugin Support provides interface for the developer to create, retrieve update and delete the diagrams or diagram elements in VP-UML. The base class of the diagram is **com.vp.plugin.diagram.IDiagramUIModel**. The base class of the diagram element is **com.vp.plugin.diagram.DiagramElement**. All diagrams are contained in the project (**com.vp.plugin.model.IProject**). And the diagram elements can be found in the diagrams. The diagram elements can contain the diagrams.

Creating Diagrams/Diagram Elements

Developer can create the diagram or diagram element by **com.vp.plugin.DiagramManager**. **DiagramManager** can be accessed by **ApplicationManager.instance().getDiagramManager()**.

Sample on Code:

```

// assume in a code segment
DiagramManager diagramManager = ApplicationManager.instance().getDiagramManager();
/*
 * create diagram
 */
IDiagramUIModel diagram = diagramManager.createDiagram(DiagramManager. DIAGRAM_TYPE_CLASS_DIAGRAM);
/*
 * create diagram element with exists models
 */
IModelElement classModel1 = ...; // retrieved a class model from somewhere
IModelElement packageModel1 = classModel1.getParent(); // assume the class model is contained by a package
IDiagramElement packageDiagramElement1 = diagramManager.createDiagramElement(diagram, packageModel1);
IDiagramElement classDiagramElement1 = diagramManager.createDiagramElement(diagram, classModel1);
// class's diagram element should be a shape, not a connector
packageDiagramElement1.addChild((IShapeUIModel) classDiagramElement1);
/*
 * create diagram element without models (the model will be created automatically)
 */
IDiagramElement newClassDiagramElement =
diagramManager.createDiagramElement(diagram, IClassDiagramUIModel. SHAPETYPE_CLASS);
IModelElement newClassModel = newClassDiagramElement.getModelElement();
/*
 * open the created diagram
 */
diagramManager.openDiagram(diagram);

```

Retrieving Diagrams/Diagram Elements

Developer can use the project (**com.vp.plugin.model.IProject**) to retrieve the diagrams. Use a diagram (**com.vp.plugin.diagram.IDiagramUIModel**) to retrieve the contained diagram elements. Or use the context (**com.vp.plugin.action.VPContext**) from ActionController to retrieve the diagram and/or diagram element.

IProject is the project of VP-UML. The project contains all models, diagram and diagram elements. It provides function (**diagramIterator()**) for the developer to iterate the diagrams.

IDiagramUIModel is a diagram, which may contain many diagram elements.

VPContext is the context of a popup menu. Developer can access the context by popup menu's action controller (**com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController**). Context may contain a diagram and/or diagram elements.

Sample on Code:

```

/*
 * retrieve diagram from IProject
 */
// assume in a code segment
IProject project = ApplicationManager.instance().getProjectManager().getProject();
Iterator diagramIter = project.diagramIterator();
while (diagramIter.hasNext()) {
    IDiagramUIModel diagram = (IDiagramUIModel) diagramIter.next();
    /*
     * retrieve diagram element from IDiagramUIModel
     */
    Iterator diagramElementIter = diagram.diagramElementIterator();
    while (diagramElementIter.hasNext()) {
        IDiagramElement diagramElement = (IDiagramElement) diagramElementIter.next();
    }
}
/*
 * retrieve diagram and diagram element from VPContext
 */
// assume on a sub-class of com.vp.plugin.action.VPContextActionController
public void update(VPAction action, VPContext context) {
    IDiagramUIModel diagram = context.getDiagram();
    IDiagramElement diagramElement = context.getDiagramElement();
    // diagramElement may be null, if the popup menu shown for the diagram
}
/*
 * retrieve connected connector from a shape
 * because a connector can connected with both Shape and Connector, please check the
 * both getToShape() and getToConnector() or getFromShape() and getFromConnector()
 */
// assume in a code segment
IShapeUIModel shape = ...; // retrieved the shape from somewhere
IConnectUIModel[] connectors = shape.toFromConnectorArray();
int count = connectors == null ? 0 : connectors. length;
for ( int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    IDiagramElement toDiagramElement = connectors[i].getToShape();
    if (toDiagramElement == null) {

```

```

        toDiagramElement = connectors[i].getToConnector();
    }
}

```

Updateing Diagrams/Diagram Elements

IDiagramUIModel provides the functions to set the diagram outlook (size, background, etc...).

IDiagramElement is the super class of **IShapeUIModel** and **IConnectorUIModel**. Because there is difference between shape and connector, the **IShapeUIModel** and **IConnectorUIModel** provide different set of functions to update them.

Sample Code:

```

/*
 * update a shape's size and set a connector's connector style
 */
// assume in a code segment
IShapeUIModel shape = ...; // retrieved the shape from somewhere
shape.setBounds(20, 20, 400, 400);
IConnector connector = ...; // retrieved the connector from somewhere
connector.setConnectorStyle(IConnector.CS_CURVE);

```

Deleting Diagrams/Diagram Elements

Developer can delete the diagram and diagram element by simple way, just call the **IDiagramUIModel.delete()** and **IDiagramElement.delete()**.

Showing Dialog on VP-UML

Since VP-UML may be integrated with different platforms which may not support Swing (e.g. Eclipse, Visual Studio). That may make to hang on the process if using the Swing dialog technology (e.g. JOptionPane and JDialog). So, there is necessary to use a special method to show the dialog with Swing technology.

com.vp.plugin.ViewManager is an interface provides function for developer to show the dialog as same as show dialog by JOptionPane. Besides that, **Viewmanager** supports developer to show message on VP-UML's message pane and show custom dialog by implementing an interface (**com.vp.plugin.view.IDialogHandler**).

Same as JOptionPane, to show a dialog, it is better to have a component as the invoker/parent component. To get the component in VP-UML, just call **ViewManager.getRootFrame()**.

Showing Message on Message Pane

ViewManager provides function **showMessage(msg:String, msgTabId:String)** to show the message on Message Pane. The parameter **msg** is the content of the message, **msgTabId** is the id to identify the tab on Message Pane, which can be defined by developer.

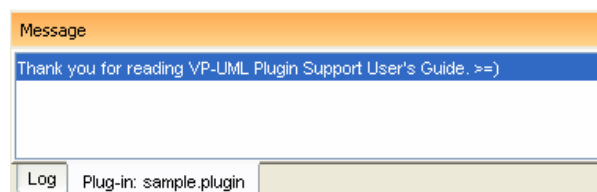


Figure 4-9 - Message in Message Pane

Sample on Code:

```

// assume in a code segment
ViewManager viewManager = ApplicationManager.instance().getViewManager();
viewManager.showMessage("Thank you for reading VP-UML Plugin Support User's Guide. >=)", "sample.plugin");

```

Showing Simple Message Dialog

In Swing, we may use the **javax.swing.JOptionPane** to show a message dialog (e.g. **JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(...)**). **ViewrManager** provides the functions which simulate the JOptionPane. **ViewManger** provides a set of **showXXXXDialog(...)** functions for showing the dialog. The signature of the functions are same with the JOptionPane. Developer need not feel strange on calling the **showXXXXDialog(...)** functions.

Showing Custom Dialog

In Swing, we may implement the **javax.swing.JDialog** and add our component on the dialog's content pane. But in plugin, developer is required to implement an interface **com.vp.plugin.view.IDialogHandler** to work for the dialog.

IDialogHandler specify the behaviors of a dialog. There are 4 functions need to be implemented.

getComponent() : java.awt.Component

It is called once before the dialog is shown. Developer should return the content of the dialog (similar to the content pane).

prepare(dialog : com.vp.plugin.view.IDialog) : void

It is called after the **getComponent()**. A dialog is created on VP-UML internally (it still not shown out). Developer can set the outlook of the dialog on **prepare()**, such as title, bounds and modal, etc... For your convenience, the dialog will be shown on the screen center as default. If developer don't want change the location, there is no necessary to call the **setLocation()** function.

shown()

It is called when the dialog is shown. Developer may need to do something when the dialog is shown, such as checking something before user to input data on the dialog.

canClosed()

It is called when the dialog is closed by the user clicking on the close button of the frame. Developer may not allow the user to close the dialog (e.g. failed on validation check), then please return 'false' on **canClosed()**.

Sample on Code:

```
package sample.plugin.dialog;
// assume imported necessary classes
public class CustomDialogHandler implements IDialogHandler {
    private IDialog _dialog;
    private Component _component;
    private JTextField _inputField1, _inputField2, _answerField;
    public Component getComponent() {
        this._inputField1 = new JTextField(10);
        this._inputField2 = new JTextField(10);
        this._answerField = new JTextField(10);
        JLabel addLabel = new JLabel( " + "); JLabel equalLabel = new JLabel( " = ");
        JButton okButton = new JButton( "Apply");
        okButton.addActionListener( new ActionListener() {
            public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) { ok();}
        });
        JPanel pane = new JPanel();
        pane.add( this._inputField1); pane.add(addLabel); pane.add( this._inputField2);
        pane.add(equalLabel); pane.add( this._answerField); pane.add(okButton);
        this._component = pane;
        return pane;
    }
    public void prepare(IDialog dialog) {
        this._dialog = dialog;
        dialog.setModal(true);
        dialog.setTitle( "Maths Test");
        dialog.setResizable( false ); dialog.pack();
        this._inputField1.setText(String.valueOf(( int)(Math.random()*10000)));
        this._inputField2.setText(String.valueOf(( int)(Math.random()*10000)));
    }
    public void shown() {
        ApplicationManager.instance().getViewManager().showMessageDialog(
            this._component, "Maths Test is started, you have an half hour to finish this test.",
            "Maths Test", JOptionPane. INFORMATION_MESSAGE
        );
    }
    public boolean canClosed() {
        if ( this.checkAnswer()) { return true; }
        else {
            ApplicationManager.instance().getViewManager().showMessageDialog(
                this._component, "Incorrect",
                "Maths Test", JOptionPane. ERROR_MESSAGE
            );
            return false;
        }
    }
    private void ok() {
        if ( this.checkAnswer() ) { this._dialog.close(); }
        else {
            ApplicationManager.instance().getViewManager().showMessageDialog(
                this._component, "Incorrect",
                "Maths Test", JOptionPane. ERROR_MESSAGE
            );
        }
    }
    private boolean checkAnswer() {
        try {
            int a = Integer.parseInt( this._inputField1.getText());
            int b = Integer.parseInt( this._inputField2.getText());
            int c = Integer.parseInt( this._answerField.getText());
            return (a+b == c);
        }
        catch (Exception ex) { return false; }
    }
}
```

Deploying Plugin

After prepared all the required files for a plugin (plugin.xml, plugin.properties, classes/libraries and other resources), developer can plug the plugin into VP-UML.

First, create a folder named **plugins** (notice the 's') in the VP-Suite directory. Put the plugin files into "%VP-SUITE%\plugins\%PLUGIN_ID%\". %PLUGIN_ID% is a directory named as the plugin id (use the id as the directory name to avoid duplicated directories defined in **plugins**)

The following structure should be obtained:

%VP_SUITE%

```
bin
lib
...
plugins
    sample.plugin (%PLUGIN_ID %)
        plugin.xml
        plugin.properties
        classes
            sample (package)
            ... (other packages or classes or resources)
        lib
            sampleplugin.jar
            ... (others .jar)
        icons (others resources)
            red.png
            ... (other resources)
```

Below is an example of VP Suite installation folder with plugin created in the **plugins** folder.

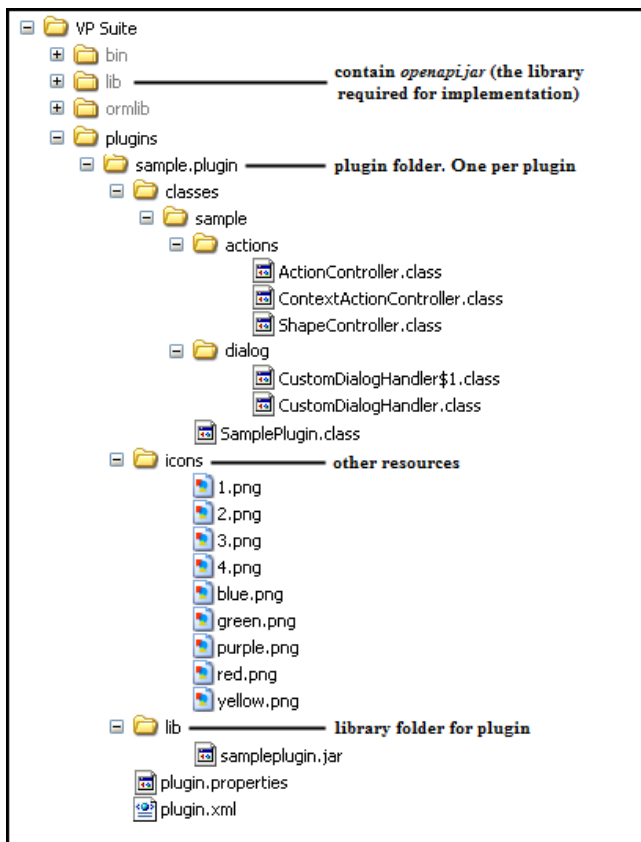


Figure 4-10 - Plugin folder structure

After all, restart VP-UML will see the plugin available. If not, make sure the code was written correctly and can be compiled, and you have setup the above folder structure correctly.

Exporting Diagram Image

To export images from a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

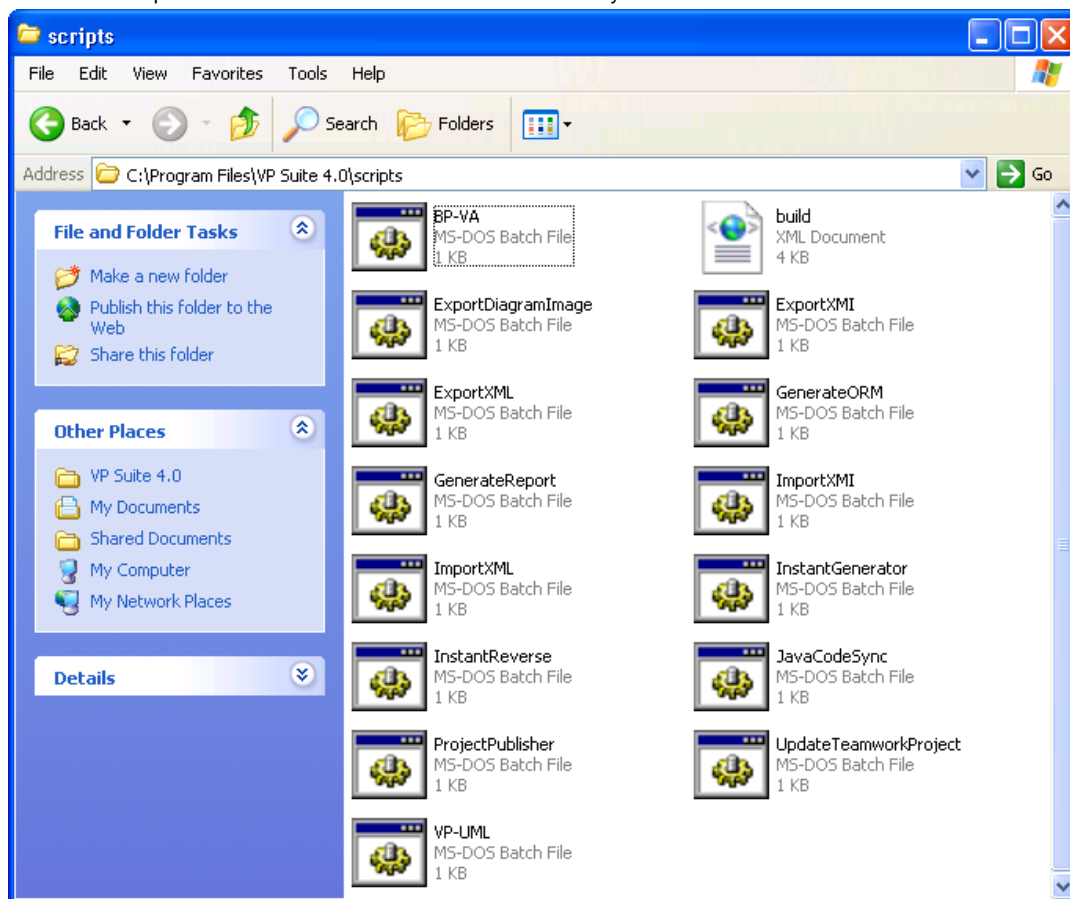


Figure 5-1 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ExportDiagramImage** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

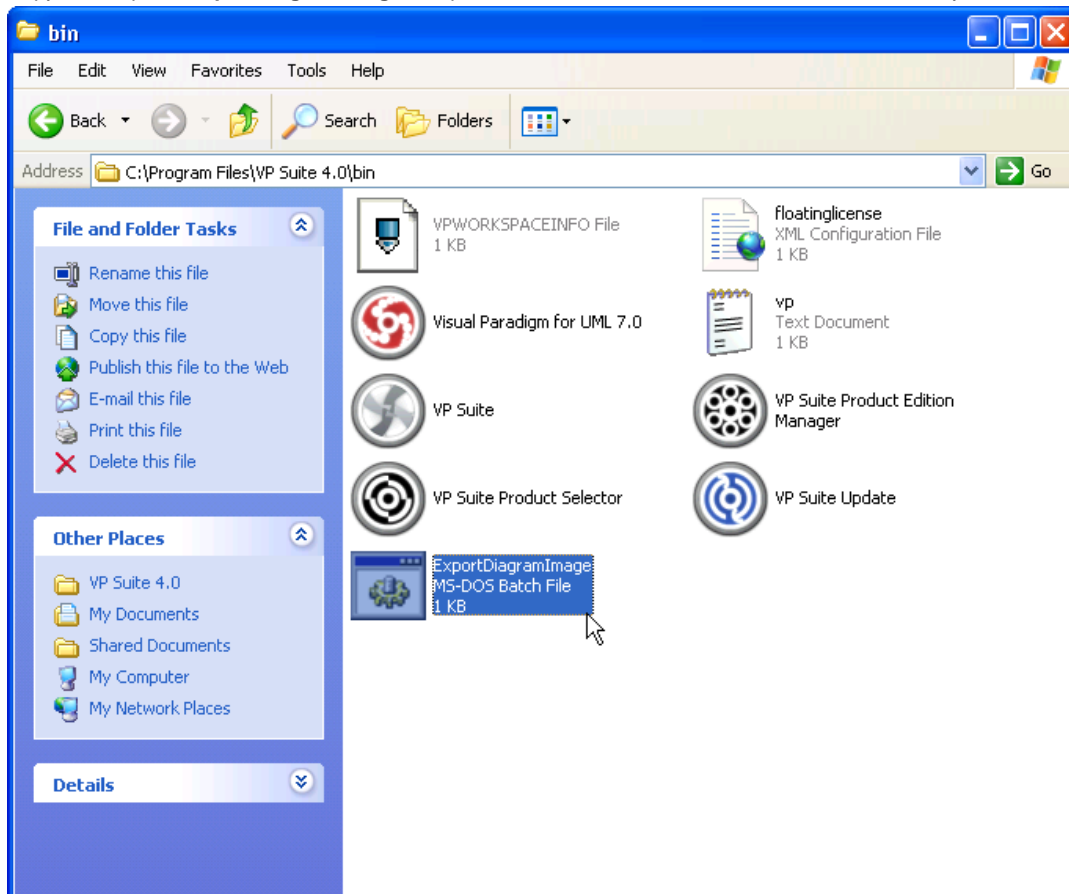


Figure 5-2 Copy and paste ExportDiagramImage from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

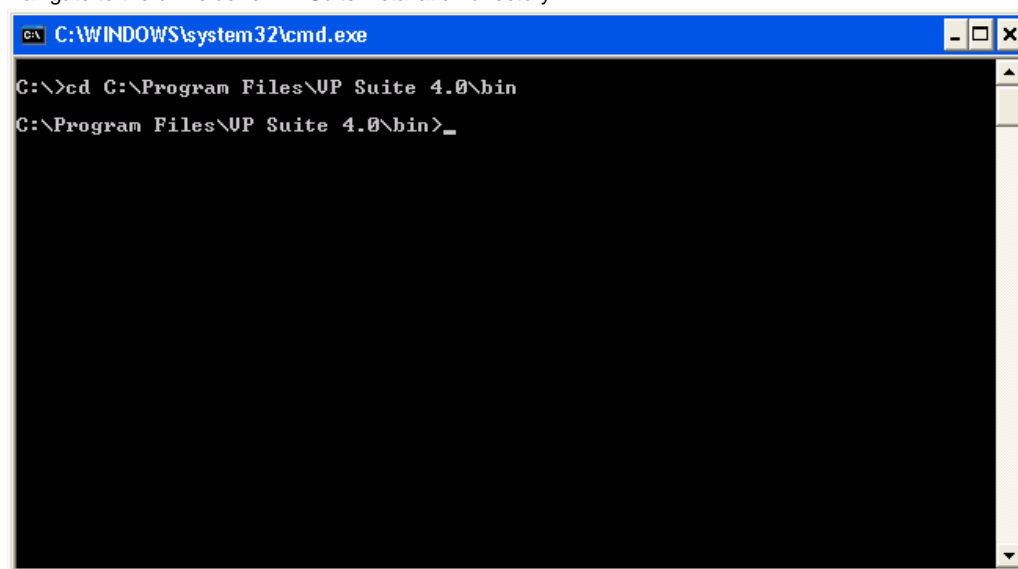


Figure 5-3 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
`ExportDiagramImage -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output -diagram "*" -type jpg`

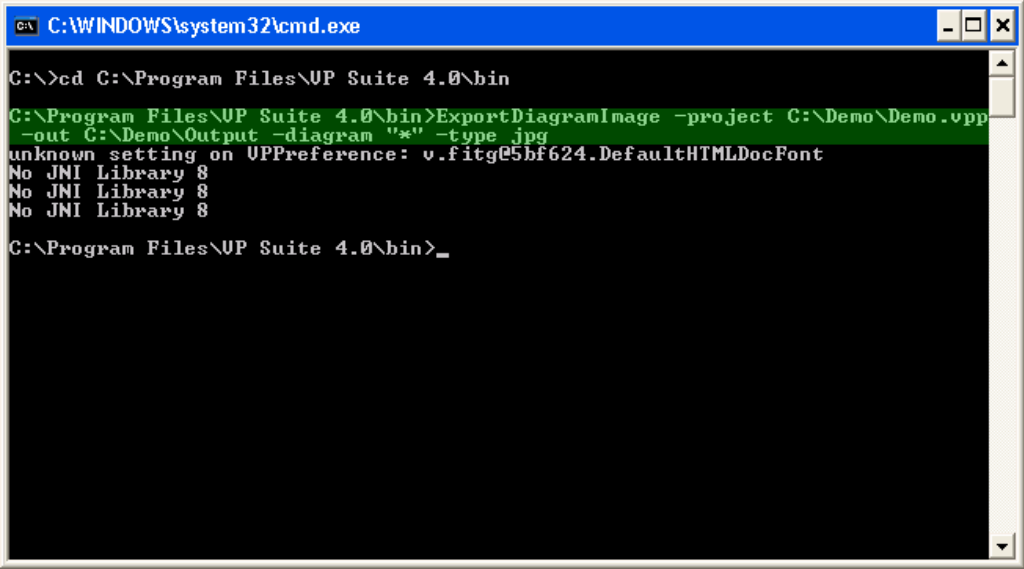


Figure 5-4 Executing ExportDiagramImage

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-out	Folder for storing the exported images	C:\Demo\Output
-diagram	A list of diagram required to export images. User can enter "*" for representing all diagrams, to supply the names of diagrams, or to supply a text file which includes the names of all diagrams	diagram_1 diagram_2
-type [optional]	Type of diagrams. Here are the possible types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> png png_with_background jpg svg pdf 	png

Table 5-1 Parameters for ExportDiagramImage

Exporting and Import XMI

Exporting XMI

To export XMI from a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

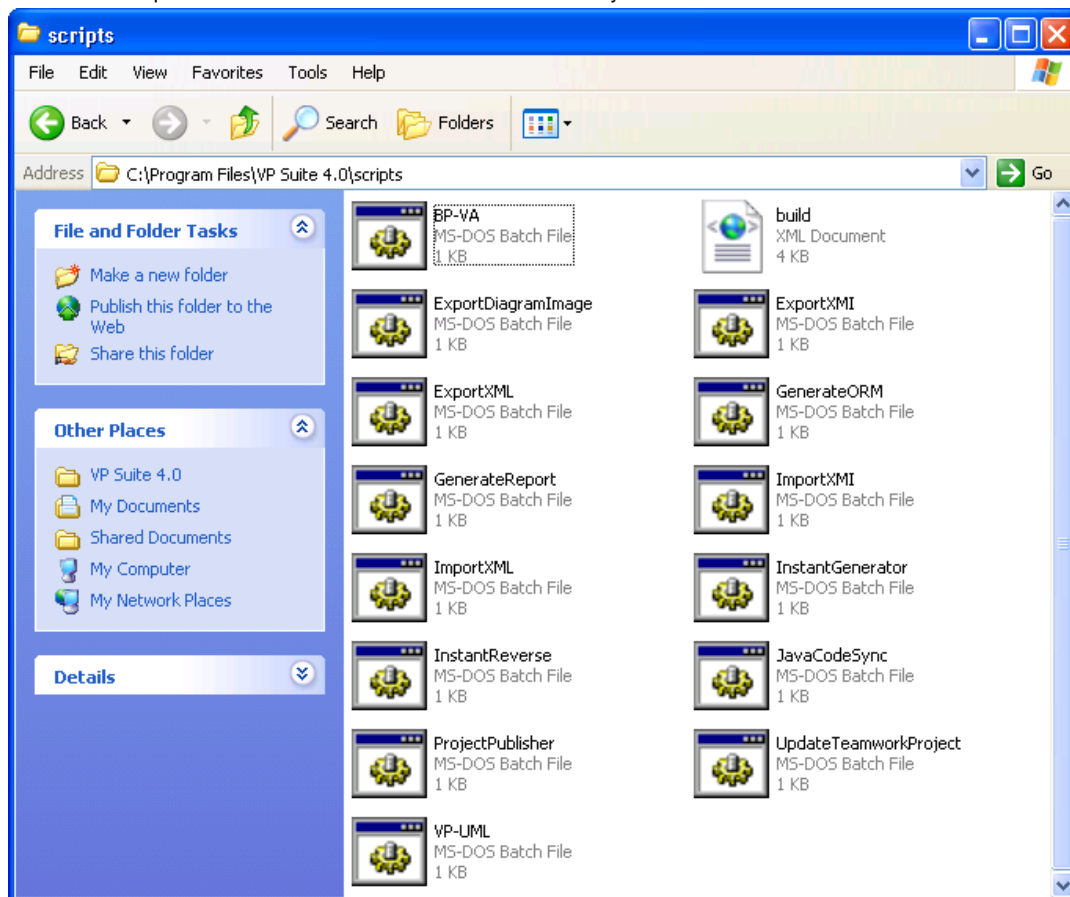


Figure 5-5 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ExportXMI** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

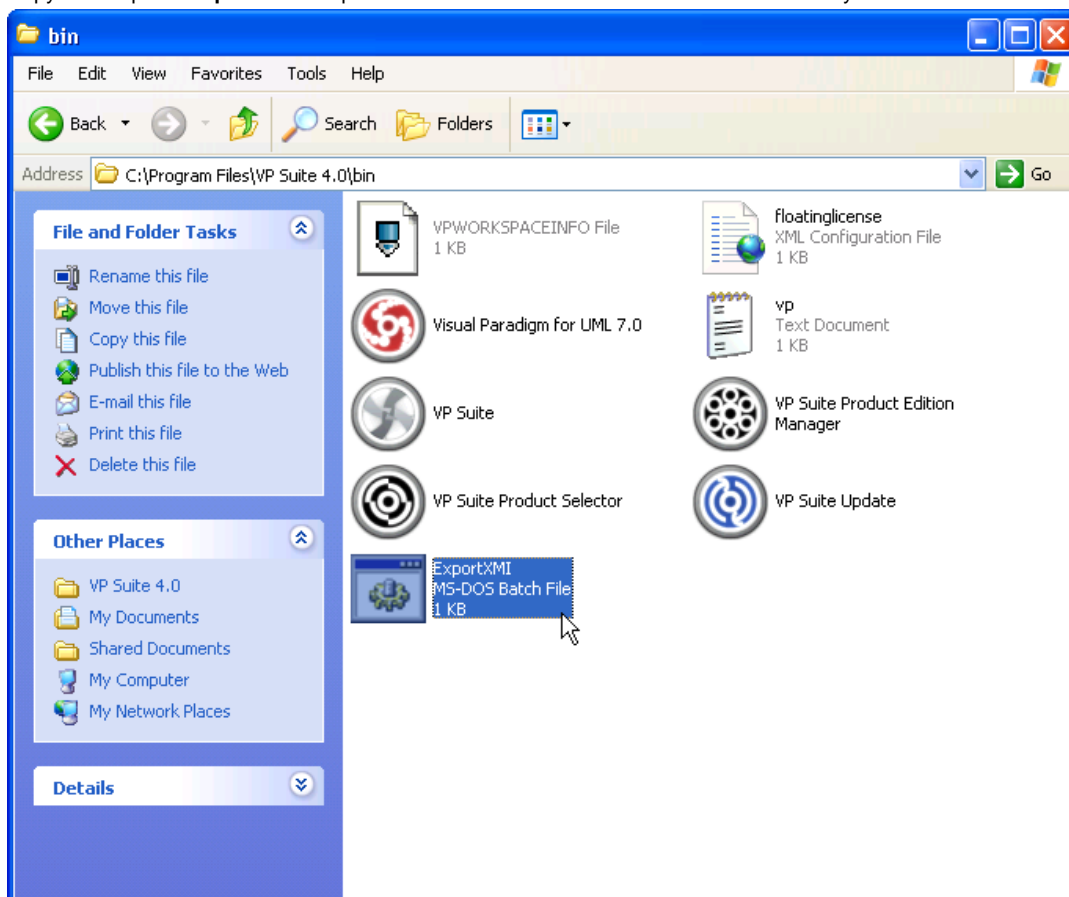


Figure 5-6 Copy and paste ExportXMI from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

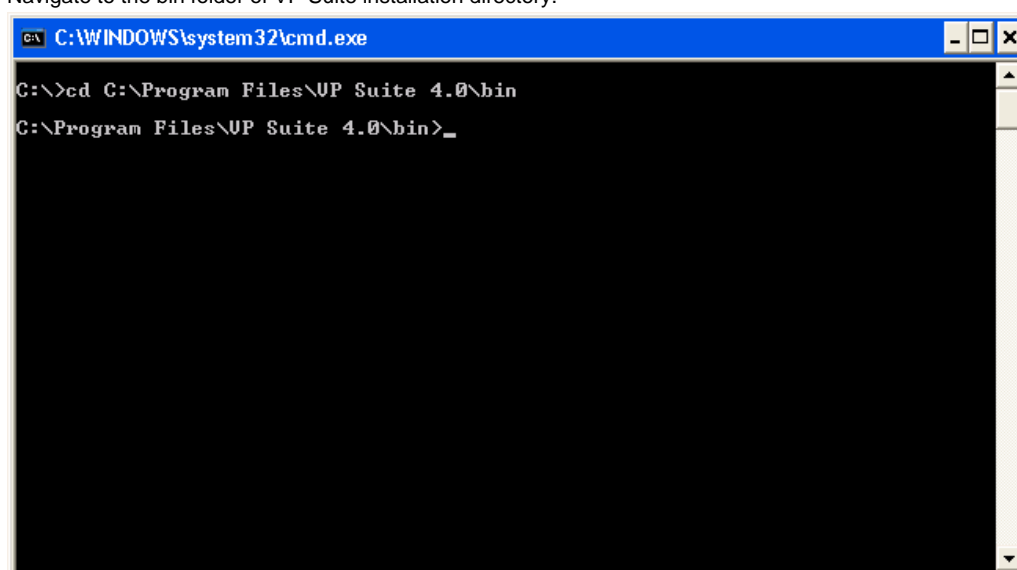


Figure 5-7 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
ExportXMI -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output\Sample.xmi -type 2.1

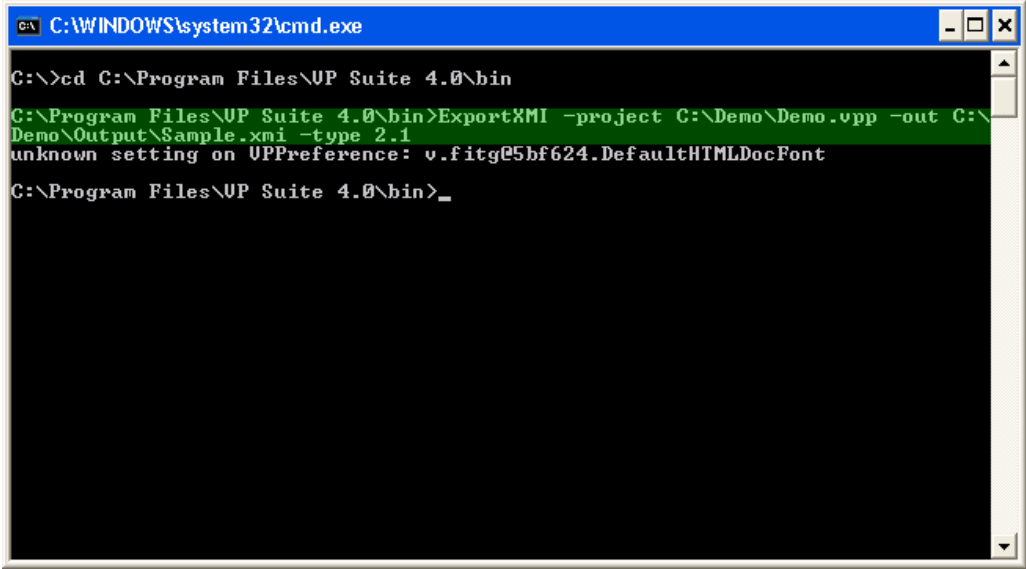


Figure 5-8 Executing ExportXMI

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-out	The filepath of XMI file	C:\Demo\Output\sample.xmi
-type [optional]	Version of XMI. Unless specified, the lastly generated version will be selected. Here are the possible options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.01.22.12.1UML2	2.1
-encoding [optional]	Encoding of XMI file	

Table 5-2 Parameters for ExportDiagramImage

Importing XMI

To import XMI to a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

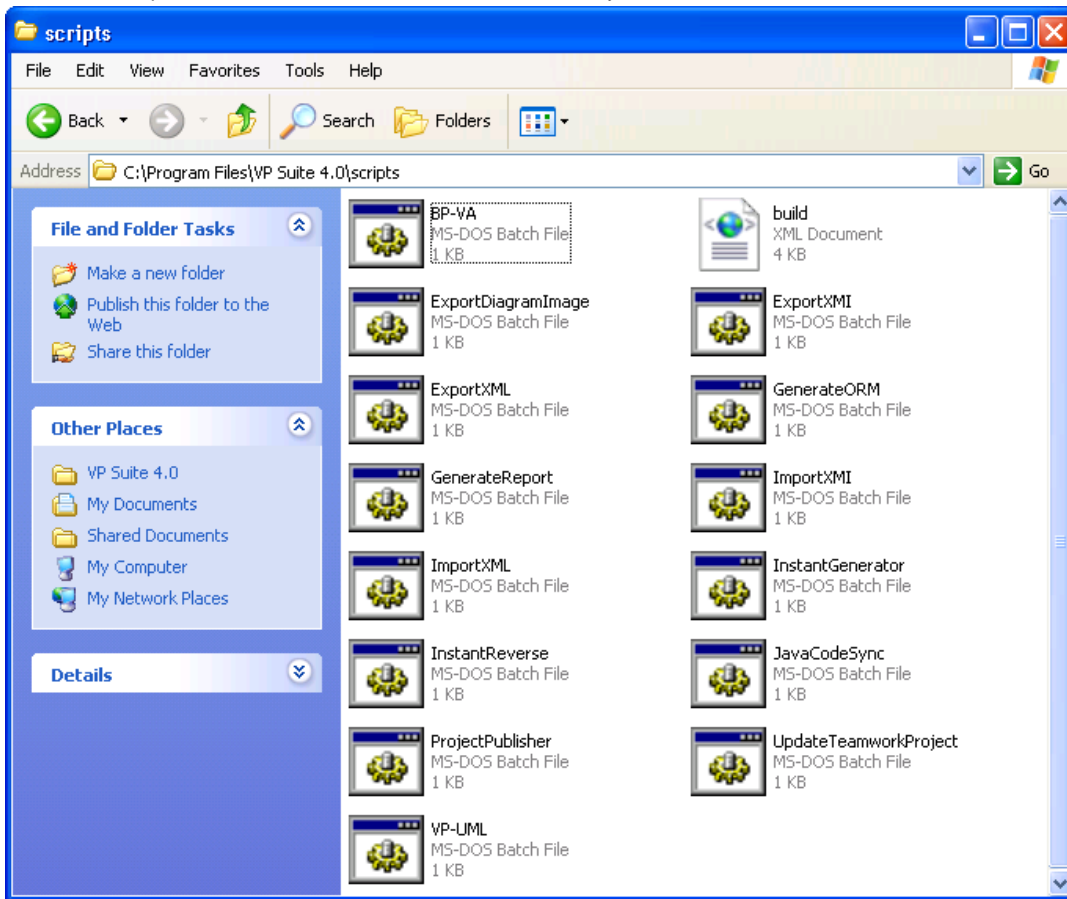


Figure 5-9 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ImportXMI** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

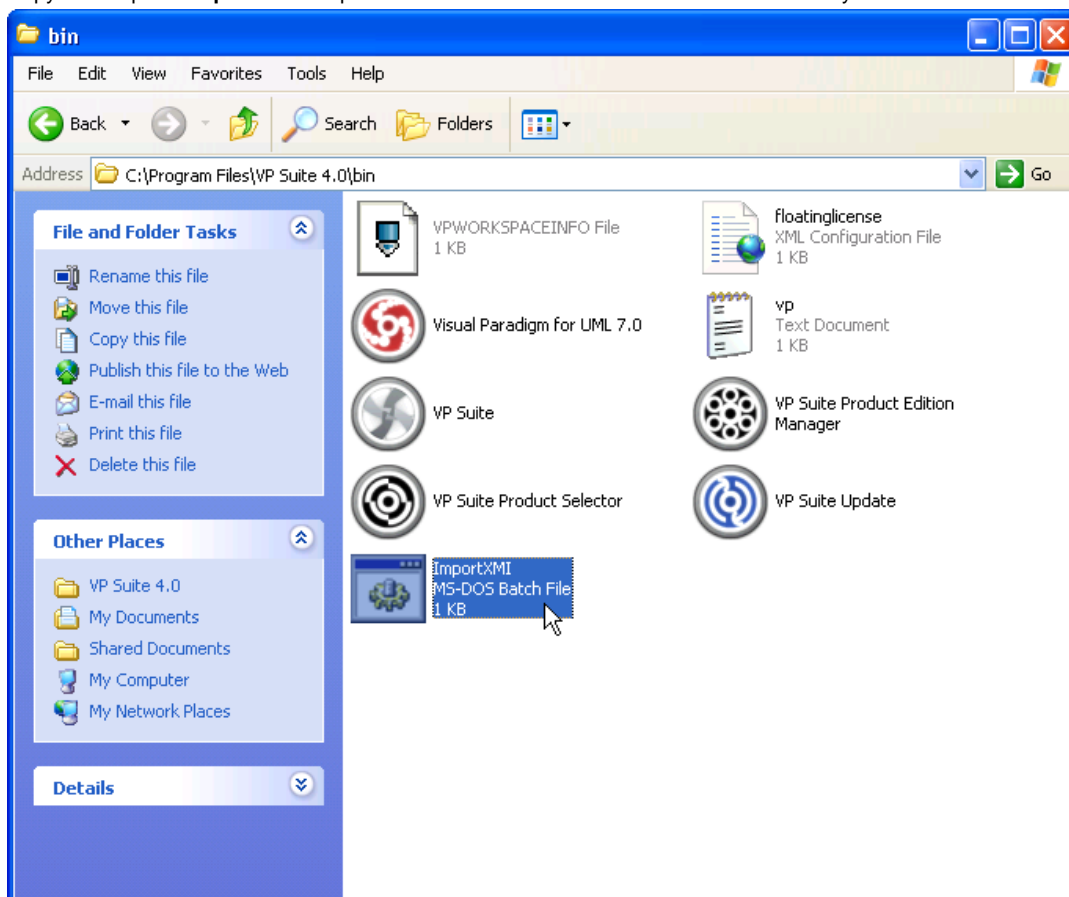


Figure 5-10 Copy and paste ImportXMI from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

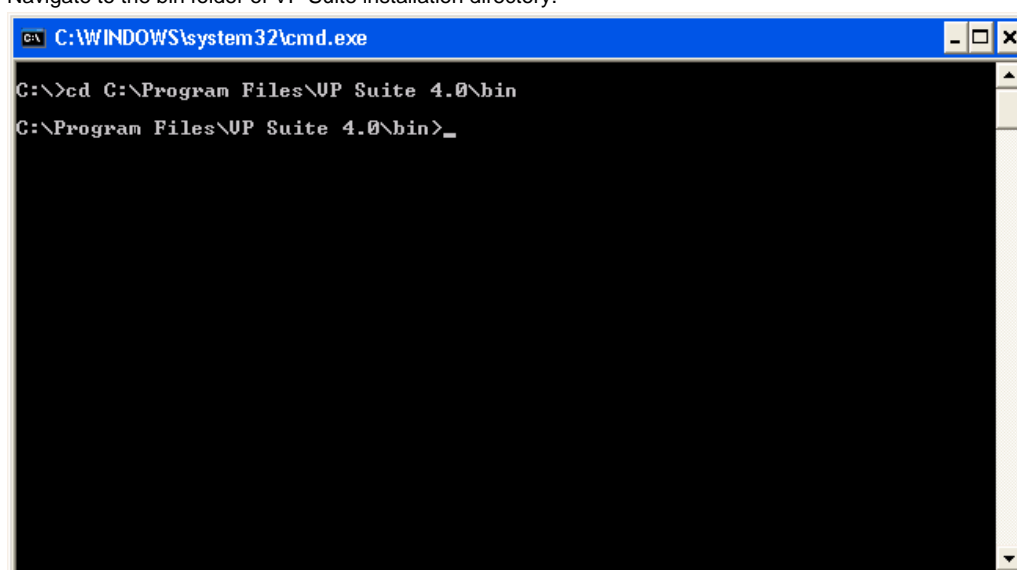


Figure 5-11 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
ImportXML -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -file C:\Demo\input\sample.xmi

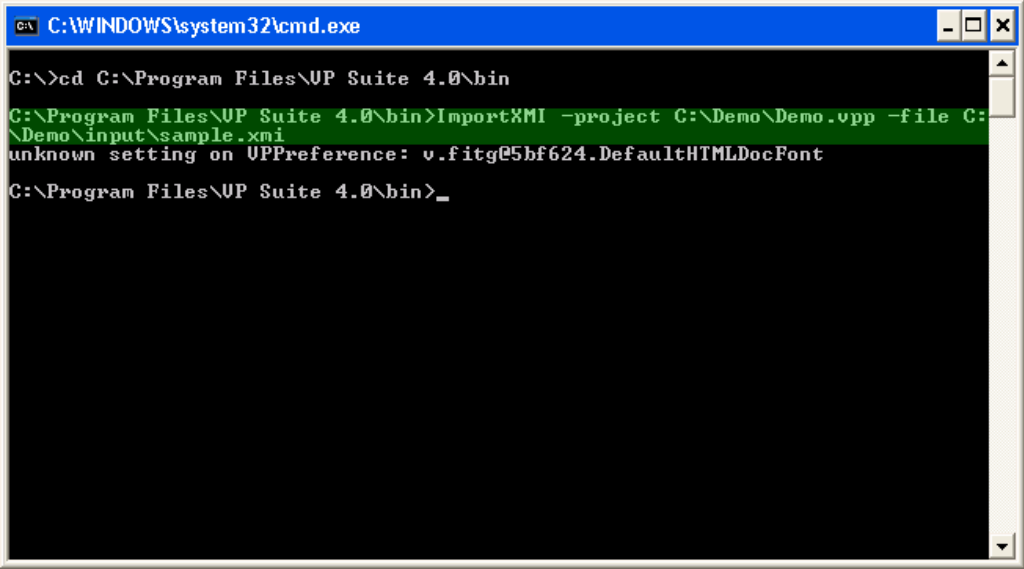


Figure 5-12 Executing ImportXML

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-file	The filepath of the XMI file to import	C:\Demo\input\sample.xmi

Table 5-3 Parameters for ImportXML

Exporting and Import XML

Exporting XML

To export XML and images from a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

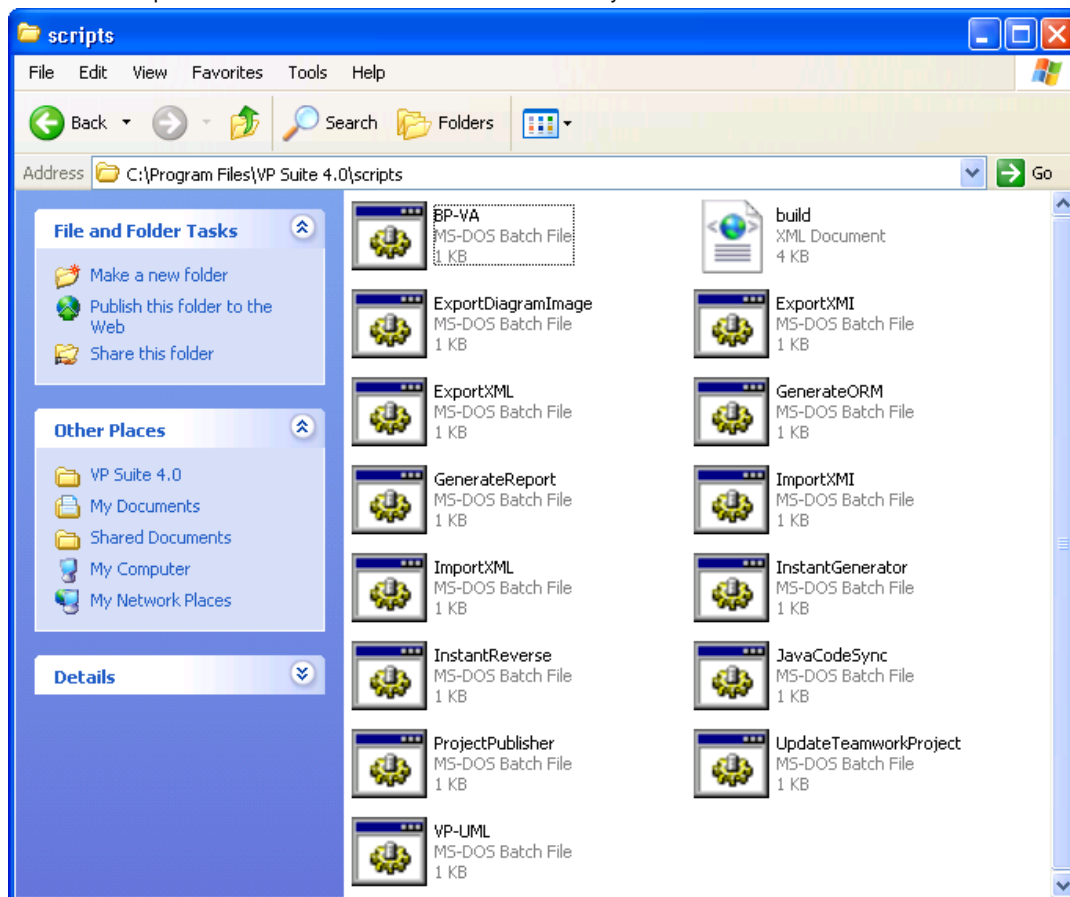


Figure 5-13 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ExportXML** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

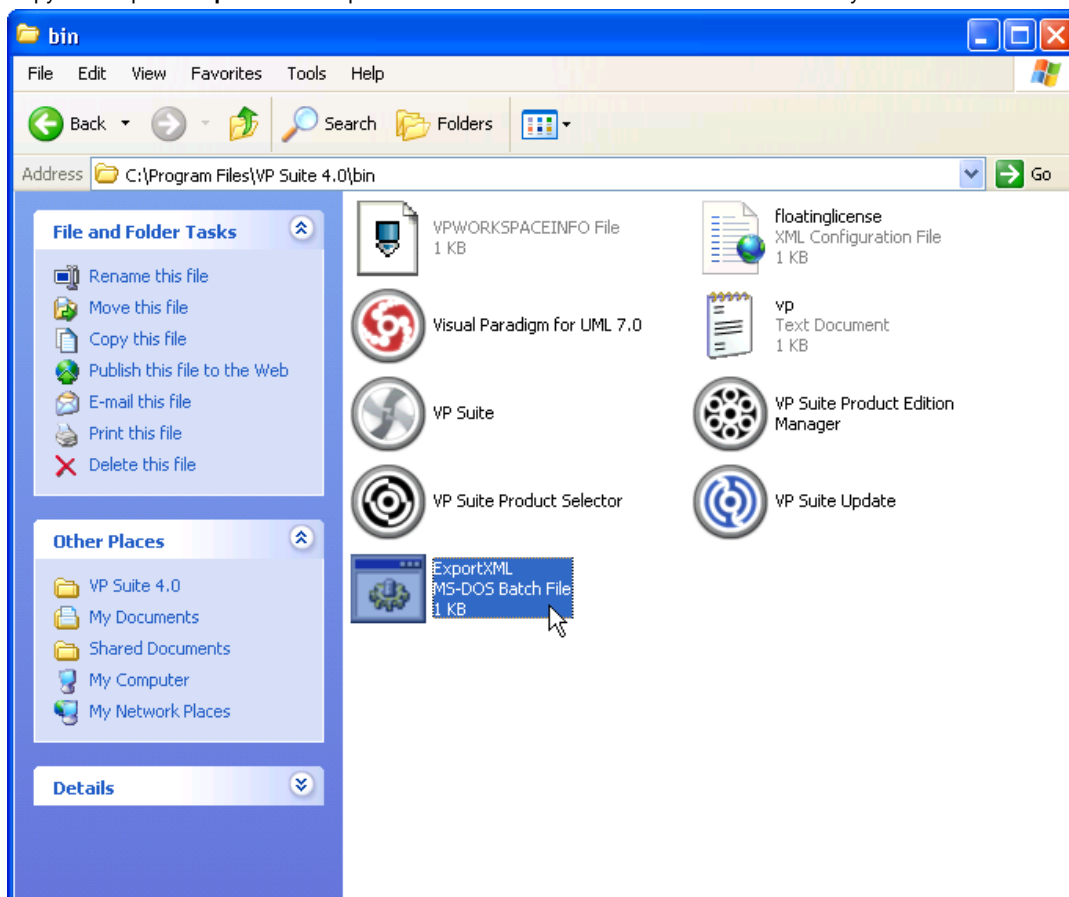


Figure 5-14 Copy and paste ExportXML from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

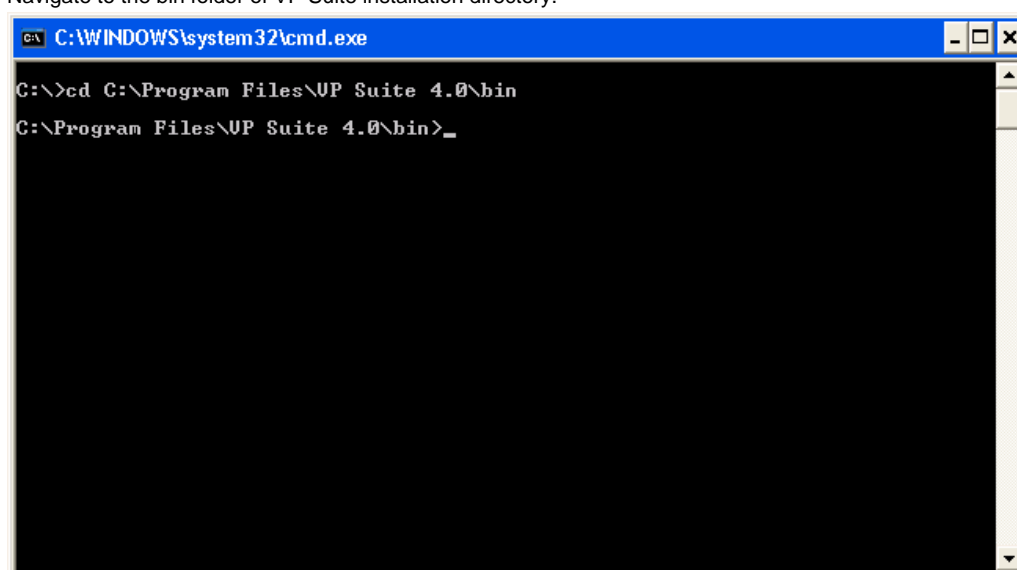


Figure 5-15 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
`ExportXML -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output`

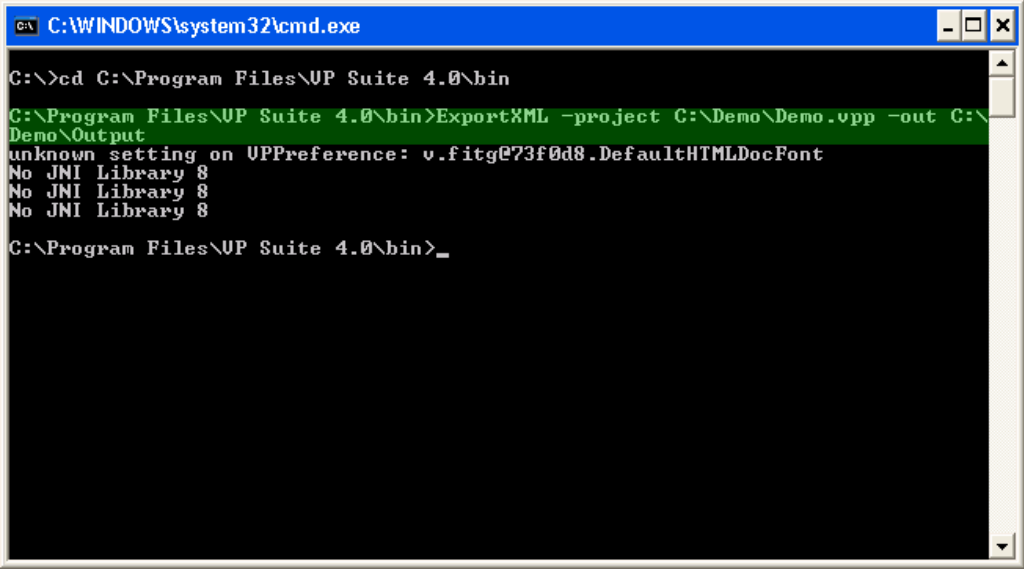


Figure 5-16 Executing ExportXML

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-out	Folder for storing the exported XML and images	C:\Demo\Output

Table 5-4 Parameters for ExportXML

Importing XML

To import XML to a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

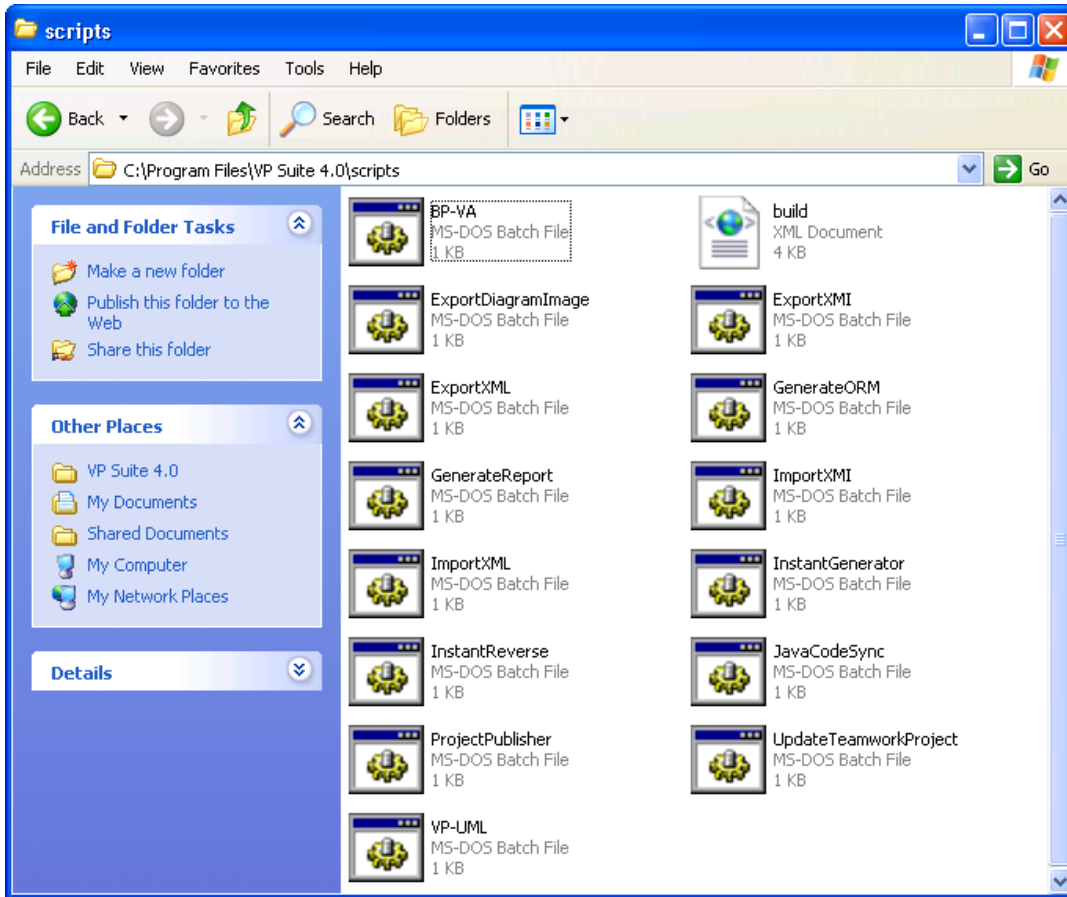


Figure 5-17 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ImportXML** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

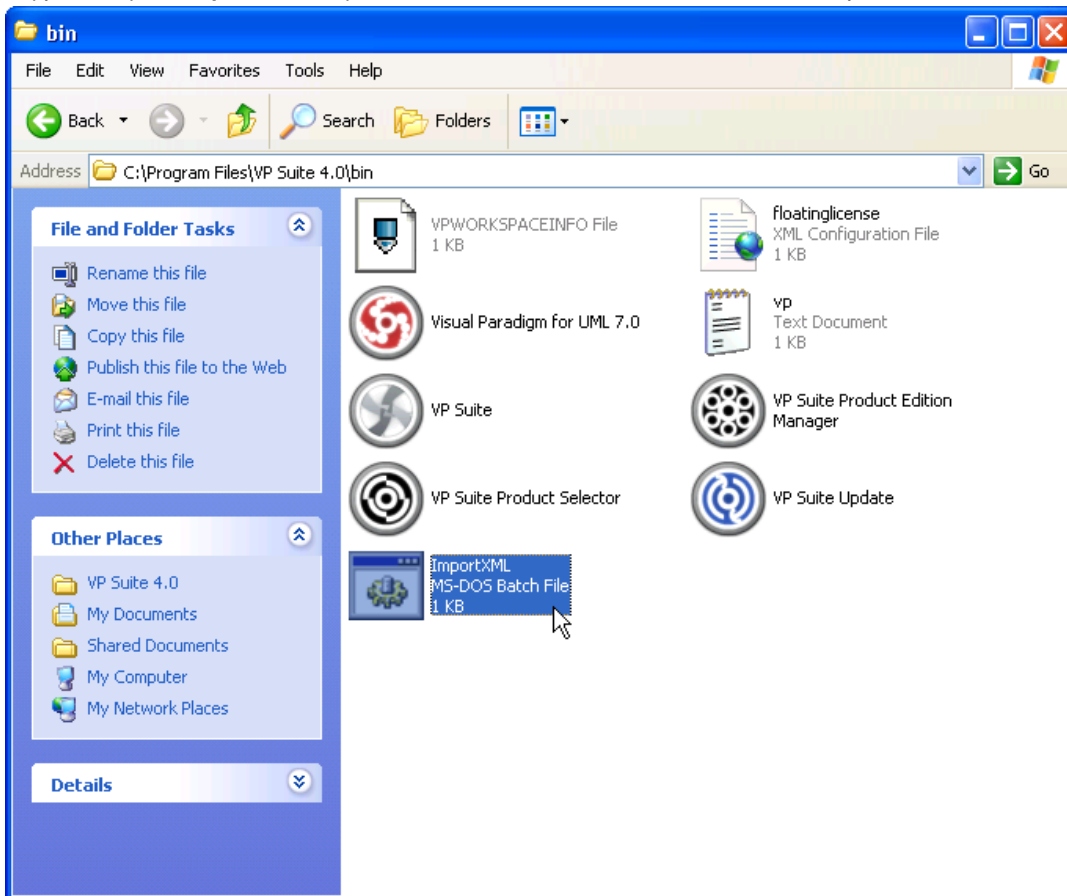


Figure 5-18 Copy and paste ImportXML from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

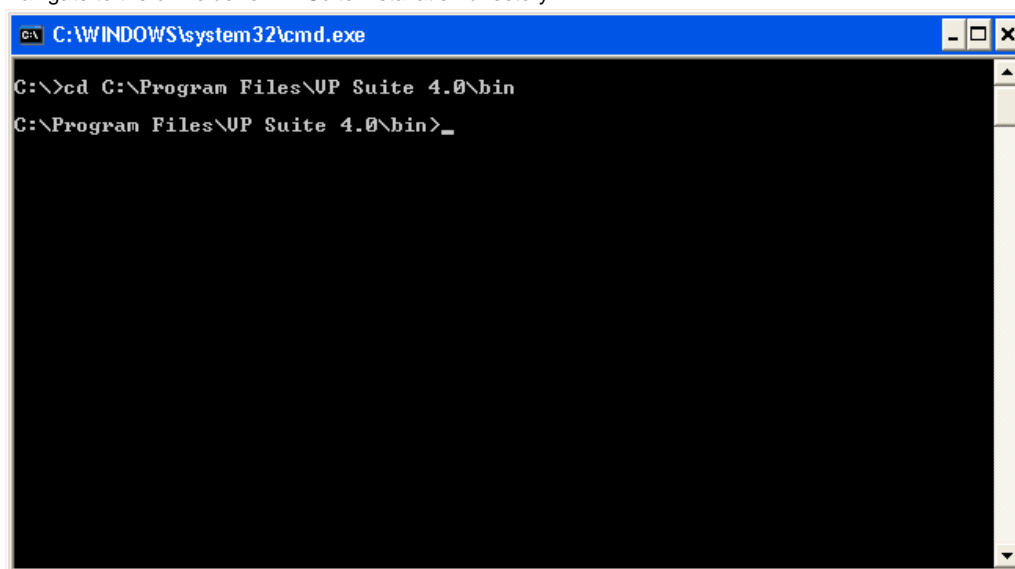


Figure 5-19 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
ImportXML -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -file C:\Demo\input\project.xml

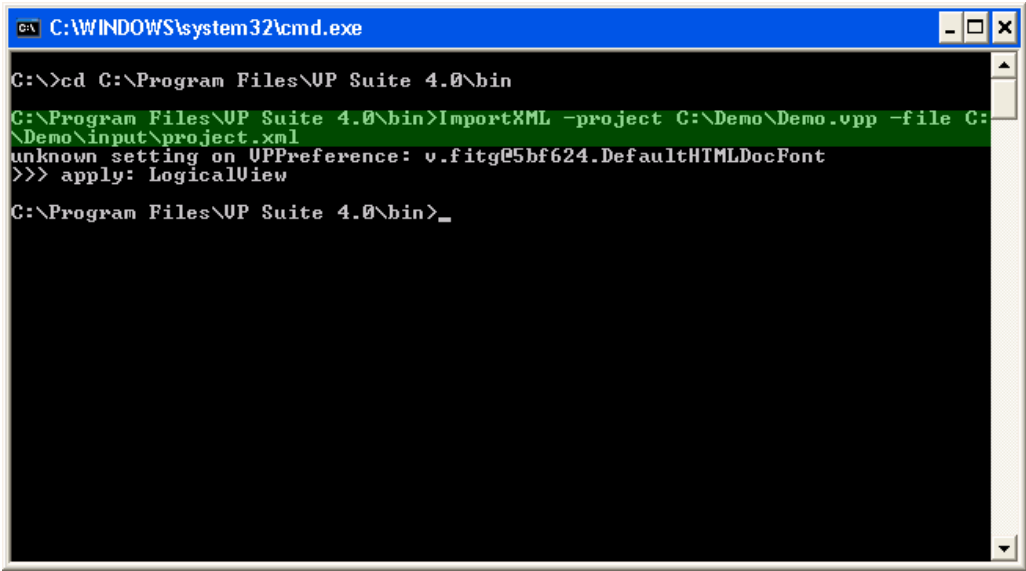


Figure 5-20 Executing ImportXML

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-file	The filepath of the XML file to import	C:\Demo\input \sample.xml

Table 5-5 Parameters for ImportXML

Generating ORM Code and/or Database

To generate ORM code and/or database from a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

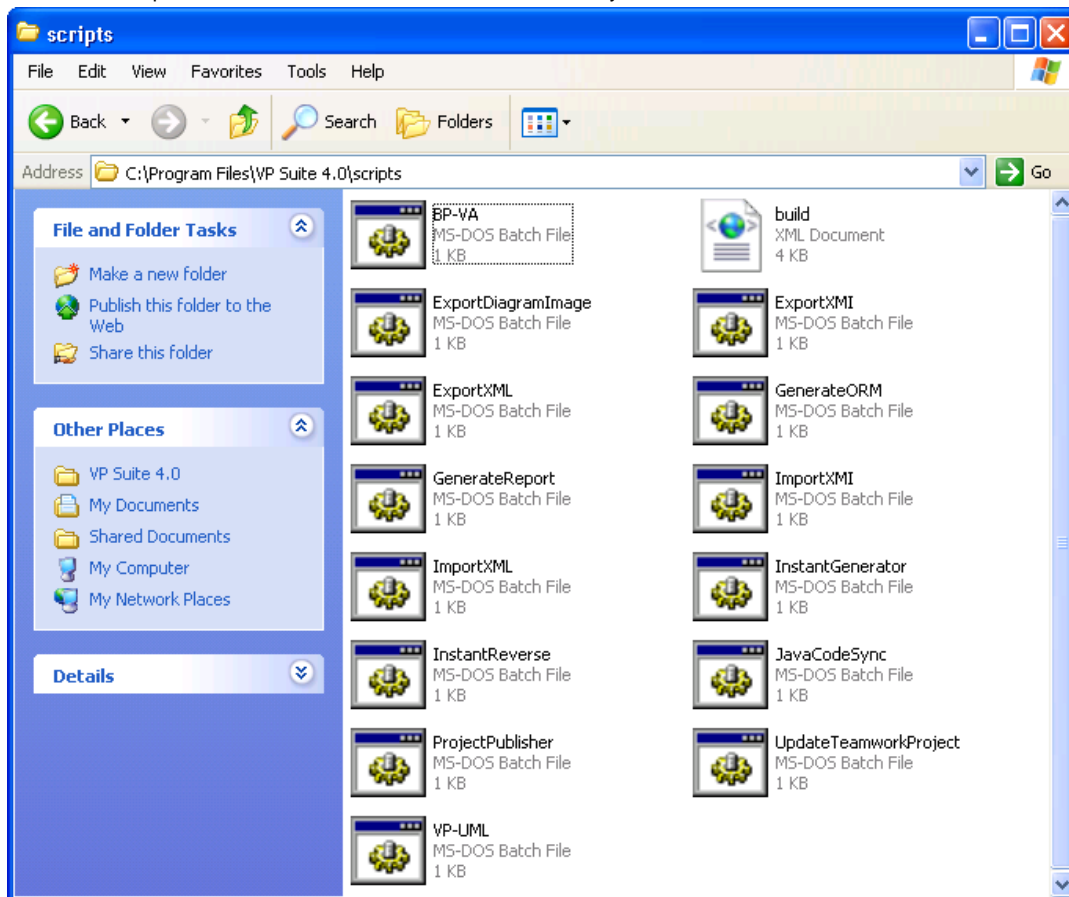


Figure 5-21 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **GenerateORM** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

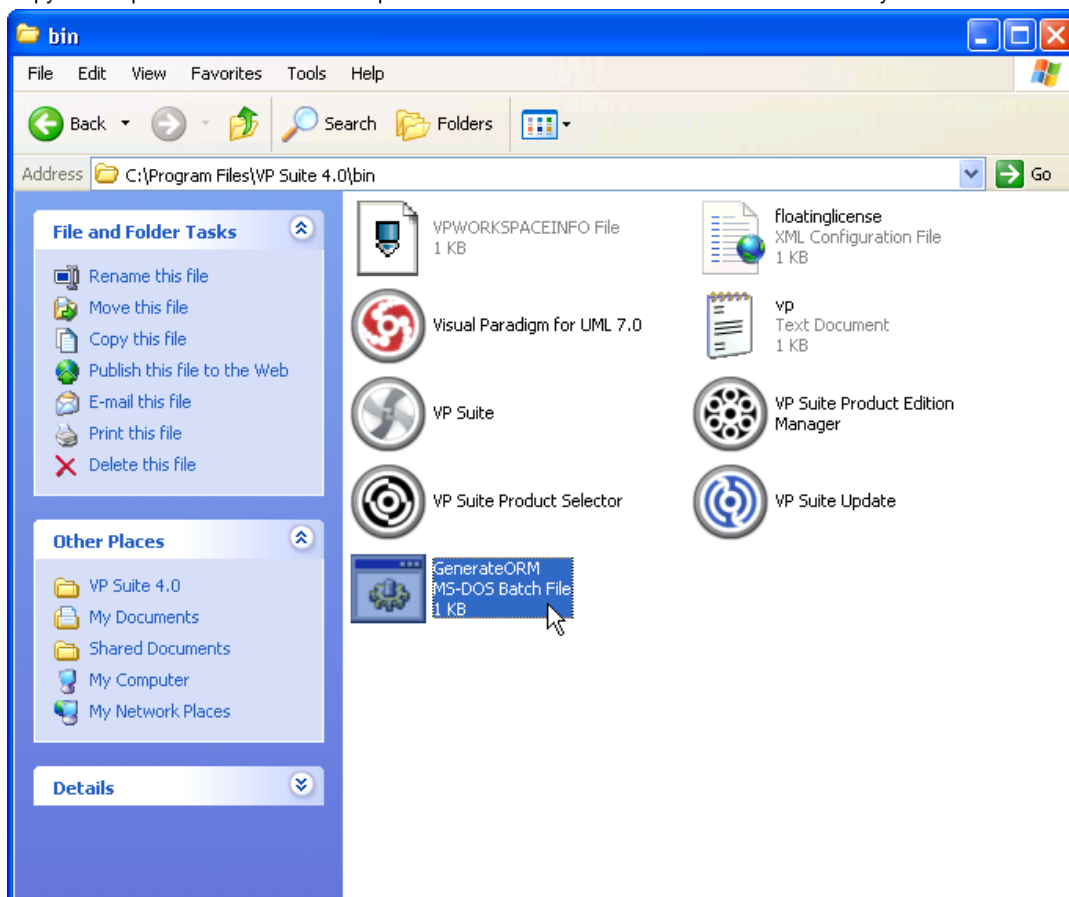


Figure 5-22 Copy and paste GenerateORM from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

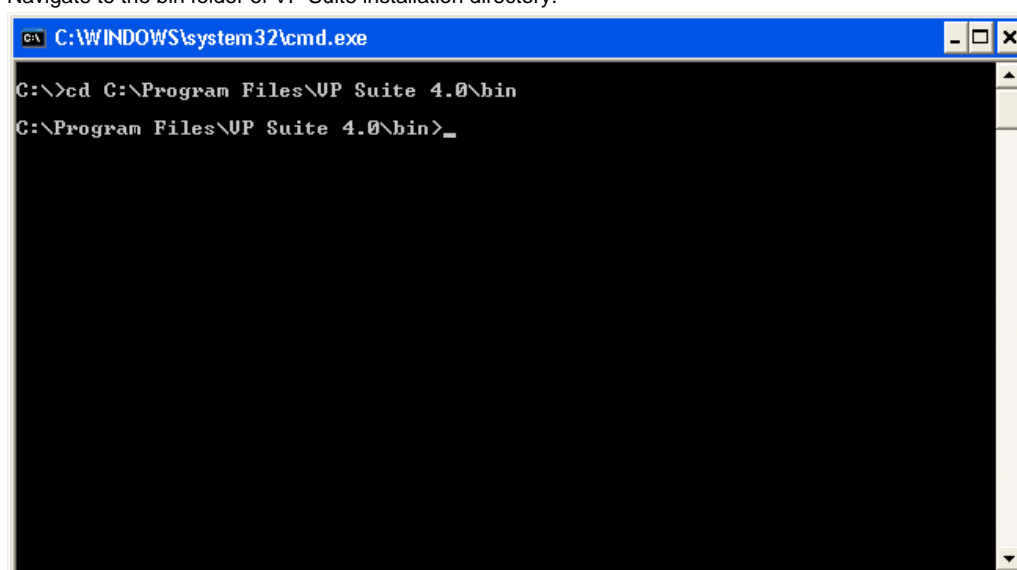
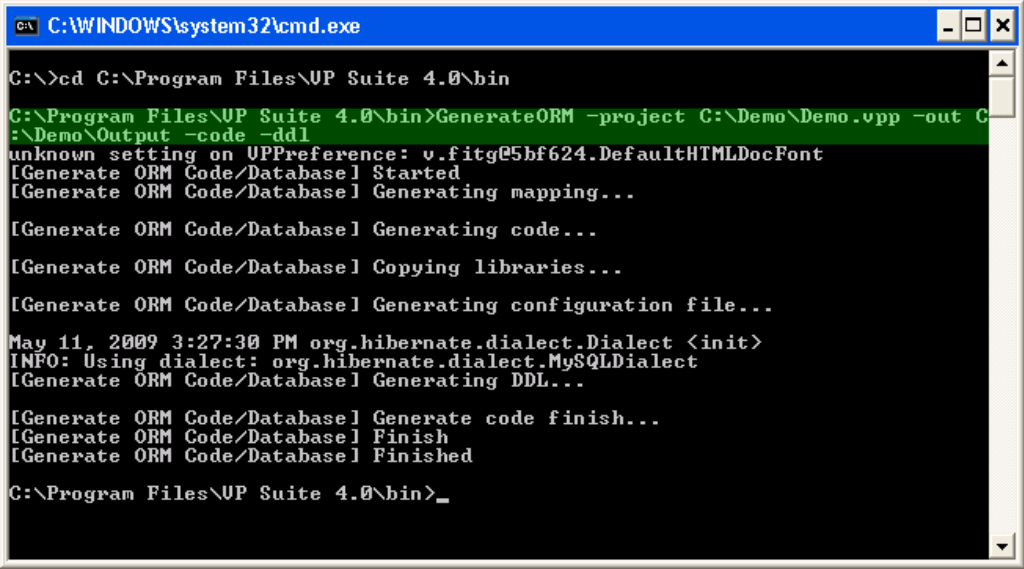


Figure 5-23 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
`GenerateORM -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output -code -ddl`



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>cd C:\Program Files\UP Suite 4.0\bin
C:\Program Files\UP Suite 4.0\bin>GenerateORM -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output -code -ddl
unknown setting on UPPreference: v.fitg@5bf624.DefaultHTMLDocFont
[Generate ORM Code/Database] Started
[Generate ORM Code/Database] Generating mapping...

[Generate ORM Code/Database] Generating code...

[Generate ORM Code/Database] Copying libraries...

[Generate ORM Code/Database] Generating configuration file...

May 11, 2009 3:27:30 PM org.hibernate.dialect.Dialect <init>
INFO: Using dialect: org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
[Generate ORM Code/Database] Generating DDL...

[Generate ORM Code/Database] Generate code finish...
[Generate ORM Code/Database] Finish
[Generate ORM Code/Database] Finished

C:\Program Files\UP Suite 4.0\bin>_
```

Figure 5-24 Executing GenerateORM

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-out	Folder for storing the generated files including the source code, required libraries and mapping XML	C:\Demo\Output
-code [optional]	Include to generate code.	-code
-ddl [optional]	Include to export DDL	-ddl
-exportdb [optional]	Include to export database	-exportdb

Table 5-6 Parameters for GenerateORM

Generating Report

To generate HTML/PDF/Word report from a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

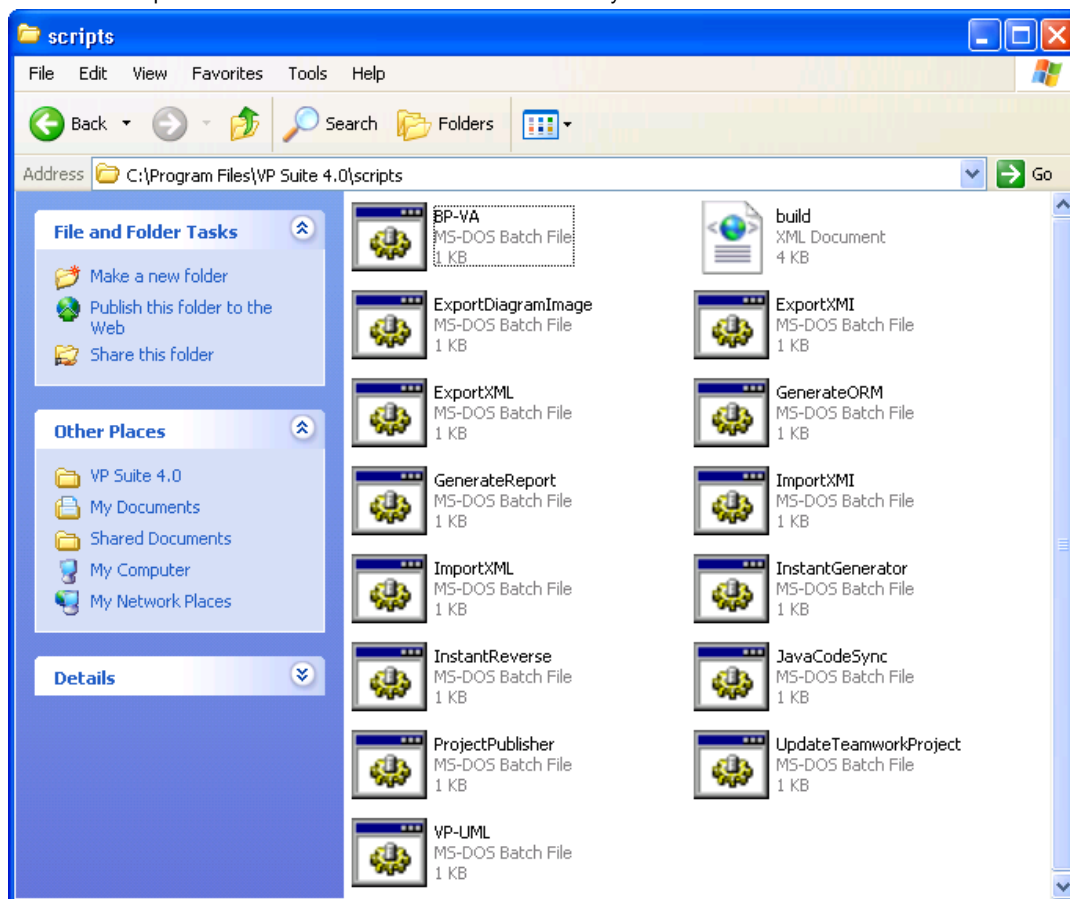


Figure 5-25 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **GenerateReport** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

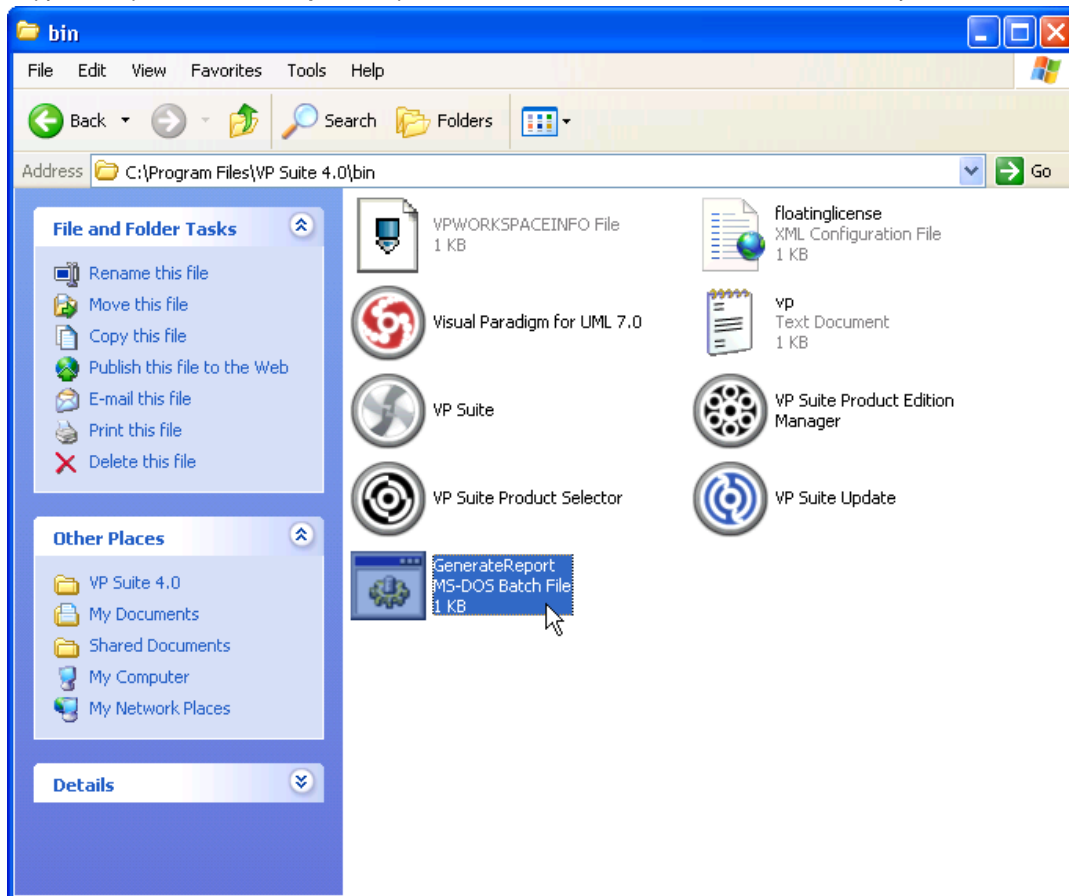


Figure 5-26 Copy and paste GenerateReport from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

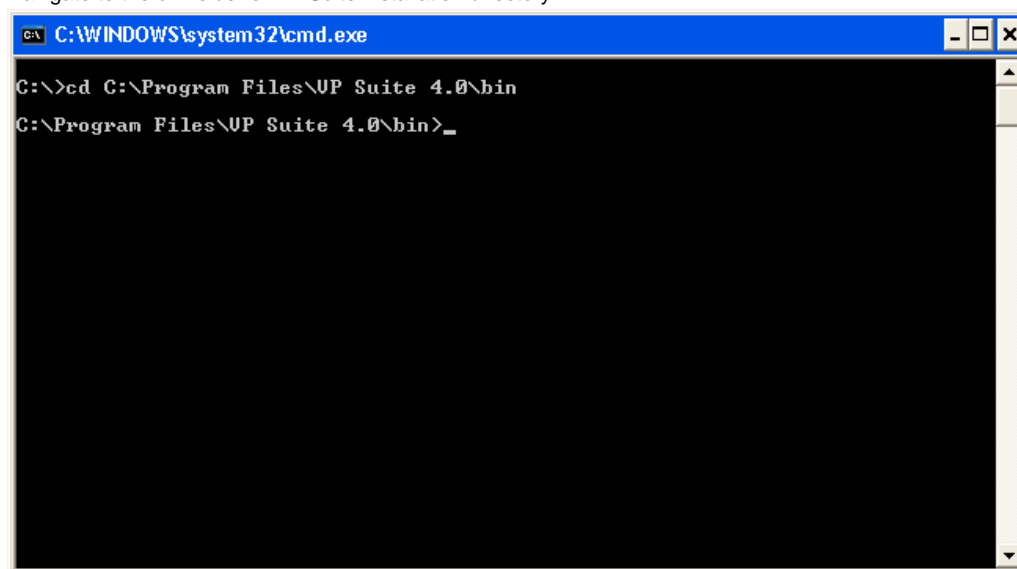


Figure 5-27 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
`GenerateReport -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output\MyReport.pdf -type pdf -all`

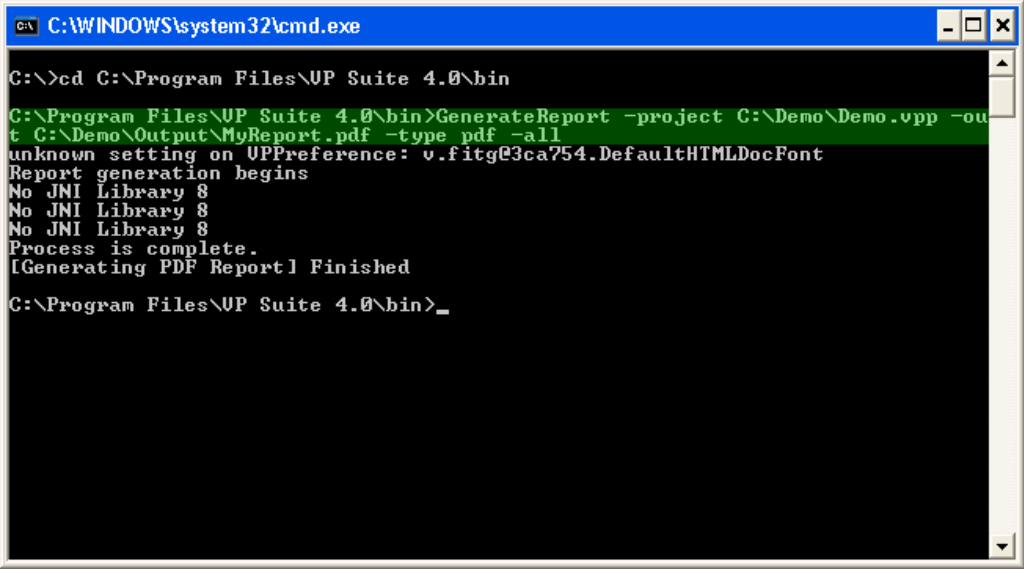


Figure 5-28 Executing GenerateReport

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-out	The file or folder path of generated report file(s)	C:\Demo\Output\MyReport.p
-type	Type of report to generate. Here are the possible options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> html pdf word 	pdf
-all [optional]	By default, only the selected diagrams (saved in vpp) will be covered when generating report. By including -all, all diagrams will be covered.	-all

Table 5-7 Parameters for GenerateReport

Instant Generator

To generate code from a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

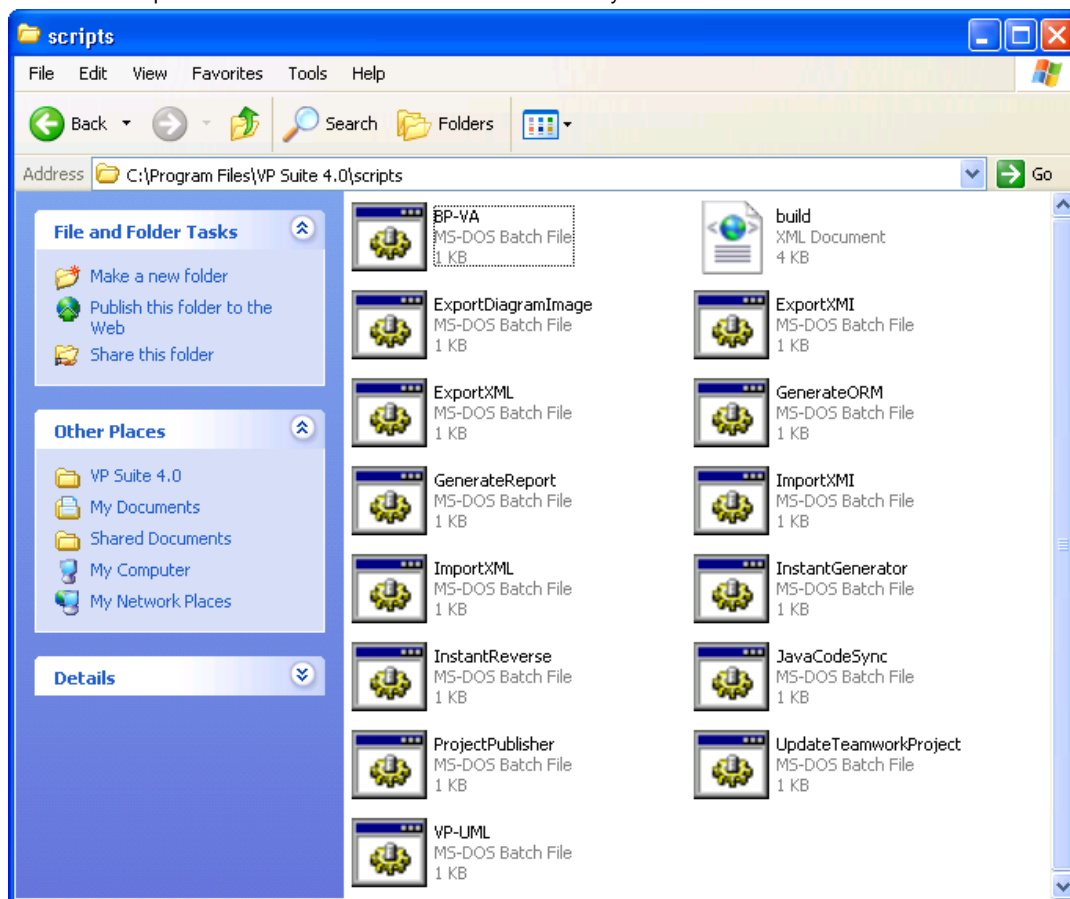


Figure 5-29 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **InstantGenerator** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

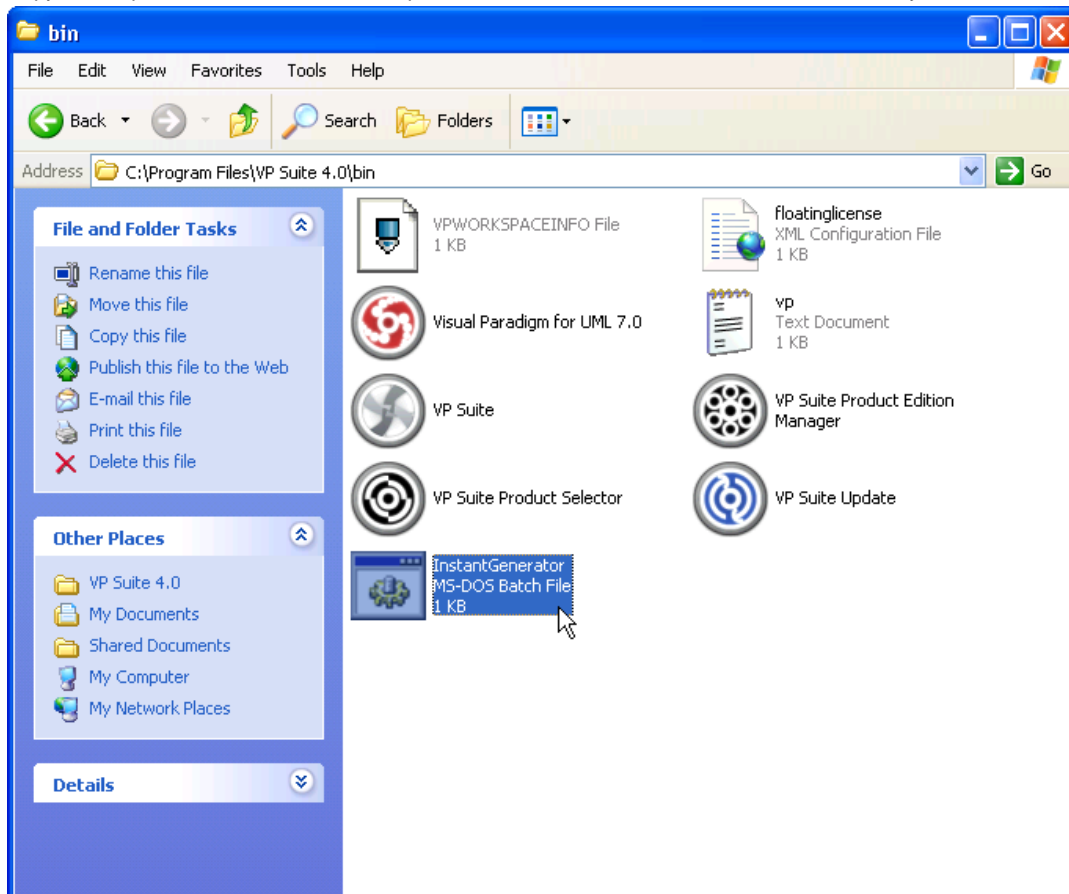


Figure 5-30 Copy and paste InstantGenerator from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

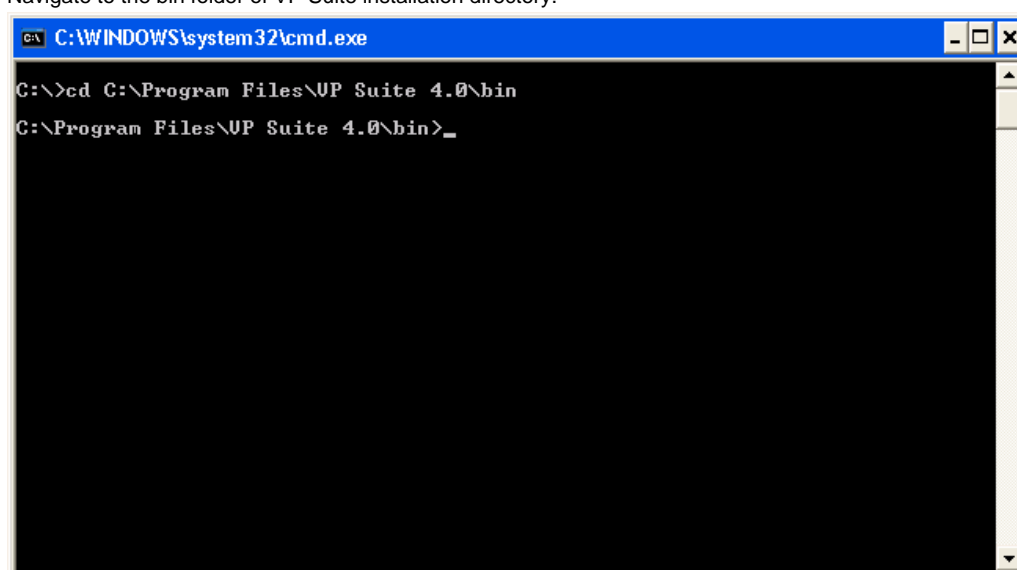


Figure 5-31 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
InstantGenerator -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output

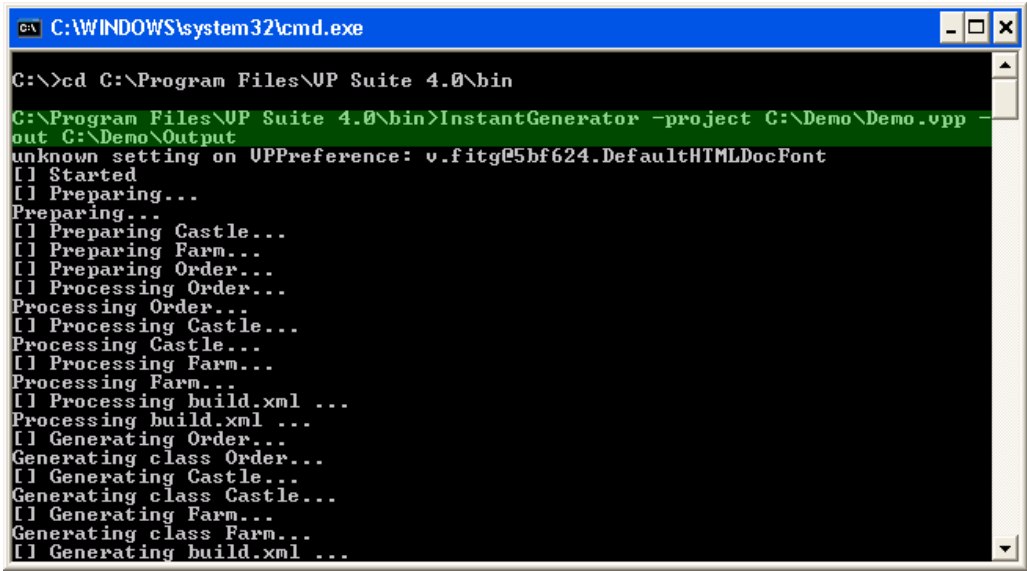


Figure 5-32 Executing InstantGenerator

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-out	The folder path of generated source files	C:\Demo\Output
-template [optiona]	The path of template folder. Unless specified, the default folder will be selected.	C:\MyTemplat
-lang [optional]	Specify the language to generate. Unless specified, the lastly selected language (saved in project file) will be generated. Here are the possible options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Java• C#• .NET• ODL• ActionScript• IDL• C++• Delphi• Python• Objective-C• Ada95• Ruby	C + +

Table 5-8 Parameters for InstantGenerator

NOTE: Code generation through command line generates only classes selected to generate when running VP-UML. In other words, you must at least generate once in VP-UML in order to make command line generation work.

Instant Reverse

To reverse source code to a project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

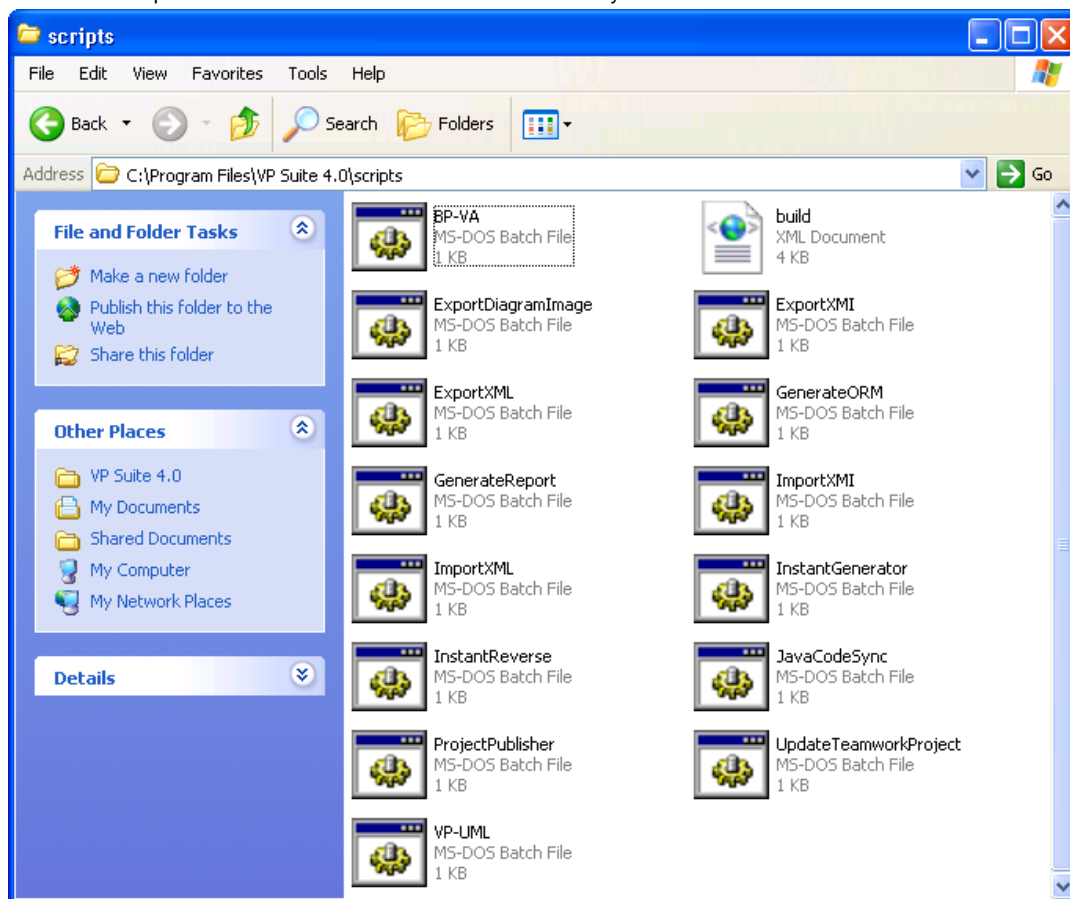


Figure 5-33 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **InstantReverse** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

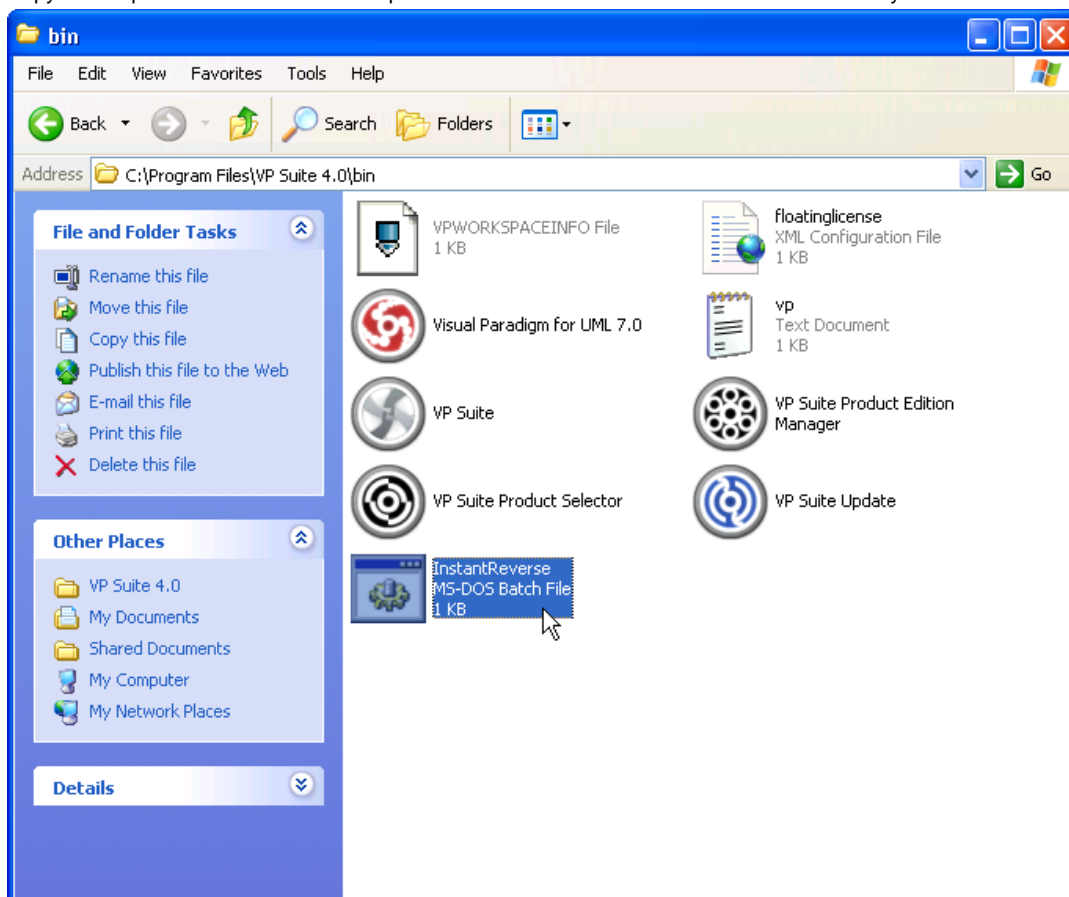


Figure 5-34 Copy and paste InstantReverse from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

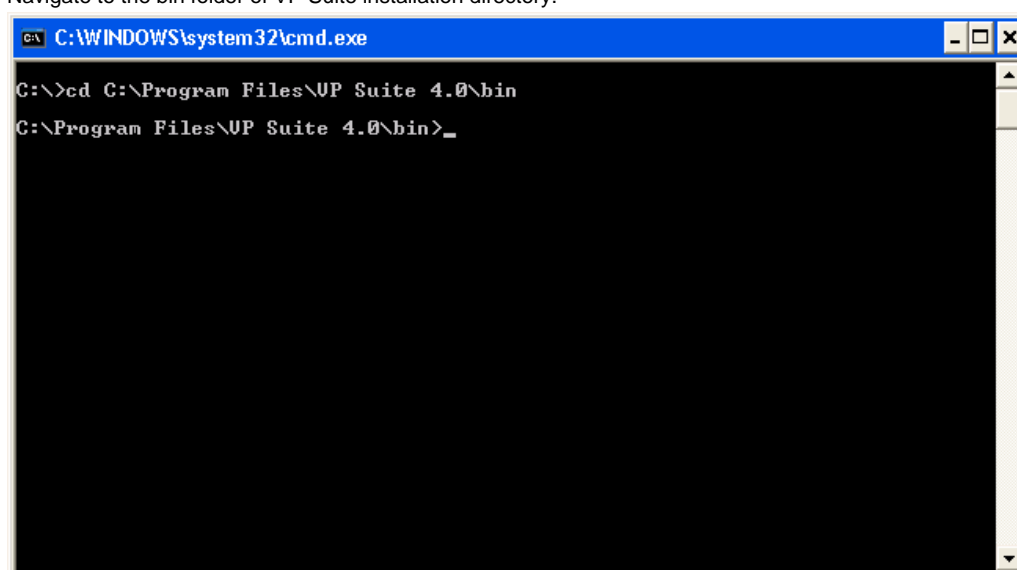


Figure 5-35 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
InstantReverse -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -path C:\Demo\MyProject\src -lang Java -pathtype folder -sourcetype source

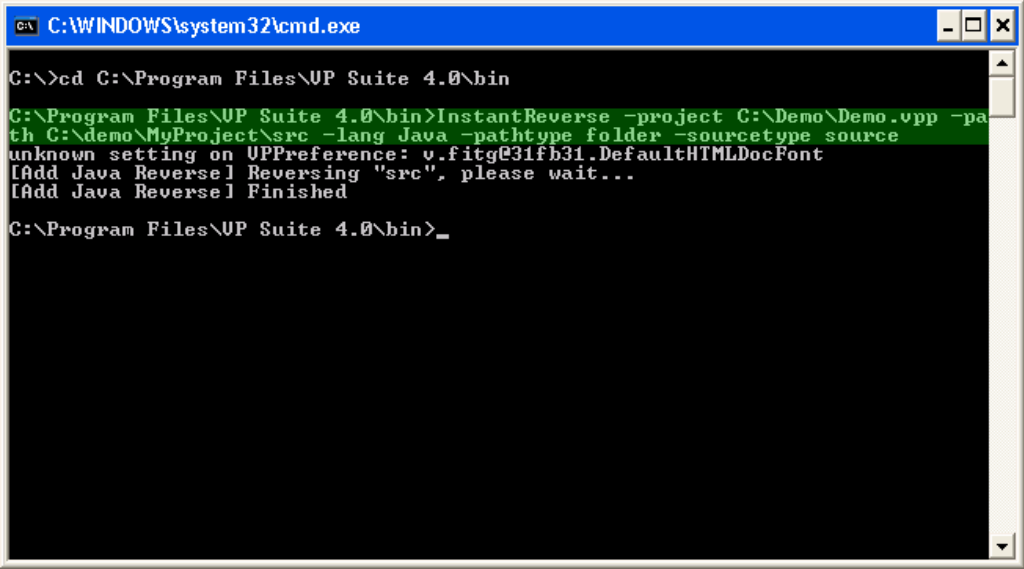


Figure 5-36 Executing InstantReverse

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo\Demo.vpp
-path	The file or folder path of the source files to be reversed	C:\Demo\Output\src
-lang	Specify the language of the source code to reverse. Here are the possible options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Java "C++ Source" ".NET dll or exe files" "CORBA IDL Source" Ada 9x Source" XML "XML Schema" Hibernate "PHP 5.0 Source" "Python Source" Objective-C 	Java
pathtype	Useful only for Java, pathtype defines the type of the path supplied for -path. Here are the possible options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> file folder zip 	file
sourcetype	Useful only for Java, sourcetype defines the type of source to reverse. Here are the possible options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> source class 	source
-overwrite -update	Overwrite or update model from code	- overwrite

Table 5-9 Parameters for InstantReverse

Java Code Synchronization

To perform synchronization between model and Java code through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

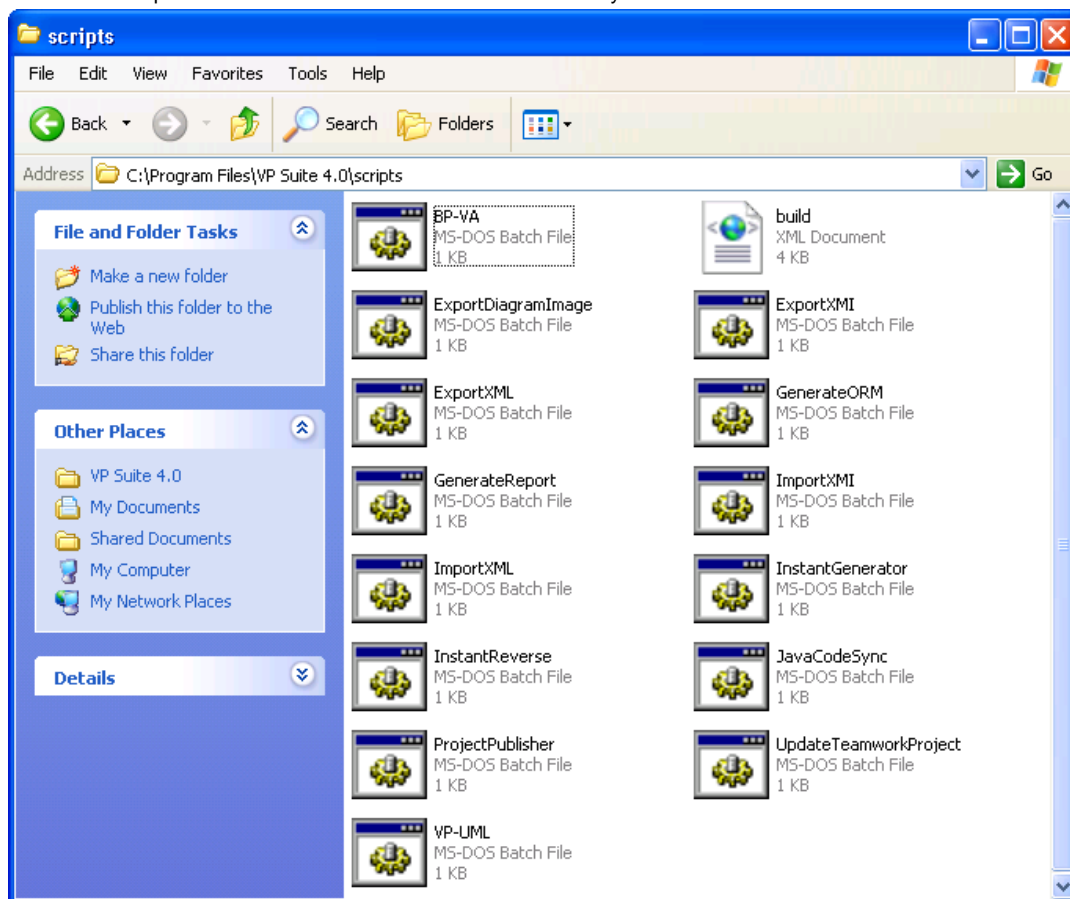


Figure 5-37 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **JavaCodeSync** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

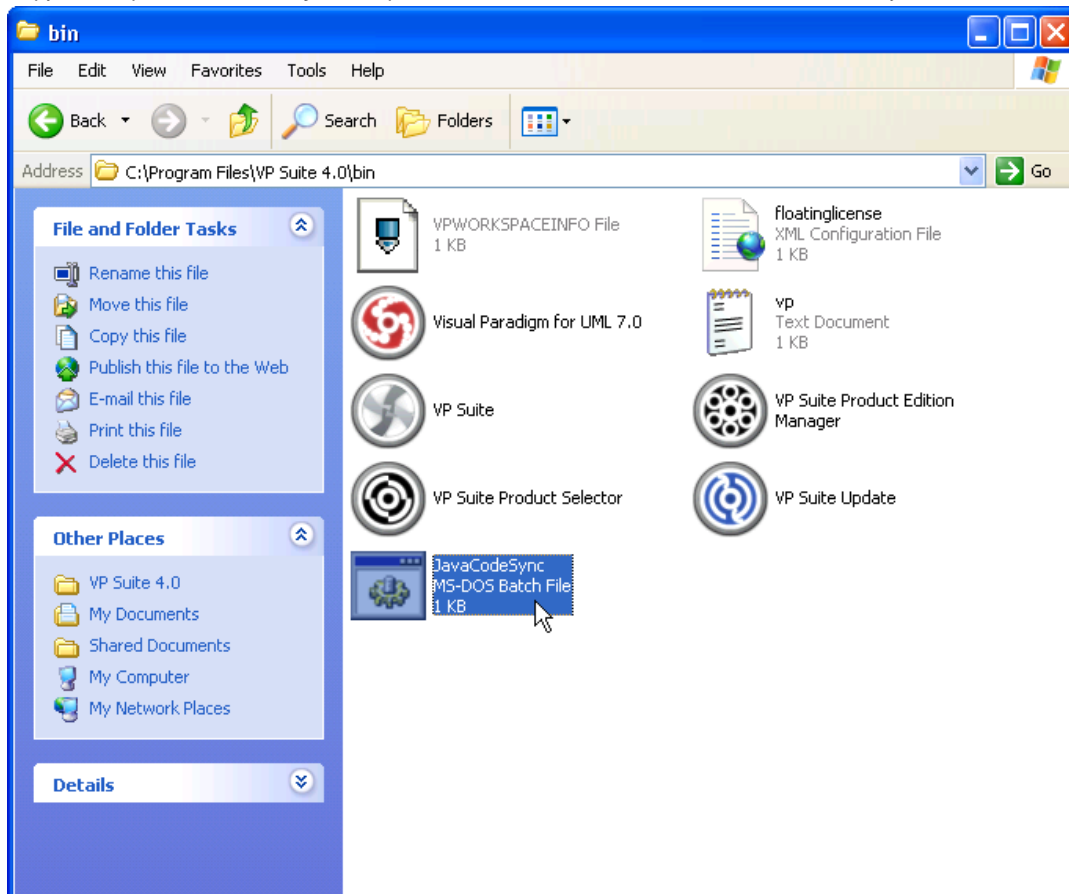


Figure 5-38 Copy and paste JavaCodeSync from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

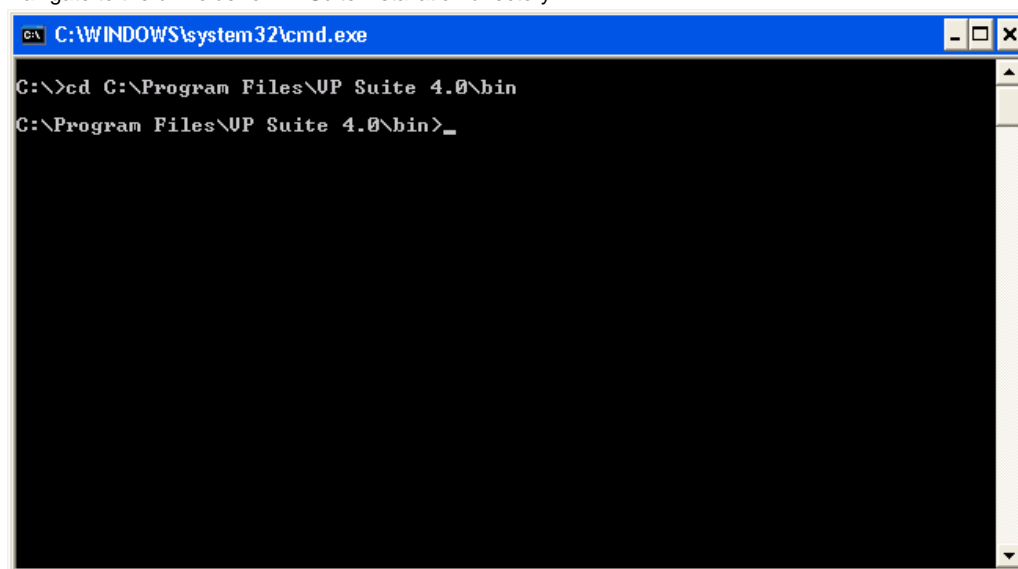
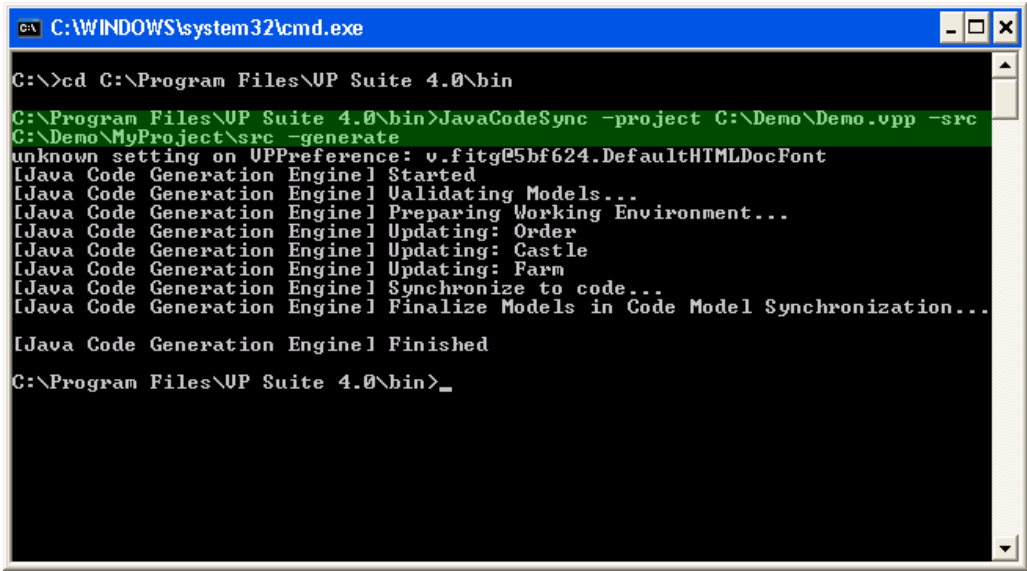


Figure 5-39 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
`JavaCodeSync -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -src C:\Demo\MyProject\src -generate`



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>cd C:\Program Files\UP Suite 4.0\bin
C:\Program Files\UP Suite 4.0\bin>JavaCodeSync -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -src
C:\Demo\MyProject\src -generate
unknown setting on UPPreference: v.fitg@5bf624.DefaultHTMLDocFont
[Java Code Generation Engine] Started
[Java Code Generation Engine] Validating Models...
[Java Code Generation Engine] Preparing Working Environment...
[Java Code Generation Engine] Updating: Order
[Java Code Generation Engine] Updating: Castle
[Java Code Generation Engine] Updating: Farm
[Java Code Generation Engine] Synchronize to code...
[Java Code Generation Engine] Finalize Models in Code Model Synchronization...

[Java Code Generation Engine] Finished
C:\Program Files\UP Suite 4.0\bin>_
```

Figure 5-40 Executing JavaCodeSync

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C: \Demo \Demo.vpp
-src	The folder path of the source file	C: \Demo \Output \src
-generate -reverse	Action to perform. Include -generate to indicate the update of code from model. Include -reverse to indicate the update of model from code.	- generate

Table 5-10 Parameters for JavaCodeSync

Project Publisher

To publish project through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

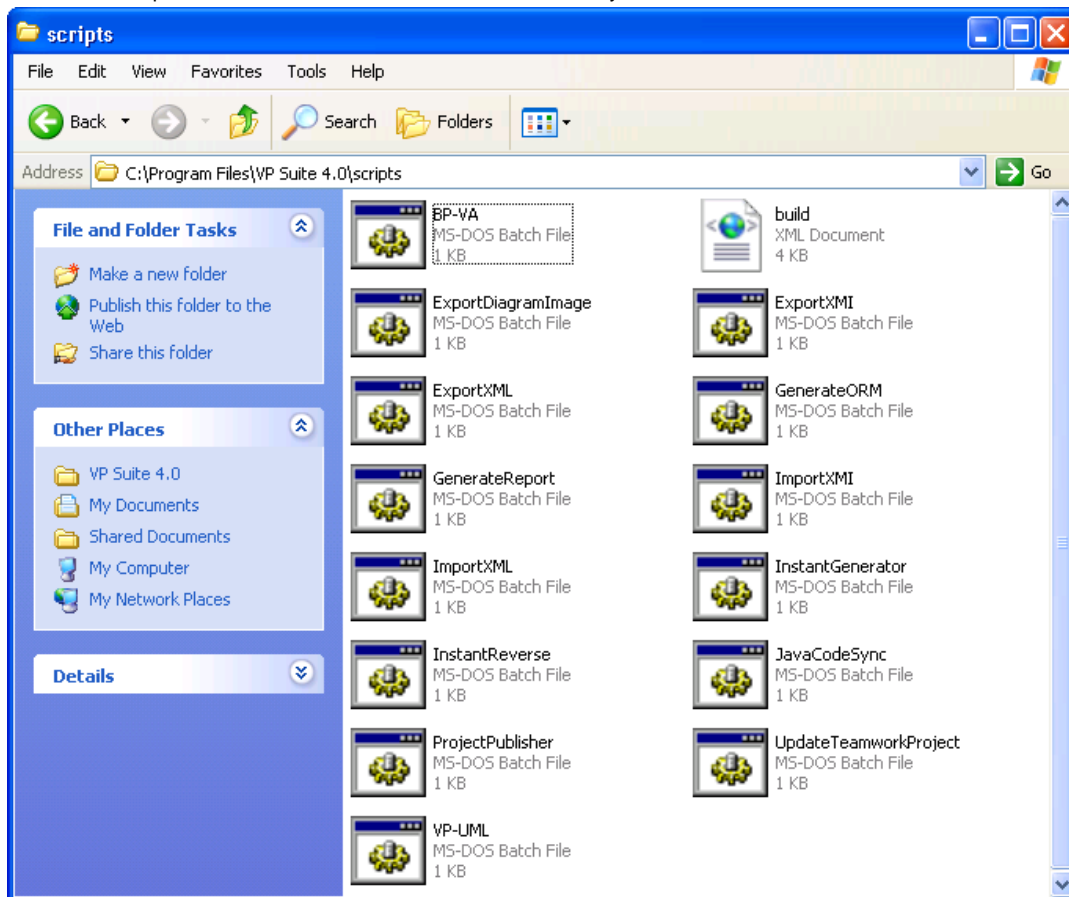


Figure 5-41 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ProjectPublisher** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

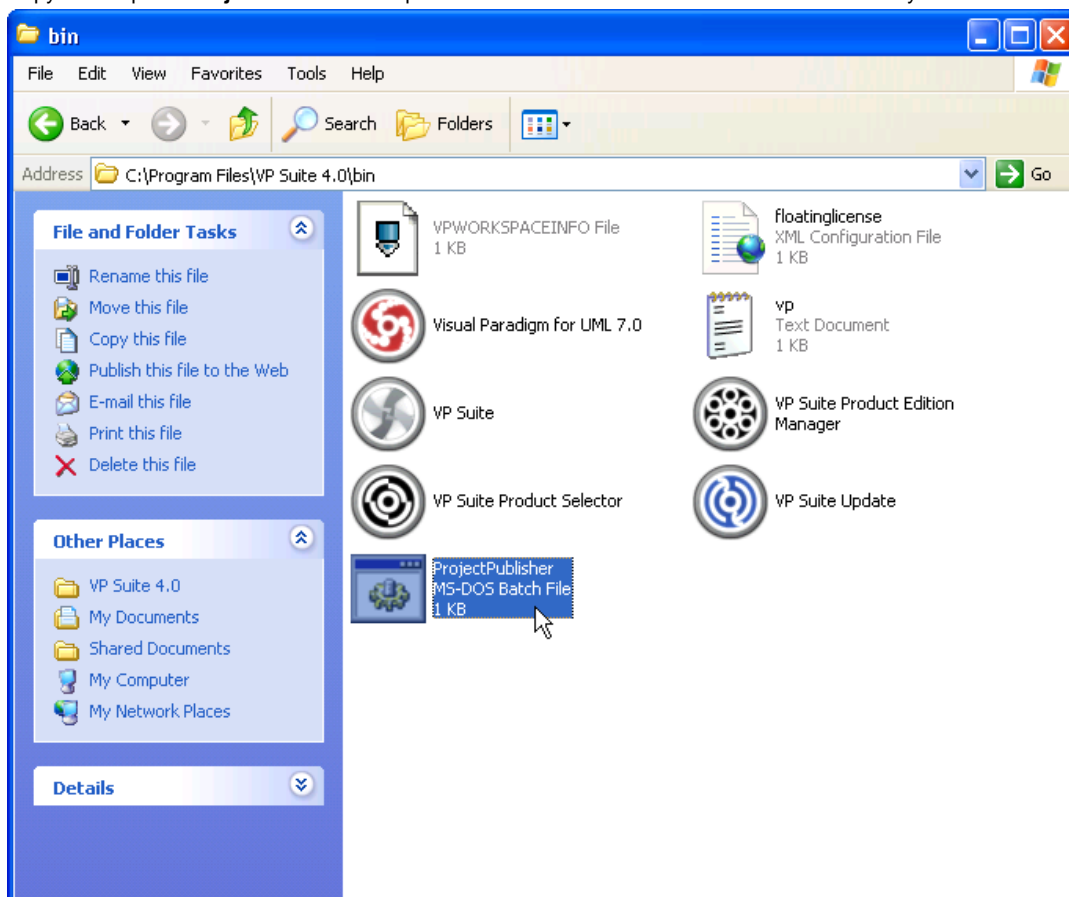


Figure 5-42 Copy and paste ProjectPublisher from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

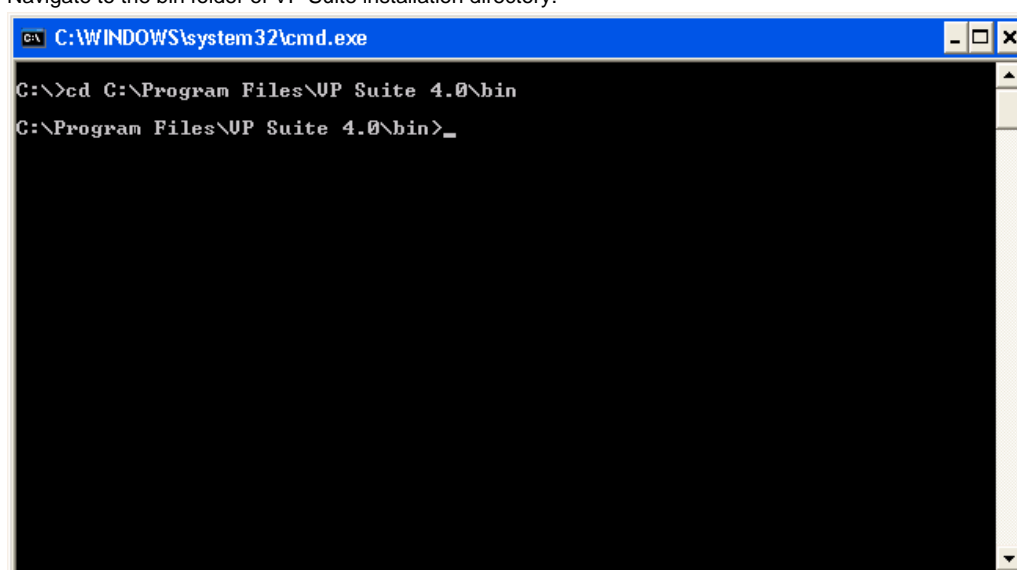


Figure 5-43 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
ProjectPublisher -project C:\Demo\Demo.vpp -out C:\Demo\Output

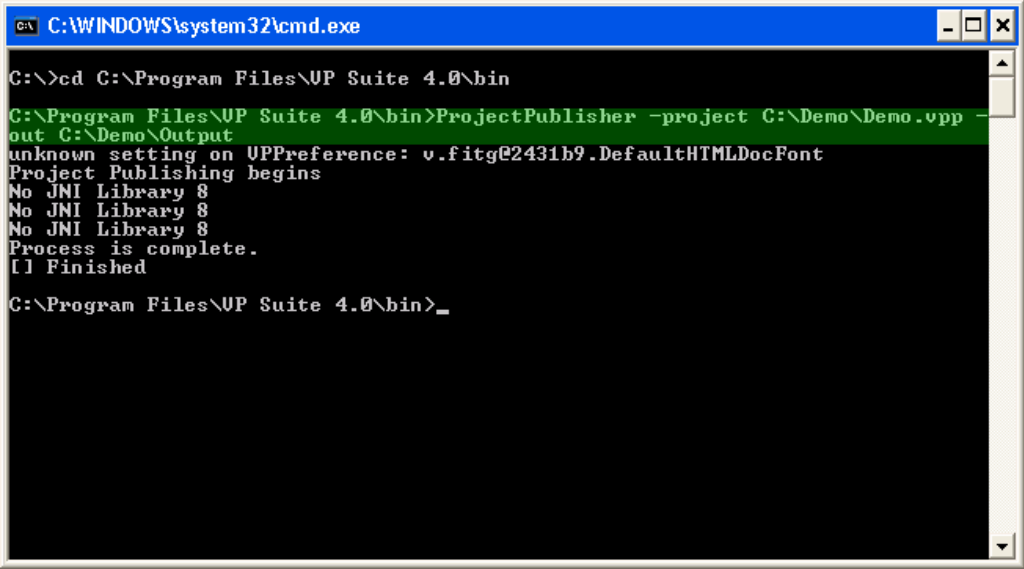


Figure 5-44 Executing ProjectPublisher

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo \Demo.vpp
-out	The folder path of the files to be published	C:\Demo \Output

Table 5-11 Parameters for ProjectPublisher

Updating Teamwork Project from Server

To update Teamwork project from server through command line:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

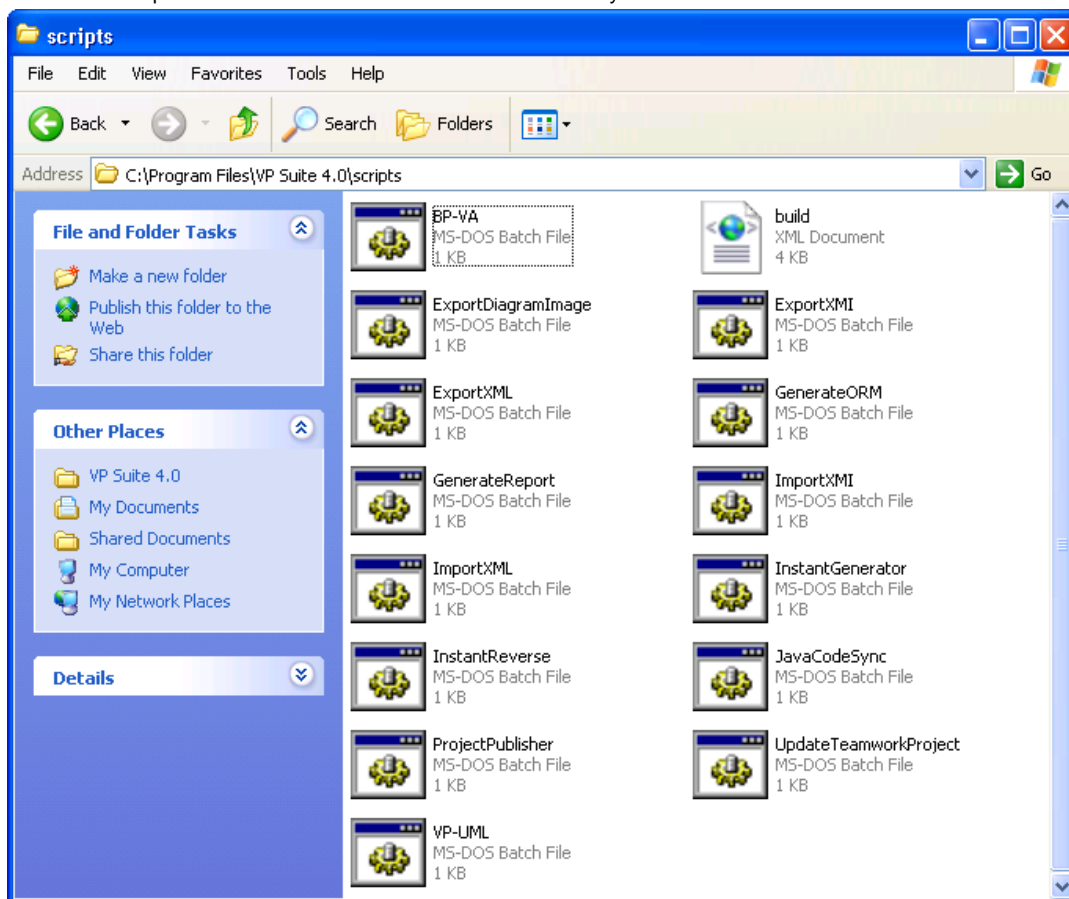


Figure 5-45 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

2. Copy the script file **ProjectPublisher** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

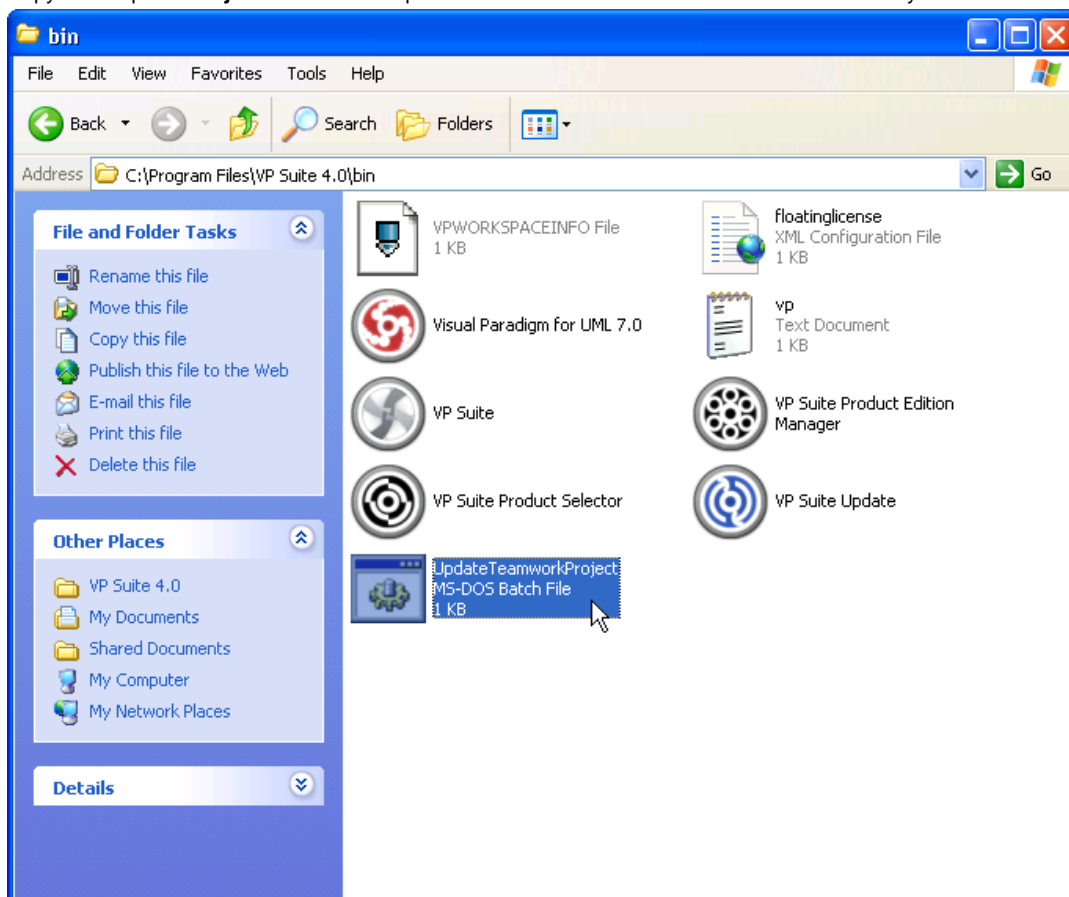


Figure 5-46 Copy and paste UpdateTeamworkProject from scripts folder to bin folder

3. Start the command prompt.
4. Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

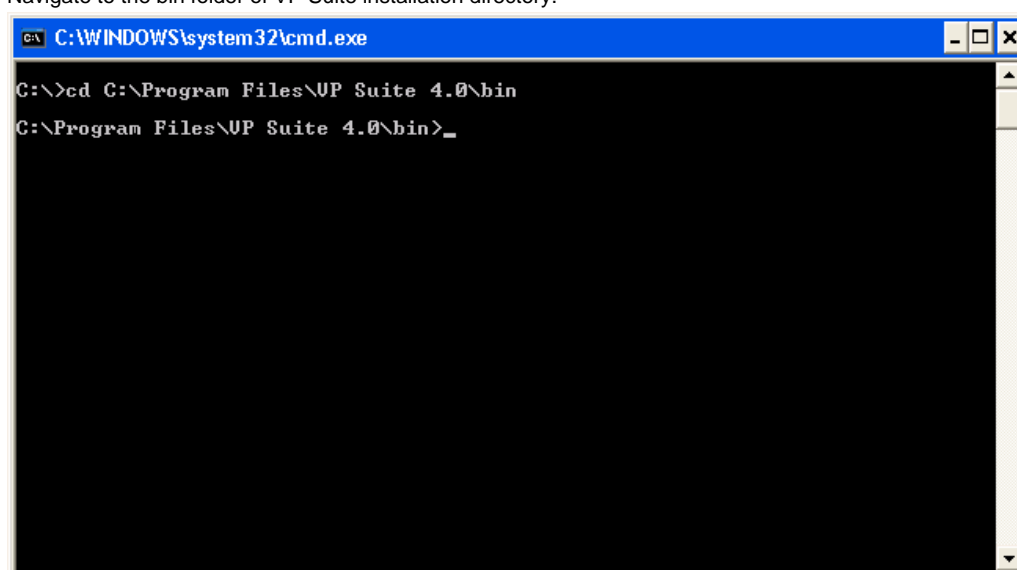


Figure 5-47 Navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite in command prompt

5. Execute the script by supplying the required parameters. For example:
UpdateTeamworkProject -project "C:\vpworkspace\teamwork_client\projects\MarketManagementSystem\MarketManagementSystem.vpp" -workspace "C:\vpworkspace"

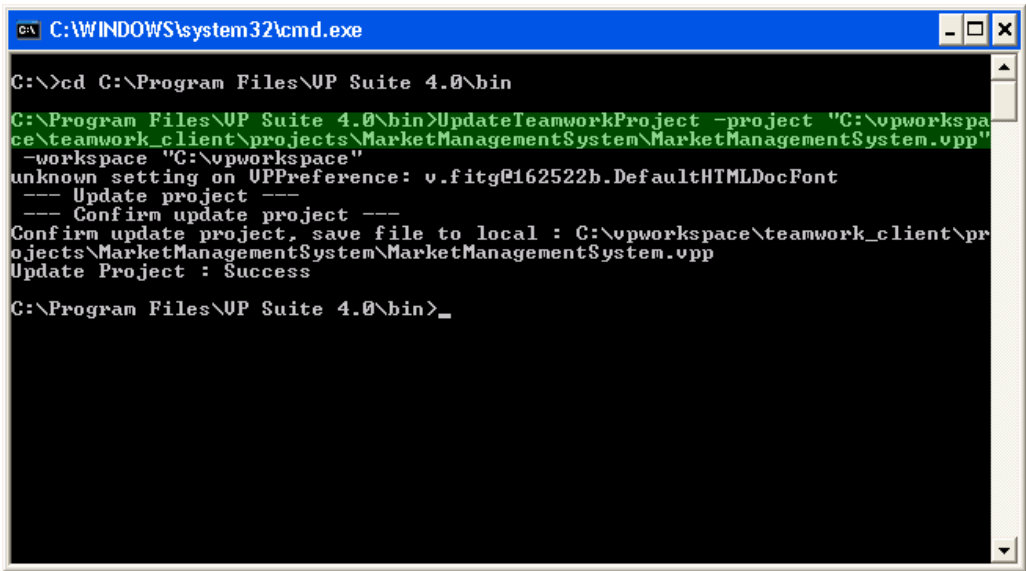


Figure 5-48 Executing UpdateTeamworkProject

Below is a description of parameters:

Parameter	Description	Example
-project	Project path	C:\Demo \Demo.vpp
-workspace	The path of workspace of the supplied project	C: \vpworkspace

Table 5-12 Parameters for UpdateTeamworkProject

Executing Operations with Apache Ant

Apache Ant is a software tool for automating software build processes. It is written in the Java language and is primarily intended for use with Java. If you are not familiar with Ant, you can find more information about it at [Ant's webpage](#). To execute commands with Ant:

1. Browse the scripts folder under the VP Suite installation directory.

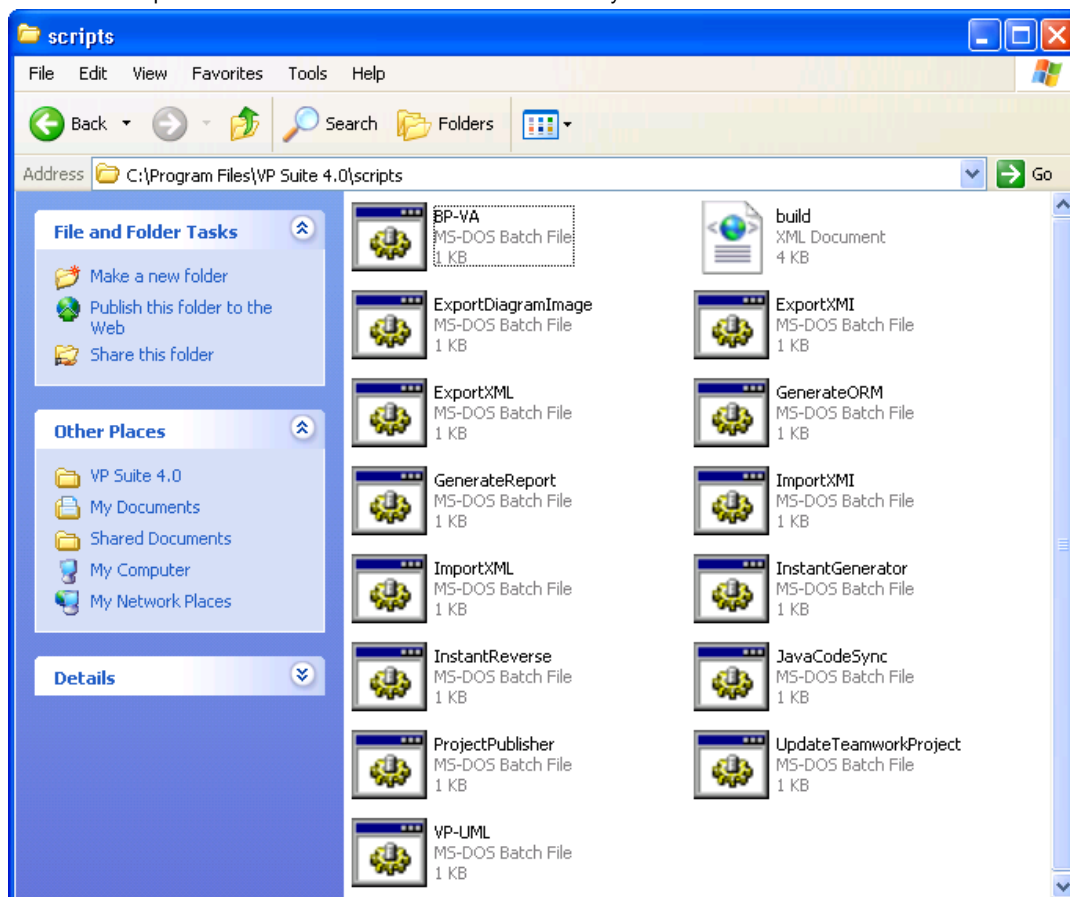


Figure 5-49 The scripts folder inside VP Suite installation directory

- Copy the script file **build.xml** and paste to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.

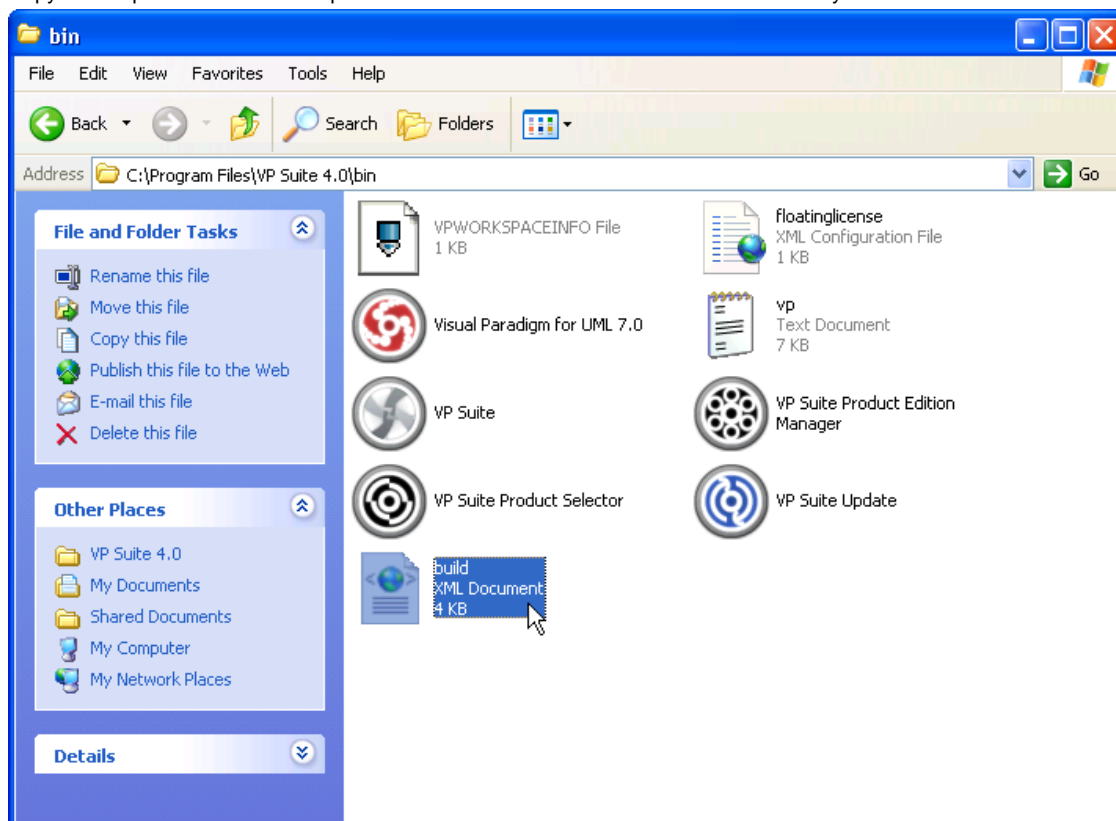


Figure 5-50 Copy and paste build.xml from scripts folder to bin folder

- Open the build file in any text editor. Modify the properties **vp suiteInstallationPath**, **vpproduct**, **vpworkspace** and **headless** to suit your environment.

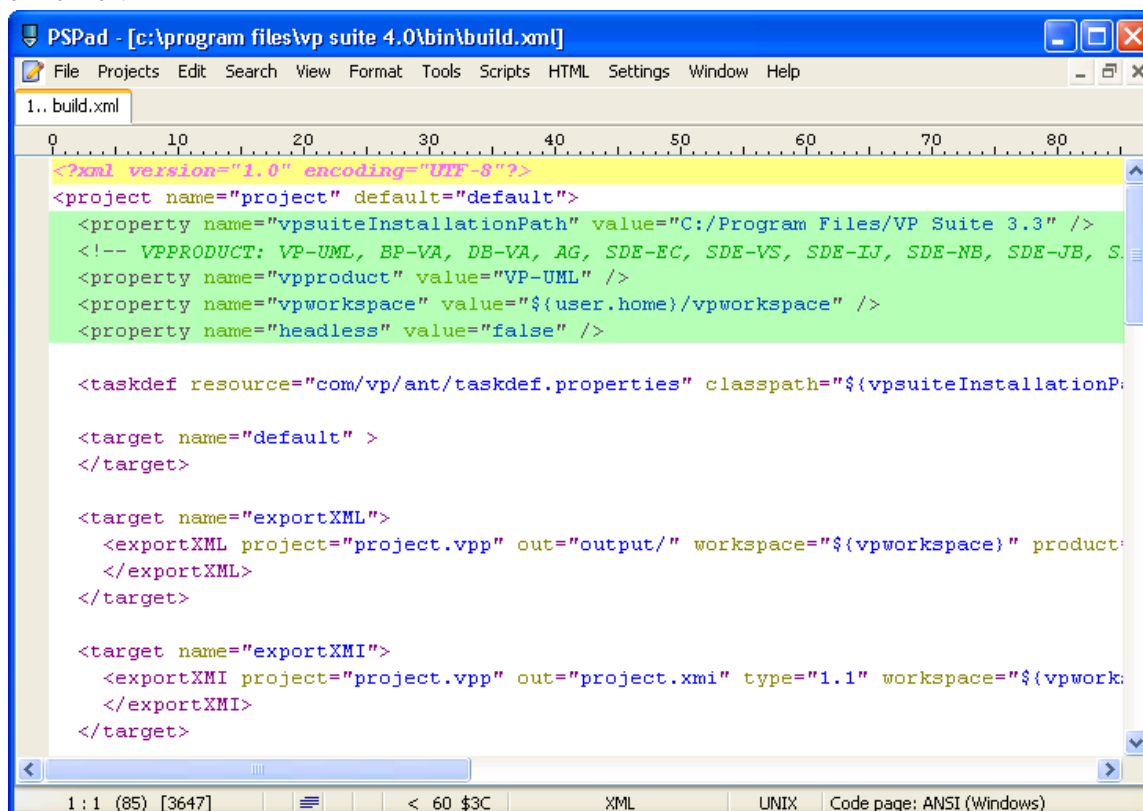


Figure 5-51 To modify basic properties in build.xml

4. Modify task(s) specific parts by changing the values of parameters. For details about the parameters, refer to previous sections.

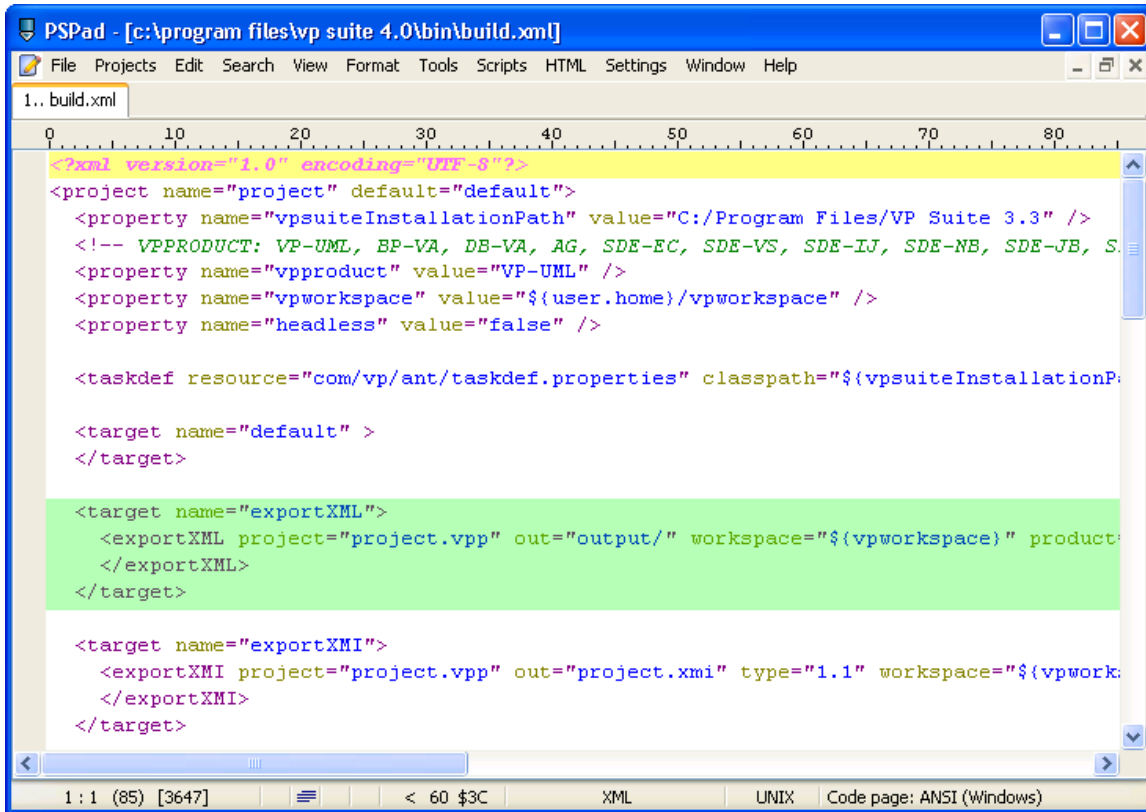


Figure 5-52 Modify task(s) specific properties in build.xml

5. Save the changes and exit.
6. Start the command prompt and navigate to the bin folder of VP Suite installation directory.
7. Enter **ant build.xml**, and then the task name to execute specific task.

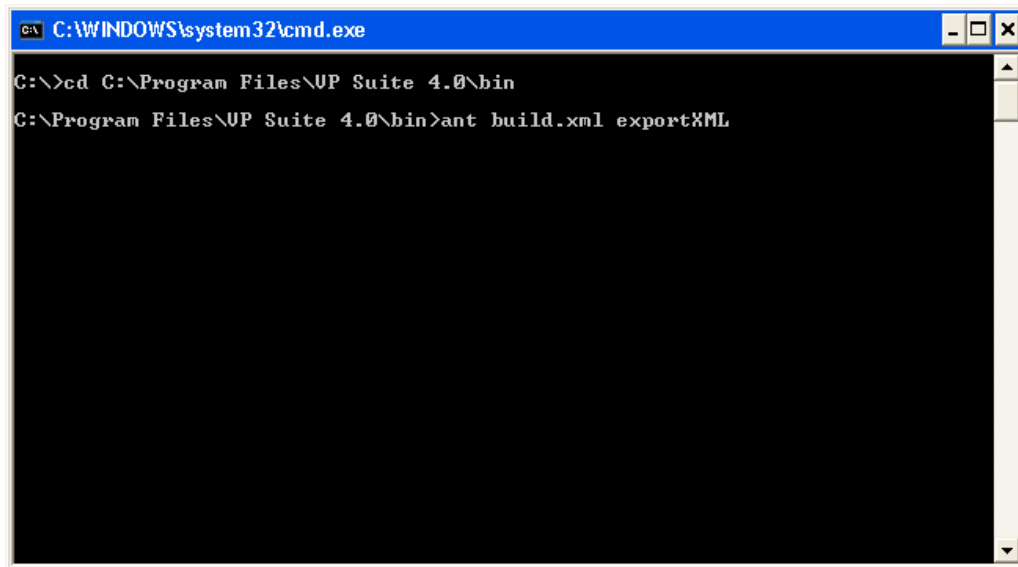


Figure 5-53 Execute an ant script