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Enterprise Architect provides a diagram drawing style that helps you to create new diagrams or cast existing diagrams as simple, colorful and direct illustrations of modeling and project management concepts, similar to the style of drawings created in Visio or Powerpoint. Elements are rendered with a border color, fill color, no gradients and a simplified appearance. They can also be rendered in a range of different shapes. This minimalist drawing style is much used by architects, business users, CEOs and many others as a preferred means of conveying ad-hoc information concerning a business capability, architecture, system interaction or any of several other scenarios. In providing this capability, Enterprise Architect dramatically increases the reach and audience for its range of diagrams. Coupled with WebEA and Prolaborate, the facility offers end users instant access to attractive and familiar diagrams that avoid the formal, technical appearance and complexity of UML and technology diagrams. The custom drawing style can be applied to any UML diagram, so that a user can still use the correct modeling element types (and can toggle back to the formal rendering of these elements) but they can give them a completely novel rendering style and appearance. Custom Diagram Style is available in the Corporate, Unified and Ultimate Editions of Enterprise Architect from release 15.0 onwards. Access Display the Model Wizard (right-click on a Package and select the 'Add a Model using Wizard' option) and in the 'Model Patterns' tab click on the 'Perspective' drop-down arrow and select 'Analysis > Custom Diagram Style'. Select one of the three templates or six examples, and work on those to develop your own diagrams. Note that these templates are intended to illustrate the feature rather than provide a framework for modeling - customizing is, after all, doing things your way! We recommend generating a model from the Custom Drawing Styles template (the diagram is shown in the Examples of Style Rendering section of this topic) and experimenting with the shapes and features to help you develop your own rendering of elements. Open the Properties window (Ctrl+2) and the required diagram, and click on the diagram background. On the 'Diagram' tab of the Properties window, expand the 'Appearance' segment and select the 'Custom Style' checkbox. Alternatively, double-click on the diagram background to display the 'Properties' dialog, select the 'Elements' tab and select the 'Custom Draw' checkbox. All elements on the diagram are rendered as white rectangles with the element name and stereotype in the center. However, structural elements (such as a Ports) are not rendered differently in Custom Style. If the element has Notes, these are also displayed in parentheses. No other element properties or characteristics are shown. Connectors on the diagram are simplified to a solid line and basic arrowhead, except for stereotyped connectors which are also not rendered differently in Custom Style. You now click on each element in turn and click on the icon to define the rendering as described in the rest of this topic. You can equally apply each feature to a selection of multiple elements. If the 'Custom Style' option on the diagram is not selected, you can apply the style to an individual element on the diagram. Right-click on the element and select the 'Appearance | Enable Custom Draw Style' context menu option. The element - alone on the diagram - is shown as a white rectangle as shown in the earlier example. When either of the 'Enable Custom Draw Style' or diagram 'Custom Style' options are selected, when you click on the element and on the this Format toolbar displays next to the element: Examples of Style Rendering In the descriptions provided in this topic, refer to this diagram as an illustration of the options and their effects. Apply Styles On the Format toolbar click on the icon at the right-hand end of the row of icons. In the drop-down menu, click on the appropriate shape option to render the element as a: Rectangle (the default) Rounded-corner rectangle Ellipse (which you can drag into the shape of a circle) Diamond Polygon, with a submenu to define the shape as having 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 sides, or Triangle See the 'Shape' panel of the example diagram. The 'None' option here turns custom styles off for the element and returns it to 'normal' model notation rendering. Regardless of its visible shape, each element has a rectangular operation boundary and the positioning options described in this table work within that rectangle. You might find, therefore, that some of the position options on non-rectangular shapes can place the element text and icons outside the visible shape. Note that the icon in the toolbar updates to reflect the current shape of the element. You can set the element shape to be transparent (so that the diagram background and any overlapped elements show through) or various degrees of opacity that overshadow the overlapped elements. If you set 100% opacity, the element fill is solid and totally hides the background and any overlapped elements. To set the opacity, on the Format toolbar click on the icon and select from: See the 'Opacity' panel of the example diagram. Note that the element boundary, text and icon (if set) are not affected when setting the Opacity. System Boundary Properties On the element, display of the name, stereotype and notes defaults to the center of the element. You can reposition the text to eight other points in the element shape, or place the text in a custom position. To position the text, on the Format toolbar click on the icon and select from these options: Top Left Top Center Top Right Left Center Center Right Center Bottom Left Bottom Center Bottom Right Custom If you select the 'Custom' option, the element text is displayed as a label just beneath the element, and you can drag it to whatever position inside or outside the element you prefer. You can also use any of the standard label formatting facilities. See the 'Alignment' panel of the example diagram. Note that the icon in the toolbar reflects the current position of the text in the selected element. Manage Object Labels The text in the element defaults to horizontal, reading left to right. If you prefer, you can set the element name to a vertical orientation with characters in the same plane, reading either top to bottom or bottom to top. Stereotype and Notes text are hidden in these vertical settings. To set the orientation, on the Format toolbar click on the icon and select from these options: None (leave horizontal) Vertical (clockwise) Vertical (anticlockwise) See the 'Rotation' panel of the example diagram. Note that the icon in the toolbar reflects the current orientation of the name of the selected element. While the diagram has Custom Style enabled, you can add icons to either the existing elements or to new elements generated as part of the process. The default position of the icon is in the top right corner of the element boundary, but you can move the icon to other points. To set the icon on an element in the diagram, select an Image Asset in the Browser window and drag it onto the diagram, either onto the existing element or into a space in which to create a new element. A short menu displays: If you are adding the image to an existing element, select the 'Set as Icon' option If you are creating an element that contains the icon, select the 'Add as element with icon' option After adding the icon, click on the element and on the , then in the Format toolbar click on the icon and on 'Position', and select from these options: Top Left Top Center Top Right Bottom Left Bottom Center Bottom Right Note that the toolbar icon reflects the current position of the icon in the selected element. Any size of image can be set into the Image Asset when it is used as an icon, but you can control its display size in the element. Click again on the icon and on 'Size', and select from these options: 16x16 pixels 24x24 pixels 32x32 pixels (the default) Image Size (the size of the image in the Image Asset; do not select this option unless the image is already small enough to act as an icon) Image Assets To change the border line style, on the Format toolbar click on the icon (second from the right) and select a line style of: Solid Dashed Dotted Dashed-and-Dotted None See the 'Border Style' panel of the example diagram. On the diagram or element with Custom Style enabled, you can make an element represent several iterations of its object by adding a set of between 1 and 4 'stacked' element edges off one of the corners of the element. To add 'stacking', click on the icon and select 'Stacks' and the number of edges to add. Click on the icon again (notice that it now represents the number of 'stacks' you set) and select 'Direction' and one of these options: NW (top left corner) NE (top right corner; the default) SW (bottom left corner) SE (bottom right corner) See the 'Stack' and 'Stack Direction' panels of the example diagram. Note that the icon in the toolbar also reflects the direction of stacking in the selected element. These are standard options on the Diagram and Element floating toolbars, and apply to the Custom Styles as well as to normally rendered elements. Click on the element and on the icon to the right of the element to display the Element toolbar, then: To show the element text in a different font, click on the icon; the 'Font' dialog displays, on which you can set the font type, style, size, color, effects and script type from the lists in each field To apply different colors, click on one or more of the icons to set the color of the text, element fill and/or element border respectively; select the appropriate color from the color palette in each case or, if necessary, click on the More Colors button to define a custom color to use To change the width of the element borders, click on the 'spinner' arrows to set the border width to a value between 1 (the thinnest, default width) and 5 (the thickest width) Create Custom Colors Subordinate Text In Custom Diagram Style, if the element name does not provide a sufficiently specific visual reference, you can use the 'Description' Tagged Value to display a secondary text string on the element. Apply these simple steps: Click on the element and, if necessary, press Ctrl+2 to display the Properties window for the element. Click on the 'Tags' tab in the Properties window, and click on the icon in the toolbar to create a new Tagged Value. In the 'Tagged Value' dialog, in the 'Tag' field type Description, and in the 'Value' field type . Click on the OK button. On the 'Tags' tab, click on the icon at the right-hand end of the 'Description' field, and in the 'Tagged Value Note' dialog type the text string to display. Click on the OK button. The element on the diagram now has a line across it underneath the name (depending on the other Custom Styles you have applied) with the text string below it. Notes Having applied custom styles to a diagram, you can toggle between the custom format and the formal notation simply by enabling and disabling the 'Custom Style' option. Be aware that manual changes to colors, border width and element position and size are reflected in both formats, but the system can automatically resize elements to accommodate text and compartment content, and that will then be reflected in the custom appearance of the diagram when you switch to it; therefore diagram layout might be altered as you toggle between the formats Similarly, if you reduce an element to the minimum size in Custom Style, when you deselect the 'Custom Style' option to turn it off, the element returns to its original size to display all of its visible content Custom Style and Info View Style are mutually exclusive; you do not apply both styles to the same element Page 2 Diagrams are one of the most expressive views of the repository. They show a number of elements connected to each other by relationships, creating a narrative that describes a part of the repository in a visual language. Quite commonly the elements in a diagram exist in the same Package in the Browser window; however, the most expressive diagrams typically contain elements of different types from different Packages. Creating a diagram is one of the most common ways for a modeler to add elements or relationships to the repository. As new elements are dropped onto the diagram canvas from the Toolbox, they are added to the same Package (or element) that contains the diagram. These same elements can participate in other diagrams; in fact, the more diagrams the elements appear in, the richer the model. Diagrams are displayed in the Browser window as a child of either a Package or another element. While they often reside in the same Package (or element) as the elements they contain, they can be freely moved around the Browser window to any location. Like learners of natural languages, newcomers to modeling often create basic diagrams that lack expression, but with a little practice and some time spent examining the diagrams of experienced modelers their diagrams will soon become rich and expressive. Enterprise Architect supports a wide range of modeling languages, each of which has a set of diagrams; these include the UML, BPMN, SysML and many other languages and technologies. Developing Diagrams As you create your diagrams and add modeling elements to them, you can use a number of powerful facilities to add extra meaning and expression, such as: Partition the diagram, whatever the type, either vertically into columns or horizontally into rows, using Swimlanes Partition the diagram into a grid of cells, using a Swimlanes Matrix Create a Kanban diagram, sectioned and color-coded to organize the elements' project management properties Add Legend elements, which both provide and can automatically apply a key to the colors and styles you have used for the modeling elements on the diagram Depict the more elements on the diagram as the objects that they represent, using graphical images from the Image Manager Automatically apply one of a range of layout formats to the diagram Notes If the diagram display is too small to read comfortably, click on the diagram, press and hold Ctrl and use the mouse wheel to temporarily expand or reduce the display magnification Diagrams can be the subjects of informal discussions and formal reviews; to add a diagram to a: - Discussion, simply click on it when the Collaborate window is open - Review, encapsulate it in a Navigation Cell on the Review diagram Learn more Page 3 Modeling is the practice of constructing a graphical representation of something real for the purpose of studying, documenting, reasoning, testing or communicating it to others. The resulting models can be compared to machines that do work and often provide powerful insights into the way things in the real world are structured or behave. Enterprise Architect is typically used to model complex enterprise, business, engineering, real-time and software systems, and is a multi-disciplinary platform that facilitates teams of people working together to describe, visualize, construct and test complex systems through the use of modeling. Enterprise Architect's modeling platform is based on the Unified Modeling Language (UML), a standard that defines rules and notation for software-centric systems but that can be extended to allow any type of system to be modeled. Modeling Features Models are the top level of an Enterprise Architect Project. A Project can have one or many models contained within it. Views provide unique windows and dialogs to explore the relationships of the elements in your model. Packages are the containers for your elements and your diagrams. Their contents can be viewed in many different ways dependant on your needs. Diagrams are used to define specific relationships between a select number of elements in a visual manner. Elements are the building blocks of your model; create and reuse elements to build up your systems. Connectors define the relationships between modeled elements. Extend the default properties of modeled elements, connectors and features with custom properties called Tags that can be given values. Provide a text-based description of modeled: elements, connectors features, diagrams and more. Notes can be shown on the diagram, in the element or from the Notes View. Hyperlinks add an incredible versatility to both navigation of your model and the provision of information through the various methods of communication within your project. In developing your model, you inevitably have to store information and structures in different places for different purposes and in different formats. Creating hyperlinks helps you to draw separate objects and documents together wherever appropriate to define or support a given context. Use patterns, templates and wizards to rapidly build your models. Use pre-existing ones, or create your own! Extend the power of Enterprise Architect to create your own domain-specific Add-Ins, scripts and functionality. Structural Components Using Enterprise Architect, you can quickly build a model using a hierarchy of Packages to represent the structure and organization of the model. A model is the highest conceptual level, representing a distinct and complete representation of all or some part of a modeled system. A Project can contain multiple models. Building Models Model Domains Model Wizard Views are the second level within a model and define a specific viewpoint of the system being modeled - for example a Use Case view, a Requirements View or a Dynamic (behavioral) View. Views are simply Packages that have an additional conceptual meaning. Views Add Views The basic containers that create the overall model structure. Packages hold other Packages, elements, diagrams and similar model constructs. Packages Open Package in the Browser window Diagrams are visual representations of how model elements are connected or behaviorally related. They can also display the characteristics of an element, such as attributes, methods, notes and Tagged Values in a convenient visual style. Diagrams Diagram Toolbox The Quick Linker Diagram Context Menu Diagram Tabs Working In Diagrams Layout Diagrams Elements are the basic building blocks of models. They represent both structural constructs such as Classes and Interfaces, as well as behavioral constructs such as Activities, Actions and States. Elements Element Context Menu Operations Visual Representation Connectors represent the various kinds of relationship between elements within a model - including behavioral relationships, associations, taxonomic relations and similar. Connectors Connector Management Options Connector Tasks Connector Properties Tagged Values are customizable, profile- or user-defined properties that are generally related to a Stereotype and define additional attributes and characteristics of an element. They are one of the fundamental means of extending UML into more domain-specific areas. Tagged Values Quick Start - Add Tagged Value To Elements Modify Tagged Values Notes are the standard common language-based descriptions of what an element, diagram, feature or relationship is for and how it is used within the model. Notes are often used as a first step to eliciting the meaning and use of an element - which is later refined into something more concrete and precisely specified. Notes Notes Toolbar A variety of basic types of information that is used across a particular model - for example, Stereotypes or Tagged Values. Reference Data UML Types Learn more Page 4 Welcome to the Enterprise Architect User Guide This Guide provides information on how to use the tools, features and capabilities that have made Enterprise Architect the tool of choice for Enterprise, Business, Systems, Standards, Technology and other modeling domains worldwide. You will learn how to harness the power of the extensive Enterprise Architect tool suite to create exceptional models, simplify your work, unify interdisciplinary teams, create stunning simulations, publish, integrate, leverage and reuse assets, processes and information across projects. When coupled with Sparx Systems Pro Cloud Server, Enterprise Architect becomes a truly global experience, capable of uniting teams across the world and even across language barriers. The Guide has two main parts: Firstly, the basic Product Information - a short introduction in which Project Managers and other stakeholders can read about the Licensing Model, available Editions, Support options and more. Coupled with this is a brief introduction to the benefits and features of Enterprise Architect, which will assist you in gaining insight into what the tool suite is and its key benefits and value propositions. Secondly, the Guide proper - detailed sections devoted to modeling, design, requirements, frameworks, publishing, simulation, code engineering, model management, Version Control, Time-Aware modeling, Project Management, construction, Execution Analysis, domain-specific modeling, development of custom modeling languages and technologies, automation and much, much more. There are many facets to Enterprise Architect, many usage scenarios, many roles and extensive coverage of a very wide number of modeling domains. Please take the time to search this Guide for your particular interests and modeling needs. How to Use this Guide We understand that people learn differently, so the Guide is organized in a way that provides a range of entry points. Here are some useful ways of using the Guide, and the available navigation methods: Browse through Guide Topics Many readers might want to read through a number of pages in a section of the Guide to gain a deeper understanding of a topic. The way to navigate is to expand successive levels of the Contents List to view and select a particular topic or sub-topic; in this illustration, we start with the Model Navigation section, and then select The Browser Window. In addition the breadcrumb menu can be used to navigate backwards through the hierarchy of a topic. This effectively allows you to trace your footsteps and return to the sections you have previously traversed. Think of it as being like climbing a tree, where you reach a point and need to return to where a limb branched off in order to follow a different path. The Guide can also be navigated using the Prev button and Next button, which allow you to move backwards and forwards through the sequence of topics as listed in the side-bar on the left of the page. Search the Guide The tool provides a powerful search facility that allows topics, sections and pages to be found easily. In this example a user is searching for how the tool can be used for simulations. They enter the keyword 'Simulation' and the system responds with a list of available information, not just from the Guide but from the Website, Video Library, FAQs and the PDF Library. The tool also provides an 'Advanced Search' feature that gives you the flexibility to search conditionally using logical OR and AND, including a Phrase search and the facility to specify which sources to use for the results. In this example a user wants information about Simulation in the context of a Business Process, and so uses the AND option to search for results. Accessing Guide Topics from Within Enterprise Architect One of the most common ways to access the User Guide is to follow links to it from Help icons, options or buttons throughout the Enterprise Architect user interface. The links from the tool will provide a contextually appropriate page that will assist you with the part of the tool that is being used. Your Feedback Sparx Systems likes to stay in touch with what Enterprise Architect users require to accomplish their tasks efficiently and effectively. We value any suggestions, feedback and comments you might have regarding this product, documentation or install process. You can access our online feedback pages at: sparxsystems.com/bug_report.htm sparxsystems.com/feature_request.htm Alternatively, you can contact Sparx Systems by email at: support@sparxsystems.com.

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