Using Simple Navigation

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Use the Simple Navigation operation type if you need to specify a direct relation between the elements through model relationships, properties, tags, or UML operations.

Please note that the Simple Navigation operation returns a set.

Specifying a Simple Navigation operation as criteria

To specify a Simple Navigation operation as criteria

1. Click **Simple Navigation** on the left side of the dialog.

Expression Expression Simple Navigat Metachain Nav Find Create operation Specify the Relation Criteric Specify Is Applied, Direction	n n on							
Expression	Simple Navigation 🕕)		Edit Use	as Remov	/e		
Book Simple Navigation Book Simple Navigation A Find Doc Simple Relation								
+ Create operation	Relation Criterion	ls Applied	Direction	Properties	Result Type			
	Owned Comment	false				^		
	Owned Connector Owned Diagram	false false				-		
	Owned Element	✓ true	Source To Target					
	Owned Member Owned Operation	false false				~		

In the table below you can see the options that can be specified for Simple Navigation.

Option	Description
Relation Criterion	Name of a relationship, property, tag, or UML meta-operation. The whole list is by default filtered and shows only these relationships, properties, tags, and operations that are available for the Contextual element type. To see the full list, click to clear the check box below the list.
ls Applied	Select the check box to define the appropriate relationship, property, tag, or UML operation as criteria for the calculation. To clear all the selected criteria, click the Clear All button.

Direction	Select from the drop-down list the direction of the appropriate relationship, property, tag, or UML operation. A source is a Contextual element. A target is the result of the calculation.
	If the direction is defined for relationships, then
	 The Source To Target direction means that only the outgoing relations, which are pointing from the source element to the target element, will be treated as a result of this criterion. The Target To Source direction means that only the incoming relations, which are pointing from the target element to the source element, will be treated as a result of this criterion. If Both direction is chosen, both above-described cases will be treated as a valid result.
	If the direction is defined for properties or tags, then
	 The Source To Target direction means that only the properties, which exist in the source element, will be treated as a result of this criterion.
	• The Target To Source direction means that only the properties, which exist in the target element, will be treated as a result of this criterion.
	• If Both direction is chosen, both above-described cases will be treated as a valid result.
	Operations support the Source To Target direction only.
Style	Click the button and in the open dialog select the color and style to represent the appropriate relationship, property, tag, or UML operation. The column is available only in the Dependency Criteria and Relation Criteria dialogs.
Properties	Click the button and in the open dialog specify the properties of the selected relationship:
	 Include Relationship Subtypes - select the check box to include the subtypes of the selected relationship types. Include Relationship Custom Types - select the check box to include the custom relationship types that extend the selected relationship types.
	• Filter by Property Value - click the button and in the open dialog select one or more properties of the selected relationship and specify their values for a more specific filter.
Result Type	Click the button and in the open Select Element Type dialog select one or more result element types. The Result Type column is available only in the Query and Expression dialogs. You can define the element types for representation on a Dependency Matrix and Generic table. Moreover, you can define the element types for representation on a Relation Map.
Unique	Select the check box to have only one identical element count as the result.
	Note: the option is unavailable if Simple Navigation is nested directly under the root union. In such a case, the root union controls the uniqueness.
	option is especially important to return non-unique numeric values to correctly execute mathematical operations (such as Sum).

Advanced Manipulations

Changing the Contextual element of a Simple Navigation criterion

To change the Contextual element of a Simple Navigation criterion

On the left side of the dialog, expand the Simple Navigation criterion and select the **Context** parameter.
 On the **Context** specification panel, click the **Reset** button.

Reset
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The value of the **Context** parameter becomes null. 3. Select a new context from the list of operations and element types.

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Using the expression of a Simple Navigation operation as a parameter of another operation

To use tr	ne r	Other		ration	as a paramete	er of	f another operation
1. 2.	-		C	provide the second s			Search String of a new Find
	Re	Execute	Contextual	tion	Properties	Q Q	Types of a new Find Include Subtypes of a new Find
	C Type here to filter properties		t	0	Filter Properties of a new Find Text Filter Properties of a new Find		
	Show relations criteria available only for context					Regular Expression of a new Find Case Sensitive of a new Find	
				OK Cancel			Match Anywhere of a new Find
					Include Elements From Modules of a new Find Include Elements From AdditionI Content of a new Find		
							Search Data Unused In Diagrams of a new Find
						7	Input of a new Filter
						₽7	Element of a new Implied Relation
						₽77	Include Direct of a new Implied Relation
							Context of a new Type Test
3.	Sp	ecify other param	neters of the new o	operation.			

To use the concession of a Simple Maximum operation as a parameter of another operation

- **Related pages**

 - Selecting element types
 Specifying criteria for querying model

 Getting started with specifying criteria
 Using Metachain Navigation
 Using Find operation
 Using Implied Relations
 Creating new operations
 Calling operations from the model
 Creating script operations