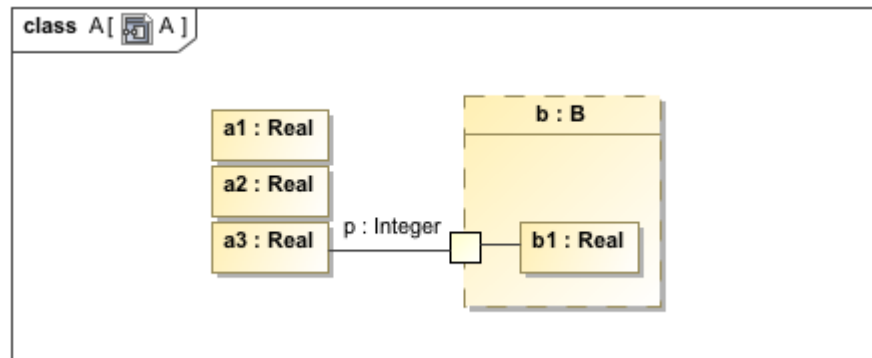


Carrying values using connectors

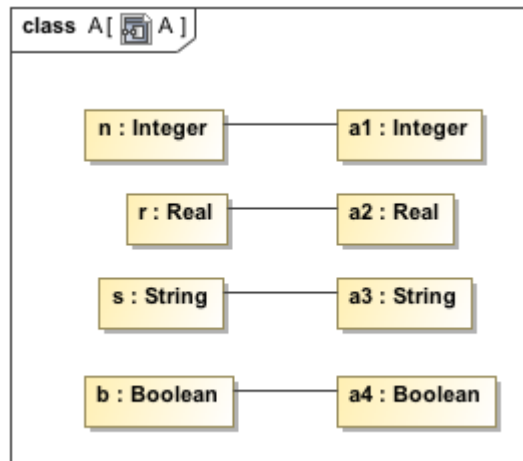
A connector can carry a runtime value over from one connectable element to another if the following three conditions are present

- Datatypes on both elements are the same or compatible (equality of value can be defined), or one is the subtype of another.
- If the elements are nested features, the owner of the nested features must exist.
- If the elements are nested properties, in this example, b1, a connector must be drawn from a3 to the port and from the port to b1 because UML does not have a concrete definition about nested properties. However, SysML does have a definition about nested properties; therefore, the connector can be drawn between nested properties without the help of any ports.



Using Port and Connector to connect nested properties.

When primitive datatypes, in this example, **n** and **a1**, are bound together, the runtime values related to the role of both connector ends must be equal (but not necessarily the same instance). If the feature value of a data type value on one end changes, the data type value on the opposite end will change as well. As a result, **n** must equal **a1**, **r** must equal **a2**, **s** must equal **a3**, and **b** must equal **a4** as follows.



Connectors connecting primitive datatypes.

Related pages

- [Connector](#)
- [Binding Connector](#)