Working with Operational Taxonomy diagram

On this page

- Creating a diagram
- Creating an element
- Connect the Operational Performers

Creating a diagram

To create an Operational Taxonomy diagram

- 1. In the Containment Tree, select the Operational Taxonomy and do one of the following:
 - From the selected package's shortcut menu, select Create Diagram > Operational Taxonomy.
 - 🕂 📩 Operational Operational Information Operational Interaction Scenarios Operational Parameters Operational Processes Operational States Operational Structure Operational Taxonomy Create Diagram: Search Ė-- └─┐ F F F ÷... General \$ T F 🖫 Operational Free Form Taxonomy F Ė۰ 📳 Operational High Level Taxonomy ÷ +---<u>اء د ا</u> 🖶 - 🛅 🔄 Derational Taxonomy ÷. 15 🖺 Operational Taxonomy Table⁵ ÷... 5 Ė۰۰ Summary & Overview
 - In the modeling tool's main menu, click Create Diagram, search for Operational Taxonomy and select it.
- 2. Name a diagram or leave it with the default name.

Creating an element

When the diagram is created, you can start creating the appropriate elements. An example is described using Operational Performer element, but the same is valid for other elements.

To create an Operational Performer in a diagram

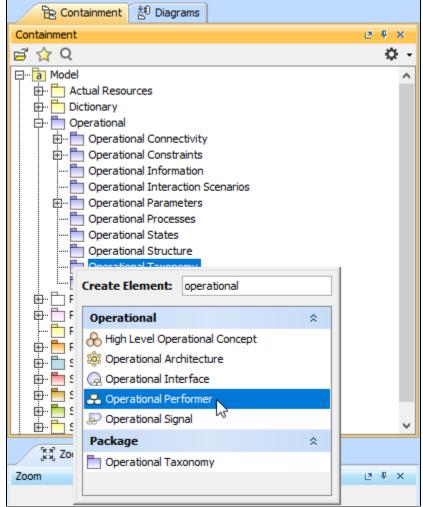
1. In the diagram palette, click the Operational Performer and then click the appropriate place on the diagram pane.

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🛅 Common	
🗞 Dictionary	
📲 Operational Taxonomy	
😞 Operational Performer	
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🔗 Operational Activity	
🔑 Is Capable To Perform	
🛞 High Level Operational Concept	
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2. Name the element.

To create an Operational Performer in a Containment tree

1. In the Containment tree, right click the Operational Taxonomy package and from the shortcut menu, select **Create Element**. Search for the Operational Performer and select it.



2. Name the element.

3. Dragg the created element from the Containment tree to the diagram pane.

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	Selection	Operational Taxonomy (Create Operational Performer Motor Vehicle Symbol)

To create the elements from other resources (e.g. Word, Excel, HTML)

- 1. Copy a list in your resource.
- 2. In a diagram, press Ctrl+V and from the Paste Special dialog, choose Element.
- 3. From the Select Type dialog, choose Operational Performer (or other appropriate element).

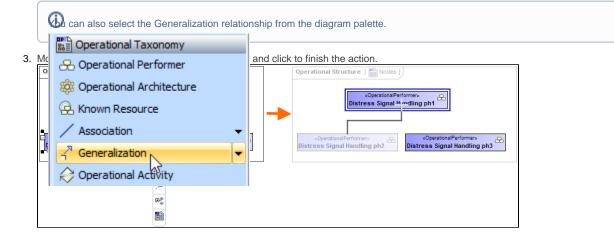
D more information about creating the elements from other resources, see Creating elements from other resources.

Connect the Operational Performers

When you have Operational Performer created, you can start connecting them using the Generalization relationship.

To connect the elements with the Generalization relationship

- 1. Select an element from which the Generalization will be drawn.
- 2. From the smart manipulator, which appears after you select the element, choose Generalization.



If there is a need, you can make the Generalization target element abstract.

To make an element abstract

- 1. Select an element and open its Specification window.
- 2. Make sure that All is chosen for Properties.
- 3. Search for Is Abstract and set it to true.

Specification of Operational Performer Distress Signal Handling pn I								
Specification of Operational Performer properties Specify properties of the selected Operational Performer in the properties specification table. Choose the Expert or All options from the Properties drop-down list to see more properties.								
Distress Signal Handling ph1 Documentation/Hyperlinks Allocations Allocations Attributes Behaviors Constraints Ports/Interfaces Properties Inner Elements Instances Operations Relations	Distress Signal Handling ph1	Properties: All						
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To view the inherited properties

- Select an element and open its Specification window.
 Click Attributes, Properties, or Relations property group.

Operational Performer relationships to other elements The Relations node contains a list of relationships which relate the selected Operational Performer with other elements. Create outgoing or incoming relationships to this Operational Performer. Use the relationship specification button to edit properties of a specific relationship.									
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Specification of Operational Performer Distress Signal Handling ph2

- An Operational Taxonomy view also allows you to show mappings among Capabilities and Operational Performers, Physical Location requirements, and Services provided or requested by Operational Performers.
- The structure of each Operational Performer can be modeled using the Operational Internal Connectivity diagram.