

Working with L2-L3 Logical Taxonomy diagram

On this page

- [Creating a diagram](#)
- [Creating an element](#)
- [Connect the Operational Performers](#)

Creating a diagram

To create an L2-L3 Logical Taxonomy diagram

1. In the Containment Tree, select the L2-L3 package. Do one of the following:
 - From the selected package's shortcut menu, select **Create Diagram > L2-L3 Logical Taxonomy**.
 - In the modeling tool's main menu, click **Create Diagram**, search for **L2-L3 Logical Taxonomy** and select it.
2. Name a diagram or leave it with the default name.

Creating an element

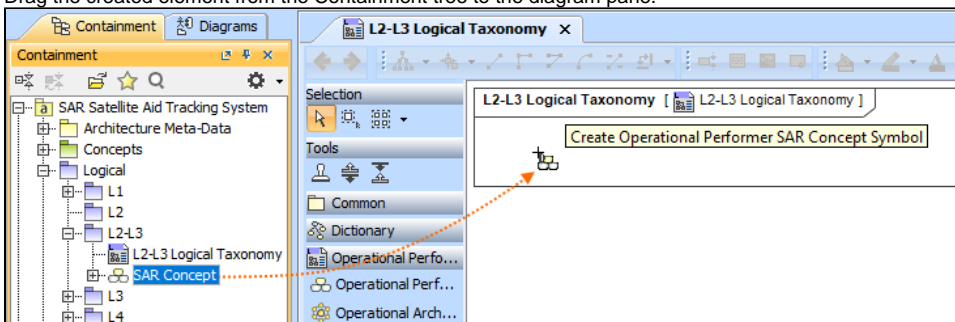
When the diagram is created, you can start creating the appropriate elements. An example is described using Operational Performer element, but the same is valid for other elements.

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.
2. Name the element.

To create an Operational Performer in a Containment tree

1. In the Containment tree, right click the L2-L3 package and from the shortcut menu, select **Create Element**. Search for the Operational Performer and select it.
2. Name the element.
3. Drag the created element from the Containment tree to the diagram pane.



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).



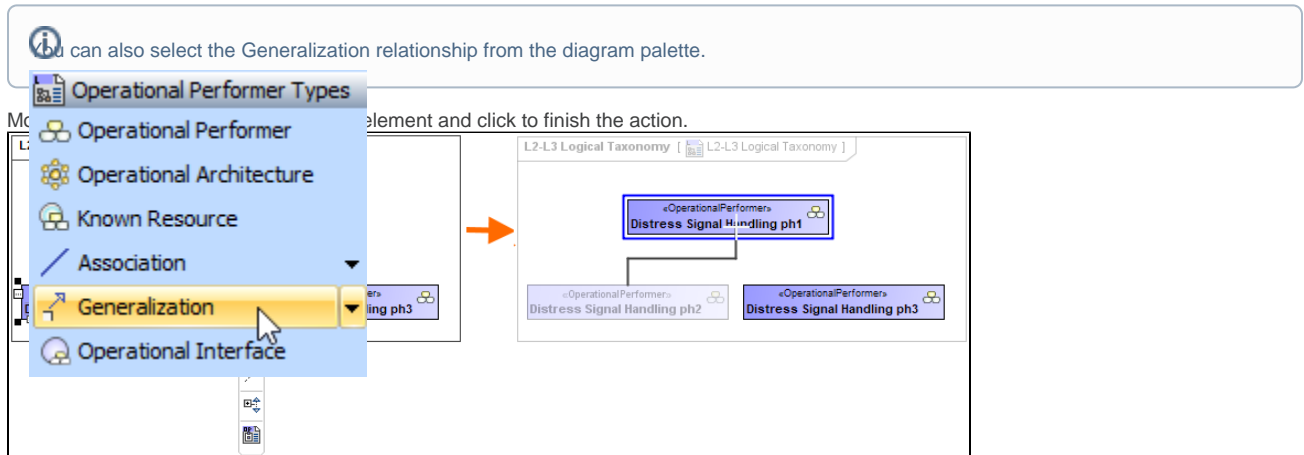
more information about creating the elements from other resources, see [Creating elements from other resources](#).

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

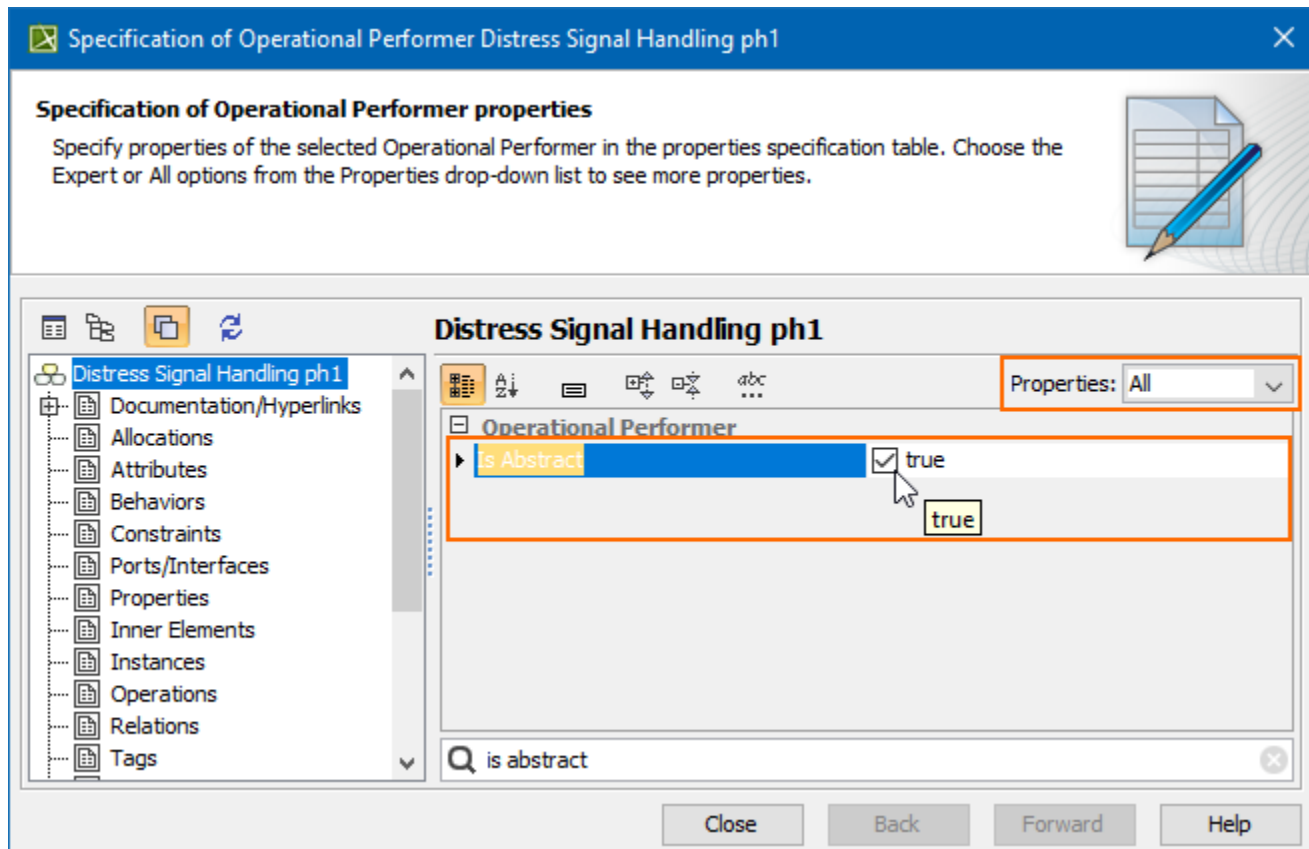
1. Select an element from which the Generalization will be drawn.
2. From the smart manipulator, which appears after you select the element, choose Generalization.



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**.



To view the inherited properties

1. Select an element and open its [Specification window](#).
2. Click Attributes, Properties, or Relations property group.

Specification of Operational Performer Distress Signal Handling ph2

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.

Attributes
Behaviors
Constraints
Ports/Interf
Properties
Inner Eleme
Instances
Operations
Relations
Tags
Traceability
Usage In

Relations

| Name | Element | Direction | Element |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Inherited Operational Exchange | | | |
| | MSAR Tactical C2 ph1 ... | ←----- | Distress Monitoring [O... |
| | MSAR Tactical C2 ph1 ... | -----> | Asset Control for SAR... |
| | MSAR Tactical C2 ph1 ... | -----> | Searcher ph1 [Operat... |
| Generalization | | | |
| | MSAR Tactical C2 ph2 ... | —————> | MSAR Tactical C2 ph1... |

Create Outgoing... Create Incoming... Delete

Close

Back

Forward

Help

- A L2-L3 Logical 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 [L2 Logical Scenario](#).