

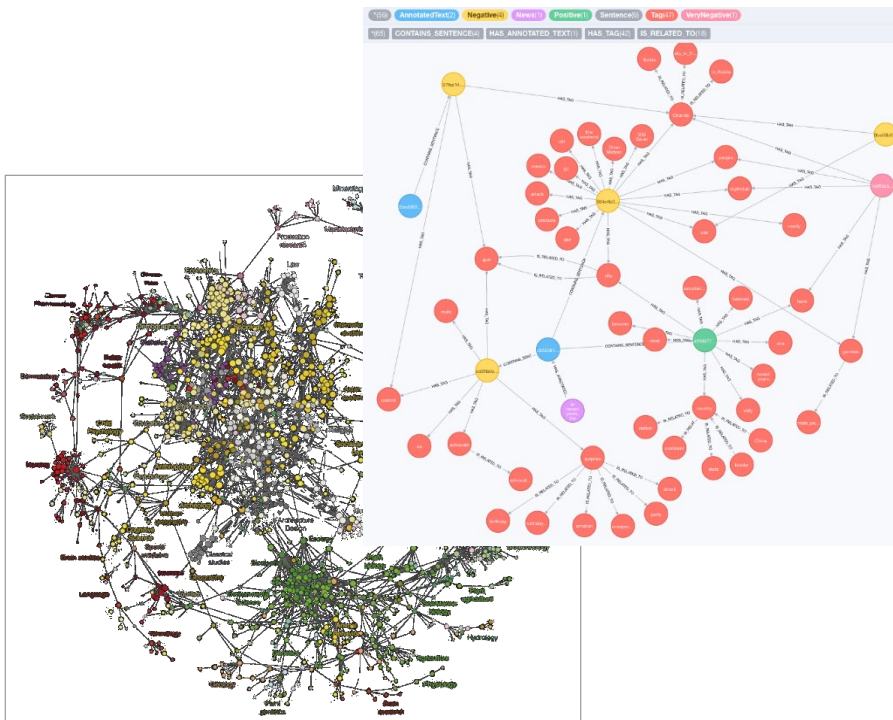


# *Conceptual Modelling*

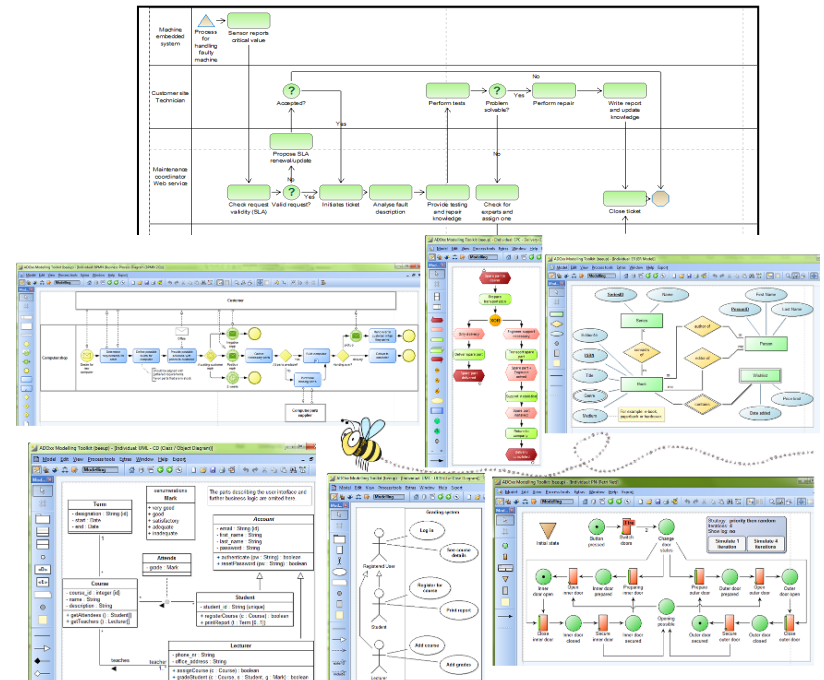
*Knut Hinkelmann*



# Knowledge Graphs

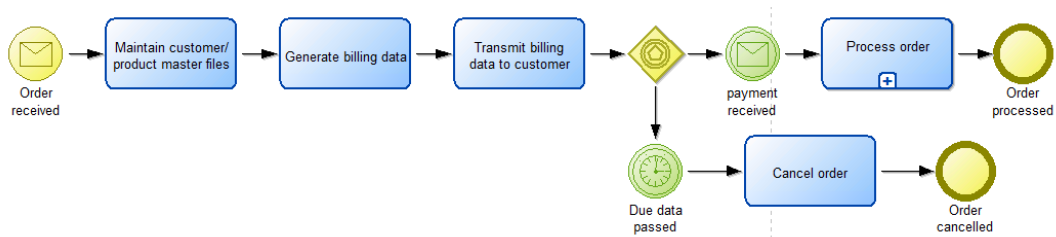


# Conceptual (graphical) Models

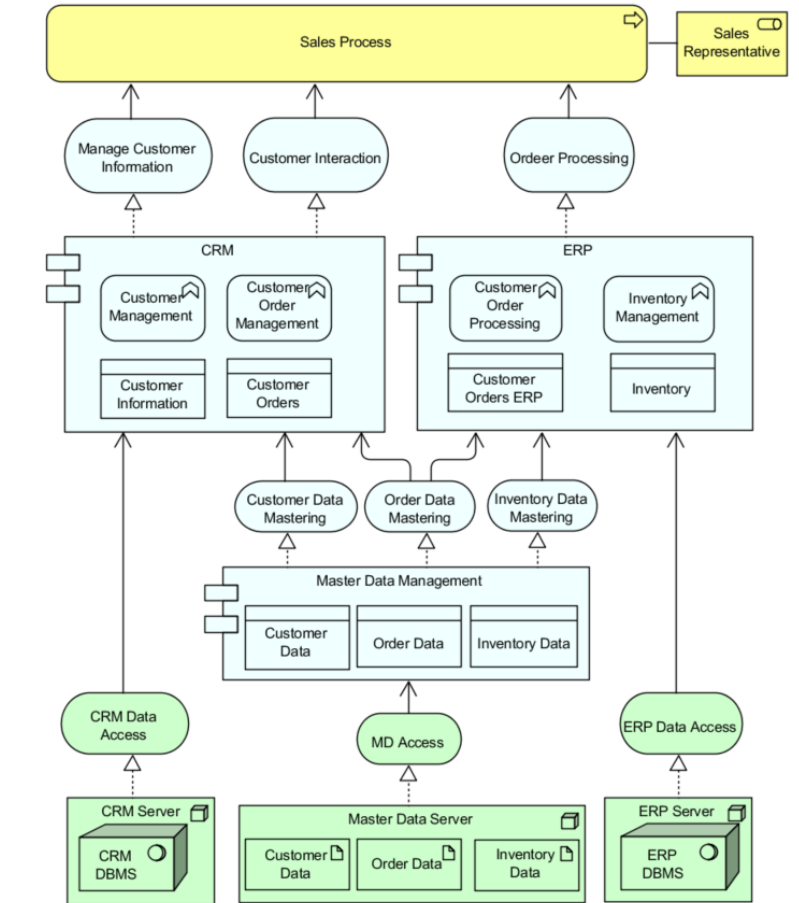
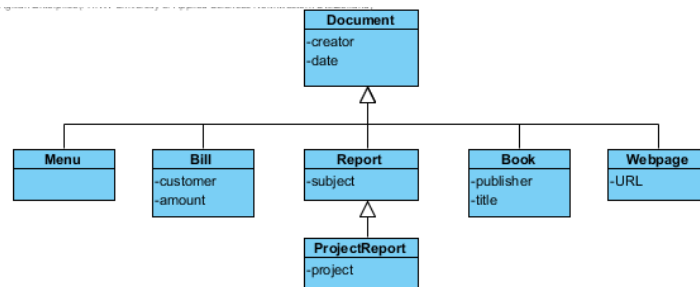
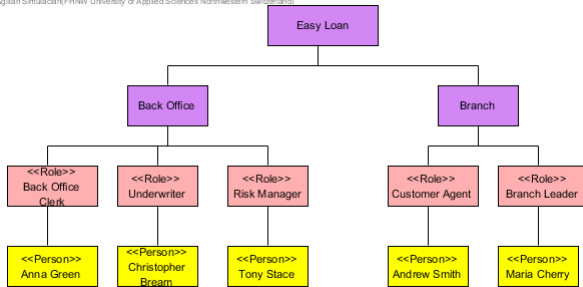


Modeling using predefined *concepts*

# Enterprise Models



Agilan Simulacran/FHNW University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland



# General-purpose Modelling Languages vs. Domain-specific Modelling Languages

- **General-purpose** modelling languages can be used to represent any kind of knowledge
  - ◆ Examples: Class diagrams, Knowledge graphs (RDFS)
  - ◆ Concepts: Classes, Properties
- **Domain-specific** languages have *predefined* concepts (modeling elements and relationships) that are specific for a domain
  - ◆ Examples of domain-specific modelling languages:
    - **BPMN** for business processes
      - Elements: task, event, gateway, ....
      - Relationships: sequence flow, message flow, association, ...
    - **ArchiMate** for enterprise architectures
      - Elements: process, actor, role, business object, ...
      - Relationships: uses, realizes, ...

# *Strengths and Weaknesses of Domain-specific Modelling Languages*

## ■ Strengths

### ◆ Comprehensibility of models

- Concepts are adequate for stakeholders

### ◆ Guidance for modelers

- Predefined concepts determine what is relevant for a model
- Modeling language determines correct usage of elements

### ◆ Standardisation: Reuse of models

- Common concepts for a domain (e.g. BPMN, ArchiMate)

## ■ Weaknesses

### ◆ Restricted to a specific domain

- Only what can be expressed with the modelling elements can be modeled

# *Conceptual Modeling and Metamodelling*

# *Models, Modelling, Modeling Language*

## **Model**

A reproduction of the part of reality which contains the essential aspects to be investigated.

## **Conceptual Modelling**

Creating models using predefined concepts.

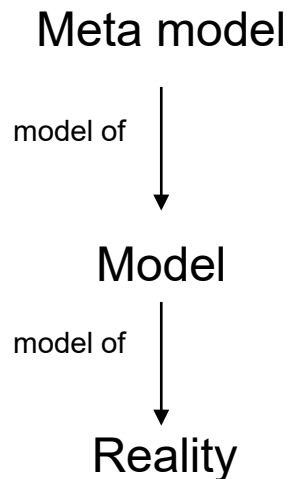
## **Meta Model**

The concepts of the modeling language are predefined in a so-called meta model

## **Modelling Language**

Notation/Visualization of the concepts that can be used for modeling

# Meta-model



- A meta-model defines ...
  - ... Concepts that can be used to create a model
  - ... Attributes of concepts
  - ... Rules to combine concepts
- The meta-model represents the general knowledge about the domain



# Concepts for Business Process Models

## Metamodel:

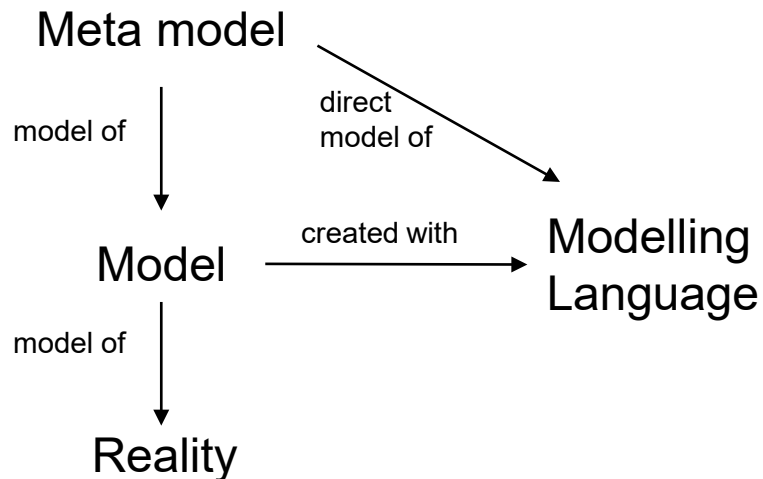
Concepts which can be used to create models.

Example: A process model consists of concepts for

- Model elements:  
event, task,  
subprocess, gateway,  
data object
- Relationships:  
sequence flow,  
data association.

# Modelling Language

- A **modelling language** specifies the notation for the concepts, from which a model can be made.
- There are different kinds of notations
  - ◆ For graphical models the notation consists of *visualization* of the concepts
  - ◆ Textual models consist of words
  - ◆ Mathematical models use symbols
  - ◆ physical model are composed of physical elements



# Illustration: Modeling Language for Business Processes

## Meta model:

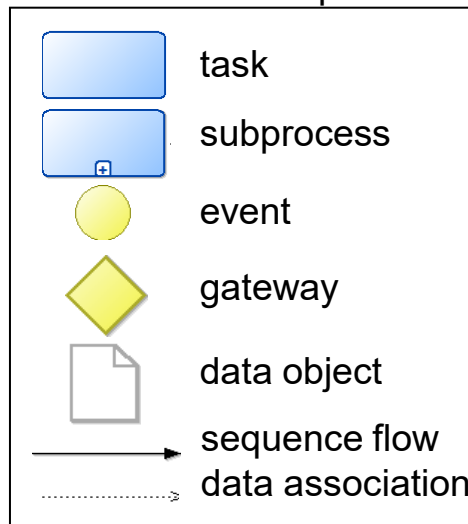
Concepts which can be used to create models.

Example: A process model consists of concepts for

- Model elements:  
event, task, subprocess, gateway, data object
- Relationships:  
sequence flow, data association.

## Modelling Language:

Notation/appearance of meta-model concept



# Illustration: Modeling Language for Business Processes

## Metamodel:

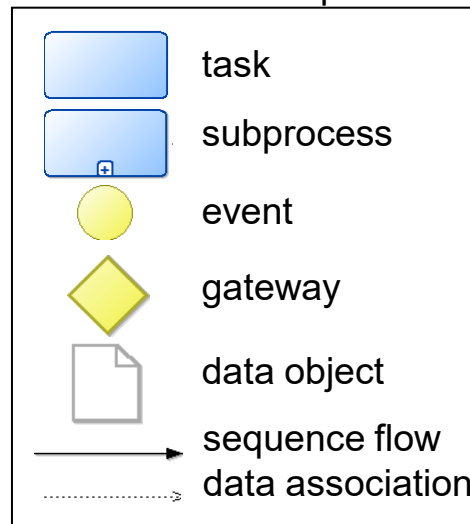
Concepts which can be used to create models.

Example: A process model consists of concepts for

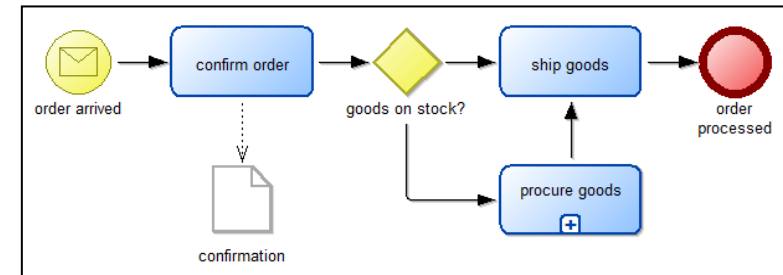
- Model elements: **event**, **task**, **subprocess**, **gateway**, **data object**
- Relationships: **sequence flow**, **data association**.

## Modelling Language:

Notation/appearance of meta-model concept



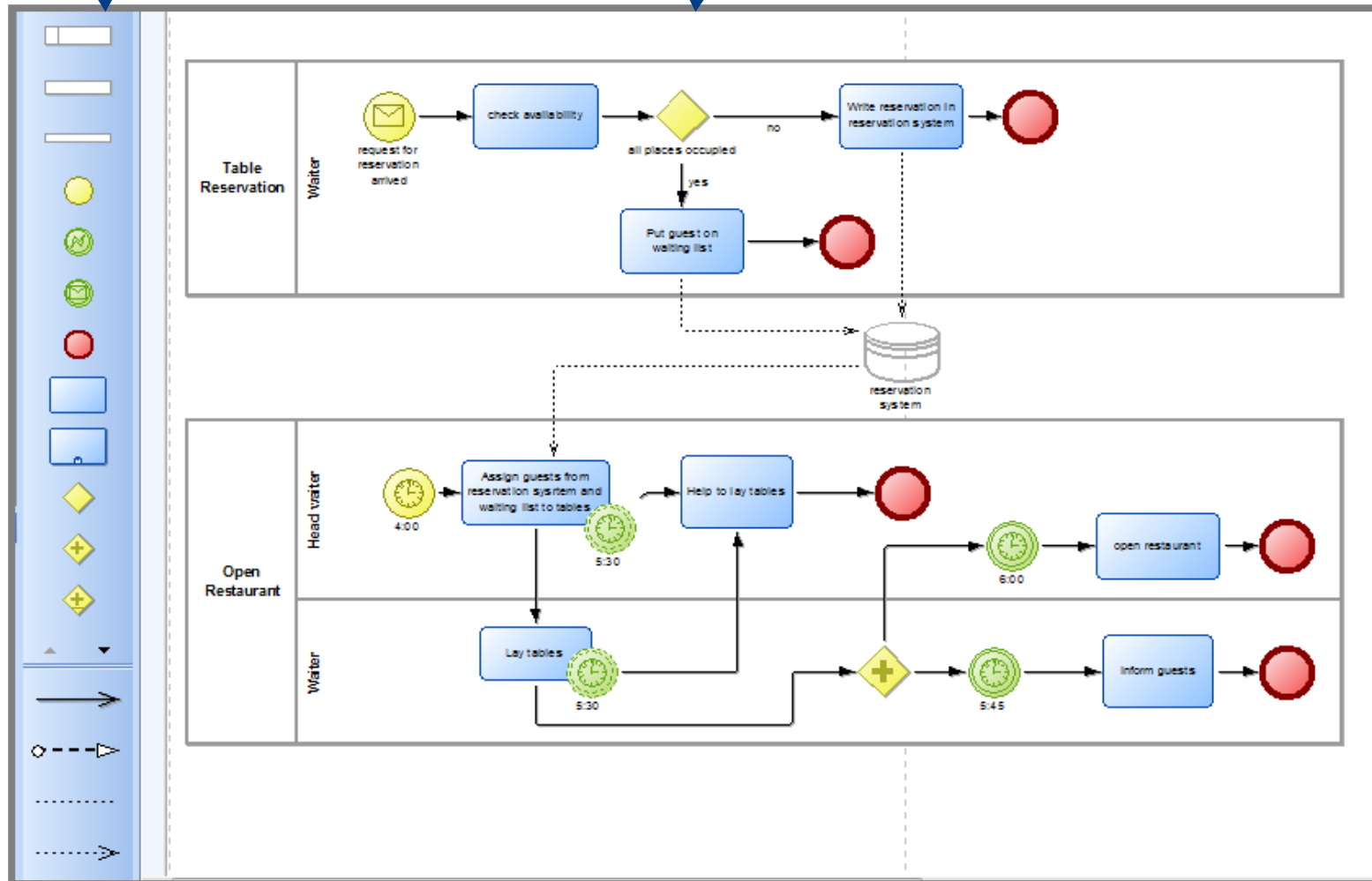
## Model:



*A model contains instances of the concepts defined in the meta-model. The object „confirm order“ represents a real entity; it is an instance of the concept «task»*

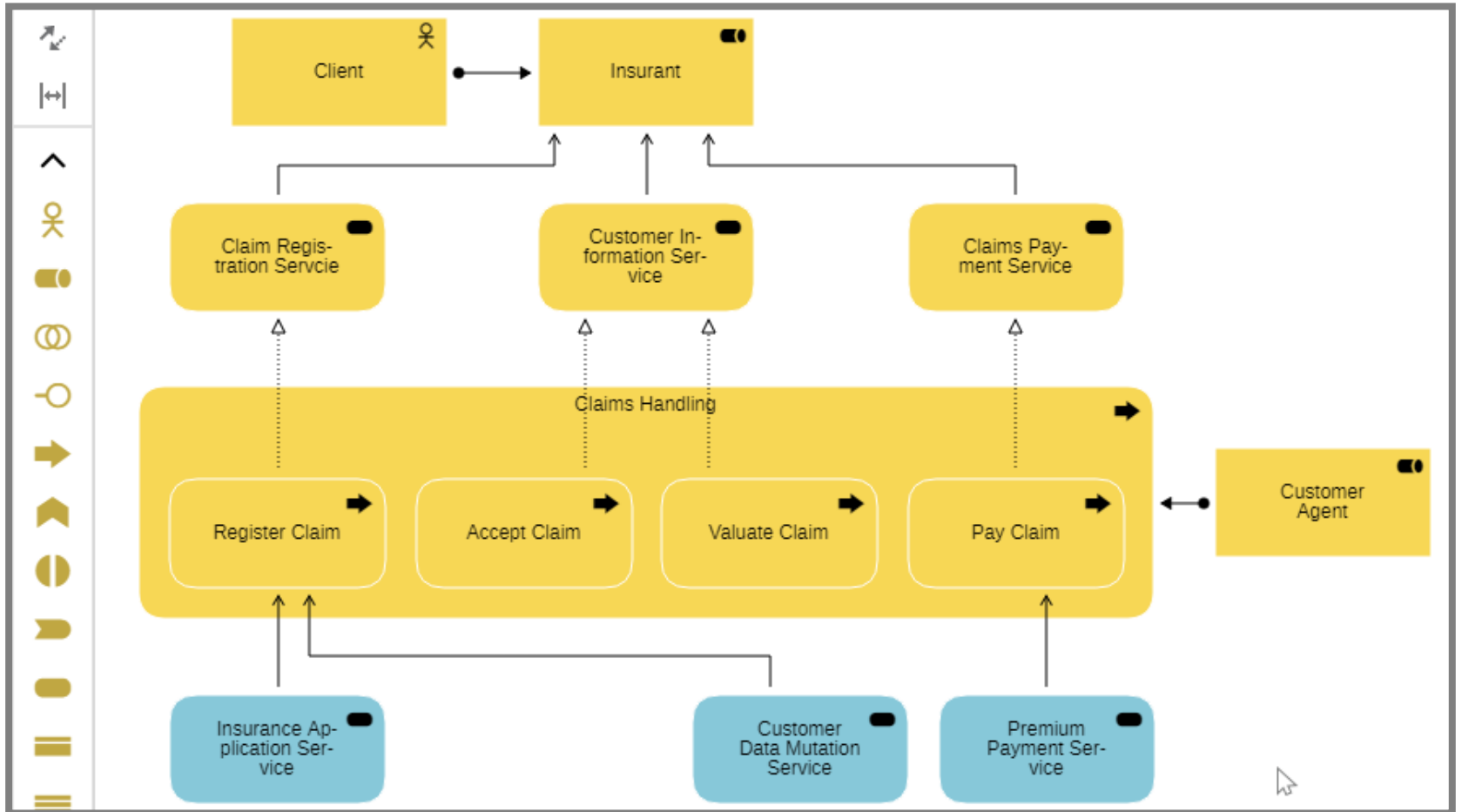
Modelling  
Language

Model

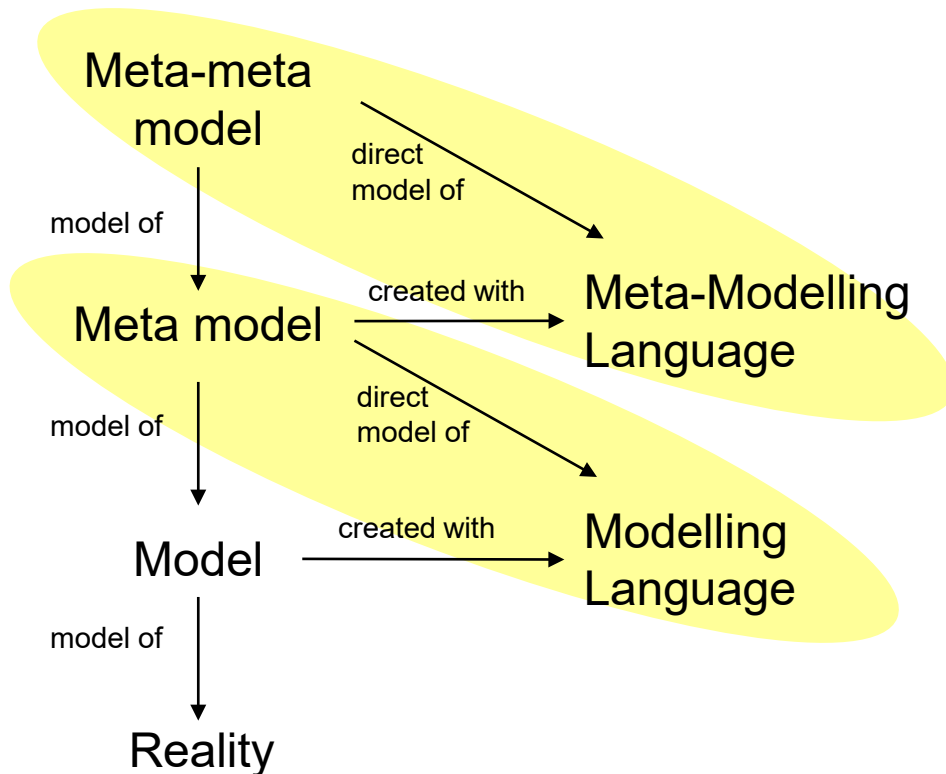


Modelling Language

Model



# Meta-meta model

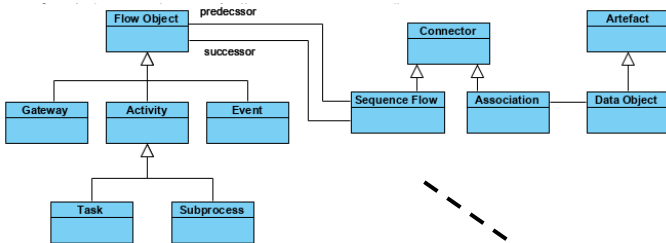


- The meta model must again be described in some language, which is specified in a meta-meta model
- A **meta-meta model** defines the concepts for describing a meta model
- Graphical models usually have two kinds of concepts
  - ◆ Modeling elements
  - ◆ Relationships
- Examples for meta-modeling languages are
  - ◆ class diagrams.
  - ◆ Knowledge graphs
- Note: Meta-modeling languages are general-purpose modeling languages

# Metamodels can be defined as Class Diagrams

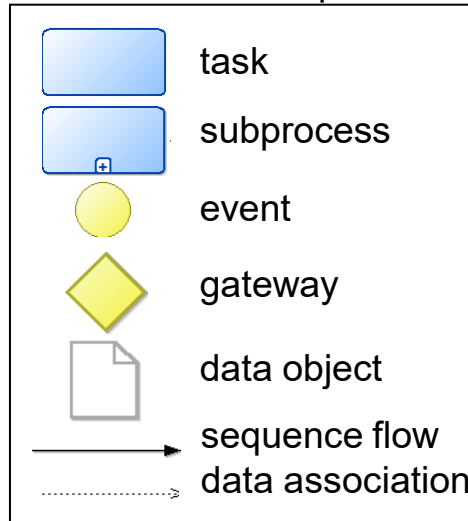
## Metamodel:

Concepts which can be used to create models.

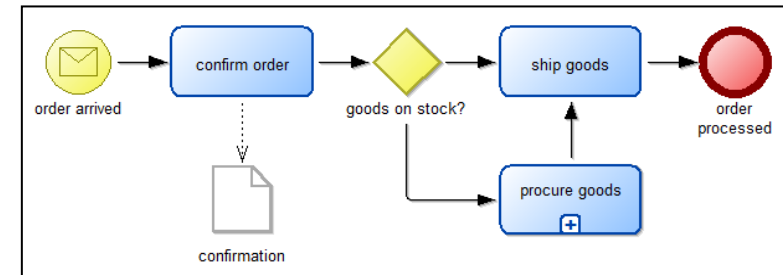


## Modelling Language:

Notation/appearance of meta-model concept



## Model:

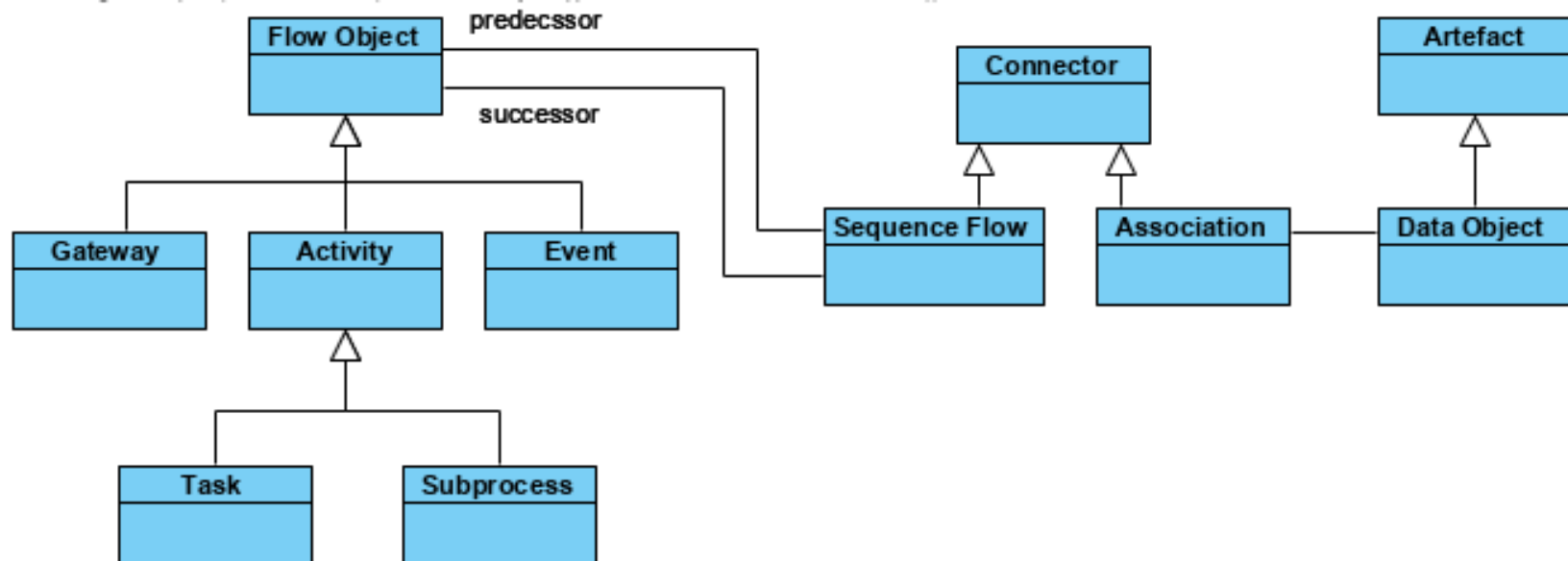


*A model contains instances of the concepts defined in the meta-model. The object „confirm order“ represents a real entity; it is an instance of the concept «task»*



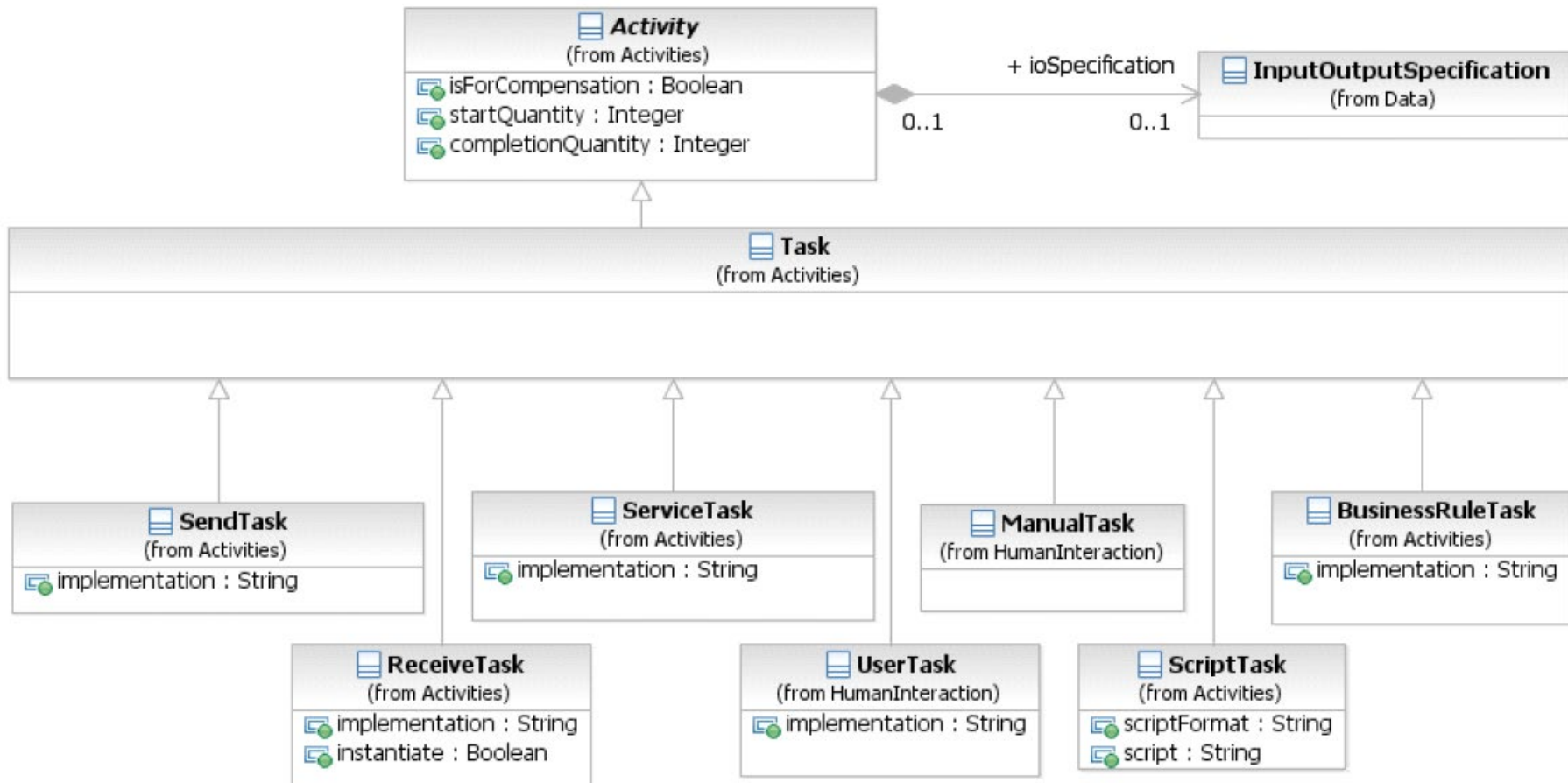
# Metamodels can be defined as Class Diagrams

A Metamodeling language one can describe meta models  
Metamodel corresponds to a knowledge base  
Metamodels can be represented as class diagrams



(UML Class diagrams were originally designed for modelling in object-oriented programming. This is why they contain operations and other features, which are not relevant for most modelling languages)

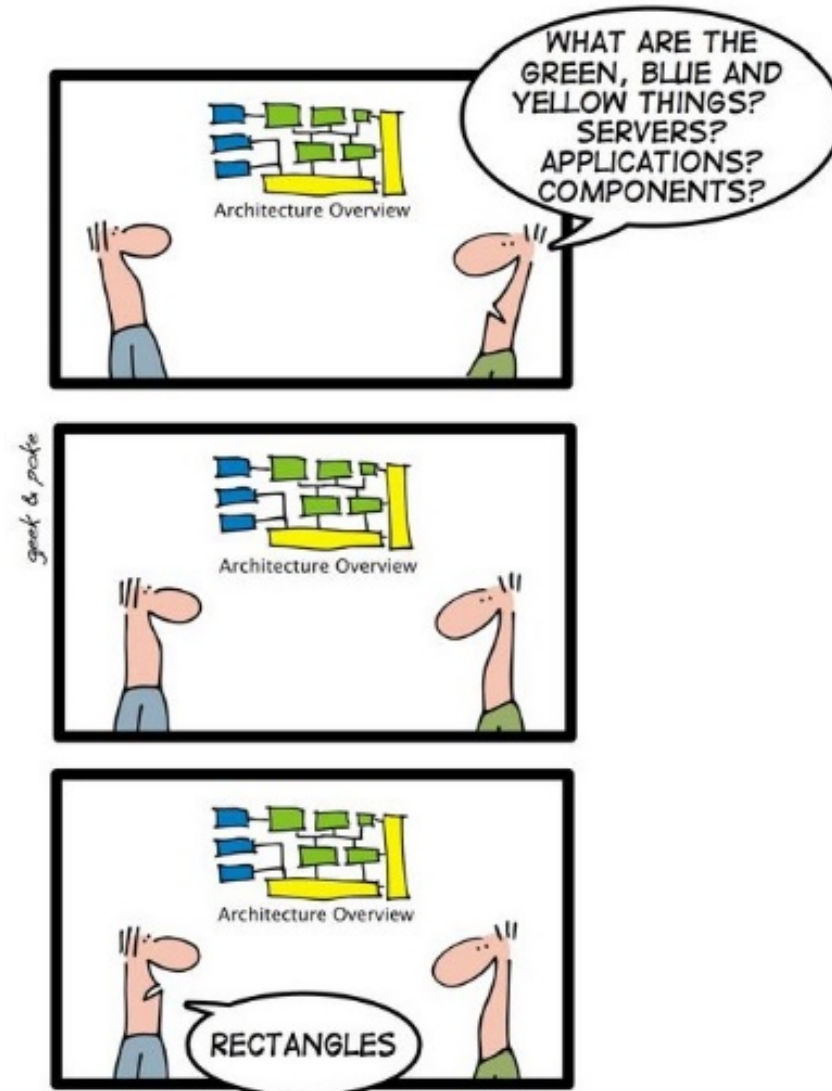
# Subset of the BPMN Metamodel as UML Class Diagram



# *Knowledge in Models*

- Models are not mere pictures; rather, they
  - ◆ provide a precise, meaningful description that can be visualized in different ways for different stakeholders;
  - ◆ can also be used to analyze the impact of changes, cost, risk, security, compliance and other relevant KPIs.

# Interpretation of Models



## *Making the Knowledge in Models explicit*

- Humans «know» the meaning of the modeling objects.

- ◆ Meta model: Concepts of the model language
- ◆ Application: Labels/names of the model elements

- Examples:



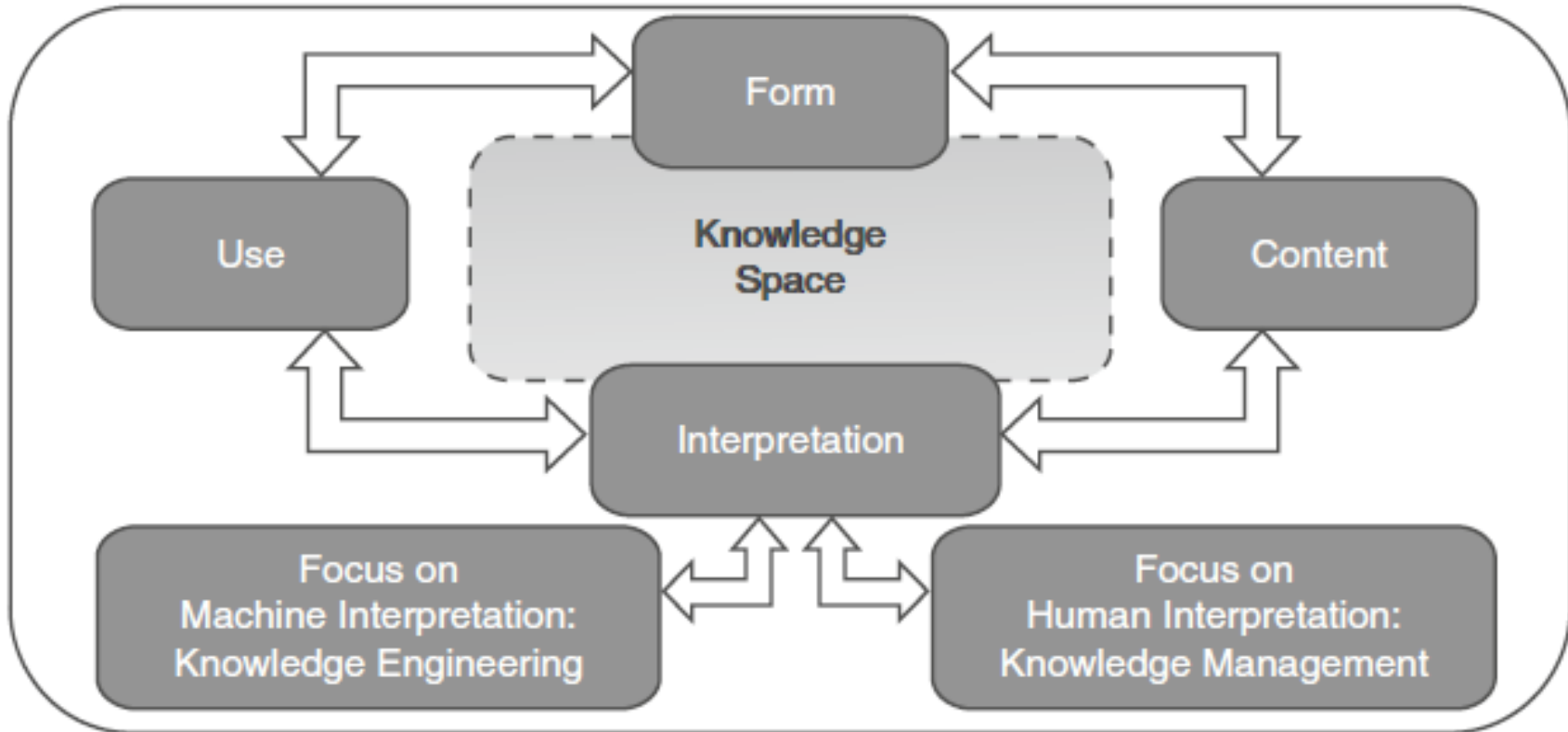
- ◆ Meta model: Application Component
- ◆ Application: «ERP System» is business software



- ◆ Meta model: Task
- ◆ Application: «Cook pasta» is about preparing food

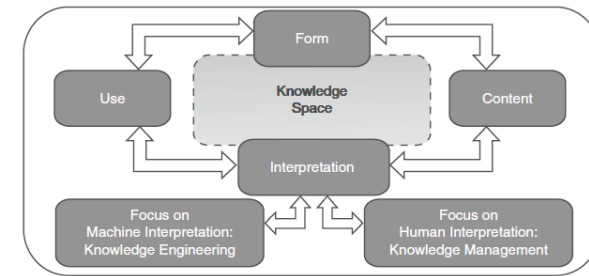
- The objective is to represent the knowledge so that it can be interpreted by a system for decision making and problem solving

# Dimensions of a Knowledge Space



Karagiannis, D., & Woitsch, R. (2010). Knowledge Engineering in Business Process Management. In *Handbook on Business Process Management 2* (pp. 463–485). Springer.

# Dimensions of the Knowledge Space



## Use:

- process optimization requires knowledge about time and costs
- selection of a cloud service require knowledge about data and functionality

## Form: modeling language



## Content: Instantiation of concepts

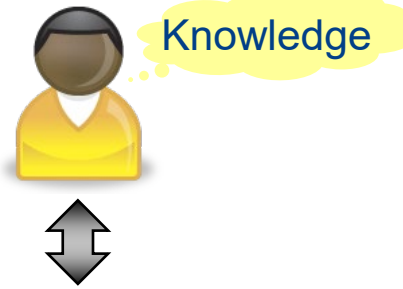


- **Use:** Stakeholders and their concerns determine the relevant subset of the knowledge
- **Form:** Syntax and semantic of *meta model concepts*.
- **Content:** *Instantiation* of meta model concepts for a specific *application* (represented in the labels)
- **Interpretation:** Giving meaning to a model:
  - ◆ Graphical models are cognitively adequate for human
  - ◆ Machines need more formal representation



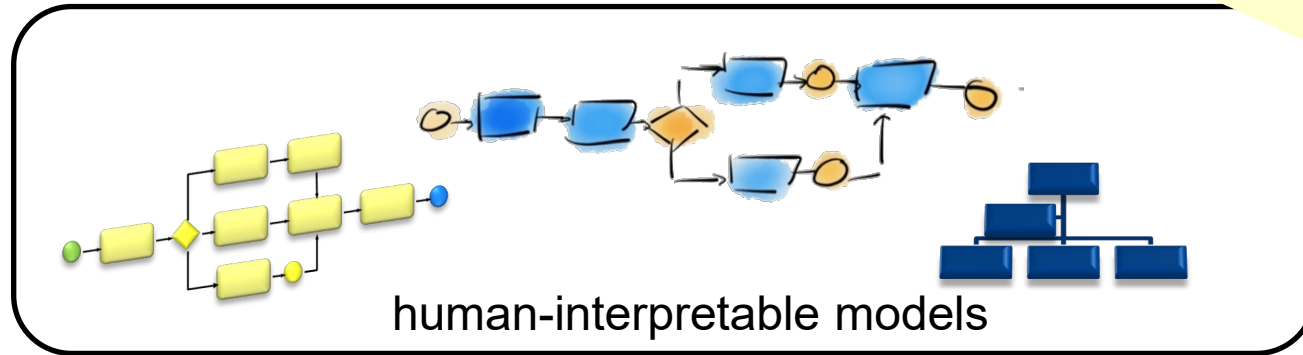
# Graphical Models are appropriate for Humans

Communication/  
Analysis/  
Decision Making



Example:  
Visio

Models

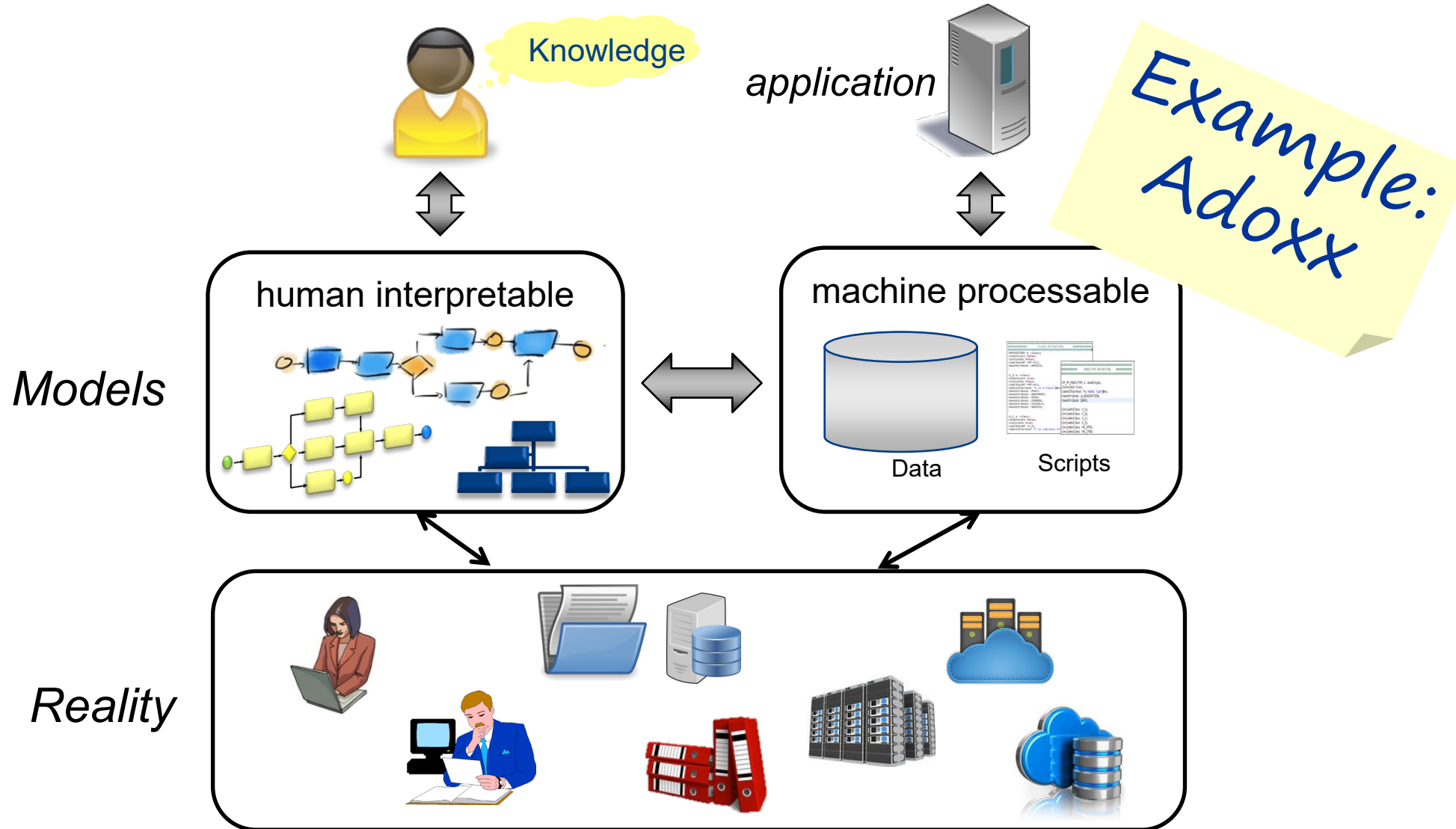


Reality



Models should allow automated analysis,  
decision making and digitalization

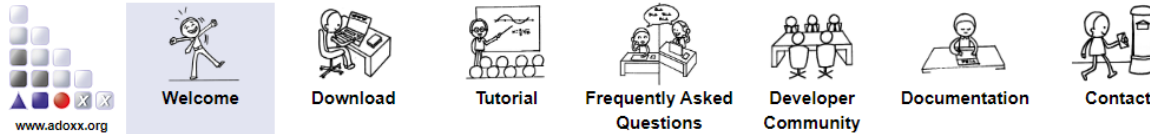
# Graphical Models are Represented in a Database



# *Metamodelling with ADOxx*

# adoxx.org – Download, Tutorials, Community

Sign In



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**ADOxx Event**





**ADOxx Training Days**  
25-27.03.2020 in Vienna

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Contact us at [tutorial@adoxx.org](mailto:tutorial@adoxx.org)










Do you want to implement your modelling method on the open use metamodeling platform?  
Get access to the open-use **ADOxx** Platform to get started.

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Do you want to realize model-value functionality?  
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<http://www.omilab.org>

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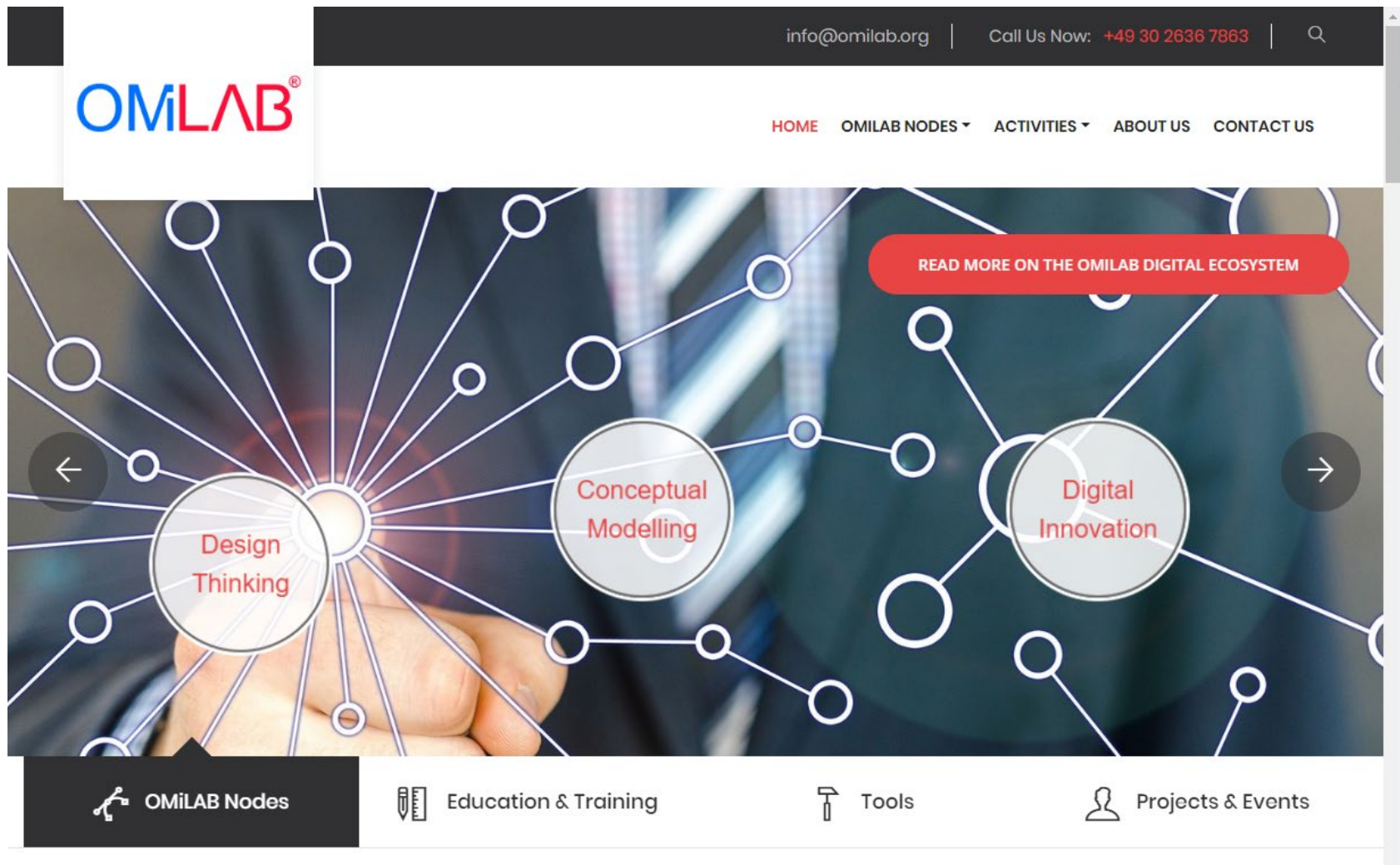
Special times - a new mode of operation! Thank you all for joining three days of intense @ADOxxORG training in a virtual setting! #metamodeling #training



Mar 28, 2020

# OMiLAB – A Conceptual Modelling Community

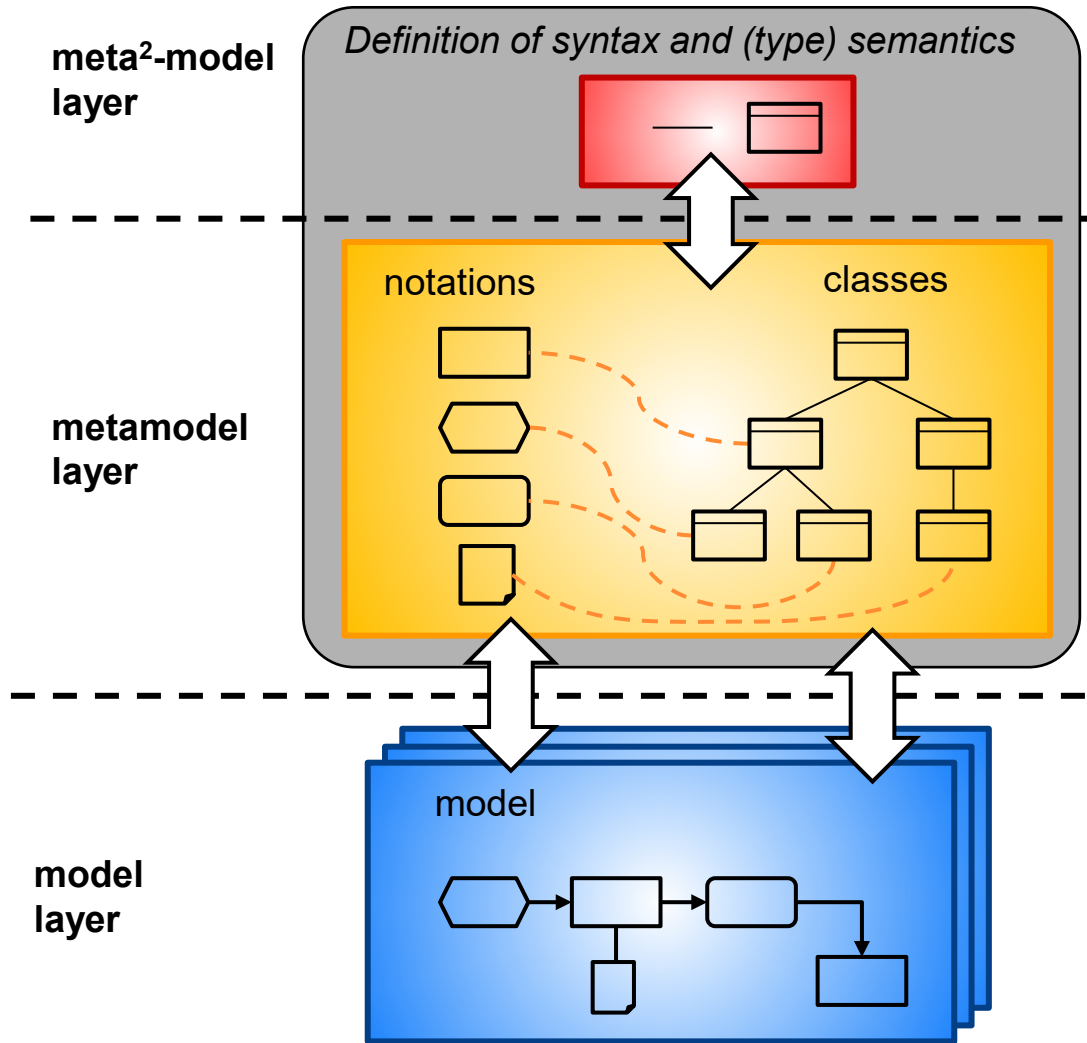
ADOxx is the basis for OMiLAB



# The ADOxx Environment

- ADOxx consists of ...
  - ◆ ADOxx Development Toolkit
    - Defining Modelling languages – Library Management
    - Administration of users, models, components
  - ◆ ADOxx Modelling Toolkit
    - Creating models

# Modeling Environment

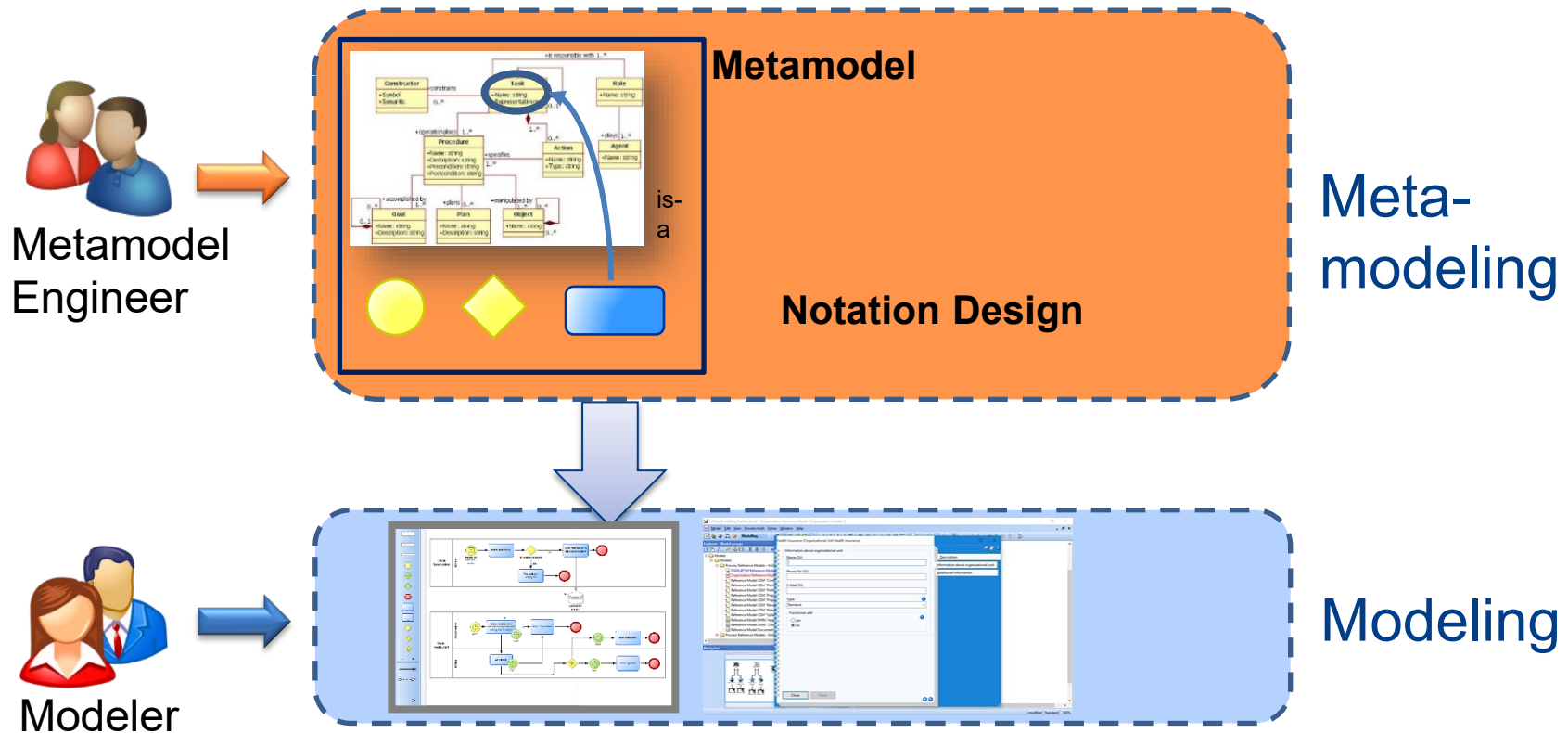


ADOxx Development Toolkit

ADOxx Modeling Toolkit

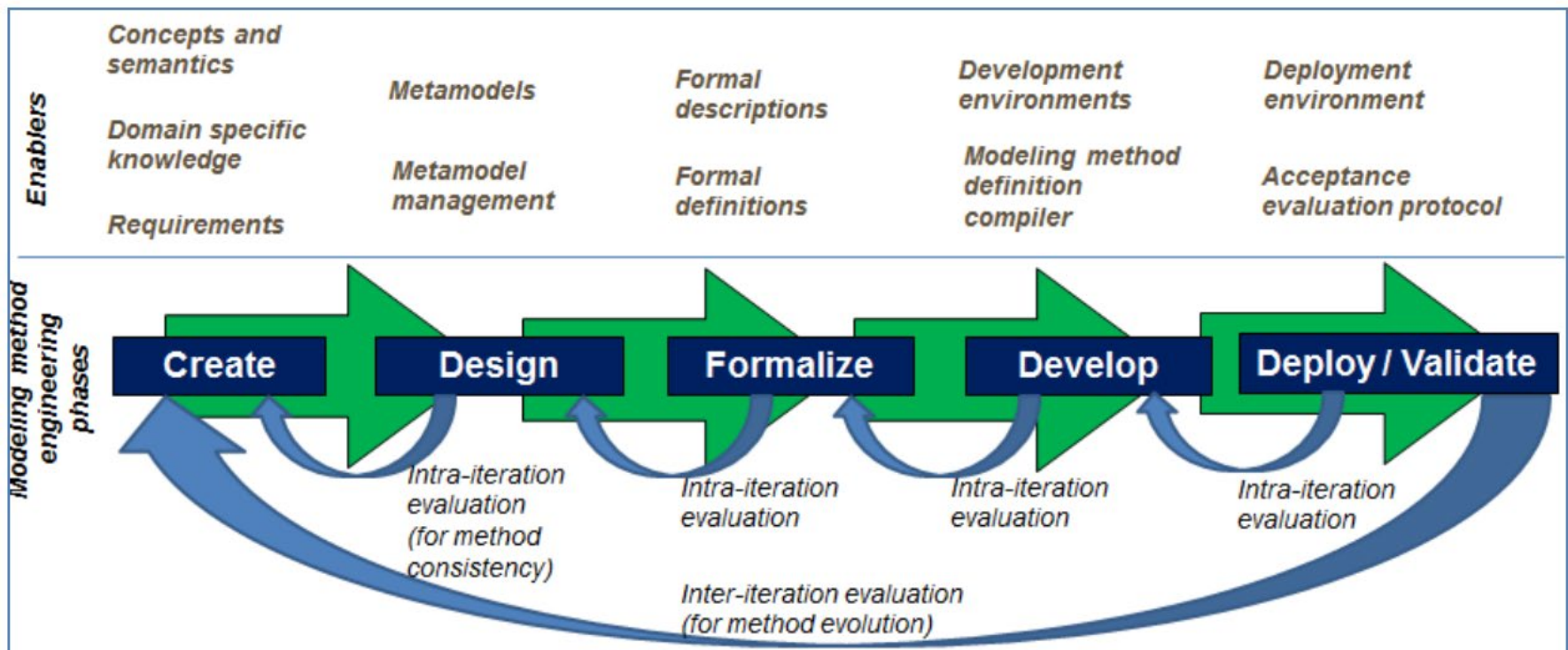


# Modeling and Metamodeling



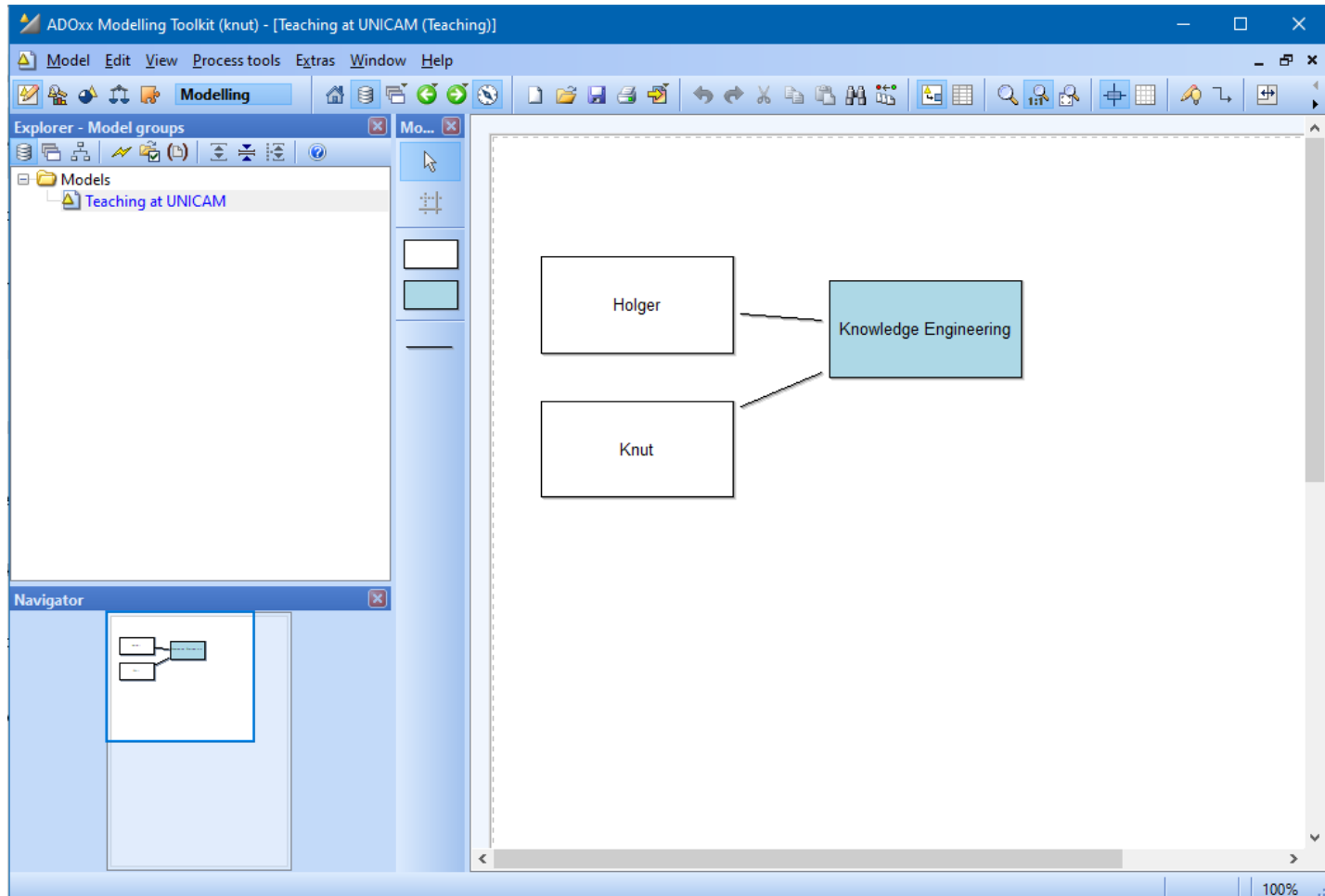
# The AMME LifeCycle

## Agile Modeling Method Engineering



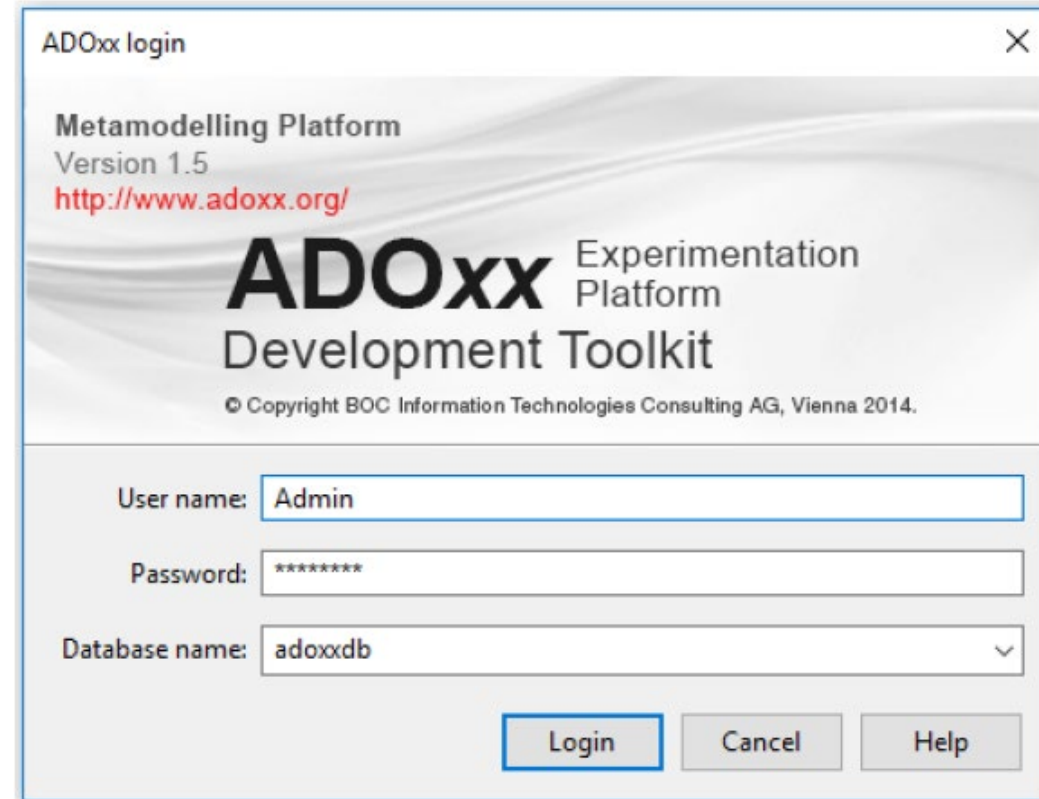
(Karagiannis 2015)

# Example: Create a Modeling Language for Teaching



# Development Toolkit

- Start Development Toolkit
- Login
  - ◆ Username: Admin
  - ◆ Password: password
  - ◆ DB: adoxxdb  
(or the one you created during installation)



ADOxx login

Metamodelling Platform  
Version 1.5  
<http://www.adoxx.org/>

**ADOxx** Experimentation Platform  
Development Toolkit

© Copyright BOC Information Technologies Consulting AG, Vienna 2014.

User name:

Password:

Database name:

ADOxx login

Metamodelling Platform  
Version 1.5  
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**ADOxx** Experimentation  
Platform  
Modelling Toolkit

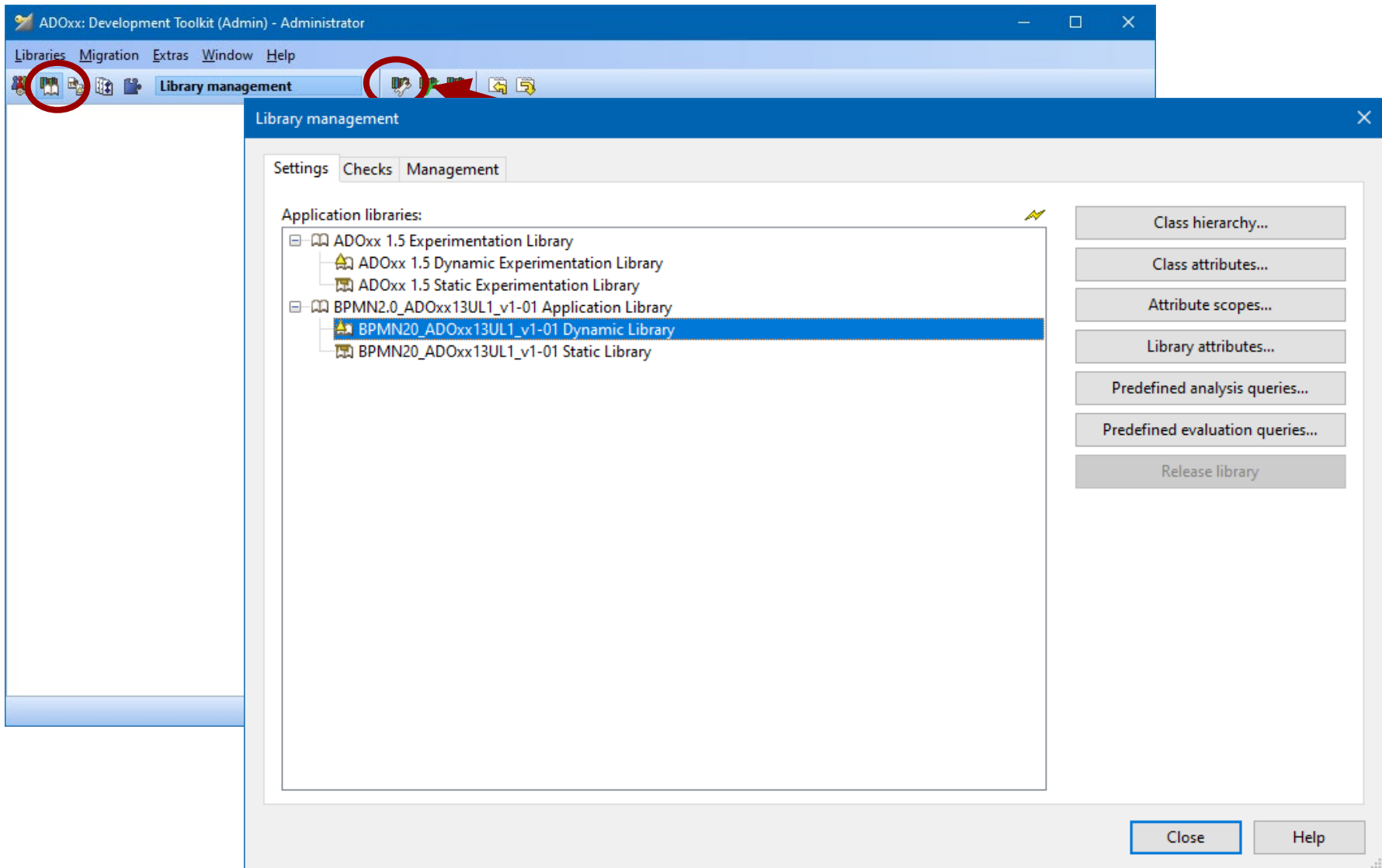
© Copyright BOC Information Technologies Consulting AG, Vienna 2014.

User name:

Password:

Database name:

# Metamodelling with ADOxx



The screenshot displays the ADOxx: Development Toolkit (Admin) - Administrator interface. The main window has a menu bar with 'Libraries', 'Migration', 'Extras', 'Window', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with several icons. Two red circles highlight the 'Library management' icon and the 'Library management' button. The 'Library management' dialog box is open, showing a tree view of application libraries. The 'BPMN20\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Dynamic Library' is selected. The dialog box has tabs for 'Settings', 'Checks', and 'Management'. On the right side, there are several buttons: 'Class hierarchy...', 'Class attributes...', 'Attribute scopes...', 'Library attributes...', 'Predefined analysis queries...', 'Predefined evaluation queries...', and 'Release library'. At the bottom right, there are 'Close' and 'Help' buttons.

ADOxx: Development Toolkit (Admin) - Administrator

Libraries Migration Extras Window Help

Library management

Library management

Settings Checks Management

Application libraries:

- [-] ADOxx 1.5 Experimentation Library
  - [+] ADOxx 1.5 Dynamic Experimentation Library
  - [+] ADOxx 1.5 Static Experimentation Library
- [-] BPMN2.0\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Application Library
  - [+] BPMN20\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Dynamic Library
  - [+] BPMN20\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Static Library

Class hierarchy...

Class attributes...

Attribute scopes...

Library attributes...

Predefined analysis queries...

Predefined evaluation queries...

Release library

Close Help

# Import Modeling Language Libraries

ADOxx: Development Toolkit (Admin) - Administrator

Libraries Migration Extras Window Help

Library management

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**OWL@ADOxx** **ER@ADOxx**

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You can download conceptual modeling libraries from [adoxx.org](http://adoxx.org), e.g. BPMN,

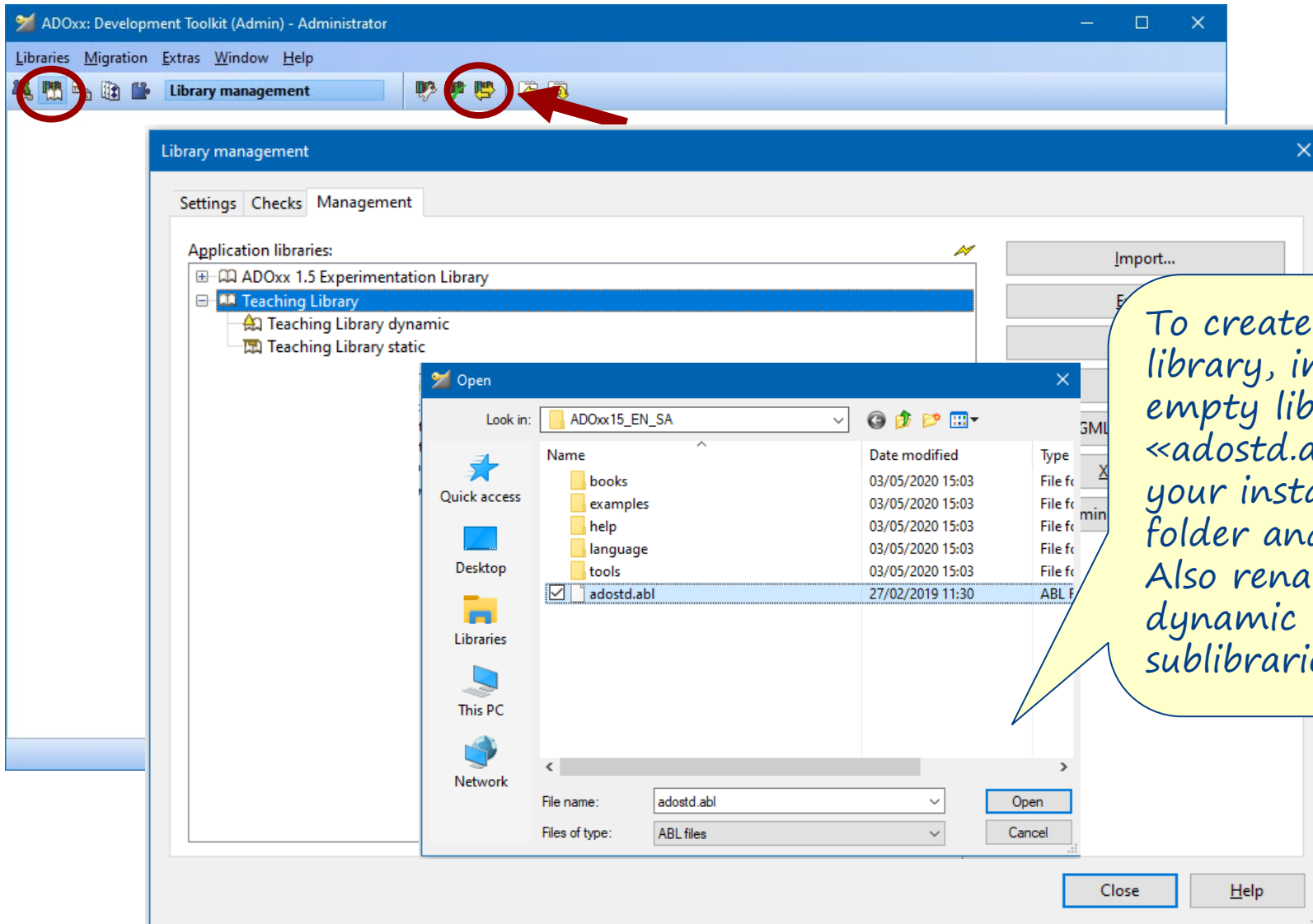
Tweets by @ADOxxORG

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Special times - a new mode of operation! Thank you all for joining three days of intense @ADOxxORG training in a virtual setting! #metamodeling #training

ADOxx Training Team  
March 2020

Mar 28, 2020

# Create a new Modeling Language Library



The screenshot shows the ADOxx Development Toolkit interface. The top menu bar includes 'Libraries', 'Migration', 'Extras', 'Window', and 'Help'. The 'Library management' button is highlighted with a red circle. A red arrow points to the 'Import...' button in the 'Library management' window. The 'Library management' window shows a tree view of application libraries, including 'ADOxx 1.5 Experimentation Library' and 'Teaching Library'. An 'Open' dialog box is open, showing the contents of the 'ADOxx15\_EN\_SA' folder, with the 'adostd.abl' file selected. The 'File name' field is set to 'adostd.abl' and the 'Files of type' is set to 'ABL files'.

ADOxx: Development Toolkit (Admin) - Administrator

Libraries Migration Extras Window Help

Library management

Library management

Settings Checks Management

Application libraries:

- ADOxx 1.5 Experimentation Library
- Teaching Library
  - Teaching Library dynamic
  - Teaching Library static

Look in: ADOxx15\_EN\_SA

Name	Date modified	Type
books	03/05/2020 15:03	File folder
examples	03/05/2020 15:03	File folder
help	03/05/2020 15:03	File folder
language	03/05/2020 15:03	File folder
tools	03/05/2020 15:03	File folder
adostd.abl	27/02/2019 11:30	ABL file

File name: adostd.abl

Files of type: ABL files

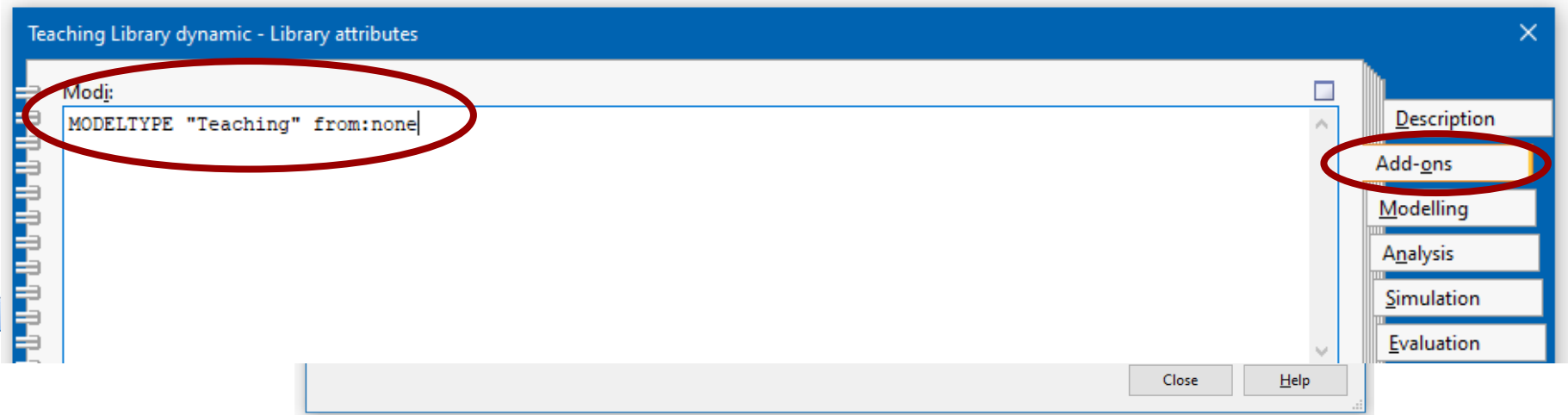
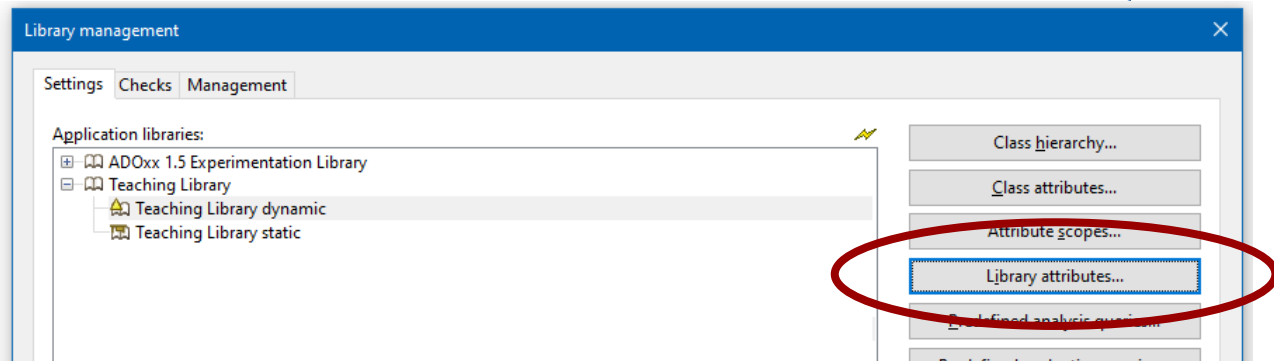
Open




Cancel

Close Help

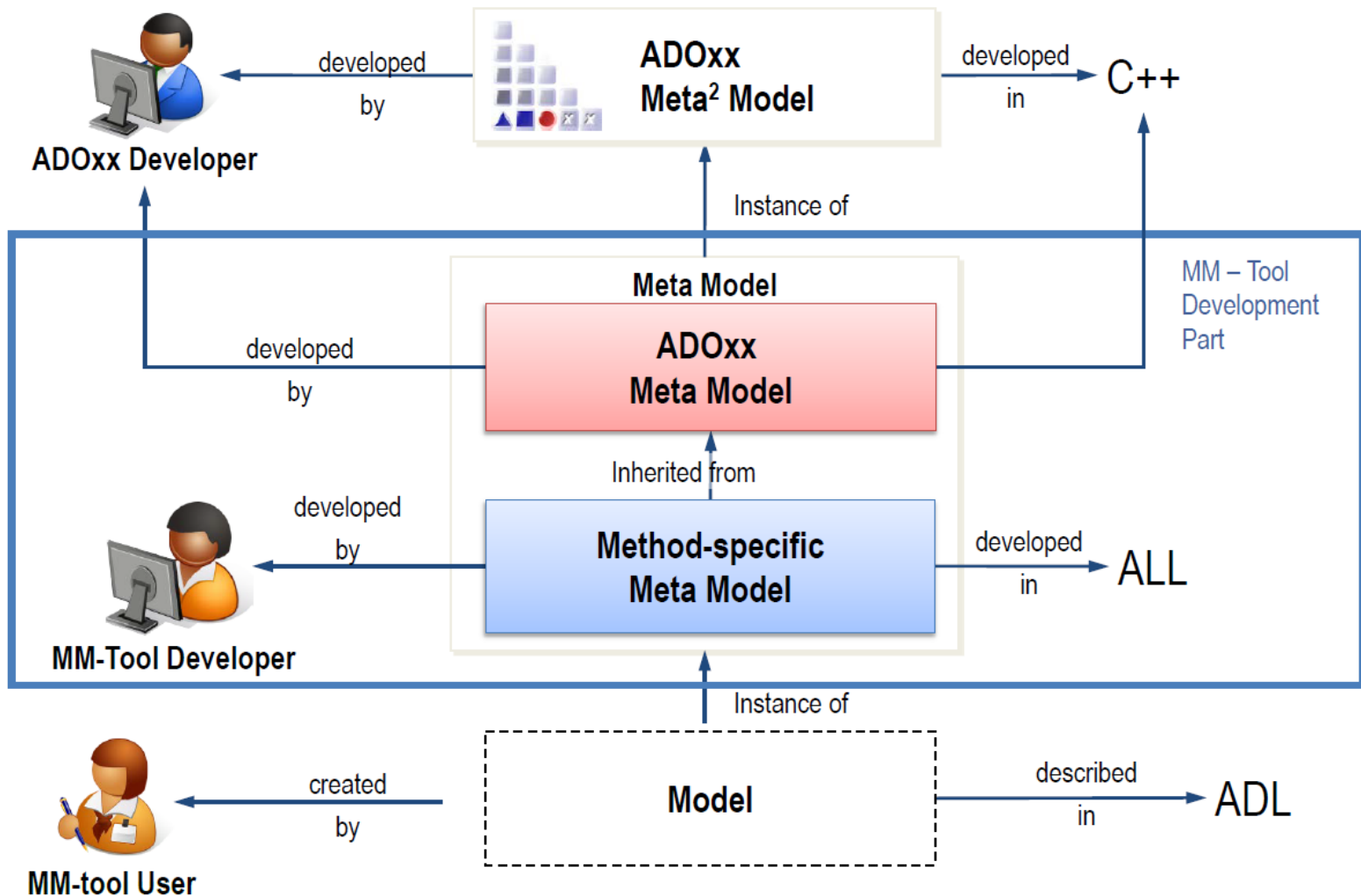
To create a new library, import the empty library «adostd.abl» from your installation folder and rename it. Also rename the dynamic and static sublibraries



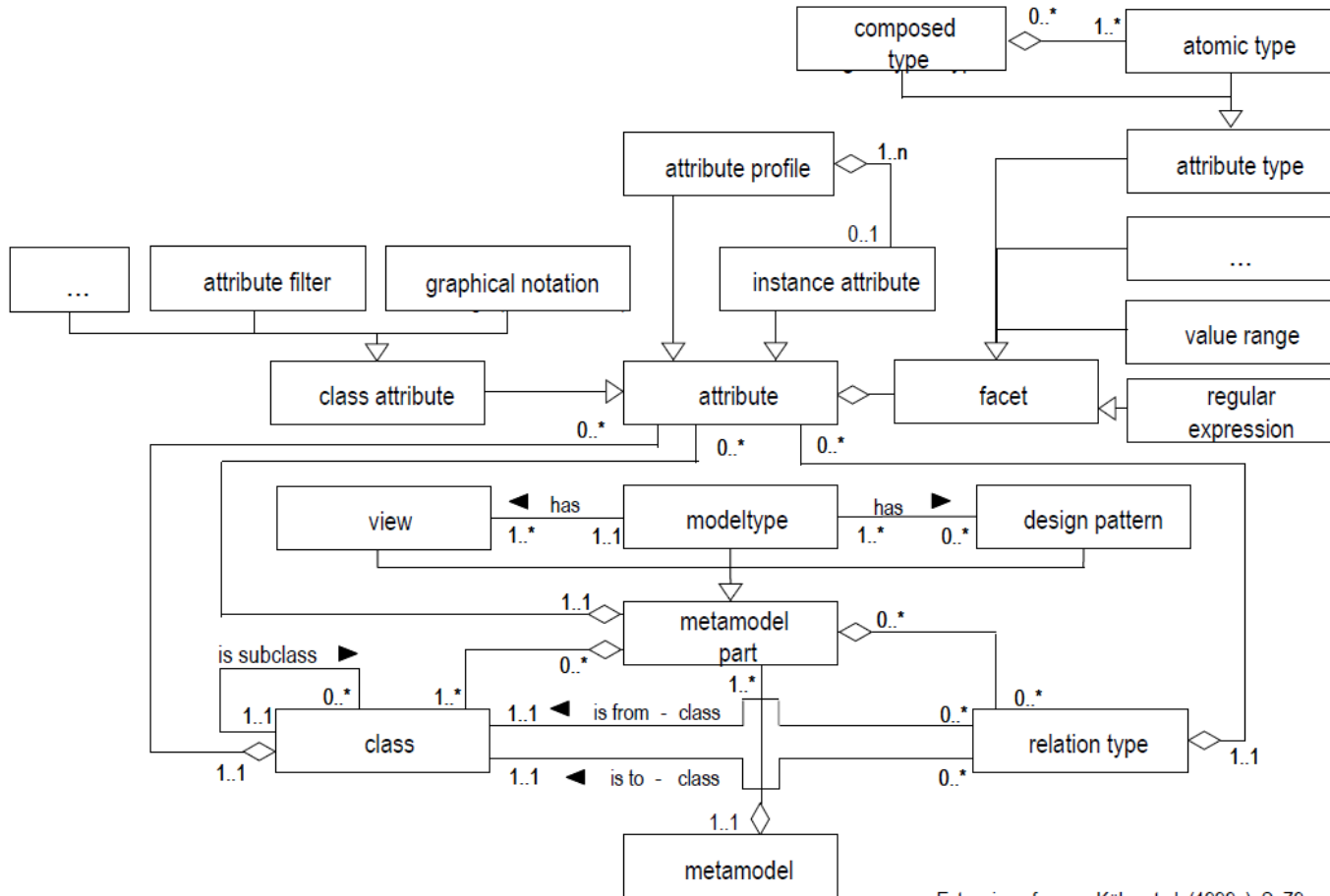


Identified Roles	Major Tasks	Required Skills	Cases
 <p>MM-tool User</p>	<p>Modelling Domain Knowledge</p>	<p>Domain Knowledge Method Knowledge</p>	<p>Established modelling tools</p> <p>Agile development of modelling tool in parallel to modelling tool usage</p> <p>...</p>
 <p>MM-Tool Developer</p>	<p>Developing an Meta Modelling Tool</p>	<p>Domain Knowledge Method Knowledge Platform Knowledge</p>	<p>Agile development of ADOxx platform in parallel to modelling method development</p>
 <p>ADOxx Developer</p>	<p>Implementation of tool specific and ADOxx functionality</p>	<p>Platform Knowledge ADOxx Technology Skills</p>	<p>Agile development of ADOxx platform in parallel to modelling method development</p>

# Meta Modelling Platforms Hierarchy in ADOxx

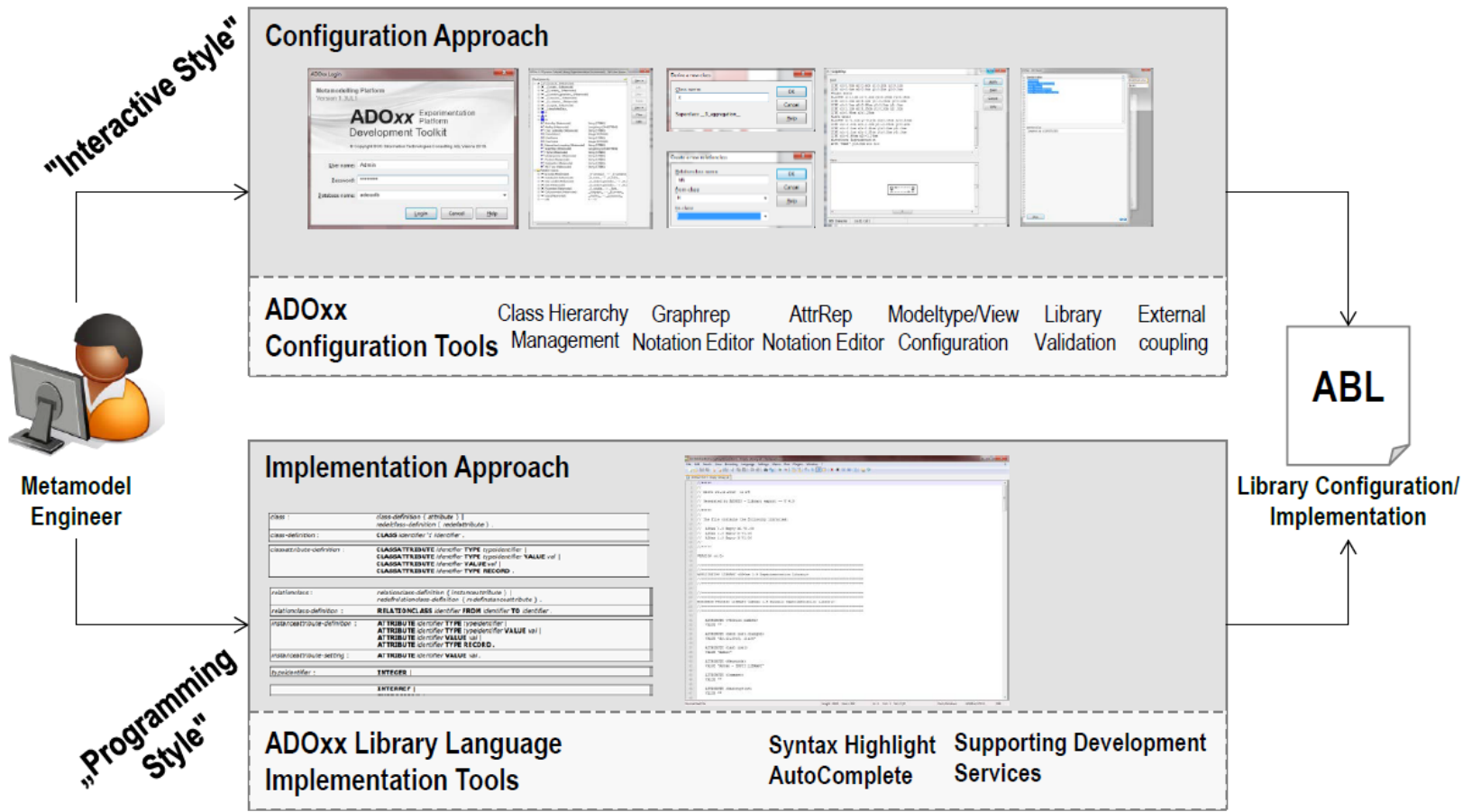


# Meta<sup>2</sup> Model: Meta Model of Meta Modelling Language



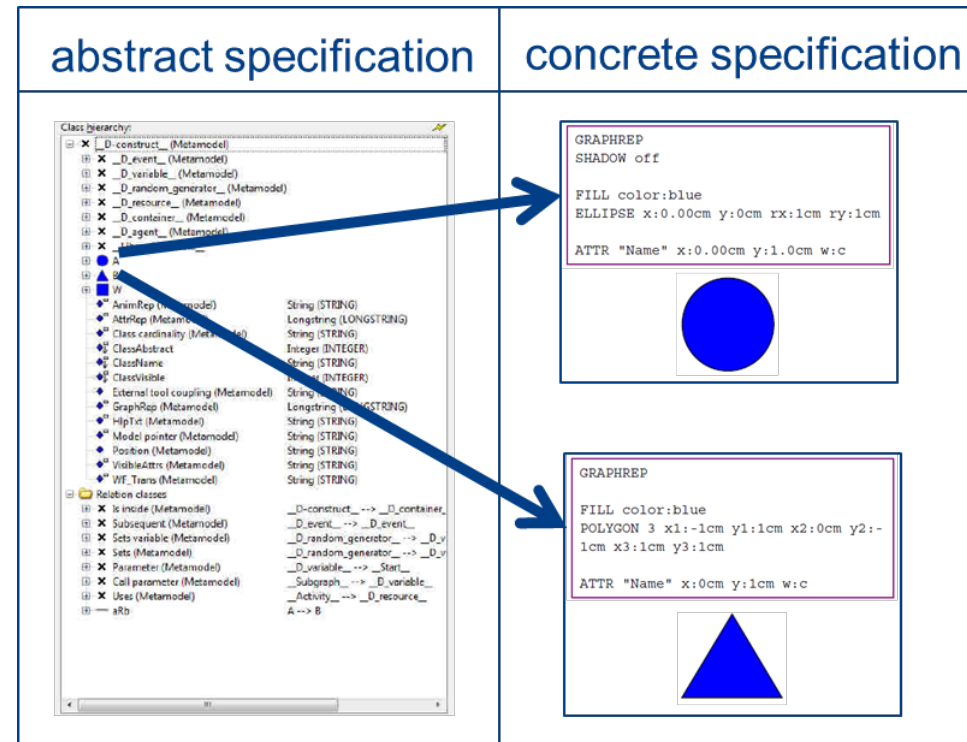
Extension of: Kühn et al. (1999a), S. 79

# Development Approaches in ADOxx – Configuration and Implementation



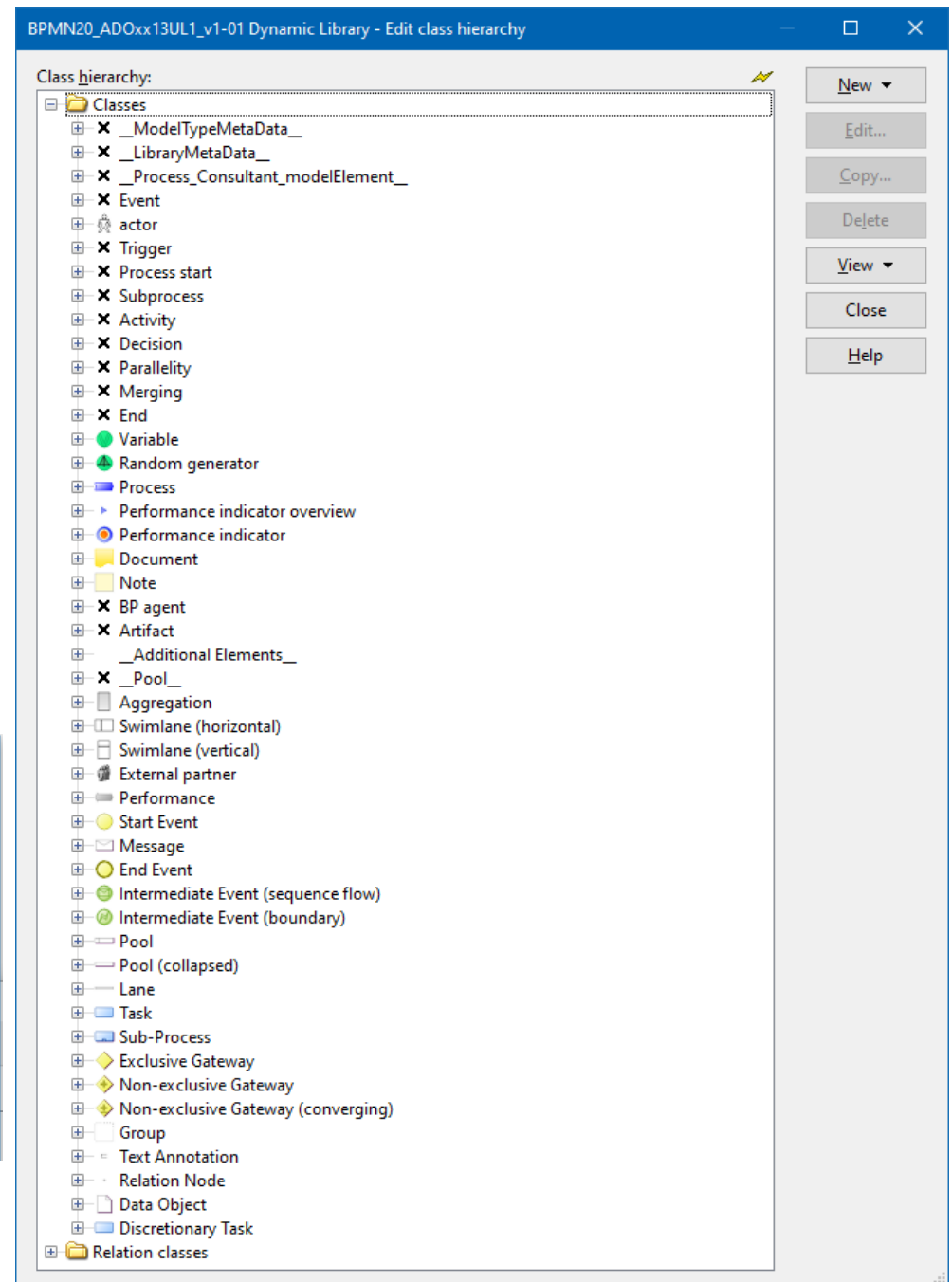
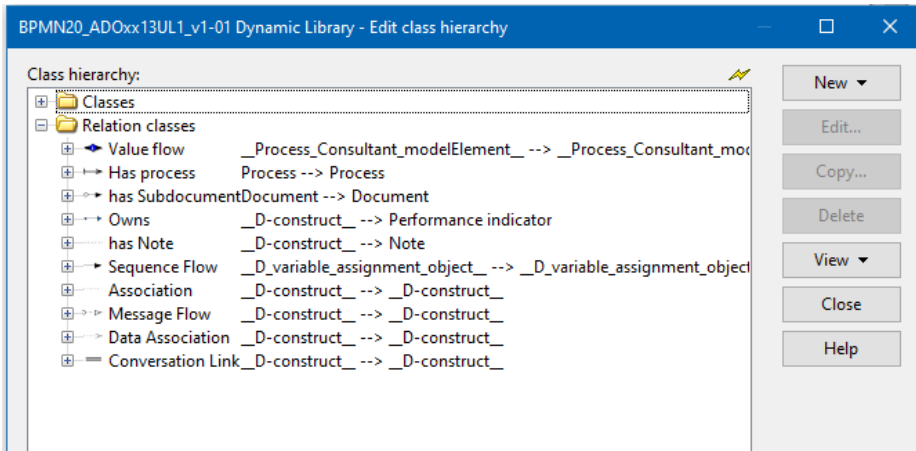
# Abstract and Concrete Specification

- The Semantics of a model language is defined by
  - ◆ Classes of elements and relations
  - ◆ Class hierarchy
  - ◆ Attributes of the elements
- The Syntax is defined by
  - ◆ special attribute GraphRep



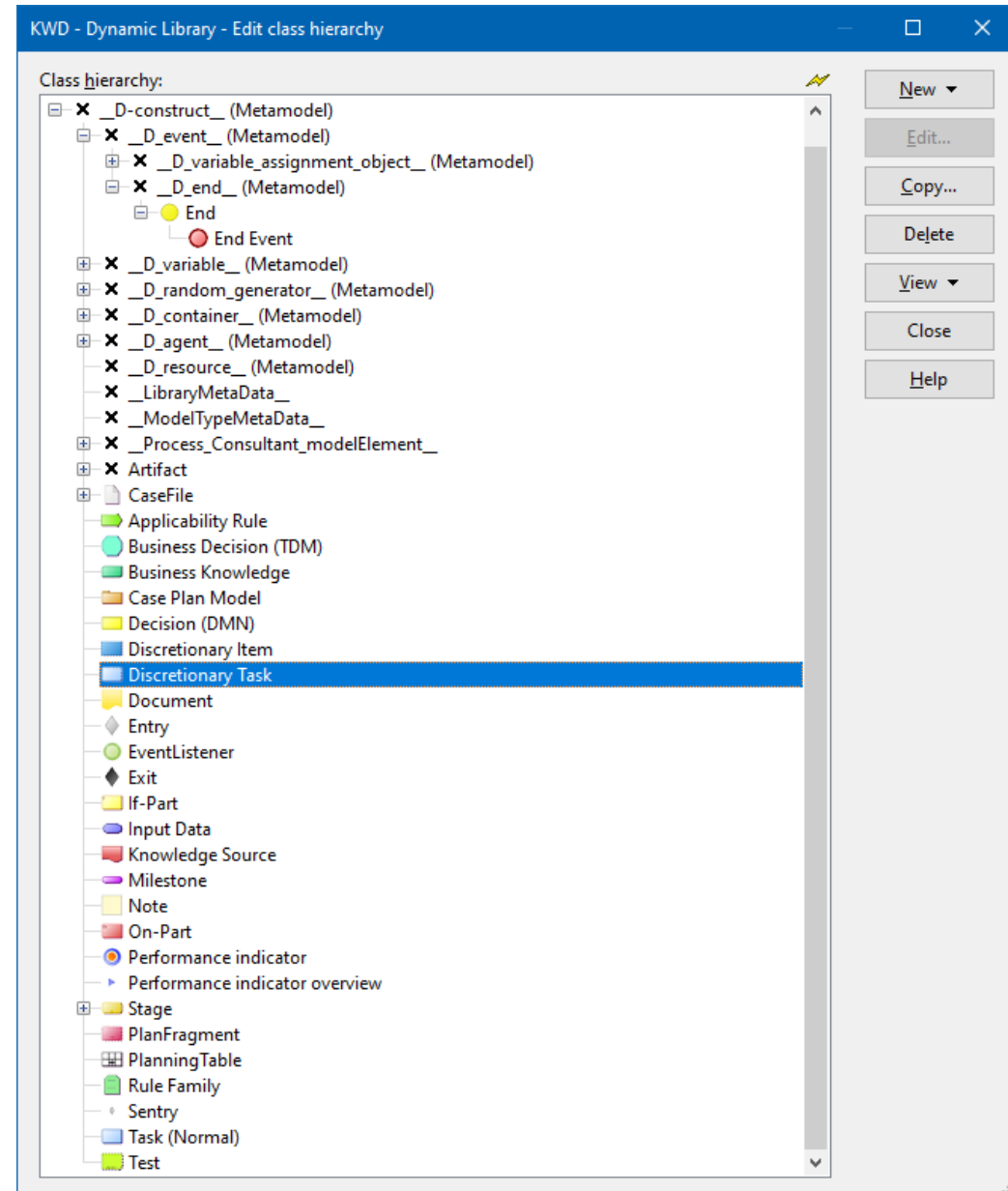
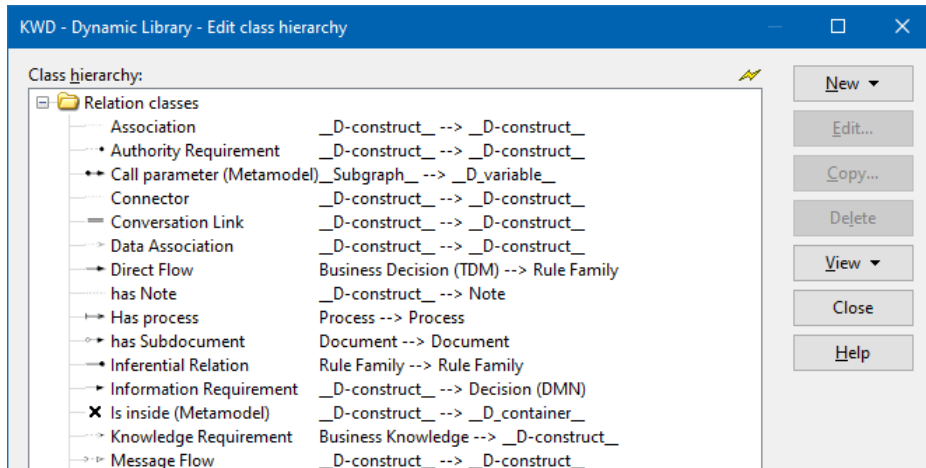
# Class Hierarchies

- ADOxx distinguishes
  - ◆ Classes
  - ◆ Relation classes



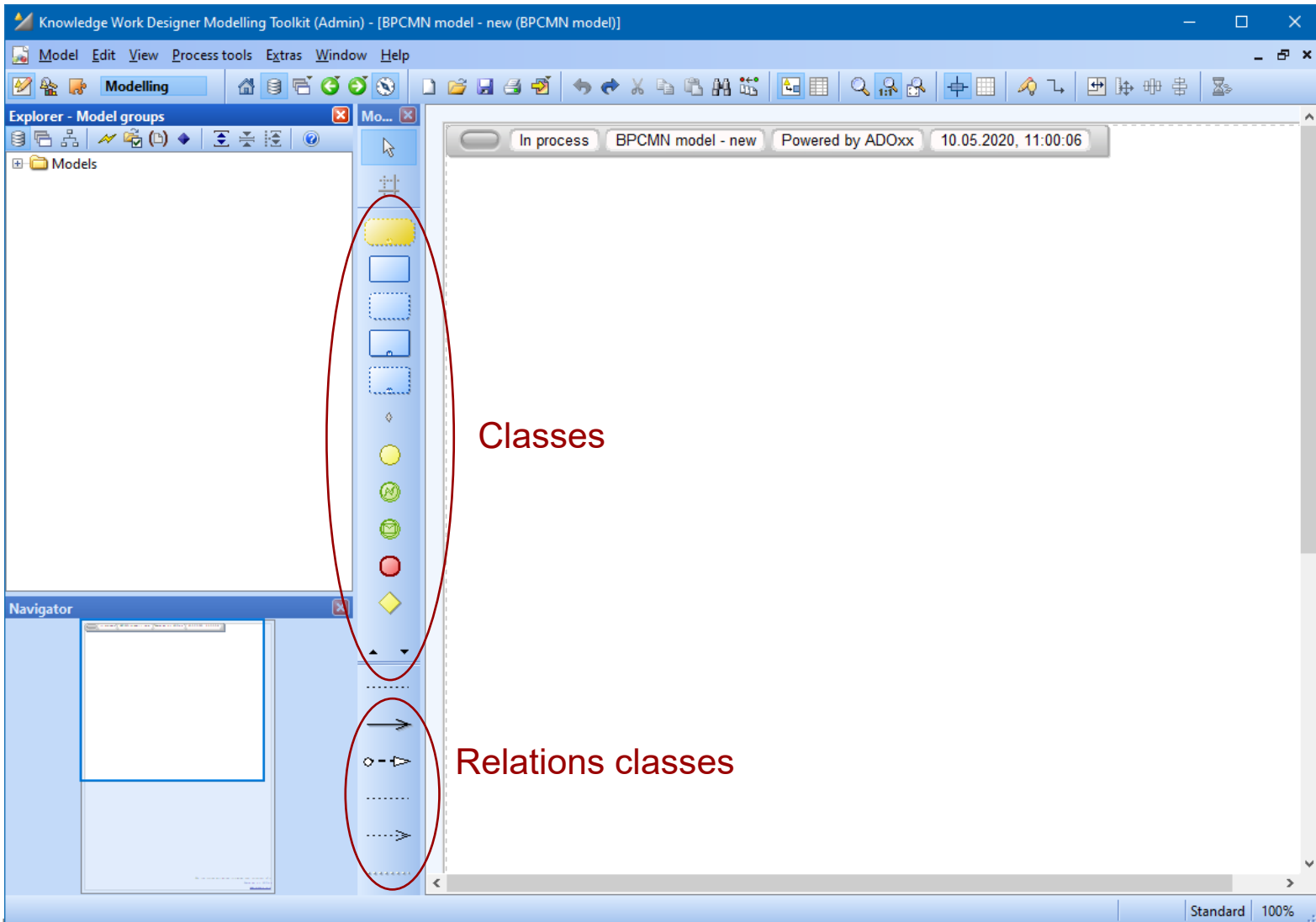
# Class Hierarchies

- ADOxx distinguishes
  - ◆ Classes
  - ◆ Relation classes

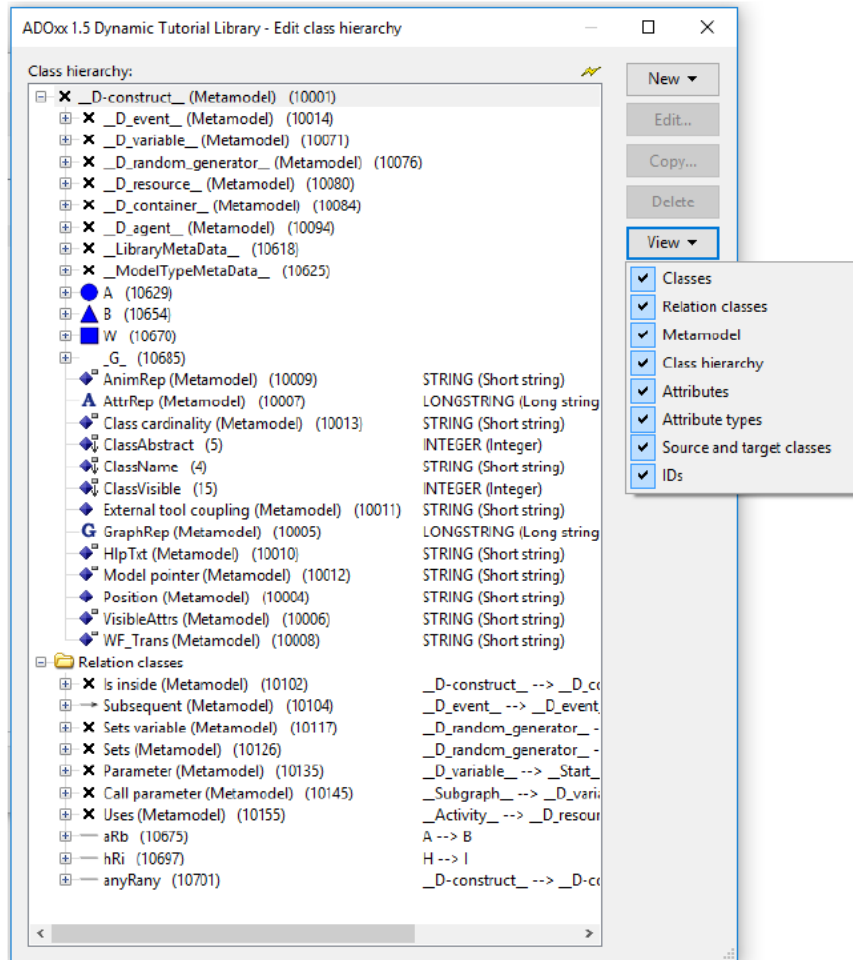




# Appearance of Classes in the Modelling Toolkit



# Views of the Class Hierarchy



## Classes

All visible classes will be shown

## Relation classes

All available relation classes will be shown

## Metamodel

All classes will be shown

## Class hierarchy

All classes will be shown with their inheritance in a hierarchy

## Attributes

The attributes of the (relation-)classes will be shown

## Attribute types

The type of each attribute will be shown







## Source- and Target-classes

Shows the endpoints for each relation class, i.e. between which classes it can be used.

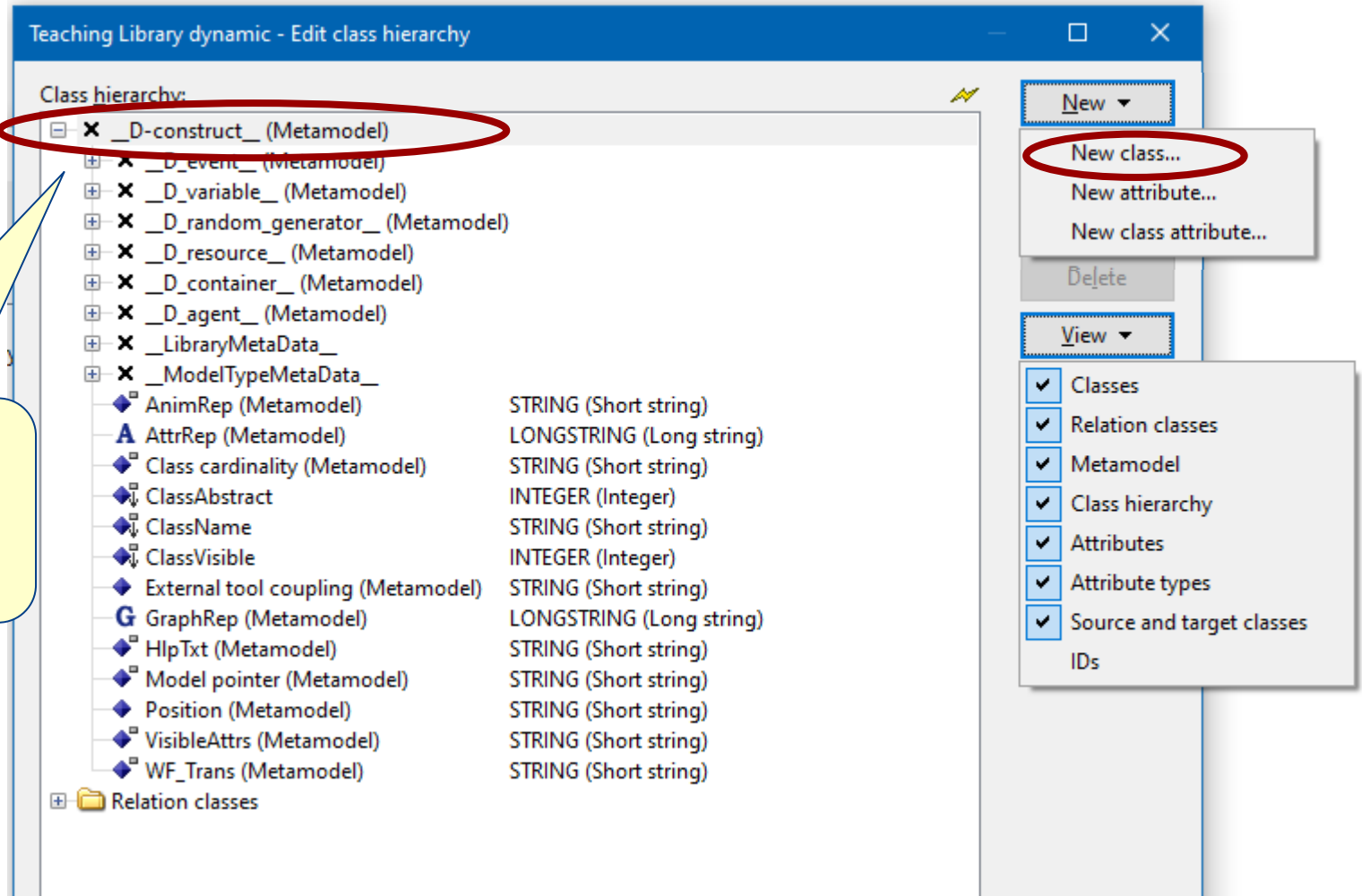
## IDs

Shows ID numbers of classes and attributes

# Icons in Class Hierarchy

-  **Class** (the icon shows the graphical definition of the object and can therefore vary)
-  **Class** (without a graphical definition)
-  **Attribute**
-  **Attribute** (inherited from another class)
-  **Class attribute**
-  **Class attribute** (inherited from another class)

# Creating new Classes



Teaching Library dynamic - Edit class hierarchy

Class hierarchy:

- \_D-construct\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_D\_event\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_D\_variable\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_D\_random\_generator\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_D\_resource\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_D\_container\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_D\_agent\_ (Metamodel)**
- \_LibraryMetaData\_**
- \_ModelTypeMetaData\_**
- AnimRep (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- AttrRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
- Class cardinality (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- ClassAbstract INTEGER (Integer)
- ClassName STRING (Short string)
- ClassVisible INTEGER (Integer)
- External tool coupling (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- GraphRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
- HlpTxt (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- Model pointer (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- Position (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- VisibleAttrs (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- WF\_Trans (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- Relation classes

New

- New class...**
- New attribute...
- New class attribute...

Delete

View

- Classes
- Relation classes
- Metamodel
- Class hierarchy
- Attributes
- Attribute types
- Source and target classes
- IDs

There are predefined abstract classes which have specific functionality

# New Classes for Lecturer and Module

Teaching Library dynamic - Edit class hierarchy

Class hierarchy:

- [-] X \_D-construct\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_D\_event\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_D\_variable\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_D\_random\_generator\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_D\_resource\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_D\_container\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_D\_agent\_ (Metamodel)
  - [+] X \_LibraryMetaData\_
  - [+] X \_ModelTypeMetaData\_
  - [+] X Lecturer
    - AnimRep (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - AttrRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
    - Class cardinality (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - ClassAbstract INTEGER (Integer)
    - ClassName STRING (Short string)
    - ClassVisible INTEGER (Integer)
    - External tool coupling (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - GraphRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
    - HlpTxt (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - Model pointer (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - Position (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - VisibleAttrs (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - WF\_Trans (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [+] X Module
    - AnimRep (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - AttrRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
    - Class cardinality (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - ClassAbstract INTEGER (Integer)
    - ClassName STRING (Short string)
    - ClassVisible INTEGER (Integer)
    - External tool coupling (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - GraphRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
    - HlpTxt (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - Model pointer (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - Position (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - VisibleAttrs (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - WF\_Trans (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - AnimRep (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
    - AttrRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
    - Class cardinality (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)

Buttons: New, Edit..., Copy..., Delete, View, Close, Help

New classes, e.g. «Lecturer» and «Module» can be defined as subclasses of D-construct, if no specific functionality is needed. They inherit the attributes of the superclass

# Defining a new Relation

Teaching Library dynamic - Edit class hierarchy

Class hierarchy:

- ✗ \_D-construct\_ (Metamodel)
- Relation classes
  - ✗ Is inside (Metamodel)    \_D-construct\_ --> \_D-container\_
  - ✗ Subsequent (Metamodel)   \_D\_event\_ --> \_D\_event\_
  - ✗ Sets variable (Metamodel)  \_D\_random\_generator\_ --> \_D\_variable\_
  - ✗ Sets (Metamodel)           \_D\_random\_generator\_ --> \_D\_variable\_assignment\_obje
  - ✗ Parameter (Metamodel)     \_D\_variable\_ --> \_Start\_
  - ✗ Call parameter (Metamodel)\_Subgraph\_ --> \_D\_variable\_
  - ✗ Uses (Metamodel)          \_Activity\_ --> \_D\_resource\_

Create a new relationclass

Relationclass name: teaches

from-class: Lecturer

to-class: Module

OK  
Cancel  
Help

Activity\_  
\_D\_agent\_  
\_D\_aggregation\_  
\_D\_container\_  
\_D\_end\_  
\_D\_event\_  
\_D\_random\_generator\_  
\_D\_resource\_  
\_D\_swimlane\_  
\_D\_variable\_  
\_D\_variable\_assignment\_object\_  
\_D-construct\_  
\_Decision\_  
\_LibraryMetaData\_  
\_Merging\_  
\_ModelTypeMetaData\_  
\_Neutral\_element\_  
\_Parallellity\_  
\_Start\_  
\_Subgraph\_  
Lecturer  
Module

New  
Edit...  
Copy...  
Delete  
View  
Close  
Help

Example: A new relation <<teaches>> for elements from class <<Lecturer>> to class <<Module>>

# Attributes

## ■ Kinds of Attributes

- ◆ Properties of Models
- ◆ Graphical Representation
- ◆ References

BPMN20\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Dynamic Library - Edit class hierarchy

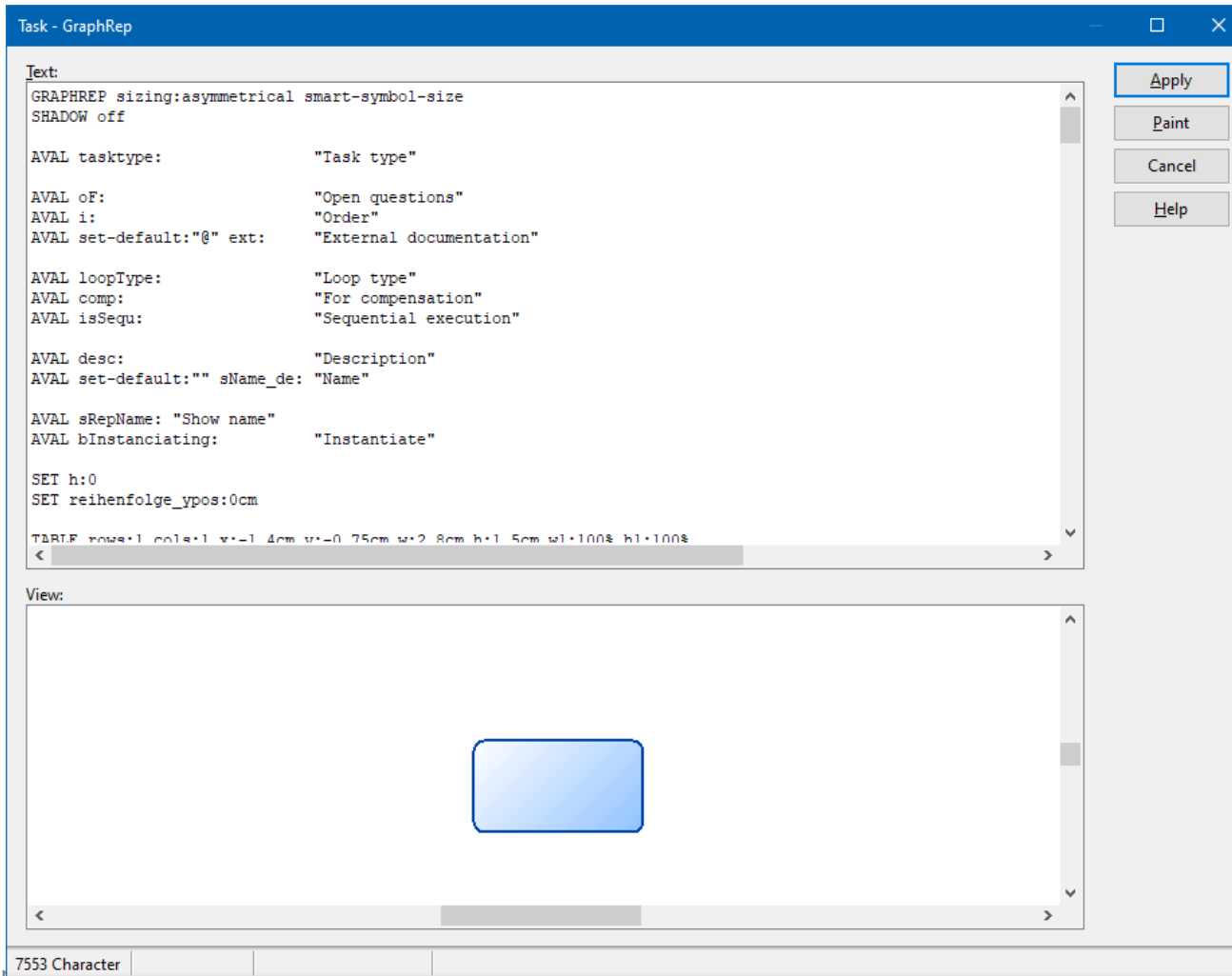
Class hierarchy:

Task	
↳ __Conversion__	LONGSTRING (Long string)
↳ Aggregated costs	DOUBLE (Floating-point number)
↳ Aggregated execution time	TIME (Time)
↳ Aggregated personnel costs	DOUBLE (Floating-point number)
↳ Aggregated resting time	TIME (Time)
↳ Aggregated transport time	TIME (Time)
↳ Aggregated waiting time	TIME (Time)
↳ AnimRep (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ Assignments (Metamodel)	RECORD (Record table)
↳ AttrRep (Metamodel)	LONGSTRING (Long string)
↳ Auditing	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Average number of participants (Metamodel)	INTEGER (Integer)
↳ Beschreibung	STRING (Short string)
↳ Bezeichnung	STRING (Short string)
↳ Call activity	INTERREF (Inter-model reference)
↳ Cardinality	STRING (Short string)
↳ Categories (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ Class cardinality (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ ClassAbstract	INTEGER (Integer)
↳ Classification	ENUMERATIONLIST (Enumeration list)
↳ ClassName	STRING (Short string)
↳ ClassVisible	INTEGER (Integer)
↳ Collection	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Comment	STRING (Short string)
↳ Completion condition	STRING (Short string)
↳ Continuous execution (Metamodel)	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Cooperation mode (Metamodel)	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Cooperative (Metamodel)	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Costs	DOUBLE (Floating-point number)
↳ Description	STRING (Short string)
↳ Display responsible role	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Documentation (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ Doku	STRING (Short string)
↳ DokuSim	STRING (Short string)
↳ Done by (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ EDP batch costs	DOUBLE (Floating-point number)
↳ EDP transaction costs	DOUBLE (Floating-point number)
↳ Execution interruptable (Metamodel)	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Execution time (Metamodel)	TIME (Time)
↳ External documentation	PROGRAMCALL (Program call)
↳ External tool coupling (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ fontcolor (Metamodel)	EXPRESSION (Expression)
↳ For compensation	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ Global task	ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
↳ GraphRep (Metamodel)	LONGSTRING (Long string)
↳ HlpTxt (Metamodel)	STRING (Short string)
↳ Id	EXPRESSION (Expression)
↳ Info on results	STRING (Short string)

Buttons: New, Edit..., Copy..., Delete, View, Close, Help

# Special Attribute GraphRep

GraphRep: A script language for the graphical representation



The screenshot shows a window titled "Task - GraphRep" with a blue title bar. The window is divided into two main sections: "Text" and "View".

**Text:**

```
GRAPHREP sizing:asymmetrical smart-symbol-size
SHADOW off

AVAL tasktype:          "Task type"

AVAL oF:                "Open questions"
AVAL i:                 "Order"
AVAL set-default:"@" ext: "External documentation"

AVAL loopType:         "Loop type"
AVAL comp:             "For compensation"
AVAL isSequ:          "Sequential execution"

AVAL desc:              "Description"
AVAL set-default:"" sName_de: "Name"

AVAL sRepName: "Show name"
AVAL bInstanciating:  "Instantiate"

SET h:0
SET reihenfolge_ypos:0cm

TABLE rows:1 cols:1 x:-1.4cm y:-0.75cm w:2.8cm h:1.5cm w1:100% h1:100%
```

**View:**

The view section displays a graphical representation of a single blue rounded rectangle centered on a white background.

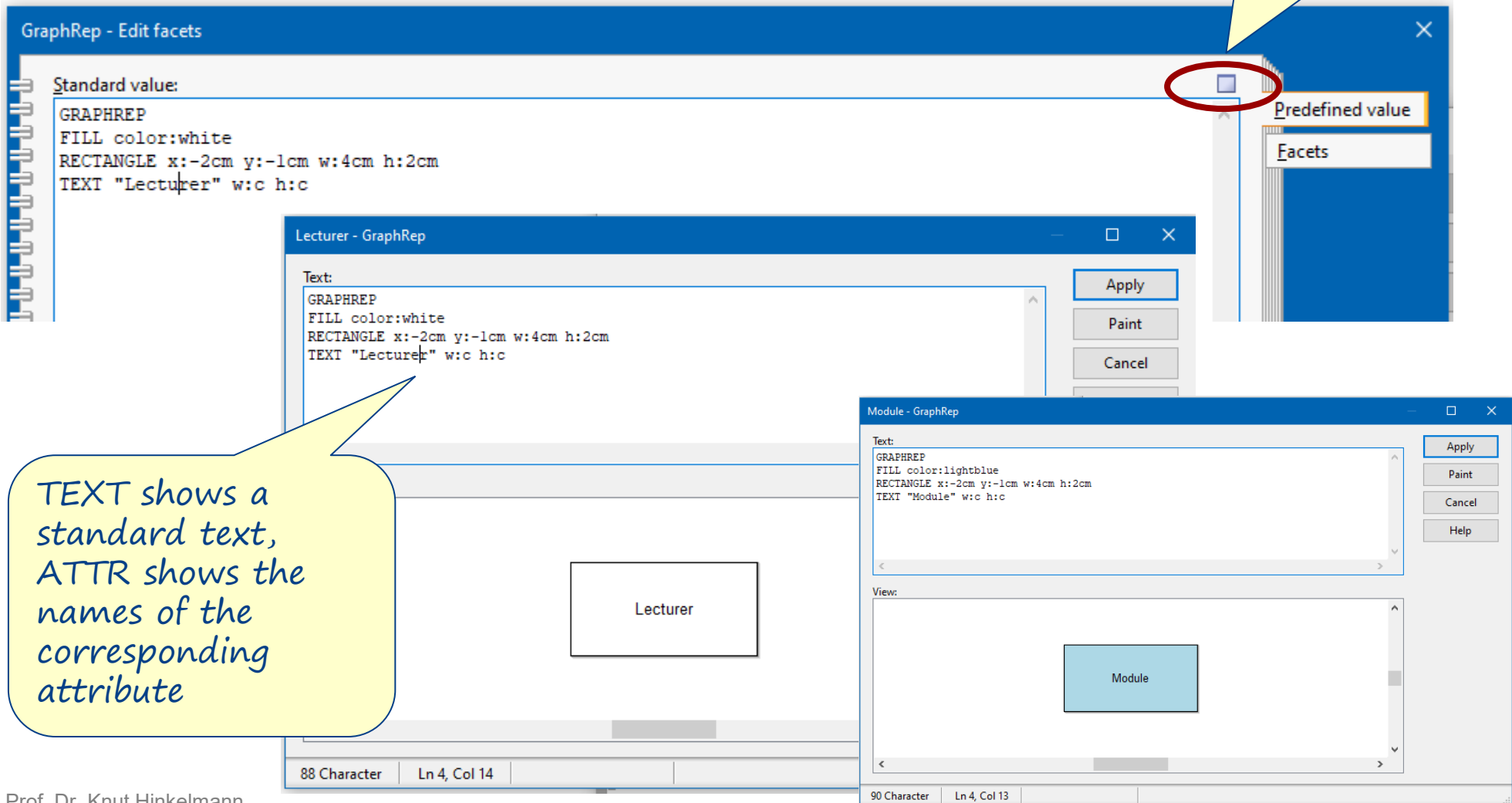
On the right side of the window, there are four buttons: "Apply", "Paint", "Cancel", and "Help".

At the bottom of the window, a status bar shows "7553 Character".



# Defining a GraphRep

With the help button you can define and test the graphics



GraphRep - Edit facets

Standard value:

```
GRAPHREP
FILL color:white
RECTANGLE x:-2cm y:-1cm w:4cm h:2cm
TEXT "Lecturer" w:c h:c
```

Lecturer - GraphRep

Text:

```
GRAPHREP
FILL color:white
RECTANGLE x:-2cm y:-1cm w:4cm h:2cm
TEXT "Lecturer" w:c h:c
```

Module - GraphRep

Text:

```
GRAPHREP
FILL color:lightblue
RECTANGLE x:-2cm y:-1cm w:4cm h:2cm
TEXT "Module" w:c h:c
```

View:

```
Module
```

88 Character Ln 4, Col 14

90 Character Ln 4, Col 13

Apply  
Paint  
Cancel  
Help

Apply  
Paint  
Cancel

Apply  
Paint  
Cancel  
Help

Predefined value  
Facets

TEXT shows a standard text, ATTR shows the names of the corresponding attribute

# ADOxx GraphRep Repository

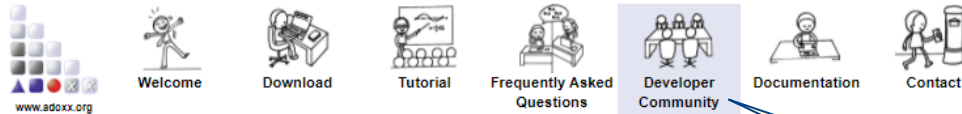
## GRAPHREP COLLECTION



A collection of implementation of graphical representation from different scenarios and projects are provided to the community as GRAPHREP code snippets.

As a community member, feel free to add, revise, modify, comment and rate the GRAPHREPs available in this repository.

USE



ADOxx.org > Developer Community > ADOxx Knowledge Base > ADOxx GraphRep Repository Wiki > ADOxx GraphRep Repository

[FrontPage](#) | 
 [Recent Changes](#) | 
 [All Pages](#) | 
 [Draft Pages](#)

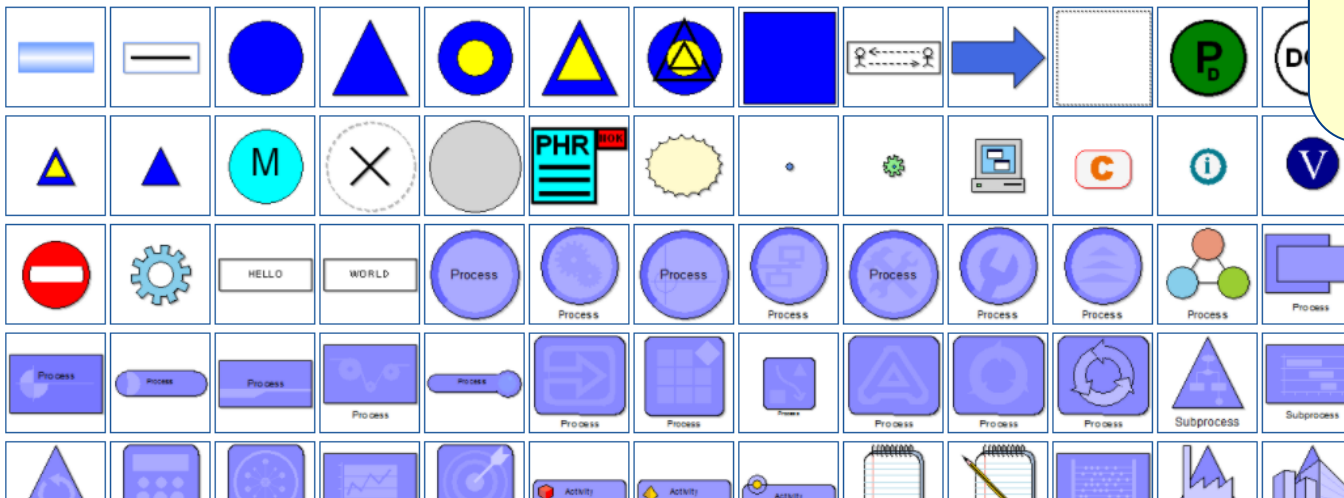
## ADOxx GraphRep Repository

(Redirected from FrontPage)

Tags: [graphrep](#)

The ADOxx GraphRep repository collects implementation of graphical representation from different scenarios and projects and provides them to the community. As a community member, feel free to add, revise, use, modify, comment and rate the GraphReps available in the repository.

### CLASSES



Examples of GraphReps can be found in the ADOxx Developer Community

# GraphRep Elements

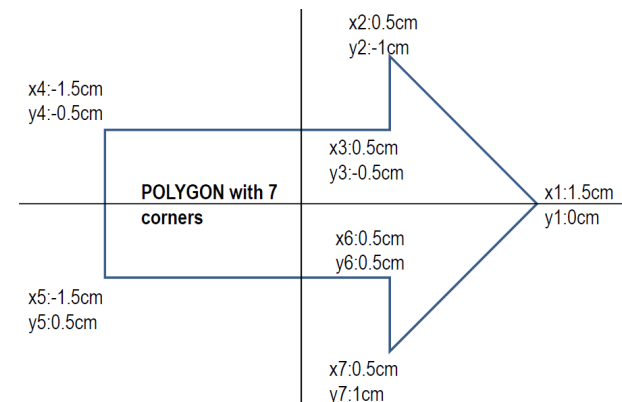
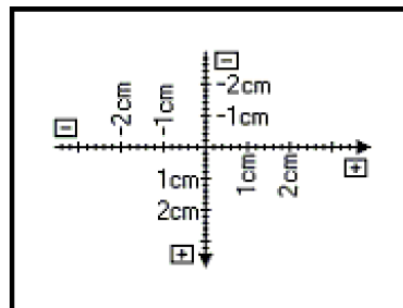
## GraphRep Elements

- Types of elements
  - ◆ Style elements
  - ◆ Shape elements
  - ◆ Variable assigning elements
  - ◆ Context elements
  - ◆ Control elements

```

Edge | Start | Middle | End |
Pen | Fill | Shadow | Stretch | Map | Font |
ClipRect | ClipRoundRect | ClipPoly | ClipEllipse | ClipOff |
Point | Line | PolyLine | Arc | Bezier | Curve |
Rectangle | RoundRect | Polygon | Ellipse | Pie |
BeginPath | MoveTo | LineTo | BezierTo |
EndPath | DrawPath |
Compound | Bitmap | GradientRect | GradientTri |
Text | Attr | Hotspot |
Set | Aval | Table | TextBox | AttrBox | BitmapInfo |
IfStatement | WhileStatement |
ForNumStatement | ForTokenStatement | Execute.
  
```

- Elements are placed on x-y-axes



# GraphRep Examples

```

GRAPHREP
SHADOW off

FILL color:blue
ELLIPSE x:0.00cm y:0cm rx:1cm ry:1cm

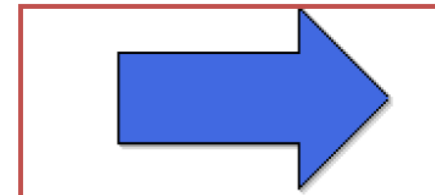
ATTR "Name" x:0.00cm y:1.0cm w:c
    
```



```

GRAPHREP
FILL color:royalblue
POLYGON 7 x1:1.5cm y1:0cm x2:0.5cm
y2:-1cm x3:0.5cm y3:-0.5cm x4:-1.5cm
y4:-0.5cm x5:-1.5cm y5:0.5cm
x6:0.5cm y6:0.5cm x7:0.5cm y7:1cm

ATTR "Name" y:1.4cm w:c h:c
    
```

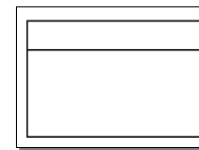


In case attribute name is available, it is shown here

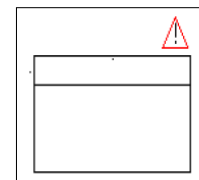
## Conditional Representation

```

GRAPHREP
AVAL set-default:"Modeling finished" b:"Status"
SHADOW off
FILL style:null
POLYGON 4 x1:-1.54cm y1:0.92cm x2:1.54cm y2:0.92cm
x3:1.54cm y3:-0.98cm x4:-1.54cm y4:-0.98cm
LINE x1:-1.54cm y1:-0.50cm x2:1.54cm y2:-0.50cm
IF (b = "Modeling not finished")
  LINE x1:1.25cm y1:-1.5cm x2:1.25cm y2:-1.3cm
  LINE x1:1.25cm y1:-1.22cm x2:1.25cm y2:-1.18cm
  PEN color:red
  POLYGON 3 x1:1cm y1:-1.1cm x2:1.25cm y2:-1.6cm
x3:1.50cm y3:-1.1cm
ENDIF
    
```



Condition fulfilled

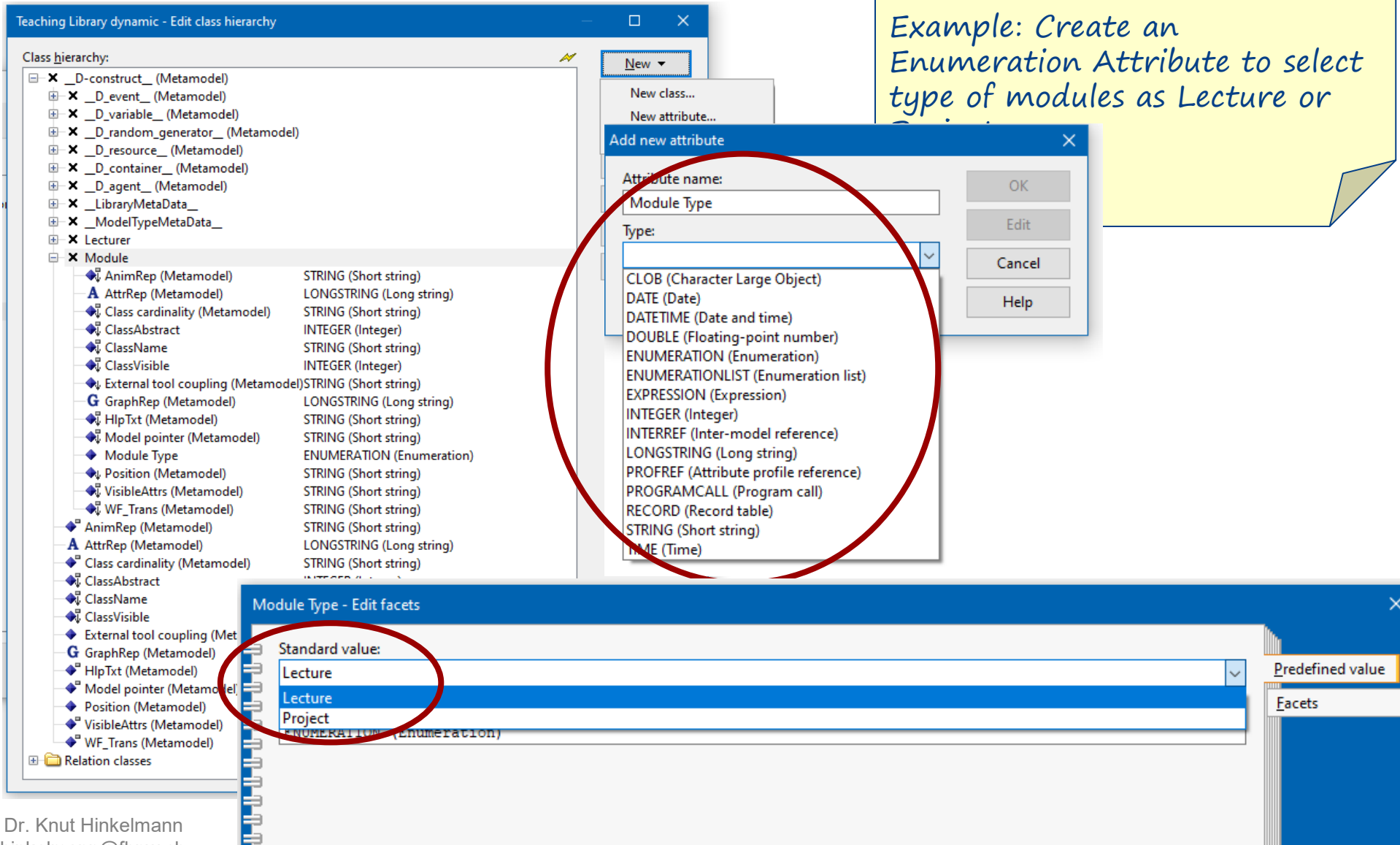


Condition not fulfilled

# Defining a new Attribute

1. Select Class
2. Right Click or select «New Attribute ...»
3. Define Attribute

Example: Create an Enumeration Attribute to select type of modules as Lecture or



Teaching Library dynamic - Edit class hierarchy

Class hierarchy:

- [-] X \_D-construct\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_D\_event\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_D\_variable\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_D\_random\_generator\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_D\_resource\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_D\_container\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_D\_agent\_ (Metamodel)
- [+] X \_LibraryMetaData\_
- [+] X \_ModelTypeMetaData\_
- [+] X Lecturer
- [+] X Module
  - [-] AnimRep (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [+] AttrRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
  - [-] Class cardinality (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [-] ClassAbstract INTEGER (Integer)
  - [-] ClassName STRING (Short string)
  - [-] ClassVisible INTEGER (Integer)
  - [-] External tool coupling (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [+] GraphRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
  - [-] HlpTxt (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [-] Model pointer (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [-] Module Type ENUMERATION (Enumeration)
  - [-] Position (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [-] VisibleAttrs (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
  - [-] WF\_Trans (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- [-] AnimRep (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- [+] AttrRep (Metamodel) LONGSTRING (Long string)
- [-] Class cardinality (Metamodel) STRING (Short string)
- [-] ClassAbstract
- [-] ClassName
- [-] ClassVisible
- [-] External tool coupling (Metamodel)
- [+] GraphRep (Metamodel)
- [-] HlpTxt (Metamodel)
- [-] Model pointer (Metamodel)
- [-] Position (Metamodel)
- [-] VisibleAttrs (Metamodel)
- [-] WF\_Trans (Metamodel)

Relation classes

New

New class...

New attribute...

Add new attribute

Attribute name:  
Module Type

Type:  
ENUMERATION (Enumeration)

OK  
Edit  
Cancel  
Help

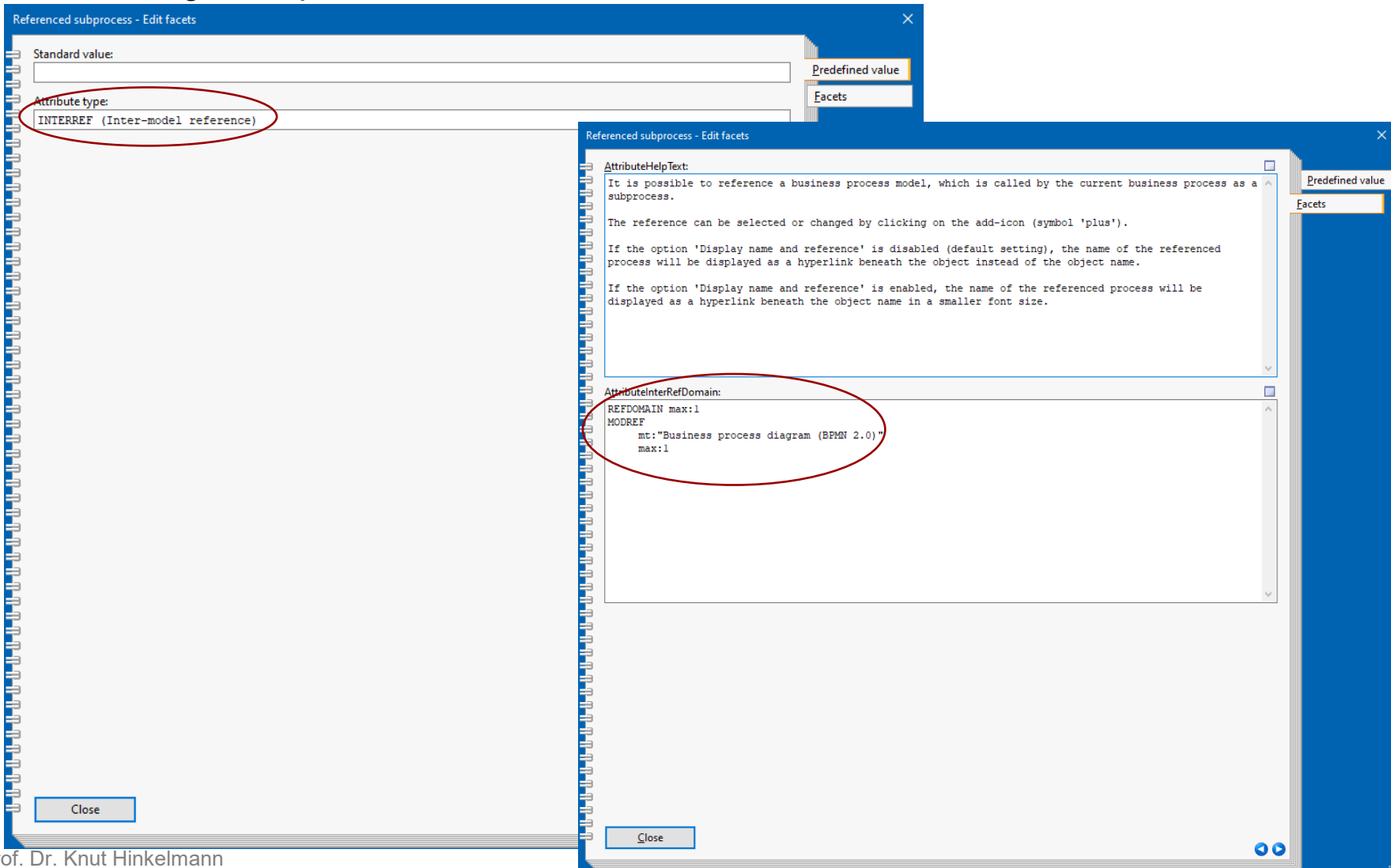
Module Type - Edit facets

Standard value:  
Lecture  
Lecture  
Project

Predefined value  
Facets

# References

## Referencing a Subprocess



The image shows two overlapping dialog boxes titled "Referenced subprocess - Edit facets".

The top dialog box has the following fields:

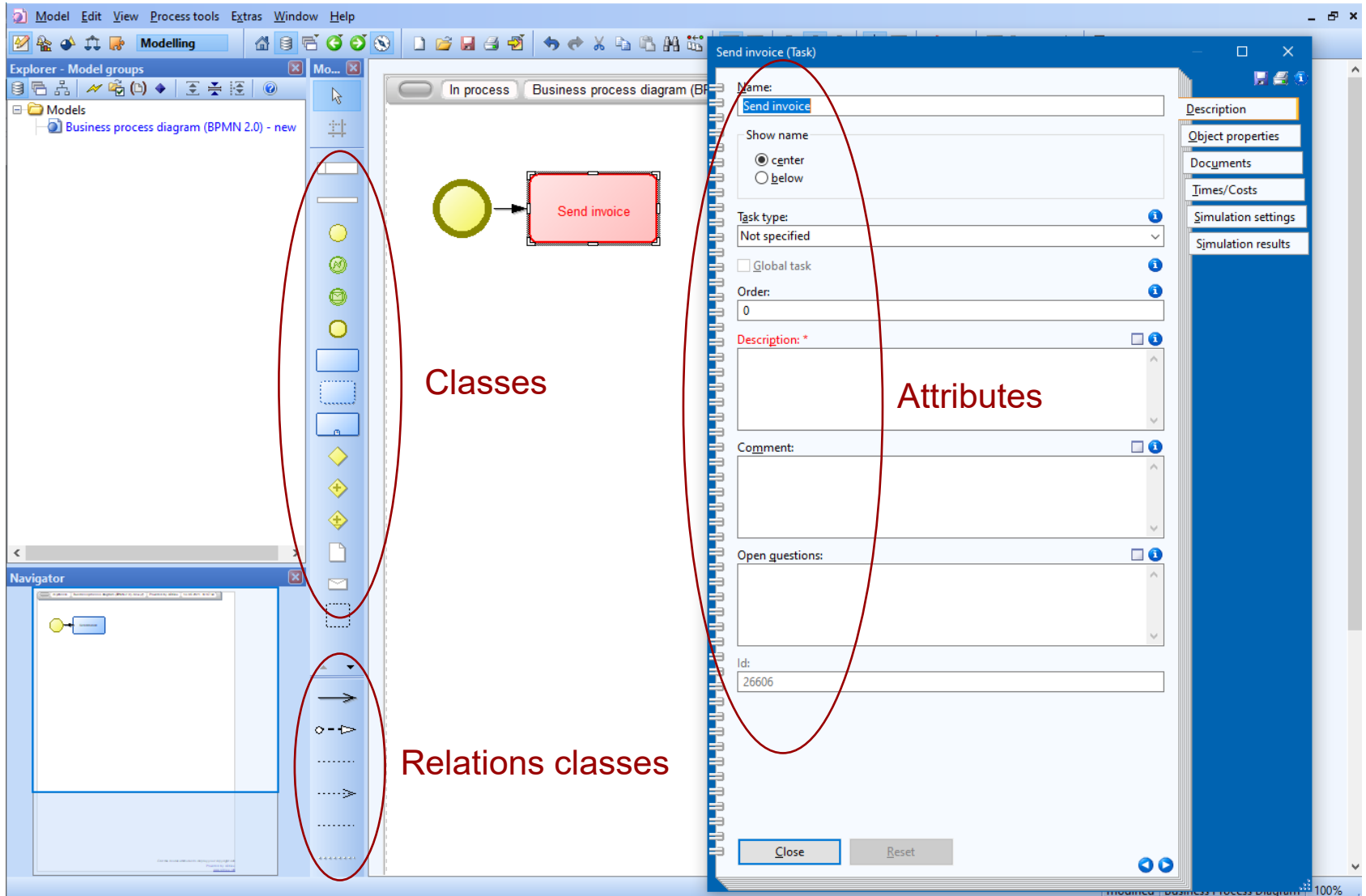
- Standard value: [Empty text box]
- Attribute type: INTERREF (Inter-model reference) [Circled in red]

The bottom dialog box has the following fields:

- AttributeHelpText: [Text area containing help text about referencing a business process model]
- AttributeInterRefDomain: REFDOMAIN max:1, MODREF mt:"Business process diagram (BPMN 2.0)" max:1 [Circled in red]

Both dialog boxes have "Predefined value" and "Facets" tabs on the right and a "Close" button at the bottom left.

# Appearance of Classes in the Modelling Toolkit



The screenshot displays the Modelling Toolkit interface. The main workspace shows a BPMN diagram with a yellow circle (Start event) connected to a red rounded rectangle labeled "Send invoice" (Task). The left sidebar contains a palette of modeling elements, with a red oval highlighting the "Classes" section (various shapes like circles, rectangles, diamonds) and another red oval highlighting the "Relations classes" section (arrows and dashed lines). The right sidebar shows the "Send invoice (Task)" configuration panel, with a red oval highlighting the "Attributes" section (Name, Show name, Task type, Order, Description, Comment, Open questions, Id).

**Classes**

**Attributes**

**Relations classes**

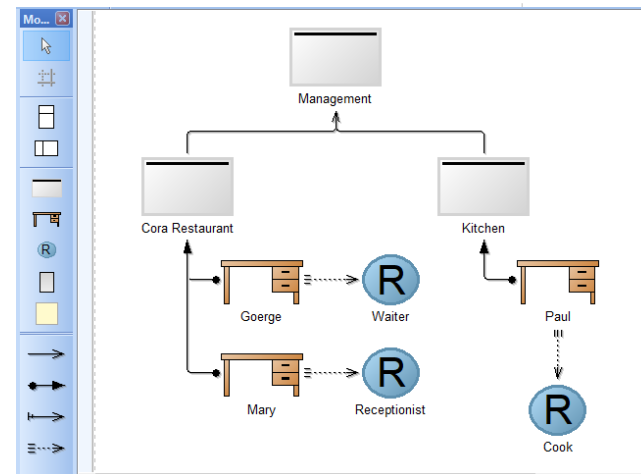
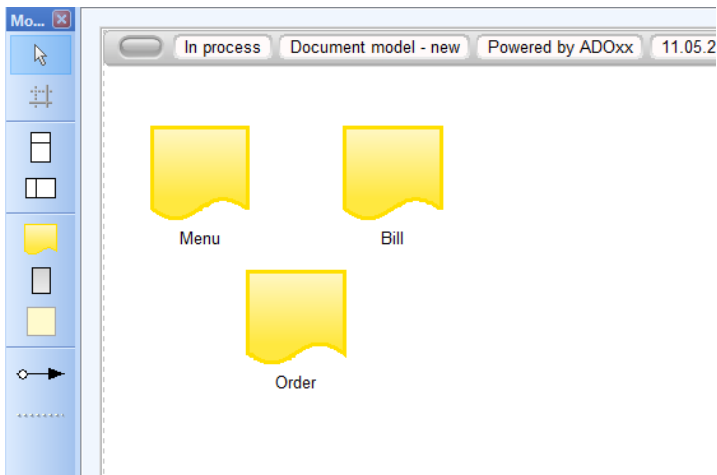
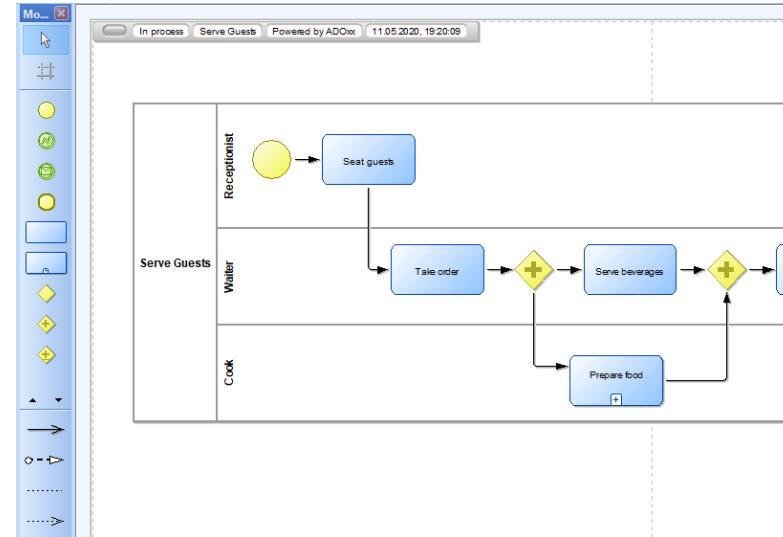
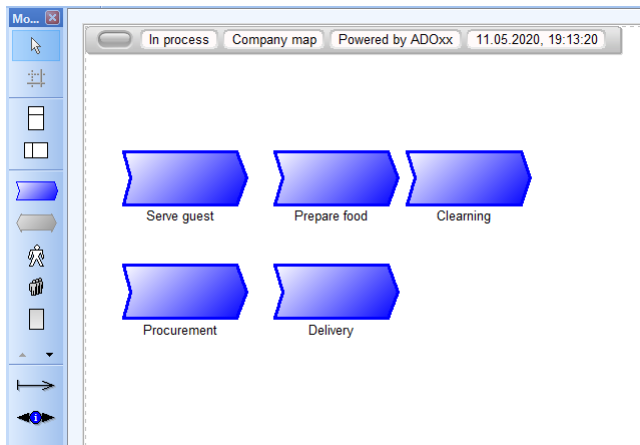
# AttrRep

The class attribute „AttrRep“ controls the structure of the ADOxx-Notebook.

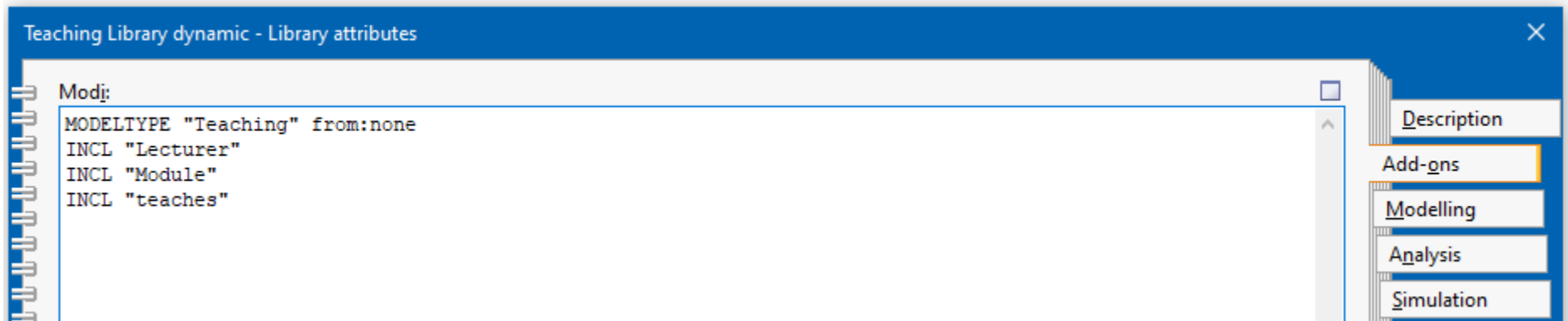




# Model Types: Representation Views on the Knowledge



# Example



Teaching Library dynamic - Library attributes

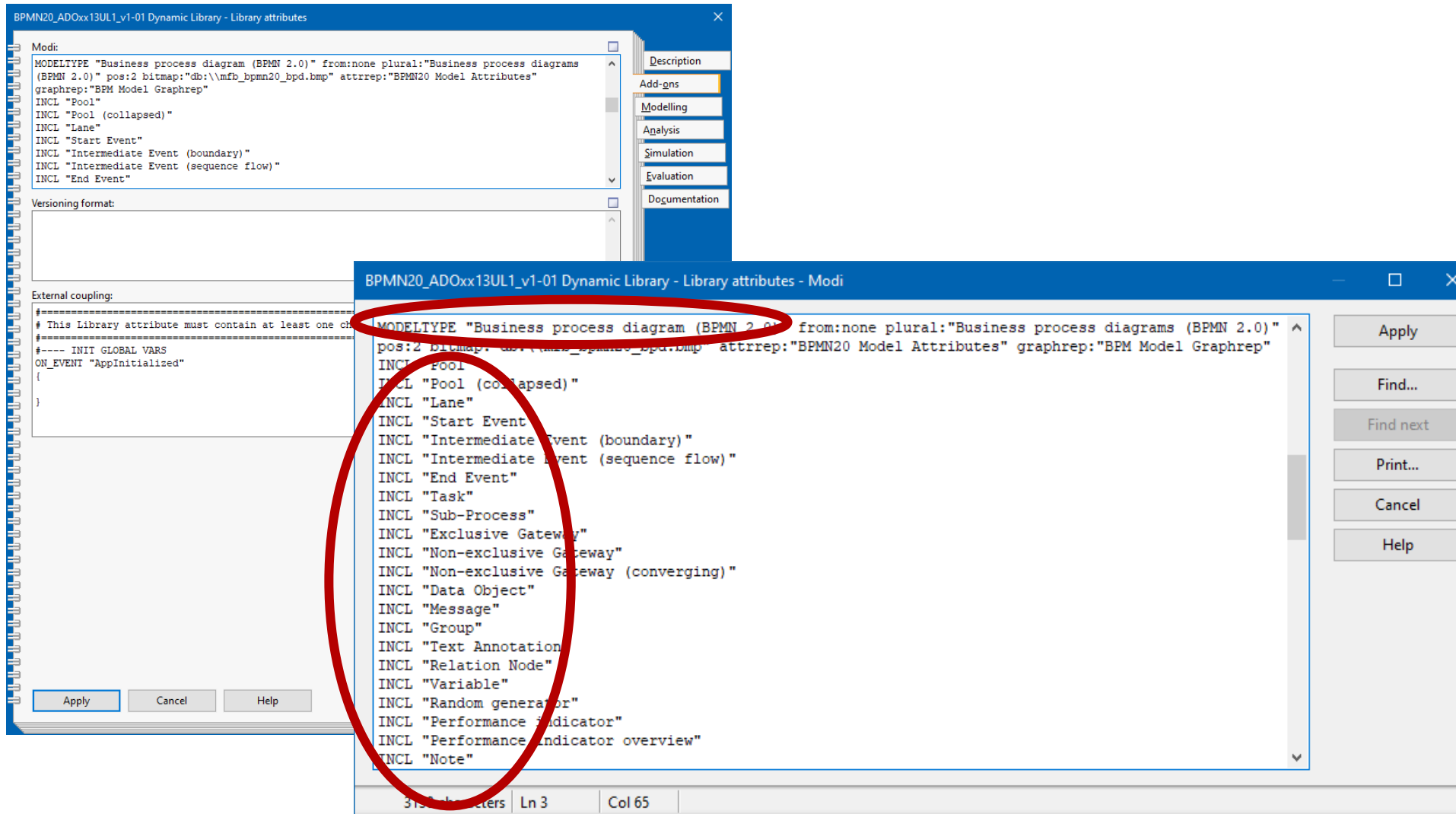
Modj:

```
MODELTYPE "Teaching" from:none
INCL "Lecturer"
INCL "Module"
INCL "teaches"
```

Navigation menu:

- Description
- Add-ons
- Modelling
- Analysis
- Simulation

# Classes are assigned to Model Types



The screenshot shows two overlapping windows from the BPMN20 software. The background window is titled "BPMN20\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Dynamic Library - Library attributes" and displays a list of model types under the "Modi:" section. The foreground window is titled "BPMN20\_ADOxx13UL1\_v1-01 Dynamic Library - Library attributes - Modi" and shows a detailed list of model types with their corresponding classes. A red circle highlights the first entry in the foreground window, which is "Business process diagram (BPMN 2.0)".

**Modi:**

- MODELTYPE "Business process diagram (BPMN 2.0)" from:none plural:"Business process diagrams (BPMN 2.0)" pos:2 bitmap:"db:\\mfb\_bpmn20\_bpd.bmp" attrrep:"BPMN20 Model Attributes" graphrep:"BPM Model Graphrep"
- INCL "Pool"
- INCL "Pool (collapsed)"
- INCL "Lane"
- INCL "Start Event"
- INCL "Intermediate Event (boundary)"
- INCL "Intermediate Event (sequence flow)"
- INCL "End Event"

**External coupling:**

```
# This Library attribute must contain at least one child element  
#----- INIT GLOBAL VARS  
ON_EVENT "AppInitialized"  
{  
}
```

**Modi:**

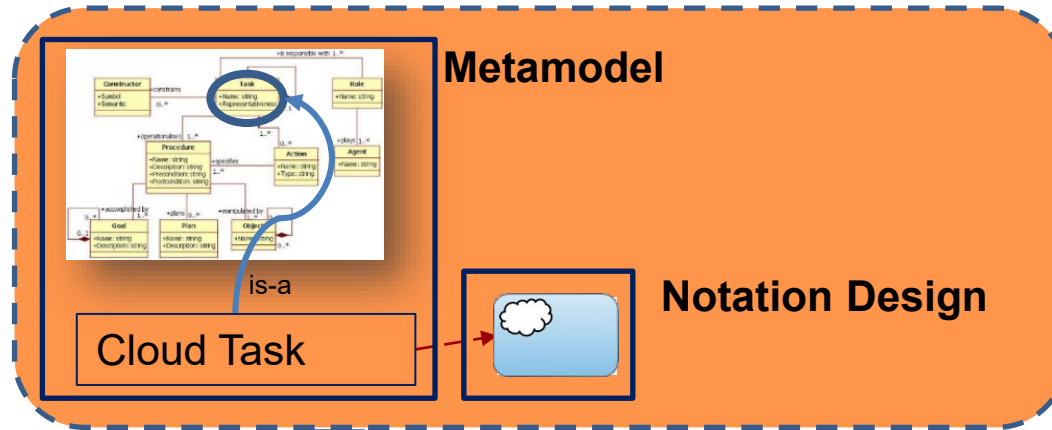
- MODELTYPE "Business process diagram (BPMN 2.0)" from:none plural:"Business process diagrams (BPMN 2.0)" pos:2 bitmap:"db:\\mfb\_bpmn20\_bpd.bmp" attrrep:"BPMN20 Model Attributes" graphrep:"BPM Model Graphrep"
- INCL "Pool"
- INCL "Pool (collapsed)"
- INCL "Lane"
- INCL "Start Event"
- INCL "Intermediate Event (boundary)"
- INCL "Intermediate Event (sequence flow)"
- INCL "End Event"
- INCL "Task"
- INCL "Sub-Process"
- INCL "Exclusive Gateway"
- INCL "Non-exclusive Gateway"
- INCL "Non-exclusive Gateway (converging)"
- INCL "Data Object"
- INCL "Message"
- INCL "Group"
- INCL "Text Annotation"
- INCL "Relation Node"
- INCL "Variable"
- INCL "Random generator"
- INCL "Performance Indicator"
- INCL "Performance Indicator overview"
- INCL "Note"

# Change of Metamodel

- Example: new task type Cloud Task



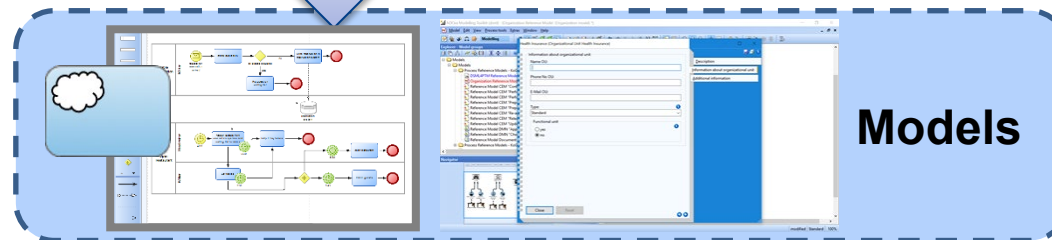
Metamodel Engineer



Meta-modeling

Feedback  
Amendments  
Improvements

Modeler



Modeling