

Archi - ArchiMate Modelling



User Guide

Version 1.7

Introduction

Archi is a free, open source, cross-platform tool to create ArchiMate models.

[ArchiMate](#)¹ is an open and independent Enterprise Architecture modelling language that supports the description, analysis and visualization of architecture within and across business domains. ArchiMate is one of the open standards hosted by [The Open Group](#)¹ and is based on the IEEE 1471 standard.

Archi is targeted toward all levels of Enterprise Architects and Enterprise Modellers. It is intended to provide a low cost to entry (i.e. free) solution to users who may be making their first steps in the ArchiMate language or who are looking for a fully-featured, professional cross-platform ArchiMate modelling tool for their company or institution. Archi more than adequately fulfils the needs of Enterprise Architects and associated stakeholders.

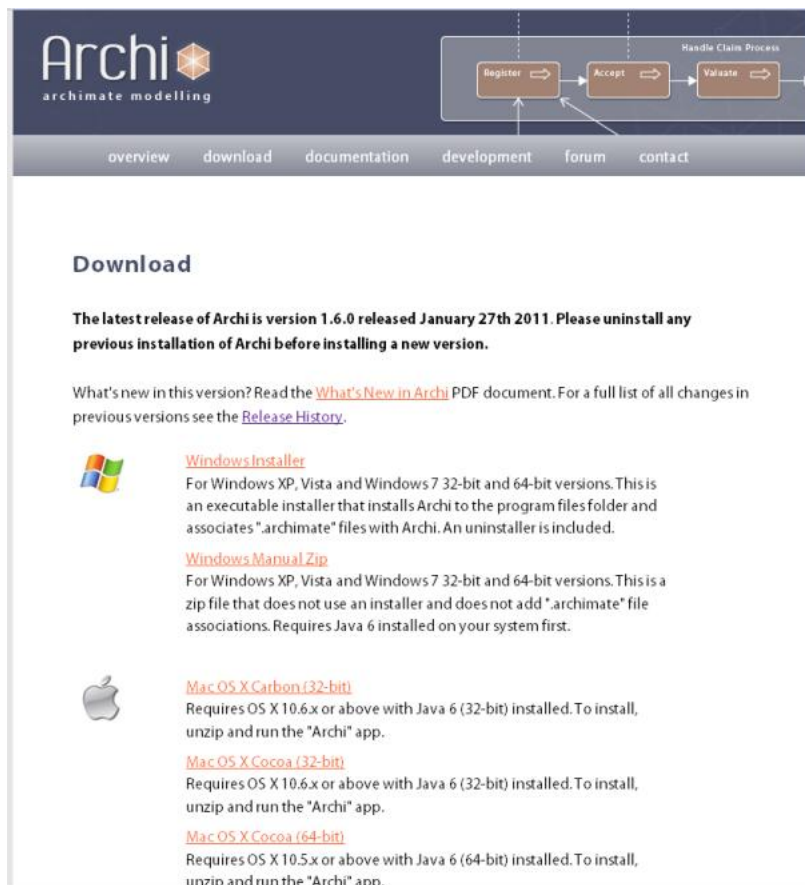
Since its introduction, Archi has been widely adopted for real-world use in the commercial and educational sectors and is used in-house by major global companies and consultants. It is rapidly becoming the *de facto* ArchiMate modelling tool.

The development of Archi has been funded by [JISC](#) and has been developed by Phillip Beauvoir for [JISC CETIS](#) at the [University of Bolton](#).

¹ **ArchiMate®** and **The Open Group®** are registered trademarks of The Open Group.

Installing and Launching Archi

Download the required version from <http://archi.cetis.ac.uk/download.html>



The Archi website

The Windows version is installed by means of an executable installer. Run the installer wizard to install Archi to your system. Windows XP, Windows Vista and Windows 7 32-bit and 64-bit versions are supported.

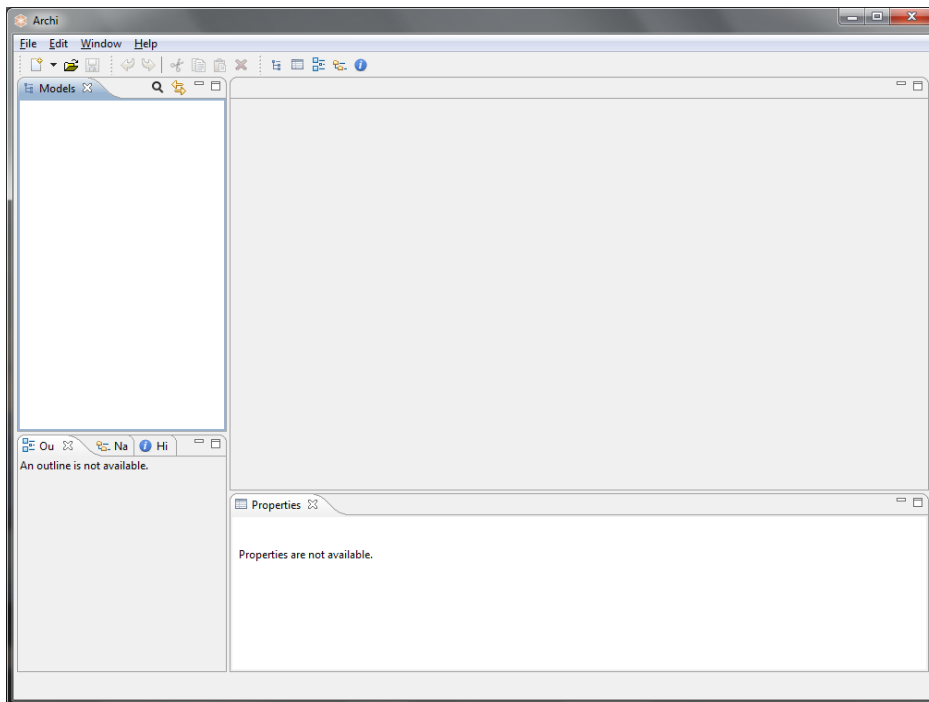
The Mac and Linux versions are packaged in zip or tar.gz files. Simply un-archive the downloaded archive file and double-click the "Archi" application file to launch the program.

Example models

Alongside the Archi installation is an "examples" folder containing a few simple ArchiMate example models. You can open these in Archi from the "Open" menu.

Launching Archi

The new, blank Archi workspace looks like this:



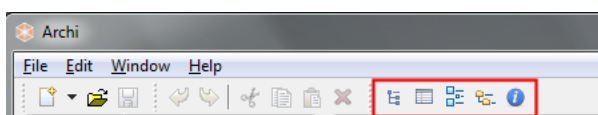
The Default Archi Workspace

The workspace is divided into the following sub-windows:

- The **Models** Tree window. By default this is positioned at the top left and labelled "Models". This is where one or more ArchiMate models can be viewed as a tree structure.
- The **Outline** window. This window displays the contents of an ArchiMate diagram (View) in miniature as a navigation tool for the selected diagram (View).
- The **Navigator** window. This window displays the selected model element and all of its relationships with other elements. It is used to navigate between connected elements via their relationships and is used in conjunction with the Models Tree window.
- The **Hints** window. This displays short textual hints for the selected object. For example, selecting an ArchiMate "Business Actor" diagram element displays a short summary of that object's meaning and purpose. Selecting an item or hovering over an item, in the diagram's palette also displays a hint in the window.
- The **Properties** window. This displays the properties for a selected ArchiMate element. The properties for the selected element can be edited here.

These sub-windows can be re-arranged by dragging them into new positions, or by dragging them out of the main application window to become detached from the main window.

The various windows may be shown or hidden by selecting the appropriate menu items from the "Window" menu on the main menu bar or from the buttons on the toolbar:



The Windows Toolbar

To reset the Archi window workspace to its default layout, select "**Reset Window Layout**" from the "Window" menu from the main menu.

You can hide or show the main toolbar by selecting "Hide/Show Toolbar" from the "Window" menu from the main menu.

Working in Archi

As you work in the application, you may wish to be aware of how things work generally.

Windows and Tabs

The main editing area for Views is in the central-right portion of the application. Windows and tabs can be dragged and dropped to be re-arranged as you wish. You can even detach some windows so that they "float". If ever you wish to reset the arrangement of windows back to their default positions, choose "Reset Window Layout" from the main "Window" menu.

Undo/Redo (contextual per model)

Full Undo and Redo commands are available for every action that is performed by the user in Archi.

💡 Undo and Redo commands are contextual depending on the selected model in the Model Tree or a View. Clicking onto a View or the Model Tree will enable the command if an action has been performed for that model.

Cheat Sheets

Cheat sheets can help guide the user through a series of steps in order to achieve some overall goal. Some steps can be performed by the cheat sheet, and some are described so that the user can manually complete the step. Cheat sheets are available from the main "Help" menu. Currently, Archi ships with two Cheat sheets - "Create a Map View" and "Create a New Model".

Getting Help

Contextual and full help is available from the main "Help" menu. On Windows pressing the "F1" key will invoke contextual help.

Creating a New ArchiMate Model

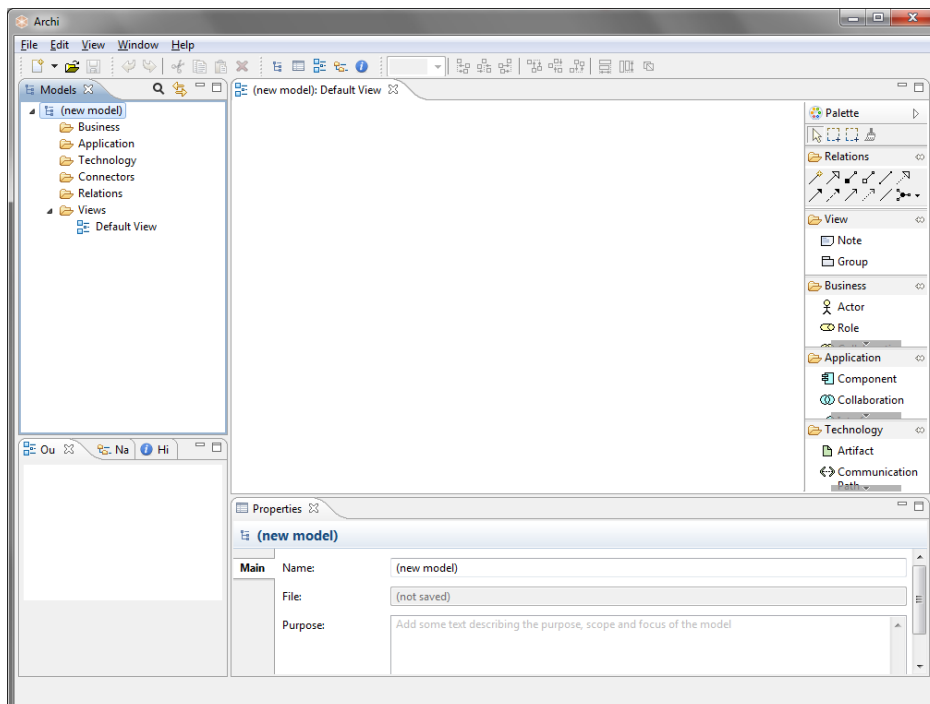
To create a new, blank ArchiMate model in Archi do the following:

Select "**Empty Model**" from the main "**File->New**" menu or from the button on the main toolbar:



The "New" button

A model entitled "(new model)" will be created and visible in the **Models** Tree window with the "Default View" open with a blank drawing canvas and palette:



The default Archi workspace with a new model created

Note that the model is named by default "(new model)". You may change this by renaming it directly in the Model Tree or selecting it in the Model Tree and editing the name in the [Properties Window](#). You may also add a "Purpose" here in the Properties Window describing the purpose and aims of the model.

Note also that one "View" has automatically been created for the model and named "*Default View*" and is placed in the "Views" folder in the Model Tree. If the View is not open (i.e. visible with blank drawing canvas and palette) you can open it by double-clicking on it in the Model Tree. Doing so will open the View (diagram) editor to the right. If you wish to rename the View, simply select it on the Model Tree and edit the name in the Properties Window.

The **Models** window can display more than one Model Tree which means that you can work on more than one model at the same time.

The asterisk that appears on a model in the Tree indicates that this model was changed, but that the changes have not yet been saved.

The Model Tree

An ArchiMate model consists of a number of ArchiMate elements belonging to three "layers" - the "Business" layer, the "Application" layer and the "Technology" layer. Each ArchiMate element belongs to one of these layers. For example, a "Business Object" belongs to the "Business" layer and an "Application Component" belongs to the Application layer. The following is a list of all the ArchiMate elements grouped by their layers:

Business Layer

- Business actor
- Business role
- Business collaboration
- Business interface
- Business object
- Business process
- Business function
- Business interaction
- Business event
- Business service
- Representation
- Meaning
- Value
- Product
- Contract

Application Layer

- Application component
- Application collaboration
- Application interface
- Data object
- Application function
- Application interaction
- Application service

Technology Layer

- Node
- Device
- Network
- Communication path
- Infrastructure interface
- System software
- Infrastructure service
- Artifact

Each element in the model can connect to one or more other elements via one or more relationships (connections). These are as follows:

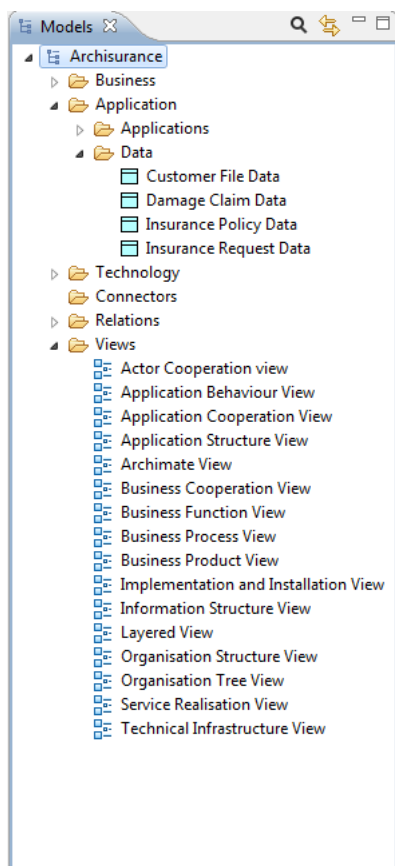
Relationships

- Association
- Access
- Used by
- Realization
- Assignment

Aggregation
Composition
Flow
Triggering
Grouping
Junction
Specialization

It is beyond the scope of this guide to explain these elements and their relationships. For more information refer to the ArchiMate 1.0 Specification Guide (available from <http://www.archimate.org/>)

An ArchiMate model consists of configurations of these elements connected to each other via the various relationships. The normative model is represented in Archi in the "Models" window as a tree structure organised into folders:

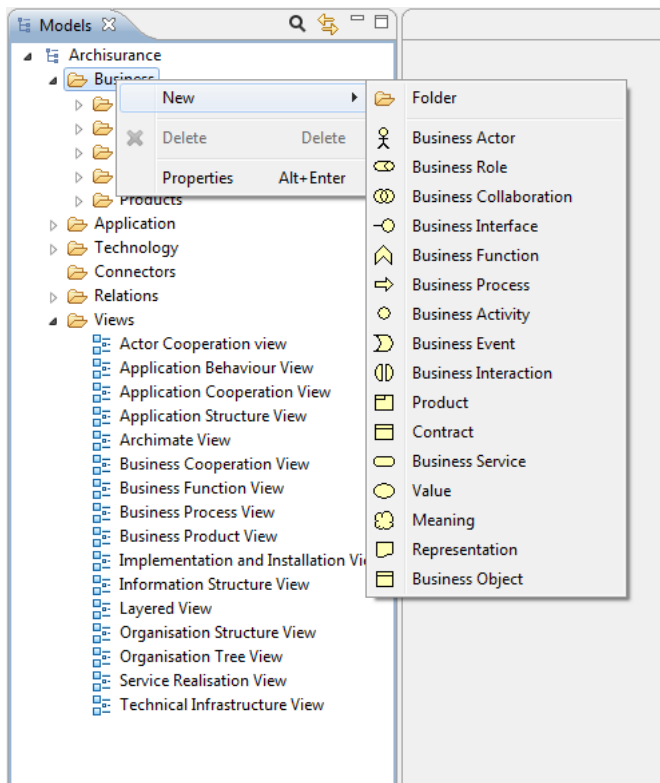


The Model Tree window showing an example model for "Archisurance"

Each ArchiMate element and relationship is placed under its respective folder in the Model Tree.

Adding Elements Directly to the Model Tree

To add new ArchiMate elements directly to the Model Tree, select one of the folders, "Business", "Application", "Technology" or "Connectors" and right-click. A "New" menu item allows you to add new elements to the tree:



Adding a new element directly to the Model Tree

When the element is added to the Model Tree, the focus is given to the element and you can provide a new name for it.

Note that it is not possible to add relationships directly to the Model Tree as these can only be added by drawing them in the View (diagram) editor window.

Folders and Organisation

A model in Archi is organised into a basic folder structure representing the three ArchiMate "layers" and the elements' relationships. A new model comprises the following top level folders:

Business	Contains the elements in the "Business" layer and any user-created sub-folders
Application	Contains the elements in the "Application" layer and any user-created sub-folders
Technology	Contains the elements in the "Technology" layer and any user-created sub-folders
Connectors	Contains the Junction type elements and any user-created sub-folders
Relations	Contains the relationships between elements as they are created in Views (diagrams) and any user-created sub-folders
Views	Contains links to Views (diagrams)

Elements can be created and deleted directly in the Model Tree (see [Adding Elements Directly to the Model Tree](#)) or are automatically added to the appropriate type folder as objects are drawn onto the

canvas of a View (see [Adding New Elements to the View from the Palette](#)). All elements in a folder are automatically sorted alphabetically.

User-Created Sub-Folders

User sub-folders can be created under the main top-level folders. This allows you to organise the elements in any way you wish. To add a new sub-folder to the Model Tree, select a top-level folder (or a user-created sub-folder), and right-click. A "New" menu item allows you to add a new sub-folder to the tree.

Note that a sub-folder can only contain elements of the same type as the topmost parent folder. For example, only "Business" type elements can be created in the "Business" folder and any of its sub-folders.

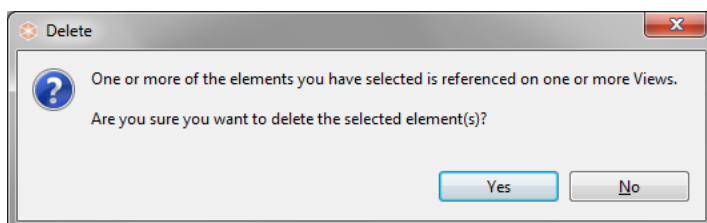
You can also drag and drop elements and sub-folders within the same folder branch, but not across folders of different types.

To rename a sub-folder in the Model Tree choose "Rename" from the main Edit menu or from the right-click context menu.

Deleting Elements from the Model Tree

To delete one or more elements in the Model Tree select them and choose "Delete" from the main "Edit" menu or from the main toolbar.

Note that if an element that you wish to delete appears in one or more Views you will be warned that it is referenced in those Views. **If you then delete the element from the tree you will also delete it from any Views where it is referenced.**



Warning about deleting an element

Renaming an Element in the Model Tree

To rename an element or relationship in the Model Tree choose "Rename" from the main Edit menu or from the right-click context menu.

Editing Properties for an Element in the Model Tree

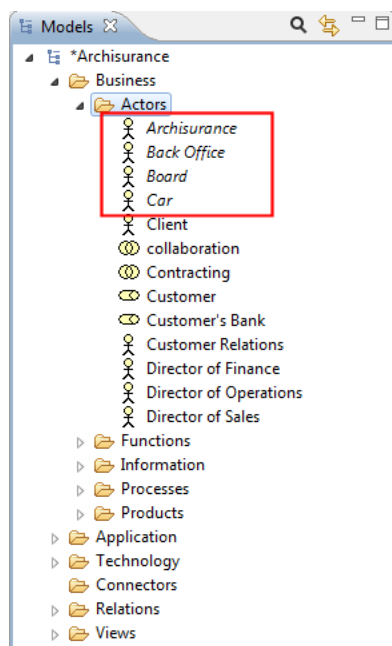
To edit the Properties for a selected element or relationship in the Model Tree, select the tree node and open the Properties Window either by double-clicking the tree node or from the main "Window" menu or main toolbar.

Each element in the Model Tree has different properties that can be set or viewed in the Properties Window. For more information see the section, [The Properties Window](#).

Note - some properties can only be edited when the element is selected in a View (for example, the fill colour, font or line width).

Elements in the Model Tree and Views

Elements in the Model Tree can be added to any number of diagram Views in the model by dragging them onto the View's canvas (see the section, "Views"). When an element has been added or used in a View the font used in the Model Tree for that element is normal. However, if the element only exists in the Model Tree and is not used in any View it is shown with an *italic* font:

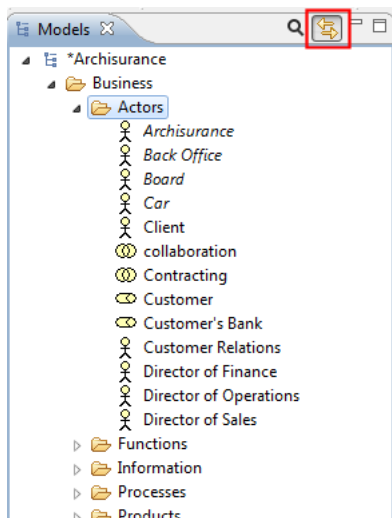


Italic font shows elements not used in Views

This makes it convenient to see those elements that may have become redundant and can be deleted.

Synchronising Selections in the Model Tree and a View

When selecting elements in the Model Tree and in diagram Views it is sometimes useful to synchronise the selection between the elements in both windows. Pressing the "Link to View" button in the Model Tree window allows this to happen:



The "Link to View" button

This button is a toggle and can be turned off.

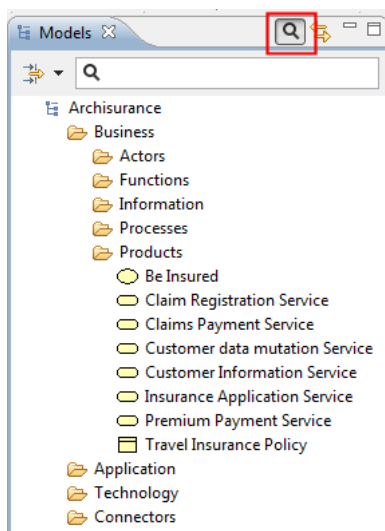
Synchronised selection is possible on more than one selected element.

Note that synchronised selection is only possible if a relevant View is open. Selecting an element in the Model Tree will not synchronise a selection in a View if that View does not contain that particular element or elements.

Searching and Filtering in the Model Tree

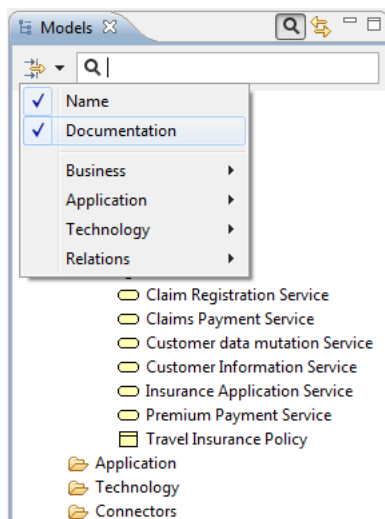
The number of elements in the Model Tree can grow quite considerably as you work on your model. Of course, you may wish to add sub-folders within the main folder structure to help organise your elements. However, finding a particular element in the tree may still prove to be difficult.

In order to search the Model Tree a Search Bar is included in Archi. This is accessed by clicking on the "Search" button on the toolbar of the Model Tree window. Clicking this button reveals the Search Bar:



The Search Bar revealed

As you type into the text field of the Search Bar the Model Tree updates to show only those elements that match the search criteria in the Search Bar. By default only the name of the elements is matched to the search string. You can also search on the "Documentation" field of the elements by ticking this in the "Filter Options" drop-down menu in the Search Bar:

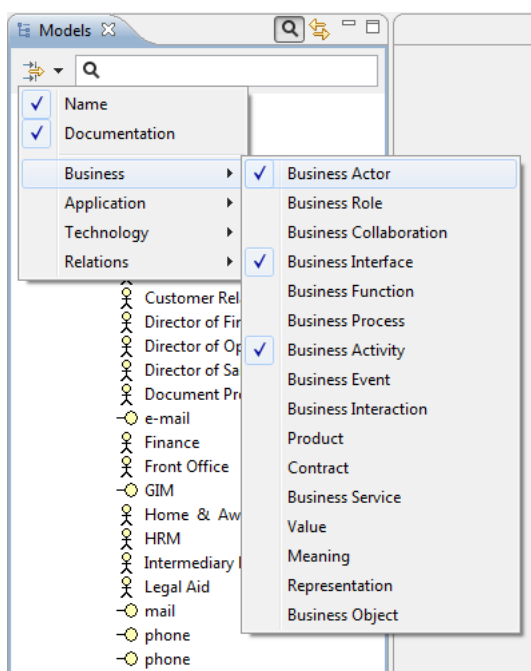


Searching on both "Name" and "Documentation"

To clear the text selection click on the icon to the right of the text. To close the Search Bar and clear the search filter press the "Search" button one more time.

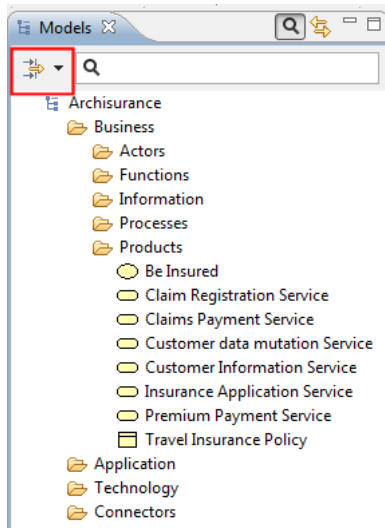
Filtering Element Types

To filter certain types of element you can select the different types to include in the filter/search in the drop-down menu:



Searching for certain element types

To clear the element-type filter, press the main part of the "Filter Options" drop-down menu:



Press the main button to clear the filter

As you refine your search the Model Tree will only show those elements that match your search/filter criteria (or none at all if no elements match). Thus, folders with no matching child elements are not shown. If however you wish to show these empty folders as you search for elements (you may wish to drag and drop elements to other folders, for example) then you can set this as an option in [Preferences](#).

Views

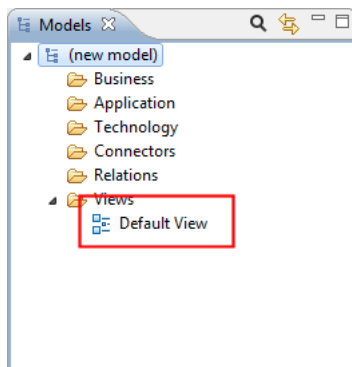
The elements and relationships that constitute an ArchiMate model as represented in the Model Tree can be arranged into one or more "Views" or visual diagrams. Therefore an ArchiMate model can consist of one or more Views where each View can display the model elements in various configurations. For example, you may wish to only see the Business Layer elements in one View and the model's Application Interface elements in another View. Or you may wish to create a "master" View that acts as a map to all of the other Views in the model.

ArchiMate advocates an approach in which architects and other stakeholders can define their own Views on the enterprise architecture. In this approach, Views are specified by *viewpoints*. Viewpoints define abstractions on the set of models representing the enterprise architecture, each aimed at a particular type of stakeholder and addressing a particular set of concerns. Viewpoints can both be used to view certain aspects in isolation, and for relating two or more aspects.

In Archi a View is unlimited in scope according to the available elements and relations, and it is up to the designer to impose any constraints for a given viewpoint as prescribed by the ArchiMate specification.

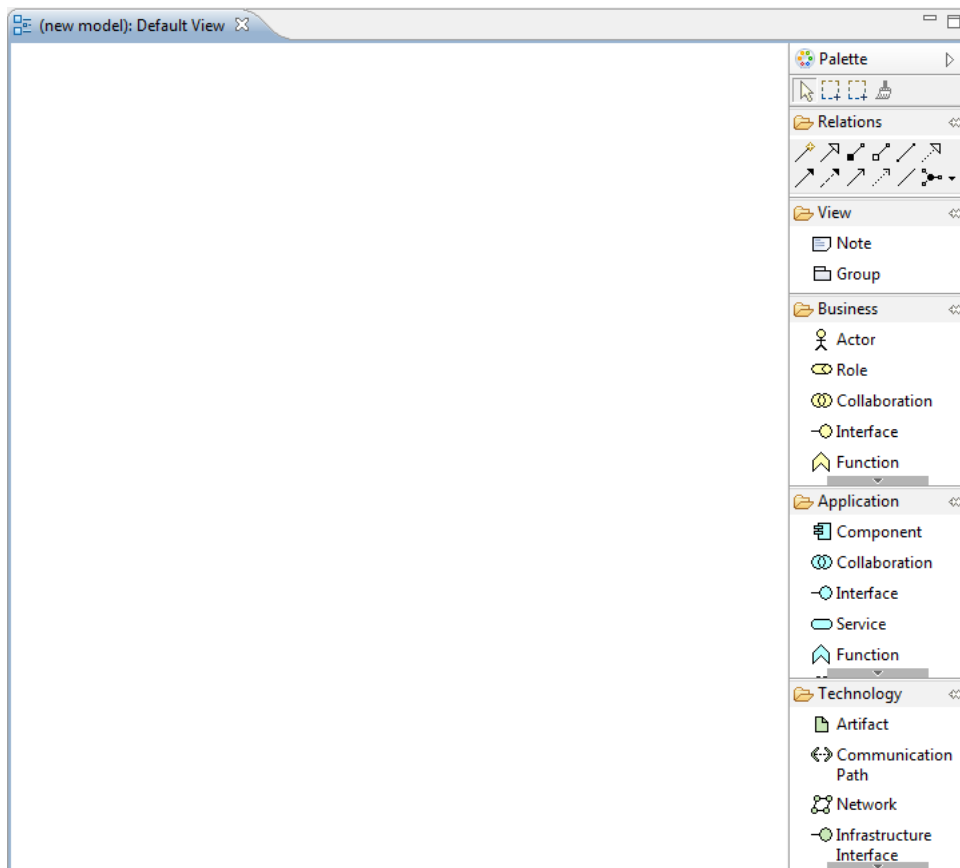
Opening a View

If the model already contains a View it will be visible in the "Views" folder in the Model Tree:



The Default View in the Model Tree

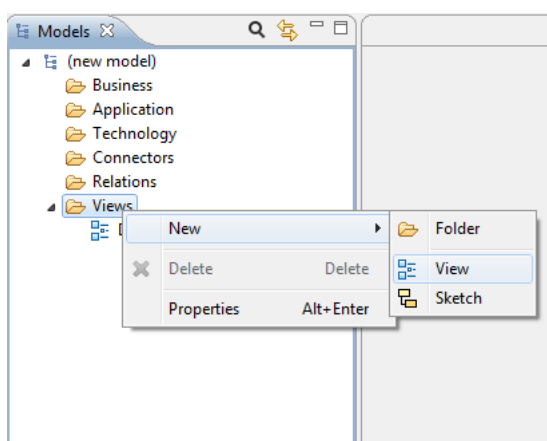
To open and edit the View, double-click it in the Model Tree (or press Ctrl-Shift-O / Command-Shift-O). The View Editor will open showing the editing canvas and palette:



The View Editor showing a blank drawing canvas and palette

Creating a New View

An ArchiMate model can consist of more than one View. To add a new View to the model, right-click on the "Views" folder in the Model Tree and select "New->View" from the context menu:



Adding a new View to a Model

Once the View has been added to the model it can be opened from the tree by double-clicking on it. Any number of Views can be added to a model and be open at the same time. Views are arranged in tabs in the main editing area of the application window.

Working with Views

Once a View has been opened you may now "draw" on the canvas, adding and creating new ArchiMate elements, connections (relationships) and annotations (notes). As you add figures to the canvas from the palette, the corresponding ArchiMate elements and relationships are added to the ArchiMate model and are visible in the Model Tree.

You also add existing elements to the View by dragging and dropping them from the Model Tree into the View. You can add new elements to the Model Tree (see [Adding Elements Directly to the Model Tree](#)) and then drag them to any number of Views in the model. Thus, elements and relations can appear in more than one View, each occurrence referencing the same element in the Model. Thus, if you change the name of the model element it will change for all occurrences in all Views.

Navigating a View

Panning

If you select the first selection tool from the Palette, click somewhere on the View to give it the focus and then hold the Space bar down the cursor will change to a hand and you can pan the View. You can also pan around the View by holding down the middle mouse button.

Using the Keyboard Instead of the Mouse in a View

It is possible to move and resize selected objects in a View by using the computer keyboard instead of a mouse. To move an object, press the period key (".") once to reveal the MOVE cursor. Then use the Arrow keys, followed by the ENTER key to commit the move. To resize the object, press the period key (".") until the RESIZE cursor appears at the desired resize handle. Press the ENTER key to commit the resize. Unfortunately, these keyboard commands are not supported on the Mac version of Archi at present.

Automatic Scrolling in a View

Sometimes you may find that an element is outside the area of the View area and you wish to draw a new connection between one element and another element outside of the View area (the scrollbars would normally need to be used). To do so, simply click on the source element after selecting the connection tool and then hover the mouse at the edge of the Viewport. After a short pause, the View will automatically scroll.

Zooming a View

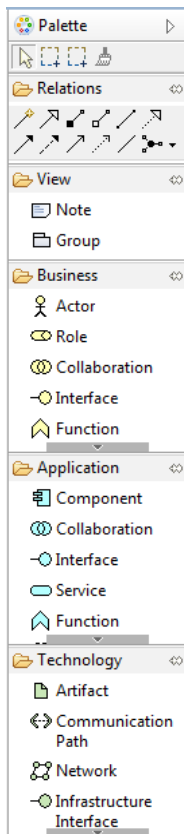
You can zoom in and out of a View in a number of different ways:

- From the main "View" menu
- By using the shortcut keys Ctrl+ and Ctrl= ("Command" key on Mac)
- By using the Zoom combo box on the main toolbar.
- By holding the Ctrl key down ("Command" key on Mac) and using the mouse scroll wheel

Used in combination with the [Outline View](#) you can easily navigate around large diagrams.

The Palette

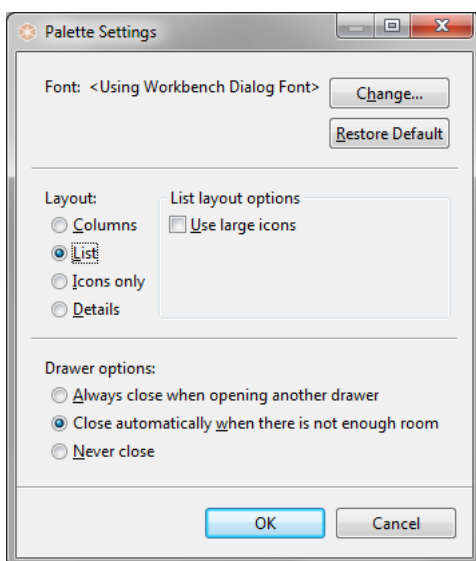
The palette contains the drawing tools, and elements and relationships that can be added to a View.



The Palette

To create new elements and relationships in a View select the required element tool on the palette and either click or drag it onto the canvas area. Once the figure has been added to the canvas you can resize and re-position it by the usual drag actions.

Palette "drawers" may be opened and closed by clicking on them, or they may be "pinned" open. You can also configure how the Palette displays items by right-clicking on the Palette and choosing how to display them:



Palette Settings

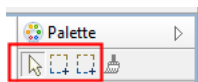
If you cannot see the palette in a View it may be closed. If this is the case, open it by clicking the "Show Palette" triangle button at the top-right of the View window.

💡Tip: Press the shift key when selecting a palette tool to keep it selected

By default, once an element or connection has been drawn on the canvas the default selection tool (arrow) is re-selected on the palette. If you wish to keep the current palette tool selected hold the "Shift" key down when you select it.

Palette Selection Tools

There are three selection tools available in the Palette. These are used to select the elements in a diagram in various ways.



The three selection tools in the Palette

The first tool (selection tool) is used to select elements (boxes) only. When dragging a marquee area around elements and connections, only the elements (boxes) will be selected.

The second tool (marquee tool) is used to select both elements and connections. When dragging a marquee area around elements and connections, all will be selected.

The third tool (marquee tool) is used to select connections only. When dragging a marquee area around elements and connections, only the connections will be selected.

💡Tip: Pan the View using the selection tool

If you select the first selection tool from the Palette, click somewhere on the View to give it the focus and then hold the Space bar down the cursor will change to a hand and you can pan the View. You can also pan around the View using the middle mouse button.

Palette Creation Tools

Apart from the [Selection Tools](#) there are other tools available on the Palette used to create new ArchiMate elements, Notes, Groups and Relations between elements (connections). To add a new element or to the canvas select one and drag it onto or click onto the canvas.

Relations

There are ten types of ArchiMate relation and three types of junction elements (the latter are not strictly connections but they are grouped with the relations on the Palette).

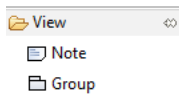


The Relations Creation Tools in the Palette

The first tool is the [Magic Connector](#), used for drawing connections. This is followed by creation tools for Specialisation, Composition, Aggregation, Assignment, Realisation, Triggering, Flow, Used By, Access and Association relations.

Notes and Groups

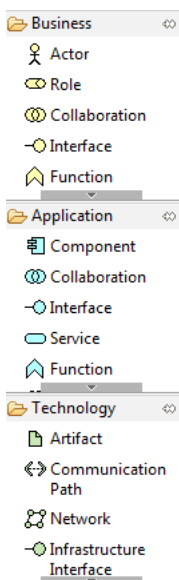
Adding a note annotation or a Group Container to the View:



Note and Group Creation Tools

ArchiMate Elements

These are divided into 3 "drawers", "Business", Application and "Technology".

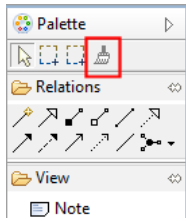


The Creation tools

The Format Painter

The Format Painter is a tool on the [Palette](#) toolbar that allows you to quickly copy the visual formatting of one element or connection and paste it to others in a View. Instead of having to manually apply the font, font colour, text alignment, and other formatting to each new element or connection in a View, you can quickly copy all of the formatting attributes by using one toolbar button.

The Format Painter tool is at the top of the Palette:



The Format Painter

To copy and paste formatting in View:

1. Select the Format Painter tool from the Palette. Initially it will appear grey, indicating that it is "empty" and ready to copy.
2. Click on the source element or connection from which you wish to copy the formatting. The Format Painter tool cursor will change to a darker outline and to the colour of the fill element or connection that is copied. Also, the tool entry on the Palette will appear darker and the tooltip will update to explain this.
3. Now click on the target elements or connections to paste the formatting.
4. To clear the Format Painter so it is ready to copy some more formatting, either double-click on the tool in the Palette or double-click on an empty space on the canvas.

Note that copied formatting from an element cannot be pasted to a connection, and vice-versa. You can use the Format Painter tool between different Views. If it is "primed", simply select it from the Palette in another View and paste the formatting to target elements or connections.

💡 To see a screen-cast demonstration of the Format Painter go to this web-site: <http://archi.cetis.ac.uk/movies/format-painter/format-painter.html>

Adding New Elements to the View from the Palette

To create and add new elements to the View select the required element on the [Palette](#) and either click or drag the new figure onto the canvas area. Once the figure has been added to the canvas you can resize and re-position it by the usual drag actions.

Adding Elements to the View Automatically Adds them to the Model Tree

It is important to understand that adding elements (and relationships) to a View from the palette automatically adds those elements to the Model Tree as well. For example, dragging a "Business Actor" element onto the canvas creates both a figure on the View called "Business Actor" and also a node on the [Model Tree](#) with the same name.

Furthermore, if you delete an element in a View the corresponding element in the Model Tree is *not* deleted. This is because the element may be referenced in another View in the model. To delete the element completely you have to delete it in the Model Tree or choose the right-click menu item, "Delete from Model".

You can edit the element's name directly by clicking the text area on a figure. Double-clicking on the figure opens the [Properties Window](#) where you may edit the properties of the selected element.

Editing the View's Elements' Properties

The properties for a selected element in a View can be edited in the [Properties Window](#). To open the Properties Window, either double-click the figure or select the figure and open the window from the toolbar or main menu. Each element in the View has different properties that can be set or viewed in the Properties Window. For more information see the section, [The Properties Window](#).

Double-clicking an Element in a View opens the [Properties Window](#), single-clicking on an already selected Element's text field allows you to directly edit the Element's text.

Adding New Relationships (Connections) to the View from the Palette

To add new relationships (connections) to the View select the required connection tool on the [Palette](#) and drag from one element on the View to another on the same View.

As with adding elements from the palette, adding a relationship to a View automatically adds it to the Model Tree as well, in the "Relations" folder.

💡 Relationships, Rules and Regulations

ArchiMate elements can connect to other elements by a given set of relationships (connections). Some relationships are allowed, others are not. If a relationship is not allowed the cursor will show as a "Not Allowed" symbol, a circle with a diagonal line. If a relationship is allowed, it will show as a "plug" symbol.

Adding New Relationships and Elements to the View using the Magic Connector

Connecting one element to another in a View depends on whether the relationship is allowed according to the ArchiMate specification. For example, you cannot connect an Assignment relationship from an Application Component to a Business Actor. Unless you are very familiar with the rules governing the relationships in ArchiMate it can be frustrating to find the allowable relationships between one element and another. The "Magic Connector" solves this problem.

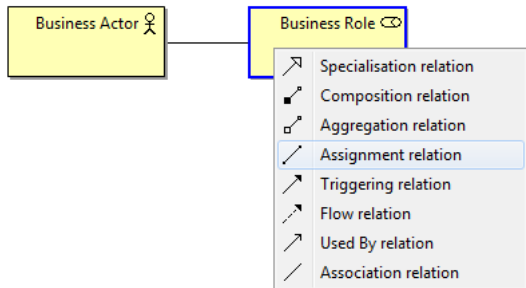


The Magic Connector in the Palette

The Magic Connector has two uses - firstly to create a new allowed connection between one element and another, and secondly to create a new element and an allowed connection between the source element and the newly created element.

To create a connection between a source and a target element using the Magic Connector follow these steps:

1. Select the Magic Connector tool from the palette
2. Click on the source element in the View
3. Click on the target element in the View
4. A popup menu will appear showing the allowable relationships between the two elements.
Choose the required type from the menu

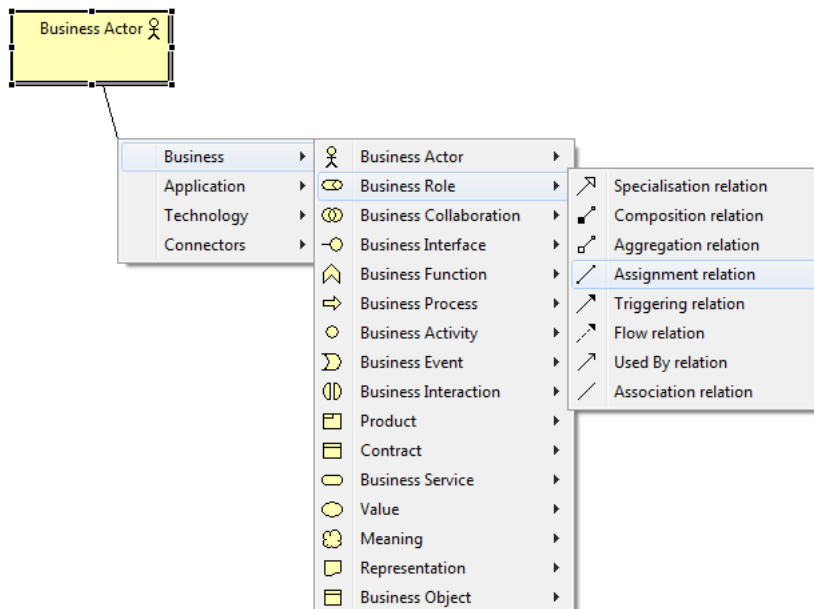


Drawing a connection using the Magic Connector

To create a new element and connection in one operation using the Magic Connector follow these steps:

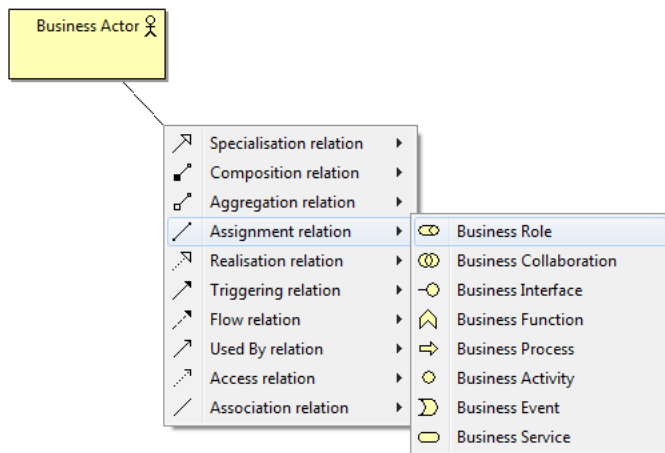
1. Select the Magic Connector tool from the palette
2. Click on the source element
3. Click on a blank area of the View's canvas, or on a Group figure
4. A cascading popup menu will appear showing all allowable elements and relationships between the two. Choose the required element and connection from the menu

In the following example a new Business Role element will be created together with a new Assignment relationship connecting to the original selected Business Actor element.



Using the Magic Connector to create a new element and connection

If you hold the "Ctrl" key ("Command" key on Mac) down at the same time as clicking on a blank area of the canvas then the Connections will be shown first followed by the elements in the popup menus (this can be reversed in [Preferences](#)):



Using the Magic Connector to create a new element and connection while pressing the Ctrl / Command key

💡 To see a screen-cast demonstration of the Magic Connector go to this web-site:
http://archi.cetis.ac.uk/movies/magic_connector/magic_connector.html

Adding Elements and Relations from the Model Tree to a View

Existing elements and relationships can be added to a View by dragging and dropping them from the Model Tree to a View. Dragging and dropping a relationship into a View also adds its source and target elements to the View if they are not already present on the View. Any existing elements on the View automatically have all their connections to the dropped element(s) added as well.

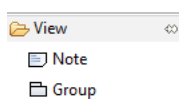
Working this way means that you can regard the Model Tree as a repository of elements and relations for the model that can be added to any View within the same model.

💡 Note - while a given model element or relationship can appear in more than one View, a given element or relationship in the Model can only appear *once* in a given View.

Adding a Group

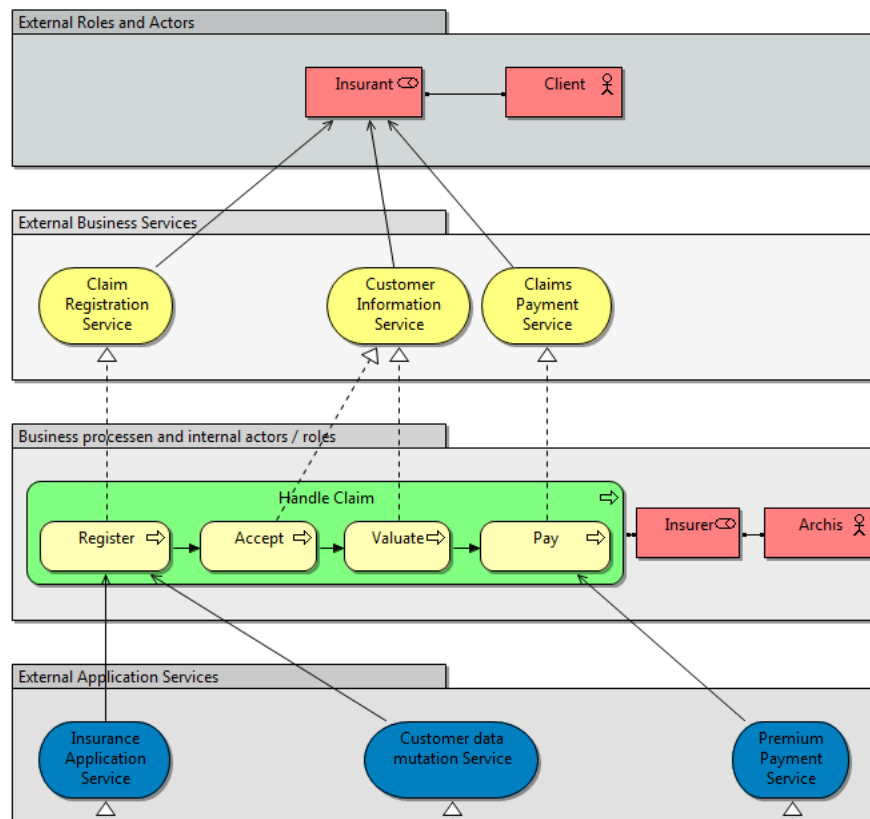
Elements can be grouped together in a View using a Group element container type. The Group relationship indicates that objects, of the same type or different types, belong together based on some common characteristic.

A Group can be added from the View's palette in the "View" palette drawer:



The Group Palette Entry

The following example shows elements grouped together using the Group element to indicate the various layers in the model:



Example of Groups

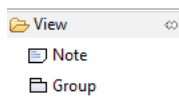
A Group's name, font and fill colour can be edited in the [Properties Window](#).

Double-clicking a Group opens the [Properties Window](#), clicking on the Group's text field allows you to directly edit the Group's text.

Adding a Note

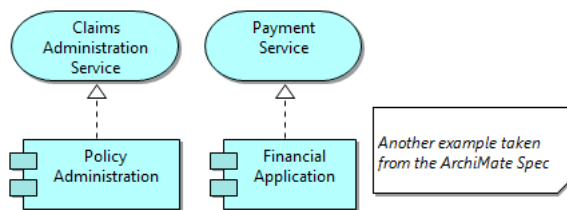
Notes can be added to the View to allow for visual annotations. A note has no semantic meaning in the ArchiMate language.

A Note can be added from the View's palette in the "View" palette drawer:



The Note Palette entry

The following example shows elements annotated with a Note:



Using a Note in a View

A Note's text, font and fill colour can be edited in the [Properties Window](#).

Double-clicking the Note opens the [Properties Window](#), clicking on a selected Note allows you to directly edit the Note's text.

Adding a Junction

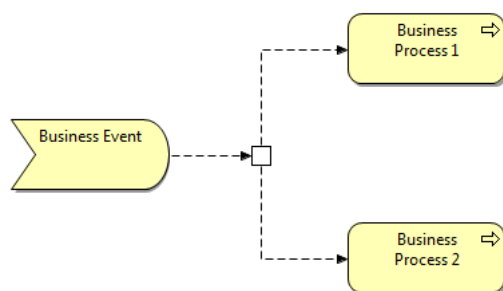
A Junction element can be added from the View's palette in the "Relations" palette drawer:



The Junction entry in the Palette

The palette entry is a three-way drop-down box, so three different types of junction can be added - "Junction", "And Junction", and "Or Junction". A Junction is used to connect dynamic relationships of the same type. A Junction is used in a number of situations to connect dynamic (triggering or flow) relationships of the same type; for example, to indicate splits or joins.

Junctions appear in the Model tree in the "Connectors" folder. They can also be added directly to the Model Tree by right-clicking on the "Connectors" folder and selecting the "New" menu item.



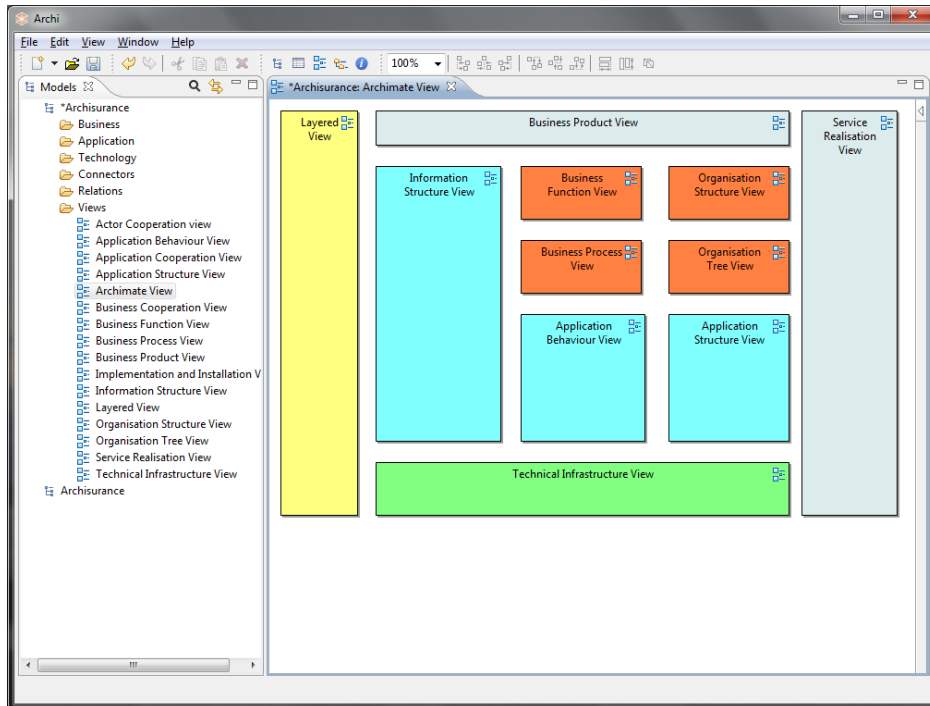
Example of an "Or" type Junction

💡 Note that Archi does not currently enforce the full ArchiMate rules when connecting junctions. You should ensure that only relationships of the same type (Flow or Triggering) are used to connect elements and junctions.

Adding a Reference to Another View

A View Reference figure acts as a link to another View from within a View. It's a shortcut that when double-clicked opens the linked View.

To add a View Reference drag a View node from the Tree Model onto the canvas of the target View. Note that you cannot reference the same View from itself. The following screenshot shows how the user has created a "Map" View with View References to all the other Views in the model:



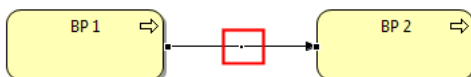
Adding View References to create a "Map" View

The font and fill colour of the View Reference figure can be set in the [Properties Window](#).

Connection Bend-points

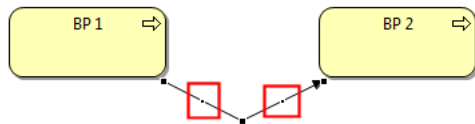
A connection line (relationship) can have any number of bend-points so that the connection can be routed to form bends and deviations in the diagram.

To add a bend-point to a connection firstly select the connection. A bend-point "handle", or dot, will appear in the middle of the connection:



A connection bend-point "handle"

Drag the bend-point handle in the desired direction. Notice that as you drag the handle two new bend-point handles are added to the connection:



Connection bend-point "handles" appear

You can continue to select and drag these handles to create new bend-points. As each new bend-point is created, two new handles will appear either side of the selected handle.

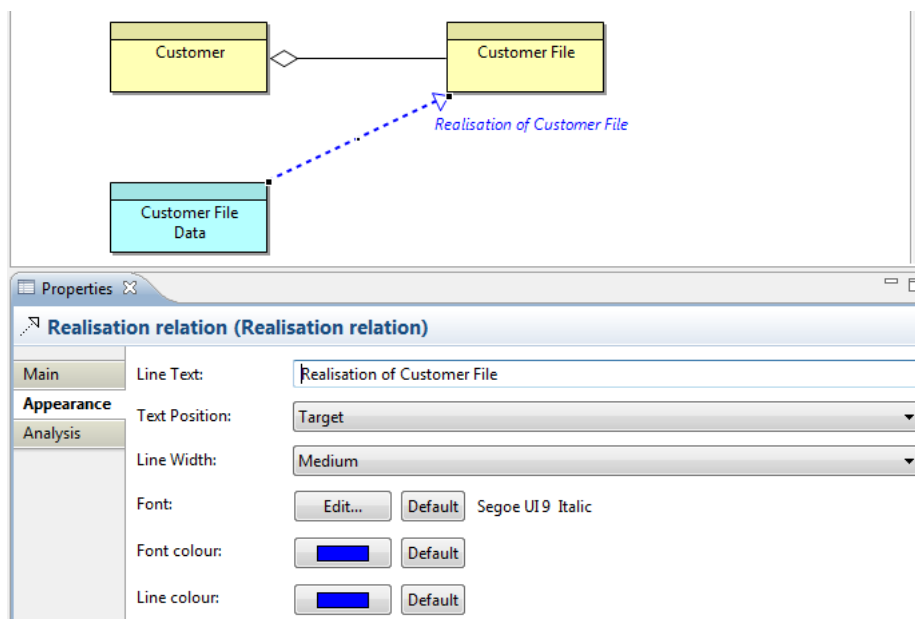
To delete a bend-point, select the bend-point's handle and drag it so that the connection line becomes straight. Once the connection line is straightened the bend-point will disappear.

Note - bend-points cannot be added to connections if the Connection Router Type for the View is set to "Manhattan". See [here](#) for more details.

Setting the Properties of a Connection

A Connection's (Relationship's) properties can be edited by selecting the connection on the View and opening the Properties Window. See the section, [Relationship Connection Appearance Properties](#), for more information.

Text can be added to a connection in one of three positions and the thickness of the line itself can be set as can the text's font and colour. The following screenshot shows a connection with a medium line width and text added in the "target" position with a blue italic font and blue line colour:



Setting a Connection's Text, Position, Line Width, Font, Font and Line Colour

Setting the Connection Router Type for a View

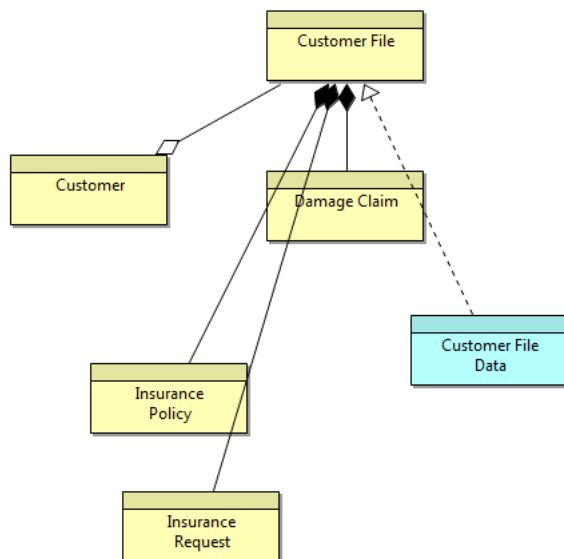
By default, connections are drawn as straight lines from element to element. Bend-points can be added to a connection as detailed [here](#). However, it is possible to set the overall connection router type so that the connections route around elements or are drawn orthogonally.

The connection router type can be set either from the main "View->Connection Router" menu or by right-clicking on a View or from the "Appearance" tab in the [Properties Window](#) when the View canvas is selected.

The available router types are as follows:

Manual

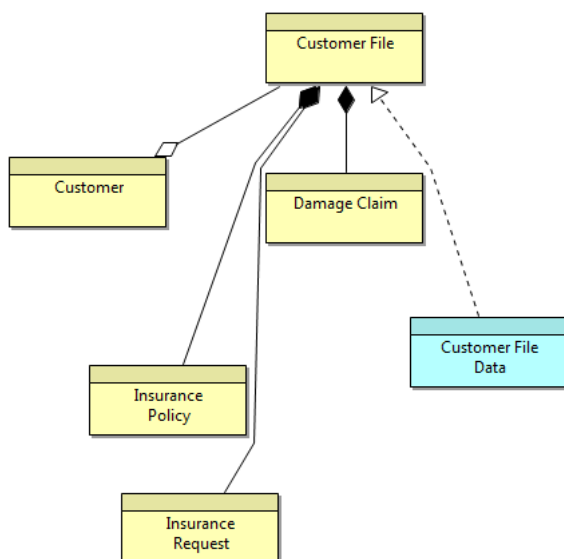
Connections are drawn in straight lines. Bend-points can be added by the user.



Manual Router

Shortest Path

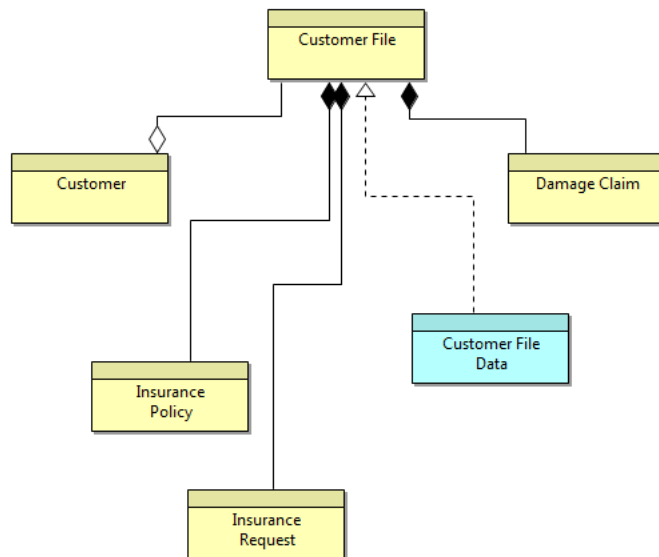
Connections are drawn to avoid elements and route around them. Bend-points can be added by the user.



Shortest Path Router

Manhattan

Connections are routed orthogonally. Bend-points *cannot* be added by the user.

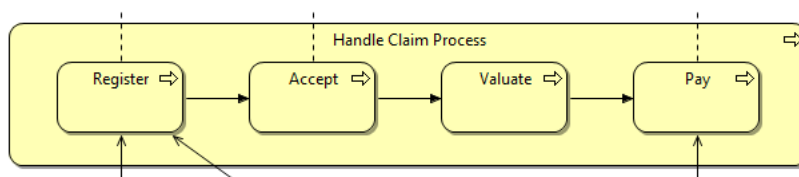


Manhattan Router

Container Elements and Nested Element Relationships

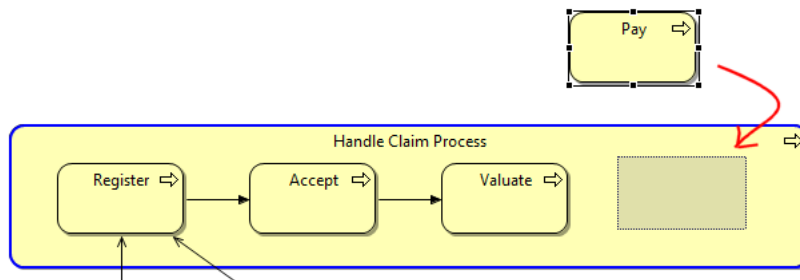
Each graphical element (except for notes and junctions) can act as a container element for other elements. Dragging and dropping an element inside of another element means that it becomes a child of the parent element. This is useful to represent containment type relationships such as Composition, Aggregation, and Association or for convenient grouping.

In the following screenshot the elements "Register", "Accept", "Valueate" and "Pay" are child elements of the parent "Handle Claim Process" element:



Child elements contained by a parent element

While dragging elements into or over other elements a visual cue is provided to indicate that the dragged element will be moved into the parent (container) element. This is a blue highlight around the target element as the element is dragged over it:



A Child Element being Dragged into a Container Element. The Container highlighted in blue

Creating, Showing and Hiding Relationships between Nested Parent/Child Elements

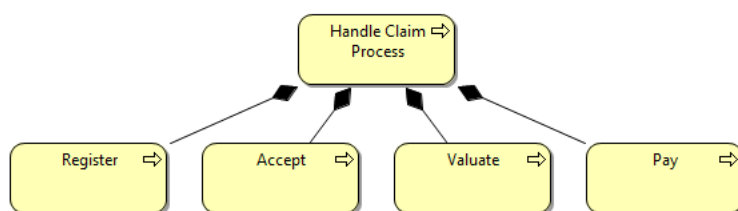
The [ArchiMate specification](#) states that the relationships Composition, Aggregation and Association may also be expressed by nesting the model elements. That is to say, an explicit connection need not be drawn between the parent and child elements but that they may be drawn as a container nested type instead.

Archi supports this convention with **Automatic Relationship Management (ARM)**. This system ensures that relationships are automatically created and hidden between qualifying parent/child elements. The system can be configured to suit the user's needs. See [Preferences](#) to configure the ARM.

The best way to explain the **Automatic Relationship Management** system (ARM) is by an example.

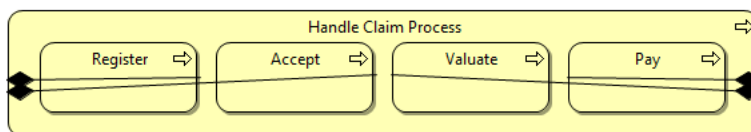
Example - Nested sub-processes in a Composite relationship

Suppose the user has a Business Process element named "Handle Claim Process" that will act as a container element ("parent") for four sub-processes, "Register", "Accept", "Valuate" and "Pay". The relationship between the parent process and the sub-processes would normally be expressed as four Composition relationships. These can be drawn conventionally using connecting lines as follows:



Composition relationship between parent and child processes

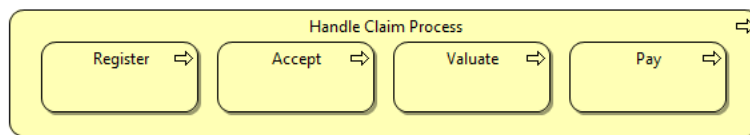
However, this is visually not as clear as if the sub-processes were placed inside of the container parent process. Unfortunately, simply moving the elements into the parent results in a mess:



Messy arrangement of explicit connections

In order to tidy up this arrangement we need to delete the four Composition connections. We cannot delete the Composition relationships from the actual model as this would mean that it is not semantically correct. We could delete the connections from the View (the "Delete from View" command) which would leave the relationships in the model, but then the "Analysis" Properties table would not show that the relationships were used in this View (they would display in an italic font in the Model Tree, see "[Elements in the Model Tree and Views](#)")

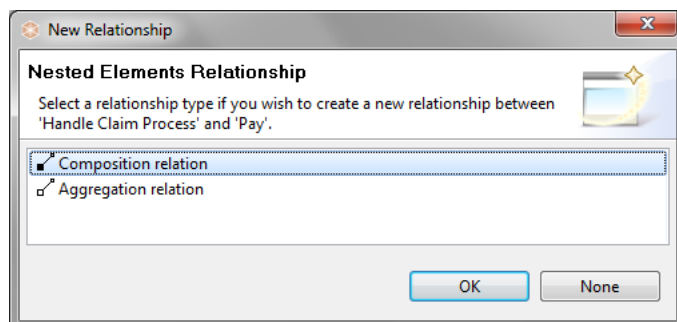
We can solve this problem by enabling the ARM system in [Preferences](#). This ensures that when the sub-processes are placed in the parent element the connections are hidden in the View, but are still regarded as present in the View in the "Analysis" table of the relationship's properties. Dragging the child elements in and out of the parent element hides and then shows the explicit connections. We regard the hidden connections as "implicit" connections.



The Connections now hidden from the View

Adding new elements to a parent element

Adding new elements to a parent element in a View from the Palette or dragging and dropping from the Model Tree results in a dialog box asking if a new relationship should be created between the parent and child elements:

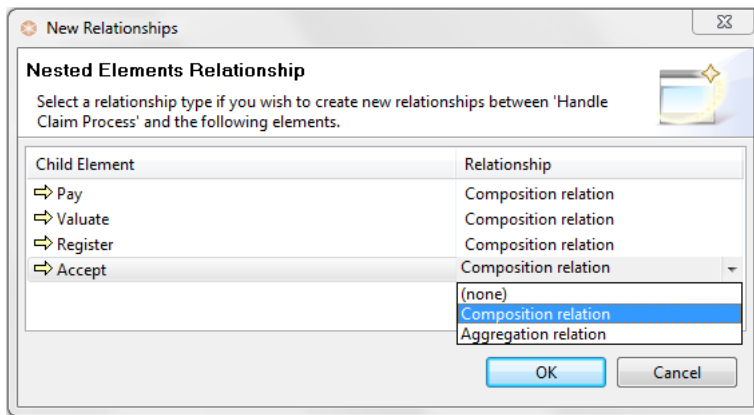


Dialog to create a new nested relationship

Note that the dialog will only display valid relationships between the parent and child elements, and only those that are specified in [Preferences](#). If you do not wish to create a new relationship, select "None".

Moving existing elements to a parent element

If more than one element is moved (drag and drop operation) to a parent element in a View or is dragged and dropped from the Model Tree onto a parent element, and there are no existing preferred relationships between the parent and the child elements then a dialog box is displayed offering to create new relationships between the parent element and the child elements. You can choose a different type of relationship for each child element:



Dialog for creating more than one relationship

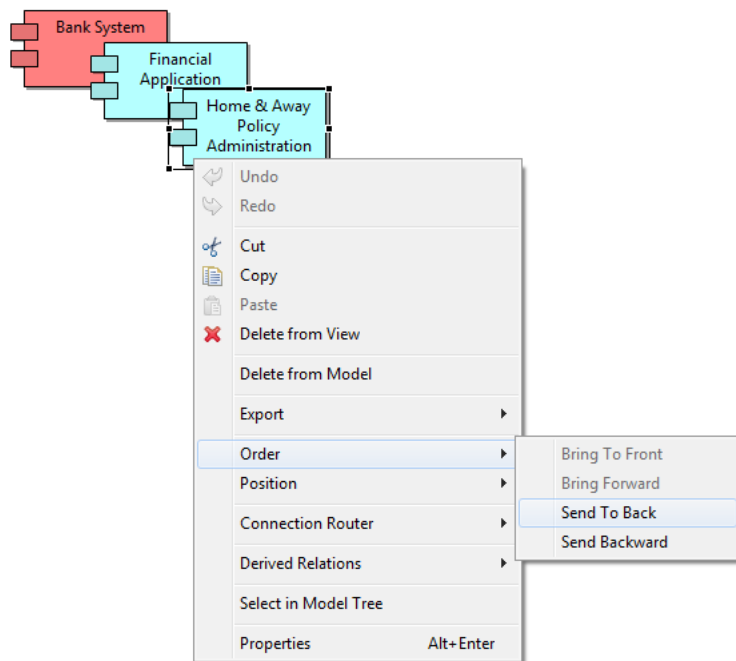
If you do not wish to create a new relationship for an element, select "(none)" from the drop-down combo box. To select the same type of relationship in the drop-down combo-box, hold down the Ctrl / Command key and select.

If the "Link to View" button is enabled in the Model Tree and you select a relation in the Tree then normally the corresponding connection is selected in the View, but in the case of an implicit type connection (hidden) then the parent and child elements are selected in the View to show that relationship.

💡 To see a screen-cast demonstration of the **Automatic Relationship Management (ARM)** system go to this web-site: <http://archi.cetis.ac.uk/movies/nested-relations/nested-relations.html>

Setting the Order of Overlapping Elements

Overlapping elements in a View can be brought to the front or back, or brought forward or sent back. This is also known as the "Z" order. This is achieved by selecting the element in a View and right-clicking to invoke the "Order" menu items. These same menu items are also available from the main "View" menu.



Changing the order of overlapping elements

Copying and Pasting Elements in a View

Elements may be cut, copied and pasted in Views. There are, however, certain constraints on how this works:

- If an element is pasted into a View *from the same model* where the element *already exists* in that View then a new model element and a new diagram element are created for the View. The new element is a copy of the original. Any connections are also created anew as copies.
- If an element is pasted in a View *from the same model* where the element *does not already exist* then a new diagram element is created for the View and the original model element is referenced. This is equivalent to dragging the element from the Model Tree into the View. Any connections are also referenced.

If an element is pasted into a View *from a different model* then a new model element and a new diagram element are created for the View. The new element is a copy of the original. Any connections are also created anew as copies.

Deleting Elements and Relationships (Connections) in a View

Selected elements and/or connections in a View can be deleted from the View by choosing the "Delete from View" menu item from the main "Edit" menu, from the main toolbar or from the right-click menu. *Note - this action deletes those elements from the View not from the model. To delete the element completely you have to delete it in the Model Tree or select "Delete from Model".*

Select in Model Tree

This menu item is available when right-clicking an element or relationship in a View. It will select the corresponding model element in the Model Tree.

Delete from Model

This menu item is available when right-clicking an element or relationship in a View. The selected elements and/or relationships are then deleted from the model itself and any Views that reference those elements. This is the equivalent of selecting the elements in the Model Tree and choosing "Delete".

Alignment Tools, Guides and the Grid

In order to facilitate the drawing of pleasing diagrams, various alignment tools are provided. These are available from the main "View->Position" menu item, from the main toolbar or by right-clicking on the diagram's canvas area to select the "Position" menu items. These are as follows:

Zoom in / Zoom out:	Zoom in and out of the diagram. This is also available on the toolbar as a combo box. You can also Zoom in and out by holding the Ctrl key and scrolling the mouse wheel.
Snap to Grid:	Snaps elements to the Grid whether it is visible or not. (Grid spacing can be set in Preferences .)
Grid Visible:	Toggles the visibility of the Grid. (Grid spacing can be set in Preferences .)
Snap to Alignment Guides:	These are blue alignment guides (lines) that appear when elements are dragged in a diagram. They assist in lining the edges and centres of elements.
Align Left:	When two or more elements are selected align on the left edge.
Align Center:	When two or more elements are selected align centrally horizontally.
Align Right:	When two or more elements are selected align on the right edge.
Align Top:	When two or more elements are selected align on the top edge.
Align Middle:	When two or more elements are selected align centrally vertically.
Align Bottom:	When two or more elements are selected align on the bottom edge.
Match Width:	When two or more elements are selected match the width of the elements to the primary selection.
Match Height:	When two or more elements are selected match the height of the elements to the primary selection.
Default Size:	Set the selected element to its default size. If disabled then the element is already set to its default size.

The Sketch View

The Sketch View is an experimental feature of Archi introduced in version 1.5. The idea behind the Sketch View is inspired by the ArchiMate specification document defining an "Introductory viewpoint":

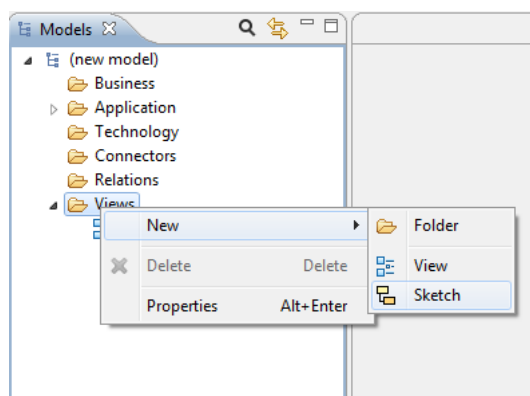
"The Introductory viewpoint forms a subset of the full ArchiMate language using a simplified notation. It is typically used at the start of a design trajectory, when not everything needs to be detailed yet, or to explain the essence of an architecture model to non-architects that require a simpler notation. Another use of this basic, less formal viewpoint is that it tries to avoid the impression that the architectural design is already fixed, an idea that may easily arise when using a more formal, highly structured or detailed visualization. We use a simplified notation for the concepts, and for the relations. All relations except "triggering" and "realization" are denoted by simple lines; "realization" has an arrow in the direction of the realized service; "triggering" is also represented by an arrow." - *ArchiMate Specification 1.0 p.72*

This is in some ways similar to Marc Lankhorst's description of modelling processes using conversation techniques whose aim is to capture the essence of the model:

"In architecture development, we find a number of common conversation techniques where it concerns the communication of architectural models:

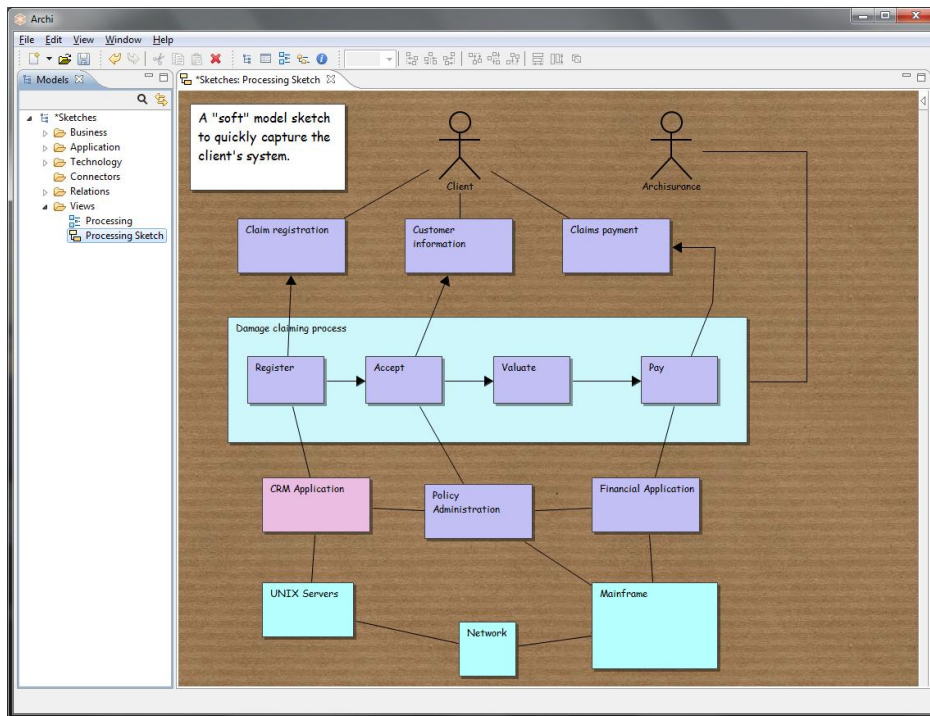
- **Brown-paper session:** Structured brainstorm-like group session (up to about 15 people) in which items (keywords or short phrases) are elicited from the individuals in the group in answer to a question such as: 'What are the key functionality issues in our current IT architecture?' Typically, every individual item is written on a small adhesive note ('Post-It'). The items are then collected on a sheet of paper (traditionally of the cheap brown kind) and, by means of an open and creative group process, structured and categorised. This may involve adding, deleting, merging, or changing items. Usually, a mediator or facilitator is involved." - *Marc Lankhorst et al. "Enterprise Architecture at Work", Second Edition, p.82*

In Archi it is possible to create a "Sketch View". To add a new Sketch View to the model, right-click on the "Views" folder in the Model Tree and select "New->Sketch" from the context menu:



Adding a new "Sketch" View

Once the Sketch View has been added to the model it can be opened from the tree by double-clicking on it. Any number of Views can be added to a model and be open at the same time. Views are arranged in tabs in the main area of the application window.



An example Sketch View

You can add new "Stickies" (Post-Its) to the View, an "Actor" figure and three types of connection. There are no rules as to what the relationships or stickies mean. All elements can be edited in the Properties Window. You are free to capture a sketch of your model and then later convert it into a fully constrained ArchiMate model and View.

Double-clicking a Sticky opens the [Properties Window](#), clicking on a selected Sticky allows you to directly edit the Sticky's text.

It is possible to remove the background paper effect in [Preferences](#) if you wish.

Later versions of this feature will allow you to:

- Transform the Sketch into a full ArchiMate View by means of parameters and queries
- Record the modelling conversation in Archi to better capture the purpose of the Sketch

The Properties Window

The Properties Window allows you to edit the properties for a selected element in the Model Tree or a selected figure or connection in a View. Some properties (for example, the name) are shared between an element in the Model Tree and its counterpart in a View. Some properties are only relevant for an element in a View (fill colour and font, for example).

To edit the Properties for a selected element or relationship in the Model Tree or in a View, select the tree node or element in the View and open the Properties Window either by double-clicking the tree node or View element, or from the main "Window" menu or main toolbar.

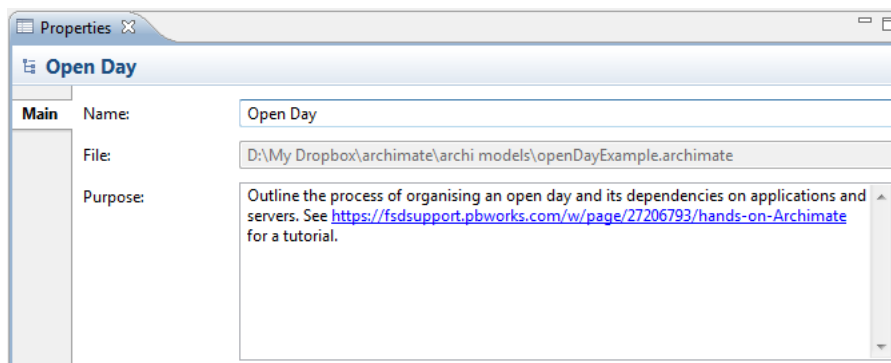
💡 Note - some properties are only available when the element is selected in a View (for example, fill colour or line width).

Model Properties

Selecting the top level node for a model in the Model Tree means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window:

The **Main** tab:

- Name:** The name of the ArchiMate model
- File:** The file name of the model (read-only)
- Purpose:** A space to enter a description of the purpose of the model



Editing the "Main" Properties for an ArchiMate model

💡 In the "Purpose" text control, URLs that start with "http://" "https://" or "ftp://" will show as a hyperlink. Pressing the Ctrl / Command key will change the cursor to a "hand" cursor and you can open the link in a Browser.

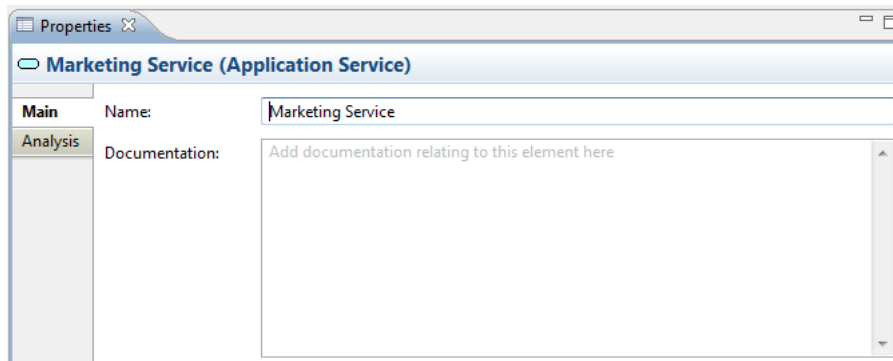
Element Properties

Selecting a model element in the Model Tree or in a View means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window:

The **Main** tab:

Name: The name of the ArchiMate element

Documentation: A space to enter some user documentation relating to the ArchiMate element

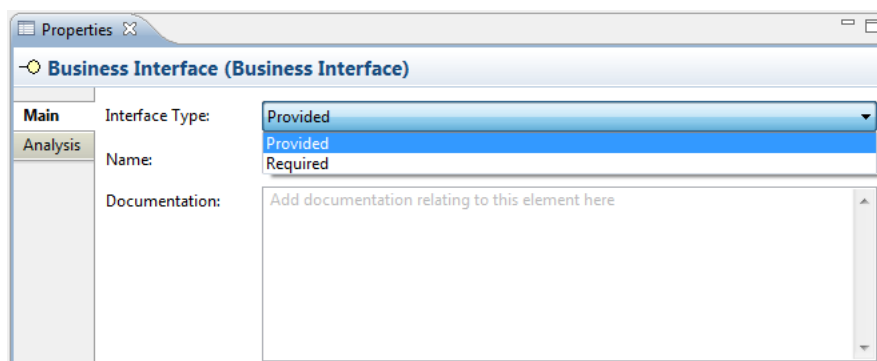


Editing the "Main" Properties for an ArchiMate Element

💡 In the "Documentation" text control, URLs that start with "http://" "https://" or "ftp://" will show as a hyperlink. Pressing the Ctrl / Command key will change the cursor to a "hand" cursor and you can open the link in a Browser.

The Business Interface, Application Interface and Infrastructure Interface element types have an additional property:

Interface Type: Can be set to "Provided" or "Required". Setting this also changes the element's icon.

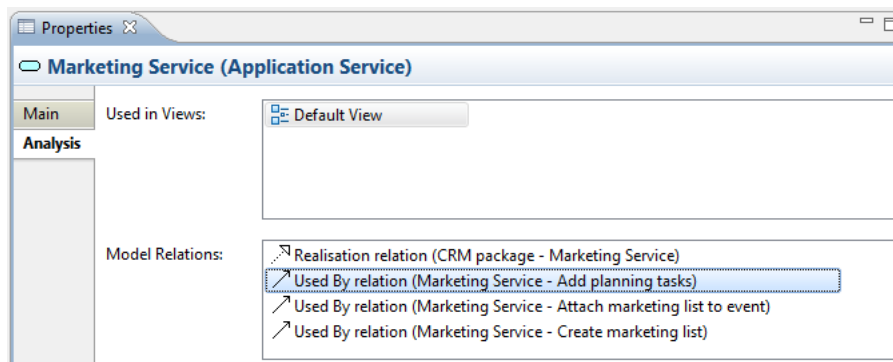


The "Interface Type" property

The **Analysis** tab:

Used in Views: A table showing the Views (if any) where the selected element is used (displayed in a diagram). Double-clicking on an entry in the table will open the View and select the element in the diagram.

Model Relations: A table showing the Relationships (if any) to and from the selected element in the model. Double-clicking on an entry in the table will select the element in the Model Tree window if it is open.



Editing the "Analysis" Properties for an ArchiMate Element

Element Appearance Properties

Selecting an element in a View means that you can edit or view additional visual properties in the Properties Window. Different visual settings can be applied to an element for each separate occurrence in a View. For example, the element "Application Service" may be coloured blue in one View, and grey in another View.

The **Appearance** tab:

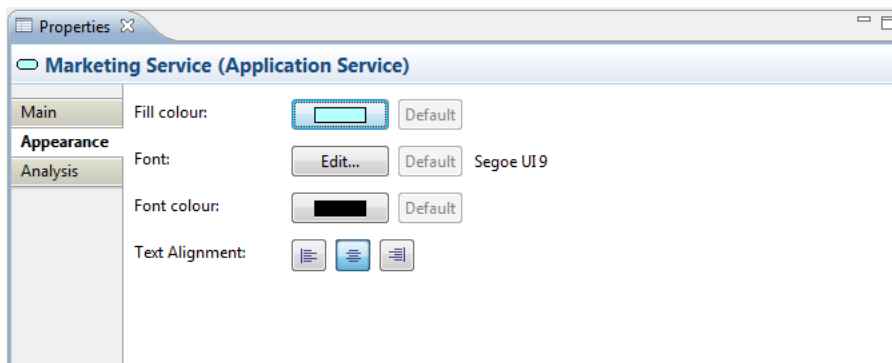
(This tab is only available when an element is selected in a View)

Fill colour: Specifies the fill colour for the selected element. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Font: Specifies the font used for the text in the selected element. The "Default" button sets the font to the default setting as set in [Preferences](#).

Font colour: Specifies the colour of the font used for the text in the selected element. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Text Alignment: Align text in the selected element to Left, Centred or Right.



Editing the "Appearance" Properties for an ArchiMate Element in a View

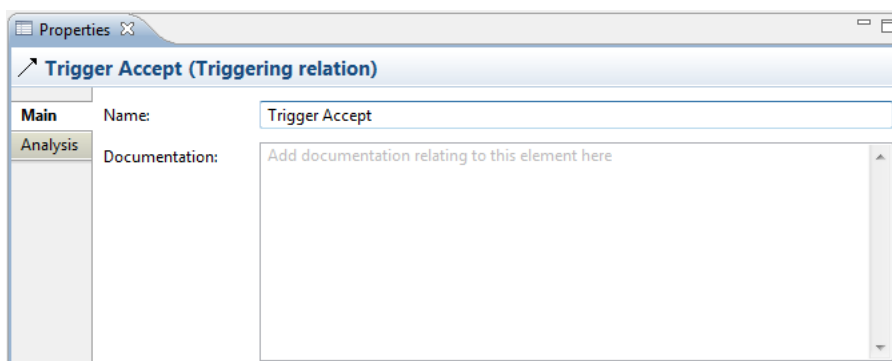
Relationship Properties

Selecting a model relationship in the Model Tree or in a View means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window:

The **Main** tab:

Name: The name of the ArchiMate relationship

Documentation: A space to enter some user documentation relating to the ArchiMate relationship



Editing the "Main" Properties for an ArchiMate Relationship

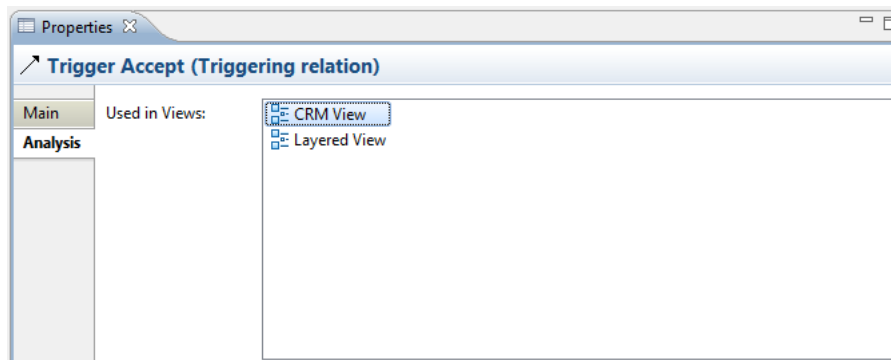
💡 In the "Documentation" text control, URLs that start with "http://" "https://" or "ftp://" will show as a hyperlink. Pressing the Ctrl / Command key will change the cursor to a "hand" cursor and you can open the link in a Browser.

The **Access** relationship type has an additional property:

Access Type: Can be set to "Access", "Read", "Write" or "Read/Write". Setting this also changes the connection's arrow-heads.

The **Analysis** tab:

Used in Views: A table showing the Views (if any) where the selected relationship is used (displayed in a diagram). Double-clicking on an entry in the table will open the View and select the relationship (connection) in the diagram.



Editing the "Analysis" Properties for an ArchiMate Relationship

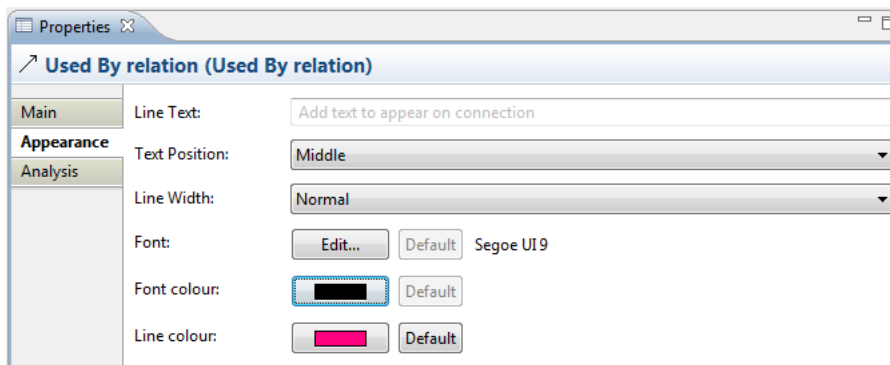
Relationship Connection Appearance Properties

Selecting a relationship connection in a View means that you can edit or view additional visual properties in the Properties Window. Different visual settings can be applied to a connection for each separate occurrence in a View. For example, the connection line "Used By" may be coloured black in one View, and blue in another View.

The **Appearance** tab:

(This tab is only available when a relationship is selected in a View)

- Line Text:** Specifies the text that will appear next to the line on the View. (This can also be edited directly on the View by selecting the connection and clicking on the text box.)
- Text Position:** Specifies the position of the text that will appear next to the line on the View. Options are "Source", "Middle" and "Target".
- Line Width:** Specifies the width of the connection line. Options are "Normal", "Medium" and "Heavy".
- Font:** Specifies the font used for the text in the selected connection. The "Default" button sets the font to the default setting as set in [Preferences](#).
- Font colour:** Specifies the colour of the font used for the text in the selected connection. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.
- Line colour:** Specifies the colour of the connection line. The "Default" button sets the line colour to the default setting.



Editing the "Appearance" Properties for a Relationship Connection in a View

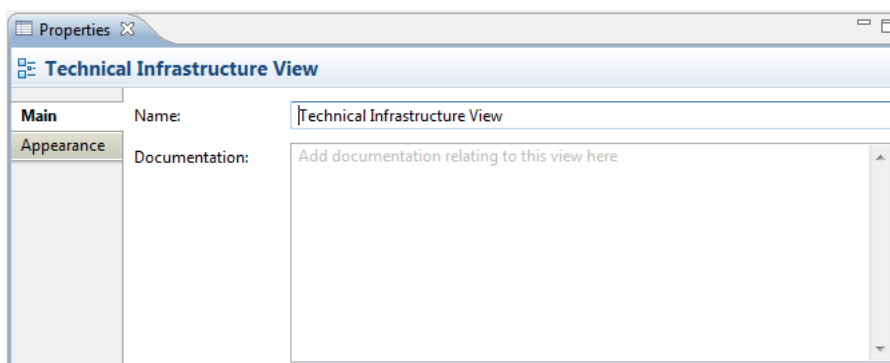
View Properties

Selecting a View in the Model Tree or in a View means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window:

The **Main** tab:

Name: The name of the View

Documentation: A space to enter some user documentation relating to the View



Editing the "Main" Properties for a View

💡 In the "Documentation" text control, URLs that start with "http://" "https://" or "ftp://" will show as a hyperlink. Pressing the Ctrl / Command key will change the cursor to a "hand" cursor and you can open the link in a Browser.

The **Appearance** tab:

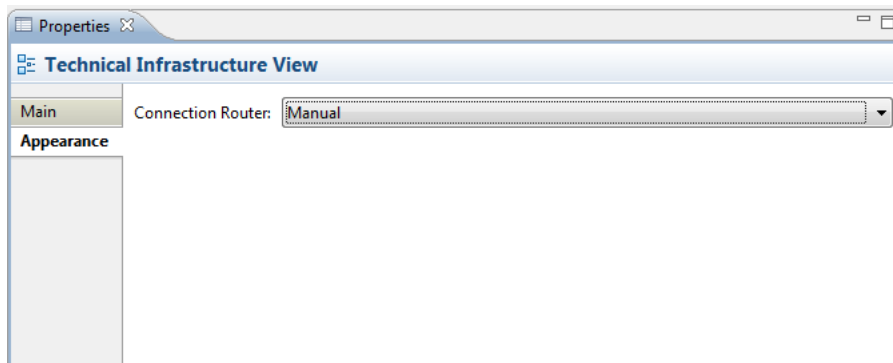
Connection Router: Specifies the type of connection router for the whole View. Options are:

Manual - Straight line

Shortest Path - Routes around nodes to gain shortest path

Manhattan - Routes using an orthogonal connector.

For more information see [Setting the Connection Router Type for a View](#)



Editing the "Appearance" Properties for a View

View Reference Properties

Selecting a [View Reference](#) in a View means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window.

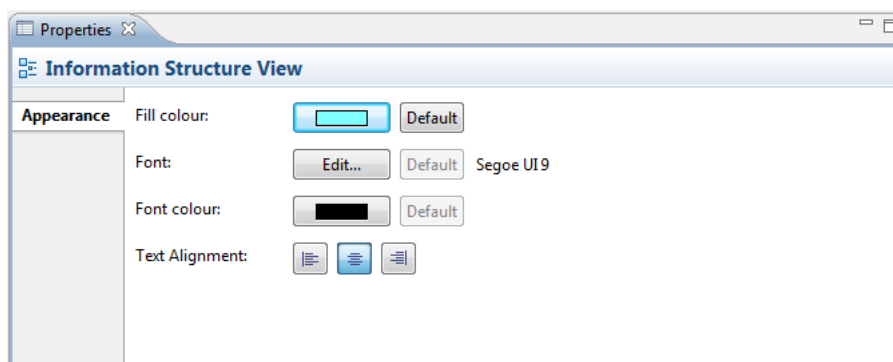
The **Appearance** tab:

Fill colour: Specifies the fill colour for the selected element. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Font: Specifies the font used for the text in the selected element. The "Default" button sets the font to the default setting as set in [Preferences](#).

Font colour: Specifies the colour of the font used for the text in the selected element. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Text Alignment: Align text in the selected element to Left, Centred or Right.



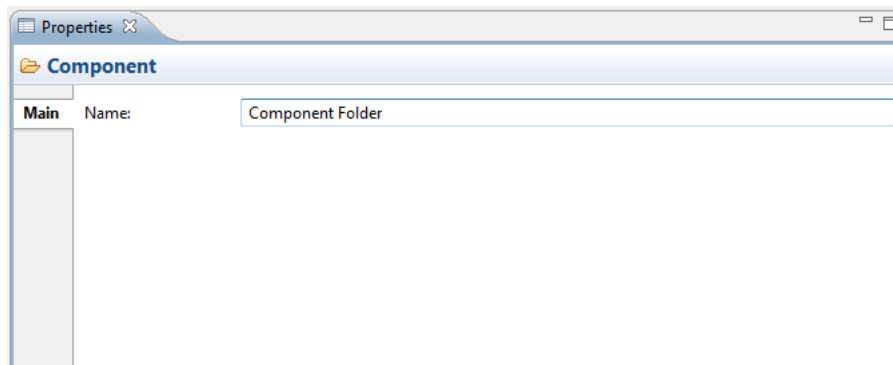
Editing the "Appearance" Properties for a View Reference

Folder Properties

Selecting a user-created folder in the Model Tree means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window:

The **Main** tab:

Name: The name of the Folder - this cannot be edited for the main folder types.



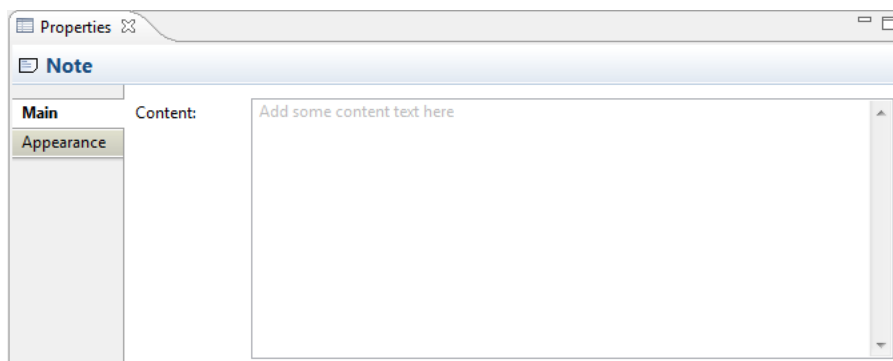
Editing the "Main" Properties for a Folder

Note Properties

Selecting a Note in a View means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window.

The **Main** tab:

Content: The textual content for the Note



Editing the "Main" Properties for a Note

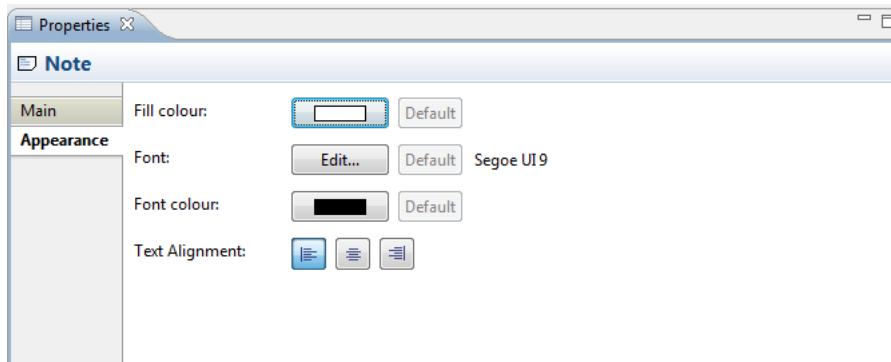
The **Appearance** tab:

Fill colour: Specifies the fill colour for the selected element. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Font: Specifies the font used for the text in the selected element. The "Default" button sets the font to the default setting as set in [Preferences](#).

Font colour: Specifies the colour of the font used for the text in the selected element. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Text Alignment: Align text in the selected element to Left, Centred or Right.



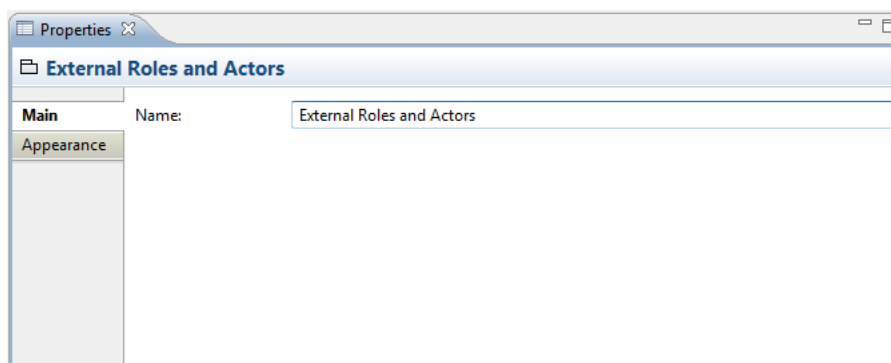
Editing the "Appearance" Properties for a Note

Group Properties

Selecting a Group in a View means that you can edit or view the following properties in the Properties Window.

The **Main** tab:

Name: The name of the Group



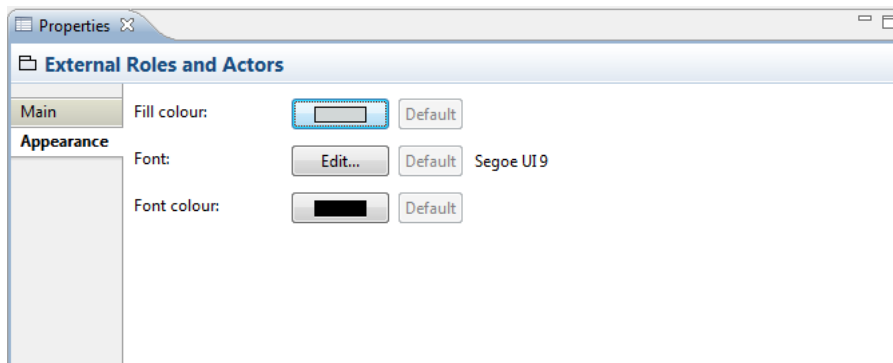
Editing the "Main" Properties for a Group

The **Appearance** tab:

Fill colour: Specifies the fill colour for the Group. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.

Font: Specifies the font used for the text in the Group. The "Default" button sets the font to the default setting as set in [Preferences](#).

Font colour: Specifies the colour of the font used for the text in the Group. The "Default" button sets the fill colour to the default setting.



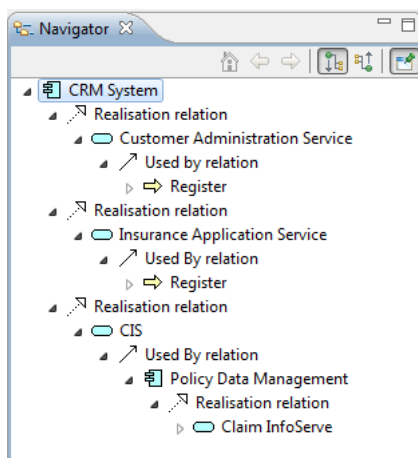
Editing the "Appearance" Properties for a Group

The Navigator Window

The Navigator window displays the currently selected model element and all of its relationships with other elements. It is used to display and allow navigation between connected elements via their relationships and is used in conjunction with the Model Tree window and Views.

The Model Tree acts as a "flat" repository for all the elements, relationships and Views in a model. Views are graphical configurations of those elements. However, the Navigator is able to show all of an element's relationships at the model level regardless of how they are presented in a View.

To use the Navigator window, select any element or relationship in the Model Tree or in a View. The Navigator tree will update to reflect the current selection. The tree shows the "root" selected element and any relationships that stem from it and any "target" elements from those relationships:

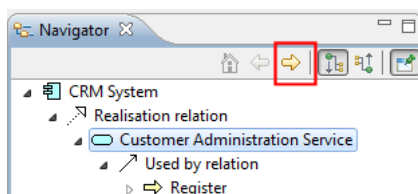


The Navigator Window

In the above screenshot the user has selected the element "CRM System". There are three Realisation relationships between the selected element and the three elements "Customer Administration Service", "Insurance Application Service", and "CIS". From these three elements further relationships are shown between them and their target elements.

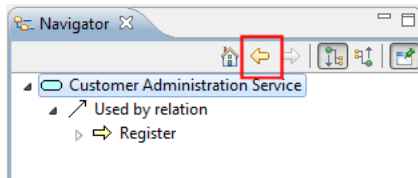
It is possible, therefore, to "dig in" to the Navigator tree and traverse from element to element following it and its child relationships from source to target.

A selected sub-element can become the "root" element by either double-clicking on it in the tree or by clicking on the "Go Into" button on the window's toolbar:



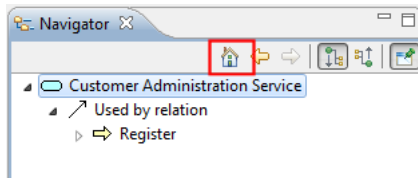
The "Go Into" Button

Conversely, pressing the "Back" button takes you back to the previously selected element:



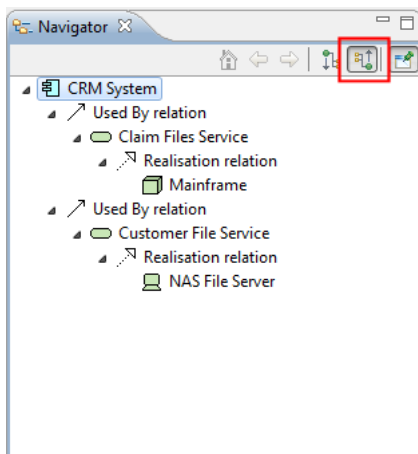
The "Back" button

The "Home" button takes you back to the main root element that was originally selected:



The "Home" button

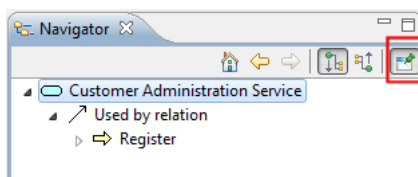
By default, the Navigator shows relationships that flow from the source to the target element. It is possible to reverse this to show the element's relations that flow from the target to the source by clicking on the "Show source relations" button on the window's toolbar:



Show source relations mode

In the above screenshot the element "CRM System" is the target of the two "Used By" relationships. So the flow is from "Mainframe" to "Claim Files Service" to "CRM System", and from "NAS File Server" to "Customer File Service" to "CRM System".

The selected element can be "pinned" if required by selecting the pin button in the Navigator window:



The "pin" button

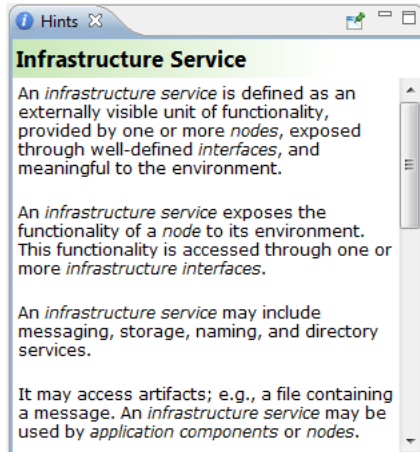
It is also possible to drag and drop any selected elements and/or relationships from the Navigator Tree to a View, in exactly the same way as dragging from the Model Tree to a View (see [Adding Elements and Relations from the Model Tree to a View](#))

💡 To see a screen-cast demonstration of the Navigator go to this web-site:
<http://archi.cetis.ac.uk/movies/navigator/navigator.html>

The Hints Window

The Hints window shows a hint for the selected element or palette entry. It can be useful to provide basic information about the purpose of the elements and relationships in a model.

The selected hint can be "pinned" by selecting the pin button in the Hints window.



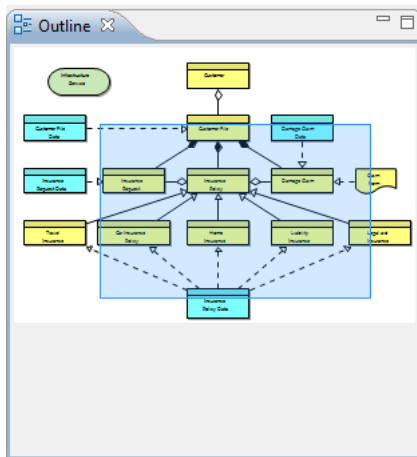
The "Hints" Window

The Outline Window

The Outline window acts as a miniature viewport onto the selected diagram View in order to aid in navigation if the diagram is too large to fit in the window.

To open or close the Outline window, choose the option from the main “Window” menu or from the main toolbar.

If the View that is being edited is too large to fit into the application's window then a navigation pane will appear in the Outline window. Dragging this navigation pane will scroll the elements into view in the drawing canvas.



The "Outline" Window

Opening, Saving and Printing

Opening an Existing Model

To open an existing ArchiMate model that has been created in Archi, choose the "Open..." menu item from the main "File" menu or from the main toolbar. If the model is already open in Archi, this command has no effect.

You can also drag an ".archimate" file from the desktop onto the Model Tree window to open it.

The Windows version of Archi supports opening the application from the desktop by opening files with the ".archimate" file extension.

Saving a Model

A model can be saved to disk from the "Save" menu item available from the main "File" menu or from the main toolbar. If the model has not been previously saved you will be prompted for a file name.

The "Save As..." menu command allow you to save the model with a different name.

Closing a Model in the Model Tree

It is possible to have more than one ArchiMate model open at the same time in the Model Tree. You may wish to close one or model so that it does not appear in the Model Tree. This is achieved by right-clicking the model in the Model tree and selecting the "Close Model" menu item or selecting the "Close Model" menu item from the main "File" menu. Closing a model does not delete the model and it may be re-opened in Archi at any time from the "Open" command. If the model has been modified you may be prompted to save it before closing it.

Printing A View (Diagram)

A View (diagram) can be printed to a connected printer. This is available from the "Print..." menu command in the main "File" menu. This menu command is only available if a View is open.

Importing Models from other Formats

It is possible to import different formats into Archi. This is available from the main "File->Import" menu.

Import BiZZdesign Architect Model

To import a [BiZZdesign Architect](#) Model select the menu item "File->Import->BiZZdesign Architect Model..." and choose an "*.XMA" file from the file selection dialog. Alternatively, you can simply drag and drop the "*.XMA" file from the desktop onto a blank area of the Model Tree.

Note that some features of BiZZdesign Architect are not supported in Archi and do not get imported. These include Profiles and some elements such as Goal, Principle and Guideline. Once these concepts are supported in Archi they will import correctly. Connection bend-points are not imported and recursive relationships are not supported.

Exporting the Model and its Views

It is possible to export the Archi model or its Views to different formats in order to re-use the model or images in different applications.

Export Model To BiZZdesign Architect

This option is available from the "Export Model To Architect..." menu item from the main "File->Export" menu. Once a model is selected in the Model Tree or in a View this menu item is enabled. Provide a filename to export the file in XML format.

To import the model into BiZZdesign Architect:

1. In BiZZdesign Architect, create a new, empty model and select it.
2. Select the "Import..." menu item from the main "File" menu.
3. Select the XML file that was exported from Archi.
4. Provide Architect's import options in the ensuing dialog box.

Note - the present version does not export diagram View information, only the model itself. We hope to add support for this at a later date.

Export Model To CSV

This option is available from the "Export Model To CSV..." menu item from the main "File->Export" menu. Once a model is selected in the Model Tree or in a View this menu item is enabled. Provide a filename to export the file in CSV (Comma Separated Values) format.

The CSV field format is as follows:

"Type", "Element name", "Documentation", "Source type", "Source name", "Target type", "Target name"

Elements and Relationships are exported. The last four fields only apply to the Relationship type. For an element they are left blank.

Export View As Image

A View (diagram) can be exported as an image file to disk. This is available from the "Export View As Image..." menu command from the main "File->Export" menu or by right-clicking on a View and selecting the menu item from the contextual menu. This menu command is only available if a View is open and selected.

Export View As Image to Clipboard

A View (diagram) can be exported (or copied) as an image to the system clipboard. This is available from the "Export View As Image To Clipboard" menu command from the main "File->Export" menu or by right-clicking on a View and selecting the menu item from the contextual menu. This menu

command is only available if a View is open and selected. A useful shortcut key combination is Ctrl-Shift-C (Command key on Mac). Once the View is exported to the system clipboard it can be pasted into other applications such as word processing and drawing tools.

Reporting

Archi supports basic reporting functionality by means of generating a single HTML page containing summary tables of the model elements and the Views in a model.

This option is available from the "Report->HTML..." menu item from the main "File" menu. Once a model is selected in the Model Tree or in a View this menu item is enabled. Select a folder to export the model and its Views.

A single HTML page, "report.html" is generated in the chosen output folder together with image files for the Views in the model.

Hire temporary staff	Business Process	
Open Day Planning	Business Process	
Print Open Day register	Business Process	
Print PGCE	Business Process	
Send update to subject staff	Business Process	Stating expected subject numbers
Update materials	Business Process	i.e. powerpoint slides etc.
Wait for responses from academics	Business Process	

Applications		
Name	Type	Documentation
CRM e-mail service	Application Service	
CRM package	Application Component	
CRM package	Application Component	
E-mail service	Application Service	
Marketing Service	Application Service	
MS exchange	Application Component	
MS exchange	Application Component	
Print Open Day register Service	Application Service	

Infrastructures		
Name	Type	Documentation
Grouse Server	Device	
Heron server	Device	
Roehampton_university_of_surrey_MSCRM	Node	
SDB7	Node	Note: this does not reflect reality

Business layer, simple

```

graph LR
    A[2 months prior to open day] --> B[Open Day Planning]
    B --> C[Assign tasks on the day]
    C --> D[Send update to subject staff]
    D --> E[Wait for responses from academics]
    E --> F[Alter Open Day plans according to responses]
    F --> G[Print Open Day register]
  
```

Part of a Generated Report

Templates

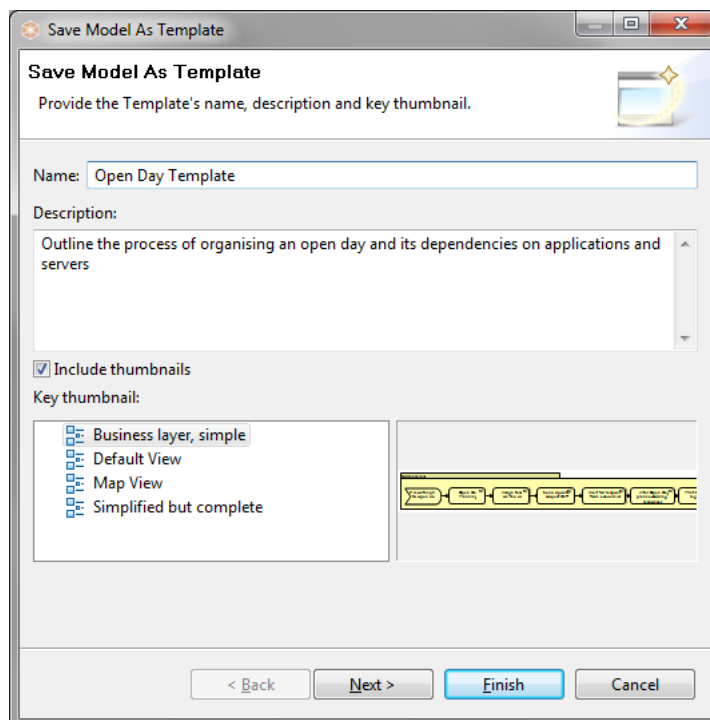
Archi supports the use of re-usable ArchiMate models, or templates. A template is a model that has been saved in an archive file with the extension "*.architemplate". Further information describing the template and optional thumb-nail images of the model's Views is also contained in the template file. Templates are convenient starting points for creating new models.

💡 To see a screen-cast demonstration of Templates go to this web-site:
<http://archi.cetis.ac.uk/movies/templates/templates.html>

Creating a New Template

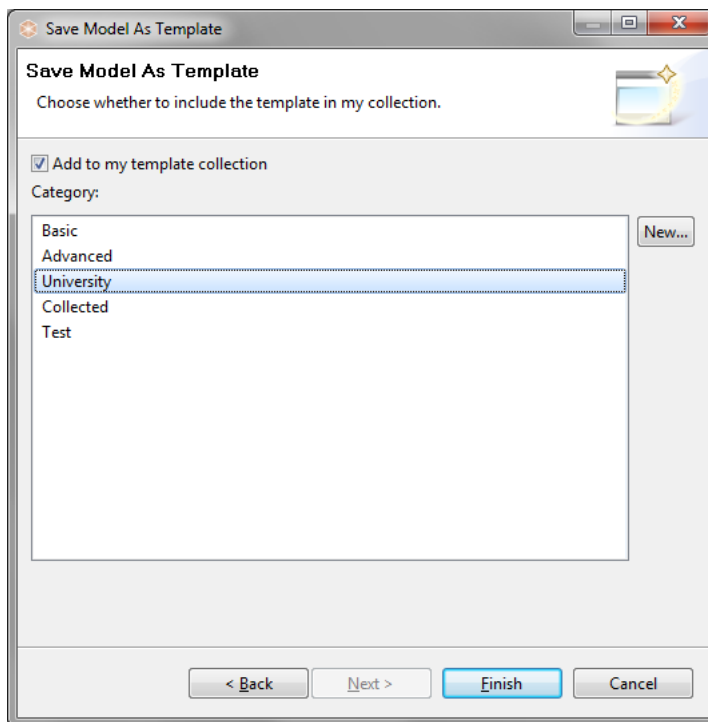
To create a new template follow these steps:

1. Create a new Archi model or open an existing model that you have created and edit it so that it as you want the template to be.
2. Make sure the model you wish to save as a template is open and selected in the Model Tree.
3. Choose the "File->Save As Template..." menu item from the main menu. A wizard will open:



4. In the wizard, provide a name for the template (this is different than the name of the model) and a description.
5. Select whether you want to include thumbnail images of the Views in the model template. If you choose to include thumbnails of the Views in the template choose which of the images will be the "key" thumbnail. This will be the first thumbnail image displayed in the "New Model from Template" wizard.

6. Click "Next" to move on to the next page of the wizard:



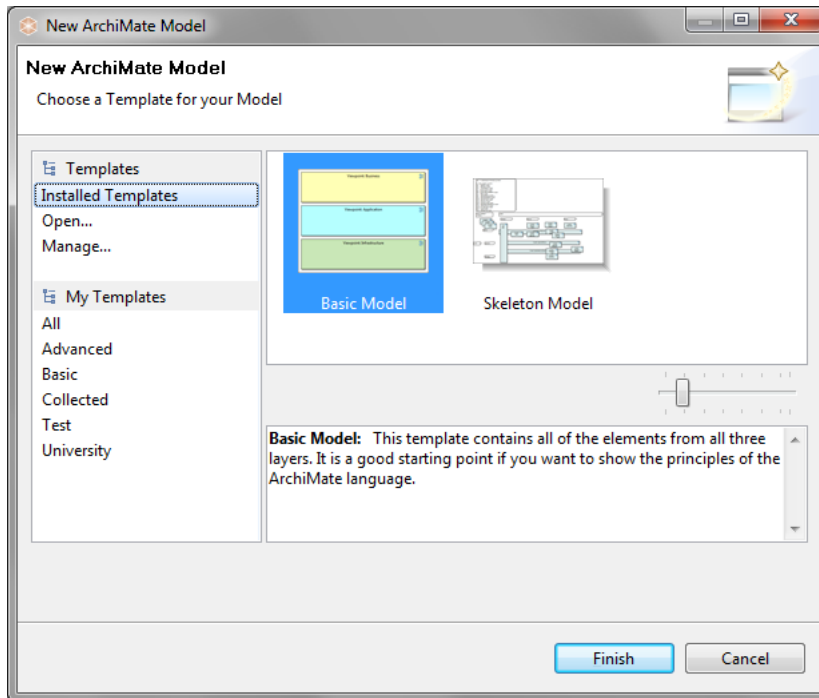
7. Choose whether you wish to add the template to your collection. Your collection of templates is a list sorted into categories that will be displayed in the ["New Model from Template"](#) wizard. If there are no categories available to choose from you can create a new category by clicking on the "New..." button in the wizard.
8. Press "Finish". A File Save dialog will appear and you must then provide a file name and location for the template file.

The template will be saved on your file system with an "*.architemplate" extension. You can share this template with other Archi users if you like.

Creating a New Model from a Template

To create a new Model based on an existing template follow these steps:

1. Choose the "File->New->Model From Template..." menu item from the main menu. A wizard will open:

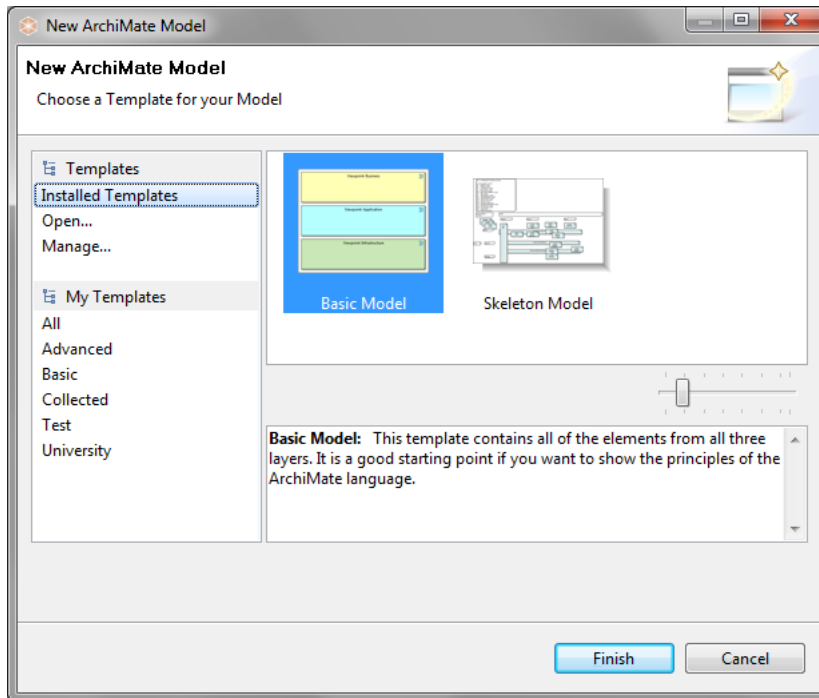


2. Choose the desired template. Some are provided in the "Installed Templates" section while user-created templates are listed in their categories in the "My Templates" section (see ["Creating a New Template"](#)). The selected template's name and description are displayed in the Gallery's preview window.
3. You can preview all of the thumbnail images for a template by moving your mouse from side to side across the thumbnail image in the Gallery. You can also resize the images in the Gallery by using the resize slider control.
4. If you wish to open a template from file that is not shown in the wizard select the "Open..." item. A file dialog will allow you to choose a "*.architemplate" template file.
5. Press Finish. A new model is created and added to the Model Tree. The Model's name is prefixed with "(new)".

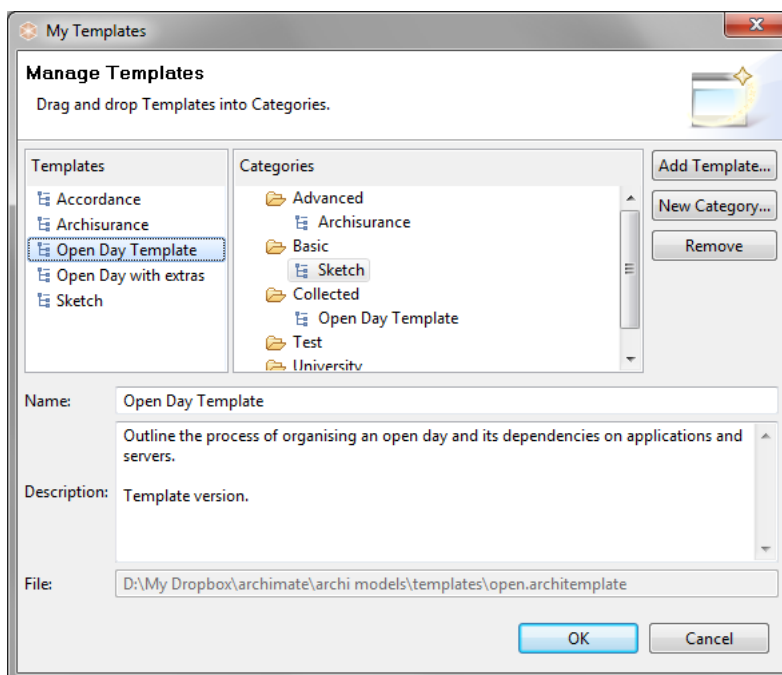
Managing your Templates

You store templates on your file system as "*.architemplate" files. These can be stored anywhere on your local filing system. Archi allows you to create user collections that point to these templates. These are shortcuts to the actual templates. To manage your collection of templates follow these steps:

1. Choose the "File->New->Model From Template..." menu item from the main menu. A wizard will open:



2. Select "Manage..." from the "Templates" section on the left of the wizard. A dialog window will open:










3. This dialog allows you to add, rename and remove new template categories, and also to add templates from file to your collection. You can also edit and change the name and description of each template.
4. To add a template from file, click on the "Add Template..." button. Choose the "*.architemplate" file from the file dialog that appears.
5. To add a new template category, click on the "New Category..." button. Provide a name for the category.

6. To add templates to a category, drag and drop a template entry from the "Templates" table to a category folder in the "Categories" tree. Note that a template can appear in more than one category folder.

Derived Relationships

Background

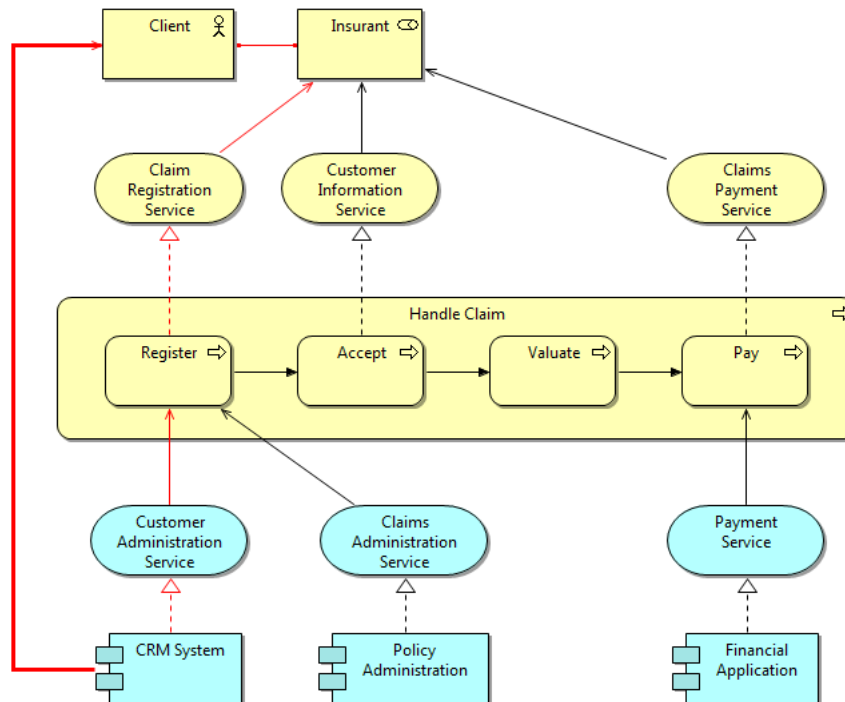
There are two main types of relationship in the ArchiMate language, *structural* and *dynamic*. The structural relationships are as follows:

Association	Association models a relationship between objects that is not covered by another, more specific relationship.	
Access	The access relationship models the access of behavioural concepts to business or data objects.	
Used By	The used by relationship models the use of services by processes, functions, or interactions and the access to interfaces by roles, components, or collaborations.	
Realisation	The realisation relationship links a logical entity with a more concrete entity that realizes it.	
Assignment	The assignment relationship links units of behaviour with active elements (e.g., roles, components) that perform them, or roles with actors that fulfil them.	
Aggregation	The aggregation relationship indicates that an object groups a number of other objects.	
Composition	The composition relationship indicates that an object consists of a number of other objects.	

These structural relationships form an important category of relationships to describe coherence. They are listed here in ascending order by "strength": "Association" is the weakest structural relationship and "Composition" is the strongest. Part of the language definition is an abstraction rule that states that two relationships that join at an intermediate element can be combined and replaced by the weaker of the two.

In Practice

With this rule, it is possible to determine the indirect, or "derived" relationships that exist between model elements without a direct relationship, which may be useful for, among other things, impact analysis. An example is shown below. Assume that we would like to know what the impact on the Client is if the CRM system fails. In this case, an indirect "used by" relationship (the thick arrow on the left) can be derived from this system to the Claim Registration Service (from the chain assignment -> used by -> realization -> used by -> realisation). No indirect (structural) relationship is drawn between the CRM system and the Claims Payment Service.



Example of a Derived Relationship

Highlighting Structural Relationship Chains

If structural relationships exist in the ArchiMate model these chains of relationships can be highlighted in red in the selected View. This option is available from the "Derived Relations -> Show Structural Chains" menu item from the main "View" menu or by right-clicking in a View. This option is a toggle and can be turned on and off for each separate View. If no structural chains of relationships exist in the model or if no structural connections have been added to the View then nothing is highlighted in red.

💡 Note - the structural chains are calculated *from the relationships in the model*. Thus, it is possible that the relationships that are actually shown in a View are a sub-set of those in the model.

Adding a Derived Relationship

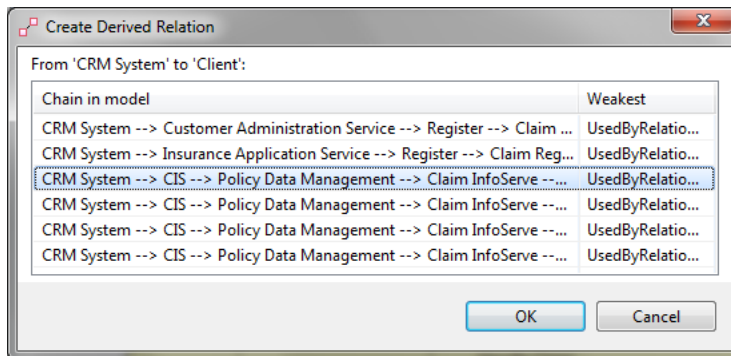
To add a derived relationship to two elements in a View select the "Derived Relations -> Create Derived Relation..." menu item from the main "View" menu or by right-clicking in a View. The "Create Derived Relation" option is available when two and only two elements are selected in a View that have such a structural chain present *in the model*.

The presence of such a chain is not dependent on what relationships (connections) are showing in that View, but on what actually exists in the underlying model (Model Tree).

It is possible that there exists more than one path (structural relationship chain) from the source element to the target element. This is shown in the ensuing dialog window.

To add a derived relationship, follow these steps:

1. Select two, and only two elements in a View. (Ctrl / Command click to select the two elements.)
2. Select the "Derived Relations -> Create Derived Relation..." menu item from the main "View" menu or by right-clicking in a View.
3. If a derived relationship can be created a dialog window appears. It is possible that there exists more than one path (structural relationship chain) from the source element to the target element (or in reverse, from the target element to the source element):



4. Choose the required relationship and click "OK".

If this is the first time a derived relationship has been created for that model then a new folder is created in the Model Tree, labelled "Derived Relations". The newly created derived relationship is placed in that folder as are any new ones henceforth. If you wish to delete this folder you can do so.

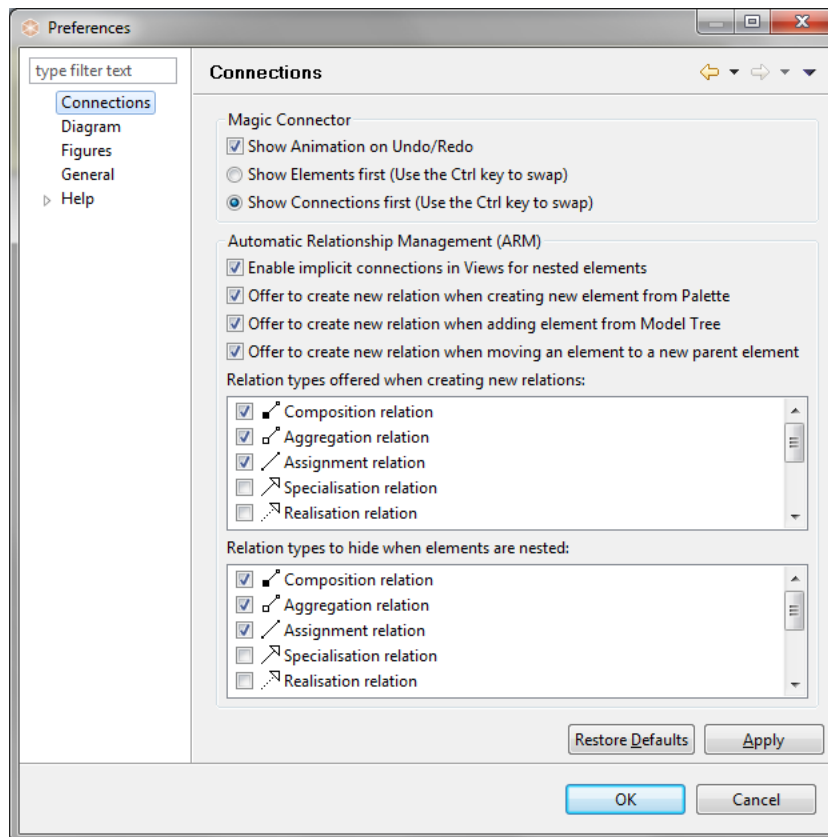
If a structural relationship already exists directly between element1 and element2 no further derived relationship is allowed.

If there are too many possible paths to calculate between element1 and element2 then a warning message is displayed and the calculation is aborted.

Preferences

The Preferences for Archi are available from the “Preferences” menu item under the main “Edit” menu. Preferences are as follows.

Connections Preferences



Connections Preferences

Magic Connector

Show Animation on Undo/Redo

Choose to show the "puff" animation when undo/redo is performed for an element drawn with the Magic Connector.

Show Elements first (Use the Ctrl key to swap)

When clicking from the Magic Connector onto the empty View canvas show Elements first then Connections in the popup menus. Holding the Ctrl / Command key at the same time will reverse this.

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When clicking from the Magic Connector onto the empty View canvas show Connections first then Elements in the popup menus. Holding the Ctrl / Command key at the same time will reverse this.

Automatic Relationship Management (ARM)

For more information see [Container Elements and Nested Element Relationships](#).

Enable implicit connections in Views for nested elements

If this is enabled then nested parent/child elements are considered to have an implicit connection in a View representing a relationship between the elements in the model.

Offer to create new relation when creating new element from Palette

If this is enabled then when a new element is added from the Palette onto a parent element in the View a dialog appears offering to create a new relationship between the parent and child elements.

Offer to create new relation when adding element from Model Tree

If this is enabled then when a new element is added from the Model Tree onto a parent element in the View a dialog appears offering to create a new relationship between the parent and child elements if one does not already exist.

Offer to create new relation when moving an element to a new parent element

If this is enabled then when an element in a View is dragged onto a parent element in the View a dialog appears offering to create a new relationship between the parent and child elements if one does not already exist.

Relation types offered when creating new relations

Select the types of relationship that will be offered when new implicit connections are created between parent and child elements in a View. The default is Composition, Aggregation and Assignment types.

Relation types to hide when elements are nested

Select the types of relationship connection that will be hidden in a View when there are nested parent and child elements. The default is Composition, Aggregation and Assignment types.

Diagram Preferences

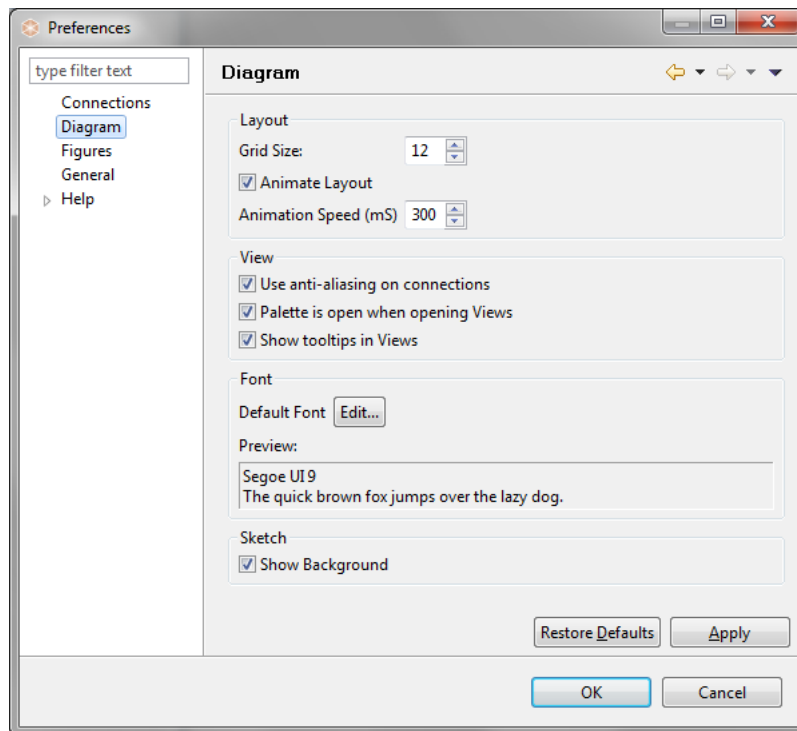


Diagram Preferences

Layout

Grid Size

Sets the grid spacing used in diagram Views.

Animate Layout

Sets whether animation is used in diagram Views for some Undo/Redo commands and when changing the View's Connection Router.

Animation Speed (mS)

Sets the animation speed in milliseconds.

View

Use anti-aliasing on connections

On Windows and Linux operating systems ensures that connections are drawn more smoothly.

Palette is open when opening Views

If enabled, the palette in a View will be open when the View is opened.

Show tooltips in Views

If enabled tooltips in Views will be shown.

Font

Default Font

Sets the default font to use for text in elements and connections.

Preview

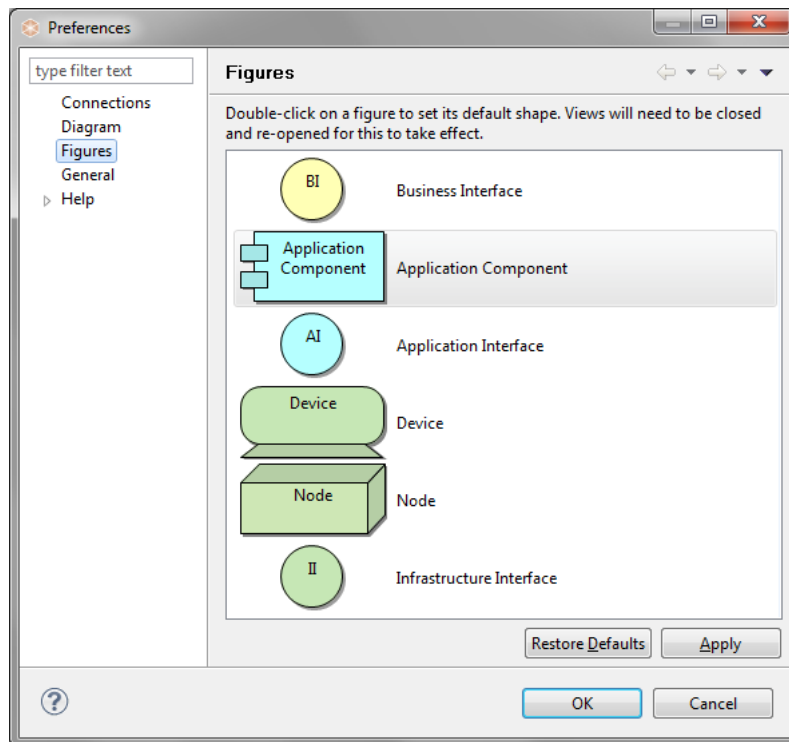
Previews the selected default font.

Sketch

Show Background

Show or hide the background in the Sketch View.

Figures Preferences

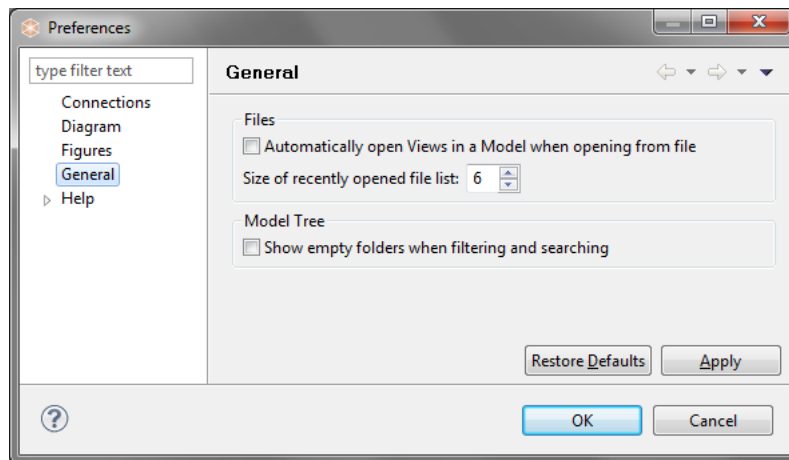


Figures Preferences

Default Figures

Alternate default figures are provided for drawing certain figures in diagram Views. Double-click on a figure to set its default shape. Views will need to be closed and re-opened for this to take effect.

General Preferences



General Preferences

Files

Automatically open Views in a Model when opening from file

When opening a Model from a file, choose whether to automatically open all the Views in the model.

Size of recently opened file list

Set the cached sized of the recently opened file list in the "File->Open Recent" menu. Can be set from 3 - 15.

Model Tree

Show empty folders when filtering and searching

When the search and filter is active in the Model Tree if enabled ensures that empty folders are not hidden from the search.

Help Preferences

Sets various preferences for displaying Help contents depending on Operating System platform.