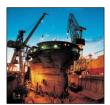
Process, Power and Marine Division

SmartPlant 3D Programming I

Ramon Him Rhim@ingr.com August 2006









What will be covered in this training?

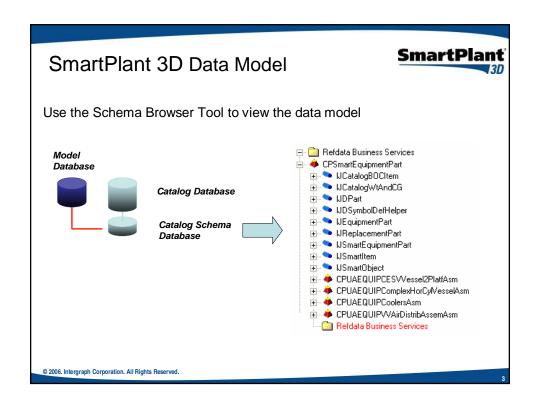


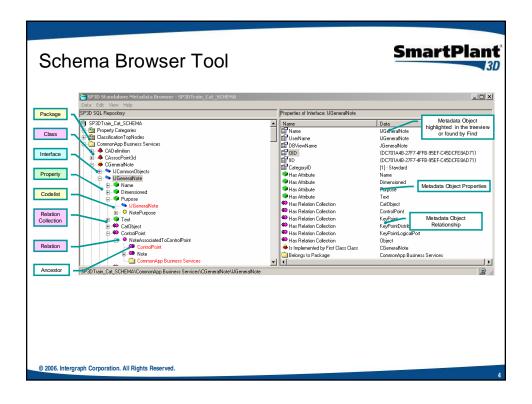
Overview:

- · Understanding the SP3D data Model
- Introduction of the Schema Browser Tool
- Naming Rules
- Attribute Helper services
- Relation Helper services
- Symbol Definition for Route Objects
- SmartPlant 3D Tools
 - Symbol Wizard
 - Reference Tool
- Symbol Helper Components/Services
- · Geometry Factories
- Symbol Deployment and Guidelines
 - Changing the symbol definition
 - Synchronization between model & catalog
- · Debugging your code

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,

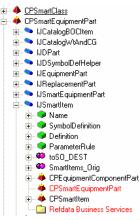




Schema Browser Tool



- A regular folder represents a package i.e. metadata of a service
- A red pyramid represents a class. A red pyramid overlayed by a yellow crown represents a first class, i.e. a class that is a leaf in the BOC (Business Objects Classification) hierarchy
- A green box represents a property.



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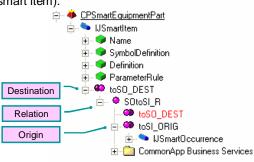
Schema Browser Tool



Relationships

- Relations are binary
- A relation is between two and only two entities.
- These entities are known as **origin** and **destination** of the relation

Example: SOtoSI relationship (There is a relation between smart occurrence and the smart item).

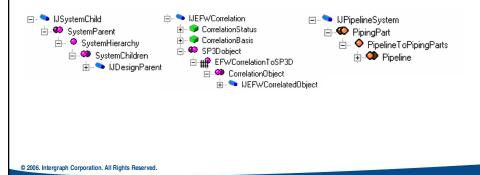


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Schema Browser Tool



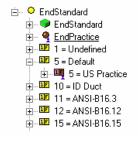
- A single magenta sphere represents a relationship. A single magenta sphere overlayed by a fence represents a private relationship.
- Double magenta/purple spheres represent a relationship collection (a role).
- An orange diamond represents an Edge, i.e a virtual relationship that "bridges" several relationships.
- Double Orange diamonds represent an edge collection (a role).



Schema Browser Tool



- A yellow sphere represents a codelist table.
- A yellow domino with a number and a letter represents a codelist value.
- A brown sphere overlayed by a blue human outline represents a parent codelist table.
- A brown domino with a number and a letter overlayed by a blue human outline represents a parent codelist value.

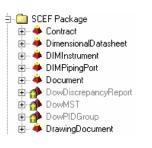


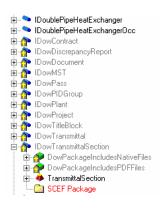
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Schema Browser Tool



 Any icon overlayed by a tombstone represents a metadata object marked as deleted.





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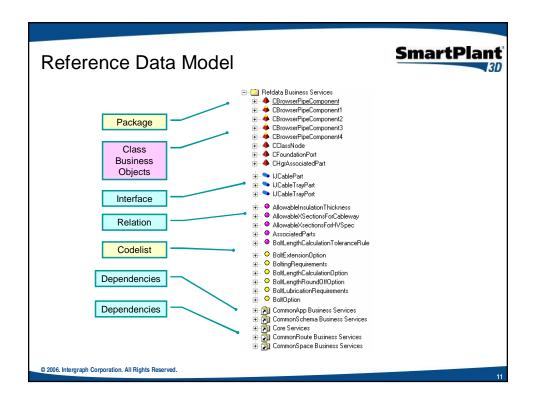
9

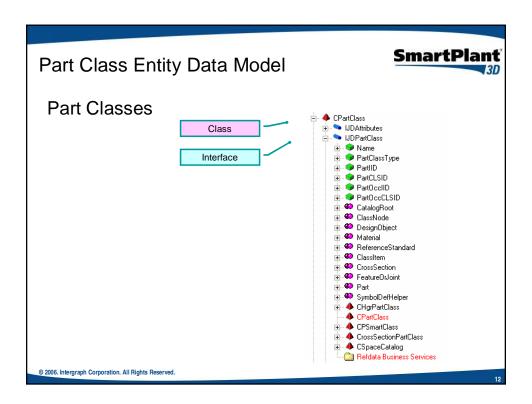
Schema Browser Tool



- Under View -> Units of measure, you can see the units for each Unit type. For each Unit type, the blue unit represents the (SI) Database unit (DBU). Right click on any unit allow you to convert a value in DBU.
- Under view -> Enumerations, you can know the different values of all the enumerations used by the metadata.
- If you re-open often the same schema, you should choose "Auto open open DB dialog" in Options.
- You can switch from displaying metadata object internal Names (System) to Usernames (User).

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SQL Basics



Relational Databases are made of:

- Tables
 - Where the data are persisted. Tables are made of columns (the properties) and rows (the occurrences or records).
- Views
 - A predefined selection of a subset (or a superset) of columns and/or a subset of rows from one or more table(s).
- Relations
 - They are not "hard-coded", they are established on request by performing a join (usually equality of values of identical columns of different tables).

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1:

SQL Basics

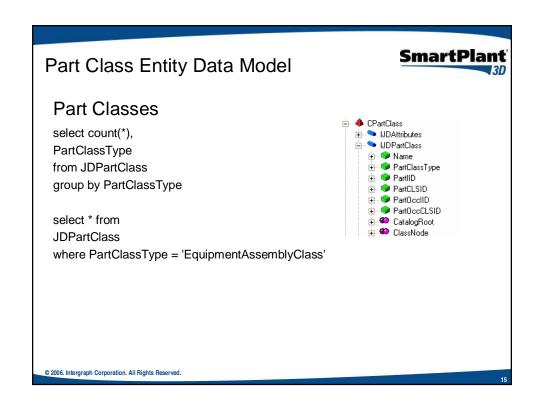


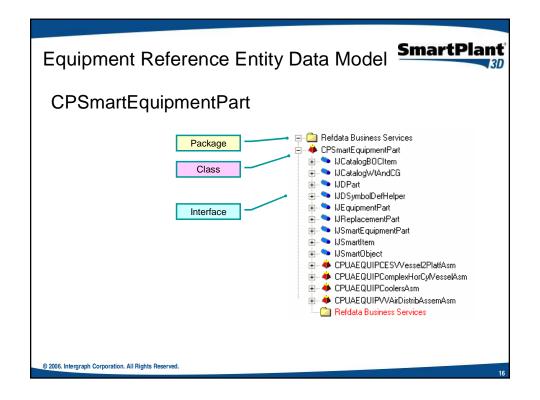
Query Language

SELECT t1.col1, t2.col2 FROM t1 JOIN t2 ON (t1.col2 = t2.col4) WHERE t1.col1>200 ORDER by t1.col1

- SELECT: means list, return, give me...
 - List of columns from which data must to be listed. It defines a subset of the columns to be returned. * means All.
- FROM: defines the view (or starting point view) from which the columns and data must be listed. If a join is specified, a superset of the columns of the view is accessible.
 - JOIN: the way to navigate relations, defines a second view to be joined.
 - ON: specifies the condition of the join.
- WHERE: criteria to establish a filter (subset) of the rows to be listed
- ORDER BY: sorting criteria

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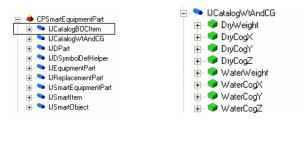


Equipment Reference Entity Data Model



Common interfaces

- The IJCatalogBOCItem interface allows the Business Object to participate in the Catalog BOC (Business Objects Classification) hierarchy.
- The IJCatalogWtAndCG interface provides methods to get the center of gravity and properties relating to an object's weight and center of gravity.



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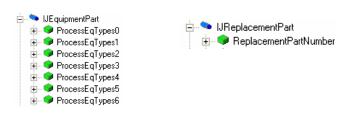
17

Equipment Reference Entity Data Model



Common interfaces

- The IJEquipmentPart interface provides code-listed properties to describe the Equipment Classification Type for all equipment parts.
- The IJReplacementPart interface provides a property to get the equipment part number when the mirror behavior option is set to Replacement required.



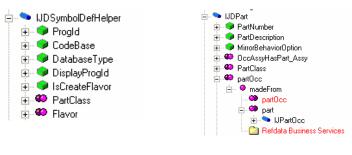
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Equipment Reference Entity Data Model



Common interfaces

- The IJDSymbolDefHelper interface provides methods to assists in the definition of the cached symbol and properties relating to the symbol definition.
- The IJDPart interface is a generic interface that permits obtaining information about a part or part occurrence.



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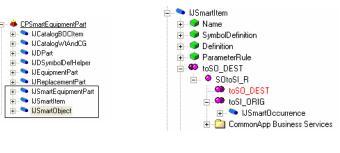
19

Equipment Reference Entity Data Model

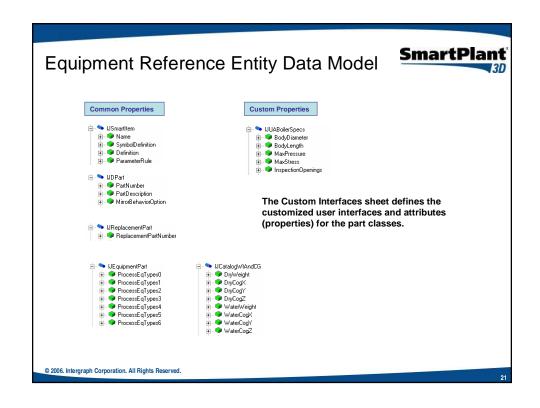


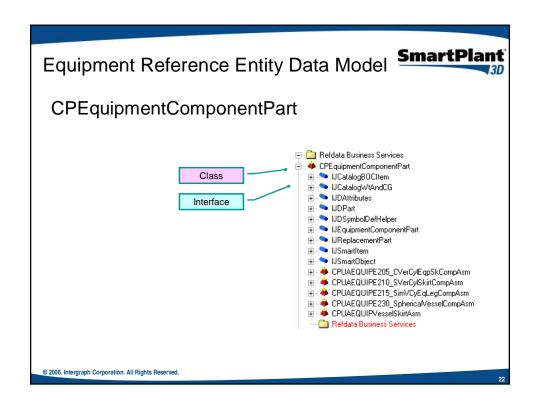
Common interfaces

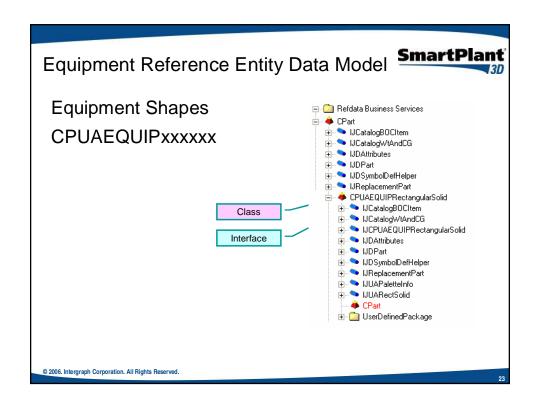
- The IJSmartItem interface provides properties relating to the smart item and permits obtaining information about a smart item or smart occurrence.
- The IJSmartObject interface permits obtaining information about a smart class.
- The JSmartEquipmentPart interface provides methods to obtain information about Smart Equipment.

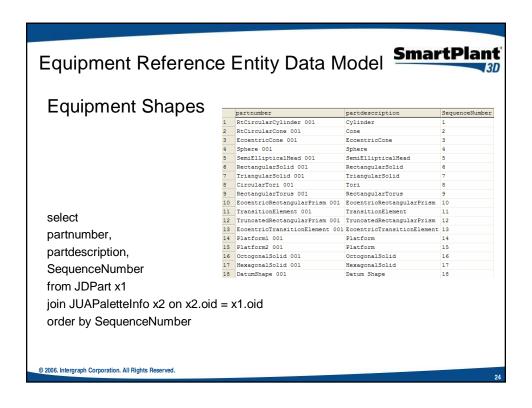


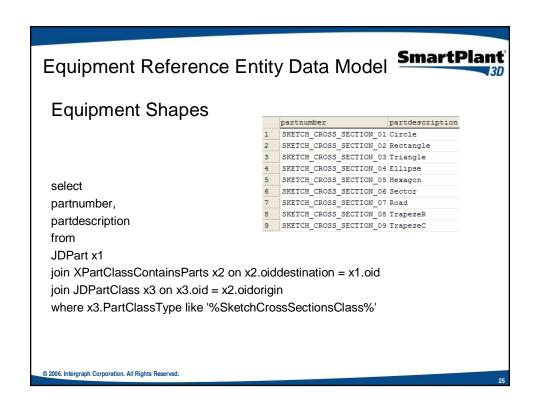
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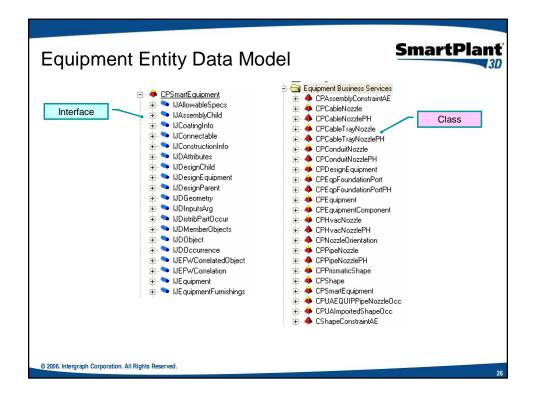












Equipment Entity Data Model



Generic Object interfaces

- The IJDObject interface is a required interface for almost all objects. This
 interface provides access to the permission group for the object, the
 status, name of the user who created and last modified the object and the
 date and time for creation and last modification.
- The IJDAttributes interface is required for the equipment object to support user-defined attributes.
- The IJNamedItem interface provides the name property, a type string and an icon for all named objects.

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Equipment Entity Data Model



Display/Locate interfaces

- IJGeometry: This interface is a required if the BO has geometry.
- IJGraphicEntity: This interface is a required if the BO is displayable.
- IJModelLocate: This interface is used to allow client components to graphically locate all of the graphical components of a standard equipment object.
- IJOccurrence: This interface provides a property that allows the matrix to be retrieved or set. A matrix defines the origin and orientation of an equipment object.

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Equipment Entity Data Model



Equipment specific interfaces

- IJEquipment: This interface is used to provide a common interface for both catalog equipment and design equipment. This interface also provides methods to get and set the position and orientation of the equipment.
- IJEquipmentFurnishings: This interface is used to type all business objects that are required to show up under the Equipment&Furnishings node

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Equipment Entity Data Model



- IJWeightCG: This interface provides both the wet and dry weights and center of gravity for an object.
- IJFoulCheck: The CPSmartEquipment class implements the IJFoulCheck interface which is used to identify which objects should be checked for interferences with other object.
- IJSystemChild: In order for an object to participate in the System Hierarchy, it must implement either IJSystemChild and establish a relationship to a design parent.
- IJMfgParent and IJAssemblyChild: Equipment Assembly objects can also
 participate in the Assembly hierarchy. As a part, it can be associated to
 an Assembly parent object using the Assembly relationship that is
 established between IJMfgParent and IJAssemblyChild. This relationship
 allows the equipment part to be associated to one assembly parent
 object.

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Equipment Entity Data Model



- IJCoatingInfo: This interface provides code-listed properties to describe the coating properties for SP3D parts. These include coating type description and coating color.
- IJConstructionInfo: This interface provides information on the construction status of a part. The status indicates whether the part is new, existing, future, etc.
- IJFabricationInfo: This interface provides information on who is responsible for the fabrication of the part.

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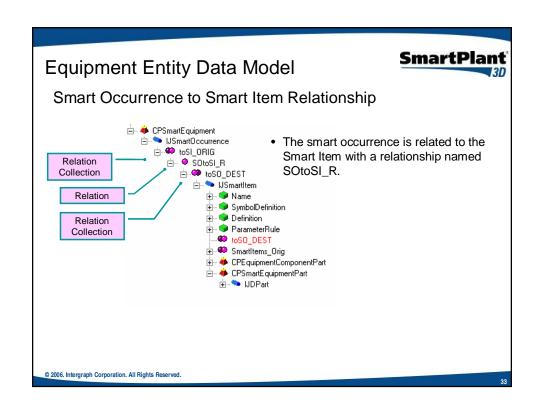
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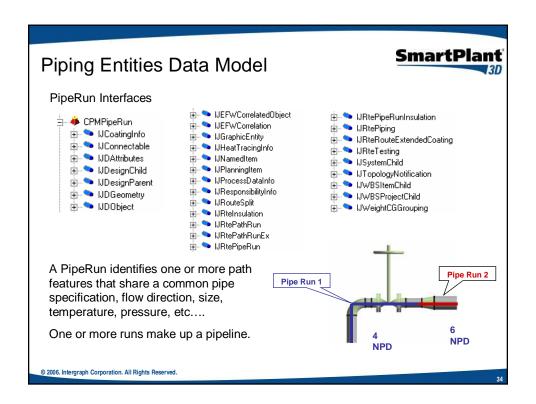
Equipment Entity Data Model

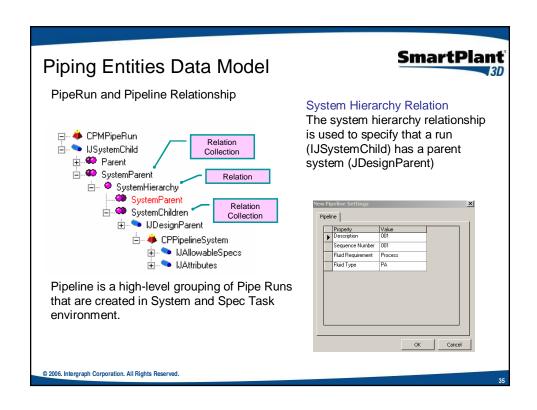


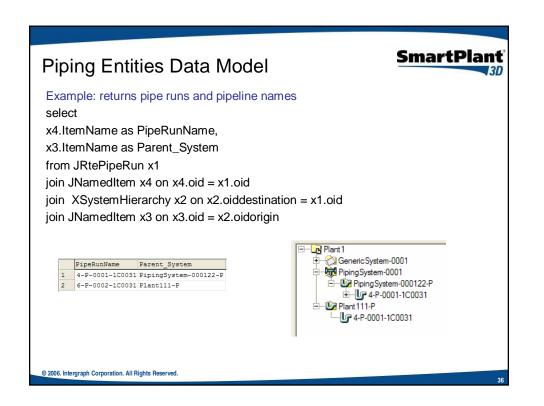
- IJDistribPartOccur: This interface is used to establish a relationship to the distribution ports.
- IJOccInsulation: This interface is used to define the purpose, material and thickness for insulation for the standard equipment.
- IJConnectable: This interface is used to return a set of equipment foundation ports.

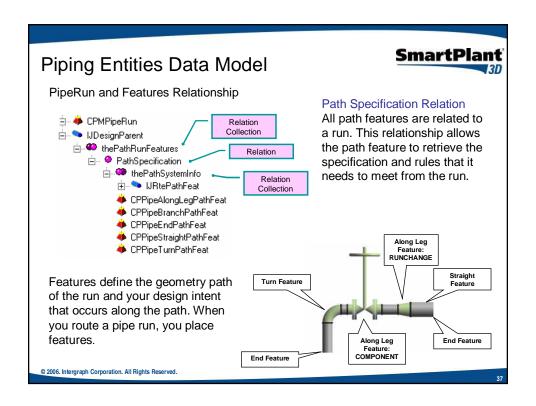
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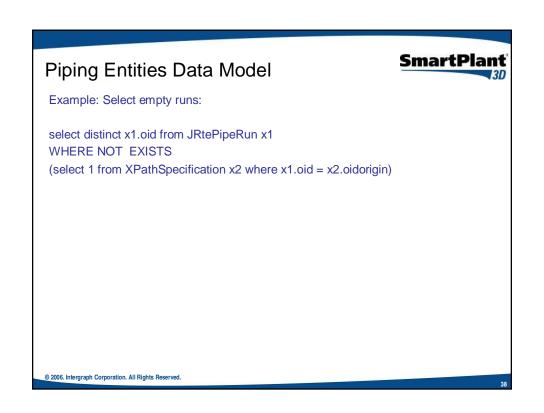


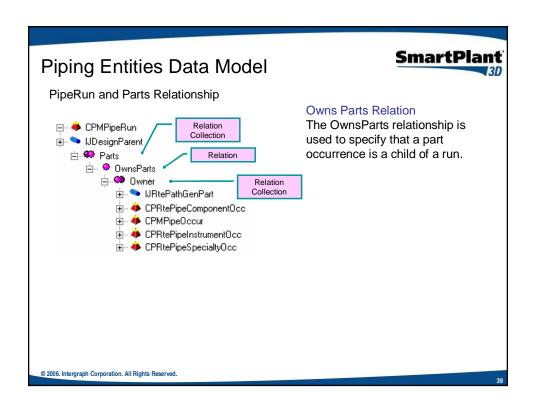


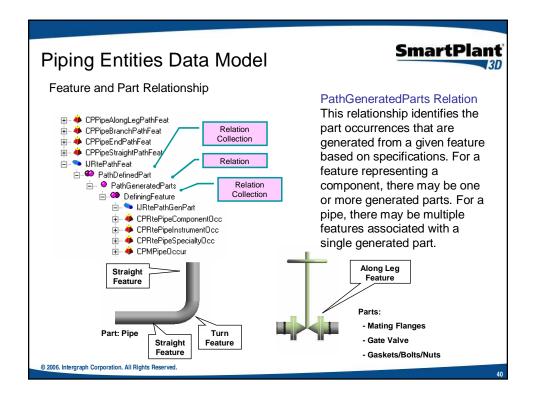


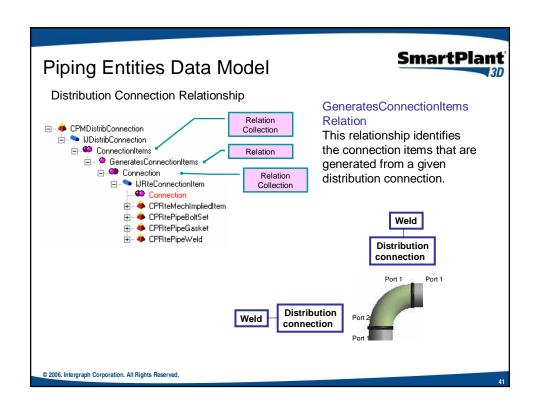


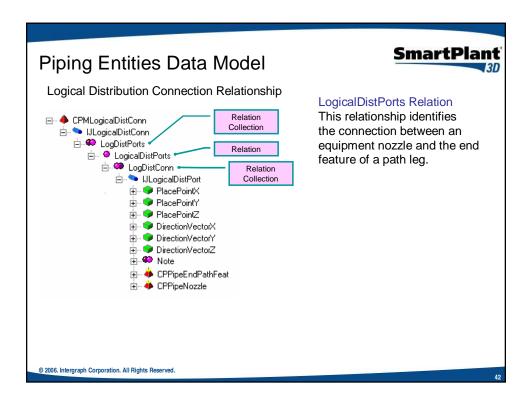


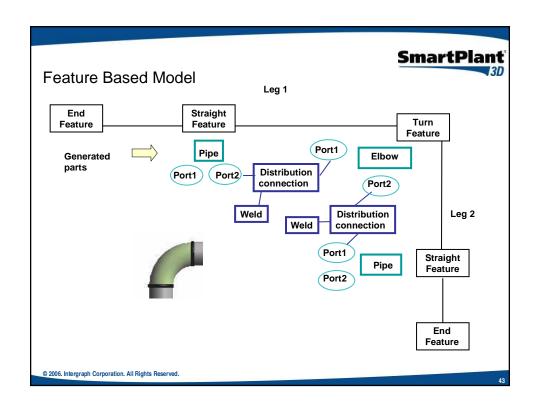


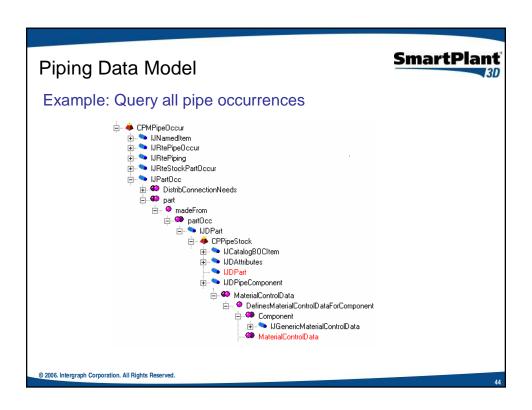


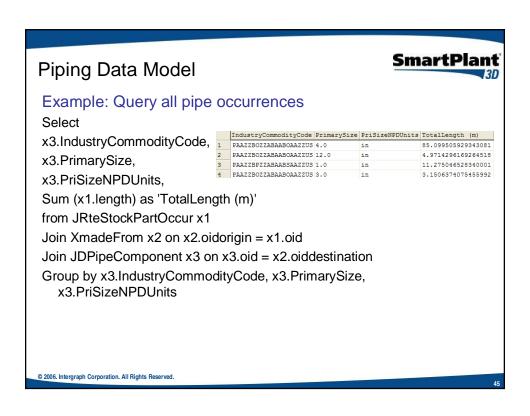


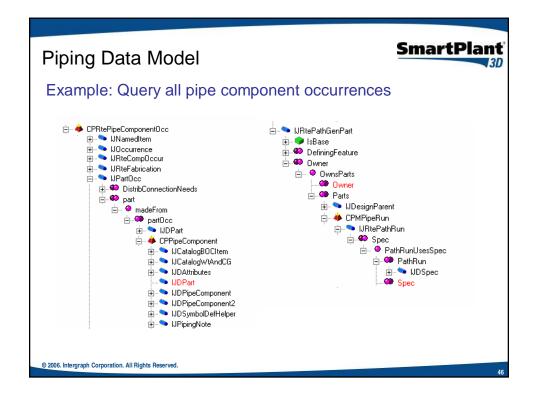












Piping Data Model



IndustryCommodityCode SpecName qty

1 MCMZZBOZZAAEADCZZUS 1C0031 2 2 MDJZZBOZZAAEADCZZUS 1C0031 1

VBGAHABAHAFEADAZZZZUS 4-P-0001-1C0031 CKS

VAAAHABAHADJADAZZZZUS 6-A-0001-1C0031 GAT

Example: Query all piping component occurrences

select

x3.IndustryCommodityCode,

x9.SpecName,

count(*) as qty

from JRteCompOccur x1

JOIN XMadeFrom x2 ON (x2.OidOrigin = x1.Oid)

JOIN JDPipeComponent x3 ON (x3.Oid = x2.OidDestination)

JOIN XOwnsParts x5 ON (x5.oiddestination = x1.oid)

JOIN JRtePipeRun x6 on (x6.oid = x5.oidorigin)

JOIN XPathRunUsesSpec x7 ON (x7.OidOrigin = x6.oid)

JOIN JDSpec x8 ON (x8.oid = x7.oiddestination)

JOIN JDPipeSpec x9 on (x9.oid = x8.oid)

group by x3.IndustryCommodityCode, x9.SpecName

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Piping Data Model



Example: Query all valves occurrences

Select

x3.IndustryCommodityCode,

4 VAAAHABAHADJADAZZZZUS 2-A-0002+1C0031 GAT

x4.ShortStringValue as 'CommodityType',

count(*) as qty

from JRteCompOccur x1

Join XMadeFrom x2 ON (x2.OidOrigin = x1.Oid)

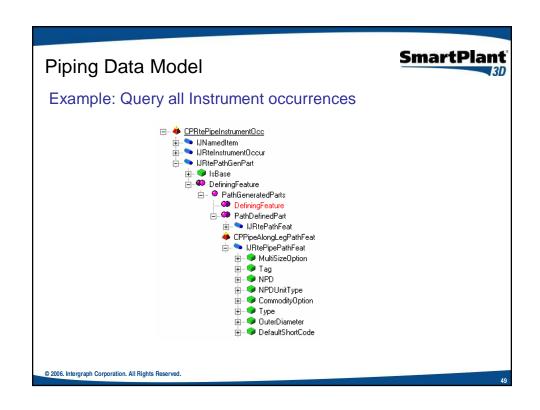
Join JDPipeComponent x3 ON (x3.Oid = x2.OidDestination)

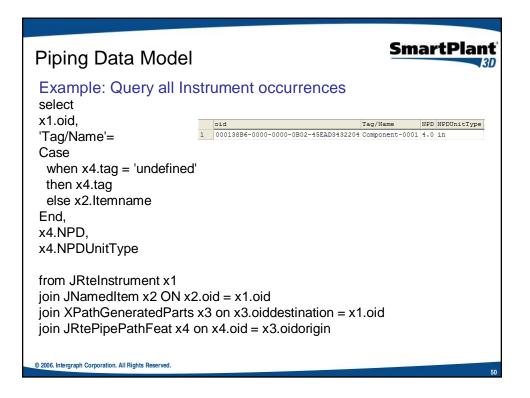
Join CL PipingCommodityType x4 ON (x4.ValueID = x3.CommodityType)

WHERE (x3.CommodityClass = 5)

Group by x3.IndustryCommodityCode, x4.ShortStringValue

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Naming Rules



- Customized component that allows users to define rules for formatting the names of business objects
- · Currently, the naming rule is a Visual Basic component
- Name can be comprised of the following:
 - Object type
 - · Object properties
 - · Primary organizational relationships
 - System
 - Space
 - Assembly
 - Work Breakdown
 - · Other relationships
 - Connection

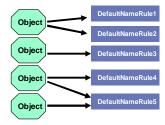
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Naming Rules - Reference Data



- · Naming rules are associated to an object class
- Multiple rules can be defined for each class of object
 - If multiple rules are provided in the catalog, the user must select the rule to apply when objects are created
- A rule can also be shared by multiple object classes



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Naming Rules - Reference Data



Mapping of rules to object classes
 Example: GenericNamingRules.xls

...\CatalogData\BulkLoad\Datafiles

Object Type Name in GUI VB Component ProgID

TypeName	Name	SolverProgID
CPEquipment	DefaultNameRule	NameRules.CommonNameRule
CPEquipment	UniqueNameRule	NameRules.UniqueName
CPEquipment	System Parent Name Rule	EquipNamingRules.CommonRule
CPDesignEquipment	DefaultNameRule	NameRules.CommonNameRule
CPDesignEquipment	UniqueNameRule	NameRules.UniqueName
CPDesignEquipment	System Parent Name Rule	NameRules.SystemNameRule
CPMSystem	DefaultNameRule	SystemNameRules.DefaultNameRule
CPMSystem	User Defined	SystemNameRules.UserDefinedNameRule
CPStructuralSystem	DefaultNameRule	SystemNameRules.DefaultNameRule
CPStructuralSystem	User Defined	SystemNameRules.UserDefinedNameRule

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Naming Rules - Creation



- Visual Basic component
- Implements IJNameRule

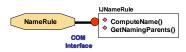
ComputeName

This method is used to format the name of an object

GetNamingParents

This method is used to return the related parent object or objects that are used in forming a name



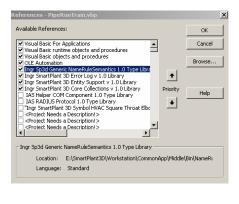


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Naming Rules - Reference Libraries



- Ingr Sp3D Generic NameRuleSemantics 1.0 Type Library
- Ingr SmartPlant 3D Error Log v1.0 Library
- Ingr SmartPlant 3D Entity Support v 1.0 Library
- Ingr SmartPlant 3D Core Collections v 1.0 library



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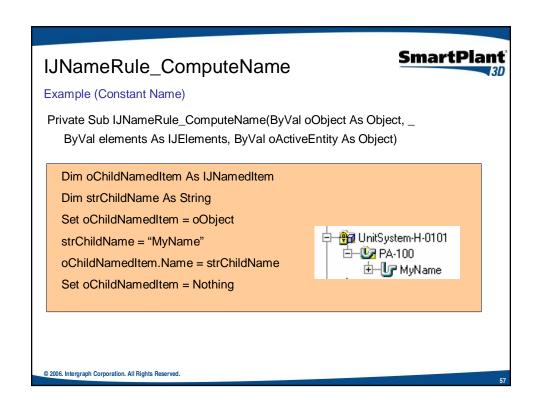
IJNameRule_ComputeName

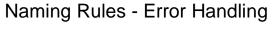


This method is used to format the name of an object

Private sub IJNameRule_ComputeName
(
ByVal oObject as object 'Object being named
ByVal oParents as IJElements 'Naming Parents collection
ByVal oActiveEntity as object 'Naming rules active entity
)

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When errors occur in retrieving properties or related objects, proper error handling is important

• Use the middle tier error log to write specific information

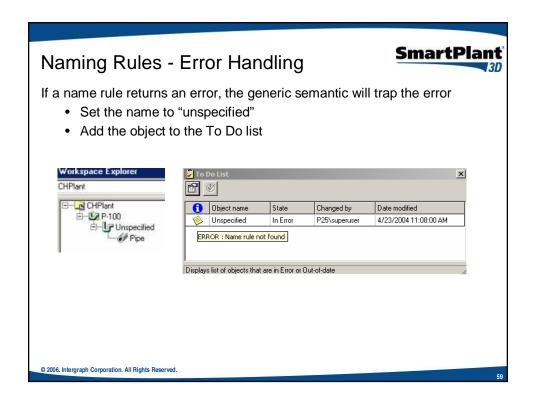
Dim oErrors as IJEditErrors 'middle tier errors
Private Const E_FAIL = -2147467259
.....

Private Sub Class_Initialize()
Set oErrors = new IMSErrorLog.JServerErrors
End Sub
....

label:
oErrors.Add err.Number, Method, err.Description
Err.Raise E_FAIL

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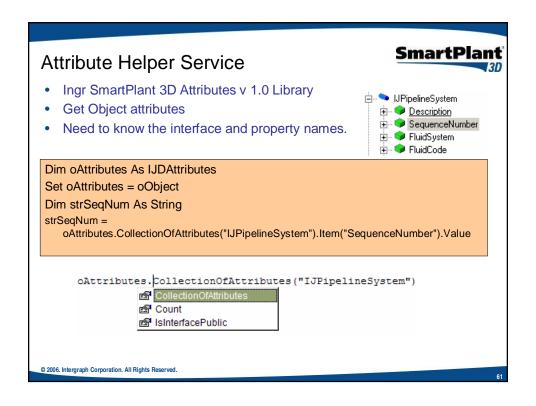


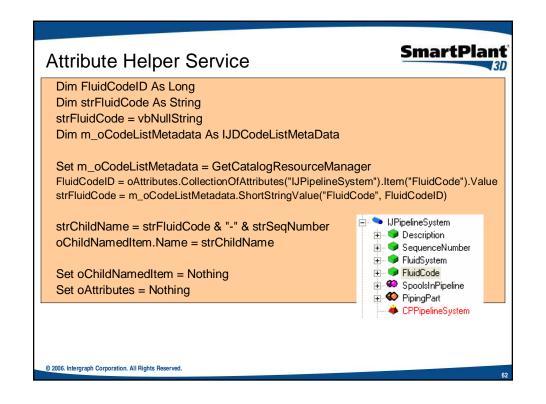
Naming Rules - Services



- Attribute Helper service
- Relation Helper service
- · Naming counter service
- GetNamingParents Method

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Attribute Helper Service (Cont's)



Example 1: Pipeline (Final code)

Dim oChildNamedItem As IJNamedItem

Dim strChildName As String

Set oChildNamedItem = oObject

strChildName = vbNullString

Dim oAttributes As IJDAttributes

Set oAttributes = oObject

Dim strSequenceNumber As String

strSequenceNumber =

oAttributes.CollectionOfAttributes("IJPipelineSystem").Item("SequenceNumber").Value

Dim FluidCodeID As Long

Dim strFluidCode As String

strFluidCode = vbNullString

.

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Attribute Helper Service (Cont's)



.....

Set m_oCodeListMetadata = GetCatalogResourceManager

FluidCodeID =

oAttributes.CollectionOfAttributes("IJPipelineSystem").Item("FluidCode").Value

strFluidCode = m_oCodeListMetadata.ShortStringValue("FluidCode", FluidCodeID)

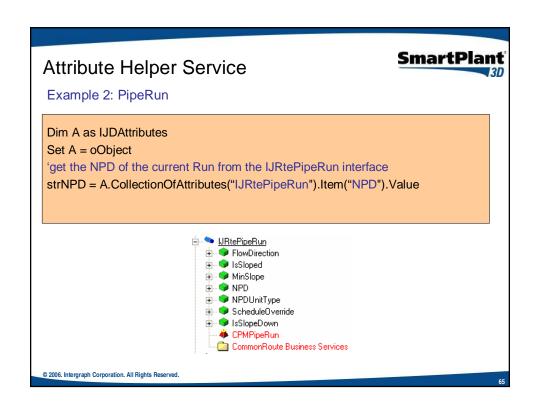
strChildName = strFluidCode & "-" & strSequenceNumber

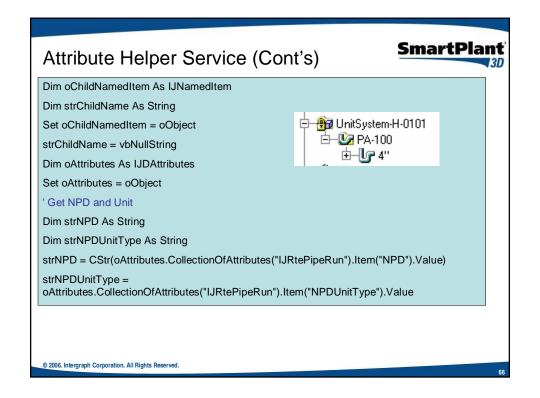
oChildNamedItem.Name = strChildName

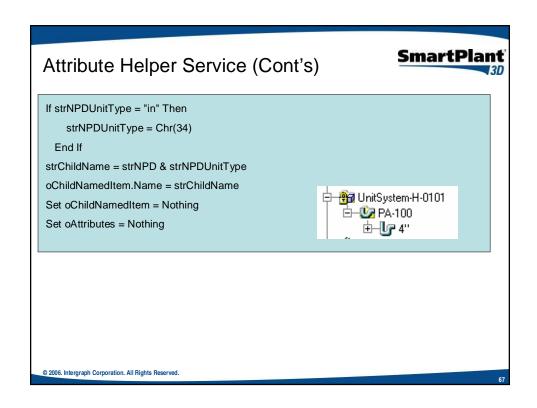
Set oChildNamedItem = Nothing

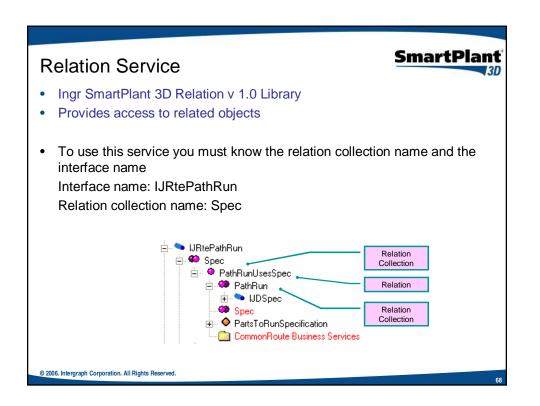
Set oAttributes = Nothing

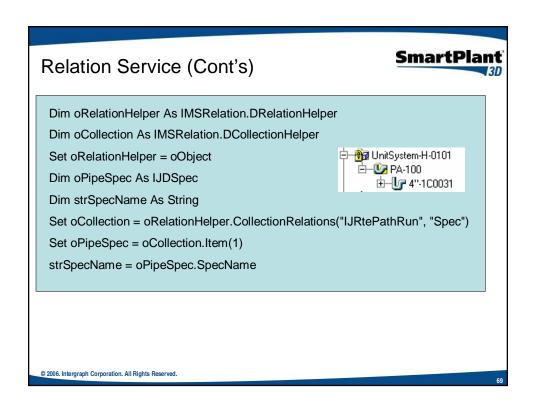
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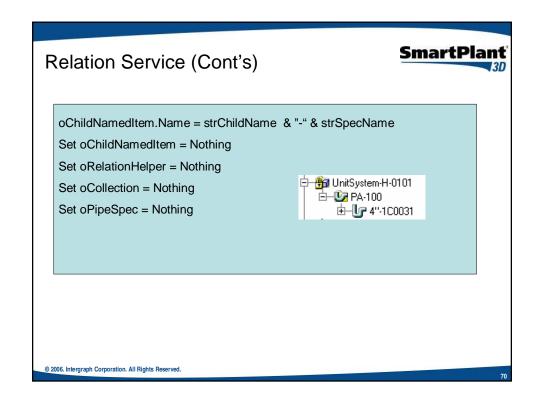












IJNameRule_GetNamingParents



• This method is used to return the related parent object or objects that are used in forming a name

```
Private function IJNameRule_GetNamingParents
(
ByVal oEntity as object 'Object being named
)
As IJElements
```

• All the Naming Parents that need to participate in an objects naming are added here to the IJElements collection.

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IJNameRule_GetNamingParents



• Example (Return No Parent)

Private Function IJNameRule_GetNamingParents(ByVal oEntity As Object) As IJElements

Const METHOD = "IJNameRule_GetNamingParents"

On Error GoTo label

Set IJNameRule_GetNamingParents = Nothing

 $^{\prime}$ If you need the Parent objects, then Add code Here to get the Naming Parents that will participate in the naming.

Exit Function

label:

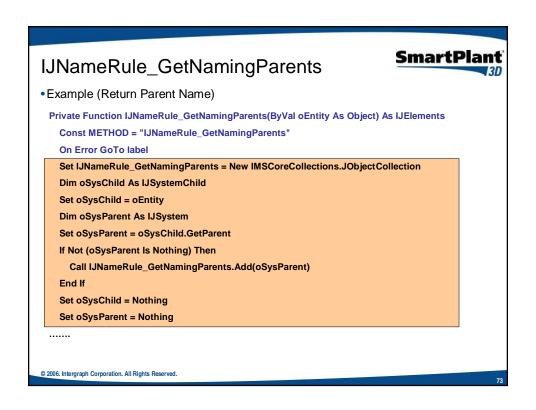
'log the error in middle tier and propagate the error code to the caller

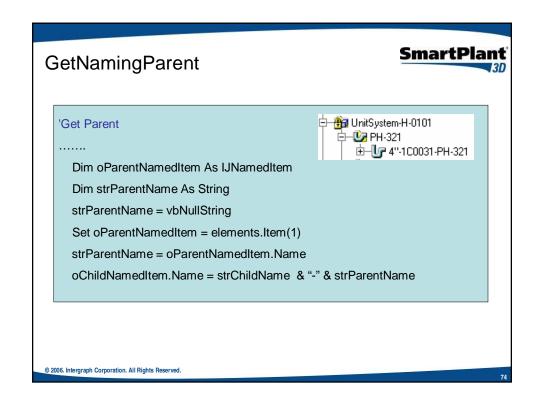
 $\verb|m_oErrors.Add| Err.Number|, \verb|"IJNameRule_GetNamingParents"|, Err.Description|$

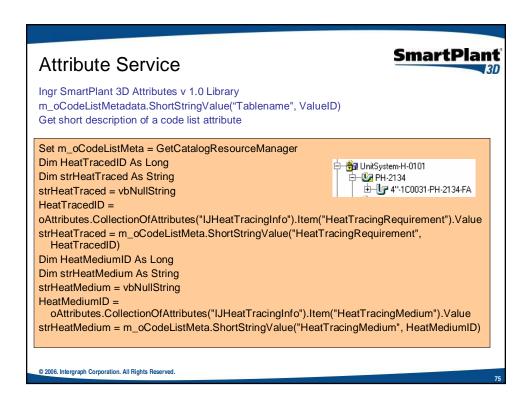
Err.Raise E_FAIL

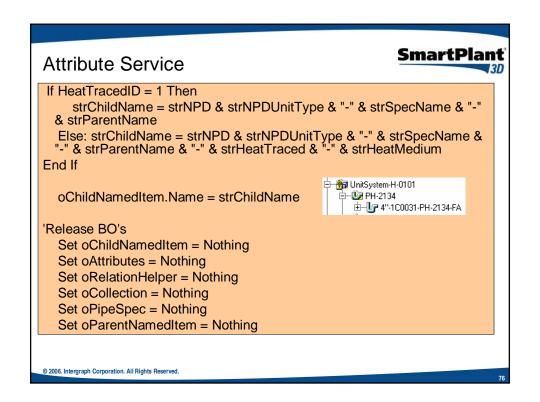
End Function

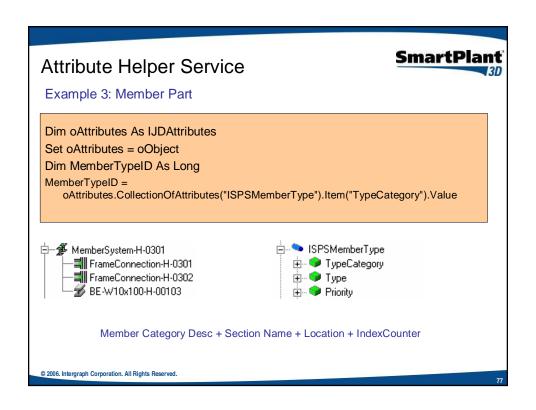
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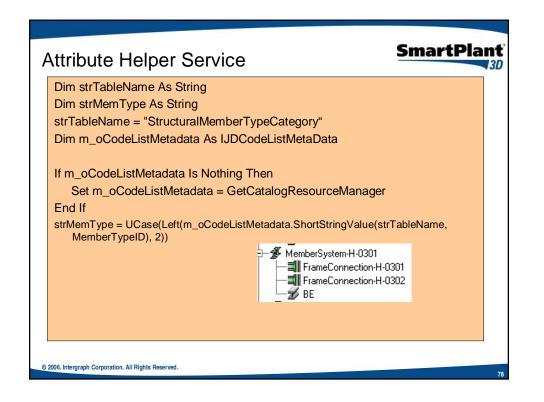


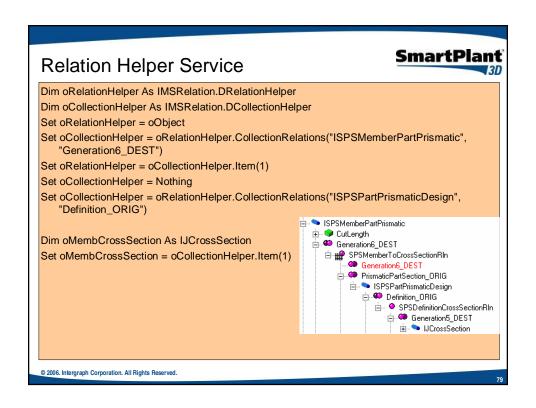


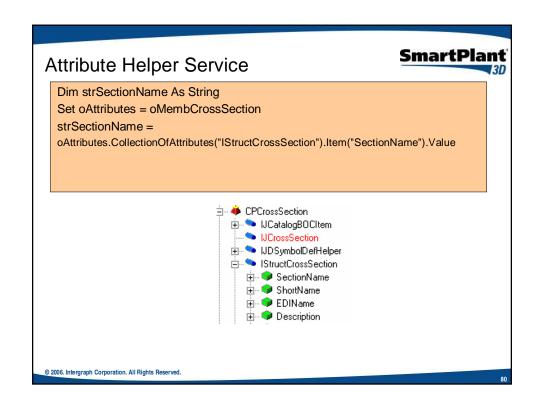












Naming Counter Service



- Sp3d NameGenerator 1.0 Type Library
- · Naming counter service generates a unique counter given a basis string
- GetCount(): This method returns a new index number if the basis string is different from the NamingParentString
- GetCountEx(): This method returns the count and the location prefix.

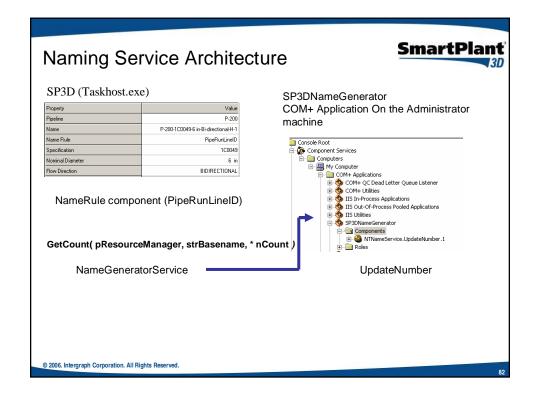
Dim oNameCounter as IJNameCounter Set oNameCounter = New NameGeneratorService

nCount = oNameCounter.GetCount(oModelResourceMgr, strBasis)
Sname = strBasis + Str\$(nCount)
Or....

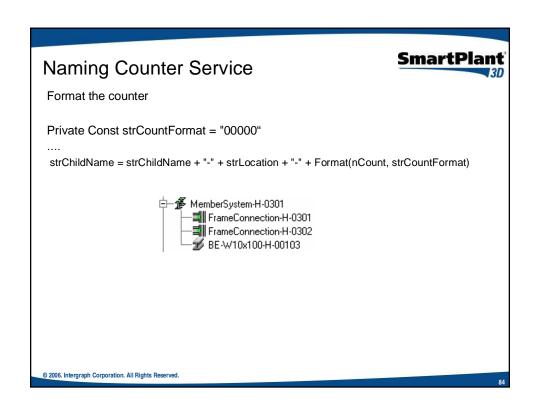
nCount = oNameCounter.GetCountEx(oModelResourceMgr, strBasis, strLocation)

Sname = strBasis + Str\$(nCount)

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SmartPlant Naming Counter Service Dim oNameCounter As IJNameCounter Set oNameCounter = New GSCADNameGenerator.NameGeneratorService Dim strLocation As String strLocation = vbNullString Dim nCount As Long Set oModelResourceMgr = GetModelResourceManager nCount = oNameCounter.GetCountEx (oModelResourceMgr, strChildName, strLocation)If Not (strLocation = vbNullString) Then strChildName = strChildName + "-" + strSectionName + "-" + strLocation + "-" + CStr(nCount) Else strChildName = strChildName + "-" + strSectionName + "-" + CStr(nCount) oChildNamedItem.Name = strChildName © 2006. Intergraph Corporation. All Rights Reserved.



Binary Compatibility



- A VB ActiveX DLL/OCX is a COM Class
 - · That is, it has a CLSID
- When you build DLL, VB generates a new CLSID
- Project that have your ActiveX DLL as a reference are then "broken"
 - · Reference is marked "Missing"
- Solution: when you get a good build, save the DLL as a Binary-Compatible reference mark
 - · Make all future builds binary compatible to it
 - This preserves the CLSID (& other project's references!)

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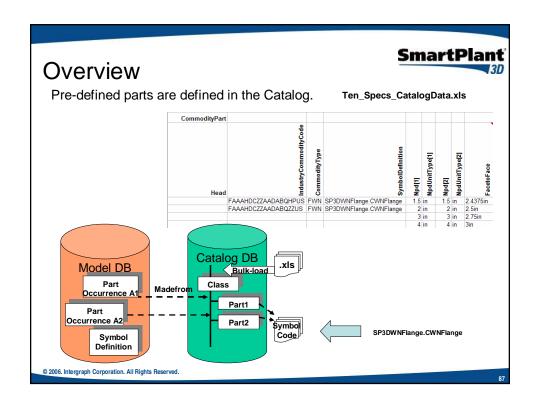
Naming Rules - Re-compute

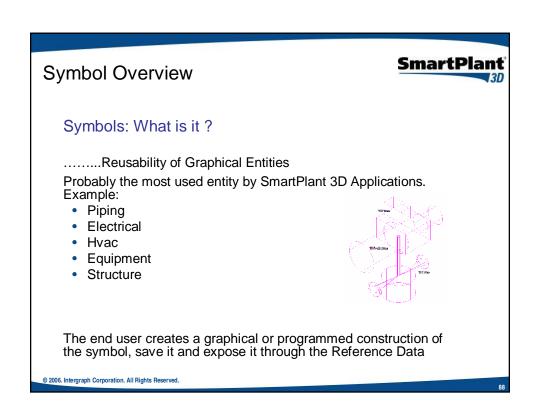


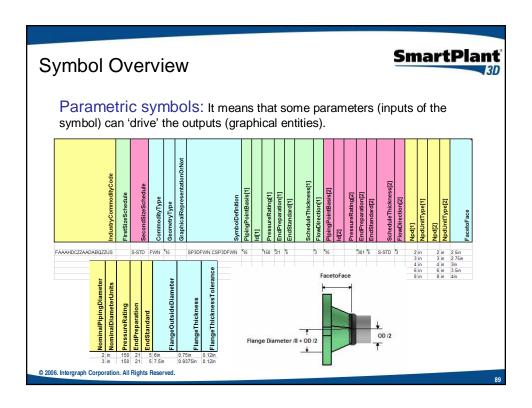
- Naming rule semantic is responsible for calling the ComputeName when the following actions occur:
 - A property on the named object is modified.
 - A property on the naming parent object is modified.
 - System parent or assembly parent is changed.
- Use the Update Name to re-fire the naming rule semantic to all objects in the select set

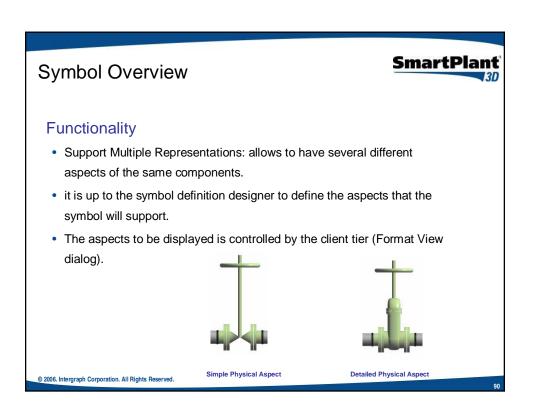


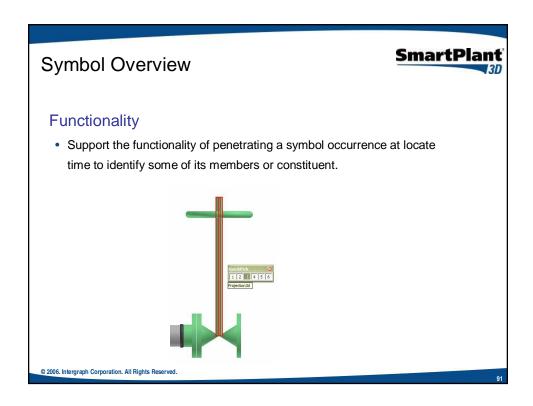
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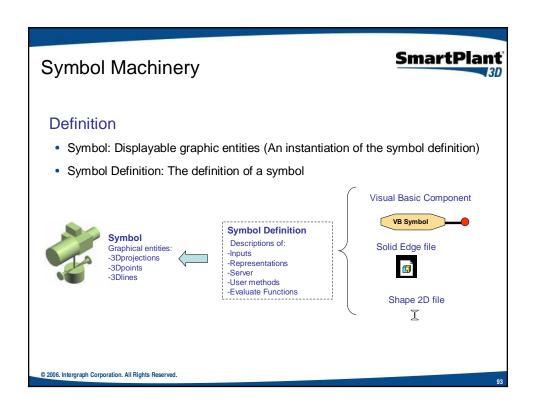


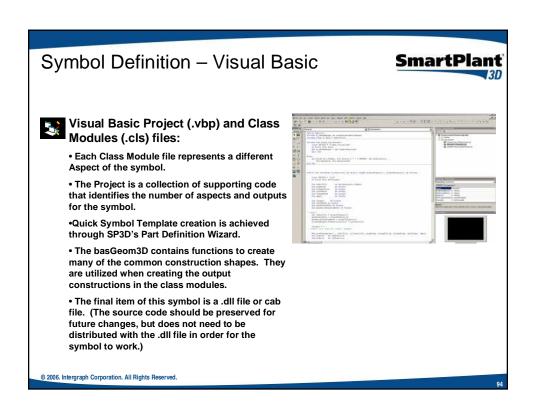












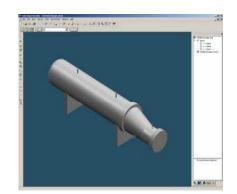
Symbol Definition - Solid Edge





Solid Edge Assembly (.asm) and Part (.par) files:

- Each SE Part file represents a different aspect of the symbol.
- The Assembly is a collection of part files that references position of the parts to one
- · Ports are identified on symbol by executing the Solid Edge Port macro and selecting the construction that represents the placement for the port.
- The final item of this symbol is one .asm file per symbol, and one .par file for every aspect that the symbol lives.



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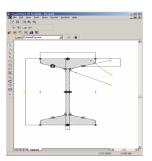
Symbol Definition – 2D Symbols



2D Symbols Cross-section file (.sym):

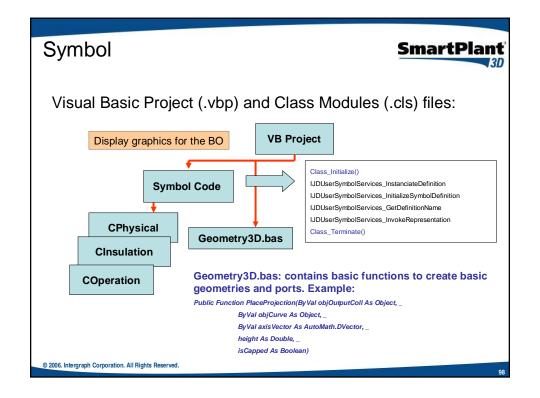
Each Cross-section file contains layers.

The information contained on the default layer represents the cross-section Physical Aspect. There are also other layers that contain dimension data for the symbol.



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Symbol Definition – Visual Basic •VB Symbol is a Visual Basic component •Implements IJDUserSymbolServices •IJDUserSymbolServices_InstanciateDefinition •IJDUserSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolDefinition •IJDUserSymbolServices_GetDefinitionName •IJDUserSymbolServices_InvokeRepresentation *UDUserSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolDefinition *IJDUserSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolDefinition *IJDUserSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_InitializeSymbolServices_I





Symbol Definition - Visual Basic

- User Symbol Services Object (IJDUserSymbolServices):
- Set the following information (Class_Initialize routine):
 - -Inputs: are entries that drive the graphic representation of the symbol
 - -Outputs: Graphics Output Description
 - -Representation(s): Description

IJSymbolHelper

This interface provides methods to help in creating the definition of a VB symbol. It provides the implementation of the IJDUserSymbolServices interface as well as provide support for declaring the inputs and outputs of the symbol.

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Symbol - Visual Basic

Inputs

The graphic representations (aspects) of a symbol can be driven by a set of inputs that are numeric values (parameter).

An input is identified by a *name*, has some properties and optionally a default value.

m_oSymbolHelper.NumInputs = 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddInputDef 1, "FacetoFace", "FacetoFace", 4

AddInputDef(Count As Integer, Name As String, Description As String, DefaultValue As Double)		
Description:	Adds the input definition to the collection of inputs defined for the symbol	
Parameters:		
[in] count	Index for the input parameter	
[in] Name	Name of the input parameter	
[in] Description	Description of the input parameter	
[in] DefaultValue	Default value for the input parameter	

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Symbol - Visual Basic

Outputs

 The representation is described as a multi-level hierarchy of outputs characterized by a name, description and Aspects (Representation id).

```
m_oSymbolHelper.NumOutputs = 3
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 1, "Body1", "Body1", 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 2, "port1", "port1", 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 3, "port2", "port 2", 1
```

AddOutputDef(Count As Integer, Name As String, Description As String, aspect as integer)		
Description:	Adds the output definition to the collection of outputs defined for the symbol	
Parameters:		
[in] count	Index for the output parameter	
[in] Name	Name of the output parameter	
[in] Description	Description of the output parameter	
[in] aspect	Aspect number for the output	

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SmartPlant 3D

Symbol - Visual Basic

Representation

- An representation is identified by a name, representation id and optionally a description.
- Representation id is defined as the aspect value written in powers of two.

m_oSymbolHelper.NumAspects = 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddAspectDef 1, "SimplePhysical", "SimplePhysical", 1

AddAspectDef (Count As Integer, Name As String, Description As String, aspect as integer)		
Description:	Adds the aspect definition to the symbol	
Parameters:		
[in] count	Index for the aspect	
[in] Name	Name of the aspect	
[in] Description	Description of the aspect	
[in] aspect	Aspect number for the output	

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SP3D Part definition VB Wizard

What is it?

What does it do?

SP3D Part definition VB Wizard

..\SmartPlant3D\Programming\Tools\SymbolWizard

Workstation Machine:

SP3D Programming Resources available under [Install Directory]\Programming Resources Source code of all symbols, rules, and example codes

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SP3D Part definition VB Wizard

- ..\SP3D Symbol Wizard\Templates
- Run Wizard from Add-ins or Tool bar



SmartPlant³⁰

Basic.xis

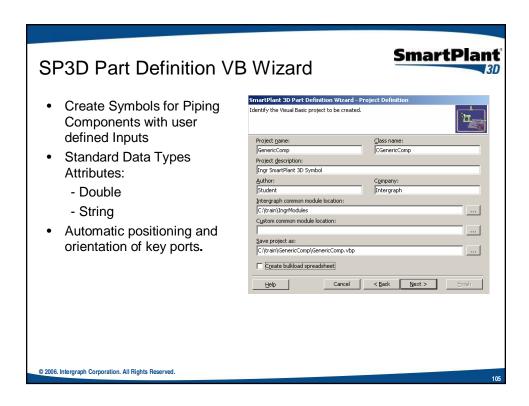
Basic.xis

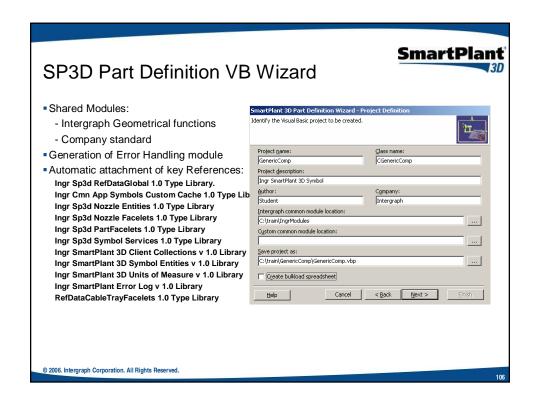
Basic.xis

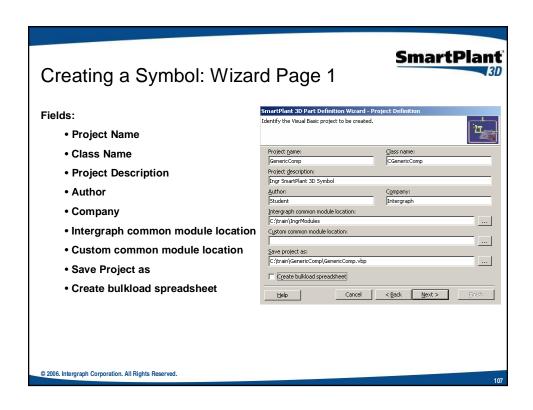
CAspect.ds

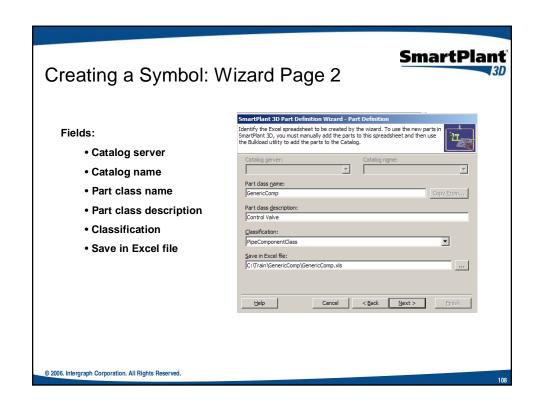
CASPECT.d

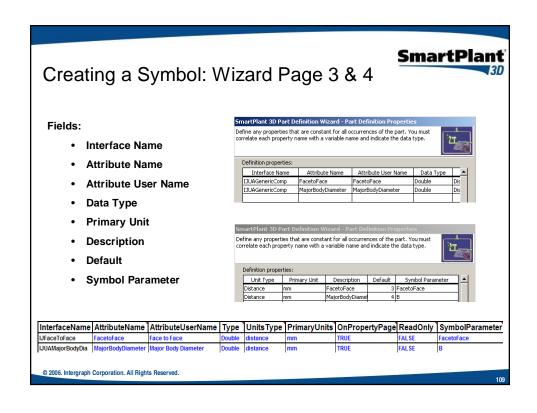
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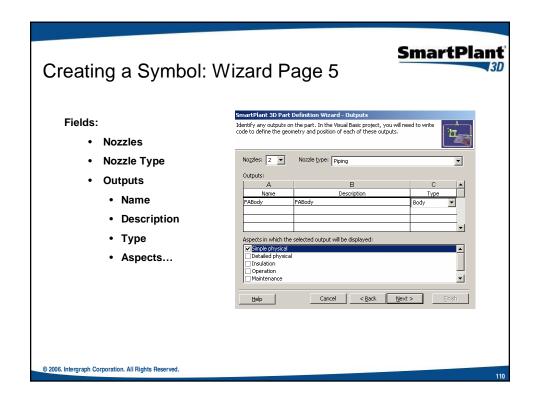


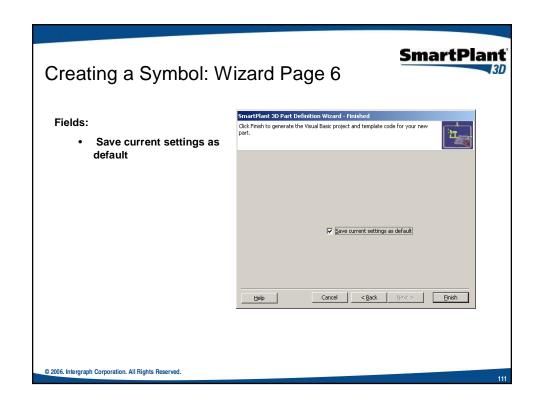


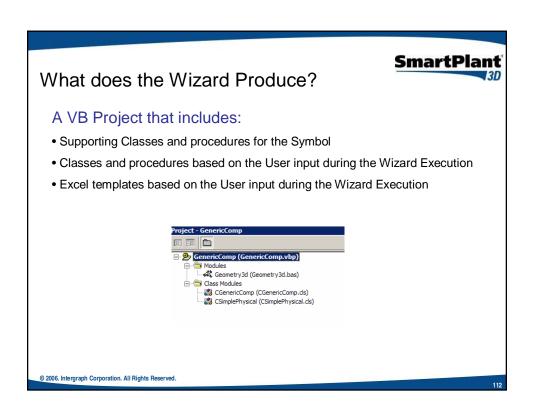












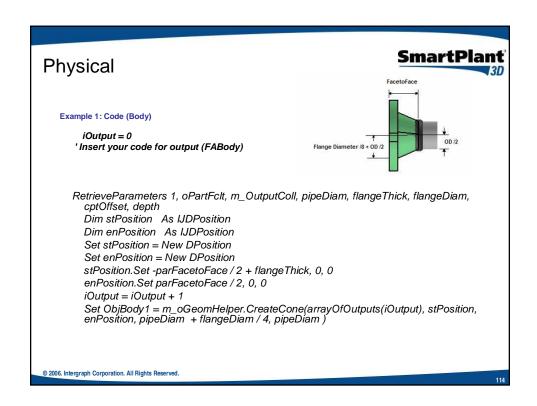
```
Inputs & Output Definitions)

*Inputs

m_oSymbolHelper.NumInputs = 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddInputDef 1, "FacetoFace", "FacetoFace", 2

'Outputs
m_oSymbolHelper.NumOutputs = 3
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 1, "Body1", "Body", 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 2, "PipingNoz1", "Nozzle 1", 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 3, "PipingNoz2", "Nozzle 2", 1

'Aspects
m_oSymbolHelper.NumAspects = 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddAspectDef 1, "SimplePhysical", "SimplePhysical", 1
```



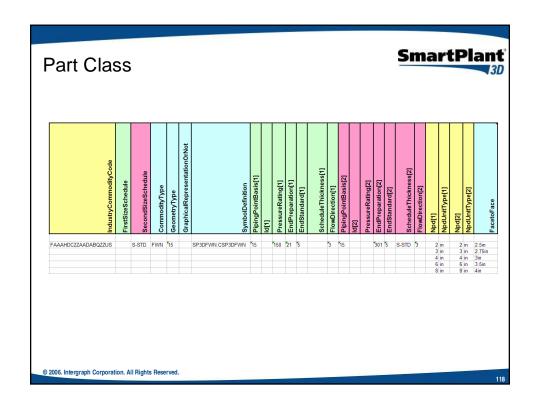
SmartPlant Physical Example 1: Code (Pipe Nozzle) RetrieveParameters 1, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, pipeDiam, flangeThick, flangeDiam, cptOffset, depth Dim oPlacePoint As AutoMath.DPosition As AutoMath.DVector FacetoFace Dim objNozzle As GSCADNozzleEntities.IJDNozzle Dim faceToFace As Double Set oPlacePoint = New AutoMath.DPosition Set oDir = New AutoMath.DVector faceToFace = arrayOfInputs(2) oPlacePoint.Set -faceToFace / 2 - cptOffset + depth, 0, 0 OD /2 oDir.Set -1, 0, 0 Flange Diameter /8 + OD /2 Set objNozzle = CreateNozzle(1, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, oDir, oPlacePoint) Set the output iOutput = iOutput + 1 m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), objNozzle Set objNozzle = Nothing Place Nozzle 2 RetrieveParameters 2, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, pipeDiam, flangeThick, flangeDiam, cptOffset, depth oPlacePoint.Set faceToFace / 2 + cptOffset - depth, 0, 0 oDir.Set 1. 0. 0 Set objNozzle = CreateNozzle(2, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, oDir, oPlacePoint) Set the output iOutput = iOutput + 1 m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), objNozzle © 2006. Intergraph Corporation. All Rights Reserved.





- The Custom Interfaces sheet defines the customized user interfaces and attributes (properties) for the part classes in the workbook.
- · An interface is a collection of attributes.
- Provides a mechanism to map the attributes of the part class to the symbol inputs.
- When you bulk load the workbook, the software looks at each user attribute on the class sheets and uses the Custom Interfaces sheet to decode the information.

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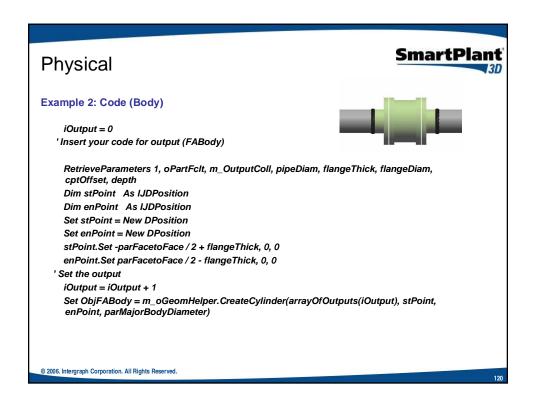


```
Inputs & Outputs

*Inputs m_oSymbolHelper.NumInputs = 2
m_oSymbolHelper.AddInputDef 1, "FacetoFace", "FacetoFace", 4
m_oSymbolHelper.AddInputDef 2, "B", "MajorBodyDiameter", 3

*Outputs
m_oSymbolHelper.NumOutputs = 3
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 1, "FABody", "FABody", 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 2, "PipingNoz1", "Nozzle 1", 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 3, "PipingNoz2", "Nozzle 2", 1

*Aspects
m_oSymbolHelper.NumAspects = 1
m_oSymbolHelper.AddAspectDef 1, "SimplePhysical", "SimplePhysical", 1
```





Example 2: Code (Pipe Nozzle)

RetrieveParameters 1, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, pipeDiam, flangeThick, flangeDiam, cptOffset, depth Dim oPlacePoint As AutoMath.DPosition

As AutoMath.DVector

Dim objNozzle As GSCADNozzleEntities.IJDNozzle Dim faceToFace As Double

Set oPlacePoint = New AutoMath.DPosition

Set oDir = New AutoMath.DVector

faceToFace = arrayOfInputs(2)
oPlacePoint.Set -faceToFace / 2 - cptOffset + depth, 0, 0

oDir.Set -1, 0, 0

 $Set \ obj Nozzle = Create Nozzle (1, \ oPartFclt, \ m_OutputColl, \ oDir, \ oPlacePoint)$

Set the output

iOutput = iOutput + 1 m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), objNozzle

Set objNozzle = Nothing

Place Nozzle 2

RetrieveParameters 2, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, pipeDiam, flangeThick, flangeDiam, cptOffset, depth

oPlacePoint.Set faceToFace / 2 + cptOffset - depth, 0, 0

oDir.Set 1. 0. 0

Set objNozzle = CreateNozzle(2, oPartFclt, m_OutputColl, oDir, oPlacePoint)

Set the output

iOutput = iOutput + 1

m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), objNozzle

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SmartPlant

Instrument & Piping Specialty Placement

We have two types of piping specialty/instrument Parts:

- 1. **Stock item:** Stock items represent those piping items that are purchased from a manufacturer's catalog, where no real engineering is required other than selecting the correct size, material, etc.
- 2. Custom-engineered item: custom engineered items are built items according to the process.

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Instrument & Piping Specialty Placement

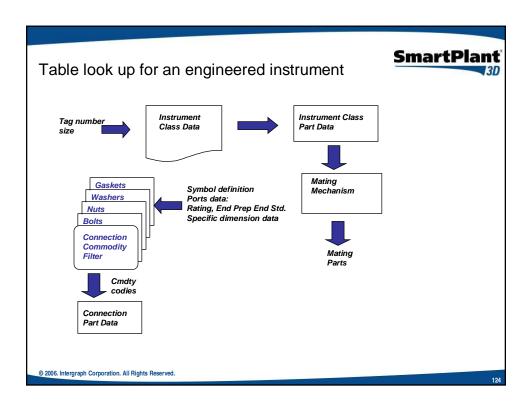
For custom engineered piping specialty/instrument:

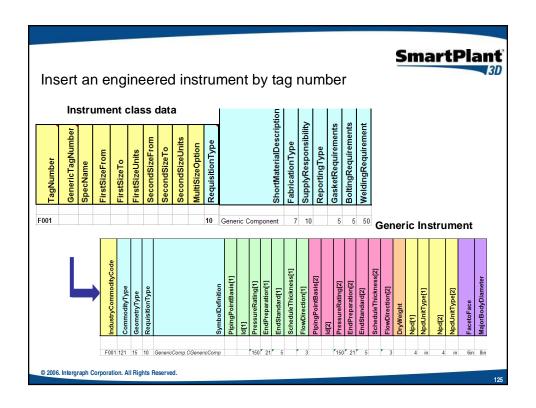
- The catalog data will be based on the tag number or the generic tag number and the size.

For stock piping specialty/instrument:

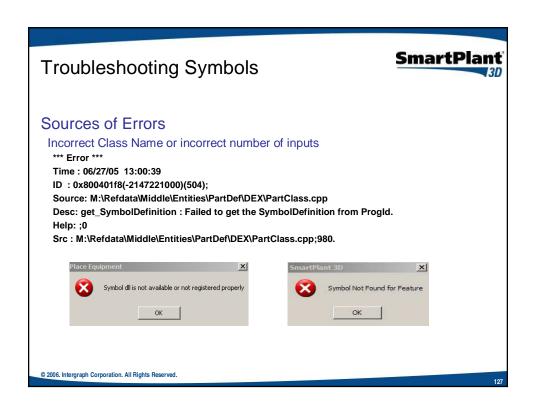
- The catalog data will be determined in the same manner as a piping commodity, i.e. based on the contractor commodity code and the size.

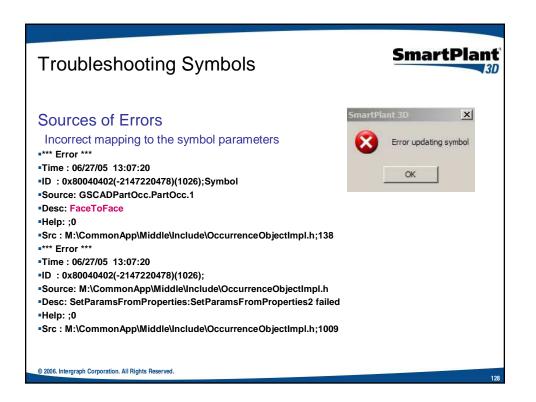
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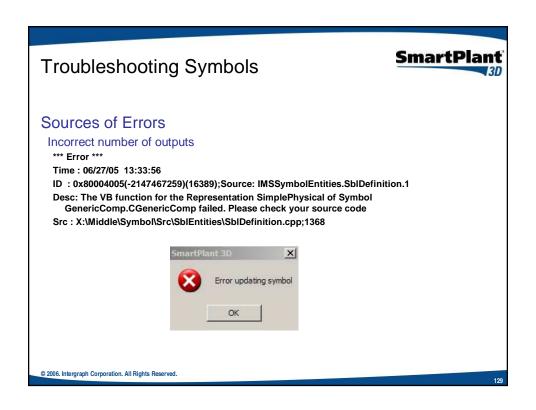


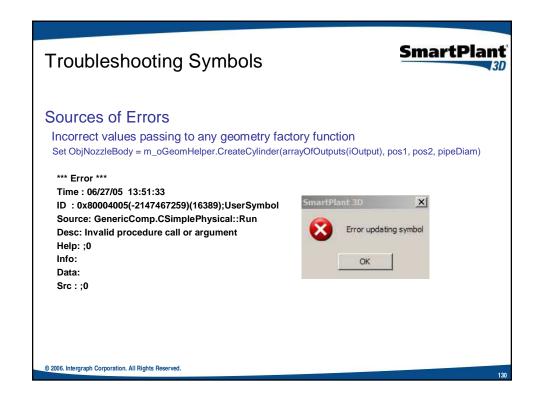


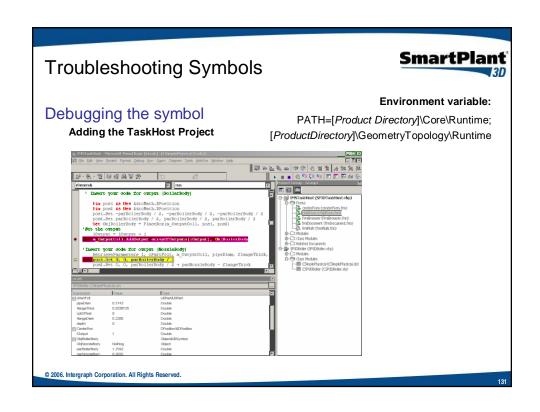
Troubleshooting Symbols Sources of Errors Setting incorrect parameter values in the catalog. For example, Missing the outside pipe diameter in the generic table and therefore the pipe outside diameter is set to zero Check for incomplete or wrong definition Check for wrong versions of a symbol definition Check for input mismatches Check for output mismatches

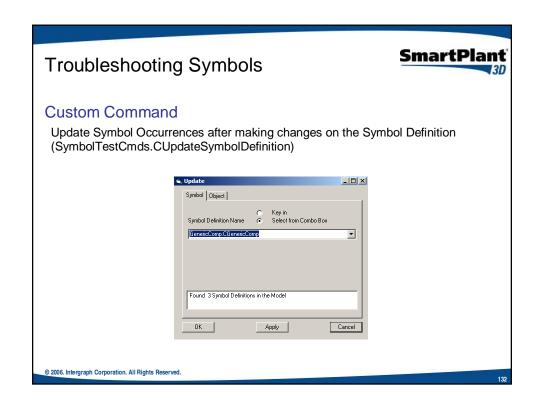


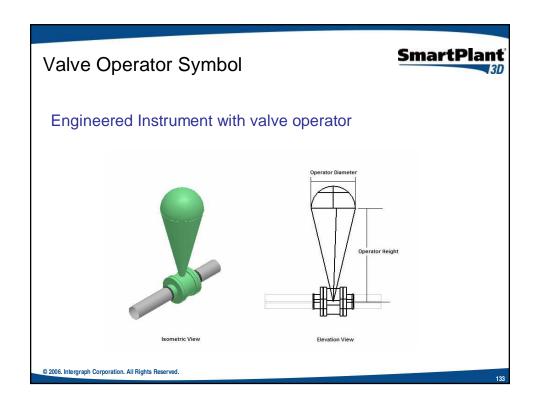


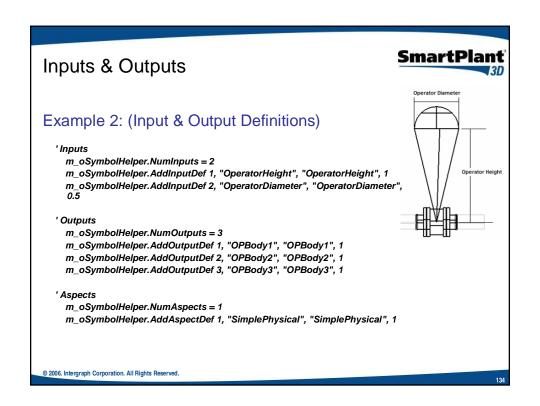








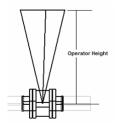




SmartPlant 3D

Example 2: Code (OP431)

iOutput = 0
'Insert your code for output (OPBody)
Dim ConeCenterBasePt As IJDPosition
Dim ConeCenterTopPt As IJDPosition
Set ConeCenterBasePt = New DPosition
Set ConeCenterTopPt = New DPosition



' A value of 0.0000001 is used to avoid symbol placement failure (gives assertion errors). ConeCenterTopPt.Set 0, parOperatorHeight, 0
ConeCenterBasePt.Set 0, 0, 0.0000001

Dim ObjOPBody As IngrGeom3D.Cone3d iOutput = iOutput + 1

' A value of 0.00001 is used to avoid symbol placement failure (gives assertion errors).

Set $ObjOPBody = m_oGeomHelper.CreateCone(arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), ConeCenterBasePt, _ ConeCenterTopPt, 0.00001, parOperatorDiameter)$

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Physical

SmartPlant 20

Example 2: Code (OP431)

 ${\it Dim\ oGeomFactory\ As\ New\ IngrGeom 3D. Geometry Factory}$

Dim oGeomFactory As New IngrGeom3D.GeometryFactory

Dim dCircleCenterX As Double, dCircleCenterY As Double, dCircleCenterZ As Double

Dim oEllipticalArc As IngrGeom3D.EllipticalArc3d

Dim oRevolution As IngrGeom3D.Revolution3d

Dim PI As Double

Dim dRadius As Double

'Normal is North= z-axis PI = 4 * Atn(1)

dRadius = parOperatorDiameter / 2

Set oEllipticalArc =

oGeomFactory.EllipticalArcs3d.CreateByCenterNormalMajAxisRatioAngle(Nothing, _ 0, parOperatorHeight, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, dRadius, 0, 1, PI * 1.5, PI / 2)

Set oRevolution = oGeomFactory.Revolutions3d.CreateByCurve(m_OutputColl.ResourceManager, oEllipticalArc, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2 * PI, False)

iOutput = iOutput + 1

 $m_Output Coll. Add Output\ array Of Outputs (iOutput),\ oR evolution$

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Example 2: Code (OP431)

Dim oCircle As IngrGeom3D.Circle3d

Set oCircle =

oGeomFactory.Circles3d.CreateByCenterNormalRadius(m_OutputColl.ResourceManager, _ 0, parOperatorHeight, 0, 0, 1, 0, dRadius)

iOutput = iOutput + 1

 $m_Output Coll. Add Output\ array Of Outputs (i Output),\ o Circle$

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Physical



Example 2: Code (OP431)

Set oCircle = Nothing

Set oRevolution = Nothing

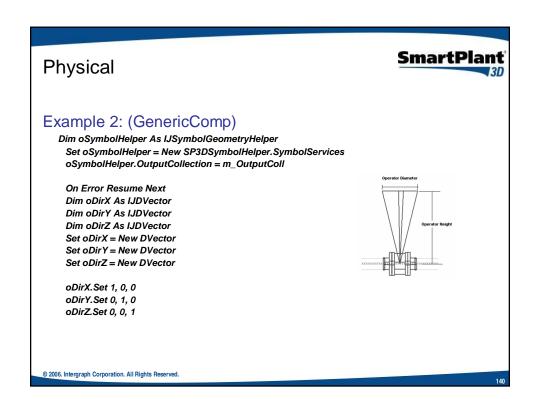
Set oEllipticalArc = Nothing

Set oGeomFactory = Nothing Set ConeCenterBasePt = Nothing

Set ConeCenterTopPt = Nothing

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Inputs & Outputs Example 2: (GenericComp) 'Outputs m_oSymbolHelper.NumOutputs = 4 m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 1, "FABody", "FABody", 1 m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 2, "PipingNoz1", "Nozzle 1", 1 m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 3, "PipingNoz2", "Nozzle 2", 1 m_oSymbolHelper.AddOutputDef 4, "ValveOperator", "ValveOperator", 1





Example 2: (HandwheelAngle)

Dim oDirX As IJDVector
Dim oDirY As IJDVector
Dim oDirZ As IJDVector
Set oDirX = New DVector
Set oDirY = New DVector
Set oDirZ = New DVector

oDirX.Set Cos(parHandwheelAngle), 0, Sin(parHandwheelAngle) oDirY.Set 0, 1, 0 oDirZ.Set -Sin(parHandwheelAngle), 0, Cos(parHandwheelAngle)

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Physical



Example 2: (GenericComp)

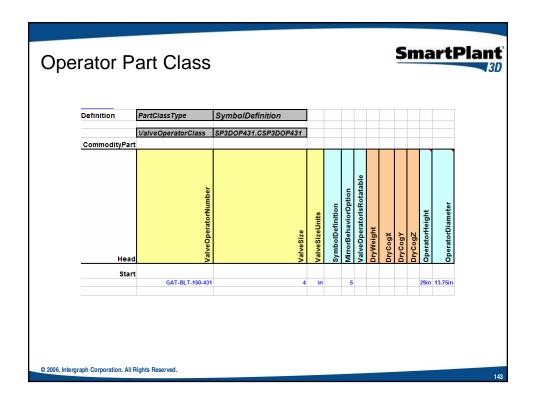
Dim oPipeComponent As IJDPipeComponent
Set oPipeComponent = oPartFclt
On Error GoTo ErrorLabel
Dim oOperatorPart As IJDPart
Dim oOperatorOcc As IJPartOcc
If Not oPipeComponent Is Nothing Then
Set oOperatorPart = oPipeComponent.GetValveOperatorPart
If Not oOperatorPart Is Nothing Then
Dim OpOrigin As IJDPosition

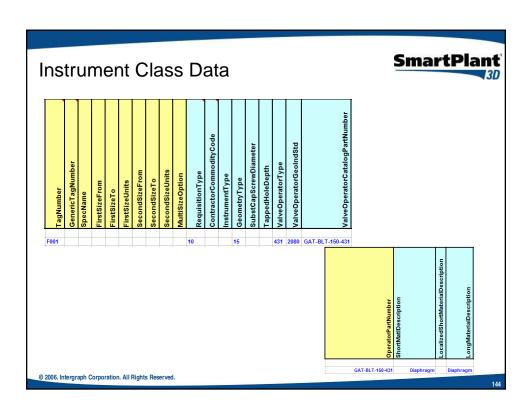
Dim OpOrigin As IJDPosition Set OpOrigin = New DPosition OpOrigin.Set 0, 0, 0

Set oOperatorOcc = oSymbolHelper.CreateChildPartOcc("ValveOperator", oOperatorPart, OpOrigin, oDirX, oDirY, oDirZ)
End If

End If
Set oSymbolHelper = Nothing
Set oOperatorPart = Nothing
Set oPipeComponent = Nothing
Set oOperatorOcc = Nothing

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Symbol Modification



Some rules when editing a symbol definition

Parametric and associative inputs

- The deletion of an input is not effective since the input will be just invalidated, and its index won't be reused.
- A new input can be added to the definition. Must increase the version number of the dll and Update the symbol definition using bulkload utility.

Representations and outputs

- Symbol must define the physical representation.
- The name of an output cannot be modified.
- A new output can be added to a representation.
- A new representation can be added. Must increase the version number of the dll and Update the symbol definition using bulkload utility.
- The deletion of a representation is not effective since the representation will be just invalidated.

Change on the construction of the graphical entities

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Reference Data Management



Step 1

Bulk Load Utility

Step 2

View Generator Utility or Synchronize Model with Catalog Command

Step 3

Re-generate the reports database command

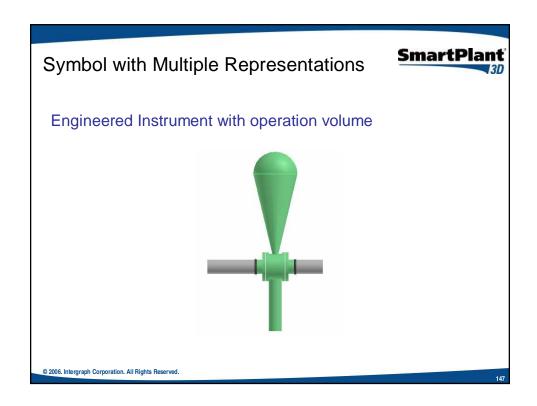
Catalog & Catalog Schema

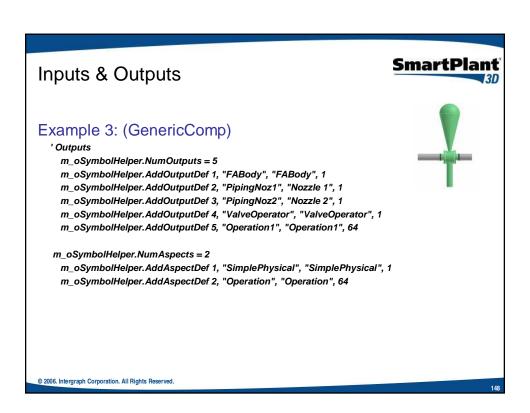


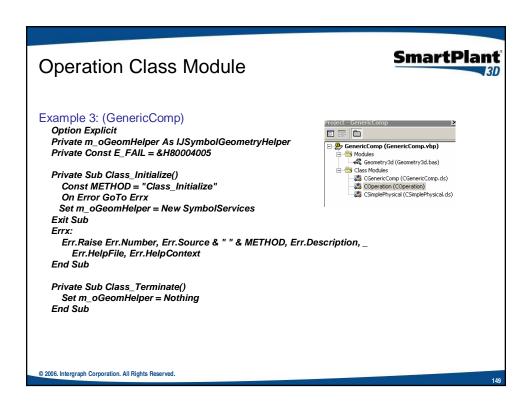


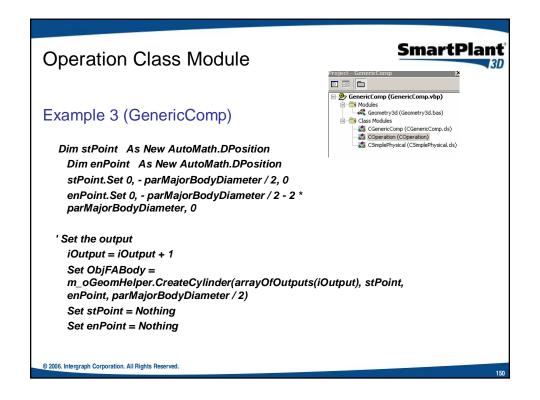
- · Bulk load utility will update the views in the catalog database
- View Generator Utility will update the views in the model database
- Synchronize model with catalog command will update the views and recompute all the part occurrences in the model
- Re-generate the report database command will re-generate the views in the report.

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Binary Compatibility



- A VB ActiveX DLL/OCX is a COM Class
 - · That is, it has a CLSID
- When you build DLL, VB generates a new CLSID
- Project that have your ActiveX DLL as a reference are then "broken"
 - Reference is marked "Missing"
- Solution: when you get a good build, save the DLL as a Binary-Compatible reference mark
 - · Make all future builds binary compatible to it
 - This preserves the CLSID (& other project's references!)

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Recommendation

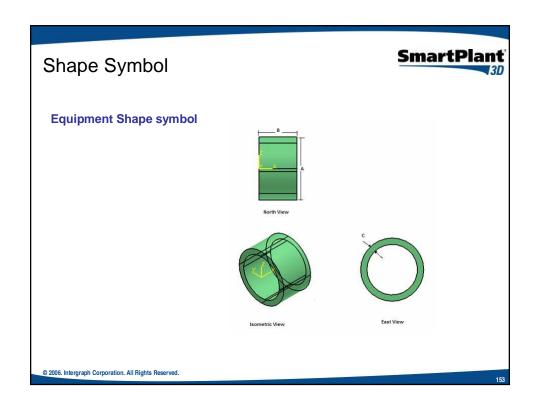


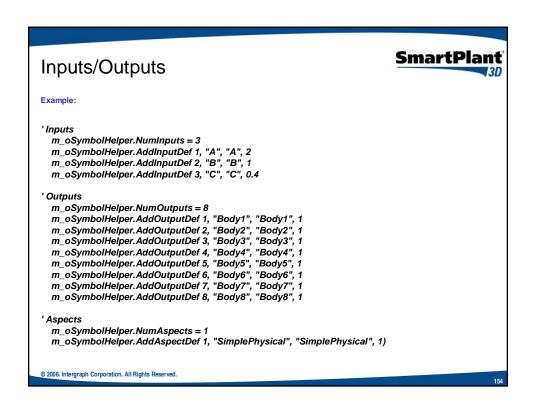
- · Always test the symbol on a test catalog.
- Backup your catalog before bulkload your test reference data.
- A Symbol Definition may have many thousands of Symbols connected to it.
 Therefore, Use the Synchronize Model with Catalog command to re-compute the symbol definition instead of using the Custom Command.

Excel

- •Worksheet size 65,536 rows by 256 columns
- •Column width 255 characters
- •Sheets in a workbook Limited by available memory

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'Inputs



```
Set oPartFclt = arrayOfInputs(1)
parA = arrayOfInputs(2)
parB = arrayOfInputs(3)
parC = arrayOfInputs(4)
m_oGeomHelper.OutputCollection = m_OutputColl

iOutput = 0

Dim oErrors As IJEditErrors
Set oErrors = New JServerErrors
If parA <= 0 Or parB <= 0 Or parC <= 0 Then
oErrors.Add E_FAIL, "CSP3DHollowCy", "Shape Dimensions should be greater than zero", "ZeroOrNegative"
GoTo Errx:
End If
```

Physical

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SmartPlant 30

Dim oGeomFactory As New GeometryFactory
Dim oCircle(2) As Circle3d
Dim oProjection As Projection3d
Dim oDir As IJDVector
Set oDir = New DVector
oDir.Set 1, 0, 0
'create the cylinders
Set oCircle(1) =
oGeomFactory.Circles3d.CreateByCenterNormalRadius(m_OutputColl.Resource Manager, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, parA / 2)
Set oCircle(2) =
oGeomFactory.Circles3d.CreateByCenterNormalRadius(m_OutputColl.Resource Manager, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, parA / 2 - parC)

iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oCircle(1)
iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oCircle(2)

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Set oProjection = PlaceProjection(m_OutputColl, oCircle(1), oDir, parB, False)

iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oProjection

Set oProjection = PlaceProjection(m_OutputColl, oCircle(2), oDir, parB, False)

iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oProjection

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Physical



'create the left face

Dim oPlane As IngrGeom3D.Plane3d

Set oPlane =

oGeomFactory.Planes3d.CreateByPointNormal(m_OutputColl.ResourceManager, _

0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)

Dim oElements As IJElements

Dim objCStr As IngrGeom3D.ComplexString3d

Dim i As Integer

 $Set\ oElements = New\ JObjectCollection$

For i = 1 To 2

oElements.Add oCircle(i)

Set objCStr = oGeomFactory.ComplexStrings3d.CreateByCurves(Nothing, oElements)

oPlane.AddBoundary objCStr

oElements.Clear

objCStr.RemoveCurve True

Next i

iOutput = iOutput + 1

 $m_OutputColl.AddOutput\ arrayOfOutputs (iOutput),\ oPlane$

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```
'create the right face
Set oCircle(1) =
oGeomFactory.Circles3d.CreateByCenterNormalRadius(m_OutputColl.Resource
Manager, parB, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, parA/2)

Set oCircle(2) =
oGeomFactory.Circles3d.CreateByCenterNormalRadius(m_OutputColl.Resource
Manager, parB, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, parA/2 - parC)

iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oCircle(1)

iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oCircle(2)
```

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Physical

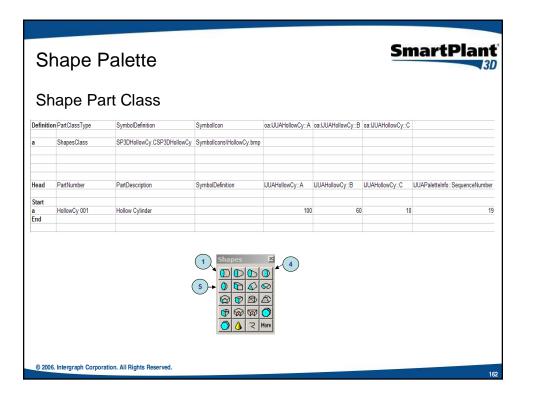
SmartPlant 30

'create the right face

```
Set oPlane =
oGeomFactory.Planes3d.CreateByPointNormal(m_OutputColl.ResourceManager, parB, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)
For i = 1 To 2
oElements.Add oCircle(i)
Set objCStr = oGeomFactory.ComplexStrings3d.CreateByCurves(Nothing, oElements)
oPlane.AddBoundary objCStr
oElements.Clear
objCStr.RemoveCurve True
Next i
iOutput = iOutput + 1
m_OutputColl.AddOutput arrayOfOutputs(iOutput), oPlane
```

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Set oProjection = Nothing Set oCircle(1) = Nothing Set oCircle(2) = Nothing Set oGeomFactory = Nothing Set oPlane = Nothing Set oPlane = Nothing Set oElements = Nothing Set objCStr = Nothing Set objCStr = Nothing



Shape Palette



ShapeTypes.xml

Located in symbol share \\Symbols\ShapeTypes



- <ShapeTypes>
 - <ShapeType name="DatumShape" picture= "DatumShape.bmp">
- </ShapeType>
 - <ShapeType name="Sphere" picture= "Sphere.bmp">
- </ShapeType>
 - <ShapeType name="CircularTori" picture= "CircularTori.bmp">
- </ShapeType:
 - <ShapeType name="EccentricCone" picture= "EccentricCone.bmp">
- </ShapeType>

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