Agilian
Quick Start

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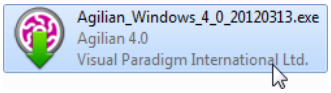
Getting Started

Installing Agilian

1. Run the Agilian installer after your download it.

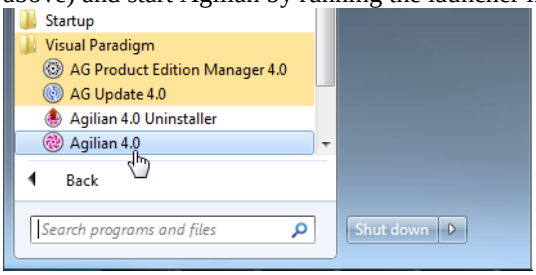


2. Click **Next** on the welcome page. This will bring you to the **License Agreement** page.
3. Read through the license agreement. Choose **I accept the agreement** after you finish reading the agreement and fully understand and accept the terms. Click **Next**.
4. Specify the directory for installing Agilian. Click **Next** to continue.
5. Select the location for the start menu folder, under which you will find the program's shortcut. Click **Next**.
6. Decide on whether to enable your system to recognize .vpp project files and .zvpl key files. If enabled, you will be able to open the file in the appropriate application directly by double clicking it. Keep both .vpp and .zvpl associations checked and click **Next**.
7. Select the edition of Agilian you want to install. Click **Next** to start the file copying.

8. Once the file copying is finished, you can choose to start Agilian immediately, or just finish the installation without starting Agilian. Choose the option **Don't Start** and click **Finish**. This will end the installation of Agilian.

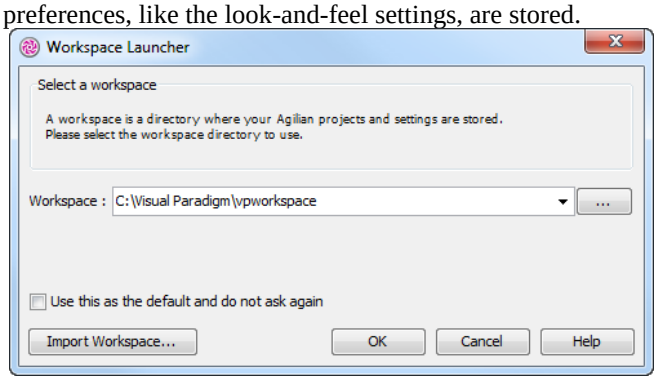
Starting Agilian

Start Agilian from the shortcut in the Start menu. If you selected not to create an entry in the Start menu (during the installation), you can look under the installation folder of Agilian (the same path specified in step 4 in the section above) and start Agilian by running the launcher in the **launcher** folder.



Selecting Workspace

When you start Agilian, you need to specify a folder for workspace. A workspace is a folder in which application preferences, like the look-and-feel settings, are stored.



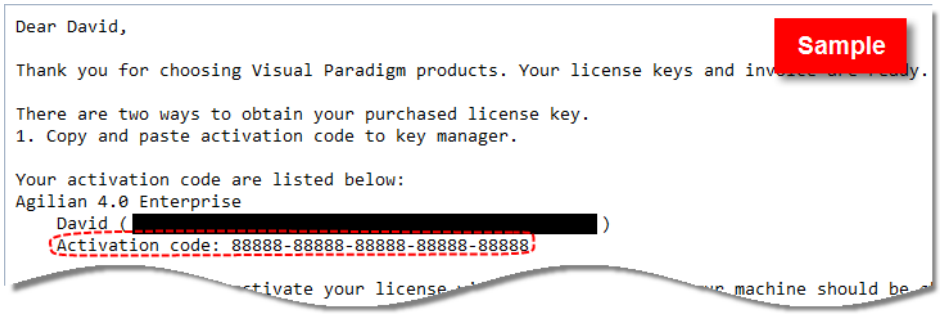
You need to select a workspace every time you start Agilian but the workspace selected need not always be the same. If you want to keep applying the same set of preferences, always start Agilian with the same workspace folder. If you are moving to a new machine and want to keep the application preferences, simply copy the workspace folder over and choose it as workspace when starting Agilian on the new machine. If you want a fresh working environment, select a new folder and proceed. Now, select any folder you like and click **OK** to continue.

Importing the License Key

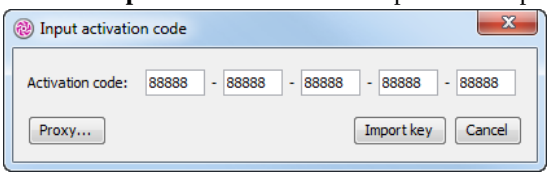
After you select a workspace, the **Key Manager** will open, asking you for a valid key to 'unlock' Agilian. Depending on whether you own a purchased copy or an evaluation copy of Agilian, you can get the key by following the steps below:

For Customers

If you purchased a copy of Agilian, you should receive our notification (Email) with an activation code. The same activation code can also be found from the license key listed in your customer account. Copy the activation code.



Click on **Input activation code** and paste the copied activation code in the dialog box.



For Evaluation Copy

For evaluation copy of Agilian, you can click either **Try without key** or **Request key**. Choosing **Try without key** enables you to evaluate Agilian for 10 days. To evaluate for 30 days instead, choose **Request key** and sign in. If you are not our member yet, fill the Registration form to register. After you sign in and make a request, you will receive the key file via email.

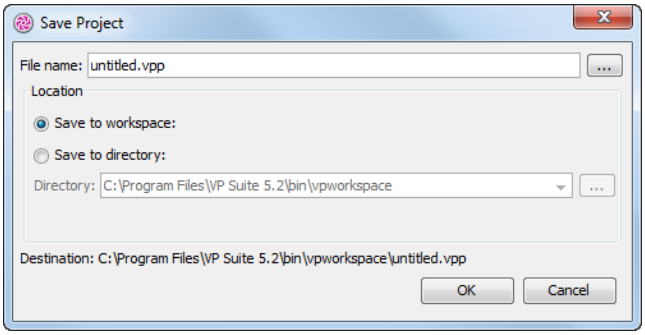
Environment

The Agilian environment is composed of **Menu Bar**, **Toolbar**, **Diagram Navigator**, **Property Pane**, **Message Pane** and **Diagram Pane**. The following table shows a brief introduction for each:

1	**Menu Bar**	The menu bar at the top of the window allows you to select and perform various operations in Agilian.
2	**Toolbar**	The Toolbar below the menu bar is an extension to the menu items. All buttons are presented in groups of icons that are readily accessible for use.
3	**Diagram Navigator**	A place where diagrams are listed. It allows you to create and access diagrams based on their types.
4	**Properties Pane**	When being selected, the properties of a model element/ shape will be shown in the properties pane.
5	**Message Pane**	All available information or warnings will be shown here.
6	**Diagram Pane**	The area in which the selected diagram displays.

Saving and Loading Projects

To save your work, select either **File > Save Project or File > Save Project as…**. When you are saving a project for the first time, you will be asked to specify the location. You can save the new project either in your current workspace or a directory of your choice.



To open an existing project, select **File > Open Project…** from the main menu and select the project to open.

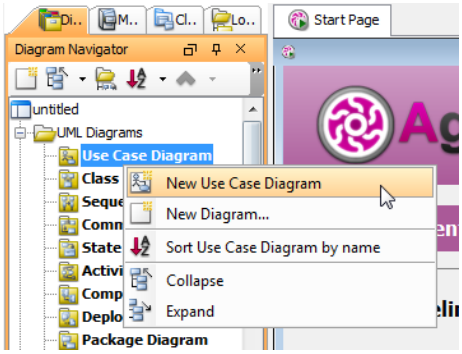
Diagramming

After you familiarize yourself with the environment of Agilian, you are now ready to create a diagram. This section will show you not only how to create diagrams, but also how to create and connect diagram elements (shapes), documents their details and format them. It will end with a general description on the nickname and layers features.

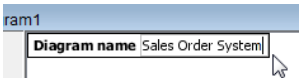
Creating Diagram

Let's create a use case diagram:

1. Right-click **Use Case Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** to select **New Use Case Diagram** from the pop-up menu.



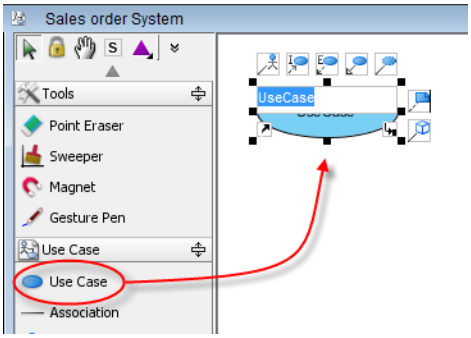
2. Enter *Sales Order System* as the name of the diagram.



Creating Shapes

Select the shape type you want from the **Diagram Toolbar**. Click on the diagram to drop it in. Let's create a use case as follows:

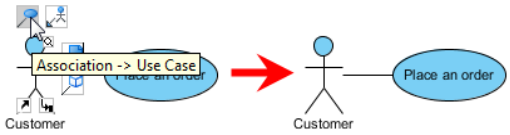
1. Select **Use Case** from the **Diagram Toolbar** and click on the diagram.



2. Enter *Place an order* as the name of the use case. Press **Enter** to confirm.

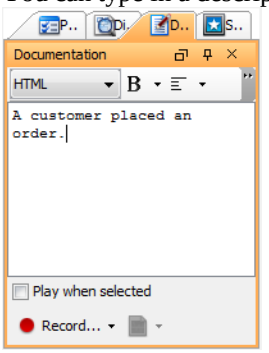
Connecting Shapes

Two shapes can be connected by making use of the shape's resource icon. Let's say we want to associate an actor with a use case. Place the mouse over the actor, press on its resource icon **Association -> Use Case** and then drag it to the use case. When done, release the mouse button.

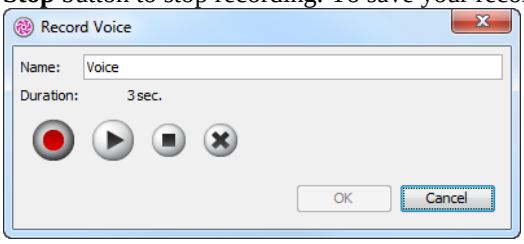


Documenting Model Elements

You can type in a description for your shape by going to the **Documentation Pane** at the bottom left of the screen.



In addition to textual description, you can make use of voice recording. Click the **Record…** button at the bottom of the **Documentation Pane**. In the **Record Voice** dialog box, click the red circle button to start recording. Click the **Stop** button to stop recording. To save your recording, click **OK**.



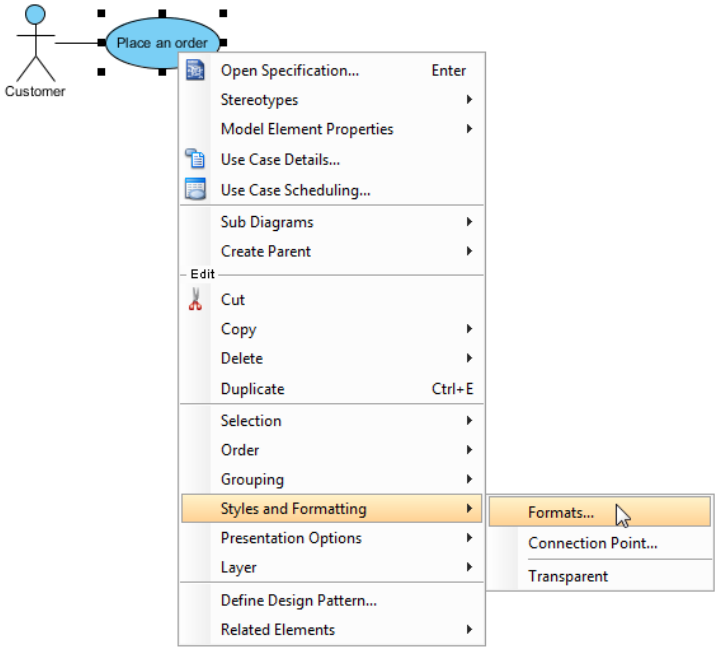
Note	Make sure your recording device is available when using this feature.

Setting Color, Line and Font styles for Shapes

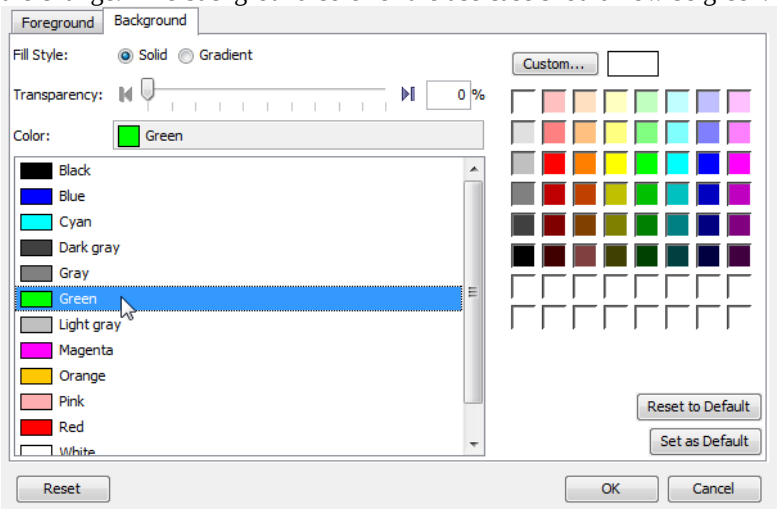
You can format a shape with your preference by right-clicking it to select **Styles and Formatting**> **Formats…** from the pop-up menu.

Let's change a use case's background color:

1. Right-click on a use case to select **Styles and Formatting**> **Formats…** from the pop-up menu.



2. In the **Formats** dialog box, select a color such as *Green* in the **Background** tab and click **OK** to confirm the change. The background color of the use case should now be green.

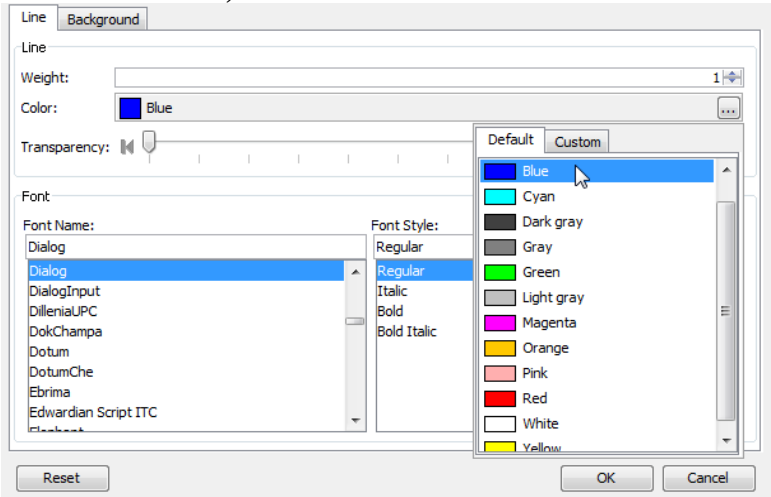


Let's format the font style:

1. Right-click a shape to **select Styles and Formatting**> **Formats…** from the pop-up menu.
2. In the **Formats** dialog box, select a color for font such as *Blue* in the **Foreground** tab under **Font Color** and click **OK** to confirm the change. The font color of the shape should now be blue.

Let's format the connector style:

1. Right-click a connector to select **Styles and Formatting> Formats…** from the pop-up menu.
2. In the **Formats** dialog box, select *Blue* as the line color in the **Line** tab under **Color** and click **OK** to confirm. (Note: the option **Weight** indicates the thickness of the connector. The higher the value, the thicker the connector).

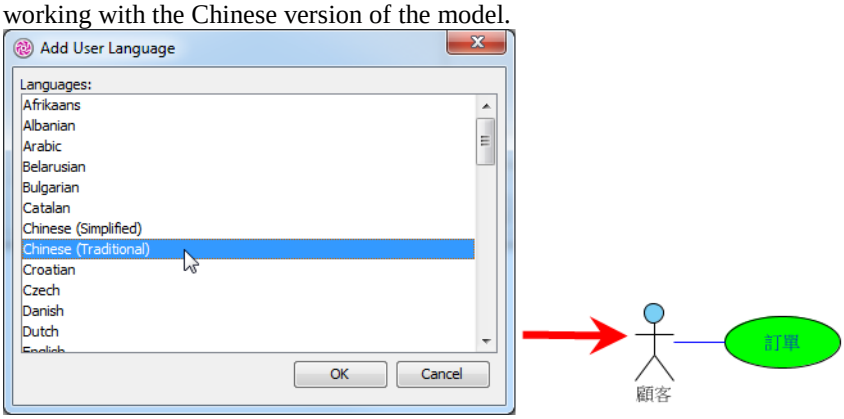


Nicknaming

Nicknaming is a feature that helps you set up and manages multiple language sets used in a model. It is set in English by default.

Let's add a new nickname, for example, Chinese:

1. Select **View > Nicknames > Configure Nicknames…** from the main menu.
2. In the **Configure Nickname** dialog box, click **Add User Language** and select **Chinese (Traditional)** in the **Add User Language** dialog box and then click **OK**. Finally, click **OK** to return to the diagram and start working with the Chinese version of the model.

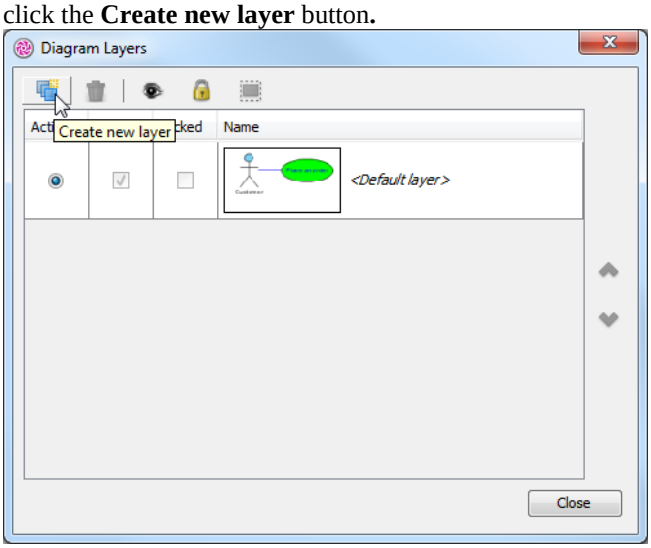


Note	To reset nickname back to English, select **View > Nicknames > Original** from the main menu.

Layer

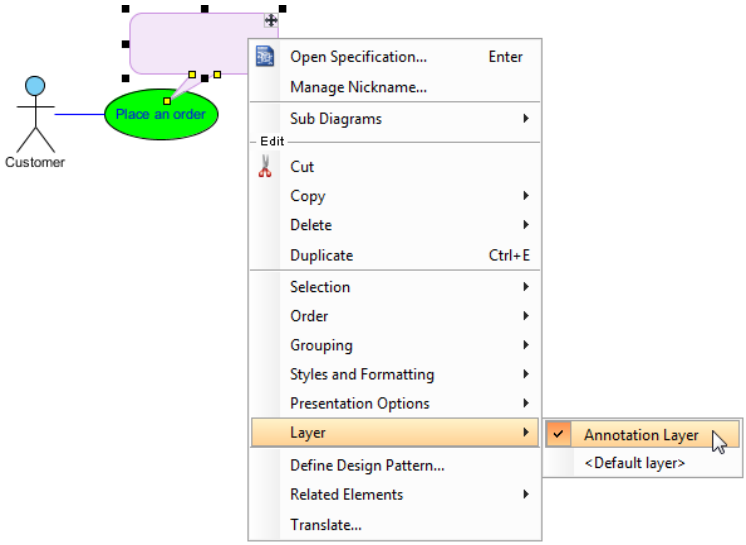
Layer is a feature that lets you group shapes on a diagram into logical groups, and perform various actions including changing their visibility and disabling the editing mode.

You can create a new layer by selecting **View** > **Layers…** from the main menu. In the **Diagram Layers** dialog box, click the **Create new layer** button**.**



For example, name the new layer as *Annotation Layer* and then click **Close** to confirm.

A shape can be moved to other layers by right-clicking to select another layer. For example, a callout can be moved from the current layer to a new layer for annotation by right-clicking on the callout shape and selecting **Annotation Layer**.



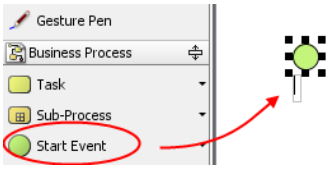
Visibility and accessibility of a layer can be controlled by opening the **Diagram Layers** dialog box, and checking/un-checking the **Visible** or **Locked** columns of the corresponding layer. Note that a locked layer will result in making shapes on that layer not selectable or movable.

Business Process Modeling

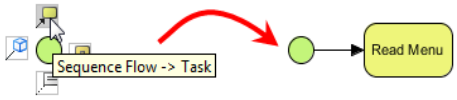
Drawing Business Process Diagram

A business process diagram is primarily composed of activities like tasks and sub-processes. Each of them represents work that an organization performs in a process. The following business process diagram illustrates how to place an order in a restaurant:

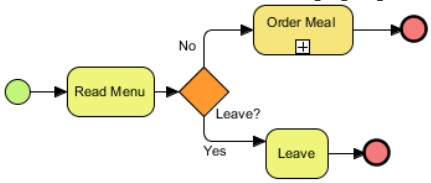
1. Select **Start Event** from the diagram toolbar and click it on the diagram pane.



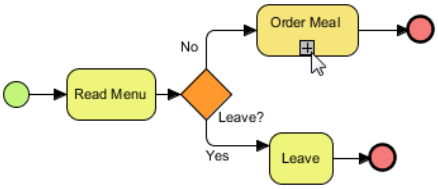
2. Press on the resource icon **Sequence Flow -> Task** of the start event and drag it to your preferred place. Name the task *Read Menu*.



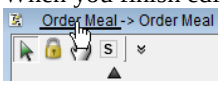
3. Press the resource icon **Sequence/Message Flow -> Gateway** of the task and drag it to your preferred place. Name the gateway *Leave?*.
4. Press the resource icon **Sequence/Message Flow -> Sub-process** of the gateway. Name the sub-process *Order Meal*. Double-click the line linking to *Order Meal* and name it *No*. Press the resource icon **Sequence/Message Flow -> Task** of the gateway to create another task and name it *Leave*. Double-click the line linking to *Leave* and name it *Yes*.
5. To create an end event, just press the **Generic resource** and drag it to your preferred place. Select **End Event> End Event** from the pop-up menu.



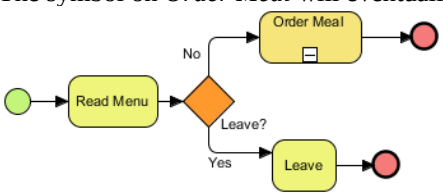
6. The sub-process of *Order Meal* can be specified by clicking the **Plus** button in *Order Meal*.



7. A new business process diagram will then pop out. Here you can model the detail of this sub-process. When you finish editing the sub-process of *Order Meal*, click **Order Meal** at the top left corner to go back.



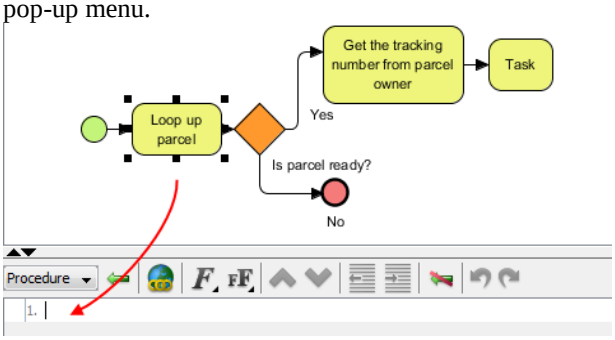
8. The symbol on *Order Meal* will eventually become **Minus** instead of **Plus** as the figure shown below:



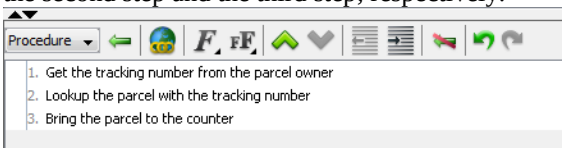
Writing Operation Procedures

The necessary procedure for a task is specified in operation procedure. Let's take a look at the example of *Lookup parcel* on defining the procedure for looking up a parcel:

1. Create a task *lookup parcel* and click on it to open the procedure editor at the bottom of the diagram. If it does not appear, right-click in any white space on the diagram and select **Show Procedure Editor** in the pop-up menu.



2. Enter *Get the tracking number from the parcel owner* as the first step in the first row. Press **Enter** to move to the next step. Enter *Lookup the parcel with the tracking number* and *Bring the parcel to the counter* as the second step and the third step, respectively.

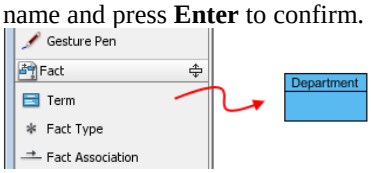


[Only in Simulacian]

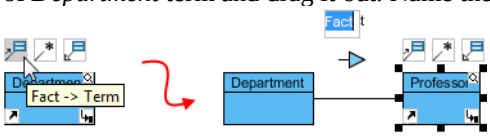
Drawing Fact Diagram

When you want to record terminologies being used in your business domain, you can make use of fact diagram together with the term editor to define them and to manage their alias. While fact diagram enables you to visualize the terms, the term editor enables you to describe a term.

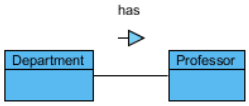
1. Right-click **Fact Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and select **New Fact Diagram** from the pop-up menu.
2. Select **Term** from the **Diagram Toolbar** and click once on the diagram to drop it. Enter *Department* as name and press **Enter** to confirm.



3. A term can be related to another term, forming a fact. In this case, a department has many professors. *Professor* is therefore a term meaningful in the business domain. Press on the resource icon **Fact -> Term** of *Department* term and drag it out. Name the term as *Professor* and press **Enter** to confirm.



4. Name the fact type *has* to describe the relationship between *Department* and *Professor*. Press **Enter** to confirm.

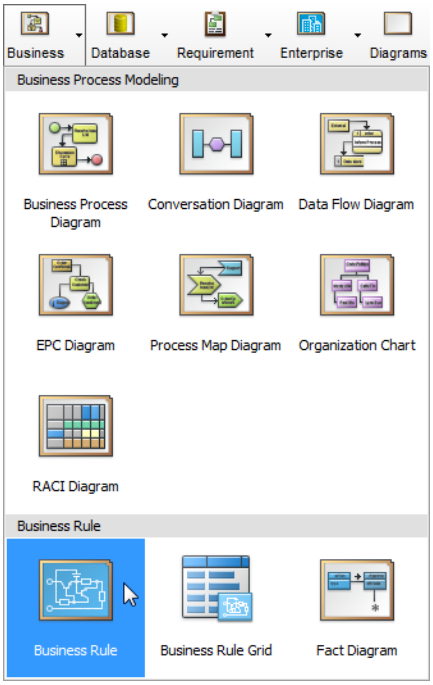


[Only in Simulacian]

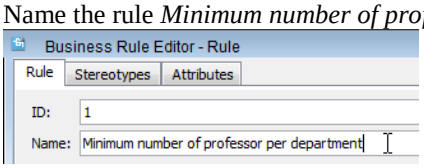
Recording Business Rules

A business rule defines a guideline with constraint(s) necessary for executing certain business operations. You can record and describe business rules with the rule editor and identify the terms (vocabulary) used in the rule. This helps tracing fact concepts around rules.

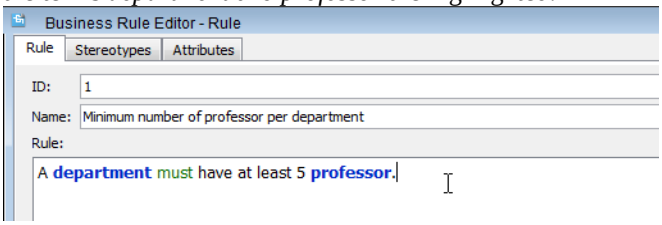
1. Click **Business** on the **Toolbar** and select **Business Rule** from the dropdown menu.



2. Name the rule *Minimum number of professor per department*.



3. In the **Rule** field, enter the following text: *A department must have at least 5 professors*. You can see that the terms *department* and *professor* are highlighted.



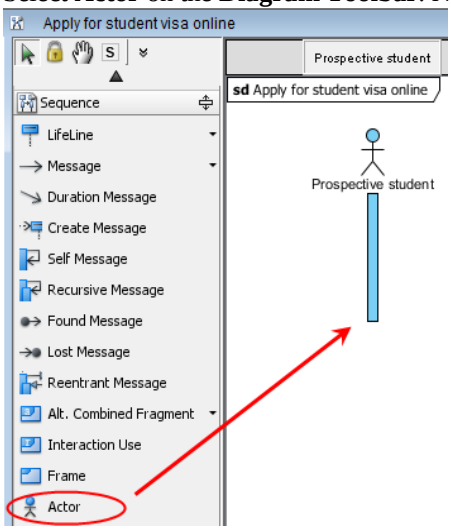
UML Modeling

Drawing Sequence Diagram

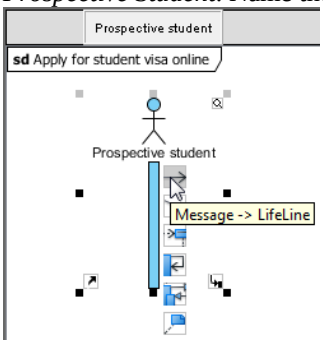
A sequence diagram is used primarily to show the interactions between objects that are represented as lifelines in a sequential order. More importantly, lifelines show all of their interaction points with other objects in events. A sequence diagram can be created by right-clicking **Sequence Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and then selecting **New Sequence Diagram** from the pop-up menu.

Let's take *Apply for student visa online* as an example:

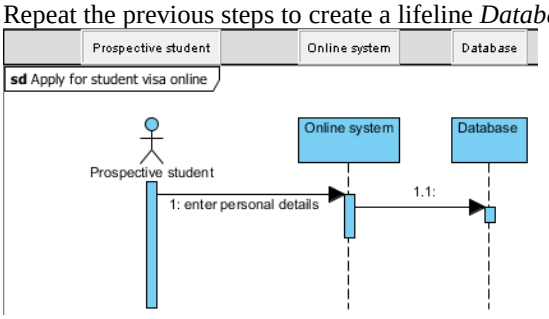
1. Select **Actor** on the **Diagram Toolbar**. Name the newly created actor *Prospective student*.



2. Press on the resource icon **Message -> LifeLine** and drag it to your preferred place with interaction to actor *Prospective Student*. Name the lifeline *Online system*, and the message in between *enter personal details*.



3. Repeat the previous steps to create a lifeline *Database* from *Online system*.

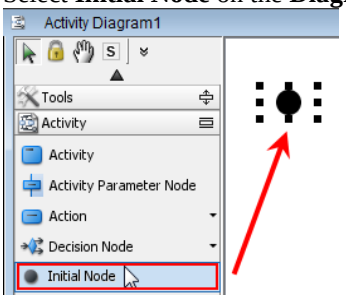


Drawing Activity Diagram

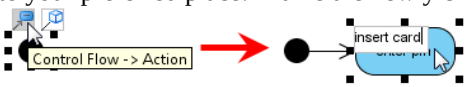
An activity diagram is essentially a flowchart, showing flow of control from one activity to another. Unlike a traditional flowchart, it can model the dynamic aspects of a system as it involves modeling the sequential steps in a computational process. A new activity diagram can be created by right-clicking **Activity Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and then selecting **New Activity Diagram**.

Let's take *an ATM System* as an example:

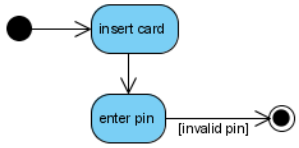
1. Select **Initial Node** on the **Diagram Toolbar** and drag it to the diagram pane.



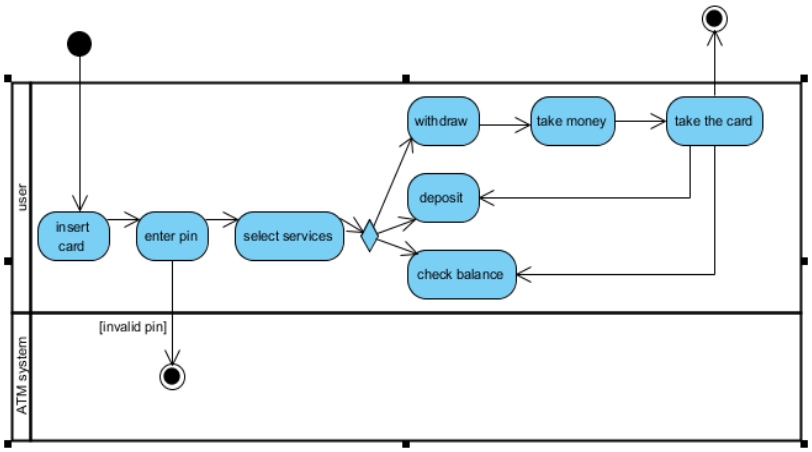
2. Create an action with the resource icon **Control Flow -> Action** of the initial node. Press the icon and drag to your preferred place. Name the newly created action *insert card*.



3. Terminate the activity by creating an activity final node with the resource icon **Control Flow -> Activity Final Node** of the final action.



4. You can use swimlane to group actions based on the participants involved. Select **Horizontal Swimlane** on the **Diagram Toolbar** and drag it on the diagram pane to create it. Double click the head of the partitions and name them as *user* and *ATM system* respectively. You can then move shapes into the appropriate partition.

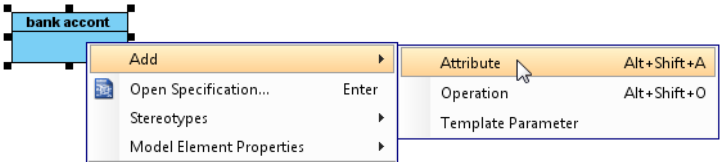


Drawing Class Diagram

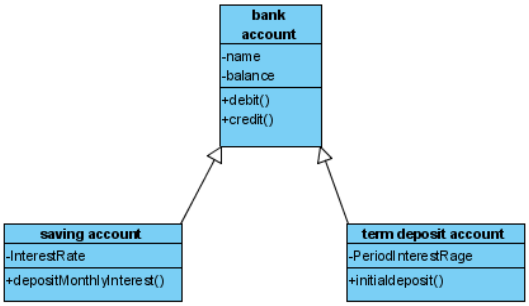
A class diagram shows the blueprints of objects required by a system and the relationships between them. It can be created by right-clicking **Class Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and then selecting **New Class Diagram** from the pop-up menu.

Let's take *bank account* as an example:

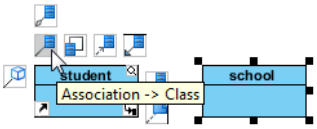
1. Select **Class** on the **Diagram Toolbar** and drag it to the diagram pane.
2. Name the class *bank account*. To create an attribute, right-click *bank account* and select **Add > Attribute** from the pop-up menu. You can create as many attributes as you need by pressing **Enter** after editing. In the *bank account* class, create attributes *name* and *balance*. Similarly, create operations *debit* and *credit* by right-clicking the *bank account* class and selecting **Add > Operation** from the pop-up menu.



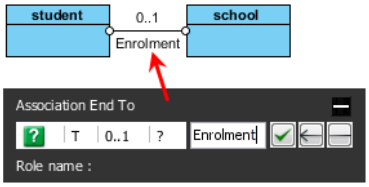
3. Generalization is needed when you want to show the subclass from the super class. Place the mouse over the super class, select the resource icon **Generalization -> Class** and drag it to your preferred place.
4. Create two subclasses and name them *saving account* and *term deposit account*. Add *InterestRate* and *depositMonthlyInterest* as the attribute and operation for *saving account* while adding *PeriodInterestRage* and *initialDeposit* as the attribute and operation for *term deposit account*.



A class can be associated through the resource centric interface. Place the mouse over the *student* class, press the resource icon **Association -> Class** and drag it to the *school* class.



To edit an association or its ends, double-click it or on either end to open the **Association Editor**. Name the role of association in the text field and adjust the properties, such as multiplicity and navigability.



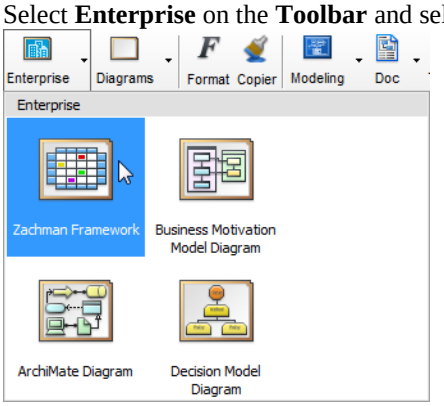
Enterprise Architecture

There are tools that help you define an enterprise by modeling the vision, goals and missions of business activities.

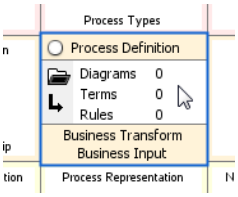
Zachman Framework

Zachman Framework is a matrix which consists of six fundamental questions (What, how, where, who, when, why) as columns with six different perspectives of a business as rows. It lets you define and view an enterprise in a formal and structured way. To create a Zachman Framework:

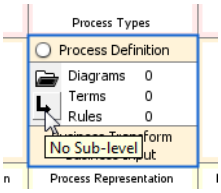
1. Select **Enterprise** on the **Toolbar** and select **Zachman Framework** from the drop down menu.



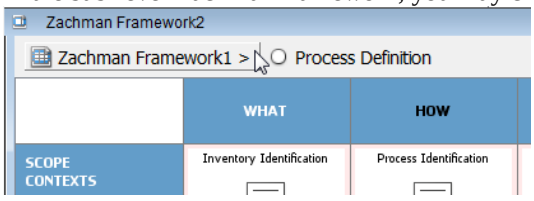
2. Click on a cell to edit.



3. You can add diagrams, terms and define business rules for this cell by clicking on the corresponding links. You can also add a sub-level of Zachman Framework. To do it, click on the arrow button.



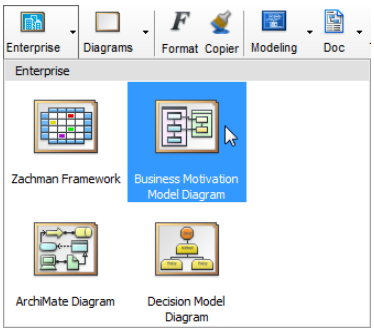
4. In the **Sub-Level** dialog box, select **New Zachman framework**. Click **OK** to continue.
5. In the sub-level Zachman framework, you may click the navigation link to go back to the parent level.



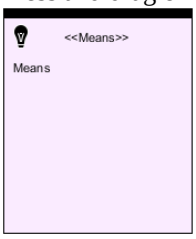
Business Motivation Model (BMM)

Business Motivation Model helps identify, capture and design organization motivation, vision, mission and strategy visually. To create a BMM diagram:

1. Select **Enterprise** on the **Toolbar** and select **Business Motivation Model Diagram** from the drop-down menu.

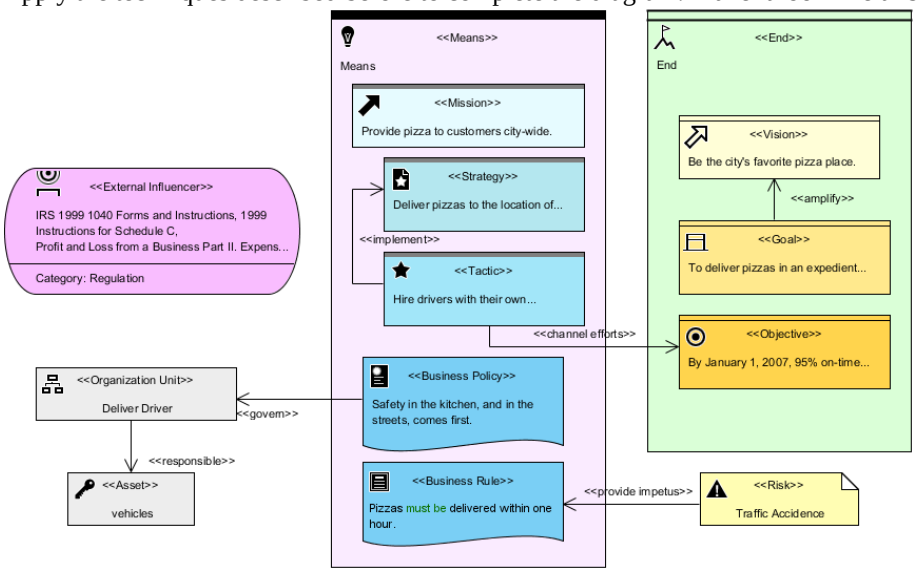


2. Select **Means** from diagram toolbar.
3. Press and drag on the diagram to form a rectangle. Release the mouse button and enter *Means* as name.



4. Select **Mission** from the **Diagram Toolbar**. Click inside the *Mission* shape to create a mission. Enter text: *Provide pizza to customers city-wide*.

5. Apply the techniques described before to complete the diagram. Make it look like this:

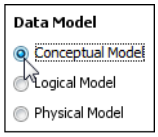


General Modeling

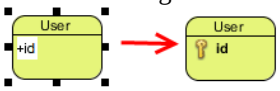
Drawing ERD

Entity relationship diagram (ERD) can be used to demonstrate the conceptual, logical and physical data structure of a database. Let's see how to develop a conceptual model:

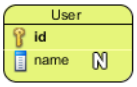
1. Right-click **Entity Relationship Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and select **New Diagram** from the pop-up menu. Select **Conceptual Model** which will appear on the top right corner of the diagram pane when the new ERD is unfolded.



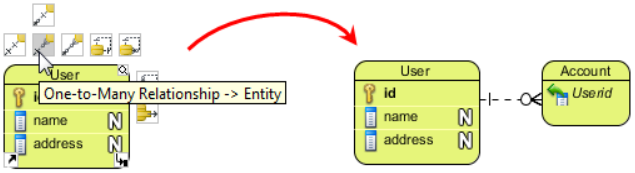
2. Select **Entity** on the **Diagram Toolbar** and drag it onto the diagram. Name it *User*. A primary key can be created by right-clicking the entity and selecting **New column.** Fill in the name by putting a plus sign before the new column's name, such as *+id*. Press **Enter** to confirm. The primary key is subsequently shown as the figure below.



3. Insert a new column without a primary key, just type in the name as *name* in the newly created column.



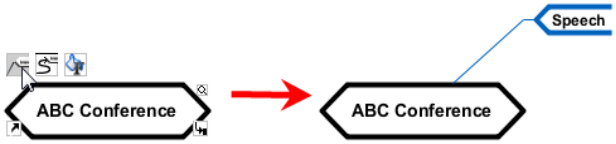
4. Create another entity by pressing the resource icon **One-to-Many Relationship -> Entity** and name it *Account*. Two entities should be linked simultaneously.



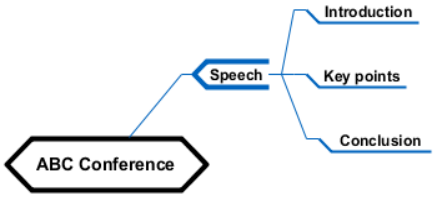
Mind Mapping

Mind mapping is a brainstorming tool available for multi-purpose. It helps organize ideas, concepts, words and task. Agilian provides an easy-to-use mind mapping diagram for organizing ideas.
Let's take *ABC Conference* as an example:

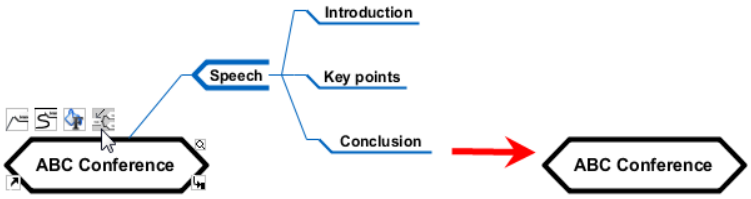
1. Right-click **Mind Mapping Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and select **New Mind Mapping Diagram** from the pop-up menu. A new node will be unfolded automatically. Enter a name for the new diagram and name the newly created node.
2. For instance, name the node *ABC Conference*. Place the mouse on the node and press the resource icon **Branch-> Node**. Name the newly created branch node *Speech*.



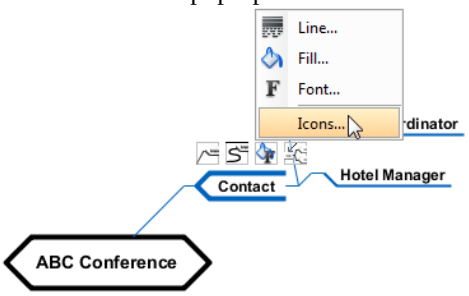
3. Place the mouse on *Speech* node and press the resource icon **Branch -> Node** to create three more branch nodes after it: *Introduction*, *Key points* and *Conclusion*, respectively.



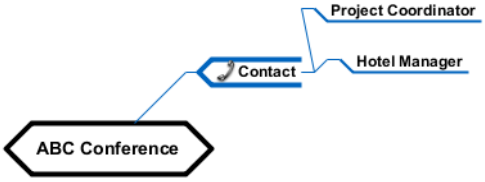
4. To keep the root node while collapsing all branch nodes, place the mouse on *ABC Conference* and press its resource icon **Collapse**. All branch nodes will be hidden.



5. Colors can be set on nodes to represent different kinds of idea and concepts, while icon(s) can be set as well on nodes to represent the nature of a node, such as a telephone icon for concept related to the contact of somebody.
   Let's insert a telephone icon on the *Contact* branch node.
   a) Place the mouse on the *Contact* branch node, press the resource icon **Format** and then select **Icons…** from the pop-up menu.

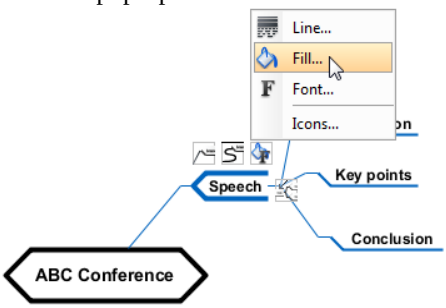


b) In the **Select Icons** dialog box, select **Telephone** in the box on the left and click **OK** to confirm. As a result, the telephone icon will appear on the *Contact* branch node.

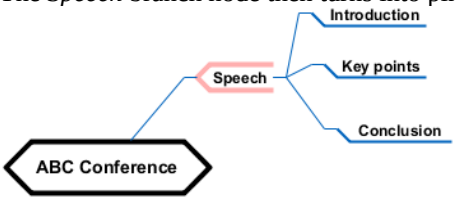


Let's color the *Speech* branch node pink.

a) Place the mouse on the *Speech* branch node, press its resource icon **Format** and then select **Fill…** from the pop-up menu.



b) In the **Format Fill Color** dialog box, select **Pink** in the **Background** tab and click **OK** to confirm. The *Speech* branch node then turns into pink.

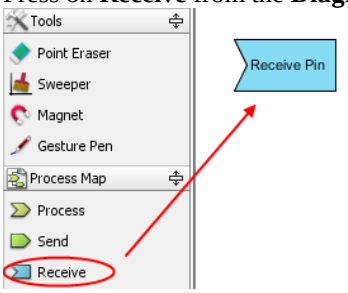


Drawing Process Map

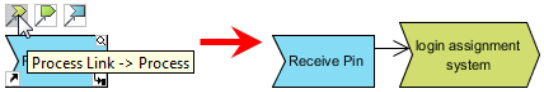
Process Map Diagram is supported as one of the business process modeling diagrams in Agilian. It helps to draw a simple picture of processes in approaching a business goal and to analyze the business process.

Taking *Submit Assignment Online* as an example:

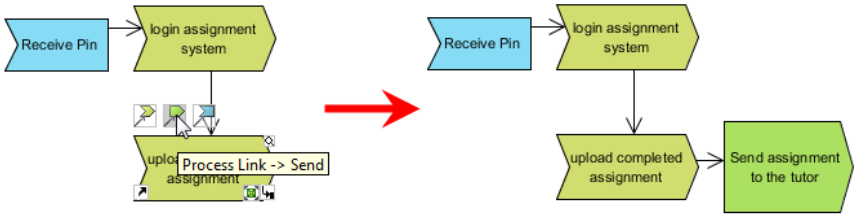
1. Right-click **Process Map Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and then select **New Process Map Diagram** from the pop-up menu. Enter a name for the new diagram when it is created.
2. Press on **Receive** from the **Diagram Toolbar** and drag it onto the diagram. Name it *Receive Pin*.



3. Place the mouse on *Receive Pin*, press its resource icon **Process Link -> Process** and drag it to your preferred place. Name the newly created process *login assignment system*.



4. Repeat the same steps to create another process *upload completed assignment*. To terminate the process, place the mouse pointer on the process itself and press the resource icon **Process Link -> Send**. Name the newly created send *Send assignment to the tutor*.



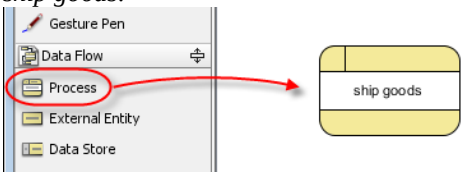
Drawing Data Flow Diagram

There are three main elements in a data flow diagram: **process**, **data store** and e**xternal entity**. A process manipulates the input data while a data store indicates where the data is stored. An external entity either provides data/ information to the system or receives data/ information from it. In short, a data flow represents the data/ information flowing to or from a process.

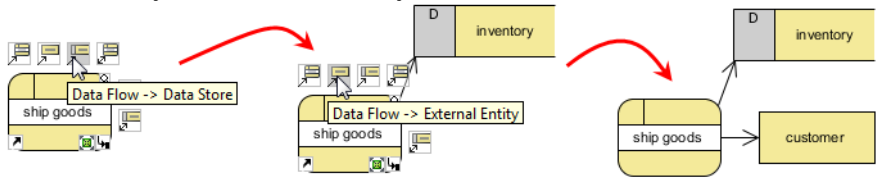
A new data flow diagram can be created by right-clicking **Data Flow Diagram** on **Diagram Navigator** and then selecting **New Data Flow Diagram** from the pop-up menu. Enter a name for the newly created diagram.

Let's take *Consignment* as an example:

1. Press **Process** on the **Diagram Toolbar** and drag it onto the diagram pane. Name the newly created process *ship goods*.



2. To create a data store, place the mouse on the *ship goods* process and press its resource icon **Data Flow -> Data Store** and then drag it to your preferred place. Name the newly created data store *inventory*. Place the mouse on the *ship goods* process again and press its resource icon **Data Flow -> External Entity**. Then name the newly created external entity *customer*.

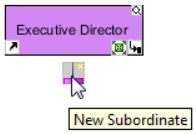


Drawing Organization Chart

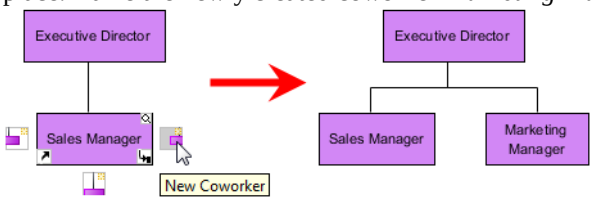
Organization chart shows the structure of an organization. It is usually drawn and read from top to bottom. Right-click **Organization Chart** on **Diagram Navigator** and select **New Organization Chart** from the pop-up menu**.** A new unit will unfold automatically. Enter a name for the new diagram and for the newly created unit.

The structure of *ABC Company* is taken as an example. The top node is *Executive Director* as the first level management, the second level management includes *Sales Manager* and *Marketing Manager* and the third level's are *Salesperson* and *Marketing staff*. The lines in the organization chart show the relationships between staffs.

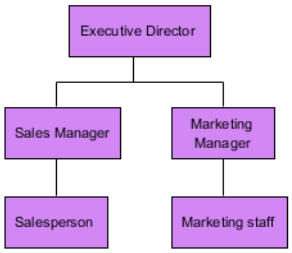
1. Name the newly created unit *Executive Director*. Place the mouse on *Executive Director*, press its resource icon **New Subordinate** and drag it to your preferred place.



2. Name the newly created subordinate *Sales Manager*. To create a new coworker of *Sales Manager*, place the mouse on the *Sales Manager* unit, press its resource icon **New Coworker** and drag it to your preferred place. Name the newly created coworker *Marketing Manager*.



3. Finally, create a subordinate for both *Sales Manager* and *Marketing Manager*, *Salesperson* and *Marketing staff*, respectively.



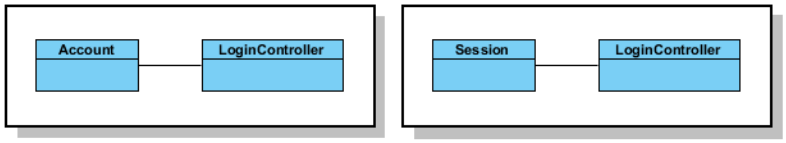
Impact Analysis

If you were to make a change to some model elements, it would be important to know which other elements will get affected because of it. The **Impact Analysis** feature can help you with that. There are two options, **Matrix** and **Analysis Diagram**, to choose from, depending on the scope of the analysis you need. Matrix provides, like a big picture, an exhaustive list of combinations of model elements in a grid and shows you which pairs are related. In contrast, Analysis Diagram offers a visual way to look at a particular model element closely in terms of which other model elements are related to it, like holding a magnifying glass over it.

[Only in Simulacian]

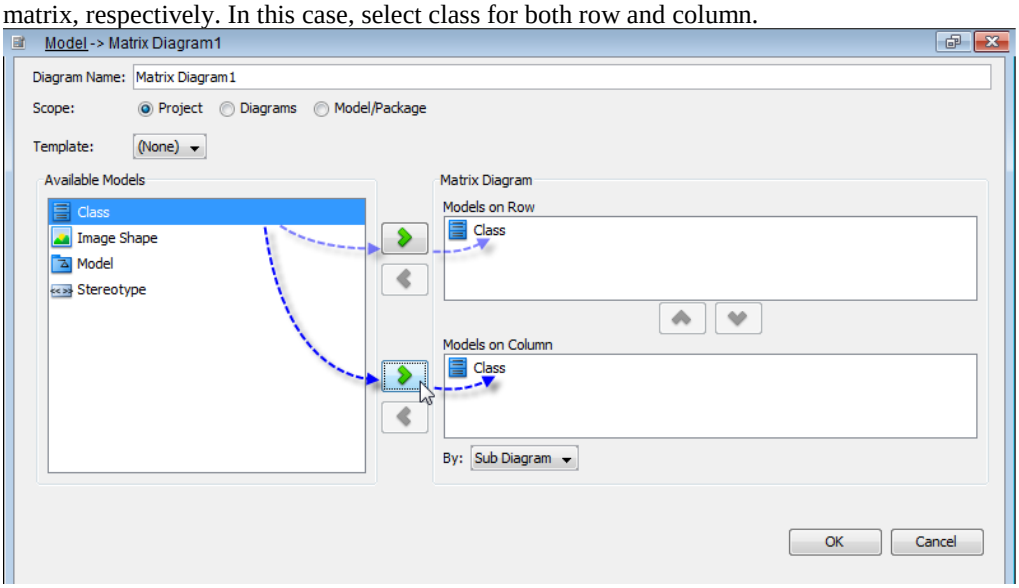
Matrix

Matrix (diagram) is a tool that helps you identify the relationship between model elements of specific type(s), so as to study the consequence of making certain changes. Let's say we have two class diagrams:

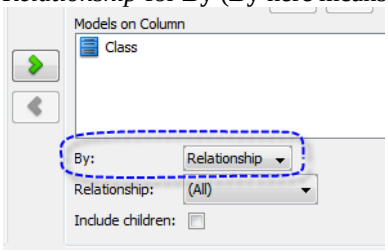


To study the relationships between the classes:

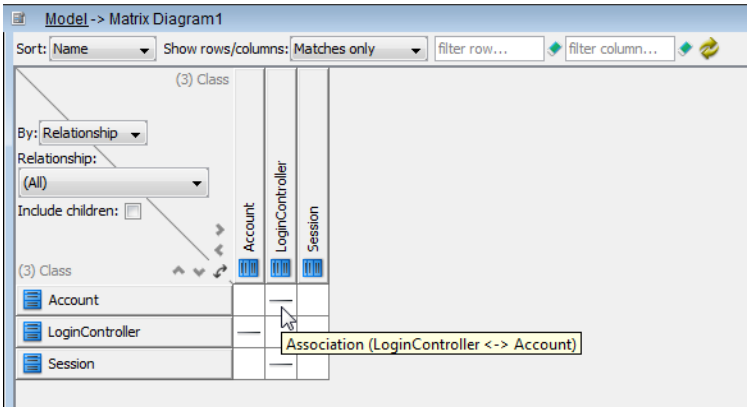
1. In the **Diagram Navigator** window pane, select **Impact Analysis > Matrix Diagram** and then right-click to select **New Matrix Diagram** from the pop-up menu.
2. In the matrix configuration page, specify a model element type to be the row and column items of the matrix, respectively. In this case, select class for both row and column.



3. We want to see the relationships (e.g. association, dependency, etc.) between classes. Therefore, select *Relationship* for **By** (**By** here means to compare row and column items by selected criterion)



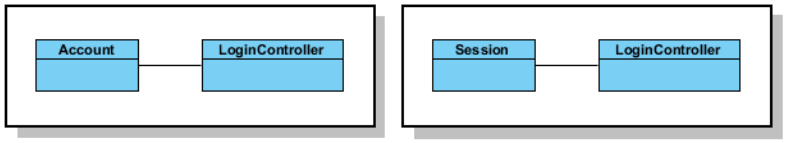
4. Click **OK**. This produces a chart which lists the classes in rows and columns, showing their relationships in cells.



[Only in Simulacian]

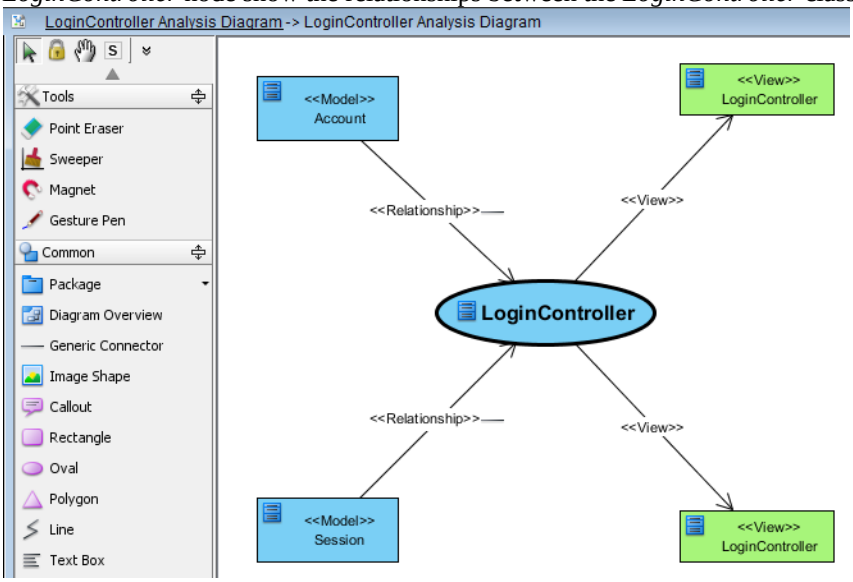
Analysis Diagram

Analysis Diagram is another tool for impact analysis. It can be used to visualize the relationships of one model element with others. Unlike matrix diagram, analysis diagram usually focuses on a specific element. Let's say we have two class diagrams:



To study the model elements that are related to *LoginController* class:

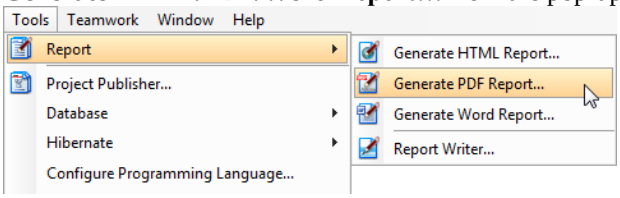
1. Right-click on the *LoginController* class (in any diagram) and select **Related Elements** > **Analysis...** from the popup menu.
2. In the **Analysis** dialog box, give the analysis diagram a name and specify the type of relationship you are interested in studying. Click **OK**. This produces an analysis diagram. *LoginController*, the selected class, is represented by an oval node that appears at the center of the diagram. Connectors linking to the *LoginController* node show the relationships between the *LoginController* class and other elements.



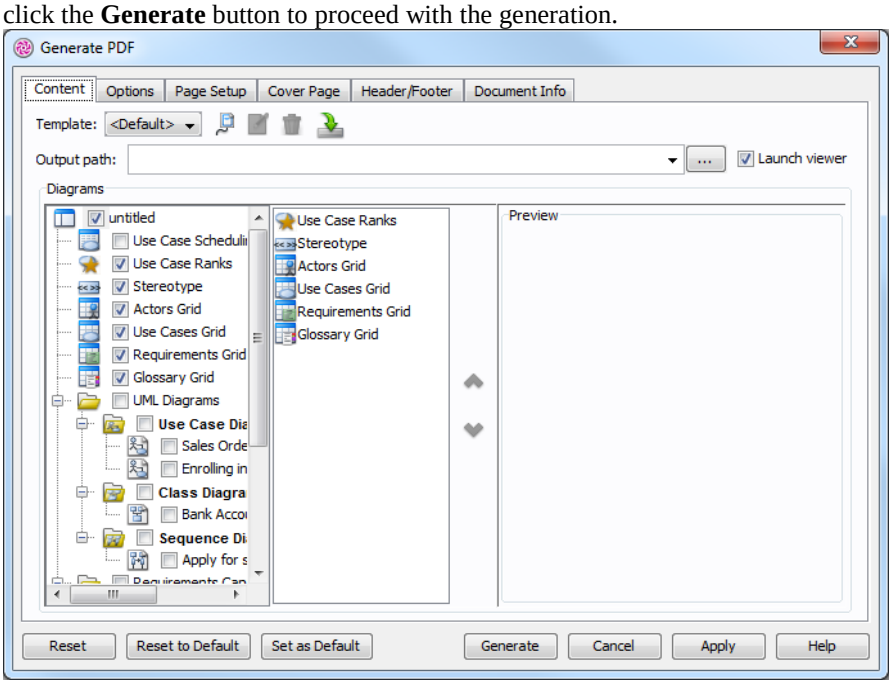
Report Generation

Generating Report

You can generate a report in HTML, PDF or Word format from your project by clicking **Tools** and selecting **Generate HTML/PDF/Word Report…** from the pop-up menu. Let's take generating a PDF report as an example:



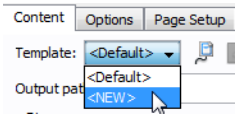
In the **Generate PDF** dialog box, select the diagram(s) to be included in the report. Specify the **Output Path** and click the **Generate** button to proceed with the generation.



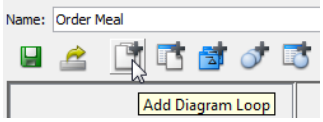
Customizing Report Template

You may customize your report instead of using the built-in template.

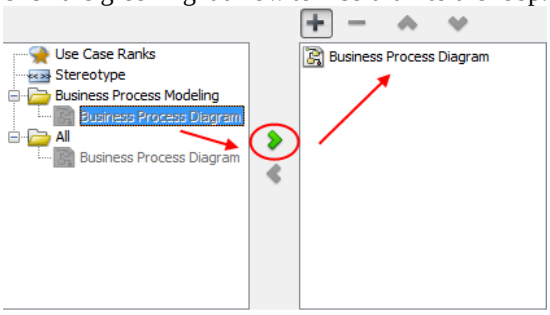
1. In the **Generate PDF/ HTML/ Word** dialog box, select <**New**> in the drop-down menu **Template**.



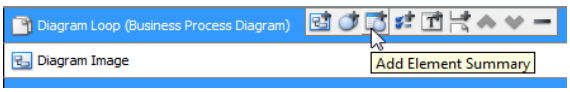
2. In the **Report Template** dialog box, type in a name for your report template and start editing. For example, click **Add Diagram Loop** to create a loop of specific type(s) of diagram.



3. A tree will appear on the right hand side of the **Report Template**. Select **Business Process Diagram** and click the green right arrow to insert it into the loop.

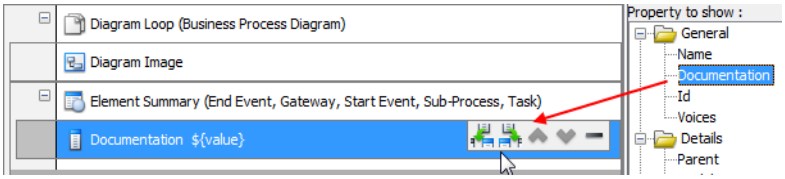


4. Click **Add Diagram Image** on the left hand side of the **Report Template**. Click **Add Element Summary** on **Diagram Loop (Business Process Diagram)** icon to insert the summary table of the diagram.



5. Select the elements that you would like to include from the right hand side and press the right arrow to insert it to the included element list.

6. Click the **Add Property Column** button from **Element Summary** to insert a property. Select **Documentation** from the right hand side and **Documentation ${value}** will automatically appear on the left hand side. Click the **Add Property Column Below** icon on **Documentation ${value}**.

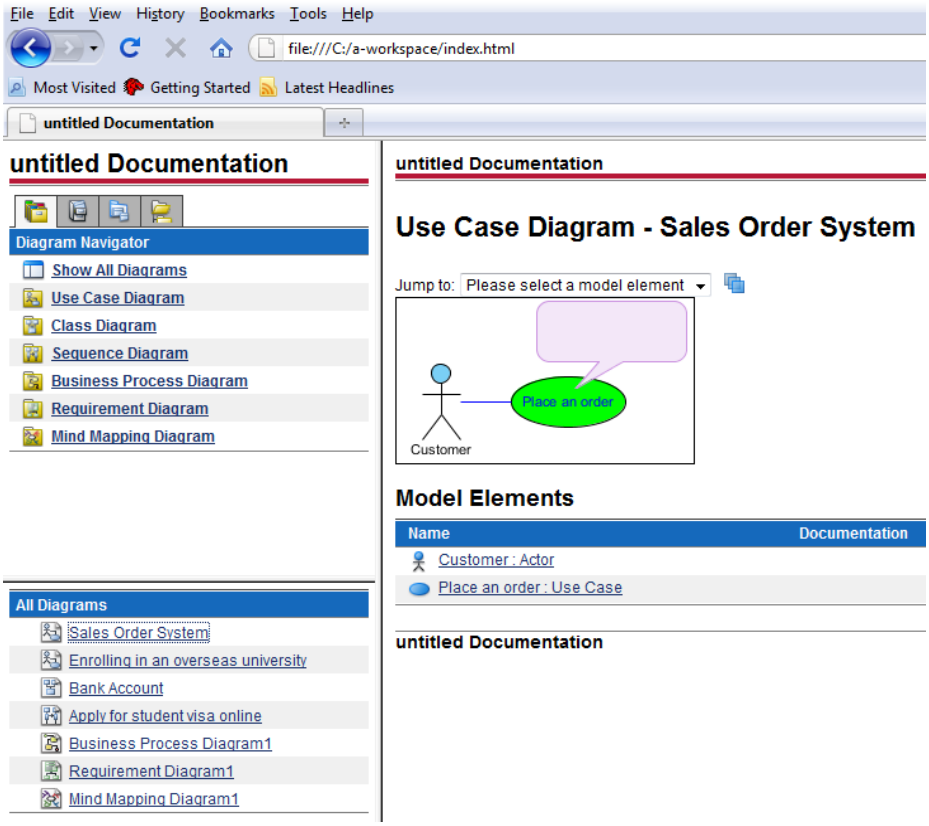


7. Repeat the same steps to select other desired elements on the right hand side. .

8. When you finish defining the template, click the **Save** button. You can then return to the **Report Generation** dialog box and select the template to generate report.

Publishing Report to a Website

1. You can publish your report to a website by selecting **Tools** > **Project Publisher…** from the main menu.
2. In the **Project Publisher** dialog box, specify the output path and click **OK** to publish.
3. The project will be published and the published content will be shown in a web browser. You will see four tabs: **Diagram Navigator**, **Model Explorer**, **Class Repository** and **Logical View** on the left and your diagram on the right. When you click a diagram on the left, its corresponding image will appear on the right screen.



4. You can click on a shape in the image to enter its detail page and read its properties.

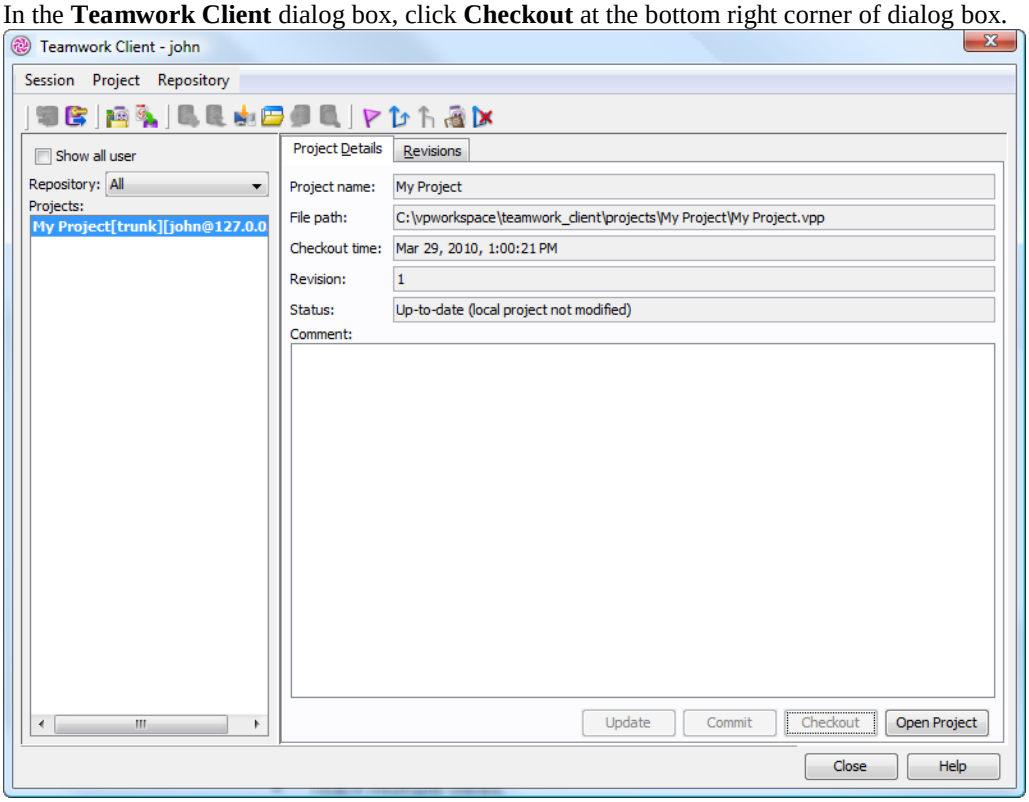
Teamwork Collaboration

Your team can work together on the same project effectively through the teamwork collaboration feature. Agilian supports the integration with version control systems such as SVN, CVS, Perforce and Teamwork Server. This section will cover basic teamwork operations with Teamwork Server. The techniques to be discussed can be applied to the integration with SVN, CVS, Perforce and ClearCase as well.

Checkout and Open Project

Checkout Project means downloading a managed project from the server to your computer. **Open Project** means opening a downloaded project in Agilian.

1. In the **Teamwork Client** dialog box, click **Checkout** at the bottom right corner of dialog box.

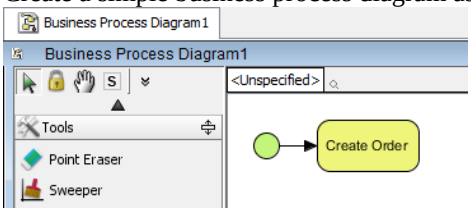


2. Click **Open Project**.

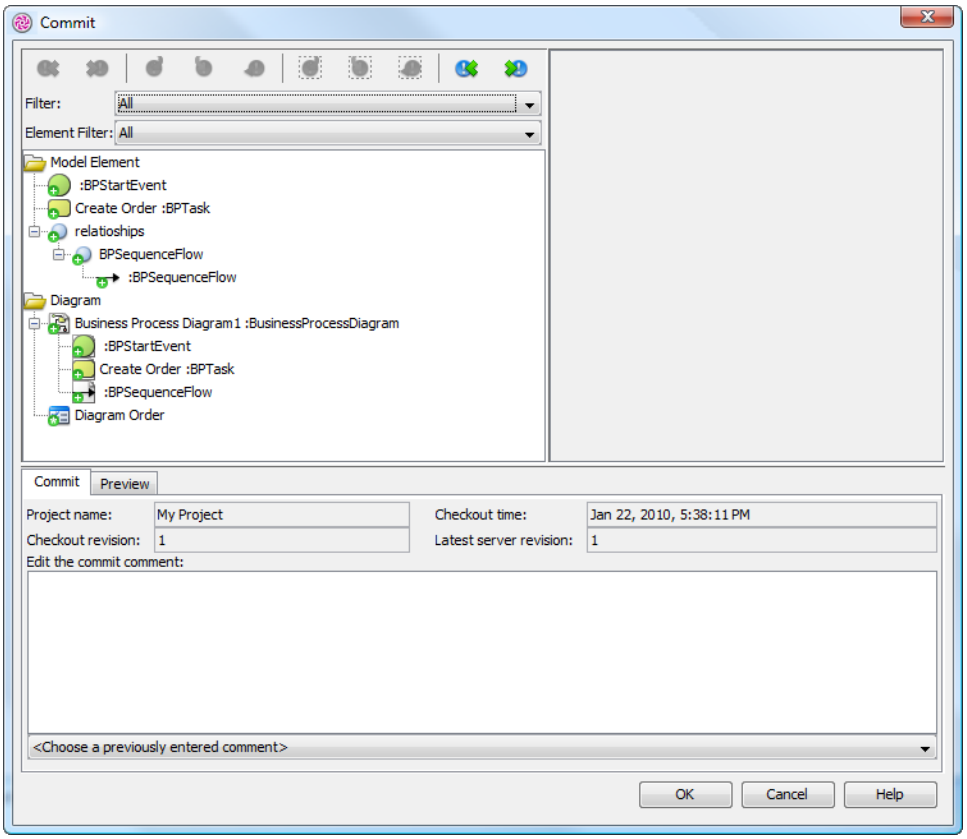
Commit

Commit refers to the process of uploading local modifications to the server.

Create a simple business process diagram as shown below:



1. Select **Teamwork > Commit...** from the main menu to commit your changes to the server.
2. The **Commit** dialog box displays the changes to be committed to the server. Click **Next** to proceed.

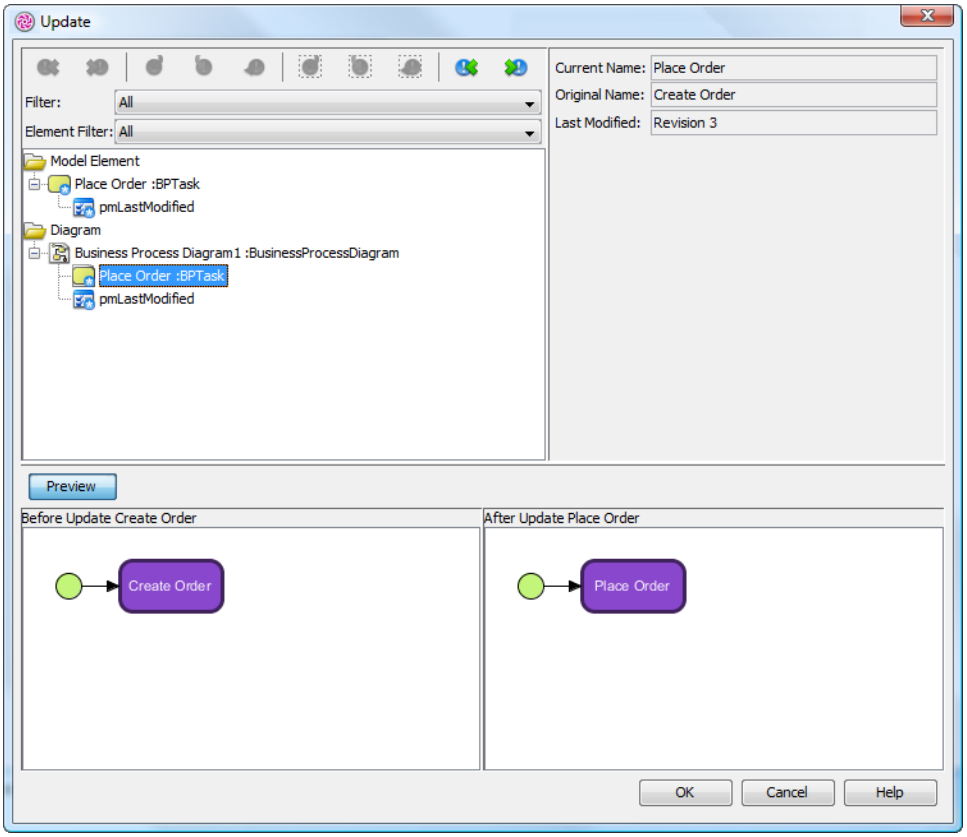


Update

Update refers to the process of getting or downloading changes others have committed to the server.

1. Ask another team member to start Agilian in his/her computer.
2. Follow the steps as listed in the **Login to server** section to login to server as user *peter*.
3. Checkout and Open Project *My Project*.
4. Open the business process diagram, and rename the task.

5. Follow the steps as described in the **Commit** section to commit the change to the server.
6. Now, go back to *john's* environment.
7. The **Update** dialog box displays the changes to be updated from the server. Select **Diagram > Business Process Diagram1: BusinessProcessDiagram > Place Order: BPTask**. Click **Preview**. This is to view the changes before actually updating it. If you decide not to proceed with the change, you may click **Cancel** to abort the process. Otherwise, click **OK.**



8. Take a look at the task. Its name should now be *Place Order*.