Welcome to the MDG Technology for DDS User Guide. The MDG Technology for DDS enables you to work simultaneously with both Enterprise Architect and DDS and merge the changes with minimal effort.
MDG Technology for DDS User Guide

Introduction

by Simon Zhang

MDG Technology for DDS provides a lightweight bridge between Enterprise Architect and DDS
Special thanks to:

All the people who have contributed suggestions, examples, bug reports and assistance in the development of MDG Technology for DDS. The task of developing and maintaining this tool has been greatly enhanced by their contribution.
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Foreword

MDG Technology for DDS provides a light weight bridge between Enterprise Architect and DDS.
1 Welcome

Welcome to the MDG Technology for Data Distribution Service (DDS) - Enterprise Architect MDG Add-In, Version 2.0.

The Add-In extends the capability of Enterprise Architect to enable you to create Data Distribution Service (DDS) models. The language specification for DDS is available from the Object Management Group (OMG) website: Data Distribution Service for Real-time Systems Specification

Getting Started

For instructions on how to install the MDG Technology for DDS, see Getting Started.

See Also

- Copyright Notice
- Trademarks
- Support
- License Agreement
- System Requirements
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MDG Technology for DDS - Enterprise Architect MDG Add-In

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- DDS™
- Data Distribution Service™

**Trademarks of PrismTech Limited**
- OpenSplice DDS®

**Trademarks of Real Time Innovations Inc**
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1.4 Support

Technical support for the MDG Technology for DDS is available to registered users of Enterprise Architect. Responses to support queries are sent by email. Sparx Systems endeavors to provide a rapid response to all product-related questions or concerns.

Registered users can lodge a support request, by visiting: http://www.sparxsystems.com/registered/reg_support.html.

Trial users can contact Sparx Systems with questions regarding their evaluation at: support@sparxsystems.com.

An online user forum is also available for your questions and perusal, at http://www.sparxsystems.com/cgi-bin/yabb/YaBB.cgi.
1.5 **System Requirements**

MDG Technology for DDS runs under the following environments:

**Windows Operating Systems**
- Windows ME
- Windows NT® (SP5 or later)
- Windows XP Professional
- Windows XP Home
- Windows XP Media Edition
- Windows XP Tablet Edition
- Windows 2000 Professional (SP3 or later).

**Enterprise Architect**
- Enterprise Architect Professional Version 7.5 (or later)
- Enterprise Architect Corporate Version 7.5 (or later).

**DDS Middleware**
- PrismTech OpenSplice DDS 3.3 (or later)
- RTIDDS 4.3e (or later).

**Notes:**
- While the MDG Technology for DDS isn't specifically blocked from executing with the Enterprise Architect Desktop Edition, be aware that the Desktop Edition cannot make use of some of the capabilities of the product, such as Model Validation.
2 Getting Started

The MDG Technology for DDS is available for download from the Products page on the Sparx Systems website. Once it has been downloaded, the program is in .exe format.

To install the MDG Technology for DDS follow the steps below:

1. Download the EADDS.exe file from the Sparx Systems website.
2. Ensure that you meet the System Requirements and have Enterprise Architect version 7.1 or higher.
3. To install the MDG Technology for DDS component, double-click on the EADDS.exe Installer executable. The MDG Technology for DDS Installation Wizard screen displays. Click on the Next button.

4. Read the licensing agreement and, if you accept the terms, click on the Next button.
5. Read the Readme information, and then click on the Next button.
6. In the User name and Organization fields, type your user and company names. Click on the Next button. (Optionally define the users who have access to this program by either choosing the All users option or registering specific users).
7. Choose an installation path for the program, and then click the Next button.
8. When installation is complete, click on the Finish button.

After the MDG Technology for DDS AddIn has been installed, you can go on to Register the MDG Technology for DDS, Configure the DDS Modeling Environment, and Manage DDS Technology.
2.1 Register the MDG Technology for DDS

To register and activate the MDG Technology for DDS Add-In, follow the steps below:

1. Purchase one or more licenses. Once you have paid for a licensed version of MDG Technology for DDS, you receive (via email or other suitable means)
   - a license key or keys
   - the address of the web site from which to download the full version.
2. Save the license key and download the latest full install package from the address supplied.
3. Run the setup program to install the full version.
4. Run Enterprise Architect. If this is the first time you have installed MDG Technology for DDS, a dialog displays prompting you to register MDG Technology for DDS or to continue the trial.

5. To enter the new key click on the Yes button. The Licence Management dialog displays.

6. Click on the Add Key button. The Add Registration Key dialog displays.
7. Copy the license key from the email and paste it into the **Copy registration key**... field, to avoid typing mistakes.

8. Click on the **OK** button. The full version of MDG Technology for DDS is now available for use with your version of Enterprise Architect.
2.2 Configure the DDS Modeling Environment

MDG Technology for DDS AddIn requires either RTIDDS or OpenSplice DDS Middleware products to be installed in the same Computer, otherwise it can not generate fully executable project based on the specific DDS Middleware.

Configuration for RTIDDS

After RTIDDS middleware is installed to the system, it will create an environment variable `NDDSHOME` which will be the directory in which the RTIDDS software installed. DDS AddIn will check this environment variable in the RTIDDS Options. It is also required to specify a Project Root folder in the RTIDDS Options. This is the location for all generated RTIDDS based source code.

Configuration for OpenSplice DDS

After OpenSplice DDS middleware is installed to the system, it will create an environment variable `OSPL_HOME` which is the home directory in which the OpenSplice DDS software installed. DDS AddIn will check this environment variable in the OSPLDDS Options. It is also required to specify a Project Root folder in the OSPLDDS Options. This is the location for all generated OpenSplice DDS based source code.
2.3 Manage DDS Technology

To manage DDS Technology, select the Settings | MDG Technologies menu option.

The Data Distribution Service (DDS) can be made available (enabled) or removed from use (disabled). To enable or disable it, select "Data Distribute Service" from the list and click on its Enabled checkbox.
3 Using the MDG Technology for DDS

A DDS Specification and tutorial is outside the scope of this document. Rather, this document describes the following features of the MDG Technology for DDS:

- DDS Technology Menu
- DDS Options
- DDS Toolboxes
- Create DDS Project
- Model Validation
- Generate PSM and Code
- DDS Example Model
### 3.1 DDS Technology Menu

The DDS Technology sub-menu is available from the Add-Ins menu on the main menu bar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Application Diagram</td>
<td>Creates a new DDS Application diagram in the currently selected package. The diagram is an extended UML Deployment diagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Domain Diagram</td>
<td>Creates a new DDS Domain diagram in the currently selected package. The diagram is an extended UML Component diagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Qos Policy Library</td>
<td>Creates a new DDS Qos policy library package in the model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Type Diagram</td>
<td>Creates a new DDS Type diagram in the currently selected package. The diagram is an extended UML Class diagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New DLRL Diagram</td>
<td>Create a new DDS DLRL diagram in the currently selected package. The diagram is an extended UML Class diagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New DLRL Mapping Diagram</td>
<td>Create a new DDS DLRL Mapping diagram in the currently selected package. The diagram is an extended UML Class diagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Code...</td>
<td>Opens the Generate Executable Class dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open DDS Example Project</td>
<td>Opens the example DDS model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Opens the DDS Options dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Opens this help file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About</td>
<td>Displays the version information for the MDG Technology for DDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip:**

If the Add-Ins menu or the DDS Technology sub-menu are not visible after installing the DDS Add-In, try to reset Enterprise Architect’s menus with the View | Visual Layouts | Default Layout menu option.
3.2 DDS Options

Select Add-Ins | DDS Technology | Options... menu option to display the Options dialog. There are three groups of DDS Options:

- General Options
- RTIDDS Options
- OSPLDDS Options

3.2.1 General Options

The options in the General Options tag are used to specify the general behavior and Qos properties of the MDG Technology for DDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field/Button</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ignore validation warnings</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to ignore any DDS warning messages during the model validation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show as Entity Compartments</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the Qos Policies to be displayed on DDS entities using the compartment notation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Automatically for new Entities</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the Qos Policy properties to be automatically created when new DDS Entities are created in the model. Enabling this option requires the Qos Policy specifications to be defined using the Qos Policy Specifications dialog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Specifications...</td>
<td>Click on this button to open the Qos Policy Specifications dialog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.1.1 Qos Policy Specifications Dialog

This dialog is used to specify which Qos Policy Specifications are to be used as the default classifiers for QosProperty elements when new DDS Entities are created. Each of the policies can be specified by any one Qos Policy Specification defined for that Policy.

The Defaults button can be used to automatically enable the MDG Technology to allocate the specifications for this project.

3.2.2 RTIDDS Options

The options in the RTIDDS Options tag are used to specify the behavior of the PIM to PSM transformation for RTIDDS implementations.

Note:
The version of RTIDDS used is specified by the %NDDSHOME% environment variable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Root</td>
<td>Root directory in which all the PSM output should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable RTIDDS PSM</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the transformer; deselect to disable the transformer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoname Source Files</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the RTIDDS transformer to automatically allocate filenames to the generated source code (recommended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autogenerate Source</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the RTIDDS transformer to automatically invoke the code generation process to the PSM after it has been successfully generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Listener for DDS Reader</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the RTIDDS transformer to automatically generate a Listener for each DDS Reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autogenerate IDL</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the DDS Topic Type elements to automatically be generated to IDL code during the transformation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run NDDSGen on completion</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the RTIDDS transformer to automatically invoke the <code>NDDSGEN</code> command to the generated IDL, to automatically generate the type-specific DDS code for the implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Listener for DDS Writer</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the RTIDDS transformer to automatically generate a Listener for the DDS Writer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Files Choice</td>
<td>Click on the drop-down arrow and select the type of project files for the RTIDDS transformer to generate. For Visual Studio .NET, the workspace file is the Solution file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workspace Name</td>
<td>The name of the workspace. For Visual Studio .Net, this is the name of the solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Shared Files in Folder</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the RTIDDS transformer to generate the common shared files to a specific folder. The specific folder is a relative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.3 OSPLDDS Options

The options in the OSPLDDS Options tag are used to specify the behavior of the PIM to PSM transformation for OpenSplice DDS implementations.

Note:
The version of OpenSplice DDS used is specified by the %OSPL_HOME% environment variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Root</td>
<td>Root directory in which all the PSM output should be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable OSPLDDS PSM</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the transformer; deselect to disable the transformer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoname Source Files</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the OSPLDDS transformer to automatically allocate filenames to the generated source code (recommended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autogenerate Source</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the OSPLDDS transformer to automatically invoke the code generation process to the PSM after it has been successfully generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Listener for DDS</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the OSPLDDS transformer to automatically generate code for DDS Reader and DDS Writer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reader</td>
<td>generate a Listener for each DDS Reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autogenerate IDL</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the DDS Topic Type elements to automatically be generated to IDL code during the transformation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate DLRL Source</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the codes for DLRL specialized interfaces and classes to automatically be generated during the transformation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Listener for DDS Writer</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the OSPLDDS transformer to automatically generate a Listener for the DDS Writer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Files Choice</td>
<td>Click on the drop-down arrow and select the type of project files for the OSPLDDS transformer to generate. For Visual Studio .NET, the workspace file is the Solution file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workspace Name</td>
<td>The name of the workspace. For Visual Studio .Net, this is the name of the solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate Shared Files as Library:</td>
<td>Select the checkbox to enable the OSPLDDS transformer to generate the common files as a shared library (.lib). This option only apply when it generates code from &quot;Generate Executable Class&quot; dialog (by select menu &quot;Addin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 DDS Toolboxes

This section describes the toolboxes provided with the MDG Technology for DDS.

- Domain
- Local Reconstruction
- Types
- QoS
- Application Target

3.3.1 Domain

The Domain toolbox provides elements and connectors for use in designing the Data Centric Publish Subscribe (DCPS) services for DDS system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Package</td>
<td>A Package element which is used to contain and organize other DDS element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>A stereotyped Part element that represents a DDS DCPS Domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain Participant</td>
<td>A stereotyped Component element that represents a DDS DCPS Domain Participant. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- domain: the DDS DCPS Domain that this DomainParticipant participates in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriber</td>
<td>A stereotyped Part element that represents a DDS DCPS Subscriber. It is modeled as a child of a DomainParticipant and can contain one or more DataReader elements as its children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Reader</td>
<td>A stereotyped Port element that represents a DDS DCPS DataReader. It is modeled as a child of a Subscriber and can be connected to the DDS Topic that it reads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>A stereotyped Part element that represents a DDS DCPS Publisher. It is modeled as a child of a DomainParticipant and can contain one or more DataWriter elements as its children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Writer</td>
<td>A stereotyped Port element that represents a DDS DCPS DataWriter. It is modeled as a child of a Publisher and can be connected to the DDS Topic that it writes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qos Property</td>
<td>A stereotyped Part element that represents a DDS Qos Policy for a DDS DCPS Entity. It is modeled as a child element for the following DCPS Entities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DomainParticipant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Subscriber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Topic

A stereotyped Part element that represents a DDS DCPS Topic. DDS Topics are connected to one or more DataReader and DataWriter elements that perform the role of reading or writing data to this topic. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- **expression**: a string expression used as the filter to be applied to this topic (CONTENT_FILTERED), or used as the subscription query to be applied to this topic (MULTI_TOPIC)
- **kind**: an enumeration representing the Topic's kind - STANDARD, MULTI_TOPIC, CONTENT_FILTERED
- **type**: a DDS type element used to describe the data structure for this topic. The type element is an IDL class.

### Connector

A Connector to connect a DataReader/DataWriter with a Topic

**Note:**

Package and Connector are redefined from the standard Enterprise Architect toolset and are described in full in the Enterprise Architect User Guide.

### 3.3.2 Local Reconstruction

The Domain toolbox provides elements and connectors for use in designing the Data Centric Publish Subscribe (DCPS) services for DDS system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that represents a DDS DLRL Class. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- mappedTopic: the DDS Topic that this DLRL Class is mapped to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>A stereotyped Attribute that represents an attribute within a DLRL Class. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- mappedField: the Field of the DDS Topic Type that this attribute is mapped to for DLRL Read and Write operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache</td>
<td>A stereotyped Component element that represents a DDS DLRL Cache. It can contain one or more ObjectHome elements as its children and is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>associated with the DLRL Classes that it processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object Home</td>
<td>A stereotyped Part element that represents a DDS DLRL ObjectHome. It is modeled as a child of a Cache element and can be related to a set of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCPS Topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic Manager</td>
<td>A stereotyped Port element that represents a DDS DLRL TopicManager. It is modeled as a port of ObjectHome element and can be connected to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a specific DCPS Topic on behalf of its related ObjectHome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Criterion</td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that represents a DDS DLRL FilterCriterion. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- filterClass: the DLRL Class that implements the filterCriterion &quot;check_object&quot; operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>A stereotyped Attribute Topic field that represents the identity of corresponding topic sample. Some topics may have more than 1 key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fields to determine their identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Key</td>
<td>A stereotyped Attribute Topic field that represents a reference to a key field of another Topic. It is used to form relationships between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Key</td>
<td>A stereotyped Attribute Topic field which is both Key and Foreign Key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation</td>
<td>A stereotyped Association that represents a relationship between two DLRL Classes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

*Package and Connector* are redefined from the standard Enterprise Architect toolset and are described in full in the *Enterprise Architect User Guide.*
3.3.3 Types

The DDS Types Toolbox provides elements and features for use on a DDS Types diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struct</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Struct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuetype</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Valuetype.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Array</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enumeration</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Enumeration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typedef</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL TypeDef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Class</code> element that represents an IDL Union.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Attribute</code> that represents an IDL field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Attribute</code> that represents an IDL field which is the (or part of) the identify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Key</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Attribute</code> that represents an IDL field which is the Key field of another IDL element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Attribute</code> that represents an IDL Constant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Operation</code> that represents an IDL Method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.4 QoS

The DDS Qos Policies toolbox provides elements for use on a DDS Qos Policies Library diagram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadline</td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Deadline Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- period: duration in nanoseconds (default -1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination Order</td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Destination Order Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- kind: Enumeration: BY_RECEPTION_TIMESTAMP (default), BY_SOURCE_TIMESTAMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durability Service</td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Durability Service Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- history_depth: Integer depth value (default 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- history_kind: Enumeration: KEEP_LAST (default), KEEP_ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- max_instances: Integer maximum value (default -1 to keep all instances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- max_samples: Integer maximum samples (default -1 to keep all samples)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- max_samples_per_instance: Integer maximum samples per instance (default -1 to keep all samples per instance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- service_cleanup_delay: duration in nanoseconds (default 0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durability</td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Durability Qos Policy. It applies the following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tagged Values:</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>kind</strong>: Enumeration: <strong>TRANSIENT, TRANSIENT_LOCAL, VOLATILE</strong> (default), <strong>PERSISTENT</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entity Factory</strong></td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the EntityFactory Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>autoenable_created_entities</strong>: Boolean (default <strong>true</strong>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group Data</strong></td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Groupdata Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>datavalue</strong>: String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History</strong></td>
<td>A stereotyped Class element that specifies the History Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                       | • **depth**: Integer (default **1**)
|                       | • **kind**: Enumeration: **KEEP_LAST** (default), **KEEP_ALL**.               |
| **Latency Budget**    | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the LatencyBudget Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **duration**: duration in nanoseconds (default **0**).                     |
| **Lifespan**          | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Liveliness Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **duration**: duration in nanoseconds (default **0**).                     |
| **Liveliness**        | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Deadline Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **kind**: Enumeration: **AUTOMATIC** (default), **MANUAL_BY_PARTICIPANT**, **MANUAL_BY_TOPIC**
|                       | • **lease_duration**: duration in nanoseconds (default -1).                  |
| **Ownership Strength**| A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Ownership Strength Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **value**: Integer (default **0**).                                       |
| **Ownership**         | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Ownership Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **kind**: Enumeration: **SHARED** (default), **EXCLUSIVE**.                 |
| **Partition**         | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Partition Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **name**: String.                                                         |
| **Presentation**      | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Presentation Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **access_scope**: Enumeration: **INSTANCE** (default), **TOPIC, GROUP**
|                       | • **coherent_access**: Boolean (default **false**)
|                       | • **ordered_access**: Boolean (default **false**).                          |
| **Reader Data Lifecycle** | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the ReaderData Lifecycle Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **autopurge_nowriter_samples_delay**: duration in nanoseconds (default -1). |
| **Reliability**       | A stereotyped Class element that specifies the Reliability Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values: |
|                       | • **kind**: Enumeration: **BEST_EFFORT** (default), **RELIABLE**.            |
|                       | • **max_blocking_time**: Integer (default -1).                             |
### Resource Limits

A stereotyped `Class` element that specifies the Resource Limits Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- `max_instances`: Integer maximum value (default -1 to keep all instances)
- `max_samples`: Integer maximum samples (default -1 to keep all samples)
- `max_samples_per_instance`: Integer maximum samples per instance (default -1 to keep all samples per instance).

### Time Based Filter

A stereotyped `Class` element that specifies the Time Based Filter Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- `minimum_separation`: duration in nanoseconds (default 0).

### Topic Data

A stereotyped `Class` element that specifies the Topic Data Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- `value`: String.

### Transport Priority

A stereotyped `Class` element that specifies the Transport Priority Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- `value`: Integer (default 0).

### User Data

A stereotyped `Class` element that specifies the User Data Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- `value`: String.

### Writer Data Lifecycle

A stereotyped `Class` element that specifies the Writer Data Lifecycle Qos Policy. It applies the following Tagged Values:

- `autodispose_unregistered_instances`: Boolean (default true).

### 3.3.5 Application Target

The DDS Application toolbox provides elements and connectors for use on a DDS Application diagram.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDS Application</td>
<td>A stereotyped <code>Component</code> element that represents a DDS application. It is used to represent a compilable software artifact that represents a single DomainParticipant (using the Use relationship). Application Component is the DDS application used by the transformation process to specify the DDS implementation PSM generated by the transformation. It applies the following Tagged Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>language</code>: An enumeration representing the target software language for this application implementation - C, C++, Java and C#.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>platform</code>: An enumeration representing the target implementation platform for this application implementation - i86Win32, i86JDK13.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- Currently only the RTIDDS Transformation supports C#.
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain Participant / Cache Use</td>
<td>A stereotyped <em>Dependency</em> relationship that represents a usage of a DDS DomainParticipant or Cache by an Application. Many Applications can use the same DomainParticipant/Cache as required to create a heterogeneous DDS design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td>An association. It is required for a DLRL Cache to associate with a related DCPS DomainParticipant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 Create DDS Project

There are two ways in which you can create a DDS Model:

- Using the predefined Model Template
- Without a Model Template

3.4.1 Using a Template

To create a new DDS model using a template, follow the steps below.

1. Select the File | New Project menu option. In the Name field, type an appropriate name for the DDS project. Click on the Save button.
2. The Model Wizard dialog then displays as shown below. Select the Data Distribution Service technology, then tick the checkbox for DDS Model.
3. Click OK to load the template.

![Model Wizard Screenshot]

The new DDS Model is created from the selected template. It contains a blank DCPS and DLRL model for you to start designing your application with.

3.4.2 Without a Template

The following topics describe methods to create a DDS model without reference to a template:

- Create DCPS Model
- Create DLRL Model
3.4.2.1 Create DCPS Model

To create a new DCPS model follow the steps below.

1. Select the File | New Project menu option. In the Name field, type an appropriate name for the DDS project. Click on the Save button.
2. The Model Wizard dialog then displays as shown below. Select the QoS Policy Library.
3. Then OK to load the template.

4. In the Project Browser, add two packages to the project. Give these packages names appropriate to the project and purpose:
   - A Platform Independent Model (PIM) package
   - An Platform Specific Model (PSM) package.
5. Add a new child Package in the PIM package. Give this package appropriate name.
6. Add a new DDS Type Diagram to the package: Select the Add-Ins | DDS Technology | New Type Diagram menu option to create a DDS Type diagram. In the diagram, create the IDL type elements and add key and other field to the elements.
7. Add a new DDS Domain diagram to the package: Select the Add-Ins | DDS Technology | New Domain Diagram menu option to create a DDS Domain diagram. In the diagram, create the DDS Topic elements and assign the Tagged Value Type to the elements. Create a domain element, then create the DomainParticipant elements and assign the Tagged Value of Domain to the elements.
   (i) Create DDS Topic elements and assigns the Tagged Value Type to the elements.
   (ii) Create a domain element, then create DomainParticipant elements and assign the Tagged Value of Domain to the elements.
   (iii) Within the DomainParticipant elements, create Publisher/Subscriber elements.
   (iv) Create DataWriters for each Publisher and DataReaders for each Subscriber.
   (v) Create connectors between the Topics and the DataWriter and DataReader elements.

Refer to the example diagram below:
8. Add a new DDS Application Diagram to the package: Select the Add-Ins | DDS Technology | New Application Diagram menu option to create a DDS Application diagram. Drag the DomainParticipant elements from the DDS Domain package in the Project Browser onto the diagram. Create Application Component elements and then create Usage connectors between these Application Component elements and the DomainParticipant elements. See example diagram below:
When you have saved these diagrams, you have created a basic DDS Platform Independent Model (PIM) having similar structure in the Project Browser as following diagram. If you want to add a DLRL Model, see Add DLRL Model topic.
You can run Model Validation against the newly-created PIM to validate the model. You can then Generate PSM and Code.

3.4.2.2 Create DLRL Model

**Note:**

- Currently only OSPLDDS Supports generating Platform Specific Model (PSM) for Java source code from DLRL models.
- You need to firstly create a DDS DCPS model before you can create a valid DLRL model.

To add a DDS DLRL model, follow the steps below:

1. In the Project Browser, create a package for the DLRL model.
2. Add a new DLRL Mapping Diagram in the package. Select the **Add-Ins | DDS Technology | New DLRL Mapping Diagram** menu option to create a DDS DLRL Mapping diagram.

3. In the newly created DLRL Diagram:
   (i) Create DLRL Classes, and assign the mappedTopic and mappedType tagged values to the appropriate elements.
   (ii) Add some DLRL Attributes to the DLRL Class elements. Assign the mappedField Tagged Value to the attribute in the mapping IDL type.
   (iii) Create Relation Relationships between the DLRL Classes. Assign the mapping Foreign Key name to the Target Role property of the Relation connector.

The diagram below is an example of DLRL class mapping:

4. Add a new DDS DLRL Diagram: Select the **Add-Ins | DDS Technology | New DLRL Diagram** menu option to create a DDS DLRL diagram. Give this diagram appropriate name. Then:
   (i) Drag the DomainParticipant (and its children Subscriber/Publisher as well as Reader/Writer elements) in the DCPS package from **Project Browser** to the diagram. And drag the DLRL Class element in the current package to the diagram.
   (ii) Add some Cache elements. Create Associations between the Cache element and the DCPS DomainParticipant element. Create Associations between Cache element and the DLRL Class elements.
   (iii) Add a Object Home Part inside the Cache element. Create Topic Manager ports to the Object Home part. Then create Dependency connectors from each Topic Manager port to related DataReader/DataWriter port within DCPS elements.

The diagram below is an example of the above process:
5. Open an existing (or create a new) DDS Application diagram, then drag the DLRL Cache element from Project Browser to the diagram. You can either create a Usage relationship from an existing DDS Application component to the Cache element, or create a new DDS Application component and then create a Usage relationship between the new created DDS Application element and Cache element.

**Note:**
- The DDS Application component must also have a Usage relationship with related DomainParticipant components, otherwise the generated code will not be compilable.

The diagram below is an example DDS Application diagram including the DLRL Cache:
3.5 Model Validation

The MDG Technology for DDS registers with Enterprise Architect to receive model validation requests from users. To configure Enterprise Architect to perform DDS model validation, select the **Project | Model Validation | Configure** menu option from the Enterprise Architect main menu. The **Model Validation Configuration** dialog displays.

If you are only performing DDS validation, click on the **Select None** button, select the **Data Distribution Service (DDS) Rules** checkbox and click on the **OK** button. This is the default setting of the DDS Perspective. Note that DDS is strongly based on UML so it might be a useful exercise to perform the UML validation as well.

**Validate a DDS Model**

To validate an element and any connectors attached to it, a diagram and all its elements, or a package and all its diagrams and elements against the DDS rules, select the **Project | Model Validation | Validate Selected** menu option.

For an explanation of the error and warning messages that might be returned when validating a DDS model, refer to the **Model Validation Rules for Elements** topic.

### 3.5.1 Model Validation Rules for Elements

The following messages might be output by the validation of a DDS element:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDS Entity missing data for Tagged Value:</td>
<td>A DDS DomainParticipant, Topic, DLRL Class or Application is missing the Tagged Value specified by the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;domain</td>
<td>type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDS Entity contains invalid data for Tagged Value:</td>
<td>The DDS DomainParticipant, Topic or DLRL Class refers to an invalid element in the specified Tagged Value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;domain</td>
<td>type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing QosPolicy:</td>
<td>The DDS DomainParticipant, Topic, Subscriber, Publisher, DataReader or DataWriter is missing the specified Qos Policy (specified by a QosProperty element). The PSM transformation process assumes the system default value for this Qos Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;QOS property&gt;</td>
<td>The DDS DomainParticipant, Topic, Subscriber, Publisher, DataReader or DataWriter is missing the specified Qos Policy (specified by a QosProperty element). The PSM transformation process assumes the system default value for this Qos Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing child entity:</td>
<td>The DDS DomainParticipant, Publisher, Subscriber, DLRL Cache or ObjectHome are missing any of their required children entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Publisher or Subscriber</td>
<td>DataReader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid children entities found of type:</td>
<td>The given DDS entity contains other DDS entities as children, which it is not supposed to have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Any DDS Entity&gt;</td>
<td>The given DDS entity contains other DDS entities as children, which it is not supposed to have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing or invalid usage relationship:</td>
<td>The given DDS application is not bound to any DomainParticipant/Cache (or vice versa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;other information&gt;</td>
<td>The given DDS application is not bound to any DomainParticipant/Cache (or vice versa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing or invalid association:</td>
<td>The given DDS topic is not associated with any DataReaders or DataWriters, or a DataReader/DataWriter is not associated with any topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;other information&gt;</td>
<td>The given DDS topic is not associated with any DataReaders or DataWriters, or a DataReader/DataWriter is not associated with any topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicated DDS Entity Name:</td>
<td>The given DDS entity has the same name as another DDS entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Any DDS Entity name&gt;</td>
<td>The given DDS entity has the same name as another DDS entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported type found in &lt;DDS Type&gt; - &lt;attribute&gt; : &lt;attribute type&gt;</td>
<td>The type of attribute in the given DDS Type entity is neither an IDL primitive type, nor a user-defined DDS type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing DDS parent:</td>
<td>The given DDS entity does not belong to the specified parent type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Any DDS Entity type&gt;</td>
<td>The given DDS entity does not belong to the specified parent type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid DDS parent:</td>
<td>The given DDS entity belongs to the wrong parent type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;Any DDS Entity type&gt;</td>
<td>The given DDS entity belongs to the wrong parent type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible Platform/Language - Platform &lt;platform&gt; does not comply with Language &lt;language&gt;</td>
<td>The language and platform value in a specified DDS Application entity tagged value is not compatible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

A DDS model might trigger additional UML validation messages, but these are outside the scope of this document. See the Enterprise Architect User Guide.
3.6 Generate PSM and Code

There are two ways in which you can generate PSM and Code:

- Generate Code DDS Menu Command
- EA Transformation

Note:
Before generating the PSM and Code, please ensure that the DDS Model is validated by running Model Validation.

3.6.1 DDS Menu Command

This process generates executable UML class and packages based on the DDS model. The generated class and packages can then be generated to source code using in-build code generator feature of Enterprise Architect.

To generate the Executable Class for a DDS model, follow the steps below:

1. Select the Add-ins | DDS Technology | Generate Code... menu option to display the Generate Executable Class dialog:

2. Select the target package that the generated class and package will be created in. Click the Browse button to select the desired package.

3. From the Applications list box, select the applications you want them to be generated to RTIDDS applications, then click the "->" button beside RTIDDS Applications list box. The selected applications will be moved to RTIDDS Applications list box.

4. From the Applications list box, select the applications you want them to be generate to OSPLDDS applications, then click the "->" button beside OSPLDDS Applications list box. The selected applications will be moved to OSPLDDS Application list box.

5. Tick the Generate Code checkbox if you decide to have source code generated after the class and
package has been generated.
6. Click on the Generate button to initiate the process.

3.6.2 EA Transformation

There are two Tagged Values for an Application Component - Language and Platform.

- The value of the Language Tagged Value defines the coding language to generate: For RTI NDDS, there are three possible values - C, C++ and Java, for OSPLDDS, there are four possible values - C, C++, Java and C#.
- The value of the Platform Tagged Value depends on the language defined:
  - For C, C++ and C#, the value must be i86Win32.
  - For Java, the value must be i86JDK13.

Before you generate the PSM and code, you might want to check and, if necessary, change the language and platform.

To generate the PSM and code, follow the steps below:

1. Open the DDS project and the PIM package, and then open the Application diagram.
2. In the Application diagram, select the Application Components from which to generate the PSM and code.
3. Select the Project | Model Transformations | Transform Selected Elements menu option.
The **Model Transformation** dialog displays.

4. Select the **OSPLDDS** or **RTIDDS** checkbox. If the target package is not listed against the checkbox, the **Browse Project** dialog displays. Select the PSM package as the target for the generated PSM and click on the **OK** button.
5. On the Model Transformation dialog, click on the Do Transform button. (If you have not specified a project root folder in the DDS Options, the system prompts you for the folder at this point.) The system starts to generate the PSM based on the selected DDS components; the progress of the transformation is shown in the Transformation Progress window.

6. When the transformation is complete, the Generate Package Source Code dialog displays.

7. In the Synchronize field, select Overwrite code, then select the Include all Child Packages checkbox. Click on the Generate button. The system starts to generate the source code for the specified language into the project root folder. The progress of the code generation is shown in the Batch Generation window.
8. If user select RTIDDS Transformation in step 4, then after code generation is completed, the system runs the NDDS generator to generate code from the IDL type.

3.7 DDS Example Model

To open the example model, select the Add-Ins | DDS Technology | Open DDS Example Model menu option from the Enterprise Architect main menu.

The example model contains two separate models: **Hello World** and **Net Chat** as shown in the following diagram:

![Diagram showing DDS Example Model](image)

The **Hello World** model is a simple DCPS model; it contains a Type diagram, Domain diagram, and DDS Application diagram.

In the Type diagram, it defines the IDL type to be used by the Topic. In the Domain diagram, it defines DDS topology using DDS Entities: Domain, DomainParticipant, Publisher, Subscriber, DataReader, and DataWriter, and Topic. In the Application diagram, it defines the DDS Application entities and their usage relations with DomainParticipant entities.

The **Net Chat** model contains DCPS Model as well as DLRL model which is based on its related DCPS model. Its DCPS model contains a Type diagram and a Domain diagram.

Its DLRL model contains a Mapping diagram and a DLRL diagram. In the Mapping diagram, it defines DLRL.
classes as well as their mapping to related DCPS Type and Topic. In DLRL diagram it defines the DLRL topology using DDS DLRL Entities: Cache, ObjectHome, TopicManager, Class as well as related DCPS Entities.
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