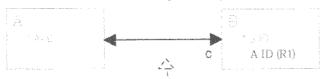
## Where to put the referential attributes

To see where the referential attribute goes:

1. Select a relationship type (1:1, 1:1c, etc.)

2. Choose one of the arrow templates and place it on objects A and B.

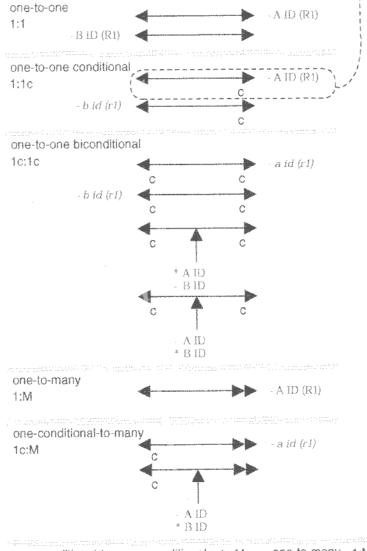


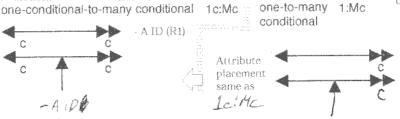
Normal vs. Italics determine which way to write the referential attribute's domain description:

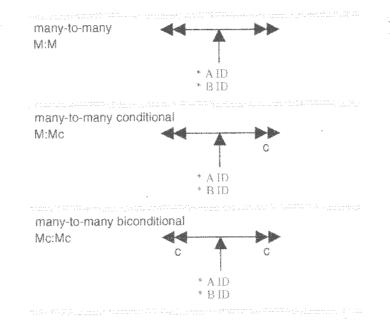
A 1D (R1) Domain: Same as A.A ID

- a id (r1) Domain: Same as A.A ID or "none"

In general, behavioral models become more complex when the italicized choice is used.

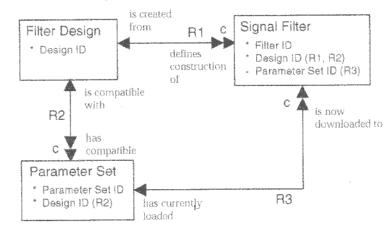






## Attribute placement examples

A Signal Filter is a programmable piece of hardware specified by a Filter Design. To program a Signal Filter, you download a Parameter Set into it. You cannot download a Parameter Set into a Signal Filter unless the Parameter Set is compatible with the Signal Filter's design.



- R1: When you create an instance of Signal Filter, you know its design. So you refer to the provided Filter Design. Design ID and assign a new Filter ID.
- R2: When you create an instance of Parameter Set, you are editing a set of parameter values (not shown) for a given Filter Design. So you refer to the provided Filter Design.Design ID and assign a new Parameter Set
- R3: Now you want to select and download a Parameter Set into one of the Signal Filters. So you start with an instance of Signal Filter and, thanks to R1, a Design ID. Browsing through all those instances of Parameter Set with a matching Design ID, you select one to download. You refer to the selected Parameter Set.Parameter Set ID and the Parameter Set.Design ID. But the Design attribute was already set when you created the instance of Signal Filter.

