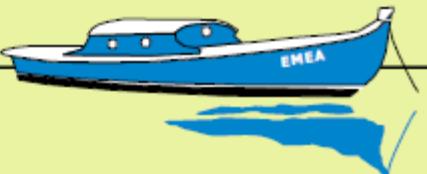




www.thalesgroup.com

**EMEA
2012**



**Modélisation pour
l'ingénierie d'entreprise**

TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-0115

**Architecture et Ingénierie de Systèmes
sociotechniques avec une vision d'entreprise**

**Jean-Luc Garnier
24 au 26 octobre 2012, Arcachon**

- ◆ La modélisation a déjà fait de grandes avancées dans les entreprises et les projets
- ◆ Des normes et standards existent pour couvrir des activités de niveau entreprise... même s'ils ne sont pas toujours bien connus, compris et utilisés
- ◆ **Mais des sujets majeurs sont encore très peu explorés**

- ◆ **Thales: An example of Engineering context**
- ◆ **Enterprise scope**
- ◆ **Architecting with an Enterprise Vision**
 - Methods and Formalisms
 - Status and evolution
- ◆ **Model-Based System Engineering**
 - Processes and methods
 - Status and evolution
- ◆ **Evolution and challenges (How research can help)**

An example of engineering context

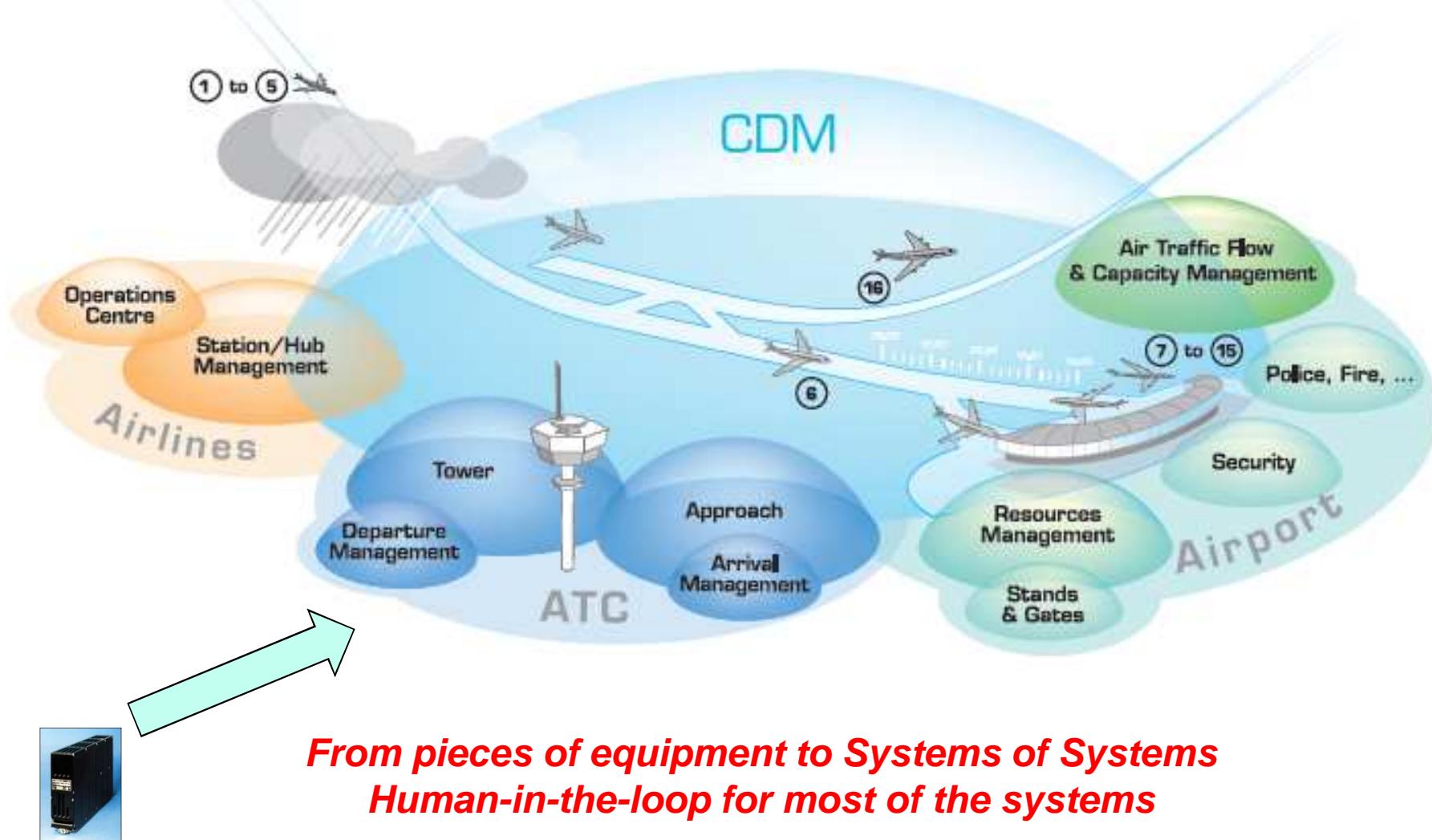
Thales

2011 revenues	13.03 billion euros
Activities	A donut chart illustrating the distribution of 13.03 billion euros between two activities. The chart is divided into two segments: a green segment representing Aerospace and Transport at 40%, and an orange segment representing Defence and Security at 60%.
Employees	67,000 in 50 countries
Research and development	2.5 billion euros (approx. 20% of revenues) 22,000 people
Research and Technologies	450 million euros 3,000 people
System Engineers	8,000 people

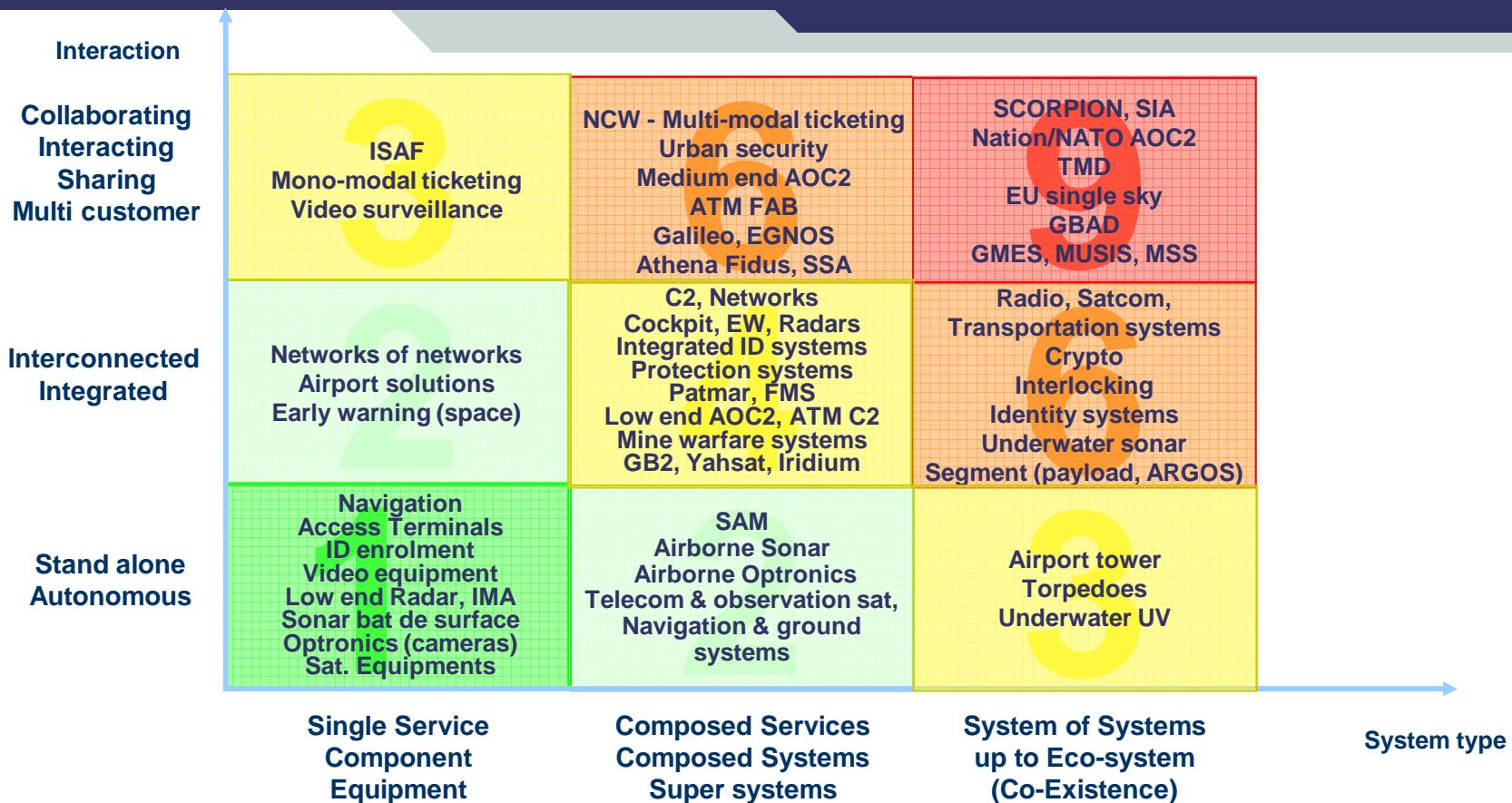
Some examples of Thales Products and Systems



...to engineer a large range of Products and systems



Characterisation of Thales Systems/Products



Technology driven system architecture

May embed electronic equipments where complexity mainly relies on technologies and algorithms
Methods and tools typically based on technical simulation tools and requirements analysis

Functional / non-functional driven architecture

May include complex hardware aspects where complexity mainly relies on high level of interaction between functions, non functional constraints, interfaces
Methods and tools typically based on Arcadia and Melody-Advance

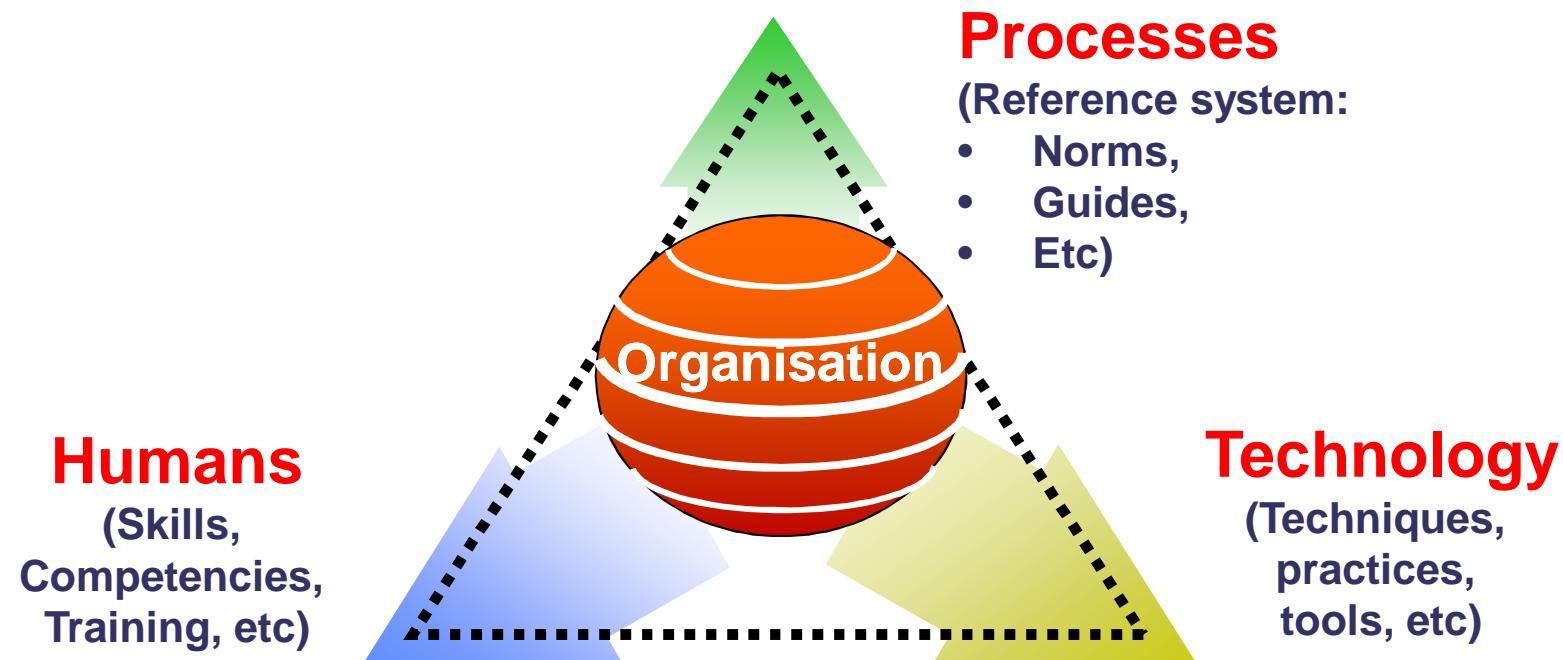
Capability driven system architecture

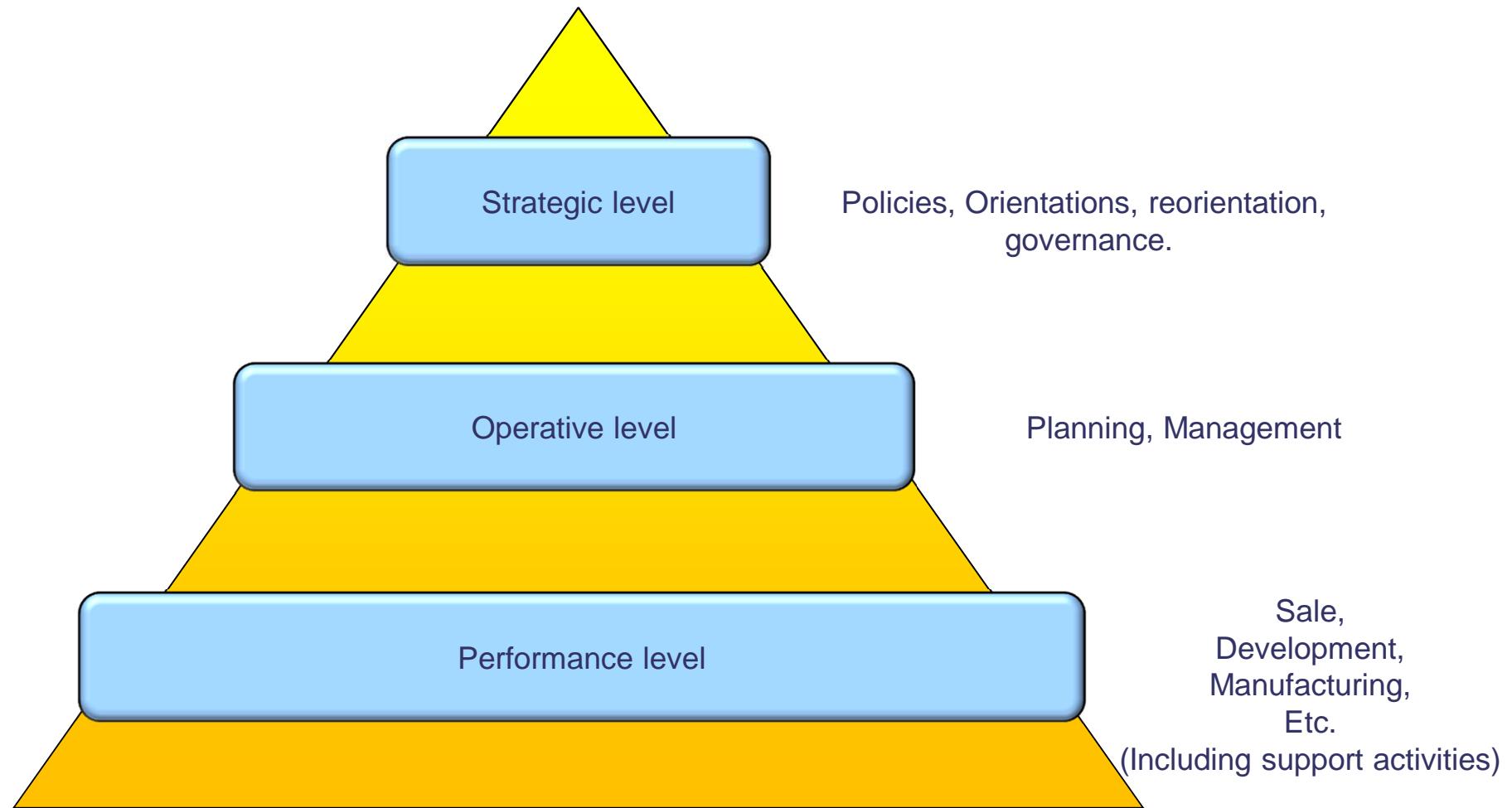
Complexity comes from complex interactions between operational needs, capability and services, business processes and organisations
Methods and tools typically based on Architecture Frameworks and Business Process Modelling (BPM)

Scope

ENTREPRISE

- ◆ Enterprise [TOGAF V9.1]: any collection of **organizations** that has a common set of **goals**.
For example, an enterprise could be a government agency, a whole corporation, a division of a corporation, a single department, or a chain of geographically distant organizations linked together by common ownership.







ARC Collaborative Manufacturing Management

APS - Advanced Planning & Scheduling

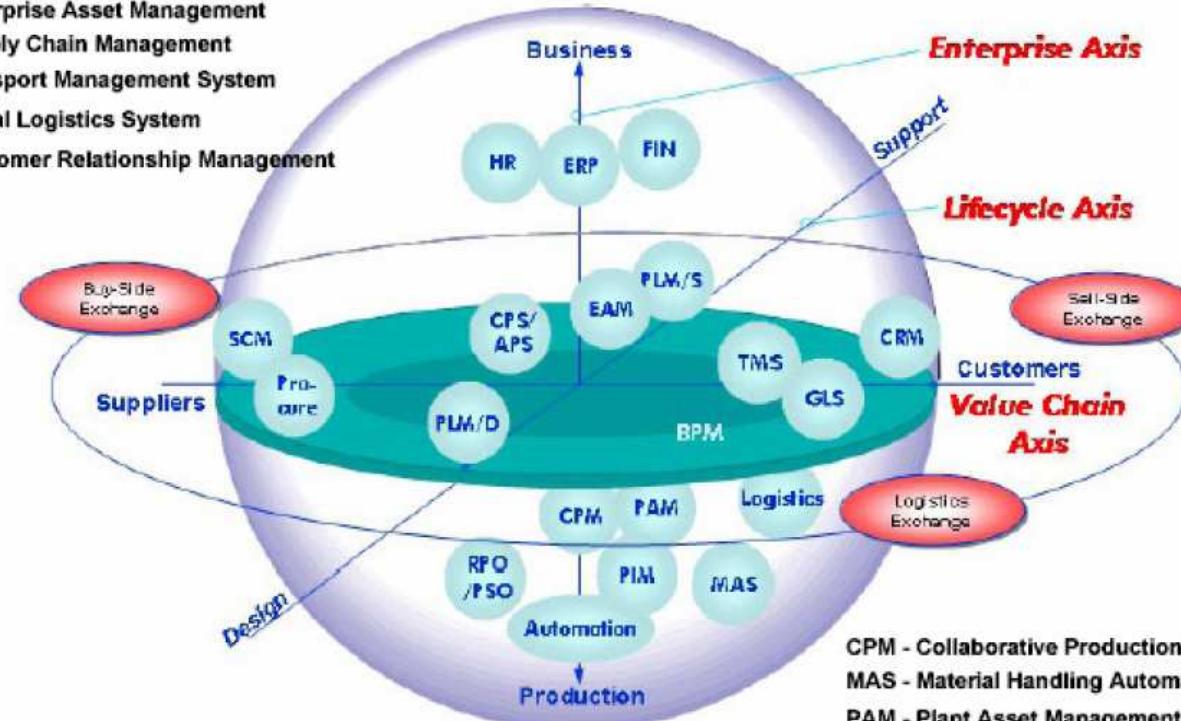
EAM - Enterprise Asset Management

SCM - Supply Chain Management

TMS - Transport Management System

GLS - Global Logistics System

CRM - Customer Relationship Management

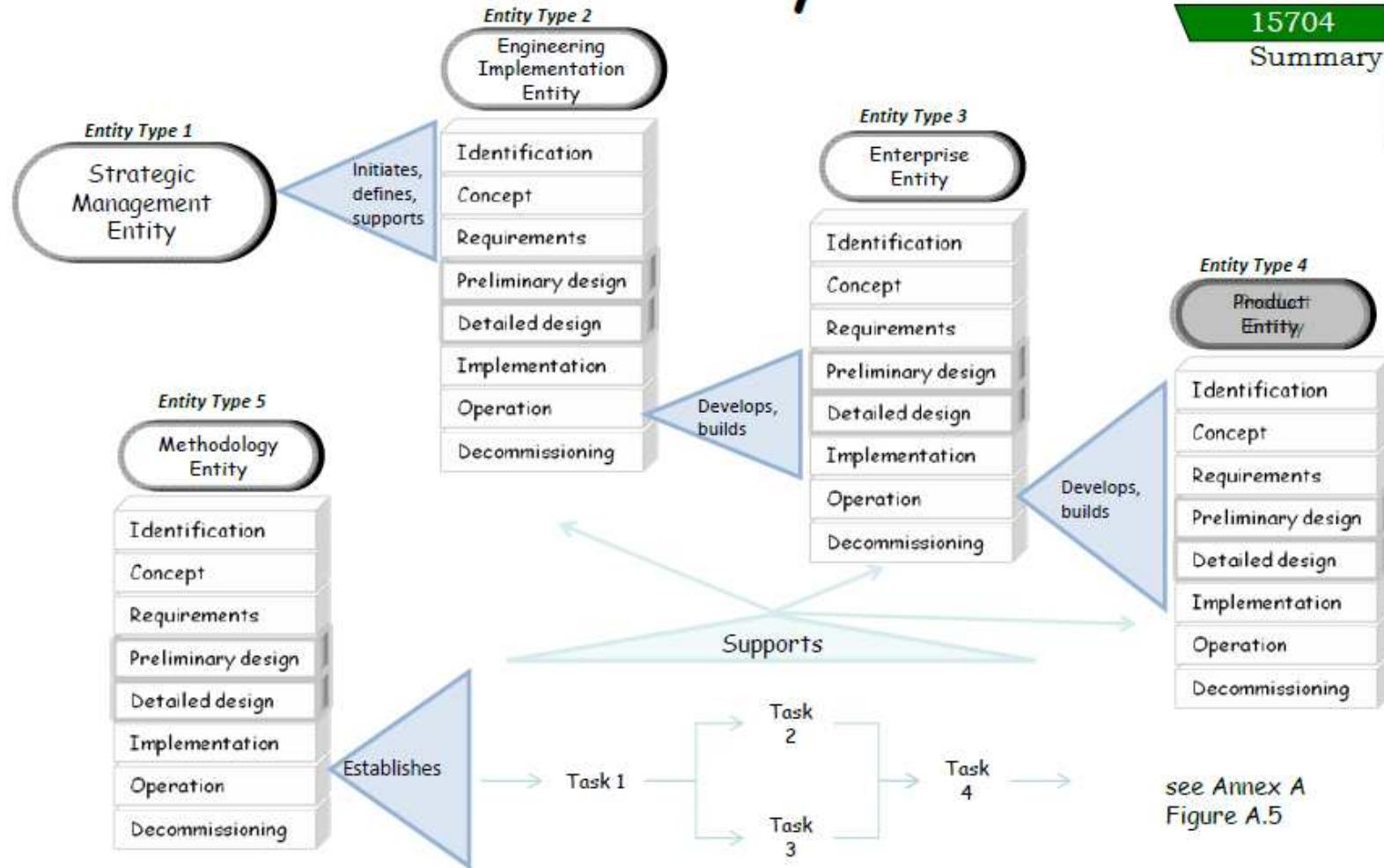


Source: ARC Advisory Group

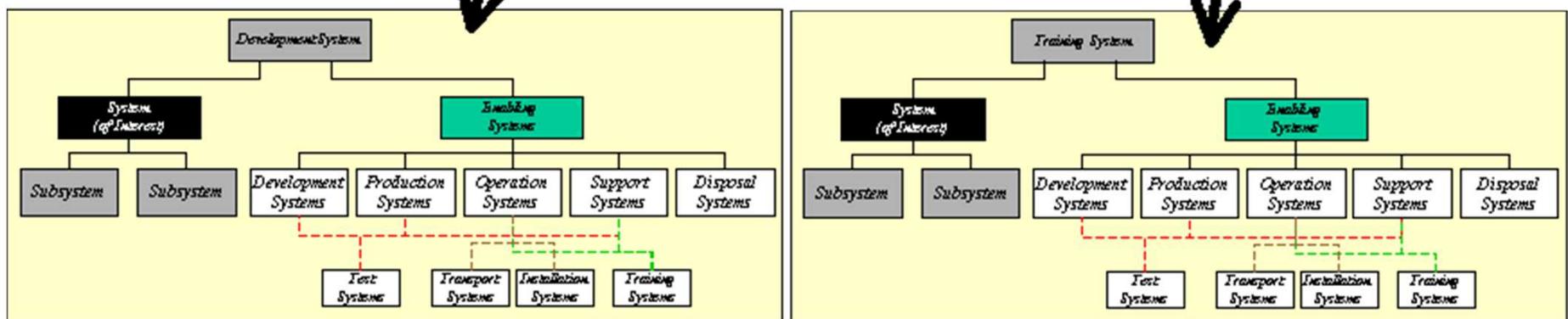
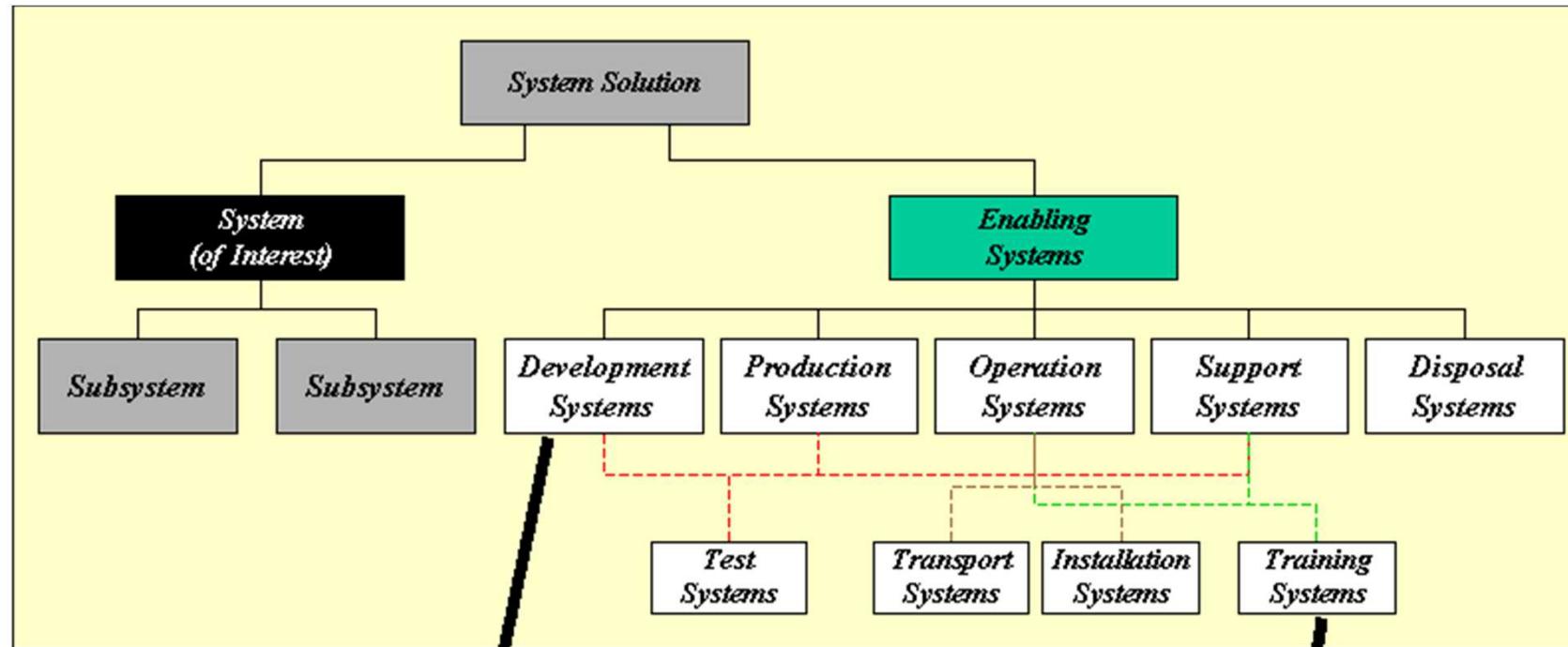
CPM - Collaborative Production Management
MAS - Material Handling Automation System
PAM - Plant Asset Management
PLM/D - Product lifecycle Management / Design
PLM/S - Product lifecycle Management / Support
PSO - Process Simulation & Optimization

15704

Embedded life-cycles



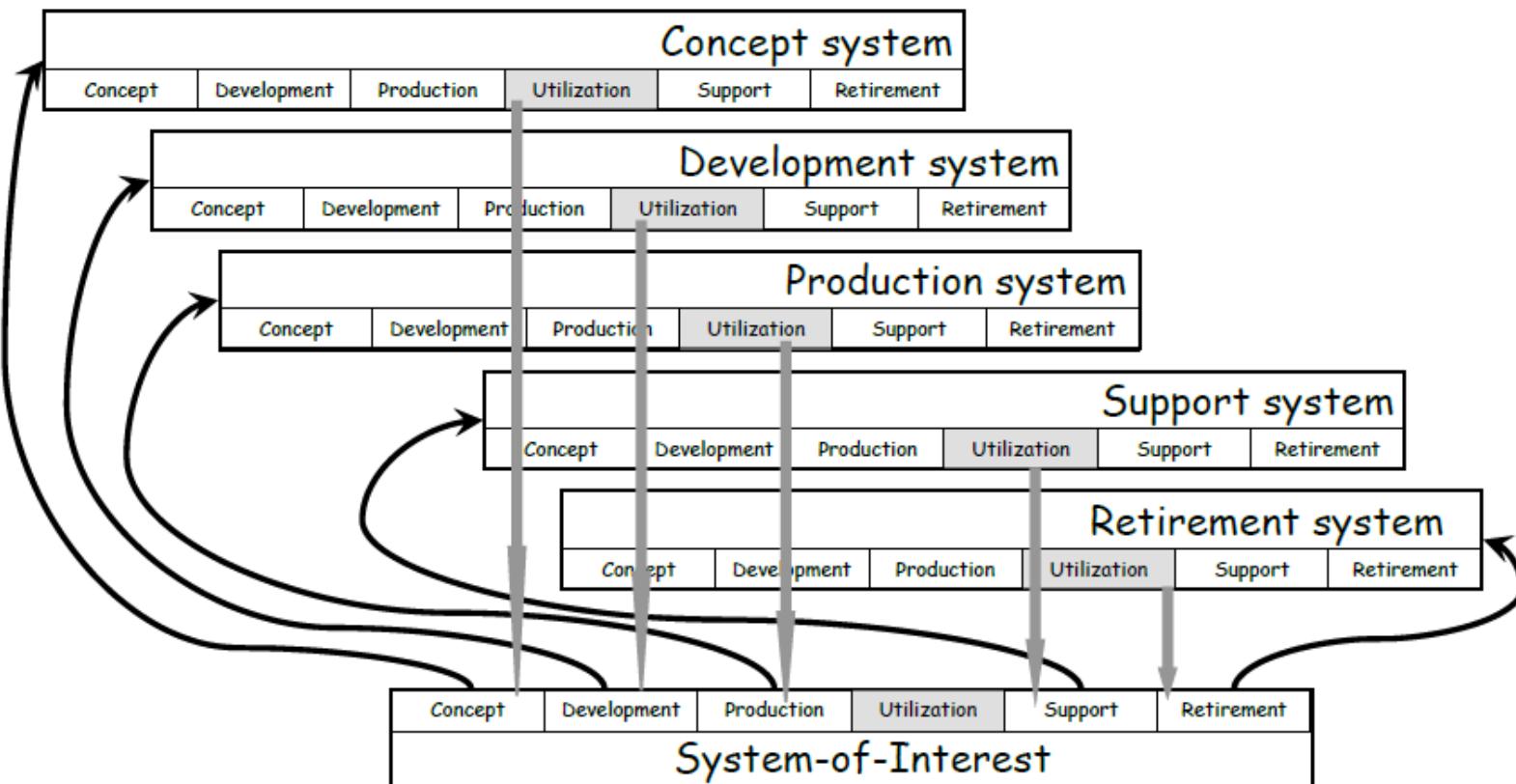
Solution decomposition (Adapted from EIA-632)

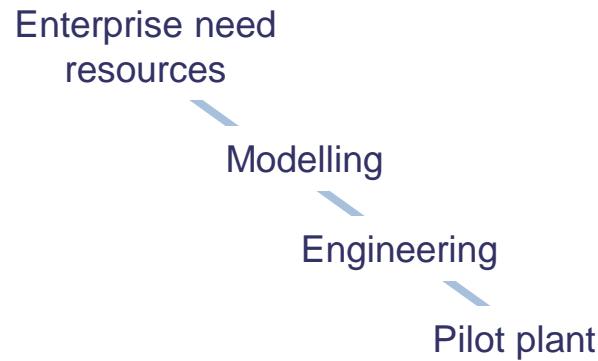
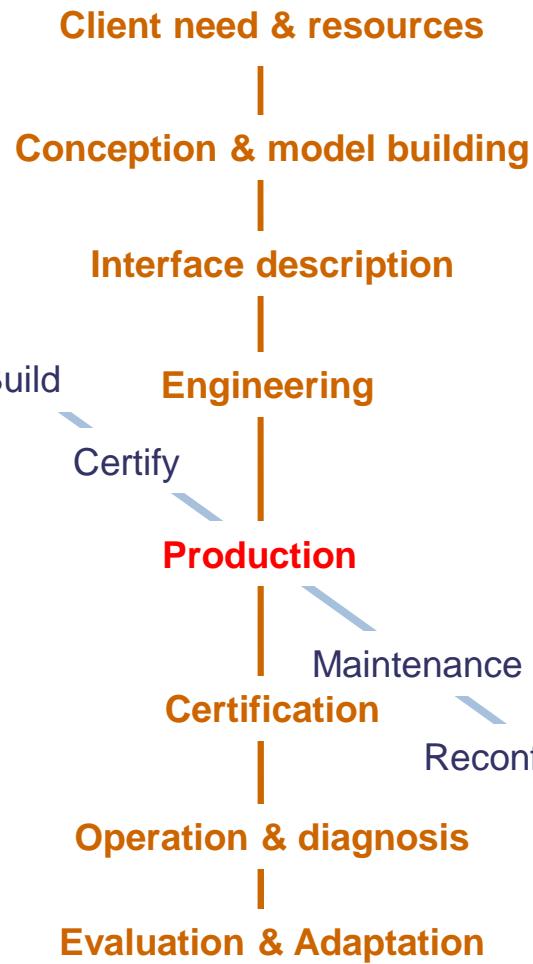
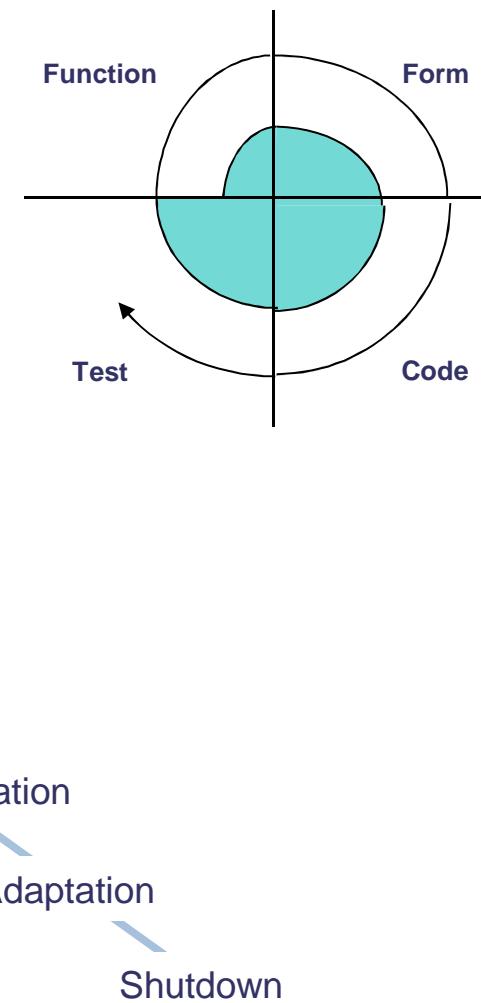


Recursive refinement

cf. ISO 15288

Context
Reference
14258
15704
Summary

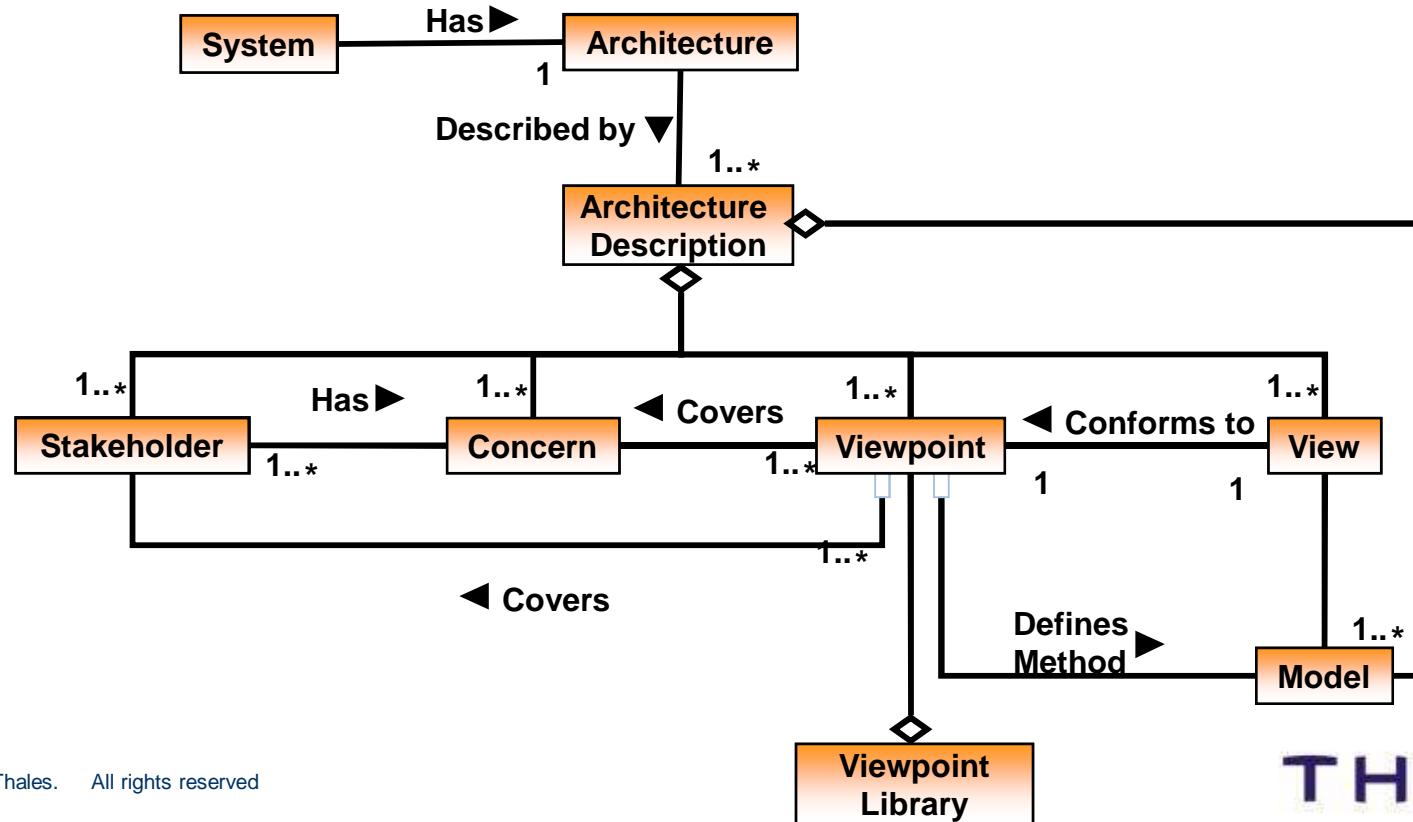


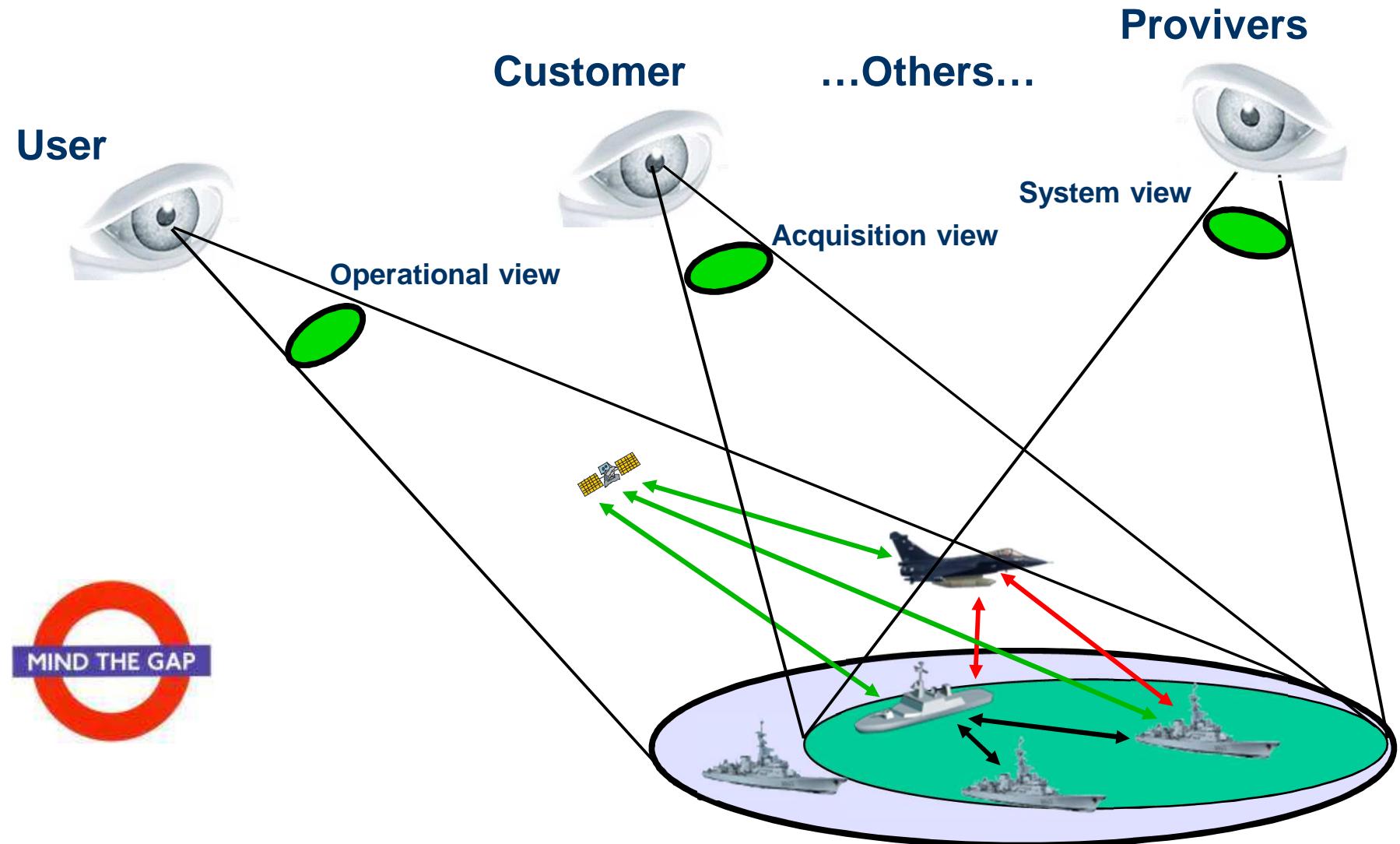
Process WaterfallProduct WaterfallSoftware spiral

Reference: The art of Architecting,
M. Maier & E. Rechtin

ARCHITECTING

- ◆ (system) Architecture [ISO-42010]: fundamental **concepts or properties** of a system in its **environment** embodied in its elements, relationships, and in the **principles** of its design and evolution
- ◆ (System) Architecting [ISO-42010]: process of conceiving, defining, expressing, documenting, communicating, certifying proper implementation of, maintaining and improving an architecture throughout a system's life cycle





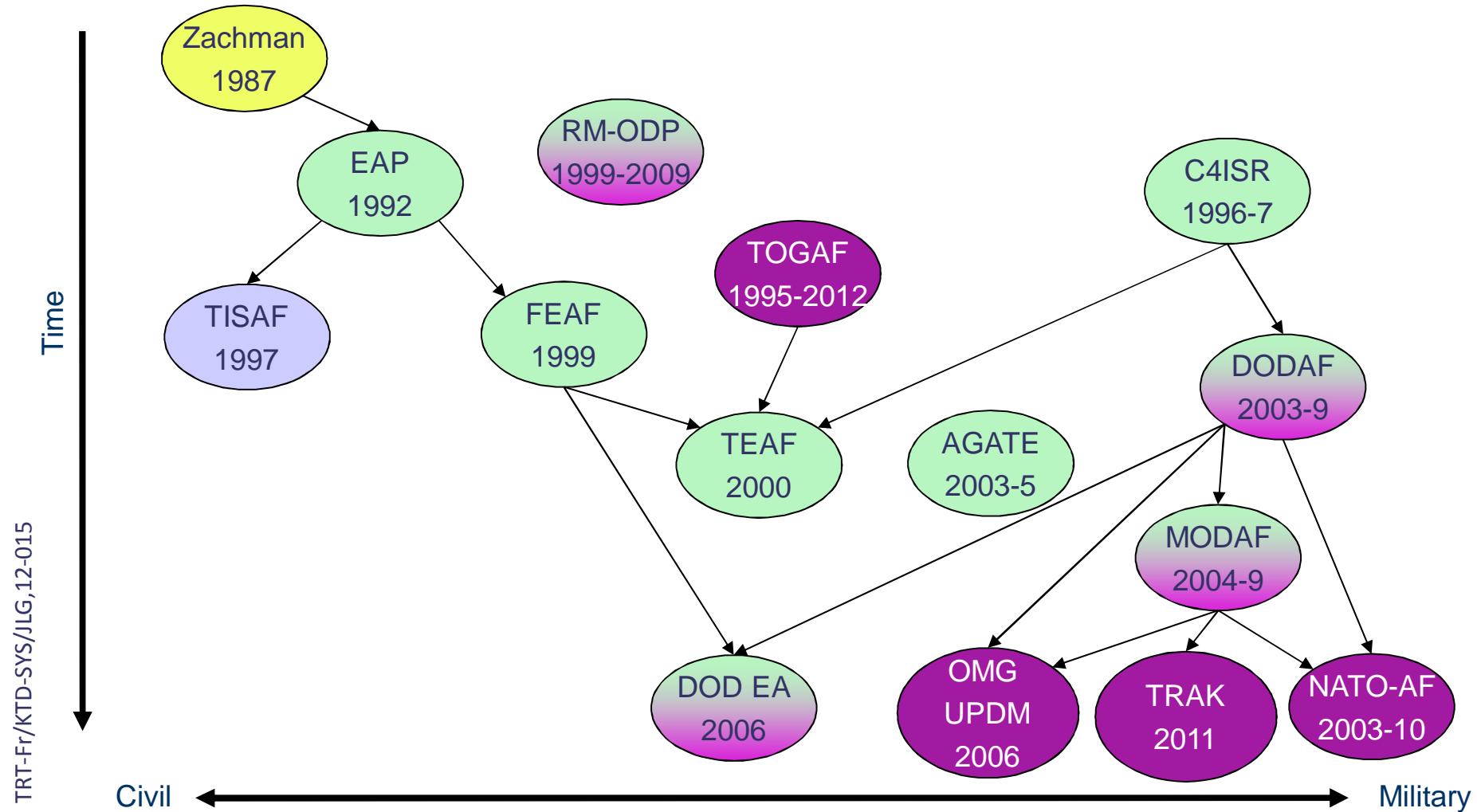
- ◆ A view represents the whole system from a particular viewpoint.
- ◆ Reduces perceived complexity through separation of concerns
- ◆ Architecture views are an end result of doing “architecting”



[TOGAF V9.1] An architecture framework is a tool which can be used for developing a broad range of different architectures.

- ◆ It should describe a **method** for designing an information system in terms of a set of building blocks, and for showing how the building blocks fit together.
- ◆ It should contain a **set of tools** and provide a **common vocabulary**.
- ◆ It should also include a **list of recommended standards** and **compliant products** that can be used to implement the building blocks.

In reality no A.F. addresses all these points completely



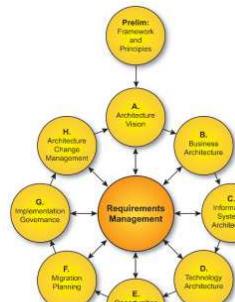
Adaptation from a Arismore's training course

TOGAF Cycle

- ✓ Architecture Definition
- ✓ Requirement management
- ✓ Implementation governance

ADM

- Architecture development method
- Recommendation and techniques



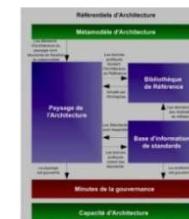
TOGAF Content

- ✓ Norms and rules
- ✓ System knowledge
- ✓ Normalised components

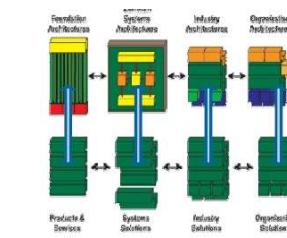
Content Framework



Architecture Repository

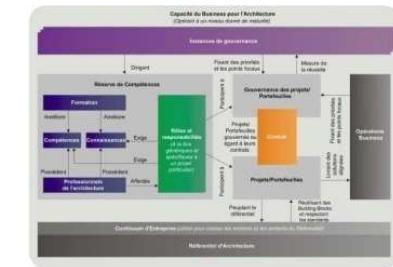


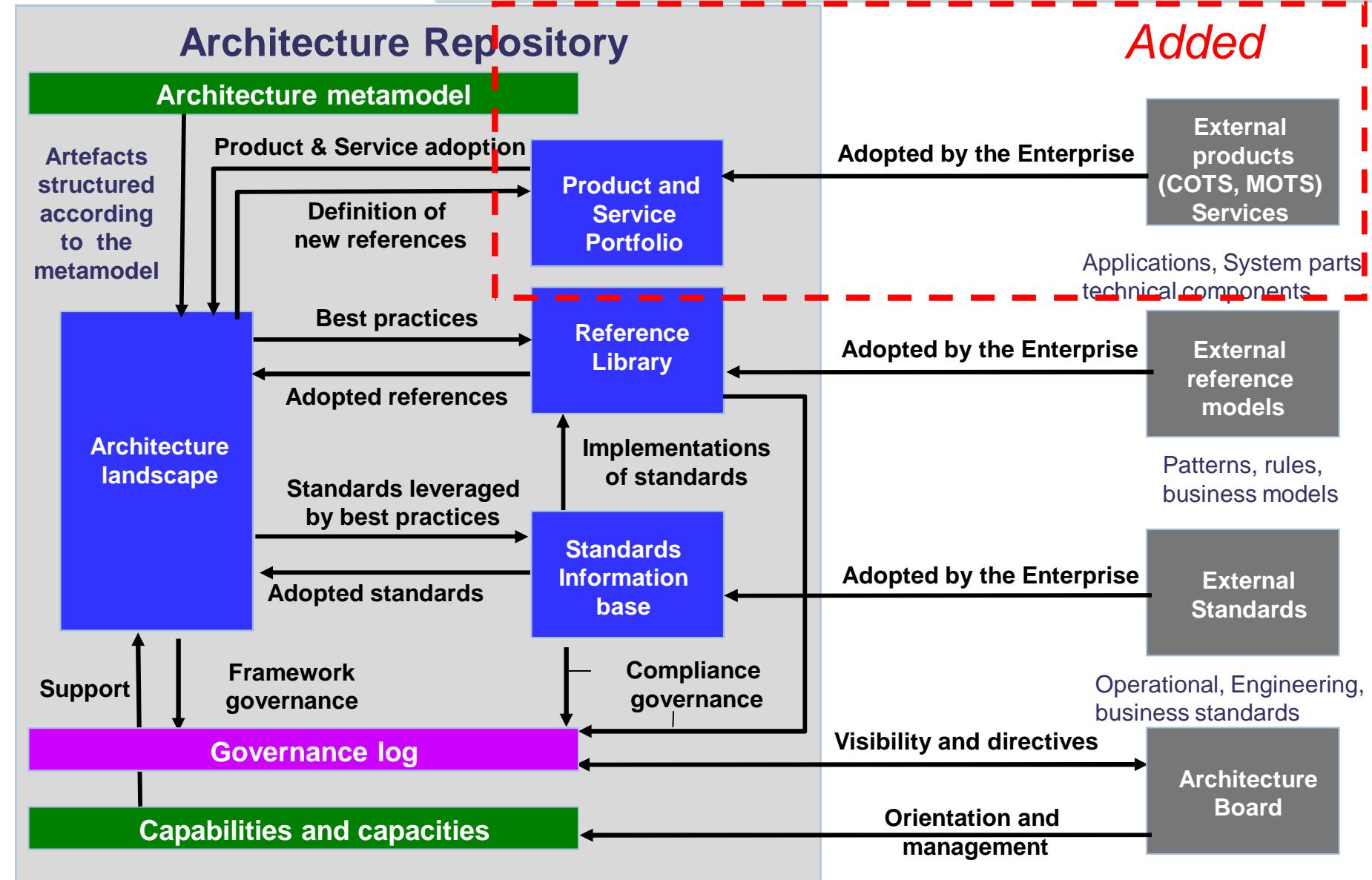
Enterprise continuum

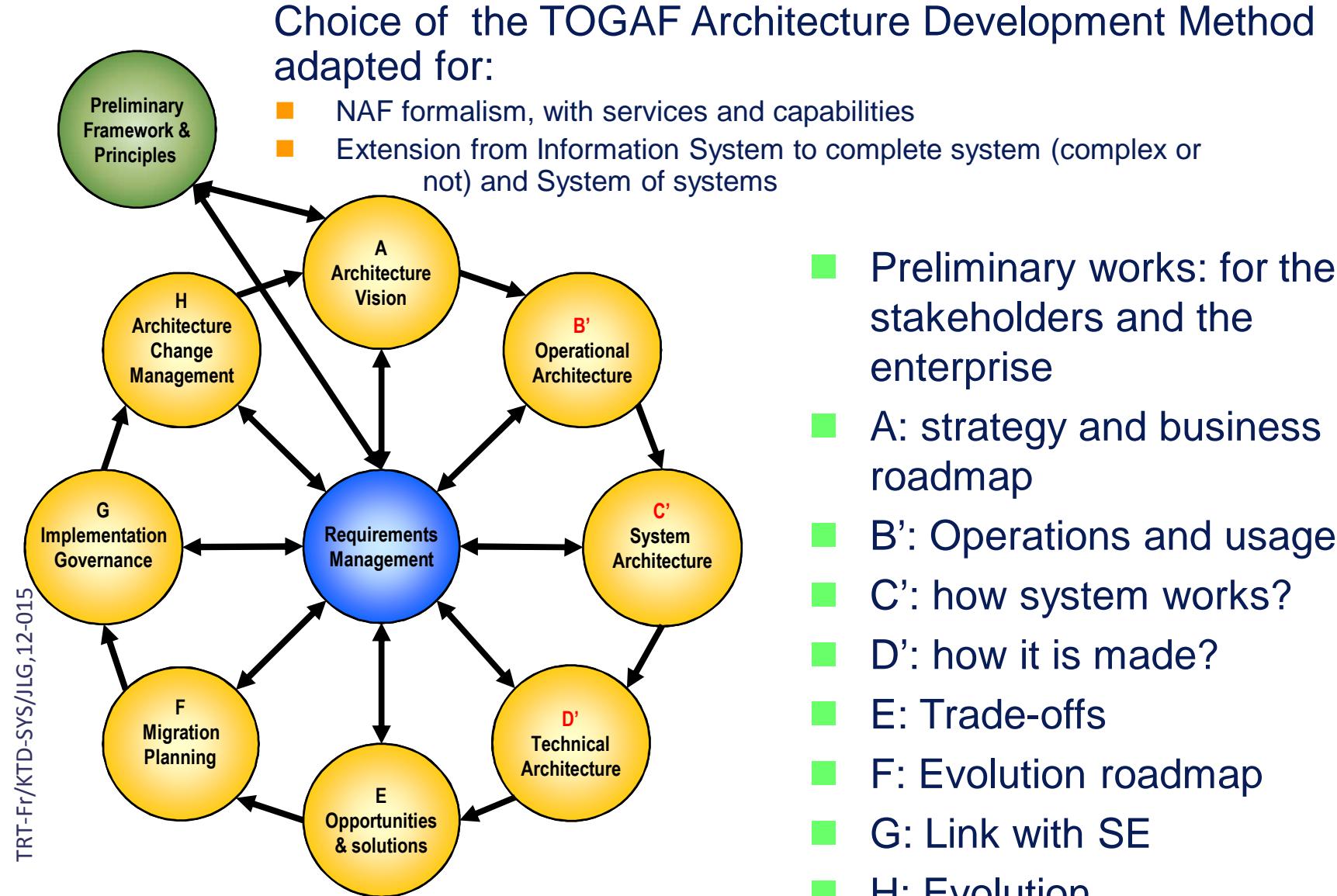


TOGAF Capability

- ✓ Skills & competencies
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Organisation







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THE ZACHMAN ENTERPRISE FRAMEWORK²™

Contextual Planner's view

Conceptual Owner's view

Logical Designer's view

Physical Builder's view

As Built Integrator's view

Functioning User's view

SCOPE

BUSINESS

SYSTEM

TECHNOLOGY

COMPONENT

OPERATIONS

WHAT

HOW

WHERE

WHO

WHEN

WHY

STRATEGISTS

EXECUTIVE LEADERS

ARCHITECTS

ENGINEERS

TECHNICIANS

WORKERS

Released October 2007

Version 2.01

INVENTORY

PROCESS

NETWORK

ORGANIZATION

TIMING

MOTIVATION

Data

Function

Network

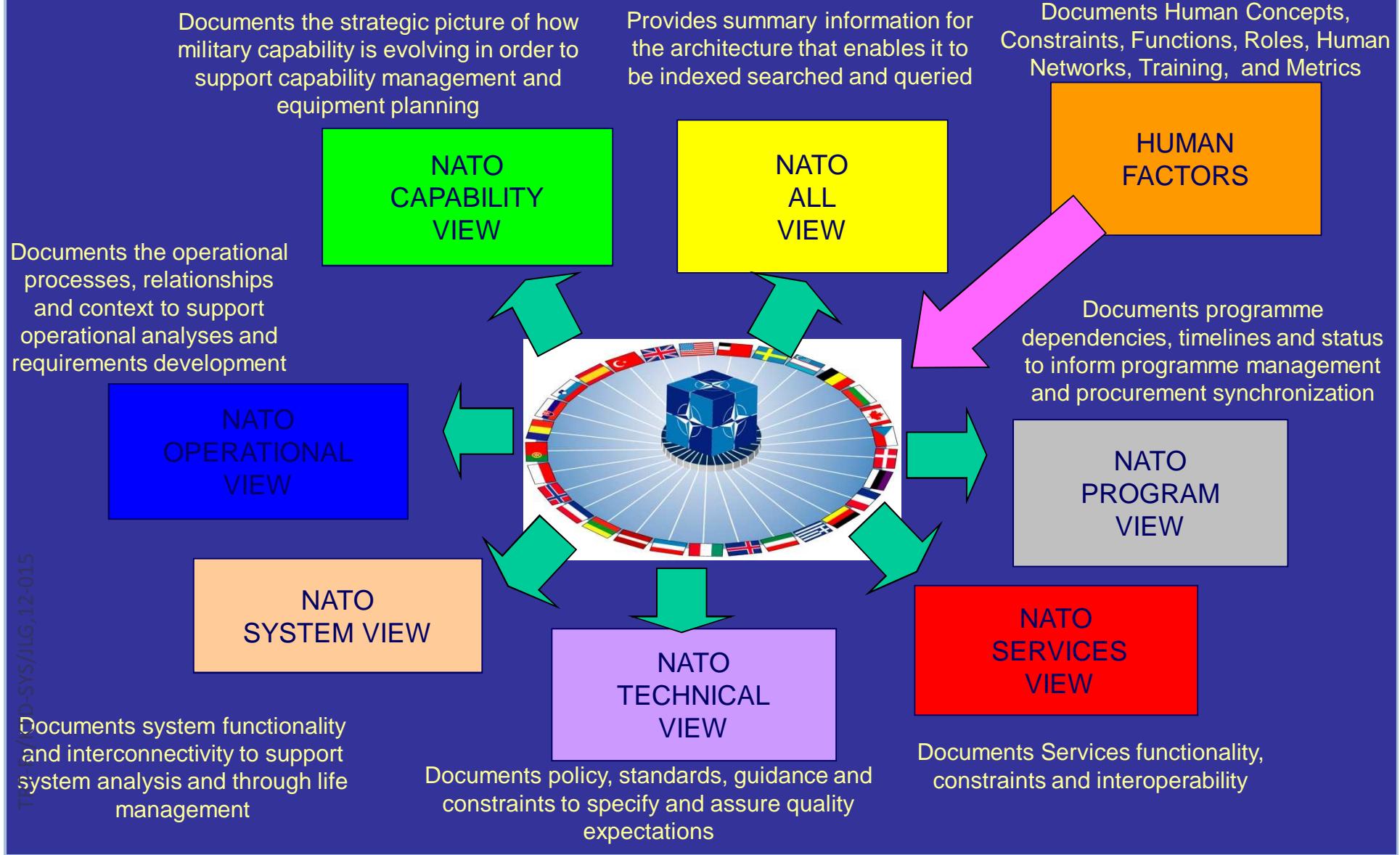
People

Time

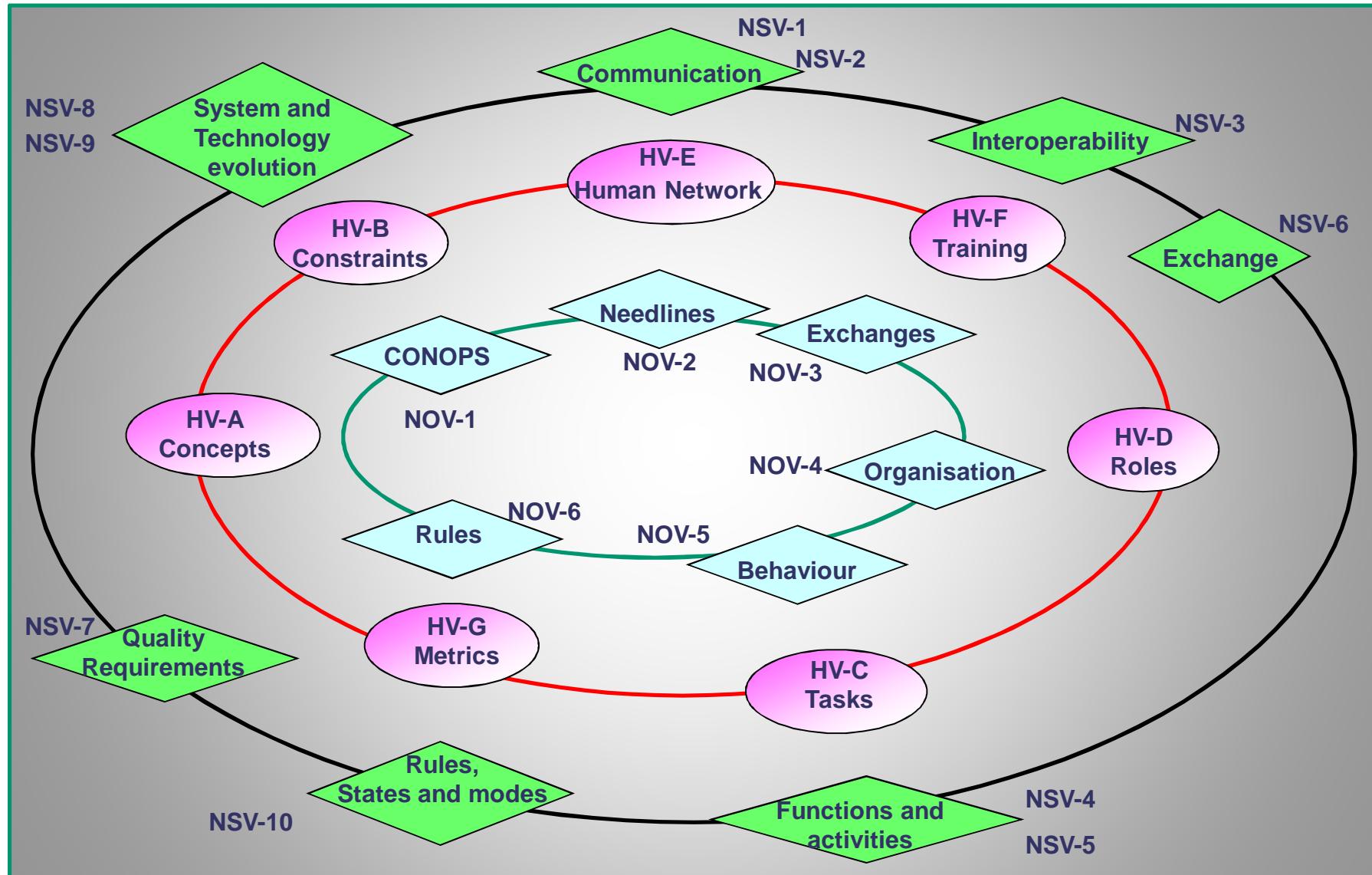
Motive

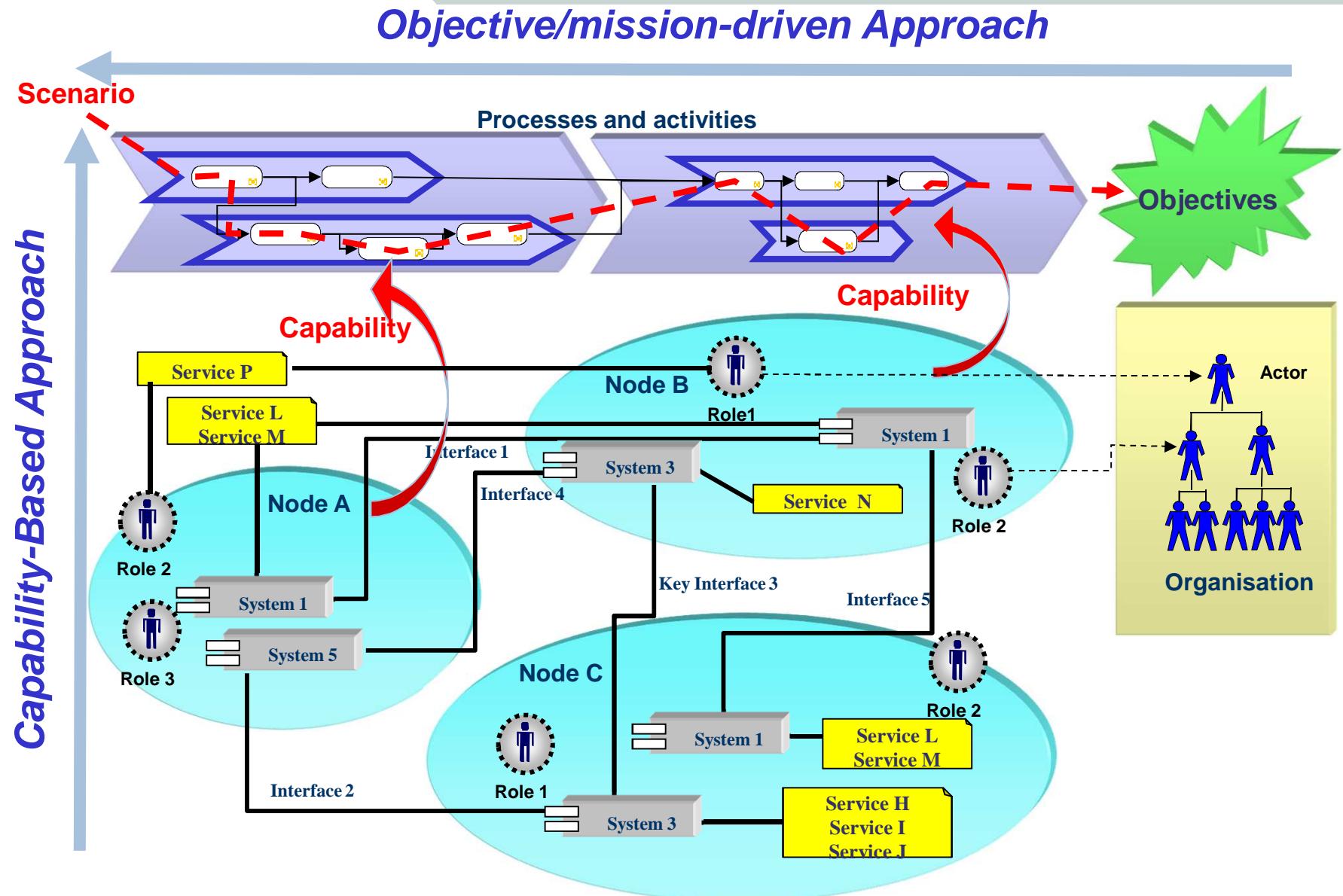
An Holistic Approach

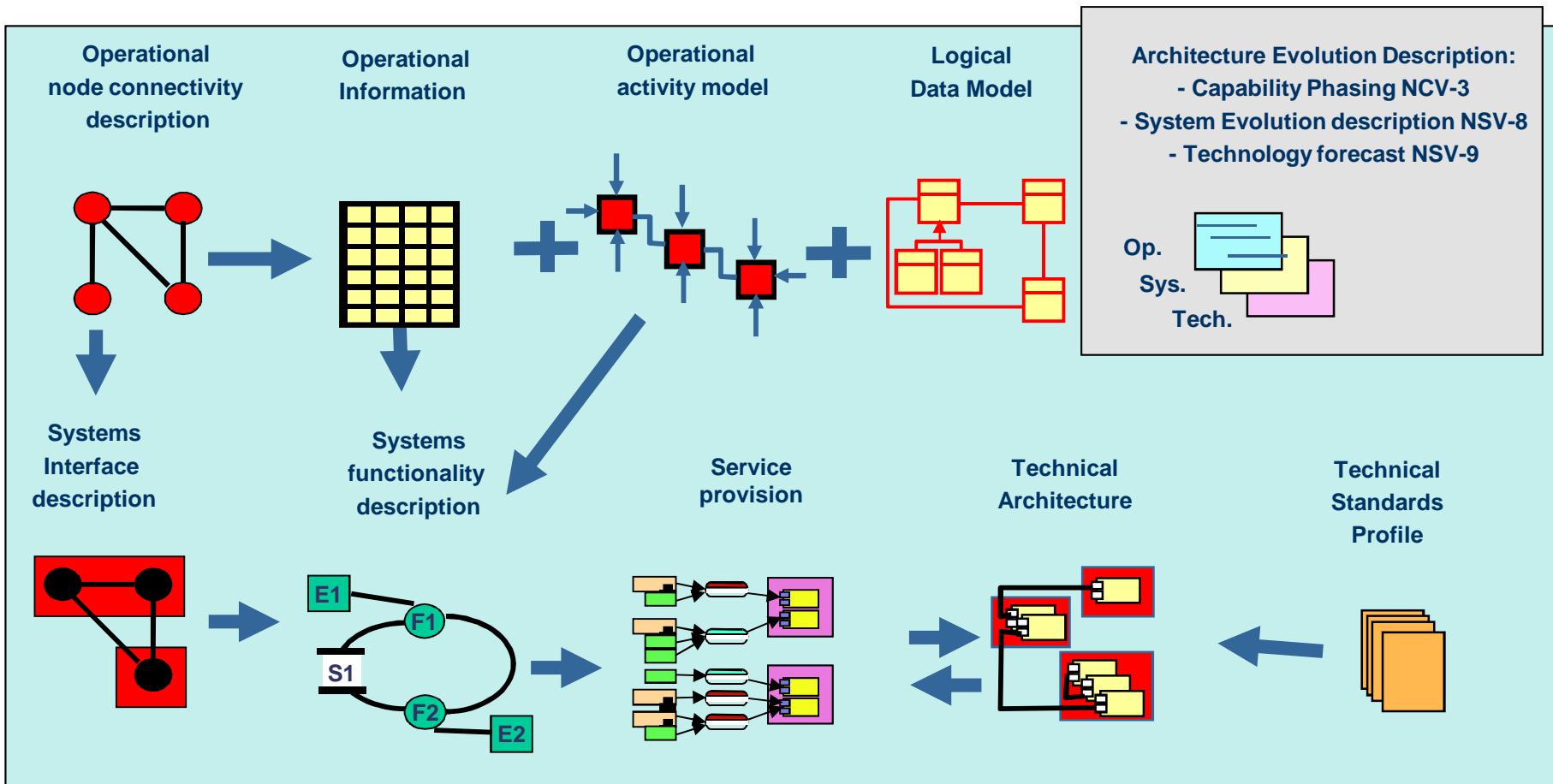
Architecting Formalim: NATO Architecture Framework

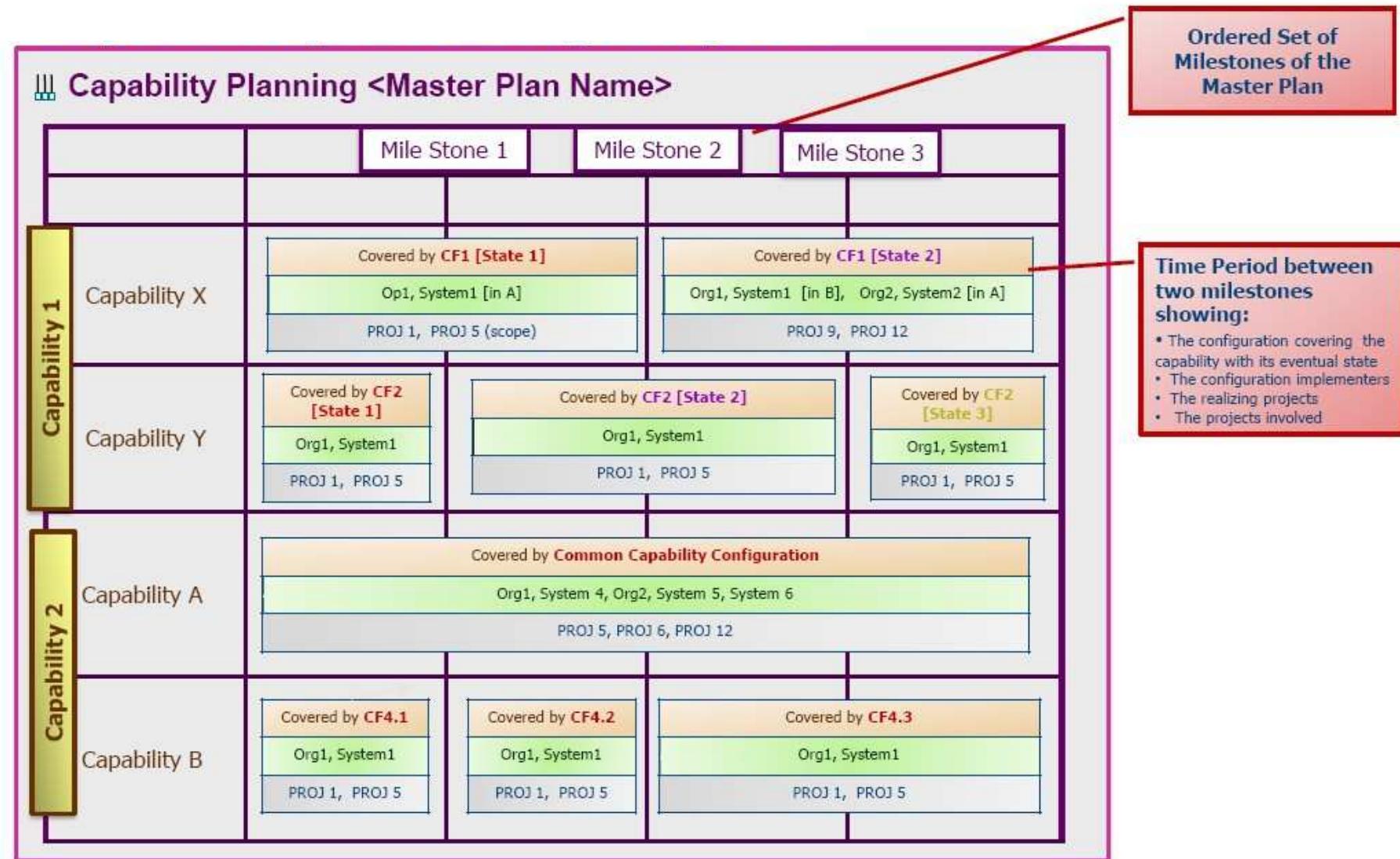


Human views: Adaptation from UK-MOD and NATO H.F. works



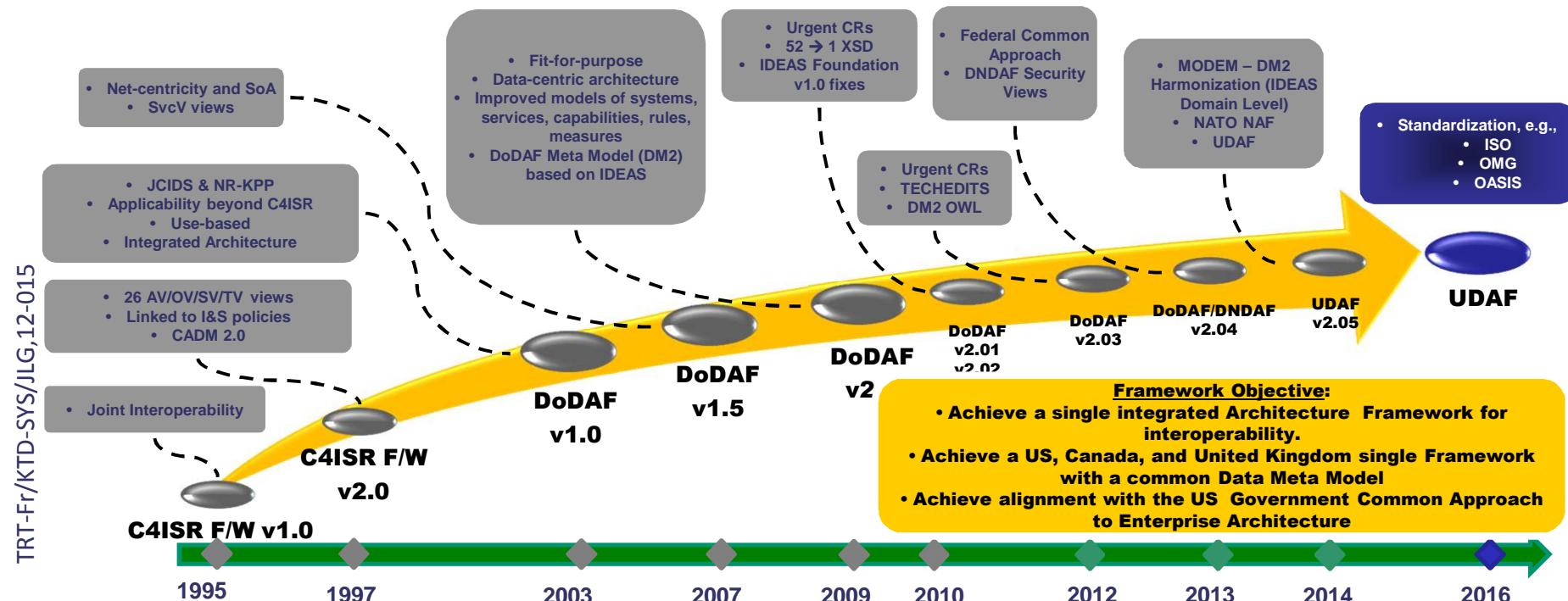






- ◆ Currently the A.F. are mainly addressing the Acquirers concerns
- ◆ The focus is on the Information System. The AFs need to be extended to address all kind of Products, Systems and Enterprises
- ◆ Architecture Evaluation is not significantly addressed
- ◆ Terms and Concepts have to be improved
- ◆ Tools suffer many problems
 - Interoperability
 - Ergonomics
 - A.F. compliance
 - Standard Language compliance
 - Etc

- ◆ **IDEAS** initiative: New foundation for Interoperability
- ◆ **MODEM**: Ontology-based meta-modelling to sustain A.F.
- ◆ Sept'2012: During the “NATO Architecture CaT” conference, the main MOD announced a convergence of the A.F. towards a “Unified Architecture Framework” (UDAF).

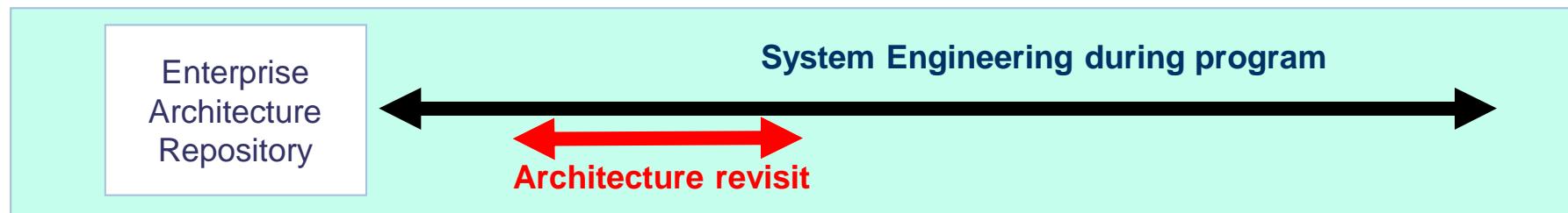


Architecture refinement during Model-Based System Engineering

ARCHITECTURE REFINEMENT

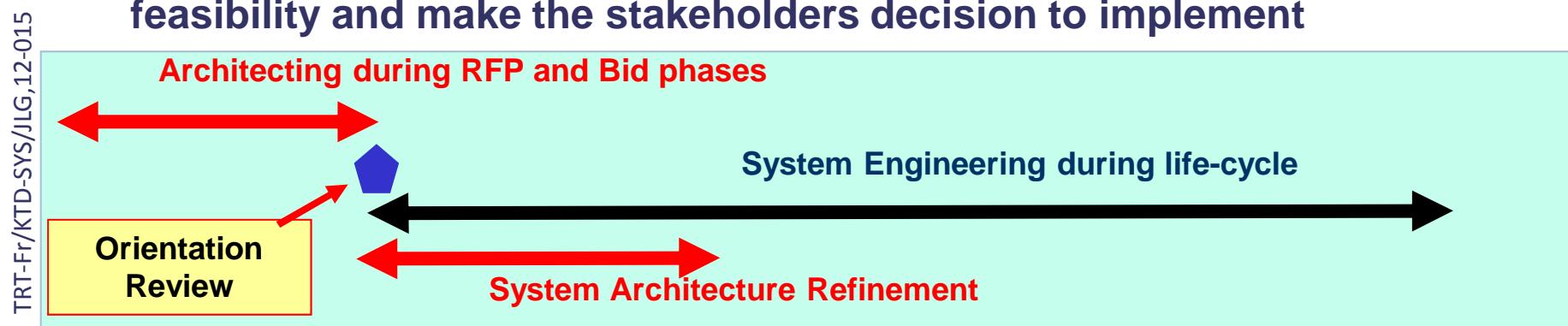
Programs can be “clones” of performed programs

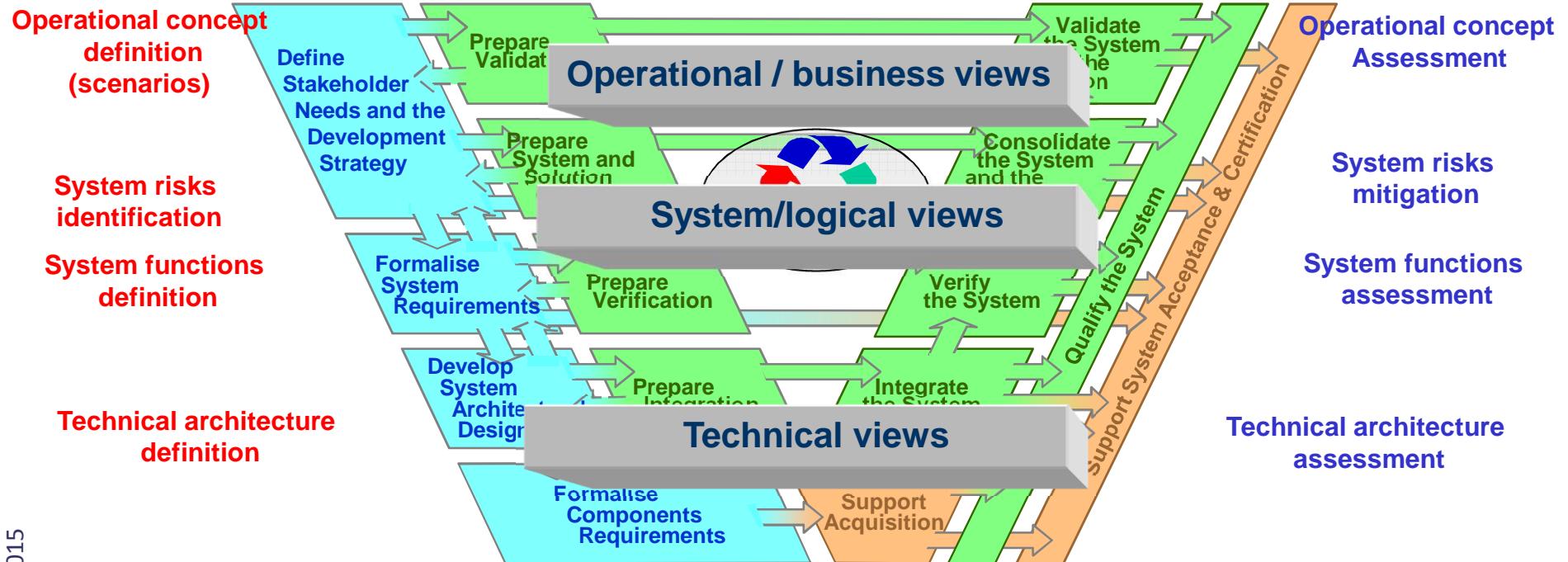
- ◆ High reuse and stable architecture
- ◆ Architecture is sometimes limited

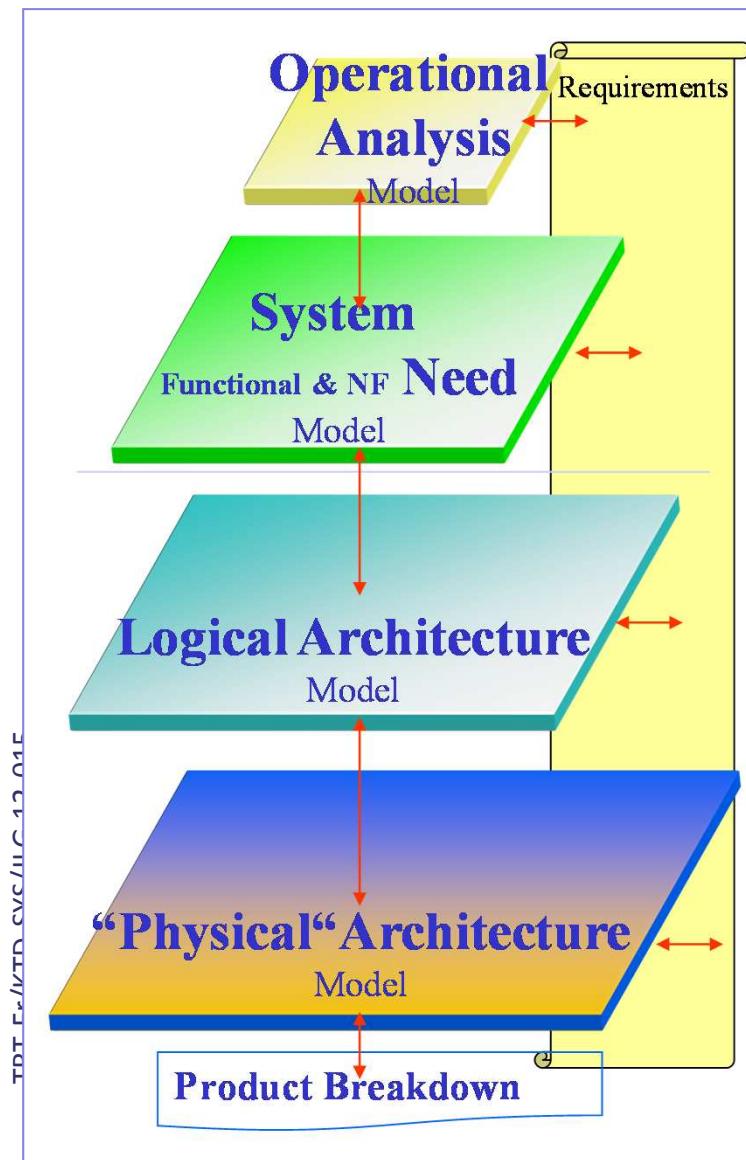


In other cases, real architecting is mandatory

- ◆ Establish the Public and Private architecting results to secure the feasibility and make the stakeholders decision to implement







User Need

What **the users** of the system need to accomplish



Engineering documents:
SSS, IRS, OCD, ...

System Need

What the system has to accomplish for the Users



Notional Solution

How the system will work so as to fulfil expectations



Engineering documents:
SSDD, ICD, PIDS, SRS, ...

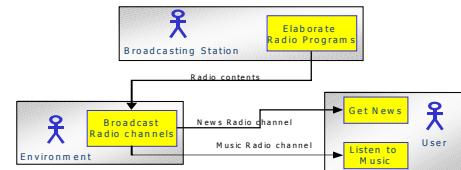
Final Solution

How the system will be developed & built

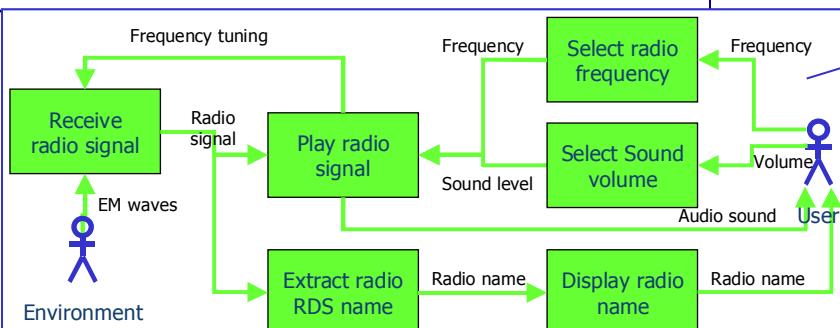
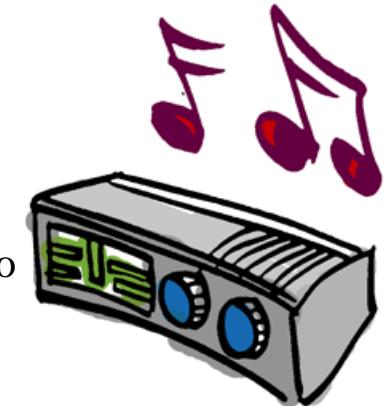


Sub-contractors input

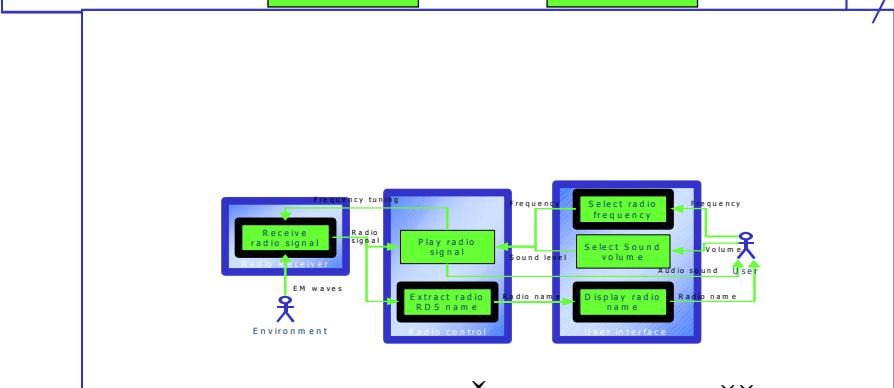
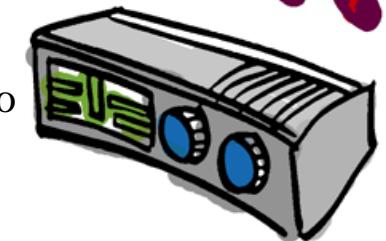
Radio set simplistic example



1° What the users of the system need to accomplish

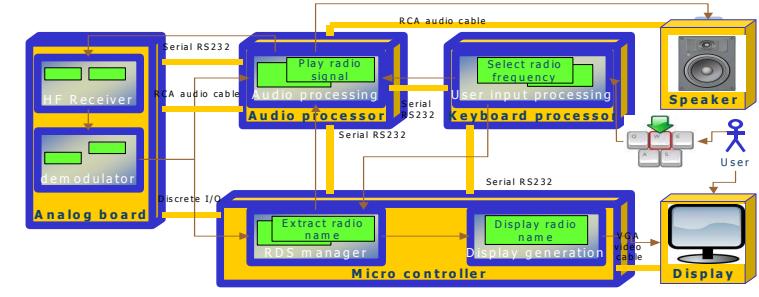


2° What the system has to accomplish for the Users

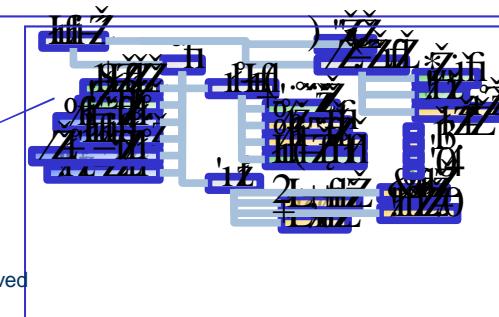


3° How the system will work so as to fulfil expectations

4° How the system will be developed & built



What is expected from each designer / sub-contractor



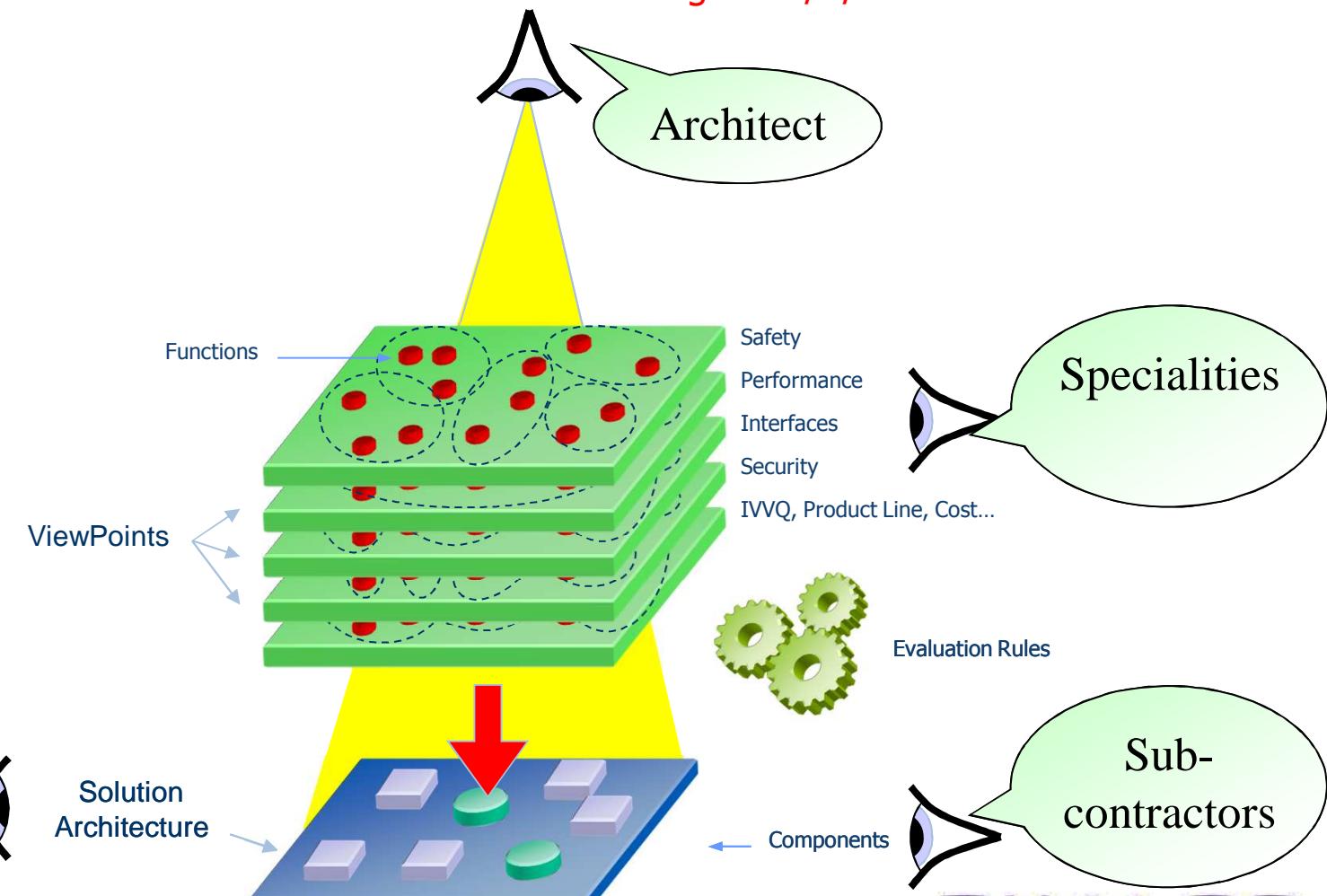
Early Validation: Specialities Know-how confronted to Architecture

Multi-viewpoint trade-off Analysis (see ISO 42010 standard)

- ◆ Safety, RAMT
- ◆ Security
- ◆ Performance
- ◆ Interfaces
- ◆ Product line
- ◆ Integration/V/V
- ◆ weight
- ◆ Cost...

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Product Line
Manager etc...



- ◆ Model-Based System Engineering is not really addressed by norms and standards.
Except OMG MDA/MDE partial approach for software part.
- ◆ Industry is currently using MBSE for functional/software intensive system.
- ◆ Non-Functional properties (Safety, Security, Human Factors, Performance) are not significantly addressed
- ◆ Physical representation is done separately
- ◆ Model evaluation is poorly addressed

Evolution and Challenges: How Research can help

CONCLUSION

Modelling techniques

- ◆ Multi-model Coherency addressing Multi-scale, multi-physic and multi-viewpoint representation
- ◆ Modelling of the non-functional properties (Safety, Security, Human Factors, Performance)
- ◆ Model evaluation addressing this multi-* scope and non-functional properties

Modelling with an Enterprise Scope

- ◆ [Model-Based] coherency of the life-cycles covering Enterprise Systems and Products via a multi-project organisation
- ◆ Maturity level for Model-Based System Engineering
- ◆ Knowledge management based on an Enterprise Model-Oriented approach with the multi-* scope



jean-luc.garnier@thalesgroup.com

Links to A.F. documentations

- ◆ Zachman: <http://www.zifa.com/framework.html>
- ◆ NAF: <http://www.nhqc3s.nato.int/ARCHITECTURE>
- ◆ DODAF: <https://dars1.army.mil>
- ◆ MODAF: <http://www.modaf.com>
- ◆ AGATE: <http://www.ixarm.com/Referentiel-AGATE>
- ◆ FEAF: <http://www.feapmo.gov>
- ◆ TOGAF: <http://www.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf>
- ◆ RM-ODP: <http://www.rm-odp.net/>
- ◆ UPDM: <http://www.omg.org/spec/UPDM/1.0/PDF>

- ◆ HFIDTC: <http://www.hfidtc.com>
- ◆ IDEAS/MODEM: http://www.borosolutions.co.uk/research/content/files/SwAF-MODEM-Behaviour%20Analysis%20Report%20-%20March%202011.pdf/at_download/file