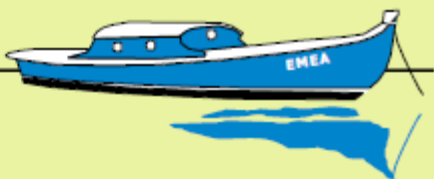




www.thalesgroup.com

EMEA
2012



Modélisation pour l'ingénierie d'entreprise

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

Jean-Luc Garnier

24 au 26 octobre 2012, Arcachon

TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-015

- ◆ 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

TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-015

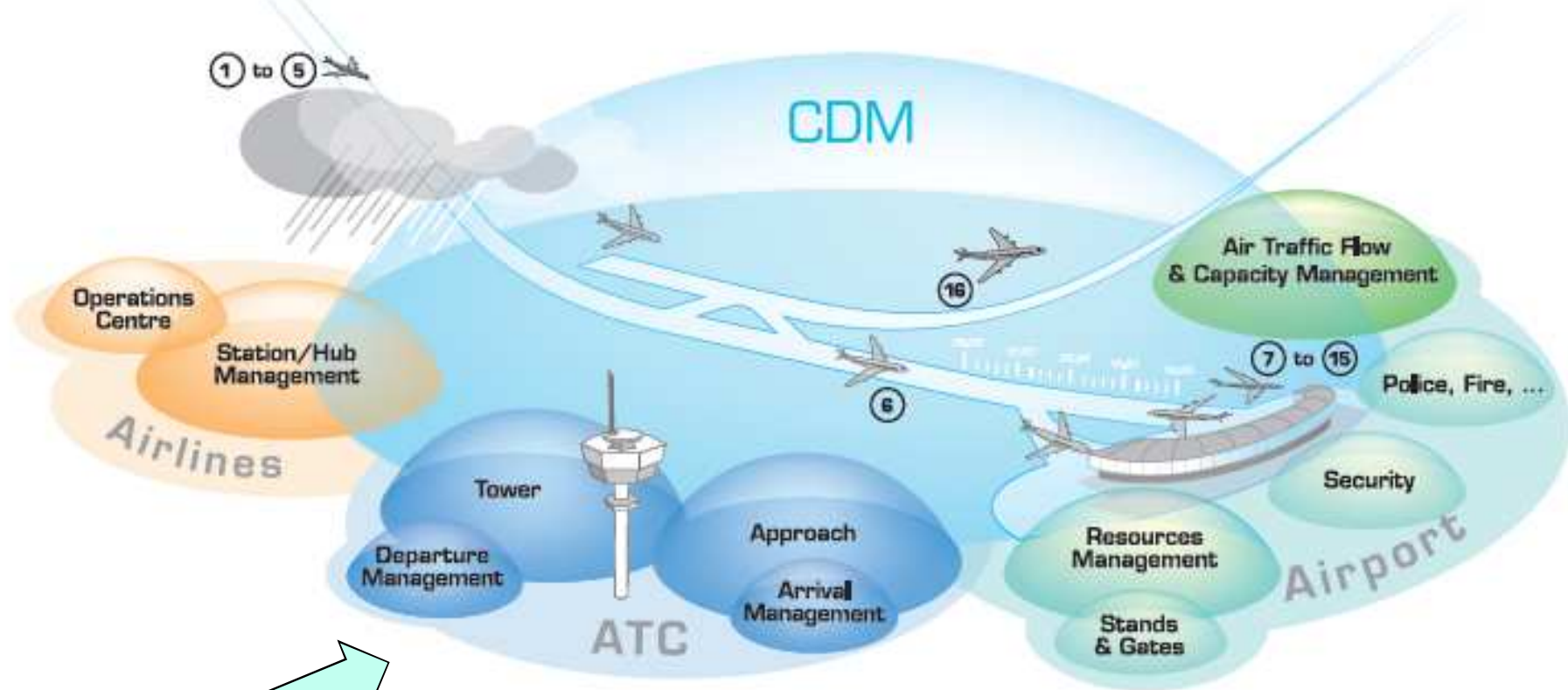
2011 revenues	13.03 billion euros
Activities	<p>A donut chart illustrating the distribution of Thales' activities. The chart is divided into two segments: a green segment representing 40% for 'Aerospace and Transport' and an orange segment representing 60% for 'Defence and Security'. Lines connect the labels to their respective segments.</p>
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



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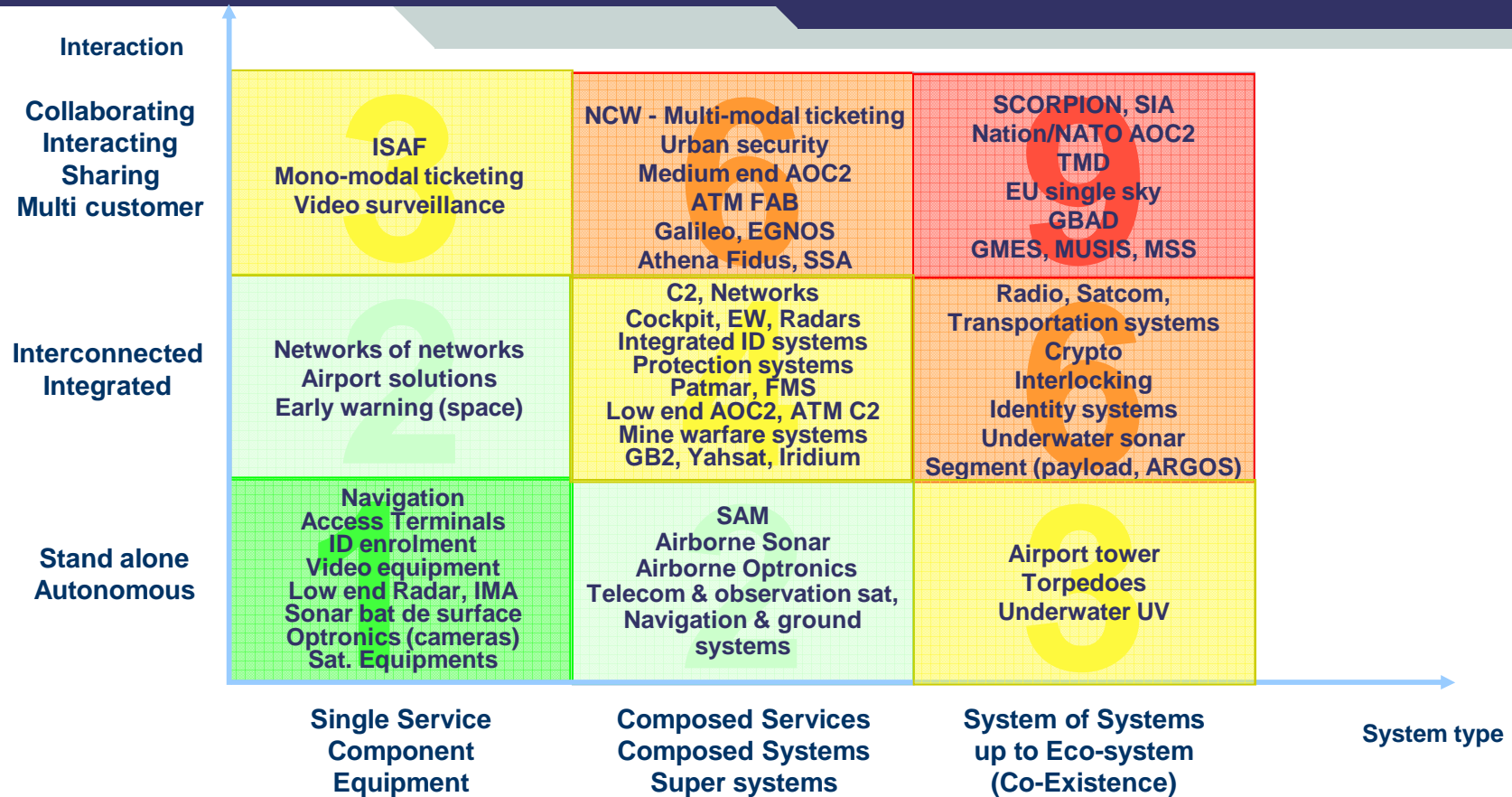
...to engineer a large range of Products and systems



***From pieces of equipment to Systems of Systems
Human-in-the-loop for most of the 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

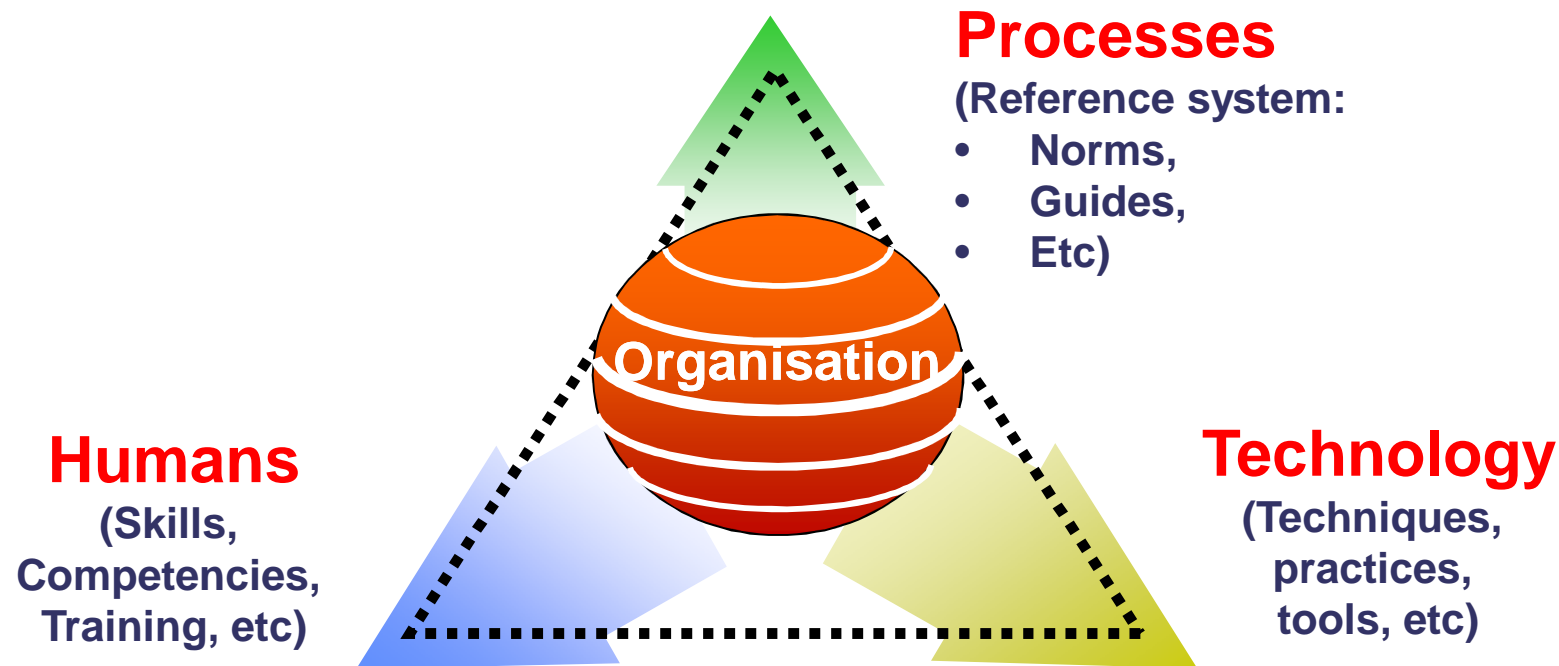
Complexity comes from complex interactions between operational needs, capability and services, business processes and organisations
Methods and tools typically based on Architecture Frameworks and Business Process Modelling (BPM)

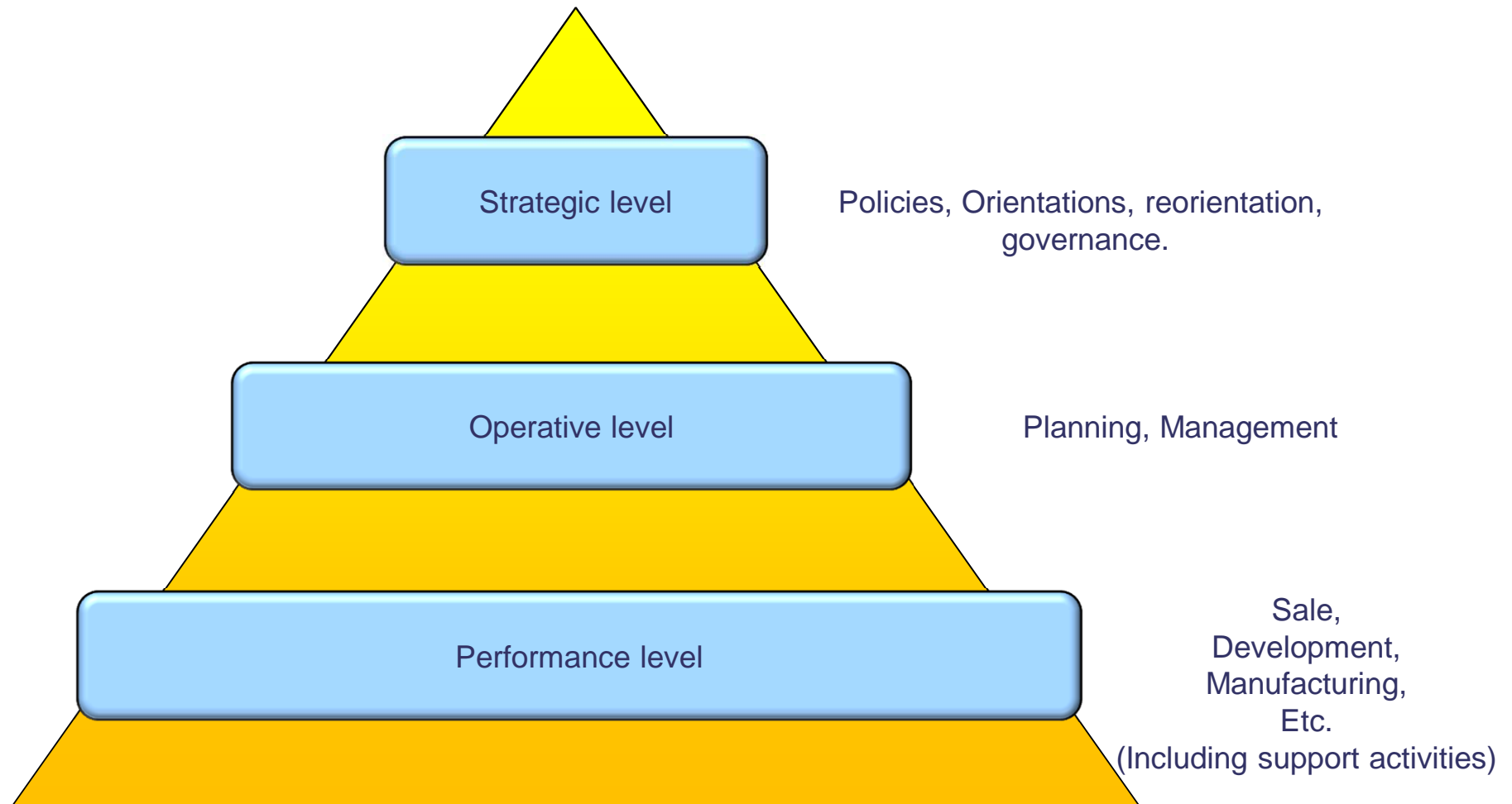
Scope

ENTREPRISE

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- ◆ 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.





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ISO/TC 184/SC 5
Architecture,
Communications,
Integration
Frameworks

ARC Collaborative Manufacturing Management

APS - Advanced Planning & Scheduling

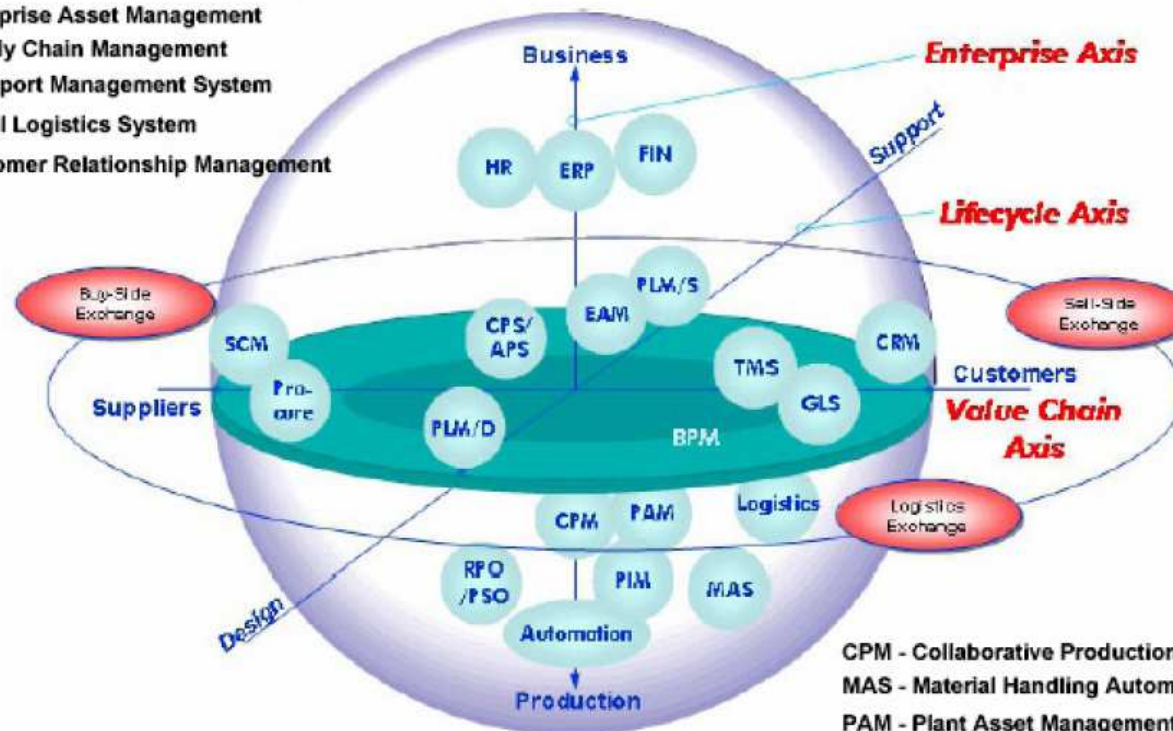
EAM - Enterprise Asset Management

SCM - Supply Chain Management

TMS - Transport Management System

GLS - Global Logistics System

CRM - Customer Relationship Management



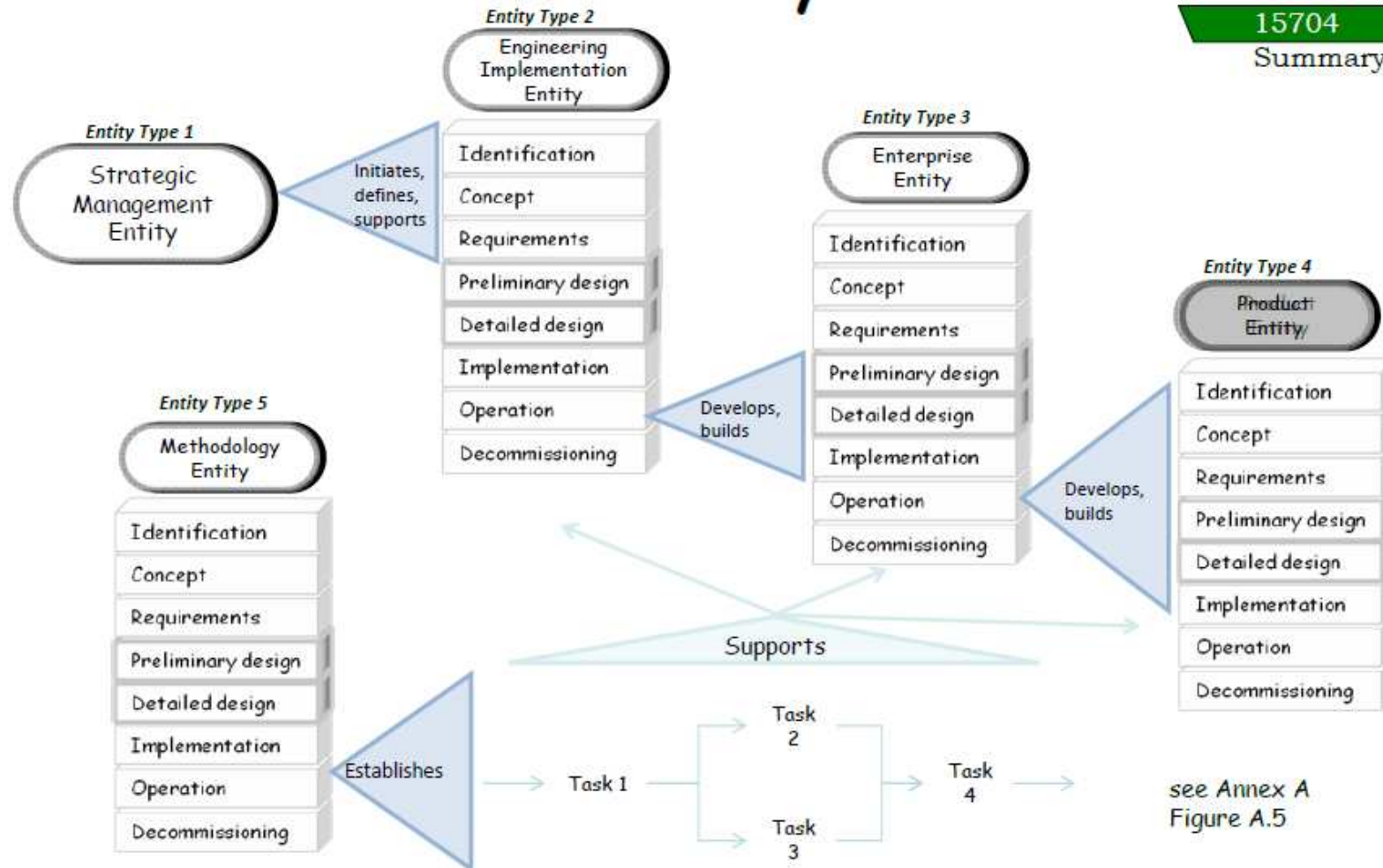
CPM - Collaborative Production Management
MAS - Material Handling Automation System
PAM - Plant Asset Management
PLM/D - Product lifecycle Management / Design
PLM/S - Product lifecycle Management / Support
PSO - Process Simulation & Optimization

Source: ARC Advisory Group

15704

Embedded life-cycles

Context
Reference
14258
15704
Summary

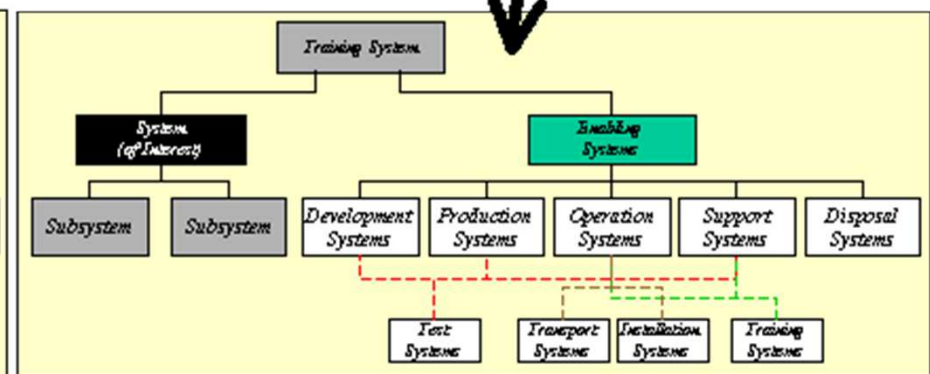
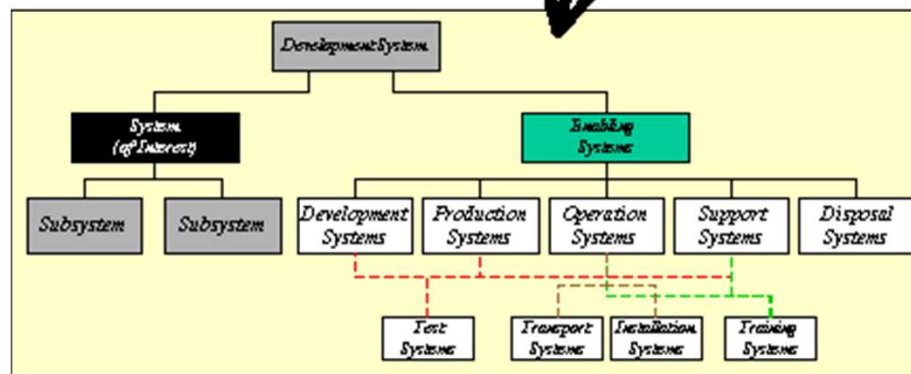
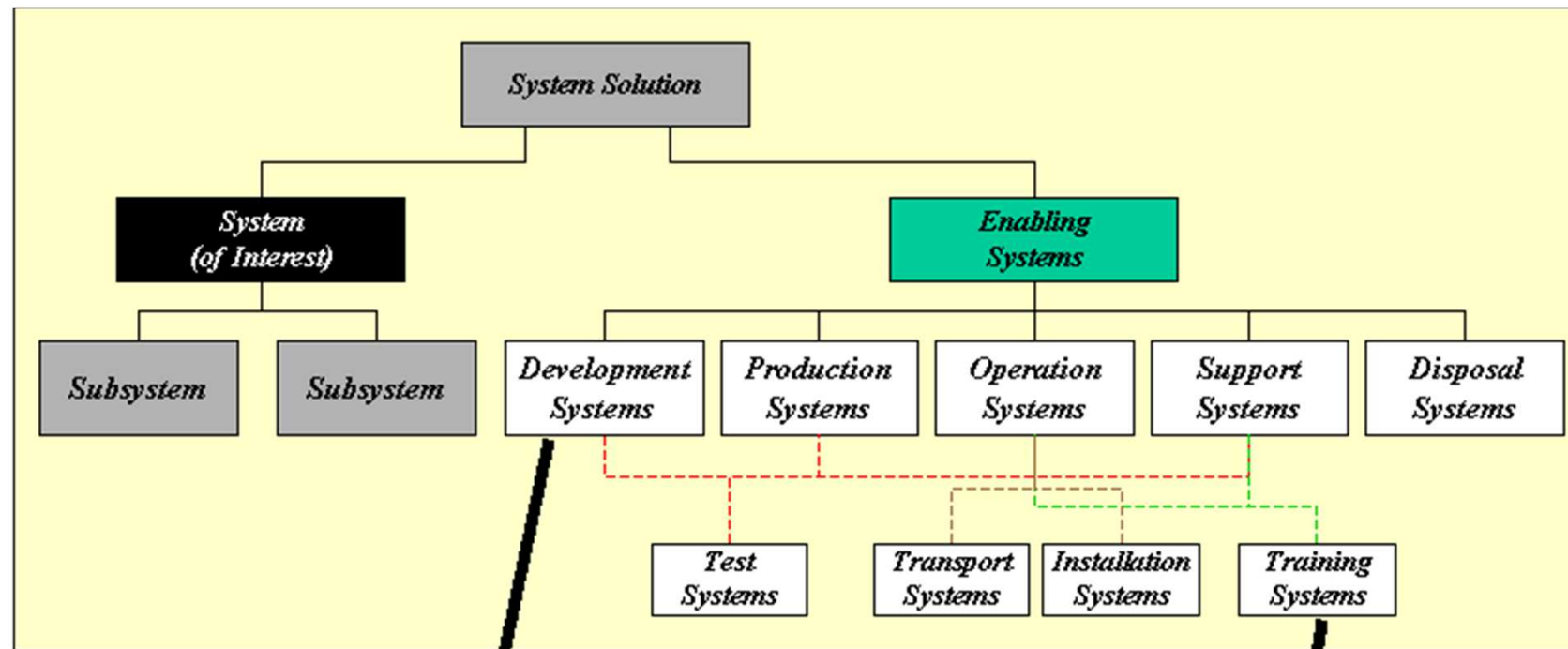


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INCOSE IS07 Tutorial June 2007

95

Solution decomposition (Adapted from EIA-632)

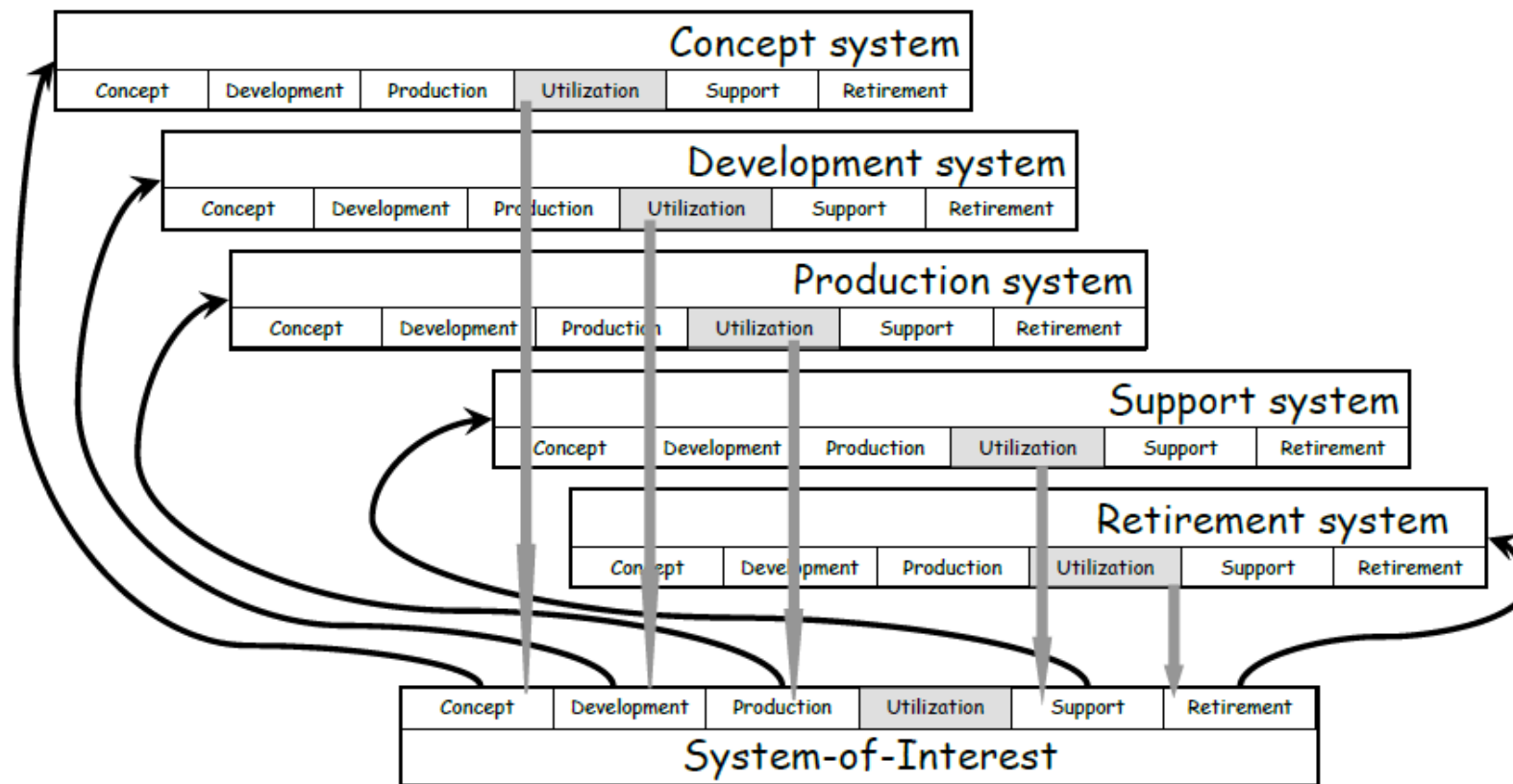


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Recursive refinement

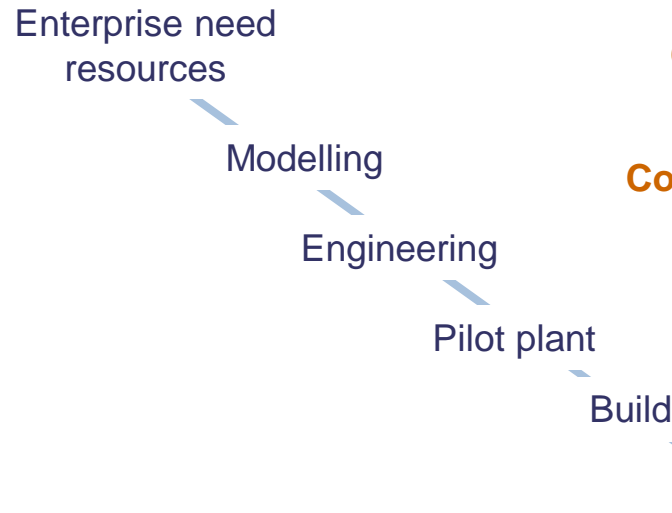
cf. ISO 15288

Context
Reference
14258
15704
Summary

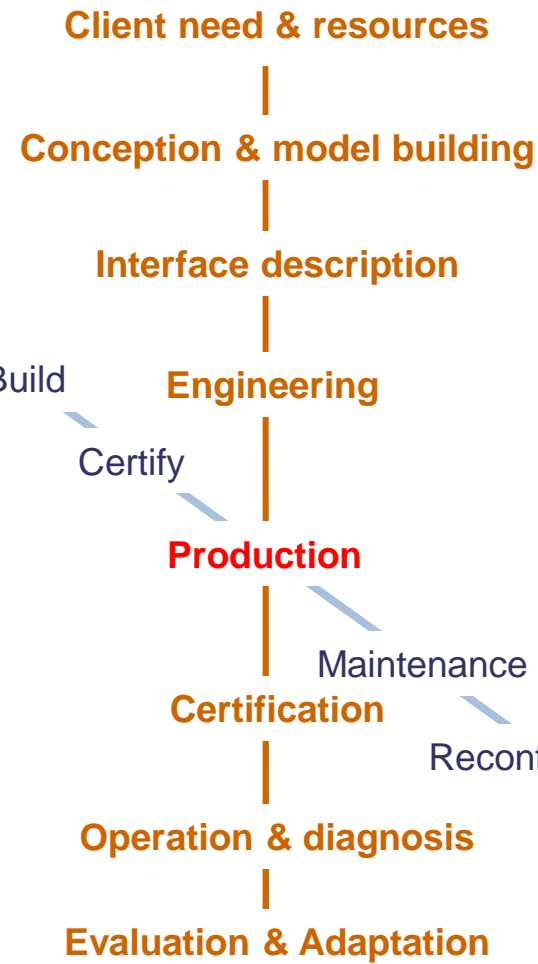


TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-015

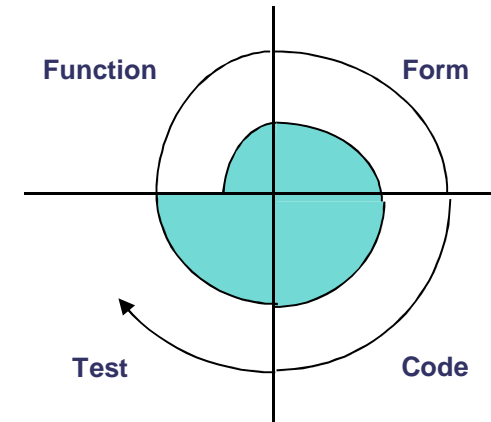
Process Waterfall



Product Waterfall



Software spiral



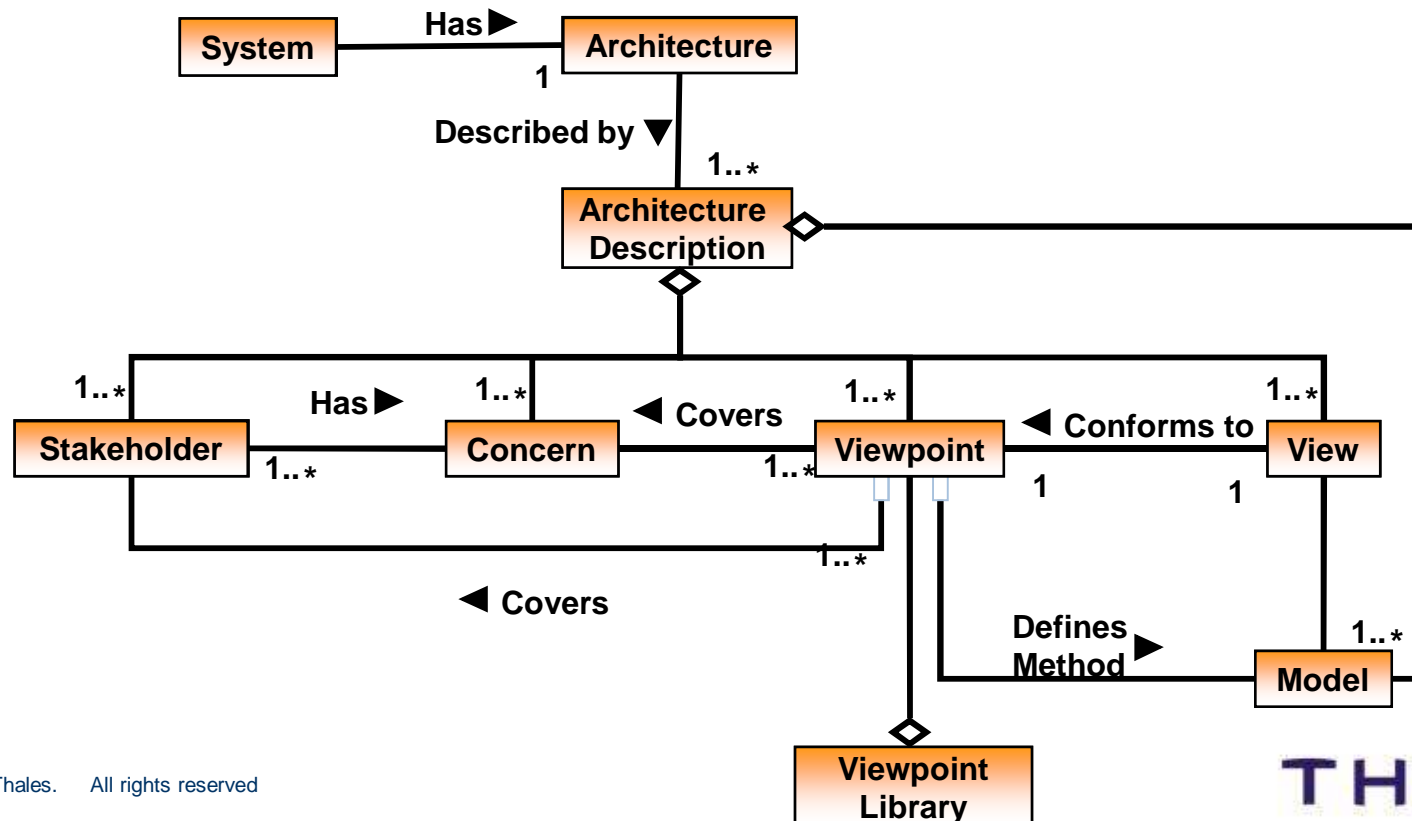
TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-015

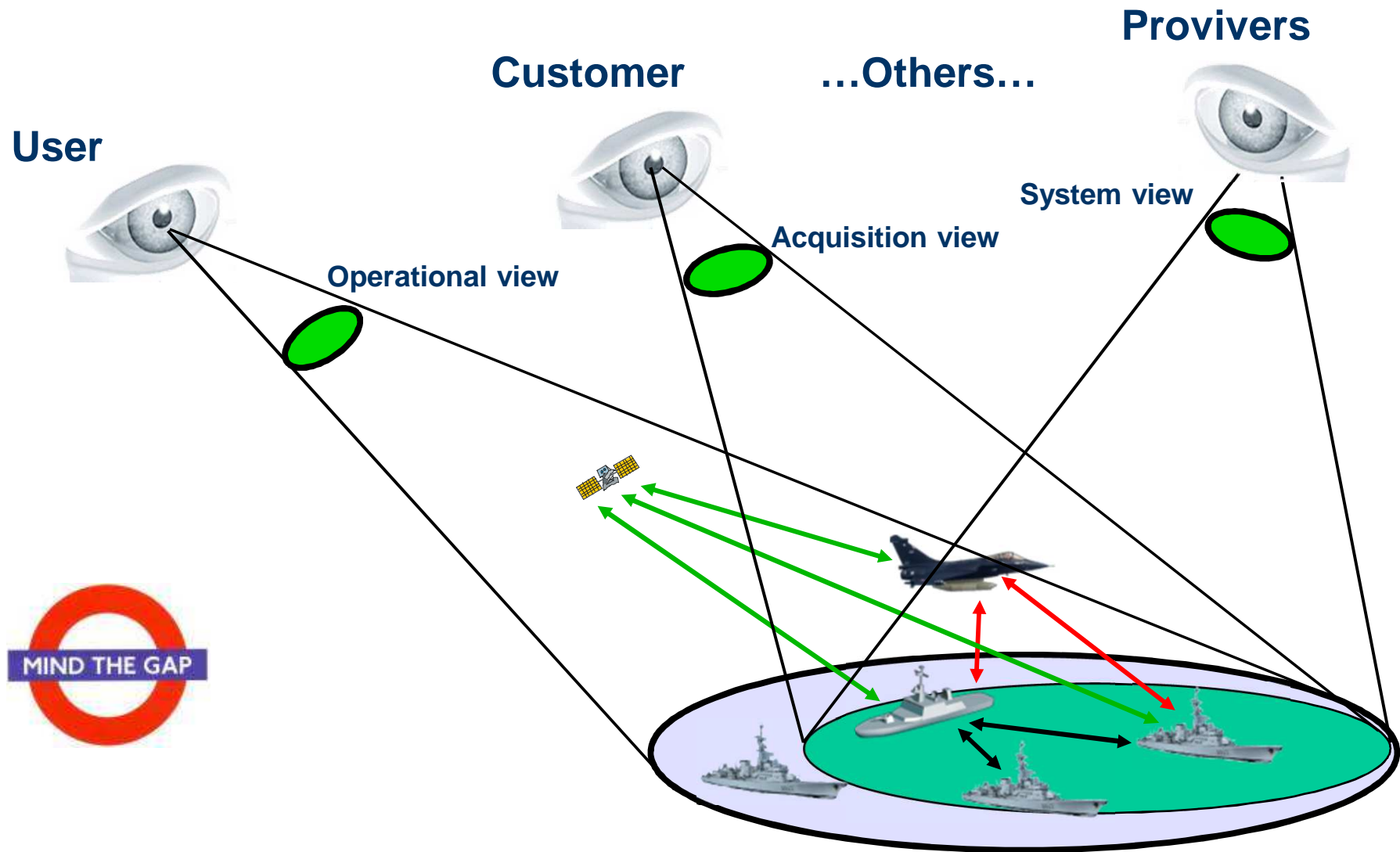
Reference: The art of Architecting,
M. Maier & E. Rechtin

ARCHITECTING

TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-015

- ◆ (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





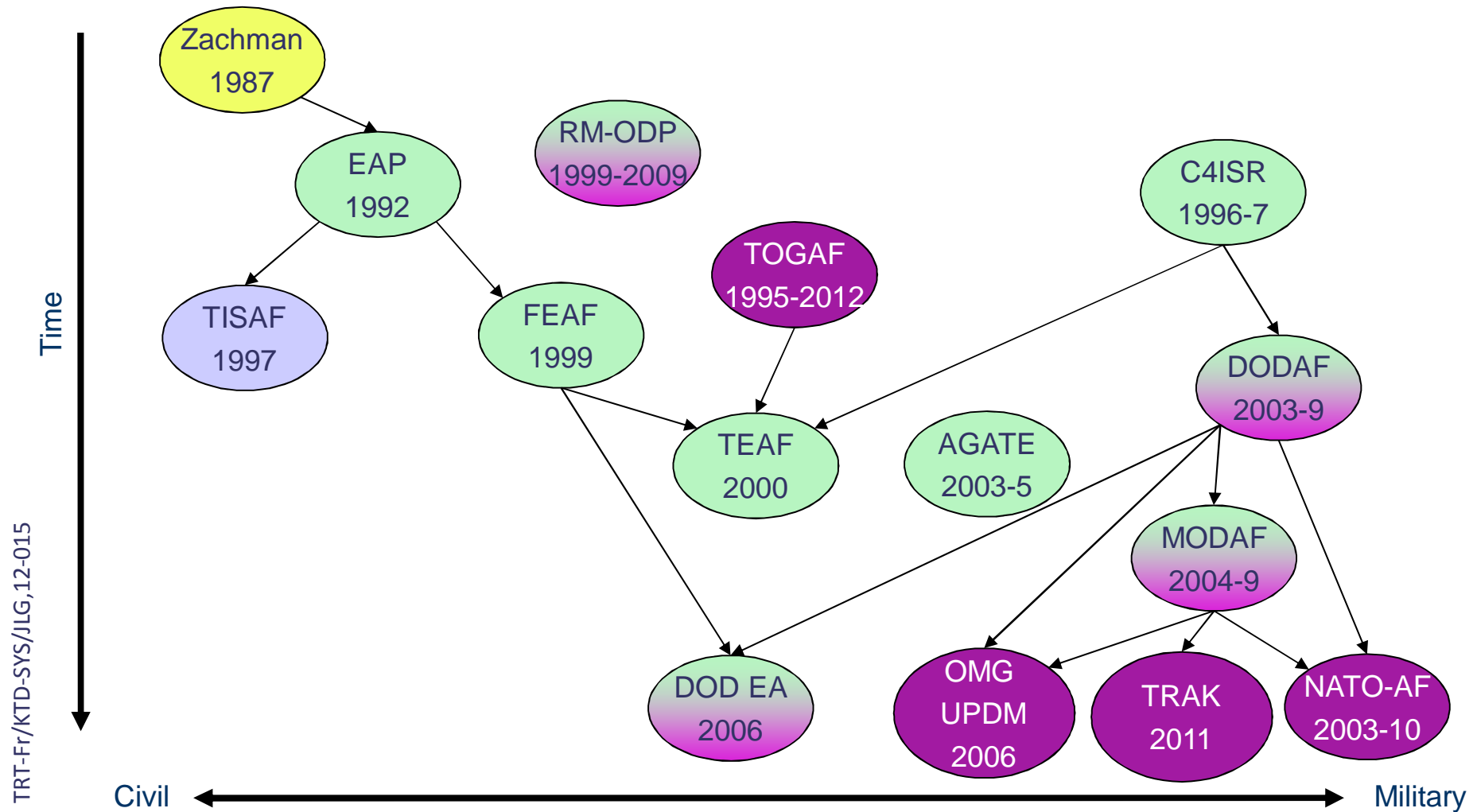
- ◆ A view represents the whole system from a particular viewpoint.
- ◆ Reduces perceived complexity through separation of concerns
- ◆ Architecture views are an end result of doing “architecting”



[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



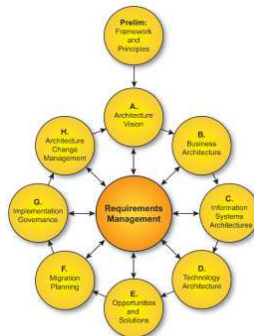
Adaptation from a Arismore's training course

TOGAF Cycle

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

ADM

- Architecture development method
- Recommendation and techniques



TOGAF Content

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

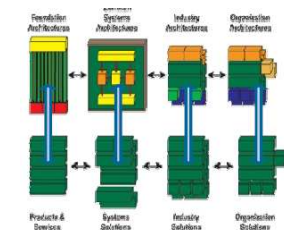
Content Framework



Architecture Repository

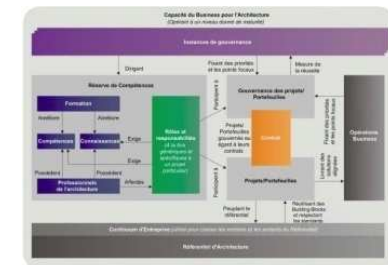


Enterprise continuum

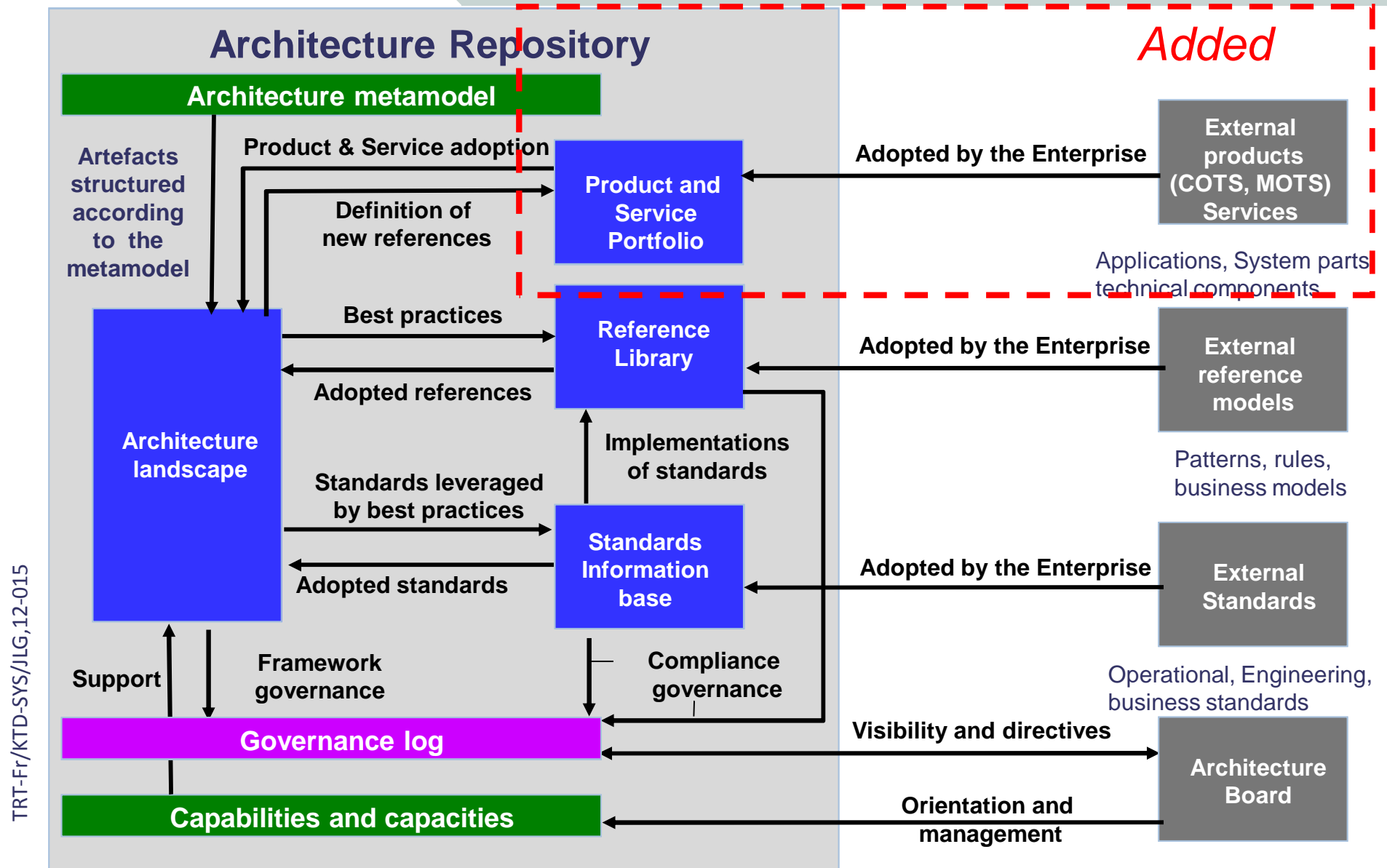


TOGAF Capability

- ✓ Skills & competencies
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Organisation

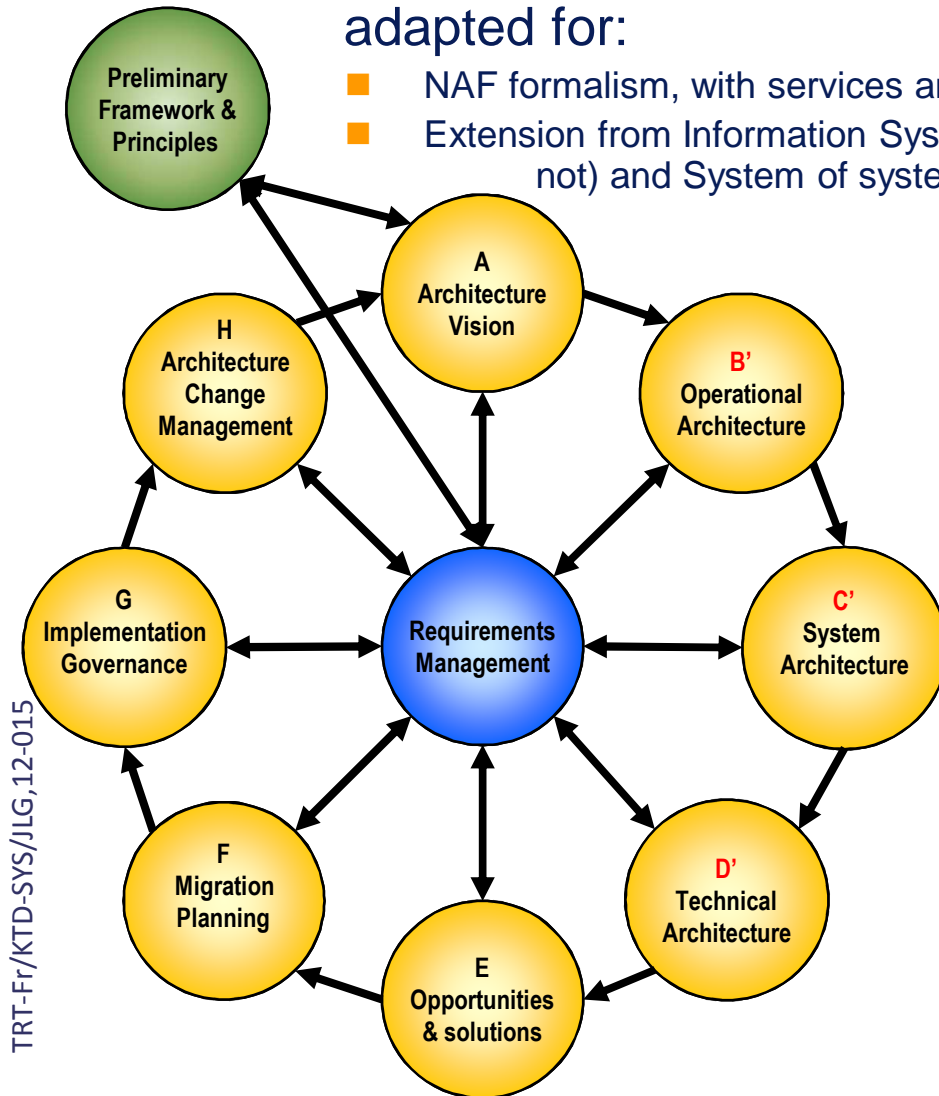


Architecting landscape: Adaptated from TOGAF



Choice of the TOGAF Architecture Development Method adapted for:

- NAF formalism, with services and capabilities
- Extension from Information System to complete system (complex or not) and System of systems



- Preliminary works: for the stakeholders and the enterprise
- A: strategy and business roadmap
- B': Operations and usage
- C': how system works?
- D': how it is made?
- E: Trade-offs
- F: Evolution roadmap
- G: Link with SE
- H: Evolution

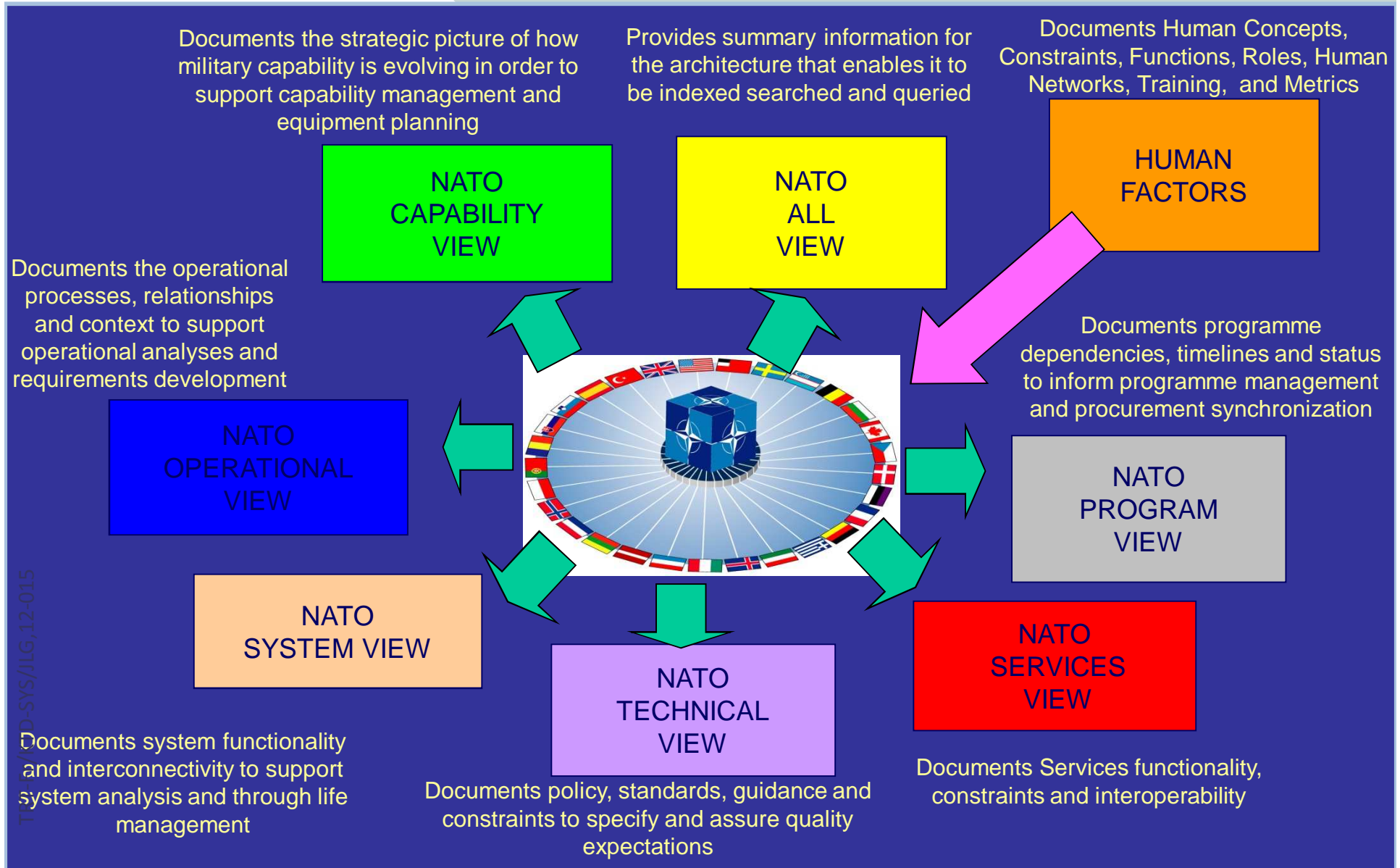
THE ZACHMAN ENTERPRISE FRAMEWORK²™

TRT-Fr/KTD-SYS/JLG,12-015

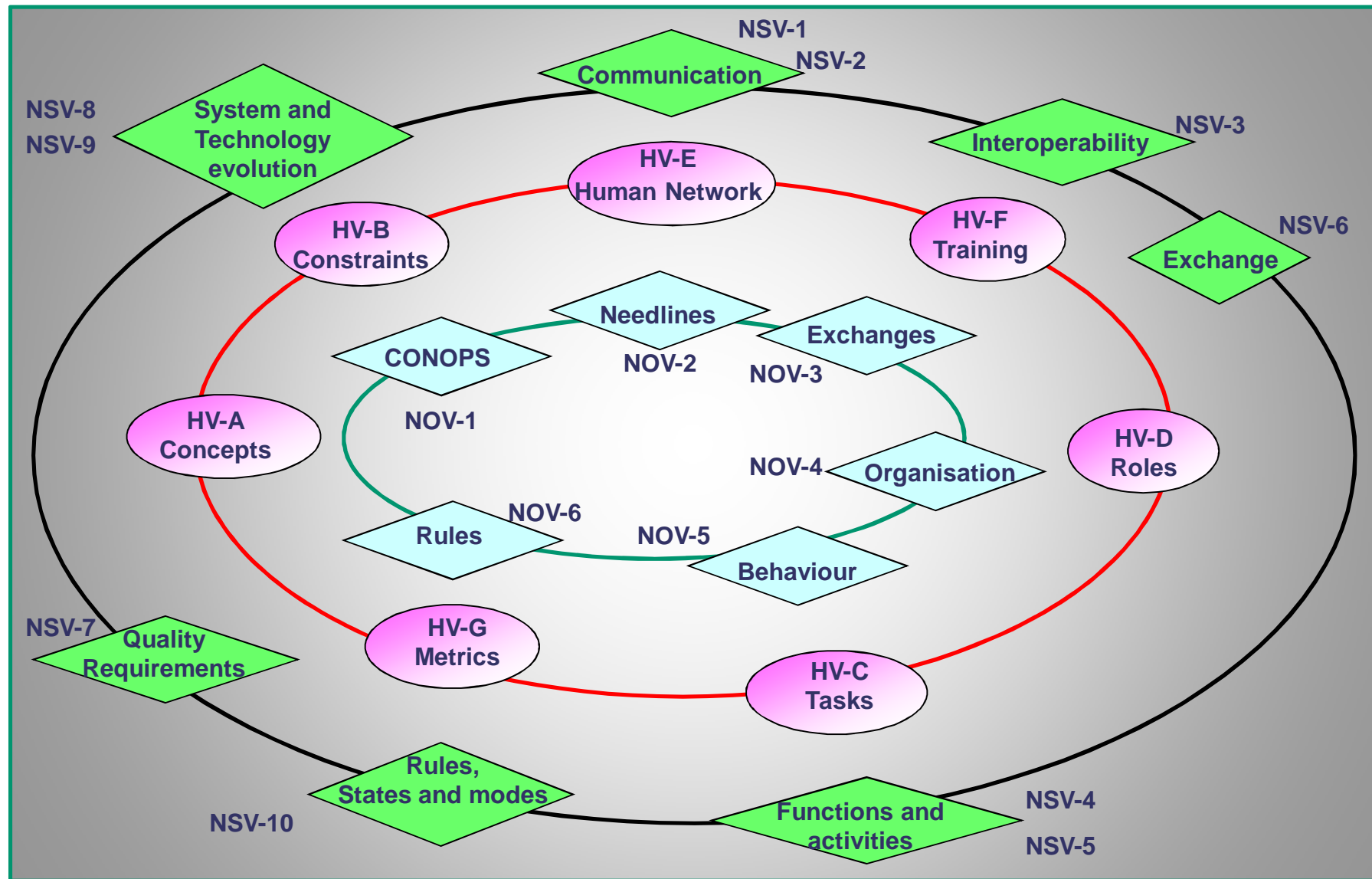
		WHAT	HOW	WHERE	WHO	WHEN	WHY	
Contextual Planner's view	SCOPE	Business Objects	Process Performed	Business Location	Organisations	Significant Events	Goals and Strategy	STRATEGISTS
Conceptual Owner's view	BUSINESS	Semantic Model	Process Model	Logistics Model	Work Flow Model	Master Schedule	Business Plan	EXECUTIVE LEADERS
Logical Designer's view	SYSTEM	Logical Data Model	Application Architecture	System Architecture	Interface Architecture	Processing Structure	Business Rule Model	ARCHITECTS
Physical Builder's view	TECHNOLOGY	Physical Data Model	System Design	Technology Architecture	Screen Architecture	Control Structure	Rule Design	ENGINEERS
As Built Integrator's view	COMPONENT	Data Definition	Program	Network Architecture	Security Architecture	Timing Definition	Rule Design	TECHNICIANS
Functioning User's view	OPERATIONS	Data	Function	Network	Organization	Schedule	Strategy	WORKERS
		INVENTORY	PROCESS	NETWORK	ORGANIZATION	TIMING	MOTIVATION	Version 2.01
		Data	Function	Network	People	Time	Motive	

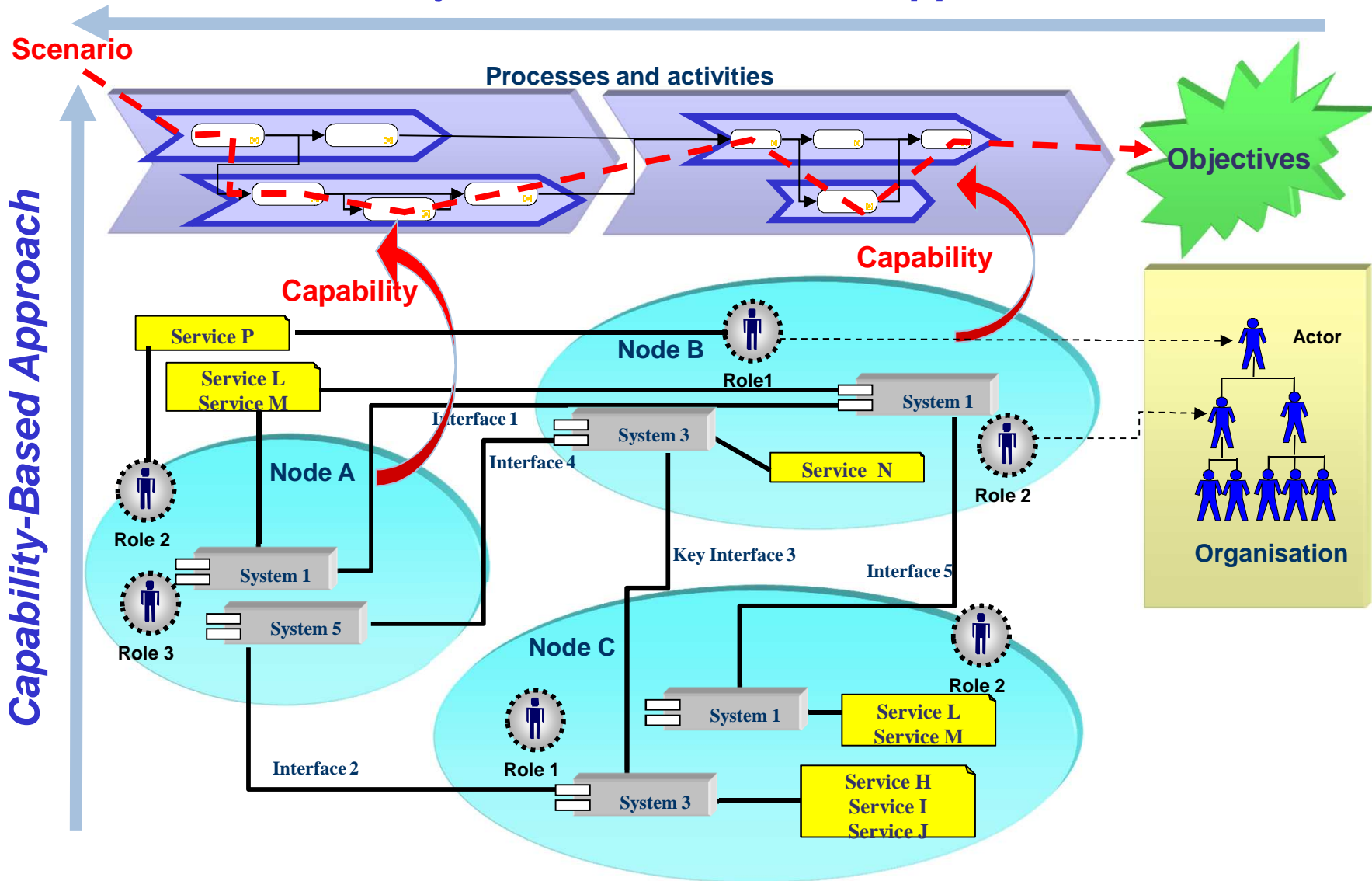
An Holistic Approach

Architecting Formalim: NATO Architecture Framework

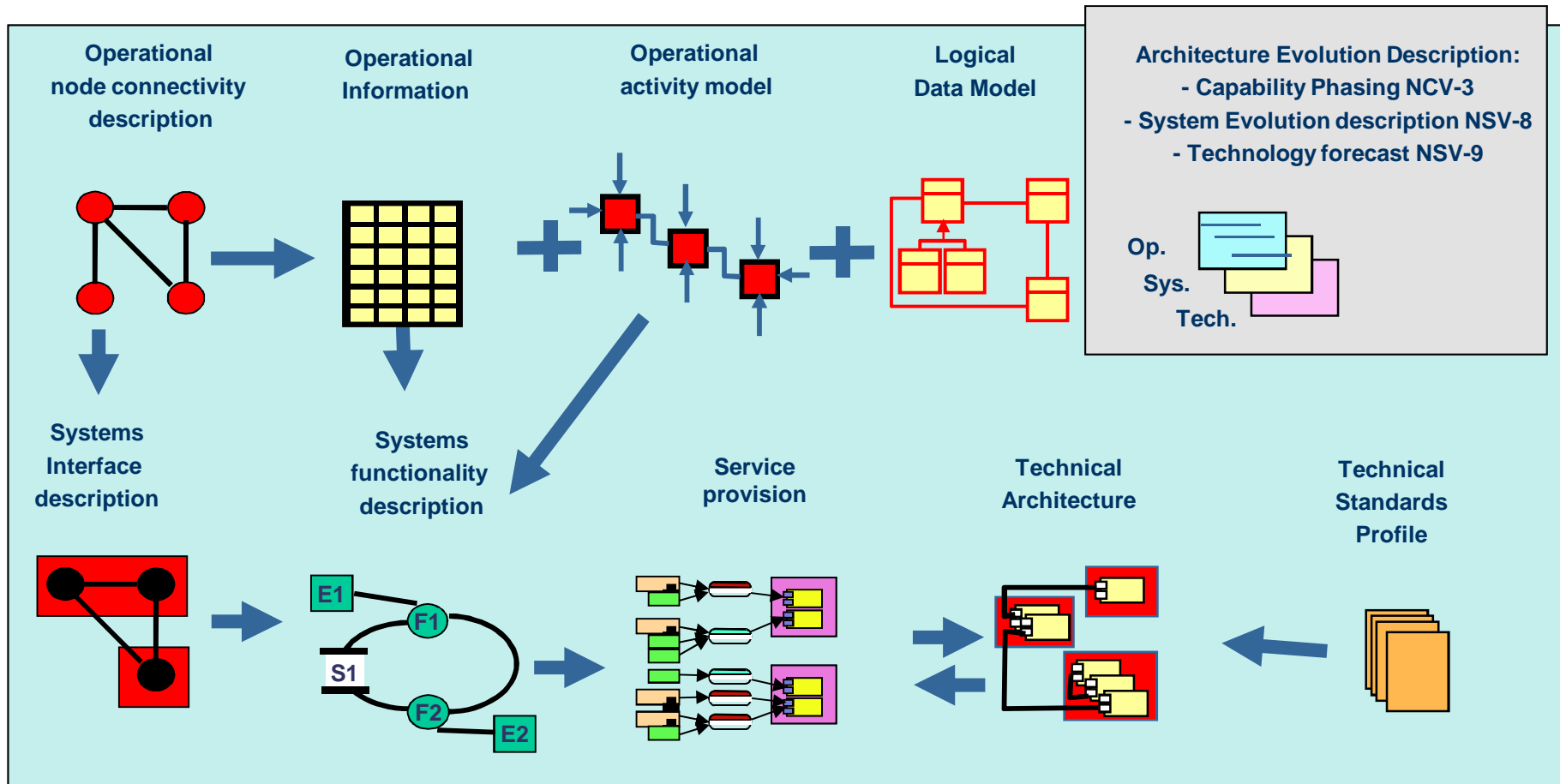


TIP: D-SYS/JLG,12-015

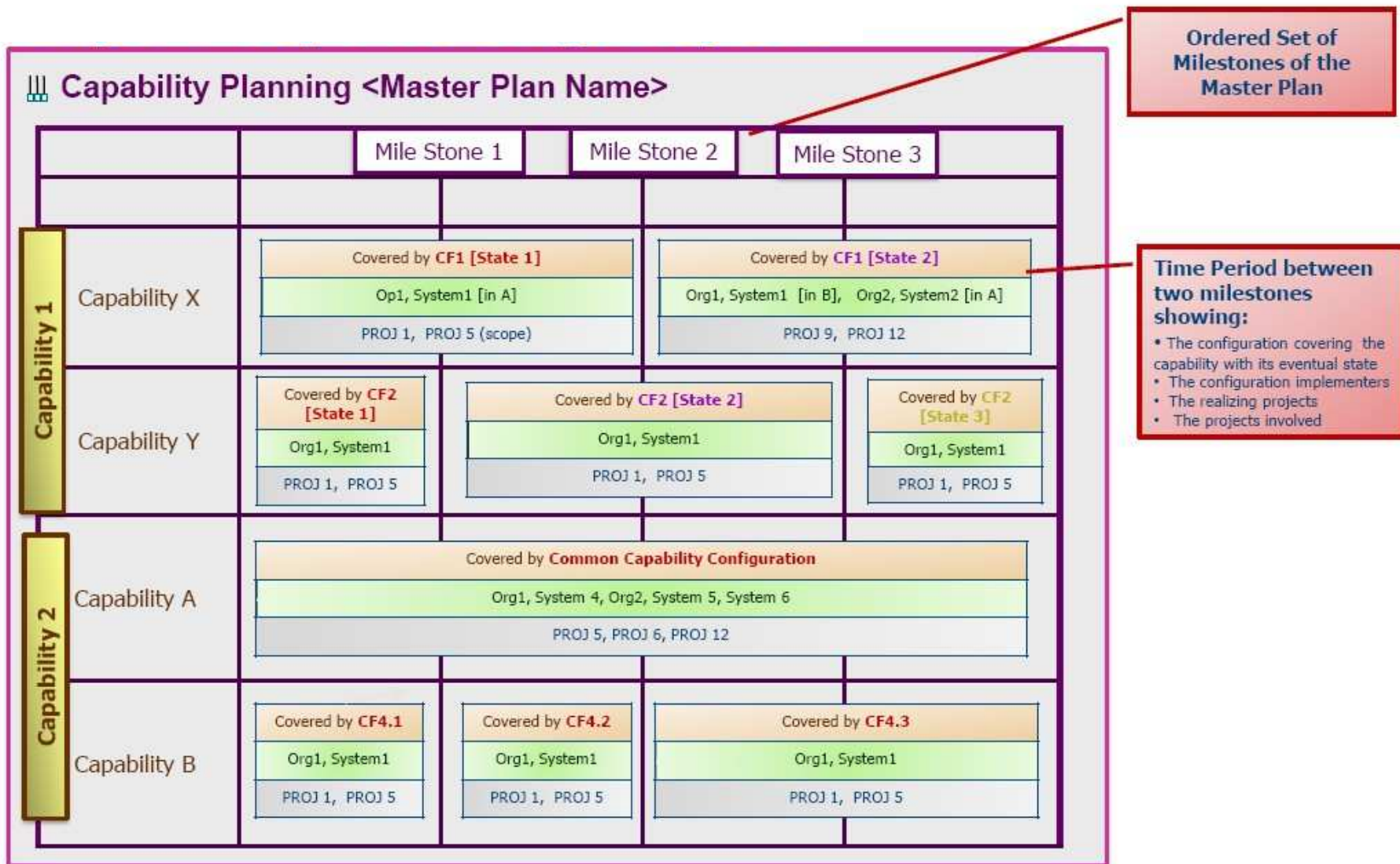


Objective/mission-driven Approach

Example of view selection & architecting

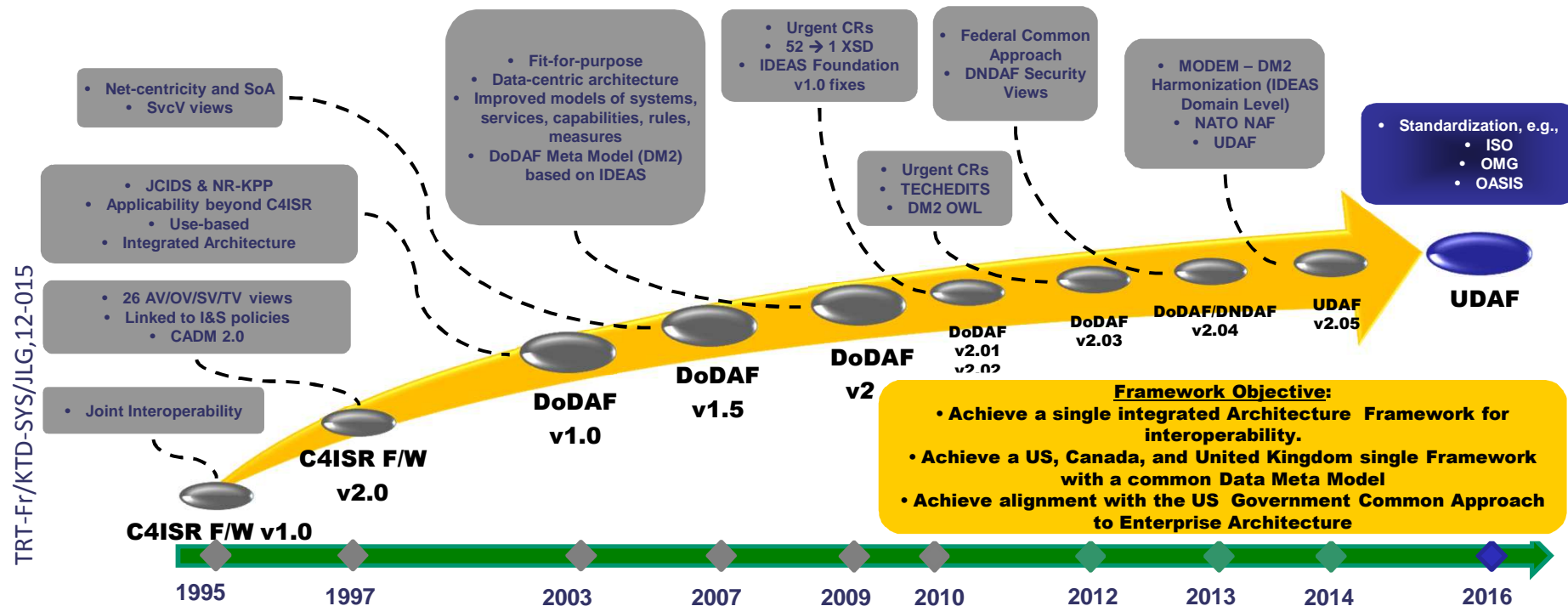


Note: the selected NAF views can be translated into other AF views: DoDAF, MODAF, DNDAF, DAF, etc.



- ◆ 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).



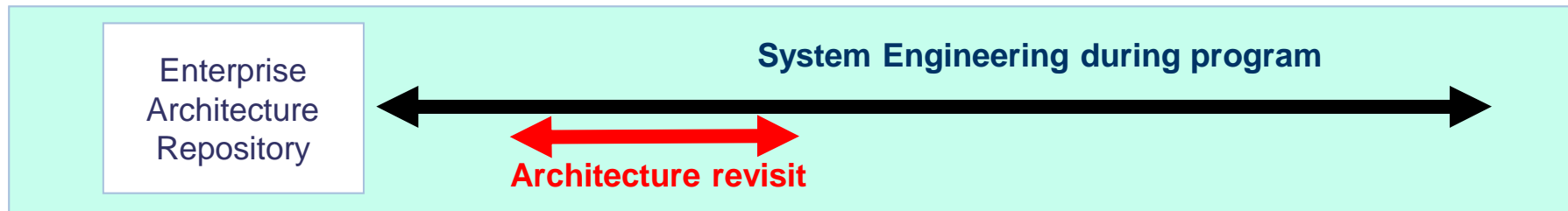
Architecture refinement during Model-Based System Engineering

ARCHITECTURE REFINEMENT

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Programs can be “clones” of performed programs

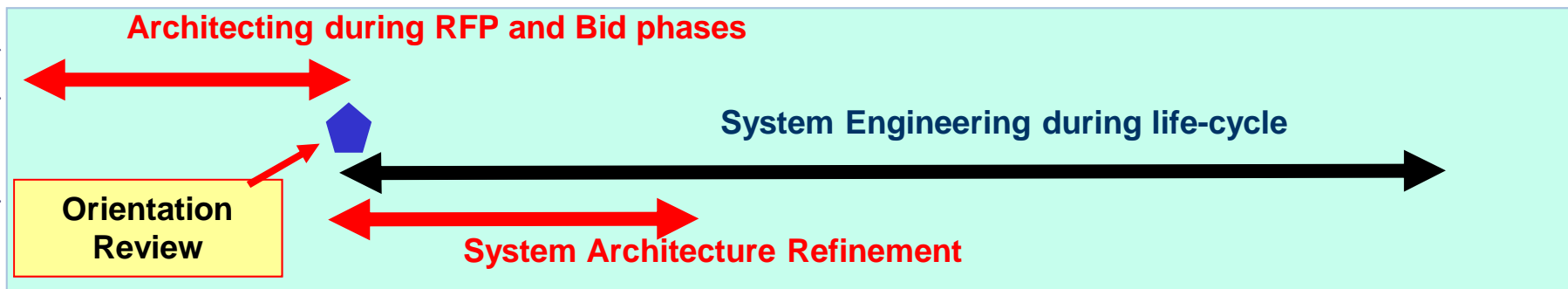
- ◆ High reuse and stable architecture
- ◆ Architecture is sometimes limited



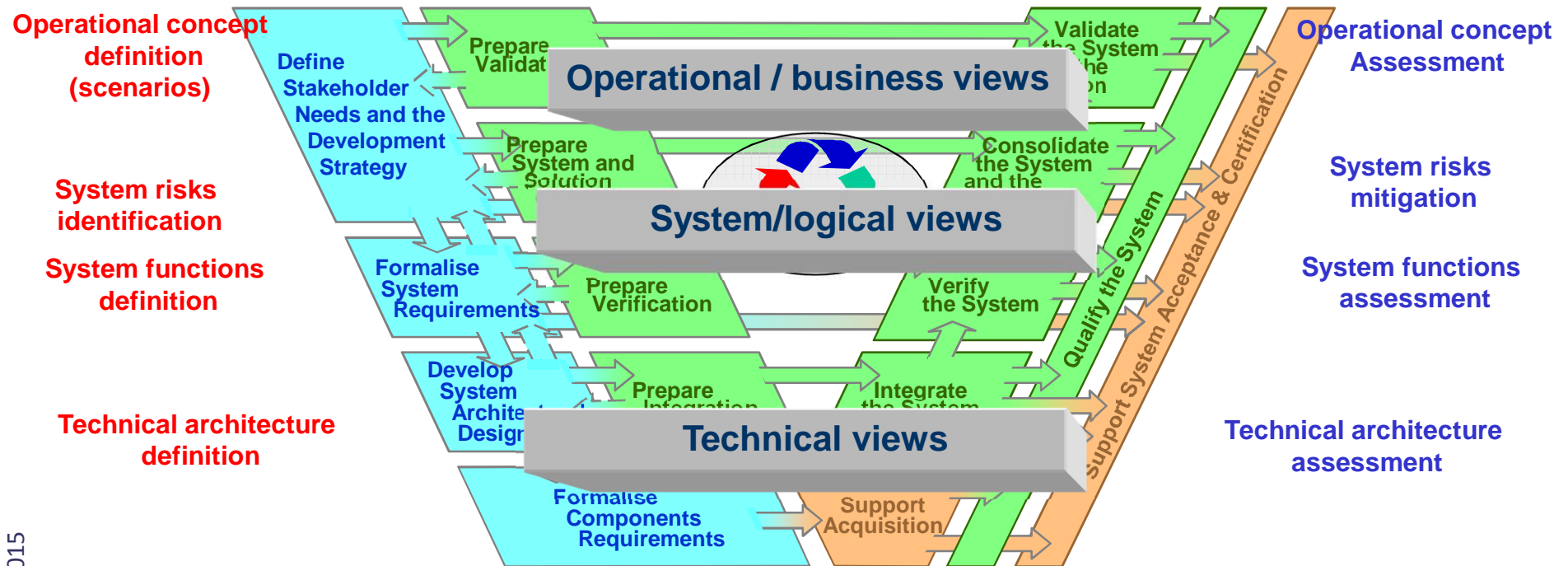
In other cases, real architecting is mandatory

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

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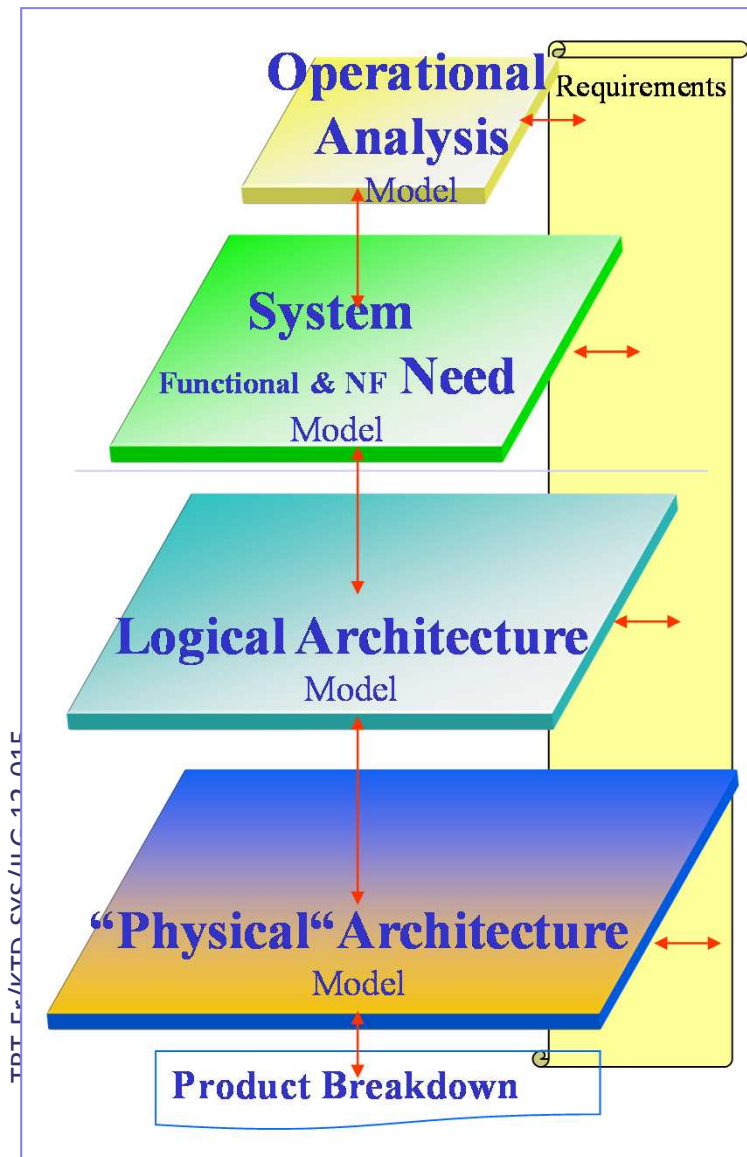


Architecting results are interleaved with S.E.



SYS-EM

Thales System-Engineering Method



User Need

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

System Need

What the system has to accomplish for the Users

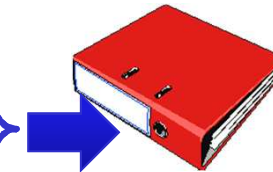
Notional Solution

How the system will work so as to fulfil expectations

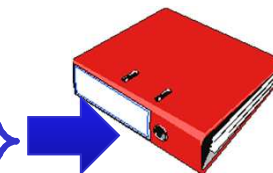
Final Solution

How the system will be developed & built

Sub-contractors input

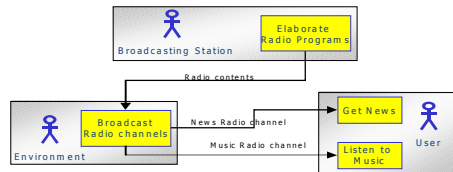


Engineering documents:
SSS, IRS,
OCD, ...



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

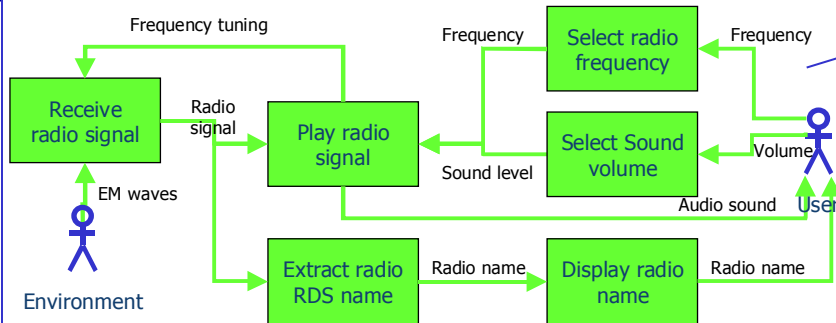
Radio set simplistic example



1° What **the users** of the system need to accomplish

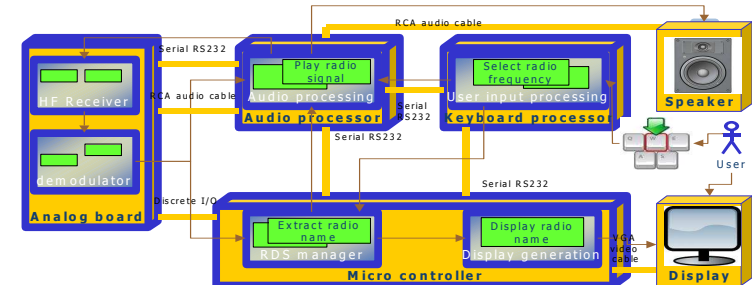
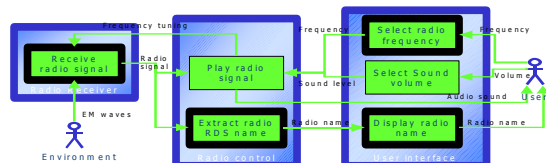


2° What the system has to accomplish for the Users



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

4° How the system will be developed & built

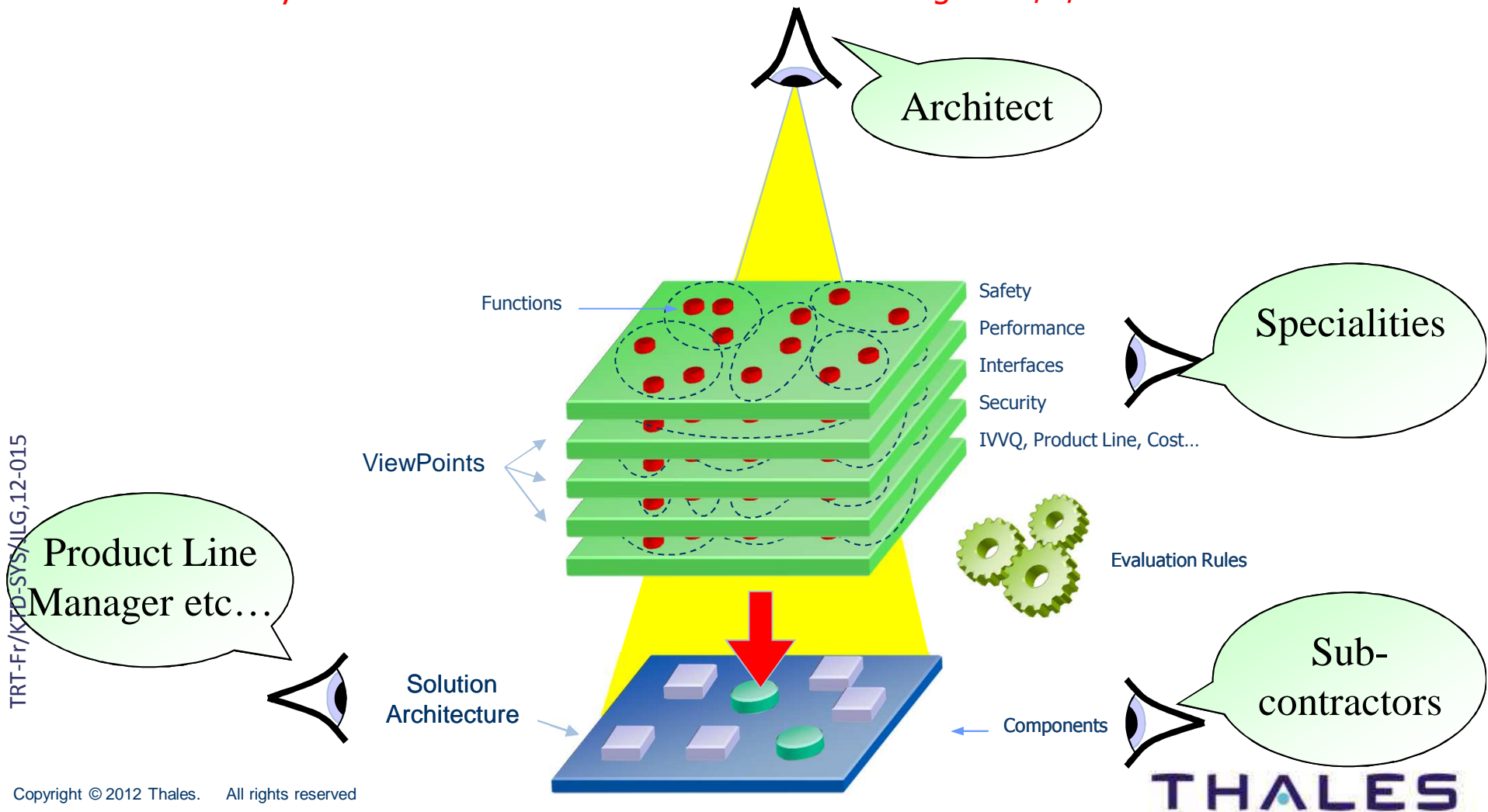


THALES

Early Validation: Specialities Know-how confronted to Architecture

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

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



- ◆ **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

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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



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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