



Overview of an Emerging Standard on Architecture Evaluation – ISO/IEC 42030

***James N Martin
The Aerospace Corporation***

***19 July 2017
INCOSE International Symposium
Adelaide, Australia***

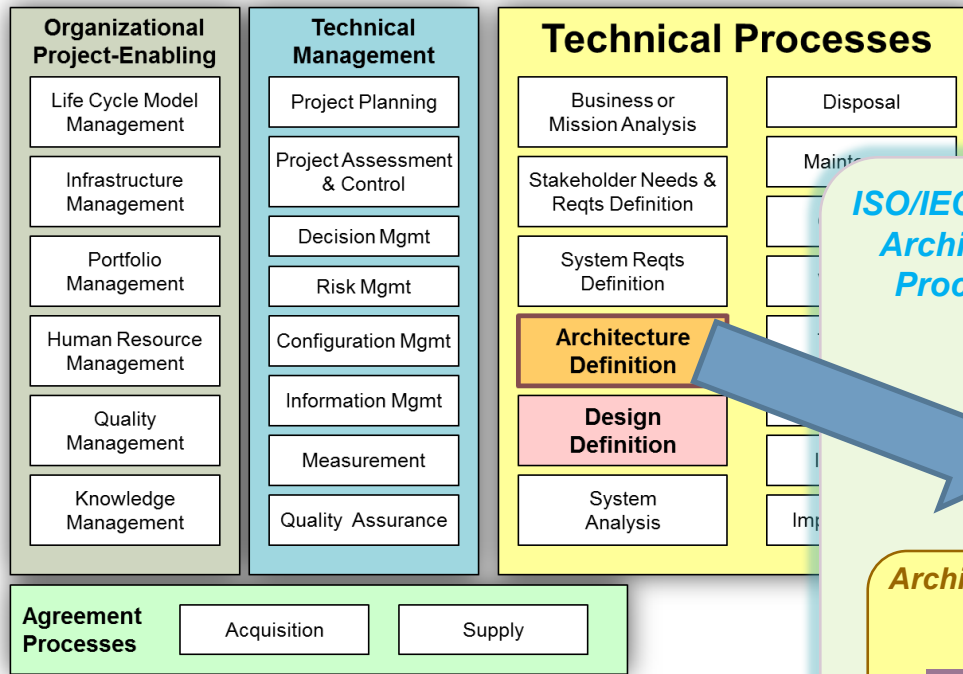
Scope of ISO Standards on Architecture



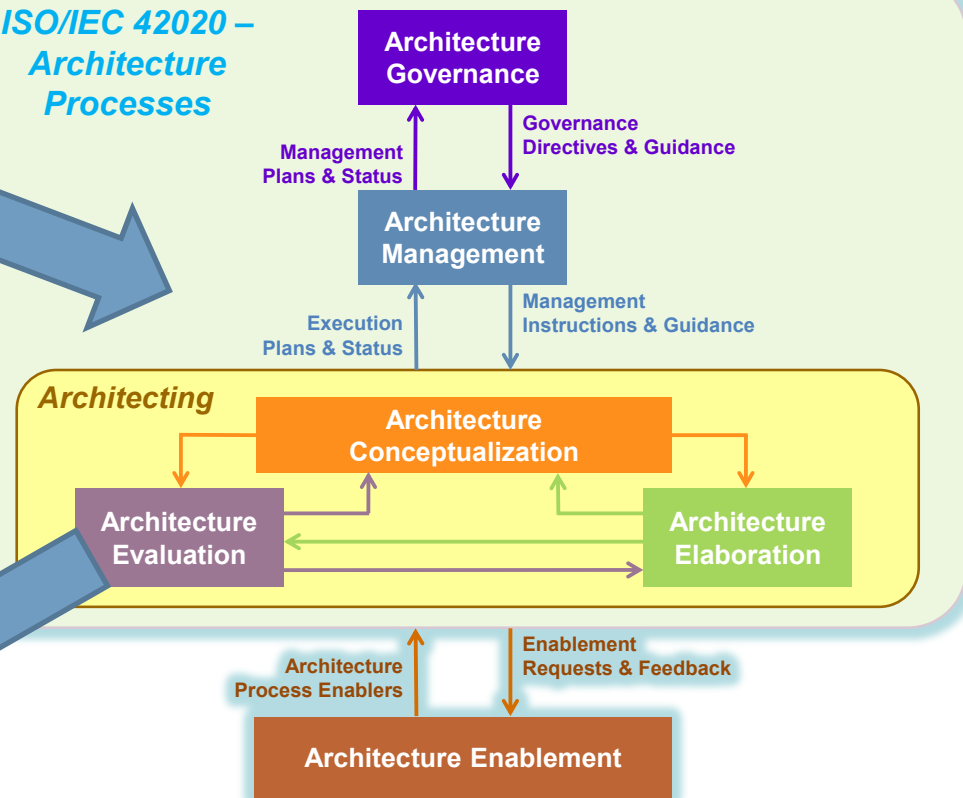
Source: *Essentials of Architecting*, David Long



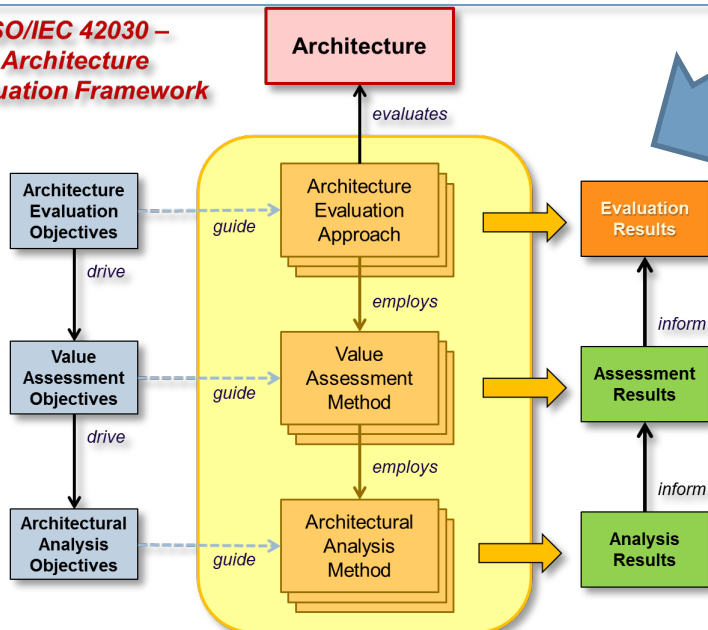
ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 Systems Engineering



ISO/IEC 42020 – Architecture Processes



ISO/IEC 42030 – Architecture Evaluation Framework





Architecture Standards

Current & Future

- 42010 – Architecture Description
 - *Published in 2011*

- **42020 – Architecture Processes**
 - ***Started 2015 (expected release by 2017)***

- **42030 – Architecture Evaluation Framework**
 - ***Updated Draft now in review***
 - ***To be published in 2018***

- 42040 – Architecture Methods
 - *Future*

- 42050 – Architecture Tools
 - *Future*



- Review Apr-Aug 2017
- Release Dec 2017



- Review Jul-Dec 2017
- Release June 2018



Purpose of the 42030 Standard

- **Architecture Evaluation**

- *The act of making a judgment or determination about the value of one or more architectures*

- **Answers these kinds of questions**

- *What is the Quality of an architecture?*
 - *How well does an architecture address Stakeholder Concerns?*

- **Reasons for doing Architecture Evaluation?**

- *Determine capability gaps*
 - *Selection of best solution among alternatives*
 - *Identification of best enterprise portfolio*
 - *Development of feasible requirements*
 - *Etc...*

➤ *This Standard specifies a Framework of “Elements” to be used in an evaluation, not the Process to be followed*



Basis of the Architecture Evaluation Standard

Building upon Industry Best Practices & Lessons Learned

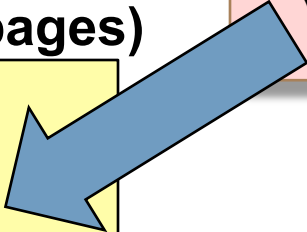
- **Architecture Tradeoff Analysis Method (ATAM)**
 - *Developed by the Software Engineering Institute (SEI)*
 - *Uses “Quality Attributes” and QA Workshop approach*
- **Quality Assessment of System Architectures & their Requirements (QUASAR)**
 - *Also published by SEI*
 - *Uses a “Quality Case” based on claims, arguments and evidence*
- **Analysis of Alternatives (AOA) Process**
 - *Office of Aerospace Studies, Air Force Materiel Command, Kirtland AFB (2013)*
- **Value-Focused Thinking**
 - *Ralph Keeney (1996) book*



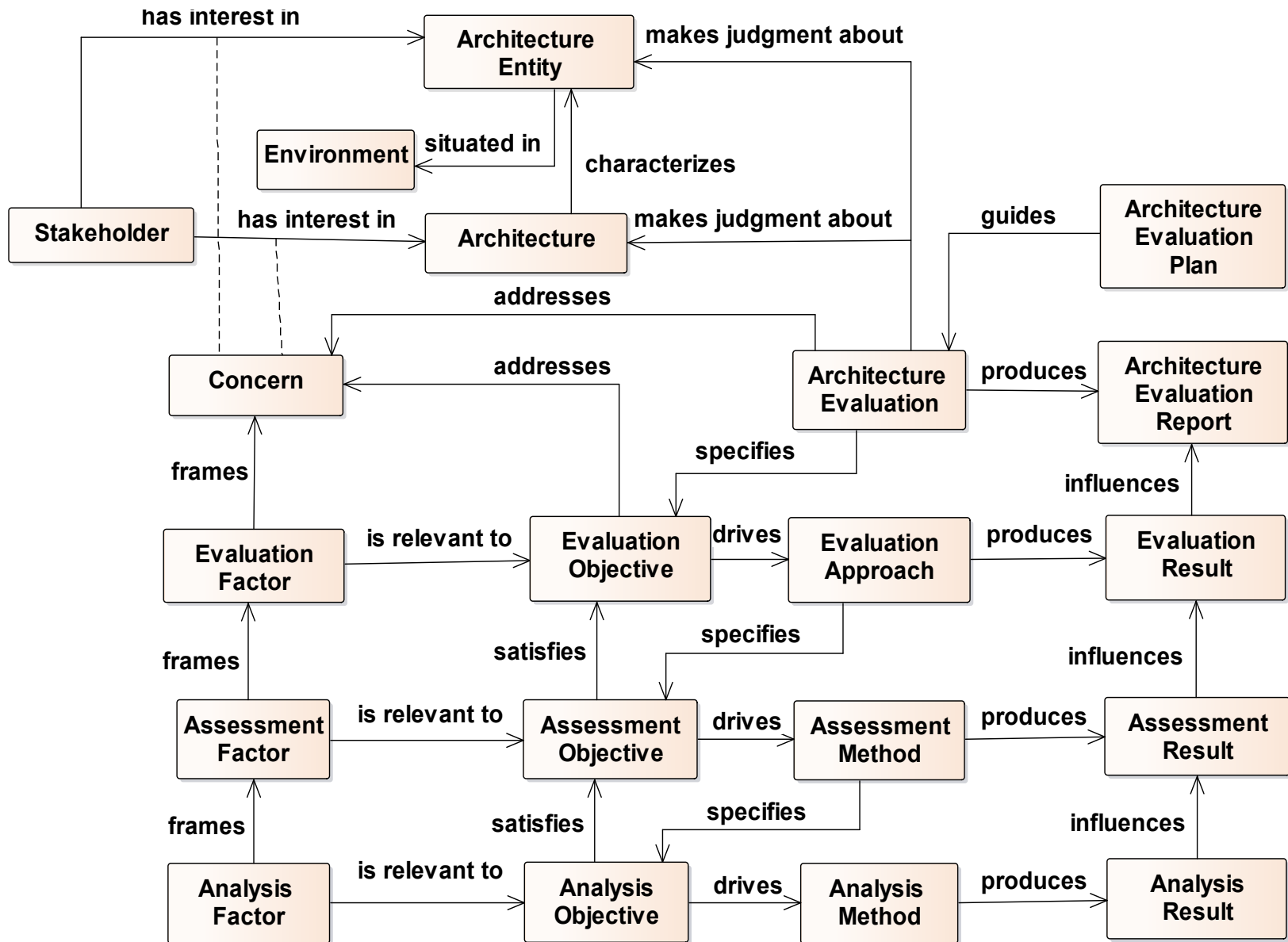
Document Structure

Table of Contents

- **Front Matter (4 pages)**
 - *Scope & Conformance Criteria*
 - *References*
 - *Terms & Definitions*
 - **Conceptual Foundation (13 pages)**
 - *Ontology & Structure*
 - *Key Concepts*
 - **Architecture Evaluation (14 pages)**
 - *Evaluation Synthesis*
 - *Value Assessment*
 - *Architectural Analysis*
 - *Architecture Evaluation Frameworks*
 - *Evaluation Plans & Reports*
 - **Annexes (value & quality concepts, examples) (12 pages)**
- Requirements & Recommendations**

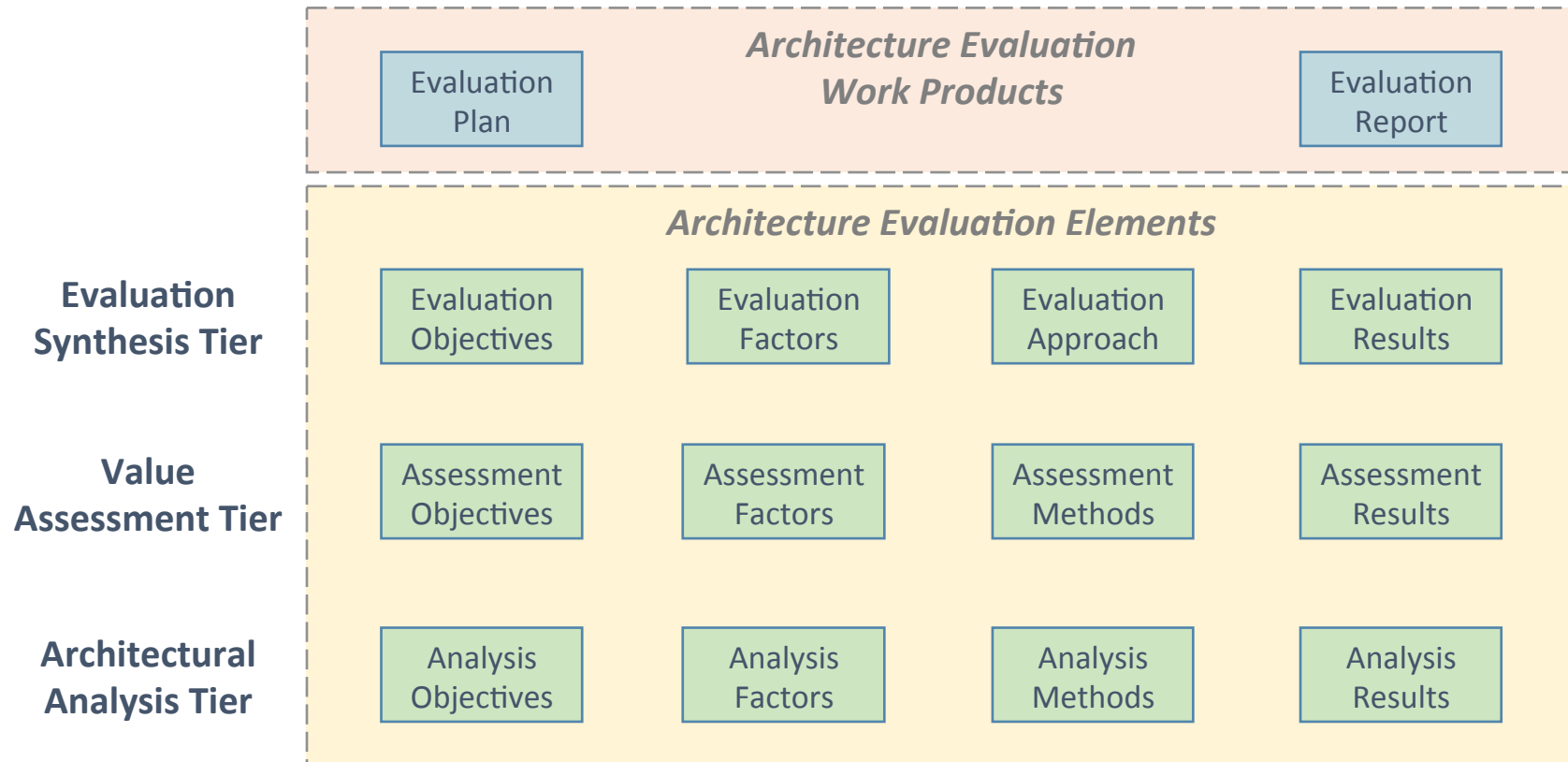
 - ✓ 38 “shall” statements
 - ✓ 54 “should” statements
- 

Architecture Evaluation Ontology





Generalized Architecture Evaluation Framework with Three Tiers of Evaluation Elements



The 42030 Standard provides a Generalized Framework that can be adapted for your Organizational Practices and for particular Evaluation Efforts

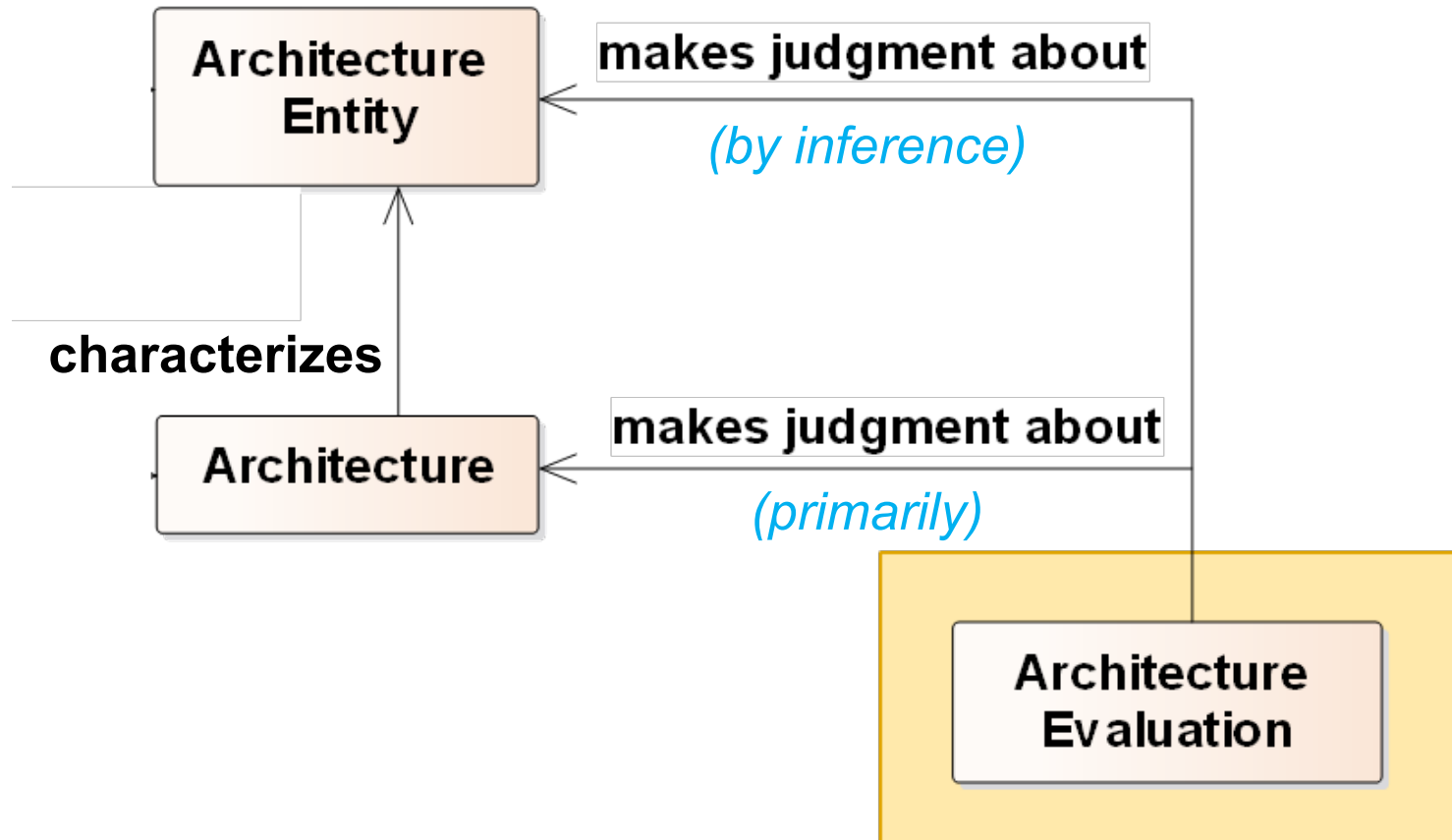


Customized Architecture Evaluation Framework

Reusable, Off-the-shelf Document (based on this standard)

- **Purpose**
 - *Supports repeatable evaluations*
 - *Basis for employee training in evaluation practices*
 - *Enables more efficient & effective architecture studies*
- **Example:** Standardized Value Assessment Method for Company X, plus corresponding
 - *Value Assessment Objectives & Factors*
 - *Architectural Analysis Methods & Factors*
 - *Analysis Tools & Techniques*
- May also include Architecture Evaluation templates, checklists, assessment criteria, key references, guidelines, etc

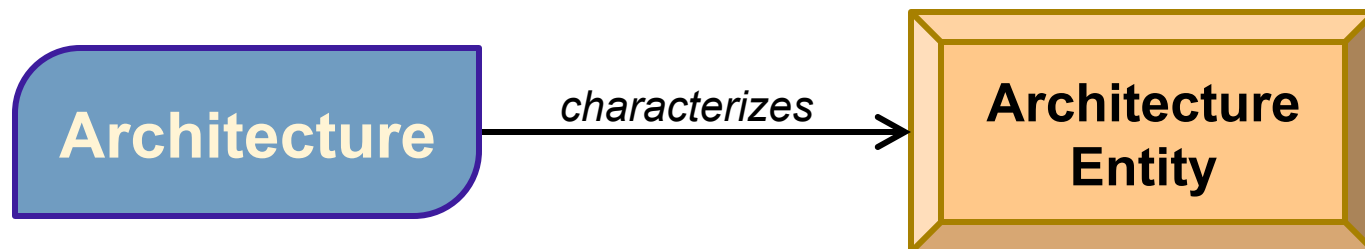
Architecture Evaluation Context



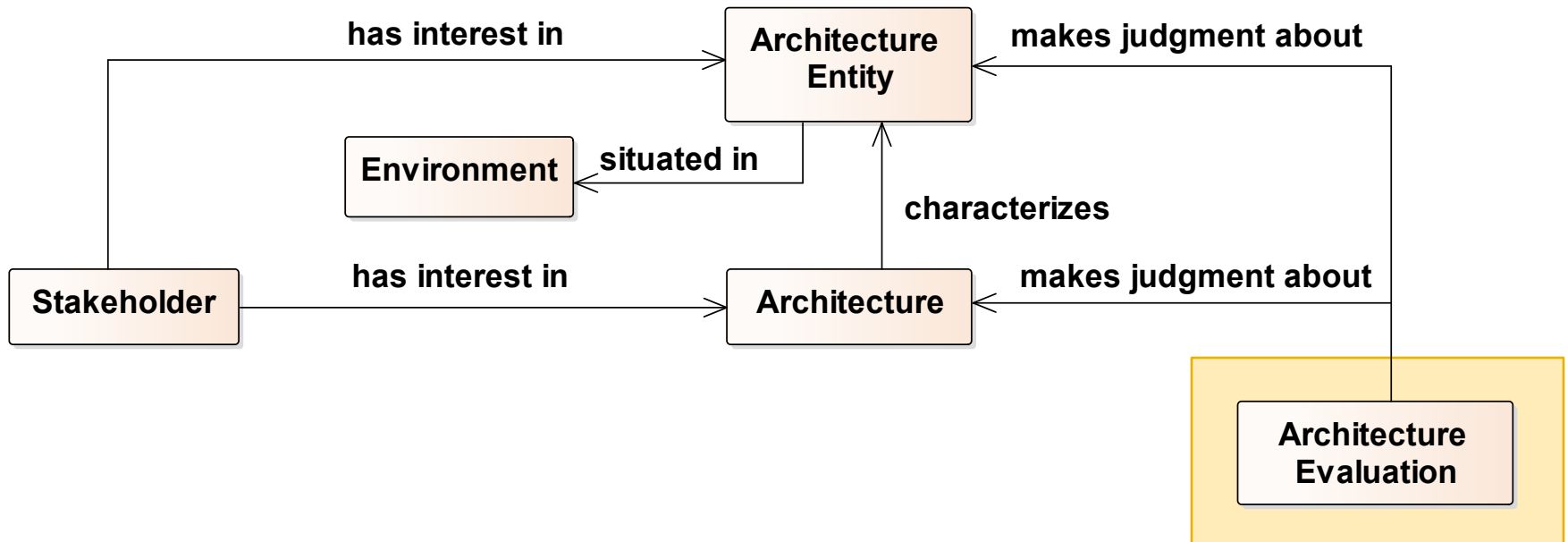


Not Just Systems to be Architected...

1. Enterprise
2. System of **systems**
3. Collection of **systems**
4. Class of **systems**
5. Family of **systems**
6. Individual **system**
7. Portion of a **system**
8. Product line
9. Product
10. Service
11. Individual hardware or software item
12. Any other entity that is amenable to architectural definition (*eg, data, doctrine, organization, process, method, technique, policy, facilities, etc*)

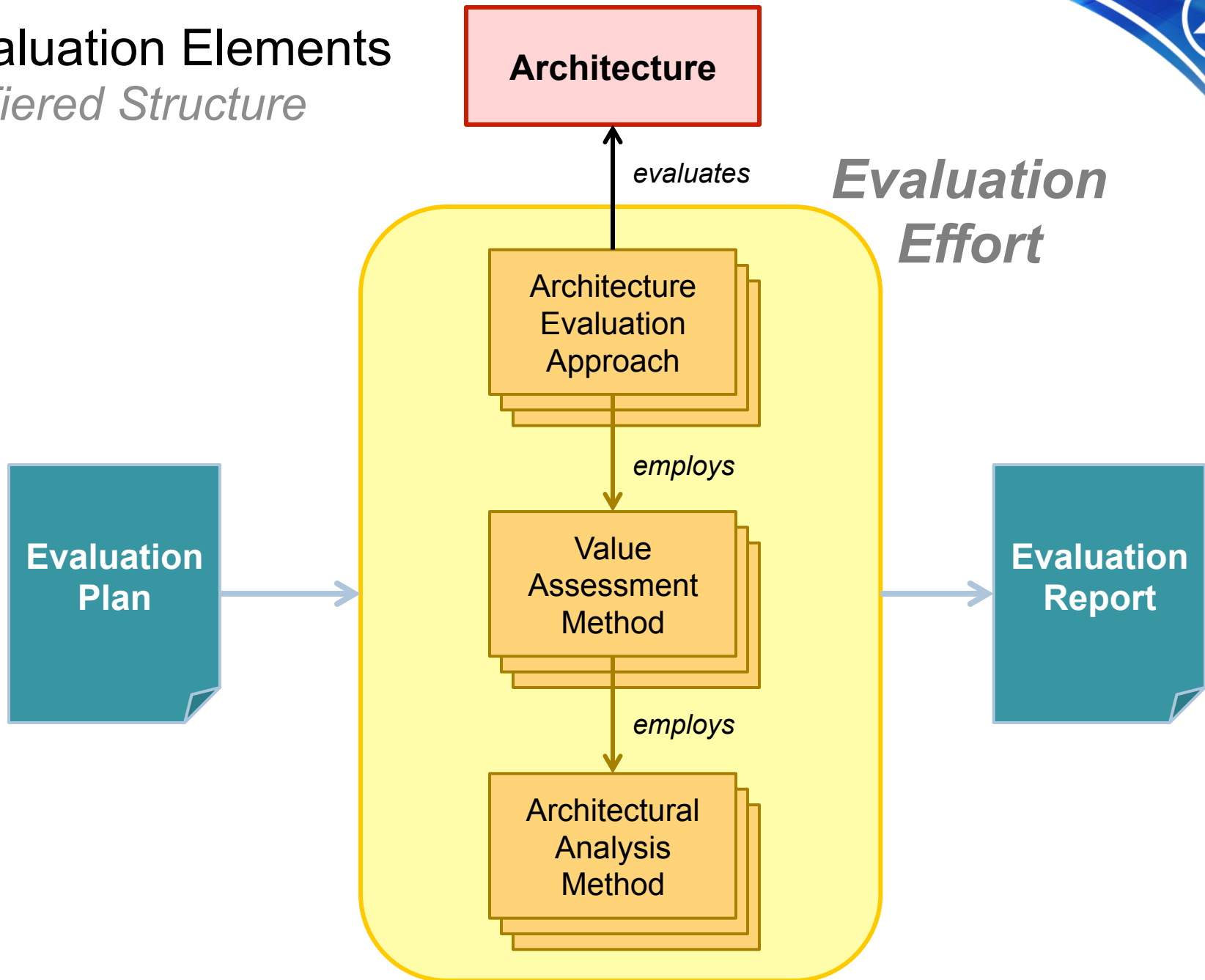


Use of Stakeholder Concerns as the Foundation for Architecture Evaluation



Evaluation Elements

3-Tiered Structure





Evaluation Management

Plan the effort → Report the results

Evaluation Plan

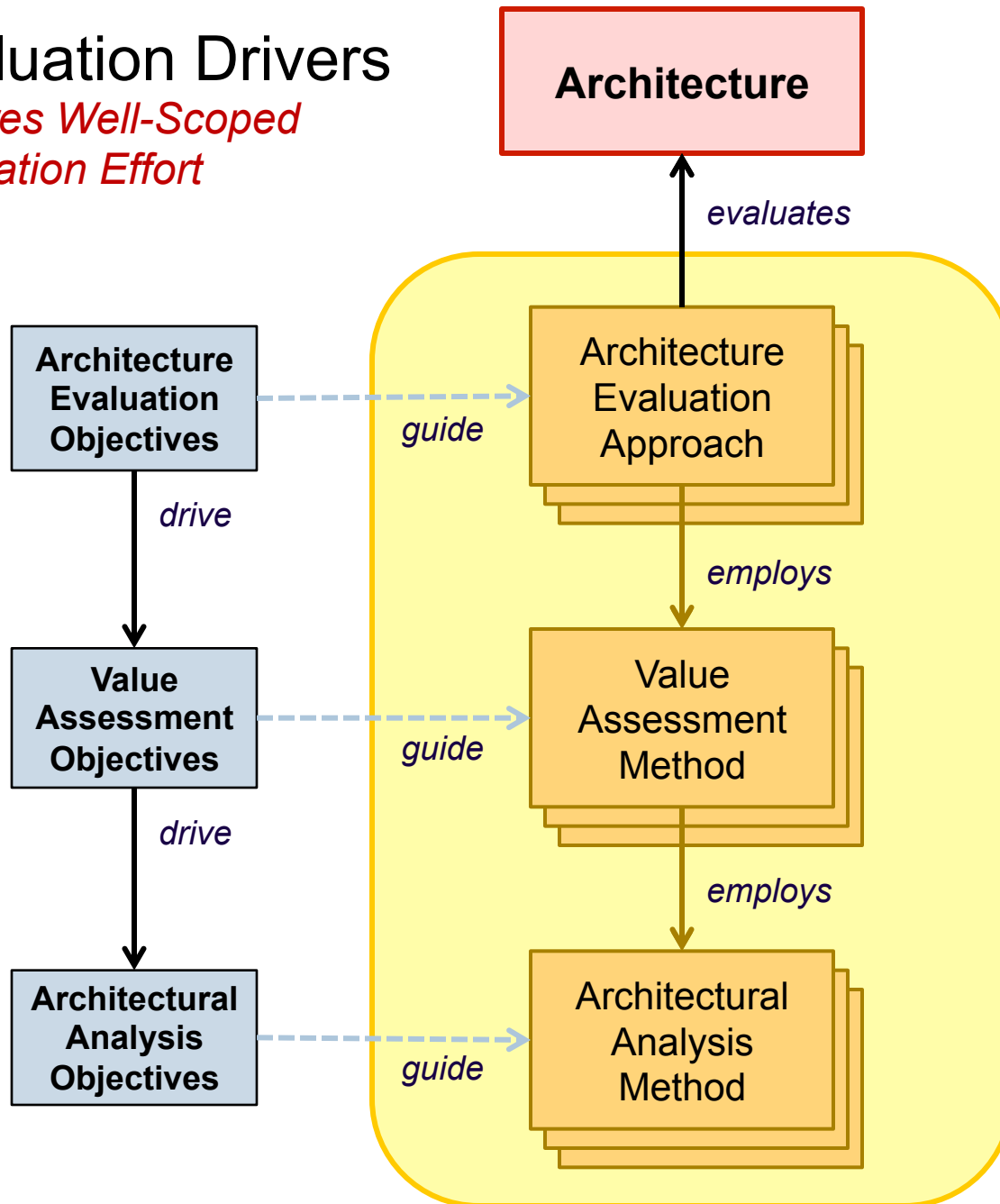
- Purpose & scope
- Evaluation objectives, constraints, criteria, priorities
- Schedule & required resources
- Evaluation framework(s) to be used
- Evaluation approach(es) & method(s) to be used
- Roles & responsibilities of evaluators
- Required inputs & reference materials
- Expected outputs & deliverables

Evaluation Report

- Purpose, scope & objectives
- Participants in the effort (either directly or indirectly)
- Inputs used
- Frameworks used
- Approaches and methods used (and possibly tailored)
- Method results & rationale
- Observations & findings
- Risks & opportunities identified
- Recommendations & regrets

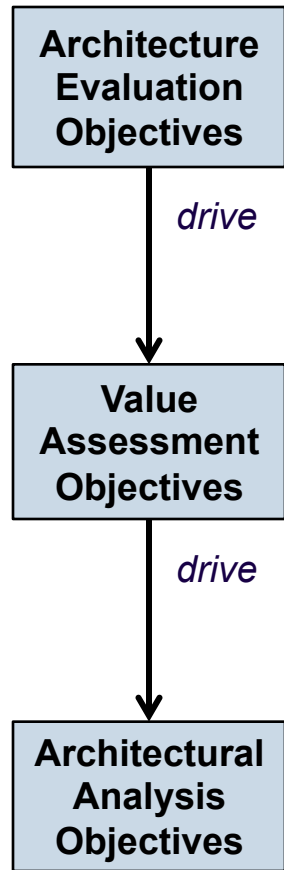
Evaluation Drivers

*Ensures Well-Scoped
Evaluation Effort*



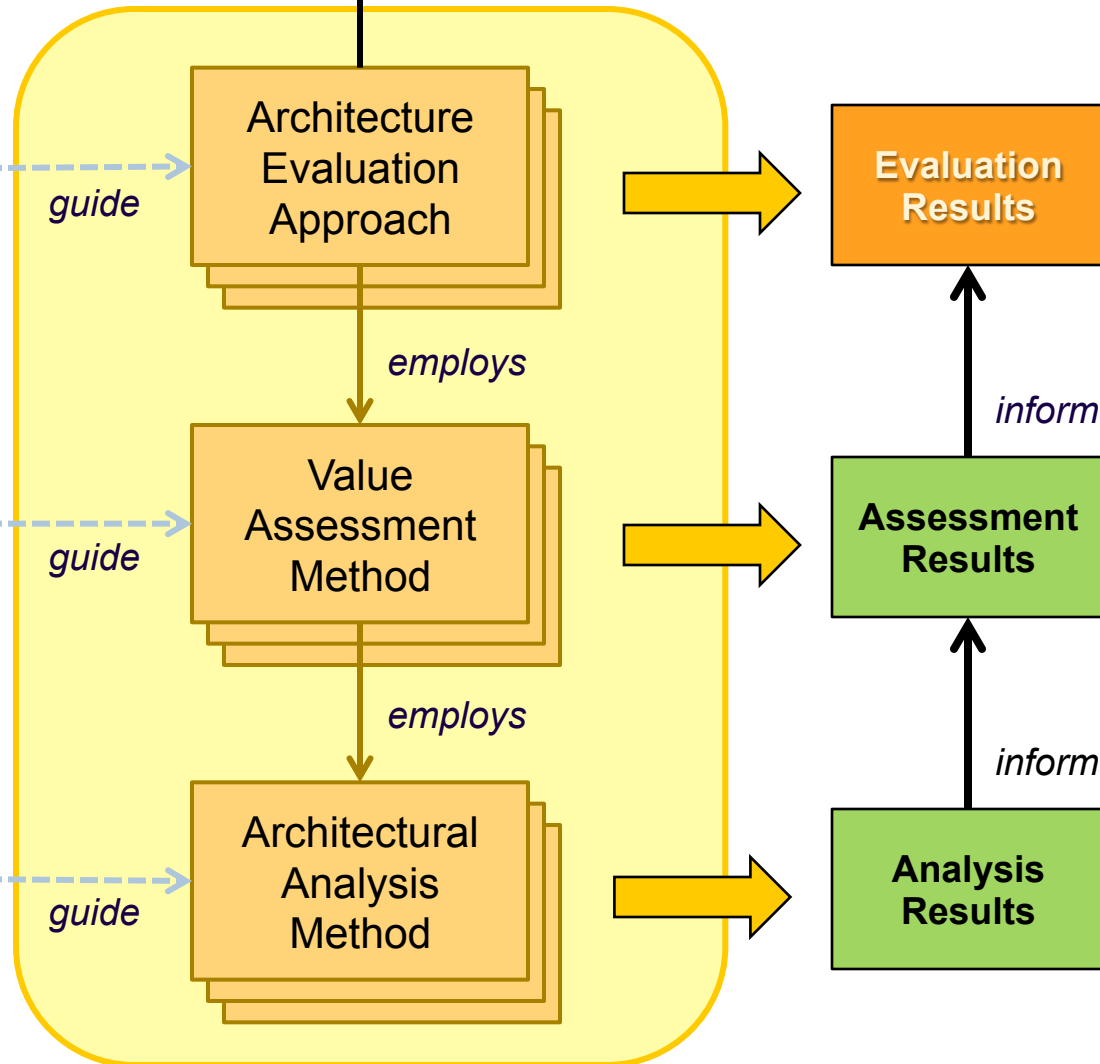
Evaluation Drivers

*Ensures Well-Scoped
Evaluation Effort*



Evaluation Results

*Ensures Well-Understood
Tradeoffs & Implications*



Evaluation Approach

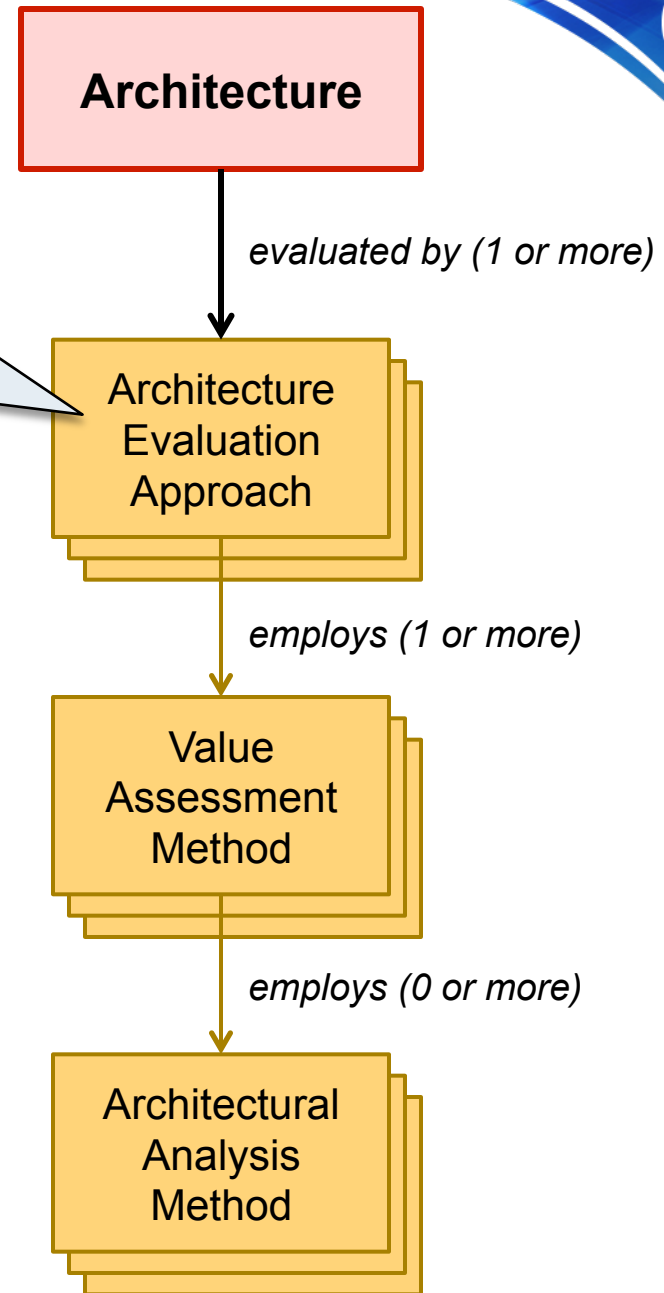
The “Line of Attack”

Ways to deal with the architecture to:

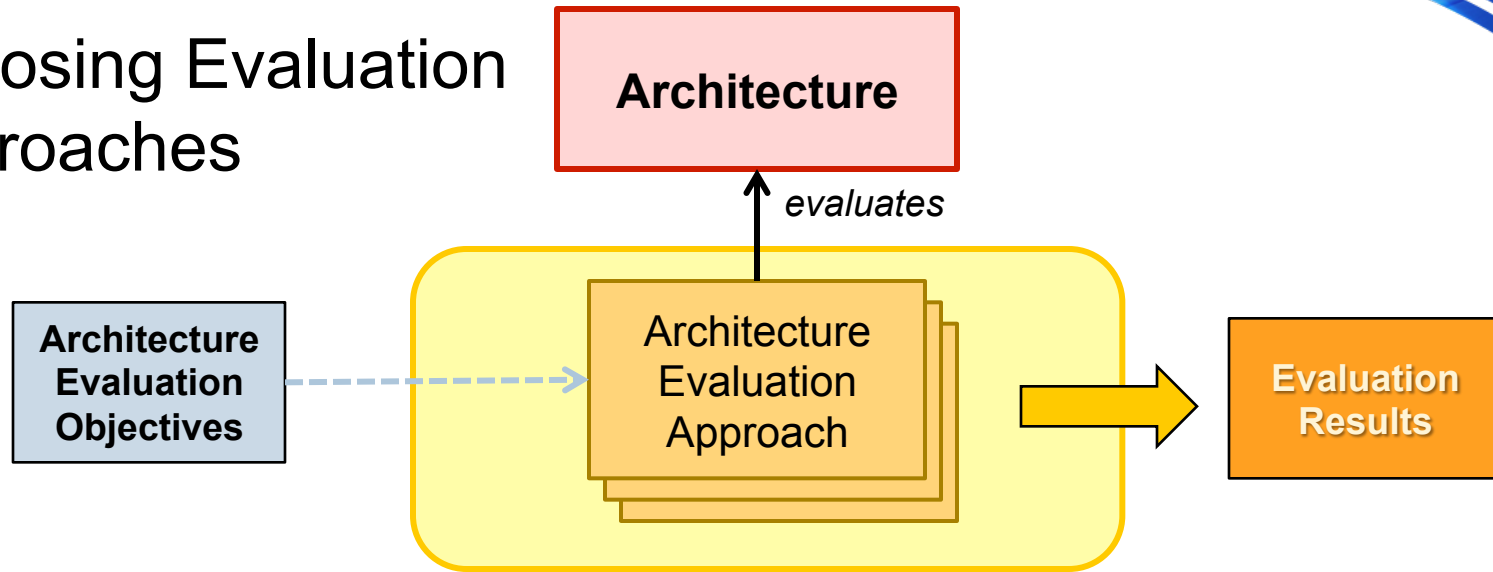
- determine key characteristics, properties, knowledge or skills
- of future, current, or past systems related to that architecture

Example approaches:

- Modeling & Simulation**
- Prototype Demonstration
- Wargaming Scenarios
- System Experiment
- Model Walkthrough
- Technical Analysis
- Quality Workshop
- Compliance Audit
- Gray Beard Panel
- Concept Review



Choosing Evaluation Approaches



- **Evaluation Objectives (example)**

- A. *Recommend changes to portfolio of systems and technologies*

- B. *Recommend architecture studies to be conducted*

- **Evaluation Approaches (example)**

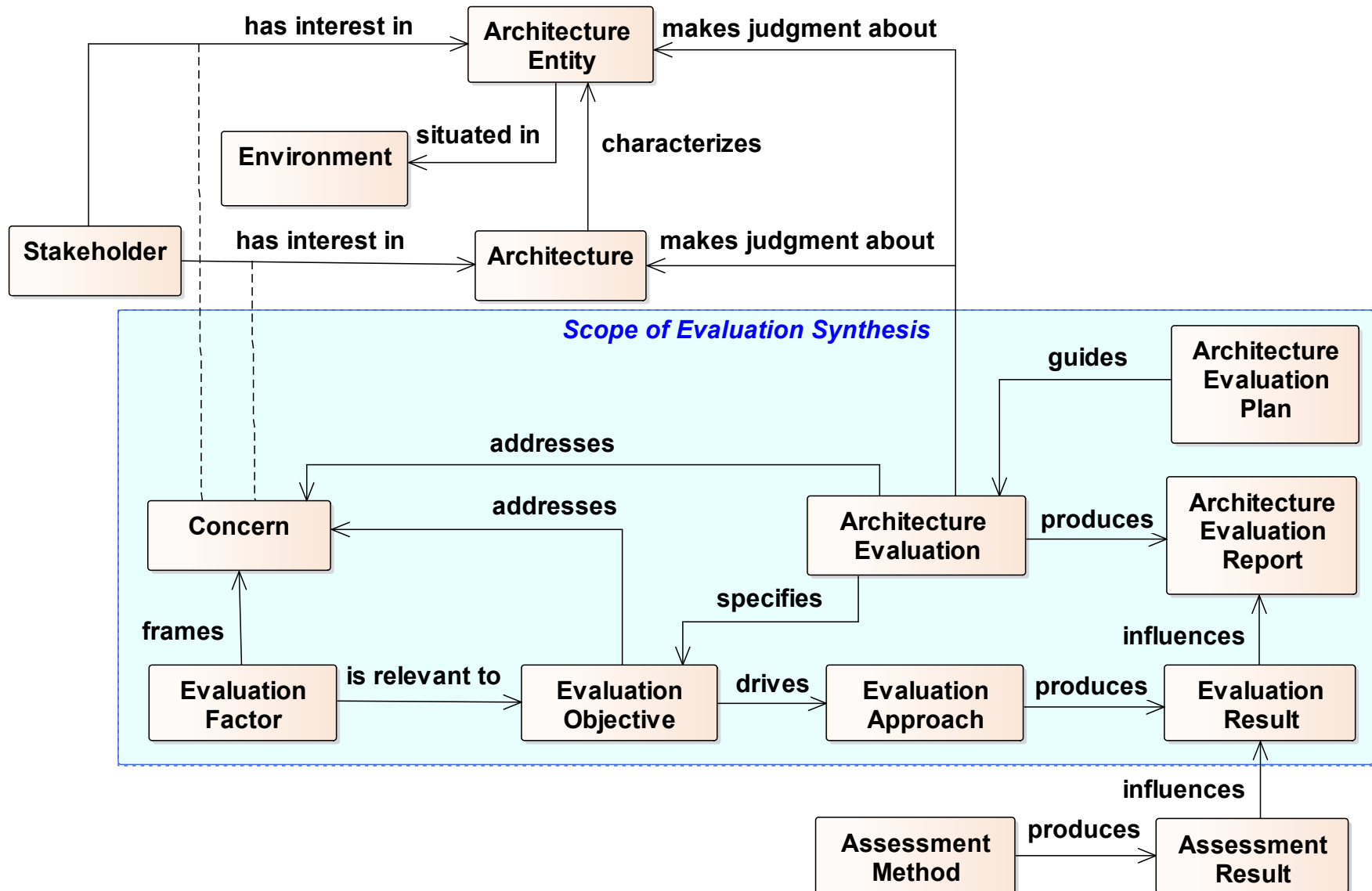
- 1) *Modeling & Simulation* (performance of current systems)

- 2) *Prototype Demonstration* (benefits of promising technologies)

- 3) *System Experiment* (impact of changing CONOPS)

- 4) *Concept Review* (feedback from key stakeholders after looking at future architecture alternatives and changing conditions & scenarios)

Evaluation Synthesis (Conceptual Model)





Value Assessment

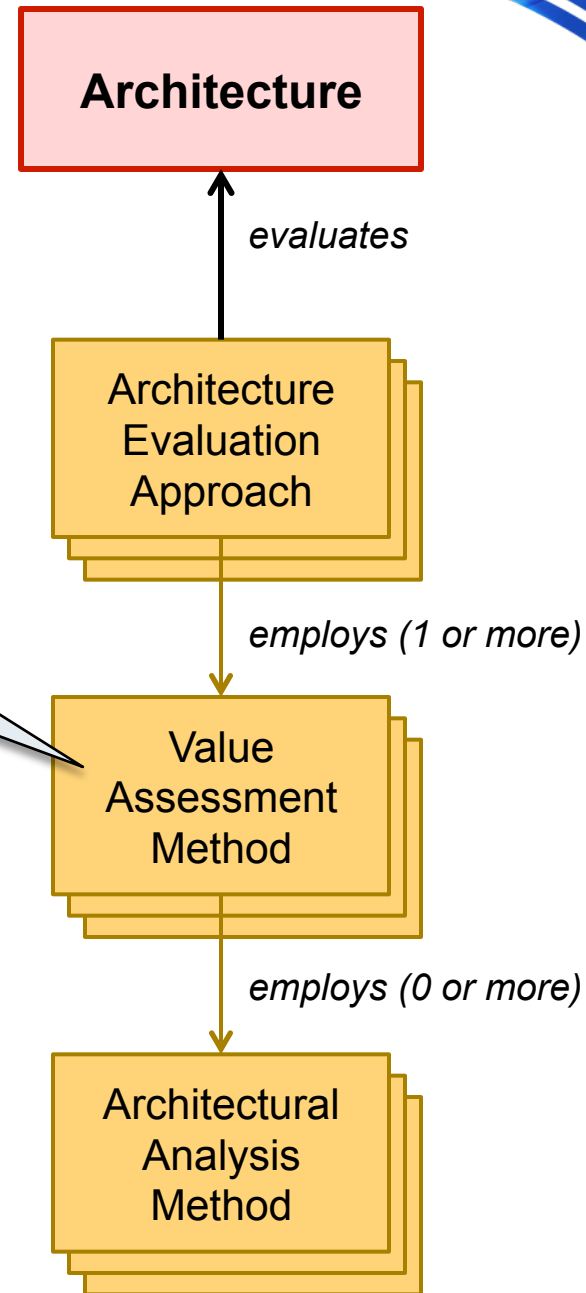
Addressing Stakeholder Concerns

A systematic way of :

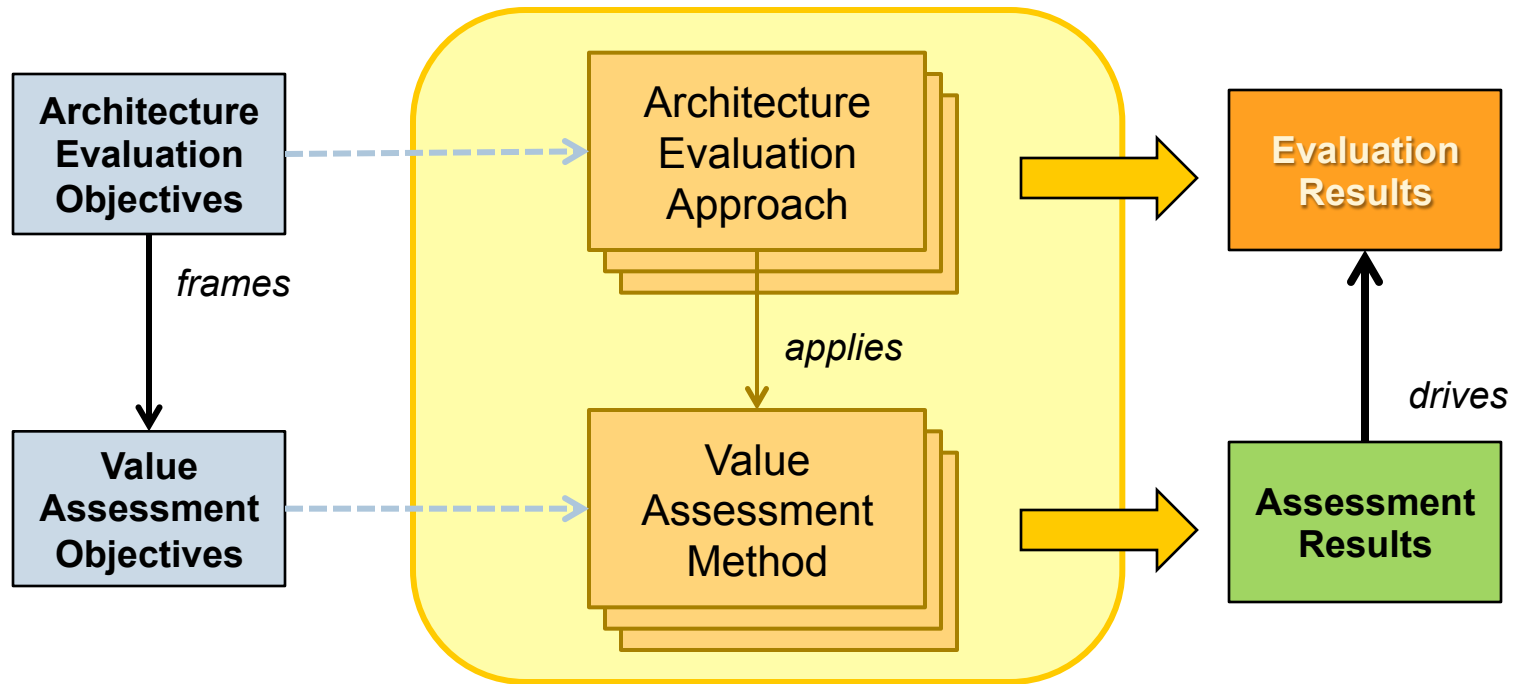
- Answering evaluation questions
- Determining if key criteria are met & stakeholder concerns are addressed

Example VA Methods:

- Multi-Attribute Utility Analysis
- Mission Impact Assessment
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Business Case Analysis
- Socio-Economic Analysis
- Strategy-to-Task Analysis
- User Focus Group Study
- Customer Survey



Choosing Value Assessment Methods



- **Evaluation Objectives (example)**

- A. Recommend changes to portfolio of systems and technologies*
- B. Recommend architecture studies to be conducted*

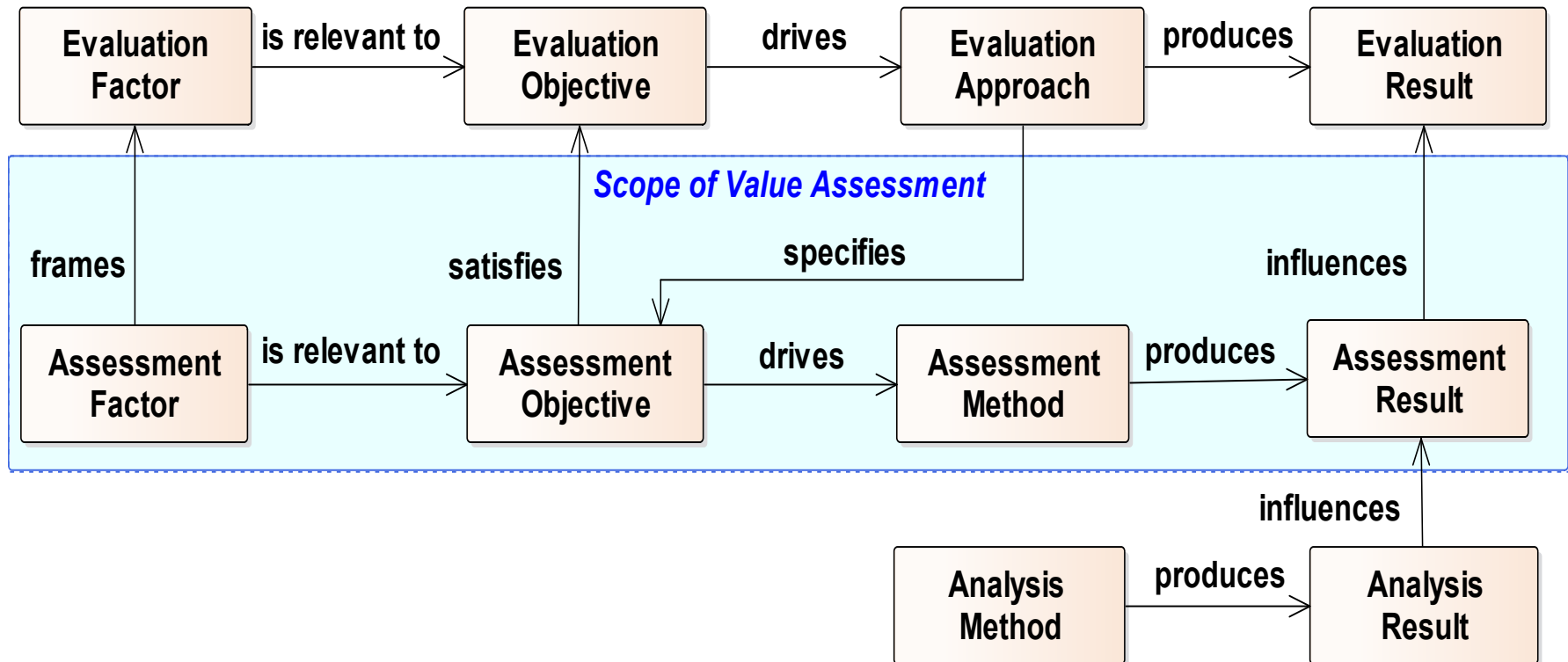
- **Value Assessment Methods (example)**

- A. Mission Impact Assessment*
- B. Business Case Analysis*
- C. User Focus Group*

Evaluation Questions

- Which systems to add, modify, drop?
- Which technologies to adopt?

Value Assessment (Conceptual Model)



Architectural Analysis

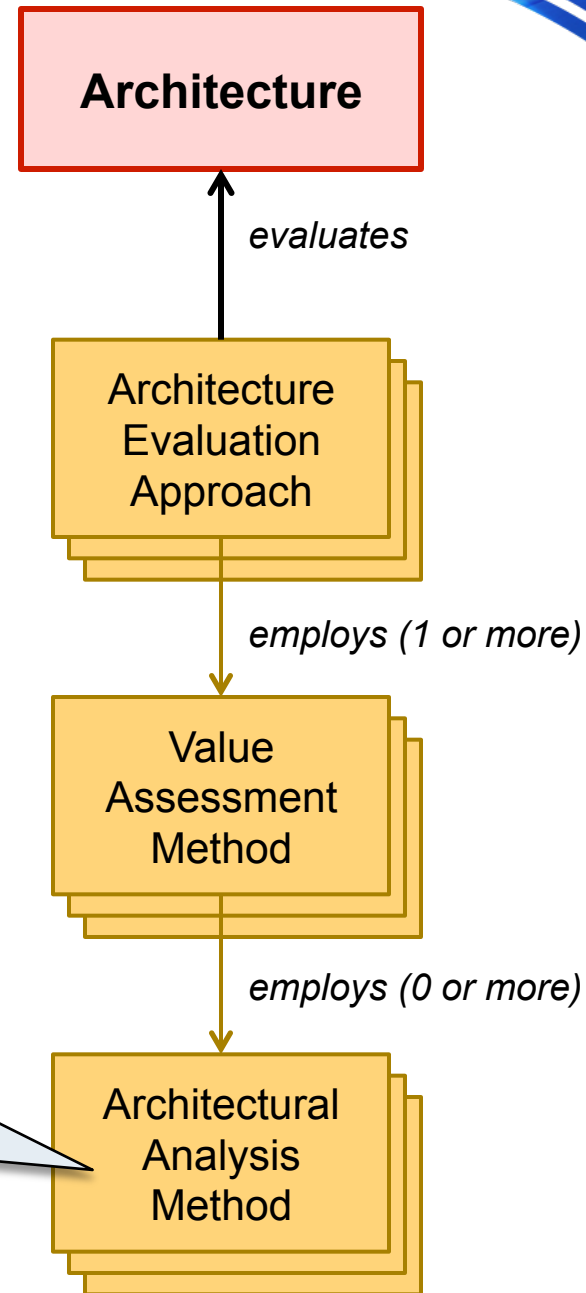
Measuring architecture features

Example AA Methods:

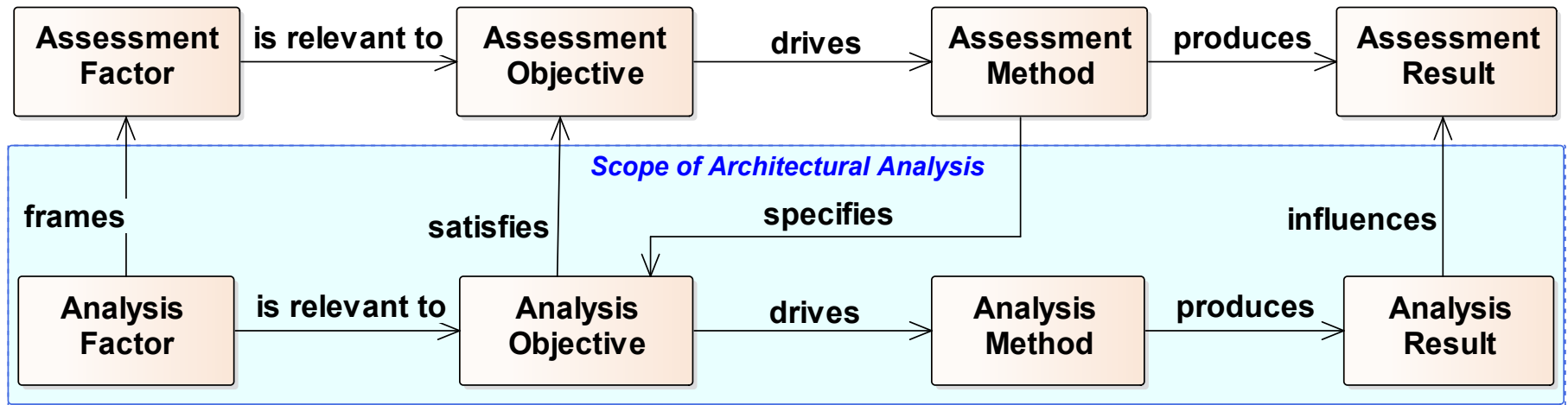
- a) Functional & Object-oriented Analysis
- b) Behavioral & Performance Analysis
- c) Cost & Schedule Analysis
- d) Risk & Opportunity Analysis
- e) Failure Modes, Effects & Criticality Analysis (FMECA)
- f) Focus Group Survey
- g) Delphi Method

A systematic way of :

- Measuring the magnitude of key parameters (eg, along a scale)
- Measuring how well key analysis criteria are met



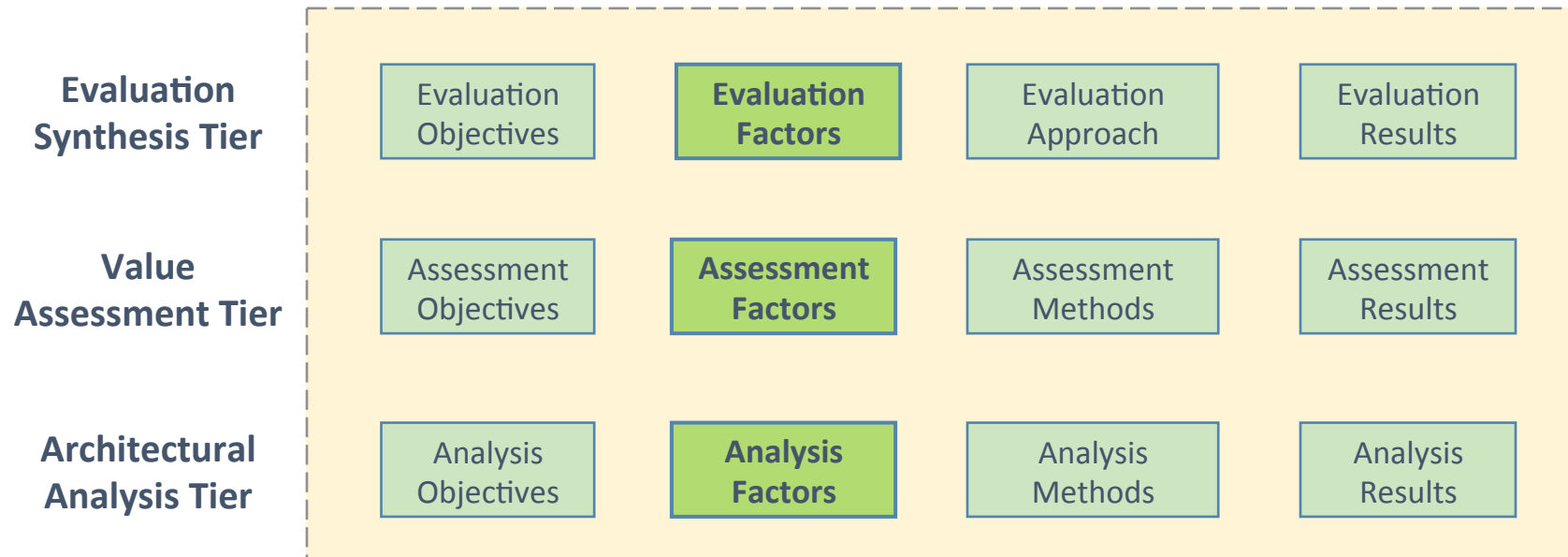
Architectural Analysis (Conceptual Model)





Evaluation, Assessment & Analysis Factors

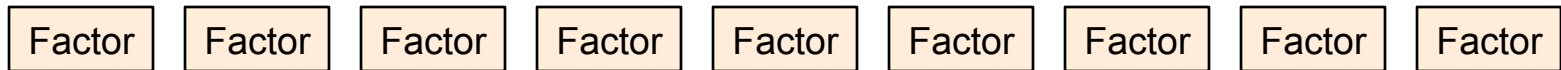
- **Factor:** Thing that contributes causally to a Result;
A circumstance, fact, or influence that contributes to a Result or an Outcome



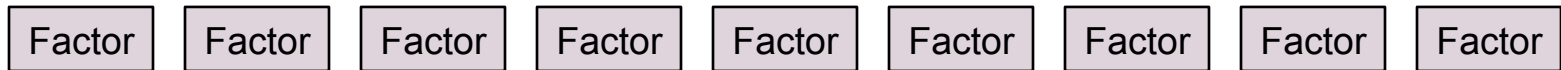


Factors in each Tier can Help to Systematically Characterize the Problem Space

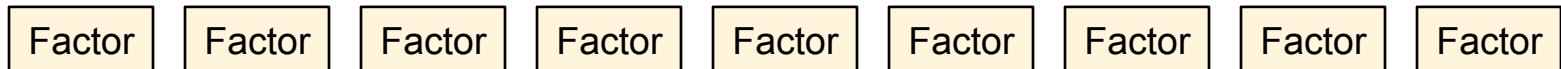
Evaluation Factors



Value Assessment Factors



Architectural Analysis Factors



Factors are the things that help discriminate between alternatives or determine what things are important in the evaluation

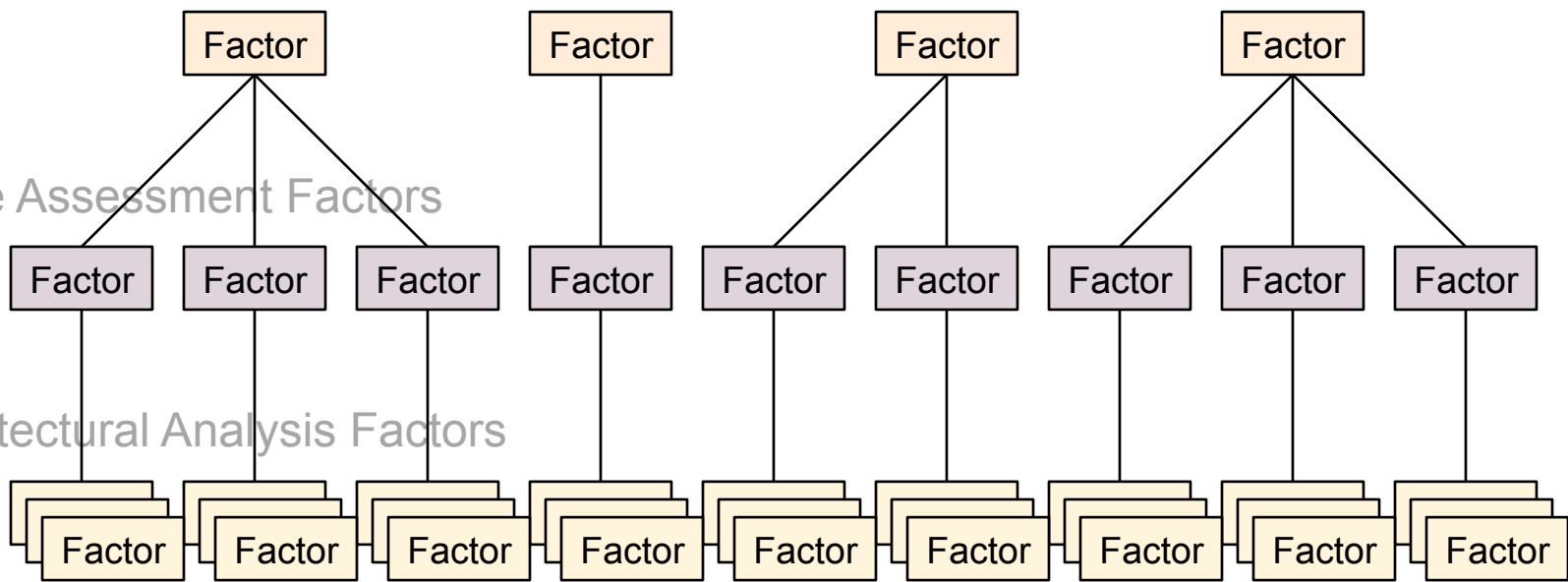


Factors Decomposition (Simple Case)

Evaluation Factors

Value Assessment Factors

Architectural Analysis Factors



These can be found through straight-forward decomposition to build a “Factors Tree” or Hierarchy

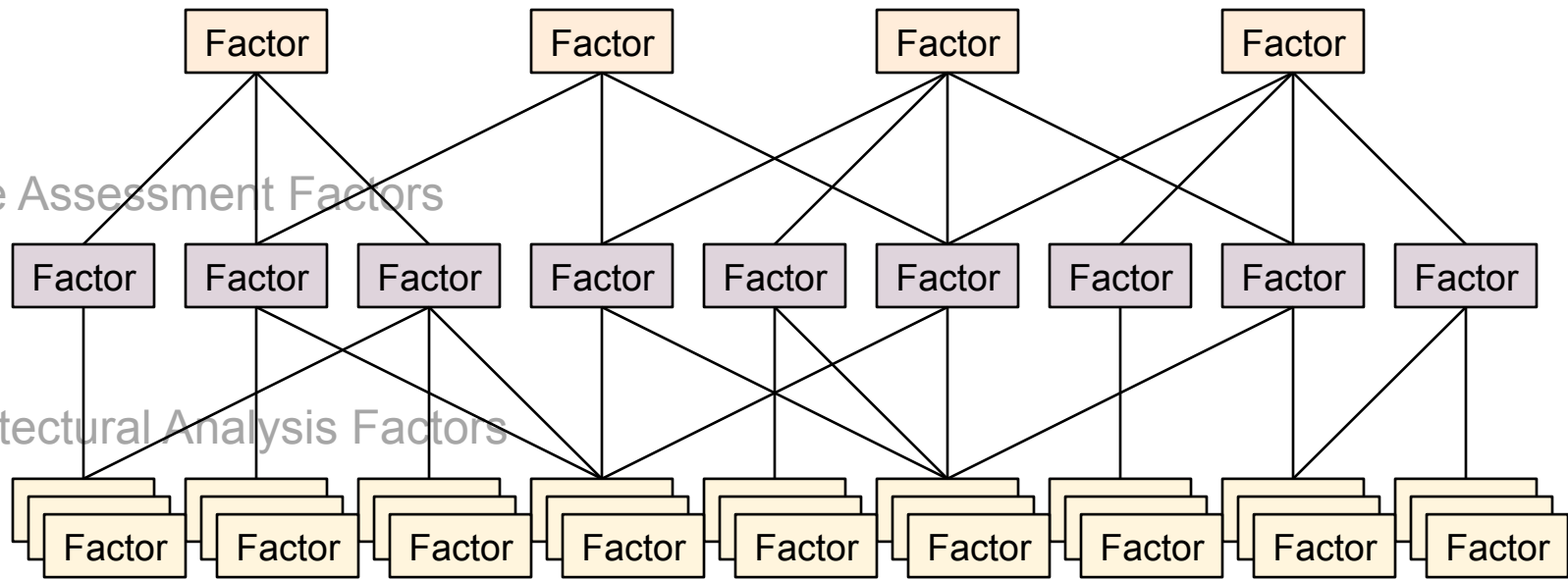


Factors Decomposition (Complex Case)

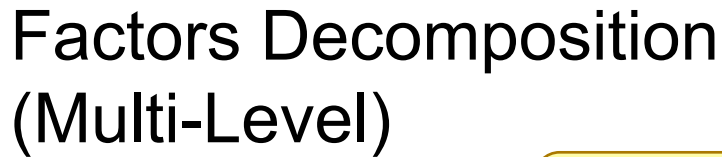
Evaluation Factors

Value Assessment Factors

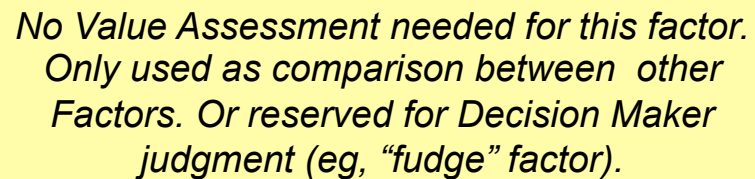
Architectural Analysis Factors



A factor can be used by more than one upper tier factor (in a more complex manner) to inform higher tier evaluation results



Evaluation Synthesis Factors



31



Value Assessment vs. Architectural Analysis

What's the difference?

- **Analysis** deals with “what” the system does, how well, how often, when, where, under what conditions,...
 - But does not deal with Value w.r.t. **Stakeholder Concerns** (where “value” signifies its worth, importance, significance, or quality)
 - Does not answer the “So What?” question
- **Assessment** deals with the “goodness” of the architecture
 - *Goodness defined in terms of **Stakeholder Concerns***
 - *Not all concerns are “technical” in nature*
 - *Can sometimes be “socio-political” factors*



Assessment vs. Analysis

Characteristics	Value Assessment Method	Architectural Analysis Method
Goal Orientation		
Results		
Breadth		
Basis of Work		
Scope		
Focus		
Typical Figures of Merit		
Key Items of Interest		
Primary Questions		



Assessment Characteristics

Characteristics	Value Assessment Method	Architectural Analysis Method
Goal Orientation	Ends Objectives (often multi-level)	
Results	Passes “judgment”	
Breadth	Single, Unified Activity	
Basis of Work	Synthesis of analysis results	
Scope	Utility, Value, Worth, Priorities, Ranking, Tradeoffs	
Focus	Effectiveness, Efficiencies, Equities	
Typical Figures of Merit	MOE's, ROI, Breakeven Point, Key Success Factors (KSF's)	
Key Items of Interest	Competing Concerns, performing tradeoffs, achieving balance & robustness	
Primary Questions	So what?, Who cares?, What impacts?, Why?, Why not?	

Analysis Characteristics



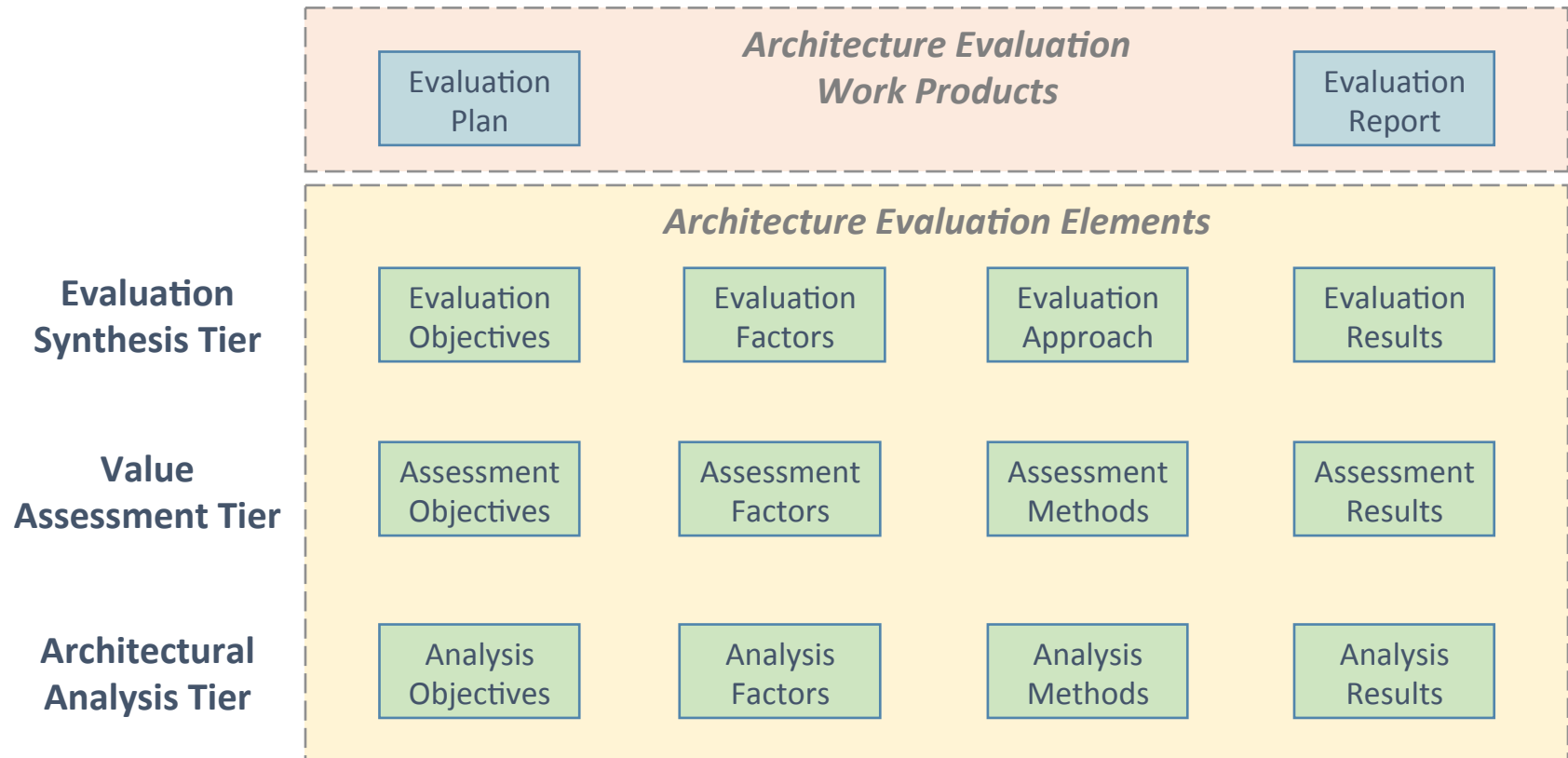
Characteristics	Value Assessment Method	Architectural Analysis Method
Goal Orientation	Ends Objectives (often multi-level)	Means Objectives (often multi-level)
Results	Passes “judgment”	Matters of Fact
Breadth	Single, Unified Activity	Multiple, Separate Activities
Basis of Work	Synthesis of analysis results	Technical and other analyses
Scope	Utility, Value, Worth, Priorities, Ranking, Tradeoffs	Ways & Means
Focus	Effectiveness, Efficiencies, Equities	Performance determination, Limits identification (bounds)
Typical Figures of Merit	MOE's, ROI, Breakeven Point, Key Success Factors (KSF's)	MOP's, KPP's, TPM's, Quality Metrics
Key Items of Interest	Competing Concerns, performing tradeoffs, achieving balance & robustness	Individual Concerns, determining system properties & characteristics
Primary Questions	So what?, Who cares?, What impacts?, Why?, Why not?	What, where, when, how, how much, how often?

Assessment vs. Analysis



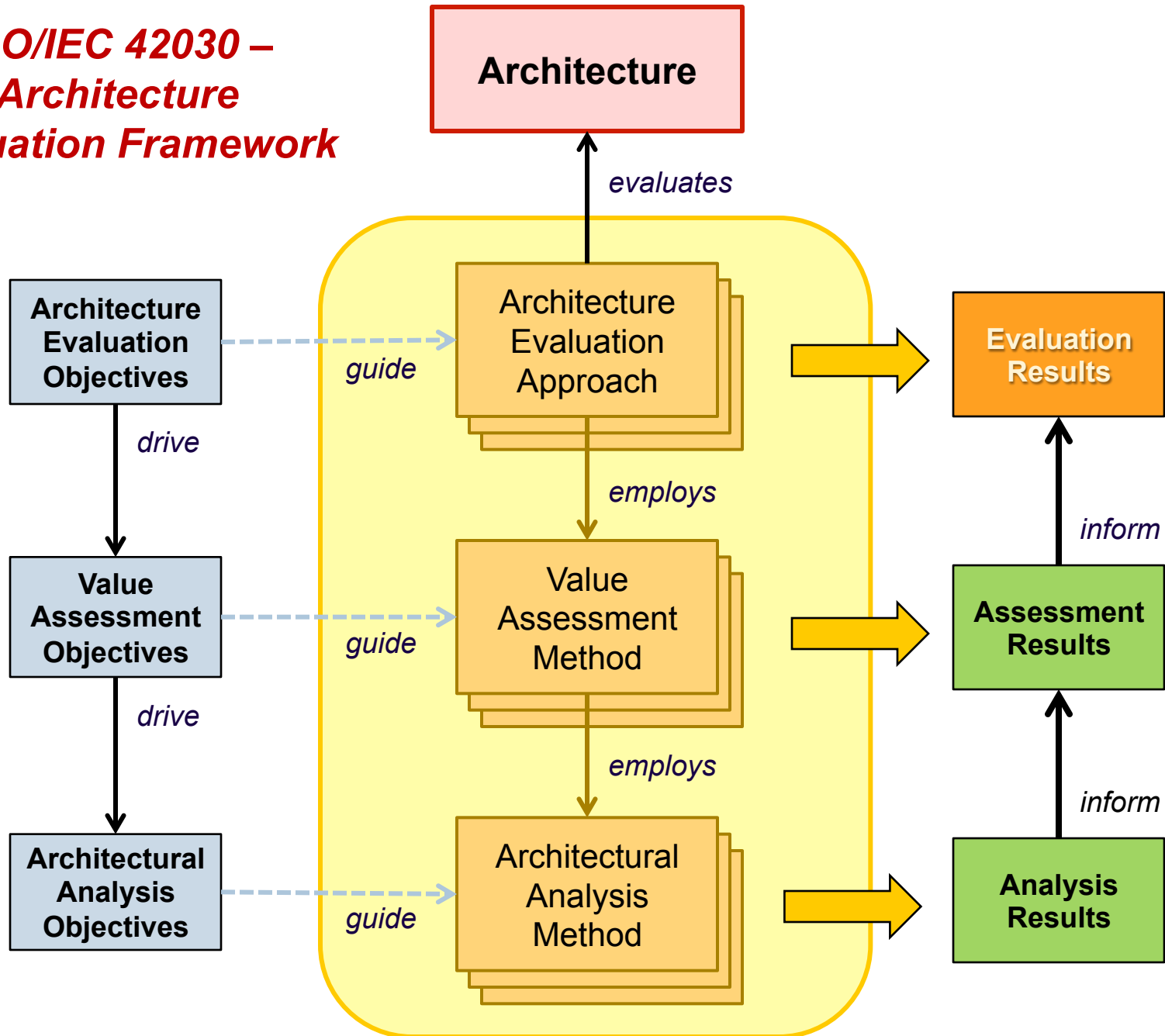
Characteristics	Value Assessment Method	Architectural Analysis Method
Goal Orientation	Ends Objectives (often multi-level)	Means Objectives (often multi-level)
Results	Passes “judgment”	Matters of Fact
Breadth	Single, Unified Activity	Multiple, Separate Activities
Basis of Work	Synthesis of analysis results	Technical and other analyses
Scope	Utility, Value, Worth, Priorities, Ranking, Tradeoffs	Ways & Means
Focus	Effectiveness, Efficiencies, Equities	Performance determination, Limits identification (bounds)
Typical Figures of Merit	MOE's, ROI, Breakeven Point, Key Success Factors (KSF's)	MOP's, KPP's, TPM's, Quality Metrics
Key Items of Interest	Competing Concerns, performing tradeoffs, achieving balance & robustness	Individual Concerns, determining system properties & characteristics
Primary Questions	So what?, Who cares?, What impacts?, Why?, Why not?	What, where, when, how, how much, how often?

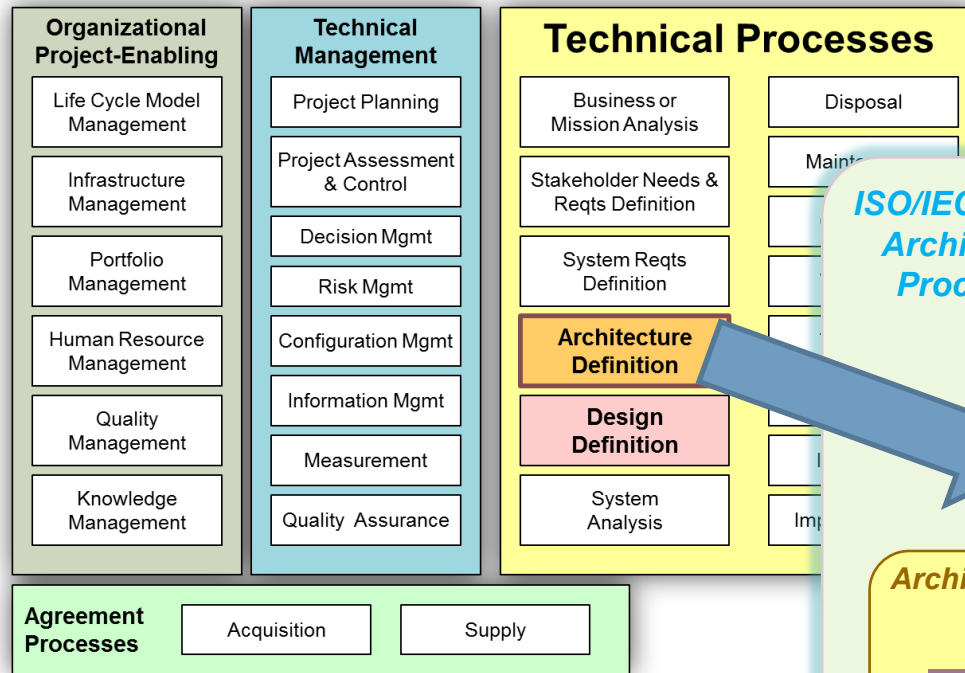
Generalized Architecture Evaluation Framework



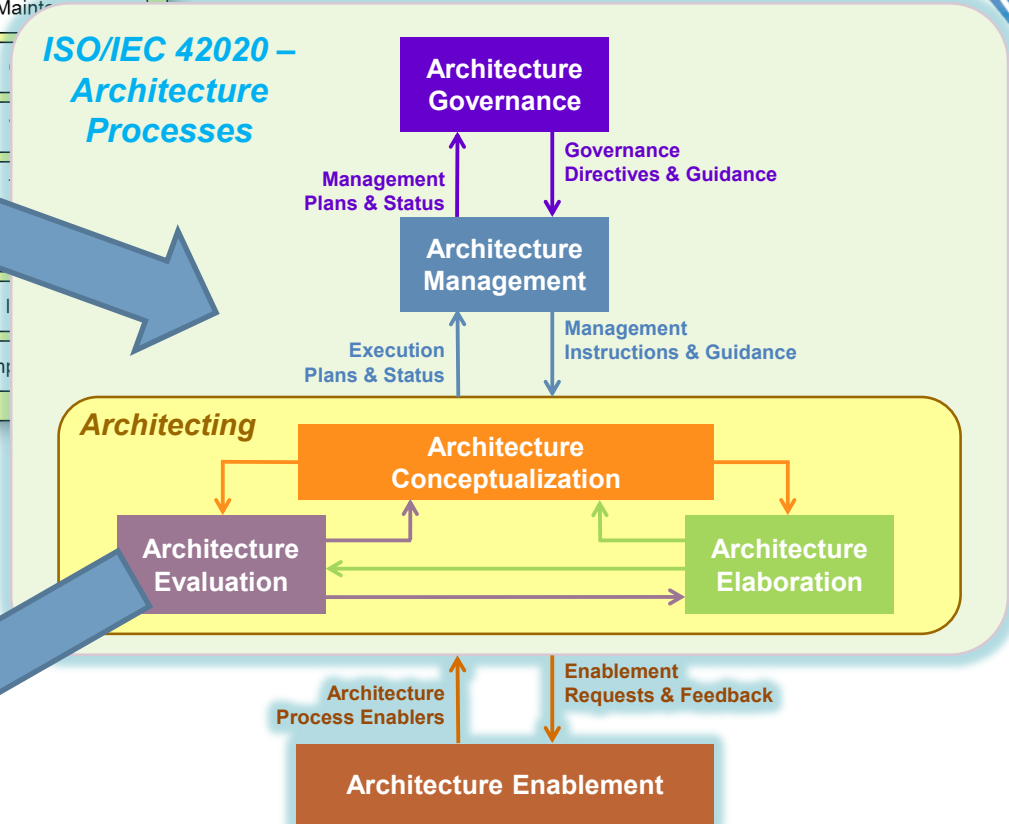
Basis for development of customized frameworks for local adaptation of this standard to enable repeatable evaluation efforts

ISO/IEC 42030 – Architecture Evaluation Framework

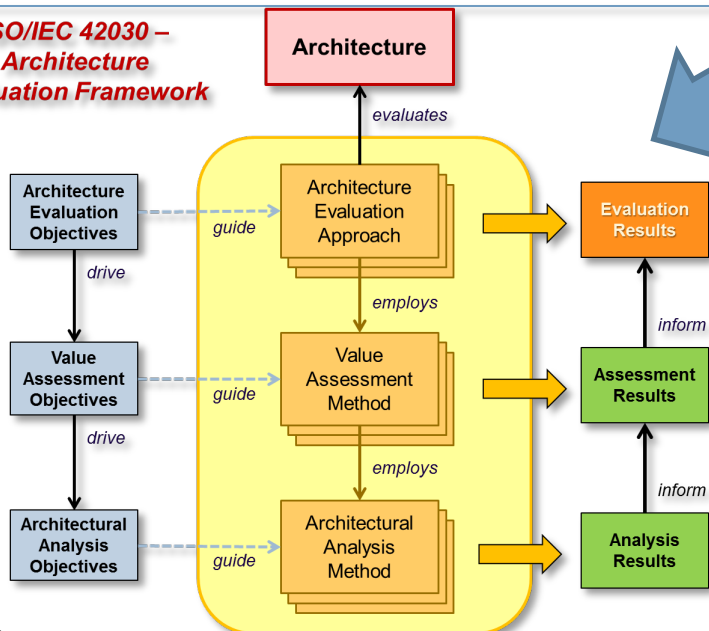




ISO/IEC 42020 – Architecture Processes



ISO/IEC 42030 – Architecture Evaluation Framework

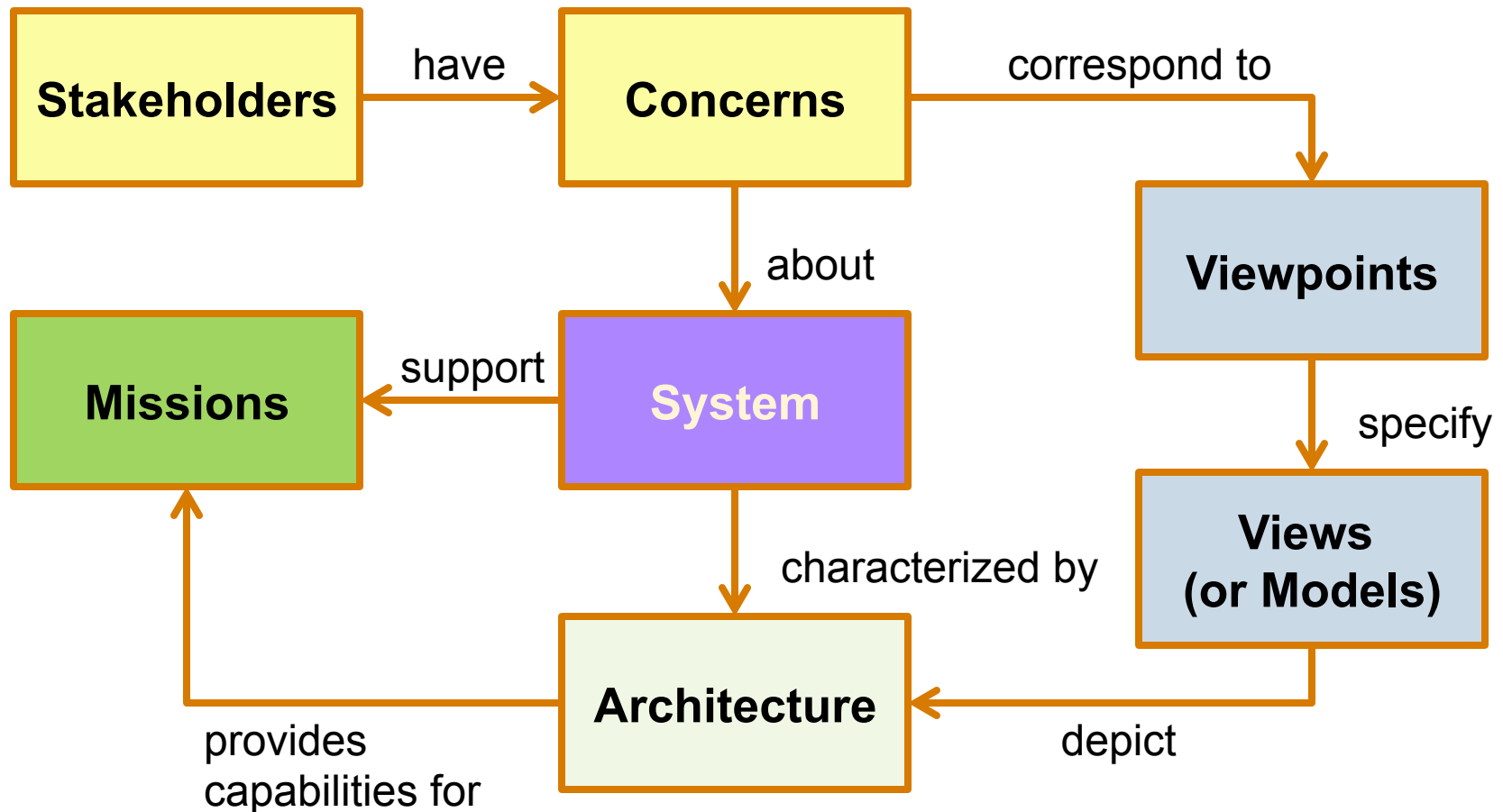




Summary & Conclusions

- Specifies key elements of Architecture Evaluation
 - *But does not specify the process for doing it*
 - *Compatible with the process in ISO 42020 standard*
- Can improve the effectiveness & efficiency of Architecture Evaluation efforts
- Standard can be a useful benchmark for assessing quality of your own Architecture Evaluation practices

Stakeholders & their Concerns should Drive the Architecture



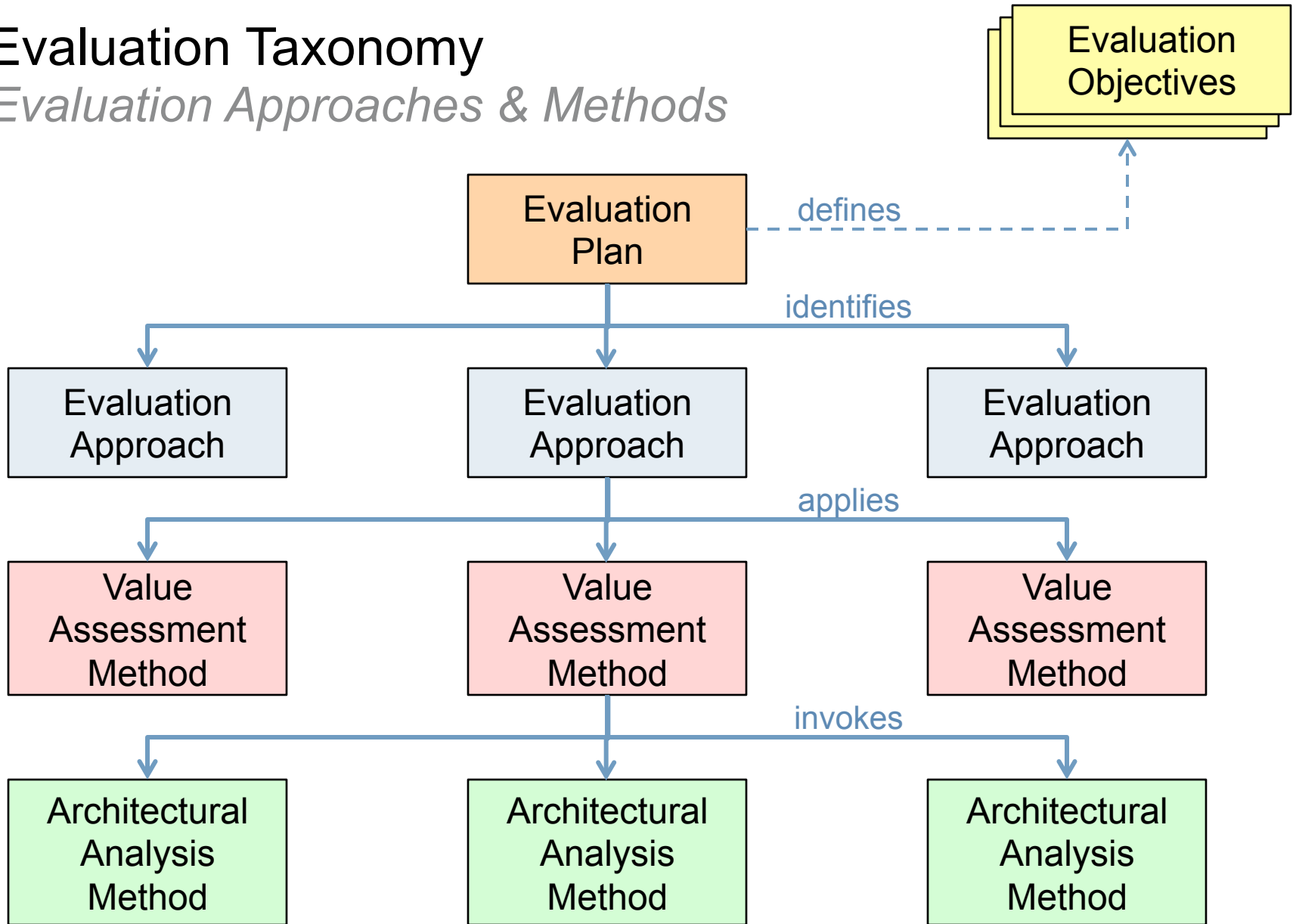


Stakeholders & Concerns

- **Example Stakeholders:** users, operators, maintainers, owners, sponsors, acquirers, developers, builders, integrators, suppliers, industrial base, labor force, third parties (eg, environmental impacts), evaluators, policy makers, certification authorities, auditors, etc.
- **Example Concerns:** affordability, agility, alignment with business goals and strategies, assurance, autonomy, availability, behaviour, business impact, capability, complexity, compliance to regulation, concurrency, control, cost, customer experience, data accessibility, deadlock, disposability, evolvability, feasibility, flexibility, functionality, information assurance, interoperability, inter-process communication, known limitations, maintainability, mission impact, misuse, modifiability, modularity, openness, performance, privacy, quality of service, reliability, resilience, resource utilization, schedule, security, shortcomings, state change, structure, subsystem integration, system features, system properties, system purposes, usability, usage, viability, etc.

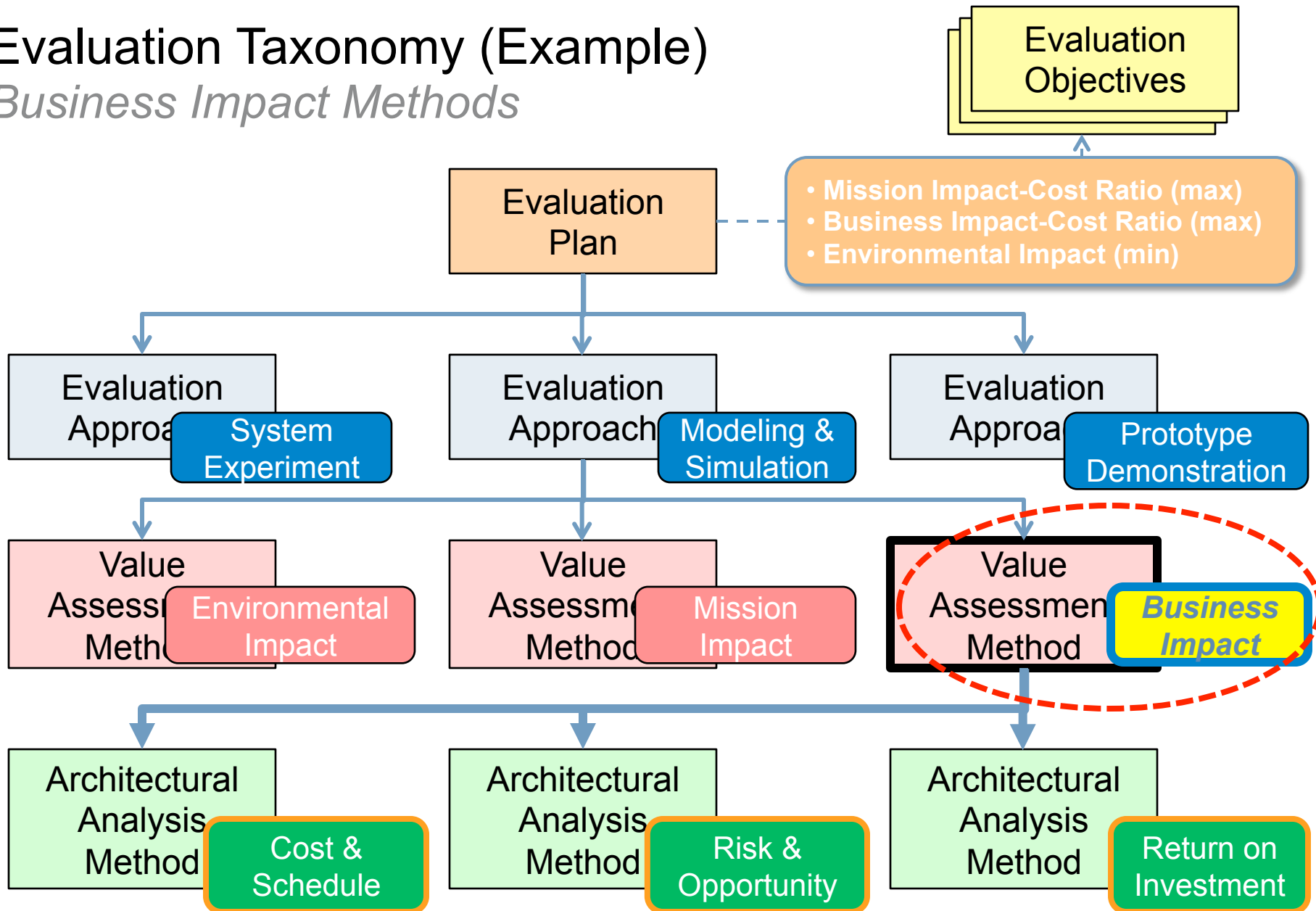
Evaluation Taxonomy

Evaluation Approaches & Methods



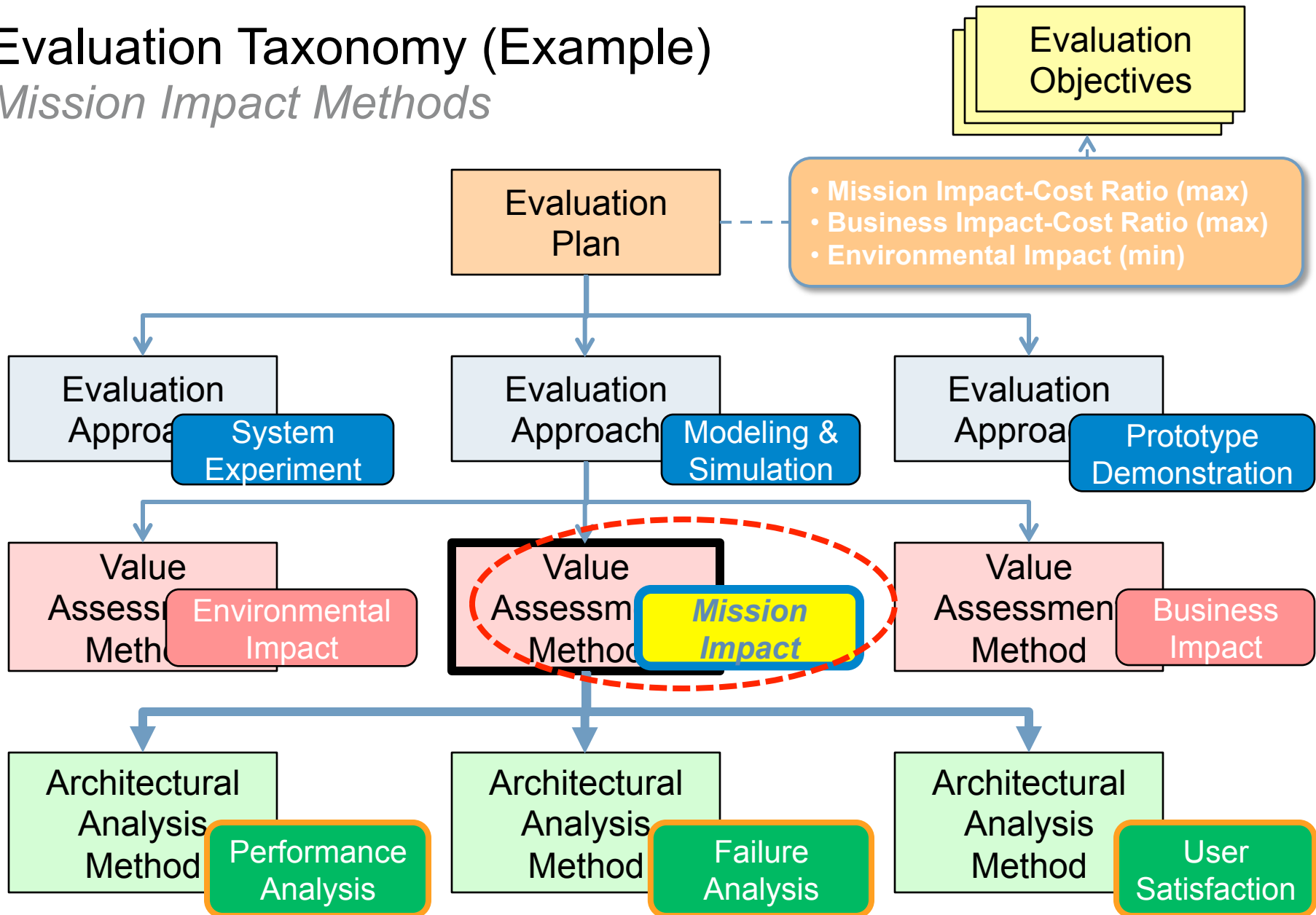
Evaluation Taxonomy (Example)

Business Impact Methods

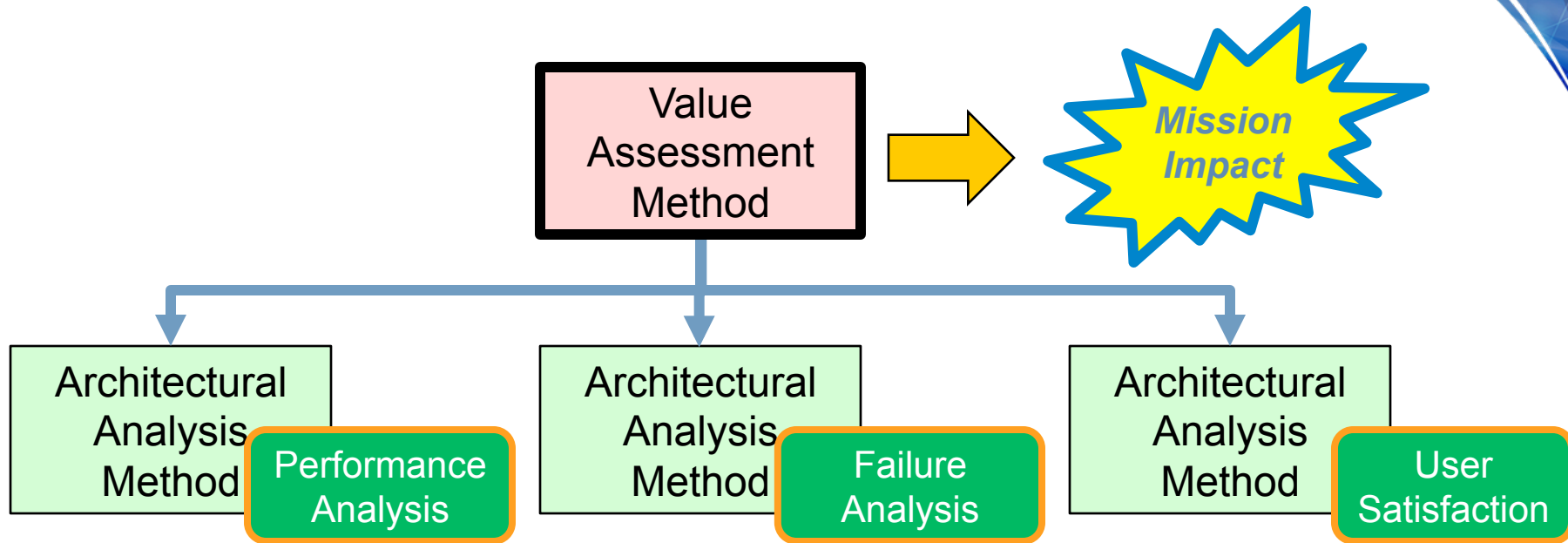


Evaluation Taxonomy (Example)

Mission Impact Methods



Architecture Features (Examples)



- Speed
- Accuracy
- Resolution
- Duty cycle
- Quantity per Day
- Probability of Detection

- Reliability (MTBF)
- Repairability (MLDT)
- Maintainability (MTTR)
- Operational Availability
- Failure Recovery Rate

- Timeliness
- Relevance
- Integrity
- Accessibility
- Dependability

Architecting & Engineering – Two Sides of the Same Problem



Collective vision, goals, constraints, conditions,
challenges & other concerns of stakeholders

Architecting
Synthesis
of Form

Iteratively compose
separate elements to
form a coherent
whole

Architectural Objectives

Critical Point

Engineering Requirements

Analysis
of Function

Engineering

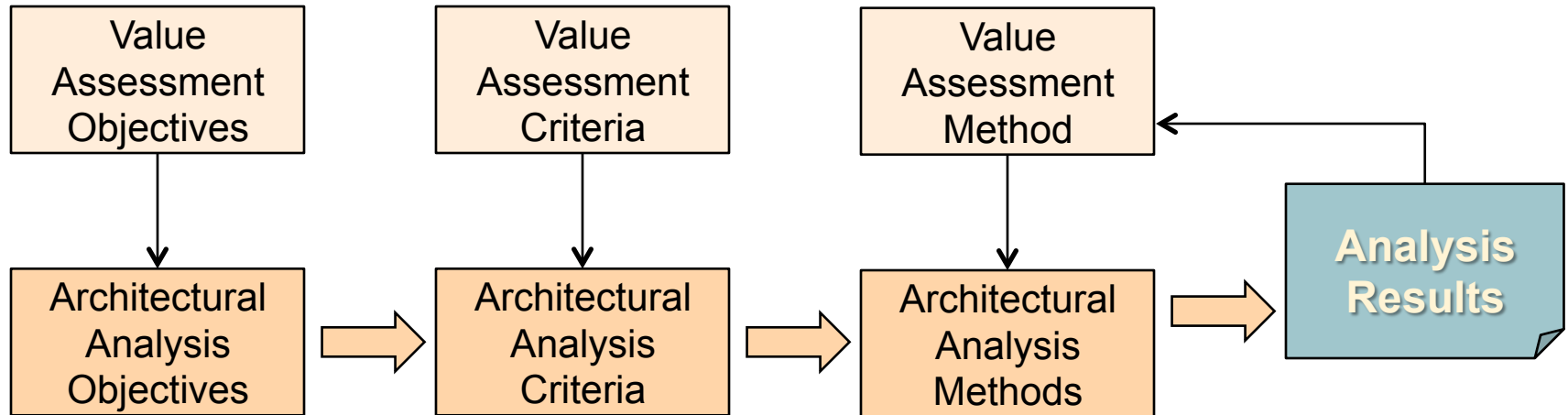
Iteratively decompose
and separate a
primarily functional
representation of a
whole

Representations of economically
producible components that can be
assembled to construct the functional whole



Architectural Analysis Methods

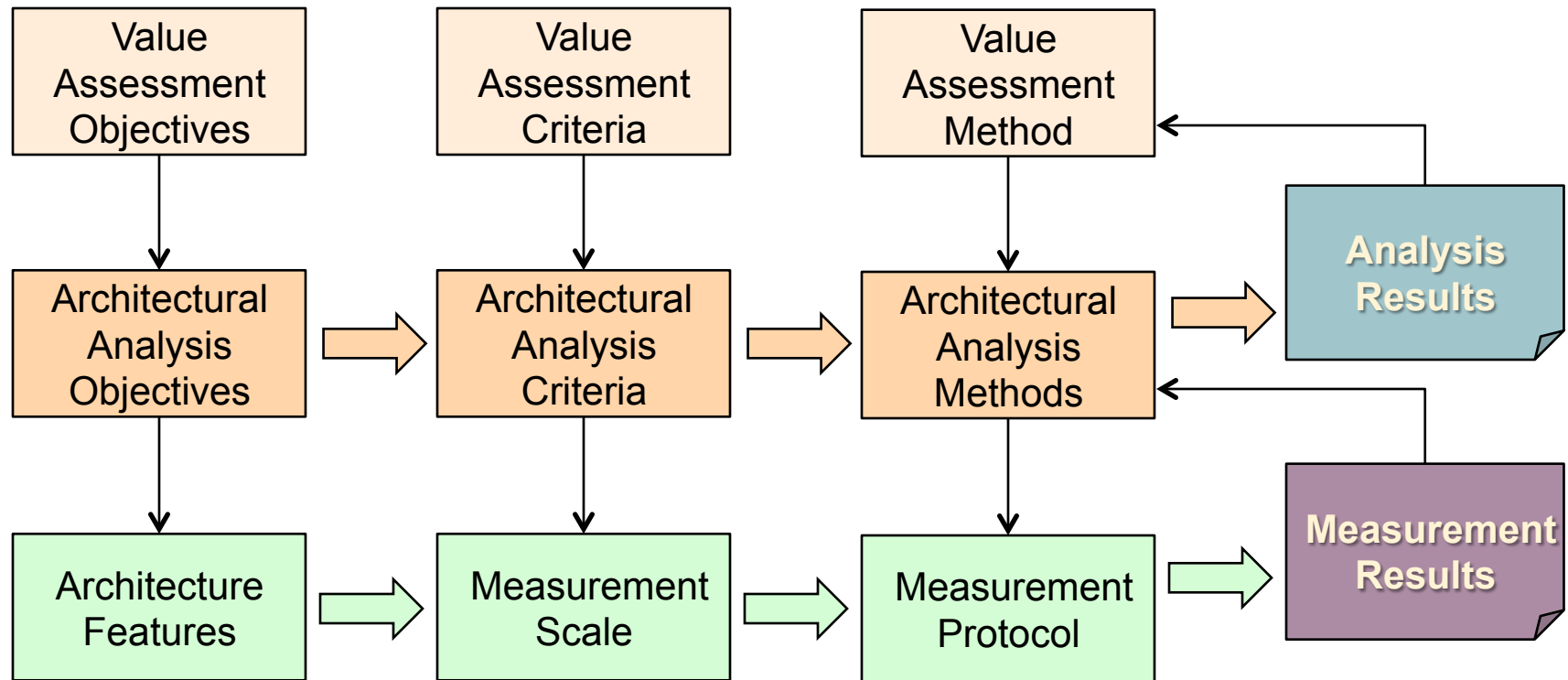
Providing information that feeds Value Assessment





Measurement Scales & Protocols

Determining the magnitude of architectural attributes





Summary & Conclusions

- Specifies key elements of Architecture Evaluation
 - *But does not specify the process for doing it*
 - *Compatible with the process in ISO 42020 standard*
- Can improve the effectiveness & efficiency of Architecture Evaluation efforts
- Standard can be a useful benchmark for assessing quality of your own Architecture Evaluation practices