



34<sup>th</sup> Annual **INCOSE**  
international symposium  
hybrid event  
Dublin, Ireland  
July 2 - 6, 2024

Sponsored by the  
INCOSE Decision Analysis  
Working Group

## Enhancing Data-Driven Decision Making through MBSE

Presented by: **Greg Parnell (University of Arkansas)**

Co-authors: C. Robert Kenley (Purdue University) - Devon Clark (Deloitte Consulting) - Frank Salvatore (SAIC) - Jared Smith (Deloitte Consulting)



**Thursday 4 July**  
10:00 IST



Convention Center Dublin  
Dublin, Ireland

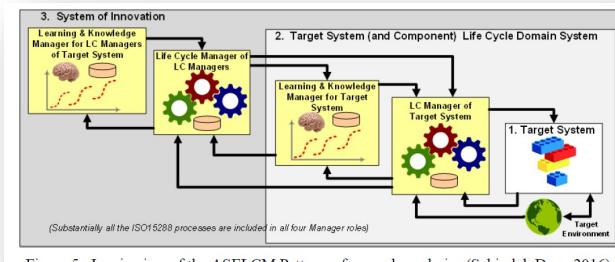
# Decision Analysis Data Model (DADM) - BLUF

The Decision Analysis Working Group (DAWG) is developing a Decision Analysis Data Model (DADM) to help realize INCOSE Vision 2035 objectives for analytical frameworks, data-centricity, model re-use by doing the following:

Develop a reusable Decision Analysis Data Model to support SE Vision 2035

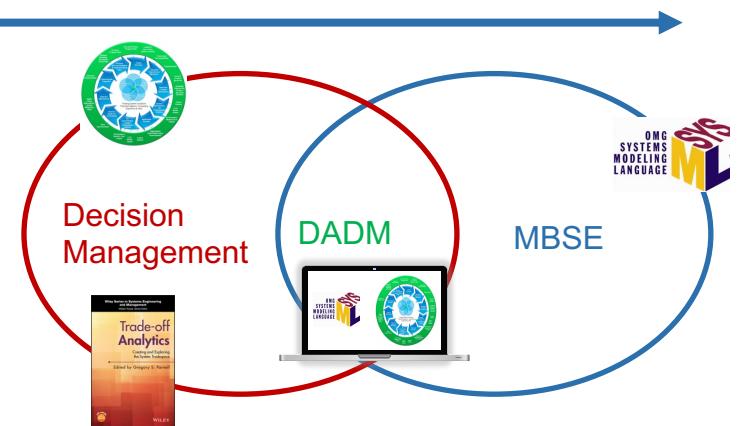
Integrate Decision Management Life Cycle Process in MBSE

Enhance Data Driven Decision Making with Models



The DADM is an INCOSE product that will be **available on SE Lab** for INCOSE members to use

The DADM is a data model validated against a **Decision Analysis Process Model** flexible to multiple domains and lifecycle stages



The DADM enhances pre-existing SE literature by **incorporating system modeling and data architecture practices** into decision analysis.

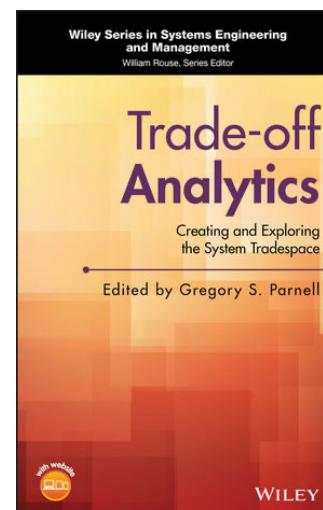
# The Decision Analysis Working Group (DAWG)

- **Established:** 2012
- **Leadership Team:**
  - Frank Salvatore, SAIC
  - Dr. Greg Parnell, University of Arkansas
  - Jared Smith, Deloitte
  - Dr. Bob Kenley , Purdue University
  - Devon Clark , Deloitte
  - Dr. Eric Specking, University of Arkansas
- **Members:** ~ 164
- **Purpose:** The purpose of the Decision Analysis Working Group is to advance the state of practice, education and theory of Decision Analysis and its relationship to other systems engineering disciplines.
- **Outcomes:**
  - Updated INCOSE Decision Management Section of SE Handbook, and SeBoK
  - Created “Trade-off Analytics: Creating and Exploring the System Tradespace”
  - Delivered tutorial on Decision Analysis and Trade Studies at previous IS
  - Working on Decision Analysis Data Model



Editor/authors funds from Wiley go to INCOSE Foundation

Parnell, G. S., Editor, Trade-off Analytics: Creating and Evaluating the Tradespace, Wiley Series in Systems Engineering and Management, Wiley & Sons, 2017



Community



DAWG



Devon Clark  
Specialist Leader  
Deloitte Consulting LLP

# DADM Team

2-6 July 2024



Dr. C. Robert Kenley, ESEP, FINCOSE  
Chair INCOSE Fellows  
Professor of Practice  
Purdue University



Jeremy Doerr, CSEP and OCSMP-MBF  
INCOSE Atlanta Chapter President  
Research Engineer  
Georgia Tech Research Institute



Drake Nwobodo, TOGAF-EA  
Senior Consultant  
Deloitte Consulting LLP



Jared Smith  
Manager  
Deloitte Consulting LLP



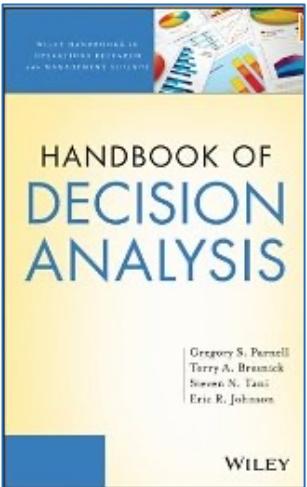
Dr. Gregory S. Parnell, CSEP, FINCOSE  
Professor of Practice  
University of Arkansas



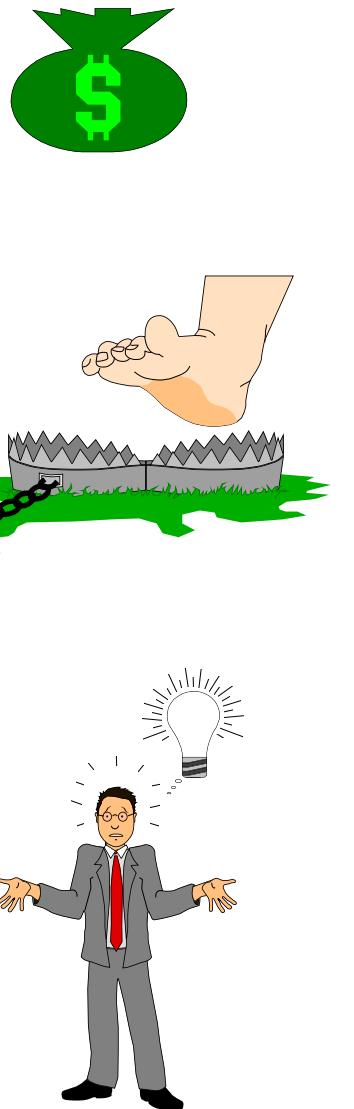
Frank Salvatore, ESEP, OCSMP  
Chair, Decision Analysis WG  
Senior Systems Engineer, Technical Fellow  
SAIC

# Decision Analysis

- **Decision:** An irrevocable allocation of resources.
- **Decision Analysis:** Decision analysis is a philosophy and a social-technical process to *create value for decision makers and stakeholders* facing difficult decisions involving multiple stakeholders, multiple (possibly conflicting) objectives, complex alternatives, important uncertainties, and significant consequences
  - **Foundation:** Decision analysis is founded on an axiomatic decision theory and uses insights from the behavioral study of decision making.
  - **Purpose:** Provide insight to decision-makers faced with hard problems.



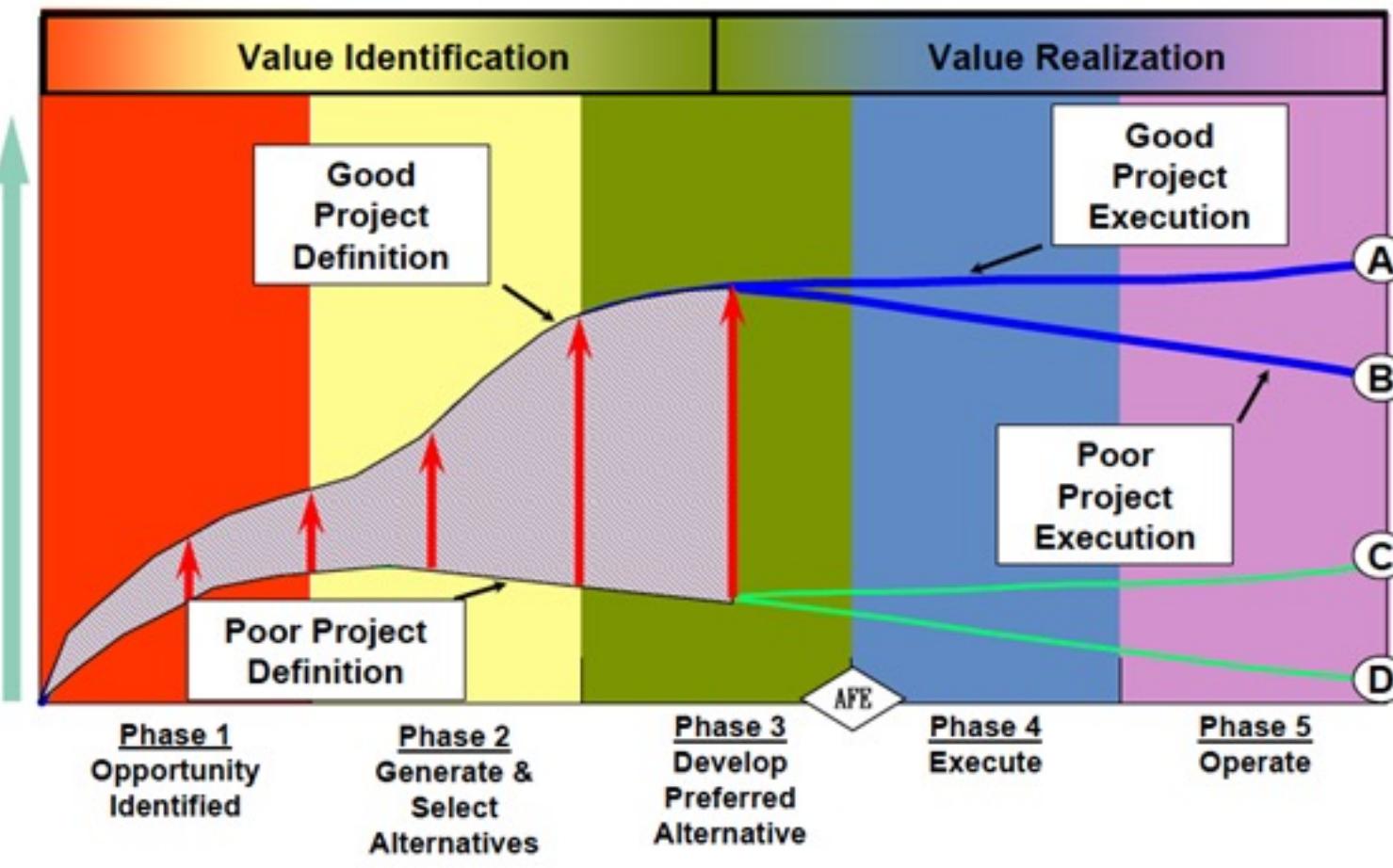
Parnell, G., Bresnick, T., Tani, S., & Johnson, E., *Handbook of Decision Analysis*, Wiley & Sons, 2013



Good SE requires good decisions.

# Vision for Systems Engineering and Project Management

## Why



## What

- Create a reusable model to develop an **integrated\*** digital system model to inform decision-making in Phase 1 thru Phase 5 of the engineered system.
- Use the initial integrated model to support Phase 1 system analysis/trade-off analysis and to **continue to improve the model** (with new designs, better data, models, simulations, test data, and operational data).
- **Every** time a requirement changes, a design changes, or new data is obtained, the systems analysis will be **automatically** updated to support timely decision-making.

Lavingia, N. J. (n.d.). *Business Success Through Excellence in Project Management*. Retrieved December 28, 2014, from Critical Facilities Roundtable: <http://www.cfrroundtable.org/ldc/040706/excellence.pdf>

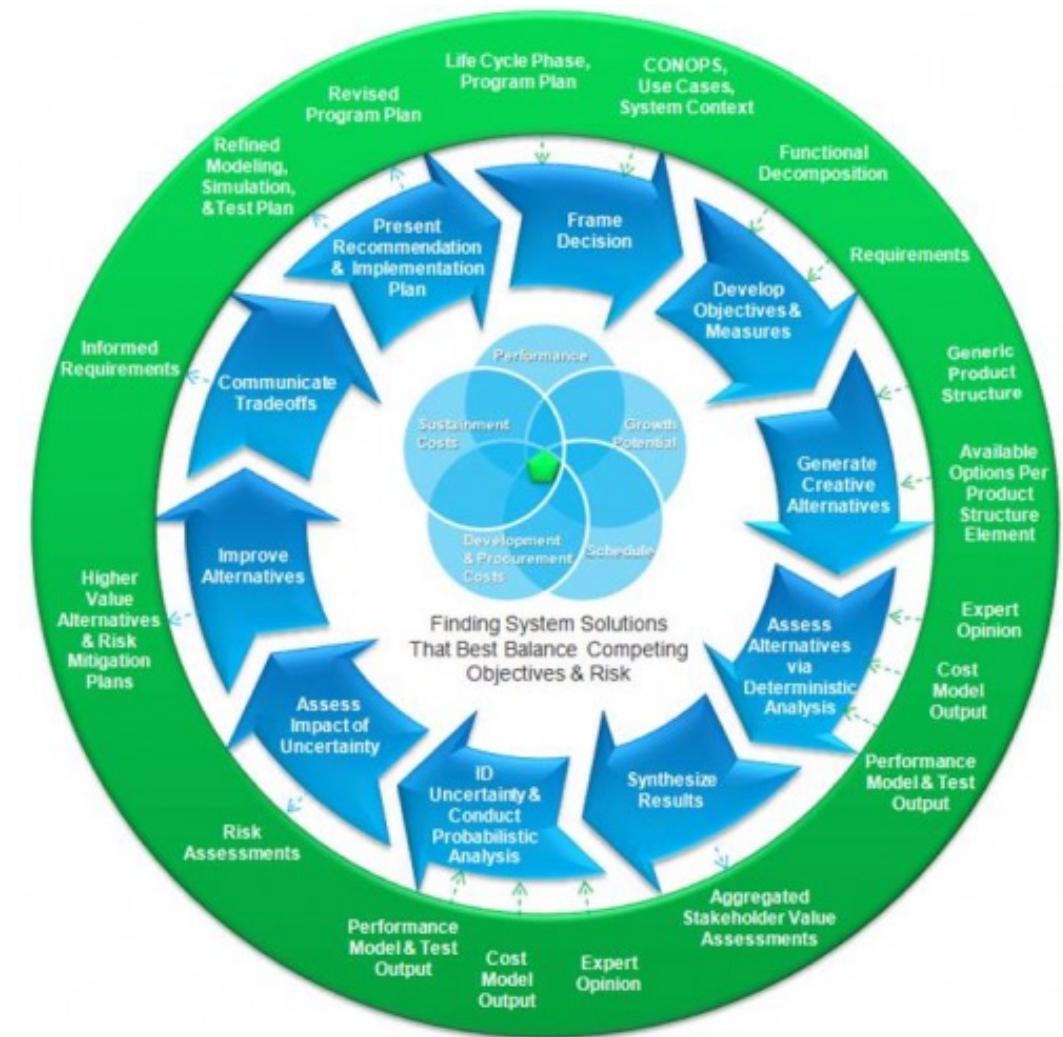
Parnell, G. S., Shallicross, N. J., Specking, E., Pohl, E., and Phillips, M., "Role of Decision Analysis in MBSE", *Handbook of Model-Based Systems Engineering*, Springer, Madni, A. and Augustine, N. Editors, 2023

\*Integrated=system design drives the cost, schedule, performance, and value models.

# Decision Management – Process (Conceptual)

The purpose of the decision management process is “...to provide a structured, analytical framework for objectively identifying, characterizing and evaluating a set of alternatives for a decision at any point in the life cycle and select the most beneficial course of action.” ([ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288](#))

DADM uses the Decision Management Process in the SEBoK. This process was developed to align with ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 and the INCOSE SE Handbook)



[https://sebokwiki.org/wiki/Decision\\_Management](https://sebokwiki.org/wiki/Decision_Management)

# Integrate Decision Management Life Cycle Process in MBSE

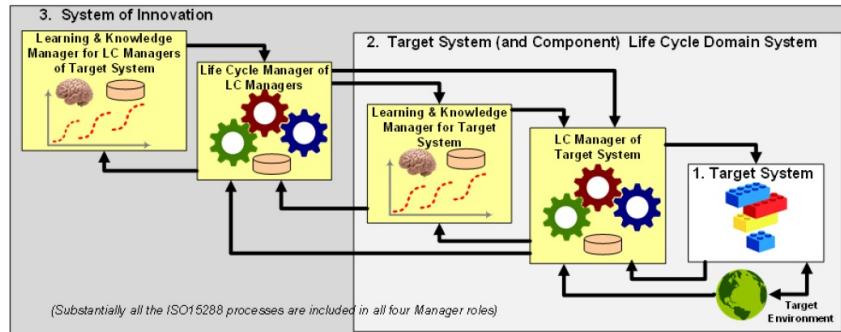
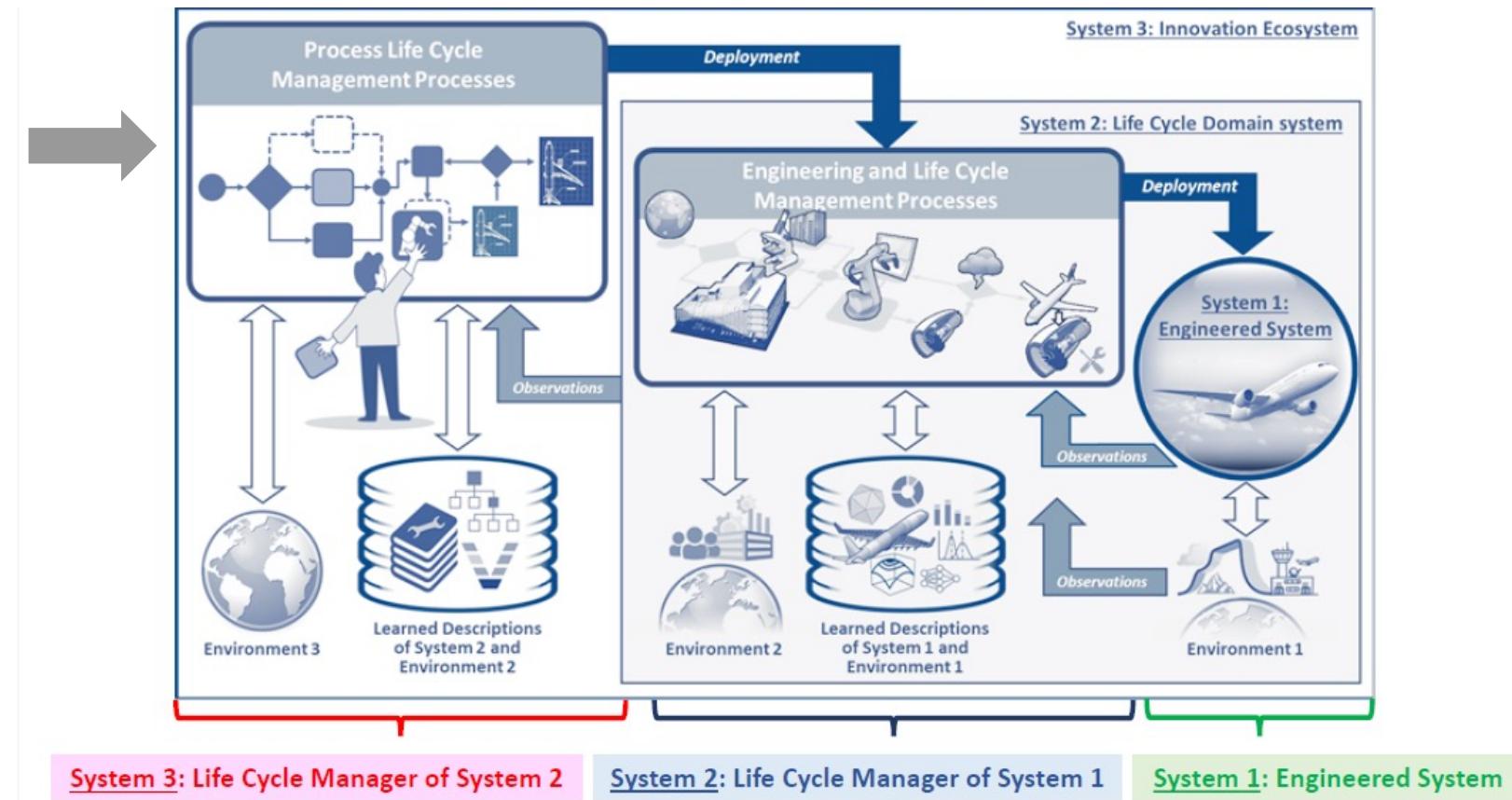


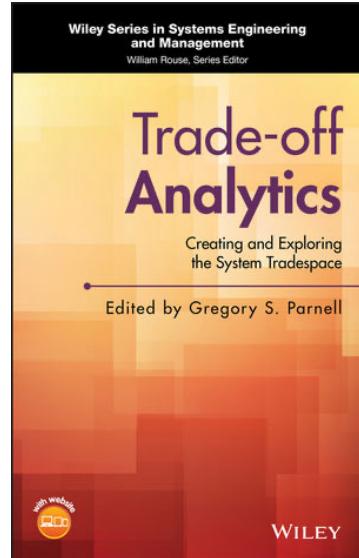
Figure 5. Iconic view of the ASELCM Pattern reference boundaries (Schindel, Dove 2016).

DADM will be INCOSE-provided MBSE software available for System 2 Decision Management process owners to use for Decisions Management for their System 1 Engineered System in different life cycle stages.



Schindel, W., R. Dove. 2016. Introduction to the Agile Systems Engineering Life Cycle MBSE Pattern. Proceedings International Symposium. International Council on Systems Engineering. Edinburgh, Scotland, 18-21 July.

# Decision Management in the System Life Cycle



Parnell, G. S., Editor, Trade-off Analytics: Creating and Evaluating the Tradespace, Wiley Series in Systems Engineering and Management, Wiley & Sons, 2017

## Foundations

1. Introduction to Trade-off Analysis

2. Using Decision Analysis to Identify Value and Risk

3. Quantifying Uncertainty

4. Analyzing Resources

## Process, Principles and Techniques

5. Understanding Decision Management

6. Identifying Opportunities

7. Identifying Objectives and Value Measures

8. Generating and Evaluating Alternatives

9. Integrating Value and Risk Trade-off Analyses

## Illustrative Life Cycle Issues and Examples

10. Exploring Concept Trade-offs

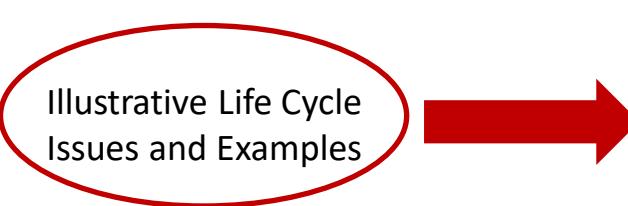
11. Architecture Evaluation

12. Performing Design Trade-offs

13. Performing Sustainment Trade-offs

14. Performing Programmatic Trade-offs

15. Summary and Future Opportunities



The foundations, the process, the principles and the data types are the same. However, the decisions, data quality, methods, and models change in each life cycle stage.

# The Road to Integrated Decision Analysis



## CURRENT STATE

### DEVELOPING ADOPTION FOR MBSE AND DE

Many initiatives exist in government and industry to accelerate adoption of MBSE and DE; however many engineering organizations remain manual and document-based

### MATURITY OF DECISION MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Many quality trade-off studies make good use of data; however, decision processes are not captured and must be redefined with each "new" decision.

### DISCONNECTED DATA AND MODELS

MBSE models are largely isolated to system models and not integrated. Decision analyses are often disconnected from technical processes and data.



## NEW WORLD

### "BORN DIGITAL" ENGINEERS

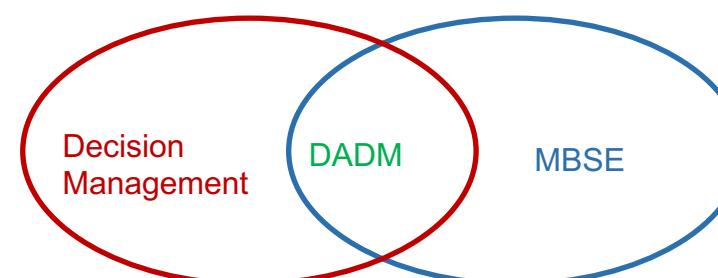
System Engineers work predominantly in models and are tightly integrated with data and software activities. Systems Engineers actively exchange and integrate models (including process models)

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACCELERATES DECISION MAKING

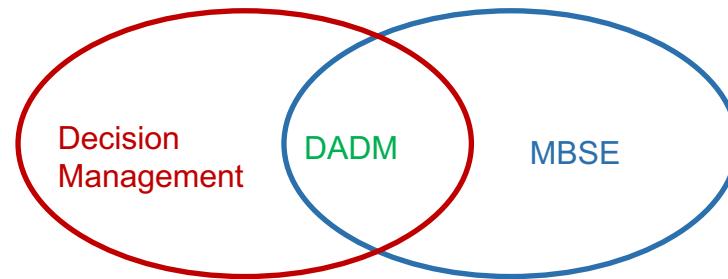
Advanced analytics, machine learning, and AI solutions increase repeatability, scalability and quality of decision processes. Data is required for all critical decisions.

### SCALABILITY THROUGH COMMON DATA MODELS

Open systems are software-enabled and aligned to common data models. Decision Analysis systems and processes are aligned to a common **Decision Analysis Data Model**



# Why is a DADM important?



Challenge	Solution	Value
Identify the use case	Understand Schindel's patterns research: System 3 is innovation ecosystem System 2 is life cycle management processes System 1 is the system of interest	DADM will be INCOSE provided MBSE software available for System 2 Decision Management process owners to use for Decision Management of System 1 Engineered Systems.
Lack of common decision analysis experience and vocabulary	Use ISO 15288, SE Handbook (Decision Management and Systems Analysis), SEBoK (Decision Management) and Trade-Off Analytics Textbook as the foundation.	Developed, documented, and used decision analysis and MBSE standard terms.
Lack of common MBSE experience and vocabulary.	Used Cameo based on recommendation of the MBSE experienced team members	Developed an integrated process and data model using a common vocabulary.
Converting conceptual to logical models	Convert the SEBoK Decision Management conceptual cycle model to a logical model. Use life cycle independent terms.	Developed implementable decision management processes not well documented in the SE literature.
Make results available to INCOSE members	Develop DADM for use in INCOSE SE Lab <a href="https://www.incose.org/learn/se-laboratory">https://www.incose.org/learn/se-laboratory</a>	Accessible in INCOSE SE Lab and at the INCOSE store.

Value was provided to newer members and experts to better understand and develop new insights. Result is a better integrated understanding. Will drive change.

# Information and Data Centricity

Data Models are intended to drive consistency and interoperability across disparate developers and teams by aligning data definitions to the information and concepts necessary to support the organization's mission and operations. A good reference architecture should be...



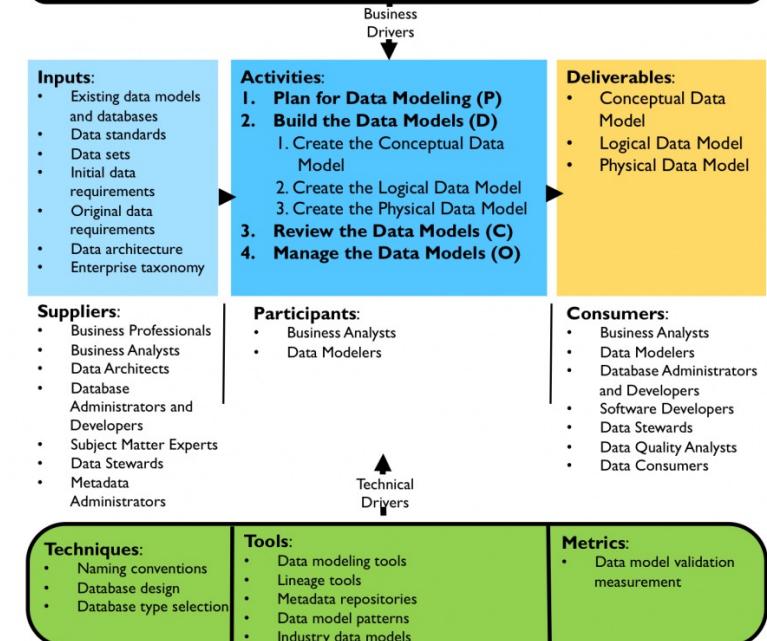
- **CONCEPTUAL DATA MODEL** - A conceptual data model is a high-level representation of the most critical concepts that apply to a given problem. A Conceptual Data Model is...
  - Simple
  - Strategic
  - Foundation for Design
- **LOGICAL DATA MODEL** - A logical data model elaborates on the conceptual data model to identify information needs without being tied to any specific database or technology. The logical data model identifies all entities, relationships, key attributes, and non-key attributes that are necessary for development. A Logical Data Model is...
  - Detailed
  - Technology-Agnostic
  - Normalized
  - Foundation for Integration and Development
- **PHYSICAL DATA MODEL**
  - The physical data model is a complete representation of the data structure, business rules, and specific database for an information system. The physical data model includes all of the management system (DBMS) parameters and relationships necessary to create a database.
    - Structured
    - Technology-Specific
    - Optimized
    - Foundation for Implementation

The DADM will include Conceptual and Logical Data Models, and (some) Physical Data Model examples

## Data Modeling and Design

**Definition:** Data modeling is the process of discovering, analyzing, and scoping data requirements, and then representing and communicating these data requirements in a precise form called the data model. This process is iterative and may include a conceptual, logical, and physical model.

**Goal:**  
To confirm and document an understanding of different perspectives, which leads to applications that more closely align with current and future business requirements, and creates a foundation to successfully complete broad-scoped initiatives such as master data management and data governance programs.



(P) Planning, (C) Control, (D) Development, (O) Operations

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# What Makes a Good Data Model for Decision Analysis

Data Models are intended to drive consistency and interoperability across disparate developers and teams by aligning data definitions to the information and concepts necessary to support the organization's mission and operations. A good reference architecture should be...



## Information and Data Centric

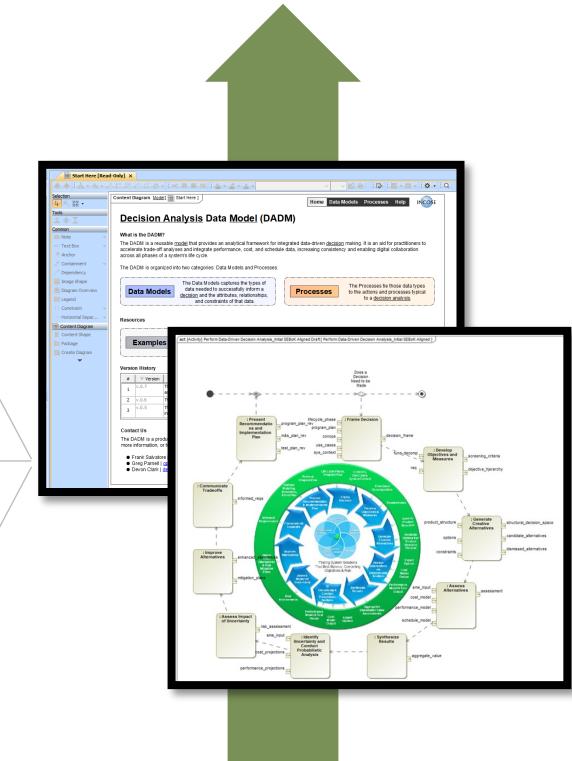
- Current state processes **map inputs and outputs** to complete conceptual information model
- Logical processes are nested in conceptual model to **transform conceptual information model into logical data model**
- **Physical metamodel and metadata** is defined for aligning systems, software, and data analysis (e.g., AI) solutions.

## Flexible to Domain and Lifecycle Stages

- Capture processes and patterns in **domain-agnostic analysis pattern**
- *Note, to avoid “boiling the ocean”, the DAWG started at the Engineered System level while including engineering management (i.e., “programmatic”) decisions*
- Focus on providing **useful information** for a junior or mid-tier engineer in **any industry or government sector**

## Validated Against Decision Analysis Best Practices

- Starts with **industry standards and literature**, such as the SEBoK and “Trade-Off Analytics” handbook, for alignment to established best practice
- Current state processes are modeled to **identify critical concepts and associated information exchanges** for data-driven decision analysis



## Increased Decision Analysis Maturity and Consistency

# Content Diagram

DADM  
Demo  
starts  
here



2-6 July 2024

Content Diagram Model [  Start Here ]

Home Data Models Processes Help 

## Decision Analysis Data Model (DADM)

**What is the DADM?**

The DADM is a reusable model that provides an analytical framework for integrated data-driven decision making. It is an aid for practitioners to accelerate trade-off analyses and integrate performance, cost, and schedule data, increasing consistency and enabling digital collaboration across all phases of a system's life cycle.

**What's the Purpose?**

To support practitioners in quickly deploying decision management strategy for traditional and model-based projects.

The DADM is organized into two categories: Data Models and Processes.

**Data Models**

The Data Models captures the types of data needed to successfully inform a decision and the attributes, relationships, and constraints of that data.

**Processes**

The Processes tie those data types to the actions and processes typical to a decision analysis.

**Resources**

**Examples**

**Glossary**

**Acronyms**

**Version History**

#	Version	Documentation
1	v.0.8	This version realigns the DADM to the original SCDoK and SE Handbook content. Also adds definitions and sources for terms and additional process logic
2	v.0.7	This version includes layout and package structure updates to simplify model navigation and usability, as well as consistency fixes across architecture updates
3	v.0.6	This version includes significant updates to the logical data model to support instantiation.
4	v.0.5	This version includes initial conceptual and logical data models for the generic and engineering lifecycle contexts. It also includes the initial generic process flow for the decision analysis process.

**Contact Us**

The DADM is a product of the Decision Analysis Working Group (DAWG). For more information, or to get involved, please send inquiries to:

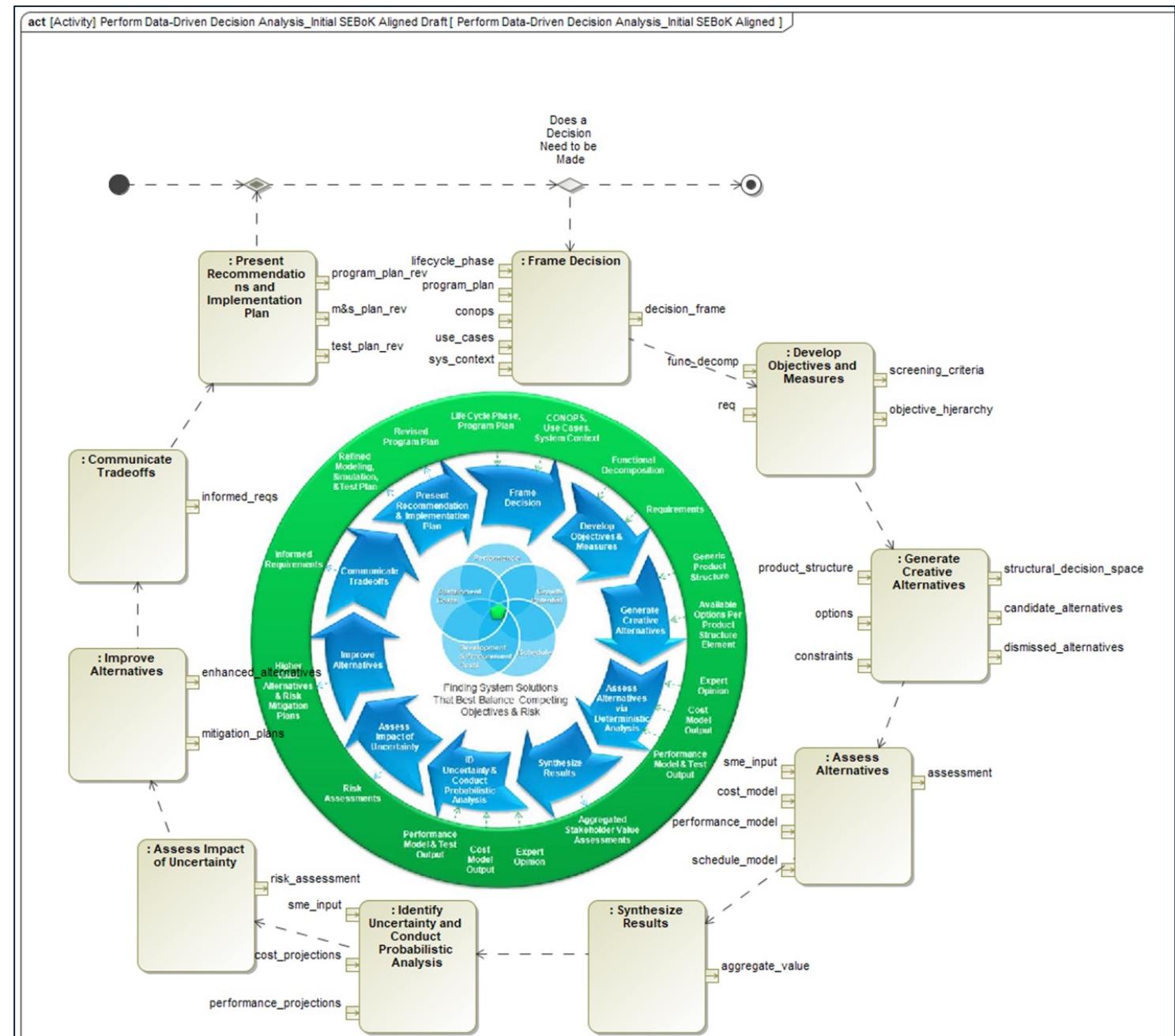
- Frank Salvatore | [frank.salvatore@saic.com](mailto:frank.salvatore@saic.com) | DAWG Chair
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Diagram name	<a href="#">Start Here</a>
Author	jarsmith
Creation date	6/20/23 2:52 PM
Modification date	6/27/24 7:33 PM

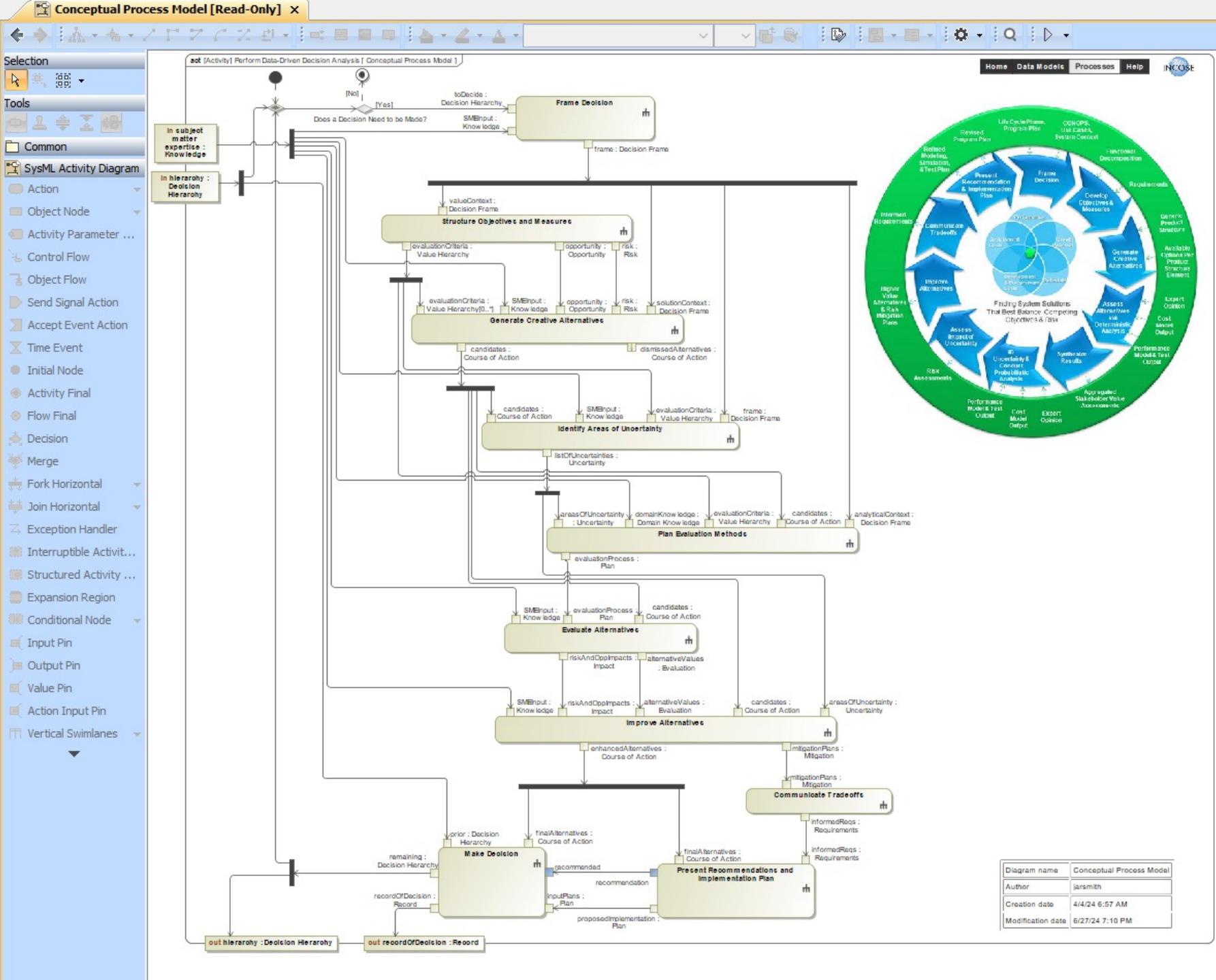
# Activity Diagram

The SEBok Decision Management conceptual diagram (expanded in the Trade-Analytics Textbook) provided the foundation for the conceptual model.

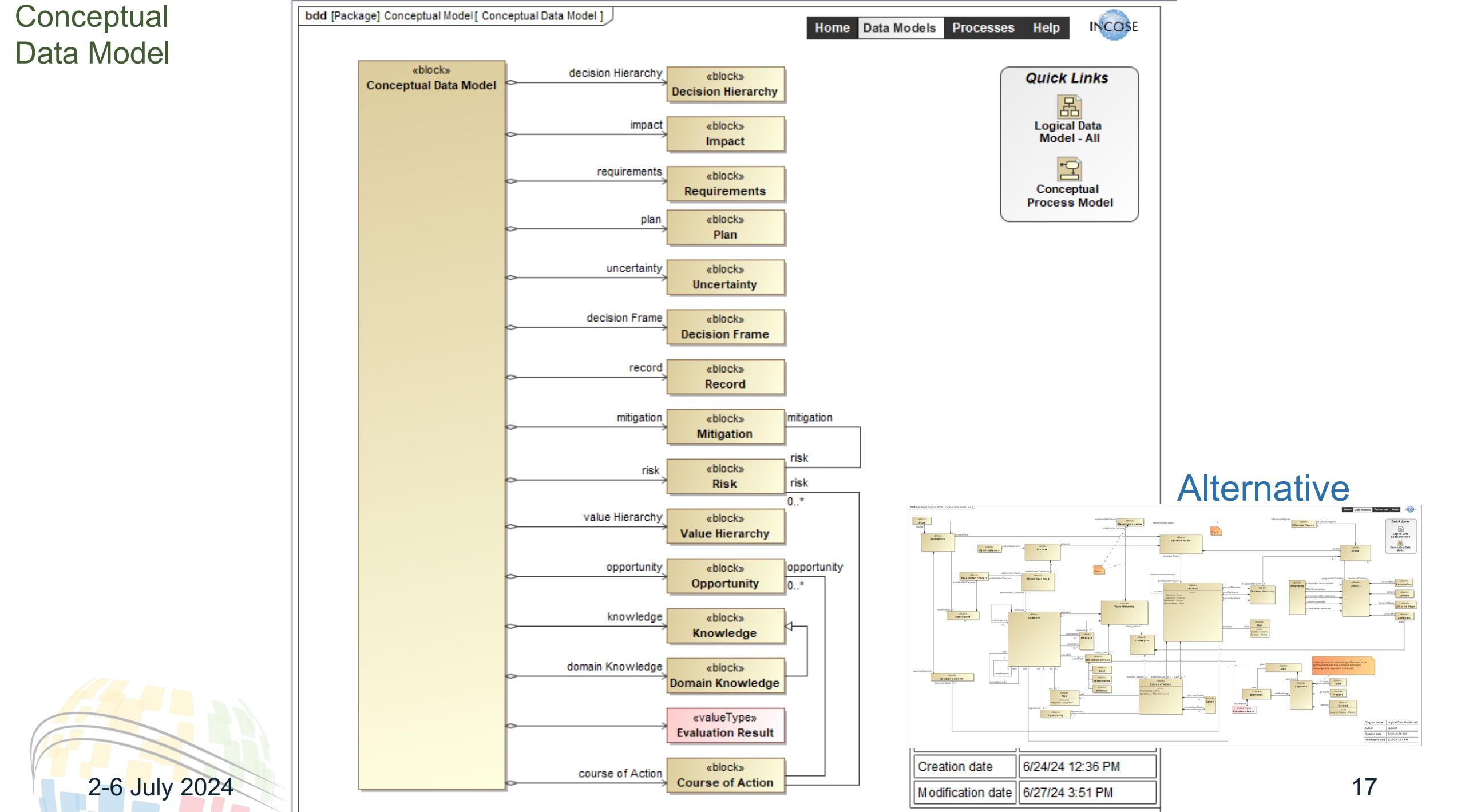


# Conceptual Process Model

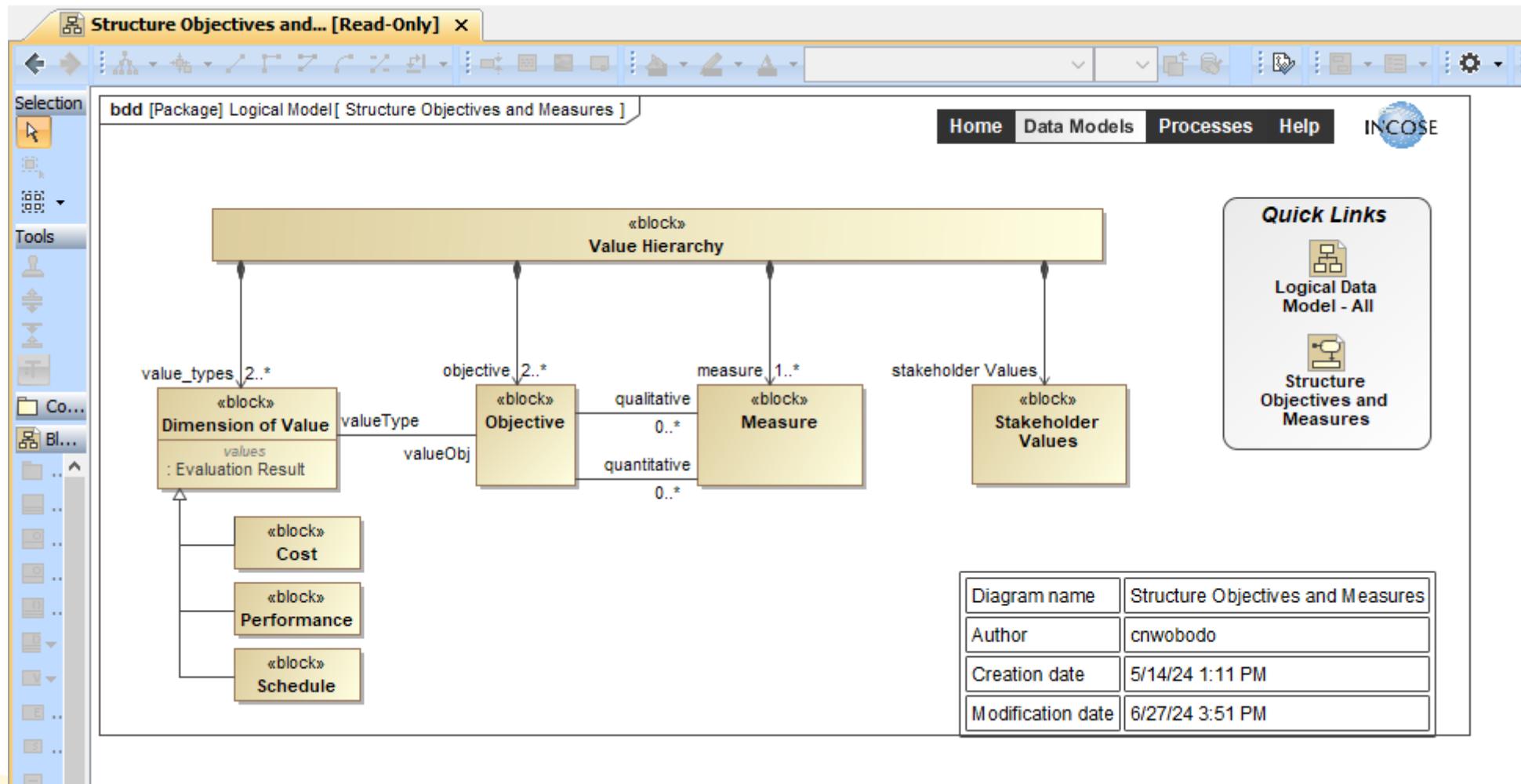
The SEBok Decision Management conceptual diagram (expanded in the Trade-Analytics Textbook) also provided the foundation for the more complex logical model but more information was required to complete the model.



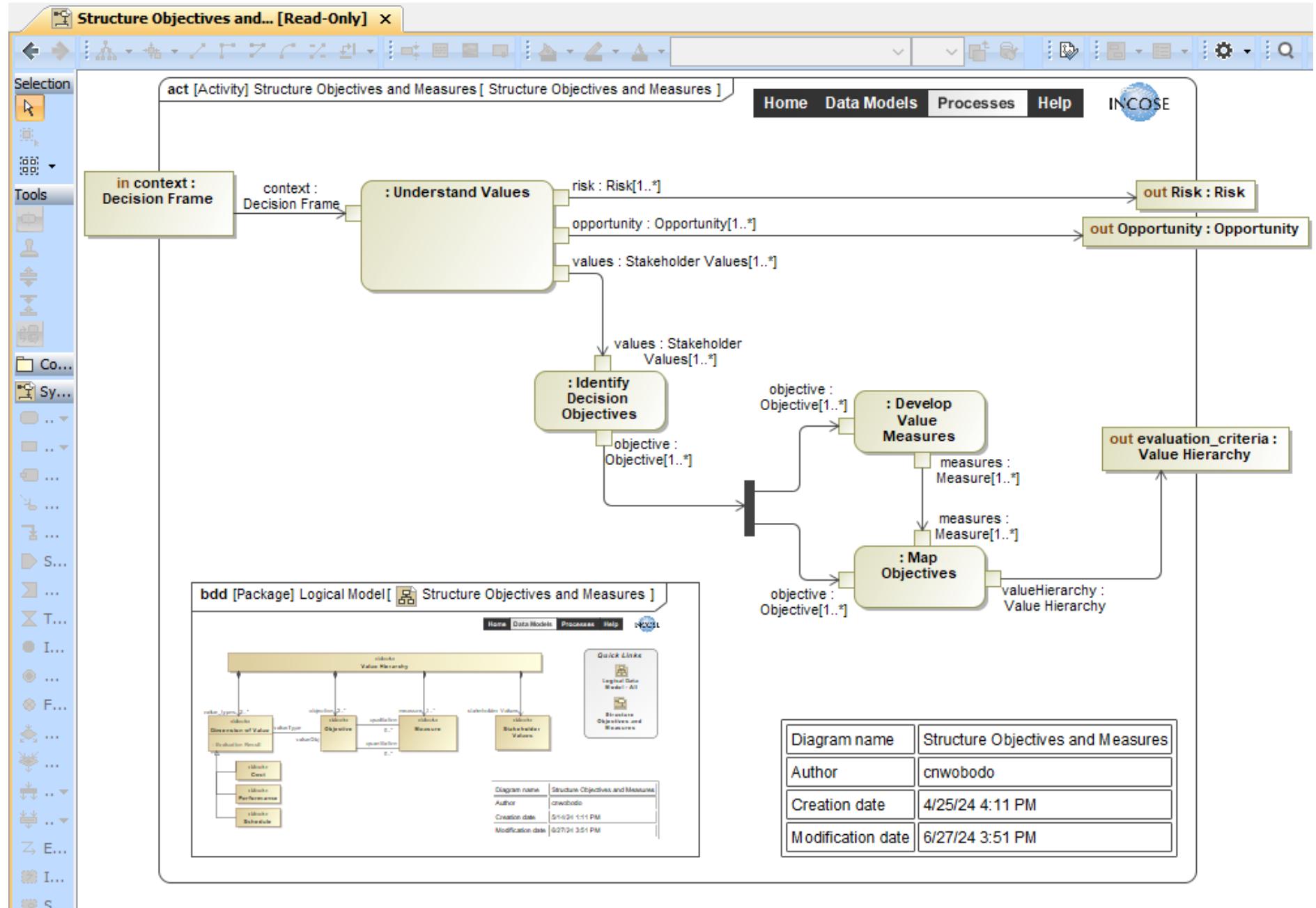
# Conceptual Data Model



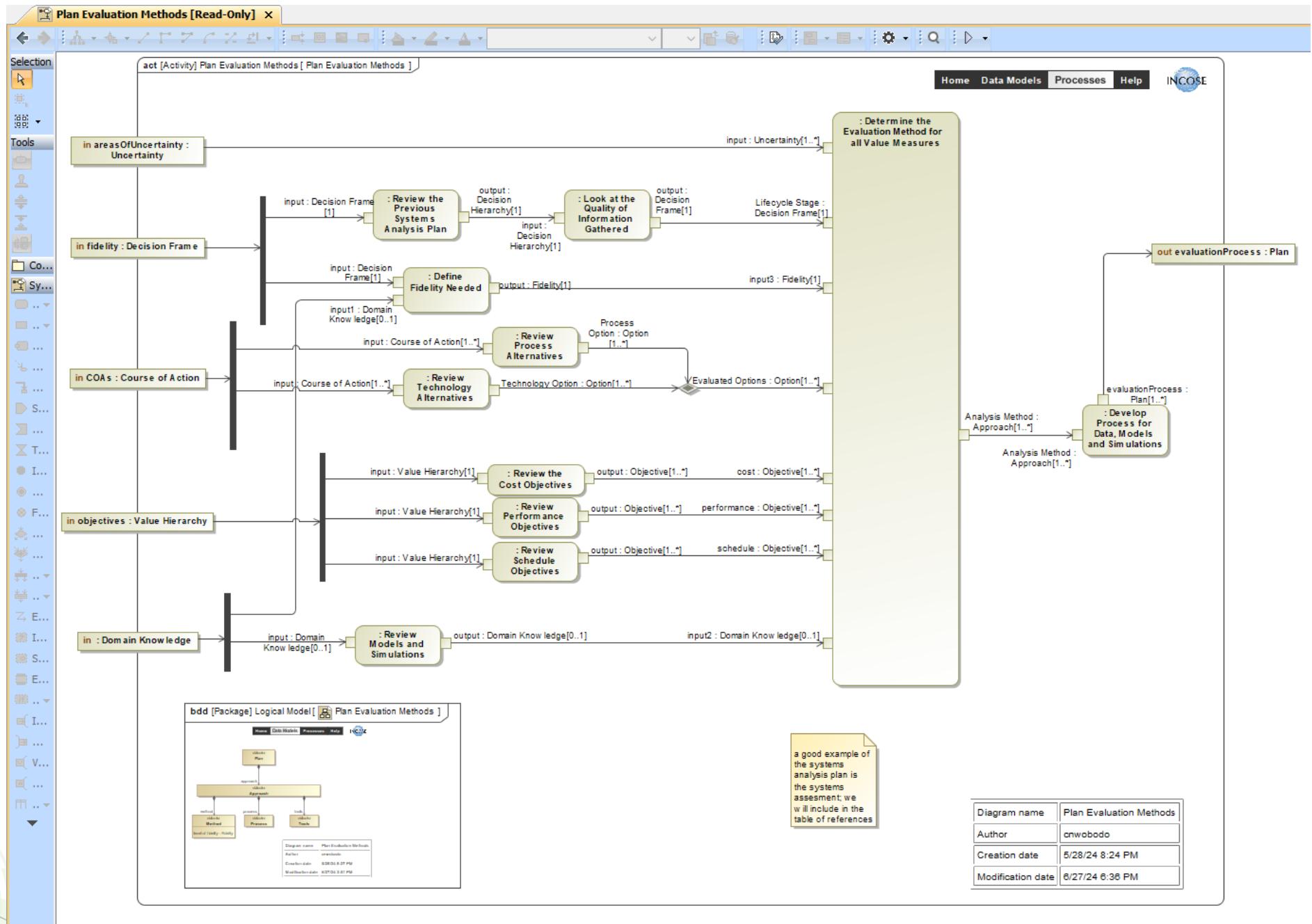
# Logical Data Model



# Logical Process Model (and Data Model)



# Activity Diagram: Assessment Flow Diagram



# DADM Next Steps

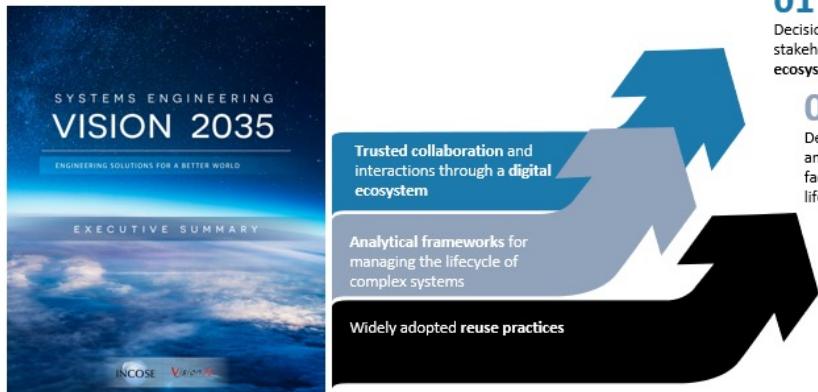
- Approved INCOSE TTP (25 Jun 24)
- Deploy prior to IW
- Update INCOSE Handbook and SEBoK
- Create a user guide
- Seek pilot implementations
- Make improvements based on user feedback
- Demonstrate interoperability with other tools
- Implement data model as a new/existing ontology
- Compare with Decision Modeling Notation (OMG Standard)
- Compare with SysML v2 specification



# Decision Analysis Data Model – Summary

## Develop a reusable Decision Analysis Data Model to support SE Vision 2025

The INCOSE Vision 2035 describes several key opportunities that must be realized to achieve the Vision 2035 outcomes, and Decision Management plays a key role in their realization.

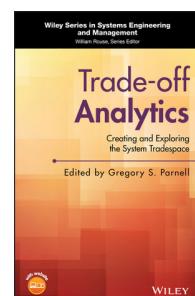


Use Decision Management Process (ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288, SE Handbook, SEBoK)



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Enable Decision Management best practices in each system life cycle stage



[#INCOSEIS](http://www.incose.org/symp2024)

Integrate Decision Management Life Cycle Process in MBSE

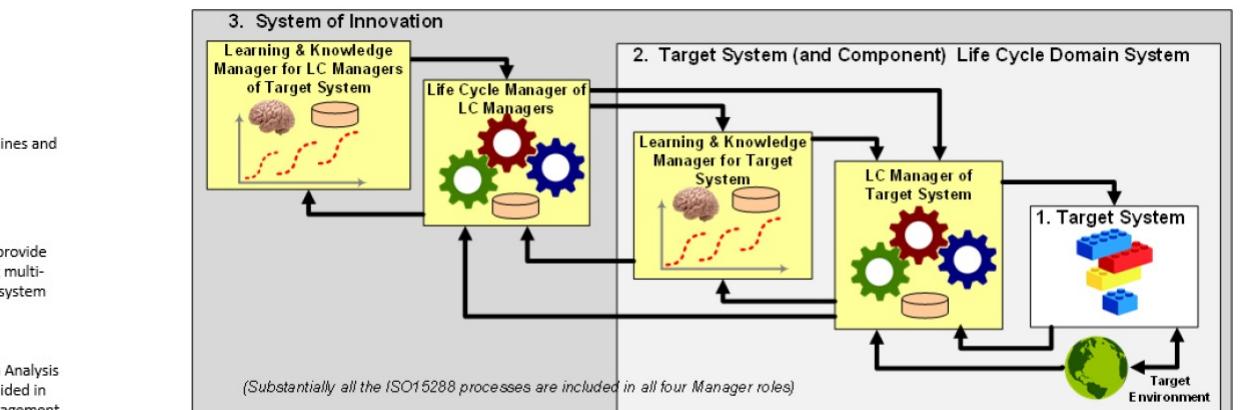
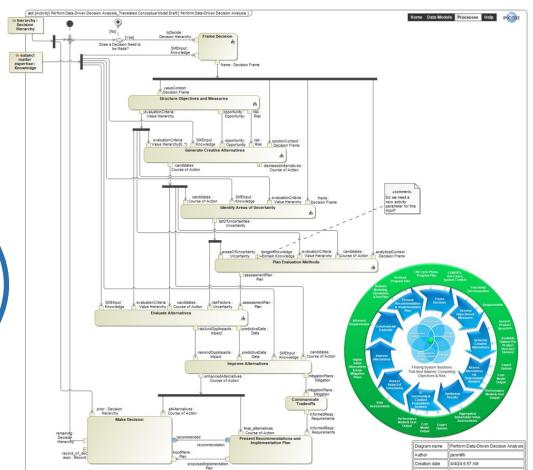
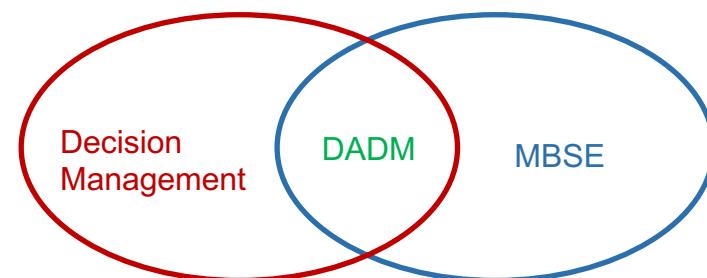


Figure 5. Iconic view of the ASELCM Pattern reference boundaries (Schindel, Dove 2016).



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# How can you participate?

Join the DAWG

[decision-analysis@incose.net](mailto:decision-analysis@incose.net)

Attend our meetings at INCOSE IS (2) and IW (2)

