

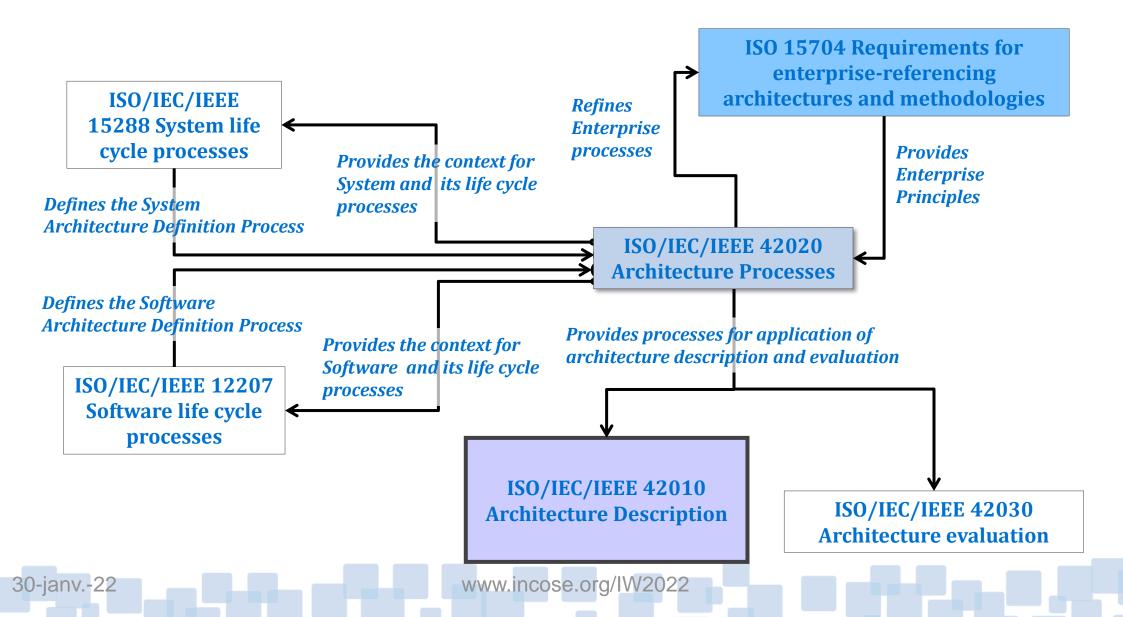


MBSE Round-robin overview – Richard Martin

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 Architecture description

ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010, standard context





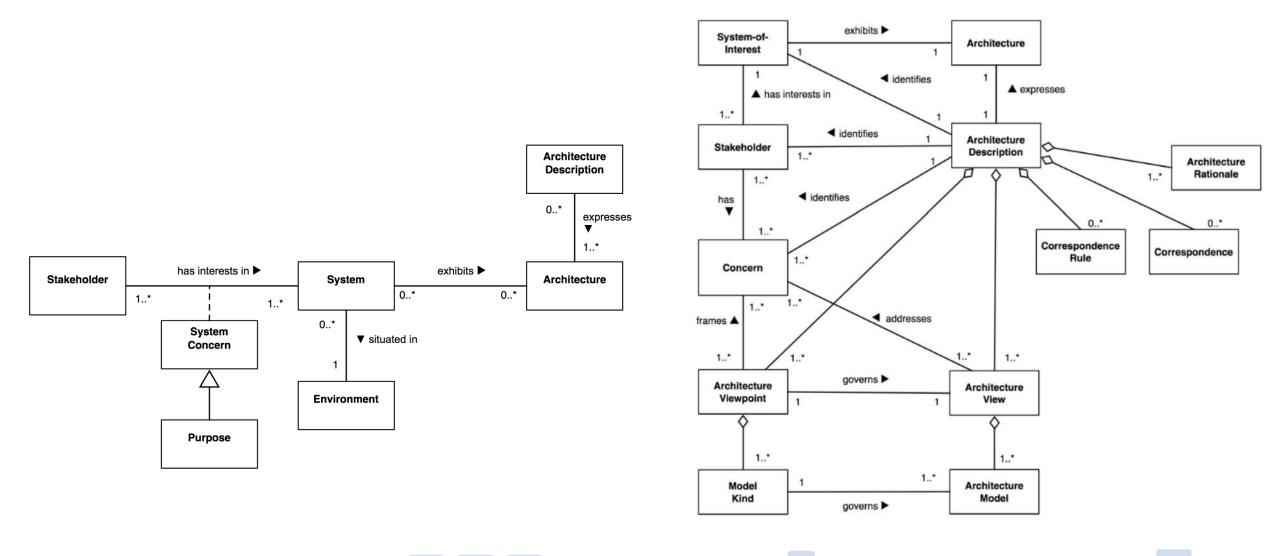
Scope and history

- Specifies requirements on architecture description (AD) for various entities
- Distinguishes the architecture of an entity of interest from an AD expressing that architecture
- Specifies requirements on an architecture description framework (ADF), an architecture description language (ADL), architecture viewpoints and model kinds
- Specifies conformance to the requirements for an AD, ADF, ADL, architecture viewpoint and model kind
- **Does not specify** processes, architecting methods, models, notations, techniques tools, format or media by which an AD is created, utilized or managed.

Aim is to keep scope and content up to date, with regards to the evolution of Architecting activities and practices in our organizations.

- IEEE Std 1471-2000 IEEE Recommended Practice for Architectural Description of Software-Intensive Systems
- ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 Systems and software engineering Architecture description
- ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 Edition 2 Software, systems and enterprise Architecture description

ISO/IEC 42010:2011 Context & Concept Model



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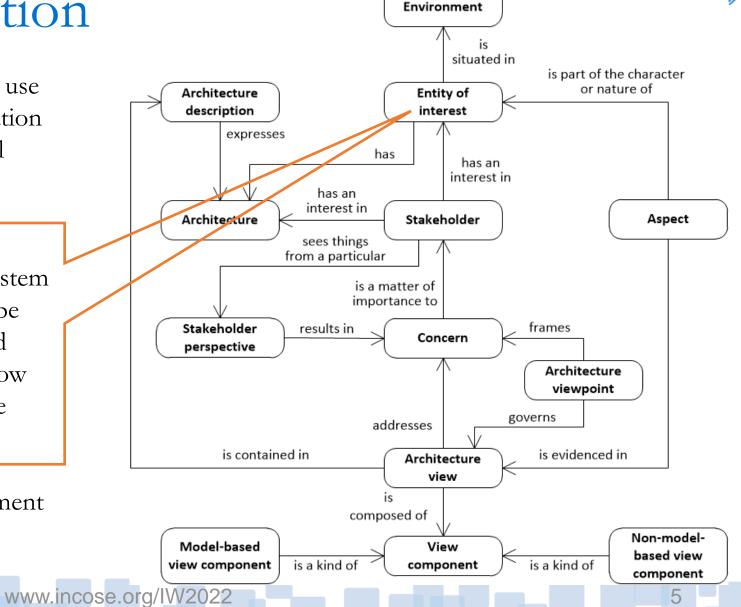
ISO/IEC/FDIS 42010 – Conceptual model of architecture description

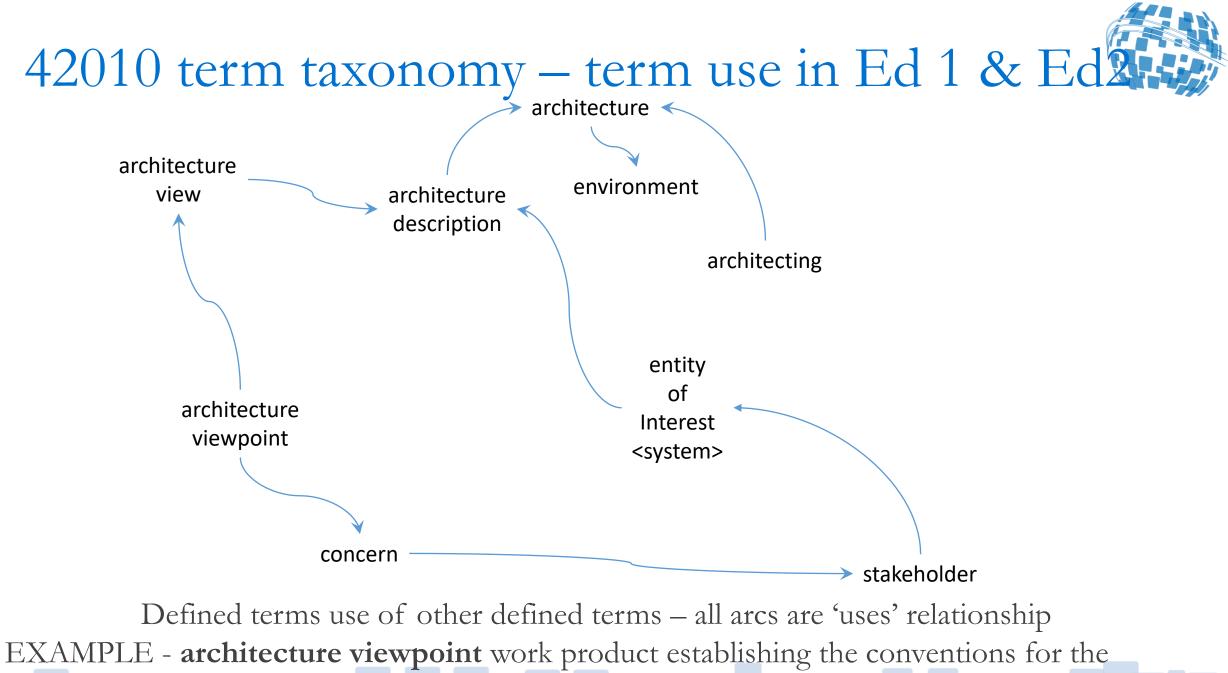
•Instead of UML class diagrams, the figures use an informal entity-relationship diagram notation to facilitate comprehension by non-technical users. Relations read as propositions

•The term used to refer to the subject of an architecture description is changed from "system of interest" to "entity of interest" (EoI) to be compatible with ISO/IEC/IEEE 42020 and ISO/IEC/IEEE 42030 standards and to allow for its application in non-system architecture situations.

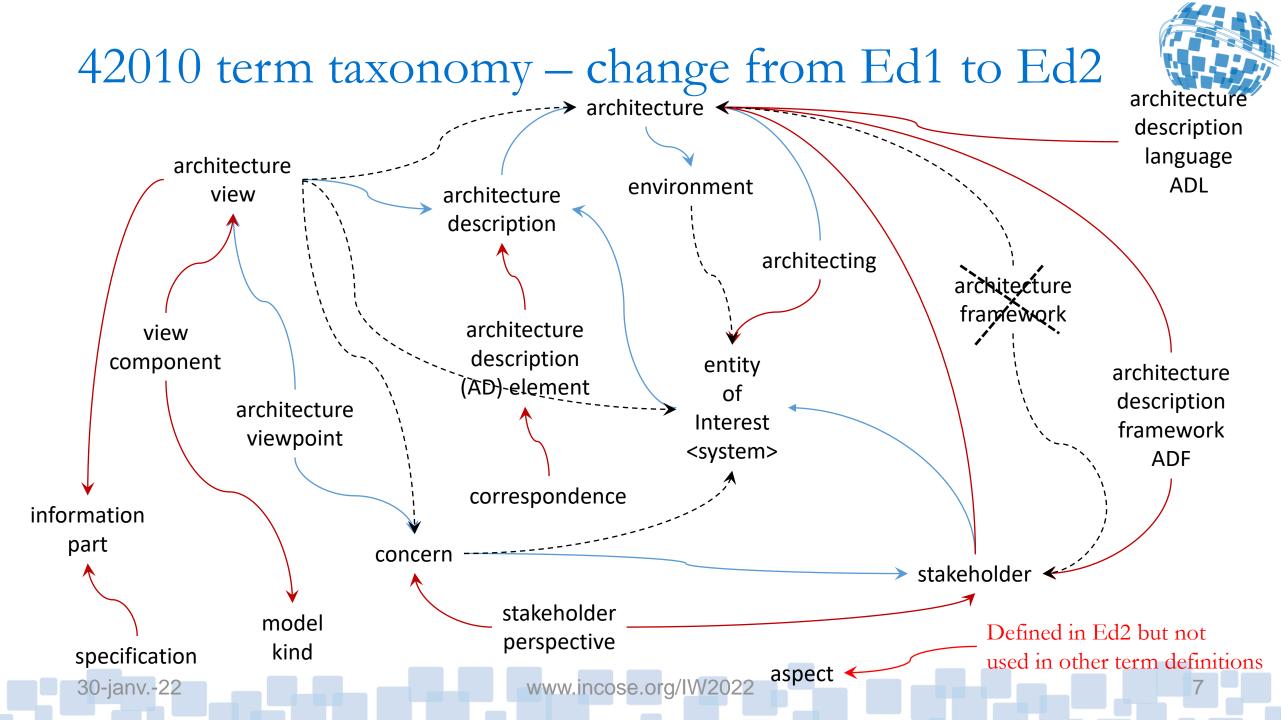
•The term "entity" is also used in this document when entities are considered as surrounding things in an environment of an EoI.

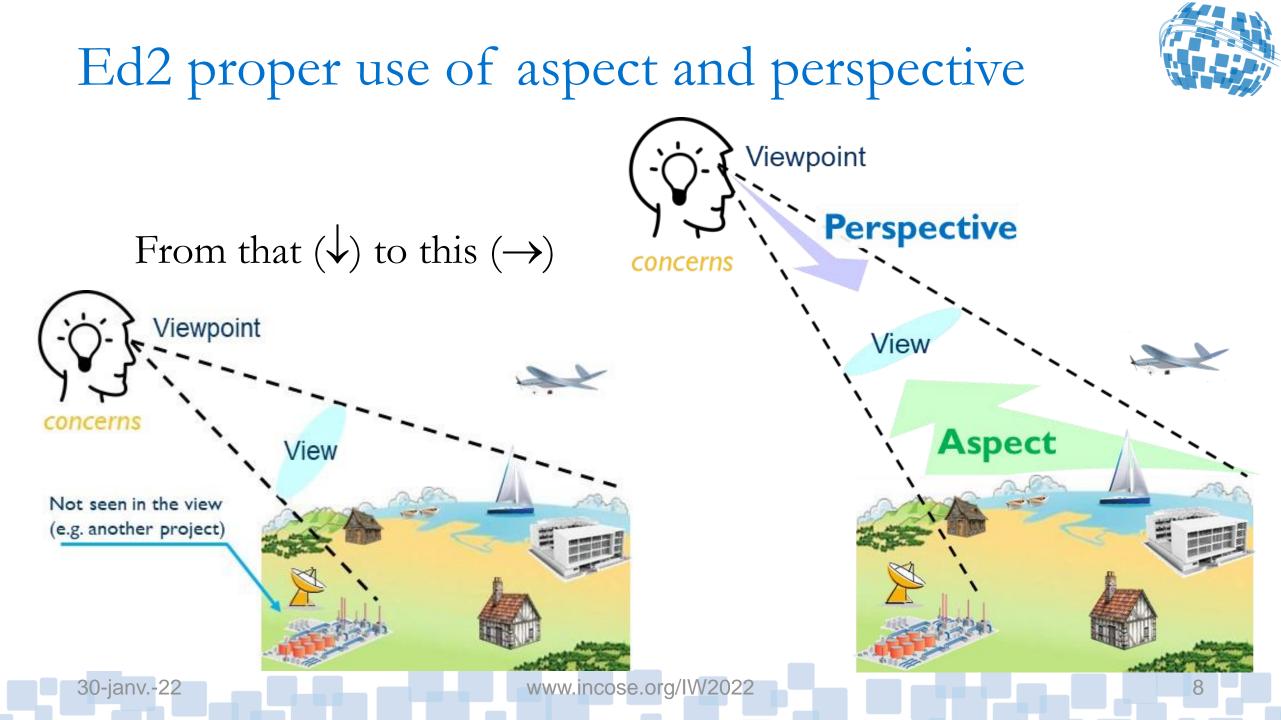
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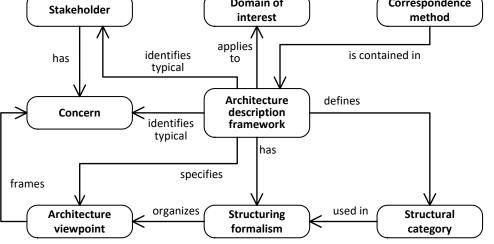


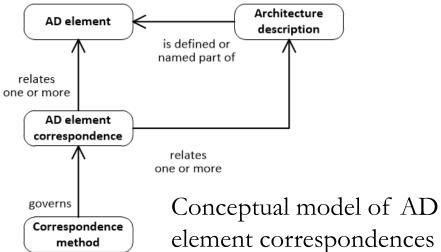
construction, interpretation and use of architecture views to frame specific system concerns



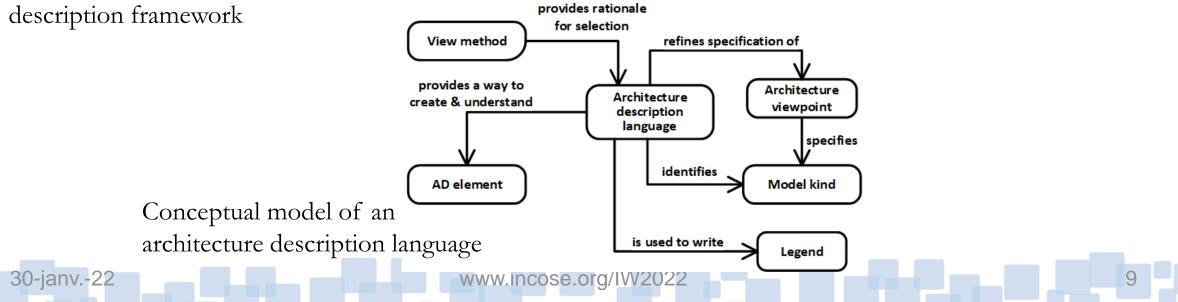


ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 – Other conceptual models



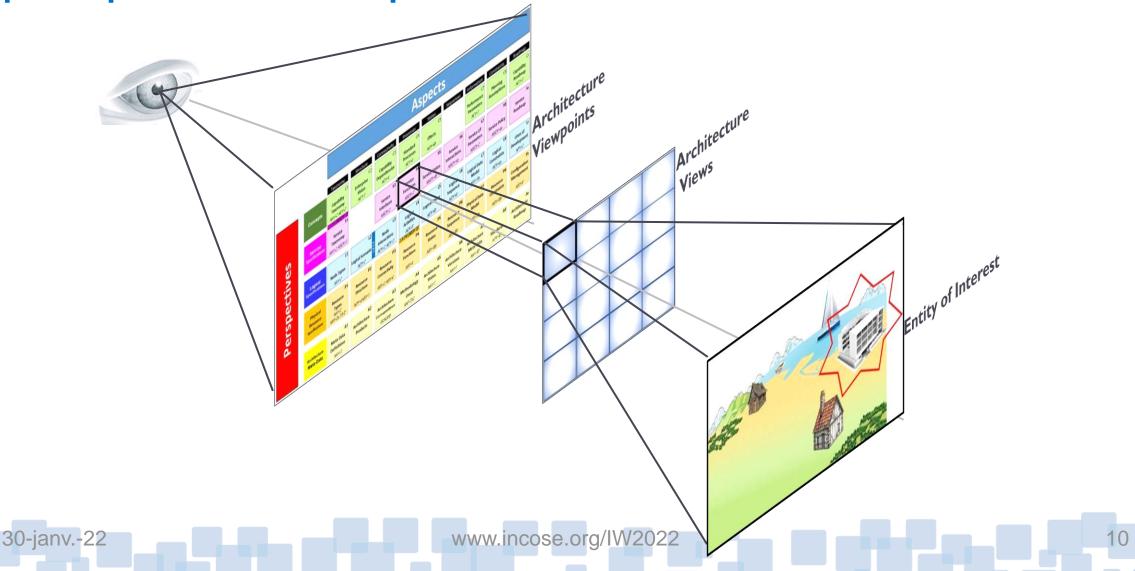


Conceptual model for an architecture





ADFs provide predefined viewpoints, perspectives, aspects and model kinds

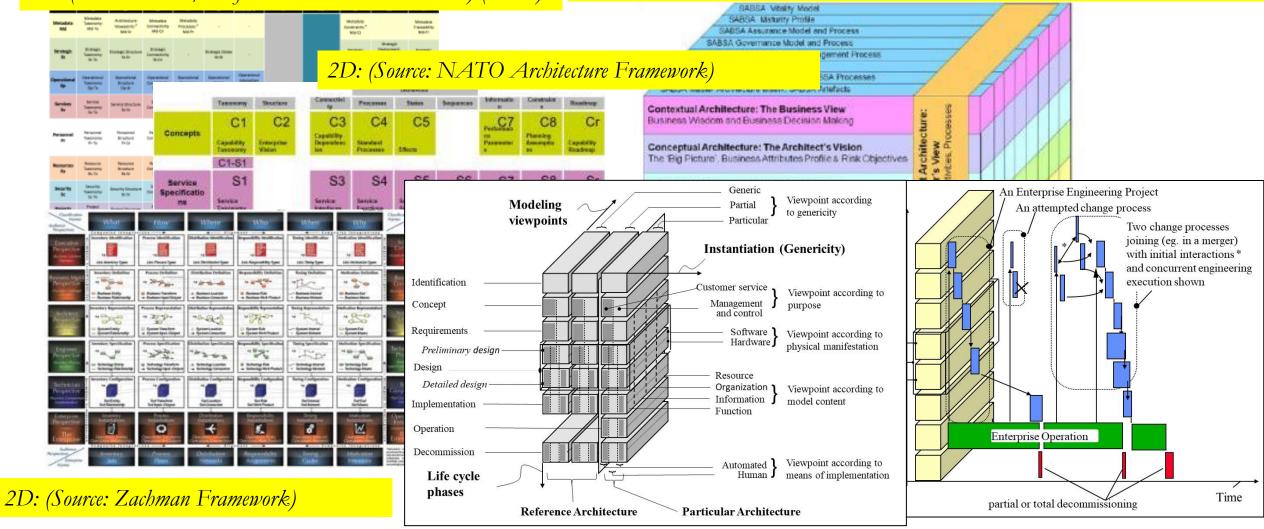


AD Frameworks propose multi-dimensional



2D: (Source: OMG/Unified Architecture Framework) (UAF)

3D: (Source: Sherwood Applied Business Security Architecture (SABSA) institute)



4D: (Source: ISO 15704 Ed2 (Generalized Enterprise Reference Architecture and Methodology))

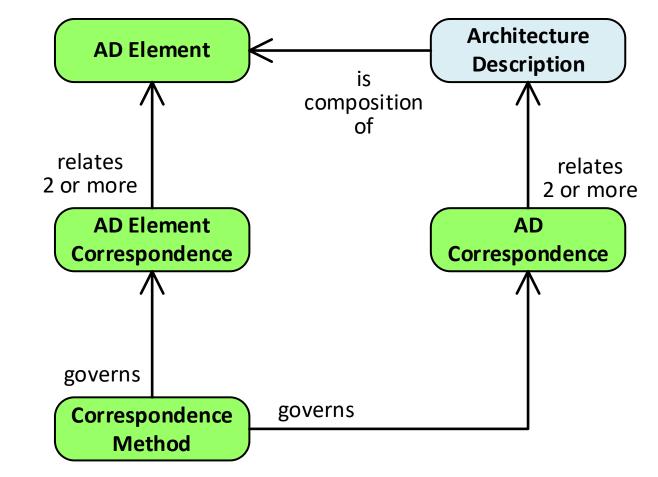


42010 [2nd edition] Correspondence relationship between architecture description elements or between architecture descriptions

Examples: Correspondences can include a wide range or relationship types, such as equivalence, composition, refinement, consistency, traceability, dependency, constraint, satisfaction, and obligation.

42010 [2nd edition] AD element part of an architecture description that expresses concepts or properties of the architecture

Note to entry: AD elements include stakeholders, concerns, perspectives, aspects, identified in an AD and views, view components, viewpoints and model kinds included in an AD



An AD can be an AD element in another architecture.





