Architecture Centric Evolution

A Personal Perspective

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Agenda

- Thesis
- Complex Systems
- Complexity Drivers
- Architecture and Evolvability
- Q&A
Thesis

We are learning to live with fewer fixed assumptions about systems than in past acquisitions

- Changing threats induce evolution/change in CONOPS
- Changing requirements often invalidate point-solution designs and interact strongly with CONOPS
- Desire to exploit rapidly evolving technology removes prior assumptions about relatively deterministic technical base
- Policy/economic motivations to exploit COTS/Legacy elements complicate interfaces and system operation
- Network-centric systems embody numerous open issues, notably enterprise integration and interface proliferation

Evolvable System/Software Architecture is a necessary, but not sufficient component of a strategy to master the new environment
Complex Systems

- **Unprecedented Requirements**
  - Performance (timeline, capacity, ..)
  - Complexity of Human-Machine task division
  - System autonomy
  - Scope of program

- **Non-linear requirements interaction, induced by**
  - Size, weight, power constraints
  - Schedule and/or cost constraints

- **Dependence upon “maturing” technology**

- **Integration challenges presented by unprecedented configurations**

- **Evolution complicated by long service life**
Complexity Drivers

Complex System Requirements (FCS Phase 1)

Communications & C4ISR Attributes
- Asynchronous
- Non Real-time
- Dynamic
- Deterministic
- Location Transparency

System of Systems Attributes
- Asynchronous
- Real-time
- Dynamic
- Location Awareness
- Location Transparency
- Non - Deterministic

Embedded Attributes
- Synchronous
- Real-time
- Static
- Deterministic

“Illities”
- Dynamic Reconfigurability
- Fault Tolerance
- Graceful Degradation
- Information Assurance
- Quality of Service
- Security
- Evolvability

Robotic Attributes
- Synchronous internal control
- Real-time
- Static
- Non - Deterministic

System Architecture
- New Technologies
- New Requirements
- Evolution over Time

Scenarios
- Mission
- Support
- Change Cases

Group Collaboration
- Coordination of group and individual behavior in support of mission(s)
- Adapt to dynamic, hostile environment
- Variable levels of interaction among agents, robots, humans, collections

Credit: Raytheon, Network Centric Systems
Complexity Drivers

Technical

- Performance
  - Highly distributed (ALP, TCIMS, FCS)
  - Difficulty of composing verifiable requirements that trace directly to operational performance (Javelin focal plane)
  - Hard Real-Time + Enterprise complexity (FCS)
- Dynamic Human-Machine task division (Pilot’s Associate)
- Increasing of external interfaces to other evolving systems (TSAT)
- Need for comprehensive domain model to comprehend complex behavior (ALP, PA, TCIMS, FCS)
Architecture and Evolvability

- Recognize Fluidity of the Environment
  - CONOPS
  - Requirements
  - Technology
  - Human-machine task division
  - Number and kind of external interfaces
- The architecture must serve as basis for a family of similar systems that evolve, one from the other, over time.
  - It is no longer a “point solution”
  - It defines a “capability envelope” for all system instances
Architecture and Evolvability

With so much in flux, where do we find fixed points?

- Basic Principles employed to understand problem domain and technology
  - Policies that constrain any design
  - Separation of concerns
  - Design patterns
  -...

- Synthesized foundation architecture that supports broadest range of data, behavior, and technology anticipated in solution space.

- Processes to capture and adjudicate interactions between operational and technical architecture.

- Mechanism(s) for evolution.
Architecture and Evolvability

Notional Evolution Process (Software)

- Doctrine
- TTPs

- Operational View

- Technical SW Architecture
  - Use Case
  - Application SW Architecture

- System Architecture Views
  - Policies / Principles
  - Foundation Architecture
    - Technical Reference Architecture
      - Patterns
      - SW Mgt & Development Framework
    - Change Case

Available Technology & Standards

Credit: Raytheon, Network Centric Systems
Probable Features
of Foundation Software Architecture
for contemporary systems

- Layered system with loose coupling
- Inherently distributed
- Flexible common messaging model
- Flexible administrative control
- Integration-friendly observability of data
- Simulation-friendly interfaces
- Formalized flexible task allocation to humans and/or automation
- Conscious employment of design patterns
What else is needed?

- Socialization/acceptance of the concept based on value argument
- Integrate evolvability into document packages and the acquisition cycle
  - Start early on, in parallel with Initial Concept Document
  - Refine as acquisition moves forward
  - Engage contractor community early and often
- Suggests even more emphasis on cross IPT coordination
- Continued dependence upon individuals/groups with deep understanding
  - Domain
  - Technology
  - Integration
  - Programmatics
Summary

- Evolvable architecture augments existing architecture models, is not a replacement.

- To make an impact, the concept needs to be integrated into the acquisition cycle.
Questions/Comments?