An Example: In-Flight Entertainment System

Playing videos on demand Listening to music and audio Announcements Surfing the web through personal device Watching the Map



Operational Analysis

Operational Analysis - Overview

Focuses on analysing the needs and goals, expected missions & activities

Is expected to ensure good adequacy of System definition with regards to its real operational use – and define IVVQ conditions

Outputs:

- > Needs, in terms of Actors/Users
- Operational capabilities and activities
- Operational use scenarios (dimensioning parameters, operational constraints, including safety, security, system life cycle)

Operational Analysis - Overview

Operational Activity Process step or function performed toward achieving some objective, by entities that could necessitate to use the future system for this e.g. Control traffic, go along a place, detect a threat Operational Entity An operational Entity is a real world entity (other system, device, group or organisation...), interacting with the system (or software, equipment, hardware...) under study, or with its users



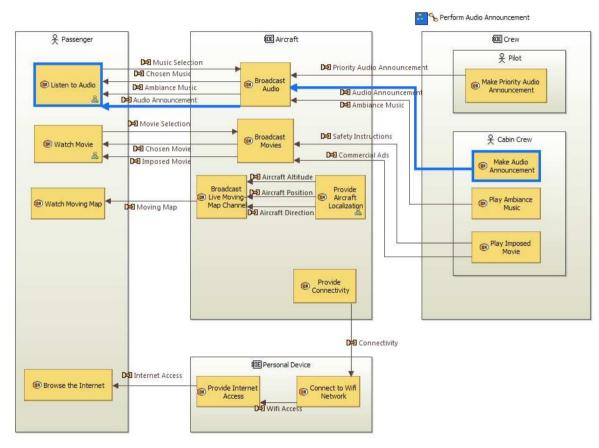
Operational Actor

• An actor is a [usually human] non decomposable operational Entity

Operational Interaction

• Set of Operational services invocations or flows exchanged between Operational Activities, (e.g. Operational Interactions can be composed of Operational data, events...).

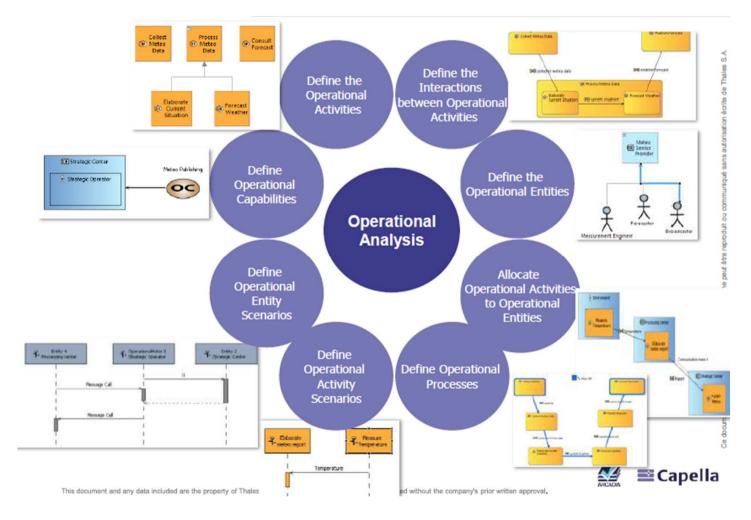




Define

- The Actors, and Entities
- Operational Activities
- Operational Interactions

Operational Analysis Workflow and Main Diagrams



System Analysis

System Need Analysis - Overview

Define how the system can satisfy the former operational needs:

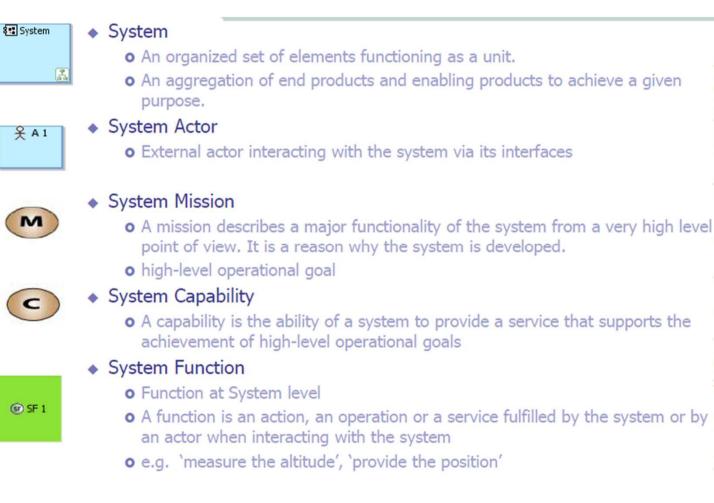
- > System functions to be supported & related exchanges
- Non functional constraints (safety, security,...)
- Performances allocates to system functional chains
- Role sharing and interactions between the Operators and the System

Checks for feasibility (including cost, schedule and technology readiness) of customer requirements

Outputs: System Functional Analysis description

Interoperability and interaction with the users and external systems (functions, exchanges, plus non fonctional constraints), and system requirements

System Analysis: Main Concepts (1/2)



System Analysis: Main Concepts (2/2)

Exchange and Port



- An Exchange is an interaction between some entities such as actors, the system, functions or components, which is likely to influence their behaviour.
- o e.g. tuning frequency, radio selection command...
- The connection point of an exchange on an entity is called a port.

Functional Exchange

• Piece of interaction between functions that is composed of data, events, signals, etc. A Flow Port is an interaction point between a Function and its environment that supports Exchanges with other ports

Scenario

- A scenario describes the behaviour of the system in a given Capability.
- Scenarios permit to specify the dynamical behaviour of the system by showing interaction sequences performed by the actors and by the system

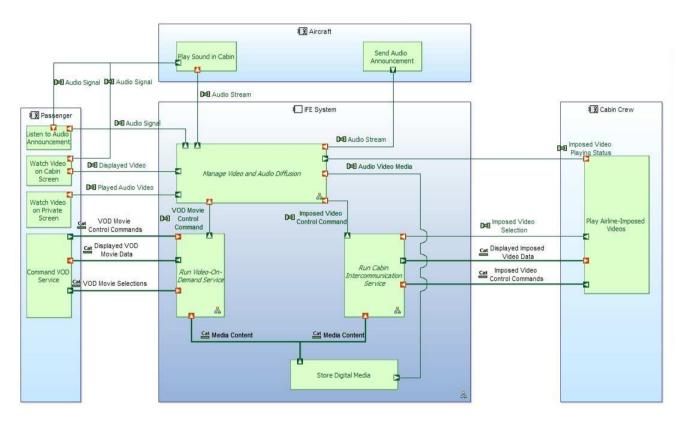
State1

M Mode 1

- State
 - o a physical and operational environment condition
- Mode
 - a type of operation in a given state of the system, or the performance level within a state

IFE / System Need Analysis

Focus on Audio and Video



Transition

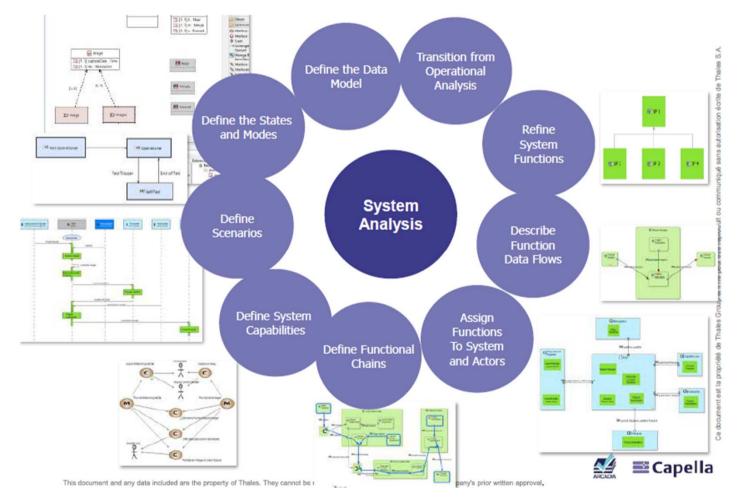
- Operation Activity elements to SA
- View the System for the first time

Which Functional Exchange goes through the System?

Define

- Refine actors functions
- > the system functions
- The functional exchanges

System Analysis: Workflow and Main Diagrams



Logical Architecture - Overview

- Intends to identify the system components, their contents, relationship and properties, excluding implementation or technical/technological issues.
 - > This constitutes the system logical architecture
- All major non functional constraints are taken into account so as to find the best compromise between them

Output: Selected Logical Architecture

- Components and Interfaces definition, including formalisation of all viewpoints and the way they are taken into account in the components design.
- Links with requirements and Operational scenarios are also produced

Logical Architecture Design: Managed Entities

Logical Function o Function applied at Logical level

Logical Component

- Logical Components are the artefacts enabling a notional decomposition of the system as a "white box", independently from any technological solutions, but dealing with major system decomposition constraints
- Logical components are identified according to logical abstractions (i.e. functional grouping, logical interfaces)



&LLC 1

Functional Exchange

• Piece of interaction between functions that is composed of data, events, signals, etc. A Flow Port is an interaction point between a Function and its environment that supports Exchanges with other ports



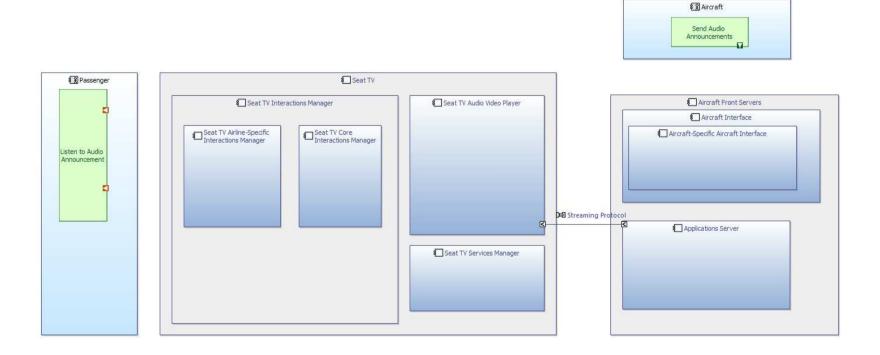
Component Exchange

• Represent the interactions between Logical Components

Focus on Broadcast Audi Announcement

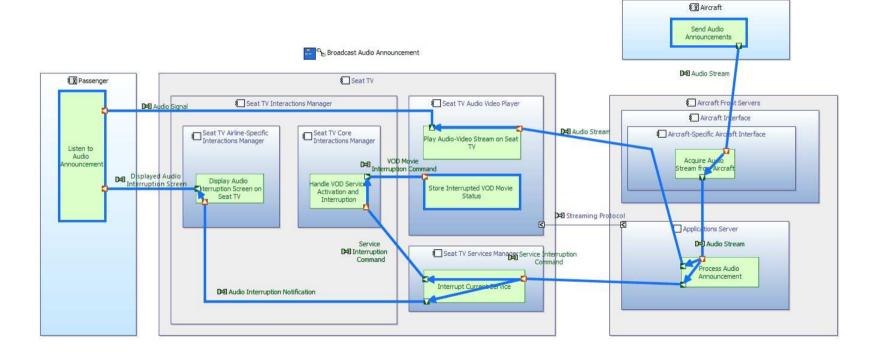
Transition from SA elements to LA

Define the Components

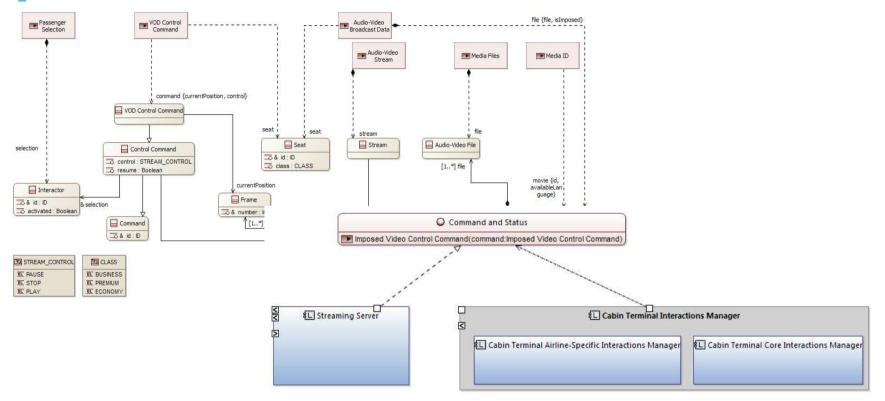


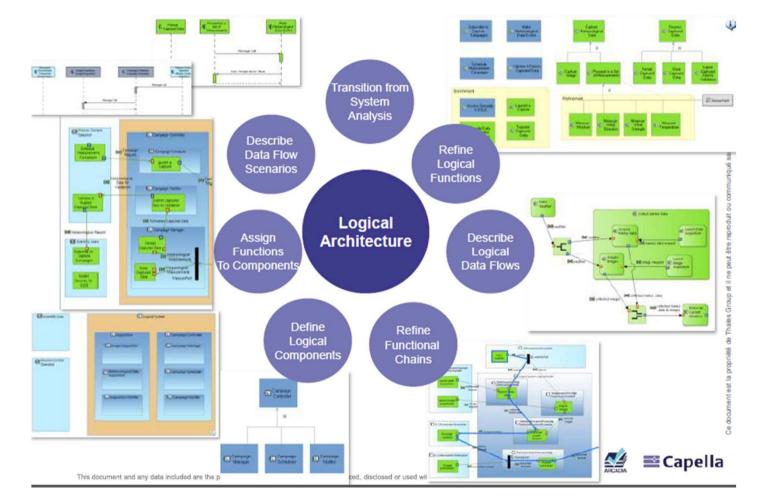
Refine the functions

Complete the Functional Flow



Interfaces





Logical Architecture Workflow and Main Diagrams

Physical Architecture

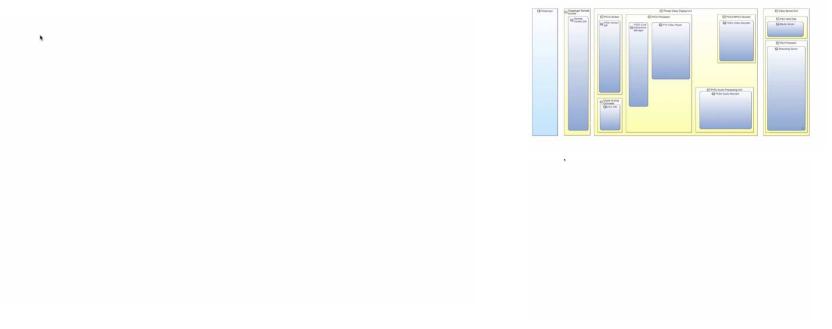
Physical Architecture - Overview

- Intends to identify the system components, their contents, relationship and properties, including implementation or technical/technological issues.
- Introduces rationalisation, architectural patterns, new technical services, and components
- Makes the Logical Architecture evolve according to implementation, technical and technological constraints and choices (at this level of engineering)
- The same 'Viewpoints-driven' method as for logical architecture used
- Output: Physical Architecture
- > Physical Components, Viewpoints formalisation, links to requirements...

IFE / Physical Architecture

HOW THE SYSTEM WILL BE DEVELOPED AND BUILT

SW vs HW allocation, functional allocation check, interface definition and justification, trade-off analyses



Physical Architecture Design – Main Concepts (1/2)

@ PF 1

Physical Function

• Function applied at physical level

Physical Component

- Physical Components are the artefacts enabling to describe physical decomposition of the system to satisfy the logical architecture identified at the upper abstraction level. Physical components are identified according to physical rationale (i.e. components reuse, available COTS, non functional constraints...).
- Two natures of components :
 - Behaviour
 - physical component in charge of implementing / realising part of the functions allocated to the system
 - e.g. operational software, radar antenna, ...
 - Node or implementation
 - material physical component, resource embedding some behavioural components, and necessary to their expected behaviour
 - e.g. motherboard, units of memory, middleware's and operating systems ...

PC1

PC 3

Physical Architecture Design – Main Concepts (2/2)

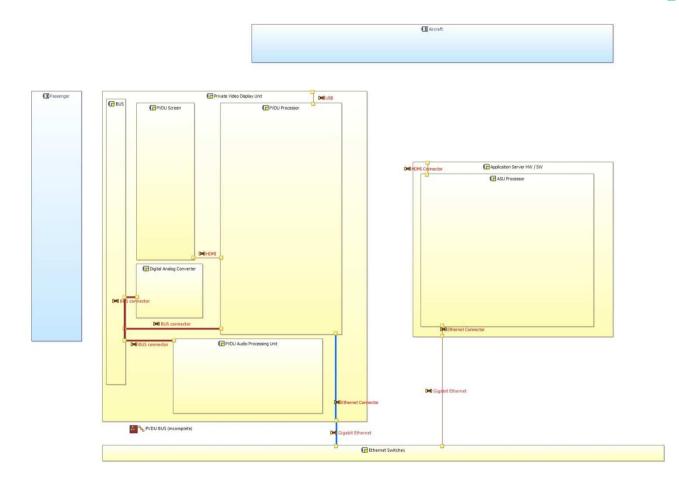


- Component Exchanges are meant to be used between Behaviour Components.
 - They are identical to the Component Exchanges of the System Analysis and the Logical Architecture



- Physical Links are non-oriented material connections between Node Components, through Physical Ports.
 - They realize Component Exchanges, and appear in red on the diagram

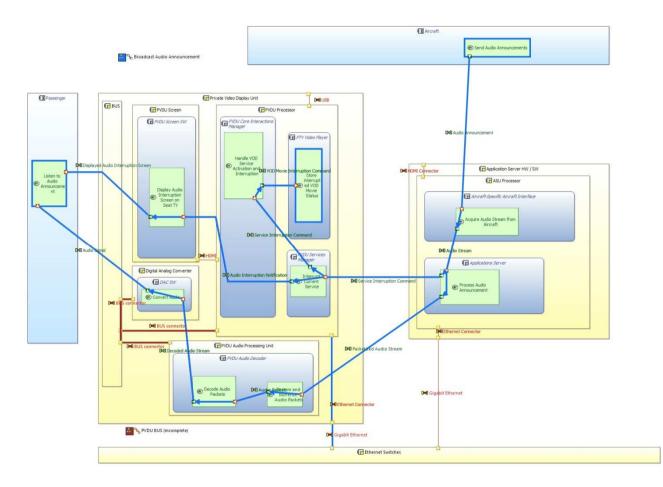
IFE / Physical Architecture



Define

- > Physical Nodes
- > Physical links

IFE / Physical Architecture



Define

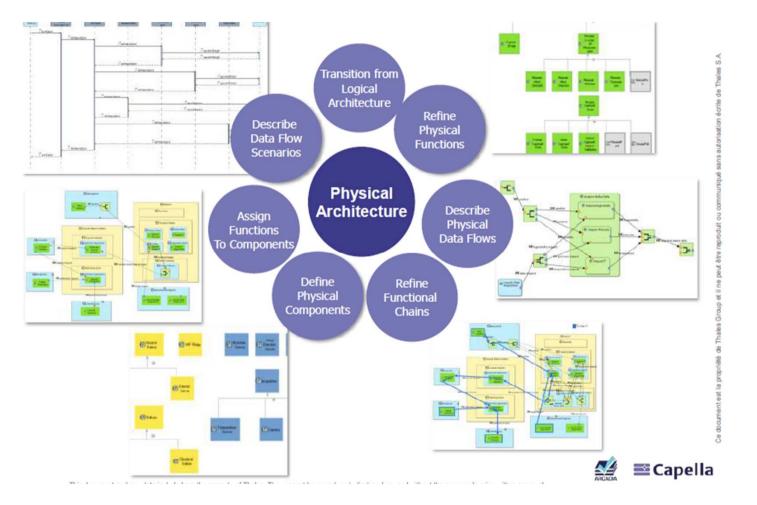
- > Physical Nodes
- Physical links

Allocate

- transited and refined Behavioural Nodes
- Allocate transited functions to nodes

Define physical paths

Logical Architecture Workflow and Main Diagrams

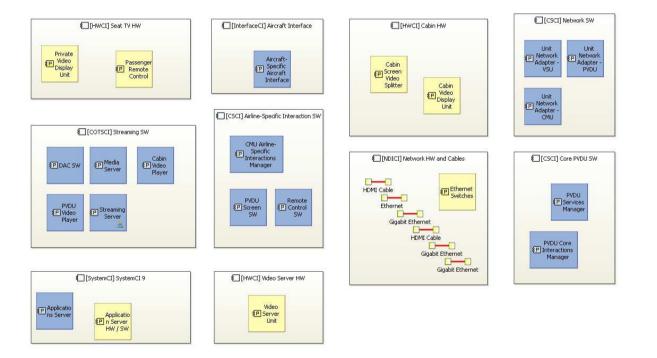


End Product Breakdown Structure

IFE / EPBS and Components Integration Contracts

WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM EACH DESIGNER / SUB-CONTRACTOR

Requirements, interfaces, operational use cases, etc.



CLARITY in a nutshell

CLARITY facts & figures

- > French (LEOC) proposal
- > T0 : September 1st, 2014, Duration : 36 months

CLARITY objectives

- > Arcadia standardisation & Capella Open Sourcing
- > Further innovation (functional, non-functional) around Capella
- > Ecosystem building around Arcadia & Capella
- > Driven by industries, supported by Services & Technologies providers, enriched by research teams

PolarSys

eclipse

CLARITY highlights

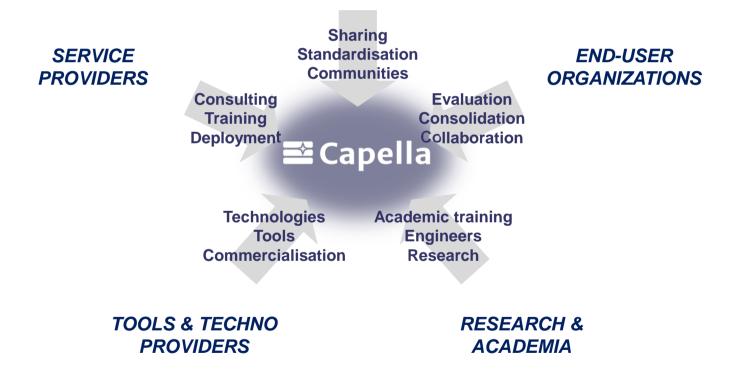
- > 19 major reference partners all along the value chain
- > Major promotion efforts : Communities, Conferences, Book, Training
- > Standardisation objectives
 - Melody de facto standardisation
 - Arcadia standard technical document





Capella : Open innovation at work

COMMUNITIES



Capella : Open innovation at work



Thank You! Questions?

Capella website: http://www.polarsys.org/capella/ LinkedIn in http://www.linkedin.com/company/capella-modelling-workbench Twitter in the state of th

