



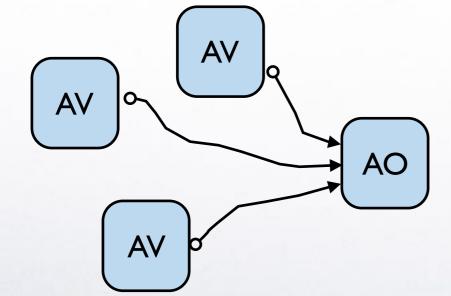
PMR 5020 Modelagem do Projeto de Sistemas Aula II: MBSE, features and methods

Prof. José Reinaldo Silva reinaldo@poli.usp.br





<u>Object interface-service</u> rel<u>ationship</u>



Agent Transport Generic Interface

Self Model

Accept a transport request and execute if pre-conditions would allow it.

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Attributes ADO server: Transport system, message buffer

External Pre-conditions Start command received

External Post-conditions

to-control supervisor

Restrictions Check ADV: Interface with Storage Check ADV: Interface with machine

Agent Interface with storage

ADO server, message buffer **External Pre-conditions**

External Post-conditions

Agent Interface with machine

ADO server, message buffer External Pre-conditions

Restrictions

Self Model

if it is ready. Attributes

Restrictions

Takes or put a piece from storage if it is ready.

Loading piece (validated by control station)

Unloading piece (validated by control station)

none (ADV is responsible for the operation)

Takes from or put a piece in machine queue

Loading piece (validated by control station) External Post-conditions Unleading piece (validated by centrol station)

none (ADV is responsible for the operation)

Self Model

Attributes

Agent Transport System

0

Self Model

Transport pieces around in a specific FMS (closed world)

Attributes

speed, autonomy, kind_of_command.

Internal PES/MEG Model General PPS/MFG description in Dynamic Logic

External Pre-conditions

Start command received

Piece ready to be loaded

External Post-conditions

Piece unloaded (in a storage buffer)-

Supervisor acknowledge the signal of work done

Restrictions

maximum_size

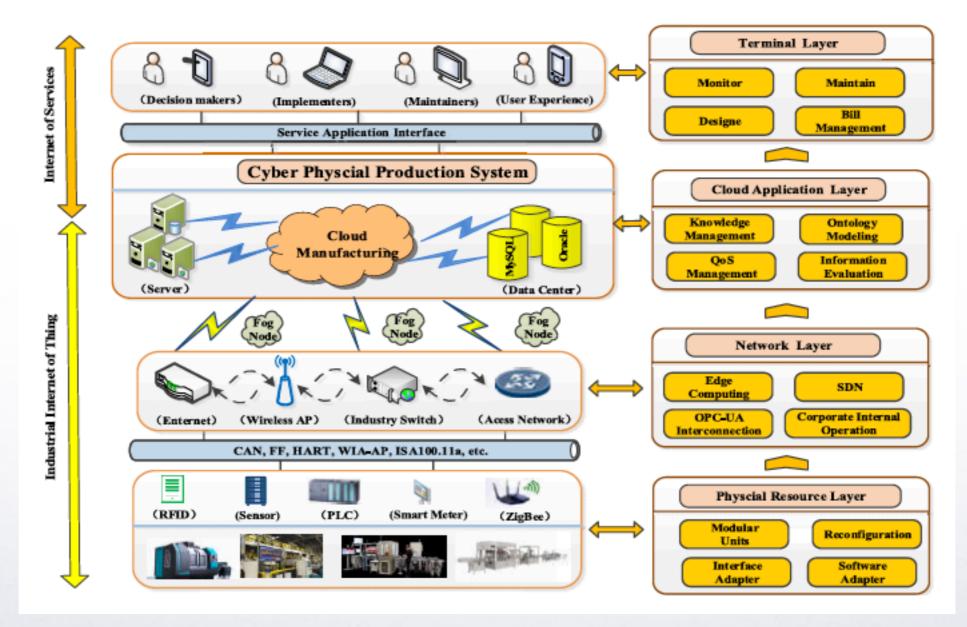
maximum_weight







Industry 4.0 Architecture



B. Chen et al.: Smart Factory of Industry 4.0: Key Technologies, Application Case, and Challenges, IEEE Access, vol 6, March 9, 2018

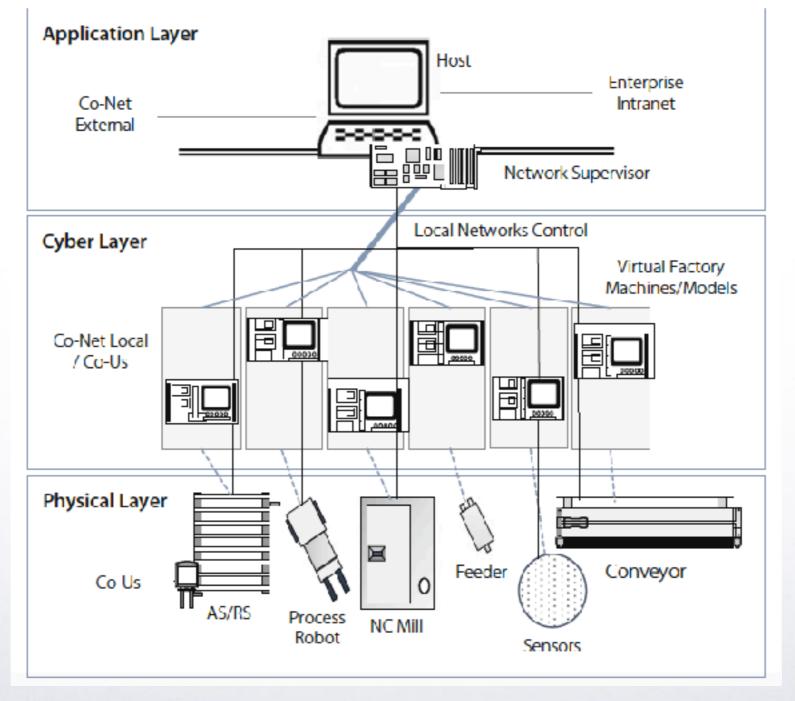


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3







Moghaddam, M., Nof, S.Y.; Best Matching Theory & Applications, ACES (Automation, Collaboration & E-Service) Series, Springer, 2017



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4



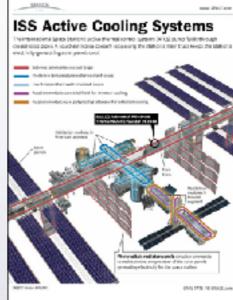


The System of Systems Challenge

A practical obstacle to the formalization of design is the practical effectiveness of this approach, specially in this era of complexity. Generally, formal approaches do not fit the complexity of large systems (of systems).











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Novo SIS





Sistemas de informação conjugam flexibilidade e capacidade de integração, fundamental para inovação e automação.[1] Convergência entre sistemas de serviço e sistemas de informação. [2]

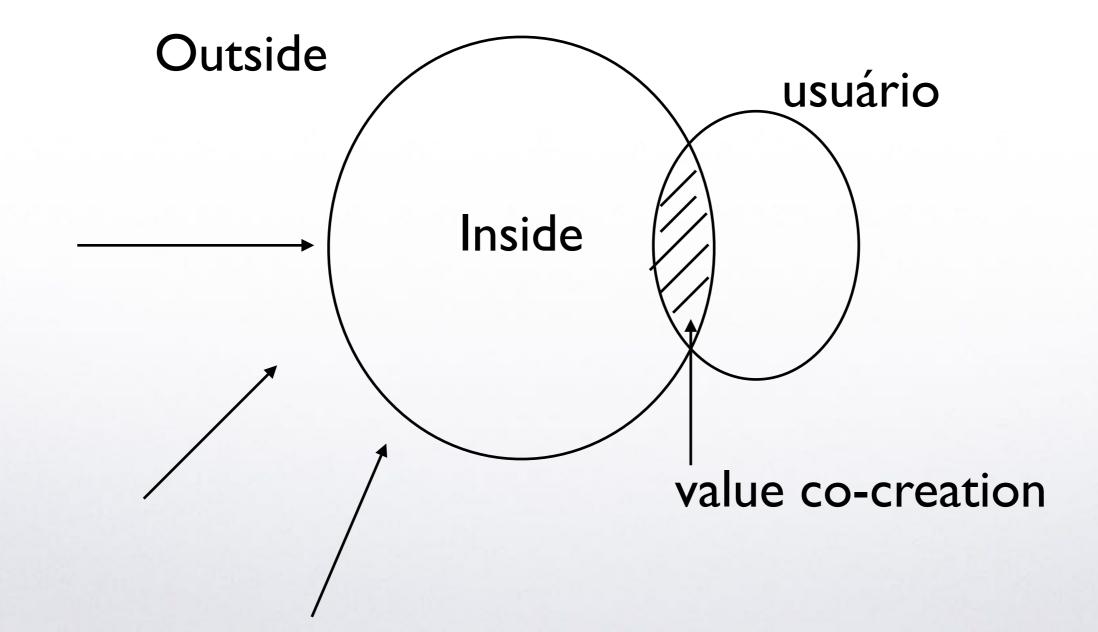
[1] Stair, R.; Reynolds, G. "Information Systems", 9th ed., Course Technology, 2010.
[2] Bardhan, I.; Demirkan, H.; Kannan, P.; Kauffman, R.; Sougstad, R. "An Interdisciplinary Perspective on IT Services Management and Service Science". Journal of Management Information Systems, v. 26, n. 4, p. 13-64, 2010.







<u>A System Service Model</u>



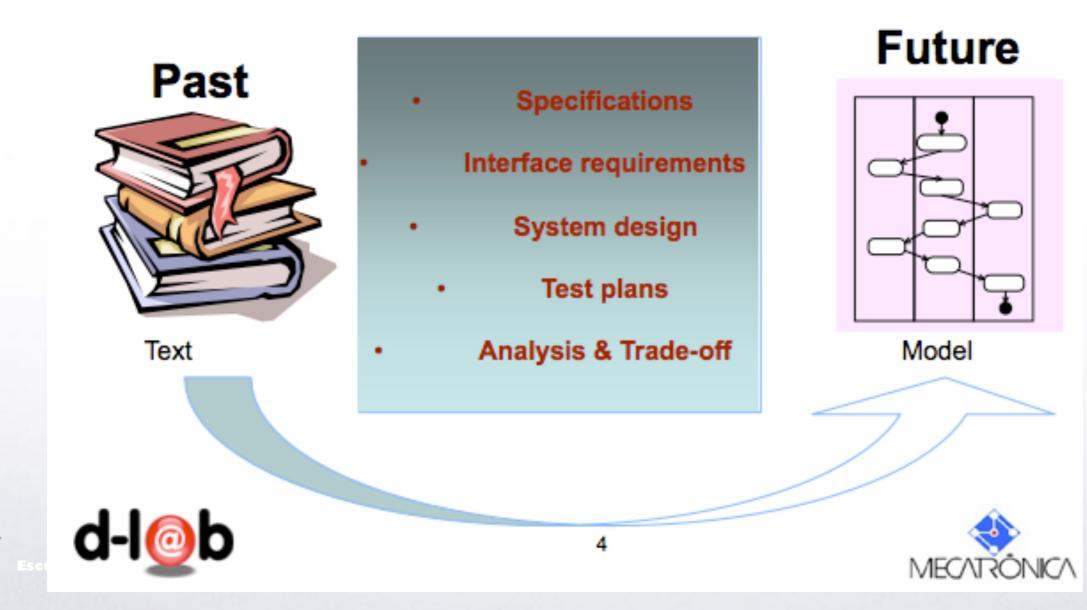






SE Practices for Describing Systems





8

PMR502







Top 10 Engineering Document and Data Management Challenges

- 1. Finding the right documents
- 2. Version control
- 3. Change management
- 4. Scalability and flexibility

One of our customers told us about a project that involved 290 spreadsheets that contained somewhere close to 8,000 wires. One spreadsheet alone had 1,000 instruments and 169 columns for data entry!

- 5. Multi-user collaboration
- 6. Multiple database
- 7. Backup and security
- 8. Management across the project life cycle
- 9. Compliance with various standards
- 10. Reinventing the wheel (reusability)







The System Engineering Approach

"Systems Engineering (SE) is an interdisciplinary approach and means to enable the realization of successful systems. It focuses on holistically and concurrently understanding stakeholder needs; exploring opportunities; documenting requirements; and synthesizing, verifying, validating, and evolving solutions while considering the complete problem, from system concept exploration through system disposal". (INCOSE 2012, modified)

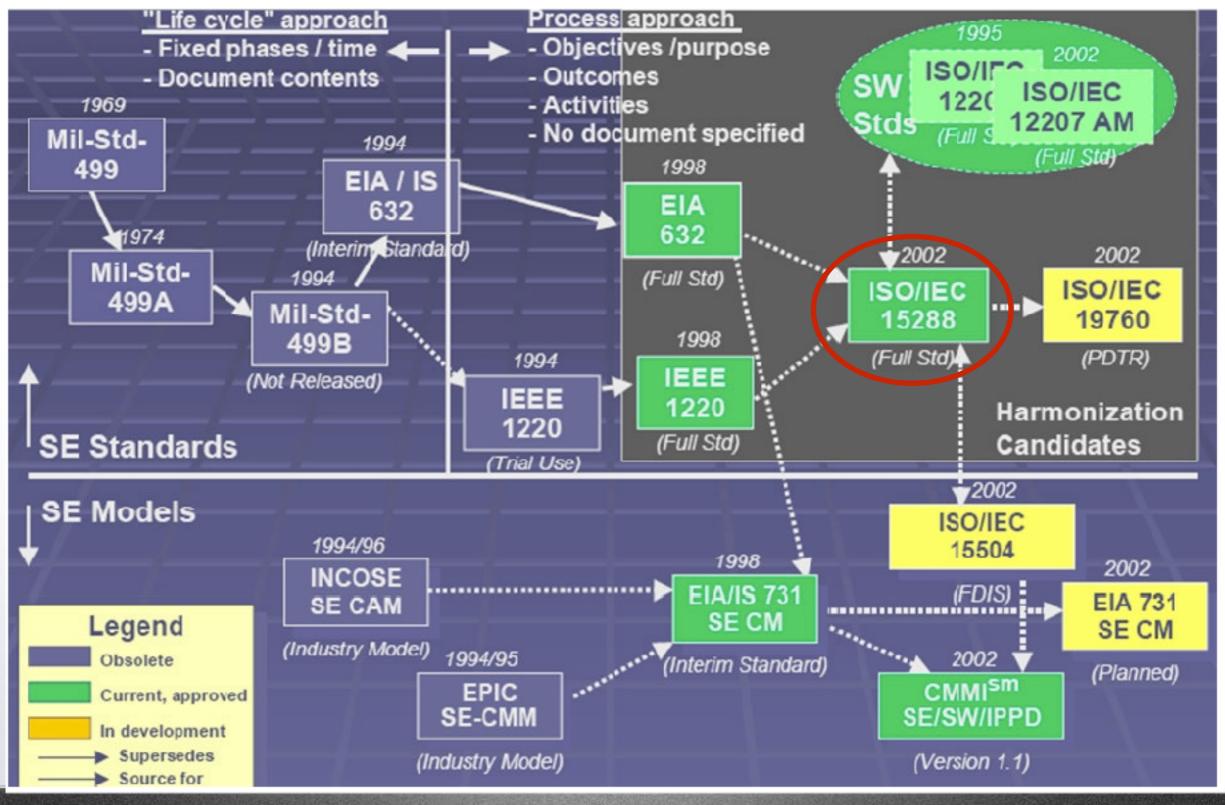
SEBoK-2015



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<u>Requirements Analysis</u>

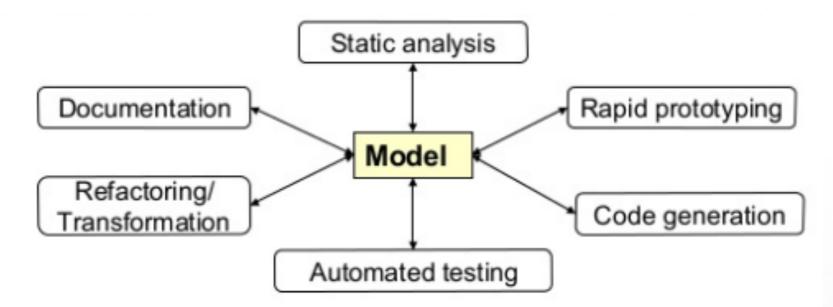
System-of-Interest (Level of Design)	OOSEM Black-Box Scenario	Corresponding OOSEM White-Box Scenario
Enterprise	Mission Scenario	System Scenario
System	System Scenario	Logical Scenario
Logical Subsystem (recursively)	Logical Scenario	Logical Scenario (recursively)



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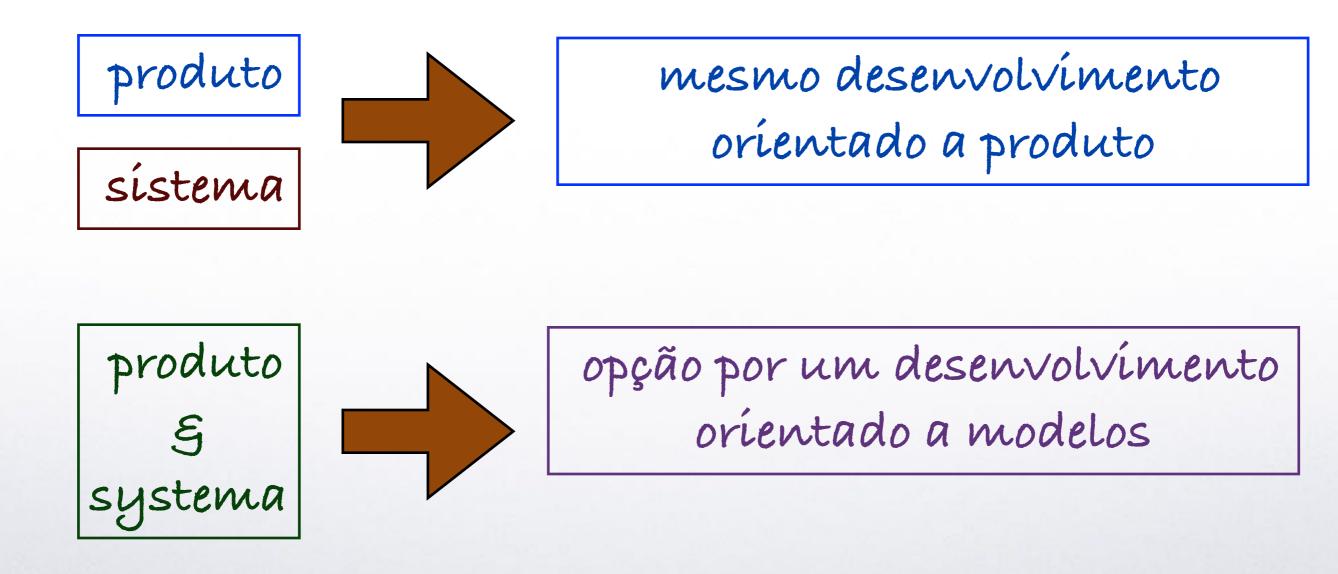
- Related terms
 - Model Driven Engineering (MDE),
 - Model Driven [Software] Development (MDD/MDSD),
 - Model Driven Architecture (MDA)
 - Model Integrated Computing (MIC)







<u>A mudança de paradigma</u>



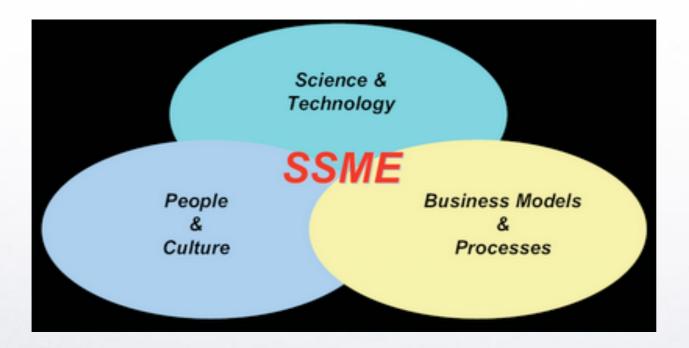


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Service Science, Management and Engineering



SSME is a new research field that aims to formalize and control the relationship between humans and (cognitive) information systems to establish a new paradigm of associative interaction.

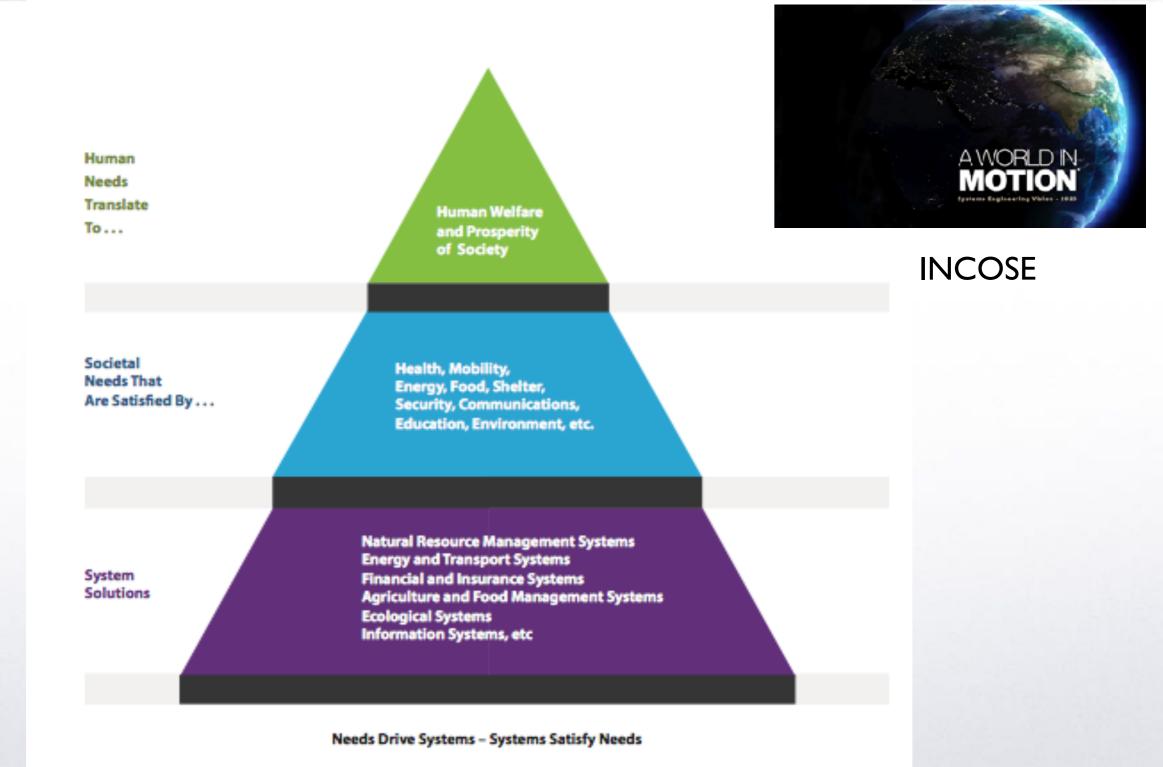


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15





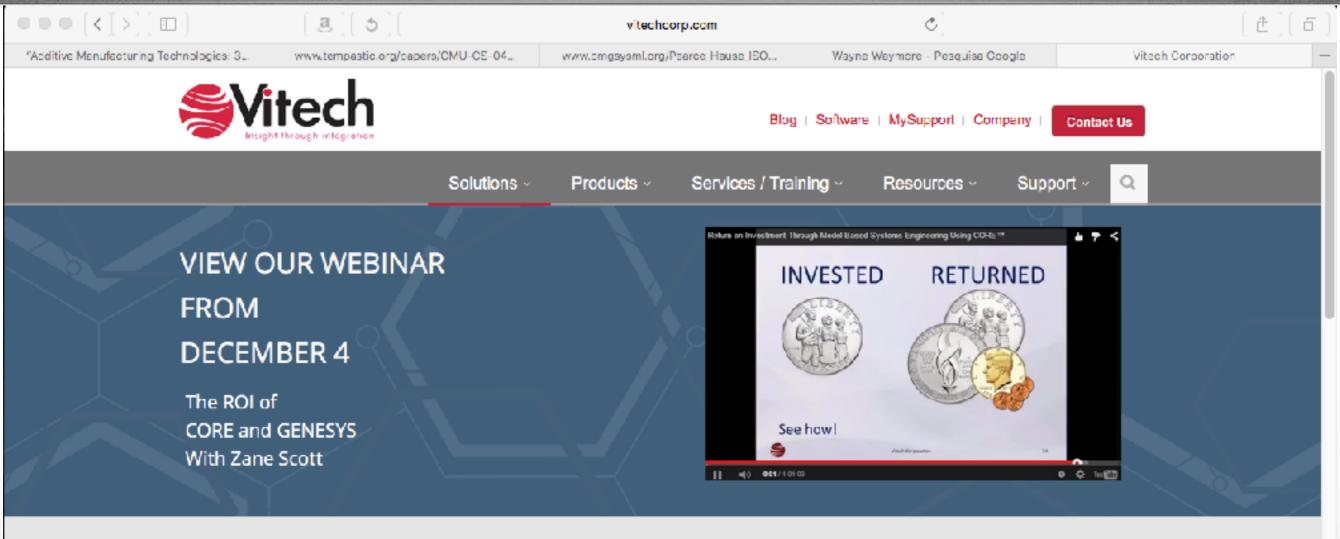


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16









A comprehensive integrated model-based systems engineering environment with rich capabilities for the engineer and continuous project insight.

Learn Morel



An integrated, open model-based systems engineering environment that's both scalable and extensible, delivering the power of MBSE to the enterprise.



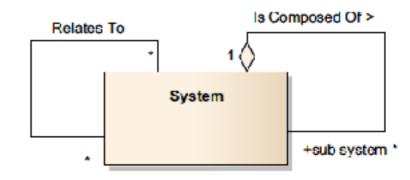
Solutions for Model-Based Systems Engineering







Introducing the subject



System

Fig. 1. The System definition.

In the context of MDE, we define "system as a generic concept for designating a software application, software platform or any other software artifact".

Model

A model is an abstraction of a system under study (SUS, also known as the "Universe of Discourse" or just "system"), which may already exist or is intended to exist in the future.







Model

- (1) model is a set of statements about the system under study;
- (2) model is an abstraction of a (real or language-based) system allowing predictions or inferences to be made;
- (3) model is a reduced representation of some system that highlights the properties of interest from a given viewpoint; and
- (4) model is a simplification of a system built with an intended goal in mind so a model should be able to answer questions in place of the original system.







Direct criteria for a good model

Stachowiak, Herbert (1973) (in german (DE)). *Allgemeine Modelltheorie* [*General Model Theory*]. Springer. ISBN 3-211-81106-0.

Modeling Theory

- Identification criteria: It must be possible to identify the object or original phenomenon (of the system) that is represented or mapped in the model;
- (2) Reduction criteria: The model must be a simplified version of the original, so not all aspects of the original must be depicted in the model; and
- (3) Pragmatism criteria: The model has to be useful; namely it should be able to replace the original for certain purposes.



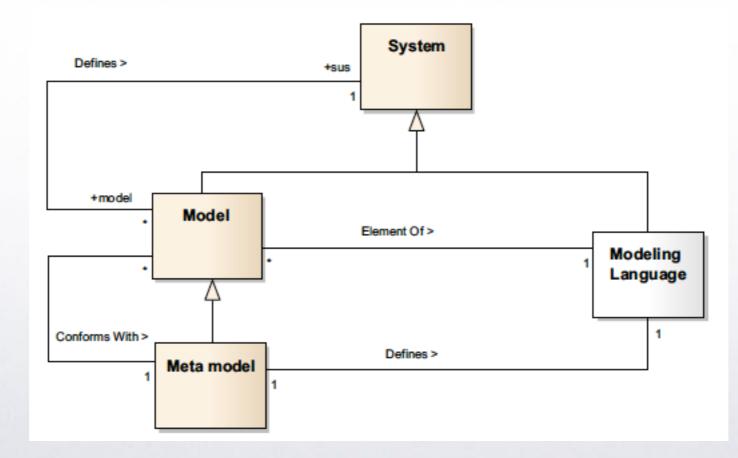




Language, model and meta-model

System

"a metamodel is a model that defines the structure of a modeling language".

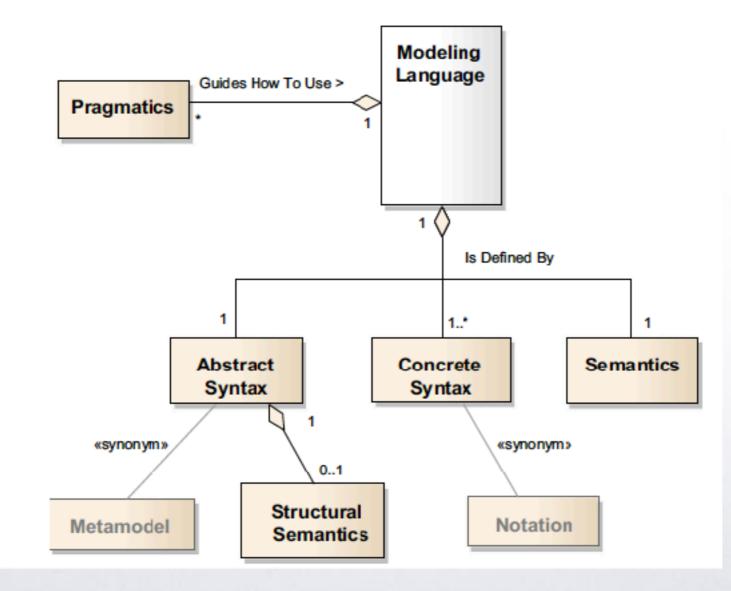








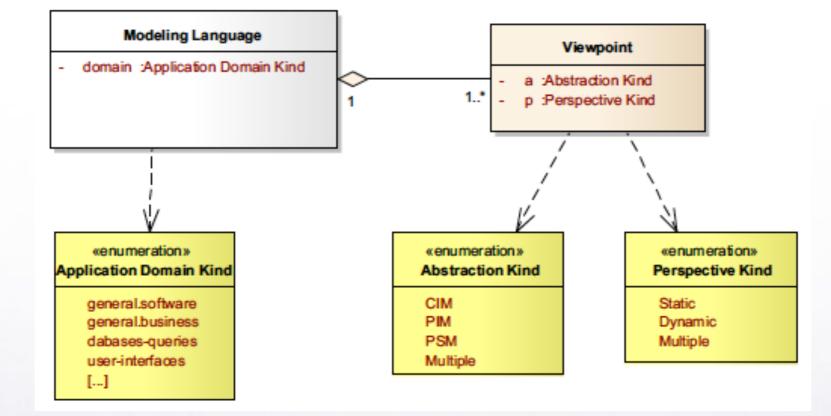
Going down to the concrete project









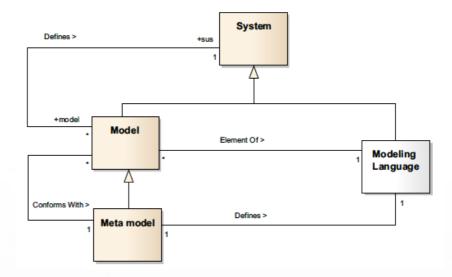








Classifying the modeling language



There are two kinds of modeling languages

(1) General Purpose Languages

(2) Domain Specific Languages



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24



Table 1

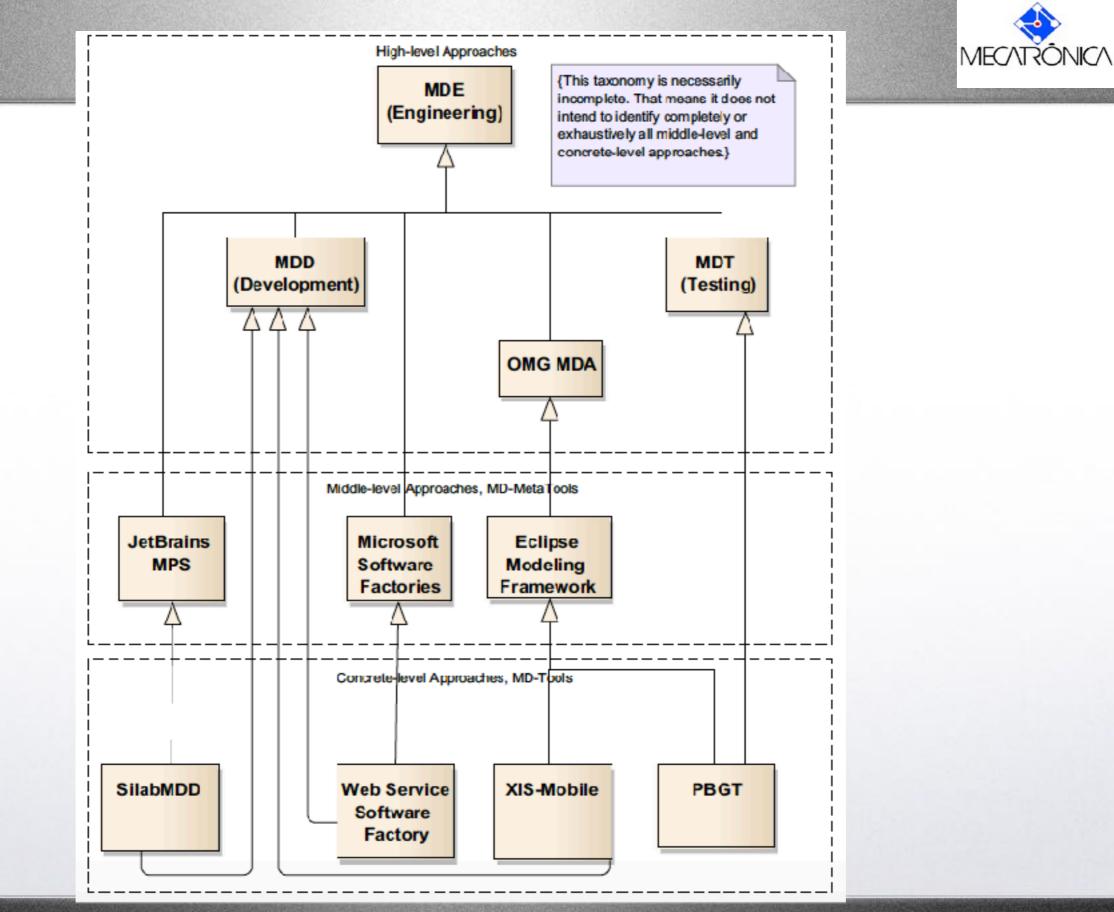
Classification of modeling languages: UML2, BPMN, XIS-Mobile and DSL3S.

Modeling Language

Name	Application Domain	Viewpoint	Abstraction	Perspective
UML (Unified Modeling Language)	General/Software	Class Diagram Object Diagram Sequence Diagram Use Case Diagram State Machine Diagram Component Diagram	Multiple Multiple Multiple PIM Multiple PSM	Static Static Dynamic Dynamic Dynamic Static
BPMN (Business Process Modeling Notation)	General/Business Processes	Process Diagram Collaboration Diagram Choreography Diagram Conversation Diagram	CIM CIM CIM	Dynamic Dynamic Dynamic Dynamic
XIS-Mobile (DSL for Mobile Apps)	Specific/Mobile Apps	Domain View BusinessEntities View Architectural View UseCases View NavigationSpace View InteractionSpace View	PIM PIM PIM PIM PIM	Static Static Static Dynamic Static Static
DSL3S (DSL for Spatial Simulation Scenarios)	Specific/Spatial Apps	Simulation View Scenario View Animat View Animat Interactions View	PIM PIM PIM PIM	Static Static Static Static



d-lob





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www.jetbrains.com/mps/

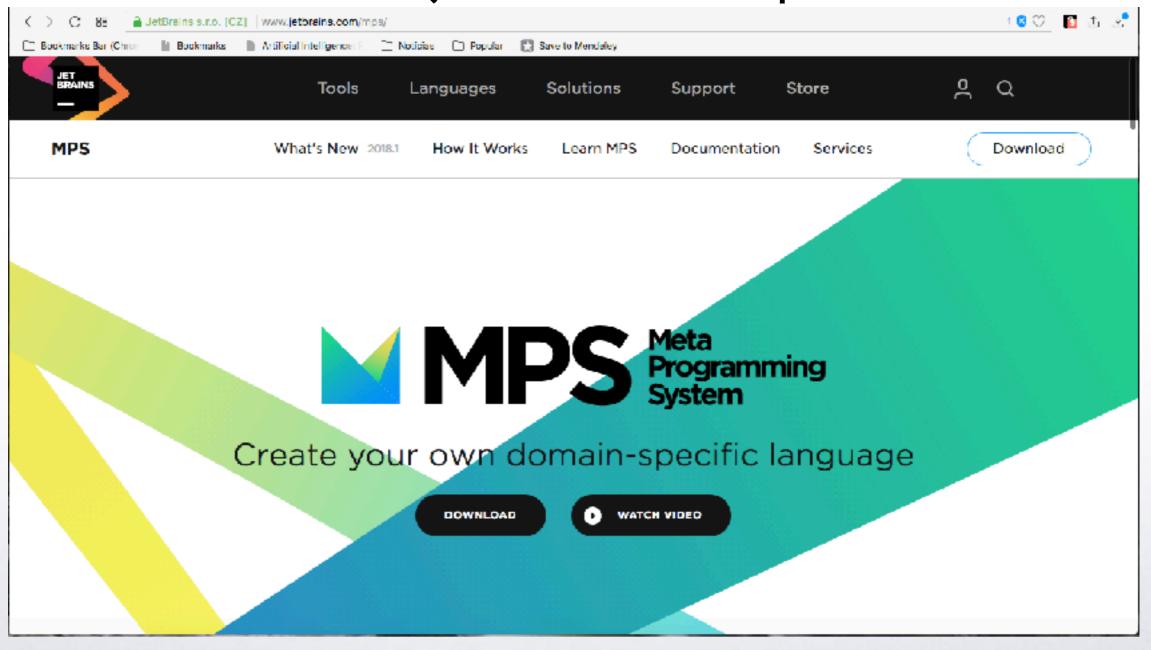








Table 2

Classification of model-driven approaches: from abstract to concrete approaches.

Model-Driven Approaches	Abstraction Level	Software Eng. Disciplines	Models		Transformations		Meta	Domain	Tool Support
			Levels	Language	Types	Languages	 modeling languages 		
MDE MDD	High	Any Requirements, Analysis and design, Implementation	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Any Any	ND ND
MBT OMG MDA		Testing Analysis and design, Implementation	ND CIM, PIM, PSM	ND UML, UML Profiles	ND M2M, M2T	ND QVT	ND MOF, EMOF, Ecore, UML	Any Any	ND Several, e.g., Eclipse Modeling Framework, Enterprise Architect MDG
EMF (Eclipse Modeling Framework)	Medium	Any	Any	UML, UML Profiles	M2M, M2T	Several	Ecore, EMOF	Any	Eclipse and Eclipse Modeling Framework
Microsoft Software Factories		Any	Any	DSLs	ND	,NET languages	UML	Any	Microsoft Visual Studio - Visualization & Modeling SDK
JetBrains MPS		Any	Any	Textual DSLs	M2M, M2T	Java	MPS's Base Language	Any	JetBrains IntelIJ IDEA and MPS
Web Service Software Factory	Concrete	Design, Implementarion	PSM	DSL	M2T	.NET languages	UML	Web Services	Microsoft Visual Studio
XIS-Mobile		Analysis and design, Implementation	PIM	XIS-Mobile (UML Profile)	M2M, M2T	C#, Acceleo	UML	Mobile Apps	Sparx EA, Eclipse Modeling Framework, Accelo
SillaMDD		Requirements, Analysis and design, Implementation	CIM	SilabReq (Textual DSL)	M2T	Java	MPS's Base Language	Requirements of Business Apps	JetBrains IntelliJ IDEA and MPS
PBGT (Pattern Based GUI Testing)		Testing	PIM	PARADIGM	М2Т	Java	Ecore	Software Testing	Eclipse Modeling Framework, Selenium







MDE is a relatively new engineering approach with some expectations and challenges to be addressed in the next years.

A variety of tools that embody the main ideas of MDE have been developed and improved over this last decade. Some of them correspond to tools developed in an academic environment, as is the case of experiments carried out under GME, ProjectIT, VMTS, MetaSketch, or AtomPM. Other tools are commercial, such as the case of Microsoft Visual Studio Visualization and Modeling SDK, Sparx Enterprise Architect, Metacase Meta Edit+, or ObeDesigner. Beyond these, it is worth to highlight some tools and technologies currently developed around the Eclipse Modeling Project and the JetBrains MPS.







A little more about DSLs

Domain specific languages are not very popular nowadays. However, they are not a new issue and was created to fit specific domains and to specific purposes in Computer Science. Later on it was seeing as an important feature in Engineering and inserted in Engineering Design. It remains a theoretical approach up to recent days when was restated in the viewpoint of new Engineering Design approaches, specifically MDE.



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30





Where is the novelty?

DSL	Application domain
BNF	Syntax specification
Excel macro language	Spreadsheets
HTML	Hypertext web pages
IÅTEX	Typesetting
Make	Software building
SQL	Database queries
VHDL	Hardware design









Obrigado

Reinaldo

