

# Supporting Development of Complex System through Model-Based Systems Engineering (MBSE)

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**Dr. Oscar A Mondragon**  
**Director MS in Software Engineering**  
**Computer Science Department**  
**The University of Texas at El Paso**

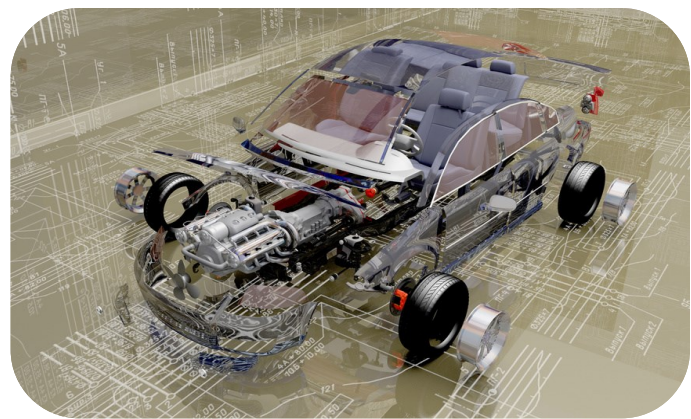


# Challenges of Systems Development

## From where does system design currently emerge?

emerges from pieces, rather than from architecture

- systems are:
- breakable,
  - difficult & complex to test and operate



## The pace of change

- Greater pace of change
- Reduce time to deliver solutions

## Knowledge & Investment

- Lost at project lifecycle phase
- Development cost go up
- Late discovery of design problems

## System complexity

- Increased due to:
- Languages, technology,
  - Global information flow.

## Mission complexity growth

- Growing faster than our ability to manage it
- Inadequate specifications
- Incomplete verification.

## Demands of capability

Systems development has not kept pace with the demands to deliver more capability in less time  
 → traditional methods and development teams often fail to deliver

# Document-driven communication

Development is largely document-driven.



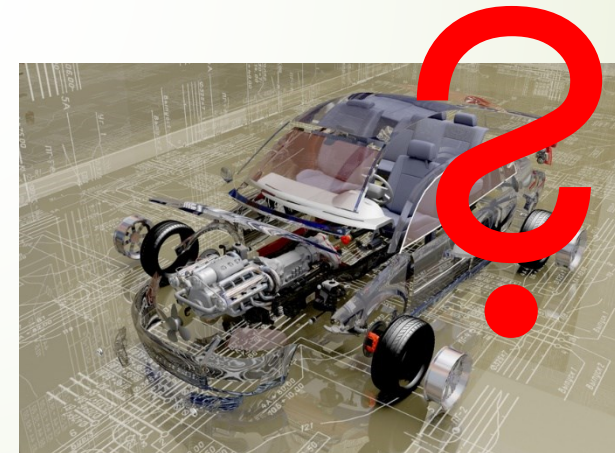
Documentation is developed based upon the needs of the customer.



Then submitted into a stack of documents for review and analysis.



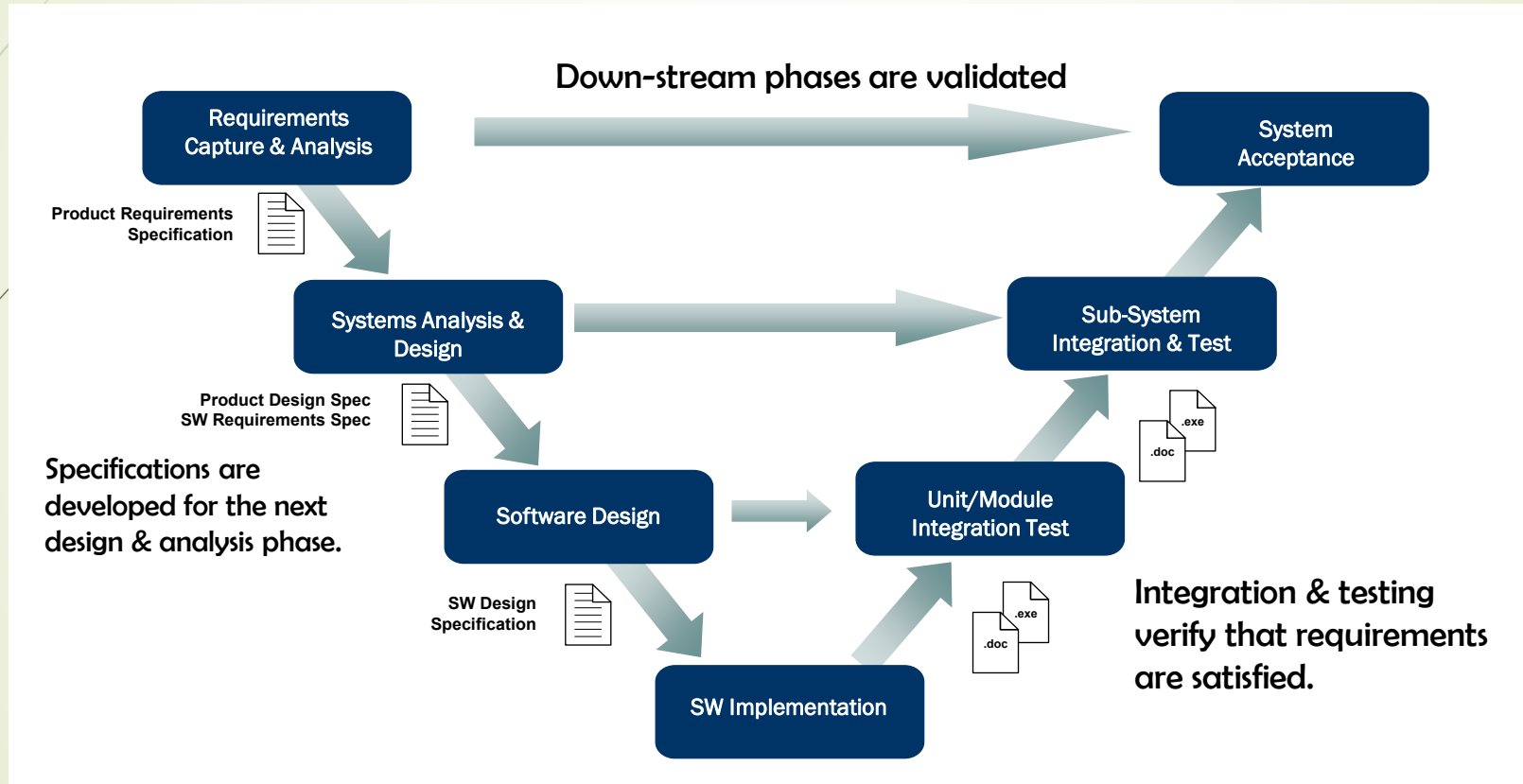
Stack of documents is sent downstream  
Architecture & Design are then created



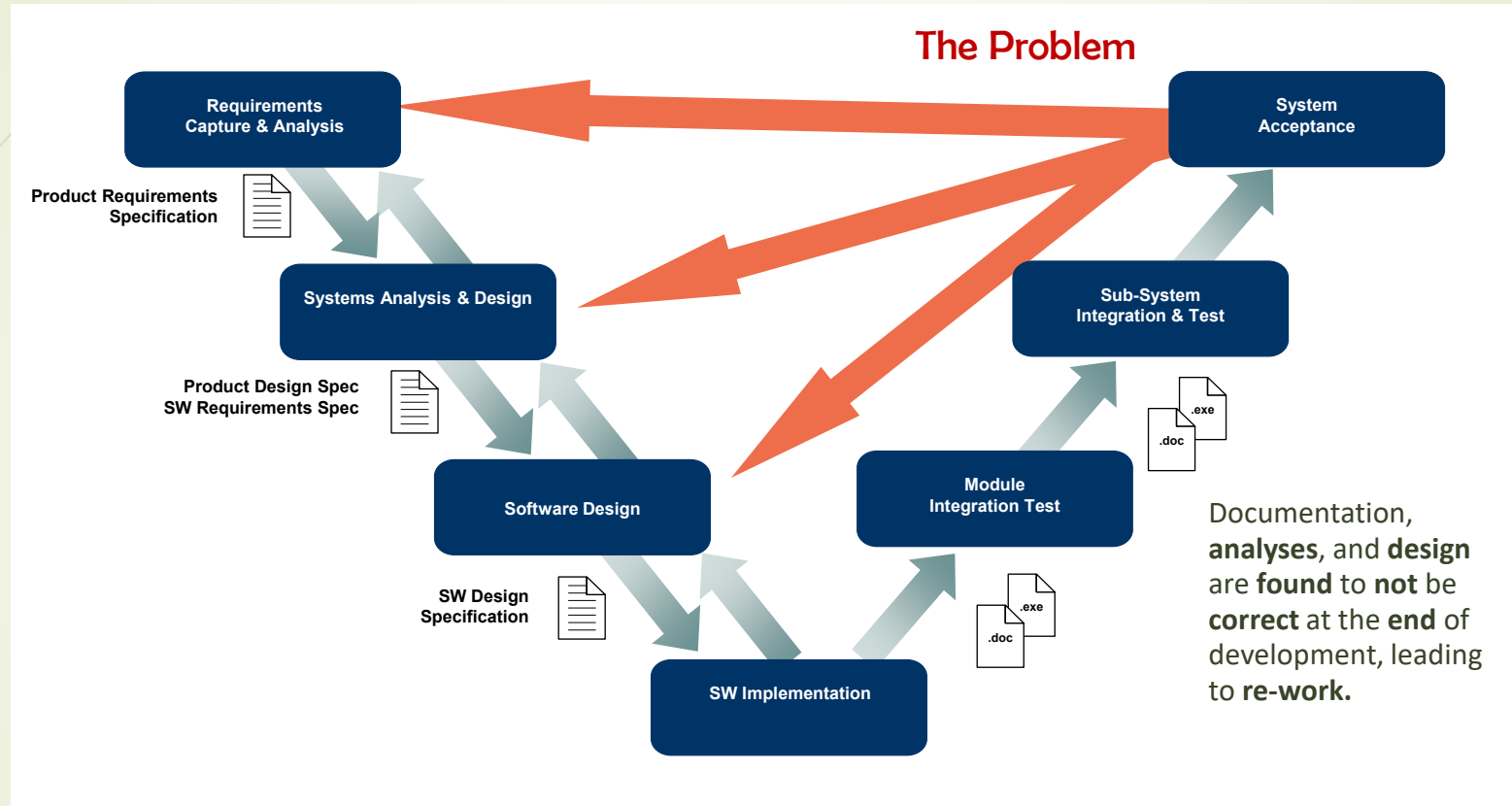
System design is accepted and built  
**But is the system correct?**

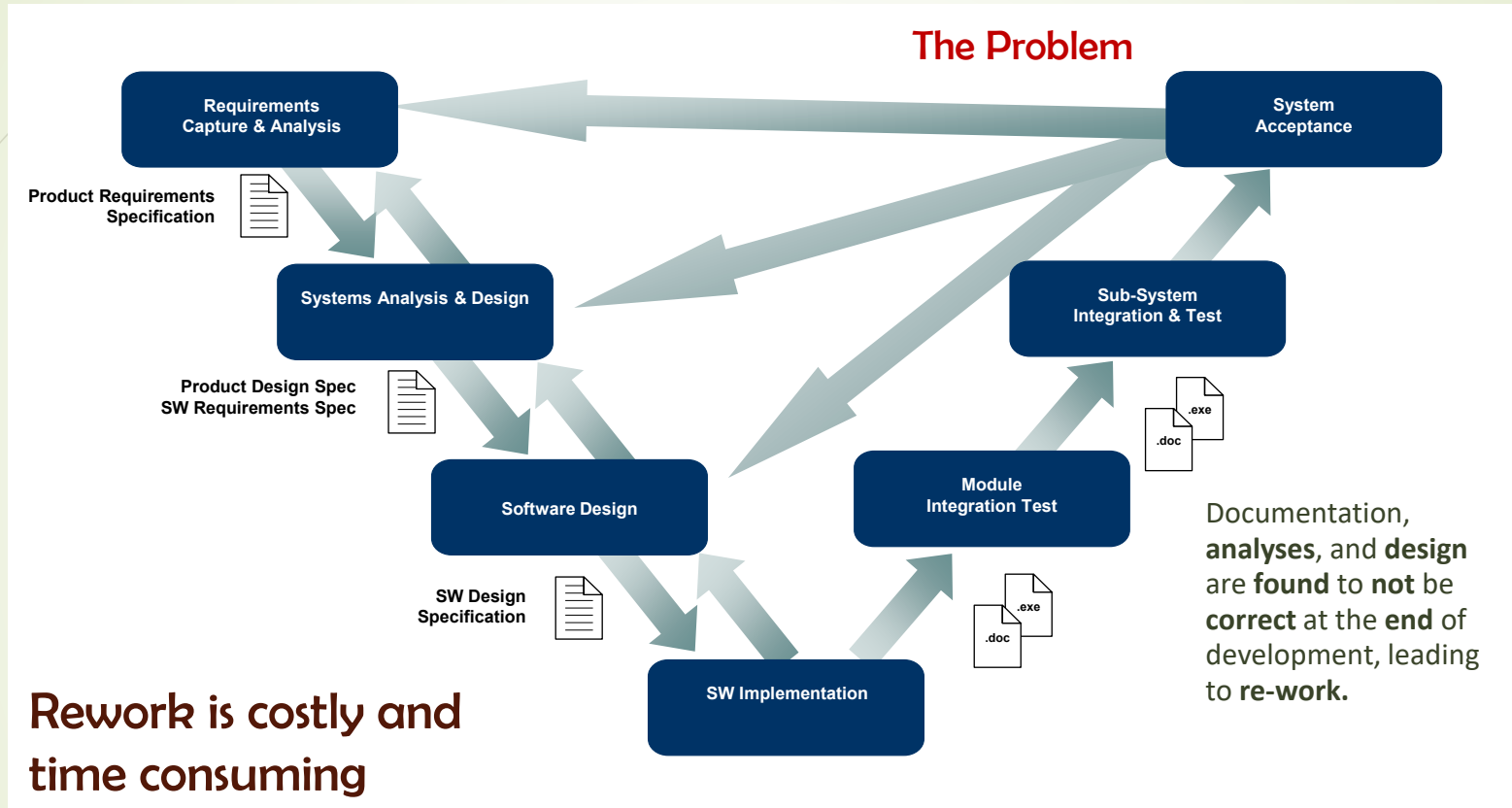
# Document-driven development - how it should work ...

Traditional development assumes design input is both fully and correctly defined.



# Document-driven development - how it should work ...



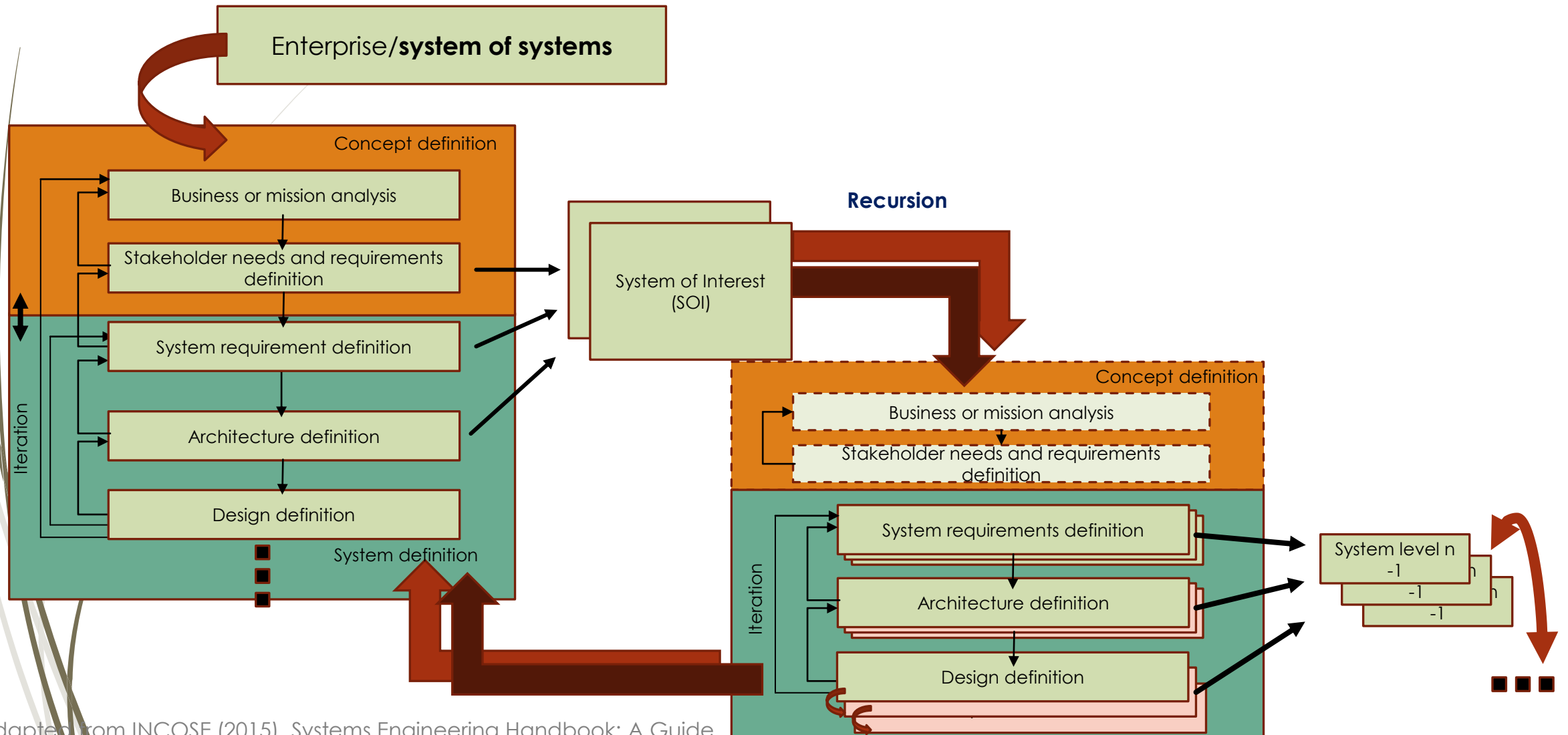


- schedule delays
- Need for change is typically discovered late
- changes not reflected up or down

### Common Issues

- Documents are not updated
- Documentation inconsistent, incorrect, & abandoned
- All the effort and discipline is wasted.

# Coupling with Complexity: iteration and Recursion

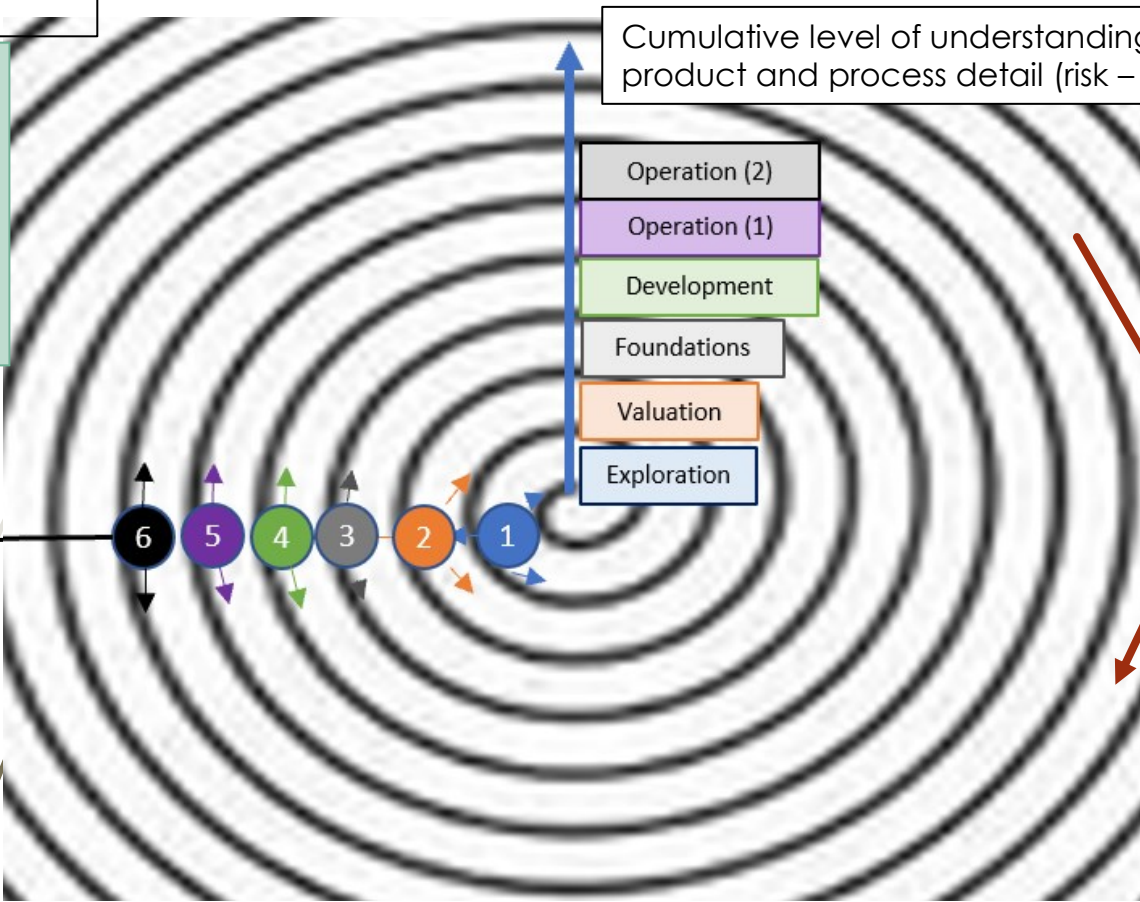


Adapted from INCOSE (2015). Systems Engineering Handbook: A Guide for System Life Cycle Process and Activities (4th ed.). Figure 3.5 on page 33.

# Coupling with complexity: Spiral Methods

Risk – based stakeholder commitment review points

Spiral Model



- 1 Exploration commitment review
- 3 Foundations commitment review
- 5 Operation (1) and development (2) commitment review

- 2 Valuation commitment review
- 4 Development commitment review
- 6 Operation (2) and development (3) commitment review

Concurrent engineering of products and processes

Activities	
Concurrent risk – and – opportunity – driven growth of system understanding and definition	Initial scoping
Evaluation of evidence of feasibility to proceed	Feasibility evidence
Stakeholder review and commitment	...

Risk – based decisions



Evidence – based review content

- A first – class deliverable
- Independent expert review
- Shortfalls are uncertainties and risks



# Collaboration in text ... in action

## Ok this is how it should work:

The Device Manager sends a request to the Transaction Manager – that will put the Transaction Manager into a Checking State, from what it was before which was Idle.

The Transaction Manager then sends a message to the Account manager to get authorization and waits for a message to come back.

If the authorization doesn't come back within 2 seconds the Transaction Manager sends a denied message back to the Device Manager. The Device manager will have started in an Idle state but after it gets the confirmation it should move to a state where it waits until it gets the authorization. If it instead gets a denied message then it should move back to being idle.

All this should happen in less than 5 seconds.

Communicating through only text can be difficult when trying to impart knowledge and intent of a system.

...what???



Engineer 1

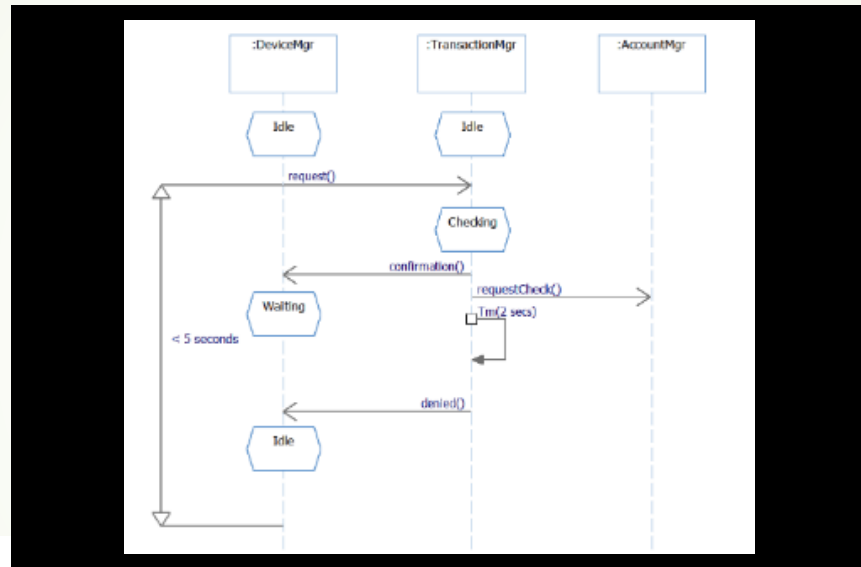


Engineer 2

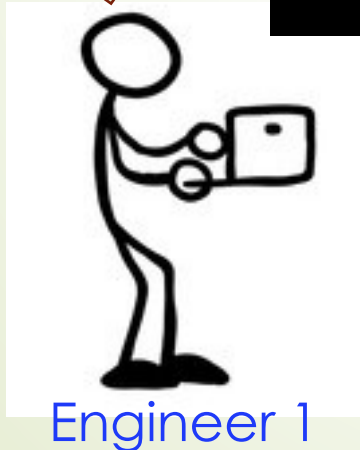
# Collaboration using diagrams

Communicating through **visual representations** is a much **more natural** and intuitive method.

Here, look at this Sequence Diagram.



Ahhh, now I see!

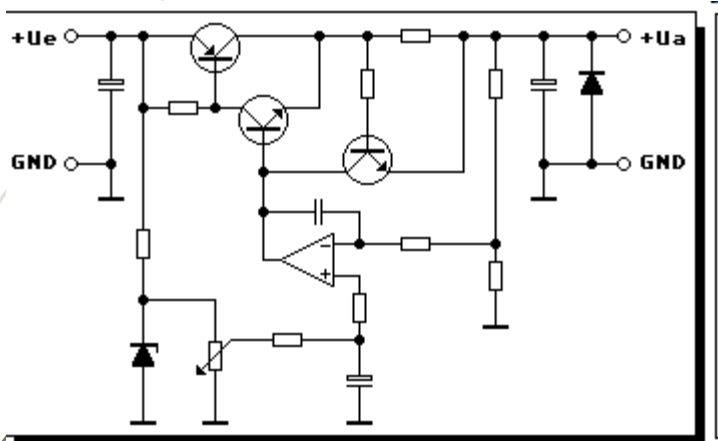


- The above model has:
- well defined **syntax & semantics**
  - reduces ambiguity.

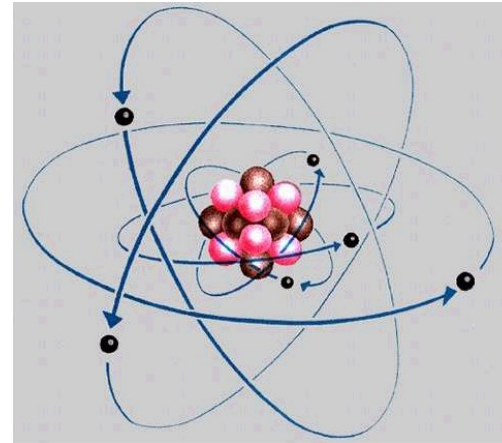


# Graphical Abstraction

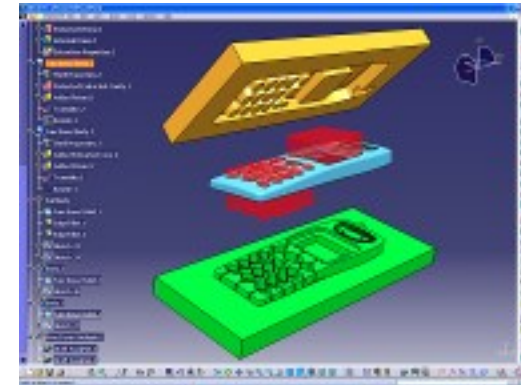
Graphical abstractions are used different fields,  
They represent concepts.



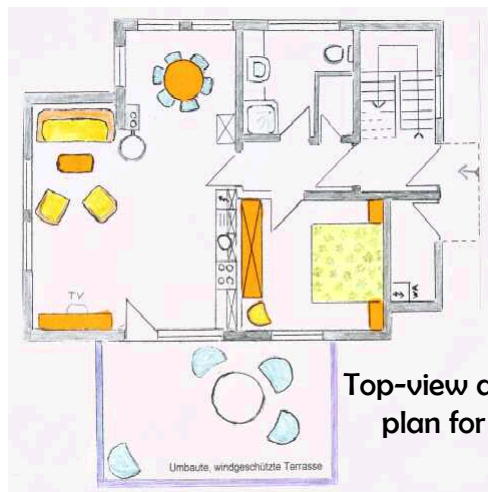
Circuit diagram



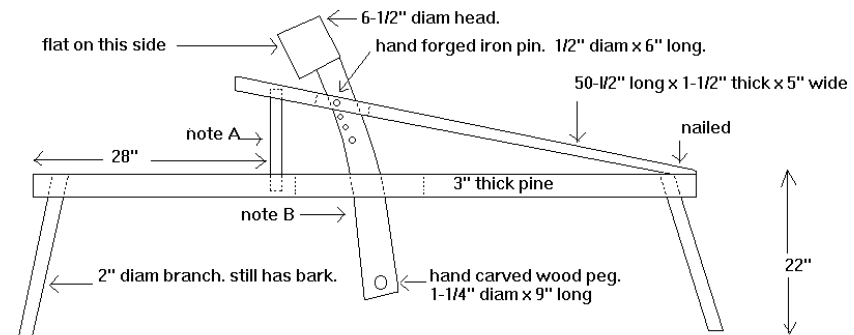
Abstract model of an atom



Computer-aided Manufacturing diagram for the face of a calculator

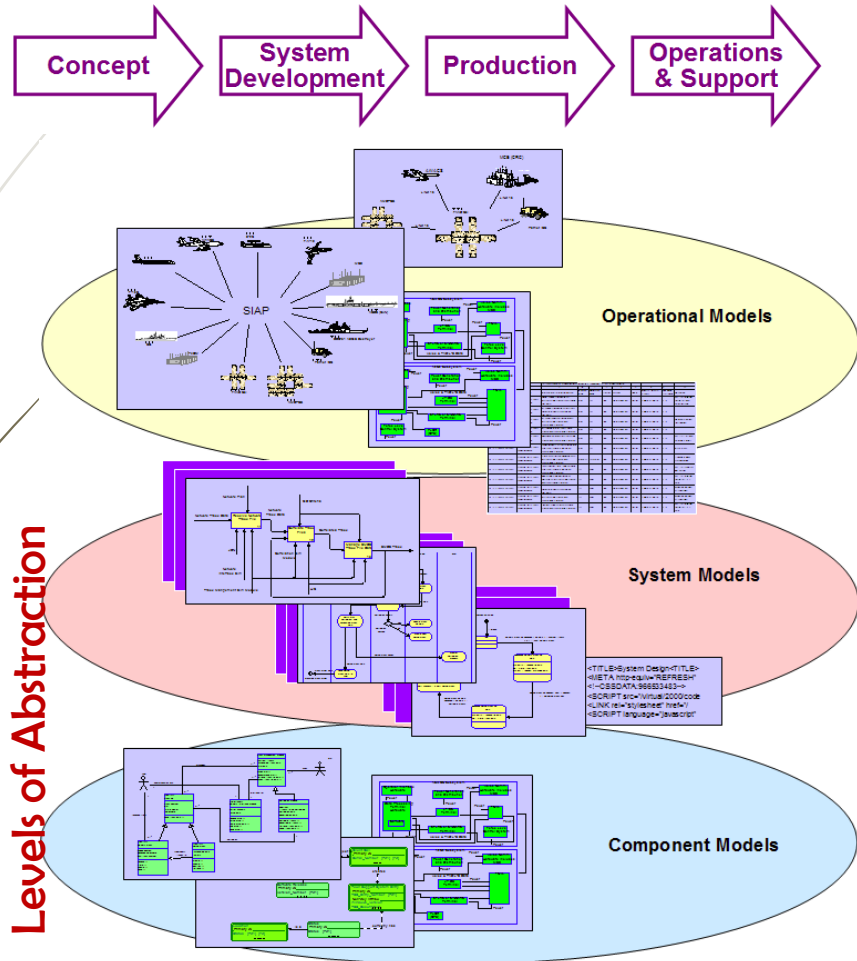


Top-view drafting of a floor plan for a living space



Side-view draft of a mechanical device

## Life-cycle Support



## Model-based systems engineering

- formalized application of modeling to support system requirements, design, analysis, verification, and validation activities
- Done throughout life cycle phases

INCOSE Systems Engineering Vision  
2020 (2007)

## More simply...

**MBSE is the formalization of the practice of systems development through the use of models**

# Model-based systems engineering

## What is its scope?

To integrate with multiple modeling domains across the life cycle from system of systems to component.

## What is its goal?

Facilitate results in quality / productivity improvements & lower risk



For the specification of a product,  
MBSE enhances the ability to:

Capture  
information

Analyze data

Share  
knowledge

Manage  
complexity

# Characteristics of MBSE

## Model-centric, not Diagram-centric

- An underlying model of the system is required, not just several diagrams thrown together.
- A common repository is maintained for the model.
- All team members have access to the model.
- One version of the truth is maintained across all views

## Unambiguous notation

- Syntax and Semantics for each model
- Omissions within the design are found

## Views are generated from the model

- Consistency is maintained as changes occur
- Views are tailorable to the needs and understanding-level of the audience.

## Complete, Query-able, Virtual System Prototype

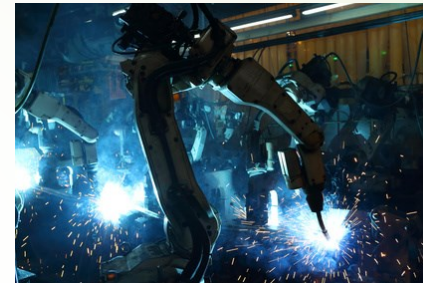
- A prototype that can handle all aspects of Systems Engineering
- Capable of acting as a virtual prototype

# Example of SE Domains

## Source Requirements Domain



## Behavior Domain



To use MBSE, all defined SE domains must:

- be integrated
- have connectivity
- be coherent

## V & V Domain



## Architecture Domain

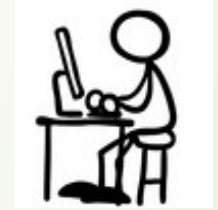
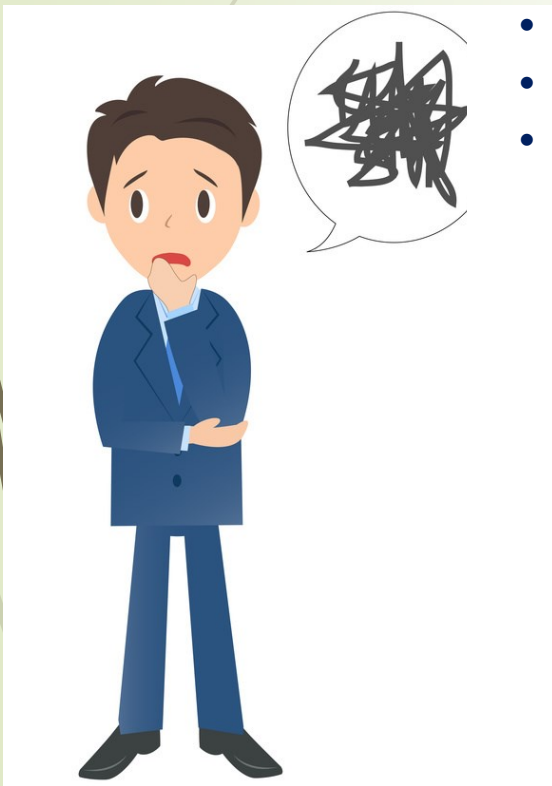


# Model-centric, not diagram-centric

## “But don’t we draw diagrams???”

- Model-centric approach develops a central model for the system-of-interest
- Have certain aspects represented by diagrams.

- **So**, by creating several diagrams of the system
- Throwing them together
- → it **does not** constitute a model

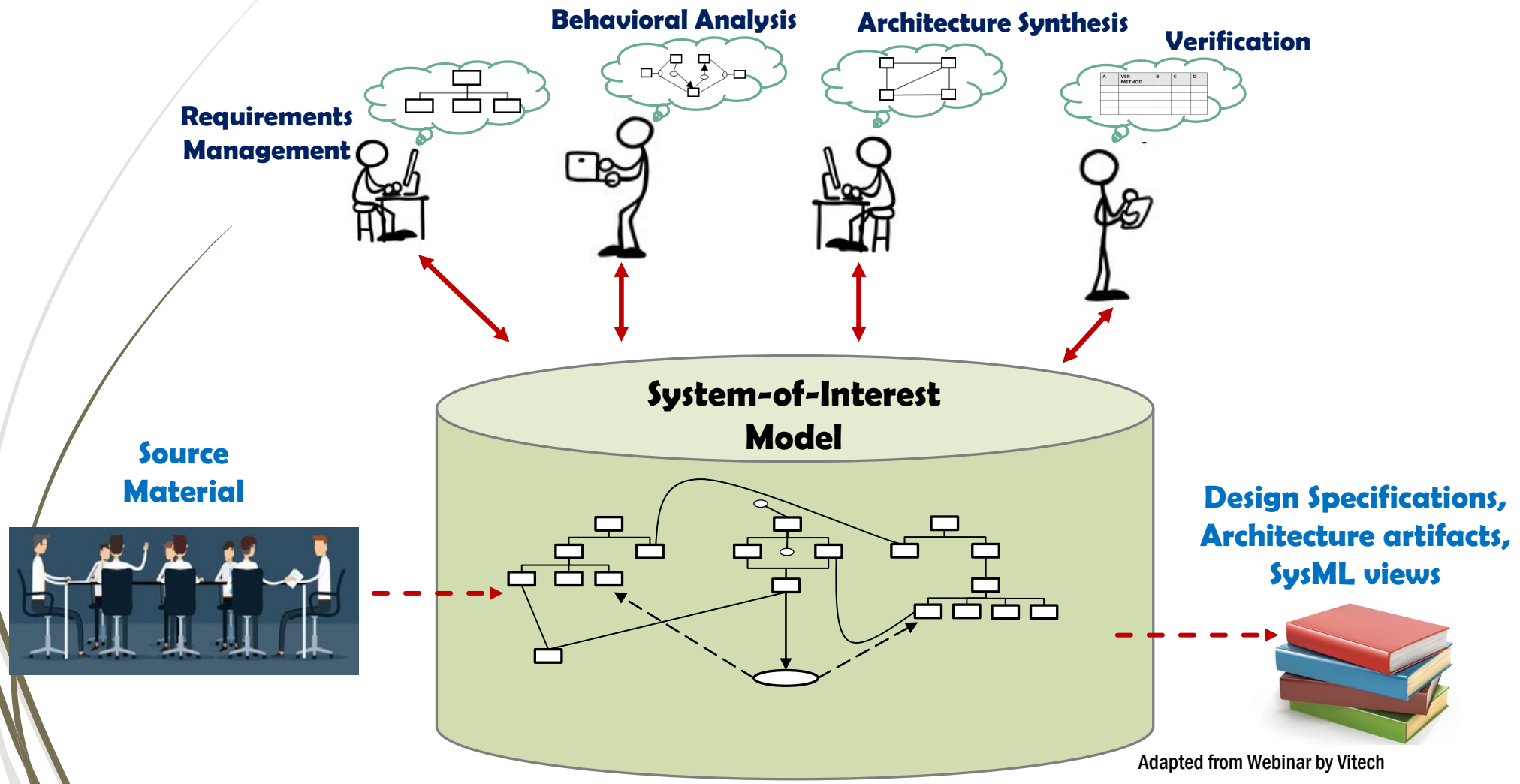


It takes an **organizational effort** to create an **inclusive repository** for the **knowledge** contained in a **model**.



# Model-centric, not diagram-centric

Each member of a project must overcome the “silo” effect and contribute their experience in transforming and incorporating the source material into the model.



Adapted from Webinar by Vitech

# Unambiguous Notation

## ... What, ... A or B and C

### Ambiguous Notation

- Anything that can lead to multiple interpretations
- wastes both time and money
- misunderstand leads to multiple versions of the “Truth”
- natural language are prone to ambiguity.

### Examples of ambiguous notation that exists:

- “...part of...”
- “...kind of...”
- “...associated with...”
- “...depends on...”

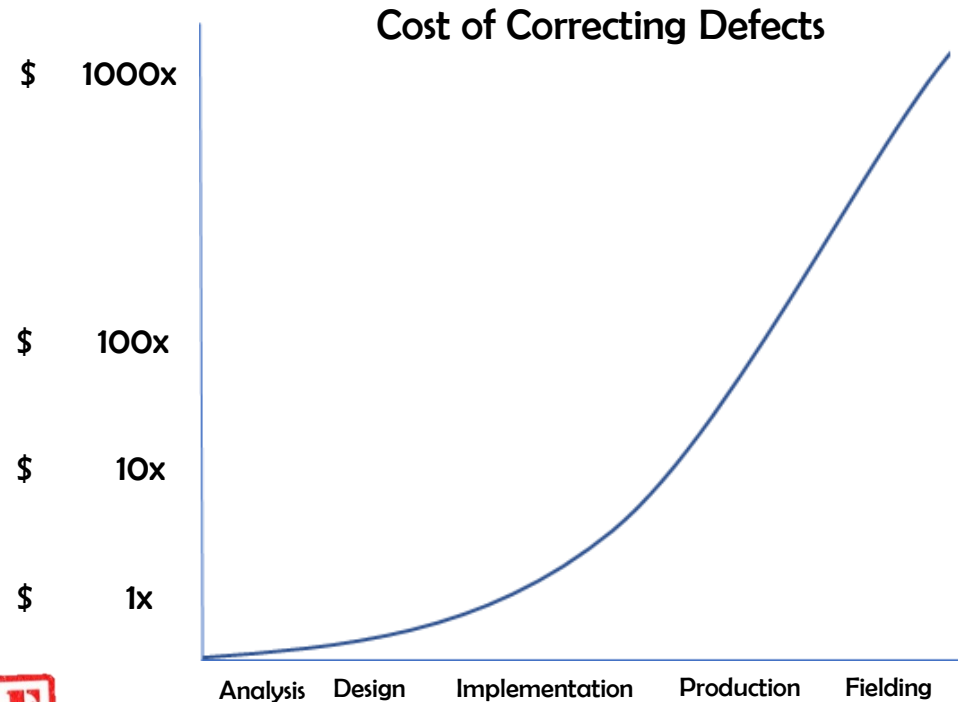
### Promote continuity, not Ambiguity

- Use models with specific syntax and semantics
- Ensure clarity among design teams

# Impact of Unambiguous Notations

## Defect Identification

- Incomplete interfaces
- Unallocated behavior
- Unimplemented requirements
- Unverified requirements
- Unaddressed risks
- Undocumented elements



### EXAMPLE

Is the requirement correct? →

“The automated teller system shall respond to the user’s query within a reasonable amount of time.”

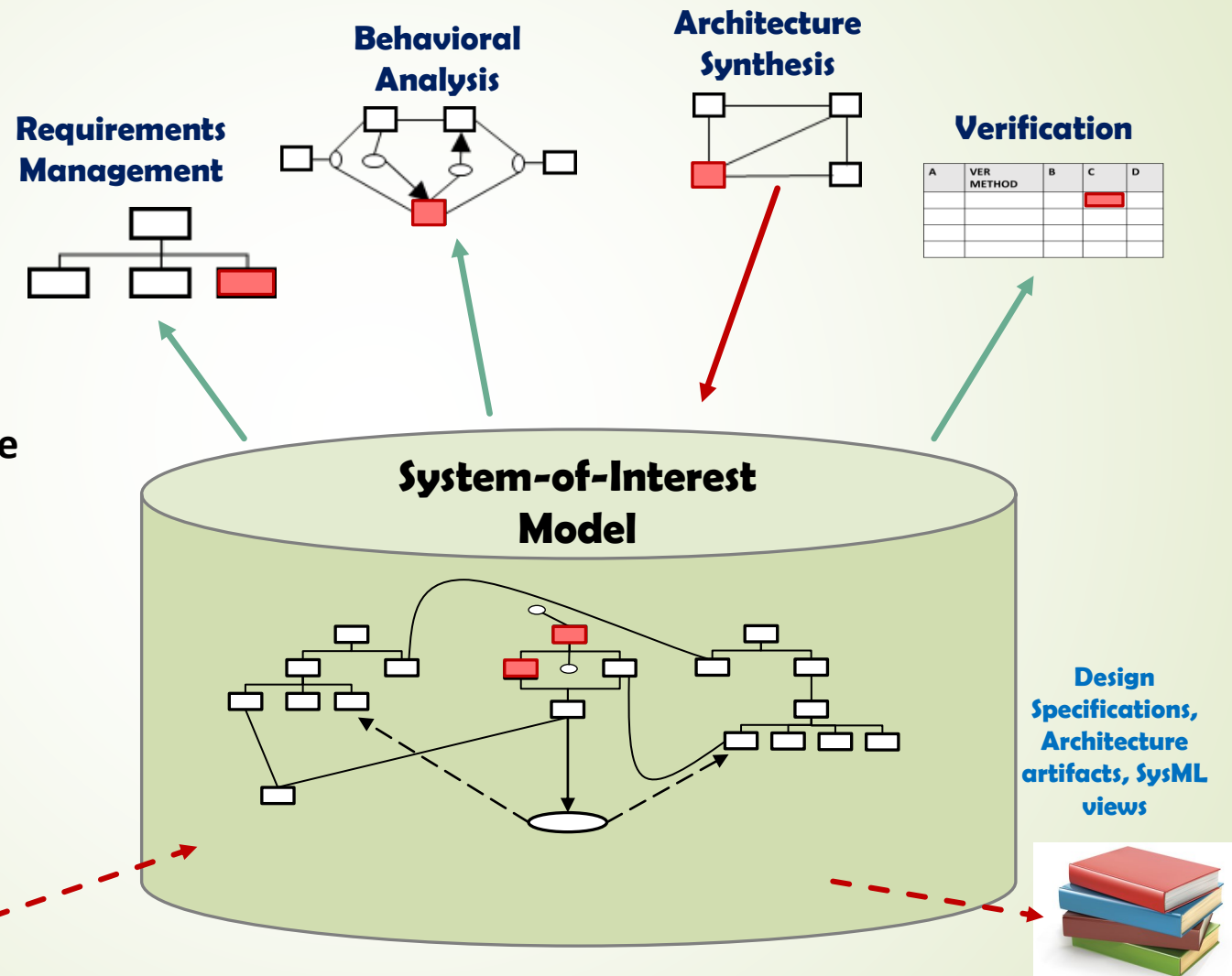
“reasonable amount of time” is ambiguous  
If not caught early → lot of rework later

# Views Generated from the Model

**Change control**

**Model-centric approach,** viewpoints must be generated from the model

- ensures embedded knowledge is consistent and correct.
- **Changes by developers in one view → reflected across all the model**



A	VER METHOD	B	C	D

# Benefits of MBSE

## Improved communications

### Among all stakeholders

Customer, Program management, Systems engineers, Hardware and Software developers, Testers, and Specialty Engr

## Ability to manage system complexity

- Enabling a system model to be viewed from multiple perspectives
- Analyze the impact of changes

## Enhanced knowledge capture and reuse

- Capture **information** in **standardized** ways
- Leverages **abstraction** mechanisms **inherent** in **model-driven** approaches.
- **Lowers** maintenance **costs** to **modify** the **design**

## Improved product quality

- Providing an **unambiguous** and **precise model** of the system
- Model can **be evaluated** for **consistency, correctness, and completeness**

## Teach and learn SE

Provides a clear and unambiguous representation of the concepts

# MBSE methodologies

## “Methodologies”

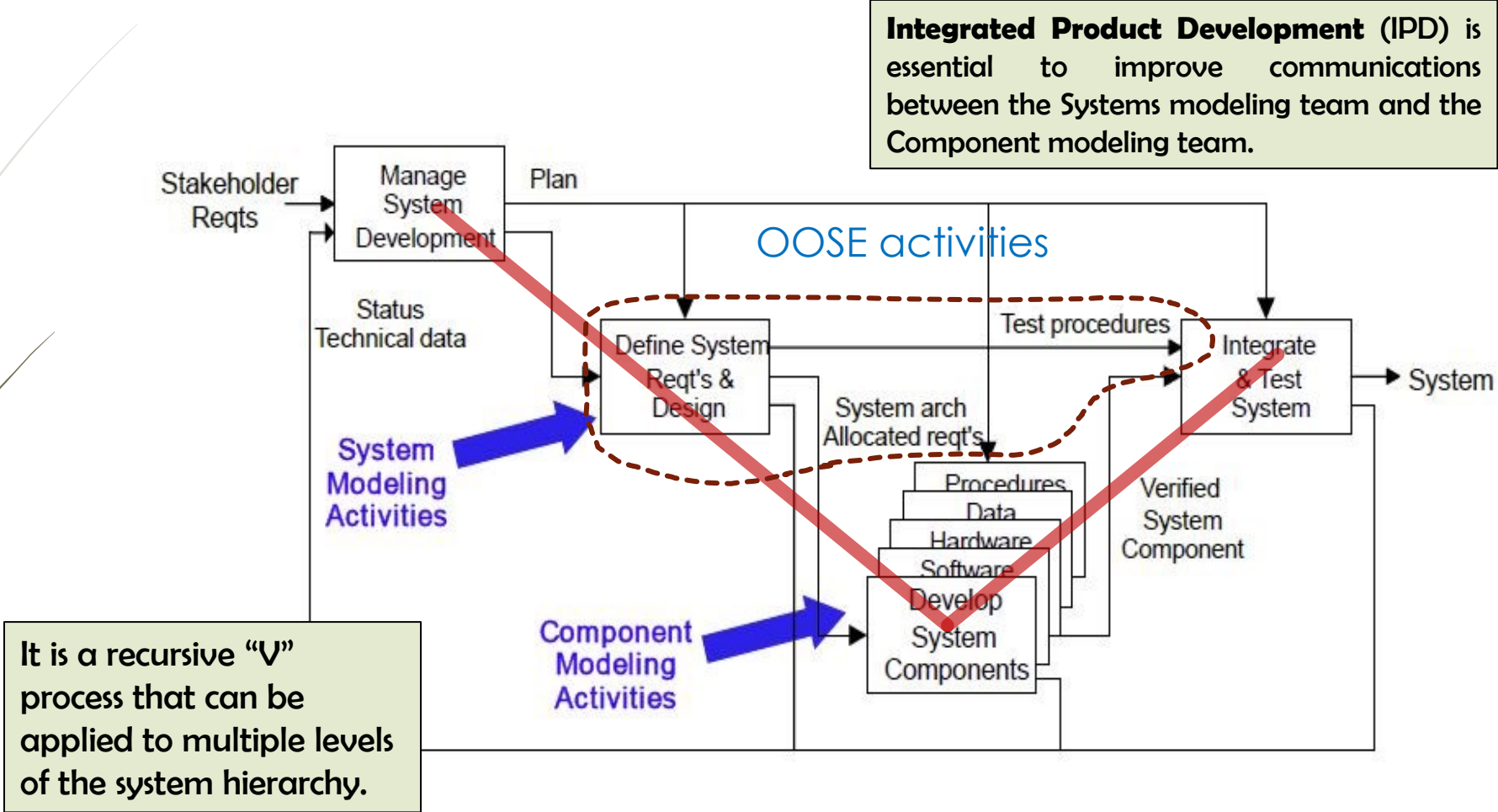
A methodology can be defined as the collection of related processes, methods, and tools used to support a specific discipline (Martin, 1996).

## MBSE methodology

The collection of related processes, methods, and tools used to support the discipline of SE in a “model-based” or “model-driven” context (Estefan, 2008).

# OOSE - System Development Process

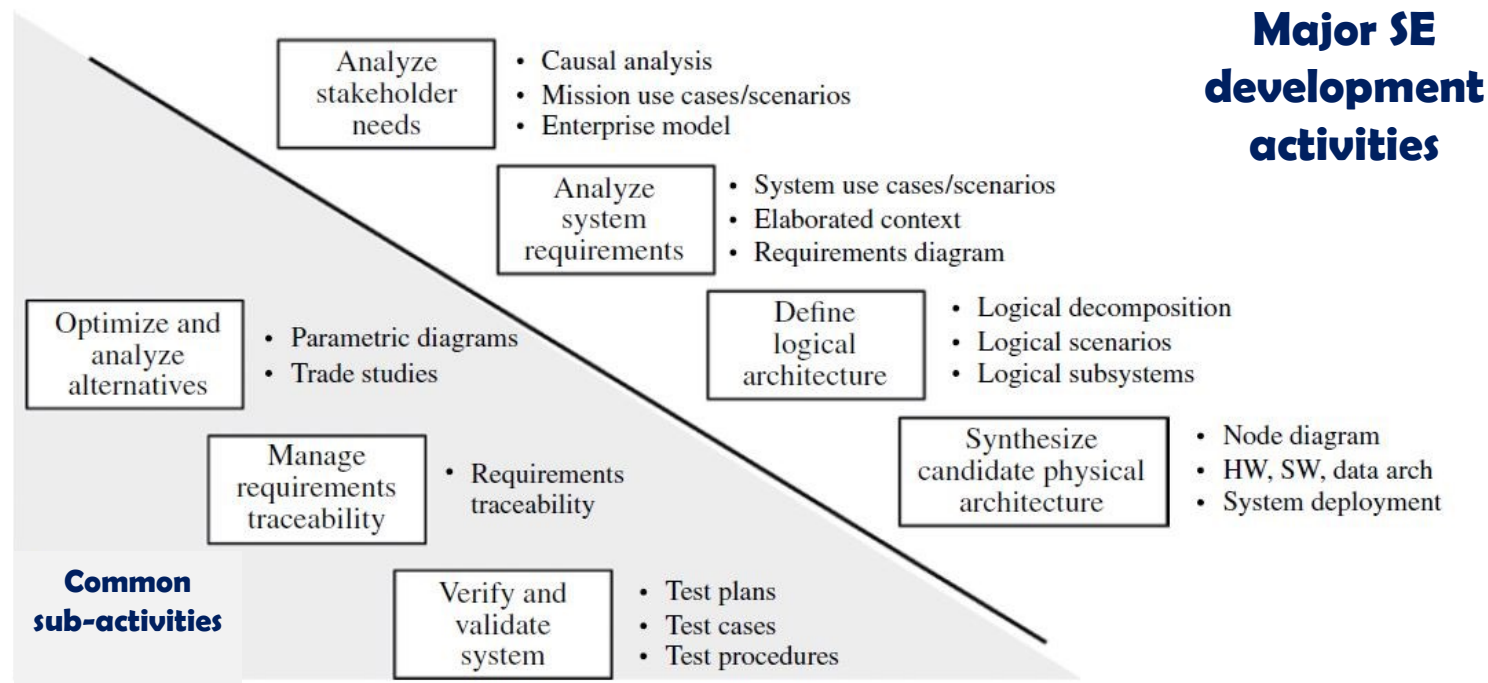
**Integrated Product Development (IPD)** is essential to improve communications between the Systems modeling team and the Component modeling team.



It is a recursive "V" process that can be applied to multiple levels of the system hierarchy.

# System Modeling Activities – OOSEM

## Integrating MBSE into the SE Process



The system requirements and design process is decomposed into the OOSEM high-level activities depicted above.



# Summary

## Model-centric vs Document-centric...

[\(Click here\)](#)

**Model-centric systems engineering is to replace document-centric approaches**

## MBSE involves...

[\(Click here\)](#)

**Formalization of practice of systems development through models**

## MBSE helps facilitate...

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- **Communications among stakeholders**
- **Management of complexity**
- **Support for consistency & error checking**

## A model-centric approach

- **Removes ambiguity from a project**
- **Ensures one version of the “truth”**
- **One repository used by all members**
- **build multiple views from the model**



# References

- INCOSE. 2015. *Systems Engineering Handbook: A Guide for System Life Cycle Processes and Activities*, version 4.0. Hoboken, NJ, USA: John Wiley and Sons, Inc, ISBN: 978-1-118-99940-0
- IBM Corporation 2012. *Essentials of IBM Rational Rhapsody for Systems Engineers v7.6.1* course
- Vitech Corporation. 2013. *Vitech Webinar 10/2/2013*

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