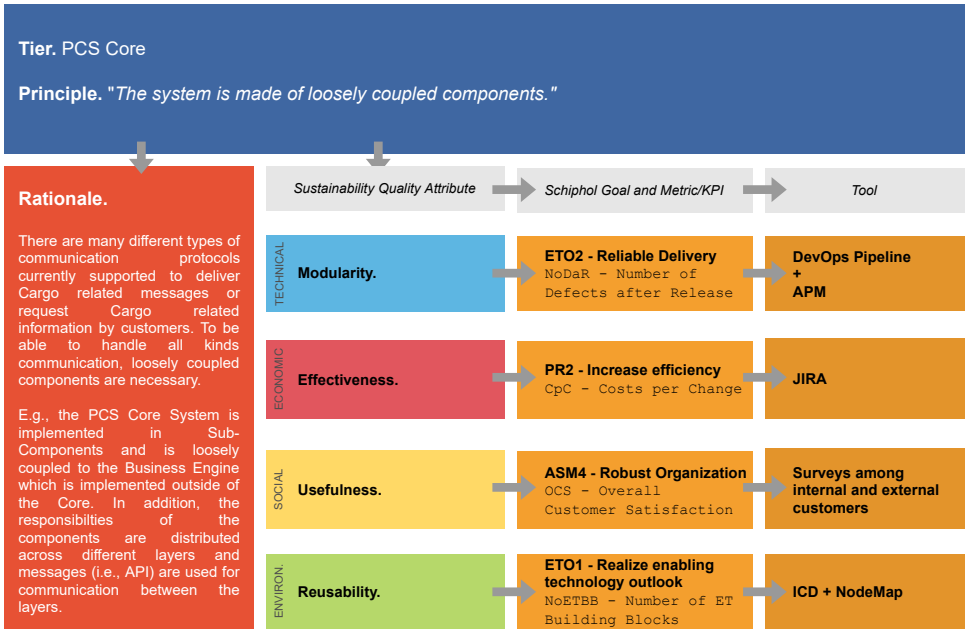
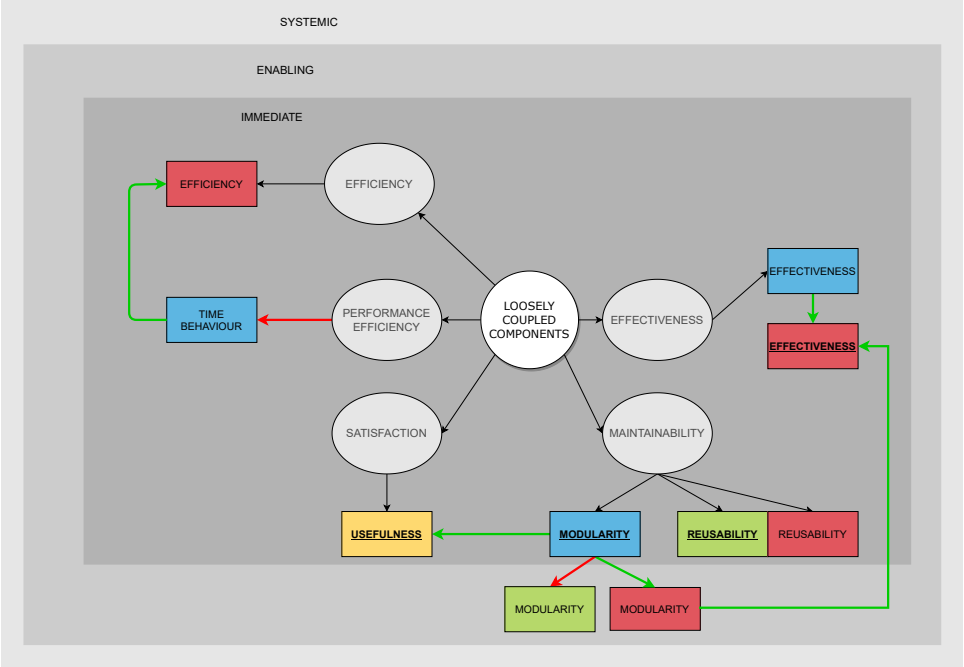


PRSM+T model - PCS Core.



Decision Map - PCS Core.

ISO/IEC 25010 Quality Model		Sustainability Dimension			
Characteristics	Attributes	Technical	Environmental	Economic	Social
Maintainability	Modularity	PCS solution is composed of components such that a change to one component (e.g. Event Processing) has minimal/no impact on other components. This is achieved by using OS-level virtualization, i.e. containerization.	To maintain communication between the components, more communication effort is necessary, which leads to more resource utilization.	Changes on small and loosely coupled components can be done efficiently and easy. Developers have less effort by implementing such changes, thus, economic costs are reduced.	
	Reusability		PCS components can be used in more than one system. E.g. the Event Processing building block can be used beyond PCS boundaries. This saves environmental resources.	Reusable PCS components beyond system boundaries would save economical costs.	
Satisfaction	Usefulness				Changes can be faster delivered which leads to more satisfaction for developers as well as customers.
Performance efficiency	Time behaviour	Queue time of one component has to be constant and does not affect other components. Instead of using system (class/method) calls, API calls are necessary which leads to higher latency.			
Effectiveness	Effectiveness	Each PCS component can perform its tasks precisely and completely on its own, without using other components by making use of Containerization.		Each PCS component can perform its tasks precisely and completely on its own, without using other components.	
Efficiency	Efficiency			The allocated resources for a component expand in proportion to the accuracy and completeness with which the PCS requires them to meet its objectives without affecting other components.	

SQ model - PCS Core.