0:0:0.0 --> 0:0:1.10  
Speaker 1  
There, we say.

0:0:1.20 --> 0:0:11.130  
Speaker 1  
Now it's gonna be transcripted and and also we would like to umm basically state or in rush.

0:0:11.140 --> 0:0:11.560  
Speaker 1  
Sure.

0:0:11.570 --> 0:0:13.400  
Speaker 1  
The we are not gonna use.

0:0:14.350 --> 0:0:28.150  
Speaker 1  
Any data private data, so we're just gonna basically use the feedbacks feedback that you will give us in an anonymous way to basically.

0:0:29.830 --> 0:0:37.110  
Speaker 1  
Back up our our research, so if so, we don't store anything and and so on and so forth.

0:0:37.490 --> 0:0:45.110  
Speaker 1  
So if, yeah, uh, we don't have question on this point, we can start.

0:0:46.940 --> 0:0:48.830  
Speaker 1  
I can share the presentation.

0:0:48.840 --> 0:0:51.990  
Speaker 1  
We prepared a small presentation to drive the discussion.

0:0:53.280 --> 0:0:53.880  
Speaker 1  
And.

0:0:59.190 --> 0:0:59.350  
Speaker 1  
Yes.

0:1:4.610 --> 0:1:5.110  
Speaker 1  
Shut.

0:1:9.410 --> 0:1:10.810  
Speaker 1  
Alright so.

0:1:10.590 --> 0:1:10.910  
Speaker 2  
OK.

0:1:14.990 --> 0:1:15.360  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:1:15.370 --> 0:1:32.600  
Speaker 1  
So as I said, the as we said by mail, this is a brief study for, yeah, basically a research for that we are doing and it's about 65 modeling tool for reference architecture and software architecture.

0:1:32.670 --> 0:1:36.730  
Speaker 1  
Now we know that you are basically an expert in this field.

0:1:36.740 --> 0:1:39.220  
Speaker 1  
That's why we contact you in the 1st place.

0:1:39.230 --> 0:1:42.380  
Speaker 1  
But just to have a common ground.

0:1:42.570 --> 0:1:45.160  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, this is the definition.

0:1:45.170 --> 0:1:55.720  
Speaker 1  
More or less general definition of reference architecture that we try to use and this is an example of a reference architecture from the web browser domain.

0:1:56.490 --> 0:2:8.980  
Speaker 1  
Essentially, what we want to show here is that reference architecture provide some sort of foundation for class of class of of architecture in a given domain, company or so on and so forth.

0:2:9.310 --> 0:2:14.960  
Speaker 1  
And then based on this, we have concrete, let's call it software architecture.

0:2:15.440 --> 0:2:29.990  
Speaker 1  
In this case, in this figure, again you have the architecture of the Mozilla Firefox browser in the solid line and how this relates with the reference architecture. No.

0:2:30.120 --> 0:2:36.130  
Speaker 1  
So here we can see that basically it is compliant because basically the.

0:2:37.740 --> 0:2:40.770  
Speaker 1  
Components of the reference architecture are implemented.

0:2:40.790 --> 0:2:45.360  
Speaker 1  
The connection and the constraints over the communication are respected and this and that.

0:2:46.370 --> 0:2:54.620  
Speaker 1  
However, this task of checking whether or not a architecture software architecture is compliant to reference ARCHITECTURE.

0:2:55.800 --> 0:2:58.110  
Speaker 1  
Uh it's, uh.

0:2:58.120 --> 0:2:58.650  
Speaker 1  
Tedious.

0:2:58.660 --> 0:3:18.120  
Speaker 1  
Maybe also very complex if the size of the architecture is, uh, is a big and in our previous studies we found out that there is a lack of a tool supporting, first of all a lack of methodology.

0:3:18.130 --> 0:3:23.500  
Speaker 1  
But then also lack of tooling that can automate in a way this this process.

0:3:23.700 --> 0:3:24.900  
Speaker 1  
So our idea was to.

0:3:26.620 --> 0:3:45.750  
Speaker 1  
Basically, propose a tool which embodies, uh, a methodology of course, and this tool would on the one hand allow the engine the architect to sketch software architectures within the tool based on reference architecture that they select.

0:3:45.860 --> 0:4:11.50  
Speaker 1  
And while doing this, the tool will tell the architects near real time I how much the architecture they are building is compliant with the reference architecture that they selected and also uh in case the architecture is not compliant, the tool can offer some restoration strategies.

0:4:11.60 --> 0:4:16.220  
Speaker 1  
So strategy for restoring this compliance, OK, so this is our goal.

0:4:16.390 --> 0:4:17.660  
Speaker 1  
So what the what?

0:4:17.710 --> 0:4:19.240  
Speaker 1  
What did we do until now?

0:4:19.250 --> 0:4:24.580  
Speaker 1  
Basically what we did is we did a list of a bunch of activities.

0:4:25.30 --> 0:4:27.730  
Speaker 1  
We started from, of course, literature review.

0:4:28.790 --> 0:4:41.580  
Speaker 1  
Then we also consider a rather and big number of commercial tools that are available for basically architecting systems.

0:4:41.590 --> 0:4:55.760  
Speaker 1  
So both diagrammatic tool modeling tool and and this kind of tools and the based on this activities we derived the list of requirements that you can see in the in the slide here.

0:4:56.70 --> 0:5:11.100  
Speaker 1  
So now what we would like to do is complement, not compliment, but first have a discussion with the experts like you, whether or not whether or not this requirements in your opinion make sense.

0:5:11.110 --> 0:5:17.500  
Speaker 1  
So, umm, we have concretely we would like to ask you to perform three task.

0:5:17.630 --> 0:5:26.480  
Speaker 1  
The first one is to prioritize the requirements that you see that will already collected by from the previous activities.

0:5:26.850 --> 0:5:33.960  
Speaker 1  
The second task and the third task instead are on suggesting possible modification to this list.

0:5:33.970 --> 0:5:40.110  
Speaker 1  
So if you wanna add adequate amend or you think that are requirement should be taken away basically.

0:5:43.850 --> 0:5:51.760  
Speaker 1  
And of course, if you want to have explanation on the meaning of the requirements, we are here to discuss.

0:5:51.770 --> 0:5:52.850  
Speaker 1  
Of course, because, yeah.

0:5:55.200 --> 0:5:55.470  
Speaker 3  
True.

0:5:58.930 --> 0:6:2.250  
Speaker 3  
So so the first is to actually the core that it makes the checks.

0:6:3.280 --> 0:6:4.170  
Speaker 1  
Yes, exactly.

0:6:4.240 --> 0:6:5.170  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, it's the function.

0:6:5.180 --> 0:6:6.740  
Speaker 1  
The main functionality, yeah.

0:6:7.110 --> 0:6:9.690  
Speaker 3  
So it should be a number one of previously then in.

0:6:10.520 --> 0:6:10.720  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:6:17.930 --> 0:6:19.930  
Speaker 3  
And then the others are very code requirements.

0:6:22.570 --> 0:6:22.940  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:6:22.670 --> 0:6:23.30  
Speaker 3  
Umm.

0:6:22.950 --> 0:6:26.540  
Speaker 1  
So maybe I can explain a little bit very, very fast.

0:6:27.100 --> 0:6:34.740  
Speaker 1  
Again, I just want to have this disclaimer that this requirements are based from these two main activity.

0:6:34.750 --> 0:6:40.800  
Speaker 1  
That is the literature review and the analysis of similar solution tools.

0:6:41.70 --> 0:6:42.660  
Speaker 1  
Basically, commercial tools.

0:6:43.410 --> 0:6:45.590  
Speaker 1  
Continuous architecting.

0:6:45.680 --> 0:6:46.10  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:6:46.20 --> 0:7:1.730  
Speaker 1  
What we mean is that we envision the tool to enable this way of these are agile like a way of developing so that it's something that can continuously run rather than you do it and it's forgotten there.

0:7:1.820 --> 0:7:2.150  
Speaker 1  
Let's see.

0:7:4.300 --> 0:7:26.710  
Speaker 1  
Automation, of course, refers to the the thing I say that the beginning of this meeting now, so that we got to understand that there is a lack of methodology, but also of automation support because conformance or architectural conformance may be really tedious if there is no.

0:7:26.780 --> 0:7:33.330  
Speaker 1  
I mean, if it has to be done manually, uh, real time, it may be a little bit confusing.

0:7:33.340 --> 0:7:46.590  
Speaker 1  
We don't mean like hard real time, but we just mean that the tool reacts in a reasonable time to the, let's say, different activities that the user performs within the tool.

0:7:48.750 --> 0:8:13.680  
Speaker 1  
Uh, non blocking referred to the fact that although we are checking the compliance or the conformance of architectures, we realize that especially in an industrial perspective people, they do not necessarily want to be 100% compliant or conformant with something they would like to have an indication on how compliant they are.

0:8:13.690 --> 0:8:16.580  
Speaker 1  
But they don't want to be stopped in their process, let's say.

0:8:19.80 --> 0:8:21.220  
Speaker 1  
Knowledge base referred to.

0:8:21.300 --> 0:8:21.550  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:8:21.560 --> 0:8:39.370  
Speaker 1  
The fact that we envision the tool to offer the user a set of, for instance, predefined reference architecture styles and this and that that can be available for use to the, to the, to the user collaborative.

0:8:39.420 --> 0:8:40.30  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, it's.

0:8:40.40 --> 0:9:0.350  
Speaker 1  
I think it's and web and web based is pretty much self explanatory as well as graphical, so we also later on we will show that we have some ideas on how to convey the information about compliance in a graphical and immediate way and modifiable.

0:9:0.360 --> 0:9:7.500  
Speaker 1  
This relates a little bit on like the way we thought on approaching the implementation of this.

0:9:7.510 --> 0:9:31.400  
Speaker 1  
Maybe I'm leader can explain it better, but essentially the idea here is that yeah, and it's very easy for a user to to add or modify and for these sins there reference architecture that is under consideration, the style or any other constraints that yeah.

0:9:31.610 --> 0:9:37.500  
Speaker 1  
So these are the the the requirements that we identified from the previous activities.

0:9:39.50 --> 0:9:39.210  
Speaker 3  
No.

0:9:40.670 --> 0:9:42.40  
Speaker 1  
Do you think we forgot?

0:9:42.80 --> 0:9:45.440  
Speaker 1  
Uh, like important as.

0:9:44.680 --> 0:9:48.790  
Speaker 3  
Well, I I think it's quite a well covering list.

0:9:49.140 --> 0:9:56.90  
Speaker 3  
One of the things that is maybe related to this real time and continuous is the scalability.

0:9:57.190 --> 0:9:57.710  
Speaker 1  
OK. Yeah.

0:9:57.770 --> 0:10:4.800  
Speaker 3  
So we have this idea when we have annotating models showing showing something in the models, just like in the programming.

0:10:14.90 --> 0:10:14.340  
Speaker 1  
Hmm.

0:10:4.810 --> 0:10:23.850  
Speaker 3  
When I when I have a one file open my my current file might be OK, but it reversed to some libraries which may have problems and then it takes a little bit time to find out read those imports or includes or whatever they might be to to say that there is actually this current view.

0:10:28.510 --> 0:10:29.530  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, yeah.

0:10:25.30 --> 0:10:29.900  
Speaker 3  
Does not completely work because there's something under beneath and in the comments.

0:10:29.910 --> 0:10:33.220  
Speaker 3  
The question that how much you want to go to the beneath to to show it.

0:10:33.760 --> 0:10:34.700  
Speaker 1  
Hmm yeah.

0:10:36.460 --> 0:10:37.90  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:10:37.100 --> 0:10:37.610  
Speaker 1  
Yes, I do.

0:10:44.450 --> 0:10:45.540  
Speaker 1  
Well, uh.

0:10:37.430 --> 0:10:47.280  
Speaker 3  
But that's that's maybe, I don't know how large you expect these to to to be, but but sometimes there are scalability things.

0:10:47.330 --> 0:10:50.360  
Speaker 3  
Uh, I I just recently tried out one.

0:10:51.870 --> 0:11:0.420  
Speaker 3  
Uh, it one tool that is called, is IT infrastructure as code or or something like that?

0:11:0.990 --> 0:11:7.790  
Speaker 3  
And I I gave our own small example there I will digital wristwatch example in different style.

0:11:15.350 --> 0:11:15.890  
Speaker 1  
Correct. Yeah.

0:11:8.320 --> 0:11:16.700  
Speaker 3  
And then when I started to have a nesting levels of four, the the tools are just stopped, yeah.

0:11:18.90 --> 0:11:25.960  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, let's say that of course, for the moment we are we, we, we, we we are just the beginning of the implementation.

0:11:26.470 --> 0:11:49.470  
Speaker 1  
And so our let's say vision is that in maybe three to four weeks, we can have some proof of concept that by the way, if you also agree on have time, we would like to show again like later on uh and uh of course the idea is that uh, we are still academic.

0:11:52.660 --> 0:11:52.860  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:11:58.690 --> 0:11:58.930  
Speaker 3  
True.

0:11:49.480 --> 0:12:0.150  
Speaker 1  
So probably we won't have the the capacity to to develop a fully, you know functional or or yeah solution.

0:12:0.160 --> 0:12:6.980  
Speaker 1  
But the idea is that we can perhaps use this to also solicit discussion like.

0:12:7.540 --> 0:12:8.160  
Speaker 1  
Uh.

0:12:8.560 --> 0:12:10.450  
Speaker 1  
With people like you, for instance.

0:12:10.460 --> 0:12:13.630  
Speaker 1  
So maybe to to check whether or not this makes sense.

0:12:13.640 --> 0:12:18.960  
Speaker 1  
Basically, and then if someone wants can incorporate this in in in their own tool.

0:12:19.690 --> 0:12:19.850  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:12:21.830 --> 0:12:22.350  
Speaker 1  
Alright.

0:12:31.290 --> 0:12:31.450  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:12:24.350 --> 0:12:36.240  
Speaker 3  
Give given these requirements and and bright bright sizing them I I think it really it depends on the view you are taking.

0:12:42.300 --> 0:12:42.460  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:12:42.320 --> 0:12:42.520  
Speaker 2  
Mm-hmm.

0:12:36.370 --> 0:12:51.40  
Speaker 3  
If I'm a tool vendor, for instance, and I'm I'm supposed to be selling the tool, I most likely would like to to say that this to show the value the tool is not the important but the value.

0:12:51.380 --> 0:12:57.550  
Speaker 3  
So for me, the automation that it gives something for the user.

0:12:58.790 --> 0:12:59.190  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:12:59.340 --> 0:13:2.660  
Speaker 3  
That that would be, in my opinion, more important.

0:13:3.780 --> 0:13:4.0  
Speaker 2  
Mm-hmm.

0:13:4.920 --> 0:13:5.530  
Speaker 1  
Yes.

0:13:6.180 --> 0:13:25.370  
Speaker 1  
And then I think maybe in on this, on this, the aspect what we found by examining, yeah, comma similar solution, let's say we also found that there are very few to known uh basically to know tools.

0:13:25.380 --> 0:13:34.900  
Speaker 1  
Sorry that actually perform this compliance or conformance ragging as we intended to, so this also maybe it's something related to.

0:13:35.650 --> 0:13:36.360  
Speaker 1  
Uh.

0:13:36.410 --> 0:13:47.50  
Speaker 1  
The benefit or the value that you provide to your your customer in guess they yeah UI would like to use your tool.

0:13:47.240 --> 0:13:53.630  
Speaker 1  
So my question is, do you know of any tools that perhaps does something similar?

0:13:53.710 --> 0:13:53.920  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:14:6.270 --> 0:14:6.670  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:13:55.30 --> 0:14:9.100  
Speaker 3  
We we know companies who have then even applied some UML and then they have a separately written scripts that analyze those models to check that are they following their architectural guidance.

0:14:9.930 --> 0:14:10.290  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:14:10.520 --> 0:14:10.900  
Speaker 2  
Unlock.

0:14:14.340 --> 0:14:14.800  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:14:10.190 --> 0:14:15.540  
Speaker 3  
But but it is not necessary against any reference, but there's for example in the in the military.

0:14:17.280 --> 0:14:21.900  
Speaker 3  
Then then they want to run the models to check that certain things are are followed.

0:14:22.360 --> 0:14:23.20  
Speaker 1  
Hmm.

0:14:23.60 --> 0:14:23.570  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:14:23.580 --> 0:14:23.890  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:14:23.960 --> 0:14:24.360  
Speaker 1  
So maybe.

0:14:24.70 --> 0:14:27.140  
Speaker 2  
And they didn't need to solve an offline but indication.

0:14:30.260 --> 0:14:30.890  
Speaker 2  
OK.

0:14:30.960 --> 0:14:31.690  
Speaker 2  
And false.

0:14:34.170 --> 0:14:34.330  
Speaker 2  
OK.

0:14:35.220 --> 0:14:35.340  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:14:28.80 --> 0:14:35.850  
Speaker 3  
They they run it offline so they make the model and then they say that what's wrong in the model based on their rules architectural rules.

0:14:36.170 --> 0:14:36.770  
Speaker 2  
OK.

0:14:37.400 --> 0:14:37.560  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:14:37.600 --> 0:14:41.600  
Speaker 3  
But it is supposed correct, correct.

0:14:37.330 --> 0:14:41.940  
Speaker 2  
And it is a post offline and post, yeah.

0:14:41.960 --> 0:14:59.360  
Speaker 1  
But it's still, I think it's very interesting and perhaps I mean we can go back to this uh slide, but I just wanted maybe if we skip to one second to these light, this is a mockup of our tool, let's say what we envision now.

0:14:59.920 --> 0:15:0.100  
Speaker 3  
Umm.

0:15:0.900 --> 0:15:8.770  
Speaker 1  
Now why I I I uh jumped in this light because I think this may be help us a little bit in this discussion.

0:15:9.0 --> 0:15:10.830  
Speaker 1  
It's it's a little bit small.

0:15:10.840 --> 0:15:15.630  
Speaker 1  
The the Yeah, the you cannot read, but I will try to to describe it for you.

0:15:15.840 --> 0:15:32.580  
Speaker 1  
So in the top left and part of the screen you have like a view of the tool that shows the user, the architect the reference architecture that they select and show it graphically.

0:15:32.620 --> 0:15:42.420  
Speaker 1  
OK, so of course the idea is that then, umm, we will have another view for the, I don't know, senior architects or whoever.

0:15:42.830 --> 0:15:48.460  
Speaker 1  
Uh, for modifying this reference architecture and uh yeah.

0:15:48.530 --> 0:15:49.340  
Speaker 1  
If needed.

0:15:49.530 --> 0:16:3.640  
Speaker 1  
So now this is also interesting because as you said in for instance, in your experience in the military domain, they do not have it graphically, but maybe they have some rules, some constraints that they would like to check.

0:16:3.730 --> 0:16:13.220  
Speaker 1  
And we also thought about actually we have another view that for the moment we didn't boot, but that's that was one question that we wanted to ask.

0:16:13.730 --> 0:16:15.930  
Speaker 1  
Uh, we call it like a constrained view.

0:16:15.940 --> 0:16:31.290  
Speaker 1  
Whether where basically we exactly show we it is a view where we have like the the code stray possible constraints, texture constrains whatever that you can express on the architecture.

0:16:31.380 --> 0:16:38.10  
Speaker 1  
So for instance communicate, let's say component should communicate with component B.

0:16:38.20 --> 0:17:11.760  
Speaker 1  
In this case, if there is another even, then it should communicate with the component C something like this and then our our question was like how do you, uh, in your experience, do you think that, uh, this sort of visual component then connectors view is enough or do you think also other complementary views should be enabled for instant textual view or other view depending on you know case by case basically?

0:17:11.930 --> 0:17:12.90  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:17:13.230 --> 0:17:19.450  
Speaker 3  
When it comes to the notation, is this selected reference architecture and the component diagram?

0:17:20.560 --> 0:17:24.830  
Speaker 3  
Uh, they are basically using the some imaginary language?

0:17:24.900 --> 0:17:28.830  
Speaker 3  
Or is it the language of your way to express reference architectures?

0:17:31.900 --> 0:17:32.160  
Speaker 3  
OK.

0:17:48.250 --> 0:17:48.470  
Speaker 3  
Hmm.

0:17:53.370 --> 0:17:54.410  
Speaker 3  
Yeah, big, big, big.

0:17:55.990 --> 0:17:56.880  
Speaker 3  
Sure, sure.

0:17:30.590 --> 0:17:56.980  
Speaker 1  
Boat in the in the sense that we for the moment, yes, we have a a language that we the like the velop is a symbol language for expressing this this reference architecture by the reality you can use whatever language you want and then you can have of course this representation so you will you will use whatever like a DL or whatever.

0:17:57.40 --> 0:17:57.920  
Speaker 3  
OK, I understand.

0:17:58.10 --> 0:18:5.360  
Speaker 3  
But then people would like to see those conformance rules with Dale, with their notation.

0:18:5.810 --> 0:18:6.10  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:18:6.510 --> 0:18:7.140  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:18:7.190 --> 0:18:8.110  
Speaker 3  
OK, I understand.

0:18:9.190 --> 0:18:9.640  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:18:9.650 --> 0:18:9.980  
Speaker 1  
Yes.

0:18:9.990 --> 0:18:11.240  
Speaker 1  
So prob yeah.

0:18:17.900 --> 0:18:18.550  
Speaker 1  
OK then.

0:18:20.400 --> 0:18:21.920  
Speaker 1  
Uh, moving on.

0:18:22.270 --> 0:18:25.960  
Speaker 1  
Always on the top part, but on the on the right side.

0:18:26.50 --> 0:18:35.140  
Speaker 1  
Then you have this view where basically is umm, is the place where the architect starts to develop.

0:18:35.350 --> 0:18:49.200  
Speaker 1  
Uh, the architecture now in a textual way, so here you cannot read, but I can read it for you and for reasons now we again imagine a simple language where you say you define a component.

0:18:49.270 --> 0:18:58.240  
Speaker 1  
So you say component a small A implements the component capital A from the reference architecture.

0:18:58.250 --> 0:19:5.280  
Speaker 1  
So essentially you say, yeah, which component you have the which kind of component implements and how it connects.

0:19:5.440 --> 0:19:30.610  
Speaker 1  
And then while you do this, let's say on real time, the tool uh provides the graphical representation on the bottom part, bottom right corner, and then this representation again is provided based on what the architect rights as well as the tool in the bottom left corner.

0:19:31.360 --> 0:19:32.50  
Speaker 1  
Uhm.

0:19:33.360 --> 0:19:42.710  
Speaker 1  
Provides basically uh provides you with the uh messages that tells you uh like which?

0:19:43.900 --> 0:19:47.950  
Speaker 1  
Violation you may have in your current software architecture.

0:19:49.350 --> 0:20:9.150  
Speaker 1  
So for instance, index example in this symbol example that we have over here, you can see that the the this component over here Vishnu is not the and uh yeah, it's just stand alone and then you have DI think that is not yeah it's not mapped to any.

0:20:10.640 --> 0:20:21.730  
Speaker 1  
Component of the of the reference architecture and you have for instance this connection between B&C that in the reference architecture it doesn't exist.

0:20:22.100 --> 0:20:24.150  
Speaker 1  
So it's, let's say it's a violation.

0:20:29.700 --> 0:20:29.920  
Speaker 3  
Umm.

0:20:24.320 --> 0:20:36.260  
Speaker 1  
So and we imagine, yeah, this sort of warnings coming while you do it and as as we said these are non block in the sense that you can do whatever you want and at the end we.

0:20:37.10 --> 0:20:41.120  
Speaker 1  
And imagine that we will generate like a skeleton code.

0:20:41.130 --> 0:20:57.320  
Speaker 1  
So basically, just like some uh structure of your architecture, structural files for instance, and together with some uh, as we said at the beginning restoration we can call it rules or strategies or something like this.

0:20:58.490 --> 0:20:58.730  
Speaker 3  
OK.

0:20:59.560 --> 0:20:59.720  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:20:59.760 --> 0:21:7.300  
Speaker 3  
Should should there be also then some kind of hot fixes given given this case and I'm scaling it here so I can see it better.

0:21:18.690 --> 0:21:18.930  
Speaker 1  
Thanks.

0:21:7.810 --> 0:21:20.410  
Speaker 3  
But given the case, I guess there should be hot fix that be 2 should be connected to some instance of A and proposed the connection for a.

0:21:21.20 --> 0:21:21.180  
Speaker 2  
Yeah.

0:21:20.880 --> 0:21:22.470  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, this is very relevant.

0:21:22.480 --> 0:21:40.520  
Speaker 1  
Uh comment actually, which we were about to ask because exactly as you pointed out, you may have several way of restoration, you know the uh they conformance let's say and then what you're pointing out is a is something very relevant.

0:21:40.650 --> 0:21:44.320  
Speaker 1  
So like maybe hmm.

0:21:44.360 --> 0:21:48.170  
Speaker 1  
Like either, as you said, you should have some preferred way of addressing.

0:22:17.0 --> 0:22:17.490  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:21:49.190 --> 0:22:26.880  
Speaker 1  
Uhm, of restoring the conformance based on I don't know the common usage of that architecture of I don't know that reference architecture or in general the common use that users umm users uh exhibit uh in the tool UM so I also we also thought about this and uh umm yeah yeah we think I mean it's good that you also mention it because it means that yeah probably it is something important here.

0:22:25.340 --> 0:22:29.690  
Speaker 2  
Umm yeah, this is the assistive partner.

0:22:29.930 --> 0:22:30.50  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:22:29.700 --> 0:22:45.400  
Speaker 2  
So in order to do assist the user to to recover the architect to restore the architect to so of course the same thing could could be to the reference architecture part.

0:22:45.410 --> 0:22:54.740  
Speaker 2  
Now when you model a reference architecture and in the you, the idea is to provide A and it will.

0:23:18.700 --> 0:23:18.940  
Speaker 3  
Hmm.

0:22:54.750 --> 0:23:24.110  
Speaker 2  
That recommends the recommend the the some, maybe some components or some parts of the reference architecture, so it is more the this is the the more recommending part no in that in that case maybe assistive part refers to the auto restore the the the conformance OK in the other case when you develop a reference architect to reduce it more recommended system.

0:23:24.580 --> 0:23:26.610  
Speaker 2  
So I don't know if I explain why.

0:23:28.440 --> 0:23:28.600  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:23:32.130 --> 0:23:32.960  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:23:33.20 --> 0:23:37.750  
Speaker 1  
And then yes, the another thing, the last maybe thing is that we were.

0:23:39.930 --> 0:23:40.480  
Speaker 1  
Uh.

0:23:40.490 --> 0:23:42.560  
Speaker 1  
We envisioned something like this like this.

0:23:42.910 --> 0:23:46.200  
Speaker 1  
The how it is called this diagram.

0:23:46.260 --> 0:23:46.800  
Speaker 1  
A net?

0:23:46.750 --> 0:23:48.710  
Speaker 2  
Raw, but rather shifts.

0:23:47.770 --> 0:23:57.380  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, rather rather diagram, or rather, chart to visually convey information about the.

0:23:57.440 --> 0:23:59.60  
Speaker 1  
He uh.

0:24:1.400 --> 0:24:2.990  
Speaker 1  
The compliance basically.

0:24:3.100 --> 0:24:3.620  
Speaker 1  
Oops, sorry.

0:24:4.210 --> 0:24:5.340  
Speaker 3  
Of each component.

0:24:5.960 --> 0:24:6.740  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, exactly.

0:24:7.160 --> 0:24:7.320  
Speaker 2  
Yeah.

0:24:5.350 --> 0:24:7.760  
Speaker 3  
Basically OK.

0:24:8.290 --> 0:24:8.790  
Speaker 1  
So.

0:24:8.830 --> 0:24:29.290  
Speaker 2  
They compliance of, for example the B component in that I reference architecture is web where they architecture is yeah and the the components that are in the concrete architecture are a compliance with the for example BB1.

0:24:29.810 --> 0:24:29.970  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:24:29.730 --> 0:24:35.100  
Speaker 3  
Yeah, most likely other views than radar is also needed.

0:24:39.710 --> 0:24:40.650  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, like so.

0:24:35.110 --> 0:24:41.770  
Speaker 3  
If there is maybe 20 or more components than right right out of might not be the best.

0:24:42.600 --> 0:24:42.780  
Speaker 2  
Yeah.

0:24:43.640 --> 0:24:44.230  
Speaker 1  
Exactly.

0:24:48.240 --> 0:24:48.760  
Speaker 2  
Yeah, I mean.

0:24:53.490 --> 0:24:54.100  
Speaker 2  
Yeah.

0:24:44.240 --> 0:24:54.100  
Speaker 1  
This is also something that we thought this, especially if you have a lot of components, uh, probably just like a bar that shows the progressions.

0:24:54.140 --> 0:24:56.690  
Speaker 2  
Umm, we discussed about that.

0:24:57.240 --> 0:24:57.420  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:24:56.990 --> 0:25:2.680  
Speaker 2  
You know that to understand you, it is the the best way to represent this compliance.

0:25:3.530 --> 0:25:5.260  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, yeah.

0:25:6.10 --> 0:25:11.740  
Speaker 1  
One question though, do you in your experience or yeah, that's in your experience, do you think that?

0:25:14.120 --> 0:25:18.730  
Speaker 1  
This again view of the software architecture.

0:25:18.740 --> 0:25:23.610  
Speaker 1  
So essentially a component, view or component then connection.

0:25:24.260 --> 0:25:28.370  
Speaker 1  
Is it enough or I mean for this purpose?

0:25:28.380 --> 0:25:46.580  
Speaker 1  
Of course, in general, we know that it's not enough that an architecture composes of different views, but in this case, given that the tool somehow wants to assist for, umm, conformance recovery, let's say do you think that this view is uh enough?

0:25:46.620 --> 0:25:54.680  
Speaker 1  
Or do you think that we are forgetting like other kinds of view that can be important as well in this context?

0:25:57.800 --> 0:26:5.410  
Speaker 3  
In terms of architecture, I think this component connector is the somewhat meaning minimum.

0:26:5.780 --> 0:26:19.590  
Speaker 3  
All have accrued view but but then maybe extensions for this could be that like a Simulink kind of things that you have bought with multiple connections on the same components.

0:26:21.730 --> 0:26:23.870  
Speaker 3  
And and and they.

0:26:21.390 --> 0:26:27.650  
Speaker 1  
OK, so more, more like communication also sort of view.

0:26:28.230 --> 0:26:28.920  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:26:31.520 --> 0:26:31.640  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:26:28.990 --> 0:26:34.730  
Speaker 3  
So there could be multiple connections of these and then they could be of different kind.

0:26:36.40 --> 0:26:36.400  
Speaker 1  
Hmm.

0:26:36.70 --> 0:26:43.190  
Speaker 3  
So I I understood from the example that you say that the each component is implemented by something in a reference ARCHITECTURE.

0:26:50.680 --> 0:26:51.110  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:26:44.440 --> 0:26:51.840  
Speaker 3  
I I I wasn't looking enough to see that I also mapping the lines to the reference architecture.

0:26:51.120 --> 0:27:10.380  
Speaker 1  
So I exactly so here what we say basically in in here we say that had and when you write your your architecture you say or you should say and which component from the reference architecture you are implementing.

0:27:12.480 --> 0:27:25.110  
Speaker 1  
And then uh, for the connector, you just say, uh, you just send the target and then this, let's say the check is done automatically by the script that runs behind.

0:27:25.670 --> 0:27:25.830  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:27:25.280 --> 0:27:33.660  
Speaker 1  
So if let's say the the components in the reference architecture are connected, then the connection may be valid, otherwise is invalid.

0:27:33.670 --> 0:27:34.310  
Speaker 1  
Something like this?

0:27:34.730 --> 0:27:35.490  
Speaker 3  
Sure, sure.

0:27:39.500 --> 0:27:39.680  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:27:35.890 --> 0:27:44.530  
Speaker 3  
But if there would be multiple connections like a Simulink kind of models with these two blocks then then you you would.

0:27:44.610 --> 0:27:45.960  
Speaker 3  
You wouldn't check them at the moment.

0:27:47.700 --> 0:27:50.830  
Speaker 1  
Umm yeah, yeah.

0:27:50.310 --> 0:27:53.300  
Speaker 2  
You mean that for example you can connect by?

0:27:53.410 --> 0:27:53.960  
Speaker 2  
I don't know.

0:27:53.970 --> 0:27:57.30  
Speaker 2  
By rest or buy another.

0:27:58.110 --> 0:27:58.270  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:27:59.100 --> 0:27:59.220  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:27:58.80 --> 0:28:1.340  
Speaker 2  
No protocol like.

0:28:1.80 --> 0:28:11.80  
Speaker 3  
Or or or or if it is like a car, you may have a umm power connections and IO connections and client server connections and.

0:28:10.310 --> 0:28:11.480  
Speaker 1  
The yeah.

0:28:12.190 --> 0:28:12.470  
Speaker 2  
OK.

0:28:11.490 --> 0:28:12.920  
Speaker 1  
So the the type of.

0:28:12.970 --> 0:28:14.280  
Speaker 1  
Yes, exactly.

0:28:14.290 --> 0:28:17.760  
Speaker 1  
Sorry I the type of the connection.

0:28:17.770 --> 0:28:18.140  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:28:18.150 --> 0:28:18.360  
Speaker 1  
Yes.

0:28:18.370 --> 0:28:25.40  
Speaker 1  
So maybe what this is also an in, let's say an allocation view somehow?

0:28:25.50 --> 0:28:26.910  
Speaker 1  
OK, I got it. OK.

0:28:26.940 --> 0:28:27.170  
Speaker 2  
Mm-hmm.

0:28:31.740 --> 0:28:33.540  
Speaker 1  
Or implementation using.

0:28:40.930 --> 0:28:41.570  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:28:43.810 --> 0:28:52.20  
Speaker 1  
I don't know if, uh, I'm glad you have other questions that we are forgot or we are happy.

0:28:49.370 --> 0:28:53.260  
Speaker 2  
Well, no, in no.

0:28:53.270 --> 0:28:55.480  
Speaker 2  
I think that's, you know, it is enough.

0:28:56.180 --> 0:28:56.390  
Speaker 3  
Yep.

0:28:56.120 --> 0:28:59.730  
Speaker 1  
I don't know if you you are have like any.

0:28:59.920 --> 0:29:0.470  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:29:0.480 --> 0:29:0.770  
Speaker 1  
Things.

0:29:0.780 --> 0:29:3.40  
Speaker 1  
That's final remarks or or anything.

0:29:7.230 --> 0:29:8.720  
Speaker 3  
No, I'm this is this looks.

0:29:9.290 --> 0:29:16.590  
Speaker 3  
This looks interesting and I'm just wondering all the implications that this could have and use cases for this so.

0:29:17.480 --> 0:29:18.90  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:29:18.780 --> 0:29:23.890  
Speaker 1  
OK, then I can stop here.