



# A Platform to Modernize Systems Engineering

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#### Roadmap of Systems Engineering









Document Based Systems Engineering

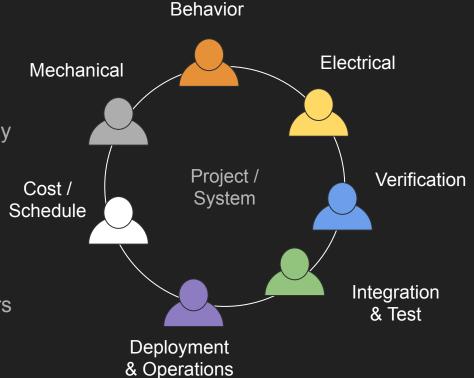
Model Based Systems Engineering



Integrated Model Centric Engineering

#### Information in Systems Engineering Today

- Is mostly captured informally
- Spans multiple domains / disciplines
- Does not follow well-defined methodology
- ▼ Is configuration managed in silo tools
- Is adhocly and Infrequently integrated
- Is not analyzed automatically enough
- ▼ Is not easily traceable to its provenance
- Is not properly change controlled
- Is not effectively shared with stakeholders



#### CAESAR: Computer Aided Engineering for Systems ARchitecture



Allows defining a SE methodology with a set of interrelated domain specific languages (DSLs)



Allows representing information precisely using semantic web (OWL2-DL) ontologies



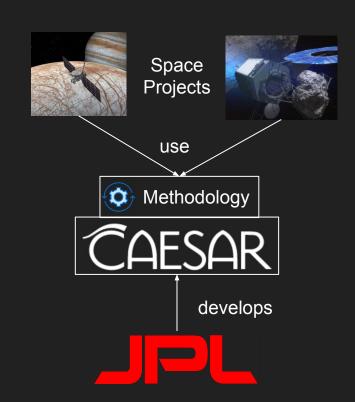
Allows integration of information in engineering tools based on the methodological DSLs



Allows federated configuration management, linking and reconciliation of datasets



Allows employing the DevOps practices (CI/CD) in the systems engineering process



## CAESAR Main Functions

1. Information Representation

Semantic web ontologies with precise syntax and logical semantics

2. Information Authoring

Methodology-specific authoring using COTS and In-house tools

3. Information Federation

Organized based on provenance and managed by authorities

4. Information Configuration

Support for different configurations / management of dependencies

5. Information Integration

Continuous and incremental integration of federated datasets

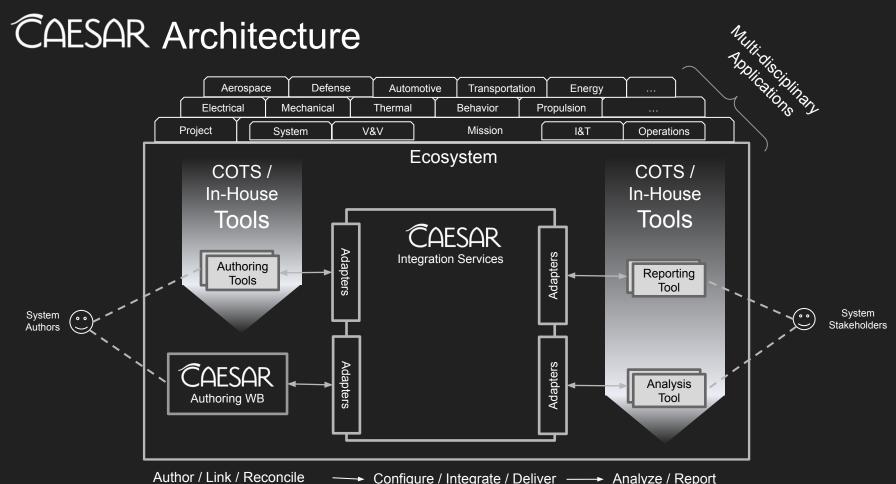
6. Information Analysis

Scalable analysis of consistency, correctness, and completeness

7. Information Reporting

Dashboards of canned / dynamic reports for different stakeholders

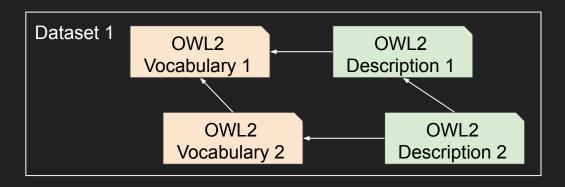




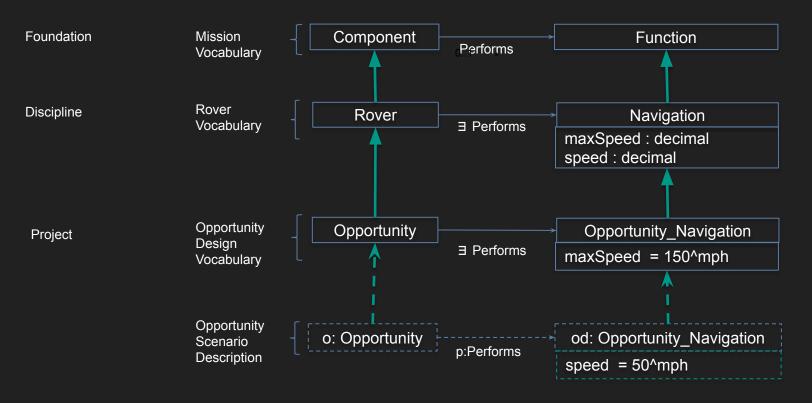
Configure / Integrate / Deliver → Analyze / Report

#### Information Architecture

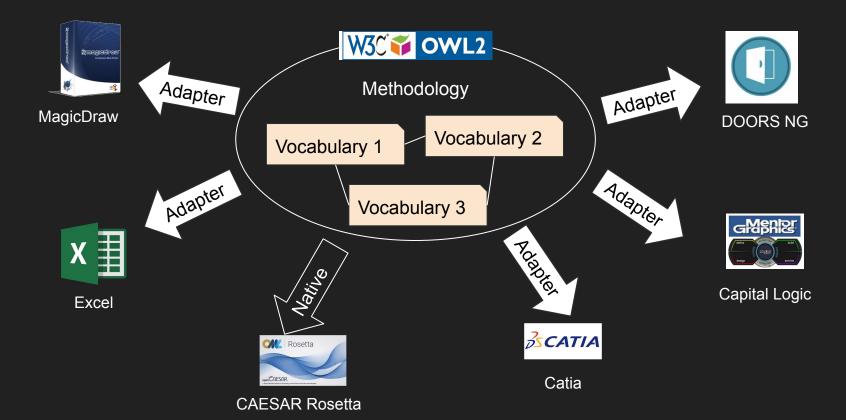
- Information is represented using W3C OWL2 DL ontologies
- Ontology can be either Vocabulary (T-box) or Description (A-box)
- Vocabulary is used to define a DSL syntax and logical semantics
- Description is used to assert information using a vocabulary
- A catalog of interrelated ontologies is called a dataset



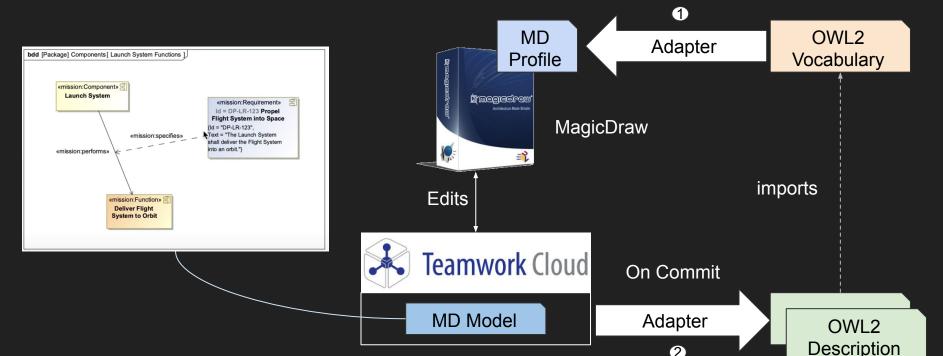
#### Example Semantic Web Based Architecture



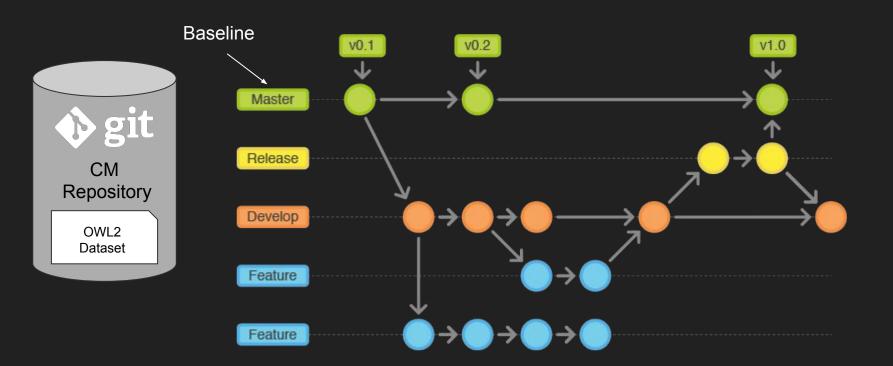
#### UC1: Methodology Based Authoring



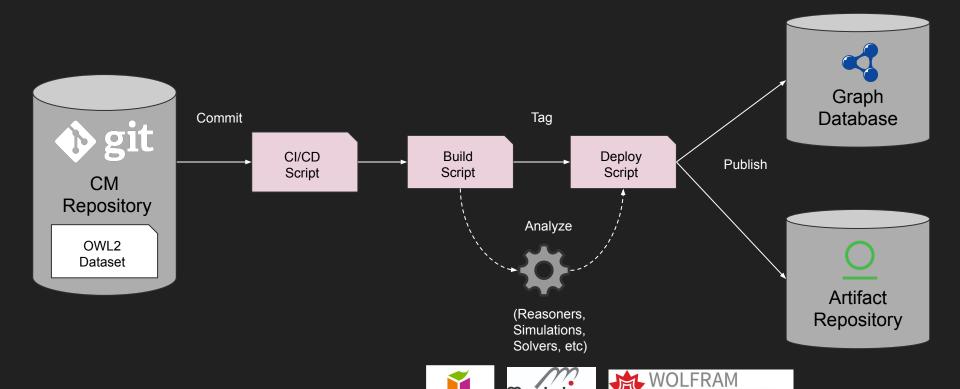
#### Normalizing Systems Engineering Information



### **UC2: Information Configuration Management**



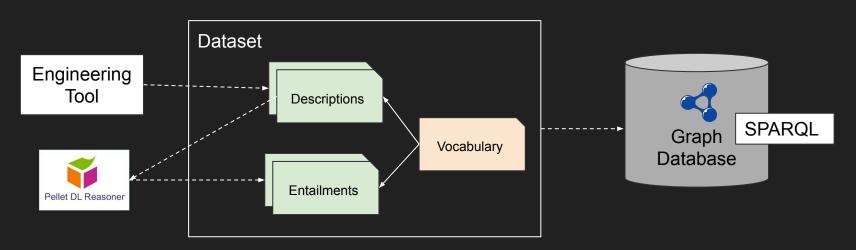
#### UC3: Continuous Integration and Delivery



Modelica

#### Information Analysis

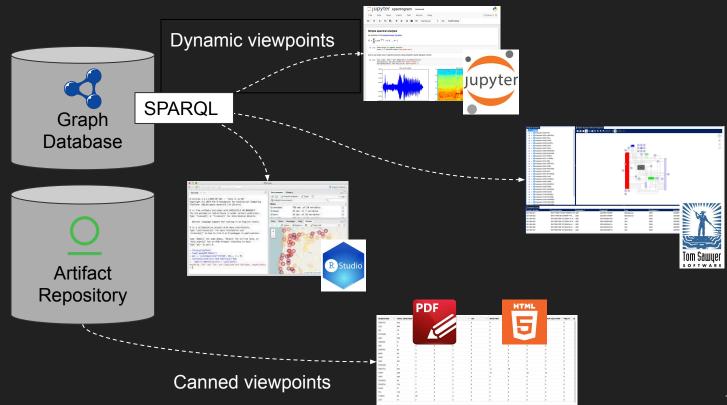
- OWL2-DL Ontologies can be checked for consistency using DL Reasoners
- Reasoner enriches a dataset with entailments using semantic rules
- Dataset can be loaded to a graph database with a SPARQL query endpoint



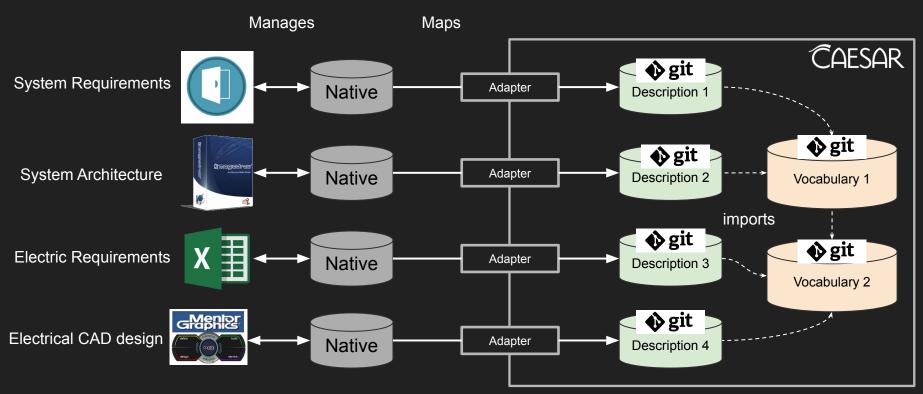
#### UC4: Framing Stakeholder Concerns

Historical info can be reloaded from any commit in the CM repository

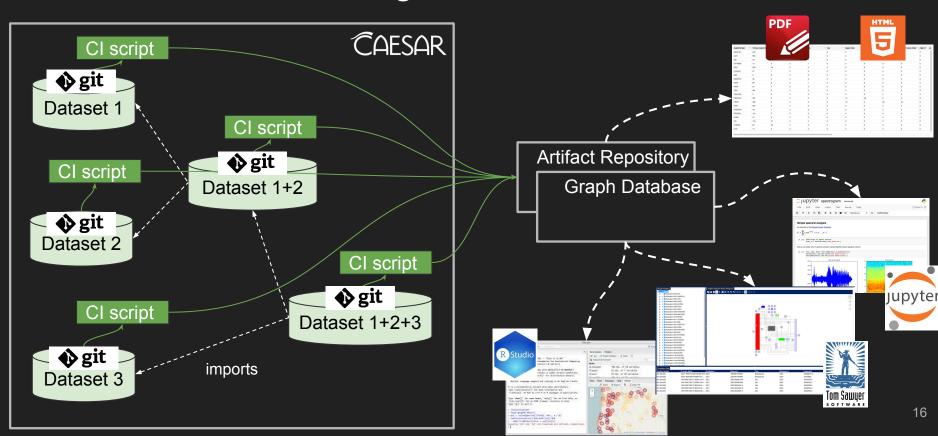
Every artifact is stored with its full provenance info



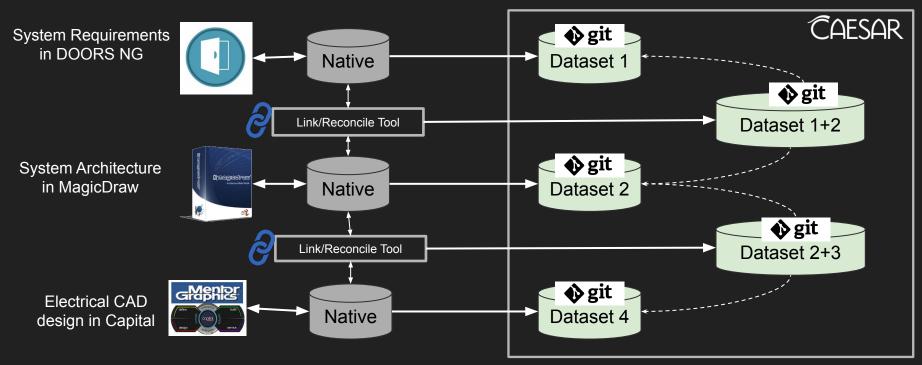
#### UC5: Federation of Information Datasets



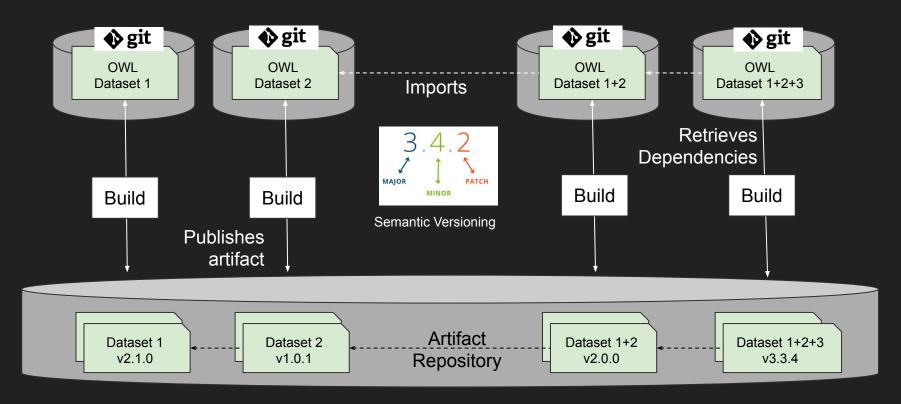
#### UC6: Incremental Integration of Federated Datasets



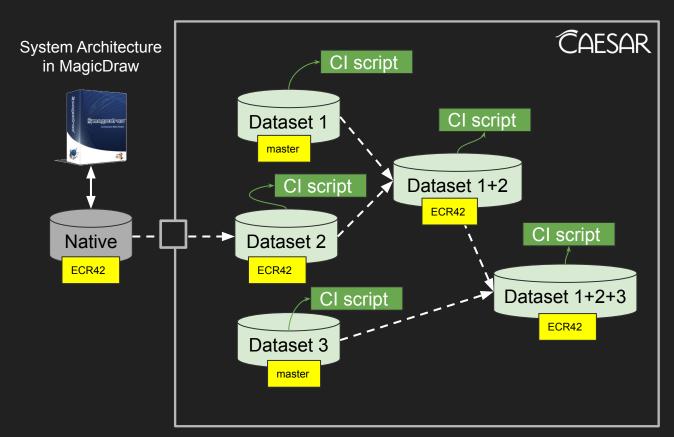
#### UC7: Linking and Reconciliation



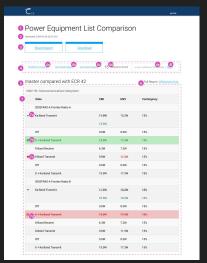
#### **UC8: Dependency Management**



#### UC9: Analyzing Change Impact







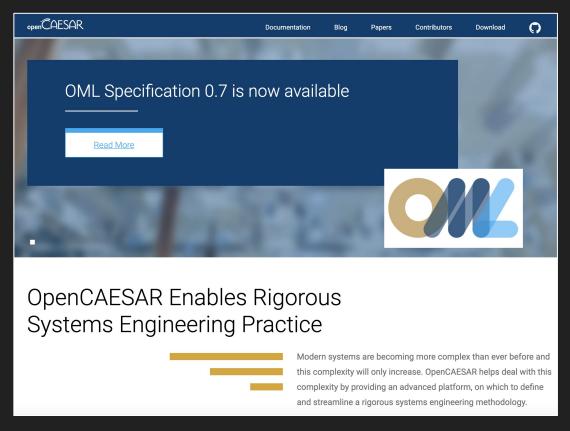
#### openCAESAR

Blog: https://opencaesar.github.io/

Github: <a href="https://github.com/opencaesar">https://github.com/opencaesar</a>



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# THANK YOU!

