

SYSEN 6150: Model Based Systems Engineering

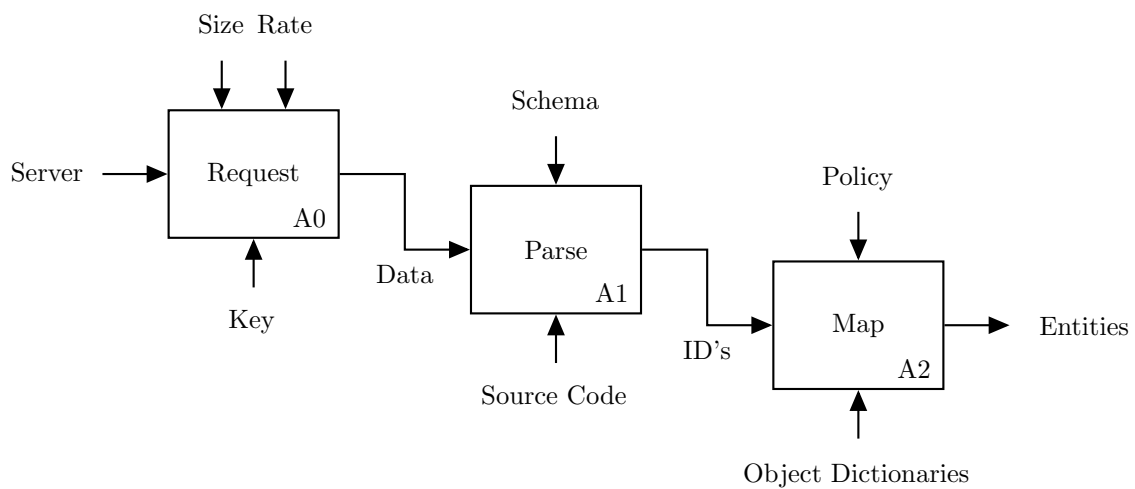
IDEF0, Decision Matrix, GQM, AHP, CVP, Updates

Nick Kunz [NetID: [nhk37](#)] nhk37@cornell.edu

October 7, 2022

IDEF0

The following diagram exhibits a subset of the broader system of data collection and pre-processing, beginning at the API level and truncated at data parsing and object mapping.



Decision Matrix

The following diagram exhibits 3 measures of effectiveness given its attributes.

	Normal Score			User Depend.		Final Score		
Criteria	A	B	C	Score	Weight	A	B	C
Latency	5	5	5	5	3	15	15	15
Asymptotics	4	5	6	3	4	16	20	24
Accuracy	10	10	10	7	5	50	50	50

Goal Question Metric (GQM)

The following diagram exhibits the goals of the system and how they might be measured.

Goal	Question	Ideal Metric	Appx. Metric	Data Collect.
Make system fast.	How long do requests take to complete?	Wall clock time.	Asymptotic complexity.	Service logging.
Make system reliable.	What is the estimated downtime?	Ratio of time without service.	User reported bugs	Service logging.
Make system inform.	Does it respond with actionable insights?	Reported real world actions.	User engagement.	Service logging.
Make system improve.	Are there software updates?	Software releases.	Code commits and PR's.	Git history and DevOps.
Make system local.	Can it work both online and offline?	Offline testing pass.	(No substitute)	Service logging.

Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The following diagram exhibits the system requirements in different contexts and perspectives.

Make system fast.		Make system reliable.			Make system inform.		Make system local.	
Make the system fast for users.	Make the system fast for systems.	Make the system reliable for users.	Make the system reliable for devs.	Make the system reliable for systems.	Make the system drive user decisions.	Make the system drive dev decisions.	Make the system work offline for users.	Make the system work offline for systems.

Customer Value Proposition (CVP)

Real-time analysis of urban phenomena is an important field of research to address the growing demand for low-latency time-dependent decision making. In order to provide this information to both end-users and analyst, the proposed system introduces a fast, reliable, and informative application service to explore the environmental effects of transit systems.

Directly addressing the need for low-latency data, an application service has been developed to handle a typical response time of 1 sec. on 1 min. intervals of vehicle idling. There is no known system that allows for these real-time calculations and those that have addressed it in the literature, do not maintain a production system for public use.

The system has also been designed for fault tolerance, where multiple requests are made before time out or termination in the event that the service is not online. This feature addresses the practical need for data persistence over varying time-scales in the event that the system or one of its components (mainly physical data collection) is unavailable.

The system provides useful information meant for direct user consumption or for future analyses. It is important that the data produced from the system is available at a rate where intra-hour spatio-temporal analyses can be conducted at a locally meaningful geographic resolution of less than 0.25mi of accuracy.

Updates

In the previously exhibited IDEF0 diagram, the “*Request*” action is currently completed. The “*Parser*” action is near completion as of October 7th, 2022. The “*Map*” action is currently under development. The scope beyond what was exhibited in the IDEF0 diagram is scheduled for development in November, 2022. Analyses will begin December, 2022.