

Modeling the Digital System Model (DSM) Data Taxonomy

Philomena Zimmerman

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Engineering

20th Annual NDIA Systems Engineering Conference Springfield, VA | October 25, 2017

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-1







- DSM Data Taxonomy Overview
- Evolution of the DSM Data Taxonomy (Tabular, Mind Map, SysML)
- Modeling the DSM Data Taxonomy
- Benefits
- Path Forward

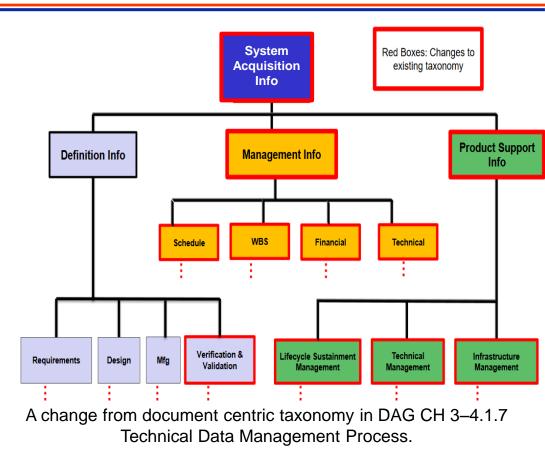


DSM Data Taxonomy Overview



Purpose

- Provides a model to aid programs in defining an authoritative source of truth
- Builds an integrated taxonomy providing stakeholders an organized structure for the types of technical data to be considered across the life cycle
- Establishes a Common
 Vocabulary that can be used by all programs



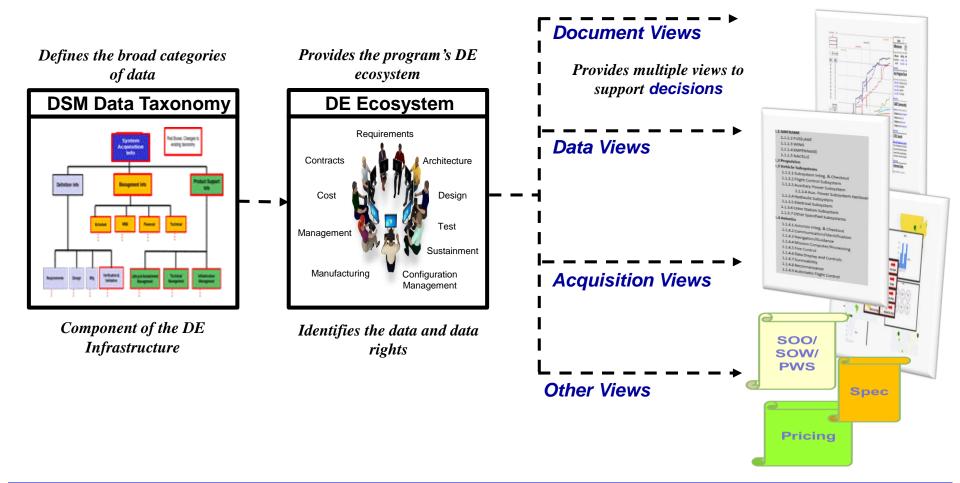
Use as a basis to drive the community towards Digital Engineering across disciplines, systems and enterprises to support life cycle activities from concept to disposal.

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-3



DSM Intended Use





DSM Data Taxonomy provides the broad categories of data that should be considered across the lifecycle

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-4



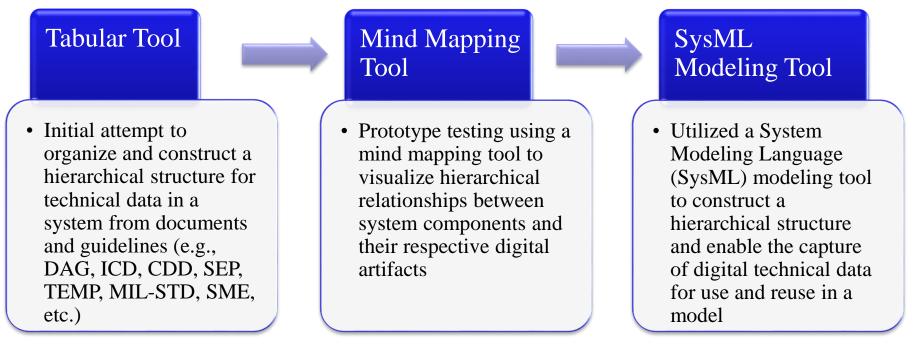


- The taxonomy serves as a common vocabulary for enterprise and program consideration.
- Use it to define the data the program will need to create and manage.
- Use it to determine what tools will use or produce the data.
- Use it to determine who owns and controls the data at any point in time in a programs life.
- Use it to identify what data will be delivered on contract, what format the data should be received in.
- Use it to identify what data has associated data restrictions.
- Use it to identify what data needs to be protected and handled.
- Use it to define the data that belongs in views, digital and or other artifacts.

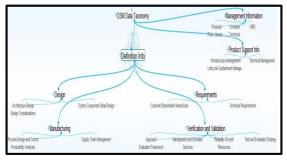


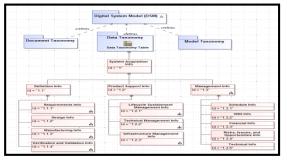
Evolution to Modeling the DSM Data Taxonomy





Cover Page	Level 1 Level 2 Level View View View	UnWrap DSM Data Taxonomy		
UID	Data Element	Sources	Definition	
	Definition Info			
,	Requirements Info	150	A requirement is a statement that leading the a prob- portional, function, or design characteristic or which is numbiguous, testadad, or menurable an epocher or process capability (SC 2007). These characteristics of a system or SCH that are as requirements; other will be induced and the displaying or messages in sequence that a display green messages, others will be induced and a decision and other algebrase with and its and the decision and what algebrase with and its and the equivaments.	
2	Denige info	ME STE JINEA		
	Manufacturing Info	Threads and Subthreads from the MRI Matrix. AS 6500	levels in the system hierarchy.	
1	Manufacturing info	Threads and Sublineads from the Mill Matrix, AS 0500 Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) Template		
4	Verification and Validation Info	https://acc.dau.mil/CommunityBrowser.aspx?id=50422789.5.5.3)		
	Product Support Info			
1	Lifecycle Sustainment Management info	BPS Element Guidebook, Glossary of Defense Acquisition Acronyms and Ferms	the management of life cycle sustainment considers supply; maintenance; transportation; sustainment et data management; configuration management; hu integration (1431; enviranment, safety (including ex occupational health; protection of critical program	







DSM Data Taxonomy in Excel



											_		
Cover Page	Level 1 Lev View Vie		Level 3 View	Level Vie		/rap Wrap		DSM [)ata Taxonom	у			
UID	D Data Element				Sources								
1 2 3	Definition Info Product Support Info Management Info	Cover Page	Level 1 View	Level 2 View	Level 3 View	Level All View	Wrap UnWrap	DSM	/I Data Taxonomy				
		UID			Data Elemen	nt			Sources		Definition	Comments	
1 Definition Info 1.1 Requirements Info 1.2 Design Info					ISO MIL-STD-31000.A		A requirement is a statement that identifies a product or processes operational, fu Those characteristics of a system or CSCI that are selected by the developer in resp						
Cover Page	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level All Wrap View View View UnWrap				DSM Data Taxonomy								
UID	UID Data Element				Sources			Definition	Comments	s			
	Definition Info					ISO							
1.1	Requirements Info Customer/Stakeholder Needs/User Info						A requirement is a statement that identifies a product or processes operational, functional, or dee Set of stakeholder requirements are clarified and translated from statements of need into engine						
1.1.1.1	Capability						A capability is the ability to achieve a desired effect under specified standards and conditions the						
1.1.1.1.1	Capability Gap			ICD	ICD		The inability to execute a specified course of action. The gap may be the result of no existing ca						
1.1.1.1.2	Required Capabilities			ICD			A capability required to meet an organization's roles, functions, and missions in current or futu		r future				
1.1.1.3	Enabling Capabilities				DoDD 3700.01		services, systems, processes, and related infrastructure that enable the exercise of authorit						
1.1.1.1.4	Applicable Joint Capability Areas (JCAs)			_			JCAs are collection	ons of similar capabilities logically grouped to su	pport strategic investme	ent decis			
1.1.1.2	Contract Operational			_	DI-IPSC-81431A/SEBOK DI-IPSC-81431A/SEBOK								
	Operational Mission Information				JCIDS products (FAA, FNA, FSA); ICD, CDD, OMS/MP)			1		+			
	Mission Essential Tasks				Requirements documents (Operational and Functional Concepts; JCIDS pr A colle			or A collective task	a unit must be able to perform successfully in or	der to accomplish its do	ctrinal o		
1.1.1.3.1.2	Mission Objectives/Operational Outcomes/Effects/Military Objective Achieved Info								-				
1.1.1.3.1.2.1	Concept of Operations Summary			ICD				A verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent					
				ICD	CDD			(d) Identify what measurable operational outcomes are required; what effects must be produced Measures designed to correspond to accomplishment of mission objectives and achieveme					
	Measures of Effectiveness (MoE) Measures of Suitability (MoS)			CDD				Measure of an item's ability to be supported in its intended operational environment. MOS's typi					
1.1.1.3.2	Threat and Operational Environment Info			_	System Threat Assessment Report (STAR)						pici		
1.1.1.3.2.1	Operational Environment			System T	System Threat Assessment Report (STAR)				ite of conditions, circumstances, and influences t				
1.1.1.3.2.2	Threat Summary								tential strengths, capabilities, and strategic objection				
1.1.1.3.3					Functional Area Analysis (FAA); Functional Needs Assessment (FNA); Oper A clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals and organizations. (FM 7- Formation OMS/MP (Collective Tasks, Conditions, Standards); System ON Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual								
1.1.1.3.3.1					Formation OMS/MP (Collective Tasks, Conditions, Standards); System ON Those variables of an operational environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual Formation OMS (Collective Tasks, Conditions, Standards); System OMS (SA quantitative or qualitative measure and criterion for specifying the levels of performance of a								
1.1.1.3.3.3	Standards Measures of Performance (MoP)			_	Formation OMS (Collective Tasks, Conditions, Standards), system OMS (SA quantitative or quantitative measure and criterion for specifying the levels of performance Formation OMS (Collective Tasks, Conditions, Standards); System OMS (SA criterion used to assess friendly actions that are tied to measuring task accomplishment.								
1.1.1.3.4	Timeframe and Justification				Required Capabilities (RC) (published by ARCIC and/or COEs); Army Warf The timeframe considered in the CBA is important both to help en								
1.1.1.3.5	Defense Planning Scenarios			_	DI-IPSC-81431A/SEBOK Thi			This is a graphic	and narrative description of area, environment, n	eans (political, econom	ic, socia		
1.1.1.3.6	Using Organization(s) (supported SoS)			_	Basis of Issue (BOI) Guidance			+					
1.1.1.3.6.1	Quantities issued per using organization			_	Basis of Issue (BOI) Guidance								
1.1.1.3.7	Critical Operational Issues and Criteria (COICs) Potential Non-Materiel Solutions				Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) ICD These are chai			These are change	s in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, lea	dership and education	personn		
	Materiel Approaches					ICD					eficiency, satisfaction of a capability gap, or inco		
					-								

Challenges

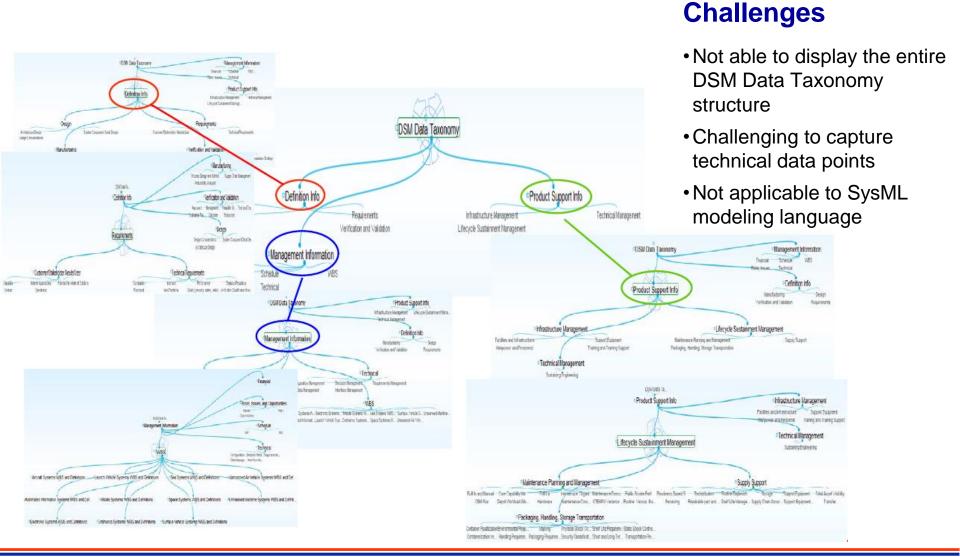
- •Extensive and complex view (The Excel file expands to over 400 line items)
- Difficulty discerning hierarchical relationship between data elements
- •Very manual process to render diagrams and show relationships between elements.
- •Cumbersome to track changes

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-7



DSM Data Taxonomy in The Brain Mind Mapping Tool



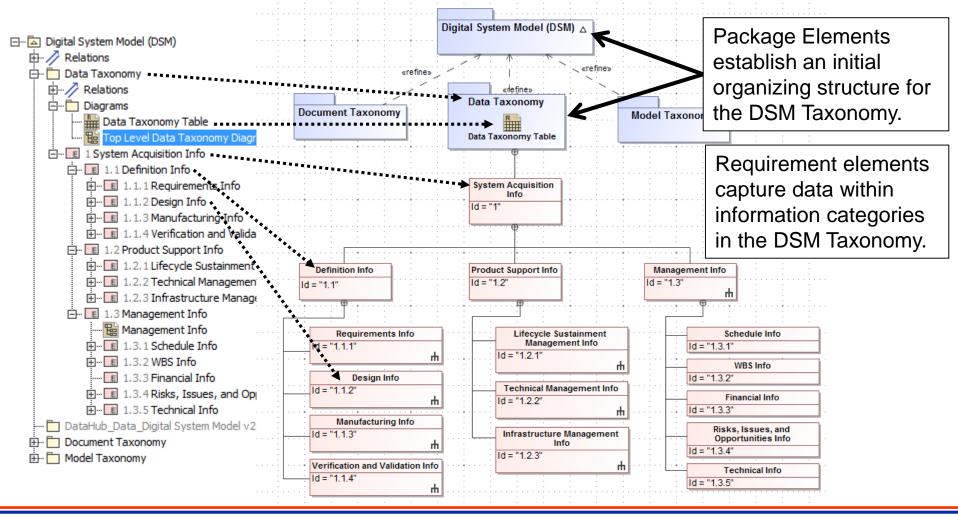


20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-8





• The model is used to create a hierarchy diagram view.



20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-9



Modeling the DSM Data Taxonomy (cont.)



• The model is used to create a table View.

#	△ Id	Name	Source	Text
1	1	E System Acquisition Info		This taxonomy represents current knowledge about data classes and data types captured in todays defense acquisition systems programs. This taxonomy was built as an organizing construct that could be used by programs as an aid to managing their data and defining viewpoints that would need to be auto generated from the Digital System Model.
2	1.1	E Definition Info	ISO	A requirement is a statement that identifies a product or processes operational, functional, or design characteristic or constraint, which is unambiguous, testable, or measurable and necessary for product or process acceptability (ISO 2007).
3	1.1.1	E Requirements Info	ISO	A requirement is a statement that identifies a product or processes operational, functional, or design characteristic or constraint, which is unambiguous, testable, or measurable and necessary for product or process acceptability (ISO 2007).
4	1.1.1.4	E Customer/Stakeholder Ne		Set of stakeholder requirements are clarified and translated from statements of need into engineering-oriented language in order to enable proper architecture definition, design, and verification activities that are needed as the basis for system requirements analysis. Stakeholder needs and requirements represent the views of those at the business or enterprise operations level—that is, of users, acquirers, customers, and other stakeholders as they relate to the problem (or opportunity), as a set of requirements for a solution that can provide the services needed by the stakeholders in a defined environment. Using enterprise-level life cycle concepts (see Business or Mission Analysis for details) as guidance, stakeholders are led through a structured process to elicit stakeholder needs (in the form of a refined set of system-level life-cycle concepts). Stakeholder needs are transformed into a defined set of Stakeholder Requirements, which may be documented in the form of a model, a document containing textual requirement statements or both.
5	1.1.1.4.4	E Capability	ICD	A capability is the ability to achieve a desired effect <u>under</u> specified standards and conditions through combinations of means and ways to perform a set of tasks. (TRADOC Regulation 71-20)
6	1.1.1.4.4.4	E Capability Gap	ICD	The inability to execute a specified course of action. The gap may be the result of no existing capability, lack of proficiency or sufficiency in an existing capability solution, or the need to replace an existing capability solution to prevent a future gap. See CICSI 3170-01

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-10



Modeling the DSM Data Taxonomy (Data Field Descriptions)



- "#" is the number of the data element.
- "ID" indicates the hierarchical location of the data element in the Data Taxonomy.
- "Name" provides a unique name for each data element in the Data Taxonomy.
- "Source" provides one or more references that were used to derive the data element.
- "Text" provides a definition for each data element. Use this column to understand what data to captured for each of the associated data elements.



Benefits to Modeling the DSM Data Taxonomy



- Manage Complexity
 - Provides a method to use and navigate the DSM Data Taxonomy
 - Manages hierarchical data structure

Preserve and Enable Reuse of Heritage Knowledge

- Provides a method to capture, store, and use/reuse data
- Offers accessible, shareable, and transparent data for current and future workforce

Outline Data Structure

 Provide an organized structure for the types of program data that should be considered across the life cycle



Path Forward



Content Validation of DSM Data Taxonomy

- Work with Services to review and provide comment on the DSM Data Taxonomy
- Incorporate into INCOSE Digital Artifact Challenge
- Finalize and deploy DSM Data Taxonomy for Usage after Reviews and Revisions
- Model Document and Model Taxonomies
- Manage Changes



Systems Engineering: Critical to Defense Acquisition





Defense Innovation Marketplace http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil

DASD, Systems Engineering http://www.acq.osd.mil/se

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-14





Philomena Zimmerman ODASD, Systems Engineering 571-372-6695 | philomena.m.zimmerman.civ@mail.mil

Other Contributors: Frank Salvatore 973-265-9837 | frank.j.salvatore.ctr@mail.mil Tracee Walker Gilbert, Ph.D. 571-372-6145 | tracee.w.gilbert.ctr@mail.mil Tyesia Pompey Alexander, Ph.D. 571-372-6697 | tyesia.p.alexander.ctr@mail.mil Allen Wong 571-372-6788 | allen.wong4.ctr@mail.mil

20th NDIA SE Conference Oct 25, 2017 | Page-15