Use of Knowledge Modeling to Characterize the NOAA Observing System Architecture

Presentation to The Open Group Architecture Practitioner's Conference 23 October 2003

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Topics

- Need for an Architecture
- Modeling Approach
 - Business Analysis
 - Knowledge Modeling

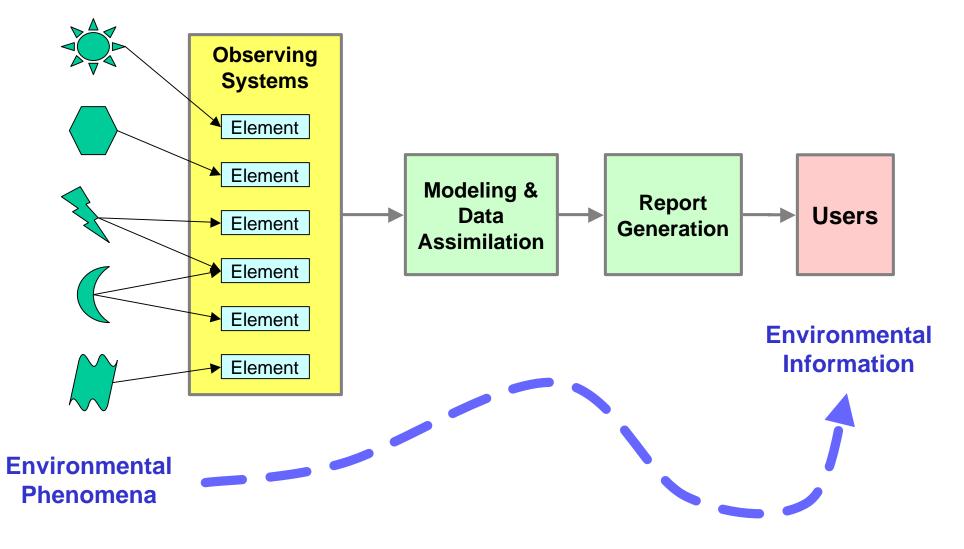
Architecture Models

- Observing Systems
- NOAA Enterprise

• Metis

- Uses and Benefits
- Visualizing the Enterprise

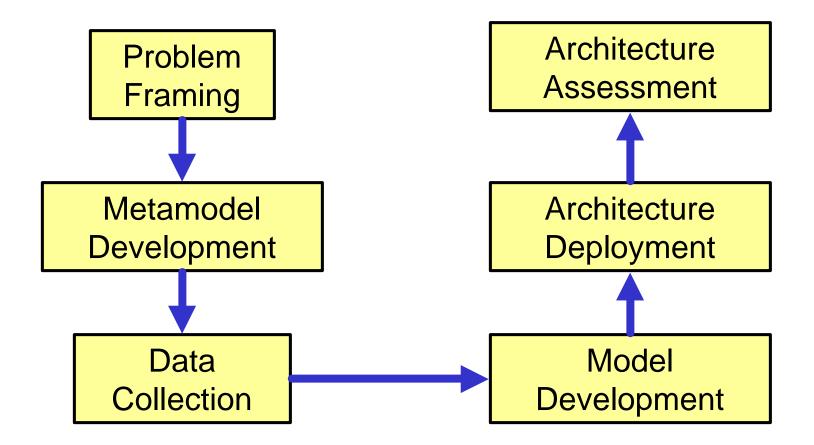
Context for NOAA's Observing Systems



Observing System Challenges

NOAA Missions	Programs & Services (10's)	Observing Systems (~100)	Observing Parameters (100's)
 Monitoring & Prediction Stewardship 	 Weather Climate Charting Fisheries Mgmt Homeland Security 		 Precipitation Ocean Salinity Solar Radiation Solar Radiation Ocean Temperature Sea Height Stock Assessment Shoreline Aerosols

Six-Step Process for Developing the Baseline Architecture



Step 1 – Problem Framing

• Business Analysis

- Identify <u>Purpose</u> of the Architecture
- Identify "<u>Business Questions</u>" to be addressed by the Architecture
- Establish business Priorities

Conceptual Framework

- Identify relevant business "Objects"
- Identify "Facts" about these Objects
- Define how <u>Questions</u> can be answered using these "Facts"
- Develop <u>Conceptual Framework</u> for the Architecture

Business Analysis

Purpose of the Architecture (Business Queries)

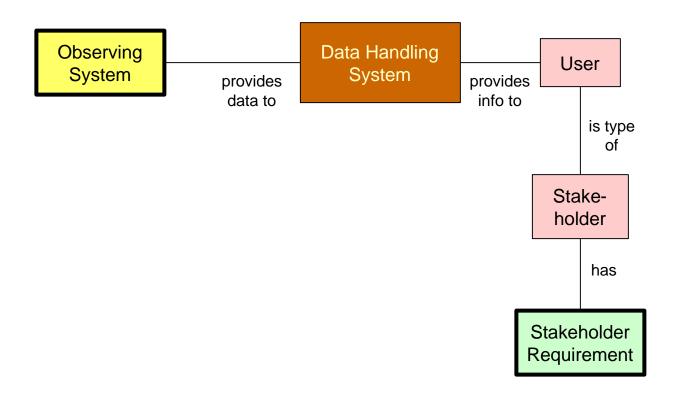
- Display all observing systems <u>Owned By</u> a particular line office.
- Display all Climate <u>Requirements</u> that are not being met by current observing systems.
- What observing systems are supporting our ability to measure the heat content of the ocean? (or other <u>Scientific Query</u>)
- > Display all organizations that <u>Own</u> buoys.
- What observing systems are associated with each NOAA <u>Strategic Goal</u>?

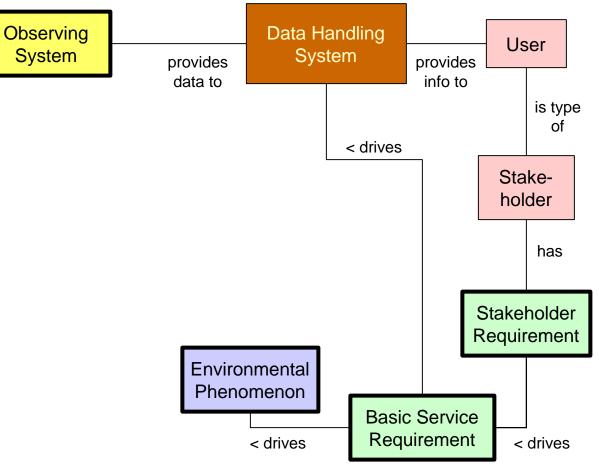
Business Queries (continued)

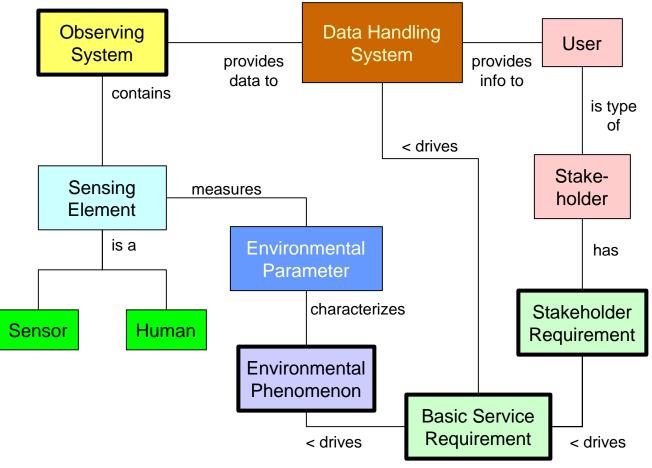
- Display all observing systems that a certain <u>Stakeholder</u> deems important.
- Display all observing systems that <u>Measure</u> a particular environmental parameter.
- Display the <u>Acquisition Costs</u> of all observing systems associated with a certain strategic goal.
- Display the <u>Geographic Coverage</u> of a particular observing system.

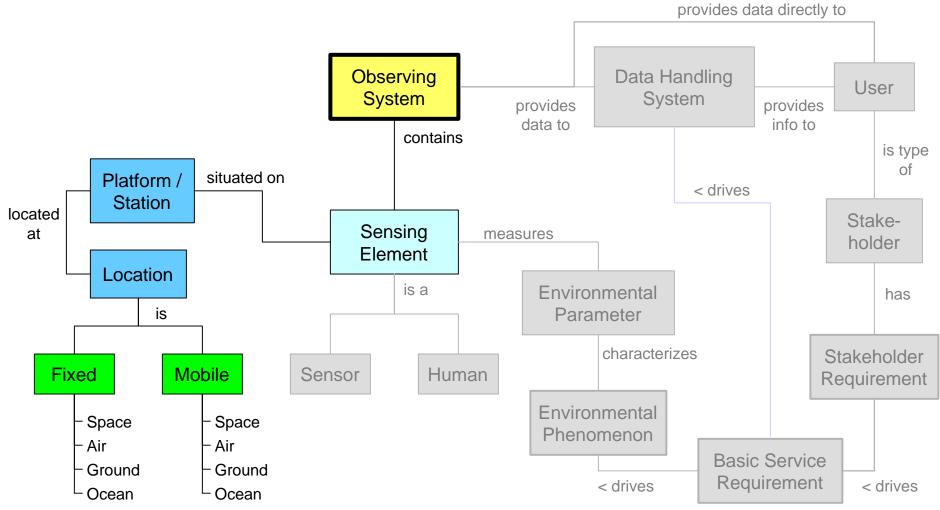
The architecture model is based on these business queries

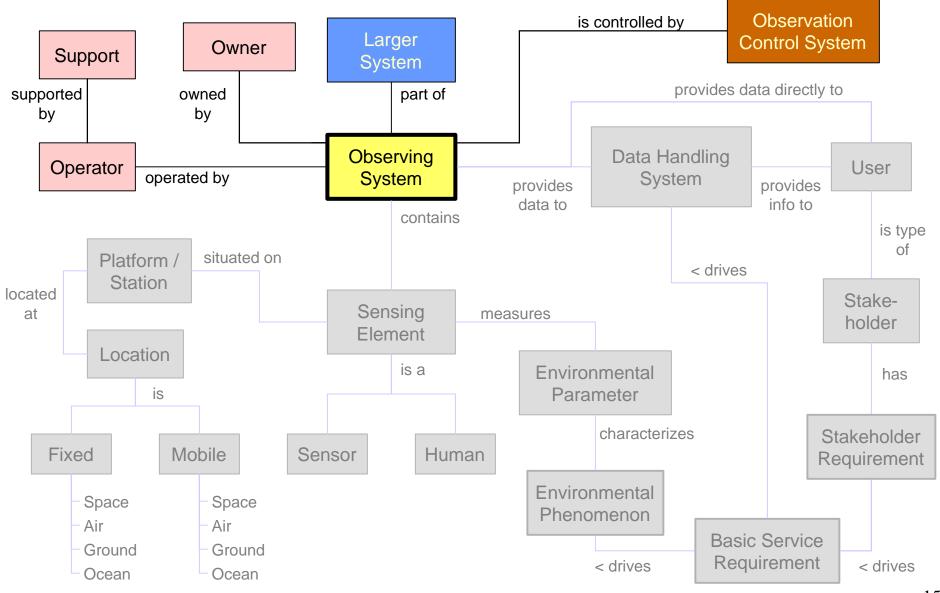


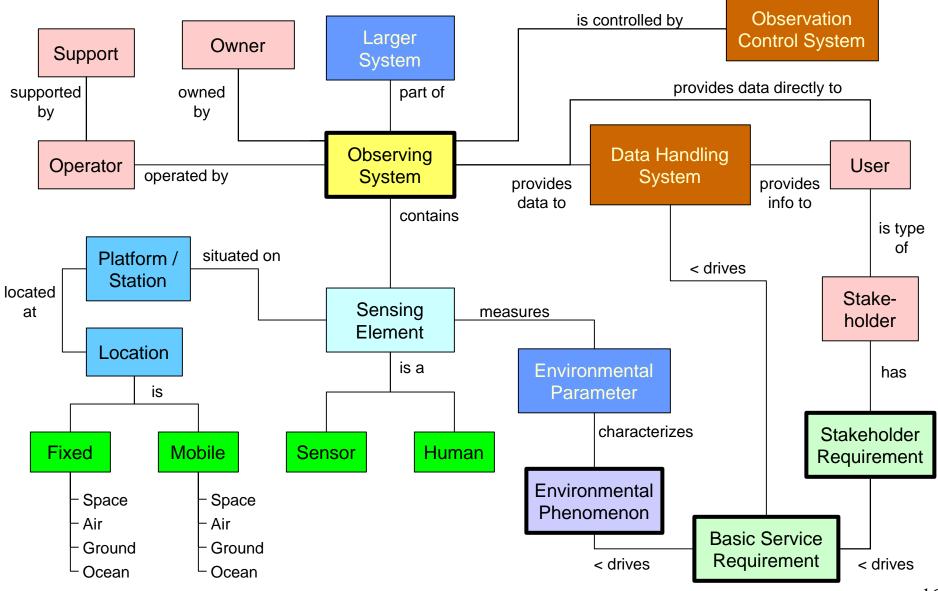






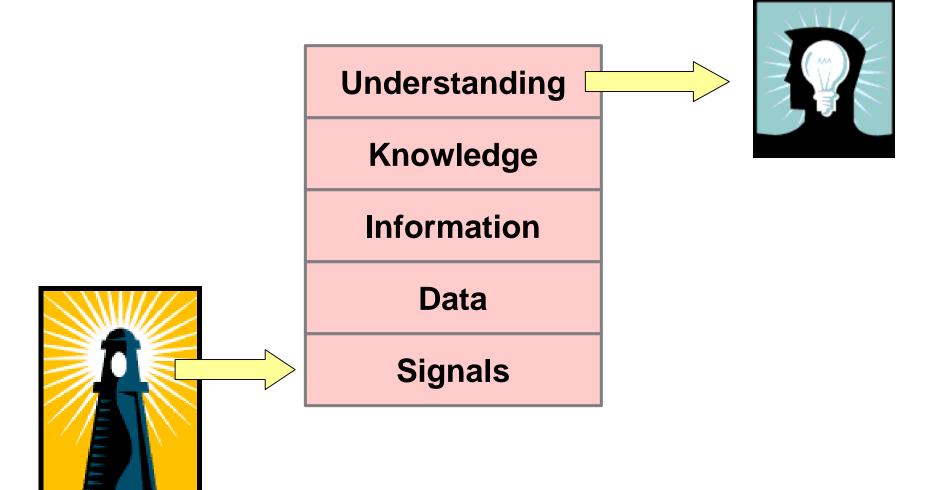




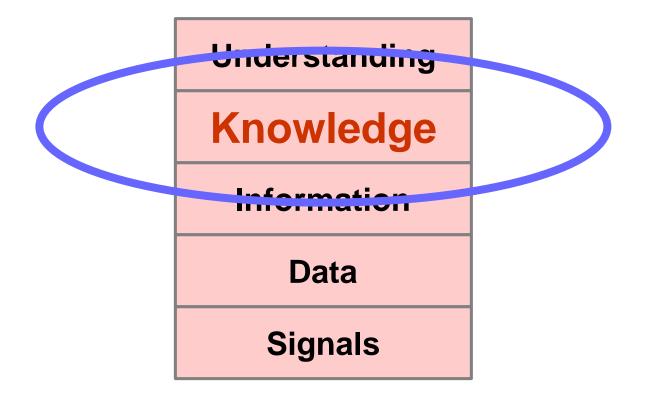


Knowledge Modeling

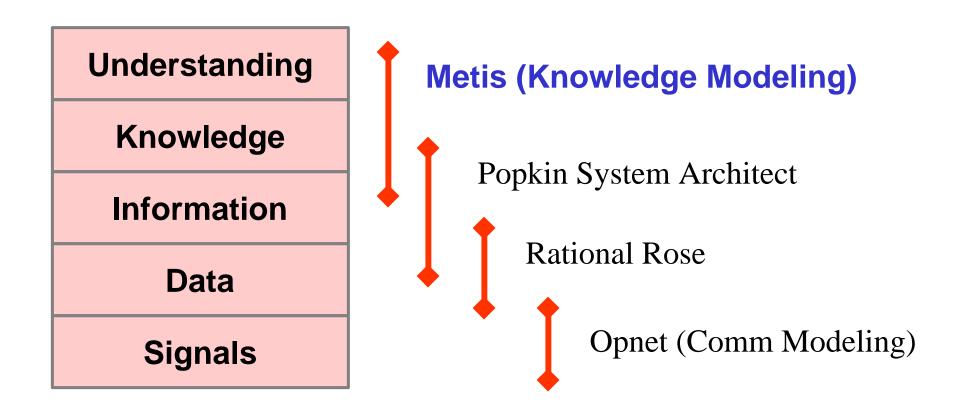
The Knowledge Modeling Paradigm

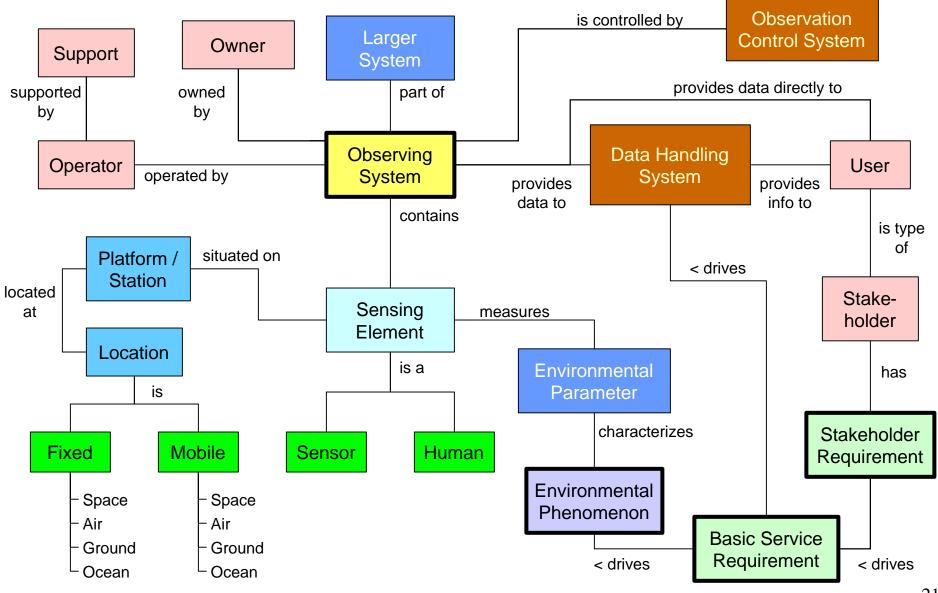


The NOAA Observing System Architecture Domain

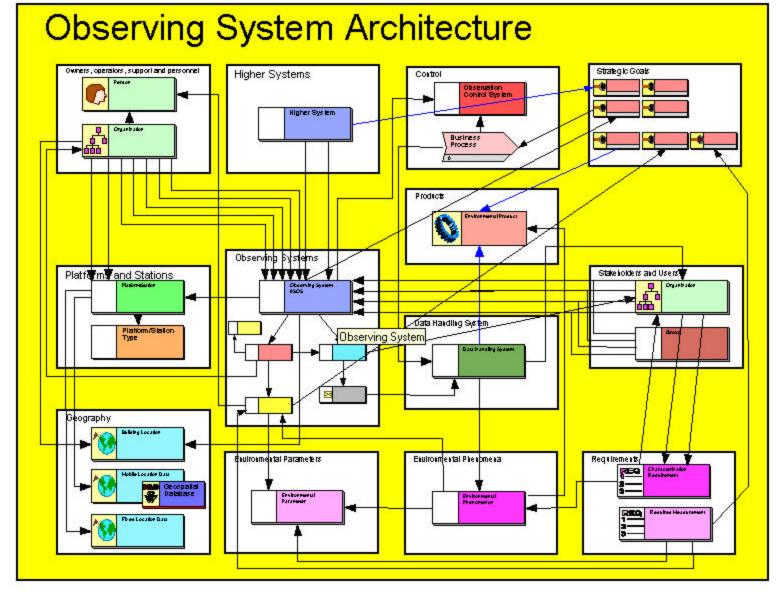


Different Models Need Different Tools



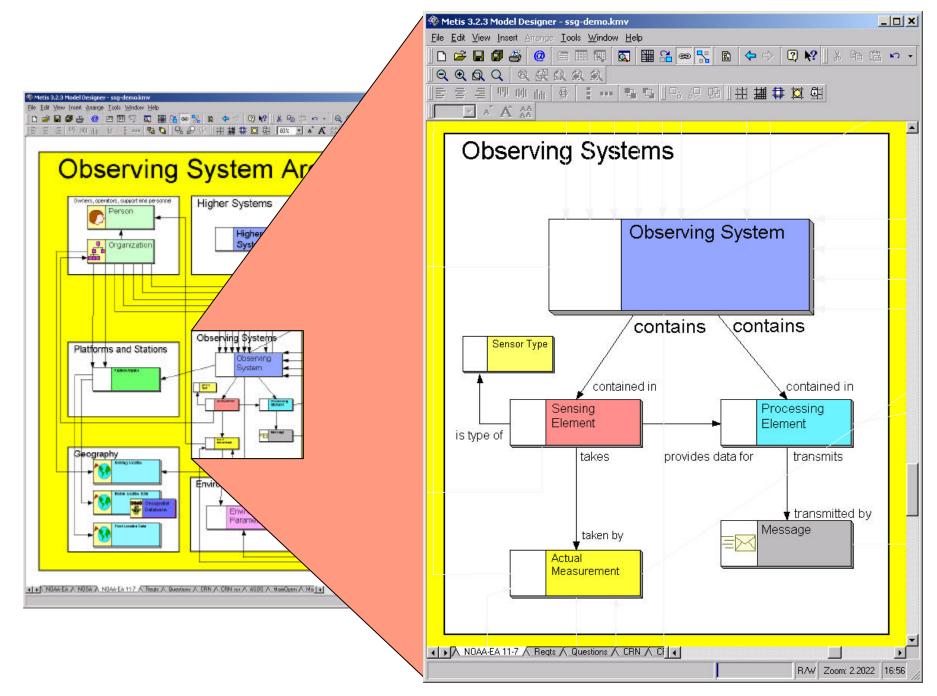


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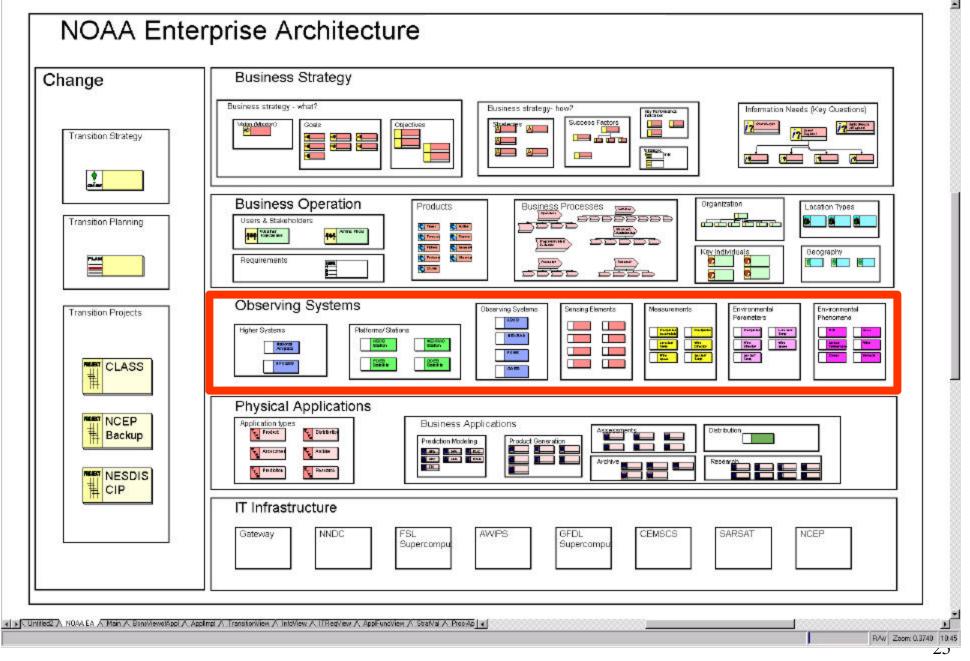
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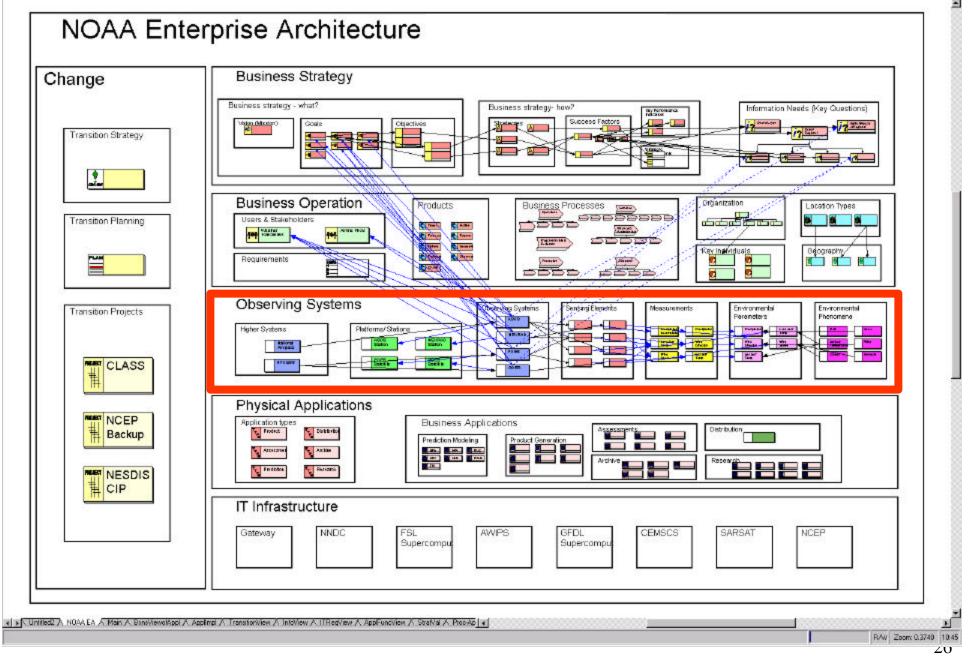


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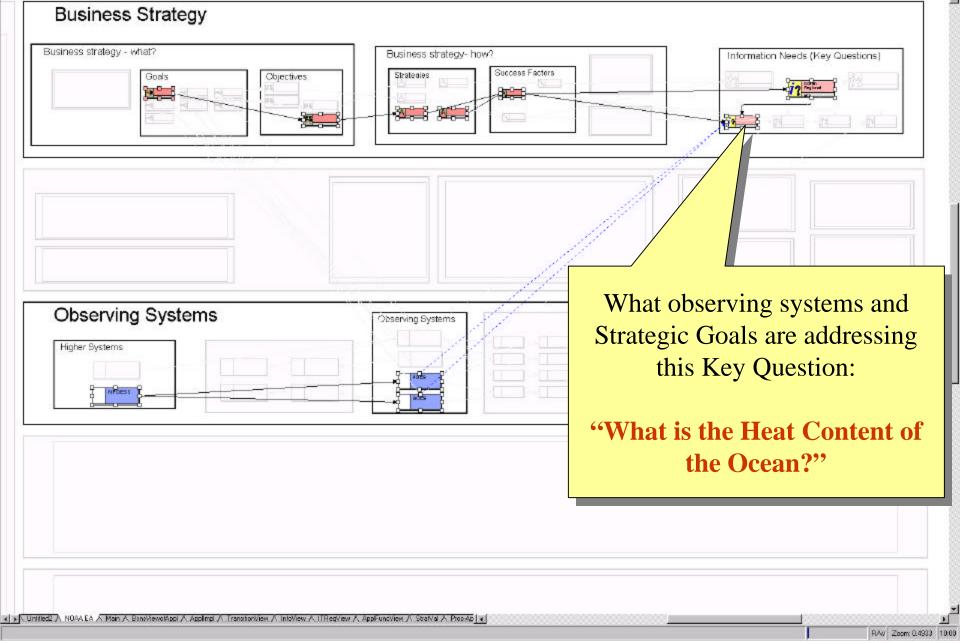
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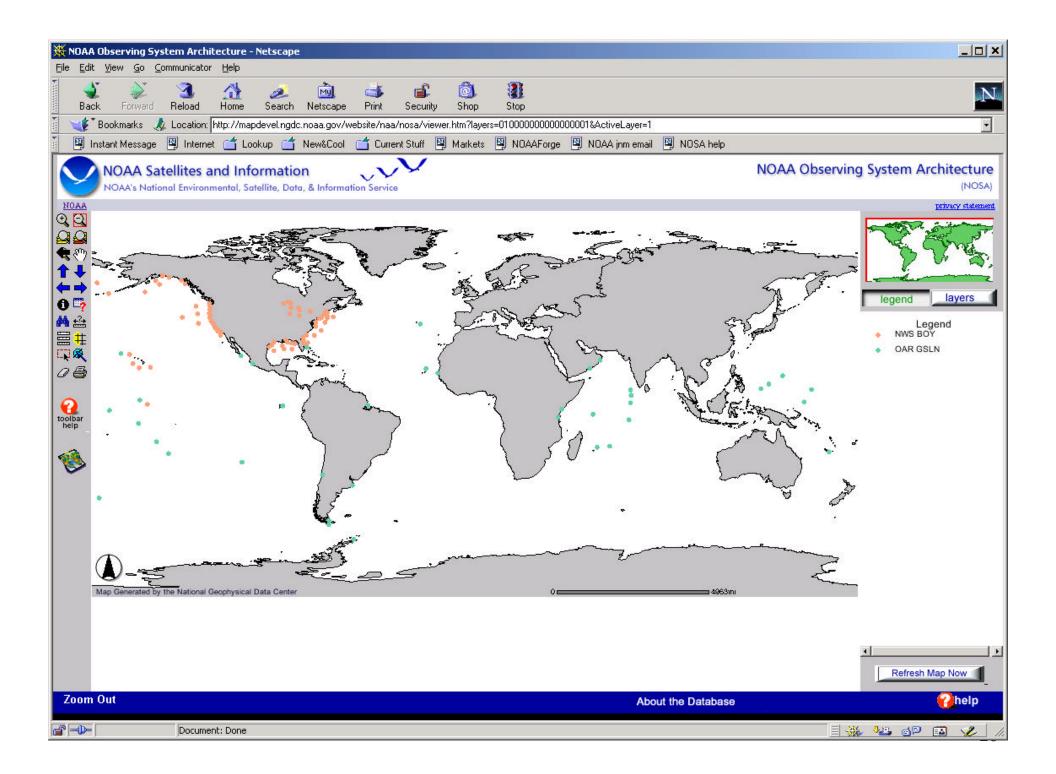
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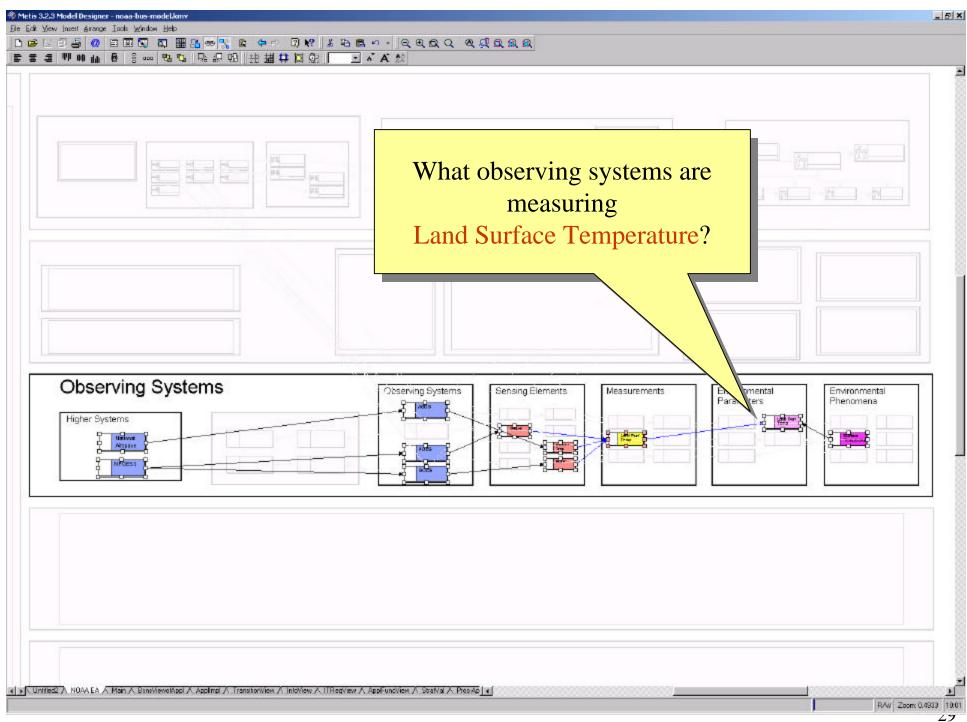
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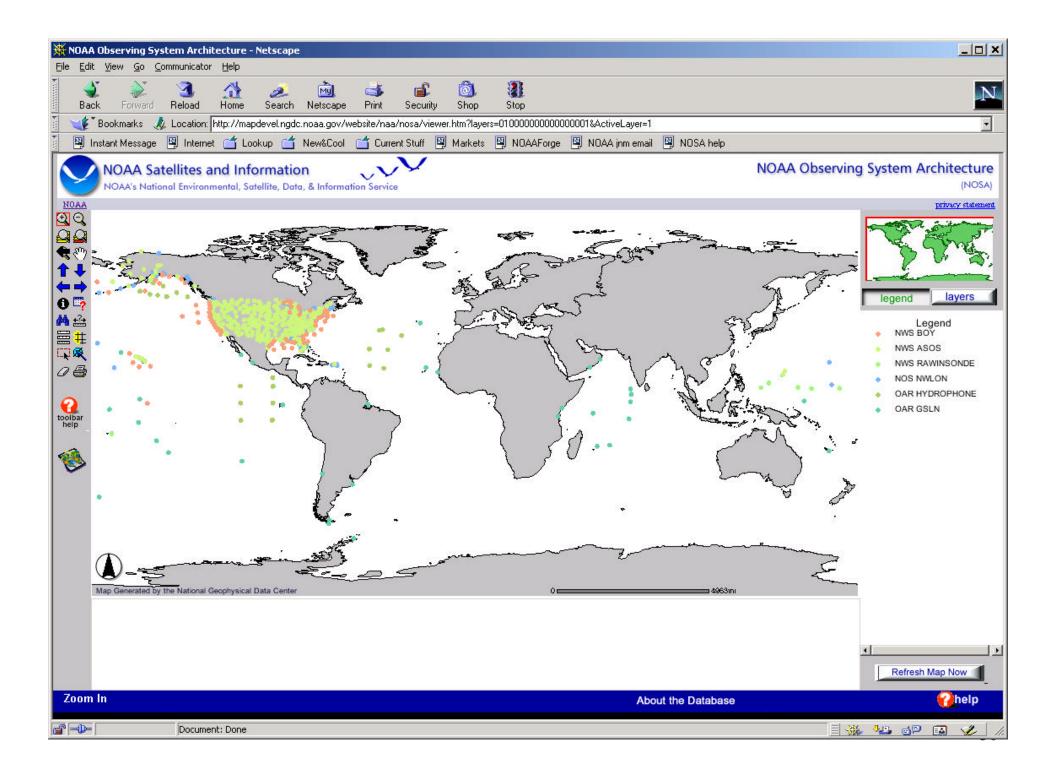
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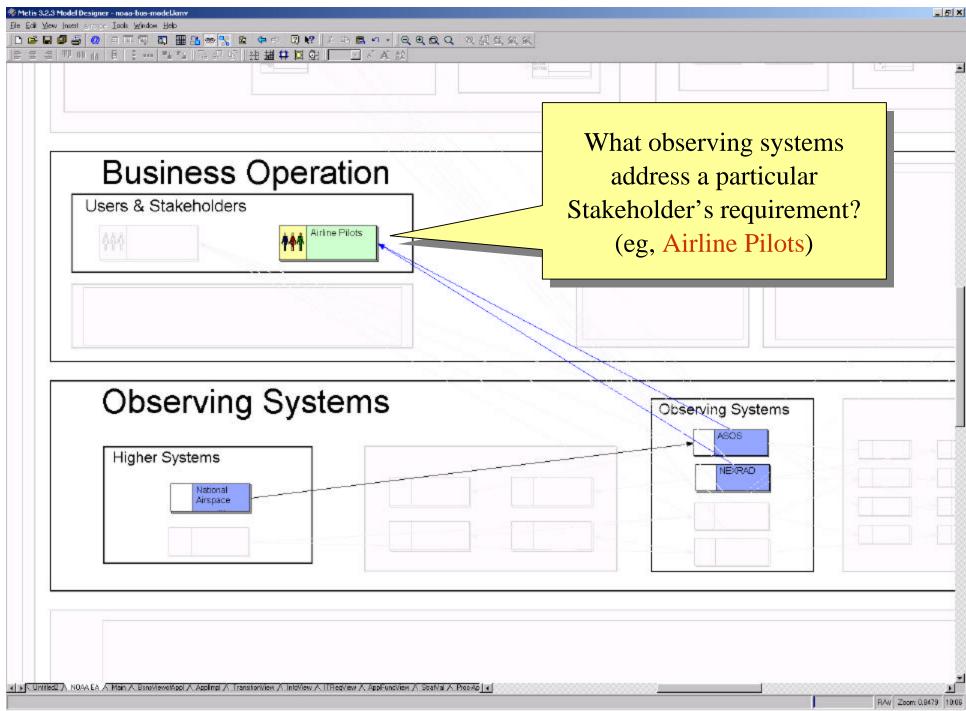


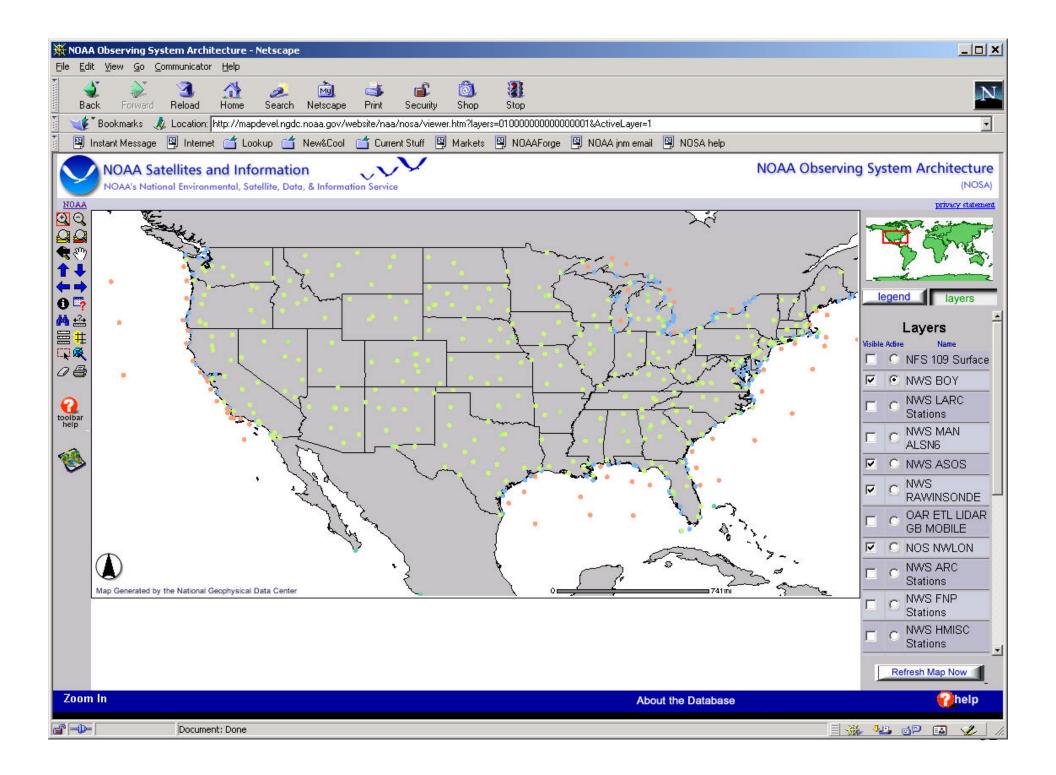
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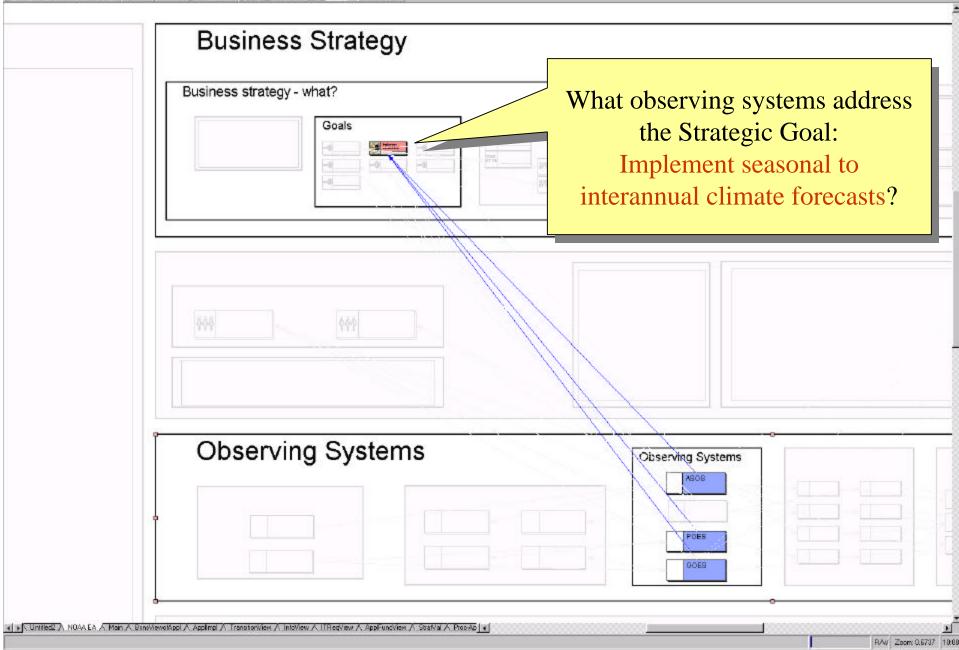








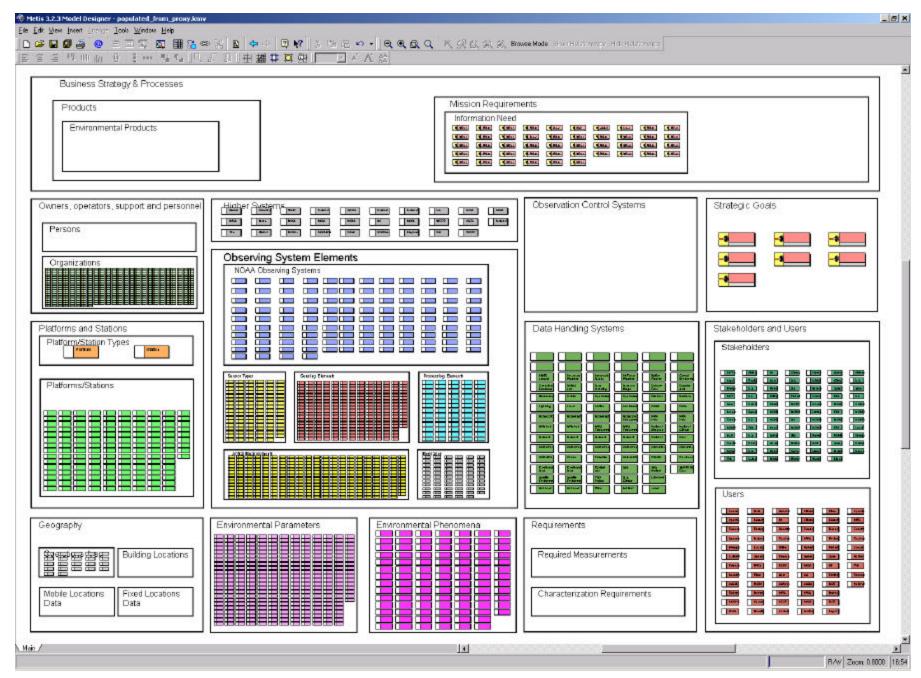


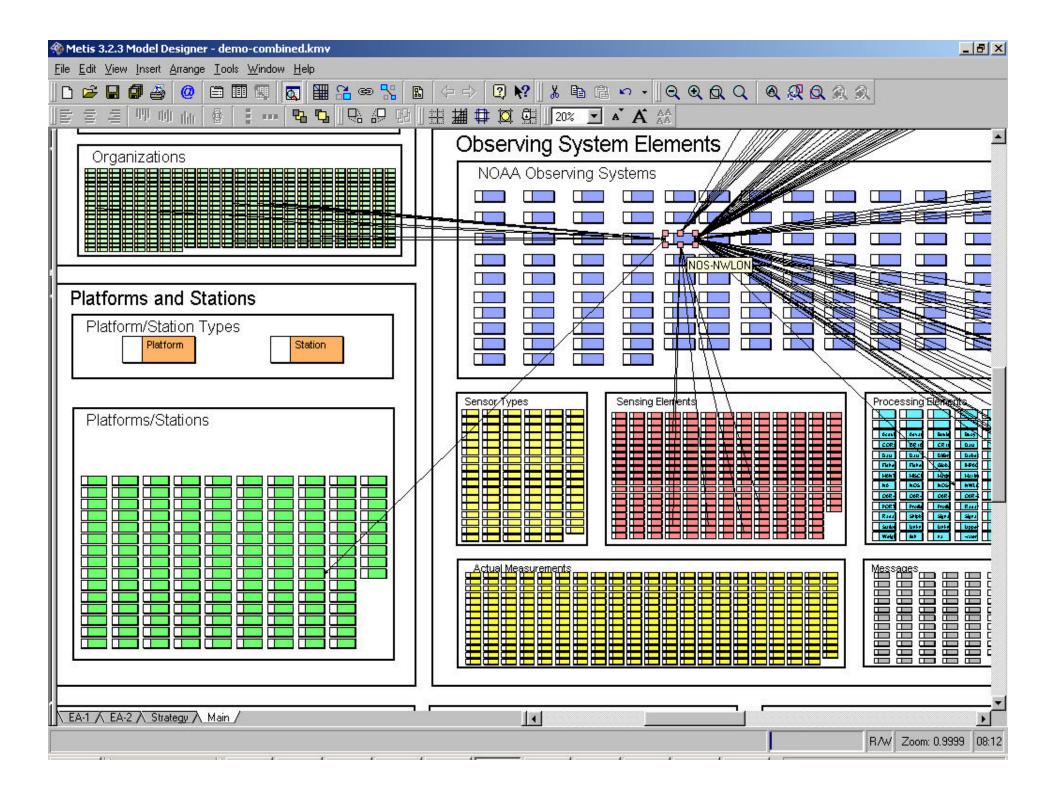


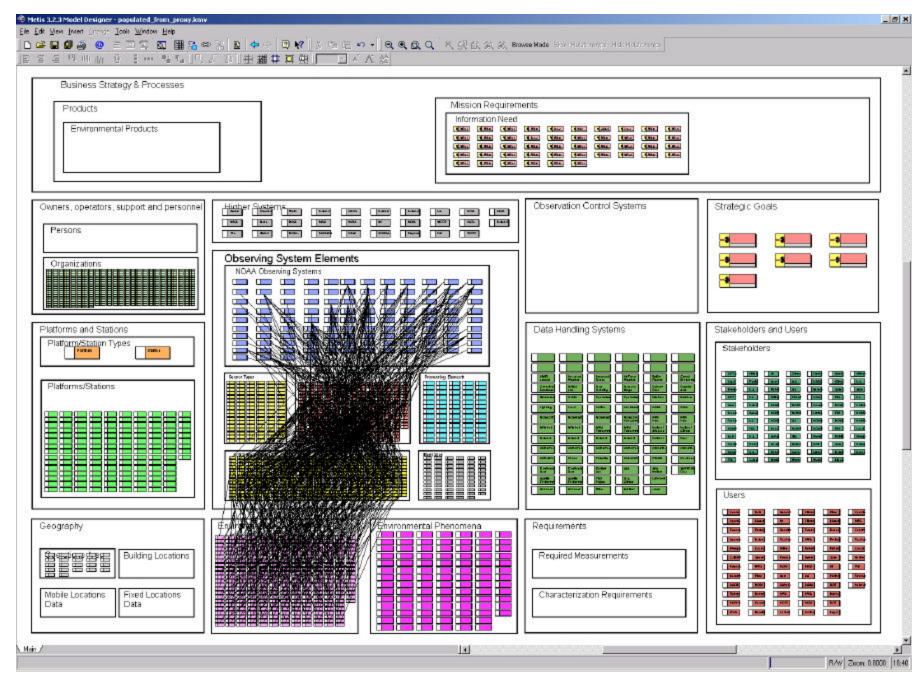
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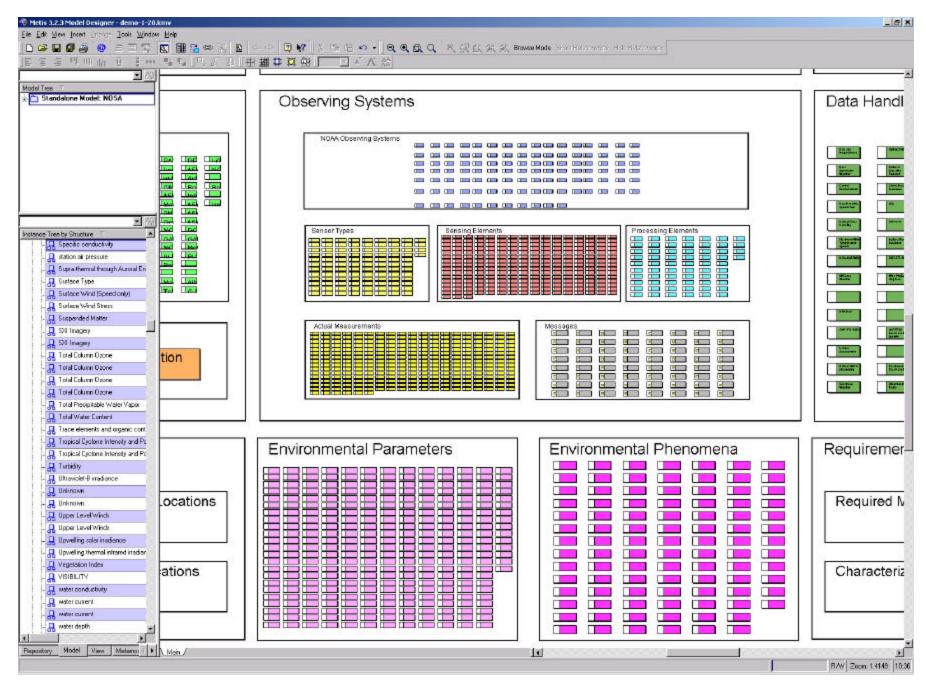
The NOSA Knowledge Model

Example Screen Shots from the Metis Architecture Tool



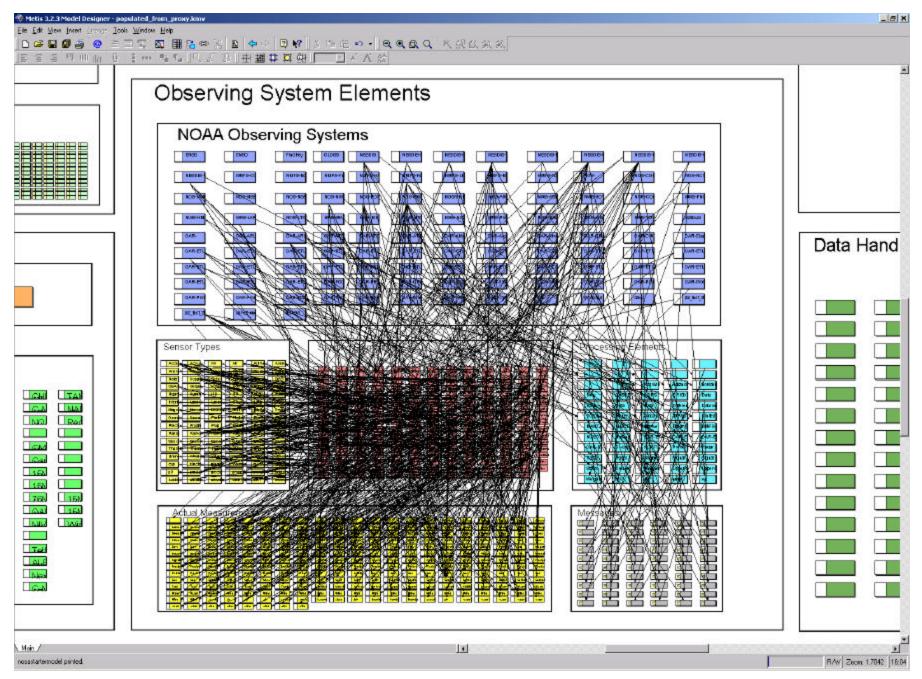


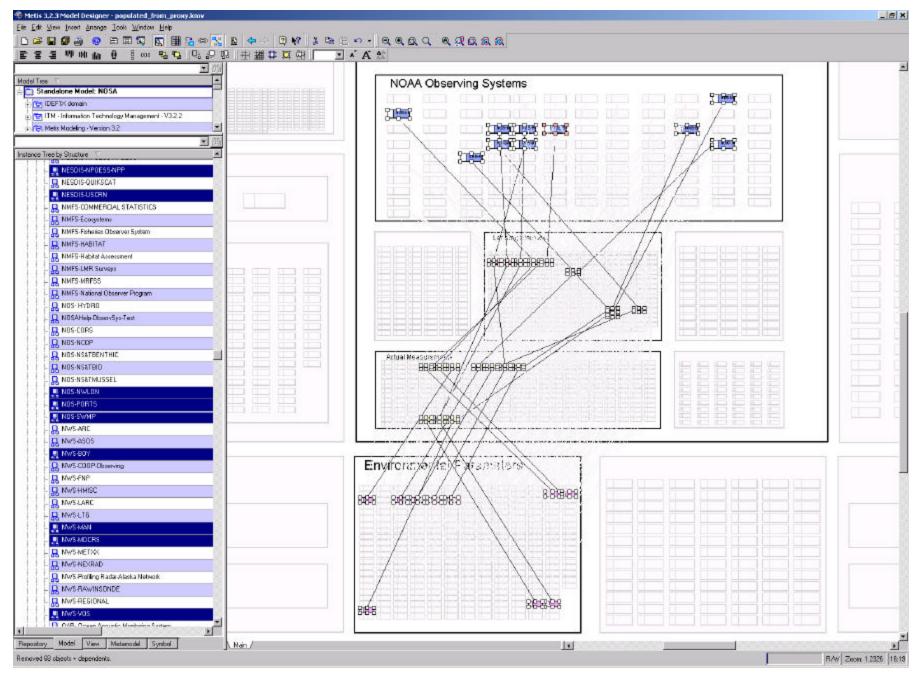




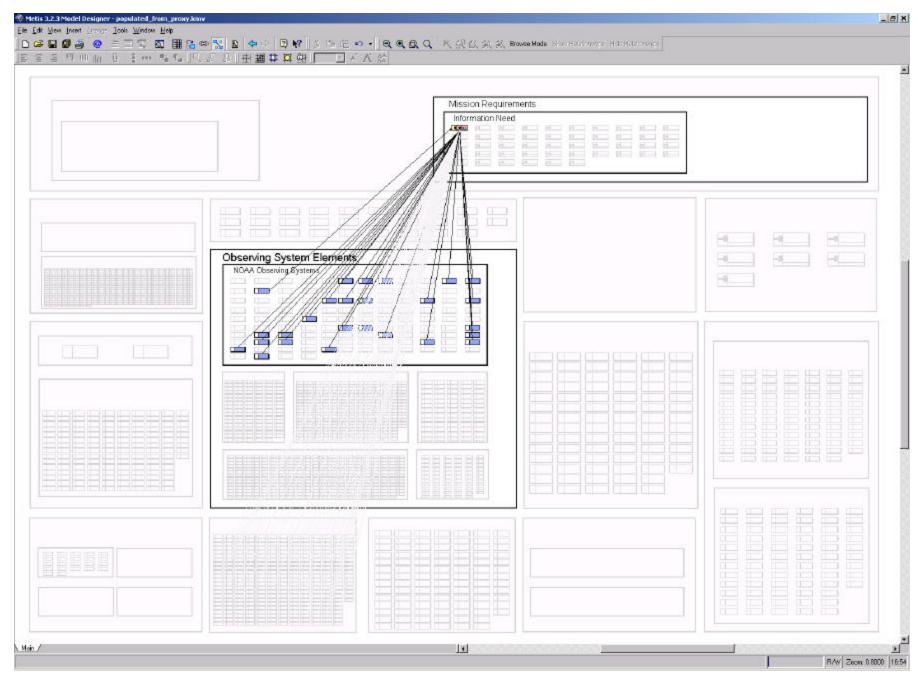
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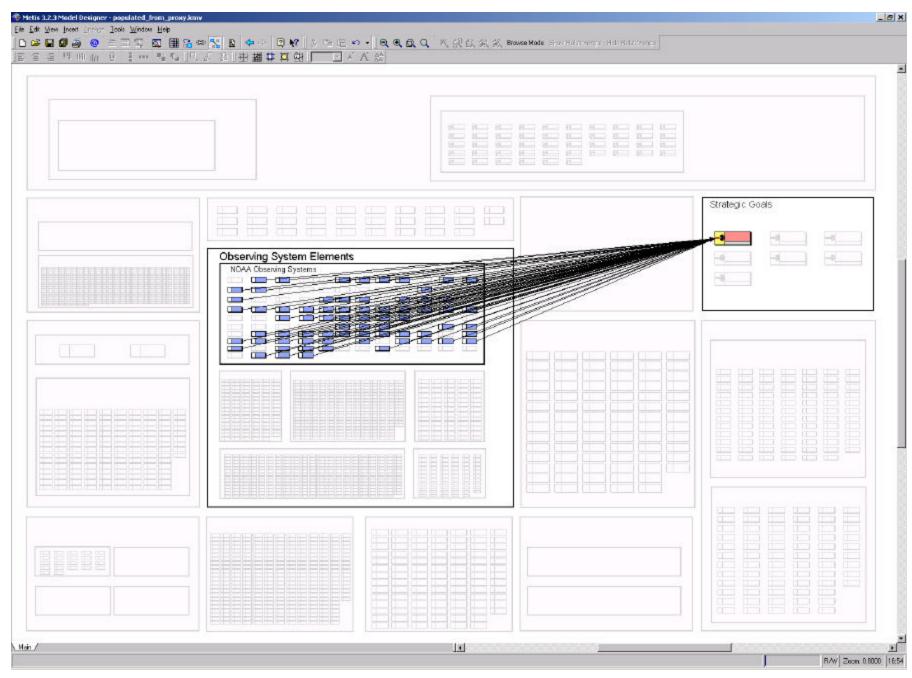
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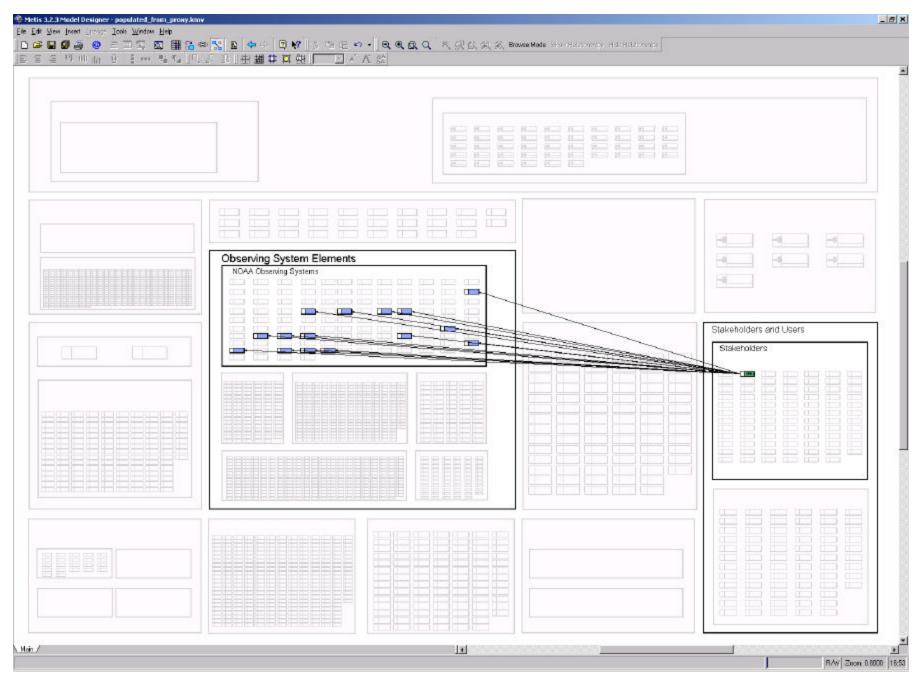


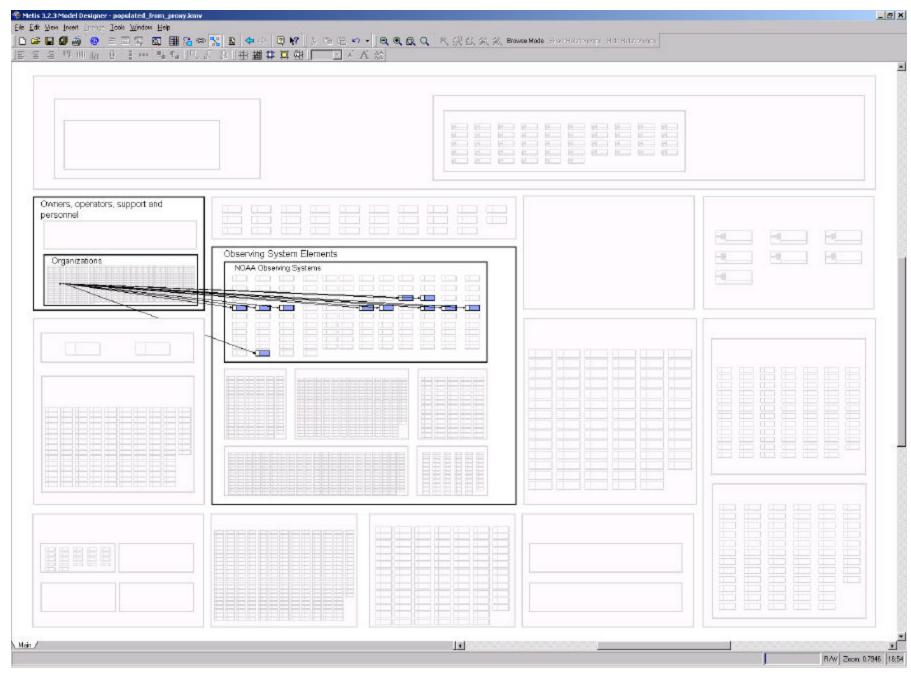


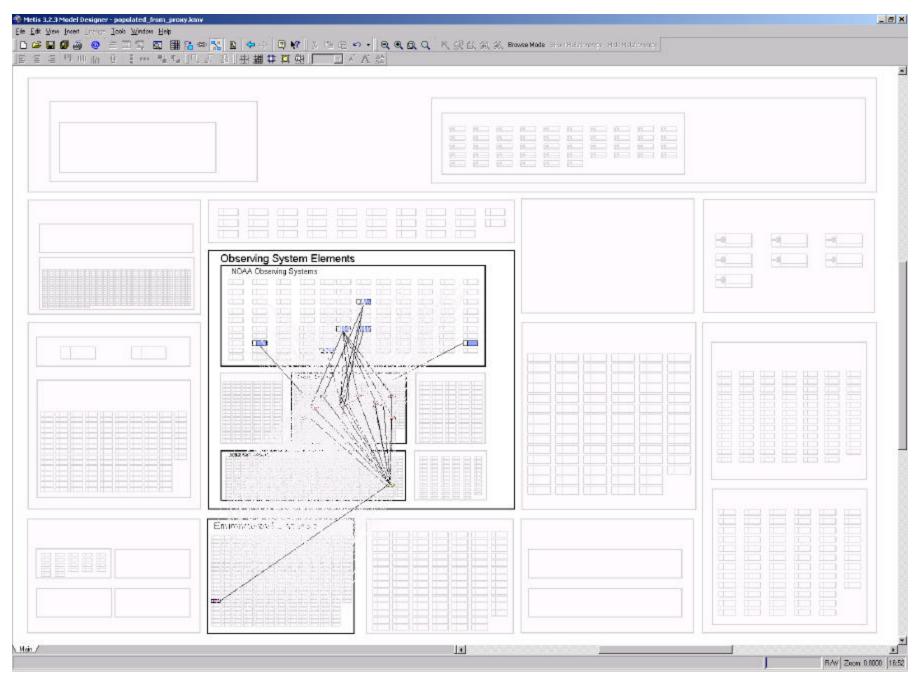
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Contains	NESDIS-USCRN	Air Temperature		
Contains	NOS-NWLON	Air Temperature		
Contains	NOS-PORTS	Air Temperature		
Contains	NOS-SWMP	Air temperature		
Contains	NWS-BOY	Thermistor		
Contains	NWS-MAN	Thermistor		
Contains	NWS-MDCRS	Air Data Total Air Temperature Sensors		
Contains	NWS-VOS	Hygrometer		
Contains	OAR-ARL-SURFRAD	Vaisala Temperature and RH probe		
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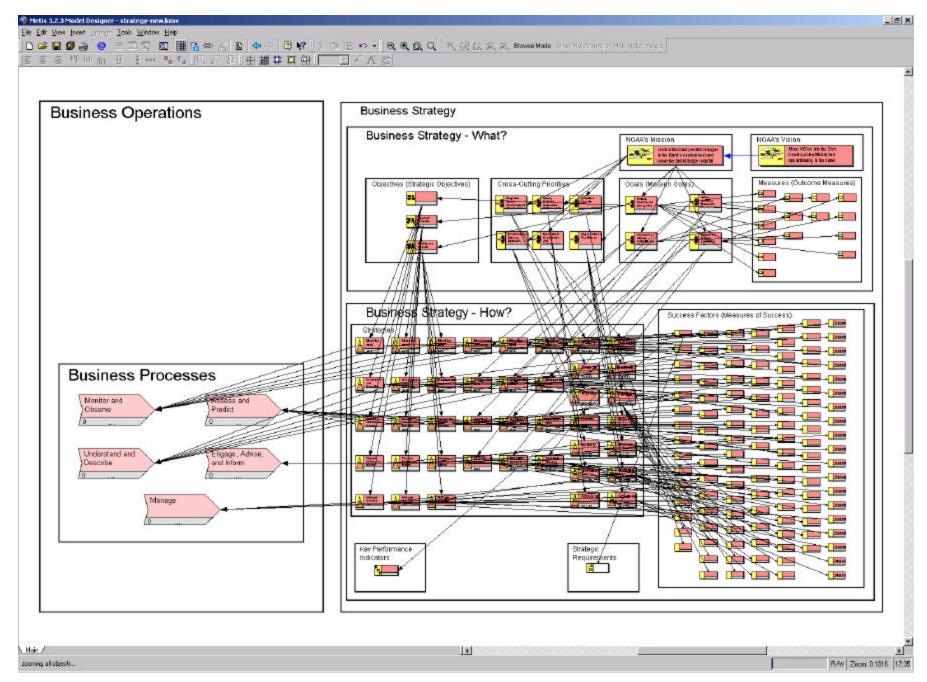




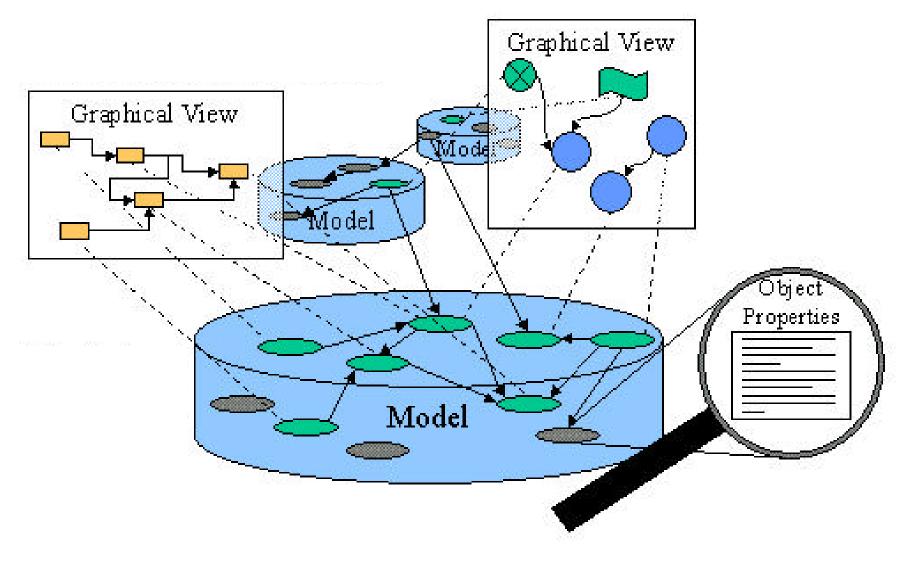








Metis Architecture Tool



Results

- Architecture modeled using Metis provides a framework for:
 - Examining future requirements and cost goals
 - Discovery of gaps and duplications
 - Identifying research opportunities
 - Planning evolutionary improvement
- Metis provides an integrated view of NOAA's observing systems linked to missions
- Leads to a more cost-effective portfolio of systems, products & services