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# Architectural Aspects of Long-Lived Ground Systems

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Ground Systems Architecture Workshop 2006

Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense  
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# Report Documentation Page

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE <b>2006</b>		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED <b>00-00-2006 to 00-00-2006</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>Architecture Aspects of Long-Lived Ground Systems</b>				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>Carnegie Mellon University, Software Engineering Institute, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213-3890</b>				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited</b>					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c. THIS PAGE <b>unclassified</b>			



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# Topics

Ground Systems Challenges

A motivating example - TSAT\*

Architecture Strategy

Architecture Tactics

What architecture can do to support system longevity

Realization

Summary / Q&A

**\*Disclaimer: personal views, not necessarily those of the Transformational Satellite Communications (TSAT) PMO**



# Ground Systems Challenges

- Unprecedented Operational Capability
- Interoperability with external systems also in development
- Interoperability with Legacy Systems
- Evolution in CONOPS
- Evolution in protocols and underlying technology

- Architecturally significant attributes
- Drive lifecycle evolution/change into development cycle



# A Motivating Example - TSAT

Goals include

- mission-critical satellite-based packet and circuit communications for the warfighter
- quality of service, info assurance, comm. on the move,...
- seamless integration into the Global Information Grid (GIG)
- complex interactions with military planners/systems

Other programs have similarly challenging objectives and complexity (e.g. business enterprise integration exploiting RFID\*, network communications,...)

**Overarching Challenge – develop a large, complex, long-lived, software intensive systems in an environment that is fluid both during and after development**

\*RFID – Radio Frequency IDentification



# Architecture Strategy

At the risk of stating the obvious, identify what is fixed, what is variable

## Fixed/Slow-moving

- domain-specific data
- *essential* behavior
- software/hardware split

## Variable/Evolving

- standards, protocols
- external interfaces
- CONOPS, deployment
- time constraints
- value-added features
- technology refresh
- human-machine task split

Tactics: identify architectural features that allow change and protect invariants



# Architecture – Tactics <sub>1</sub>

## Separation of Concerns

### Explicit domain-specific data model

- most resilient piece of large system-of-systems
- desirable to version elements
- unambiguous units of measure
- include behavior with roles, permissions, etc.

### Separate CONOPS from data model

- CONOPS is mechanized as an explicit element of architecture
- captures policies that drive behavior
- describes human-machine task division

### Separate domain-specific behavior from supporting infrastructure



# Architecture – Tactics <sub>2</sub>

## Define Capable Infrastructure

### Generalized inter-component communications

- messaging ‘middleware’
- asynchronous to near real-time constraints
  - multiple transport mechanisms transparent to application components

### Explicit management model for components

- formal model for control and monitoring
- ‘component registry’
- include version as lookup criteria
- enable automated & remote component

### Isolate external interfaces from applications/services



## Architecture – Tactics <sub>3</sub>

### Exploit Legacy & COTS Software

- Treated as components in architectural model
- Individual choices should neither “break” nor drive architecture
- Unique structure hidden by common packaging conventions
- On case-by-case basis, revision/replacement is pre-planned



# Realization <sub>1</sub>

## Architectural Styles

- Client-Server
- Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA)
- Agent-based systems
- Hybrids

## Communications Models

- XML-based (including “Web Services”)
- CORBA and relatives
- Problem-specific binary communications protocols (e.g. WSTAWG\* real-time model)

\*WSTAWG – Weapons System  
Technical Architecture Working Group



# Realization <sub>2</sub>

## Organizational Issues

- Recognize going in that this is difficult work
- Requires organizational buy-in and sustained management attention
- Expect numerous objections
- Complexity and long time frame ensures mistakes will happen – architecture can mitigate effects when domain mutates or market forces influence what is available or appropriate



## Summary

- Developing complex net-centric systems while we are still trying to fully understand what it means to be net-centric represents unique opportunities and risks
- Rapid evolution in technology, standards, and protocols increases variability that programs must comprehend.
- Architecture can mitigate some of the difficulties.
- There is *still* no silver bullet.