



# Functional Architectures with SysML



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We believe in a world, in which people with restricted hearing can communicate again without limitations thanks to advanced technology.





Jesko Lamm works at Bernafon, a Swiss manufacturer of hearing instruments. As a Senior Systems Engineer, he is responsible for the processes in system architecture and for working as a system architect in development projects, based on model-based systems engineering with SysML.



We enable organizations to achieve their business goals themselves with innovative methods of Software and Systems Engineering.

**Consulting and Training Headquarter Hamburg, Germany** 



Tim Weilkiens, managing director of the German consultancy oose GmbH, is a member of INCOSE MBSE Challenge Team SE^2 (Telescope modeling). He is also an active member of the OMG working groups about SysML and UML and has written sections of the SysML specification.



























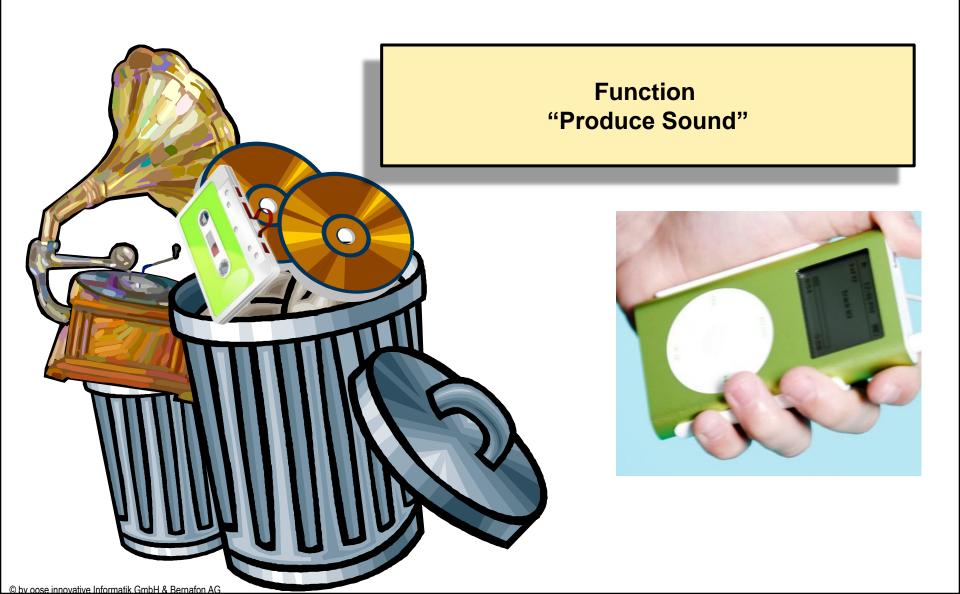








#### Functional descriptions of a system can be re-used

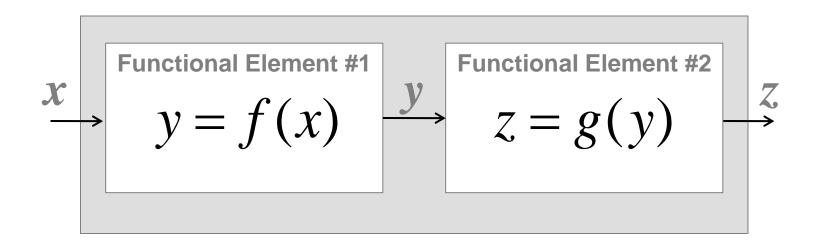






#### **What is Functional Architecture?**

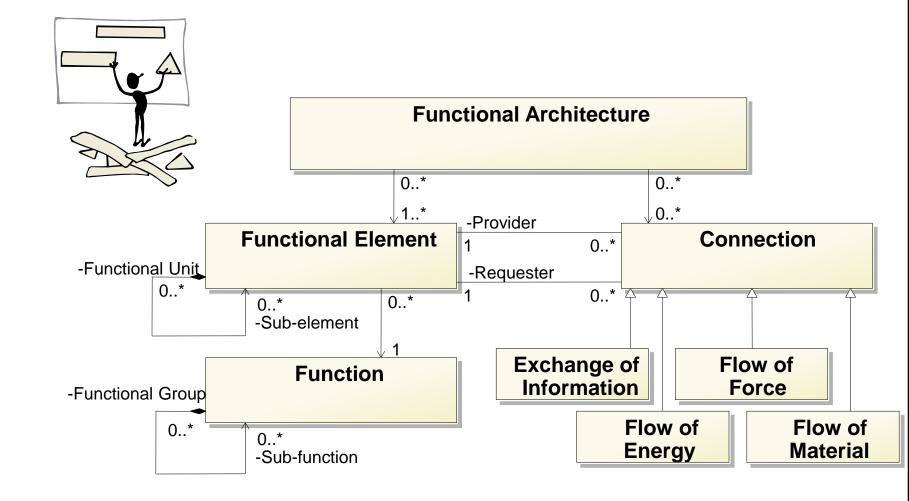
- Architecture identifies the elements of a system and relates them to each other.
- Functional Architecture is based on functional elements whose input and output are related to each other via a function.







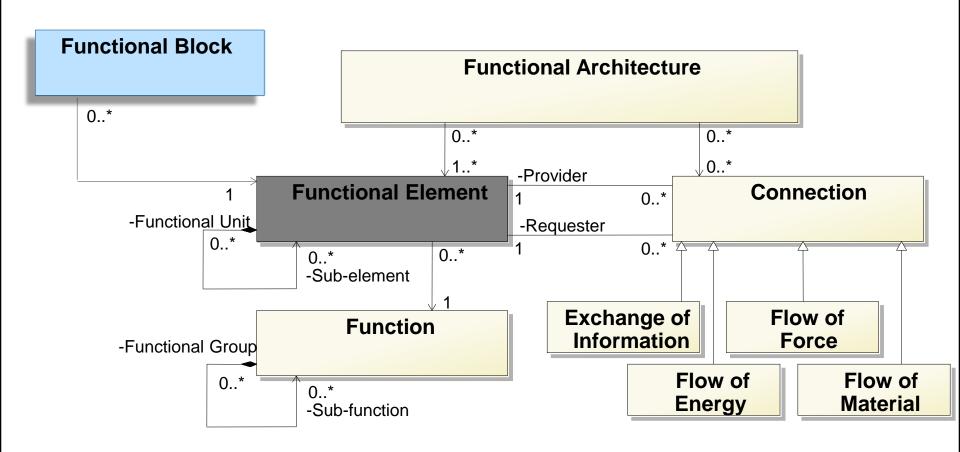
#### Information model







#### **Modeling Functional Architecture**



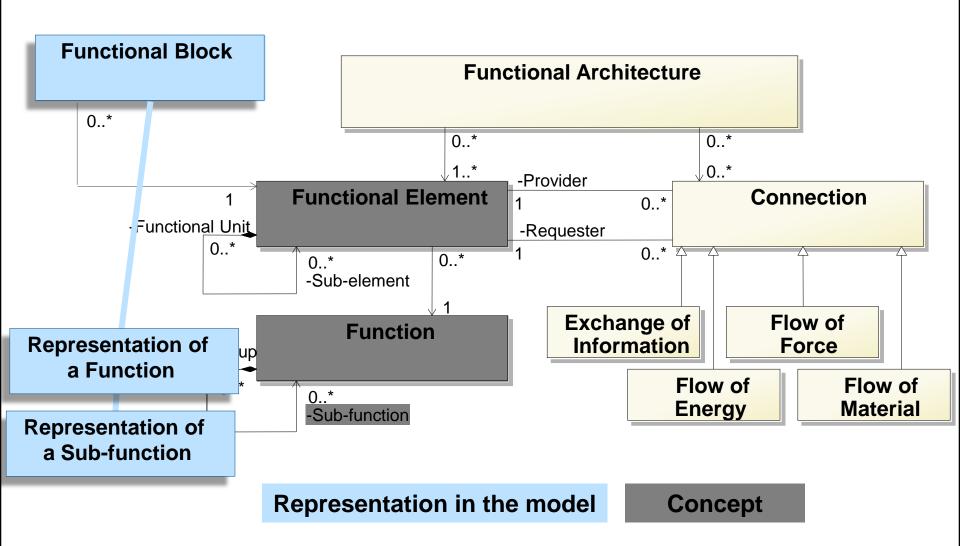
Representation in the model

Concept



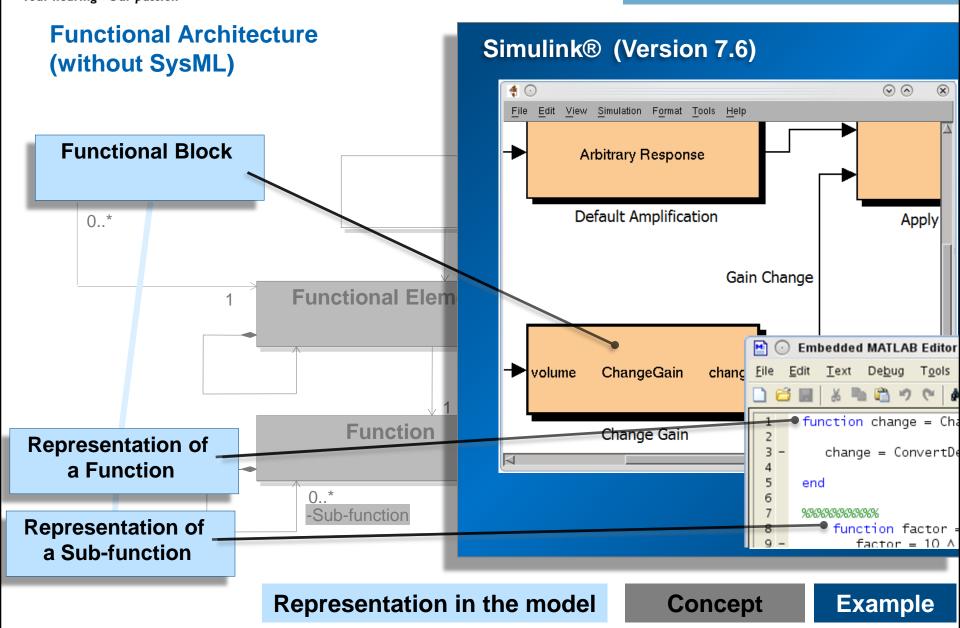


#### **Modeling Functional Architecture**





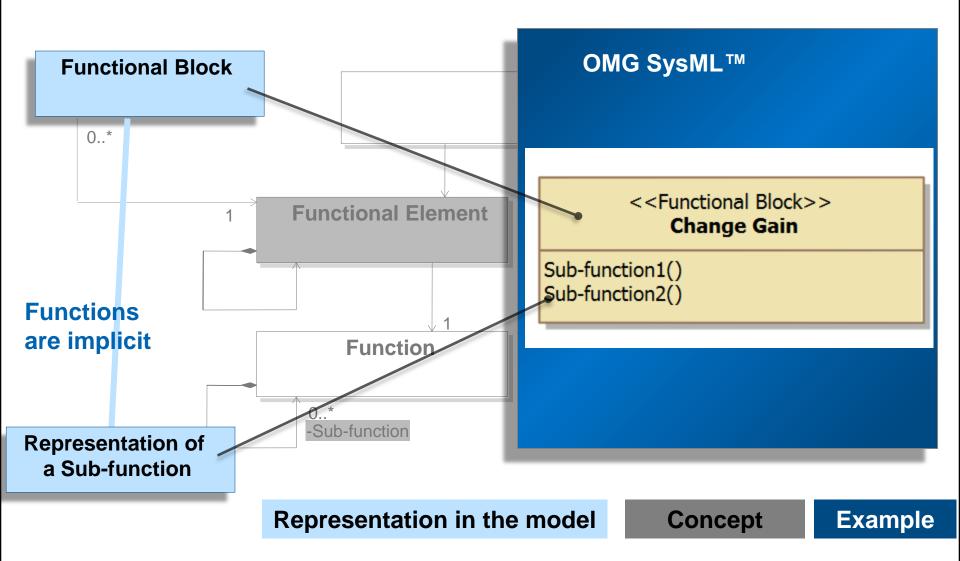








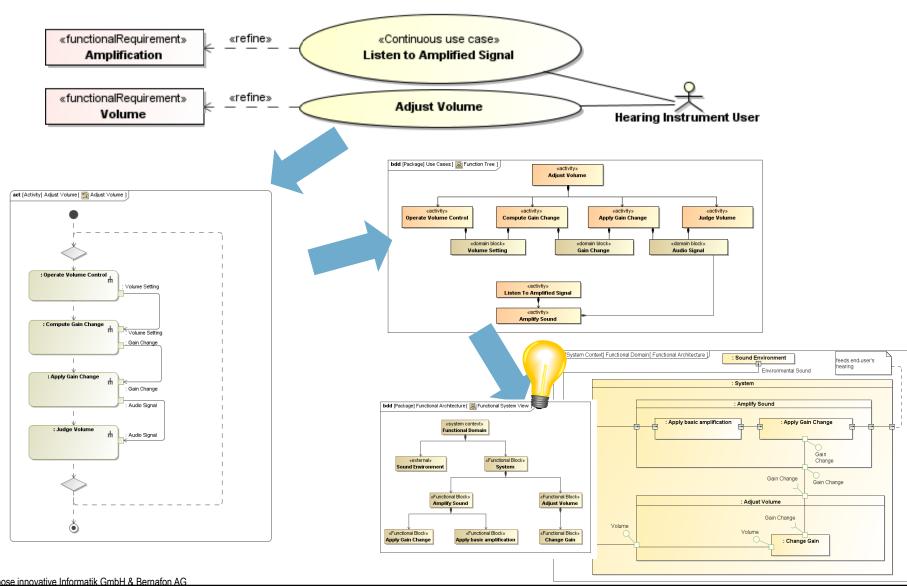
# **Functional Architecture** (SysML representation)







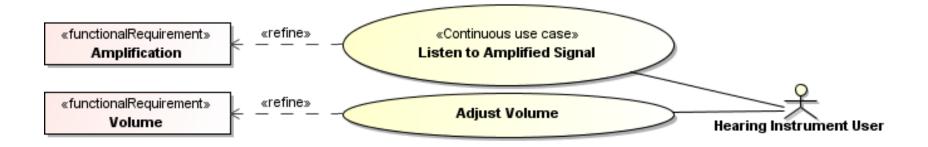
#### **Method for Creating Functional Architectures**







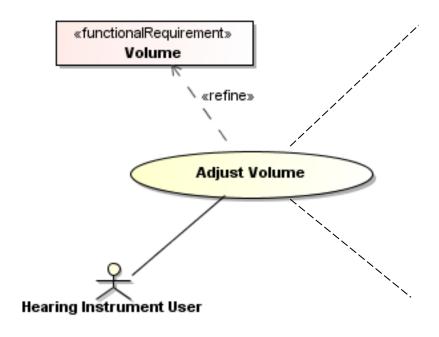
#### **Functional Requirements vs. Use Cases**

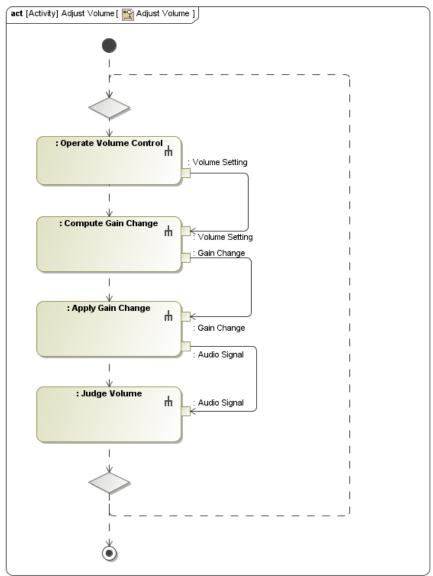






#### **Create Activity Diagrams**



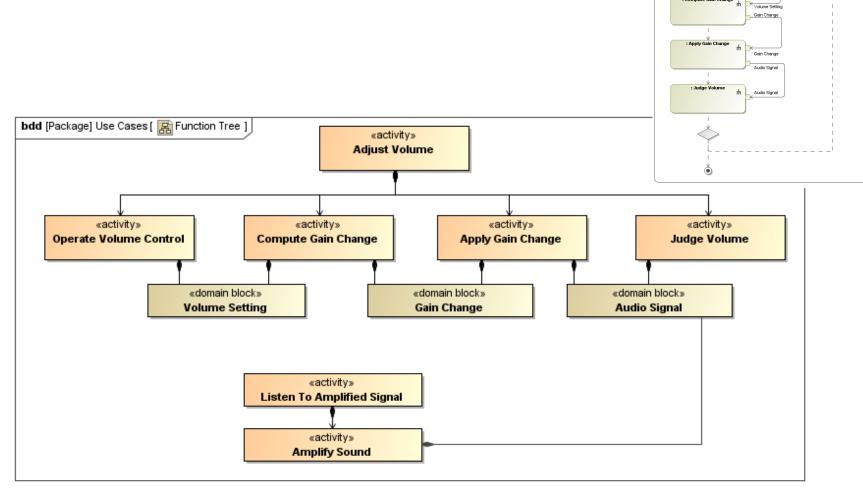






act [Activity] Adjust Volume [ [ Adjust Volume ]

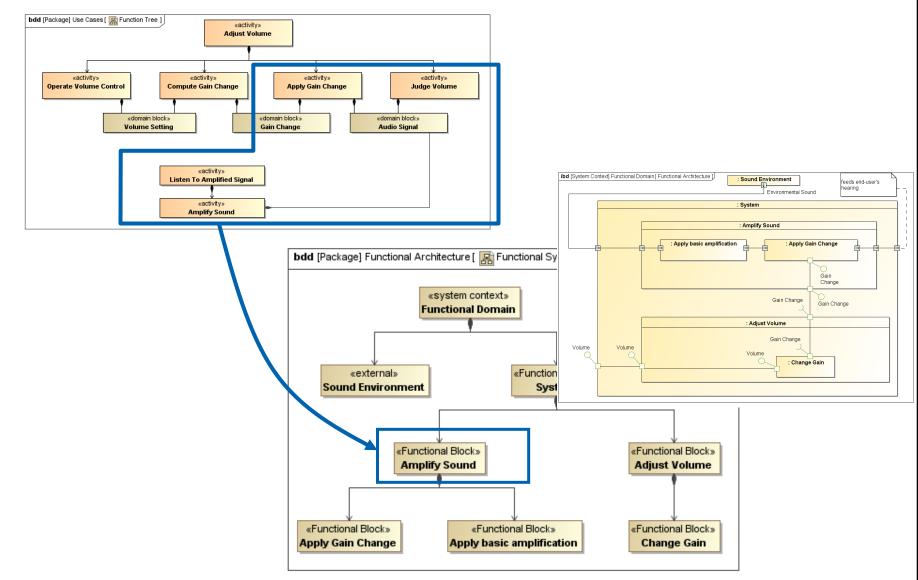
#### **Activity Trees\* of Use Cases**







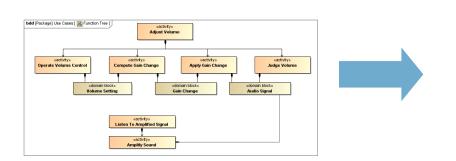
#### **Heuristics for Grouping Activities**

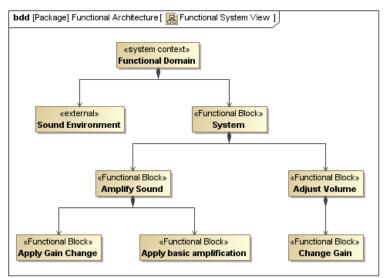






#### **Heuristics to Derive Functional Blocks**



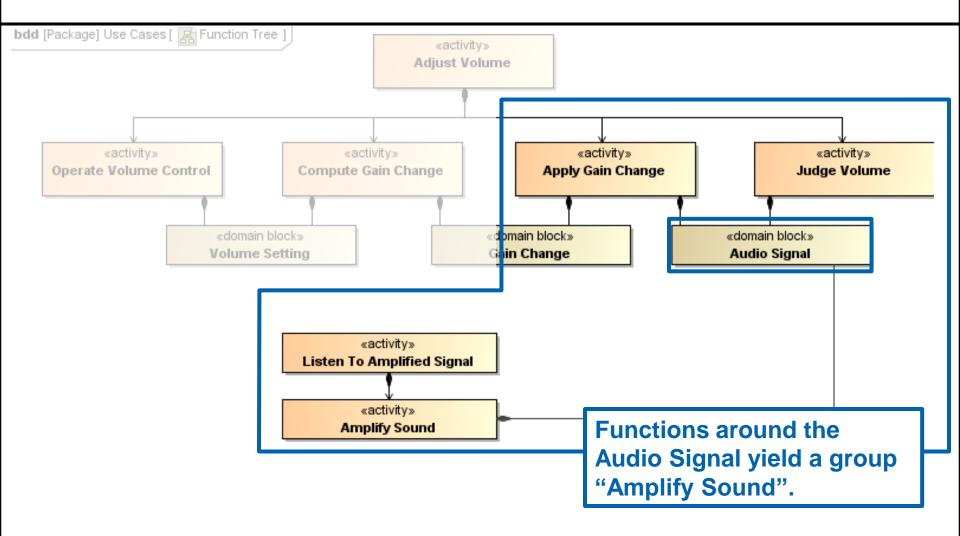


- Use grouping criteria of existing groups
- Abstract and secondary use cases define a functional group
- One functional group takes the functions that are related to system actors
- Function calls imply cohesion
- Functions that share data can be grouped





#### **Example: Functions that Share Data Can Be Grouped**

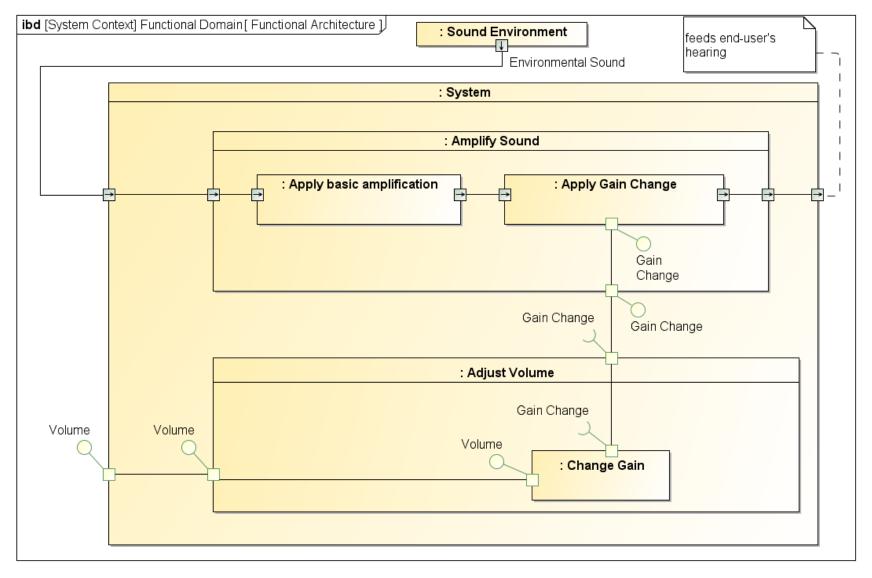


The remaining functions yield a group "Adjust Volume".





## **Example: Functional Architecture**





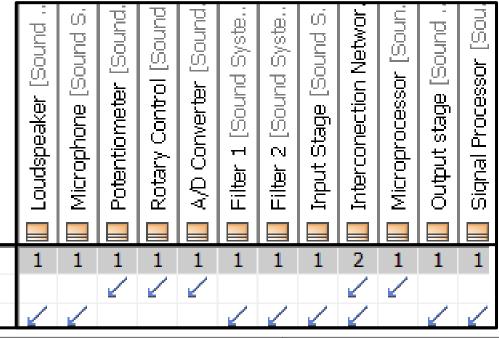


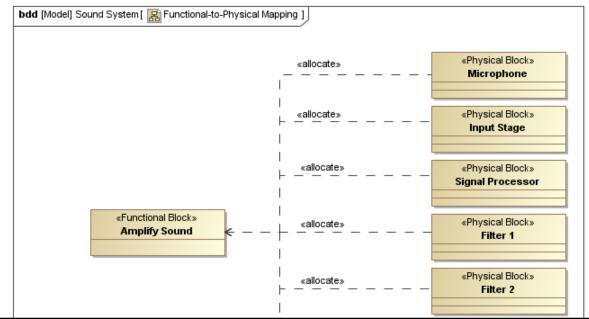
# **Mapping Functions** to Components

**Functional Architecture** 

📕 Adjust Volume

Amplify Sound

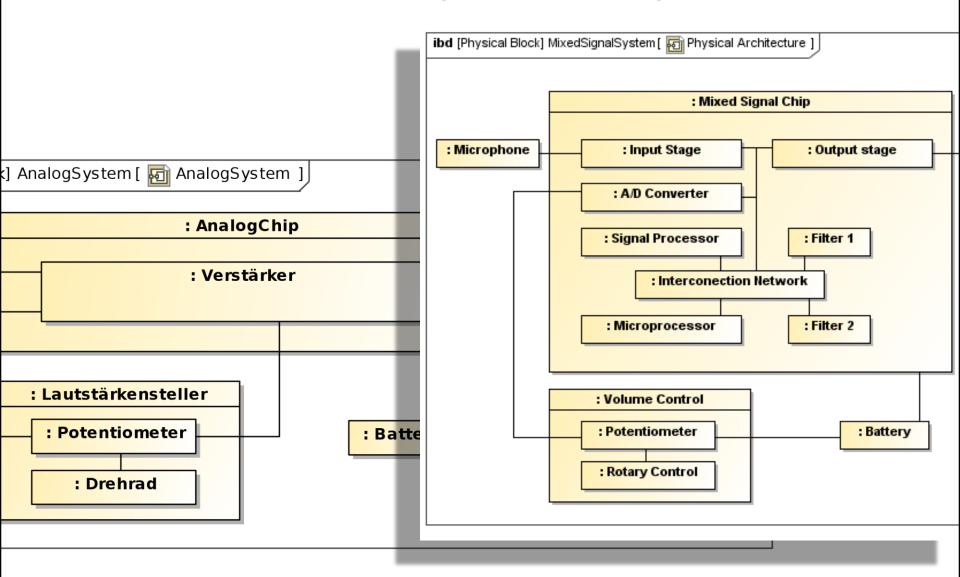








#### **Functional Architectures Live Longer Than Technologies**







#### **Conclusion**

#### **Functional Architecture ...**

- represents the purpose of the system.
- is independent from the technical solution.
- focuses the user.
- is stable.
- does not impose technical solutions.
- can be re-used across product families and product generations.
- reduces development effort.
- increases customer benefit.
- enables innovative solutions.

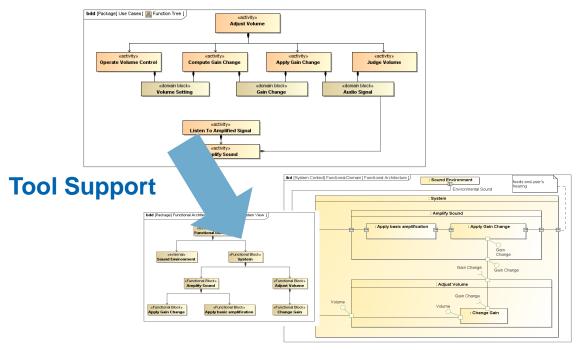




#### **Outlook: Tool support**

- Tool support can facilitate the creation of functional blocks
- A first study\* with Artisan Studio has been done
- A MagicDraw plugin is under development

News: www.fas-method.org



\* Korff, Lamm, Weilkiens, Talk at the German Systems Engineering Conference "TdSE", Nov. 2011 (http://www.oose.de/fileadmin/Dateien/Publikationen/2011 TdSE AutoFAS english version2.0.pdf)





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