

From Systems to Software: The Handoff

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Harmony aMBSE Deskbook Version 1.00
Agile Model-Based Systems Engineering Best Practices with IBM Rhapsody

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**Black Edition:
Rhapsody Only**

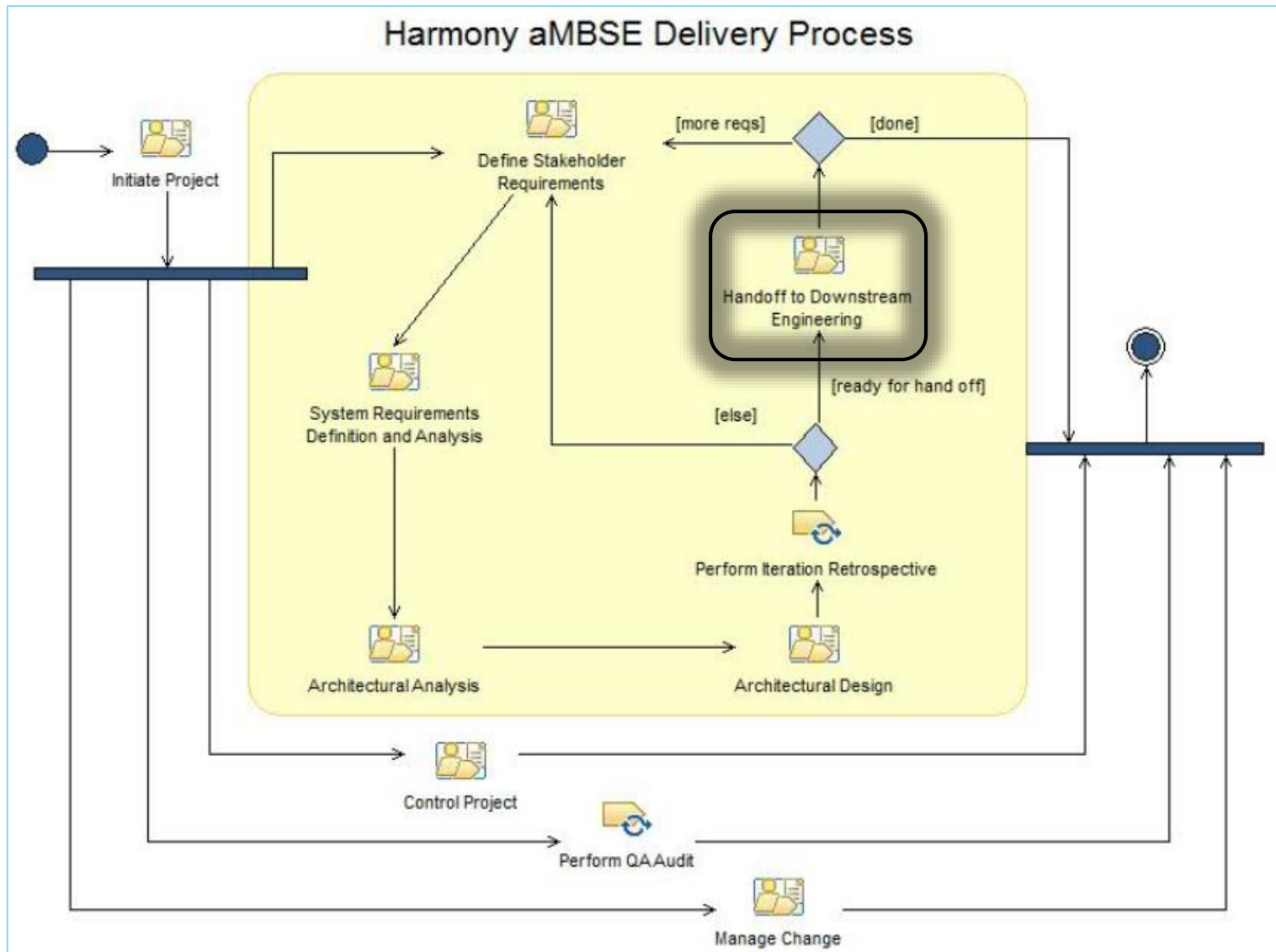
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Harmony aMBSE Deskbook 1



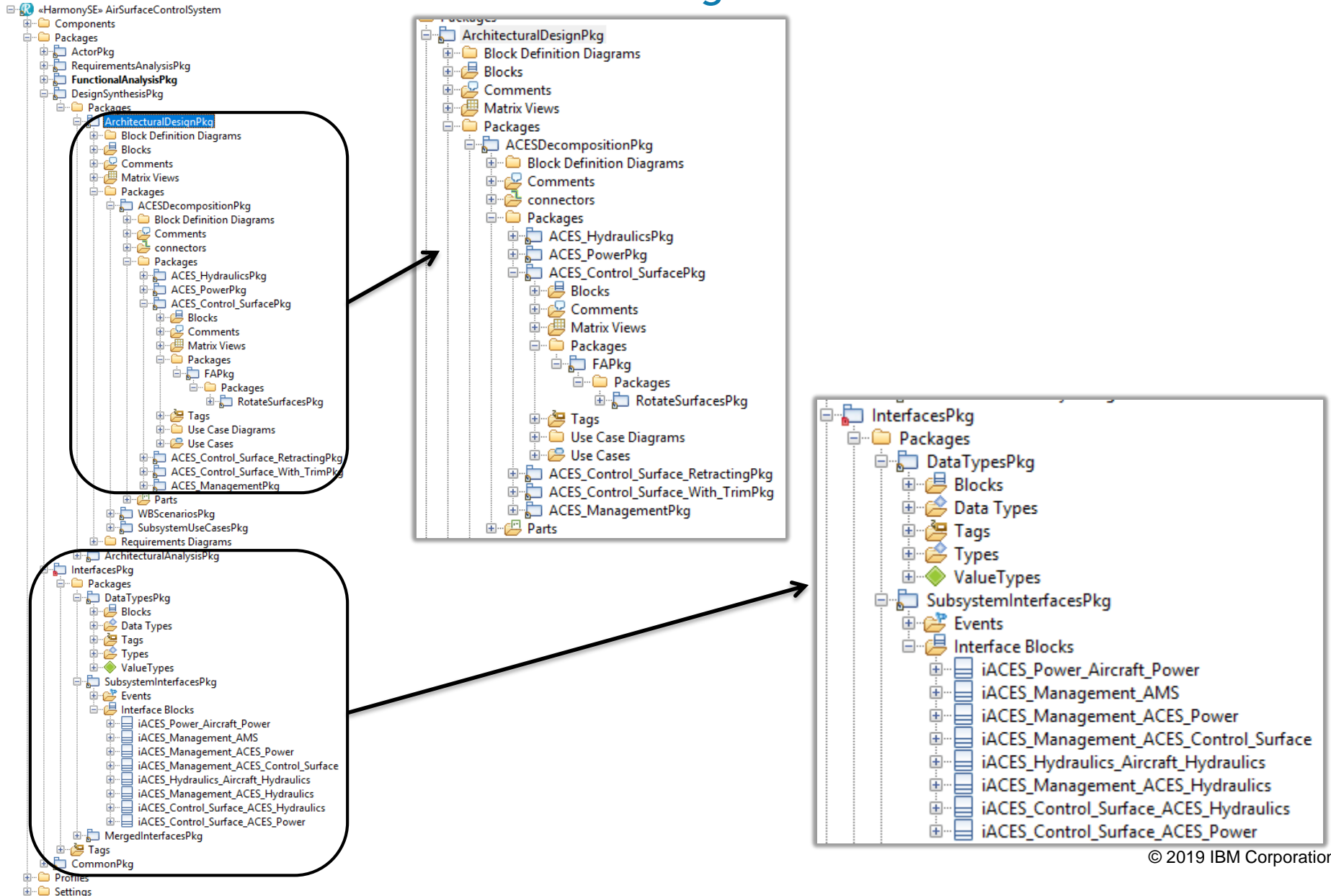
Harmony aMBSE Process



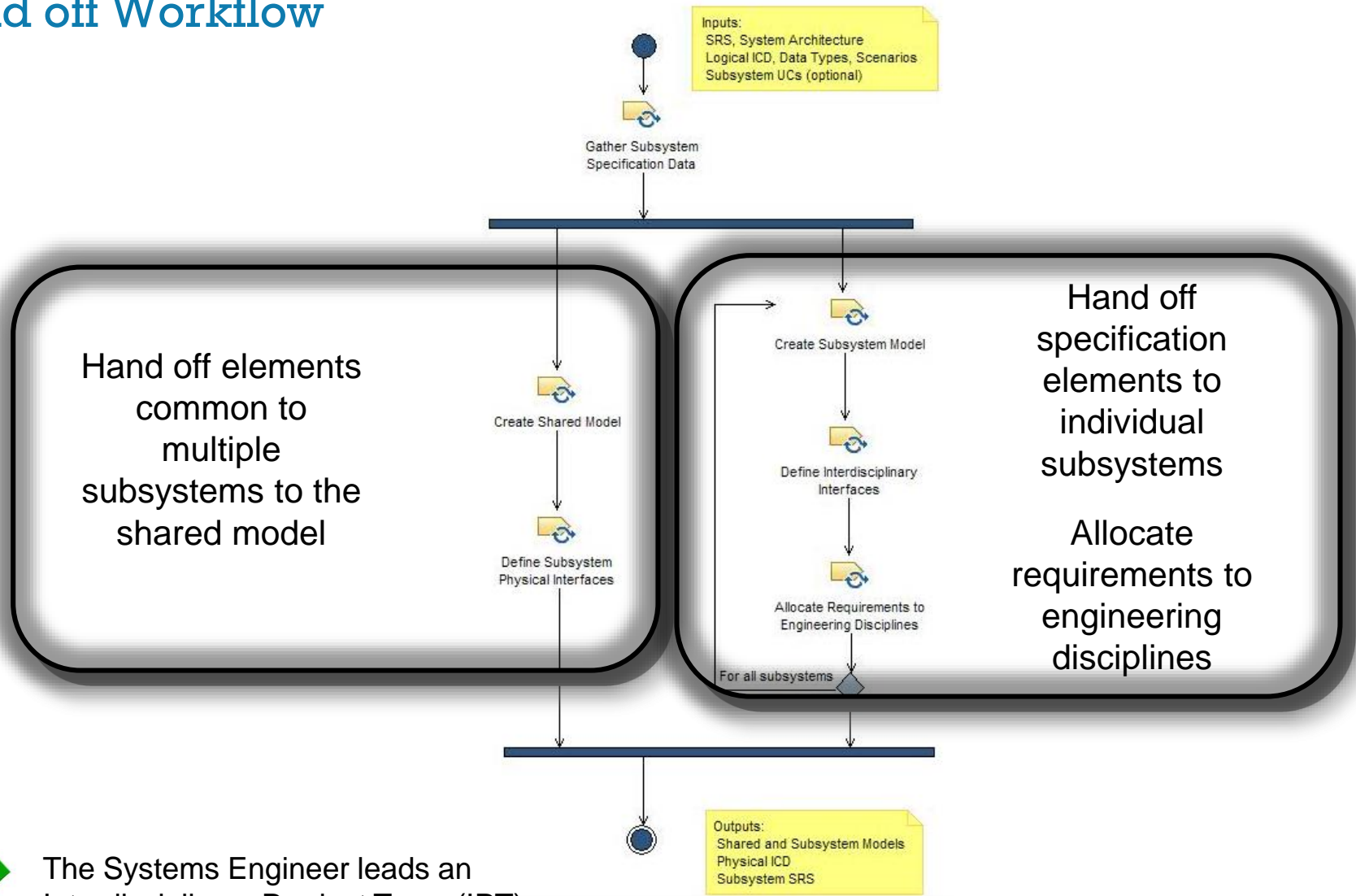
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How is this Architectural Model Organized?



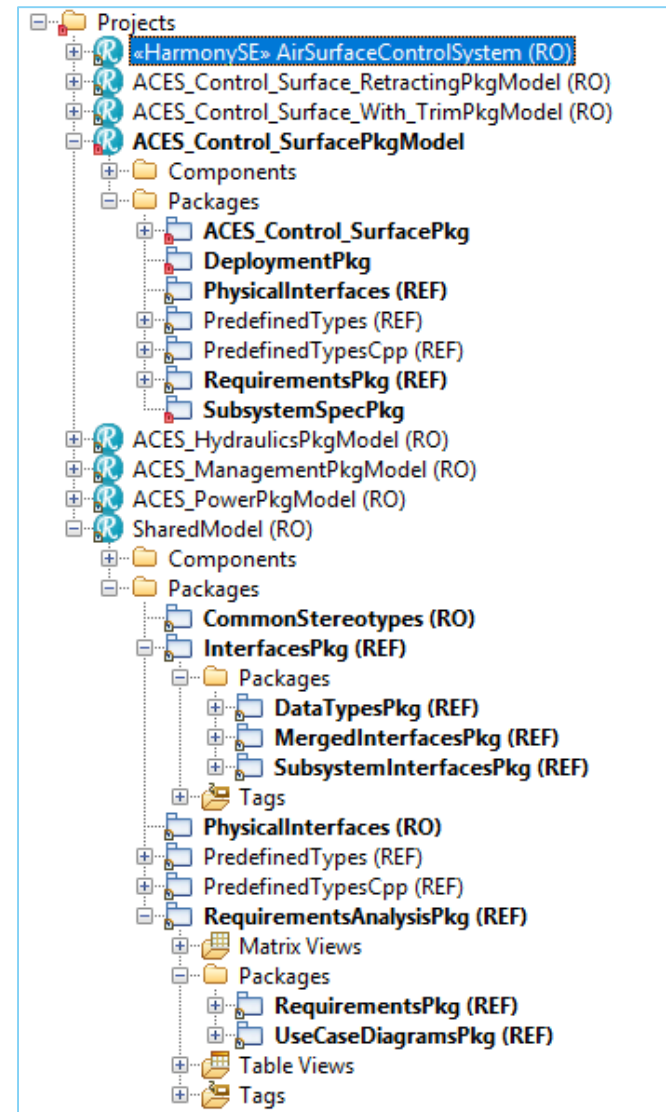
Hand off Workflow



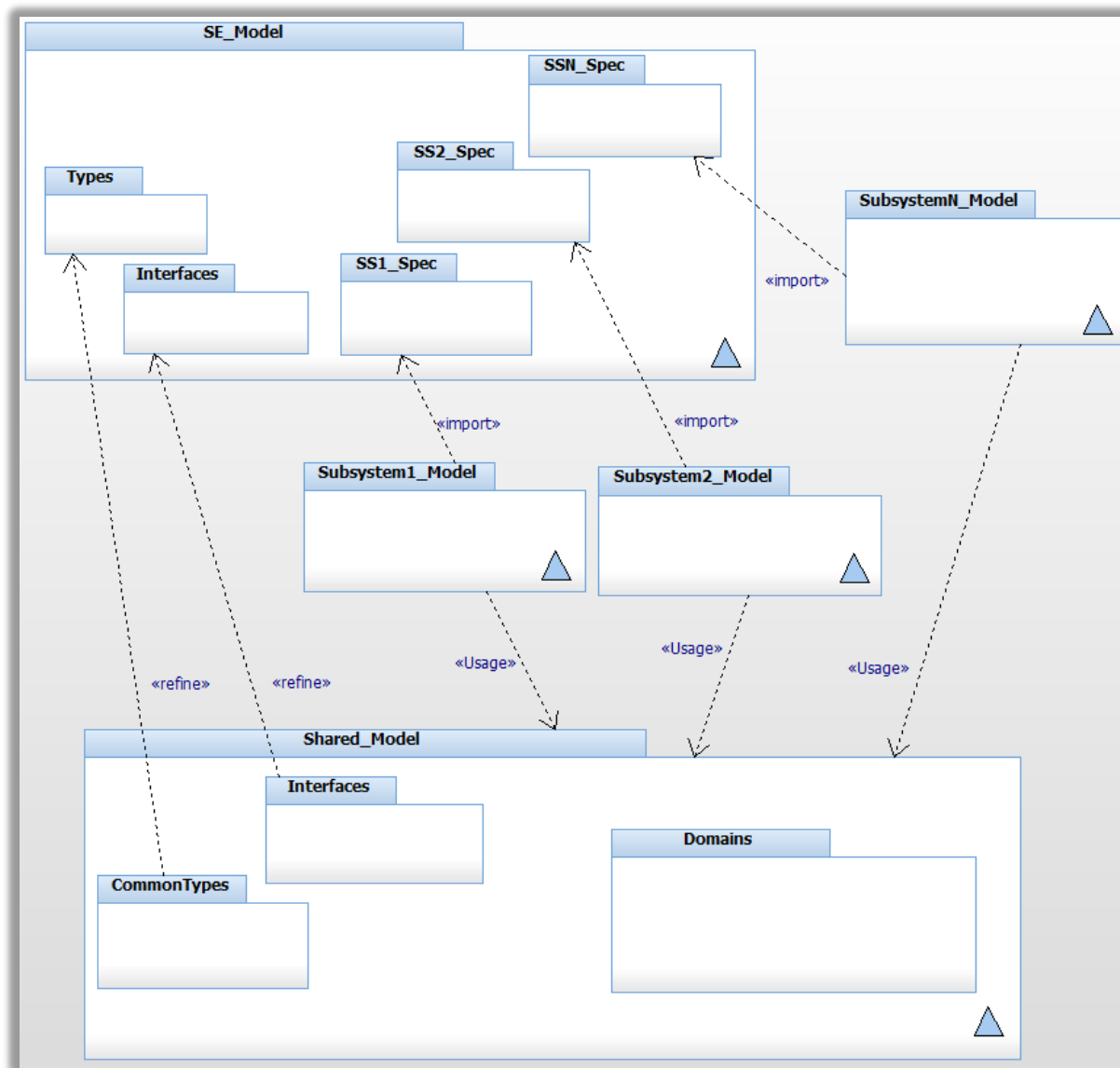
The Systems Engineer leads an Interdisciplinary Product Team (IPT) in the hand off effort.

Creation of Shared and Subsystem Models

- Either with the SE-Toolkit automation or manually, create
 - A singular Shared model for the physical interfaces and types they need
 - A separate model for each subsystem, which contains
 - (Copied) subsystem specification from the system engineering model
 - Reference to the requirements in the SE Model
 - Reference to the Shared Model

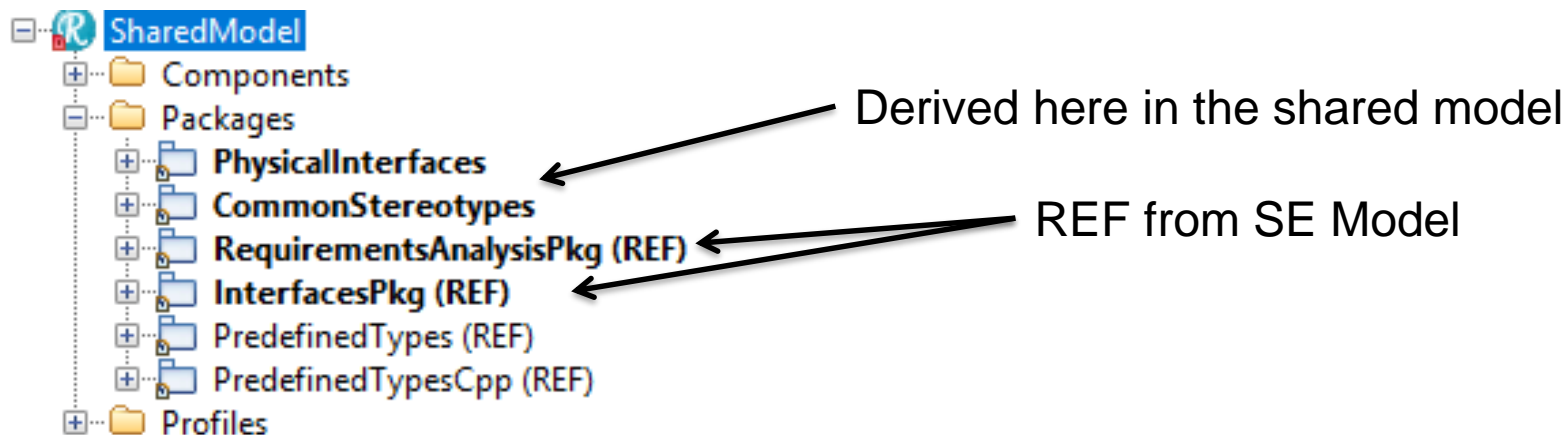


Canonical Model Organization



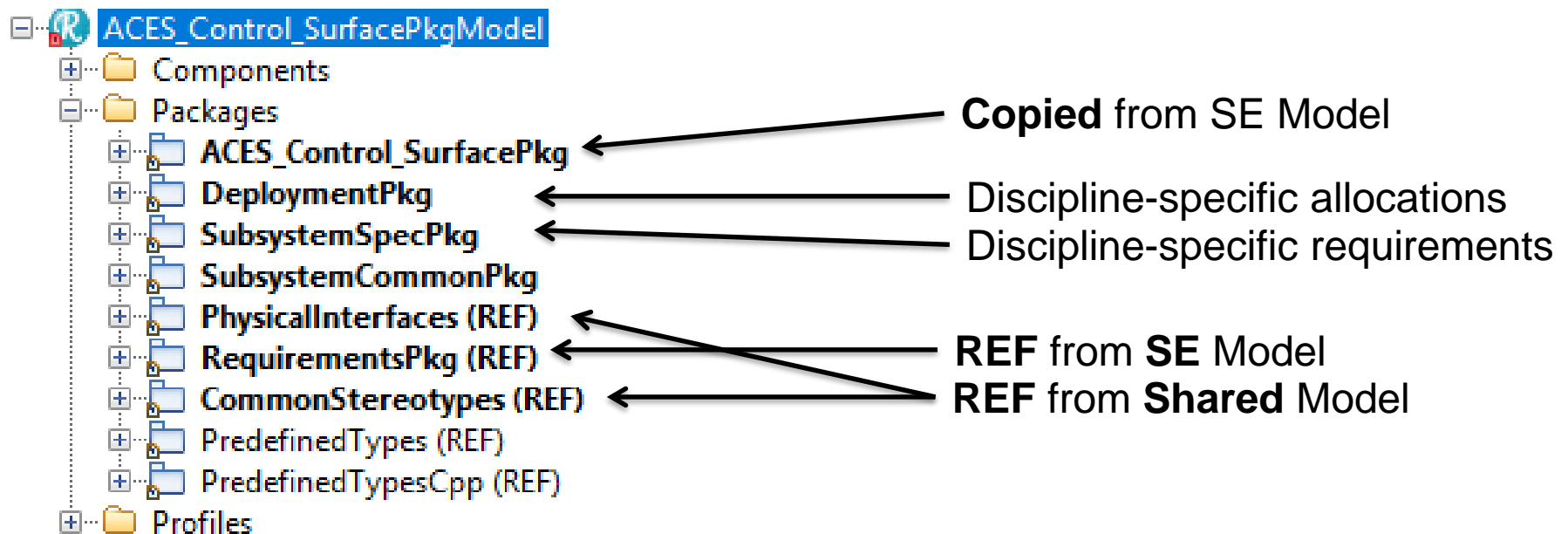
Shared Model Organization

- Purpose: To hold information relevant to more than one subsystem
 - Physical interfaces and physical data/flow schema
- Intent
 - Create the physical interfaces and trace them back to the logical interfaces
 - Create the physical data/flow schema and trace them back to the logical data/flows



Subsystem Model Organization

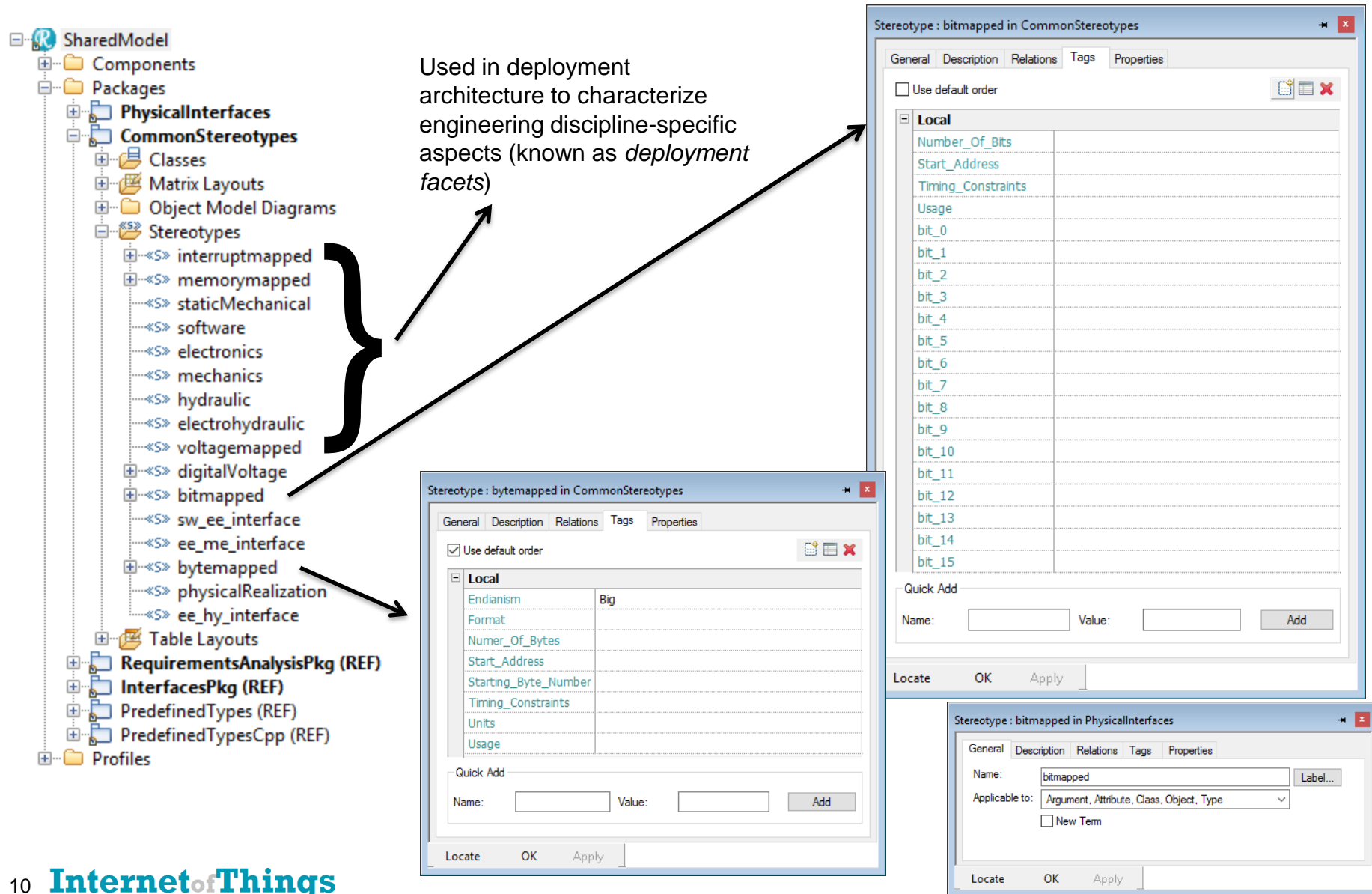
- Purpose: To hold information relevant to a single subsystem
 - Physical interfaces and physical data/flow schema
- Intent
 - Identify deployment facets, allocate requirements to them, and define their interfaces



Modeling Physical Interfaces with Protocols

- Many interfaces will be implemented over a bus protocol:
 - Example
 - Logical: **Navigation** Subsystem \leftrightarrow **Radar** Subsystem uses event **herezaRadarTrack(t: RadarTrack)**
 - Physical: 1553 Bus Message with bit-level mapping to the message content
- Such interfaces are typically done as follows
 - Identify the protocol
 - If a standard – add a reference to the standard
 - If custom – define the protocol
 - Specify the *application-level protocol*
 - For every message in the logical interface, define a corresponding bus message
 - For every type in the logical interface, define the details of the corresponding bus message
 - Add «**represents**» dependency from the physical element to its corresponding logical element
 - Construct a table view
 - Review to ensure completeness, adequacy, correctness, and coverage

Useful Stereotypes for Physical Interfaces and Types



Used in deployment architecture to characterize engineering discipline-specific aspects (known as *deployment facets*)

Stereotype: bitmapped in CommonStereotypes

General Description Relations Tags Properties

☐ Use default order

Local	
Number_Of_Bits	
Start_Address	
Timing_Constraints	
Usage	
bit_0	
bit_1	
bit_2	
bit_3	
bit_4	
bit_5	
bit_6	
bit_7	
bit_8	
bit_9	
bit_10	
bit_11	
bit_12	
bit_13	
bit_14	
bit_15	

Quick Add

Name: Value: Add

Locate OK Apply

Stereotype: bytemapped in CommonStereotypes

General Description Relations Tags Properties

☒ Use default order

Local	
Endianism	Big
Format	
Number_Of_Bytes	
Start_Address	
Starting_Byte_Number	
Timing_Constraints	
Units	
Usage	

Quick Add

Name: Value: Add

Locate OK Apply

Stereotype: bitmapped in PhysicalInterfaces

General Description Relations Tags Properties

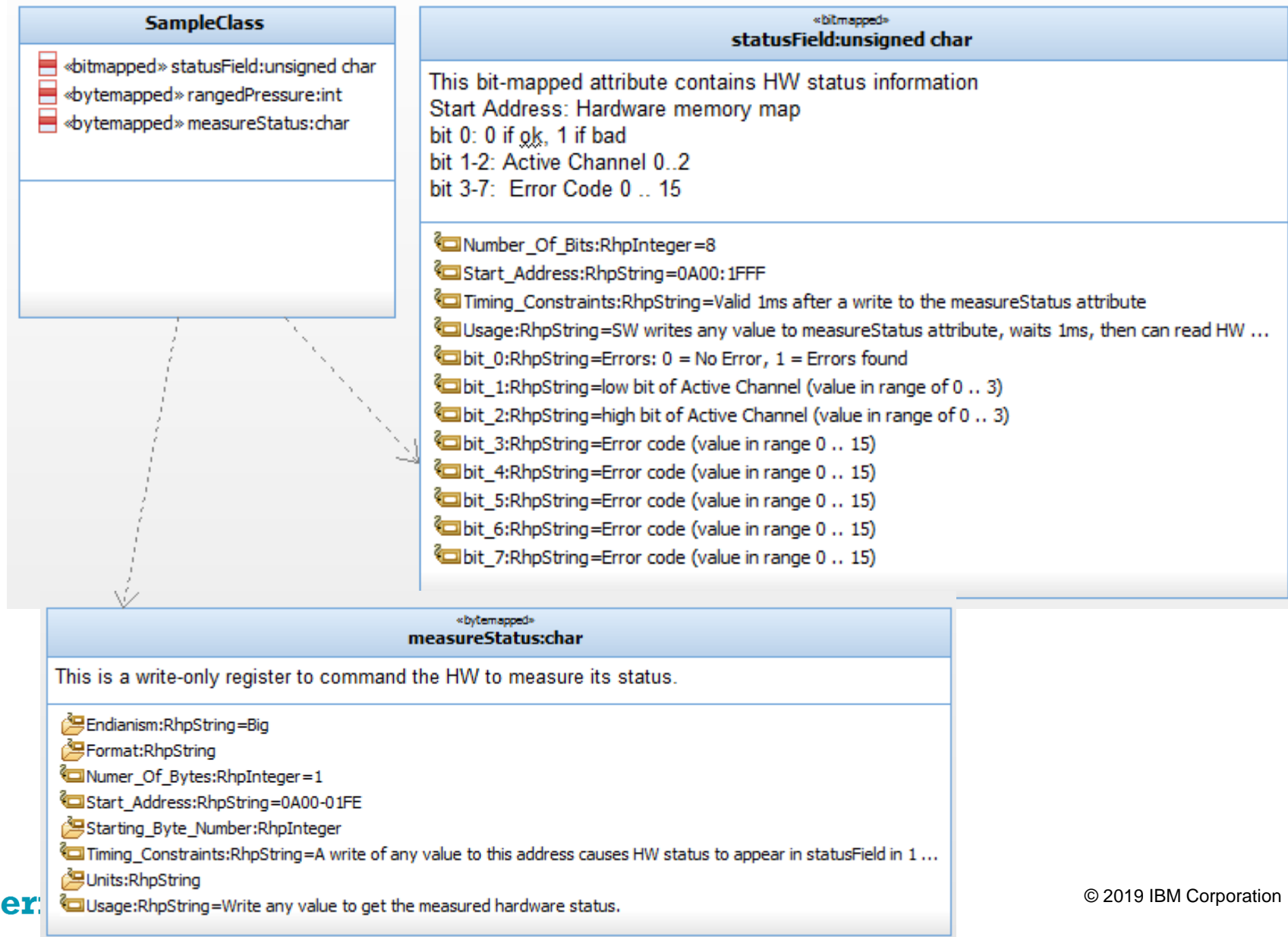
Name: Label...

Applicable to: Argument, Attribute, Class, Object, Type

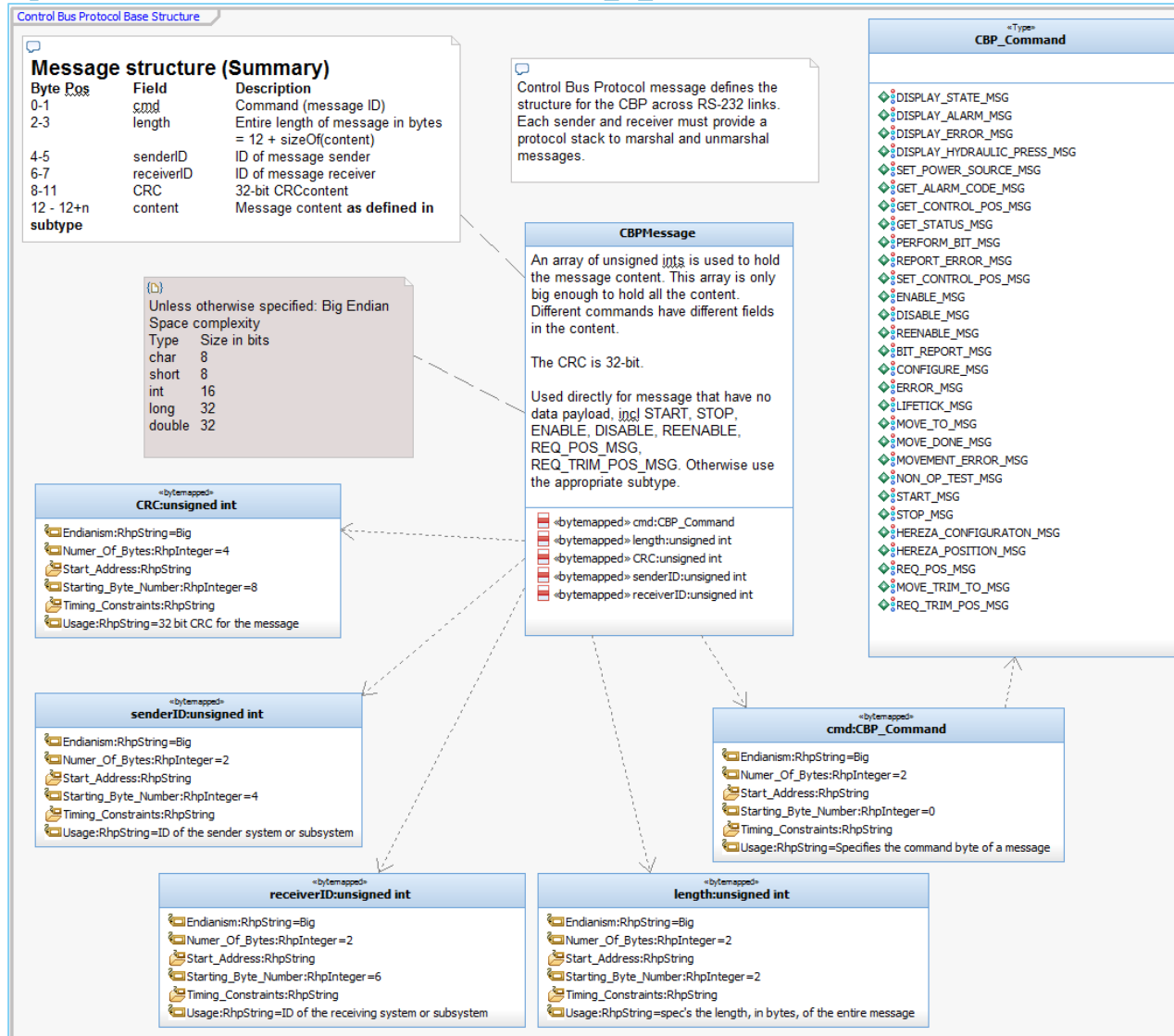
☐ New Term

Locate OK Apply

Example use of stereotypes in physical interface definition



Defining Physical Interfaces: The Application Protocol



Control Bus Protocol (CBP) Msgs Spec

bdd [Package] PhysicalInterfaces [Control Bus Protocol Structures]

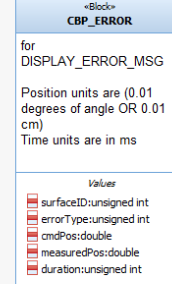
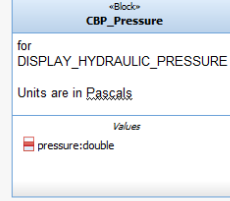
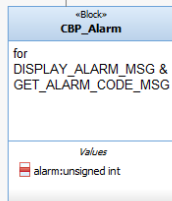
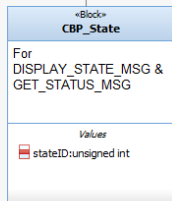
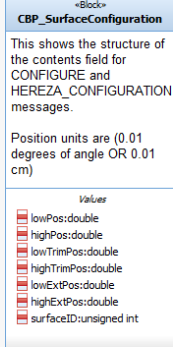
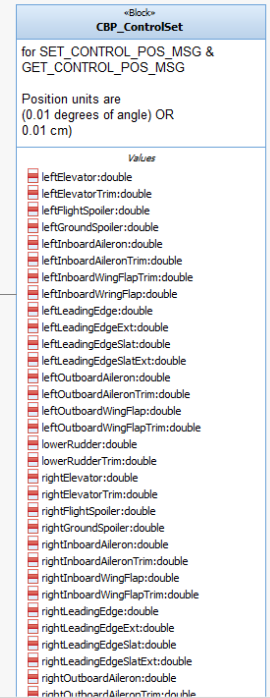
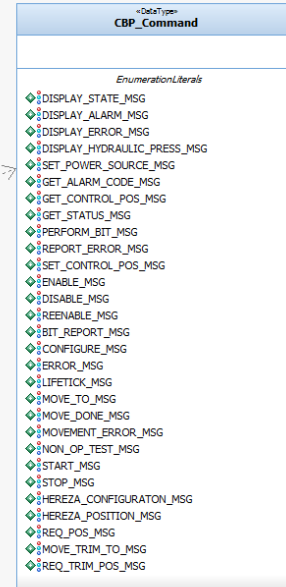
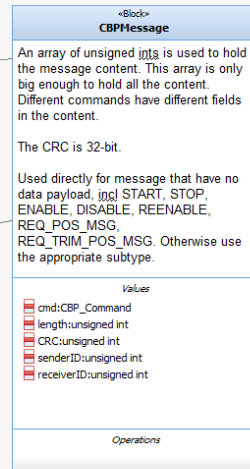
Control Bus Protocol message defines the structure for the CBP across RS-232 links. Each sender and receiver must have a stack to marshal and unmarshal messages.

Message structure

Byte Pos	Field	Description
0-1	cmd	Command (message ID)
2-3	length	Entire length of message in bytes = 12 + sizeof(content)
4-5	senderID	ID of message sender
6-7	receiverID	ID of message receiver
8-11	CRC	32-bit CRC content
12 - 12+n	content	Message content as defined in
subtype		

Unless otherwise specified: Big Endian
Space complexity

Type	Size in bits
char	8
short	8
int	16
long	32
double	32



Showing the physical messaging details for an ICD*

- Rhapsody provides custom table layout tools using context patterns to show contents and metadata of the various messages. Here we see columns:

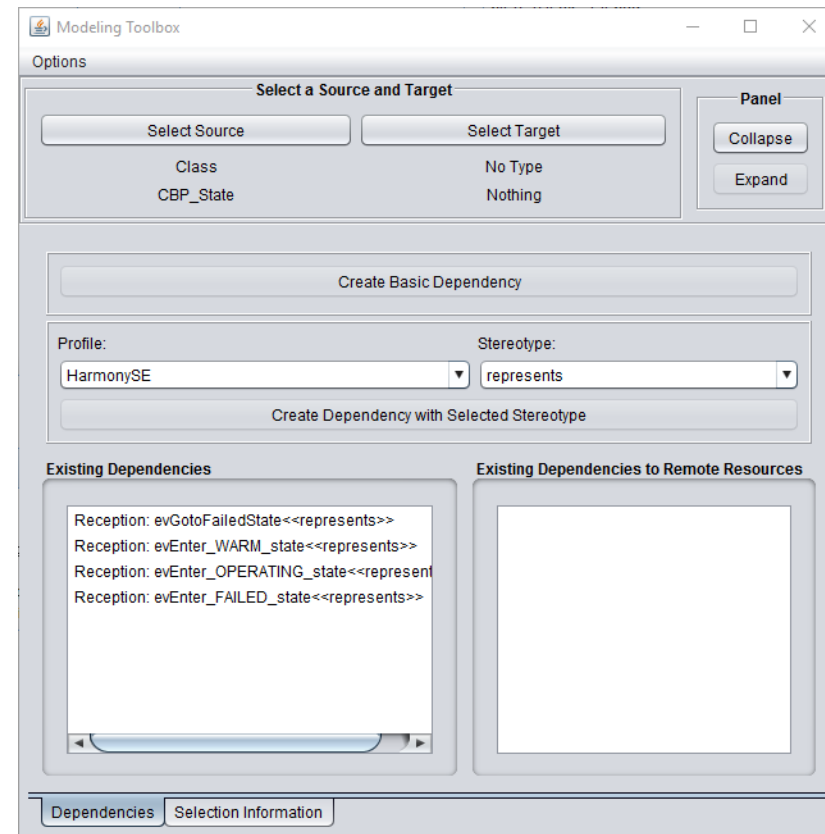
- Message name
- Message content field
- Content field metadata
- Content field metadata value

Name in cls	Name in Attr	Classifier in Attr	Name in tags	Value in tags
CBP_HydraulicStatus	status	HydraulicStatus		
CBP_Move	position	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_Move	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType		
CBP_Move	position	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_Move	position	double	Usage	Commanded position
CBP_MoveDone	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Numer_Of_Bytes	1
CBP_MoveDone	timeUsed	Interval_In_MS	Usage	Duration of movement time in ms
CBP_MoveDone	timeUsed	Interval_In_MS	Starting_Byte_Number	5
CBP_MoveDone	posAchieved	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_MoveDone	posAchieved	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_MoveDone	posAchieved	double	Usage	The measured position achieved in movement
CBP_MoveDone	posAchieved	double	Starting_Byte_Number	1
CBP_MoveDone	posAchieved	double	Endianism	Big
CBP_MoveDone	timeUsed	Interval_In_MS	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_MoveDone	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Endianism	Big
CBP_MoveDone	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Starting_Byte_Number	0
CBP_MoveDone	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Usage	ID of the referenced control surface
CBP_MoveDone	timeUsed	Interval_In_MS	Endianism	Big
CBP_PowerSource	powerSource	POWERSOURCE_TYPE		
CBP_PowerStatus	status	PowerStatus		
CBP_ReportError	when	TimeDate_Type		
CBP_ReportError	errorType	ERROR_TYPE		
CBP_ReportError	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType		
CBP_RequestConfiguration	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType		
CBP_RequestSWStatus	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType		
CBP_State	stateID	SystemOperationalState	Endianism	Big
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowPos	double	Starting_Byte_Number	0
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowPos	double	Usage	spec for low movement range end point. Starting_Byte is relative to start of contents.
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowPos	double	Endianism	Big
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowTrimPos	double	Starting_Byte_Number	8
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowTrimPos	double	Usage	Spec for low end of Trim range. Number of B'Ytes is relative to start of contents.
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowTrimPos	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowTrimPos	double	Endianism	Big
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowTrimPos	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highPos	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Endianism	Big
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Numer_Of_Bytes	1
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Starting_Byte_Number	22
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	surfaceID	SurfaceIDType	Usage	Id of the surface this configuration refers to. Number of B'Ytes is relative to start of contents.
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highExtPos	double	Starting_Byte_Number	20
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highExtPos	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowPos	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highExtPos	double	Usage	Spec for high end of extension range. Number of B'Ytes is relative to start of contents.
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highExtPos	double	Endianism	Big
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highExtPos	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowPos	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowExtPos	double	Starting_Byte_Number	16
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowExtPos	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowExtPos	double	Usage	Spec for low end of extension range. Number of B'Ytes is relative to start of contents.
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowExtPos	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	lowExtPos	double	Endianism	Big
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highTrimPos	double	Usage	Spec for high end of trim range. Number of B'Ytes is relative to start of contents.
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highTrimPos	double	Format	4-byte IEEE floating point format
CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	highTrimPos	double	Numer_Of_Bytes	4

* Interface Control Document

Adding traceability between logical and physical interfaces

- Harmony SE has a «**represents**» stereotype to traces elements across different abstraction levels
- This can be done diagrammatically or using the Harmony SE Modeling Toolkit
- For every physical interface service
 - Create a «**represents**» dependency back to the logical interface element it represents

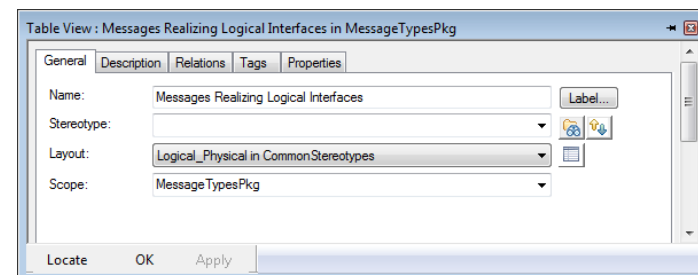
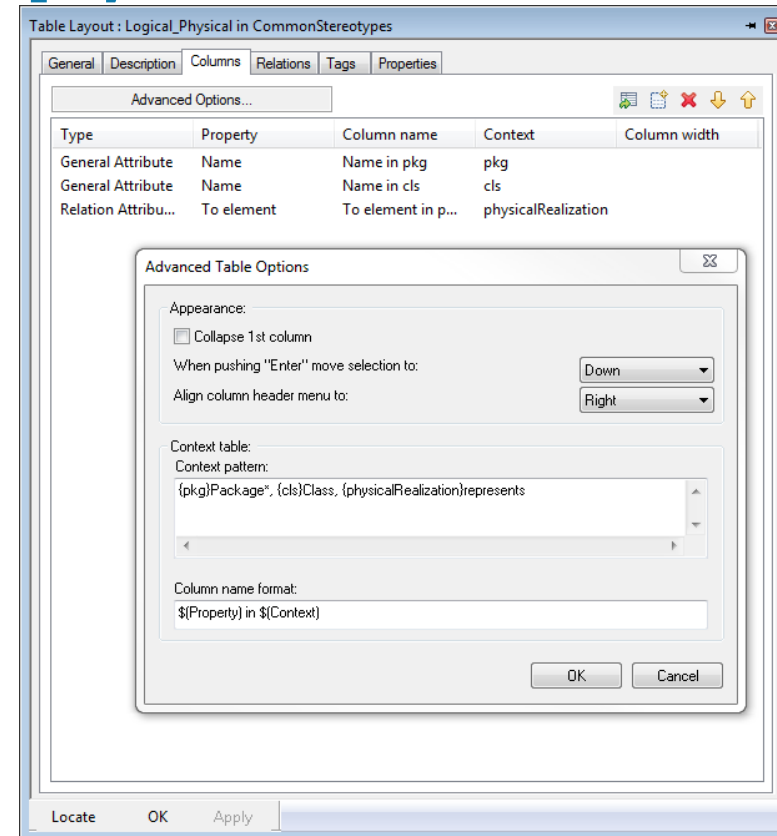


Adding traceability between logical and physical interfaces

☑ Create a table to view the relations

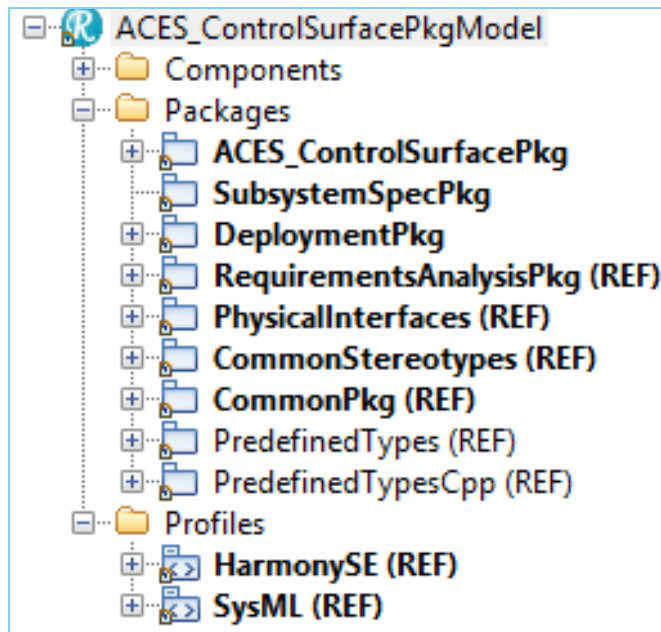
Found 28 elements

Name in pkg	Name in PhysicalRepresentation	To element in LogicalRepresenta...
MessageTypesPkg		
	CBPMessage	checkPower
	CBPMessage	evRequestHydraulicStatus
	CBPMessage	reqENABLE_Command
	CBPMessage	request_Hydraulic_Status
	CBP_ControlSet	herezaPositionSet
	CBP_Error	evError
	CBP_HydraulicStatus	herezaHydraulic_Pressure
	CBP_HydraulicStatus	herezaHydraulic_Pressure
	CBP_Move	Command_To_Position
	CBP_Move	evMoveTo
	CBP_MoveDone	Updated_Position
	CBP_MoveDone	evMovementDone
	CBP_MoveDone	herezaPosition
	CBP_PowerSource	Select_Battery_As_Source
	CBP_PowerStatus	Update_Power_Status
	CBP_PowerStatus	updatePowerStatus
	CBP_ReportError	ReportError
	CBP_RequestConfiguration	Req_config_parameter
	CBP_RequestConfiguration	Req_config_parameters
	CBP_RequestSWStatus	request_SW_Integrity_Check
	CBP_RequestSWStatus	request_SW_Integrity_Check
	CBP_SWStatus	SW_Status
	CBP_SWStatus	SW_Status
	CBP_State	evEnter_FAILED_state
	CBP_State	evEnter_OPERATING_state
	CBP_State	evEnter_WARM_state
	CBP_State	evGotoFailedState
	CBP_SurfaceConfiguration	herezaConfiguration



Subsystem models

- There is a separate package created for each subsystem model

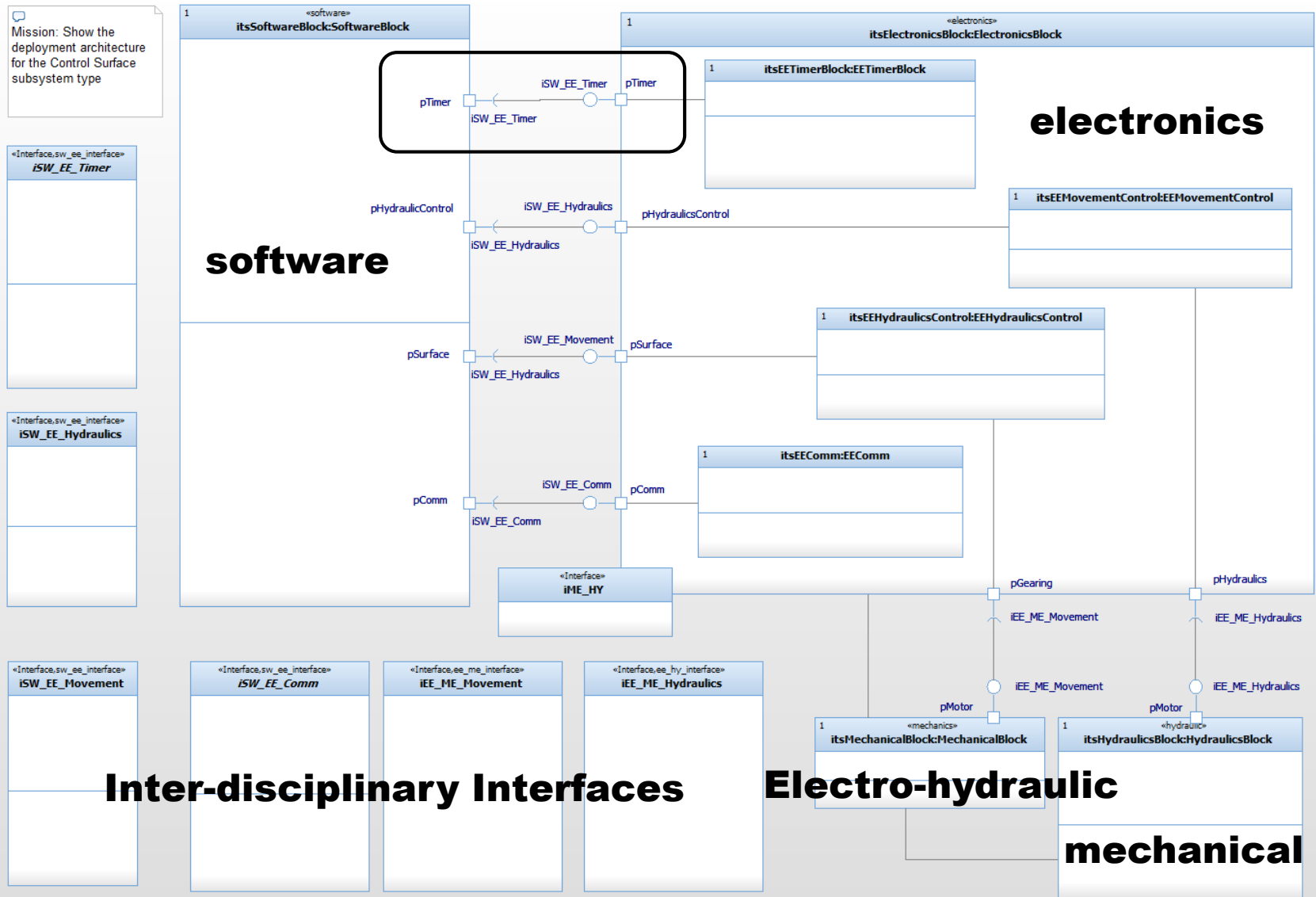


- We will
 - ✓ Identify the engineering disciplines involved
 - ✓ Allocate requirements to those engineering disciplines
 - ✓ Specify the interfaces between those engineering disciplines

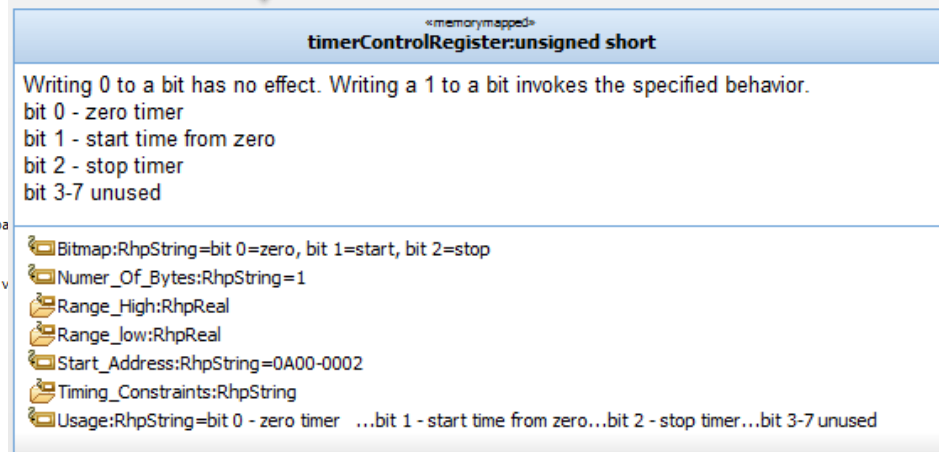
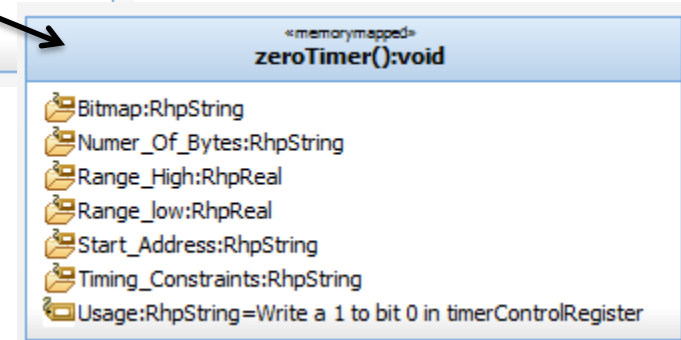
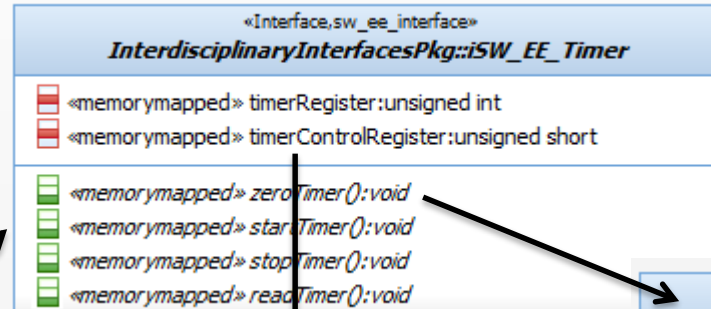
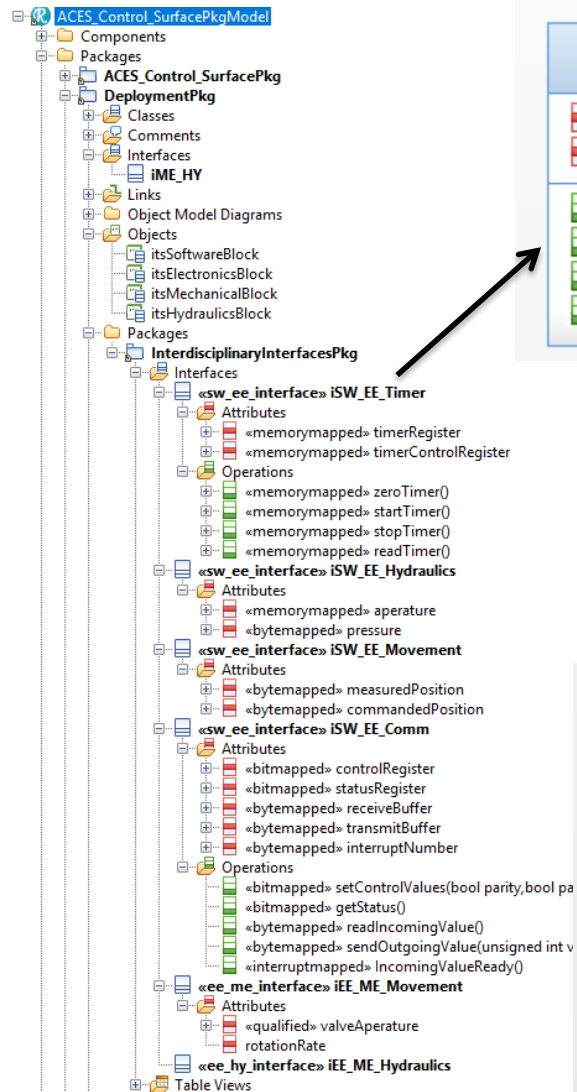
Deployment Architecture

- The Harmony Process defines the deployment architecture:
 - The *Deployment Architecture* is the
 - Identification of **Deployment Facets** (architectural elements from different engineering disciplines)
 - The assignment of functional and other responsibilities to those deployment facets
 - The definition of interfaces between deployment facets from different engineering disciplines
- Deployment architecture specifically *does not* identify discipline-specific architecture within the deployment facets
 - The internal structuring of deployment facets is the responsibility of the related engineering discipline
- Deployment architecture is shown on block (class) diagrams with
 - Stereotyped deployment elements indicating their pedigree
 - Interfaces between the deployment elements
- Harmony uses
 - *Ports and connectors* for dynamic connections; e.g. those that carry information, energy, materiel or fluids
 - *Associations and links* for static connections; e.g. those such as mechanical fastenings and cable management

Deployment Architecture Facets for Control Air Surfaces Subsystem



Define the Interdisciplinary Interfaces



Show the Interdisciplinary Interface Details in a table

Class	Operation	Attribute	Attribute Type	Tag	Tag Value
IEE_ME_Hydraulics					
IEE_ME_Movement					
		rotationRate	int		
		valveAperture	double	High_Range	2.5
		valveAperture	double	Low_Range	0
		valveAperture	double	Units	cm
		valveAperture	double	accuracy	0.01
		valveAperture	double	precision	0.01
ISW_EE_Comm					
		controlRegister	unsigned int	Number_Of_Bits	5
		controlRegister	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0100
		controlRegister	unsigned int	Usage	Sets comm parameters
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_0	Parity: Disable (0) Enable (1)
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_1	Parity Mode: Even (0), Odd (1)
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_10	InterruptEnable: Disable (0), Enable (1)
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_2	LSB First (0), MSB First (1)
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_3	Data Length: 7-bit (0), 8-bit (1)
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_4	Number of Stop bits: One stop bit (0), two stop bits (1)
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_5	Channel number bit 0
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_6	Channel number bit 1
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_7	Channel number bit 2
		controlRegister	unsigned int	bit_8	Channel number bit 3
		interruptNumber	unsigned int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		interruptNumber	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0106
		interruptNumber	unsigned int	Usage	This specifies the software interrupt to raise when data arrives in the receive buffer and interrupts are enabled in the
		receiveBuffer	unsigned int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		receiveBuffer	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0A10
		statusRegister	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0102
		statusRegister	unsigned int	Usage	Provides hw comm status
		statusRegister	unsigned int	bit_0	Loopback (Listen enable) 0=disable, 1=enable
		statusRegister	unsigned int	bit_1	Framing error detected 0=No error, 1=error
		statusRegister	unsigned int	bit_10	
		statusRegister	unsigned int	bit_2	Overrun error detected 0=No error, 1=error
		statusRegister	unsigned int	bit_3	Parity error detected 0=No error, 1=error
		transmitBuffer	unsigned int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		transmitBuffer	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0104
		transmitBuffer	unsigned int	Usage	A write to this address signals the system to send the 2 bytes to the selected
	IncomingValueReady				
	getStatus				
	readIncomingValue				
	sendOutgoingValue				
	setControlValues	receiveBuffer	unsigned int	Usage	Read incoming data as 2 bytes
ISW_EE_Hydraulics					
		aperture	unsigned int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		aperture	unsigned int	Range_High	65535 (fully open)
		aperture	unsigned int	Range_Low	0 (fully closed)
		aperture	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0120
		aperture	unsigned int	Usage	R/W. Write to set the aperture. Read to see it's current value
		pressure	int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		pressure	int	Start_Address	0A00:0122
		pressure	int	Units	kiloPascals (kPa)
		pressure	int	Usage	Read only. Provides the current value of pressure in the hydraulic circuit.

Class	Operation	Attribute	Attribute Type	Tag	Tag Value
ISW_EE_Movement					
		commandedPosition	int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		commandedPosition	int	Start_Address	0A00:0126
		commandedPosition	int	Units	0.01 Degrees
		commandedPosition	int	Usage	Sets the commanded angle from -180 to 180 degrees in units of 0.01 degrees.
		measuredPosition	int	Number_Of_Bytes	2
		measuredPosition	int	Start_Address	0A00:0124
		measuredPosition	int	Units	0.01 Degrees.
		measuredPosition	int	Usage	Read only. Provide measured position in range -180 to 180 in 0.01Degree units
ISW_EE_Timer					
		timerControlRegister	unsigned short	Bitmap	bit 0=zero, bit 1=start, bit 2=stop
		timerControlRegister	unsigned short	Number_Of_Bytes	1
		timerControlRegister	unsigned short	Start_Address	0A00:0002
		timerControlRegister	unsigned short	Usage	bit 0 - zero timer bit 1 - start time from zero bit 2 - stop timer bit 3-7 unused
		timerRegister	unsigned int	Bitmap	32 bit unsigned
		timerRegister	unsigned int	Number_Of_Bytes	4
		timerRegister	unsigned int	Range_High	2^32 - 1
		timerRegister	unsigned int	Range_Low	0
		timerRegister	unsigned int	Start_Address	0A00:0000
		timerRegister	unsigned int	Usage	This is a read only register holding the elapsed time in ms
	readTimer	timerRegister	unsigned int	Usage	First stop the time by writing 1 to bit 2. Then read the value (in ms) from the
	startTimer			Usage	Write a 1 bit to bit 1. Starts time from current value. If a 1 bit is written to bit 0, the timer starts from 0
	stopTimer			Usage	Write a 1 bit to bit 2. Stops the timer.
	zeroTimer			Usage	Write a 1 bit to bit 0 in timerControlRegister

- For each interface:
 - Operation
 - Metadata attributes
 - Attribute / value property
 - Metadata attributes

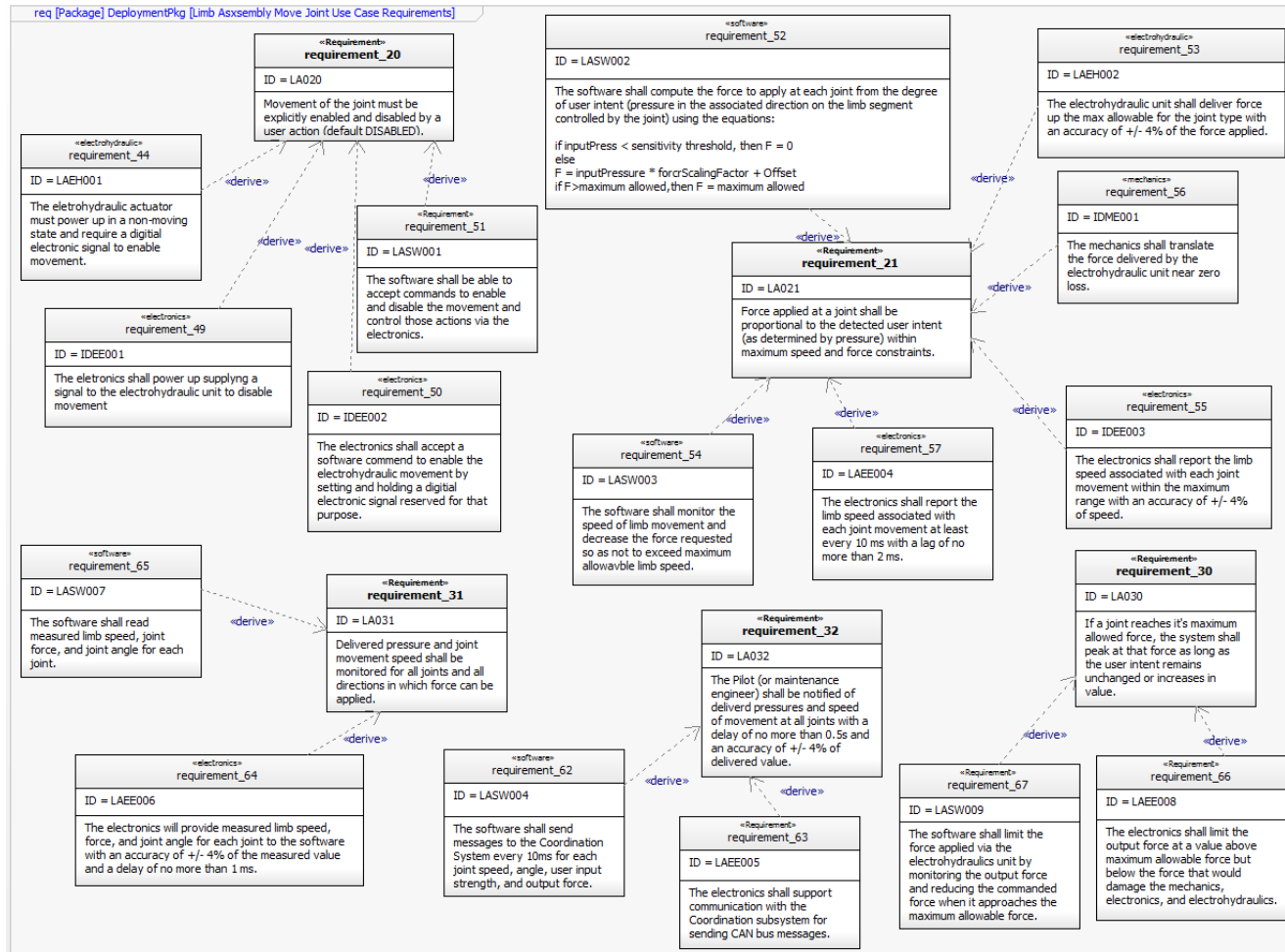
Derivation for Deployment Facets Requirements

- While some requirements may be directly allocated to a deployment facet, many must be decomposed into derived requirements before allocation.

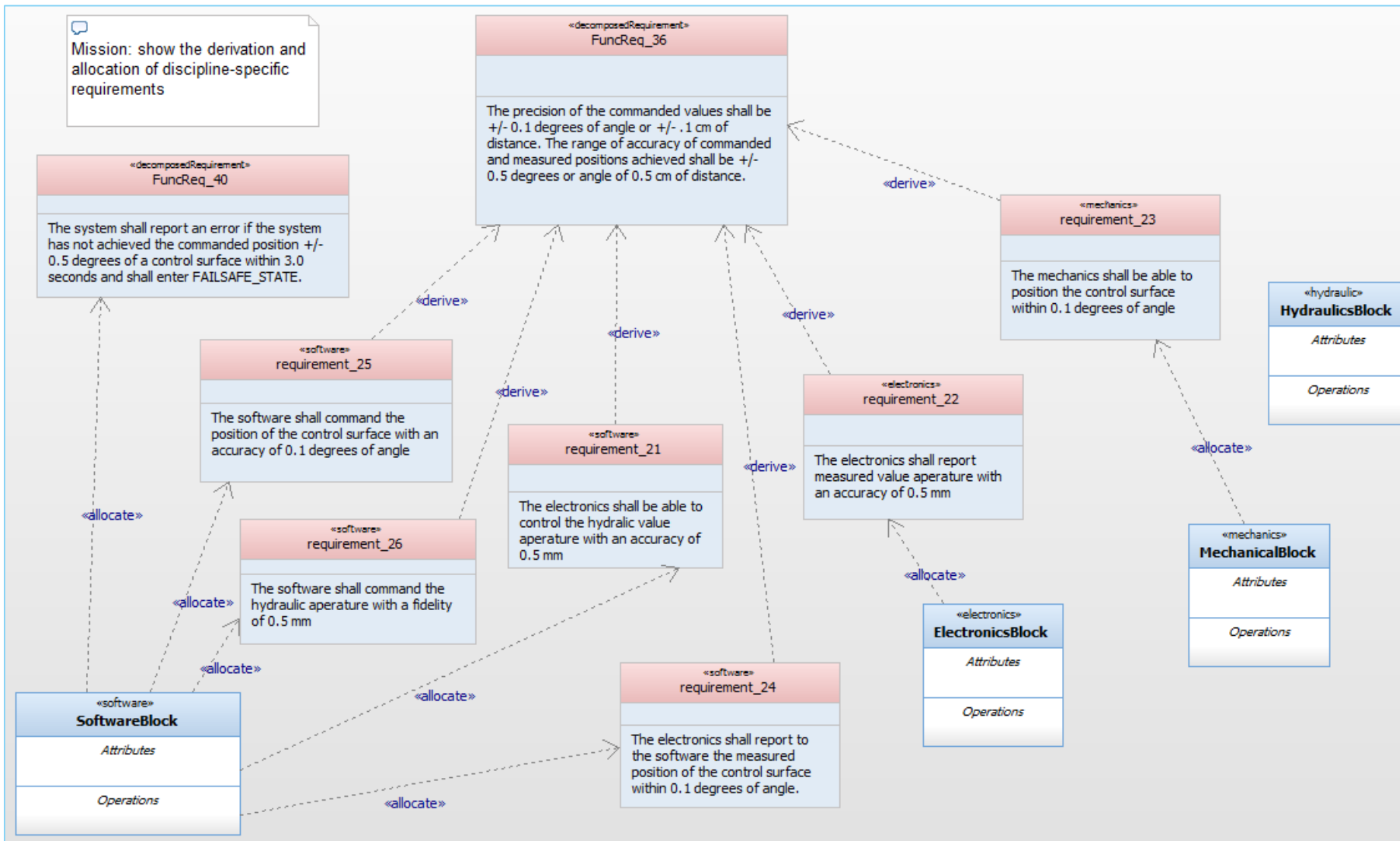
electrohydraulics

electronics

software



Allocations of Requirements to Deployment Facets



Allocations of Requirements to Deployment Facets

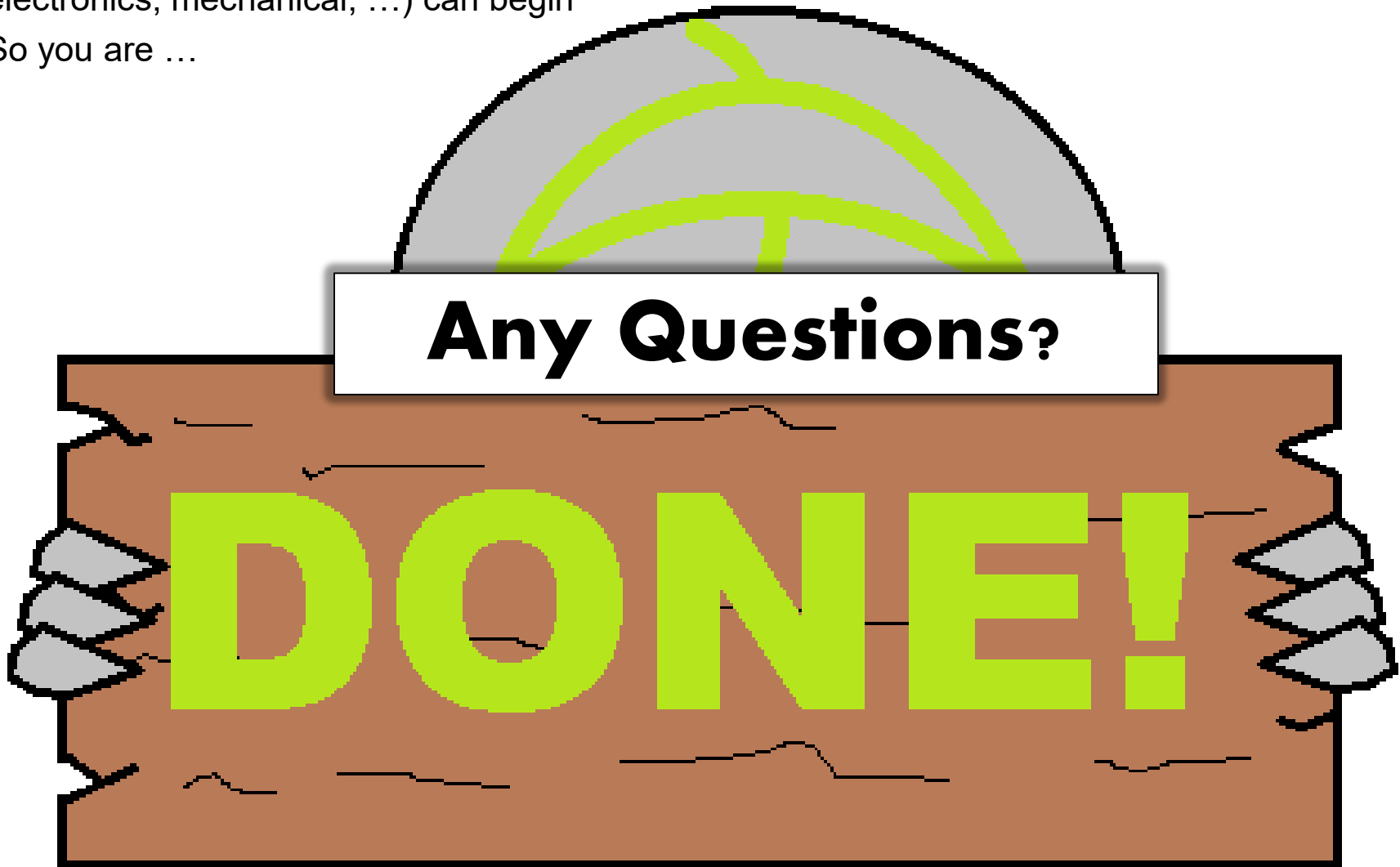
Requirement Subsystem Derived Requirement

Name	From	To	Description
✓ ACES_SS_requirement_32	ACES_ControlSurface	ACES_SS_requirement_32	
✓ ACES_SS_requirement_33	ACES_ControlSurface	ACES_SS_requirement_33	
✓ ACES_SS_requirement_34	ACES_ControlSurface	ACES_SS_requirement_34	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_10	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_10	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_11	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_11	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_12	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_12	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_13	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_13	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_18	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_18	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_19	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_19	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_21	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_21	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_24	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_24	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_25	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_25	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_26	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_26	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_3	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_3	
✓ ACSCUNT_requirement_7	ACES_ControlSurface	ACSCUNT_requirement_7	
✓ ConfigReq_1	ACES_ControlSurface	ConfigReq_1	
✓ ConfigReq_3	ACES_ControlSurface	ConfigReq_3	
✓ DerConfigReq_1	ACES_ControlSurface	DerConfigReq_1	
✓ DerConfigReq_2	ACES_ControlSurface	DerConfigReq_2	
✓ DerFunReq_1	ACES_ControlSurface	DerFunReq_1	
✓ DerIntReq_1	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_1	
✓ DerIntReq_10	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_10	
✓ DerIntReq_11	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_11	
✓ DerIntReq_12	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_12	
✓ DerIntReq_14	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_14	
✓ DerIntReq_2	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_2	
✓ DerIntReq_8	ACES_ControlSurface	DerIntReq_8	
✓ DerReqInt_13	ACES_ControlSurface	DerReqInt_13	
✓ DerStartUpReq_1	ACES_ControlSurface	DerStartUpReq_1	
✓ DerStartupReq_2	ACES_ControlSurface	DerStartupReq_2	
✓ DerStartupReq_3	ACES_ControlSurface	DerStartupReq_3	
✓ ErrorReq_26	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_26	
✓ ErrorReq_27	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_27	
✓ ErrorReq_28	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_28	
✓ ErrorReq_29	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_29	
✓ ErrorReq_3	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_3	
✓ ErrorReq_34	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_34	
✓ ErrorReq_35	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_35	
✓ ErrorReq_36	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_36	
✓ ErrorReq_37	ACES_ControlSurface	ErrorReq_37	

Name	From	To	Description
✓ FuncReq_25	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_25	
✓ FuncReq_27	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_27	
✓ FuncReq_28	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_28	
✓ FuncReq_29	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_29	
✓ FuncReq_30	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_30	
✓ FuncReq_36	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_36	
✓ FuncReq_37	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_37	
✓ FuncReq_40	ACES_ControlSurface	FuncReq_40	
✓ FuncReq_40	SoftwareBlock	FuncReq_40	
✓ OtherReq_0	ACES_ControlSurface	OtherReq_0	
✓ OtherReq_1	ACES_ControlSurface	OtherReq_1	
✓ requirement_13	SoftwareBlock	requirement_13	
✓ requirement_14	SoftwareBlock	requirement_14	
✓ requirement_15	SoftwareBlock	requirement_15	
✓ requirement_16	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_16	
✓ requirement_17	MechanicalBlock	requirement_17	
✓ requirement_18	HydraulicsBlock	requirement_18	
✓ requirement_21	SoftwareBlock	requirement_21	
✓ requirement_22	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_22	
✓ requirement_23	MechanicalBlock	requirement_23	
✓ requirement_24	SoftwareBlock	requirement_24	
✓ requirement_25	SoftwareBlock	requirement_25	
✓ requirement_26	SoftwareBlock	requirement_26	
✓ requirement_28	SoftwareBlock	requirement_28	
✓ requirement_30	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_30	
✓ requirement_31	MechanicalBlock	requirement_31	
✓ requirement_34	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_34	
✓ requirement_35	MechanicalBlock	requirement_35	
✓ requirement_36	HydraulicsBlock	requirement_36	
✓ requirement_37	SoftwareBlock	requirement_37	
✓ requirement_38	SoftwareBlock	requirement_38	
✓ requirement_41	SoftwareBlock	requirement_41	
✓ requirement_42	SoftwareBlock	requirement_42	
✓ requirement_43	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_43	
✓ requirement_44	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_44	
✓ requirement_45	SoftwareBlock	requirement_45	
✓ requirement_46	ElectronicsBlock	requirement_46	
✓ requirement_47	HydraulicsBlock	requirement_47	
✓ requirement_48	MechanicalBlock	requirement_48	

Hand off from Systems to Software

- At this point, the hand off is complete, and the down stream engineering (software, electronics, mechanical, ...) can begin
- So you are ...



Real-Time Agile Systems and Software Development

Welcome to www.bruce-douglass.com



You've found yourself on www.bruce-douglass.com, my web site on all things real-time and embedded.

On this site you will find papers, presentations, models, forums for questions / discussions, and links (lots of links) to areas of interest, such as

- Developing Embedded Software
- Model-Driven Development for Real-Time Systems
- Model-Based Systems Engineering
- Safety Analysis and Design
- Agile Methods for Embedded Software
- Agile Methods for Systems Engineering
- The Harmony agile Model-Based Systems Engineering process
- The Harmony agile Embedded Software Development process
- Models and profiles I've developed and authored
- List and links to many of my books.

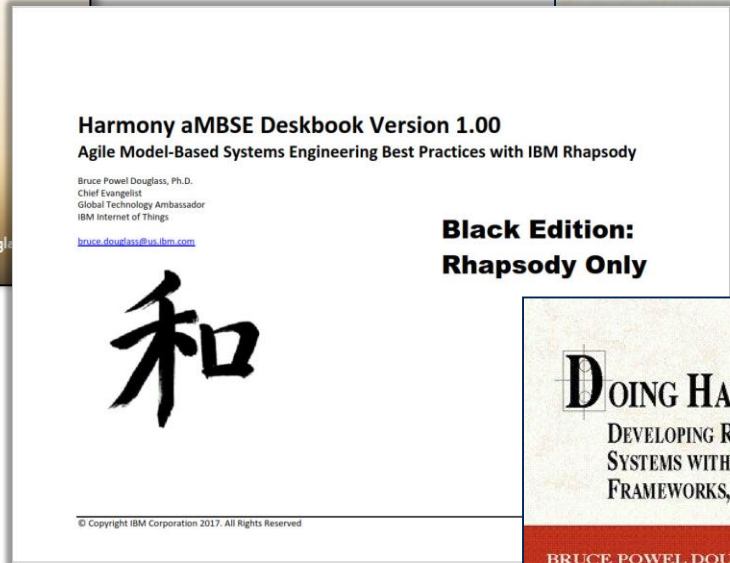
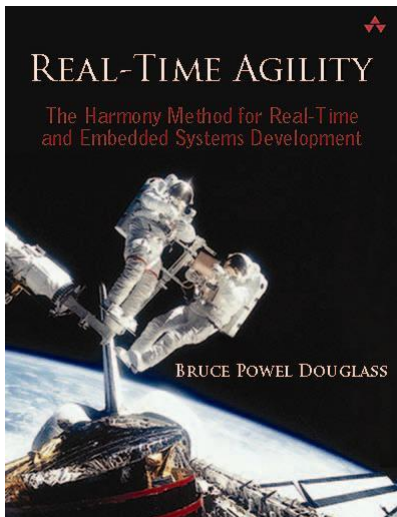
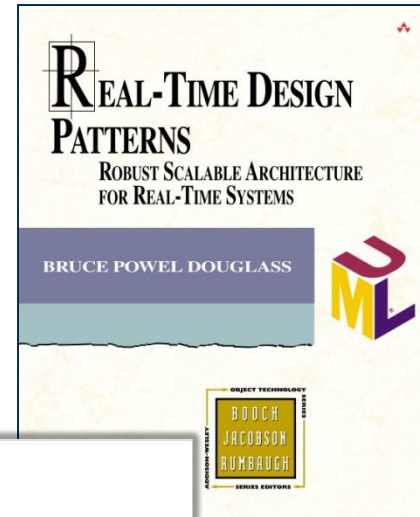
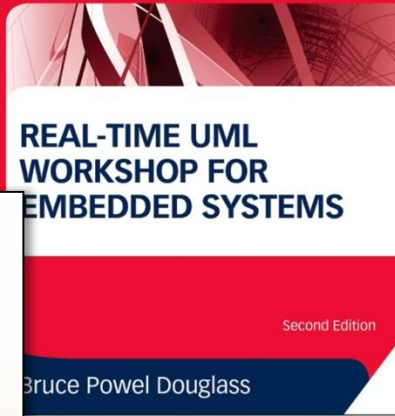
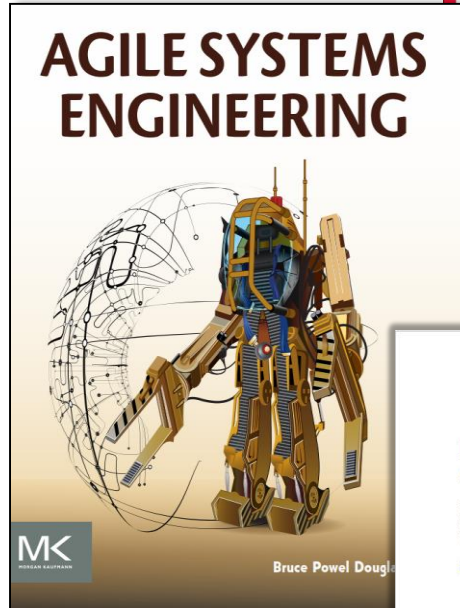
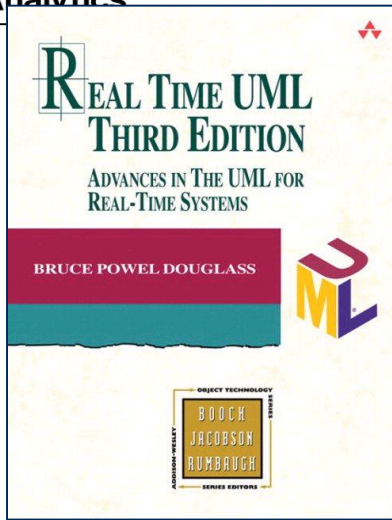
The menu at the top of each page either takes you to the relevant page or to a list of relevant pages.

There is even a members only site for those who want to access to even more stuff. I teach and consult on all these topics - see my [About](#) page.

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**Black Edition:
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