

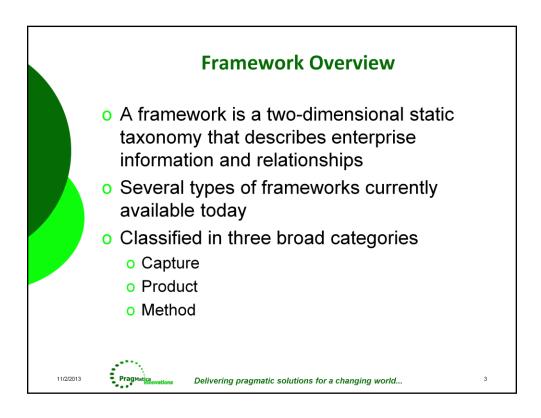
Overview

- o Framework
- o -42- The Framework
- Levels of Abstraction
- o Defining the Columns and Rows
- Viewpoint
- Metamodel
- o View

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Most people have a preconceived model of how they view the world – a framework of sorts. This personal framework is usually formed by their accumulated knowledge of the world around them and frequently shaped or constrained by environment (physical and virtual).

Some people view the world through wide angle lenses and have no desire to put things in containers and are content with chaos. Others have a very myopic or focused view and tend only to see directly down a specific area and become uncomfortable when things step outside this boundary or try to encroach upon it. While others are generalists and tend to see across wide areas of information but with little depth to the knowledge or any understanding of how it fits together at a more detailed level.

Capture Framework O A capture framework is focused on "capturing" information, through interrogatives and structured content, independent (agnostic) of product or method O Focused on a current timeframe (as-is)

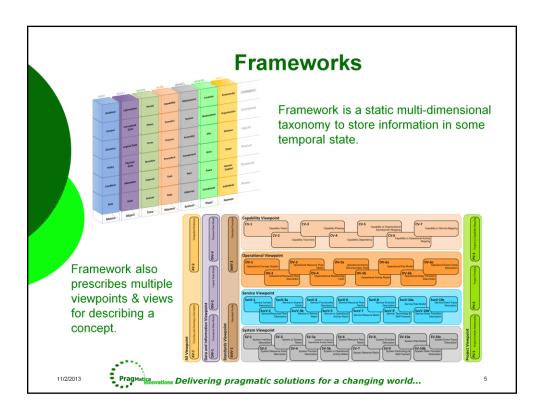
The ability to understand another speaker's intended meaning is called pragmatic competence. So an utterance describing pragmatic function is described as metapragmatic.

In this respect, **pragmatics** explains how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity, since meaning relies on the manner, place, time etc. of an utterance.

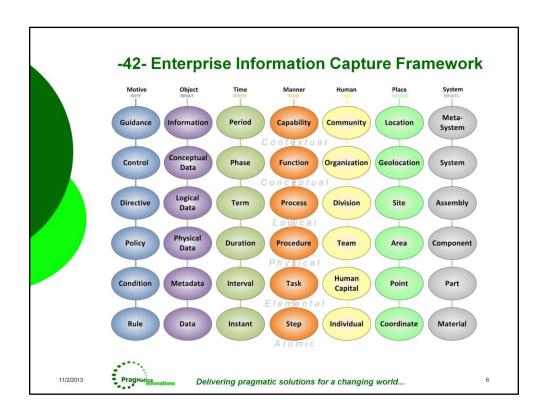
Interactional sociolinguistics (e.g. Gumperz 1982), has remained an attempt — sometimes more and sometimes less successful — to study language use in context, taking into account the full complexity of grammar, personality, social structure, and cultural patterns, without lifting these different aspects out of the pattern of speech activity itself.

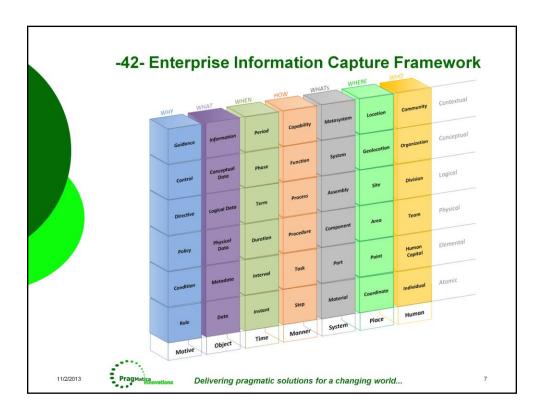
Structural ambiguity - by applying pragmatics we can reduce (or eliminate) structural ambiguity by understanding the context (where, what), intent (why).....

The closer we stick to common words, idioms, phrasings, and topics, the more easily others can surmise their meaning; the further we stray from common expressions and topics, the wider the variations in interpretations. By providing a "set" of words and establishing what they mean in the context of the models we limit structural ambiguity.



Containers for information





Tessellated hexahedrons

Defining the Column (Interrogatives)

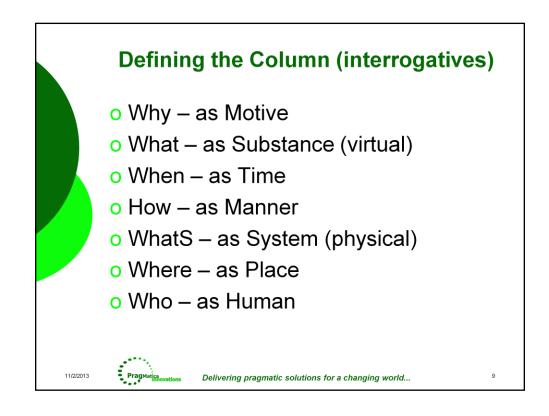
- Each column or vertical band represents an interrogative (question)
- In order to answer the questions of an enterprise it must also be simplified.
- There are six core primitive questions that can be asked of any enterprise.
- Why? What? When? How? Where? Who?

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Break down the columns as interrogatives

Each can manifest as a physical (real) or virtual (surreal) entity – What is shown as both to expose human-system

	Defining the Column (WHY) Motive	S	
WHY	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
Guidance	Something that provides direction or advice as to a decision or course of action.	A1	Contextual
Control	A relation of constraint of one thing by another; mechanism that controls the operation of an entity.	A2	Conceptual
Directive	An authoritative declaration defined further by rules and supported by policy.	А3	Logical
policy	A plan of action adopted by an individual or social group.	A4	Physical
Condition	Information that constrains or directs a decision.	A 5	Elemental
Rule	A principle that governs behavior defined as a succinct action.	A6	Atomic
Motive	that which gives purpose and direction to manner		

		(WHAT) Object		
V	VHAT	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
	Information	A quantity of heterogeneous pieces of information grouped together to form a whole.	B1	Contextual
	Conceptual Data	A collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn.	B2	Conceptual
	Logical Data	A logical representation of fact derived from analysis or decomposition of information.	В3	Logical
	Physical Data	Physical representation of fact derived from analysis or decomposition of information.	В4	Physical
	Metadata	An entity which describes data about data; concise explanation.	B5	Elemental
	Data	An item of factual information derived from measurement or research.	В6	Atomic
	Object	a discrete item that provides a description of anything kn	own to a d	concept

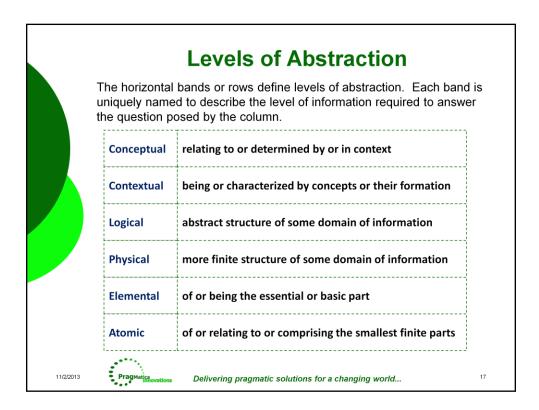
	Defining the Column (HOW) Manner	S	
HOW	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
Capability	An aggregate of functions that express more functionality or performance than simply the sum of the constituent functions.	C1	Contextual
Function	Activity or transformation that describes how something is accomplished.	C2	Conceptual
process	A particular course of action intended to achieve a result.	С3	Logical
procedure	A set series of tasks in sequence that describe how something is done.	C4	Physical
Task	A concise sequential explanation of actions.	C5	Elemental
Step	An ordered action made as part of task.	C6	Atomic
	how something is done or accomplished		

	Defining the Columns (WHERE) Place	8	
WHERE	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
Location	A point or extent in space.	D1	Contextual
Geolocation	A succinct location rather than just a set of geographic coordinates.	D2	Conceptua
Site	Spatial location of an actual or virtual structure or set of structures.	D3	Logical
Area	A particular geographical region of indefinite boundary.	D4	Physical
point	The precise location of something as a spatially limited location.	D5	Elemental
Coordinate	An object with no other properties other than its location.	D6	Atomic
	the particular portion of space occupied by something		

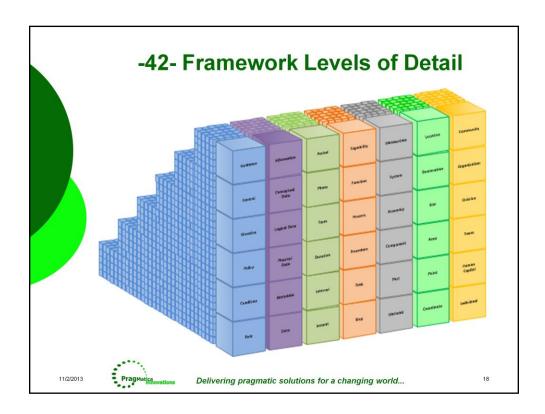
		Defining the Columns (WHO) Human	5	
	WHO	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
	Community	Group of people who are considered as a unit because of their shared interests, background, or nationality.	E1	Contextual
	Organization	Group of people organized to accomplish some end.	E2	Conceptual
	Division	Major autonomous or semi-independent but subordinate unit of an enterprise or organization.	E3	Logical
	Team	Number of persons associated in some joint action.	E4	Physical
	Human Capital	A concise explanation or specification of an (human) individual's attributes.	E5	Elemental
	Individual	A singular unique individual (person).	E 6	Atomic
N	Human	of, relating to, or characteristic of mankind		

		Defining the Columns (WHATs) System		
	WHATS	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
	Metasystem	Collection of dedicated systems that comprise an aggregate "metasystem" which offers more functionality or performance than simply the sum of the constituent systems.	F1	Contextual
	System	An entity (not human) that functions apart from other things, having its own unique and independent existence.	F2	Conceptual
	Assembly	An individual element of a system comprised of components.	F3	Logical
	Component	A unique individual component of an assembly.	F4	Physical
	part	A singular unique part of a component.	F5	Elemental
	Material	The tangible substance that goes into the makeup of a physical part.	F6	Atomic
	System	instrumentality that combines and interrelates material to work as a cohe	rent physic	al entity
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	Defining the Column (WHEN) Time	IS	
WHEN	Description	Reference ID	Abstraction Level
period	An interval of time specified or left indefinite.	G1	Contextual
phase	Any distinct time segment in a given time period.	G2	Conceptual
Term	A fixed segment of time further defined by its duration.	G3	Logical
Duration	A portion of time during which something exists.	G4	Physical
Interval	A definite length of time marked off by two instants.	G5	Elemental
Instant	A singular distinct point in time.	G6	Atomic
Time	continuum of experience in which events pass from the future thro	ough the pres	ent to the pas



Abstraction uses a strategy of simplification, wherein formerly concrete details are left ambiguous, vague, or undefined; thus effective communication about things in the abstract requires an intuitive or common experience between the communicator and the receiver.



An abstraction can encapsulate levels of detail with no loss of generality. For instance, an engineer might seek to learn about some thing, at progressively deeper levels of detail to fully understand the entire context of the thing.

Enterprise Architecture

- An enterprise architecture (EA) is a holistic description of the structure of an enterprise composed of multiple primitive entities and the relationships between them.
- An "enterprise" can consist of any concept needing to be captured and structured for others to understand
- This concept could range from a system (car, airplane, building, software, etc.) or human (company, organization, process, etc.) or any combination thereof

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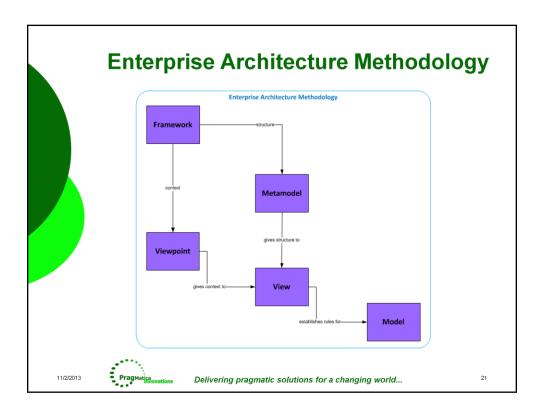
Enterprise Architecture

- Information is structured in views and expressed in models that depict or describe the concept being documented.
- In order to answer the questions of an enterprise it must also be simplified.
- There are six core primitive questions that can be asked of any enterprise.
- What? How? Where? Who? When? Why?

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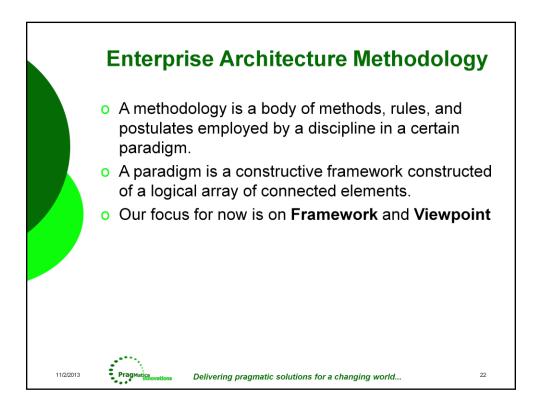


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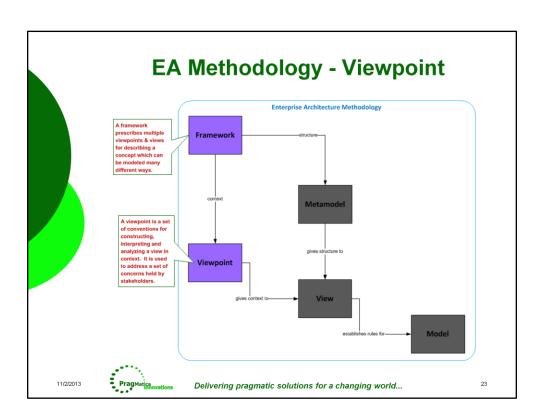


A methodology is a body of methods, rules, and postulates employed by a discipline in a certain paradigm.

A paradigm is a constructive framework constructed of a logical array of connected elements.



Framework and Viewpoint both provide structure to an enterprise expressed through an 'architecture'



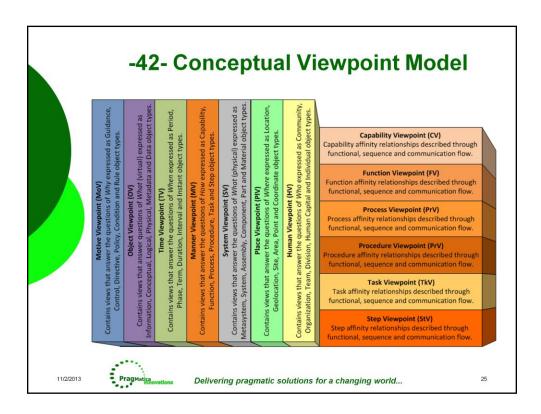
Viewpoint

- Set of conventions for constructing, interpreting and analyzing a view in context
- Used to address a set of concerns held by stakeholders
- Viewpoints are what relate the elements of the framework and provide context for the view

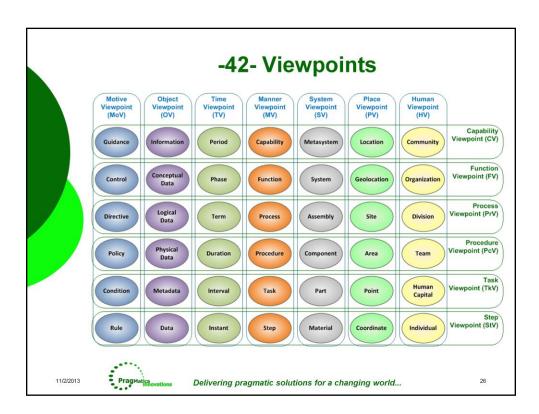
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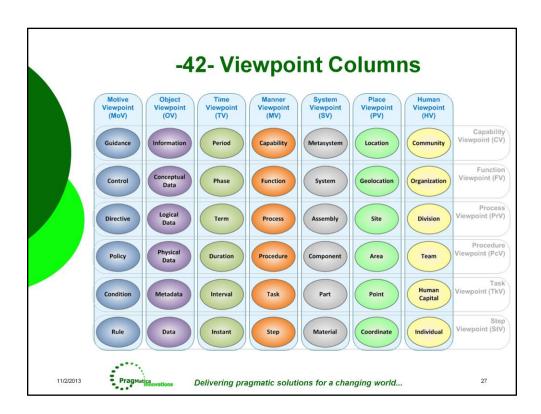
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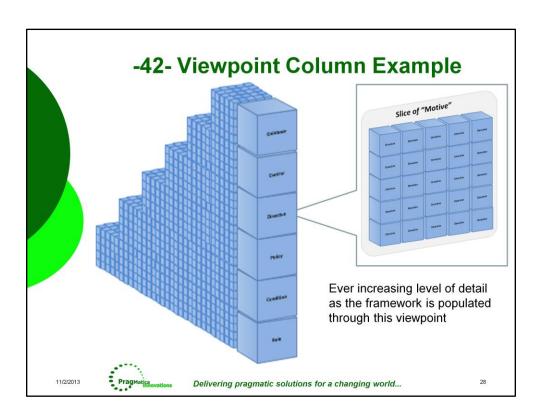


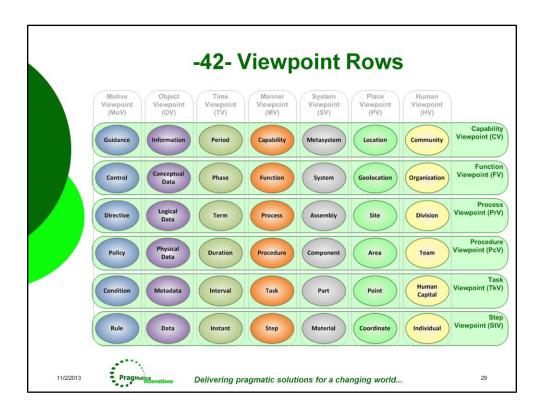
A viewpoint is a set of conventions for constructing, interpreting and analyzing a view in terms of viewpoint context to be used to address a set of concerns held by stakeholders.

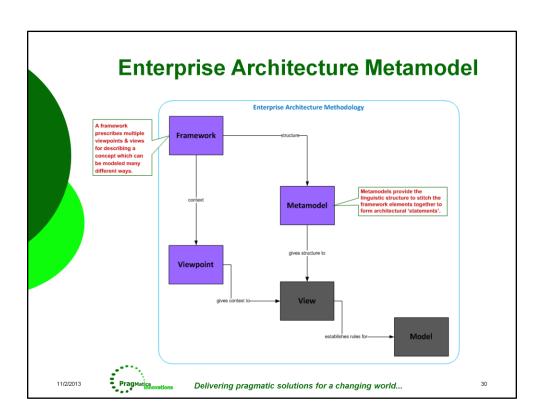


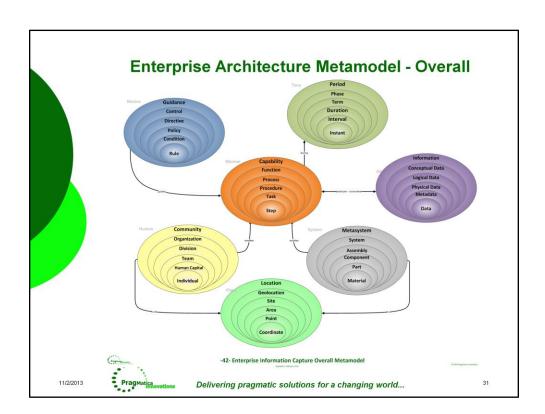
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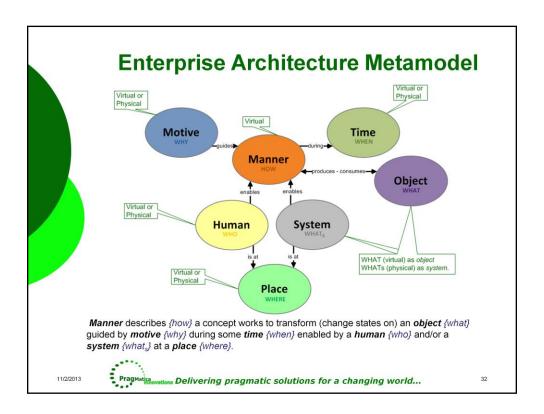








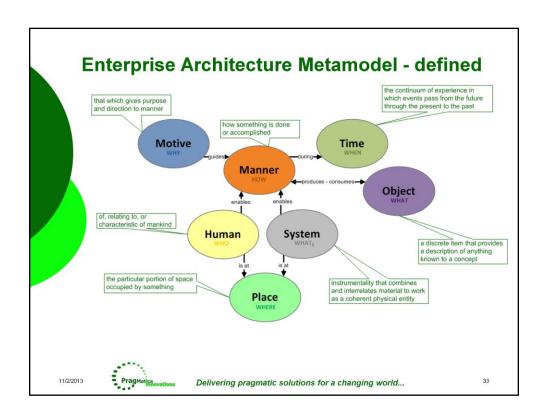


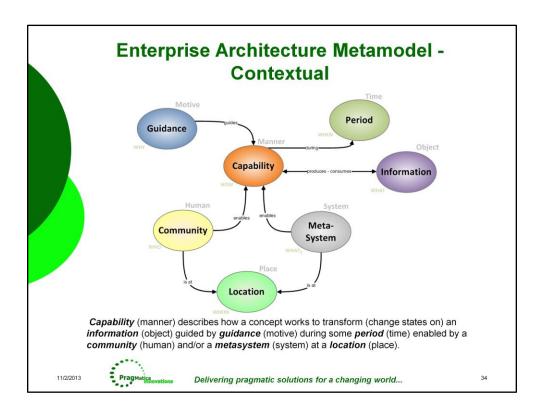


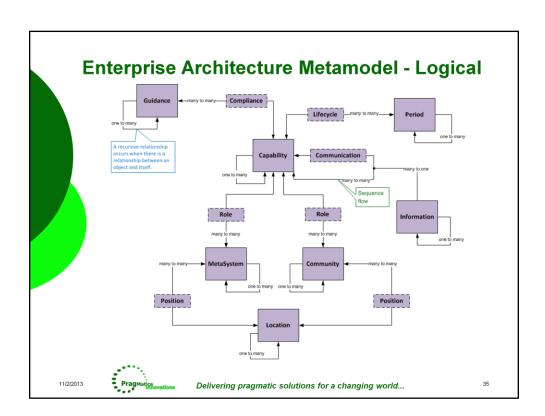
How do you communicate to others?

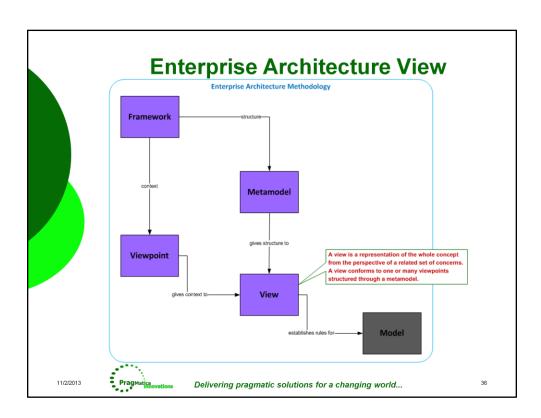
Through what structure?

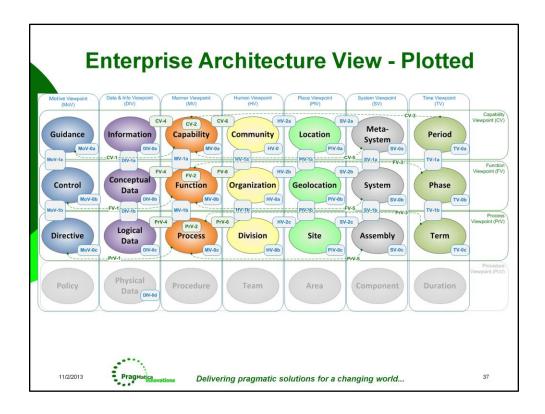
Metamodels provide the linguistic structure to stitch the framework elements together to form architectural 'statements'.



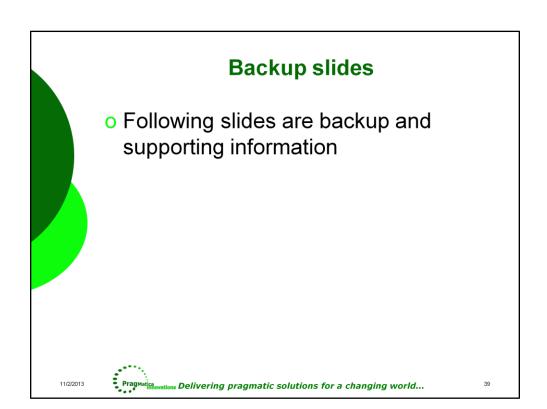












Company Overview

- Small footprint -- big impact
- Our team possesses the ability to think 'outside the box' and provide pragmatic solutions to meet the needs of your organization
- o We are innovators in **Enterprise Architecture** Collaborative Work Environments, Center of Excellence Services, and EA Development
- o Our solutions enable workers to **collaborate** and **integrate** products developed using a variety of leading enterprise level tools
- o Our **innovative** approach to **information management** leverages collaborative development on an enterprise scale
- Pragmatica works with each customer and partner to ensure their self-sufficiency - always including our unique ethical perspective on contributing to an environmentally sustainable future

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