
**Information technology — Concepts
and usage of metadata —**

Part 22:

**Registering and mapping development
processes using ISO/IEC 19763**

*Technologies de l'information — Concepts et utilisation des
métadonnées —*

*Partie 22: L'enregistrement et mappant de processus de développement
à l'aide de ISO/IEC 19763*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data, management and interchange*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 19583 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO/IEC 19583 series consists of Technical Reports showing how to implement ISO/IEC 11179 and ISO/IEC 19763.

When a software development project is started the project structure, consisting of processes, activities and tasks, is defined and described in the Project Initiation Document or Project Plan. The project deliverables are also defined in these documents. These documents are then maintained until the project is completed.

The project processes, activities and tasks can be modelled using a process model. A 'standard project process model' is defined in ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 but the process model for each project should be defined and tailored to recognize the distinctive characteristics of that project. These tailored process models, and their associated deliverables, should be preserved so that the processes, activities, tasks and deliverables can be reused or adapted for new projects, enabling these new projects to be managed efficiently and effectively and at low risk.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 establishes a common framework for software development, containing the processes, activities, and tasks that are to be applied during the whole lifecycle of a software product or service. In software development, each organisation establishes its standard processes based on the specification provided by ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207. During project initiation, the project manager defines the processes, activities, and tasks for the project by tailoring the standard processes so that the new project process model recognizes the distinctive characteristics of the project. For future projects with similar characteristics the new project will be more efficiently and effectively managed with higher quality deliverables produced at lower risk if an existing project process model can be easily reused.

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Information technology — Concepts and usage of metadata —

Part 22:

Registering and mapping development processes using ISO/IEC 19763

1 Scope

This document provides a usage scenario that utilizes the facilities defined in ISO/IEC 11179-3, ISO/IEC 19763-5 and ISO/IEC 19763-10 to demonstrate the registration of the mapping between process models. The availability of these registered process model mappings will help to promote the reuse of process models.

The scope of this document is limited to a discussion of the process models associated with software development projects and the deliverables produced during these projects.

This document describes a scenario that evaluates the combined usage of ISO/IEC 11179-3, ISO/IEC 19763-5 and ISO/IEC 19763-10 to enable the reuse of past knowledge of process models describing project processes and deliverables.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 19763-1, *Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 19763-5, *Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) — Part 5: Metamodel for process model registration*

ISO/IEC 19763-8, *Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) — Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal model registration*

ISO/IEC 19763-10, *Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) — Part 10: Core model and basic mapping*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19763-1, ISO/IEC 19763-5, ISO/IEC 19763-8, ISO/IEC 19763-10 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

activity

set of cohesive tasks of process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 3.1.3]

3.1.2

project

endeavour with defined start and finish criteria undertaken to create a product or service in accordance with specified resources and requirements

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 3.1.37]

3.1.3

task

requirement, recommendation, or permissible action, intended to contribute to the achievement or one or more outcomes or process required, recommended, or permissible action, intended to contribute to the achievement of one or more outcomes of a process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 3.1.66]

3.2 Abbreviated terms

MDR metadata registry

MFI metamodel framework for interoperability

RDF Resource Description Framework

4 Assumptions

4.1 Definition and registration of process models

It is assumed that process models are described by a specific modelling language and registered in accordance with the conditions specified in ISO/IEC 11179-6. Registration of the process models is enabled using the facilities specified in ISO/IEC 19763-3, ISO/IEC 19763-10 and ISO/IEC 19763-5.

4.2 Registration of mappings between process models

It is assumed that mappings between models are also registered in accordance with the conditions specified in ISO/IEC 11179-6. Registration of the mappings is enabled using the facilities specified in ISO/IEC 19763-3 and ISO/IEC 19763-10.

5 The usage scenario

5.1 Outline

This scenario illustrates the registration by an organization of the process models for software development projects, and the mappings between those process models, using the metamodels specified in ISO/IEC 19763-3, ISO/IEC 19763-10 and ISO/IEC 19763-5.

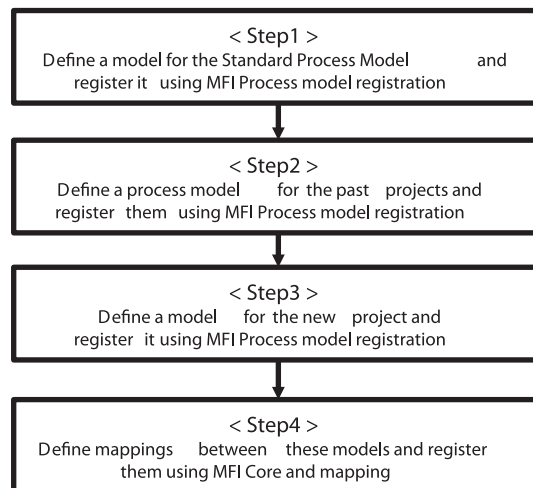


Figure 1 — Steps involved in the scenario

The steps involved in the scenario are shown in Figure 1. These steps allow the processes, activities, and tasks of similar projects included within the knowledge-base of successfully completed past projects to be easily reused.

5.2 Step 1: Define a model for the Standard Process Model and register it using ISO/IEC 19763-5

The first step in the process is for the organization's Standard Process Model to be defined in accordance with ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207. Figure 2 shows a graphical representation of part of this model using the Resource Description Framework (RDF). In Figure 2, "spm" is a virtual name space that represents "Standard Process Model".

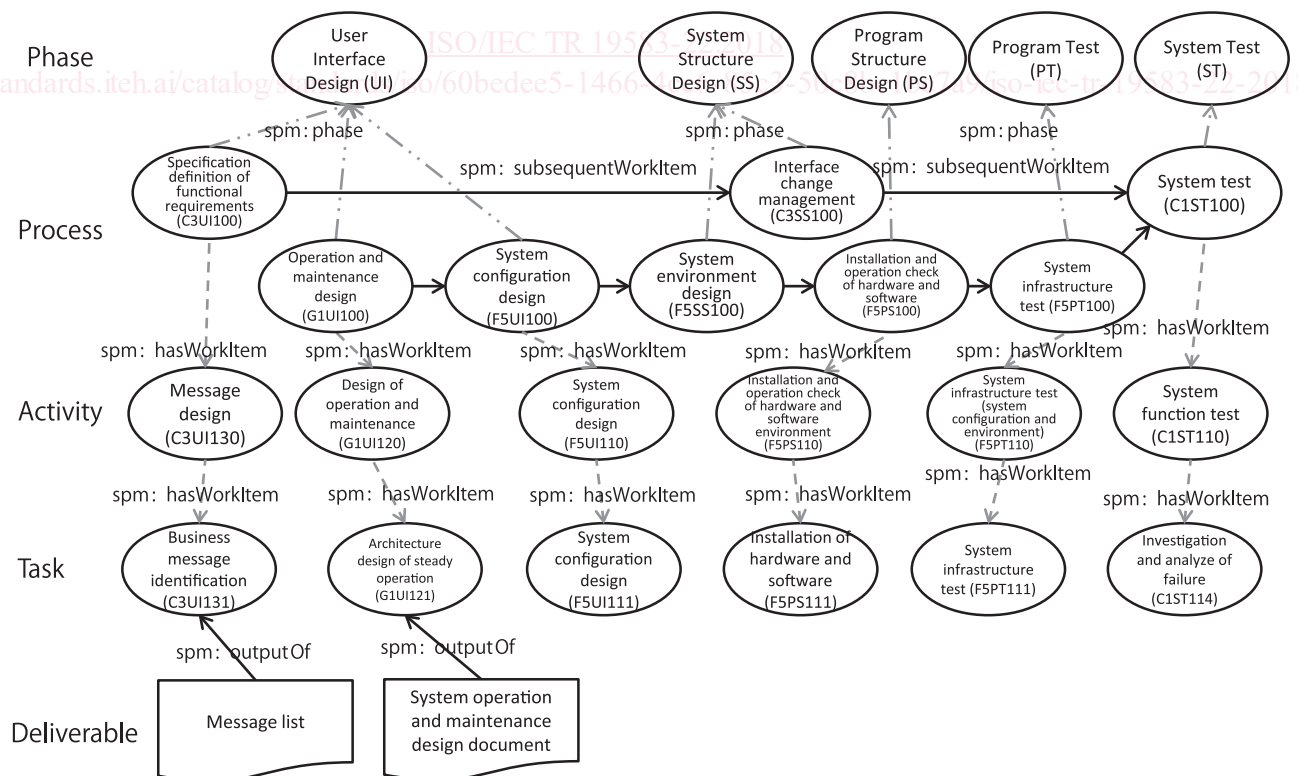


Figure 2 — Graphical representation of the Standard Process Model

Figure 3 shows the actual RDF description of the part of the Standard Process Model shown graphically in Figure 2.

```
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1"
  xmlns:kd="http://hakusyu.org/2012/09/kd#"
  xmlns:spm="http://localhost/2016/11/m-r-spm#"
>

<spm:WorkItem rdfs:label="User Interface Design(C3UI100)"
rdf:about="http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem1_1">
  <spm:project>http://localhost/Standard/
</spm:project>
  <spm:subsequentWorkItem>http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem1_2</spm:subsequentWorkItem>
  <spm:hasWorkItem>http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem2_1</spm:hasWorkItem>
  <spm:workItemCode>C3UI100</spm:workItemCode>
  <spm:standardWorkItemCode>C3UI100</spm:standardWorkItemCode>
  <spm:phase>UI</spm:phase>
  <spm:category>C3</spm:category>
  <spm:wbsLebel>1</spm:wbsLebel>
</spm:WorkItem>

<spm:WorkItem rdfs:label="Message design(C3UI130)"
rdf:about="http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem2_1">
  <spm:project>http://localhost/Standard/</spm:project>
  <spm:hasWorkItem>http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem3_1</spm:hasWorkItem>
  <spm:workItemCode>C3UI130</spm:workItemCode>
  <spm:standardWorkItemCode>C3UI130</spm:standardWorkItemCode>
  <spm:phase>UI</spm:phase>
  <spm:category>C3</spm:category>
  <spm:wbsLebel>2</spm:wbsLebel>
</spm:WorkItem>

<spm:WorkItem rdfs:label="Business message identification(C3UI131)"
rdf:about="http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem3_1">
  <spm:project>http://localhost/Standard/</spm:project>
  <spm:workItemCode>C1ST100</spm:workItemCode>
  <spm:standardWorkItemCode>C3UI131</spm:standardWorkItemCode>
  <spm:phase>UI</spm:phase>
  <spm:category>C3</spm:category>
  <spm:wbsLebel>3</spm:wbsLebel>
</spm:WorkItem>

<spm:Document dc:title="Message list" rdf:about="http://localhost/Standard/Document1">
  <spm:project>http://localhost/Standard/</spm:project>
  <spm:outputOf>http://localhost/Standard/WorkItem3_1</spm:outputOf>
  <kd:path>C:\ProjectStandard\Message list.xls</kd:path>
  <kd:updateDate>2010-06-07</kd:updateDate>
  <kd:createDate>2010-02-18</kd:createDate>
  <kd:creatorName>Mr. Standard</kd:creatorName>
  <kd:updaterName>Mr. Standard</kd:updaterName>
</spm:Document>

</rdf:RDF>
```

Figure 3 — RDF representation of the Standard Process Model

This RDF description of the Standard Process Model is then registered using the facilities specified in ISO/IEC 19763-5, and the associated facilities specified in ISO/IEC 19763-3 and ISO/IEC 19763-10.

Figure 4 shows the object instances to illustrate this registration.

<Process_Model> Object101		<Process> Object109	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
name	M-R-SPM_Reference_Model	name	Business message identification(C3UI131)
describing_language	Object102	containing_model	Object101
contained_process_model_element	Object103, Object104, Object105, Object106, Object107, Object108, Object109, Object111, Object114, Object115, Object116, Object117, Object118, Object119, Object124, Object125, Object126, Object127, Object128, Object129, Object130, Object131, Object133, Object134, Object135, Object136, Object137, Object138, Object139, Object143, Object144, Object145, Object146, Object147, Object148, Object149, Object150, Object153, Object154, Object155, Object156, Object157, Object158, Object159, Object160, Object163, Object164, Object165, Object166, Object167, Object168, Object169	created_resource	Object110
<Process_Modelling_Language> Object102		<Resource> Object110	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
name	M-R-SPM	name	Message list
version	1.0	containing_model	Object101
expressed_model	Object101	creator	Object109
<Process> Object103		<Sequence_Dependency> Object111	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
name	User Interface Design(UI)	containing_model	Object101
containing_model	Object101	preceding_process	Object105
successor	Object104, Object114, Object124	following_process	Object137
<Sequence_Dependency> Object104		<Sequence_Dependency> Object114	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
containing_model	Object101	containing_model	Object101
preceding_process	Object103	preceding_process	Object103
following_process	Object105	following_process	Object115
<Process> Object105		<Process> Object115	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
name	User Interface Design(C3UI100)	name	Operation and maintenance design(G1UI100)
containing_model	Object101	containing_model	Object101
successor	Object106, Object111	successor	Object116, Object130
<Sequence_Dependency> Object106		<Sequence_Dependency> Object116	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
containing_model	Object101	containing_model	Object101
preceding_process	Object105	preceding_process	Object115
following_process	Object107	following_process	Object117
<Process> Object107		<Process> Object117	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
name	Message design(C3UI130)	name	Design of operation and maintenance (G1UI120)
containing_model	Object101	containing_model	Object101
successor	Object108	successor	Object118
<Sequence_Dependency> Object108		<Sequence_Dependency> Object118	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
containing_model	Object101	containing_model	Object101
preceding_process	Object107	preceding_process	Object117
following_process	Object109	following_process	Object119
<Process> Object109		<Process> Object119	
Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance	Attribute/Reference	Literal/Instance
name	Business message identification(C3UI131)	name	Architecture design of steady operation
containing_model	Object101	containing_model	Object101
created_resource	Object110	created_resource	Object120