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Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) —

Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal model registration

Technologies de l'information — Cadre du métamodèle pour l'interopérabilité (MFI) —

Partie 8: Métamodèle pour l'enregistrement du modèle de rôle et objectif

Reference number
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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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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

ISO/IEC 19763-8 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information Technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and Interchange*.

ISO/IEC 19763 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI)*:

— *Part 1: Framework*

— *Part 3: Metamodel for ontology registration*

— *Part 5: Metamodel for process model registration*

— *Part 6: Registry Summary*

— *Part 7: Metamodel for service model registration*

— *Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal model registration*

— *Part 9: On demand model selection [Technical Report]*

— *Part 10: Core model and basic mapping*

— *Part 12: Metamodel for information model registration*

— *Part 13: Metamodel for form design registration*

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Introduction

Industrial consortia have engaged in the standardization of domain-specific objects including business process models and software components using common modelling facilities and interchange facilities such as UML (Unified Modelling Language) and XML (eXtensible Markup Language). They are very active in standardizing domain-specific business process models and standard modelling constructs such as data elements, entity profiles, and value domains.

Interoperation among autonomous Web-based applications, such as Web services, is becoming increasingly important. Goals are descriptive statements of the intent of a user or organization, and each goal can be viewed as an objective that a process or a service should achieve. Effective management of goals will facilitate the reuse of information resources in support of those goals. Roles are abstract characterizations of organizational behaviours and responsibilities within a specified organizational context. Descriptions of roles will be helpful in characterizing goals in a complete and correct way, and reusing goals based on roles. Note that any particular set of roles and goals are owned by a specific organization.

There are many existing standards and specifications, typically developed for a specific domain or business area, that can be used to describe or to model goals and the roles associated with these goals. One example is ISO/IEC 14662, Information Technologies - Open-edi reference model, which is a domain specific reference model and introduces the concept of a business goal as a special type of goal that is shared within that community.

This part of ISO/IEC 19763 provides a framework for registering generic descriptive information about models that describe roles and goals.

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Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) —

Part 8:
Metamodel for role and goal model registration

1 Scope

The primary purpose of the multipart standard ISO/IEC 19763 is to specify a metamodel framework for interoperability. This part of ISO/IEC 19763 specifies a metamodel for registering the role and goal models of users of services and/or processes.

The metamodel that this part specifies is intended to promote the reuse of goals by roles within/across role and goal model repositories, and further promote services selection across service model repositories based on goals. For this purpose, it provides administrative information and common semantics of role and goal models created with a specific role and goal modelling language, including Goal-oriented requirements modelling (i*) [1], Keep All Objects Satisfied (KAOS) [2], Non-functional Requirement Framework (NFRF) [3], Business Motivation Model (BMM) [4], Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing (RM-ODP) [5] etc. Figure 1 shows the scope of this part. In this figure, “register” refers to the registration activity of registering administrative and descriptive information for role and goal models into the role and goal model registry based on the metamodel specified in this part of ISO/IEC 19763, as well as the mapping between source role and goal metamodels and MFI Role and Goal metamodel.

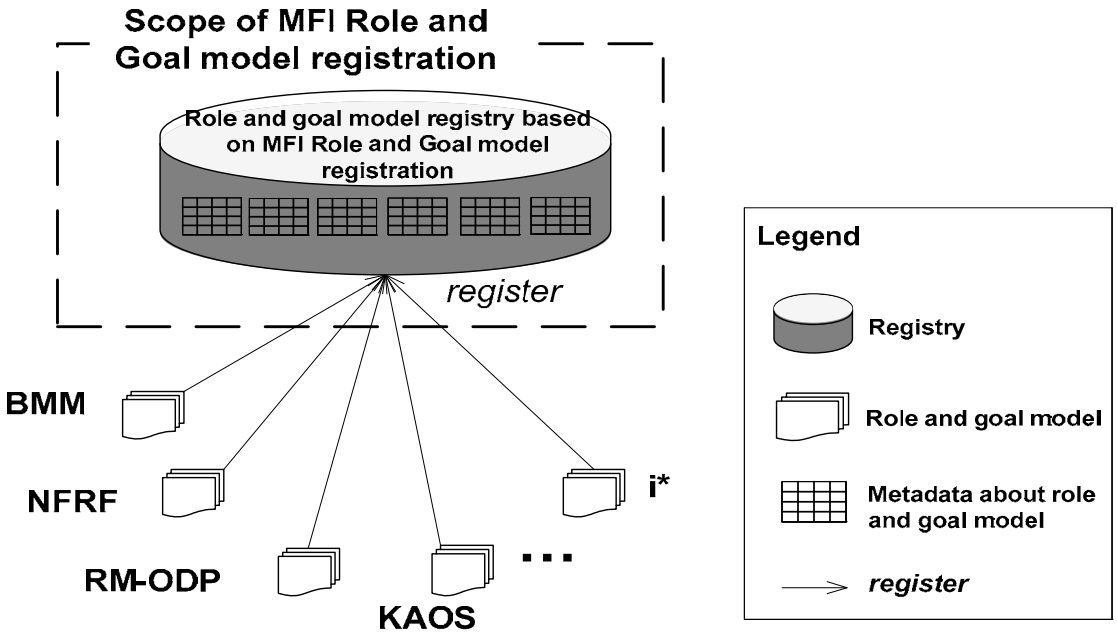


Figure 1 - The scope of MFI Role and Goal model registration

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2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE One or more terms and definitions of the referenced International Standards listed below are used in Clause 3 Terms and Definitions.

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

ISO/IEC 19763-7, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 7: Metamodel for service 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 following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1
goal
intended outcome of user interaction with a process or service

NOTE Adapted from ISO/IEC TR 25060:2010, 2.7

3.1.2
functional goal
underlying functionality that a process or service is expected to deliver

3.1.3
nonfunctional goal
expected quantitative or qualitative attributes of a functionality

3.1.4
involvement type
statement that indicates the type of involvement of a role with a process or service

NOTE Examples are performer, beneficiary, customer

3.1.5
organization
unique framework of authority within which individuals act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose

NOTE 1 The kinds of organizations covered by ISO/IEC 6523-1 include the following examples:

a) an organization incorporated under law;

b) an unincorporated organization or activity providing goods and/or services including:

1) partnerships;

2) social or other non-profit organizations or similar bodies in which ownership or control is vested in a group of individuals;

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