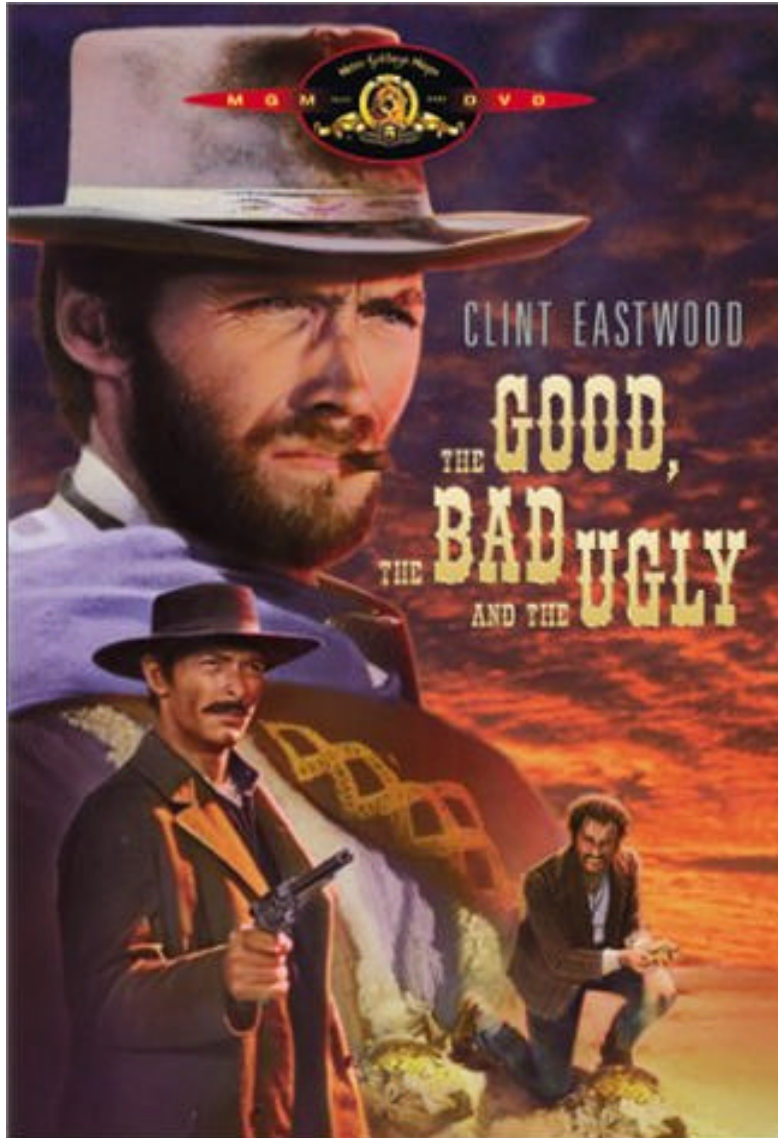




The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly of Interoperability Metrics



Dr. Lee Whitt
February 2004
Northrop Grumman
Mission Systems



DEFINITIONS



- **Interoperability usually defined at the 30,000ft level**
 - ✓ *...the ability of systems...to provide data...and services to ... other systems...to enable them to operate effectively together*
 - ✓ *The ability of two systems to exchange information and to mutually use that information*
- **Interoperability is not an “absolute”**
 - ✓ *The degree of interoperability should be defined when referring to specific cases*
 - ✓ *The probability of successful interoperation of subscribers in a network under specified conditions for a given mission time*



What do these mean at ground level?



CONTEXT

INTEROPERABILITY METRICS:

- Quantify “suitability” for inclusion in GIG/NCES/JC2
 - ✓ *GIG/NCES/JC2 Implementation details remain fluid*
 - ✓ *Legacy/heritage/deployed systems retain important role*
- Encompass diverse requirements
 - ✓ *Interoperability, functionality, security, usability, ...*
 - ✓ *Technical, Operational, System requirements*
- Define a calculus for an Interoperability Quotient (IQ)





THE GOOD

INTEROPERABILITY METRICS:

- **Embolden acquisition commands to make technical decisions**
 - ✓ *Mitigates push-back from “emotional” stake-holders*
- **Quantify a program’s degree of interoperability**
 - ✓ *Provides repeatable & defensible discriminators*
- **Focus design/development on interoperability**
 - ✓ *Not a bolt-on-later capability*
- **Force disciplined engineering for life-cycle support**
 - ✓ *Development, integration, deployment, support*





THE BAD

INTEROPERABILITY METRICS:

- **Limit flexibility**

 - ✓ *Legacy/deployed systems impose constraints*

- **Limit innovation**

 - ✓ *“Better” may be less important than “consistent” or “common” or “integrated” or “sustainable” or ...*

- **Slow technology insertion**

 - ✓ *Impedance mismatch between new and old technology must be addressed*

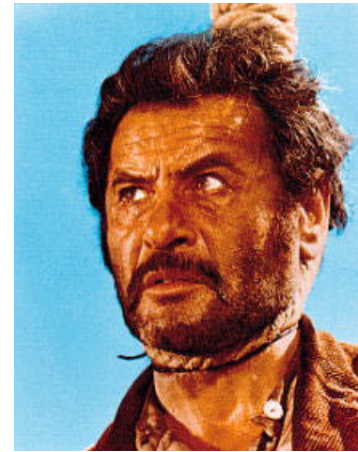




THE UGLY

INTEROPERABILITY:

- **Defies actionable definition**
 - ✓ *Does it apply to applications or interfaces?*
 - ✓ *How far into an application does interoperability apply?*
- **Leads to significant software complexity**
 - ✓ *Backward compatibility is mandated*
- **Facilitates propagation of viruses**
 - ✓ *Boundary-less global network is prime breeding ground for destructive effect of network-borne viruses*
- **Combination of complexity and boundary-less environment may lead to a “Perfect Storm”**
 - ✓ *Seemingly unrelated events cascade into a sequence of unexpected actions that are perfect – in the worse sense – leading to meltdown*



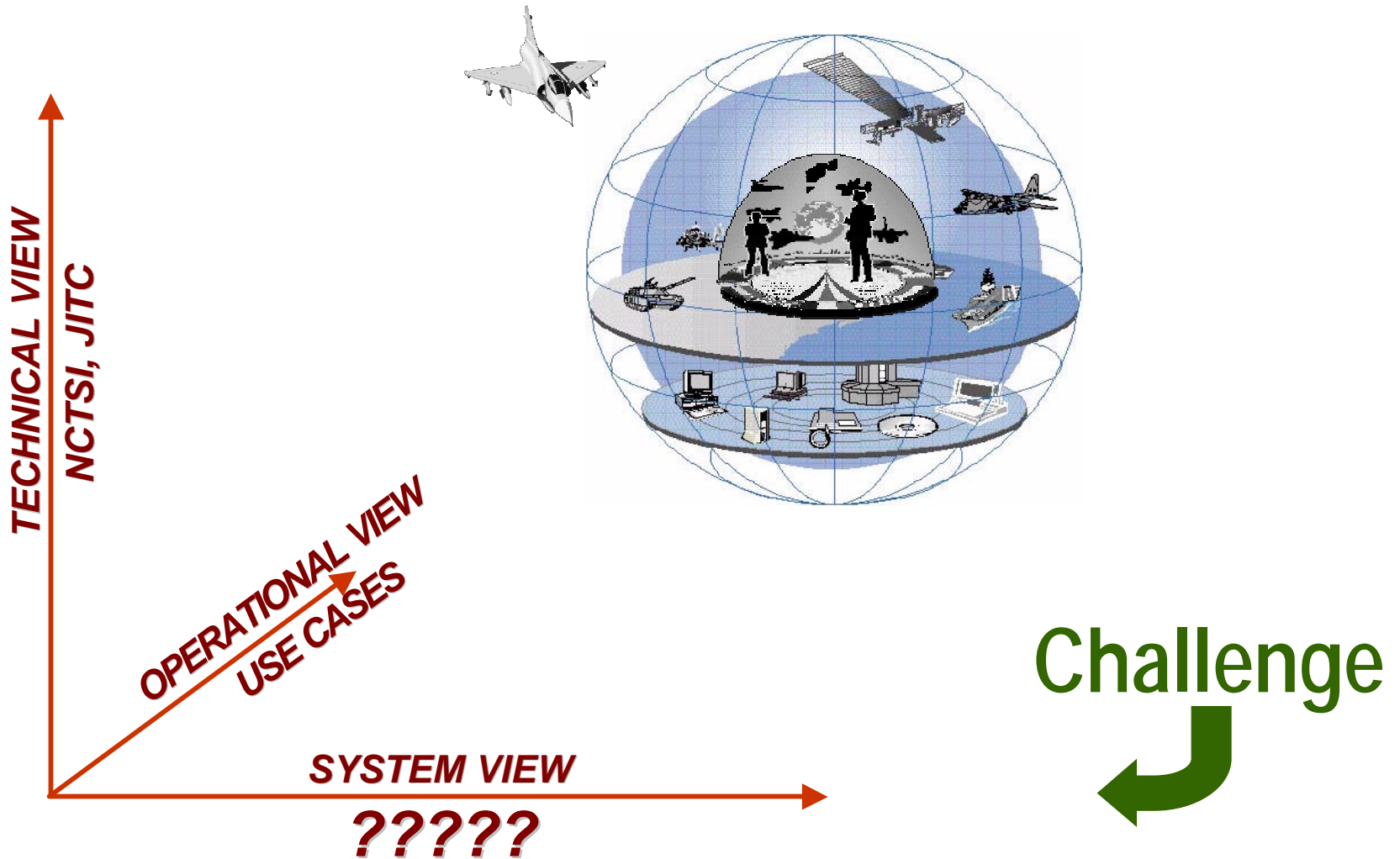


..... so what's my approach to addressing the broad range of interoperability issues?





Design IQ to combine Technical, Operational, and System Views





Interoperability tests for the System View

- **Taxonomy**
 - ✓ ***External Interfaces***
 - ✓ ***Internal Context***



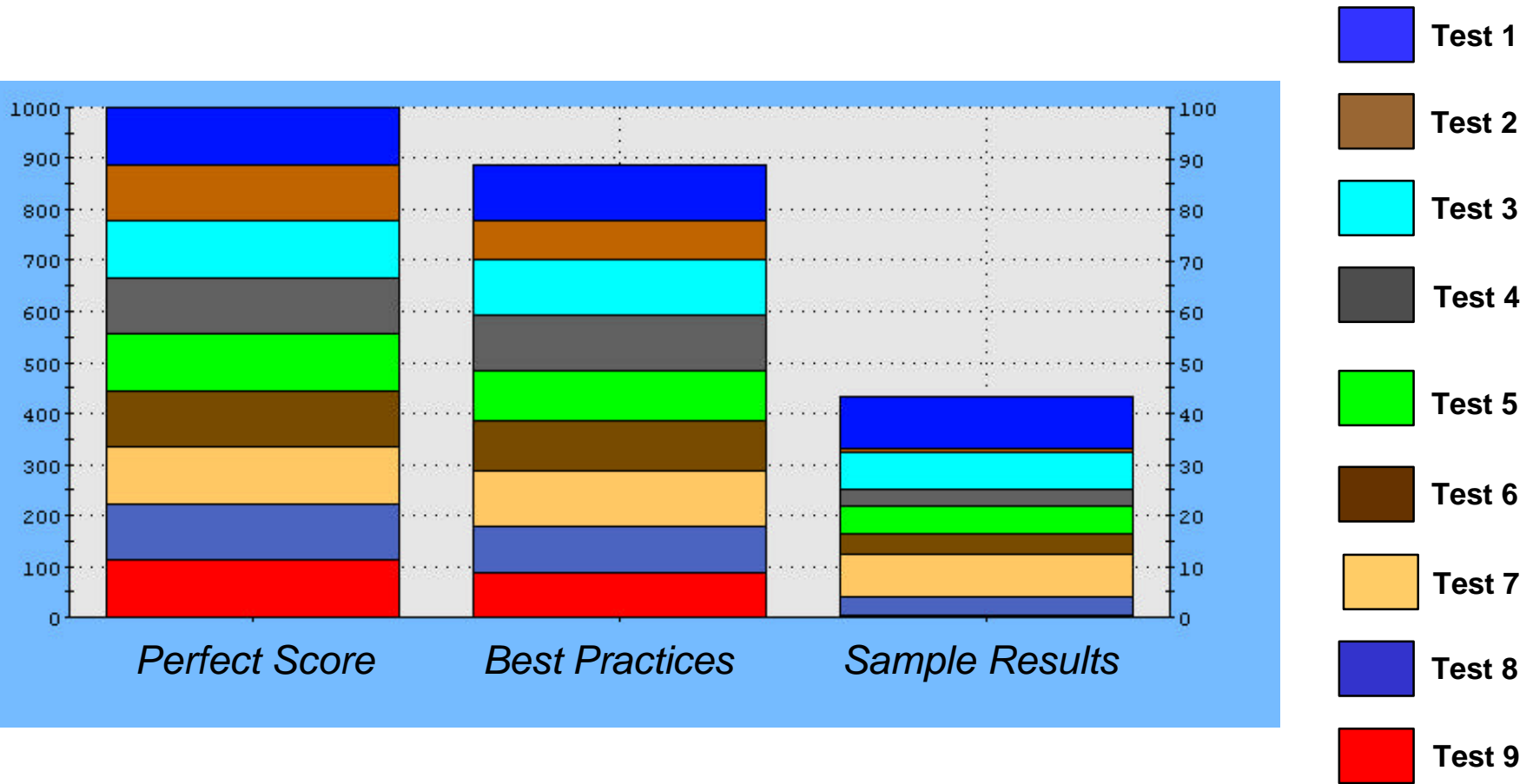


"System View" IQ – 10 Internal Context Tests

1. **Security** (access control tied to user profile)
2. **Data processing integrity** (compliant business logic)
3. **Data presentation** (dynamic updates, customizable, UI compliant)
4. **User help, prompts, process controls** (on-line context-sensitive help, user prompts & error/status alerts, activity status, training scenarios)
5. **Web enabled** (browser, web services, PDA access)
6. **Sysadmin** (logging, monitoring, trouble-shooting tools)
7. **Collaboration** (support for collab sharing/viewing/annotation)
8. **Upgrade & version control** (upgrade without loss of data, compatibility between versions on LAN/WAN)
9. **Reliability/Robustness** (self-protecting from data loss/contamination, survivable from catastrophic failure, resilient to network failure)
10. **Special processing/performance** (MLS, RT, smart "down-sampling")



Sample IQ Assessment





Any Questions?





Interoperability and the Quantum Effect

- **Quantum Physics**

- ✓ *Act of observing affects what is being observed*
- ✓ *Act of observing sometimes creates what is being observed*

- **Quantum Computing (new definition)**

- ✓ *Act of test & evaluation affects the occurrence of problems*
- ✓ *Act of test & evaluation creates the occurrence of problems*

- **Conclusion**

- ✓ *Computing Systems work properly until being observed (e.g., tested or used)*
- ✓ *Reduction of observations effectively and efficiently reduces problems and saves money (by eliminating T&E labs)*