Beyond Technical Interoperability

Context for the Net Centric Operations & Interoperability Track
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AGENDA

- Describe Interoperability and related matters
- Describe Net Enabled Operations.
Describe Interoperability and related matters
Achieving Interoperability:  
A perpetual motion machine

**Interoperability:**
“The ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and use the services to enable them to operate effectively together.”

Interoperability is more than just the technical exchange of information

Solutions Sets must cover Process, Organization, People, Information, and Materiel across the range of DoD operations

Interoperability must be synergized with Information Assurance to assure obtaining the best of both.

**Information Assurance:**
“Measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.”
Interoperability Model:
A composite of Materiel & Non-materiel solutions

*IA = Information Assurance

Adapted from “Beyond Technical Interoperability – Introducing a Reference Model for Measure of Merit for Coalition Interoperability’. Dr. Andreas Tolk, VMASC, ODU. 8th CCRTS, NDU, June 2003
Interoperability Model & QoS

Layers of Interoperability

- Mission/Business Objectives
- Harmonized Strategy/Doctrines
- Aligned Operations
- Aligned Procedures
- Knowledge/Awareness
- Information Interoperability
- Data/Object Model Interoperability
- Network Interoperability
- Physical Interoperability

Quality of Operation Services (QoOS)
Quality of Information Services (QoIS)
Quality of Transport Services (QoTS)

Organizational Drivers
Technical Drivers

*IA = Information Assurance

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# End-to-End Quality of Service

### Key Needs:
- Mission or business objectives
- Harmonized strategy or doctrines
- Aligned operations
- Aligned procedures
  - Knowledge/awareness of actions by people and processes

### Key Metrics:
- Urgency:
  - Timeliness
- Priority:
  - Degree of cooperation
  - Information Assurance (IA)
    - Fluidity of response
    - Clarity of understanding
    - Ubiquity or extent of influence
    - Accuracy

### Key Needs:
- Discoverability & availability
- Transport interoperability
- Data/object model interoperability

### Key Metrics:
- Urgency:
  - Data/topic latency, service response time, application timeliness
- Priority:
  - Precedence of user requests, data, and services
- Information Assurance (IA)
  - Data Trust: integrity & availability, fault tolerance, accessibility
  - Security: data confidentiality, authentication, non-repudiation

### Key Needs:
- Network interoperability
- Physical interoperability

### Key Needs:
- Discoverability & availability
- Transport interoperability
- Data/object model interoperability

### Key Metrics:
- Urgency:
  - Transport lag or delay, jitter, packet loss, packet errors
- Priority:
  - Class of service, differentiated service, precedence, preemption, guaranteed service
- Information Assurance:
  - Data Trust: Availability, Connectivity (fixed, mobile)
  - Security: encryption, intrusion detection, authentication, authorization, access control
The ‘A’ Word & Components

The Operational Viewpoint describes and interrelates the operational elements, tasks and activities, and information flows required to accomplish mission or business objective.

The Systems Viewpoint describes and interrelates the existing or postulated technologies, systems, and other resources intended to support the operational view.

The Technical Standards Viewpoint describes the profile of rules, standards, and conventions governing systems implementation.

Non-Materiel Viewpoint describes the human activities, organizational policies and procedures supporting the operational viewpoint.

Keep this equation balanced: OV = SV + Non-Materiel
Net Enabled Operations
Net Centric Environment: Context

• Challenge – UNCERTAINTY
  – Leave behind the reasonable predictability of the past
  – Adjust to an era of surprise and uncertainty
• Response – AGILITY & RESILIENCY
  – Enterprise-wide: Battlefield Applications; Defense Operations; Intelligence Functions; Business Processes
  – Capabilities Based: Access, Share, Collaborate
  – Fundamental Changes: Process, Policy, Culture
  – Emphasis Shift: From information producer centric to user centric

Confront Uncertainty with Agility & Resilience
Net Centric Environment (NCE): Objective, Goals & Description

**Objective:** All users, whether known or **unanticipated**, are able to easily discover, access, trust, and use the data/information that supports their mission objectives unconstrained by their location or time of day.

**GOALS:**
- Evolve & Populate the NCE
- Protect & Defend the NCE
- Manage & Operate the NCE

The NCE is implemented with evolving balanced & synchronized sets of Process, Organization, People, Information & Materiel (POPIM) Solutions.
Net Centric Environment: Functional Performers

- **Behavior and relationship characteristics include:** Quality of Service; Quality of Protection; Addressing; Tagging of content & roles/Identities;
- **Information Forms include:** voice, video, images, text, graphics,....

* **IA = Information Assurance**
** Includes Software Applications whether hosted locally or by a computing resource provider.
Situational awareness is tailored*, timely, comprehensive, and accurate knowledge of the battlespace (or area of interest) that provides the Warfighter (Commander/Decision maker) a consistent view of all militarily relevant information on friendly (blue) and adversary (red) forces, non-combatants (gray personnel), and the battlespace (or area of interest).

*(Notes: *“User Defined Operational Picture”: ** IA=Inter-Agency)*
Questions ?
Definitions of Functional Performers (1 of 2)

Computing Resource Provider:
A capability that can respond to a request from a user or another service to store, process, manage, and control data or information (shared and/or distributed) through an external interface.

Information Service Provider:
A capability that can respond to a request from a user or another service to provide a specific functionality, such as the ability to post, discover, access, process and display hosted information and data (including positioning, navigation, and timing services) across the DoD based on established data standards.

Information Provider:
A capability that produces information and data, based on established data standards, and provides that information and data using any of a number of distribution methods, which include bilateral distribution to known users, broadcast (e.g., data link), and publish/post or subscribe/pull models, for use in accomplishing DoD missions.
Definitions of Functional Performers (2 of 2)

Manager/Operator:
A capability that provides the ability to monitor, manage, control, protect, and configure information transport, information services, and the underlying computing resources that provide end-user services, as well as connectivity to enterprise application services.

User/Consumer:
A capability that utilizes or consumes information transport, computing resources, or information services to perform its intended function.

Information Transport Provider:
A capability that provides the ability to transport information and services via assured end-to-end connectivity across the operational environment.