

ICS 35.040

CCS L 72



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 32392.8-2018

**Information technology -- Metamodel framework for
interoperability (MFI) -- Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal
model registration**

Issued on: March 15, 2018

Implemented on: October 1, 2018

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation, China National
Standardization Administration**

Table of Contents

Foreword

Introduction

1 Scope

2 Normative references

Foreword

GB/T 32392 "Information Technology Interoperability Metamodel Framework (MFI)" is divided into the following sections.

- Part 1. Reference model;
- Part 2. The core model;
- Part 3. Ontology Registration Metamodel;
- Part 4. Model Mapping Metamodel;
- Part 5. The process model registration metamodel;
- Part 7. Service model registration metamodel;
- Part 8. Role and Target Model Registration Metamodel;
- Part 9. On-demand model selection.

This part is Part 8 of GB/T 32392.

This section was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This section uses the translation method identical to the ISO /IEC 19763-8.2015 "Information Technology Interoperability Meta-Model Framework (MFI)

Part 8. Role and Target Model Registration Metamodel."

The Chinese documents that have a consistent correspondence with the normatively quoted international documents in this section are as follows.

---GB/T 32392.5-2018 Information Technology Interoperability Meta-Modeling Framework (MFI) Part 5. Process Model Registry

Model (ISO /IEC 19763-5.2015, IDT)

---GB/T 32392.7-2018 Information Technology Interoperability Meta-model Framework (MFI) Part 7. Service Model Registry

Model (ISO /IEC 19763-7.2015, IDT)

Introduction

Many autonomous applications based on networks (such as network services) and their interoperability are playing an increasingly important role in the information society.

The desired role. All of these applications are driven by specific goals. Usually goals can be expressed as individual users and organizations

A certain intent vision can also be defined as a technical indicator that a specific process or service needs to achieve. Therefore, effective understanding and management of goals

Will be conducive to the deployment and reuse of information resources. The roles involved in the setting and execution of goals can also effectively reflect the relevant users or organizations.

The characteristics of the association, behavior, structure, etc., so the effective description of the role will also help to complement and improve the goal. With the goal

Increasing emphasis has been placed on the soft elements such as targets and their roles. More and more industrial entities have actively participated in the inclusion of role objectives in their professional fields.

Business models (such as business process models, software components, etc.), and standardized processes.

In order to describe or model the target and its associated roles, many specific areas of expertise or business scope have been developed.

Standards and specifications. An example of this is ISO /IEC 14662, the open electronic data interchange reference model (Information

technologies-Open-edireferencemodel), which is a reference model for specific areas of expertise.

The concept of the target was introduced as a specific target and was widely recognized.

This section provides a meta-model framework for registering general description information for roles and target models (such as metadata and semantics

Information) to support the discovery, matching, and reuse of business roles, especially goals.

Information Technology Interoperability Meta Model Framework (MFI)

Part 8. Role and Object Model Registration Metamodel

1 Scope

The main goal of ISO /IEC 19763 is to build a meta-model framework that supports interoperability.

This section proposes a meta-model that provides a way for users of processes and services to register their corresponding roles and target models.

Books and management mechanisms.

This section is ultimately committed to building role and target model bases, and through its registered meta-model to promote the goal-based cross-process model library

And process selection and service selection across service model libraries, which in turn promotes cross-system cross-platform discovery,

Match and reuse. In order to achieve this goal, the metamodel in this section is a description of roles and objectives in several of the current mainstream roles and target modeling languages.

The target model provides corresponding management information and general semantics. These role and target modeling languages cover. i*(Goal-orientedRe-

quirementsModeling, goal-oriented demand modeling (see reference [1]), KAOS (KeepAI Objects Satisfied

Or KnowledgeAcquisitioninAutomatedSpecification, knowledge acquisition of automatic protocol (see reference [2]),

NFRF (Non-functional Requirements Framework, Non-Functional Requirements Framework) (see References [3]), BMM

(BusinessMotivationModel, Business Motivation Model) (see References [4]), RM-ODP (ReferenceModelofOpen

DistributedProcessing, Open Distributed Processing Reference Model (see References [5]) and so on. Figure 1 shows the specifics of this section

Scope, where registration refers to the registration line that expands the management information and model description information of the source role and target model according to the registration meta model.

For, and mapping of source role and target model to registered metamodel of MFI role and target model.

Figure 1 The scope of this section

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article

Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

ISO /IEC 19763-5 Information technology interoperability metamodel framework Part 5.
Process model registration metamodel

chinastandards.org - PREVIEW