

The MarNIS Architecture

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Content

- The architecture
 - Overall information
 - Content and establishment approach
- Definition of concepts by means of the architecture elements
 - Examples
- If time and interest I can also show some details (browse through the hierarchy of models, etc.)



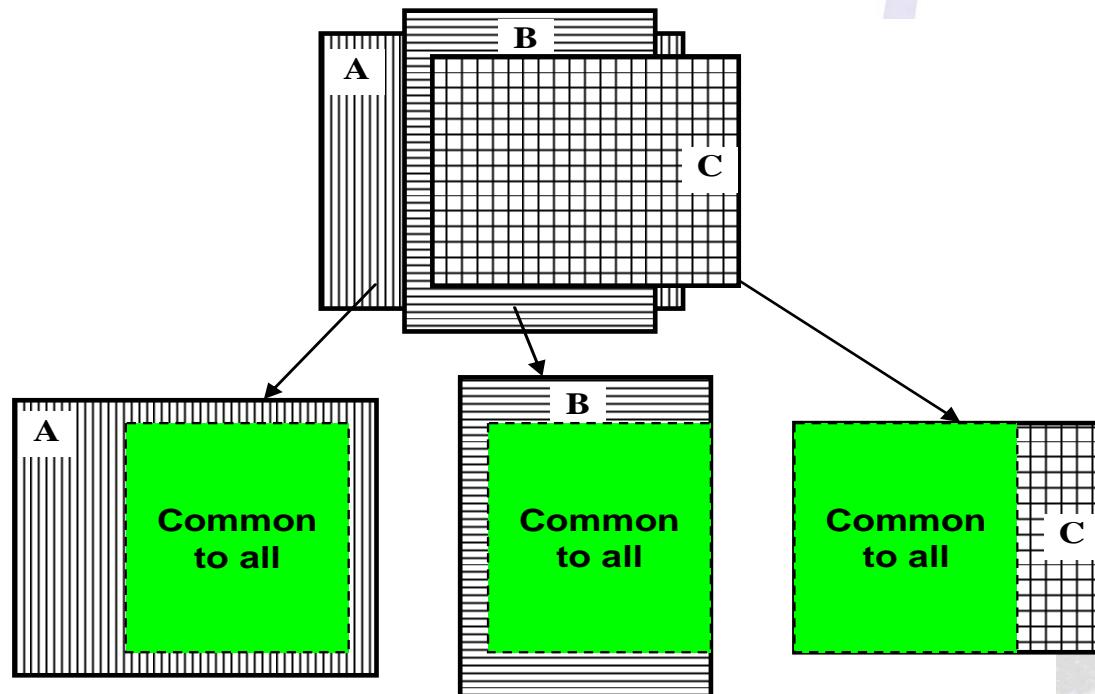
The MarNIS architecture

- A total picture of maritime traffic and transport to arrange for better solutions
 - The context in which the solutions shall operate
 - Relations and dependencies
- Independent of organisation and local/regional ways of doing things
- Formal definitions and specifications
 - Structured approach
 - Models
 - Consistency
- Support implementation of solutions
- Further discussions about solutions will be required, and such discussions may be supported by the architecture
- Shows the maritime sector as a part of the total transport sector
 - Arrange for co-modal transport
 - Achieve synergies



The architecture must be independent of local ways of doing things

- Different regions and organisations have different solutions
- Some core responsibilities will always be present
- Support local differences through focusing on these responsibilities



Responsibility centric architecture
A role represents unique sets of responsibilities



Roles

Stakeholder 1

Role A

Responsibility

Stakeholder 2

Role B

Responsibility

Stakeholder 3

Role C

Responsibility

Role D

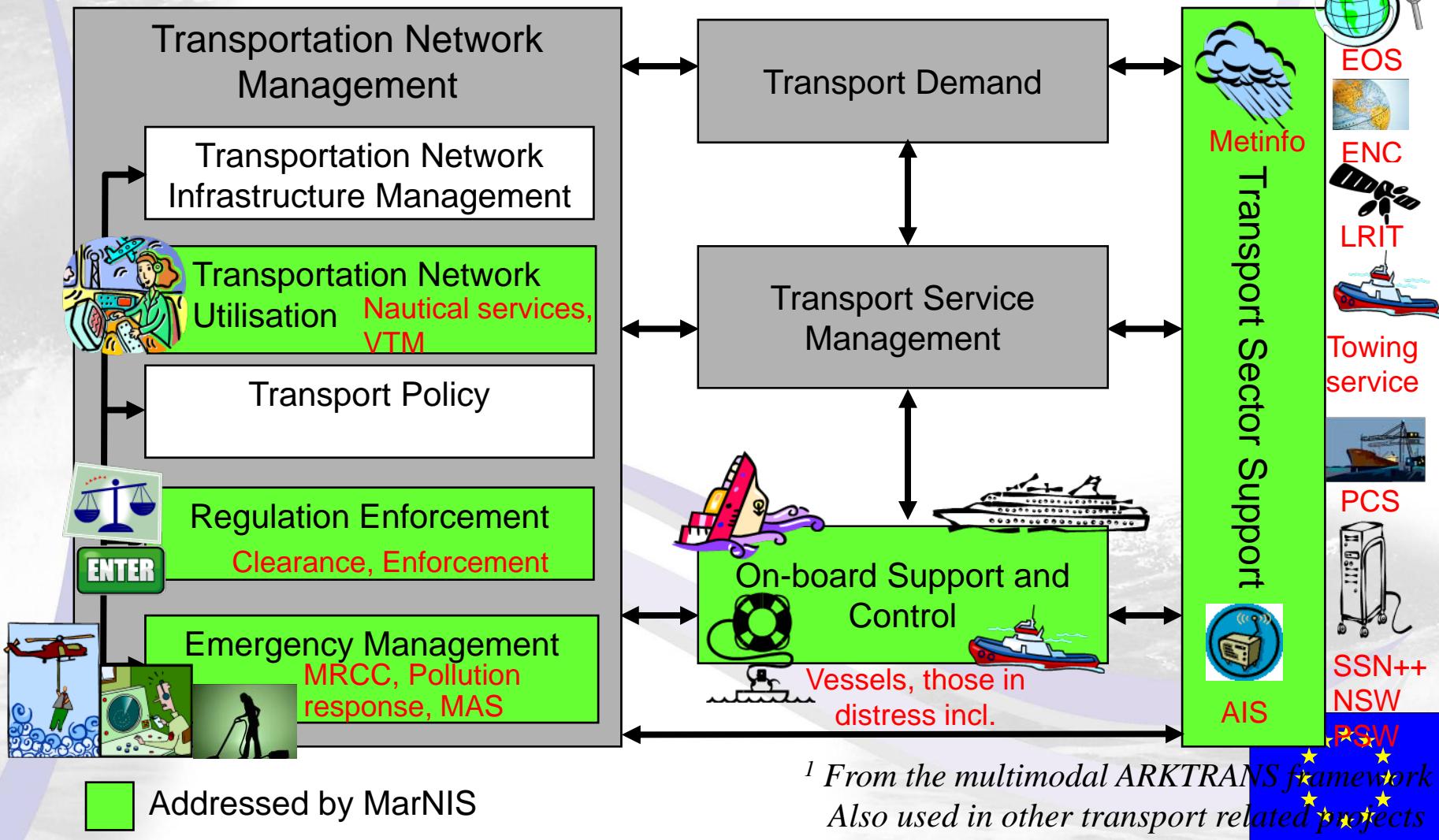
Responsibility

- The architecture uses roles instead of stakeholders
- Represent unique sets of responsibilities
- Independent of organisation and local or regional ways of doing things
- Support Pan-European solutions

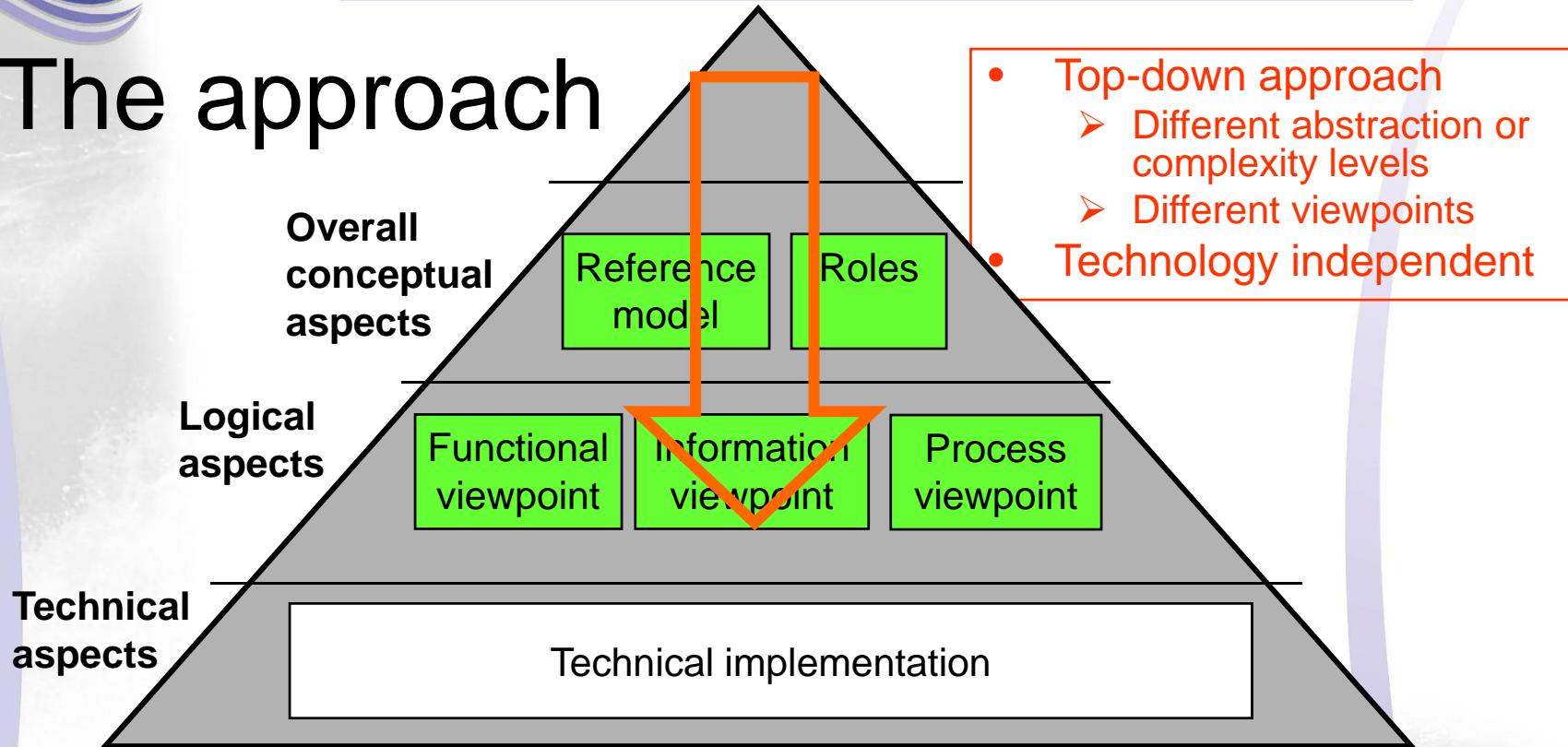


Reference Model¹

Facilitates synergies between projects, activities and transport modes.
Shows how MarNIS fits into a wider context (e.g. co-modal transport chains)



The approach



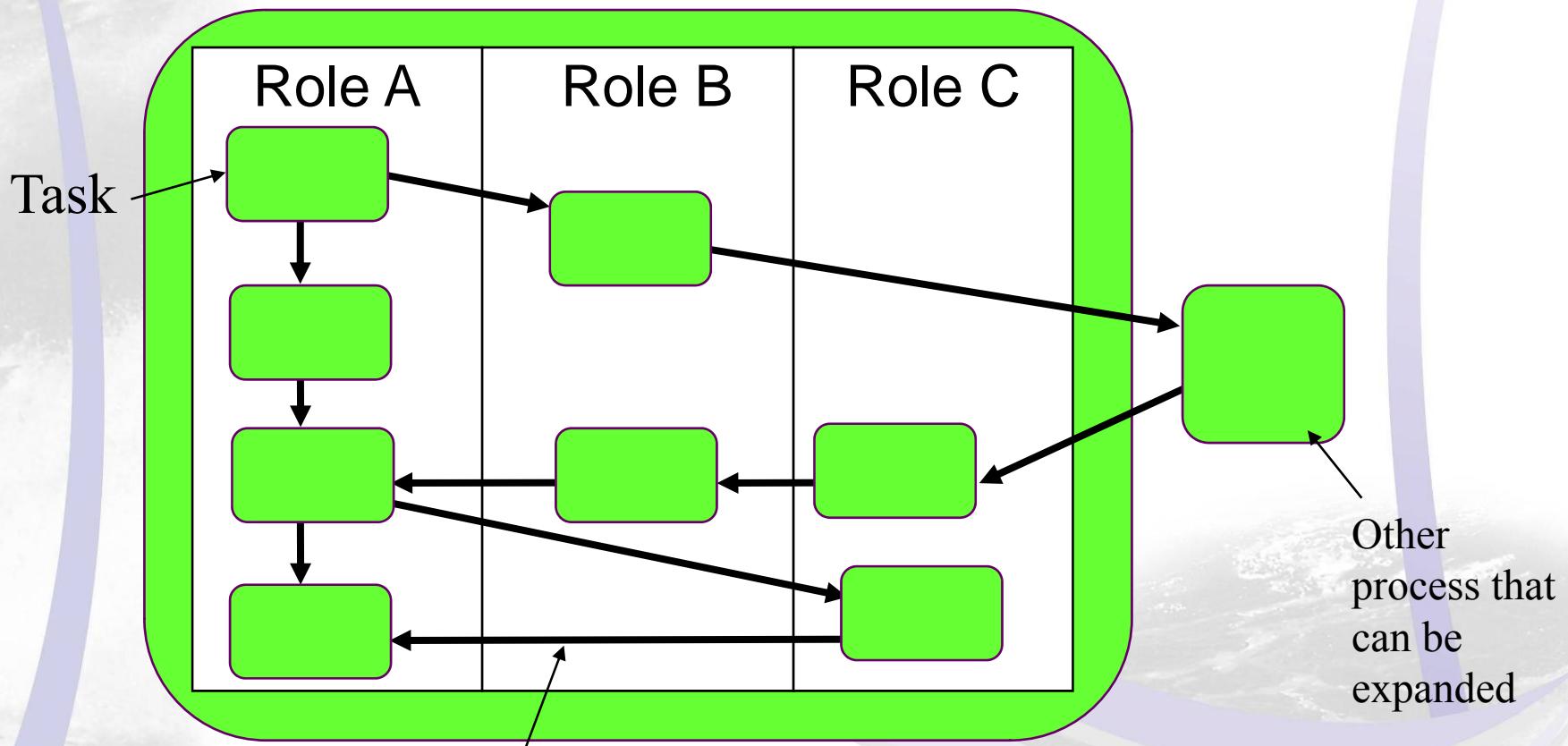
- Top-down approach
 - Different abstraction or complexity levels
 - Different viewpoints
- Technology independent

- For each responsibility domain of the Reference Model
 - Roles with responsibilities (one role belongs to just one domain)
- For each Role
 - Tasks that contributes to the fulfilment of the responsibilities
- Processes define how to fulfil responsibilities
 - How tasks are interact/collaborate (information exchange)
- Information elements



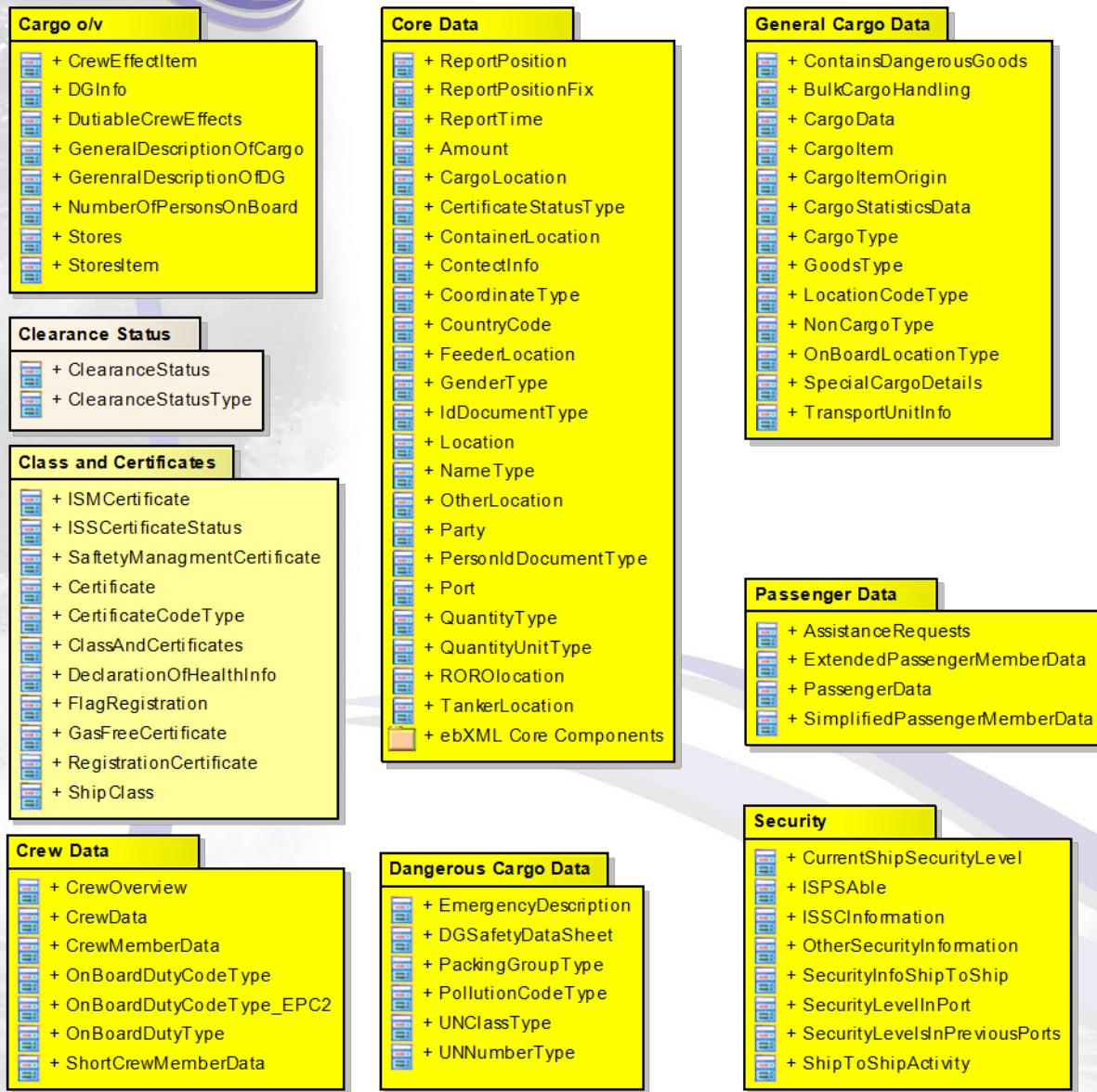
Processes

Defined by means of activity diagrams in swim lanes



Information exchange between tasks and roles





Information elements for information exchange with authorities (1:2)

Port Entry/Departure Notifications (PEN/PDN)

Port Entry/Departure Profiles (PEP/PDP)



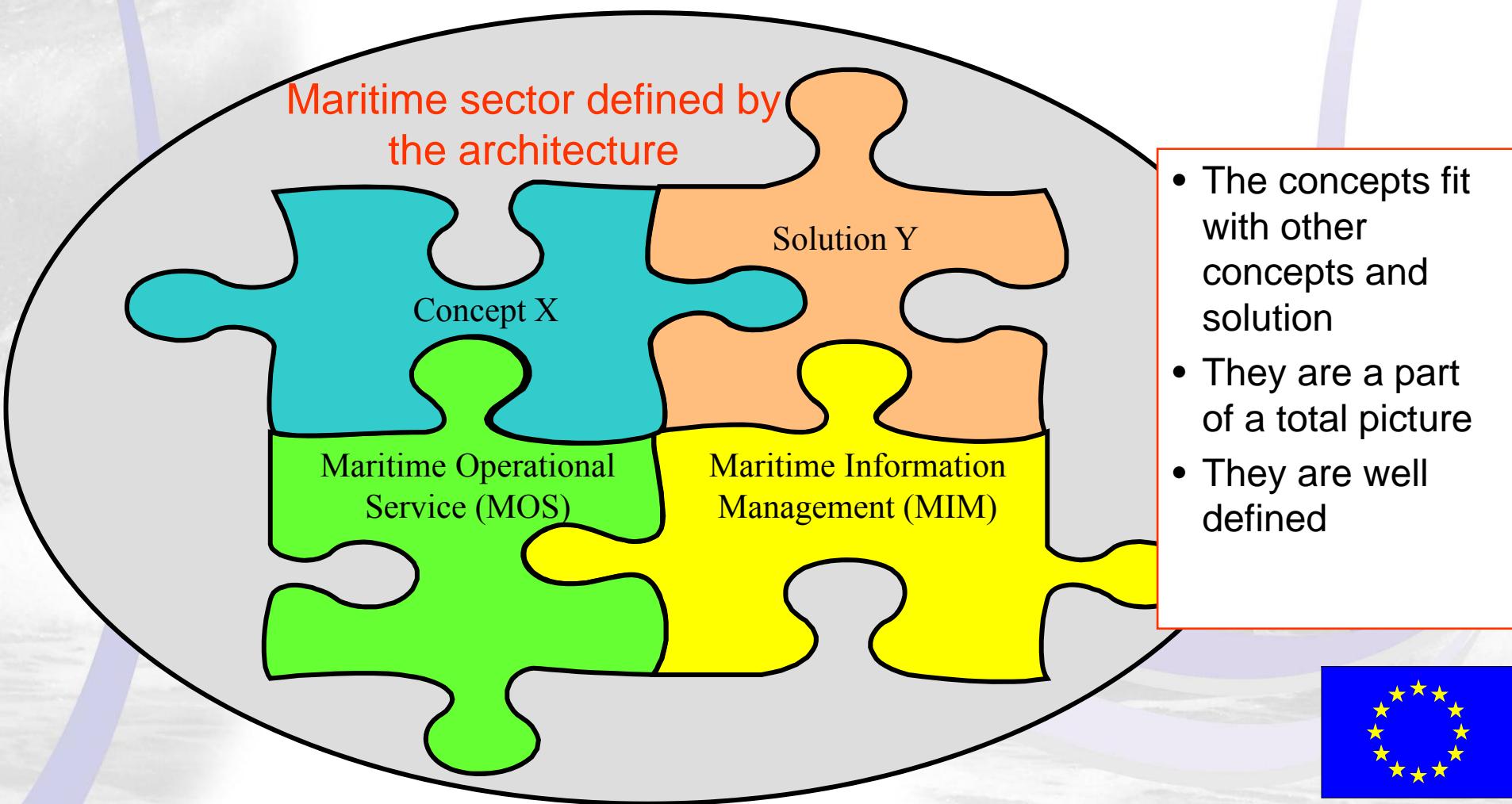


Information elements for information exchange with authorities (2:2)

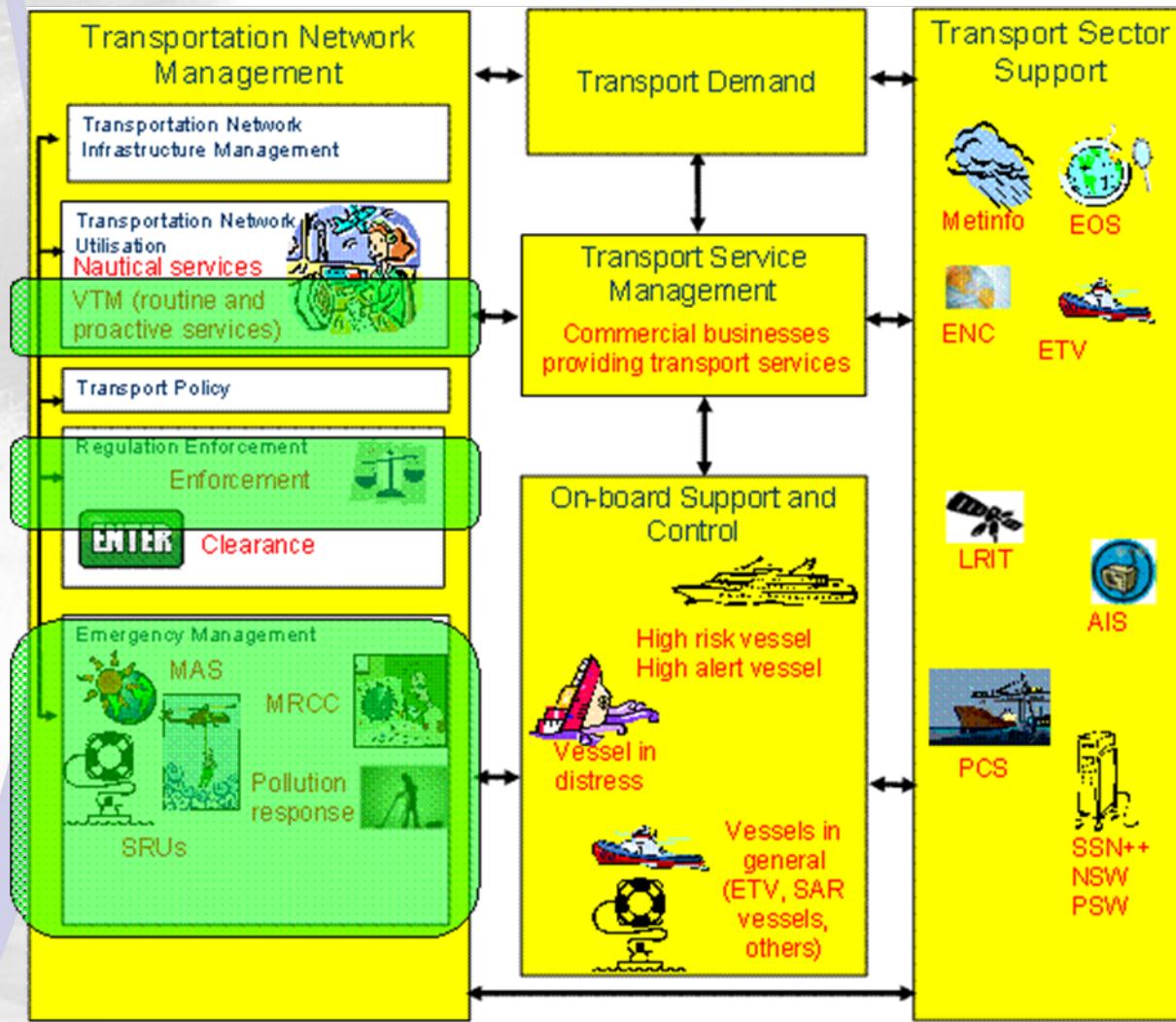
Further discussed and refined in the ISO TC 8 standardisation committee (ISO 28005 on Electronic Port Clearance)



Concepts defined by means of the architecture

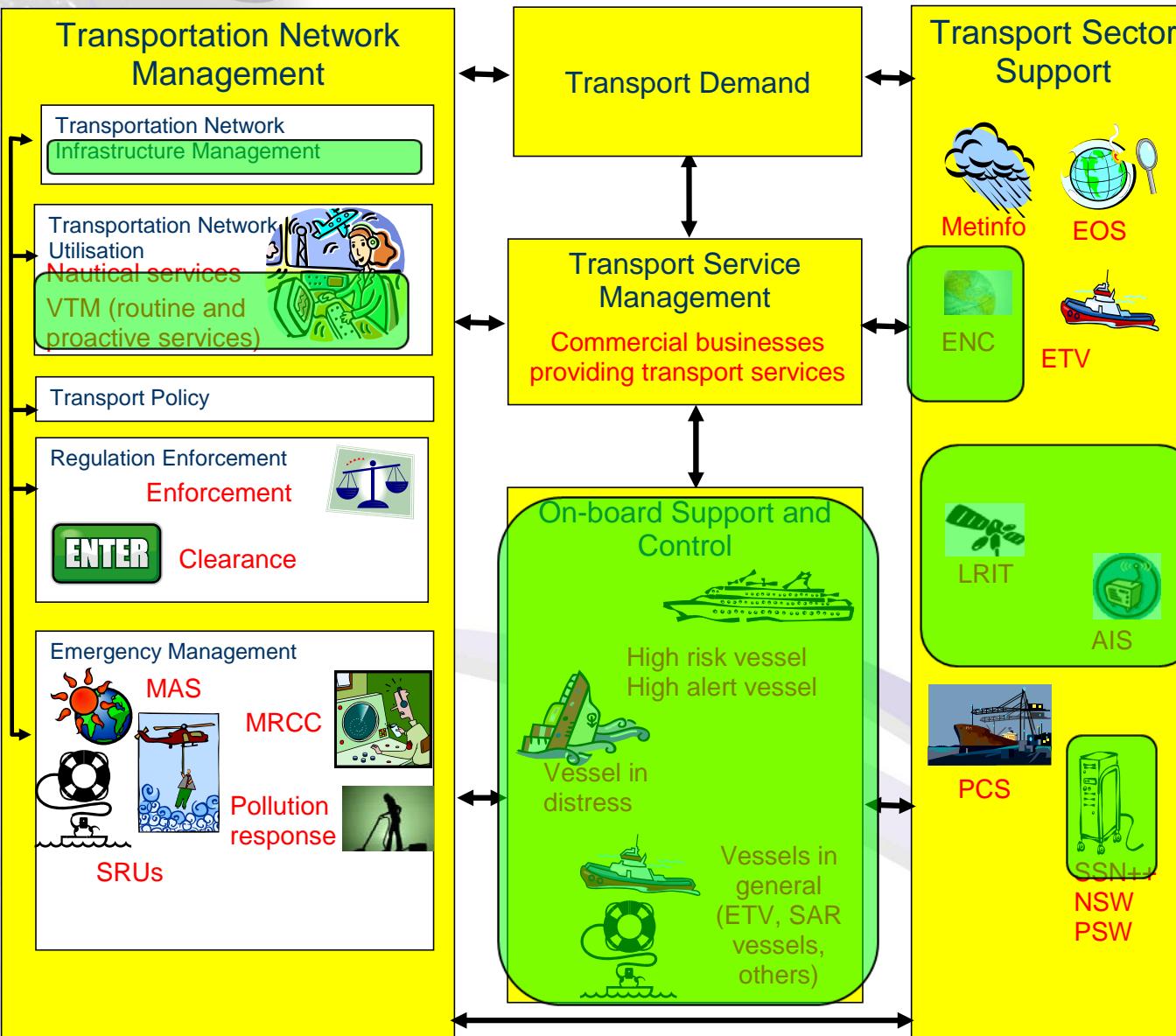


The MOS (Maritime Operational Service) concept



- Define the roles involved for each relevant area
- Define the tasks involved for each role
- Define the related processes (with interactions)





The architecture can support the definition of eNavigation

- Will arrange for consistency and clarity
- Will support discussions and decisions
- (Should be defined in a functional and logical way - Not by referring to technologies or hardware)

Just an example
Probably not correct



Conclusion

- The MarNIS architecture puts the MarNIS solutions into a context
- Provides formal definitions and specifications that
 - Are independent of organisation and local or regional ways of doing things
 - Support accurate definitions and common understanding
 - Support implementation of interoperable solutions in different countries and regions
- The architecture can be used as a tool for discussions and specifications when new concepts and solutions are to be defined

