

# Modeling and Analysis: Application Models

by *Gerrit Muller* University of Southeast Norway-NISE

e-mail: `gaudisite@gmail.com`

`www.gaudisite.nl`

## Abstract

The enterprise and its application is a complex system in itself. Specification and design decisions can have a significant impact on this system. We show a number of relevant application models with the purpose to be able to reason about specification and design in relation to the impact on the enterprise.

### Distribution

This article or presentation is written as part of the Gaudí project. The Gaudí project philosophy is to improve by obtaining frequent feedback. Frequent feedback is pursued by an open creation process. This document is published as intermediate or nearly mature version to get feedback. Further distribution is allowed as long as the document remains complete and unchanged.

June 5, 2018  
status: planned  
version: 0.1

logo  
TBD

# Understanding Usage and Life Cycle Context

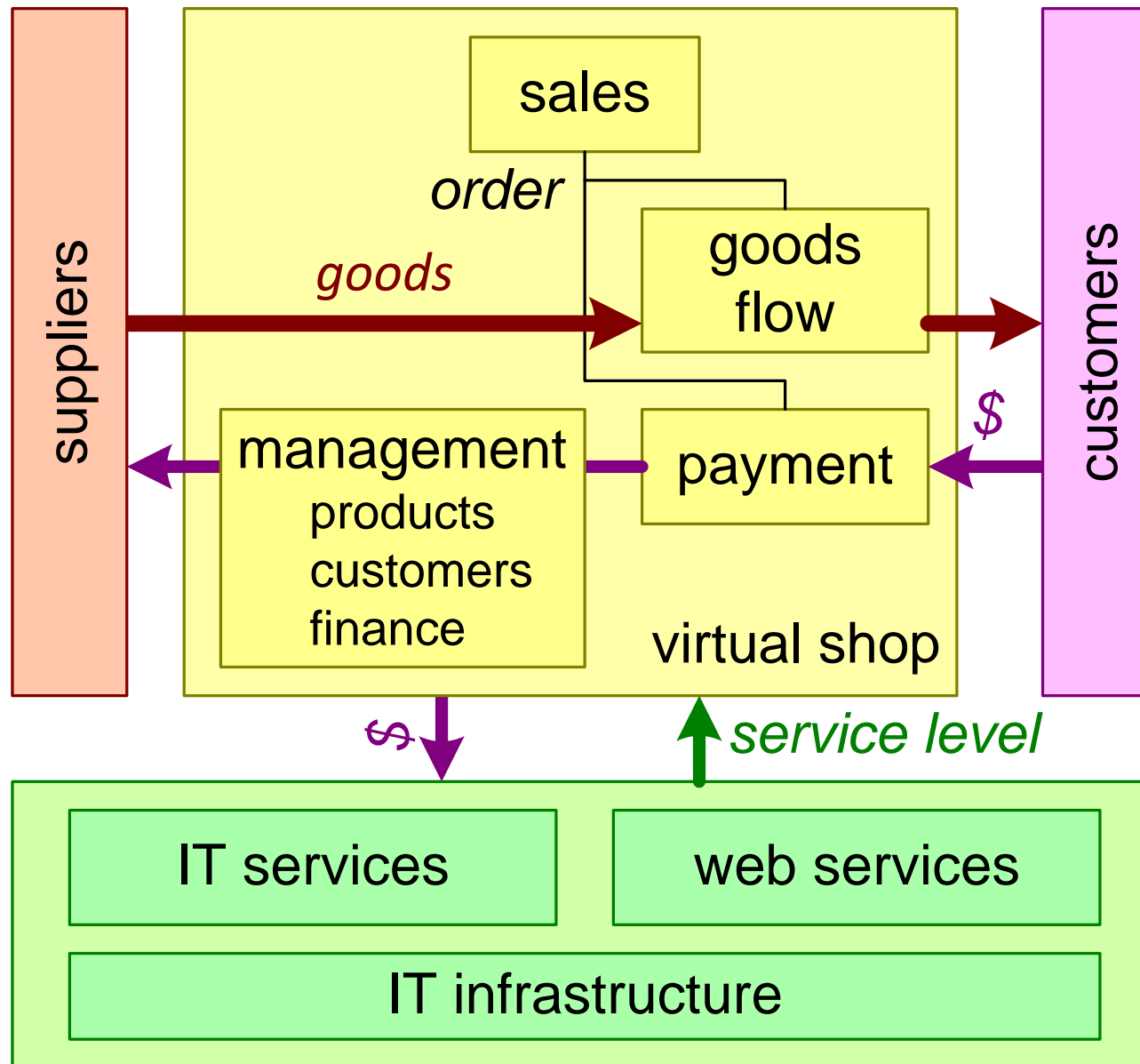
## High Level Visual Models

- + value chain
- + map of competitors, partners, suppliers
- + context diagram
- + stakeholder diagram
- + infrastructure diagram
- + aspect diagrams e.g. security, data integrity, ..
- + customer key driver graph
- + life cycle key driver graph

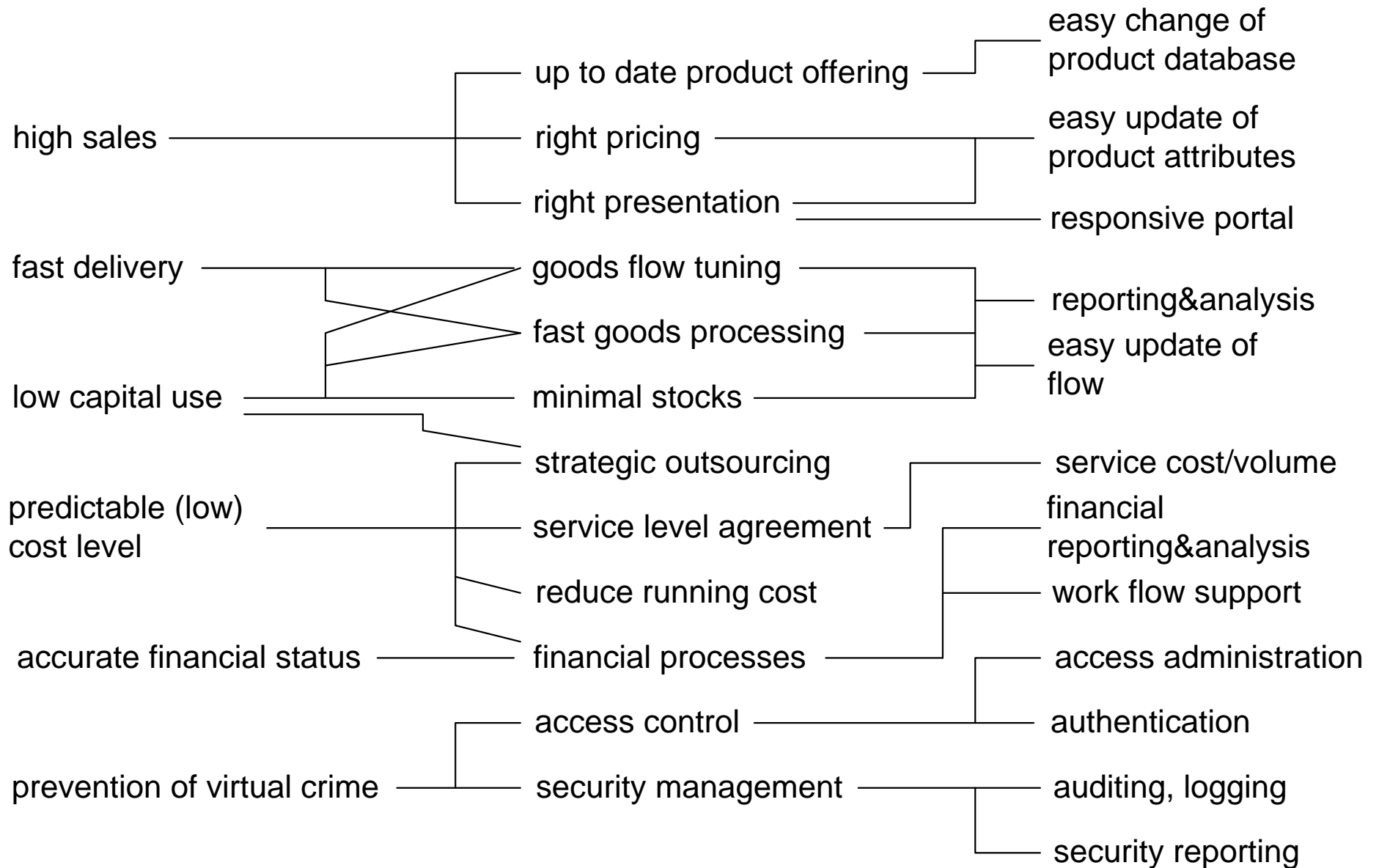
commercial  
financial  
legal  
strategic  
tactical  
operational  
social  
technical

} relations beyond actual system!

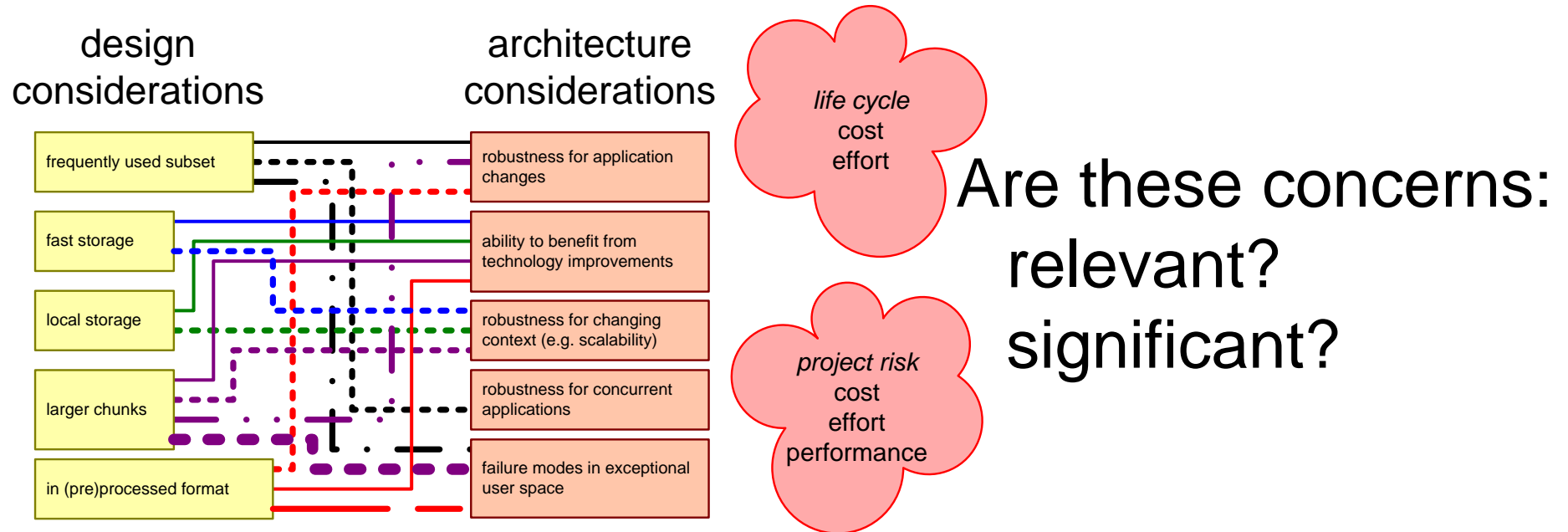
# Simplified Web Shop Value Chain



# Simplistic Customer Key Driver Graph



# Example Assessment of Design Choices



What is the impact at enterprise level?

# Example Zero Order Problem Statement

*How does the  
picture cache design  
impact*



# Zero Order Cost Model

$$\text{total cost} = f + s(v) + p * v + g * v$$

where

f = fixed base cost

s = service cost, see below

p = personnel cost including overheads

v = volume

g = goods flow handling

$$\text{service cost } s(v) = b + c * v$$

where

b = fixed base cost

c = cost / volume

v = volume

all including provider margin

# Example Low Volume, Labor Intensive, Shop

*low volume, labor intensive, shop*

fixed costs and personnel cost dominate:  
service cost changes have negligible impact on total cost!

$$\text{total cost} = f + s(v) + p * v + g * v$$

where

f = fixed base cost

s = service cost, see below

p = personnel cost including overheads

v = volume

g = goods flow handling

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 100k \\ p &= 1 \\ v &= 100k \\ g &= 0.1 \\ s(100k) &= 101k \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{service cost } s(v) = b + c * v$$

where

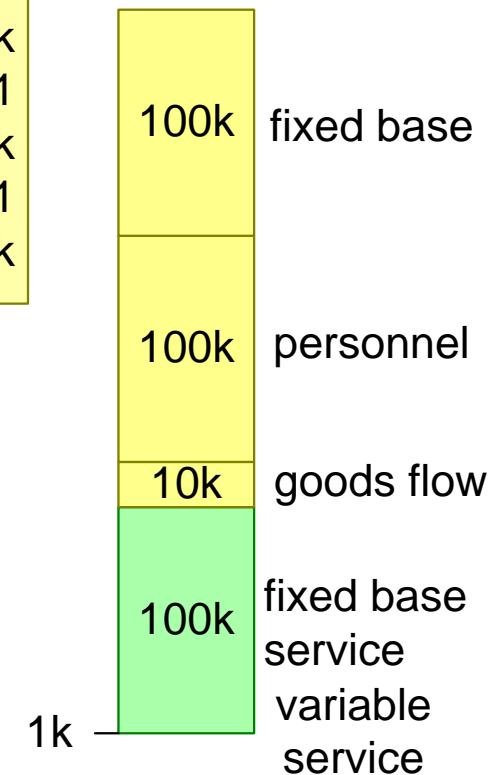
b = fixed base cost

c = cost / volume

v = volume

all including provider margin

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 100k \\ c &= 0.1 \end{aligned}$$





# Example High Volume, Highly Automated, Shop

*high volume, highly automated, shop*

variable service costs dominate:  
service cost changes have big impact on total cost!

$$\text{total cost} = f + s(v) + p * v + g * v$$

where

f = fixed base cost

s = service cost, see below

p = personnel cost including overheads

v = volume

g = goods flow handling

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 1\text{M} \\ p &= 0.01 \\ v &= 100\text{M} \\ g &= 0.01 \\ s(100\text{k}) &= 101\text{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{service cost } s(v) = b + c * v$$

where

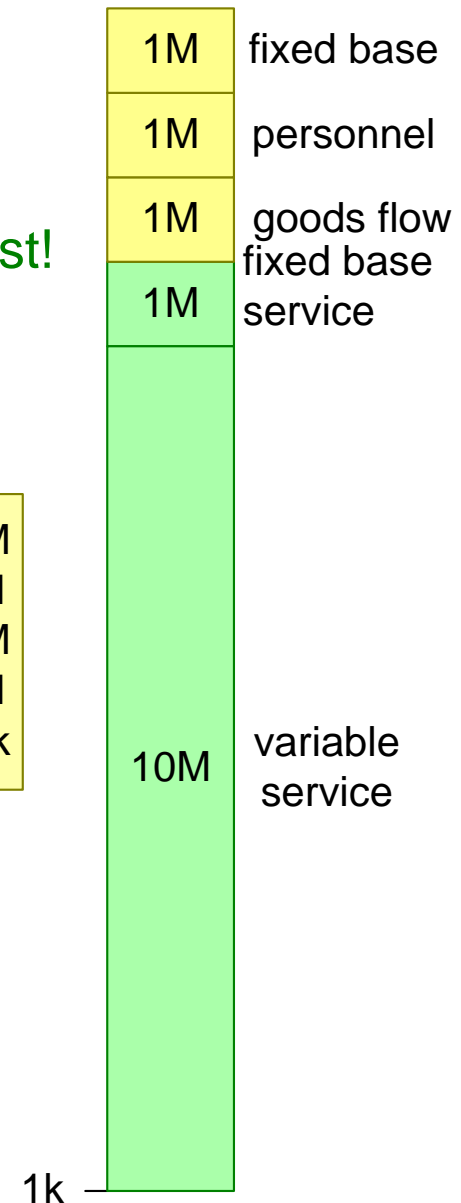
b = fixed base cost

c = cost / volume

v = volume

all including provider margin

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 1\text{M} \\ c &= 0.1 \end{aligned}$$



Very simple, very coarse, zero order models

provide insight in relevance of

specification and design issues.

These models are used to identify relevant  
issues