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## **Information technology — Metamodel Framework for Interoperability (MFI) — Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal registration**

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 19763-8 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information Technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and Interchange*.

ISO/IEC 19763 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI)*:

- *Part 1: Reference model*
- *Part 2: Core model*
- *Part 3: Metamodel for ontology registration*
- *Part 4: Metamodel for model mapping*
- *Part 5: Metamodel for process model registration*
- *Part 6: Registration procedure*
- *Part 7: Metamodel for service registration*
- *Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal registration*
- *Part 9: On demand model selection*

## Introduction

Due to the spread of e-Business (EB) and e-Commerce (EC) over the Internet, the effective interchange of business transactions or other related information across countries and cultures is an important concern for people in both the IT industry and other non-IT industries.

To follow the current trends of EB or EC, industrial consortia have engaged in the standardization of domain-specific objects including business process models and software components using common modeling facilities and interchange facilities such as UML and XML. They are very active in standardizing domain-specific business process models and standard modeling constructs such as data elements, entity profiles, and value domains.

Moreover, interoperation among autonomous Web-based applications, such as Web services, processes, is becoming important. Goals provide a method that describes processes in a higher abstraction level. Effective management of goals will be helpful for reusing information resources such as processes in a larger granularity. A goal is a descriptive statement of intent of a users or an organization, and it can be viewed as an objective that the system under consideration should achieve. Roles are abstract characterizations of organizational behaviours and responsibilities within specified organizational context. Description of roles will be helpful in characterizing goals in a more complete and correct way, and reusing goals based on roles.

User-centric mechanism, that is providing personalized services for users, is becoming a kind of urgent requirements in IT industry. For goal description, OMG's Business Motivation Model (BMM) provides a characterization mechanism of business intent and motivation. However, BMM is absent in directly relating business plan with business implementation, and the relationships between goals specified in BMM are insufficient for complex goal decomposition, reasoning, and reusing. There are also many other existing standards and specifications that can be used to describe roles and goals, which results in the interoperation issue of role and goal descriptions.

This part of ISO/IEC 19763 intends to provide a generic framework for registering description information of roles and goals.

# Information technology — Metamodel Framework for Interoperability (MFI) — Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal registration

## 1 Scope

The primary purpose of the multipart standard ISO/IEC 19763 is to specify a metamodel framework for interoperability. This part of ISO/IEC 19763 specifies a metamodel for registering users' roles and goals information in specific domains.

The metamodel that this part specifies is intended to promote the reuse of goals by roles within/across role and goal repositories. For the purpose, it provides administrative information and common semantics of role and goal models created with a specific role and goal modeling language, including Friend of a Friend (FOAF) [1], Goal-oriented requirements modeling (i\*) [2], Keep All Objects Satisfied (KAOS) [3], Non-functional Requirement Framework (NFRF) [4], Business Motivation Model (BMM) [5], Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing (RM-ODP) [6], ArchiMate [7], Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture (ZACHMAN) [8], The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) [9], etc. Figure 1 shows the scope of this part. In this figure, “register” refers to the registration activity of registering administrative information for role&goal models into the role&goal registry based on MFI role&goal metamodel, including the mapping between various role&goal metamodels (modeling languages, e.g., BMM) and MFI role&goal metamodel. URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) is included in the administrative information for registration to identify the role & goal models to be registered in the registry.

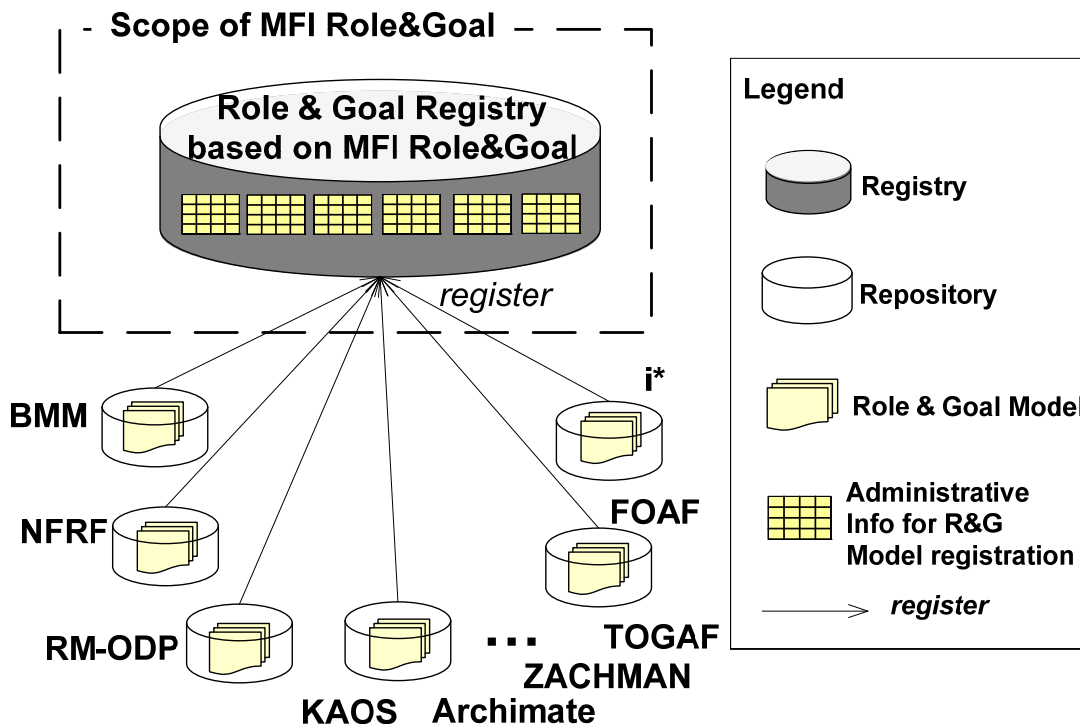


Figure 1 — The scope of MFI role and goal

## 2 Conformance

### 2.1 General

An implementation claiming conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 19763 shall support the metamodel specified in 5.1, depending on a degree of conformance as described below.

### 2.2 Degree of conformance

#### 2.2.1 General

The distinction between “strictly conforming” and “conforming” implementations is necessary to address the simultaneous needs for interoperability and extensions. This part of ISO/IEC 19763 describes specifications that promote interoperability. Extensions are motivated by needs of users, vendors, institutions and industries, but are not specified by this part of ISO/IEC 19763.

A strictly conforming implementation may be limited in usefulness but is maximally interoperable with respect to this part of ISO/IEC 19763. A conforming implementation may be more useful, but may be less interoperable with respect to this part of ISO/IEC 19763.

#### 2.2.2 Strictly conforming implementation

A strictly conforming implementation

- a) shall support the metamodel specified in 5.1;
- b) shall not support any extensions to the metamodel specified in 5.1.

#### 2.2.3 Conforming implementation

A conforming implementation

- a) shall support the metamodel specified in 5.1;
- b) may support extensions to the metamodel specified in 5.1 that are consistent with the metamodel specified in 5.1.

### 2.3 Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS)

An implementation claiming conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 19763 shall include an Implementation Conformance Statement stating

- a) whether it is a strictly conforming implementation or a conforming implementation (2.2);
- b) what extensions are supported if it is a conforming implementation.

### 3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 19763-1, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 1: Reference model

ISO/IEC 19763-2, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 2: Core model

ISO/IEC 19763-3, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 3: Metamodel for ontology registration

ISO/IEC 19763-5, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 5: Metamodel for process model registration

### 4 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

#### 4.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19763-1, ISO/IEC 19763-2 and ISO/IEC 19763-3 and the following apply.

#### 4.2 Broad terms

##### 4.2.1

##### **Role**

Abstract characterizations of organizational behaviours and responsibilities within specified organizational context.

##### 4.2.2

##### **Goal**

A descriptive statement of intent of a user or an organization, and it can be viewed as an objective that the system under consideration should achieve.

#### 4.3 Abbreviated terms

##### **FOAF**

Friend of a Friend

##### **i\***

Goal-oriented requirements modeling

##### **KAOS**

Keep All Objects Satisfied

##### **NFRF**

Non-functional Requirement Framework

##### **BMM**

Business Motivation Model

##### **RM-ODP**

Reference Model of Open Distributed Processing

### ZACHMAN

Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture

### TOGAF

The Open Group Architecture Framework

### MFI Role&Goal

ISO/IEC 19763-8, Information technology –Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal registration

### MFI Core

ISO/IEC 19763-2, Information technology –Metamodel Framework for Interoperability – Part-2 : Core model

### MFI Role and Goal registration

ISO/IEC 19763-8, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 8: Metamodel for role and goal registration

### MFI Ontology registration

ISO/IEC 19763-3, Information technology – Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) – Part 3: Metamodel for ontology registration

### URI

Uniform Resource Identifier

## 5 Structure of MFI role and goal registration

### 5.1 Overview of MFI role and goal registration

**Role** can be played by different **Actors**. An **Actor** is an intentional entity that can be either a human actor or a software agent. In an organizational context, **Role\_Goals** are the goals that a role is in charge of. Actors also have their personal preferences, and these personal preferences are modelled as **Personal\_Goals**. **Organization** is composed of **Roles**.

A goal consists of three parts, that is, a verb that indicates the **Operation**, a noun that indicates the **Object** dealt with by the operation, and the **Manner**, a prefix or a suffix that indicates how the operation affects the object. Each operation has its **annotation**, which should come from verb concepts of domain ontology. Similarly, each object has its **annotation**, which should come from noun concepts of domain ontology.

Usually, a **Goal** is a high-level statement when first proposed, and it needs to be decomposed in order to get a concrete and operational description. **Decomposition** is a process that a high-level goal is decomposed into sub-goals. The decomposition relations that characterize the relation between the upper goal and the lower goal set can be divided into **And** and **Or** relations. When the upper goal is selected, the **And** relation indicates that the lower goal set must also be selected; the **Or** relation indicates that at least one goal from the lower goal set must be selected.

In addition, the **Constraint** relation may exist between goals, and the **Constraint** relations can be **Depend**, **Exclude**, **Equal**, and **Contribute** relations. The **Depend** relation means that the realization of a goal depends on the realization of another goal; the **Exclude** relation means that the two goals can't be satisfied simultaneously; the **Equal** relation means that the two goals are the same in the semantics; the **Contribute** relation means that the realization of a goal can make contribution or hinder the realization of another goal.

**Role\_Goal\_Model** describes the basic information of the role and goal registration model.

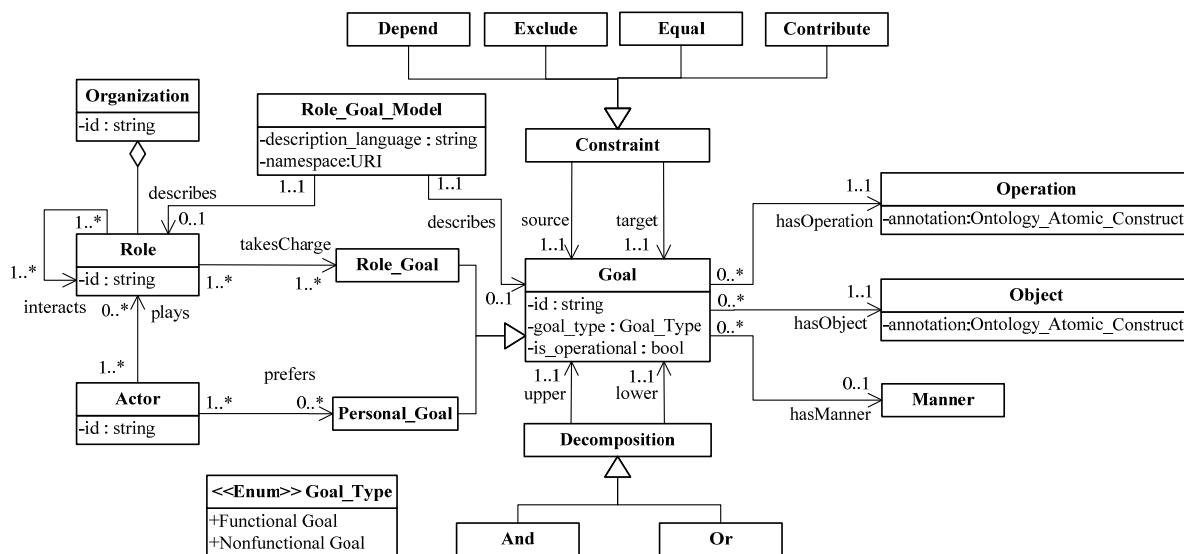


Figure 2 — Metamodel of MFI role and goal registration

## 5.2 Relationship between MFI role and goal registration and other parts in MFI

Figure 3 shows the relationship between MFI role and goal registration and other parts in MFI. That is, **Goal** could be achieved by **Process** in MFI-5; **Goal** could be accomplished by **Service** in MFI-7; **Goal** has an **Operation** and **Object** which are annotated by **Ontology\_Atomic\_Construct** in MFI-3; **Service** in MFI-7 could serve for **Role**.

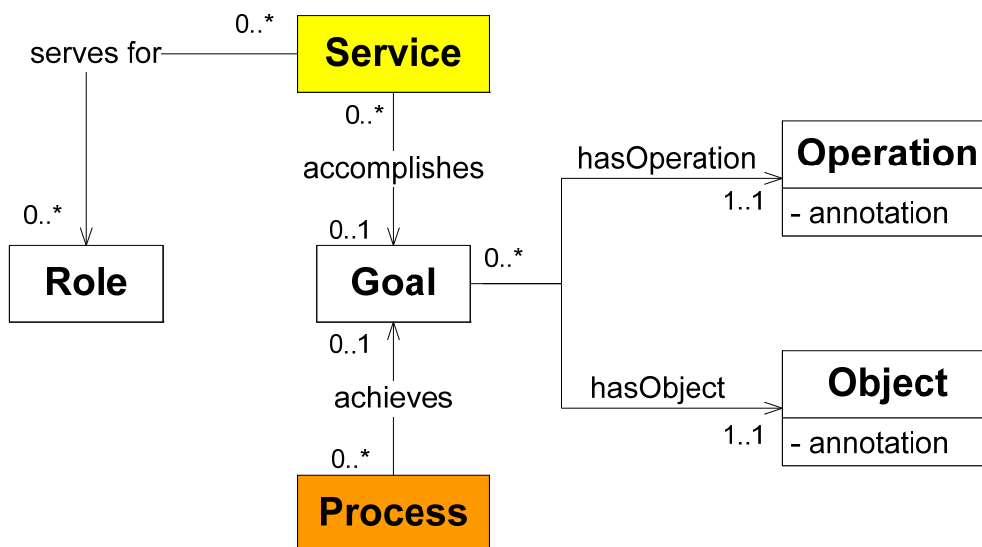


Figure 3 — Relationship between MFI role and goal registration and other parts in MFI

### 5.3 MFI role and goal registration

#### 5.3.1 Goal

Goal is an abstract metaclass that represents the business intent of a user or an organization.

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding goal
id	string	1..1	The identifier of the goal
goal_type	Goal_type	1..1	Goal_type that indicates whether the goal is functional goal or nonfunctional goal
is_operational	bool	1..1	Is_operational that indicates whether the goal is operational

Reference	Class	Multiplicity	Description
hasOperation	Operation	1..1	Operation that denotes the action that a goal has
hasObject	Object	1..1	Object that denotes the objects dealt by the goal
hasManner	Manner	0..1	Manner that indicates how the operation affects the object

#### Constraints

The value of attribute “id” has to be unique in the scope of the model in this metaclass.

#### 5.3.2 Constraint

Constraint is an abstract metaclass that is a superClass of Depend, Exclude, Equal, and Contribute.

Reference	Class	Multiplicity	Description
source	Goal	1..1	The goal that is the source end of the constraint relation
target	Goal	1..1	The goal that is the target end of the constraint relation

#### 5.3.3 Depend

Depend is a metaclass that denotes the dependency relation between two goals.

#### SuperClass

Constraint

#### 5.3.4 Exclude

Exclude is a metaclass that denotes the exclusive relation between two goals.

##### SuperClass

Constraint

#### 5.3.5 Equal

Equal is a metaclass that denotes the two goals are the same in the semantics.

##### SuperClass

Constraint

#### 5.3.6 Contribute

Contribute is a metaclass that denotes one goal makes contribution to another goal.

##### SuperClass

Constraint

#### 5.3.7 Decomposition

Decomposition is an abstract metaclass that is a superClass of And and Or. It describes the decomposition relationship between two goal.

Reference	Class	Multiplicity	Description
upper	Goal	1..1	The goal that is the upper end of the decomposition relation
lower	Goal	1..1	The goal that is the lower end of the decomposition relation

#### 5.3.8 And

And is a metaclass that describes a kind of decomposition relationship. It indicates that when the upper goal is selected, the lower goal set must also be selected.

##### SuperClass

Decomposition

### 5.3.9 Or

Or is a metaclass that describes a kind of decomposition relationship. It indicates that when the upper goal is selected, the lower goal can be selected.

#### SuperClass

Decomposition

### 5.3.10 Operation

Operation is a metaclass that denotes the action that a goal has.

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding operation
annotation	Ontology_Atomic_Construct	1..1	The concept in the Ontology that annotates the operation

#### Constraints

The value of attribute “name” has to be unique in this metaclass.

### 5.3.11 Object

Object is a metaclass that denotes the objects dealt by the goal.

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding object
Annotation	Ontology_Atomic_Construct	1..1	The concept in the Ontology that annotates the object

#### Constraints

The value of attribute “name” has to be unique in this metaclass.

### 5.3.12 Manner

Manner is a metaclass that indicates how the operation affects the object

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding manner

#### Constraints

The value of attribute “name” has to be unique in this metaclass.

### 5.3.13 Role

Role is a metaclass that denotes abstract characterizations of organizational behaviours and responsibilities within specified organizational context

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding role
id	string	1..1	The identifier of the role
Reference	Class	Multiplicity	Description
takesCharge	Role_Goal	1..*	The role_goal that owned by the role
interacts	Role	1..*	The role with which another role interacts

#### Constraints

The value of attribute "id" has to be unique in the scope of the model in this metaclass.

### 5.3.14 Actor

Actor is a metaclass that denotes an intentional entity.

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding actor
id	string	1..1	The identifier of the actor
Reference	Class	Multiplicity	Description
plays	Role	0..*	The roles that the actor can play
prefers	Personal_Goal	0..*	The personal_goal that owned by the actor

#### Constraints

The value of attribute "id" has to be unique in the scope of the model in this metaclass.

### 5.3.15 Role\_Goal

Role\_Goal is a metaclass that denotes the goals that a role is in charge of.

#### SuperClass

Goal

### 5.3.16 Personal\_Goal

Personal\_Goal is a metaclass that denotes the goals that an actor prefers.

#### SuperClass

Goal

### 5.3.17 Organization

Organization is a metaclass that is composed of roles.

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
name	string	1..1	Name of the corresponding organization
id	string	1..1	The identifier of the organization

#### Constraints

The value of attribute "id" has to be unique in the scope of the model in this metaclass.

### 5.3.18 Role\_Goal\_Model

Role\_Goal\_Model is a metaclass that describes the basic information of the model.

Attribute	Data Type	Multiplicity	Description
Description_language	string	1..1	The description language of the model.
namespace	URI	1..1	The namespace of the model.

Reference	Class	Multiplicity	Description
describes	Goal	0..1	The goal model described by the Role_Goal_Model
describes	Role	0..1	The role model described by the Role_Goal_Model

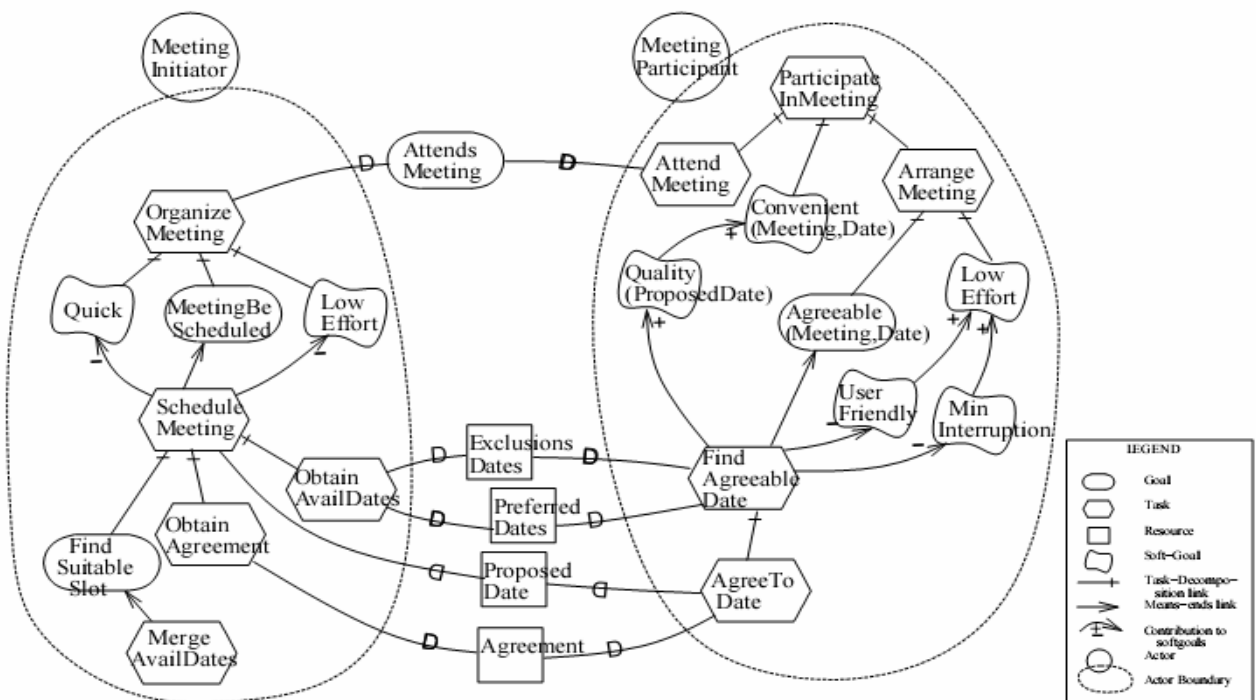
## Annex A (informative)

### Example of MFI Role and Goal Registration

In this section, one case will be studied to illustrate how to register role and goal models based on MFI-8 and enable semantic interoperation between them. It shows that MFI-8 can harmonize with existing specifications related to role and goal models.

**Registration Case 1: *Meeting Arrangement*** (“Towards Modelling and Reasoning Support for Early-phase Requirements Engineering”, Proceedings of the 3rd IEEE International Symposium on Requirements Engineering, 1997)

*Meeting Arrangement* is expressed in i\* model to designate the roles and goals related to it as shown in Figure A.1. More specifically, *Meeting Arrangement* consists of 2 Roles, 4 Goals, 7 Soft-Goals, 9 Tasks, 11 Task-Decomposition Links, 3 Means-ends Links, and 8 Contribution Links to soft-goals. We map Role in i\* to Role in MFI-8, Goal in i\* to Goal in MFI-8 with attribute goal\_type having the value Functional Goal, Soft-Goal in i\* to Goal in MFI-8 with attribute goal\_type having value Nonfunctional Goal, Task in i\* to Goal in MFI-8 with attribute goal\_type having value Functional Goal, Task-Decomposition Link in i\* to a kind of Decomposition “And” in MFI-8, Means-ends Links in i\* to a kind of Decomposition “And” in MFI-8, and Contribution Link in i\* to a kind of Constraint “Contribute” in MFI-8. Details of this registration case are illustrated in Figure A.2.



**Figure A.1 — An Example of i\* model from Eric Yu’s paper “Towards Modelling and Reasoning Support for Early-phase Requirements Engineering”, Proceedings of the 3rd IEEE International Symposium on Requirements Engineering, 1997.**

<b>Role_Goal_Model</b>	
description_language	/*
namespace	

<b>Role00</b>	
id	R0
name	Meeting Initiator
takesCharge	Role_Goal00:Organize Meeting
	Role_Goal01:Quick
	Role_Goal02:MeetingBeScheduled
	Role_Goal03:LowEffort
	Role_Goal04:Schedule Meeting
	Role_Goal05:Find Suitable Slot
	Role_Goal06:Obtain Agreement
	Role_Goal07:Obtain AvailableDates
	Role_Goal08:Merge AvailableDates
interacts	Role01: Meeting Participant

<b>Role01</b>	
id	R1
name	Meeting Participant
takesCharge	Role_Goal10:ParticipateIn Meeting
	Role_Goal11:Attend Meeting
	Role_Goal12:Convenient
	Role_Goal13:Arrange Meeting
	Role_Goal14:Quality
	Role_Goal15:Agreeable
	Role_Goal16:Low Effort
	Role_Goal17:User Friendly
	Role_Goal18:Min Interruption
	Role_Goal19:Find AgreeableDate
	Role_Goal20:AgreeTo Date
interacts	Role00: Meeting Initiator

<b>Operation00</b>	
name	Organize
annotation	

<b>Operation01</b>	
name	Schedule
annotation	

<b>Operation02</b>	
name	Find
annotation	

<b>Operation03</b>	
name	Obtain
annotation	

<b>Operation04</b>	
name	Merge
annotation	

<b>Operation05</b>	
name	Attends
annotation	

<b>Operation06</b>	
name	ParticipateIn
annotation	

<b>Operation07</b>	
name	Attend
annotation	

<b>Operation08</b>	
name	Arrange
annotation	

<b>Operation09</b>	
name	AgreeTo
annotation	

Object00	
name	<i>Meeting</i>
annotation	

Object01	
name	<i>Suitable Slot</i>
annotation	

Object02	
name	<i>Agreement</i>
annotation	

Object03	
name	<i>AvailDates</i>
annotation	

Object04	
name	<i>AgreeableDate</i>
annotation	

Object05	
name	<i>Date</i>
annotation	

Role_Goal00	
id	<i>RG0</i>
name	<i>Organize Meeting</i>
goal_type	<i>Functional Goal</i>
is_operational	<i>false</i>
hasOperation	<i>Operation00: Organize</i>
hasObject	<i>Object00: Meeting</i>
hasManner	

Role_Goal01	
id	<i>RG1</i>
name	<i>Quick</i>
goal_type	<i>Nonfunctional Goal</i>
is_operational	<i>false</i>
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

Role_Goal02	
id	<i>RG2</i>
name	<i>MeetingBeScheduled</i>
goal_type	<i>Functional Goal</i>
is_operational	<i>false</i>
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

Role_Goal03	
id	<i>RG3</i>
name	<i>LowEffort</i>
goal_type	<i>Nonfunctional Goal</i>
is_operational	<i>false</i>
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

Role_Goal04	
id	<i>RG4</i>
name	<i>Schedule Meeting</i>
goal_type	<i>Functional Goal</i>
is_operational	<i>false</i>
hasOperation	<i>Operation01: Schedule</i>
hasObject	<i>Object00: Meeting</i>
hasManner	

Role_Goal05	
id	<i>RG5</i>
name	<i>Find Suitable Slot</i>
goal_type	<i>Functional Goal</i>
is_operational	<i>false</i>
hasOperation	<i>Operation02: Find</i>
hasObject	<i>Object01: Suitable Slot</i>
hasManner	

Role_Goal06	
id	RG6
name	Obtain Agreement
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation03: Obtain
hasObject	Object02: Agreement
hasManner	

Role_Goal10	
id	RG10
name	ParticipateIn Meeting
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation06: ParticipateIn
hasObject	Object00: Meeting
hasManner	

Role_Goal07	
id	RG7
name	Obtain AvailableDates
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation03: Obtain
hasObject	Object03: AvailDates
hasManner	

Role_Goal11	
id	RG11
name	Attend Meeting
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation07: Attend
hasObject	Object00: Meeting
hasManner	

Role_Goal08	
id	RG8
name	Merge AvailableDates
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation04: Merge
hasObject	Object03: AvailDates
hasManner	

Role_Goal12	
id	RG12
name	Convenient
goal_type	Nonfunctional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

Role_Goal09	
id	RG9
name	Attends Meeting
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation05: Attends
hasObject	Object00: Meeting
hasManner	

Role_Goal13	
id	RG13
name	Arrange Meeting
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation08: Arrange
hasObject	Object00: Meeting
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal14</b>	
id	RG14
name	Quality
goal_type	Nonfunctional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal18</b>	
id	RG18
name	Min Interruption
goal_type	Nonfunctional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal15</b>	
id	RG15
name	Agreeable
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal19</b>	
id	RG19
name	Find AgreeableDate
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation02:Find
hasObject	Object04:AgreeableDate
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal16</b>	
id	RG16
name	Low Effort
goal_type	Nonfunctional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal20</b>	
id	RG20
name	AgreeTo Date
goal_type	Functional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	Operation09:AgreeTo
hasObject	Object05:Date
hasManner	

<b>Role_Goal17</b>	
id	RG17
name	User Friendly
goal_type	Nonfunctional Goal
is_operational	false
hasOperation	
hasObject	
hasManner	

<b>And00</b>	
upper	Role_Goal00:Organize
lower	Role_Goal01:Quick

<b>And01</b>	
upper	Role_Goal00:Organize Meeting
lower	Role_Goal02:MeetingBeScheduled

<b>And02</b>	
upper	Role_Goal00:Organize
lower	Role_Goal03:LowEffort

<b>And03</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal04:Schedule</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal05:Find Suitable</i>

<b>And04</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal04:Schedule Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal06:Obtain Agreement</i>

<b>And05</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal04:Schedule Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal07:Obtain AvailableDates</i>

<b>And06</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal02:MeetingBeScheduled</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal04:Schedule Meeting</i>

<b>And07</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal05:Find Suitable Slot</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal08:Merge AvailableDates</i>

<b>And08</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal10:ParticipateIn Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal11:Attend Meeting</i>

<b>And09</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal10:ParticipateIn Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal12:Convenient</i>

<b>And10</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal10:ParticipateIn Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal13:Arrange Meeting</i>

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<b>And11</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal13:Arrange Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal15:Agreeable</i>

<b>And12</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal13:Arrange Meeting</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal16:Low Effort</i>

<b>And13</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal15:Agreeable</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal19:Find AgreeableDate</i>

<b>And14</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal19:Find AgreeableDate</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal20:AgreeTo Date</i>

<b>Contribute00</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal01:Quick</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal04:Schedule Meeting</i>

<b>Contribute01</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal03:LowEffort</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal04:Schedule Meeting</i>

<b>Contribute02</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal12:Convenient</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal14:Quality</i>

<b>Contribute03</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal14:Quality</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal19:Find AgreeableDate</i>

<b>Contribute04</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal16:Low Effort</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal17:User Friendly</i>

<b>Contribute05</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal16:Low Effort</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal18:Min Interruptions</i>

<b>Contribute06</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal17:User Friendly</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal19:Find AgreeableDate</i>

<b>Contribute07</b>	
upper	<i>Role_Goal18:Min Interruptions</i>
lower	<i>Role_Goal19:Find AgreeableDate</i>

Figure A.2 — Results of the registered roles and goals in i\* model

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