### Cameo Commercial Quick Reference Guide

**UAF®**

**OMG Unified Architecture Framework®**

**At a Glance**

*The Truth is in the Models®*

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**Model**

**Simulate**

**Analyze**

**Execute**

**Validate/Score**

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**Download Cameo Risk Analyzer for push-button validation and scoring at**


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**Teamwork Cloud**

Teamwork Cloud is the next generation repository for collaborative development and software asset management. It is envisioned and architected to provide significant future improvements in the areas of model governance, model analysis, traceability, and support for third party tools.


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**MagicDraw + UDFN**

MagicDraw + UDFN is the award-winning enterprise architecture, business process, software and system modeling tool designed for Enterprise Architects, Business Analysts, Software Analysts and System Engineers. The product is designed for large enterprise environments with complex models, and is used in the planning, design, implementation and maintenance of business processes.


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**Cameo Enterprise Architecture**

Cameo Enterprise Architecture is the industry leading enterprise framework for adding context and structure to the chaotic and complex world of enterprise architecture, and is the starting point for the UPDM (Unified Platform for Enterprise Design). Cameo Enterprise Architecture provides a unified, collaborative environment for design and documentation of enterprise architecture, from strategy to implementation.


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**Cameo Collaborator**

Cameo Collaborator is a web-based solution designed to present models in a simplified form for stakeholders, sponsors, customers and engineering teams, allowing them to view and modify models with ease. The product makes it easy for modelers and non-modelers to collaborate by keeping the entire project team up to date on any changes made to the model.


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**Teamwork Cloud**

Teamwork Cloud is the next generation repository for collaborative development and software asset management. It is envisioned and architected to provide significant future improvements in the areas of model governance, model analysis, traceability, and support for third party tools.


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**Simulation Toolkit**

Simulation Toolkit is a comprehensive simulation platform that allows users to simulate their business processes and execute their business rules with complete validation.


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**Quick Reference Guide**

AT A GLANCE

The Truth is in the Models®

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**Download**

**Dictionary Domain**

The Dictionary (a) is a table presenting all the elements used in an architecture as a standardized structure.

**Requirements Domain**

The Requirements (b) represent requirements, their properties, and relationships, e.g., satisfy, rely on, or other attribute values of architectural elements.

**Strategic Domain**

- **Strategic Domain** (c) defines the relationships between individual capabilities including composition, association, and generalization.
- **Capability**: The ability to achieve a desired effect under specified performance standards and conditions through coordination of means and resources that are available under the specified conditions.
- **Strategic Structure**: The Strategic Structure (c) illustrates the relationships between individual capabilities including composition, association, and generalization.
- **Operational Domain**: The operational domain is the set of resources required to realize them.
- **Operational Structure**: The Operational Structure (c) illustrates the relationships between individual capabilities as an operational structure.
- **Operational Performer**: Operational Performers (c) are conceptual participants in the primary scenario of the operational domain.
- **Operational Information**: The operational domain is the set of resources required to realize them.
- **Operational Processes**: Operational Processes (c) are a set of activities, including decision and merge, as well as fork and join logical flow that represents process control for producing an operational outcome.
- **Operational Constraints**: Operational Constraints (c) describe the conditions of use for an operational activity.
- **Operational Information**: The operational domain is the set of resources required to realize them.
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**Operational Domain**

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PERSONNEL DOMAIN
The Personnel (Pr) domain captures the human factor. It aims to clarify the role of Human Factors (HF) when creating architectures in order to facilitate both Human Factors Integration (HFI) and systems engineering (SE).

Factors (HF) when creating architectures in order to facilitate both Human Factors Integration (HFI) and systems engineering (SE).

PERSONNEL TAXONOMY
The Personnel Taxonomy (Pr-Tx) view shows the organizational resource types.

PERSONNEL STRUCTURE
The Personnel Structure (Pr-Sr) view shows the interaction of personnel with the other components.

PERSONNEL ROADMAP
The Personnel Roadmap (Pr-Rm) view shows the staffing and training of personnel. It defines the relationships and positions of personnel with the right competencies, and in the right numbers, available to fulfill actual projects.

PROJECT DOMAIN
The Projects (Prj) domain captures at project portfolio, project, and project solution levels. It describes projects and project timelines, how these projects deliver capability, and the organization contributing to the projects and dependencies between projects.

PROJECT TAXONOMY
The Project Taxonomy (Prj-Tx) view shows the lineage of projects and project profiles.

PROJECT STRUCTURE
The Project Structure (Prj-Sr) view shows the interaction of resources in a Project by which progress is measured.

PROJECT TRACABILITY
The Project Tracability (Prj-St) view shows the interaction of resources in a Project by which progress is measured.

PROJECT ROADMAP
The Project Roadmap (Prj-Rm) view shows the combination of services required to deliver a capability.

RESOURCES DOMAIN
The Resources (Rs) domain captures at definition of solution architectures to implementation operational details. It captures a solution architecture consisting of resources, e.g., organizational, software, utility, capability configurations, natural resources that implemented the operational requirements.

RESOURCES TAXONOMY
The Resources Taxonomy (Rs-Tx) view shows the lineage of types of resources.

RESOURCES STRUCTURE
The Resources Structure (Rs-Sr) view shows the organizational resources and provides details regarding their configuration. It also identifies the functional and technical aspects of the resource as it provides a means to explore the architecture of the underlying system.

RESOURCES CONSTRAINTS
The Resources Constraints (Rs-Ct) view identifies the constraints affecting the resources, e.g., maintenance, performance parameters for efficiency, life cycle, and safety requirements.

RESOURCES ROADMAP
The Resources Roadmap (Rs-Rm) view shows the combination of resources required to deliver a capability.

RESOURCES EVOLUTION
The Resources Evolution (Rs-Rm) view shows the taxonomy of types of resources among them.

RESOURCES TRACEABILITY
The Resources Traceability (Rs-St) view shows the combination of resources retrieved and used in actual projects.

RESOURCES ROADMAP
The Resources Roadmap (Rs-Rm) view shows the combination of services required to deliver a capability.

SERVICES DOMAIN
The Services (Sv) domain captures at specifications of services and providing the service levels required to create a capability or to support an Operational Activity.

SERVICE TAXONOMY
The Service Taxonomy (Sv-Tx) view shows the service specifications and related protocols of levels of service. It allows specifying a hierarchy of services.

SERVICE CONSTRAINTS
The Service Constraints (Sv-Ct) view shows the constraints specifying the service level, e.g., operational and non-operational requirements.

SERVICE ROADMAP
The Service Roadmap (Sv-Rm) view shows the combination of services required to deliver a capability.

SECURITY DOMAIN
The Security (Sc) domain captures the security constraints and security assurance attributes that exist and exchanges between resources and operational performers.

SECURITY TAXONOMY
The Security Taxonomy (Sc-Tx) view shows the security assets and security functions that define the security of security systems or constraints that must be implemented for security.

SECURITY CONSTRAINTS
The Security Constraints (Sc-Ct) view shows the security constraints and security assurance attributes that exist and exchanges between resources and operational performers.

SECURITY ROADMAP
The Security Roadmap (Sc-Rm) view shows the combination of security systems required to deliver a capability.