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# Cameo Commercial Quick Reference Guide AT A GLANCE

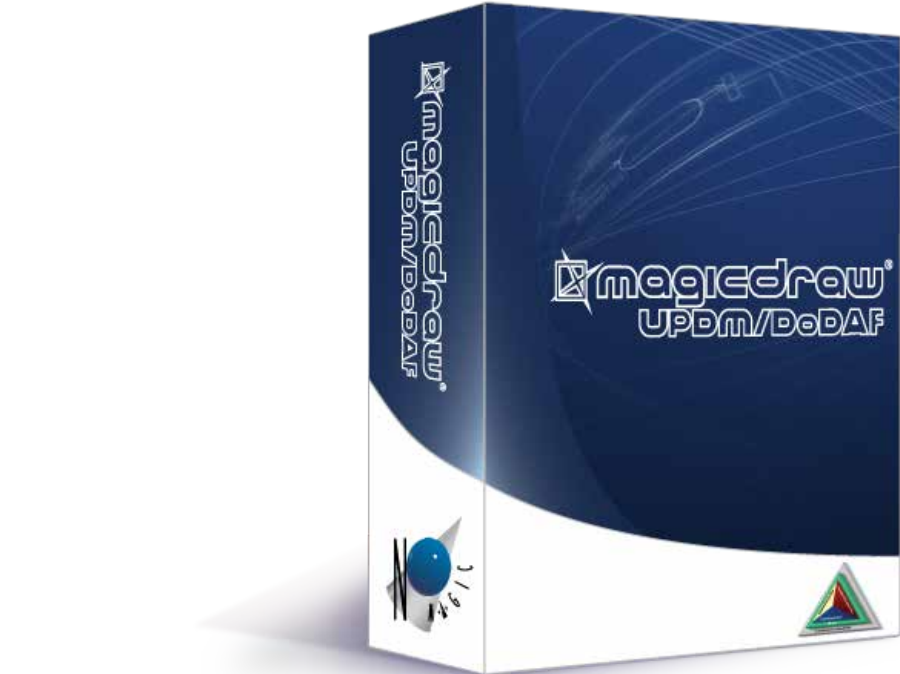
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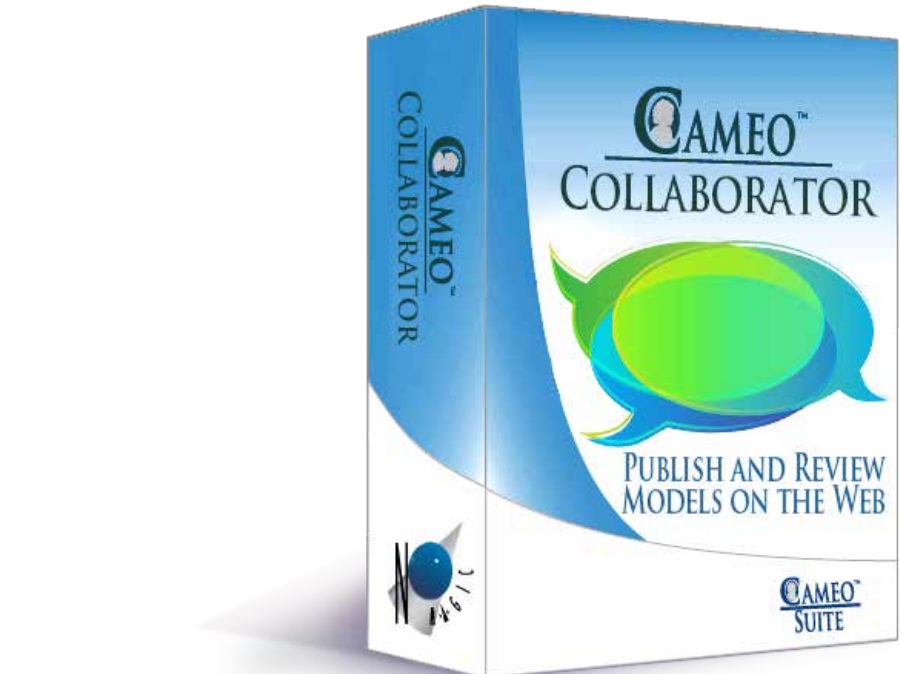
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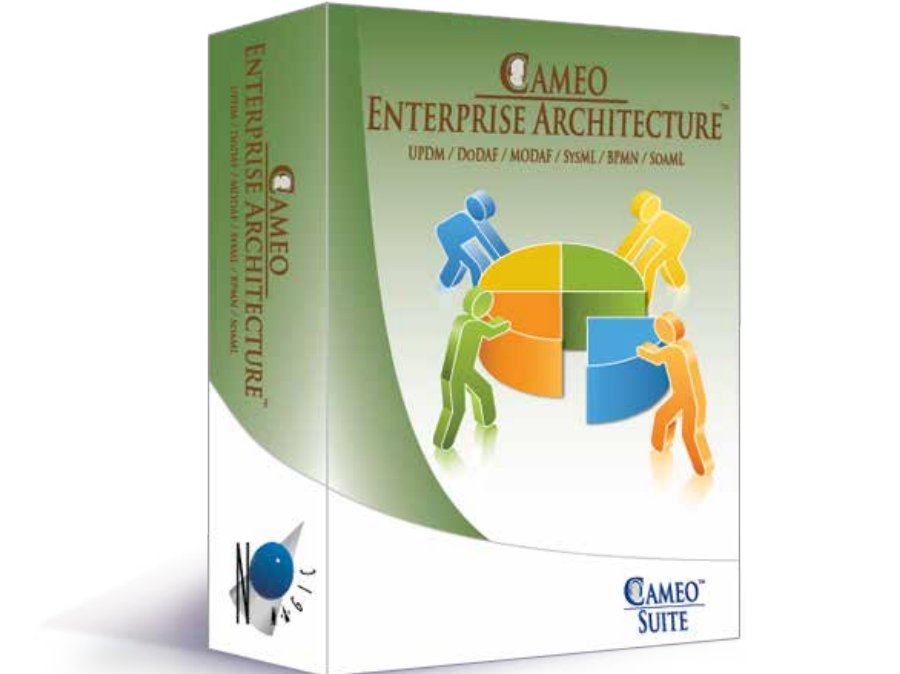
	Taxonomy Tx	Structure Sr	Connectivity Cn	Processes Pr	States St	Interaction Scenarios Is	Information If	Parameters Pm	Constraints Ct	Roadmap Rm	Traceability Tr
<b>Metadata Md</b>	Metadata Taxonomy Md-Tx	Architecture Viewpoints Md-Sr	Metadata Connectivity Md-Cn	Metadata Processes Md-Pr	-	-	Conceptual Data Model	Environment Pm-En	Metadata Constraints Md-Ct	-	Metadata Traceability Md-Tr
<b>Strategic St</b>	Strategic Taxonomy St-Tx	Strategic Structure St-Sr	Strategic Connectivity St-Cn	-	Strategic States St-St	-			Strategic Constraints St-Ct	Strategic Deployment Strategic Phasing St-Rm	Strategic Traceability St-Tr
<b>Operational Op</b>	Operational Taxonomy Op-Tx	Operational Structure Op-Sr	Operational Connectivity Op-Cn	Operational Processes Op-Pr	Operational States Op-St	Operational Interaction Scenarios Op-Is			Operational Constraints Op-Ct	-	Operational Traceability Op-Tr
<b>Services Sv</b>	Service Taxonomy Sv-Tx	Service Structure Sv-Sr	Service Connectivity Sv-Cn	Service Processes Sv-Pr	Service States Sv-St	Service Interaction Scenarios Sv-Is			Service Constraints Sv-Ct	Service Roadmap Sv-Rm	Service Traceability Sv-Tr
<b>Personnel Pr</b>	Personnel Taxonomy Pr-Tx	Personnel Structure Pr-Sr	Personnel Connectivity Pr-Cn	Personnel Processes Pr-Pr	Personnel States Pr-St	Personnel Interaction Scenarios Pr-Is	Logical Data Model	Measurements Pm-Me	Competence	Personnel Availability	Personnel Traceability Pr-Tr
									Drivers	Personnel Evolution	
									Performance Pr-Ct	Personnel Forecast Pr-Rm	
<b>Resources Rs</b>	Resource Taxonomy Rs-Tx	Resource Structure Rs-Sr	Resource Connectivity Rs-Cn	Resource Processes Rs-Pr	Resource States Rs-St	Resource Interaction Scenarios Rs-Is	Physical Data Model		Resource Constraints Rs-Ct	Resource evolution Resource forecast Rs-Rm	Resource Traceability Rs-Tr
<b>Security Sc</b>	Security Taxonomy Sc-Tx	Security Structure Sc-Sr	Security Connectivity Sc-Cn	Security Processes Sc-Pr	-	-			Security Constraints Sc-Ct	-	Security Traceability Sc-Tr
<b>Projects Pj</b>	Project Taxonomy Pj-Tx	Project Structure Pj-Sr	Project Connectivity Pj-Cn	-	-	-			-	Project Roadmap Pj-Rm	Project Traceability Pj-Tr
<b>Standards Sd</b>	Standard Taxonomy Sd-Tx	Standards Structure Sd-Sr	-	-	-	-			-	Standards Roadmap Sd-Rm	Standards Traceability Sd-Tr
<b>Actuals Resources Ar</b>	-	Actual Resources Structure Ar-Sr	Actual Resources Connectivity Ar-Cn	Simulation				Parametric Execution/Evaluation	-	-	
<b>Dictionary Dc</b>											
<b>Summary &amp; Overview Sm-Ov</b>											
<b>Requirements Rq</b>											



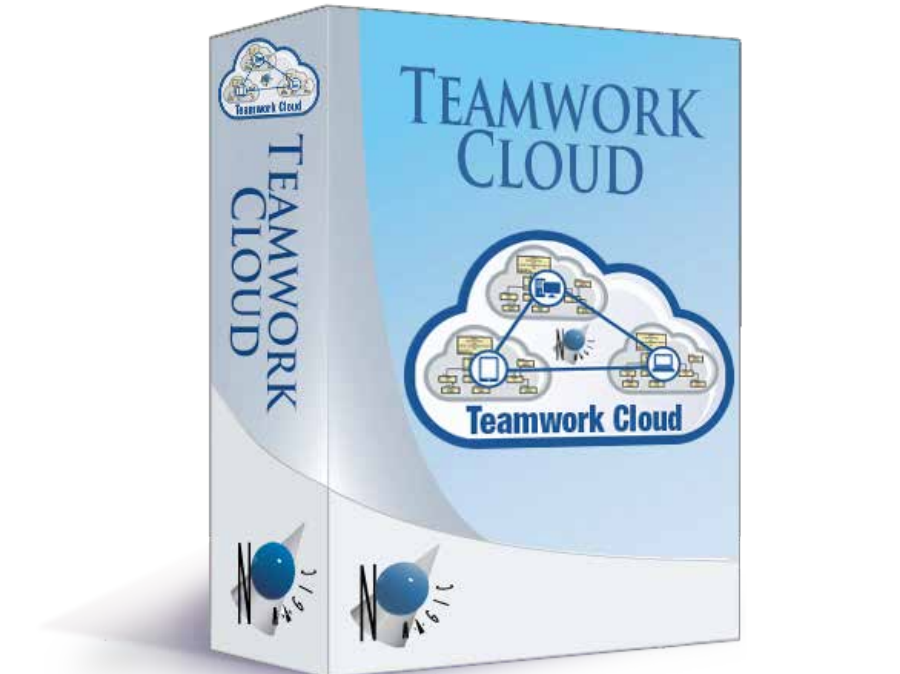
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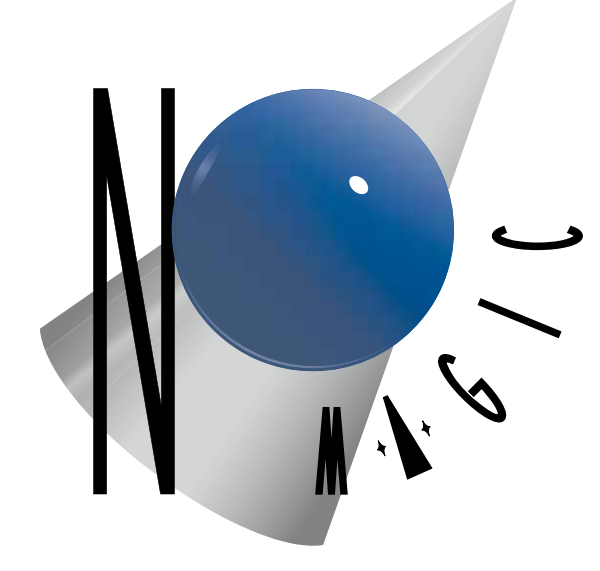
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### DICTIONARY DOMAIN

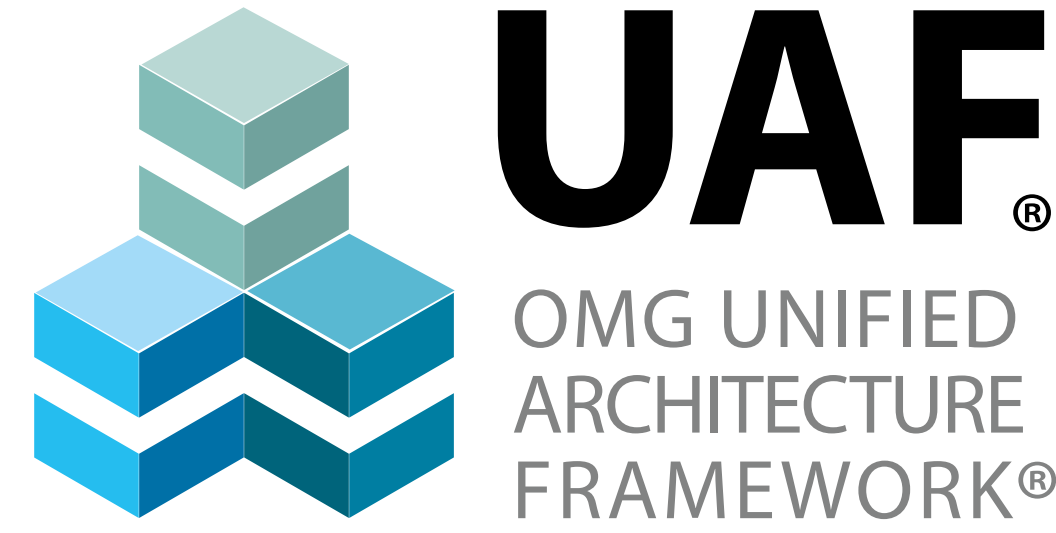
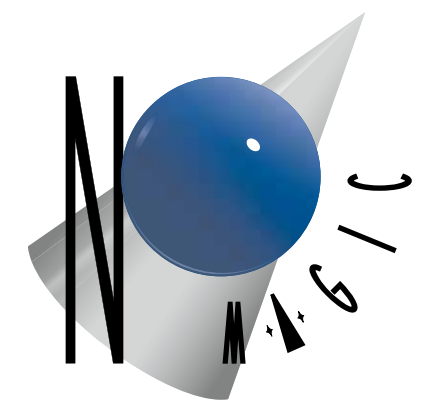
The **Dictionary (Dc)** is a table presenting all the elements used in an architecture as a standalone structure.

#	Name	Definition	Belongs to a View	Used in Diagrams
1	Production	R&D, development, and quality control.	Strategic Taxonomy	Production Capability Provision Capabilities Catalog Capabilities Capability Dependencies
2	Product Washer	Development of washer.	Strategic Taxonomy	Production Capability Provision Capabilities Catalog Capabilities Vision Capability Dependencies
3	Product Microwave	Development of microwave.	Strategic Taxonomy	Production Capability Provision Capabilities Catalog Capabilities Vision Capability Dependencies

### REQUIREMENTS DOMAIN

The **Requirements Domain (Rq)** represent requirements, their properties, and relationships (trace, verify, satisfy, refine) between each other and to UAF architectural elements.

#	Name	Text
1	General Requirements	<b>General requirements</b>
2	1.1 Problem Statement	In three years period develop two new products to cover the new markets.
3	1.1.1 Requirements for New Products	Each new product will have a new development team. The new vision of each product shall be prepared in two months.



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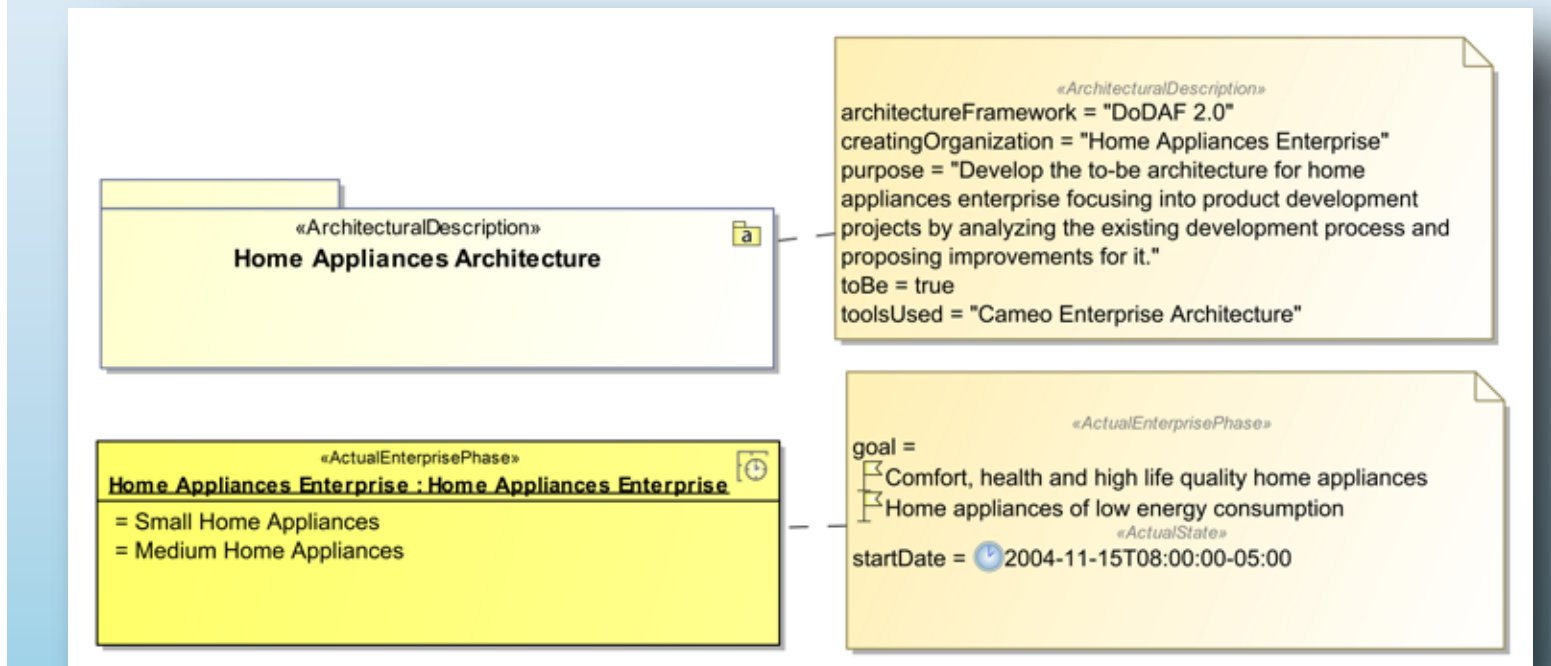
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### SUMMARY & OVERVIEW DOMAIN

The Summary & Overview domain provides executive-level summary information in a consistent form that allows quick reference and comparison between architectural descriptions. It includes assumptions, constraints, and limitations that may affect high-level decisions relating to an architecture-based work program.

**Architectural Description:** Provides the information that scopes the architecture in terms of purpose, artifacts, tools used, the architectural framework, approving authority and more.

**Actual Enterprise Phase:** A portion of the enterprise that addresses a subset of capabilities toward the fulfillment of the Mission.



### STRATEGIC DOMAIN

**Strategic Domain (St)** provides a capability view of the enterprise. It shows the relationships between capabilities and between the capabilities and the resources required to realize them.

**Strategic Taxonomy**  
The **Strategic Taxonomy (St-Tx)** describes 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 combinations of ways and means [activities and resources] to perform a set of activities.

**Strategic Structure**  
The **Strategic Structure (St-Sr)** diagram depicts a schedule for delivering the Capabilities of the Enterprise.

**Vision:** The definition of strategic context for a group of capabilities, measured by a timeline and specific goals.

**Vision Statement:** Narrative form of the Vision.

**Exhibits:** Used to link architecture elements to the capabilities they provide.

**Strategic Connectivity**  
The **Strategic Connectivity (St-Cn)** diagram depicts relationships between capabilities in which one capability cannot succeed without some form of assistance from another capability.

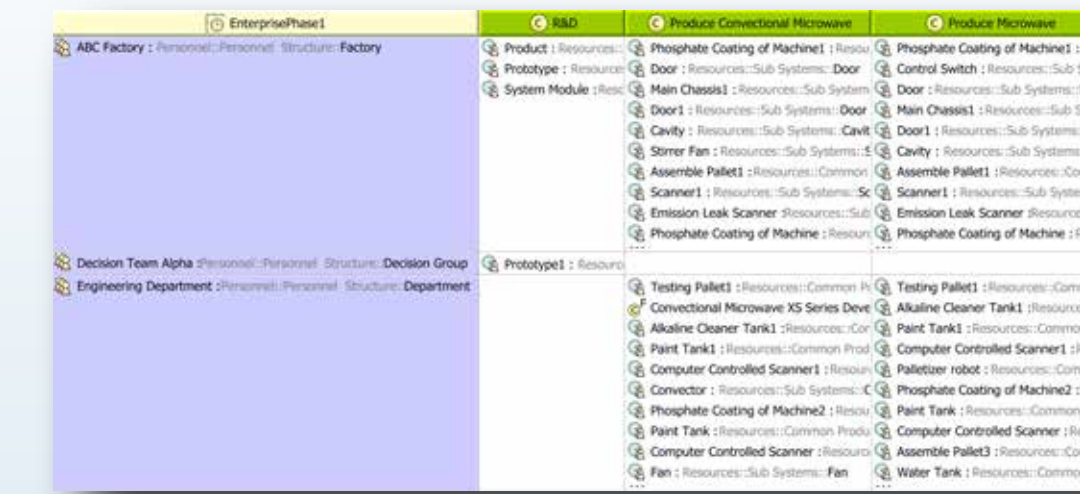
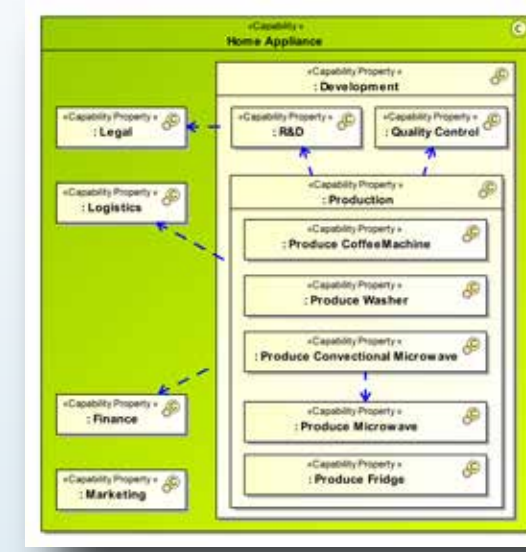
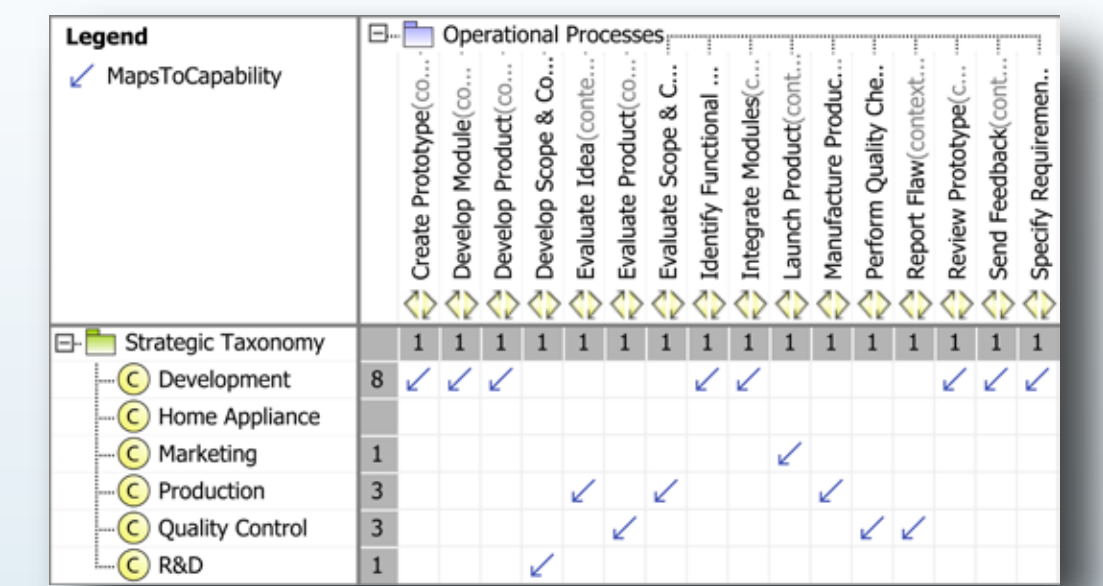
**Strategic Roadmap**  
The **Strategic Deployment (St-Rm)** table shows the planned capability deployment for a resource and the responsible organization.

In the **Strategic Phasing** diagram the Production Capability and its constituent Capabilities are arranged along the Time Line according to their Increment Dates. This illustrates the provisioning of the Production Capability over calendar time.

Necessary data for the chart is obtained from:

1. The Capability Configurations, as modeled in an Resource Taxonomy.
2. The tracing between Capabilities to Capability Configurations, as modeled in a Capability to Capability Configuration matrix.
3. Capability Increment Dates, as modeled in the Project Roadmap chart.

**Strategic Traceability**  
The **Strategic Traceability (St-Tr)** matrix summarizes how Operational Activities support Capabilities.



### OPERATIONAL DOMAIN

The **Operational Domain (Op)** identifies what needs to be accomplished by the enterprise and who needs to accomplish it. Domain describes the tasks and activities, operational elements and exchanges of information, systems and energy that are required to conduct the operations.

**Operational Structure**  
The **High-Level Operational Structure (Op-Sr)** diagram illustrates the primary scenario for which the architecture is intended.

**Operational Performers:** Conceptual participants in the primary scenario of the architecture.

**Arbitrary Relationship:** The simplest indication that there is some kind of relationship that must be detailed in the architecture.

The **Internal Operational Structure (Op-Sr)** diagram shows the interaction of operational performers within the aggregate Development operational performer. The diagram also illustrates the Operational Exchanges into and out of the Development operational performer. Furthermore, the diagram depicts which internal part consumes each input and which part produces each output. An operational performer that is Part of another Whole Performer appears as an Operational Role within that enclosing operational performer.

**Operational Connector:** An operational connector documents the requirement to exchange information between operational performers. The operational connector does not indicate how the information transfer is implemented.

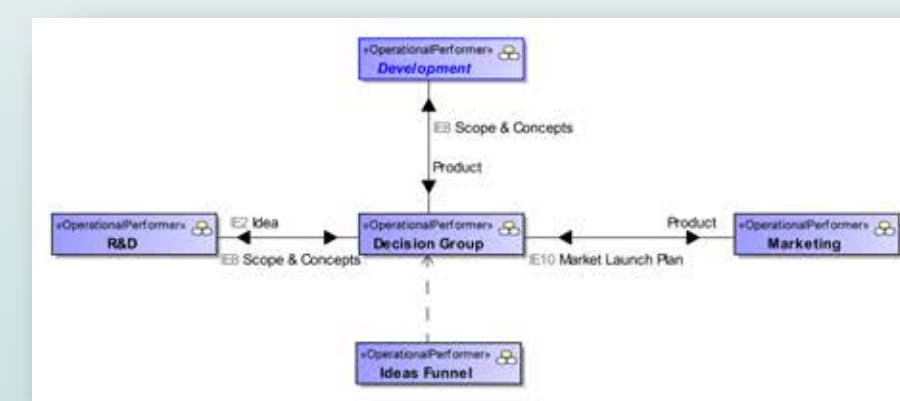
**Operational Port:** A port is a property of an operational performer that specifies a distinct interaction point between the operational performer and its environment or between the (behavior of the) operational performer and its internal parts. It is the "entry/exit" point where resources (e.g., energy, information/data and people, etc) flow in and out of an operational performer.

**Operational Role:** Represents the internal elements (other operational performers) of an operational performer.

**Operational Taxonomy**  
The **Operational Taxonomy (Op-Tx)** shows the main Operational Performers of the architectural scenario and the flows of information and materiel between these Operational Performers specified in the Operational Information model.

**Operational Association:** An operational association describes a structural relationship between operational performers. An operational role can provide the means to pass operational exchanges between operational performers.

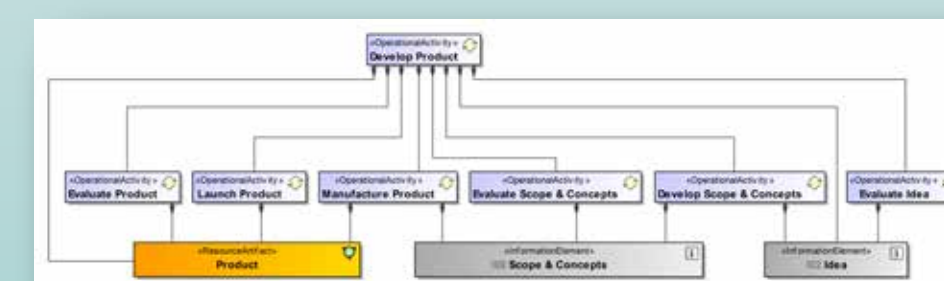
**Operational Exchange:** Describes the characteristics of the item/s passed between operational performers such as an Information Exchange, OrganizationalExchange, EnergyExchange, MaterielExchange, ConfigurationExchange, or GeoPoliticalExtent.



**Operational Connectivity**  
The **Operational Connectivity (Op-Cn)** matrix summarizes logical exchanges between Operational Performers of information, systems, personnel, energy etc. and the logical activities that produce and consume them. Measurements can optionally be included.

**Operational Processes**  
The **Operational Processes (Op-Pr)** diagram describes the activities that are normally conducted in the course of achieving business goals that support a capability.

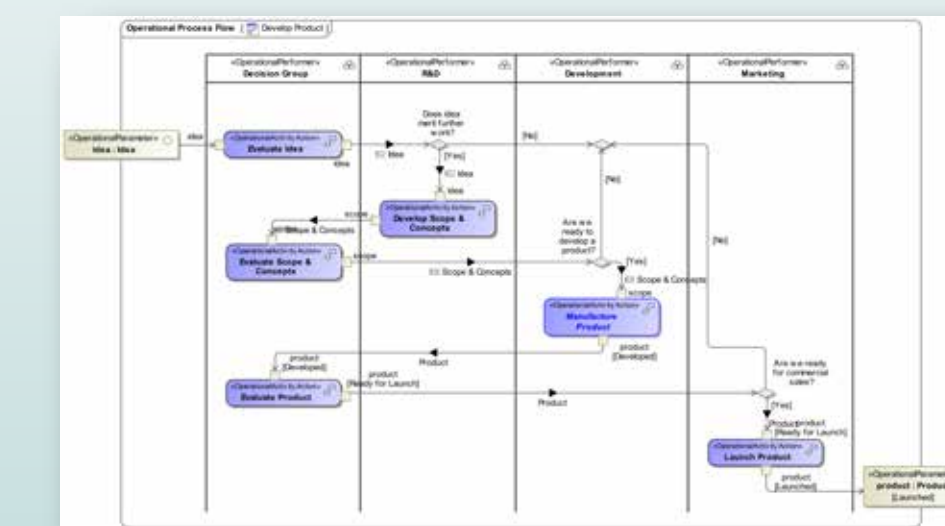
**Operational Activity:** An activity is an action performed in conducting the business of an enterprise. It is a general term that does not imply a placement in a hierarchy (e.g., it could be a process or a task as defined in other documents and it could be at any level of the hierarchy of the Operational Processes). It does not describe hardware/software system functions.



The **Operational Process Flow** diagram depicts a workflow, showing processes and information passing between processes. The diagram utilizes UML Activity Diagram notation to model Control Flow and Object Flow between Operational Activities, including decision and merge, as well as fork and join logical operators. For the modeling elements used to construct an operational process flow diagram refer to the UML Activity Diagram.

**Operational Activity Action:** The Operational Activity Action is defined as a call behavior action that invokes the activity that needs to be performed.

**Operational Parameter:** Represents inputs and outputs of an Operational Activity. It is typed by Operational Exchange Item.



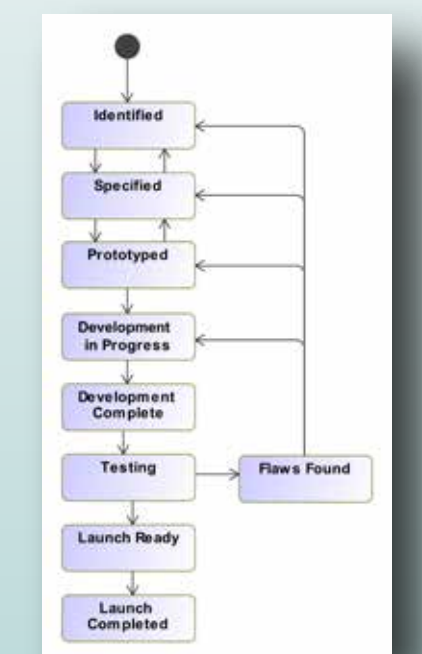
**Operational States**  
The **Operational States (Op-St)** diagram models how and why an element changes in response to the environment.

**State:** A description of the condition of an object in terms of the values of its various properties and relationships.

**Transition:** A change from one state to another, including an option Trigger, Signal, Operation Call, and guard conditions.

**Initial State:** A pseudo-state (solid dot) that points to the condition of the object at its inception.

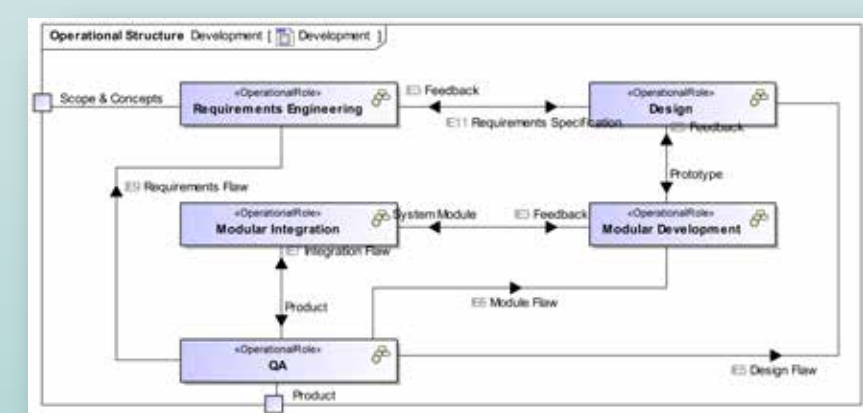
**Final State:** A pseudo-state (bull's eye) describing a state from which the object cannot transition.



**Operational Constraints**  
The **Operational Constraints (Op-Ct)** matrix specifies traditional textual operational or business rules that are constraints on the way that business is done in the enterprise.

**Operational Constraint:** A principle or condition that governs behavior; a prescribed guide for conduct or action.

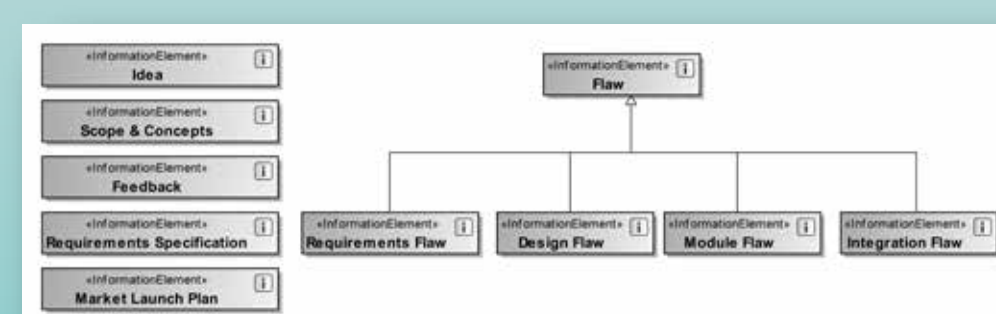
**Operational Interaction Scenarios**  
The **Operational Interaction Scenarios (Op-Is)** express a time ordered examination of the operational exchanges as a result of a particular operational scenario.



**Operational Information**  
The **Conceptual Data Model (If)** defines the high-level information elements used in the operational scenarios.

It is used to document the business information requirements and structural business process rules of the architecture. It describes the information that is associated with the information of the architecture. Included are information items, their attributes or characteristics, and their inter-relationships.

**Information Element:** A conceptual definition of the data exchanged between elements of the architecture.



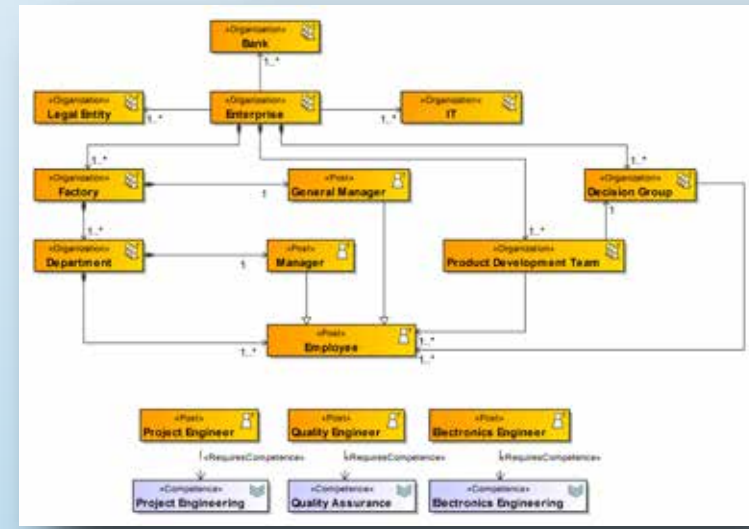
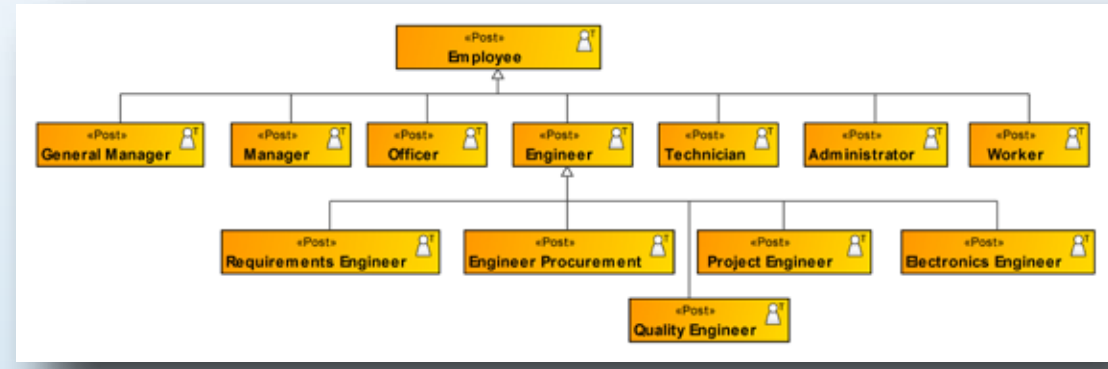


## PERSONNEL DOMAIN

The **Personnel (Pr)** viewpoint shows the human factors. 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).

### Personnel Taxonomy

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



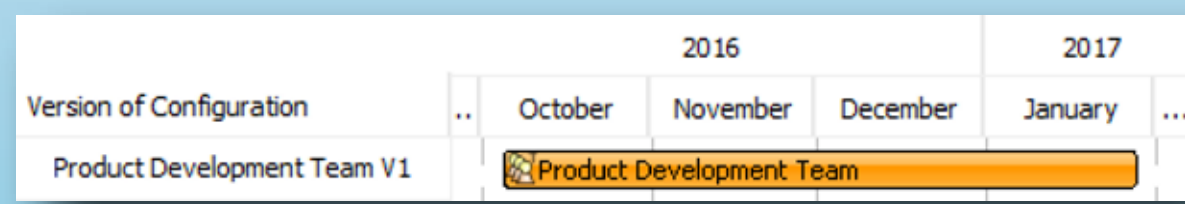
### Personnel Structure

The **Personnel Structure (Pr-Sr)** view concerns at the analysis, e.g. evaluation of different alternatives, what-if, trade-offs, V&V on the actual resource configurations as it provides a means to capture different solution architectures.

Typical structure shows the possible relationships between organizational resources. The key relationship is composition.

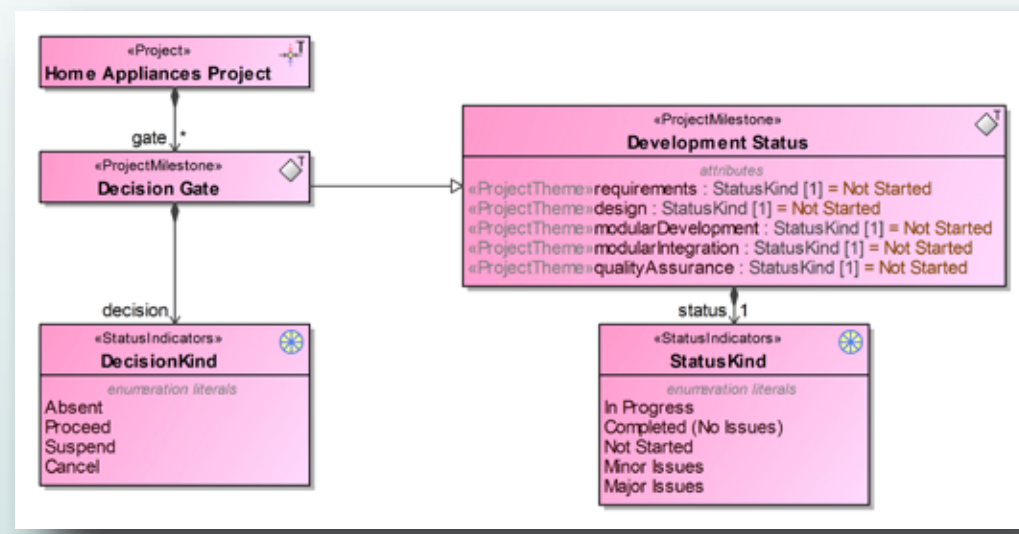
### Personnel Roadmap

The **Personnel Roadmap (Pr-Rm)** view shows the staffing and training of resources. It defines the requirements and functions to ensure that actual persons with the right competencies, and in the right numbers, are available to fulfill actual posts.



## PROJECT DOMAIN

The **Projects (Pj)** viewpoint concerns at project portfolio, projects and project milestones. It describes projects and project milestones, how those projects deliver capabilities, the organizations contributing to the projects and dependencies between projects.



### Project Taxonomy

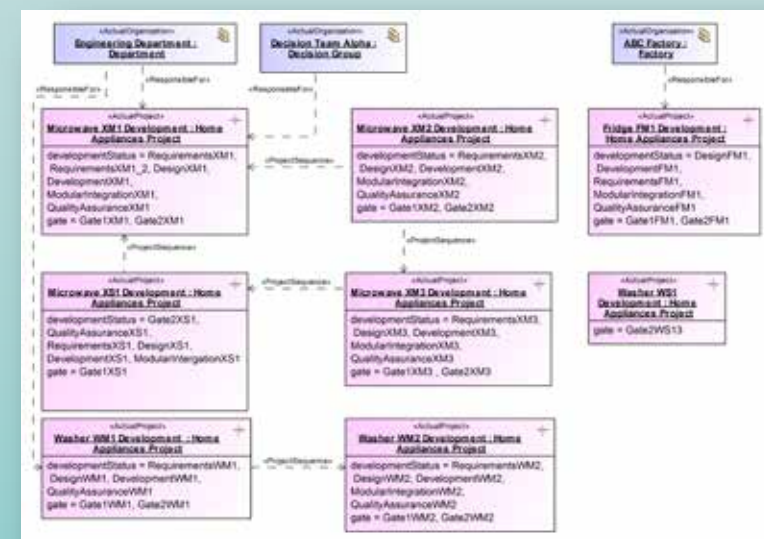
The **Project Taxonomy (Pj-Tx)** view shows the taxonomy of projects and project milestones.

**Project:** An element that describes types of time-limited endeavours that are required to meet one or more Capability needs.

**Status Indicator:** An enumeration of the possible statuses for one or more Project Themes.

**Project Milestone:** A type of event in a Project by which progress is measured.

**Project Theme:** A property of a ProjectMilestone that captures an aspect by which the progress of ActualProjects may be measured.



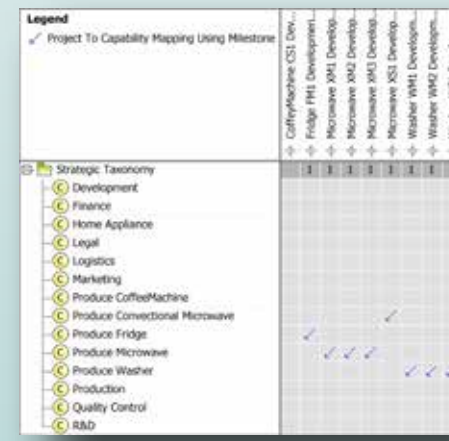
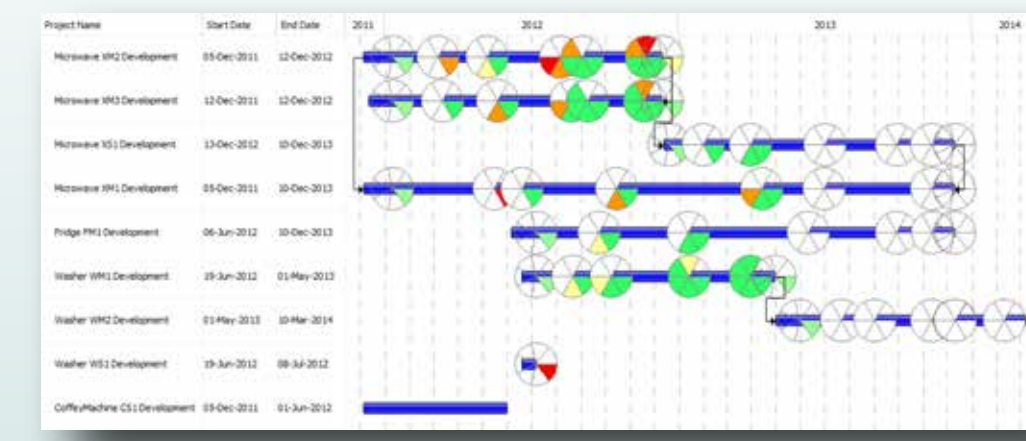
### Project Structure

The **Project Structure (Pj-Sr)** view illustrates the typical portfolio of Projects that the Enterprise uses to specify Actual Projects, Actual Project Milestones, and the Status of those Actual Projects. It enables the user to model the organizational structures needed to manage programs, projects, portfolios, or initiatives. A Project Structure view also provides information necessary for the construction of Project Roadmap and Project Traceability diagrams.

**Actual Project:** A time-limited endeavor to provide a specific set of ActualResources that meet specific Capability needs.

**Project Sequence Dependency:** Identifies the order of execution within a set of actual projects.

**Actual Project Milestone:** An event with a start date in a Actual Project from which progress is measured.



**Project Traceability**  
The **Project Traceability (Pj-Tr)** is a matrix correlating Actual Projects to the Capabilities they deliver.

## SERVICES DOMAIN

The **Services (Sv)** domain concerns at specifications of services and required/provided service levels required to exhibit a Capability or to support an Operational Activity.

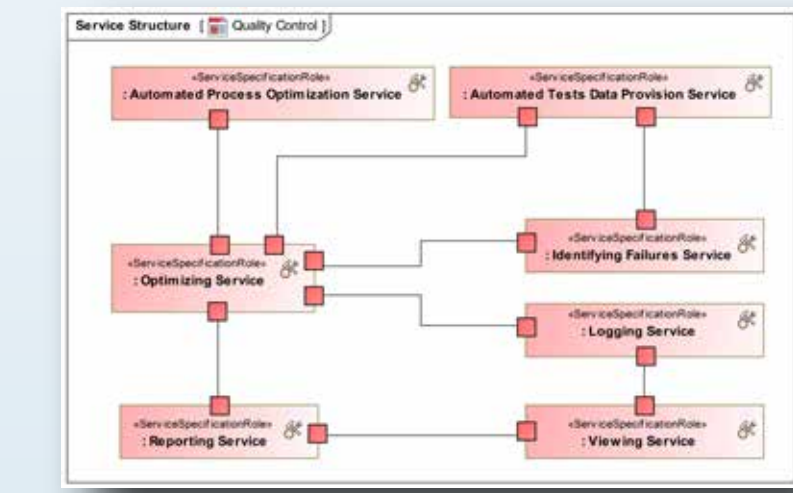
### Service Taxonomy

The **Service Taxonomy (Sv-Tx)** view shows the service specification types and required and provided service levels of these types. It allows specifying a hierarchy of services.



### Service Structure

The **Service Structure (Sv-Sr)** view shows the combination of services required to exhibit a capability.



### Service Traceability

The **Service Traceability (Sv-St)** view shows the traceability between operational activities and service specifications that support them. It also shows how service specifications contribute to the achievement of a capability.



## STANDARDS DOMAIN

The **Standards (Sd)** viewpoint concerns at technical and non-technical Standards applicable to the architecture.

### Standard Taxonomy

The **Standards Taxonomy (Sd-Tx)** view concerns at technical and non-technical standards, guidance and policy applicable to the architecture. It shows the taxonomy of types of technical, operational, and business standards, guidance and policy applicable to the architecture.

#	System element	Standard / Policy
1	Radiation	ISO 361
2	Plastic	ISO 11357
3	Microwave XM Series Manufacturing	ISO 9001:2008 ISO 10003:2007 ISO 28000
4	Microwave Oven	ISO 9001:2008 ISO 10003:2007
5	Microwave Development	ISO 10003:2007 ISO 9001:2008 ISO 28000
6	Marketing Configuration	ISO 10003:2007
7	Convictional Microwave XS Series Manufacturing	ISO 9001:2008 ISO 28000 ISO 10003:2007

### Standard Roadmap

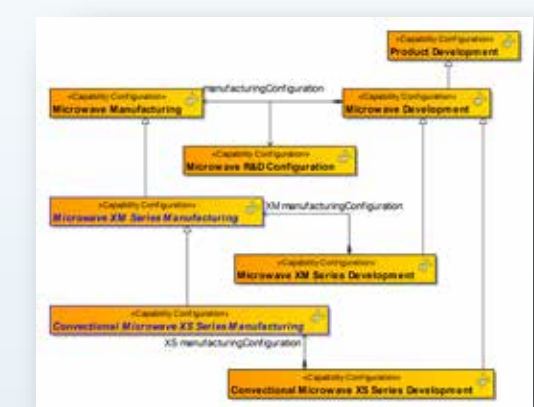
The **Standards Roadmap (Sd-Rm)** view concerns at expected changes in technology-related standards and conventions, operational standards, or business standards and conventions. It defines the underlying current and expected standards. Expected standards are those that can be reasonably forecast given the current state of technology, and expected improvements/trends.

One of the prime purposes of this model is to identify critical technology standards, their fragility, and the impact of these standards on the future development and maintainability of the architecture and its constituent elements.

#	Technology area	From: 2012-06-19 To: 2013-06-19	From: 2013-06-19 To: 2014-06-19
1	ISO 9001:2008	ISO 9001:2008	ISO 9004:2009 ISO 9001:2008
2	ISO 28000	ISO 28000	ISO 2801:2007 ISO 28000

## RESOURCES DOMAIN

The **Resources (Rs)** domain concerns at definition of solution architectures to implement operational requirements. It captures a solution architecture consisting of resources, e.g. organizational, software, artifacts, capability configurations, natural resources that implement the operational requirements.



### Resource Taxonomy

The **Resource Taxonomy (Rs-Tx)** view shows the taxonomy of types of resources and the flows of resources among them.

**Capability Configuration:** A composite structure representing the physical and human resources (and their interactions) in an enterprise, assembled to meet a capability.

### Resource Connectivity

The **Resource Connectivity (Rs-Cn)** matrix summarizes the interactions between resources. It summarizes interactions between resources of information, systems, personnel, natural resources etc. and the functions that produce and consume them. Measurements can optionally be included.



### Resource Information

The **Resource Information (Rs-If)** view shows the information perspective on resource architecture. It allows analysis of an architecture's information and data definition aspect, without consideration of implementation specific issues.



### Resource Structure

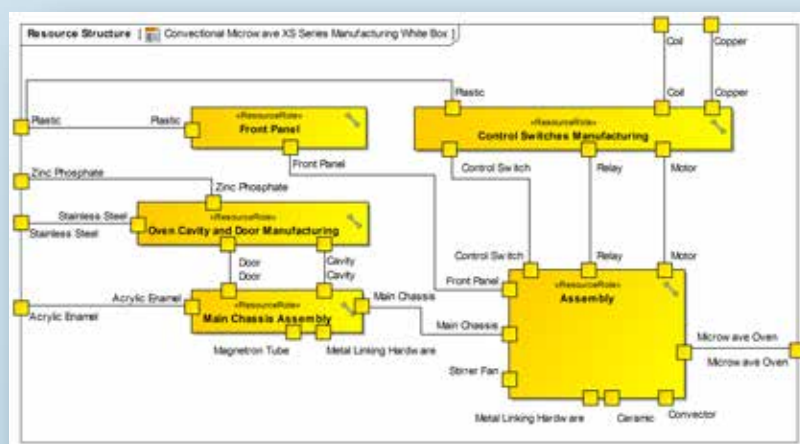
The **Resource Structure (Rs-Sr)** view concerns at reference the resource structure, connectors and interfaces in a specific context. It defines the physical resources, e.g. capability configuration(s)/system(s) and interactions necessary to implement a specific set of Operational Performer(s). Can be used to represent communications networks and pathways that link communications resources and provides details regarding their configuration.

**Resource Role:** Usage of a Resource Performer in the context of another Resource Performer. Creates a whole-part relationship.

**Resource Port:** Port is an interaction point for a resource through which it can interact with the outside environment and which is defined by a Resource Interface.

**Resource Connector:** A channel for exchange between two Resource Roles. **Resource Interface:** A contractual agreement between two resources. It is also intended to be an implementation of a specification of an Interface in the Business and/or Service layer.

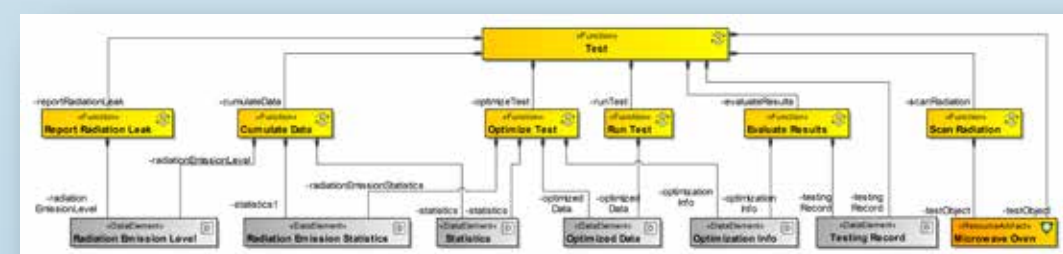
**Resource Exchange:** Asserts that a flow can exist between resources (i.e. flows of data, people, material, or energy).



### Resource Processes

The **Resource Processes (Rs-Pr)** diagram describes the functions that are normally conducted in the course of implementing operational activities in support of capabilities.

**Function:** An Activity which is specified in the context of the Resource Performer (human or machine) that is Capable Of Performing it.

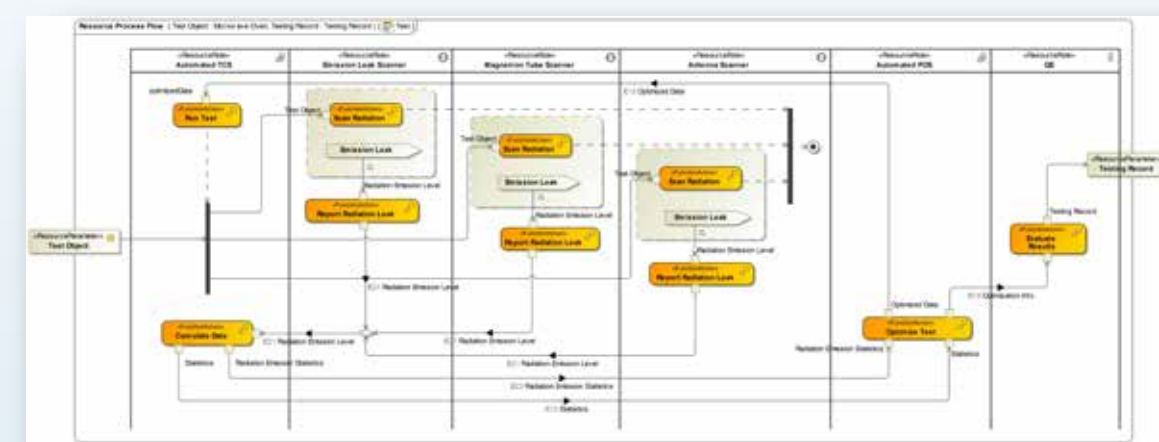


### Resource Processes Flow

The **Resource Processes Flow** view shows activity based behavior and flows. It describes the functions, their inputs/outputs, function actions and flows between them.

**Function Action:** The Function Action is defined as a call behavior action that invokes the Function that needs to be performed by a Resource Role in a specific context.

**Resource Parameter:** A type that represents inputs and outputs of the Function. It is typed by a Resource Interaction Item.



### Resource Constraints

The **Resource Constraints (Rs-Ct)** matrix define limitations, constraints and performance parameters for resources, their interactions, performed functions, and data. It specifies traditional textual rules/non-functional requirements.

**Resource Constraint:** A rule governing the structural or functional aspects of an implementation

#	Applies To	Rule Specification	Rule Kind
1	Microwave XM Series Microwave	Power consumption for the complete device cannot exceed 100 Wats	Constraint



### Resource States

The **Resource States (Rs-St)** view shows state-based behavior of a resource. It represents how the resource responds to various events and actions by changing the state. Each transition specifies an event and an action.

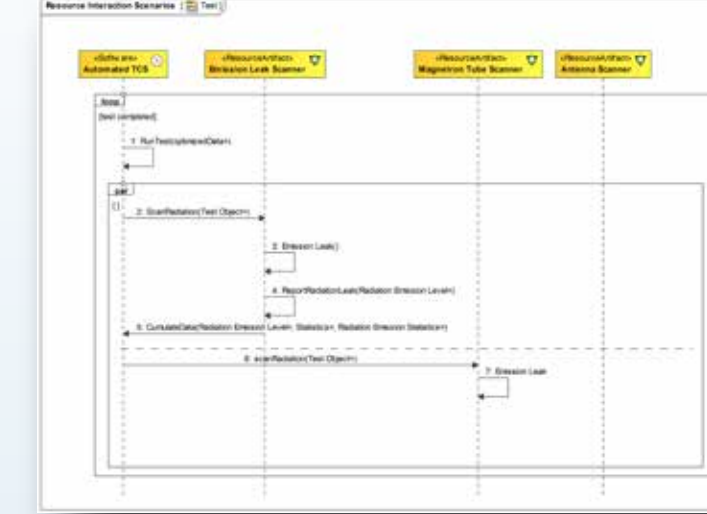
**State:** A description of the condition of an object in terms of the values of its various properties and relationships. **Transition:** A change from one state to another, including an option Trigger, Signal, Operation Call, and guard conditions.

**Initial State:** A pseudo-state (solid dot) that points to the condition of the object at its inception.

**Final State:** A pseudo-state (bull's eye) describing a state from which the object cannot transition.

### Resource Interaction Scenarios

The **Resource Interaction Scenarios (Rs-Is)** view express the time-ordered examination of the interactions between resources (roles). Each event-trace diagram should have an accompanying description that defines the particular scenario or situation.



### Resource Roadmap

The **Resource Evolution (Rs-Rm)** diagram view shows the resource structure changes over time.

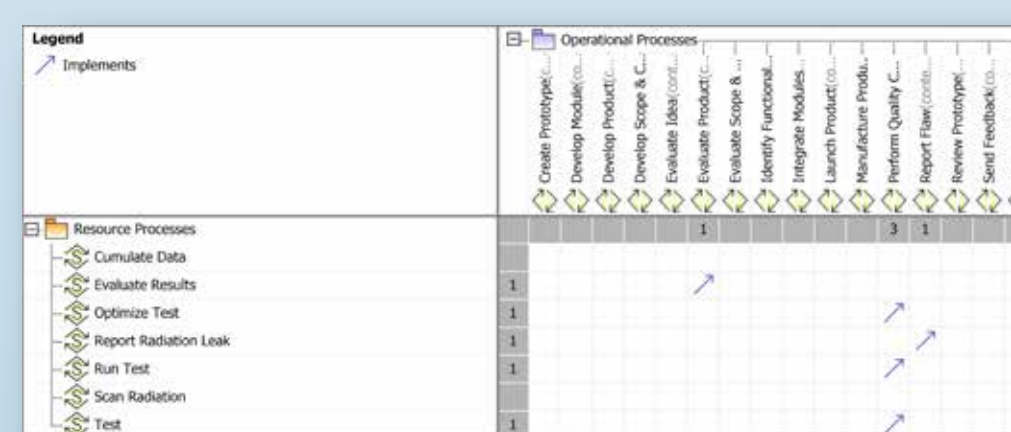


The **Resource Forecast (Rs-Rm)** table shows the technology forecast. It defines the underlying current and expected supporting technologies.

#	Technology area	From: 2012-05-08 To: 2013-05-08	From: 2013-05-08 To: 2014-05-08
1	Analytics	Electronic Data Interchange, as profiled by Electronic Design Interchange Format, Ver	
2	Antenna	802.16-2004 IEEE Standard for Local and metro	
3	Antenna Scanner	Data Distribution Service for Real-Time Systems	

### Resource Traceability

The **Resource Traceability (Rs-Tr)** view shows at traceability between operational activities and functions that implements them.

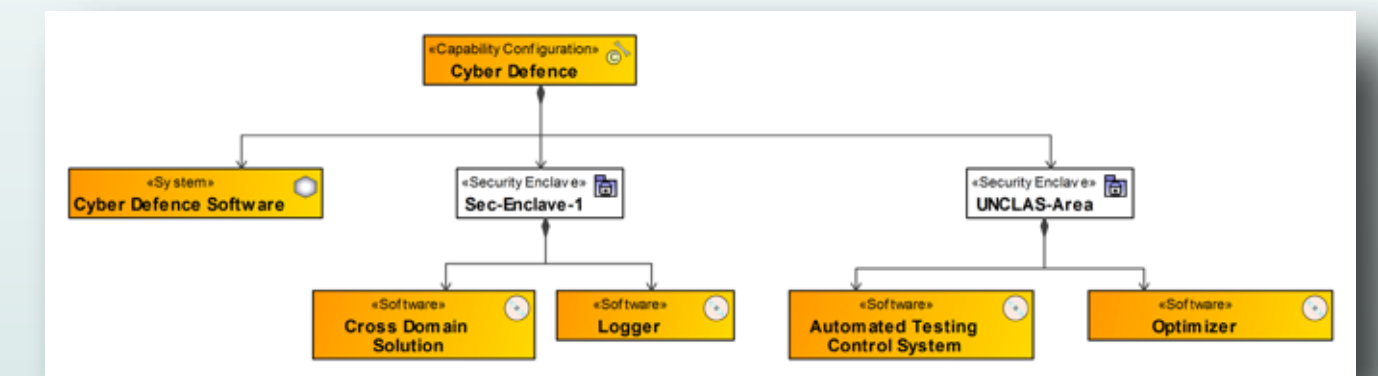


## SECURITY DOMAIN

The **Security (Sc)** domain shows the security constraints and information assurance attributes that exist on exchanges between resources and operational performers.

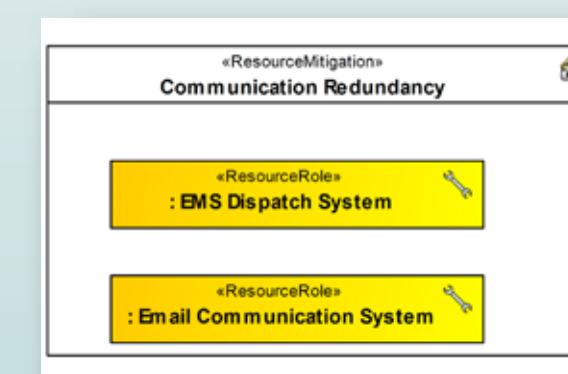
### Security Taxonomy

The **Security Taxonomy (Sc-Tx)** view shows the security assets and security enclaves. It defines the hierarchy of security assets and asset owners that are available to implement security, security constraints (policy, guidance, laws and regulations) and details where they are located (security enclaves).



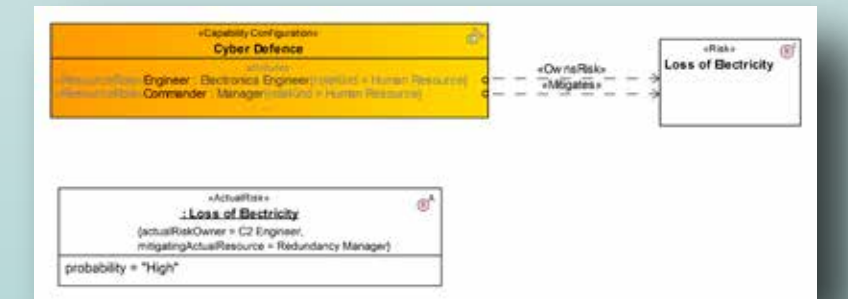
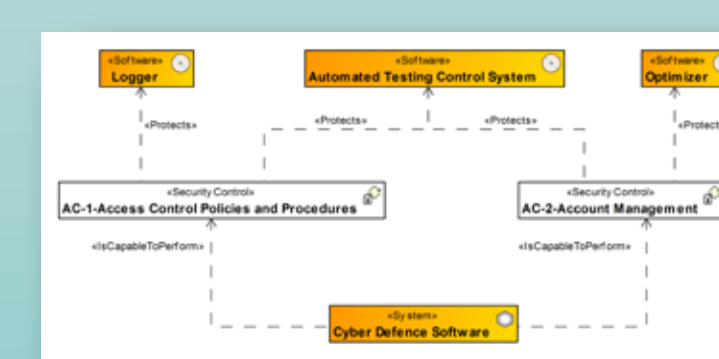
### Security Structure

The **Security Structure (Sc-Sr)** view shows the structure of security information and where it is used at the operational and resource level. It captures the allocation of assets (operational and resource, information and data) across the security enclaves, shows applicable security controls necessary to protect organizations, systems and information during processing, while in storage, and during transmission. This view also captures Asset Aggregation and allocates the usage of the aggregated information at a location through the use of the Security Property.



### Security Constraints

The **Security Constraints (Sc-Ct)** view shows the security-related policy, guidance, laws and regulations as applicable to resources. A common way of representing access control policy is through the use of XACML (eXtensible Access Control Markup Language), it is expected that implementations of UAF allow users to link security constraints to external files represented in XACML.



### Security Processes

The **Security Processes (Sc-Pr)** view shows the specification of the Security Control families, security controls, and measures required to address a specific security baseline.