

What Is a Legacy Simulation?

A legacy simulation is any existing model, simulation, or federation of simulations that was developed for a different (although perhaps similar) purpose. There are both advantages and disadvantages in using legacy simulation. Advantages include:

- Starting with a legacy simulation may be more expedient, requiring less time and fewer resources than a new development.
- The experience of previous developers, modifiers, and users may be leveraged to establish a knowledge base that can provide guidance and support training.
- Testing and Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) histories can provide evidence of simulation capabilities and limitations allowing the current effort to focus on high risk areas.
- A legacy simulation with a good reputation for providing credible results in similar applications can increase the simulation's credibility (i.e., the User's confidence in the simulation's ability to address the current situation) due to:
 - The demonstrated ability to address similar requirements
 - The demonstrated capabilities of the existing simulation
 - The direct experiences of previous users who successfully applied the simulation to related problems

Possible disadvantages include:

- The simulation was developed to address different requirements.
- Unexpected and undesirable side effects may occur during execution of the code.
- The simulation comes with specific hardware and software, which may be obsolete.
- The simulation software may contain unknown or undocumented errors that affect the simulation's behavior when applied to the new purpose.
- The simulation comes with specific data needs; however, the data to fulfill those needs may no longer be authoritative or available.
- Information about the simulation and its previous usage may be incomplete or inconsistent.

- Participants (e.g., Accreditation Agent, Verification and Validation [V&V] Agent) may need time up front to acquire knowledge about the simulation.

Cost, in terms of time and resources, is a major consideration when choosing whether to use a legacy simulation or build a new one. Although using an appropriate legacy simulation is generally considered less costly than developing a new simulation, the User does need to make some investment and allocate some time in the schedule to prepare and accredit a simulation for a new purpose. Factors that can increase costs include:

- The need to locate or generate information because the simulation's documentation is incomplete or unavailable
- Changing or adding capabilities to an existing simulation to suit the new purpose
- Validating the modified legacy simulation
- Training users to effectively operate a legacy simulation
- Providing local maintenance and support for an unsupported or modified simulation

Factors that can help reduce costs include:

- Documentation that can directly support the accreditation assessment can reduce the burden of an extensive discovery effort.
- Documentation that completely and accurately describes simulation capabilities and use history can reduce the discovery and training costs.
- A simulation under configuration control with an established user community that can provide necessary information can reduce the support and discovery costs.
- Participants familiar with the simulation can reduce the need for extensive training.

How Does the Nature of a Legacy Simulation Impact VV&A?

Both the accreditation process and the V&V effort are heavily influenced by the nature of a legacy simulation (e.g., development for a different purpose, range of previous usage). In new simulation development, the V&V effort is worked hand-in-hand with the development effort to locate and resolve problems before they become major, to identify development risk, and to collect evidence for the accreditation effort. During the accreditation assessment this evidence is evaluated to determine the risks involved in using the simulation. In legacy simulation usage, both the V&V and accreditation efforts are focused on understanding the capabilities of the existing simulation, identifying the

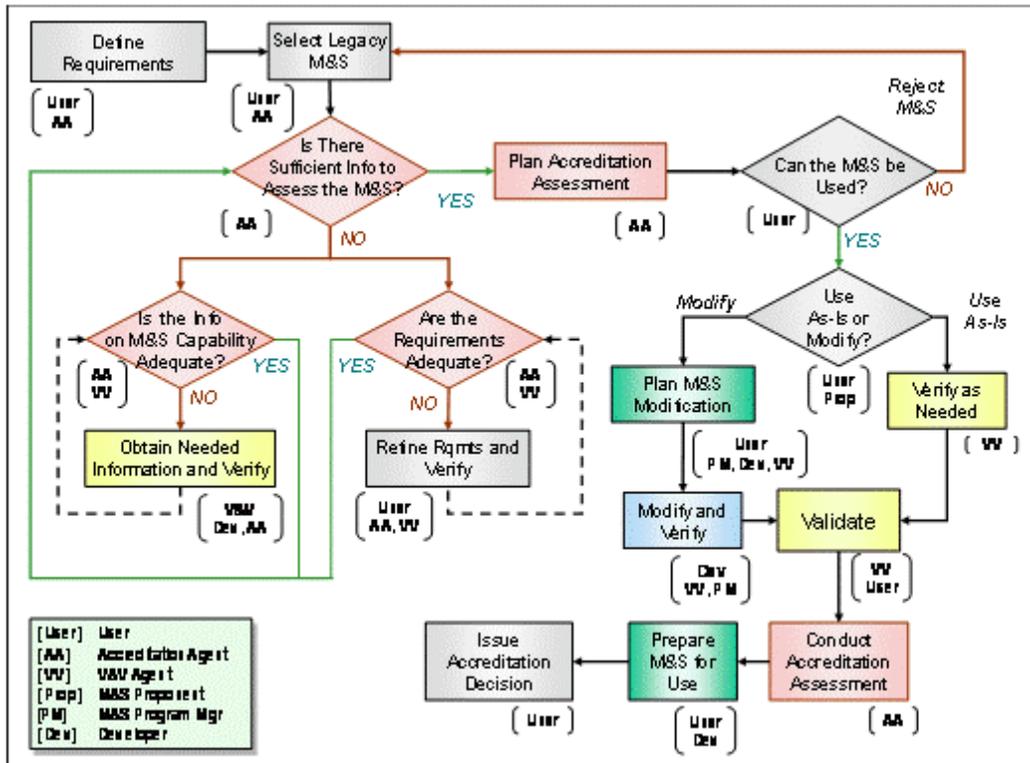
risks associated with using it, and determining what needs to be done to ensure it can satisfy the needs of the intended use.

The VV&A effort for a legacy simulation begins with an assessment of the information available about both the simulation and the intended use to determine if the information is sufficient to provide a clear and complete understanding of both. When information is lacking, decisions are made on how best to obtain it. Once sufficient information is available, the VV&A effort assesses the simulation capabilities to determine if they address the requirements. If deficiencies are found, decisions are made about how best to address them. The VV&A effort then evaluates how well each deficiency has been addressed and assesses the fitness of the simulation for the intended use.

What Are the Major Events in the VV&A of a Legacy Simulation?

Flow Diagram for Legacy VV&A

The VV&A of a legacy simulation can be depicted as a series of events and associated decisions. In the diagram below, the boxes and diamonds identify major events and decisions and the connecting arrows indicate typical paths to be followed. The roles normally responsible for each event and decision are identified in brackets, the role with primary responsibility being listed first.



Flow Diagram for the VV&A of a Legacy Simulation

The remainder of this section uses the events, decisions, and relationships depicted in the flow diagram to describe the legacy VV&A process.

Preliminary Events

The first events involve the identification of requirements for the intended use, the decision to use a legacy simulation, and the selection of that simulation.

Define Requirements. The preparation or development of any simulation begins with the User's definition of requirements that articulate what is needed (e.g., data, scenarios, simulation capabilities) to address the problem.

Select Legacy Modeling & Simulation (M&S). Once the requirements have been defined and the User has decided to use legacy simulation, the specific legacy simulation is selected. In some situations, there is only one to consider (e.g., a specific simulation was previously stipulated or the User is comfortable with a particular simulation). In other situations, the User may need to conduct a search for potential candidates. Each simulation under consideration should undergo a high-level assessment to determine if it is a viable candidate to support the intended use.

Assess Information Events

The next set of events and decisions focuses on determining that there is sufficient information available about both the simulation and the intended use to continue.

Is there Sufficient Information Available to Assess the Legacy Simulation? Once the legacy simulation has been selected, the Accreditation Agent assesses its fitness for the intended use. To perform this assessment, detailed information is needed both about the simulation and about the requirements of the intended use. To determine if sufficient information is available about both, the following two questions need to be answered:

Is the information that is available about the simulation's capabilities adequate? To determine if sufficient information about the legacy simulation exists, all available simulation documentation and artifacts should be collected and reviewed. The purpose of this assessment is not to determine if the existing simulation has complete documentation but rather to establish whether the documentation can provide enough accurate information about the simulation to determine if it is appropriate for the intended use.

If the information is not sufficient, then the missing information needs to be generated.

Obtain needed information and verify it. Missing simulation information can be obtained a number of different ways. In the simplest case, it can be pieced together from available artifacts and documentation. In the worst case, it needs to be created from scratch.

Once sufficient information has been collected and verified, it is submitted to the Accreditation Agent for use in the accreditation assessment.

Are the requirements adequately defined? The M&S requirements are the basis for evaluating capability. If they do not provide sufficient detail to identify what simulation capabilities are needed, then they need to be refined. In addition, how the success of each requirement is to be measured (e.g., the type of measure to be used, such as measures of effectiveness, measures of performance, and the acceptability criteria that need to be met) needs to be established.

If the requirements are not adequate, then additional refinement and verification is necessary.

Refine requirements and verify them. This event occurs when the initial set of requirements defined by the User is incomplete, inconsistent, or lacks the detail necessary to identify all the simulation capabilities needed for the intended use. Individual requirements may be decomposed or expanded, and additional requirements may be added. The requirements and their associated acceptability criteria are verified to ensure that they are adequate and complete.

Once the M&S requirements have been refined and verified, they are submitted to the Accreditation Agent for use in the accreditation assessment.

Assess Simulation Events

Plan Accreditation Assessment. The capabilities of the legacy simulation, as described in the collected information, are compared with the simulation capabilities needed to address the M&S requirements to identify any deficiencies or limitations (e.g., capabilities the simulation needs but lacks) that would adversely affect the intended use. The information is used in the following decisions, which, in turn, determine the scope of overall effort.

Can the simulation support the intended use? The limitations of the simulation are examined to determine if the risks associated with using it outweigh the costs of preparing it for use. When the risks are so serious that modification is deemed infeasible (e.g., the costs involved are beyond the scope of the budget), then the simulation is rejected and the User either selects a different simulation or chooses a different approach to solving the problem.

Can the simulation be used as-is, or are modifications needed? Once the decision has been made to use the simulation, the simulation deficiencies are assessed to determine how critical they are to the current application and decisions are made about how best to address them. The alternatives are to modify the simulation or use the simulation as-is.

Modify the simulation. When the deficiencies are serious, a modification effort should be planned and implemented.

Plan M&S modification. Because changes to one area of the code can have unintended consequences elsewhere, the modification effort should be planned carefully to minimize both the risks and costs involved.

Modify and verify. The modification effort should emulate the new M&S development process, proceeding in phases and including updates of the associated development artifacts (e.g., conceptual model, design documentation). Verification activities should be conducted on all modifications and on other areas of the simulation that may be impacted by the modifications.

Use simulation as-is. A simulation can be used as-is when only very minor deficiencies exist and a simulation modification effort is considered unnecessary (i.e., no code or hardware changes are needed).

Verify as needed. Even when a simulation can be used as-is, there may be aspects of it or its associated artifacts (e.g., input data) that may require additional verification.

Validate. Validation activities should be conducted as needed throughout the process to provide missing information about the simulation's validity.

Example:

Review of the legacy simulation capabilities reveals that the simulation contains a logistics module that may address the needs of the intended use; however, previous applications had no logistics requirement and so the module was never validated.

When verification activities are complete, the overall simulation and its data should be tested and validated to ensure its fitness for the intended use. When the simulation is being used as-is, the validation event should focus on the key capabilities for the intended use. When the simulation has been modified, the validation event at this stage addresses changes in the simulation and the simulation artifacts resulting from the modifications (e.g., modified conceptual model, modified design, modified code), in addition to validating the modified simulation for the intended use (results validation.)

Conduct accreditation assessment. Once validation activities have been completed, the information is reassessed to determine if it is sufficient to perform the accreditation assessment and the assessment is performed.

Prepare simulation for use. Once the necessary verification and validation efforts have been completed, the accreditation assessment has been performed, and an accreditation recommendation has been made, the simulation is prepared for use by initializing the input databases, establishing methods for collecting output data, and training the participants.

Issue Accreditation Decision. All events shown in the flow diagram are focused on gathering evidence and providing information for the accreditation assessment and the resulting decision. During this assessment, all the evidence gathered from information about the intended use and the legacy simulation, from testing and from the V&V effort, is evaluated. The User then makes the accreditation decision on the basis of these results.

Summary

The purpose of VV&A is to establish a simulation’s fitness for each application it is asked to address. Thus, VV&A helps establish the relationship between the intended use and the simulation being used to solve it. The legacy VV&A flow diagram illustrates this relationship as a series of interrelated events and decisions. The following table lists these basic events and decisions and identifies the primary and secondary roles typically associated with each. Note that the roles responsible for individual events and decisions may change depending on the situation.

Primary and Secondary Role Responsibilities						
Events and Decisions	User	VV	AA	M&S PM	Dev	Prop
Define requirements	P		S			
Select legacy simulation	P		S			
• Is there sufficient information to assess the simulation?			P			
• Is the information on simulation capability adequate?		S	P			
• Are the requirements adequately defined?		S	P			
Obtain needed simulation information and verify		P	S		S	
Refine requirements and verify	P	S	S			
Validate	S	P				
Plan and conduct accreditation assessment			P			
• Can the simulation be used?	P					
• Can the simulation be used as-is or does it need to be modified?	P					S
Plan simulation modification	P	S		S	S	
Modify and verify simulation		S		S	P	

Primary and Secondary Role Responsibilities (continued)						
Events and Decisions	User	VV	AA	M&S PM	Dev	Prop
Verify and validate as needed		P				
Prepare simulation for use	P				S	
Issue accreditation decision	P					
P: Role with primary responsibility	S: Role with supporting responsibility					

Examples:

- The Accreditation Agent may call upon the Developer for assistance in evaluating simulation information.
- Simulation information may be collected and assessed by the V&V Agent in the absence of a Developer.
- When the intended use is extremely similar to previous uses and there is sufficient information to demonstrate that no modification will be needed, then the roles of M&S Proponent and Developer may be subsumed by the User, and the V&V Agent role may be subsumed by the Accreditation Agent.

In a given legacy VV&A effort, the specific VV&A tasks to be performed during these events, as well as the specific roles responsible for performing them, will depend on the circumstances of legacy simulation and the intended use. The challenge is to determine what tasks are needed and how best they should be performed.

Acronyms

AA	Accreditation Agent
DMSO	Defense Modeling and Simulation Office
DoD	Department of Defense
M&S	Modeling and Simulation
PM	Program Manager
RPG	Recommended Practices Guide
SME	Subject Matter Expert
V&V	Verification and Validation
VV	V&V Agent
VV&A	Verification, Validation, and Accreditation

The appearance of hyperlinks does not constitute endorsement by the DoD, M&S CO, the administrators of this website, or the information, products or services contained therein. The DoD does not exercise any editorial control over the information found at these locations. Such links are provided consistent with the stated purpose of this website.