

| JTA Section                           | Currently Mandated Standard   | Applicable ? | Comply ? | Alternate Standard | Comments                        |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2.2.2.1.4.1 Document Interchange      | ISO 8879:1986, SGML (with Amendment 1 and Technical Corrigenda 1 and 2) | Y            | Y        |                    |                                 |
|                                       | HTML 4.01 Specification   | Y            | Y        |                    |                                 |
|                                       | XML 1.0   | Y            | N        | Proprietary format | Transitioning to XML in upgrade |
| 2.2.2.1.4.2 Graphics Data Interchange | JPEG File Interchange Format (JFIF), Version 1.02                       | N            |          |                    |                                 |
|                                       | PNG Specification, Version 1.0  | N            |          |                    |                                 |
|                                       | GIF, Version 89a  | N            |          |                    |                                 |

Table 2: Example Joint Technical Architecture Standards Profile Entries

- For each service area, determine whether the service area is applicable to the system.
- For each applicable service area, identify the standards that are appropriate to the system's needs, using the standard-specific guidance in the JTA. (Note that a standard classified as emerging should not be used if an appropriate mandated standard is available.) Then determine whether the system is/will be compliant with the standards identified.
- If not, then determine migration plans or justification for non-compliance.

An excerpt from a JTA profile is shown in Table 2.

The JTA standards profile can be used as a starting point in cases such as these:

- To familiarize designers of a system with relevant standards before design decisions are made.
- To use JTA standards as references for implementers as the system is being developed.
- To develop compliance criteria for testing to ensure that the relevant JTA standards are implemented on the program.
- To establish customers' acceptance criteria.

- To generate migration plans showing JTA standards that will be implemented in later releases of a system, or creating waiver requests if a particular standard cannot be implemented on a system even in the future.

For new programs and changes to existing programs, JTA compliance, and DII COE compliance if applicable, must be in Requests for Proposal and in all relevant contractual documents. The DoD JTA User Guide and Component JTA Management Plan [15] should provide some help with contractual language.

### Conclusions

Each DoD Component is responsible for JTA implementation within the Component. Each has unique policies, and additional funding for JTA compliance is often not provided. The OSD direction is clear – JTA is essential to meeting the future requirements for interoperable systems. Getting to this vision of interoperability will be a long-term effort, since JTA compliance is only mandated for new systems and those being upgraded. It is important to realize also that compliance with JTA by

itself will not guarantee interoperability between systems. Common data, selection of common options, and sometimes common software, such as the DII COE, will also be necessary to achieve true interoperability. There are likely to be growing pains in the interim, but the overall goal is vital for the future of our military. ♦

### References

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- Kaminski, Paul G. and Emmett Paige. Implementation of the DoD Joint Technical Architecture, 22 Aug. 1996.
- Joint Technical Architecture Version 2.0, Department of Defense, 26 May 1998.
- Buchholz, Douglas D., Jacques S. Gansler, and Arthur L. Money. DoD Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) Version 2.0, 30 Nov. 1998.
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