

Fundamental concepts 1

an observable

some feature of a situation to which a value or status can be attributed. Empirical procedures and conventions are involved in identifying a particular observable and assigning its value. Not all the observables associated with a situation need be present in a particular state.

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Fundamental concepts 2

an agent

a family of observables whose presence and absence in a situation is correlated in time, that is typically deemed to be responsible for particular changes to observables. All changes to the values of observables in a situation are typically construed as due to actions on the part of agents.

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Fundamental concepts 3

a dependency

a relationship between observables that pertains in the view of a particular agent. It expresses the observation that when the value of a particular observable x is changed, other observables (the dependants of x) are of necessity changed in a predictable manner as if in one and the same action. The changes to the values of x and its dependants are indivisible in the view of the agent. That is: no action or observation on the part of the agent can take place in a context in which x has changed, but the dependants of x have yet to be changed.

3

Fundamental concepts 4

The identification of observables, dependencies and agents and all matters concerning their integrity and status is an informal empirical activity (which is "What Empirical Modelling is")

It is arguably an activity that is implicit in all system construction, whatever development method or programming paradigm is used

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