

Introduction

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[Financial systems](#) often operate across institutions, platforms, jurisdictions, organisations, and technical environments. They exchange structured information, coordinate operational behaviour, apply rules, produce analytical results, control release, record [provenance](#), and preserve [evidence](#). A Logical Architecture must organise those responsibilities before any implementation profile selects technologies, products, protocols, programming languages, deployment mechanisms, or runtime infrastructure.

[Part 1: Conceptual Architecture](#) defines the conceptual foundation for the Financial Systems [Archetype](#). This part builds outward from that foundation by defining a distributed, node-based Logical Architecture as a [Platform Independent Model](#). It treats the system as a network of identifiable logical [Nodes](#) that communicate via explicit logical [Communication Endpoints](#) and exchange logical Data Structure Instances conforming to logical Data Structure Definitions.

This part makes distribution a logical architectural choice. The Logical Architecture supports independently operating Logical Nodes, cross-boundary communication, and participation in [Runtime Planes](#), including the [Control Plane](#), [Data Plane](#), [Health and Observability Plane](#), [Policy and Release Plane](#), and [Audit and Provenance Plane](#). This logical distribution supports modularity, separation of concerns, traceability, evidence, governance, and independent evolution.

This part remains technology-neutral. Implementation profiles select mechanisms such as [DDS](#), [REST](#), [RPC](#), Protocol Buffers, message queues, event streams, file exchange, shared services, libraries, threads, tasks, processes, containers, virtual machines, or other mechanisms to realise the logical architecture. Those choices support a selected implementation context. They do not define the Logical Architecture / PIM.

This part provides the reusable logical foundation for domain profiles, including the FX Demo Logical Profile. Domain profiles specialise this Logical Architecture for a specific financial [Domain](#). Implementation profiles then map the Logical Architecture to selected technologies, and deployment, testability, and evidence plans define how those implementations run, produce evidence, and support review.

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