

Object Technology

Opportunities & Caveats

A presentation by

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April 1997

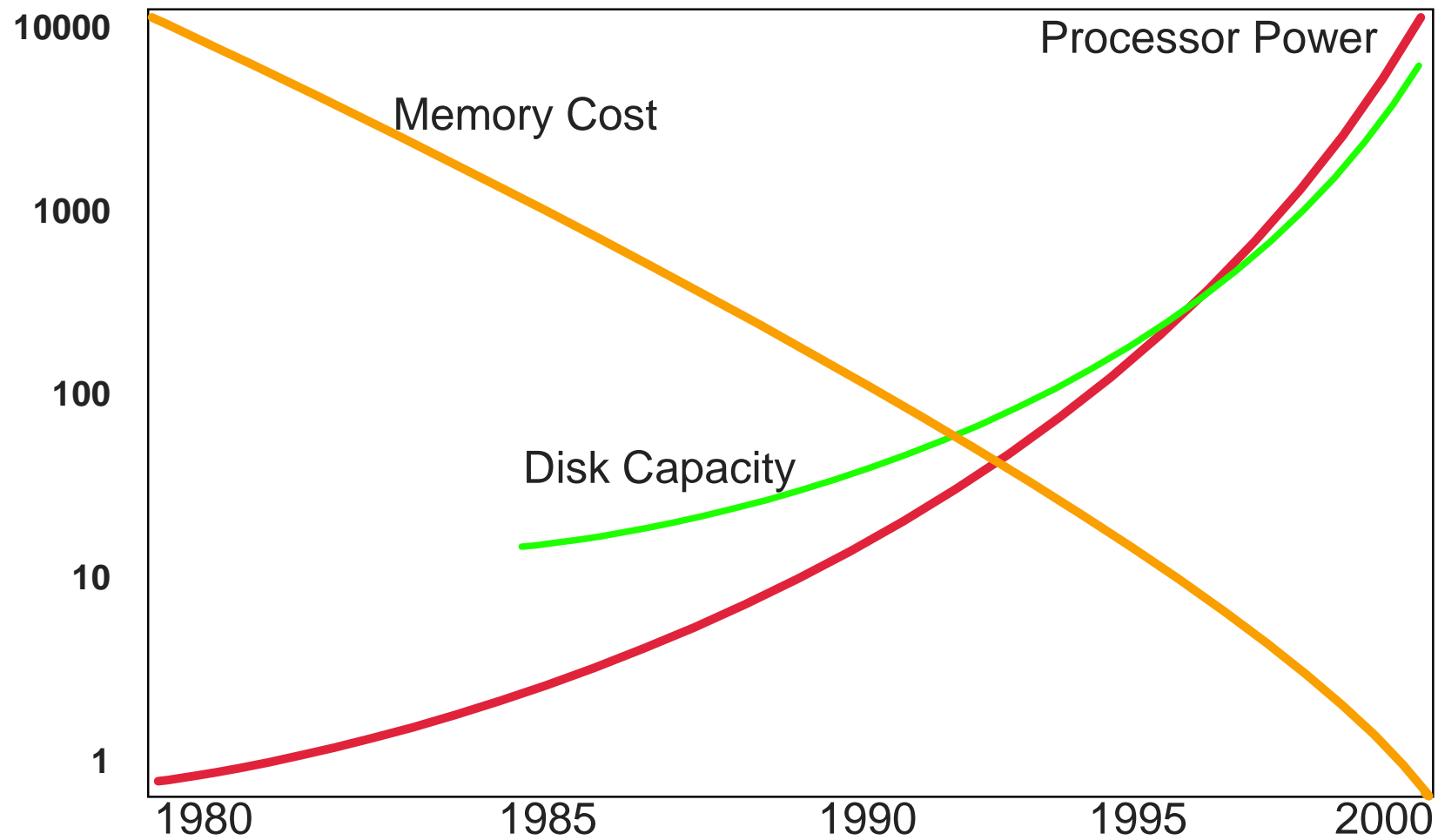




Agenda

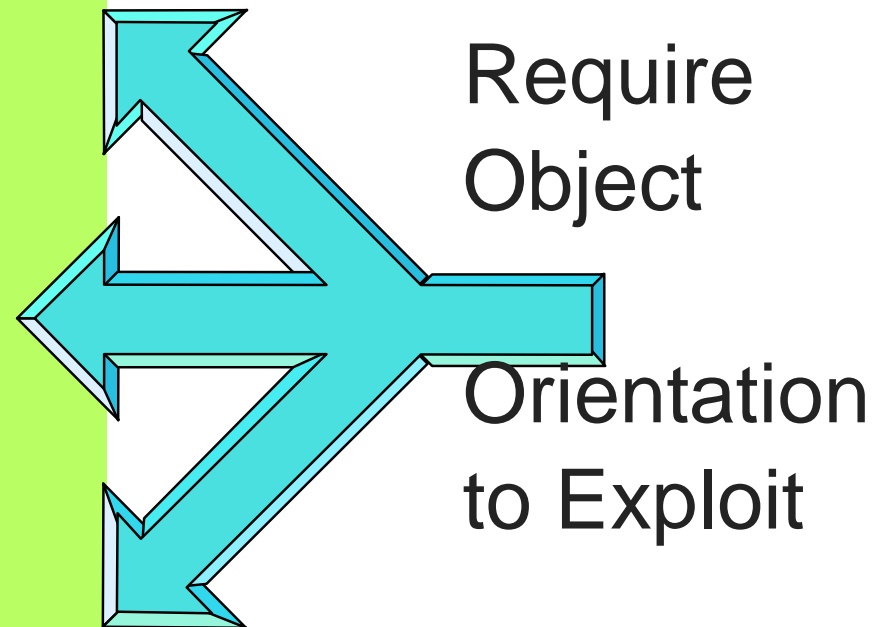
- Technology Trends
- Business Trends
- Opportunities
- Business Objects vs Widgets
- Classes, Frameworks, Components, Patterns
- Architectures, Models and Prototypes
- CASE and Round Trip Engineering
- Relational vs Object Database
- Web Object Computing
- Quality Focus
- Architectures and Strategies
- CSFs
- Managing Transition

Hardware Trends



Implications

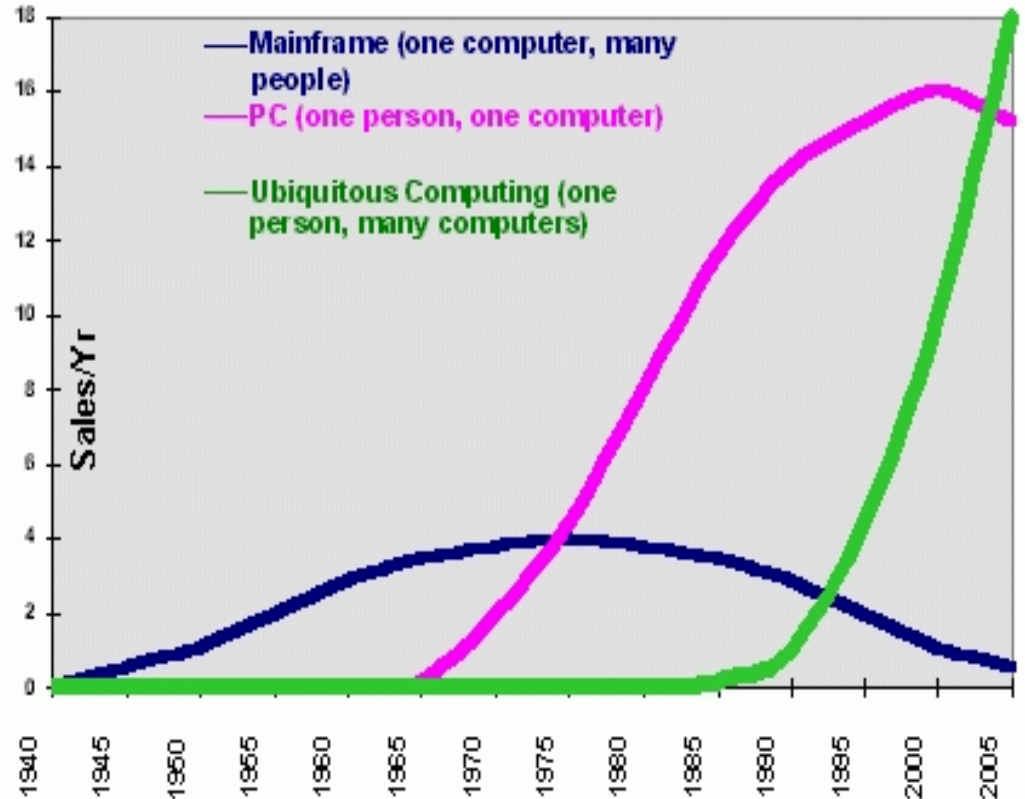
- Massive Power
- Multimedia/ Virtual Reality
- Voice Input/ Output
- Imaging
- Video integration
- Analysis / Simulation
- Realtime
- Network computing
- Ubiquitous computing



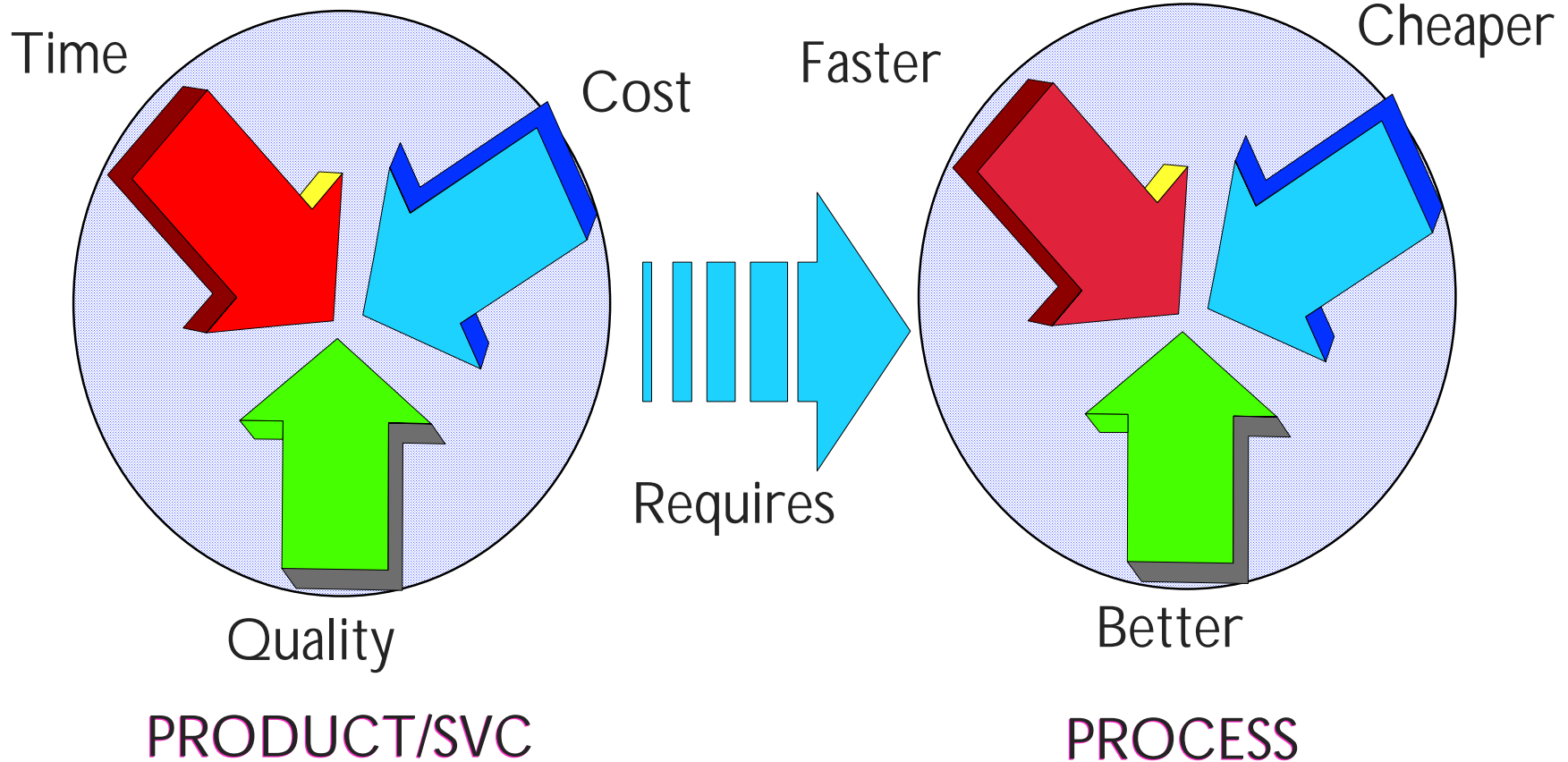
Ubiquitous Computing

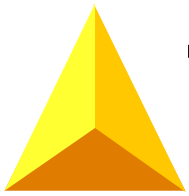
- Xero Palo Alto Research Centre (PARC)
- Mark Weiser
- Opposite of virtual reality
- Next wave of computing

The Major Trends in Computing

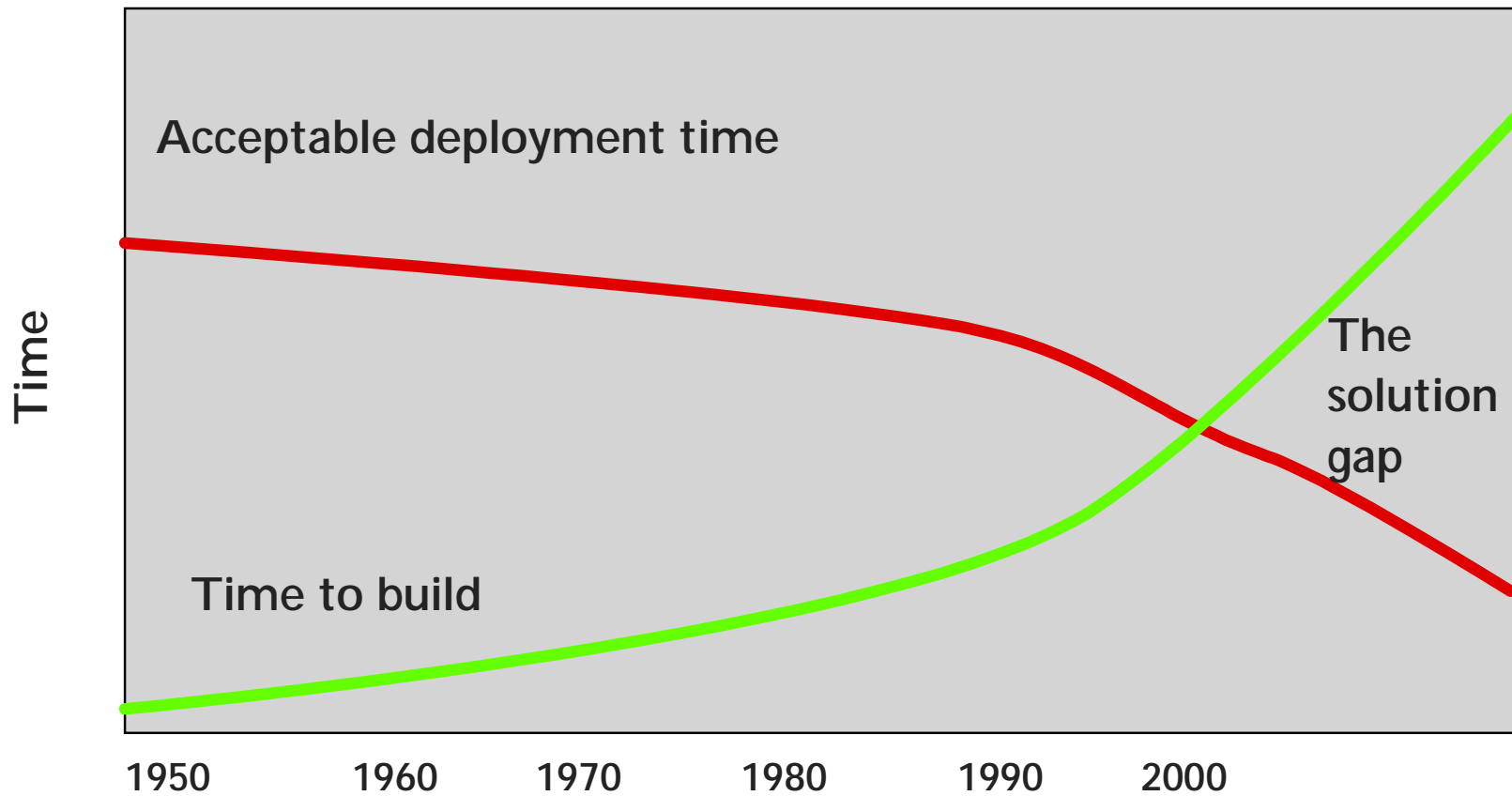


Global Pressures - Local Problems





The Solutions Gap

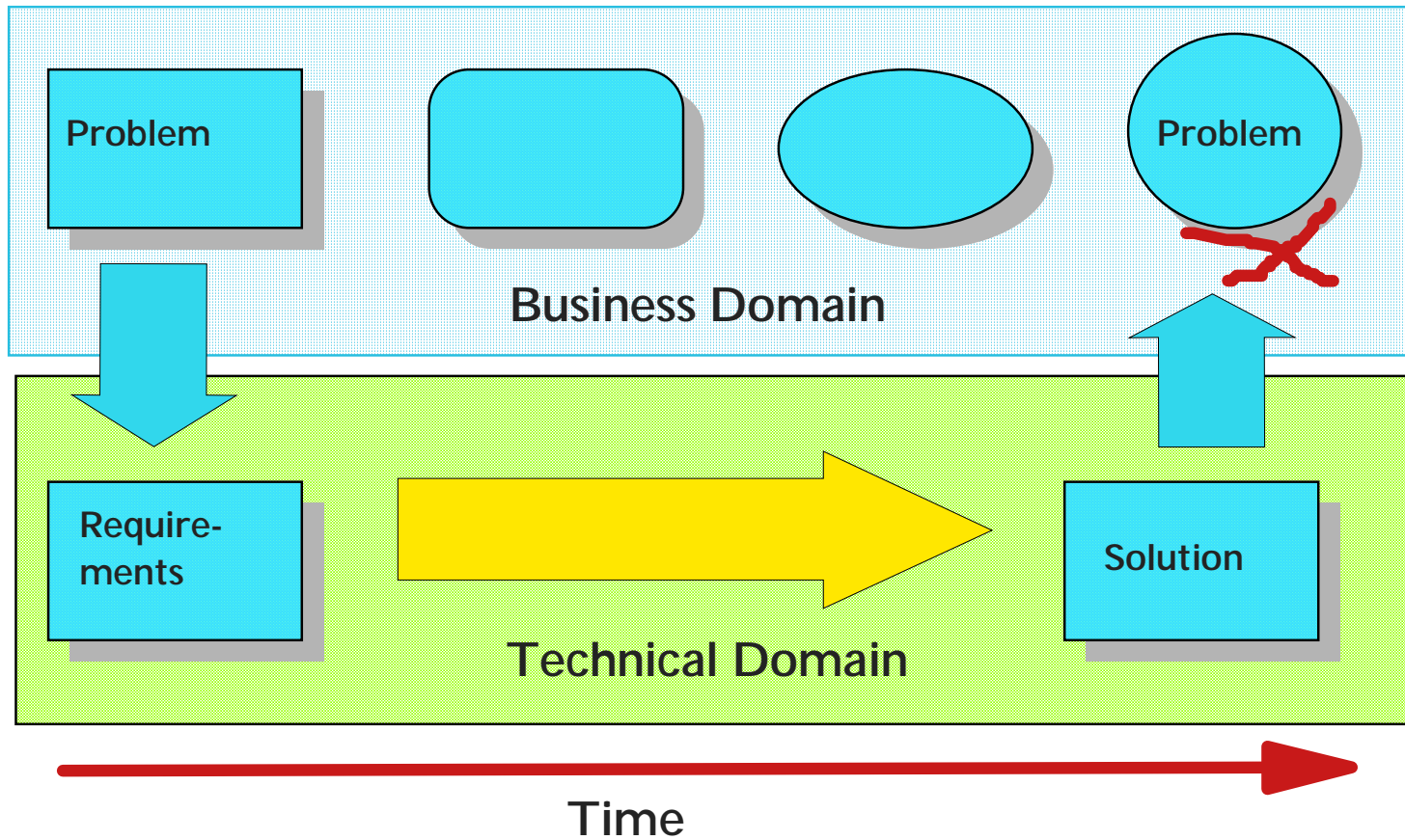




Opportunities

- Restructuring & BPR
 - Efficiency
 - Effectiveness
 - Customer Focus
- Empowerment
 - Job Enrichment
- Value Chain (suppliers, clients)
- New Services
- Flexibility & Responsiveness
- Media Rich Applications
- Quality, Reliability, Productivity

Conventional Software Development



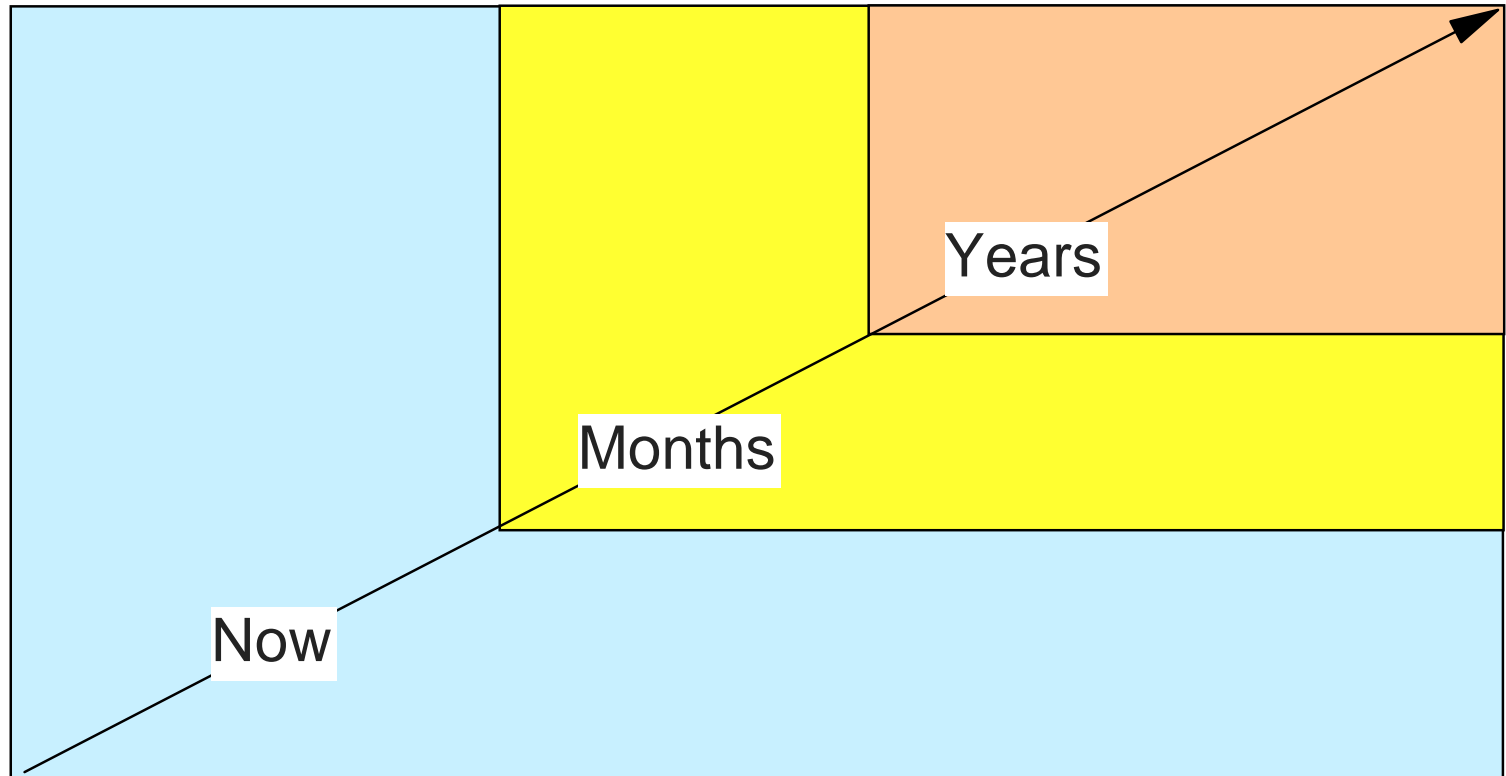
I.T. Constraints on Change

Impact

Vast

Serious

Minimal



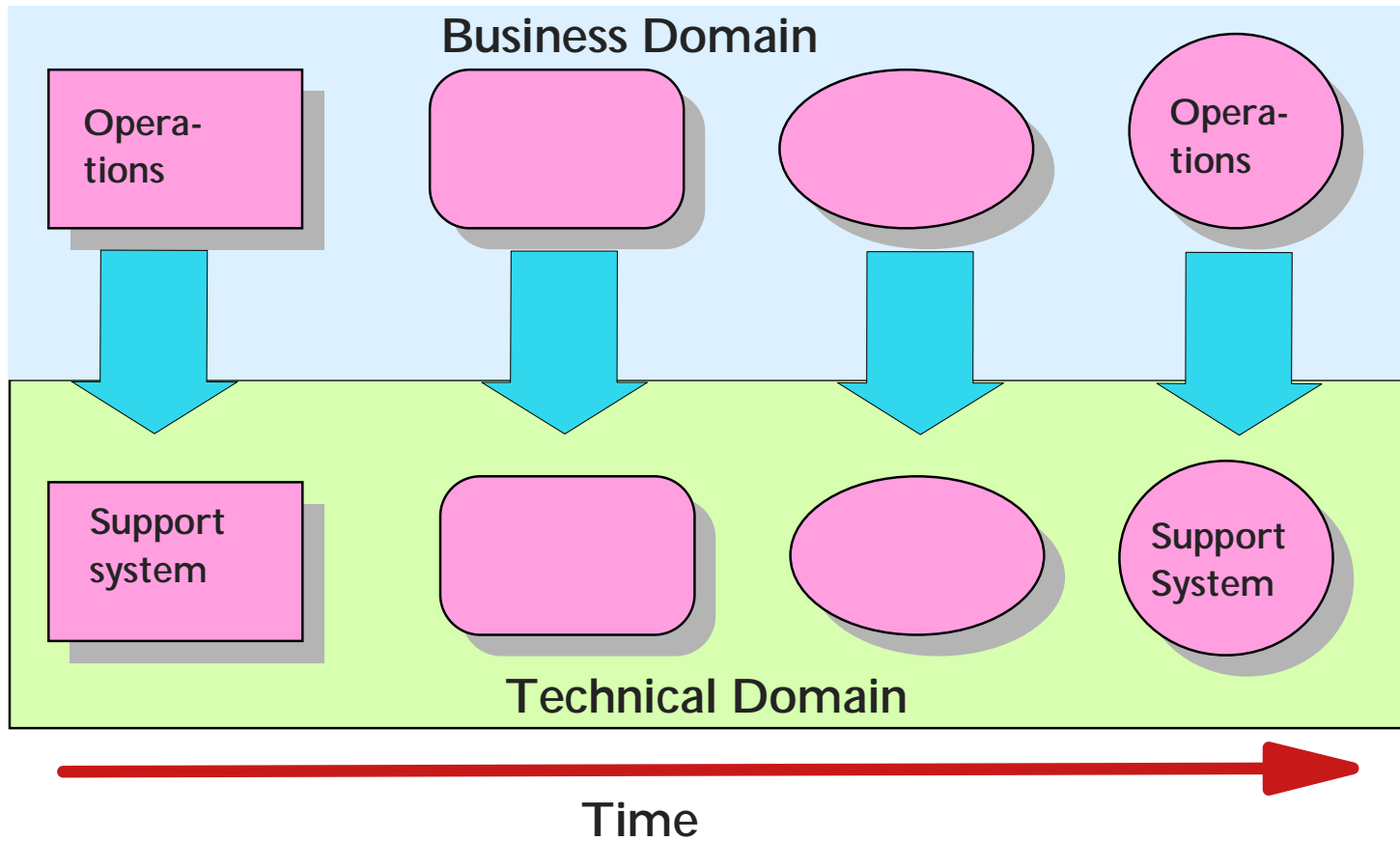
Data
Content

Process

Data
Structure

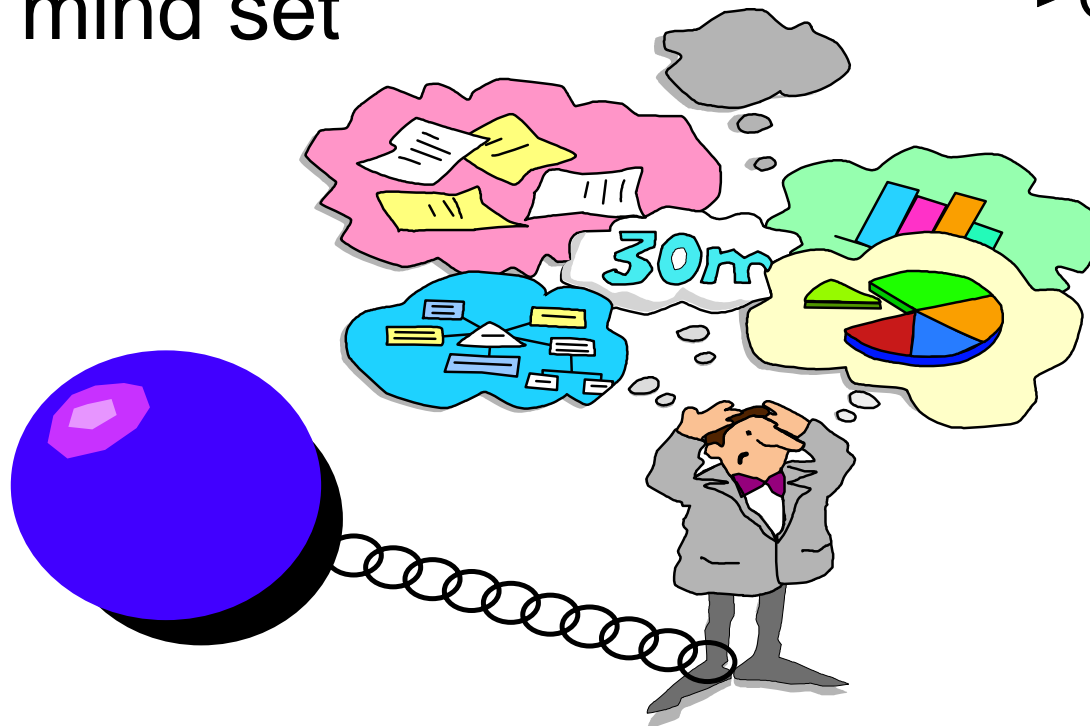
Item to Change

Adaptive Software Development



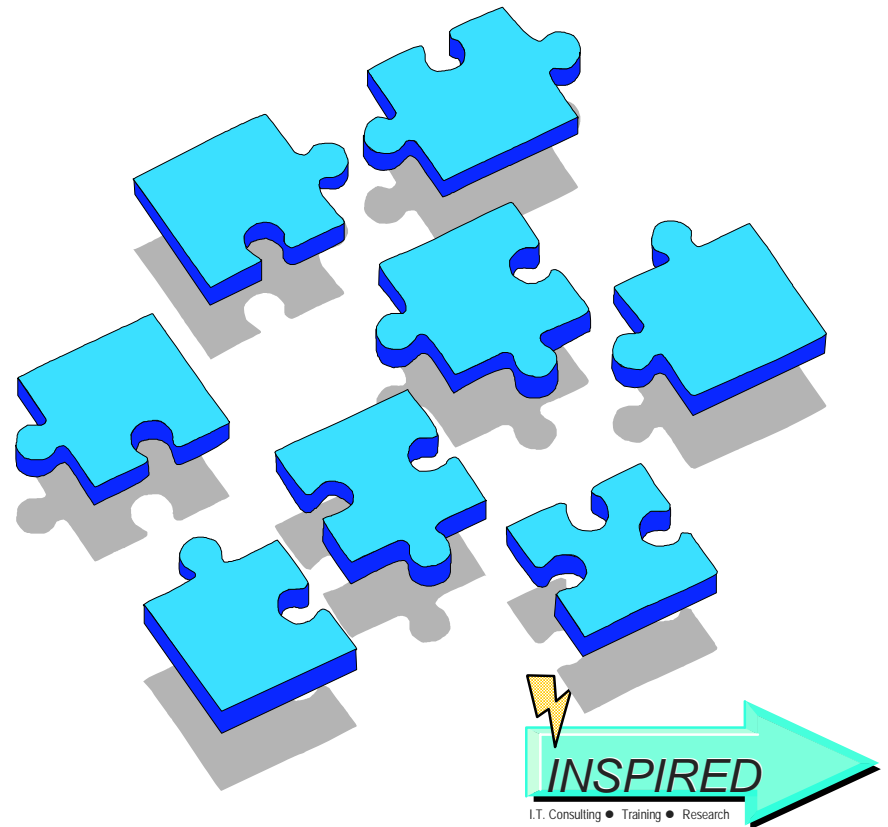
Difficulties

- Legacy
 - ▶ skills
 - ▶ applications
 - ▶ technology
 - ▶ mind set
- Developer - Quintuple Whammy!
 - ▶ GUI
 - ▶ Events
 - ▶ Client Server
 - ▶ Internet
 - ▶ Objects



Object Technology

- Via Quality, Reuse can increase productivity
- Rapid Development - later
- Construction with Components - but few business components available now
- Use at the **business** level
Not the widget level
- Business Domain Objects should be a simulation of real world objects



Increasing Productivity

Sourcing

External

Package

Frameworks
Components

Patterns

Architectures

Class Libraries

Own Components

Modified Pkg
Custom
Written

Own Class Libraries

Internal

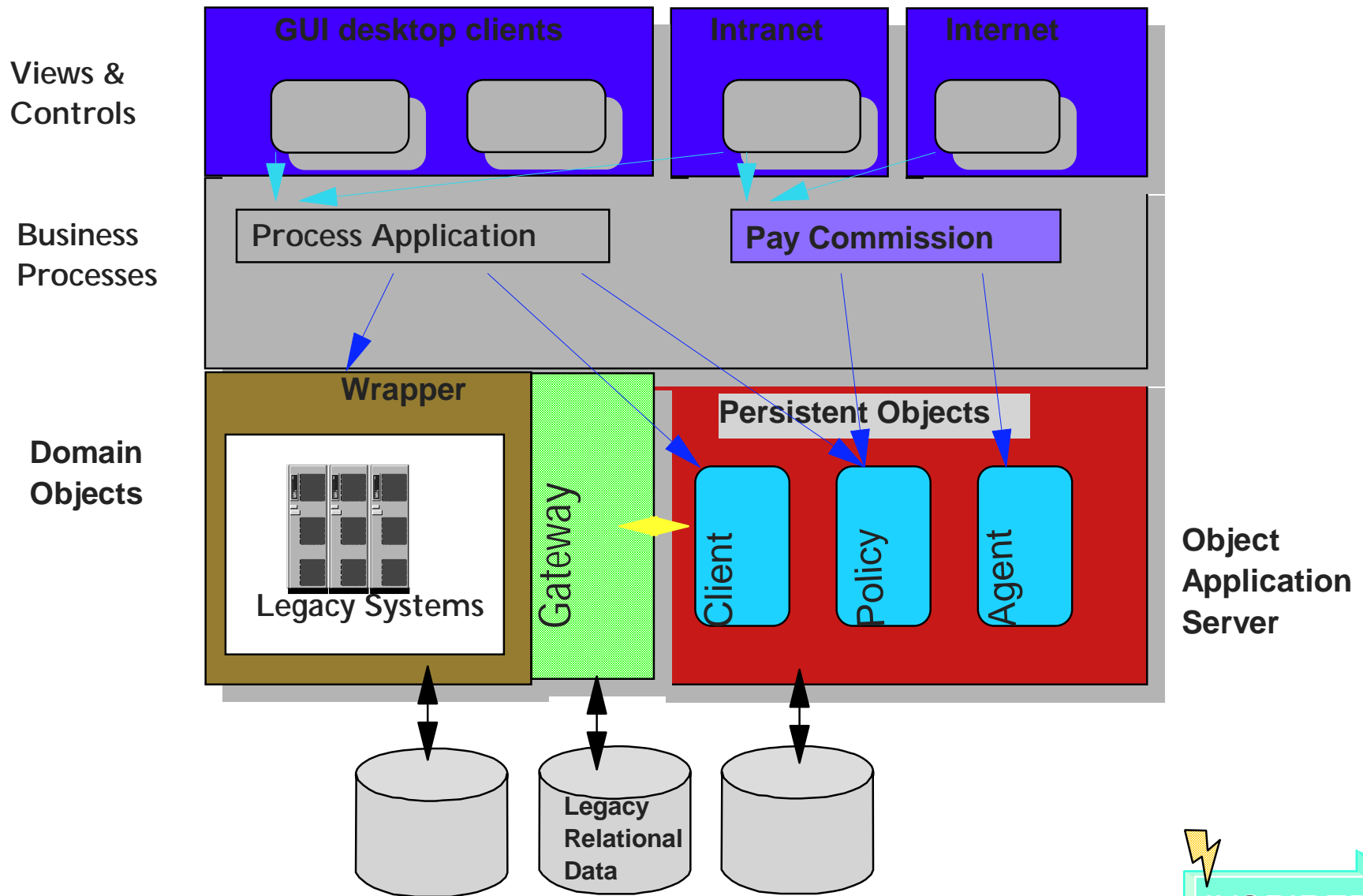
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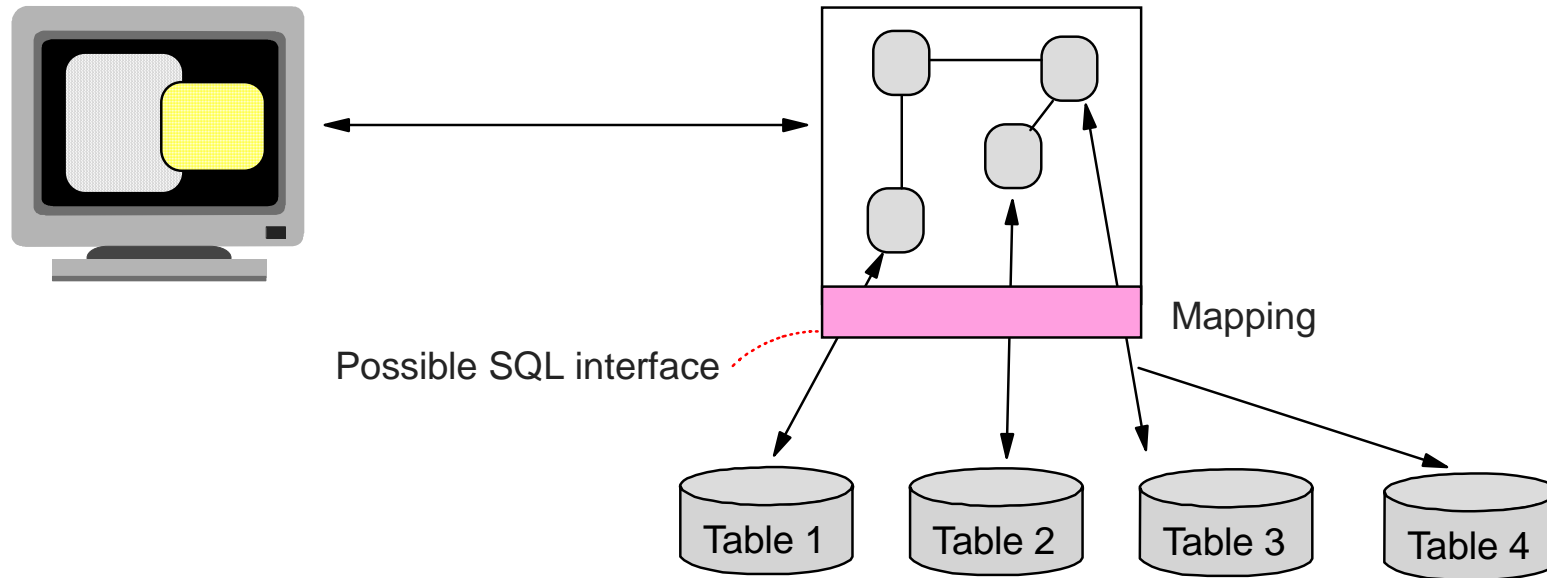
Reuse



Likely architecture of future applications

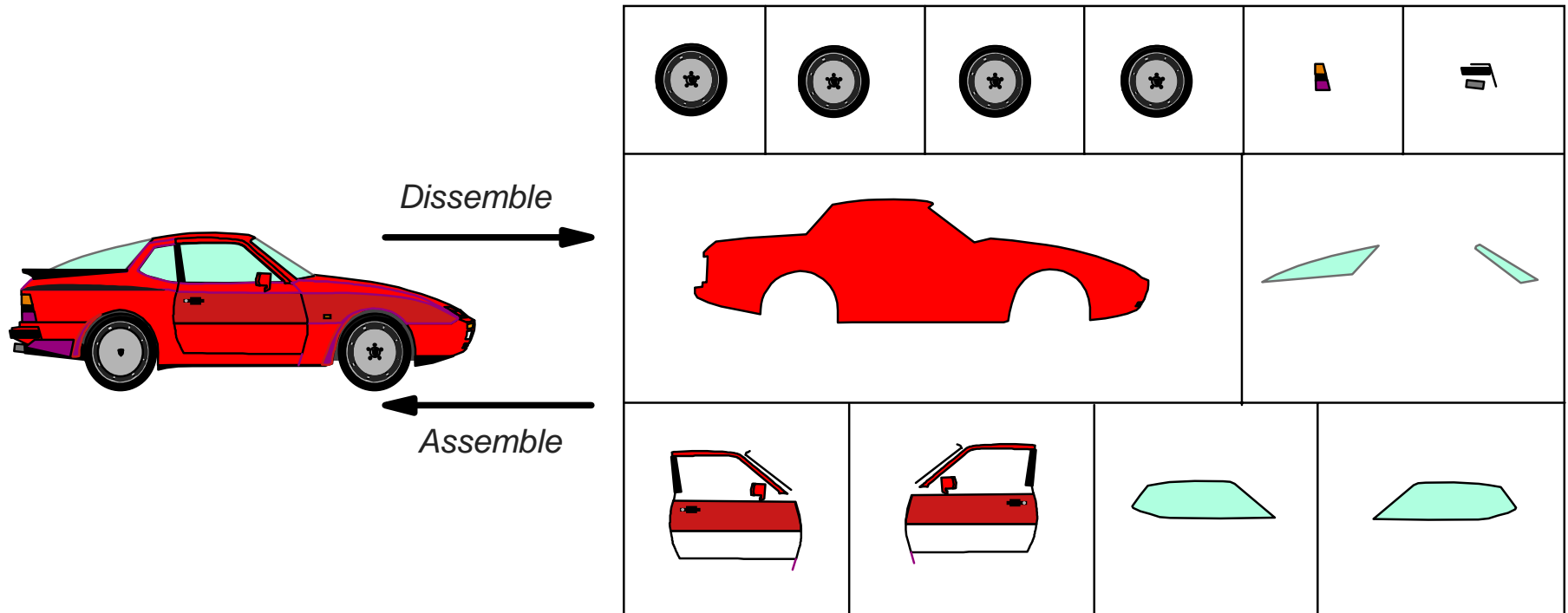


Using a Relational Database



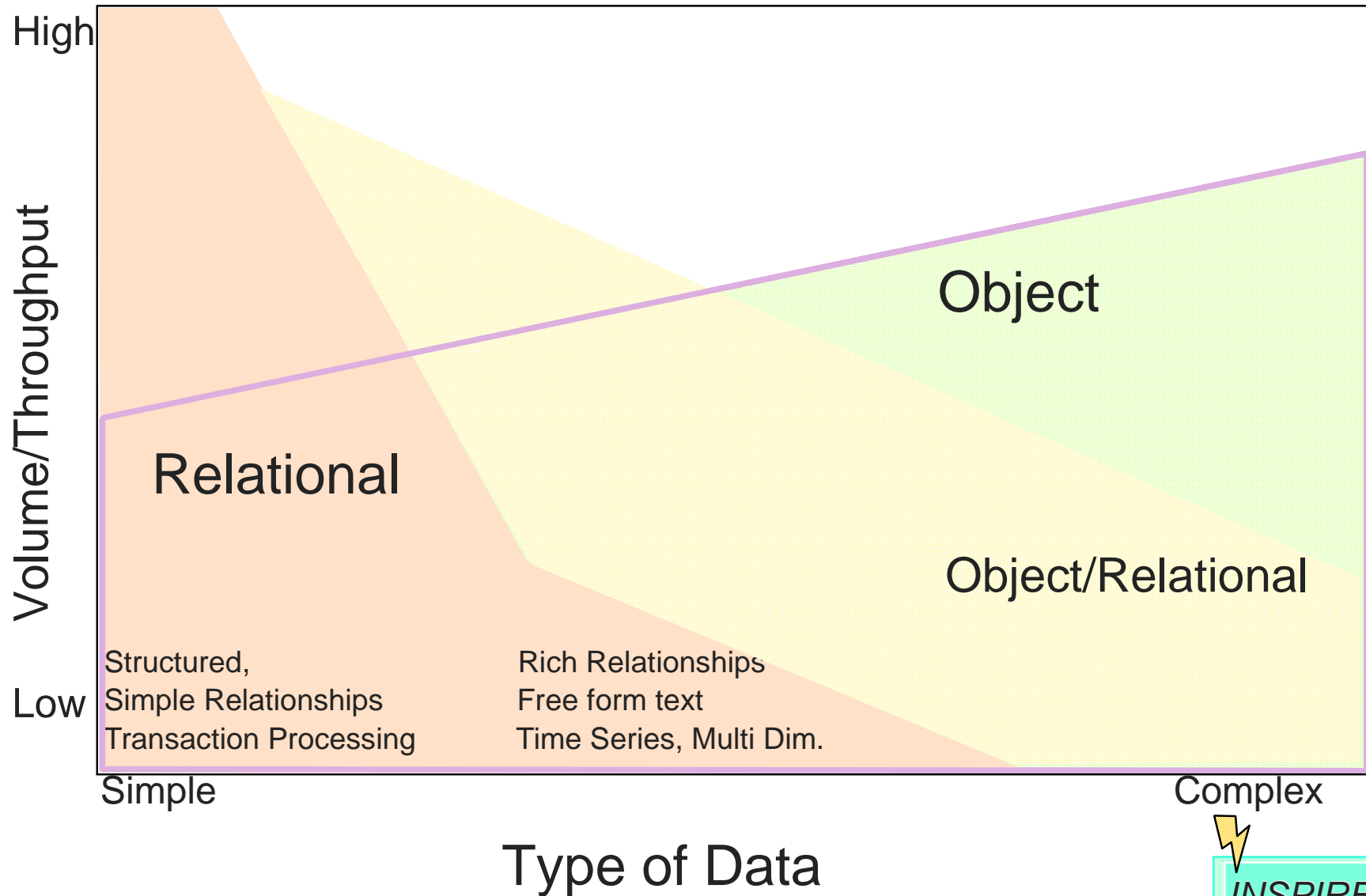
- Allows use of industrial strength relational DBMS engines with full recovery, integrity, security, etc.
- BUT...
- Requires expensive and complex translation between relational model (storage) and object model (memory).
- Thickness increases with complexity of data

Parking the *Car* Object in a Relational Garage



- Requires either:
 - Specialists to assist the driver
 - An extremely technically competent driver
- And lots of time...!

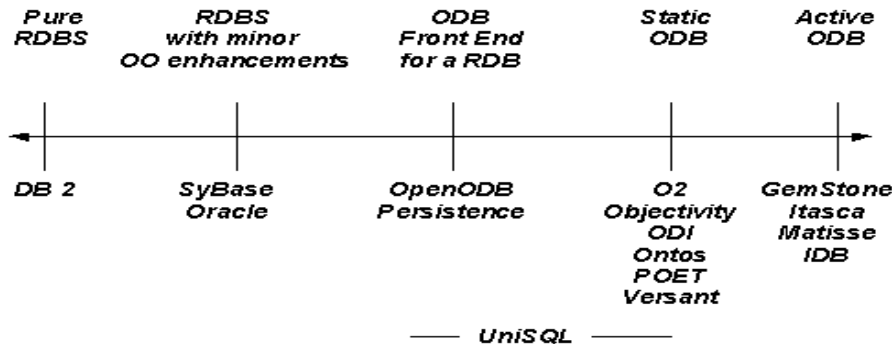
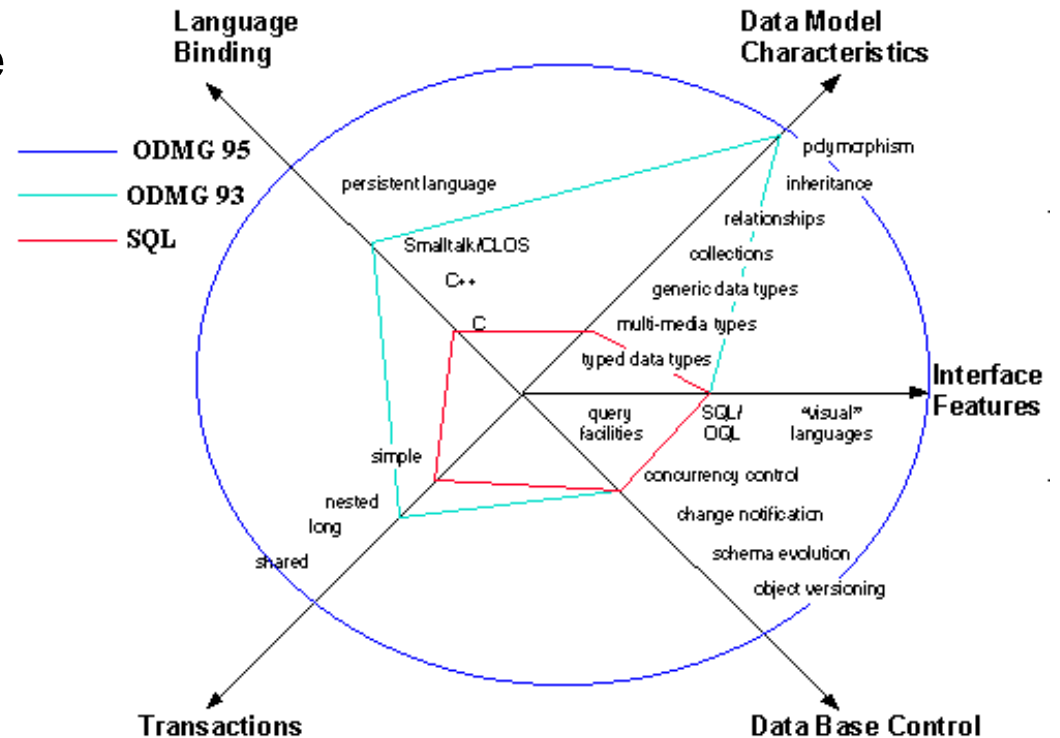
Suitability to Task



Database Capabilities Compared

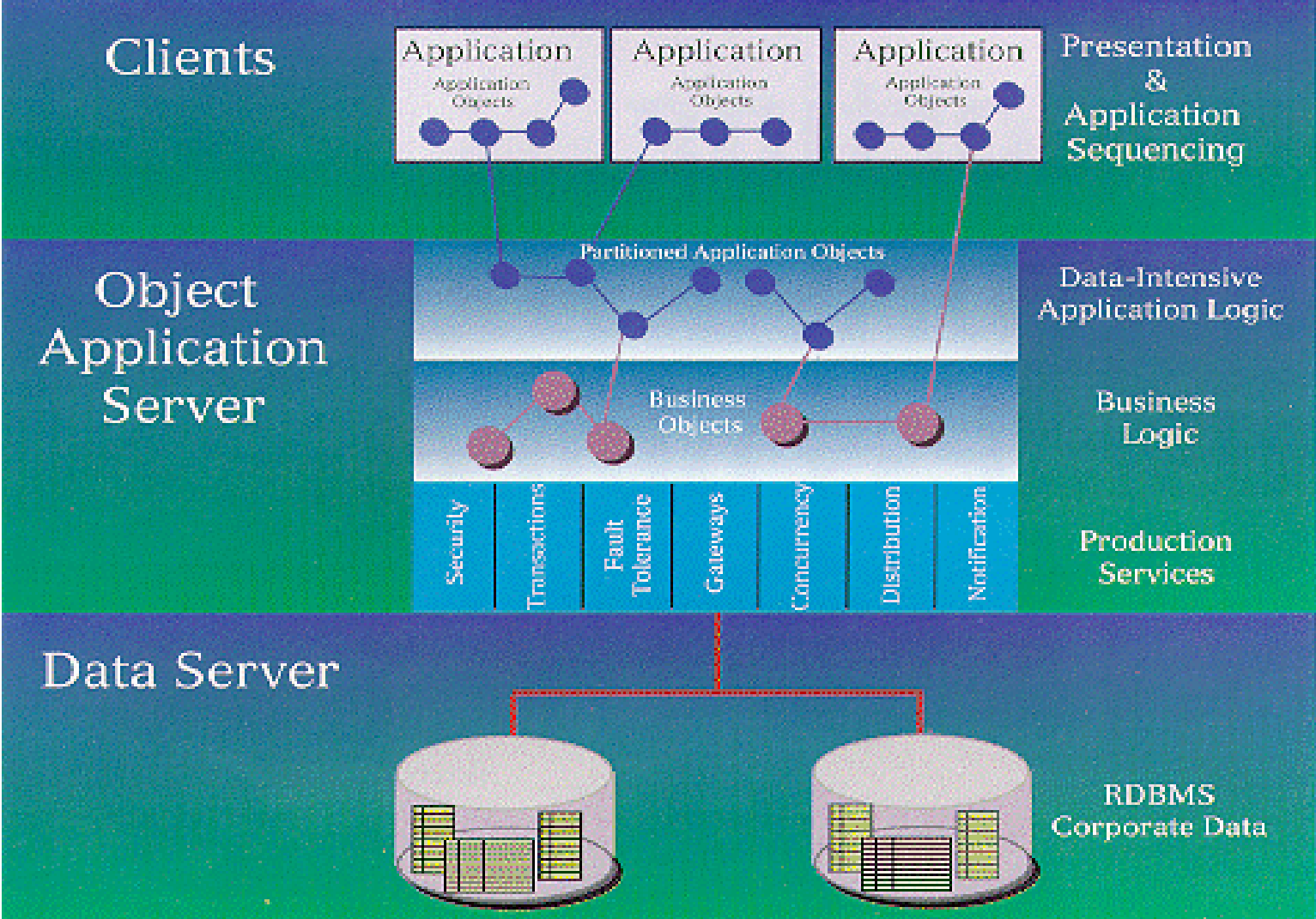
- Diagram at right compares the ODMG'95, ODMG'93 and SQL 2 standards

- Continuum below shows progression in features of commercial products



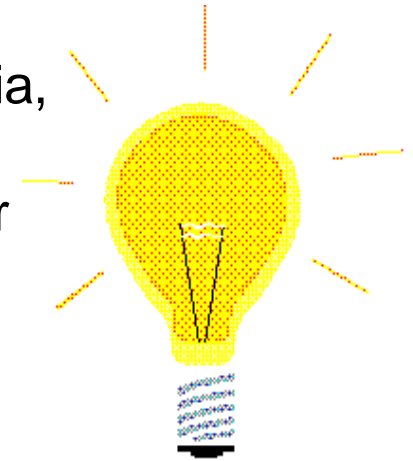
Source: Object-Oriented Strategies, August 1993
(c) Hammon Associates

Gemstone Architecture



Object DB Strengths

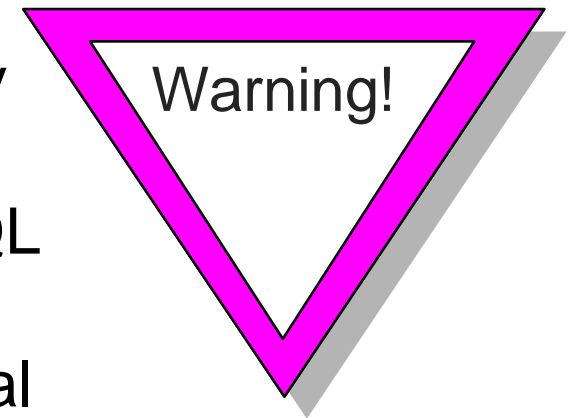
- Allow inclusion of more semantic information in the database - better "real world" modelling
- Better support for complex objects e.g. CAD, Multimedia, Repositories
- Extensible types increase functionality and allow higher abstraction
- Use technological improvements in computers (fast CPU's, memory, cacheing - very high performance)
- Versioning easily supported
- Reusability - faster, high quality development; easier maintenance
- Inheritance eliminates design redundancy - speeds development
- Can implement relational view as one of many models
- No "impedance mismatch" between programming and database language



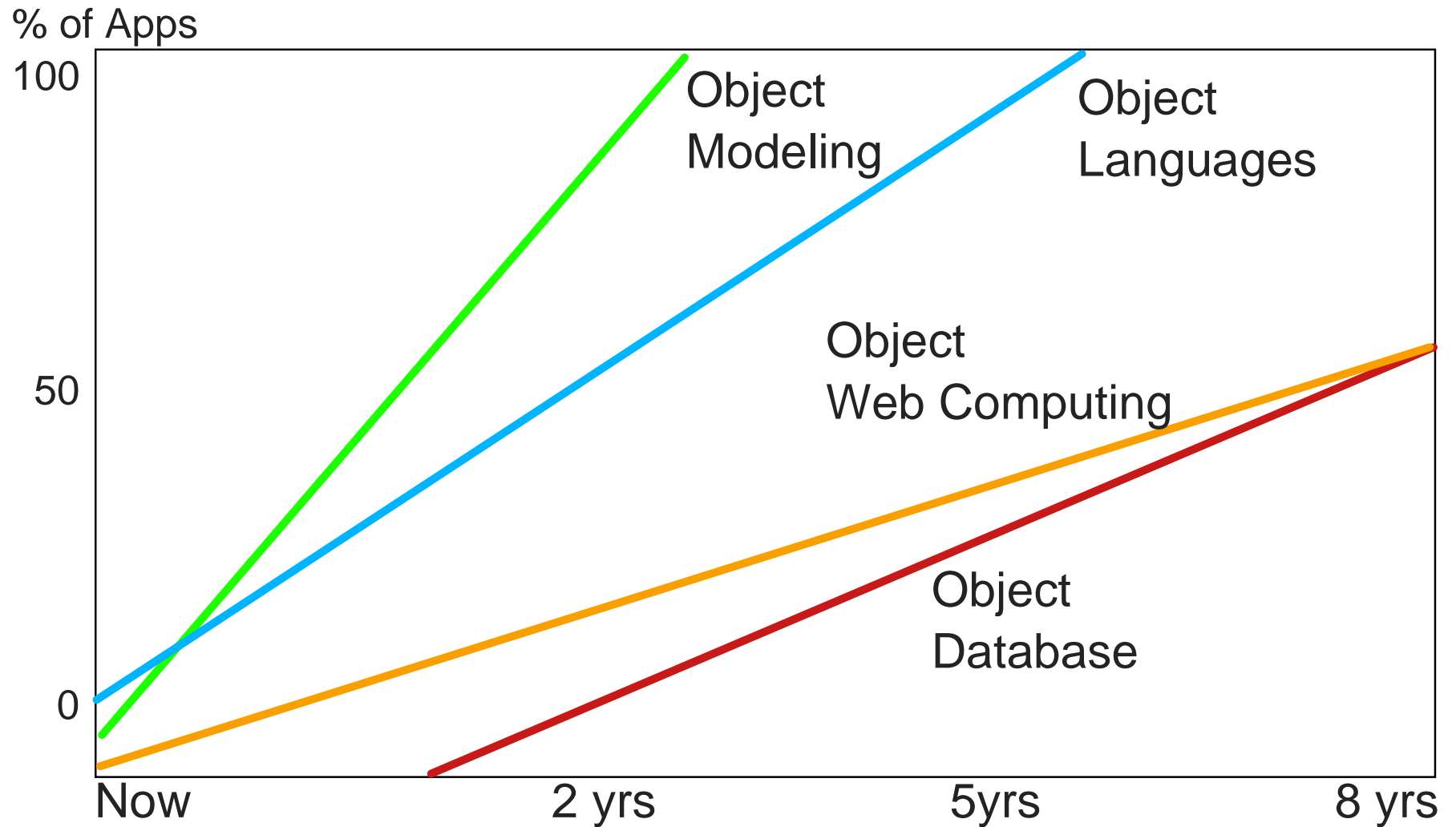


Object DB Weaknesses

- New technology - not necessarily mature, no clear market dominant products
- Lack of standards - vendor lock in (ODMG making progress...)
- Vendors relatively small - strategically risky
- Lack of formal theoretical model
- "Pointers" come in for criticism (not really valid)
- No standard ad-hoc query language (OQL already there, SQL/3 draft complete)
- Steep learning curve - inhibits commercial use
- Lack of pool of skills in the marketplace



Transition to Object Technology



Integrated CASE

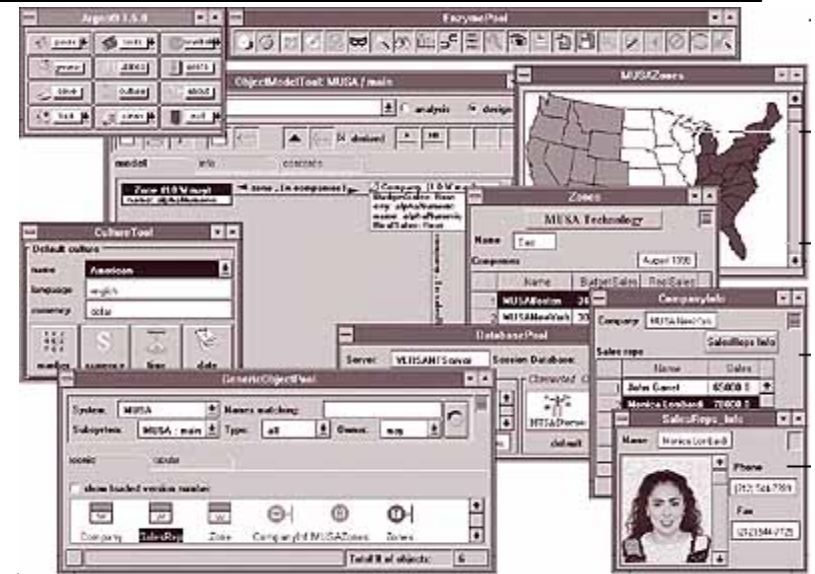
■ Integrated CASE environments aim to

- Support the full lifecycle including code generation
- Support sophisticated modelling with cross checking and a central shared repository
- Support multiple developers, multiple concurrent projects
- Target multiple delivery environments
- Accelerate development and simplify maintenance

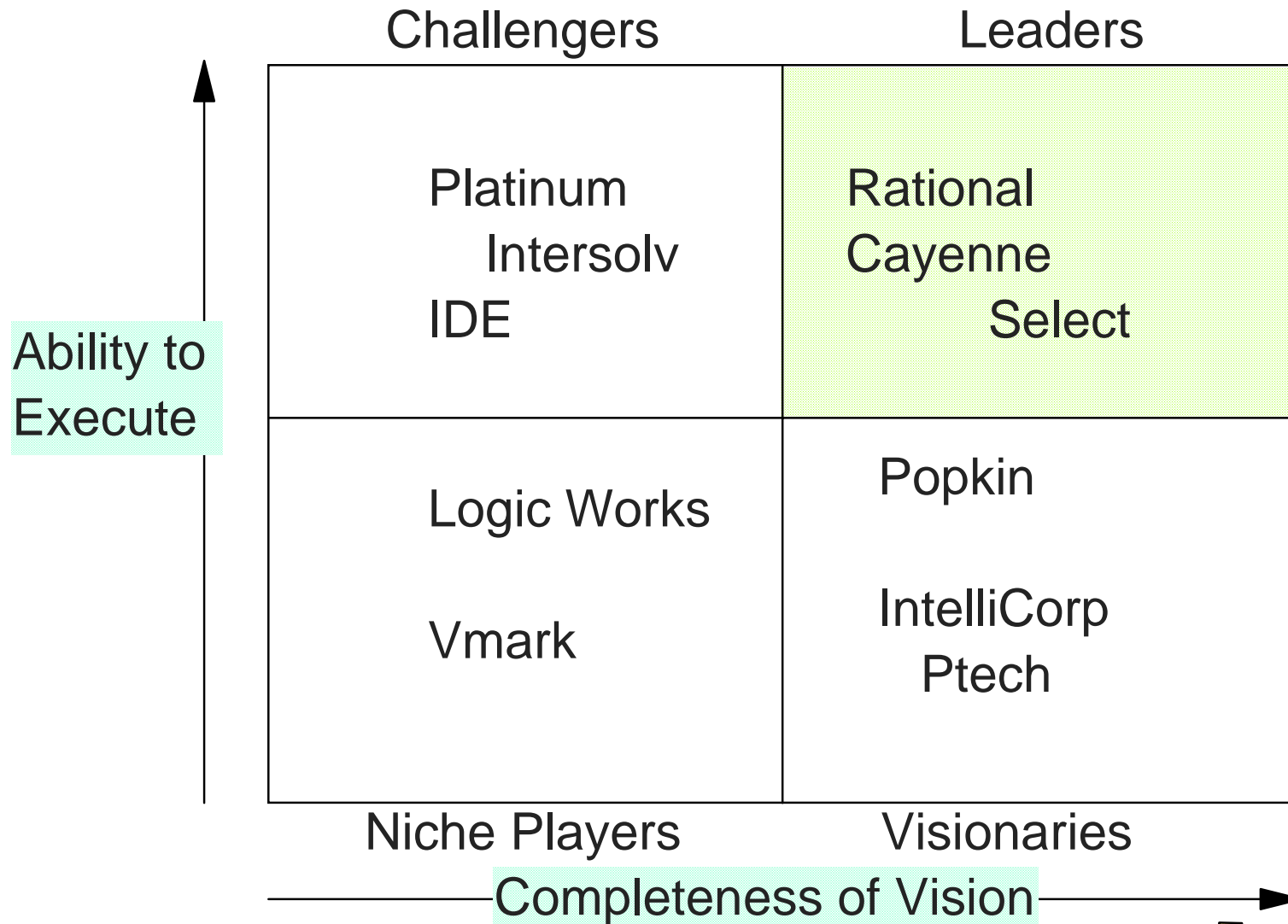
■ Record shows some spectacular successes, many spectacular failures

■ Success requires

- Management commitment
- Significant investment (>R35 k per seat)
- Strong discipline and consistent methodology
- Technically superior and well integrated product
- High technical skills
- Round Trip Engineering Capability

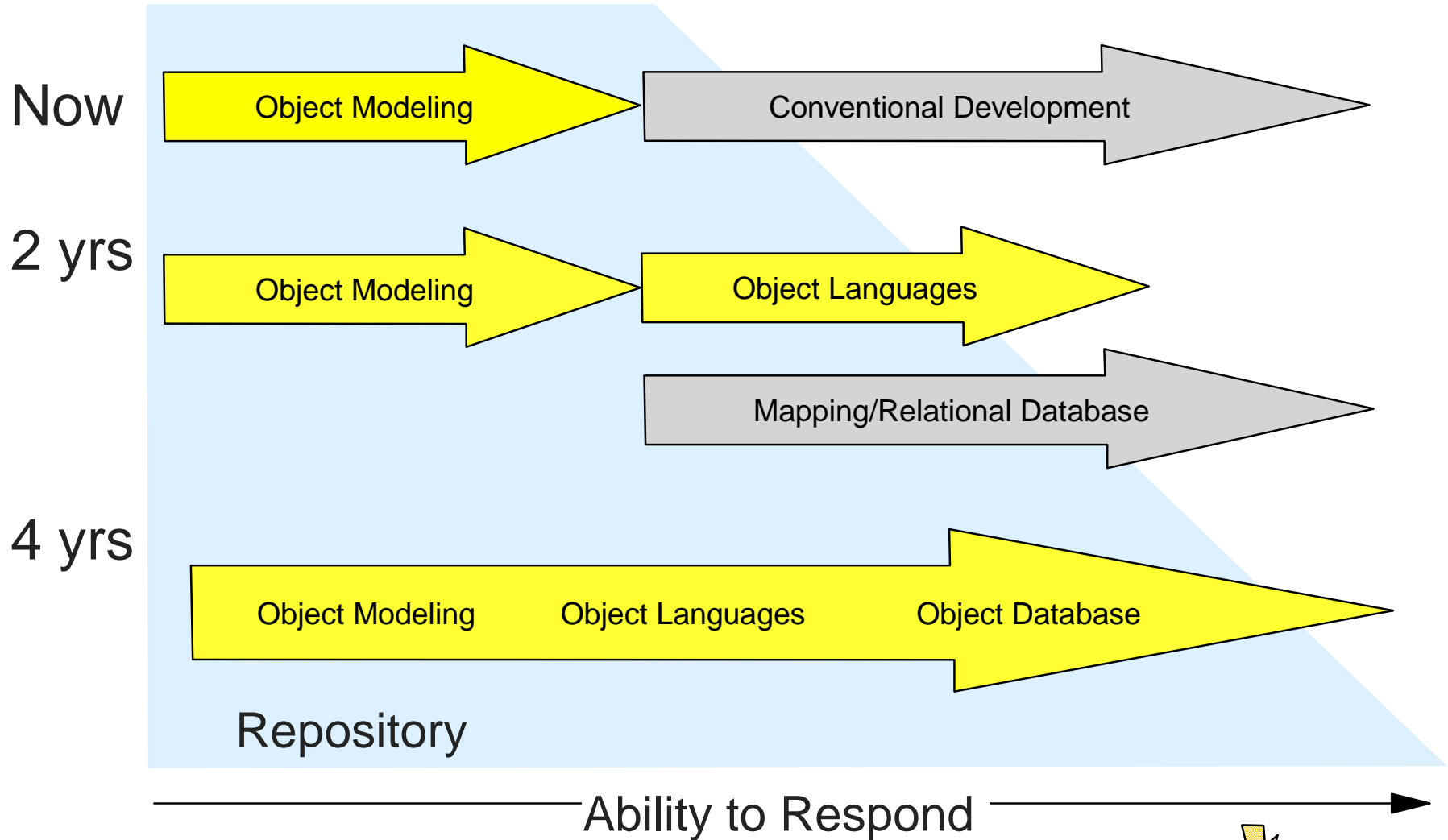


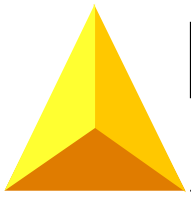
CASE Product Positioning



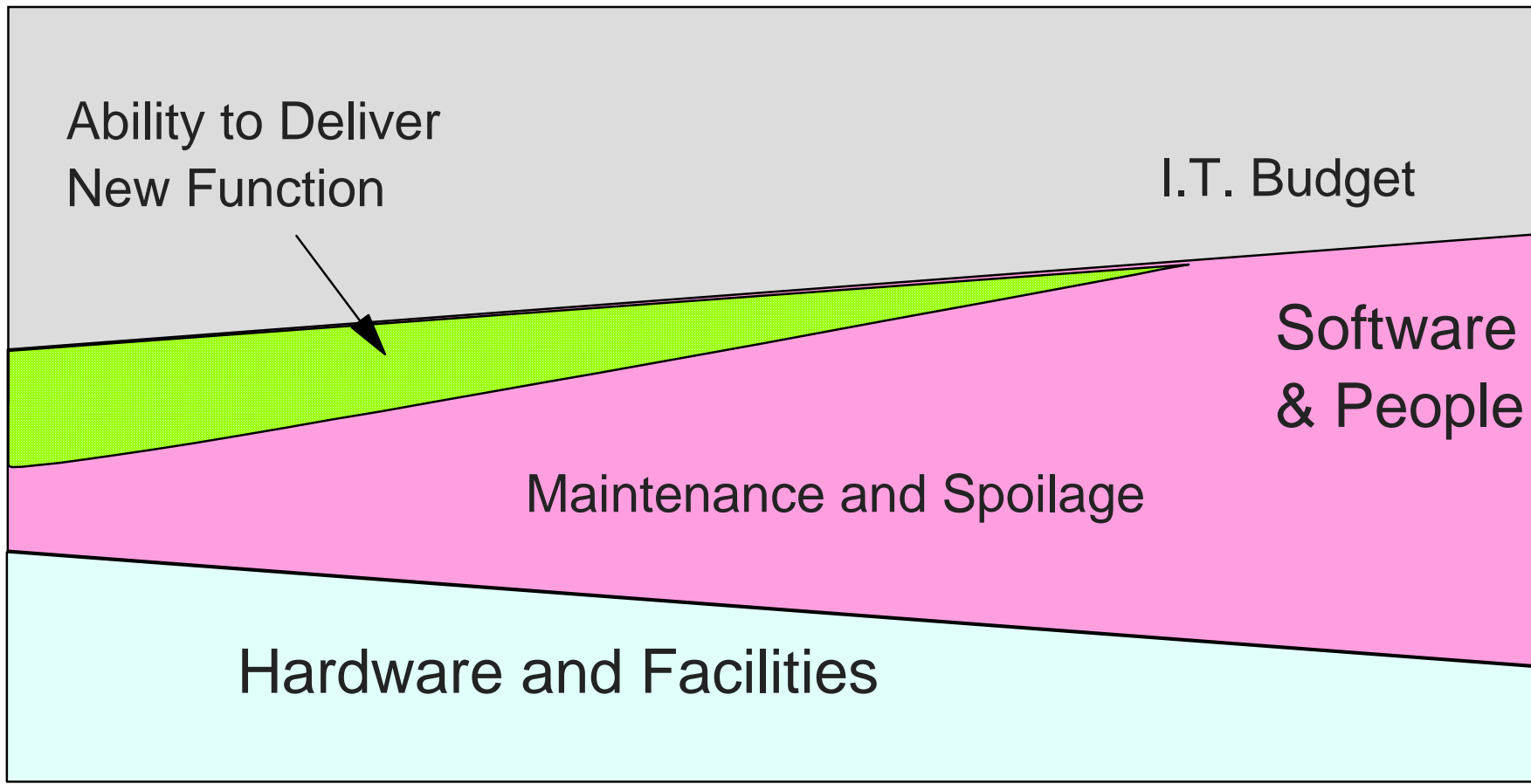
Source: Gartner Group - May 1996

Migration with CASE





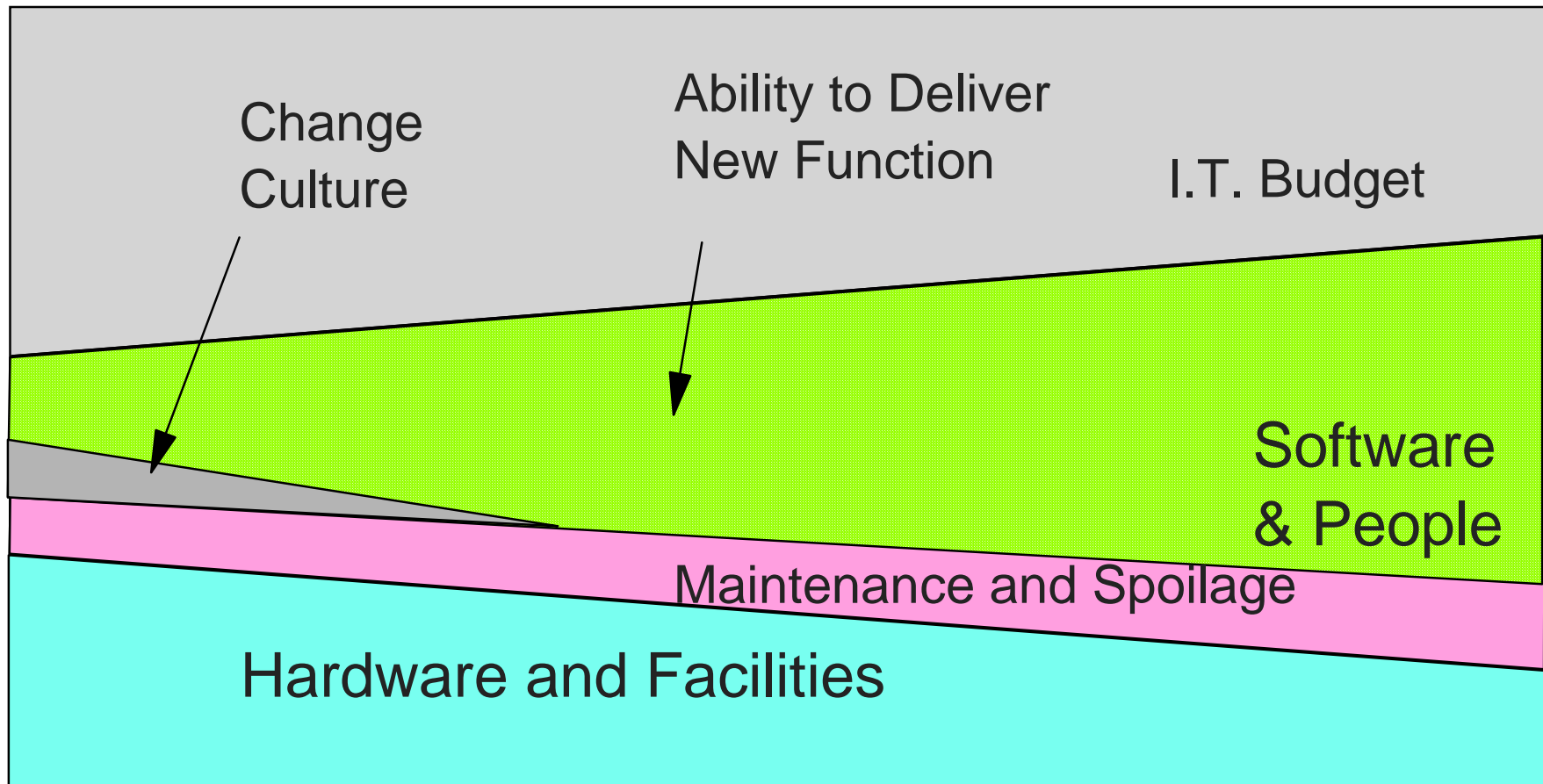
Problematic Quality



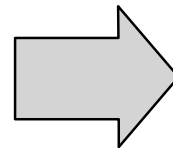
Time →



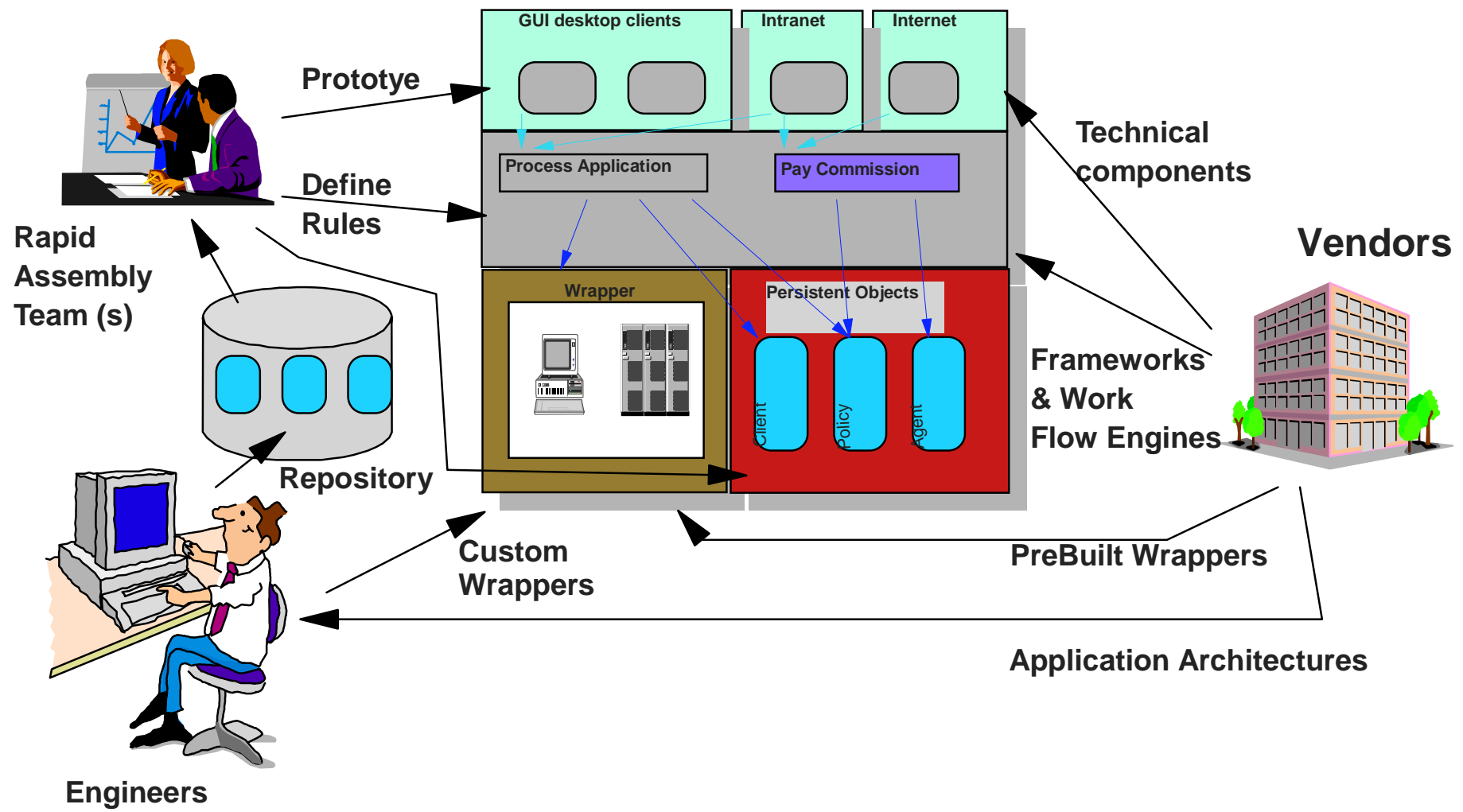
Improving Quality



Time

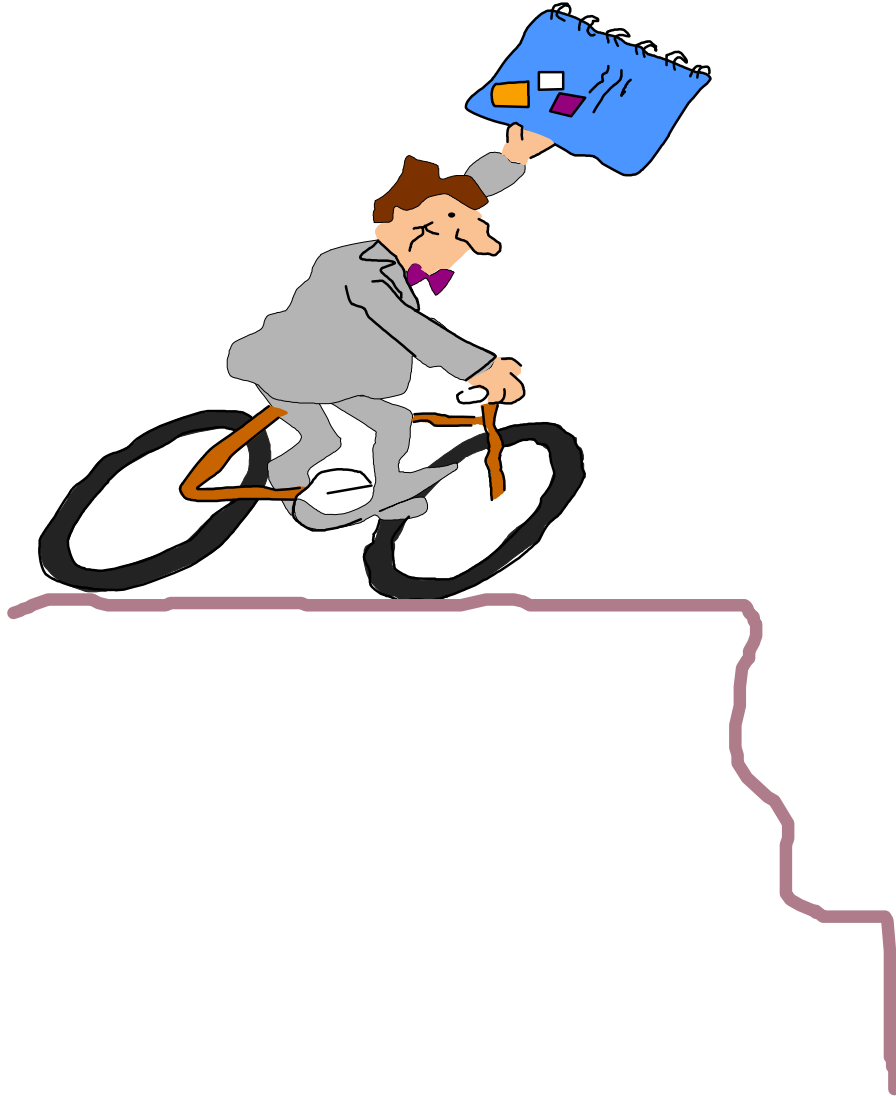


The big picture



No silver bullets

- A fool with a tool is still a fool...

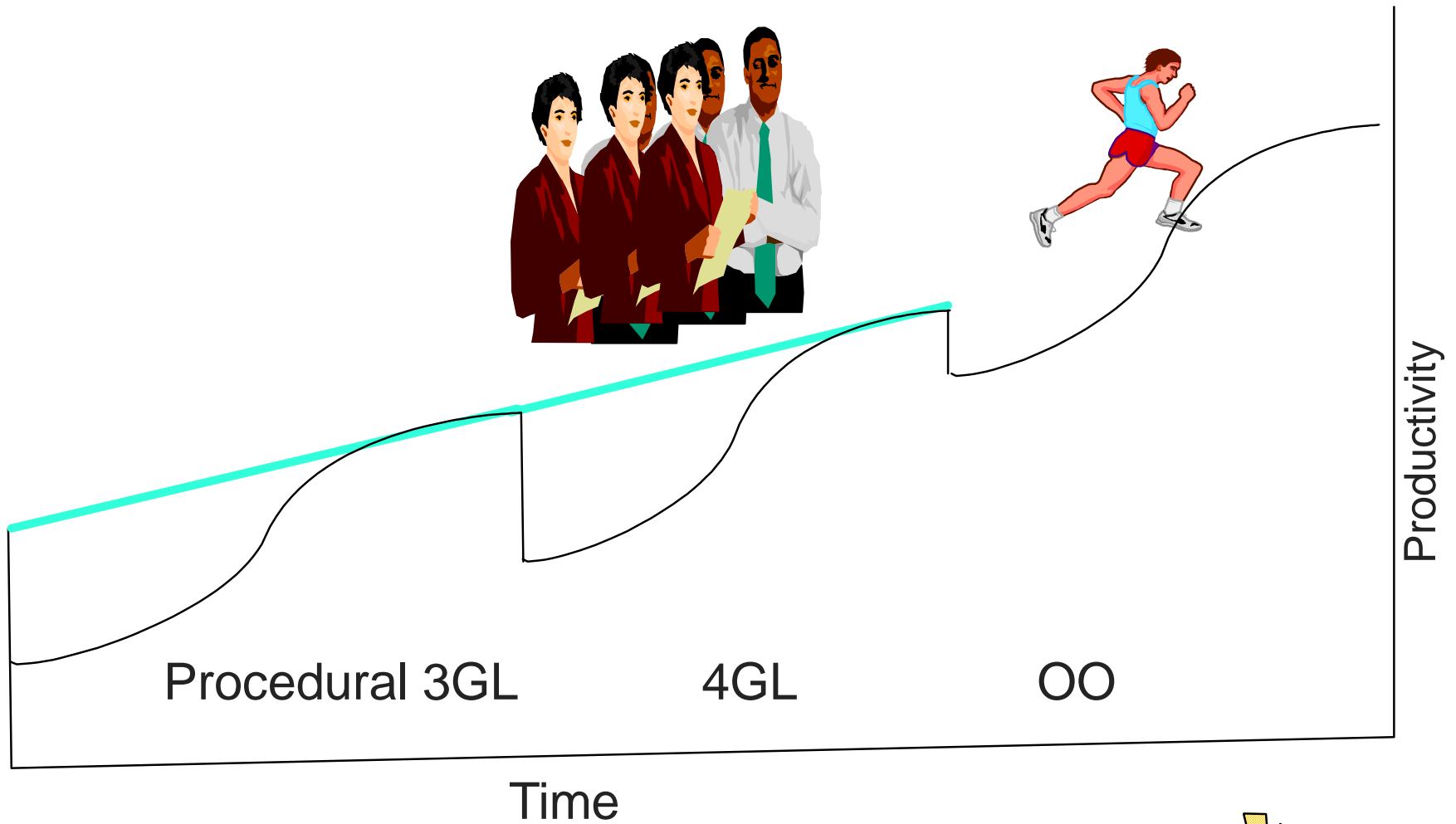




Critical Success Factors

- Business Objects not Widgets
- Architecture
- Standards
- Horses for courses
 - & Jockeys for horses
- Skills
- Methods, Model driven development
- Object Database or insulation from mapping
- Quality Focus
- "Fitness" requires ongoing training
- "Here comes Edward Bear now: Bump, bump, bump on the back of his head, down the stairs. It is, as far as he knows, the only way of coming downstairs. If only he could stop bumping for a minute he might just be able to think of another way."

Transition Management

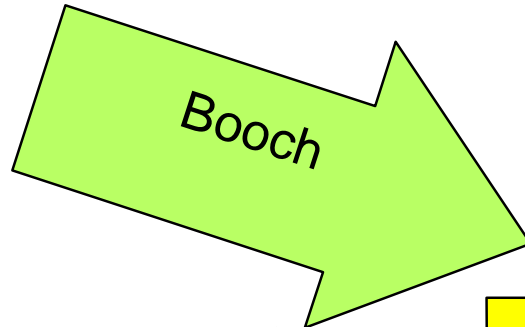


Unified Modeling Language

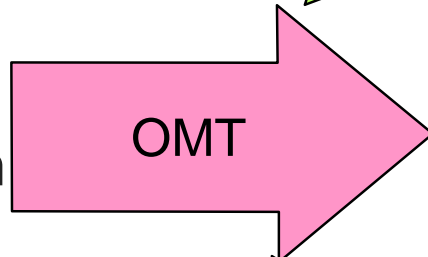
Most of the integration work done at



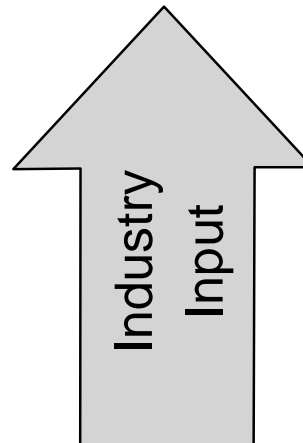
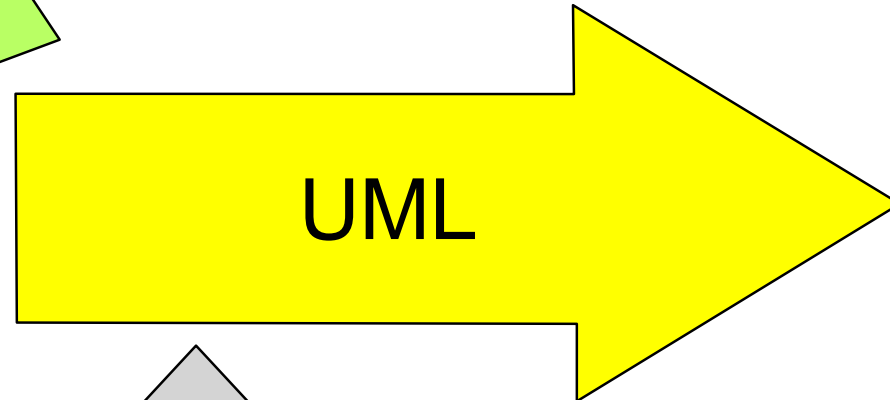
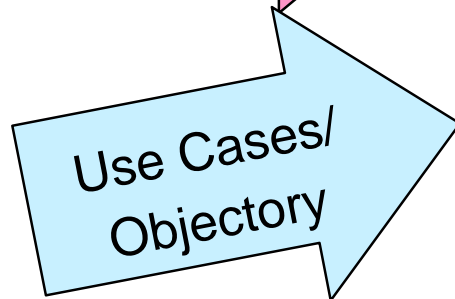
Grady
Booch

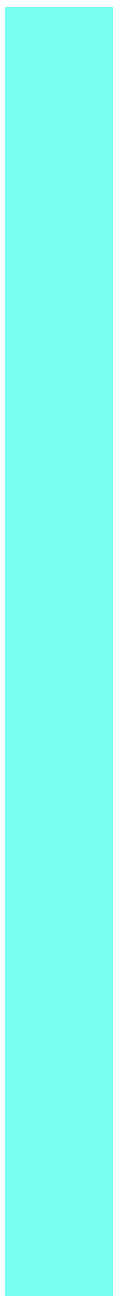
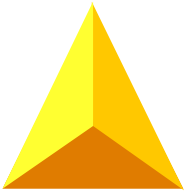


James
Rumbaugh
et al

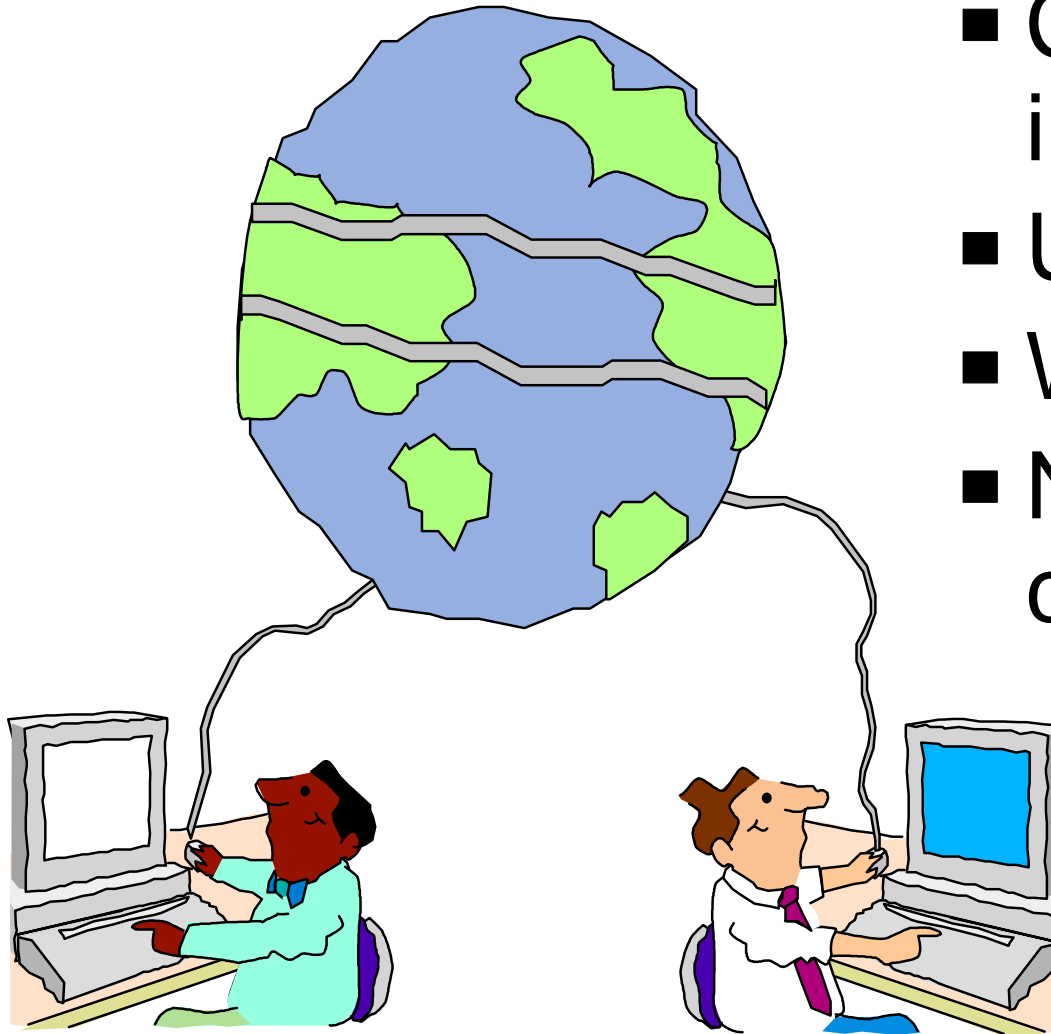


Ivar
Jacobsen



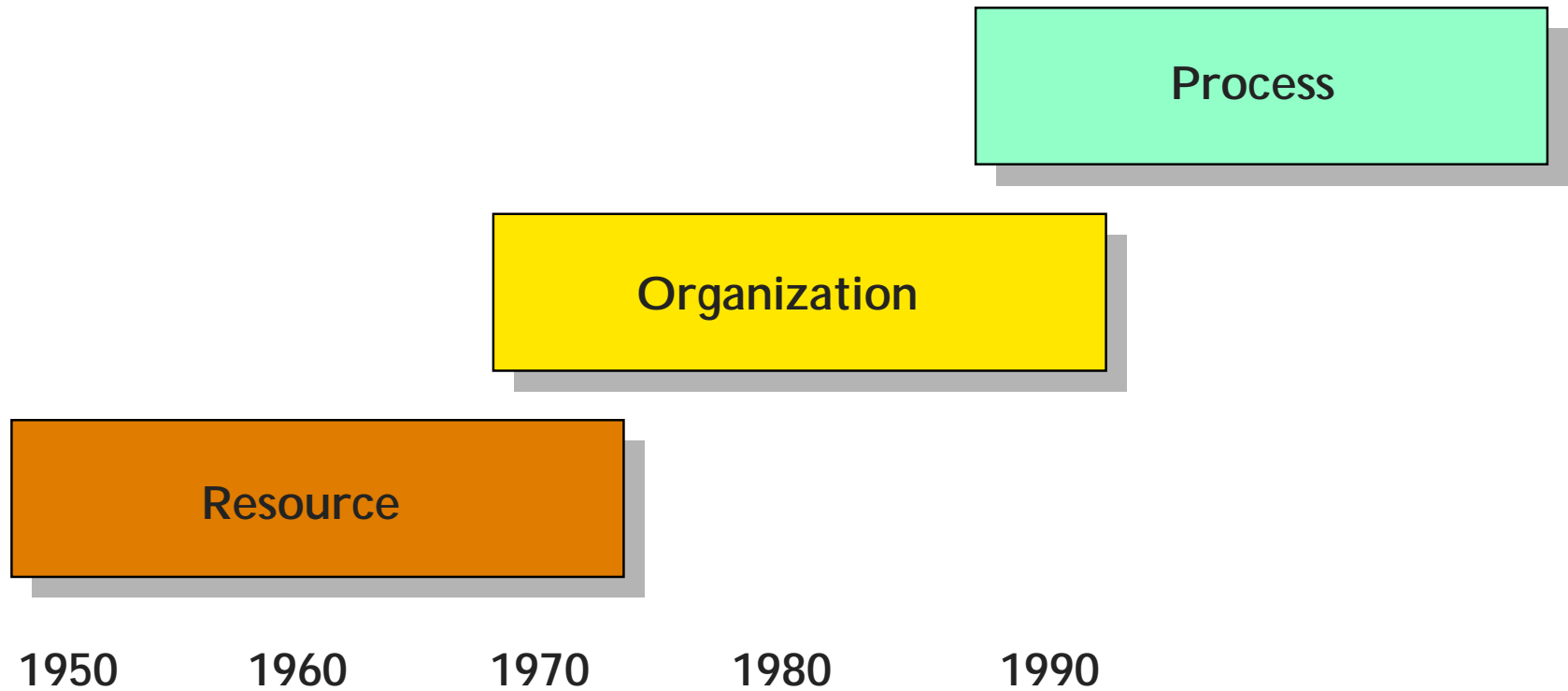


The Internet



- Cheap infrastructure
 - Ubiquitous
 - World wide reach
 - Network computing
- Single Model
- Internal
 - External

Generations of Business Engineering





Process engineering focus

- Simplifying operations
- Reducing cycle times
- Customer Orientation
- Increasing added value
- Cutting costs
- Improving reliability
- Tightening vendor relationships
- Focusing on core competencies

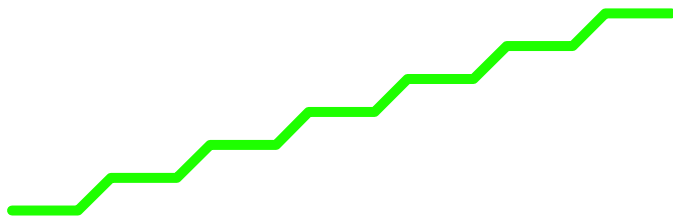
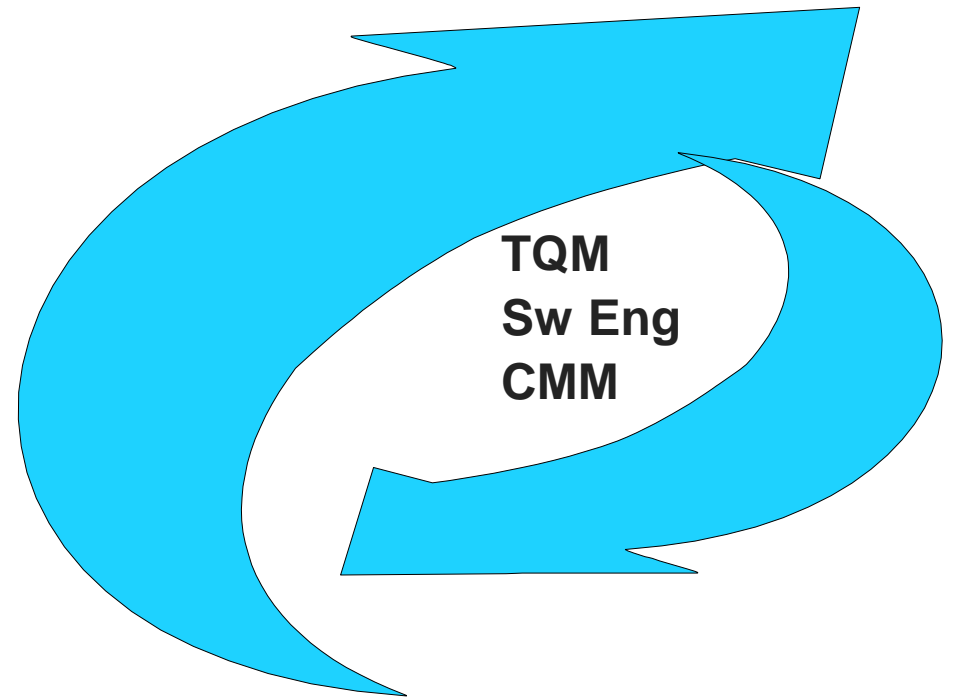
Innovation

- New Ideas
- Radical
- n x change
- Unreliable
- Invasive
- High Risk
- "Western"



Continuous Improvement - *Kaizen*

- Slow, incremental improvements
- $.n$ times improvement
- Reliable
- Not disruptive
- Sustainable

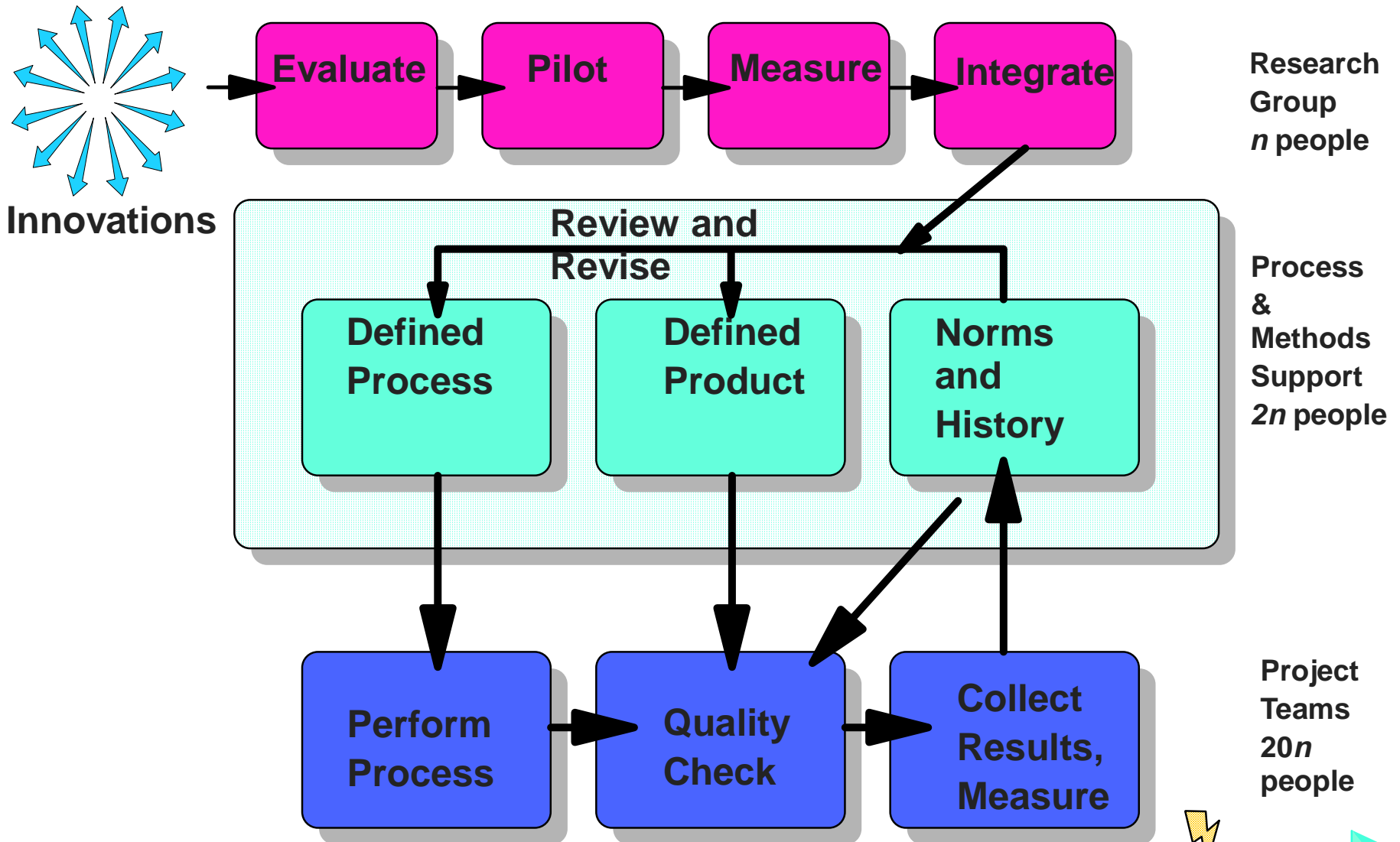


Combining for sustainable, rapid improvement

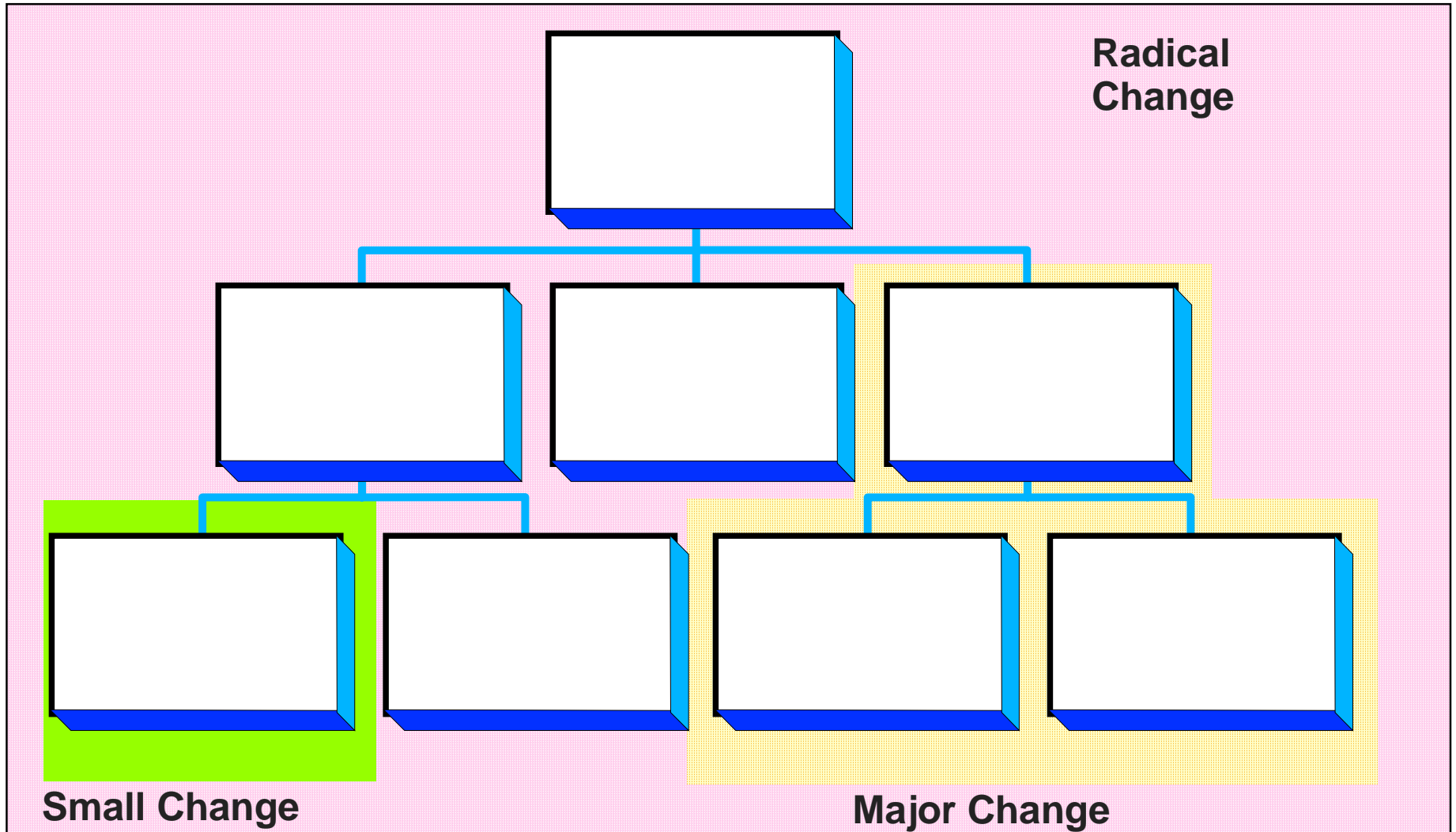
- One-time radical change leading to..
- Framework
- Innovation in isolated cells
- Kaizen in cells and in overall process
- Prove innovations via pilot before deployment



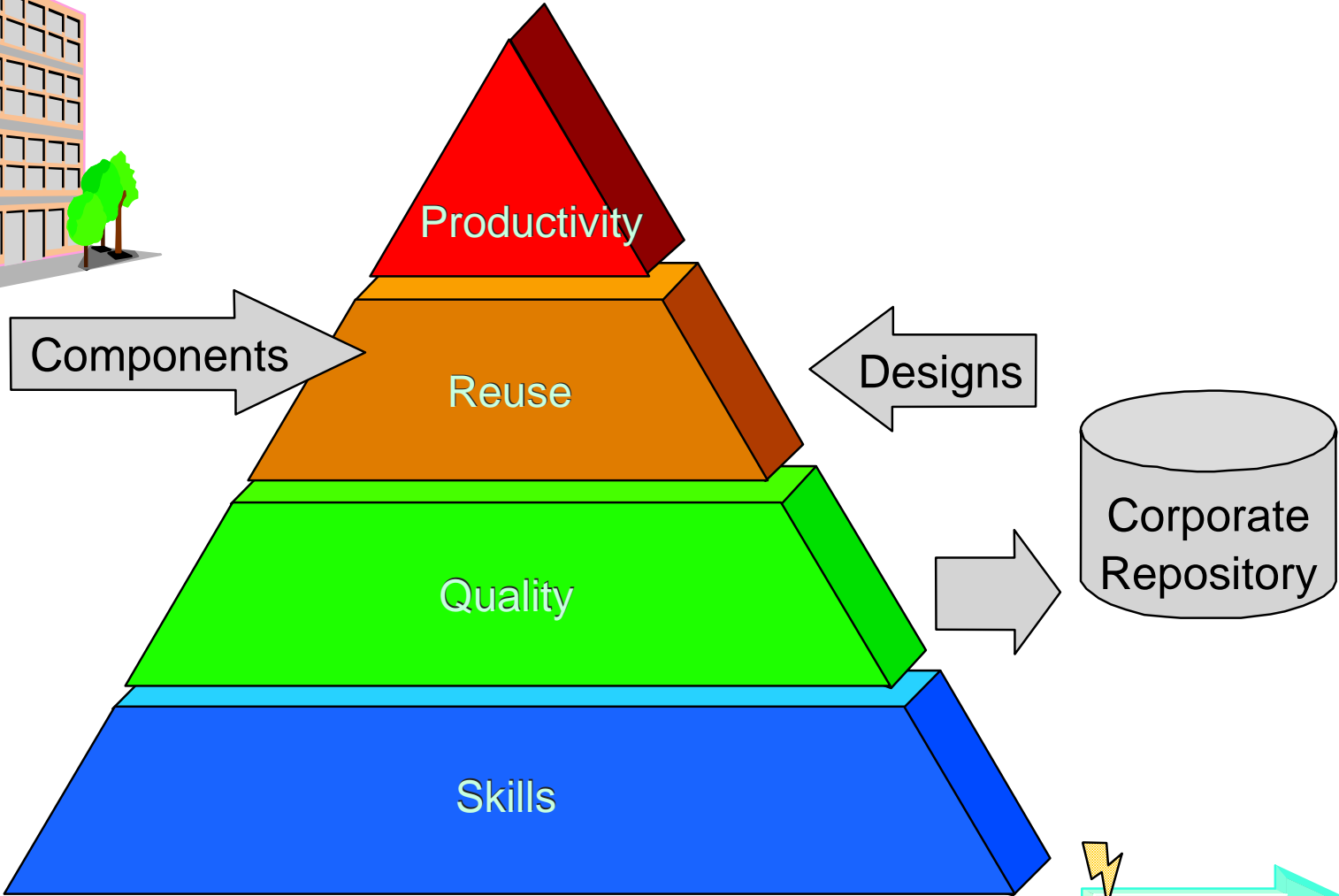
Sustainable Innovation Model



Architecture and Chunked Processes allow choice of strategies



Sustainable Productivity



Integrated CASE continued

■ Some High End Products

- ▶ SEER Archetype (Object Based)
- ▶ Sapiens, Ideo, Object Pool (fairly OO)
- ▶ Texas Instruments IEF (Not OO)

■ Middle tier products

- ▶ Paradigm +
- ▶ Rational Rose
- ▶ Select
- ▶ System Architect
- ▶ ProVision

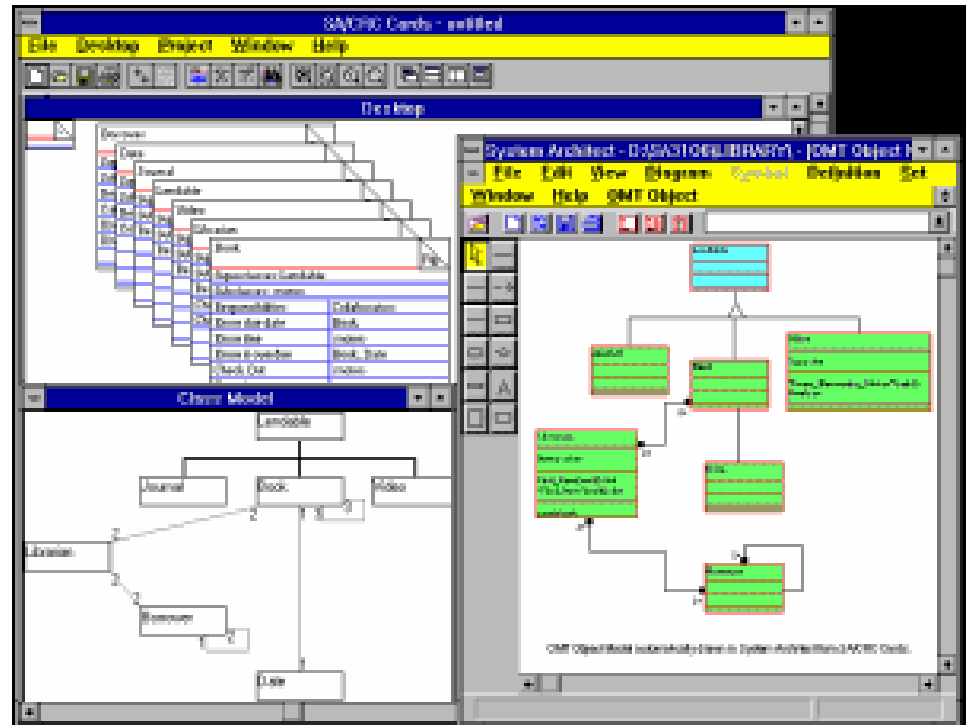
■ Most popular methods

- ▶ OMT, Booch, Jacobson (UML)
- ▶ Martin/Odell
- ▶ Schlaer Mellor
- ▶ Fusion

■ Code Generation

- ▶ Most support C++, Smalltalk, Java growing

■ Look for round trip engineering



Object Models & Repository facilitate migration

