Engineering the Object-Oriented Software Process: OPEN and MeNtOR

Presented by Tony Simons

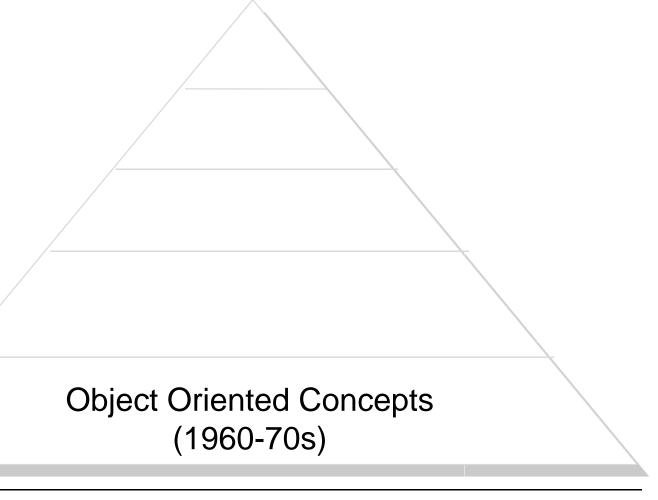
Overview

- Where have OO Methods come from?
- Where are OO Methods going?
- ⇒ Beyond Methods...... to a Process Architecture approach to OO development
- **○** Context & Background to OPEN and *MeNtOR*?
- → A Brief Tour of OPEN/MeNtOR
 - → Fundamentals of OPEN/MeNtOR
 - **○** Software Engineering Process
 - **○** Software Engineering Process Architecture
 - **J** Summary
- **○** Deploying an OO Process
- **○** Summary

Where Did It All Begin?

- □ 1960s Simula 67 OO Concepts
 - **ਂ class**
 - **J** object
 - **J** inheritance
 - **⊃** relationships
 - **⊃** polymorphism
- ⇒ Refined and applied in 1970s with Smalltalk
- ⇒ Semantic data modelling

Foundational Concepts



What did we do?

- Limited commercial application
 - → mainly R&D labs
 - **⇒** specialised applications
 - ⇒ small to medium sized programs
- Developed program level support material
 - C++/Smalltalk coding standards and guidelines
 - programming language review checklist of what to look for and what not to do
 - → OO design tips and hints

Methodology = set of programming level standards, tips and hints

From Concepts to Techniques

- → 1980s Booch/Buhr/Seidewitz OO
 Techniques
 - → Object modelling
 - **Interaction diagrams**
 - **CRC carding**
 - ⇒ scenario analysis
- **○Limited interaction with the dominant Information Engineering methods**

Concepts to Techniques

Object Oriented Techniques (1980s)

Object Oriented Concepts (1960-70s)

What did we do?

- Applying OO development to commercial application in certain domains e.g Telecommunications, CAD/CAM, GIS
- Developed guidelines for design techniques
 - → formalised the design documentation
 - J formalised the techniques used
 - **⊃** provided support for the techniques

Methodology = set of design level techniques, guidelines supporting

documentation

Techniques to "Methods"?

- ⇒ Early 1990s OO "Methods"
- Whole series of published text book "methods"
 - **J Booch 1991**
 - Rumbaugh et al 1991
 - Jacobson et al 1992
 - → Wirfs-Brock et al 1990

Explosion of OO "Methods"

- Booch: Booch, 1991/1994
- OOA/OOD: Coad and Yourdon, 1990
- Syntropy: Cook and Daniels, 1995
- OSA: Embley et al., 1992
- ADM3/4 : Firesmith, 1993
- Fusion : Coleman et al 1994
- OBA: Goldberg and Rubin, 1992
- SOMA : Graham, 1992/5
- MOSES: Henderson-Sellers/Edwards, 1994
- Objectory: Jacobson et al., 1992

- Ptech: Martin and Odell, 1992
- Mentor : Object Oriented Pty
 - Ltd, 1993
- BON: Walden and Nerson, 1992
- Synthesis: Page-Jones et al.,
 1990
- ROOM : Selic et al., 1992
- OMT : Rumbaugh et al., 1991
- Shlaer and Mellor, 1990
- RDD: Wirfs-Brock et al., 1990
- Others

Booch Method

- **○Booch (1991, 1994)**
 - Object Oriented Analysis and Design With Applications, Benjamin Cummings.
- → Method summary
 - □ Developed from an Ada Background
 - → Now oriented to C++ although languageindependent
 - Supports detailed design issues and some real-time issues
 - → Process includes Micro and Macro lifecycles
 - → Documentation through:
 - Scenarios, Class Diagram, State Transition Diagram
 Object Diagram

OOSE/Objectory

- Jacobson et al. (1992)
 - → Object Oriented Software Engineering: A Use Case Driven Approach, Addison-Wesley
- **⊘Method summary**
 - One of the most mature and complete approaches available
 - **Developed from Ericsson Research Labs**
 - ⇒ Supports detailed analysis and design process with complete process documentation
 - Discusses some project management issues
 - **○** Documentation through:
 - ∪ Use Cases, Class Diagram, Interaction Diagram,

Object Modelling Technique (OMT)

- → Rumbaugh et al. (1991)
 - Object Oriented Modelling and Design, Prentice-Hall
- → Methods Summary
 - **○** Developed at GE Concepts Centre
 - **○** Evolutionary approach from SAD
 - → Probably currently the most popular method in use
 - ⊃ Supports detailed analysis issues particularly in regard to the data modelling aspects
 - **○** Documentation through:
 - Scenarios, Class Diagram, State Transition Diagram
 Data Flow Diagram

OOA&D - Coad and Yourdon

- **○Coad and Yourdon (1991)**
 - → Object Oriented Analysis, Prentice-Hall
 - → Object Oriented Design, Prentice-Hall
- **Methods Summary**
 - □ Information Engineering background

 - Simple approach
 - ⊃ Stronger in analysis, emphasises data component
 - **○** Documentation through:
 - **OOA Model, State Transition Diagram,**
 - → Message Service Chart



Responsibility Driven Design (RDD)

- → Wirfs-Brock et al. (1990)
 - → Designing Object Oriented Software, Prentice-Hall
- → Method summary
 - **Developed at Tektronix**
 - → Smalltalk-oriented
 - One of the earliest approaches with quite widespread appeal
 - **○** Documentation through:
 - → Hierarchy Diagrams, Collaboration Graphs ?

What Did Industry do?

- Industry began to embrace new OOA&D techniques for client-server, GUI, and PC development
- → Many new industry sectors e.g Banking, Insurance, Health
- Applied new OO concepts and languages
 - **○** C++
 - **J** Smalltalk
- → Applied new OO design techniques
 - **CRC carding**
 - **○** Use case analysis
 - Interaction diagramming

What Did We Learn?

- → The textbook "methods" are not enough
 - **J** limited scope
 - **J** focus on design
 - → no single approach is complete
 - → don't deal with the "hard" issues of project management, quality assurance, project practicalities
- Needed to develop organisation-specificOO methods
 - → Integrating OO techniques
 - → Integrating to traditional methods
 - Make OO techniques commercially robust

Methodology = client specific methods that covered the lifecycle requirements of the particular project

Object-Oriented Methods

- **○The well-known OO methods are:**
 - **J** Booch
 - **JOMT**
 - J RDD
 - **○** Coad and Yourdon
 - **JOOSE**

Most well-known "OO methods" are not really methods at all but rather a set of **techniques**.

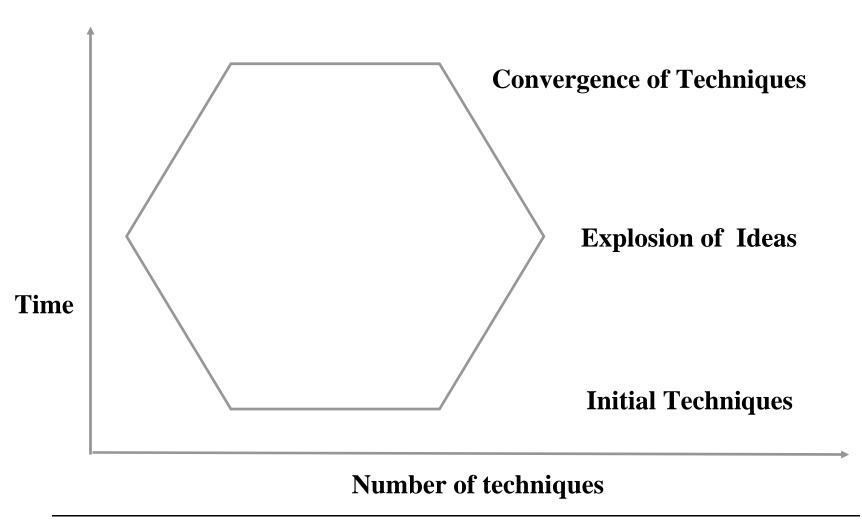
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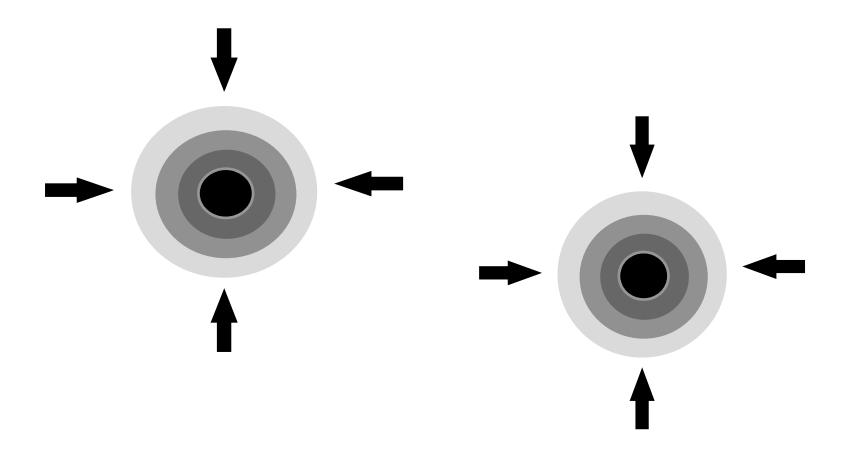
Convergence of Techniques

- **○** Basic agreement on:
 - **○** Concepts
 - **Terminology**
 - **J** Techniques
- → Waging of Peace in the notation wars with activities such as the UML/OPEN notation
 - **○** Booch and Rumbaugh merging notation
 - Jacobson joining the approach
 - **OPEN** initial involvement
- Common Object oriented Methodology MetaModel Architecture (Henderson-Sellers et al 1994)

Maturing of the Basics



Coalescence of Techniques



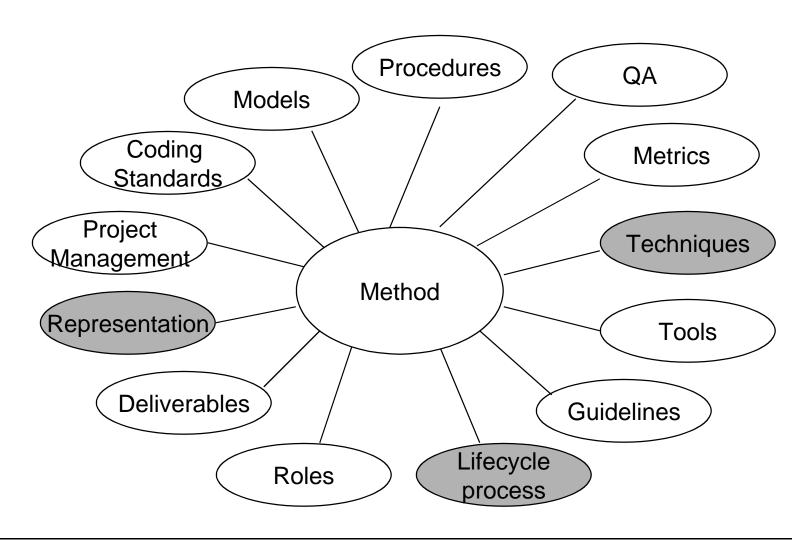
Increasing Focus on Process

- Move from concepts and techniques to lifecycles and processes
 - Jacobson et al
 - **Shlaer/Mellor**
 - OPEN and MeNtOR
- **Move to consider larger scale issues**
 - **○** Organisation structure
 - **○** Reuse strategies
 - Component based development
 - **○** Costing models

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What is a Method?



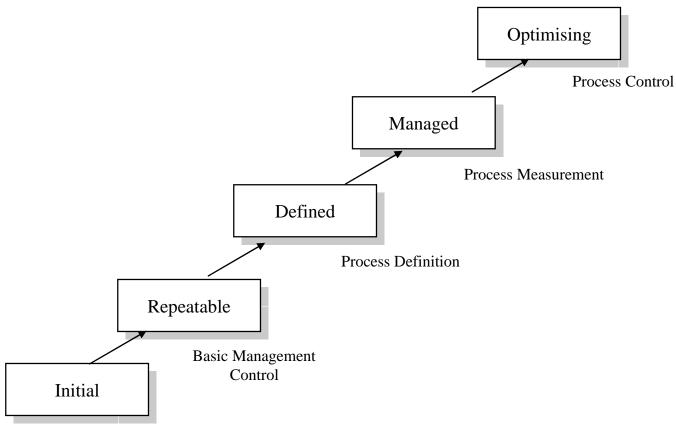
What is the Role of a Method?

- **○Organisation Standards**
 - **Process**
 - **J** Deliverables
- **○** Guidance & Support
 - **J** Techniques
 - **J** Guidelines
- Monitoring & Control
 - **Project Management**
 - → Quality
- - Creativity in design is still essential

- A method should thus provide a standard, yet flexible, framework for developing systems, that blends engineering rigour with engineering creativity
- → View a method as a street directory providing the traveller with a guide to a successful outcome
- ∪ Using a method permits success to be repeated (and failures to be avoided)

Process Maturity Levels

○ Capability Maturity Model (CMM)



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Context

- **○OPEN = Object Oriented Process,** Environment and Notation
- **JOPEN** is:
 - → a Public Domain Object Oriented Software Process
 - → the open (freely available) "lite" version of MeNtOR
- MeNtOR is an industrial strength, commercial, object oriented software process

OPEN Consortium

OPEN is a group of OO professionals and researchers committed to the development of OO software processes

○Consists of:

B. Henderson-Sellers

I.M. Graham

D. Firesmith

M. Page-Jones

E. Yourdon

also: C. Atkinson, J. Bezivin, E. Colbert, P. Desfray, R. Due, D. Duffy, R. Duke, Y. Gill, K. Hung, G. Low, J. McKim, D. Mehandjiska-Stavrova, S. Moser, K. Nguyen, A. O'Callaghan, D. Patel, D. Rawsthorne, A.J.H. Simons, M. Singh, P. Swatman, B. Unhelkar, K. Whitehead, A. Wills, R.Winder, H. Younessi, H. Ziv

Object Oriented Pty Ltd

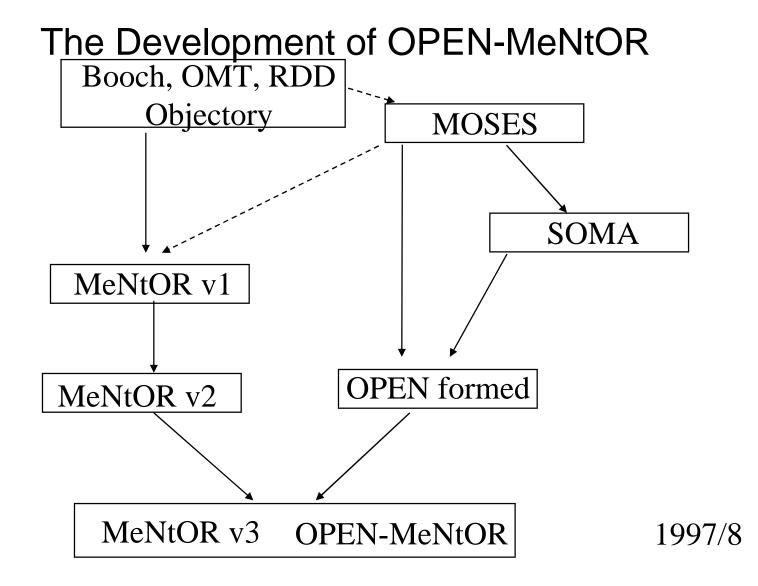
- Object Oriented Pty Ltd is Australia's first
 and leading consulting organisation
 specialising exclusively in Object
 Technology
- **○Object Oriented Pty Ltd is the supplier of MeNtOR products and services**

OPEN and MeNtOR

- Provide a complete and disciplined process for object-oriented software engineering
- **○** Embody the best of Booch, OMT, RDD, OOSE, MOSES, SOMA and others
- → Are largely notation, language and tool independent
- ⇒ Support iterative and incremental development
- → Promote Software Process Engineering

OPEN

- OPEN is the *public domain* version of MeNtOR an industrial strength object oriented software process
- **OR** MeNtOR is a commercial implementation of OPEN
- OPEN is a *level 2 methodology* suitable for trialling OO methods and for small projects



History of OPEN

- COMMA project (funded late 1994) which, in turn, encouraged the merger of MOSES and SOMA and later Martin/Odell October 1995 OOPSLA
- J 1995/6 interest from other major methodologists (e.g. Firesmith, Page-Jones, Reenskaug, Selic, Yourdon). Other eminent OT gurus join OPEN collaborative.
- → First publication -- IEEE Computer, April 1996

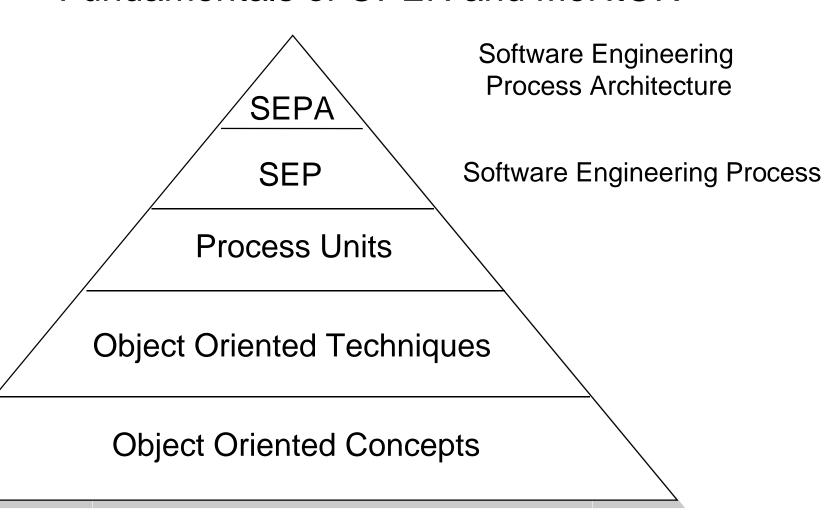
The Development of *Mentor*

- → Mentor was initially an internal handbook used by OOPL consultants.
- OOPL's extensive experience with clients and our software house over the past 6 years.
- **○Embodies 30 person-years effort**

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Fundamentals of OPEN and MeNtOR



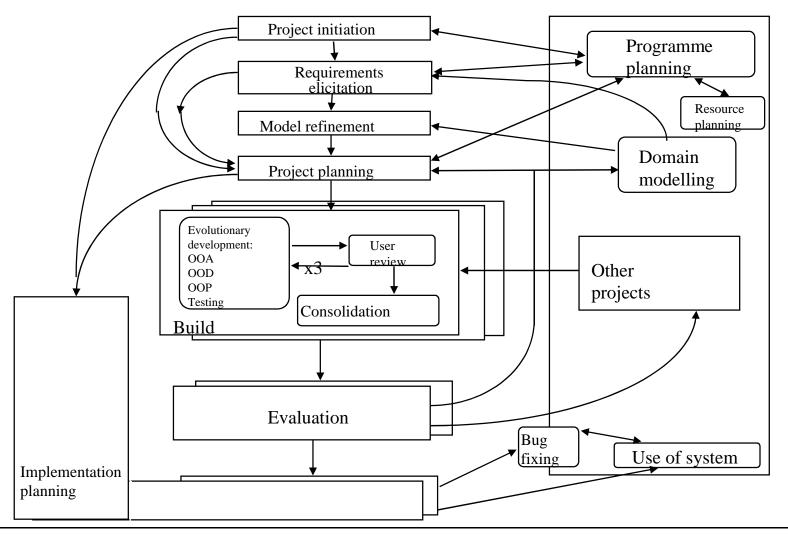
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Software Engineering Process

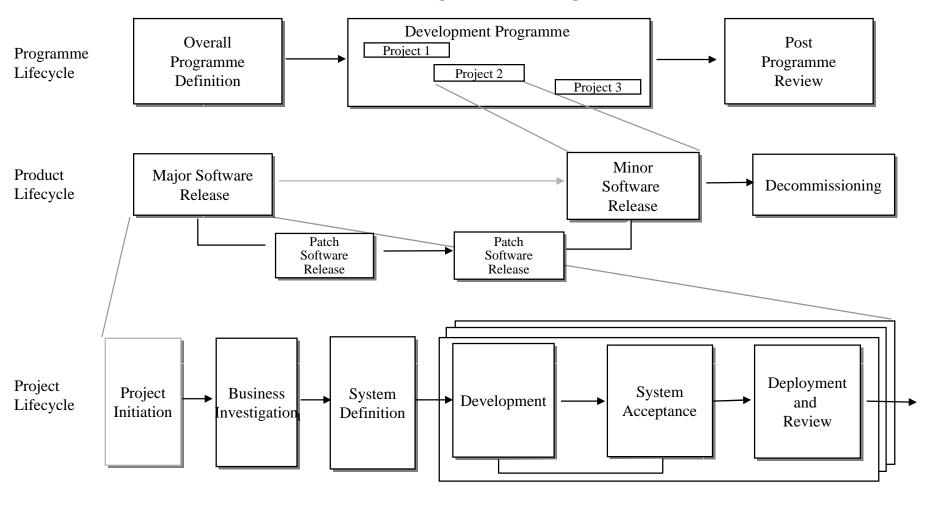
- ⇒SEP is a time sequenced set of activities which transform a user's requirements into software
- *⊃* = *Method*
- Provides a tested and well defined approach to developing object-oriented software systems

An OPEN/MeNtOR SEP

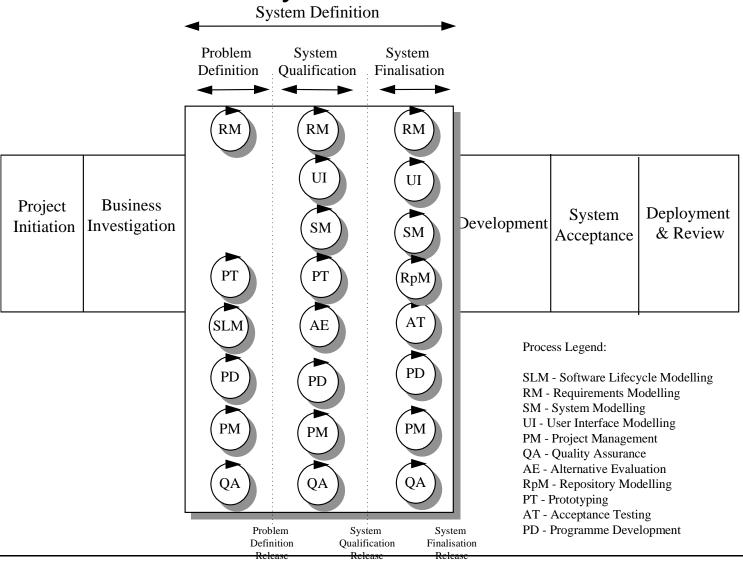


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Mentor's Software Engineering Process

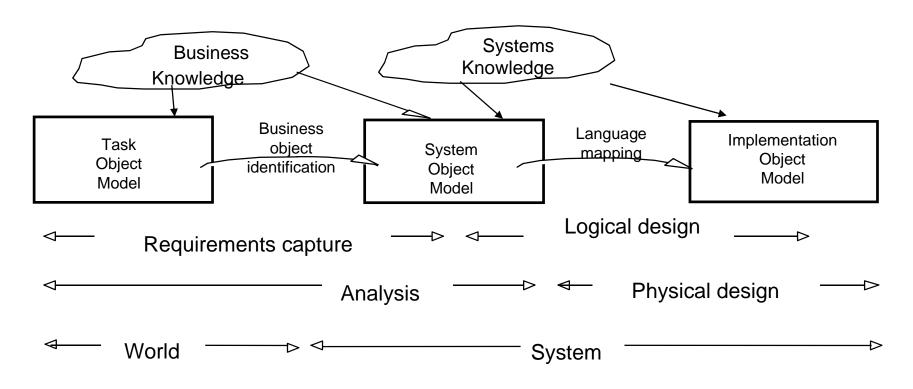


Mentor's System Definition Phase

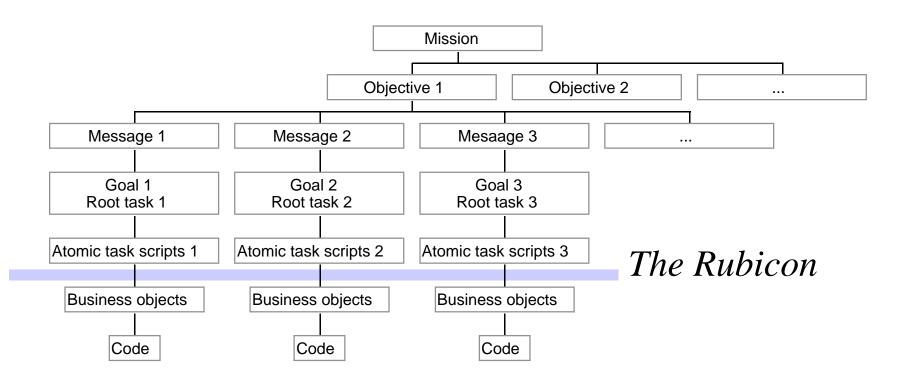


Seamlessness

○Object Model Sequence



The leap from world model to the system model



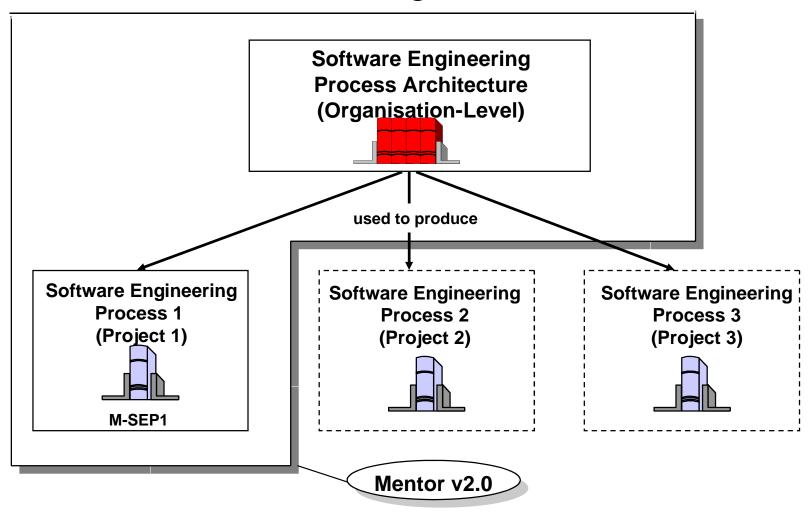
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Software Engineering Process Architecture

- Defines the constructs that combine to form a Software Engineering Process:
 - **⊃Reusable** *Process Units*
 - **Software** *Lifecycle Models*
- Defines the *rules* that govern how these constructs may be combined

The Big Picture



A Process Unit

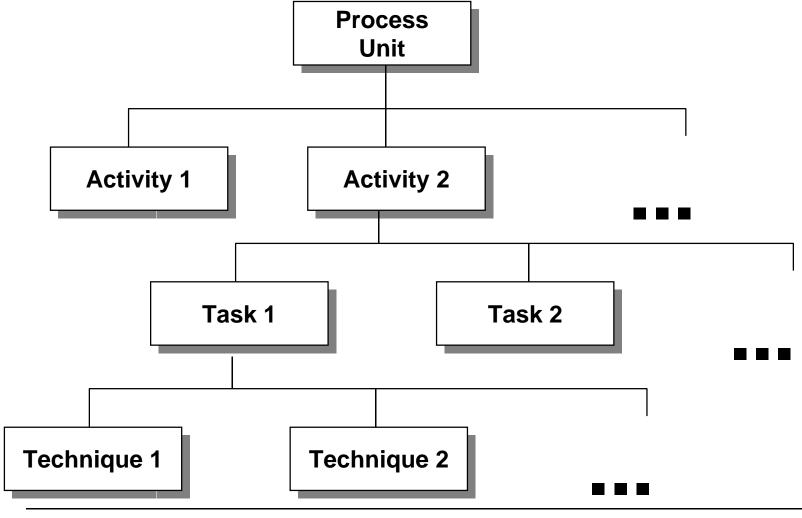
- → Defines a set of related activities which are performed during a project
- Defines the *inputs* to generate the *outputs* (called *deliverables*) through the use of a series of *activities*

Mentor's Process Units

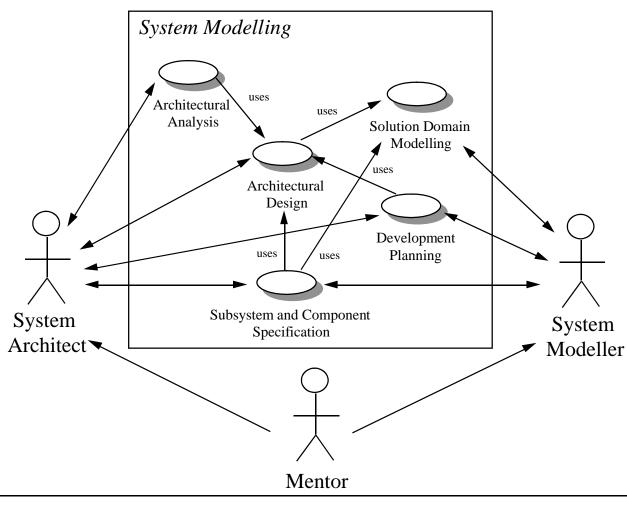
- **○** Acceptance Testing
- **○** Component Modelling
- **○** Concept Exploration
- *⊃* Installation
- → ProgrammeDevelopment
- **Project Management**
- **○** Prototyping

- **Quality Assurance**
- **○** Requirements Modelling
- **○** System Modelling
- → Subsystem Modelling
- **○** Repository Design
- → Post Deployment Review
- ∪ User Interface Modelling

Processes, Activities, Tasks & Techniques



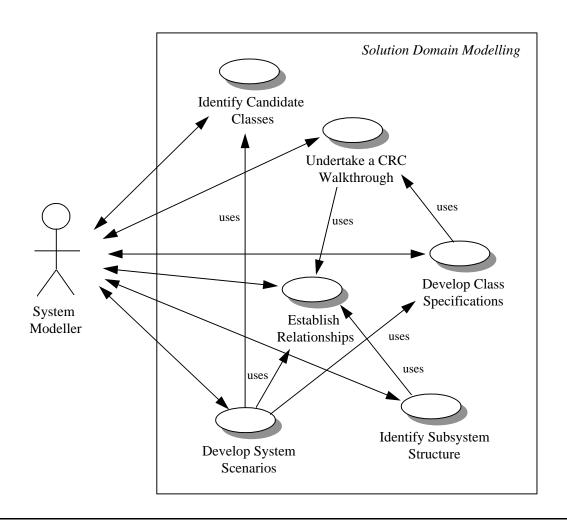
Process Units Have Activities



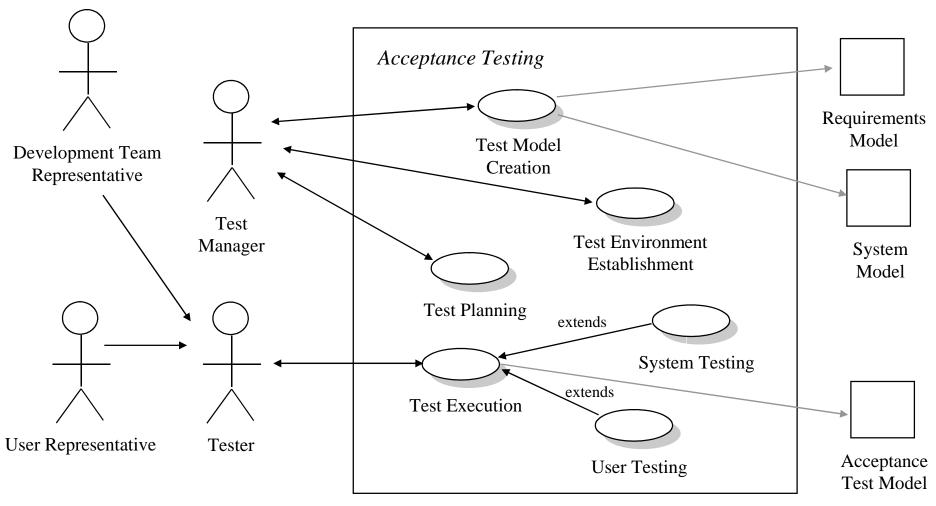
Activities

- Each activity is defined in terms of a series of *tasks* which are the smallest unit of work subject to management accountability
- Tasks are accomplished by the use of "well-known" OOA&D techniques, such as:
 - **⊘scenario** analysis
 - **○CRC** carding
 - object and class modelling
 - Jand many more..

Activities Have Tasks



Activities Produce Deliverables



Activities

- → Pre and post-conditions are part of the contract
- Deliverables and testing are part of postcondition
- → Flexibility -- tailorable process

Activities and Tasks

Tasks say what is to be done

Activities

For each activity/task combination we will recommend five levels of probability from Always to Never

Examples of Tasks

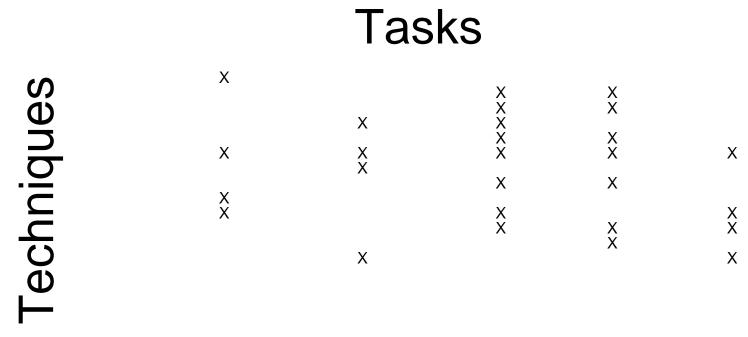
- Create and/or identify reusable components
- Design and implement physical database
- → Design user interface
- Develop and implement resource allocation plan
- **J** Evaluate quality
- **J** Identify user requirements
- **Map roles onto classes**
- **⇒ Test**
- **Undertake feasibility study**
- → Write manual(s)

BUT

- Tasks say what is to be done in order to satisfy post-condition of each Activity; they do not say HOW the Task can be accomplished.
- → This is the role of the technique. The developer chooses their own toolbox of techniques from the wide range (well over 150) provided -- part of the tailoring process

Tasks and Techniques

Techniques suggest how it is to be done



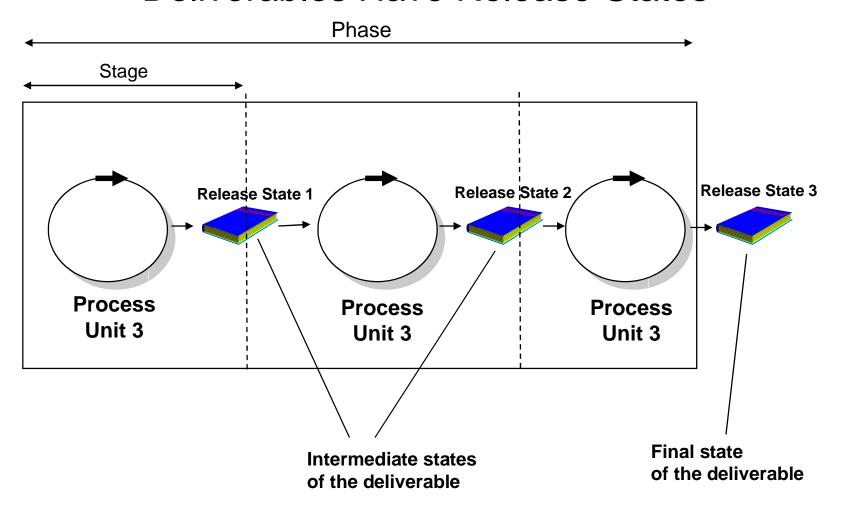
For each task/technique combination we will recommend five levels of

probability from Always to Never

Examples of Techniques

- Context modelling (BPR)
- → DBMS selection
- **DCS** architecture specfn
- → Hierarchical task analysis
- **→ Metrics collection**
- **Power types**
- → Project planning
- → Role modelling
- → Rule modelling
- ⇒ System event modelling

Deliverables Have Release States



Mentor Deliverables are Housed in Workbooks

Programme Workbook

Project Workbook Subsystem Workbook

Developers Workbook

Requirements Workbook Component Workbook

Prototype Workbook

System Workbook

Test Workbook

Workbooks & Deliverables Have Templates

Scenario: Reply to a Message

Index Number: BS002

Description: Allows the user to

reply to a message

Actors: Mail User
Authors: C. Brown
Preconditions: None

Scenario Text: 1. Read Message

2. Create a reply

uses: Compose a Message

3. Send the reply

Alternatives: None Extends: None Cross Validation: None Maturity Level: Red

Questions/Notes: Needs more detail **Modification:** First version 23/05/95

Scenario: Compose a Message

Index Number: BS003

Description: Allows the user to

create a message

Actors: Mail User
Authors: C. Brown
Preconditions: None

Scenario Text: 1. Record the response

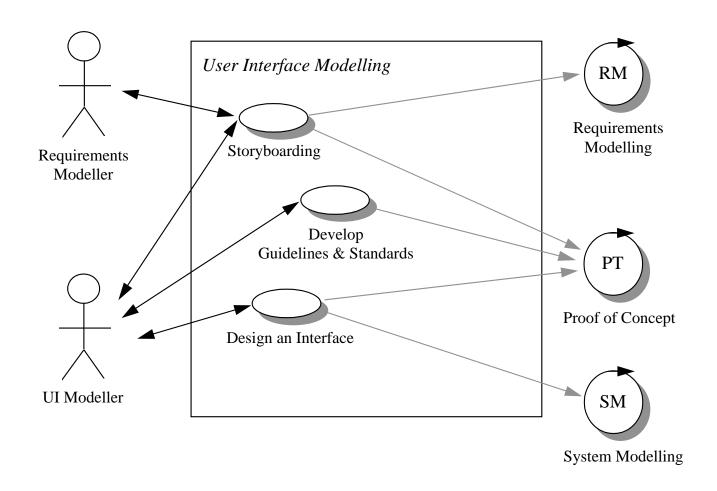
2. Indicate that the response

has been recorded

Alternatives: None
Extends: None
Cross Validation: None
Maturity Level: Red

Questions/Notes: Needs more detail **Modification:** First version 23/05/95

Processes are Interactive



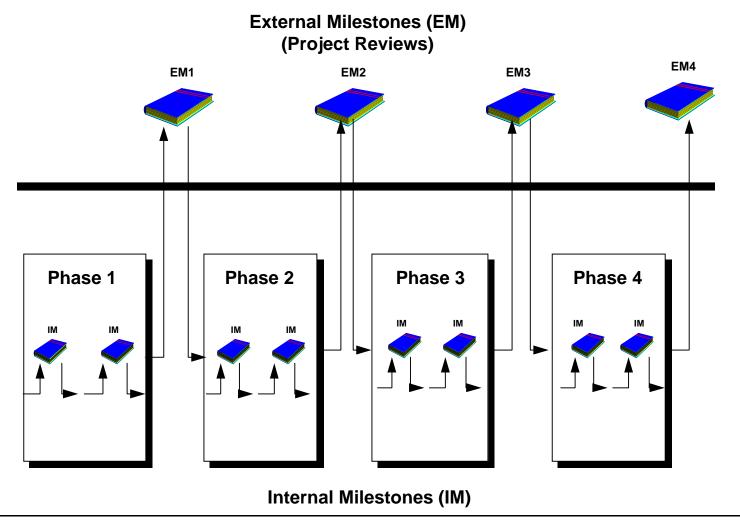
Software Lifecycle Models

- → Are a framework that specifies the way in which a project may be run
- Are a general description, or template for software projects
- **Provides structure to the Software Engineering Process through:**
 - **⊘Phases**
 - **Stages**
 - Milestones internal and external

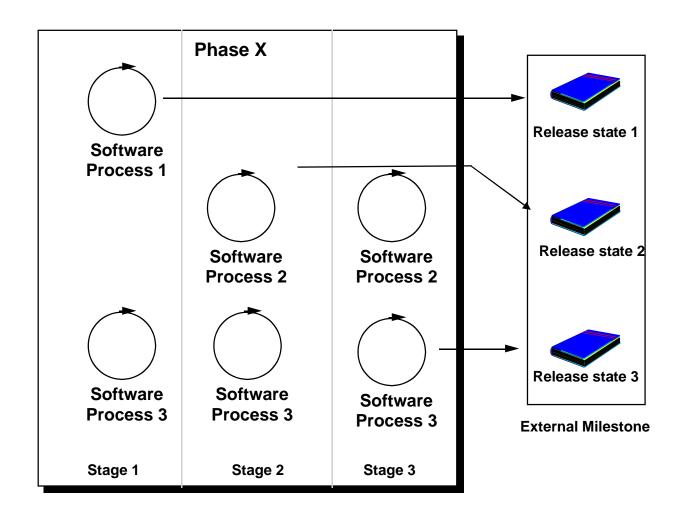
Software Lifecycle Model

- **⇒** Examples include:
 - **∪Waterfall**
 - **⊘Iterative**
 - **JIncremental**
 - **⊘Incremental/Iterative**
 - **⊘Spiral**
 - **∍**Fountain

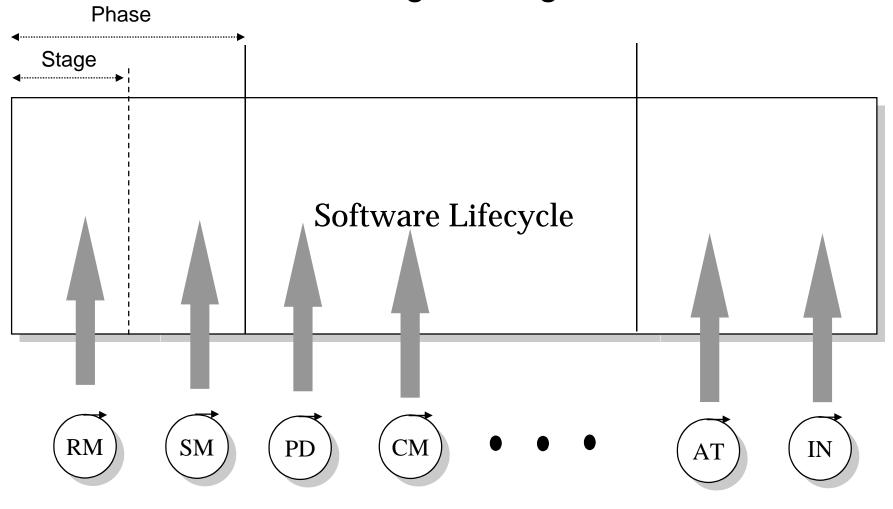
Phases and Milestones



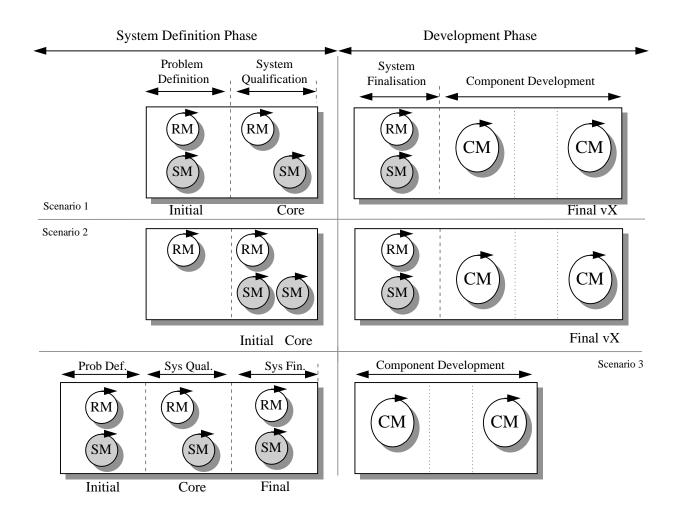
Phases, Stages and Processes



Constructing a Software Engineering Process



Processes Support Many Configurations



OPEN and MeNtOR's Software Engineering Process Architecture

- **⊃=Methodology**
- Ability to develop additional SEPs optimal for individual project types
- → Provides an organisation with flexibility and consistency

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Summary

- OPEN and MeNtOR provide
 - □ a complete and disciplined process for objectoriented software engineering
 - onsistency with flexibility
 - **Promotes** *Engineering of the Software Process*

OPEN Support

- **○** Books and papers (precursor methods):
 - OPEN/MOSES: BOOKTWO of Object-Oriented Knowledge: The Working Object (B. Henderson-Sellers & J.M. Edwards), Prentice Hall, 1994
 - OPEN/SOMA: Migrating to Object Technology (I.M. Graham), Addison Wesley, 1995
 - OPEN/Firesmith: Object-Oriented Requirements Engineering and Logical Design, Wiley, 1993

OPEN Support

○Books and papers:

- OPEN: towards method convergence?, IEEE Computer, April 1996, 29(4), 86-89
- → The OPEN-MeNtOR methodology, Object Magazine, Nov 1996, 6(9), 56-59
- OPEN project management, ObjectExpert, Jan/Feb 1997, 2(2), 30-35
- → OPEN Modelling Language (OML) Reference Manual, SIGS Books, March 1997, 271pp
- → The OPEN Process Specification, Addison-Wesley, July 1997, in press
- → OPEN's Toolbox of Techniques, Addison-Wesley, September 1997 (approx).

OPEN Support

- **○CASE** tools
 - ObjectMaker, Simply Objects, SOMATiK plus (likely soon) MetaEdit, Graphical Designer, LBMS, Paradigm Plus
- → Training worldwide from several thirdparty companies e.g.
 - J Tower, KSC, Thomsen Due, FourFront, COTAR Vayda, OIG, Genesis

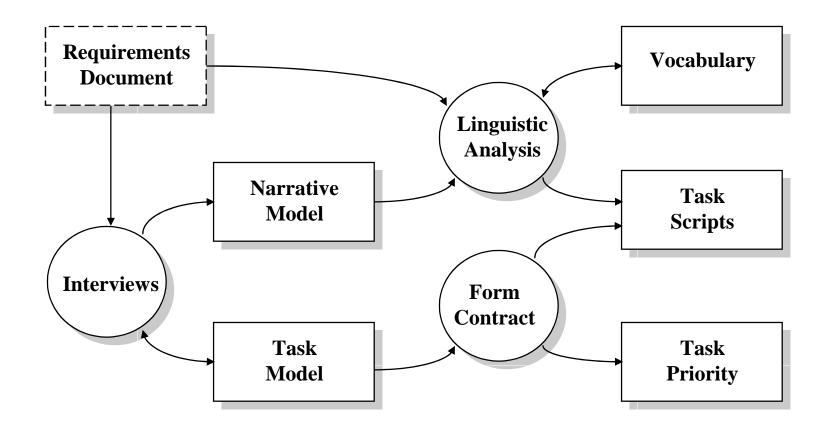
MeNtOR Support

- **○Object Oriented Pty Ltd**
 - **○** Formal Training
 - **Workshops**
 - Process and Design Consulting
 - **Online Manuals & Templates**
- **○CASE** tools
 - **□ LBMS, StP, Simply Objects**
 - → Paradigm Plus, Object Team ...

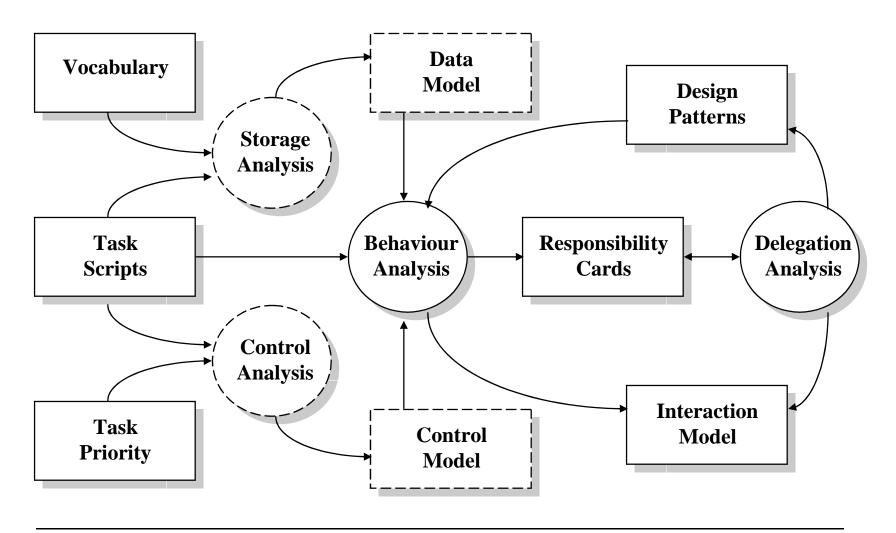
"Open" Research Issues

- ○Incorporation of Formal techniques (Object Z/FOOM) [Swinburne and UQ]
- **○Screen layout algorithms [Newcastle University]**
- → Reverse engineering [Monash University]
- □ Empirical testing [Dow Jones Telerate]
- Requirements Engineering [Discovery/Simons UK, IDIS/Winder UK]

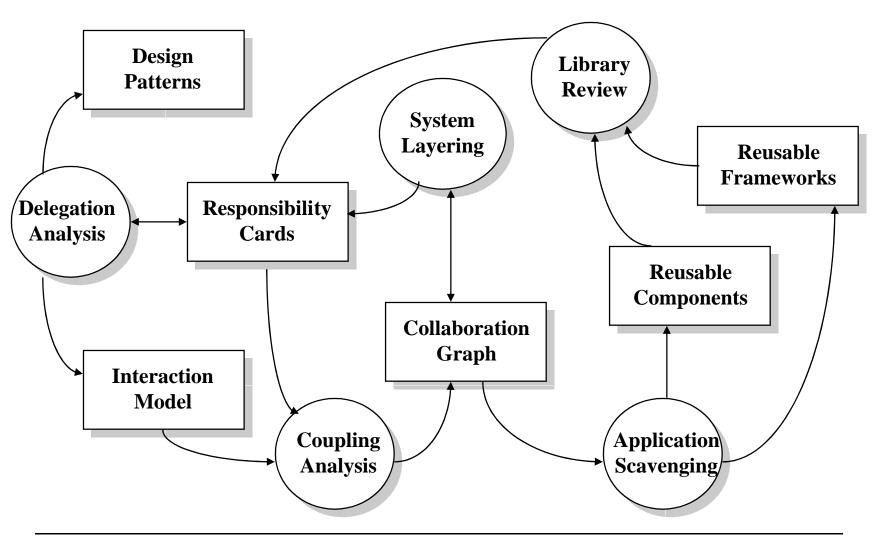
Discovery: Task Modelling



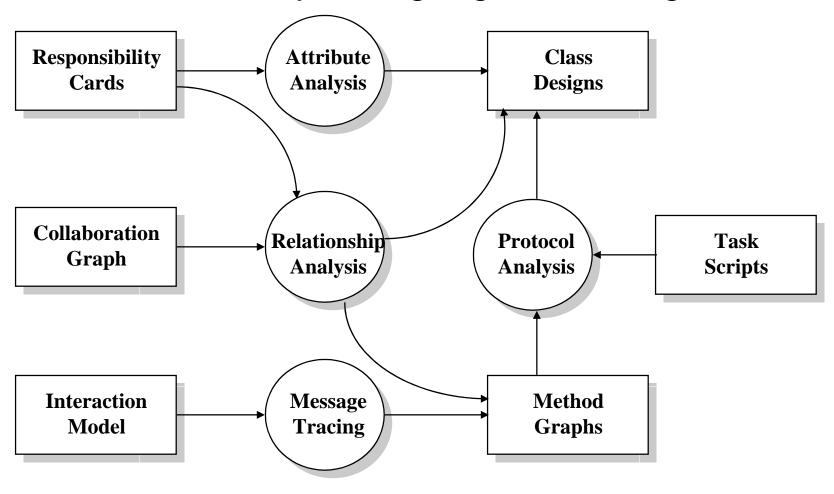
Discovery: Object Modelling



Discovery: System Modelling



Discovery: Language Modelling



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Deployment Process

- The deployment of an OO method involves a number of phases and should be treated as any other managed project
- **○Phases include:**
 - **J** Selection
 - **Project Establishment**
 - **Project Driving**
 - **○** Review and Improvement

Selection Phase

- **○**Review the process:
 - Identifying if it is a Technique, Method or Process
 - Exploring the coverage of the concepts
 - □ Exploring the form of representation supported
 - □ Exploring the coverage of the lifecycle requirements
 - Identifying how it deals with pragmatic aspects of undertaking projects
 - □ Identifying the CASE tools supported
 - J Identifying the languages supported

Selection Phase (cont)

○Review:

- J The availability of training services
- The availability of mentoring services
- → The CMM level for which you wish to be certified (Processes and Methodologies only)
- Jaca The requirements of the *Quality Management* System that you currently have in place

Project Establishment Phase

- The Project Establishment phase is where the initial setting up and planning occurs
- **○** Activities of the phase include:
 - **J** Install the process material
 - Undertake project planning sessions
 - **J Define SEP**
 - ∪ Undertake an initial tailoring/integration
 - **○** Formal Training
 - J1-3 weeks
 - **○** concepts, languages, processes
 - - J tool selection
 - **J** tool integration

Project Establishment Phase (cont)

- **○Identify a Software Process Group or Core Team**
 - → "Own and maintain the method"
 - → Act as mentors to future team members
 - **○** Be committed to process improvement
- → Train and mentor this team on:
 - → object oriented techniques
 - **⊃** process improvement techniques

Project Driving Phase

- The Project Driving phase is where the project proper starts and the team applies the process
- **○** Activities of the phase include:
 - → Mentoring
 - **Workshops**

 - **⊃** Reviews
- **○** Ensure correct application of process

Review and Improvement Phase

- The Review and Improvement phase is where the project is reviewed regularly to ensure the process is being applied and to document any improvements
- **○** Activities
 - **Project Reviews**
 - → Assisting with the "finer points" of process
 - **Process Audits**
 - ○Reports on the application of the process and areas for improvements and refinement
 - → Post Project Review
 - **□** Lessons learnt and recommendations made

Some Key Lessons Learnt

- *Successful* Process Deployment Requires:
 - **○** Consistent Application
 - → A Pragmatic Approach
 - **Proactive Management**
 - **○** One Message
 - Visible Results and Feedback Loops
 - Strong Leadership Based on Experience

 - → Medium Term Investment Horizon

Overview

- Where have OO Methods come from?
- Where are OO Methods going?
- ⇒ Beyond Methods...... to a Process Architecture approach to OO development
- Context & Background to OPEN and MeNtOR?
- → A Brief Tour of OPEN/MeNtOR
 - → Fundamentals of OPEN/MeNtOR
 - **○** Software Engineering Process
 - **○** Software Engineering Process Architecture
 - **J** Summary
- **○** Deploying an OO Process
- **○** Summary

Summary

- → Hope to have provided you with
 - ⊃ An overview of where OO methods have come from and where they are going
 - → An overview of the OPEN/MeNtOR object oriented process architecture
 - → A possible deployment strategy for process in your organisation
- → Process is a critical element for effective software engineering - software engineering with object technology demands an investment in an OO software process

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