Who Is The OMG?

Object Management Group factoids:

- Founded in 1989
- About 500 member companies
- The largest and longest standing not-for-profit, open-membership consortium which develops and maintains computer industry specifications.
- Continuously evolving to remain current
- Provides industry thought leadership

OMG in Short

- Focused on standards in over two dozen verticals including: Healthcare, C4I, Government, Life Sciences, Finance, Government, BPM and SOA
- Defines standards with a worldwide, neutral, open, accessible and *rapid* development process
- Develops basic standards also:
  - Modeling (UML, BPMN, etc.)
  - Distributed Computing (DDS, CORBA, etc.)
  - Realtime/Embedded systems
- Long history of real implementation

Who Are OMG?

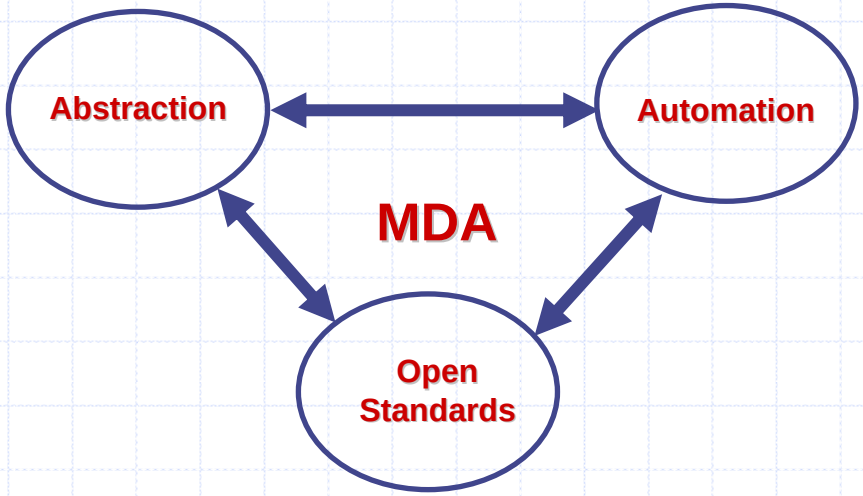
Accenture	DND Canada	IBM	PrismTech
ASMG	Fair Isaac	IDS Scheer	Progress
BAE Systems	Fujitsu	Lockheed Martin	Satyam
BluePhoenix	General Dynamics	Lombardi	SAP
Boeing	GSA	MetLife	SWIFT
CA	HP	Microsoft	Tibco
Capgemini	Harris	US Navy UWC & SWC	US OSD
Cordys	Hitachi	Northrup Grumman	Vangent
CSC	HSBC	No Magic	W3C

OMG's Best-Known Successes

- Common Object Request Broker Architecture
  - CORBA® remains the only language- and platform-neutral interoperability standard
- Unified Modeling Language
  - UML™ remains the world's only standardized modeling language
- Common Warehouse Metamodel
  - CWM™, the integration of the last two data warehousing initiatives
- Meta-Object Facility
  - MOF™, the language for defining modeling languages
- XML Metadata Interchange
  - XMI™, the XML-UML standard

The Model Driven Architecture

A disciplined, standards-based,
tool-supported approach
to application and systems development



The Model Driven Architecture

- OMG's *Model Driven Architecture* (MDA™) initiative is aimed precisely at modeling "up and down the stack"
- You have an opportunity to increase your bottom line by *integrating your assets*
- Industry standards support that goal by future-proofing your application design
- The MDA will help you integrate the mix you have today, and give you an architecture to support the unexpected
- Focus on integrating legacy applications
- Ensure smooth integration of COTS applications
- Models are *testable* and *simulatable*
- The aim: *a 20-year software architecture*

What Does That Mean?

- Standards are prescriptive, but allow significant implementation choice
  - Varying infrastructure, language, middleware, hardware, instruction set, etc.
- Standards-based does not mean innovation is dead
- Standards support choice, higher ROI, more choice for users: that is, for procurements standards lower risk and increase return

Some Examples

- US National Cancer Institute
  - Worldwide integration of cancer research data using shared metamodels, but wildly different software and hardware selections
- Swedish Parliament workflow support
  - First time any parliamentarian could see current status at any time for any bill
  - Updates to new functionality went from years to weeks
- Deutsche Bank Bauspar
  - Decreased customer support system cost by 40%
  - Decreased time-to-market for 30,000 client rollouts

Some Examples

- Swisscom project management system
  - Decreased development time immensely (from 3-4 months, to 30 minutes)
  - Production system keeps running even when updated
- SWIFT transition to XML messages
  - UML at the bottom, *business models*
  - ISO 20022 in the middle, *XML messages*
  - MDMI at the top, *automated message translation*

Standards Make Sense

- Standards give end-users *choice:* price, functionality, quality with *consistent interfaces and models*
- Standards give vendors *market:* shared models & interfaces increase market size, lower implementation cost and allow amortization of development over larger customer base
- Only standards that are *implemented* make sense; paper standards aren't worth the paper