ORACLE METHOD^{SM}

CDM

QUICK TOUR

Release 2.0.0
February, 2000

CDM Quick Tour, Release 2.0.0

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What is CDM?

The Oracle Custom Development Method (CDM) is Oracle's full life-cycle method for delivering custom computer application solutions — it is a roadmap for successful systems development. CDM addresses those business functions and processes that cannot be solved by off-the-shelf applications.

CDM, version 2, consists of two core approaches, CDM Classic and CDM Fast Track. Although both approaches cover the full life-cycle of system development, they are quite different especially from a management perspective. CDM Classic is a straight forward approach that has a strict distinction between the phases. CDM Fast Track is a Rapid Application Development method based on DSDM (Dynamic Systems Development Method) and is characterized by prototyping, iterative and incremental development and delivery, timeboxing, prioritization and fit-for-purpose.

Next to this, CDM includes the CDM Standards and Guidelines library, containing detailed guidelines and standards for the use of Oracle Tools in custom development engagements.

CDM is part of Oracle Method — Oracle's methodology for defining and delivering information systems solutions that add business value.

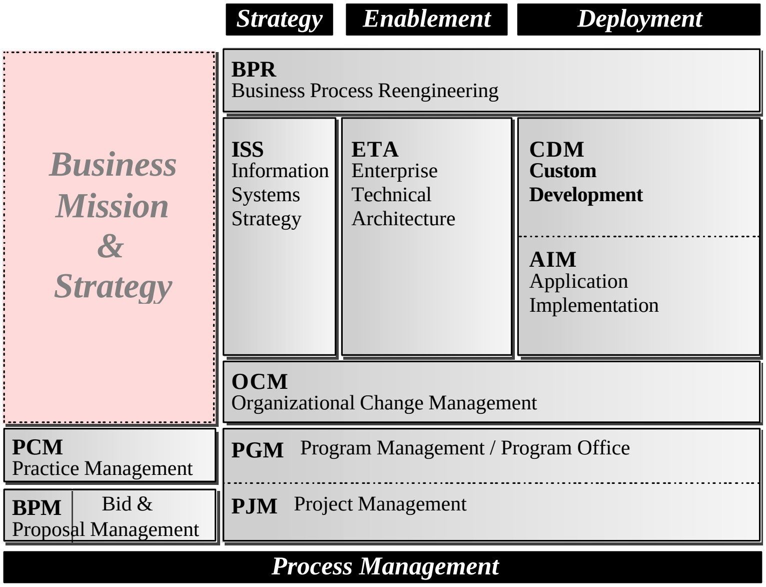

Strategy
Enablement
Deployment
Business Mission & Strategy
BPR
Business Process Reengineering
ISS
Information Systems Strategy
ETA
Enterprise Technical Architecture
CDM
Custom Development
AIM
Application Implementation
OCM
Organizational Change Management
PCM
Practice Management
BPM
Bid & Proposal Management
PGM
Program Management / Program Office
PJM
Project Management
Process Management

Figure 1 **Context of CDM in Oracle Method**

Why Use CDM?

No Guesswork

Oracle CDM takes the concepts of custom development and puts them into a defined, operational framework. Processes, phases, activities, tasks, deliverables, and dependencies are clearly defined. Using CDM results in quicker project team training and project start-up.

Best Practices — Globally

Oracle CDM is developed by seasoned custom development practitioners from across the world-wide Oracle Consulting practices. It represents years of experience in actually applying custom development techniques to full life-cycle development projects.

You Know What You Are Getting

CDM is developed following Oracle Method — so it is a truly deliverable-based method. All CDM tasks have clearly defined deliverables that are specified, not just hinted at or implied.

Starts and Ends With Business

CDM projects begin with clearly defining business scope and needs by creating business process models. These same business-based models are constantly used as points of reference throughout the development life-cycle — in designing the application, creating test scripts and scenarios, writing documentation, and planning and executing training. Process modeling results in tighter scope control, more accurate business understanding, cleaner interfacing with Business Process Reengineering projects, better client communication and a firmer foundation for client acceptance and hand-off.

Built-In Flexibility

By combining tasks, phases and processes in different ways, CDM can be applied to many types of custom development projects. And since CDM is based on Oracle Method, it can be used seamlessly with all or parts of other Oracle methods, such as Application Implementation Method (AIM), Business Process Reengineering (BPR) or Organizational Change Management Method (OCM).

Saves Time

Using CDM means that you do not have to reinvent the wheel in crafting your own approach. If you use the Oracle tools you also do not have to develop standards and guidelines, since these are included in the CDM Standards and Guidelines Library. If you have to do this yourself it will cost you a lot of time of your best people, shifting the focus away from the business solution at hand.

Another big time saver is the set of Deliverable Templates that enable you to fully focus on the business on hand and not on the structure and the layout of the documents because CDM handles that for you.

Increases Quality

By using the Deliverable Templates you get built in checklists so you will not forget important subjects. When using the Oracle tools, the full set of standards helps you to control quality and Oracle even offers tools to do this automatically. (See the section on Tools later in this document for more information.)

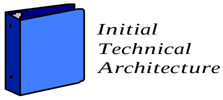
Aside from these general benefits, CDM can help your project team members with the following tasks:

	Project Manager	Project Sponsor	Team Leaders	Dev. Team Members	Bus. Line Managers	Users	IS Staff
Create Proposals	●						
Perform Cost/Benefit Analysis	●	●					
Choose a Development Approach	●						
Create Task Plans	●		●				
Estimate Project Effort	●	●					
Plan Project Staffing	●	●					
Plan Project Organization	●	●					
Communicate Project Plans and Goals	●	●	●		●		
Understand Development Method	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Know What Deliverables to Expect		●		●	●	●	●
Plan Availability of Resources	●	●	●		●	●	●
Schedule Task Execution	●		●				
Anticipate Team Interaction	●	●	●	●		●	
Plan Team Staffing			●		●		
Plan Team Organization			●		●		
Train Team Members	●		●	●		●	
Perform QA on Deliverables	●	●	●		●		●
Develop Standards				●			
Plan Task Execution	●		●	●			
Execute Tasks				●			
Format and Produce Deliverables				●			
Perform Self-QA				●			
Coordinate With Other Team Members				●		●	●
Prepare for Interviews		●		●	●	●	●
Prepare for Work Sessions		●		●	●	●	●
Prepare for Reviews	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

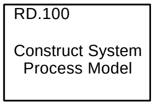
Methodology

As part of Oracle Method (OM), CDM shares a common foundation with all of Oracle's methods. OM specifies the fundamental elements with which methods are constructed. This gives all methods a common vocabulary, and allows projects to easily take advantage of elements from multiple methods. Following are some essential terms that are the foundation of Oracle Method.

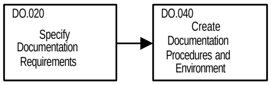
Essential Terminology



Deliverable. A deliverable is a tangible outcome that is produced during the course of a project. Each deliverable in CDM has a specific name and ID, and is measurable for QA. Most deliverables are prerequisites for other tasks.

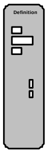


Task. A task is a unit of work that results in the output of a single deliverable. Tasks are the most elementary unit of work that one would put into a project plan — they provide the basis of the work breakdown structure.

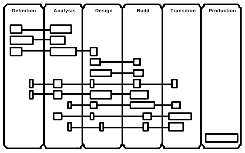

DO.020
Specify Documentation Requirements
DO.040
Create Documentation Procedures and Environment

Dependency. A dependency between two tasks indicates that the latter task needs something from the former task in order to be started or completed. In most cases, these prerequisites are specific deliverables of previous tasks.

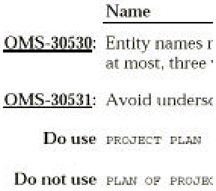
Process. A process is a series of tasks that results in one or more critical project deliverables. The tasks in a process are usually highly dependent upon one another, and often span much of the project. Major project objectives are achieved by processes.



Phase. A phase is a set of tasks that are performed during a specific period of time. Projects are usually delivered in a series of phases.



Approach. An approach, or *development approach*, is a particular way of delivering a project. Examples are CDM Classic and CDM Fast Track but using the CDM components you can even craft your own approach.


Name
OMS-30530: Entity names r
at most, three
OMS-30531: Avoid undersc
Do use PROJECT PLAN
Do not use PLAN OF PROJE

Standard. These are numbered working methods that specify how to use a specific tool. An example is: OMS-30531: Avoid underscores, punctuation marks, and symbols in entity names.

Elements of CDM Classic

CDM Classic Phases

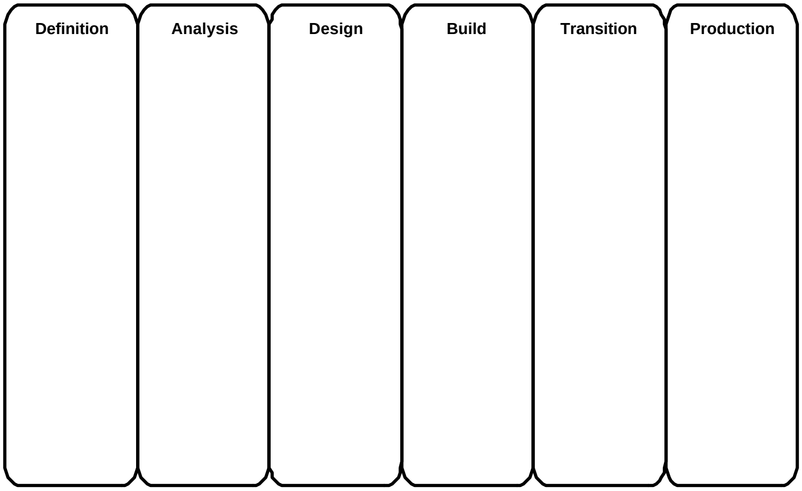


Figure 2 **CDM Classic Processes**

Definition

The goal of the Definition phase is to determine the business and information systems high-level requirements necessary to meet a set of defined business objectives. The Definition phase results in a clear and workable definition of a project's scope. The final goal of the Definition phase is to obtain management approval to proceed with the Analysis phase.

Analysis

The goal of the Analysis phase is to formulate the detailed requirements for the computer application system. The Analysis phase investigates the business area previously defined by the Definition phase. The analysis team members gain a thorough understanding of the business area by producing an accurate set of models and descriptions of what the business area does and the information which it uses. It then transforms these into models specifying the detailed requirements for a computer application system, defines a technical architecture to run that system and proposes strategy for transition to that system from any current systems.

Design

The goal of the Design phase is to take the requirements from the Analysis phase and translate them into detailed system specifications, taking into account the technical architecture and available technology.

Build

The goal of the Build phase is to code and test the application, using appropriate techniques. These techniques depend on the type of source modules involved, but may range from conventional development to a series of quick builds using incremental development.

Transition

The goal of the Transition phase is to install the new application system, prepare client personnel to use and administer the application system, and then “go production.” The transition team performs the installations, trains personnel, supports the acceptance tests and puts the application system into production. Transition should not generate new documentation or code but should instead be a phase in which existing code, documentation and data are put into production use.

Production

The goal of the Production phase is to provide application support, monitor the application, make sure the application runs smooth, and plan for future functional enhancements.

CDM Classic Processes

Developing custom applications almost always means doing certain things, such as defining business requirements, converting data and testing. CDM Classic includes eleven distinct processes to handle these standard activities. These processes can be included or excluded in a project, depending upon the requirements and the needs of the specific development project.

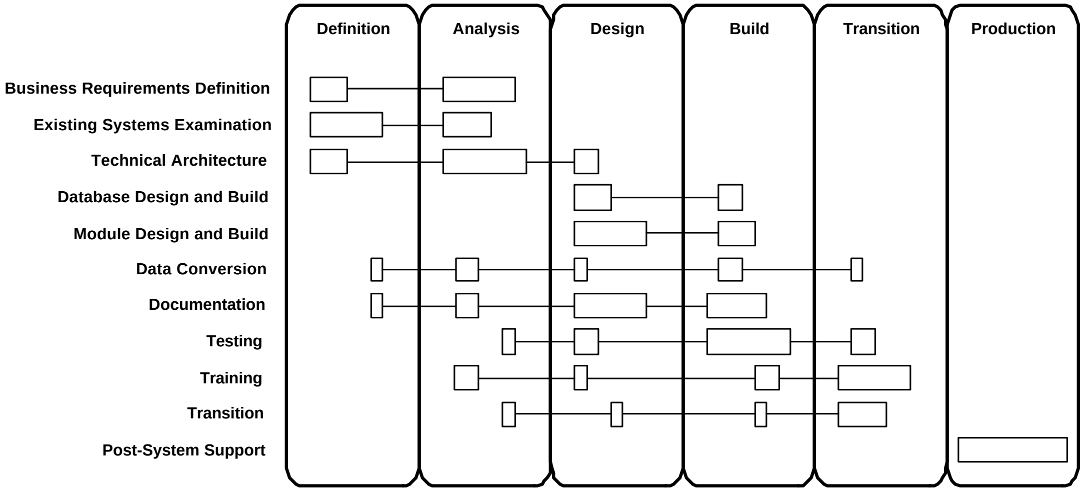
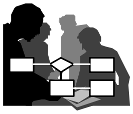
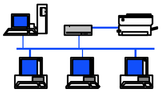


Figure 3 **CDM Classic Processes**

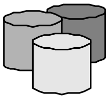


Business Requirements Definition. This process defines the business and system needs of the application.

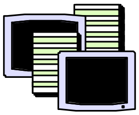
Existing Systems Examination. This process provides a formal understanding of the current technical environment, in order to anticipate the necessary management of change.



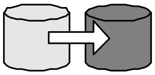
Technical Architecture. This process specifies elements of the technical foundation of the development project.



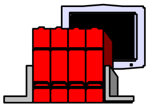
Database Design and Build. This process provides for designing and building a relational database that includes effective indexing and database object security.



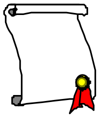
Module Design and Build. This process is the heart of the custom development project. It guides the team through the design of the application and the creation of the application code.



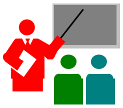
Data Conversion. The objective of this process is to migrate, convert and test all legacy data that is necessary for the operation of the new application.



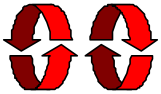
Documentation. This process centers on producing high quality printed and online textual deliverables. It produces all of the user, administrative, and technical documentation for the application.



Testing. The Testing process is an integrated approach to testing the quality of all elements of the application system. It includes both functionally-oriented module testing and business-oriented module integration, system, systems integration and acceptance testing.



Training. The objective of the Training process is to provide both users and administrators that are adequately trained to take on the tasks of running the new application system.



Transition. This process includes tasks to carry out the elements of the transition strategy such as developing an Installation Plan, preparing the Production Environment, performing the cut-over, and decommissioning any legacy systems.

Post-System Support. The objectives of this process are to monitor and respond to system problems, to upgrade the application to fix errors and performance problems, to evaluate the system in production, and to plan enhancements.

Elements of CDM Fast Track

CDM Fast Track Phases

The phases in CDM Fast Track can be depicted in two ways. One is just like we did in CDM Classic the other is to use the Pie Diagram to show the iterative approach of CDM Fast Track.

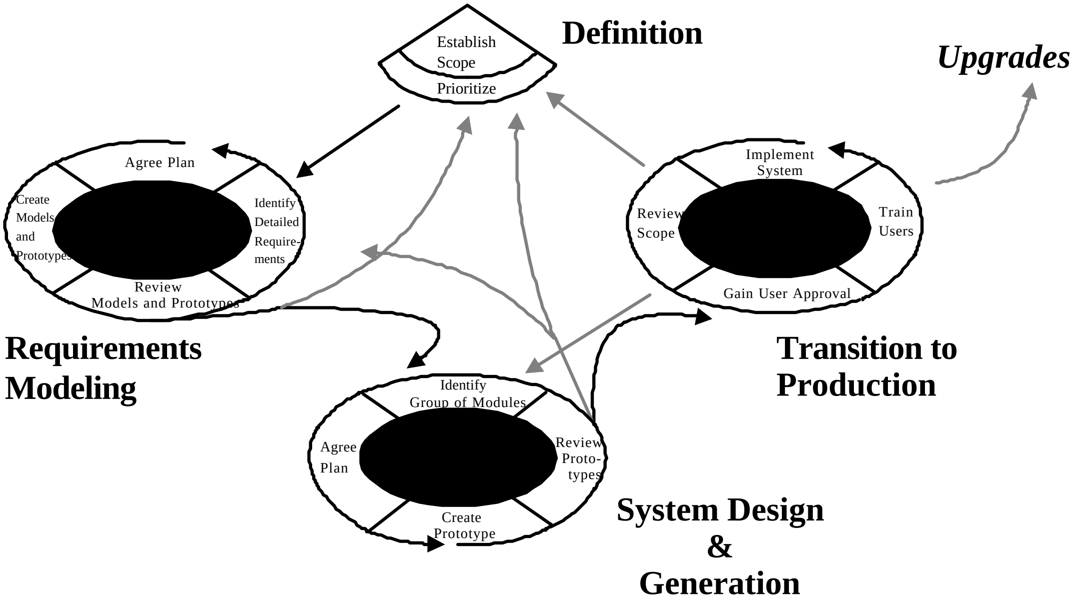


Figure 4 CDM Fast Track Phases with a DSDM Look

Definition

In the Definition phase, the scope of the project (the overall toybox) is defined in scoping workshops and its feasibility is established in requirements workshops, which produce the high-level business models that are captured in an Oracle Repository. As requirements are defined they are also prioritized in relation to their business benefits. Where possible, the functionality is partitioned to enable parallel development by separate teams of ambassador users and highly-skilled developers.

Requirements Modeling

In the Requirements Modeling phase, the workshop techniques are used to determine the business layer models. The models are captured using the Oracle Designer tools, if available. Oracle Designer utilities can be used to produce a logical model directly based on the business layer models. Workshop techniques are used to add detail to the logical layer. When the logical layer has reached a sufficient level of detail to produce the physical models, then the Oracle Designer generators can be used to produce the physical database and the application modules.

The resulting Functional Prototype (AD.040) is presented to the users. During this workshop, the development team performs a complete walkthrough of the functionality generated. Comments on the Functional Prototype are prioritized. The Functional Prototype and the prioritized change requests are the key end deliverables of the Requirements Modeling phase.

System Design and Generation

In the System Design and Generation phase, the application system is completed within a pre-defined number of iterations. During this phase, changes are made to each of the three layers (business, logical and physical) as the requirements are progressively refined. The outcome of the Functional Prototype walkthrough provides the input for the first iteration within this phase. Every developer works with a part of the Prioritization list (MoSCoW List), and generates, develops and unit-tests the functionality following the order of the priorities. When the development timebox has reached its end, the developers walkthrough the changes with the end users. After this walkthrough, the end users have their timeboxed hands-on period. They validate and refine the requirements, and record their modifications. They also provide priorities for each requirement. The modified or new requirements are fed back to the requirement models in the business layer. When the hands-on timebox has been completed, all the entered requirements are evaluated to make sure there has not been a scope change, and the result provides the input for the next iteration of the partition.

When all of the planned iterations have been completed for each partition, the complete application system is tested. The tested system is the end deliverable of the phase.

Transition to Production

During this phase, the new application system is accepted by the customer organization, the organization is made ready for the new system, and the system is put into production. Minor upgrades may be developed and released after production starts. Planning is performed for the development of any remaining functionality, in a new increment.

CDM Fast Track Processes

Developing custom applications almost always means doing certain things, such as defining business requirements, converting data and testing. CDM Fast Track includes eleven distinct processes to handle these standard activities. Most of the processes have been reused from CDM Classic but core processes like Requirements Definition, Testing, Logical Database Design have different tasks in them. The most important change is the replacement of the Module Design and Build process with the Application Development process.

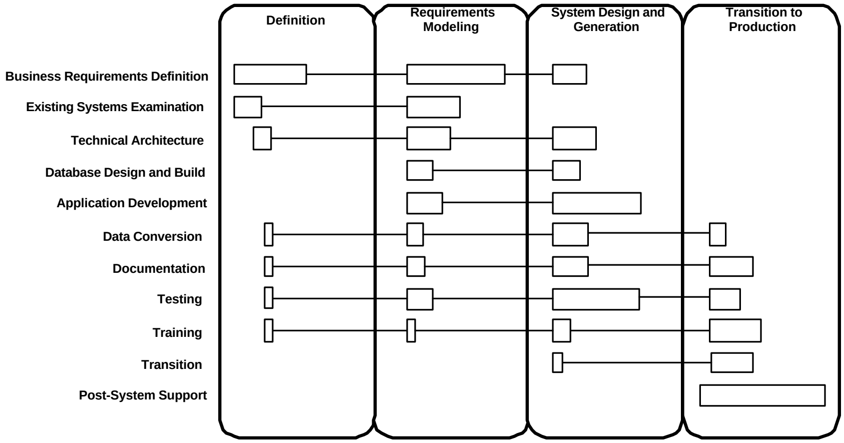
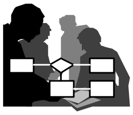
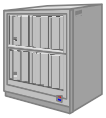


Figure 5 **CDM Fast Track Processes**



Business Requirements Definition. In the Business Requirements Definition process, the business requirements for the proposed system are identified, refined and prioritized by a tightly integrated team of empowered ambassador users and experienced developers.



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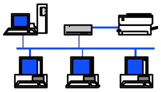

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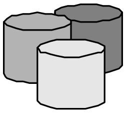

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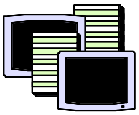
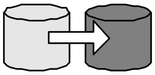


Application Development. The Application Development process uses a number of mainly iterative tasks to develop the application. The process starts with defining the design and build standards, based on the User Interface Requirements and a Look and Feel Prototype.



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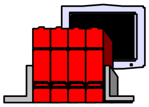

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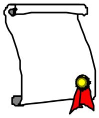

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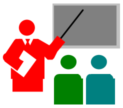
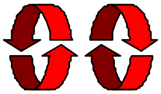


Training. The objective of the Training process is to provide both users and administrators that are adequately trained to take on the tasks of running the new application system.



Transition. This process includes tasks to carry out the elements of the transition strategy such as developing an Installation Plan, preparing the Production Environment, performing the cut-over, and decommissioning any legacy systems.

Post-System Support. The objectives of this process are to monitor and respond to system problems, to upgrade the application to fix errors and performance problems, to evaluate the system in production, and to plan enhancements.

Project Management

CDM incorporates Oracle Method's standard approach to project management — PJM. The goal of the Project Management Method (PJM) is to provide a framework in which all types of projects can be planned, estimated, controlled, and tracked in a consistent manner. This consistency is required in today's business environment where projects often simultaneously implement packages, develop custom solutions, and create data warehouses in order to satisfy business needs.

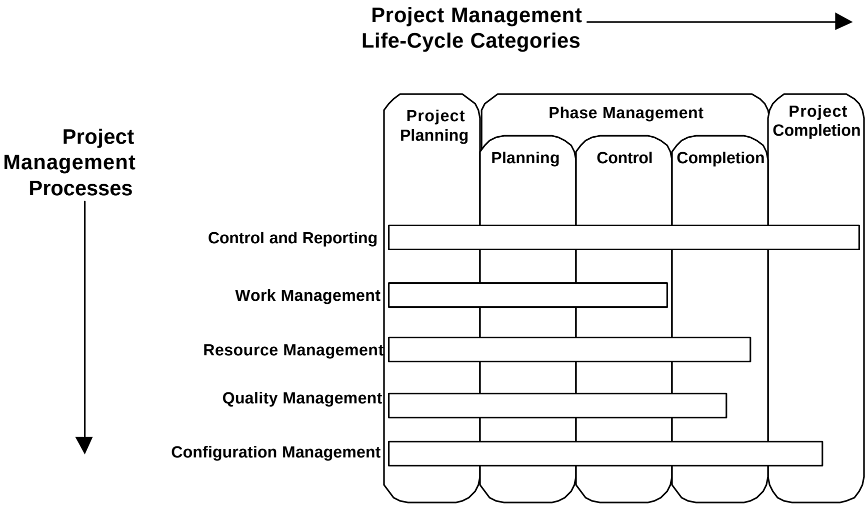


Figure 6 PJM Project Management Life-Cycle

CDM Standards and Guidelines Library

The CDM Standards and Guidelines Library focuses mainly on the use of Oracle Designer (version 2.1.x / 6.0), Oracle's full life-cycle development tool. (See the section on Tools later in this document for more information.) The library consists of four volumes. The first three volumes contain guidelines and volume 4 contains the standards.

Guidelines

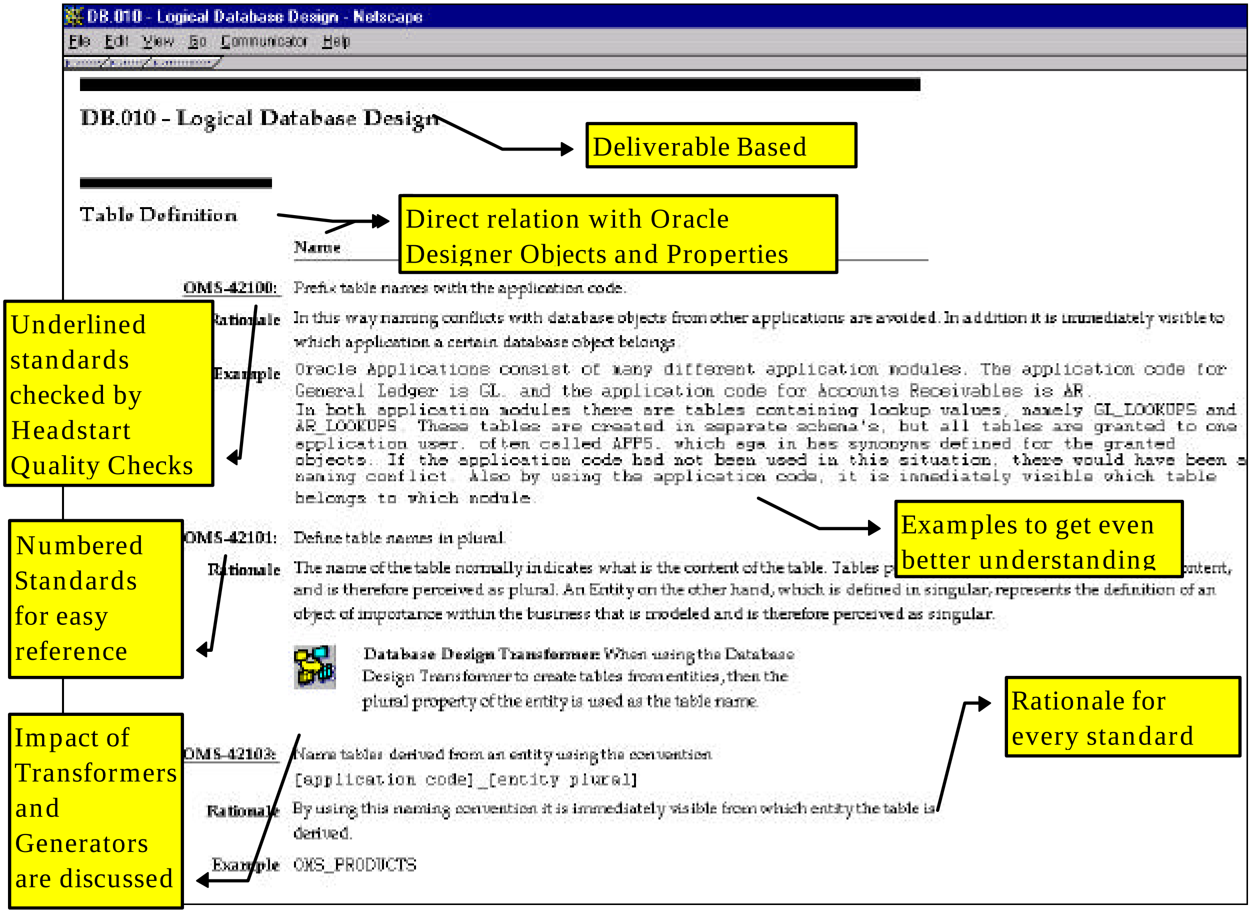
The guidelines chapters provide advice and suggestions for completing CDM tasks. The guidelines are not mandatory, but offer proven techniques and alternatives for task completion. Guidelines alone are insufficient to make sure that a quality product is produced, but can contribute substantially to the creation of quality products.

Standards

The standards impose a specific working method. They are unambiguous and measurable. They allow you, to a certain extent, to objectively assess the quality of the CDM deliverables involved.

Standards are defined at a detailed level so that all staff within a project or organization can follow the standards, easing conflict and enhancing the maintainability of systems. To allow for reference of the standards in this document, each description of a standard is given a unique identification number, for example, OMS-00001. (OMS stands for Oracle Method Standard.)

If an OMS standard number is underscored, this means that the standard concerned is automatically checked by one of the Headstart Quality Checks. (See the section on Tools later in this document for more information.)



DB.010 - Logical Database Design - Netscape
File Edit View Go Communicator Help

DB.010 - Logical Database Design

Table Definition

Name

OMS-42100: Prefix table names with the application code.

Rationale In this way naming conflicts with database objects from other applications are avoided. In addition it is immediately visible to which application a certain database object belongs.

Example Oracle Applications consist of many different application modules. The application code for General Ledger is GL and the application code for Accounts Receivables is AR. In both application modules there are tables containing lookup values, namely GL_LOOKUPS and AR_LOOKUPS. These tables are created in separate schema's, but all tables are granted to one application user, often called APPS, which again has synonyms defined for the granted objects. If the application code had not been used in this situation, there would have been a naming conflict. Also by using the application code, it is immediately visible which table belongs to which module.

OMS-42101: Define table names in plural.

Rationale The name of the table normally indicates what is the content of the table. Tables p ontent, and is therefore perceived as plural. An Entity on the other hand, which is defined in singular, represents the definition of an object of importance within the business that is modeled and is therefore perceived as singular.

Database Design Transformer: When using the Database Design Transformer to create tables from entities, then the plural property of the entity is used as the table name.

OMS-42103: Name tables derived from an entity using the convention [application code]_[entity plural]

Rationale By using this naming convention it is immediately visible from which entity the table is derived.

Example OMS_PRODUCTS

Deliverable Based

Direct relation with Oracle Designer Objects and Properties

Underlined standards checked by Headstart Quality Checks

Examples to get even better understanding

Numbered Standards for easy reference

Rationale for every standard

Impact of Transformers and Generators are discussed

Figure 7 Example of a Standards Section in Volume 4 - CDM Standards

Volume 1 - *Requirements Modeling using Oracle Designer*

In Volume 1 - *Requirements Modeling using Oracle Designer*, guidelines are given for the following analysis techniques using Oracle Designer:

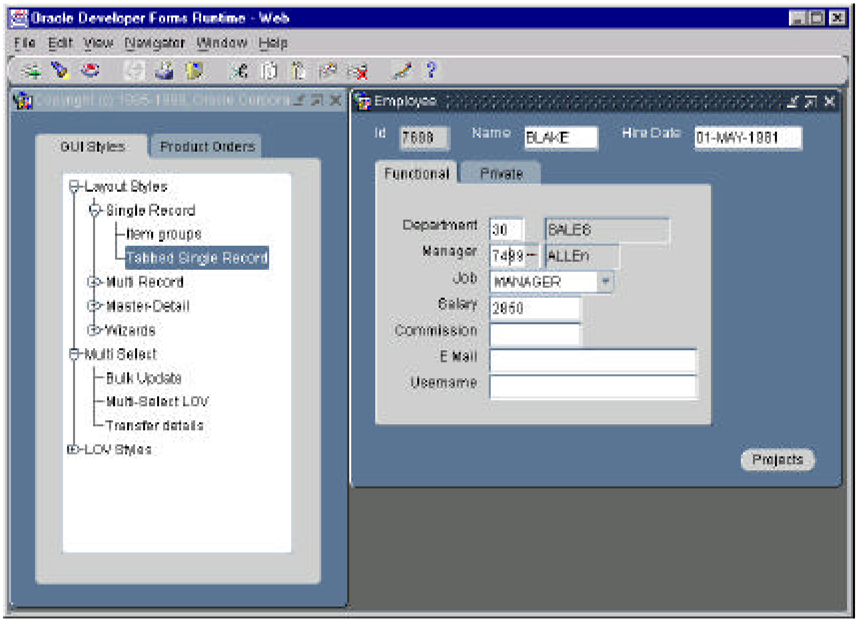
- Process Modeling
- Entity Relationship Modeling
- Business Function Modeling
- Business Rule Modeling, including a full business rule classification scheme.

This volume begins with a roadmap to Requirements Modeling that makes it easy for you to find your way in Oracle Designer.

Volume 2 - *Design and Generation of Multi-Tier Web Applications*

Volume 2 - *Design and Generation of Multi-Tier Web Applications*, is focused on the development of web-based, multi-tier applications using Oracle Designer. Volume 2 also contains a Roadmap to Design and Generation to help you find your way in Oracle Designer. The major focus areas are as follows:

- *Application System Architecture* - This chapter helps you to set up an architecture for the Oracle Designer Application Systems. It discusses the reasons for having more than one application system and gives you criteria for splitting functionality over different application systems.
- *Data Layer* - The Logical and Physical Database Design chapters provide detailed guidelines of how to design a database
- *Business Logic Layer* - This part covers CDM RuleFrame, the new Business Rule Implementation Framework and Business Rule Implementation. CDM RuleFrame is a powerful framework that enables easy and fast implementation and maintenance of business rules, transaction-level enforcement and traceability between analysis and design information of the same rule. Since it implements a logic middle tier it creates front-end independence, meaning that all business rules will be enforced regardless of the front end you add to your application.
- *Presentation Layer* - This part covers the WebForms Design and Generation including the option to use the new Oracle Look and Feel (OLAF). It gives detailed guidelines on how to completely (100%) generate Oracle Forms with the spectacular new Oracle Look and Feel. It also give guidelines on implementing business rules in the Form for adequate user feedback.



Id 7698
Name BLAKE
Hire Date 01-MAY-1981
Department 30 SALES
Manager 7499 ALLEN
Job MANAGER
Salary 2850
Commission
E Mail
Username

Figure 8 Application Navigator And Form 100% Generated from Oracle Designer following CDM Guidelines

Volume 3 - *Building Systems using Oracle8 Programming Tools*

In Volume 3 - CDM *Building Systems using Oracle8 Programming Tools*, guidelines are given for using PL/SQL.

Volume 4 - CDM *Standards*

In Volume 4, CDM *Standards*, all standards are collected. There are different ways to approach the standards. The first option you have is per deliverable of CDM Classic or CDM Fast Track, the second option gives you the opportunity to browse through the standards per Oracle Designer object (for example, entities, functions, tables, modules) and the third option is a listing ordered on standard number.

CDM Handbooks

This section provides an overview of all the handbooks that are included in CDM.

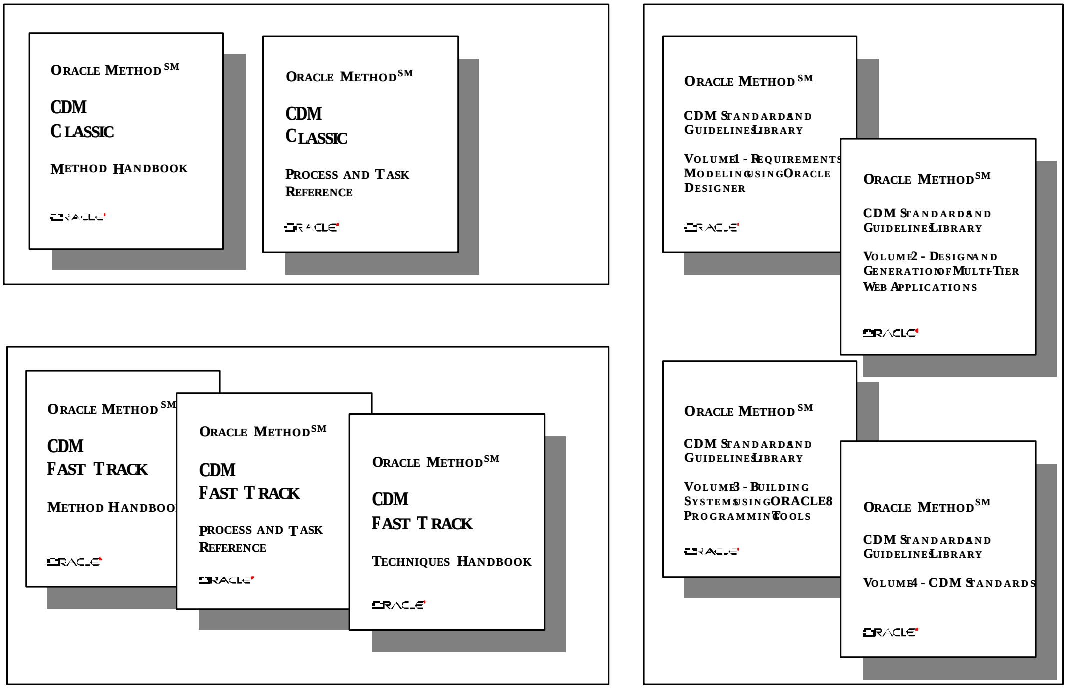
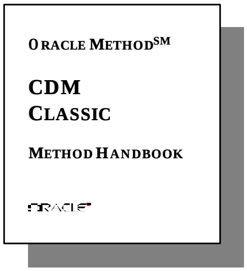

Oracle Method SM
CDM Classic
Method Handbook
Oracle Method SM
CDM Classic
Process and Task Reference
Oracle Method SM
CDM Standards and Guidelines Library
Volume 1 - Requirements Modeling using Oracle Designer
Oracle Method SM
CDM Standards and Guidelines Library
Volume 2 - Design and Generation of Multi-Tier Web Applications
Oracle Method SM
CDM Fast Track
Method Handboo
Oracle Method SM
CDM Fast Track
Process and Task Reference
Oracle Method SM
CDM Fast Track
Techniques Handbook
Oracle Method SM
CDM Standards and Guidelines Library
Volume 3 - Building Systems using Oracle8 Programming Tools
Oracle Method SM
CDM Standards and Guidelines Library
Volume 4 - CDM Standards

Figure 9 CDM Publications

CDM Quick Tour

The CDM *Quick Tour* gives an introduction to CDM and describes the various components of the method. All project personnel can use this pamphlet to learn the basics about CDM and to locate which components they need to consult.

CDM Classic

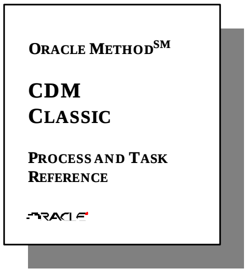

ORACLE METHOD^{SM}

CDM
CLASSIC

METHOD HANDBOOK

CDM *Classic Method Handbook* - This handbook describes the project control and management structure of CDM Classic projects. It describes the phases, key deliverables, project organization, roles and estimating considerations. It also contains appendices with reference information.

Project managers and team leaders can use this handbook to structure, organize and estimate CDM Classic projects.


ORACLE METHOD^{SM}

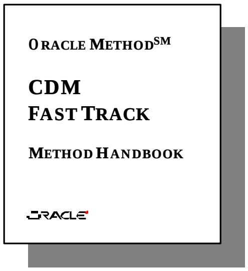
CDM
CLASSIC

PROCESS AND TASK
REFERENCE

CDM *Classic Process and Task Reference* - This reference lists the complete set of CDM Classic tasks and deliverables, with guidelines for each. Tasks are organized into sections by process, and each process has an overview and other descriptive information.

Team leaders and development team members can use this reference during project execution for detailed information on each CDM Classic process and task. Project managers and team leaders can use it on an ad-hoc basis during planning and estimating to check their understanding of processes and tasks.

CDM Fast Track

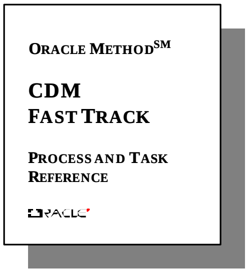

ORACLE METHOD^{SM}

CDM
FAST TRACK

METHOD HANDBOOK

CDM *Fast Track Method Handbook* - This handbook describe the project control and management structure for CDM Fast Track projects. It describes the phases, key deliverables, project organization, roles and estimating considerations.

Project managers and team leaders can use this handbook to structure, organize and estimate CDM Fast Track projects.

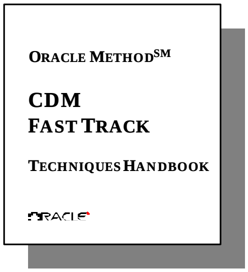

ORACLE METHOD^{SM}

CDM
FAST TRACK

PROCESS AND TASK
REFERENCE

CDM *Fast Track Process and Task Reference* - This reference lists the complete set of CDM Fast Track tasks and deliverables, with guidelines for each. Tasks are organized into sections by process, and each process has an overview and other descriptive information.

Team leaders and development team members can use this reference during project execution for detailed information on each CDM Fast Track process and task. Project managers and team leaders can use it on an ad hoc basis during planning and estimating to check their understanding of processes and tasks.


ORACLE METHOD^{SM}

CDM
FAST TRACK

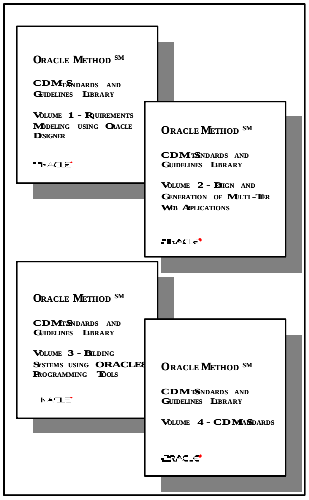
TECHNIQUES HANDBOOK

CDM *Fast Track Techniques Handbook* - This handbook describes the major management techniques used in CDM Fast Track, such as, timeboxing, prioritization, iterative development, workshop techniques, and empowerment. It also addresses some special guidelines for the use of Oracle Designer when using CDM Fast Track.

CDM Standards and Guidelines Library

The standards and guidelines library contains four volumes

- Volume 1 - *Requirements Modeling using Oracle Designer*
- Volume 2 - *Design and Generation of Multi-Tier Web Applications*
- Volume 3 - *Building Systems using Oracle8 Programming Tools*
- Volume 4 - CDM *Standards*


ORACLE METHOD SM
CDM STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES LIBRARY
VOLUME 1 - REQUIREMENTS MODELING USING ORACLE DESIGNER
ORACLE
ORACLE METHOD SM
CDM STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES LIBRARY
VOLUME 2 - DESIGN AND GENERATION OF MULTI-TIER WEB APPLICATIONS
ORACLE
ORACLE METHOD SM
CDM STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES LIBRARY
VOLUME 3 - BUILDING SYSTEMS USING ORACLE8 PROGRAMMING TOOLS
ORACLE
ORACLE METHOD SM
CDM STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES LIBRARY
VOLUME 4 - CDM STANDARDS
ORACLE

The CDM Standards and Guidelines Library is a set of manuals that provides guidance on using specific tools to support custom development. Each manual describes the standards and guidelines for using a specific tool or tools with CDM. Volumes will be added to the CDM Standards and Guidelines Library as more tools become available. The current volumes focus mainly on the use of Oracle Designer, version 2.1.x / 6.0.

Team leaders and development team members can use the Standards and Guidelines Library to quickly develop project standards, and to learn about the best use of project support tools.

Project Management Method (PJM)

The following Project Management Method (PJM) publications follow the organization of the corresponding CDM publications:

- PJM *Method Handbook*
- PJM *Process and Task Reference*

These publications are not included in the CDM package but can obtained separately or as a combined package.

Tools

This sections provides you with an overview of the tools that support CDM and are included in the CDM package as well as other tools that are offered separately.

Included Tools

The following tools are included in the CDM package:

Project Templates

Standard project templates are available through Project Bridge Modeler and Project Workbench. These templates include:

- complete work breakdown structures for CDM Classic and CDM Fast Track (including PJM tasks and all task dependencies)
- full bottom-up and top-down estimating facilities

Project managers and team leaders can use the project templates to create baseline work breakdown structures, estimate project effort, and customize task plans for individual projects.

Deliverable Templates

The Oracle Method Deliverable Template Tool allows you to produce CDM project deliverables quickly and with consistently high quality. It not only provides access to Word document-based templates, but to VISIO diagram templates, PowerPoint presentation templates and EXCEL spreadsheet templates as well. It is actually a set of templates that correspond to the deliverables produced during an Oracle Method project. Most deliverables are supported by preformatted boilerplate text and special macros. These templates have then been packaged into a single, menu-driven Word template tool.

The Oracle Method Deliverable Template Tool provides you with the features you need to satisfy the following project execution needs:

- quickly create project deliverables
- produce deliverables in a consistent and professional format
- include the most relevant sections in each deliverable
- customize documents to match project requirements
- produce deliverables for multiple projects simultaneously

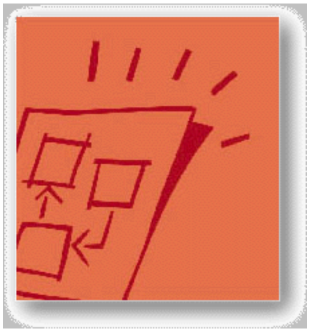
Online Method Guidelines

The CDM Online Method Guidelines (OMG) tool provides easy online access to the information that is published in the CDM handbooks. The tool allows quick, user-friendly access to specific detail topics, such as task guidelines, deliverable guidelines, role descriptions, etc., by a user who is familiar with the method.

Development team members, project managers and team leaders can use the OMG to read and print specific topics (for example, task guidelines and deliverable guidelines) as they are relevant during the project development life-cycle, and to reference specific information (for example, glossary terms, role definitions) as needed.

Additional Tools

There are a number of additional tools available from Oracle that all support CDM be it the Fast Track or the Classic approach.



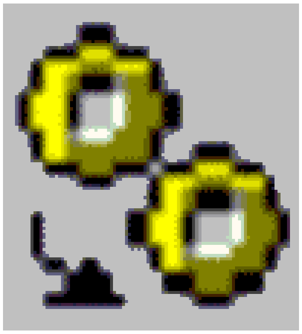
Oracle Designer

Oracle Designer is Oracle's premier CASE (Computer-Aided Systems Engineering) tool. The Oracle Designer repository and tools support the CDM full system development life-cycle — from business requirements modeling through to code generation. Oracle Designers repository-driven approach allows any or all of its components to be used for rapid development of scaleable, cross-platform, distributed applications.

The goal of Oracle Designer business and system modeling products is to capture user needs and automate the construction of flexible, graphical, client/server applications as rapidly as possible. This goal applies to the initial creation of applications and for the inevitable changes that will occur during their productive life.

Oracle Designer's graphical models of development definitions, integrated with a multi-user repository, contribute significantly to these goals. The tools build on recognized techniques to span the whole development life-cycle and allow users to work in the way most compatible with the needs of their organization. Repository management facilities increase the ability to use Oracle Designer in a flexible and open manner.

Although it is not a prerequisite to use Oracle Designer on CDM-based projects, it is strongly encouraged in order to maximize your team's efficiency.



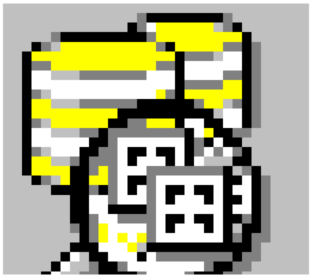
Headstart Oracle Designer

Headstart Oracle Designer is an add on to Oracle Designer, based on Oracle Consulting best practices. It consists of two components:

- Headstart Template Package, a sophisticated set of templates and reusable components that allow you to 100% generate a truly professional Graphical User Interface (GUI) which can be deployed as easily on the Web as on MS Windows.
- Headstart Utilities, a productivity suite that checks and enforces the world wide Oracle Custom Development (CDM) standards and significantly accelerates your development cycle through automation of time-consuming tasks in Oracle Designer.

This means that Headstart is fully integrated with CDM, it is implementing, enforcing and checking the standards as described in the CDM Standards and Guidelines. For more information contact your local Oracle Consulting representative or surf to the Oracle Technology Network.

Oracle Echo



Oracle Echo offers you a complete solution for Configuration Management in an Oracle Software Environment based on Oracle Designer. Oracle Consulting will assess your current configuration management situation for the Oracle Software Environment. Together with you, they define the Configuration Management requirements. They will fill in the Oracle Software Configuration Management Framework according to these requirements, describe the configuration management procedures and help you implement them in your organization. Of course the Oracle Echo Tool Set, that enables software configuration management in Oracle Designer, supports this implementation.

Be aware that Oracle Designer 6.5 includes most functionality of Oracle Echo.

For more information on Oracle Echo, please contact your local Oracle Consulting representative.

CDM as the Basis for a Quality Management System

The scope and the detail of CDM provide you with the opportunity to use CDM combined with PJM as major components in your Quality Management System for your IT department.

Oracle Consulting itself is ISO-9000 certified in a large number of countries using CDM and PJM as part of their quality management system. Adopting CDM and PJM can also improve your maturity level as described in the Capability Maturity Model (CMM).

Oracle Consulting has developed the CustomPLUS service to help you implement CDM and PJM into your organization to raise the maturity of your IT development organization. This service starts with an assessment of your current custom development capability based on your track record and the requirements for the future. In the next step, Oracle Consulting redesigns the necessary components of your IT Strategy, procedures, skills, development, tools, development architecture and organization. Pain points are addressed, solved and tested in a pilot project. After that the actual implementation follows including a continuous improvement cycle.

Please contact your local Oracle Consulting representative for more information.