0:0:0.0 --> 0:0:4.680  
Speaker 1  
Uh, so some interviews with the with other practitioner where we try to.

0:0:7.170 --> 0:0:7.920  
Speaker 1  
Collect.

0:0:8.380 --> 0:0:26.680  
Speaker 1  
Uh set of, let's say challenges and and or requirements that could be meaningful for this settings and based on this we develop of course the the theory and also the let's say the tool which now we would like to show to you as a father, let's say or as a validation step.

0:0:32.0 --> 0:0:32.250  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:0:26.690 --> 0:0:43.100  
Speaker 1  
So of course we also discuss with the people that were involved in deeper study, but we also want to have a bigger, let's say set of practitioner because yeah, our aim is to and collect feedback from also people that weren't.

0:0:43.110 --> 0:0:48.820  
Speaker 1  
I mean that could be potential users, let's say, and we're not involved in the.

0:0:51.190 --> 0:0:51.430  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:0:51.440 --> 0:0:52.530  
Speaker 1  
And the definition of this.

0:0:54.80 --> 0:0:56.550  
Speaker 1  
These uh requirements challenges.

0:0:56.800 --> 0:0:59.610  
Speaker 1  
So basically what we will, uh, what we will.

0:0:59.620 --> 0:1:14.200  
Speaker 1  
Uh, do now in this, uh, remaining 20 or 30 minutes is that we will show some if I find the presentation we will play some basically videos that.

0:1:16.620 --> 0:1:22.90  
Speaker 1  
Uh, we'll give you an overview of the intended use of this.

0:1:22.220 --> 0:1:28.290  
Speaker 1  
This tool that we developed and then of course you can comment on on what we show.

0:1:28.420 --> 0:1:41.650  
Speaker 1  
Of course, your understanding, your opinion and also if we will have time, we will at the end check the let's say challenges are requirement that were identified at the beginning and how in your opinion we manage to address this.

0:1:42.770 --> 0:1:42.990  
Speaker 2  
Yep.

0:1:41.720 --> 0:1:46.630  
Speaker 1  
OK, so the I still think you can see the.

0:1:46.720 --> 0:1:49.70  
Speaker 1  
You can see this tool, right?

0:1:49.390 --> 0:1:49.700  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:1:50.20 --> 0:1:50.330  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:1:50.340 --> 0:1:52.340  
Speaker 1  
Do you want me to zoom in or is it fine?

0:1:52.940 --> 0:1:55.330  
Speaker 2  
No, I'll just put it on a bigger screen, so.

0:1:55.290 --> 0:1:57.180  
Speaker 1  
OK, so this uh.

0:1:57.190 --> 0:1:59.550  
Speaker 1  
Meanwhile, I started so in this first video.

0:1:59.560 --> 0:2:8.520  
Speaker 1  
What you can see is that, let's say the base case of our base, uh, workflow, that you can have with this, uh, tool that we develop.

0:2:8.530 --> 0:2:18.900  
Speaker 1  
So the first thing is that on the left you have let's say a repository of artifacts that are that are already, let's say developed and available to the user.

0:2:18.910 --> 0:2:25.170  
Speaker 1  
What we envision is that each time, let's say, you developed something, it can be a style reference architecture software.

0:2:25.380 --> 0:2:33.150  
Speaker 1  
So that line at the pology or for your product, you can save it and have it available for yeah for usage.

0:2:33.160 --> 0:2:44.110  
Speaker 1  
Basically, once you pick whatever, let's say, initial artifact, you won't do drive your more concrete architecture.

0:2:44.440 --> 0:2:49.690  
Speaker 1  
It will be displayed graphically in this, let's say in this uh, quad.

0:2:49.740 --> 0:3:18.180  
Speaker 1  
In this view over here, which we call the select reference architecture, but again here you can have, you can think that you will see the topology in your case that you selected OK after that and this is for visualization but poses but of course you could modify the topology in a different let's say view if you would like to do some some changes once you selected this this topology let's say for for a starting what you can do is that you can start defining your.

0:3:18.830 --> 0:3:24.720  
Speaker 1  
Let's let's call it architecture of your product, your product architecture and you do it textually.

0:3:24.830 --> 0:3:31.500  
Speaker 1  
In this view over your this window, very here with a very simple, let's say syntax, where essentially what you say is you.

0:3:31.510 --> 0:3:38.540  
Speaker 1  
You you write down the components that needs to be part of your architecture, product architecture and the connectors.

0:3:38.750 --> 0:3:50.610  
Speaker 1  
And while doing this you as you can see you also specify of course the name of the product components let's say, but also which the uh, let's say helium.

0:3:50.620 --> 0:4:0.740  
Speaker 1  
And in the topology architecture they implement OK and this is a yeah to have of course the the links that allow for the conformance.

0:4:0.750 --> 0:4:1.940  
Speaker 1  
Uh, let's say checking.

0:4:2.230 --> 0:4:10.440  
Speaker 1  
So essentially what you can see here is that whatever you model or you specify textual is also represented graphically over here.

0:4:10.810 --> 0:4:12.200  
Speaker 1  
It's like run.

0:4:14.220 --> 0:4:14.450  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:4:12.550 --> 0:4:26.430  
Speaker 1  
I mean, it's a live representation and together with this what you have is that you also get, let's say you start to to get the result of the conformance check in these two views over here, one is the console and the other is the conformance view.

0:4:26.800 --> 0:4:57.760  
Speaker 1  
So the console specifically will either, uh, uh, show you some violation that you introduce in your product architecture or otherwise it doesn't show anything while the conformance view show basically depicts graphically uh it it it use a rather chart to depict the the the conformance status graphically and in order to give you an understanding of this, we can go towards the end of this minute where we actually introduce some violations.

0:4:57.770 --> 0:4:58.440  
Speaker 1  
So here.

0:4:58.710 --> 0:5:9.20  
Speaker 1  
So just to give you a little bit of understanding, let's imagine that we started with this very easy topology where you have 3 components and disconnection.

0:5:9.330 --> 0:5:15.790  
Speaker 1  
So according to this topology you don't have a direct connection between component B and component COK.

0:5:16.470 --> 0:5:16.750  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:5:16.100 --> 0:5:27.50  
Speaker 1  
Then when you start to model your product, you, uh, you you model your product, have 3 components A1B1C1 and you put some connectors as well.

0:5:27.140 --> 0:5:41.230  
Speaker 1  
However you link the component B1 to the component C1, because be 1 implements big capital and Q1 implement C Capital, this connector over here is illegal because it's not present in this topology.

0:5:41.240 --> 0:5:46.100  
Speaker 1  
So once you model this the let's say the tool gives you, as we say the violation.

0:5:46.110 --> 0:5:52.280  
Speaker 1  
So it adds you, OK, there is a violation and the picks it graphically using this rather chart.

0:5:52.450 --> 0:5:52.710  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:5:54.580 --> 0:5:59.130  
Speaker 1  
So yeah, was I clear enough until now?

0:5:59.270 --> 0:6:1.120  
Speaker 1  
Do you have any questions or yeah.

0:6:1.740 --> 0:6:5.690  
Speaker 2  
So when you specify artifacts in the beginning, do you?

0:6:6.680 --> 0:6:9.650  
Speaker 2  
Can you specify something more like restrictions like?

0:6:9.660 --> 0:6:13.190  
Speaker 2  
I don't know if you talk about topology that chooses bus.

0:6:13.680 --> 0:6:13.820  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:6:12.50 --> 0:6:14.400  
Speaker 1  
Yes, that's a very good question.

0:6:13.200 --> 0:6:15.950  
Speaker 2  
You can connect only in some way or something.

0:6:15.940 --> 0:6:16.470  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:6:16.530 --> 0:6:21.490  
Speaker 1  
So we start and this we decoupled this for two reasons.

0:6:21.500 --> 0:6:30.920  
Speaker 1  
One, because we try, I mean, in order to comply to the architectural, let's say best pract or architecture best practice, we wanted to have different views.

0:6:31.610 --> 0:6:40.930  
Speaker 1  
And this is a reason and another reason is because in general we realize that this topology or whatever we wanna call it more general architecture.

0:6:40.940 --> 0:6:45.450  
Speaker 1  
Maybe, let's say common for different projects or different products.

0:6:45.460 --> 0:6:55.470  
Speaker 1  
But as you said, in a given project or product, you may still want to constrain the little bit or specify other, let's say other things.

0:6:55.480 --> 0:7:4.690  
Speaker 1  
On top of this, so we we allow the user to do this and you can do this in this window very year which we call the script.

0:7:4.820 --> 0:7:7.720  
Speaker 1  
But essentially, this again is a text Nextel way.

0:7:7.730 --> 0:7:11.820  
Speaker 1  
You can specify whatever kind of, let's say, constrained.

0:7:11.830 --> 0:7:13.600  
Speaker 1  
You may want on this.

0:7:13.890 --> 0:7:18.840  
Speaker 1  
Let's call it topology so it can be like the kind of the connection between A&B.

0:7:26.730 --> 0:7:27.10  
Speaker 2  
Hmm.

0:7:19.460 --> 0:7:27.120  
Speaker 1  
It can be, for instance, that you want to have one component instantiated exactly one time, or I don't know, two times.

0:7:27.330 --> 0:7:42.420  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, all sort of constraint that you can that you can think of basically and these constraints of course are taken into account when uh providing for the conformance view and the violation.

0:7:42.430 --> 0:7:51.330  
Speaker 1  
So meaning the more the the the more constraints you put the the more strict the the conformance check will be.

0:7:54.980 --> 0:7:55.360  
Speaker 1  
Uh.

0:7:54.980 --> 0:7:58.270  
Speaker 2  
One more question, could you have different types of connections also or?

0:7:58.280 --> 0:8:0.650  
Speaker 2  
Or do you can specify it?

0:8:0.700 --> 0:8:2.510  
Speaker 2  
Or is it just connection or?

0:8:3.480 --> 0:8:12.950  
Speaker 1  
And no, you can by using this constraint language you could specify that for instance you need to have different connection between let's say between A&B.

0:8:12.960 --> 0:8:15.850  
Speaker 1  
You need to have at least two kind of connection.

0:8:15.860 --> 0:8:24.360  
Speaker 1  
For whatever reason, it may be redundancy, or yeah, whatever reason you can specify basically everything you want and.

0:8:25.80 --> 0:8:25.950  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:8:26.40 --> 0:8:35.680  
Speaker 1  
And this is because exactly this sort of, uh scene tax or or language area is a uh, yeah.

0:8:35.690 --> 0:8:39.810  
Speaker 1  
I lost the the word, but yeah, it's a logic.

0:8:40.120 --> 0:8:46.10  
Speaker 1  
But I mean it it it defines a logical strains or over the the the architecture essentially.

0:8:46.20 --> 0:8:47.350  
Speaker 1  
So you can specify really.

0:8:47.420 --> 0:8:48.470  
Speaker 1  
It's very powerful.

0:8:53.610 --> 0:8:53.820  
Speaker 2  
Who?

0:8:48.630 --> 0:8:54.140  
Speaker 1  
Can specify whatever kind of constraint you may want, and.

0:8:55.90 --> 0:8:58.950  
Speaker 1  
And and OK, as I said, this is the best line.

0:8:58.960 --> 0:9:8.320  
Speaker 1  
But to put this in relation with what we say, the OR would the the workflow that we depict at the beginning now where you have multiple level of abstraction.

0:9:8.590 --> 0:9:16.680  
Speaker 1  
So what we wanted to say is that in the general case, let's suppose that you have you start by having topology.

0:9:16.770 --> 0:9:18.520  
Speaker 1  
OK, a very general topology.

0:9:18.530 --> 0:9:24.460  
Speaker 1  
This topology is defined based on, let's say, a communication pattern that could be published as scribed.

0:9:24.470 --> 0:9:31.370  
Speaker 1  
Let's say, OK, So what you can do is that you select publish subscribe over here you will have uh the representation.

0:9:31.380 --> 0:9:38.890  
Speaker 1  
And then here you define your topology which is represented here, and your topology will be whatever you define.

0:9:38.900 --> 0:9:43.530  
Speaker 1  
But you know that is compliant to the publish subscribe button.

0:9:43.720 --> 0:9:43.970  
Speaker 2  
Hmm.

0:9:43.540 --> 0:9:53.790  
Speaker 1  
Let's see then what you may what you can do is once you save and once you have this topology defined, you can import the topology again.

0:9:53.920 --> 0:9:56.970  
Speaker 1  
So you can define in this case, let's call it a product.

0:9:56.980 --> 0:10:8.430  
Speaker 1  
Uh architecture according to or a system architecture accord according to this topology, basically using the same infrastructure, so same notation, same everything.

0:10:8.530 --> 0:10:10.450  
Speaker 1  
And this is 1.

0:10:11.20 --> 0:10:18.450  
Speaker 1  
This is 1 aspect and also this basically allows you the navigation through the different level of of abstraction.

0:10:19.10 --> 0:10:21.990  
Speaker 1  
Another of course.

0:10:22.0 --> 0:10:24.260  
Speaker 1  
Lena, you can interrupt me whenever you want.

0:10:24.470 --> 0:10:40.920  
Speaker 1  
Another other couple of features that we yeah that we introduce in order to achieve this continuous conformance, let's call it like this is what we call partial conformance check and this is very simple and intuitive.

0:11:1.180 --> 0:11:1.310  
Speaker 3  
Yeah.

0:10:58.640 --> 0:11:1.480  
Speaker 2  
I mean, Lexus subset or or umm.

0:10:40.930 --> 0:11:48.570  
Speaker 1  
So essentially we allow you we allow the user to define to check for conformance only between, uh, partial architecture, it can be partial, let's say software architecture and reference architecture, topology in your case and how do you yeah exactly subset and the way and of course the reason uh it it's because in maybe not given I mean the topologies let's say if you also think about a system architecture maybe system is very big you want to focus on a subsystem for whatever reason and now you do that it's very easy in the sense that once you start to compose your product architecture let's call it like that you say is enough for you to to basically define components without instantiating them uh with respect to the topology and the conformance engine will ignore the the subset of element in the topology that are not instantiated and will not produce any check for this element.

0:11:48.780 --> 0:11:58.700  
Speaker 1  
So what you can see, I don't know if I was clear, but what you can see over here is that now we are defining a component C and but we don't.

0:11:59.470 --> 0:12:2.820  
Speaker 1  
Basically is we don't write implements.

0:12:3.580 --> 0:12:3.800  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:12:2.830 --> 0:12:12.760  
Speaker 1  
See, so in this case the basically the conformance engine doesn't check the the the conformance with respect the.

0:12:12.830 --> 0:12:16.540  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, the elements in the topology, so it doesn't give you a warning.

0:12:17.640 --> 0:12:24.90  
Speaker 1  
UM, but the warning will be uh, or the violation will be basically.

0:12:24.100 --> 0:12:24.510  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:12:24.520 --> 0:12:31.190  
Speaker 1  
As you can see here, we define a, let's say, potentially legal connection.

0:12:31.200 --> 0:12:35.630  
Speaker 1  
But since we didn't, we didn't instantiated the component.

0:12:35.640 --> 0:12:36.170  
Speaker 1  
See one.

0:12:36.240 --> 0:12:40.130  
Speaker 1  
The conformance engine doesn't produce the violation.

0:12:40.140 --> 0:12:42.810  
Speaker 1  
The violation is only produced when you.

0:12:53.100 --> 0:12:53.340  
Speaker 2  
Umm.

0:12:42.820 --> 0:12:53.770  
Speaker 1  
When we modify this architecture by instantiating Percy one so here now you can see that because without C1 to C we got the violation.

0:12:55.270 --> 0:12:57.840  
Speaker 1  
This allow for of course for incremental.

0:12:57.850 --> 0:13:3.590  
Speaker 1  
Uh, let's say for incremental, uh, checking in a way.

0:13:3.750 --> 0:13:44.790  
Speaker 1  
And also as you can see or in relation to what also you said before about the possibility of adding constrained and so on and we using the this constraint, we also envision to feature one is like you can basically have more fine grade grain traceability with the design decision that you may have in your architecture architectural process, but also you can use this constraint in order to have different let's say UM strictness of the conformance checking throughout the development process.

0:13:44.980 --> 0:13:47.50  
Speaker 1  
So, or they architecting process.

0:13:47.120 --> 0:14:17.970  
Speaker 1  
So basically you can start with an with the only checking the conformance between the topology and the product without any constraint, and then you can start adding the constrained and this will produce a more strict as we said before, complex conformance checking and this feature we yeah envision that this fear could be relevant when uh you are targeting different stages of the developments at the beginning.

0:14:17.980 --> 0:14:33.560  
Speaker 1  
Maybe you're just brainstorming and you want to have a more I unless strict conformance check, but the more you go towards the code or whatever it is, your final artifact, you may want to be more conformant to.

0:14:33.570 --> 0:14:34.850  
Speaker 1  
Whatever you.

0:14:34.930 --> 0:14:37.490  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, you're supposed to to be conformant with.

0:14:38.760 --> 0:14:39.60  
Speaker 2  
Hmm.

0:14:40.640 --> 0:14:41.210  
Speaker 1  
Yes.

0:14:41.320 --> 0:15:0.590  
Speaker 1  
And so this basically were a little bit the, the the yeah, the case the the use cases are well the the envision functions of this the of the of the tool which again embodies the definition of continuous conformance and the process supporting it, uh.

0:15:0.600 --> 0:15:5.850  
Speaker 1  
So of course, if you have uh question or remarks, we can, uh, yeah, take them.

0:15:5.930 --> 0:15:8.150  
Speaker 1  
Otherwise, we can move on to the.

0:15:10.130 --> 0:15:14.250  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, that's part of the of the interview.

0:15:15.870 --> 0:15:17.110  
Speaker 2  
And I guess we can move on.

0:15:17.720 --> 0:15:20.290  
Speaker 1  
OK, so basically, I said.

0:15:20.300 --> 0:15:22.760  
Speaker 1  
Told you we did some.

0:15:25.850 --> 0:15:26.440  
Speaker 1  
Please study.

0:15:26.440 --> 0:15:29.640  
Speaker 1  
That's called it, during which this the wrong paper.

0:15:29.650 --> 0:15:38.720  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, this is the right paper and during which, uh, we elicited the some, let's say we call it the beginning, that we were requirements.

0:15:38.730 --> 0:15:41.540  
Speaker 1  
But then yeah, we split it in challenges and requirements.

0:15:41.550 --> 0:16:2.950  
Speaker 1  
OK, so challenges are more like, yeah, open challenges that can be seen as some in general uh, regarding words to the the, the the definition of continuous conformance and process what the requirements are more let's say aspect that should be taken into account by the the process and the tools supporting the process no.

0:16:3.50 --> 0:16:15.340  
Speaker 1  
So these were, Eliza added to a set of different activities including this pre study and the based on the discussion, we removed some requirements by the way and created the challenges.

0:16:15.350 --> 0:16:22.210  
Speaker 1  
So we would like to ask you if of course, uh, now we are showing you the the challenges and the requirements.

0:16:22.220 --> 0:16:37.690  
Speaker 1  
So if you think that what we show to you go in the direction of, you know, tackling these challenges and requirements or not or in general, which are your uh, which are your views over over this?

0:16:43.220 --> 0:16:43.400  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:16:39.950 --> 0:16:50.0  
Speaker 2  
You know, if you talk about the challenges you're mentioning, then I don't know conformance would do it's prime objective of the tool as I see.

0:16:52.630 --> 0:16:53.630  
Speaker 2  
I'll evolution.

0:16:56.520 --> 0:16:58.70  
Speaker 2  
I mean, that's what I mean.

0:16:58.120 --> 0:17:7.400  
Speaker 2  
I guess that's what you mean, that you have different levels of conformity when you are working with your system, but maybe also in evolution.

0:17:7.450 --> 0:17:12.910  
Speaker 2  
You include the notion of how easy it is to recheck it if it's changed.

0:17:12.920 --> 0:17:15.450  
Speaker 2  
Some small part that I I don't know.

0:17:15.780 --> 0:17:22.900  
Speaker 2  
I guess I would need to use a tool to see and there's those details and automation.

0:17:22.960 --> 0:17:38.550  
Speaker 2  
This is actually was maybe one of the question I had in my head also because you put manually right you describe manually as a manual input the system you want to to run the check for when you work.

0:17:39.50 --> 0:17:39.180  
Speaker 3  
No.

0:17:38.140 --> 0:17:43.230  
Speaker 1  
Uh, yes, so the let's say the the starting the topology.

0:17:43.240 --> 0:17:57.950  
Speaker 1  
Let's call it like this we we assume that it's this is given, but of course you if it's not given, you can define it as we say through the same through a similar approach and then the system that you are designing.

0:17:57.960 --> 0:18:1.0  
Speaker 1  
Yes, you need to design it manually basically.

0:18:1.840 --> 0:18:2.250  
Speaker 2  
Hmm.

0:18:4.480 --> 0:18:11.70  
Speaker 2  
And and yeah, so I didn't just bringing it to realities I have at work.

0:18:11.540 --> 0:18:18.440  
Speaker 2  
I would just say that majority people would say that visual comparison will work better than than they learning how to.

0:18:33.240 --> 0:18:33.490  
Speaker 1  
Hmm.

0:18:20.130 --> 0:18:34.130  
Speaker 2  
To put that in that actually is, I think that what I would get is an answer unless there is a person who really is into that and he will then take this as a role actually checking the the the conformance with the tool and all of that.

0:18:37.40 --> 0:18:38.980  
Speaker 2  
And adaptive ability.

0:18:41.540 --> 0:18:41.830  
Speaker 2  
Yeah.

0:18:41.840 --> 0:18:42.0  
Speaker 2  
OK.

0:18:45.930 --> 0:18:46.70  
Speaker 1  
Yeah.

0:18:42.10 --> 0:18:57.0  
Speaker 2  
That's what you also meant to the development process and following the that, I mean it looks like challenges addressed to different extent, but I would assume it's well, maybe also not the end result of the work.

0:18:57.10 --> 0:18:58.950  
Speaker 2  
I mean, if you plan to extend 30 so.

0:18:59.620 --> 0:19:22.390  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, but one one thing that since we have like maybe 3 minutes left and two during, I mean your current work, let's see how often do you, I mean deal with something similar, I mean our relevant may be something like this for your work, let's put it this way.

0:19:24.590 --> 0:19:51.140  
Speaker 2  
No, we we don't assess architectures like that because we mostly operate in terms of system specification or some type of requirement specification which are mandatory and then we have recommendations regarding architectures, solutions and then we need to have a reviews of those and discussion.

0:20:0.930 --> 0:20:1.330  
Speaker 1  
OK.

0:19:51.630 --> 0:20:2.350  
Speaker 2  
But it's more like a person looking at topology and and and saying what they hear what she thinks is wrong in that and why it's not gonna work.

0:20:2.390 --> 0:20:3.190  
Speaker 2  
As it's supposed to.

0:20:3.200 --> 0:20:11.810  
Speaker 2  
So it's a lot of actually knowledge person is to have an had to be able to judge and to to provide feedback.

0:20:11.980 --> 0:20:33.830  
Speaker 2  
So in some sense I see a need for maybe some way of formalization of that, but as I mentioned, for example, introduction of the tool as it is, I I see is is a bit challenging for engineers, so they would say that it's too too much overhead for them to to to try to do it this way.

0:20:34.0 --> 0:20:38.120  
Speaker 2  
But maybe it's just changing the process somehow anyway towards that.

0:20:39.40 --> 0:20:39.950  
Speaker 1  
That's alright.

0:20:39.960 --> 0:20:47.580  
Speaker 1  
Wait, this is what's so interesting is something that we would like to explore in the in the future in general, to have more, as you said.

0:20:50.470 --> 0:21:2.800  
Speaker 1  
I don't know to define, but anyhow some sort of knowledge or some sort of let's say require not requiring but but some sort of guidelines or whatever that stem from that team.

0:21:2.810 --> 0:21:4.60  
Speaker 1  
Sorry from the requirements.

0:21:4.70 --> 0:21:4.180  
Speaker 1  
No.

0:21:4.750 --> 0:21:8.20  
Speaker 1  
Uh, this is also something big.

0:21:8.170 --> 0:21:23.530  
Speaker 1  
Yeah, that we would like to to investigate and that's also the one of the reason why we again we had this for instance validation script already in place but probably needs to be yeah tailored than any world.

0:21:24.750 --> 0:21:33.200  
Speaker 1  
Uh, OK, I mean we I think we are, we are finishing the time and I don't want to steal more time from you.