

# Measuring the Return on Investment of Your Adoption of Agile and the IBM Rational Collaborative Lifecycle Management Solution

Per Kroll  
Chief Solutions Architect - APM  
pkroll@us.ibm.com

IBM Software

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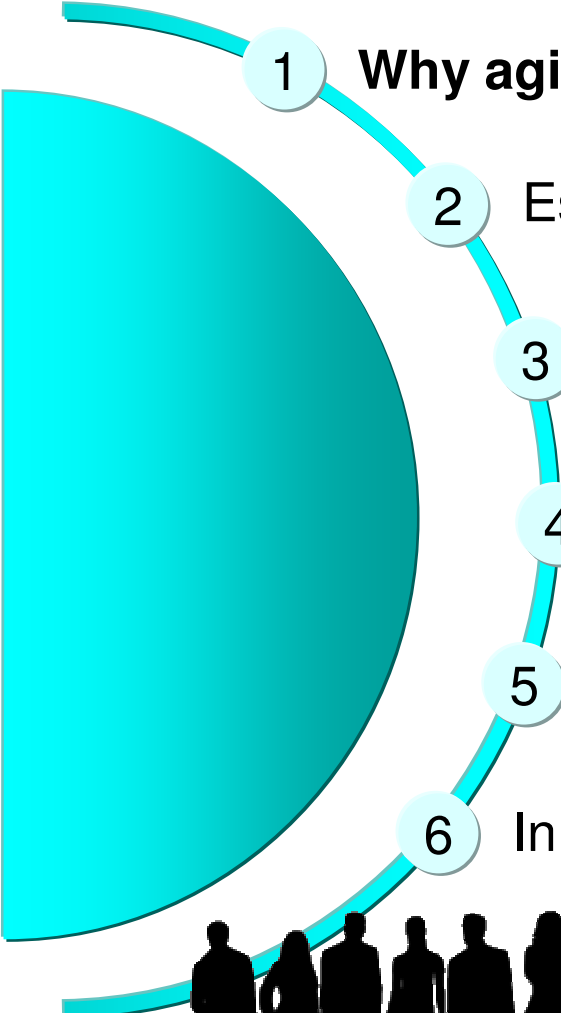
August 9-11, Bangalore | August 11, Delhi

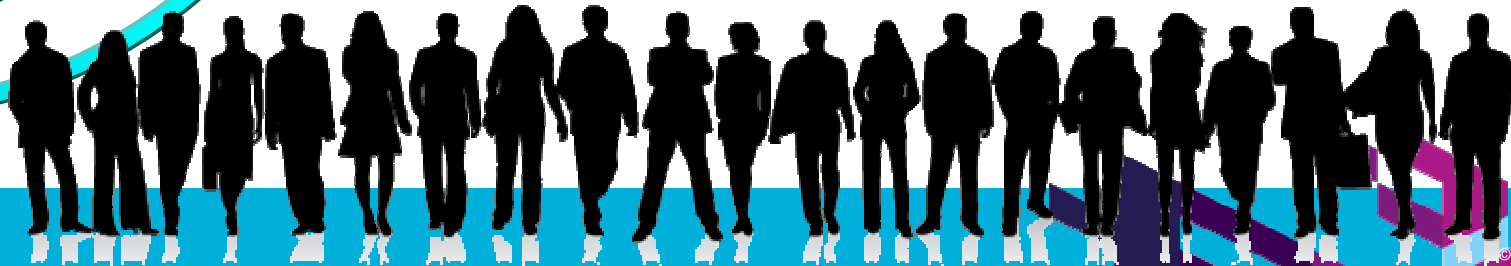


## Disclaimer

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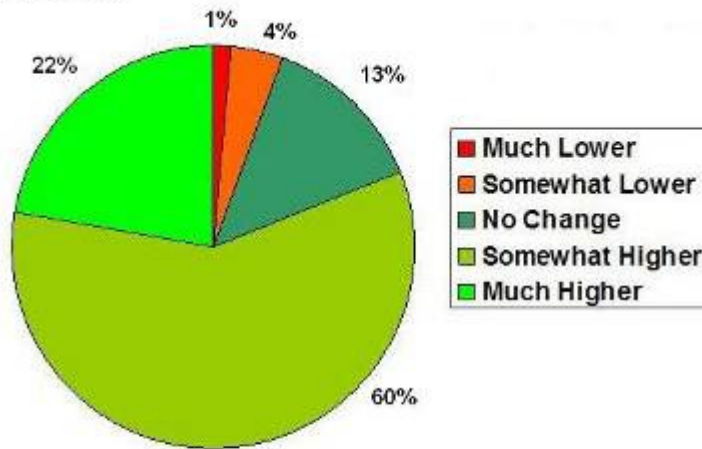
## Discussion Points

- 
- 1 **Why agile and ALM?**
  - 2 Establishing an adoption roadmap
  - 3 Monetizing the value of agile and ALM
  - 4 Monetizing organizational value
  - 5 Monitor progress and take corrective action
  - 6 In review

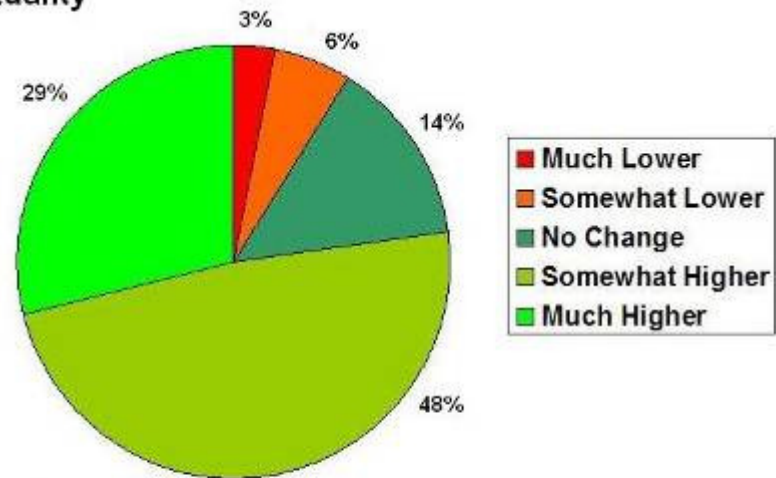


# Why Agile? Because it Works!

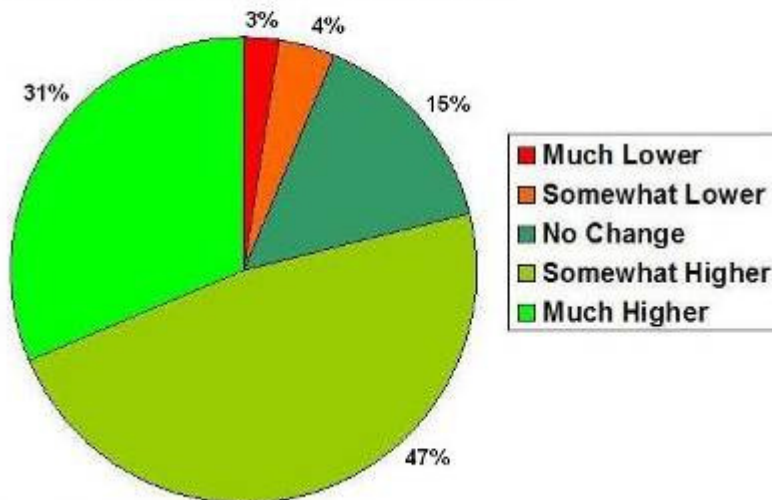
Productivity



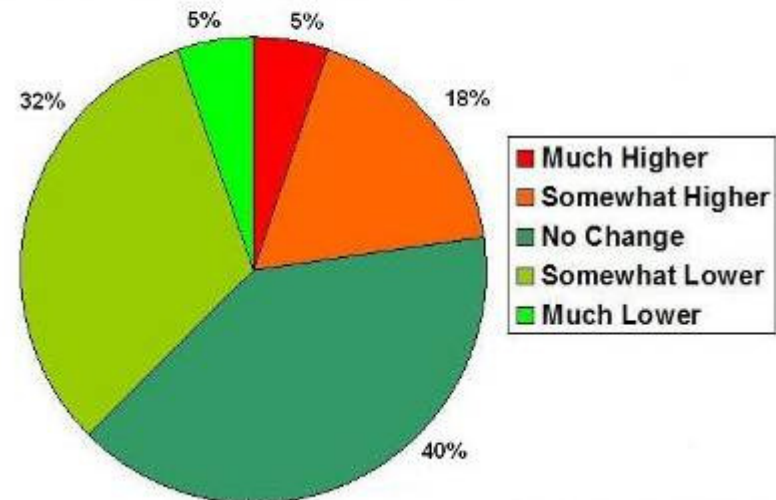
Quality



Business Stakeholder Satisfaction



Cost of System Development



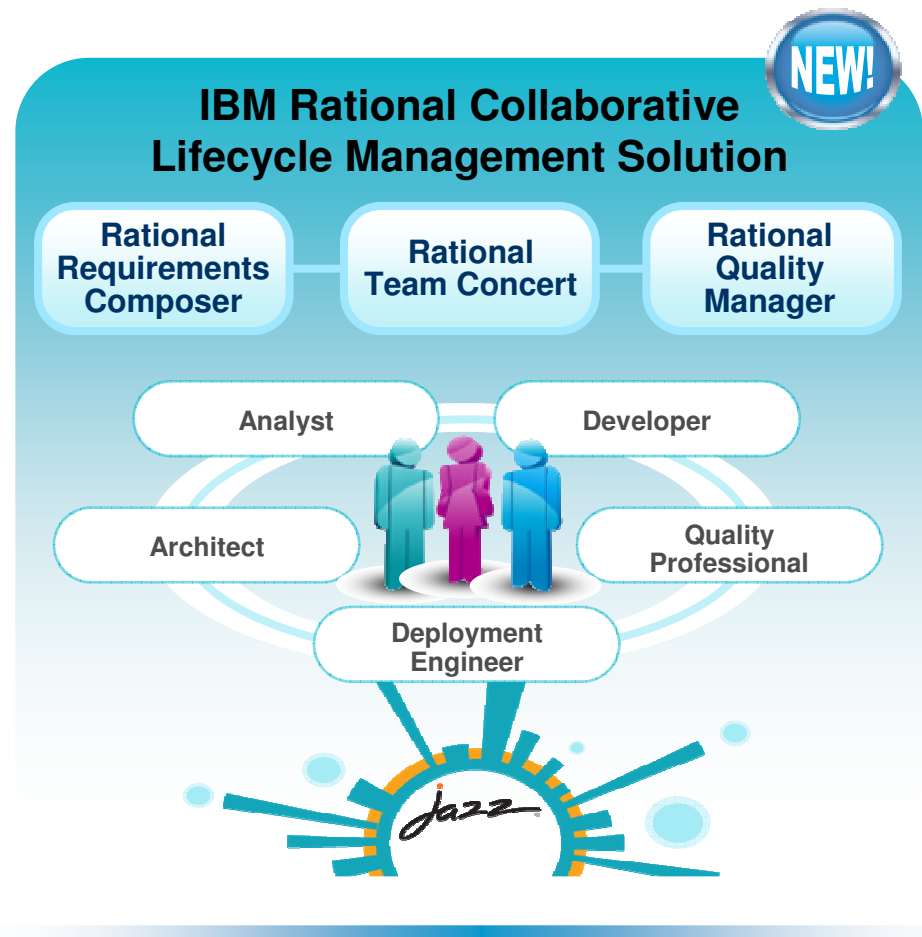
Source: Dr. Dobb's Journal 2008 Agile Adoption Survey

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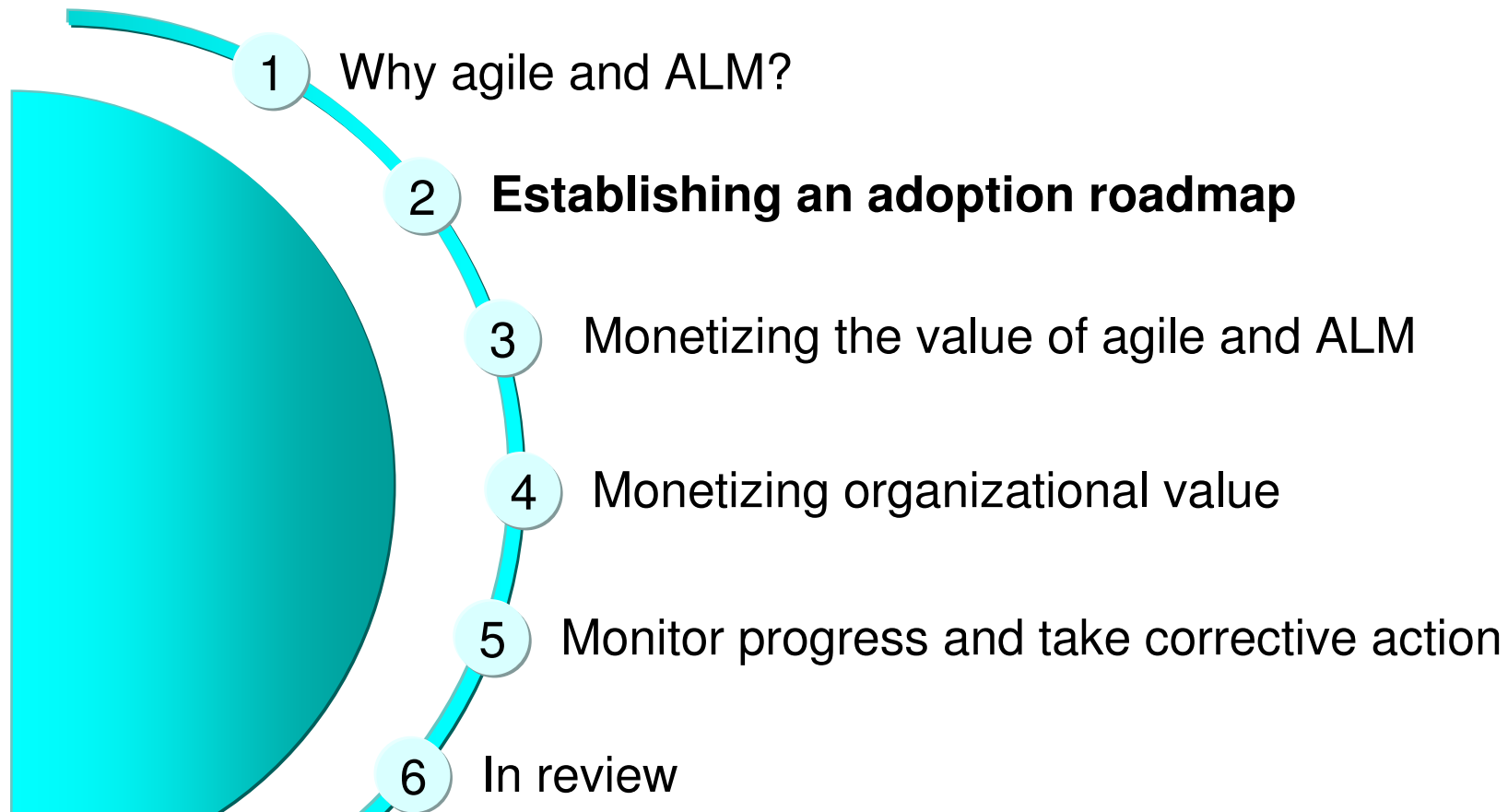
# IBM Rational Collaborative Lifecycle Management Solution

*Improve productivity by 4-6% annually with an integrated ALM solution*

- **Optimize your team through support of the 5 ALM Imperatives**
  - Real-time planning
  - Lifecycle traceability
  - In-context collaboration
  - Development Intelligence
  - Continuous Improvement
- **Get up and running quickly**
- **Extend as your needs evolve**
- **Support heterogeneous development across multiple platforms and technologies**



## Discussion Points

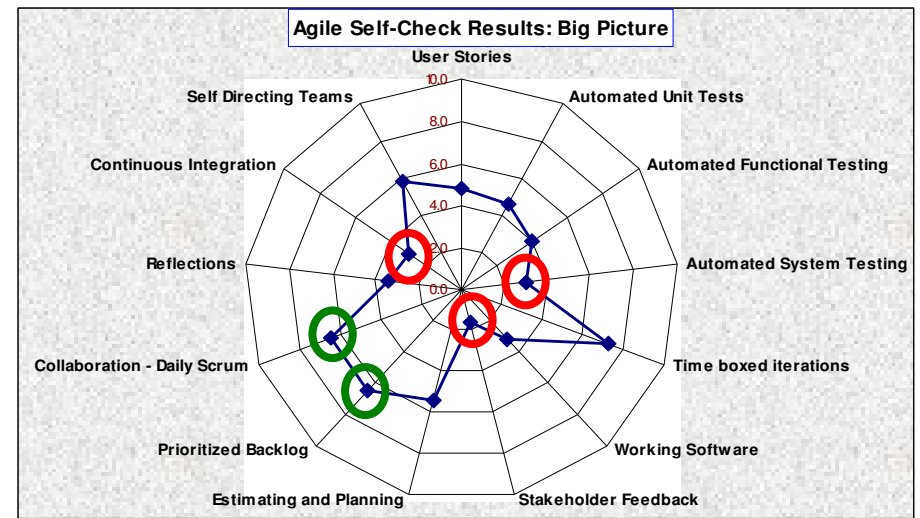
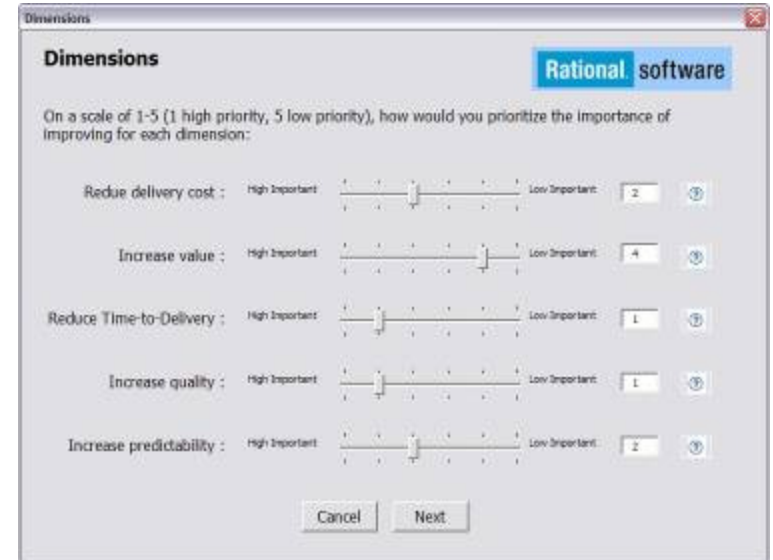


## Key Steps When Identifying a Roadmap

1. Understand your business drivers and pain points
2. Understand the correlation between business drivers / pain points and practices / tool capabilities addressing those pain points
3. Understand your project profile and the value different practices / tool capabilities have for your project profile
4. Understand the state of your adoption level of key practices / tool capabilities
5. Focus adoption on the practices and tool capabilities providing your project with the greatest value

## Quick Diagnostics and Self-Check

- IBM Rational has developed a quick and structured approach for determining what agile approach is right for you
  1. Discussion with leadership team. Determine complexity factors, prioritize operational objectives, discuss current issues and desired direction. (~2 hours)
  2. Facilitated self-assessment. Assess 1 or 2 teams agile strengths and weaknesses. (~3 hours)
  3. Rational team takes the results and propose adoption roadmap.
  4. Discuss with leadership team and agree to adoption roadmap; Workshops, mentoring, tool deployment, agile focus areas, metrics.





## 5) Results: Heatmap, overview of prioritized improvement areas

Operational Objectives

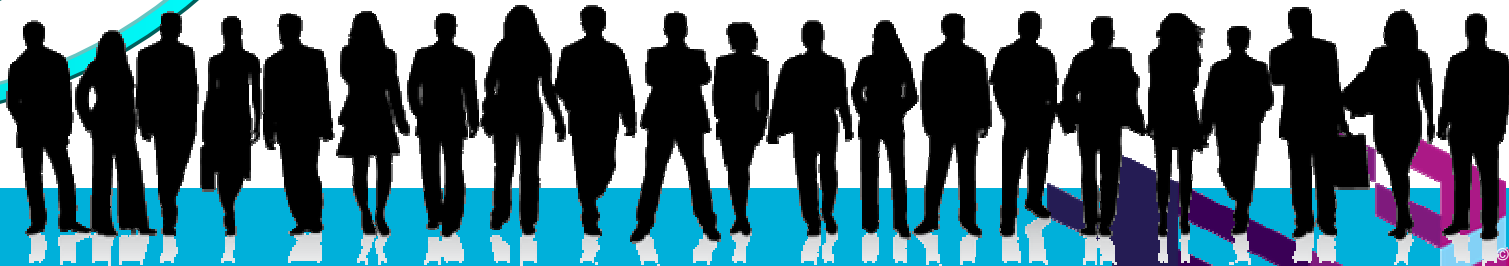
### Domains

	Requirement Management	Architecture Management	Application Development	Software Change and Configuration Management	Quality Management
Cost	Effectively Elicite Requirements	Enterprise Architecture	Improve Developer Efficiency	Improve Build Process	In critical need of improvement
		SW Asset Management			Improve Security Testing
Improve Lifecycle Collaboration					
Time-to-Delivery	Effectively Manage Requirements and Monitor Scope	Reuse Management	Improve Developer Efficiency	Effectively Manage and Control Change Request	Effective Test Management
		SW Asset Management			
	Trade-off Analysis	SOA	Effective Developer Testing	Improve Build Process	
Improve Lifecycle Collaboration					
Value	Effectively Manage Requirements and Monitor Scope	Communicate Solution	To be covered in future version of QD	Release Management	Effective Functional Testing
	Effectively Elicite Requirements	System Architect			Effective System Testing
	Trade-off Analysis	Application Modeling			Improve Non-Functional Testing
Improve Lifecycle Collaboration					
Quality	Effectively Manage Requirements and Monitor Scope	Communicate Solution	Effective Developer Testing	Effective Configuration Management	Effective Test Management
	Effectively Elicite Requirements	Application Modeling		Improve Build Process	Improve Performance Testing
Predictability	To be covered in future version of QD				Effective Test management
	Process Standardize and Automation				

- In critical need of improvement
- Important to improve
- Potential area of strength or less critical area to improve
- To be covered in future version of QD

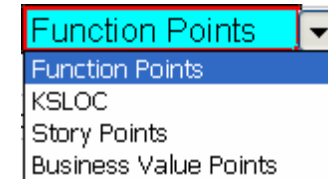
## Discussion Points

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  - 3 **Monetizing the value of agile and ALM**
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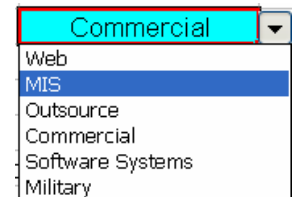


# Monetizing the Value of Productivity Improvement

## Step-by-Step Process



1. Decide on which unit you should use for measuring value
2. Determine past velocity for your teams and enter into spreadsheet
  - If you do not have baseline data, we provide industry baselines for FP and LOC if you fill in project type
3. Enter your own velocity as you go through the project



	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	Average
Actual Value Delivered	50	80	80	90	100	120	86.67
Actual Effort (person-month)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Average velocity (value / person month)	7.14	11.43	11.43	12.86	14.29	17.14	12.38

### 4. Enter monthly burden cost

Monthly burden costs before ALM deployment	\$12,000.00	Dollars
Monthly burden costs after ALM deployment	\$11,000.00	Dollars

### 5. The spreadsheet calculates cost per unit of value delivered as well as cost savings

Costs per unit of value delivered before improvement	1659.75	Dollars
Costs per unit of value delivered after improvement	969.23	Dollars
<b>This is your calculated improvement</b>		
Productivity gain	5.150952381	FP / Person-month
Total Productivity Gain	<b>359,071</b>	<b>Dollars</b>

## Optionally: Understand source of productivity improvement



- Measure time spent on different project times using the time tracking capability in RTC 3.0, and compare with baseline data
- Sample sources of customer-experienced productivity improvements
  1. Less time spent on face-to-face meetings
  2. Less rework
  3. Less time spent preparing status reports and documents
  4. Reduced integration, build, and system test cost
  5. Improved cost model due to larger percentage of developers in low-cost countries

### Task 158 ▾

Summary: \* Implement user authentication function

In Progress ▾

#### Quick Information

May 1, 2011 - May 7, 2011 : 27 h

May 8, 2011 - May 14, 2011 : 37 h

Work item Total : 64 h

#### Time Tracking

[Previous](#) May 8, 2011 - May 14, 2011  [Next](#)

Owner	Time code	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Week Total	Total
user1	F2F meeting / Status update meeting	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
user1	Requirements	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	12
user1	Function / System Testing	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
user1	Review	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4
user1	Deveelopment / Unit Testing	0	3	4	3	4	4	0	18	34
user1	Integration / Build	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	4
user1	Documentation	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	7

## Monetizing the Value of Quality Improvement



Two key drivers:

1. Fewer defects found post deployment
    - ▶ A result of better test coverage, automated and frequent testing
  2. The average defect is found earlier in the lifecycle, when the cost of finding them is lower
    - ▶ A result of iterative and agile development, enabled through improved lifecycle integration
- 
- Problem: How do you know the cost of a defect
  - Solution: If you have collected your own baseline data, use it. If not, we make it easy to select relevant industry data



# Monetizing the Value of Quality Improvement

## Step-by-step Process (1 out of 2)

Goal: Monetize the value of Quality Improvement post deployment of our ALM

1) Enter project information

Project Type	Commercial
Project Effort	48
Development Process before ALM deployment	Scrum

Web
<b>MIS</b>
Outsource
Commercial
Software Systems
Military

<b>Iterative</b>
RAD
RUP
Scrum
Six-Sigma for SW
SOA
Waterfall
XP

2) Adjust defect removal efficiency rate at release time (optional)

Adjust defect removal efficiency rate at EGA (optional)	
Defect Removal Efficiency Rate at eGA	94%
Defect Removal Efficiency Rate by Iteration:	
Iteration 1	5%
Iteration 2	9%
Iteration 3	28%
Iteration 4	52%

Pre-populated based on process selection

(Bseline data from Capers Jones)

3) Select industry baseline for the cost of fixing defects or adjust your own data (optional)

4) Estimated software size and number of potential defects (Automatically calculated )



## Monetizing the Value of Quality Improvement Step-by-step Process (2 out of 2)

5) Enter actual number of class 1 and class 2 defect closed for each iteration

	Class 1 Defects	In-Progress				% Defects Targeted for eGA+12 Months Remaining	Post-Delivery		Total
		I1	I2	I3	I4		eGA+3 months	eGA + 12 months	
<b>Benchmark data</b>	Cost of fixing a defect	\$45	\$120	\$360	\$1,440		\$11,400	\$11,400	
	% Defect Removal Baseline distributed by iterations	4%	9%	26%	47%	14%	7%	7%	
	Expected class 1 defect count for project X	45	90	269	492		73	73	1,041
	Expected cost for defect fixing	\$2,015	\$10,744	\$96,699	\$709,128		\$830,814	\$830,814	2,480,213
<b>Actuals</b>	% of Defect Removal	4.63%	12.30%	29.60%	42.74%		5.09%	5.64%	
	Actual class 1 defects closed	50	133	320	462		55	61	1,081
	Actual cost for class 1 defect fixing	\$2,250	\$15,960	\$115,200	\$665,280		\$627,000	\$695,400	2,121,090

← Reduce cost by fixing defects earlier in the lifecycle
 → Reduce cost by having fewer defects post deployment
 ○ Savings: The diff between Actuals and Expected


6) Savings are automatically calculated from the above table

Total Costs of Saving Due to Improve Quality	<b>\$488,771.10</b>
--	---------------------

## Monetizing the Value of Reduced Time To Value (TTV)



Applications fall into either of 3 main categories

1. There is no incremental value from early delivery
  - Example: Make this application SOX compliant before 2012-12-31.
2. The benefit stream of the application occurs earlier 
  - ▶ Approximate benefit stream as linear.
  - ▶ We believe this to be the most common case for a majority of inhouse application.
  - ▶ Example: This application increases efficiency of our Travel Auditing process by 10%.
3. The benefit of early release increases (potentially dramatically) due to the benefit of being 'early to market'
  - True for applications in a highly competitive market. Example: Mobile device market.
  - The size of this benefit should be estimated on a case by case basis, and we will not provide a formula for this.



# Monetizing the Value of Reduced TTV

## 2) The benefit stream of the application occurs earlier



- Problem: How do I calculate the monthly benefit stream of my application?
- Case A: I have done an ROI analysis, and I hence know the size of the benefit stream (less common)
- Case B: Within my organization, we expect a payback within a certain time period, e.g. 18 or 36 months (more common)

- ▶ Apply average payback time based on financial guidelines.
- ▶ Benefit stream can be estimated as Project Cost / Standard Payback time

<b>1)</b>	<b>Enter total project costs</b>		
	Project Costs	1,800,000	Dollars
<b>2)</b>	<b>Enter an estimated payback period</b>		
	Payback Period	36	Month
<b>3)</b>	<b>Monthly benefit stream</b>	50,000	Dollars

- Value can now be calculated as
  - ▶ “Reduction in TDD” = “Past Average TDD” – “TDD for this project”
  - ▶ “Incremental value” = “monthly benefit stream” \* “Reduction in TDD”

<b>4)</b>	<b>Enter project durations</b>	
	Average past Time-To-Value (months)	12
	Month that product is actually released	9
	Time-To-Value Reduction	3
<b>5)</b>	<b>Calculate a total benefit stream gain from early release</b>	
	Total benefit stream gain	\$150,000

## Monetizing the cost for process improvement

- To calculate ROI, we also need to calculate the cost of deploying agile and ALM
- The below showcases sample cost streams to account for

<b>Sample: Cost for deploying ALM</b>		
<b>1) Enter number of pilot team members</b>		50
<b>2) Enter deployment costs</b>		
Hardware costs (amortized over 3 years)		\$58,000
Software licences costs (amortized over 3 years)		\$146,000
Services costs (installation, configuration and customization)		\$30,000
<b>3) Enter costs of training and mentoring</b>		\$218,000
<b>4) Adjust administration costs (on-going per year)</b>		\$36,000
<b>5) Total investment</b>		
Investment for ALM deployment		<b>\$488,000</b>
Investment for ALM deployment per a team member		<b>\$9,760</b>

## Summary: Monetizing the Value

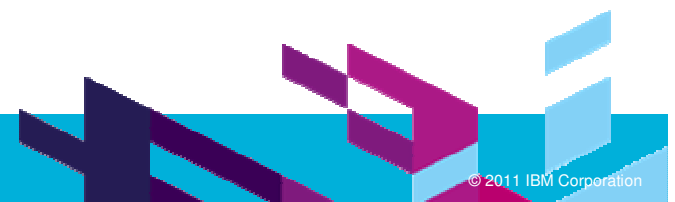
- **Productivity**
  - ▶ Monetize value of acceleration (Points, LOC, FP, Business Points, ...)
  - ▶ Optionally measure the source for the productivity gain
- **Quality**
  - ▶ Monetize value of fewer defects post deployment
  - ▶ Monetize value of defects found earlier in the lifecycle, when the cost of finding them is lower
- **Time-To-Value**
  - ▶ Monetize value of the benefit stream of the application occurring earlier
  - ▶ Enable capturing the value of being 'early to market' in competitive markets



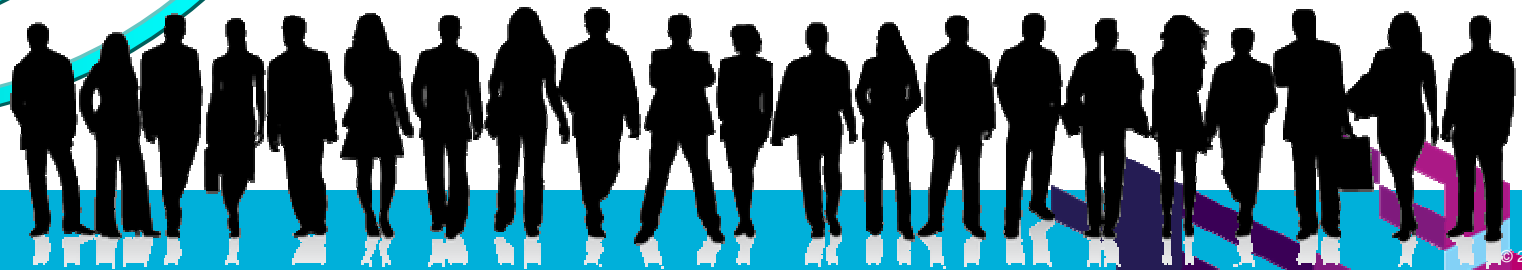
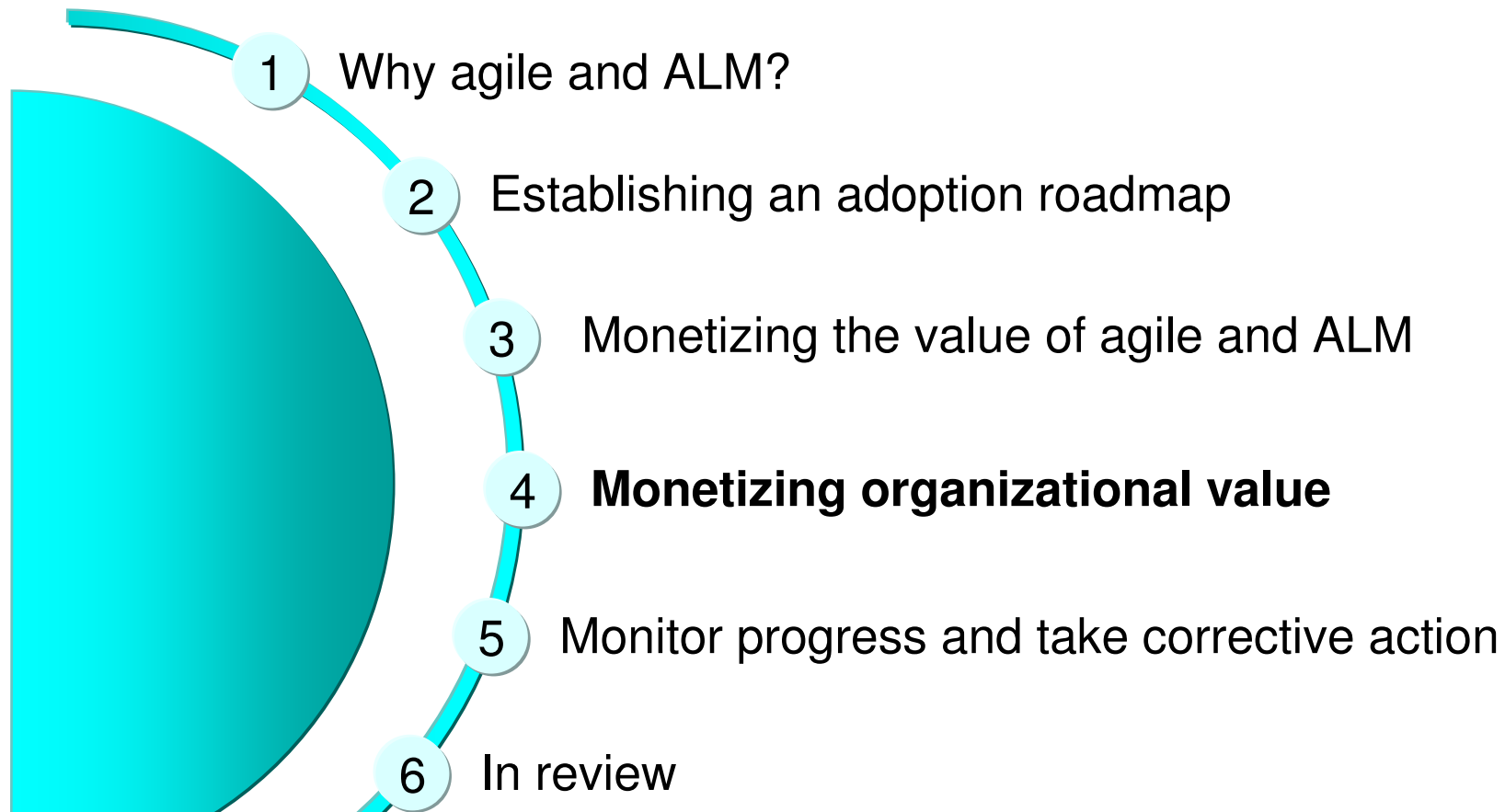
	Optimistic	Most Likely	Pessimistic
Estimated Productivity Gain	\$124,200	\$92,000	\$59,800
Estimated Saving due to Quality Improvement	\$648,000	\$480,000	\$312,000
Estimated Earning due to Time-to-Value Improvement	\$202,500	\$150,000	\$97,500
<b>Estimated Total Value</b>	<b>\$974,700</b>	<b>\$722,000</b>	<b>\$469,300</b>



[www.ibm.com/software/rational](http://www.ibm.com/software/rational)



## Discussion Points



## Developing a model for organizational level approval

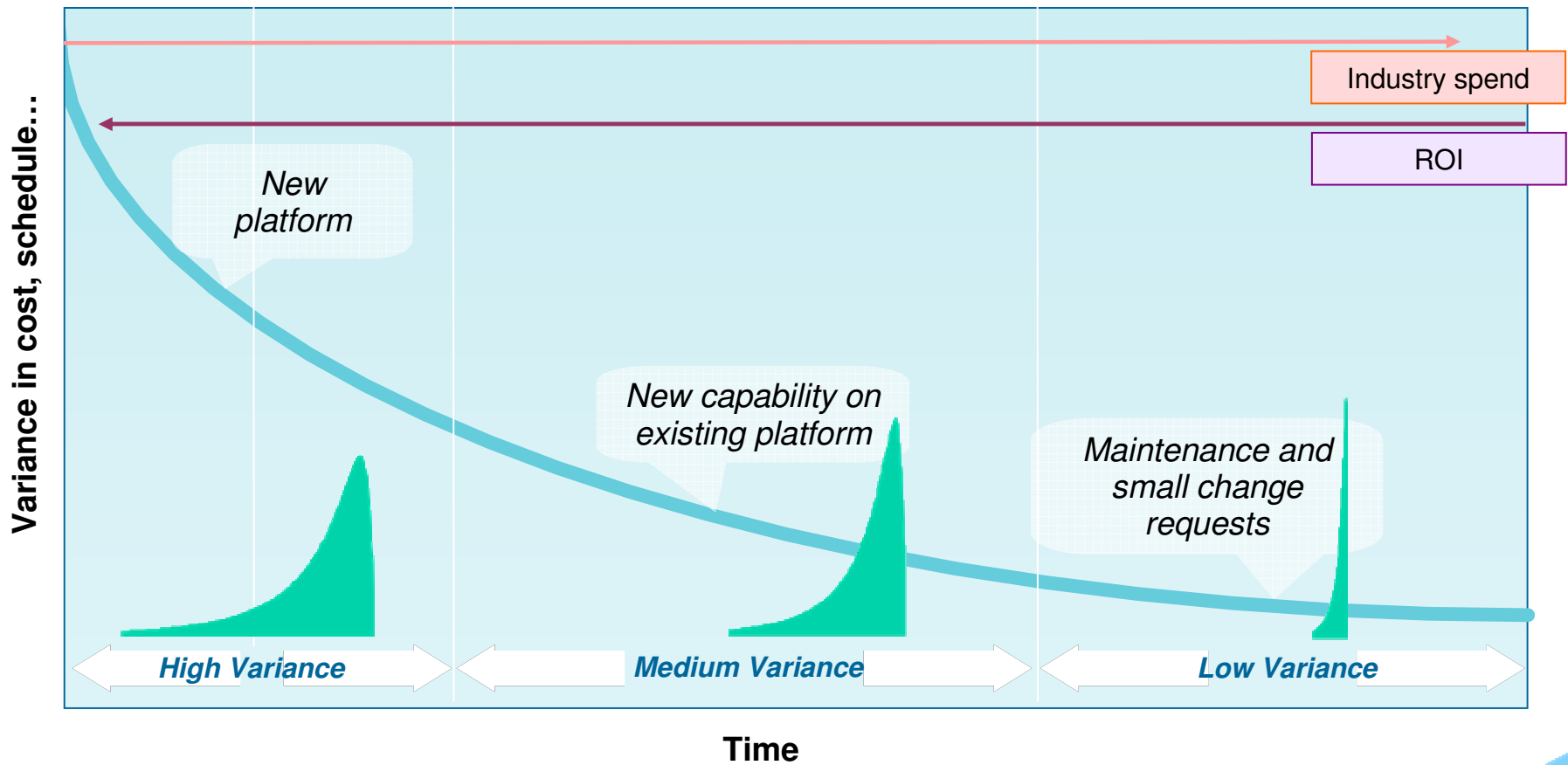
- Problem:
  - ▶ When you adopt agile / ALM over a large organization, how can you assess the value?
  - ▶ If you extrapolate from a few projects, how do you know that they are representative?
  
- Solution:
  - ▶ Categorize projects by type
  - ▶ Establish average monetized value by project type by measuring a set of individual projects for each project type
  - ▶ Do a sanity to ensure data is realistic. Did you only pick very successful projects? Some WILL fail...
  - ▶ Calibrate as you measure the data from more and more projects

**This section borrows from Dave Lubanko and Murray Cantor**

# Variance in outcome reduces with increased application maturity

*Leverage level of uncertainty as a primary category for project types*

Other categories may apply for your organization, such current process, region, or maturity of team



## Variance impact the importance of different productivity gains

	High Variance	Medium Variance	Low Variance
Productivity	Valuable	Critical	Critical
Quality	Valuable	Critical	Critical
Time-To-Value	Critical	Valuable	Some value

**Legend**

Critical

Valuable

Some value

The above table is the effect of a combination of what improvements can be achieved, and how much an organization cares about an improvement area.



Monetize value form multiple projects to understand organizational averages  
*Categorize by variance level*

**Sample calculation of value of enterprise-wide adoption**

	High Variance	Medium Variance	Low Variance
Productivity (% of project cost)	3%	2%	2%
Quality (% of project cost)	2%	2%	3%
Time-To-Value (% of project cost)	4%	2%	1%
Cost of improvement effort (% of project cost)	-3%	-2%	-3%
Net gain (Sum of above %-ages)	6%	4%	3%
Total Organizational Expense (\$K)	3,200	12,400	21,000
Monetized organizational value (\$K)	\$192	\$496	\$630

**Be wary if your averages are too high!**  
**Did you pick only the golden nuggets, or a true cross-sample?**  
**See next slide for a sanity check...**

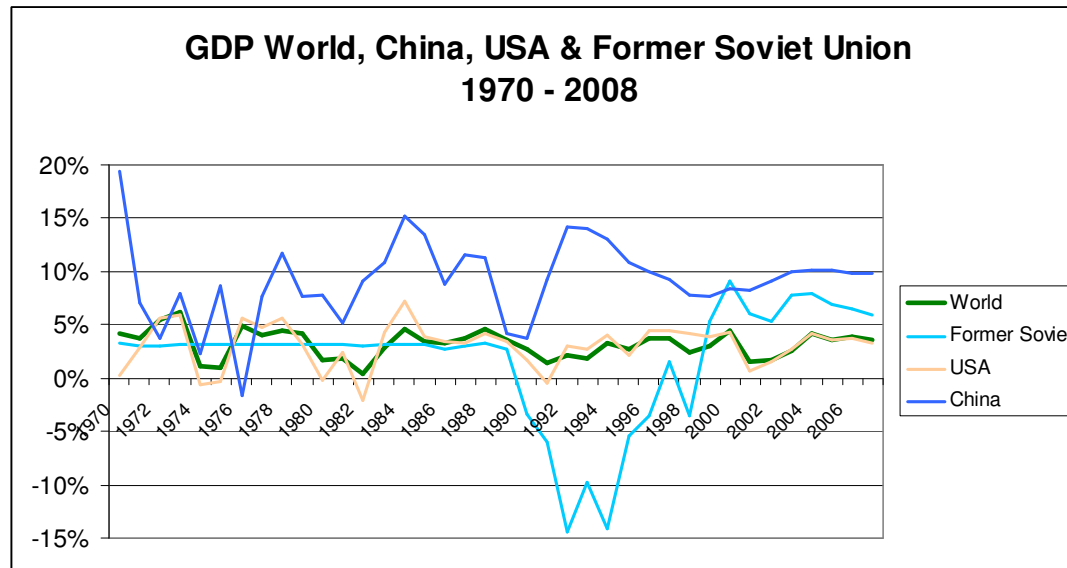
## Improvement potential levels out with increasing organizational size Compare GNP growth

### GDP Growth

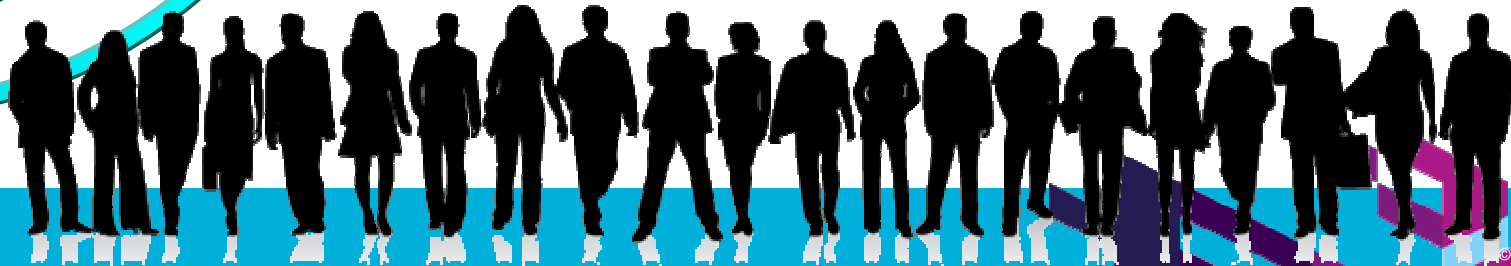
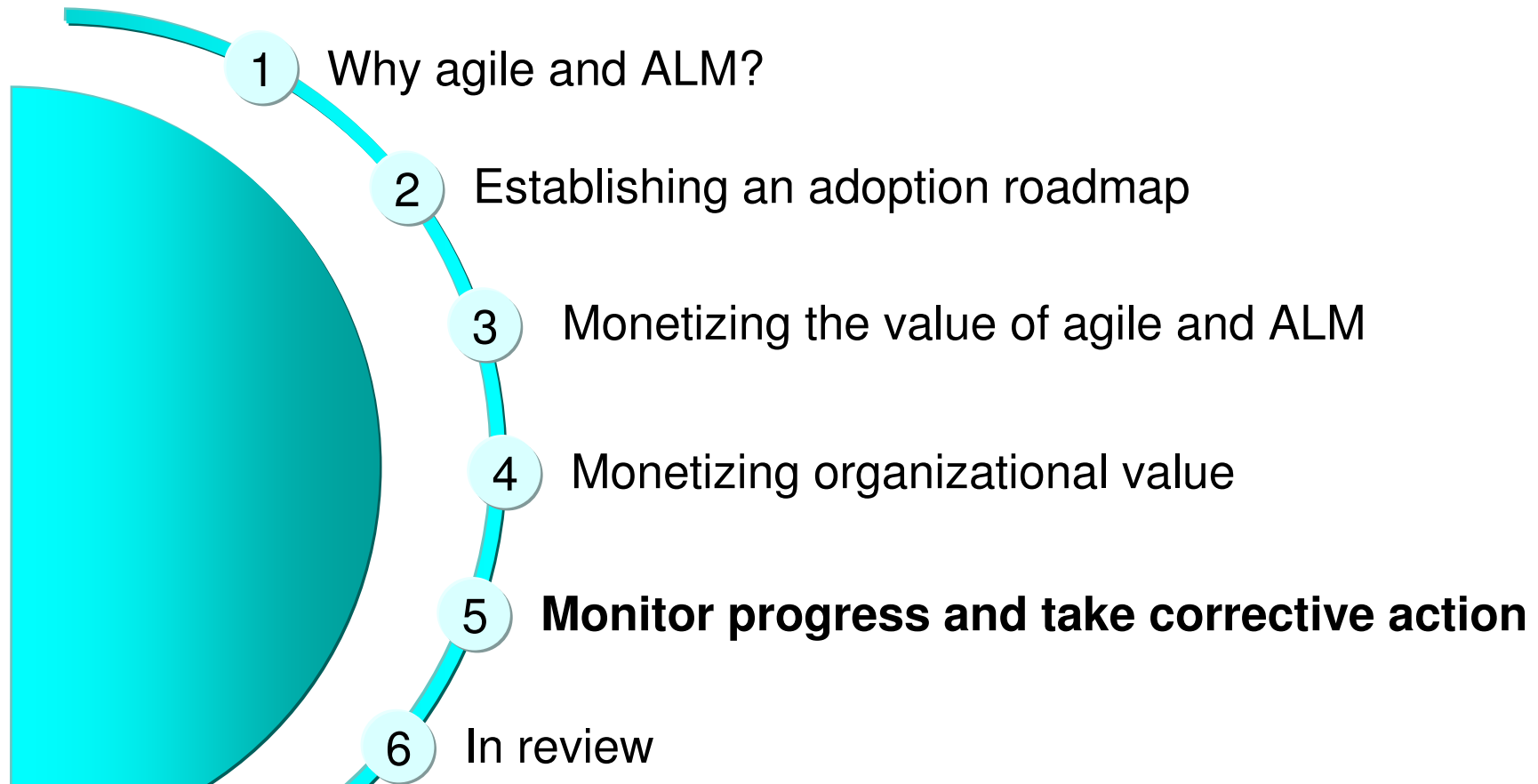
- No one has sustained ~10% annual improvement for more than 5 consecutive years in the world in the last 40 years
  - ▶ Suitable as comparison for immature organizations

### Software Development (What to expect)

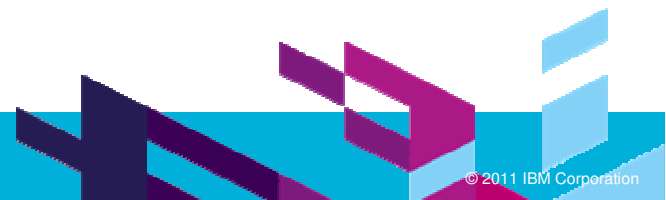
- Mature organizations: Sustained annual productivity gains of 5%
- Emerging organizations: Target to outperform the rest of the market by 5% over a sustained period



## Discussion Points



# The wrong metrics can incent negative behavior



## We need an architecture for our metrics

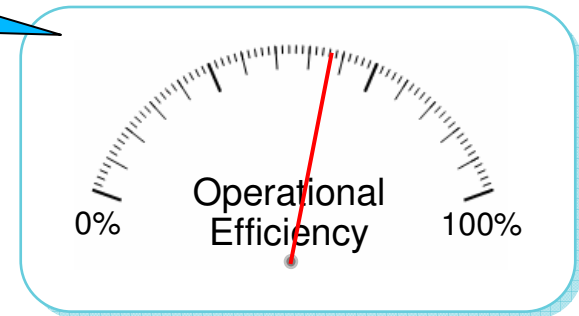
- Outcome measures

- ▶ Productivity
- ▶ Time to market
- ▶ Quality
- ▶ Predictability
- ▶ ...

- Practice-based control measures

- ▶ Test Management: Defect density, test coverage
- ▶ Iterative Development: Velocity, iteration burn down
- ▶ Continuous integration: Build stability, Build frequency
- ▶ ...

Does agile lead to better results?



How agile am I?

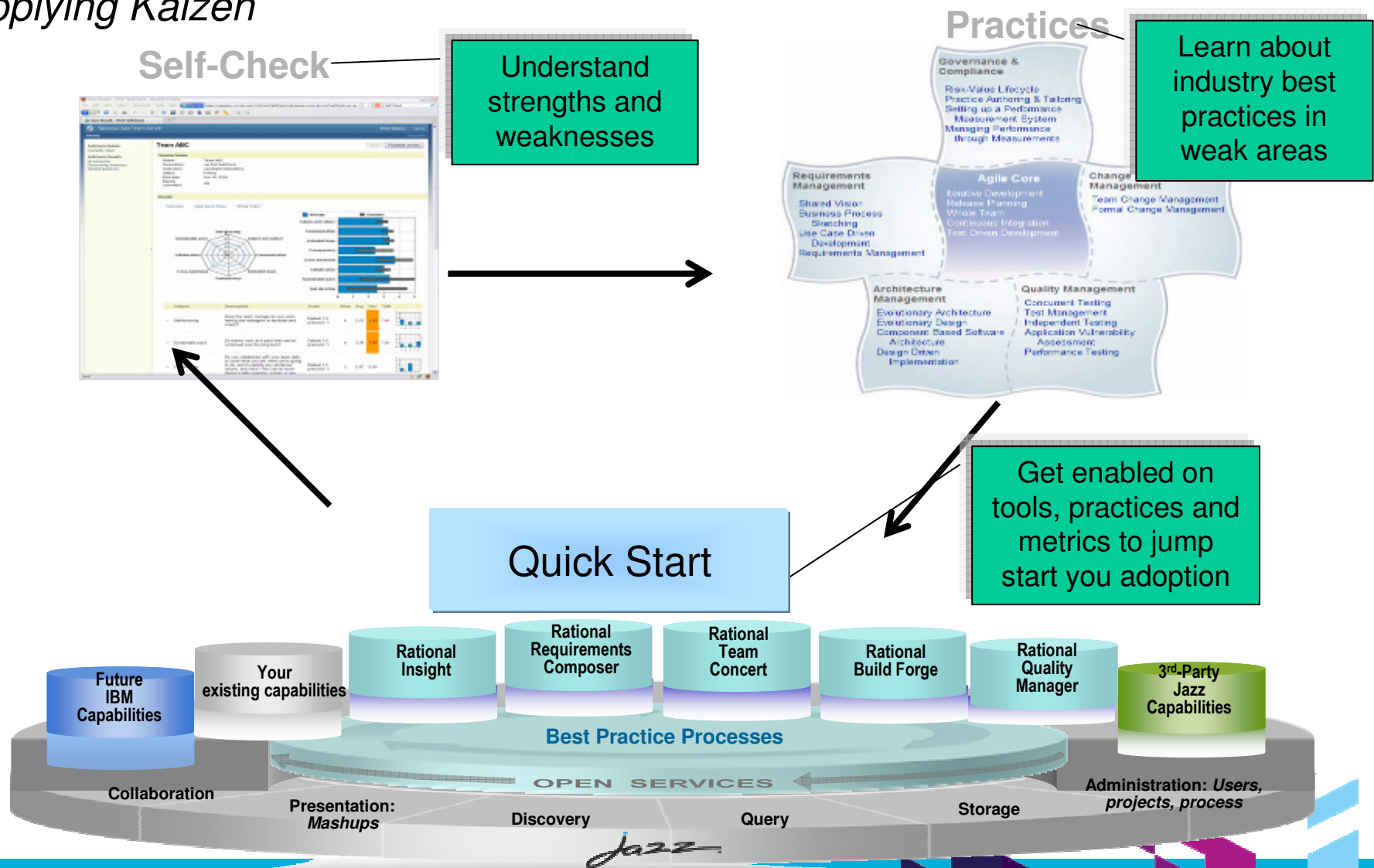
# Performance Measurement Practices

- Guide people in how to set up a performance measurement system, what metrics to have, how to interpret them, and what corrective actions to consider
  - ▶ Guidelines in RMC practices, supported by workshop for determining metrics, and workshop to implement metrics in Insight
- Measure whether desired outcome is reached (outcome metrics)
  - ▶ Centered on 5 operational goals
  - ▶ Proposes 2-6 metrics for each goal
  - ▶ The metrics are laggards
- Measure whether the practices the organization believes will drive desired outcome are effectively implemented (control metrics)
  - ▶ Enables us to take corrective actions
  - ▶ The metrics are predictors

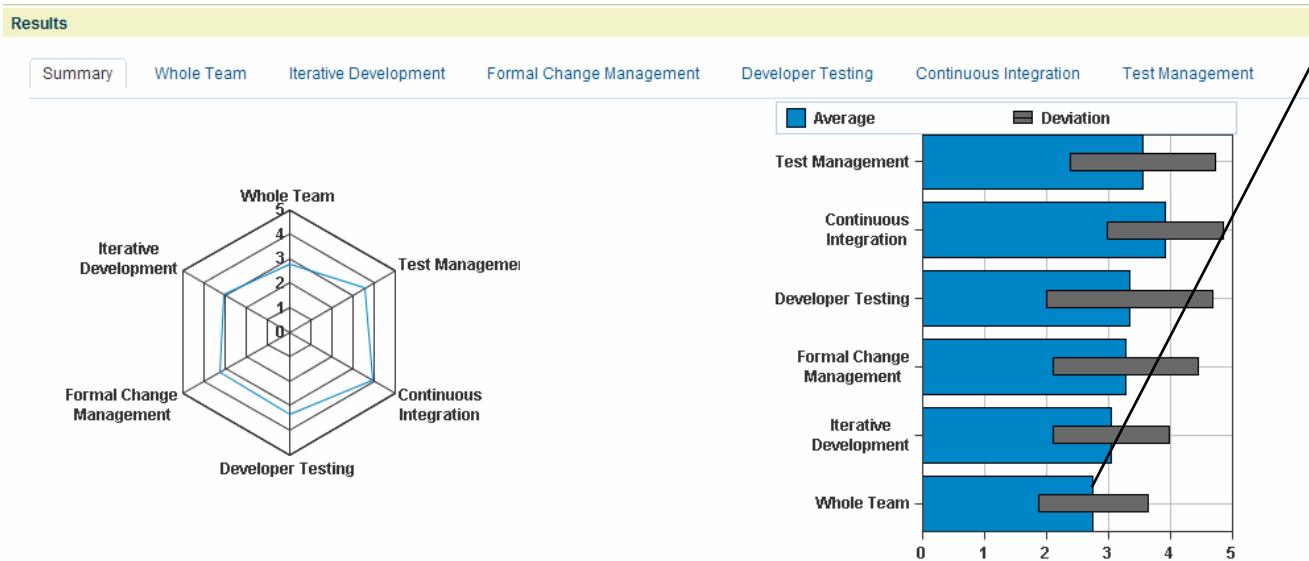
- + 🎤 Welcome - Start Here
- + 🏆 Performance Measurement Practices
- + 🎯 Value Traceability Trees
- 🎯 Metrics
  - 🎯 Project Execution Metrics
    - 🔑 Dimensions of Delivery Efficiency
    - + 🎯 Time to Delivery
    - + 🎯 Value
    - + 🎯 Cost
    - 🎯 Quality
      - 🎯 Defect Density at Customer Ship
      - 🎯 Defect Trends
      - 🎯 Test Execution Status
      - 🎯 Test Coverage of Requirements
    - + 🎯 Predictability
    - + 🎯 Capability Improvement Metrics
  - 🎯 BM Rational Insight
    - 🔑 Deploy the Measurement System
    - 🔑 Develop a Measurement

# Self-Check, Practices and Quick Starts

## Applying Kaizen

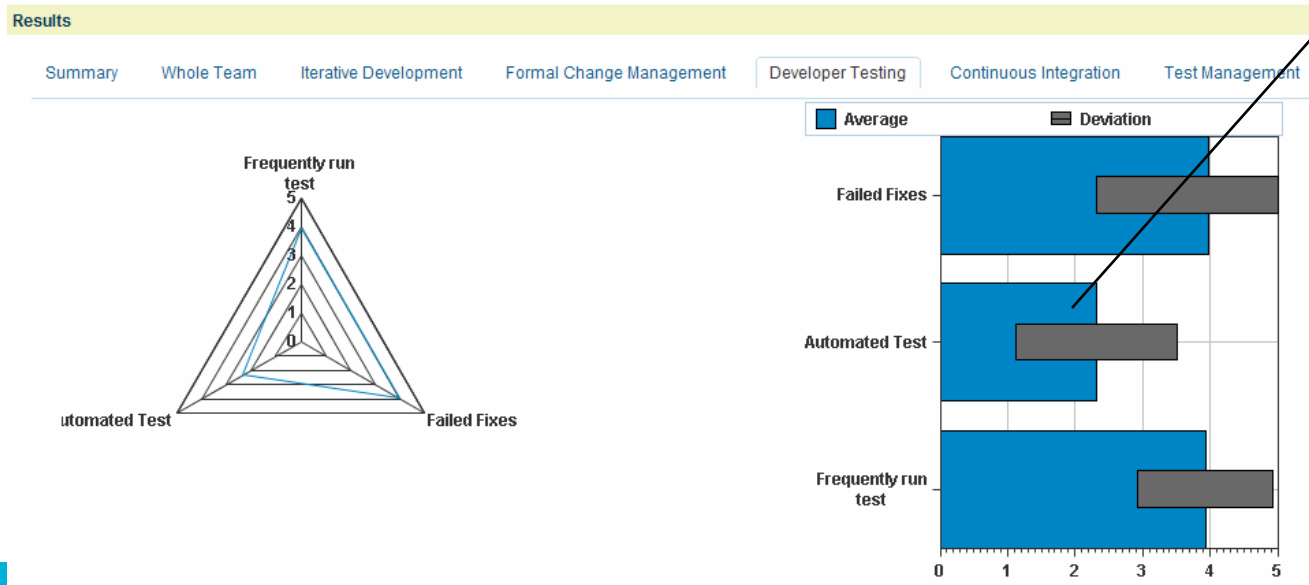


# Sample Results and Improvement Actions



**Problem area:** Find more effective collaboration model between development and independent test team, enabling faster feedback to development.

**Improvement Action:** Increase test automation and test frequency.



**Problem area:** Only 50% of check-ins have an associated automated test. In some cases assumptions are made that tests exists, but they do not cover changes made.

**Improvement Action:** Enforce that automated tests are checked in with code.

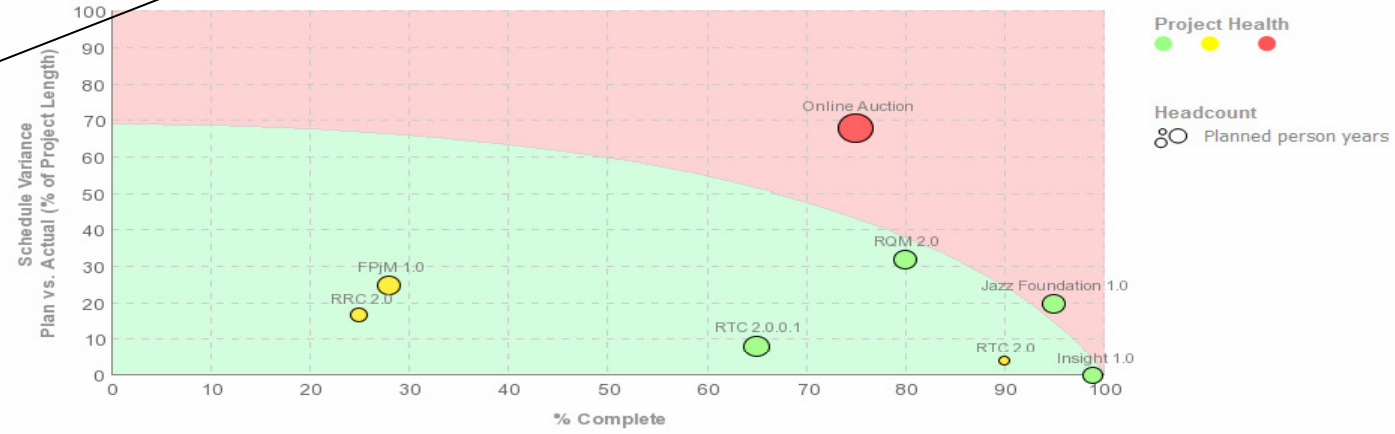


- Headcount
- Improve Project Health
- Achieve Profit Margin Objective
- Improve Market Share

Cognos Viewer - Executive Dash  
File Edit View Favorites Tools  
Rational Insight  
Cognos Viewer - Executive Dashboard Port

- Executive Dashboard
- Headcount
  - Improve Project Health
  - Achieve Profit Margin Objective
  - Improve Market Share

Segment: All Segments



Hide Table

Segment	Product	Revenue Year-To-Date (M)	Revenue % of Plan	Pipeline (M)	Release	eGA Plan	eGA Outlook	eGA Plan-Outlook	Headcount (PY)	Project Health	Overall Profit Margin	Overall Market Share
Application Lifecycle Management (ALM)	Jazz Foundation	75.7 ▼	96% ▼	87.9 ▼	Jazz Foundation 1.0	May 28, 2009	Jun 12, 2009	15 days	52 ◆	71% ◆	◆	▲
	RTC	115.2 ▲	99% ◆	109.6 ◆	Online Auction	Mar 31, 2009	Jul 7, 2009	98 days	118 ▼	50% ▼	▼	▼
					RTC 2.0	Jun 15, 2009	Jun 19, 2009	4 days	12 ◆	90% ◆	◆	▲
Governance Solution	Focal Point for Project Management	29.1 ◆	93% ◆	84.2 ▲	FPJM 1.0	Oct 15, 2009	Nov 17, 2009	33 days	60 ◆	74% ▲	◆	◆
	Rational Insight	108.7 ▼	98% ▼	162.7 ▼	Insight 1.0	May 26, 2009	May 26, 2009	0 days	40 ◆	83% ▼	▼	◆
Quality Management (QM) Solution	RQM	35.2 ▲	112% ▲	79.6 ▲	RQM 2.0	Jun 15, 2009	Jul 31, 2009	46 days	56 ◆	89% ▲	◆	▲
	RRC	28.1 ◆	83% ▲	45.1 ▼	RRC 2.0	Nov 4, 2009	Nov 24, 2009	20 days	32 ▲	85% ◆	◆	▼



### Project Health

Segment:  Product:  Release:

Segment	Product	Release	Overall Project Health	APAR Backlog	RFE	Support Cost	Critical Situations	Defect Density	Defect Repair Latency	IPD Timelines	Staffing Plan vs. Actual	Build Health	Velocity	Iteration Status
Application Lifecycle Management (ALM)	Jazz Foundation	Online Auction	50%		40%	50%	71%	60%	58%	65%	60%	55%	59%	55%

Data is for presentation purposes only

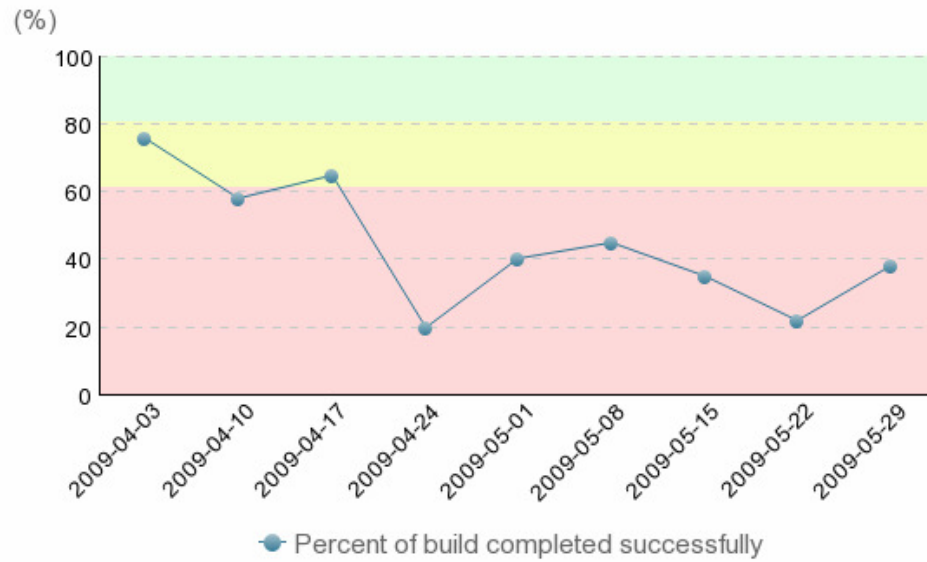
Release Planning

Continuous Integration

Iterative Development

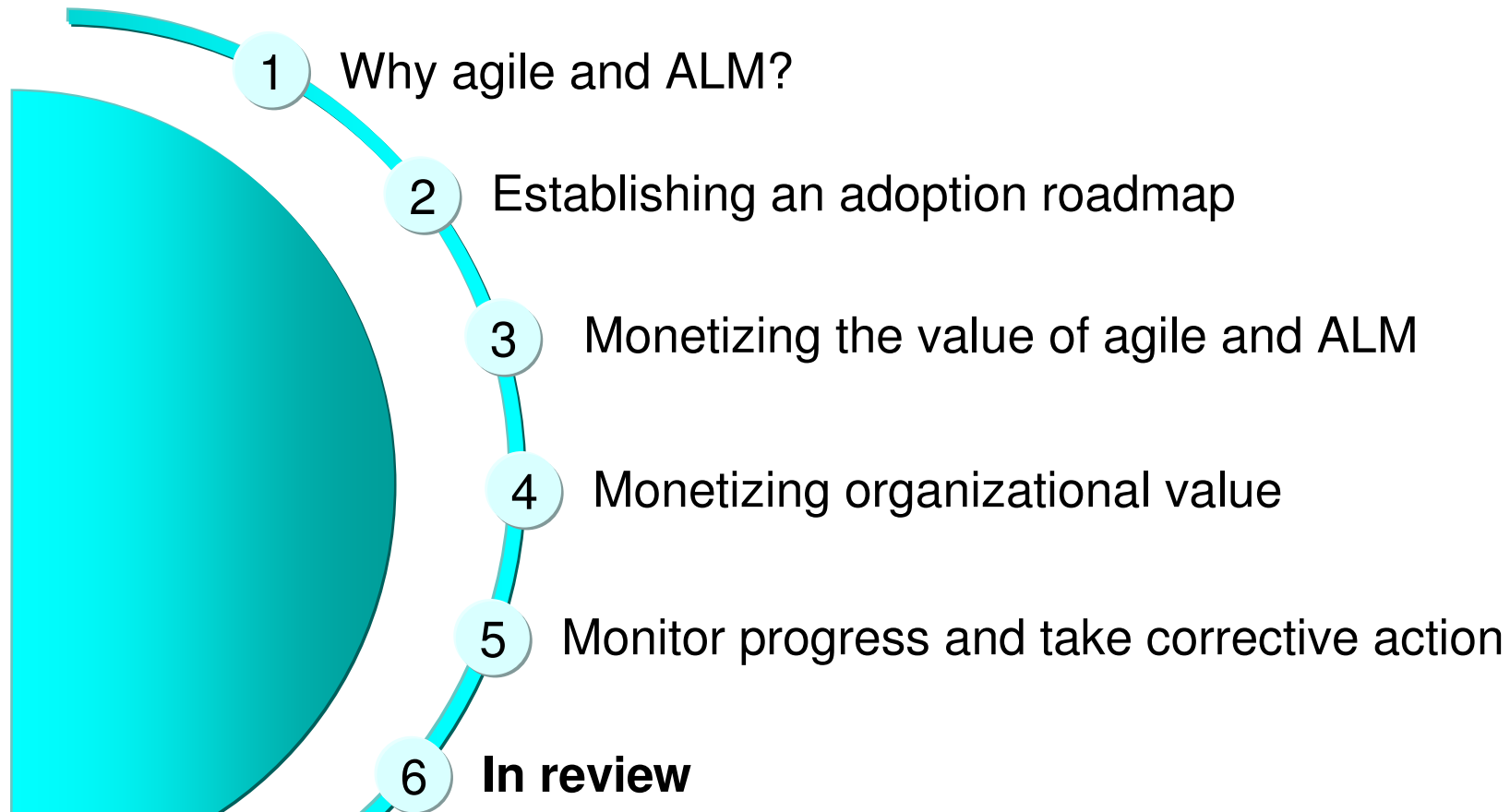


### Build Health



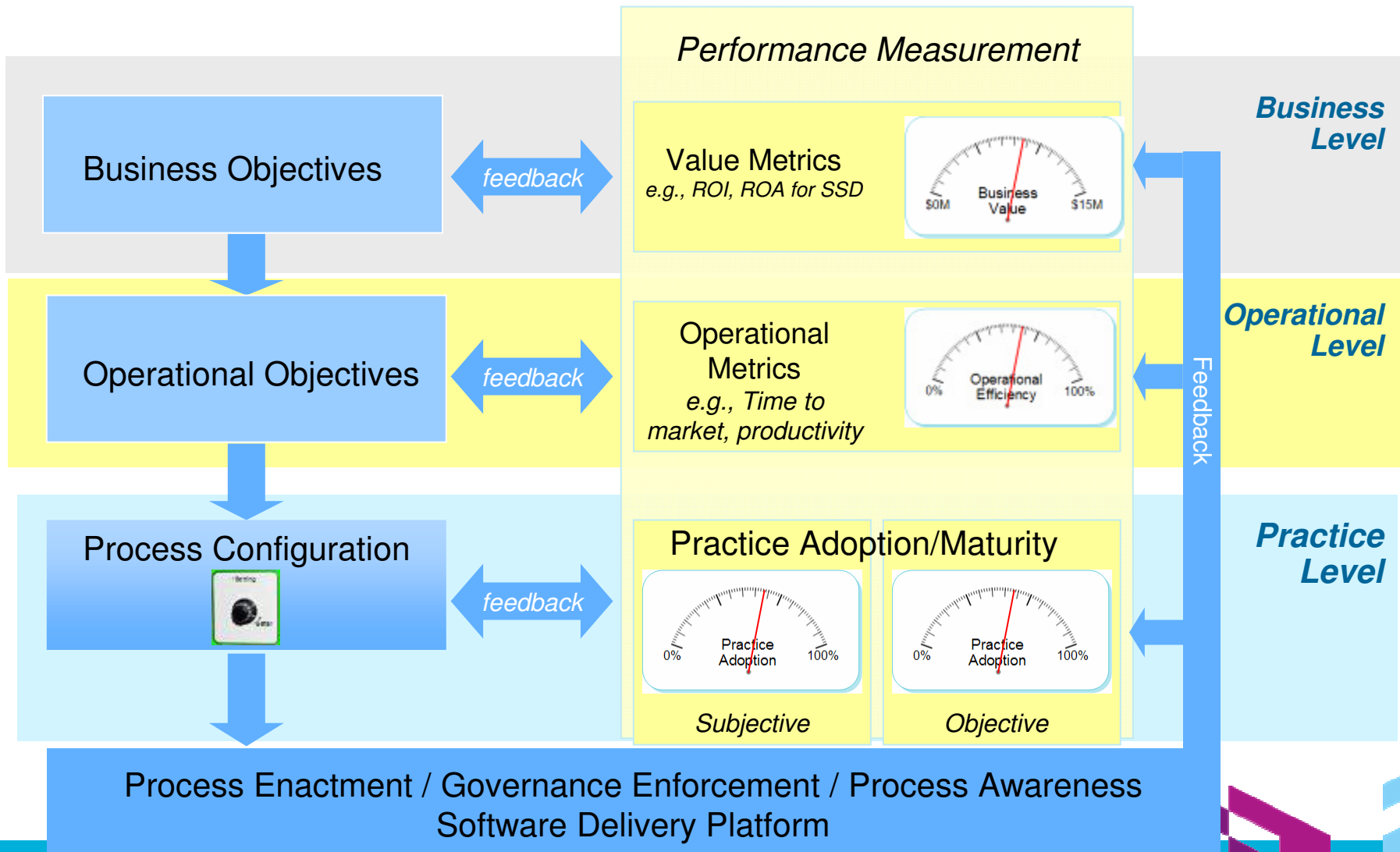
Data is for presentation purposes only

## Discussion Points



# Software Improvement Needs a Control Framework

## *Bring Order out of Chaos*



## Measurement is key to transforming and organization

- Understand what practices and tool capabilities will drive to your desired outcome
  - ▶ Establish roadmap for your needs and your current state
- Measure effective implementation of your target practices and tool capabilities
  - ▶ Take corrective actions as needed
  - ▶ Engage teams in self-corrections
- Measure outcome (productivity, quality, time-to-value)
  - ▶ Be realistic about organizational level improvements
  - ▶ Small improvements still provide potential for great ROI

### Toyota:

- ▶ No work without process
- ▶ No process without metrics
- ▶ No metrics without measurement
- ▶ No measurement without analysis
- ▶ No analysis without improvement

## For more information

- Measured Improvement - A primer for applying business analytics and process optimization to software and systems delivery  
<ftp://public.dhe.ibm.com/common/ssi/sa/wh/n/raw14214usen/RAW14214USEN.PDF>
- MCIF Page on IBM.COM  
<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/rational/mcif/>
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[http://download.boulder.ibm.com/ibmdl/pub/software/rational/web/whitepapers/KrollCanter\\_MCIF\\_whitepaper2.pdf](http://download.boulder.ibm.com/ibmdl/pub/software/rational/web/whitepapers/KrollCanter_MCIF_whitepaper2.pdf)
- Software Delivery Platform powered by Jazz [ibm.com](http://www.ibm.com) webpage  
<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/rational/jazz/>
- Self-Check article on developerWorks  
[http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/rational/library/edge/08/may08/kroll\\_krebs/index.html](http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/rational/library/edge/08/may08/kroll_krebs/index.html)

To apply the approaches and assets described in this presentation, contact your Rational account team

## Recognition

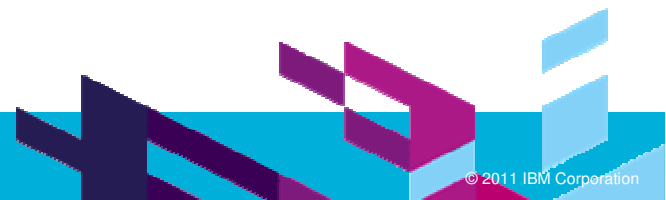
- Many have contributed to the approach and the assets described
- I want to especially call out
  - ▶ Scott Ambler
  - ▶ Murray Cantor
  - ▶ Peter Haumer
  - ▶ Jos Jenneken
  - ▶ Dave Lubanko
  - ▶ Monovorath (Molly) Phongpaibul
  - ▶ Walker Royce



# QUESTIONS



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