

Don't Get Entangled in Your Web of Requirements

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Agenda

- Requirements are Everywhere
- What is Traceability?
- How do Tools Help?
- Rational Requirements Composer
- Traceability Approaches
- Best Practices

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How well do you Write Requirements

Real World Advertisement Examples

- Dog for sale: eats anything and is fond of children.
- Dinner Special - Turkey \$2.35; Chicken or Beef \$2.25; Children \$2.00.
- We do not tear your clothing with machinery. We do it carefully by hand.
- Wanted. Man to take care of cow that does not smoke or drink.



Requirements are Everywhere

Changing Landscape of Requirements

- **More integrated systems** rather than stand alone systems
 - ▶ More interdependence of components hence more interdependence of requirements
- **More stakeholders involved** in projects
 - ▶ More requirements sources
 - Business analysts, users, customers, marketing, regulators, architects, domain experts, legacy system experts, development, testing etc.
 - ▶ Stakeholders need to validate requirements in a form they can understand
 - Need to leverage diagrams, process flows, screen sketches, use cases etc. as well as textual requirements
 - Need to be able to incorporate these different forms into the requirements process
- **Improved technology** and tools enable us to build more complex systems
 - ▶ More complex requirements
 - ▶ But users still want solutions to be easy to use!!!



Requirements are Everywhere *Also Other Challenges for Project Teams*

- **Shorter market cycle times**
 - ▶ Necessitating more project agility and more frequent requirement changes
- Drive to **reduce cost and schedule**
 - ▶ Focus on productivity and value add activities
- Teams and stakeholders are **more geographically distributed**
 - ▶ Need better communication and collaboration



Symptoms of requirements issues

Suggesting a need to invest in requirements practices

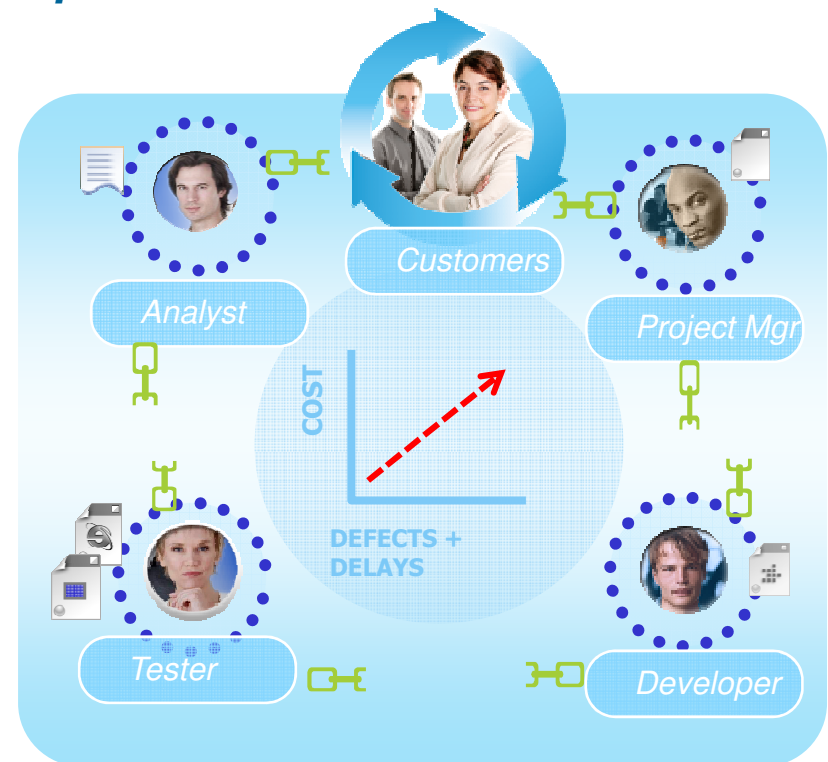
Too many project surprises, overruns and failures

Customers are not satisfied with the process or the results

Analysts, developers and testers find it difficult to work in tandem

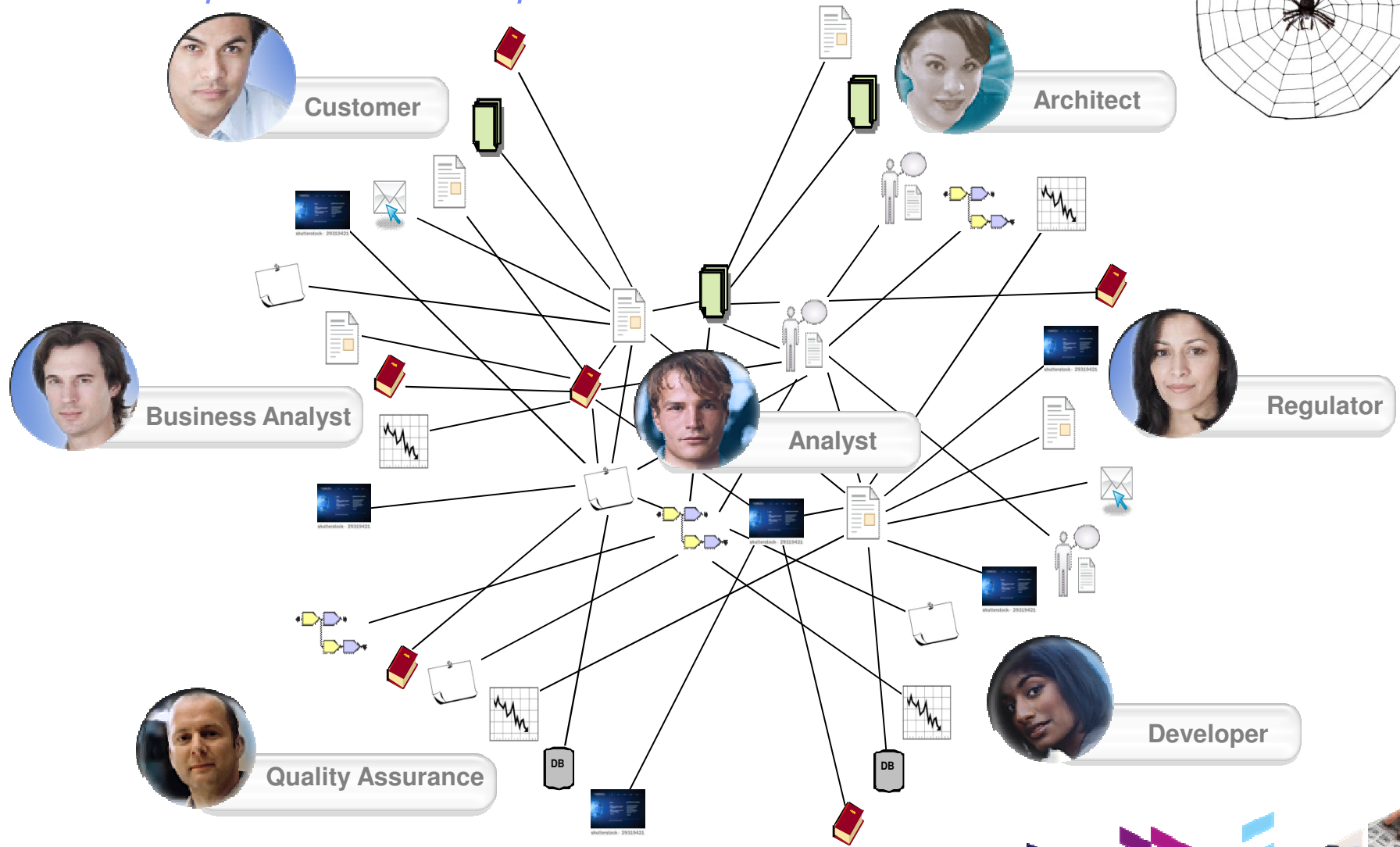
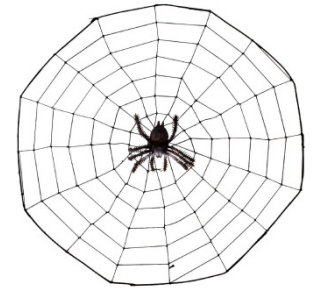
Team is bombarded by change but struggling to keep up

You aspire to greater agility but are unsure how to achieve it

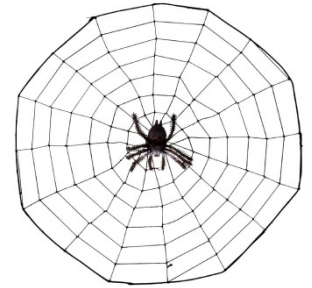


Requirements are Everywhere

Web of Requirement Interdependencies



Office Tools Exacerbate the Problem



Microsoft Word

Track Changes, Comments, Formatting nightmares, HUGE documents

Excel spreadsheets for requirement sets

Tabular format helps (at first) until the Tabs start to grow

Visio to model process, flows, screen designs

Slightest change requires many manual updates to the same component

PowerPoint as communication vehicle

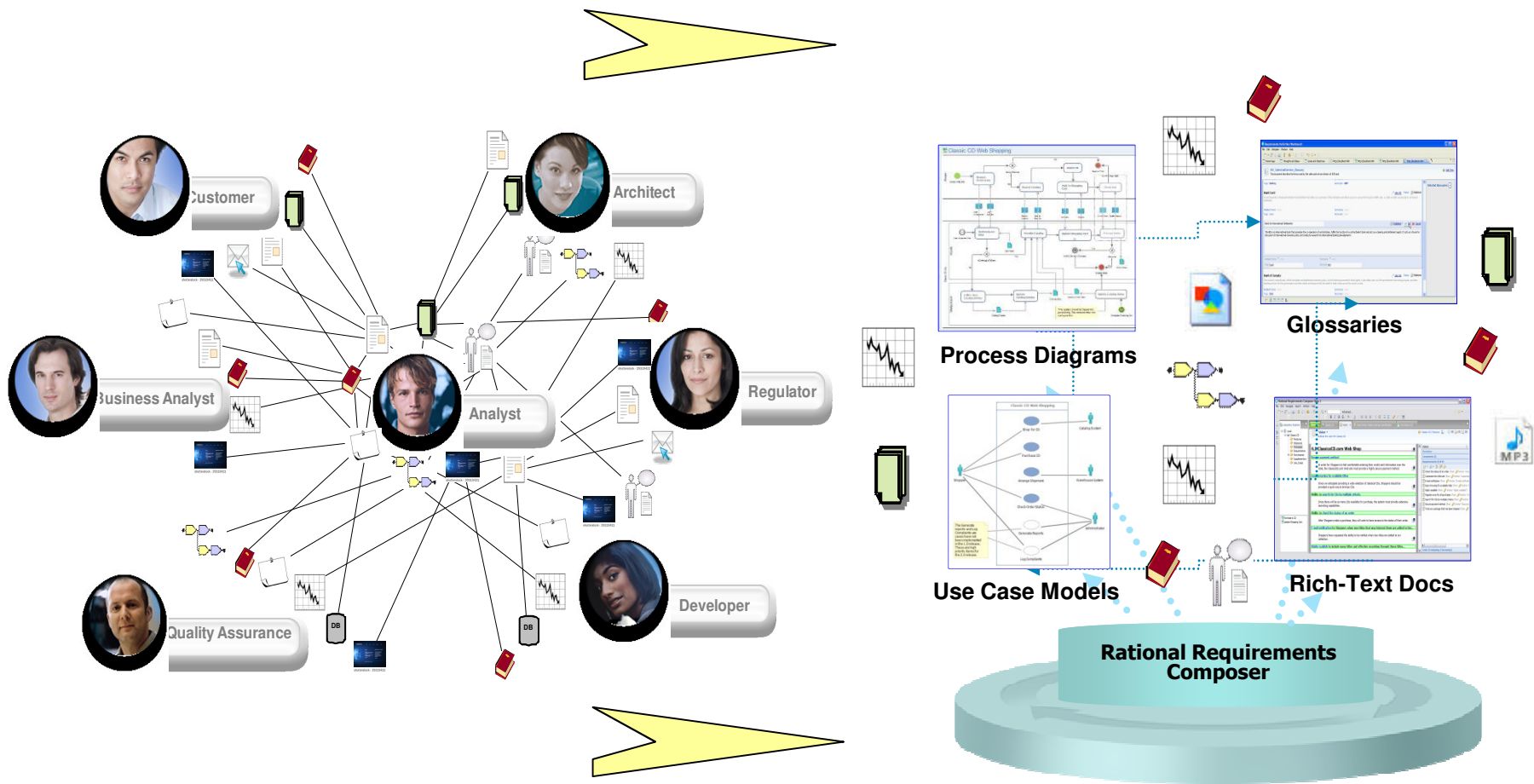
Dozens of presentations to crawl through for information

No way to establish relationships and link artifacts

Have to have endless meetings to put together the pieces



Tools are Adapting to Accommodate Needed Change



Challenge is – How to best leverage the tools?



Use of general tools for requirements poses challenges

Value in RDM

Difficult to address:

- ✗ Artifacts are not interrelated (are on islands)
- ✗ No team collaboration & workflow
- ✗ Ad-hoc procedures for relating and versioning artifacts
- ✗ Difficult to reuse requirements “downstream”
- ✗ Working with artifacts in well-defined groups
- ✗ Coordinated updates across related artifacts
- ✗ Generating requirements reports and documents

Office documents

Requirements can be captured in ...

- Documents
- Drawings
- Spreadsheets
- Pictures

Collaborative tools

Requirements can be communicated via:

- Email
- Instant messaging
- Newsgroups
- Wikis and blogs
- Groupware
- Shared file system

Domain-specific tools help the team go to the “next level”

Value in RDM

- ✓ Secure repository provides central location
- ✓ Team collab. & workflow
- ✓ Progressively structure unstructured information
- ✓ Artifacts are interrelated and versioned
- ✓ Requirements are reused “downstream”

Office documents

Requirements can be captured in ...

- Documents
- Drawings
- Spreadsheets
- Pictures

- ✓ Collections group related artifacts
- ✓ Baselines for scoping and comparison
- ✓ Views for coordinating updates across artifacts
- ✓ Purposeful documents and dashboards

Collaborative tools

Requirements can be communicated via:

- Email
- Instant messaging
- Newsgroups
- Wikis and blogs
- Groupware
- Shared file system

Requirements Domain-specific

Tools enabling high-productivity practices

- Native support for various RD techniques
- Embrace office documents
- Collaboration in the requirements practices

Requirements across the lifecycle

- Relate requirements to project milestones and work items
- Testing verifies solution meets requirements
- Coverage and impact analysis, change mgmt

Good requirements *practices* are key to project success

Address the big challenges

Process Challenges

Poor requirements process
or no process at all

Hard to balance
risk vs. process overhead

**Need a right-sized
process supported
in the tools**



Organization

Collaboration Challenges

Geographically distributed teams
Outsourcing partners

People work in silos
Hard to engage
customers effectively

**Need to align teams
and converge on good
requirements faster**



Team

Tools Challenges

Many tools and data formats
Tools don't work together

Information islands
Heroic manual efforts
to pull it all together

**Need to avoid
rework/errors and
improve quality**

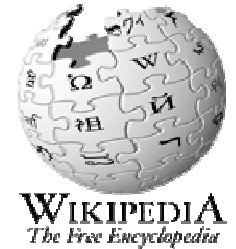


Individual

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- Best Practices

What is Traceability? *General Definition*

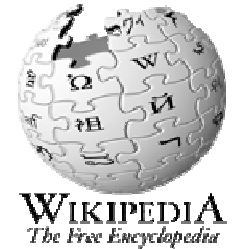


General definition of traceability is the:

"Ability to **chronologically interrelate** the uniquely **identifiable entities** in a **way that matters**."

Typically in the requirements domain we are interested in structural relationships rather than temporal or chronological relationships

What is Traceability? *General Definition*

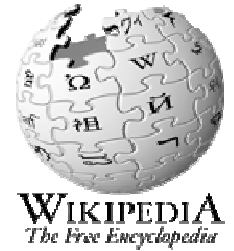


General definition of traceability is the:

"Ability to **structurally** interrelate the uniquely **identifiable entities** in a **way that matters.**"

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What is Traceability? *Requirements Specific Definitions*



A much cited definition of requirements traceability:

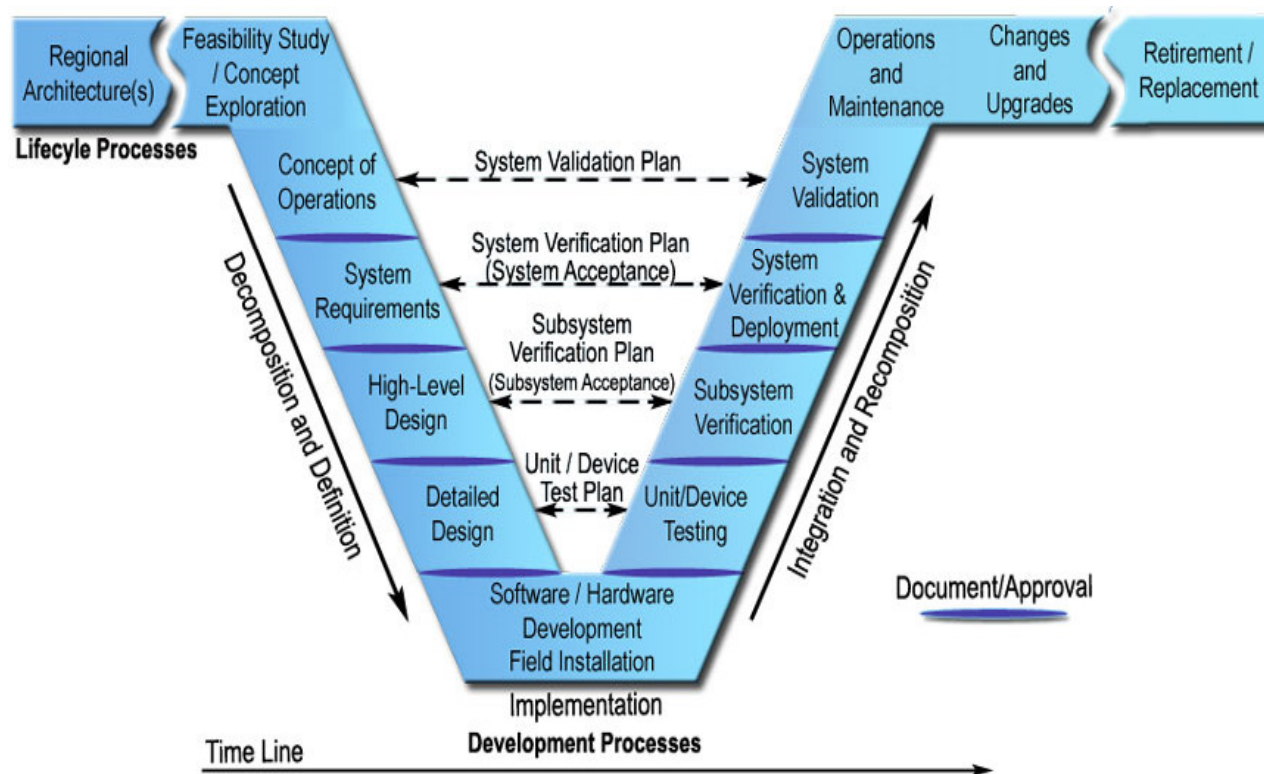
"Refers to the ability to **describe and follow** the **life of a requirement**, in both **forwards and backwards** direction."

Another definition of requirements traceability stressing relationships between many kinds of development artifacts:

"Refers to the ability to **define, capture and follow** the **traces left by requirements** on other **elements of the software development environment** and the **trace left by those elements** on **requirements**."

What is Traceability?

System Engineering “V” Model



What is Traceability?

Benefits

- **Process visibility** and auditing
 - ▶ Understand where a requirement came from, its importance, how it was implemented, and how it was tested.
- Build the **right system**
 - ▶ Verify that all stakeholder needs are implemented and adequately tested or validated.
 - ▶ Verify that there are no “extra” system behaviors that cannot be traced to a stakeholder requirement.
- Project **management and maintenance**
 - ▶ Understand requirements and project status
 - ▶ Understand the impact of changes and manage the implementation of changes
 - ▶ Keep the project team in sync



What is Traceability? *Challenges*

- **Cost** of creating and maintaining traceability
 - ▶ Minimize traceability scope to achieve project goals
 - ▶ Careful with scope of manual traceability – more error prone, more time consuming and more expensive
 - ▶ Consider value based traceability (only trace high priority requirements)

- **Other considerations**
 - ▶ Instil discipline
 - ▶ Maintain integrity otherwise worthless
 - ▶ Consider long term value
 - ▶ Leverage tools



What is Traceability? *What about References*

Consider **traceability** and **referencing** to be very different

- Traceability:
 - ▶ Focus on **structural relationships** – there is a definitive link between the entities i.e., derivation, dependance or impact
- References:
 - ▶ Provides **additional background information** but not a strong structural relationship
 - ▶ Helps the reader to better understand the context or to get background information



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Real World Advertisement Examples

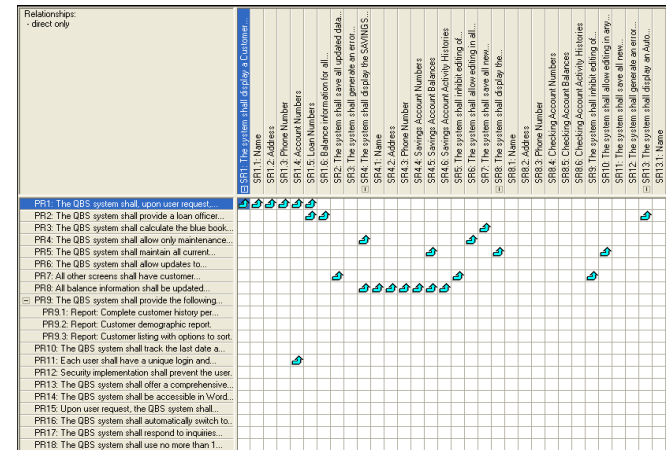
- In a Los Angeles dance hall: "Good clean dancing every night but Sunday."
- In the window of a Kentucky appliance store: "Don't kill your wife. Let our washing machine do the dirty work."
- In a clothing store: "Wonderful bargains for men with 16 and 17 necks."
- Sign seen on an electricity pylon: DANGER! "To touch these wires will result in instant death. Anyone found doing so will be severely prosecuted."



How Do Tools Help?

Automation of Manual Actions

- Tools like Rational RequisitePro, Rational DOORS, Rational Publishing Engine and Rational Requirements Composer help by:
 - ▶ Eliminate manual errors
 - ▶ Aid changes or maintenance, e.g. suspect links, always latest view of information
 - ▶ Reporting on traceability relationships for completeness or missing relationships
 - ▶ Navigating quickly for information
 - ▶ Performing quick impact analyses



View: Incoming Links

- System Requirements
 - 1 Introduction
 - © Copyright IBM Corporation
 - http://www.ibm.com/softwe
 - These are the functional sys
 - The car will have a world wi
 - 2 Functional Requirements
 - 2.1 Power car
 - 2.1.1 Move car
 - 2.1.1.1 Move forwa
 - 2.1.1.2 Move backw
 - 2.1.2 Accelerate car
 - 2.2 Control car
 - 2.3 Illuminate car
 - 2.3.1 Illuminate external
 - 2.3.1.1.1 Headli
 - Headlight b
 - 2.3.1.1.2 Side li
 - Side lights s
 - 2.3.1.2 Illuminate be
 - 2.3.2 Illuminate in advert
 - 2.3.3 Warn of braking
 - 2.3.4 Warn of turning
 - 2.3.5 Switch on lights
 - 2.4 Control windows
 - 2.5 Control sun roof

Object Identifier	System requirements for passenger car	Incoming Links
SR-1	2 Functional Requirements	
SR-2	2.1 Power car	
SR-3	2.1.1 Move car	
SR-4	2.1.1.1 Move forwards	
SR-5	The car shall be able to move forwards at all speeds from 0 to 200 kilometers per hour on standard flat roads with winds of 0 kilometers per hour, with 180 BHP.	User Requirements: UR25 3.1.3.1.1.0-1
SR-6	2.1.1.2 Move backwards	
SR-7	The car shall be able to move backwards to a maximum speed of 20 Kilometers per hour on standard flat roads with winds of 0 kilometers per hour, with 180 BHP.	User Requirements: UR25 3.1.3.1.1.0-1
SR-8	2.1.2 Accelerate car	
SR-9	The car shall be able to accelerate from 0 to 100 Kilometers per hour in 10 seconds on standard flat roads with winds of 0 kilometers per hour.	User Requirements: UR28 3.1.3.1.2.0-2
SR-10	The car shall be able to accelerate from 100 to 150 kilometers per hour at a rate of 5 kilometers per second on standard flat roads with winds of 0 kilometers per hour.	
SR-11	The car shall be able to accelerate from 150 to 200 kilometers per hour at a rate of 3 kilometers per second on standard flat roads with winds of 0 kilometers per hour.	
SR-12	2.2 Control car	
SR-13	2.2.1 Switch on	

Name	Implemented By	Validated By	Type
☞ Add a wide variety of squawkers to the system			Requirement
☞ Add tiled squawkers as an alternative to tabbed in the GUI	23: Add tiled squawkers as a alternative to...		Requirement
☞ Car squawker	15: Car squawker		Requirement
☞ Cat squawker	12: Cat squawker		Requirement
☞ Clock squawker	17: Clock squawker	Test Case 23: GUI - Clock	Requirement
☞ Command line interface	16: Command line interface		Requirement
☞ Dialog For selection of a single squawker	20: Dialog For selection of a single squawker	Test Case 10: GUI DefaultSquawker	Requirement
☞ Dog squawker	11: Dog squawker	Test Case 11 - GUI Dog	Requirement
☞ Enable declarative squawkers	25: Enable declarative squawkers		Requirement

ID	Title	Incoming Links	Outgoing Links
rrc59	Security	Purchase a CD Classic CD Supplementary Requirements	FIPS (http://www.census.gov/ge/s/www/fips/fips.htm) Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules
rrc62	Scalability	Classic CD Supplementary Requirements	
rrc65	Training	Classic CD Supplementary Requirements	
rrc39	View Order Details	Shop Online	
rrc44	View CD Details	Purchase a CD	Shop for CD.doc
rrc47	Shop For CD		Shop for CD.doc
rrc61	Check Order Status	Shop Online	



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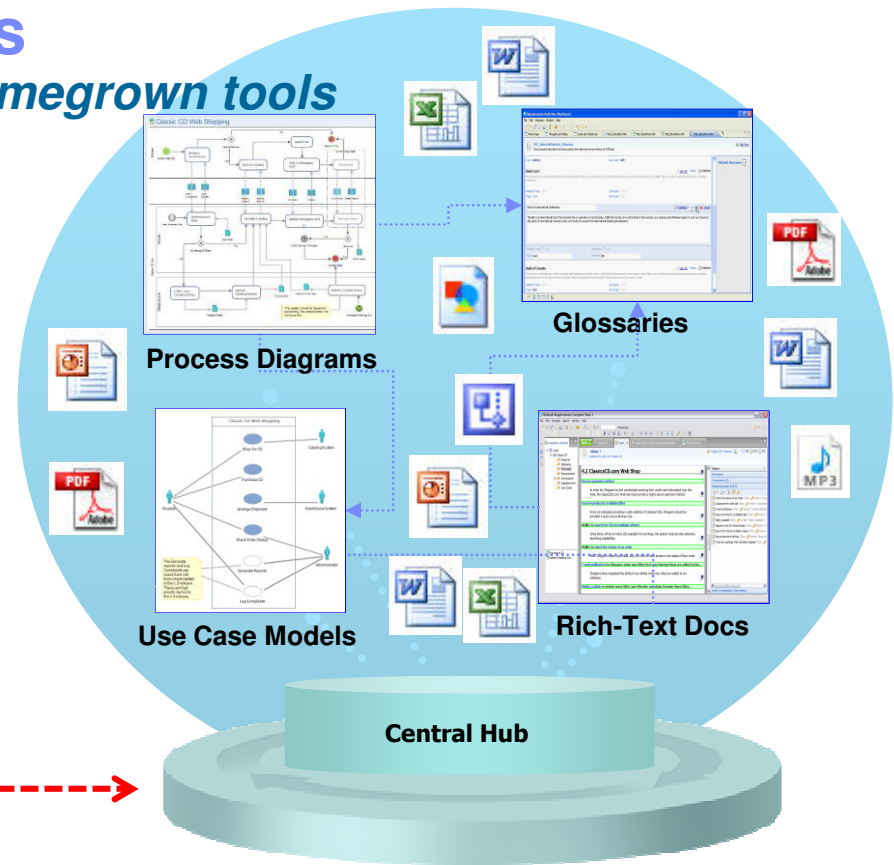
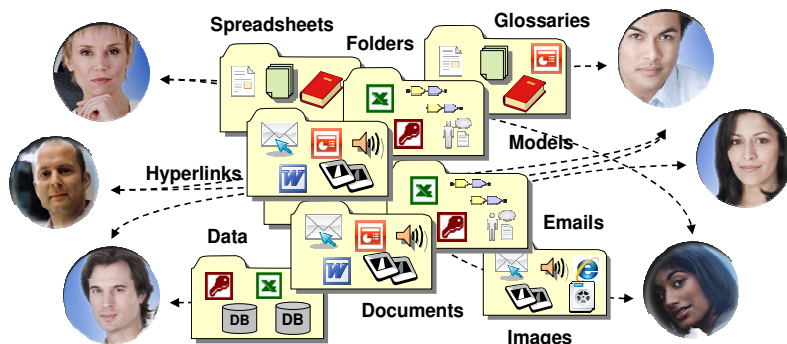
Rational Requirements Composer

- Jazz – music to my ears!
- A bridge across the tool silos
- Effortless communication and collaboration across project teams
- All requirements artifacts can live in the same repository and be accessed via the same requirements solution
- A way to capture, connect, organize, and understand the complex web of requirements



Bridge your information islands

Embrace but move beyond Office and homegrown tools



- There are **many kinds** of requirements artifacts
- Many tools, data formats and repositories create **information islands**
- A large **extended team** participates in the requirements “conversation”

“The vast array of options linking artifacts sensibly with one another [in RRC] give it a definite benefit over using older, document-based approach to defining requirements ... This product is clearly a step up from our current methodology.”

- Randy Haven, IBM Global Business Services

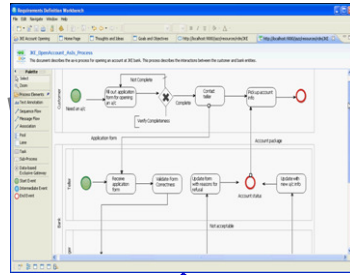


Rational Requirements Composer: Capture, Connect and Make Sense of the Web Of Information

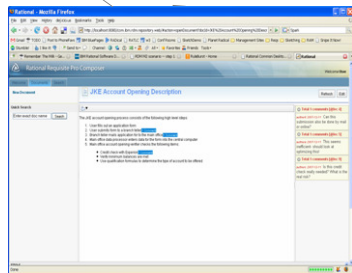
Use **Rich-text Documents** to capture structured and unstructured information (links, images, emails)



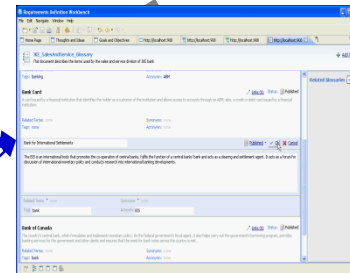
Capture the Current and Propose a Future State with **Business Process Diagrams**



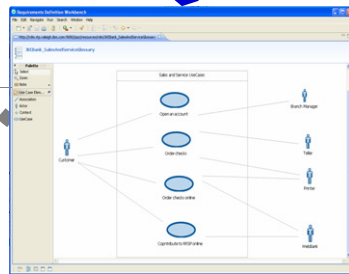
Collaborate in real-time using **Wiki-like discussions**, to quickly achieve sign-off.



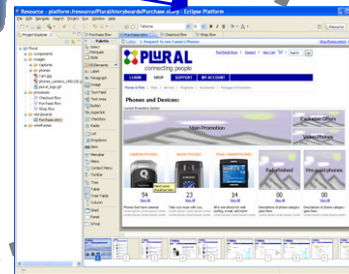
Remove Ambiguity on Business and Technology Terminology with **Shared Glossaries**



Build **Use Case Models** and Elaborate on the Processes, Actors and Activities



Visualize the User Experience with **User Interface Sketches and Storyboards**



Foster collaboration and team transparency

Centralized repository, common dashboards, team-wide conversations

Organized by project

Social tagging (public and private)

Filter by almost any criteria

Organize artifacts into hierarchies

Artifacts matching search criteria (with customizable view of relevant attributes)

In-context team conversations

Each comment can be a discussion thread

Transparency into what the team is doing

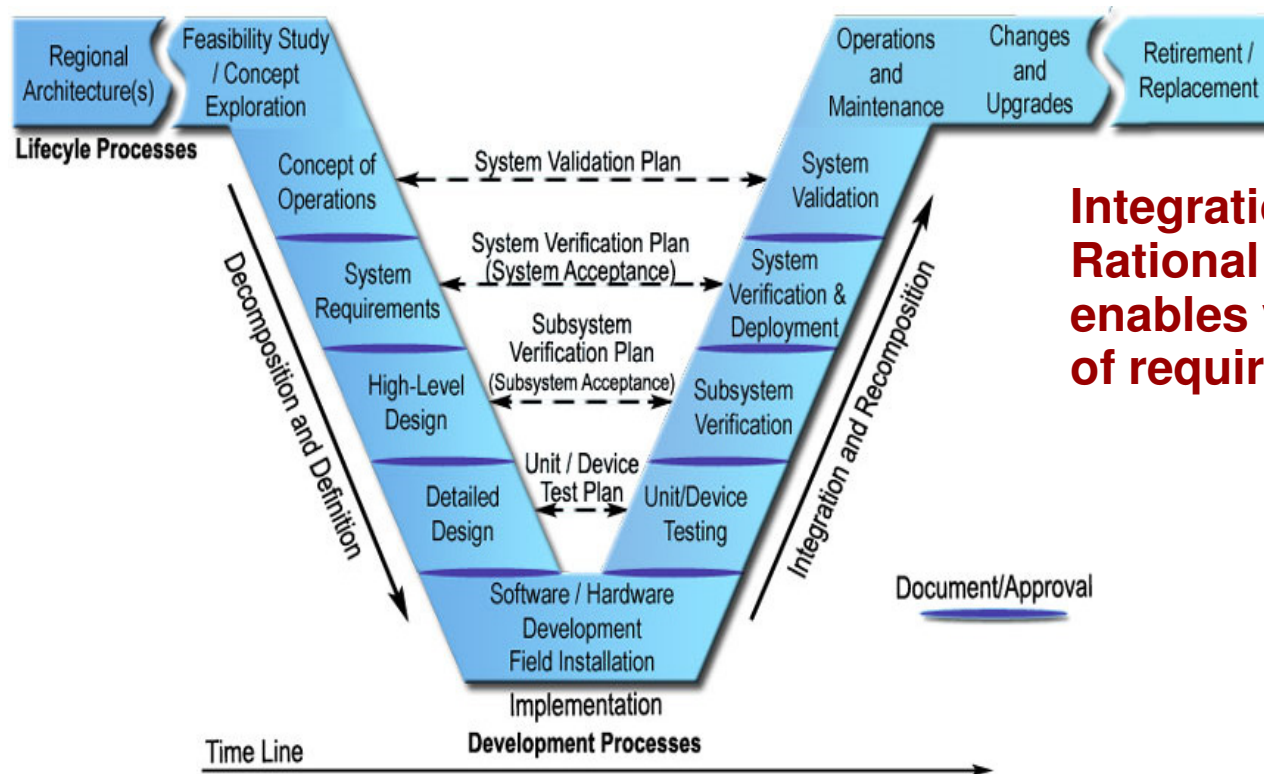
Let's

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Rational Requirements Composer

Traceability Focus

RRC focuses on early life cycle informal traceability



Integration with other Rational products enables validation of requirements



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How well do you Write Requirements? *Real World Advertisement Examples*

- In an office: After tea break staff should empty the teapot and stand upside down on the draining board.
- In a safari park: Elephants please stay in your car.
- Red Tape Holds Up New Bridge.
- Hospitals are Sued by 7 Foot Doctors.
- Local High School Dropouts Cut in Half.



Traceability Approaches

It Depends!

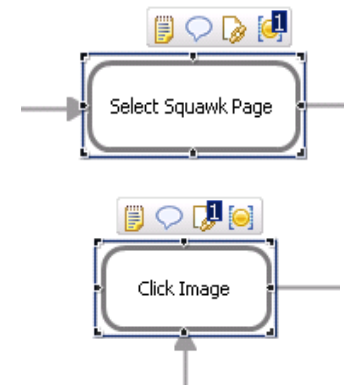
- Approach really **depends on where you start from**
 - ▶ New concept to the organization
 - ▶ New system within existing domain expertise
 - ▶ New functionality to existing system
 - ▶ Maintenance/bug fixes
- **Goal** of traceability
 - ▶ Compliance/audit
 - ▶ Regulations
 - ▶ Internal controls
 - ▶ Maintenance
- **Tools** available
 - ▶ None (manual)
 - ▶ Partial life-cycle coverage (one of Requirements Composer, DOORS or RequisitePro)
 - ▶ Full life-cycle coverage (Requirements Composer with RequisitePro or DOORS and Quality Manager and Team Concert)



Rational Requirements Composer

Linking Capabilities

- Rational Requirements Composer linking/traceability includes:
 - ▶ Linking from any artifact to another artifact within the tool
 - ▶ Linking to external artifacts with a valid URL
 - ▶ Custom attributes allows references to be included as attributes
 - ▶ Collaborative / Application Life-cycle Management (C/ALM) integration with:
 - Work Items (stories) in Rational Team Concert
 - Test Cases in Rational Quality Manager
 - ▶ Freeform folder structure allows implicit linking



Name	Implemented By	Validated By
Add a wide variety of squawkers to the system		
Add tiled squawkers as an alternative to tabbed in the GUI	23: Add tiled squawkers as an alternative to...	
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Enable declarative squawkers	25: Enable declarative squawkers	

Filter Display by Attribute

- Filter by filename
- Filter by user
- Filter by date
- Filter by artifact type
- Filter by attribute value

Clear filters

Filter Display by Folder

- ClassicCD Structure
 - Features
 - eMail Notification
 - Manage Inventory
 - Shop for CD

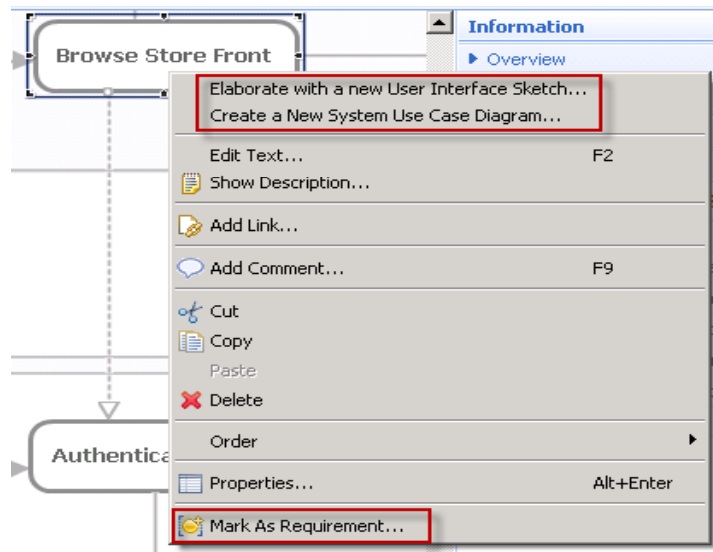
Name	Type	Last Modified By
Check Order Status	Requirement	Bob
Checkout Flow	Screen Flow	Bob
Point of Sale System	Requirement	Bob
Purchase a CD	Business Process Diagram	Bob
Search for CDs by multiple criteria	Requirement	Bob
Secure payment method	Requirement	Bob
Security	Requirement	Bob
Shop for CD	Use Case	Bob
Shop For CD	Requirement	Bob
Shop for CD.doc	Microsoft Word Document	Bob
Shop Online	Use-Case Diagram	Bob
Shopper	Actor	Bob
Shop Store	Storyboard	Bob



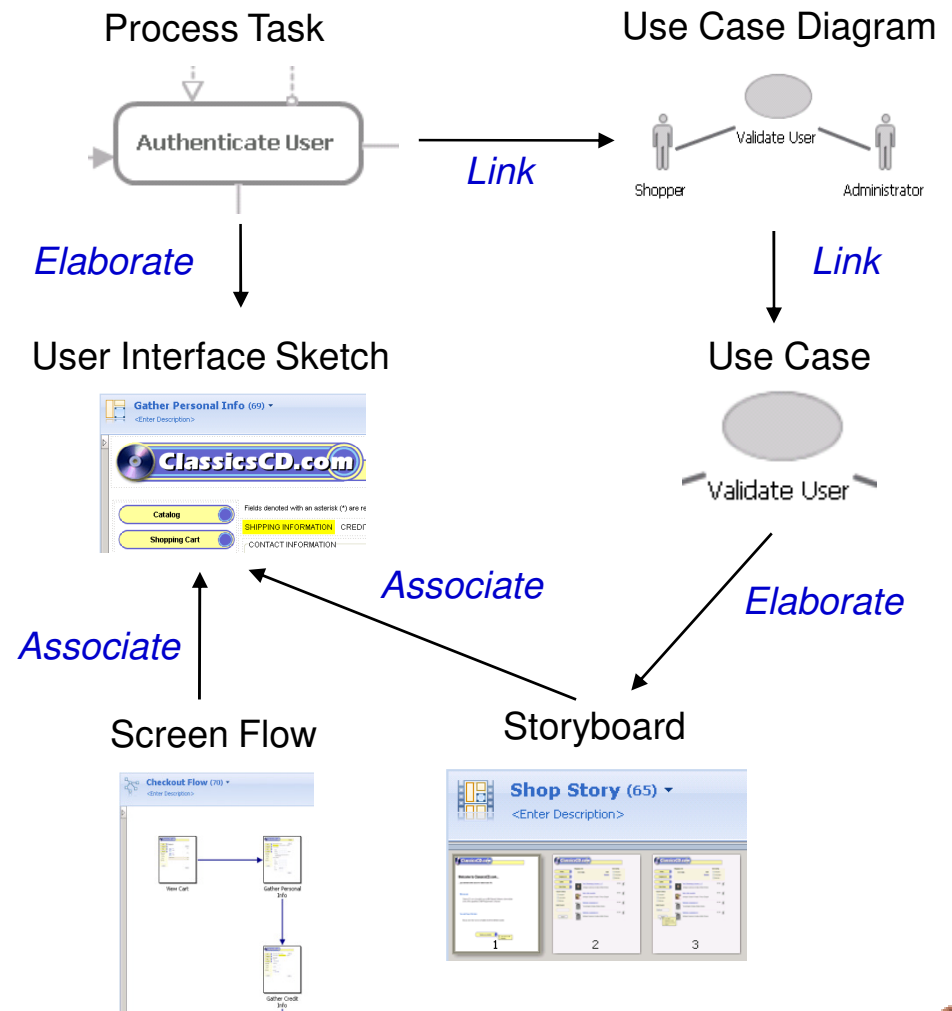
Rational Requirements Composer

Inherent Relationships

- Rational Requirements Composer inherent right click linking support



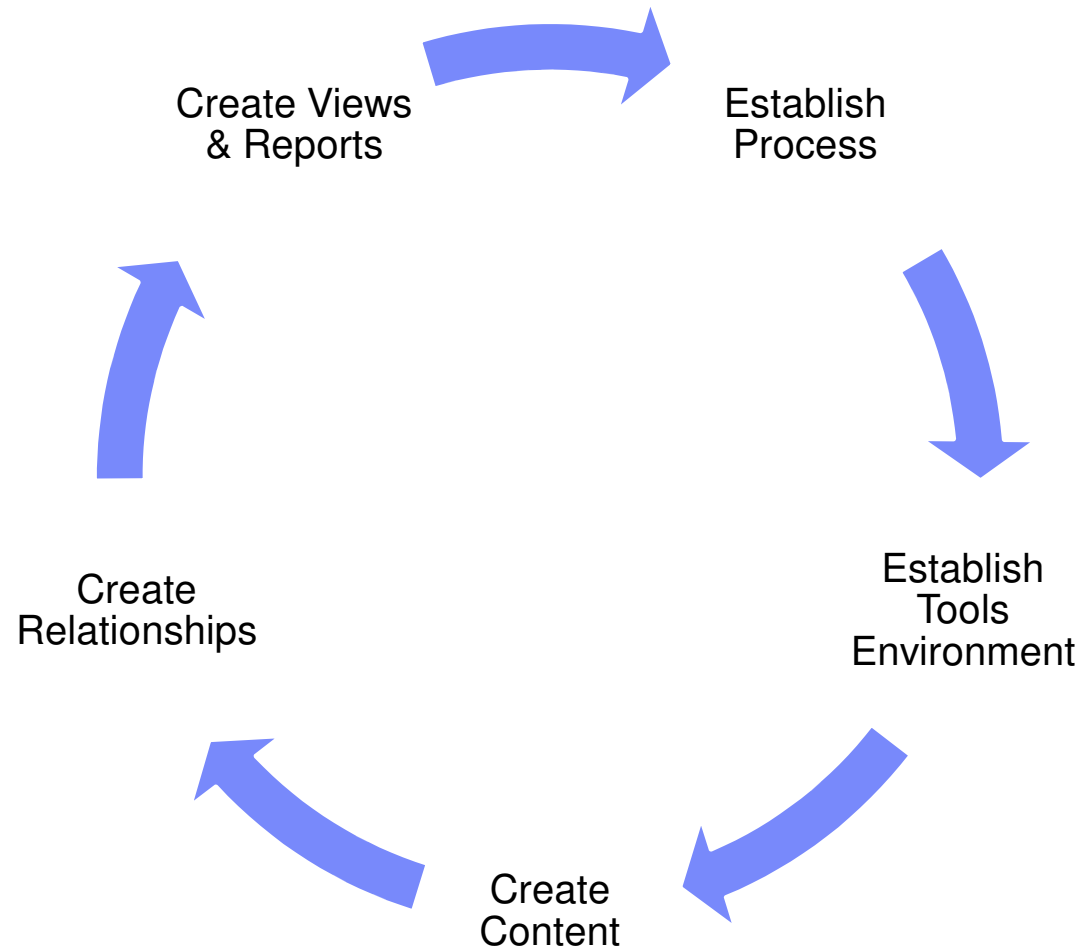
Requirements, Internal Artifacts, External Artifacts



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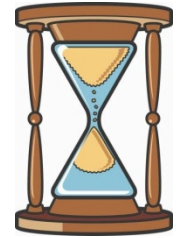
Moving from Files and Documents to Requirements



Establish Process: 5 Steps to Agility

1. Timebox
2. Establish breadth
3. Prioritize
4. Go deeper
5. Repeat

1. Timebox



- Establish direction, not perfection
 - ▶ Use what is known to develop requirements in phases
 - ▶ Establish a time-box for each phase
 - ▶ Keep each requirements cycle short and in a specific time frame

- Make assumptions, then move on
 - ▶ Be comfortable with assumptions for unknowns at current phase
 - ▶ Assumptions will either fall out of scope, or become requirements

- Don't try to capture all the detail up front

- ▶ Doing so can lead to analysis paralysis

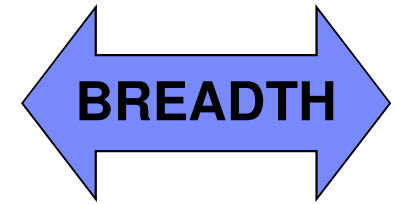


Create Content: Moving to a More Agile Approach

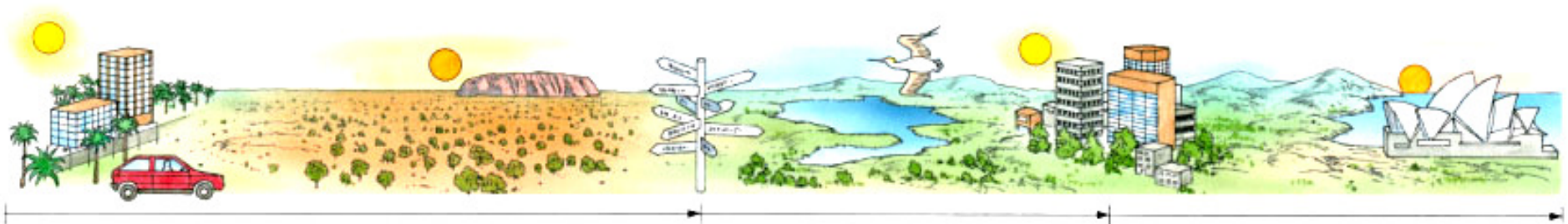
- Link documents, images, diagrams, and artifacts as they are collected and evolving
 - ▶ Create meaningful relationships across artifacts to paint the whole picture to the team
- Provide an accessible repository on the web for stakeholders to review and comment as needed
 - ▶ Invaluable to projects with GR component – less need for midnight calls!
- Resist the Giant Requirement Up Front (GRUF) temptation
 - ▶ Introduce a less rigid, more flexible requirements process
- Emphasis on the value of modeling
 - ▶ Fewer words, more pictures is always a good thing!



2. Establish Breadth



- Understand the 'lay of the land'
- Identifying the boundary: scope of automation
 - ▶ High-level requirements covering the *entire* breadth of the system
 - ▶ Staying within the time-box: whatever gets missed here can move to the next iteration
- Begin with a list of use cases and actors
 - ▶ Aim for a complete actor and Use Case set, start with outlines, details then get added incrementally



The Use Case Model in Composer



- ‘Automated’ tasks in business process model
 - ▶ Helps determine the scope of the system – black box for system use cases

- Aim is to ‘discover’ all use cases
 - ▶ Usually do not get it right the first time - need to combine or merge as needed later

- Sketch of the use case diagram
 - ▶ UML notation showing system boundary, actors & use case relationships
 - ▶ Initially start with a sketch, can turn into reusable components later

- Outline of use cases and actor descriptions
 - ▶ Use Case document template- provide brief description and identify major flows only

3. Prioritize

- According to RISK

- ▶ Technical risk: Work with the architect to determine architectural risks
- ▶ Business risk: Have discussions that challenge the customer

- According to BUSINESS VALUE

- ▶ Which UCs and functions will deliver the biggest bang for the buck?
- ▶ Pareto's Principle - **80/20 rule**

- Be ready to do it again! Will have to re-prioritize requirements in the next iteration...



Composer Can Help!



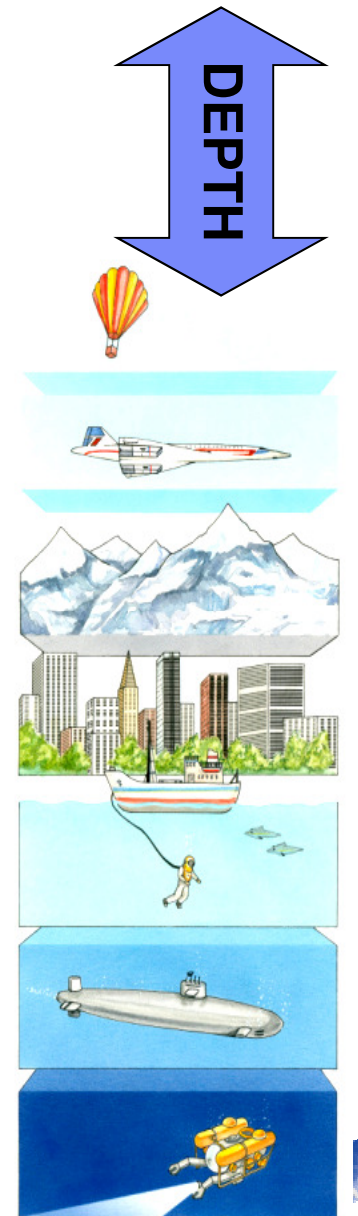
- Define and set attributes (priority, difficulty, risk)
 - ▶ These will not be lost and can later be imported to RequisitePro for management
- Commenting features to communicate and help achieve consensus
 - ▶ Each stakeholder may have their own idea/agenda – facilitate difficult discussions
- Business partners, stakeholders, development teams that do not have client access can take advantage of the web
 - ▶ Easy to use and navigate as needed – can send URL links to specific artifacts
- Define a strategy for how you will use attributes and tags consistently in RRC

4. Go Deeper

- Defining depth on the features / functions that are at the top of the list
 - ▶ The first few, highest priority UCs are addressed first – business rules & messages are referenced as well

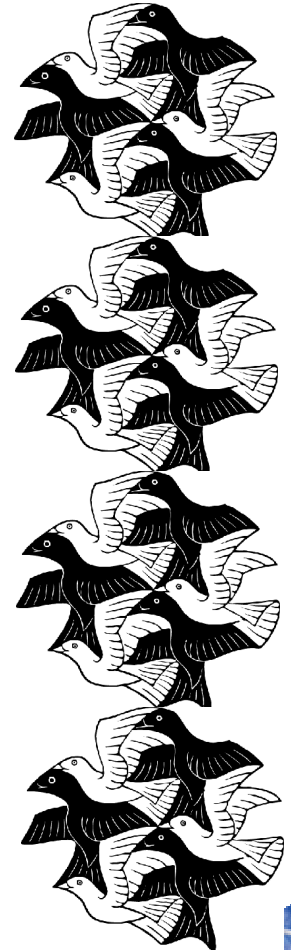
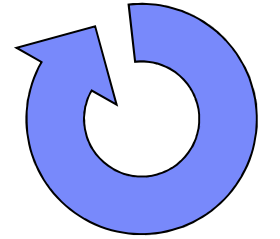
- Moving from UC outlines to detailing all flows and major scenarios
 - ▶ Going through this process, it is not uncommon to discover that one UC should actually be two, or vice versa

- Scenarios are invaluable!
 - ▶ At the heart of the iterative approach, are the end to end user scenarios that can be coded and tested for that iteration...



5. Repeat

- The number of iterations will vary, but each iteration follows the four steps again
 - ▶ Timebox
 - ▶ Breadth
 - ▶ Prioritize
 - ▶ Depth
- With each iteration, emphasis naturally shifts from breadth to developing more depth (system detail)
 - ▶ The emphasis also begins to shift from definition to management of the existing requirement set
 - ▶ Managing change becomes a big component in later iterations



Requirements Identification and Creation



- As we repeat ...consistency is key...
 - ▶ Requirements Definition Plan helps to plan upfront what will be 'outcome' from Composer
- Requirements created in Composer based on any artifact
 - ▶ Each requirement creates a rich text document
 - ▶ Can imbed or link other artifacts into the requirement (ie. Screenshot/wireframes)
- For large projects, **RequisitePro** needed for management
 - ▶ RequisitePro has many features to help with more complex reporting, traceability needs
- Early lifecycle adoption identified as key success criteria
 - ▶ Requirements definition happens during proposal phase on most services engagements
- Can trace to test cases in RQM and tasks in RTC

Questions



Jazz Million Seat March

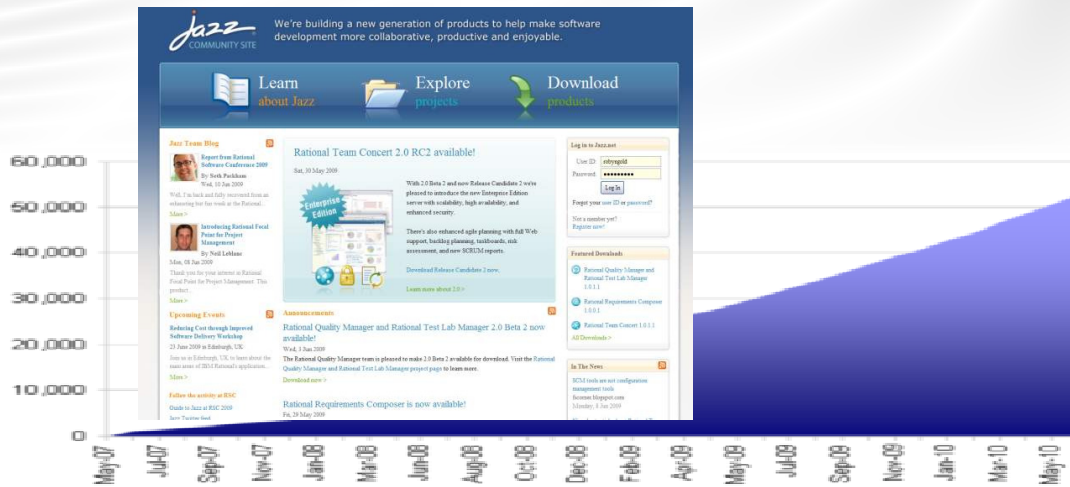
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