

June 30, 2006

# The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q2 2006

by Ken Vollmer and Mike Gilpin

TECH CHOICES

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## The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q2 2006

Cape Clear Software And BEA Systems Are The Top Performers

by **Ken Vollmer and Mike Gilpin**

with John R. Rymer, Larry Fulton, and Megan Daniels

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Forrester evaluated leading enterprise service bus (ESB) vendors across more than 100 criteria and found that Cape Clear Software and BEA Systems were the top two performers overall. Other vendors in the leader category (from the highest score down) are Software AG, Progress (Sonic), IBM, and IONA Technologies. These vendors all scored well in the connection, mediation, and control and change categories. Close behind are two strong performers, Fiorano and PolarLake. The two first-time entrants in this evaluation (Software AG and IBM) both scored exceptionally well and highlight the ability of larger organizations to quickly ramp up new product functionality. Bottom line: This evaluation covers eight strong performers in the ESB space, and clients will have to carefully match their specific requirements to the detailed list of vendor features provided in this report.

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Forrester conducted ESB evaluations in Q1 and Q2 2006 and interviewed 32 vendor and user companies, including: BEA Systems, Cape Clear Software, Fiorano Software, IBM, IONA Technologies, PolarLake, Progress (Sonic), and Software AG.

#### **Related Research Documents**

["The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q4 2005"](#)

November 15, 2005

["Your Paths To Service-Oriented Architecture"](#)

December 7, 2004, Trends

["What Is An Enterprise Service Bus?"](#)

August 13, 2004, Tech Choices

["Integration In A Service-Oriented World"](#)

July 6, 2004, Best Practices

## TARGET AUDIENCE

Enterprise architecture executive, application development executive, business process executive

## THE ESB IS THE LEADING ENTRY POINT FOR IMPLEMENTING SOA

Forrester expects to see 67% of firms with 40,000 or more employees implementing SOA this year, and 44% of small and medium-size businesses (SMBs) already report that implementing SOA is a high or critical priority.<sup>1</sup> Nearly 70% of users say they will increase their use of SOA, while only 1% of users will decrease their use. The data also shows that most firms — 83% — are using SOA for internal integration.<sup>2</sup> This data reflects a perfect storm of market conditions to drive the growth of ESBs, which are the most straightforward way to get started with service-oriented integration today. ESBs are also typically less costly than other ways of doing integration, such as integration-centric business process management suites (IC-BPMS), for three reasons:

- **Configuration is easier.** Customers use metadata to configure ESBs, which makes them easier to implement than IC-BPMS products. IC-BPMS products typically rely on more proprietary programming and scripting for installation and configuration. Discussions with clients indicate that an ESB can be implemented in less than half the time of IC-BPMS for equivalent function. And this ESB advantage continues in maintenance too.
- **Standards support drives skills availability.** ESBs are built primarily using open standards such as SOAP, WSDL, UDDI, and multiple WS standards. The result: Pros who know these standards can quickly come up to speed on ESBs and can easily transfer those skills to other ESBs.
- **Costs are lower.** ESB prices typically range from \$10,000 to \$75,000 per server, which is less than half the cost of IC-BPMS products. IC-BPMS products have broader features than ESBs, but they are overkill for many SOA projects. For many organizations, the low-cost alternative — ESBs — makes the most sense.

## What Is An ESB?

Forrester's definition of an ESB is:

*Infrastructure software that makes reusable business services widely available to users, applications, business processes, and other services.*

The most common ESB components are:

- **Communication infrastructure.** To enable the various service interaction protocols that may be required, the ESB implements support for multiple communication abstractions, such as event-driven publish-and-subscribe, synchronous and asynchronous invocation, and others.

This is also the layer at which adaptation to multiple connection types can be provided. A request can enter or leave the bus via different connection types when such adaptation is provided by the ESB.

- **Request routing and version resolution.** These are primary functions of the mediation role and include subject-, content-, and itinerary-based routing (with declarative routing rules), but they may also provide for interface versioning, transparently handling routing of requests to the correct version, and management of version instances.
- **Transformation and mapping.** This can range from simply mapping data formats of message payloads to providing rich aggregation or decomposition of service semantics so that each side of the conversation is unaware of details of the other.
- **Service orchestration, aggregation, and process management.** The ESB can implement microprocesses that aggregate smaller services into larger services, which may also require transaction management. Not all customers require this capability, and vendors package it in multiple ways: Some include it with the base ESB product; others package it as a separate add-on or as part of a suite. Most customers Forrester interviewed about their use of ESBs said they wanted support for service orchestration, and many were already using service orchestration tools and BPEL-based runtimes provided by their ESB vendor.
- **Transaction management.** Although the ESB does not provide transaction containers like a transaction processing (TP) monitor or application server (although these may be provided as part of a broader platform), it can provide an event framework for compensating transactions that “undo” the effect of previously committed transactions, to ensure a result that is consistent with business rules for a valid outcome. ESBs that behave like service brokers for synchronous invocation may also need to support conventional, tightly coupled transactions with support for distributed units of work. Because standards for SOA transactions are still immature, this is still an evolving area of capability for ESBs, with capabilities of the products varying widely.
- **Security.** The ESB can enforce security policies regarding service usage. This requires additional infrastructure for defining and managing these policies and for managing the identity of service requesters. Or the ESB may just hook into existing security infrastructure for identification, authorization, access control, and others as required. Because security requirements vary widely, vendors address those requirements in many ways, sometimes as a bundled (but often basic) capability or as a separate and more comprehensive SOA security infrastructure product.
- **Quality of service.** The ESB can persist requests to message queues and retry service operations when failures occur, implement failover to alternate servers, and take other steps to ensure that otherwise unreliable networks and services can be made to provide the quality of service required by the requester. But regardless of the approach, the ESB must support this capability

in some manner. More sophisticated implementations will interact with the environment to provision additional service instances to handle increased request volume, so that service-level agreements (SLAs) can still be met.

- **Service registry and metadata management.** When maintaining a name space (service discovery), the ESB may extend the service metadata this requires (such as WSDL) to enable services to be classified to ease searching for reuse. Metadata repository infrastructure may be lightweight and focused mainly on runtime concerns, or richer so as to support the full life cycle of the service: from requirements, through design and implementation, to runtime metrics and management, to version and configuration management, and even to portfolio and reuse management. UDDI v3 support is the minimum requirement; the rest is optional.
- **Extensibility for message enrichment.** A special case of semantic mapping, enrichment enables database or table lookups to be merged into a message stream so that messages emerge from the bus richer with data than when they arrived. Again, such extensions are best when provided through a declarative mechanism.
- **Monitoring and management.** In addition to the goal to automate management as much as possible, it will also be necessary to enable humans to investigate problems, find root causes, and take action to correct the issues they discover. Where the management infrastructure is automated, it codifies the rules that drive simpler diagnosis/action scenarios in a form that is machine readable. This infrastructure may also log and/or warehouse request content for later analysis or auditing.
- **Support for the service life cycle.** Many buyers want service life-cycle solutions that include Eclipse-based functionality as an enabler of plug-and-play capability. Service life-cycle management tracks services and their related artifacts through their whole life cycle, from development, reuse, and integration, to deployment and management, to optimization.

## THE ESB MARKET LANDSCAPE

The level of interest in ESBs has grown along with the growing interest in SOA. The ESB grew out of two types of products:

- **EAI provided integration based on message-oriented middleware.** But now, BEA, IBM, Oracle, SAP, Sun Microsystems, TIBCO Software, and webMethods have added support for Web services (and other ESB features) in response to the SOA opportunity.
- **Web services infrastructure is fragmented, but it includes some elements of an ESB.** An ESB provides more than just integration. Segments of the Web services infrastructure market also include security, management, and registry features, some of which are also now delivered by

ESBs. This ferment of Web services infrastructure technologies is still bubbling and spawning a variety of solution types, from appliances, to ESBs, to combined solutions for managing and securing Web services-based exchanges. The boundaries between these segments are continuing to move and are unlikely to settle down for another few years.

### Three Types Of Firms Provide ESBs

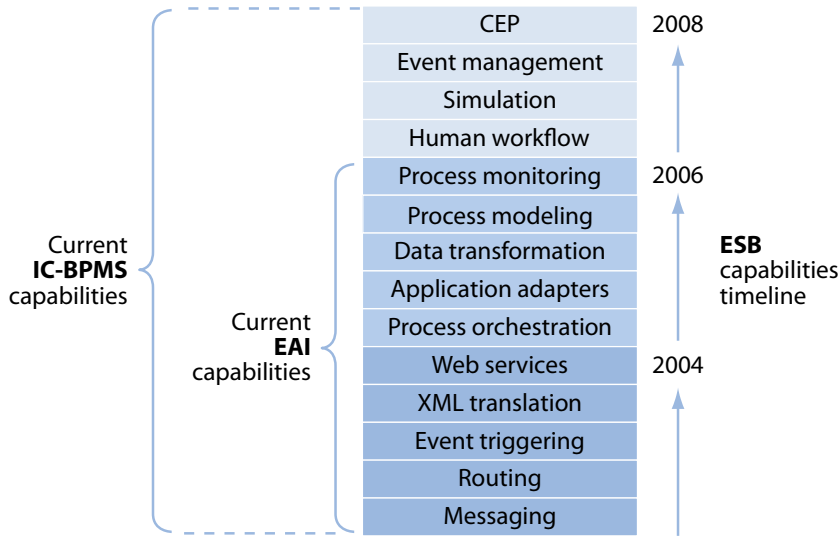
Three major groups of vendors provide ESB functionality in one form or another.

- **Startup ESB specialists.** Cape Clear and PolarLake are examples of new companies that first entered the integration market by providing ESB solutions. These vendors have typically provided the least complex and lowest-cost ESB products.
- **Integration vendors.** These vendors grew out of the enterprise application integration (EAI) market and now provide comprehensive IC-BPMS products. TIBCO, Vitria, and webMethods provide ESB features as part of their larger suites. As these vendors do not provide a standalone ESB product, they were not included in this evaluation. Four other integration vendors of note do provide standalone ESBs and so are included in this Wave™. Sonic Software (recently incorporated into its parent company Progress Software), like Fiorano, has its roots in the Java Message Service (JMS) product area. IONA created the CORBA middleware space, and Software AG's roots are in mainframe integration and XML DBMS.
- **Platform vendors.** The vendors in this group come from the application platform or enterprise application arenas and now have integration-centric BPMS solutions in their product lines. The main vendors in this group are BEA, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, SAP, Software AG, and Sun Microsystems. In most cases, these vendors embed ESB technology in their broader offerings (and therefore are not included in this Wave), but two (BEA and IBM) also offer standalone ESB products, and so they are included in this evaluation.

A functional comparison of ESB and integration-centric BPMS solutions shows the additional functionality (and complexity) that comes with the latter group of software products (see Figure 1). As this figure shows, the functionality provided by ESBs has grown significantly since 2004 and now includes features that were previously restricted to IC-BPMS tools (or their predecessors), including process modeling and process monitoring capability. At the same time, IC-BPMS solutions have also expanded considerably by adding support for human workflow, simulation, event management, and complex event processing (CEP) capability. But these are higher-end features normally not required to support most SOA implementation efforts.

This evaluation focuses only on those ESB software solutions that can be purchased as standalone products — the starting point for many buyers. The ESB features of vendors providing IC-BPMS products will be evaluated in Forrester's upcoming integration-centric BPMS Wave.

**Figure 1** A Comparison Of ESB And IC-BPMS Capabilities



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Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

### ESB EVALUATION OVERVIEW

To assess the state of the ESB market and see how the vendors stack up against each other, Forrester evaluated the strengths and weaknesses of top ESB vendors.

#### Evaluation Criteria Target Connection, Mediation, And Control And Change Features

After examining past research, user need assessments, and vendor and expert interviews, we developed a comprehensive set of evaluation criteria (see Figure 2). We evaluated vendors against approximately 100 criteria, which we grouped into three high-level buckets:

- Current offering.** This section evaluated the vendor’s features and functions for connection, mediation, and change and control. Connection consists of protocols (including Web services support) and architecture — including support for SOA. Mediation includes transformation and mapping, repository and registry, and process management. And change and control includes policy management, service life-cycle support, security, and monitoring and management. All these attributes are associated with the elements of an SOA platform, which can be grouped by change, connection, and control.<sup>3</sup>
- Strategy.** We evaluated this section based on the vendors’ product strategy and vision; the scope and strength of any strategic alliances among systems integrators, application partners, and resellers; overall corporate strategy; and solution cost.

**Figure 2** Evaluation Criteria

CURRENT OFFERING	
Connection	How sophisticated is the enterprise service bus' (ESB) support for messaging and connectivity?
Mediation	How rich a set of mediation services and capabilities does the product provide?
Control and change	What capabilities does the ESB provide in the area of control and change management?
STRATEGY	
Product strategy and vision	How strong is the vendor's product strategy and vision?
Strategic alliances	How strong are the vendor's strategic alliances?
Corporate strategy	How strong is the vendor's corporate strategy?
Solution cost	What is the relative cost of the vendor's ESB solution?
MARKET PRESENCE	
Installed base	How large is the vendor's installed base of customers for this product and all products?
New customers	How many customers are buying or upgrading any version of the product?
Delivery footprint	What is the vendor's method of delivery?
Financial viability	How strong is the vendor's financial position?

Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

- **Market presence.** To evaluate each vendor's market presence, we looked at its installed base, number of new customers, the scope and size of its sales and implementation organizations, and its financial viability.

### Scoring Changes From "The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q4 2005"

In this Wave, we changed Forrester's scoring for ESBs. First, we added new criteria to better reflect today's product capabilities and added important buyer criteria (e.g., messaging across firewalls, service endpoint container support, level of internal integration), while we de-emphasized the criteria for adapters to bring this area more in line with their overall importance in the ESB market. We expanded the product cost criteria to reflect a wider variety of buying scenarios, including single-server "pipe" only (no orchestration or process management), single server with orchestration, multiple servers with orchestration, and subscription pricing.

Although readers can download the spreadsheet and change the weightings of any criteria, the choice Forrester made to give several criteria zero weighting in our version of the spreadsheet model requires explanation. There were two types of zero-weighted criteria:

- **No differences in product scores.** Where all products got the same score, this meant that the criterion did not provide any differentiation to help in making a product choice. Giving these criteria a zero weight makes the differences between the products more readily apparent. However, just because the weight is zero does not mean Forrester thinks these criteria are unimportant. You should assess the fit of each vendor's capabilities in these areas in relation to your specific detailed requirements.
- **Question and answer included for information.** For scalability and federation, the answers to the questions are interesting, but it is not possible to give meaningful scores. Therefore, Forrester gave these criteria a zero weight but included the full text of vendors' answers to help readers make some assessment of the products' capabilities in these important areas. A true assessment of scalability requires product testing with representative workloads, and federation requirements (and solutions) are very specific to each implementation context.

### The Evaluated Vendors Provide Standalone ESB Products

Forrester included eight providers of standalone ESB products in this assessment: BEA Systems, Cape Clear Software, Fiorano Software, IBM, IONA Technologies, PolarLake, Progress Software, and Software AG. Each of these vendors:

- **Offers a standalone ESB product.** To qualify, the ESB product must be able to be purchased separately from any other technology the vendor provides and must be able to support a customer implementing SOA, doing integration using Web services.
- **Has a tangible presence in the ESB market.** To qualify, the vendor must have actively marketed a product as an ESB and gained traction in the marketplace, based on our assessment of the number of customers, product revenue, Forrester client inquiries, and geographical reach.
- **Had customers using the generally available product before this evaluation began.** We did not include products that were not available in the marketplace prior to April 1, 2006. Additionally, the vendor had to provide reference users of its ESB product(s).

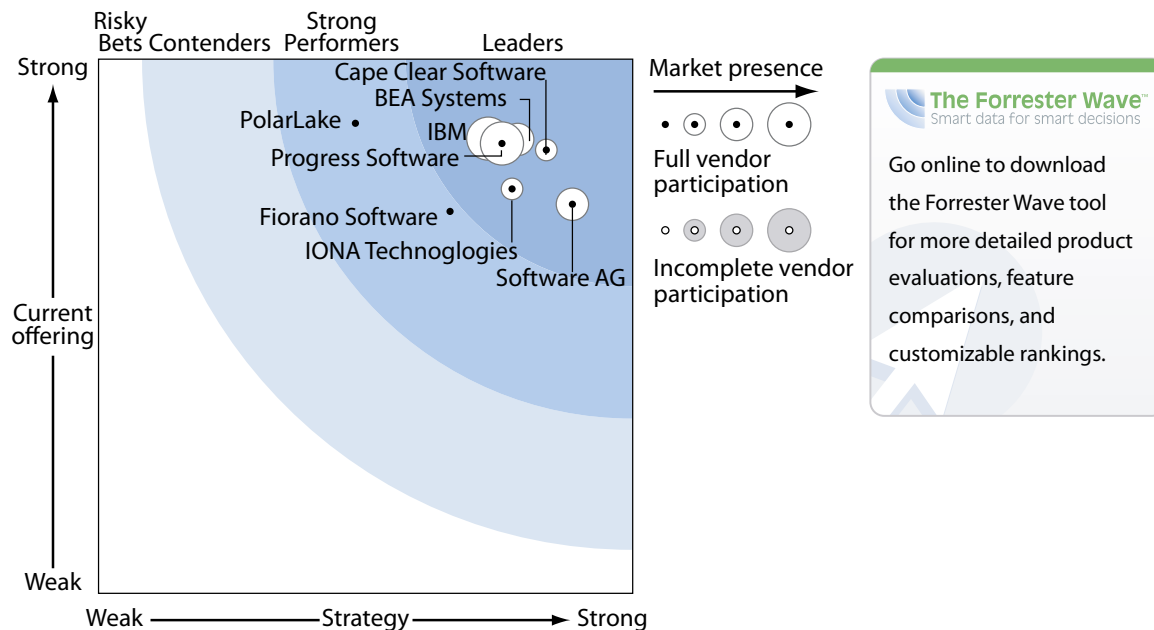
## MEDIATION AND CONTROL AND CHANGE FEATURES DIFFERENTIATE THE ESB VENDORS

The evaluation of this market segment uncovered a market in which (see Figure 3):

- **Six vendors lead the way.** They are: Cape Clear Software, BEA Systems, Software AG, Progress (Sonic), IBM, and IONA. Cape Clear was also the leader in the ESB-only report included in “The Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q4 2005.” IBM, Progress (Sonic), and IONA Technologies also scored in the leader group in the current report. This was the first ESB product evaluation for both Software AG and IBM.
- **Fiorano and PolarLake qualify as strong performers.** While both of these vendors provide strong ESB functionality overall, they scored slightly below the others on some product features and are much smaller vendors that may experience some difficulty in keeping pace with their larger competitors.

This evaluation of the ESB market is intended to be a starting point only. Readers are encouraged to view detailed product evaluations and adapt the criteria weighting to fit their individual needs through the Forrester Wave Excel-based vendor comparison tool.

**Figure 3** Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q2 '06



Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

**Figure 3** Forrester Wave™: Enterprise Service Bus, Q2 '06 (Cont.)

	Forrester's Weighting	BEA Systems	Cape Clear Software	Fiorano Software	IBM	IONA Technologies	PolarLake	Progress Software	Software AG
<b>CURRENT OFFERING</b>	50%	4.23	4.10	3.57	4.26	3.75	4.38	4.21	3.62
Connection	30%	2.95	4.03	3.48	3.98	4.43	3.70	4.35	2.50
Mediation	40%	4.76	3.55	3.04	4.07	3.25	4.62	3.88	4.15
Control and change	30%	4.80	4.90	4.39	4.80	3.76	4.74	4.50	4.05
<b>STRATEGY</b>	50%	3.92	4.20	3.28	3.68	3.88	2.39	3.80	4.44
Product strategy and vision	30%	5.00	4.60	3.00	5.00	3.80	3.40	4.60	4.60
Strategic alliances	20%	4.20	5.00	2.80	5.00	2.20	2.20	4.20	2.80
Corporate strategy	10%	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.10	5.00	5.00
Solution cost	40%	2.70	3.30	3.80	1.70	4.50	1.80	2.70	5.00
<b>MARKET PRESENCE</b>	0%	3.60	2.60	1.43	4.84	2.40	0.97	4.36	3.58
Installed base	20%	2.60	3.40	1.80	4.20	1.80	1.00	3.40	3.40
New customers	45%	3.40	2.20	0.00	5.00	1.80	0.00	5.00	3.00
Delivery footprint	20%	4.00	2.40	1.60	5.00	3.00	1.60	3.40	4.00
Financial viability	15%	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	4.20	3.00	5.00	5.00

All scores are based on a scale of 0 (weak) to 5 (strong).

Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

## VENDOR PROFILES

### Leaders

- **Cape Clear.** One of the early innovators in the ESB market, Cape Clear has grown its offering to a broad suite by adding service orchestration and some management features. It now has one of the deepest implementations available of the Web services stack. Cape Clear is also known for the productivity its tools bring to SOA development. It is a small, privately held company, but it has built a greater market presence than would be expected for its size.<sup>4</sup>
- **BEA Systems.** As a longtime leader in the application platform market, BEA has provided application integration for years (WebLogic Integration). Last year, it entered the ESB market with a new ESB: AquaLogic Service Bus, which was intended to enable service-oriented integration across all platforms, not just centered on WebLogic. Some dependencies on the WebLogic runtime remain, but they are to be reduced in future releases. The AquaLogic Service Bus provides solid ESB capabilities but does not include service orchestration, which BEA delivers in WebLogic Integration.<sup>5</sup>

- **Software AG.** This is the first time that Forrester has evaluated Software AG in this category, and our evaluation found that the vendor provides a strong ESB product that is particularly notable in its bundled CentraSite registry/repository. Software AG also provides strong capabilities for mainframe integration, especially for its existing customers.<sup>6</sup>
- **Progress (Sonic).** Sonic Software was formerly an independent operating unit of Progress Software, but it has recently been incorporated into the parent company's infrastructure. Sonic Software was there when the ESB market began and was responsible for a large part of the early growth in the market. It continues to grow, having recently acquired Actional Software. Release 7.0 of this ESB combines the features of the previous Sonic ESB v6.1 with key features acquired from Actional into an integrated ESB stack that provides several improved features at a lower price.<sup>7</sup>
- **IBM.** IBM has recently entered the ESB market with one new and two updated products announced in September 2005: WebSphere Enterprise Service Bus (new), WebSphere Message Broker v6.0 (updated), and WebSphere Process Server v6.0 (updated). The vendor refers to these three products as the IBM SOA Foundation, and together they provide comprehensive ESB support. IBM also provides an ESB appliance, but SOA hardware appliances were beyond the scope of this evaluation.<sup>8</sup>
- **IONA Technologies.** IONA, another longtime player in the middleware market, entered the ESB market in 2004. It has made its mark at a number of customer sites, although its ESB Artix represents a small but growing proportion of its business. The company has done a good job of building on its architectural advantages to establish a niche position at the high end of the market. The vendor recently released Artix 4.0, which remedies a number of its predecessor's shortcomings.<sup>9</sup>

### Strong Performers

- **Fiorano Software.** Another early market entrant, Fiorano, like Sonic Software, built its ESB on its JMS product, FioranoMQ. Its service orchestration tools are strong, as is its service life-cycle management. But Fiorano is a small privately held company, with limited market presence.<sup>10</sup>
- **PolarLake.** Another company that has been in the integration business for years, PolarLake made the switch to an SOA-driven strategy much earlier than many of its counterparts. It has not, however, implemented the same depth of Web services support that can be obtained from the leading vendors. PolarLake's emphasis is on productivity and maintainability of integrated systems by providing tools that enable all integration tasks to be performed without programming. It also provides rich support for data transformation and process modeling and has recently added support for UDDI.<sup>11</sup>

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

### Online Resource

The online version of Figure 3 is an Excel-based vendor comparison tool that provides detailed product evaluations and customizable rankings for each of these two market segments.

### Data Sources Used In This Forrester Wave

Forrester used a combination of three data sources to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each solution:

- **Vendor surveys.** Forrester surveyed vendors on their capabilities as they relate to the evaluation criteria. Once we analyzed the completed vendor surveys, we conducted vendor calls where necessary to gather details of vendor qualifications.
- **Product briefings.** We asked vendors to brief us on their products and to discuss their vision and product strategy for the future of this market. We used findings from these briefings to form our opinions on each vendor's potential in this space.
- **Customer reference calls.** To validate product and vendor qualifications, Forrester also conducted reference calls with two to three of each vendor's current customers, wherever possible using the same version of the product that was evaluated.

### Forrester Wave Methodology

We conduct primary research to develop a list of vendors that meet our criteria to be evaluated in this market. From that initial pool of vendors, we then narrow our final list. We choose these vendors based on: 1) product fit; 2) customer success; and 3) Forrester client demand. We eliminate vendors that have limited customer references and products that don't fit the scope of our evaluation.

After examining past research, user need assessments, and vendor and expert interviews, we develop the initial evaluation criteria. To evaluate the vendors and their products against our set of criteria, we gather details of product qualifications through a combination of lab evaluations, questionnaires, demos, and/or discussions with client references. We send evaluations to the vendors for their review, and we adjust the evaluations to provide the most accurate view of vendor offerings and strategies.

We set default weightings to reflect our analysis of the needs of large user companies — and/or other scenarios as outlined in the Forrester Wave document — and then score the vendors based on a clearly defined scale. These default weightings are intended only as a starting point, and readers are encouraged to adapt the weightings to fit their individual needs through the Excel-based tool. The final scores generate the graphical depiction of the market based on current offering, strategy, and market presence. Forrester intends to update vendor evaluations regularly as product capabilities and vendor strategies evolve.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Source: Business Technographics® November 2005 North American And European Enterprise Software And Services Survey and Forrester's Business Technographics June 2005 United States SMB Software And Services Benchmark Study.
- <sup>2</sup> SOA adoption continues to be strong, especially for the largest enterprises, and satisfaction with SOA runs very high. See the April 14, 2006, Trends "[Survey Data Says: The Time For SOA Is Now.](#)"
- <sup>3</sup> Your SOA platform — the software infrastructure and tools you use to build, configure, deploy, monitor, and manage services — heavily influences your ability to attain the strategic business flexibility and benefits that service orientation promises. See the March 29, 2005, Trends "[Your Strategic SOA Platform Vision.](#)"
- <sup>4</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how Cape Clear Software fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[Cape Clear Continues To Lead The ESB Market.](#)"
- <sup>5</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how BEA Systems fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[BEA Provides A Strong ESB Solution Within The Solid Overall SOA Vision.](#)"
- <sup>6</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how Software AG fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[Software AG Makes A Strong Initial Showing In ESBs.](#)"
- <sup>7</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how Progress Software fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[Progress \(Sonic\) Provides Strong ESB Functionality.](#)"
- <sup>8</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how IBM fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[IBM Delivers A Strong Vision And A Solid Initial Offering With Its ESB.](#)"
- <sup>9</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how IONA Technologies fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[IONA Provides ESB Features For The High End.](#)"
- <sup>10</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how Fiorano Software fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[Fiorano Provides An Easy-To-Use ESB.](#)"
- <sup>11</sup> View the vendor summary for more detailed analysis on how PolarLake fared in this evaluation. See the June 30, 2006, Tech Choices "[PolarLake Provides Strong, Targeted ESB Features.](#)"

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