

# SaaS - An Overview



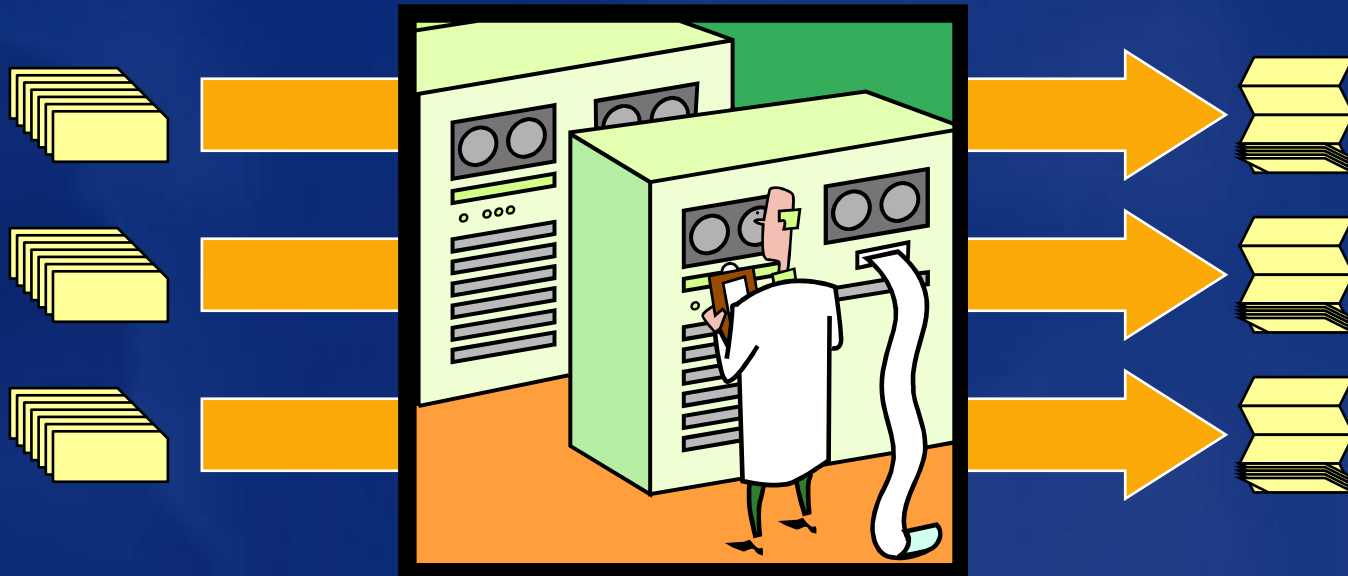
Microsoft EMEA

**ARCHITECT FORUM**

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# The 60's: Batch Processing

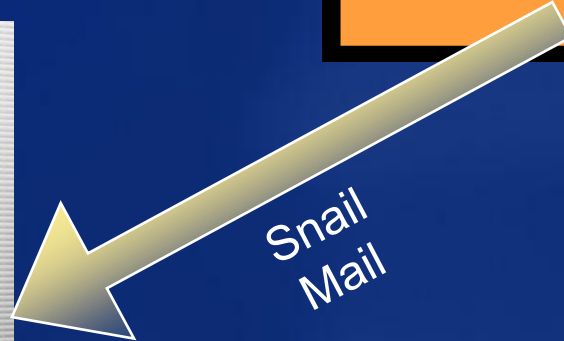
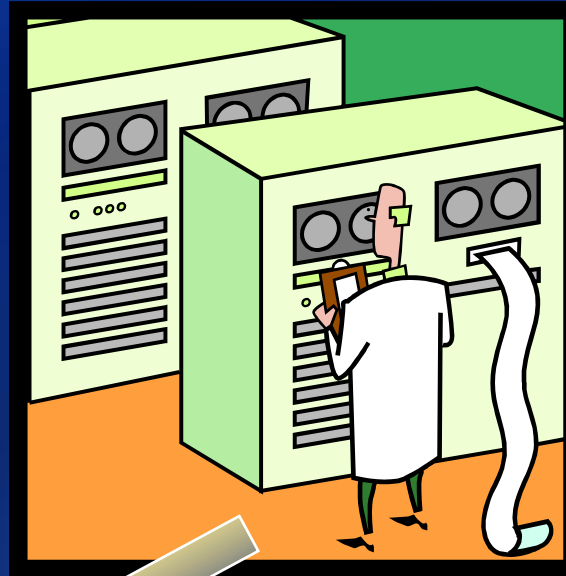
- ❖ In the 1960's batch processing arrived
  - ◆ You'd submit your work on a deck of cards
  - ◆ Come back later & pick up your listing...
  - ◆ Lots of concurrent batch jobs
- ❖ Offline User interaction – still had the white coats



# Late 60's, 70's: Accounting as Service



Snail  
Mail

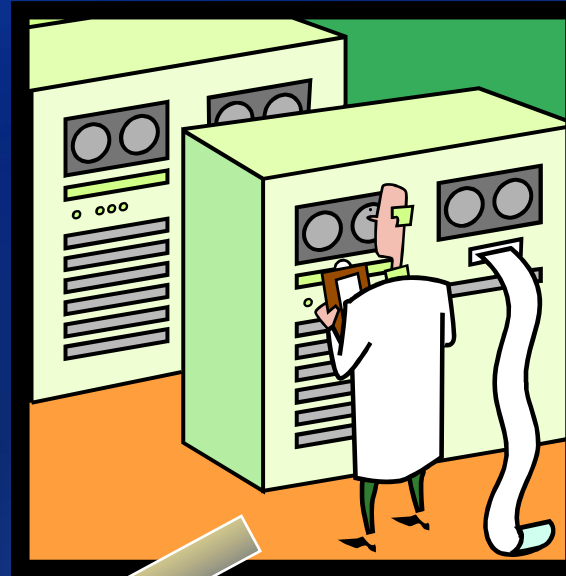


Many Customers

# Late 60's, 70's: Accounting as Service

Decoupled Input  
From  
Process

Transport



- Multi Tenancy
- Hosted

Decoupled Output  
From  
Process

Transport

Many Customers

# Some Observations

- ❖ Decoupled I/O devices and transport were typically process specific.
- ❖ The exchange of documents and the level of service is essentially a business contract.
- ❖ Large numbers of SMBs as customers (hundreds of thousands)
  - ◆ These customers would have never used IT
    - ◆ Too expensive
    - ◆ No competency
  - ◆ But they have a fundamental need for the service

# Innovation happens...

- ❖ In the 80's the dedicated devices were replaced by PCs
  - ◆ Often still dedicated PCs for the purpose of the service provider
  - ◆ Exchange still by snail mail and diskettes
- ❖ Late 80's, early 90's : Data exchange via dedicated dial-in
  - ◆ Still tied to the service provider
  - ◆ PCs often still dedicated to the service

# Innovation never stops...

- ❖ Mid 90's : PC is universal business device
- ❖ The Internet get's discovered by the economy
- ❖ Late 90's: The connected device revolution takes the market
- ❖ Situation: We can connect people, devices, systems and processes
  - ❖ Decoupling of devices from processes and systems becomes „universal“

# WHAT IS SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE (SAAS)?



# A working definition of SaaS

## ❖ A hosted IT capability

- ◆ Owned, located, operated and managed externally
- ◆ Not just application software!
  - ◆ Also operating environments, integration platforms etc
- ◆ But... only technology, not people

## ❖ Optimised for delivery as a service

- ◆ Not just a hosted instance of an off-the-shelf packaged application
- ◆ Designed to be offered to multiple customers (multi-tenant)
- ◆ Optimised for subscription-based licensing
- ◆ Customer configuration, not customisation
- ◆ Transparent upgrades
- ◆ Service level monitoring/management

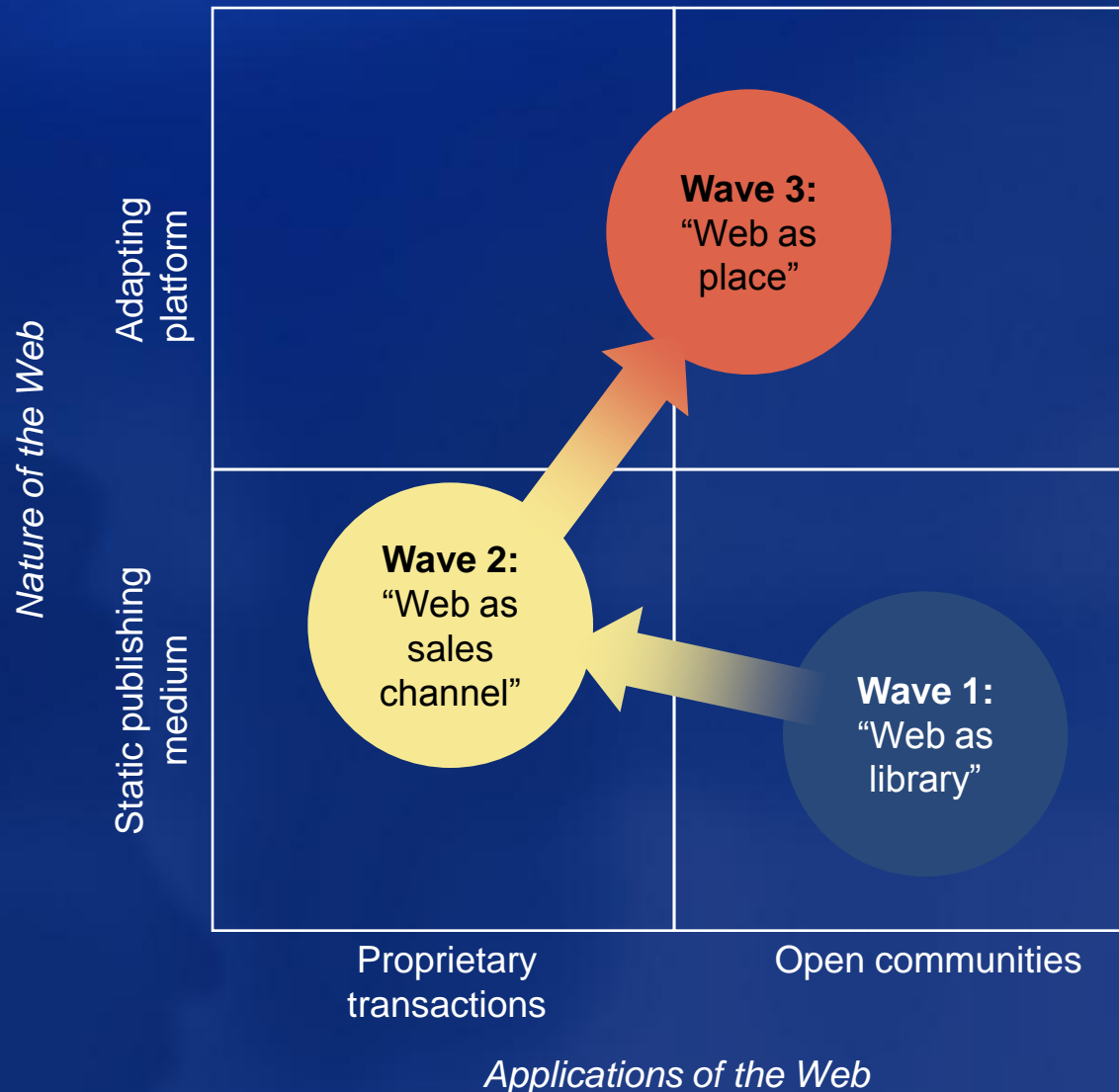
## ❖ Over the Internet

- ◆ But... not necessarily to a browser client

# Something old...

- ❖ Hosted IT capability delivery is nothing new!
- ❖ In the 1960s the bulk of the software & services industry consisted of “processing bureaux”
- ❖ In the late 1990s the buzz was around Application Service Provision (ASP)
- ❖ Consumer-oriented capabilities
  - ◆ Hotmail, ICQ, AIM etc
- ❖ How is SaaS different?

# ...something new!



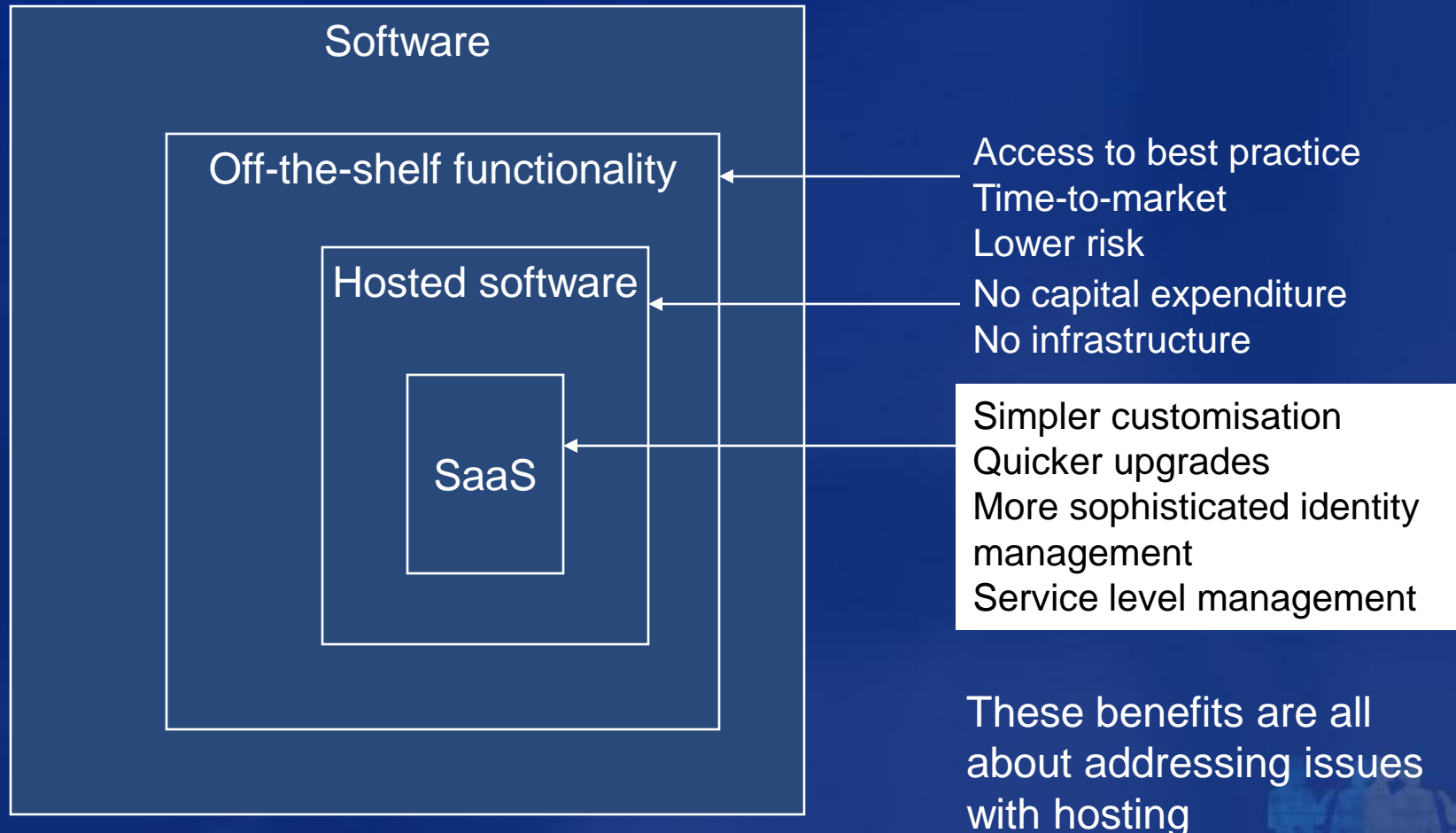
*The web is evolving to become a much more natural medium for IT capability delivery*

*Service providers and their business models are maturing to take advantage of technology possibilities*

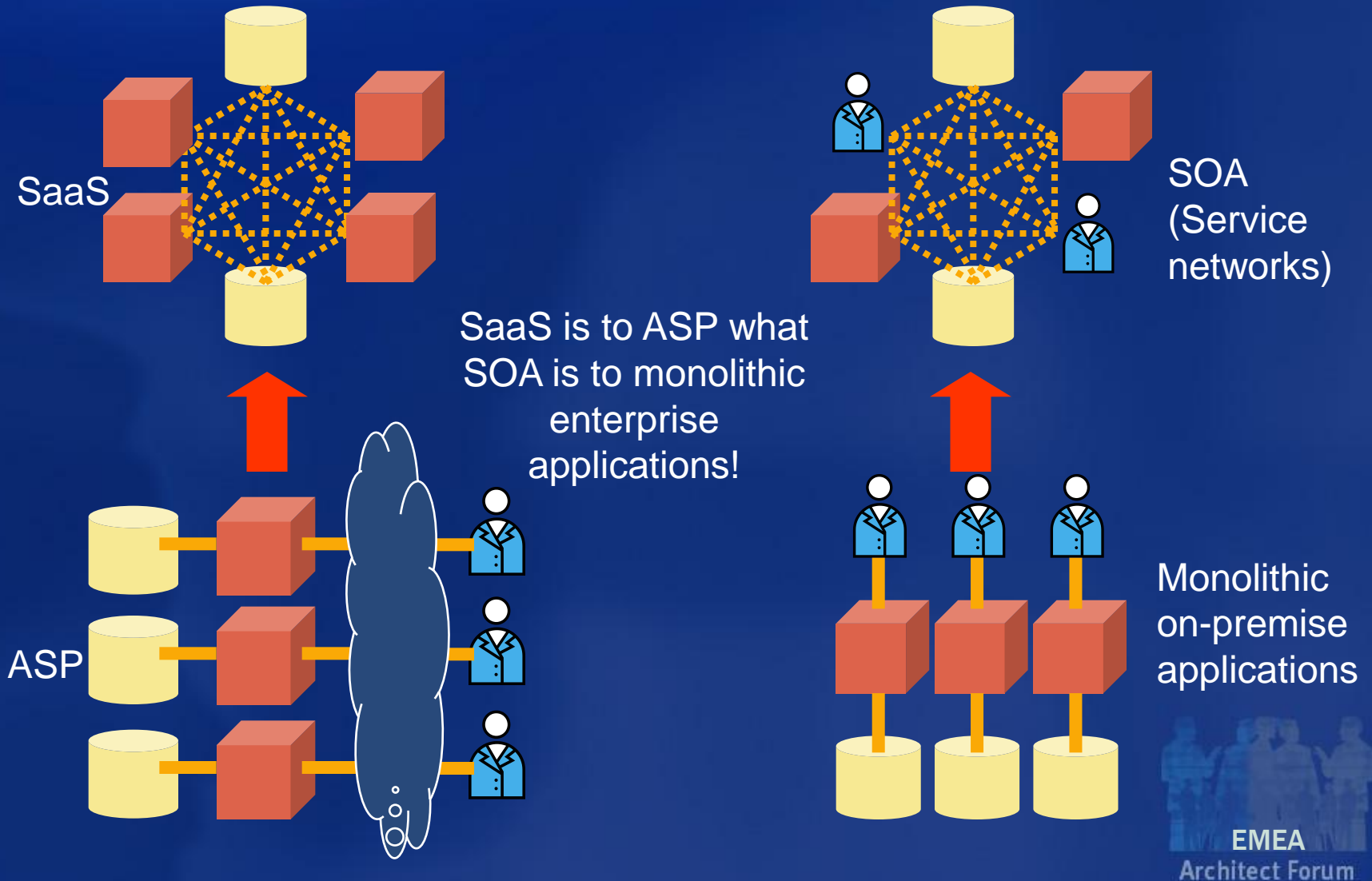
# ...something new!

- ❖ IT capabilities delivered in the “web as place” context aren’t applications in the traditional sense
- ❖ “Applications as platforms”
  - ◆ New online application services provide open interfaces that make them easy to integrate, extend and enhance
  - ◆ Offer a multitude of ways to get access to functionality and information – not just pre-canned user interfaces
    - ◆ RSS, web services APIs, etc etc
- ❖ The expectations and appetite of customers has grown
  - ◆ Influenced by their experience as consumers
  - ◆ Sourcing strategies are maturing

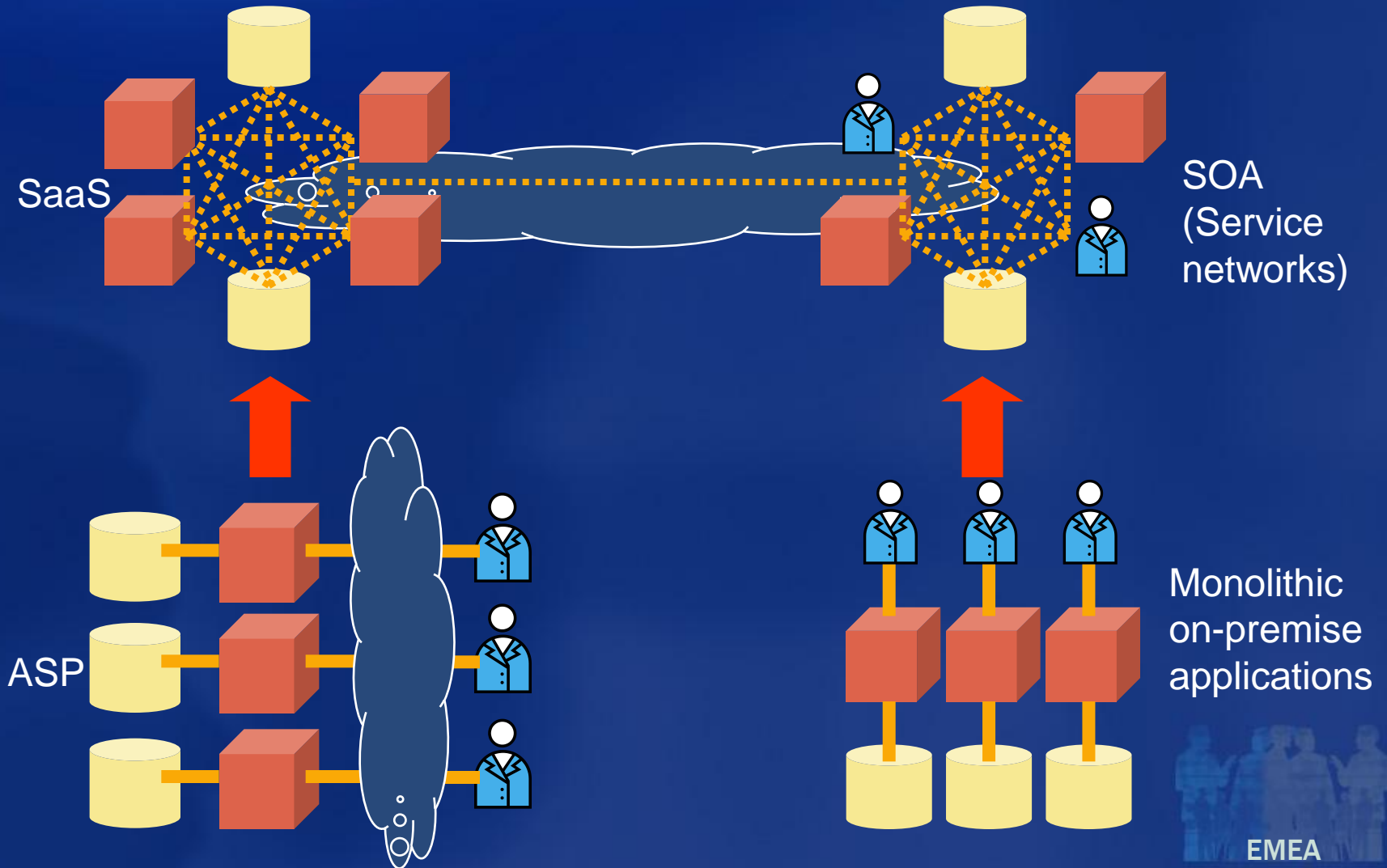
# SaaS: an optimization



# SaaS and SOA: two sides of the same coin



# Two sides of the same coin, creating one service network



# WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?



# Situation

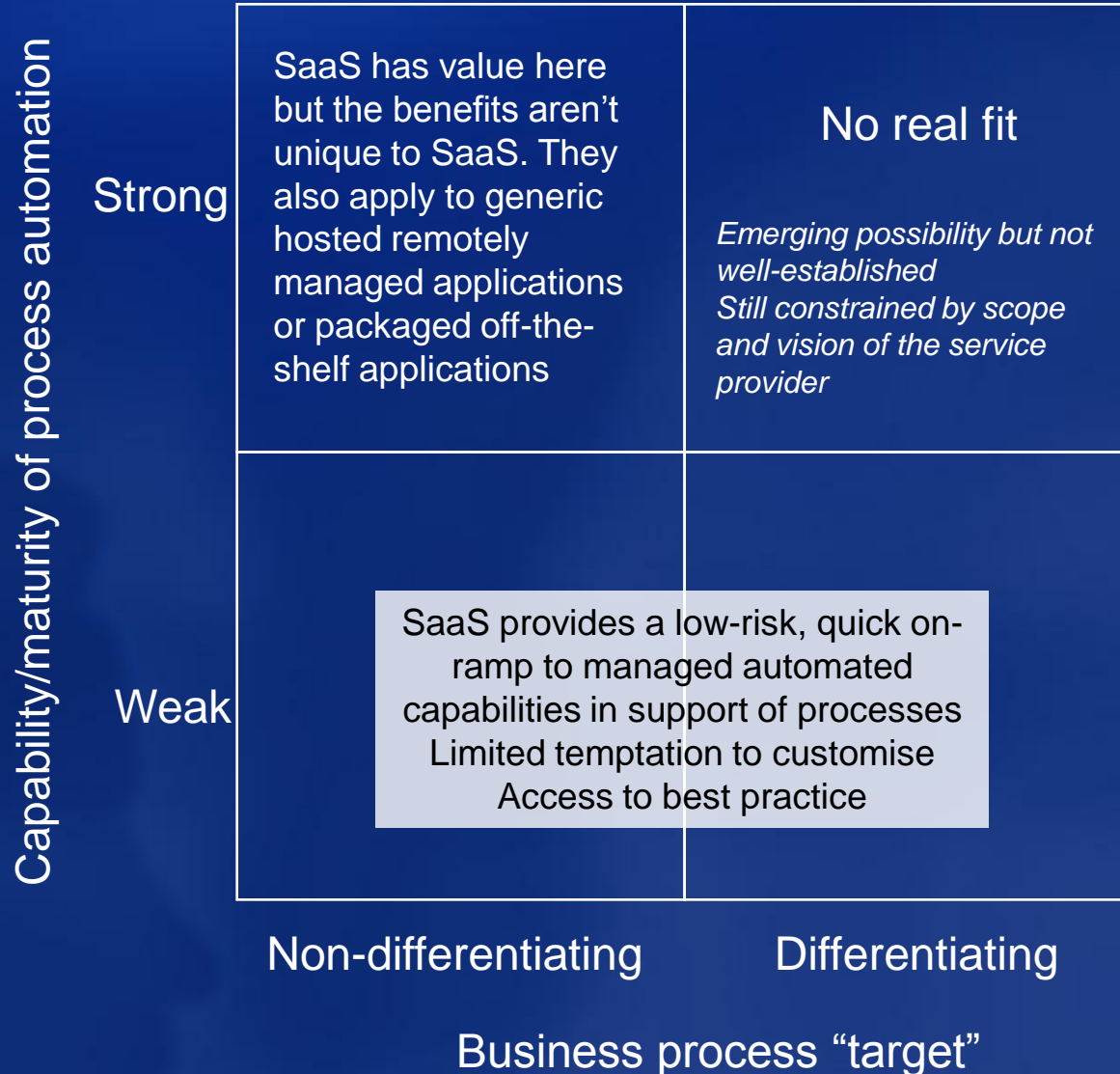
- ❖ Infrastructure costs
- ❖ Personnel costs
- ❖ Rising/uncertain data centre costs
- ❖ Upgrades, customisations
- ❖ Legacy platforms
- ❖ Cost of entry into a solution / upfront cost loading
- ❖ Pace of change
- ❖ Access to best practice

# SaaS benefits

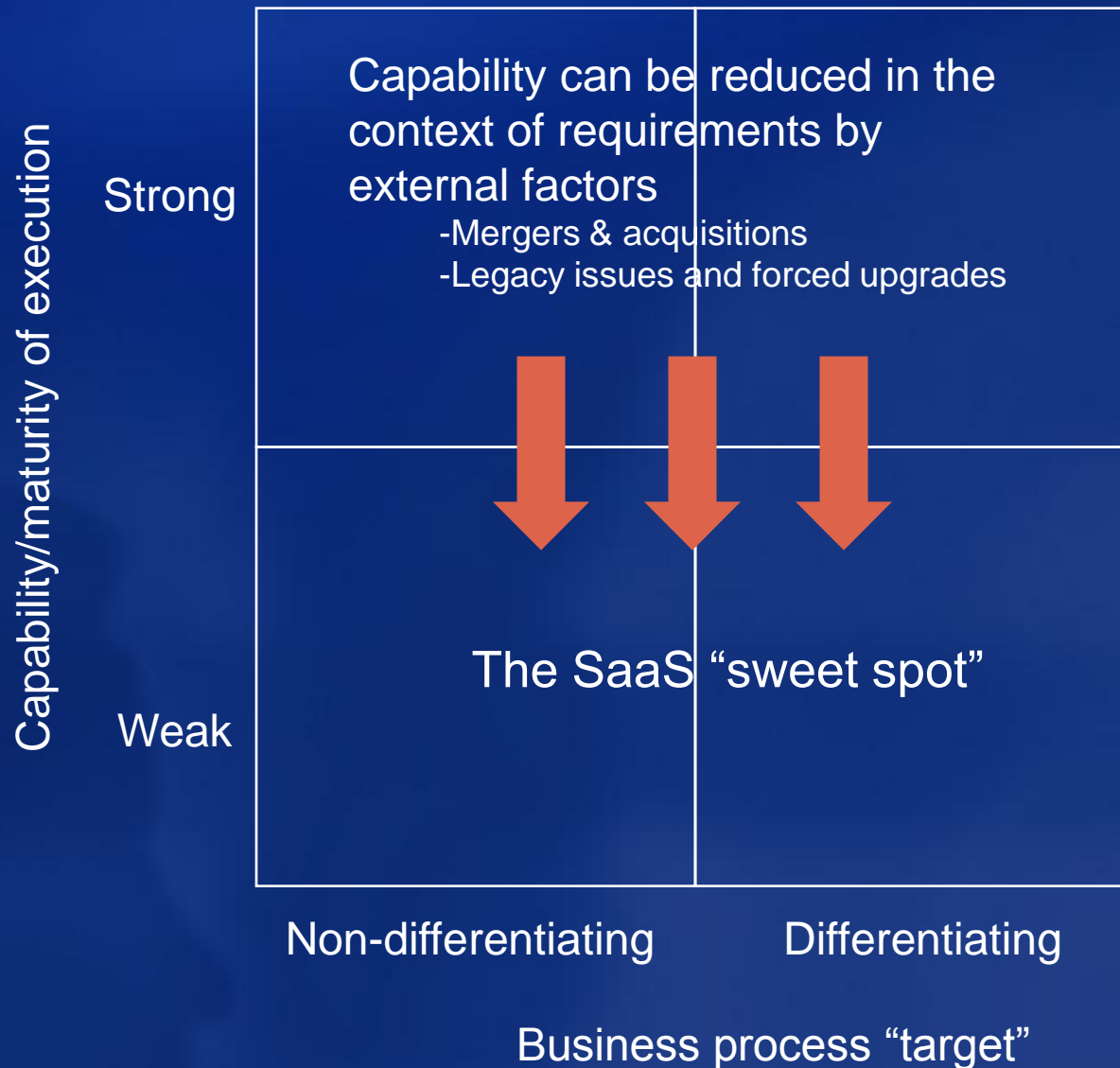
- ❖ TCO – predictability of investment
- ❖ Link of investment to value
  - ◆ You pay as you go and grow
- ❖ Risk minimization
- ❖ Upgrade availability
- ❖ Constraints – limits your options!
  - ◆ This is often a good thing

# HOW DOES SAAS FIT IN THE IT LANDSCAPE?

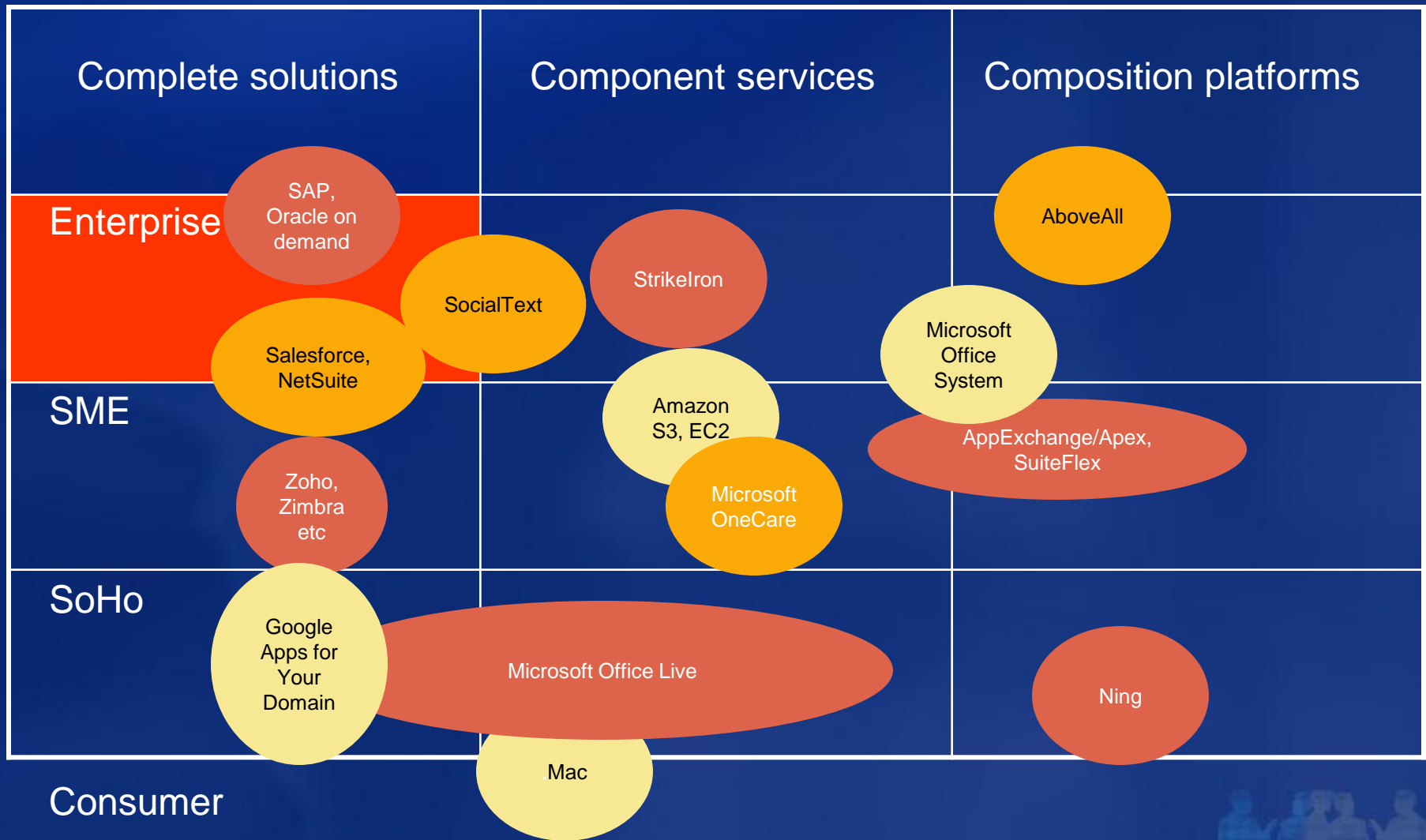
# The SaaS value proposition



# SaaS value isn't just about “green fields”



# SaaS segments and example providers



# CHALLENGES

# Challenges aren't unique to SaaS

- ❖ But there is a trust/control domain boundary to be navigated that makes challenges clearer



# Challenges to discuss

- ❖ Identity management / security
- ❖ Functional integration
- ❖ Management integration
- ❖ Quality of service / remediation
  - ♦ Rigorous understanding of SLAs, contracts required
- ❖ Skills
  - ♦ Change, customisation
- ❖ Cultural resistance
  - ♦ NIH, job protection
- ❖ Regulatory, legal issues
  - ♦ Particularly for non-differentiating SaaS sweet spot
  - ♦ DPA, SOx, etc – auditing / logging / controls provability
- ❖ Managing implications of automated upgrades
  - ♦ Training, integration testing, etc

# BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

# Looking at some numbers...

❖ 500000

- ◆ Number of licensed seats of a certain large CRM SaaS ISV as of July/Aug 2006

❖ 24800

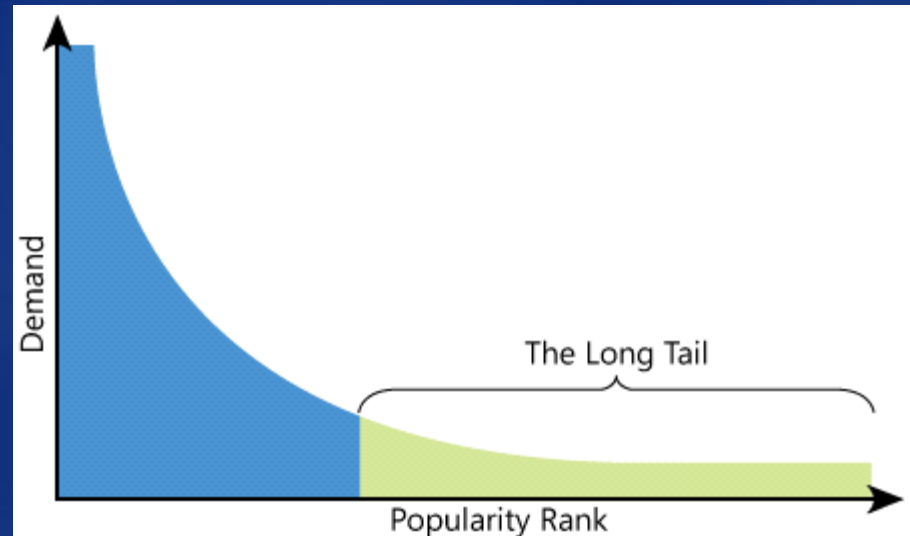
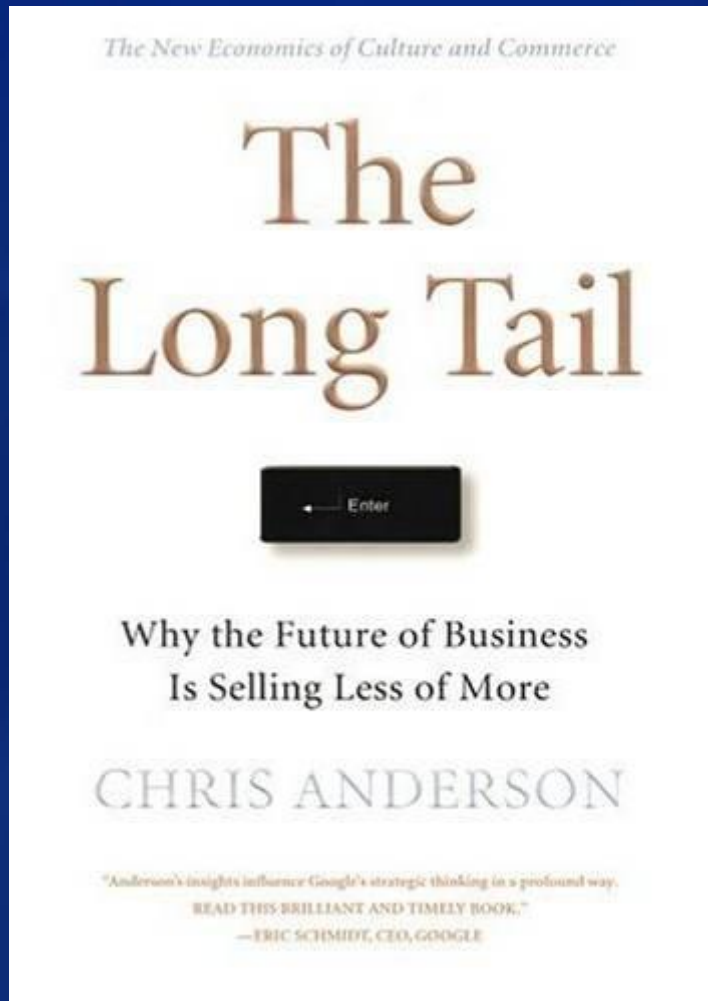
- ◆ Number of unique customer accounts

❖  $500000 / 24800 \approx 20$

Who **purchases** a traditional CRM package for this many (or better: this few) users?

*...products that have a low sales volume can collectively make up a market share that rivals or exceeds the relatively few current bestsellers - if the distribution channel is large enough...*

*(paraphrased from wikipedia)*



# The Long Tail and Software

\$ / Customer



# Why the „Long Tail“?

- ❖ It addresses mostly SMB and Consumer space
  - ◆ Lesser challenges for adoption
- ❖ It reaches out to new customers
  - ◆ and potentially a lot of them

# WHO ARE THE PLAYERS?

# The components of a SaaS proposition

Service composition/aggregation

Service functions

Commercial enablers (billing, provisioning etc)

Development and integration tools

Hosting infrastructure

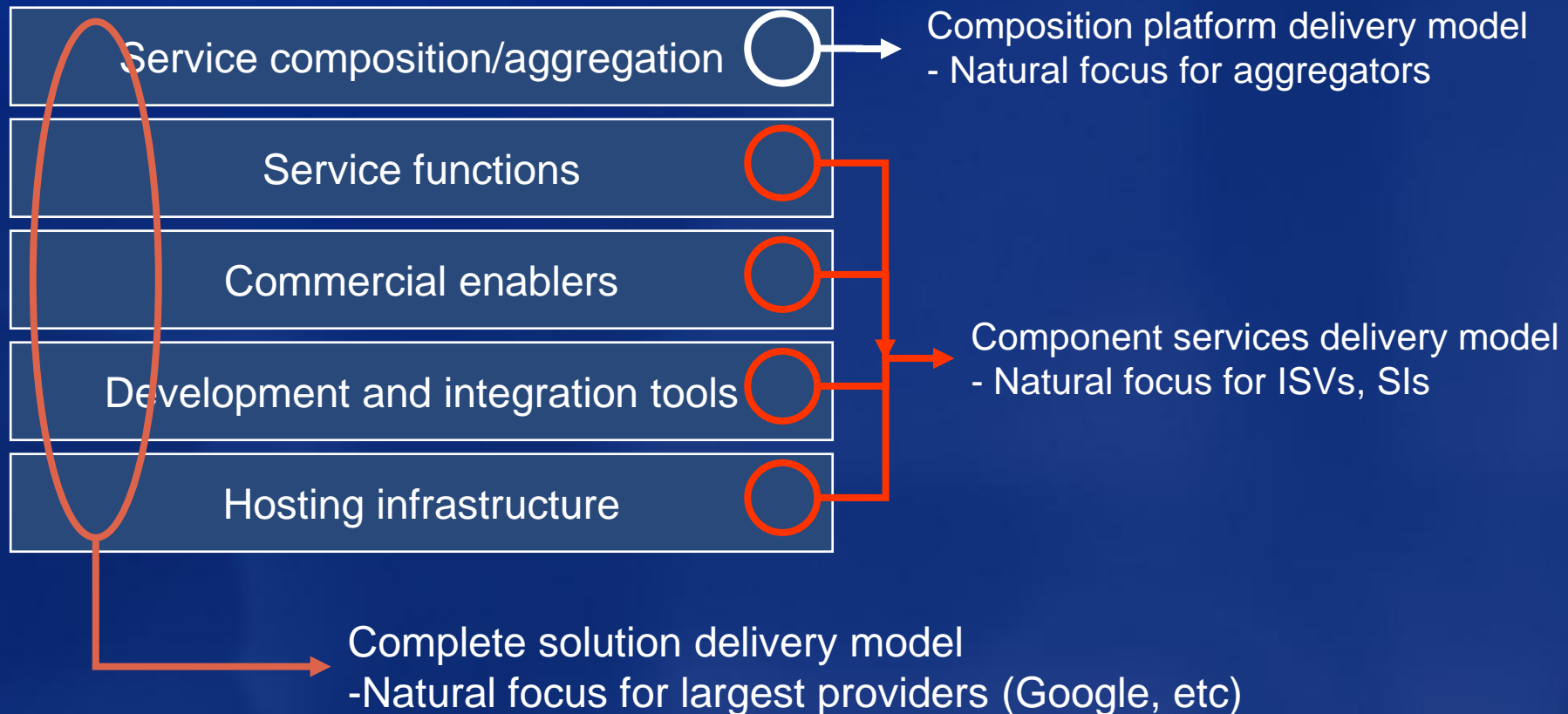


# Who can play a role in SaaS delivery?

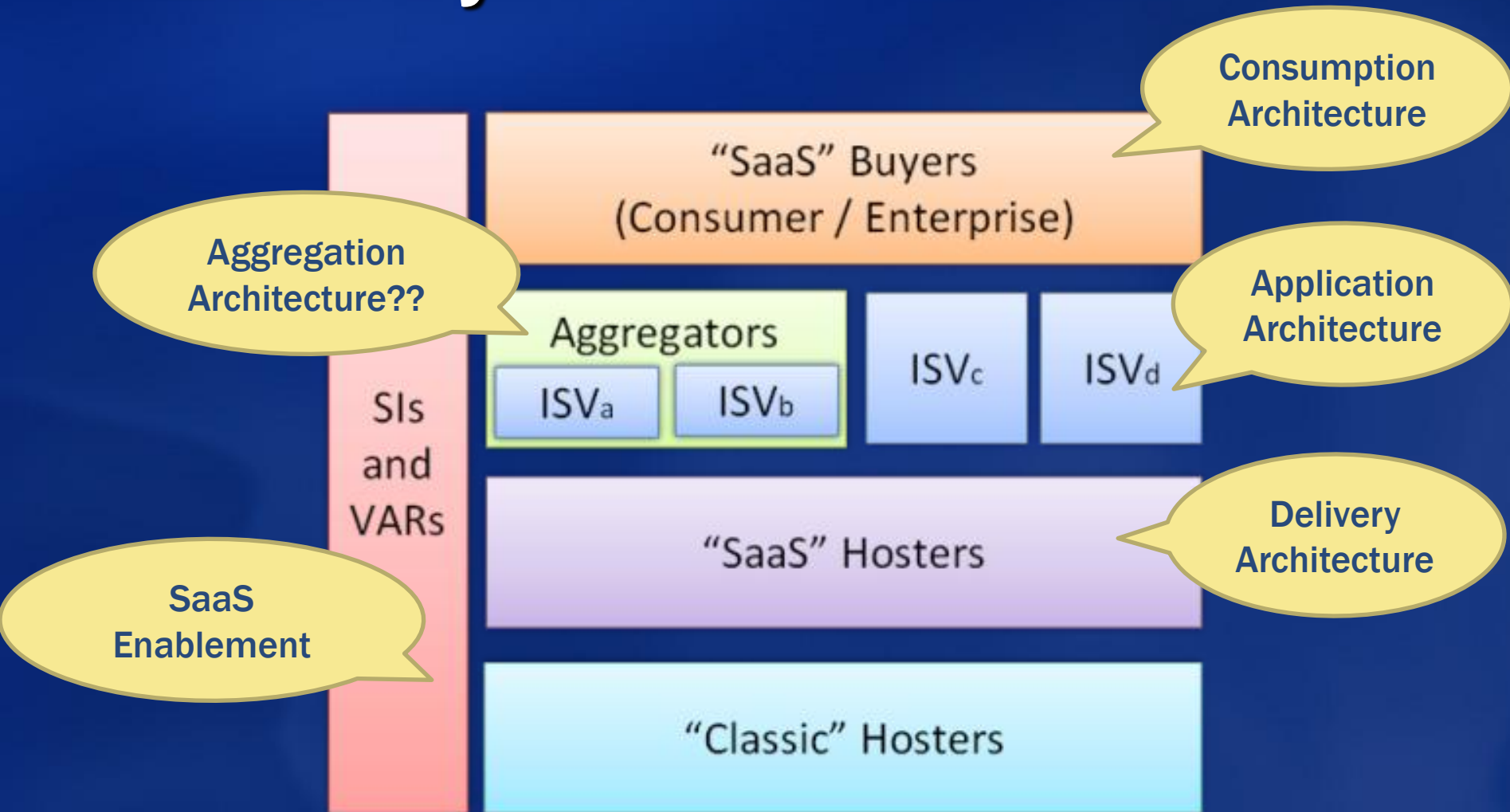
	Hoster	SaaS Hoster	ISV	Aggregator	Systems integrator	Enterprise
Service composition/aggregation				✓	✓	✓
Service functions			✓		✓	
Commercial enablers (billing, provisioning etc)		✓		✓		
Development and integration tools			✓		✓	
Hosting infrastructure	✓	✓				

As the SaaS market plays out, today's incumbents will focus on their specialities

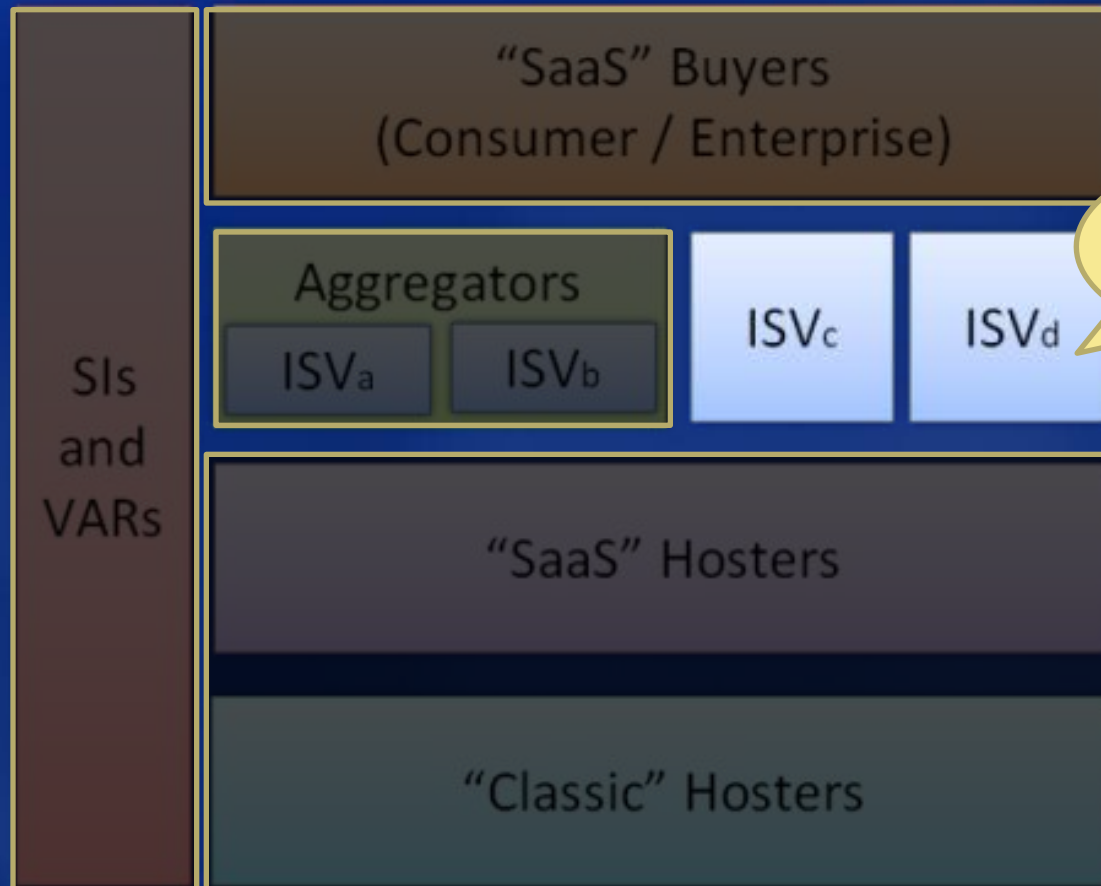
# Three models for SaaS propositions



# SaaS Ecosystem

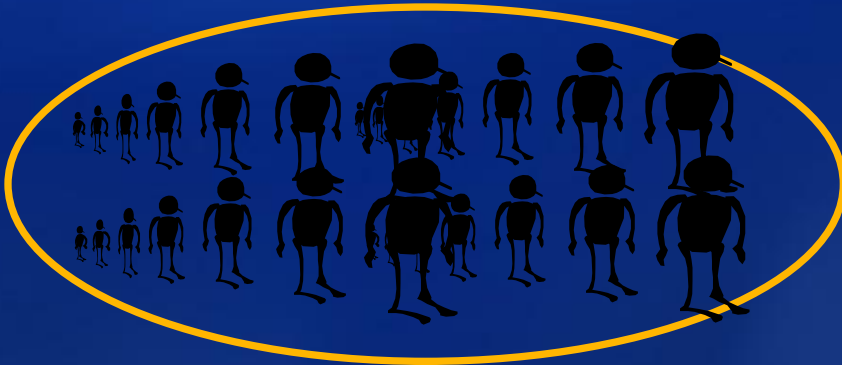


# Application Architecture

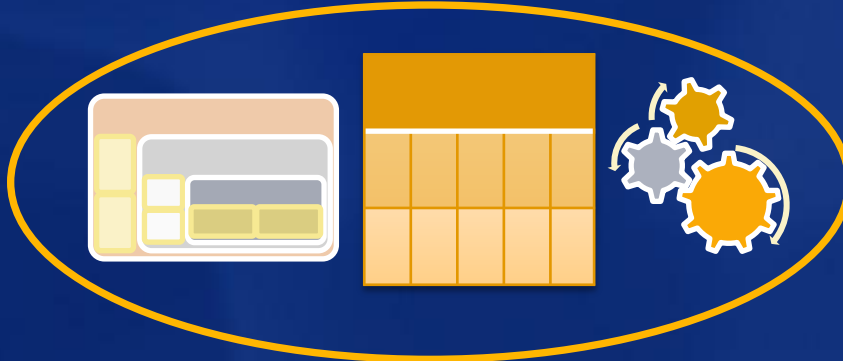


# The SaaS Architecture Shift

## Single Instance – Multi-tenant



 **Scaleable**



 **Configurable**

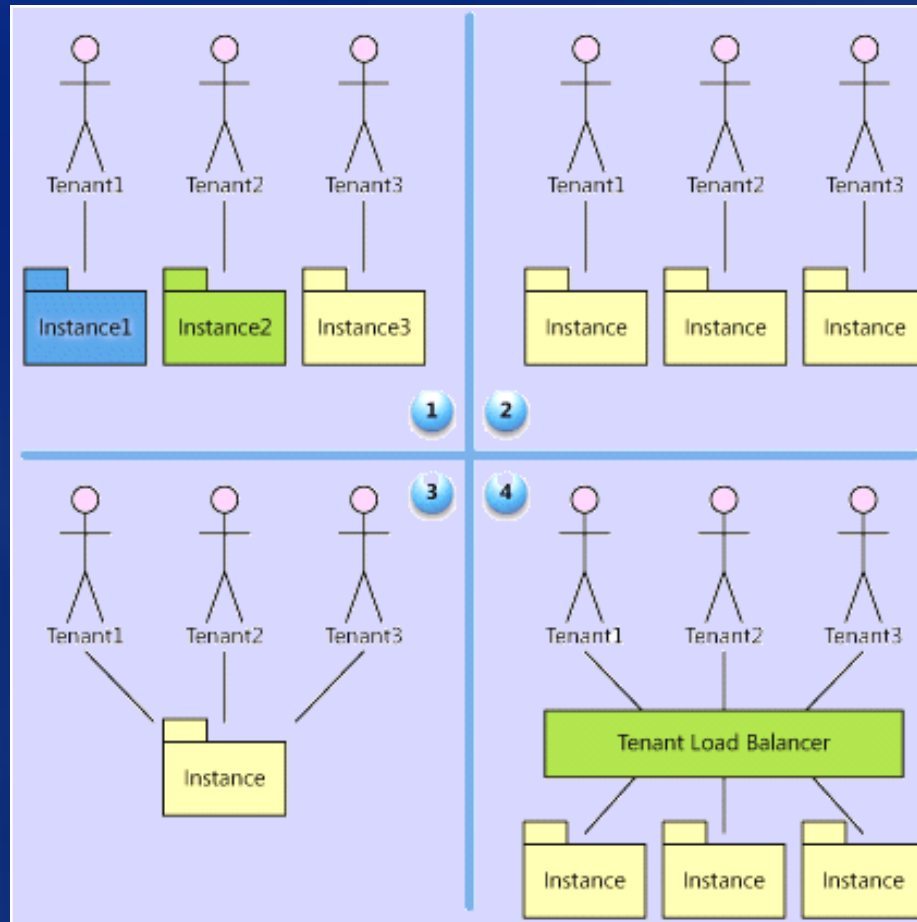


 **Multi-tenant  
efficient**

# "Basic" SaaS Maturity Model

1

**Ad-hoc /  
Custom**



2

**Configurable  
(single tenant)**

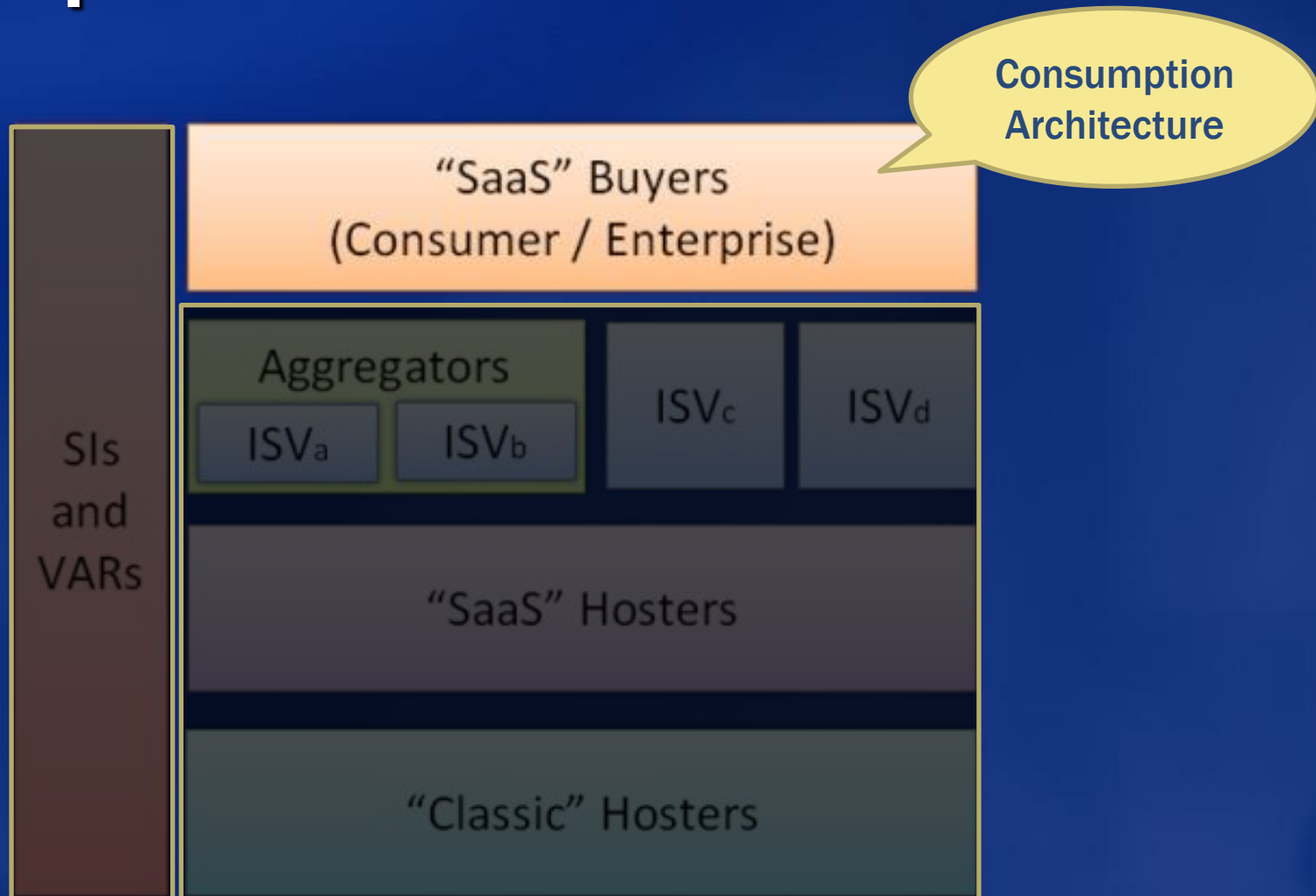
3

**Configurable  
Multi tenant**

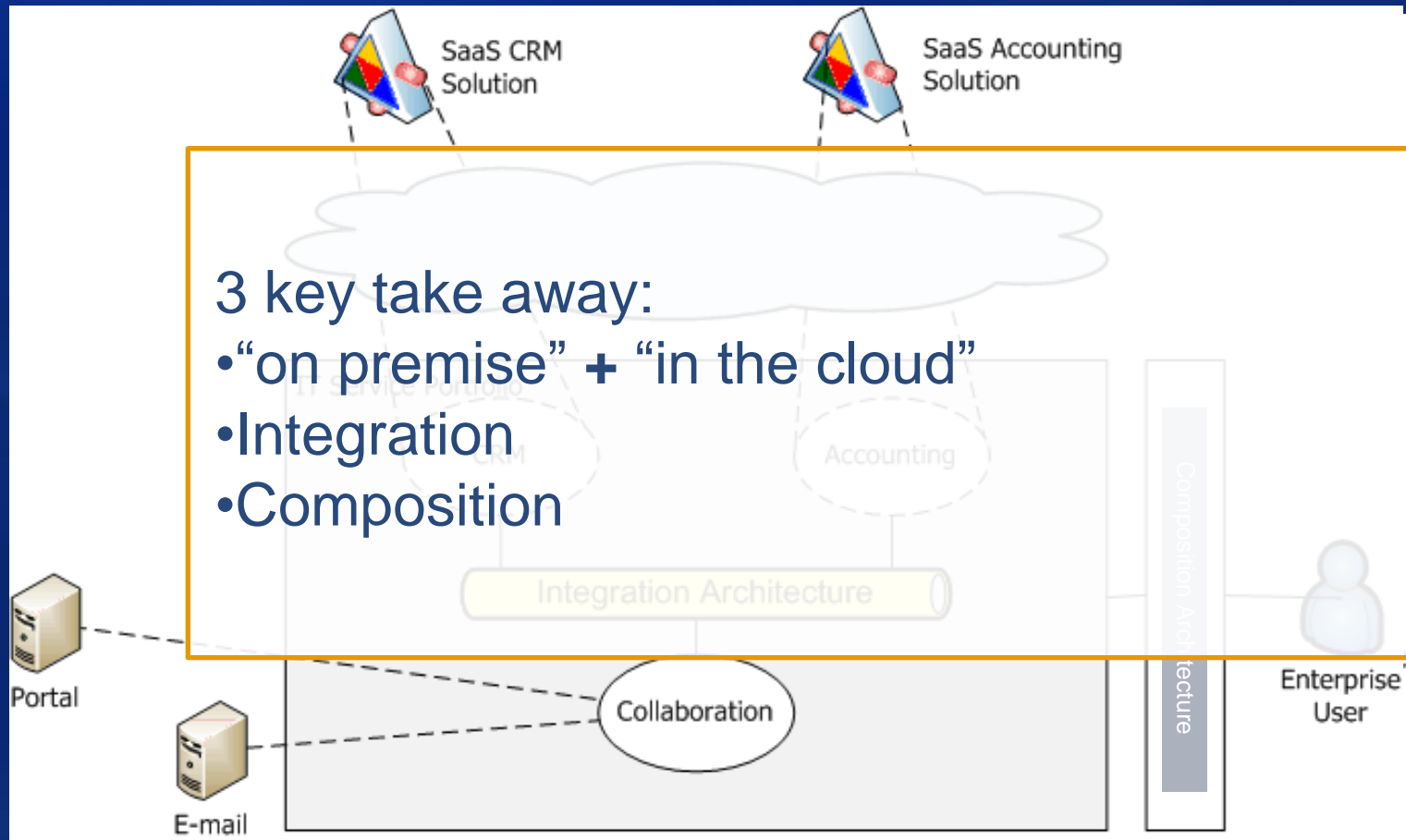
4

**Configurable  
Multi tenant  
Scalable**

# Consumption Architecture



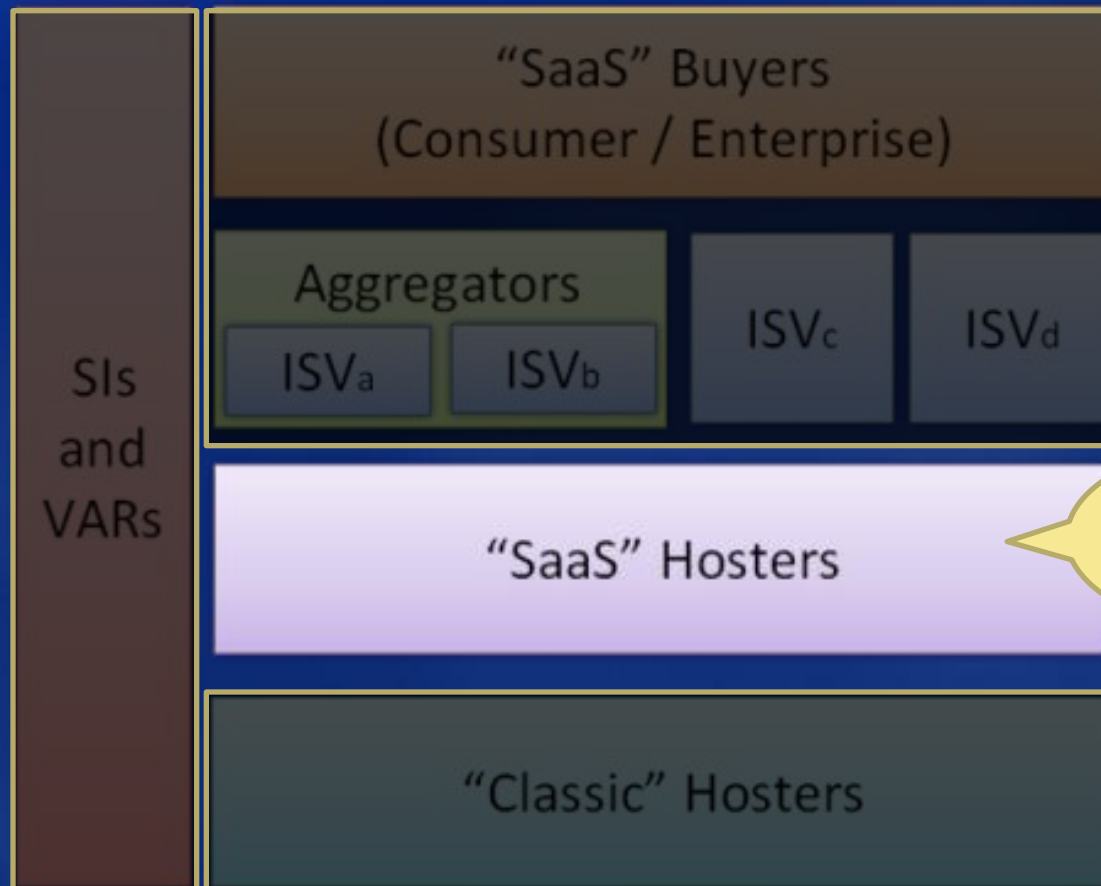
# Software + Services



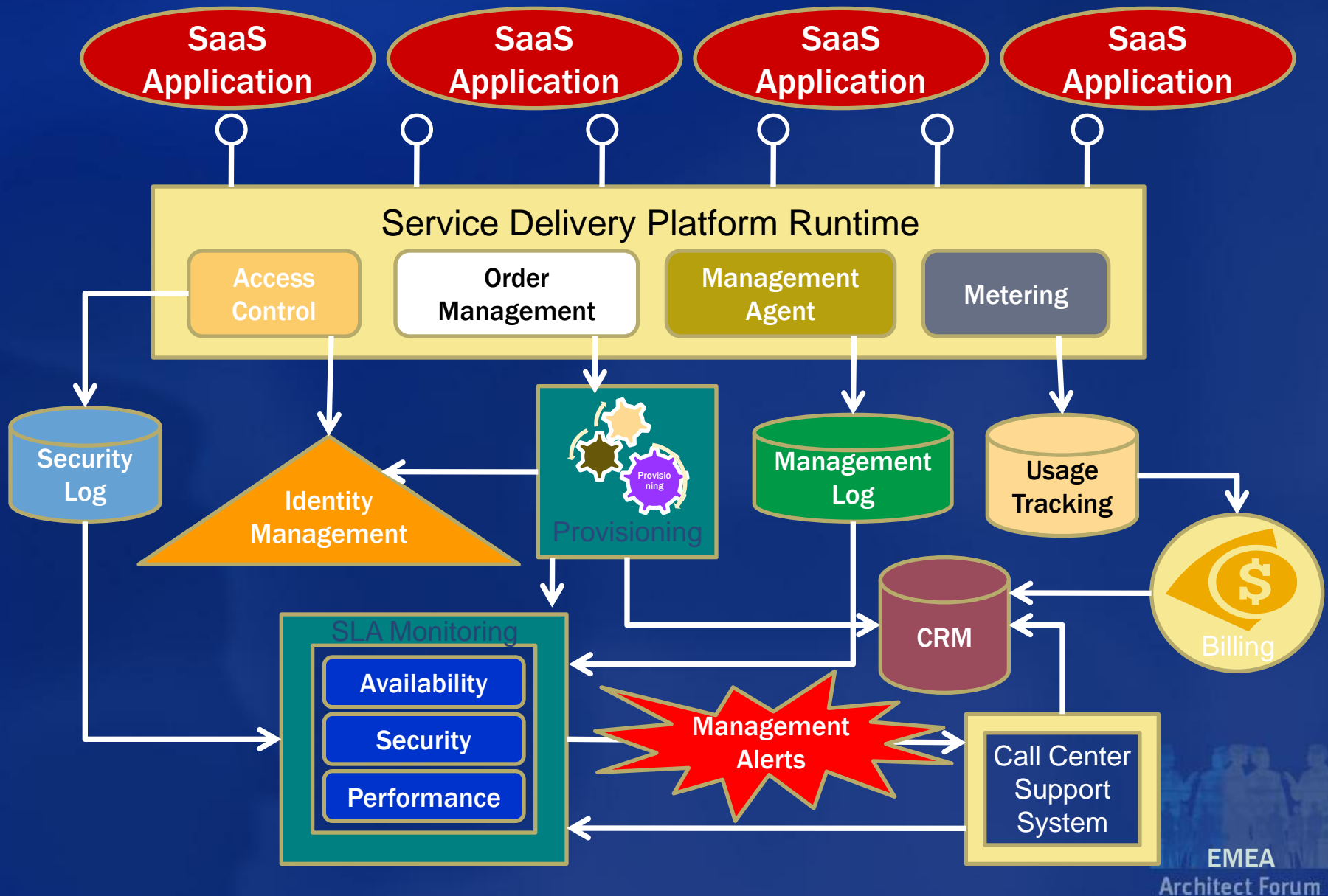
The Top 50 IT Providers in the World



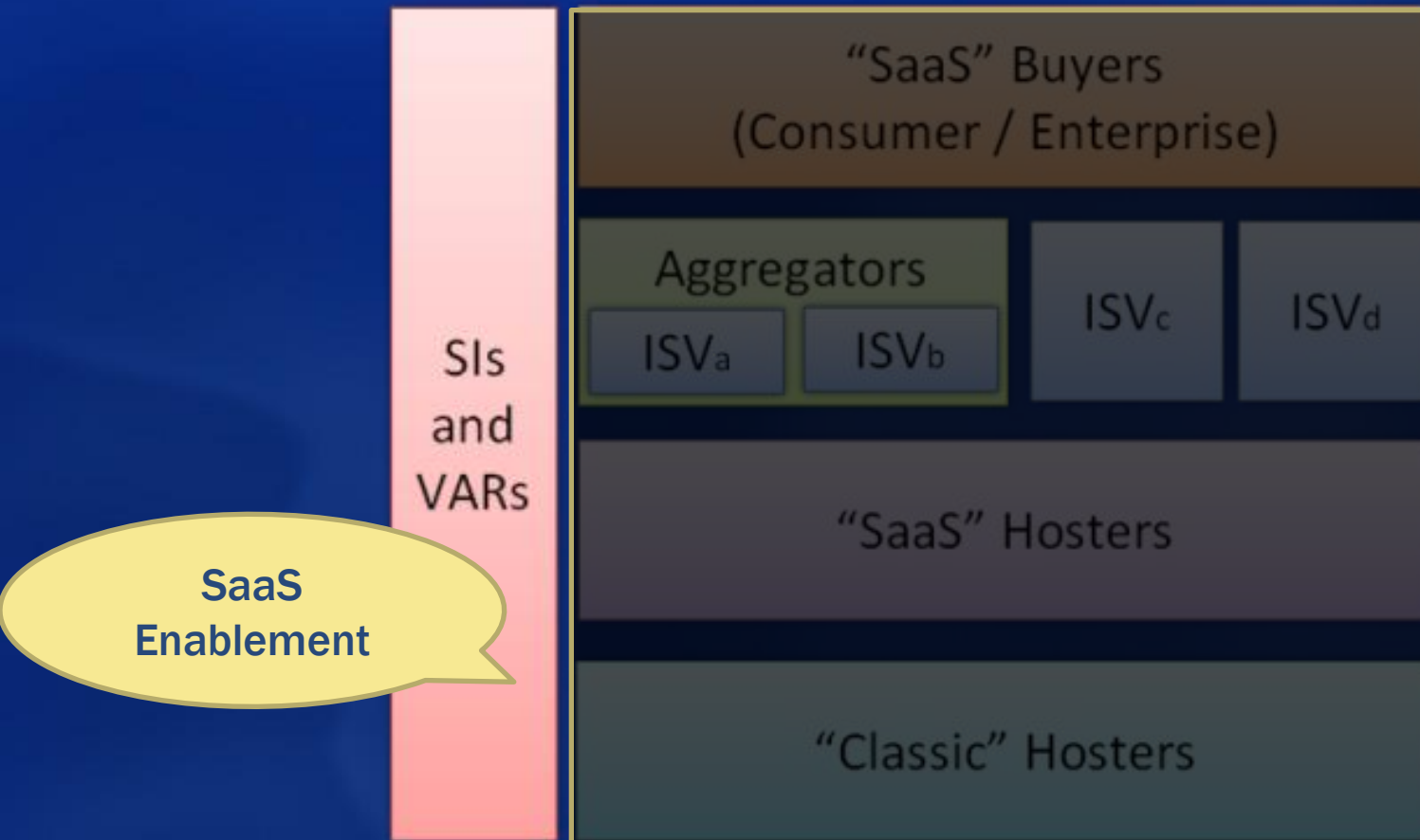
# Delivery Architecture



# Service Delivery Platform



# SaaS Enablement



# SaaS Enablement

## ❖ ISV

- ◆ Moving from on-premise model to SaaS

## ❖ Enterprise

- ◆ Integration with existing systems

## ❖ Hosting

- ◆ Operation best practices: design for operation
- ◆ SaaS Hosting

# Resources

- **Blogs**

- <http://blogs.msdn.com/gianpaolo>
- [http://blogs.msdn.com/fred\\_chong](http://blogs.msdn.com/fred_chong)

- **Web Sites**

- <http://msdn.microsoft.com/architecture/saas>
- <http://msdn.microsoft.com/isv>
- <http://www.microsoft.com/serviceproviders/solutions/applicationhosting.mspix>
- <http://microsoftstartupzone.com>

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