







Cloud Computing

Is Your Head in the Cloud?

The "buzz" around Cloud computing has created a great deal of both interest and confusion. Cloud computing is a method of deploying application software over the Internet. While the name is new, the concept has been around a long time. In the 1970s and 80s we had timeshare computing systems. You rented time on a provider's computer and got the use of their software for your application. Cloud computing has expanded that model to provide greater flexibility and functionality. Your Gmail, Hotmail or Facebook account is an example of a Cloud application.

There are three primary methods of deploying software applications today: On-Premises, Hosted or SaaS, (Software as a Service). This brief paper will outline some of the differences in these three deployment methods, including benefits and risks associated with each method.

Definitions

On-Premise: This is the traditional software delivery method used since the introduction of the PC. The customer owns the software, network operating system and server(s) on which the software is installed. The server resides at the customer's location. Internet access is not necessarily required for running the application. The customer is responsible for all maintenance, upgrades, installation and implementation, although, many times this work is contracted to other firms.

Hosted: The customer owns the software. The software is installed on a remote server residing at an outside provider's location. Typically, the customer rents space on a server at the Host. Alternatively, the customer may purchase the server(s) and pay the Host to keep and maintain it at the Host's location. The Host provides IT services (network support, data backup, power backup, operating system upgrades and so forth) as a part of the monthly fee. Service Level Agreements may be provided (a Service Level Agreement or SLA, outlines the provider's guarantee of service availability, for instance, 99% uptime).

Software as a Service (SaaS): The customer does not own the software or the server(s) on which it resides. You use software installed at the SaaS provider's location. The customer pays a rental fee for software and server(s) usage. The SaaS provider performs IT services (network support, data backup, power backup, operating system upgrades, and so forth) as a part of the monthly fee. Depending on the agreement, the customer may or may not own rights of retention for their data. Service Level Agreements may be provided (a Service Level Agreement or SLA, outlines the provider's guarantee of service availability, for instance, 99% uptime). NOTE: Some companies use the term Hosted for an SaaS application.

Types of SaaS Computing:

- <u>Public</u> cloud computing your company uses an outside company's *cloud* infrastructure with computing resources shared by other subscribed members from the public. This may include virtual servers on shared servers.
- <u>Private</u> cloud computing your company uses cloud infrastructure (for example, servers – whether onpremises or off-premises) *dedicated* to your company. You control the server resources. You may employ virtualization but the virtualized servers are for your company only.
- <u>Hybrid</u> cloud computing your company uses a combination of Public and Private Cloud infrastructure.

Greatest Advantages

On-Premise: You own the software and infrastructure. Your access to the software is not contingent on outside vendor's financial or technical abilities to continue operating their business. You control access to your software. You have more control of everything.

Hosted: You own the software. Your access to the software is not contingent on an outside vendor's ability to pay a software vendor. You pay a fixed monthly fee for IT services related to your servers and operating systems located at the Host site application, regardless of technical problems with the servers and operating systems. The Host is responsible for the backup. Ongoing operating expenses may be lower than On-Premise. Hosted applications reduce internal hardware and support requirements. The Hosting provider has multi-company experience with supporting virtualized hardware/ operating system environment.

Software as a Service (SaaS): Initial startup costs are the lowest of the three methods. You pay a fixed monthly fee for access to your application regardless of technical problems with the servers and operating systems. The SaaS provider is responsible for backup. On-going expenses may be lower than Hosted or On-Premise. SaaS may provide the highest security of the three. Check with the provider for independent security audits, like SAS70 Type II Audit (support SOX compliance). Technical expertise of the provider may be the highest if the SaaS provider specializes in your application. SaaS applications reduce internal hardware and support requirements. The SaaS provider has multicompany experience with supporting virtualized hardware/operating system environment.

Greatest Disadvantages

On-Premise: You have responsibility for every aspect of your systems maintenance, planning, updating, backup and service. You will either hire your own staff or contract with an outside firm. Your budget is subject to significant over-runs in the event of systems issues. You are solely responsible for understanding your system requirements and proper sizing of your system. You cannot react quickly to a sudden spike in demand by adding new equipment. If your demand decreases, there is no corresponding decrease in your software license or hardware cost. You pay all the costs of your staffing, hardware, operating systems, productivity, ERP and CRM software and maintenance costs. Your capital expense is much higher, as all items are purchased. Your fixed operating expenses may be much higher (depending on whether you staff your system with permanent or contract staff or out-source to a vendor.) If your system is down, you will be unable to run your business critical applications.

Hosted: You have an on-going monthly expense for your network infrastructure. You have a lower capital expense as you do not purchase hardware and operating systems, but you still have the capital expense for your software and the implementation. You don't have physical control of the equipment or facilities, so security is out of your domain. Your hosting vendor may not have specific experience with your enterprise software (ERP or CRM) and so may not provide the best support or configuration for the applications. If your Internet or private connection to the host is lost, you will be unable to run your business critical applications.

Software as a Service (SaaS): You have an on-going larger monthly expense for the bulk of your network infrastructure, productivity, ERP and CRM software. You still have the capital expense for purchasing implementation services. You do not have physical control of the equipment or facilities, so security is out of your domain. Your SaaS vendor may not have specific experience with your enterprise software (ERP or CRM) and so may not provide the best support or configuration

for the applications. If your Internet or private connection to the host is lost, you will be unable to run your business critical applications.

Conclusion

A deployment method is only a delivery method of a software application. If the application delivered does not solve your problem, the delivery method is immaterial. Your VAR (Value Added Reseller), the company who implements and supports your software plays a vital role in your projects success. Please contact us for help in assessing which methodology will work best for you. No matter how you access your application, the application must help you solve your business problem or capitalize on your business opportunity. So, pick your VAR, settle on the application and then pick the delivery method.

No matter which delivery method you choose, you will need servers, network cabling, backup, uninterruptible power supplies, switches, firewalls and so forth at your company location. Hosted or SaaS solutions permit you to make a smaller investment in technology at your office. This reduces your capital cost and your system maintenance costs. These capital and IT support savings can be in the tens of thousands of dollars annually.

If you would like to get more information about On-Premise, Hosted or SaaS applications please contact us. Perhaps you would like discuss the specifics of your implementation, please feel free to call 763-571-8580, toll-free at 877-571-8580 or email <u>RyanK@bautomation.com</u>.

We have been helping manufacturers, distributors and other companies solve real business problems and capitalize on business opportunities for 25 years. Let us help you get better, faster, stronger with Realistic Solutions. Business Automation Specialists of MN, Inc. is a full-service software solution provider helping businesses leverage technology for growth and improved profitability. We focus on business objectives and challenges. We help our clients streamline the processes required to fulfill the business objectives through increased effectiveness and efficiency.

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Comparison Chart

A chart, available for download, outlines a number of differentiating factors between the three deployment methods. It focuses on a general comparison of ERP and CRM applications. Other applications (Exchange, Office, Outlook, etc.) can be added to your Hosted or SaaS solution. In this paper, the word "Company" refers to you. We are not considering custom developed application using SaaS solutions such as Azure in this comparison, although many of the factors still apply.

Attribute	On-Premises	Hosted	Software as a Service (SaaS)
Application Software	Upfront Capital Expense	Upfront Capital Expense	Fixed Monthly Operating
Application Software	Fixed Annual fee, may be	Fixed Annual fee, may be	Included in Fixed Month-
Sales Taxable*	Software & Maintenance	Software & Maintenance	No Sales Tax
Application Implemen-	Upfront Cost	Upfront Cost	Upfront Cost
Application Training	Upfront Cost	Upfront Cost	Upfront Cost
Financing of Application	Availability based on	Availability based on	Based on credit of Com-
Servers, operating sys-	Upfront Capital Expense	Fixed Monthly Operating	Included in Fixed Month-
Operating System Maintenance**	Annual Expense, may be discontinued	Included in Monthly Fee	Included in Monthly Fee
Network Infrastructure	Required	Required for access to	Required for access to
Storage	Upfront Capital Expense	Fixed monthly operating	Fixed monthly operating
Attribute	On-Premises	Hosted	Software as a Service (SaaS)
Attribute Security – consider	On-Premises Total control, if not con-	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private
Attribute Security – consider Setup and Installation	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost
Attribute Security – consider Setup and Installation Individual User PCs	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost
AttributeSecurity – considerSetup and InstallationIndividual User PCsProductivity Tools	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost Purchase, on-going	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and
AttributeSecurity – considerSetup and InstallationIndividual User PCsProductivity ToolsOn-going Server Sup-	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost Purchase, on-going Support contract or Time	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Monthly	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Month-
AttributeSecurity – considerSetup and InstallationIndividual User PCsProductivity ToolsOn-going Server Sup-Data /System Backup	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost Purchase, on-going Support contract or Time Company is responsible	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Monthly Hosting vendor is respon-	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Month- Cloud vendor is responsi-
AttributeSecurity – considerSetup and InstallationIndividual User PCsProductivity ToolsOn-going Server Sup-Data /System BackupIncrease number of Us-	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost Purchase, on-going Support contract or Time Company is responsible Purchase a PC, purchase	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Monthly Hosting vendor is respon- Add user to the hosting	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Month- Cloud vendor is responsi- Add another user to the
AttributeSecurity – considerSetup and InstallationIndividual User PCsProductivity ToolsOn-going Server Sup-Data /System BackupIncrease number of Us-Decrease number of us-	On-Premises Total control, if not con- Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost Purchase, on-going Support contract or Time Company is responsible Purchase a PC, purchase No change	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Monthly Hosting vendor is respon- Add user to the hosting Decrease user count host-	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Month- Cloud vendor is responsi- Add another user to the Decrease user count, low-
AttributeSecurity – considerSetup and InstallationIndividual User PCsProductivity ToolsOn-going Server Sup-Data /System BackupIncrease number of Us-Decrease number of us-Anytime/Anywhere Ac-	On-PremisesTotal control, if not con-Upfront CostPurchase and support costPurchase, on-goingSupport contract or TimeCompany is responsiblePurchase a PC, purchaseNo changeYes, with proper equip-	Hosted Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Monthly Hosting vendor is respon- Add user to the hosting Decrease user count host- Yes	Software as a Service (SaaS) Internet, Virtual Private Upfront Cost Purchase and support cost On-Premises purchase and Included in Fixed Month- Cloud vendor is responsi- Add another user to the Decrease user count, low- Yes

 $[\]ast$ Per Minnesota Sales Tax regulations, if not domiciled in Minnesota see sales tax regulations for your own state or country.

^{**} Your PC operating systems is not included in this comparison.

Attribute	On-Premises	Hosted	Software as a Service (SaaS)
Application Product updates	Software updates are in- cluded in Software Maintenance, installation is generally separate	Software updates are in- cluded in Software Maintenance, installation is generally separate	Software updates are in- cluded in Software Maintenance, installation is generally separate
Service Level Agree- ments (SLA)	Company is responsible – agreement with IT support company for SLA; com- munication medium not required	Hosting vendor is respon- sible for Host access (not including communication medium) – agreement will define SLA; Company is responsible for equipment On-Premise	Cloud vendor is responsi- ble Cloud access (not in- cluding communication medium) – agreement will define SLA; Compa- ny is responsible for equipment On-Premise
Power Backup	Company is responsible	Provided by Hosting ven- dor for Host servers; Com- pany is responsible for equipment On-Premise	Provided by Cloud vendor for Cloud servers; Compa- ny is responsible for equipment On-Premise
Local Internet Failure	Not applicable, doesn't interrupt access to soft-ware	No access to software	No access to software
Remote Internet failure	Not applicable, doesn't interrupt access to soft- ware	No access to software, Host should have redun- dant Internet providers	No access to software, Cloud vendor should have redundant Internet provid- ers
Slow Internet Connec- tion	No effect on software ac- cess	Slow access to software	Slow access to software
Latency	Not significant	Potentially significant slowdown	Potentially significant slowdown
Portability	Can be moved to new servers more easily	Can be moved to new hosting company with some difficulty	Can be moved to other Cloud company – transfer may be more difficult
Data Ownership	Company Owned	Company Owned	Contract determines data ownership
Environment	Virtual or Physical serv- ers	Virtual or Physical serv- ers	Virtual or Physical serv- ers
Disaster Recovery, hard- ware failure	Relatively easy if using Virtual servers with back- up equipment, longer be- cause no spare servers, may be quite difficult	Unless you own the serv- ers, virtual environment, easier for disaster recov- ery, other servers availa- ble; redirect to co-location	Virtual environment, easi- er for disaster recovery, other servers available; redirect to co-location
Disaster Recovery – local storm, fire, epidemic, earthquake damage	System must be moved or replaced	Can be accessed from anywhere	Can be accessed from anywhere
Disaster Recovery – storm, fire, epidemic, earthquake damage at Host or Cloud site	Not applicable	No access to software unless Host has co-located facility (greater Hosting cost)	No access to software unless cloud provider has co-located facility that you have added to your agreement (greater cost)

Attribute	On-Premises	Hosted	Software as a Service (SaaS)
Reliability	As reliable as you are willing to pay for redun- dant hardware, virtualiza- tion, backup and response time from your network support vendor. Co- location is not generally present in on-premise so- lutions.	Generally more detailed Disaster Recovery Plan than an on-premise solu- tion. Co-location may be available for an extra charge. May have 24x7 support available and spare hardware for fastest recovery.	Should provide document- ed Disaster Recovery Plan. Co-location may be available for an extra charge. May have 24x7 support available and spare hardware for fastest recovery.
Integration to local applications	Based on capability soft- ware	More difficult & based on capability of software	More difficult & based on capability of software*

^{*}Many software developers, such as Microsoft Dynamics, are providing better capability in this area to facilitate integration with local ERP or CRM.

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¹ Paul M. Swamidass PhD, "Bar Code Users and Their Performance," <u>Unova</u> (Auburn University, July 1998) 5. <u>http://</u> <u>www.idii.com/wp/intermec_bc_rpt.pdf</u>

² "7001 RF Terminals," <u>Worth Data Hardware</u>. <u>http://www.barcodehq.com/7001rfterminals.html</u>

³ "FAQ", <u>RFID Journal</u>. <u>http://www.rfidjournal.com/faq/20/85</u>