



Software as a Service (SaaS)

COSC349—Cloud Computing Architecture
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Learning objectives

- Can define **Software as a Service** (SaaS)
- Describe a few popular **examples** of successful SaaS
- Compare advantages and disadvantages of SaaS to other cloud hosting models (IaaS and PaaS)
- Give a typical example of a **SaaS pricing model**
- Explain why some applications are **not suited to SaaS**
- Illustrate how SaaS may provide for **extensibility**, and how SaaS tools may integrate with other SaaS tools

Software as a Service (SaaS)

- eCommerce has been able to **operate on the web**:
 - since HTTP can submit data to servers; (HTTP/1.1 onwards)
 - since SSL (TLS) was available to secure client/server transfers
- **Local software** was typically more configurable though
- In SaaS, tenants pay to access their data, hosted on software **installed and managed by the cloud provider**
 - Often replaces the need for locally running software
 - ... but various hybrid models exist, too

Example SaaS providers

- **Document management**—G Suite; Office 365 ...
 - Also Overleaf (LaTeX); Zotero (citations); HackMD (our labs...)
- **File storage and sharing**—Dropbox; ownCloud; Box; ...
- **Web CMSs** (content management)—WordPress; Drupal
- **Communications**—Slack; MailChimp; Survey Monkey
- **Business processes**: Salesforce.com; DocuSign; Xero; Doodle; Confluence; online VoIP systems; ...
- **Software development**: GitHub; Bitbucket; GitLab
- Others areas emerging: e.g., games

Small business use of SaaS

- Now practical for (some) small businesses to operate almost **entirely using SaaS** platforms and a laptop
 - e.g., accounting, payroll, CRM, internal communications, calendaring, document management, conference calling, ...
- Cloud theme continues to be about **variable costs**
 - Pay only for what you use, come and go as you like
- However **data management** and **lock-in** is a concern
 - Many services provide export features... but export to what?
 - Ideally export to the same software platform—FOSS facilitates this

SaaS pricing, and software subscription

- Software licensing & delivery usually is **subscription-based**
 - Typically charged in **price per user per month**
 - e.g., G Suite—NZ\$9 / user / month; Slack—US\$6.67 / user / month
- Some organisations pushed hard for shift to subscriptions
 - e.g., Adobe Creative Cloud—adds data content, not just code
 - Avoid direct competition with FOSS progress: GIMP; Inkscape; Scribus...
- Some organisations provide a range of options
 - e.g. Microsoft Word is available standalone, hybrid, or web-based
- What does “**owning software**” mean, in practice?
 - Software out of support? Will bit-rot rapidly: security; OS updates...

SaaS technical requirements

- SaaS involves not installing software on users' devices
- Web browsers are the typical thin client for SaaS
 - Web browsers are now ubiquitous software
 - JavaScript support can also be assumed: client-side code
 - (... this challenges some interpretations of “installing software”)
- Web now adapted to suit smart phones, tablets, *etc.*
 - Promoting bring your own device (BYOD) in the workplace
 - Increasing interest in partitioning users' devices into work/non-work
 - On-site software may shift to provide web access (e.g., email)

SaaS storage

- Likely that **state of application** will be cloud-based
 - state of application includes documents, for example
 - however common practice to have local and cloud copies
 - even more necessary for mobile devices (that only cache files)
- Often is coupled with a **lack of a “save”** functionality
 - Instead do auto-saving ... although that requires past versions be kept, to avoid accidental corruption of records
- ‘Files’ iOS application is a reflection of SaaS progress
 - Provides an API to unify access to storage apps

SaaS extensibility

- Potential problem with the convenience of SaaS:
 - the software itself **becomes invisible** to the tenant...
 - so what about **customisations** that might be required?
- Much SaaS is actually highly programmable
 - May be limits on what can be used compared to local install
 - Google Drive extensions
 - Apps within Dropbox, Slack, *etc.*
 - Macro programming in office-style applications
- Extensions run within SaaS, or in distributed ecosystem

SaaS integration

- Big SaaS typically tries to bring **everything into one silo**
 - e.g., Office suites such as G Suite; Office 365; etc.
 - Google and Microsoft have file sync and share tools
- Tools like Dropbox must motivate their own integration
 - Dropbox considered too big to ignore within Office 365 world
 - But Google largely ignore Dropbox, since GDocs are cloud-only
- Modern SaaS will provide tools to integrate software
 - **OAuth2** standard facilitates control over delegated authorisation
 - **Storage** access for export/import/integration (e.g., use S3)
 - **Logging** and **audit** of software activity

Some use cases that may challenge SaaS

- Applications with high bandwidth requirements
 - e.g., editing of 8K video may **exceed WAN bandwidth**
 - ... but YouTube, Echo 360, etc. now facilitate non-8K video editing
- **Sensitive data handling**—may need to remain onsite
 - However encrypted data handling and processing may be OK
- **Need offline access**—e.g., have to work in-flight
 - G Suite is notionally cloud-only, yet facilitates offline editing
- **Custom hardware**—but can still “remote” the software
 - e.g., just use a local “plug in” to connect hardware with SaaS

Cloud-hosted gaming—new SaaS domain

- Games that use **cloud for coordination** are common
 - ... but typically have lots of local software, e.g., to drive GPU
- Recent announcements for **cloud-hosted gaming**
 - SaaS in that your local device just does input/output
 - output is more like playing a live video than rendering 3D
- **Google Stadia**—4K@60fps streaming of game graphics
 - Games available through Chrome browser; Chromecast; ...
- **Microsoft's xCloud**—streamed rendering, e.g., to iOS
 - ... but for Apple limiting the xCloud app store