

Software as a Service (SaaS)

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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 (laaS 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

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Software as a Service (SaaS)

- - Often replaces the need for locally running software
 - ... but various hybrid models exist, too

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• 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



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 facilities this
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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?

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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
- - be kept, to avoid accidental corruption of records
- - Provides an API to unify access to storage apps

 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

'Files' iOS application is a reflection of SaaS progress





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 COSC349 Lecture 12, 2020



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

• Need offline access—e.g., have to work in-flight

- Sensitive data handling—may need to remain onsite
 - However encrypted data handling and processing may be OK
 - 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

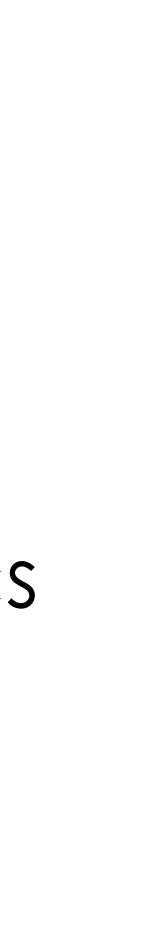


Cloud-hosted gaming—new SaaS domain

- ... but typically have lots of local software, e.g., to drive GPU SaaS in that your local device just does input/output output is more like playing a live video than rendering 3D Games available through Chrome browser; Chromecast; ...

- Games that use cloud for coordination are common Recent announcements for cloud-hosted gaming • Google Stadia—4K@60fps streaming of game graphics • Microsoft's xCloud—streamed rendering, e.g., to iOS

- ... but for Apple limiting the xCloud app store
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