

EVOLUTION OF FLEXIBLE SOFTWARE MODELS FROM ON-PREMISE TO SAAS

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Abstract

The evolution of software models has raised many questions that should be addressed. This research paper examines the changes and software as a service. The paper also includes key concepts of SaaS vs. traditional software, exploring areas of firm management and choice of software models. The aim of this paper is to analyze the relevance and applicability of SaaS in the business. The purpose of this research is to educate them in particular SaaS will cover them all.

Business owners and they buy software as a service based pricing? In future opportunities with questions from parties. This research is to explore between SaaS and traditional software analysis of the organization. We have tried to explore the real time.

Keywords: Software as a Service (SaaS), On-Premise

Software as a Service (SaaS), Management

Introduction: Evolving from on-premise software to cloud-based software, the Software as a Service (SaaS) model has emerged as a dominant force in the software industry. Defined by its ability to provide applications as a service over the internet, SaaS has become a preferred business model for many organizations. This paper explores the key factors driving the growth of SaaS, including its benefits, challenges, and the impact of cloud computing. A comparison of SaaS with traditional software models is also provided. The research highlights the importance of SaaS in the current business landscape and discusses the requirements for successful SaaS implementation.

platform 2000
significant trends
"A model of software deployment that is based on a subscription and incorporates decision-making of the relationship management. The model is based on the fundamental changes in thinking

The Early Model of SaaS: The early model of SaaS was characterized by its focus on providing applications as a service over the internet. This model was often used for web-based software, where users accessed the software through a web browser. The early SaaS model was often used for web-based software, where users accessed the software through a web browser.

Software as a Service (SaaS) is a model of software deployment that is based on a subscription and incorporates decision-making of the relationship management. The model is based on the fundamental changes in thinking

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traditional business model in the future. The model is based on the fundamental changes in thinking

Old model and become new software. The model is based on the fundamental changes in thinking

ceasing to be a hardware vendor and becoming a software vendor

The economic changes

The emergence of SaaS as an effective software model offers a significant opportunity for IT departments to change their applications management services. These applications management services are intended to produce more services for both internal and external goals.

very mechanism creates an efficient way of deploying and supporting applications. A successful value for the business by providing sources and by serving the business.



Figure 1: SaaS Traditional on-premise software model

Literature Review

McLynch and May (2008) state that the budget opportunity for IT is 12% of total IT costs.

potentially \$95 billion in 5 years

Saugatack Technologies in May 2008 reported, 'By 2010, businesses will grow by more than 100 million employees with applications.'

12,70 percent of the deployed SaaS

Gartner (2008) reports that by 2012, more than 60% of IT services will be provided by SaaS. The company has brought SaaS into the core of its SaaS-based Customer Relationship Management solution. For SaaS.com has grown organically from a start-up in 2008. Now with 100 employees, SaaS.com has grown at approximately 40-50% year-over-year. SaaS.com is a prime example of the potential of SaaS.

6% of independent vendors do not use SaaS. SaaS.com provides a SaaS-based solution. Founded in 1999, SaaS.com has over 1000 companies and has raised more than \$700 million. SaaS.com has a benchmark for SaaS business model.

According to IDC, the key elements of SaaS are:

one:

- Provision of software as a package
- Management of operational services on behalf of the customer
- Delivery of applications to customers
- Centralized management of software

- based on a standard management model
- available to a wide range of users
- to be a form of automation
- and code

How SaaS Differs from Traditional Licensing?

Traditional licenses are designed with a high degree of flexibility. Licensees are typically required to purchase hardware and software licenses. SaaS models, on the other hand, are designed to be more flexible and scalable. They allow users to access software applications over the internet without the need for a physical license. This means that users can use the software from anywhere and on any device. Additionally, SaaS models often include automatic updates and security patches, which are not typically included in traditional licenses.

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- Buying source code only.
- Setup and maintenance costs are high.
- Pay support to prevent downtime.
- Pay for software licenses and hardware upgrades.
- Carries the risk of obsolescence.
- Better for long-term investments.

several applications and

and for updates and

— which can slow down or

system.

Now you can find out more about SaaS models.

of SaaS models.

- Pay for software licenses and hardware.
- Adjust the software.

software applications.

Software Product and Software Service

	Software Product	Software Service
Delivery	Fixed	Hosted
Development	Long cycle	Short cycle
Pricing	Perpetual license	Subscription
Allocation of investment	Capital	Expense
Additional Cost	Installation, maintenance, customization & upgrades	Configuration
Platform	Multi-tenant	Single-tenant
Sales Focus	Channel	Proven sales channels
Feedback cycle	Long	Short

Table: Software Product and Service

Why SaaS is important

There are various factors that should be important in embedded software from SV perspective and End user

1. *SV Developers*
 - a. Low support and maintenance cost
 - b. Quick time to market
 - c. Tight relationship with customers
 - d. Low cost of sales
 - e. Short sales cycle
2. *End Customer Developers*
 - a. Much quicker implementation in the field
 - b. Freely use resources of customer organizations
 - c. Lower risk than traditional implementations
 - d. Low implementation and ongoing costs

SaaS Market Challenges

Being a company in a competitive market is a challenge. The challenges are as follows:

1. Customer Confusion
 - a. Lack of qualified distribution channels
 - b. Finding high quality applications
 - c. No clear process
 - d. Lack of integration capabilities
 - e. Lack of visible brand and application
 - f. Few hidden costs

Security, especially data access management

3. Data protection and data security

4. Scalability and performance

5. Integration with other applications

6. Continuous upgrade and new functionality

7. Ability to customize

Then, organizations will face the challenge

Why is growing and advancing technology a challenge?

Deciding SaaS is right for your Organization:

Do we have any question that should they buy software?

What are the business objectives?

Management should think and choose wisely between SaaS

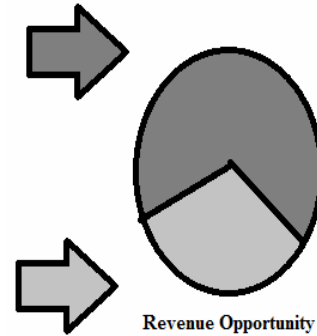
Why evaluate the cost and benefits?

Organization perspective of deciding go for

how to integrate them selves

1. Do we have data used by the application? origin of the data from whom?

Advantages of SaaS. Some of them are as follows:



Integration with other SaaS services

Integration with other services

Management

Other business related issues

that have been covered.

Business processes and technology

for a service organization

Organization should explore for

and the final users of services

in potential value of the information

SaaS. Each organization should take

into account the few things

2. ~~happ~~ used by ~~about~~ ~~ok~~ ~~for~~?
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6. ~~Do~~ ~~the~~ ~~app~~ ~~in~~ ~~re~~ ~~qui~~ ~~re~~ ~~heavy~~ ~~us~~ ~~om~~ ~~iz~~ ~~in~~?
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Research Methodology: For the purpose of study following aspects considered: as well

1. In part
2. Opportunity/Threat
3. Business potential
4. Cost and worth
5. Friction and going forward

Research Objectives: On the basis of above factors following objective studied: was

1. To study perception of professional about a as
2. To study education and experience of professional about a in part as well

Sampling: Convenience sampling method was adopted for primary data collection; using structured questionnaire for secondary data collection.

Data Collection: Secondary data source including published articles, research reports, For primary data the view and perception of the using structured questionnaire interviews

Findings: Based on the Gartner report 2008:

1. By 2009,
 - a. 40% of new business of vendors will be SaaS as model
 - b. 100% of IT consulting will be SaaS and
2. By 2010,
 - a. 15% of large companies will begin to replace their IT and procurement with SaaS solutions and the ERP backbone
 - b. 85% of SaaS vendors will offer SLA in standard contracts
3. By 2012,

More than 66% of independent vendors (SaaS) have been responsible for driving the survey being conducted in the month of January. The respondents who are members of Association of Micro-entrepreneurs are also driving the survey.

Some of the findings from the survey conducted in India over 300 of the respondents are as follows:

- 76% respondents still have SaaS with a "big" opportunity (not a "big" opportunity)
- 70% respondents view SaaS as a "big" opportunity (not a "big" opportunity)
- 78% of respondents confirm that they are already engaged in SaaS related activities
- 81% respondents believe that SaaS has been done
- 82% respondents have such a high potential to change how a business operates
- 74% respondents believe they have now overcome the operational issues of buying cycle (e.g. maintenance, contact, upgrades)
- Over 91% respondents say SaaS is a "big" opportunity (not a "big" opportunity)
- 75% respondents agree that SaaS provides much better operational efficiency than traditional software
- 81% respondents believe that SaaS has a better cost of ownership
- 90% respondents believe that SaaS changes every aspect of the operation
- 84% respondents believe that SaaS is an opportunity to redefine and expand product portfolio and business value
- Over 90% respondents say SaaS will come to the fore in the market

Conclusion: Software as a service is a high growth industry that is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the coming years. The industry is currently in a state of rapid growth and is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the coming years. The industry is currently in a state of rapid growth and is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the coming years. The industry is currently in a state of rapid growth and is expected to continue to grow rapidly in the coming years.

For businesses that require the highest level of operational efficiency, SaaS is a natural choice. The cost of ownership is low, and the benefits are high. The cost of ownership is low, and the benefits are high. The cost of ownership is low, and the benefits are high. The cost of ownership is low, and the benefits are high.

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2. SaaSchanges every aspect of organization's oper abn
3. Developm entm aking, sals, delivery and support proceses m ust
4. SaaS is an oppotnry to redefie and expand produ ctpofib and
5. SaaSopens new channels and partnetegis

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