Cloud Computing Survey
June – July 2009
Methodology

• Applied Research performed survey
• June 2009
• 250 responses
  – Enterprise IT (2,500 employees or more)
  – Manager, Director, VP, SVP (no CIOs)
    • Network
    • Information security
    • Architecture
    • Development
Key Findings

- Confusion about cloud computing definition
- Cloud computing has gained critical mass
- Cloud computing is more than SaaS
- Technology requirements for cloud computing
- Influencers go beyond IT
Confusion about cloud computing definition

Please rate the following six common cloud computing definitions using the following scale:

- There is nothing I agree with in this definition
- I agree with a few things, but mostly not
- This is about half right
- Almost there, but there are a few parts missing or incorrect
- Perfect! This definition nails it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloud computing is a general term for anything that involves delivering hosted services over the internet</td>
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<tr>
<td>A way to increase capacity or add capabilities on the fly without investing in new infrastructure, training new personnel, or licensing new software</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloud computing allows consumers and businesses to use applications without installation and access their personal files at any computer with internet access</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloud computing is a style of computing in which dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources are provided as a service over the Internet. Users need not have knowledge of, expertise in, or control over the technology infrastructure in the “cloud”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloud computing is on-demand access to virtualized IT resources that are housed outside of your own data center, shared by others, simple to use, paid for via subscription, and accessed over the Web.</td>
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<td>A pay-per-use model for enabling available, convenient and on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.</td>
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</tbody>
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Cloud computing has gained critical mass

- Private and public clouds have traction
- Two thirds have dedicated budget for cloud computing
- Budgets rising
Cloud computing is more than SaaS

Rate the following components or technologies as they pertain to your understanding of Cloud Computing.

Use the following scale:
- Never included in or required for cloud computing
- Usually not included in or required for cloud computing
- Sometimes included in or required for cloud computing
- Usually included in or required for cloud computing
- Always included in or required for cloud computing

Platform as a Service (ex: Salesforce.com's Force.com, Google's App Engine):
- 24% (Never included)
- 50% (Usually included)
- 19% (Sometimes included)
- 5% (Usually not included)
- 2% (Always included)

SaaS (ex: Salesforce.com, NetSuite):
- 31% (Never included)
- 30% (Usually included)
- 28% (Sometimes included)
- 6% (Usually not included)
- 5% (Always included)

Infrastructure as a Service (ex: Amazon Compute Cloud, GoGrid, Bluelock):
- 28% (Never included)
- 37% (Usually included)
- 26% (Sometimes included)
- 5% (Usually not included)
- 4% (Always included)
Technology requirements for cloud computing

- Access control (90%)
- Network security (89%)
- Virtualization (tie: 88%)
Influencers go beyond IT

- Top *public cloud* decision makers
  - IT (45%), AppDev (41%), LOB stakeholders (41%)
- Top *private cloud* decision makers
  - IT (45%), LOB stakeholders (36%), AppDev (24%)
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