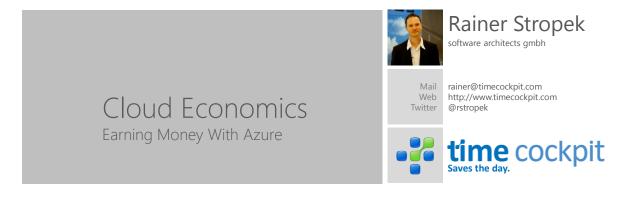
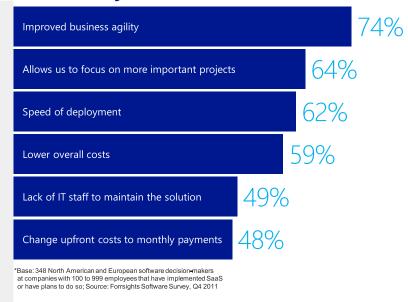
Microsoft Azure Sales Scenario Training



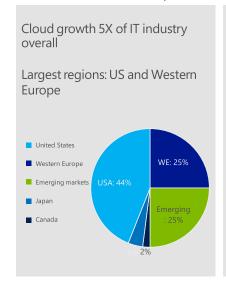


Primary customer drivers





Worldwide public cloud services revenue



Western Europe public IT cloud services revenue in 2016

\$24.6B

Latin America
66.5
Central, Eastern Europe, MEA
48.8
Asia Pacific ex. Japan
41.7
Japan
35.8
Western Europe
30.3
Canada
27.8
United States
18.5

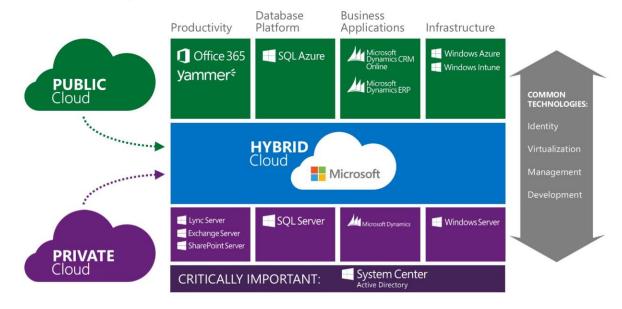


Cloud partners are evolving their business model

Shifting sources of revenue while balancing the traditional model with new models

CONSULTING & PROJECT MANAGED SERVICES APPLICATION SERVICES **INNOVATION** lower cost for customer lower cost, no capex lower cost, no capex new business opportunities new services & products time to market time to market time to market continuous update of infra continuous update of infra continuous update of infra new customer segments quickly available test environments support internal IT with same model economy of scale (multi tenancy) owned customer relationship pay as you go data opportunity globalization new customer segments owned customer relationship deal by deal revenue value based customer lifecycle value cloud leadership €€€ €€ € IDC

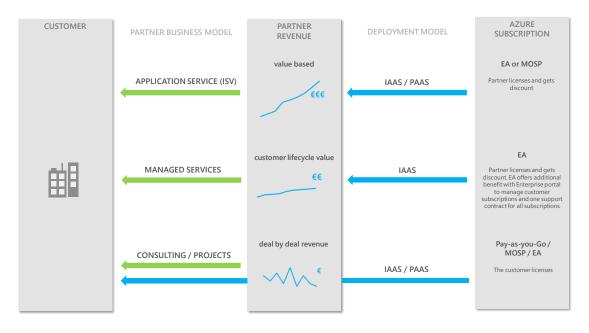
We can help our customers build a cloud on their terms.



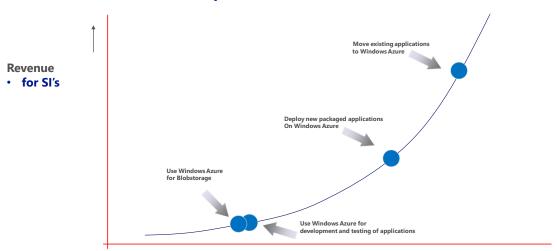
Primary drivers for Azure adoption



Business Models



Sales Approach Potential revenue vs. difficulty of sale



Typical difficulty of Sale

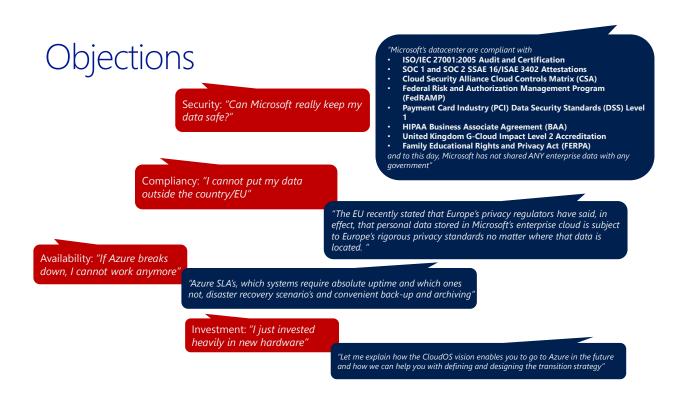
Source: David Chapelle @ WPC 2013, Houston

When is a good time to discuss Azure?

Always	Remember the IDC survey?
Customer faces hardware refresh	Discuss with Finance the flexibility of Azure
Customer expects change	Growth, merges, de-mergers, projects, spikey/seasonal usage
Customer wants lower cost	Most applications and certainly are cheaper when on Azure
Customer has "shadow IT", because of slow/rigid IT department	Shadow IT is non-managed and not secure. Data is also often not in back-up process
Upgrade of a major application	Azure offers immediate start, dev &test platform and scalable implementation

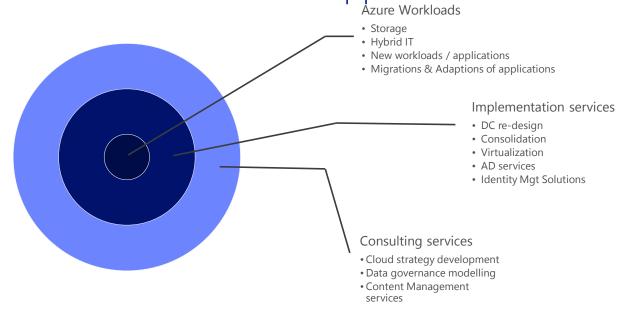
How do I create opportunities for cloud?

Do you sell what you've built, or are you going build what you've sold?	
Research what developments/trends are happening the customers' market	Discuss new possibilities and impact. (What if?)g
Talk with (new) business owners as they drive innovation	IT department is not always the budget owner (less and less so)
Think about how the major trends (Social, Mobility, Big Data) can have an impact in the customers' business	Inspire <u>Business</u> Owners with examples/ideas. Run creation workshops



Objections Insecurity: "The cloud will make me lose my job "It may change your job, yes. You may go from managing systems to managing information" Compatibility: "Will my applications run on Azure?' "It depends on the application and the way you implement it in Azure. Applications usually need to be adapted to make full use of the capabilities of Azure 'Costs: "Is it really cheaper?" "Almost always yes, if you calculate ALL the costs of running your IT on-premise" Control: "I will lose control of my IT "You will lose control of some aspects of IT, but that may be actually a good thing'

Azure related services opportunities



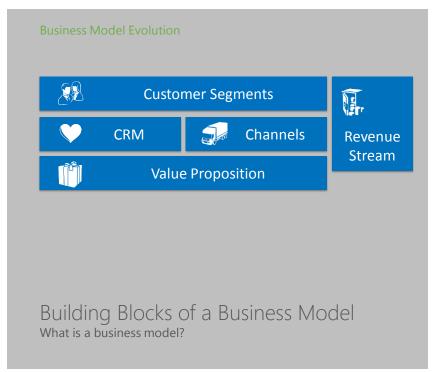


Microsoft Azure Sales Scenario Training

Business Model Evolution

Why the journey to SaaS makes sense





Business Model

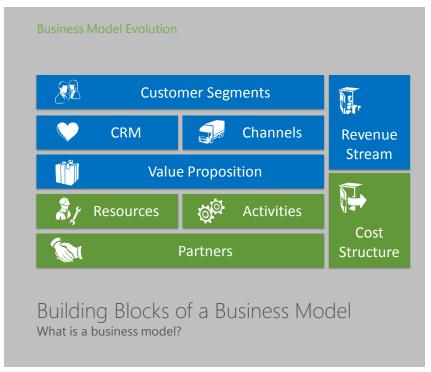
Which customers do you serve?

What is the value that you deliver to your customers?

Which communication, distribution, and sales channels do you use?

How do you establish and maintain the relationship with your customer?

How does your value proposition result in revenue?



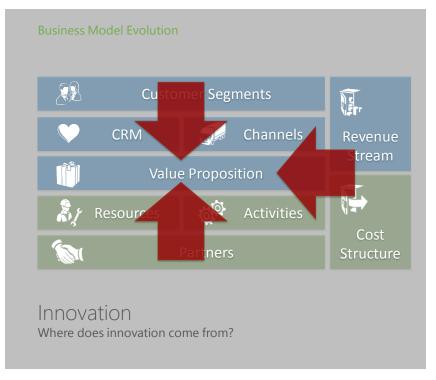
Business Model

What are the key resources that you need?

What are the key activities you have to perform?

Which activities do you acquire from outside?

How does your cost structure look like?



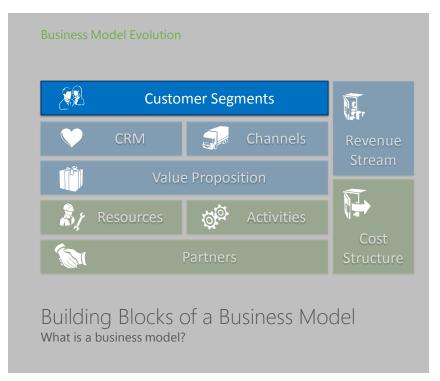
Innovation

Customers might tell us about areas where they need innovation

New capabilities might enable new value propositions

Different revenue or cost structures might open new markets

How can SaaS and Cloud Computing influence your business model?



Customer

Customer-Centric

What job does our customer needs to get done?

Is it her job to run our software?

What does our customer hear, feel, and think about SaaS and cloud computing?

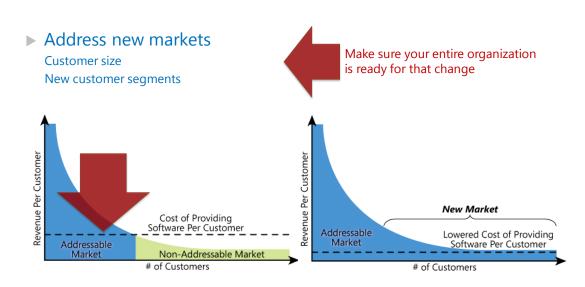
Source: http://innovatus.org.uk/2012/01/empathy-maps/

Customers

- ▶ Pain, fears, frustration,...
 - "I want to concentrate on my core competencies" "I have to be able to rely on that system"
- ▶ Wants/needs
 - "Buying this expensive system is too risky for me" "I don't know our exact needs in the future"
- ▶ Environment
 - "Cloud is unsecure"
 - "Our data must be under our control"



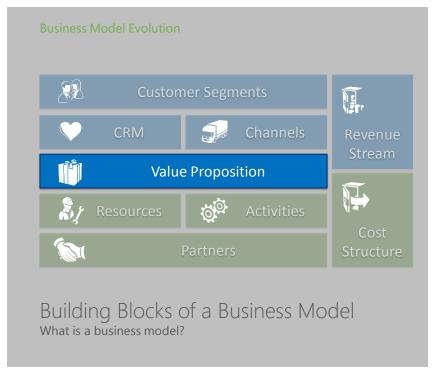
Customers



Design to Cost

- ➤ Your product is not ready for the mass market just because you make it cheaper
- ▶ Different customer segments might have different functional needs





Value Proposition

Value Proposition

- ▶ Value proposition = Bundle of products and services
- ► How can SaaS help to solve customers problems or satisfy customer needs?

Performance – make your solution available faster

Customization – customized product while taking benefit from economy of scale/scope

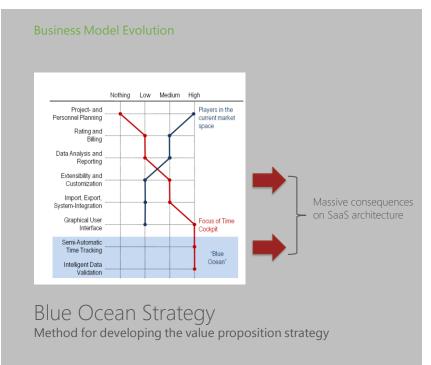
Price – we will get back to this later

Cost – lower TCO of your solution because of specialization

Risk reduction – trials, availability, security

Accessibility – let more customers benefit from your solution

Convenience – Make your solution easier to use



Example

SaaS has always been a "no brainer"

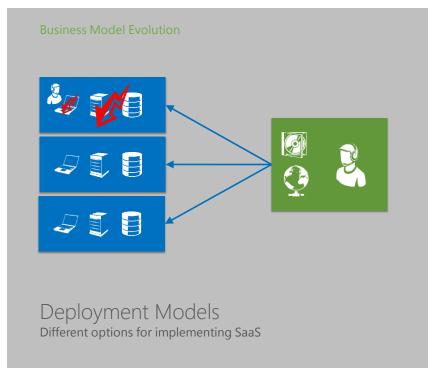
On-premise technically possible but not wanted (strategic decision)

How our "blue ocean" has changed/evolved:

Extensibility and customization is in our blue ocean

We did not implement the "data validation" feature yet

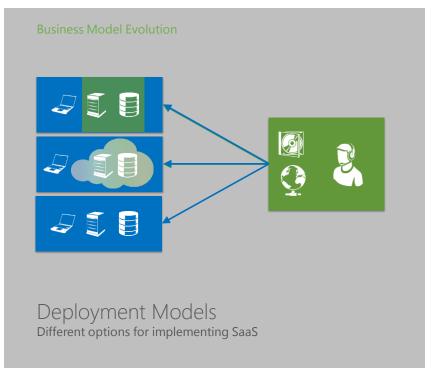
Added support for online and offline work



Classical Model

Customer owns infrastructure Control over code and data

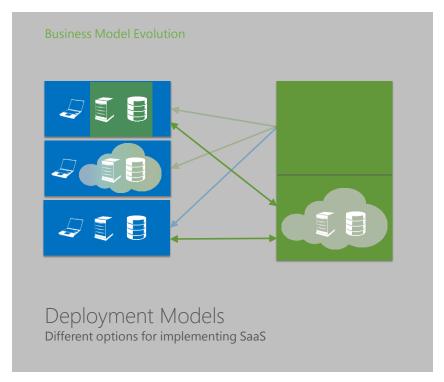
Deployment is hard



Outsourcing

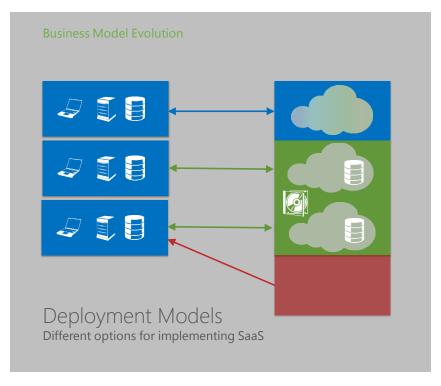
Software consumed as a service

Customer still owns infrastructure Private Cloud



Enriched Model

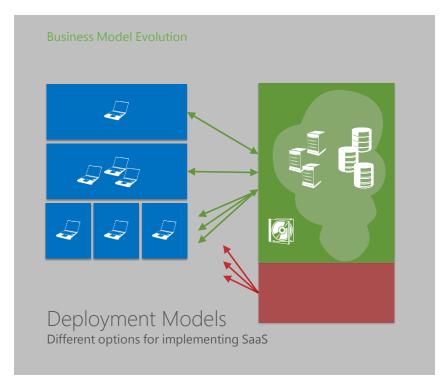
Software is enriched by (optional) cloud services Public services Backup Message Bus



SaaS Single Tenancy

Infrastructure as a Service Server virtualization

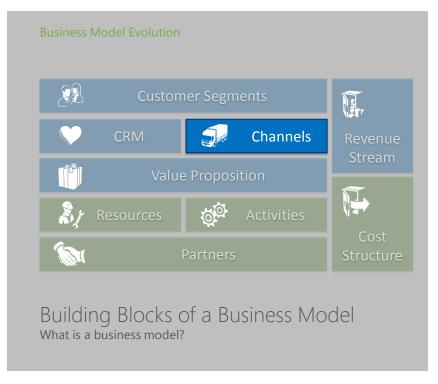
Escrow Service Code Data



SaaS Multi Tenancy

Dynamically scaling infrastructure PaaS

Economy of scale



Channel

SaaS Channel Opportunities

▶ Make it super-simple to evaluate our services

Self-service via web
Time-based freemium models
Direct communication with operating departments

- ► Web (=self-service) might be an important (new) channel Make use of existing market places of cloud vendors
- ▶ The power of trust!

SaaS Channel Threats

► Different pricing model necessary

Fair dual licensing model is hard to find

What to do with existing customers ("bring your license" model)?

► Don't forget existing channels

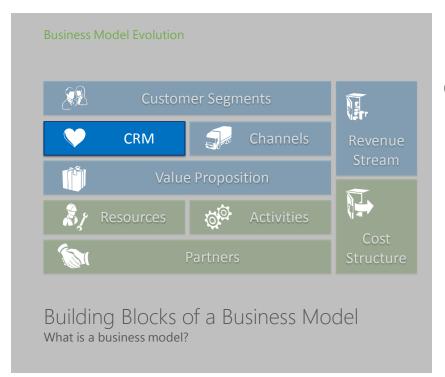
Cannibalization effects for existing partner network

New sales compensation rules necessary

► Different revenue stream

New revenue sharing model necessary

New KPIs (Customer Lifetime Value instead of one-time revenue)



CRM



CRM

► End user support

You run the solution for the customer

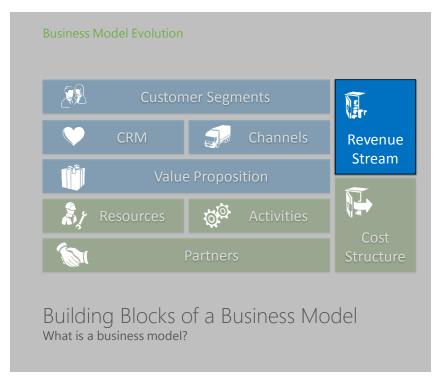
► Importance of self-service

Manual processes will make your operational costs explode

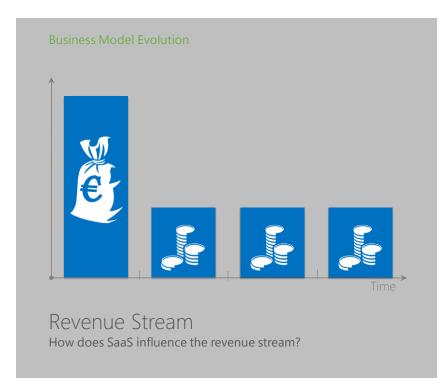
▶ Co-creation and Community

Customization and extensibility You "know" the end user Establish a network of specialists

Remember: Users can use your system less or turn away every single month Billing is an important part of your service offering



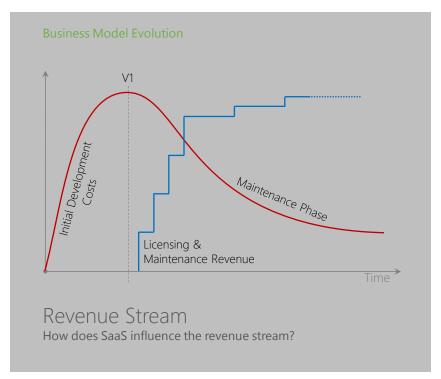
Revenue Stream



Classical Model

Licensing-based

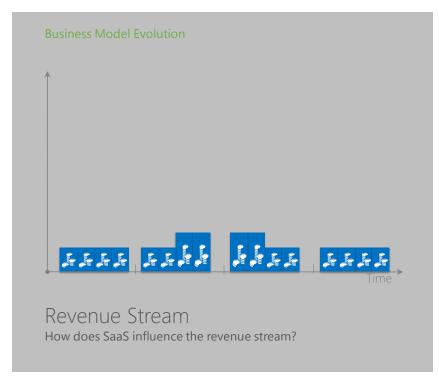
Maintenance fee



Classical Model

Licensing-based

Maintenance fee



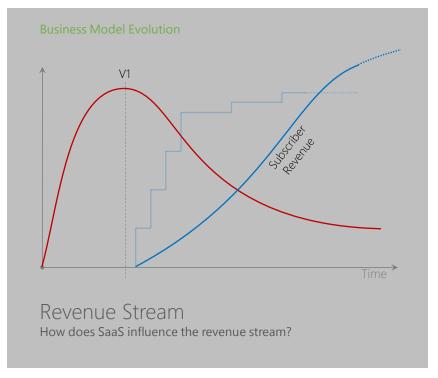
SaaS Model

Subscription fee or usage fee

Revenue stream can be different month by month

Entirely new billing process is needed Micro- or mini-payments Handle defaulting customers

Existing market places and services might help

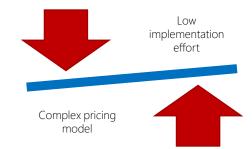


SaaS Model

Subscription fee or usage fee

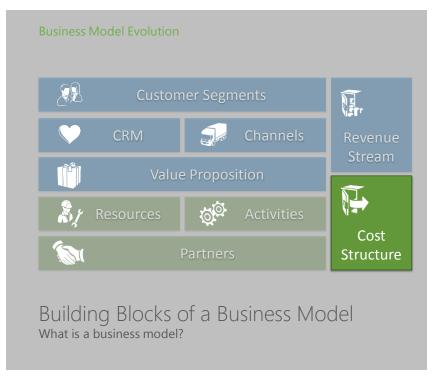
Revenue Streams

Pricing model
 Subscription-based and/or usage-based
 Minimum fee/usage
 Rebates, flat fees

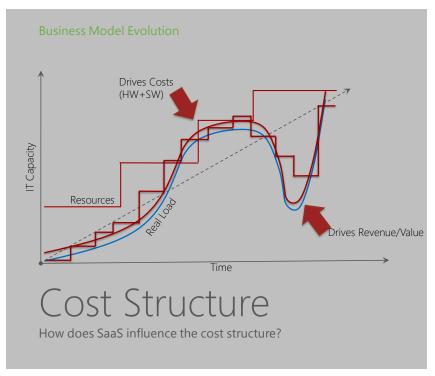


- ► Fair use policies, limits
- ► Rating, billing, payment

 Organization has to be ready for small invoices/payments



Cost Structure



Costs

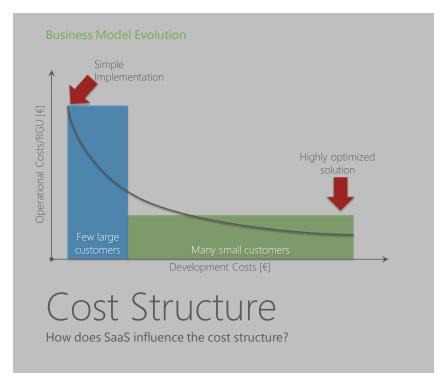
Fluctuating load

Costs of data center resources TCO for customer

Dynamic resource allocation Compute Storage Bandwidth

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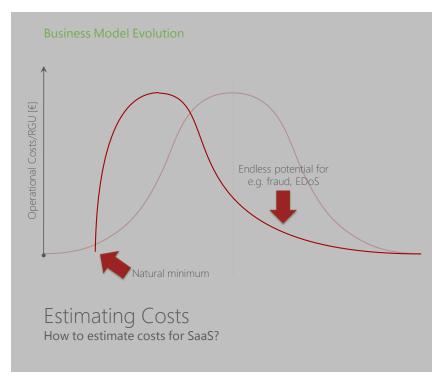




Design to Costs

Strategic decision, not a technical decision

Windows Azure Calculator



Statistics

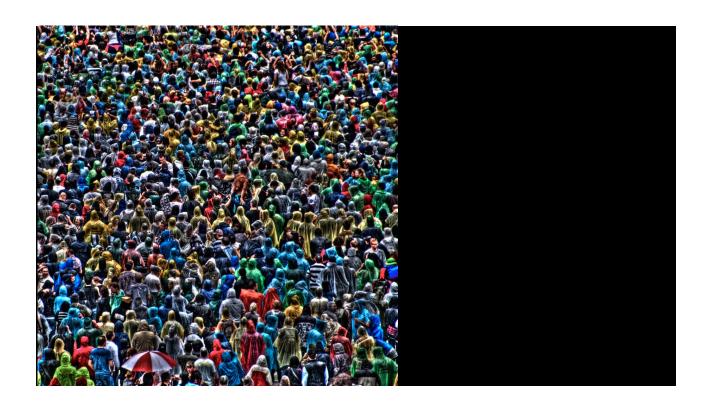
Statistics can be dangerous!



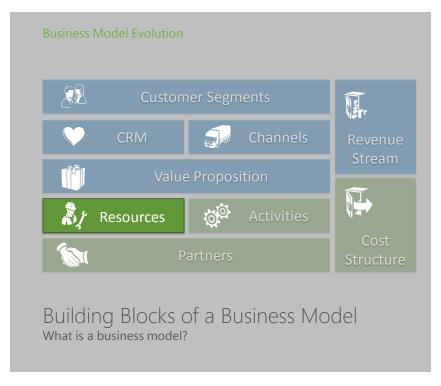
Black Swan

You cannot predict the future exactly

We do not live in the asymptote, we live in the real life







Resources

Skills

Developers

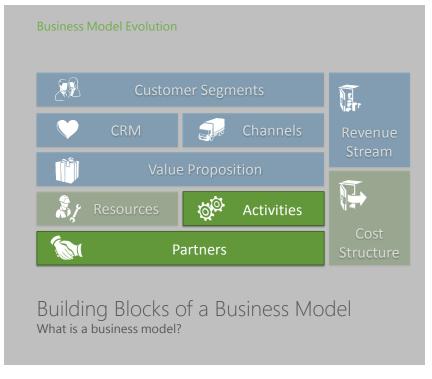
Software development tools might not change Knowledge about new patterns and standard necessary (e.g. federated identity, programming for clusters, dynamic infrastructure, messaging, etc.)

Architects and designers

Understanding of SaaS and especially multi-tenancy Design to cost Designs that make use of PaaS offerings

▶ Tools

From software vendor to service operator (e.g. monitoring, scaling, operations dashboard, etc.)



Activities and Partners

Activities

- ► Move to Platform as a Service if possible

 Reduces operational costs and enables you to catch the long tail
- ► Standardization and automation rules

 Reduces the effort for upgrades and drives continuous innovation
- Develop and IT operations practice
 Operating a multi-tenant SaaS solution needs specific IT operation skills
- Offer a level of operational excellence that exceeds your customers' expectations

Monitoring and Scaling

Relatively easy to monitor overall load/health of compute servers

Example: Azure Diagnostics gathers data

System Center Operation Manager or 3rd party tools for monitoring

► Harder to monitor end-to-end performance for a certain user/tenant

Application-level logging
3rd party APM tools like DynaTrace

Monitoring and Scaling...

- ...directly influence your company's margin by dynamically right-sizing the infrastructure
- ...cares for great user experience by scaling up/out whenever necessary
- ...gathers the base data to enable usage-based billing
- ...is used to enforce usage limits
- ...helps monitoring fair use policies
- etc.

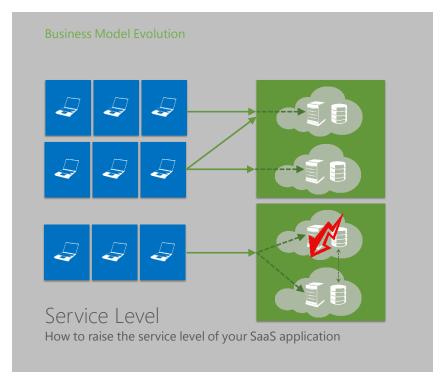
Disaster Recovery

▶ Backup/Recovery

Done by Microsoft
Protect your customers from unwanted deletions and modifications

▶ Service Level

Azure's SLA is not silver bullet Take extra precautions if necessary



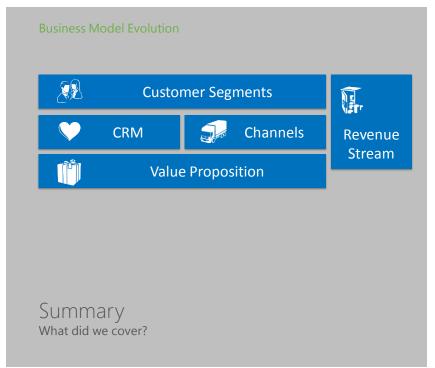
Service Level

Secure by default

Cluster by default

Bring your application and data to your customers

Load balancing/failover across data centers



Summary

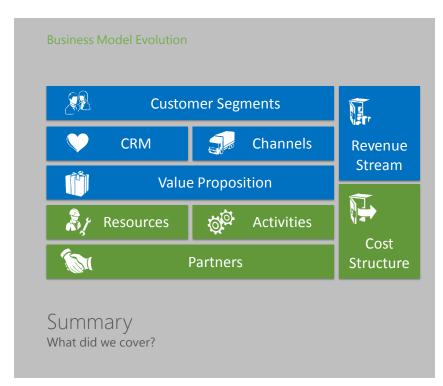
With SaaS you might reach new customer segments

Value proposition = Products + Service

SaaS helps you to establish new sales channels

Your customers become subscribers

Prepare for changes in your revenue stream



Summary

Development tools stay the same but your architecture will be different

You have to develop new skills regarding operating your SaaS solution

Build on a PaaS infrastructure whenever possible

Optimization is sexy again!

Microsoft Azure Sales Scenario Training

