



SaaS is a software licensing and delivery model where a service provider hosts applications for customers and makes them available to customers through the internet.

- Licensed on a subscription basis
- Centrally hosted on a cloud server
- Business software application delivered via the cloud



About SaaS

Cost



Many public sector organizations use SaaS solutions to outsource software maintenance and control costs. SaaS solutions free-up valuable time and resources by shifting data into a maintained, secure cloud environment.

Maintenance



SaaS is quick to deploy, requires no infrastructure, delivers automatic updates, and manages all backups and data recovery. SaaS providers use highly secure cloud services to store and maintain their software and data.

SaaS vs. Cloud



The cloud is a set of technologies (computers, servers, databases) that make up the technological infrastructure of the system where the SaaS is hosted. Cloud programs are run by software, and SaaS modules are the business software applications delivered via the cloud.

Security



SaaS providers use highly secure cloud services to store and maintain their software and data. SaaS vendors can invest more money into their security infrastructure, maintenance and backups than a typical in-house, on-premises server. Data hosted on an on-premises server typically carries more risk with less funding dedicated to security, and employees could unintentionally expose data.

Configuration



SaaS solutions can be configured to be compatible with individual agency's operating environment and business needs. While you can customize SaaS solutions, this requires changes to the software itself, which may only be done for rare business needs. Configuration will be the primary method of building out the One Washington ERP solution in Workday.