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Tuesday 28, January

Web Services Reality Check

COMNET Conference and Expo
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www.idc.com

Agenda

The context: IT spending and the complexity crisis

The enthusiasm for Web Services

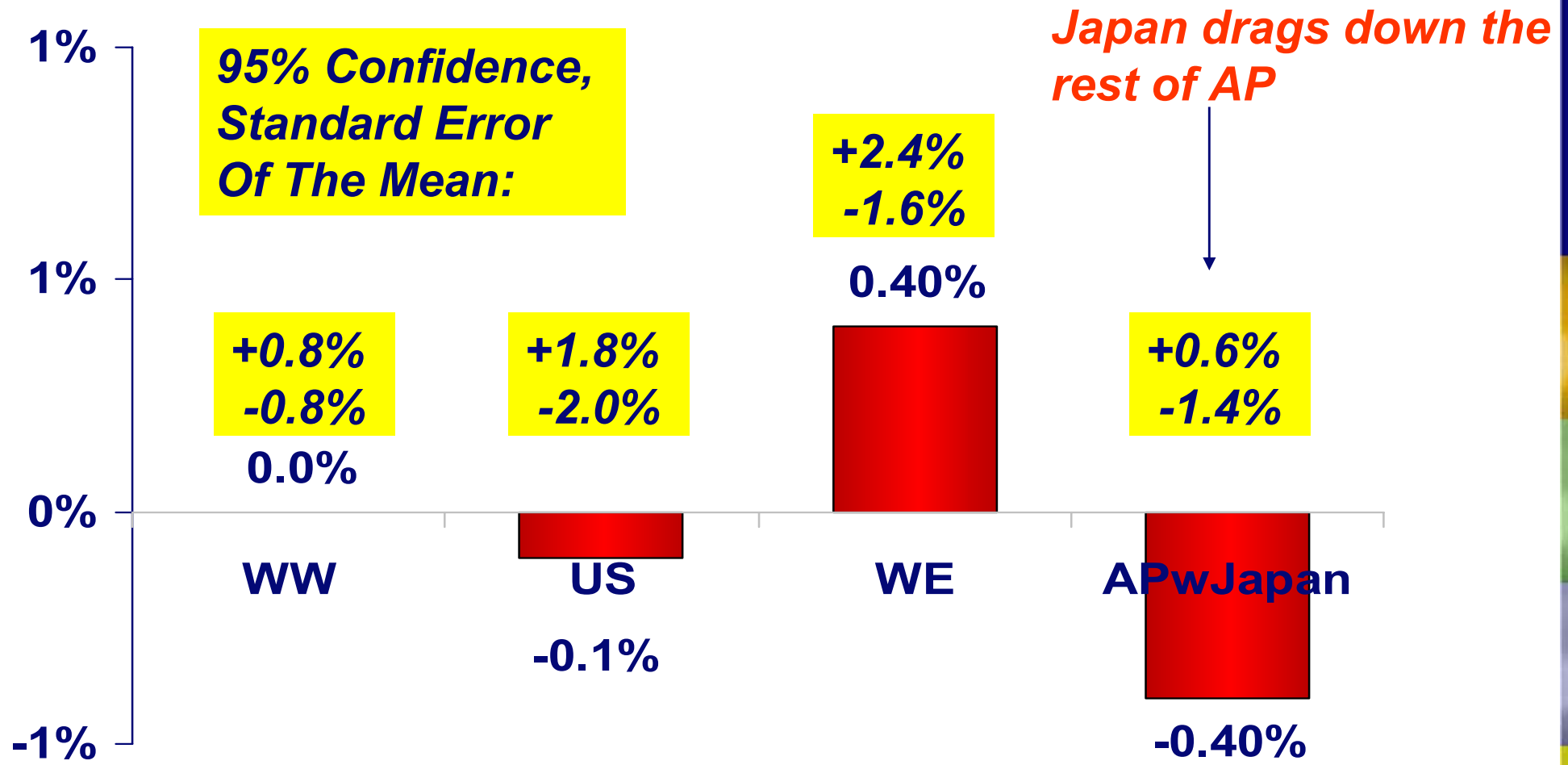
Web Service projects: what is going on?

Who is really doing Web Services projects?

What does IDC recommend we do to reduce risk and maximize our participation?

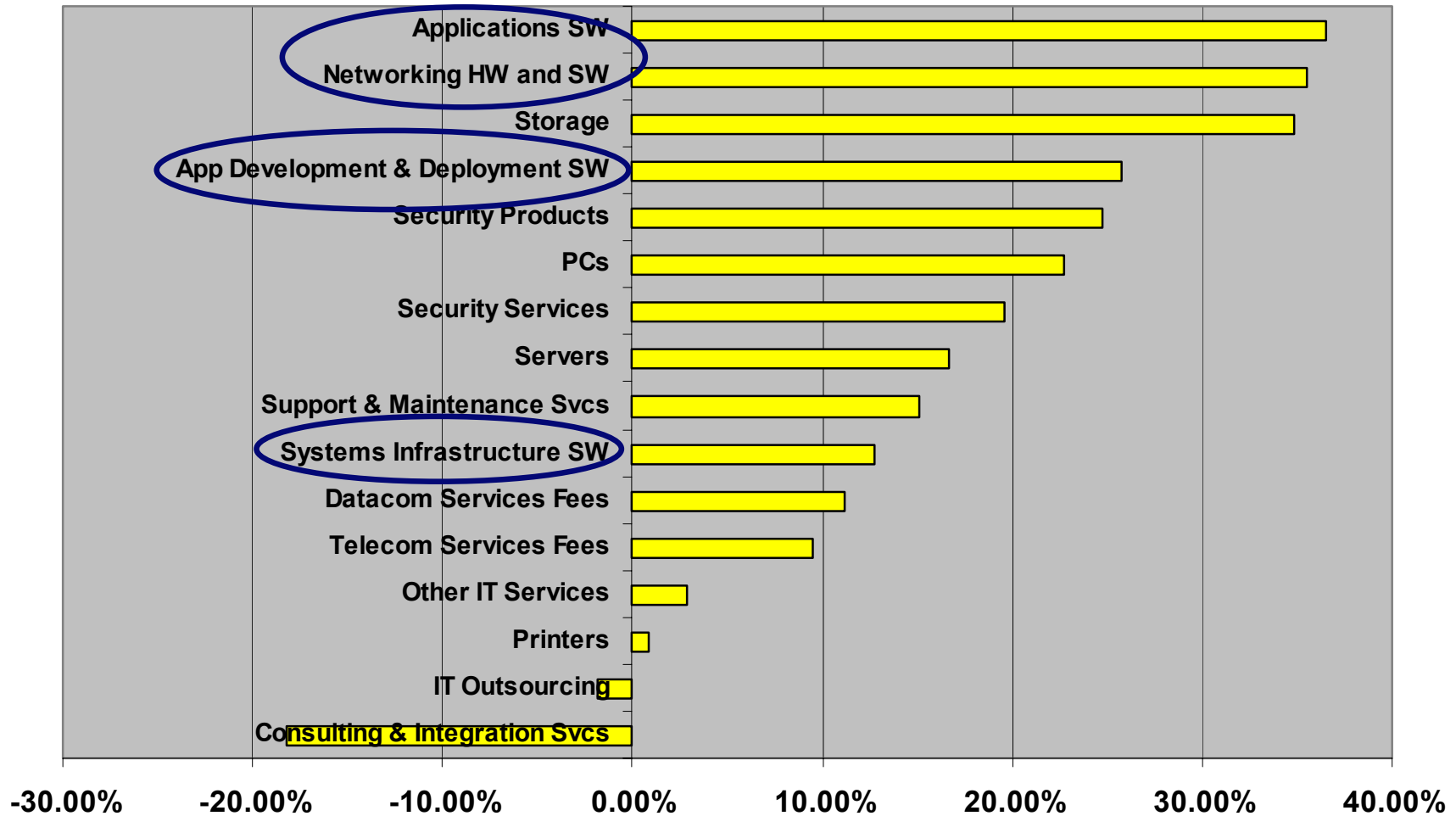
WW IT Spending in 2003 is Expected to be Zero with US "Flat"

Weighted by Budget Size and Size Class



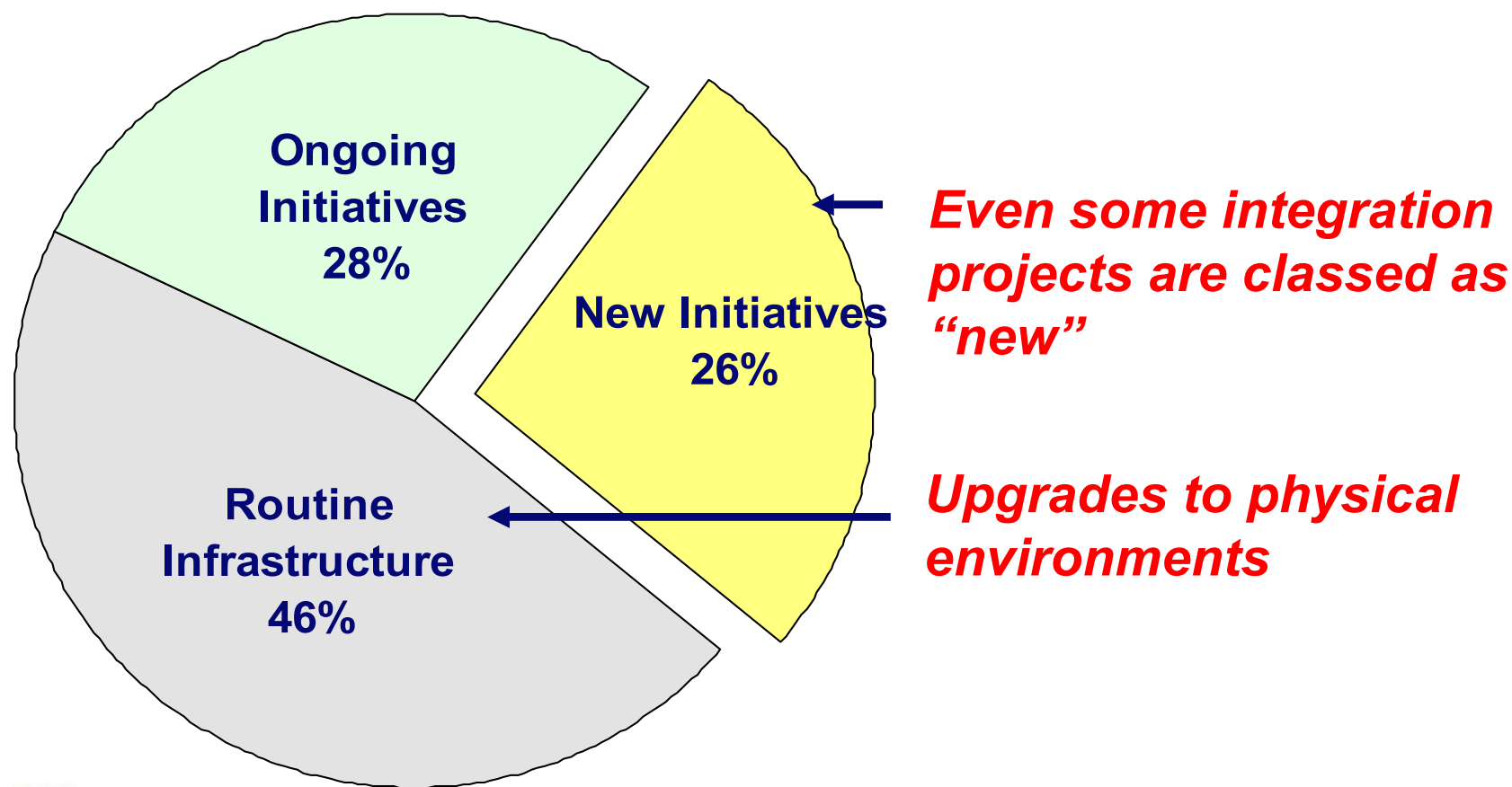
Spending directions indicate software may gain share in IT budgets

Percent Saying Segment Growth Will be Stronger than Overall IT Growth, US, 2003



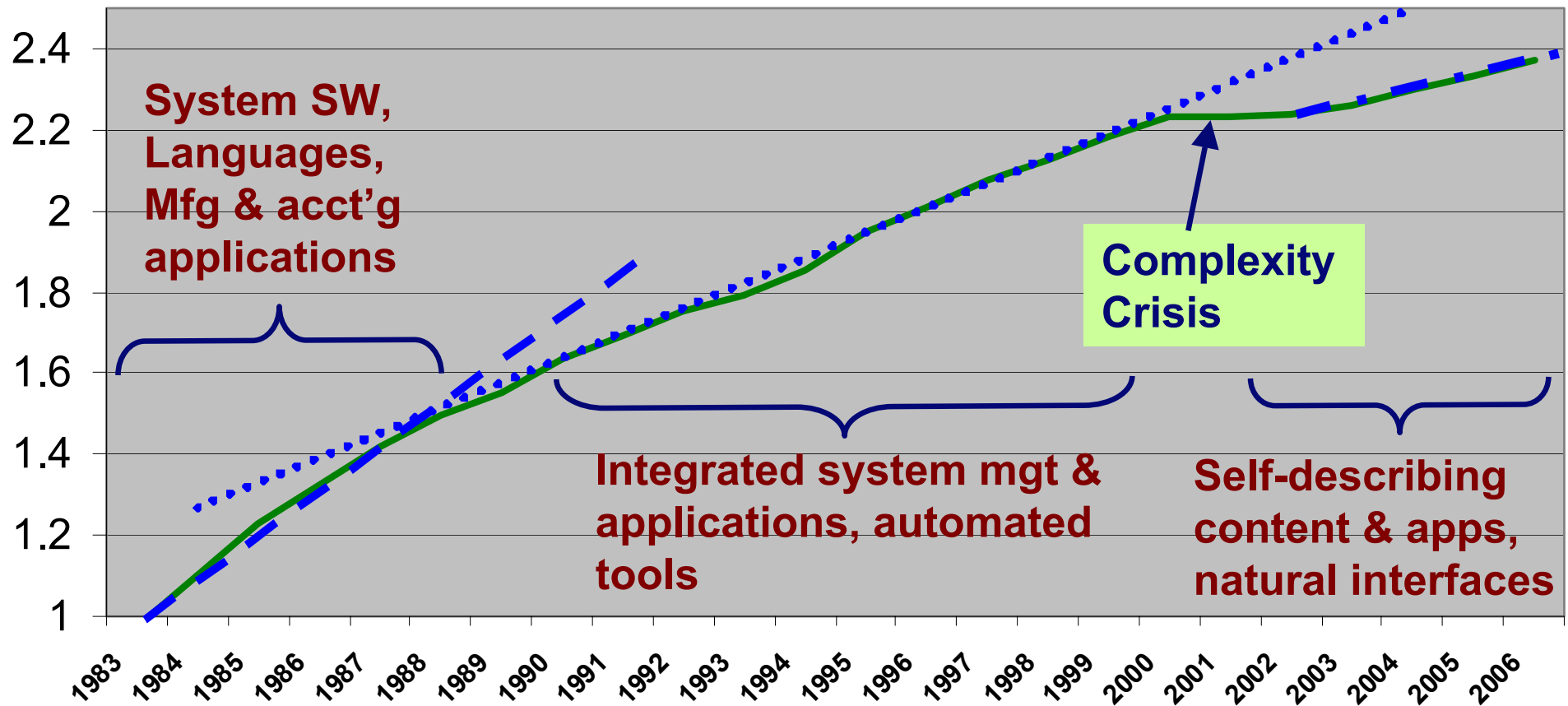
There are few resources for new projects because of the *Complexity Crisis*

Complexity Crisis: Totally new projects are a shrinking part of the IT budget because of the need to maintain assets and save costs by integrating them.



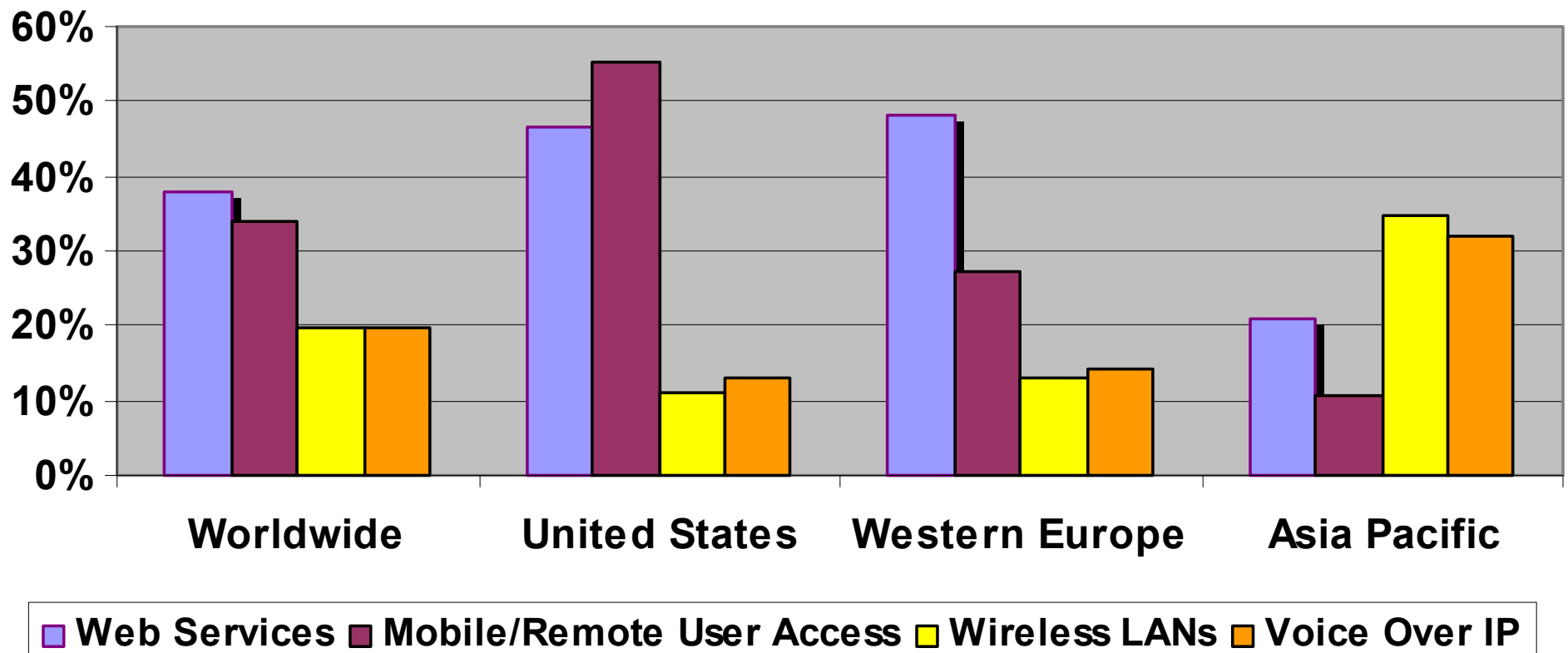
Post crisis: everything is more complex, necessitating a more efficient architecture

Log Global SW Revenues vs Year



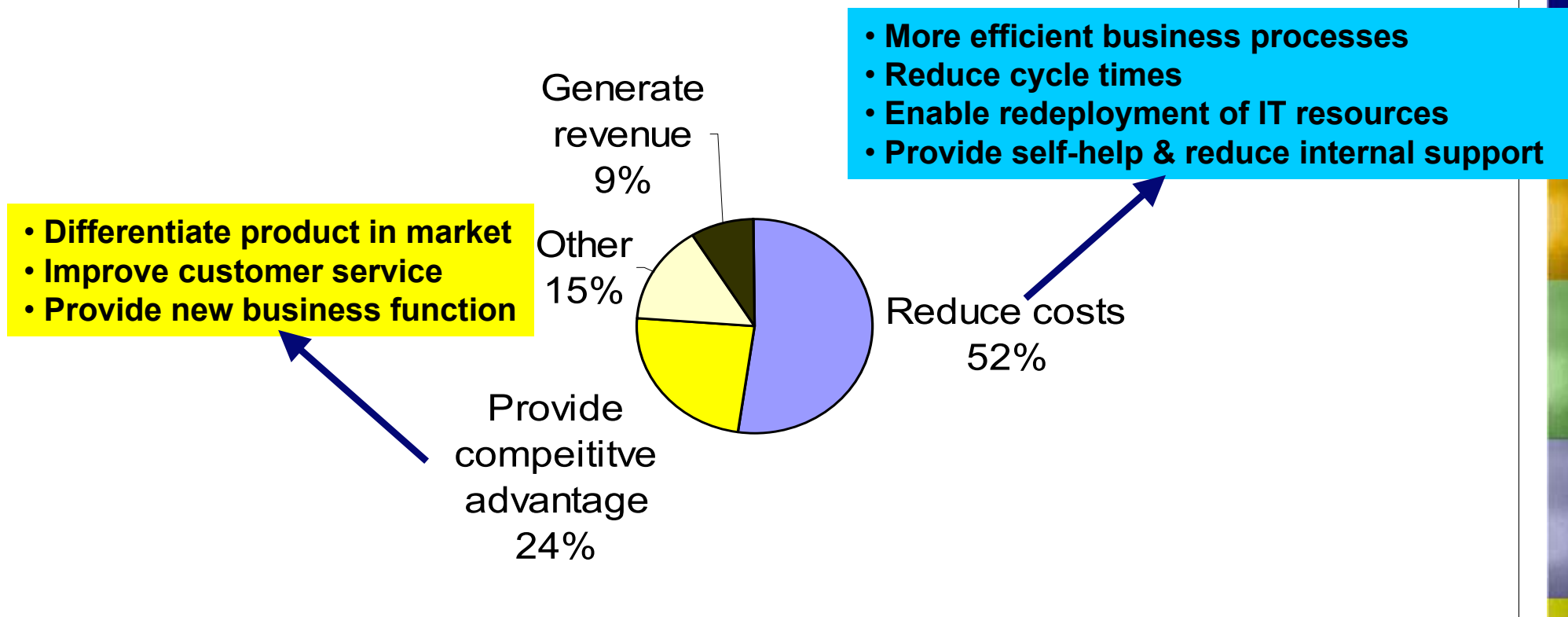
Web Services is a Global “Must Have” for post-crisis recovery

Percent Ranking Each Technology as “Must Have”



With so few resources for new projects, why Web Services?

What is the primary benefit your organization expects to gain from your current Web Services project?



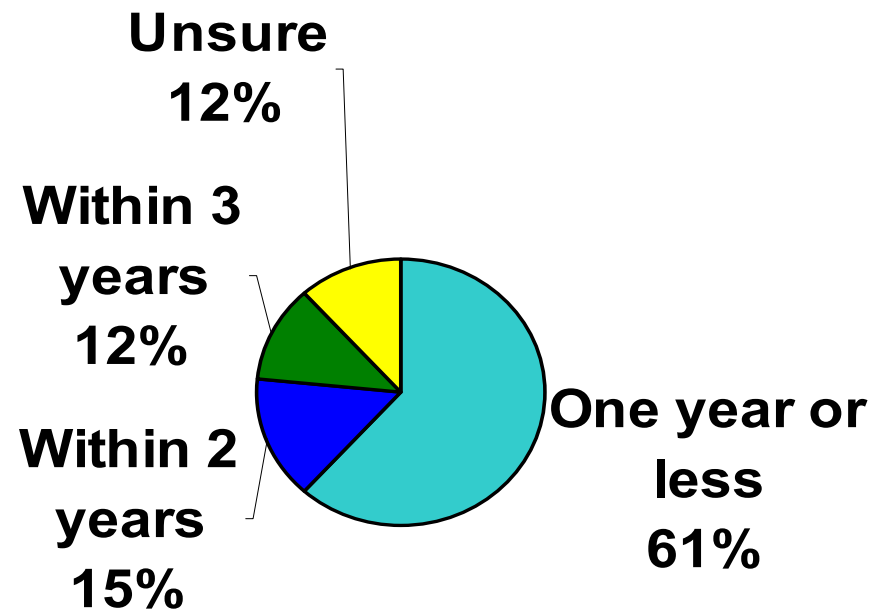
Perceived benefits are diverse among adopter segments

What is the most important reason that your organization is opting to utilize Web services?

<u>Reason, aggregate %</u>	<u>Leading industry, %</u>
28%, Address a specific business need or technical function	Services, 39%, Transportation & utilities, 35%
17%, Solve integration issues with external organizations (partner or customer)	Wholesale/retail, 27%
13%, Solve internal application integration issues	Resource industries, 25%, Communications, 24%
9%, Gain access to technology not available by using own resources	Resource industries, 38%
9%, Deploy applications faster	Finance, 17%
8%, Deploy applications at less cost	Education, 13%, Health care services, 13%
7%, Free up IT resources	Technology services, 17%
4%, Comply to an industry or regulatory requirement	Health care services, 15%

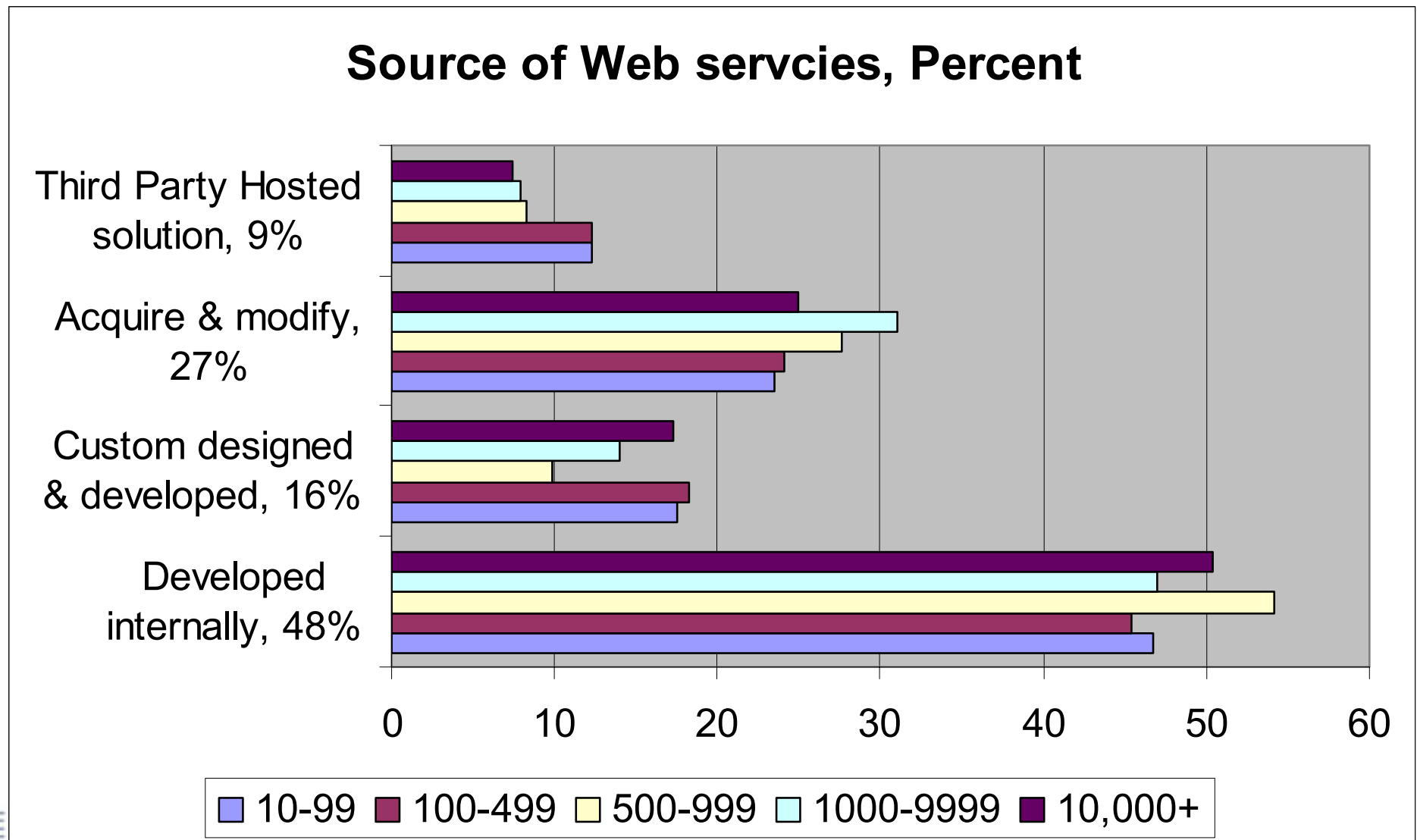
Web Service projects are believed to have quick payback

Payback time for Web Services



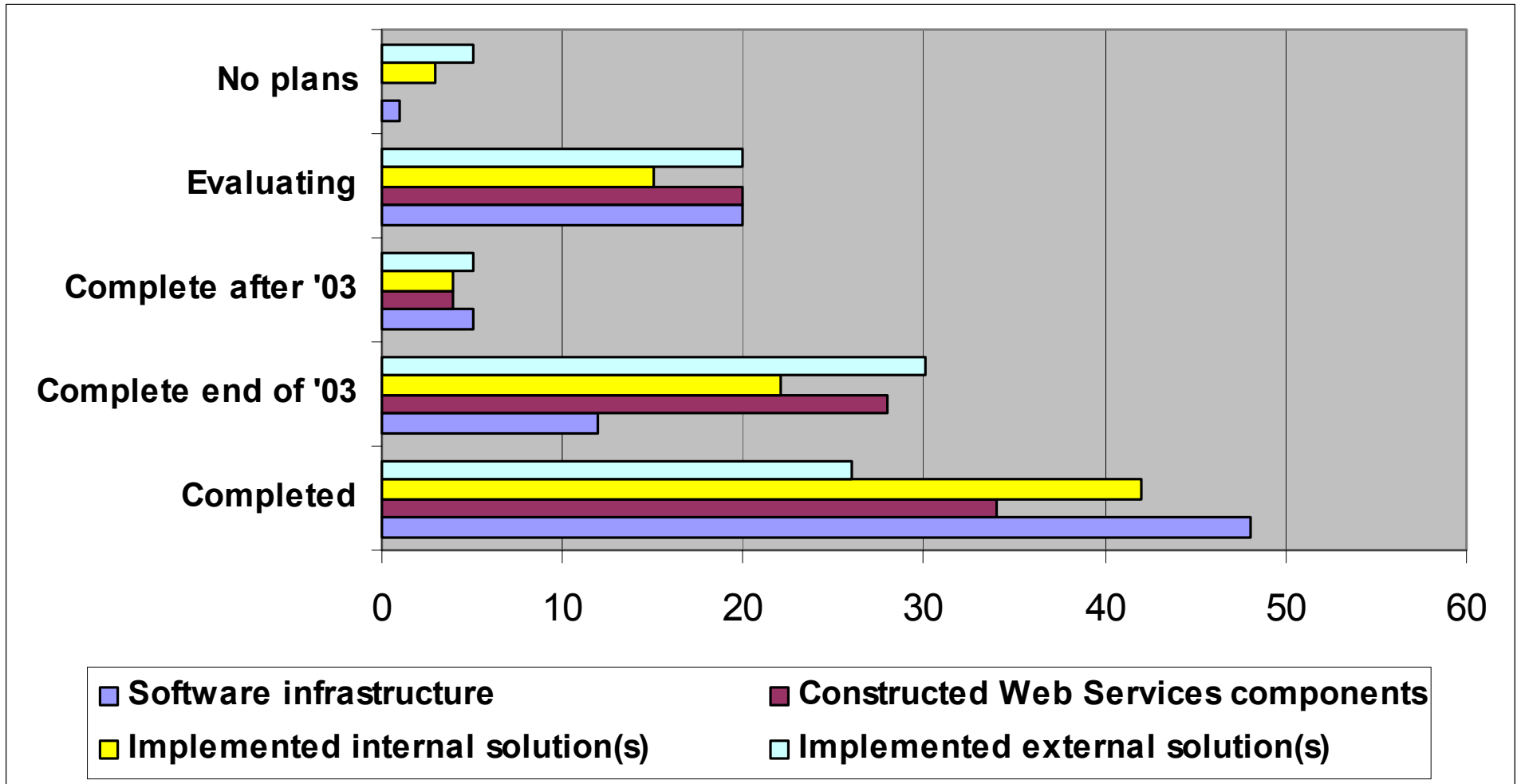
Most projects are now being done with internal resources

What percent of your organization's Web services will be acquired by: n=503



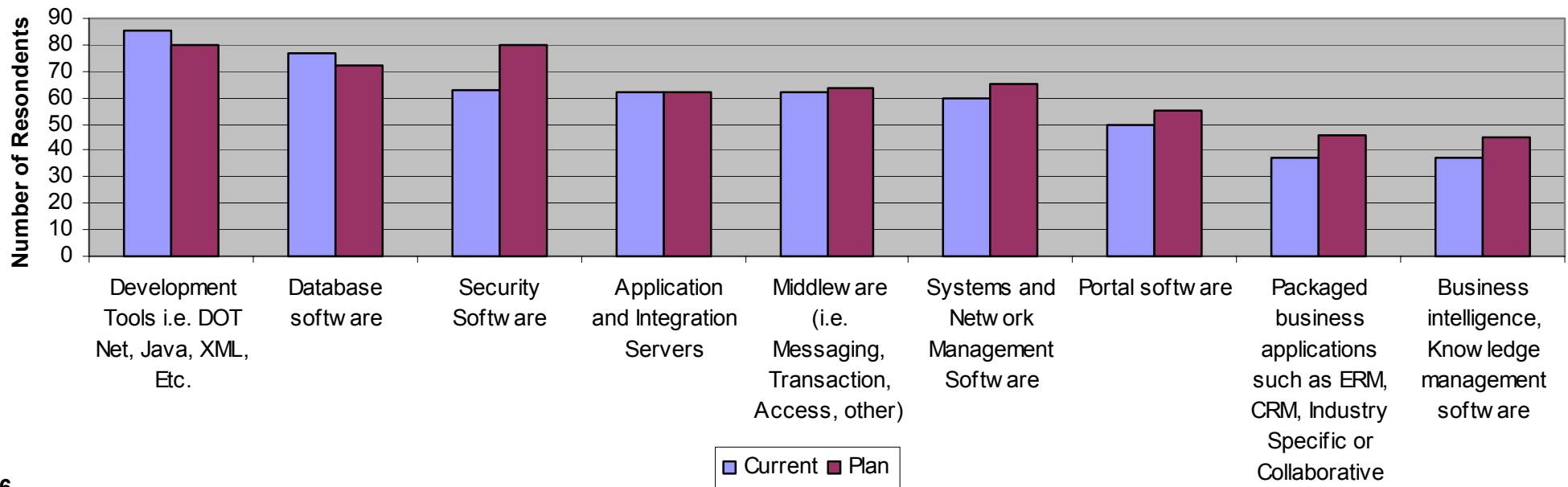
Enterprises doing Web Services projects have already finished major stages

Please indicate your organization's current status on the adoption of each of the following for your Web Services projects



Software platforms will shift from infrastructure to applications, access, and security

Do you current use, are you planning to invest in, or invest further in, specifically for Web services



N-86

Base: US organizations adopting Web services

Source: IDC's Web Services Investments Study - Preliminary Results, 2003

But industry segments differ widely in their software needs

What software do you plan to further purchase to implement Web services? N=524

<u>Aggregate %, Software</u>	<u>% of Leading industry</u>
47%, Development frameworks or tools	56%, Technology services
45%, Web server software	59%, Government
44%, Packaged applications	63%, Resource industries
42%, Security software	56%, Education, 55%, Communications
41%, Application components	50%, Resource industries, Education
41%, Application server software	56%, Technology services
26%, Integration server software	35%, Transportation & utilities
26%, Messaging middleware	33%, Technology services, 32%, Finance
23%, Business process automation tools	29%, Manufacturing
7%, No software	13%, Resource industries
3%, Other software	11%, Technology services

Customers want standards commitment, stability, and references

Please rate the following criteria in selecting a Web services provider



N-86; Chart shows rating of 9 & 10, on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being not important and 10 being extremely important

Base: US organizations adopting Web services

Source: IDC's Web Services Investments Study - Preliminary Results, 2003

How do people understand Web services?

- “The array of devices including routers, hubs, database servers, application servers, and internet service servers which provide Web services to the end user/consumer”
- “Web page content”
- Multi-tiered XML based system that receives data at back-end by consumers”
- “Using a whole systems approach I would call it an all-encompassing virtual enterprise that provides real-time/near real-time information upon request”
- “The way the WWW system is layed out and built”
- “Similar to a VPN”
- “How your Web servers are set up”
- “A hyped up name to sell more services”
- “Hmmmmmmmmm, is this a trick question?”

IS managers agree with the IDC definition of Web services

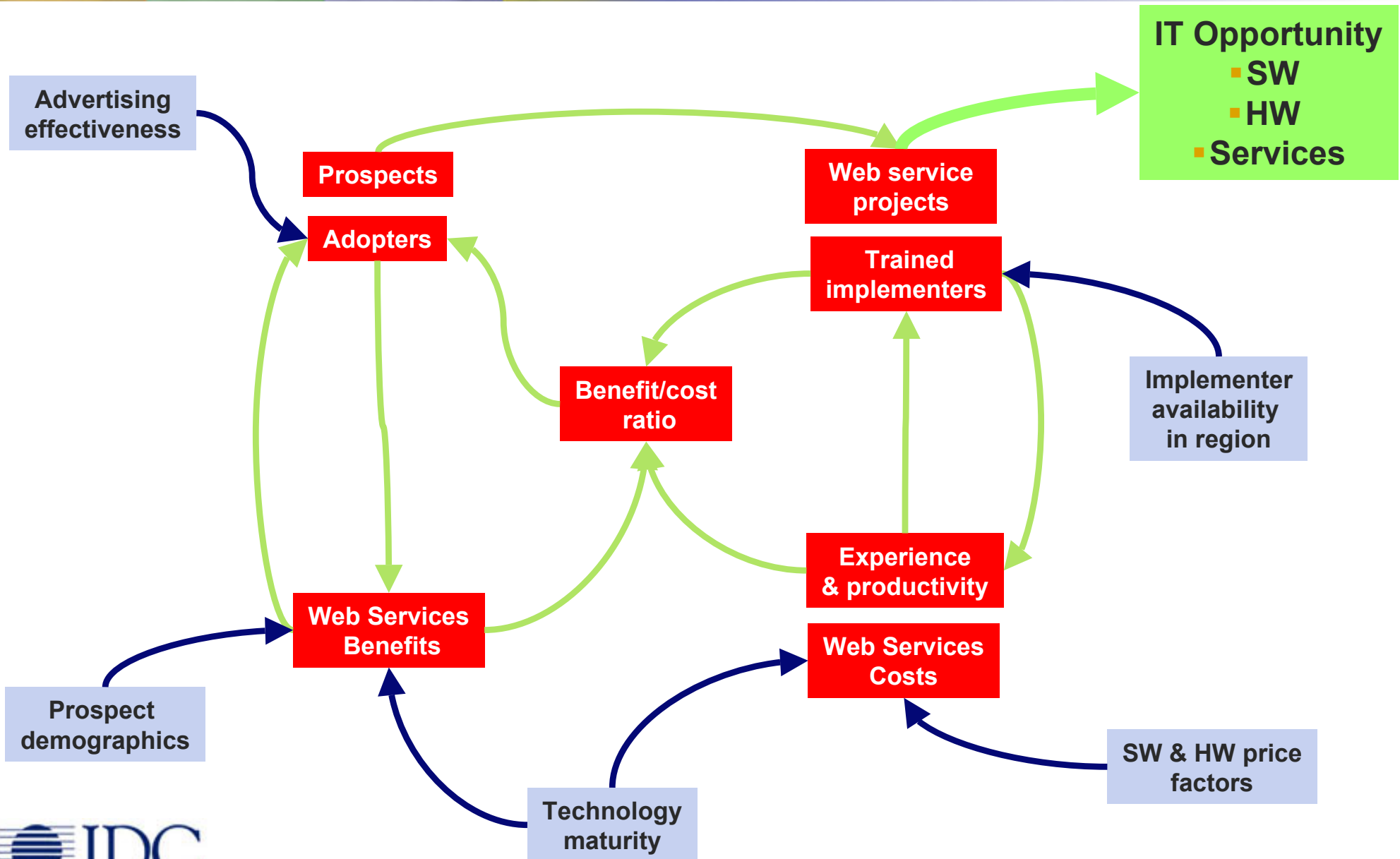
Web Services is an architecture (WSA) which is a standardized approach to dynamic **component connectivity and interoperability** that relies on **self-describing** components and open connectivity standards including:

IP (Internet Protocol), **SOAP** (Simple Object Access Protocol) and **WSDL** (Web Services Description Language).

Other standards are evolving to meet operational and business requirements and as they mature will become part of the WSA.

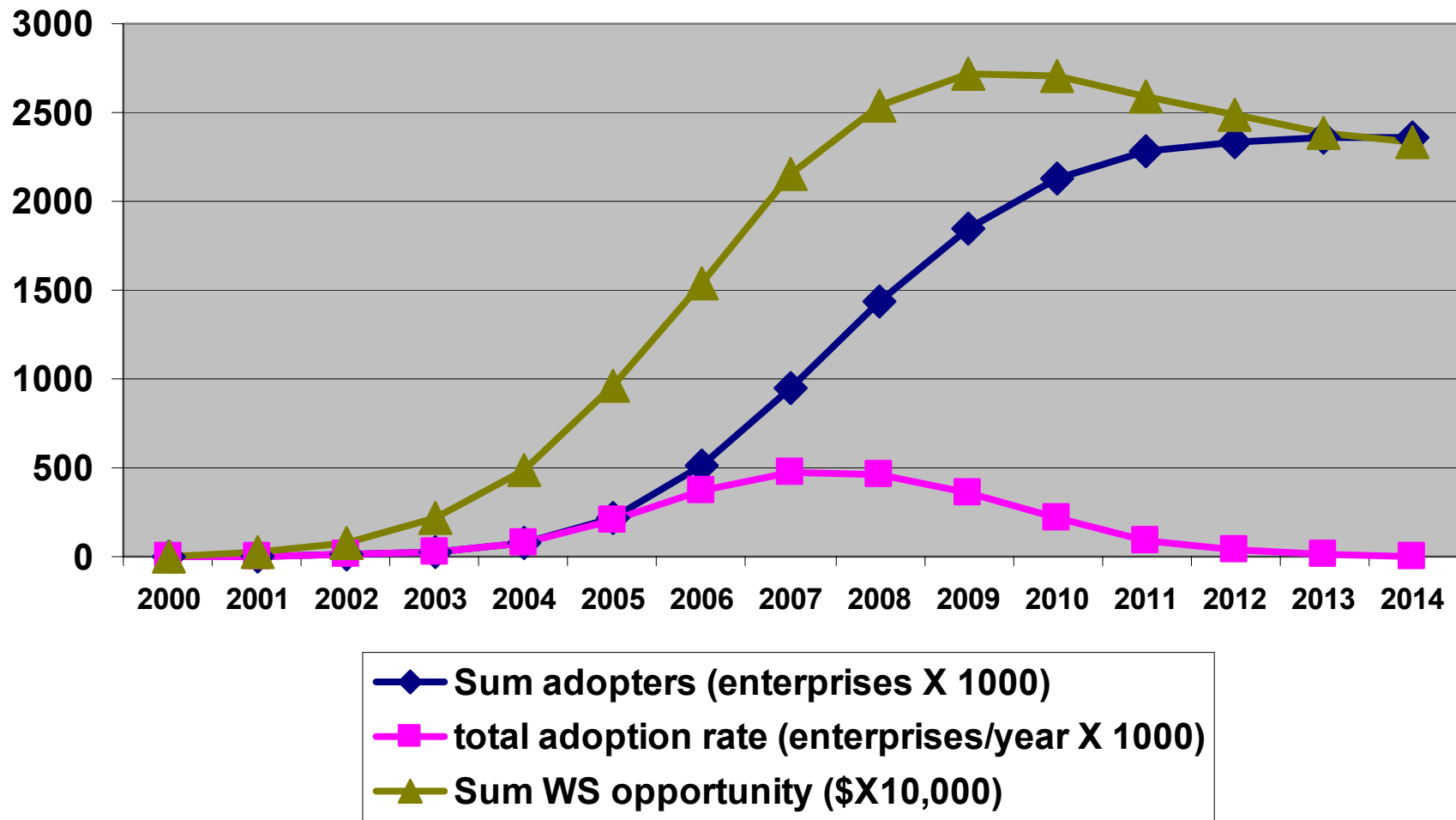
69% of surveyed IS managers in the US agree with the IDC definition, once presented to them.

Opportunity depends on feedbacks among technologies, costs, experience...



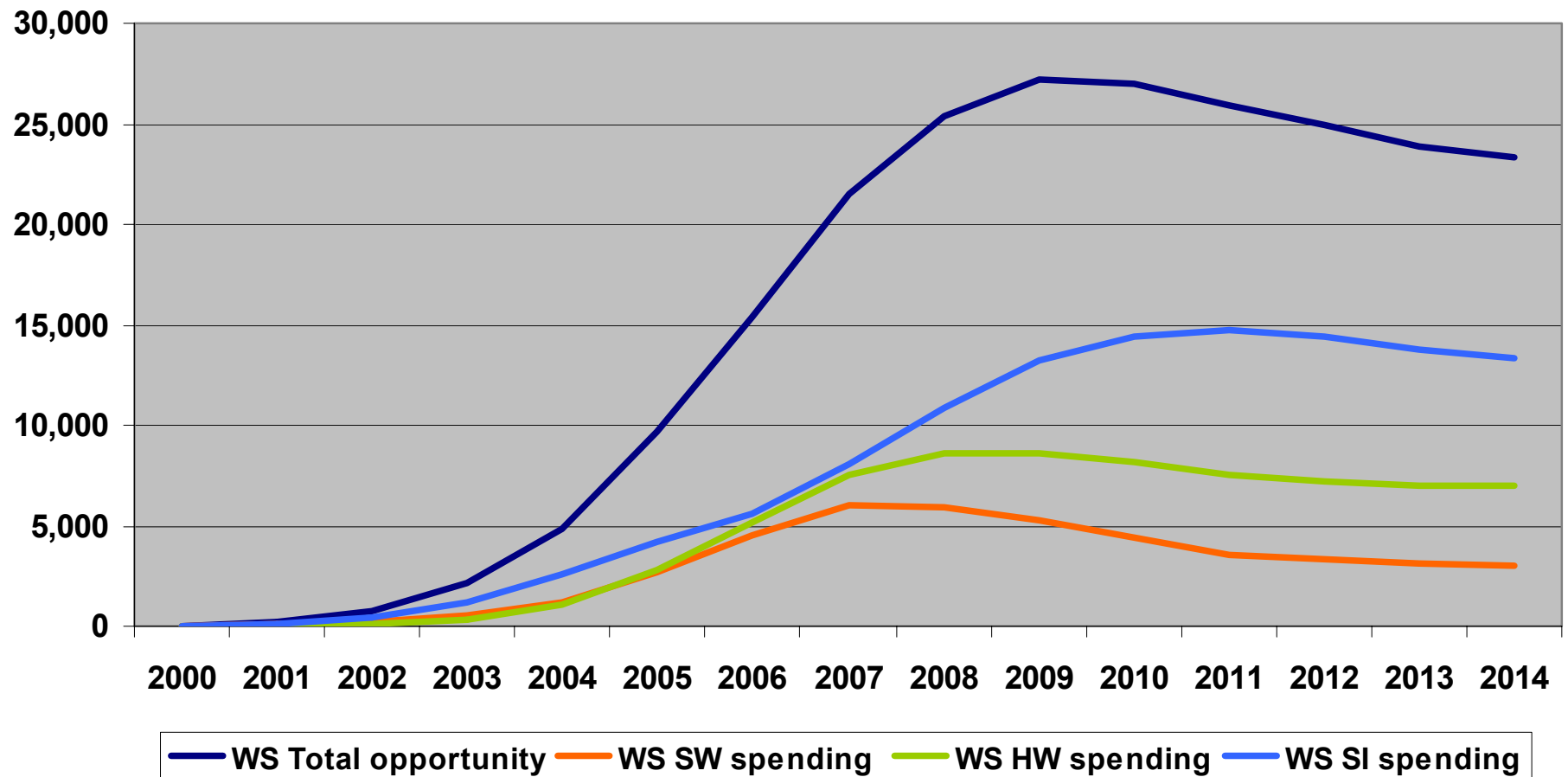
Total opportunity will accelerate and grow for 15 years...

Web Service enterprise adopters and spending



Software opportunity leads while services dominates longer term

Web services Total Opportunity, \$US Millions



Later growth will require large numbers of trained implementers



1: fraction internal implementors

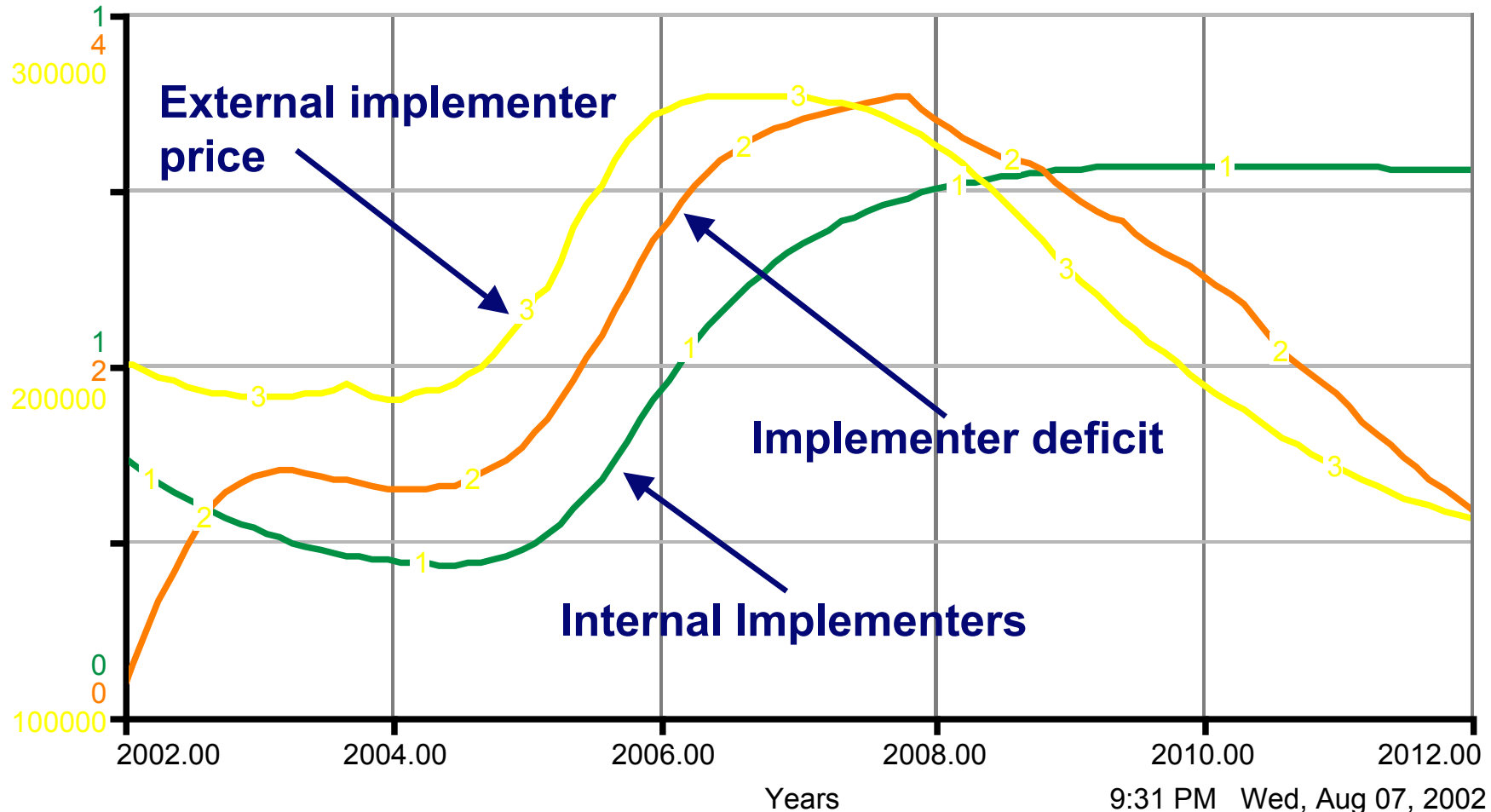
2: Implementor deficit[Finance,Med...]

3: WT ave price of an SI

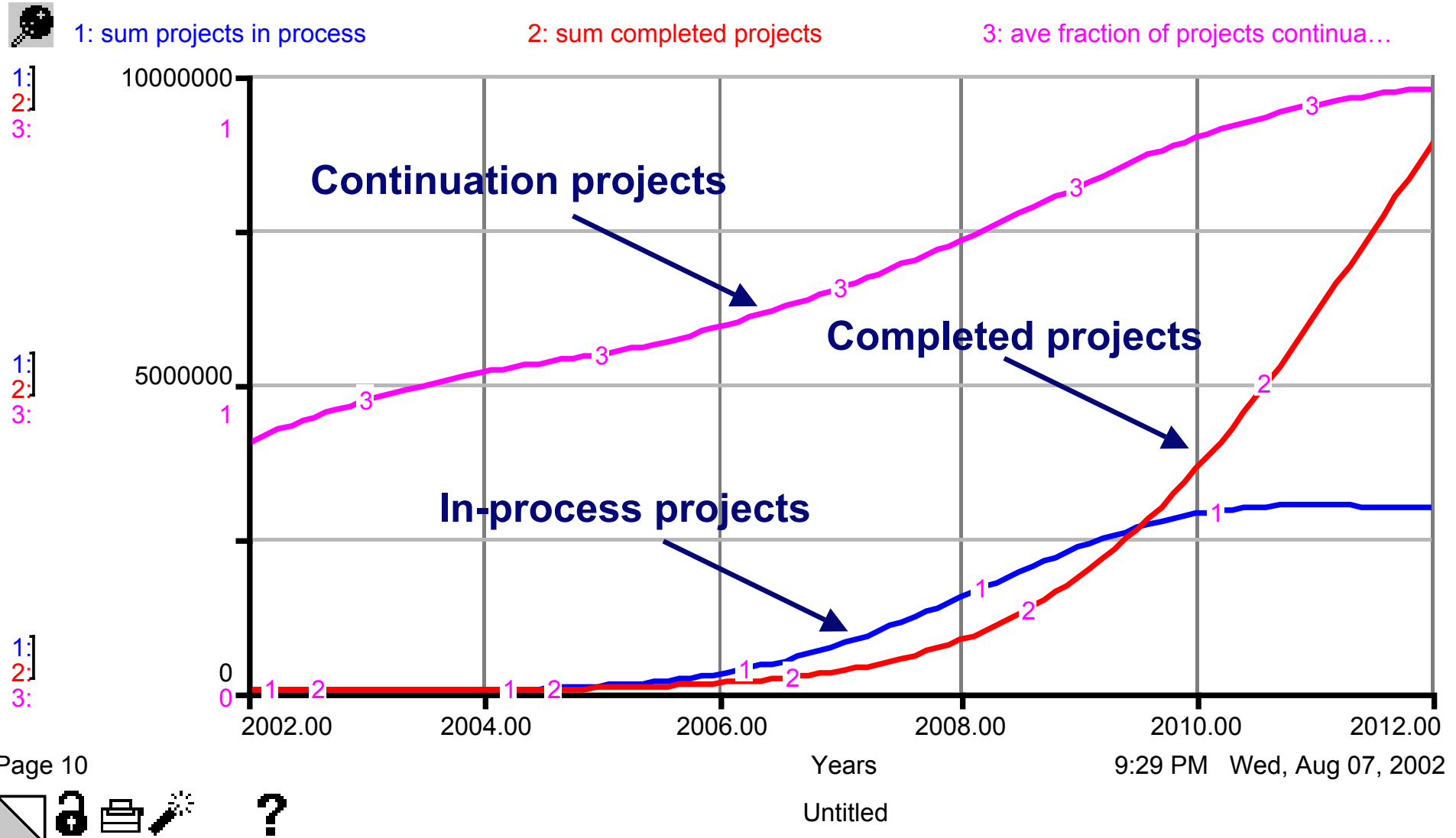
1:
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Build out of Web services shifts to more cost-effective follow-on projects



Small enterprises eventually dominate, even though per project spending is small

2006 Total Spending on Web Services by Industry and Enterprise Size Class, \$US Millions.

	Large	Medium	Small
Finance	81	144	1,297
Manufacturing	1,009	195	2,735
Comm&trans&utils	51	181	2,831
Retail&Wholesale	91	42	685
Services	178	177	2,557
Government	84	183	196
Other	514	646	1,509

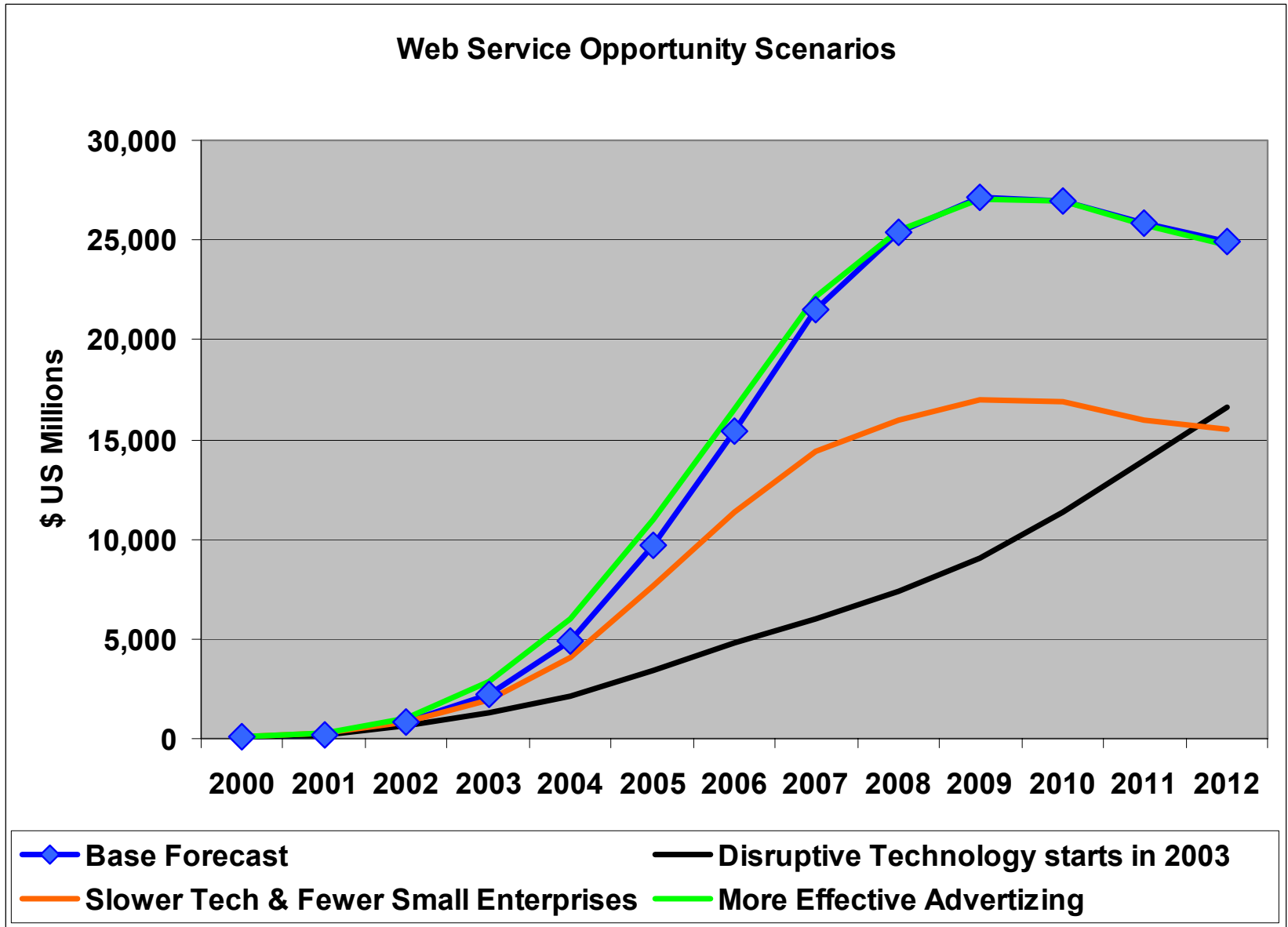
Total = \$15,386

Technology uptake by industry reflects project type and experience

2006 Total Spending on Web Services Hardware, Software and External Services by Industry, \$US Millions.

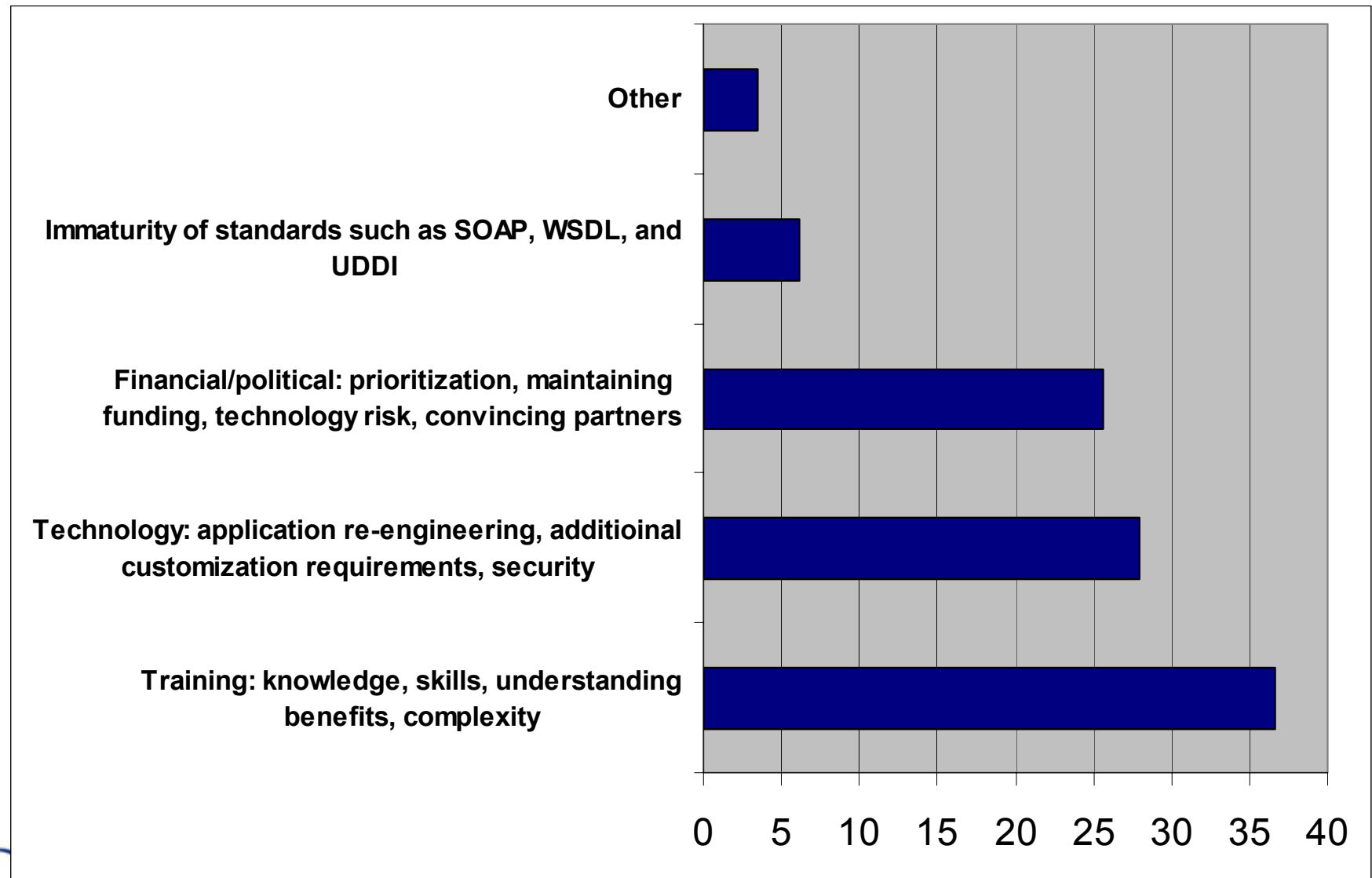
	Hardware	Services	Software
Finance	572	436	514
Manufacturing	1,186	1,701	1,053
Comm&trans&utils	1,199	877	987
Retail&Wholesale	295	247	276
Services	1,066	912	933
Government	114	250	99
Other	771	1,193	704
Totals	5,203	5,616	4,566

Differing future scenarios significantly change the forecast



New technology poses challenges in training and knowledge

What is currently your organization's biggest challenge related to web services? N=522



Conclusions/Recommendations

- We are climbing out of a complexity crisis, and web services will be key
- Adoption of Web Services will be long term and evolutionary
- There are many notions of web services -> but the IDC rigorous standards-based notion is widely accepted.
- Diversity abounds among industries and size classes, so find your “XML community”
- Initially, Web Services will not be “consultant led”...get trained
- Don't drink single-vendor cool aid
- Opportunity growth will be swift, evolving and risky, so get frequent reality checks
- This is the foundation for the next era in computing, so have fun!

Questions?

Please email me at
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