#### JULY 2023

## THE RERA REDREPORT The State of Cloud Infrastructure



### We interact with dozens of apps



# These apps are supported by a layer of invisible technology



# This layer is infrastructure software, and it powers virtually everything





# A quick history through the evolution of infrastructure software

There have been key architectural shifts in developing applications over the last 25 years





### So what?

#### 2000: Pre-Cloud Highly Centralized

There were huge barriers to entry; app development cost millions of dollars in software, hardware, and personnel. These monolith systems were unscalable and unreliable.



#### **2010: Lift and shift** Unrealized Potential

Taking packaged software and running it in the cloud came with a host of problems related to software compatibility, data loss, and downtime. Teams never reaped the benefits of the cloud like multitenancy, rapid elasticity, scalability, and resiliency.







**m**ware<sup>®</sup>

### Today: Cloud-native

Full Power of the Cloud

Technologies are built and optimized for the cloud. Doing so makes it dramatically easier to create apps. Building this critical layer unlocks the full potential and benefits of the cloud, and in the process creates exceptional businesses.



## Three major categories within cloud infrastructure







#### **DevOps & Developer Tools**

DevOps is a vital catalyst for software innovation, providing a robust set of solutions to improve collaboration and time-to-market in the software delivery process. This category encompasses the entire spectrum from initial code design to production monitoring.

#### Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity vendors empower CISOs to safeguard their organizations from an ever-increasing number of attacks. These products are designed to detect, prevent, and mitigate cyber threats and vulnerabilities.

#### Data & Al

This infrastructure serves as the central building blocks for data storage, consumption, and sharing. Data & AI are closely related, as ML models and systems can only be as good as their underlying data. A wave of ML infrastructure tooling has emerged to push us into the age of AI.



### **DevOps & Developer Tools**

1	2	3	4
Heroku 2.0: an emergence of simpler primitives and platforms to more easily use the major cloud providers.	Building resilient distributed applications is complex. A wave of tools have emerged to curb this complexity.	Observability now has four pillars: logs, metrics, traces, and cost.	Convergence of ML has played a critical role in the SDLC, from powering source code generation to optimizing runs and builds.
Managed Deployment	Distributed Apps	Four Pillars of Observability	% of Developers who use AI/ML to check code
Railway <b>render</b>	Temporal <b>RESTATE</b>	Logs Metrics	62% 39%
义 Fly.io 🥋 zeet	<b>orkes</b>	Traces Cost	2022 2023

### Cybersecurity

Increased cloud adoption creates gaps within security coverage. A wave of startups to address various parts of cloud security have emerged.

## 2

Distributed work made the corporate network irrelevant. Instead, understanding identity and access of users and devices is crucial.



Understanding vulnerabilities in code design will only gain in importance as developers increasingly rely on solutions like Github Copilot.

## 4

Data security will be crucial to secure AI models from attacks like data poisoning. DLP will need to be enhanced when sending sensitive information to AI models.







**30%** of all AI cyberattacks will leverage training data poisoning to attack AI-

powered systems

### Data & Al

## 1

A truly open ecosystem has developed around cloud data, with a level of interoperability that didn't exist in past decades.

### 2

A framework has recently emerged that avoids vendor lock-in with data warehouses. This architecture consists of open-source data formats and specialized query engines.

### 3

Snowflake and Databricks are on a collision course to tackle the AI wave as they attempt to unify proprietary enterprise data in their data stores with intelligent applications.



Foundation models are akin to AWS servers which power AI use cases. A wave of AI infrastructure has quickly emerged to support AI use cases around data retrieval, integration, and augmentation.









## Al attracts unprecedented developer adoption



### Al is everywhere today



## Cloud Infrastructure by the Numbers



# Relative to app software, infra software is a larger and faster-growing market

Global Spend on B2B Cloud Services (\$B)



Most of global B2B cloud expenditure is allocated towards cloud infrastructure. In comparison to application software, infrastructure software has a larger addressable market that is growing faster.



# Reallocating \$1T+ of infrastructure spend with the transition to cloud

#### Global Spend on Infrastructure Software: On-Prem + Cloud (\$B)



Amidst the growth of the broader infrastructure market, spend on cloud-based infrastructure has exploded. There remains a significant amount of legacy, on-prem spend that will be unlocked with the cloud.



# Each category within cloud infrastructure is getting bigger

Cybersecurity, Data, and DevOps TAM Estimates (\$B)



Each category within infrastructure software is witnessing unprecedented growth, demonstrating significant potential to support an ever-increasing number of standalone businesses.



## Rapid TAM expansion for infrastructure vendors



Analysts have significantly raised TAM estimates for infrastructure software businesses following their IPO, indicating substantial growth potential for these companies.



### The power of usage-based pricing



Infrastructure SaaS businesses typically employ usage-based pricing while application SaaS vendors often charge on the number of seats.



The appeal of usage-based pricing model is that it is intrinsically connected to the success of your customers. Pricing is based on delivered value. Increasing consumption and higher NDRs suggest greater value creation.

Source: Company Filings

Note: Data from company filings available as of July 14th, 2023. NDR defined as (Starting MRR + Expansion MRR - Contracted/Churned MRR) / Starting MRR x 100. Infrastructure SaaS cohort: AKAM, TEAM, NET, CFLT, CRWD, DDOG, DOCN, DT, ESTC, GTLB, HCP, JAMF, FROG, MDB, NEWR, OKTA, PD, PANW, S, SNOW, SPLK, TENB, TWLO, PATH, ZS. Application SaaS cohort: AMPL, ALKT, BOX, BRZE, CRM, ADBE, APPF, APPN, ASAN, AXON, BIGC, BILL, BLKB, BL, BLND, CDAY, CWAN, LAW, DOCU, DOCS, DBX, ENFN, ESMT, EVBG, EXFY, FIVN, FRSH, HUBS, INST, LSPD, MNDY, NCNO, OLO, PLTR, PAYC, PYCR, PCTY, PWSC, PCOR, OTWO, RNG, IOT, SEMR, NOW, SHOP, SMAR, CXM, SPT, SOSP, TOST, VEEV, WKME, WEAV, WIX, WDAY, WK, ZM, ZI, ZUO

## Infrastructure companies build true platforms



The cloud enables vendors to build platforms with greater ease. Enabling new features and products is as straightforward as activating software and no longer a massive undertaking.



Over 80% of infrastructure software businesses sell at least two different products. This allows infrastructure businesses to generate incremental revenue easier and faster.

### Infrastructure software is more profitable

#### Infrastructure Software Businesses Reach Profitability Faster (FCF Margin)



For a variety of reasons, infrastructure businesses are more profitable over the long-run, including:



- On average, infrastructure vendors sell into larger markets
- Customers spend more on infrastructure. Average ACVs are higher relative to that of application SaaS
- Some infrastructure businesses are open-source and can successfully harvest their bottoms-up base with minimal to no CAC

Source: Company Filings

Note: Data from company filings available as of July 14th, 2023. FCF Margin is defined as cash generated by a firm in proportion to the revenue after the firm has met its financial obligations. Infrastructure SaaS cohort: AKAM, TEAM, NET, CFL7, CRWD, DDGN, DOCN, DT, ESTC, GTLB, HCP, JAMF, FROG, MDB, NEWR, OKTA, PD, PANW, S, SNOW, SPLK, TENB, TWLO, PATH, ZS. Application SaaS cohort: AMPL, ALKT, BOX, BRZE, CRM, ADBE, APPF, APPN, ASAN, AXON, BIGC, BILL, BLKB, BL, ALKD, CDAY, CWAN, LOCV, DOCS, DBX, ENFN, ESMT, EVBG, EXFY, FIVN, FRSH, HUBS, INST, LSPD, MNDY, NCNO, OLO, PLTR, PAYC, PYCR, PCTY, PWSC, PCOR, OTWO, RNG, IOT, SEMR, NOW, SHOP, SMAR, CXM, SPT, SOSP, TOST, VEEV, WKR, WKX, WIX, WDAY, WK, ZM, ZI, ZUO



### These dynamics create larger and fastergrowing businesses

#### Public Enterprise Software Businesses with >\$500M ARR; ranked by LTM Growth Rate



Among the top 10 fastest-growing SaaS businesses with over \$500M in ARR, 70% are infrastructure. This is driven by these vendors (1) operating in larger and faster-growing markets, (2) employing usage-based pricing and (3) having multiple products.



### The likes of which we haven't seen



Not only are these infrastructure providers growing quickly, but they are growing quickly at scale. These kinds of ARR figures and growth are unprecedented.

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### Datadog: a case study



Since its IPO, Datadog has significantly increased its share of multi-product customers and more than doubled its customer base. This has supercharged revenue growth and profitability, creating billions of equity value.



Source: Datadog Company Filings

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Note: Datadog IPO Date: September 19th, 2019. Data from company filings available as of July 14th, 2023. Multi-Product Customer Share is defined as the percentage of customers that use more than one product. Free Cash Flow Margin is defined as cash generated by a firm in proportion to the revenue after the firm has met its financial obligations.

## Infrastructure vendors reach \$100M in ARR in record time



Infrastructure SaaS businesses are reaching the \$100M ARR mark at an accelerated pace.

### Infrastructure software as an asset class beats application software



Infrastructure software outperforms application software across various metrics, driving outsized returns in the public markets.

Note: Data from company filings available as of July 14th, 2023. All calculations represent the median value. Infrastructure SaaS cohort: AKAM, TEAM, NET, CFLT, CRWD, DDOG, DOCN, DT, ESTC, GTLB, HCP, JAMF, FROG, MDB, NEWR, OKTA, PD, PANW, S, SNOW, SPLK, TENB, TWLO, PATH, ZS. Application SaaS cohort: AMPL, ALKT, BOX, BRZE, CRM, ADBE, APPF, APPN, ASAN, AXON, BIGC, BILL, BLKB, BL, BLND, CDAY, CWAN, LAW, DOCU, DOCS, DBX, ENFN, ESMT, EVBG, EXFY, FIVN, FRSH, HUBS, (SIAST, LSPD, MNDY, NCNO, OLO, PLTR, PAYC, PCR, PCTR, PWSC, PCOR, QTWO, RNG, IOT, SEMR, NOW, SHOP, SMAR, CXM, SPT, SQSP, TOST, VEEV, WKME, WEAV, WIX, WDAY, WK, ZM, ZI, ZUO.NTM revenue growth defined as % change between NTM revenue and LTM revenue, and LTM revenue after the firm has met its financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin duliple return since IPO is defined as latest price divided by aftiret list financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin, Multiple return since IPO is defined as latest price divided by aftiret list financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin, Multiple return since IPO is defined as latest price divided by aftiret list financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin, Multiple return since IPO is defined as latest price divided by aftiret list financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin, Multiple return since IPO is defined as latest price divided by aftiret list financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin, Multiple return since IPO is defined as latest price divided by aftiret list financial obligations, Rule of 40 is defined as implied LTM revenue growth rate plus LTM FCF Margin, Multiple return since IPO is defined as latest price.



# However, the market is missing a pure play cloud infrastructure index



Current indices focus overwhelmingly on application SaaS or subcategories of infrastructure SaaS but fail to recognize infrastructure software as a standalone sector.



## Introducing The Nasdaq Redpoint Cloud Infrastructure Software Index<sup>™</sup>



### 25 companies across 3 verticals





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### Overview of The Nasdaq Redpoint Cloud Infrastructure Software Index<sup>™</sup>





### Off to a strong start

% Return Since the Launch of NQRPCI







The Next Up-and-Coming Infrastructure Software Businesses



#### ABOUT THE INFRARED 100



### The InfraRed 100 represents 100 of the fastest-growing private cloud infrastructure software businesses.



#### EARLY STAGE



#### MID STAGE

airplane	<b>@</b> App <b>Omni</b>	AssemblyAl	atlan	) cortex	*© cyberhaven
* 💽 cyera	de <b>sc⇔pe</b>	Fly.io	glean	*	- hightouch
Hugging Face	ISOVALENT	⑦ JELLYFISH	* Materialize	MINIO	A Pinecone
꺼 PlanetScale	🔅 Pulumi	Redpanda	REPLICATED	Retool	* CCC Semgrep
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Mid-stage includes startups that have raised at least a Series B with less than \$200M in total funding.





Late-stage includes startups that have raised more than \$200M in total funding.

Note: Asterisk denotes Redpoint portfolio company. 35

## There's a backlog of companies that are expected to IPO

Aggregate Valuation of Private Companies by Stage (\$B)



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