
BUILDING SUPPORT FOR CLOUD COMPUTING IN THE IRISH CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

The construction industry has been traditionally recognised as a fragmented sector associated with a poor level of implementation and penetration of Information Communication Technology (ICT) by Small to Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs). Cloud computing is a collective term that can facilitate the ability to collaborate within a central repository that can act as a base for interoperability between various construction disciplines and their software applications. Cloud computing is a new layer of internet architecture that creates an open opportunity to add better functionality to an increasingly global network. The characteristics of cloud computing, such as, shared infrastructure, on-demand applications, elasticity and consumption-based pricing, allows all disciplines in the sector to benefit. This paper will present the findings of a survey carried out by the Construction IT Alliance (CITA) in Ireland, as to the drivers, barriers and preferred procurement options for delivery of cloud computing services within the construction SME market in Ireland.

Keywords: Construction, Cloud Computing, Small to Medium sized Enterprises (SME)

1. INTRODUCTION

Gallagher et al. (2004) identified that interoperability issues occur creating a fragmented business process and organisational structure. In recognising that ICT has the potential to revolutionize the construction industry and streamline historically fragmented operations, Gallagher et al. stated that tools, such as, computer-aided drafting technologies, 3-D modelling technologies and a host of Internet and standards-based design and project collaboration technologies can reduce the fragmented nature of the industry. However, the problems associated with not being able to manage and communicate electronic product and project data between collaborating firms and within individual companies are compounded by the fact that a large number of small companies have not adopted advanced ICT. According to Teicholz (2004) there has been a significant adoption of ICT by the construction industry over the past 35 years. However, Teicholz acknowledges that these applications are stand-alone and do not permit for significant, if any, collaboration.

The objective of this paper is to present the findings of primary research carried out by the Construction IT Alliance (CITA) for the SME construction market. The research findings will reduce the knowledge gap in

respect to the business case for a new cloud computing product to be introduced into the Irish construction SME market by CITA.

2. ESSENTIALS OF CLOUD COMPUTING

The development of the web has been seen as a wide range of legal, regulatory, political and cultural developments surrounding the control of, access to and rights of digital content. However, the web has also a strong tradition of working in an open fashion and this is also a powerful advantage (Anderson, 2007). Cloud computing technology, such as, Sun's open-source and open storage provides interoperability for large-scale computing resources, where applications can be moved to and operate across multiple platforms, and hybrid data servers with unprecedented efficiency and performance for the emerging data-intensive computing applications (Sun Microsystems, 2009).

The benefits to SMEs include managed growth, regulatory compliance and competition, without having to deal with a variety of challenges relating to ICT. It is more easily affordable, immediate in its impact and provides modular functionality, in a way that is easy to extend and change, and easy to integrate with other systems. Ragsdale (2009) identified additional benefits of cloud computing to SME's, such as, moving security concerns to the provider, eliminating scalability concerns, and allowing remote employees to easily access software from any internet-ready computer.

The use of ICT has proven instrumental in creating productivity gains within global markets, for example, through reduced transaction costs, scalability, and fast, reliable information flows, enhanced online collaboration tools and new ways to market goods and services (Pepper et al. 2009).

The National Institute of Standard Technology (NIST) definition V15 refers to cloud computing as a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable resources (networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction (Petri, 2010). Armburst et al. (2009) defined cloud computing, as both the applications delivered as a service over the internet and the hardware and systems software in datacenters that provide those services.

Reeves (2009) classified the service models in reference to a tier structure. The basic tier is Hardware Infrastructure as a Service (HIaaS): a virtual or physical hardware resource offered as a service, such as, an EC2 server. This is followed by Software Infrastructure as a Service (SIaaS), a stand-alone cloud service that provides a specific application support capability, but not the entire application software platform service, such as, Microsoft SQL data services. The next tier is Platform as a Service (PaaS) which is an externally managed application platform for building and operating applications and services, such as, Microsoft Azure and Force.com. The final tier is Software as a Service (SaaS): this is when a vendor designs the application and hosts it so that users can access the application through a web browser or a Rich Internet Application (RIA) mechanism such as Google Apps or Salesforce.com.

Armburst et al. refers to a public cloud when it is made available in a pay-as-you-go manner to the public, and a private cloud when the internal datacenters of a business are not made available to the public. The two remaining deployment models are community and hybrid, which refer to a cloud that is controlled and used by a group of organisations that have shared interests, and the latter is a combination of a public and private cloud that interoperates (Cloud Computing, 2010).

3. CITA'S ENTERPRISES INNOVATION NETWORK PROGRAMME

CITA was selected as one of the three networks in Ireland for funding by Enterprise Ireland under a new Enterprise Innovation Network (EIN) programme. The project commenced in early October 2008 and is funded for a three year period. The project promotes ICT and its use in the Irish Construction Industry. The project will involve carrying out detailed research into the particular needs of CITA's SME members and other potential new members. Primary data has emerged from a CITA Cloud Computing user needs and attitudes survey which has

allowed the identification of the support for a specific cloud computing solution for construction SME's. It is envisioned that the results of this survey will shape the development of a CITA SME Construction Cloud-Based application, which will be developed for pilot testing in the next phase of the authors' research.

4. THE SURVEY

The survey primarily focused on establishing the drivers, barriers, benefits and procurement aspects of cloud computing. The driving forces identified the main attributes associated with attracting construction enterprises to the use of cloud computing. The barriers identified the industry's most common perceived barriers for rejecting the adoption of a centralised heterogeneous network. The questions associated with the benefits of cloud computing acted as an investigative tool to analyse if a cloud-based model was suitable for the construction SME sector. The procurement questions related to the physical aspects of obtaining the services and identifying the most suitable licensing option from a construction perspective.

The survey attracted responses from a total of 90 customers and vendors. All respondents were associated with decision-making positions within their company. A total of 50 customers, represented the highest number of responses and their backgrounds varied from general contractors, to professional architects, quantity surveyors, engineers, and third level institutions. The majority of the respondents were general contractors representing 18%, quantity surveyors 16%, architects 12%, and engineers 10%. The remaining respondents were of a dispersed representation of health and safety analysts, software support, and building suppliers. The remaining 40 respondents represented vendors, ranged typically from construction related distributors of architect, engineering, or construction computing applications / services. There were however, 5 vendors that were affiliated to open source technology and cloud computing services.

4.1 Driving forces in favour of cloud computing

The driving forces question in the survey was presented in a ten point ranking scale format. The drivers used in the questionnaire were based on secondary data collected from Armburst et al. (2009). The respondents were requested to rank in order 1 – 10 (10 being the highest) the factors that will attract or are likely to attract their organisations to provide cloud services (for vendors) and use cloud services (for customers). The correlation diagram in Figure 1 illustrates the average results.

Figure 1 is separated into four quadrants representing; high vendor and low customer drivers (such as closer collaboration and payment), high customer and high vendor drivers (such as value added service, choice and sales), high customer drivers and low vendor drivers (such as total cost and ICT cost), and low vendor drivers and low customer drivers (such as contract, access, and providing a greener solution). For example, total cost is a higher driver for customers in comparison to the vendors.

Closer collaboration received a high ranking from the vendors, however, it was ranked third lowest by the customers. This indicates that either the customers have no experience of using collaboration tools or, having availed of them, found their use to be cumbersome. Payment flexibility was ranked highly by the vendors but unfortunately, probably due to its sensitivity, customers ranked payment as a below average driver. Value added service and sales were ranked as the highest drivers overall by both vendors and customers. In comparison, green solutions received the lowest ranking.

The unprecedented decline in Irish construction in the last two years may be a strong contributor to why improving marketing needs is ranked high in contrast to sustainability needs. Total cost of ownership and ICT costs in relation to maintaining and upgrading separate applications both received a high ranking by customers and low ranking by vendors. The need for a service that provides predictable, flexible and lower costs understandably is more significant at present to the customers. Surprisingly, the customers ranked both contract (no commitment as it is on a month by month basis) and access (access from any device anywhere in the world) as the second and third lowest drivers.

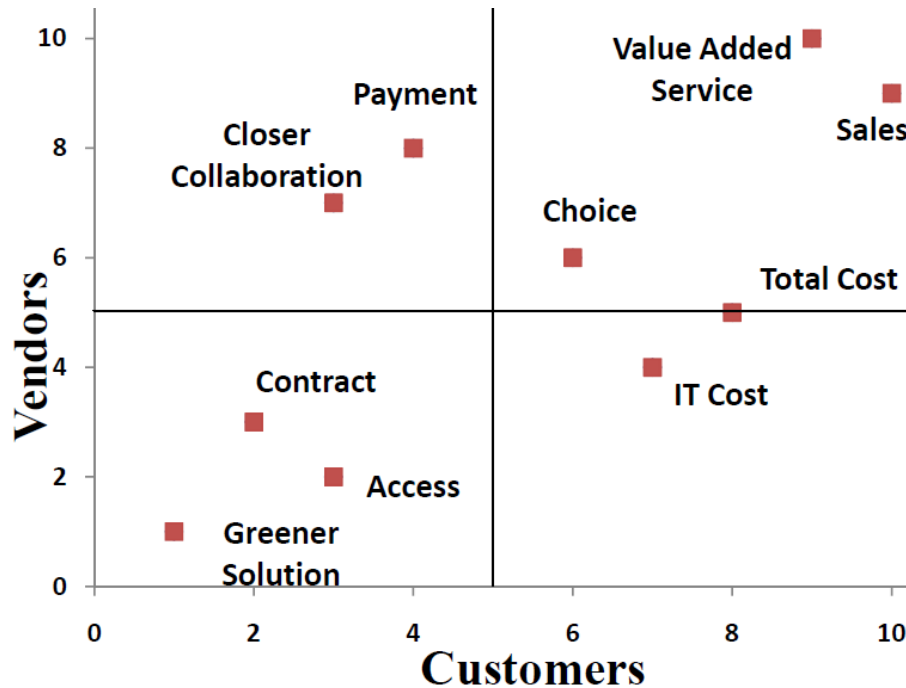


Figure 1: The correlation of cloud computing in response to the question:

Please rank in order 1 – 10 (10 being the highest) the following drivers that have attracted or are likely to attract your organization to provide (vendor) / use (customer) Software as a Service for Construction SMEs.

4.2 Barriers to cloud computing

The ten listed barriers used in the questionnaire were based on secondary data collected from various national and international publications on this topic and other survey's, such as, by the Irish Internet Association (IIA, 2010) 'Cloud Business'. Figure 2 illustrates the correlation between the two samples. The barriers to adoption question was formatted identically to the drivers question, with ranking 1-10 as in the previous case. The correlation line in Figure 2 represents equal priority between the vendors and the customers. The nearer proximity of the correlation to this line the greater the agreement between vendors and customers. Security received a ranking of 10 (the highest) by the customers and 8 by the vendors. Armburst et al. (2009) identified security in their top ten obstacles for cloud computing. The barriers of security, contract and pricing were identified from such literature as Software and Information Industry Association (SIIA, 2001).

The lack of knowledge on cloud computing and, in particular, construction based applications was ranked the highest barrier overall. This may be viewed as a lack of knowledge referring to the type of cloud applications that exist within the construction industry. The lowest ranked barrier surprisingly was 'contract'. Another point of concern was 'pricing' which was ranked above average by the customers, however, the vendors ranked it the lowest. Another significant point is that of capabilities being ranked 9 by vendors indicating perhaps the vendors lack of confidence in customers capabilities.

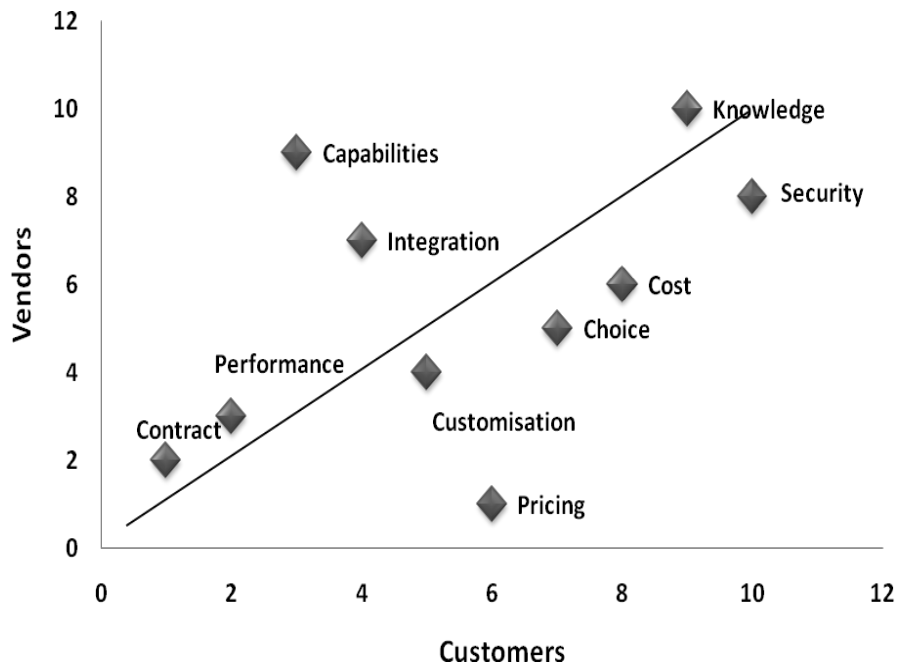


Figure 2: Barriers for adoption of cloud computing adapted from Hore et al. (2010a) arising from the question: Please rank in order 1 -10 (10 being the highest) the following barriers of providing (vendor) / using (customer) Software as a Service for construction SMEs.

4.3 Benefits of cloud computing

The eight perceived benefits of cloud computing cited in the survey were sourced from Ramanujam (2007). Table 1 demonstrates the opinions of both samples (customers and vendors) in relation to Ramanujam’s perceived benefits. The results in Table 1 indicate that the majority of the respondents in the construction industry are in agreement as to the cloud benefits. This highly positive response helps to support the case for the development of a cloud computing solutions for the construction SME market in Ireland.

Perceived Benefits of Cloud	Strongly agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Non-premise	30%	40%	25%	5%	0%
Pay as you go	45%	40%	8%	7%	0%
Easy role out	33%	43%	21%	3%	0%
Spread out cost	43%	32%	18%	7%	0%
Frequent updates	34%	48%	18%	0%	0%
Focus on growth	31%	41%	23%	5%	0%
Maintenance free	42%	27%	25%	5%	1%

Table 1: Perceived benefits of cloud computing in response to the question

Please indicate your opinion on the following received benefits of Software as a Service.

4.4 Procurement of cloud computing solutions

Hore et al. (2010b) analysed the CITA EIN programme respondents interest in delivering cloud based software to the marketplace. 27 respondents (15 customers and 12 vendors) were targeted initially to act as a pre-study for the main survey to identify errors and omissions and to contribute to forming a focus group. The same questions relating to receiving and renting cloud applications were used on both the pilot survey and the main survey. The following approaches to delivering cloud computing were offered in both vendors and customers questionnaires:

- Server-based Computing (thin-client): an application is run on a server.
- Hosted Client Computing (HCC): an application is run on the user’s desktop, but it is served, or “streamed,” from a server.
- Web based applications: web based application is developed to be maintained on a server and viewed through a browser.
- Rich Internet Application (RIA): Adobe (2009), describes this term as the new category of applications that bridge the client and the Internet cloud. It enables Internet applications to be both rich in functionality and engaging to use, but takes full advantage of the Internets connectivity, reach and deployment models.

Figure 3 illustrates the combined results of the main survey’s most favoured approach to delivering cloud based software. The majority of both vendors and customers identified a web based application maintained on a server and viewed through a browser, as the most preferred method for receiving a cloud based model. The next preferred option was the server based computing solution. Surprisingly less than 20% of the vendors and customers considered RIA as their preferred option. Unlike static web and desktop applications that are constrained by their domain; RIA can be used in either connected or disconnected mode. This would give the customer the benefit of having the richness associated with desktop applications applied to a lightweight applications.

It is important however, to clarify that there is a degree of overlap between all four categories, as all of the four categories are hybrids of web-based applications.

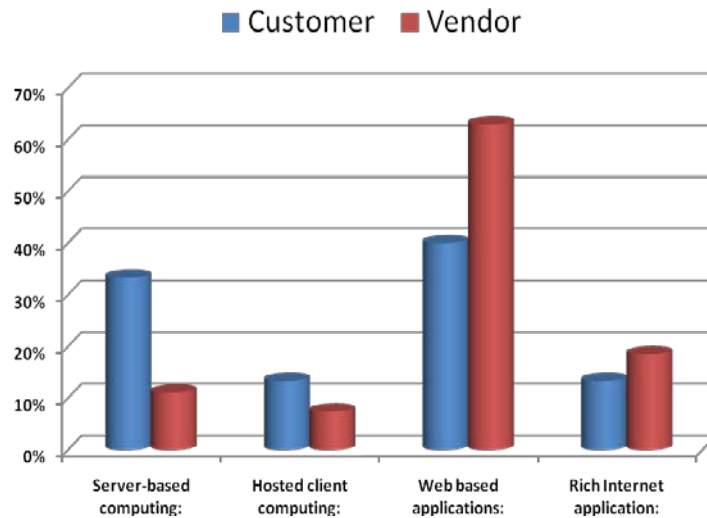


Figure 3: The most favoured approach to delivering cloud based software in response to the question:

Please indicate which of the following approaches to delivering (vendors) / receiving (customers) software as a service would you prefer.

The following points are the choices presented to the respondents in relation to the question “if your firm was interested in cloud which of the following licensing options would it choose?”

- Subscription base model: monthly payment of the software actually used.
- Usage-based model: payment is determined by application usage (customers are charged for every computer that runs a hosted application).
- Transaction-based model: charge customers for each business transaction.
- Value-based (share risk or revenue) model: whatever software is needed to achieve business goals payment is linked to the goals.

Figure 4 shows the results of the main surveys most sought after licensing option for cloud computing.

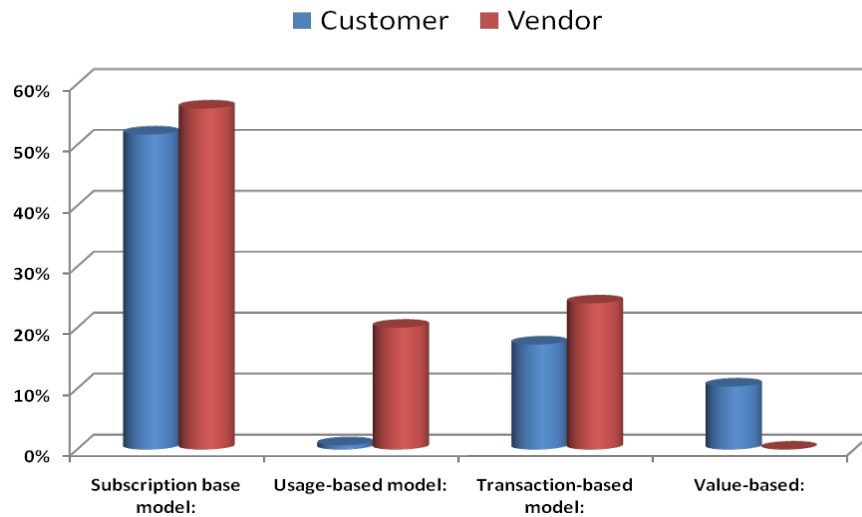


Figure 4: The most favourable licensing option for cloud computing based on the question:

If your firm was interested in Software as a Service which of the following licensing (vendor) / renting (customer) options would it choose.

The subscription based model (monthly payment on software actually used) was the most favourable licensing option selected by both vendors and customers. The option of charging for each business transaction was also identified by both samples as the next preferred licensing option for cloud computing. The results of the licensing option are again a mirror representation of the EIN survey. The subscription base model allows one to control their cash flow more efficiently by being charged on a monthly basis for software that is actually used. The downward adjustment in the Irish construction industry may have contributed to the chosen option as it does not create an environment for long term commitment.

4. CONCLUSION

CITA has been actively investigating the radical concept of cloud computing and its particular application for construction SME’s. The results of the survey presented in this paper has revealed positive attitudes towards the market need for cloud computing. Value added service and sales ranked as the highest drivers for the adoption of cloud computing services, indicating the respondents preference for a good return on investment. Lack of knowledge and security were ranked as the highest barriers to adoption of cloud computing. The majority of the respondents in the construction industry are in favour of the benefits that cloud computing can contribute to the sector. The preferred delivering option chosen was web based applications, which can enhance the support for cross-platform compatibility. The majority of respondent preferred paying for software actually used on a

monthly basis. The survey results have identified the market for a cloud based model but further investigation is needed on the actual components that can create a typical supply chain of applications for an entire project for use by all parties involved. In today's construction software environment the majority of SMEs cannot obtain the applications of larger enterprises and it is for this reason that the benefits of cloud computing received such a positive response from the respondents.

The next phase of research will involve carrying out a detailed business analysis of a potential cloud-based application for Irish construction SME's. Issues, such as, product lifecycle, income generation, existing solutions, purchasing power of market and return on investment. However, the development plan has been designed to enable the industry to participate at every stage and this will assist CITA in identifying a solution that can create productivity gains for the industry through the use of ICT. If such a cloud model can be achieved, it will help to reduce the industry's fragmented nature and enable SMEs to be more competitive not just domestically but also internationally.

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