

SolarWinds, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 05, 2015
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-34358

SOLARWINDS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

7171 Southwest Parkway
Building 400

Austin, Texas 78735

(512) 682.9300

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

On May 1, 2015, 76,388,051 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding.

SOLARWINDS, INC.

Table of Contents

	Page No.
<u>PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>4</u>
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>8</u>
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>15</u>
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>28</u>
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>PART II: OTHER INFORMATION</u>	<u>30</u>
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>30</u>
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>30</u>
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Signature</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	<u>32</u>
Certifications	

The SolarWinds, Pingdom and Librato marks are the exclusive property of SolarWinds, Inc. or its affiliates, are registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and may be registered or pending registration in other countries. All other SolarWinds trademarks, service marks, and logos may be common law marks, registered or pending registration in the United States or in other countries. All other trademarks mentioned herein are used for identification purposes only and may be or are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

Table of Contents

Safe Harbor Cautionary Statement

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements may be signified by terms such as “believes,” “continues,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “will,” “would” or similar expressions and the negatives of those terms. In this report, forward-looking statements include statements regarding our financial projections, future financial performance and plans and objectives for future operations including, without limitation, the following:

- expectations regarding our plans and strategies to grow our business and expand our market presence, including internationally;
- expectations regarding our financial condition and results of operations, including revenue, revenue growth, operating expenses, operating income, non-GAAP operating margin, cash flows and effective income tax rate;
- expectations regarding our international earnings and investment of those earnings in international operations;
- expectations concerning the integration of our acquisitions and opportunities resulting from our acquisitions;
- expectations concerning future acquisitions;
- our market opportunities and our ability to take advantage of such market opportunities, the demand for IT management products in various markets and factors contributing to such demand;
- our sales and marketing efforts and our expectations about the results of those efforts;
- expectations regarding investment plans and our expectations about the results of those efforts;
- expectations regarding our capital expenditures;
- our research and development plans;
- our equity compensation plans and practices; and
- our beliefs regarding the sufficiency of our cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operating activities and borrowing capacity.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially and adversely different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) the inability to generate significant volumes of sales leads from Internet search engines, marketing campaigns and traffic to our websites; (b) the inability to expand our sales operations effectively; (c) the inability to increase sales to existing customers and to attract new customers; (d) SolarWinds' ability to successfully identify, complete, and integrate acquisitions; (e) the possibility that general economic conditions or uncertainty cause information technology spending to be reduced or purchasing decisions to be delayed; (f) the timing and success of new product introductions and product upgrades by SolarWinds or its competitors; (g) the presence or absence of occasional large customer orders, including in particular those placed by the U.S. federal government; (h) the possibility that our operating income could fluctuate and may decline as a percentage of revenue as we make further expenditures to expand our operations in order to support additional growth in our business; (i) potential foreign exchange gains and losses related to expenses and sales denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of an associated entity; and (j) such other risks and uncertainties described more fully under Risk Factors and Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our management’s beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

Table of Contents

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

SolarWinds, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share and per share information)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$221,573	\$237,942
Short-term investments	18,239	12,384
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$693 and \$1,088 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	52,886	50,791
Income tax receivable	2,926	128
Deferred taxes	9,456	8,350
Prepaid and other current assets	6,447	6,492
Total current assets	311,527	316,087
Property and equipment, net	24,962	23,614
Long-term investments	11,538	17,423
Deferred taxes	2,440	830
Goodwill	386,568	363,585
Intangible assets, net	87,408	93,046
Other assets, net	10,266	10,447
Total assets	\$834,709	\$825,032
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$8,182	\$6,829
Accrued liabilities and other	26,182	35,276
Income taxes payable	1,482	2,351
Current portion of deferred revenue	159,140	154,799
Total current liabilities	194,986	199,255
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	9,675	8,609
Non-current deferred taxes	4,230	5,319
Other long-term liabilities	22,749	22,990
Total liabilities	231,640	236,173
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 123,000,000 shares authorized and 76,368,473 and 75,911,349 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	76	76
Additional paid-in capital	290,079	279,584
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(27,750)	(13,299)
Accumulated earnings	340,664	322,498
Total stockholders' equity	603,069	588,859
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$834,709	\$825,032
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

SolarWinds, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(In thousands, except per share information)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Revenue:		
License	\$42,362	\$36,351
Maintenance and other	63,729	54,921
Subscription	10,701	4,637
Total revenue	116,792	95,909
Cost of license revenue	4,215	4,109
Cost of maintenance and other revenue	4,137	3,456
Cost of subscription revenue	4,227	2,463
Gross profit	104,213	85,881
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	43,392	33,980
Research and development	16,370	14,140
General and administrative	20,338	15,929
Total operating expenses	80,100	64,049
Operating income	24,113	21,832
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	109	78
Interest expense	(103) (219
Other income, net	97	195
Total other income	103	54
Income before income taxes	24,216	21,886
Income tax expense	6,050	4,240
Net income	\$18,166	\$17,646
Net income per share:		
Basic earnings per share	\$0.24	\$0.23
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.24	\$0.23
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income per share:		
Shares used in computation of basic earnings per share	76,205	75,207
Shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	77,191	76,198
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

SolarWinds, Inc.
 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (In thousands)
 (Unaudited)

	Three months ended March	
	31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$18,166	\$17,646
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(14,483) (47
Unrealized gains on investments, net of income tax expense of \$17 and \$1 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	32	2
Other comprehensive loss	(14,451) (45
Comprehensive income	\$3,715	\$17,601

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SolarWinds, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March	
	31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$18,166	\$17,646
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,729	8,895
Provision for doubtful accounts	388	348
Stock-based compensation expense	12,325	10,207
Deferred taxes	1,325	(1,198)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(2,587)	(2,986)
Premium on investments	(35)	—
Other non-cash expenses	548	385
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations:		
Accounts receivable	(4,318)	1,716
Income taxes receivable	(2,779)	(1,465)
Prepaid and other assets	63	(1,754)
Accounts payable	1,258	(753)
Accrued liabilities and other	(8,138)	(1,369)
Income taxes payable	1,547	1,122
Deferred revenue	10,362	8,608
Other long-term liabilities	(181)	3,189
Net cash provided by operating activities	37,673	42,591
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(1,701)	—
Maturities of investments	1,650	6,500
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,278)	(6,177)
Purchases of intangible assets	(48)	(117)
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(39,942)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(43,319)	206
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repurchase of common stock	(7,015)	(6,588)
Exercise of stock options	2,716	3,214
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	2,587	2,986
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,712)	(388)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9,011)	(47)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,369)	42,362
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	237,942	165,973
End of period	\$221,573	\$208,335
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$62	\$182
Cash paid for income taxes	\$5,727	\$5,561
Non-cash investing transactions		

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Purchases of property and equipment included in accounts payable	\$—	\$3,661
--	-----	---------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

7

Table of Contents

SolarWinds, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Nature of Operations

SolarWinds, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries (“we,” “us” or “our”) design, develop, market, sell and support enterprise-class information technology, or IT, infrastructure management software to IT and DevOps professionals in organizations of all sizes to manage on-premise, hybrid cloud and public cloud environments. Our product offerings range from individual software tools to more comprehensive software products that solve problems encountered every day by IT and DevOps professionals and help them to efficiently and effectively manage their network, systems, application and website infrastructures.

Basis of Presentation

We prepared our interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, and the reporting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. They do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our wholly owned subsidiaries. We have eliminated all intercompany balances and transactions.

We have made estimates and judgments affecting the amounts reported in our condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. The actual results that we experience may differ materially from our estimates. The accounting estimates that require our most significant, difficult and subjective judgments include: the valuation of goodwill, intangibles, long-lived assets and contingent consideration, including accrued earnouts; revenue recognition; stock-based compensation; income taxes; and loss contingencies.

The interim financial information is unaudited, but reflects all normal adjustments that are, in our opinion, necessary to provide a fair statement of results for the interim periods presented. This interim information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior periods' financial statements to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications did not result in any change in previously reported net income, total assets or shareholders' equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, and the International Accounting Standards Board, or IASB, issued a converged standard to provide updated guidance on recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The new guidance replaces the existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP. The new guidance includes a five-step process for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, the standard enhances the disclosure requirements regarding revenue and specifies the accounting for some costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer. The updated accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is not permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We will adopt the updated guidance in the first quarter of fiscal year 2017. We are still evaluating transition methods and the impact of the new revenue recognition guidance.

Fair Value Measurements

We apply the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and non-financial assets and liabilities, such as goodwill, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Table of Contents

The guidance establishes a three-tiered fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets accessible by us.

Level 2: Inputs that are observable in the marketplace other than those inputs classified as Level 1.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable in the marketplace and significant to the valuation.

We determine the fair value of our available-for-sale securities based on inputs obtained from multiple pricing vendors, who may use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 inputs) or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs) in determining fair value. However, we classify all of our available-for-sale securities as being valued using Level 2 inputs. The valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of our financial instruments having Level 2 inputs are derived from unadjusted, non-binding market consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data, quoted market prices for similar instruments, or pricing models. Our procedures include controls to ensure that appropriate fair values are recorded by a review of the valuation methods and assumptions.

See Note 4 for a summary of our financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued expenses approximate fair value due to relatively short periods to maturity.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-Sale Investments, net of tax	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ (45)	\$ (13,254)	\$ (13,299)
Other comprehensive gain (loss) before reclassification	32	(14,483)	(14,451)
Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	32	(14,483)	(14,451)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ (13)	\$ (27,737)	\$ (27,750)

2. Acquisitions

Librato Acquisition

In January 2015, we acquired Librato, Inc., or Librato, a cloud-based infrastructure monitoring company, for approximately \$40.0 million in cash, including \$0.1 million of cash acquired. The acquisition represents another step in our efforts to extend and connect performance management capabilities from on-premise IT infrastructure to cloud-based application environments. The acquisition was financed with available cash and we incurred \$0.7 million in acquisition related costs, which are included in general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

The initial determination of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which includes approximately \$30.9 million of goodwill, \$4.0 million of intangible assets and \$5.2 million of deferred tax assets, is based on a preliminary valuation and the estimates and assumptions for these items are subject to change as we obtain additional information during the measurement period. Subsequent changes to the purchase price or other fair value adjustments determined during the measurement period will be recorded as an adjustment to goodwill. The weighted average amortization period for the intangible assets is 5.0 years. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The amounts of revenue and net loss related to the Librato acquisition included in our condensed consolidated financial statements from the effective date of the acquisition for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are insignificant. We recognize revenue on the acquired products in accordance with our revenue recognition policy as described in Note 1 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. Pro forma information for the acquisition has not been provided because the impact of the historical financials on our revenue,

net income and earnings per share is not material.

9

Table of Contents

The following table reflects the changes in goodwill for the three months ended March 31, 2015:

(in thousands)	
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$363,585
Acquisitions	30,948
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(7,965)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$386,568

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles are assessed at the consolidated level for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may exist. We evaluate long-lived assets, including identifiable definite-lived intangibles and other assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. As of March 31, 2015, there were no indicators of impairment identified as a result of our review of events and circumstances related to our goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets or long-lived assets.

3. Investments

Our cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consisted of demand deposit accounts and money market funds. The following table summarizes our cash and cash equivalents:

	March 31,	December
(in thousands)	2015	31,
		2014
Demand deposit accounts	\$163,091	\$169,387
Money market funds	58,482	68,555
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$221,573	\$237,942

Our short-term and long-term investments as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consisted of available-for-sale securities, such as corporate bonds. The following table summarizes our short-term and long-term available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	March 31, 2015				December 31, 2014			
(in thousands)	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Short-term investments:								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Corporate bonds	\$18,238	\$6	\$(5)	\$18,239	\$12,382	\$5	\$(3)	\$12,384
Total short-term investments	\$18,238	\$6	\$(5)	\$18,239	\$12,382	\$5	\$(3)	\$12,384
Long-term investments:								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Corporate bonds	\$11,560	\$3	\$(25)	\$11,538	\$17,494	\$—	\$(71)	\$17,423
Total long-term investments	\$11,560	\$3	\$(25)	\$11,538	\$17,494	\$—	\$(71)	\$17,423

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the fair value of our available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses aggregated by type of investment instrument and length of time those securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

(in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
As of March 31, 2015						
Corporate bonds	\$18,294	\$(30)	\$—	\$—	\$18,294	\$(30)
	\$18,294	\$(30)	\$—	\$—	\$18,294	\$(30)

(in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
As of December 31, 2014						
Corporate bonds	\$22,021	\$(75)	\$—	\$—	\$22,021	\$(75)
	\$22,021	\$(75)	\$—	\$—	\$22,021	\$(75)

The following table summarizes the contractual underlying maturities of our available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2015:

(in thousands)	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$18,238	\$18,239
Due after one year through five years	11,560	11,538
	\$29,798	\$29,777

Table of Contents

4. Fair Value Measurements

The following table summarizes the fair value of our financial assets that were measured on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. We did not have any financial liabilities as of March 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2015 Using				Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014 Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:								
Cash equivalents:								
Money market funds	\$58,482	\$—	\$—	\$58,482	\$68,555	\$—	\$—	\$68,555
Total cash equivalents	58,482	—	—	58,482	68,555	—	—	68,555
Short-term investments:								
Corporate bonds	—	18,239	—	18,239	—	12,384	—	12,384
Total short-term investments	—	18,239	—	18,239	—	12,384	—	12,384
Long-term investments:								
Corporate bonds	—	11,538	—	11,538	—	17,423	—	17,423
Total long-term investments	—	11,538	—	11,538	—	17,423	—	17,423
Total assets	\$58,482	\$29,777	\$—	\$88,259	\$68,555	\$29,807	\$—	\$98,362

There have been no transfers between fair value measurement levels during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

5. Earnings Per Share

We computed basic earnings per share using the weighted-average number of our common shares outstanding during the reporting period. We adjusted diluted earnings per share for the after-tax impact of incremental shares that would be available for issuance upon the assumed exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units using the treasury stock method.

Table of Contents

A reconciliation of the number of shares in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
(in thousands)		
Basic earnings per share		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 18,166	\$ 17,646
Denominator:		
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per share	76,205	75,207
Diluted earnings per share		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 18,166	\$ 17,646
Denominator:		
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per share	76,205	75,207
Add options and restricted stock units to purchase common stock	986	991
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing diluted earnings per share	77,191	76,198

Dilution from assumed exercises of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units is dependent upon several factors, including the market price of our common stock. The following stock-based incentive awards were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the average market price of the underlying stock did not exceed the sum of the exercise price, unrecognized compensation expense and the excess tax benefit and thus the results would have been antidilutive:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
(in thousands)		
Antidilutive shares	1,679	1,966

The calculation of diluted earnings per share requires us to make certain assumptions related to the use of proceeds that would be received upon the assumed exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units. These assumed proceeds include the excess tax benefit that we receive upon assumed exercises of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units.

6. Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, we recorded income tax expense of \$6.1 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, resulting in an effective tax rate of 25.0% and 19.4%, respectively. The increase in the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the same period in 2014 was primarily attributable to a decrease in international earnings as a percentage of total earnings, which are generally taxed at lower tax rates, and an increase in permanent items that are non-deductible for tax purposes.

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. As of March 31, 2015, we had accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$1.0 million in our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

We file U.S., state and foreign income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The 2008 through 2013 tax years generally remain open and subject to examination by federal tax authorities. The 2007 through 2013 tax years generally remain open and subject to examination by the state tax authorities. The 2010 through 2013 tax years generally remain open and subject to examination by foreign tax authorities. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we were notified that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, would examine tax years 2011 and 2012. The audit by the Indian Tax Authority for the 2012 tax year closed in the first quarter of 2015 with no adjustments. We are not currently under audit in any other taxing jurisdictions.

Table of Contents

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

In April 2015, we signed an amendment to the lease of our corporate headquarters in Austin, Texas, which extends the lease term of our existing space for an additional year, amends the base rent payable and expands the leased building space to approximately 348,000 square feet beginning in 2017. The amendment increases our expected lease payments by approximately \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 and \$37.4 million for the years ended thereafter through the expiration of the lease in March 2028.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have been and may be involved in various legal proceedings arising in our ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, there was not at least a reasonable possibility we may have incurred a material loss, or a material loss in excess of a recorded accrual, with respect to loss contingencies. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain. Therefore, although management considers the likelihood of such an outcome to be remote, if one or more of these legal matters were resolved against us in the same reporting period for amounts in excess of management's expectations, our condensed consolidated financial statements could be materially adversely affected.

8. Subsidiary Guarantor

In November 2013, we filed an automatic shelf registration statement with the SEC, which enables us to offer and sell from time to time and in one or more offerings, an unspecified amount of common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, debt securities, warrants, purchase contracts, purchase units or any combination thereof and is intended to give us flexibility to take advantage of financing opportunities as needed or deemed desirable in light of prevailing market conditions. Debt securities sold by us may be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis by SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC, or SolarWinds Worldwide, our principal operating subsidiary. The guarantee is subject to release under certain customary circumstances. The indenture governing any debt securities that may be issued by SolarWinds, Inc. provides that the guarantees may be automatically and unconditionally released only upon the following circumstances: 1) the guarantor is sold or sells all of its assets in compliance with the terms of the indenture; and 2) the requirements under the terms of the indenture for defeasance or covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied. SolarWinds, Inc. has no independent assets or operations, and any other direct subsidiaries of SolarWinds, Inc. other than SolarWinds Worldwide are minor. The guarantee by SolarWinds Worldwide of any debt securities to be offered pursuant to the automatic shelf registration statement from time to time will be full and unconditional. There are no restrictions on the ability of SolarWinds, Inc. to obtain funds from SolarWinds Worldwide through dividends, loans or advances other than certain restrictions on intercompany indebtedness as set forth in the Credit Agreement.

9. Subsequent Event

In April 2015, we acquired Papertrail Inc., or Papertrail, a cloud-based log management company, for approximately \$41.1 million in cash. By acquiring Papertrail, we extended our ability to help IT Pros, DevOps managers and developers quickly and easily monitor log data in order to troubleshoot application performance across on-premise, SaaS and cloud-based environments. The transaction will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the results of operations of Papertrail since the acquisition date will be included in our condensed consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2015. We are in the process of gathering information to allocate the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. All of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction will be recognized at their acquisition date fair values.

Table of Contents

Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. In addition to historical condensed consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Please see the section entitled "Safe Harbor Cautionary Statement" above and the risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

We design, develop, market, sell and support enterprise-class information technology, or IT, infrastructure management software to IT and DevOps professionals in organizations of all sizes to manage on-premise, hybrid cloud and public cloud environments. Our product offerings range from individual software tools to more comprehensive software products that solve problems encountered every day by IT and DevOps professionals and help them to efficiently and effectively manage their network, systems, application and website infrastructures. We are committed to offering products that are easy to find, easy to buy, easy to use and easy to maintain, while providing the power to address any IT management problem at any scale. Our customers include small- and mid-size businesses, large enterprises, managed service providers, or MSPs, and local, state and national government entities.

Key Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the first quarter of 2015 include the following:

• Total revenue was \$116.8 million for the first quarter of 2015 compared to \$95.9 million for the first quarter of 2014, representing an increase of 21.8%;

• Combined maintenance and subscription revenue for the first quarter of 2015 was \$74.4 million compared to \$59.6 million for the first quarter of 2014, representing 25.0% year-over-year growth in recurring revenue;

• Operating income was \$24.1 million and operating margin was 20.6% for the first quarter of 2015 compared to operating income of \$21.8 million and operating margin of 22.8% for the first quarter of 2014;

• Non-GAAP operating income was \$48.0 million and non-GAAP operating margin was 41.1% for the first quarter of 2015 compared to non-GAAP operating income of \$40.8 million and non-GAAP operating margin of 42.5% for the first quarter of 2014;

• Net income was \$18.2 million for the first quarter of 2015 compared to \$17.6 million for the first quarter of 2014, representing an increase of 2.9%;

• Net income was \$0.24 per share on a fully diluted basis for the first quarter of 2015 compared to \$0.23 per share on a fully diluted basis for the first quarter of 2014, representing an increase of 4.3%; and

• Cash flow from operating activities was \$37.7 million for the first quarter of 2015 compared to \$42.6 million for the first quarter of 2014, representing a decrease of 11.5%.

In the first quarter of 2015, we continued to invest in areas that we believe are an important foundation for the long term growth of our business. For example:

• We increased our investment in our marketing programs, team and systems, in an effort to increase the awareness of SolarWinds and our products as well as to better capture demand, and specifically to accomplish those goals more consistently for our different products and in our different geographies;

• We increased our investment in our sales function in an effort to expand our sales efforts within our existing customer base, to better convert the demand that we capture through our marketing activities and to expand our sales team focused on the MSP market;

• We increased our investment in product development in an effort to provide new technology and features that enhance the ability of our product portfolio to easily solve the problems our customers face on a daily basis; and

• We invested in the expansion of our facilities, general and administrative resources and IT infrastructure to support the growth of our operations.

Table of Contents

We are committed to our business model and have continued to focus on ways to leverage and refine our model. We believe our business model can be leveraged in the on-premise, hybrid cloud and public cloud environments. We believe we can expand our market opportunity in the hybrid IT environment by applying the key differentiating elements of our business model and continuing to provide powerful and scalable, easy-to-use and affordable software. Our strategic focus in 2015 is centered around the following initiatives:

• Creating the ability to “manage all things IT;”

• Improving the competitive position of our products by investing in new product features and infrastructure to manage performance of technology in on-premise, hybrid cloud and public cloud environments;

• Acquiring and internally developing products that will expand our presence in our current markets or new markets;

• Expanding our web presence, brand awareness and improving our communication with prospects and our current customer base both domestically and internationally;

• Increasing our presence in several key geographic markets, including Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Europe, Middle East and Africa, through demand generation activity, marketing awareness, localized marketing material and new relationships with distributors and resellers;

• Accelerating the rate at which we sell additional products to our existing install base;

• Expanding our international operations company-wide to drive our competitive advantage; and

• Driving high renewal rates of our maintenance and subscription customers by continuing to deliver ongoing value to our customer base.

We expect to continue to generate solid growth while delivering strong operating income and to increase our cash flows from operating activities with our disciplined approach to investing in our business combined with our large market opportunity.

Acquisitions

We have made multiple acquisitions of businesses as part of our growth strategy and expect to continue to pursue acquisitions that will enable us to enter new markets, or new segments of our existing markets, by bringing new product offerings to market more quickly than we can develop them internally.

In January 2015, we acquired Librato, Inc., or Librato, a cloud-based infrastructure monitoring company, for approximately \$40.0 million in cash. Librato enables full-stack performance monitoring of infrastructure and applications on public clouds or in a company's own data centers. The acquisition of Librato represents another step in our efforts to extend and connect performance management capabilities from on-premise IT infrastructure to cloud-based application environments.

In April 2015, we acquired Papertrail Inc., or Papertrail, a cloud-based log management company, for approximately \$41.1 million in cash. By acquiring Papertrail, we extended our ability to help IT Pros, DevOps managers and developers quickly and easily monitor log data in order to troubleshoot application performance across on-premise, SaaS and cloud-based environments.

We account for our acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the financial results of our acquisitions are included in our condensed consolidated financial results since the applicable acquisition dates. See Note 2, Acquisitions, and Note 9, Subsequent Event, in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for further discussion.

Key Business Metrics

We review a number of key business metrics to help us monitor the performance of our business model and to identify trends affecting our business. The measures that we believe are the primary indicators of our quarterly and annual performance are as follows:

Revenue Growth

Revenue growth includes the growth in our license, maintenance and subscription revenue, which are critical to our long-term success. We have employed a differentiated business model for marketing and selling high volumes of enterprise-class software, which is focused on revenue growth at high operating margins. We have built a financial and operational model that focuses on the long-term value of our customer relationships. After the initial new license or subscription purchase, our goal is to create opportunities for sales of additional products, license or subscription upgrades and renewal purchases from the customer. This is an important component of our financial model and future

revenue growth. This model is based on the

16

Table of Contents

premise that we will be able to deliver ongoing value to our customers and maintain a long-term financial relationship with the users of our IT management products. Our recurring revenue, which consists of maintenance and subscription revenue, is reflective of the relationship we have built with our customers. We regularly review our total revenue growth to measure the success of our investments and strategic business decisions. Our revenue growth percentages were 21.8% and 31.5% for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively. We currently expect our total revenue growth to be approximately 19% to 23% for the fiscal year 2015.

Non-GAAP Operating Income and Non-GAAP Operating Margin

Our management uses non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP operating margin as key measures of our performance. Because our non-GAAP operating income excludes certain items such as amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation and related employer-paid payroll taxes, certain acquisition related adjustments and restructuring charges that may not be indicative of our core business, we believe that this measure provides us with additional useful information to measure and understand our performance, particularly with respect to changes in performance from period to period. We use non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP operating margin in the preparation of our budgets and to measure and monitor our performance. Non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP operating margin is not determined in accordance with GAAP and is not a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. Our GAAP operating margins were 20.6% and 22.8% for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our non-GAAP operating margins were 41.1% and 42.5% for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively. We currently expect our non-GAAP operating margin to be approximately 40% to 41% for fiscal year 2015.

For further discussion regarding non-GAAP financial measures including non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP operating margin, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Opportunities, Trends and Uncertainties

Businesses, governments and other organizations are increasingly relying on networks, systems, and applications to execute their operations, facilitate their internal and external communications and transact business with their customers and partners. The size of these networks, the number of applications and servers, and the complexity of physical and virtual server environments are increasing as organizations place more reliance on them. In addition, business initiatives to capture, store and analyze an increasing amount of organizational data are creating new IT management challenges. Furthermore, the adoption of cloud computing technologies, which is shifting a growing number of critical workloads off premises, is also creating new IT management complexities and placing increasing importance on the performance of IT assets as compute resources become more distributed. The development and evolution of cloud computing technologies is also allowing a growing number of small and mid-size organizations to rely upon MSPs for their IT management needs, whereby the MSP becomes responsible for managing the performance of the technology infrastructure of that organization.

In order to address these challenges, we offer a cohesive portfolio of powerful, yet easy-to-use and affordably priced IT management products spanning networks, systems, application and web performance management across on-premise, hybrid cloud and public cloud environments. We believe that IT-related trends and the limitations of existing offerings present a significant market opportunity for our products. We expect our revenue to continue to grow as we capitalize on these limitations and other market opportunities through acquisitions and development. Our ability to grow revenue will depend on a number of factors and assumptions, many of which are outside of our control. Further, any revenue growth and operating synergies of our acquired products and businesses depends on our ability to successfully integrate those products and businesses and may be lower than expected if we are unable to do so in the future.

In the first quarter of 2015, we recognized 25.8% of our revenue from sales by our international subsidiaries, which includes all subsidiaries outside of North America. We have experienced and may continue to experience fluctuations in foreign exchange rates for some of the international currencies in which we sell our products. The recent strengthening of the U.S. dollar against most foreign currencies has resulted in reduced revenues for our international subsidiaries upon the translation of foreign currency denominated revenue transactions. If further weakening of these international currencies occurs, we expect revenues in future periods may be adversely affected.

We believe there is a substantial opportunity for additional sales of our software in the Europe, Middle East and Africa, or EMEA, region, the Asia-Pacific region, and the Latin American region. We intend to increase our sales, marketing and support operations in these regions. However, we believe there is significant uncertainty regarding the economic conditions in certain of these geographic regions. While we believe that any difficult economic conditions may adversely affect the sales of our products, this could also offer us an opportunity to market and sell our products to mid-size businesses and enterprise customers at compelling prices compared to the prices of some competing products.

We expect the U.S. federal government will continue to represent a significant market opportunity, as we believe the ease of deployment, power and scalability of our products gives us a competitive advantage to sell to various agencies and

Table of Contents

departments of the U.S. federal government. We have experienced and expect to continue to experience inconsistency in the buying pattern of the U.S. federal government for larger transactions with our products. Many of our larger transactions, both new licenses and maintenance renewals, with the U.S. federal government are dependent on specific projects that are largely dependent on systems integrators, distributors and resellers whose purchases from us have been difficult to predict.

Key Components of Our Results of Operations

Sources of Revenue

Our revenue is primarily comprised of license, maintenance and subscription revenue.

License, Maintenance and Other Revenue. We primarily license our software under perpetual licenses, which ordinarily include one year of maintenance as part of the initial purchase price of the product. License revenue reflects the revenue recognized from sales of new perpetual licenses and upgrades of license size to our software. We have experienced annual growth in license revenue. Maintenance revenue is an important source of our future revenue. Customers can renew, and generally have renewed, their maintenance agreements at our standard list maintenance renewal pricing for their software products. Current customers with maintenance agreements are entitled to receive unspecified upgrades or enhancements when and if they become available. We have experienced strong and consistent annual growth in maintenance and other revenue. Because our maintenance base has continued to grow each year due to new license sales, high customer retention and acquisitions, we expect maintenance revenue to continue to increase in absolute dollars in future periods.

Subscription Revenue. We primarily derive subscription revenue from fees received from our MSP customers for time-based arrangements and our software-as-a-service, or SaaS, offerings. We also include the fees from sales of the Pingdom cloud products, which we acquired in late June 2014, and Librato cloud products, which we acquired in late January 2015, in our subscription revenue. We currently sell our subscription products separately from our perpetual license offerings.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue primarily consists of amortization of acquired developed product technologies, personnel costs related to providing technical support services and royalty fees and server and hosting fees. Personnel costs include salaries, bonuses and stock-based compensation and related employer-paid payroll taxes for technical support personnel, as well as an allocation of our facilities, information technology, employee benefit and other overhead costs. Royalty fees are primarily related to original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, arrangements in our MSP business. We allocate stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes to personnel costs based on the expense category in which the option or restricted stock unit holder works. We allocate overhead, such as rent, computer and other technology costs, and employee benefit costs to personnel costs in each expense category based on worldwide headcount in that category.

The amortization of developed product technologies can vary significantly each period based on the size and timing of our acquisitions. We expect our cost of revenue to increase in absolute dollars and to fluctuate as a percentage of revenue as we acquire additional companies or cloud technologies that require additional hosting and server costs and as we increase our headcount to support new customers and product offerings.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into three categories: sales and marketing, research and development, and general and administrative.

Our operating expenses primarily consist of personnel costs, marketing program costs, contract research and development costs and legal, accounting, consulting and other professional service fees. Personnel costs for each category of operating expenses primarily include employee compensation costs and facility overhead costs. We include restructuring charges related to severance and relocation in the employee's respective department.

Our operating expenses increased in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the first quarter of 2014, as we have continued to add employees, build infrastructure and expand programs through acquisitions and organic growth across all departments in order to accelerate and support our growth. We continued to invest in product development, marketing and sales for initiatives we believe are important to our long-term goals. These investments focused on the marketing and sales of our existing products and on the

expansion of our product portfolio to solve additional problems for our customers. The number of full-time employees as of March 31, 2015 was 1,755, as compared to 1,357 as of March 31, 2014.

We expect our operating expenses to continue to increase in absolute dollars as we make long-term investments in our business both domestically and internationally. Our operating expenses in future periods also may increase in absolute dollars and fluctuate as a percentage of revenue as a result of any future acquisitions and any further decisions to increase our investment in our business. In addition, we intend to continue to grant equity awards to our current executives and employees

Table of Contents

and those who join us in the future through acquisitions or otherwise, which will result in additional stock-based compensation expense.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses primarily consist of personnel costs for our sales, marketing and business development employees and executives, commissions earned by our sales personnel, the cost of marketing programs such as paid search, other online advertising, search engine optimization, trade shows, website maintenance and design and the cost of business development programs. We expect to continue to hire sales personnel in the United States and in our international sales offices to drive new license and subscription sales growth. We also expect to continue to invest in our websites, online user community site, brand awareness initiatives and marketing programs to drive new customer adoption and support our new product launches.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses primarily consist of personnel costs for our product development employees and executives and, to a lesser extent, contractor fees. We have devoted our development efforts primarily to expanding our product line and increasing the functionality and enhancing the ease-of-use of our software products. We have significantly increased our research and development employee headcount through the continued expansion of our research and development center in the Czech Republic and through acquisitions. We expect to continue to invest in our research and development activities by hiring engineers in our international locations as well as in the United States.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel costs for our executive, finance, legal, human resources and other administrative personnel, the amortization of acquired intangible assets, general restructuring charges and acquisition related costs. Legal, accounting and other professional service fees, along with general corporate expenses are also recorded in general and administrative expenses. Restructuring charges include the expenses related to the closing of certain offices such as severance, relocation and the estimated costs of exiting and terminating facility lease commitments. Acquisition related costs include due diligence and deferred compensation expenses related to our acquisitions. We expect to incur higher administrative costs in future periods as our business continues to grow both organically and through acquisitions.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) primarily consists of interest income, interest expense, transactional foreign exchange gains (losses), foreign exchange contracts gains (losses) and grant income.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense primarily consists of corporate income taxes related to profits resulting from the sale of our software offerings by our five entities that sell our software, two in the United States, one in Canada, one in Ireland and one in Sweden. The rate of taxation on income earned by our U.S. entities is higher than the rate of taxation on income earned by our Canadian, Irish and Swedish entities. If our international income, as a percentage of total income, increases as we expect, then our effective income tax rate should correspondingly decline. However, our effective tax rate may be affected by many other factors, such as changes in tax laws, regulations or rates, new interpretations of existing laws or regulations, the impact of accounting for stock-based compensation, the impact of accounting for business combinations, the impact of accounting for uncertain tax positions, changes in our international structure, shifts in the amount of taxable income earned in the United States, as compared with other regions in the world, and changes in overall levels of income before tax.

We benefited from the tax credit incentives under the U.S. research and experimentation credit extended to taxpayers engaged in qualified research and experimental activities while carrying on a trade or business. The tax credit expired on December 31, 2014, and if not renewed under similar terms as in prior years, the result could have a material impact on our financial results.

Table of Contents

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

The following table sets forth our condensed consolidated statements of income data for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended March 31,				
	2015	% of Revenue	2014	% of Revenue	Change
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)
Revenue:					
License	\$42,362	36.3	% \$ 36,351	37.9	% \$ 6,011
Maintenance and other	63,729	54.6	54,921	57.3	8,808
Subscription	10,701	9.2	4,637	4.8	6,064
Total revenue	116,792	100.0	95,909	100.0	20,883
Cost of revenue	12,579	10.8	10,028	10.5	2,551
Gross profit	104,213	89.2	85,881	89.5	18,332
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing	43,392	37.2	33,980	35.4	9,412
Research and development	16,370	14.0	14,140	14.7	2,230
General and administrative	20,338	17.4	15,929	16.6	4,409
Total operating expenses	80,100	68.6	64,049	66.8	16,051
Operating income	24,113	20.6	21,832	22.8	2,281
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	109	0.1	78	0.1	31
Interest expense	(103)	(0.1)	(219)	(0.2)	116
Other income, net	97	0.1	195	0.2	(98)
Total other income	103	0.1	54	0.1	49
Income before income taxes	24,216	20.7	21,886	22.8	2,330
Income tax expense	6,050	5.2	4,240	4.4	1,810
Net income	\$18,166	15.6	% \$ 17,646	18.4	% \$ 520

Revenue

Revenue increased \$20.9 million, or 21.8%, in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Total revenue by product group was \$66.7 million and \$58.1 million for network management, \$36.1 million and \$29.8 million for systems and application management and \$14.0 million and \$8.0 million for our MSP and cloud products for the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Our revenue from our international subsidiaries was 25.8% and 28.0% of total revenue in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively. Revenue from our international subsidiaries decreased as a percentage of revenue in the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the first quarter of 2014 primarily due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against international currencies, which resulted in reduced revenues upon translation. Total revenue was reduced by approximately 4% due to the decline in foreign exchange rates during the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the first quarter of 2014. Other than the United States, no single country accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues during these periods.

License, Maintenance and Other Revenue

License revenue increased \$6.0 million, or 16.5%, primarily due to increased sales of our network management products and, to a lesser extent, our systems and application management products. The increase in license revenue was partially offset by the effect of the weakening of most foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

Our commercial core product transaction volume growth was 9.9% in the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the first quarter of 2014. In the first quarter of 2015, the commercial core average transaction size for new license sales was approximately \$8,000, as compared to approximately \$7,700 in the first quarter of 2014. We calculate our average transaction size and product transaction volume growth using commercial core transactions only, which exclude any transactions that consist solely of our transactional products sold on a stand-alone basis, our MSP products, or our cloud products.

Table of Contents

Maintenance and other revenue increased \$8.8 million, or 16.0%, due to a growing maintenance renewal customer base and an increase in new license sales, which drives new maintenance revenue, partially offset by the effect of the weakening of most foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. We have maintained high customer retention and have continued to increase our renewal base each quarter as we have begun to renew and recognize the maintenance revenue associated with our acquired products.

Subscription Revenue

Subscription revenue increased \$6.1 million, or 130.8%, primarily due to the growth of subscription sales of our MSP products combined with high customer retention, partially offset by the effect of the weakening of most foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased \$2.6 million, or 25.4%, in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2014.

Cost of License, Maintenance and Other Revenue. Cost of license revenue increased by \$0.1 million in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the first quarter of 2014, primarily due to the amortization of acquired product technologies associated with our acquisitions. Cost of maintenance revenue also increased \$0.7 million, primarily due to increased personnel costs, which includes an increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$0.1 million, to support new customers and additional product offerings from acquisitions.

Cost of Subscription Revenue. Cost of subscription revenue increased by \$1.8 million in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the first quarter of 2014. The increase was primarily due to a \$0.7 million increase in amortization of acquired developed product technologies associated with our acquisitions, a \$0.7 million increase in royalty, hosting and server fees related to our subscription products and a \$0.4 million increase in personnel costs, which includes a \$0.1 million increase in stock-based compensation expense.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$9.4 million, or 27.7%, in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2014. Our sales and marketing personnel costs increased \$5.3 million, which includes an increase of \$0.6 million in stock-based compensation expense, primarily due to the addition of headcount on our sales teams, and to a lesser extent, our marketing teams. Marketing program costs increased \$3.5 million due to the increased investment around demand generation and brand awareness to create and better capture the demand for our products. Our sales expense, which includes maintenance renewals, remained consistent as a percentage of revenue in the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased \$2.2 million, or 15.8%, in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2014 due to the addition of product development personnel in order to add new technology, features and functions to our portfolio of products. We increased our research and development headcount through both organic growth and acquisitions. Due to this growth, our personnel costs increased \$3.1 million, including a \$0.4 million increase in stock-based compensation expenses. This increase was offset by a decrease in contract services of \$0.9 million in the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the first quarter of 2014.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses increased \$4.4 million, or 27.7%, in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2014. This increase was primarily due to a \$2.8 million increase in acquisition related costs, primarily related to deferred compensation expense, and a \$2.2 million increase in personnel costs, which includes an increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$0.9 million.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense increased by \$1.8 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014. Our effective tax rate increased from 19.4% in the quarter ended March 31, 2014 to 25.0% in the quarter ended March 31, 2015, which was primarily attributable to a decrease in international earnings as a percentage of total earnings, which are generally taxed at lower tax rates, and an increase in permanent items that are non-deductible for tax purposes.

Table of Contents

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to disclosing financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, this Form 10-Q includes the following financial measures which are non-GAAP financial measures under SEC rules: (i) non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP operating margin; (ii) non-GAAP net income; and (iii) non-GAAP diluted earnings per share. Each of these financial measures excludes the impact of certain items and therefore has not been calculated in accordance with GAAP. In this report, these non-GAAP financial measures typically exclude stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes; amortization of intangible assets; acquisition related adjustments, including contingent consideration fair value adjustments; and restructuring charges. Each of these non-GAAP adjustments is described in more detail below. In addition to these adjustments, management may include or exclude additional items from these or similar non-GAAP financial measures in future periods to the extent that management believes such items may not be indicative of our core business. A reconciliation of each of these non-GAAP financial measures to its most comparable GAAP financial measure is also included below.

We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information regarding our operating results because they exclude certain amounts that our management and board of directors do not consider part of core operating results when assessing our operational performance, allocating resources, preparing annual budgets and determining employee incentive compensation. Accordingly, these non-GAAP financial measures may provide insight to investors into the motivation and decision-making of management in operating the business. In addition, by comparing our non-GAAP financial measures in different historical periods, our investors can evaluate our operating results without the additional variations of certain items that may not be indicative of our core operations, including stock-based compensation expense, which is a non-cash expense that we believe is not a key measure of our operations.

While we believe that these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful supplemental information, there are limitations associated with the use of these non-GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP financial measures are not prepared in accordance with GAAP, do not reflect a comprehensive system of accounting and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies due to potential differences in their financing and accounting methods, the book value of their assets, their capital structures, the method by which their assets were acquired and the manner in which they define non-GAAP measures. Items such as the amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes, acquisition related adjustments and restructuring charges, as well as the related tax impacts of these items can have a material impact on operating and net income. As a result, these non-GAAP financial measures have limitations and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, their most comparable GAAP measures. We compensate for these limitations by using these non-GAAP financial measures as supplements to GAAP financial measures and by reconciling the non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable GAAP financial measure. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable GAAP financial measures below. For a detailed explanation of the adjustments made to comparable GAAP financial measures, the reasons why management uses these measures and the usefulness of these measures, see footnotes (1)—(6) below.

Non-GAAP Operating Income and Non-GAAP Operating Margin

(in thousands, except percentages)	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,			
	2015	2014		
GAAP operating income	\$24,113	\$21,832		
Amortization of intangible assets (1)	8,134	7,559		
Stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes (2)	13,315	10,794		
Acquisition related adjustments (3)	2,795	(3)	
Restructuring charges (4)	(327)	574	
Non-GAAP operating income	\$48,030	\$40,756		
GAAP operating margin	20.6	% 22.8		%
Non-GAAP operating margin	41.1	% 42.5		%

Non-GAAP operating income increased for the three months ended March 31, 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014 primarily due to year-over-year increases in the sales of our products offset by the increased investment in our sales and marketing teams.

Table of Contents

Stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes increased in the first quarter of 2015 as compared to 2014, primarily due to increased share-based incentive awards issued to employees and, to a lesser extent, the awards to employees added through organic growth and acquisitions. Our acquisition related adjustments increased in the three months ended March 31, 2015, primarily due to increases in deferred compensation expense related to acquisitions.

Non-GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share

(in thousands, except per share information)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
GAAP net income	\$18,166	\$17,646
Amortization of intangible assets (1)	8,134	7,559
Stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes (2)	13,315	10,794
Acquisition related adjustments (3)	2,795	(3)
Restructuring charges (4)	(327)	574
Tax benefits associated with above adjustments (5)	(6,308)	(5,422)
Non-GAAP net income	\$35,775	\$31,148
Weighted-average number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	77,191	76,198
GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$0.24	\$0.23
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share (6)	\$0.46	\$0.41

Non-GAAP net income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 increased as compared to the same period in 2014 primarily due to the increases in non-GAAP operating income discussed above and the income tax effects associated with the non-GAAP adjustments.

Non-GAAP Footnotes:

(1) Amortization of Intangible Assets. We provide non-GAAP information that excludes expenses for the amortization of intangible assets that primarily relate to purchased intangible assets associated with our acquisitions. We believe that eliminating this expense from our non-GAAP measures is useful to investors, because the amortization of intangible assets can be inconsistent in amount and frequency and is significantly impacted by the timing and magnitude of our acquisition transactions, which also vary in frequency from period to period. Accordingly, we analyze the performance of our operations in each period without regard to such expenses.

(2) Stock-Based Compensation Expense and Related Employer-Paid Payroll Taxes. We provide non-GAAP information that excludes expenses for stock-based compensation and related employer-paid payroll taxes. We believe the exclusion of these items allows for financial results that are more indicative of our continuing operations. We believe that the exclusion of stock-based compensation expense provides for a better comparison of our operating results to prior periods and to our peer companies as the calculations of stock-based compensation vary from period to period and company to company due to different valuation methodologies, subjective assumptions and the variety of award types. Employer-paid payroll taxes on stock-based compensation is dependent on our stock price and the timing of the taxable events related to the equity awards, over which our management has little control, and does not correlate to the core operation of our business. Because of these unique characteristics of stock-based compensation and the related employer-paid payroll taxes, management excludes these expenses when analyzing the organization's business performance.

(3) Acquisition Related Adjustments. We exclude certain expense items resulting from acquisitions including the following, when applicable: (i) amortization of purchased intangible assets associated with our acquisitions (see Note 1 for further discussion); (ii) legal, accounting and advisory fees to the extent associated with acquisitions; (iii) changes in fair value of contingent consideration; (iv) costs related to due diligence and integrating the acquired businesses; (v) deferred compensation expense related to acquisitions; and (vi) restructuring costs, including adjustments related to changes in estimates, related to acquisitions. We consider these adjustments, to some extent, to be unpredictable and dependent on a significant number of factors that are outside of our control. Furthermore, acquisitions result in operating expenses that would not otherwise have been incurred by us in the normal course of our organic business operations, with respect to each acquisition. We believe that providing

non-GAAP information for acquisition related expense items in addition

23

Table of Contents

to the corresponding GAAP information allows the users of our financial statements to better review and understand the historical and current results of our continuing operations, and also facilitates comparisons to our historical results and results of less acquisitive peer companies, both with and without such adjustments.

(4) **Restructuring Charges.** We provide non-GAAP information that excludes restructuring charges such as severance, relocation and benefits and the estimated costs of exiting and terminating facility lease commitments, including accelerated depreciation on leasehold improvements and fixed assets, as they relate to our corporate restructuring and exit activities. These restructuring charges are inconsistent in amount and are significantly impacted by the timing and nature of these events. Therefore, although we may incur these types of expenses in the future, we believe that eliminating these charges for purposes of calculating the non-GAAP financial measures facilitates a more meaningful evaluation of our current operating performance and comparisons to our past operating performance.

(5) **Income Tax Effect of Non-GAAP Exclusions.** We believe providing financial information with and without the income tax effect of excluding items related to our non-GAAP financial measures provide our management and users of the financial statements with better clarity regarding the ongoing performance and future liquidity of our business.

(6) **Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share Item.** We provide non-GAAP diluted earnings per share. The non-GAAP diluted earnings per share amount was calculated based on our non-GAAP net income and the shares used in the computation of GAAP diluted earnings per share.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments were \$251.4 million as of March 31, 2015. Our international subsidiaries held approximately \$98.2 million of cash and cash equivalents, of which 75.3% was held in Euros as of March 31, 2015. We currently intend that the earnings generated by our international operations will be invested indefinitely in those operations and we do not expect to repatriate those earnings to our domestic operations. If we were to try and repatriate these earnings, we would incur a U.S. federal income tax liability that is not currently accrued in our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Our available cash and cash equivalents are primarily held in bank deposits and money market funds at March 31, 2015. Our short-term and long-term investments, classified as available-for-sale securities, consist of corporate bonds held in investment accounts in the United States.

Our emphasis is primarily on safety of principal while secondarily maximizing yield on those funds. The balances held in our demand deposit accounts in the United States may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, insurance limits. While we monitor the balances in our accounts and adjust the balances as appropriate, these balances could be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets or by failure of the underlying depository institutions or guarantors. We strive to maintain our cash deposits, money market funds and investments with multiple financial institutions of reputable credit quality and, therefore, bear minimal credit risk. We actively monitor the third party depository institutions that hold our cash, cash equivalents and investments. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to our invested cash, cash equivalents, and investments; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our funds will not be impacted by future adverse conditions.

Summarized cash flow information is as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$37,673	\$42,591
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(43,319) 206
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,712) (388
Effect of exchange rate changes	(9,011) (47
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,369) 42,362

Table of Contents

Operating Activities

The decrease of \$4.9 million in cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014 is primarily related to changes in operating assets and liabilities, such as a decrease in accrued liabilities and other and an increase in accounts receivable, both of which result in operating cash outflows. These cash outflows were offset by increases in net income adjusted for non-cash expenses such as deferred taxes, stock-based compensation and depreciation and amortization.

The change in cash flows relating to operating activities resulted from changes in operating assets and liabilities and is primarily driven by the sales of our software and maintenance renewals. The significant changes in operating assets and liabilities include the following:

Deferred revenue increased to \$168.8 million at March 31, 2015 as compared to \$163.4 million at December 31, 2014, resulting in an increase in operating liabilities and reflecting a cash inflow of \$10.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The cash inflow resulting from the change in deferred revenue differs from the change in the deferred revenue from the condensed consolidated balance sheets because the cash flow excludes the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates used to translate the balances from our foreign subsidiaries' functional currency into U.S. dollars and deferred revenue from acquisitions. Deferred revenue primarily consists of billings and payments received in advance of revenue recognition from maintenance fees.

Accrued liabilities and other decreased to \$26.2 million at March 31, 2015 as compared to \$35.3 million at December 31, 2014, resulting in a decrease in operating liabilities and reflecting a cash outflow of \$8.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. This decrease in accrued liabilities and resulting cash outflow was primarily a result of annual company-wide bonus payments for the 2014 fiscal year accrued at December 31, 2014 and paid during the first quarter of 2015, along with a decrease in deferred compensation accrued related to acquisitions.

Accounts receivable increased to \$52.9 million at March 31, 2015 as compared to \$50.8 million at December 31, 2014 resulting in an increase in operating assets and reflecting a cash outflow of \$4.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Our accounts receivable balance fluctuates from period to period depending on the timing of our sales, cash collections and changes to our allowance for doubtful accounts, which affects our cash flow from operating activities. We have historically had insignificant write-offs related to bad debts. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We use days sales outstanding, or DSO, calculated on a quarterly basis, as a measurement of the quality and status of our receivables. We define DSO as (a) accounts receivable divided by (b) total revenue for the most recent quarter, multiplied by (c) the number of days in the quarter. Our DSO was 40.8 days and 41.0 days at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily related to \$39.9 million of cash used for the acquisition of Librato (refer to Note 2, Acquisitions, in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part I, for additional details).

Net cash provided by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was primarily related to \$6.5 million of proceeds from maturities of investments, offset by \$6.2 million of cash used to purchase property and equipment. The purchases of property and equipment primarily related to leasehold improvements and other additions to our new corporate headquarters. We received \$3.1 million in tenant improvement allowances related to the purchase of leasehold improvements during the first quarter of 2014.

We expect our capital expenditures for the remaining nine months of 2015 to be approximately \$20 to \$25 million, primarily related to purchases of leasehold improvements, equipment and furniture in our domestic and international office locations to support their continued growth.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily related to repurchases of common stock of \$7.0 million for shares withheld and retired to satisfy tax withholding requirements related to the settlement of restricted stock units during the period. These repurchases were offset by \$2.7 million of proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and the excess tax benefit related to stock-based awards of \$2.6 million, which is a reduction in cash payments related to income taxes.

Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was primarily related to repurchases of common stock of \$6.6 million. These repurchases were related to 0.1 million shares of our common stock repurchased under our share repurchase program for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.7 million and \$3.9 million of shares withheld and retired

Table of Contents

for tax withholding requirements on restricted stock units. The repurchases were offset by \$3.2 million of proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and the excess tax benefit related to stock option exercises of \$3.0 million, which is a reduction in cash payments related to income taxes.

Anticipated Cash Flows

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, our cash flows from operating activities and our borrowing capacity under our Credit Agreement will be sufficient to fund our operations and our commitments for capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months.

Our Credit Agreement, which we entered on October 4, 2013 with a syndicated group of lenders, provides for an unsecured \$125.0 million five-year revolving credit facility that is comprised of revolving loans and swingline loans and, subject to certain requirements, may be increased up to an additional \$75.0 million for a maximum aggregate commitment of \$200.0 million. As of March 31, 2015, there were no outstanding borrowings under a revolving loan under the Credit Agreement. The facility remains outstanding through October 4, 2018.

Although we are not currently a party to any material definitive agreement regarding potential investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, applications or technologies, we may enter into these types of arrangements, which could reduce our cash and cash equivalents, require us to seek additional equity or debt financing or repatriate cash generated by our international operations that would cause us to incur a U.S. federal income tax liability. Additional funds from financing arrangements may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the expansion of our sales and marketing activities, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts and expansion into new territories, the timing of any acquisitions to expand our business, the timing of expansions to our office facilities, the timing of introductions of new software products and enhancements to existing software products, and the continuing market acceptance of our software offerings. We expect to continue to pursue acquisitions that will enable us to enter new markets or new segments of our existing markets by bringing new product offerings to market more quickly than we can develop them.

In November 2013, we filed an automatic shelf registration statement with the SEC, which enables us to offer and sell from time to time, in one or more offerings, an unspecified amount of common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, debt securities, warrants, purchase contracts, purchase units or any combination thereof and is intended to give us flexibility to take advantage of financing opportunities as needed or deemed desirable in light of market conditions. Debt securities sold by us may be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured basis by SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC, our principal operating subsidiary. The specific terms of any offerings of securities under the automatic shelf registration statement will be provided in one or more supplements to the prospectus to be filed by us in connection with any future offering.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

As of March 31, 2015, there have been no material changes in our contractual obligations and commitments that were disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

In April 2015, we signed an amendment to the lease of our corporate headquarters in Austin, Texas to lease additional office space beginning in 2017. The amendment increases our expected lease payments by approximately \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 and \$37.4 million for the years ended thereafter through the expiration of the lease in March 2028. See Note 7, Commitment and Contingencies, in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for further discussion.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, and require our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. In many instances, we could reasonably use different accounting estimates, and in some instances, changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from the estimates made by our management. To the extent that there are differences between our

estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected, perhaps materially.

Table of Contents

In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application, while in other cases, management's judgment is required in selecting among available alternative accounting standards that allow different accounting treatment for similar transactions. We believe that these accounting policies requiring significant management judgment and estimates are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas of our financial results. These critical accounting policies are:

- Valuation of goodwill, intangibles, long-lived assets and contingent consideration, including accrued earnouts;
- Revenue recognition;
- Stock-based compensation;
- Income taxes; and
- Loss contingencies.

A full description of our critical accounting policies that involve significant management judgment appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 23, 2015 under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates." There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates since that time.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the first quarter of 2015, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated organizations or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities, that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Table of Contents

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain financial market risks, including the following:

Interest Rate Risk

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$221.6 million and \$237.9 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. We also had total short-term and long-term investments classified as available-for-sale securities of \$29.8 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Our cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of bank demand deposits and money market funds, and our available-for-sale securities consist of corporate bonds held in investment accounts in the United States. We hold cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities for working capital purposes. Our investments are made for capital preservation purposes, and we do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes.

We do not have material exposure to market risk with respect to our cash and cash equivalents, as these consist primarily of highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less at March 31, 2015. Our portfolio of available-for-sale securities classified as investments is subject to market risk due to changes in interest rates. Changes in interest rates could impact our future investment income, or we may suffer losses in principal if we are forced to sell securities that decline in market value due to changes in interest rates. However, because we classify our investment securities as “available for sale,” no gains or losses are recognized due to changes in interest rates unless such securities are sold prior to maturity or declines in fair value are determined to be other-than-temporary.

Foreign Currency Risk

As a global company, we face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Our revenue from our international subsidiaries was approximately 25.8% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The foreign currencies that we invoice and on which we collect are primarily the Euro, British Pound Sterling and Australian Dollar. Expenses incurred by our international subsidiaries are, generally, denominated in the local currency of the subsidiary. Our condensed consolidated statements of income are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency denominated transactions results in reduced revenues, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. Similarly, our revenues, operating expenses and net income will increase for our international operations if the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies.

We utilize purchased foreign currency forward contracts to minimize our foreign exchange exposure on certain foreign balance sheet positions denominated in currencies other than the Euro. We do not enter into any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Our objective in managing our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations is to reduce the impact of adverse fluctuations in such exchange rates on our earnings and cash flow. The notional amounts and currencies underlying our foreign currency forward contracts will fluctuate period to period as they are principally dependent on the balances of the balance sheet positions that are denominated in currencies other than the Euro held by our global entities. There can be no assurance that our foreign currency hedging activities will substantially offset the impact of fluctuation in currency exchange rates on our results of operations and functional positions. As of March 31, 2015, we did not have any forward contracts outstanding and while we do not have a formal policy to settle all derivatives prior to the end of each quarter, our current practice is to do so. The effect of derivative instruments on our condensed consolidated statements of income was insignificant for the first quarter of 2015.

We are exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments, but we do not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit ratings. In addition, we diversify this risk across several counterparties and actively monitor their ratings.

We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as we translate or remeasure the financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars in consolidation. If there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates, the conversion of the foreign subsidiaries’ financial statements into U.S. dollars will lead to remeasurement gains and losses recorded in income, or translation gains or losses that are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Table of Contents

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2015. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms.

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2015, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have been and may be involved in various legal proceedings and claims arising in our ordinary course of business. At this time, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is a party to, and none of our respective property is the subject of, any material legal proceeding. However, the outcome of legal proceedings and claims brought against us are subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, if one or more of these legal matters were resolved against us in the same reporting period for amounts in excess of management's expectations, our consolidated financial statements for a particular period could be materially adversely affected. See the risk factor "Litigation exposure related to our pending and any future litigation could adversely affect our results of operations, profitability and cash flows" in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 under the heading "Risk Factors."

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

Item 6. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index following the signature page to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a list of exhibits filed or furnished with this report, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

SOLARWINDS, INC.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SOLARWINDS, INC.

Dated: May 5, 2015

By: /s/ JASON REAM

Jason Ream
Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial
Officer
(on behalf of the Registrant and as principal financial
officer)

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Provided Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			Filing Date
			Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant		S-1/A	333-162661	3.1	11/5/2009
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant		8-K	001-34358	3.1	9/24/2013
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	*				
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	*				
31.3	Certification of Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	*				
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	**				
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	*				
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	*				
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	*				
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document	*				
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document	*				
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document	*				

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith