

Q3 FY2023

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This presentation also contains estimates and information concerning our industry, including market position, market size, and growth rates of the markets in which we participate that are based on industry publications and reports. This information involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to these estimates. In addition, projections, assumptions, and estimates of our future performance and the future performance of the markets in which we operate are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the data contained in these industry publications and reports.

This presentation includes certain financial measures that are not presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"), such as, among other things, non-GAAP remaining performance obligations, non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP gross margin, non-GAAP CRPO, TTM non-GAAP Free Cash Flow ("FCF") margin, non-GAAP operating loss, non-GAAP net loss per share, non-GAAP R&D expenses, non-GAAP G&A expenses, non-GAAP operating expenses and non-GAAP operating margin to supplement financial information presented in accordance with GAAP. We are presenting these non-GAAP financial measures because we believe that, when taken collectively, they may be helpful to investors because they provide consistency and comparability with past financial performance by excluding certain items that may not be indicative of our business, results of operations, or outlook. However, non-GAAP financial measures have limitations in their usefulness to investors because they have no standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and are not prepared under any comprehensive set of accounting rules or principles. Such measures are presented for supplemental informational purposes only and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our consolidated financial statements, and should not be construed as alternatives to financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of these measures to the most directly comparabile GAAP measures is included in the Appendix to this presentation.

The non-GAAP measures as defined by us may not be comparable to similarly-titled non-GAAP measures presented by other companies, and such companies may use other measures to evaluate their performance, all of which could reduce the usefulness of our non-GAAP financial measures as tools for comparison. Our presentation of such measures, which may include adjustments to exclude unusual or non-recurring items, should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by other unusual or non-recurring items. With respect to our guidance, we are not able to provide a quantitative reconciliation of non-GAAP operating loss and non-GAAP EPS to the corresponding comparable GAAP financial measures without unreasonable efforts. We are unable to provide meaningful estimates of the non-recurring charges and credits excluded from these non-GAAP financial measures due to the forward-looking nature of these estimates and their inherent variability and uncertainty. For the same reasons, we are unable to provide the probable significance of the unavailable information, which may be significant.

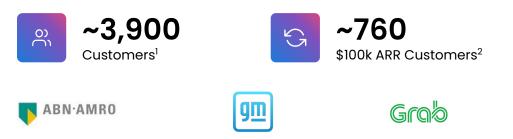
HashiCorp

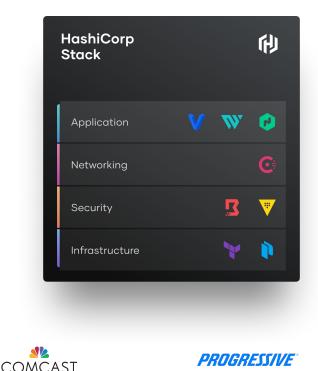
Cloud Infrastructure Automation

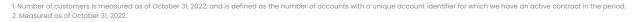
Our products represent the standard for cloud infrastructure automation workflows for teams, and a system of record for enterprise cloud programs.

Thousands of companies use HashiCorp to provision, secure, connect, and run cloud infrastructure to support their mission critical applications.

Our software are de facto standards across the ecosystem, used by DevOps practitioners around the world, and trusted by enterprises everywhere.









1. Company filings from Amazon, Microsoft and Alphabet, latest TTM - Trailing Twelve Months

 IDC - Source: IDC, Semiannual Software Tracker, May 2022. The HashiCorp TAM presented here includes the following IDC-defined functional markets: IT Automation and Configuration Management (ITACM) Software, Network Infrastructure Software-Defined Compute Software, and Information and Data Security Software. The TAM also includes Service Mesh revenue taken from IDC, Worldwide Service Mesh Forecast, 2021–2025 (Doc #US48108721), Aug 2021



4x Growth In New Cloud-Native Apps by CY25³

3. IDC - 750 Million New Logical Applications: More Background, IDC #US48441921, Dec 2021

End-to-End Value Proposition

One Cloud Infrastructure Automation Solution

Enabling a Cloud Operating Model Purchased by a Single Buying Center

승 은 Targeting the Platform Team Delivered as One Product Suite

Consumed via Cloud or Self-Managed



Enabling the Cloud Operating Model

A consistent way to provision, secure, connect, and run any infrastructure for any application

Q3 FY23 Highlights

\$125.3М 52% YoY Growth	3,89 vs. 2,392 in Q			760 vs. 595 in Q3 FY22
Revenue Q3 FY23	Total Cust	omers		≥\$100K ARR Customers
134% vs. 127% in Q3 FY22 Trailing Four Quart		50% YoY Grow 44% YoY Non	wth -GAAP cl	RPO Growth ¹
Trailing Four Quar Dollar Retention Re		Total Non-	GAAPF	RPOs ²

1. .Current Remaining Performance Obligations, or cRPOs, represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, including both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in the next twelve months. GAAP cRPOs exclude customer deposits, which are refundable prepaid amounts that are expected to be recognized as revenue in the next twelve months. Non-GAAP cRPO is calculated on a Non-GAAP basis. See appendix for reconciliation for Non-GAAP financial measures.

2 Remaining performance obligations, or RPOs, represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, including both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. GAAP RPOs exclude customer deposits, which are refundable prepaid amounts that are expected to be recognized as revenue in future periods. See appendix for reconciliation for Non-GAAP financial measures.

HashiCorp | Q3 FY2023 Highlights

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HashiConf Global

Our global user conference in October featured over 10K in-person and virtual attendees. We announced:

- HCP Boundary GA
- New Terraform Cloud features, including continuous validation, no-code provisioning & native OPA support
- HCP Vault on Azure (Beta)
- HCP Waypoint (Beta)
- New Consul enterprise
 capabilities

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Continued investments in our partner ecosystem

During the quarter we were awarded the Datadog Partner Network Integration Developer Partner of the Year Award, Insight Integrated Solution Partner of the Year and Australia Reseller News Innovation Award for Software. We also announced a strategic collaboration with Intel to accelerate migrations to the cloud using Terraform.

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HashiCorp Cloud Platform (HCP) continues to demonstrate solid adoption

Revenue for our cloud-based offerings grew 140% YoY¹, and during the third quarter we launched several key platform updates. Our cloud offerings reached \$12.9M in revenue, representing 10.7% of subscription revenue in the quarter.

Q3 FY2023 In Review

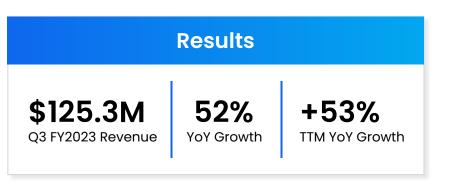
We experienced continuing demand for our products during Q3 FY2023 as more organizations globally adopt the Cloud Operating Model, underpinned by our primary products Terraform, Vault, and Consul.

Additionally, we continue to see solid practitioner and community adoption for Infrastructure-as-Code, as HashiCorp Configuration Language ("HCL") was the fastest growing language on GitHub for CY2022.²

We grew revenue 52% YoY, while maintaining solid non-GAAP cRPO Growth rates. We benefit from being a highly recurring business model; in Q3 FY2023, over 90% of our subscription revenue was recurring.

Our trailing four-quarter average Net Dollar Retention Rate was 134%. This number represents the continued value we deliver to our existing customers. Our business follows a pattern where customers begin a multi-year journey that often lands with one or two use cases, followed by expansion and extensions across our products.

Our focus on continued spend efficiency allowed us to achieve better Non-GAAP Operating Loss than expected, while continuing to invest in the long-term growth of our business.



Revenue Guidance

\$123-125M

Q4 FY2023 Revenue

\$463-465M

Full Year FY2023 Revenue

2. Source: GitHub, Inc., The state of open source software, October 2022

^{1.} Trailing Twelve Months, or TTM, represents data from the past 12 consecutive months as of October 31, 2022

Financial Overview & Highlights

We are encouraged by our solid financial performance during Q3 FY23, as evidenced by our key metrics:

- Revenue grew 52% YoY driven by solid execution of our adopt, land, expand, extend, and renew strategy
- Customers greater than or equal to \$100K in ARR grew by 165 on a trailing twelve month basis, versus Q3 FY22 at 144, to end at 760. This group of customers represented 89% of revenue in Q3 FY2023
- We ended the quarter with 3,899 customers, versus 2,392 during Q3 FY2022
- Our trailing four quarter average Net Dollar Retention Rate this quarter was 134%, well above our target rate of 120%+
- Current non-GAAP RPO⁴ grew 44% YoY and total non-GAAP RPO³ grew 50% YoY

- 3. Remaining performance obligations, or RPOs, represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, including both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. GAAP RPOs exclude customer deposits, which are refundable prepaid amounts that are expected to be recognized as revenue in future periods. Non-GAAP RPO is calculated on a Non-GAAP basis. See appendix for reconciliation for Non-GAAP financial measures.
- 4. Current Remaining Performance Obligations, or cRPOs, represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, including both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in the next 12 months GAAP RPOs exclude customer deposits, which are refundable prepaid amounts that are expected to be recognized as revenue in future periods. Non-GAAP RPO is calculated on a Non-GAAP basis. See appendix for reconciliation for Non-GAAP financial measures.
- 5. Trailing Twelve Months, or TTM, represents data from the past 12 consecutive months as of October 31, 2022

(\$ Millions)	Q2 FY23	YoY Comparison
Total Revenue	\$125.3M	+52% YoY vs. +49% YoY in Q3 FY22
Customers ≥\$100k in ARR	760	vs. 595 in Q3 FY22
Revenue from Customers ≥\$100k in ARR	89%	vs. 87% in Q3 FY22
Trailing Four Quarter Average Net Dollar Retention Rate	134%	vs. 127% in Q3 FY22
Non-GAAP TTM FCF Margin ¹	-23%	-22% in Q3 FY22
Total Customers	3,899	vs. 2,392 in Q3 FY22
HashiCorp Cloud Platform Revenue ²	\$12.9M	vs. \$5.4M in Q3 FY22
Total Non-GAAP RPOs ³	\$553.4M	vs. \$368.0M in Q3 FY22
% Non-GAAP RPO Recognized Within a Year ⁴	62%	vs. 65% in Q3 FY22
% of TTM recurring revenue⁵	>90%	>90% in Q3 FY22



Non-GAAP Trailing Twelve Months Free Cash Flow, or Non-GAAP TTM FCF, represents net cash provided by operating activities in the period minus payments for property and equipment and minus amounts from capitalized internal-use software made in the period from the pate 12 consecutive months as of October 31, 2022, Free cash flow is considered a non-GAAP financial measure under the SEC's rules. See appendix for reconciliation for Non-GAAP financial measures.

² HCP revenue excludes several legacy SKUs that are included in the fully reported Cloud-Hosted Services revenue line.

Journey from Open Source to Commercial Scale ~30x Approximate annual recurring revenue¹ Y C: Increase in ~ARR over 5 years \$10M+ **Multinational Financial** Services Company. **Open Source journey** Y C: to Commercial license. \$6.8M Started as a Terraform OSS user in early 2017 🕨 🖸 🔻 Use cases: 🦖 💽 🔻 \$4.5M Infrastructure as Code, Multi-Cloud, \$3.9M Secrets Management, Service Mesh, Service Discovery, Service Registry Y 🖸 🗸 \$2M **Y** C \$860K \$765K \$325K 1H FY2019 2H FY2019 1H FY2020 2H FY2020 1H FY2021 2H FY2021 1H FY2022 2H FY2022 1H FY2023 2H FY2023

\$10M+ ARR Customer #3

1. Our approximation of annual recurring revenue is calculated by a simple average of annual contract values from the indicated 2H FY and the prior 2HFY.

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Q3 FY2023 Highlighted Customer Wins

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Vault	

Oil & Gas

Land

Landed as a Vault Enterprise customer in Q3 FY2023.

This APJ-based oil and gas company standardized on Vault to help secure its monolithic applications, centralize identity and policy management, and improve system reliability.

Vault Enterprise has enabled this customer to secure applications with minimal change through Vault's agent capabilities, and expedite its transition to passwordless initiatives.

Use Case: Secrets Management, Certificate Authentication, Replication

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Vault

Terraform Consul

Manufacturing Expand

Landed with Terraform and Vault in FY2019. This customer extended to Consul in the latter half of FY2019, and expanded its Vault and Consul deployments in Q3 FY2023 to support the rollout of a multi-cloud strategy across Azure, AWS, Google Cloud, and Alibaba for its next-generation smart-building control services.

HashiCorp has enabled a consistent approach for its development teams, and provides a single control plane for both service networking and secrets management.

Use Case: Global Multi-Cloud Service Discovery, Secrets Management

Vault	Terraform	Consul	Boundary

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Financial Services Extend

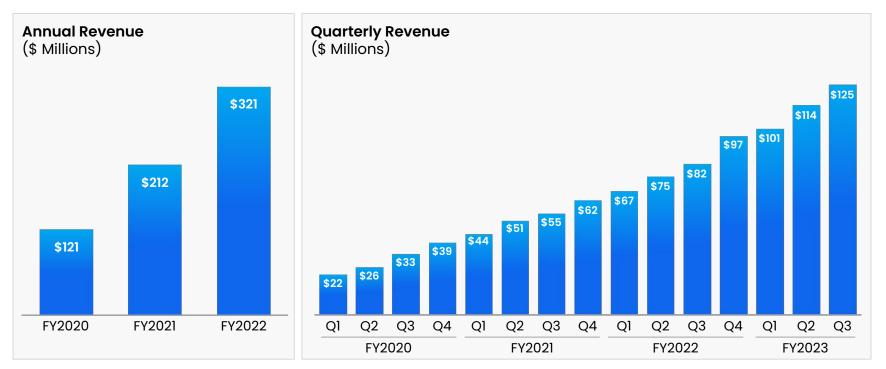
Landed with Vault in FY2019. Subsequently expanded to Terraform and Consul in FY2020 and FY2022 respectively, and extended to HCP Boundary in Q3 FY2023.

Boundary, combined with the entire HashiCorp Cloud Platform, will provide this customer with a unified management platform to simplify, streamline, and automate common developer tasks and workflows to access remote systems and applications. This will enable a massive data center migration to AWS.

Use Case: Secure Access Management, Zero Trust Security (H)

Total Revenue



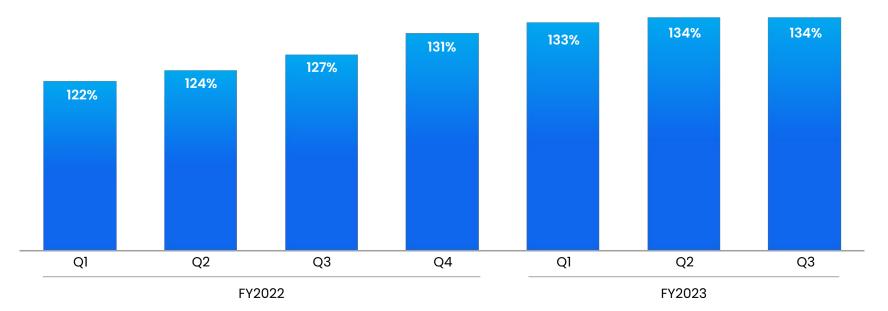


Numbers may vary due to rounding.

Net Dollar Retention Rate

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Trailing Four Quarter Average Net Dollar Retention Rate



Customer Commitments

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Quarterly Total Non-GAAP RPO (\$ Millions)



1. Remaining performance obligations, or RPOs, represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, including both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. RPOs exclude customer deposits, which are refundable prepaid amounts that are expected to be recognized as revenue in future periods.

2. Non-GAAP RPO is calculated on a Non-GAAP basis. See appendix for reconciliation for Non-GAAP financial measures.

3. Numbers may vary due to rounding.

Total Cloud Revenue

Quarterly Cloud Revenue^{1,2} (\$ Millions)



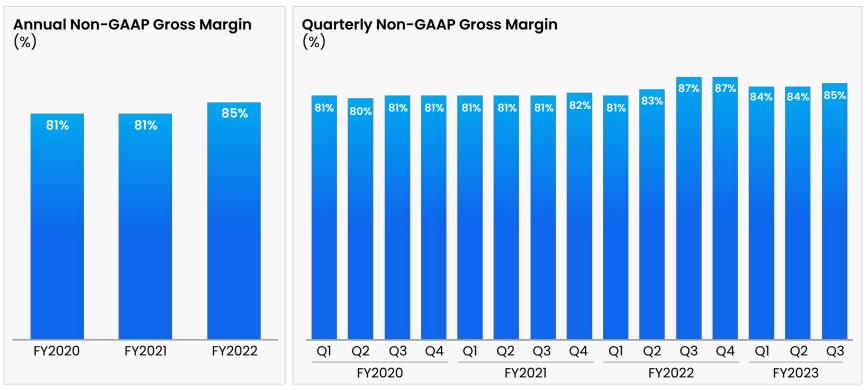
1. Represents quarterly subscription revenue from HCP (and its predecessor cloud offerings) for the indicated periods.

2. Numbers may vary due to rounding.

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\$12.9

Non-GAAP Gross Margin Profile¹

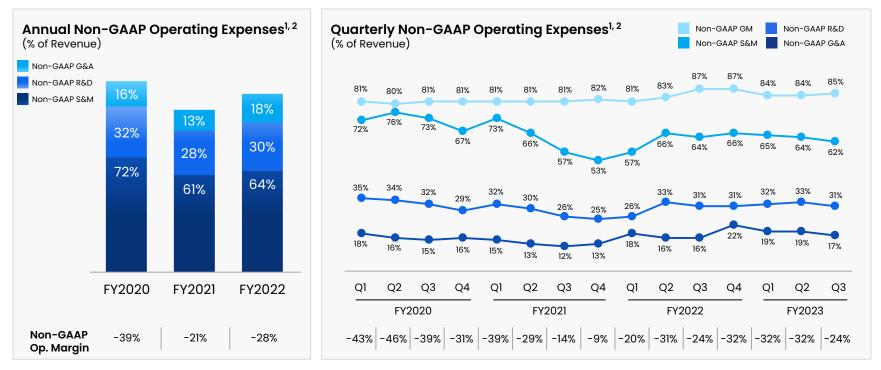


1. Non-GAAP Gross Margin is calculated on a Non-GAAP basis. See appendix for a reconciliation of Non-GAAP financial measures.

2. Numbers may vary due to rounding

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Non-GAAP Operating Expenses



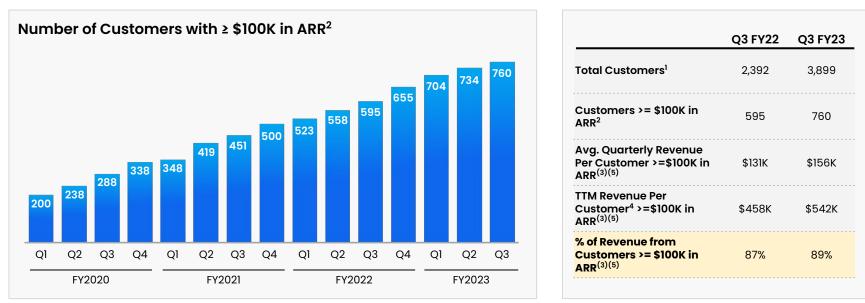
1. Non-GAAP metrics are calculated on a Non-GAAP basis. See appendix for a reconciliation of Non-GAAP financial measures.

2. Numbers may vary due to rounding.

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Durable Growth: \$100K + Customers

Revenue Model: Number of >=\$100K Customers * TTM Revenue per >=\$100K Customers / % of Revenue from Customers >=\$100K



1 Number of customers is measured at the end of each fiscal quarter and is defined as the number of accounts with a unique account identifier for which we have an active contract in the period.

2. Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) is defined as the annualized value of all recurring subscription contracts with active entitlements as of the end of the applicable period, and in the case of our monthly, or consumption-based customers, the annual value of their last month's spend.

3. Revenue attributable to Customers equal to or greater than \$100K in ARR divided by the number of such customers in the relevant period.

4. Trailing Twelve Month Revenue attributable to Customers equal to or greater than \$100K in ARR is equal to the sum of the last four quarters of revenue from this cohort divided by the average customers for the period.

5. Numbers may vary due to rounding.

Guidance

Q3 FY2023 was another solid quarter and we remain on track with our long-term plan of delivering durable revenue CAGR. With our continued focus on operating efficiency, we came in ahead of expectations on Operating Margins and EPS.

HashiCorp remains focused on spend efficiency while investing appropriately in order to grow the functionality of our products, support our customers, and continue to acquire greater than or equal to \$100K ARR customers at a solid pace.

- FY2023 Non-GAAP Gross Margin assumes that continued growth in HCP will drive margin improvement, as economies of scale will enable more efficient resource allocation.
- FY2023 Non-GAAP Operating Margin is trending positively compared to last quarter guidance as we drove more efficiency in our business compared to plan.

(in millions, except EPS)	Q4 FY2023	FY2023 ¹
Revenue	\$123 - \$125	\$463 - \$465
Non-GAAP Operating Loss	\$(54) - \$(51)	\$(152) - \$(149)
Non-GAAP Net Loss Per Share	\$(0.23) - (0.21)	\$(0.71) - \$(0.69)
Weighted-average basic and diluted shares used in computing Non-GAAP net loss per share	189.1	186.2
Shares to Calculate Enterprise Value	21	10.1

With respect to our fourth quarter and fiscal year 2023 guidance, we are not able to provide a quantitative reconciliation of non-GAAP operating loss and non-GAAP net loss per share to the
corresponding comparable GAAP financial measures without unreasonable efforts. We are unable to provide meaningful estimates of the non-recurring charges and credits excluded from these
non-GAAP financial measures due to the forward-looking nature of these estimates and their inherent variability and uncertainty. For the same reasons, we are unable to provide the probable
significance of the unavailable information which may be material.

Financial Summary

(\$'s in Millions)¹

				FY2	020				FY2	021						FY2	022					F١	2023		
		QI		Q2		Q3	Q4	 Q1	Q2	0	Q3	Q4	22	QI	1	Q2		Q3	Q4	10	Q1		Q2	C	23
Total Revenue	9	22.2	\$	26.4	\$	<mark>33.</mark> 5	\$ 39.2	\$ 44.3	\$ 50.5	\$	55.2	\$ 61.8	\$	66.9	\$	75.1	\$	82.2	\$ 96.6	\$	100.9	\$	113.9	\$ 1	125.3
Non-GAAP gross profit ¹	9	18.0	\$	21.0	\$	27.2	\$ 31.6	\$ <mark>35</mark> .8	\$ 40.9	\$	45.0	\$ 50.5	\$	54.4	\$	62.3	\$	71.3	\$ 83.7	\$	85.0	\$	96.1	\$ 1	106.7
Non-GAAP gross margin		81.09	6	80.0%		81.0%	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%		81.0%	82.0%		81.0%		83.0%		87.0%	87.0%		84.2%		84.4%		85.1%
Non-GAAP S&M expense ¹	5	16.1	\$	20.0	\$	24.6	\$ 26.2	\$ 32.2	\$ 33.6	\$	31.3	\$ 32.6	\$	38.2	\$	49.5	\$	53.0	\$ 63.9	\$	65.9	\$	73.3	\$	77.5
Non-GAAP R&D expense ¹	\$	5 7.7	\$	8.9	\$	10.7	\$ 11.3	\$ 14.4	\$ 15.1	\$	14.6	\$ 15.4	\$	17.7	\$	24.5	\$	25.3	\$ 29.7	\$	32.4	\$	<mark>37.4</mark>	\$	38.9
Non-GAAP G&A expense ¹	9	3.9	\$	<mark>4.</mark> 1	\$	4.9	\$ 6.2	\$ 6.6	\$ 6.8	\$	6.7	\$ 7.9	\$	12.2	\$	11.9	\$	13. <mark>1</mark>	\$ 21.1	\$	18.7	\$	21.5	\$	20.7
Non-GAAP operating loss ¹	9	6 (9.6) \$	(12.0)	\$	(13.0)	\$ (12.1)	\$ (17.2)	\$ (14.5)	\$	(7.6)	\$ (5.5)	\$	(13.7)	\$	(23.6)	\$	(20.0)	\$ (31.1)	\$	(32.0)	\$	(36.0)	\$ ((30.4)
Non-GAAP operating margin ¹		-43.09	6	- <mark>46.0%</mark>	- -	39.0%	-31.0%	- <mark>39.0%</mark>	-29.0%		-1 <mark>4.0</mark> %	-9.0%		-20.0%		-31.0%		-24.0%	-32.0%		-31.7%		-31.6%	-2	24.2%

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (\$'s in Millions)¹

			FY20	20		FY2020			F	Y202	21		FY2021			FY2	2022			FY2022		FY20	023	
	 QI	Q2	i.	Q3	Q4		QI	í T	Q2		Q3	Q4		QI		Q2	Q	3	Q4		QI	Q	2	Q3
Total Revenue	\$ 22.2	\$ 2	6.4	\$ 33.5	5 \$ 39.2	\$ 121.3	\$ 4	4.3	\$ 50.5	5 \$	55.2	\$ 61.8	\$ 211.9	\$ 66.9	\$	75.1	\$ 8	2.2	\$ 96.6	\$ 320.8	\$ 100.9	\$ 11	3.9	\$ 125.3
Sales and marketing (S&M) expense on a GAAP basis	\$ 16.6	\$ 2	0.8	\$ 25.2	\$ 26.8	\$ 89.3	\$ 3	32.9	\$ 43.	.1 \$	31.9	\$ 33.2	\$ 141.0	\$ 38.9	\$	50.0	\$ 5	3.5	\$ 127.1	\$ 269.5	\$ 80.3	\$ 8	87.7	\$ 92.9
Less: Stock-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 0.5	\$	8.0	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 2.5	\$	0.6	\$ 9.5	5 \$	0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 11.3	\$ 0.7	\$	0.5	\$	0.5	\$ 63.2	\$ 64.9	\$ 14.4	\$ 1	4.4	\$ 15.4
Non-GAAP S&M expense	\$ 16.1	\$ 20	.0	\$ 24.6	\$ 26.2	\$ 86.8	\$ 3	2.2	\$ 33.6	6 \$	31.3	\$ 32.6	\$ 129.7	\$ 38.2	\$	49.5	\$ 5	3.0	\$ 63.9	\$ 204.6	\$ 65.9	\$ 7	3.3	\$ 77.5
Non-GAAP S&M expense as a % of total revenue	72.0%	76	.0%	73.0	% 67.0%	72.0%	73	3.0%	66.0	1%	57.0%	53.0%	61.0%	57.0%	0	66.0%	64	4.0%	66.0%	64.0%	65.3%	64	4.4%	61.9%
Research and development (R&D) expense on a GAAP basis	\$ 8.0	\$	9.3	\$ 11.	1 \$ 11.7	\$ 40.1	\$ 1	14.5	\$ 19.8	B \$	15.1	\$ 15.9	\$ 65.2	\$ 18.1	\$	24.9	\$ 2	5.7	\$ 96.3	\$ 165.0	\$ 47.2	\$ 4	7.9	\$ 53.9
Less: Stock-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 0.3	\$	0.3	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.5	\$	0.4	\$ 4.7	7 \$	0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 6.0	\$ 0.4	\$	0.4	\$	0.4	\$ 66.6	\$ 67.9	\$ 14.7	\$ 1	0.5	\$ 15.0
Non-GAAP R&D expense	\$ 7.7	\$ 8	.9	\$ 10.7	\$ 11.3	\$ 38.6	\$ 1	14.1	\$ 15.	1 \$	14.6	\$ 15.4	\$ 59.3	\$ 17.7	\$	24.5	\$ 2	5.3	\$ 29.7	\$ 97.1	\$ 32.4	\$ 3	7.4	\$ 38.9
Non-GAAP R&D expense as a % of total revenue	35.0%	34	.0%	32.0	% 29.0%	32.0%	32	2.0%	30.0	1%	26.0%	25.0%	28.0%	26.0%	6	33.0%	3	1.0%	31.0%	30.0%	32.2%	32	2.8%	31.0%
General and Administrative (G&A) expense on a GAAP basis	\$ 6.0	\$	5.1	\$ 5.9	\$ 7.2	\$ 24.1	\$	7.3	\$ 25.5	5 \$	5 7.3	\$ 8.5	\$ 48.5	\$ 12.6	\$	12.4	\$ 1	3.5	\$ 73.6	\$ 112.1	\$ 32.5	\$ 3	5.4	\$ 33.4
Less: Stock-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 2.1	\$	9.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 5.0	\$	0.7	\$ 18.7	7 \$	0.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 20.6	\$ 0.5	\$	0.5	\$	0.4	\$ 52.5	\$ 53.8	\$ 13.8	\$ 1	3.9	\$ 12.7
Non-GAAP G&A expense	\$ 3.9	\$	4.1	\$ 4.9	\$ 6.2	\$ 19.1	\$ 6	6.6	\$ 6.8	B \$	6.7	\$ 7.9	\$ 27.9	\$ 12.2	\$	11.9	\$	3.1	\$ 21.1	\$ 58.3	\$ 18.7	\$ 2	1.5	\$ 20.7
Non-GAAP G&A expense as a % of total revenue	 18.0%	16	.0%	15.0	% 16.0%	16.0%	15	5.0%	13.0	%	12.0%	13.0%	13.0%	18.0%	6	16.0%	16	6.0%	22.0%	18.0%	18.6%	18	8.8%	16.5%

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (\$'s in Millions)¹

		FY2	020		FY2020		FY2	2021		FY2021		FY2	022		FY2022		FY2023	
	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3
Total GAAP Operating Expenses	\$ 30.6	\$ 35.1	\$ 42.1	\$ 45.7	\$ 153.6	\$ 54.7	\$ 88.4	\$ 54.2	\$ 57.5	\$ 254.8	\$ 69.7	\$ 87.3	\$ 92.6	\$ 297.0	\$ 546.6	\$ 160.0	\$ 170.9	\$ 180.1
Less: Stock-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 9.0	\$ 1.8	\$ 32.9	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.6	\$ 37.9	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.3	\$ 182.2	\$ 186.6	\$ 42.9	\$ 38.8	\$ 43.0
Total non-GAAP Operating Expenses	\$ 27.7	\$ 33.1	\$ 40.2	\$ 43.7	\$ 144.6	\$ 53.0	\$ 55.5	\$ 52.6	\$ 55.9	\$ 217.0	\$ 68.0	\$ 85.9	\$ 91.3	\$ 114.8	\$ 360.0	\$ 117.0	\$ 132.1	\$ 137.1

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (\$'s in Millions)¹

		FY2	020		FY2020		FY2	2021		FY2021		FY2	022		FY2022		FY2023	
	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3
Total net loss per share on a GAAP basis	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.90)	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (1.32)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.33)	\$ (1.70)	\$ (3.48)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.38)
Add: Stock-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 1.47	\$ 2.41	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.25
Add: Adjustment to total fully diluted earnings per share ²	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ -	\$ -
Non-GAAP net loss per share	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.74)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (1.07)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.13)
Weighted average shares, basic and diluted	56.1	58.8	59.4	60.2	59.2	61.1	62.2	64.9	65.2	63.4	65.7	66.5	66.8	133.6	83.3	182.9	185.2	187.1

1. In connection with tender offers and secondary sales of our common stock, stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2021, included \$1.5 million and \$32.1 million of expense, respectively, related to the amount paid in excess of the estimated fair value of common stock as of the date of the transactions.

2. The sum of the fully diluted earnings per share impact of individual reconciling items may not total to fully diluted Non-GAAP net loss per share used in computing the GAAP net loss per share differs from the weighted-average shares used in computing the Non-GAAP net loss per share and due to rounding of the individual reconciling items. The GAAP net loss per share calculation uses a lower share count as it excludes potentially dilutive shares, which are included in calculating the non-GAAP loss per share.

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (\$'s in Millions)¹

		FY:	2020		FY2020		FY	2021		FY2021		FY	2022		FY2022		FY2023	
	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q2
Total Revenue	\$ 22.2	\$ 26.4	\$ 33.	5 \$ 39.2	\$ 121.3	\$ 44.3	\$ 50.5	\$ 55.2	\$ 61.8	\$ 211.9	\$ 66.9	\$ 75.1	\$ 82.	2 \$ 96.6	\$ 320.8	\$ 100.9	\$ 113.9	\$ 125.3
Total gross profit on a GAAP basis Add: Amortization of stock-based compensation of	\$ 17.9	\$ 20.9	\$ 27	.1 \$ 31.5	\$ 97.3	\$ 35.6	\$ 39.9	\$ 44.9	\$ 50.4	\$ 170.8	\$ 54.2	\$ 62.2	\$ 71	.1 \$ 69.8	\$ 257.3	\$ 81.5	\$ 92.3	\$ 102.8
capitalized internal-use software	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3
Add: Stock-based compensation expense in cost of revenue ¹	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0	.1 \$ 0.1	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.	2 \$ 13.5	\$ 13.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.7
Non-GAAP gross profit	\$ 18.0	\$ 21.0	\$ 27.	2 \$ 31.6	\$ 97.8	\$ 35.8	\$ 40.9	\$ 45.0	\$ 50.5	\$ 172.2	\$ 54.4	\$ 62.3	\$ 71.	3 \$ 83.7	\$ 271.6	\$ 85.0	\$ 96.1	\$ 106.7
Non-GAAP gross margin	81.0%	80.0%	81.0	% 81.0%	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%	81.09	% 82.0%	81.0%	81.0%	83.0%	6 87. <mark>0</mark>	87.0%	85.0%	84.2%	84.4%	85.2%
		FY	2020		FY2020		FY	2021		FY2021		FY	2022		FY2022		FY2023	
	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q2
Total Revenue	\$ 22.2	\$ 26.4	\$ 33.	5 \$ 39.2	\$ 121.3	\$ 44.3	\$ 50.5	\$ 55.2	\$ 61.8	\$ 211.9	\$ 66.9	\$ 75.1	\$ 82.	2 \$ 96.5	\$ 320.8	\$ 100.9	\$ 113.9	\$ 125.3
Operating Loss Add: Amortization of stock-based compensation of	\$ (12.7)	\$ (14.2)	\$ (15	.1) \$ (14.3)	\$ (56.2)	\$ (19.1)	\$ (48.4)	\$ (9.3	s) \$ (7.1)	\$ (84.0)	\$ (15.4)	\$ (25.1) \$ (21.	5) \$(227.2)	\$ (289.2)	\$ (78.4)	\$ (78.6)	\$ (77.3)
capitalized internal-use software	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3
Add: Stock-based compensation expense ¹	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.2	\$ 2	.1 \$ 2.1	\$ 9.5	\$ 1.9	\$ 33.9	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.7	\$ 39.2	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.	5 \$ 195.7	\$ 200.4	\$ 46.3	\$ 42.4	\$ 46.7
Non-GAAP operating loss	\$ (9.6)	\$ (12.0)	\$ (13.0	0) \$ (12.1)	\$ (46.8)	\$ (17.2)	\$ (14.5)	\$ (7.6) \$ (5.5)	\$ (44.8)	\$ (13.7)	\$ (23.6) \$ (20.	0) \$ (31.1)	\$ (88.4)	\$ (32.0)	\$ (36.0)	\$ (30.4)

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (\$'s in Millions)¹

			FY2	2020)				FY2	2021							FY2	2022						FY	2023		
GAAP RPOS		Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2		23	1	Q4		QI	(Q2	(23	i	Q4		Q1	1	Q2	1	Q3
GAAP short-term RPOs ("cRPO")	\$	59.8	\$ 68.0	\$	80.4	\$ 97.4	\$	100.6	\$ 116.2	\$	131.6	\$	165.8	\$	178.7	\$	198.6	\$ 2	220.7	\$	268.9	\$	284.3	\$	304.2	\$	322.4
GAAP long-term RPOs	\$	26.2	\$ 25.4	\$	34.6	\$ 54.7	\$	54.8	\$ 62.3	\$	74.3	\$	98.1	\$	109.2	\$	118.8	\$	128.3	\$	159.9	\$	149.6	\$	171.8	\$	209.4
Total GAAP RPOs	\$	86.0	\$ 93.4	\$	115.0	\$ 152.1	\$	155.4	\$ 178.5	\$ 2	206.0	\$	263.9	\$ 2	287.9	\$	317.4	\$ 3	49.0	\$	428.8	\$	433.9	\$ 4	476.0	\$	531.8
Customer Deposits																						-					
Customer deposits expected to be recognized within the next 12 months	\$	11.6	\$ 13.6	\$	14.4	\$ 16.0	\$	17.3	\$ 18.1	\$	17.5	\$	20.4	\$	18.3	\$	17.1	\$	16.9	\$	20.3	\$	20.9	\$	20.1	\$	19,1
Customer deposits expected to be																											
recognized after the next 12 months	\$	3.9	\$ 3.5	\$	3.3	\$ 2.9	\$	2.5	\$ 1.9	\$	1.3	\$	1.8	\$	1.4	\$	1.3	\$	2.0	\$	3.1	\$	2.8	\$	2.3	\$	2.5
Total customer deposits	\$	15.5	\$ 17.1	\$	17.6	\$ 18.9	\$	19.8	\$ 20.0	\$	18.8	\$	22.2	\$	19.8	\$	18.4	\$	19.0	s	23.4	\$	23.7	\$	22.4	\$	21.6
Total Non-GAAP RPOs	\$	101.5	\$ 110.5	\$	132.6	\$ 171.0	\$	175.2	\$ 198.5	\$2	24.8	\$	286.1	\$ 3	807.7	\$ 3	35.8	\$3	68.0	\$	452.2	\$	457.6	\$4	498.4	\$5	553.4
Total Non-GAAP short-term RPOs	_						_															_					
("cRPO")	\$	71.4	\$ 81.6	\$	94.7	\$ 113.4	\$	117.9	\$ 134.3	\$	149.1	\$	186.2	\$	197.1	\$:	215.7	\$ 2	237.7	\$	289.2	\$:	305.3	\$3	324.3	\$:	341.5
Total Non-GAAP long-term RPOs	\$	30.1	\$ 28.8	\$	37.9	\$ 57.6	\$	57.3	\$ 64.2	\$	75.7	\$	99.9	\$	110.6	\$	120.1	\$	130.3	\$	163.0	\$	152.3	\$	174.1	\$	211.9

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GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (\$'s in Millions)¹

	FY2020				FY2020	FY2021			FY2021 FY2022				FY2022	FY2023				
	QI	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		QI	Q2	Q3
Total TTM GAAP net cash from operating activities	\$ 10.6	\$ (0.3)	\$ 2.3	\$ (28.4)	\$ (28.4)	\$ (45.1)	\$ (39.6)	\$ (48.7)	\$ (39.6)	\$ (39.6)	\$ (20.5)	\$ (40.7)	\$ (55.8)	\$ (56.2)	\$ (56.2)	\$ (72.3)	\$ (100.9)	\$ (93.0)
Add: Purchases of property and equipment	\$ (0.4	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.3) \$ (1.0)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (4.0)	\$ (4.6)	\$ (5.1)	\$ (4.3)	\$ (4.3)	\$ (1.3)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.3)
Add: Capitalized internal-use software	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.4)	\$ (1.0)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (2.9)	\$ (2.9)	\$ (3.9)	\$ (4.7)	\$ (5.7)	\$ (6.4)	\$ (6.4)	\$ (6.6)	\$ (7.1)	\$ (7.9)
Non-GAAP TTM Free Cash Flow	\$ 10.2	\$ (0.2)	\$ 2.0	\$ (29.4)	\$ (29.4)	\$ (49.5)	\$ (45.2)	\$ (55.6)	\$ (46.8)	\$ (46.8)	\$ (25.7)	\$ (46.2)	\$ (61.6)	\$ (62.8)	\$ (62.8)	\$ (79.1)	\$(108.2)	\$ (101.2)
Non-GAAP TTM Free Cash Flow Margin	24	-	2		-24.0%	-35.0%	-27.0%	-29.0%	-22.0%	-22.0%	-11.0%	-18.0%	-22.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%	-22.3%	-27.5%	-23.2%

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