

Workday, Inc.
Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Data
Three Months Ended April 30, 2016
(in thousands, except percentages and per share data)
(unaudited)

	GAAP	Share-Based Compensation Expenses	Other Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	Amortization of Debt Discount and Issuance Costs	Non-GAAP
Costs and expenses:					
Costs of subscription services	\$ 49,200	\$ (4,397)	\$ (319)	\$ —	\$ 44,484
Costs of professional services	59,427	(5,293)	(490)	—	53,644
Product development	141,778	(32,968)	(3,794)	—	105,016
Sales and marketing	127,491	(19,002)	(1,090)	—	107,399
General and administrative	41,183	(16,575)	(812)	—	23,796
Operating income (loss)	(73,649)	78,235	6,505	—	11,091
Operating margin	(21.3)%	22.6%	1.9%	—%	3.2%
Other income (expense), net	(5,838)	—	—	6,599	761
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(79,487)	78,235	6,505	6,599	11,852
Provision for income taxes	1,135	—	—	—	1,135
Net income (loss)	\$ (80,622)	\$ 78,235	\$ 6,505	\$ 6,599	\$ 10,717
Net income (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05

⁽¹⁾ GAAP net loss per share calculated based upon 194,529 basic and diluted weighted-average shares of common stock. Non-GAAP net income per share calculated based upon 212,863 diluted weighted-average shares of common stock.

⁽²⁾ Other operating expenses include total employer payroll tax-related items on employee stock transactions of \$5.2 million, and amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets of \$1.3 million recorded as part of product development expenses.

Workday, Inc.
Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Data
Three Months Ended April 30, 2015
(in thousands, except percentages and per share data)
(unaudited)

	GAAP	Share-Based Compensation Expenses	Other Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	Amortization of Debt Discount and Issuance Costs	Non-GAAP
Costs and expenses:					
Costs of subscription services	\$ 31,782	\$ (2,048)	\$ (186)	\$ —	\$ 29,548
Costs of professional services	46,132	(3,454)	(354)	—	42,324
Product development	99,335	(20,811)	(2,313)	—	76,211
Sales and marketing	94,895	(8,365)	(631)	—	85,899
General and administrative	32,217	(12,596)	(587)	—	19,034
Operating income (loss)	(53,404)	47,274	4,071	—	(2,059)
Operating margin	(21.3)%	18.9%	1.6%	—%	-0.8%
Other income (expense), net	(7,236)	—	—	6,250	(986)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(60,640)	47,274	4,071	6,250	(3,045)
Provision for income taxes	918	—	—	—	918
Net income (loss)	\$ (61,558)	\$ 47,274	\$ 4,071	\$ 6,250	\$ (3,963)
Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.33)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.02)

⁽¹⁾ Calculated based upon 187,390 basic and diluted weighted-average shares of common stock.

⁽²⁾ Other operating expenses include total employer payroll tax-related items on employee stock transactions of \$3.8 million, and amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets of \$0.3 million recorded as part of product development expenses.

Workday, Inc.
Reconciliation of GAAP Cash Flows from Operations to Free Cash Flows
(A Non-GAAP Financial Measure)
(in thousands, except percentages)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended April 30,	
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 161,466	\$ 92,199
Capital expenditures, excluding owned real estate investments	(34,478)	(28,320)
Free cash flows	\$ 126,988	\$ 63,879

	Trailing Twelve Months Ended April 30,		% change
	2016	2015	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 327,904	\$ 172,505	
Capital expenditures, excluding owned real estate investments	(139,825)	(122,093)	
Free cash flows	\$ 188,079	\$ 50,412	273%

	Trailing Twelve Months Ended April 30, 2016
Total revenues	\$ 1,256,818
Free cash flows	188,079
Free cash flows as a percentage of total revenues	15%

About Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To provide investors and others with additional information regarding Workday's results, we have disclosed the following non-GAAP financial measures: non-GAAP operating income (loss), non-GAAP net income (loss) per share and free cash flows. Workday has provided a reconciliation of each non-GAAP financial measure used in this earnings release to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. The non-GAAP financial measures of non-GAAP operating income (loss) and non-GAAP net income (loss) per share differ from GAAP in that they exclude share-based compensation expenses, employer payroll tax-related items on employee stock transactions, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, and non-cash interest expense related to our convertible senior notes. Free cash flows differ from GAAP cash flows from operating activities in that it treats capital expenditures (excluding owned real estate investments) as a reduction to cash flows.

Workday's management uses these non-GAAP financial measures to understand and compare operating results across accounting periods, for internal budgeting and forecasting purposes, for short- and long-term operating plans, and to evaluate Workday's financial performance and the ability of operations to generate cash. Management believes these non-GAAP financial measures reflect Workday's ongoing business in a manner that allows for meaningful period-to-period comparisons and analysis of trends in Workday's business, as they exclude expenses that are not reflective of ongoing operating results. Management also believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating Workday's operating results and future prospects in the same manner as management and in comparing financial results across accounting periods and to those of peer companies. Additionally, management believes information regarding free cash flows provides investors and others with an important perspective on the cash flows generated by normal recurring activities to make strategic acquisitions and investments, to fund ongoing operations and to fund other capital expenditures, after our owned real estate investments.

Management believes excluding the following items from the GAAP Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations is useful to investors and others in assessing Workday's operating performance due to the following factors:

- *Share-based compensation expenses.* Although share-based compensation is an important aspect of the compensation of our employees and executives, management believes it is useful to exclude share-based compensation expenses in order to better understand the long-term performance of our core business and to facilitate comparison of our results to those of peer companies. For restricted stock unit awards, the amount of share-based compensation expenses is not reflective of the value ultimately received by the grant recipients. Moreover, determining the fair value of certain of the share-based instruments we utilize involves a high degree of judgment and estimation and the expense recorded may bear little resemblance to the actual value realized upon the vesting or future exercise of the related share-based awards. Unlike cash compensation, the value of stock options and shares offered under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which are elements of our ongoing share-based compensation expenses, is determined using a complex formula that incorporates factors, such as market volatility and forfeiture rates, that are beyond our control.
- *Other Operating Expenses.* Other operating expenses includes employer payroll tax-related items on employee stock transactions and amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets. The amount of employer payroll tax-related items on employee stock transactions is dependent on our stock price and other factors that are beyond our control and do not correlate to the operation of the business. For business combinations, we generally allocate a portion of the purchase price to intangible assets. The amount of the allocation is based on estimates and assumptions made by management and is subject to amortization. The amount of purchase price allocated to intangible assets and the term of its related amortization can vary significantly and are unique to each acquisition and thus we do not believe it is reflective of the ongoing operations.
- *Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs.* Under GAAP, we are required to separately account for liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the convertible senior notes that were issued in private placements in June 2013. Accordingly, for GAAP purposes we are required to recognize the effective interest expense on our convertible senior notes and amortize the issuance costs over the term of the notes. The difference between the effective interest expense and the contractual interest expense, and the amortization expense of issuance costs are excluded from management's assessment of our operating performance because management believes that these non-cash expenses are not indicative of ongoing operating performance. Management believes that the exclusion of the non-cash interest expense provides investors an enhanced view of the company's operational performance.

Additionally, we believe that the non-GAAP financial measure, free cash flows, is meaningful to investors because we review cash flows generated from or used in operations after deducting certain capital expenditures that are considered to be an ongoing operational component of our business. Capital expenditures deducted from cash flows from operations do not include purchases of land and buildings, and construction costs of our new development center and of other owned buildings. We exclude these owned real estate investments as they are infrequent, non-recurring in nature and distinctly separate from our ongoing business operations. This provides an enhanced view of cash available to make strategic acquisitions and investments, to fund ongoing operations and to fund other capital expenditures, after our owned real estate investments.

The use of non-GAAP operating income (loss) and non-GAAP net income (loss) per share measures has certain limitations as they do not reflect all items of income and expense that affect Workday's operations. Workday compensates for these limitations by reconciling the non-GAAP financial measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for or in isolation from, measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. Further, these non-GAAP measures may differ from the non-GAAP information used by other companies, including peer companies, and therefore comparability may be limited. Management encourages investors and others to review Workday's financial information in its entirety and not rely on a single financial measure.