



#### 10<sup>th</sup> eConcertation meeting Brussels, 6 March 2013

#### The costs of the HTC/HPC e-Infrastructures

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"Talking about e-Science"

10th e-Infrastructure Concertation Meeting 6-7 March 2013

6-7 March 2013





#### Not trivial....

- Hundreds of funding sources!
- Comparing e-Infra costs with Cloud prices!
  - Comparing 2011 costs with 2012-2013 prices
  - Prices not always cost-based
  - Multiple cloud instances: on-demand, reserved, etc.
- Confidentiality/Anonymity of data
- e-Infrastructure providers sensitivity on costs
- Note: Moving to cloud a different exercise!
  - Focusing on avoidable costs and time value of money
  - In such case take into account the qualitative value of e-Infrastructures

- Cost is different from value!



### e-FISCAL outputs

- **Pioneer** costing federated computing e-Infrastructures
  - in a highly **distributed-heterogeneous** environment!
  - Hybrid methodology Cost structures
    - Questionnaire: 28 high quality answers from 16 countries
- Estimation of several metrics
  - Cost per core hour, CAPEX/OPEX ratio, depreciation rates, cost distribution, electricity/PUE, ...
- Comparisons with Clouds Amazon EC2

- Benchmarking efforts (HPC/HTC vs. Amazon EC2)

• <u>http://www.efiscal.eu/state-of-the-art</u> (50 articles)



### Basis of costing exercise





## Methodology

Cores, storage devices, auxiliary equipment, connectivity devices X Costs per core, for storage, etc. retrieved by questionnaires

Approximation of the physical infrastructure investment cost

**Development of the financial model** 

Yearly Operational Expenditures (OPEX) Software, Personnel, Electricity, Premises, Network connectivity, Other operating costs (questionnaire) Yearly Capital Expenditures (CAPEX) Depreciation of the physical infrastructure costs (questionnaire)

#### Total yearly cost of ownership

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### Countries contributing



28 respondents from 16 countries

Belgium (5), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece (4), Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain (6), Turkey, UK

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99

€



# e-FISCAL main findings

- In-house HPC/HTC e-Infrastructures are cost-effective
  - With high utilisation rates & depreciation rates (as reported)
  - However per application cost analysis is also needed
  - ~ € 0,03 per core hour (median) ~ € 0,07 per core hour (average)
- Personnel ~50% of total costs; CAPEX/OPEX=30/70%
  - Average salary ~50K, PUE~1,5
- Larger sites have in general less FTEs/1000 cores
- Small-scale benchmarking efforts between in-house e-Infras and Amazon instances:
  - Average ~43% performance degradation of the latter for HPC, ~27% for HTC
- Total annual cost of EU computing e-Infras: ~175-295*M*€

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# 3-way analysis

- Calculation of cost per core and cost per core hour under three alternatives
  - Basic Case
    - Use of average and median values of total sample
  - Basic Case split into HPC and HTC
    - Categorization based on centres self-declaration
  - Case by case analysis
    - Use of input per site
    - Replacement of missing values of inputs with averages from total sample



#### **Basic case**

Amounts in €	e-FISCAL average all		e-FISCAL median all	
Total yearly cost/core		416	208	
Utilisation rate		65%	75%	
Cost per core hour		0,073	0,0317	
CAPEX as % of total costs		26%	30%	
OPEX as % of total costs		74%	70%	
FTEs/1,000 cores		4,61	2,16	

#### • Also:

- Core useful lives: **5** years (literature usually cites 3 years)
- Interconnect equipment : 10% of hw costs
- Software costs: between 2% 4% of hw costs
- Personnel cost per FTE in € in 2011: 49k 54k
- Power Usage Effectiveness: approx. 1.50



#### Costs breakdown (2011-median)





## Basic case split to HPC/HTC

- HPC sites are larger on average
- Multi-core
- Good practices in energy / Green IT reported

HPCs				
Amounts in €	e-FISCAL H	IPC average	e-FISCAL H	PC median
Total yearly cost/core		301		182
Utilisation rate		66%		75%
Cost per core hour		0,052		0,0277
CAPEX as % of total costs		28%		32%
OPEX as % of total costs		72%		68%

• Modest size HPC centres similar to state-of-the-art HTC ones

 Small HTC sites (<1000 cores) are the ones who drive averages higher

HTCs				
Amounts in €	e-FISCAL HTC	Caverage	e-FISCAL HTC median	
Total yearly cost/core		411		
Utilisation rate		59%	74%	
Cost per core hour		0,0795	0,0353	
CAPEX as % of total costs		21%	26%	
OPEX as % of total costs		79%	74%	



#### Case by case analysis

• Cost per core hour: Median all: 0.058, HPC Median: 0.039, HTC Median: 0.066

FTEs/1,000 cores

FTEs/1,000 cores

The larger the site the lower the number of FTEs/1,000 cores. Statistically significant relationship



Cost per core hour is higher in small sites with < 1,000 cores Cost per core hour are around € 0.09 for sites with < 1,000 cores and € 0.05 for sites with > 1,000 cores.

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### **Comparison with Amazon**

PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION INCLUDED

• EC2 "on-demand" instances always more expensive



- "Reserved" instances much more competitive
  - However EC2 "cluster compute" (HPC in the cloud) > 1,5-2 times more expensive





#### In-house utilisation vs. EC2...

10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%

PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION INCLUDED

#### **Depends on specific instances:**

- "Standard" instances
  - >30-55% compared to "ondemand" instances
  - >40-90% compared to "1 year reserved ones"
  - >65%-always cheaper compared to "3 year reserved"



- >15-27% compared to "on demand"
- >18-40% compared to "1 year reserved"



100%

80%

Utilisation of in-house infrastructure

#### M/L/XL standard instances - LINUX - 27% DEGRADATION



#### www.efiscal.eu/tools







	another at		
nancial Study f	or Sustainable Co	mputing e-Infrastructure	es Beta Version, tested on Chrome, FineFox, IE9+
QUESTICHINAIRE	RESULTS & ANALYSES	COMPARATIVE GRAPHS	

"All Average and Median values refer to 2022 Expend All

#### Utilization rate

28.58 %

7.86 % 43.90 %

18.67.46

0.28 %

0.71 %

0.00 %

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## e-FISCAL sustainability

- Tools will remain available on the website
- State of the art repository also
- LinkedIn group on ICT cost assessment <u>linkd.in/VqEth0</u> continues discussions
- Cost collection/estimation to continue in part through the EGI compendium (<u>go.egi.eu/EGI-</u> <u>Compendium-2011</u>)
- Consortium members can provide consultancy



### **Business models**

- High utilization key to maintain economic efficiency
- A broker role is essential to facilitate demand meeting the right suppliers
- Need to evolve funding streams and new pricing models







# Way forward is...open!

- Probably a mix of several e-infrastructure service components; each component has its merits!
  - In-house HPC and HTC, Hybrid clouds: In-house HTC cloud
     + commercial HTC/HPC clouds
  - Service-Oriented e-Infrastructure to provide e-Science as a Service....



### Conclusions

- e-Infrastructures have been a major European success story
  - but cost awareness hasn't been its strong point
- The challenge proved to be non-trivial from the accounting perspective -> required new methodology and domain experts
  - accounting, e-Infrastructure service provision and policy areas
  - Approach can be considered for a broad range of activities
- Went into uncharted territory, **spearheading role** and prepared the ground for future activities
- Appreciation of cost aspects: **Nothing is free**!
- Understanding of e-Infrastructure **cost ranges**
- Development of a **community** interest on costs
- **Cost ≠ value** and strategy may influence decision-making more



### Recommendations

- To e-Infrastructure providers and HPC/HTC centre managers
  - Keep track of cost structures and costs through a systematic way to assist in planning and determining their centres' sustainability.
- Research communities and end users
  - Costs are not the main issue: Collect and document experiences on inhouse vs. commercial clouds
- e-Infrastructure policy makers and funding agencies
  - Recognise the cost parameter as an important one in the sustainability of computing e-Infrastructures



#### Thanks!



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- Web site: <u>www.efiscal.eu</u>





#### Consortium

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