CS553 PROJECT

Understanding the Cost of Computing in the Cloud



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INTRODUCTION

There is consensus that a cloud computing software stack at the layer of IaaS will be used by the company who hired us, but it's not clear whether the computing resources should be rented from a public cloud on-demand, or whether a private cloud should be purchased. Our task is to find the cost breakdown of a private cloud, and compare that to what Amazon would charge.

Estimate the cost of different configurations.

CONFIGURATION 1:

Hadoop/Spark Cluster with 32K-cores, 256TB memory, 50PB HDD, and 10Gb/s Ethernet Fat-Tree network (each VM should be equivalent to the d2.8xlarge instance); in addition to the compute resources, a 100PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 100GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

CONFIGURATION 2:

Support 1 million virtual machines (VM) where each VM requires 2-core, 15GB RAM, 32GB SSD storage, and 1Gb/s Fat-Tree network (each VM should be equivalent to the r3.large instances); in addition to the compute resources, a 10PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 10GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

CONFIGURATION 3:

Support deep learning with 1 exaflop of mixed precision performance (hint: each VM should be equivalent to p3.16xlarge instances; you will want to use the NVIDIA V100 GPUs (8 GPUs per node), and allocate 8-cores per GPU (64-cores per node) with 8GB of memory per core (512GB per node); the network to use is at least 10Gb/s per GPU (100Gb/s should work), and should be organized in a FatTree network; in addition to the compute resources, a 1PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 10GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

CONFIGURATION 1 PUBLIC CLOUD:

- Instance information d2.8xlarge
- Processors: High-frequency Intel Xeon E5-2676 v3 (Haswell) processors
- Instance Storage: 24 x 2000 HDD GB
- RAM Memory: 244 GiB
- vCPU: 36vCore: 18
- https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/, https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/virtualcores/

Hadoop/Spark Cluster with 32K-cores, 256 TB memory, 50PB HDD, and 10Gb/s Ethernet Fat-Tree network (each VM should be equivalent to the d2.8xlarge instance);

In addition to the compute resources, a 100PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 100GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

Cost of AWS d2.8xlarge instance = \$5.52/hour

HARDWARE ESTIMATION:

| Instance | vCPU | ECU | Memory (GiB) | Instance Storage (GB) | Processor | Linux/UNIX Usage |
|------------|------|-----|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| d2.8xlarge | 36 | 116 | 244 | 24 x 2000 HDD | Intel Xeon E52676 v3 | \$5.52/Hour |

| | Core (32K) | Memory (256 TB) | Storage (50 PB HDD) |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Number of Instances | 889 | 1074 | 1092 |

We have 36 vCPU, we require 32k cores cluster network so we will need 889 number of instances below we have a five-year cost calculation using the above data.

| Submission details | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|
| Manufacturer: | Intel | Measured frequency: | | | |
| CPU Family: | Xeon | Comment: | | | |
| Processor Number: | E5-2676 v3 | | | | |
| Part number (supplied): | CM8064401613101 | Submitted by: | post-er | | |
| Part number (guessed): | CM8064401613101 | Submitted on: | | | |
| S-Spec Number: | | CWID version: | 0.5 | | |

| | Canaral information | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | General information | | | | | |
| Vendor: | GenuineIntel | | | | | |
| Processor name (BIOS): | Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2676 v3 @ 2.40GHz | | | | | |
| Cores: | 12 | | | | | |
| Logical processors: | 24 | | | | | |
| Processor type: | Original OEM Processor | | | | | |
| CPUID signature: | 306F2 | | | | | |
| Family: | 6 (06h) | | | | | |
| Model: | 63 (03Fh) | | | | | |
| Stepping: | 2 (02h) | | | | | |
| TLB/Cache details: | 64-byte Prefetching Data TLB: 1-GB pages, 4-way set associative, 4 entries Data TLB: 4-KB Pages, 4-way set associative, 64 entries Instruction TLB: 4-KByte pages, 8-way set associative, 64 entries L2 TLB: 1-MB, 4-way set associative, 64-byte line size Shared 2nd-Level TLB: 4-KByte / 2-MB pages, 8-way associative, 1024 entries | | | | | |

http://www.cpu-world.com/CPUs/Xeon/Intel-Xeon%20E5-2676%20v3.html

Estimation of 5 years:

\$5.52*(5*12*30*24) = \$238464

Total cost for 889 Instances = 238464 * 889 = \$211994496

Cost for 100PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud S3(Glacier):

100 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.004 = \$419430.4 / Month

5 Years Cost of S3 = 5 * 12 * 419430.4 = \$25,165,824

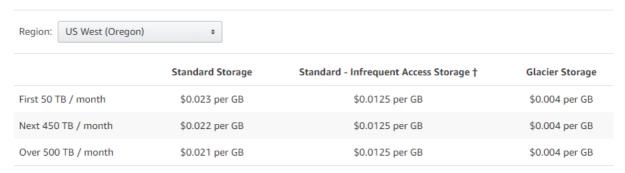
Data Transfer Pricing (OUT from Amazon S3): 100 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.010 = \$10,48,576

Data Transfer IN To Amazon S3

| All data transfer in | \$0.000 per GB |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Data Transfer OUT From Amazon S3 To | . |
| US East (N. Virginia) Another AWS Region | \$0.010 per GB \$0.020 per GB |
| Amazon CloudFront | \$0.000 per GB |

Configuration-1: In addition to the compute resources, a 100PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 100GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

Storage Pricing (varies by region)



https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/

Total Cost Estimation of 5 years: \$211994496+ \$25,165,824 + \$10,48,576 = **\$238208896**

PRIVATE CLOUD:

| | Description | Price per Item | Quantity | Total Price |
|---------------------|---|----------------|----------|-------------|
| Compute Servers | 2 proc, 32GB x6 RAM, 4TB HDD, N/W adaptor, Motherboard, Chassis | \$7248 | 1334 | \$9668832 |
| Network Switches | MSN2700-CS2RC Spectrum 100GbE 1U switch w/Cumulus Linux 32 QSFP28 Ports | \$22835 | 475 | \$5959935 |

| Network Cables | Cat 7 | \$8817.4 | | 111466.63 |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|
| Racks | 5U 4 Post Open Frame Rack | \$156 | 89 | \$13884 |
| Storage Servers | R1S108LS-NW | \$3675+\$700x8 | 6250 | \$57968750 |
| Electric Power | Description given below | | | \$17408857.5 |
| Cooling | Description given below | | | \$5802952.5 |
| Administration | Description given below | \$100000 | 10 | \$5000000 |
| TOTAL | | | | \$106821367.6 |

Computer Server:

Processor: High-frequency Intel Xeon E5-2676 v3 (Haswell) processors → \$2352

2 x Processor: \$4704

RAM 32GB (\$300) $x6 \rightarrow 1800

HDD 4TB $(107\$) \rightarrow \107

Network Adaptor \rightarrow \$12.19

Chassis \rightarrow \$125

Motherboard \rightarrow \$500

Total cost: \$7248.19

Network Switch:

Note: For formulae refer [1]

For FAT tree network with a Switch of 48 ports [1], we can have maximum of,

$$K^{3}/4 \rightarrow (32)^{3}/4 \rightarrow 8192 \text{ Servers}$$

So, for Servers we can have,

$$2x(N/32) \rightarrow 2x (1334)/32 \rightarrow 84$$
 switches

So, for Distributed storage we can have,

$$2x(N/48) \rightarrow 2x (6250)/32 \rightarrow 391$$
 switches

Network Cables:

Considering 15ft per server to connect to switches,

So, we need 15 x $1334 \rightarrow 20010$ ft.

For Distributed Storage, again considering 15ft per server to connect to switches,

So, we need $6250 \times 15 \rightarrow 93750 \text{ ft.}$

Total, we need 113760 ft., Cost per 1000 ft. is \$8817.4 \rightarrow \$1003067.424

Racks:

In 1 rack, we can place 15 Servers,

So, for servers we need 1334/15 racks \rightarrow 89 Racks

For Distributed Storage, we need $6250/15 \rightarrow 417$ Racks

Total, we need 506 Racks

Storage Servers:

1 storage server we can have 2TB x 8 SSD, 16TB SSD.

Cost of 2TB SSD is \$700.

Cost of 1 storage box is \$3675

So, for 100PB storage we need 6250 Storage boxes with each box consisting of 16TB SSD.

So, total Cost per storage box will be,

 $$700 \times 8 + $3675 \rightarrow 9275

Electric Power:

Note: Refer [2] for Description on Power consumption

On an average, a server consumes 200W - 450W per hour.

Considering 450W per hour,

Servers will consume $450*1334 \rightarrow 600300$ W per hour

Switches will consume $450*317 \rightarrow 142650 \text{ W}$ per hour

Storage Server will consume $450*6250 \rightarrow 2812500 \text{ W}$ per hour

Total, we need 3555450 W per hour \rightarrow 3556 KW per hour

For 5 years, we have 24 x 365 x 5 \rightarrow 43800 hours

So, Total Power we need will be 155752800 KWH

Cost per KWH varies from 0.17, 0.15, 0.08, considering 0.15c per hour,

Total cost: \$233629.2

Cooling Power:

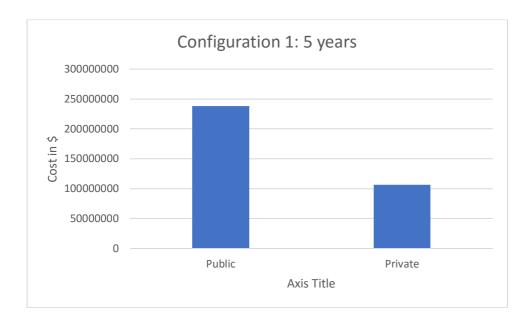
Considering cooling cost be ½ of Electric power,

Total cooling cost,

 $$233629.2/3 \rightarrow 5802952.5

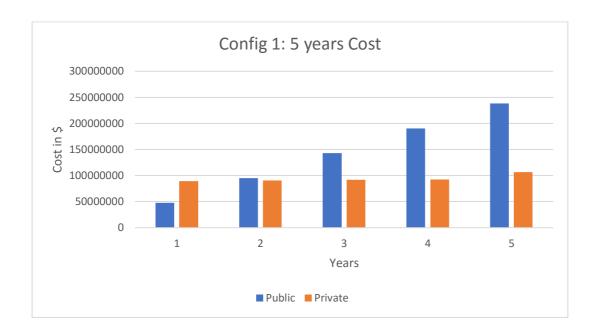
Comparison between AWS and Private cloud for Configuration 1:

We estimated for Configuration 1 with AWS we need \$238208896 and if we build our own datacentre we will be needing \$67,809,930.63, which is far more less then compare to Amazon Public cloud.



Per year cost comparison for Public v/s Private cost.

| Years | AWS (Public) Cost | Private Cost |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 | \$47641779.2 | \$89459235.94 |
| 2 | \$95283558.4 | \$90505961.78 |
| 3 | \$142925337.6 | \$91552687.62 |
| 4 | \$190567116.8 | \$92599413.46 |
| 5 | \$238208896 | \$106821367.6 |



We can easily conclude from the above graph, if the requirement was for 1 year then AWS must have been a good choice, however for a long term we will go for Private cloud.

Note: Even we take 2% of Damage cost the number is so big with AWS that it won't affect the decision that one will opt for Private Cloud.

CONFIGURATION 2 PUBLIC CLOUD:

• Instance information r3.large

Processors: High Frequency Intel Xeon E5-2670 v2 (Ivy Bridge) Processors

Instance Storage: 32 SSD GBRAM Memory: 15.25 GiB

vCPU: 2vCore: 1

• https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/, https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/virtualcores/

In addition to the compute resources, a 10PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 10GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

Cost of AWS r3.large instance = \$0.166/hour

HARDWARE ESTIMATION:

| | Amazon EC2 Instances | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Instance | vCPU | ECU | Memory (GiB) | Instance Storage (GB) | Processor | Linux/UNIX Usage | |
| r3.large | 2 | 6.5 | 15 | 1 x 32 SSD | Intel Xeon E52670 v2 | \$0.166/Hour | |

We have 2 vCPU per Instance, and 1 VM needs 2 cores, i.e. 2 vCPU's, So in total we need 1Million Instances.

Estimation of 5 years:

\$0.166*(24*365*5) = \$7270.8

Total cost for 1M Instances = 1,000,000 * \$7270.8= \$7,270,800,000

Cost for 10PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud S3(Glacier):

10 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.004 = \$41943.04 / Month

5 Years Cost of S3 = 5 * 12 * 41943.04 = \$2,516,582.4

Data Transfer Pricing (OUT from Amazon s3): 10 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.010 = \$104,857.6

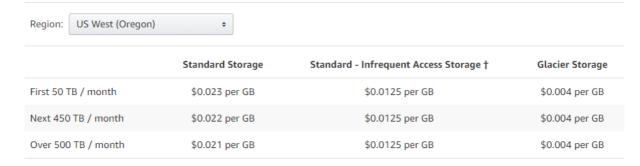
Data Transfer IN To Amazon S3

All data transfer in \$0.000 per GB

Data Transfer OUT From Amazon S3 To

| US East (N. Virginia) | \$0.010 per GB |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Another AWS Region | \$0.020 per GB |
| Amazon CloudFront | \$0.000 per GB |

Storage Pricing (varies by region)



https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/

Total Cost Estimation of 5 years: \$7,270,800,000 + \$2,516,582.4 + \$104,857.6 = \$7,273,421,440

PRIVATE CLOUD:

| | Description | Price per Item | Qty | Total Price |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Compute Servers | 2 proc, 32GB x5 RAM, 240GB SSD + 120GB SSD, N/W adaptor, Motherboard, Chassis | \$5130.19 | 111112 | \$570025671.3 |
| Network Switches | CISCO SG500X-48-K9-NA SG500X-48 Layer 3 Switch | \$4395 | 1054 | \$4632330 |
| Network Cables | Cat 7 | \$8817.4 | 1676055 | \$14778447.36 |
| Racks | 5U 4 Post Open Frame Rack | \$156 | 7450 | \$1162200 |
| Storage Servers | R1S108LS-NW | \$9275 | 625 | \$5796875 |
| Electric Power | Comed | \$0.15 | 1605576600KW | \$240836490 |
| Cooling | Comed | \$0.15 | 1/3 | \$80278830 |

| Administration | 1 admin per 1000 Servers | \$100000 | 112x5years | \$56000000 |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| TOTAL | | | | \$973510843.7 |

Computer Server:

Processor: High Frequency Intel Xeon E5-2670 v2 (Ivy Bridge) Processors → \$1527.5

2 x Processor: \$3055

RAM 150GB, 32GB (\$300) $x5 \rightarrow 1500

SSD 240GB (98\$) + 120GB (60\$) \rightarrow \$158

Network Adaptor → \$12.19

Chassis \rightarrow \$125

Motherboard → \$280

Total cost: \$5130.19

Network Switch:

Note: For formulae refer $^{[1]}$

For FAT tree network with a Switch of 48 ports, we can have maximum of,

$$K^{3}/4 \rightarrow (48)^{3}/4 \rightarrow 27648$$
 Servers

So, for Servers we can have,

$$2x(N/48) \rightarrow 2 \ x \ (1111112)/48 \rightarrow 1027 \ switches$$

So, for Distributed storage we can have,

$$2x(N/48) \rightarrow 2 \ x (625)/48 \rightarrow 27 \ switches$$

Network Cables:

Considering 15ft per server to connect to switches,

So we need 15 x 1111112 \rightarrow 1666680 ft

For Distributed Storage, again considering 15ft per server to connect to switches,

So we need 625 x $15 \rightarrow 9375$ ft

Total, we need 1676055 ft, Cost per 1000 ft is \$8817.4 \rightarrow \$14778447.36

Racks:

In 1 rack we can place 15 Servers,

So, for servers we need 111112/15 racks \rightarrow 7408 Racks

For Distributed Storage, we need $625/15 \rightarrow 42$ Racks

Total, we need 7450 Racks

Storage Servers:

1 storage server we can have 2TB x 8 SSD, 16TB SSD.

Cost of 2TB SSD is \$700.

Cost of 1 storage box is \$3675

So, for 10PB storage we need 625 Storage box with each box consisting of 16TB SSD.

So, total Cost per storage box will be,

$$$700 \times 8 + $3675 \rightarrow $9275$$

Electric Power:

Note: Refer [2] for Description on Power consumption

On an average an server consumes 200W - 450W per hour.

Considering 325W per hour,

Servers will consume $325*111112 \rightarrow 36111400$ W per hour

Switches will consume $325*1054 \rightarrow 342550W$ per hour

Storage Server will consume 325*625 → 203125W per hour

Total, we need 36657075W per hour \rightarrow 36657 KW per hour

For 5 years, we have $24 \times 365 \times 5 \rightarrow 43800$ hours

So, Total Power we need will be 1605576600 KW

Cost per KWH varies from 0.17, 0.15, 0.08, considering 0.15c per hour,

Total cost: \$240836490

Cooling Power:

Considering cooling cost be ½ of Electric power,

Total cooling cost,

 $\$240836490/3 \rightarrow \80278830

Admin:

Considering 1 admin per 1000 servers, we have total 111112 servers, 625 Storage servers

So, we need 112 admin.

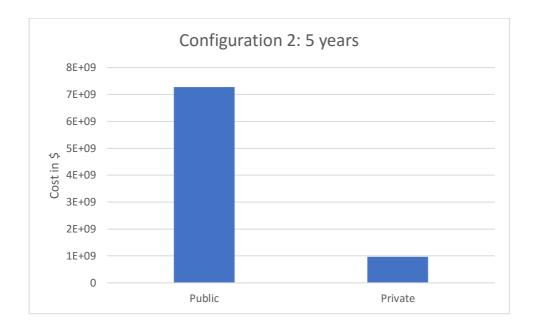
Salary per admin annually is \$100,000.

So, for 5 years and for 112 admin, total cost

 $5 \times 112 \times \$100,000 \rightarrow \56000000

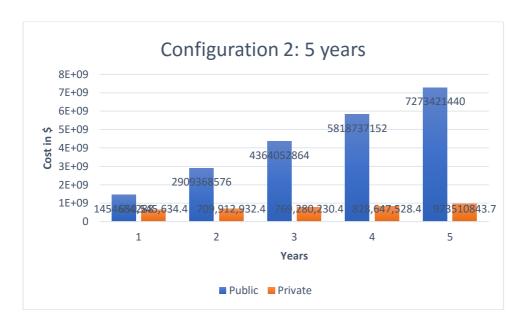
Comparison between AWS and Private cloud for Configuration 2:

We estimated for Configuration 1 with AWS we need \$7,273,421,440 and if we build our own datacentre we will be needing \$973,510,843.7, which is far more less then compare to Amazon Public cloud.



Per year cost comparison for Public v/s Private cost.

| Years | AWS (Public) Cost | Private |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | \$47641779.2 | \$650,545,634.4 |
| 2 | \$95283558.4 | \$709,912,932.4 |
| 3 | \$142925337.6 | \$769,280,230.4 |
| 4 | \$190567116.8 | \$828,647,528.4 |
| 5 | \$7,273,421,440 | \$973,510,843.7 |



We can easily conclude from the above graph, For Configuration 2, one should always go for Private cloud.

Note: Even we take 2% of Damage cost the number is so big with AWS that it won't affect the decision that one will opt for Private Cloud.

CONFIGURATION 3 PUBLIC CLOUD:

Support deep learning with 1 exaflop of mixed precision performance (hint: each VM should be equivalent to p3.16xlarge instances; you will want to use the NVIDIA V100 GPUs (8 GPUs per node), and allocate 8-cores per GPU (64-cores per node) with 8GB of memory per core (512GB per node); the network to use is at least 10Gb/s per GPU (100Gb/s should work), and should be organized in a Fat-Tree network; in addition to the compute resources, a 1PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud should be procured, with enough capacity for 10GB/sec throughput (for pricing comparison, see S3)

• Instance information p3.16xlarge

GPU P2P: NVLink
GPU Memory: 128 GB
RAM Memory: 488GB
GPU: GPUs - Tesla V100 - 8

• Core: 64

Network Bandwidth: 25GbpsEBS Bandwidth: 14Gbps

• https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/p3/

Cost of AWS p3.16xlarge instance =\$24.48/Hour

https://www.ec2instances.info/?cost duration=monthly&selected=p3.16xlarge

HARDWARE ESTIMATION:

| Instance | vCPU | ECU | Memory (GiB) | GPU Memory (GB) | GPU | Linux/UNIX Usage |
|-------------|------|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| P3.16xlarge | 64 | 188 | 488 | 128 | GPUS-Tesla v100-8 | \$24.48/Hour |

| | GPU- ExaFlops | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Number of GPU | Exaflops/125TFlops = 8000 | |
| Number of Instances | 8000/8 = 1000 | |

We require 1 exaflops cluster network and Tesla V100 GPUs provide 125 TFLOPS of mixed-precision performance. So We will need 8000 numbers of GPU. P3.16xlarge Instance has 8 GPU. So, we need 1000 total Instances.

Estimation of 5 years:

\$24.48*(5*12*30*24) = \$1,057,536

Total cost for 1000 Instances = 1057536*1000 = \$1,057,536,000

Cost for 1PB distributed storage shared across the entire cloud S3(Glacier): 1 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.004 = \$4,194.3 / Month

5 Years Cost of S3 = 5 * 12 * 419430.4 = \$251,658 Data Transfer Pricing (OUT from Amazon S3): 1 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.010 = \$10,485

Total Cost Estimation of 5 years: \$1057536000+ \$251658+ \$10485 = **\$1,057,798,143**

Data Transfer IN To Amazon S3

| All data transfer in | \$0.000 per GB |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Data Transfer OUT From Amazon S3 To | |
| US East (N. Virginia) | \$0.010 per GB |
| Another AWS Region | \$0.020 per GB |
| Amazon CloudFront | \$0.000 per GB |

PRIVATE CLOUD:

| | Description | Price per Item | Qty | Total Price |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| Compute Servers | 2 proc, 2 GPU, 32GB x3 RAM + 64GB RAM, N/W adaptor, Motherboard, Chassis | \$43,451.19 | 4000 | \$173,804,760 |
| Network Switches | CISCO SG500X-48-K9-NA SG500X-48 Layer 3 Switch | \$4395 | 170 | \$747,150 |
| Network Cables | Cat 7 | \$8817.4 | 60945 ft | \$537376.443 |
| Racks | 5U 4 Post Open Frame Rack | \$156 | 272 | \$42432 |
| Storage Servers | R1S108LS-NW | \$9275 | 63 | \$584325 |
| Electric Power | Comed | \$0.15 | 83432430KW | \$12514864.5 |

| Cooling | Comed | \$0.15 | 1/3 | \$4171621.5 |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|-----|---------------|
| Administration | 1 admin per 1000 Servers | \$100000 | 5 | \$25000000 |
| TOTAL | | | | \$217402559.4 |

Computer Server:

Processor: High frequency Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4 (Broadwell) processors

2 x Processor: 2 x $$2057 \rightarrow 4114

GPU: NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs 2 x \$18625 → \$43451.19

RAM 32GB (\$300) x3 + 64GB (\$800) \rightarrow \$1700

Network Adaptor \rightarrow \$12.19

Chassis \rightarrow \$125

Motherboard: GIGABYTE GA-AX370-Gaming K7 (rev. 1.0) AMD X370 ATX Motherboards - AMD \rightarrow \$250

Total cost: \$43451.19

We need 1 exaFlop, and from reference link we can achieve 125 Teraflop's for Deep Machine Learning with (https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/tesla-v100/)

So, 1 exaFlop is 10⁶

So, we need 1000000 / 125 = 8000 NVidia v100s, which can be achieved from 4000 Servers as each server will have 2 GPU's.

Network Switch:

Note: For formulae refer [1]

For FAT tree network with a Switch of 48 ports, we can have maximum of,

$$K^{3}/4 \rightarrow (48)^{3}/4 \rightarrow 27648$$
 Servers

So, for Servers we can have,

$$2x(N/48) \rightarrow 2 \ x (4000)/48 \rightarrow 167 \ switches$$

So, for Distributed storage we can have,

$$2x(N/48) \rightarrow 2 \times (63)/48 \rightarrow 3$$
 switches

Network Cables:

Considering 15ft. per server to connect to switches,

So, we need $15 \times 4000 \rightarrow 60000 \text{ ft.}$

For Distributed Storage, again considering 15ft per server to connect to switches,

So, we need 63 x 15 \rightarrow 945 ft.

Total, we need 60945 ft., Cost per 1000 ft. is \$8817.4 \rightarrow \$537376.443

Racks:

In 1 rack, we can place 15 Servers,

So, for servers we need 4000/15 racks $\rightarrow 267$ Racks

For Distributed Storage, we need $63/15 \rightarrow 5$ Racks

Total, we need 272 Racks

Storage Servers:

1 storage server we can have 2TB x 8 SSD, 16TB SSD.

Cost of 2TB SSD is \$700.

Cost of 1 storage box is \$3675

So, for 1PB storage we need 63 Storage boxes with each box consisting of 16TB SSD.

So, total Cost per storage box will be,

$$$700 \times 8 + $3675 \rightarrow $9275$$

Electric Power:

On an average, a server consumes 200W - 450W per hour.

Considering 450W per hour,

Servers will consume $450*4000 \rightarrow 1800000W$ per hour

Switches will consume $450*170 \rightarrow 76500$ W per hour

Storage Server will consume 450*63 → 28350W per hour

Total, we need 1904850W per hour \rightarrow 1904.85 KW per hour

For 5 years, we have $24 \times 365 \times 5 \rightarrow 43800$ hours

So, Total Power we need will be 83432430 KW

Cost per KWH varies from 0.17, 0.15, 0.08, considering 0.15c per hour,

Total cost: \$12514864.5

Cooling Power:

Considering cooling cost be 1/3 of Electric power,

Total cooling cost,

$$12514864/3 \rightarrow 4171621.5

Admin:

Considering 1 admin per 1000 servers, we have total 4000 servers, 63 Storage server

So, we need 5 admin.

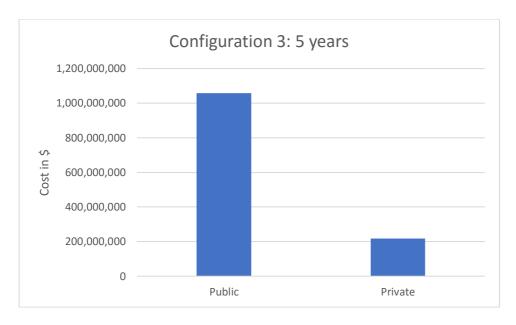
Salary per admin annually is \$100,000.

So, for 5 years and for 5 admin, total cost

 $5 \times 5 \times \$100,000 \rightarrow \25000000

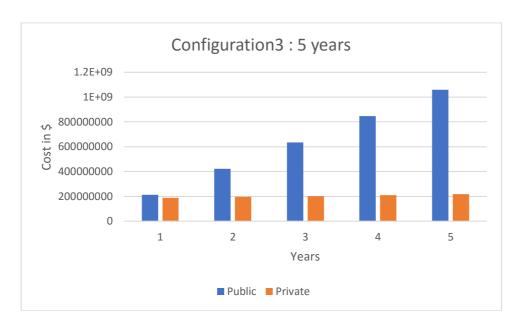
Comparison between AWS and Private cloud for Configuration 3:

We estimated for Configuration 1 with AWS we need \$1,057,798,143 and if we build our own datacentre we will be needing \$217,402,559.4, which is far more less then compare to Amazon Public cloud.



Per year cost comparison for Public v/s Private cost.

| Years | AWS (Public) Cost | Private Cost |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | \$211559628.6 | \$187,490,637.8 |
| 2 | \$423119257.2 | \$194,993,610.7 |
| 3 | \$634678885.8 | \$202,496,583.6 |
| 4 | \$846238514.4 | \$209,999,556.5 |
| 5 | \$1,057,798,143 | \$217,402,559.4 |



We can easily conclude from the above graph, if the requirement was for 1 year then AWS must have been a good choice, however for a long term we will go for Private cloud.

Note: Even we take 2% of Damage cost the number is so big with AWS that it won't affect the decision that one will opt for Private Cloud.

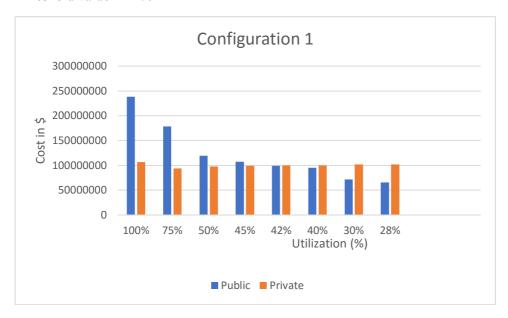
CONCLUSION

Configuration 1:

| Utilization | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (%) | Public | Private |
| 100% | 238208896 | 106821367.6 |
| 75% | 178656672 | 93764724.48 |
| 50% | 119104448 | 98116938.85 |
| 45% | 107194003.2 | 98987381.73 |
| <mark>42%</mark> | <mark>99452214.08</mark> | <mark>99553169.59</mark> |
| 40% | 95283558.4 | 99857824.6 |
| 30% | 71462668.8 | 101598710.4 |
| 28% | 65507446.4 | 102033931.8 |

Above table compares the costs of public and private cloud based on utilization.

Threshold value = 42%



The above graph shows the comparison between AWS and private cloud the blue bar is the AWS cost and orange bar is the private cloud.

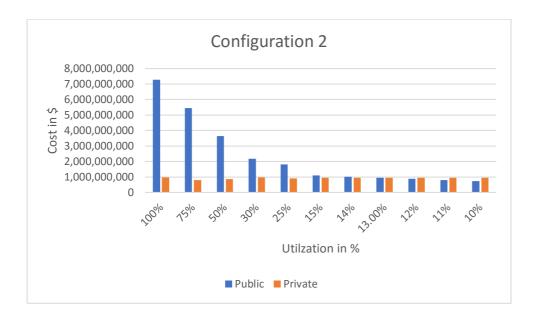
We can clearly see that at a utilization of 42% both cost almost the same. With the reduction of utilization percentage, the cost of AWS cloud reduces.

Configuration 2:

| Utilization | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| (%) | Public | Private |
| 100% | 7,273,421,440 | 973,510,844 |
| 75% | 5455066080 | 792,883,476 |
| 50% | 3636710720 | 853092598.7 |
| 30% | 2182026432 | 973510843.7 |
| 25% | 1818355360 | 913,301,721 |
| 15% | 1091013216 | 937,385,370 |
| <mark>14%</mark> | <mark>1018279002</mark> | 939,793,735 |
| 13% | 945544787.2 | 942,202,100 |
| 12% | 872810572.8 | 944,610,465 |
| 11% | 800076358.4 | 947,018,830 |
| 10% | 727342144 | 949,427,195 |

Above table compares the costs of public and private cloud based on utilization.

Threshold value = 14%



The above graph shows the comparison between AWS and private cloud the blue bar is the AWS cost and orange bar is the private cloud.

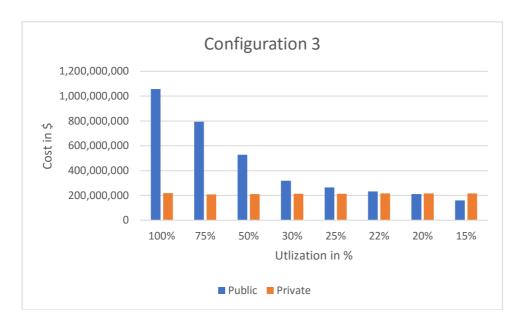
We can clearly see that at a utilization of 14% both cost almost the same. With the reduction of utilization percentage, the cost of AWS cloud reduces.

Configuration 3:

| Utilization | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (%) | Public | Private |
| 100% | 1,057,798,143 | 217,402,559 |
| 75% | 793348607.3 | 208,016,411 |
| 50% | 528899071.5 | 211,145,127 |
| 30% | 317339442.9 | 213,648,100 |
| 25% | 264449535.8 | 214,273,843 |
| 22% | 232715591.5 | 214,649,289 |
| <mark>20%</mark> | <mark>211559628.6</mark> | <mark>214,899,587</mark> |
| 15% | 158669721.5 | 215,525,330 |
| | | |

Above table compares the costs of public and private cloud based on utilization.

Threshold value = 20%



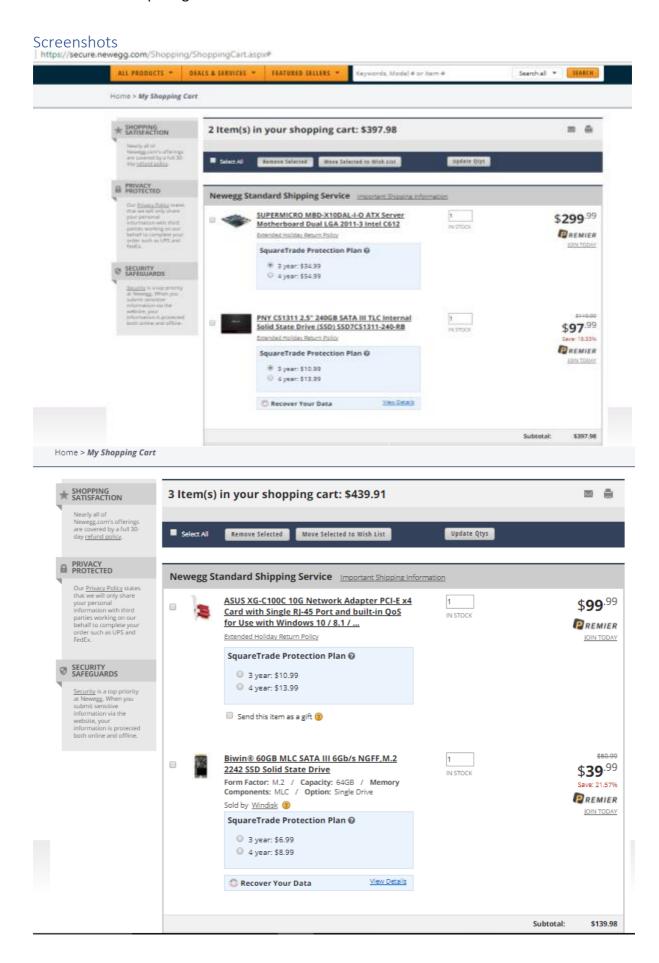
The above graph shows the comparison between AWS and private cloud the blue bar is the AWS cost and orange bar is the private cloud.

We can clearly see that at a utilization of 20% both cost almost the same. With the reduction of utilization percentage, the cost of AWS cloud reduces.

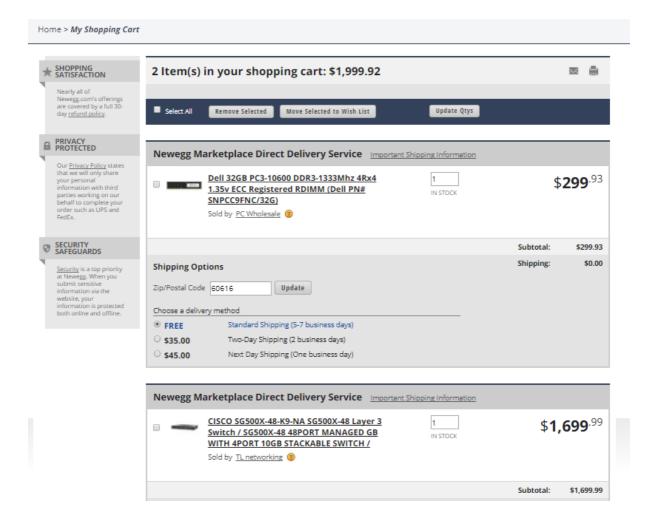
| | Configuration 1 | Configuration 2 | Configuration 3 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Public Cloud (including EC2 and S3) Cost over 5 years, 24/7 operation, with 100% usage. | \$238208896 | \$7,273,421,440 | \$1,057,798,143 |
| Private Cloud cost over 5 years, 24/7 operation, with 100% usage. | \$238208896 | \$972,460,393 | \$217,402,559.4 |
| What utilization must be achieved with the private cloud to make the private cloud option more attractive than the public cloud? | 26% | 14% | 20% |

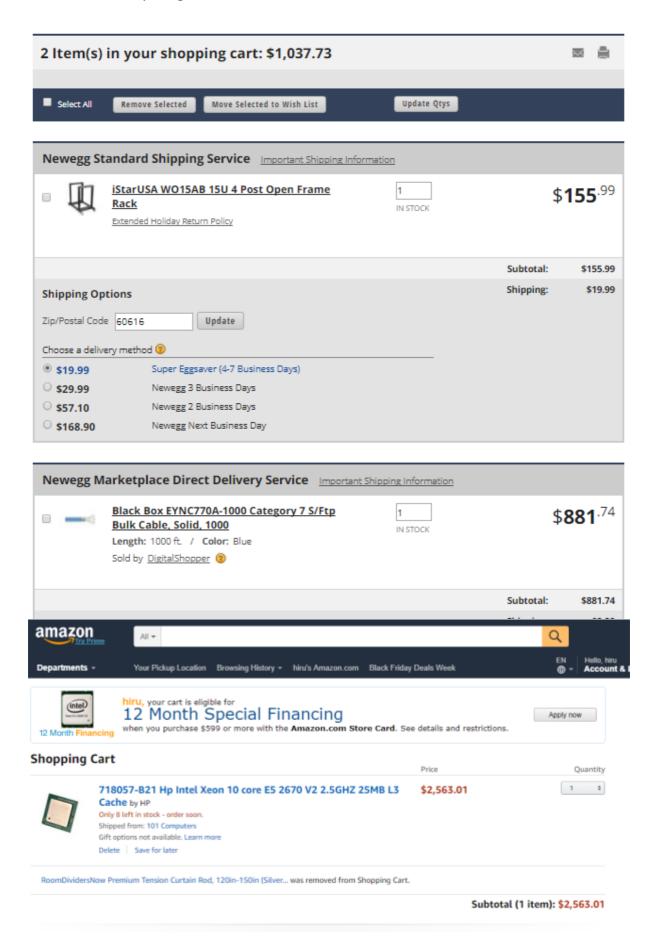
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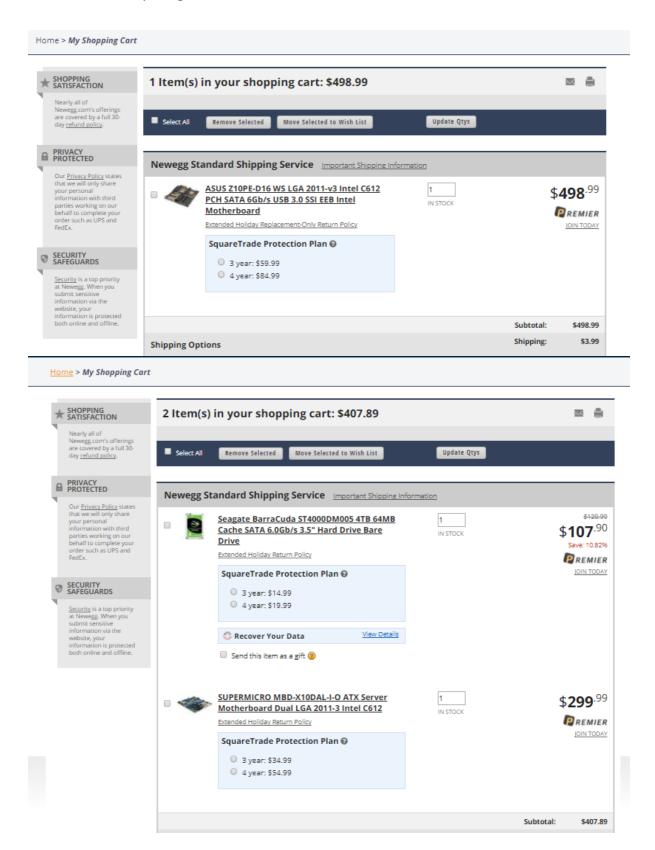
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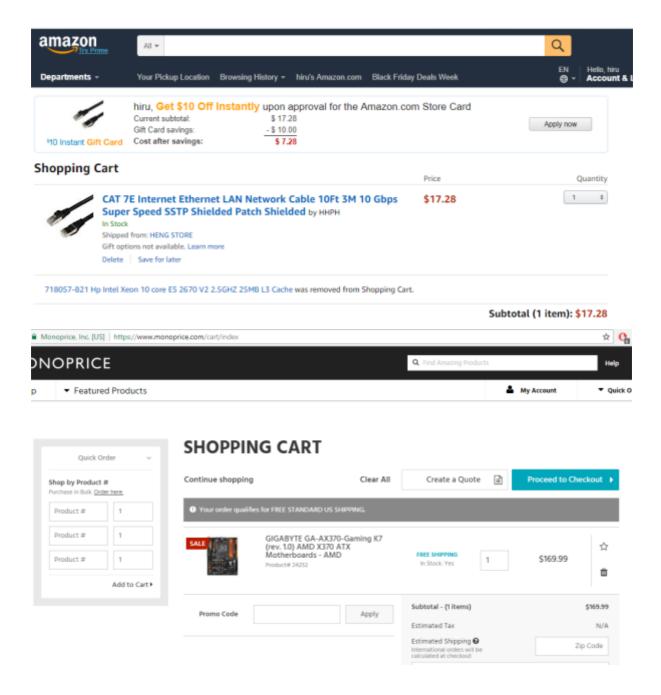


Project: Understanding the Cost of Computing in the Cloud

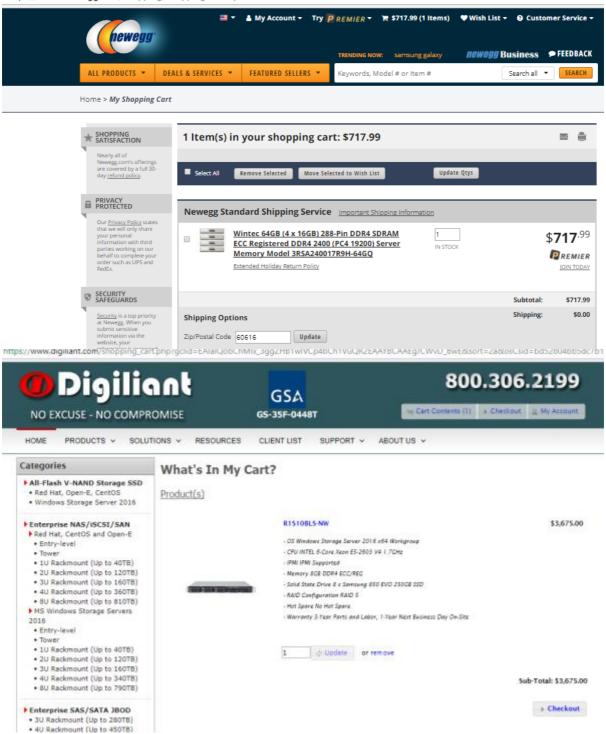








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ASUS X99 Deluxe Motherboard Review - Power Consumption

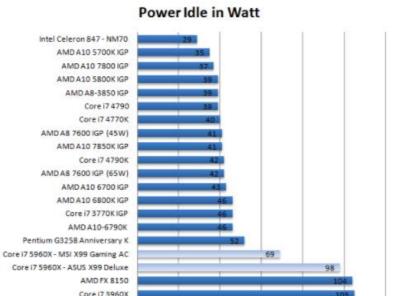
Core i7 2600K Core i7 4820K Core i7 4960X

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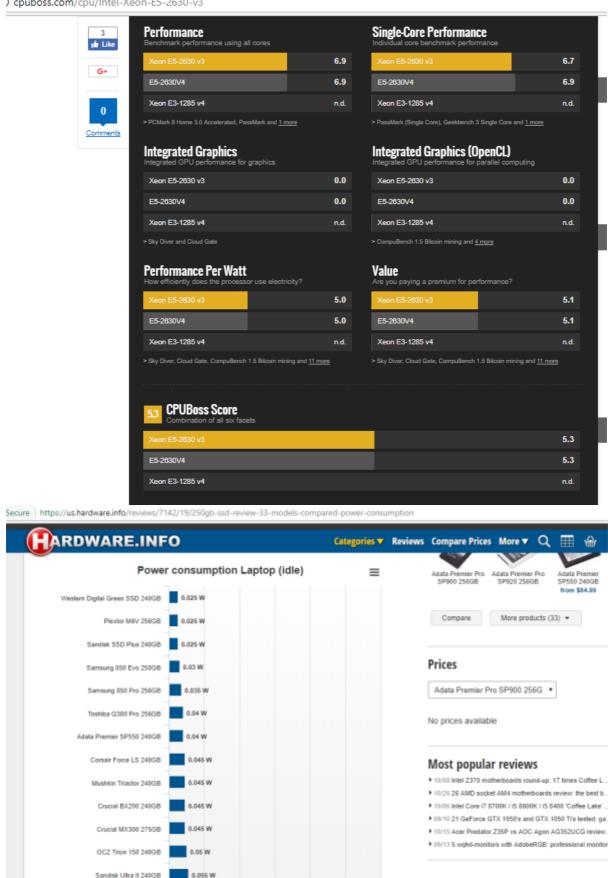


Power Consumption

Here's where we'll slowly move into physically testing the processors and respective motherboard. The new Ivy
Bridge-E based processors are a bit of a redesign alright and as a result they are quite energy needy processors with a 140W TDP. What you'll
notice a lot, is that in idle these things kick ass in matters of power consumption, whereas at peak TDP they behave quite normally.



) cpuboss.com/cpu/Intel-Xeon-E5-2630-v3



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