Ssas

Moving Analytics Workloads to the Cloud: Agility, Speed and Scale with Managed Costs

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Thinking about your current infrastructure, what are the most pressing multi-cloud data management priorities? 80% of Customers Report Cloud Repatriation Activities More customers expect to repatriate workloads next year **Public Cloud Repatriation Rates** Managing and controlling cost Q. In the last year, has your organization migrated any applications or data that were primarily part of a public cloud Regulatory compliance 34.7 Provisioning and managing capacity Portability of data and workloads seamlessly (onpremise and cloud) 2019 Getting the data back (in case of the service Gartner estimates provider going out of business) without cloud optim osted Private Cloud overspen Source: IDC European Multicloud Infrastructure Survey, March 2018 (n = 651) n = 400Source: IDC's Cloud and Al Adoption Survey, January 2018 Why?

Percent of Public Applications Expected

to Repatriate Over the Next Two Years (Average)

Q. Using your best guess, what proportion of the public cloud applications installed today will move to a private cloud, hosted private cloud or non-cloud environment over the next two years?

**50%** 

11%

#### **Top Repatriation Drivers**

<b>(A)</b>	Security	19%
$\bigcirc$	Performance	14%
\$	Cost	12%
171		

fld Control

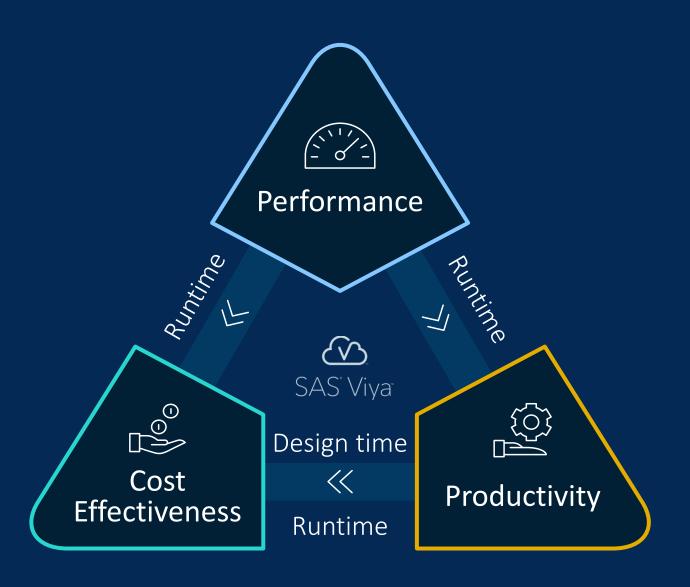
Centralize/Reduce Shadow IT

- Ungoverned costs
- Unanticipated usage
- No commitments
- Dev/Test waste
- Too much headroom
- Wrongsizing production
- Suboptimal design & implementation





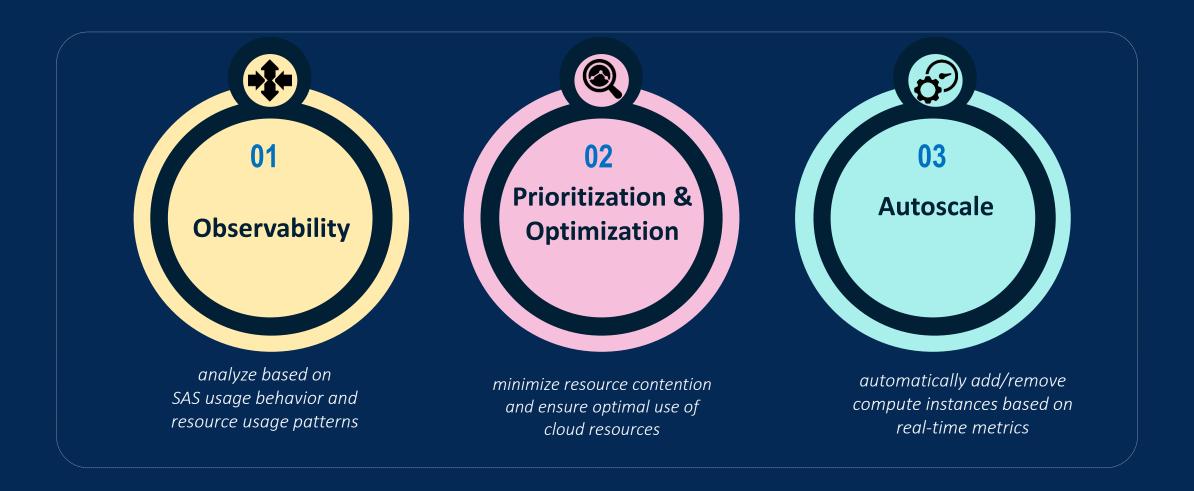
#### **Cost Effectiveness in the Cloud**







## **Cloud Cost Optimization Approach**

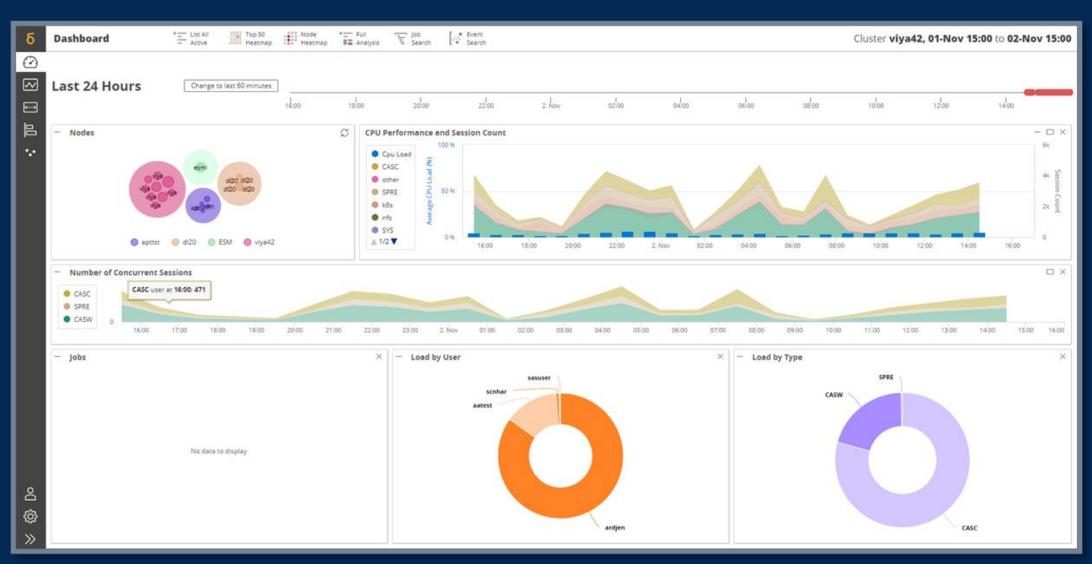








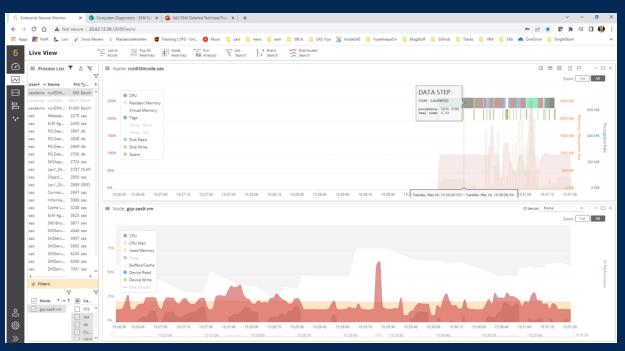
# **Monitoring Analytics Consumption**

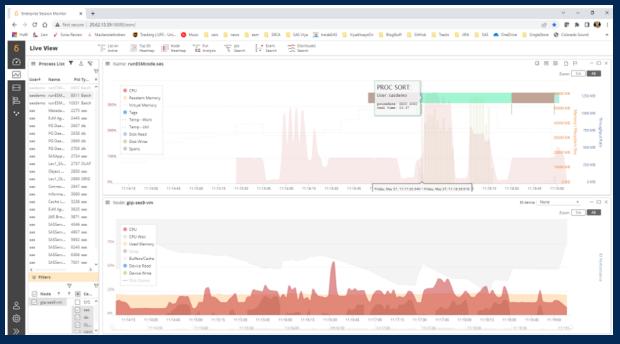






#### **Monitor Users and Batch Jobs**









# **Infra Consumption By User Profile**

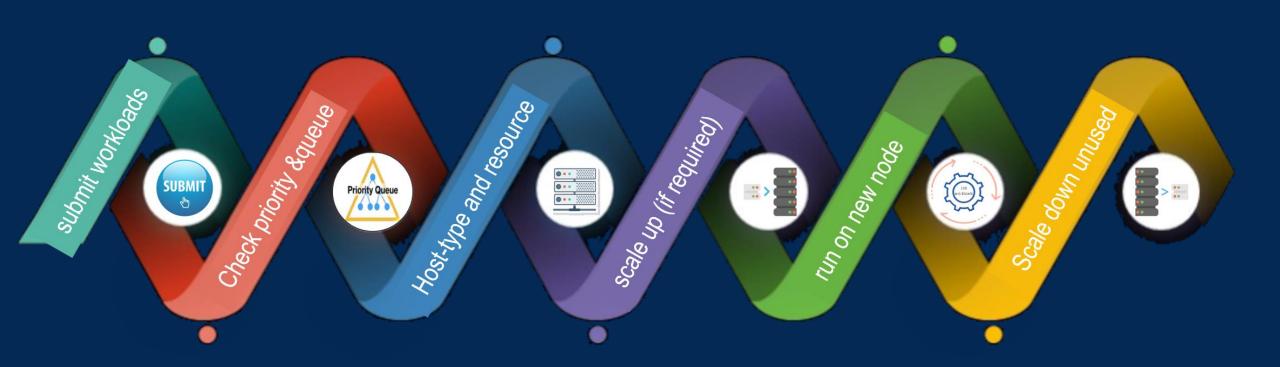
		Data Analyst	Business Analyst	Citizen Data Scientist	Advanced Data Scientist*	Total
	Cluster Consumption Summarized	High Job Count, High Runtime, High Consumption	Low Job Count, Low Runtime, Low Consumption	Moderate Job Count, Moderate Runtime, Moderate Consumption	Low Job Count, Moderate Runtime, High Consumption	
Consumption	Frequency (# users, % total)	97 (5.0%)	1,052 (53.7%)	680 (34.7%)	129 (6.6%)	1,958
	Avg analytic procs per user per session	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.7	2
	Sessions per day	21.98	0.49	1.15	0.63	1.80
	Runtime hours per day	106.82	3.78	14.88	12.52	13.31
	Active cpu hrs per session	32.77	0.71	3.31	4.28	3.44
	Jobs per day	16.96	0.13	0.27	0.13	1.01
	Workspace=1, Batch=2	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Count distinct job name	4,042	321	709	65	5,137
	Count job name	95,408	8,068	10,593	943	115,012
	Avg max mem (mb)	2,024	295	1,606	4,285	1,094
	Avg peak cpu (100 = 1 core)	95	39	109	218	78
	Sum session runtime hours	600,947	230,482	586,698	91,467	1,509,594







### **Know and Understand**







# **SAS Workload Management**

Effective workload management – Beyond Autoscaling

Job Overflow may cause unplanned costs and delays.

Poor Utilization gaps of unused infra that could fit more jobs.

Missed Jobs
may cause major
disruptions and penalties
for missed deadlines





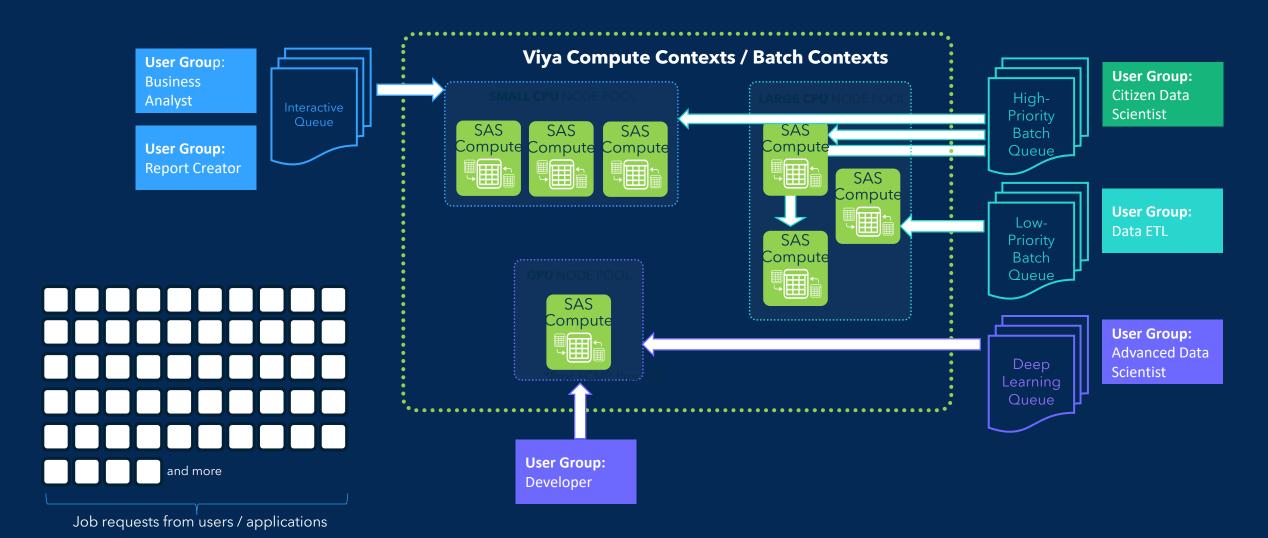
SAS WLM keeps your compute needs working smoothly.

Optimal infra spend to fulfil workload needs.





# WLM Prioritization / Workload Optimization





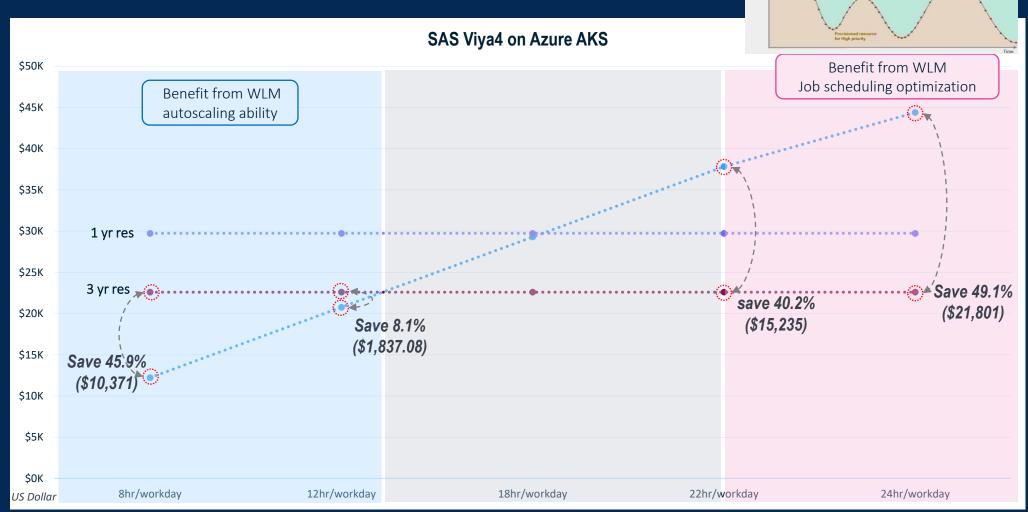


# 3-year pricing comparison

ex: 5 small compute nodes (E4\_v5,128GB standard disk)

 Understand workloads, prioritize job queues, right size infrastructure with Workload Manager

 Take Viya4 on Azure AKS as example (with 5 small compute nodes at most for 3 years usage), customer can save \$21,801 USD !!

















# SAS Viya's Speed

30x

faster than
Open Source and
Commercial Offerings

49x

faster than
Commercial Data
and AI Platform

326x

faster developing
Complex Models than
Commercial Data and
Al Platform





### **Cost Effectiveness in the Cloud**





# Thank You





