

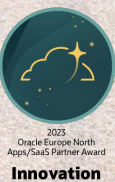
# How OCI halves costs compared to AWS

With double speed

Johannes Michler



ORACLE | Partner





# PROMATIS GROUP – AT A GLANCE

**PROMATIS is...**

## Excellence

Business, digitization and comprehensive Oracle excellence from one source

## Competence

in Agile Development, DevOps, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Data Analytics, Integration, BPM, RPA, SOA, Content, IoT, Blockchain, AI/ML, ...

## Pioneer

in the process-oriented introduction of Oracle Applications – SaaS (Fusion), E-Business Suite, NetSuite, Fusion Analytics



**26 million €**

Revenues 2023  
Plan 2024: 30 million €



**Ettlingen**

Headquarters  
(Karlsruhe TechnologyRegion)



**1994**

Since foundation:  
economically successful (EBIT-positive) and Oracle Partner



**5 Countries**

DE: Ettlingen, Hamburg, Muenster/Westf  
AT: Vienna  
CH: Zurich  
HR: Zagreb  
US: Denver, CO



**200+**

Employees



**ITG Group**

Part of International Technology Group B.V. (ITG)  
500+ employees worldwide  
650+ customers in 15+ industries



**30+ Countries**

International project experience



**Expert**

for ERP, SCM/LOG, EPM, HCM, CX, PPM, GRC, Analytics



# CONTENT

- From Solaris SPARC to AWS and into the abyss
- Core factor and Oracle license costs
- Benchmarking
  - CPU
  - Storage
- Cost comparison
- Advantages beyond costs
- Multicloud
- Conclusion

# FROM SOLARIS SPARC TO AWS AND INTO THE ABYSS





# MIGRATION FROM SPARC SOLARIS TO AWS

- E-Business Suite (esp. database) ran for a long time on SPARC M7 machine (32 real cores)
  - Customized, especially ORDS/APEX for individual frontend for EBS
- Elimination of the local data center
  - Everything to be moved to AWS
  - Especially various cloud native applications “in front of & around” the E-Business Suite
- EBS Database: Migration to AWS VM x2iedn.8xlarge with 32 VCPU
- Initially significantly higher usage, but still in the green zone
  - 16 vs. 32 real cores; 32 vs. 256 virtual threads
  - Loss of parallelism more relevant than significantly higher single-thread performance
- With further growth (data volumes and customers):
  - Massive overload at peak times
  - Sometimes minutes instead of just a few seconds of waiting time for calls

# “SOLUTION” OF THE OVERLOAD

- Tuning
  - Successful with previous overload situations
  - But now: “End of the road”
- Make machine bigger
- But:
  - Next-larger (in Frankfurt at the time) available machine is x2iedn.16xlarge
  - Doubling of infra costs (64 instead of 32 VCPU)
  - Oracle licenses?!?



# CORE FACTOR AND ORACLE LICENSE COSTS



# CORE FACTOR FOR ORACLE TECH LICENSES (DB, APPS SERVER)

- The **core factor** is a number
  - for a **physical processor**,
  - which specifies the **number of licenses**
  - required for each **physical core of the server**.
- Primarily relevant for processor licensing; but also for NUP (minimum user per core)
- AWS: Amazon EC2 (or RDS) (with hyperthreading)
  - **2** vCPUs corresponds to one processor license
- OCI (x86)
  - 2 OCPU correspond to one processor license; and since 1 OCPU=2 vCPU:
  - **4** vCPUs correspond to processor license



With the licenses unchanged →  
Instance in OCI may be “twice as large” as in AWS

<https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/cloud-licensing-070579.pdf>

<https://www.oracle.com/contracts/docs/processor-core-factor-table-070634.pdf>



# BENCHMARKING CPU



# COMPARISON OF AWS WITH 32 VCPU (STARTING POSITION)



x2iedn.8xlarge by AWS

System	Uploaded	Platform	Single-Core Score	Multi-Core Score
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.8xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 3500 MHz (16 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1250	17932
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.8xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 3500 MHz (16 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1249	18101
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.8xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 3499 MHz (16 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1243	17920
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.8xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 3499 MHz (16 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1246	18022
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.8xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 3500 MHz (16 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1228	17954

Instance Size	vCPU	Memory (GiB)
x2iedn.xlarge	4	128
x2iedn.2xlarge	8	256
x2iedn.4xlarge	16	512
<b>x2iedn.8xlarge</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,024</b>
x2iedn.16xlarge	64	2,048

## QEMU Standard PC (Q35 + ICH9, 2009)

### Geekbench 5 Score

1497 Single-Core Score	41007 Multi-Core Score
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Geekbench 5.5.1 Tryout for Linux x86 (64-bit)

### Result Information

Upload Date	March 27th 2024, 3:16pm
Views	2

### System Information

System Information	
Operating System	Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS
Model	QEMU Standard PC (Q35 + ICH9, 2009)
Motherboard	N/A
CPU Information	
Name	AMD EPYC 9J14
Topology	1 Processor, 32 Cores, 64 Threads
Base Frequency	2.60 GHz
Cluster 1	0 Cores
L1 Instruction Cache	64.0 KB x 32
L1 Data Cache	64.0 KB x 32
L2 Cache	512 KB x 32
L3 Cache	2.00 MB x 8
Memory Information	
Memory	1007.48 GB



OCI is 2.5x faster (with the same number of tech licenses)

OCI with E5.Flex (32 OCPU)



# COMPARISON OF AWS WITH 64 VCPU (“SOLUTION”)



x2iedn.16xlarge by AWS



E5.Flex 32 OCPU

System	Uploaded	Platform	Single-Core Score	Multi-Core Score
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.16xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 2341 MHz (32 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1243	28522
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.16xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 2430 MHz (32 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1251	28771
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.16xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 2534 MHz (32 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1249	29904
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.16xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 2446 MHz (32 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1242	28478
Amazon EC2 x2iedn.16xlarge Intel Xeon Platinum 8375C 2796 MHz (32 cores)	August 26th, 2022 cloudlookingglass	Linux	1258	30053



Requires 16 additional processor licenses DB EE=>  
list price 760,000\$

QEMU Standard PC (Q35 + ICH9, 2009)

Geekbench 5 Score

1497 Single-Core Score	41007 Multi-Core Score
---------------------------	---------------------------

Geekbench 5.5.1 Tryout for Linux x86 (64-bit)

Result Information

Upload Date	March 27th 2024, 3:16pm
Views	1

System Information

System Information
--------------------



OCI is also 20-40% faster  
(without additional DB licenses)

# BENCHMARKING STORAGE





- Benchmarked using DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER.CALIBRATE\_IO
  - Max IOPS = 10.259
  - Max MBPS = 435



- Benchmarked using DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER.CALIBRATE\_IO
  - max\_iops = 213.391 (theoretical max. by Storage: 225K)
  - max\_mbps = 2.115 (theoretical max. by Storage 4.320; by Network 2.500 MByte/S)
- This is “only” “Balanced Performance”
- <https://promatis.com/de/oci-i-o-performance-with-e-business-suite-part-3-3/>



# INFRASTRUCTURE COST COMPARISON







# MONTHLY COSTS – ONLY PROD DATABASE



32 V/OCPU with 1024 GB Memory	Flex:	6.816 \$	<b>2.237 \$</b>
	1 year fixed	<b>5.039 \$</b>	2.237 \$
	3 year fixed	2.628 \$	2.237 \$
4.5 TB Storage	10K IOPS, 450 MBPS	<b>486 \$</b>	<b>191 \$</b>
	210K IOPS, 2200 MBPS	10.493 \$	191 \$
Fastconnect Port 1GB			<b>158 \$</b>
Compute + Storage		<b>5.525 \$</b>	<b>2.586 \$</b>
25% Support Rewards (with „yearly flex“)			<b>-647 \$</b>
<b>Total</b>	For „1 year fixed (AWS)“	<b>5.525 \$</b>	<b>1.939 \$</b>



Only 1/3 of the costs with OCI (despite twice as large instance)

Speicher für jede EC2-Instance  
Wählen Sie EBS-Volumen-Speichertyp aus.

Bereitgestellte IOPS SSD (io2)

Der gewählte Volumetyp unterstützt Speichermengen von 4 GB bis 64 TB pro Volume und IOPS von 100 bis maximal 256 000 pro Volume. Nur io2 Block Express unterstützt Volumes bis zu 64 TB und 256 000 IOPS.

Speichermenge pro Volume

4500

Einheit

GB

Bereitstellung von IOPS pro Volume (io2)

io2 unterstützt von 100 IOPS bis 64.000 IOPS pro Volume. Nur io2 Block Express unterstützt Volumes mit bis zu 64 TB und 256 000 IOPS. Verfügbar in begrenzten Regionen.

210000

Snapshot-Häufigkeit

Kein Snapshot-Speicher

▼ Berechnungen anzeigen

1 Volumes x 730 Instance-Stunden = 730,00 Instance-Stunden gesamt  
730,00 Instance-Stunden / 730 Stunden in einem Monat = 1,00 Instance-Monate  
4.500 GB x 1,00 Instance-Monate x 0,149 USD = 670,50 USD (EBS-Speicherkosten)

**EBS-Speicherkosten: 670,50 USD**

Tiered price for: 210.000 IOPS

32.000 IOPS x 0,078 USD = 2.496,00 USD

32.000 IOPS x 0,0546 USD = 1.747,20 USD

146.000 IOPS x 0,03822 USD = 5.580,12 USD

Gesamtstufenkosten: 2.496,00 USD + 1.747,20 USD + 5.580,12 USD = 9.823,32 USD (EBS-IOPS-io2-Kosten pro Instance)

9.823,32 USD x 1,00 Instance-Monate = 9.823,32 USD IOPS-io2-Gesamtkosten

**EBS-IOPS-Kosten: 9.823,32 USD**

**EBS-Snapshot-Preis: 0 USD**

670,50 USD + 9.823,32 USD = 10.493,82 USD (EBS-Gesamtkosten)

**Gesamtkosten für Amazon Elastic Block Storage (EBS) (monatlich): 10.493,82 USD**

# ASE



6.816 \$	2.237 \$
5.039 \$	2.237 \$
2.628 \$	2.237 \$
486 \$	191 \$
10.493 \$	191 \$
	158 \$
5.525 \$	2.586 \$
	-647 \$
5.525 \$	1.939 \$



Only 1/3 of the costs with OCI (despite twice as large instance)

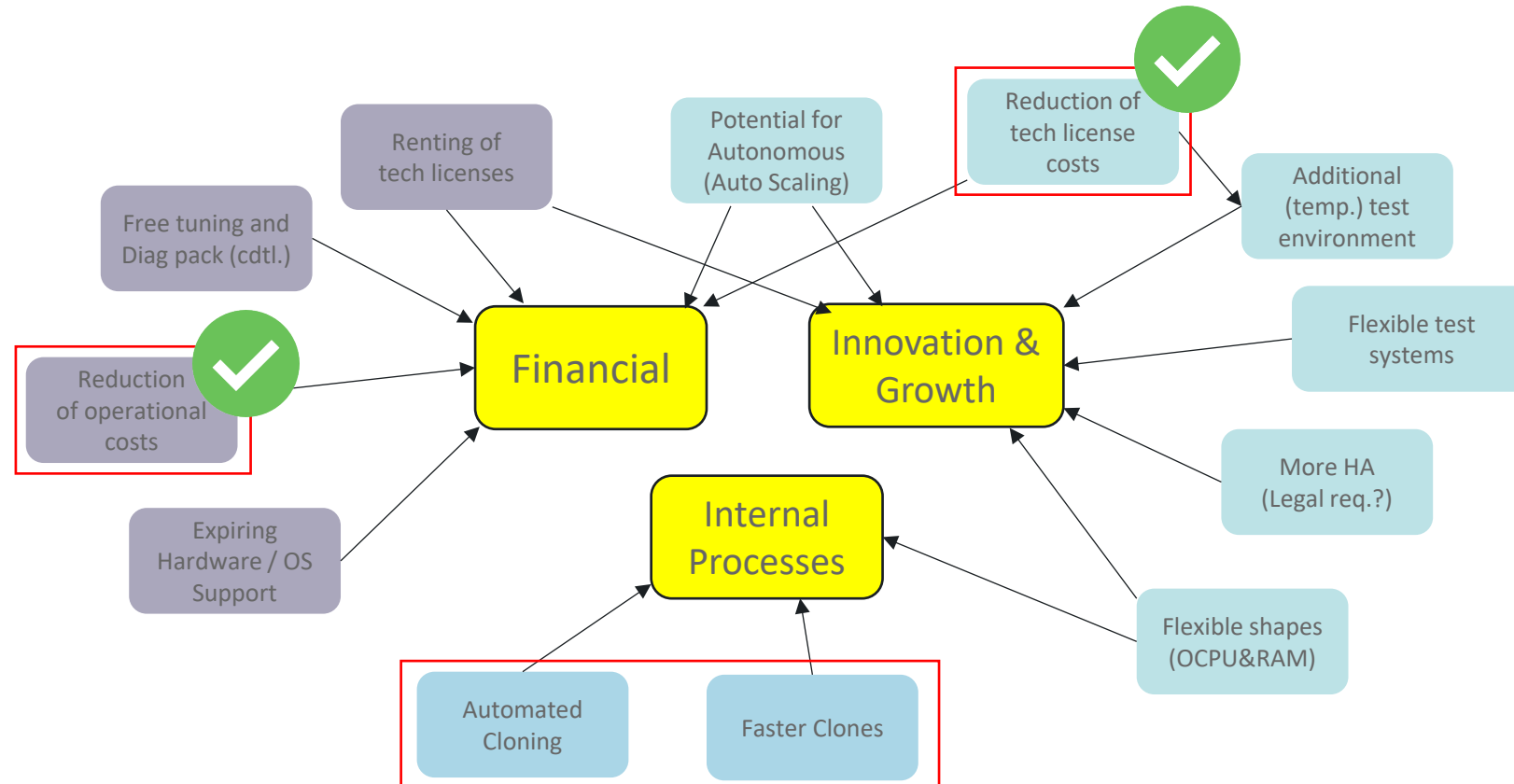


# ADVANTAGES BEYOND COSTS

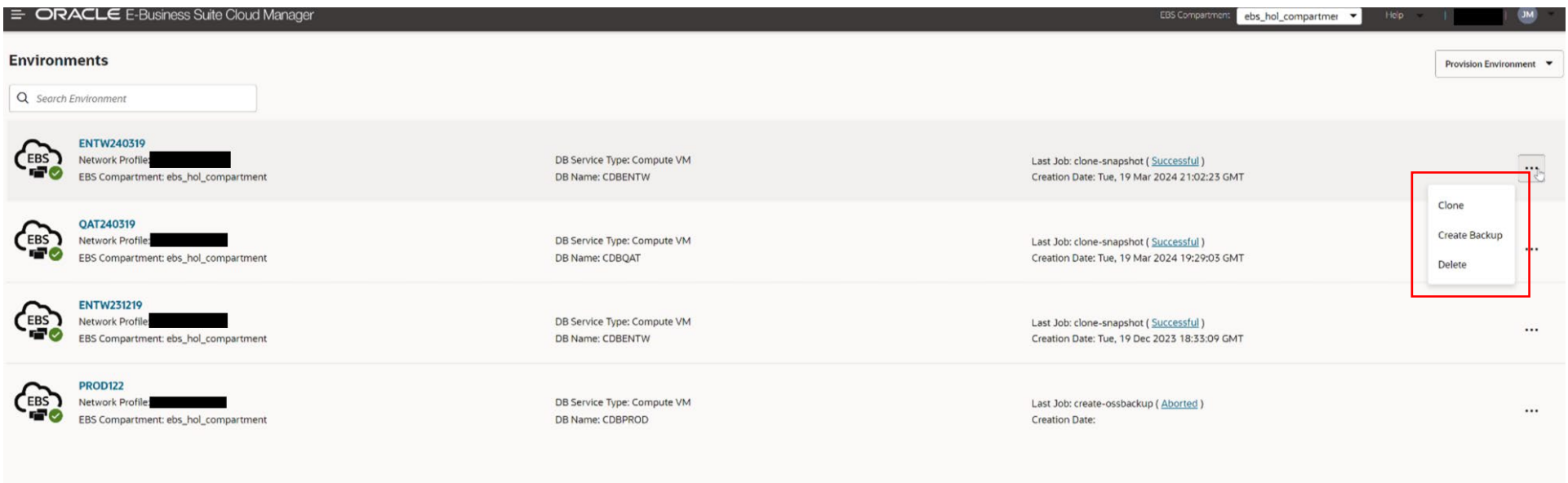
## CLOUD MANAGER, LICENSES “FOR RENT”, AUTONOMOUS



# TYPICAL MOTIVES FOR AN OCI MOVE

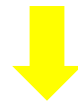


# E-BUSINESS SUITE CLOUD MANAGER



The screenshot displays the Oracle E-Business Suite Cloud Manager interface. At the top, the header shows 'ORACLE E-Business Suite Cloud Manager' and 'EBS Compartment: ebs\_hol\_compartment'. Below the header, the 'Environments' section is visible, featuring a search bar and a 'Provision Environment' button. A table lists four environments, each with an EBS icon, a status checkmark, and a list of details including Network Profile, EBS Compartment, DB Service Type, DB Name, Last Job, and Creation Date. A context menu is open for the first environment, 'ENTW240319', showing three options: 'Clone', 'Create Backup', and 'Delete', which are highlighted by a red box.

Environment ID	Network Profile	EBS Compartment	DB Service Type	DB Name	Last Job	Creation Date	Actions
ENTW240319	[Redacted]	ebs_hol_compartment	Compute VM	CDBENTW	clone-snapshot (Successful)	Tue, 19 Mar 2024 21:02:23 GMT	Clone, Create Backup, Delete
QAT240319	[Redacted]	ebs_hol_compartment	Compute VM	CDBQAT	clone-snapshot (Successful)	Tue, 19 Mar 2024 19:29:03 GMT	...
ENTW231219	[Redacted]	ebs_hol_compartment	Compute VM	CDBENTW	clone-snapshot (Successful)	Tue, 19 Dec 2023 18:33:09 GMT	...
PROD122	[Redacted]	ebs_hol_compartment	Compute VM	CDBPROD	create-ossbackup (Aborted)		...



Pre-Built clone, backup and restore functions

# AUTOMATED CLONE

ORACLE E-Business Suite Cloud Manager

Environments > Job Details

### clone-snapshot on ENTW240319

Download Logs

Environment: ENTW240319

Pre-validation Status: ✔ Successful

Main Run Status: ✔ Successful

Started: Tue, 19 Mar 2024 21:04:42 GMT

Finished: Tue, 19 Mar 2024 22:22:29 GMT

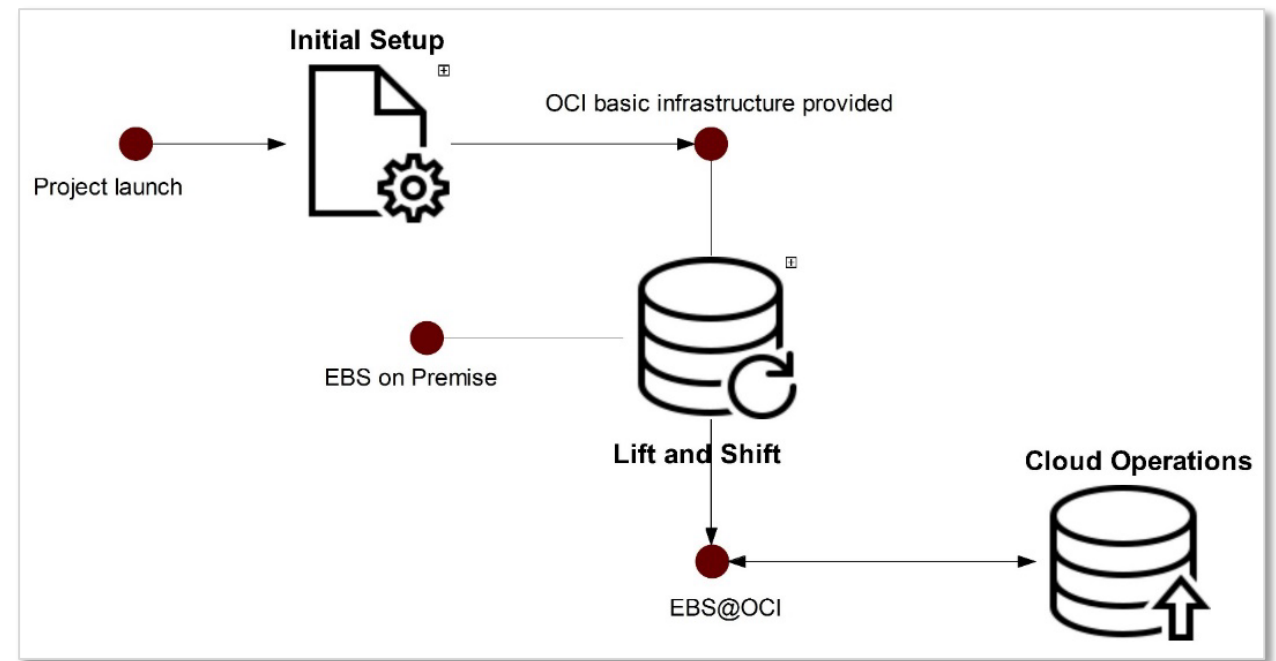
Expand All | Collapse All

Name	Status	Log
▶ Prevalidation	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▼ Execution	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
Run Initialization phase	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Perform general validations	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Create Infrastructure	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Validate infrastructure	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Perform pre-configuration tasks	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Configure database	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Configure primary application tier node	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Configuring Internal application tier node app02	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Perform post-provisioning steps	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▶ Generate summary phase	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
▼ Post Generate summary phase	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	
FastClone2024 - app01	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	



# MOVE TO OCI

- Relatively easy move from AWS (or Azure or OnPrem) to OCI
- Predefined tooling as part of the E-Business Suite Cloud Manager
- Automation incl. Dataguard
  - Downtime very manageable
  - Reduced Downtime Lift and Shift
- Caution:
  - For SPARC or Windows at the “source”
  - Replatform more necessary
  - More effort
  - SPARC: Endian conversion necessary
  - Reduced Downtime: Incremental XTTS



# MULTICLOUD



# MULTI CLOUD THE NEW NORMAL?



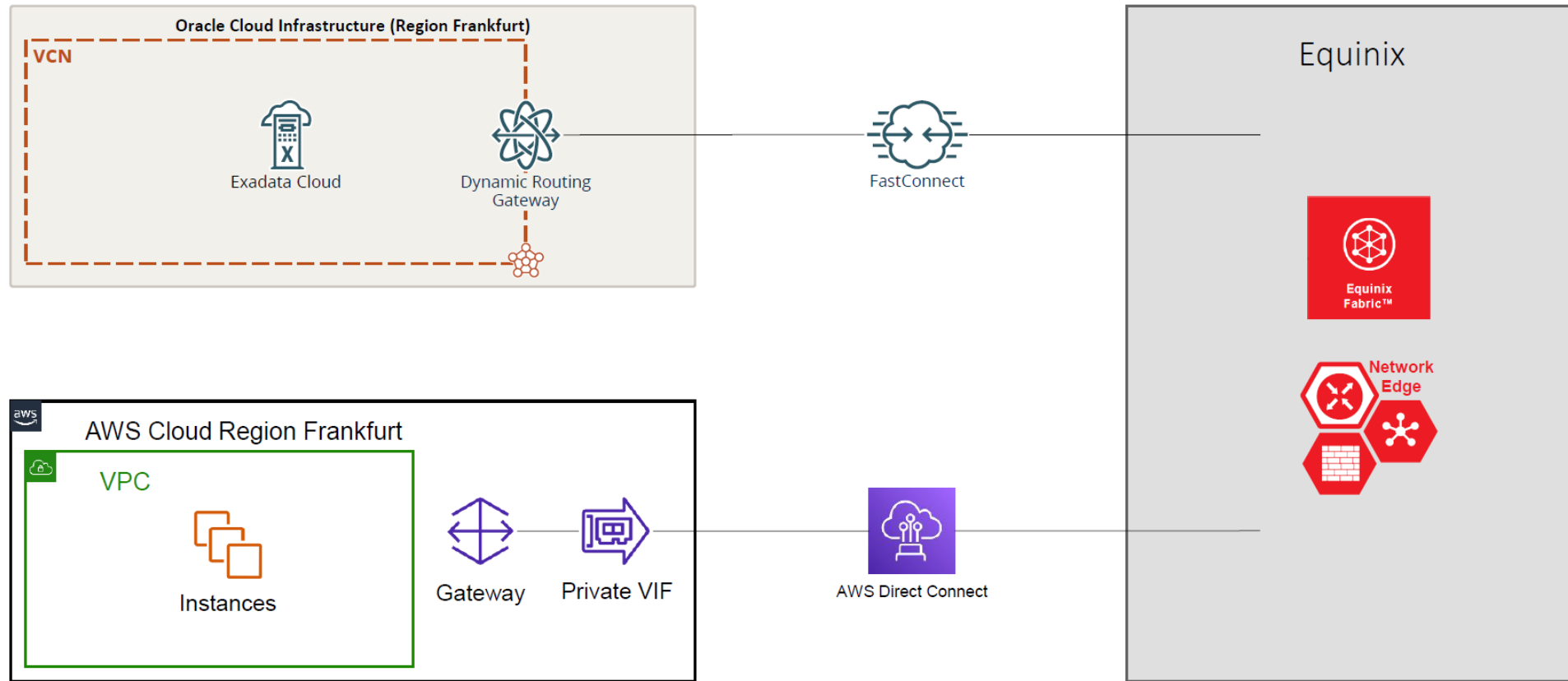
## Know the decision drivers

Multicloud computing decisions usually rest on three considerations:

1. **Sourcing:** The desire to **increase agility** and avoid or **minimize vendor lock-in**. The decision may be driven by a variety of factors, including availability, performance, data sovereignty, regulatory requirements and labor costs.
2. **Architecture:** Modern applications are, by design, created in a more **modular style**. They can span multiple cloud providers or consume services from multiple clouds.
3. **Governance:** To ensure operational control, enterprises want to unify administration and **monitoring of their IT systems**. They want to standardize policies, procedures and processes and share some tools — especially those that enable cost governance and optimization — across multiple cloud providers.

Benefits of multicloud cited by customers include **better disaster recovery** and easier migration for some data and applications.

# NETWORKING – AZURE, AWS & OCI ALL IN THE SAME DATACENTER



- Latency Fastconnect: ~2 ms (chose matching AD/AZ)
- Latency IPSEC Tunnel: ~8 ms

# CONCLUSION



# BREAKING NEWS

Austin, Texas and Seattle, Wash.—Sep 9, 2024

Oracle and Amazon Web Services, Inc. (AWS) today announced the launch of Oracle Database@AWS, a new offering that allows customers to access Oracle Autonomous Database on dedicated infrastructure and Oracle Exadata Database Service within AWS. Oracle Database@AWS will provide customers with a unified experience between Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) and AWS, offering simplified database administration, billing, and unified customer support. In addition, customers will have the ability to

- Usually does not help in the EBS context
- As of now no prefabricated Direct/Fast Connect as with Azure





# CONCLUSION

- For the same tech licenses approx. ~~double~~ 2,5 times the performance
- Costs cut ~~in half~~ to a third
- Better automation for the E-Business Suite
- Possibility to “rent” additional Oracle licenses (DB, apps server, ...) by the hour
- Further potential for tech license reduction through “flexible shapes” (a lot of memory with few CPUs)



PROMATIS

An **ITG** Company

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