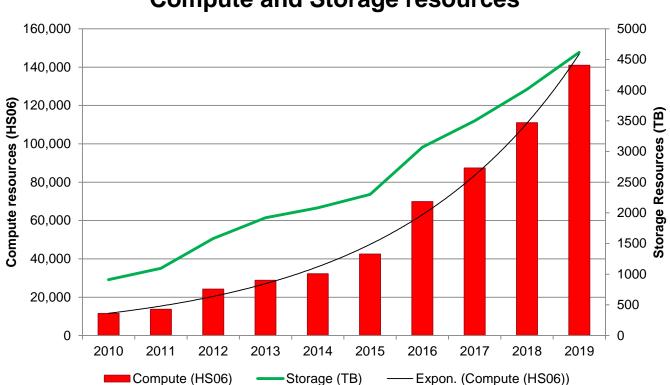


CHIPP-CSCS resource provisioning overview

Past, present and future Pablo Fernandez, September 13th, 2019

Resource provisioning overview since 2010

- Almost geometric trend for compute resources
- Storage growth is more linear
- 2007 2018 Phoenix cluster with dedicated resources
 - Storage until 2015
 - Compute until 2017
- Since 2019 Fully provided on shared resources

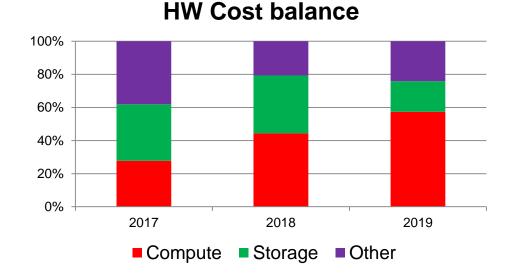




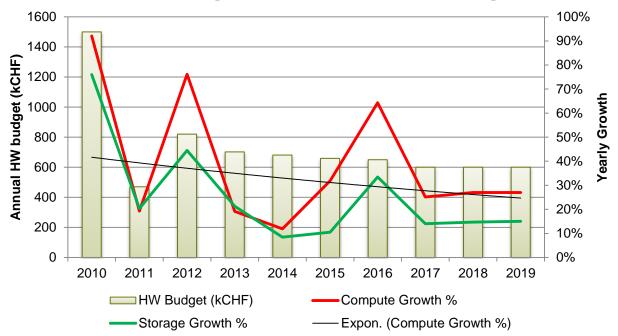


Budget & expenses

- Budget has decreased over time
- Resource growth trend has also slowed down







- The trend has been to spend more on compute than in storage
 - "Other" is middleware, scratch and licenses









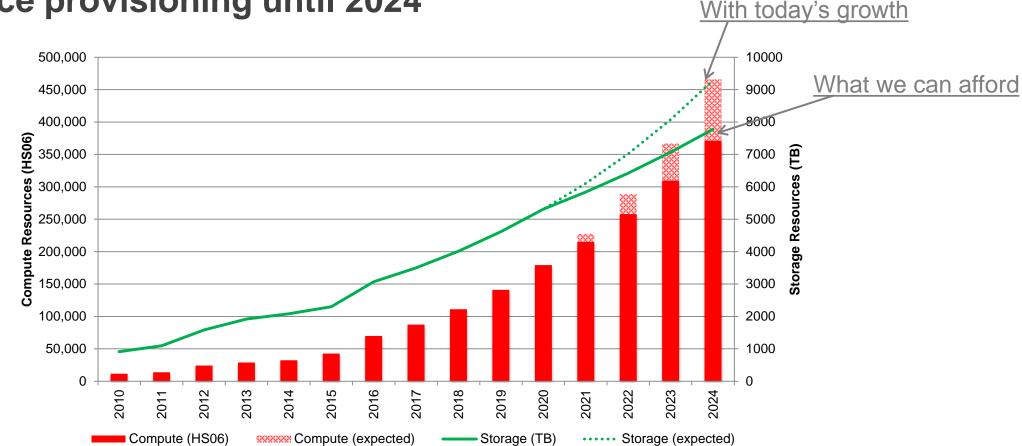
2020-2025 preview

Assumptions

- 2020 goes on as planned
- CHIPP moves from Piz Daint to a new HPC machine in 2021
- The HS06 value of the new nodes is 5 times higher for the same price
- Storage price is reduced by 20% in 2023
- Everything else (e.g. budget) stays unchanged







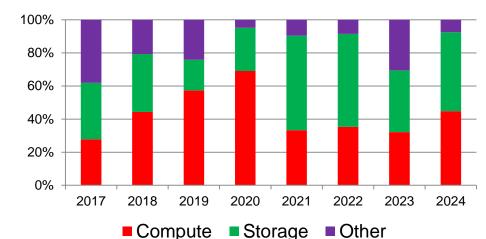
Resource provisioning until 2024

- Resource growth downward trend is maintained for the same budget
 - Compute goes from 27% (expected today) to ~20%
 - Storage goes from 15% (expected today) to ~10%



Compute/storage balance changes

- Storage costs are predominant after 2021
 - Even if the expected growth is lower
- Other costs (e.g. scratch, servers) are becoming less important



HW Cost balance

 Network bandwidth will grow much faster and become more important





Conclusions

- Today's growth expectations on the long term are unrealistic
 - Moore Law: increase rate of computational power and storage is slowing down with the same budget
- Only a change of paradigm can fulfill a growth in future requirements
 - Using accelerators (GPU & FPGA's)
 - Invest in software & algorithm development
 - Rethinking the operational model
 - Less storage, pulling data as required (using the faster network available)
 - New architectures

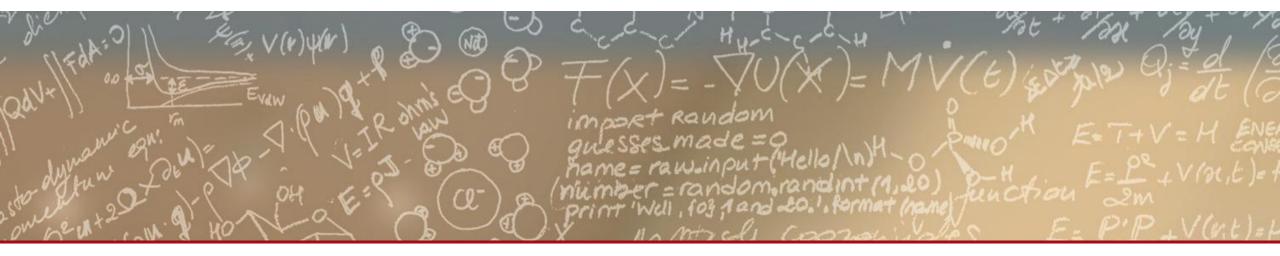
Invest in R&D and manpower











Thank you for your attention.