



PUBLIC SECTOR  
SUMMIT ONLINE

# Understanding optimizing costs with the AWS Cloud

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Canada, Worldwide Public sector




Amazon Web Services

# Agenda

- The AWS difference – from a financial perspective
- Working backwards – two customer success stories
- Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)
- TCO and cost optimization in the AWS Cloud

The AWS difference – from a financial perspective

# What sets AWS apart?

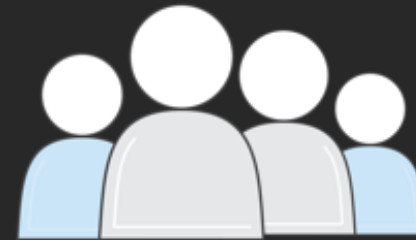
-  **Experience** Building and managing cloud since 2006
-  **Service Breadth and Depth** 175+ services to support any cloud workload
-  **Global Footprint** 76 Availability Zones across 24 regions, 216 points of presence
-  **Partners** Thousands of consulting and technology partners, 7,000+ AWS Marketplace products in 39 categories
-  **Pricing Philosophy** 80 proactive price reductions to date\*

# Why choose AWS over traditional infrastructure?

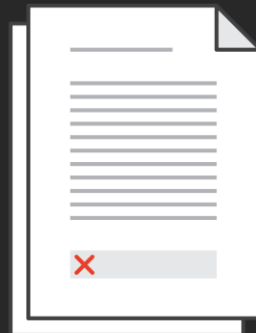
## Traditional Infrastructure



Equipment



Resources and  
administration



Contracts



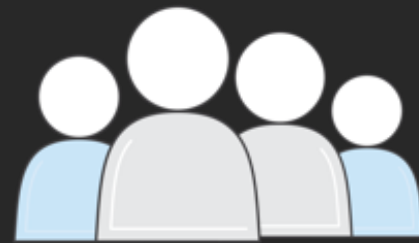
Cost

# Why choose AWS over traditional infrastructure?

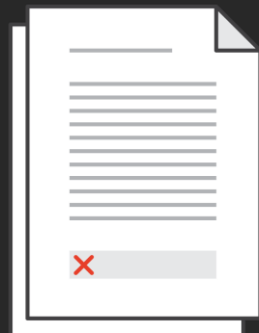
## Traditional Infrastructure



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Cost

## AWS Cloud



No up front expense –  
pay for what you Use



Improve time to  
market and agility



Scale up and  
down



Self-service  
infrastructure

Working backwards – two customer  
success stories



# Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC)

“  
AWS has had a transformational effect on our business, enabling us to serve our business clients better and faster than we ever have before.

– Nicole McNeill, Chief Financial Officer



”  
MPAC is the largest assessment jurisdiction in North America, responsible for accurately assessing and classifying more than five million properties in Ontario.

- Public sector organization evaluates 5M+ properties across Ontario for use in assessing \$30B+ in property taxes
- Formerly 95% “keep the lights on” and 5% innovation
- Migrated off traditional IT architecture to AWS for greater speed and agility
- Main valuation engine now runs 5,000% faster at 1/10<sup>th</sup> the cost of previous architecture
- Developers release new features every one to two weeks instead of every three to six months as in the past
- Started with a purchasing card at a spend of \$50-100/month

# Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA)

“

For our market surveillance systems, we are looking at about 40% (savings with AWS), but the real benefits are the business benefits.

We can do things we physically weren't able to do before and that is priceless.

– Steve Randich, Chief Information Officer



”

- Wanted a platform to provide greater speed and scalability for analyzing petabyte-scale data
- Migrating mission-critical operations to AWS
- Can provide analysts with real-time access to 75 billion records collected daily
- Can move faster and more efficiently in serving core business processes
- Estimated savings of \$10-20m annually by using AWS

FINRA is the largest independent regulatory authority in the United States. It is based in Washington, DC.

# Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

# Comparing TCO isn't easy

**Comparative TCO analysis** (acquisition and operating costs)  
for running an infrastructure environment end-to-end on premises vs. AWS



≠



**Traditional data center  
and co-location**

# TCO considerations include ALL of the following

1	Server Costs	Hardware – Server, Rack Chassis PDUs, ToR Switches (+Maintenance)	Software – OS, Virtualization Licenses (+Maintenance)	Facilities Cost			Business Value:  Cost of delays Risk premium Competitive abilities Governance
				Space	Power	Cooling	
2	Storage Costs	Hardware – Storage Disks, SAN/FC Switches	Software – Backup	Facilities Cost			
				Space	Power	Cooling	
3	Network Costs	Network Hardware – LAN Switches, Load Balancer Bandwidth Costs	Software – Network Monitoring	Facilities Cost			
				Space	Power	Cooling	
4	IT Labor Costs	Server Admin, Virtualization Admin, Storage Admin, Network Admin, Support Team					
5	Extras	Project Planning, Advisors, Legal, Contractors, Managed Services, Training, Cost of Capital					

Diagram doesn't include every cost item. Software costs can include database, management, and middle tier software costs. Facilities cost can include costs associated with upgrades, maintenance, building security, taxes, etc. IT labor costs can include security admin and application admin costs.

# What's included (or not) in a typical TCO analysis?

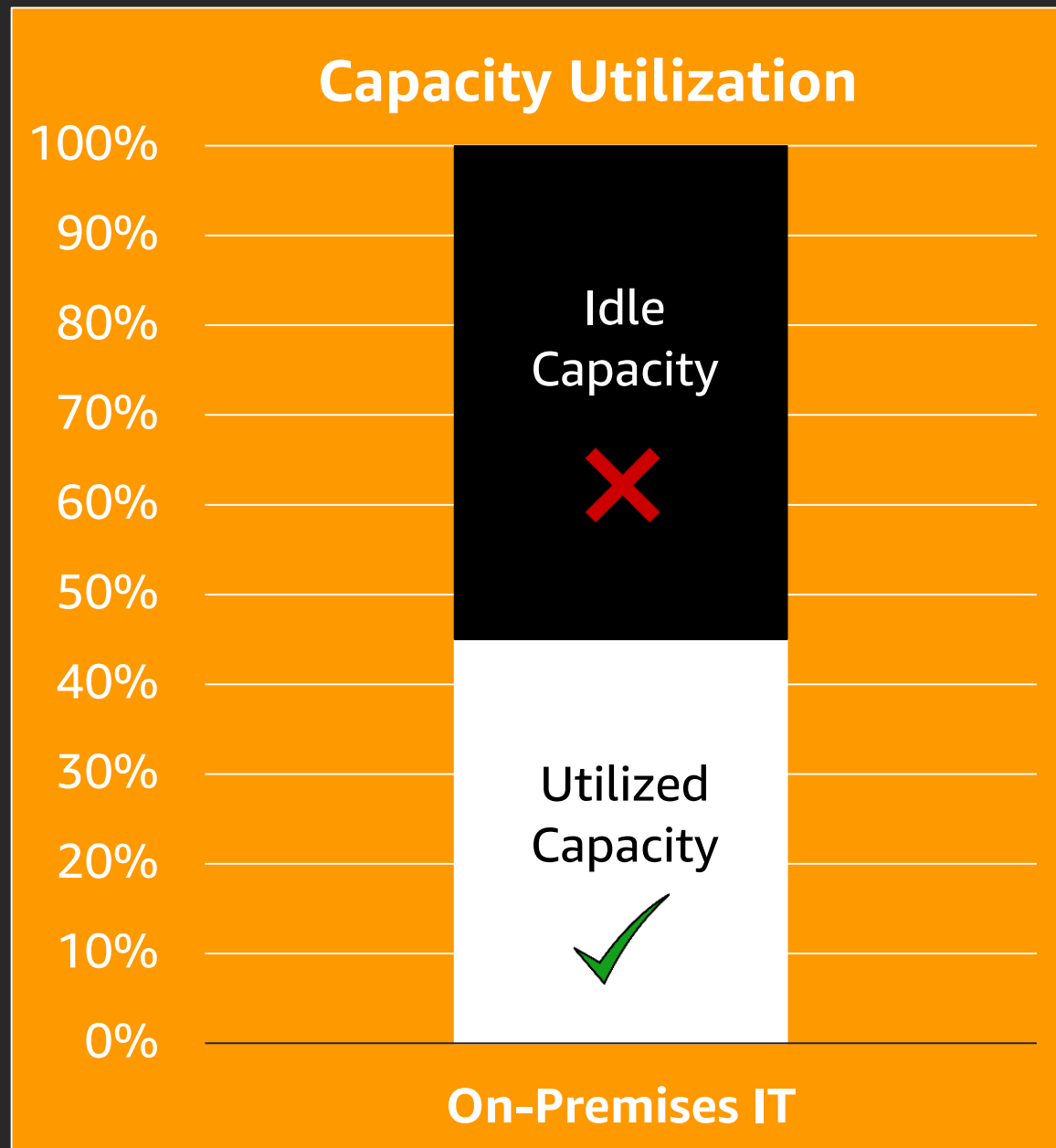
Economic Criteria	Category
Infrastructure Comparison	✓
Cost Avoidance	✓
Workforce Productivity	✓
Capacity Planning Benefits	✗
Financial Benefits of Innovation	✗
Accelerated Time To Value/Market	✗
Cost to Achieve (Migration, Platform, Training)	✗
Legacy Constraints	✗

✓ Included

✓ Partially Included

✗ Not Included

# On-premises infrastructure is typically under utilized



**A typical on-premises compute environment is massively under utilized**

*Studies by Gartner, McKinsey, and the Uptime Institute have stated that typical data centers are on average less than 50% utilized*

[www.uptimeinstitute.org](http://www.uptimeinstitute.org)

[anthesisgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Data-Center-Issue-Paper-final826.pdf](http://anthesisgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Data-Center-Issue-Paper-final826.pdf)

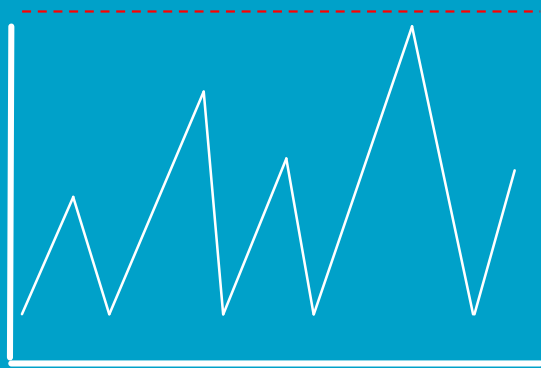
[www.nytimes.com/2012/09/23/technology/data-centers-waste-vast-amounts-of-energy-belying-industry-image.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/23/technology/data-centers-waste-vast-amounts-of-energy-belying-industry-image.html)

# Why is on-premises infrastructure so under utilized?

Part of this can be explained by buying for “peak load” requirements with inflexible infrastructure

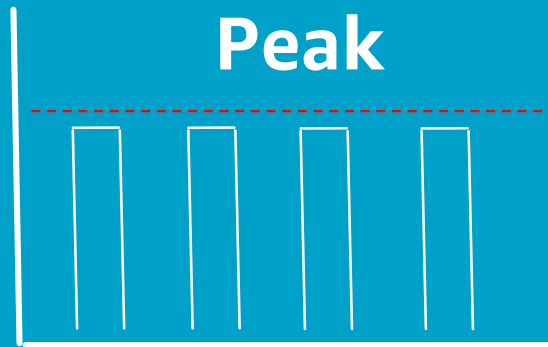
*Fluctuating/“Spiky”*

**Peak**



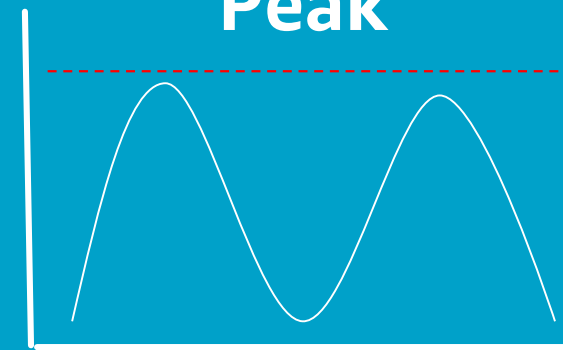
*Part-time*

**Peak**



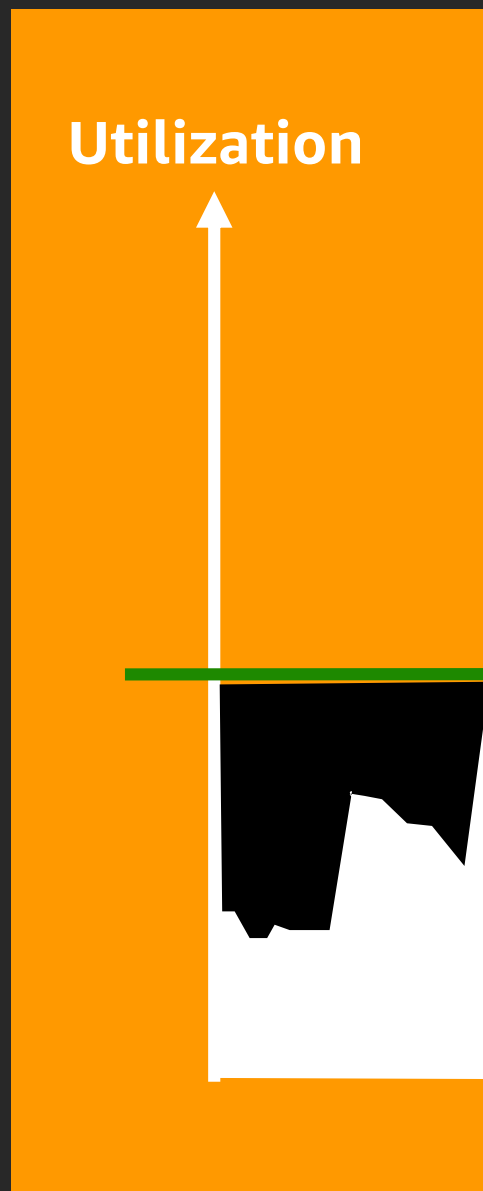
*Cyclical*

**Peak**





# Why is on-premises built for peak?

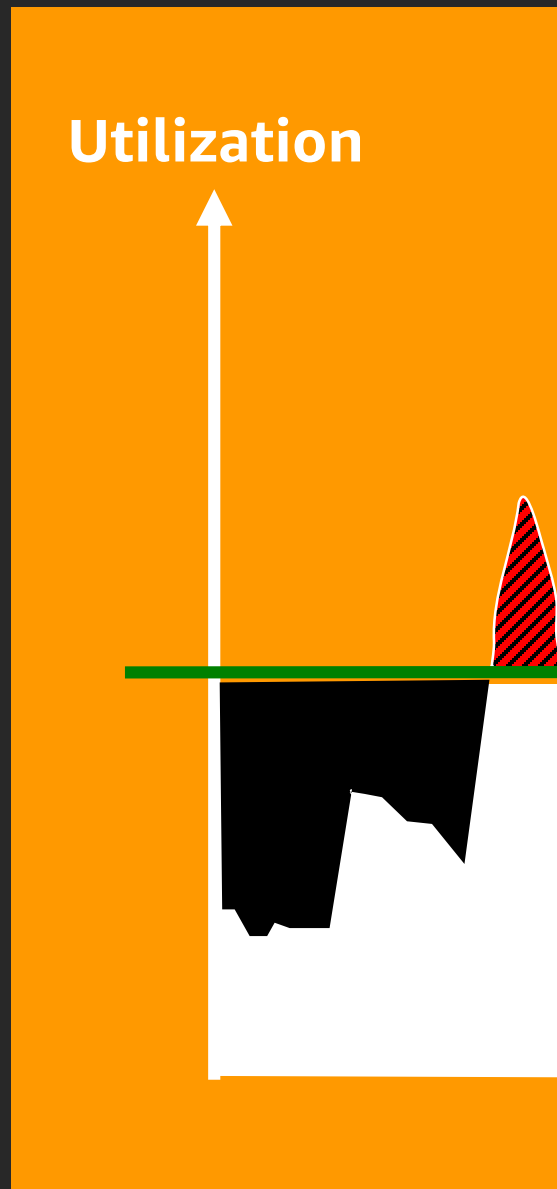


Utilized Capacity



Idle Capacity = Wasted \$

# Why is on-premises built for peak?



Utilized Capacity



Idle Capacity = Wasted \$



**OUTAGE!**

Downtime

Lost Customers, Citizens, Students

Lost Service Opportunity

Lost Confidence, Trust, Interest

Lost Revenue

(... Impossible to measure)

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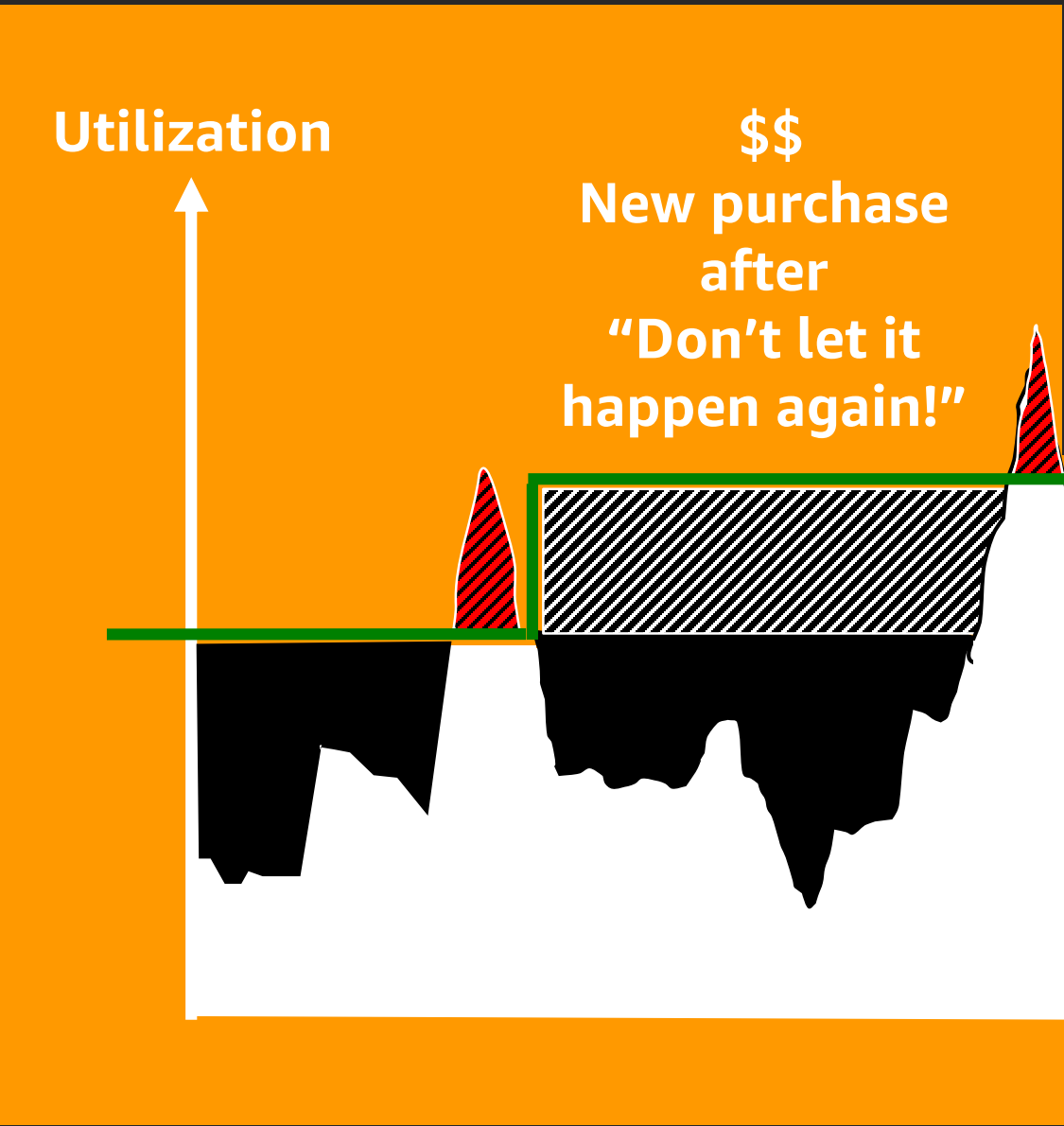
Lost Revenue

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More Wasted \$

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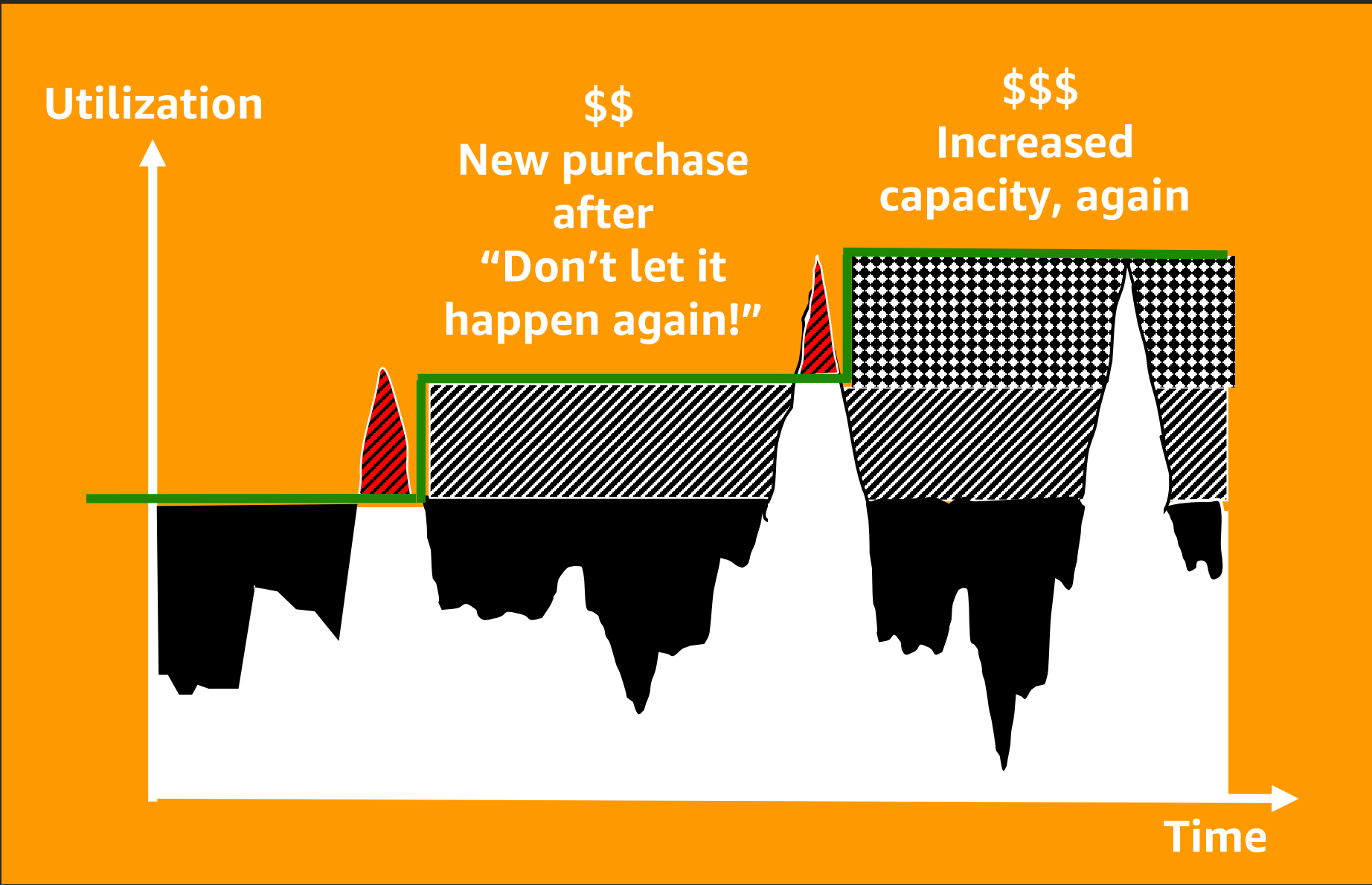
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More Wasted \$

# Why is on-premises built for peak?



Utilized Capacity



Idle Capacity = Wasted \$



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Downtime

Lost Customers, Citizens, Students

Lost Service Opportunity

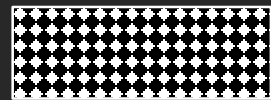
Lost Confidence, Trust, Interest

Lost Revenue

(... Impossible to measure)



More Wasted \$



Yet More Wasted \$

# Questions to consider when exploring your TCO

1

## Capacity Planning

How do you plan for capacity?

How many servers have you added in the past year? Anticipating next year?

Can you switch your hardware on and off and only pay for what is used?

2

## Utilization

What is your average server utilization?

How much do you overprovision for peak load?

3

## Operations

Will you run out of data center space some time in the future?

What was your last year power utility bill for the data center(s)?

Have you budgeted for both average and peak power requirements?

4

## Optimization

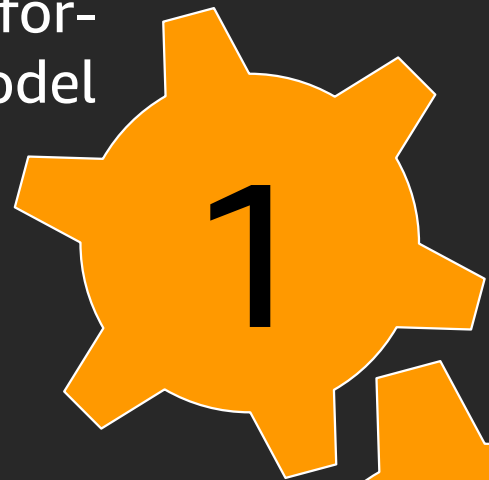
Are you on AWS today?

Is your architecture cost optimized (Auto Scaling, Reserved Instances, Spot, Instances turn on/off)?

# TCO and cost optimization in the AWS Cloud

# How does AWS help customers reduce their TCO?

Remove over-provisioning  
and move to a pay-for-  
what-you-use model



Save more money as  
you grow bigger:

- Tiered pricing
- Volume discounts

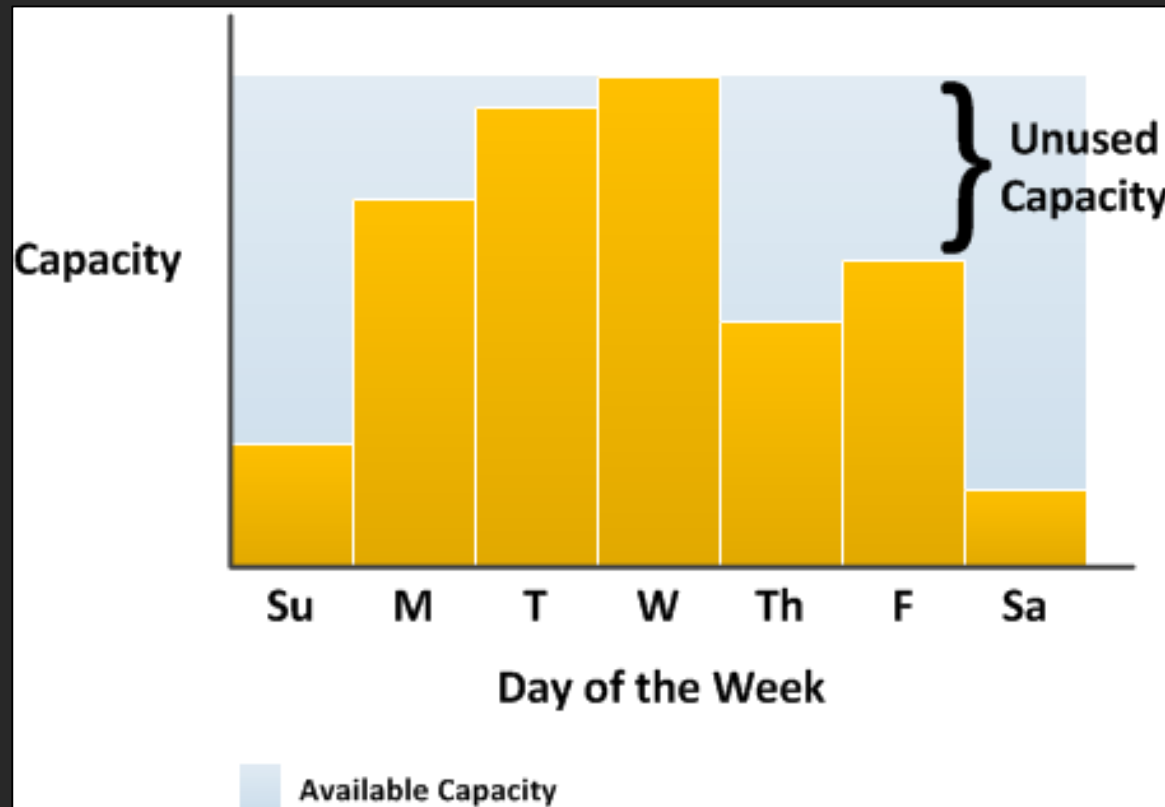
Economies of scale allow AWS  
to continually lower costs

Pricing model choice to support  
variable and stable workloads:

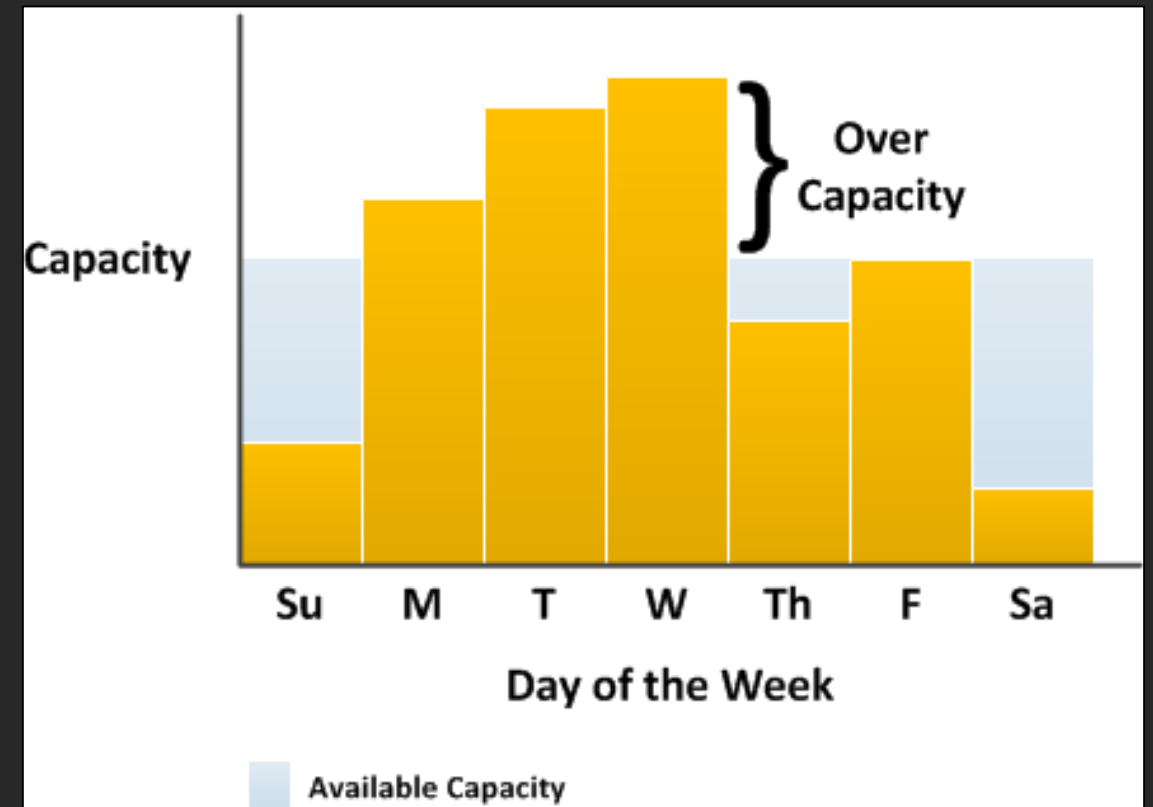
- On Demand
- Reserved Instances
- Spot Market



# Traditional approaches to capacity management



**Build to peak load**

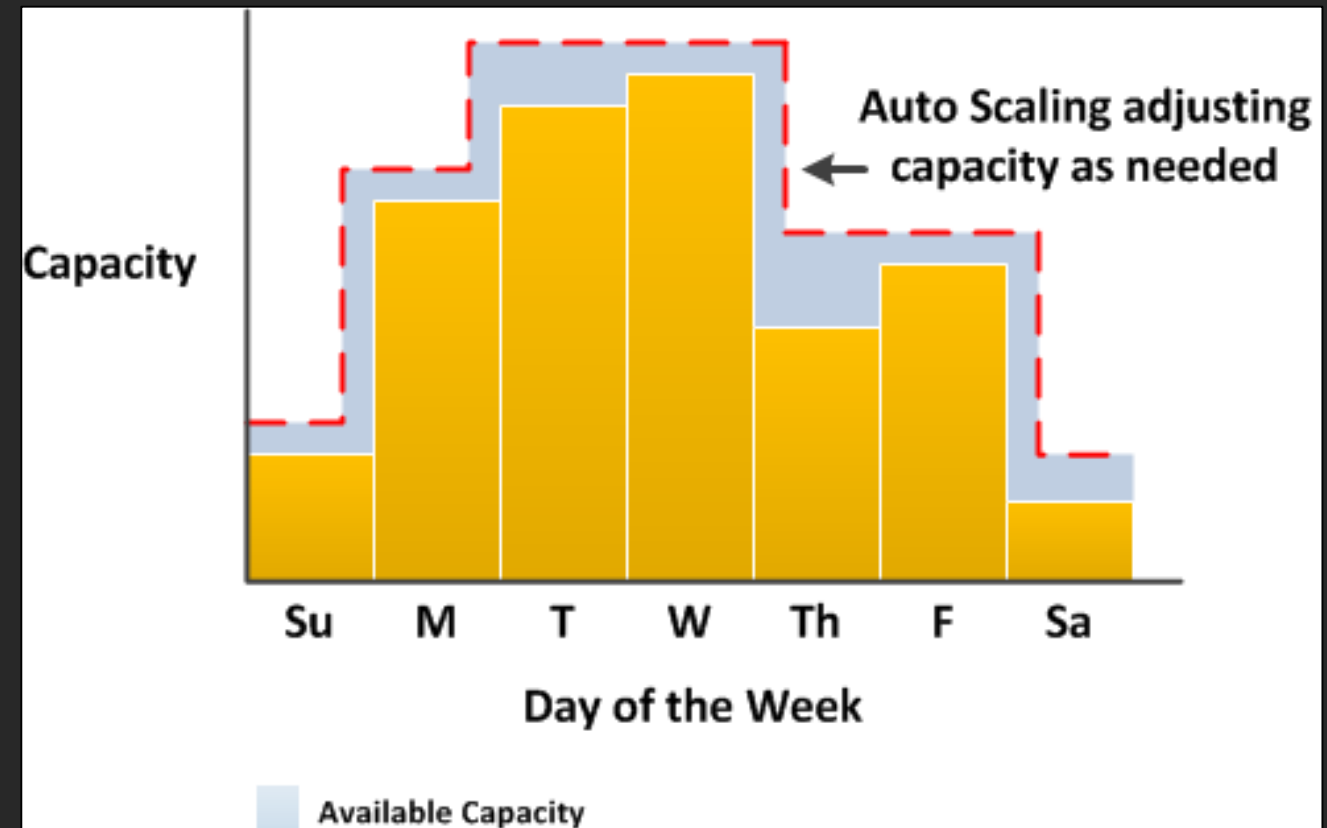


**Build to average load**

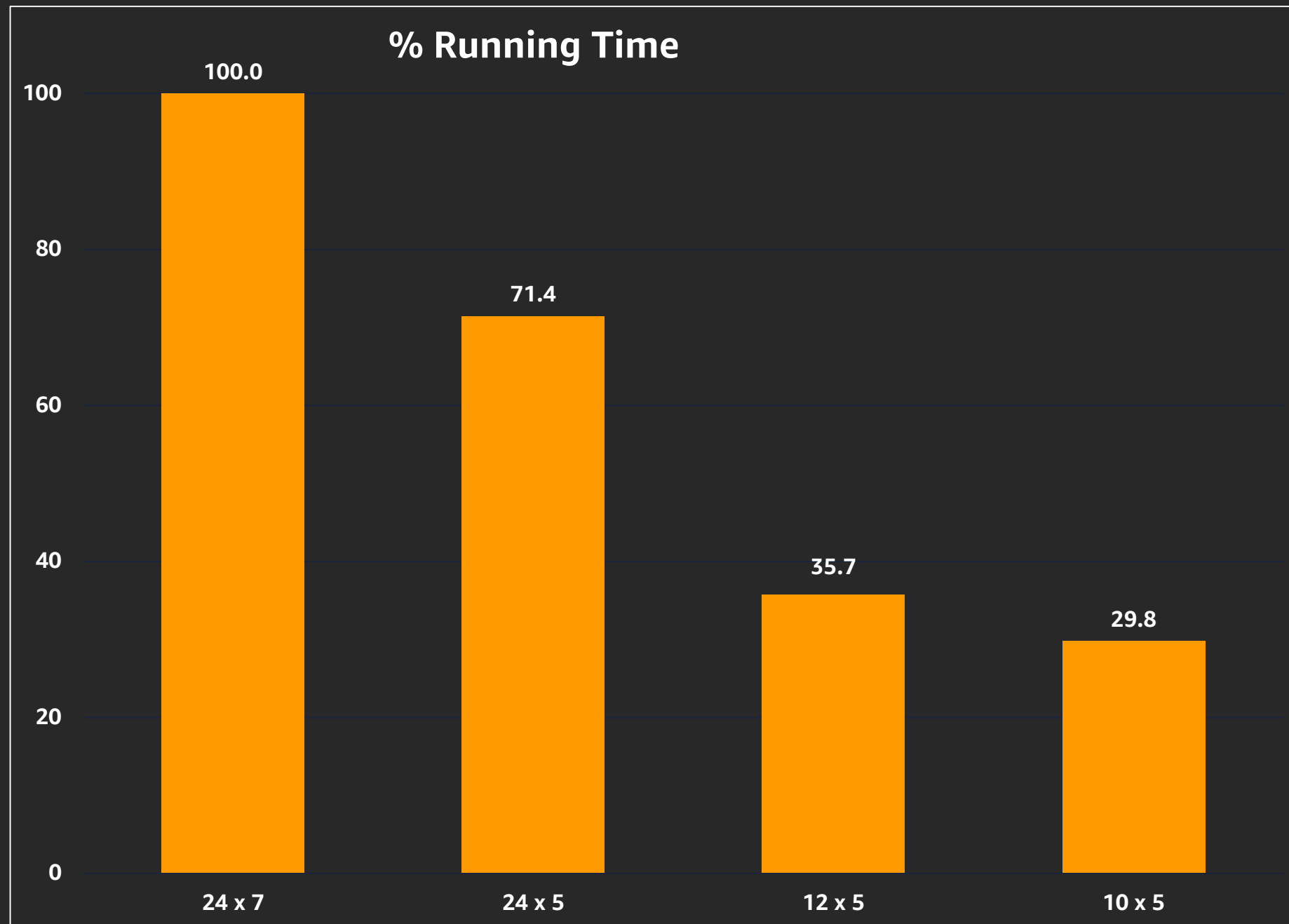
# Reduce over-provisioning via elasticity

AWS Auto Scaling allows you to:

- Reduce over-provisioning
- React dynamically to changes in load
- Schedule regular workloads
- Optimize your instance usage
- Complimentary service



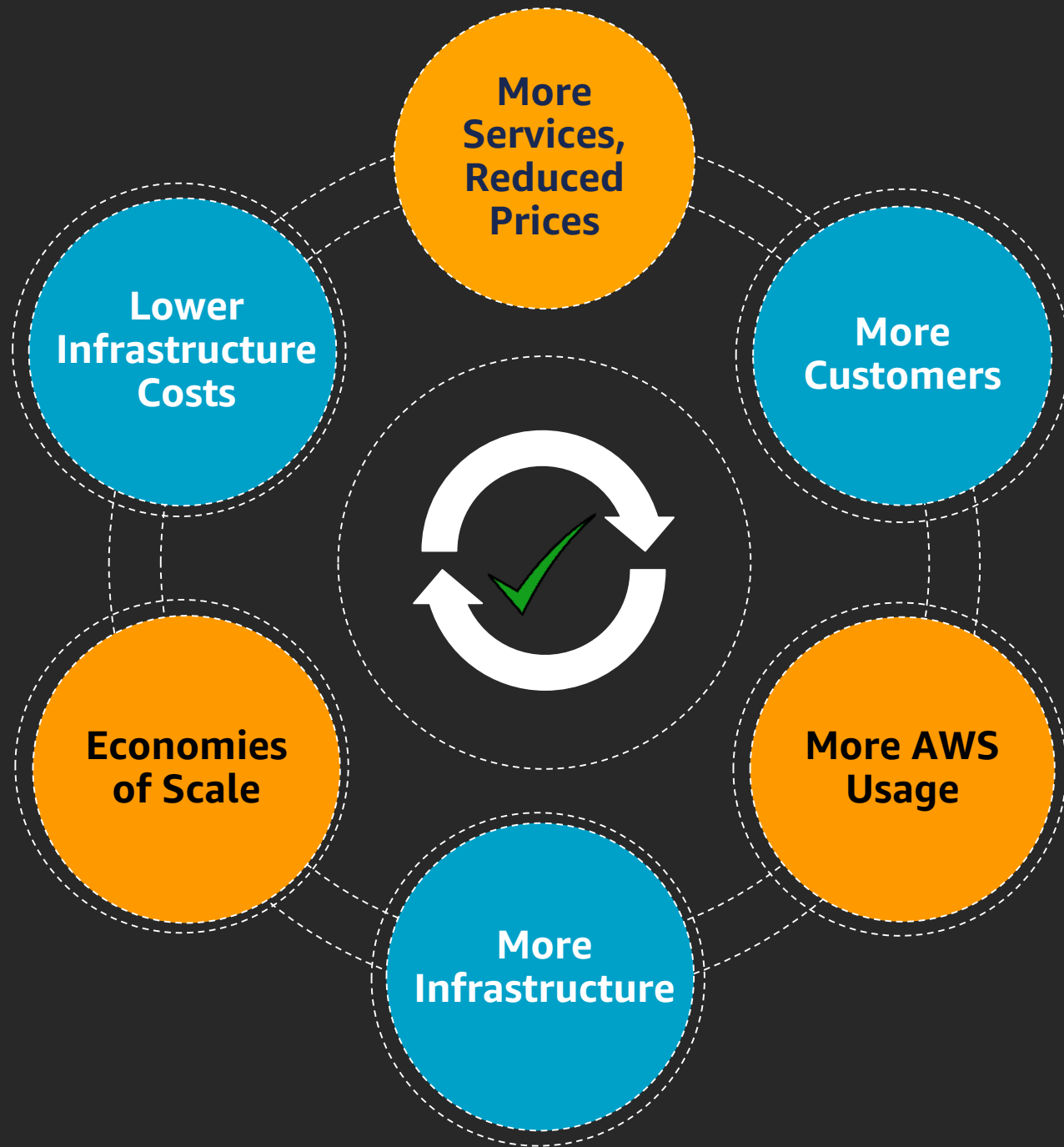
# Schedule your workloads



Up to **70%** savings for  
non-production  
workloads

Use AWS Instance  
Scheduler or a partner  
solution

# Benefit from AWS economies of scale



Infrastructure  
Innovation

Community  
Global footprint  
New features  
New services

We pass the savings along to our customers in the form of low prices and continuous reductions

(80 price reductions to date – continuously lowering prices for customers is in our DNA)

# Select the appropriate Amazon EC2 pricing model



**On Demand**



**Reserved Instances**

Capacity reservation... and up to 75% savings vs. On Demand pricing



**Spot Market**

Bid on AWS spare capacity... Up to 90% savings vs. On Demand pricing

# Receive volume-tiered pricing discounts (e.g. Amazon S3)



**First 50 TB/month**



**\$0.025 GB/month**



**Next 450 TB/month**



**\$0.024 GB/month**



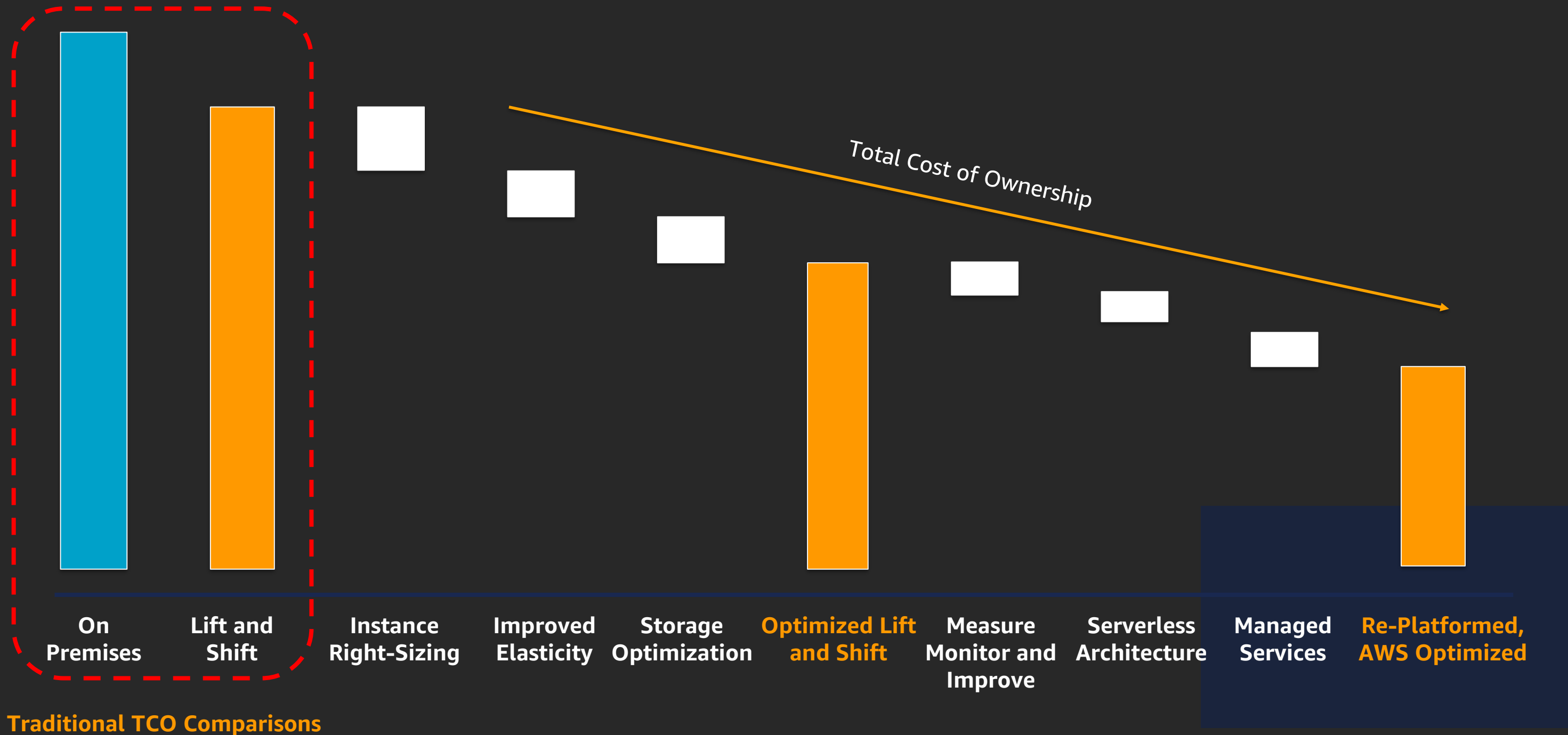
**Over 500 TB/month**



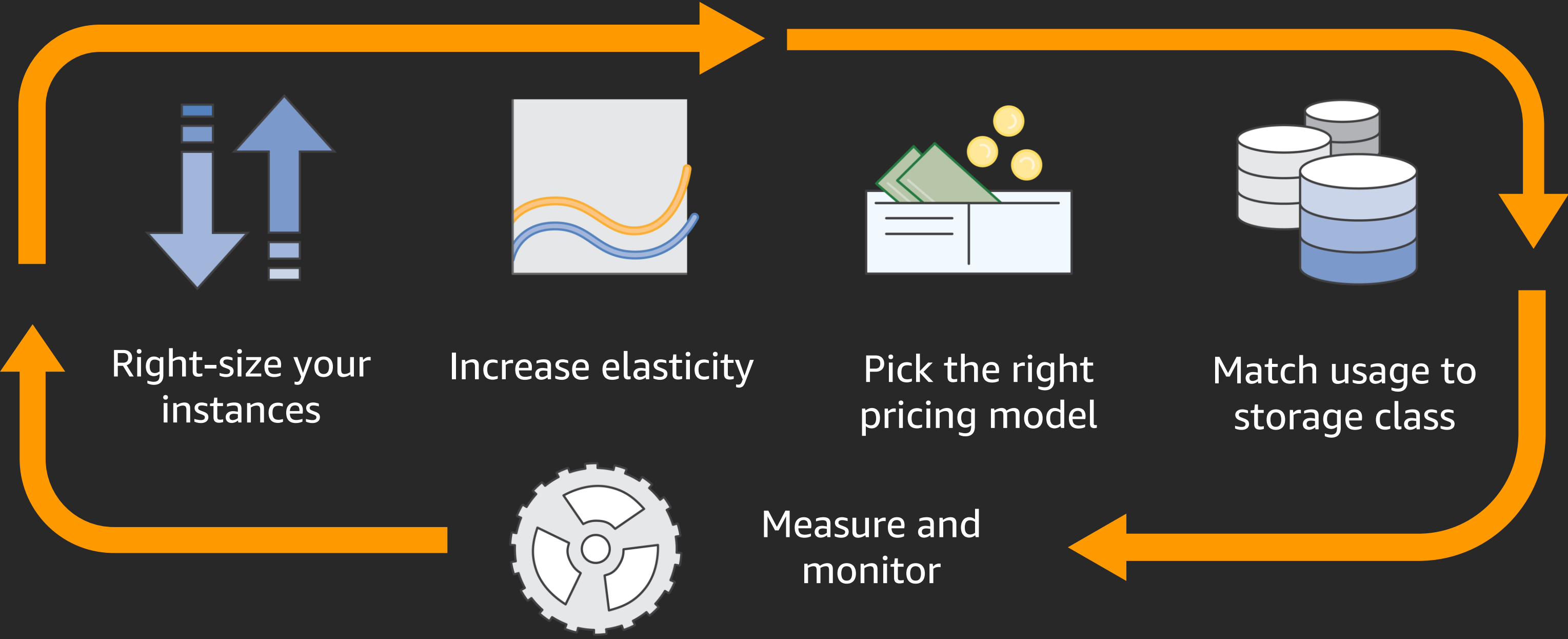
**\$0.023 GB/month**

\*Example based on Canada (Central) Region

# Economic cost improves through optimization



# Five pillars of cost optimization in the AWS Cloud

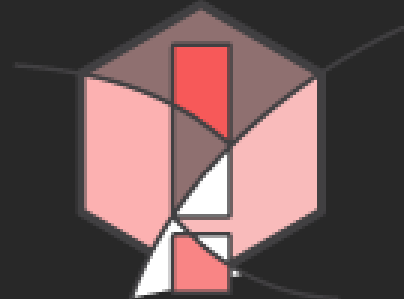




# Monitor your workloads



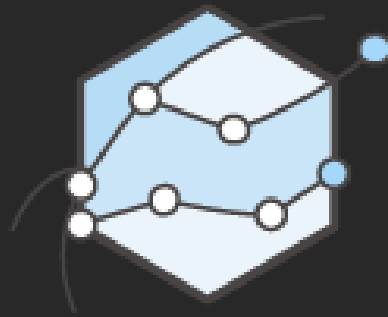
Monitor AWS Resources



Set Alarms



Monitor Custom Metrics



View Graphs and  
Statistics



Monitor and React to  
Resource Changes

**Amazon CloudWatch**

**AWS Trusted Advisor**

**AWS Cost Explorer**

# Useful resources

## AWS Pricing

- <https://aws.amazon.com/pricing>

## Online TCO Calculator

- <https://awstcocalculator.com>

## AWS Cloud Economics Centre

- <https://aws.amazon.com/economics>

# Learn to build cloud fluency in your organization

Resources created by the experts at AWS to help you build the skills you need



Cost Savings  
(TCO)



Staff  
Productivity

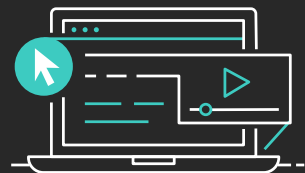


Operational  
Resilience



Overall  
Agility

Be ready for global cloud transformation with comprehensive skill development



Digital Training



Classroom Training



AWS Certification



Talent Pipeline

Visit <https://aws.amazon/training>

# Thank you!

David Lurie