



# Analyzing IT Value and Cost Considerations – Maximizing The Value of Your Mainframe

Ray Jones, Vice President Worldwide System z Software, IBM Software Group





# Smarter Computing

## Strategies to achieve breakthrough reductions in IT cost

Ascertain true elements of cost:

Hardware/Software/Maintenance  
Networking  
Energy  
Labor  
Storage

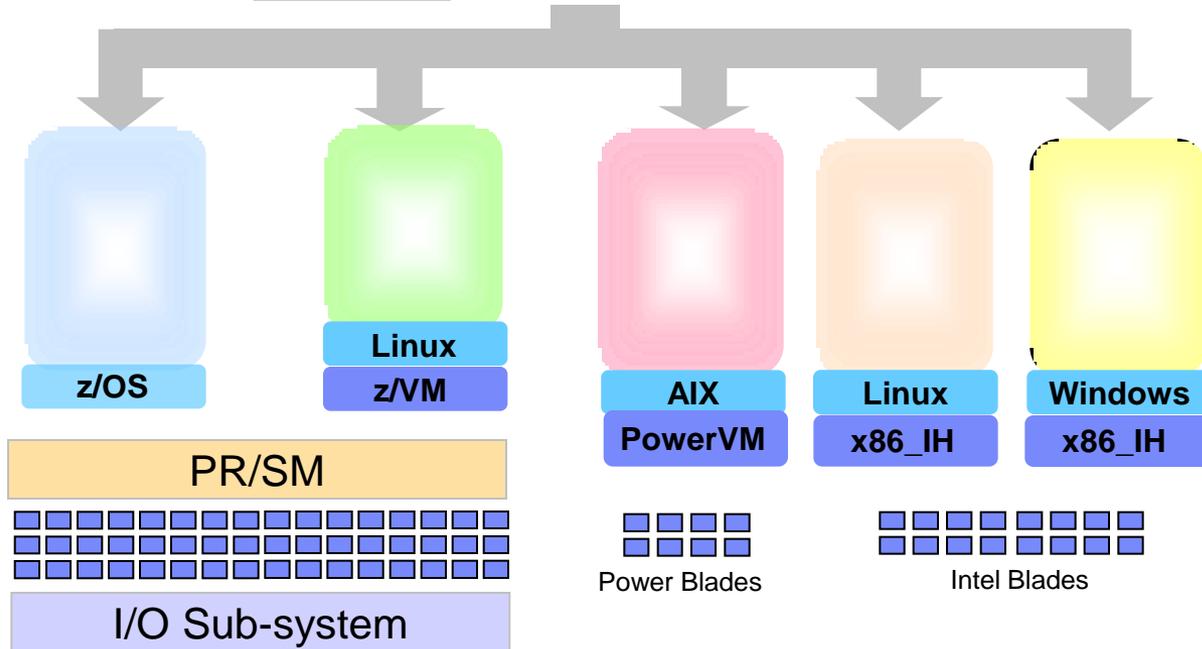
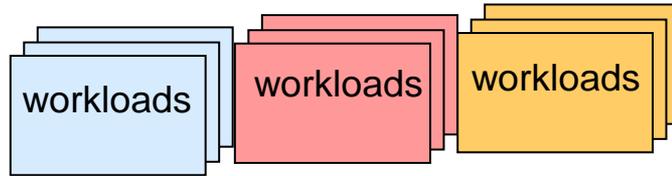


New metric  
for the age  
of Smarter  
Computing

**COST PER  
WORKLOAD**

# Workload Characteristics Influence The Best Fit Deployment Decision

Best Architectural Fit



Heavy I/O  
Qualities of service

Heavy CPU

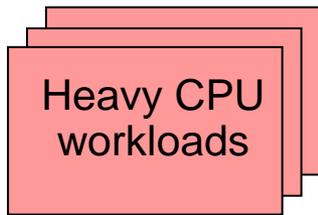
Light I/O



Deploy or consolidate workloads on the environment best suited for each workload to yield lowest cost

# Deploying Stand Alone Workloads With Heavy CPU Requirements

**Benchmark to determine which platform provides the lowest TCA over 3 years**



- IBM WebSphere ND
- Monitoring software
- On 8 core Nehalem servers

Online banking workloads, each driving **460** transactions per second with light I/O

2 workloads per Intel blade



Scale to 16 cores

Virtualized on Intel  
16 core HX5 Blade  
**\$200,055** per workload  
**Best Fit**

1 workload per POWER7 blade



PowerVM on PS701  
8 core POWER7 Blade  
**\$216,658** per workload

10 workloads per 32-way z/VM



z/VM on z196 CPC  
32 IFLs  
**\$328,477** per workload

Consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. HX5 2.13GHz 2ch/16co performance projected from x3550 2.66GHz 2ch/12co measurements. zBX with x blades is a statement of direction only. Results may vary based on customer workload profiles/characteristics. Prices will vary by country.

# Deploying Stand Alone Workloads With Light CPU Requirements

**Benchmark to determine which platform provides the lowest TCA over 3 years**



- IBM WebSphere ND
- Monitoring software
- On 4 core "older" Intel

Online banking workloads, each driving **22** transactions per second with moderate I/O

47 workloads per Intel blade



Virtualized on Intel  
16 core HX5 Blade  
**\$8,165** per workload

28 workload per POWER7 blade



Fast low cost threads

PowerVM on PS701  
8 core POWER7 Blade  
**\$7,738** per workload  
**Best Fit**

155 workloads per 32-way z/VM

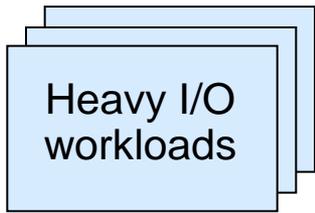


z/VM on z196 CPC  
32 IFLs  
**\$21,192** per workload

Consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. HX5 2.13GHz 2ch/16co performance projected from x3550 2.66GHz 2ch/12co measurements. zBX with x blades is a statement of direction only. Results may vary based on customer workload profiles/characteristics. Prices will vary by country.

# Deploying Stand Alone Workloads With Heavy I/O Requirements

**Benchmark to determine which platform provides the lowest TCA over 3 years**



- IBM WebSphere ND
- Monitoring software
- On 4 core "Older" Intel

Online banking workloads, each driving **22 transactions per second**, with **1 MB I/O per transaction**

1 workload per Intel blade



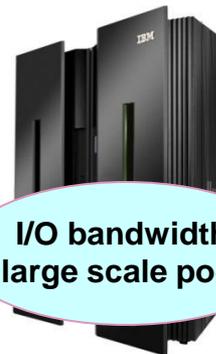
Virtualized on Intel  
16 core HX5 Blade  
**\$400,109** per workload

1 workload per POWER7 blade



PowerVM on PS701  
8 core POWER7 Blade  
**\$216,658** per workload

40 workloads per 32-way z/VM



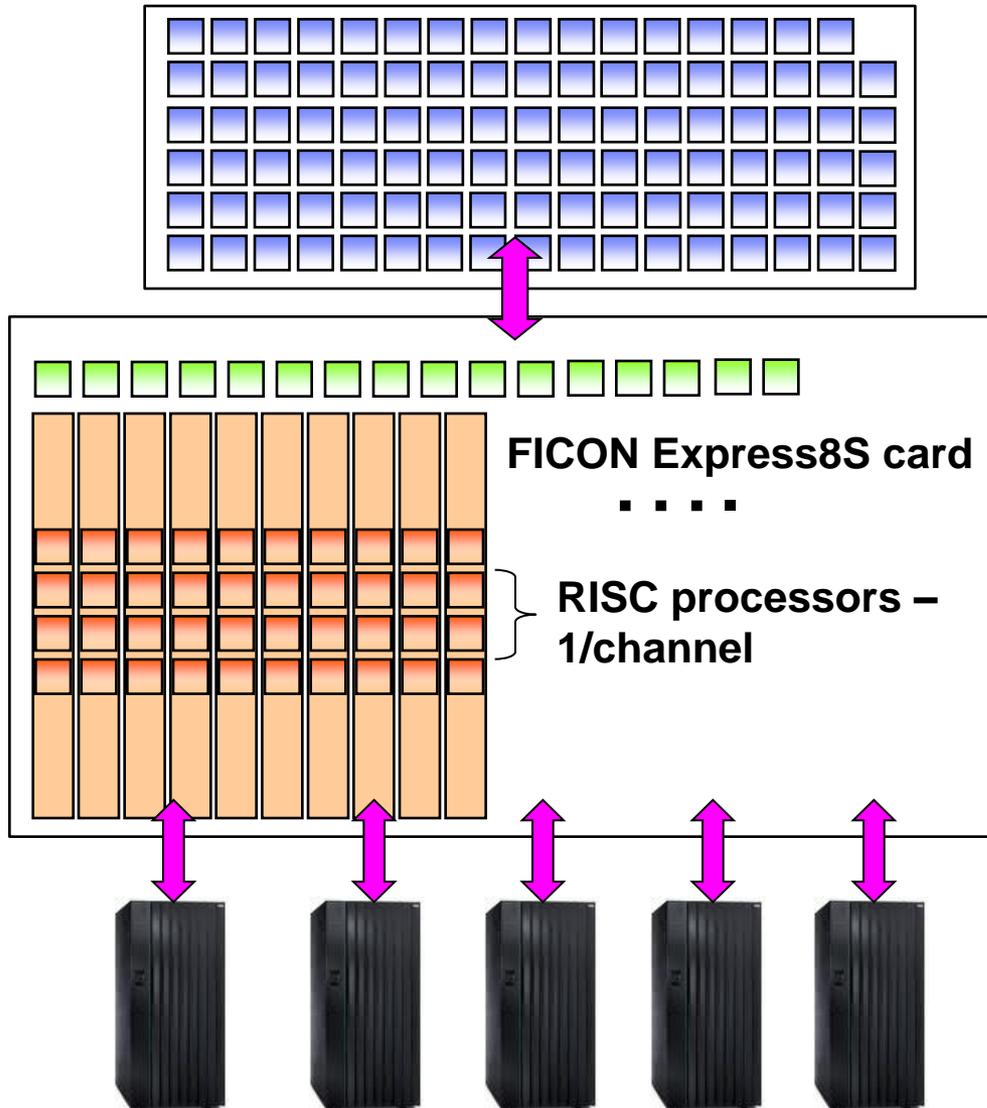
**I/O bandwidth large scale pool**

z/VM on z196 CPC  
32 IFLs  
**\$82,119** per workload  
**Best Fit**

Consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. HX5 2.13GHz 2ch/16co performance projected from x3550 2.66GHz 2ch/12co measurements. zBX with x blades is a statement of direction only. Results may vary based on customer workload profiles/characteristics. Prices will vary by country.

## zEnterprise Has A Dedicated I/O Subsystem For High I/O Bandwidth

### Future



- **Up to 101 general purpose processors or Specialty Engines**
  - Execute business logic
- **Up to 16 System Assist Processors to manage I/O requests**
  - Can sustain up to **2.4M IOPS\***
- **Up to 160 physical FICON cards for I/O transfers**
  - Up to **320 RISC processors**
- **Up to 1,024 channels**
- **IBM DS8800 Storage System**
  - Up to **440K IOPS capability**
- **Delivers efficiency at scale**

\* Recommend 70% max SAP Utilization – 1.7M IOPS  
Numbers represent High Performance FICON traffic

## zEnterprise Efficiency At Scale – Lower Cost Per Consolidated Workload

*Which platform can  
achieve the lowest  
cost per workload?*

200GB TPC-E  
250 tps

Brokerage TPC-E  
workload, each driving  
**250** transactions per  
second on 200GB  
database

1 workload  
on 16-core  
quarter unit



Pre-integrated  
Competitor  
Multi-Tenant Private  
Cloud

\$2.27M/workload

5 multi-tenant  
workloads\*  
on zEC12  
2 GPs + 2 zIIPs



DB2 10 for z/OS  
on zEC12

\$1.73M/workload

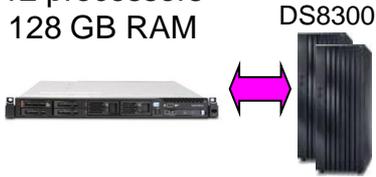
**25%**  
**lower cost**



## Benchmarks Show System z And z/OS Are Optimized For Batch Processing

### Intel x3550

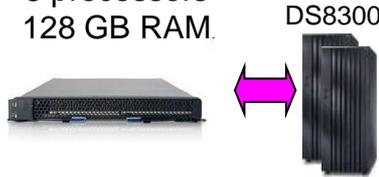
12 processors  
128 GB RAM



Sorting Average CPU 89%

### Power PS701

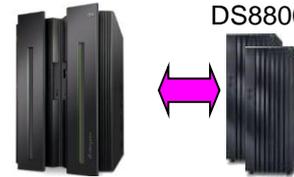
8 processors  
128 GB RAM



Sorting Average CPU 92%

### Linux on z

8 processors 128 GB RAM  
DS8800



Sorting Average CPU 90%

### z/OS

8 processors 128 GB RAM  
DS8800



Sorting Average CPU 72%

#### **SORT** Job: Sort a 3 GB transaction file – Repetitions: 300

|                   |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Time (secs) | 7,680 | 6,900 | 2,590 | 644   |
| Concurrency       | 12    | 20    | 18    | 45    |
| Rate (MB/sec)     | 240   | 280   | 746.2 | 3,000 |

#### **MERGE** Job: Merge 30 sorted files into a 90 GB master file – Repetitions: 10

|                   |        |       |       |       |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Time (secs) | 11,709 | 7,920 | 2,799 | 558   |
| Concurrency       | 10     | 10    | 10    | 10    |
| Rate (MB/sec)     | 157    | 244   | 690.5 | 3,460 |

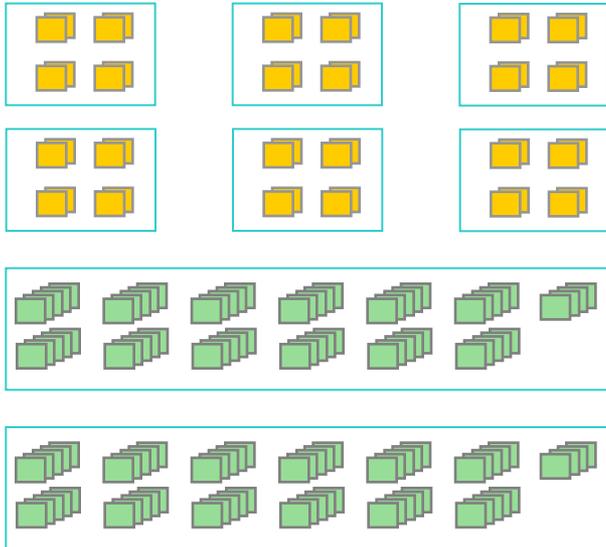
### Results:

1. Running same software, x86 batch window is **3.6x** greater than System z
2. On System z, Linux batch window is **4.5x** greater than z/OS
3. Off-loading batch from z/OS to x86 leads to as much as **16x** increase in batch window



# Core Proliferation for a Mid-sized Offload Project

6x 8-way Production / Dev  
2x 64-way Production / Dev  
Application/MQ/DB2/Dev partitions



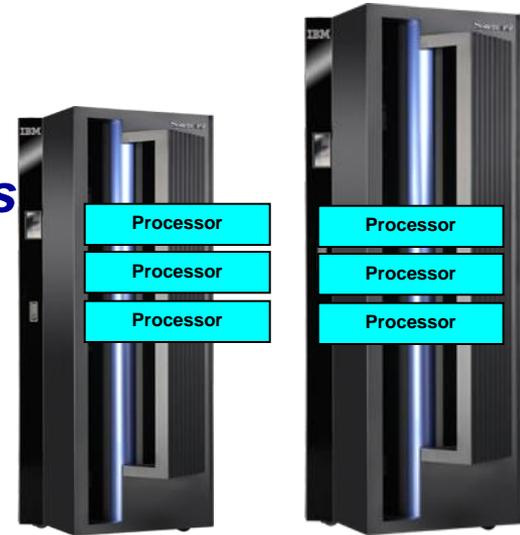
**\$25.4M TCO (5yr)**

2x z900 3-way Production / Dev / QA / Test

**6 processors**  
(1,660 MIPS)



**176 distributed processors**  
(800,072 Performance units)



**\$17.9M TCO (5yr)**

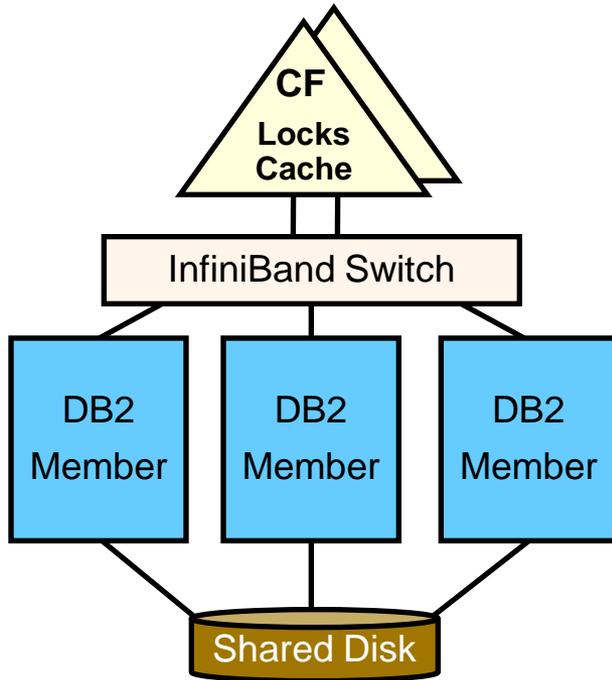
**482 Performance Units  
per MIPS**



## Clusters Grow Database Processing Power Beyond Single Server Solutions

### DB2 for z/OS

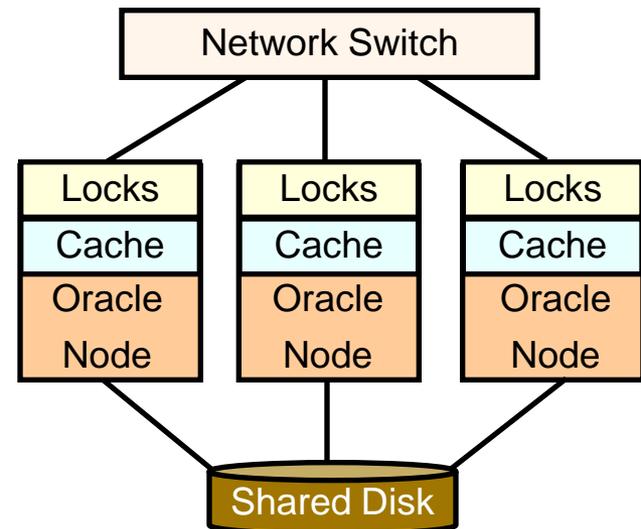
Centralized Coupling Facility Design



Efficient lock and buffer management achieve near linear scalability

### Oracle RAC

Distributed Design



Inefficient distributed locking and buffer management limits scaling

# zEnterprise Is Optimized For Operational Analytics

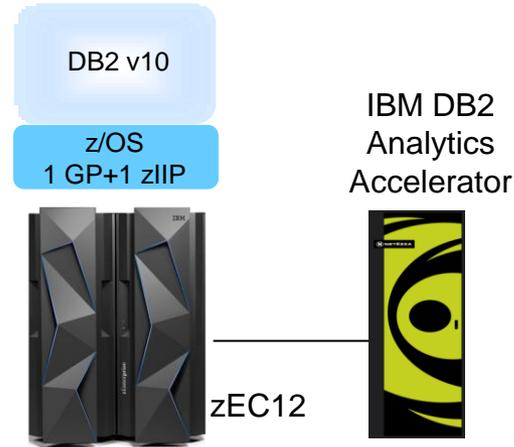
**Standalone  
Pre-integrated  
Competitor  
Quarter Unit**



**Unit Cost (3yr TCA) \$905/RpH**

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Workload Time                     | 3,043 mins  |
| Reports per Hour (RpH)            | 3,178       |
| Competitor ¼ Rack (HW+SW+Storage) | \$2,876,561 |

**IBM zEnterprise**



**Unit Cost (3yr TCA) \$71/RpH**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Workload Time                                    | 294 mins    |
| Reports per Hour (RpH)                           | 32,891      |
| zEC12 (1 GP + 1 zIIP, HW+SW+50TB Storage) + IDAA | \$2,337,400 |

**10x performance  
at 1/10 the cost!**

Source: Customer Study running 161,166 concurrent reports. Intermediate and complex reports automatically redirected to IBM DB2 Analytics Accelerator for z/OS. Results may vary based on customer workload profiles/characteristics. Note: Indicative ISAS 9700 pricing only internal to IBM, quotes to customer require a formal pricing request with configurations.



# Utilization of Distributed Servers & Storage

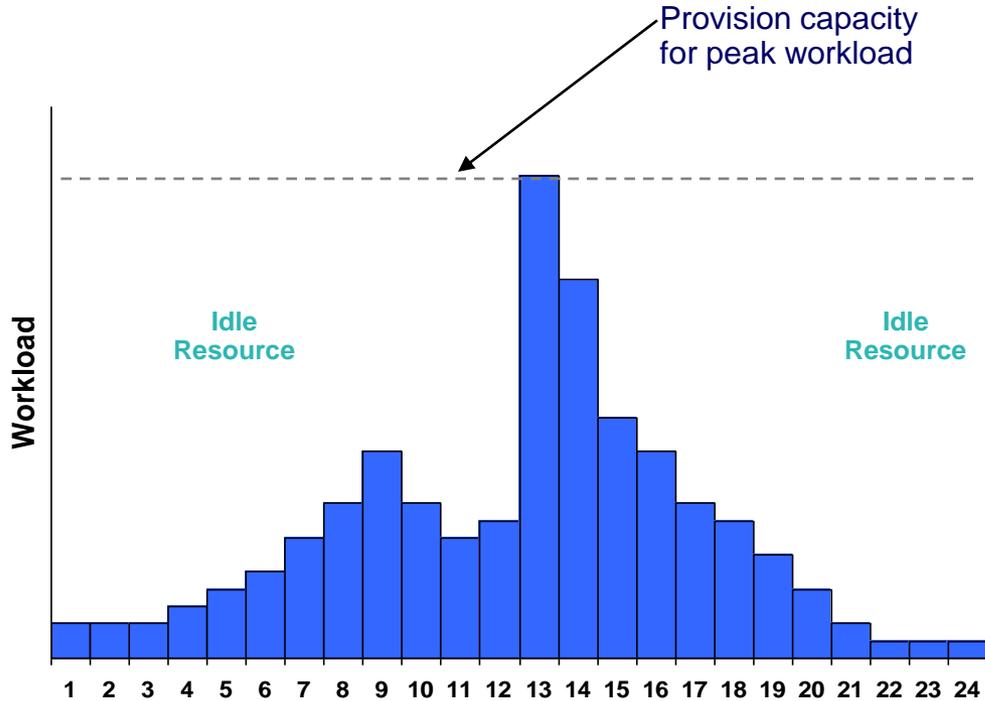
Typical utilization of:

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Windows Servers  | 5-10%   |
| UNIX Servers     | 10-20%  |
| System z Servers | 85-100% |



Server dedicated to one application

The cost of storage is typically three times more in distributed environments



## Storage Allocation

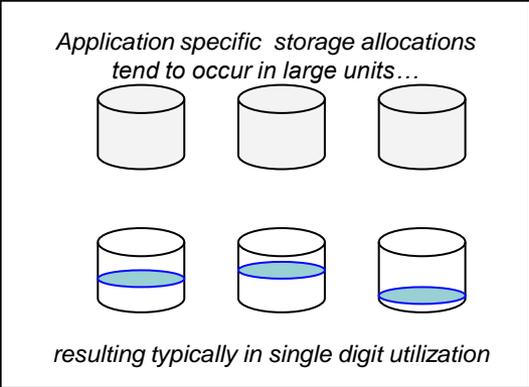
- Application-specific resulting in over-allocations
- Fine grained storage allocation mechanisms characteristic of mainframe storage are uncommon in distributed environments.

## Storage Utilization

- Single digit utilization for distributed environments is not uncommon
- Storage utilization of 80% + is typical for mainframe

## Storage Management

- Data disaster recovery, synchronization, and transfer requirements add complexity and cost



## What Is A Typical Value Of Sigma?

# IBM Survey Of Workload Variability In 3200 Servers

| Type Of Workload      | Average Utilization | Peak Utilization | Sigma              |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Infrastructure</b> | <b>6%</b>           | <b>35%</b>       | <b>2.5 * Mean</b>  |
| <b>Web Server</b>     | <b>4%</b>           | <b>24%</b>       | <b>2.5 * Mean</b>  |
| <b>Application</b>    | <b>4%</b>           | <b>34%</b>       | <b>3.75 * Mean</b> |
| <b>Database</b>       | <b>5%</b>           | <b>37%</b>       | <b>3.25 * Mean</b> |
| <b>Terminal</b>       | <b>6%</b>           | <b>45%</b>       | <b>3.25 * Mean</b> |
| <b>E-Mail</b>         | <b>4%</b>           | <b>34%</b>       | <b>3.75 * Mean</b> |

**IBM System x™ Servers and VMware Virtual Machine Sizing Guide**

**Legacy workloads on XEON 2.5-2.8GHz Servers**

Normal probability distribution



## New Workload Scenarios – Beware Benchmarks

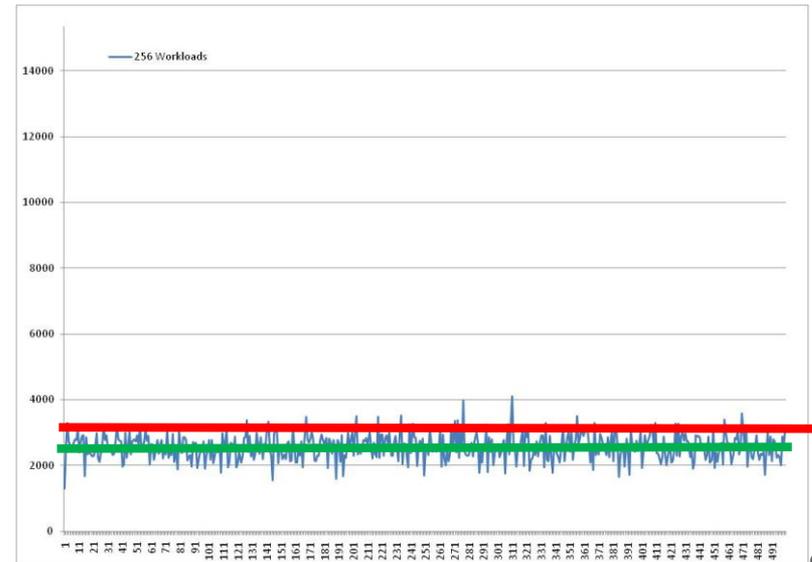
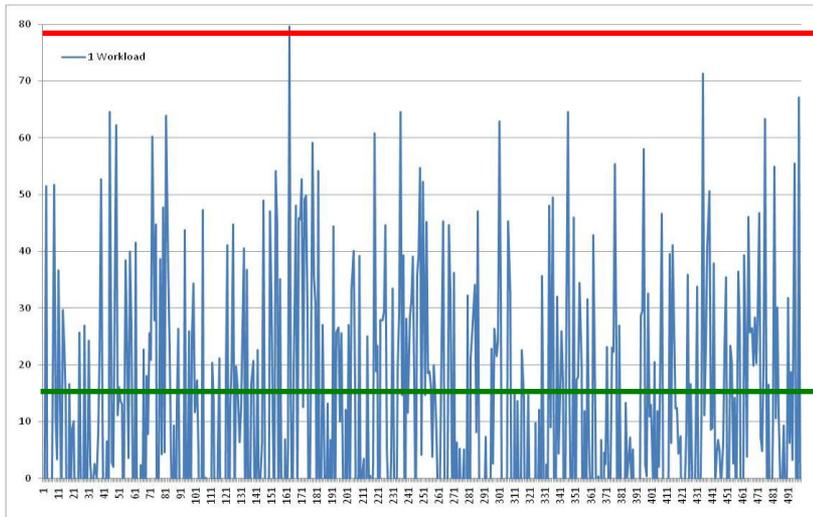


### ■ Stress test benchmarks have no variability!

- They drive the system under test to 100% utilization with no variation
- Comparing mean throughputs at 100% utilization doesn't give a realistic view of the resources required for deployment

Running a new workload with variability  $\text{Sigma}=2.5*\text{Mean}$  requires processing capacity equal to **6 times the Mean** workload demand

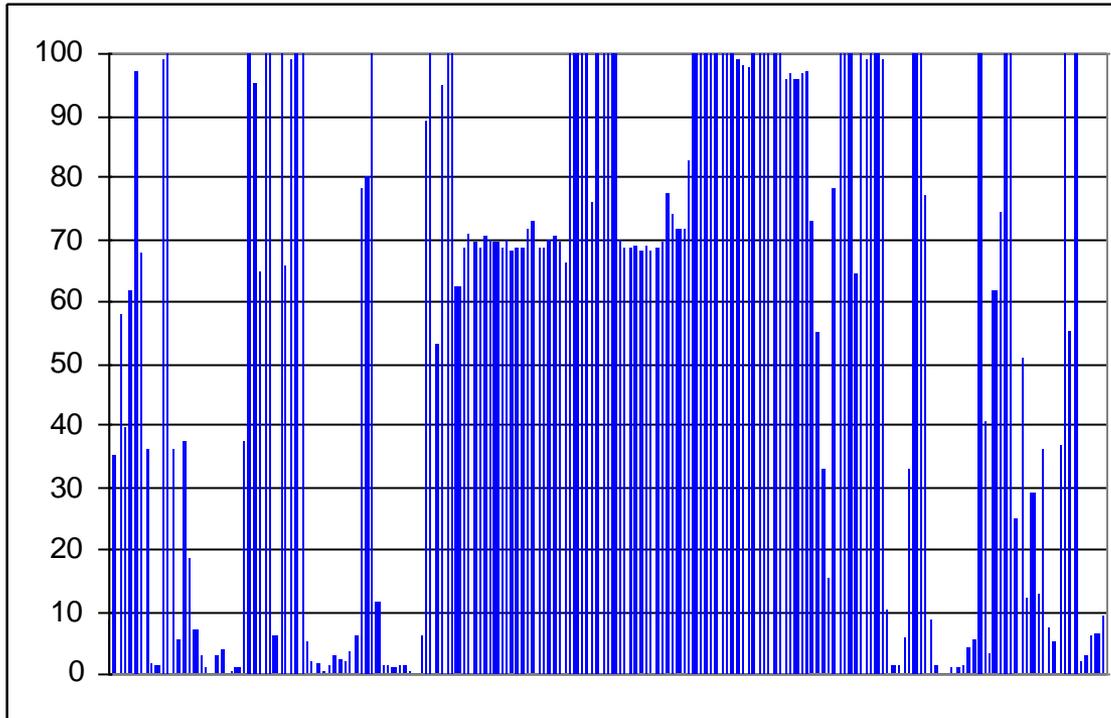
Adding a new workload to a pool of 256 existing workloads will require incremental processing capacity equal\* to the **Mean** workload demand



\* If we add one more workload to a pool of 256 consolidated workloads the computing resource required for the pool goes up by 1.00047 \* Mean



## Sample LPAR - ETL Server - Bulk Data Movement



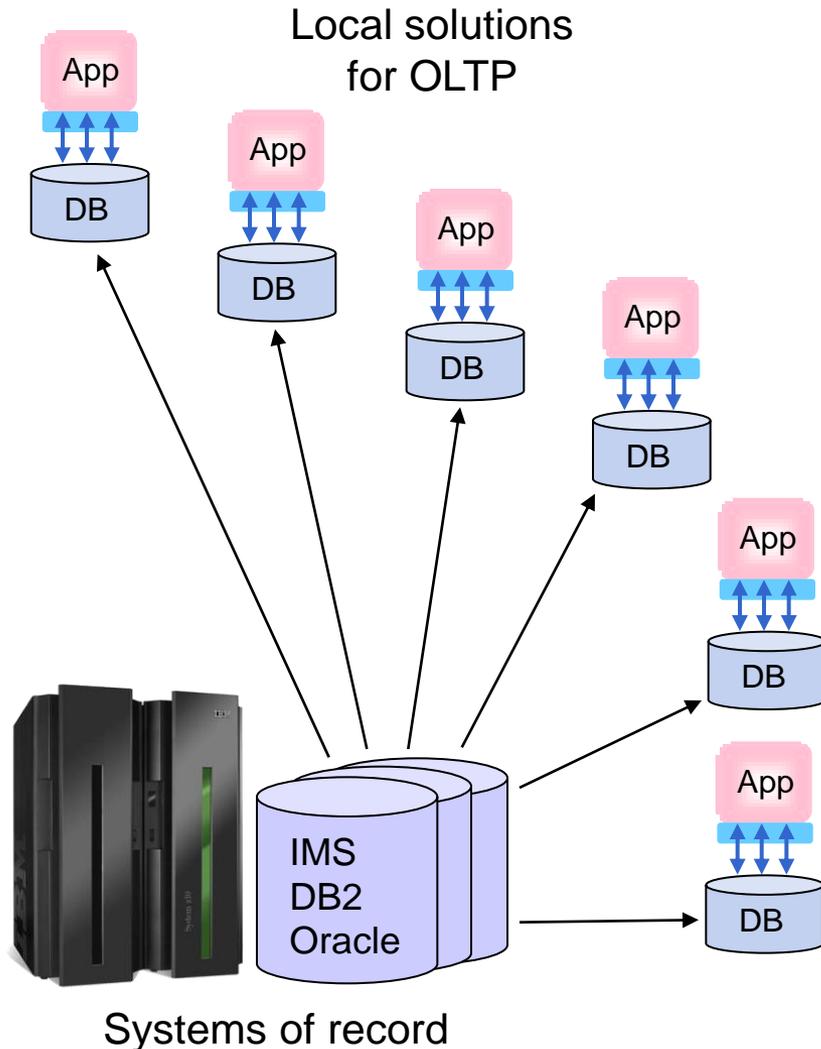
Classic ETL or Data Warehouse Pattern. Very High Utilization for multiple Hours. But also many Missing Data Points

\* graph shows (only) 195 hourly data points.

16 00:00 mon 05 march to 24:00 sun 18 march.



## Current Result Of Mainframe Quarantine Strategy



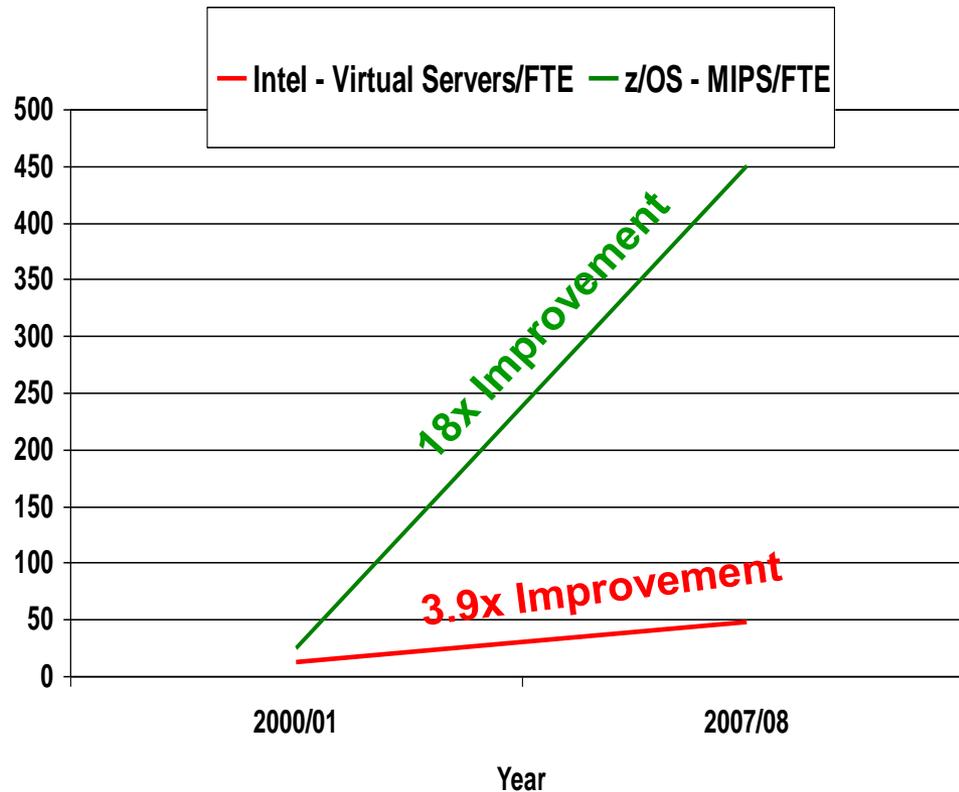
A Large European Bank

- **Proliferation of local solutions**
  - Applications + Databases
- **1,000 LPARs on 750 cores with 14,000 software titles**
- **120 database images**
- **Heavy data movement**
  - Bulk data transfers (ETL) to local DB

A Large Asian Bank

- **ETL consumed 11% of total distributed core and 18% of total MIPS**

## System z Labor Cost Trends Favor A Centralized Approach To Management



Large scale consolidation and structured management practices drive increases in labor productivity

Small scale consolidation achieves lesser gains

**The more workloads you consolidate and manage with structured practices...  
the lower the management labor cost**

Source: IBM Scorpion Studies



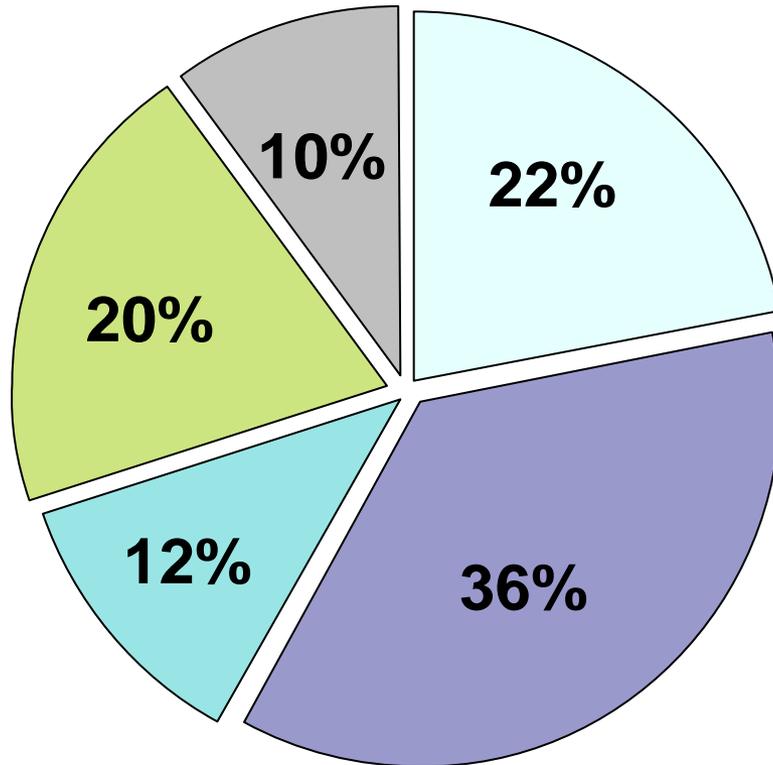
## Accumulated Field Data For Labor Costs

- **Average of quoted infrastructure labor costs**
  - **30.7** servers per FTE (dedicated Intel servers)
    - **67.8** hours per year per server for hardware and software tasks
  - **52.5** Virtual Machines per FTE (virtualized Intel servers)
    - **39.6** hours per year per Virtual Machine for software tasks and amortized hardware tasks
    - Typical 8 Virtual Machines per physical server
  
- **Best fit data indicates**
  - Hardware tasks are **32** hours per physical server per year
    - Assume this applies to Intel or Power servers
    - Internal IBM studies estimate **320** hours per IFL for zLinux scenarios
  - Software tasks are **36** hours per software image per year
    - Assume this applies to all distributed and zLinux software images

Labor model based on customer data from IBM studies

## Five Key IT Processes For Infrastructure Administration

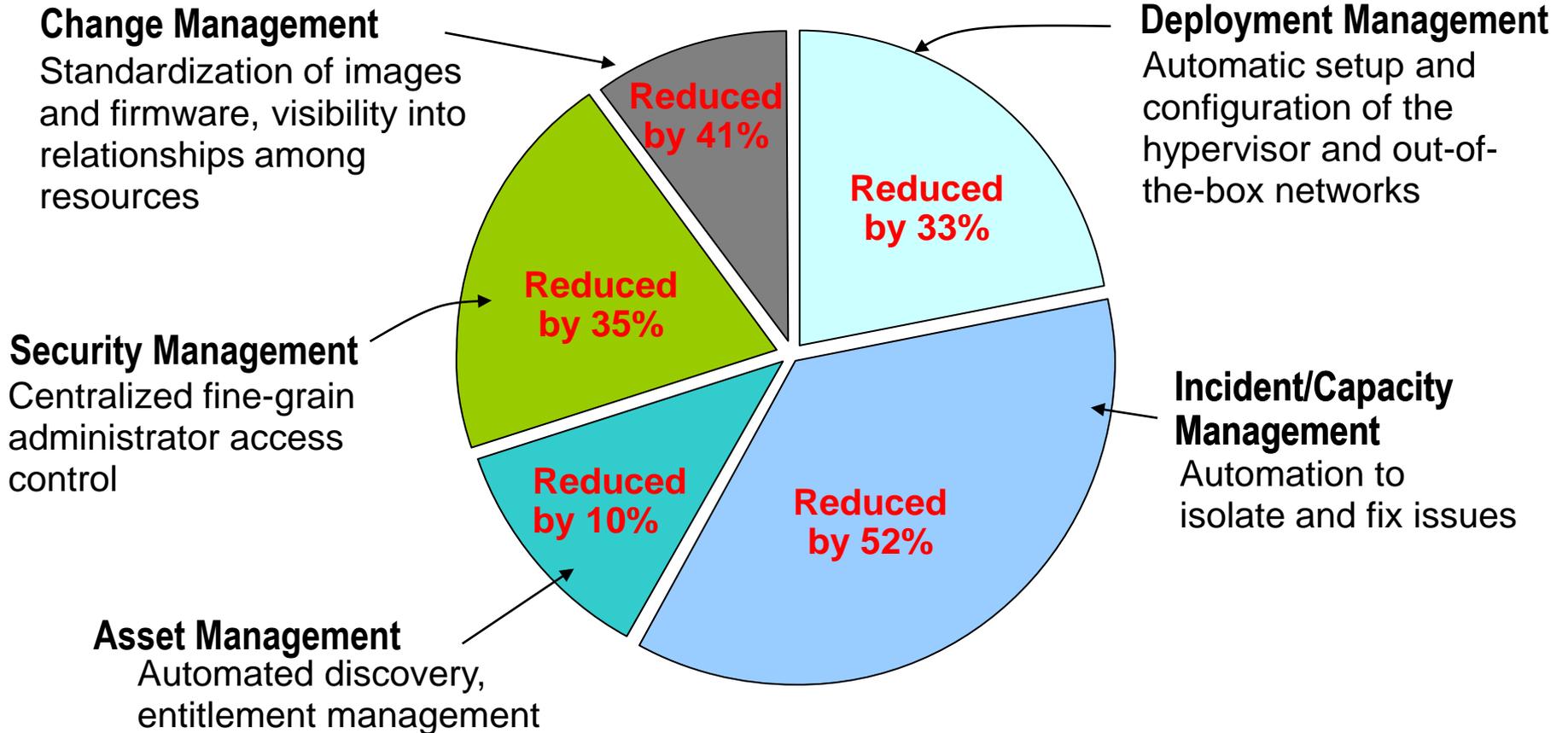
### Time spent on each activity



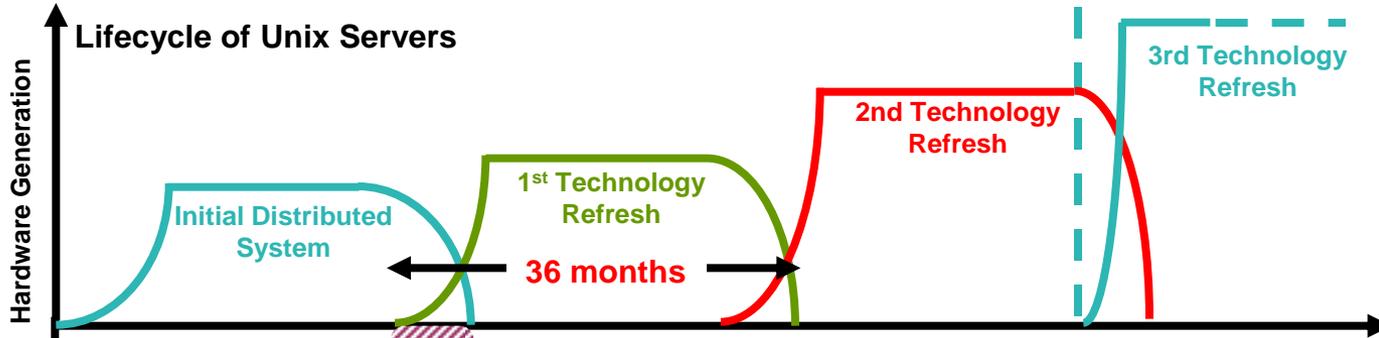
- **Deployment Management**  
 – Hardware set-up and software deployment
- **Incident/Capacity Management**  
 – Monitor and respond automatically
- **Asset Management**  
 – Hardware and software asset tracking
- **Security Management**  
 – Access control
- **Change Management**  
 – Hardware and software changes

# zManager Labor Cost Reduction Benefits Case Study

5032 total hours per year **reduced**  
by **38%** to 3111 hours per year



# New York Financial Services Company – Useful Lifetime Of 36 Month Lease



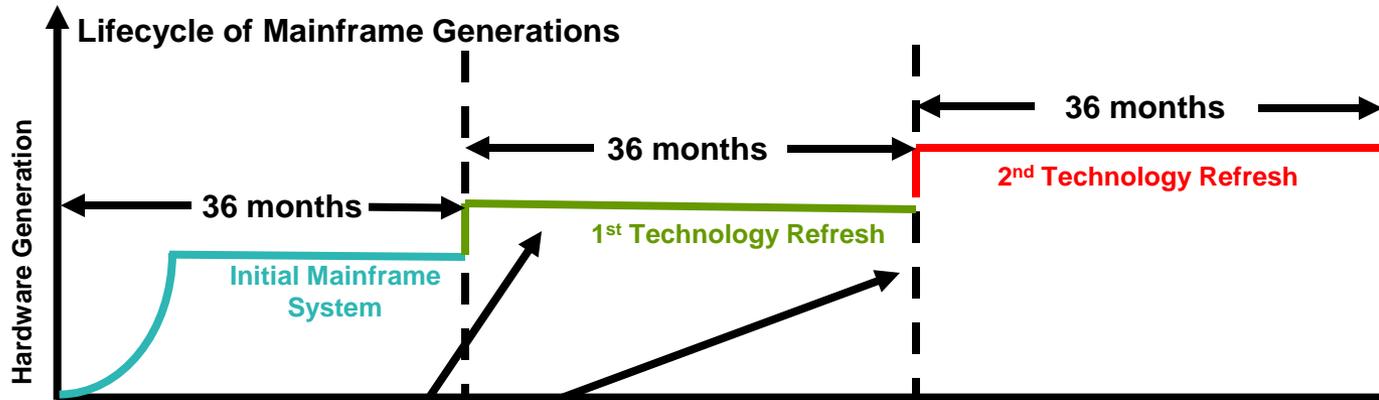
Observed at a large financial service customer

In each 36 month lease there are only 30 months production use

6 months provisioning  
30 months production

Setup and tear down 15 People, 5 full time

Setup and tear-down time costs 25% more. Plus . . . 41 hours of FTE setup and tear down labor per server = \$3,075



Weekend upgrades performed by IBM

Capacity on demand pricing

1 Weekend upgrading to new hardware and software levels

36 months production

No need to retire the server, upgrade in place

## Latest Refinement - zAware Heuristics Assist With Problem Identification And Resolution



- A real time system message monitoring capability designed to help pinpoint potential problems quickly and minimize the impact
- The only analytics solution that uses heuristics to analyze system messages in near real time to help identify problematic system behavior
- Helps detect problematic trends and resolve issues quickly so service levels can be restored without delay



# Cost Ratios in all TCO Studies

## Average Cost Ratios (z vs Distributed)

|               |                       | z                   | Distributed         | z vs distributed (%) |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Offload       | <b>5-Year TCO</b>     | <b>\$16,351,122</b> | <b>\$31,916,262</b> | <b>51.23%</b>        |
|               | Annual Operating Cost | \$2,998,951         | \$4,405,510         | 68.07%               |
|               | Software              | \$10,932,610        | \$16,694,413        | 65.49%               |
|               | Hardware              | \$3,124,013         | \$3,732,322         | 83.70%               |
|               | System Support Labor  | \$3,257,810         | \$4,429,166         | 73.55%               |
|               | Electricity           | \$45,435            | \$206,930           | 21.96%               |
|               | Space                 | \$59,199            | \$154,065           | 38.42%               |
|               | Migration             | \$438,082           | \$10,690,382        | 4.10%                |
|               | DR                    | \$854,266           | \$2,683,652         | 31.83%               |
|               | Average MIPS          | 3,954               |                     |                      |
|               | Total MIPS            | 217,452             |                     |                      |
| Consolidation | <b>5-Year TCO</b>     | <b>\$5,896,809</b>  | <b>\$10,371,020</b> | <b>56.86%</b>        |
|               | Annual Operating Cost | \$716,184           | \$1,646,252         | 43.50%               |
|               | Software              | \$2,240,067         | \$6,689,261         | 33.49%               |
|               | Hardware              | \$2,150,371         | \$1,052,925         | 204.23%              |
|               | System Support Labor  | \$1,766,403         | \$2,395,693         | 73.73%               |
|               | Electricity           | \$129,249           | \$365,793           | 35.33%               |
|               | Space                 | \$84,033            | \$205,860           | 40.82%               |
|               | Migration             | \$678,449           | \$0                 |                      |
|               | DR                    | \$354,735           | \$411,408           | 86.22%               |
|               | Average MIPS          | 10,821              |                     |                      |
|               | Total MIPS            | 292,165             |                     |                      |





## Realize Significant Cost Reductions With Consolidation On Linux For System z

### Oracle Consolidations on Linux for System z

Distributed cores to IFLs

Major Transportation Company:

Software costs reduced by 84%, TCO reduced by 50%

**46 : 1**

Middle East Bank:

Software costs reduced by 76%, TCO reduced by 64%

**50 : 1**

---

### IBM's 'Big Green' Consolidation Project

Distributed servers to mainframes

Distributed servers running variety of workloads consolidated onto Linux for System z

Average across-the-board reduction in TCO of 70%

**130 : 1**

Planned ratio for continued consolidation to z196s

**200 : 1**

Projected ratio for continued consolidation to zNext

**290 : 1**

## Case Study – Consolidate 880 Standalone Workloads And Integrate 44 Hybrid Workloads On zEnterprise

- **Standalone distributed workload profile is a mix of**
  - 784 light
  - 56 heavy CPU
  - 40 heavy I/O
- **Hybrid workload profile is a mix of**
  - 24 Web front-end workloads to CICS on z/OS
  - 20 SAP application workloads with DB2 on z/OS
- **What is the most cost effective way to consolidate/deploy all these workloads?**

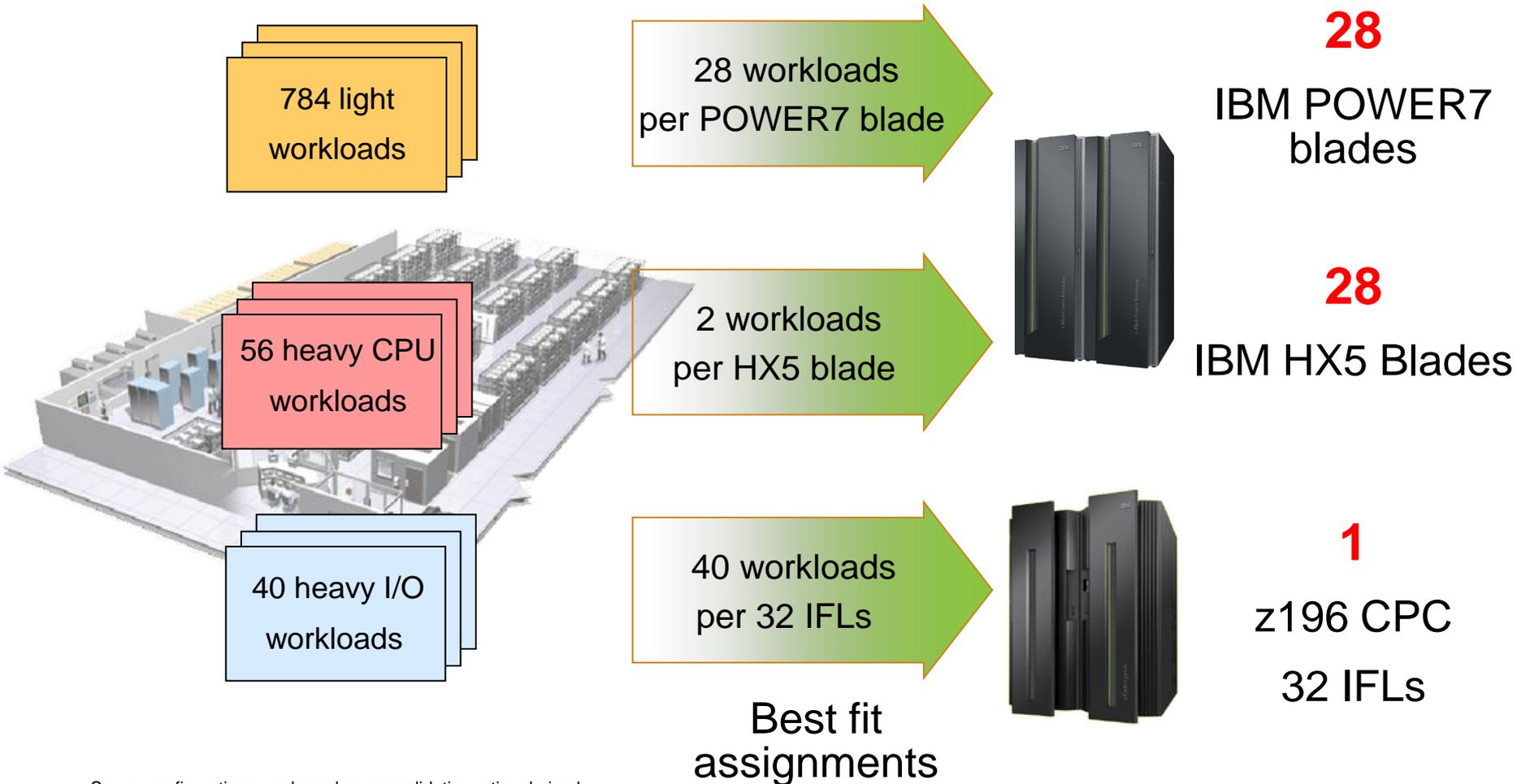


**Sun Fire X4170**



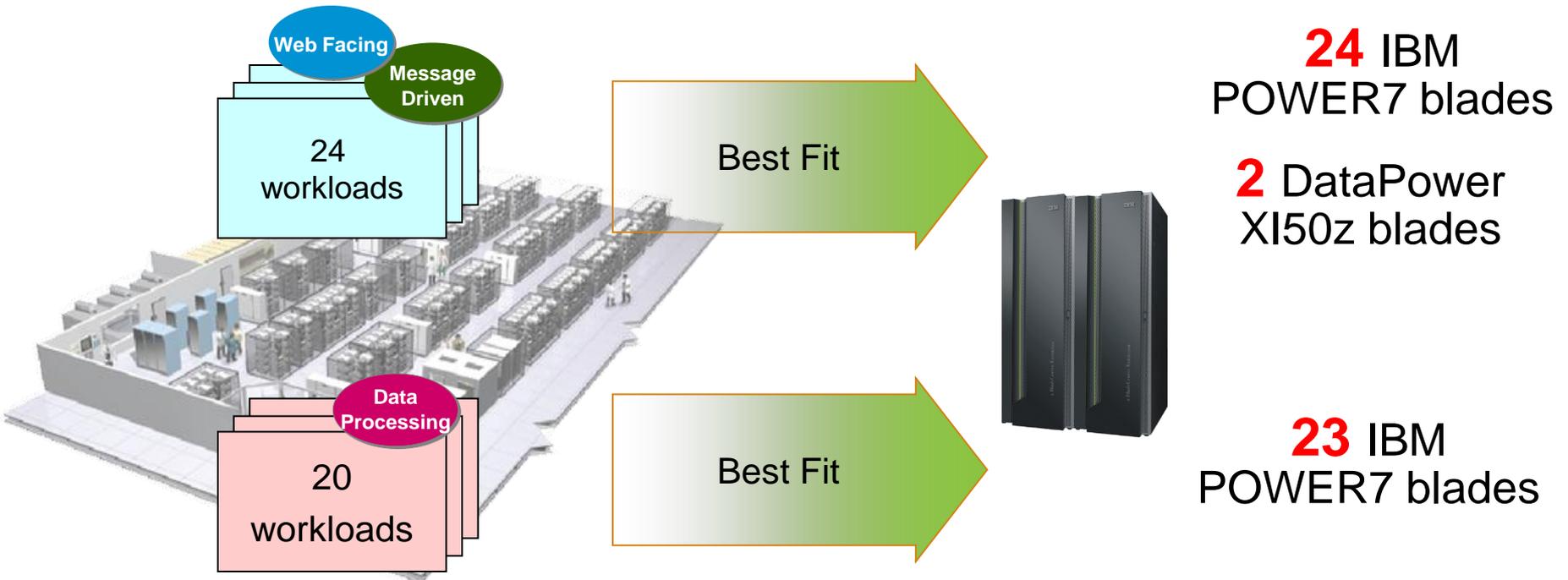
**zEnterprise**

# What Is Best Fit For 880 Standalone Workloads On zEnterprise?



Server configurations are based on consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. Projected Sun Fire X4470 2.0GHz 2ch/16co from x3550 2.66GHz 2ch/12co measurements. Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country

# What Is Best Fit For 44 Hybrid Workloads On zEnterprise?



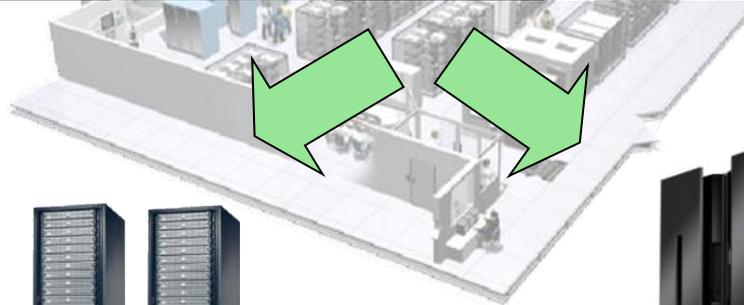
CICS and DB2 components are Best Fit on z/OS

# Compare Server Hardware And Software Cost Of Acquisition



Deployed on Sun + HP servers

Best fit on zEnterprise



**123 Sun Fire X4170**

**24 Sun Fire X4170**

**34 Sun T4-1**

**z196**

**105 Blades**

1476 cores

560 cores

32 IFLs

1,048 cores

**183 servers**

**2,060 cores**



**2 DL380**

24 cores

**106 servers**  
**1,080 cores**

**43% less**

**\$46.0M Total**

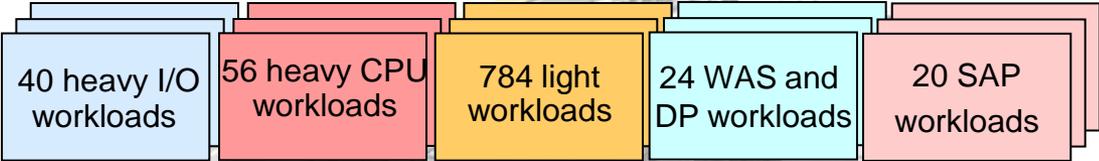
**\$26.1M Total**

**3yr TCA HW+SW**

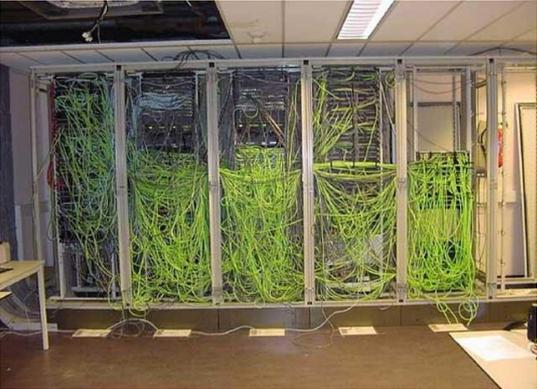
**3yr TCA HW+SW**

Server configurations are based on consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country

# Compare Network Cost Of Acquisition



Deployed on Sun + HP servers



Additional network parts

- 37 switches
- 814 cables
- 740 adapters

**1,591 total network parts**

**\$0.45M Total**

Best fit on zEnterprise



Additional network parts

- 1 switch
- 10 cables
- 10 adapters

**21 total network parts**

**\$0.03M Total**

**94% less**

Network configuration is based on IBM internal studies.

Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country

## Compare Power Consumption



Deployed on Sun + HP servers

Best fit on zEnterprise



183 servers

106 servers

124.1 kW

53.4 kW

**\$0.33M** Total

**\$0.14M** Total

3 years

3 years

@ \$0.10 per kWh

@ \$0.10 per kWh

**57% less**

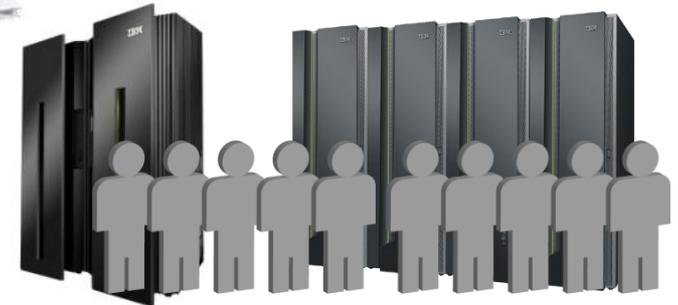
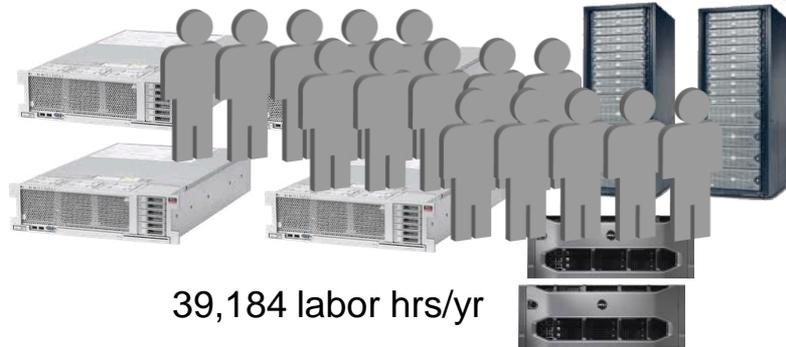
Server configurations are based on consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country

## Compare Server Infrastructure Labor Costs



Deployed on Sun + HP servers

Best fit on zEnterprise



**18.83** administrators

**12.71** administrators

**\$9.02M** Total

**\$6.09M** Total

**32% less**

3 years  
@ \$159,600/yr

3 years  
@ \$159,600/yr

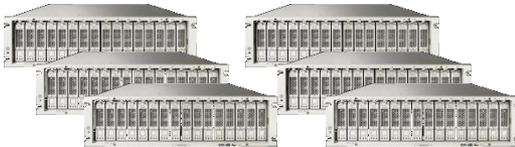
Server configurations are based on consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country



# Compare Storage Costs



## Deployed on Sun



Sun Storage 6180 Array    Sun F5100 Storage Flash Array

## Best fit on zEnterprise



Incremental add on DS8800

**232.8TB** embedded storage  
36.57% utilization  
70 points of admin

**\$8.58M** TCO(3 years)

**143.04TB** provisioned storage  
59.52% utilization  
1 points of admin

**\$4.6M** TCO (3 years)

**45% less**

75GB/240GB active storage required per workload

Storage configuration is based on IBM internal studies.  
Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country

## Compare Total Cost Of Ownership



Deployed on Sun + HP servers

Best fit on zEnterprise



183 servers

2,060 cores

**\$64.38M** Total

or **\$70K** per workload

3yr TCO



106 servers

1,080 cores

**\$36.96M** Total

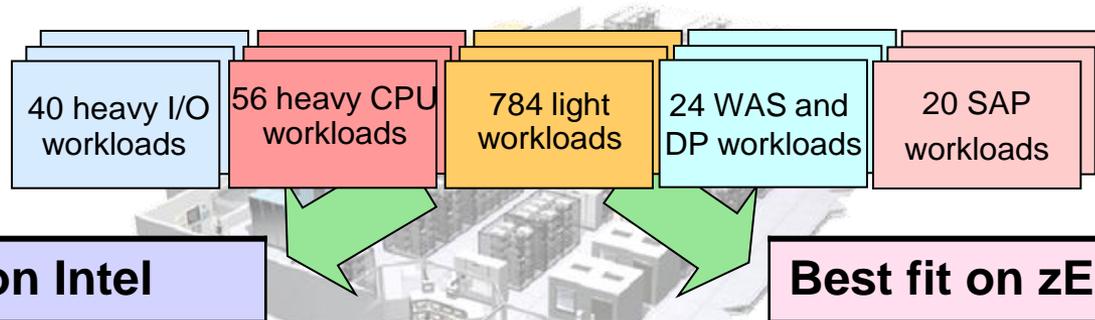
or **\$40K** per workload

3yr TCO

**43% less**

Server configurations are based on consolidation ratios derived from IBM internal studies. Prices are in US currency, prices will vary by country

# Fewer Parts to Assemble and Manage



| Deployed on Intel |
|-------------------|
| 183               |
| 1592              |
| 124               |
| 19                |
| 70                |

**Servers**

Network (parts)

Power (KW)

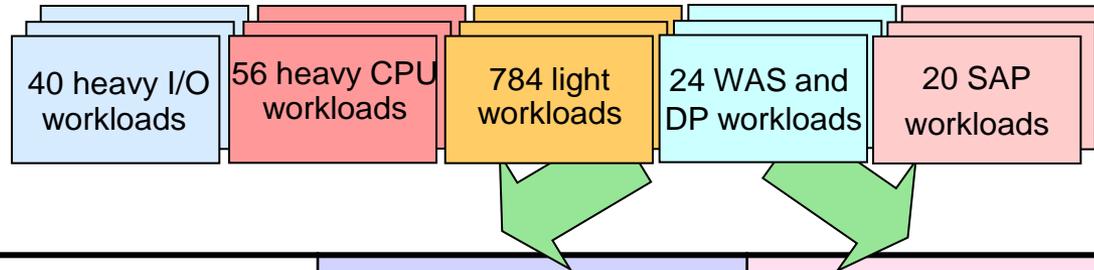
Administrators

Storage points

| Best fit on zEnterprise                |
|--|
| 1 z196 + 1 zBX (with 105 blades total) |
| 21                                     |
| 53                                     |
| 13                                     |
| 1                                      |



## The Savings Are Cumulative



| Three Year Cost Of             | Deployed on Intel | Best fit on zEnterprise |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Servers                        | \$46.0M           | \$26.1M                 |
| Network                        | \$0.45M           | \$0.03M                 |
| Power                          | \$0.33M           | \$0.14M                 |
| Labor                          | \$9.02M           | \$6.09M                 |
| Storage                        | \$8.58M           | \$4.6M                  |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>\$64.38M</b>   | <b>\$36.96M</b>         |
| <b>Total cost per workload</b> | <b>\$70K</b>      | <b>\$40K</b>            |

43% less

## Summary

- **Cost per workload is the key metric for the new IT economics**
  - Mainframe cost per work goes down as workload increases



- **Fit for purpose reduces cost of acquisition per workload**
- **zEnterprise's integrated management reduces cost per workload with extreme automation for simplicity**

Thank you



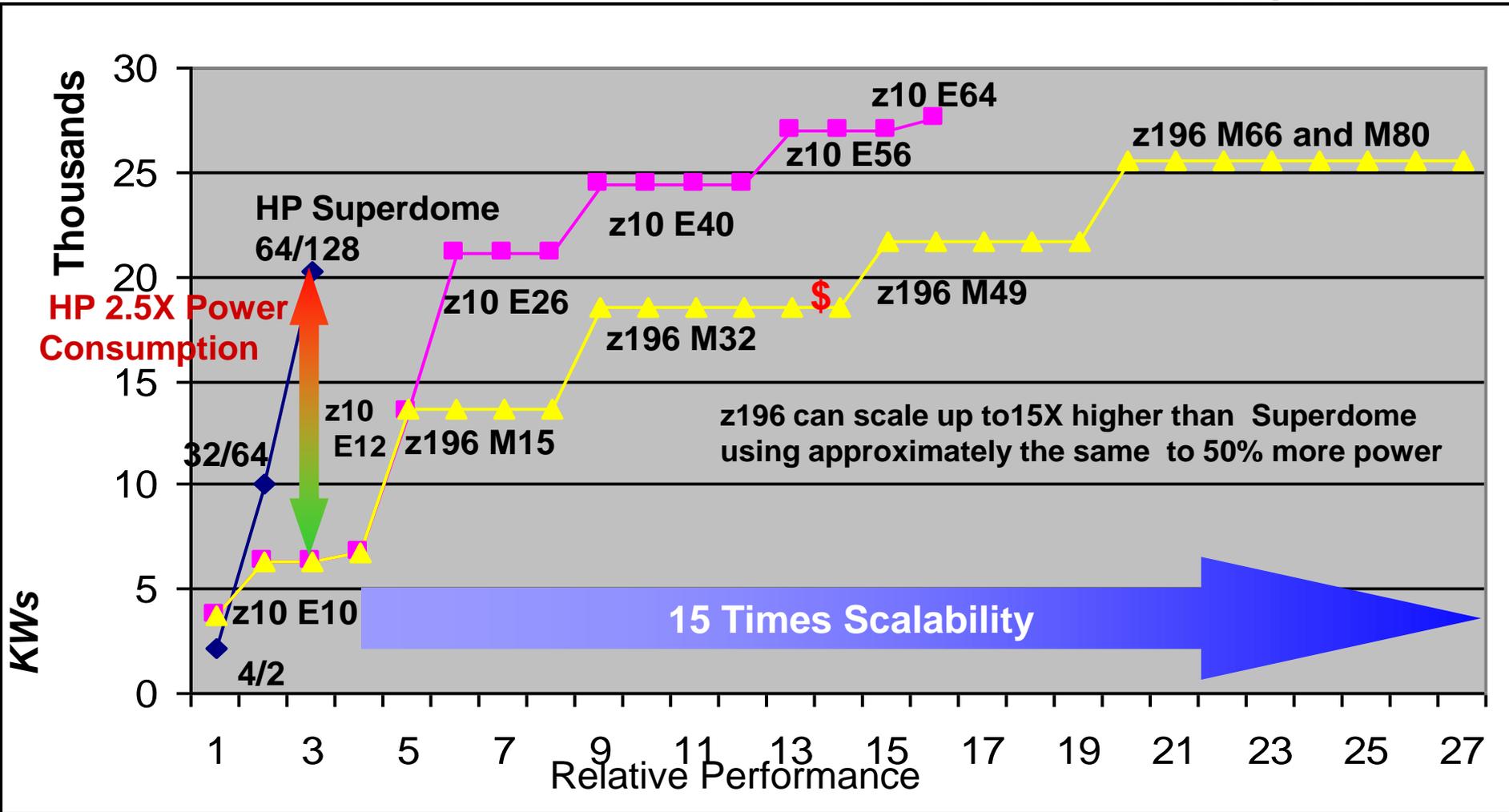
# Surveys Confirm Mainframes Are Lowest Cost For Core Business Workloads

| Industry      | Measure                | Average IT Cost of Goods | Mainframe Biased | Server Biased | % Improvement |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bank          | Per Teller Transaction | \$0.31                   | \$0.12           | \$0.35        | -66%          |
| Mortgage      | Per Approved Loan      | \$263.67                 | \$98.38          | \$290.80      | -66%          |
| Credit Card   | Per Transaction        | \$0.16                   | \$0.10           | \$0.18        | -44%          |
| Railroads     | Per Ton Mile           | \$0.0014                 | \$0.0012         | \$0.0018      | -33%          |
| Armed Service | Per Person             | \$8,036                  | \$6,871          | \$9,839       | -30%          |
| Automotive    | Per Vehicle            | \$333                    | \$275            | \$370         | -26%          |
| Retail        | Per Store (Door)       | \$494,818                | \$421,346        | \$560,300     | -25%          |
| Utilities     | Per MegaWatt Hour      | \$2.63                   | \$2.21           | \$2.94        | -25%          |
| Hospitals     | Per Bed per Day        | \$64.30                  | \$54.4           | \$71.7        | -24%          |
| Oil & Gas     | Per Barrel of Oil      | \$2.10                   | \$1.78           | \$2.32        | -23%          |
| Consulting    | Per Consultant         | \$53,060                 | \$48,900         | \$62,344      | -22%          |
| Trucking      | Per Road Mile          | \$0.177                  | \$0.155          | \$0.194       | -20%          |
| Airlines      | Per Passenger Mile     | \$0.007                  | \$0.0061         | \$0.0076      | -20%          |
| Chemicals     | Per Patent             | \$57,717                 | \$55,800         | \$59,552      | -6%           |
| Web Sites     | Per Search             | \$0.042                  | \$0.046          | \$0.041       | 12%           |

**Most businesses running core workloads on mainframes had 6% to 66% lower IT costs per good than those using distributed servers**

From Rubin Worldwide analysis of customer data and Gartner Research IT costs

## Mainframe Scales 2.5 to 15X Superdome More Performance / Watt



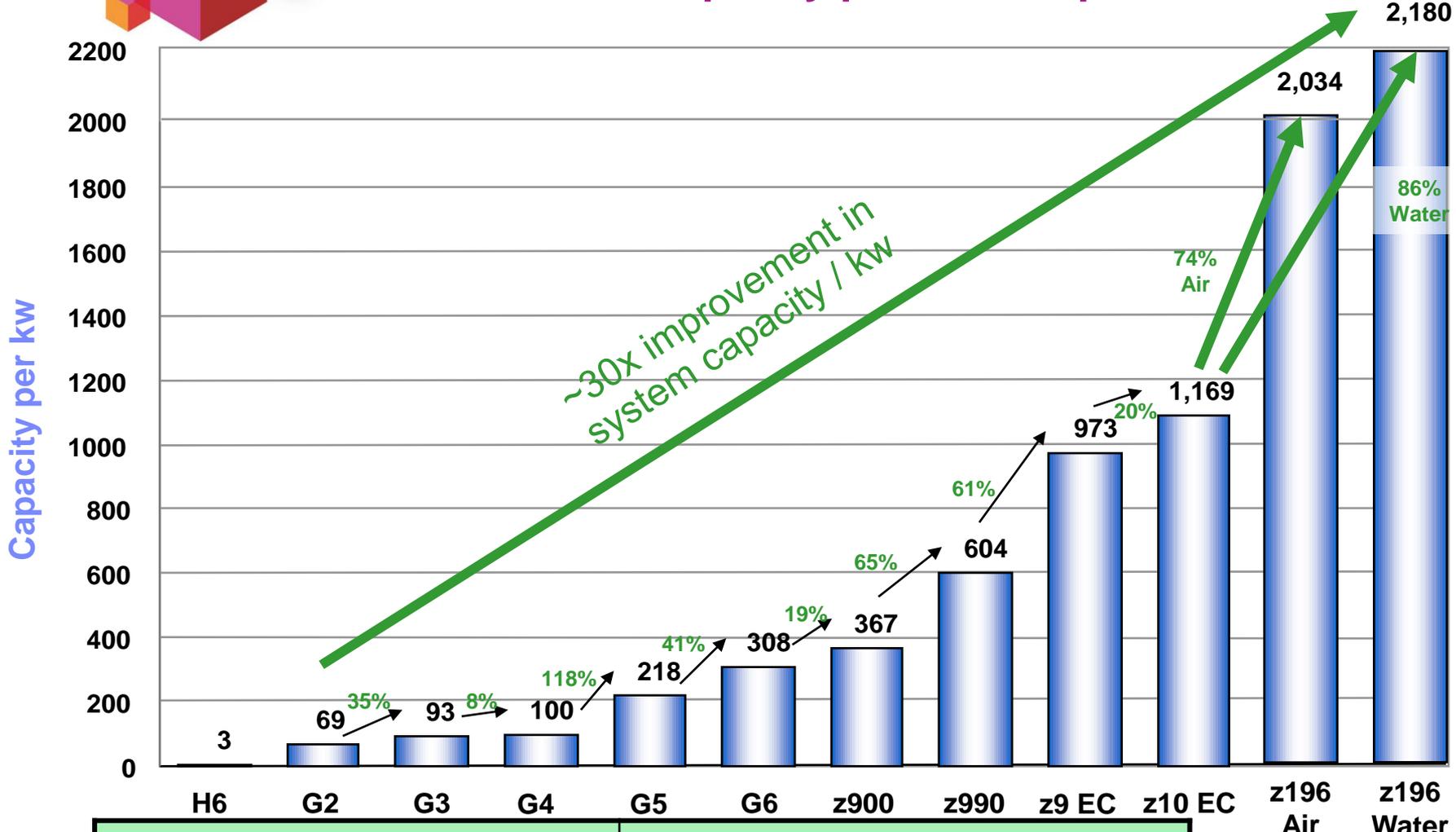
Notes: Performance as per Eagle TCO studies. Multiply by 2 for MIPS. HP performance based on 122 perf units / MIPS.

z10 and z196 power is max value. It is very rare that any mainframe is even 80% of max. Typical mainframe power is less - approximately 60% of maximum as per field data. Mainframe Power scales by model or book package.





# z196 Capacity per Watt improvements



*~30x improvement in system capacity / kw*

| 15 years of CMOS: G2 to z196 * |              | Net Effect: G2 to z196 *          |      |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Power Increase:                | 17% per year | Performance increased by:         | 300x |
| Performance increase:          | 46% per year | Performance / kWatt increased by: | 30x  |
| Power density                  | 13% per year | Performance / sq ft increased by: | 190x |

Note: Capacity/kWatt assumes hot room, max plugged I/O power, max memory power and all engines turned on. Real world max capacity system is about 3/4 of this.