



Best Practices When Moving SAS to the MS Azure Cloud

Margaret Crevar

SAS Institute



Disclaimer

- Information discussed in this paper is based on what is available from the public clouds and SAS experience with the public clouds at the time of the writing of this paper.
- Public clouds are always enhancing their offerings.
- SAS experience in the public clouds is growing daily.

Before you Start

A good understanding of

- the SAS application workload and their SLAs
- all layers and components of the SAS infrastructure

Definition of success criteria

Location of

- source data
- third-party tools
- SAS clients

What Instance Type to Use

SAS 9 Servers

- SAS Compute Tier
- Shared File System Storage Required for SAS Grid
- SAS Mid-tier and Metadata Servers

SAS Viya Servers

- CAS Controller and Worker Nodes
- MicroServices and Postgres/RabbitMQ Node(s)
- SAS Programming Run Time Node(s)

[Edv4 and Edsv4-series - Azure Virtual Machines | Microsoft Docs](#)

- Maximum uncached disk throughput IOPS/MBps
- Maximum NICs/Expected Network bandwidth (Mbps)
- Temp storage (SSD) GB

- Filter by title
- Edv4 and Edsv4-series
 - Ev4 and Esv4-series
 - M-series
 - Msv2 and Mdsv2 Medium
 - Memory series
 - Mv2-series
 - Constrained vCPUs
 - > Storage optimized
 - > GPU - accelerated compute
 - > FPGA - accelerated compute
 - > High performance compute
 - > vCPU quotas
 - Azure VMs with no temp disk
 - Azure VM sizes naming
- Download PDF

Memory: GiB	Temp storage (SSD) GiB	Max data disks	** Max cached and temp storage throughput: IOPS/MBps (cache size in GiB)	Max uncached disk throughput: IOPS/MBps	Max NICs	Expected Network bandwidth (Mbps)
16	75	4	19000/120(50)	3200/48	2	1000
32	150	8	38500/242(100)	6400/96	2	2000
64	300	16	77000/485(200)	12800/192	4	4000
128	600	32	154000/968(400)	25600/384	8	8000
160	750	32	193000/1211(500)	32000/480	8	10000
256	1200	32	308000/1936(800)	51200/768	8	16000
384	1800	32	462000/2904(1200)	76800/1152	8	24000
504	2400	32	615000/3872(1600)	80000/1200	8	30000

Is this page helpful?

Yes No

- In this article
- [Edv4-series](#)
 - [Edsv4-series](#)
 - [Size table definitions](#)
 - [Other sizes and information](#)
 - [Next steps](#)

What Storage Type to Use

Permanent SAS Data Storage

Temporary SAS Data Storage

What IO throughput is needed for each area

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/premium-storage-performance>

- Premium Storage
- Temp storage (SSD) GB
- Azure Proximity Placement Group
- Utilize Constrained Cores

Which Shared File Systems to Use

- DDN's EXAScaler (Lustre)
- IBM Spectrum Scale (GPFS)
- Azure NetApp File (NFS)

Tuning Guidelines

- Azure Proximity Placement Group
- Avoid sporadic NMI lockups
- Azure Accelerated Networking
- Use isolated VNET, using private IP addresses and private DNS.
- Azure Default VM Network MTU size
- [Best Practices for Using Microsoft Azure with SAS® - SAS Support Communities](#)

Sample Azure Instance

Standard_E64-32ds_v4 instances (Cascade Lake)

- 16 physical cores
- 504 GB RAM
- 2,400 GB internal SSD drive (ephemeral)
- Maximum IO throughput to Premium Storage 1,200 MB/sec
- Expected Network bandwidth 30,000 Mb/sec

Locally attached Premium Storage (non-SFS)

- Use six P30 drives
- Each drive is 1 TB in size
- 200 MB per second per drive

Conclusion

- Need to understand the complete workload and expected SLAs of the workload
- Need to know that IO throughput is limited to storage external to the instance
- Need to limit access to data outside of public cloud data center
- Instances, storage types, ... are always changing in the public clouds

A series of horizontal bars of varying lengths and colors (teal, blue, and dark blue) are arranged on the left side of the slide, creating a decorative, layered effect.

Questions?

sas.com

Copyright © SAS Institute Inc. All rights reserved.

