

Red Hat and SUSE Servers: Boston Children's Hospital, IBM and SUSE in High-Performance Computing (HPC)

By *Roy Schestowitz*

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- [How Boston Children's Hospital Augments Doctors Cognition with Red Hat OpenShift](#) [3]

Software can be an enabler for healers. At Red Hat, we've seen this first hand from customers like Boston Children's Hospital. That venerable infirmary is using Red Hat OpenShift and Linux containers to enhance their medical capabilities, and to augment their doctors cognitive capacity.

- [Entry Server Bang For The Buck, IBM i Versus Red Hat Linux](#) [4]

In last week's issue, we did a competitive analysis of the entry, single-socket Power S914 machines running IBM i against Dell PowerEdge servers using various Intel Xeon processors as well as an AMD Epyc chip running a Windows Server and SQL Server stack from Microsoft. This week, and particularly in the wake of IBM's recent acquisition of Red Hat, we are looking at how entry IBM i platforms rate in terms of cost and performance against X86 machines running a Linux stack and an appropriate open source relational database that has enterprise support.

Just as a recap from last week's story, the IBM i matchup against Windows Server systems were encouraging in that very small configurations of the Power Systems machine running IBM i were less expensive per unit of online transaction processing performance as well as per

user. However, on slightly larger configurations of single socket machines, thanks mostly to the very high cost per core of the IBM i operating system and its integrated middleware and database as you move from the P05 to P10 software tiers on the Power S914, the capital outlay can get very large at list price for the Power iron, and the software gets very pricey, too. The only thing that keeps the IBM i platform in the running is the substantially higher performance per core that the Power9 chip offers on machines with four, six, or eight cores.

Such processors are fairly modest by 2019 standards, by the way, when a high-end chip has 24, 28, 32, or now 64 cores, and even mainstream ones have 12, 16, or 18 cores. If you want to see the rationale of the hardware configurations that we ginned up for the comparisons, we suggest that you review the story from last week. Suffice it to say, we tried to get machines with roughly the same core counts and configuration across the Power and X86 machines, and generally, the X86 cores for these classes of single socket servers do a lot less work.

- [Rise of the Chameleon ? SUSE at SC19](#) [5]

The impact of High-Performance Computing (HPC) goes beyond traditional research boundaries to enhance our daily lives. SC19 is the international conference for High Performance Computing, networking, storage and analysis taking place in Denver November 17-22. SUSE will once again have a strong presence at SC19 ? and if you are attending we would love to talk to you! Our SUSE booth (#1917) will include our popular Partner Theater as well as a VR light saber game with a Star Wars themed backdrop. We will showcase SUSE?s HPC core solutions (OS, tools and Services) as well as AI/ML, Storage and Cloud open source products. Plus, during the gala opening reception we will premier our new mini-movie ?Sam the IT Manager in The Way of the Chameleon: The Quest for HPC? which you don?t want to miss (we?ll provide the popcorn)!

[Red Hat SUSE](#)

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[3] <https://blog.openshift.com/how-boston-childrens-hospital-augments-doctors-cognition-with-red-hat-openshift/>

[4] <https://www.itjungle.com/2019/11/11/entry-server-bang-for-the-buck-ibm-i-versus-red-hat-linux/>

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