SIMPLE CHOICES CAN UNLOCK HYBRID CLOUD EFFICIENCY

PROVEN AMD x86 SOLUTIONS DELIVER WHAT ARM® PLATFORMS CAN ONLY PROMISE

Bursting onto the cloud; scaling on demand; shifting workloads anywhere, anytime-x86 processor-based hybrid clouds give you the best of on-premises control and cloud flexibility. But what about Arm®-based instances from cloud providers? They often claim better energy efficiency and lower costs than x86 instances.

Compared to state-of-the art AMD EPYC™ x86 technology, Arm claims may not hold up. If you've made significant investment in x86 skills, operational practices, and infrastructure on-premises or in the cloud, consider all the implications of adding Arm platforms into your x86 mix.

CONSIDERATION 1: Performance or cost per hour

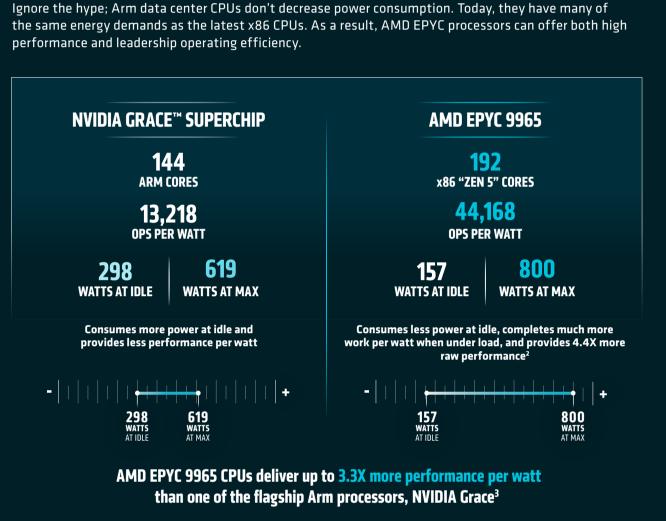
WHAT REALLY SAVES MONEY?

When you see a low hourly cost on an Arm-based instance, you should consider the performance you get for the price. How fast can the Arm instance get jobs done compared to x86 alternatives? Arm instances are often not as fast as AMD EPYC processor-powered instances, which means your total cost may be lower with AMD.

AMD EPYC™ CPUs on AWS can deliver better performance per dollar than Graviton4¹ AMD EPYC CPU-based R7a AWS instances run faster than Graviton4-based R8g instances,1 delivering more work for lower total costs. 45% PERFORMANCE NET COMPUTE COSTS PER DOLLAR

CONSIDERATION 2: Power and performance

WHICH ARCHITECTURE SAVES ENERGY WITHOUT COMPROMISING SPEED?

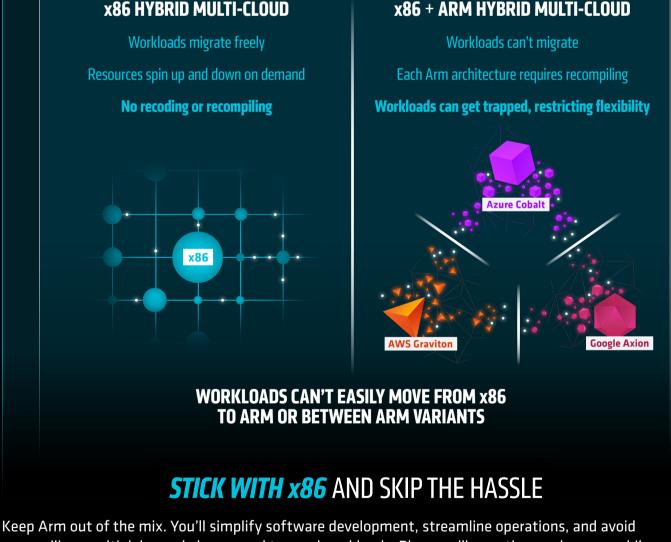


CONSIDERATION 3: Compatibility

WHAT MAKES HYBRID AND MULTI-CLOUD ENVIRONMENTS SEAMLESS? If your infrastructure and applications work seamlessly, they are likely built on x86 systems. Arm architecture-

based platforms are not compatible with x86 systems, plus each hyperscaler designs their own Arm chips for

their specific workloads which means Arm variants often aren't compatible with each other. A hybrid cloud with x86 on-premises and Arm in the cloud needs multiple code bases. In a multi-cloud situation, you may end up managing a code base for every Arm provider in your environment.



recompiling, multiplying code bases, and trapped workloads. Plus, you'll save time and money while keeping the performance and flexibility you expect from the cloud.

Choose AMD EPYC CPUs on-site and in the cloud, and you'll get the best of both worlds: Leadership performance and energy efficiency on-premises and in public cloud.

CHOOSE AMD EPYC CPUs FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE HYBRID AND MULTI-CLOUD

AVAILABLE IN OVER RAW PERFORMANCE 350+ **11.3X**

PERFORMANCE PER WATT

FIVE GENERATIONS OF

CONTINUOUS INNOVATION

OEM platforms **CHOOSE FROM MORE THAN** 1.000 public cloud instances

AMD EPYC CPUs: ROCK-SOLID FOUNDATION

ON-PREMISES AND IN THE CLOUD

- 1. Phoronix, "AWS Graviton4 Benchmarks Prove to Deliver the Best ARM Cloud Server Performance," July 12, 2024, page 7. Performance per dollar calculated as geometric mean performance divided by total cost to complete workloads. On-demand pricing shown is for general-purpose cloud compute instances in the US East region, based on rates from July 2024 and last checked in June 2025. No changes were observed during this period. Pricing may change at any time.
- A 2P AMD EPYC" 9965 system delivers 4.4x SPECrate*2017_int_base score of a 2P NVIDIA Grace" CPU Superchip system. SPECrate*2017_int_base comparison based on published and estimated results as of 02/01/2025. Configurations: 2P AMD EPYC" 9965 (3,230 SPECrate*2017_int_base, 192 cores, https://www.spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2024q4/cpu2017-20240920-44758.html, (https://www.spec.org/cpu2017/results/res2024q4/cpu2017-20241104-45211.html versus a 2P NVIDIA Grace" CPU Superchip (estimated 740 SPECrate*2017_int_base, 144 cores, as per NVIDIA claim: https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/inside-nvidia-grace-cpu-nvidia-amps-up-superchip-engineering-for-hpc-and-ai/). OEM published scores will vary based on system configuration. SPEC* and SPECrate* are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information. 3. As of May 29, 2025, a 2P AMD EPYC" 9965 system (192 cores) delivers a 3.34x SPECpower_ssj® 2008 overall ssj_ops/watt uplift versus the same Grace system. Configurations: 2P EPYC 9965: 44,168 overall ss_ops/watt (https://www.spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2025q2/power_ssj2008-20250407-01522.html) versus a 2P NVIDIA Grace Superchip: 13,218 overall ssj_ops/watt (https://www.spec.org/power_ssj2008/results/res2024q3/power_ssj2008-20240515-01413.html). SPEC® and SPECpower_ssj® 2008 are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation. See www.spec.org for more information. (9xx5-217)

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