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AWS Cost Optimization Tool - Omigost

**Bachelor's thesis
in COMPUTER SCIENCE**

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Supervisor's statement

Hereby I confirm that the presented thesis was prepared under my supervision and that it fulfils the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Computer Science.

Date

Supervisor's signature

Authors' statements

Hereby I declare that the presented thesis was prepared by me and none of its contents was obtained by means that are against the law.

The thesis has never before been a subject of any procedure of obtaining an academic degree.

Moreover, I declare that the present version of the thesis is identical to the attached electronic version.

Date

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Abstract

The thesis describes the design and implementation process, in-depth system and code architecture as well as used communication protocols, storing methods and other internals of the AWS Cost Optimization System.

Keywords

system, aws, cost, optimization, heuristic, cost management, koszt, aws, optymalizacja, heurystyka kosztowa

Thesis domain (Socrates-Erasmus subject area codes)

11.3 Informatyka

Subject classification

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D.127. Blabalgorithms
D.127.6. Numerical blabalysis

Tytuł pracy w języku polskim

Narzędzie Optymalizacji Kosztów AWS Omigost

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction



Statement of the problem

Nowadays the industry increasingly relies on cloud technologies. More and more companies start or move their products to cloud environment. It has been observed that gradually institutions introduce dedicated teams for managing the costs of cloud operations or use third-parties for that purpose. Such solutions cause great savings for everyone. Unfortunately existing toolkit is either very primitive or targets billion dollar companies. Currently neither Amazon nor any third-party offer a tool that would allow flexible, cheap and quick insight into the operation costs for small or middle-sized organizations.

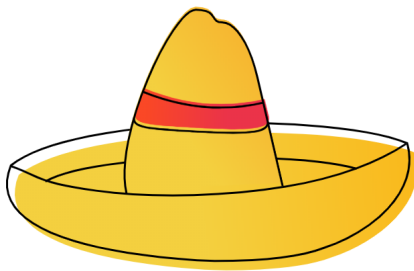
The solution

The Omigost is a system that offers reliable solution addressing that issue. We focus on one of the biggest cloud platforms - Amazon Web Services, which is maintained by Amazon. Whole system intends not only to provide easy cost insight, but also help with basic cost optimization. Despite collecting and storing AWS data the system will offer users following core features:

- Interfaces for adjusting dynamic cost limits per user, group or tag
- Dynamic alert system for limits exceeding
- Customizable alert propagation along management hierarchy tree
- Shutdown of redundant running AWS products
- Charts useful for cost management

Chapter 2

Problem statement



2.1. Motivation

2.1.1. What is cloud computing

Cloud computing became one of the most important paradigm shifts in the area of real world software engineering. It has reshaped the whole process of how applications are developed, deployed and reduced the amount of upfront investment required to start an internet business. While commercial cloud computing services were first offered in 2006 by Amazon Inc, the original idea and preliminary implementation traces back to Multics OS developed by MIT, GE and Bell Labs. However the idea of time-sharing systems that was the ancestor of further cloud concept was widespread in 60ies ([?]).

2.1.2. The term itself

The term “Cloud computing” can refer to every layer of application stack: hardware, hosting platform, software and even to a single function. Cloud Computing refers to both the applications delivered as services over the Internet and the hardware and systems software in the data centers that provide those services. The services themselves have long been referred to as Software as a Service (SaaS) ([?]). Namely, it is a shared pool of computer resources such as computing capacity, transient and persistent memory, which can be acquired or released on demand. The undisputed power of cloud computing constitutes in its elasticity and granularity: i.e. it allows users to ask for hundreds of computers for only 5 minute usage which are shipped during several minutes. Such services are usually offered over remote network connection and users are billed for the portion of the resources they have used. Depending on the cloud infrastructure type the payment models can be different, but the common spendings are associated with data storage, data transfer, and computing timeshare [?].

2.1.3. Cloud resources

Cloud computing has introduced 3 new aspects which are radically different from a traditional computing paradigm in terms of hardware infrastructure. The availability of practically infinite on demand computing resources, which allows users to deploy applications without any kind of resource planning. The elimination of massive initial financial commitment, therefore allowing small companies to increase their hardware usage proportional to their needs. The ability to granularly allocate computing resources on any kind of timeframe (from minutes up to days etc.), as well as the ability to release them as there is no more need.

Depending on the service offered by the provider we differentiate 3 main models of cloud computing: Infrastructure as a service (IAAS), Platform as a service (PAAS) and Software as a service(SAAS).

2.1.4. IAAS - Infrastructure as a service

In such form of service, the provider allocates an instance of virtual machine for the client and ensures that minimal building blocks for the IT infrastructure are present: network, storage, computing capacity, load balancer, VLAN etc. Usually providers of such services run pools of hypervisors such as Xen, VMware, QEMU etc which host and manage those virtual machines. From the user perspective it usually looks like a command line interface through which user has full control over the allocated virtual machine. Some of the well known services are Amazon EC2, Google Compute Engine, Microsoft Azure IAAS.

2.1.5. PAAS - Platform as a service

Platform as a service alleviates the need for the developers to manage the operating system and provides programming language specific execution environment as well as the underlying structure (hardware, network, storage etc). This adds another layer of convenience over IAAS making the deployment and the development of applications much more fluent process. While users benefit from the automatic software maintenance, OS security patches etc, they also lose full control over the virtual machine instances. AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Heroku and Google App Engine are some of the most popular PAAS services.

2.1.6. SAAS - Software as a service

This form of service takes control of every layer of application and the user has nothing to do with the underlying infrastructure. This is by all means one of the most popular form of cloud computing as it might not require any kind of technical background to be used. Examples of SAAS services are Google Cloud Vision, Google Docs, Microsoft Office 365.

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