

CLOUD COMPUTING APPLICATIONS

CLOUDONOMICS: PART 1

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Cloudonomics: Part 1

Economics necessitates Cloud computing:

- Part 1: Utility Pricing
- Part 2: Benefits Common Infrastructure

See other details and benefits in

"Cloudonomics: A Rigorous Approach to Cloud Benefit Quantification," Joe Weinman

https://www.csiac.org/sites/default/files/journal_files/stn14_4.pdf

Value of Utility Pricing

- Cloud services don't need to be cheaper to be economic!
- Consider a car
 - Buy or lease for \$10 per day
 - Rent a car for \$45 a day
 - If you need a car for 2 days in a trip, buying would be much more costly than renting
 - It depends on the demand

Utility Pricing in Detail

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D(t): demand for resources, 0 < t < T
P = max(D(t)): Peak Demand; A = Avg(D(t)): Average Demand B = Baseline (owned) unit cost; B_T = Total Baseline Cost C = Cloud unit cost; C_T = Total Cloud Cost C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for the rental car example, C = C / B: Utility Premium (for t
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i.e., when Utility Premium is less than ratio of Peak Demand to Average Demand

Utility Pricing in Real World

- In practice, demands are often highly spiky
 - News stories, marketing promotions, product launches, Internet flash floods (Slashdot effect), tax season, Christmas shopping, etc.
- Often a hybrid model is the best
 - You own a car for daily commute, and rent a car when traveling or when you need a van to move
 - Key factor is again the ratio of Peak Demand to Average Demand
 - But we should also consider other costs
 - Network cost (both fixed costs and usage costs)
 - Interoperability overhead
 - Consider reliability, accessibility

Summary

 Utility Pricing is good when demand varies over time, as is the case of a start-up or a seasonal business

 When Utility Premium is less than ratio of Peak Demand to Average Demand, Cloud computing is beneficial

 Next, we look at the possible savings that Cloud providers can create using statistical multiplexing