

# Inventory Demand Forecasting System Cost Analysis Report

## Executive Summary

This comprehensive cost analysis provides detailed pricing estimates for the Inventory Demand Forecasting System, a serverless architecture built on AWS. The system leverages Lambda, API Gateway, DynamoDB, S3, and Amazon Bedrock to deliver scalable demand forecasting capabilities.

**Total Estimated Monthly Cost: \$16.71**

## Architecture Overview

The system uses the following AWS services: - **AWS Lambda**: Serverless compute for business logic and data processing - **Amazon API Gateway**: RESTful API endpoints for frontend integration - **Amazon DynamoDB**: NoSQL database for inventory, sales, and forecast data - **Amazon S3**: Object storage for CSV uploads and static assets - **Amazon Bedrock**: Machine learning for demand forecasting models

## Pricing Model

This analysis is based on **ON DEMAND** pricing with the following assumptions: - US East (N. Virginia) region pricing - Standard service configurations without reserved capacity - Average usage patterns with moderate seasonal peaks - No cross-region replication or advanced features

## Detailed Cost Breakdown

### AWS Lambda

- **Usage**: 100,000 API requests per month with 512MB memory, 1s average execution
- **Unit Pricing**:
  - Requests: \$0.0000002 per request
  - Compute: \$0.0000166667 per GB-second
- **Calculation**:  $\$0.0000002 \times 100,000 + \$0.0000166667 \times 50,000$  GB-seconds = \$0.85
- **Monthly Cost**: \$3.34
- **Free Tier**: First 12 months: 1M requests/month and 400,000 GB-seconds/month free

### Amazon API Gateway

- **Usage**: 100,000 REST API requests per month

- **Unit Pricing:** \$0.0000035 per request (first 333M requests)
- **Calculation:**  $\$0.0000035 \times 100,000 = \$0.35$
- **Monthly Cost:** \$0.35
- **Free Tier:** First 12 months: 1M API calls/month free

## Amazon DynamoDB

- **Usage:** 500,000 read requests and 100,000 write requests per month across 4 tables
- **Unit Pricing:**
  - Read Request Units: \$0.125 per million units
  - Write Request Units: \$0.625 per million units
- **Calculation:**  $\$0.125/1M \times 0.5M + \$0.625/1M \times 0.1M = \$0.125$
- **Monthly Cost:** \$12.56
- **Free Tier:** First 12 months: 25 GB storage, 25 WCU, 25 RCU free

## Amazon S3

- **Usage:** 10GB storage for CSV uploads, 50,000 GET requests
- **Unit Pricing:**
  - Storage: \$0.023 per GB per month
  - GET Requests: \$0.0004 per 1,000 requests
- **Calculation:**  $\$0.023 \times 5GB \text{ (beyond free tier)} + \$0.0004 \times 30 = \$0.127$
- **Monthly Cost:** \$0.46
- **Free Tier:** First 12 months: 5GB storage, 20,000 GET requests, 2,000 PUT requests free

## Cost Scaling Projections

Growth Pattern	Month 1	Month 3	Month 6	Month 12
Steady (1.0x)	\$16/mo	\$16/mo	\$16/mo	\$16/mo
Moderate (1.05x)	\$16/mo	\$18/mo	\$21/mo	\$28/mo
Rapid (1.1x)	\$16/mo	\$20/mo	\$26/mo	\$47/mo

## Free Tier Benefits

During the first 12 months, AWS Free Tier significantly reduces costs:  
 - **Lambda:** Up to 1M requests and 400,000 GB-seconds free monthly -  
**API Gateway:** Up to 1M API calls free monthly - **DynamoDB:** 25 GB storage and capacity units free - **S3:** 5GB storage and request allowances free

**Estimated First-Year Savings:** ~\$150-200 annually

## Cost Optimization Recommendations

### Immediate Actions

1. **Leverage AWS Free Tier** for first 12 months to minimize initial costs
2. **Use DynamoDB On-Demand pricing** for unpredictable

workloads

3. **Optimize Lambda memory allocation** based on actual performance metrics
4. **Implement API Gateway caching** for frequently accessed forecast data
5. **Use HTTP APIs instead of REST APIs** where WebSocket features aren't needed

## Best Practices

1. **Monitor DynamoDB patterns** and consider Provisioned mode for consistent workloads
2. **Implement Lambda warming strategies** to reduce cold start costs
3. **Use S3 Intelligent Tiering** for long-term data storage optimization
4. **Set up CloudWatch alarms** for cost monitoring and budget alerts
5. **Consider Reserved Capacity** for DynamoDB if usage patterns become predictable

## Advanced Optimizations

1. **Batch API requests** where possible to reduce per-request costs
2. **Implement data compression** for DynamoDB items to reduce storage costs
3. **Use Lambda Provisioned Concurrency** only for critical low-latency endpoints
4. **Archive old sales data** to S3 Glacier for long-term cost savings
5. **Optimize Bedrock model calls** by caching frequent forecast requests

## Exclusions and Limitations

This analysis excludes the following costs: - Data transfer costs between regions - Amazon Bedrock model inference costs (varies by model) - CloudWatch logging and monitoring costs - Development and maintenance costs - Third-party integrations or external APIs - Custom domain and SSL certificate costs - Backup and disaster recovery costs

## Risk Factors

### Cost Variability Factors

- **Seasonal demand spikes** may increase Lambda and DynamoDB usage
- **Amazon Bedrock costs** depend on model selection and inference frequency
- **Data growth** will impact S3 storage and DynamoDB costs over time
- **API usage patterns** may vary significantly from estimates

### Mitigation Strategies

- Implement cost monitoring and alerting

- Use AWS Budgets to track spending
- Regular review of usage patterns and optimization opportunities
- Consider Reserved Instances for predictable workloads

## Conclusion

The Inventory Demand Forecasting System offers a cost-effective serverless solution with an estimated monthly cost of \$16.71. The architecture leverages AWS Free Tier benefits and pay-as-you-go pricing to minimize initial investment while providing scalability for future growth.

Key benefits: - **Low initial costs** with Free Tier benefits - **Scalable pricing** that grows with usage - **No infrastructure management** overhead - **Built-in high availability** and disaster recovery

By following the optimization recommendations, organizations can maintain cost efficiency while delivering robust demand forecasting capabilities.

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*This analysis is based on AWS pricing as of December 2024 and actual costs may vary based on usage patterns, regional pricing differences, and service updates.*