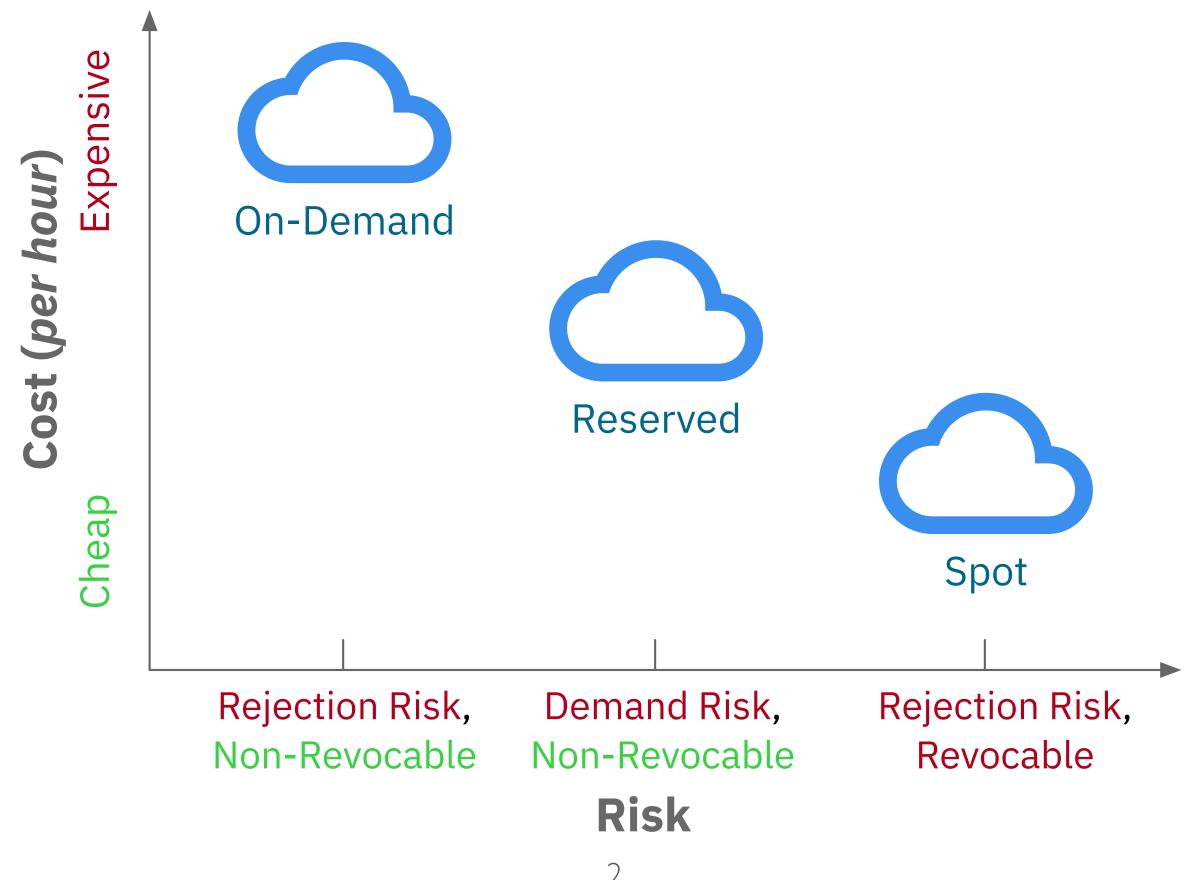
# No Reservations: A First Look at Amazon's Reserved Instance Marketplace

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#### Cost vs. Risk Tradeoffs in IaaS Clouds



## Reserved Instance (RI) Risks

RI's only cheaper than on-demand if highly utilized

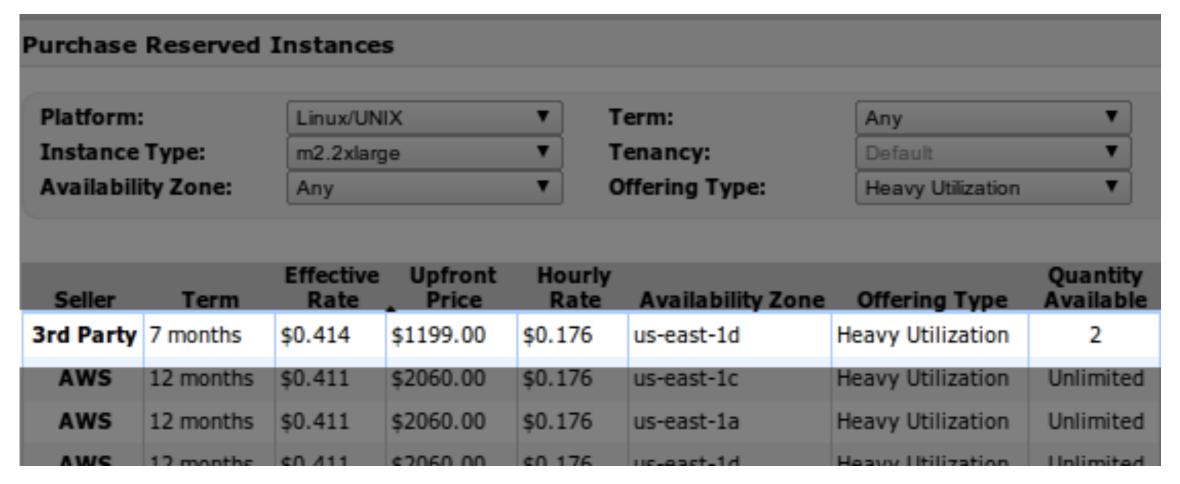
- Accurately forecasting demand over long periods is challenging
  - Unforeseen events like COVID-19 can substantially change demand

- Reserved VMs expose users to substantial demand risk
  - Due to the gap between forecasted and actual demand

- To mitigate demand risk...
  - ...Amazon operates the Reserved Instance Marketplace (RIM)

## Reserved Instance Marketplace (RIM)

- RIM allows users to sell VM reservations at a price they set
  - After listing reserved VMs, EC2 posts them on the RIM



- Enables purchasing variable and shorter-term VM reservations
  - AWS only offers 1-year and 3-year reservations on the market

# Comparing RIM with the Spot Market

- RIM is a competitive market with multiple buyers and sellers
  - In contrast, EC2's spot market has only a single seller (Amazon)
  - Spot price not set based on instantaneous supply/demand

- RIM is akin to the housing market with many unique listings
  - Listing value defined by a large set of attributes
  - E.g., VM type, number of instances listed, term duration, supply/demand, etc.

- Spot market is akin to the stock market
  - Uniform pricing of many identical assets (VMs) across regions and AZs

## RIM Pricing

- Clearly, RIM's usefulness is a function of its prices
  - But, EC2 does not automatically archive RIM price data

- We started monitoring and archiving RIM prices in 2018/9
  - Query RIM using EC2's python Boto3 API every 30 minutes
  - Collect data for all VM types in 69 AZs across 22 regions

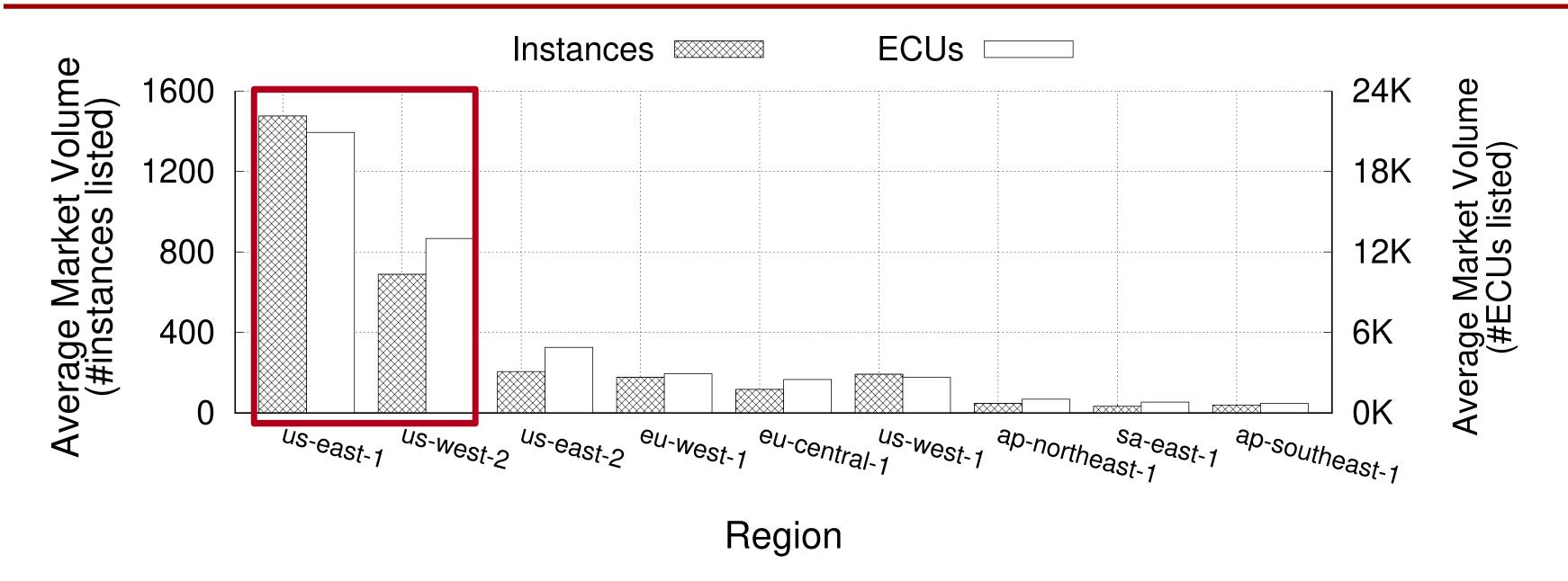
- Publicly released data at UMass Trace Repository
  - <a href="http://traces.cs.umass.edu/index.php/Main/Cloud">http://traces.cs.umass.edu/index.php/Main/Cloud</a>

#### A First Look at RIM Data

- Analyze RIM data from 2018/9 to 2020/5
  - Reveal important market characteristics
  - Identify potential reserved VM optimization opportunities

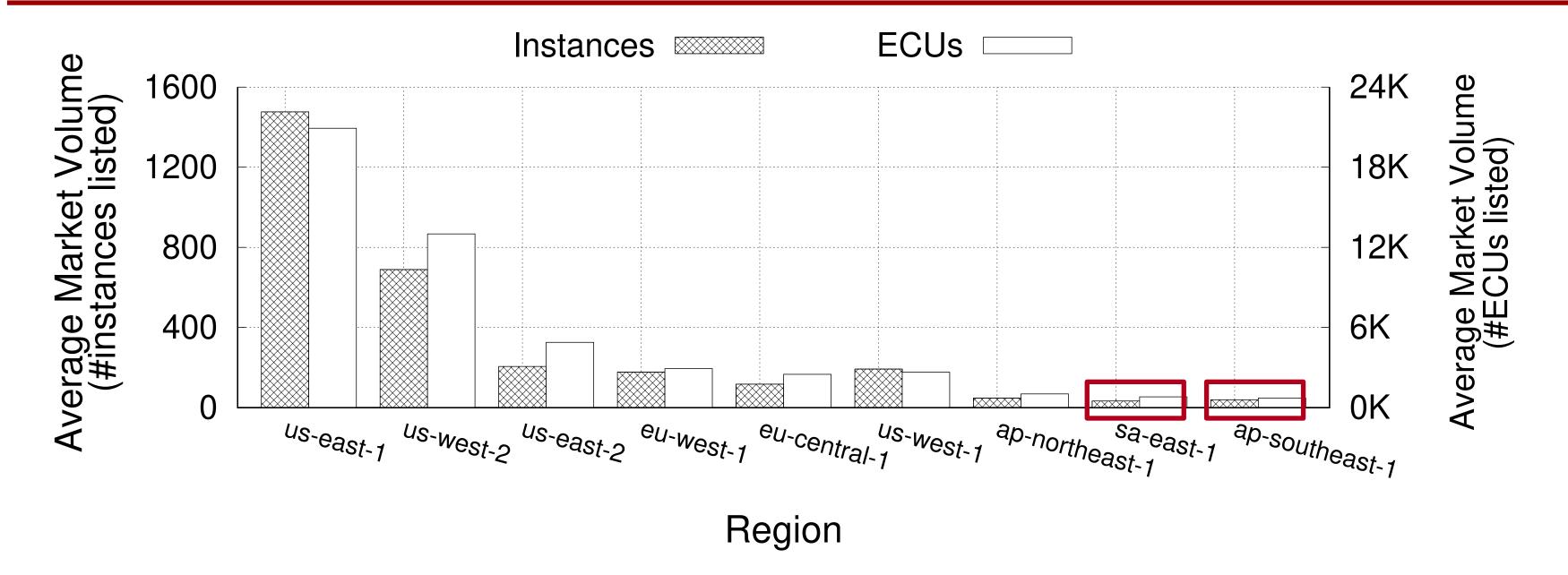
- Key Market Characteristics
  - Market volume
  - VM type
  - Term duration
  - Time-on-market
  - Comparison with on-demand and spot

## Market Volume across Regions



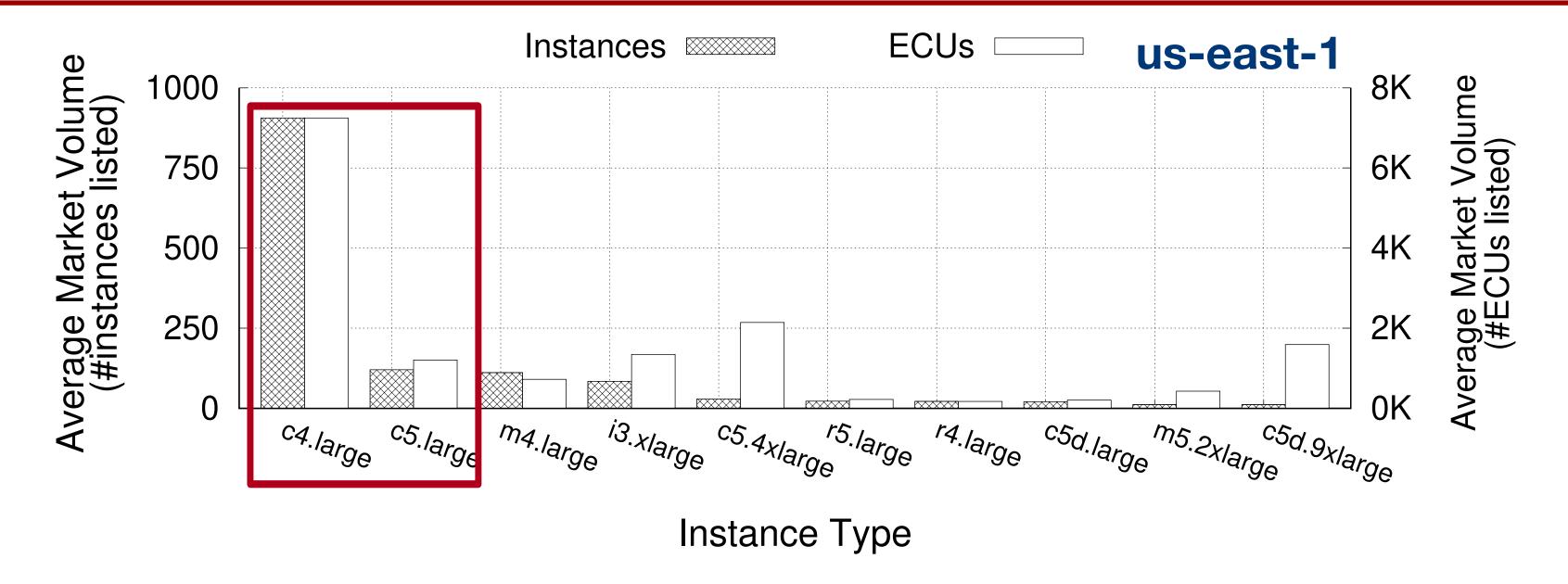
us-east-1 and us-west-2 are largest regions

## Market Volume across Regions



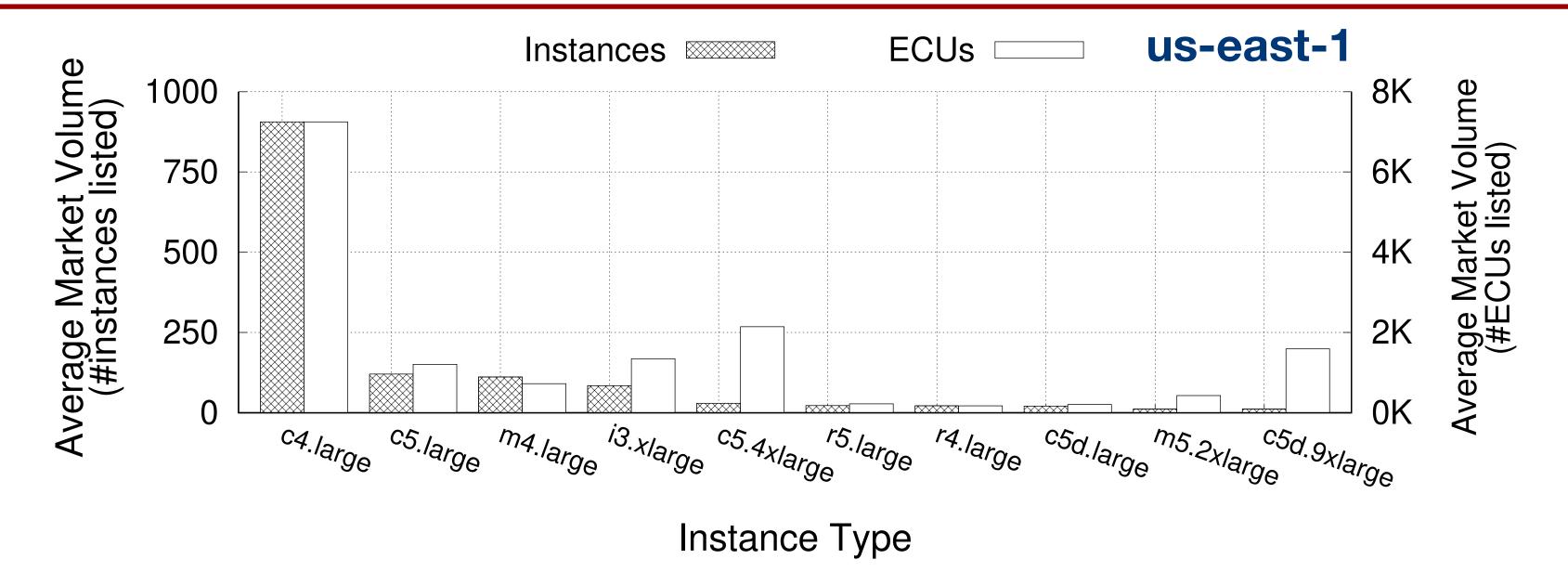
Lower market volume may increase risk of using RIM

## Market Volume by VM Type



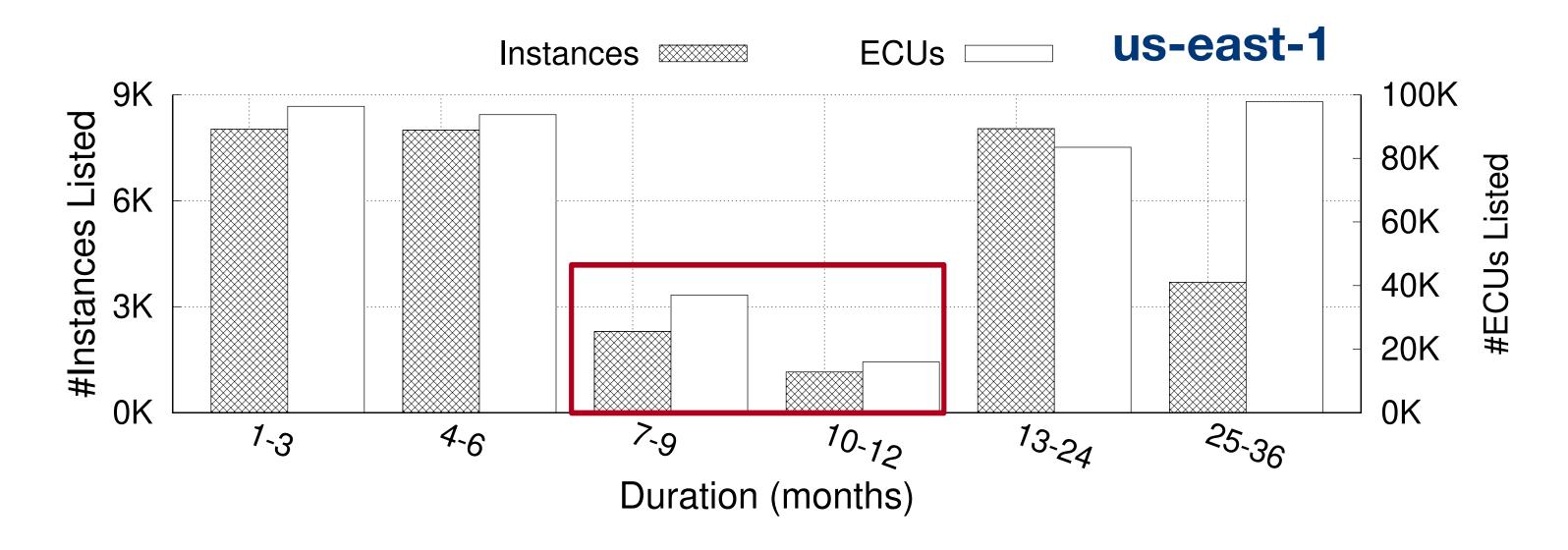
c4.large and c5.large are most popular VM types

## Market Volume by VM Type



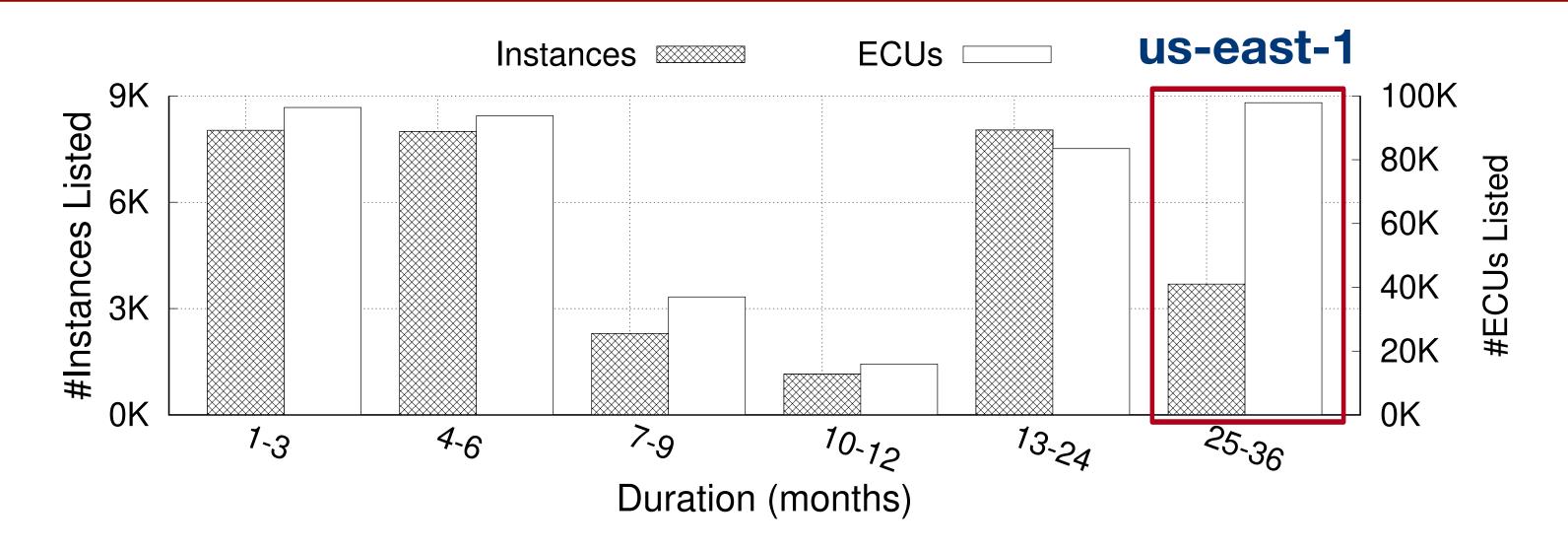
RIM lagging indicator of instance type popularity

## Listing Volume vs. Term Duration



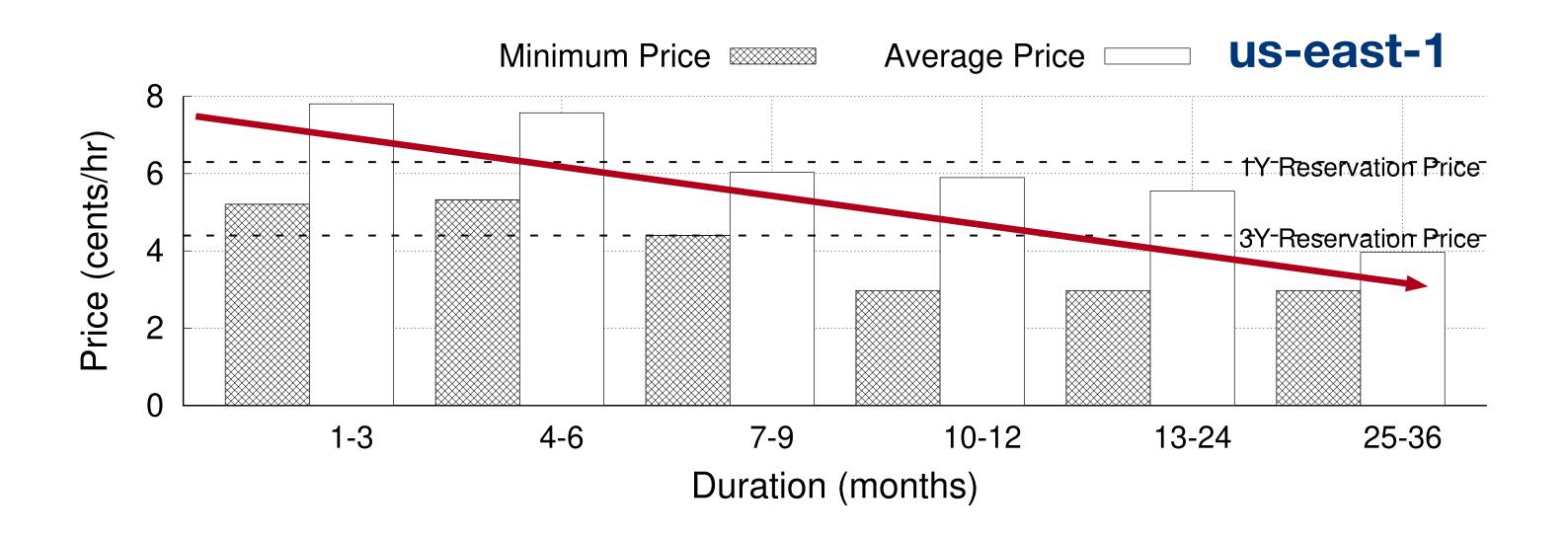
Short and long term durations more plentiful

## Listing Volume vs. Term Duration



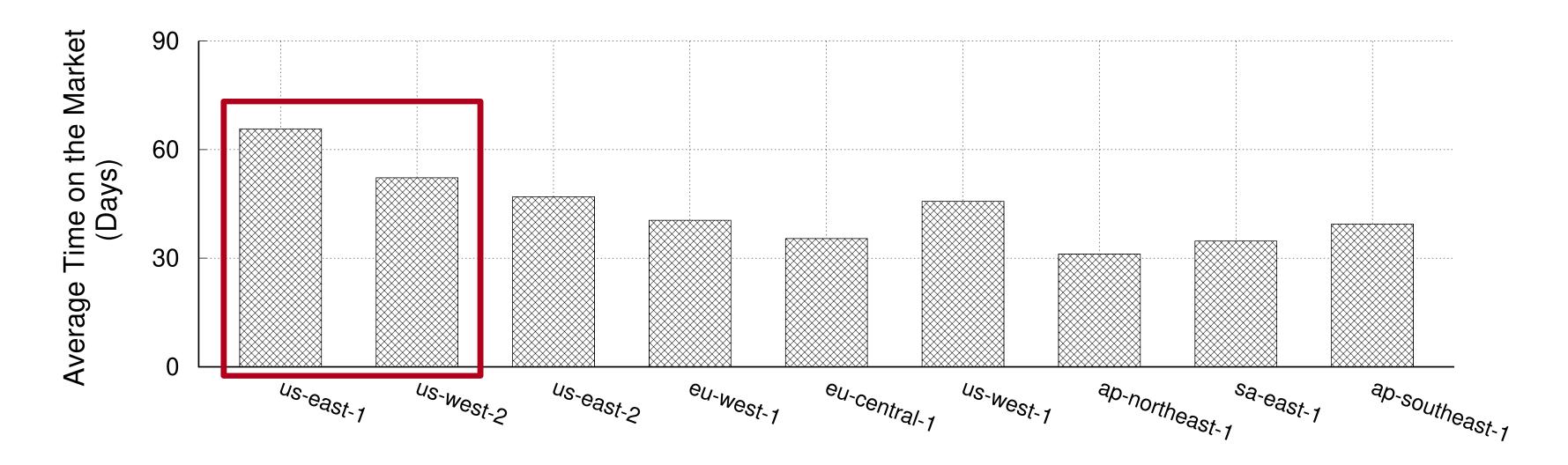
Discrepancy at 25-36 months may indicate buyer's remorse

## Listing Price (c4.large) vs. Term Duration



Average listing price decreases (nearly) linearly

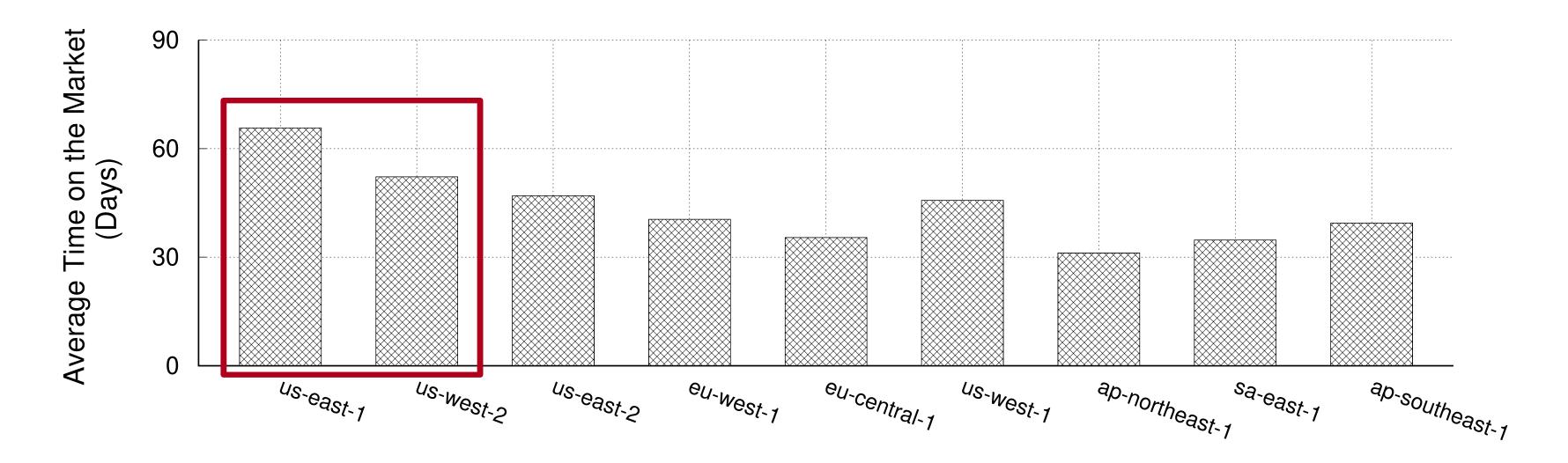
## Time-on-the-Market across Regions



Region

## Largest regions have the longest average time on the market

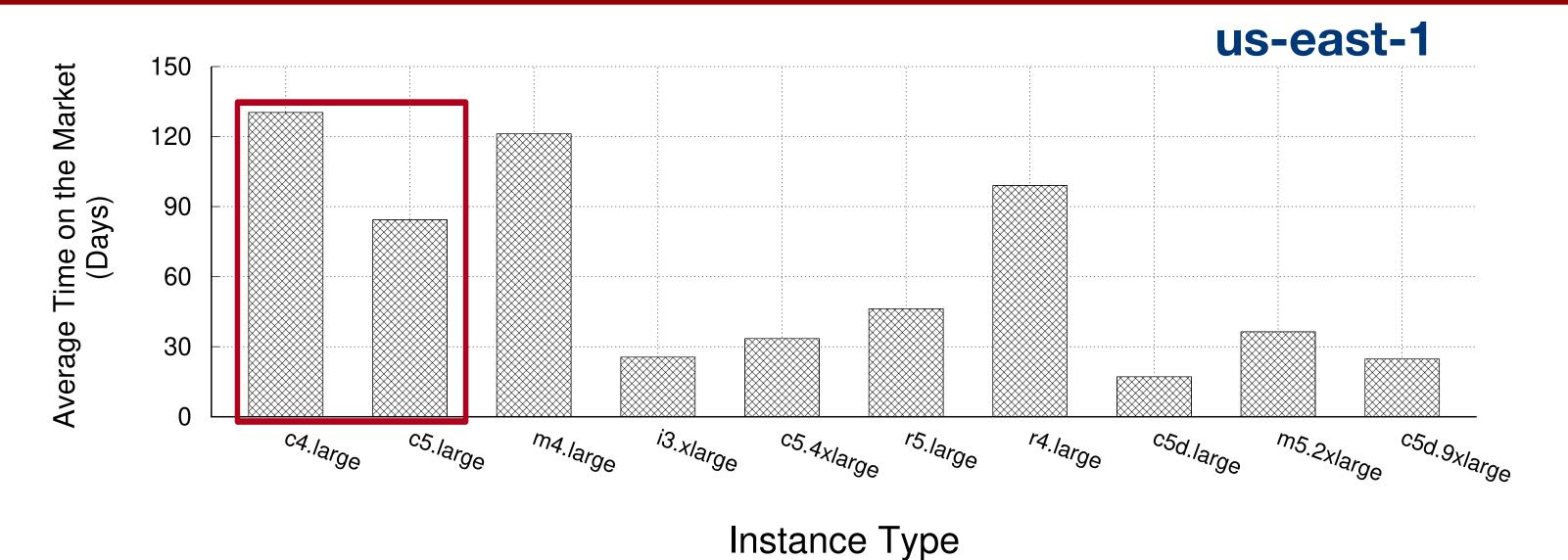
## Time-on-the-Market across Regions



Region

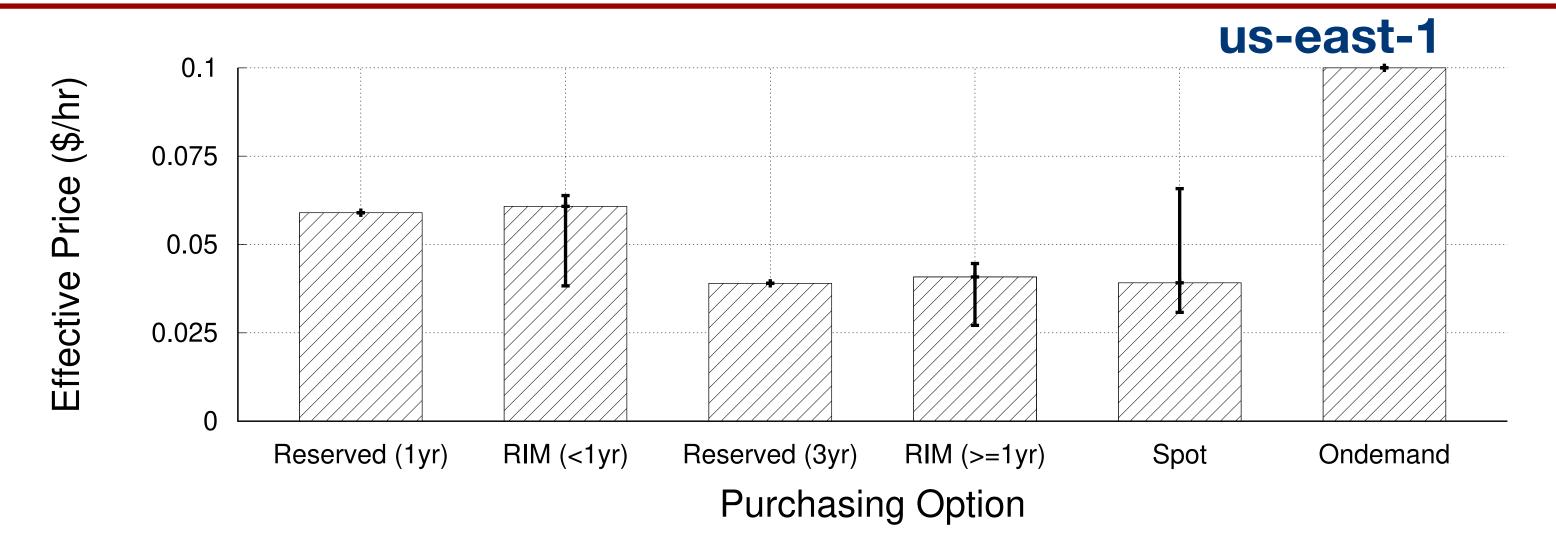
## Indicates that demand is less relative to the supply

## Time-on-the-Market by VM type



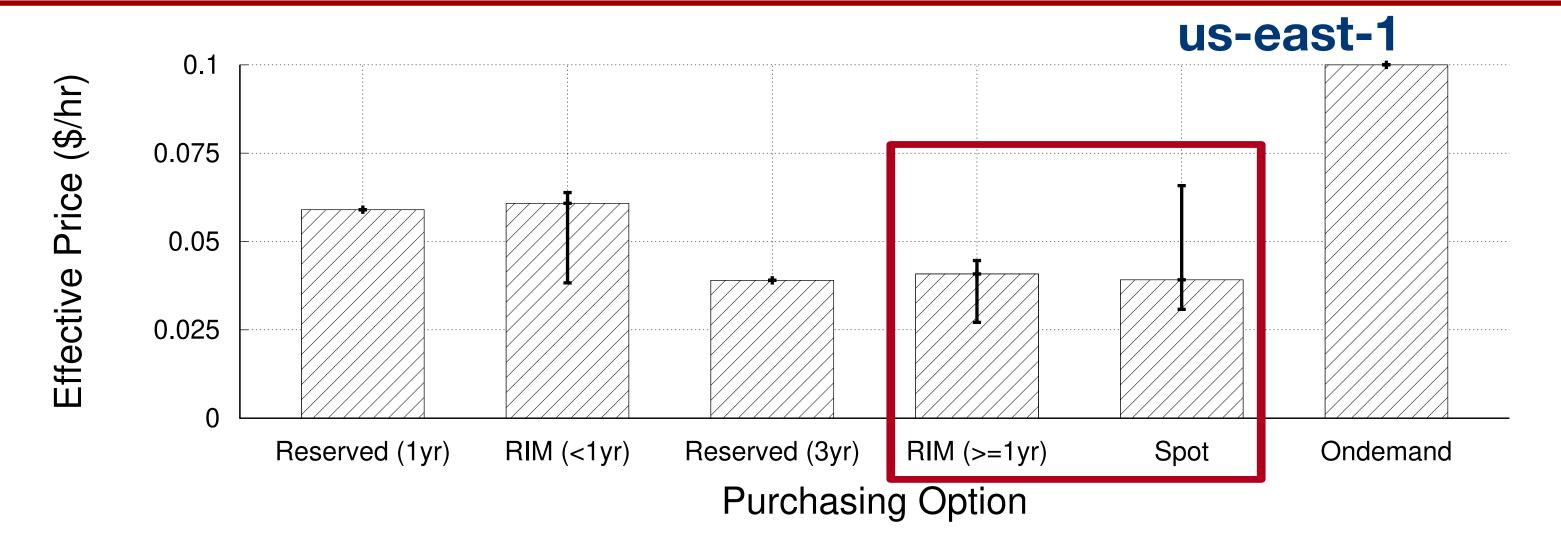
Popular VM types have longest average time on the market

# Comparing VM Purchasing Options



Users neither lose nor make money on average in the RIM

# Comparing VM Purchasing Options

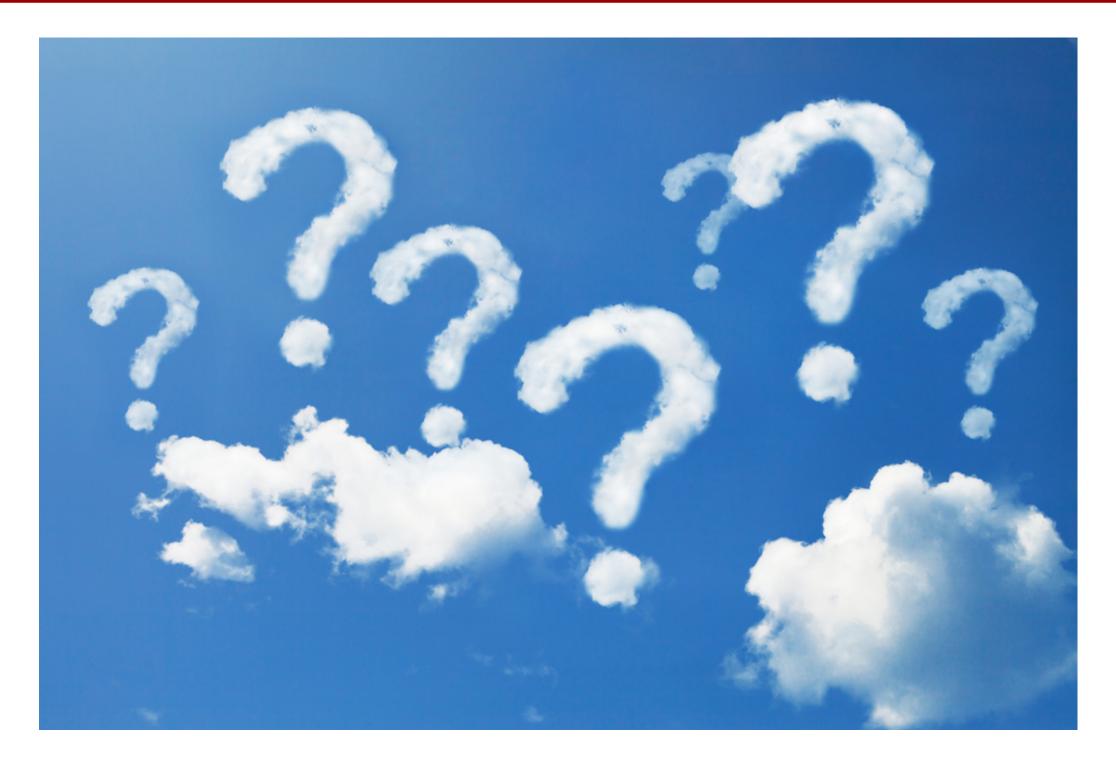


RIM listings (>=1yr) price close to spot

#### Conclusion

- Provides a first look at Amazon RIM data
  - Analyzed RIM data from 2018/9 to 2020/5 to reveal key market characteristics
  - Publicly released data at UMass Trace Repository
    - http://traces.cs.umass.edu/index.php/Main/Cloud

- Future work
  - More in-depth analysis of RIM data
  - Use RIM data to mitigate demand risk and optimize long-term cloud costs



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