# SPA: Harnessing Availability in the AWS Spot Market

Walter Wong<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandr Zavodovski<sup>1</sup>, Lorenzo Corneo<sup>2</sup>,

Nitinder Mohan<sup>3</sup>, Jussi Kangasharju<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>University of Helsinki, Finland

<sup>2</sup>Uppsala University, Sweden

<sup>3</sup>Technical University Munich, Germany







### Motivation – AWS Cloud Computing

- Cloud computing eases the deployment of new services due to the elastic and on-demand resource provisioning
  - No need for upfront capital expenditure
  - Pay-as-you-go model
  - Adapts to seasonal peak demands, e.g., Black Friday, etc.



- Cloud providers such as AWS provide opportunistic spot instances
  - <u>Up to 90% off</u> compared to the on-demand pricing
  - Caveat: <u>no availability guarantee</u> (instances are shut down with a 2-minute warning → need to migrate before eviction)

### Motivation – Research Questions

Can we use spot instances with (almost) the same availability as on-demand instances but at a fraction of the on-demand pricing?

Can we anticipate any possible spot instance eviction and migrate to new instances?

### Outline

- AWS Spot Market Analysis
- SPA Proposal
- Evaluation and Results
- Conclusion

### AWS Spot Market Analysis – Eviction Process



AWS has 32 availability zones and 252 instance types resulting in ~8k individual spot markets

### AWS Spot Market Analysis

Goal

 Find patterns in the AWS pricing data that explains the spot instance eviction process

Methodology

- Analysis of AWS Spot instance attributes (region, availability zone, and instance type)
- Analysis of the pricing data for instance volatility, average price update time and minimum price update interval

**Expected results** 

- Find spot instances that are less volatile
- Find the minimum lifetime period for a spot instance

### AWS Spot Market Analysis

- AWS Spot Instance Attributes
  - Region: business requirements, e.g., pricing, lower latency to the customer, etc.
  - Availability Zone: redundant data-center in the same region
  - Instance Type: CPU, RAM, storage, etc.
  - Volatility: number of price changes within an interval



Key takeaway: a given spot instance has different pricing and volatility across different availability zone.

### AWS Spot Market Analysis

- AWS Spot Instance Insights
  - Avg. Price Change Interval: almost constant price update time for spot instances
  - Minimum price update interval: minimum interval between any price change (4h32min)
  - Percentile of 1% price change interval: remove any outliner in the dataset



*Key takeaway: AWS spot instances have a price update pattern along the day (Fig. a) and have a minimum price update time (Fig. b). By removing the outliers, the 1% percentile price update interval is constant across all availability zones.* 

### SPot Availability (SPA) Goals

Goals

- Offer a software tool that provides (almost) the same availability as ondemand instances
- Leverage opportunities with AWS spot instances
  - Use the least volatile availability zones
  - Use instances that have better pricing among availability zones

Strategy

- Developed the <u>Spot Instance MarketPLace Exploitation (SIMPLE)</u> algorithm to migrate between locations
- Inspect the historical pricing data for patterns in the minimum price change interval

### SPA – SIMPLE algorithm

#### SIMPLE algorithm workflow

#### A. Bootstrapping

 For a given instance, check the price update time among all AZs and pick the latest one
Calculate the remaining lifetime and boot the spot instance in that AZ

Availability Zone

#### **B.** Migration

1. Prior to the end of the spot lifetime\*, SIMPLE checks which AZ had the most recent price update for the selected spot instance

- 2. Starts a new spot instance in that AZ
- 3. Load balancer redirects requests to new instance
- 4. Tear down previous instance

\* The usual buffer time is 10 minutes.



### SPA – Architecture

instance eviction

#### **Parameter Input** User's specific criteria, e.g., region **Redundancy Model** to be located User Input Life time Model **Analytics Engine** AWS Cloud Data Engineering Calculates the minimum pricing **Reliability Engine** update interval Availability Zone **Pricing Engine Reliability Engine ECU Family** Creates a new spot instance, • Calculator migrates the spot instance from Instance Type Database **Historical Data** one location to another, and tear **Volatility Engine** Retriever down the previous one Pricing Update Interval Engine Migrates before any price update ٠ preventing occurs, anv spot Analytics Engine

### **Evaluation Setup**

#### Strategies

- Single spot instance
- Spot instance + SPA
- One and two additional redundant spot instance

#### Dataset

- AWS spot pricing data (March to September, 2019)
- Contains 32 availability zones and 252 instance types (~8k combinations)

### **Evaluation Results**

Instance Type	Spot Price	SIMPLE	r = 1	r=2	]	13	Ī	×	AWS	price upo	late		×	×
m2.xlarge	10.00%	10.35%	20.00%	30.00%	]	<u>–</u> 11	-		Migra	tion star	t			
r3.xlarge	19.49%	20.17%	38.98%	58.47%	1	e ltg	) <u>-</u>	•	Migra	tion end				
m5dn.24xlarge	25.00%	25.88%	50.01%	75.01%	]	de de	, _					×		
c3.4xlarge	32.36%	33.49%	64.71%	97.07%	]	, me			<u> </u>	٢		>	<	
a1.large	44.31%	45.86%	88.63%	132.94%	]	Ξ. 5	-	×	X	X	X			Å X
m5a.2xlarge	52.50%	54.34%	105.00%	157.50%	]	3	Ľ							
r5dn.xlarge	69.10%	71.52%	138.20%	207.31%	]			0	2	2	4	(	3	8
(a)						Price change iteration								
(4)						(b)								

Table (a) shows the pricing of different strategies<sup>\*</sup>. SIMPLE algorithm provides a lower cost overhead compared to any strategy that requires redundant spot instances while anticipating any possible spot instance eviction.

Fig. (b) shows the migration process and the price update event. In all cases, SPA was able to finish the migration before the spot instance might be evicted.

<sup>\*</sup> The price shown in the table is the percentage of the on-demand instance, e.g., 10% of the on-demand instance pricing.

### Conclusion

- AWS Spot Instances have a minimum price update interval
  - Within this interval, spot instances do not have any evictions, thus, it is safe to run within this time window
- SIMPLE algorithm migrates from one location to another based on least volatile availability zone
  - Anticipates any evictions by migrating every 4.5 hours
  - Overall cost overhead is cheaper than adding any redundant spot instance or on-demand instance
- Experimental results show that SPA can provide the same availability as on-demand instances at a fraction of a cost

## Questions?

Walter Wong University of Helsinki <u>walter.wong@helsinki.fi</u>





