

Pricing for Resource Allocation in Cloud Computing

Zhengce Cai

Department of Information Service
 Anhui Institute of International Business
 Hefei, China
 272326933@qq.com

Huijun Yang

Department of Information Service
 Anhui Institute of International Business
 Hefei, China
 542417718@qq.com

Guolong Chen

School of Information Engineering
 Suzhou University
 Suzhou, Anhui Province, China
 cglbox@sina.com

Xianwei Li*

School of Information Engineering
 Suzhou University
 Suzhou, Anhui Province, China
 lixianwei163@163.com

* Corresponding Author

Abstract—In cloud computing environment, pricing is an effective method for resource allocation and it provides efficient incentive for cloud providers to provide cloud services. In this paper, the author investigates two pricing schemes for the allocation of cloud resources in a monopoly cloud market subject to constrained capacity of the cloud provider. There are two main pricing schemes, on-demand and reserved pricing mechanisms adopted by leading cloud providers, i.e., Amazon and Gogrid. The paper analyzes how cloud users make their choice decisions to subscribe to cloud resources under different pricing schemes.

Keywords—cloud computing; pricing schemes; resource allocation; revenue; utility

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing has received a great deal of attention in both research and engineering fields, and the use of cloud services has become more and more wide. Fig. 1 illustrates the application of cloud services [1]. The definition of cloud computing is an open topic and it can be defined by several ways, one popular recognized definition proposed by Buyya et al. [2] is:

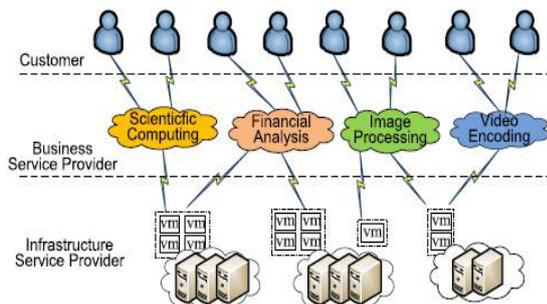


Figure 1. The uses application of cloud services [1].

Computers that are dynamically provisioned and presented as one or more unified computing resources based on “a cloud is a type of parallel and distributed system consisting of a collection of interconnected and virtualized service-level agreements established through negotiation between the service provider and the consumers.

Cloud services can be categorized into three main types [3][4], Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS) and Platform as a Service (PaaS), among which IaaS and SaaS are more commonly used, therefore, most of the current works focus on study resource allocation in IaaS and SaaS clouds. In IaaS cloud context, such as Amazon EC2, physical resources (memory, disk, and CPU et al) are virtualized into different types of virtual machines (VMs), and the computational resources are leased to cloud users in the form of VM instances, as shown in Fig. 2. Table I shows some configurations of VM instances in Amazon EC2. In PaaS cloud context, such as Google App Engine, cloud users can develop and run their applications on a computing platform. In SaaS cloud context, cloud users can access the applications which are delivered over the Internet.

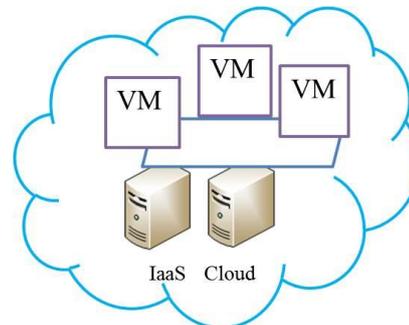


Figure 2. An illustration of IaaS cloud

In cloud computing environment, pricing is an effective method for resource allocation and it provides efficient incentive for cloud providers to provide cloud services. There are two pricing schemes, i.e., on-demand and reservation pricing schemes that are widely adopted by leading cloud providers, like Amazon (Elastic Cloud) EC2 [5] and Gogrid [6]. The prices of some VM instances in US East (N. Virginia) are shown in Table II with the operating system Linux. Table III shows the prices of some Gogrid VM instances under on-demand and reservation pricing schemes. Besides the two pricing schemes, other types of pricing schemes have also been studied. The authors in [7] [8] investigated auction-like pricing mechanisms. The works of [9] [10] studies competition-based pricing scheme.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In the second section, it studies optimal pricing for revenue maximization by making use of game theory to investigate the relationship between cloud providers and users. The author does simulations to verify the analysis in the third section. Conclusions and future works are given in the last section.

TABLE I. CONFIGURATIONS OF AMAZON EC2 VM INSTANCES

Instance Types	vCPU	Storage (GB)	Memory (GiB)
m1.small	1	160	1.7
m1.large	2	2*420	7.5
m2.xlarge	2	420	17.1
m3.xlarge	1	4	3.75
c3.2xlarge	8	160	15

TABLE II. PRICES OF SOME AMAZON EC2 VM INSTANCES

Instance Types	On-demand pricing(Hourly)	Reservation pricing(Monthly)
m1.small	\$0.048/h	\$21.9/m
m1.large	\$0.385/h	\$89.79/m
m2.xlarge	\$0.27/h	\$89.06/m
m3.xlarge	\$0.293/h	\$152.57/m
c3.2xlarge	\$0.462/h	\$234.33/m

TABLE III. PRICES OF SOME GOGRID VM INSTANCES

Instance types	Hourly	Monthly
X-Small	\$0.03	\$16.43
Small	\$0.06	\$32.85
Medium	\$0.12	\$65.70
Large	\$0.24	\$131.40
X-Large	\$0.48	\$262.80

II. PRICING FOR REVENUE MAXIMIZATION

The paper studies optimal pricing for revenue maximization in a monopoly cloud market in this section. First, the author analyzes how to make choice decision given different prices and pricing schemes of VM instances. Then, the paper studies how to set optimal prices in order to maximize the revenue of cloud providers while meeting cloud users' satisfactions.

A. Cloud Users' Choice with Different Pricing Schemes

As illustrated in Table II and Table III, even for the same type of instance, cloud users have to make a decision about how to choose the suitable pricing schemes. In order to help cloud users make right decisions, the paper first analyzes which pricing scheme cloud users should choose. Suppose that a cloud user wants to buy t hours to process his/her service requests. Take m1.small VM instance of Amazon EC2 as an example, the price that he/she has to pay is $\$0.048t$, and the reservation price per month is $\$21.9$. By setting $0.048t=21.9$, then $t \approx 456$ hours, which means that if total time of the usage of the m1.small VM instance are less than 456 hours in one month, it is better for this cloud users to adopt on-demand pricing scheme, otherwise, it is better for this cloud user to adopt reservation pricing scheme. If this cloud user chooses to buy the similar type of VM instance in Gogrid, for example, X-Small, the total money that he/she has to pay is $0.03t$ under on-demand pricing scheme, and the reservation price is $\$16.43$ per month, by setting $0.03t=16.43$, then, $t \approx 548$ hours, which means that if total time of the usage of the X-Small VM instance are less than 548hours in one month, it is better for this cloud user to adopt on-demand pricing scheme, otherwise, it is better for this cloud user to adopt reservation pricing scheme. The author summarizes the above analysis results in Table IV. Fig. 3 further illustrates the adoption option under on-demand and reservation pricing schemes.

TABLE IV. CHOICE DECISION FOR CLOUD USERS

Instance types	Hourly	Monthly
m1.small	Usage <456hours	Usage \geq 456hours
X-Small	Usage <548 hours	Usage \geq 548 hours
Medium	Usage <456hours	Usage \geq 456hours
Large	Usage <581hours	Usage \geq 581hours
X-Large	Usage <546hours	Usage \geq 546hours

B. Cloud Users' Decision Choices

Then the paper studies how to set optimal prices in order to maximize the revenue of cloud providers while meeting cloud users' satisfactions. Assume that there is a cloud provider with total capacity C selling cloud resources in the form of VM instances to a potential number of cloud users, the price of per VM instance is charged with p \$/h under on-demand pricing scheme. Each cloud user is denoted by θ , which is uniformly distributed in $[0, 1]$.

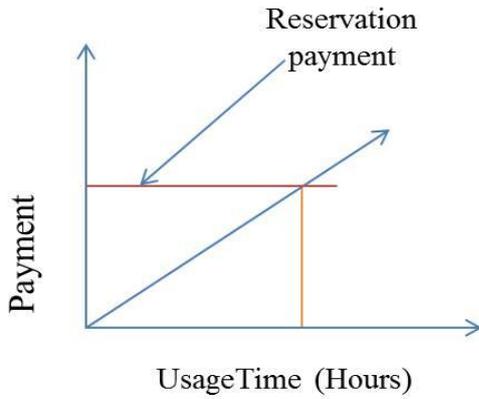


Figure 3. Illustration the adoption option.

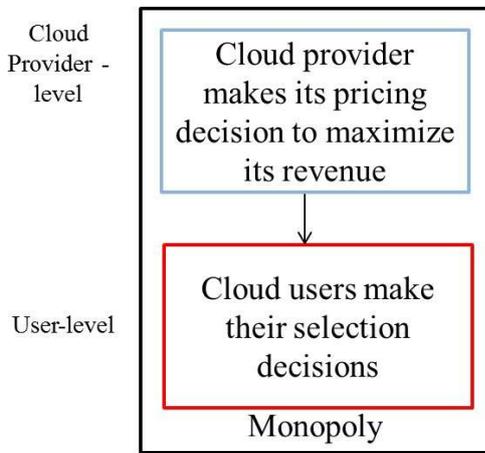


Figure 4. Stakelberg game in the monopoly cloud market.

The paper models the interactions between cloud providers and users as a stakelberg game [10], which is illustrated in Fig. 4. In the first stage, cloud provider makes their price decisions, and in the second stage, cloud users make their selection decision choices. The backward method is used and the author firstly analyzes cloud users' decision choices. Given the price of that VM instance p , a cloud user that requires x_i VM instances will pay px_i , and his/her net benefit can be expressed as

$$\theta u(x_i) - px_i \quad (1)$$

where $u(x_i)$ is the utility that this cloud user gets. The paper models $u(x_i)$ by the following utility function which is widely used in the literature [11],

$$u(x_i) = x_i^\alpha \quad (2)$$

where α is an elasticity parameter, which lies in $(0,1)$. Fig. 5 illustrates how users' utilities vary with different values of α . From this figure it can be observed that α reflects the elastic demand of this cloud user, that is, the percentage

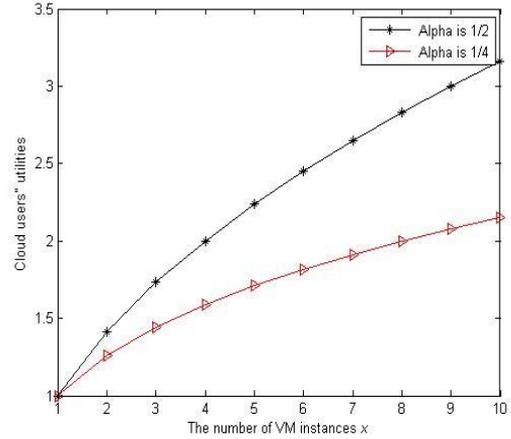


Figure 5. How cloud users' utilities vary with different values of α .

change of demand to the percent change of price, and cloud users will get more utility if the value of the elastic parameter is higher. It is known that the elasticity of the above utility function is $1/(1-\alpha)$.

For the cloud users, they will choose to subscribe cloud resources if and only if their net benefits are nonnegative, which implies that,

$$\theta x^\alpha - px \geq 0, \quad (3)$$

from which a critical value θ_0 can be obtained and the cloud users whose values are distributed in $[0, \theta_0]$ will not subscribe to the cloud resources, and the users whose values are distributed in $[\theta_0, 1]$ will choose to use the cloud services. The cloud users' problem can be expressed by

$$\begin{aligned} \max & [\theta u(x) - px] \\ \text{s.t.} & x \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

C. Cloud Provider's Pring Decision

The paper studies how to set optimal prices in order to maximize the revenue of cloud providers while meeting cloud users' satisfactions in this subsection. Pricing provides an economic incentive for cloud providers and it ensures the success of cloud computing.

For the cloud provider, its objective is to maximize its revenues, which is the total pay from cloud users. The cloud provider's problem can be formulated as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \max \pi & = p \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \leq C \\ & \theta u(x_i) - px_i \geq 0 \\ & x_i \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The first constraint of problem (5) ensures that the total number of VM instances should not be over the capacity of this cloud provider, and the second constraint is to make sure that cloud users' net benefit is nonnegative. From the observation of the second constraint of problem (5), it can

be found that $px_i = \theta u(x_i)$ should be satisfied to be optimal. Otherwise, the cloud provider can increase the price of this type of VM instance. Therefore, transform the problem (5) into an equivalent problem,

$$\begin{aligned} \max \pi &= \sum_{i=1}^N \theta u(x_i) & (6) \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^N x_i &\leq C \\ x_i &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Now, get the cloud provider's revenue maximization problem and do simulations to verify the analysis in the next section.

III. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section, do simulations to verify the analysis in the previous section. The first step is to analyze users' decision choices, and then analyze cloud provider's revenue problem.

A. Cloud Users' Utilities

The first step is to analyze how cloud users are sensitive to the prices of cloud resources. Fig. 6 illustrates how cloud users' net benefits vary with different values of θ with $x=2, p=0.2$ and $\alpha=1/2$. It can be observed from Fig. 6 that not all the cloud users can get net benefit, therefore, some cloud users may not choose to subscribe to the cloud resources. The parameter θ reflects cloud users' willing to pay, which means that users with higher value of θ will be more willing to use cloud services. Fig. 7 illustrates how cloud users' net benefits vary with the price charged by cloud provider with θ and other parameters are set the same as in Fig. 6. It can be observed that with price increasing, the net benefit of this cloud user will get less net benefit, and this implies that in order to encourage cloud users to use cloud services, cloud providers should set prices of cloud resources properly, otherwise, higher prices will discourage cloud users to pay for using cloud services.

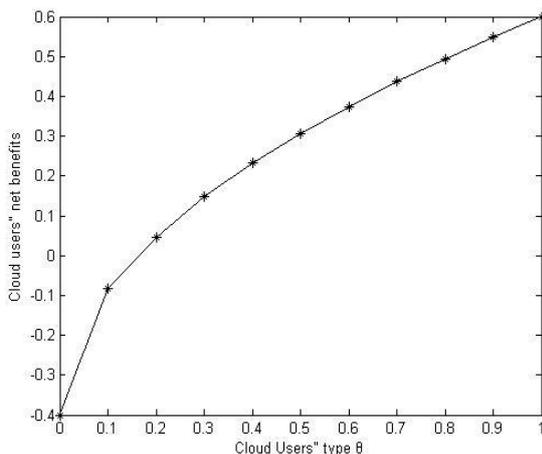


Figure 6. How cloud users' net benefits vary with different values of θ .

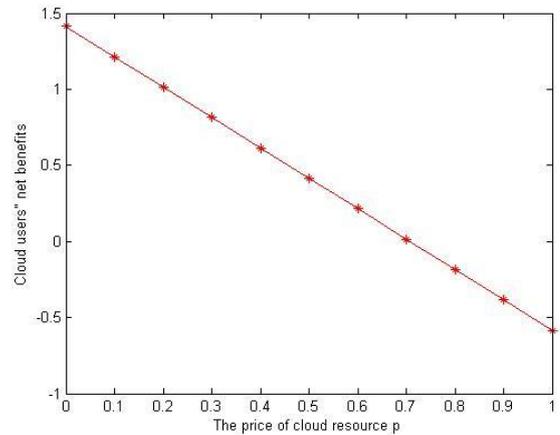


Figure 7. How cloud users' net benefits vary with price of cloud resources p.

B. Cloud Provider's Revenue Problem

The next step is to analyze how the cloud provider sets its prices in order to maximize its revenue. From Eqs.(5) and (6), it is known that the revenue of cloud provider is affected by cloud users' choices, then transform the revenue function into a function associated with cloud users' utilities. Fig. 8 shows that the revenue of the cloud provider varies with different number of VM instances, and the revenue will be higher if the price is set higher with the same number of VM instances. Fig. 9 shows that cloud users are more willing to subscribe cloud services if they have higher values for using cloud services, and if cloud users have more elastic demand for cloud services, cloud provider will get more revenue. The above analysis imply that cloud provider can set higher prices for these cloud users who are more willing to pay and who have higher elastic demands.

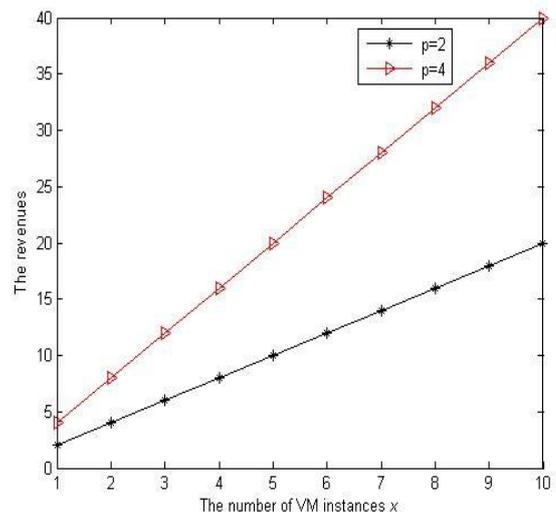


Figure 8. The revenues of cloud provider vary with different number of VM instances.

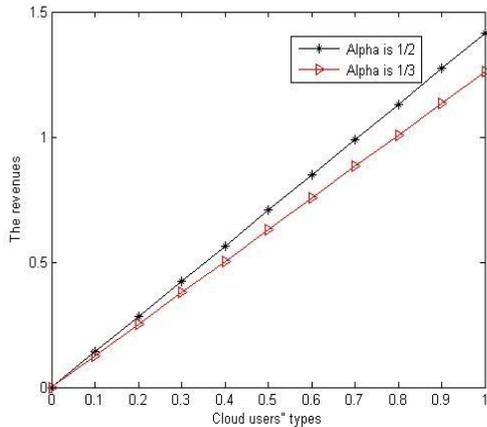


Figure 9. The revenues of cloud provider vary with different cloud users' types.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS

The paper studies resource allocation in a monopoly cloud market. It analyzes the choice decisions of cloud users in the Amazon EC2 and Gogrid clouds, and points out the right choice for cloud users when face on-demand and reservation pricing schemes. The paper does not only analyze how cloud users' utilities and net benefits vary with different types of cloud users and different number of VM instances, but also analyzes how the revenue of cloud provider varies with different prices and different number of VM instances. Future works will include resource allocation in a duopoly or oligopoly cloud market where there are more than one cloud providers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work is partly supported by the key project of Anhui Province (S20101790), and the Major project of nature science of Department of Education of Anhui Province (KJ2014ZD31).

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Mei, K. Li, A. Ouyang et al. "A Profit Maximization Scheme with Guaranteed Quality of Service in Cloud Computing," in press.
- [2] R. Buyya, C.S. Yeo, and S. Venugopal, "Market Oriented Cloud Computing: Vision, Hype, and Reality for Delivering it Services as Computing Utilities," Proc. 10th IEEE Conference on High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC 2008), Dalian, China, pp. 5-13, Sep. 2008.
- [3] M. Ambrust, A. Fox, R. Griffith, A. D. Joseph, R. Katz, A. Konwinski, G. Lee, D. Patterson, A. Rabkin, I. Stoica, and M. Zaharia. A view of cloud computing. *Commun. ACM*, 53(4):50-58, 2010.
- [4] S. K. Garg, S. Versteeg, and R. Buyya. A framework for ranking of cloud computing services. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 29:1012-1023, 2013.
- [5] Amazon EC2. <http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>.
- [6] GoGrid Pricing. <http://www.gogrid.com/pricing>.
- [7] Q. Wang, K. Ren, and X. Meng. When cloud meets ebay: Towards effective pricing for cloud computing. In *IEEE INFOCOM*, 2012.
- [8] H. Xu and B. Li. Dynamic cloud pricing for revenue maximization. *IEEE Transactions on Cloud Computing*, 1(2):158-171, July 2013.
- [9] Y. Feng, B. Li, and B. Li. Price competition in an oligopoly market with multiple iaas cloud providers. *IEEE Transactions on Computers*, 63(1):59-73, Jan 2014.
- [10] D. Fudenberg and J. Tirole, *Game Theory*, MIT Press, Cambridge, USA, 1991.
- [11] S.Y. Yun, Y. Yi, D. H. Cho, et al. The economic effects of sharing femtocells. *IEEE Transactions on Selected Areas in Communications*, 30(3): 595-606, April. 2012.