Alibaba Cloud

NAT Gateway

Pricing

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Document conventions

Style	Description	Example
⚠ Danger	A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	⚠ **Danger:** Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
🔔 Warning	A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	🔔 **Warning:** Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.
🔊 Notice	A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	🔊 **Notice:** If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.
❓ Note	A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.	❓ **Note:** You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.	Click **Settings**> **Network**> **Set network type**.
Bold	Bold formatting is used for buttons , menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click **OK**.
Courier font	Courier font is used for commands	Run the `cd /d C:/window` command to enter the Windows system folder.
Italic	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	`bae log list --instanceid` *Instance_ID*
[] or [a|b]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	`ipconfig [-all|-t]`
{} or {a|b}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	`switch {active|stand}`

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1.Billing of Internet NAT gateways

Billing method of NAT gateways

You are charged for using Internet NAT gateways. This topic describes the billing method and billable items of Internet NAT gateways.

Overview

The total fee of a pay-as-you-go Internet NAT gateway includes an instance fee and a capacity unit (CU) fee. The total fee is calculated based on the following formula:

```
Total fee = Instance fee + CU fee
```

Take note of the following information about pay-as-you-go Internet NAT gateways:

- You are charged for the amount of resources that you use in each billing cycle. Bills are generated and fees are deducted from your account balance on a regular basis. The billing cycle of Internet NAT gateways is 1 hour. Bills are generated and fees are deducted from your account balance on an hourly basis.

- After you delete an Internet NAT gateway, the billing immediately stops. For more information about how to delete an Internet NAT gateway, see Delete an Internet NAT gateway.

- Internet NAT gateways can handle traffic spikes. The following table describes the performance metrics of Internet NAT gateways.

Specification	Number of maximum connections	Maximum number of new connections	Throughput
Default	2,000,000	100,000	5 Gbps
Maximum quota that you can apply for by submitting a ticket	10,000,000	1,000,000	100 Gbps

pay-as-you-go

Pay-as-you-go

The pay-as-you-go billing method supports the pay-by-CU metering method. The billing cycle of Internet NAT gateways is 1 hour. Bills are generated and fees are deducted from your account balance on an hourly basis. If you use an Internet NAT gateway for less than 1 hour, the usage duration is rounded up to 1 hour.

```
Total fee of a pay-by-CU Internet NAT gateway = Instance fee + CU fee
```

```
Instance fee = Unit price of an Internet NAT gateway(元/小时)(USD/hour) × Usage duration (hours)
```

The usage duration is the period from the time when the Internet NAT gateway is purchased to the time when the Internet NAT gateway is deleted.

The following table lists the unit prices of Internet NAT gateways.

> ? **Note** The prices in the following table are provided only for reference. The actual prices on the buy page shall prevail.

Region	Unit price(USD/hour)
China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Qingdao), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), China (Ulanqab), China (Shenzhen), China (Heyuan), China (Guangzhou), and China (Chengdu)	0.034
China (Hong Kong), Japan (Tokyo), South Korea (Seoul), Singapore (Singapore), Australia (Sydney), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Indonesia (Jakarta), Philippines (Manila), Thailand (Bangkok), India (Mumbai), Germany (Frankfurt), UK (London), US (Silicon Valley), US (Virginia), and UAE (Dubai)	0.043

```
CU fee per hour = CU unit price (USD/CU) × Number of CUs consumed per hour
```

Number of CUs consumed per hour = Max(Number of CUs based on new connections per hour, Number of CUs based on concurrent connections per hour, Number of CUs based on data transfer per hour)

CUs measure the dimensions on which an Internet NAT gateway processes traffic. The following table lists the dimensions.

Metric	Unit	CU coefficient	How the number of CUs per hour is calculated
Connections per second (CPS)	Second	1,000	The system collects all CPS values within a billing cycle and then divides the highest CPS value by the CU coefficient to calculate the number of CUs. The number of CUs based on CPS is calculated by using the following formula: ```Number of CUs based on CPS = Highest CPS value/CU coefficient```
Concurrent connections (CONNS)	Minute	10,000	The system collects all CONNS values within a billing cycle and then divides the highest CONNS value by the CU coefficient to calculate the number of CUs. The number of CUs based on CONNS is calculated by using the following formula: ```Number of CUs based on CONNS = Highest CONNS value/CU coefficient```

Metric	Unit	CU coefficient	How the number of CUs per hour is calculated
Data transfer (bytes)	Hour	1 GB	The system collects the total amount of data transfer including the inbound and outbound traffic within a billing cycle. Then, the system divides the total amount by the CU coefficient to calculate the number of CUs. ⑦ **Note** The amount of outbound and inbound network traffic collected by the system equals the amount of network traffic to be processed by a NAT gateway. The number of CUs based on data transfer is calculated by using the following formula: `Number of CUs based on data transfer = Total amount of data transfer/CU coefficient`

The following table lists the unit prices of CUs for Internet NAT gateways.

> ⑦ **Note** The prices in the following table are provided only for reference. The actual prices on the buy page shall prevail.

Region	Unit price of CU(USD/ENI/hour)
China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Qingdao), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), China (Ulanqab), China (Shenzhen), China (Heyuan), China (Guangzhou), and China (Chengdu)	0.034
China (Hong Kong), Japan (Tokyo), South Korea (Seoul), Singapore (Singapore), Australia (Sydney), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Indonesia (Jakarta), Philippines (Manila), Thailand (Bangkok), India (Mumbai), Germany (Frankfurt), UK (London), US (Silicon Valley), US (Virginia), and UAE (Dubai)	0.043

The CU fee is calculated by using the following formula:

```
CU fee per NAT gateway per hour = Max{Number of CUs based on new connections per hour, Number of CUs based on concurrent connections per hour, Number of CUs based on the amount of data transferred per hour} × CU unit price
```

You created three VPC NAT gateways in the Germany (Frankfurt) region at 08:10:00 (UTC+8) on November 8, 2021. Then, you released them at 08:50:00 (UTC+8) on November 8, 2021. The following table describes the highest CPS value, the highest CONNS value, and the total amount of data transfer of the three VPC NAT gateways from 08:10:00 (UTC+8) to 08:50:00 (UTC+8).

Metric	NAT Gateway 1	NAT Gateway 2	NAT Gateway 3
Highest CPS value (connections/second)	1100	32	0
Highest CONNS value (connections/minute)	20000	8	0
Total amount of data transfer (GB/hour)	3.5	0.0056	0

The following table describes the numbers of CUs based on new connections, concurrent connections, and data transfer, and the CU fees of the NAT gateways.

Number of CUs	NAT Gateway 1	NAT Gateway 2	NAT Gateway 3
Number of CUs based on CPS	1100÷1000=1.1	32÷1000=**0.032**	0
Number of CUs based on CONNS	20000÷10000=2	8÷10000=0.0008	0
Number of CUs based on data transfer	3.5÷1=**3.5**	0.0056÷1=0.0056	0
CU fee (USD)	*3.5*×0.043=0.1505	*0.032*×0.043=0.001376	0

Item	Description
Overdue payment	- An Internet NAT gateway can still serve your workloads within 15 days after a payment becomes overdue. - If the payment is not completed 15 days after it becomes overdue, the Internet NAT gateway is suspended. You cannot manage a suspended Internet NAT gateway. - If the payment is not completed 15 days after the Internet NAT gateway is suspended, the Internet NAT gateway is automatically deleted. An email notification is sent to you one day before the Internet NAT gateway is deleted. After the Internet NAT gateway is deleted, the configurations and data of the Internet NAT gateway are deleted and cannot be recovered.
Top-up	- If you top up your account balance within 15 days after a payment becomes overdue, your service is not interrupted. - If you top up your account balance within 30 days after a payment becomes overdue, the system automatically pays the amount due. After the overdue payment is settled, the Internet NAT gateway immediately resumes services.

Instance fee

CU fee

Billing example for CU fees

Overdue payments and top-ups for pay-as-you-go Internet NAT gateways

Billing of related services

After you create an Internet NAT gateway, you must associate an EIP with the Internet NAT gateway. This enables the Internet NAT gateway to access the Internet. You are charged for the EIPs that are associated with Internet NAT gateways. For more information, see Subscription and Pay-as-you-go.

2.Billing of VPC NAT gateways

Billing of VPC NAT gateways

You are charged for using Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) NAT gateways. This topic describes the billing method and billable items of VPC NAT gateways.

Overview

The billable items of VPC NAT gateways consist of instances and Capacity Units (CUs).

```
VPC NAT gateway fee = Instance fee + CU fee
```

Pay-as-you-go VPC NAT gateways have the following features:

- You are billed based on the billing cycle. Bills are generated and fees are deducted on a regular basis. The billing cycle of VPC NAT gateways is 1 hour. Bills are generated and fees are deducted on an hourly basis.

- After you delete a VPC NAT gateway, the billing is immediately stopped. For more information about how to delete a VPC NAT gateway, see Delete a VPC NAT gateway.

- VPC NAT gateways can handle traffic spikes. The following table describes the metrics of performance.

Specification	Number of maximum connections	Maximum number of new connections	Throughput
Default	2,000,000	100,000	5 Gbps
Maximum quota that you can apply for by submitting a ticket	10,000,000	1,000,000	100 Gbps

pay-as-you-go

Instance fees

You are charged an instance fee for a VPC NAT gateway on an hourly basis. If the usage duration of a VPC NAT gateway is less than 1 hour, it is rounded up to 1 hour.

```
Instance fee = Unit price(元/小时)(USD/hour) × Usage duration (hours)
```

The usage duration is the period from the time when a VPC NAT gateway is created to the time when it is deleted.

The following table describes the unit prices of VPC NAT gateways.

> ⑦ **Note**   The prices in the following table are for reference only. The prices on the buy page shall prevail.

Region	Unit price(USD/hour)
China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Qingdao), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), China (Ulanqab), China (Shenzhen), China (Heyuan), China (Guangzhou), and China (Chengdu)	0.034
China (Hong Kong), Japan (Tokyo), South Korea (Seoul), Singapore (Singapore), Australia (Sydney), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Indonesia (Jakarta), Philippines (Manila), Thailand (Bangkok), India (Mumbai), Germany (Frankfurt), UK (London), US (Silicon Valley), US (Virginia), and UAE (Dubai)	0.043

CU fees

You are charged a CU fee for a VPC NAT gateway on an hourly basis. If the usage duration of a VPC NAT gateway is less than 1 hour, it is rounded up to 1 hour.

```
CU fee per hour = CU unit price (USD/CU) × Number of CUs consumed per hour
```

Number of CUs consumed per hour = Max{Number of CUs based on new connections per hour, Number of CUs based on concurrent connections per hour, Number of CUs based on data transfer per hour}

CUs are used to measure the performance of VPC NAT gateways when VPC NAT gateways process traffic. The following table describes the metrics.

Metric	Unit	CU coefficient	How the number of CUs per hour is calculated
Connections per second (CPS)	Second	1,000	The system collects all CPS values within a billing cycle and then divides the highest CPS value by the CU coefficient to calculate the number of CUs. The number of CUs based on CPS is calculated by using the following formula: ```Number of CUs based on CPS = Highest CPS value/CU coefficient```
Concurrent connections (CONNS)	Minute	10,000	The system collects all CONNS values within a billing cycle and then divides the highest CONNS value by the CU coefficient to calculate the number of CUs. The number of CUs based on CONNS is calculated by using the following formula: ```Number of CUs based on CONNS = Highest CONNS value/CU coefficient```

Metric	Unit	CU coefficient	How the number of CUs per hour is calculated
Data transfer (bytes)	Hour	1 GB	The system collects the total amount of data transfer including the inbound and outbound traffic within a billing cycle. Then, the system divides the total amount by the CU coefficient to calculate the number of CUs. ⓘ **Note** The amount of outbound and inbound network traffic collected by the system equals the amount of network traffic to be processed by a NAT gateway. The number of CUs based on data transfer is calculated by using the following formula: `Number of CUs based on data transfer = Total amount of data transfer/CU coefficient`

The following table describes the unit prices of CUs for VPC NAT gateways.

ⓘ **Note**   The prices in the following table are for reference only. The prices on the buy page shall prevail.

Region	Unit price of CU(USD/ENI/hour)
China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Qingdao), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), China (Ulanqab), China (Shenzhen), China (Heyuan), China (Guangzhou), and China (Chengdu)	0.034
China (Hong Kong), Japan (Tokyo), South Korea (Seoul), Singapore (Singapore), Australia (Sydney), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Indonesia (Jakarta), Philippines (Manila), Thailand (Bangkok), India (Mumbai), Germany (Frankfurt), UK (London), US (Silicon Valley), US (Virginia), and UAE (Dubai)	0.043

The CU fee is calculated by using the following formula:

```
CU fee per NAT gateway per hour = Max{Number of CUs based on new connections per hour, Numb
er of CUs based on concurrent connections per hour, Number of CUs based on the amount of da
ta transferred per hour} × CU unit price
```

You created three VPC NAT gateways in the Germany (Frankfurt) region at 08:10:00 (UTC+8) on November 8, 2021. Then, you released them at 08:50:00 (UTC+8) on November 8, 2021. The following table describes the highest CPS value, the highest CONNS value, and the total amount of data transfer of the three VPC NAT gateways from 08:10:00 (UTC+8) to 08:50:00 (UTC+8).

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The following table describes the numbers of CUs based on new connections, concurrent connections, and data transfer, and the CU fees of the NAT gateways.

Number of CUs	NAT Gateway 1	NAT Gateway 2	NAT Gateway 3
Number of CUs based on CPS	1100÷1000=1.1	32÷1000=**0.032**	0
Number of CUs based on CONNS	20000÷10000=2	8÷10000=0.0008	0
Number of CUs based on data transfer	3.5÷1=**3.5**	0.0056÷1=0.0056	0
CU fee (USD)	*3.5*×0.043=0.1505	*0.032*×0.043=0.001376	0

Example of CU billing

Overdue payments and top-ups

- Take note of the following information about overdue payments:
  - A VPC NAT gateway continues to serve your workloads within 15 days after the payment becomes overdue.
  - If the outstanding amount is not paid 15 days after the payment becomes overdue, the VPC NAT gateway is suspended. You cannot manage a suspended NAT gateway.
  - If the outstanding amount is not paid 15 days after the NAT gateway is suspended, the NAT gateway is automatically deleted. An email notification is sent to you one day before the NAT gateway is deleted. After the NAT gateway is deleted, the configurations and data of the NAT gateway are deleted and cannot be restored.
- Take note of the following information about top-ups:
  - If you top up your account balance within 15 days after the payment becomes overdue, your service is not interrupted.
  - If you top up your account balance within 30 days after the payment becomes overdue, the system automatically pays the outstanding amount. After the overdue payment is completed, the VPC NAT gateway immediately starts services.

3.NAT resource plans

You can purchase subscription resource plans for Internet NAT gateways and Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) NAT gateways that are billed on a pay-by-CU basis. After a resource plan takes effect, it can automatically offset the instance fees and capacity unit (CU) fees for your NAT gateways based on specific rules.

Introduction

Area	Region
Chinese mainland	China (Qingdao), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), China (Ulanqab), China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Shenzhen), China (Heyuan), China (Guangzhou), and China (Chengdu).
Outside the Chinese mainland	China (Hong Kong), Japan (Tokyo), Singapore (Singapore), Australia (Sydney), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Indonesia (Jakarta), US (Virginia), US (Silicon Valley), Germany (Frankfurt), UK (London), India (Mumbai), UAE (Dubai), Philippines (Manila), South Korea (Seoul), and Thailand (Bangkok)

Limit	Chinese mainland (USD)	Outside the Chinese mainland (USD)
1,000 CU	34	43
10,000 CU	337	426
100,000 CU	3,230	4,085

Item	Description
Purchase rules	- You can configure a resource plan to take effect immediately after you complete the payment or at a specified time. - The number of outbound data transfer plans that you can purchase is unlimited. If you purchased multiple resource plans, the resource plan that expires the earliest is applied first. ⑦ **Note** If the CUs of your resource plans are exhausted, you are charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.
Usage rules	- Services to which resource plans apply: Internet NAT gateways and VPC NAT gateways that are billed on a pay-by-CU basis. - Fees that can be offset by resource plans: instance fees and CU fees. - Offset rules - Instance fee: One CU is deducted from a resource plan each hour to offset the instance fee. - CU fee: The number of CUs actually consumed by a NAT gateway each hour is deducted from a resource plan to offset the CU fee.

Benefits

Ready-to-use without additional configurations
When you purchase a resource plan, you can specify the time when you want the resource plan to take effect. After the resource plan takes effect, it automatically offsets the instance fees and CU fees for your NAT gateways. You do not need to configure the resource plan.

Multiple sizes
Alibaba Cloud provides resource plans of different sizes for NAT gateways: 1,000 CUs, 10,000 CUs, and 100,000 CUs. You can purchase multiple resource plans to meet your business requirements.

Cost-effective
Compared with the pay-as-you-go billing method, resource plans are more cost-effective. A larger resource plan provides CUs at a lower unit price. You can use resource plans to reduce the cost of NAT gateways.

Areas and regions that support NAT resource plans

Unit prices for different sizes

Purchase and usage rules

Purchase a resource plan

1.
2.
3. On the **NAT Gateway Resource Plan** page, perform the following operations:
   - If this is your first time purchasing a NAT resource plan, click **Buy Now**.
   - Otherwise, click **Purchase NAT Gateway Resource Plan**.
4. Specify the area to which you want to apply the resource plan, size, effective time, and number of resource plans that you want to purchase. Then, click **Buy Now**.
5. Follow the instructions to complete the payment.

View information about a resource plan

1.
2.
3. On the **NAT Gateway Resource Plan** page, find the resource plan that you want to view and click **Details** in the **Actions** column.
4. You can view information about a resource plan on the Manage Reserved Instances page.
   - You can view the overview of your resource plans on the **Instances** tab.
   - To view the usage details of resource plans, click the **Details** tab.

FAQ about NAT resource plans

Are NAT resource plans applied to Internet NAT gateways or VPC NAT gateways?❯

- NAT resource plans are applied to Internet NAT gateways and VPC NAT gateways that are billed on a pay-by-CU basis. Whether an Internet NAT gateway or a VPC NAT gateway is used does not affect how a resource plan is purchased or applied. For example, if you purchased a resource plan that provides 1,000 CUs, the resource plan can apply to both Internet NAT gateways and VPC NAT gateways. If you purchased multiple resource plans, the resource plan that expires the earliest is applied first.

- NAT resource plans do not apply to existing Internet NAT gateways that are billed on a pay-by-specification basis. For more information about Internet NAT gateways that are billed on a pay-by-specification basis, see Prices of existing pay-by-specification NAT gateways (applicable only to some of the existing Internet NAT gateways).

How do I view the billing information about an Internet NAT gateway?❯

Log on to the NAT Gateway console. On the **Internet NAT Gateway** page, find the Internet NAT gateway that you want to manage. You can view whether the **Charge Type** is **Pay-As-You-Go** or **Subscription** and whether the **Billing Method** is **Pay-By-CU** or **Pay-By-Specification**. For more information, see Internet NAT gateway billing.

When does a NAT resource plan take effect?❯

- When you purchase a NAT resource plan, you can select **Immediately After Payment** to activate the resource plan immediately.

- You can also select **Custom** to schedule a time for the resource plan to take effect.

How are resource plans applied if I purchased multiple resource plans?❯

If you purchased multiple resource plans, the resource plan that expires the earliest is applied first.

Can I request a refund for a resource plan?❯

No, you cannot request a refund for a resource plan. After a resource plan expires, unused CUs are automatically cleared. You cannot transfer the unused CUs to another resource plan.

Are resource plans more cost-effective than the pay-as-you-go billing method?❯

Resource plans that provide more than 1,000 CUs are more cost-effective than the pay-as-you-go billing method. Larger resource plans provide CUs at lower unit prices.

Can I purchase multiple resource plans?❯

Yes, you can purchase multiple resource plans. If you purchased multiple resource plans, the resource plan that expires the earliest is applied first.

How can I view the information about a resource plan?❯

You can view the basic information and usage details about a resource plan in the Alibaba Cloud User Center. You can search for resource plans by specifying the **Effective Time** or **Resource Package ID** parameter and view the unused CUs and usage details about the resource plans. For more information, go to the Manage Reserved Instances page.

How do I select the size of a resource plan? ❯

You can use the CU calculator to calculate the CU consumption for your NAT gateways and select a size as needed.

Use the CU calculator

4.Billing FAQ

This topic provides answers to some frequently asked questions about the billing of NAT Gateway.

- How am I charged for using NAT gateways?
- What metering methods do pay-as-you-go NAT gateways support?
- Why am I still charged for an EIP and an Internet NAT gateway after I disassociated the EIP from the Internet NAT gateway?

How am I charged for using NAT gateways?

- To enable Internet access for an Internet NAT gateway, you must associate an elastic IP address (EIP) with the Internet NAT gateway. You are charged for using Internet NAT gateways and the EIPs that are associated with the Internet NAT gateways. For more information, see Billing of Internet NAT gateways.
- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) NAT gateways are billed on a pay-as-you-go basis. For more information, see Billing of VPC NAT gateways.

What metering methods do pay-as-you-go NAT gateways support?

Pay-as-you-go Internet NAT gateways and pay-as-you-go VPC NAT gateways support the pay-by-CU metering method. You are charged based on the resources that a NAT gateway consumes. The fees vary based on the billing cycle. For more information, see the following topics:

- Billing of Internet NAT gateways
- Billing of VPC NAT gateways

Why am I still charged for an EIP and an Internet NAT gateway after I disassociated the EIP from the Internet NAT gateway?

You are still charged for the EIP and the Internet NAT gateway because you did not release the EIP and delete the Internet NAT gateway after you disassociated the EIP from the Internet NAT gateway. To stop the billing, release the EIP and delete the Internet NAT gateway. For more information, see Release a pay-as-you-go EIP and Delete an Internet NAT gateway.