

Alibaba Cloud MaxCompute

Pricing

Issue: 20190920

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Generic conventions

Table -1: Style conventions

Style	Description	Example
	This warning information 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.
	This warning information 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 restore business.
	This indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 Notice: Take the necessary precautions to save exported data containing sensitive information.
	This indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content that is good to know for the user.	 Note: You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Multi-level menu cascade.	Settings > Network > Set network type
Bold	It is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click OK .
Courier font	It is used for commands.	Run the <code>cd / d C :/ windows</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italics</i>	It is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid <i>Instance_ID</i></code>
[] or [a b]	It indicates that it is an optional value, and only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>

Style	Description	Example
<code>{}</code> or <code>{a b}</code>	It indicates that it is a required value, and only one item can be selected.	<code>swich {stand slave}</code>

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1 Storage Pricing(Pay-As-You-Go)

The data that is stored in MaxCompute, including tables and resources, is billed according to the storage used. The billing cycle is one day .This topic introduces MaxCompute Storage Pricing.

MaxCompute records the storage used for each project on an hourly basis. The average storage over the day is then calculated for each project space at the end of each day.

The daily MaxCompute fee is calculated by applying the tiered unit prices in the table following to the average storage used. Up to 1 GB of storage is free each day, while storage used between 1 GB and 100 GB costs 0.0028 USD for each gigabyte and so on. If you require more than 1 PB of storage per day, you can open a ticket to get a quote for the price.

Less than 1 GB USD/GB/Day	1 GB to 100 GB USD/GB/Day	100 GB to 1 TB USD/GB/Day	1 TB to 10 TB USD/GB/Day	10 TB to 100 TB USD/GB/Day	100 TB to 1 PB USD/GB/Day	More than 1 PB USD/GB/Day
Free	0.0028	0.0014	0.0013	0.0011	0.0009	Please contact us

For example, if you store 50 TB data in MaxCompute, the bill is calculated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (100 \text{ GB} - 1) \times 0 . 0028 \text{ USD / GB / day} \\
 + & (1024 - 100) \text{ GB} \times 0 . 0014 \text{ USD / GB / day} \\
 + & (10240 - 1024) \text{ GB} \times 0 . 0013 \text{ USD / GB / day} \\
 + & (50 \times 1024 - 10240) \text{ GB} \times 0 . 0011 \text{ USD / GB / day} \\
 = & 58 . 61 \text{ USD / day}
 \end{aligned}$$



Note:

- Because MaxCompute compresses and stores user data, the bill is based on the capacity size of the data after compression. This means the size of the stored data is different from the size of the data as measured by you before storage. The compression ratio is generally about 5.
- Generally, MaxCompute fees are deducted no more than 6 hours after the daily fee calculation is completed, and are automatically deducted from the corresponding account balance.

- **On the MaxCompute console, you can view your consumption details under Bill Management .**

2 Computation pricing

This topic provides an overview of MaxCompute Computation pricing .

MaxCompute supports two kinds of billing methods.

- **Pay-As-You-Go:** Each task is measured according to the input size by job cost ,including SQL Pay-As-You-Go for SQL standard tasks,Pay-As-You-Go for SQL external tables task,Pay-As-You-Go for MapReduce,Pay-As-You-Go for Spark.
- **Subscription (CU cost):** Users can subscribe the usage of a part of the resource in advance. This method is only supported on Alibaba Cloud DTPlus Platform .

Currently, MaxCompute supports the following computing task types: SQL, UDF, MapReduce, Graph, and machine learning. Charges apply for SQL (excluding UDF) computing tasks and for MapReduce tasks (charges introduced 12/19/2017). There is no plans to charge for other types in future.

Subscription (CU cost)

Payment by subscription is only available on the Alibaba Cloud DTPlus Platform .

Subscription allows you to pay an initial fee (monthly or annually) for your entire reserved resources. The basic unit of such resources is defined as CU (Compute Unit).

One CU includes 1 core CPU and 4 GB of memory.

Resource definitions	Memory	CPU	Price
1 CU	4 GB	1 CPU	22.0 USD/month

We recommend that new users use the Pay-As-You-Go billing method, because this allows you to gauge your resource usage without unnecessary costs. Payment by subscription is only available on the Alibaba Cloud DTPlus platform.

Pay-As-You-Go for SQL standard tasks

SQL tasks are paid after volume, that is, SQL is charged after I/O:

Every SQL task is billed according to Data Input Size and SQL Complexity. Once the SQL task is completed, MaxCompute sends its metering information to the billing system, which calculates the fee and adds it to the next payment.

The MaxCompute SQL task is charged according to I/O for each job. All daily measurement information is paid next day.

The bill for SQL tasks is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Computing Cost of One SQL Task} = \text{Data Input Size} \times \text{SQL Complexity} \times \text{SQL Price}$$

The price is as follows.

item	Price
SQL task	0.0438 USD/GB

- **Data Input Size:**The actual size of the data that an SQL statement scans. Most SQL statements have partition filtering and column pruning, so this value is generally less than the source table data size.
 - **Column pruning:** For example, the submitted SQL is `select f1 , f2 , f3 from t1 ;` Only the data size of three columns (f1, f2, and f3) in t1 are charged.
 - **Partition filtering:** For example, a SQL statement includes `ds> 20130101` . The “ds” is a partition column. The data size is calculated only according to the read partition, rather than the data of other partitions, and then billed.
- **SQL Complexity:**First, MaxCompute counts keywords in SQL statements, and then converts to SQL complexity.
 - **SQL keyword number = join Number + group by number + order by number + distinct number + window function number + max (insert into Number -1, 1)**
 - **SQL complexity calculation:**
 - If SQL keyword number is less than or equal to 3, the complexity is 1.
 - If SQL keyword number is less than or equal to 6, the complexity is 1.5.
 - If SQL keyword number is less than or equal to 19, the complexity is 2.
 - If SQL keyword number is greater than or equal to 20, the complexity is 4.

The input SQL statement for calculating SQL Complexity is as follows:

```
cost sql < SQL Sentence >;
```

An example of a SQL statement is as follows:

```
odps @ $ odps_project > cost sql SELECT DISTINCT total1 FROM
```

```
( SELECT  id1 , COUNT ( f1 ) AS  total1  FROM  in1  GROUP  BY
  id1 ) tmp1
ORDER  BY  total1  DESC  LIMIT  100 ;
Input : 1825361100 . 8  Bytes
Complexity : 1 . 5
```

The preceding SQL includes 4 keywords (one DISTINCT, one COUNT, one GROUP BY, and one ORDER), so the SQL complexity is 1.5. If the data volume of table “in1” is 1.7 GB, then the actual consumption is as follows:

$$1.7 * 1.5 * 0.0438 = 0.11 \text{ USD}$$

 **Note:**

- The bill invoicing time is usually before 06:00 the next day. After the computing task successfully ends, the system counts the data size and SQL complexity. After the bill is generated, the fee is automatically deducted from your account. If the SQL task is unsuccessful, no fee is deducted.
- As with storage, SQL computing also calculates and bills the data size after compression.

Pay-As-You-Go for SQL external tables tasks

The billing for MaxCompute SQL external tables commenced on 24th July, 2019. The billing for one external table SQL task is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Computing Cost of One SQL Task} = \text{Data Input Size} \times \text{SQL Price}$$

The price is as follows.

Item	Price
SQL task	0.0044 USD/GB

The price for an SQL task is 0.0044 USD/GB/Complexity. The complexity coefficient is 1. All metering information is calculated and summarized by the end of the day and billing is then generated for the next day.

 **Note:**

If you use internal and external tables at the same time, the two types of tables are charged separately.

Pay-As-You-Go for MapReduce

In December 19, 2017, MaxCompute began charging for MapReduce (MR) tasks. The billing of an MR task is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Computation Cost of One MR task} = \text{Total Time} \times \text{MR Price (USD)}$$

The price is as follows.

Item	Price
MR task	0.0690 USD/Hour/Task

The calculating time for each successful MR task is as following.

$$\text{The calculating time for each successful MR task} = \text{Execution time (hours)} \times \text{Number of cores that task calls}$$

If one MR task calls 100 cores, and the task takes 30 minutes to complete, the calculating time for the MR task is: 0.5 hours × 100 cores = 50 hours.

After the MR task is finished, MaxCompute sends its metering information to the billing system, which calculates the fee and adds it to the next payment.



Note:

- You are not charged if a task fails to run.
- The calculating time does not include the time waiting for execution.
- If you purchased the MaxCompute Subscription service, you can use MR tasks for free within the range of the services you purchased. No additional fee is charged.

Pay-As-You-Go for Spark

The billing for running Spark on MaxCompute tasks commenced on 24th July,2019. The overall computation cost for your [MaxCompute Spark](#) tasks is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Overall computation cost for all Spark on MaxCompute tasks on a day} = \text{Total number of compute hours}$$

for all tasks on the day × Unit price (0 . 1041 USD / Hour / Task)

Compute hours are calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Spark Task Compute hours} = \text{Max} [\text{Number of CPU cores consumed} \times \text{Computation duration}, \text{roundup} (\text{Memory space consumed} \times \text{Computation duration} / 4)]$$

Note:

- Compute hours are measured based on the number of CPU cores and memory space that are consumed.
- One compute hour is equal to one CPU core plus 4-GB memory space.

For example, if you consume 2 CPU cores and 5-GB memory space for running your Spark on MaxCompute tasks for 1 hour, then the compute hours you need to pay are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Max} [2 \times 1, \text{roundup} (5 \times 1 / 4)] = 2$$

If you consume 2 CPU cores and 10-GB memory space for running your Spark on MaxCompute tasks for 1 hour, then the compute hours you need to pay are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Max} [2 \times 1, \text{roundup} (10 \times 1 / 4)] = 3$$

After a Spark on MaxCompute task finishes, the system calculates the compute hours for the task. The metering information for all your Spark on MaxCompute tasks is summarized into your bill on the next day and the system automatically deducts the fees from your account balance.



Note:

- The time used for queuing is not counted into compute hours.
- The fees for the same job vary depending on the size of resources you specify when submitting the job.
- If you purchase the MaxCompute (Subscription) service, then you can run Spark on MaxCompute tasks for free within the scope of the service. No additional fees are charged.
- If you have any questions about the fees charged for your Spark on MaxCompute tasks, you can open a ticket.

- Spark on MaxCompute has been rolled out the Chian East 1 (Hangzhou), China North 2 (Beijing), China South 1 (Shenzhen), US West 1 (Silicon Valley), China (Hong Kong), EU Central 1 (Frankfurt), Asia Pacific SE 1 (Singapore), and Asia Pacific SOU 1 (Mumbai) regions, and will be rolled out in the other regions soon.

3 Download pricing(Pay-As-You-Go)

This topic introduces Maxcompute download pricing.

You can download data from the extranet through the MaxCompute Tunnel. The billing method for data downloads is Pay-As-You-Go. The calculation is as follows.

$$\text{Download Cost from Extranet/time} = \text{Downloaded Data Volume} \times \text{Download Price}$$

The price is as follows.

item	price
Data download	0.1166 USD/GB



Note:

- MaxCompute sends you messages to notify you of the size of your downloads, and to provide you with your download costs the next day.
- Download data volume refers to the size of an HTTP body for one download request. The HTTP body that carries data uses protobuf encoding, so it is generally smaller than the original data size, but larger than the data stored in MaxCompute after compression.
- The different billing methods are applicable to different network environments, such as public networks, classic networks of Alibaba Cloud, or VPC networks. For more information about MaxCompute service connections, see [#unique_7](#).

4 View billing details

This topic describes how to view the billing details of MaxCompute and how to estimate SQL-related fees.

Instance billing details

The following two billing methods are available:

- **Pay-As-You-Go:** Costs are calculated according to the actual job size.
- **Subscription:** Costs are estimated and the relevant usage allocation is paid for in advance.



Note:

MaxCompute supports the following computing task types: SQL and MapReduce. Storage and data downloads support only the **Pay - As - You - Go** billing method.

You can view your instance billing details by time, as shown in the following figure.

Month	Instance ID	Product Name	Region	Original Cost	Discount	Coupon	Pre-tax Cost	Action
2019-04	5204933714859318	PrivateZone	-	0.015 USD	0.000 USD	0.000 USD	0.015 USD	Detail
2019-04	ep-tp-114xvntall-tum7269	Elastic IP - Pay-As-You-Go	China East 1 (Hangzhou)	0.102 USD	0.000 USD	0.000 USD	0.102 USD	Detail
2019-04	ssd-oh-hangzhou-tp-1-03	Table Store	China East 1 (Hangzhou)	0.000 USD	0.000 USD	0.000 USD	0.000 USD	Detail
2019-04	China North	Detail



Note:

If the **Pay - As - You - Go** billing method is used, storage and data downloads are billed in addition to your subscription fee.

You can click Details to view the billing details of each project. You can also choose Usage Records from the left-side navigation pane to see how billing is calculated.

Summary			
Month:	Apr 2019	Original Cost:	0.270 USD
Region:	-	Discount:	0.000 USD
Instance ID:	5204593714859318	Coupon:	0.000 USD
Product Name:	PrivateZone	Pretax Cost:	0.270 USD
Billing Method:	Pay-As-You-Go		

Detail (USD)						
Date	Date and Time	Billing Item	Usage	Original Cost	Discount	Total
Apr 19, 2019						

Usage records

Billing Management

- Account Overview
- ▼ Spending Summary
- Spending Summary
- Instance Spend Detai...
- Bills
- Orders
- Contract Manage
- Usage Records
- Renewal
- Payment Methods
- ▶ Resource Packages

Usage Records

Note:

- The exported file is in CSV format. You can use a tool like Excel to view the file.
- If an error message is displayed during file export, perform operations as prompted.
- If the size of exported records is too large, the file may be truncated. Please modify the export conditions and try again.
- Beijing Time (UTC+8) is used when exporting the result.

Product Name :

Use Period 🕒 : -

Unit :

Verification : CAJA Refresh

↓ Export CSV

After you export your usage records as a **CSV** file to your computer, open the file to view the metering information and InstanceID of each SQL or MapReduce task. An example is as follows:

```

ProjectId , MeteringId , Type , Storage , Computatio nSqlInput
, Computatio nSqlComple xity , UploadEx , DownloadEx , CUUsage
, StartTime , EndTime
odps_test , 2016070102 275442go3x xxxxx , Computatio nSql ,,
4638334 , 1 ,,, , 2016 - 07 - 01 10 : 28 : 06 , 2016 - 07 - 01 10
: 28 : 11odps_tes t , 2016070102 3045523gua npxxxx , Computatio
nSql ,, 4638334 , 1 ,,, , 2016 - 07 - 01 10 : 30 : 56 , 2016 - 07
- 01 10 : 31 : 01odps_tes t , 1706596874 _146730855 2_xxxx ,
Storage , 206480056 ,,,,,, 2016 - 07 - 01 00 : 42 : 32 , 2016 -
07 - 01 01 : 42 : 32odps_tes t , 1706596874 _146731324 4_xxxx ,
    
```

```
Storage , 206480056 ,,,,,, 2016 - 07 - 01 02 : 00 : 44 , 2016 - 07 - 01 03 : 00 : 44
```

You can run the `desc instance InstanceID ;` command on your MaxCompute client to view details about the task, as shown in the following example:

```
odps @ odps_test > desc instance 2016070102 275442go3x xxxxx ;
ID 2016070102 275442go3x xxxxx
Owner ALIYUN $***@ aliyun - inner . com
StartTime 2016 - 07 - 01 10 : 27 : 54
EndTime 2016 - 07 - 01 10 : 28 : 16
Status Terminated
console_qu ery_task_1 4673400786 84 Success
Query select count (*) from src where ds =' 20160628 ';
```

If you want to see how to calculate the costs for an SQL task, download the usage records for the task as a CSV file to your computer, and view `ComputationSql` in the `Type` column. The billing for an SQL task is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Computation costs of an SQL task} = \text{DataInputSize} \times \text{ComputationSqlComplexity} \times \text{SQL price}$$

For more information, see [#unique_9](#).

In the following figure, the costs of the SQL task (whose `MeteringId` is `2017110610 0629865g4i plf9`) are calculated as follows:

$$(7,352,600,872 \text{ bytes} / 1024 / 1024 / 1024) \times 1 \times 0.0438 \text{ USD} / \text{GB} / \text{unit of complexity} = 0.3 \text{ USD}$$

ProjectId	MeteringId	Type	Storage (Byte)	ComputationSqlInput	SqlComplexity	UploadEx	Download	CUUsage	StartTime	EndTime
		Storage	269466107						2017/11/6 20:12	#####
		Storage	269466107						2017/11/6 21:12	#####
		Storage	269466107						2017/11/6 22:12	#####
		Storage	269466107						2017/11/6 23:12	#####
		ComputationSql		0	1			2	2017/11/6 17:56	#####
		ComputationSql		0	1			2	2017/11/6 17:59	#####
		ComputationSql		3212008840	1			228	2017/11/6 18:00	#####
		ComputationSql		3212008840	1			210	2017/11/6 18:04	#####
	20171106100629865g4iplf9	ComputationSql		7352600872	1			437	2017/11/6 18:06	#####

If you use [external tables](#), such as external OTS and OSS tables, the preceding figure also includes the billable items `InputOTS` and `InputOSS`. The costs of an external table SQL task are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Computation costs of an SQL task} = \text{DataInputSize} \times \text{ComputationSqlComplexity} \times \text{SQL price}$$

For the preceding code, the costs of an SQL task are 0.0438 USD for every GB for each unit of complexity. For SQL tasks, one unit of complexity is applied.

If you want to see how the fees are generated and possible issues with the fees, you can copy the URL of `Log view` to the address box of a browser. In the following

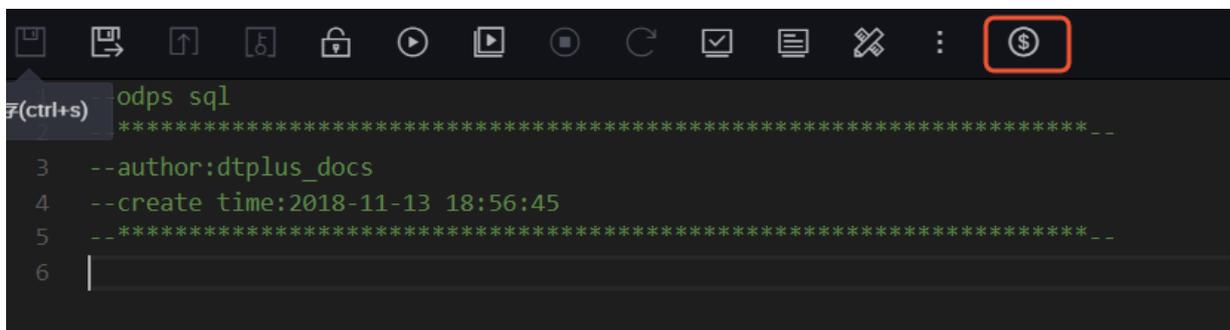
figure, you can find full table scan and long-tail traffic issues by using Log view. For more information, see [Optimize long-tail traffic](#).

The image shows two screenshots from the MaxCompute console. The top screenshot is a 'Summary' view for a job named 'aliyun2014_20161111071018314g9zkn2i8_SQL_0_1_0_job0'. It contains a table with columns: TaskName, Fatal/InstCount, I/O Records, Progress, Status, StartTime, EndTime, Latency(s), and TimeLine. The table lists three tasks: M1_Stg1 (Terminated, 100% progress, 3:11 latency), R2_1_Stg1 (Running, 87% progress, 10:47 latency), and R4_2_Stg2 (Running, 0% progress, 0 latency). The bottom screenshot is the 'Log View' for the 'R2_1_Stg1' task, showing a table with columns: FluxInstanceID, LogID, StdOut, StdErr, Status, StartTime, EndTime, Latency(s), and TimeLine. It shows one instance in 'Running' status with a latency of 10:45.

 **Note:**
Log view calculates the amount of resources and time used for computations. The charges for an SQL task are calculated according to the size of data measured after compression. You can download usage records as a file (approximately 10 MB in size). If the file size exceeds 10 MB, you need to open a ticket on Alibaba Cloud.

Estimate SQL task charges

If you use DataWorks to develop [MaxCompute SQL statements](#), you can use the fee estimation function on DataWorks GUIs to estimate fees for SQL tasks.



Alternatively, you can run the [COST SQL](#) command or call the [SQLCostTask SDK API](#) action to estimate fees for SQL tasks.

Fees-related questions

- Are my data uploads and downloads billed?

You can check for charges generated from data uploads and downloads by completing the following steps:

1. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Instance Spending Details. Next, check on the Instance Spending Details page whether data uploads and downloads are billed.

In the following figure, the Class Code does not appear. However, a total of 0.103 USD is charged for data downloads.

Detail (USD)

Date: Mar 1, 2019

Date and Time	Billing Item	Usage	Original Cost	Discount	Total
Mar 1, 2019, 20:00:00-Mar 1, 2019, 21:00:00	Public network outgoing traffic	0.000GB	0.000 USD	0.000 USD	0.000 USD
Mar 1, 2019, 20:00:00-Mar 1, 2019, 21:00:00	Storage space	20.000GB - hour	0.006 USD	0.000 USD	0.006 USD
Mar 1, 2019, 20:00:00-Mar 1, 2019, 21:00:00	Class Code	1	0.103 USD	0.000 USD	0.103 USD

2. Export usage records as a CSV file, and analyze the billing details for data downloads. DownloadEx in the Type column is the billable item for data downloads from the Internet.

ProjectId	MeteringId	Type	Storage	SqlInput	SqlComplex	UploadEx	DownloadE	CUUsage	StartTime	EndTime
huabei2_yinlin_hou	2018040313	DownloadEx					20727449		2018/4/3 13:27	2019/4/3 13:27
huabei2_yinlin_hou	2018040313	DownloadEx					17472287		2018/4/3 13:32	2018/4/3 13:32

3. In the case that you find a record for a download fee of 0.036 GB (which is equal to 38,199,736 bytes), you can calculate the charges as follows according to :

$$\left(\frac{38,199,736 \text{ bytes}}{1024 / 1024 / 1024} \right) \times 0.1166 \text{ USD / GB} = 0.004 \text{ USD}$$

4. Optimize data downloads.

You can also check whether the service that is configured for your tunnel is billed because Internet access is enabled. For more information, see [Access to domains and data centers](#).

For example, if you are using the Huadong 2 Shanghai region, you can download data to your VM through Elastic Compute Service (ECS) in this region, and then use your ECS subscription to download the data.

- How is storage of less than one day billed?

According to #unique_9, storage of less than one day (that is, 24 hours or less) is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ GB} \times 0.0028 \text{ USD/GB/day} + (333,507,833,900 \text{ bytes}/1024/1024/1024 - 100) \text{ GB} \times 0.0096 \text{ USD/GB/day} = 0.28 \text{ USD/day} + 0.29 \text{ USD/day} = 0.57 \text{ USD/day}$$

Following this, for example, storage of 15 hours is calculated as follows:

$$0.57 \times 15/24 = 0.36 \text{ (USD)}$$

You can learn about your actual situation by completing the following steps:

Export usage records as a CSV file, and analyze the billing details for storage:

ProjectId	MeteringId	Type	Storage (Byte)	SqlInput	SqlComplex	UploadEx	DownloadEx	CUUsage	StartTime	EndTime
alian	1458297611_1522804062_1157	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 8:07	2018/4/4 9:07
alian	1458297611_1522807662_1157	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 9:07	2018/4/4 10:07
alian	1458297611_1522811262_1157	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 10:07	2018/4/4 11:07
alian	1458297611_1522814862_1157	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 11:07	2018/4/4 12:07
alian	1458297611_1522818462_1157	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 12:07	2018/4/4 13:07
alian	1458297611_1522822062_1157	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 13:07	2018/4/4 14:07
alian	1458297611_1522825662_1158	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 14:07	2018/4/4 15:07
alian	1458297611_1522829263_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 15:07	2018/4/4 16:07
alian	1458297611_1522832862_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 16:07	2018/4/4 17:07
alian	1458297611_1522836462_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 17:07	2018/4/4 18:07
alian	1458297611_1522840062_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 18:07	2018/4/4 19:07
alian	1458297611_1522843662_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 19:07	2018/4/4 20:07
alian	1458297611_1522847263_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 20:07	2018/4/4 21:07
alian	1458297611_1522850862_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 21:07	2018/4/4 22:07
alian	1458297611_1522854462_1159	Storage	333507833900						2018/4/4 22:07	2018/4/4 23:07
alian	1458297611_1522858062_1160	Storage	335268874700						2018/4/4 23:07	2018/4/5 0:07

View Storage in the Type column. A total of 333,507,833,900 bytes of data is stored for the alian project. The data was uploaded at 8:00. Therefore, storage was billed starting from 9:07. A total of 15 hours are charged for storage.

Firstly, storage of 24 hours is calculated as follows according to #unique_14 :

$$100 \text{ GB} \times 0.0014 \text{ USD/GB/day} + (333,507,833,900 \text{ bytes}/1024/1024/1024 - 100) \text{ GB} \times 0.0014 \text{ USD/GB/day} = 0.14 + 0.29 = 0.43 \text{ USD/day}$$

Then, storage of 15 hours is calculated as follows:

$$0.43 \times 15/24 = 0.27 \text{ USD}$$

5 Billing method conversion

This topic describes how to switch between the Pay-As-You-Go and Subscription billing methods.

MaxCompute allows you to switch the billing methods between Pay-As-You-Go and Subscription at any time.



Note:

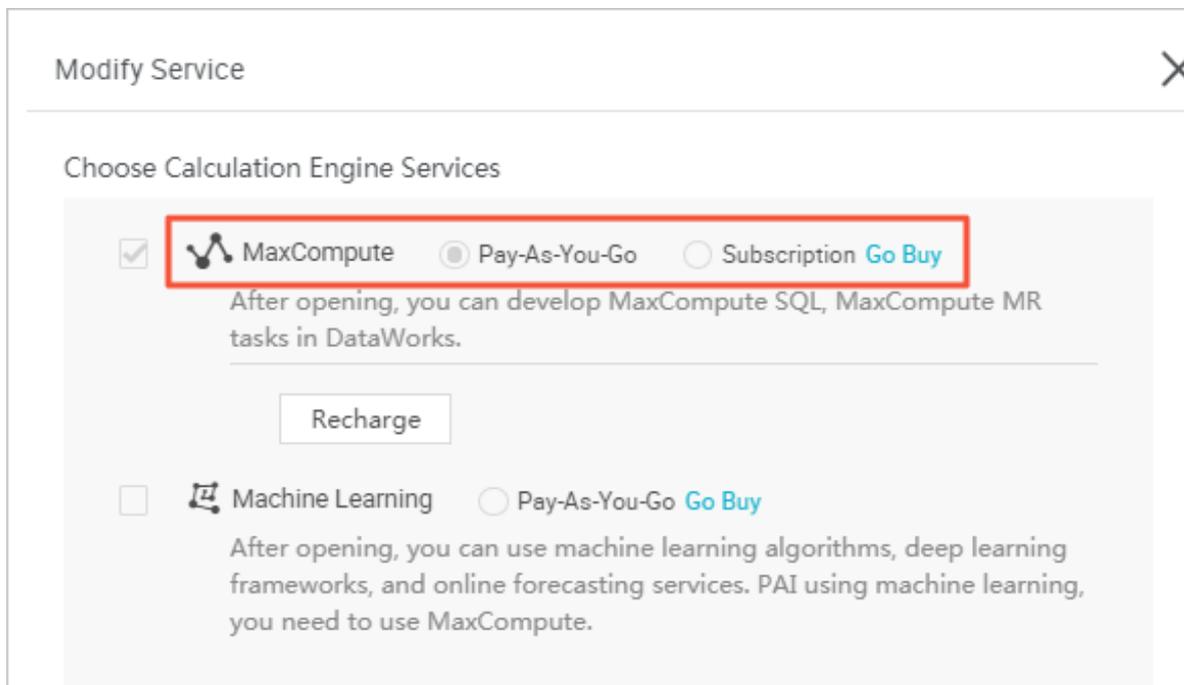
To switch between the two methods, you need to activate them up front.

- The main difference between CU-based prepayment and I/O-based post payment is the billing and running methods of the computing resources. The billing standards for storage and data downloads are the same. If you select the CU-based prepayment method, you can only use purchased CU resources for your computing tasks. If you select the I/O-based post payment method, you can use public computing resources for your computing tasks. Note that the running speed of computing tasks depends on the total number of running tasks.
- After you change the billing method, the new method generally takes effect immediately. However, for any tasks that are currently running, the new billing method takes effect during the next running period of the tasks.
- To switch from I/O-based post payment to CU-based prepayment, you need to purchase MaxCompute CU resources in advance. The billing method can only be switched between workspaces in the same region.
- After you switch from CU-based prepayment to I/O-based post payment for your workspaces, any fees that have been incurred will not be refunded. However, you can create other workspaces to use the purchased CU resources. If you have purchased MaxCompute CU resources, you can create multiple workspaces, which can share the CU resources.
- We recommend that you do not switch the billing methods frequently, as it may affect your task running time.

Procedure

1. Log on to the DataWorks console.
2. Click Workspace List and log on to the [Console > Workspace List](#).

- 3. Select the region where the workspace is located and click **Modify Service** on the right of the workspace. On the **Choose Calculation Engine Services** page, select the required billing method. An example selection is shown in the following figure.



You can also click **Workspace Config** and select **Advanced Settings > QuotaGroup** to switch the billing method.

6 Outstanding payment warning and suspension policies

This article provides you with the MaxCompute service stop and arrears strategy.

The outstanding payment warning and suspension policies for MaxCompute are as follows.

Billing method	Outstanding payment warning and suspension policies
Subscription	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your instance expires, the corresponding items in the instance are locked for 15 days (your MaxCompute project data is retained during this time). • If the instance is not renewed in the 15 days after the expiration date, the corresponding resources in the instance are released, and all MaxCompute project data associated with the instance cannot be recovered.
Pay-As-You-Go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a bill that is due cannot be paid through the bank card associated with the billing account, your instance will enter an overdue payment state. By default, you will receive an expiration reminder. • If the bill remains unpaid 15 days after it is due, your MaxCompute services are locked.



Note:

MaxCompute services enter the outstanding payment or suspension state if, during the running of a calculation task, the following error occurs.

```
ODPS - 0420095 : Access Denied - Authorization Failed [
4093 ], You have NO privilege to do the restricted
operation on { acs : odps :*: projects / project_name }.
Access Mode is AllDenied .
```

7 Renewal management

This topic describes how a Subscription instance can be manually or automatically renewed in the Renew center.

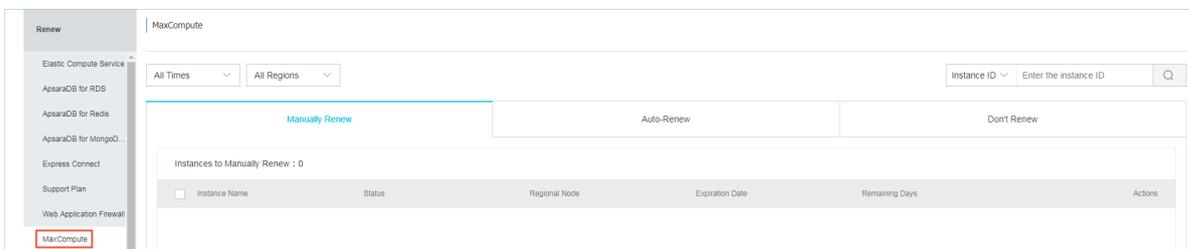
When your Subscription instance expires:

- The Subscription projects associated with the instance are immediately locked by the system, and the instance enters the Expiration state. You can activate the instance only after you pay for it.
- If the instance is not renewed within the specified time period or the renewal fails, the resources in the projects associated with the instance are released and cannot be recovered.

Procedure for manual renewal

To renew a Subscription instance manually, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the [MaxCompute console](#) by using your Alibaba Cloud account, choose **Billing Management > Renew** in the top navigation bar, and in the left-side navigation pane of the displayed page click MaxCompute.

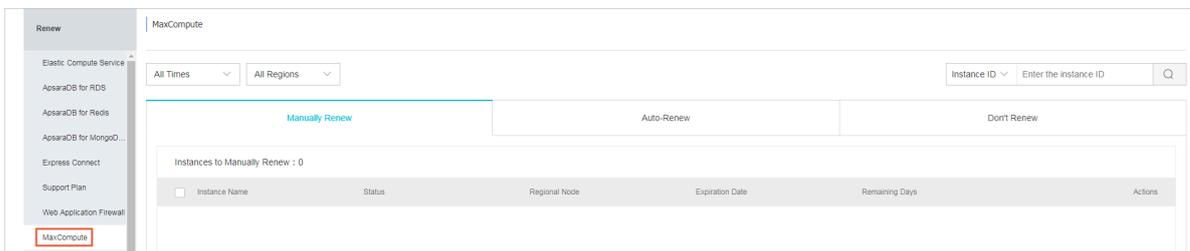


2. On the Manually Renew tab, find the instance you want to renew, and in the Actions column click Renew.
3. Drag the blue slider to specify a time period, and then click Pay.

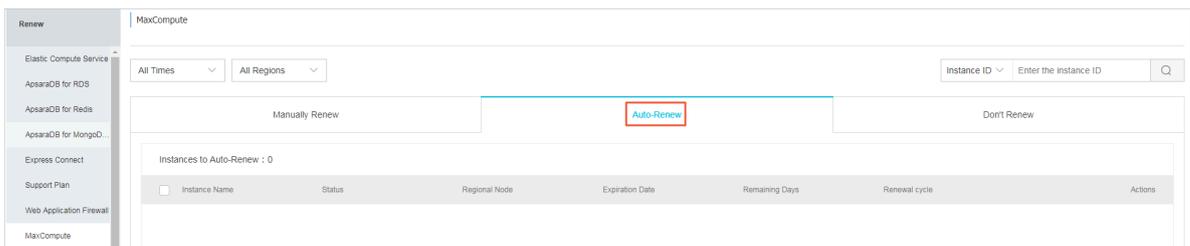
Procedure for automatic renewal

To enable automatic renewal, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the [MaxCompute console](#) by using your Alibaba Cloud account, choose **Billing Management > Renew** in the top navigation bar, and in the left-side navigation pane of the displayed page click **MaxCompute**.



2. Find the instance you want to renew, and in the **Actions** column click **Enable Auto-Renew**.
3. In the **Enable Auto-Renew** dialog box, select a time period from the **Auto-Renew Cycle** drop-down list and click **Enable Auto-Renew**.
4. On the **Auto-Renew** tab, view information about the instance whose fees can be automatically paid.



5. Optional. Click **Modify Auto-Renew** to change the automatic renewal cycle, or click **Don't Renew** to cancel automatic renewal.



Note:

After you enable automatic renewal for the instance:

- After you enable automatic renewal for the instance, the system attempts to deduct fees from your account at 8:00 on the next day following the expiration date. If the deduction fails, the system attempts to deduct fees again on the sixth day. If the deduction still fails, the system attempts to deduct fees for the third time on the 14th day. If this third deduction fails, we recommend that you manually pay for the instance. If you do not pay for the instance, the instance stops on the 15th day.
- If you want to manually pay for the instance, make sure that you complete the payment before 8:00 on the day before the instance expires.

- If you select the Don't Renew option, the system does not send expiration reminders to you. However, three days before the instance expires, the system sends a reminder to you to verify that you do not want to renew the instance.

Additional information

When your Subscription instance expires, the Subscription projects associated with the instance are immediately locked by the system, and the instance enters the Expiration state. Therefore, you can only activate the instance after a payment is made to renew the instance.



Note:

If the instance is not renewed within the specified time period or the renewal fails, the resources in the projects associated with the instance are released and cannot be recovered.