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Log Service

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.Overview

This topic describes the billing method, billing cycle, and billable items of Log Service.

Pricing

For more information about the pricing of Log Service, see Log Service pricing.

Billing cycle

The amount of consumed resources is calculated on a daily basis in Log Service. You are charged based on the amount of consumed resources.

Billing method

Log Service supports the pay-as-you-go billing method. When you use this billing method, you are charged based on the amount of consumed resources. Log Service offers monthly quotas free of charge. For more information, see Pay-as-you-go.

Billable items

You are charged for all billable items in Log Service. For example, you are charged for used storage space when you store logs, and you are charged for write traffic when you collect logs. For more information, see Billable items.

Payment methods

When you use Log Service, you can select the following payment methods:

- Bank card
- PayPal

  After your pay-as-you-go resources start to incur fees, Alibaba Cloud pre-authorizes your PayPal account.
- Paytm (India)

  This payment method is available only for users in India. After your pay-as-you-go resources start to incur fees, Alibaba Cloud pre-authorizes your Paytm account.

> **Note** Coupons are used to pay for your resource usage before bills are issued. No actual payments are involved.

Before you use Log Service, you must associate a bank card, PayPal account, or Paytm (India) account with your Alibaba Cloud account. For more information, see Add a payment method.

After you use Log Service resources, you can view the bills and billing details. For more information, see View billing details.

FAQ

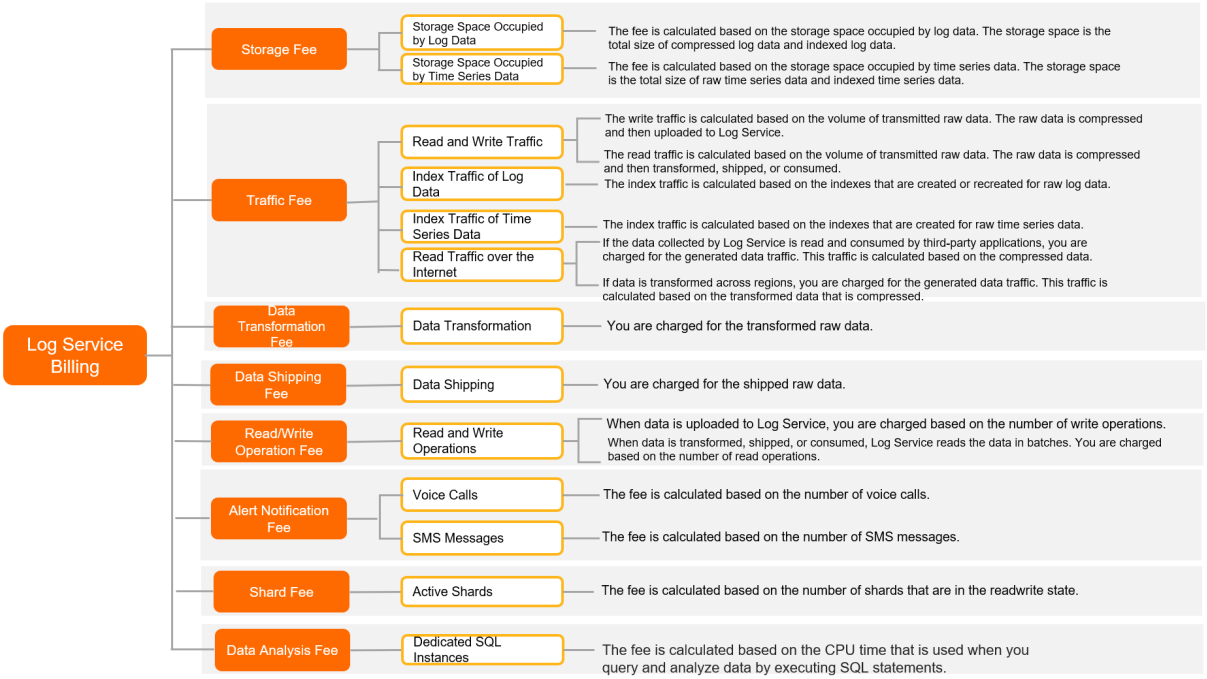
For FAQ about billing in Log Service, see FAQ about billing.

2.Billable items

You are separately charged for the billable items of Log Service. For example, if you collect and store logs, the charges for log collection and log storage are separate. This topic describes the billable items of Log Service and the billing method for each item.

> **Note**
>
> - You can use Log Service to collect log data and time series data. The pricing of stored data and indexes for time series data is different from the pricing of stored data and indexes for log data. However, the pricing of other billable items for time series data is the same as the pricing of other billable items for log data. The billable items include data transformation, data shipping, read and write traffic, and the number of requests.
> - You can view the following statistics of the previous day in the Log Service console: write traffic, read traffic, number of read and write operations, transformation traffic, shipping traffic, and storage space.
> - When you use Log Service to collect log data, the log data is automatically compressed. The compression ratio ranges from 10:1 to 5:1.

The following figure shows the billable items of Log Service. For more information about the pricing of Log Service, see Pricing.



Billable item	Description	Billing formula

Billable item	Description	Billing formula
Storage space occupied by log data	The storage space is the total size of compressed log data and indexes that are created on raw log data. For example, the size of raw log data that is uploaded to Log Service is 1 GB, and indexes are created for two fields. The compression ratio is 5:1 when the raw log data is uploaded, and the size of the indexes is 0.5 GB. In this example, the storage space occupied by log data is calculated by using the following formula: 0.2 GB + 0.5 GB = 0.7 GB.	Daily fee of the storage space occupied by log data = Used storage space per day × Price per GB of log data
Storage space occupied by cold log data	After you enable the hot and cold-tiered storage feature for a Logstore, you can configure the **Hot Data Retention Period** parameter. If the retention period of hot log data exceeds the specified threshold, the hot log data is converted to cold log data. The storage space is the total size of compressed log data and indexes that are created on raw log data. For example, the size of raw log data that is uploaded to Log Service is 1 GB, and indexes are created for two fields. The compression ratio is 5:1 when the raw log data is uploaded, and the size of the indexes is 0.5 GB. In this example, the storage space occupied by cold log data is calculated by using the following formula: 0.2 GB + 0.5 GB = 0.7 GB.	Daily fee of the storage space occupied by cold log data = Used storage space per day × Price per GB of log data
Storage space occupied by time series data	The storage space is the total size of raw time series data and indexes that are created on raw time series data. For example, the size of raw time series data that is uploaded to Log Service is 1 GB, and indexes are automatically created. In this example, the storage space occupied by time series data is calculated by using the following formula: 1 GB + 1 GB = 2 GB.	Daily fee of the storage space occupied by time series data = Used storage space per day × Price per GB of time series data

Billable item	Description	Billing formula
Read and write traffic	Read and write traffic includes write traffic and read traffic. • Write traffic: Write traffic is calculated based on the volume of compressed data that is uploaded to Log Service. For example, 10 GB of raw data is uploaded to Log Service, and the compression ratio is 5:1. In this example, the write traffic is 2 GB. • Read traffic: Read traffic is calculated based on the volume of compressed data that is transformed, shipped to AnalyticDB for MySQL or ApsaraDB for Lindorm, or consumed. For example, 10 GB of raw data is uploaded to Log Service and then shipped to ApsaraDB for Lindorm, and the compression ratio is 5:1. In this example, the write traffic is 2 GB when the raw data is uploaded to Log Service, and the read traffic is 2 GB when the uploaded data is shipped to ApsaraDB for Lindorm. Note When you use the consumption preview feature in the Log Service console, a small amount of read traffic is generated.	Daily fee of read and write traffic = (Write traffic per day + Read traffic per day) × Price per GB of traffic
Index traffic of log data	The index traffic is calculated based on the indexes that are created or recreated on raw log data. Indexes are created for fields. The index traffic is based on the lengths of indexed fields and field values. • For example, 1 GB of raw log data is written to Log Service, and the full-text indexing feature is enabled. In this example, the index traffic is 1 GB. • For example, 1 GB of raw log data is written to Log Service, and indexes are created for two fields whose data length is 0.5 GB. In this example, the index traffic is 0.5 GB. Note • By default, the indexing feature is disabled. If you enable this feature, index traffic is generated, and storage space is occupied by indexes. • If you create both a full-text index and a field index for a field, the fee of index traffic for the field is calculated only once. • Log Service automatically creates indexes for reserved fields such as __time__ and __source__. This generates a small amount of index traffic. For more information, see Reserved fields.	Daily fee of the index traffic of log data = Index traffic per day × Price per GB of index traffic

Billable item	Description	Billing formula
Index traffic of time series data	The index traffic is calculated based on the indexes that are created on raw time series data. Indexes are created for fields. The index traffic is based on the lengths of indexed fields and field values. When you upload time series data, Log Service automatically creates indexes on the time series data. For example, 1 GB of raw time series data is written to Log Service. In this example, the index traffic is 1 GB.	Daily fee of the index traffic of time series data = Index traffic per day × Price per GB of index traffic
Read traffic over the Internet	• If data in Log Service is read and consumed by third-party applications, you are charged for the read traffic over the Internet. The traffic is calculated based on the data after compression. • If data is transformed across regions, you are charged for the read traffic over the Internet. The traffic is calculated based on the transformed data after compression.	Daily fee of the read traffic over the Internet = Read traffic over the Internet per day × Price per GB of read traffic over the Internet
Data transformation	You are charged for the transformed data before compression. The fee of the **data transformation** billable item is calculated only based on the size of transformed data. However, the data transformation feature causes other fees. • When you transform data, network resources are consumed, and API operations are called to read data. You are charged for the read traffic and the number of read and write operations. • If data is transmitted across regions for data transformation, read traffic over the Internet is generated.	Daily fee of data transformation = Transformed data per day × Price per GB of transformed data
Data shipping	You are charged for the shipped data before compression. You can ship data to Object Storage Service (OSS), AnalyticDB for MySQL, and ApsaraDB for Lindorm. **Note** When you ship data to AnalyticDB for MySQL or ApsaraDB for Lindorm, network resources are consumed, and API operations are called to read data. You are charged for the read traffic and the number of read and write operations.	Daily fee of data shipping = Shipped data per day × Price per GB of shipped data

Billable item	Description	Billing formula
Read and write operations	• When you upload data to Log Service, you are charged for the number of write operations. The number of write operations is based on the speed at which data is generated. Log Service automatically minimizes the number of write operations. • When data is transformed, shipped to AnalyticDB for MySQL or ApsaraDB for Lindorm, or consumed, Log Service reads the data in batches. You are charged for the number of read operations. **Note** The number of read and write operations includes both successful and failed operations.	Daily fee of read and write operations = Number of read and write operations per day × Price per operation
Voice calls	When you receive alert notifications by using voice calls, you are charged for the number of times that alert notifications are sent. **Note** • If a voice call is not answered, Log Service sends a text message. • You are charged for a voice call regardless of whether the call is answered. You are not charged for the text message that is sent upon a non-answered voice call.	Daily fee of voice calls = Number of times that alert notifications are sent per day × Price per notification
Text messages	When you receive alert notifications by using text messages, you are charged for the number of times that alert notifications are sent. **Note** If a text message is longer than 70 characters, the text message is split into two messages for sending. In this case, you are charged only for one text message.	Daily fee of text messages = Number of times that alert notifications are sent per day × Price per notification

Billable item	Description	Billing formula
Active shards	The fee is calculated based on the number of shards in the readwrite state. You are not charged for merged or split shards. For example, you want to merge three shards that are in the readwrite state. After you merge the shards, only one shard is in the readwrite state. On the day when you merge the shards, you are charged for three shards. On the next day, you are charged for one shard. **Note** By default, two shards are created when you create a Logstore. For more information, see Why am I charged for active shards?	Daily fee of active shards = Number of shards in the readwrite state × Price per shard
Dedicated SQL	The fee is calculated based on the CPU time that is consumed when you perform query and analysis operations. Unit: core hour. The unit indicates the fee of one core that is used for 1 hour. For more information, see Billing example of Dedicated SQL.	Daily fee of Dedicated SQL = CPU time that is calculated by hour × Price per hour

3.Pay-as-you-go

After you activate Log Service, you are charged based on the pay-as-you-go billing method. This topic describes the details of the pay-as-you-go billing method.

For more information about the billable items and billing method of Log Service, see Billable items. For more information about the pricing of Log Service, see Log Service pricing.

Billing period

A bill is generated every day at 00:00 based on the amount of resources that you consumed on the previous day. Fees are deducted from the balance of your Alibaba Cloud account on a daily basis.

Free quotas

Log Service provides free quotas for some billable items. The following table shows the details.

> **Note** Log Service offers monthly free quotas. These free quotas are cleared at the end of each month. If the amount of resources that you consume in a month is within the free quotas, you are not charged. However, you are charged for the excess amount.

Billable item	Monthly free quota
Storage space occupied by log data	500 MB
Read and write traffic	500 MB
Index traffic of log data	500 MB
Read and write operations	1 million read and write operations
Active shards	31 shard days per month For more information, see Why am I charged for active shards?

Billing examples

- Example 1: free quotas

  For example, you have a server that generates 10 MB of log data per day. You want to use Log Service to analyze the log data and use a Java program to subscribe to log processing events. The number of shards is one and the retention period is one day. In this example, the compression ratio is 5:1. The following table shows the billing details.

Billable item	Description	Monthly amount	Monthly fee
Active shards	Only one Logstore and one shard are created.	31 shard days	Free

Billable item	Description	Monthly amount	Monthly fee
Read and write traffic	◦ The traffic that is generated by uploading logs to Log Service is 62 MB (10 MB/day × 20% × 31 days = 62 MB). ◦ The traffic that is generated by using a Java program to subscribe to log processing events is 62 MB (10 MB/day × 20% × 31 days = 62 MB).	124 MB	Free
Storage space occupied by log data	◦ The storage space that is occupied by log data is 62 MB (10 MB/day × 20% × 31 days = 62 MB). ◦ The storage space that is occupied by indexes is 310 MB (10 MB/day × 31 days = 310 MB).	372 MB	Free
Index traffic of log data	The full-text indexing feature is enabled and 10 MB of index traffic is generated per day.	310 MB	Free
Read and write operations	The number of times that logs are uploaded to Log Service.	Less than 1 million read and write operations	Free

- Example 2: A website receives 100 million requests per day. Each request generates a 200-byte log. The size of logs that are generated per day is 18.6 GB. The website owner wants to upload the logs to Log Service and then analyze the logs. The number of shards is two and the retention period is three days. In this example, the compression ratio is 5:1 and no free quota is provided.

  You are charged USD 2.171985 per day. The following table shows the billing details.

Billable item	Description	Daily amount	Unit price	Daily fee
Read and write traffic	The traffic that is generated by uploading logs to Log Service is 3.72 GB (18.6 GB × 20% = 3.72 GB).	3.72 GB	USD 0.045 per GB per day	USD 0.1674
Index traffic of log data	The full-text indexing feature is enabled and 20 GB of index traffic is generated per day. The reserved fields generate 1.4 GB of index traffic.	20 GB	USD 0.0875 per GB per day	USD 1.75
Storage space occupied by log data	◦ The storage space that is occupied by log data is 11.16 GB (18.6 GB/day × 20% × 3 days = 11.16 GB). ◦ The storage space that is occupied by indexes is 60 GB (20 GB/day × 3 days = 60 GB).	71.16 GB	USD 0.002875 per GB per day	USD 0.204585

Billable item	Description	Daily amount	Unit price	Daily fee
Read and write operations	Logs are uploaded to Log Service about 1 million times.	1 million read and write operations	USD 0.03 per million operations per day	USD 0.03
Active shards	The peak traffic is 6 MB/s and two shards are created.	2	USD 0.01 per shard per day	USD 0.02

- Example 3: An application generates 10 GB of time series data per day. The application uploads the data to Log Service by initiating 200,000 requests. Two shards are created and the retention period is three days. In this example, the compression ratio is 5:1 and no free quota is provided.

  You are charged USD 0.4169 per day. The following table shows the billing details.

Billable item	Description	Daily amount	Unit price	Daily fee
Read and write traffic	The traffic that is generated by uploading time series data to Log Service is 2 GB (10 GB × 20% = 2 GB).	2 GB	USD 0.045 per GB per day	USD 0.09
Index traffic of time series data	Log Service creates indexes for all fields.	10 GB	USD 0.02721 per GB per day	USD 0.2721
Storage space occupied by time series data	◦ The storage space that is occupied by time series data is 30 GB (10 GB/day × 3 days = 30 GB). ◦ The storage space that is occupied by indexes is 30 GB (10 GB/day × 3 days = 30 GB).	60 GB	USD 0.00048 per GB per day	USD 0.0288
Active shards	The peak traffic is 6 MB/s and two shards are created.	2	USD 0.01 per shard per day	USD 0.02
Read and write operations	Times series data is uploaded to Log Service about 200,000 times.	200,000 read and write operations	USD 0.03 per million operations per day	USD 0.006

- Example 4: Company A stores 40 billion logs in Log Service. When the company queries and analyzes the logs, it enables a dedicated SQL instance. The following table shows the billing details when the company uses the dedicated SQL instance to perform a query and analysis operation.

> **Note** In this example, only the dedicated SQL instance is described as a billable item.

Billable item	Description	CPU time per operation	Unit price	Fee per operation
Dedicated SQL instance	The CPU time that is used when a query and analysis operation is performed is 3.6 seconds. For information about how to obtain the CPU time, see How do I obtain the CPU time?	3.6 seconds/3600 = 0.001 hour	USD 0.05174 per core hour	USD 0.00005174

4.Subscription

Log Service provides resource plans (Subscription Plan). You can purchase a resource plan to offset the fees of billable items. These billable items include occupied storage space, index traffic, read and write traffic, requests, data transformation, data shipping, alert notification messages (text messages), and alert notification calls. You can purchase one resource plan to offset the fees of all Log Service billable items. Each resource plan has a monthly quota. If you exceed the quota, you are charged for the excess resource usage based on the pay-as-you-go billing method.

> **Notice**
>
> - Log Service provides yearly subscription resource plans. Discounts are offered on these resource plans, and the discounts vary based on the quotas of the resource plans. For more information about the prices for different resource plans, visit the buy page of Log Service. The prices of billable items that use the pay-as-you-go billing method are unchanged. Only when you purchase yearly subscription resource plans (Subscription Plan), discounts are offered.
> - You must pay all the fees of your resource plan when you purchase the resource plan. For example, if you purchase a 1-year and 100-CU/month resource plan, you must pay all the fees on the day you purchase the resource plan.
> - For more information about the billable items and billing methods of Log Service, see Billable items. For more information about the pricing of Log Service, see Log Service pricing.

Introduction

A resource plan can be used to offset the fees of billable items. Resource plans that have a higher quota and a longer validity period can be more cost effective. The following list describes the details of resource plans:

- Purchase link: Log Service Subscription
- Quota description:
  - A resource plan provides the same quota on resource usage for each month within the validity period. If you exceed the monthly quota, you are charged for the excess resource usage based on the pay-as-you-go billing method. For more information about billing details, see View billing details.

    For example, if you purchase a resource plan with 100,000 CUs per month and a validity period of three years, you can use 100,000 CUs each month within the 3-year validity period to offset your Log Service fees.
  - The quota in a resource plan is cleared at the end of each month and is reset at the start of the next month.
  - You can purchase and use multiple resource plans.
  - Resource plans can be renewed, but cannot be upgraded.
- Options:
  - Quota (CUs/month): 20, 100, 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, 500,000, and 1,000,000
  - Validity period: 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years.
  - Quantity: the number of resource plans that you want to purchase

Billable items and resource usage quotas

Log Service provides resource plans that are measured in cost units (CUs). The price of each CU is USD 1.

The fee of each billable item is offset from a resource plan by using CUs. The number of CUs used to offset the fee of a billable item is consistent with the unit price of the billable item in the pay-as-you-go billing method. For example, the unit price of read and write traffic on Log Service is USD 0.045 per GB in the pay-as-you-go billing method. In a resource plan, 0.045 CUs are used to offset the fee of 1 GB of read and write traffic. The following table describes billing details in a resource plan.

Billable item	Resource plan
Storage space occupied by log data (per GB for each day)	0.002875 CU
Storage space occupied by cold log data (per GB for each day), with hot and cold-tiered storage enabled	0.000762 CU
Storage space occupied by time series data (per GB for each day)	0.00048 CU
Read and write traffic (per GB)	0.045 CU
Index traffic of log data (per GB)	0.0875 CU
Index traffic of time series data (per GB)	0.02721 CU
Read traffic over the Internet (per GB)	0.2 CU
Active shards (per shard for each day)	0.01 CU
Number of read and write requests (per million requests)	0.03 CU
Data transformation (per GB)	0.0204 CU
Data shipping to OSS in the JSON or CSV format (per GB)	0.0068 CU
Data shipping to OSS in the Parquet format (per GB)	0.0272 CU
Data shipping to MaxCompute (per GB)	0.0272 CU
Data shipping to AnalyticDB for MySQL (per GB)	0.0272 CU
Data shipping to ApsaraDB for Lindorm (per GB)	0.0272 CU
Data shipping to ApsaraDB for ClickHouse (per GB)	0.0272 CU
Alert notification messages (per message)	0.0068 CU
Alert notification calls (per call)	0.02041 CU
Dedicated SQL (per core for each hour)	0.05174 CU

Billing examples

A customer uses two shards to read data from and write data to Log Service each day. The read and write traffic is 100 GB per day, the index traffic is 400 GB per day, and 10,000 GB of log data is stored each day. The following tables describe billing details.

Billable item	Description
Read and write traffic	The fee of the read and write traffic is USD 4.5. Formula: 100 GB × USD 0.045/GB = USD 4.5.
Index traffic of log data	The fee of the index traffic is USD 35. Formula: 400 GB × USD 0.0875/GB = USD 35.
Storage space occupied by log data	The fee of the occupied storage space is USD 28.75. Formula: 10,000 GB × USD 0.002875/GB/day = USD 28.75.
Active shards	The fee of the active shards is USD 0.02. Formula: 2 shards × USD 0.01 = USD 0.02. **Note** If you set **Shards** to **2** when you create a Logstore, two shards are rented each day. The monthly fee of the two shards is equal to the fees of 60 shards in 30 days.

Note The actual prices of resource plans in the Log Service console shall prevail.

Billing method	Pay-as-you-go	1-year subscription resource plan	Cost saving
Monthly fee	Monthly fee = (USD 4.5 + USD 35 + USD 28.75 + USD 0.02) × 30 days = USD 2,048.1	You can purchase five 1-year subscription resource plans: two with 1,000 CUs per month and three with 20 CUs per month. The monthly fee is calculated by using the following formula: Monthly fee = 2 × USD 8,520/12 months + 3 × USD 180/12 months = USD 1,465	If you purchase 1-year subscription resource plans, you can reduce costs by USD 583.1 per month. Formula: USD 2,048.1 - USD 1,465 = USD 583.1.
Yearly fee	Yearly fee = (USD 4.5 + USD 35 + USD 28.75 + USD 0.02) × 30 days × 12 months = USD 24,577.2	You can purchase five 1-year subscription resource plans: two with 1,000 CUs per month and three with 20 CUs per month. The yearly fee is calculated by using the following formula: Yearly fee = 2 × USD 8,520 + 3 × USD 180 = USD 17,580	If you purchase 1-year subscription resource plans, you can reduce costs by USD 6997.2 per year. Formula: USD 24577.2 - USD 17,580 = USD 6,997.2.

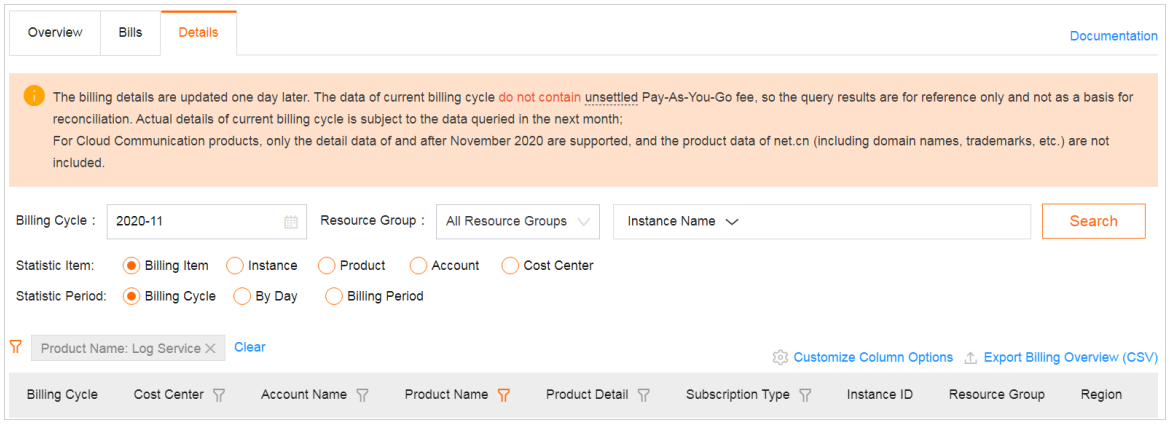
5.View billing details

You can view the billing details of Log Service in the billing center. These details include the number of requests, storage space, index traffic, and active shards.

View billing details

1. Log on to the Alibaba Cloud Management Console.
2. In the top navigation bar, click **Expenses**.
3. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Spending Summary > Spending Summary**.
4. On the **Details** tab, set the **Billing Cycle** parameter, and then select **Log Service** in the Product Name column.

   You can set the **Statistic Item** and **Statistic Period** parameters to specify the items that you want to display.



Appendix: deduction details of new subscription resource plans

Parameter	Description
Deduct Time	The time when the quota of the subscription resource plan is deducted.
Consumption Time	The time when the bill is generated.
Initial Capacity	The initial quota of the subscription resource plan before the fee of the billable item is deducted. Unit: CU or MicroCU (1 CU = 1,000,000 MicroCUs).
Deduct Capacity	This column displays the deducted quota of the subscription resource plan. Unit: CU or MicroCU.
Remaining Capacity	The remaining quota of the subscription resource plan after the fee of the billable item is deducted. Unit: CU or MicroCU.
Deducted Product	Log Service.
Deducted Instance ID	The Logstores that incur the fee.

Parameter	Description
Billing Item	The billable item, for example, read and write traffic over the Alibaba Cloud internal network (rw_flow_out).
Deduct coefficient	The unit (MicroCUs) of the billable item Example: • Read and write traffic over the Alibaba Cloud internal network (rw_flow_out): MicroCUs consumed per byte = 0.18 × 1,000,000 MicroCUs/(1024 × 1024 × 1024) = 0.000167638 MicroCU. • Number of read and write requests (rw_times): MicroCUs consumed by each read and write request = 0.12 × 1,000,000 MicroCUs/1,000,000 = 0.12 MicroCU.
Item Deduct Capacity	The quota deducted by the billable item, for example, 10 GB, 1 million requests, or 10 shards.

6.Overdue payments

This topic describes the condition that may lead to an overdue payment and the status of Log Service after you have an overdue payment.

> **Warning** The system may send you notifications that you have an overdue payment. In this case, you must clear the overdue payment in time to ensure your business continuity.

If your account balance is insufficient and you continue to use the paid services of Log Service, you will have an overdue payment.

If you have an overdue payment, note that:

- A bill is generated within 4 hours after the current billing cycle ends. Log Service automatically deducts the charges from your account balance. If the account balance is insufficient, the bill becomes overdue.
- If the bill is overdue for more than 15 days, Log Service becomes unavailable. However, you are still charged for the occupied storage space for 15 days until the resources are automatically released. In this case, the overdue amount increases. We recommend that you pay the overdue bill within 15 days to avoid business losses caused by service unavailability.
- If your services become unavailable due to the overdue payment, you can top up your account balance within 15 days to pay the overdue bill. Then Log Service automatically becomes available. If you do not pay the bill within 15 days after your services become unavailable, Log Service releases your projects and clears your data. The cleared data cannot be recovered.

7.Cost optimization

The cost of Log Service is related to two factors:

- Data volume: Data volume is determined by your business needs.
- Configurations: You can use configurations that match your data volume and choose the best solution to minimize the cost.

Configurations optimization

The following two configurations can be optimized:

- Number of shards

  Each shard can process data at a maximum speed of 5 MB/s. Only shards in the readwrite state incur fees. You can adjust the number of shards so that each shard can process data at a speed of 5 MB/s. You can also merge the shards to reduce the number of shards.

- Data retention period of a Logstore

  We recommend that you optimize the data retention period of a Logstore based on your requirements for log query and storage.

  - If you collect logs for stream computing, we recommend that you use only LogHub and do not create indexes.
  - If you want to store logs for a long time, we recommend that you ship logs to OSS.

Other optimization recommendations

- Use Logtail: Logtail allows you to transmit data in batches and resume data transmission by using checkpoints. Logtail can transmit data in real time with an optimal algorithm. Compared with other software products such as Logstash and FluentD, Logtail reduces CPU consumption by 75%.
- Use large packages (64 KB - 1 MB) to write logs by calling API operations. This reduces the number of requests.
- Configure indexes only for key fields, such as UserID and Action.

8.FAQ

8.1. FAQ about billing

This topic lists some frequently asked questions about the billing of Log Service.

- How do I stop being billed for Log Service?
- Why does index traffic cost several times higher than read and write traffic?
- Why am I charged for active shards?
- Why am I charged after I only create projects and Logstores?
- Why am I still charged after I delete my projects and Logstores?
- Is read traffic over Internet generated when I query and analyze logs in the console?
- How do I reduce index traffic fees?

8.2. How do I reduce index traffic fees?

This topic describes how to reduce index traffic fees by optimizing index configurations.

You can use the following methods to reduce index traffic fees when you use Log Service. For more information, see Configure indexes.

- Disable the full-text indexing feature and configure field indexes.

  Log Service supports full-text indexes and field indexes.

  - After you enable the full-text indexing feature, log field names (keys) and field values (values) are stored in the text type. Field names and values are included in index traffic.
  - After you configure field indexes, field names of the long and double types are not included in index traffic. You can configure field indexes to reduce index traffic fees.

- Configure indexes only for some fields.

  If raw logs contain a large number of fields and only some of the fields are used for query and analysis, you can create indexes only for these fields.

- Disable LogReduce.

  After you enable the LogReduce feature, the total size of index traffic increases by 10%. The following table lists examples.

Size of raw logs	Index percentage	Size of indexes generated by LogReduce	Total index traffic
100 GB GB	20%（20 GB）	100 GB×10%	30 GB
100 GB	40%（40 GB）	100 GB×10%	50 GB
100 GB	100%（100 GB）	100 GB×10%	110 GB

当您不再需要使用日志聚类功能时，请及时关闭日志聚类。 更多信息，请参见LogReduce。

8.3. Why is index traffic generated for JSON subfields that are not indexed?

After you configure an index for a field of the JSON type, the field name and field value are both included in the index traffic. The subfields that are not indexed are also included.

Calculation rules

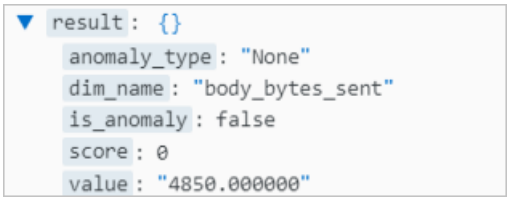
You can calculate index traffic for a JSON field based on the following rules:

- If a subfield is not indexed, the index traffic is calculated by regarding the data type of the subfield as text.
- If a subfield is indexed, the index traffic is calculated based on the data type of the subfield. The data type can be text, long, or double. For more information, see Index traffic descriptions.

Example

In the following sample log, the result field is of the JSON type and only the result.anomaly_type subfield is indexed. When index traffic is calculated, the name of the result field and all content in the value of the result field are included in the index traffic. The names and values of subfields such as dim_name are also included in the index traffic, and the data types of the subfields are regarded as text.

- Sample log



- Index configuration

8.4. Why does index traffic cost several times higher than read and write traffic?

Index traffic is calculated based on the volume of uncompressed data. Read and write traffic is calculated based on the volume of compressed data.

Index traffic is calculated based on the volume of the uncompressed data that is indexed or reindexed. Read and write traffic is calculated based on the volume of transmitted data after compression. The size of the index file and the complexity of the log content depend on the number of fields that are indexed. For example, the size of the source file is 10 GB, the size of the created index file is 8 GB, and the size of the compressed source file is 2 GB. In this case, the index traffic is 8 GB and the read and write traffic is 2 GB.

For more information, see Billable items.

8.5. Why am I charged for active shards?

This topic describes why you are charged for active shards and the related free quota.

Log Service allows you to read data from and write data to shards. When you create a Logstore, Log Service allocates shard resources to the Logstore. Therefore, you may be charged for active shards.

The free quota of active shards is 31 shard*day per month. The following examples describe the fees that are incurred by active shards:

- If you create only one Logstore and use the default settings, it indicates that you rent two shards per day. The total number of shards that you use per month is 62 shard*day (2 × 31 = 62). You are not charged during the first 15 days of a month. However, you are charged from the 16th day. This billing method is applied again in the next month.
- In this example, assume that you create only one Logstore, set **Shards** to **1**, and turn on the Automatic Sharding switch. On the 30th day of a month, you have only one free shard for the next day. Assume that the amount of written data increases on the 30th day, and Log Service splits the shard to four shards based on your data volume. In this case, you are charged for the active shards from the 30th day. This billing method is applied again in the next month.
- In this example, assume that you create four Logstores, set **Shards** to **1**, and turn off the Automatic Sharding switch. It indicates that you rent four shards per day. The total number of shards that you use per month is 124 shard*day (4 × 31 = 124). You are not charged during the first seven days of a month. However, you are charged from the eighth day. This billing method is applied again in the next month.

> **Note**
>
> - Each shard supports a write speed of 5 MB/s and a read speed of 10 MB/s. If the read or write speed cannot meet your requirements, you can split your shards. If the read or write speed exceeds your requirements, you can merge your shards to reduce costs. For more information, see Shard.
> - If you create only one Logstore and use only one shard, you are not charged for active shards.

8.6. Why am I charged after I only create projects and Logstores?

Log Service allows you to read data from and write data to shards. When you create a Logstore, Log Service allocates shard resources to the Logstore. Therefore, you may be charged for active shards. For more information about the fees incurred by active shards, see Why am I charged for active shards?.

If you no longer need to use a Logstore, delete the Logstore at your earliest opportunity to prevent additional fees.

> **Warning** After you delete a Logstore, all log data in the Logstore is deleted and cannot be restored. Proceed with caution.

8.7. Why am I still charged after I delete my projects and Logstores?

After you delete your projects and Logstores, you are stilled charged on the day you delete them. You receive the bill the next day. After you receive the bill, we recommend that you check whether the generated bill is for the day on which you delete your projects and Logstores. For more information about billing details, see View billing details.

Note 日志服务计费周期为天，每天统计前一天的实际用量，从账户余额中扣除实际消费金额并为您提供账单。

8.8. Is read traffic over Internet generated when I query and analyze logs in the console?

Traffic over Internet refers to the traffic that is generated when you use a third-party application to consume log data from Log Service.

If you use a third-party application, Log Service allows you to consume log data only by using related SDKs. Therefore, when you query, analyze, transform, and ship log data in the console, no traffic over Internet is generated. All these operations are performed over the internal network of Alibaba Cloud.

8.9. How do I stop being billed for Log Service?

After Log Service is activated, you cannot deactivate it. If you no longer need to use Log Service, you only need to delete projects. You are still charged for data storage on the day that you delete the projects. However, you are not charged on the next day. Bills are no longer generated for Log Service two days after you delete the projects.

Procedure

Warning After you delete your projects, all related log data and resource configurations are deleted and cannot be restored. Proceed with caution.

1. Log on to the Log Service console.
2. In the Projects section, click **Delete** in the Actions column of the project that you want to delete.
3. In the **Delete Project** panel, enter the project name and select a reason.
4. Click **OK**.