Alibaba Cloud

Object Storage 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.Billing items and methods

1.1. Overview

You are separately charged for each Object Storage Service (OSS) service. For example, you are charged storage fees when you store objects in OSS, fees for outbound traffic over the Internet when you access objects stored in OSS over the Internet, and data processing fees when you use Image Processing (IMG) to process the images that you store in OSS. This topic describes the billable items and billing methods of OSS.

> ⑦ **Note**   For more information about the unit prices of services provided by OSS, see OSS Pricing.

Billing cycle

OSS calculates all resource usage each hour and charges fees for actual usage.

Billing methods

OSS supports the following billing methods:

- Pay-as-you-go: OSS calculates and charges fees for actual usage. You can complete the payment after the bill arrives. Fees are calculated based on the following formula: Fees = Actual usage × Unit price per hour. For more information, see Pay-as-you-go.

- Subscription: You can use resources only after you purchase resource plans. Resource plans are used to deduct fees incurred when you use resources in each billing cycle. For more information, see Overview.

Billable items

The billing items of OSS include Storage fees, Traffic fees, API operation calling fees, Data processing fees, Object tagging fees, Transfer acceleration fees, Temporary storage fees, and OSS DDoS protection fees.
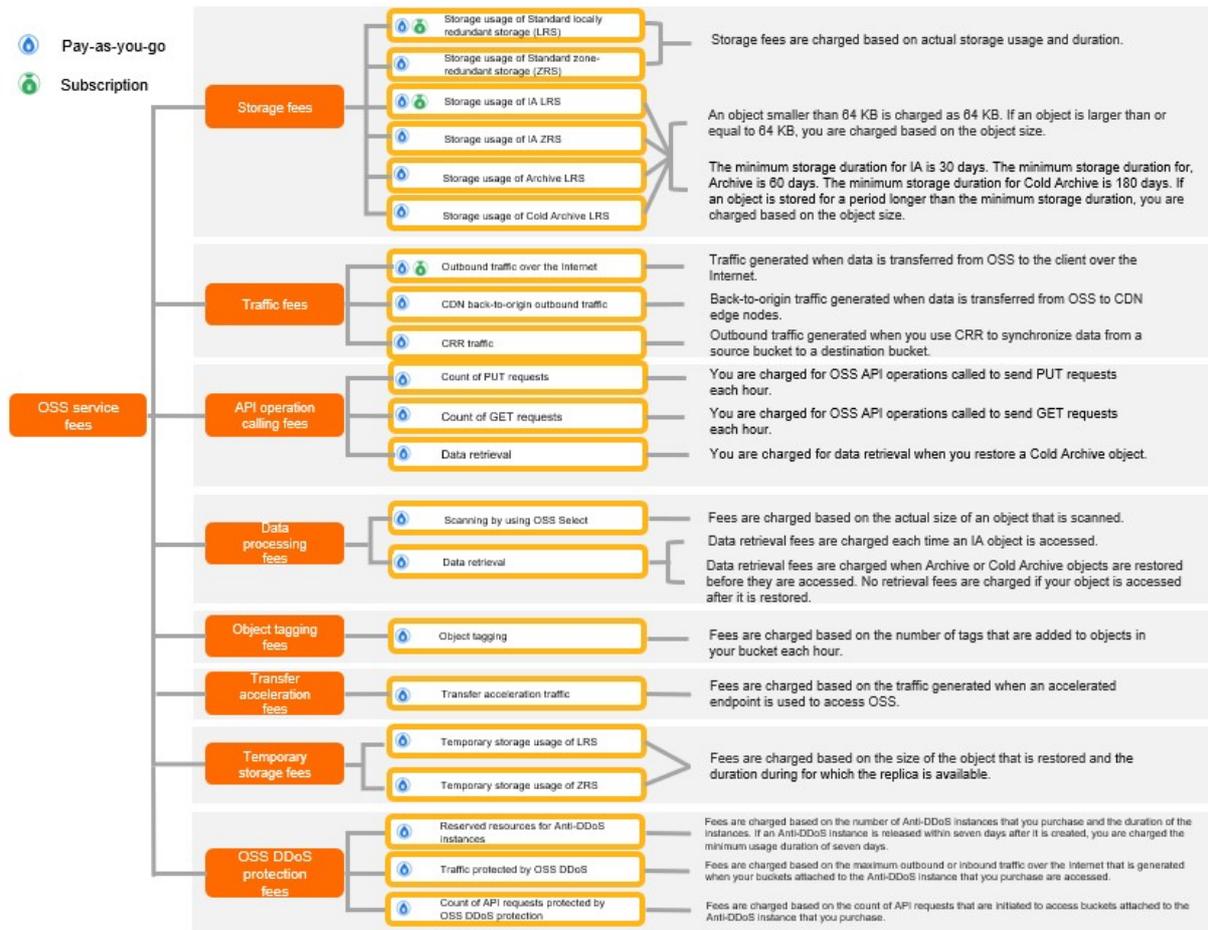
1.2. Storage fees

Object Storage Service (OSS) charges you storage fees based on the storage class, size, and storage duration of the objects that you store.

> ? **Note**   This topic describes the billable items and billing methods of OSS. For more information about the price of billable items, see Object Storage Service pricing.

OSS provides the following storage classes: Standard, Infrequent Access (IA), Archive, and Cold Archive. The following table describes the billable items and billing methods of the storage classes.

Billable item	Description	Billing method

Billable item	Description	Billing method

Storage usage of Standard LRS (oss_storage)	Billed based on the total size and storage duration of Standard LRS objects.	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Storage usage (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours).
		• Subscription:
		  ○ Standard locally redundant storage (LRS) storage plan: A storage plan can offset the storage fees for Standard LRS objects of the same size as the capacity of the plan.
		  ○ Storage capacity units (SCUs):0.075 0.075 GB of SCUs can offset the storage fees for 1 GB of IA LRS objects in mainland China regions. For more information about offseting rules in other regions, see the Pricing page.

Storage usage of Standard ZRS (StorageZRS)	Billed based on the total size and storage duration of Standard zone-redundant storage (ZRS) objects.	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Storage usage (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours). • Subscription: SCUs: 0.101 GB of SCUs can offset the storage fees for 1 GB of Standard ZRS objects in mainland China regions. For more information about offseting rules in other regions, see the Pricing page.

Storage usage of IA LRS (ChargedDatasize)	Billed based on the total size and storage duration of IA LRS objects.
	
	IA storage has a minimum billable size of 64 KB for each object. Objects that are smaller than 64 KB in size are charged as 64 KB. Objects that are larger than or equal to 64 KB in size are charged based on their actual sizes.
		• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours).
		• Subscription:
		  ○ IA LRS storage plan: A storage plan can offset the storage fees for IA LRS objects. The offset amount of the storage fee is equivalent to the capacity of the plan.
		  ○ SCUs:0.052 0.052 GB of SCUs can offset the storage fees for 1 GB of IA LRS objects in mainland China regions. For more information about offseting rules in other regions, see the Pricing page.

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Storage usage of IA ZRS (ChargedDatasizeZRS)	Billed based on the total size and storage duration of IA ZRS objects. IA storage has a minimum billable size of 64 KB for each object. Objects that are smaller than 64 KB in size are charged as 64 KB. Objects that are larger than or equal to 64 KB in size are charged based on their actual sizes.	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours). • Subscription: SCUs: 0.67 GB of SCUs can offset the storage fees for 1 GB of IA ZRS objects in mainland China regions. For more information about offseting rules in other regions, see the Pricing page.
Storage usage of Archive LRS (ChargedDatasize)	Billed based on the total size and storage duration of Archive LRS objects. Archive storage has a minimum billable size of 64 KB for each object. Objects less than 64 KB in size are charged for 64 KB. Objects that are greater than or equal to 64 KB in size are charged based on their actual size.	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours). • Subscription: SCUs: 0.022 GB of SCUs can offset the storage fees for 1 GB of Archive LRS objects in mainland China regions. For more information about offseting rules in other regions, see the Pricing page.
Storage usage of Cold Archive LRS (ChargedDatasizeCA)	Billed based on the total size and storage duration of Cold Archive LRS objects. Cold Archive storage has a minimum billable size of 64 KB for each object. Objects that are smaller than 64 KB in size are charged as 64 KB. Objects that are larger than or equal to 64 KB in size are charged based on their actual sizes.	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Billed storage usage (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours). • Subscription: not supported

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Storage usage of IA objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration (LessthanMonthDatasize)	If an IA object is overwritten or deleted after it is stored for less than 30 days (720 hours), the storage fees for the object are charged as it is stored for 30 days, including the remaining duration (720 hours - Actual storage duration).	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Size of deleted objects (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours) × (720 - Actual storage duration). Example: An IA LRS object of 100 GB is deleted after it is stored for 20 days (480 hours). The fees are charged based on the following formula: Storage fees = 100 (GB) × USD 0.015/30 (days)/24 (hours) × (720 - 480) = USD 0.5. • Subscription: A storage plan can offset the storage fees for IA LRS objects of the same size as the capacity of the plan only when the IA LRS objects are stored for less than the minimum storage duration. Storage plans cannot offset the storage fees for IA ZRS objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration.
Storage usage of Archive objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration (LessthanMonthDatasize)	If an Archive object is overwritten or deleted after it is stored for less than 60 days (1,440 hours), the storage fees for the object are charged as it is stored for 60 days, including the remaining duration (1,440 hours - Actual storage duration).	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Size of deleted objects (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours) × (1,440 - Actual storage duration). • Subscription: A storage plan can offset the storage fees for Archive objects. The offset amount of the storage fee is equivalent to the capacity of the plan.
Storage usage of Cold Archive objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration (EarlyDeletionCA)	If a Cold Archive object is overwritten or deleted after it is stored for less than 180 days (4,320 hours), the storage fees for the object are charged as it is stored for 180 days, including the remaining duration (4,320 hours - Actual storage duration).	• Pay-as-you-go: Storage fees = Size of deleted objects (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours) × (4,320 - Actual storage duration). • Subscription: not supported

1.3. Traffic fees

Traffic is the cumulative value of the data flow generated when you access Object Storage Service (OSS), including outbound traffic over the Internet, outbound traffic over the internal network, inbound traffic over the Internet, inbound traffic over the internal network, Content Delivery Network (CDN) back-to-origin outbound traffic, and cross-region replication (CRR) traffic. OSS charges total usage of traffic generated when you access OSS.

> **Note**   This topic describes the definition and billing methods of billable items for traffic usage. For more information about pricing, see Object Storage Service Pricing.

Billable item	Purpose	Billing method

Outbound traffic over the Internet (oss_flow_out)	Traffic generated when data is transferred from OSS to the client over the Internet.	OSS provides a free quota of 100 GB for outbound traffic over the Internet. The traffic that exceeds 100 GB is charged based on the unit price of the tier.
		
		• Pay-as-you-go:
		    ○ Traffic usage ≤ 100 GB: free of charge.
		    ○ Traffic usage > 100 GB: Fees = Unit price of the current tier × Outbound traffic over the Internet (GB).
		
		    Example: A total of 120 GB of outbound traffic over the Internet is generated when you use a bucket located in the US (Virginia) region. You are charged for 20 GB of outbound traffic over the Internet.
		
		    > **Note** Traffic in mainland China is generated during peak and nonpeak hours. For more information about prices, see Object Storage Service Pricing.
		
		• Subscription: downstream data transfer plan

Inbound traffic over the Internet	Traffic generated when data is transferred from the client to OSS over the Internet.	Free of charge
Outbound traffic over the internal network	Traffic generated when data is transferred from OSS to the client over the internal network. For more information about how to use internal endpoints, see Access OSS over the internal network.	Free of charge
Inbound traffic over the internal network	Traffic generated when data is transferred from the client to OSS over the internal network.	Free of charge

Billable item	Purpose	Billing method
CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic (oss_cdn_flow_out)	Back-to-origin traffic generated when data is transferred from OSS to CDN edge nodes.	• Pay-as-you-go: Traffic fees = Total CDN back-to-origin outbound traffic/hour (GB) × Unit price/GB • Subscription: not supported
CRR traffic (ReplicationDatasize)	Outbound traffic generated when you use CRR to synchronize data from a source bucket to a destination bucket.	• Pay-as-you-go: Traffic fees = Total CRR traffic (GB) × Unit price/GB. • Subscription: not supported

1.4. API operation calling fees

Operations in Object Storage Service (OSS) are implemented by calling OSS API operations. Fees are calculated based on the count of API operation calls. Before you access Cold Archive data, you must restore the data. You are charged data retrieval fees when you restore data.

Billable items

OSS charges API operation calling fees based on the count of API operations that you call to send PUT and GET requests and retrieval for Cold Archive data.

Billable item	Description	Billing method
The count of PUT requests (oss_put_request)	Fees incurred when you call OSS API operations to send PUT requests. The counts of successful and failed requests are calculated.	• Pay-as-you-go: Calling fees = Actual calls × Unit price per 10,000 calls/10,000. 📢 **Notice**　You can call OSS API operations to send up to 50,000 PUT operations and 500,000 GET operations on your buckets located in the China (Beijing), China (Shanghai), and China (Shenzhen) regions free of charge. For more information about pricing, see OSS Pricing. • Subscription: not supported.
The count of GET requests (oss_get_request)	Fees incurred when you call OSS API operations to send GET requests. The counts of successful and failed requests are calculated.	
Data retrieval	Before you can access an object of the Cold Archive storage class, you must restore the object. The amount of time required to restore a Cold Archive object depends on the data size and the specified restore mode. You are charged for data retrieval when you restore a Cold Archive object. Data retrieval requests are divided into the following types based on different restoration priorities of Cold Archive data: • Standard retrieval requests • Expedited retrieval requests • Bulk retrieval requests	

> **Notice**
>
> - Operations that you perform in the OSS console are implemented by calling OSS API operations. For example, GetService (ListBuckets) is called when you view the list of buckets. GetBucket (ListObjects) is called when you access the Files page in the OSS console. Therefore, OSS also charges API operation calling fees for operations performed in the OSS console.
> - For more information about the operations used to send PUT and GET requests, see List of operations by function.

PUT requests

API request	Operation
PutBucket	Creates a bucket.
GetService(ListBuckets)	Lists all buckets.
GetBucket (ListObject) and GetBucketV2 (ListObjectsV2)	Lists all objects.
PutBucketACL	Configures the access control list (ACL) of a bucket.
PutBucketInventory	Configures inventories for a bucket.
DeleteBucketInventory	Deletes a specified inventory task configured for a bucket.
PutBucketLogging	Enables logging for a bucket.
DeleteBucketLogging	Disables logging for a bucket.
PutBucketWebsite	Enables static website hosting for a bucket and configures redirection rules for the bucket.
DeleteBucketWebsite	Disables static website hosting for a bucket and deletes redirection rules for the bucket.
PutBucketReferer	Configures the Referer whitelist and specifies whether an empty Referer field is allowed.
PutBucketLifecycle	Configures lifecycle rules for a bucket.
DeleteBucketLifecycle	Deletes lifecycle rules for a bucket.
DeleteBucket	Deletes a bucket.
PutObject	Uploads an object.
CopyObject	Copies objects to the same bucket or another bucket within the same region.
AppendObject	Uploads an object by using append upload.

API request	Operation
DeleteObject	Deletes a single object
DeleteMultipleObjects	Deletes multiple objects.
PutObjectACL	Configures the ACL of an object.
PostObject	Uploads an object by using an HTML form.
PutSymlink	Creates a symbolic link.
RestoreObject	Restores an Archive object.
InitiateMultipartUpload	Initiates a multipart upload task.
UploadPart	Uploads an object by part based on the specified object name and the upload ID.
AbortMultipartUpload	Cancels a multipart upload task and deletes uploaded parts.
UploadPartCopy	Copies an object by part.
PutBucketReplication	Configures data replication rules for a bucket.
DeleteBucketReplication	Stops a CRR task for a bucket and deletes the CRR rules configured for the bucket.
PutBucketCors	Adds cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) configurations for a bucket.
DeleteBucketCors	Deletes CORS configurations for a bucket.
CompleteMultipartUpload	Completes a multipart upload task.
InitiateBucketWorm	Creates a retention policy for a bucket.
AbortBucketWorm	Deletes an unlocked retention policy.
CompleteBucketWorm	Locks a retention policy.
ExtendBucketWorm	Extends the retention period (days) of objects in a bucket for which a retention policy is locked.
PutBucketVersioning	Enables versioning for a bucket.
PutBucketPolicy	Configures a bucket policy.
DeleteBucketPolicy	Deletes a bucket policy.
PutBucketTags	Adds tags to or modifies the tags of a bucket.
DeleteBucketTags	Deletes the tags of a bucket.

API request	Operation
PutBucketEncryption	Configures a data encryption rule for a bucket.
DeleteBucketEncryption	Deletes a data encryption rule configured for a bucket.
PutBucketRequestPayment	Enables pay-by-requester for the bucket.
PutObjectTagging	Adds tags to or modifies the tags of an object.
DeleteObjectTagging	Deletes the tags of an object.
PutLiveChannel	Creates a LiveChannel.
DeleteLiveChannel	Deletes the specified LiveChannel.
PutLiveChannelStatus	Switches the state of a LiveChannel.
PostVodPlaylist	Generates a playlist used for broadcasting for a LiveChannel.

GET requests

API request	Operation
GetBucketAcl	Queries the ACL of a bucket.
GetBucketLocation	Queries the data center where a bucket is located.
GetBucketInfo	Queries the information about a bucket.
GetBucketLogging	Queries the logging configurations of a bucket.
GetBucketWebsite	Queries the static website hosting configurations of a bucket.
GetBucketReferer	Queries the hotlink protection configurations of a bucket.
GetBucketLifecycle	Queries the lifecycle rules configured for a bucket.
GetBucketReplication	Queries the CRR rules configured for a bucket.
GetBucketReplicationLocation	Queries the regions in which the destination bucket can be located.
GetBucketReplicationProgress	Queries the progress of data replication of a bucket.
GetBucketInventory	Queries the specified inventory task configured for a bucket.
ListBucketInventory	Queries all inventory tasks configured for a bucket.
GetObject	Downloads an object.
CopyObject	Copies an object.

API request	Operation
HeadObject	Queries all metadata of an object.
GetObjectMeta	Queries part of metadata of an object.
GetObjectACL	Queries the ACL of an object.
GetSymlink	Queries a symbolic link.
ListMultipartUploads	Lists all ongoing multipart upload tasks.
ListParts	Lists the uploaded parts.
UploadPartCopy	Copies an object by part.
GetBucketcors	Queries the CORS rules configured for a bucket.
GetBucketWorm	Queries the retention policies configured for a bucket.
GetBucketVersioning	Queries the versioning status of a bucket.
GetBucketVersions(ListObjectVersions)	Queries the versions of all objects in a bucket.
GetBucketPolicy	Queries the bucket policies configured for a bucket.
GetBucketReferer	Queries the hotlink protection configurations of a bucket.
GetBucketTags	Queries the tags of a bucket.
GetBucketEncryption	Queries the encryption configurations of a bucket.
GetBucketRequestPayment	Queries the pay-by-requester configurations of a bucket.
SelectObject	Scans an object.
GetObjectTagging	Queries the tags of an object.
ListLiveChannel	Queries the list of LiveChannels.
GetLiveChannelInfo	Queries the configurations of the specified LiveChannel.
GetLiveChannelStat	Queries the ingestion status of the specified LiveChannel.
GetLiveChannelHistory	Queries the ingestion history of the specified LiveChannel.
GetVodPlaylist	Queries the playlist generated during the specified period of time for the specified LiveChannel.

1.5. Data processing fees

Object Storage Service (OSS) charges data processing fees when you use Image Processing (IMG), advanced image compression, video snapshots, OSS Select, or data retrieval feature.

> ⑦ **Note**   This topic describes the billable items and billing methods of data processing fees. For more information about the price of billable items, see Object Storage Service pricing.

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Data scanned by OSS Select (SelectScanSize)	Fees are billed based on the size of objects scanned by OSS Select.	• Pay-as-you-go: Scanning fees = Scanned object size (GB) × Unit price of OSS Select-based scanning • Subscription: not supported
Data retrieval of IA objects (RetrievalData)	Fees are charged when Infrequent Access (IA) objects are accessed and billed based on the size of retrieved data. ⑦ **Note** If you use OSS Select or HTTP Range methods to obtain part of an IA object, data retrieval fees are billed based on the size of the retrieved data in bytes. If you use other methods to access an IA object, data retrieval fees are billed based on the size of the object.	• Pay-as-you-go: Retrieval fees = Size of retrieved data (GB) × Unit price of data retrieval of IA objects • Subscription: not supported
Data retrieval of Archive objects (RetrievalData)	Fees are charged when Archive objects are restored and billed based on the size of restored object. No retrieval fees are charged if an Archive object is accessed when it is in the restored state.	• Pay-as-you-go: Retrieval fees = Size of the restored object (GB) × Unit price of data retrieval of Archive objects • Subscription: not supported
Data retrieval of Cold Archive objects	Fees are charged when Cold Archive objects are restored and billed based on the corresponding mode of data retrieval and the size of restored object. No retrieval fees are charged if a Cold Archive object is accessed when it is in the restored state. Fees are billed based on one of the following restore modes for Cold Archive objects: • Standard (CAStdRetrievalData) • Expedited (CAHighPriorRetrievalData) • Bulk (CABulkRetrievalData)	• Pay-as-you-go: Retrieval fees = Size of the restored object (GB) × Unit price of the corresponding mode of data retrieval. • Subscription: not supported.

1.6. Object tagging fees

If you add tags to objects in your bucket, Object Storage Service (OSS) charges fees for object tagging.

> ⑦ **Note**   This topic describes the billable items and billing methods of OSS. For more information about the price of billable items, see Object Storage Service pricing.

For more information about object tagging, see Object tagging.

Billable item	Description	Billing methods
Configure object tagging	OSS calculates fees for object tagging based on the count of tags that are added to objects in your bucket.	• Pay-as-you-go: Tagging fees = Count of OSS object tags/hour × Unit price of tags/month/30 (days)/24 (hours)/10,000. • Subscription: not supported.

1.7. Transfer acceleration fees

If you enable transfer acceleration and use an accelerate endpoint to access your bucket, Object Storage Service (OSS) charges transfer acceleration fees.

> ⑦ **Note**   This topic describes only the definition of transfer acceleration fees and the billing methods of transfer acceleration. For more information about the detailed price, see OSS pricing page.

Transfer acceleration fees are calculated separately based on the outbound traffic over the Internet. For example, you use an accelerate endpoint to download 1 GB of data from a bucket for which transfer acceleration is enabled. In this case, you are charged both transfer acceleration fees and outbound traffic fees for the 1 GB of data. For more information about transfer acceleration, see Transfer acceleration.

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Acceleration AccM2MIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data between mainland China regions.	
Acceleration AccM2MOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data between mainland China regions.	
Acceleration AccM2OIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data from regions inside mainland China to regions outside mainland China.	

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Acceleration AccM2OOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data from regions inside mainland China to regions outside mainland China.	• Pay-as-you-go: Transfer acceleration fees = Total transfer acceleration traffic/hour (GB) × Unit price/GB. • Subscription: transfer acceleration plans. Make sure that the region to which the transfer acceleration plan applies is the same as the region to which your bucket belongs.
Acceleration AccO2MIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data from regions outside mainland China to regions inside mainland China.	
Acceleration AccO2MOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data from regions outside mainland China to regions inside mainland China.	
Acceleration AccO2OIn	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data between regions outside mainland China.	
Acceleration AccO2OOut	Traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data between regions outside mainland China.	

1.8. Temporary storage fees

A Standard replica is generated for temporary access when you restore a Cold Archive object. You are charged the temporary storage fees of the replica for the duration during which the replica is available.

> 🔊 **Notice**   Object Storage Service (OSS) separately calculates the temporary storage fees and the storage fees of Cold Archive objects. For example, if you restore a Cold Archive object of 1 GB and set the validity period of the replica to one day, you are charged the storage fees of the Cold Archive object and the temporary storage fees of the replica.

Billable item	Description	Billing method

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Temporary storage usage of locally redundant storage (LRS)	When you restore a Cold Archive object, a Standard LRS replica is generated for temporary access. OSS charges the temporary storage fees of the replica for the duration during which the replica is available.	• Pay-as-you-go: Temporary storage fees = Restored object size (GB) × Unit price per month/30 (days)/24 (hours). For more information about the unit prices of temporary storage for different storage classes, see OSS Pricing. • Subscription: not supported.
Temporary storage usage of zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	When you restore a Cold Archive object, a Standard ZRS replica is generated for temporary access. OSS charges the temporary storage fees of the replica for the duration during which the replica is available.	

1.9. OSS DDoS protection fees

Object Storage Service (OSS) charges you fees for OSS DDoS protection based on the number of your Anti-DDoS instances, protection traffic, and the number of requests that you send for OSS DDoS protection.

> ⑦ **Note** This topic describes the billable items and the billing methods for OSS DDoS protection. For more information about the price of billable items, see Object Storage Service pricing.

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Fees for Anti-DDoS Pro and Anti-DDoS Premium resource reservation	You are charged based on the number of Anti-DDoS instances that you buy and the duration of the instances.	• Pay-as-you-go: Anti-DDoS Pro and Anti-DDoS Premium Resource reservation fees = The number of Anti-DDoS instances × The duration of the instances × Unit price per hour. • Subscription: not supported
Fees for the remaining duration of Anti-DDoS instances that are released within the minimum usage duration	If an Anti-DDoS instance is released within seven days after it is created, you are charged the minimum usage duration of seven days, including the remaining duration (7 (days) × 24 (hours) - Actual usage duration).	• Pay-as-you-go: Fees for the remaining duration of Anti-DDoS instances that are released within the minimum usage duration = Unit price per hour for Anti-DDoS Pro and Anti-DDoS Premium resource reservation × (7 (days) × 24 (hours) - Actual usage duration) • Subscription: not supported

Billable item	Description	Billing method
Fees for traffic protected by OSS DDoS	You are charged fees for outbound and inbound traffic over the Internet generated when your buckets attached to the Anti-DDoS instance that you purchase are accessed. The fees are calculated based on the maximum outbound or inbound traffic.	• Pay-as-you-go: Fees for traffic protected by OSS DDoS = The maximum amount of outbound or inbound traffic over the Internet × Unit price per GB • Subscription: not supported
Fees for API requests protected by OSS DDoS protection	You are charged fees for API requests that are initiated to access buckets attached to the Anti-DDoS instance that you purchase. The fees are calculated based on the number of API requests. You are charged for both successful and failed requests.	• Pay-as-you-go: Fees for API requests protected by OSS DDoS protection = Actual calls × Unit price per 10,000 calls/10,000 • Subscription: not supported

2.Billing methods

2.1. Free quota

Object Storage Service (OSS) provides free quotas for some billable items and regions. You are not charged for a billable item if your usage does not exceed the free quota for the billable item.

The following table lists the billable items for which OSS provides free quotas.

Billable item	Free quota	Supported region
Count of PUT requests	100,000,000/month	China (Hong Kong) and other regions outside the Chinese mainland
Count of GET requests	500,000,000/month	China (Hong Kong) and other regions outside the Chinese mainland
Outbound traffic over the Internet	100 GB/month	China (Hong Kong) and other regions outside the Chinese mainland

You are not charged for the billable items described in the preceding table if your usage does not exceed the free quotas for the billable items. If your usage exceeds the free quota for a billable item, you are charged only for the excess part. For more information, see Object Storage Service Pricing.

2.2. Pay-as-you-go

The default billing method is pay-as-you-go after you activate Object Storage Service (OSS). For some billable items, you can purchase resource plans (subscription) to minimize OSS costs. This topic describes the billing details for pay-as-you-go instances.

For more information about the billable items and billing methods of OSS, see Overview.

Billing cycle

The fees incurred within an hour are deducted from your account balance in the next hour. For example, you are billed at 09:30:00 for the fees that are incurred from 08:00:00 to 09:00:00 of the same day.

> ◁)) **Notice** If you receive a bill at 09:30:00, the bill may include fees only from 07:00:00 to 08:00:00 due to system latency.

Billing formulas

OSS charges fees based on actual usage. Fees are calculated based on the formula: Fees = Actual usage (GB) × Unit price per hour.

> 🔊 **Notice** Storage fees are calculated in `USD/GB/month`, as instructed in Object Storage Service Pricing. When you use pay-as-you-go, fees are calculated based on the formula: Fees = `Actual usage (GB) × Unit price per hour`. Therefore, when you calculate storage fees charged based on actual storage usage, you must convert GB/month to GB/hour to calculate the fees based on the formula: Unit price in GB/hour = Unit price in `USD/GB/month/30/24`. For example, the unit price of Standard locally redundant storage (LRS) objects is `0.0173 USD/GB/month`, and the unit price in GB/hour is `0.000024 USD/GB/hour (0.0173/30/24)`.

Billing examples

Assume that User A has Standard LRS objects of 1000 GB stored in a bucket located in the China (Hangzhou) region. The bucket is requested 5,000 times per hour on average, and the generated outbound traffic over the Internet is around 2 GB between 08:00:00 and 24:00:00 each day. In this case, User A must pay USD 24.68 for September based on the following billing details:

- Storage fees: 1,000 GB × 0.0173 USD/GB/month × 30 days = USD 17.3
- Request fees: 5,000 × 0.001 USD/10,000 × 24 hours × 30 days = USD 0.36
- Traffic fees: 2 GB × 30 days × 0.117 USD/GB = USD 7.02

2.3. Subscription

2.3.1. Overview

By default, Object Storage Service (OSS) bills you by using the pay-as-you-go method after you activate OSS. For some billable items, you can purchase resource plans to deduct fees. You can purchase resource plans to deduct fees for different billable items based on your actual resource usage. Compared with pay-as-you-go, resource plans deliver more discounts.

Deduction rules of resource plans

The following table describes the resource plans supported by OSS and the rules based on which fees are deducted. A check sign (✓) indicates that resource plans of this type support the corresponding operation. A cross sign (×) indicates that resource plans of this type do not support the corresponding operation.

Resource plan	Deductible fee	Upgrade resource plan	Renew resource plan	Purchase multiple resource plan
Storage plan for Standard locally redundant storage (LRS)	Fees for storage usage of Standard LRS: the fees incurred when you store Standard LRS objects in a bucket.	✓	✓	×
Storage plan for IA LRS	Fees for storage usage of Infrequent Access (IA) LRS: the fees incurred when you store IA LRS objects in a bucket.	✓	✓	×

Resource plan	Deductible fee	Upgrade resource plan	Renew resource plan	Purchase multiple resource plan
Downstream traffic plan	Fees for outbound traffic over the Internet: the fees incurred when you browse or download data from OSS over the Internet.	×	✓	✓

> ⑦ **Note**
> - Fees that cannot be deducted by resource plans, such as fees incurred by data processing, cross-region replication (CRR) traffic, requests, and object tagging, are billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.
> - For more information about billable items and billing methods, see Overview.
> - For more information about specifications and prices of resource plans, see OSS Resource Plan.

Purchase a resource plan

1. Log on to the OSS Resource Plan page.

2. On the purchase page, set parameters such as Plan Type, Region, Capacity, and Validity Period. Click **Buy Now**.

3. Follow the purchase procedure to complete the payment.

The following table describes resource plans available in different regions.

Resource plan	Region
Storage plan for Standard LRS	All regions
Storage plan for IA LRS	All regions
Storage plan for Standard zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	All regions in mainland China
Storage plan for IA ZRS	All regions in mainland China
Downstream traffic plan	All regions
Transfer acceleration traffic plan	Acceleration AccM2MIn, Acceleration AccM2OOut, and Acceleration AccO2OIn

Upgrade a resource plan

You can upgrade a resource plan based on your requirements. For more information, see Upgrade resource plans.

Renew a resource plan

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You can renew a resource plans that is about to expire to extend the validity period of the resource plan. For more information, see Renew resource plans.

Example of resource plans

A user purchased the following resource plans in June 2020: a storage plan for Standard LRS of 500 GB that applies to all regions, and a downstream traffic plan of 100 GB that applies to all mainland China regions. The resource usage of the user in June 2020 includes:

- 300 GB of Standard LRS objects, 110 GB of outbound traffic over the Internet, and 100,000 API requests in the China (Hangzhou) region.

- 100 GB of Standard LRS objects and 200 GB of Standard ZRS objects in the China (Shanghai) region.

The following table describes the fees deducted by resource plans and the fees billed by using pay-as-you-go.

Region	Fees deducted by resource plans	Fees billed by using pay-as-you-go
China (Hangzhou)	Storage fees for 300 GB of Standard LRS objects (deducted by the storage plan of 500 GB for Standard LRS)	API operation calling fees for 100,000 API requests
	Traffic fees for 100 GB of outbound traffic over the Internet (deducted by the downstream traffic plan of 100 GB)	Traffic fees for the remaining 10 GB of outbound traffic over the Internet
China (Shanghai)	Storage fees for 100 GB of Standard LRS objects (deducted by the storage plan of 500 GB for Standard LRS)	Storage fees for 200 GB of Standard ZRS objects

FAQ

- When does a resource plan take effect?

  A resource plan takes effect immediately after the payment. However, overdue payments cannot be deducted by using the resource plan.

- What do I do after a resource plan expires?

  If you fail to renew a resource plan when the resource plan expires, additional resource usage is charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

- What do I do if the quota of a resource plan is exceeded?

  If the resources you use exceed the quota of your resource plan, additional resource usage is charged on a pay-as-you-go basis.

- Can I purchase multiple resource plans of the same type?
  - You cannot purchase multiple storage plans of the same type within the same validity period.

    You can purchase only one storage plan of a type within the same validity period. If you require a storage plan with a higher specification or longer validity period, you can upgrade or renew the existing storage plan.

  - You can purchase multiple downstream traffic plans of the same type within the same validity period. You can renew your downstream traffic plans but cannot upgrade the plans.

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2.3.2. Upgrade resource plans

OSS allows you to upgrade resource plans.

> ? Note
> - You can upgrade the configuration of a storage plan. However, you cannot downgrade the configuration of a storage plan.
> - To upgrade downstream data transfer plan, you can purchase multiple upgrade downstream data transfer plans.

Procedure

1. Log on to the OSS console.

2. Click the **Resource Plans** tab.

3. On the Resource Plans page, click **Upgrade** in the Actions column corresponding to the required resource plan.

   > ? **Note** To allow your RAM user to renew your resource plan, you must grant the RAM user permissions to view, pay for, and cancel orders in User Center.

4. Select the resource plan specification to upgrade. Click **Pay**. Follow the instructions to complete the payment.

2.3.3. Renew resource plans

You can renew resource plans anytime. When you renew a resource plan, you can specify its effective time, subscription duration, and specification.

Context

You can renew storage plans and downstream data transfer plans. For more information, see OSS Resource Plan.

Procedure

1. Log on to the OSS console.

2. Click **Resource Plans** tab.

3. On the Resource Plans page, click **Renew** in the Actions column corresponding to the required resource plan.

   > ? **Note** To allow your RAM user to renew your resource plan, you must grant the RAM user permissions to view, pay for, and cancel orders in User Center.

4. Select Renewal Duration for the resource plan you want to renew. The system displays the price of the resource plan for the specified renewal duration. Select **OSS Storage Plan Agreement of Service**. Click **Pay**.

5. Follow the instructions to complete the payment.

2.4. SCU

Storage capacity units (SCUs) are subscription storage resource plans that can be used to deduct the storage fees of a variety of Alibaba Cloud storage services. Compared with storage plans that are dedicated to specific storage services, SCUs are more flexible and cost-effective.

Purchase method

For more information about how to purchase SCUs, see Create an SCU.

> ? **Note**   You can purchase multiple SCUs in the same region within the same billing periods to deduct your storage fees.

Deduction rules

SCUs can be used to deduct the storage fees of OSS, ECS, NAS and HBR. The following table describes the rules that apply when you use SCUs to deduct the storage fees of different storage classes of OSS resources in mainland China regions.

> ? **Note**   For more information about the deduction rules for other Alibaba Cloud storage services and regions, visit the Product details page of ECS and click the **Pricing** tab.

Storage class	Deduction factor	Description
Standard LRS	0.075	0.075 GB of SCU capacity can deduct the storage fees for 1 GB of Standard LRS objects.
Standard ZRS	0.101	0.101 GB of SCU capacity can deduct the storage fees for 1 GB of Standard ZRS objects.
IA LRS	0.052	0.052 GB of SCU capacity can deduct the storage fees for 1 GB of IA LRS objects.
IA ZRS	0.67	0.67 GB of SCU capacity can deduct the storage fees for 1 GB of IA ZRS objects.
Archive LRS	0.022	0.022 GB of SCU capacity can deduct the storage fees for 1 GB of Archive LRS objects.

Deduction priority

Storage plans and SCUs are used to deduct the storage fees of OSS in the following priority: storage plans for specific regions > storage plans for all mainland China regions > SCUs > pay-as-you-go.

3.Query OSS billing data generated on an hourly basis

This topic describes how to call QueryUserOmsData to query Object Storage Service (OSS) billing data generated on an hourly basis.

Request parameters

Parameter	Type	Required	Example	Description
Table	String	Yes	OSS	The type of report that contains billable items. Valid values: • *OSS*: the OSS billing report that contains basic OSS billable items. • *OssDataReplication*: the OSS billing report that contains billable items that are related to cross-region replication (CRR).
DataType	String	Yes	Hour	The unit in which billing data is generated. Unit: hours.
StartTime	String	Yes	2021-01-22T09:12:43.083Z	The start time of the request. Specify the time in the `yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssZ` format. The time must be in UTC.
EndTime	String	Yes	2021-01-22T10:12:43.083Z	The end time of the request. Specify the time in the `yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssZ` format. The time must be in UTC.
Maker	String	No	test	Specifies the marker after which the returned list begins. By default, if this parameter is not specified, all results are returned.
PageSize	Integer	No	50	Specifies the number of rows on each returned page for paginating query results. Valid values: 1 to 200. Default value: 100.

Response parameters

• Response parameters in the billing report that contains basic OSS billable items

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
HostId	String	cn	The site to which the user belongs. cn indicates the China site (aliyun.com), and intl indicates the International site (alibabacloud.com).
LessthanMonthDatasize	Integer	180	The storage fees charged for the storage usage for Infrequent Access (IA) and Archive objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration. ○ Storage usage of IA objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration If an IA locally redundant storage (LRS) object is deleted after it is stored for less than 30 days (720 hours), the storage fees for the object are charged as it is stored for 30 days, including the remaining duration (720 hours - Actual storage duration). ○ Storage usage of Archive objects that are stored for less than the minimum storage duration If an Archive LRS object is deleted after it is stored for less than 60 days (1,440 hours), the storage fees for the object are charged as it is stored for 60 days, including the remaining duration (1,440 hours - Actual storage duration).
ChargedDatasize	Intege	200	The storage usage that is billed based on IA and Archive objects.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
RetrievalData	Integer	200	The retrieval of IA data and Archive data. ○ Retrieved IA data Fees are charged when IA objects are accessed and billed based on the size of retrieved data. ○ Retrieved Archive data Fees are charged when Archive objects are restored and billed based on the size of restored object.
Bucket	String	examplebucket	The name of the bucket.
NetworkIn	Integer	2000	The traffic generated by the data transmission from the client to OSS over the Internet within the duration of the request. Unit: bytes.
NetworkOut	Integer	2000	The traffic generated by the data transmission from OSS to the client over the Internet within the duration of the request. Unit: bytes.
PutRequest	Integer	1000	The fees charged for the number of PUT requests generated by calling OSS API operations of the PUT type within the duration of the request.
GetRequest	Integer	2000	The fees charged for the number of GET requests generated by calling OSS API operations to send GET requests within the duration of the request.
ProcessImgSize	Integer	200	The fees charged for the size of processed original image. Unit: bytes.
Storage	Integer	2000	The storage usage. Unit: bytes.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
StorageType	String	Standard	The storage class. Valid values: ○ Standard: This storage class is suitable for data that is frequently accessed. ○ IA: This storage class is suitable for long-term storage of data that is infrequently accessed (once or twice each month). Objects of the IA storage class have a minimum storage period of 30 days and a minimum billable size of 64 KB. ○ Archive: This storage class applies to scenarios that store data for a long period of time. Objects of the Archive storage class have a minimum storage period of 60 days and a minimum billable size of 64 KB. You must restore an Archive object before you can access it. The restoration takes about a minute, and you are charged for data retrieval fees. ○ ColdArchive: This storage class is suitable for long-term storage of data that is barely accessed. Objects of the Cold Archive storage class have a minimum storage period of 180 days and a minimum billable size of 64 KB. You must restore an object of the Cold Archive storage class before you can access it. The time required to restore a Cold Archive object depends on the object size and the restore mode. You are charged for data retrieval fees when you restore Cold Archive objects. For more information about storage classes, see Overview.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
CAStdRetrievalData	Integer	65536	The amount of data retrieved when the restoration of Cold Archive data is complete between 2 and 5 hours based on the standard priority. Unit: bytes.
CABulkRetrievalData	Integer	65536	The amount of data retrieved when the Cold Archive data is restored between 5 and 12 hours based on the bulk priority. Unit: bytes.
CAHighPriorRetrievalData	Integer	65536	The amount of data retrieved when the restoration of Cold Archive data is complete within 1 hour based on the expedited priority. Unit: bytes.
CdnIn	Integer	500	The upstream traffic generated when you access data by using Content Delivery Network (CDN) after the CDN acceleration service is activated.
CdnOut	Integer	500	The downstream traffic generated when you access data by using CDN after CDN is activated, which is also the back-to-origin traffic.
ProcessI	Integer	50	Fees are billed based on the number of images captured by using video snapshot.
StorageZRS	Integer	100	Fees are billed based on the total size and storage duration of Standard zone-redundant storage (ZRS) objects.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
ChargedDatasizeZRS	Integer	65536	Fees are billed based on the total size and storage duration of IA ZRS objects. IA ZRS objects have a limit on the minimum unit of measurement. Objects that are smaller than 64 KB in size are charged as 64 KB. Objects that are larger than or equal to 64 KB in size are charged based on their actual sizes.
LessthanMonthDatasizeZRS	Integer	700	If an IA ZRS object is deleted after it is stored for less than 30 days (720 hours), the storage fees for the object are charged as it is stored for 30 days, including the remaining duration (720 hours - Actual storage duration).
AccM2MIn	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data between mainland China regions. Unit: bytes.
AccM2MOut	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data between mainland China regions. Unit: bytes.
AccM2OIn	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data from regions inside mainland China to regions outside mainland China. Unit: bytes.
AccM2OOut	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data from regions inside mainland China to regions outside mainland China. Unit: bytes.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
AccO2MIn	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data from regions outside mainland China to regions inside mainland China. Unit: bytes.
AccO2MOut	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data from regions outside mainland China to regions inside mainland China. Unit: bytes.
AccO2OIn	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and upload data between regions outside mainland China. Unit: bytes.
AccO2OOut	Integer	500	The traffic generated when your accelerate endpoint is used to access OSS and download data between regions outside mainland China. Unit: bytes.
SelectScanSize	Integer	300	Fees are billed based on the size of objects scanned by SelectObject.
TagCount	Integer	100	Fees are billed based on the number of object tags in a bucket.
StartTime	String	2021-02-22T09:12:43.083Z	The time when billing data starts to be generated. The time follows the `yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssZ` format. The time must be in UTC.
EndTime	String	2021-02-22T15:12:43.083Z	The time when billing data stops to be generated. The time follows the `yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssZ` format. The time must be in UTC.

- Response parameters in the OssDataReplication billing report

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
HostId	String	cn	The site to which the user belongs. cn indicates the China site (aliyun.com), and intl indicates the International site (alibabacloud.com).
ProviderId	String	26842	The corresponding number of the product supplier. Generally, for the China site (aliyun.com) users, the value of this field is *26842*. For the International site (alibabacloud.com) users, the value of this field is *26888*.
UserId	String	148562088256****	The UID of the user.
SourceRegion	String	oss-cn-hangzhou	The region in which the source bucket is located when CRR is used.
DestRegion	String	oss-us-west-1	The region in which the destination bucket is located when CRR is used.
SourceBucket	String	srcbucket	The name of the source bucket.
DestBucket	String	destbucket	The name of the destination bucket.
ReplicationDatasize	Integer	1000	The size of the data replicated from the source bucket to the destination bucket. Unit: bytes.
StartTime	String	2021-05-22T10:12:43.083Z	The time when billing data starts to be generated. The time follows the `yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssZ` format and must be in UTC.

Parameter	Type	Example	Description
EndTime	String	2021-05-22T12:12:43.083Z	The time when billing data stops to be generated. The time follows the `yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssZ` format and must be in UTC.

Examples

- Sample requests

```
https://business.aliyuncs.com/?Action=QueryUserOmsData
&DataType=Hour
&EndTime=2021-01-22T10:12:43.083Z
&StartTime=2021-01-22T09:12:43.083Z
&Table=oss
&<Common request parameters>
```

- Sample responses

```
{
    "Data": {
        "OmsData": [
            {
                "LessthanMonthDatasize": "0",
                "RetrievalData": "0",
                "ChargedDatasize": "0",
                "Bucket": "examplebucket",
                "NetworkIn": "2000",
                "PutRequest": "1000",
                "NetworkOut": "2000",
                "GetRequest": "2000",
                "ProcessImgSize": "200",
                "Storage": "2000",
                "Region": "cn-hangzhou",
                "ProviderId": "26842",
                "CdnIn": "500",
                "EndTime": "2021-05-22T10:12:43.083Z",
                "StartTime": "2021-05-22T12:12:43.083Z",
                "StorageType": "standard",
                "ProcessI": "50",
                "CdnOut": "500"
            }
        ],
        "HostId": "cn"
    },
    "Message": "Successful!",
    "RequestId": "4C489CA2-5036-4B06-95A9-34AF55FDE1B2",
    "Success": true,
    "Code": "Success"
}
```

4.FAQ

4.1. How do I deactivate OSS or stop OSS charging my resources?

If you deactivate Object Storage Service (OSS), your business may be affected. Therefore, OSS does not provide the deactivation function. However, you can use the following methods to delete your OSS resources to stop OSS charging these resources.

- If you no longer use OSS, you can delete all objects, parts generated by multipart upload or resumable upload tasks, and LiveChannels in your bucket. Then, delete your buckets. This way, you are not charged in the next billing cycle. Bills are generated every hour on a pay-as-you-go basis.

  If you need to delete a large number of objects and parts, you can configure lifecycle rules to automatically delete the objects and parts in batches. For more information, see Configure lifecycle rules.

  For more information about how to delete LiveChannels, see DeleteLiveChannel.

  For more information about how to delete buckets, see Delete buckets.

- If you want to retain Standard objects that have not been accessed for more than 30 days, we recommend that you configure lifecycle rules to convert the storage class of these objects to IA, Archive, or Cold Archive objects. This way, you can save up to 50% to 80% on OSS costs.

  For more information about how to configure lifecycle rules to convert object storage classes, see Configure lifecycle rules.

4.2. Why is the Internet traffic displayed in the OSS console inconsistent with that of Log Service this month?

When you use Log Service, only the data in the last seven days is collected. The OSS console collects the traffic data generated in the whole month. Therefore, the data may be inconsistent.

If you want to query accurate statistics, log on to the Billing Management console to view the billing data.

4.3. Why is the billed storage usage of IA and Archive objects greater than their actual storage usage?

The minimum billable size for IA and Archive objects in OSS is 64 KB. Objects smaller than 64 KB are charged as 64 KB. Therefore, if a bucket contains a large number of objects smaller than 64 KB, the billed storage usage of IA and Archive objects may be greater than their actual storage usage.

You can view the actual storage usage and billed storage usage of IA and Archive objects on the Overview page of corresponding buckets in the OSS console. For more information, see Bucket overview.