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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 <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid</code> <i>Instance_ID</i>
[] or [a b]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>
{ } or {a b}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>switch {active stand}</code>

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1.Billing overview

This topic provides an overview of the billing method of EIP bandwidth plan instances. EIP bandwidth plan instances are billed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Pay-as-you-go

Pay-as-you-go is a billing method that allows you to pay for resources after you use the resources. The features of pay-as-you-go EIP bandwidth plan instances are as follows:

- Fees are incurred on a pay-by-data-transfer basis.
- You can upgrade or downgrade the bandwidth of a pay-as-you-go EIP bandwidth plan instance at any time by modifying its peak bandwidth. For more information, see [Modify an EIP bandwidth plan](#).

For more information about the billing method of pay-as-you-go EIP bandwidth plan instances, see [Billing](#).

2. Billing

This topic describes the billing rules of pay-by-data-transfer EIP bandwidth plans.

Billable items

Total fee for a pay-by-data-transfer EIP bandwidth plan = Unit price of data transfer (USD/GB) × Data transfer.

- Fees are calculated and bills are generated on an hourly basis. If you use an EIP bandwidth plan for less than 1 hour, the usage duration is rounded up to 1 hour.
- You are charged for the cumulative outbound data transfer of an EIP bandwidth plan. Inbound data transfer is not charged. Outbound data transfer refers to the data transfer from Alibaba Cloud to the Internet.

Note After you change the bandwidth limit of an EIP bandwidth plan, the unit price of the EIP bandwidth plan and the unit price of data transfer remain unchanged. We recommend that you set a proper bandwidth limit to prevent unexpected data transfer charges caused by malicious requests or program errors.

Unit prices of data transfer

The following table describes the unit prices of data transfer in different regions.

Note If the information in the following table is different from the information on the buy page, the [buy page](#) shall prevail.

Region	Unit price (USD/GB)
China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Shenzhen), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), and China (Chengdu)	0.123
China (Qingdao)	0.11
China (Hong Kong) and UAE (Dubai)	0.153
US (Silicon Valley) and Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	0.077
US (Virginia)	0.076
Singapore (Singapore)	0.081
Japan (Tokyo)	0.087
Germany (Frankfurt) and UK (London)	0.07
Australia (Sydney)	0.096
Indonesia (Jakarta) and India (Mumbai)	0.09

Overdue payments and top-up rules

If the balance (including cash, vouchers, and coupons) in your account is insufficient to settle an outstanding bill, your account is considered overdue.

If a pay-by-data-transfer EIP bandwidth plan has an overdue bill, take note of the following rules:

- The EIP bandwidth plan can still provide services within the following 15 days.
- If the outstanding amount is not paid within the following 15 days, the EIP bandwidth plan is suspended and retained for 15 days. During the suspension period, the bandwidth of the EIP bandwidth plan is limited to 1 Kbit/s. No elastic IP address (EIP) is disassociated from the EIP bandwidth plan.
- If the outstanding amount is not paid 15 days after the bandwidth plan is suspended, the bandwidth plan is released. Then, EIPs that are associated with the EIP bandwidth plan are disassociated. The bandwidth limits and the billing methods of the EIPs are restored to the user-defined values.

Before you top up your account balance, take note of the following rules:

- If you top up your account balance within 15 days after the payment becomes overdue, the EIP bandwidth plan is not suspended.
- If you top up your account balance within 15 days after the payment becomes overdue, the system automatically pays the outstanding amount. Then, the EIP bandwidth plan is resumed.

3. Pay-by-standard-95th-percentile

If an EIP bandwidth plan is billed by standard 95th percentile, you must pay for the minimum bandwidth commitment before you can use the EIP bandwidth plan. If the monthly bandwidth usage exceeds the minimum bandwidth commitment, you must also pay for the bandwidth overage at the end of the month based on the usage duration.

Description

Pay-by-standard-95th-percentile EIP bandwidth plans are billed based on the following rules:

- Formula

Total fees for an EIP bandwidth plan = Fee for minimum bandwidth commitment + Fee for monthly bandwidth overage

In the following formulas, N indicates the number of days an EIP bandwidth plan is used. i is a variable that indicates a specific day. If i = 1, it indicates the first day when the EIP bandwidth plan is used.

- Fee for minimum bandwidth commitment =

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \max(\text{Original bandwidth limit on Day } i, \text{New bandwidth limit on Day } i) \times \text{Percentage of minimum bandwidth commitment} \times \text{Unit price}$$

- Fee for monthly bandwidth overage =

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \max(95\text{th percentile bandwidth} - \text{Minimum bandwidth commitment on Day } i, 0) \times \text{Unit price}$$

- Billing cycles

The bills for minimum bandwidth commitment are generated on a daily basis while the bills for bandwidth overage are generated on a monthly basis.

- Billing time

The bill of the current billing cycle is generated on the first day of the next calendar month. For example, the bill for bandwidth overage between 00:00:00 (UTC+8) on April 1, 2021 and 23:59:59 (UTC+8) on April 30, 2021 is generated on May 1, 2021.

- Settlement time

After a bill is generated, fees are automatically deducted from your account balance. Make sure that you have sufficient balance in your account to prevent overdue payments.

Daily minimum bandwidth commitment

You must pay for the daily minimum bandwidth commitment. Fees for the daily minimum bandwidth commitment are deducted from your account balance on a daily basis.

- Formula

Fee for the daily minimum bandwidth commitment of an EIP bandwidth plan = Percentage of minimum bandwidth commitment × Maximum bandwidth

- Percentage of minimum bandwidth commitment

By default, the percentage of minimum bandwidth commitment is 20%.

- Maximum bandwidth

The maximum bandwidth refers to the highest bandwidth limit that you set when you purchase or resize an EIP bandwidth plan.

Note

- You can modify the maximum bandwidth of an EIP bandwidth plan anytime to meet your business requirements. The modification immediately takes effect. After the maximum bandwidth is modified, the minimum bandwidth commitment is updated accordingly.
- You can switch the billing method of an EIP bandwidth plan from pay-by-data-transfer to pay-by-standard-95th-percentile. However, you cannot switch the billing method of an EIP bandwidth plan from pay-by-standard-95th-percentile to pay-by-data-transfer. After you change the billing method of an EIP bandwidth plan, the new billing method takes effect at 00:00 the next day.

- Unit prices of EIP bandwidth plans

EIP bandwidth plans that are billed by standard 95th percentile support BGP (Multi-ISP) and BGP (Multi-ISP) Pro. If you use EIP bandwidth plans of different line types, you are charged at different prices.

The following table describes the unit prices of EIP bandwidth plans in different regions. For more information about the prices, visit the [buy page](#).

EIP bandwidth plans of BGP (Multi-ISP)

Area	Pay-as-you-go EIP bandwidth plans (USD/day for every Mbit/s)
China (Qingdao)	0.555
China (Hangzhou), China (Shanghai), China (Shenzhen), China (Heyuan), China (Guangzhou), China (Beijing), China (Zhangjiakou), China (Hohhot), China (Ulanqab), China (Chengdu), China (Hong Kong), Singapore (Singapore), Australia (Sydney), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Indonesia (Jakarta), Germany (Frankfurt), US (Virginia), US (Silicon Valley), UK (London), Russia (Moscow), and UAE (Dubai)	0.581
India (Mumbai)	0.634
Japan (Tokyo)	0.660

EIP bandwidth plans of BGP (Multi-ISP) Pro

Area	Pay-as-you-go EIP bandwidth plans (USD/day for every Mbit/s)
China (Hong Kong)	1.573

Usage duration

You are charged for the number of days an EIP bandwidth plan is used each month.

- The actual number of days used has nothing to do with whether there are business traffic in the EIP Bandwidth Plan. If it is not used after creation, the actual number of days used is calculated.
- After you purchase an EIP bandwidth plan that is billed based on the standard 95th percentile billing method, you cannot delete it until the first day of the next month.

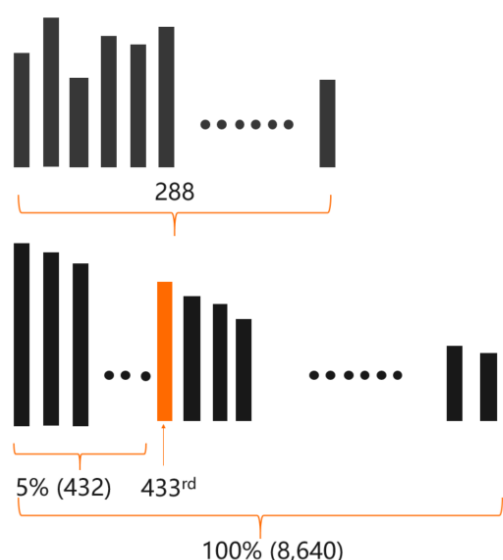
Monthly bandwidth overage

The bandwidth overage of a month is calculated by using the following formula:

- Data points: To reduce bandwidth costs caused by traffic spikes, the average values of both inbound and outbound bandwidth are collected at intervals of 5 minutes. The larger value among the average inbound and outbound bandwidth values is used as a data point.
- Monthly bandwidth overage: The collected data points are sorted in descending order of bandwidth. The top 5% of the data points are excluded and then the largest value among the remaining 95% of the data points is used as the 95th percentile bandwidth of the month. The monthly bandwidth overage cannot be lower than 0 Mbit/s.

$$\text{Monthly bandwidth overage} = \text{95th percentile bandwidth} - \text{Minimum bandwidth commitment}$$

The following figure shows how to use the data points collected within a month (30 days) to calculate the 95th percentile bandwidth.



The average values of both inbound and outbound bandwidth are collected at intervals of 5 minutes. Whichever is greater between the average inbound and outbound bandwidth values is used as a data point. In this example, 288 data points are collected.

The collected data points are sorted in descending order of bandwidth. The top 5% of the data points are excluded and then the largest value among the remaining 95% of the data points is used as the 95th percentile bandwidth of the month. In this example, the 433rd data point is used as the 95th percentile bandwidth of the month.

Billing example

For example, you purchased an EIP bandwidth plan in the China (Beijing) region on January 15, 2021. The maximum bandwidth of the EIP bandwidth plan is set to 1,000 Mbit/s and the percentage of minimum bandwidth commitment is set to 20%. The fees are calculated by using the following formulas:

- Minimum bandwidth commitment = 1,000 × 20% = 200 Mbit/s
- Daily fee for minimum bandwidth commitment = 1,000 × 0.581 × 20% = USD 116.2

The bill for the bandwidth overage in January, 2021 is generated on February 1, 2021. If the 95th percentile bandwidth is lower than the minimum bandwidth commitment, which is 200 Mbit/s, you do not need to pay the overage fee for the public bandwidth that you use. If the 95th percentile bandwidth is greater than the minimum bandwidth commitment, you must pay an overage fee for the public bandwidth. For example, if the 95th percentile bandwidth is 300 Mbit/s,

- The EIP bandwidth plan is used for 17 days in January.
- The bandwidth overage = 95th percentile bandwidth - Minimum bandwidth commitment = 300 - 200 = 100 Mbit/s
- Bandwidth overage fee = $100 \times 17 \times 0.581$ = USD 987.7

The total bandwidth usage of the month is displayed in the bill, which is calculated by using the following formula: $17 \times 100 = 1,700$ Mbit/s.

Total amount = Fee for minimum bandwidth commitment + Fee for bandwidth overage = $116.2 \times 17 + 987.7$ = USD 2963.1.