

Alibaba Cloud

ApsaraDB for PolarDB

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. Specifications and pricing

This topic describes the specifications and pricing of PolarDB . This includes billing methods, billable items, and the prices of compute nodes, storage space, data backups, SQL Explorer, and global database networks (GDNs).

Billing methods

- **Subscription**

If you use the subscription billing method, you must pay for the compute nodes that are used when you create clusters. You are charged for the consumed storage space by hour. The charges are deducted from your account balance on an hourly basis.

- **Pay-as-you-go (pay by hour)**

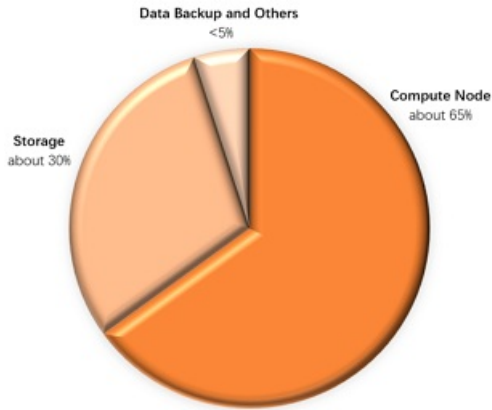
If you use the pay-as-you-go billing method, you do not need to pay for clusters when you create the clusters. You need to pay for only the resources that you consume. You are charged for the compute codes and the consumed storage space by hour. The fees are deducted from your account balance on an hourly basis.

Billable item

- The following table describes the billable items of PolarDB clusters.

Billable item	Billing method
Compute node (a primary node and a read-only node)	This billable item uses the subscription or pay-as-you-go billing method.
Storage space	This billable item uses the pay-as-you-go billing method.
Data backup (You are charged for only the consumed storage space that exceeds the free quota.)	In PolarDB , the backup feature is free of charge. You are charged for only the storage that is used by backup files. For more information, see Back up data .
SQL Explorer pricing (optional)	After you enable SQL Explorer, the pay-as-you-go billing method is used. For more information, see SQL Explorer .
GDN (optional)	The GDN feature is free of charge. You are charged for only each PolarDB cluster that uses the GDN feature. For more information, see GDN .

- The following figure shows the proportion of fees incurred by billable items in a PolarDB cluster.



Specifications and pricing of compute nodes

- Specifications of compute nodes

All nodes in PolarDB clusters are hosted on dedicated instances. The CPU, memory, storage, and I/O resources that are allocated to a node are exclusive to this node. This improves the stability and reliability of the node.

The following table describes the specifications of PolarDB nodes.

Specifications of compute nodes

Node type	CPU and memory	Storage capacity	Maximum number of connections	Internal bandwidth	Maximum number of IOPS	I/O bandwidth
polar.mysql.x4.medium	2 cores 8 GB	5 TB	1,200	1 Gbps	8,000	1 Gbps
polar.mysql.x4.large	4 core 16 GB	10 TB	5,000	10 Gbps	32,000	4 Gbps
polar.mysql.x4.xlarge	8 cores 32 GB	10 TB	10,000	10 Gbps	64,000	8 Gbps
polar.mysql.x8.xlarge	8 cores 64 GB	30 TB	10,000	10 Gbps	72,000	10 Gbps
polar.mysql.x8.2xlarge	16 cores 128 GB	50 TB	20,000	10 Gbps	128,000	16 Gbps
polar.mysql.x8.4xlarge	32 cores 256 GB	50 TB	64,000	10 Gbps	192,000	24 Gbps
polar.mysql.x8.8xlarge	64 cores 512 GB	50 TB	64,000	10 Gbps	192,000	24 Gbps
polar.mysql.x8.12xlarge	88 cores 710 GB	100 TB	64,000	25 Gbps	256,000	32 Gbps

Note

- A PolarDB cluster that has 2 CPU cores and 8 GB of memory provides the basic specifications that are required in tests, trials, and other light-load scenarios. We recommend that you do not use the clusters of this type in heavy-load production environments. In production environments, we recommend that you use a PolarDB cluster that has at least 8 CPU cores and 32 GB of memory.
- You can select a node type for the primary node when you create a standard cluster. The same node type is automatically applied to read-only nodes.
- The maximum number of IOPS is an estimated calculated value.
- The maximum number of connections for a cluster varies based on the node specifications of the cluster. If you add nodes to a cluster, the number of connections to the cluster does not change.

● Compute node pricing

Note

The following table describes the prices of a single node. By default, a standard PolarDB cluster consists of a primary node and a read-only node.

Prices of compute nodes

Specification													
Node type	CP U and me mo ry	Mai nland Chi na	Chi na (Ho ng Kong)	US (Sili con Valley)	Sin ga pore (Sin ga pore)	Ind on esi a (Jak art a)	Mal ays ia (Ku ala Lu mp ur)	Ger ma ny (Fr ank fur t)	Indi a (Mu mb ai)	US (Vir gini a)	Jap an (To kyo)	Aus tral ia (Sy dn ey)	UK (Lo nd on)
polar.mysql.x4.medium	2 cores 8GB	US D 44/ month US D 0.0	US D 76/ month US D 0.1	US D 62/ month US D 0.1	US D 76/ month US D 0.1	US D 74/ month US D 0.1	US D 76/ month US D 0.1	US D 67/ month US D 0.1	US D 61/ month US D 0.1	US D 50/ month US D 0.1	US D 64/ month US D 0.1	US D 76/ month US D 0.1	US D 76/ month US D 0.1
		92/ hour	59/ hour	30/ hour	59/ hour	55/ hour	59/ hour	40/ hour	28/ hour	05/ hour	40/ hour	60/ hour	60/ hour

Specification													
Node type	CPU and memory	Mainland China	China (Hong Kong)	US (Silicon Valley)	Singapore (Singapore)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	India (Mumbai)	US (Virginia)	Japan (Tokyo)	Australia (Sydney)	UK (London)
polar.mysql.x4.large	4 cores 16 GB	US D 155 /month	US D 295 /month	US D 240 /month	US D 295 /month	US D 271 /month	US D 295 /month	US D 264 /month	US D 233 /month	US D 202 /month	US D 248 /month	US D 295 /month	US D 29 5/ month
		US D 0.3 23/ hour	US D 0.6 15/ hour	US D 0.5 00/ hour	US D 0.6 15/ hour	US D 0.5 65/ hour	US D 0.6 15/ hour	US D 0.5 50/ hour	US D 0.4 86/ hour	US D 0.4 21/ hour	US D 0.5 20/ hour	US D 0.6 20/ hour	US D 0.6 20/ hour
polar.mysql.x4.xlarge	8 cores 32 GB	US D 310 /month	US D 589 /month	US D 480 /month	US D 589 /month	US D 542 /month	US D 589 /month	US D 527 /month	US D 480 /month	US D 403 /month	US D 496 /month	US D 589 /month	US D 58 9/ month
		US D 0.6 46/ hour	US D 1.2 28/ hour	US D 1.0 00/ hour	US D 1.2 27/ hour	US D 1.1 29/ hour	US D 1.2 27/ hour	US D 1.0 98/ hour	US D 1.0 00/ hour	US D 0.8 40/ hour	US D 1.0 40/ hour	US D 1.2 30/ hour	US D 1.2 30/ hour

Specification													
Node type	CPU and memory	Mainland China	China (Hong Kong)	US (Silicon Valley)	Singapore (Singapore)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	India (Mumbai)	US (Virginia)	Japan (Tokyo)	Australia (Sydney)	UK (London)
polar.mysql.x8.xlarge	8 cores 64 GB	US D 496 /month	US D 743 /month	US D 620 /month	US D 743 /month	US D 689 /month	US D 743 /month	US D 651 /month	US D 604 /month	US D 496 /month	US D 635 /month	US D 743 /month	US D 743 /month
		US D 1.0 33/hour	US D 1.5 48/hour	US D 1.2 92/hour	US D 1.5 48/hour	US D 1.4 36/hour	US D 1.5 48/hour	US D 1.3 56/hour	US D 1.2 58/hour	US D 1.0 33/hour	US D 1.3 30/hour	US D 1.5 50/hour	US D 1.5 50/hour
polar.mysql.x8.2xlarge	16 cores 128 GB	US D 991 /month	US D 1,486 /month	US D 1,239 /month	US D 1,486 /month	US D 1,378 /month	US D 1,486 /month	US D 1,301 /month	US D 1,208 /month	US D 991 /month	US D 1,270 /month	US D 1,486 /month	US D 1,486 /month
		US D 2.0 65/hour	US D 3.0 96/hour	US D 2.5 81/hour	US D 3.0 96/hour	US D 2.8 71/hour	US D 3.0 96/hour	US D 2.7 11/hour	US D 2.5 17/hour	US D 2.0 65/hour	US D 2.6 50/hour	US D 3.1 00/hour	US D 3.1 00/hour

Specification													
Node type	CPU and memory	Mainland China	China (Hong Kong)	US (Silicon Valley)	Singapore (Singapore)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	India (Mumbai)	US (Virginia)	Japan (Tokyo)	Australia (Sydney)	UK (London)
polar.mysql.x8.4xlarge	32 cores	USD 1,982/month	USD 2,972/month	USD 2,477/month	USD 2,972/month	USD 2,756/month	USD 2,972/month	USD 2,601/month	USD 2,415/month	USD 1,982/month	USD 2,539/month	USD 2,972/month	USD 2,972/month
	256 GB	USD 4.129/hour	USD 6.192/hour	USD 5.161/hour	USD 6.192/hour	USD 5.742/hour	USD 6.192/hour	USD 5.419/hour	USD 5.031/hour	USD 4.129/hour	USD 5.290/hour	USD 6.200/hour	USD 6.200/hour
polar.mysql.x8.8xlarge	64 cores	USD 3,963/month	USD 5,944/month	USD 4,953/month	USD 5,944/month	USD 5,511/month	USD 5,944/month	USD 5,722/month	USD 5,313/month	USD 4,360/month	USD 5,586/month	USD 5,944/month	USD 5,944/month
	512 GB	USD 8.256/hour	USD 12.384/hour	USD 10.319/hour	USD 12.383/hour	USD 11.481/hour	USD 12.383/hour	USD 11.921/hour	USD 11.069/hour	USD 9.084/hour	USD 11.640/hour	USD 12.390/hour	USD 12.390/hour

Specification													
Node type	CPU and memory	Mainland China	China (Hong Kong)	US (Silicon Valley)	Singapore (Singapore)	Indonesia (Jakarta)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	India (Mumbai)	US (Virginia)	Japan (Tokyo)	Australia (Sydney)	UK (London)
polar.mysql.x8.12xlarge	88 cores 710 GB	US D 5,4 49/ month	US D 8,1 73/ month	US D 6,8 11/ month	US D 8,1 73/ month	US D 7,5 77/ month	US D 8,1 73/ month	US D 7,2 29/ month	US D 6,6 40/ month	US D 5,4 49/ month	US D 6,9 81/ month	US D 8,1 73/ month	US D 8,1 73/ month
		US D 11.352 /hour	US D 17.028 /hour	US D 14.190 /hour	US D 17.027 /hour	US D 15.786 /hour	US D 17.027 /hour	US D 15.061 /hour	US D 13.833 /hour	US D 11.352 /hour	US D 14.550 /hour	US D 17.030 /hour	US D 17.03 /hour

Storage pricing

The storage refers to the storage space that is used to store cluster data files, index files, log files, and temporary files. Log files include online logs and archived logs.

Note After you purchase a PolarDB cluster, the system automatically generates the files that are required for regular database operations. These files include the preceding files and occupy some storage space.

- Pay-as-you-go**

Storage resources are provisioned in a serverless architecture. Therefore, you do not need to specify the storage capacity when you create clusters. The storage capacity of the clusters is automatically increased when the amount of data increases. You are charged for only the used storage. On the **Overview** page in the PolarDB console, you can view the used storage.

- Mainland China: USD 0.00077/GB/hour
- China (Hong Kong) and regions outside China: USD 0.00085/GB/hour

Note The maximum storage capacity varies based on cluster specifications. If the used storage reaches 90% of the storage capacity, the system sends SMS messages and emails to you on a daily basis. To increase the maximum storage capacity, upgrade your cluster specifications. For more information, see [变更配置](#).

- Storage plans**

If you need to store a large amount of data, such as 1,000 GB of data or more, storage plans are more cost-effective than the pay-as-you-go billing method. Larger discounts are offered for the storage plans that provide higher storage capacities. For more information, see [Purchase a storage plan](#).

Storage capacity (GB)	Mainland China		Outside mainland China	
	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)
100	56	55 (about 1.7% off)	62	61 (about 1.6% off)
200	112	109 (about 2.7% off)	124	121 (about 2.4% off)
300	168	163 (about 3.0% off)	186	182 (about 2.2% off)
500	280	271 (about 3.2% off)	310	302 (about 2.6% off)
1,000	560	490 (12.5% off)	620	550 (about 11.3% off)
2,000	1,120	980 (12.5% off)	1,240	1,090 (about 12.1% off)
3,000	1,680	1,210 (about 28.0% off)	1,860	1,340 (about 28.0% off)
5,000	2,800	2,020 (about 28.0% off)	3,100	2,230 (about 28.1% off)
10,000	5,600	3,260 (about 41.8% off)	6,200	3,630 (about 41.5% off)
20,000	11,200	6,510 (about 41.9% off)	12,400	7,250 (about 41.5% off)
30,000	16,800	9,760 (about 42.0% off)	18,600	10,870 (about 41.5% off)

Storage capacity (GB)	Mainland China		Outside mainland China	
	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)
50,000	28,000	14,860 (about 47.0% off)	31,000	16,550 (about 46.6% off)
100,000	56,000	29,720 (about 47.0% off)	62,000	33,110 (about 46.6% off)

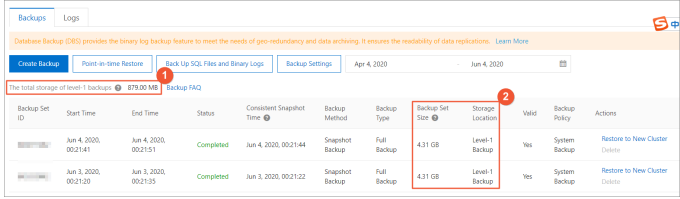
Data backup pricing

The backup and restoration features of PolarDB are free of charge. Backup files occupy some storage space. When you use the backup feature of PolarDB, you are charged based on the used storage space and the storage duration of backup files. The backup files include data backup files and log backup files. For more information, see [Back up data](#).

Pricing

Region	Level-1 backup	Level-2 backup	Log backup
Mainland China	USD 0.000464/GB/hour	USD 0.0000325/GB/hour	USD 0.0000325/GB/hour
Hong Kong (China) and regions outside China	USD 0.000650/GB/hour	USD 0.0000455/GB/hour	USD 0.0000455/GB/hour


Backup type	Free quota	Billing method

Backup type	Free quota	Billing method
Level-1 backups	<p>Used database storage space × 50%</p> <p>You can view the used database storage space of a cluster on the Overview page of the cluster in the PolarDB console.</p>	<p>Storage fee per hour = (Total physical storage of level-1 backups - Free quota) × Unit price per hour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can create level-1 backups free of charge within the free quota. Figure 1 shows the total physical storage of level-1 backups.  <p>For example, if the total physical storage of level-1 backups is 700 GB and the used database storage space is 1,000 GB, the storage fee per hour is USD 0.0928.</p> <p>The fee is calculated based on the following formula: $[700 \text{ GB} - (1,000 \text{ GB} \times 50\%)] \times \text{USD } 0.000464/\text{GB} = \text{USD } 0.0928$.</p>
Level-2 backups	None	<p>Storage fee per hour = Total physical storage of level-2 backups × Unit price per hour</p> <p>For example, if the total physical storage of level-2 backups is 1,000 GB, the storage fee per hour is USD 0.0325.</p> <p>The fee is calculated based on the following formula: $1,000 \text{ GB} \times \text{USD } 0.0000325/\text{GB} = \text{USD } 0.0325$.</p>
Log backups	100 GB	<p>Storage fee per hour = (Total physical storage of log backups - 100 GB) × Unit price per hour</p> <p>For example, if the total physical storage of log backups is 1,000 GB, the storage fee per hour is USD 0.02925.</p> <p>The fee is calculated based on the following formula: $(1,000 \text{ GB} - 100 \text{ GB}) \times \text{USD } 0.0000325/\text{GB} = \text{USD } 0.02925$.</p>

SQL Explorer pricing

You are charged based on the storage space that is occupied by audit logs.

- Mainland China: USD 0.0013/GB/hour.
- China (Hong Kong) and regions outside China: USD 0.0019/GB/hour.

 **Note** Audit logs are charged on only a pay-as-you-go basis.

GDN pricing

The GDN feature is free of charge. You are charged for only each PolarDB cluster that uses the GDN feature. For more information about the prices of PolarDB clusters, see [Specifications and pricing of compute nodes](#).

FAQ

- What is the price if I add a read-only node?

The price of a read-only node is the same as that of the primary node. For more information, see [Specifications and pricing of compute nodes](#).

- Is the storage capacity doubled after I add a read-only node?

No, the storage capacity is not doubled after you add a read-only node. PolarDB uses an architecture when computing is decoupled from storage. Read-only nodes that you purchase are used for computing. If you add read-only nodes to your cluster, the storage capacity of the cluster does not change.

Storage resources are provisioned in a serverless architecture. Therefore, you do not need to specify the storage capacity when you create clusters. The storage capacity of the clusters is automatically increased when the amount of data increases. You are charged for only the used storage. The maximum storage capacity for each cluster varies based on the cluster specifications. To increase the maximum storage capacity, upgrade your cluster specifications. For more information, see [Change the specifications of a cluster](#).

2.Storage plan pricing

The storage capacity of PolarDB is automatically scaled out or in based on the amount of the stored data. You do not need to manually specify the storage capacity. You are charged for only the storage that you use. We recommend that you purchase PolarDB storage plans if you require a large storage capacity to store a large amount of data. This reduces the storage costs.

Storage pricing

For more information about the storage pricing of PolarDB , see [Storage pricing](#).

Prices of storage plans and discounts

If you need to store a large amount of data, such as 1,000 GB of data or more, storage plans are more cost-effective than the pay-as-you-go billing method. Larger discounts are offered for the storage plans that provide higher storage capacities.

Storage capacity (GB)	Mainland China		Outside mainland China	
	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)
100	56	55 (about 1.7% off)	62	61 (about 1.6% off)
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Storage capacity (GB)	Mainland China		Outside mainland China	
	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)	Pay-as-you-go (USD/month)	Storage plan (USD/month)
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50,000	28,000	14,860 (about 47.0% off)	31,000	16,550 (about 46.6% off)
100,000	56,000	29,720 (about 47.0% off)	62,000	33,110 (about 46.6% off)

3. Renewal

You can extend the subscriptions of the cluster and storage plan that you purchased.

Pay-as-you-go clusters are billed based on the actual usage and never expire. You do not need to renew pay-as-you-go clusters. However, you must make sure that your account balance is sufficient.

Billing

For more information, see [Specifications and pricing](#).

Deduction date

- Auto renewal: Fees are first deducted at 08:00 on the ninth day before a subscription cluster expires. If the deduction fails, the system attempts to deduct fees once a day until fees are deducted or the expiration date arrives. You must make sure that your Alibaba Cloud account balance is sufficient. If your cluster is about to expire the next day, renew the cluster manually.
- Manual renewal: Pay manually if you want to renew a subscription cluster.

Related topics

- [Manually renew clusters](#)
- [Automatically renew the subscription of a cluster](#)


4. Configuration change fees

This topic describes how you are billed for changing the configurations of **pay-as-you-go** and **subscription** clusters.

Pay-as-you-go

You are charged for **pay-as-you-go** clusters by hour. After you change the configurations of a pay-as-you-go cluster, the cluster is charged based on the price of the new configurations on an hourly basis.

Subscription

Change type	Billing description
Upgrade specifications or add nodes	<p>Payment = Total fees of the new configurations for the remaining subscription period - Total fees of the original configurations for the remaining subscription period. Total fees of the new configurations for the remaining subscription period is calculated based on the following formula: $\text{Monthly price of the new configurations} / 30 / 24 \times \text{Remaining subscription period measured in hours}$. Total fees of the original configurations for the remaining subscription period is calculated based on the following formula: $\text{Monthly price of the original configurations} / 30 / 24 \times \text{Remaining subscription period measured in hours}$.</p> <p>For example, the monthly price of the new configurations is USD 14,400. The monthly price of the original configurations is USD 7,200. The remaining subscription period is 50 days. The payment is calculated based on the following formula: $(14,400 / 30 / 24 \times 50 \times 24) - (7,200 / 30 / 24 \times 50 \times 24) = \text{USD } 12,000$.</p>
Downgrade specifications or delete nodes	<p>Refund = Total fees of the original configurations for the remaining subscription period - Total fees of the new configurations for the remaining subscription period. Total fees of the original configurations for the remaining subscription period is calculated based on the following formula: $\text{Monthly price of the original configurations} / 30 / 24 \times \text{Remaining subscription period measured in hours}$. Total fees of the new configurations for the remaining subscription period is calculated based on the following formula: $\text{Monthly price of the new configurations} / 30 / 24 \times \text{Remaining subscription period measured in hours}$.</p> <p>For example, you subscribe to a cluster for three months during which you pay USD 3,500 for the cluster. If you use coupons, you pay USD 3,000 for the cluster. After you use the cluster for two months, the total fees of the original configurations for the remaining month become USD 1,000. The total fees of the new configurations for a month are USD 800. The refund is calculated based on the following formula: $1000 - 800 = \text{USD } 200$.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f7; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p> Note The system refunds fees for the downgraded configurations of a subscription cluster. However, the system does not refund fees for the entire cluster. If you need the refund for the entire cluster, Submit a ticket to apply for the refund. If your application is approved, your subscription cluster is frozen and will be deleted in 14 days.</p> </div>

FAQ

Why is my received refund less than the refund that I calculated for the downgraded configurations of the cluster?

Check whether the following events occurred before you downgraded the cluster configurations:

- You are offered discounts for the order of the original configurations. For example, if you purchase the cluster at the International site (alibabacloud.com) and the subscription period is one year or longer, you are offered a 15% discount. Assume that the original price of the cluster is USD 1,000 and you pay USD 850 for the cluster. If you downgrade the cluster configurations, USD 850 is used as the payment amount to calculate the refund of the downgrade.
- Assume that you use coupons for the order of the original configurations and you pay USD 500 for the order. If you downgrade the cluster configurations, USD 500 is used as the payment amount to calculate the refund of the downgrade.

Related documents

- Manual configuration change


You can manually upgrade or downgrade the configurations of a cluster. For more information, see [Change the configurations of a cluster](#) and [Add or remove read-only nodes](#).

- Automatic configuration change

You can use PolarDB for MySQL and the automatic scale-out and automatic scale-in features of Database Autonomy Service (DAS) to automatically change cluster configurations. For more information about the automatic scale-out and automatic scale-in features, see [Autonomy center](#). You can customize the trigger conditions for automatic scale-out and automatic scale-in based on the peak and off-peak hours of your business and the business frequency. When the trigger conditions are met, PolarDB for MySQL automatically upgrades or downgrades the cluster configurations by level.

5. Cluster expiration and overdue payments

An Apsara PolarDB cluster is locked after the cluster expires or has overdue payments. You can unlock the cluster before the cluster is released. To unlock a subscription cluster, you can renew the instance. To unlock a pay-as-you-go cluster, you can add funds to your account. This topic describes how to unlock expired and overdue clusters.

 **Warning** Important The system may send you notifications that you have overdue payments. When this occurs, please clear all overdue payments to avoid instances being released. Please note that your instances may be released at a system-selected time after the payment due date.

Rules for unlocking expired and overdue clusters

Cluster type	Cluster status	Solution
Subscription cluster	The cluster remains in the running state during the period of 1-15 days after expiration.	You can renew the cluster to prevent the cluster from being released after expiration. For more information, see Renewal .
	The cluster is switched to the locked state during the period of 16-30 days after expiration. You cannot connect to the locked cluster.	
	At 00:00 on the 31st day after expiration, the cluster is released and no data of the cluster is retained.	You cannot restore the cluster.
Pay-as-you-go cluster	All pay-as-you-go clusters for an account with an overdue payment are switched to the overdue state.	Add funds to your Alibaba Cloud account to restore the cluster immediately.
	The cluster remains in the running state during the period of 1-15 days after the payment is overdue.	
	The cluster is switched to the locked state in the period of 16-30 days after the payment is overdue. You cannot connect to the locked cluster.	
	At 00:00 on the 31st day after the payment is overdue, the cluster is released and no data of the cluster is retained.	You cannot restore the cluster.

Suggestions

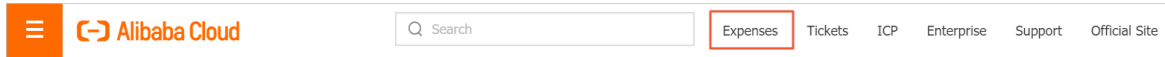
- To avoid possible service interruptions, before your subscription cluster expires, we recommend that you [manually renew](#) the cluster or enable [automatic renewal](#).
- Make sure that your account balance is sufficient for payments.

6. Consumption details

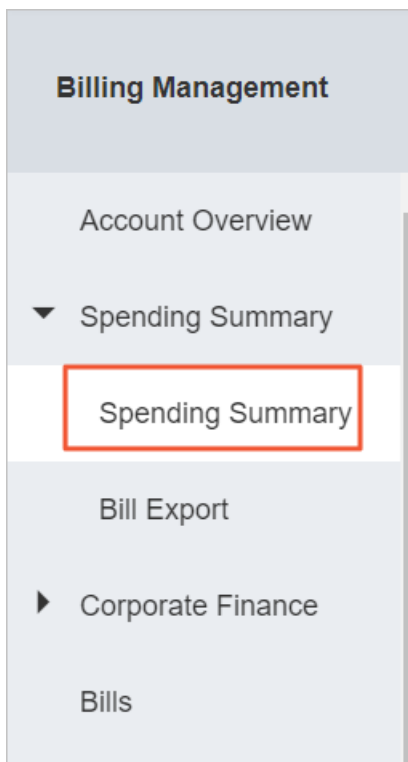
You can view the billing details of each ApsaraDB for PolarDB cluster in the console, including the fees of the storage, SQL explorer, and read-only nodes. This topic describes how to view your consumption details in the console.

Procedure

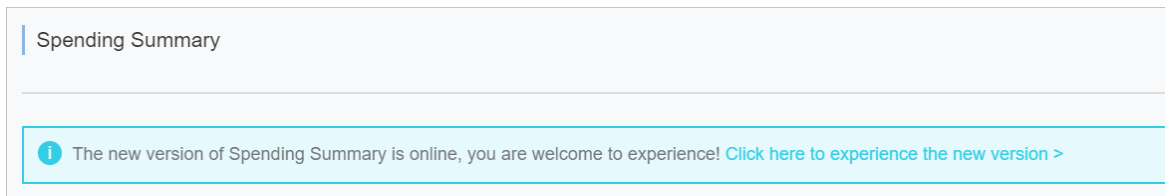
1. Log on [PolarDB console](#).
2. In the upper-right corner of the page, click **Expenses** to go to **Billing Management** page.



3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Spending Summary**.



4. On the **Spending Summary**, click [Click here to experience the new version](#).



5. On the **Bills** page, you can click **Overview**, **Bills**, and **Details** tabs to view the corresponding consumption and billing information.

