

# Server Load Balancer

Pricing

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Server Load Balancer supports the pay-by-traffic billing method.

## Billing items

Billing items differ by instance type and performance type, as shown in the following table:

Note: On the corresponding item, “—” represents no charges.

Instance type	Instance performance type	Billing item	
		Instance configuration fee	Traffic fee
Internet	Shared	Current configuration fee	Public traffic fee
	Guaranteed	Current configuration fee + performance specification fee	Public traffic fee
Intranet	Shared	—	—
	Guaranteed	Performance specification fee	—

## Billing

The cost is calculated as follows:

Total cost= instance configuration fee + public network traffic fee.

Public network traffic is the outbound traffic (downstream). Inbound traffic (upstream) is not included in the cost.

The traffic is billed on an hourly basis, and the fee is deducted in real time. Partial hours are billed as full hours.

The payment is due at the end of each month. Once the invoice is generated, the amount is charged to your default payment method.

## Pricing table

Region	Instance configuration fee (USD/Instance/Hour)	Traffic fee (USD/Gbps)
East China 1 (Hangzhou)/North China 2 (Beijing) / South China 1 (Shenzhen) / East China 2 (Shanghai) / North China 3 (Zhangjiakou)	0.003	0.125
North China 1 (Qingdao)	0.003	0.113
Hong Kong	0.009	0.156
US East 1 (Virginia)/US West 1 (Silicon Valley)	0.005	0.078
Singapore	0.006	0.117
Asia Pacific NE 1 (Japan)	0.009	0.12
Central Europe 1 (Frankfurt)	0.006	0.07
Middle East 1 (Dubai)	0.009	0.447
Asia Pacific SE 2 (Sydney)	0.006	0.13

The following are overdue payments policies:

If an instance payment becomes overdue, you can still use the service for another 15 days. You will receive an email that reminds you to make a payment and get services renewed. The service will not be affected if the payment is made within 15 days.

If you do not renew the service after the payment is overdue for 15 days, the service will be stopped. No fees are charged to the Server Load Balancer instance when the service is stopped. Instance configuration and related data will be reserved for another 15 days after the service is stopped.

If you recharge your delinquent account within 15 days after the service is stopped, the instance will be automatically restarted.

If you do not recharge your delinquent account within 15 days after the service is stopped,

the instance will be released.

An email reminder will be sent to you one day before the instance is released. Once the instance is released, the configuration data will be permanently deleted and cannot be restored.

Server Load Balancer provides a function that monitors the inbound and outbound traffic, number of connections, and more. You can view real-time monitoring data on the console.

You are charged for the network traffic consumed by the Server Load Balancer instance. However, monitoring data is different from billing data, which is caused by factors as described in the following table.

Factors	Monitoring data	Billing data
Calculation methods	<p>Monitoring data is collected every one minute by the Server Load Balancer system, and reported to the cloud monitoring system. Then, the cloud monitoring system calculates the average value of all collected data in each 15 minutes.</p> <p>The displayed network traffic data is the calculated average value.</p>	<p>Billing data is collected at the same granularity and the Server Load Balancer system reports the accumulated value in each hour to the billing system.</p> <p>The monitoring data is the calculated average value, but the billing data is the accumulation value. These two data sets are not comparable because they are calculated and generated differently.</p>
Latency	<p>Server Load Balancer provides real-time monitoring data. However, a short delay may inevitably occur in the data collection, calculation, and display process.</p> <p>Although this delay is almost insignificant, it can create a certain degree of discrepancy between the monitoring and billing data.</p>	<p>Billing data tolerates a maximum delay of three hours. For example, billing data generated between 01:00-02:00 is normally reported to the billing system at 03:00, but is allowed to be reported to the billing system at 05:00. Therefore, the billing data is different from the monitoring data.</p>
Purpose	<p>The purpose of monitoring is to help users observe if the instance is in abnormal conditions. If so, users can resolve the problem as soon as possible.</p>	<p>The purpose of billing is to generate bills. Monitoring data cannot be used as the billing data.</p>