

Cost Center

Best Practices

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Contents

1 Best Practices Overview.....	1
2 Cost Analysis.....	3
2.1 Viewing Multi-Dimensional Cost Breakdowns.....	3
2.2 Viewing Usage Analyses.....	5
3 Budget Management.....	7
3.1 Creating a Daily Budget to Monitor Pay-per-Use Expenditures.....	7
4 Cost Allocation.....	11
4.1 Allocating Costs By Cost Category.....	11
4.2 Defining Shared Costs and Allocating Them to Enterprise Projects.....	14
5 Cost Anomaly Detection.....	19
5.1 Analyzing Cost Anomalies.....	19

1 Best Practices Overview

This document describes common application scenarios of the Cost Center, offering solution details and operation guidance to help you maximize its utility.

Cost Center Best Practices

Table 1-1 Cost Center best practices

Category	Best Practice	Description
Cost analysis	Viewing Multi-Dimensional Cost Breakdowns	Uses the preconfigured "Multi-Dimensional MTD Costs" report as an example to describe how to drill down into cost data by multiple dimensions.
	Viewing Usage Analyses	Uses the preconfigured "Pay-Per-Use ECS Monthly Costs and Usage " report as an example to describe how to view usage analysis data of cloud service resources.
Budget management	Creating a Daily Budget to Monitor Pay-per-Use Expenditures	Uses the budget management function to monitor daily expenditures of pay-per-use resources and receive alerts when expenditures exceed or are about to exceed the budget.
Cost allocation	Allocating Costs by Cost Category	Uses the cost categorization function to customize multi-dimensional cost splitting rules and allocate costs as required.
	Defining Shared Costs and Allocating Them to Enterprise Projects	Uses Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) as an example to describe how to allocate shared costs to different enterprise projects.

Category	Best Practice	Description
Cost anomaly detection	Analyzing Cost Anomalies	Describes how to locate the causes after receiving a cost anomaly notification.

2 Cost Analysis

[2.1 Viewing Multi-Dimensional Cost Breakdowns](#)

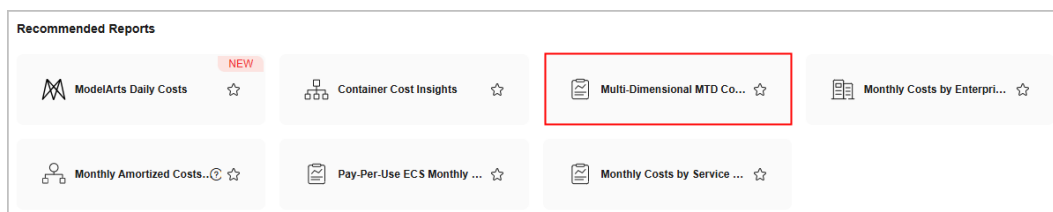
[2.2 Viewing Usage Analyses](#)

2.1 Viewing Multi-Dimensional Cost Breakdowns

Procedure

Step 1 Access the [Cost Analysis](#) page.

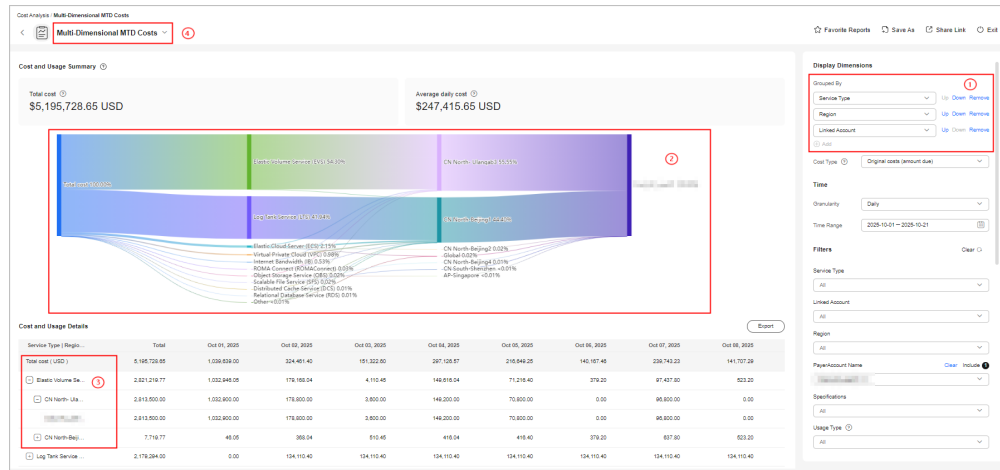
Step 2 Select the preconfigured report **Multi-Dimensional MTD Costs**.



NOTE

- The **Multi-Dimensional MTD Costs** report does not include forecasted costs.

Step 3 On the **Cost Analysis** page, select your query criteria. The cost data within the selected time range will be displayed in the specified dimension.



1. Adjust the display dimensions.
 - a. Click **Add** to include your desired dimensions. You can add up to three dimensions at a time.
 - b. Click **Up** or **Down** next to each dimension to change their display order. Note that the first dimension cannot be moved up, and the last one cannot be moved down.
 - c. Click **Remove** next to a dimension to delete it.

The following display dimensions are available: **Linked Account, Service Type, Enterprise Project, Cost Tags, Cost Categories, Region, and Billing Mode.**

NOTE


- The default display dimensions for multiple accounts are **Linked Account, Service Type, and Enterprise Project.**
 - The default display dimensions for a single account are **Service Type, Enterprise Project, and Region.**
2. View the cost Sankey diagram.

- a. By default, the MTD original costs are displayed. You can change the time range. This analysis report does not include forecasted costs.
- b. In the Sankey diagram, you can view your cost breakdowns and flows.
 - The branch width of each display dimension is equal to that of the total cost. Each branch represents the cost breakdown in a particular dimension.
 - The width of each branch represents costs incurred. The wider the branch, the higher the costs.
 - The flow of each branch reflects the cost breakdown in each display dimension.

NOTE

Up to 10 cost branches can be displayed for each dimension. The 10th branch and later branches are all displayed as **Other.**

3. View cost data in the table.

- a. Click  in the table to expand multi-dimensional cost data.
 - b. Click **Export** to export multi-dimensional cost data.
4. Switch cost analysis views.
- You can select another analysis view from the drop-down list. For example, you can switch among **Favorite Reports**, **Recommended Reports**, and **Recent Reports**.

Step 4 Click **Save As** in the right upper corner of the page to save the analyses as reports so that you can easily view cost analyses with the same filters.

----End

2.2 Viewing Usage Analyses

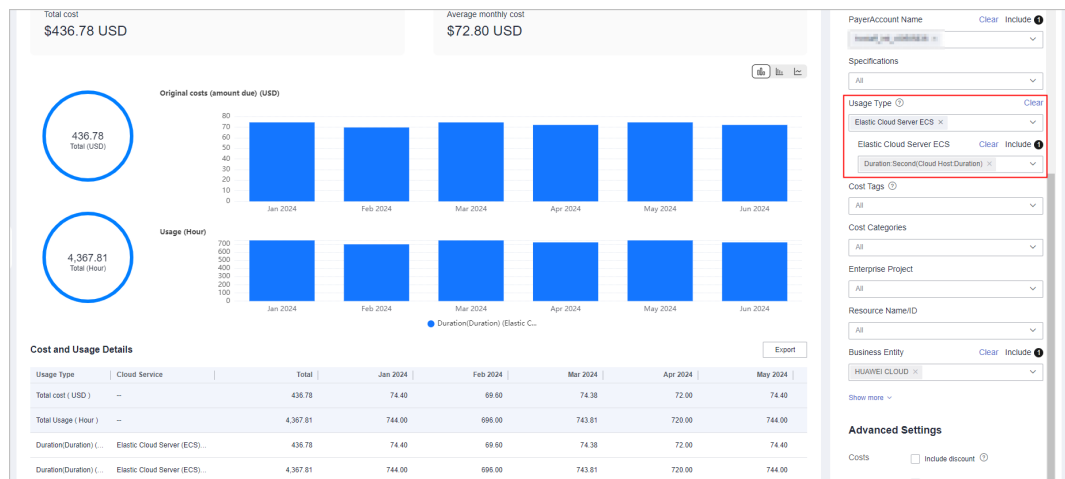
Step 1 Access the **Cost Analysis** page.

Step 2 Select the preconfigured **Pay-Per-Use ECS Monthly Costs and Usage** report.

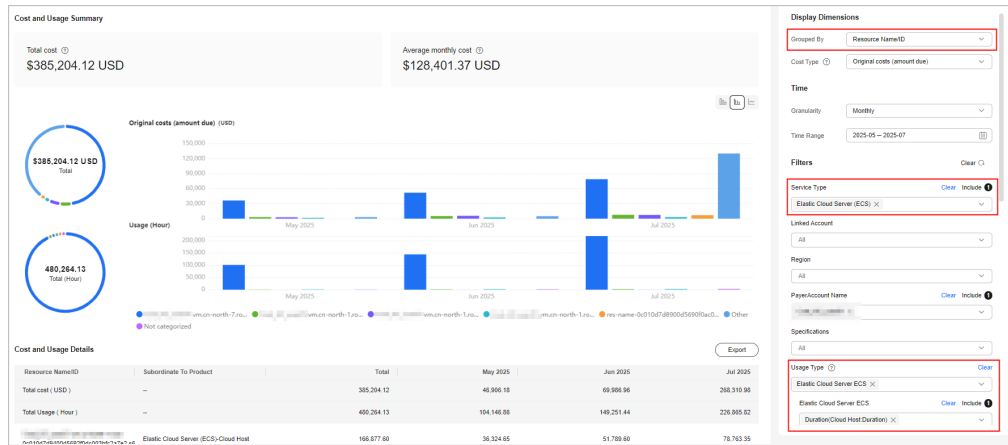
Step 3 In the report view, Cost Center by default displays the cost data with **Service Type** set to **Elastic Cloud Server (ECS)** and **Usage Type** set to **Elastic Cloud Server ECS - Duration**.

NOTE

You can only set a single usage type to analyze usage.



- To view the ECS usage data from another perspective, switch the display dimension. For example, if you want to view ECS usage analysis data by resource name/ID, set **Grouped By** to **Resource Name/ID**.



NOTE

1. By default, the current month's cost data is displayed. You can view monthly costs by **Resource Name/ID** from up to the last three months.
2. If you want to export and analyze historical cost data by resource name/ID from the last three months, choose **Cost Insights > Cost Details Export**. With this same search criteria, you can also export cost data of the last 38 months. For details, see [Exporting Cost Details](#).

----End

3 Budget Management

[3.1 Creating a Daily Budget to Monitor Pay-per-Use Expenditures](#)

3.1 Creating a Daily Budget to Monitor Pay-per-Use Expenditures

Background

Budget management is crucial to your use of the cloud. Effective budget management helps you control costs. You can configure cost and usage alert thresholds to gain visibility into your actual and predicted expenditures. With alerts configured, you can learn whether there are expenditure surprises in a timely manner.

Scenarios

It is easy to forget to shut down servers or delete pay-per-use resources that are no longer needed. This will result in unnecessary expenditures. To avoid this problem, you can enable budget management to configure a daily budget. This way, the specified recipients will receive alerts if any pay-per-use expenditures exceed the amount you have configured.

Prerequisites

Before you enable budget alerts, configure notification methods for **Cost Management** in Message Center.

SMS & Email Settings						
		Add Recipient		Remove Recipient		
Message Type	Email	SMS	System Notifica...	Group Chatbot	Recipient Name	Message Receiver Robot
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Account balance ⓘ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Account change ⓘ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Partner budget ⓘ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bill ⓘ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Invoice ⓘ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cost Management ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Procedure

- Step 1** Access the [Budgets](#) page.
- Step 2** Click **Create Budget**.
- Step 3** Choose **Custom Budget** > **Cost budget**, and click **Next**.
- Step 4** Configure budget details and click **Next**.
 - Basic budget information

Configure Budget Details [Learn more](#)

***Reset Period** Cost Center will reset your budgeting based on the reset period you select

Budget evaluation begins at 00:00 GMT+08:00 on the start date and will be reset to zero at 00:00 GMT+08:00 on each day moving forward

The reset period Daily is currently not supported for monthly or quarterly budgeted amount, forecasting-based budget alerts, or budget scope filtering by cost category

***Budget Duration** Cost Center will monitor your expenditures during the budget duration you select

***Start Time** Cost Center will begin to monitor your budget on the start date you select

***Budgeted Amount (USD)**

Average daily costs for the last 30 days: \$3.79 USD

- **Budget Name:** Enter a budget name, for example, **pay-per-use**.
- **Reset Period:** Set this parameter to **Daily** to monitor your pay-per-use expenditures on a daily basis.
- **Budget Duration:** Set this parameter to **Recurring** to start monitoring your pay-per-use expenditures on the day specified for **Start Time**.
- **Start Time:** Set this parameter to the current day (recommended).
- **Budgeted Amount:** Set this parameter to the estimated upper limit of daily costs. Suppose the unit price of an ECS with given specifications is \$1.23 USD, and 10 ECSs are required to work for about 8 hours a day. In this case, you can set the budgeted amount to \$100 USD or a bit more and set the alert threshold to a specific percentage of this amount.
- **Cost Scope:** Set **Billing Mode** to **Pay-per-use**. Set other parameters as required. If they are left blank, all of your costs will be monitored.



Choose the exact budget type you want to monitor. The budget information is updated every hour for original costs and every 24 hours for amortized costs.

Step 5 Set the alert threshold and specify the recipients, and click **Next**.

If you receive alerts while using the resources, you can ignore them. If you are not using the resources but are still billed and receive alerts, that means more resources are being used than were predicted. In this case, some devices may need to be shut down or the resources may have been accidentally not deleted. You are advised to immediately check the resource status or billing information.

Step 6 Confirm the budget information and click **Save**.

----End

Follow-up Operations

If the costs for the current day have reached the configured threshold, Cost Center will notify you of the budget overrun.

 CAUTION

There is a delay of one to two hours before a notification is sent out. By the time you receive an alert, the actual expenditure has already exceeded the alert threshold. You are advised to view the cost details in Cost Center as soon as possible.

4 Cost Allocation

4.1 Allocating Costs By Cost Category

4.2 Defining Shared Costs and Allocating Them to Enterprise Projects

4.1 Allocating Costs By Cost Category

You can use cost categories to group costs by linked account, service type, bill type, cost tag, or enterprise project, or other custom rules you defined.

Example Scenarios

You need to allocate costs among departments A, B, and C.

1. You can identify the responsible department for most of the costs by using the tags you attached to the specific resources. Suppose department A additionally deploys the CDN service, whose resources cannot be tagged, and all the departments share the Cloud Phone service.

As mentioned earlier, you can use the tag key **Group** and tag values **Department A**, **Department B**, and **Department C** to group most of your costs, as shown in the following figure.



2. You need to create cost categories for further cost allocation. Four hours after the creation, you can define cost splitting rules to split the shared cost across those departments.
 - Select **Custom** for **Allocation Method** to split the unallocated cost, with 50% allocated to Department A, 30% to Department B, and 20% to Department C.

- Select **Custom** for **Allocation Method** to split the shared cost, with 30% allocated to Department A, 30% to Department B, and 40% to Department C.

Step 1: Creating Cost Categories

Step 1 Access the [Cost Categories](#) page.

Step 2 Create cost categories and configure their basic rules by referring to [Example Scenarios](#).

Define Category Rules
You can define up to 20 rules for a cost category, and the rules will be applied in the sequence you set.
If you have used existing cost tags or enterprise projects for cost categorization, these existing rules are still recommended. [Learn more](#)

Rule 1 Inherited Value-Cost Tag ▲ ▼

Inherited Dimension Cost Tag ▼ Tag Key Group ▼

Rule 2 DepartmentA ▲ ▼

Rule Name DepartmentA

Only one logical operator can be used to associate a maximum of 5 conditions. If multiple operators are involved, use condition groups.

And ▼ Condition 1 Service Type ▼ Is ▼ Content Delivery Network (CDN) Selected 1/2▼ ⊖

+ Add Condition

Rule 3 SharedCosts ▲ ▼

Rule Name SharedCosts

Only one logical operator can be used to associate a maximum of 5 conditions. If multiple operators are involved, use condition groups.

And ▼ Condition 1 Service Type ▼ Is ▼ Cloud Phone CPH × Selected 1/2▼ ⊖

+ Add Condition

Step 3 Define cost splitting rules four hours after the creation, by referring to [Example Scenarios](#).

(Optional) Define Splitting Rules Include flexi-purchase coupons Include stored value cards Net Amortized Cost Export

Shared costs will be used as a source value you want to split. If you split original net costs (actual payment) and amortized net costs (amortized payment), you can view and export the results in the cost category details.

Rule 1

Source Value: Uncategorized MTD cost: \$10,000 Source or target value not available. [Learn more](#)

Target Value: Department A Department: Selected 3/3

Allocation Method: Proportionally Evenly Custom

The following table displays how your costs of \$10,000 are split by custom percentage. For details, access the cost category details page.

Target Value	Percentage	Associated Cost (USD)
Department A	50.00 %	\$5,000
Department B	30.00 %	\$3,000
Department C	20.00 %	\$2,000
Total	100.00 %	\$10,000

Rule 2

Source Value: Shared Cost MTD cost: \$12,251

Target Value: Department A Department: Selected 3/3

Allocation Method: Proportionally Evenly Custom

The following table displays how your costs of \$12,251 are split by custom percentage. For details, access the cost category details page.

Target Value	Percentage	Associated Cost (USD)
Department A	30.00 %	\$3,675
Department B	30.00 %	\$3,675
Department C	40.00 %	\$4,901
Total	100.00 %	\$12,251


----End

Step 2: Viewing Cost Details

Step 1 Access the [Cost Categories](#) page.

Step 2 Click the link to the name of a cost category to view the cost details.

Splitting Details You can click any amount link to explore further on the Cost Analysis page. Include flexi-purchase coupons Include stored value cards Net Amortized Cost Export



Item	Net Amortized Cost (USD)	Split Amount (USD)	Amount Allocated (USD)	Proportion
Total	2,453,674.20	0.00	2,453,674.20	100%
Department A	5.94	1,226,583.83	1,226,589.77	50%
Department B	0.00	736,100.48	736,100.48	30%
Department C	0.00	490,983.95	490,983.95	20%
Shared Cost Split source	1,251.51	-1,251.51	0.00	0%
Uncategorized Split source	2,452,416.75	-2,452,416.75	0.00	0%

In this figure, the net amortized cost is displayed for each proportion.

- **Net Amortized Cost:** the net amortized cost after costs are split based on defined rules
- **Split Amount:** the amount split from the shared cost. If the amount is negative, the corresponding cost is the split source.
- **Amount Allocated:** the amount actually allocated to each tag value. Amount Allocated = Net Amortized Cost + Split Amount
- **Proportion:** the percentage of costs that are allocated

You can interpret the split amount for each department in the following way:

- Department A

Net cost amortized by cost tag: \$5.94 USD

Split amount for allocated shared cost and unallocated cost: $30\% \times 1251.51 + 50\% \times 2452416.75 = \$1,226,583.828$ USD

Total amount allocated: $5.94 + 1,226,583.828 = \$1,226,589.768$ USD

- Department B

Net cost amortized by cost tag: \$0 USD

Split amount for allocated shared cost and unallocated cost: $30\% \times 1251.51 + 30\% \times 2452416.75 = \$736,100.478$ USD

Total amount allocated: $0 + 736,100.478 = \$736,100.478$ USD

- Department C

Net cost amortized by cost tag: \$0 USD

Split amount for allocated shared cost and unallocated cost: $40\% \times 1251.51 + 20\% \times 2452416.75 = \$490,983.954$ USD

Total amount allocated: $0 + 490,983.954 = \$490,983.954$ USD

- Shared cost and unallocated cost

If they have all been split to Department A, Department B, and Department C, then the amount allocated for each department is 0.

Step 3 View cost details by cost category.

Choose **Cost Details Export**. On the **Export to Local Directory** page, export the original or amortized cost details file (for example, *file name: %Account name %_AmortizedCostDetailByUsage_YYYY-MM*), and then you can view the cost details by cost category.

AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR
Usage	Usage	Usage	Usage	Package	Usage	List Pr	Origin	Coupons	EXPORT	EXPORT	Tag:Dev	Tag:Env	Tag:Gr	Cost Unit:CBCL
Traffic size	Byte	2.31E+12		0	0	1.98	1.98	0	0	0	mobile	alpha	yellowDus	HWCloud
Duration	Duration	SECOND	1814400	0	0	317.52	317.52	0	0	0	mobile	alpha	yellowDus	HWCloud
Duration	Duration	SECOND	820800	0	0	287.28	287.28	0	0	0	mobile	alpha	yellowDus	HWCloud
Duration	Duration	SECOND	72000	0	0	320	320	0	0	0	mobile	alpha	yellowDus	HWCloud
Duration	Duration	SECOND	1900800	0	0	47.52	47.52	0	0	0	mobile	alpha	yellowDus	HWCloud

----End

4.2 Defining Shared Costs and Allocating Them to Enterprise Projects

Example Scenarios

Suppose you assign cloud services to specific enterprise projects and manage costs by enterprise project. In this case, the enterprise projects are business units that you allocate your costs to, and each of them maps to a cost category rule you defined. When you create a cost category, you can use an existing enterprise project as a category rule.

A VPC is generally shared by multiple enterprise projects and its costs are regarded as shared costs. You can allocate the shared costs to enterprise projects based on the rules you defined so each enterprise project is accountable for its own costs.

Creating a Cost Category

Step 1 Access the [Cost Categories](#) page.

Step 2 Click **Create Cost Category**.

1. Configure basic information.

You can enter a cost category name (**shared resources** as an example) and set a look-back period for applying the cost category rules.

2. Define cost category rules.

a. Define rules for shared costs.

In this example, the rule name is **Shared Cost** and the condition is that the service type is Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

b. You can use an existing cost allocation method (**Enterprise Project** as an example) to quickly create cost category rules. In this example, since you have enterprise projects A, B, and C, the following rules will be created:

- Rule 1: Enterprise project A
- Rule 2: Enterprise project B
- Rule 3: Enterprise project C

c. Define uncategorized costs.

Costs that do not comply with any cost category rules are named **Uncategorized (default name)**.

Generally, if you have finished group costs by using cost category rules, you can treat uncategorized costs as shared costs.

Define Uncategorized Costs
Any costs that do not comply with the cost category rules are considered uncategorized costs. You can specify a name for the uncategorized costs so you can easily split them later.

Name

NOTE

Your cost management maturity rating is based on how thoroughly your costs are allocated. For details, see [Cost Assistant](#).

3. Split shared costs.

- a. Select a split source. In this example, **Source Value** is set to **shared cost**, which you specified when creating the cost category.
- b. Select split targets. In this example, **Target Value** is each of the enterprise projects you used when creating the cost category.

NOTE

You need to set the splitting rules for shared costs 4 hours after you inherit the existing cost allocation methods.

- c. Select an allocation method. In this example, the method **Evenly** is selected. You can also select **Custom** to allocate your costs based on a custom percentage for each target value. Then you will see how your costs of shared resources are split across your target values.

(Optional) Define Splitting Rules include flexi-purchase coupons include stored value cards Net Amortized Cost

Shared costs will be used as a source value you want to split. If you split original net costs (actual payment) and amortized net costs (amortized payment), you can view and export the results in the cost category details.

Rule 1

Source Value shared cost Source or target value not available. [Learn more](#)

Target Value Enterprise Project A Selected 3/3

Allocation Method Proportionally Evenly Custom

The following table displays how your costs of shared resources are split evenly. For details, access the cost category details page.

Target Value	Percentage	Associated Cost (USD)
Enterprise Project A	33.33 %	\$3,400.00
Enterprise Project B	33.33 %	\$3,400.00
Enterprise Project C	33.33 %	\$3,400.00
Total	100.00 %	\$10,200.00

- d. You can create multiple splitting rules for your use case. In this example, your uncategorized costs can be treated as shared costs and split to each enterprise project. You can follow the preceding steps to define splitting rules for uncategorized costs.

Step 3 Click **Create Cost Category**.

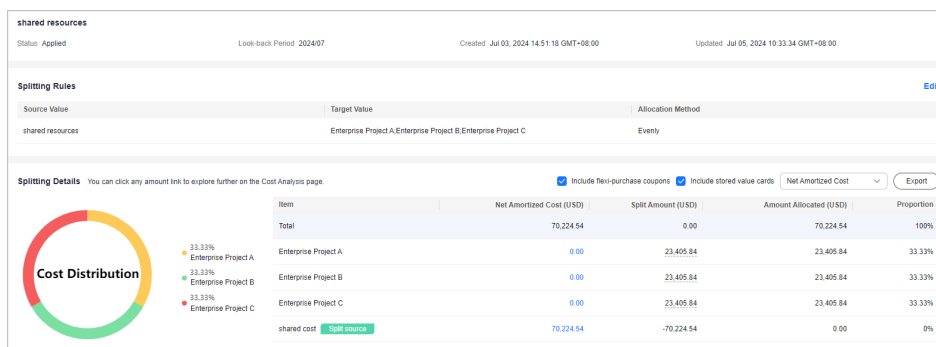
----End

Viewing Cost Breakdowns by Cost Category

Before you start, you must have created a cost category.

Step 1 Access the [Cost Categories](#) page.

Step 2 Click the cost category name to view the cost details.



The cost category details page provides an overview of your costs for each category value.

1. Basic information:

Table 4-1 Fields for basic information

Field	Description
Status	Status of the cost category rule.
Look-back Period	Period during which a cost category rule is applied.
Created	Time when the cost category rule was created.
Updated	Time when the cost category rule was last updated.

2. Splitting rules for shared costs

Table 4-2 Fields for splitting rules

Field	Description
Source Value	The shared costs you want to split. There are two types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs that have been categorized but have not met the splitting requirements, for example, the costs of the default enterprise project Costs that are not captured by your cost category rules
Target Value	The cost category values you want to split your costs across

Field	Description
Allocation Method	<p>How you want your shared costs split among your targets. You can choose from the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportionally: Costs are allocated across your targets based on the proportional weighted cost of each target. For example, if the value of target B is \$800 USD and the value of target C is \$200 USD, the ratio of target B to target C is 4:1. In this case, 80% of the source value will be allocated to target B and 20% to target C. - Evenly: Costs are allocated evenly across all targets. For example, if there are two targets (A and B), then 50% of the costs will be allocated to target A and 50% to target B. - Custom: Costs are allocated across your targets based on a custom percentage for each target. The percentages must add up to 100%.

3. Splitting details

Table 4-3 Fields for splitting details

Field	Description
Item	Rules you defined for the cost category.
Net Amortized Cost	Net amortized cost after the cost splitting rules are applied. You can change the cost type in the upper right corner. In this example, Net Amortized Cost is chosen.
Split Amount	The amount of the split source. If the amount is negative, the costs will be allocated to the split targets. If an item is not a split source or a split target, 0 will be displayed.
Amount Allocated	The amount actually allocated to each cost category. Amount Allocated = Net Amortized Cost + Split Amount
Proportion	The percentage of costs that are allocated. You can see your cost breakdowns by proportion.

----End

5 Cost Anomaly Detection

5.1 Analyzing Cost Anomalies

5.1 Analyzing Cost Anomalies

Cloud costs are variable and cloud resources are scalable. After enterprises migrate their services to Huawei Cloud, one of the challenges they face is how to monitor unexpected expenditure spikes. Cost Center provides Cost Anomaly Detection to help you identify cost anomalies in a timely manner and analyze and track these anomalies when they occur.

Introduction to Cost Anomaly Detection

Cost Anomaly Detection uses machine learning to establish a specific expenditure model for you based on your historical pay-per-use and yearly/monthly expenditures. This function helps identify cases and root causes for cost surprises by comparing them to forecasted amounts. For details about cost anomaly detection rules, see [Detection Rules](#).

After you create alert notifications for monitors of a specific type (such as all services, linked accounts, cost tags, cost categories, or enterprise projects), Cost Center will notify the designated recipients of the cost anomalies whose impact has exceeded the specified threshold at a scheduled time.

You can view all cost anomalies associated with a monitor and analyze the potential causes of anomalies. You are advised to provide feedback on cost anomaly detection to help improve your consumption model and identify possible anomalies more accurately.

Example Scenarios

After receiving an email about cost anomalies, you may want to identify possible causes and do further analysis.

Step 1: Viewing Anomaly History

Suppose you have received a cost anomaly notification and are redirected to the cost anomaly detection page.

 NOTE

1. After a global monitor is automatically created, you will receive a notification from Cost Center. This notification is not a cost anomaly alert.
2. Cost Anomaly Detection is free of charge.

Step 1 Check your email for cost anomaly notifications.

Step 2 In the email, click **View Details** in the **Operation** column. You will be redirected to the **Cost Anomaly Details** page in Cost Center.

Detection Date	First Occurred	Duration (Day)	Severity	Cost Anomalies	Monitor Name	Cloud Service	Account	Cost Impacted (CNY)	Next Step
2024-12-03	2024-12-02	1	Critical	Pay-per-Use	Cost Tags	Elastic Volume Service	[Redacted]	8.16	View Details

Step 3 View cost anomaly details. As shown in the following figure, a cost anomaly in a yearly/monthly subscription was generated on December 3, 2024. The cost impact was \$8.16 USD over 30 days, and the service type involved is EVS.

On the **Cost Anomaly Details** page, you can see the basic information and potential causes of the cost anomaly.

Cost Anomaly Details ✕

Detection Summary [View Cost Analysis](#)

● Critical

Severity

Yearly/Monthly

Billing Mode

\$8.16USD

Cost Impact

Dec 02, 2024-Dec 31, 2024

Anomaly Window

Cost Tags

● Ongoing

Possible Causes

Ranking	Account	Service Type	Resource Type	Bill Type	Region	Specifications	Usage Type	Operation
No.1	[Redacted]	Elastic Volume Serv...	Elastic Volum...	Expendit...	[Redacted]	ESSD	--	View Cost Analy...
No.2	[Redacted]	Elastic Volume Serv...	Elastic Volum...	Expendit...	[Redacted]	ESSD	--	View Cost Analy...

Feedback

Detection Assessment I was not aware of this anomaly It was a false positive I already knew about this anomaly

Reasons Unforeseen usage Resource packages expired Resource package usage exceeded Commercial discounts changed Other reasons

----End

Step 2: Analyzing Causes of Cost Anomalies

Step 1 Under **Possible Causes**, do preliminary analysis. For example, if you have renewed the yearly/monthly subscription in question, the cost increase is considered a normal business result, and you can confirm that it was a false positive. Your feedback will help improve the anomaly detection model.

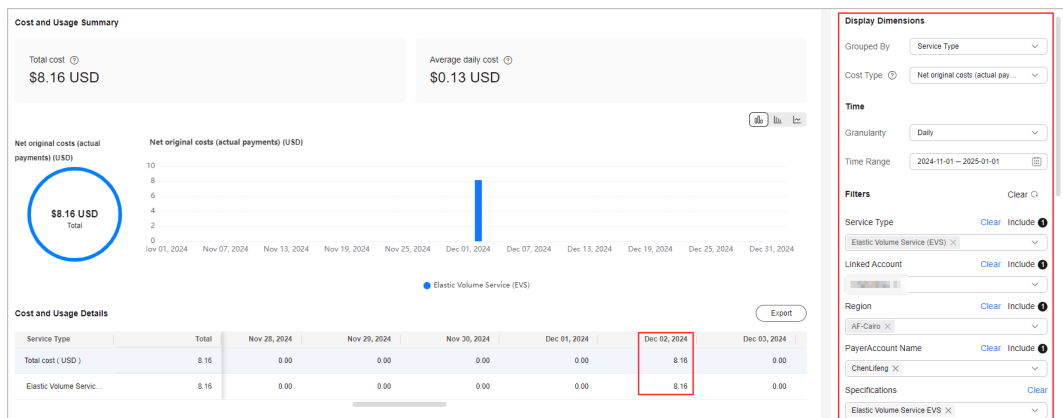
Feedback

Detection Assessment I was not aware of this anomaly It was a false positive I already knew about this anomaly

Step 2 Further analyze the anomaly. If you think you are not aware of the increase, you are advised to click **View Cost Analysis** in the **Operation** column for further analysis.

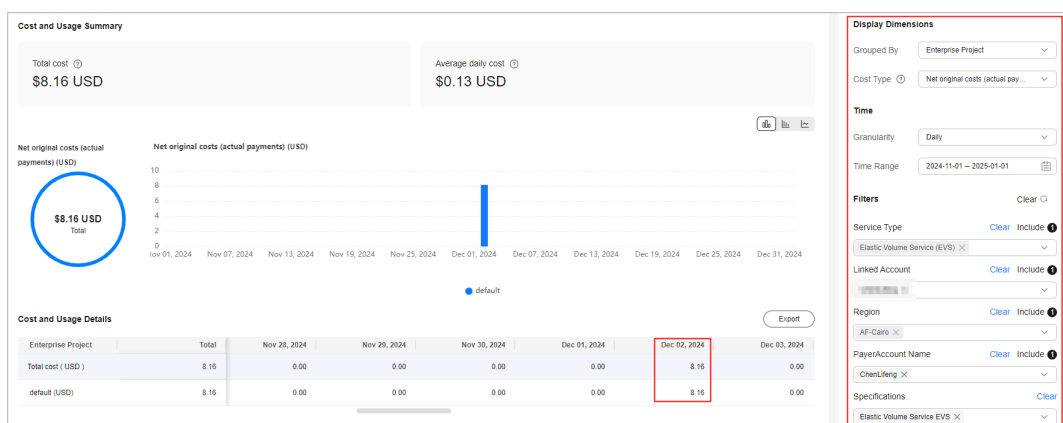
Possible Causes								
Ranking	Account	Service Type	Resource Type	Bill Type	Region	Specifications	Usage Type	Operation
No.1		Elastic Volum...	Volume	Expenditure-...	AF-Cairo	GPSSD	--	View Cost Anal...
No.2		Elastic Volum...	Volume	Expenditure-...	AF-Cairo	SAS	--	View Cost Anal...

Step 3 Determine whether the unforeseen anomaly is accurate. In this example, a new purchase order line was generated for EVS on December 2, 2024, costing \$8.16 USD. You need to check whether the new purchase was an anomaly or not.



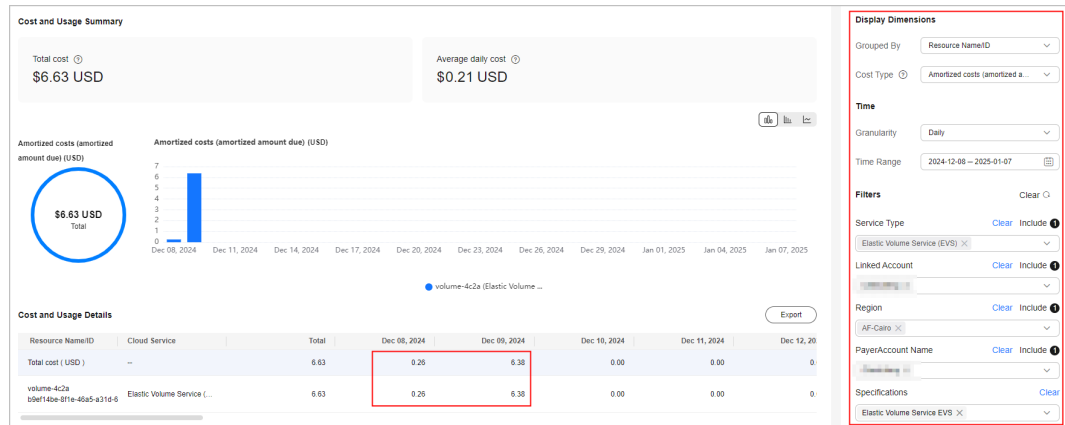
Step 4 Analyze potential causes of the anomaly from a specific perspective. For example, if you want to analyze the source of the anomaly from the business perspective, you can select **Enterprise Project**, **Cost Tag**, or **Cost Category** to group the costs.

As shown in the following figure, the EVS cost (\$8.16 USD) generated on December 2, 2024 was assigned to the **default** enterprise project.



Step 5 Set **Grouped By** to **Resource Name/ID** to identify the resources that have generated expenditures.

As shown in the following figure, the costs of EVS **volume-4c2a b9ef14be-8f1e-46a5-a31d-6c5196082937** purchased on December 8, 2024 and December 9, 2024 were \$0.26 USD and \$6.38 USD, respectively.



----End