

Log Tank Service

Billing

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1 Billing Description

This document describes the billing modes, billing items, renewals, and arrears of Log Tank Service (LTS).

NOTE

For pricing details, go to [Price Calculator](#).

- **Billing mode**

LTS supports pay-per-use billing, which is a postpaid mode. You are charged based on the actual usage duration. For details, see [Overview](#).

- **Billing items**

The billing items of LTS include the log read/write traffic, log index traffic, log storage volume (standard and cold), and log transfer traffic (basic and advanced). For details about the billing factors and formulas for each billing item, see [Billing Items](#).

For more information about the billing samples in different scenarios and the billing process for each billing item in different billing modes, see [Billing Examples](#).

- **Bills**

You can choose **Billing Center** > **Billing** to check the LTS transactions and bills. For details, see [Bills](#).

- **Arrears**

Your account goes into arrears when the balance cannot cover the bill you need to pay. To continue using your cloud services, top up your account in time. For details, see [Arrears](#).

- **Stopping billing**

When LTS stops reporting logs, billing on traffic (log read/write traffic and log index traffic) will stop. Billing on log storage volume will not stop until all stored logs are aged. For details, see [Stopping Billing](#).

- **Cost management**

LTS costs include costs of ownership and O&M. Optimize costs in terms of cost collection, resource optimization, upgrade, cost saving awareness, and automatic O&M. For details, see [Cost Management](#).

2 Billing Modes

2.1 Overview

Cloud service logs adopt pay-per-use billing. You are charged based on the actual read/write traffic, index traffic, storage volume, and transfer traffic of cloud service logs.

This allows you to adjust resource usage easily. You neither need to prepare for resources in advance, nor end up with excessive or insufficient preset resources.

2.2 Pay-per-Use

Pay-per-use is a billing mode in which you pay after using the service. This mode is recommended if you do not need any prepayment or long-term commitment. This section describes the billing rules for pay-per-use LTS.

Application Scenarios

LTS collects logs for unified management, and displays them on the LTS console in an intuitive and orderly manner. You can transfer logs for long-term storage.

Billing Items

You are charged based on the actual read/write traffic, index traffic, storage volume, and transfer traffic of logs.

Table 2-1 Billing items

Billing Item	Description
Log read/write traffic	Log transmission traffic.
Log index traffic	Log search depends on indexes. Full-text index is enabled by default.

Billing Item	Description
Log storage volume	Includes standard and cold storage volume.
Log transfer	Includes the basic and advanced log transfer traffic.

Billing Cycle

In pay-per-use mode, LTS resources are billed by hour. Fees are settled on the hour (UTC+8). Once settlement is complete, a new billing cycle starts.

For example, if log reporting starts at 8:45:30 and then stops at 9:45:30, CDRs will be reported in two billing cycles: 8:00:00–8:59:59 and 9:00:00–9:59:59. (If the free quota does not exceed 500 MB/month, no CDR is reported.)

Billing Modes

Cloud service logs adopt pay-per-use billing. Fees are settled based on the actual usage of each billing item. You can use the service first and pay for it. A certain free quota is provided monthly.

NOTE

The free quota is provided based on the Huawei account level and can be shared by all LTS log groups under the account.

Impact of Arrears

Arrears alert

The system will deduct fees for pay-per-use resources at the end of each billing cycle. You will be notified by email, SMS, or internal messages when your account is in arrears.

Impact of arrears

After the account is in arrears, logs cannot be reported and LTS is unavailable.

NOTE

For details, see [Topping Up an Account](#).

3 Billing Items

Description

As shown in [Figure 3-1](#), the billing items of LTS include the log read/write traffic, log index traffic, log storage volume, and basic and advanced log transfer traffic. For details, see [Table 3-1](#).

Figure 3-1 Billing items

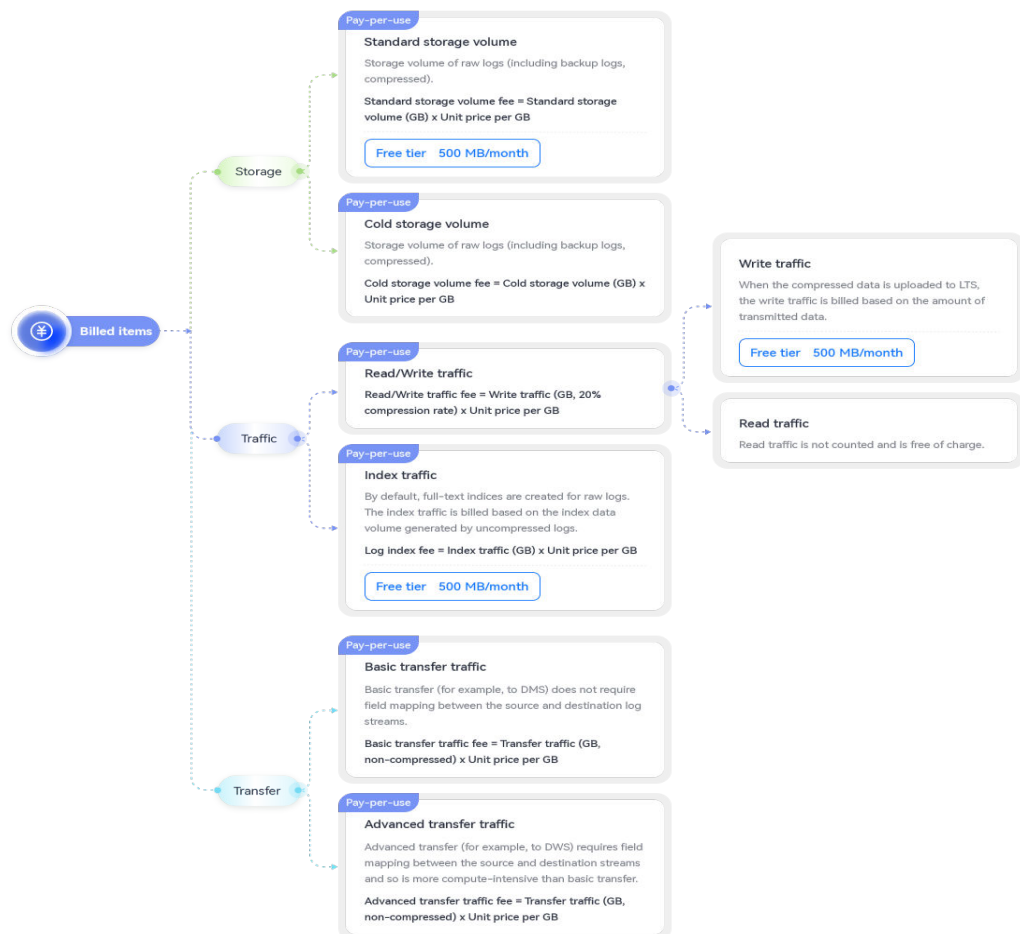


Table 3-1 Billing items

Category	Item	Description	Billing Mode	Free Quota
Storage	Standard storage volume	Log storage volume of raw logs (including backup logs; compressed). If 10 GB raw logs are uploaded, the storage volume of raw logs (including backup logs; compressed) is 10 GB.	Pay-per-use: Standard storage volume fee = Standard storage volume (GB) x Unit price per GB	500 MB/month
	Cold storage volume	Log storage volume of raw logs (including backup logs; compressed). If 10 GB raw logs are uploaded, the storage volume of raw logs (including backup logs; compressed) is 10 GB.	Pay-per-use: Cold storage volume fee = Cold storage volume (GB) x Unit price per GB	None
Traffic	Log read/write traffic	Includes write traffic and read traffic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Write traffic: When the compressed data is uploaded to LTS, the write traffic is billed based on the amount of transmitted data. For example, if 5 GB data is uploaded to LTS, 1 GB write traffic (compression rate: 20%) will be generated. ● Read traffic: Read traffic is not counted and is free of charge. 	Pay-per-use: Read and write traffic fee = Write traffic (GB, 20% compression rate) x Unit price per GB	500 MB/month

Category	Item	Description	Billing Mode	Free Quota
	Log index traffic	<p>Details are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By default, full-text indexes are created for raw logs. The index traffic is billed based on the index data volume generated by uncompressed logs. • Index traffic is billed at a time when data is written, that is, full-text index traffic. • For a field for which both a full-text index and a field index are constructed, index traffic is billed only once, that is, full-text index traffic. • When the full-text index is disabled and only the field index is enabled, fields of long and float types are not counted in the index traffic. The index traffic occupied by each field value is 8 bytes. If the type is string, the log field name (Key) and field value (Value) are stored as the text type, and the field name and value are included in the index traffic. Field indexes can be used to reduce index traffic fees. <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If an index (string type) is set for the request_uri field and the field value is /request/path, both request_uri and /request/path are counted in the index traffic. 2. If an index (long type) is set for the status field and the field value is 400, status is not counted in the index traffic. The index traffic of 400 is 8 bytes. 	<p>Pay-per-use: Log index fee = Index traffic (GB) x Unit price per GB</p>	500 MB/month

Category	Item	Description	Billing Mode	Free Quota
		<p>NOTE This function is now under internal testing by some users. It will be available soon for all users.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If 10 GB raw logs are written and the full-text index is enabled, the 10 GB index traffic is billed. • For example, if 10 GB raw logs are written and the index for two fields is enabled, the data volume is 5 GB, and the 5 GB index traffic is billed. • If 10 GB raw logs are written and the index for two fields is enabled, the 10 GB index traffic is billed. 		
Transfer		<p>The open beta test (OBT) of the log transfer function is about to end. From April 30 to June 30, 2024, charging for this function will be gradually enabled in each region.</p> <p>The transfer fee covers only traffic for transferring custom log fields and does not cover that for transferring built-in reserved fields of LTS.</p> <p>Log sample: The raw log is 192.168.0.1 200 190 /check.</p> <p>After being structured, the log becomes {"ip":"192.168.0.1","status":200,"cost_time":190,"url":"/check"}. The following uses this sample to describe how traffic is calculated.</p>		

Category	Item	Description	Billing Mode	Free Quota
	Basic log transfer traffic	<p>Basic log transfer includes transferring logs in raw or JSON format to Object Storage Service (OBS), and transferring logs to Distributed Message Service (DMS) and Data Ingestion Service (DIS). It does not require field mapping between the source log stream and the transfer destination, consuming less computing power than advanced log transfer.</p> <p>Basic transfer traffic includes the traffic for transferring non-compressed data. Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you transfer the raw log to DMS, LTS collects statistics on the size of the log (non-compressed). The transfer traffic is $\text{length}("192.168.0.1200190/check") = 26$ bytes. • If you transfer the structured log to DMS, LTS collects the size of the keys and values (non-compressed) in the log. Each number is counted as 8 bytes. Therefore, the transfer traffic is $\text{length}("ip") + \text{length}("192.168.0.1") + \text{length}("status") + 8 + \text{length}("cost_time") + 8 + \text{length}("url") + \text{length}("/check") = 2 + 11 + 6 + 8 + 9 + 8 + 3 + 6 = 53$ bytes. 	Pay-per-use: Basic transfer traffic fee = Transfer traffic (GB, non-compressed) x Unit price per GB	None

Category	Item	Description	Billing Mode	Free Quota
	Advanced log transfer traffic	<p>Advanced log transfer includes transferring logs in ORC format to OBS, and transferring logs to Data Warehouse Service (DWS) and Data Lake Insight (DLI). It requires field mapping between the source log stream and the transfer destination, consuming more computing power than basic log transfer.</p> <p>Advanced transfer traffic includes the traffic for transferring non-compressed data. Example: If you transfer the ip, status, cost_time, and url fields in the log to DWS, LTS collects the size (non-compressed) of each field value. Each number is counted as 8 bytes. Therefore, the transfer traffic is $\text{length}("192.168.0.1") + 8 + 8 + \text{length}("/\text{check}") = 11 + 8 + 8 + 6 = 33$ bytes.</p>	Pay-per-use: Advanced transfer traffic fee = Transfer traffic (GB, non-compressed) x Unit price per GB	None

 NOTE

To avoid extra expenses, you can configure log collection to stop when the quota runs out on the **Configuration Center** page. For details, see [Configuration Center](#).

Billing Examples

The full-text index application scenario is used as an example.

NOTICE

The prices mentioned in the figure are only for reference. For details, see [Price Calculator](#).

Assume that you have a server generating 100 GB raw logs every day, full-text index is enabled, and logs are retained for 30 days (the earliest logs are deleted first). After you enable intelligent cold storage, data is stored in the standard storage tier for seven days. Therefore, the cold storage duration is 23 days (30 - 7). For details, see the following table.

Table 3-2 Billing details (full-text index)

Item	Description	Usage	Unit Price	Monthly Billing
Read/Write traffic	Daily read/write traffic: 100 GB/5 (compression rate) = 20 GB. Accumulated read and write traffic for 30 days: 20 GB x 30 = 600 GB.	600 GB	\$0.05 USD/GB	(600 GB – 500 MB/1,024) x 0.05 = \$29.98 USD
Index traffic	100 GB x 30 = 3,000 GB	3,000 GB	\$0.08 USD/GB	(3,000 GB – 500 MB free quota/1,024) x 0.08 = \$239.96 USD
Standard storage	Standard storage volume = 100 GB/day x 7 days = 700 GB	700 GB	\$0.000125 USD/GB-hour	(700 GB – 500 MB free quota/1,024) x 0.000125 x 24 hours x 30 days = \$62.96 USD
Cold storage	Cold storage volume = 100 GB/day x 23 days = 2,300 GB	2,300 GB	\$0.00003993 USD/GB-hour	2,300 GB x 0.0003993 x 24 hours x 30 days = ¥66.12
Basic log transfer traffic	Basic log transfer traffic: 100 GB/day x 30 days = 3,000 GB	3,000 GB	\$0.0125 USD/GB	3,000 GB x \$0.0125 USD = \$37.5 USD
Advanced log transfer traffic	Advanced log transfer traffic: 100 GB/day x 30 days = 3,000 GB	3,000 GB	\$0.05 USD/GB	3,000 GB x \$0.05 USD = \$150 USD

4 Billing Examples

Billing Scenario 1: Free of Charge

LTS provides a free quota of 500 MB/month.

Assume that you have one server that generates 10 MB raw logs per day, full-text index is enabled, intelligent cold storage is disabled, and standard storage is enabled (logs are stored for seven days and the earliest logs are deleted first). After using LTS for 30 days, the billing details are as follows.

NOTICE

The prices in the table are only examples. The actual prices are subject to those in [Price Calculator](#).

Table 4-1 Billing details (free of charge)

Billing Item	Description	Usage	Monthly Billing
Read/Write traffic	Daily read/write traffic: 10 MB/5 (compression rate) = 2 MB. Accumulated read/write traffic for 30 days: 30 x 2 MB = 60 MB.	60 MB	Free
Index traffic	Accumulated index traffic for 30 days: 10 MB x 30 = 300 MB	300 MB	Free
Standard storage volume	7 x 10 MB = 70 MB	70 MB	Free

Billing Scenario 2: Disabling Full-Text Index and Enabling the Index Field

Assume that you have one server that generates 100 GB raw logs per day, logs are written to LTS, full-text index is disabled, and the index for five fields is enabled. The data volume of these five fields is 50 GB.

If standard storage of 30 days is enabled (logs are retained for 30 days and the earliest logs are deleted first), and intelligent cold storage is disabled, after using LTS for 30 days, the billing details are as follows.

NOTICE

Unit prices in this example are used for reference only, and the calculated prices are estimated prices. As unit prices may change from time to time, the calculated prices may differ from actual prices. For details, see the data released on the Huawei Cloud official website. For price details, see [Price Calculator](#).

Table 4-2 Billing details (disabling full-text index and enabling the index field)

Billing Item	Description	Usage	Unit Price	Monthly Billing
Read/Write traffic	Daily read/write traffic: 100 GB/5 (compression rate) = 20 GB. Accumulated read and write traffic for 30 days: 20 GB x 30 = 600 GB.	600 GB	\$0.05 USD/GB	(600 GB - 500 MB/1,024) x 0.05 = \$29.98 USD
Index traffic	50 GB x 30 = 1,500 GB	1,500 GB	\$0.08 USD/GB	(1,500 GB - 500 MB free quota/1,024) x 0.08 = \$119.96 USD
Standard storage volume	100 GB/day x 30 days = 3,000 GB	3,000 GB	\$0.000125 USD/GB-hour	(3,000 GB - 500 MB free quota/1,024) x 0.000125 x 24 hours x 30 days = \$269.96 USD

5 Bills

You can view the bill of a resource in the **Billing** section of Billing Center to learn about its usage and billing information in a certain period.

Bill Reporting Period

The usage of pay-per-use resources is reported to the billing system at a fixed interval for settlement. LTS reports service detail records (SDRs) every hour, collects statistics on the usage of all LTS resources by hour, and settles fees based on the usage.


Viewing Bills of a Specific Resource


NOTE

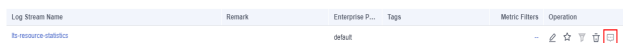
The function of reporting SDRs by log stream is in Friendly User Test (FUT). You can [submit a service ticket](#) to enable this function. In the second half of 2023, the LTS SDR reporting, which is now based on enterprise projects, will be specific to log streams.




Example 1 (LTS): Query a bill by enterprise project ID, and the enterprise project ID is the same as the resource ID reported in the bill.

Step 1 Log in to the LTS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Log Management**. Click  of the desired log group name.

Step 3 Click  in the **Operation** column of a log stream. On the **Log Stream Details** page that is displayed, copy the enterprise project name.



Log Stream Name	Remark	Enterprise P...	Tags	Metric Filters	Operation
ts-resource-00000000		default			  


Step 4 On the top menu bar of the console, choose **Enterprise > Project Management**. The project management page is displayed.

Step 5 Locate the enterprise project bound to the log stream in **3**, click the enterprise project name to go to the details page, and copy the enterprise project ID.



Name	ts-resource-00000000	ID	ae00e917-1a5-2e602ec4c008
Status	 Disabled	Created	Jul 27, 2023 15:23:59 GMT+08:00
Project Type	ts-resource-00000000	Modified	Jul 27, 2023 15:26:51 GMT+08:00
Description	-		

Step 6 On the top menu bar of the console, choose **Billing & Costs > Bills**.

Step 7 In the navigation pane, choose **Billing > Expenditure Details**. Select **Resource ID** as the filter condition, enter the resource ID copied in step 5, and click  to search for the bill of the resource.


----End

Example 2 (LTS): Query a bill by log stream ID.

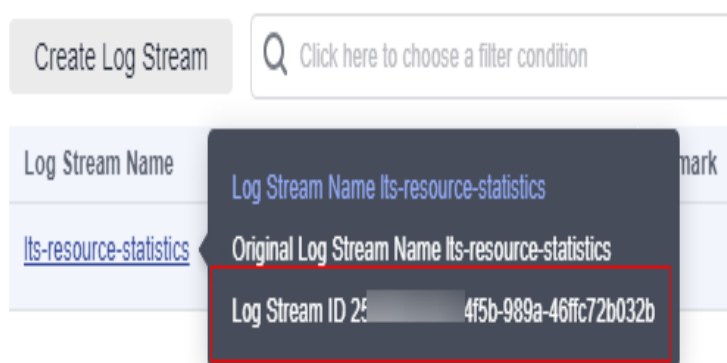
 **NOTE**

The function of reporting SDRs by log stream is in Friendly User Test (FUT). You can [submit a service ticket](#) to enable this function.


Step 1 Log in to the LTS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Log Management**. Click  of the desired log group name.

Step 3 Move the cursor to the log stream name and copy the log stream ID.



Step 4 On the top menu bar, choose **Billing & Costs > Bills**. The **Bills** page is displayed.

Step 5 In the navigation pane, choose **Billing > Expenditure Details**. Select **Resource ID** as the filter condition, enter the log stream ID copied in step 3, and click  to search for the bill of the resource.

----End

Example: Viewing and Checking Resource Usage Through Transactions and Detailed Bills

 **NOTE**

The prices mentioned in the following are only for reference. For details, see [Price Calculator](#).

- LTS transaction bills

LTS is billed by hour. You can check whether the billing cycle in the transaction bill is consistent with the actual billing cycle. For details, see [Table 5-1](#).

Table 5-1 LTS transaction bills

Product type	Log Tank Service (LTS)
Product	LTS
Billing mode	Pay-per-use
Expenditure time	The billing system generates a transaction bill to collect statistics on the total log storage space used in the billing cycle of 16:00:00 (GMT+08:00) on July 11, 2023 to 17:00:00 (GMT+08:00) on July 11, 2023.
List price	List price = Log storage volume (GB) x Unit price per GB You can query the unit price in the price calculator . In this example, if the usage (pricing unit) is 2517.116 GB and the unit price is \$0.000125 USD/GB-hour, the list price is $2,517.1161736575 \times 0.000125 = \0.31463952 USD.
Discount amount	Discounts offered for cloud services, for example, commercial discounts, partner authorized discounts, and promotional discounts. It is the discounted amount based on the list price.
Truncated amount	Huawei Cloud billing is calculated to the 8th decimal place. However, the amount due is truncated to the second decimal place, while the third and subsequent decimal places are referred to as the truncated amount.
Amount	Amount = List price – Discount amount – Truncated amount If the discount amount is 0, the amount is $0.31463952 - 0 - 0.00463952 = \0.31 USD.

- LTS bill details

 **NOTE**

The prices mentioned in the following are only for reference. For details, see [Price Calculator](#).

Bill details display detailed information of bills from multiple dimensions. By default, the expenditure details of a resource are displayed by usage and by billing period. [Table 5-2](#) illustrates the LTS bill details, which can be used to check against the actual usage.

Table 5-2 LTS bill details

Product type	Log Tank Service (LTS)
Product	LTS

Billing mode	Pay-per-use
Resource name/ID	Example: fbda872a-2cbf-44d4-9572-4dc6d7503ad7.lts.logstorage
Specifications	Log size
Usage type	Capacity
Unit price	The pay-per-use billing mode is simple pricing. You can query the unit price in Price Calculator .
Price unit	The price unit queried in Price Calculator is \$0.000125 USD/GB-hour.
Usage	The usage is displayed by the resource's unit price, which is USD/GB-hour for LTS. Therefore, the LTS usage is measured by hour. In this example, the total usage in July is 480.
Usage unit	GB
List price	List price = Unit price x Capacity In this example, you can query the unit price in Price Calculator . For example, if the capacity is 480 GB and the unit price is \$0.000125 USD/GB-hour, the list price is \$0.000125 USD x 480 = \$0.06 USD.
Discount amount	Discounts offered for cloud services, for example, commercial discounts, partner authorized discounts, and promotional discounts. It is the discounted amount based on the list price.
Amount	Amount that should be paid for used cloud services after discounts are applied.

6 Arrears

Your account goes into arrears when the balance cannot cover the bill you need to pay. Cloud services may not work, so top up your account in time.

Reasons

Your account balance is insufficient to pay for the used resources on the pay-per-use basis.

Impact of Arrears

After arrears, logs cannot be reported, and log groups and log streams cannot be created.

Avoiding and Handling Arrears

Reduce the log storage duration or delete unwanted log streams in a timely manner.

For details about how to top up your account, see [Topping Up an Account](#).

If data stored in OBS is no longer used, you can delete it to avoid further expenditures.

Configure the **Balance Alert** function on the **Billing Center > Overview** page. When the total amount of the available quota, general cash coupons, and cash coupons is lower than the threshold, the system automatically notifies you by SMS or email.

If your account is in arrears, top up your account in time.

7 Stopping Billing

When LTS stops reporting logs, billing on traffic (log read/write traffic and log index traffic) will stop. Billing on log storage volume will not stop until all stored logs are aged.

8 Cost Management

8.1 Collecting Statistics on LTS Expenses of Different Departments Based on Log Stream Tags

To collect statistics on the LTS expenses of different departments in an enterprise, you can add tags to LTS log streams to distinguish business departments. LTS will add these tags to CDRs sent to the Billing Center. You can download LTS billing details by navigating to **Billing Center > Billing > Expenditure Details**. Then, you can use resource tags to aggregate and analyze expenses of different departments, providing a basis for enterprise expense allocation.

Prerequisites

The function of reporting CDRs by log stream is in Friendly User Test (FUT). To use log stream tags to aggregate and analyze departmental expenses in LTS, [submit a service ticket](#).

Solution

Log streams are managed in log groups. When you add a tag to a log group, **Apply to Log Stream** is enabled by default to automatically add the tag to streams in this group. This feature allows you to differentiate LTS expenses by department.

This practice uses departments aa and bb as examples. First, add the **group=groupaa** tag to department aa's log group and the **group=groupbb** tag to department bb's log group. Then, export bills from the Billing Center and perform statistical analysis with Excel.

NOTE

The prices mentioned in the following are only for reference. The actual prices are subject to those in [Price Calculator](#).

Collecting Statistics on LTS Expenses of Different Departments Based on Log Stream Tags




- Step 1** Log in to the LTS console.
- Step 2** Move the cursor to the **Tags** column of the log group created for department aa and click .
- Step 3** In the displayed dialog box, click **Add Tags**, enter key **group** and value **groupaa**, retain the default setting (enabled) of **Apply to Log Stream**, and click **OK**.

Figure 8-1 Adding a tag for department aa

Edit

 The log group tag is independent of the log stream tag unless you enable Apply to Log Stream. (Applied once each time) [Learn more](#)

Key	Value	Apply to Log Stream	
<input type="text" value="group"/>	<input type="text" value="groupaa"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

+ Add Tags You can add 19 more tags. (System tags not included)

OK **Cancel**




- Step 4** Move the cursor to the **Tags** column of the log group created for department bb and click .
- Step 5** In the displayed dialog box, click **Add Tags**, enter key **group** and value **groupbb**, retain the default setting (enabled) of **Apply to Log Stream**, and click **OK**.

Figure 8-2 Adding a tag for department bb

Edit

 The log group tag is independent of the log stream tag unless you enable Apply to Log Stream. (Applied once each time) [Learn more](#)

Key	Value	Apply to Log Stream	
<input type="text" value="group"/>	<input type="text" value="groupbb"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

+ Add Tags You can add 19 more tags. (System tags not included)

OK **Cancel**

- Step 6** After the tags are added, wait for about one hour for CDRs to be generated.
- Step 7** On the top menu bar, choose **More > Billing > Bills**. The **Dashboard** page is displayed.
- Step 8** Choose **Expenditure Details** in the navigation pane, select **Usage**, set **Data Period** to **Details**, and select **Service Type: Log Tank Service LTS** in the filter box. For details, see [Bill Details](#).

- Step 9** Click **Export**. On the displayed page, set a custom export scope and export the expenditure details to the local PC. For details, see [Exporting Bills](#).
- Step 10** In the exported Excel file, filter tags in the **Resource Tag** column to view the expenditure details of departments aa and bb.

 **NOTE**

The actual prices are subject to those in [Price Calculator](#).

----End

9 Billing FAQs

9.1 What Is the LTS Free Quota of 500 MB for?

The billing items of LTS are log read/write traffic, log index traffic, standard storage volume, cold storage volume, and transfer traffic. For details, see [Billing Items](#). The 500 MB free quota is described as follows:

- Log read/write traffic: LTS provides a free quota of 500 MB per month. When the free quota is used up, you will be billed for excess usage on a pay-per-use basis.
- Log index traffic: LTS provides a free quota of 500 MB per month. When the free quota is used up, you will be billed for excess usage on a pay-per-use basis.
- Standard storage volume: LTS provides a free quota of 500 MB per month. When the free quota is used up, you will be billed for excess usage on a pay-per-use basis.
- Cold storage volume: Cold storage does not have a free quota and is charged on a pay-per-use basis.
- Log transfer traffic: includes basic and advanced log transfer traffic. It does not have a free quota and is charged on a pay-per-use basis.

If you want to suspend log collection when the free quota is used up, see [How Do I Stop Billing on the LTS Page?](#)

9.2 What Is the LTS Pricing and How Does LTS Charge for Log Indexing?

LTS provides a free quota of 500 MB for log read/write, log indexing, and log retention each month. When the free quota is used up, subsequent log usage will be billed. For details, see [Product Pricing Details](#).

1. Log read/write: LTS charges for the amount of compressed log data read from and written to LTS. Usually, the log compression ratio is 5: 1.
For example, if the raw logs are 10 GB in size and are compressed down to 2 GB, 2 GB is billed.

2. **Log indexing:** Raw logs are full-text indexed by default for log search. Index creation will generate fees.
For example, if the raw logs are 10 GB in size, the amount of data used for indexing is 10 GB and the indexing traffic fee is \$0.8 USD.
3. **Log retention:** Space used for retaining compressed logs, indexes, and copies is billed. The space is roughly the size of the raw logs.
For example: If the size of raw logs is 10 GB, the daily retention fee will be at most \$0.000125 USD/GB-hour x 24 hours x 10 GB = \$0.03 USD.

9.3 How Will I Be Billed If I Use the Log Transfer Function?

The open beta test (OBT) of the log transfer function is about to end. From April 30 to June 30, 2024, charging for this function will be gradually enabled in each region.

The **Log Transfer** of LTS is in the **open beta test (OBT) period and is free of charge**. After the OBT ends, you will be billed based on your traffic usage. However, if you transfer logs to OBS or DIS, you will be billed by OBS or DIS. For details, see [Product Pricing Details](#).

9.4 How Do I Stop Billing on the LTS Page?

LTS can collect logs from hosts and cloud services.

- **Host logs:** Host logs are collected by ICAgent. If the monthly free quota of 500 MB is used up, you will be charged for the excess log usage on a pay-per-use basis. To stop log collection when the free quota is used up, log in to the LTS console, choose **Configuration Center** in the navigation pane on the left, and disable **Continue to Collect Logs When the Free Quota Is Exceeded**. For details, see [Configuration Center](#). When log collection stops, no fees will be generated for log read/write and indexing. However, log retention will still be charged, so you are advised to change the log retention period to the minimum 1 day to accelerate the aging of collected logs. When the retention period ends, no fees will be generated for log retention.

If you set the log collection to be stopped when the free quota runs out in AOM, the setting is also applied to LTS. To view the used quota, log in to the AOM console and choose **Configuration Management > Quota Configuration**.

- **Cloud service logs:** To stop collecting logs from cloud services, disable log reporting in the corresponding cloud services. For example, on the Elastic Load Balance (ELB) console, disable logging when configuring ELB access logging. For details, see [Access Logging](#). For details about how to disable log reporting for Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), see [Enabling or Disabling VPC Flow Log](#).

9.5 Why Are Fees Generated When the LTS Log Function Is Disabled for a CCE User?

When you [buy a CCE Cluster](#), **Output to AOM** is selected by default to collect O&M data such as logs (standard output logs), metrics, and Kubernetes events. To disable the log function, perform the following steps:

- Step 1** Log in to the [LTS console](#).
- Step 2** Log in to the LTS console and choose **Host Management** > **Hosts** in the navigation pane.
- Step 3** Click the **CCE Clusters** tab.
- Step 4** In the **CCE Clusters** drop-down list, select the target CCE cluster and disable **Output to AOM**.
- Step 5** Click **OK**. After ICAgent is restarted, CCE standard output to AOM is disabled.

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