

ServiceStage

Billing

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1 ServiceStage Billing Overview

This document describes the billing modes, billing items, and renewal and arrears policies of ServiceStage.

ServiceStage billing does not include computing resources (Cloud Container Engine (CCE) and Elastic Cloud Server (ECS)), network resources (Elastic Load Balance (ELB) and Elastic Public Network EIP)), middleware (Cloud Service Engine (CSE), Distributed Cache Service (DCS), and Cloud Database Service (RDS)), and storage resources (Software Repository (SWR), Object Storage Service (OBS), and CodeArts Repo).

- **Billing Mode**

The ServiceStage billing mode is determined by your billing items. If you use ServiceStage in pay-per-use mode, you are billed on your actual usage. For details, see [Billing Modes](#).

Pay-per-use mode is a postpaid mode. You are billed on your actual usage duration.

- **Billing Items**

ServiceStage is billed pay-per-use. For details about, see [Billing Items](#).

In pay-per-use mode, you directly use ServiceStage after subscribing. You are billed on the ServiceStage edition unit price (USD/hour/application instance), number of application instances, and usage duration.

- **Bills**

View ServiceStage transactions and detailed bills on the **Bills & Costs > Bills > Billing** page. For details, see [Bills](#).

- **Arrears**

Your account goes into arrears when the balance cannot cover the bill you need to pay. ServiceStage and related cloud services may not run normally, so top up your account in time. For details, see [About Arrears](#).

- **Stopping Billing**

To stop using ServiceStage, unsubscribe from or delete it to avoid further fees. For details, see [Stopping Billing](#).

- **Cost Management**

ServiceStage 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](#).

Pricing

For the prices, see [ServiceStage Pricing Details](#).

2 Billing Modes

2.1 Billing Mode Overview

ServiceStage is billed pay-per-use. For the prices of each billing mode, see [ServiceStage Pricing Details](#).

Pay-per-use is a postpaid mode. You are billed on your actual usage duration. The fees are calculated in seconds and settled by hour. This mode allows you to flexibly adjust resource usage. You do not need to provision resources in advance, or have excessive or insufficient preset resources.

Table 2-1 Billing modes

Billing Mode	Pay-per-use
Payment Method	Postpaid. Billed on your actual usage duration.
Billing Period	Billed in seconds and settled by hour.
Billing Item	Edition unit price, number of application instances, and usage duration.
Stopping Billing	Billed on the number of application instances running on ServiceStage. The billing stops after an application instance stops running.
Upgrading Product Edition	Edition upgrade supported.
Application Scenario	Useful when application instances do not need to run 24/7, or only for a short period of time. You can start or stop application instances at any time.

2.2 Pay-per-Use

Application Scenario

Pay-per-use is useful when application instances do not need to run 24/7, or only for a short period of time.

Billing Items

Table 2-2 Billing items of pay-per-use mode

Billing Item	Description
Edition unit price (USD/hour/instance)	ServiceStage comes in basic and professional editions. For details, see Product Editions . Upgrading your edition (such as from basic to professional) does not affect existing services. For details, see Upgrading a Product Edition . For details about the unit price of each edition, see ServiceStage Pricing Details .
Number of instances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If you use the basic edition and run less than or equal to 20 application instances after subscribing, ServiceStage is free of charge. Any excess (up to 80) of more than 20 running application instances would be charged in pay-per-use mode. Example: 100 pay-per-use application instances deployed on the basic edition incur charges on 80 instances.If you use the professional edition, you are billed on the number of running application instances. Example: 100 instances of 20 applications deployed on 50 ECS nodes incur charges on these 100 instances.
Usage Duration (Hour)	You will be billed on the usage duration (in hour and accurate to seconds).

Example: You plan to run 100 application instances on ServiceStage professional edition for 50 hours. The fees are calculated at the bottom of the [ServiceStage Price Calculator](#) page.

Figure 2-1 Example fee in pay-per-use mode

The screenshot shows a pricing calculator interface. At the top, 'Billing Mode' is set to 'Pay-per-use'. Below that, 'Edition' is set to 'Professional Edition'. The 'Total Number of Application Instances' is set to 100, and 'Required Duration' is set to 50 hours. A 'Note' section contains three points: 1. The price is an estimate and may differ from the final price. 2. When resource usage is calculated using the pay-per-use billing mode, decimal numerals are rounded off and accurate to two decimal places. For example, if the estimated price is less than 50.01 USD (after rounding off), 50.01 USD will be displayed. 3. The exchange rate used to estimate the price comes from XE.com or the country's central bank, and is for reference only. A 'Tax Statement' section states that the Price Calculator only provides an estimate of fees and does not include VAT, sales tax, goods and service tax (GST), or any similar turnover tax. At the bottom, the 'Estimated Price' is displayed as 'USD 300.00' with a 'Details' link. There are also 'Buy Now' and 'Add to List' buttons.

The fees are calculated by the edition, number of application instances, and usage duration.

Billing Period

In pay-per-use mode, ServiceStage resources are charged by second. Fees are settled on the hour (GMT+08:00). Once settlement is complete, a new billing cycle starts, but actual billing only starts when an application instance deployed on ServiceStage starts running, and ends when the application instance stops running or is deleted.

For example, if you deployed and ran 100 application instances on ServiceStage professional edition at 08:45:30 and then stopped them at 09:30:00 on March 10, 2023, the billing cycle is divided into the following two cycles:

- For the cycle from 08:00:00 to 09:00:00, fees were generated from 08:45:30 to 09:00:00. The billing duration in this period is 870 seconds.
- For the cycle from 09:00:00 to 10:00:00, fees were generated from 09:00:00 to 09:30:00. The billing duration in this period is 1,800 seconds.

Billing Example

100 application instances deployed on ServiceStage professional edition ran at 08:45:30 and then stopped at 09:30:00 on March 10, 2023, at an edition unit price USD 0.06/hour/application instance. The billing cycle is divided into the following two cycles:

- For the cycle from 08:00:00 to 09:00:00, fees were generated from 08:45:30 to 09:00:00. The billing duration in this period is 870 seconds. Based on the formula in [Billing Items](#), the fees are: $870/3600 \times 0.06 \times 100 = \text{USD } 1.45$.
- For the cycle from 09:00:00 to 10:00:00, fees were generated from 09:00:00 to 09:30:00. The billing duration in this period is 1,800 seconds. Based on the formula in [Billing Items](#), the fees are: $1800/3600 \times 0.06 \times 100 = \text{USD } 3.00$.

Upgrade Impact

Upgrading your edition (such as from basic to professional) does not affect existing services. For details, see [Upgrading a Product Edition](#).

If upgrading is within one hour, multiple billing records will be generated. The start time and end time of each billing record correspond to when different configurations took effect within the hour.

For example, if you deployed and ran 100 application instances on ServiceStage basic edition at 9:00:00 on March 10, 2023, at an edition unit price USD 0.03/hour/application instance, then upgraded to the professional edition at 09:30:00, at a new edition unit price USD 0.06/hour/application instance, two billing records are generated between 09:00:00 and 10:00:00.

- The first record is for 09:00:00 to 09:30:00 and you are billed on the basic edition. Based on the formula in [Billing Items](#), the fees are: $1800/3600 \times 0.03 \times (100-20) = \text{USD } 1.20$.
- The second record is for 9:30:00 to 10:00:00 and you are billed on the professional edition. Based on the formula in [Billing Items](#), the fees are: $1800/3600 \times 0.06 \times 100 = \text{USD } 3.00$.

Arrears Impact

In pay-per-use mode, ServiceStage resources are charged by second. Fees are settled on the hour (GMT+08:00). Once settlement is complete, a new billing cycle starts, at the end of which the system deducts fees for resources used.

If the settlement fails due to insufficient account balance at a certain settlement time point, your account will be in arrears. Huawei Cloud will notify you by email, SMS, or internal message.

However, relevant cloud services will not be stopped immediately. There will be a grace period for such resources. You will need to pay for pay-per-use resources incurred during the grace period, which display as an outstanding amount on the **Billing & Costs > Bills > Overview** page of Huawei Cloud console. Huawei Cloud will automatically deduct this amount when you top up.

If you do not pay the arrears within the grace period, the resources enter a retention period and will be frozen. You cannot perform any operations on the pay-per-use resources during this period.

If you do not pay the arrears after the retention period expires, your resources will be released and deleted, and their data cannot be restored.



3 Billing Items

Description

ServiceStage provides the pay-per-use mode. For details, see [Table 3-1](#).

For the prices, see [ServiceStage Pricing Details](#).

Table 3-1 Billing items of pay-per-use mode

Item	Description	Billing Mode	Billing Formula
Edition unit price (USD/hour/instance)	ServiceStage comes in basic and professional editions. For details, see Product Editions . Upgrading your edition (such as from basic to professional) does not affect existing services. For details, see Upgrading a Product Edition . For details about the unit price of each edition, see ServiceStage Pricing Details .	Pay-per-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Basic edition with ≤ 20 instances: free of chargeBasic edition with > 20 instances: edition unit price \times (number of instances $- 20$) \times usage durationProfessional edition: edition unit price \times number of instances \times usage duration
Number of instances	You will be billed on the number of application instances running on ServiceStage. Example: 100 application instances running incurs charges on these 100 instances.		

Item	Description	Billing Mode	Billing Formula
Usage Duration (Hour)	You will be billed on the usage duration (in hour and accurate to seconds).		

Billing Example

You subscribed to ServiceStage and used its basic edition in pay-per-use mode, at unit price USD 0.03/hour/application instance: Fee calculation for 100 application instances that ran at 15:50:04 on Mar 8, 2023, and then stopped at 17:50:00 on March 10, 2023:

$$[(24 \times 2 + 2) \times 3600 - 4] \div 3600 \times 0.03 \times (100 - 20) = 119.9973$$

where any decimal calculations are rounded to the nearest two decimal places. Calculations under USD 0.01 are also rounded to the nearest USD 0.01. Here, the fees are USD 120.00.

4 Bills

View ServiceStage transactions and detailed bills on the **Bills & Costs > Bills > Billing** page.

Bill Reporting Period

The usage of pay-per-use resources is reported to the billing system at fixed intervals. Pay-per-use resources can be settled by hour, day, or month. ServiceStage is charged by actual usage duration in seconds, and settled by hour. For example, if you stopped your pay-per-use application instance on ServiceStage at 08:30, the fees generated from 08:00 to 09:00 were usually deducted at about 10:00. On the **Billing & Costs > Bills > Billing > Expenditure Items** page, **Expenditure Time** for ServiceStage whose **Billing Mode** is **Pay-per-Use** is the usage duration.

Viewing Transactions and Detailed Bills

Step 1 Go to the **Billing Center** page.

Step 2 View resource bills.

- On the **Billing > Expenditure Items** page, specify **Billing Cycle**, filter **ServiceStage** in **Resource Type**, and view the ServiceStage transaction bills in the corresponding billing cycle.
- On the **Billing > Expenditure Details** page, specify **Billing Cycle**, **Display Options**, and **Data Period**, filter **ServiceStage** in **Resource Type**, and view all ServiceStage expenditure details.

----End

5 About Arrears

When you use ServiceStage, your account goes into arrears when the available account balance is less than the bill to be settled. ServiceStage may not run normally, so top up your account in time.

Arrears Reason

In pay-per-use mode, your account goes into arrears when the account balance is insufficient.

Arrears Impact

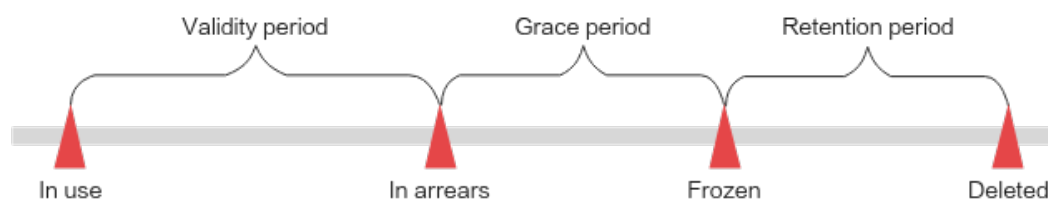
In pay-per-use mode, ServiceStage resources are charged by second. Fees are settled on the hour (GMT+08:00). Once settlement is complete, a new billing cycle starts, at the end of which the system deducts fees for resources used.

If the settlement fails due to insufficient account balance at a certain settlement time point, your account will be in arrears. Huawei Cloud will notify you by email, SMS, or internal message.

However, relevant cloud services will not be stopped immediately. There will be a grace period for such resources. You will need to pay for pay-per-use resources incurred during the grace period, which display as an outstanding amount on the **Billing & Costs > Bills > Overview** page of Huawei Cloud console. Huawei Cloud will automatically deduct this amount when you top up.

If you do not pay the arrears within the grace period, the resources enter a retention period and will be frozen. You cannot perform any operations on the pay-per-use resources during this period.

If you do not pay the arrears after the retention period expires, your resources will be released and deleted, and their data cannot be restored.



Avoiding and Handling Arrears

If your account is in arrears, top up your account before the deadline to prevent resources from being stopped or released. For details, see [Top-Up and Repayment](#).

If you no longer use application instances deployed on ServiceStage, stop or delete them to avoid further fees.

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 alert threshold, the system automatically notifies you by SMS and email.

If your account is in arrears, top up your account in time to ensure that the available credit is greater than 0.

6 Stopping Billing

Pay-per-Use Resources

See [Table 6-1](#).

Table 6-1 Stopping billing pay-per-use ServiceStage

Edition	Stopping Billing
Basic	<p>You will not be billed as long as you run 20 or fewer application instances on ServiceStage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delete the extra instances you no longer use. For details, see Deleting a Component.• Pause the extra instances you no longer use. For details, see Starting and Stopping a Component Instance.
Professional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delete the instances you no longer use. For details, see Deleting a Component.• Pause the instances you no longer use. For details, see Starting and Stopping a Component Instance.

7 Cost Management

This section describes how to manage your cost composition, allocation, analysis, and optimization.

Cost Composition

There are three ServiceStage cost components.

- Product edition: ServiceStage comes in basic and professional editions.
- Number of application instances: You will be billed on the number of application instances running on ServiceStage.
- Usage duration: You will be billed on the usage duration (in hour and accurate to seconds).

ServiceStage billing does not include computing resources (Cloud Container Engine (CCE) and Elastic Cloud Server (ECS)), network resources (Elastic Load Balance (ELB) and Elastic Public Network EIP)), middleware (Cloud Service Engine (CSE), Distributed Cache Service (DCS), and Cloud Database Service (RDS)), and storage resources (Software Repository (SWR), Object Storage Service (OBS), and CodeArts Repo).

Cost Allocation

A good cost accountability system ensures that departments, business teams, and owners are accountable for their respective cloud costs. Allocate costs to different teams or projects so that organizations have a clear picture of their respective costs.

Huawei Cloud [Cost Center](#) provides multiple tools for cost collection and reallocation. Choose to allocate costs by:

- Linked account
The enterprise master account categorizes the costs of its member accounts to manage the accounting of these accounts. For details, see [Viewing Costs by Linked Account](#).
- Cost tag
Huawei Cloud assigns sorting tags such as purpose, owner, or environment, to your cloud resources. These are the four steps for managing costs by predefined tags.



For details, see [Viewing Costs by Cost Tag](#).

- Cost category

Cost Categories provided by **Cost Center** help you split shared costs. Shared costs include the costs for resources (compute network, storage, or resource packages) shared across departments, and costs that cannot be directly split by cost tag or enterprise project configured for the resources. These costs are not directly attributable to a singular owner, and hence cannot be categorized into a singular cost category. In this case, define cost splitting rules to fairly allocate these costs among teams or business units. For details, see [Viewing Costs By Cost Category](#).

Cost Analysis

To accurately control and optimize your costs, you need a clear understanding of what parts of your enterprise incurred different costs. **Cost Center** visualizes your original costs or amortized costs using various dimensions and display filters. Analyze the trends and drivers of your service usage and costs from a variety of perspectives and scopes.

Cost Anomaly Detection provided by **Cost Center** also detects unexpected expenses promptly for tracing, monitoring, and analysis. For details, see [Performing Cost Analysis to Explore Costs and Usage](#) and [Enabling Cost Anomaly Detection to Identify Anomalies](#).

Cost Optimization

ServiceStage is billed pay-per-use.

Pay-per-use is useful when application instances do not need to run 24/7, or only for a short period of time.

After subscribing to ServiceStage, select the suitable product edition and billing mode. If you use the basic edition and run less than or equal to 20 application instances after subscribing, ServiceStage is free of charge. If you run more than 20 application instances, you are billed on the actual number (up to 100) of running application instances.

8 Billing FAQs

8.1 Can I Change My ServiceStage Edition in Pay-per-Use Mode?

ServiceStage comes in basic and professional editions.

Upgrading your edition (such as from basic to professional) does not affect existing services. For details, see [Upgrading a Product Edition](#).