

Flexus X Instance

Service Overview

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1 What Is Huawei Cloud Flexus X Instance?

Huawei Cloud Flexus is a next-generation out-of-the-box cloud service family designed for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and developers. Huawei Cloud Flexus X Instance (FlexusX) is a product in the Huawei Cloud Flexus family.

FlexusX is a next-generation flexible cloud server service designed for SMEs and developers. It provides application-defined cloud servers with intelligent awareness of service workloads. It is a good choice for moderate and light workloads, such as e-commerce livestreaming, enterprise website setup, development and testing environments, game servers, and audio and video services. Compared with the Flexus L Instance (FlexusL), FlexusX offers support for various public images, allows custom vCPU to memory ratios, supports dynamic specifications changes based on intelligently detected service changes, and accommodates a higher load range.

Application Scenarios

- E-commerce livestreaming: building e-commerce transaction platforms on FlexusX instances to handle spikes and lulls in the e-commerce market
- Enterprise website setup: helping enterprises set up platforms such as blogs, forums, and websites to communicate and spread information
- Individual development and testing: building development and testing environments on FlexusX instances easily and cost-effectively
- Game servers: creating game servers with robust computing power using FlexusX instances to support 1,000+ players online at the same time, smooth scaling to handle the sudden increase of online players, and strong network acceleration capability to improve user experience.

Advantages

- A variety of public images and versions are provided for you to choose from.
- Service changes can be intelligently detected and specifications can be dynamically adjusted, allowing for a higher workload range.
- vCPU and memory specifications can be flexibly customized.
- FlexusX instances support the flexible pay-per-user billing mode and provide intelligent recommendations for instance specifications.

Resource Configuration

FlexusX instances work with other cloud services to provide compute, image, network, storage, and security resources. You can flexibly configure resources as needed.

Service	Description	Helpful Link
Image Management Service (IMS)	IMS provides public, private, and shared images for you to quickly install OSs on FlexusX instances.	Managing Images
Elastic Volume Service (EVS)	EVS provides storage space for FlexusX instances, and EVS disk snapshots can be used for data backup and restoration.	Managing EVS Disks
Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)	VPC helps you build your own dedicated network on the cloud. You can set subnets and security groups within your VPC for further isolation.	Managing Elastic Network Interfaces
Elastic IP (EIP)	EIPs enables FlexusX instances to connect to external networks.	Managing EIPs
Cloud Backup and Recovery (CBR)	CBR backs up data for FlexusX instances and EVS disks and supports restoring data of servers and disks using backups.	Managing Backups
Cloud Eye	Cloud Eye monitors resource usage of FlexusX instances and allows you to view the running status of resources.	Managing Server Monitoring
Host Security Service (HSS)	HSS detects risks in FlexusX instances in real time to reduce the risk of intrusion.	Configuring HSS for a FlexusX Instance

Billing Modes

FlexusX instances support the yearly/monthly and pay-per-use billing modes to meet your requirements in different scenarios. You can change the billing mode from yearly/monthly to pay-per-use, and vice versa. For more information, see [Billing](#).

Differences Between FlexusX, FlexusL, and ECS

- A FlexusL instance is a package of resources that include cloud servers, EVS disks, EIPs, CBR vaults, and HSS. Resources in the package are created and managed together. FlexusL instances provide various featured application

images to help you quickly set up service environments. FlexusL instances are easy to use and friendly to beginners in cloud computing.

- FlexusX is a next-generation flexible compute cloud server service designed for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and developers. FlexusX provides functions similar to what ECS provides. It also supports flexible vCPU/memory ratios. Compared with FlexusL, FlexusX offers more public images and more flexible specifications, and can bear higher workloads.
- An ECS instance is a server that supports high-load applications. It provides multiple billing modes, flavor types, image types, and disk types. You can customize ECS configurations for different service scenarios.

 **NOTE**

- FlexusX instances use the same underlying hardware resources as ECS instances and deliver the same compute performance as ECS instances with the same specifications.
- For high-load applications, you are advised to enable the **performance mode** for more stable performance.

For more information the differences between them, see [What Are the Differences Between FlexusL, FlexusX, and ECS?](#)

Access Methods

You can access FlexusX instances using a web-based management console.

If you have already signed up for Huawei Cloud, log in to the management console, choose **Compute > Huawei Cloud Flexus** from the service list, and click **Flexus X Instance** to access the FlexusX console.

If you have not signed up for Huawei Cloud, see [Registering a HUAWEI ID and Enabling Huawei Cloud Services](#).

2 Instance Specifications

FlexusX supports the performance mode. The performance mode can provide the ultimate, stable performance assurance at additional costs. The instance specifications vary depending on whether performance mode is enabled. For more information, see [Enabling Performance Mode for a FlexusX Instance](#).

FlexusX Compute Resources

FlexusX instances use the x86 architecture. The following table lists the compute resources when performance mode is enabled and disabled.

Compute Resource in Disabled Performance Mode	Compute Resource in Enabled Performance Mode
<ul style="list-style-type: none">vCPU/Memory ratio: flexible custom ratios to meet your specific needs with low-cost resourcesvCPU/Memory range: 1 to 16 vCPUs and 1 GiB to 128 GiB of memoryProcessor: 3rd Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable ProcessorBasic/Turbo frequency: 2.8 GHz/3.5 GHz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">vCPU/Memory ratio: flexible custom ratios to meet your specific needs with low-cost resourcesvCPU/Memory range: 2 to 32 vCPUs and 2 to 256 GiB of memoryBasic/Turbo frequency: 2.45 GHz/3.5 GHz

NOTE

The vCPU and memory specifications of FlexusX instances vary slightly in different regions. For details, see the specifications displayed on the console.

The FlexusX series may use various types of CPUs. The processors are named General Purpose Processor to reduce the impact on services due to inconsistent processor names in an OS.

Specifications Details

[Table 2-1](#) and [Table 2-2](#) list the specifications of FlexusX instances with performance mode disabled or enabled.

Table 2-1 QoS specifications with performance mode disabled

vCPU	Assured/ Max. Intranet Bandwidth (Gbit/s)	Max. Intranet PPS (10,000)	Max. NIC Queues	Max. NICs	Max. Supplem entary NICs	Virtua lizatio n
2	0.2/2	30	2	2	8	KVM
4	0.4/3	50	2	2	16	KVM
6	0.6/4	60	2	2	24	KVM
8	0.8/6	80	2	2	32	KVM
12	1.2/8	90	4	3	48	KVM
16	1.6/12	100	4	3	64	KVM

Table 2-2 Specifications with performance mode enabled

vCPU	Assured/ Max. Intranet Bandwidth (Gbit/s)	Max. Intranet PPS (10,000)	Max. NIC Queues	Max. NICs	Max. Suppleme ntary NICs	Virtu alizati on
2	1/2	40	2	2	16	KVM
4	1.5/3	60	2	3	32	KVM
8	2.5/6	100	4	4	64	KVM
12	4/8	150	4	6	96	KVM
16	5/12	200	8	8	128	KVM
20	5/13	220	8	8	128	KVM
24	6/14	250	8	8	192	KVM
28	6/15	280	8	8	192	KVM
32	8/16	300	16	8	256	KVM

 **NOTE**

The intranet bandwidth and PPS of a FlexusX instance are determined by the instance specifications.

- Assured intranet bandwidth: the guaranteed bandwidth allocated to a FlexusX instance when there is a network bandwidth contention in the entire network
- Maximum intranet bandwidth: the maximum bandwidth that can be allocated to a FlexusX instance when the instance does not compete for network bandwidth (other instances on the host do not have high requirements for network bandwidth)
- Maximum intranet PPS: the maximum capability of FlexusX instances in sending and receiving packets. PPS stands for Packets per Second, indicating the number of packets sent per second. It is usually used to measure the network performance.
- Maximum NIC queues: allocates NIC interrupt requests to multiple vCPUs for higher PPS performance and bandwidth. For instructions about how to enable NIC multi-queue, see [Enabling NIC Multi-Queue](#).
- Maximum NICs: the maximum number of NICs that can be attached to a FlexusX instance. An NIC is an elastic network interface. For details, see [Elastic Network Interface](#).
- Maximum supplementary NICs: the maximum number of supplementary NICs that can be attached to a FlexusX instance. A supplementary NIC is a supplement to NICs. If the number of NICs that can be attached to your instance cannot meet your requirements, you can use supplementary NICs. For details, see [Supplementary Network Interface](#).

3 Billing

This section describes the billing details of FlexusX instances. For more information, see [FlexusX Price Calculator](#).

Billing Modes

FlexusX instances support the yearly/monthly and pay-per-use billing. You can change the billing mode from yearly/monthly to pay-per-use, and vice versa.

- Yearly/Monthly is a prepaid billing mode. You pay in advance for a subscription term, and in exchange, you get a discounted rate. The longer the subscription term, the higher the discount. Yearly/Monthly billing is a good option for long-term, stable services.
- Pay-per-use is a postpaid billing mode. You pay as you go and just pay for what you use. FlexusX instances are calculated by the second but billed every hour. This mode allows you to adjust resource usage easily. You do not need to prepare resources in advance, and will not have excessive or insufficient preset resources. Pay-per-use billing is a good option for scenarios where there are sudden traffic bursts, such as e-commerce promotions.

Table 3-1 lists the differences between these billing modes.

Table 3-1 Differences between billing modes

Billing Mode	Yearly/Monthly	Pay-per-use
Payment	Prepaid Settled based on the subscription term you purchase	Postpaid Billed by the usage duration
Billing Method	Billed by the subscription term you purchase	Calculated by the second but billed every hour

Billing for Stopped Instances	Stopping an instance does not stop the billing. The billing stops after the subscription expires.	Basic resources (vCPUs, memory, and image) are not billed after the instance is stopped. Other resources (such as EVS disks, EIPs, and bandwidth) associated with the instance will continue to be billed.
Changing the Specifications	Supported	Supported
ICP Filing	Supported The subscription term must be at least three months, including all time covered by subscription renewals.	Not supported
Application Scenarios	Recommended for resources expected to be in use over the long term. Recommended for resources expected to be in use in the long term	Recommended when the resource demands are likely to fluctuate and you want more flexibility

Billing Items

Table 3-2 FlexusX instance billing items

Billing Item	Description	Billing Mode	Formula
*Instance	Computing and storage capabilities vary by the number of vCPUs and memory size. Billed by vCPU and memory	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use	Unit price × Required duration The unit price of an instance is that displayed on the console.

Billing Item	Description	Billing Mode	Formula
*Image	<p>The billing modes of images are the same as those of instances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public images: provided by Huawei Cloud and free of charge• Private images:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– System disk images and data disk images can be used for free.– If a full-server image is created using Cloud Server Backup Service (CSBS) or Cloud Backup and Recovery (CBR), you will be billed for the storage and cross-region replication traffic on a pay-per-use basis. For details, see CBR Billing Items.– If a private image is created using a cloud server created from a KooGallery image, the image will be billed based on the KooGallery image pricing details.• Shared images: System disk images, data disk images, and full-server images shared by others are private images. They are billed based on the private image pricing details. Shared images are only shared within a given region, so they do not generate cross-region replication traffic costs.	Yearly/ Monthly and pay- per-use	<p>Unit price × Required duration</p> <p>The unit price of an image is that displayed on the purchase page and KooGallery.</p>
*EVS disk (system disk)	<p>When you purchase a FlexusX instance, a 40 GiB system disk is selected by default. You can select a higher capacity as required. Regardless of whether you use the disk, you will be billed right away after purchasing it.</p> <p>Billed by EVS disk type and capacity</p>	Yearly/ Monthly and pay- per-use	<p>Unit price × Required duration</p> <p>The unit price of an EVS disk is that displayed on the console.</p>

Billing Item	Description	Billing Mode	Formula
EVS disk (data disk)	If you have additional storage requirements, you need to purchase more data disks. Billed by EVS disk type and capacity	Yearly/ Monthly and pay- per-use	Unit price × Required duration The unit price of an EVS disk is that displayed on the console.
Bandwidth	An EIP is required if the FlexusX instance needs to access the Internet. Billed by bandwidth, traffic, and the EIP reservation price <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIP for a yearly/monthly FlexusX instance: billed by bandwidth EIP for a pay-per-use FlexusX instance: billed by bandwidth, traffic, or shared bandwidth. You are also billed for EIP reservation if you do not bind the EIP to any instance. <p>NOTE If the EIP has been bound to a FlexusX instance, the EIP reservation price is 0.</p>	Yearly/ Monthly and pay- per-use	Tiered pricing based on fixed bandwidth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Mbit/s to 5 Mbit/s (included): billed at a fixed unit price per Mbit/s Greater than 5 Mbit/s: billed at a different price per Mbit/s <p>The unit price of the EIP bandwidth is that displayed on the console.</p>
HSS	You can enable HSS to protect your FlexusL instances. You can use the HSS basic edition for free for one month or the HSS enterprise edition at additional costs. For details, see HSS Pricing Details .	Yearly/ Monthly and pay- per-use	HSS unit price × Required duration The unit price of HSS is that displayed on the console.
CBR	You can purchase a backup vault to store backups of your FlexusX instance. You are billed based on the vault capacity. For details, see CBR Pricing Details .	Yearly/ Monthly and pay- per-use	Unit price × Required duration The unit price of CBR is that displayed on the console.

Expiration and Arrears

- Pay-per-use FlexusX instances are settled periodically. If you do not have a valid payment method configured or your account balance is insufficient, your account will fall into arrears.

- Yearly/Monthly FlexusX instances will expire after their validity periods end.

The following describes the impacts if your FlexusX instances expire or if your account is in arrears.

Phase	Impact
Grace period	After a FlexusX instance expires or your account is in arrears, the instance enters a grace period. During the grace period, you can still access and use the FlexusX instance.
Retention period	If you do not renew your FlexusX instance or pay off the arrears before the grace period expires, the instance enters a retention period. During the retention period, you cannot access or use the FlexusX instance, but it is still retained.

After a FlexusX instance enters a grace period or retention period, Huawei Cloud will notify you of this by email or text message. If you do not complete the renewal or payment before the retention period ends, your instance will be released. To avoid impact on your services, renew your subscription or top up your account in a timely manner.

Renewal and Top-up

FlexusX instances cannot be used after they expire or if your account is in arrears. If you want to continue using them, renew them before the **retention period** ends. Otherwise, your resources will be released and cannot be recovered.

NOTE

Pay-per-use is a postpaid billing mode. Pay-per-use FlexusX instances are automatically settled by the hour. You will need to make sure you have a top-up account with a sufficient balance or have a valid payment method configured first. Yearly/Monthly is a prepaid billing mode. To use yearly/monthly FlexusX instances, you also need to renew your subscription before they expire.

Unsubscription and Deletion

If you no longer need FlexusX instances, unsubscribe from or delete them to avoid unnecessary costs.

For details, see [Unsubscription Rules](#).

NOTE

For yearly/monthly FlexusX instances that are no longer used, unsubscribe from them. For pay-per-use FlexusX instances that are no longer used, delete them.

4 Permissions

If you need to grant your enterprise personnel permission to access your FlexusX resources, use Identity and Access Management (IAM). IAM provides identity authentication, fine-grained permissions management, and access control. IAM helps you securely access your cloud resources.

With IAM, you can create IAM users and grant them permissions to access only specific resources. For example, if you want some software developers in your enterprise to be able to use FlexusX resources but do not want them to be able to delete FlexusX or perform any other high-risk operations, you can create IAM users and grant permission to use FlexusX but not permission to delete them.

If your account does not require individual IAM users for permissions management, you can skip this section.

IAM can be used free of charge. You only pay for the resources in your account. For more information about IAM, see [What Is IAM?](#)

FlexusX Instance Permissions

New IAM users do not have any permissions assigned by default. You need to first add them to one or more groups and then attach policies or roles to these groups. The users then inherit permissions from the groups and can perform specified operations on cloud services based on the permissions they have been assigned.

FlexusX is a project-level service deployed for specific regions. When you set **Scope** to **Region-specific projects** and select the specified projects (for example, **ap-southeast-2**) in the specified regions (for example, AP-Bangkok), the users only have permissions for FlexusX in the selected projects. If you set **Scope** to **All resources**, the users have permissions for FlexusX in all region-specific projects. When accessing FlexusX, the users need to switch to the authorized region.

You can grant permissions by using roles and policies.

- **Roles:** A coarse-grained authorization strategy that defines permissions by job responsibility. Only a limited number of service-level roles are available for authorization. Cloud services often depend on each other. When you grant permissions using roles, you also need to attach any existing role dependencies. Roles are not ideal for fine-grained authorization and least privilege access

- **Policies:** A fine-grained authorization strategy that defines permissions required to perform operations on specific cloud resources under certain conditions. This type of authorization is more flexible and is ideal for least privilege access. For example, you can grant users only permission to manage a certain type of FlexusX cloud servers.

Permissions policies of a FlexusX instance are the same as those of an ECS. For details about the relationships between FlexusX system-defined policies and roles, and between FlexusX instance operations and system-defined policies, see [ECS Permissions Management](#).

Helpful Links

- [What Is IAM?](#)
- For details about the ECS system-defined policies and roles, see [ECS Permissions Management](#).
- For details about how to create a user group or user and grant FlexusX permissions, see [Creating a User and Granting Permissions for FlexusL Instances](#).

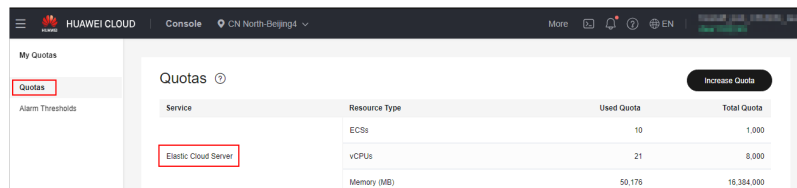
5 Notes and Constraints

To ensure that your FlexusX instances run properly, read the following notes and constraints before using them.

Quotas

There are quota limits for the number of FlexusX instances, the number of vCPUs, and the RAM memory capacity. FlexusX instances share the quotas with ECSs. You can view the ECS quotas on the [Quotas](#) page to obtain the available quotas of FlexusX instances, as shown in [Figure 5-1](#). If the quotas do not meet your requirements, [apply for a higher quota](#).

Figure 5-1 FlexusX instance quotas



Service	Resource Type	Used Quota	Total Quota
Elastic Cloud Server	ECSs	10	1,000
	vCPUs	21	8,000
	Memory (MB)	50,176	16,384,000

Regions

- Once FlexusX instances are purchased, the region or AZ cannot be changed.
- Resource prices may vary in different regions. For details, see [Product Pricing Details](#).
- For regional resources (such as images, EVS disks, cloud backups, security groups, and EIPs), FlexusX instances can only use resources in the same region.

Images

- Images are regional resources. FlexusX instances can only use private images that are in the same region as them.
- Only private images created using x86 servers are supported in FlexusX.
- For Windows private images, FlexusX instances only support Windows Server 2022/2019/2016/2012 R2 Standard Edition and Data Center Edition images purchased from Huawei Cloud KooGallery, as well as Windows private images with the Bring Your Own License (BYOL).

- When you use a private image to create a FlexusX instance or change the OS, ensure that the instance specifications (vCPUs, memory, and system disk capacity) meet the requirements of that private image. Otherwise, the private image cannot be used.

EVS Disks

- When you purchase a FlexusX instance, the EVS disk device type is VBD by default and cannot be changed. After purchasing a FlexusX instance, you can add SCSI data disks.
- When you purchase a FlexusX instance, you can add a maximum of 24 disks (1 system disk and 23 data disks). After purchasing a FlexusX instance, you can add a maximum of 60 disks.
If more data disks are required, attach them after purchasing a FlexusX instance. To query the number of disks that can be attached to FlexusX instances of different specifications, see [Querying Information About Disks Attached to an ECS](#).
- After a new data disk is attached to a FlexusX instance, you need to [initialize the data disk](#) before using it.

For details about EVS constraints, see the EVS [Notes and Constraints](#).

VPCs

When using a VPC, you need to plan VPCs, subnet CIDR blocks, security groups, virtual IP addresses, and elastic NICs. For details about VPC constraints, see [Notes and Constraints](#).

EIPs

- If a FlexusX instance needs to access the Internet, bind an EIP to the instance.
- EIPs are regional resources. It cannot be used across regions or accounts. Each EIP can be used by only one FlexusX instance at a time, and they must be in the same region.

For more EIP constraints, see [Notes and Constraints](#).

Other Constraints

- FlexusX instances do not support nested virtualization.
- Do not install external hardware devices, such as encryption dongles or USB flash drives on FlexusX instances.

Notes

When using FlexusX instances, comply with the notes below.

General

- Do not use FlexusX instances as unauthorized servers for any illegal or violation service, such as gambling or cross-border VPN.
- Do not use FlexusX instances for fraudulent transactions, such as click farming on e-commerce websites.

- Do not use FlexusX instances to initiate network attacks, such as DDoS attacks, CC attacks, web attacks, brute force cracking, or spreading of viruses and Trojan horses.
- Do not use FlexusX instances for traffic transit.
- Do not use FlexusX instances for web crawling.
- Do not use FlexusX instances to detect other systems like scanning or penetration unless otherwise being authorized.
- Do not deploy any illegal websites or applications on FlexusX instances.
- Do not use FlexusX to send spams or engage in activities that violate personal privacy.

Windows-specific

- Do not stop system processes if you are not sure about the consequences. Otherwise, blue screen of death (BSOD) or a restart may occur on FlexusX instances.
- Ensure that there is at least 2 GiB of idle memory. Otherwise, BSOD, freezing, or service failures may occur.
- Do not modify the registry. Otherwise, the system startup may fail. If the modification is mandatory, back up the registry before modifying it.
- Do not modify the clock settings. Otherwise, DHCP lease may fail, leading to the loss of IP addresses.
- Do not delete the CloudResetPwdAgent or CloudResetPwdUpdateAgent process. Otherwise, one-click password reset will become unavailable.
- Do not disable virtual memory. Otherwise, system performance may deteriorate, or system exceptions may occur.
- Do not delete the VMTools program, or an exception may occur on FlexusX instances.

Linux-specific

- Do not modify the **/etc/issue** file. Otherwise, the OS distribution will not be identified.
- Do not delete system directories or files. Otherwise, the system may fail to run or start.
- Do not change the permissions for or names of system directories. Otherwise, the system may fail to run or start.
- Do not upgrade the kernel of the Linux unless necessary.
When you have to upgrade the Linux kernel, follow the instructions provided in [How Can I Upgrade the Kernel of a Linux ECS?](#)
- Do not delete the CloudResetPwdAgent or CloudResetPwdUpdateAgent process. Otherwise, one-click password reset will become unavailable.
- Do not change the default **/etc/resolv.conf** of the DNS server. Otherwise, software sources and NTP may be unavailable.
- Do not modify default intranet configurations, such as the IP address, subnet mask, or gateway address of a FlexusX instance. Otherwise, network exceptions may occur.

- Manually specified IP addresses for Linux FlexusX instances are generally static IP addresses. To avoid network exceptions caused by conflicts between NetworkManager and internal network services, do not enable NetworkManager when not required, such as when installing Kubernetes.

6 Region and AZ

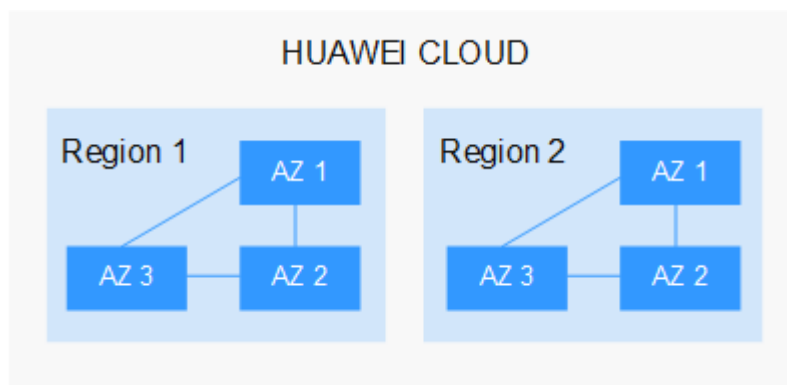
Concept

A region and availability zone (AZ) identify the location of a data center. You can create resources in a specific region and AZ.

- Regions are divided based on geographical location and network latency. Public services, such as Elastic Cloud Server (ECS), Elastic Volume Service (EVS), Object Storage Service (OBS), Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), Elastic IP (EIP), and Image Management Service (IMS), are shared within the same region. Regions are classified into universal regions and dedicated regions. A universal region provides universal cloud services for common tenants. A dedicated region provides specific services for specific tenants.
- An AZ contains one or more physical data centers. Each AZ has independent cooling, fire extinguishing, moisture-proof, and electricity facilities. Within an AZ, computing, network, storage, and other resources are logically divided into multiple clusters.

Figure 6-1 shows the relationship between regions and AZs.

Figure 6-1 Regions and AZs



Huawei Cloud provides services in many regions around the world. You can select a region and an AZ based on requirements. For more information, see [Huawei Cloud Global Regions](#).

Selecting a Region

When selecting a region, consider the following factors:

- Location

It is recommended that you select the closest region for lower network latency and quick access.

- If your target users are in Asia Pacific (excluding the Chinese mainland), select the **CN-Hong Kong**, **AP-Bangkok**, or **AP-Singapore** region.
- If your target users are in Africa, select the **AF-Johannesburg** region.
- If your target users are in Latin America, select the **LA-Santiago** region.

 **NOTE**

The **LA-Santiago** region is located in Chile.

- Resource price

Resource prices may vary in different regions. For details, see [Product Pricing Details](#).

Selecting an AZ

When deploying resources, consider your applications' requirements on disaster recovery (DR) and network latency.

- For high DR capability, deploy resources in different AZs within the same region.
- For lower network latency, deploy resources in the same AZ.

Regions and Endpoints

Before you use an API to call resources, specify its region and endpoint. For more details, see [Regions and Endpoints](#).

Viewing the Region and AZ of a FlexusX Instance

After purchasing a FlexusX instance, you can view the region and AZ where the FlexusX instance is located on the instance details page.

1. Access the [FlexusX instance list](#).
2. In the FlexusX list, click the name of the target FlexusX instance to go to the details page.
3. On the **Summary** tab, view the region and AZ where the FlexusX instance is located.