

Global Accelerator

Service Overview

Issue 01
Date 2023-03-13



Copyright © Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. 2023. All rights reserved.

No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written consent of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Trademarks and Permissions



HUAWEI and other Huawei trademarks are trademarks of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

All other trademarks and trade names mentioned in this document are the property of their respective holders.

Notice

The purchased products, services and features are stipulated by the contract made between Huawei and the customer. All or part of the products, services and features described in this document may not be within the purchase scope or the usage scope. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, all statements, information, and recommendations in this document are provided "AS IS" without warranties, guarantees or representations of any kind, either express or implied.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to ensure accuracy of the contents, but all statements, information, and recommendations in this document do not constitute a warranty of any kind, express or implied.

Contents

1 What Is Global Accelerator?	1
2 Why Using Global Accelerator	3
3 When to Use Global Accelerator	4
4 Acceleration Area	6
5 Constraints	7
6 Billing	8
7 Security	10
7.1 Shared Responsibilities.....	10
7.2 Identity and Access Management.....	11
7.3 Auditing and Logging.....	11
7.4 Service Resilience.....	11
7.5 Monitoring Security Risks.....	12
7.6 Certificates.....	12
8 Permissions	14
9 Using Global Accelerator with Other Services	17
10 Concepts	19
11 Region and AZ	21
12 Change History	23

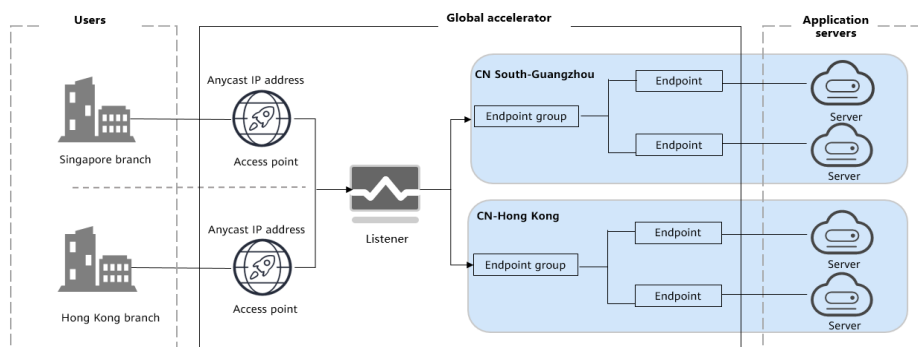
1 What Is Global Accelerator?

Global Accelerator allows users around the world to access cloud applications faster through anycast IP addresses and highly reliable, low-latency, and secure networking services.

As shown in [Figure 1-1](#), a multinational enterprise has branches all over the world. The Singapore branch has deployed an application on two servers in the CN South-Guangzhou region, and the Hong Kong branch has deployed an application on two servers in the CN-Hong Kong region.

With Global Accelerator, each branch can access their application faster from the nearest access point.

Figure 1-1 How Global Accelerator works



Components

- **Global accelerator:** an instance that routes traffic over the Huawei Cloud backbone network to accelerate your access to applications. You can create a global accelerator and select the acceleration area where you would like to use the global accelerator. The system will allocate an anycast IP address to each acceleration area. Requests from the client arrive at the anycast IP address from the nearest access points, travel through the Huawei Cloud backbone network, and then go to the optimal endpoints.
- **Acceleration area:** a location where a global accelerator is used in or outside the Chinese mainland. You can configure the location where your users are located as an acceleration area to improve application performance for your users.

- **Listener:** checks requests from clients based on the protocol and port you configure and routes the requests to the optimal endpoint in the associated endpoint group. Each listener can have one endpoint group associated in each acceleration area.
- **Endpoint group:** a collection of endpoints that receive traffic from the associated listener. Each endpoint group can include one or more endpoints in a specific region.
- **Endpoint:** a resource that traffic is directed to. Currently, endpoints can only be EIPs. You can assign a weight to each endpoint. Global Accelerator will distribute traffic to the endpoints based on their weights.

2 Why Using Global Accelerator

Compliant: Global Accelerator complies with laws and regulations worldwide, allowing you to focus on business innovation.

Reliable: The Huawei Cloud backbone network consists of lines from multiple carriers and provides multiple egresses. This prevents a single point of failure in a single region or on a single line and ensure high service continuity.

Fast: Anycast IP addresses are provided for access from the nearest access point. When a client sends a request, the request will first go to the nearest access point and then to Huawei Cloud's high-speed private network. This optimizes the path to your application to keep packet loss, jitter, and latency consistently low.

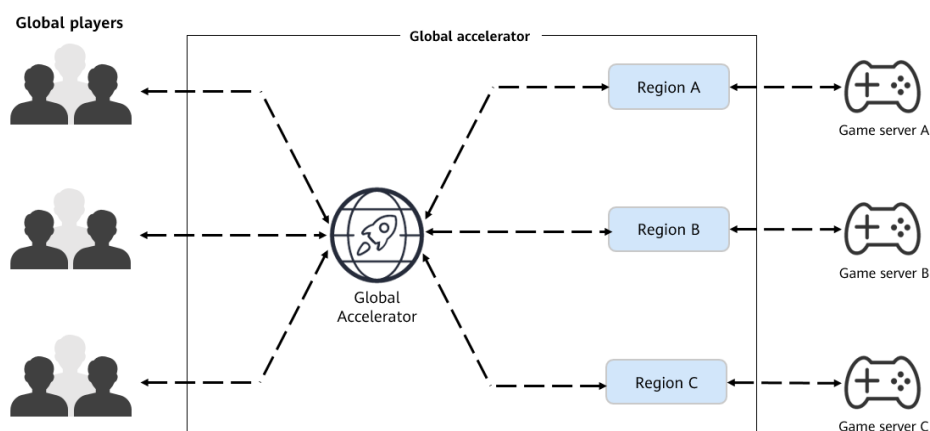
Simple: You can configure global accelerators within minutes and flexibly adjust traffic dial of endpoint groups or endpoint weights for better load balancing or active/standby deployment.

3 When to Use Global Accelerator

Gaming Acceleration

Pain points: Online gaming faces problems such as high latency and packet loss, and frequent disconnections, severely affecting gaming experience. Industries, such as online education and live streaming, face the same problems.

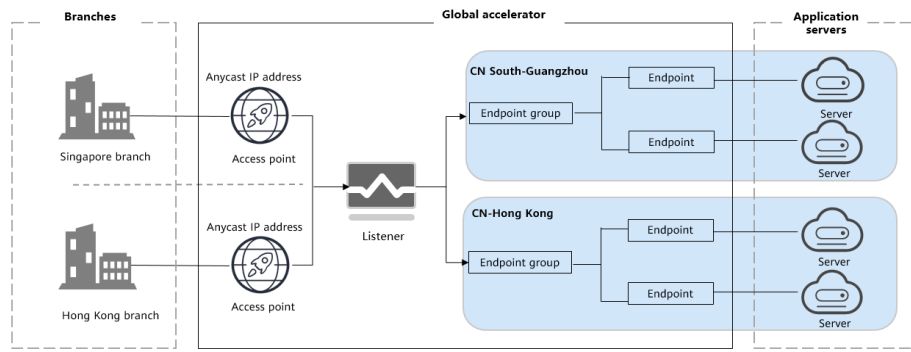
Solution: Global Accelerator can improve global player's gaming experience by routing requests from the nearest access point to optimal game servers through the Huawei Cloud backbone network. There are fewer hops on the public network, so in-game latency, jitter, and packet loss is kept as low as possible.



Multinational Enterprises

Pain points: Multinational enterprises generally store data at their headquarters. When employees in the branches around the world access the data stored at the headquarters, the latency is high and the access is slow, which drags down the productivity and increases the OPEX.

Solution: Global Accelerator can connect enterprise servers around the world through Huawei Cloud's high-speed backbone network to keep the latency and jitter consistently low.



4 Acceleration Area

An acceleration area is where a global accelerator is used for faster application access. Global Accelerator deploys access points both inside and outside the Chinese mainland.

Table 4-1 lists the access points supported by Global Accelerator.

Table 4-1 Access points

Geographic Region	Access Point
Chinese mainland	Guangzhou
Asia Pacific	Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Bangkok (Thailand), Jakarta (Indonesia), Manila (Philippines), and Tokyo (Japan)
Latin America	Bogota (Colombia) and Mexico City (Mexico)
Europe	Istanbul (Türkiye)

5 Constraints

Table 5-1 lists default resource quotas of Global Accelerator.

Table 5-1 Global Accelerator resource quotas

Resource	Default Quota	How to Increase Quotas
Number of global accelerators in each account	20	Submit a service ticket.
Number of listeners per global accelerator	10	Submit a service ticket.
Number of endpoint groups that can be associated with each listener in a region	1	Submit a service ticket.
Number of endpoints allowed in each endpoint group	10	Submit a service ticket.
Maximum number of listeners of a single user	200	Submit a service ticket.
Maximum number of endpoints of a single user	2000	Submit a service ticket.
Peak bandwidth	20 Mbit/s	Submit a service ticket.

6 Billing

Billing Mode

Only pay-per-use is available. The bill for each month is generated at the beginning of the next calendar month.

Billing Items

Table 6-1 Global Accelerator pricing details

Billing Item	Description	Price
Global accelerators	You are charged based on how long you have used each global accelerator. The smallest billing unit is one hour. Partial hours are counted as full hours. Global accelerator price = Unit price x Usage duration	\$0.356 USD/hour
Data transfer	You are charged for either the inbound or outbound traffic, whichever direction has more traffic. Data transfer price = Unit price x Traffic used	For details, see Figure 6-1 . NOTE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Acceleration Area for available acceleration areas. The regions where an endpoint group can be deployed are those you can select on the Global Accelerator console.

Figure 6-1 Data transfer price per GB (USD)

Access Point	Region	CN South-Guangzhou	CN North-Beijing4	CN East-Shanghai1	CN Southwest-Guiyang1	CN North-Ulanqab1	CN-Hong Kong	AP-Singapore	AP-Jakarta	AP-Bangkok	TR-Istanbul	LA-Mexico City2	LA-Sao Paulo1	LA-Santiago	AF-Johannesburg
Guangzhou		0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098
Beijing		0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098
Shanghai		0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	0.559	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098
Hong Kong		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.13	0.13	0.142	0.13	0.133	0.125	0.191	0.191	0.199
Singapore		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.13	0.13	0.142	0.13	0.133	0.125	0.191	0.191	0.199
Philippines		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.152	0.152	0.164	0.152	0.123	0.125	0.209	0.209	0.212
Thailand		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.152	0.152	0.164	0.152	0.123	0.125	0.209	0.209	0.212
Japan		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.13	0.13	0.142	0.13	0.133	0.125	0.191	0.191	0.199
Vietnam		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.152	0.152	0.164	0.152	0.123	0.125	0.209	0.209	0.212
South Korea		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.178	0.178	0.19	0.178	0.125	0.125	0.206	0.206	0.211
Indonesia		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.152	0.152	0.164	0.152	0.123	0.125	0.209	0.209	0.212
Türkiye		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.163	0.163	0.175	0.163	0.105	0.105	0.185	0.185	0.192
Colombia		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.169	0.169	0.181	0.169	0.133	0.13	0.174	0.174	0.225
Mexico		1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	1.098	0.132	0.132	0.144	0.132	0.105	0.105	0.182	0.182	0.197

Billing Examples

Suppose you have an application deployed in Guangzhou, if you want end users in Hong Kong and the Philippines to be able to access your application faster, you need an accelerator.

- If end users in Hong Kong access your application, inbound traffic to your application is 1 GB and outbound traffic from your application is 20 GB, you are only charged for the 20 GB of outbound traffic but not the 1 GB of inbound traffic.
- Similarly, if end users in the Philippines access your application, inbound traffic to your application is 1 GB and outbound traffic from your application is 5 GB, you are only charged for the 5 GB of outbound traffic.

The total price for using this global accelerator can be calculated using the following formula: Global accelerator price + Data transfer price = \$0.356 USD/hour x 1 hour + 1.098 x 20 GB + 1.098 x 5 GB = \$27.806 USD

Changes Between Billing Modes

The billing mode cannot be changed.

Renewal

For details, see [Renewal Management](#).

Expiration and Overdue Payment

For details, see [Service Suspension and Resource Release](#) and [Payment and Repayment](#).

7 Security

7.1 Shared Responsibilities

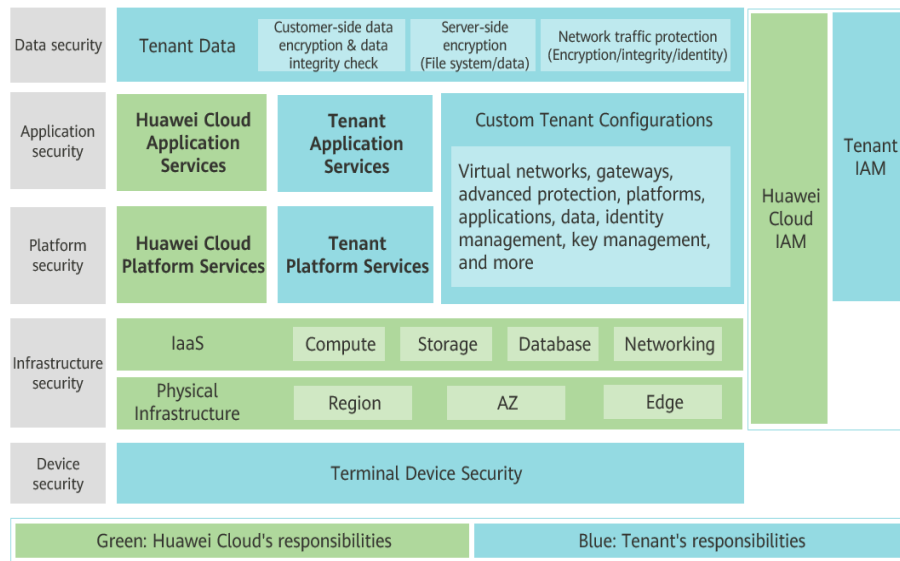
Huawei guarantees that its commitment to cyber security will never be outweighed by the consideration of commercial interests. To cope with emerging cloud security challenges and pervasive cloud security threats and attacks, Huawei Cloud builds a comprehensive cloud service security assurance system for different regions and industries based on Huawei's unique software and hardware advantages, laws, regulations, industry standards, and security ecosystem.

Figure 7-1 illustrates the responsibilities shared by Huawei Cloud and users.

- **Huawei Cloud:** Ensure the security of cloud services and provide secure clouds. Huawei Cloud's security responsibilities include ensuring the security of our IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS services, as well as the physical environments of the Huawei Cloud data centers where our IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS services operate. Huawei Cloud is responsible for not only the security functions and performance of our infrastructure, cloud services, and technologies, but also for the overall cloud O&M security and, in the broader sense, the security compliance of our infrastructure and services.
- **Tenant:** Use the cloud securely. Tenants of Huawei Cloud are responsible for the secure and effective management of the tenant-customized configurations of cloud services including IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS. This includes but is not limited to virtual networks, the OS of virtual machine hosts and guests, virtual firewalls, API Gateway, advanced security services, all types of cloud services, tenant data, identity accounts, and key management.

Huawei Cloud Security White Paper elaborates on the ideas and measures for building Huawei Cloud security, including cloud security strategies, the shared responsibility model, compliance and privacy, security organizations and personnel, infrastructure security, tenant service and security, engineering security, O&M security, and ecosystem security.

Figure 7-1 Huawei Cloud shared security responsibility model



7.2 Identity and Access Management

You can use Identity and Access Management (IAM) to control access to your Global Accelerator resources. IAM permissions define which actions on your cloud resources are allowed or denied to control access to your resources. After creating an IAM user, the administrator needs to add it to a user group and grant the permissions required by Global Accelerator to the user group. And then, all users in this group automatically inherit the granted permissions.

For details, see [Permissions](#).

7.3 Auditing and Logging

Cloud Trace Service (CTS) records operations on the cloud resources in your account. You can use the logs generated by CTS to perform security analysis, track resource changes, audit compliance, and locate faults.

After CTS is enabled, traces can be generated for operations performed on service resources.

- For details about how to enable and configure CTS, see [Enabling CTS](#).
- For details about key operations, see [Key Operations Recorded by CTS](#).
- For details about traces, see [Viewing Traces](#).

7.4 Service Resilience

Global Accelerator provides health check to ensure service reliability and availability.

You can enable health check for the endpoint group. After you enable health check, the global accelerator periodically sends requests to endpoints to check their status. If any endpoints become unhealthy, the global accelerator stops

sending requests to these endpoints. After the endpoints recover from failure, the global accelerator starts routing requests to them again.

For details about the health check protocols and how to configure a health check, see [Health Check](#).

7.5 Monitoring Security Risks

You can use Cloud Eye to monitor the Global Accelerator status and resource usage. You can also configure Cloud Eye to alert you of any potential issues in Global Accelerator in real time.

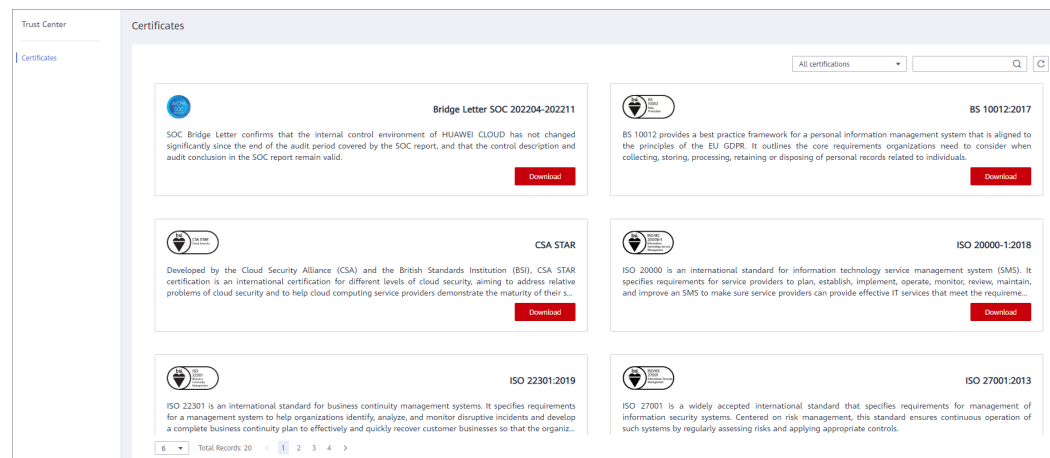
For details about supported metrics and setting alarm rules, see [Monitoring](#).

7.6 Certificates

Compliance Certificates

Huawei Cloud services and platforms have obtained various security and compliance certifications from authoritative organizations, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO). You can [download](#) them from the console.

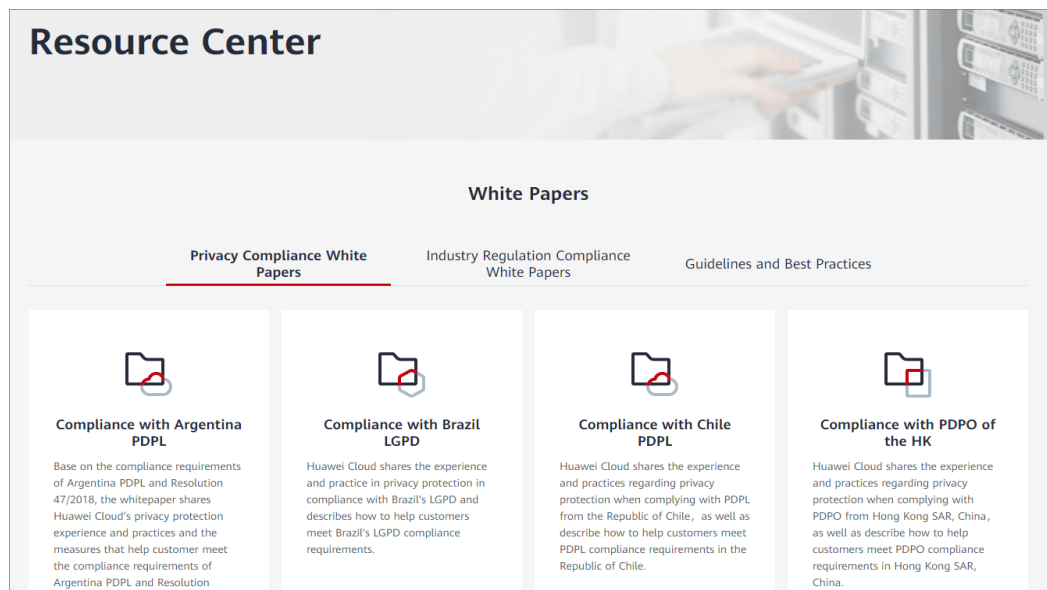
Figure 7-2 Downloading compliance certificates



Resource Center

Huawei Cloud also provides the following resources to help users meet compliance requirements. For details, see [Resource Center](#).

Figure 7-3 Resource center



8 Permissions

If you need to assign different permissions to employees in your enterprise to access your Global Accelerator resources, IAM is a good choice for fine-grained permissions management. IAM provides identity authentication, permissions management, and access control, helping you secure access to your cloud resources.

With IAM, you can use your Huawei Cloud account to create IAM users, and assign permissions to the users to control their access to specific resources. For example, some software developers in your enterprise need to use Global Accelerator resources but should not delete them or perform any other high-risk operations. In this scenario, you can create IAM users for the software developers and grant them only the required permissions.

Skip this section if your Huawei Cloud account does not require individual IAM users for permissions management.

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

Global Accelerator Permissions

By default, new IAM users do not have permissions assigned. You need to add a user to one or more groups, and attach permissions policies or roles to these groups. Users inherit permissions from the groups that they are added to, and can perform specified operations on cloud services.

Global Accelerator is a global service for access from any region. You can assign IAM permissions to users in the global service project. In this way, users do not need to switch regions when they access IAM.

You can grant permissions by using roles or policies.

- **Roles:** A type of coarse-grained authorization mechanism that defines permissions based on user responsibility. This mechanism provides only a limited number of service-level roles. When using roles to grant permissions, you may need to also assign other dependency roles. However, roles are not an ideal choice for fine-grained authorization and secure access control.
- **Policies:** A type of fine-grained authorization mechanism that defines permissions required to perform operations on specific cloud resources under

certain conditions. This mechanism allows for more flexible policy-based authorization for secure access control. For example, you can grant users only the permissions for managing Global Accelerator resources.

Table 8-1 lists the system-defined roles or policies supported by Global Accelerator.

Table 8-1 System-defined roles and policies supported by Global Accelerator

Role/Policy Name	Description	Type	Dependency
GA FullAccess	Permissions: all permissions on Global Accelerator resources Scope: project-level service	System-defined policy	-
GA ReadOnlyAccess	Permissions: Read-only permissions for Global Accelerator resources Scope: project-level service	System-defined policy	-

Table 8-2 lists the common operations supported by each system-defined role or policy of Global Accelerator.

Table 8-2 Common operations supported by each system-defined role or policy

Operation	GA FullAccess	GA ReadOnlyAccess
Creating a global accelerator	√	×
Viewing a global accelerator	√	√
Modifying a global accelerator	√	×
Deleting a global accelerator	√	×
Adding a listener	√	×
Viewing a listener	√	√
Modifying a listener	√	×
Deleting a listener	√	×
Adding an endpoint group	√	×

Operation	GA FullAccess	GA ReadOnlyAccess
Viewing an endpoint group	√	√
Modifying an endpoint group	√	×
Deleting an endpoint group	√	×
Adding an endpoint	√	×
Viewing an endpoint	√	√
Modifying an endpoint	√	×
Removing an endpoint	√	×
Configuring a health check	√	×
Viewing health check settings	√	√
Modifying health check settings	√	×
Disabling a health check	√	×
Deleting a health check	√	×
Adding tags to a resource	√	×
Querying tags of a specific resource	√	√
Deleting tags from a resource	√	×

References

- [What Is IAM?](#)
- [Creating a User and Granting Permissions](#)

9 Using Global Accelerator with Other Services

Figure 9-1 Using Global Accelerator with other services

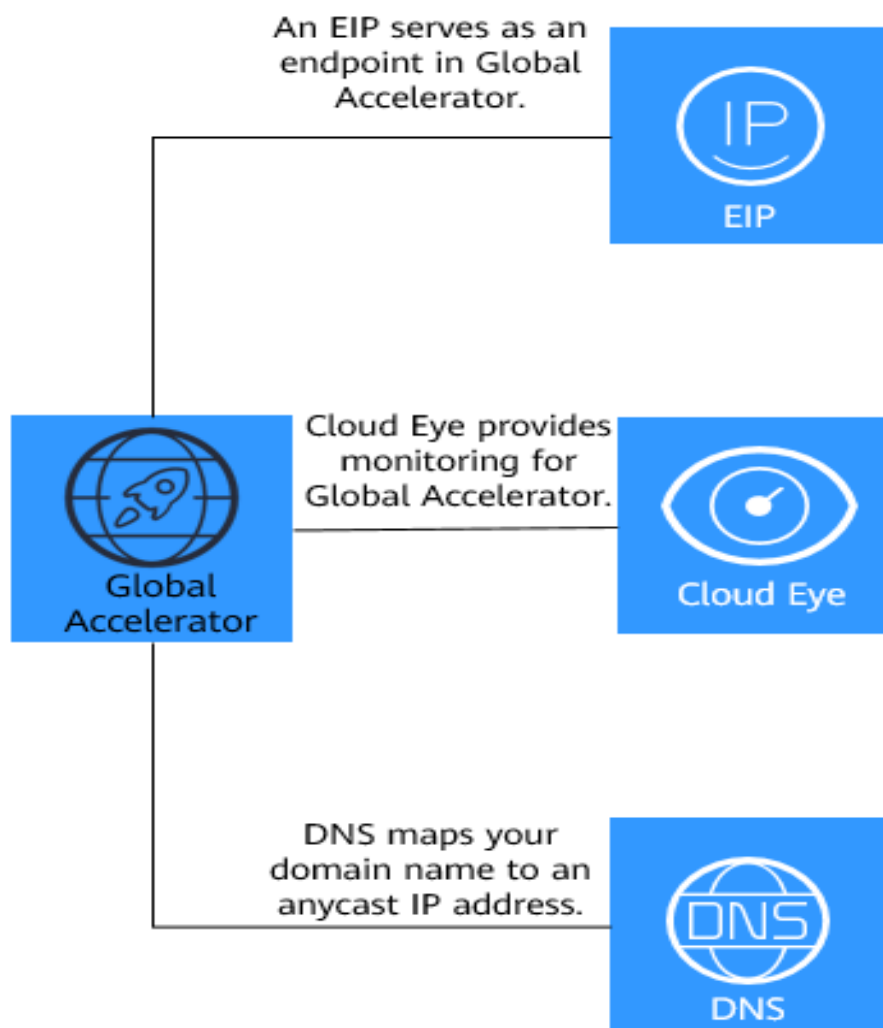


Table 9-1 Interaction between Global Accelerator and other services

Interaction	Cloud Service	Reference
An EIP can be added as an endpoint to receive requests from an associated listener.	Elastic IP (EIP)	Buying an EIP
If your application uses a domain name to provide services, you can configure DNS records to translate your domain name to an anycast IP address provided by Global Accelerator to accelerate access to your application.	Domain Name Service (DNS)	DNS
On the Cloud Eye console, you can view the bandwidth usage and the total number of connections established by a global accelerator.	Cloud Eye	Cloud Eye

10 Concepts

Global Accelerator

A global accelerator directs user requests to endpoints through the Huawei Cloud backbone network. You can create a global accelerator and select where you would like to use the global accelerator. The system will allocate an anycast IP address to each area where the global accelerator will be used. The clients can access the cloud from the nearest access points, and their traffic will then be routed to the optimal endpoints through the Huawei Cloud backbone network.

Anycast IP Address

Global Accelerator allocates an anycast IP address for each acceleration area. Clients can access the backbone network from the nearest access point through this anycast IP address.

Listener

A listener checks requests from clients based on the protocol and port you configure and routes the requests to the optimal endpoint in the associated endpoint group. Each listener can have one endpoint group associated in each region.

Endpoint

An endpoint is where requests are routed to. Currently, only EIPs can be added as endpoints.

You can assign a weight to each endpoint. The global accelerator will distribute traffic to the endpoints based on their weights.

Endpoint Group

An endpoint group includes one or more endpoints in a given region. The global accelerator routes traffic to the endpoints in an endpoint group based on the load balancing algorithm.

You need to associate an endpoint group with each listener, which will route traffic to the endpoints in the associated endpoint group.

Health Check

Global Accelerator provides health check to ensure service reliability and availability. Currently, only TCP can be used for health check.

After you enable health check, the global accelerator periodically sends requests to endpoints to check their status. If any endpoints become unavailable, the global accelerator stops sending requests to these endpoints. After the endpoints recover from failure, the global accelerator starts routing requests to them again.

11 Region and AZ

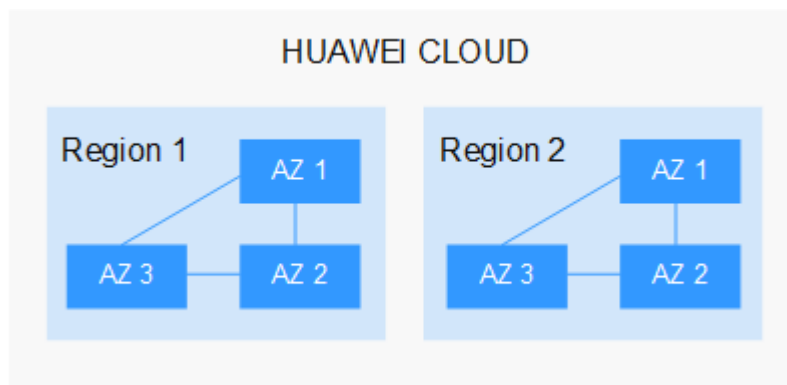
Concept

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. AZs within a region are interconnected using high-speed optical fibers, to support cross-AZ high-availability systems.

Figure 11-1 shows the relationship between regions and AZs.

Figure 11-1 Regions and AZs



HUAWEI CLOUD provides services in many regions around the world. Select a region and 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. Regions within the Chinese mainland provide the same infrastructure, BGP network quality, as well as resource operations and configurations. Therefore, if your target users are on the Chinese mainland, you do not need to consider the network latency differences when selecting a region.

- 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](#).

12 Change History

Released On	Description
2023-03-13	This issue is the eleventh official release. The updates are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added Istanbul as an access point in Acceleration Area.• Updated Billing.
2023-02-10	This is the tenth official release. The updates are as follows: Global Accelerator is officially launched for commercial use.
2023-01-12	This issue the ninth official release. The updates are as follows: Updated Billing .
2022-12-08	This issue is the eighth official release. The updates are as follows: Added Tokyo and Mexico City as access points in Acceleration Area .
2022-11-30	This issue is the seventh official release. The updates are as follows: Added Manila as an access point in Acceleration Area .
2022-11-21	This issue is the sixth official release. The updates are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added Jakarta as an access point in Acceleration Area.• Optimized Table 4-1.
2022-11-08	This issue is the fifth official release. The updates are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added Security.• Added Bangkok as an access point in Acceleration Area.
2022-09-20	This issue is the fourth official release. The updates are as follows: Optimized Concepts .

Released On	Description
2022-08-16	This issue is the third official release. The updates are as follows: Added Guangzhou as an access point in Acceleration Area .
2022-07-18	This issue is the second official issue. The updates are as follows: Added Hong Kong and Bogota as access points in Acceleration Area
2022-05-30	This issue is the first official release.