

Cloud Log Service

Purchase Guide

Product Documentation



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Purchase Guide

Billing Overview

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Cloud Log Service (CLS) supports pay-as-you-go (postpaid), and you can choose it based on your business needs.

Note:

If you want to know how much it will cost for an expected resource usage, you can use the [Price Calculator](#) to estimate costs and export the estimation list.

Billing Mode

Billing Mode	Description
Pay-as-you-go (postpaid)	Default billing mode, which is supported in all available regions . Users are charged based on their actual storage usage, requests, traffic, and other billable items on a daily basis.

Billing Details

Category	Description
Billing cycle	Daily. The fees generated for the current day will be settled at 00:00 on the next day.
Price	See Product Pricing .

Billable Items

CLS has the following billable items. The index traffic, log storage, and index storage fees are subject to the log storage class. For more information, see [Storage Class Overview](#).

Log Writing Traffic

(Basic service)

Traffic generated when logs are written into log topics during log collection in data processing and scheduled SQL analysis tasks.

Example: A user's raw logs of a 100 GB size are collected using LogListener, compressed, and written into log topics,

Traffic fees

Measurement method: compressed.
Note: When users collect logs by calling APIs, they need to manually configure the compression format. When SDK and LogListener are used to collect logs, the LZ4 compression format is enabled by default.

generating approximately 12.5 GB of write traffic. The write traffic volume depends on the log compression ratio, which is generally from 1:4 to 1:10.

Metric data Writing Traffic (Basic service)

Traffic generated when logs are written into metric topics during metric data collection in scheduled SQL analysis tasks.

Measurement method: uncompressed.
Note: Metric data writes only generate write traffic and do not generate index traffic.

Example: A user's raw metric data of a size of 100 GB is collected and written into metric topics, generating approximately 100 GB of write traffic.

Global write acceleration traffic (value-added service)

Traffic generated when logs are written into log topics by using the global acceleration feature.

Measurement method: compressed.
Note 1: Such traffic is generated only if the global acceleration feature is enabled. Common public network access does not generate such traffic.
Note 2: When the global acceleration feature is enabled, log writing traffic is not repeatedly generated.

Example: A user's raw logs of a size of 100 GB are compressed and written into log topics by using the global acceleration feature, generating approximately 12.5 GB of global acceleration write traffic (estimated at a 1:4 compression ratio).

Private network read traffic (value-added service)

Traffic generated when logs are consumed (private network consumption) by using the Kafka protocol, logs are shipped to Tencent Cloud COS within the same region, CKafka, as well as SCF, and metric data is shipped (private network).

Measurement method: uncompressed/compressed (depends on the compression format chosen by the user).
Note: Users can choose not to compress, ship, or consume logs in compression formats such as Snappy and LZ4 (except for shipment to SCF).

Example: A user's raw logs of a size of 100 GB are shipped to COS in the Snappy compression format, generating approximately 50 GB of private network read traffic.

Public network read traffic (value-added service)

Traffic generated when logs are consumed (public network consumption) by using the Kafka protocol, logs are downloaded, and metric data is shipped (public network).

Measurement method: uncompressed/compressed (depends on the compression format chosen by the user).
Note: Users can choose not to compress or to consume logs in compression formats such as Snappy and LZ4. The downloaded retrieval and analysis results are in the Gzip compression format by default.

Example: A user's raw logs of a size of 100 GB are consumed (public network consumption) by using the Kafka protocol in the Snappy compression format, generating approximately 50 GB of public network read traffic.

STANDARD/STANDARD_IA index traffic (log) (value-added service)

Traffic generated when full-text and key-value index are enabled for logs. The size of full-text index traffic is related to the length of all fields and their values in user logs. The size of key-value index traffic is related to fields with

Example: A user's raw logs is of a size of 100 GB.
 a. With only full-text index enabled, the size of index traffic is approximately 100 GB.
 b. With both full-text and key-value index enabled, only the

indexing enabled and their values.
Measurement method: uncompressed.
Note 1: CLS built-in reserved fields such as `_FILENAME_` and `_SOURCE_` are not included in index traffic.
Note 2: The unit price of STANDARD/STANDARD_IA index traffic differs.

full-text index traffic is measured.
 c. With only key-value index enabled, the size of index traffic is approximately 50 GB based on the assumption that there are 10 fields of similar sizes, with 5 fields being indexed.

Storage fees

STANDARD/STANDARD_IA (Basic service)
log storage volume

The STANDARD/STANDARD_IA log storage volume positively correlates with the log write traffic size and log retention period.
Measurement method: compressed.
Note 1: Built-in CLS reserved fields such as `_FILENAME_` and `_SOURCE_` are included in the log storage volume.
Note 2: The unit price of STANDARD/STANDARD_IA log storage differs.

Example: A user generates 100 GB of raw logs per day and uses Loglistener for collection. Logs are retained for 7 days. After compression, approximately 12.5 GB of log storage volume is produced per day. From the 8th day onwards, the daily log storage volume is stable at 87.5 GB (12.5 GB x 7 days).

STANDARD/STANDARD_IA (value-added service)
index storage volume (logs)

The STANDARD/STANDARD_IA index storage volume positively correlates with the index traffic size and log retention period.
Measurement method: uncompressed.
Note 1: Built-in CLS reserved fields such as `_FILENAME_` and `_SOURCE_` are not included in the index storage volume.
Note 2: The unit price of standard and IA log index storage differs.

Example: A user generates 100 GB of raw logs per day with indexing enabled. Logs are retained for 7 days.
 a. With only full-text index enabled, the index storage volume is approximately 100 GB per day. From the 8th day onward, the daily index storage volume is stable at 700 GB (100 GB days).
 b. With both full-text and key-value index enabled, only the full-text index storage volume is measured.
 c. With only key-value index enabled, the size of index storage is approximately 50 GB per day based on the assumption that there are 10 fields of similar sizes, with 5 fields being indexed. From the 8th day onwards, the daily index storage volume is stable at 350 GB (50 GB x 7 days).

Metric data storage volume (Basic service)

The metric data storage volume positively correlates with the metric data write traffic size and the metric data retention period.
Measurement method: uncompressed.
Note: Metric data storage does not generate index storage volume.

Example: A user generates 100 GB of raw metric data per day. Metric data is retained for 7 days. Writing the metric data to the metric topics generates approximately 100 GB of metric storage volume per day. From the 8th day onwards, the daily metric storage volume is stable at 700 GB (100 GB x 7 days).

Data Processing fees

Data processing volume (value-added service)

The size of the data processing volume is equivalent to the write traffic to the source log topic (after decompression).

Measurement method: uncompressed.

Note: Built-in reserved fields in CLS such as `_FILENAME_` and `_SOURCE_` are not included in the data processing volume.

Example: A user's raw logs of a size of 100 GB undergo data processing, generating 100 GB of data processing volume.

Other fees

Number of service (Basic service)

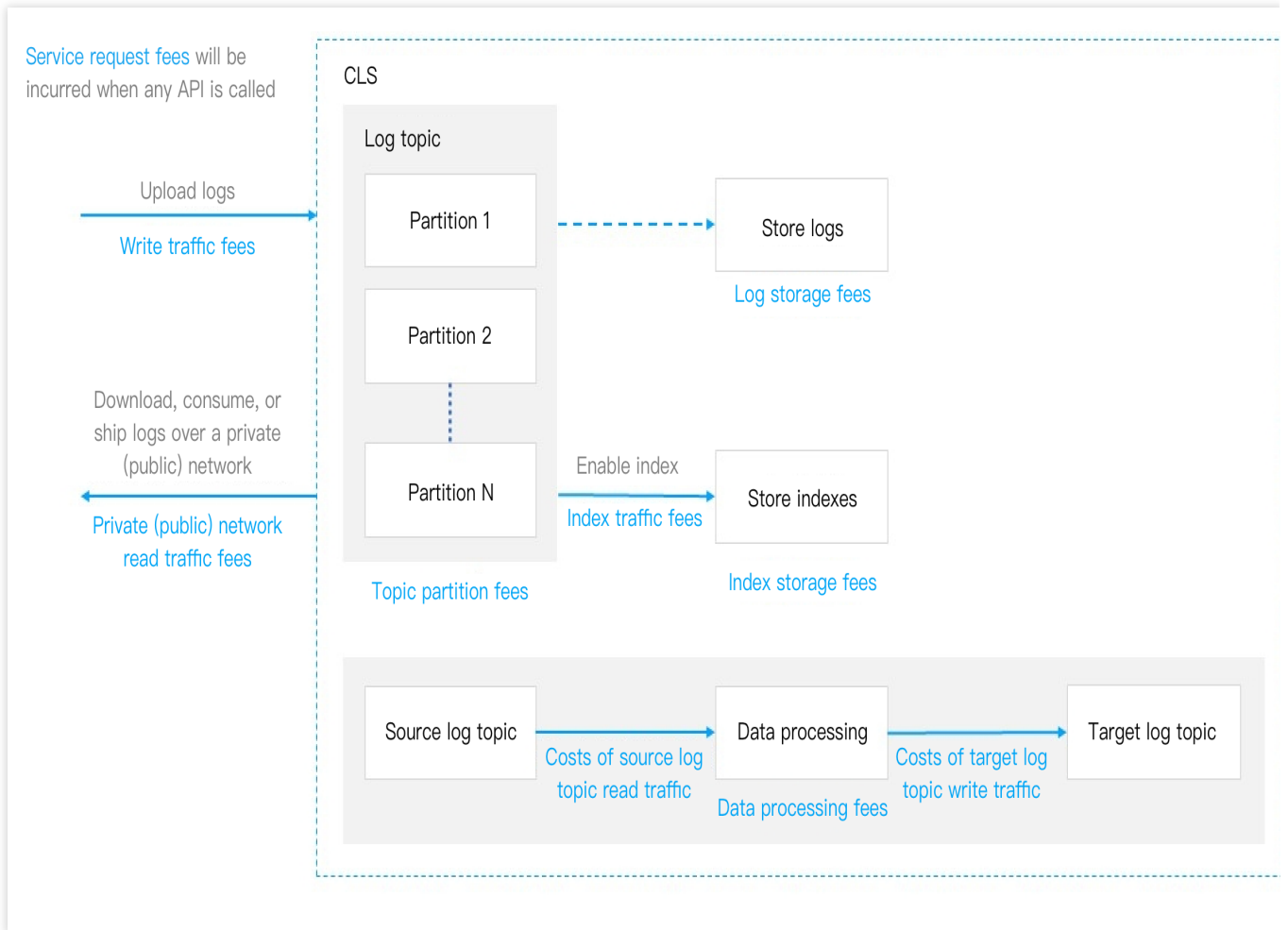
Billed by the total number of CLS API calls during log/metric data reporting, including calls from LogListener, APIs, and SDKs, regardless of whether they are successful or not.

Note: Service request fees are very low, not exceeding 0.2 CNY per million calls. These fees are primarily intended to prevent abuse, such as unnecessary high-frequency API calls.

Number of topic partitions (Basic service)

Billed by the number of occupied topic partitions.

Billable items in each step of log data processing in CLS are as shown below:



For more details about billable items, see [Pay-as-You-Go Overview](#).

Product Pricing

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Pay-as-You-Go Pricing

CLS is pay-as-you-go by default upon activation. For more information, see [Pay-as-You-Go](#).

After you learn about [CLS billable items](#), you can evaluate required resource usage (such as monthly traffic, storage usage, and number of requests) based on your business needs. You can also use the [price calculator](#) to estimate the cost based on your daily log volume or request count, obtain pay-as-you-go purchase suggestions, and export the estimation list.

For more information about billing modes and cycles as well as billing examples, see [Billing Overview](#).

Region		Billable Item				
		Traffic Fee				
		Log write traffic (USD/GB/day)	Metric write traffic (USD/GB/day)	Global acceleration write traffic (USD/GB/day)	Public network read traffic (USD/GB/day)	Private network read traffic (USD/GB/day)
Chinese mainland	Beijing	0.032	0.043	0.22	0.141	0.032
	Shanghai					
	Guangzhou					
	Nanjing					
	Chengdu					
	Chongqing					
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	0.032	0.046		0.141	0.032
Asia Pacific	Singapore	0.032	0.046		0.141	0.032
	Tokyo					
	Bangkok					
	Seoul					
	Jakarta					
North	Silicon	0.037	0.06		0.124	0.037

America	Valley					
	Virginia	0.032	0.046		0.106	0.032
South America	São Paulo	0.041	0.063		0.141	0.041
Europe	Frankfurt	0.032	0.046		0.141	0.032

Pay-as-You-Go

Bill and Usage Query

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CLS supports self-service bill and usage query in the following steps:

Viewing Bills

Viewing log topic costs

1. Log in to the **Billing Center** and enter the [Bill Details](#) page.
2. In the **All Products** drop-down list, select **CLS** to view CLS bills.

By default, the bill data is arranged by cost in descending order, and you can visually view log topics that cost the most.

With the bill time range selector on the top, you can switch the statistics time of the bills.

3. In the row where the log topic you need to view, click **View Bill Details**.
4. The bill details page about the log topic is displayed.

You can view the following information on the page:

Cost and proportion of each billable item in the bill of the log topic: When doing cost optimization, you can choose different policies based on the proportions of the traffic cost and storage cost. If the traffic cost occupies a large proportion, you can reduce the amount of logs printed on the log collection client or filter out useless logs through data processing. If the storage cost occupies a large proportion, in addition to the above two methods, you can shorten the log storage duration.

Monthly cost trend in the bill of the log topic: The information can be used for year-on-year analysis to determine whether there is an abnormal sudden increase in the cost.

Classifying services by cost allocation tags

When CLS is shared by different business departments, the CLS costs need to be allocated among the business departments. In this case, you can use the [cost allocation tag](#) feature to associate the log topic fees with the business departments.

1. Create a tag. For details, see [Creating Tags](#).

Tag Key: for example, "service"

Tag Value: for example, "service A" and "service B"

2. Bind a log topic.

Binding on the CLS Console

Binding on the Tag Console

1. Log in to the CLS console, and enter the [Log Topic](#) page.
2. Select a log topic, and then click **Edit Tag**.
3. In the pop-up window, select the "service" tag you created, and click **OK**.
1. Log in to the tag console, and enter the [Tag List](#) page.
2. Select a corresponding tag, and click **Bind Resources**.
3. In the pop-up window, select **Cloud Log Service** for **Service Type** and **Topic** for **Resource Type**, select a corresponding log topic, and click **OK**.
3. Log in to the Billing Center, and enter the [Cost Allocation Tags](#) page.
4. Select the "service" tag you created, and click **Set as Cost Allocation Tag**.
5. View bill statistics of different businesses by the "service" cost allocation tag.

Viewing the Log Topic Cost of Each Business

Viewing the Total Cost of Each Business

1. Log in to the Billing Center, and enter the [Bill Details](#) page.
2. Select **Cloud Log Service (CLS)** from the **All products** drop-down list, and select the value of the "service" tag from the **All Tags** drop-down list.
1. Log in to the Billing Center, and enter the [Bill Overview](#) page.
2. Select the **By Tag** tab, and view the total cost.

Querying Usage

Viewing the usage of a single log topic

1. Log in to the CLS console, and enter the [Log Topic](#) page.
2. In the log topic list, click



to view the usage of a log topic.

Viewing the usage of multiple log topics

1. Log in to the Cloud Monitor console, and enter the [Log service monitor](#) page.
2. Select a region on the top, and view the log topic usage in the region. (All the traffic data in the list is the traffic accumulated on the day.)
3. In the log topic list, click



to view the usage of the log topics.

Customizing Analysis of Log Topic Usage

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console, and enter the [Dashboard List](#) page.
2. Click **Create Dashboard** to create a dashboard for analyzing log topic usage.
3. After completing the configuration, click **Save** in the top-right corner to save the dashboard.

For more instructions about the dashboard feature, see [Dashboard](#) in the operation guide of Tencent Cloud Observability Platform.

Billing

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Note:

If you are a customer of a Tencent Cloud partner, the rules regarding resources when there are overdue payments are subject to the agreement between you and the partner.

If your account has overdue payments, a notification will be sent to you. Once receiving it, go to the [Billing Center](#) in the console and pay the past due charges in time to prevent your business from being affected. This document provides detailed information on overdue payment processing.

Overdue payment cause

Note:

If you have any questions about overdue payments, you can check your bill details on the [Bills](#) page in the console.

If you have any questions about fees, see [Billing Overview](#) for the description of each billable item and billing rules.

For more information on the billing and settlement cycles of each billable item, see [Pay-as-You-Go \(Postpaid\)](#).

Service status in case of overdue payment

1. The CLS service will be automatically suspended once your account has an overdue payment. You should top up your account to a positive balance to avoid affecting your business.
2. You cannot read or write any data in CLS, while charges will still be incurred for the **storage usage of your data** until it is destroyed. Before the destruction, CLS will retain your data for 15 days. During this period, all you can do in the console is to pay charges. After you top up your account to a positive balance, the service will be resumed automatically.
3. After 15 days, you will be deemed to have waived the CLS service. With no promise to further retention, your data will be destroyed and cannot be recovered.

How to avoid or process overdue payment

1. If you no longer use the data stored in CLS, delete it to avoid incurring further fees.
2. You can enable the **cost alert** feature in the **Console > Billing Center**. An alert notification will be sent to you when your available balance drops below the alert threshold. For more information, see [Balance Alerts](#).
3. When your account has an overdue payment, top up your account to a positive balance promptly. You can check your [bills](#) in the Billing Center.

Cleaning up CLS resources

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How can I disable the CLS service and stop being charged?

There is no one-click option for disabling CLS. If you decide to stop using CLS, you can avoid any further billing by permanently deleting all of your CLS resources such as log topics. There is no need to de-register your account, and if you use other Tencent Cloud products, avoid doing so as it will affect your other services.

CLS is pay-as-you-go. You can query the billing information about related resources the day after you delete them. As shown below, you can view the bill generated on September 15 on September 16:

The screenshot displays the Tencent Cloud Billing Center interface. The 'Bill Details' link is highlighted with a red box. Below it, a table lists transaction details for 'standard storage' and 'cloud log service'. The 'Transaction Time', 'Usage Start Time', and 'Usage End Time' columns are highlighted with red boxes.

Instance ID	Instance Name	Transaction ID	Transaction Time	Usage Start Time	Usage End Time	Component Typ
200017632913-std_...		.....	2022-09-20 08:20:38	2022-09-19 00:00:00	2022-09-19 23:59:59	standard storage
c676837c-f972-499...	rs	.....	2022-09-20 03:15:50	2022-09-19 00:00:00	2022-09-19 23:59:59	cloud log service
98a3addd-257b-40...	source	.....	2022-09-20 03:15:55	2022-09-19 00:00:00	2022-09-19 23:59:59	cloud log service

Deleting all log topics

Note:

Demo log topics will not incur fees, so you can experience them at ease.

1. Log in to the CLS console. On the [Overview](#) page, view resource statistics about each region, locate the region where a log topic exists, and click **Log Topics** to enter the **Log Topic** management page.

Overview

Overview Traffic Storage Other statistics [View Bill Deta](#)

Write Traffic

0 MB

Index Traffic

0 MB

Storage ⓘ

137.56 MB

Compared with Yesterday ↓ 41.02%

Log Topic

13 pcs

Unresolved alarm

0 pcs

Note: statistical time on the Overview page is subject to UTC+8:00.

Region	Log topics ↓	Abnormal machin... ⇅	Unresolved alarm ⇅	Log topic usage
▶ Chongqing	7	0/0	0	Usage details
▶ Guangzhou	6	0/0	0	Usage details

2. On the [Log Topic](#) management page, click **Delete** next to **Log Topic** to delete all log topics in all regions. You can select a region in the upper left corner to switch to another region where there are resources.

Tencent Cloud Overview Products + Ticket Billing Center English

Cloud Log Service

Log Topic Guangzhou 6 Other regions 7 [Product Document](#)

Notice: CLS will end the Free Tier and free log service of TKE Audit & Event Center on 00:00 September 5, 2022 and charge you on a pay-as-you-go basis. You can purchase resource packs to enjoy more offers, with a discount up to 80% off for new purchasers.

Create Log Topic Edit Tag Manage Logset

<input type="checkbox"/>	Log Topic Name/ID	Search	Monitoring	Logset Name/ID	Retention TI...	Description	Storage Class	Tag	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	Q	||||	...	30 days	-	STANDARD storage		Edit Delete Edit Tag
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	Q	||||	...	30 days	-	STANDARD storage		Edit Delete Edit Tag
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	Q	||||	...	30 days	-	STANDARD storage		Edit Delete Edit Tag

3. Return to the [Overview](#) page, and view the number of log topics. If the number of log topics is 0, it indicates that log topic resources have been cleared and no related fees will be incurred.

Related documentation

For more information on policies about data retention/termination and billing, see [Payment Overdue](#).

If you still have any questions about CLS billing, see [FAQs](#).

FAQs

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Overdue Payment and Service Suspension

[How can I disable the CLS service and stop being charged?](#)