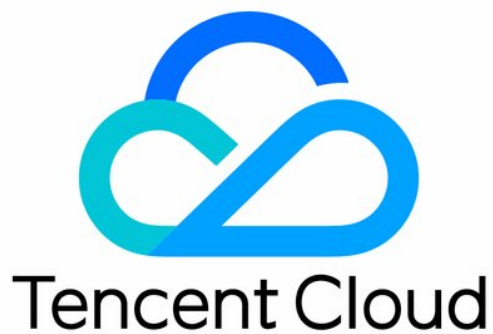


NAT Gateway

Purchase Guide

Product Documentation



Copyright Notice

©2013-2024 Tencent Cloud. All rights reserved.

Copyright in this document is exclusively owned by Tencent Cloud. You must not reproduce, modify, copy or distribute in any way, in whole or in part, the contents of this document without Tencent Cloud's the prior written consent.

Trademark Notice



All trademarks associated with Tencent Cloud and its services are owned by Tencent Cloud Computing (Beijing) Company Limited and its affiliated companies. Trademarks of third parties referred to in this document are owned by their respective proprietors.

Service Statement

This document is intended to provide users with general information about Tencent Cloud's products and services only and does not form part of Tencent Cloud's terms and conditions. Tencent Cloud's products or services are subject to change. Specific products and services and the standards applicable to them are exclusively provided for in Tencent Cloud's applicable terms and conditions.

Contents

Purchase Guide

Public NAT Gateway Billing Overview

Private NAT Gateway Operation Guide

Purchasing in the Console

Overdue Payment and Service Expiration Policies

Purchase Guide

Public NAT Gateway Billing Overview

Last updated : 2024-08-01 14:20:40

This document describes the billing items and charging standards of NAT gateways.

Standard NAT Gateway

Note:

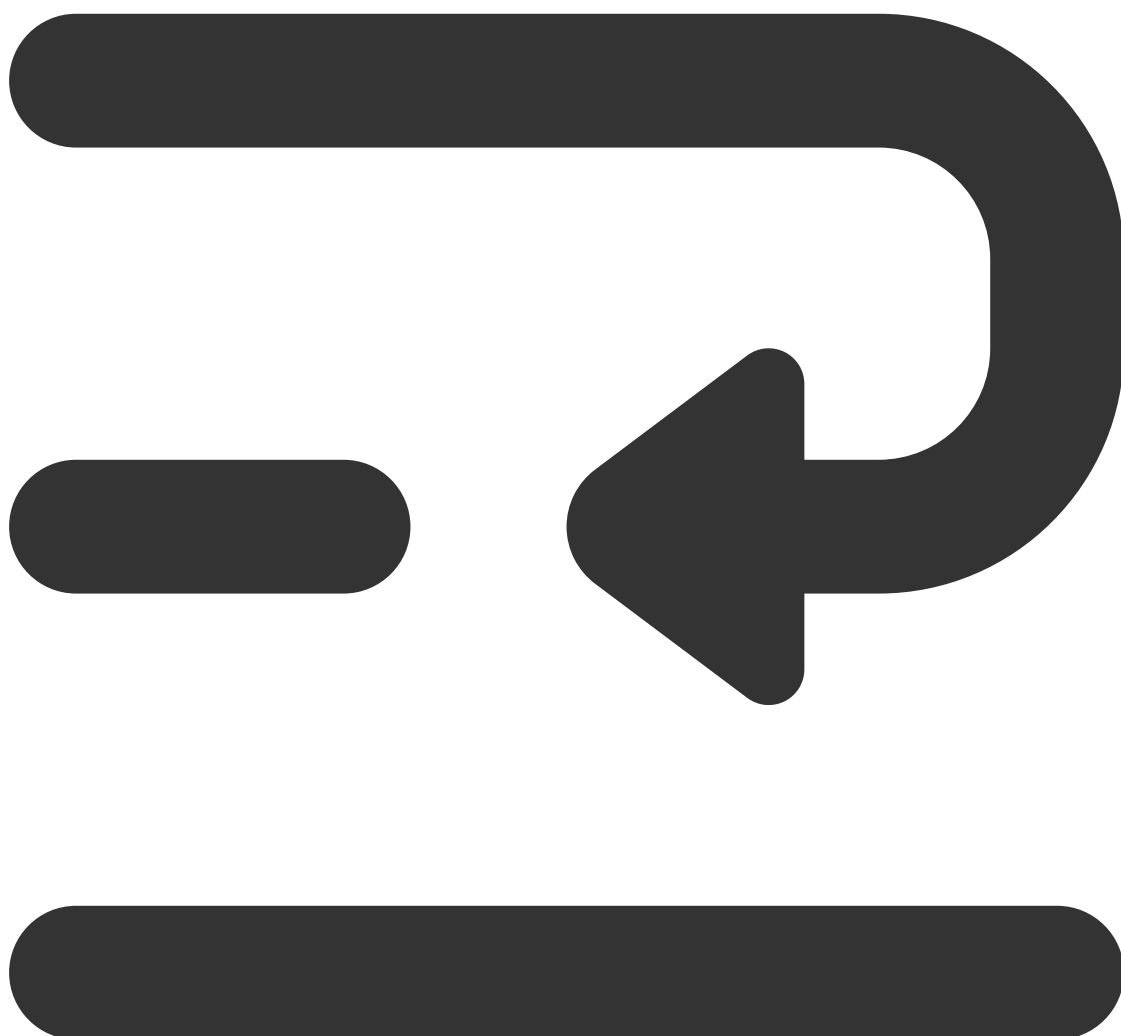
Standard NAT Gateway is in beta testing and currently supports Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, and Bangkok. If you need to use it, please [submit a ticket](#) for request.

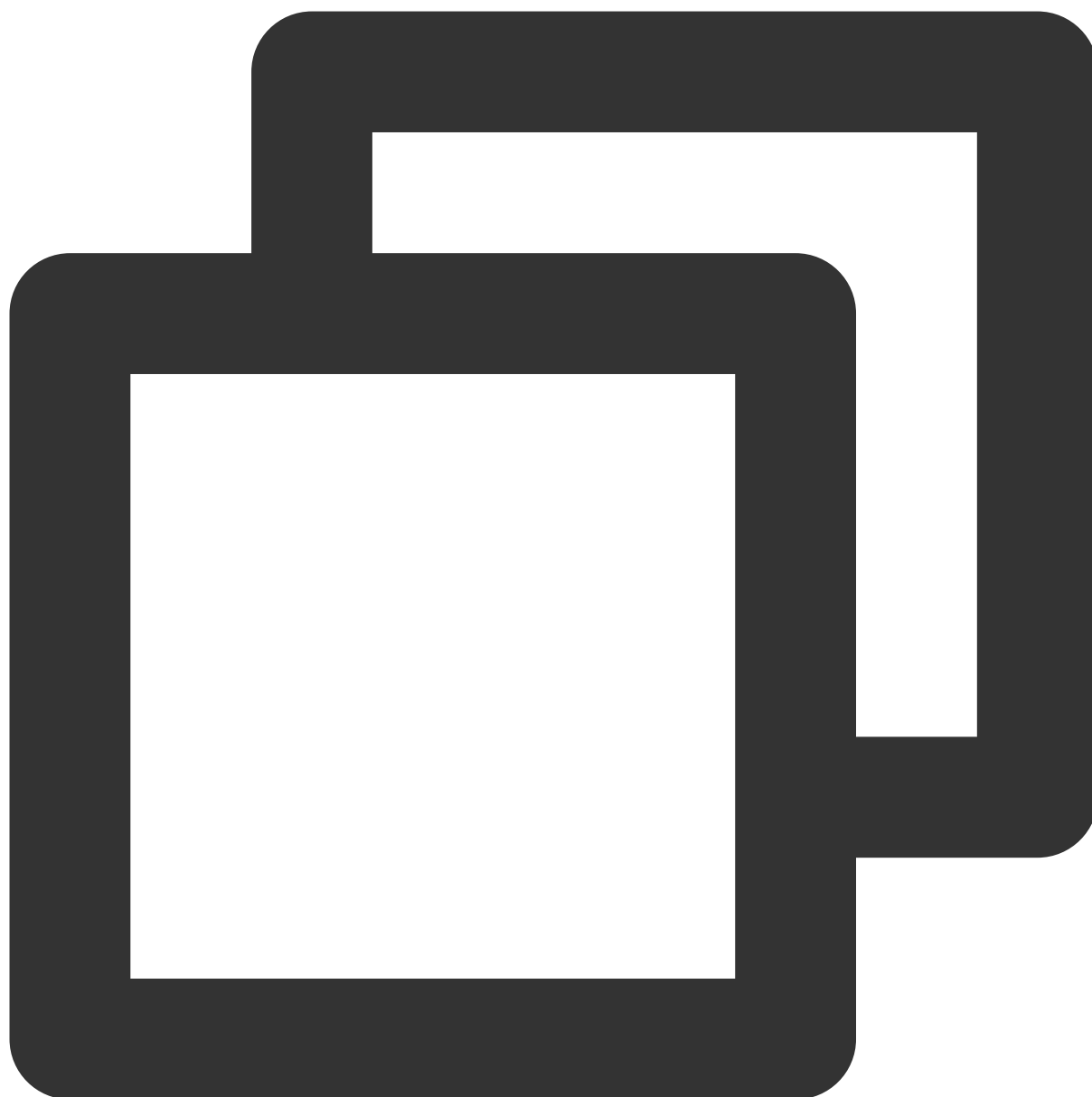
The standard NAT gateways incur gateway fees. Gateway fee = Instance fee + CU (Capacity Unit) fee.

Both the instance fee and CU fee are postpaid and billed hourly.

Instance fee = Instance price (USD/hour) * Usage duration (hours)

CU fee = CU price (USD/unit/hour) *Number of CUs (units)* Usage duration (hours). The number of CUs is calculated based on the maximum number of CUs consumed per hour:





Number of CUs = MAX[number of CUs for hourly active connections, number of CUs for

Gateway Fee

Gateway Fee	Region	Unit Price (USD/unit/hour)	Transaction Unit Price for New Purchase (USD/unit/hour)
Instance	Guangzhou/Beijing/Shanghai/Chengdu/Chongqing/Hong	0.034	0.0289

fee/CU fee	Kong (China)		
	Singapore/Bangkok	0.043	0.03655

CU is a performance capacity unit calculated based on the actual performance metrics consumed by the gateway per hour. It is used to measure various metrics involved in traffic processing by the standard NAT gateway. The CU performance metrics are shown in the table below:

Metric Name	CU Coefficient	Description	Calculation Formula for the Number of CUs per Hour
Active connections (conns)	10,000	The number of active connections accommodated simultaneously. During a billing cycle, the system records the number of active connections per minute for the NAT gateway, and then divides the maximum number of active connections per minute by the CU coefficient to obtain the number of CUs for hourly active connections.	Number of CUs for hourly active connections = Maximum number of active connections/CU coefficient
New connections (cps)	1,000	The number of new connections per second. During a billing cycle, the system records the number of new connections per second for the NAT gateway, and then divides the maximum number of new connections per second by the CU coefficient to obtain the number of CUs for hourly new connections.	Number of CUs for hourly new connections = Maximum number of new connections/CU coefficient
Traffic processed (bytes)	1 GB	The quantity of the bytes processed by the NAT gateway, including outbound and inbound traffic (measured in GB). During a billing cycle, the system records the total traffic (outbound and inbound) processed by the NAT gateway, and then divides the total traffic by the CU coefficient to obtain the number of CUs for hourly processed traffic.	Number of CUs for hourly processed traffic = Total processed traffic/CU coefficient.

Note:

The default specifications of standard NAT gateways are 2,000,000 concurrent connections, 100,000 new connections per second, and 5 Gbps bandwidth cap.

Since Tencent Cloud accounts are classified into traditional and standard account types, the public network bandwidth fee varies by account type. Before usage, you can refer to [Checking Account Type](#) to

determine the account type. Only the standard accounts can use the standard NAT gateways, which support binding EIPs of all billing modes.

Note:

The following policies became effective from 00:00:00 on June 1, 2023:

Newly purchased standard NAT gateways: The transaction unit prices for instance fees and CU fees on the official website are all reduced by 15%.

Existing standard NAT gateways: The price remains unchanged.

This price reduction is valid for a long term. Any subsequent changes will be announced in advance.

Other Relevant Fees

The standard NAT gateway supports public network access through EIPs. The billing for public NAT gateway instances does not include EIP fees. For EIP billing rules, please see [Related Documents](#).

Traditional NAT Gateway

The traditional NAT gateway (original NAT gateway) fee consists of the gateway fee and the network fee.

Gateway Fee

The gateway fee is the instance fee postpaid and billed hourly. Prices vary by specifications. For details, see the table below.

Type	The Chinese Mainland (Excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan)	Singapore, Jakarta, Silicon Valley, Virginia, Frankfurt, Hong Kong (China), Seoul, Tokyo, Moscow, São Paulo	Mumbai	Toronto, Bangkok
Small (up to 1,000,000 connections)	0.089 USD/hour	0.13 USD/hour	0.18 USD/hour	0.14 USD/hour
Medium (up to 3,000,000 connections)	0.28 USD/hour	0.39 USD/hour	0.54 USD/hour	0.42 USD/hour
Large (up to 10,000,000 connections)	0.89 USD/hour	1.3 USD/hour	1.8 USD/hour	1.4 USD/hour

Network Fee

The network fee is the traffic fee generated by the CVM accessing the public network through the EIP bound to the NAT gateway. The private network communication between the CVM and the NAT gateway does not incur a network fee. **Since Tencent Cloud accounts are classified into traditional account type and standard account type, the public network bandwidth fee varies by account type. Before usage, you can refer to [Checking Account Type](#) to determine the account type. For different account types, the traditional NAT gateway adopts different billing modes for the network fee.**

Standard account type:

Supports binding common IPs billed by traffic, as well as [regular IPs](#), [accelerated IPs](#), and [static single-line IPs](#) billed by bandwidth package.

The EIP under this account type has bandwidth and traffic management capabilities. Therefore, the network fees are uniformly billed on the EIPs bound to the NAT gateway, and no duplicate fees are billed on the NAT gateway. For details, please refer to [EIP Public Network Fees](#).

When the users of the standard account type enable the bandwidth package feature and add the EIPs bound to the NAT gateway to the bandwidth package (IP resource package), the bandwidth fee for the NAT gateway service will be settled according to the overall bandwidth package.

Traditional account type:

Only supports binding EIPs of common BGP IPs.

The EIP under this account does not have bandwidth and traffic management capabilities. Therefore, the network fee is billed by traffic on the NAT gateway. It is postpaid and settled hourly. The billing prices are as follows:

Region	Price (Unit: USD/GB)
The Chinese mainland (excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan), Hong Kong (China), Jakarta, Seoul	0.12
Tokyo, Moscow	0.13
Singapore	0.081
São Paulo	0.15
Silicon Valley, Toronto, Frankfurt	0.077
Bangkok, Mumbai	0.1
Virginia	0.075

Billing Example:

For example, CVM1, CVM2, and CVM3 in a VPC of the Guangzhou region accessed the public network through a small NAT gateway. During 07:00:00 - 07:59:59, a total of 10 GB traffic was used. The fees incurred at 08:00:00 are as follows:

Network fee: $0.12 \text{ USD/GB} \times 10 \text{ GB} = 1.2 \text{ USD}$. It indicates that a network fee of 1.2 USD is charged on the NAT

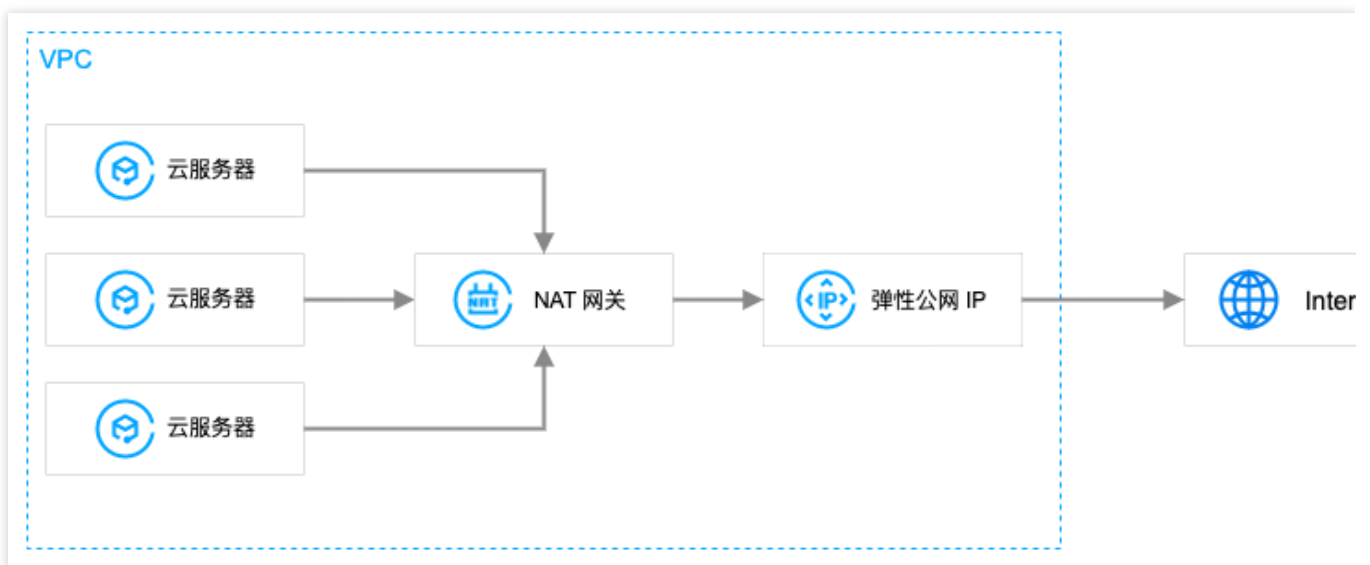
gateway.

Gateway fee: 0.089 USD (The unit price for the small NAT gateway in Guangzhou region is 0.089 USD/hour.)

Total fee = 1.2 USD + 0.089 USD = 1.289 USD

Note

NAT Gateway features dual-server hot backup. The system sends a 5 KB detection packet to the primary and secondary servers of the NAT gateway every 3 seconds, thereby generating 0.2747 GB traffic each day. The fees incurred for the Chinese mainland (excluding Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan) and Hong Kong (China) are 0.033 USD and 0.033 USD respectively.



Note:

The original Small, Medium, and Large NAT Gateways have been respectively renamed to Traditional NAT Gateway - Small, Traditional NAT Gateway - Medium, and Traditional NAT Gateway - Large. For details, please see

[Announcement on the Renaming of the NAT Gateway Type](#).

For the comparison between the Standard NAT Gateway and the Traditional NAT Gateway, please see [Instance Type Comparison](#).

Private NAT Gateway Operation Guide

Last updated : 2024-08-01 14:20:16

Note:

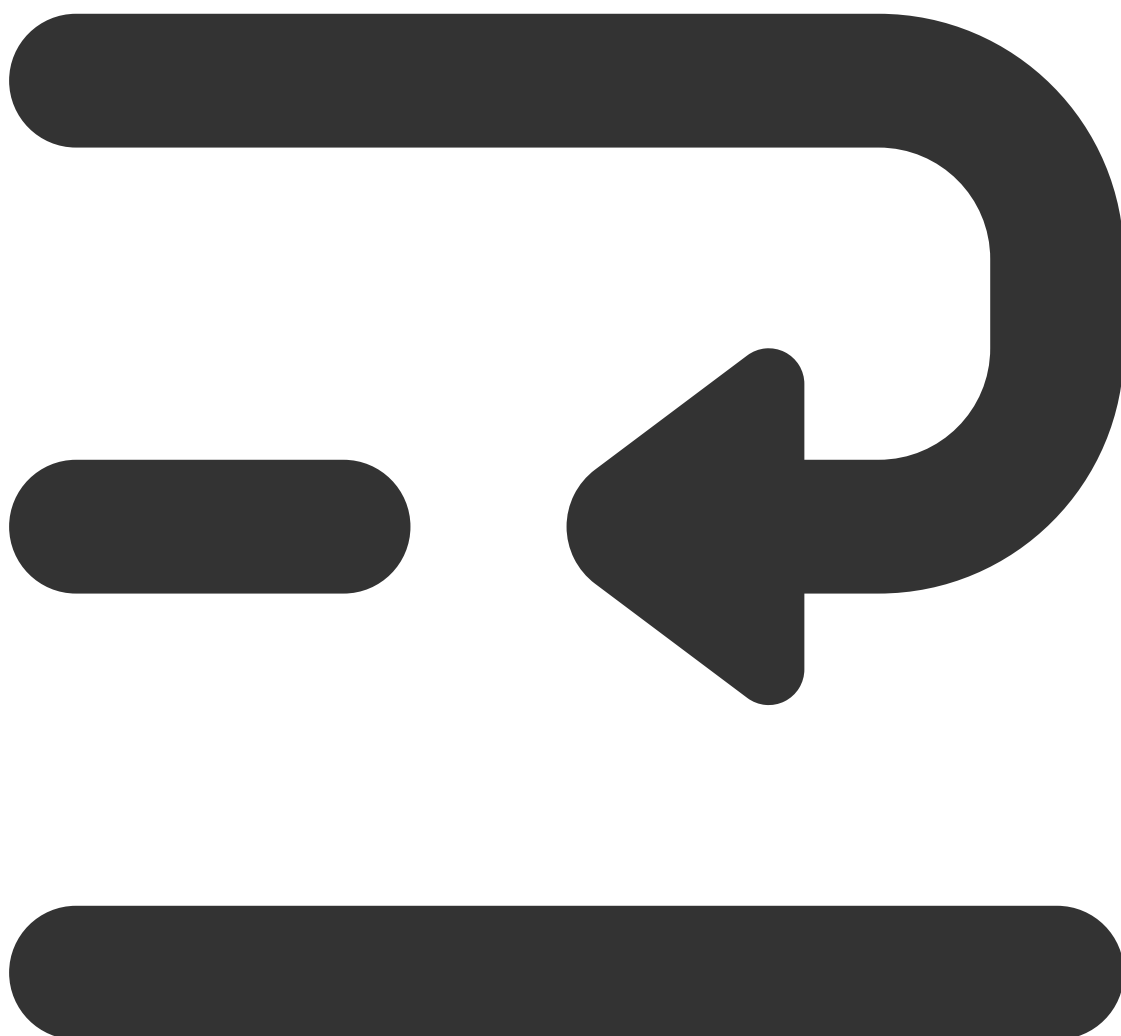
Private NAT Gateway is in beta testing and currently supports Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Tokyo, and Virginia. If you need to use it, please [submit a ticket](#) for request.

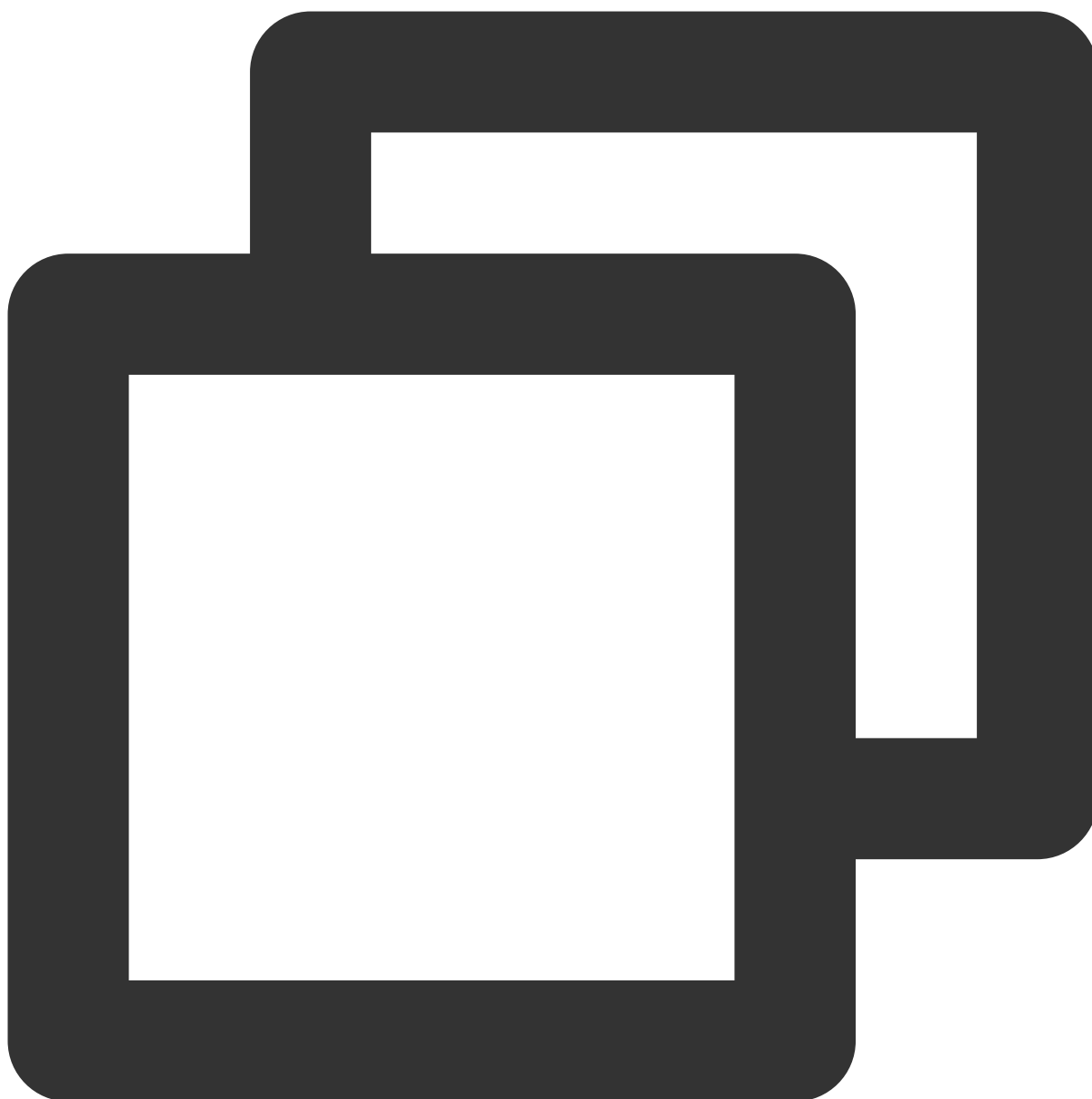
Billing Price

The private NAT gateways incur gateway fees. Gateway fee = Instance fee + CU (Capacity Unit) fee. Both the instance fee and CU fee are postpaid and billed hourly.

Instance fee = Instance price (USD/hour) x Usage duration (hours)

CU fee = CU price (USD/unit/hour) x Number of CUs (units) x Usage duration (hours). The number of CUs is calculated based on the maximum number of CUs consumed per hour:





Number of CUs = MAX[number of CUs for hourly active connections, number of CUs for

Gateway Fee	Region	Unit Price (USD/unit/hour)	Transaction Unit Price for New Purchase (USD/unit/hour)
Instance fee/CU fee	Guangzhou/Beijing/Shanghai/Chengdu/Chongqing/Hong Kong (China)	0.034	0.0289

	Tokyo/Singapore/Virginia	0.043	0.03655
--	--------------------------	-------	---------

CU is a performance capacity unit calculated based on the actual performance metrics consumed by the gateway per hour. It is used to measure various metrics involved in traffic processing by the private NAT gateway. The CU performance metrics are shown in the table below:

Metric Name	CU Coefficient	Description	Calculation Formula for the Number of CUs per Hour
Active connections (conns)	10,000	The number of active connections accommodated simultaneously. During a billing cycle, the system records the number of active connections per minute for the NAT gateway, and then divides the maximum number of active connections per minute by the CU coefficient to obtain the number of CUs for hourly active connections.	Number of CUs for hourly active connections = Maximum number of active connections/CU coefficient
New connections (cps)	1,000	The number of new connections per second. During a billing cycle, the system records the number of new connections per second for the NAT gateway, and then divides the maximum number of new connections per second by the CU coefficient to obtain the number of CUs for hourly new connections.	Number of CUs for hourly new connections = Maximum number of new connections/CU coefficient
Traffic processed (bytes)	1 GB	The quantity of the bytes processed by the NAT gateway, including outbound and inbound traffic (measured in GB). During a billing cycle, the system records the total traffic (outbound and inbound) processed by the NAT gateway, and then divides the total traffic by the CU coefficient to obtain the number of CUs for hourly processed traffic.	Number of CUs for hourly processed traffic = Total processed traffic/CU coefficient.

Note:

The following policies became effective from 00:00:00 on June 1, 2023:

Newly purchased private NAT gateways: The transaction unit prices for instance fees and CU fees on the official website are all reduced by 15%.

Existing private NAT gateways: The price remains unchanged.

This price reduction is valid for a long term. Any subsequent changes will be announced in advance.

Billing Example

For example, you purchased a private NAT gateway instance in the Guangzhou region at 07:00:00 on January 1, 2024 and deleted the instance at 07:59:59 on January 1, 2024. During the period from 07:00:00 to 07:59:59, the instance had an average of 15,000 active connections per minute and 3,000 new connections per second, and the NAT gateway processed a total of 10 GB data for requests and responses per hour. Then the fees incurred at 08:00:00 are as follows:

Instance fee = 0.034 USD/instance/hour x 1 hour x 1 instance = 0.034 USD

CU fee = 0.034 USD/unit/hour x 1 hour x 10 units = 0.34 USD

Metric Name	Calculation for the Number of CUs per Hour
Active connections	15,000/10,000=1.5
New connections	3,000/1,000=3
Traffic processed	10/1=10
MAX[number of CUs for hourly active connections, number of CUs for hourly new connections, number of CUs for hourly traffic processed]	10

Total fee = Instance fee + CU fee = 0.034 USD + 0.34 USD = 0.374 USD

Purchasing in the Console

Last updated : 2023-01-04 16:55:03

This document describes how to purchase NAT gateways in the NAT Gateway console.

Directions

1. Log in to the [NAT Gateway console](#).
2. Select a region and VPC, and then click **Create**.
3. In the NAT gateway purchase page, complete the parameters and purchase.

Parameter	Description
Gateway name	Enter the NAT gateway name with up to 60 characters.
Region	Select a region for the NAT gateway.
VPC	Select a VPC for the NAT gateway.
Gateway type	The types include: Small (a maximum of 1,000,000 connections) Medium (a maximum of 3,000,000 connections) large (a maximum of 10,000,000 connections)
Outbound bandwidth cap	The maximum outbound bandwidth cap of the NAT gateway. Valid values: 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000 and 5000. Unit: Mbps.
EIP configuration	You can associate the NAT gateway with existing EIPs or create new EIPs for it. Using existing EIPs: Make sure that you have idle EIPs in the same region as the NAT gateway. Creating new EIPs: Bill-by-traffic general BGP IPs are created automatically. You can configure the EIP quantity and the bandwidth cap as needed.

Note:

The traffic going to the internet is limited by the bandwidth cap of both the NAT gateway and EIPs. The smaller bandwidth cap prevails.

For more information about NAT gateway-related operations, see [Getting Started](#).

Overdue Payment and Service Expiration Policies

Last updated : 2023-07-21 11:39:04

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.

When your NAT Gateway expires, we will provide you with a grace period as follows:

Within **2** hours from the moment your account balance becomes 0, you can continue to use your NAT Gateway, and will be billed for this usage.

If your account remains negative for more than 2 hours, the NAT Gateway service will automatically shut down, and the billing will stop.

Within 24 hours from the moment of automatic shutdown, the NAT Gateway remains unavailable. If you [top up](#) your account to a positive balance within this period, the NAT Gateway service resumes and the billing continues.

If your account balance remains negative for more than 24 hours after automatic shutdown, the NAT Gateway will be repossessed immediately.

When your NAT Gateway is repossessed, we will notify the Tencent Cloud account owner and all collaborators via email and SMS.