Name ______________________________

Cracking the Code: Understanding Cloud Pricing and Billing Models

Short Answer Key

1. Data egress refers to data leaving the cloud, and it's important because cloud providers may charge for outbound data transfer. It's crucial to monitor these costs to avoid unexpected expenses.
2. A startup might prefer the "Pay-as-You-Go" pricing model because it allows them to scale their resources as the business grows without committing to fixed payments.
3. The "Reserved Instances" pricing model benefits organizations with predictable workloads by offering lower costs for reserved resources over a specified period, reducing expenses.
4. Factors influencing the cost of cloud storage include the amount of data stored, the storage class chosen (e.g., standard, cold, archival), and the cloud provider's pricing structure.
5. Data ingress refers to data going into the cloud, typically free; data egress refers to data leaving the cloud, incurring charges; internal traffic involves data transfer within the cloud, which may also be chargeable.