* **inbound me konsi service ke charge lagte he? in AWS Inbound vs outbound difference.**

AWS me **inbound traffic** par zyada tar services free hoti hain, lekin kuch scenarios me charges lag sakte hain. Yahaan kuch important points hain:

**Inbound Traffic (Data Transfer IN)**

✅ **AWS ke andar same region me data transfer** → Free  
✅ **Internet se AWS instance ya service par aane wala data (inbound)** → Mostly **free** hota hai

**Inbound Traffic ke Charges Lagne Wale Cases**

1. **Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)**
   * Agar aap **internet-facing load balancer** use kar rahe hain, toh uska **processing charge** lagta hai.
   * Load balancer pe incoming data transfer free hota hai, lekin **outbound (bahar bhejne)** ka charge lagta hai.
2. **AWS Global Accelerator**
   * Agar aap **AWS Global Accelerator** use karte hain, toh uska **data transfer charge** lag sakta hai.
3. **Direct Connect**
   * Agar aap **AWS Direct Connect** ka use kar rahe hain (dedicated network link AWS aur on-premise ke beech), toh isme inbound aur outbound dono direction me charges ho sakte hain.
4. **NAT Gateway (Inbound to Private Subnet)**
   * NAT Gateway pe **per GB pricing** hoti hai jab aap **internet se data fetch kar rahe hain** (jaise kisi private EC2 instance ke liye).

**Conclusion**

Agar aap **sirf inbound data AWS me la rahe hain**, toh **zyadatar services free** hain. **Charges tab lagte hain jab extra processing ya special networking services use hoti hain.**

**AWS Inbound vs. Outbound Charges**

AWS primarily charges for **outbound data transfer**, while most **inbound data transfer is free**. Here's a breakdown of the charges:

**1. Inbound Data Transfer (Free or Charged?)**

* Generally, **data coming into AWS services (inbound traffic) is free**.
* This includes uploading files to **Amazon S3, EC2 instances, or databases**.
* However, if you use services like AWS Direct Connect or AWS VPN, there may be charges depending on the connection type and data volume.

**2. Outbound Data Transfer (Charged)**

* AWS **charges for outbound traffic**, meaning data leaving AWS to the internet or other regions.
* Example: Downloading data from **Amazon S3, EC2, RDS, or CloudFront to the internet** incurs costs.
* The charges vary based on:
  + **Region** (different AWS regions have different rates).
  + **Service** (e.g., S3, EC2, or CloudFront).
  + **Destination** (e.g., internet, another AWS region, or another AWS account).

**Difference Between Inbound and Outbound Traffic**

| **Aspect** | **Inbound Traffic** | **Outbound Traffic** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definition** | Data coming **into** AWS services (e.g., uploads) | Data going **out** of AWS services (e.g., downloads) |
| **Example** | Uploading files to S3 or sending API requests to EC2 | Downloading files from S3 or accessing a website hosted on AWS |
| **Charges** | Mostly **free** | **Charged** based on volume and destination |
| **Common Services Affected** | S3, EC2, RDS, Lambda, API Gateway | S3, CloudFront, EC2, RDS |