

AWS CLOUD HOSTING

CLOUD UPGRADATION POLICY

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Your Business Grows. Your Cloud Grows With It.

AccountGST follows a transparent Pay-as-you-Grow cloud policy designed to align cloud resources with your changing business requirements.

Every business starts with a cloud plan suitable for its database and licensed-user capacity. As transaction records accumulate or additional users are licensed, the existing plan may reach its configured capacity.

When either capacity limit is exceeded, AccountGST automatically migrates the customer to a configured plan that accommodates both requirements.

The upgraded plan provides the cloud resources assigned to that capacity level, which may include increased processing power, memory, bandwidth or a different hosting environment.

Why do we follow this approach?

Because business growth should be supported by appropriate infrastructure. Keeping resources unchanged while workloads increase can create capacity constraints and affect application responsiveness.

Our scalability policy is designed to support consistent performance, operational stability and continued business growth through appropriate resource allocation.

You pay for the cloud capacity your business requires—not an unnecessarily higher plan from day one.

Cloud Scalability FAQs

Why does my cloud plan need to be upgraded?

Your existing plan has configured limits for database size and licensed users. When either limit is exceeded, additional capacity is required to accommodate your business's current needs.

Does every additional user increase my annual renewal?

No. An additional user may remain within your existing plan's user-capacity range. The cloud plan changes when the configured capacity threshold is exceeded.

Is an additional user licence a recurring purchase?

The additional user licence has a separate one-time purchase cost. If the purchase crosses a cloud-plan capacity threshold, the applicable Annual Cloud & Support Plan also changes.

Can my database grow without adding users?

Yes. Increasing transaction records and business data can trigger a cloud upgrade even if your licensed-user count remains unchanged.

Does a higher plan guarantee that my software will never slow down?

No infrastructure plan can guarantee that. Appropriate capacity supports performance and stability, while application design, database optimization, workload and monitoring also matter.

How is a mid-year upgrade billed?

The back-office team explains the reason for migration, the previous and upgraded resources, and the commercial adjustment.

AWS CLOUD PLAN

Small & Pay as you Grow



Cloud Pack AWS EC2 Instance	Cloud Resources	Business	Ultimate	Ultimate Pro	Enterprise	Corporate
Amazon EC2 R6g.large V1 Type:S300	Transactions Row: 7,00,000 Database: 1 GB VCPU: 1 RAM: 2 GIB Bandwidth: 5 GB Environment: Shared	Rs.2000 Type:S300	Rs 3000 Type:S300	Rs 4800 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (5 to 8)	Rs 16500 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (10 to 19)	Rs 45000 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (20 to 29)
Amazon EC2 R6g.large V2 Type:S300	Transactions Row: 21,00,000 Database: 3 GB VCPU: 2 RAM: 4 GIB Bandwidth: 5 GB Environment: Shared	Rs 3000 Type:S300	Rs 5000 Type:S300	Rs 8000 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (9 to 12)	Rs 26500 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (20 to 29)	Rs 72000 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (20 to 29)
Amazon r6g.xlarge V3 Type:S300	Transactions Row: 35,00,000 Database: 5 GB VCPU: 2 RAM: 8 GIB Bandwidth: 10 GB Environment: Shared	Rs 4800 Type:S300	Rs 8000 Type:S300	Rs 13000 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (9 to 12)	Rs 42500 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (30 To 39)	Rs 115000 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (30 To 39)

Cloud Pack AWS EC2 Instance	Cloud Resources	Business	Ultimate	Ultimate Pro	Enterprise	Corporate
Amazon r6g.xlarge V4	Transactions Row: 56,00,000 Greater than Database: 8 GB VCPU: 4 RAM: 16 GIB Bandwidth: 10 GB Environment: Shared	--	Rs 12800 Type:S300	Rs 21000 Type:S300 Users Capacity: (13 to 15)	Rs 68000 Type:S10 Users Capacity: (40 to 49)	Rs 185000 Type:S10 Users Capacity: (40 to 49)
Amazon db.r6g.2xlarge V5	Transactions Row: 1,05,00,000 Greater than Database: 15 GB VCPU: 8 RAM: 32 GIB Bandwidth: 10 GB Environment: Shared	--	--	Rs 85000 Type:S10 Users Capacity: (13 to 15)	Rs 110000 Type:S10 Users Capacity: (50 to 70)	Rs 296000 Type:S10 Users Capacity: (50 to 70)
Amazon db.r6g.2xlarge V6	Transactions Row: 2,10,00,000 Greater than Database: 20 GB VCPU: 8 RAM: 32 GIB Bandwidth: 10 GB Environment: Dedicated	--	--	--	Rs 650000 Type:S1 Dedicate Users Capacity: 71 to 100 Or more	Rs 650000 Type:S1 Dedicate Users Capacity: 71 to 100 Or more

Point to Note:

- All prices are excluding of taxes.
- More Customized Plan available on AWS.
- This is the Bundle Cost with AccountGST.com Software, Plans are not for Direct selling.
- Prices may Change as dollar conversion and AWS Pricing.
- AccountGST.com can change the prices

CLOUD UPGRADATION POLICY

(For ERP Clients Using Gridsonlab Cloud Infrastructure)

1. Purpose of the Policy

This policy defines how clients are allocated cloud resources and when an upgrade is required.

To ensure reliable performance, data security, and uninterrupted ERP operation, each client is initially assigned **moderate resources** suitable for beginning-level usage.

As resource consumption grows, the client is shifted to the appropriate higher cloud tier.

2. Cloud Resource Parameters

Upgradation decisions are based on the following measurable parameters:

a. Database Size (Primary Factor)

- Initial allocation: **Up to X GB** (base plan)
- If DB size exceeds defined thresholds, the client must be upgraded to higher storage/compute plans.
- DB growth also impacts query time, indexing load, and backup duration.

b. Processor (CPU) Usage

- CPU load monitored in percentage (%).
- High CPU usage caused by heavy transactions, multiple sessions, automation tasks, and concurrent processing.

c. RAM Utilization

- Measured in GB usage.
- Higher RAM is needed for large databases, multiple users, and high transaction speed.

d. Bandwidth Consumption

- Measured monthly.
- High data transfer (reports, files, images, mobile app usage) triggers upgrade.

e. Concurrent Sessions

- Number of active sessions at the same time.
- High concurrency requires more CPU, RAM, and I/O allocation.

f. Login Users (Licensed Users)

- Total number of registered ERP users accessing the cloud.