Resource Formation Service

User Guide

Issue 01

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HUAWEI

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1 Resource Formation Service

1.1 Getting Started

1.1.1 Accessing Resource Formation Service (RFS)

1. Log in to the **Huawei Cloud console** and click **Service List** > **Management & Governance** > **Application Orchestration Service**.

2. Log in to the AOS console and click **Resource Formation**.

The supported Regions for RFS are as follows:

Site	Region Name	Region Code

1.1.2 Viewing the Stack Status

You can manage stack lifecycle (such as creation, update, deletion, and query) and the lifecycle of execution plans of a stack (such as creation, deletion, and query).

Table 1 describes stack statuses.

Table 2 describes execution plan statuses.

Table 1-1 Stack statuses

Status	Description
Creation Complete	The stack has been created but not deployed.
Deployment In Progress	Stack deployment is in progress.
Deployment Complete	The stack has been deployed.
Deployment Failed	The stack deployment failed.
Deletion In Progress	Stack deletion is in progress.
Deletion Failed	Stack deletion failed.
Rollback In Progress	Stack rollback is in progress.
Rollback Failed	Stack rollback failed.
Rollback Complete	The stack has been rolled back.

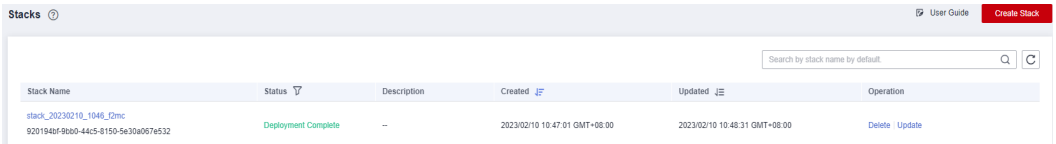
Table 1-2 Execution plan statuses

Status	Description
Creation In Progress	Execution plan creation is in progress.
Creation Failed	Execution plan creation failed.
Available	The execution plan is created and to be deployed.
Applied	The execution plan has been deployed.

1.1.3 Creating a Stack

On the stack list page, click **Create Stack** in the upper right corner, as shown in **Figure 1-1**.

Figure 1-1 Creating a stack

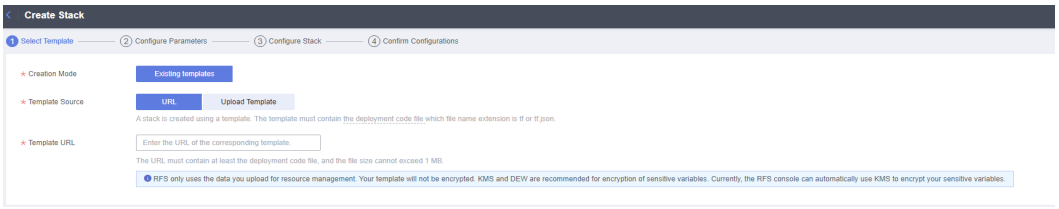


Procedure:

1. Select a template.

   There are ways to select a template, as shown in **Figure 1-2**: (1). Enter a URL of an OBS template. (2). Upload a local template file.

Figure 1-2 Selecting a template



The following is an example of uploading a local template file. In this example, the **ecs_test.tf.json** file is uploaded. The template content is as follows:

```
{
  "terraform": {
    "required_providers": {
      "huaweicloud": {
        "source": "huawei.com/provider/huaweicloud",
        "version": "1.41.0"
      }
    }
  },
  "provider": {
    "huaweicloud": {
      "cloud": "myhuaweicloud.com",
      "endpoints": {
        "iam":"iam.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com"
      },
      "insecure": true,
      "region": "cn-north-4",
      "auth_url": "https://iam.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com:31943/v3"
    }
  },
  "variable": {
    "vpc_name": {
      "type": "string",
      "description": "vpc name",
      "default": "rf_teststack_vpc",
      "sensitive": true,
      "nullable": false
    },
    "subnet_name": {
      "type": "string",
      "description": "subnet name",
      "default": "rf_teststack_subnet"
    },
    "ecs_name": {
      "type": "string",
      "description": "ecs name",
      "default": "rf_teststack_ecs"
    },
    "ecs_admin_passwd": {
      "type": "string",
      "description": "ecs passwd"
    }
  },
  "resource": {
    "huaweicloud_vpc": {
      "rf_doc_vpc": {
        "name": "${var.vpc_name}",
        "cidr": "192.168.0.0/16"
      }
    },
    "huaweicloud_vpc_subnet": {
      "rf_doc_subnet": {
        "name": "${var.subnet_name}",
        "vpc_id": "${huaweicloud_vpc.rf_doc_vpc.id}",
```



```
      "cidr": "192.168.1.0/24",
      "gateway_ip": "192.168.1.1"
    }
  },
  "huaweicloud_compute_instance": {
    "rf_doc_ecs": {
      "name": "${var.ecs_name}",
      "flavor_id": "c7.large.2",
      "admin_pass": "${var.ecs_admin_passwd}",
      "image_id": "cecc4bcf-b055-4d35-bd5f-693d4412eaef",
      "network": {
        "uuid": "${huaweicloud_vpc_subnet.rf_doc_subnet.id}"
      },
      "system_disk_type": "SAS",
      "system_disk_size": 100,
      "stop_before_destroy": false,
      "delete_disks_on_termination": true,
      "charging_mode": "postPaid",
      "auto_renew": false
    }
  }
 },
 "output": {
  "ecs_address": {
    "value": "${huaweicloud_compute_instance.rf_doc_ecs.access_ip_v4}",
    "description": "The ecs private address."
  },
  "ecs_id": {
    "value": "${huaweicloud_compute_instance.rf_doc_ecs.id}",
    "description": "The ecs resource id."
  }
 }
}
```

CAUTION

The sample template contains charged resources. Check whether resources need to be enabled before using the template.

The template consists of five parts:

a. **huaweicloud_vpc** in **resource** indicates VPC information.

b. **huaweicloud_vpc_subnet** in **resource** indicates information about a subnet defined in the VPC. A subnet is a segment within the IP address range of the VPC.

c. **huaweicloud_compute_instance** in **resource** indicates information about an ECS defined in the template.

d. **variable** indicates variables defined by users in templates during stack creation and deployment.

e. **output** defines the outputs of templates. After a stack is created, its output is generated based on the definition and displayed on the **Outputs** tab page.

2. Configure parameters.

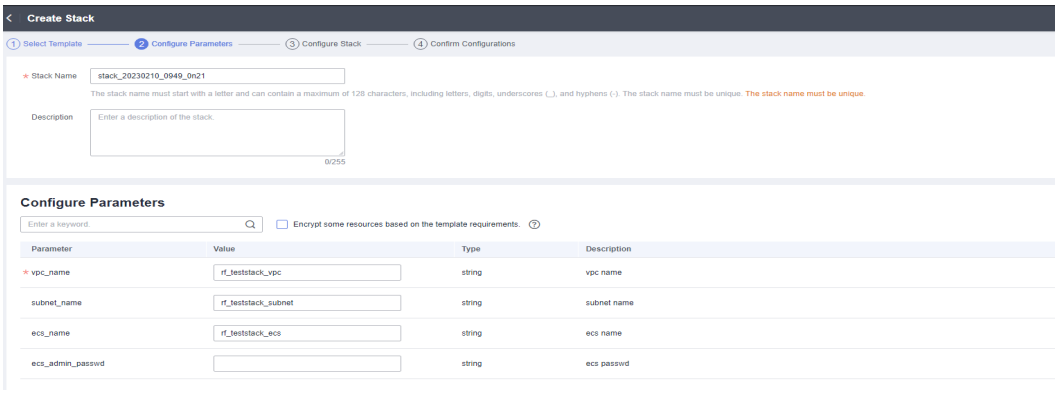
   Click **Next** to go to the parameter configuration page, where you can modify the stack name and description, as shown in **Figure 1-3**.

CAUTION

The stack name must start with a letter and can contain a maximum of 128 characters, including letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-). The name must be unique.

A stack description can contain a maximum of 1024 characters.

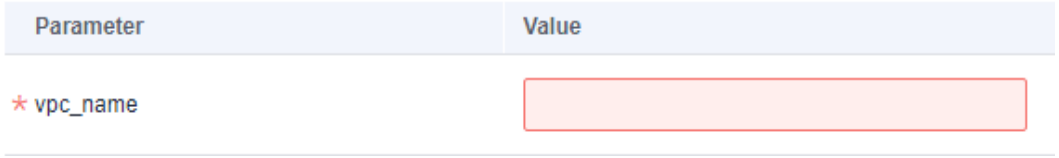
Figure 1-3 Configuring parameters



Parameters marked with a red asterisk (*) are mandatory. Set these parameters to valid values.

If a value is invalid, the corresponding text box will turn red (as shown in **Figure 1-4**) and page redirection will not be triggered after you click **Next**.

Figure 1-4 Text box with an invalid value



Click **Next**. The **Configure Stack** page is displayed.

CAUTION

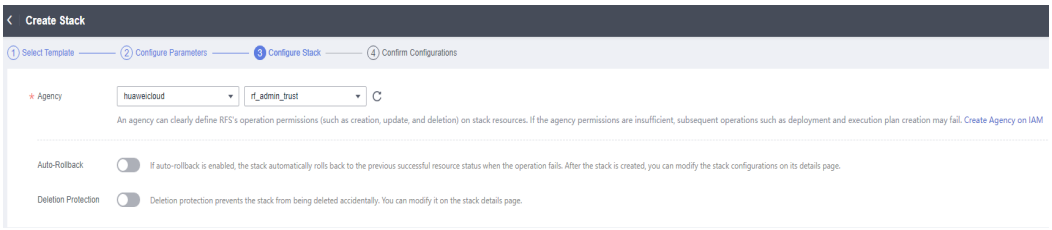
If the stack name or description is imported using a URL and contains special characters, the characters must be encoded following the HTTP encoding rules first.

Check whether the default VPC, subnet, and ECS names used on this page already exist on the corresponding consoles. If the names already exist, change them to unique ones to prevent creation failures.

3. Configure the stack.

   Click **Next** to go to the **Advanced Settings** page, as shown in **Figure 1-5**.

Figure 1-5 Configuring the stack



Mandatory parameter (marked with *)

IAM Permission Agency: An agency can clearly define RFS's operation permissions (such as creation, update, and deletion) on stack resources. If the agency permissions are insufficient, subsequent operations may fail.

Optional parameters:

Deletion Protection: prevents the stack from being deleted accidentally. After a stack is created, you can update this configuration by clicking **Update** in the **Operation** column.

Auto-Rollback: If auto-rollback is enabled, the stack automatically rolls back to the previous successful resource status when an operation fails.

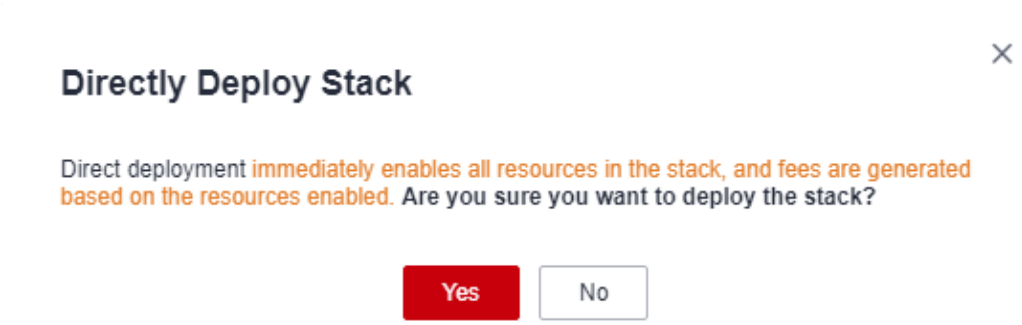
Click **Next** to go to the **Confirm Configurations** page.

4. Confirm the configurations.

   After you confirm the configurations, you can click either **Create Execution Plan** or **Directly Deploy Stack**.

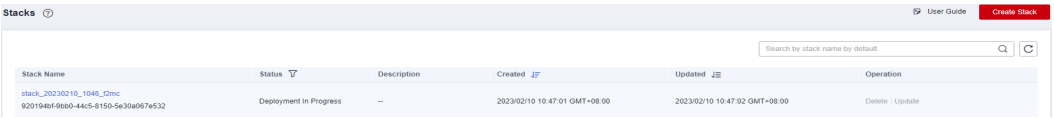
   a. If you click **Directly Deploy Stack**, a confirmation dialog box will be displayed.

Figure 1-6 Directly Deploy Stack



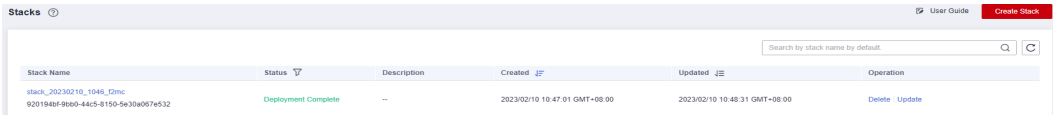
Click **Yes**. A new stack is generated and its status is **Deployment In Progress**, as shown in **Figure 1-7**.

Figure 1-7 Deployment In Progress



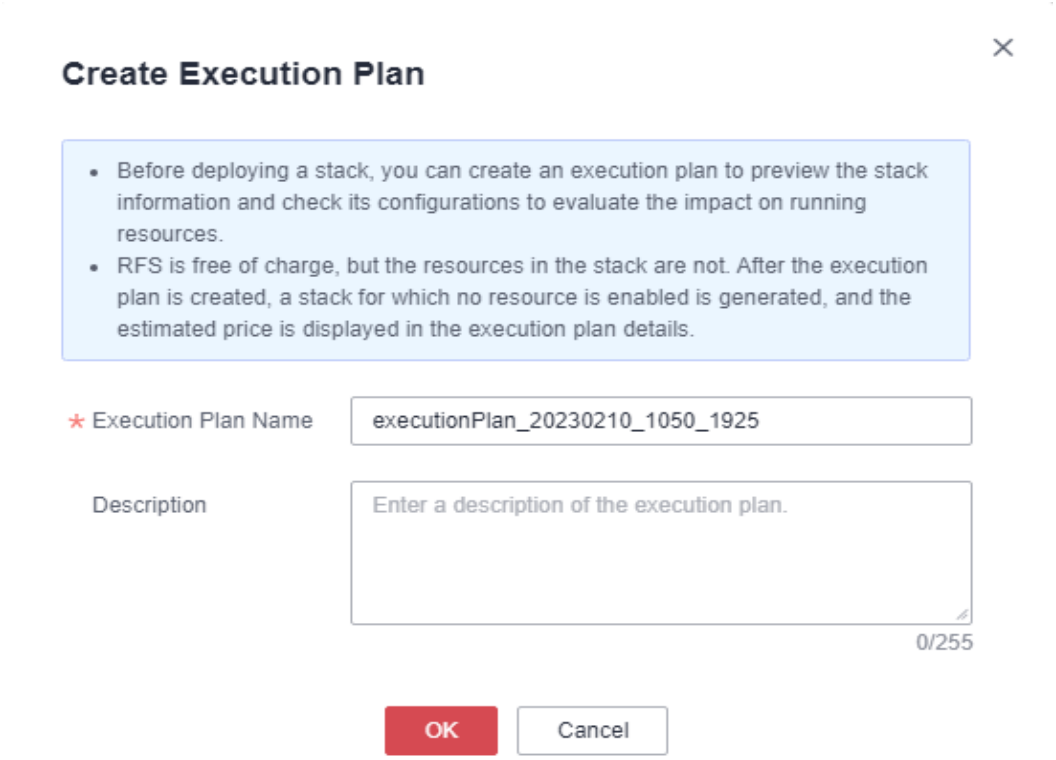
Then, the status changes to **Deployment Complete**, as shown in **Figure 1-8**.

Figure 1-8 Deployment Complete



b. If you click **Create Execution Plan**, a dialog box of creating execution plan will be displayed. In this dialog box, you can set the name and description of the execution plan, as shown in **Figure 1-9**.

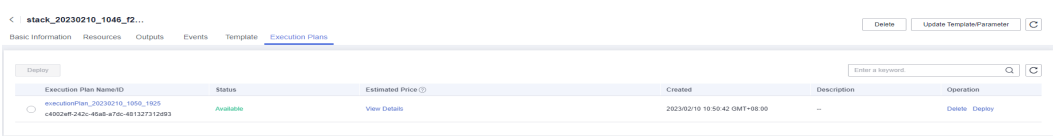
Figure 1-9 Create Execution Plan dialog box



Click **OK**. The **Execution Plans** tab page is displayed.

Wait until the execution plan is created and refresh the page. The execution plan status changes to **Available**, as shown in **Figure 1-10**.

Figure 1-10 Available



Return to the stack list page. The stack status is **Creation Complete**, as shown in **Figure 1-11**.

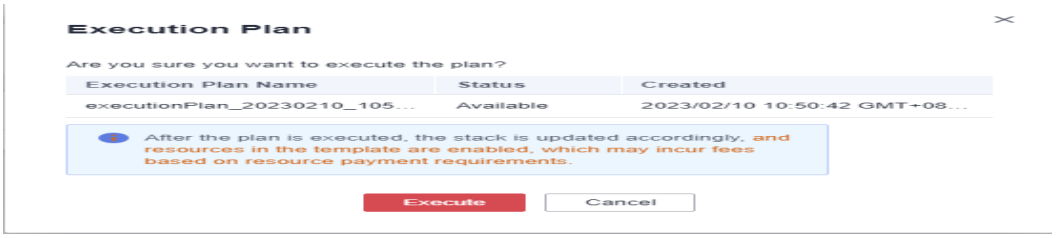
Figure 1-11 Stack list

CAUTION

Creating an execution plan can preview the resource attribute changes of the entire stack and evaluate the impact. If the execution plan meets your expectations, you can execute the plan. Creating an execution plan does not incur fees. The system changes your stack only when you execute the plan.

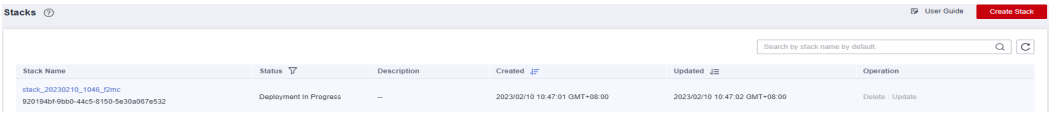
Click **Deploy** in the **Operation** column of the execution plan to deploy it, as shown in **Figure 1-12**.

Figure 1-12 Execution plan dialog box



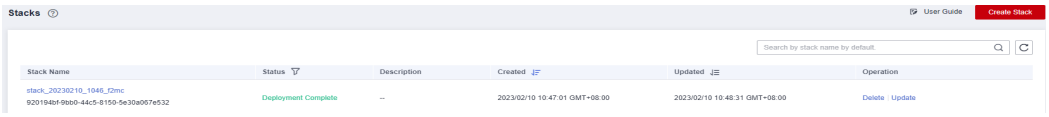
In the **Execution Plan** dialog box, click **Execute**. A message indicating that the execution plan is being deployed is displayed in the upper right corner. Return to the stack list page. A new stack is generated and its status is **Deployment In Progress**, as shown in **Figure 1-13**.

Figure 1-13 Deployment In Progress



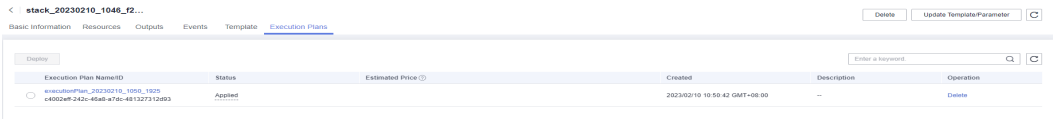
Then, the stack status changes to **Deployment Complete**, as shown in **Figure 1-14**.

Figure 1-14 Deployment Complete



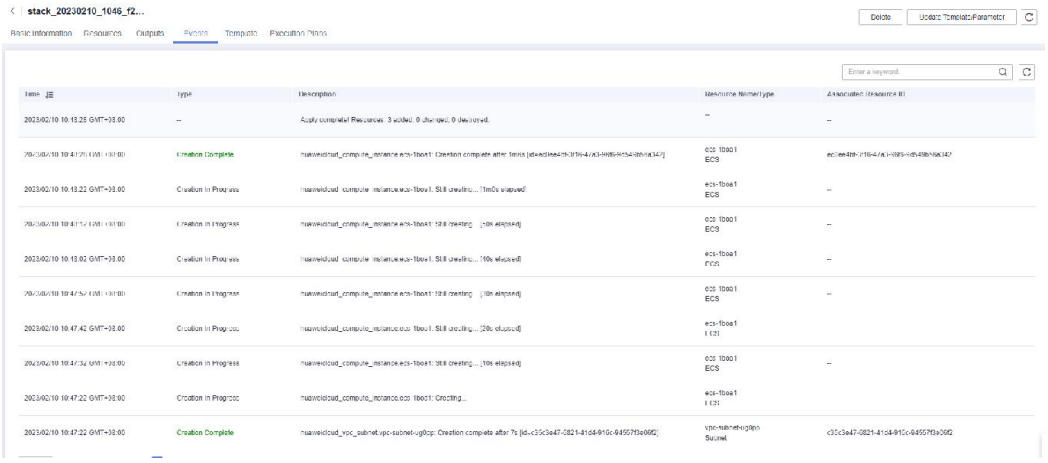
On the **Execution Plans** tab page of the stack details page, the execution plan status is **Applied**, as shown in **Figure 1-15**.

Figure 1-15 Applied



Click the **Events** tab. The event list shows that resources of the stack are deployed, as shown in **Figure 1-16**.

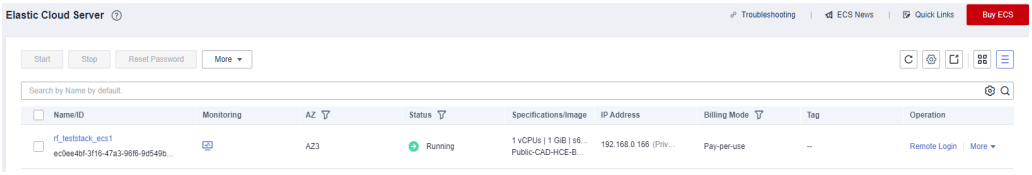
Figure 1-16 Resources deployed



You can view details on the console of the corresponding cloud service.

i. In the service list, locate and click **Elastic Cloud Server**. On the displayed page, view the deployed ECS, as shown in **Figure 1-17**.

Figure 1-17 ECS



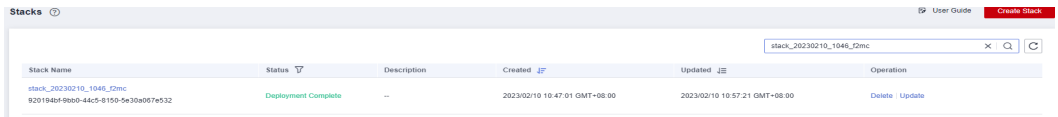
Resources of the stack are deployed.

1.1.4 Querying a Stack

Log in to the RFS console and click **Stacks** in the navigation pane on the left. The stack list page is displayed.

In the search box above the stack list, enter the name of the target stack and click the search button, as shown in **Figure 1-18**.

Figure 1-18 Querying a stack



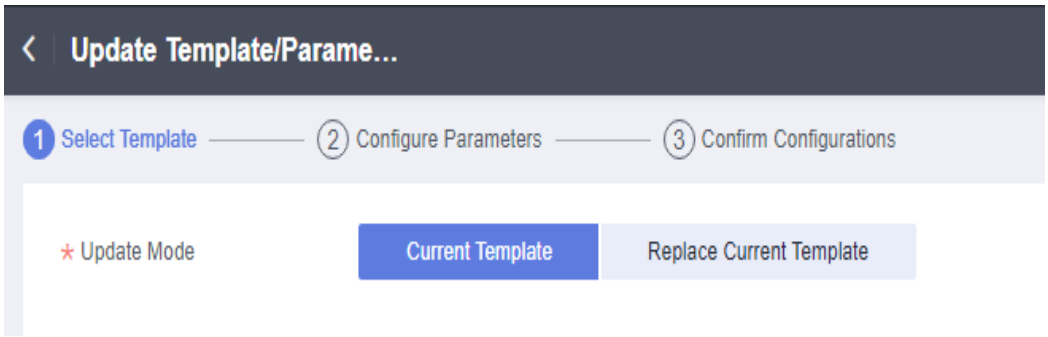
1.1.5 Updating a Template or Parameter

CAUTION

Stack change records are not available. If you want to view change details, you are recommended to create an execution plan.

You can add cloud service resources or change resource specifications in either of the following ways: Go to the stack list page, locate the target stack, and click **Update** in the **Operation** column. Alternatively, go to the stack details page and click **Update Template/Parameter** in the upper right corner to enter the page for updating the resource stack, as shown in **Figure 1-19**.

Figure 1-19 Selecting a template

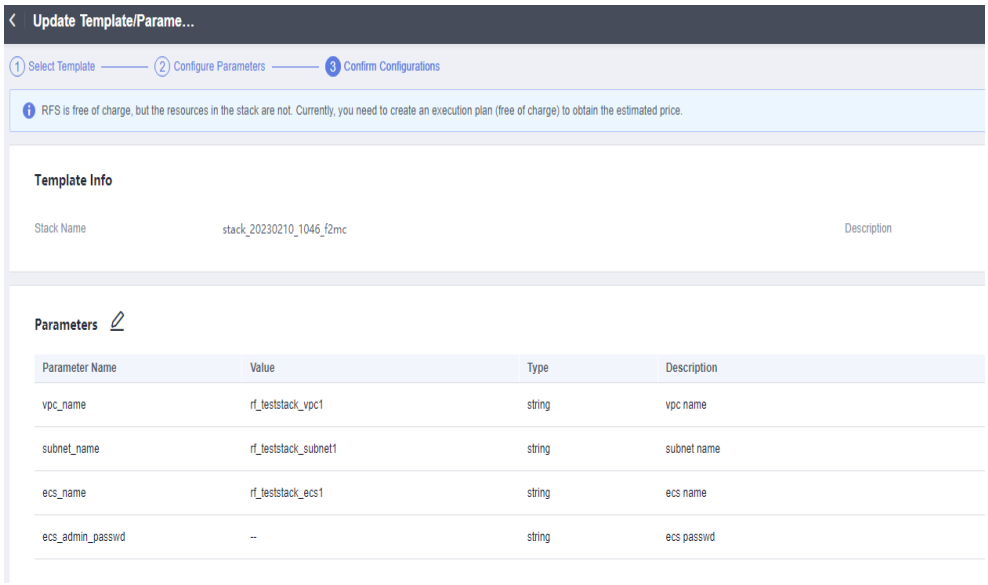


You can select **Current Template** or **Replace Current Template** (use a new template) to update the stack.

Solution 1: Using the current template

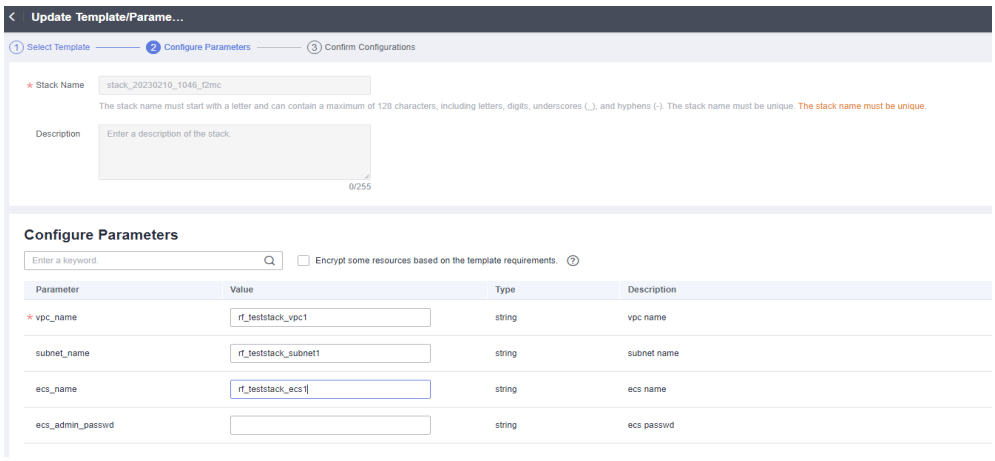
1. Click **Next** to go to the **Configure Parameters** page and modify parameters on it, as shown in **Figure 1-20**.

Figure 1-20 Configuring parameters



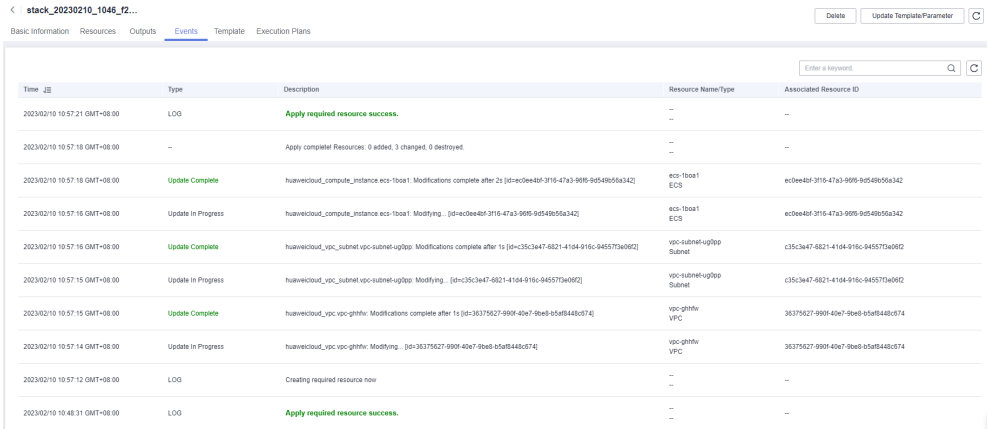
2. Click **Next** to go to the **Confirm Configurations** page, as shown in **Figure 1-21**.

Figure 1-21 Confirming configurations



3. Click **Directly Deploy Stack**. The **Events** page is displayed.
   The status changes to **Update Complete**, as shown in **Figure 1-22**.

Figure 1-22 Update Complete

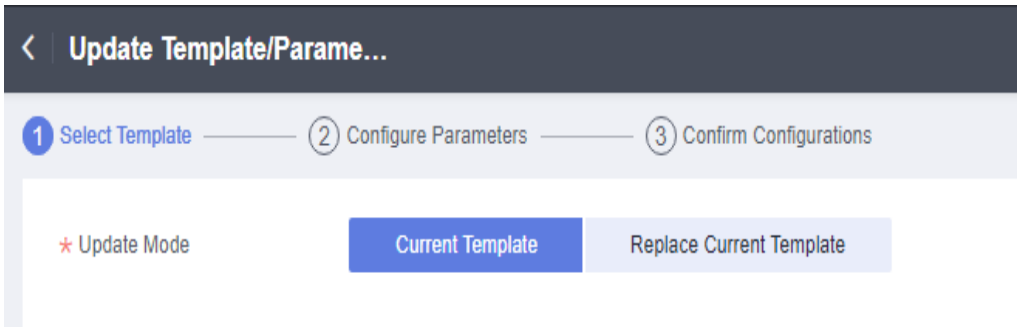


Solution 2: Replacing the current template (see **Creating a Stack**)

1.1.6 Creating an Execution Plan

On the stack list page, click the name of the stack to go to its details page. Click **Update Template/Parameter** in the upper right corner to go to the page for creating an execution plan, as shown in **Figure 1-23**.

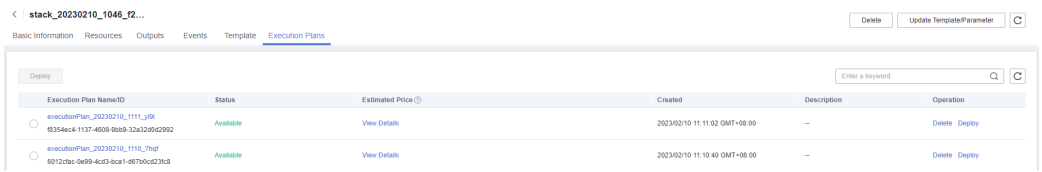
Figure 1-23 Page for creating an execution plan



The subsequent steps are the same as those for creating a stack, except for one difference that you need to click **Create Execution Plan** instead of **Directly Deploy Stack**.

Then, an execution plan is generated, but the stack is not directly deployed. If you create multiple execution plans, they will exist in the same stack, as shown in **Figure 1-24**.

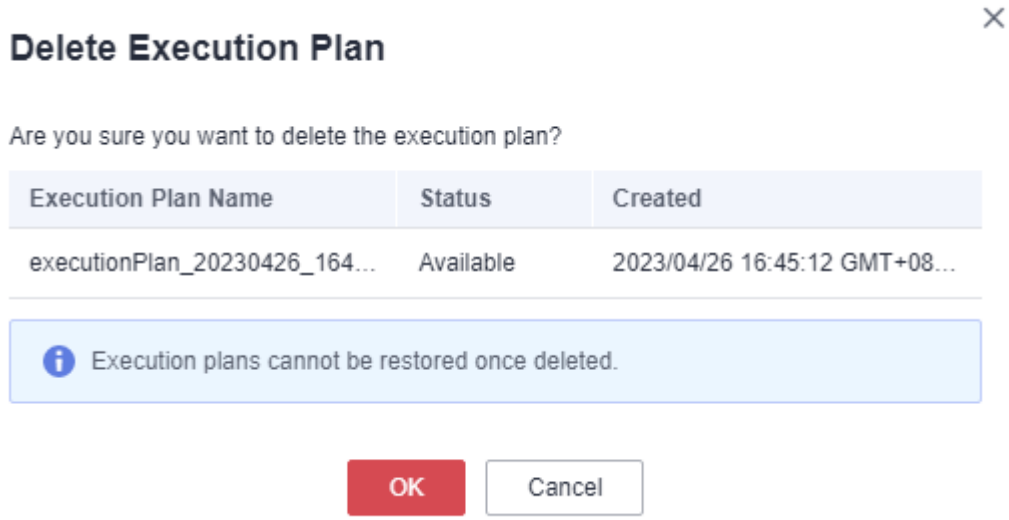
Figure 1-24 Execution plan list



Locate the row that contains the generated execution plan and click **Deploy** in the **Operation** column if you want to deploy tour execution plan.

If an execution plan is no longer used, click **Delete** in the **Operation** column. Click **OK** in the dialog box displayed, as shown in **Figure 1-25**:

Figure 1-25 Deleting an execution plan



1.1.7 Viewing Estimated Fees

On page of the created execution plan (as shown in **Figure 1-26**), click **View Details**. The **Price Details** dialog box is displayed and you can see the estimated price, as shown in **Figure 1-27**.

Figure 1-26 Viewing price details

Figure 1-27 Price details

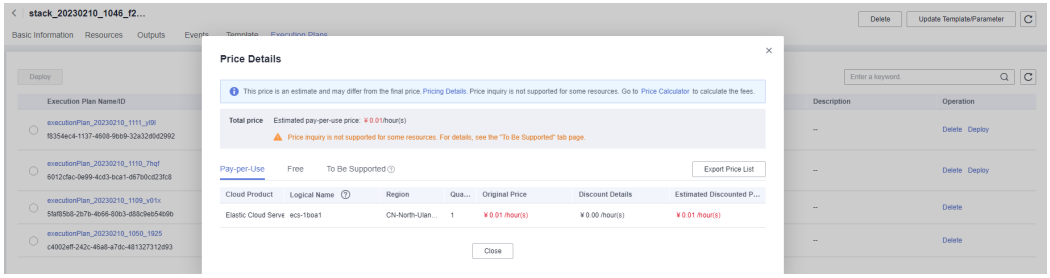


Figure 1-28 shows the estimated price of yearly/monthly-billed resources. Figure 1-29 shows the estimated price of pay-per-use resources. Figure 1-30 shows the resources that do not support price inquiry.

Table 1-3 lists the resources that support price inquiry.

Figure 1-28 Yearly/Monthly

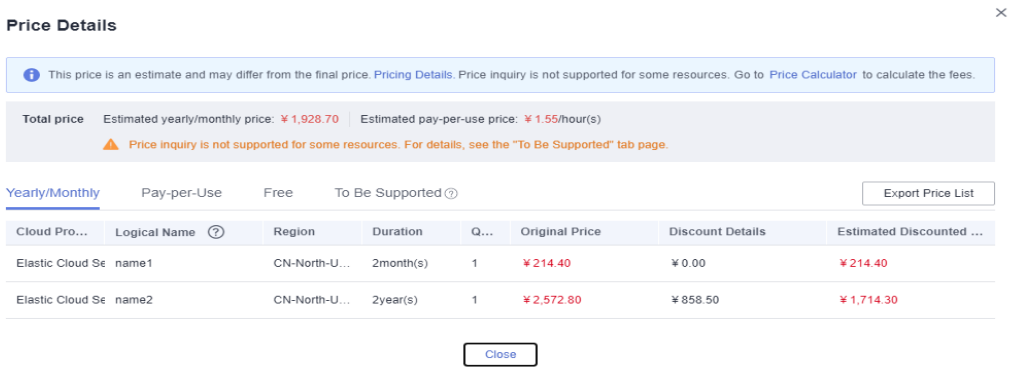


Figure 1-29 Pay-per-use

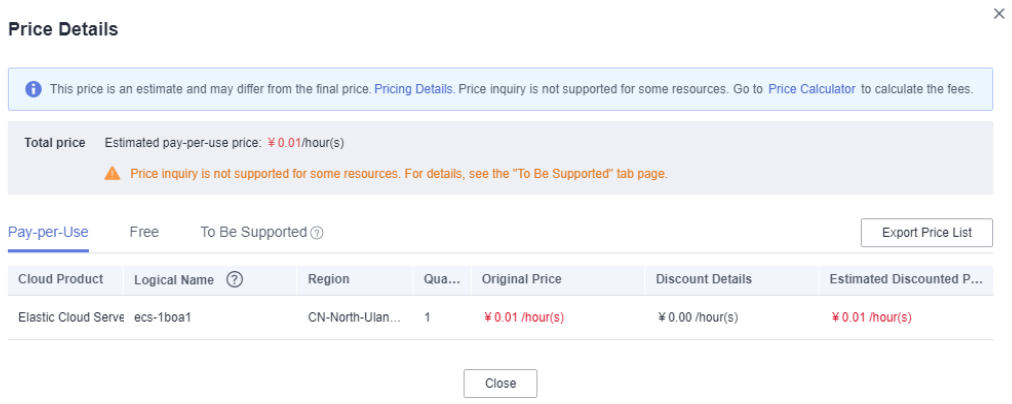


Figure 1-30 To be supported

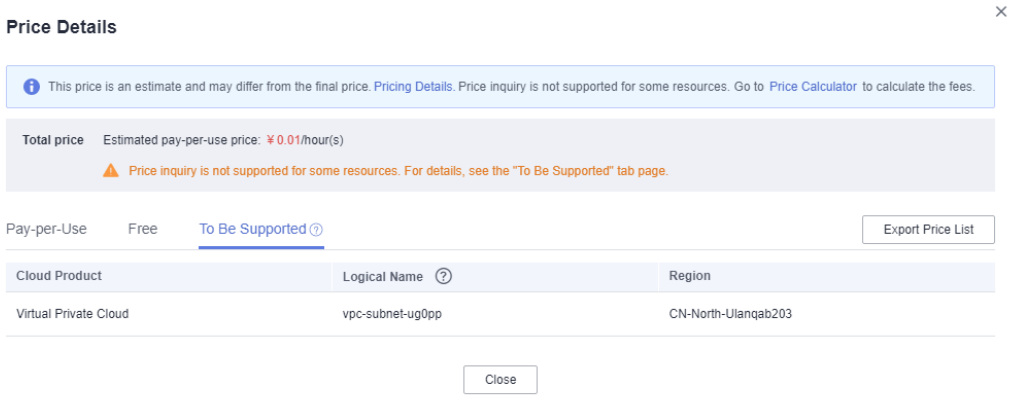


Table 1-3 Cloud services/Resources that support price inquiry and billing modes

Cloud Service	Resource Type	Billing Mode
Elastic Cloud Server (ECS)	**huaweicloud_compute_instance**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
Elastic Volume Service (EVS)	**huaweicloud_evs_volume**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
Elastic IP (EIP)	**huaweicloud_vpc_eip**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
Bandwidth	**huaweicloud_vpc_bandwidth**	Pay-per-use
Elastic Load Balance (ELB)	**huaweicloud_elb_loadbalancer**	Pay-per-use
NAT Gateway	**huaweicloud_nat_gateway**	Pay-per-use
Relational Database Service (RDS)	**huaweicloud_rds_instance**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
Cloud Container Engine (CCE)	**huaweicloud_cce_cluster**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
Cloud Search Service (CSS)	**huaweicloud_css_cluster**	Pay-per-use
GaussDB(for Redis)	**huaweicloud_gaussdb_redis_instance**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
GaussDB(for MySQL)	**huaweicloud_gaussdb_mysql_instance**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use
Scalable File Service (SFS)	**huaweicloud_sfs_turbo**	Pay-per-use
Distributed Cache Service (DCS)	**huaweicloud_dcs_instance**	Yearly/ Monthly and pay-per-use

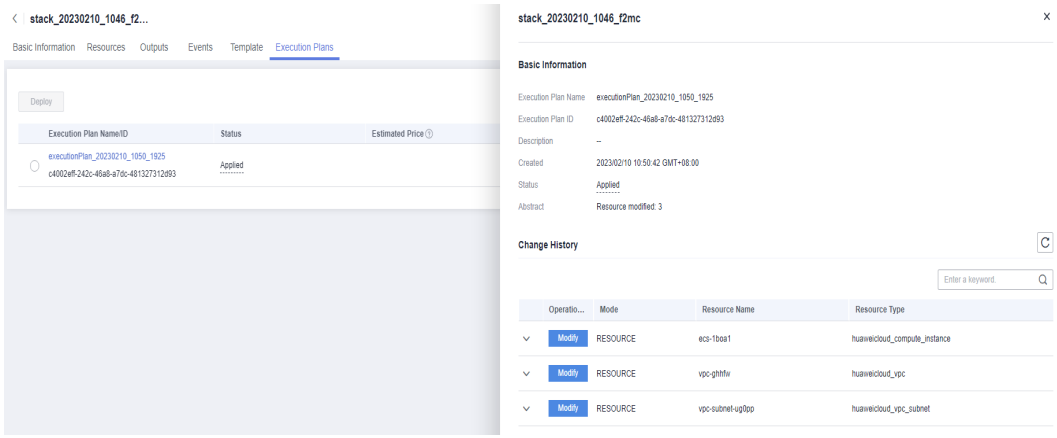
Cloud Service	Resource Type	Billing Mode
Distributed Message Service (DMS) for Kafka	huaweicloud_dms_kafka_instance	Pay-per-use

CAUTION

Price estimation will fail if mandatory fields are not specified or a field is invalid in the template used for price estimation.

After the price inquiry completes, the estimated price is displayed in the basic information on the execution plan details page, as shown in **Figure 1-31**.

Figure 1-31 Execution plan details



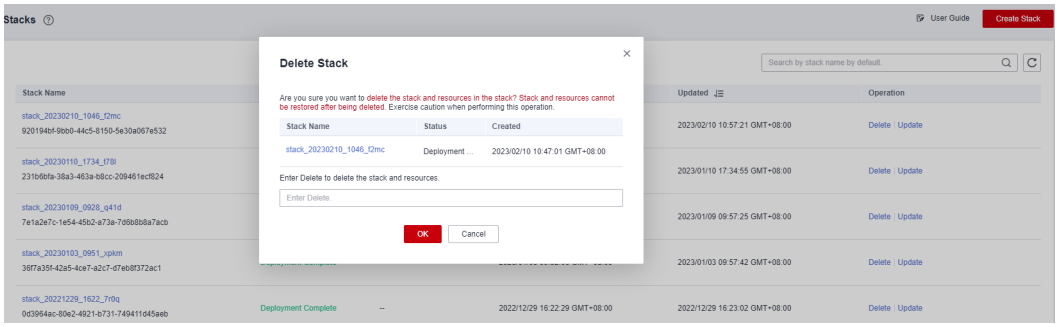
1.1.8 Deleting a Stack

When **Deletion Protection** is disabled:

On the stack list page, locate the created stack and click **Delete** in the **Operation** column. In the dialog box displayed, enter **Delete** in the text box and click **OK**.

Alternatively, go to the stack details page and click **Delete** in the upper right corner, as shown in **Figure 1-32**.

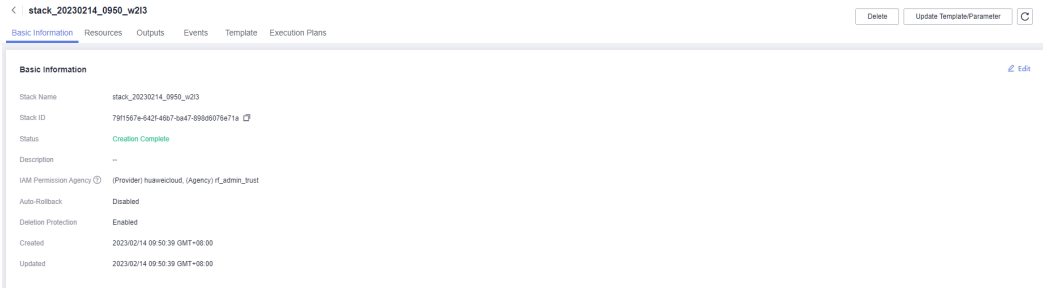
Figure 1-32 Dialog box for deleting a stack



When **Deletion Protection** is enabled:

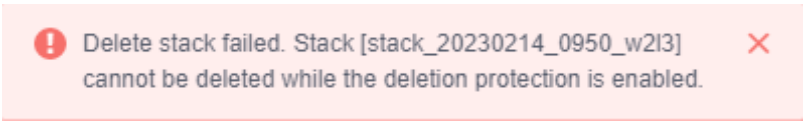
Figure 1-33 shows that the **Enabled** status of **Deletion Protection**.

Figure 1-33 Deletion Protection



If you delete a resource stack with deletion protection enabled, an error message will be displayed, as shown in **Figure 1-34**.

Figure 1-34 Deletion failed



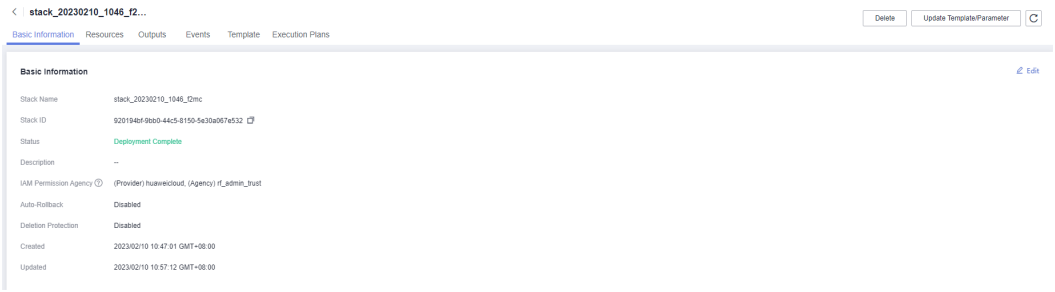
1.1.9 Viewing Stack Details

1. Viewing Stack Details

   There are six function modules on the stack details page (The stack named **stack_20221206_0933_uiyn** is an example here.):

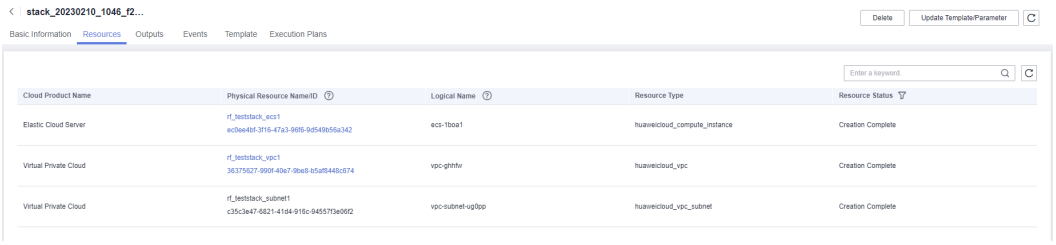
   a. **Basic Information**: displays basic information about the stack, as shown in **Figure 1**.

   Figure 1-35 Basic Information

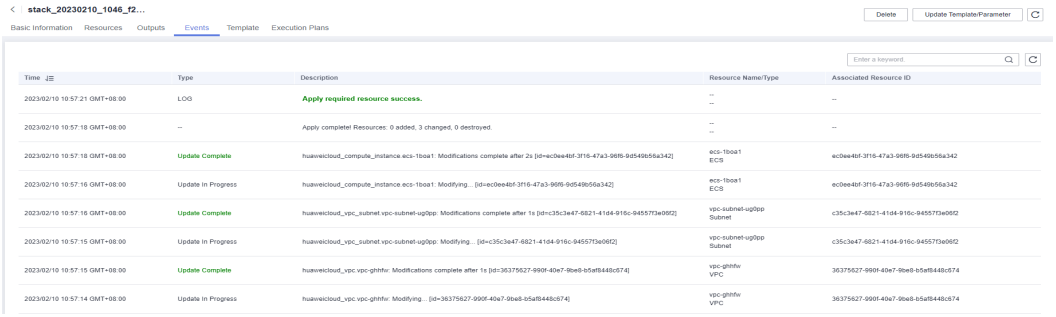
   b. **Resources**: displays information about cloud services or resources generated during plan execution and stack deployment, as shown in **Figure 1-36**.

Figure 1-36 Resources



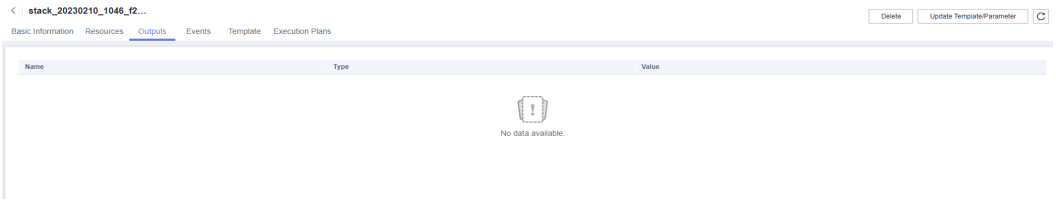
c. **Events**: displays log information generated during plan execution and stack deployment. Events are updated in real time based on the stack status. For example, **Figure 1-37** shows that three resources are created.

Figure 1-37 Events



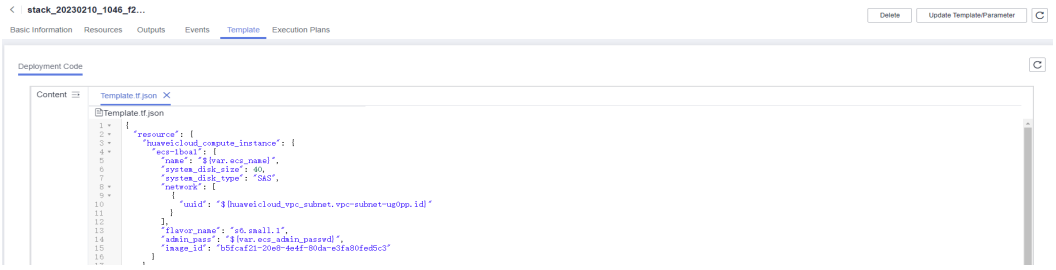
d. **Outputs**: displays output parameters in the template, as shown in **Figure 1-38**:

Figure 1-38 Outputs



e. **Template**: displays the template content used for creating a stack, as shown in **Figure 1-39**.

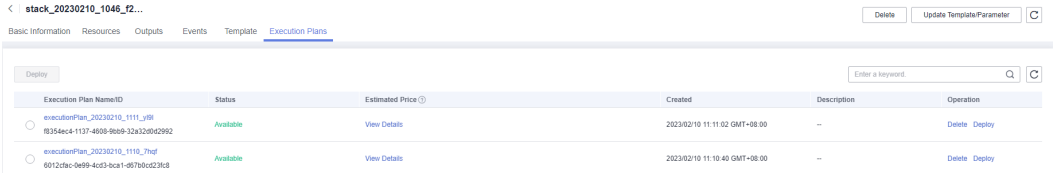
Figure 1-39 Template



f. **Execution Plans**: displays different execution plans. After an execution plan is generated, you need to click **Deploy** to create resources in the template. After an execution plan is executed, its status changes from

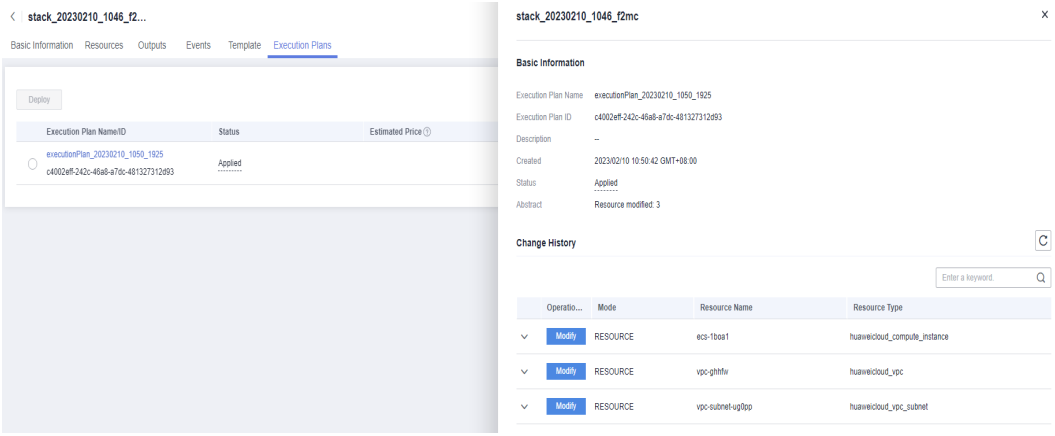
Available to **Applied** and the **Deploy** button disappears, as shown in **Figure 1-40**.

Figure 1-40 Execution Plans



Click the execution plan name. The execution plan details page is displayed, as shown in **Figure 1-41**.

Figure 1-41 Execution plan details



1.2 Visual Designer

1.2.1 Introduction

The RFS Visual Designer is a graphic tool for creating, viewing, and modifying templates. Using the designer, you can drag elements to the canvas, directly connect them, and then edit their details in a visual form.

The designer can help you quickly understand the relationships between elements in templates and modify templates easily.

The designer has the following advantages:

- Visualizing template resources

  The Visual Designer visualizes template resources to offer you a better insight.

  The Visual Designer defines resources in the template metadata, such as resource size. When you open a template, the designer automatically adds the metadata and the layout is saved. Therefore, when you re-open the template, the last-saved template is displayed.
- Simplifying template compiling

When you compile template resources in a JSON or TF file, the process is complex and error-prone. In the designer, you can add resources to the template by dragging resources to the canvas and drawing lines between resources to create a relationship.

- Simplifying editing with the Visual Designer

  The designer allows you to modify templates. Text designer is not required. The designer also supports autocomplete and lists all property names for a resource.

1.2.2 Visual Designer UI

The RFS Visual Designer UI includes six parts: control pane, resource bar, log area, design console, template pane, and attribute pane. For details about each part, see .

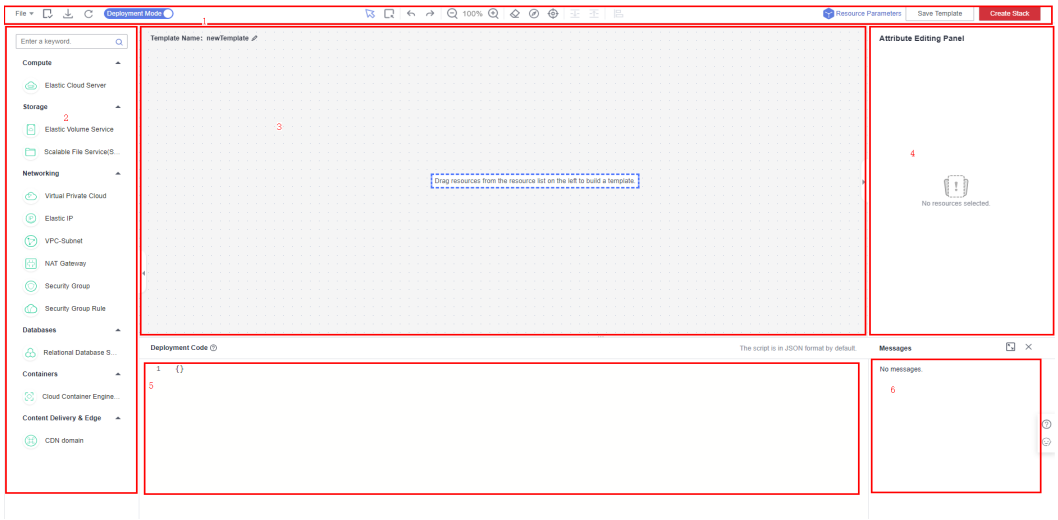


Table 1-4 Visual Designer UI description

No. (in the Above Figure)	Description
1	Control pane, which displays the control operation shortcuts of the design console.
2	Resource bar, which displays available resources for orchestration. Resources are categorized by service. You can drag resources and orchestrate them on the canvas and use lines to connect them and define their relationships.
3	Design console, which is the canvas for you to design templates and connect resources.
4	Attribute pane, which displays the attribute name and type of the selected resource.
5	Template pane, which allows you to modify templates and define attributes.

No. (in the Above Figure)	Description
6	Log area, which displays error information and messages triggered during your operation. For example, non-compliant parameters are displayed during syntax verification.

1.2.3 Cloud Services or Elements

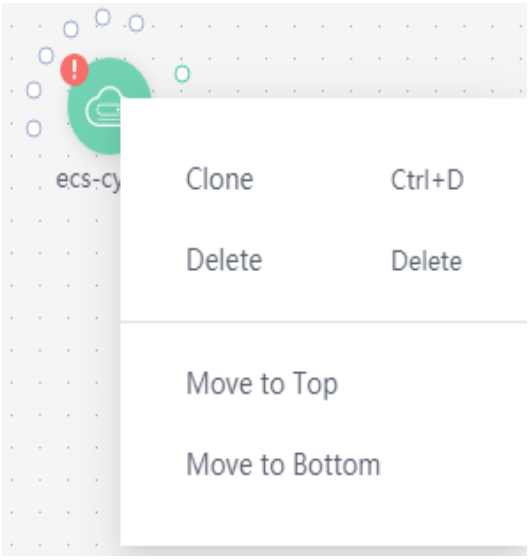
A cloud service is an element and a basic unit to be orchestrated in Visual Designer. Each element contains all attributes of the resource type it belongs to.

Resources are classified on the left of the designer UI and can be dragged to the canvas on the right.

Copying or Deleting a Cloud Service

Drag a cloud service to the canvas. Right-click the cloud service.

Figure 1-42 Right-clicking the cloud service



Two icons are displayed. Click **Clone** to copy the cloud service. Click **Delete** to delete the cloud service.

Cloud Service Block Diagrams

There are two types of cloud service resource block diagrams in Visual Designer:

- Type 1: Non-scalable elements

  A non-scalable element generally represents a terminal service or an entity resource. The block diagram size is fixed.

Figure 1-43 Non-scalable elements

- Type 2: Scalable elements

  A scalable element is a container element. The containers and elements can be put into containers. You can adjust the size of the block diagram by dragging.

Figure 1-44 Scalable elements

Connecting Resources Using Hollow Points/Lines

When some elements are dragged to the canvas, a hollow point is displayed on the resource. There are **green hollow points** and **gray hollow points**.

Hollow points can be used to connect resources. The connection line between two resources represents their association or dependency. There are green lines and gray lines.

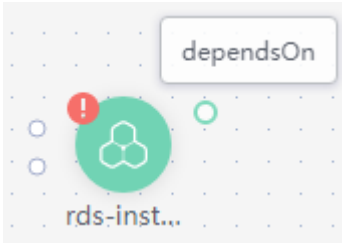
- Green hollow points

  A resource displayed with a green hollow point can depend on other resources.

  You can connect resources as required and the resources to be depended on are created by RFS first.

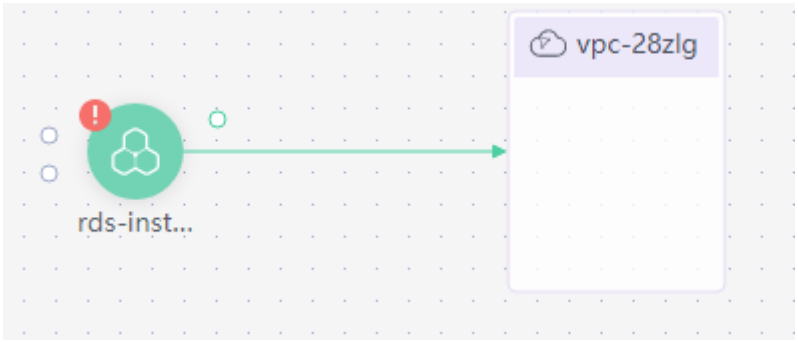
  For example, when you drag an RDS resource to the canvas, a green hollow point is displayed as shown in the following figure.

Figure 1-45 RDS green hollow point



When you move the cursor to the green hollow point of the left resource and click the green hollow point, an arrow is displayed. Drag the cursor to the resource on the right and release the cursor. The left resource depends on the right resource.

Figure 1-46 Green hollow point: an element to be connected

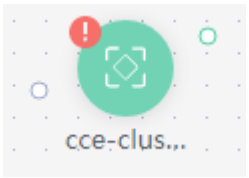


- Gray hollow point

  A resource with a gray hollow point can be associated with other resources.

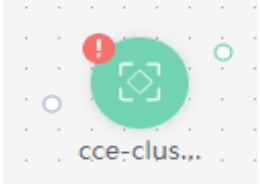
  For example, when you drag a CCE resource to the canvas, a gray hollow point is displayed as shown in the following figure.

Figure 1-47 CCE gray hollow point



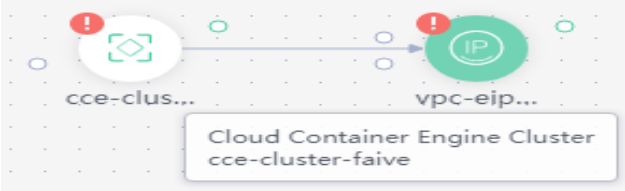
When you move the cursor to the gray hollow point, you can view an attribute value as shown in the following figure, which indicates that the CCE resource can only be connected to the EIP resource.

Figure 1-48 CCE attribute



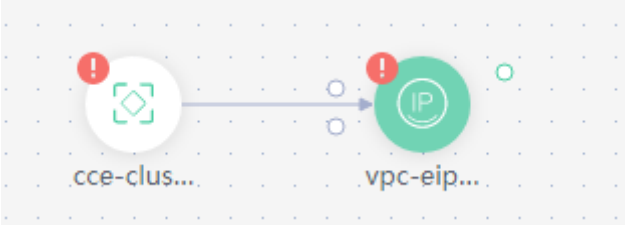
Assume that the CCE resource needs to be connected to a VPC resource. Drag the VPC element to the canvas first.

Figure 1-49 EIP



Move the cursor to the gray hollow point of the CCE resource and click the gray hollow point. An arrow is displayed. Drag the mouse to move the arrow to the EIP resource. When the hollow point of EIP resource turns green, release the mouse. The two resources are associated.

Figure 1-50 Hollow point: an element to be connected



- Green hollow points and connection lines

  The line from a resource with a green hollow point to another resource represents the dependencies between two resources. For more information, see **•Green hollow points**.

  Figure 1-51 Green hollow points and connection lines

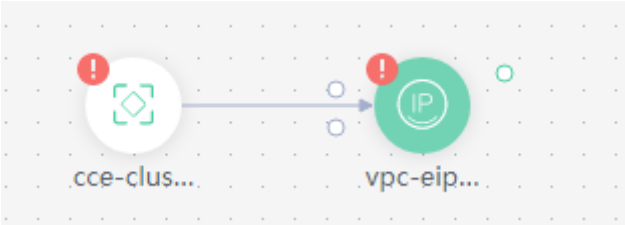
- Gray hollow points and connection lines

  The line from a resource with a hollow gray point to another resource indicates that the two resources are associated using an attribute value. In addition, a dependency relationship exists between the two resources. For more information, see **•Green hollow points**.

  A resource with a gray hollow point can be associated with other resources. For example, when you drag a CCE resource to the canvas, a gray hollow point is displayed as shown in the following figure. When you move the cursor to the gray hollow point, you can view an attribute value as shown in the following figure, which indicates that the CCE resource can only be connected to the EIP resource. Assume that the CCE resource needs to be connected to a EIP resource. Drag the EIP element to the canvas first. Move the cursor to the gray hollow point of the CCE resource and click the gray

hollow point. An arrow is displayed. Drag the mouse to move the arrow to the EIP resource. When the hollow point of EIP resource turns green, release the mouse. The two resources are associated. Hollow point: an element to be connected

Figure 1-52 Gray hollow points and connection lines



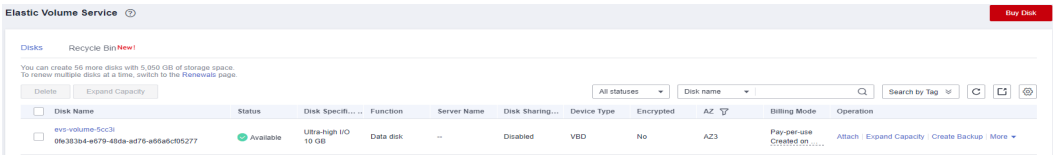
1.2.4 Shortcut Keys of Visual Designer

Operation	Windows OS	macOS
Copy	Ctrl-C	Command-C
Paste	Ctrl-V	Command-V
Cut	Ctrl-X	Command-X
All	Ctrl-A	Command-A
Find	Ctrl-F	Command-F
Go to the beginning of the text	Ctrl-Home	Command-Home|Command-Up
Go to the previous line	Up	Up|Ctrl-P
Go to the end of the text	Ctrl-End	Command-End|Command-Down
Go to the next line	Down	Down|Ctrl-N
Go to the end of the current page	PageDown	PageDown|Ctrl-V
Copy the current element	Ctrl-D	Command-D
Undo	Ctrl-Z	Command-Z
Delete	Delete	Delete|Ctrl-D|Shift-Delete
Zoom in	Ctrl-=	Command-=
Zoom out	Ctrl--	Command--

1.2.5 Compiling a Template to Create an EVS Disk

This section describes how to **compile a template on the Visual Designer** to create an EVS disk. At the end of this walkthrough, you will see the newly created EVS disk on the Cloud Server Console, as shown in **Figure 1-53**.

Figure 1-53 Created EVS disk



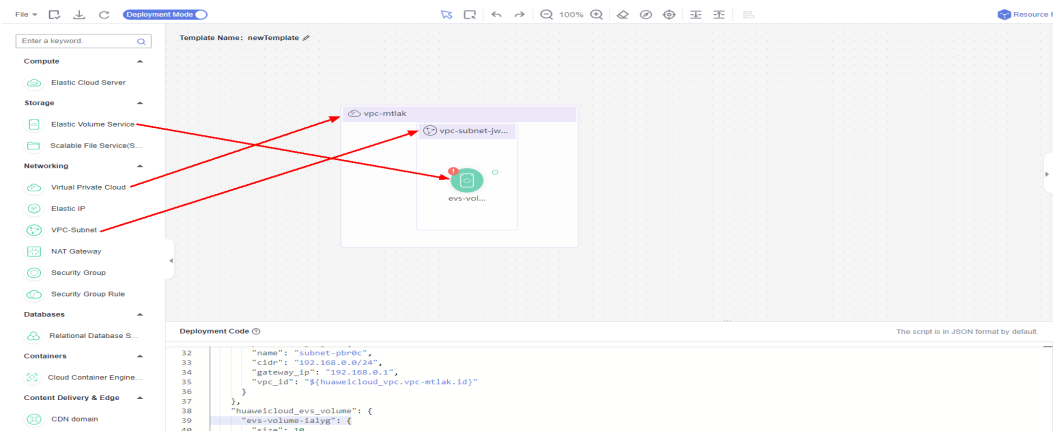
1. **Step 1: Use the Visual Designer to Compile a Template**: Use the Visual Designer to add elements and configure parameters for each element.
2. **Step 2: Create an EVS Disk**: Use the Visual Designer to create an ECS, a VPC, and a subnet.
3. **Step 3: Delete Unnecessary Resources**: Delete unnecessary stacks to avoid unwanted charges.

Step 1: Use the Visual Designer to Compile a Template

Step 1 Log in to the RFS console. In the navigation pane on the left, click **Visual Designer**.

Step 2 Add and connect elements. Drag elements, such as VPC, VPC subnet, and EVS, to the canvas, and establish relationships between them, as shown in **Figure 1-54**.

Figure 1-54 Adding an element

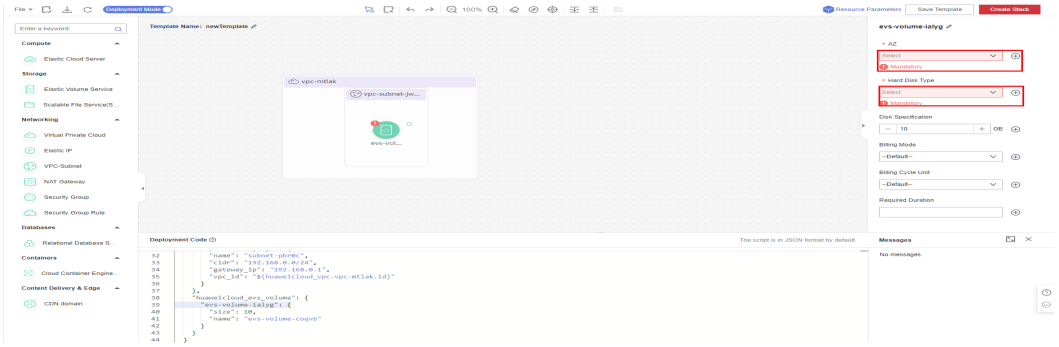


Step 3 Configure the template parameters. Set the attributes in the **Attribute Editing Panel** panel on the right.

1. Click the **vpc** element in the canvas. The attributes of the element will be automatically displayed in the attribute pane. The CIDR can use the default value **192.168.0.0/16**.
2. Click the **subnet** element in the canvas. The attributes of the element will be automatically displayed in the attribute pane. You can set the default value for the attributes.

3. Click the **evs** element in the canvas. The attributes of the element will be automatically displayed in the attribute pane. The attributes with red text boxes are mandatory, as shown in **Figure 1-55**.

Figure 1-55 Mandatory attributes

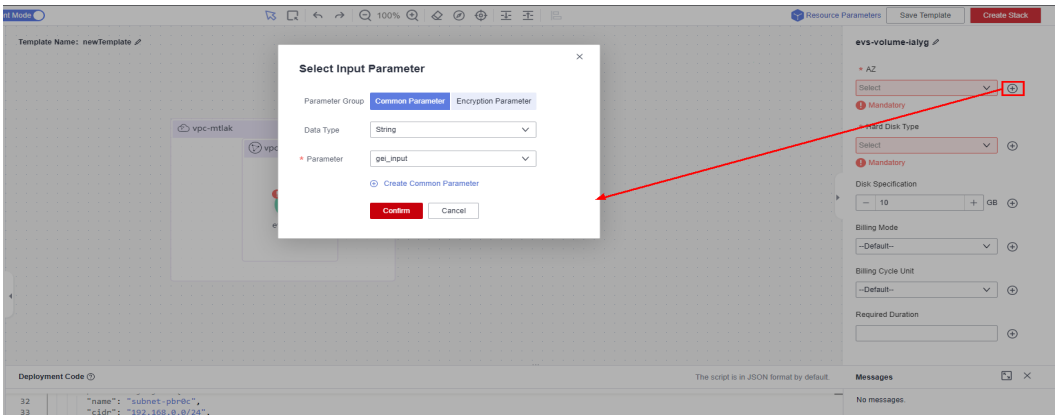


NOTE

To facilitate parameter setting and modification, you are advised to set parameters whose value needs to be frequently changed as input parameters. **get_input** indicates input parameters. You can define the values behind **get_input**.

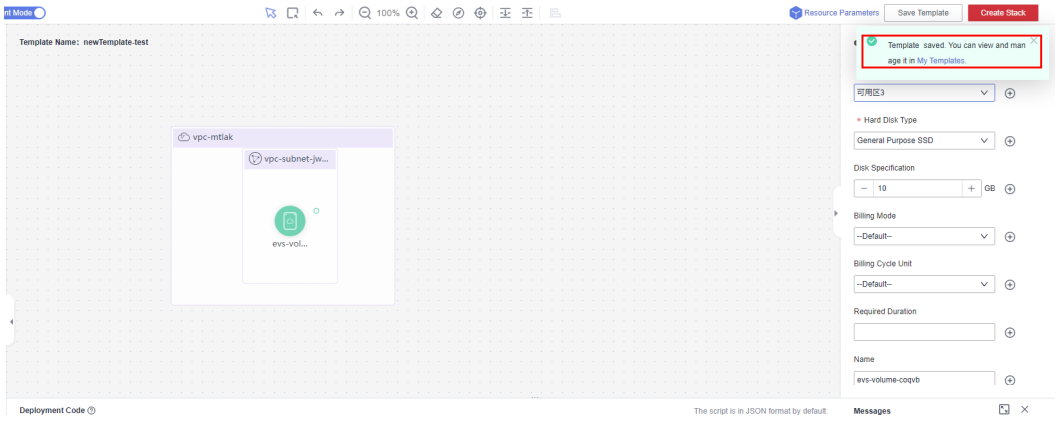
4. Click ⊕ on the right of the attribute editing panel to generate an input parameter, as shown in **Figure 1-56**.

Figure 1-56 Generating an input parameter



Step 4 Click **Save Template** in the upper right corner of the Visual Designer to save the template. If the message "Template saved. You can view and manage it in My Templates." is displayed, the template is saved.

Figure 1-57 Saving a template



----End

Step 2: Create an EVS Disk

Step 1 Close the Visual Designer and go to the RFS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane on the left, click **Templates** > **My Templates**. The template is displayed in the template list.

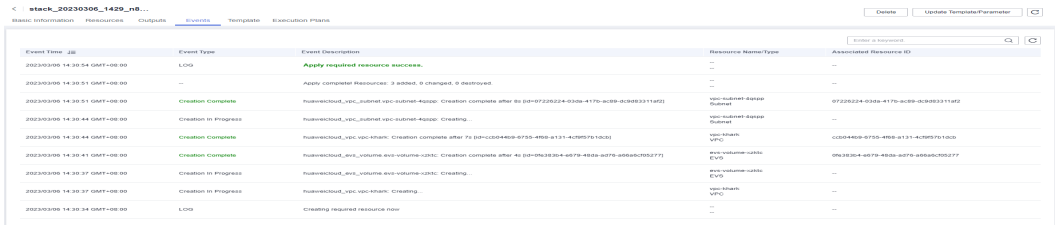
Step 3 Click **Create Stack** in the **Operation** column of the template.

Step 4 Click **Next** to view the stack information. After confirming the information, click **Next**, select an agency, click **Next**, and click **Create Execution Plan**.

The **Execution Plans** tab page is displayed, click **Deploy** in the **Operation** column of the execution plan.

Step 5 When the status of the plan is **Applied**, you can view that three cloud services exist in the **Resources** tab page. A VPC, a subnet, and an EVS disk have been created.

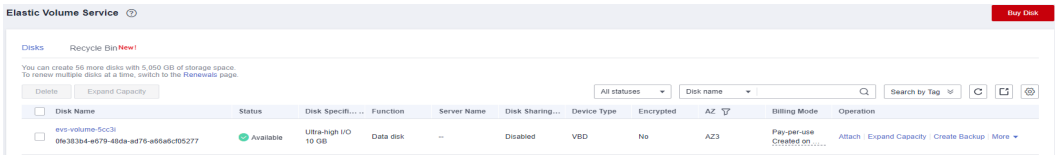
Figure 1-58 Crested stack



Step 6 View the created cloud services.

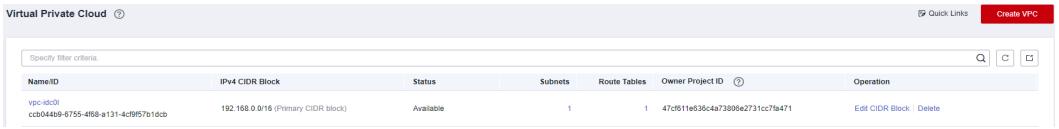
1. Log in to the Huawei Cloud management console.
2. Choose **Cloud Server Console** > **Elastic Volume Service**. You can see the newly created EVS disk.

Figure 1-59 EVS created



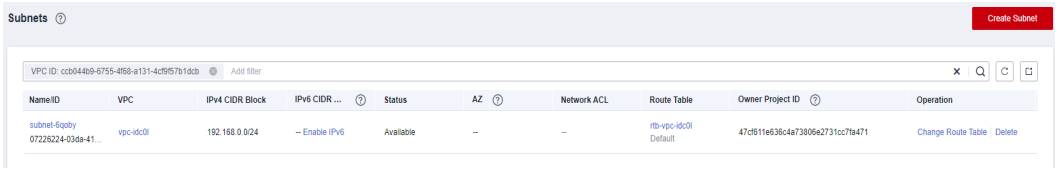
3. Choose **Service List** > **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**. You will see the newly created VPC on the VPC list.

Figure 1-60 Created VPC



4. Click the VPC name to show more details about the VPC. On the VPC details page, you will see that the subnet has been created in the VPC.

Figure 1-61 Created subnet



----End

Step 3: Delete Unnecessary Resources

You are advised to delete unnecessary stacks to avoid unwanted charges.

Step 1 Log in to the RFS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane on the left, click **Stacks**.

Step 3 Locate the created stack, click **Delete** in the **Operation** column, and delete the stack as prompted.

----End

1.3 Managing a Stack

Stack management consists of two aspects. One is lifecycle management of created stacks, including deleting and changing. The other is viewing stack details to obtain their running statuses.

Modifying a Stack

After a stack is created successfully (that is, in the normal status), you can change the parameters of the stack as needed.

Step 1 Log in to the RFS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane on the left, click **Stacks**.

Step 3 In the stack list, click the stack to be changed.

Step 4 On the stack details page, click **Update Template/Parameter**.

Step 5 Change the template version or input parameters, and click **Next**.

Step 6 Confirm the configurations and then click **Create Execution Plan**.

Step 7 On the **Execution Plans** tab page of the stack details page, select the created execution plan and click **Deploy** in the **Operation** column.

On the **Events** tab page, you can view the detailed operation events related to resource stack change.

----End

Deleting a Stack

Deleted stacks cannot be restored. Exercise caution when deleting a stack.

Step 1 Log in to the RFS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane on the left, click **Stacks**.

Step 3 In the stack list, select the stack to be deleted and click **Delete** in the **Operation** column.

Step 4 In the dialog box displayed, enter **Delete** and click **OK**.

Check the stack name carefully. The deletion cannot be revoked.

On the **Events** tab page, you can view the detailed operation events related to stack deletion.

----End

Viewing Stack Details

After a stack is created, you can view its data and resources on the stack details page.

- Resources

  Elements of a stack, such as applications and cloud services
- Outputs

  Output parameters and their values in the stack template
- Template

  Details of the template used to create the stack
- Events

  You can view stack events to monitor the stack operation progress. For example, when you create a stack, all important steps during the stack creation are displayed on the **Events** tab page. The events are sorted in chronological order with the latest event being displayed at the top.

1.4 Auditing

1.4.1 RFS Operations Supported by CTS

Cloud Trace Service (CTS) records all operations performed on cloud services, providing data support for customers in fault locating, resource management, and

security auditing. When you enable CTS, it begins to record operations performed on RFS resources.

Table 1-5 RFS operations supported by CTS

Operation	Description
createStack	Creating a stack
deployStack	Deploying a stack
deleteStack	Deleting a stack
continueRollback-Stack	Continuing to roll back a stack
createExecution-Plan	Creating an execution plan
applyExecutionPla n	Executing an execution plan
deleteExecution-Plan	Deleting an execution plan
useAgency	Recording user agency

1.4.2 Viewing RFS Logs in CTS

When you enable CTS, it begins to record operations performed on RFS resources. On the CTS console, you can query operation records from the last 7 days by performing the following operations.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the CTS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane, click **Trace List**.

Step 3 Filter the desired operation events.

The trace list supports four filter types:

- **Trace Source**, **Resource Type**, and **Search By**

  Select the search criteria from the drop-down lists. For example, select **RFS** from the **Trace Source** drop-down list box.

  From the **Search By** drop-down list, select a trace name. From the **Search By** drop-down list, select or enter a specific resource ID. From the **Search By** drop-down list, select or enter a specific resource name.
- **Trace Status**: Select one of **All trace statuses**, **Normal**, **Warning**, and **Incident**.
- **Operator**: Select a specific operator (a user other than an account).
- **Time Range**: You can query traces generated during any time range of the last seven days.

Step 4 Click ⌄ on the left of a trace to expand its details.

Step 5 Click **View Trace** in the **Operation** column. A dialog box is displayed to show trace structure details.


```
{
  "trace_id": "4073d5e1-6ee6-11ed-bb00-61c31199dcbc",
  "code": "200",
  "trace_name": "parseTemplateVariables",
  "resource_type": "template",
  "trace_rating": "normal",
  "source_ip": "10.172.131.218",
  "trace_type": "ApiCall",
  "service_type": "RFS",
  "event_type": "system",
  "project_id": "47cf611e636c4a73806e2731cc7fa471",
  "response": "{\"variables\":[{\"default\":\"jiayue_test_ecs\",\"description\":\"Your ECS name\",\"name\":
\"ecs_name\",\"type\":\"\\\"string\\\"\"}]}",
  "resource_id": "",
  "tracker_name": "system",
  "time": "2022/11/28 14:31:12 GMT+08:00",
  "resource_name": "",
  "user": {
    "domain": {
      "name": "iaas_aos_n30000772_01",
      "id": "fcca06b017704dfcb36dcf1b2a29d151"
    },
    "name": "cto_c30031067_dev",
    "id": "155ad09309994f92a5147529aa0ceb2f"
  },
  "record_time": "2022/11/28 14:31:12 GMT+08:00"
}
```


----End

1.5 IAM Agency

By creating an agency, you can share your resources with another account, or delegate an individual or team to manage your resources. You do not need to share your security credentials (the password and access keys) with the delegated party. Instead, the delegated party can log in with its own account credentials and then switches the role to your account and manage your resources.

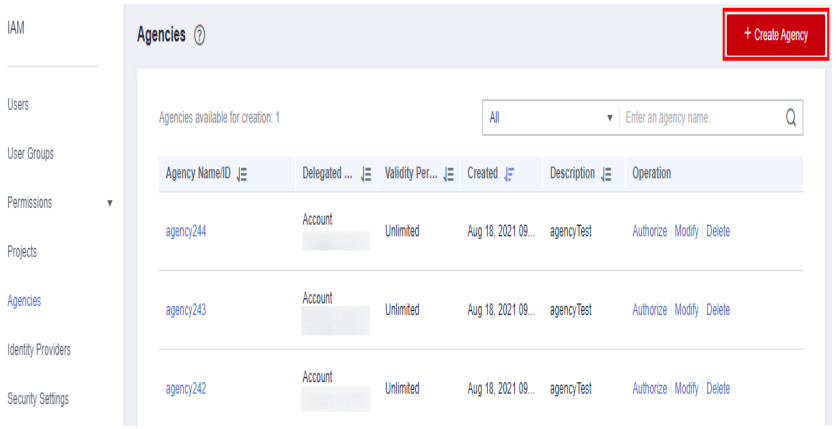
With RFS, you can create a stack to bind an agency with a provider and update the binding relationship by updating the stack.

RFS uses an agency only in resource operation requests, such as creating a stack (triggering deployment), creating an execution plan, deploying a stack, and deleting a stack. The agency applies only to resource operations performed by the bound provider. If the permissions provided by the agency are insufficient, resource operations may fail.

Procedure

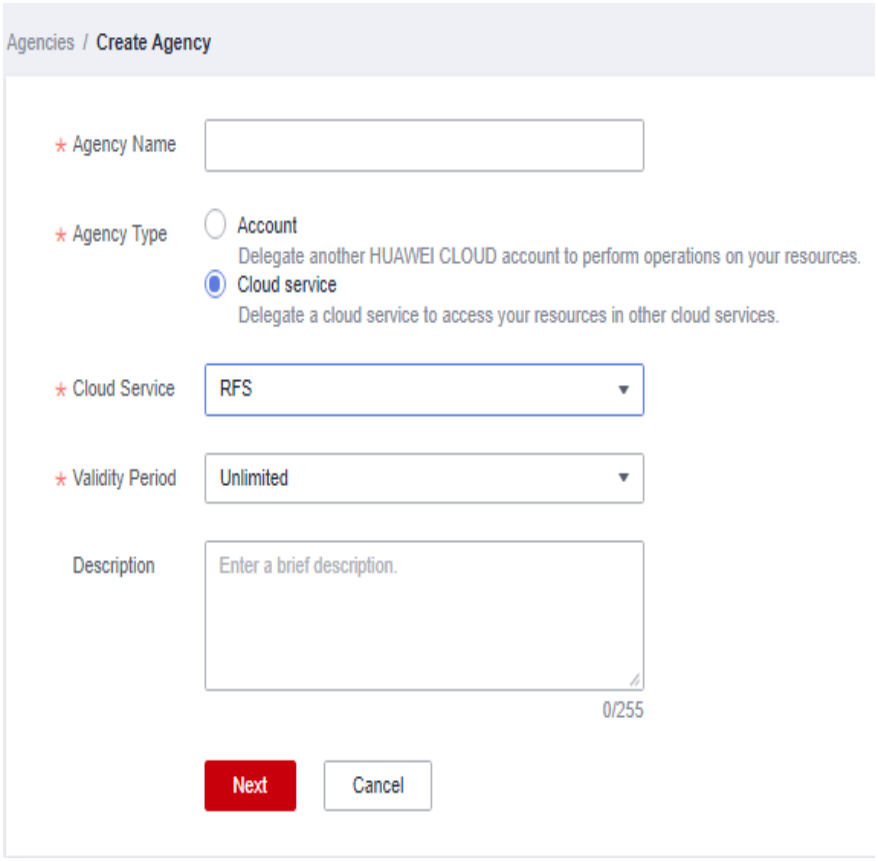
1. Log in to the IAM console.
2. On the IAM console, choose **Agencies** from the navigation pane on the left, and click **Create Agency** in the upper right corner.

Figure 1-62 Creating an agency



3. Enter an agency name.
   Set **Cloud Service** to **RFS**.

Figure 1-63 Creating an agency



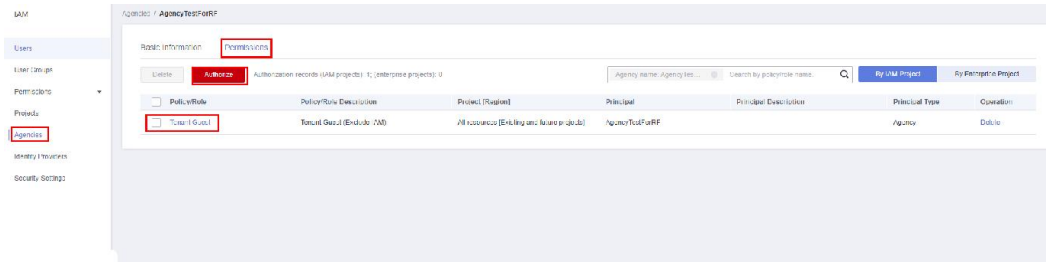
CAUTION

The agency name is user-defined.

If **op_svc_iac** has been used for registration, you are advised to change it to **RFS**.

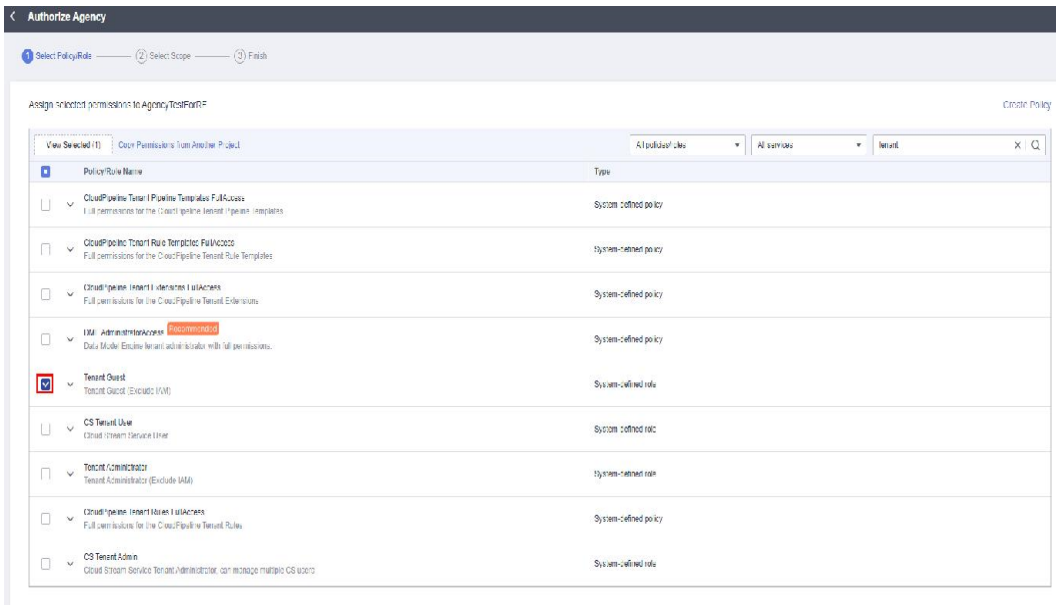
4. Click **Next**. The **Authorize Agency** page is displayed. You can grant permissions to the agency on this page.

Figure 1-64 Agency authorization



5. Filter specific permissions and grant them to the agency.

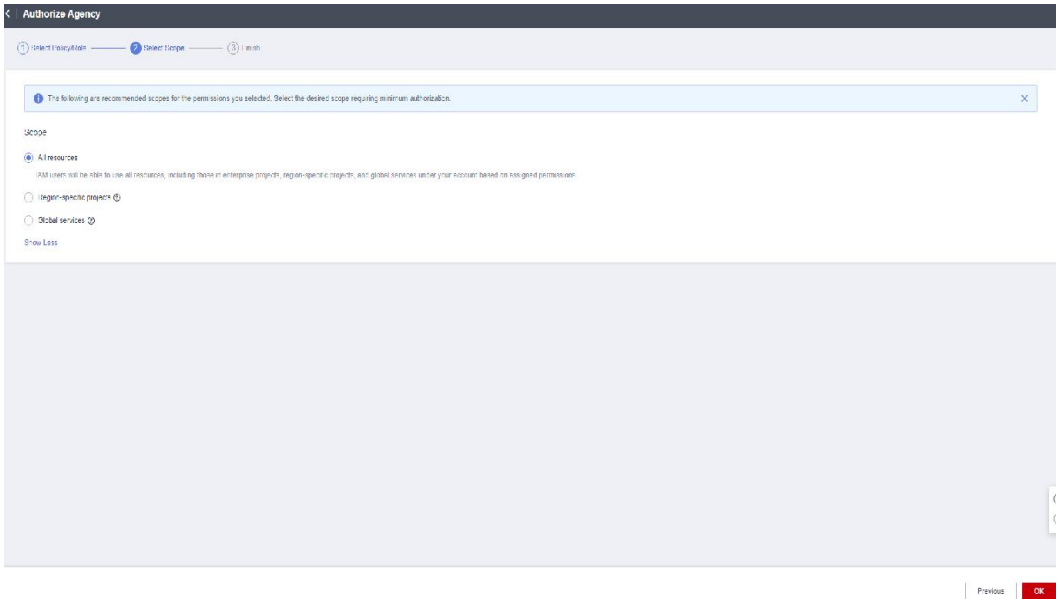
Figure 1-65 Selecting policies



You can determine the permissions to be granted to an agency. Huawei Cloud best practices do not advise you to automatically create agencies with the Tenant Administrator permission for users. The best practice is to grant management permissions (including read and write operations) to resources that may be used in a stack.

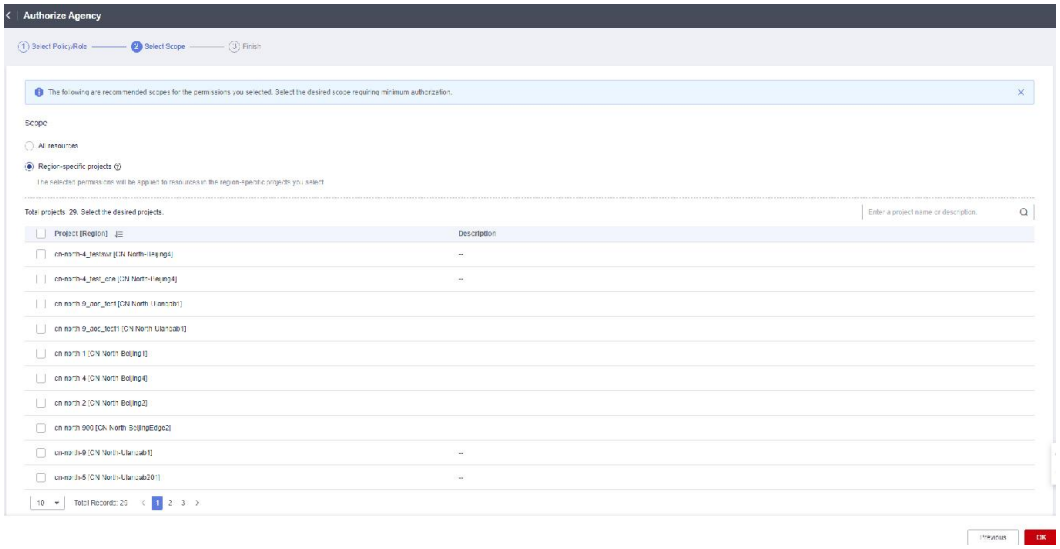
6. Set the authorization scope. You can select **All resources** or **Region-specific projects**.

Figure 1-66 Authorization scope



7. Click **OK**. The agency is created.

Figure 1-67



2 Application Orchestration Service

2.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces how to use Application Orchestration Service (AOS).

With AOS, you can deploy applications in the cloud by writing templates (declarations of resources that make up stacks) and creating stacks from the templates, as shown in **Figure 2-1**. AOS also provides application lifecycle management features, such as starting, changing, and deleting.

Figure 2-1 How AOS works

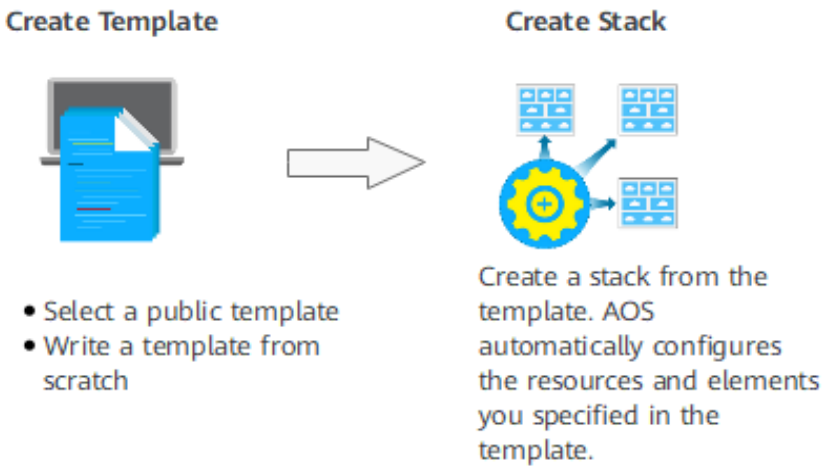


Table 2-1 How AOS works

Step	Description
1. Create a template	A template is a text file that uses AOS syntax to describe application attributes, cloud service configurations, and dependencies between applications and cloud services. How to obtain a template: • Write a template from scratch: You can write a template from scratch in JSON or YAML format. Before writing a template, gain a basic understanding of AOS templates from . In addition to writing a template on the web UI, you can also write it on a local host and then upload it to AOS. For details on how to orchestrate and deploy resources by writing a template, see **Writing a Template to Create an ECS**. **NOTICE** The YAML syntax does not support the Tab key. The hierarchical relationship must be aligned with an even number of **spaces**, such as 2, 4, 6, or 8 spaces. For more information about templates, see **Templates (Cloud-Based Automation Scripts)**.
2. Create a stack	A stack is a collection of applications and cloud service resources. The applications or cloud services in a stack are treated as a unit when being created or deleted. You can create stacks from templates. After you select a template and specify stack parameters, AOS automatically sets up the resources and elements you specify in the template. For more information about stacks, see **Stack Management**.

2.2 Stack Management

Stack management consists of two aspects. One is lifecycle management of created stacks, including deleting and changing. The other is viewing stack details to obtain stack running status.

Table 2-2 describes stack lifecycle status.

Table 2-2 Status description

Status	Description
Normal	Both the stack and its instances run properly.
Abnormal	The stack runs abnormally. Some or all stack instances run abnormally and cannot provide functions.
Initializing	Stack instances have not been installed or have been uninstalled. The stack does not provide functions.

Status	Description
Processing	A stack lifecycle action is being performed. The status of stack instances is unknown.
Unknown error	An unknown stack error occurs.

Deleting a Stack

Deleted stacks cannot be restored. Exercise caution when deleting a stack.

Step 1 Log in to the AOS console.

Step 2 In the navigation pane, click **My Stacks**.

Step 3 In the stack list, select the stack to be deleted and click **Delete**.

Step 4 In the dialog box that is displayed, click **OK**.

Check the stack name carefully. The deletion cannot be revoked.

On the **Events** tab page, view the detailed operation events related to stack deletion.

NOTE

If the stack status remains **Deleting** until a timeout message is displayed and the stack status becomes **Abnormal**, try to forcibly delete the stack.

----End

Viewing Stack Details

After a stack is created, view its data and resources on the stack details page.

- Stack elements

  The elements of a stack, such as applications and cloud services are displayed.

  Element health status:

  - Healthy: The resource is running properly.
  - Unknown: The AOS fails to obtain the resource status because an error occurs during the health check.
  - Abnormal: The AOS successfully calls the health check API of the resource, but the resource status is abnormal.
- Output parameters

  Output parameters and their values in the stack template are displayed.
- Input parameters

  Input parameters and their values in the stack template are displayed.
- Alarms

  Alarm information of the stack is displayed.
- Events

  View stack events to monitor stack operation progress. For example, when you create a stack, all important steps during the stack creation are displayed

on the **Events** tab page. The events are sorted in chronological order with the latest event being displayed at the top.

2.3 CTS

2.3.1 AOS Operations Supported by CTS

Cloud Trace Service (CTS) records all operations performed on cloud services, providing data support for customers in fault locating, resource management, and security auditing. When you enable CTS, it begins to record operations performed on Application Orchestration Service (AOS) resources. CTS stores operation records from the last seven days.

Table 2-3 AOS operations supported by CTS

Operation	Description
CreateTemplate	Creating a template
DeleteTemplate	Deleting a template
UpdateTemplate	Updating a template
PreviewStack	Previewing a stack
CreateStack	Creating a stack
DeleteStack	Deleting a stack
UpdateStack	Updating a stack
ExecuteStackAction	Executing a stack lifecycle action
CleanupResources	Cleaning a resource
UpdateTenantState	Freezing or unfreezing an account

2.3.2 Viewing Logs in CTS

When you enable CTS, operations performed on Application Orchestration Service (AOS) resources begin to be recorded. On the CTS console, you can query operation records from the last 7 days by performing the following operations.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the CTS console.

Step 2 In the left navigation pane, click **Trace List**.

Step 3 Filter the desired operation events.

The trace list supports four filter types:

- **Trace Source**, **Resource Type**, and **Search By**

  Select the search criteria from the drop-down lists. For example, select **AOS** from the **Trace Source** drop-down list box.

  From the **Search By** drop-down list, specify a trace name. From the **Search By** drop-down list, select or enter a specific resource ID. From the **Search By** drop-down list, select or enter a specific resource name.
- **Trace Status**: Select one of **All trace statuses**, **Normal**, **Warning**, and **Incident**.
- **Operator**: Select a specific operator (at the user level rather than the account level).
- Time range: You can query traces generated during any time range in the last seven days.

Step 4 On the left of the to-be-queried record, click to view details.

Step 5 Click **View Trace** in the **Operation** column. On the displayed **View Trace** dialog box, the trace structure details are displayed.


```
{
    "service_type": "AOS",
    "user": {
        "domain": {
            "name": "***",
            "id": "6c389820d2fd46489c8987e5eb2675cc"
        },
        "id": "19652d0b0ff1407a9432b85b9e12f9eb",
        "name": "***"
    },
    "time": "2018/04/26 16:16:53 GMT+08:00",
    "code": 200,
    "resource_type": "AOS",
    "resource_name": "Stack",
    "resource_id": "19652d0b0ff1407a9432b85b9e12f9eb",
    "source_ip": "192.168.12.22",
    "trace_name": "PreviewStack",
    "trace_type": "ApiCall",
    "request": {},
    "api_version": "3.0.0",
    "message": "Preview stack successfully. Project id: 1e19d41bb1f24b5da4a98107607aac0f, stack name:
jhgdjh, template id: cea9ee29-3b39-f7be-d093-aff126b250e8, cluster id: . ",
    "record_time": "2018/04/26 16:16:53 GMT+08:00",
    "trace_id": "2da40c60-492a-11e8-a065-286ed488cbe3",
    "trace_status": "warning"
}
```


----End

