Tag Management Service

User Guide

Issue 02

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Contents

1 Product Profile

1.1 Tag Management Service

Tag Management Service (TMS) is a visualized service for quickly tagging and categorizing cloud services across fast and unified cross-regions.

Tags are used to identify cloud resources. When you have cloud resources of the same type, you can use tags to classify cloud resources by dimension, for example, usage, owner, or environment.

Figure 1-1 Example tags

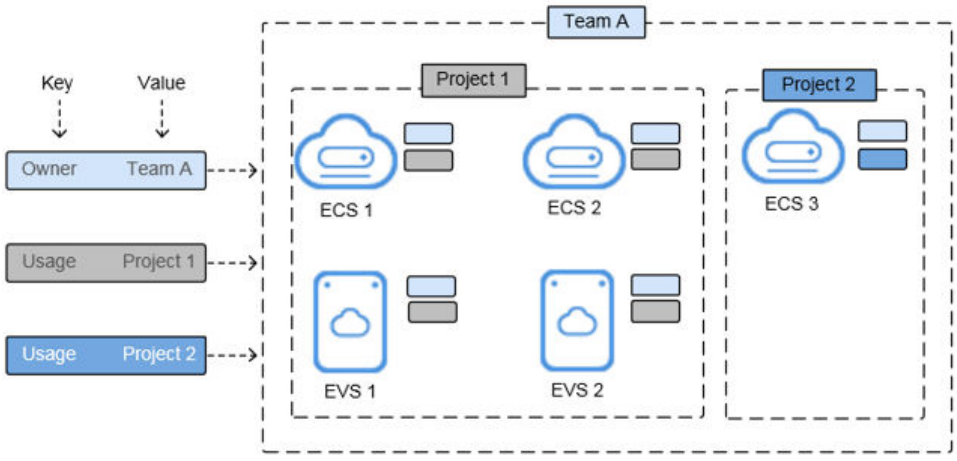


Figure 1-1 shows how tags work. In this example, you assign two tags to each cloud resource. Each tag contains a key and a value that you define. The key of one tag is **Owner**, and that of another tag is **Usage**. Each tag has a value.

You can quickly search for and filter specific cloud resources based on the tags added to them. For example, you can define a set of tags for cloud resources in an account to identify their owners and usage, making resource management easier.

TMS provides the following functions:

- Managing resources: Add tags to resources as needed to classify resources. TMS provides you with a visualized table to manage resource tags, including editing tags in batches.
- Searching for resources: Search for resources across services and regions regions by tag or by tag set.
- Predefined tag management: You can create, import, or export predefined tags. By predefining tags, you can plan tags according to your services to effectively manage tags.

NOTE

TMS is currently free of charge.

1.2 Region and AZ

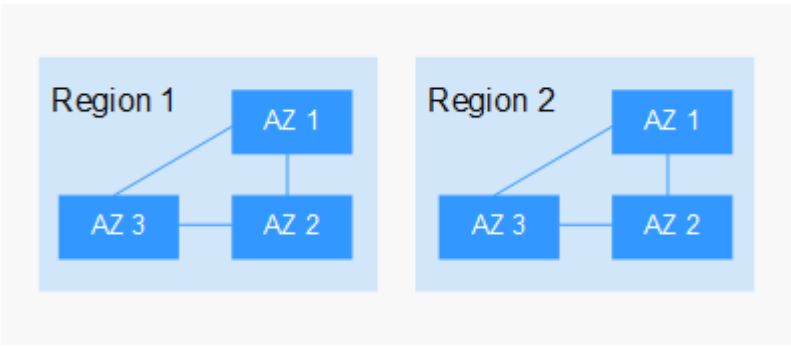
Concept

A region and availability zone (AZ) identify the location of a data center. You can create resources in a specific region and AZ.

- A region is a physical data center, which is completely isolated to improve fault tolerance and stability. The region that is selected during resource creation cannot be changed after the resource is created.
- An AZ is a physical location where resources use independent power supplies and networks. A region contains one or more AZs that are physically isolated but interconnected through internal networks. Because AZs are isolated from each other, any fault that occurs in one AZ will not affect others.

Figure 1-2 shows the relationship between regions and AZs.

Figure 1-2 Regions and AZs



Selecting a Region

Select a region closest to your target users for lower network latency and quick access.

Selecting an AZ

When deploying resources, consider your applications' requirements on disaster recovery (DR) and network latency.

- For high DR capability, deploy resources in different AZs within the same region.
- For lower network latency, deploy resources in the same AZ.

Regions and Endpoints

Before you use an API to call resources, specify its region and endpoint. For more details, see **Regions and Endpoints**.

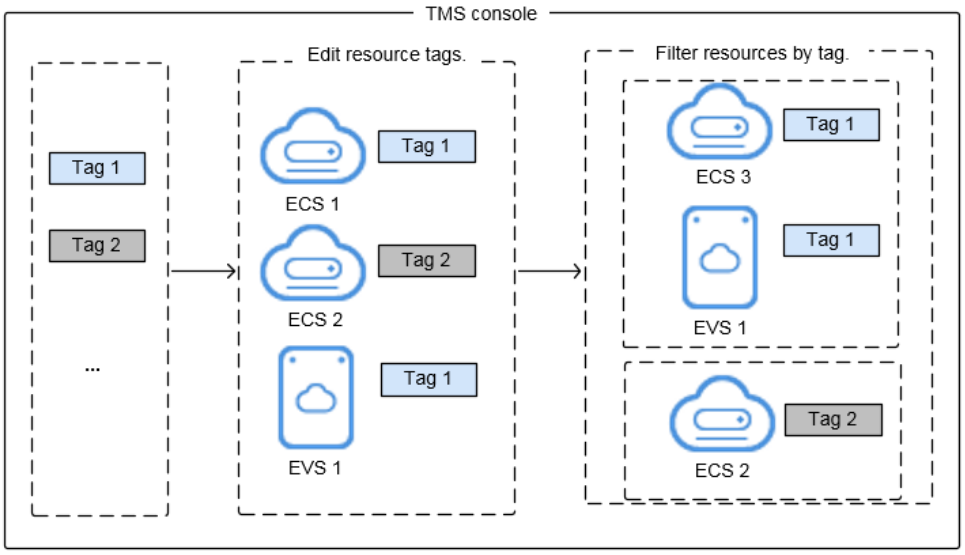
1.3 Application Scenarios

TMS is useful in the following typical application scenarios:

Central Management of Resources

For users who have many cloud resources, TMS allows them to quickly locate all of their resources with specific tags. TMS also provides a unified tag management platform, on which users can check, modify, or delete tags.

Figure 1-3 Central management of resources

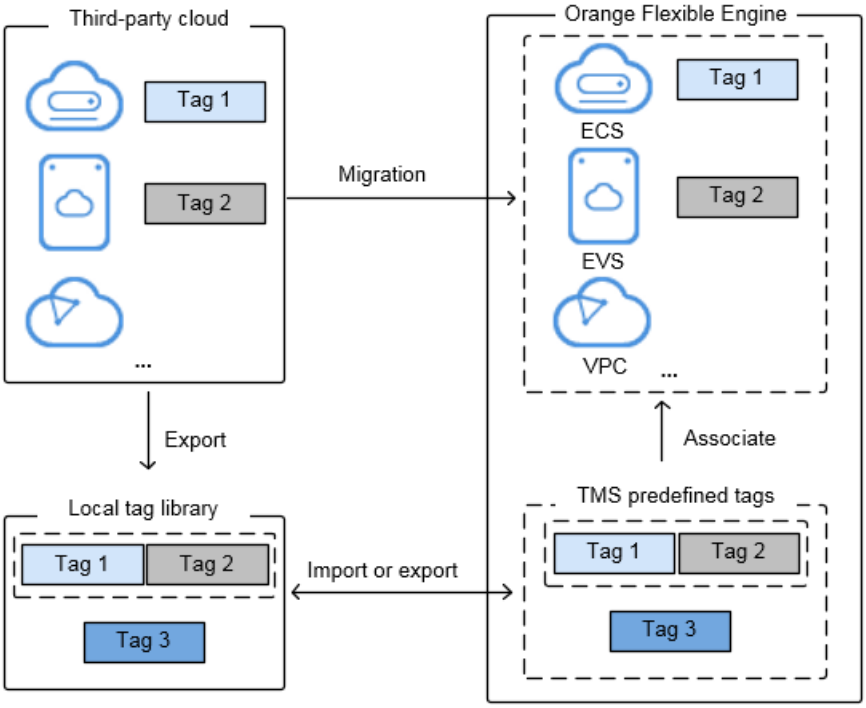


Quick Identification of Resources Migrated and to Be Migrated

For users who need to migrate large numbers of resources, TMS allows for the import and export of predefined tags. This improves the accuracy and efficiency of resource migration while eliminating the need to set tags each time.

- Creating predefined tags: You can create predefined tags on TMS before migrating resources. After resources are migrated, they can be associated directly with predefined tags.
- Importing and exporting predefined tags: If you have inventory tags, you can quickly import them to the predefined tag library of TMS. After resources are migrated, you can associate those resources with predefined tags. In addition, you can export predefined tags for editing.

Figure 1-4 Quick identification of resources migrated and to be migrated



1.4 TMS and Other Services

- Services that support TMS

  TMS provides central management for all tags of the cloud resources listed in **Table 1-1**.

  A cloud service can have multiple resource types. You can select a resource type as required on the TMS console and manage the tags of this type of resources in a centralized manner.

Table 1-1 Services that support TMS

Service	Resource Type
Elastic Cloud Server (ECS)	ECS
Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)	• VPC • Subnet
Elastic IP (EIP)	EIP
Elastic Volume Service (EVS)	Disk
Auto Scaling	AS group
Image Management Service (IMS)	Private image
Distributed Cache Service (DCS)	DCS instance

- Related services

Table 1-2 Relationships with other services

Function	Service	Reference
With CTS, you can record operations associated with TMS for later query, audit, and backtrack operations.	Cloud Trace Service (CTS)	**Interconnecting with CTS**

1.5 Constraints and Limitations

The following are basic constraints on using tags:

Table 1-3 Constraints

Item	Specifications
Maximum number of key-value pairs you can add for each resource	10
Tags of each resource	For each resource, each tag key must be unique, and each tag key can have only one tag value.
Maximum number of predefined tags that you can create for an account	500
Predefined tags	If the created predefined tag is the same as an existing predefined tag, the existing predefined tag is overwritten. If only keys are the same and values are different, both the tags are available.
Tag keys	A tag key can contain a maximum of 36 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).
Tag values	A tag value can contain a maximum of 43 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).

NOTE

Only some resource types of certain services can be tagged. For details about the services and resource types supported by TMS, see **TMS and Other Services**.

1.6 Accessing TMS

The cloud platform provides a web-based service management platform. You can use either of the following ways to access TMS:

- APIs

  To integrate TMS into a third-party system for secondary development, call APIs to access TMS. For details, see *Tag Management Service API Reference*.

- Management console

  The management console is a web user interface for you to manage your compute, storage, and other cloud resources. Tenants and users who have registered with the cloud platform can access TMS by selecting **Tag Management Service** under **Management & Deployment** on the management console.

1.7 User Permissions

Permissions for the system are divided into user management and resource management permissions.

- User management refers to the management of users, user groups, and user group permissions.
- Users with resource management permissions can manage the operations performed on cloud service resources.

TMS provides the **TMS administrator** permissions. Users with the permissions can create, modify, and delete predefined tags.

To use resource tags, you must have the corresponding permissions on the cloud service. Otherwise, the tag operations on cloud resources may not take effect.

Contact the system administrator to assign the corresponding cloud service permissions to the user group to which you belong.

1.8 Permissions

If you need to assign different permissions to personnel in your enterprise to access your cloud resources, Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a good choice for fine-grained permissions management. IAM provides identity authentication, permissions management, and access control, helping you securely access your cloud resources.

With IAM, you can use your account to create IAM users for your employees, and assign permissions to the users to control their access to specific resource types. For example, if you want some software developers in your enterprise to use TMS resources but do not want them to delete the resources or perform any other high-risk operations, you can grant permission to use the resources but not permission to delete them.

If your account does not require IAM for permissions management, you can skip this section.

IAM is a free service. You only pay for the resources in your account. For more information about IAM, see **IAM Service Overview**.

TMS Permissions

New IAM users do not have any permissions assigned by default. You need to first add them to one or more groups and attach policies or roles to these groups. The users then inherit permissions from the groups and can perform specified operations on cloud services based on the permissions they have been assigned.

TMS is a global service deployed for all regions. When you set the authorization scope to **Global services**, users have permission to access TMS resources in all regions.

Table 1-4 lists all the system-defined policies for TMS. Some TMS policies dependent on the policies of other services to take effect. When you assign TMS permissions to users, you also assign dependent policies for the TMS permissions to take effect.

Table 1-4 System-defined policies for TMS

Policy Name	Description	Dependencies
TMS Administrator	Users with this permission can create, modify, and delete predefined tags.	Dependent on the following policies: • **Tenant Guest**: a global or project-level policy, which must be assigned in the Global project • **Server Administrator**: a project-level policy, which must be assigned in the same project as the **TMS Administrator** policy • **Tenant Guest**: a global policy. Select **Global service project** for **Scope**. • **Tenant Administrator**: a global policy. Select **Global service project** for **Scope**. • **IMS Administrator**: a project-level policy, which must be assigned in the same project as the **TMS Administrator** policy • **AutoScaling Administrator**: a project-level policy, which must be assigned in the same project as the **TMS Administrator** policy • **VPC Administrator**: a project-level policy, which must be assigned in the same project as the **TMS Administrator** policy • **VBS Administrator**: a project-level policy, which must be assigned in the same project as the **TMS Administrator** policy

Table 1-5 lists the common operations supported by system-defined policies for TMS.

Table 1-5 Common operations supported by system-defined policies

Operation	TMS Administrator
Querying the cloud resource list	Not supported (depending on **Tenant Guest**)
Creating a key	Not supported (depending on **Tenant Guest**)

Operation	TMS Administrator
Managing tags	Not supported (depending on **Tenant Guest** and the project policy corresponding to the cloud resource. For example, if you want to manage the VPC tags, select **Tenant Guest** in the same project.)
Creating predefined tags	Supported
Modifying predefined tags	Supported
Deleting predefined tags	Supported

Related Documents

- **What Is IAM?**
- **Creating a User and Granting Permissions**
- Section "Permissions Policies and Supported Actions" in *Tag Management Service API Reference*

2 Getting Started

2.1 Adding Tags to Cloud Resources

Constraints

- Each resource supports up to 10 key-value pairs.
- For each resource, each tag key must be unique, and each tag key can have only one tag value.
- **Key**: You can enter a maximum of 36 characters, including letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).
- **Value**: You can enter a maximum of 43 characters, including letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).

Adding Tags to Cloud Resources

When you have a batch of cloud resources, you can use TMS to add tags to them, realizing resource management by classification.

NOTE

- You are advised to use the predefined tag function. To tag a cloud resource, you can select a created predefined tag from the drop-down list. This reduces the errors and improves the efficiency.
- It is strongly recommended that you do not place confidential or sensitive information (such as your customer's name, email address, or mobile number) in the tag field.

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.

   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Search**.
5. In the **Search Result** list, select the cloud resource to which you want to add tags and click **Manage Tag** in the upper left corner.
6. In the **Add Tag** area, enter a tag key and a tag value.

   You can also directly select predefined tags from the drop-down list.

7. Click **OK**.

Checking Whether a Tag Takes Effect

If you have added a tag to a resource, you can check whether the tag takes effect by searching for the resource with the added tag.

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.

   Set the region and resource type as needed.

   For **Resource Tag**, enter the tag that has been added to the resource.
4. Click **Search**.

   The resource is displayed in the **Search Result** list.

3 Management

3.1 Resource Tags

3.1.1 Overview

By adding tags to resources under your account, you can classify resources. Tags are displayed in the table format for you to manage and you can edit multiple tags at a time.

This section describes how to use tags to query resources and refresh, modify, and delete tags.

Constraints and Limitations

- You can search for up to 10 tags at a time.
- To search for specified tags, entering a key is mandatory but entering a value is optional. You can add 9 values for each key.
- A tag key can contain a maximum of 36 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).

3.1.2 Searching for Cloud Resources

Before adding tags, you must search for available cloud resources. Cloud resource tags will be displayed on the TMS console where you can manage them, including adding, deleting, and modifying tags.

TMS provides the following search criteria:

- **Region**
- **Resource Type**
- (Optional) **Resource Tag**
  - You can search for up to 10 tags at a time.
  - To search for specified tags, entering a key is mandatory but entering a value is optional. You can add 9 values for each key.

- When you specify the search criteria, the cloud resources you want to search for must meet all of the key criteria and at least one of the value criteria.

Searching for Cloud Resources

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
4. Click **Search**.

   The target resources are displayed in the **Search Result** list.

3.1.3 Creating a Key

To add a tag with the same tag key to all resources in the search result list, you can use the tag key creation function.

After being created, the tag key is displayed in the list and all default statuses in the key column are **No tagged**. You can add a tag value to a cloud resource in the list to make the tag take effect.

Creating a Key

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
4. Click **Search**.
5. In the **Search Result** list, select the target resource and click **Create Key** in the upper left corner.
6. Specify a key.

   Key: Only letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-) are allowed. Enter a maximum of 36 characters.
7. Click **OK**.

   The created tag key is displayed in the tag display column.

   If you create a key but do not bind it to any cloud resource, it will be invalid and will not be displayed in the resource key list after you refresh the page.

Follow-up Procedure

To add a tag to a resource when a tag key has been created, perform the following steps:

1. In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click **Edit**.

   The tag list enters the editable state.
2. Locate the row containing the cloud resource whose tag you want to add and click  .
3. Enter a tag value.
4. Click  .

After the resource tag is modified, the cloud resources can be managed based on the new tag.

3.1.4 Modifying Resource Tags

Modifying a Tag for a Cloud Resource

When modifying the tag for a single resource, you can modify only the cloud resources that contain the tag.

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
4. Click **Search**.

   For the search results, you can perform two operations: edit and view.
5. In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click **Edit**.
6. (Optional) Set the key display list.

   If the key of the tag to be modified is not displayed in the list, perform the following steps:

   a. In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click  .
   b. Select the key of the tag to be modified from the drop-down list.

      You are advised not to select more than 10 keys to display.
7. Locate the row containing the cloud resource whose tag you want to modify and click  .
8. Enter a new tag value.
9. Click  .

   After the resource tag is modified, the cloud resources can be managed based on the new tag.
10. (Optional) In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click  .

    The cloud resource tag list is refreshed and the list refresh time is updated.

Modifying Tags for Multiple Cloud Resources

You can only batch modify the cloud resources containing the tags. For details, see the following steps.

NOTICE

Exercise caution when modifying tags in batches. After a tag value is modified, the tag values of corresponding cloud resources will be modified and cannot be recovered.

1. Log in to the management console.

2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Select the cloud resources whose tags are to be modified and click **Manage Tag** above the list.
6. In the **Edit Tag** area, specify new values for tags.
7. Click **OK**.

   After the resource tag is modified, the cloud resources can be managed based on the new tag.

8. (Optional) In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click  .

   The cloud resource tag list is refreshed and the list refresh time is updated.

3.1.5 Deleting Resource Tags

Deleting a Tag for a Cloud Resource

To delete a predefined tag for a cloud resource, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.

   For the search results, you can perform two operations: edit and view.
4. In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click **Edit**.
5. (Optional) Set the key display list.

   If the key of the tag to be deleted is not displayed in the list, perform the following steps:

   a. In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click  .
   b. Select the key of the tag to be deleted from the drop-down list.

      You are advised not to select more than 10 keys to display.
6. Locate the row containing the resource whose tag you want to delete and click  .

   After a resource tag is deleted, resources cannot be managed based on the deleted tag.

7. (Optional) In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click  .

   The cloud resource tag list is refreshed and the list refresh time is updated.

Deleting Tags for Multiple Cloud Resources

To delete predefined tags for multiple cloud resources, perform the following steps:

NOTICE

Exercise caution when deleting tags in batches.

After you delete a tag, it will be removed from all corresponding cloud resources and you will not be able to recover it.

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Select the cloud resources whose tags you want to delete.
6. In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click **Manage Tag**.
7. In the **Edit Tag** area of the displayed **Manage Tag** dialog box, click **Delete** in the **Operation** column to delete the tags.
8. Click **OK**.

   After a resource tag is deleted, resources cannot be managed based on the deleted tag.

9. (Optional) In the upper right corner of the **Search Result** list, click  .

   The cloud resource tag list is refreshed and the list refresh time is updated.

3.1.6 Adding Tags to Resources

On the TMS console, you can search for all tags and predefined tags in a specified region. You can add a tag to up to 500 resources at a time.

Searching for Tags

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Governance**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Select a **Region** to display all the resource tags and predefined tags in the region.

   The search results are displayed in the **Search Result** list.

Attaching Resources to Tags

You can use the searched tags to tag resources.

1. In the **Search Result** area, locate the target tag and click **Tag Resource** in the **Operation** column.
2. Select a region.
3. Select a resource type.
4. Specify **Tagged by**.
   - **ID**: Enter one or more resource IDs.
   - **List**: Select one or more resources in the resource list.

   You can add a tag to up to 500 resources at a time. If you need to tag more resources, repeat the operation for multiple times.

5. Click **OK**.

3.2 Predefined Tags

3.2.1 Overview

By using predefined tags, you can plan and create tags in advance from the service perspective, or import or export tags in batches. When using cloud service resources, you can quickly associate predefined tags with cloud resources.

This topic describes how to search for, delete, import, or export predefined tags.

Constraints and Limitations

- If the created predefined tag is the same as an existing predefined tag, the existing predefined tag is overwritten. If only keys are the same and values are different, the new predefined tag is created.
- You can create up to 500 predefined tags.
- A tag key can contain a maximum of 36 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).
- A tag value can contain a maximum of 43 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).

3.2.2 Creating Predefined Tags

You can use predefined tags to quickly identify cloud resources. To create a predefined tag, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Click **Predefined Tags**.
4. In the upper right corner of the displayed page, click **Create Tag**.

   The **Create Tag** dialog box is displayed.
5. Configure **Key** and **Value**.
6. Click **OK**.

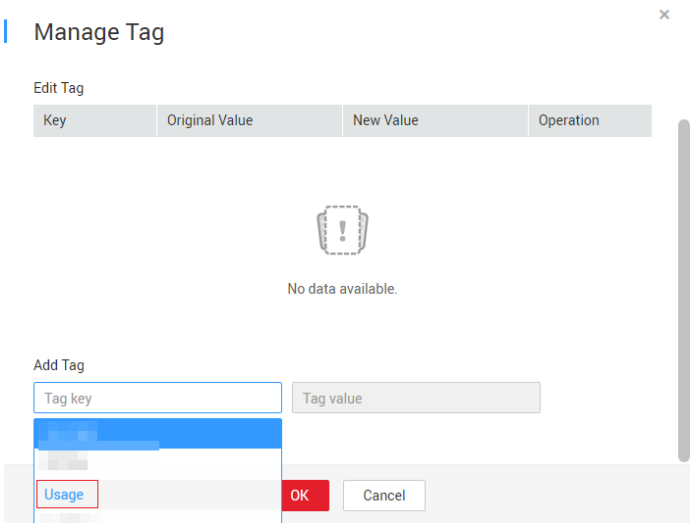
   The predefined tag is created and displayed on the top of the list.

Follow-up Procedure

When adding a tag to a cloud resource, you can directly select the created predefined tag from the drop-down list in the tag text box. You do not need to enter the key and value of the tag.

For example, if a predefined tag whose key is **Usage** and value is **Project1** has been created, you can select it from the drop-down list when you create tags for a cloud resource.

Figure 3-1 Example



3.2.3 Searching for Predefined Tags

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Click **Predefined Tags**.
4. In the filter boxes, enter a tag value or tag key to search for tags.
5. Click **Search**.
   The target predefined tags are displayed.
   Click  if you want to refresh the predefined tag list.

3.2.4 Deleting Predefined Tags

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Click **Predefined Tags**.
4. Select the predefined tags you want to delete.
5. In the upper left corner of the list, click **Delete**.
6. In the displayed **Delete Tag** dialog box, click **Yes**.
   The predefined tags have been deleted.

   NOTE

   To delete a predefined tag, you can click **Delete** in the row where the predefined tag is located.

3.2.5 Importing or Exporting Predefined Tags

Importing Predefined Tags

If you have inventory tags, you can quickly import them to the TMS predefined tags to facilitate subsequent resource association.

The predefined tag import function allows you to import the .csv file exported from a third party to TMS. The encoding format of the .csv file must be UTF-8.

If duplicate tags exist between the current environment and the imported file, the tags of the current environment will be overwritten after the import.

When editing tags to be imported, pay attention to the following restrictions:

- You can create up to 500 predefined tags.
- **Key**: You can enter a maximum of 36 characters, including letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).
- **Value**: You can enter a maximum of 43 characters, including letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).

NOTICE

Predefined tag importation does not support .csv files that have been modified in Excel files. Attempting to import such files will produce garbled characters and result in an importation failure. To edit a .csv file, open it with notepad.

To import predefined tags, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Click **Predefined Tags**.
4. Click **Download template (CSV file)**.
5. Fill in the template by referring to the format of existing tags.
6. Click **Import** and select the target file.
7. Click **OK**.

   The predefined tags are imported successfully and displayed in the predefined tag list.

Exporting Predefined Tags

Tag files or templates downloaded with Internet Explorer 9 cannot be imported to TMS via other browsers. Those downloaded with other browsers cannot be imported to TMS via Internet Explorer 9.

To export predefined tags for editing, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Click **Predefined Tags**.
4. Select the predefined tags you want to export.
5. Click **Export**.

   A .csv file is generated.

4 Permissions Management

4.1 Creating a User and Granting Permissions

This section describes how to use **IAM** to implement fine-grained permissions control for your TMS resources. With IAM, you can:

- Create IAM users or user groups for personnel based on your enterprise's organizational structure. Each IAM user has their own identity credentials for accessing TMS resources.
- Grant users only the permissions required to perform a given task based on their job responsibilities.
- Entrust an account or a cloud service to perform efficient O&M on your TMS resources.

If your account meets your permissions requirements, you can skip this section.

Figure 4-1 shows the process flow for granting permissions.

NOTE

If users do not have the **TMS Administrator** permissions, the following situations occur:

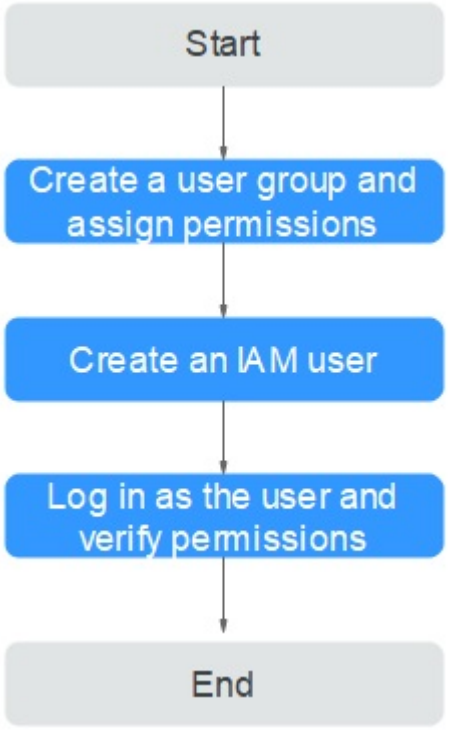
- Users cannot access the TMS console.
- On consoles of other cloud services, users cannot view or use predefined tags created on the TMS console.

Prerequisites

Before granting permissions, learn about the TMS permissions and select the permissions as required. For details about the system-defined permissions in RBAC supported by TMS, see **TMS Permissions**. To grant permissions for other services, learn about all **permissions**.

Process Flow

Figure 4-1 Process for granting TMS permissions



1. On the IAM console, **create a user group and grant it permissions** (TMS Administrator as an example).
2. **Create an IAM user and add it to the created user group**.
3. **Log in** and verify permissions.

   Log in to the TMS console as the created user, and verify that it only has the **TMS Administrator** permissions.

5 Interconnecting with CTS

5.1 Key TMS Operations

Table 5-1 list the TMS operations that will be recorded by CTS.

Table 5-1 TMS operations that can be recorded by CTS

Operation	Resource Type	Trace Name
Creating Predefined Tags	predefineTag	addPredefineTag
Deleting Predefined Tags	predefineTag	deletePredefineTag
Modifying Predefined Tags	predefineTag	modifyPredefineTag
Creating Resource Tags	application	createResourceTag
Deleting Resource Tags	application	deleteResourceTag

5.2 Viewing CTS Traces

Scenarios

After CTS is enabled, it starts recording operations on cloud resources. The CTS management console stores the last seven days of operation records.

This topic describes how to query or export the last seven days of operation records on the CTS console.

Procedure

1. Log in to the management console.

2. Click **Service List** and choose **Management & Deployment** > **Cloud Trace Service**.
3. In the left navigation pane, choose **Trace List**.
4. Specify filters as needed. The following filters are available:
   - **Trace Source**, **Resource Type**, and **Search By**

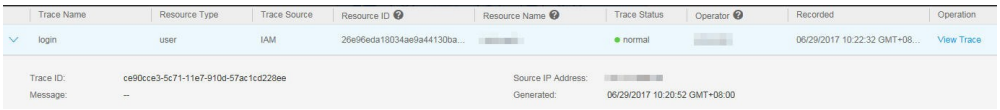
     Select the desired content from the drop-down lists one by one.

     When you select **Trace name** for **Search By**, select a trace name.

     When you select **Resource ID** for **Search By**, enter a resource ID.

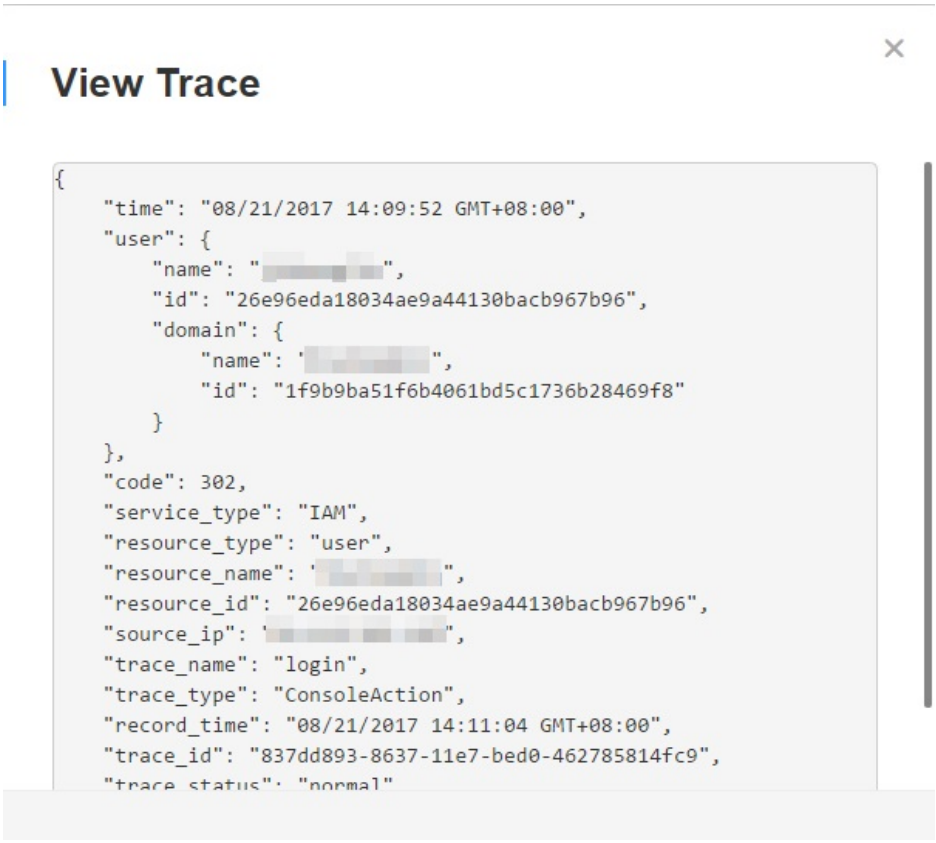
     When you select **Resource name** for **Search By**, select or enter a resource name.
   - **Operator**: Select a specific operator at the user level rather than the tenant level.
   - **Trace Status**: Select **All trace statuses**, **Normal**, **Warning**, or **Incident**.
   - Time range: You can query traces generated at any time range in the last seven days.
5. Click  on the left of the required trace to expand its details.

   Figure 5-1 Trace details



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

Figure 5-2 View Trace



6 Quotas

What Is Quota?

Quotas can limit the number or amount of resources available to users, such as the maximum number of ECSs or EVS disks that can be created.

If the existing resource quota cannot meet your service requirements, you can apply for a higher quota.

How Do I View My Quotas?

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Click  in the upper left corner and select the desired region and project.
3. In the upper right corner of the page, click  .

   The **Service Quota** page is displayed.
4. View the used and total quota of each type of resources on the displayed page.

   If a quota cannot meet service requirements, apply for a higher quota.

How Do I Apply for a Higher Quota?

1. Log in to the management console.
2. In the upper right corner of the page, choose **Resources** > **My Quotas**.

   The **Service Quota** page is displayed.
3. Click **Increase Quota** in the upper right corner of the page.
4. On the **Create Service Ticket** page, configure parameters as required.

   In the **Problem Description** area, fill in the content and reason for adjustment.
5. After all necessary parameters are configured, select **I have read and agree to the Ticket Service Protocol and Privacy Statement** and click **Submit**.

7 FAQs

7.1 What Is the Difference Between Adding a Tag and Creating a Key?

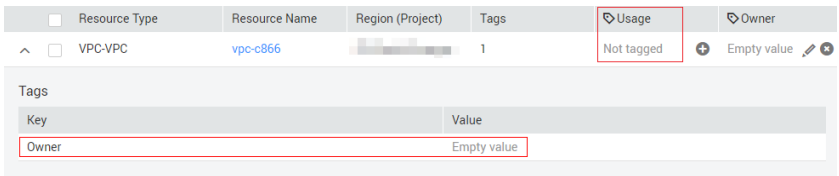
When you add a tag, if you set only the tag key, the value of the tag is empty value by default. After you click **OK**, a specific tag will be bound to the cloud resource. You can add tags in batches.

Creating a key adds a key list to the resource tag list. By default, the status of every **Value** in the key list is **Not Tagged**, so no specific tags are bound to any cloud resources. You can add specific values to the list to generate new tags and bind them to cloud resources.

For example, for a VPC, the key is set to **Owner** and the value is not set. Create a tag whose key is **Usage**. This tag is displayed in the resource list.

The VPC has been associated with a tag, in which **Key** is **Owner** and **Value** is empty value by default. The tag whose key is **Usage** is not associated with the VPC. To make the tag key take effect, set the tag **Value**.

Figure 7-1 Example



7.2 How Do I Start the ActiveX Plug-in When Using Internet Explorer 9 to Import Files?

Description

If you use Internet Explorer 9 to import files, you need to start the ActiveX plug-in.

Procedure

1. Click  in the upper right corner of the browser.
2. Select **Internet Options**.
3. Click the **Security** tab in the displayed dialog box.
4. Click **Internet**.
5. (Optional) Click **Default level**.
   If the security level is set to **Cutsom level**, reset it to **Default level**.
6. Move the security level slider to set the security level to **Medium**.
7. Click **Apply**.
8. Click **Custom Level**.
9. Set **Initialize and script ActiveX controls not marked as safe for scripting** to **Prompt**.
10. Click **OK**.

7.3 What Can I Do If I Failed to Import Tags Edited on the Template to TMS?

You may have used the Excel to edit the tag template.

The predefined tag import function allows you to import the .csv file exported from a third party to TMS. The encoding format of the .csv file must be UTF-8.

Predefined tag importation does not support .csv files that have been modified in Excel files. Attempting to import such files will produce garbled characters and result in an importation failure. To edit a .csv file, open it with notepad.

7.4 How Can I Restore an Invalid Tag?

If an invalid tag appears,  is displayed in the resource tag list, then you need to manually restore the invalid tag.

An invalid tag can be restored in either of the following situations:

- If the tag key is invalid, delete the tag and add a new tag that meets the requirements to the resource.
- If only the tag value is invalid, change the tag value.

Procedure

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Under **Management & Deployment**, select **Tag Management Service**.
3. Set the resource search criteria and click **Search**.
4. Click **Restore** in the resource tag list.
5. In the **Edit Tag** area, restore the invalid tag.
   - Invalid tag key

i. Locate the row containing the invalid tag key and click **Delete**.
ii. In the **Add Tag** area, enter a tag key and a tag value.

- Invalid tag value

  In the **Edit Tag** area, specify new values for tags.

6. Click **OK**.

   The invalid tag has been restored.

A Change History

Released On	Description
2022-10-31	This issue is the second official issue, which incorporates the following changes: • Added **User Permissions**. • Added **Permissions**. • Added **Creating a User and Granting Permissions**.
2020-07-30	This issue is the first official release.

