Tag Management Service

User Guide

Issue 01

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1 Resource Tags

1.1 Overview

TMS allows you to customize tags to classify your resources. You can batch manage tags in a list view.

For example, you can specify a region to view all resource tags and predefined tags or you can add a tag to multiple resources at a time. You can add a tag to 500 resources at most each time.

This section describes how to query resources by tag, create tag keys, add a tag to multiple cloud resources, and update, modify, or delete resource tags.

Constraints and Limitations

- Up to 10 tags can be specified to query for resources at a time.
- To search for specified tags, entering a key is mandatory but entering a value is optional.
- 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.
- 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 (-).
- Up to 500 resources can be tagged at a time.

1.2 Searching for 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 options:

- **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.
  - 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.
- **(Optional)** Search for resources that are not tagged.
  - You can search for resources that are not tagged.

Searching for Cloud Resources

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
4. Click **Search**.

   The target resources are displayed in the **Search Result** list.
5. **(Optional)** In the search box above the search result list, enter a resource name to search for a resource. Fuzzy search is supported and the resource name is case-insensitive.

   When there are too many resources listed or you need to locate some resources, you can use this function for quick search.
6. **(Optional)** Click **Reset**.

   You can reset the search criteria to search for cloud resources.
7. **(Optional)** In the upper right part of the **Search Result** area, click  .

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

1.3 Creating a Key

To add tags with the same tag key to multiple resources, 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 **Not 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. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search options.

   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Search**.

5. Click **Create Key** in the upper left corner of the list displayed.
6. Specify a key.

   A tag key can contain a maximum of 36 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and at signs (@).
7. Click **OK**.

   After the key is created, a column with the key as the header will be added to the list.

   If you create a key but do not add any values, it will be invalid and will be deleted from the 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 **Search Result** list, click **Edit**.

   The tag list enters the editable state.
2. Click **+** in the row that contains the target resource.
3. Enter a tag value.
4. Click .

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

1.4 Adding Resource Tags

On the TMS console, you can add one or more tags to a single or multiple resources. You can add up to 10 key-value pairs to each resource.

Adding a Tag Value to a Resource

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search options.

   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Click **Edit** in the upper part of the **Search Result** area so that you can edit tag values in the list.
6. (Optional) Set tag key display

   If tag keys to be modified are not displayed in the list, perform the following steps:

   a. In the right corner of the search result area, click .
   b. Select target tag keys from the drop-down list.

      You are advised to select no more than 10 keys.

NOTE

For details about how to create a tag key, see **Creating a Key**.

7. Locate the target resource, and click + in the tag key column.
   In the tag key column, resources that have not been tagged, **Not tagged** is displayed and the + icon is also displayed.
8. Enter a tag value as needed or leave it blank.
9. Click ✓.
   Then you can use added tags to manage resources.

NOTE

To add tag values for more resources, repeat the preceding steps. To add tag key and value pairs, select a target resource in the list, click **Manage Tag** above the list to add tags as needed. For details, see **Adding Tags to Multiple Resources**.

Adding Tags to Multiple Resources

The following procedure shows how to add tags to multiple resources.

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search options.
   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Select target resources and click **Manage Tag** above the list.
6. In the **Add Tag** area, add keys and values as needed. You can add only keys and leave the values empty.
   You can also directly select existing tags from the drop-down list.

NOTE

To add different tag values to different resources, see **Adding a Tag Value to a Resource**.

7. Click **OK**.
   Then you can use added tags to manage resources.

1.5 Modifying Resource Tags

Modifying a Tag Value for a Resource

The following procedure shows how to modify a tag value for a resource.

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search criteria.
   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.

4. Click **Search**.
5. Click **Edit** in the upper part of the **Search Result** area so that you can edit tag values in the list.
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 right corner of the search result area, click  .
   b. Select target keys from the drop-down list.

      You are advised to select no more than 10 keys.
7. Click  in the row that contains the target resource.
8. Modify the tag value.
9. Click  .

   After the resource tag is modified, you can manage the resource with the new tag.

   NOTE

   To modify more tag values for a resource, repeat the preceding steps. You can also select the target resource in the list and click **Manage Tag** above the list to modify tag values. For details, see **Modifying Tag Values for Multiple Resources**.

Modifying Tag Values for Multiple Resources

The following procedure shows how to modify tag values for multiple resources.

NOTICE

Exercise caution when modifying tags in batches. After a tag value is modified, this modification applies to all resources that you selected and the modification cannot be undone.

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search criteria.

   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Search**.
5. Select target resources in the list and click **Manage Tag** above the list.
6. In the **Edit Tag** area, set new values as needed.

   You can modify values for all tag keys that are listed.

   NOTE

   To set different values for different resources, see **Modifying a Tag Value for a Resource**.
7. Click **OK**.

   Then you can use the modified tags to manage resources.

1.6 Deleting Resource Tags

Deleting a Tag for a Resource

The following procedure shows how to delete a tag for a resource.

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search criteria.

   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Edit** in the upper part of the **Search Result** area so that you can edit tag values in the list.
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 right corner of the search result area, click  .
   b. Select target keys from the drop-down list.

      You are advised to select no more than 10 keys.
6. Click  in the row that contains the resource to be deleted.

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

   NOTE

   To delete multiple tags of a resource, repeat the preceding steps. You can also select the target resource in the list and click **Manage Tag** above the list to delete one or more tags. For details, see **Deleting Tags for Multiple Resources**.

Deleting Tags for Multiple Resources

The following procedure shows how to delete tags for multiple resources.

NOTICE

Exercise caution when deleting tags in batches.

After you delete tags based on the following procedure, the tags will be deleted from all resources that are attached with the same tag key, and the deletion cannot be undone.

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Select the **Tag Management** tab.
3. Set the resource search criteria.

   For details, see **Searching for Cloud Resources**.
4. Click **Search**.

5. Select one or more target resources.
6. Click **Manage Tag** above the list.
7. In the **Edit Tag** area, locate a target tag and click **Delete** in the **Operation** column.

   All tags of the target resources are displayed in the **Edit Tag** area. You can delete tags as needed.
8. Click **OK**.

   You can no longer manage related resources based on deleted tags.

1.7 Adding a Tag to Multiple Resources

On the TMS console, you can search for all 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. Select the **Resource Tagging** tab.
3. Select one or more regions.

   Search results are displayed in the **Search Result** list.
4. In the search box above the tag list, select specific keys or values or both to narrow down the results.

Tagging Resources

You can use the searched tags to tag resources.

1. In the **Search Result** area, locate a 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. Up to 500 resource IDs can be entered.
   - **List**: Select one or more resources in the resource list. Up to 100 resources can be selected at the same time.

   If you need to tag more resources, you can repeat the resource tagging procedure.
5. Click **OK**.

2 Predefined Tags

2.1 Overview

TMS allows you to create tags in advance and attach created tags to resources as needed. You can also import or export tags in batches.

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

Constraints and Limitations

- Predefined tags cannot be identical. Either their keys or values must be different. If you create a predefined tag that is identical to an existing predefined tag, the existing predefined tag will be overwritten.
- Up to 500 predefined tags can be created for each account.
- 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 (-).

2.2 Creating Predefined Tags

You can create tags in advance, and then attach them to your resources.

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Click **Predefined Tags**.
3. In the upper right corner of the displayed page, click **Create Tag**.

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

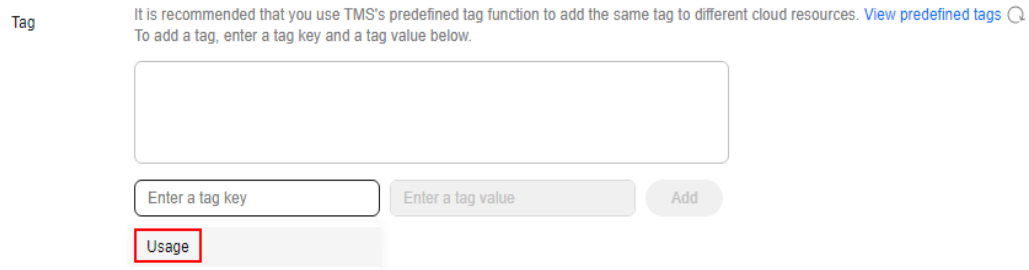
   The predefined tag is created and displayed on the top of the list.

Follow-up Procedure

When tagging resources, you can directly select a predefined tag without the need to enter a key and value pair.

For example, you can select the tag key **Usage** from the left box and then its value from the right as shown in **Figure 2-1**.

Figure 2-1 Example



2.3 Searching for Predefined Tags

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Click **Predefined Tags**.
3. In the text box, enter a tag value or a tag key to search for tags.

   The search result is displayed in the list.

2.4 Deleting Predefined Tags

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Click **Predefined Tags**.
3. Select the tags you need to delete.
4. Click **Delete** above the predefined tag list.
5. In the displayed **Delete Tag** dialog box, click **OK**.

   The predefined tags have been deleted.

   NOTE

   You can also click **Delete** in the **Operation** column to delete a specific tag.

2.5 Importing and Exporting Predefined Tags

Constraints and Limitations

You can only import CSV files that use UTF-8 encoding.

Tag files or templates downloaded with Internet Explorer 9 cannot be imported to TMS via other browsers, and vice versa those downloaded with other browsers cannot be imported to TMS via Internet Explorer 9.

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 you edit imported tags, the following rules need to be followed:

- You can create up to 500 predefined tags for each account.
- 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 (-).

CAUTION

If you open a CSV file with Excel to import tags, the tags will be garbled. You are advised to use a notepad to open and modify the file.

Importing Predefined Tags

You can batch import tags to TMS, and then attach them to your resources.

To import predefined tags, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Click **Predefined Tags**.
3. Click **Download template (CSV file)** in the message that is displayed above the list.
4. Fill in the template by referring to the format of existing tags.
5. Click **Import** and select the target file.
6. Click **OK**.

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

Exporting Predefined Tags

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

1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. Click **Predefined Tags**.
3. You can export predefined tags in either of the following ways:
   a. Click **Export All**.

      The .csv file is generated, and all predefined tags are exported.
   b. Select the predefined tags to be exported and click **Export**.

      The .csv file is generated, and selected predefined tags are exported.

3 Permissions Management

3.1 Creating a User and Granting Permissions

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

- Create IAM users for employees based on your organizational structure. Each IAM user has their own security 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 operations for your TMS resources.

If your Huawei Cloud account does not need individual IAM users, skip this section.

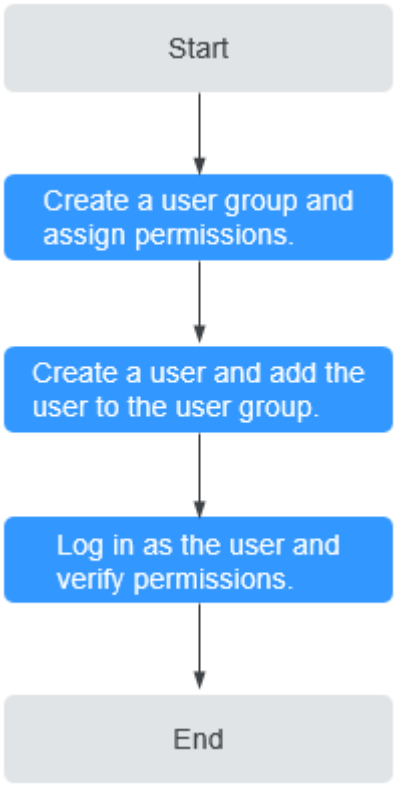
Figure 3-1 shows the process flow for granting permissions.

Prerequisites

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

Flowchart

Figure 3-1 Granting TMS permissions



1. On the IAM console, **create a user group and assigning permissions**. Here, TMS ReadOnlyAccess permissions are used as an example.
2. **Create an IAM user and add it to the created user group**.
3. **Log in** and verify permissions.

   The created user logs in to the console and verifies permissions as described below:

   - Choose **Service List** > **Tag Management Service**. In the navigation pane on the left, click **Predefined Tags**. In the upper right corner of the displayed page, click **Create Tag**. If a message appears indicating that you have insufficient permissions to perform the operation, and if you can view existing predefined tags in the **Predefined Tags** page, the **TMS ReadOnlyAccess** policy is in effect.
   - Choose another service from **Service List**. If a message appears indicating that you have insufficient permissions to access the service, the **TMS ReadOnlyAccess** policy is in effect.

3.2 Custom Policies

You can create custom policies to supplement predefined policies for TMS. For the actions supported by custom policies, see **TMS API Actions**.

You can create a custom policy in either of the following ways:

- Visual editor: Select cloud services, actions, resources, and request conditions. This does not require knowledge of policy syntax.
- JSON: Create a JSON policy or edit an existing one.

For details, see **Creating a Custom Policy**. The following lists examples of custom policies for TMS.

Example Custom Policies

- Example 1: Granting permission to view predefined tags

```
{
   "Version": "1.1",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "tms:predefineTags:list"
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

- Example 2: Granting permission to deny predefined tag deletion

  "Deny" permissions should be used together with "Allow" permissions. If "Deny" and "Allow" permissions are both assigned, the "Deny" permissions take precedence over the "Allow" permissions.

  Assume that you want to grant the **TMS FullAccess** permissions to a user but do not want them to delete predefined tags. You can create a custom policy for denying predefined tag deletion, and attach this policy together with the **TMS FullAccess** policy to the user. As an explicit deny in any policy overrides any allows, the user can perform all operations on these predefined tags excepting deleting them. The following shows an example policy for denying predefined tag deletion.

```
{
   "Version": "1.1",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Deny",
         "Action": [
            "tms:predefineTags:delete"
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

- Example 3: Creating a custom policy containing multiple actions.

  A custom policy can contain actions of one or more services. To grant permissions of multiple services in a policy, ensure that the services are all of the same level (global or project).

  The following shows an example policy that contains multiple actions.

```
{
   "Version": "1.1",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "tms:predefineTags:create",
            "tms:predefineTags:delete"
         ]
      },
      {
```



```
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "obs:bucket:ListAllMyBuckets",
                "obs:bucket:ListBucket"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```


4 Recording TMS Operations Using CTS

4.1 Key TMS Operations

Scenario

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

Prerequisites

You have enabled CTS.

Supported TMS Operations

Table 4-1 TMS operations supported 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

Operation	Resource Type	Trace Name
Adding a Tag to Multiple Resources **NOTE** After a tag is batch added to multiple resources on the **Resource Tagging** tab of TMS console, the **batchCreateResource-Tags** trace will be generated in CTS. For details, see **Adding a Tag to Multiple Resources**.	resourceTag	batchCreateResourceTags
Batch Removing Tags **NOTE** You can perform this operation by calling an API. Currently, TMS console does not support this operation.	resourceTag	batchDeleteResourceTags

4.2 Viewing CTS Traces in the Trace List

Scenarios

Cloud Trace Service (CTS) records operations performed on cloud service resources. A record contains information such as the user who performed the operation, IP address, operation content, and returned response message. These records facilitate security auditing, issue tracking, and resource locating. They also help you plan and use resources, and identify high-risk or non-compliant operations.

What Is a Trace?

A trace is an operation log for a cloud service resource, tracked and stored by CTS. Traces record operations such as adding, modifying, or deleting cloud service resources. You can view them to identify who performed operations and when for detailed tracking.

What Is a Management Tracker and Data Tracker?

A management tracker identifies and associates with all your cloud services, recording all user operations. It records management traces, which are operations performed by users on cloud service resources, such as their creation, modification, and deletion.

A data tracker records details of user operations on data in OBS buckets. It records data traces reported by OBS, detailing user operations on data in OBS buckets, including uploads and downloads.

Constraints

- Before the organization function is enabled, you can query the traces of a single account on the CTS console. After the organization function is enabled, you can only view multi-account traces on the **Trace List** page of each account, or in the OBS bucket or the **CTS/system** log stream configured for the management tracker with the organization function enabled. For details about organization trackers, see **Organization Trackers**.
- You can only query operation records of the last seven days on the CTS console. They are automatically deleted upon expiration and cannot be manually deleted. To store them for longer than seven days, configure transfer to Object Storage Service (OBS) or Log Tank Service (LTS) so that you can view them in the OBS buckets or LTS log streams.
- After creating, modifying, or deleting a cloud service resource, you can query management traces on the CTS console 1 minute later and query data traces 5 minutes later.

Prerequisites

1. **Register with Huawei Cloud and complete real-name authentication.**

   If you already have a Huawei Cloud account, skip this step. If you do not have one, do as follows:

   a. Log in to the **Huawei Cloud official website**, and click **Sign Up**.

   b. Sign up for a HUAWEI ID as prompted. For details, see **Signing Up for a HUAWEI ID and Enabling Huawei Cloud Services**.

      Your personal information page is displayed after the registration completes.

   c. Complete individual or enterprise real-name authentication by referring to **Real-Name Authentication**.

2. **Grant permissions for users.**

   If you log in to the console using a Huawei Cloud account, skip this step.

   If you log in to the console as an IAM user, first contact your CTS administrator (account owner or a user in the **admin** user group) to obtain the **CTS FullAccess** permissions. For details, see **Assigning Permissions to an IAM User**.

Viewing Traces

After you enable CTS and the management tracker is created, CTS starts recording operations on cloud resources. After a data tracker is created, CTS starts recording user operations on data in OBS buckets. CTS retains operation records of the latest seven days.

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

Viewing Real-Time Traces in the Trace List of the New Edition

Step 1 Log in to the **CTS console**.

Step 2 Log in to the management console, click ☰ in the upper left corner, and choose **Management & Deployment** > **Cloud Trace Service**.

Step 3 In the navigation pane, choose **Trace List**.

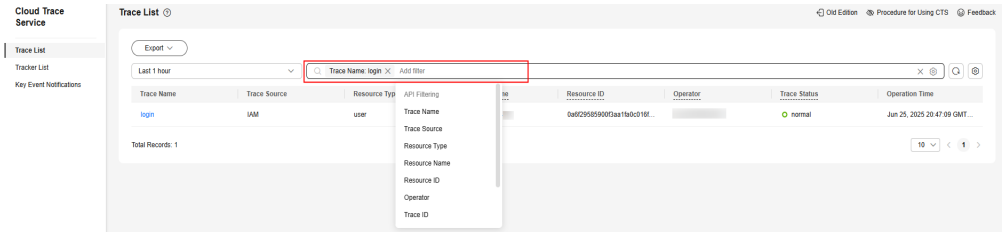
Step 4 In the time range drop-down list above the trace list, select a desired query time range: **Last 1 hour**, **Last 1 day**, or **Last 1 week**. You can also select **Custom** to specify a custom time range within the last seven days.

Step 5 The search box above the trace list supports advanced queries. Combine one or more filters to refine your search.

Table 4-2 Trace filtering parameters

Parameter	Description
Read-Only	After selecting the **Read-Only** filter, you can select either **Yes** or **No** from the drop-down list. • **Yes**: filters read-only operation traces, for example, resource query operations. This option is available after **Read-Only Trace Reporting** has been enabled in the **Configuration Center** and at least one read-only trace has been triggered. • **No**: filters non-read-only operation traces, such as creating, modifying, and deleting resources.
Trace Name	Name of a trace. The entered value is case-sensitive and requires an exact match. Fuzzy matching is not supported. For details about the operations that can be audited for each cloud service, see **Supported Services and Operations**section "Supported Services and Operations" in the *Cloud Trace Service User Guide*. Example: **updateAlarm**
Trace Source	Cloud service name abbreviation. The entered value is case-sensitive and requires an exact match. Fuzzy matching is not supported. Example: **IAM**
Resource Name	Name of a cloud resource involved in a trace. The entered value is case-sensitive and requires an exact match. Fuzzy matching is not supported. If the cloud resource involved in the trace does not have a resource name or the corresponding API operation does not involve the resource name parameter, leave this field empty. Example: **ecs-name**

Parameter	Description
Resource ID	ID of a cloud resource involved in a trace. The entered value is case-sensitive and requires an exact match. Fuzzy matching is not supported. Leave this field empty if the resource has no resource ID or if resource creation failed. Example: *{VM ID}*
Trace ID	Value of the **trace_id** parameter for a trace reported to CTS. The entered value requires an exact match. Fuzzy matching is not supported. Example: **01d18a1b-56ee-11f0-ac81-******1e229**
Resource Type	Type of a resource involved in a trace. The entered value is case-sensitive and requires an exact match. Fuzzy matching is not supported. For details about the resource types of each cloud service, see **Supported Services and Operations**section "Supported Services and Operations" in the *Cloud Trace Service User Guide*. Example: **user**
Operator	User who triggers a trace. Select one or more operators from the drop-down list. If the value of **trace_type** in a trace is **SystemAction**, the operation is triggered by the service and the trace's operator may be empty. For details about the relationship between IAM identities and operators and the operator username format, see **Relationship Between IAM Identities and Operators**.
Trace Status	Select one of the following options from the drop-down list: • **normal**: The operation succeeded. • **warning**: The operation failed. • **incident**: The operation caused a fault that is more serious than a normal failure, for example, causing other faults.
Enterprise Project ID	ID of the enterprise project to which a resource belongs. To check enterprise project IDs, go to the Enterprise Project Management Service (EPS) console and choose **Project Management** in the navigation pane. Example: **b305ea24-c930-4922-b4b9-******1eb2**
Access Key	Temporary or permanent access key ID. To check access key IDs, hover over your username in the upper right corner of the console and select **My Credentials** from the pop-up list. On the displayed page, choose **Access Keys** in the navigation pane. Example: **HSTAB47V9V*******TLN9**



Step 6 On the **Trace List** page, you can also export and refresh the trace list, and customize columns to display.

- Enter any keyword in the search box and press **Enter** to filter desired traces.
- Click **Export** to export all traces in the query result as an .xlsx file. The file can contain up to 5,000 records.
- Click to view the latest information about traces.
- Click to customize the information to be displayed in the trace list. If **Auto wrapping** is enabled ( ), excess text will move down to the next line; otherwise, the text will be truncated. By default, this function is disabled.

Step 7 (Optional) On the **Trace List** page of the new edition, click **Old Edition** in the upper right corner to switch to the **Trace List** page of the old edition.

----End

Viewing Traces in the Trace List of the Old Edition

Step 1 Log in to the **CTS console**.

Step 2 Log in to the management console, click in the upper left corner, and choose **Management & Deployment** > **Cloud Trace Service**.

Step 3 In the navigation pane, choose **Trace List**.

Step 4 Each time you log in to the CTS console, the new edition is displayed by default. Click **Old Edition** in the upper right corner to switch to the trace list of the old edition.

Step 5 In the upper right corner of the page, set a desired query time range: **Last 1 hour**, **Last 1 day**, or **Last 1 week**. You can also click **Customize** to specify a custom time range within the last seven days.

Step 6 Set filters to search for your desired traces, as shown in **Figure 4-1**.

Figure 4-1 Filters

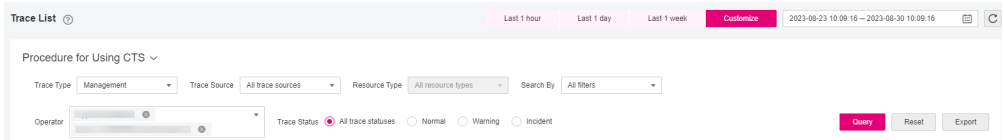


Table 4-3 Trace filtering parameters

Parameter	Description
Trace Type	Select **Management** or **Data**. • Management traces record operations performed by users on cloud service resources, including creation, modification, and deletion. • Data traces are reported by OBS and record operations performed on data in OBS buckets, including uploads and downloads.
Trace Source	Select the name of the cloud service that triggers a trace from the drop-down list.
Resource type	Select the type of the resource involved in a trace from the drop-down list. For details about the resource types of each cloud service, see **Supported Services and Operations**section "Supported Services and Operations" in the *Cloud Trace Service User Guide*.
Search By	Select one of the following options: • **Resource ID**: ID of the cloud resource involved in a trace. Leave this field empty if the resource has no resource ID or if resource creation failed. • **Trace name**: name of a trace. For details about the operations that can be audited for each cloud service, see **Supported Services and Operations**section "Supported Services and Operations" in the *Cloud Trace Service User Guide*. • **Resource name**: name of the cloud resource involved in a trace. If the cloud resource involved in the trace does not have a resource name or the corresponding API operation does not involve the resource name parameter, leave this field empty.
Operator	User who triggers a trace. Select one or more operators from the drop-down list. If the value of **trace_type** in a trace is **SystemAction**, the operation is triggered by the service and the trace's operator may be empty. For details about the relationship between IAM identities and operators and the operator username format, see **Relationship Between IAM Identities and Operators**.
Trace Status	Select one of the following options: • **Normal**: The operation succeeded. • **Warning**: The operation failed. • **Incident**: The operation caused a fault that is more serious than a normal failure, for example, causing other faults.

Step 7 Click **Query**.

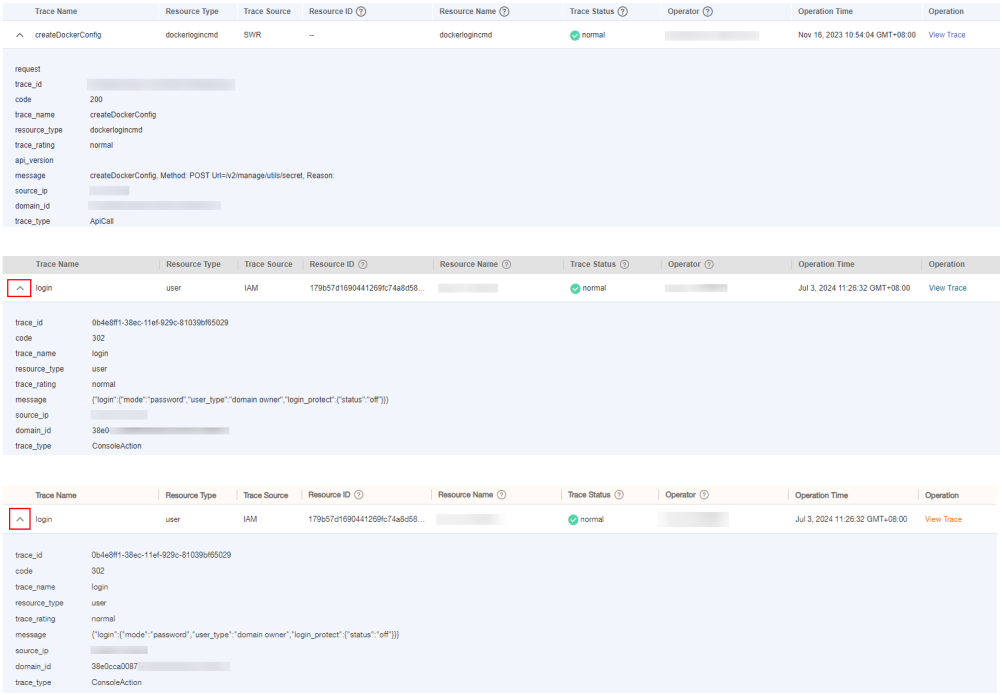
Step 8 On the **Trace List** page, you can also export and refresh the trace list.

- Click **Export** to export all traces in the query result as a CSV file. The file can contain up to 5,000 records.
- Click to view the latest information about traces.

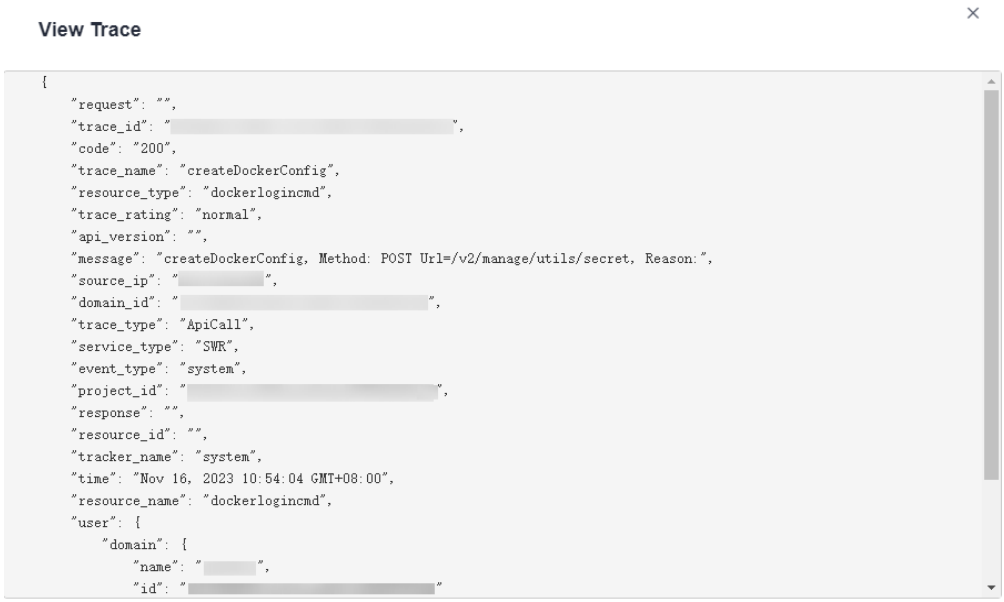
Step 9 In the **Tampered or Not** column of a trace, check whether the trace is tampered with.

- **No**: The trace is not tampered with.
- **Yes**: The trace is tampered with.

Step 10 Click on the left of a trace to expand its details.



Step 11 Click **View Trace** in the **Operation** column. The trace details are displayed.



Step 12 (Optional) On the **Trace List** page of the old edition, click **New Edition** in the upper right corner to switch to the **Trace List** page of the new edition.

----End

Helpful Links

- For details about the key fields in the trace structure, see **Trace StructureTrace Structure**section "Trace References" > "Trace Structure" in the *Cloud Trace Service User Guide* and **Example TracesExample Traces**section "Trace References" > "Example Traces" in the *Cloud Trace Service User Guide*.
- You can use the following examples to learn how to query a specific trace:
  - Use CTS to audit Elastic Volume Service (EVS) creation and deletion operations from the last two weeks. For details, see **Security Auditing**.
  - Use CTS to locate a fault or creation failure for an Elastic Cloud Server (ECS). For details, see **Fault Locating**.
  - Use CTS to check all operation records for an ECS. For details, see **Resource Tracking**.

5 Quotas

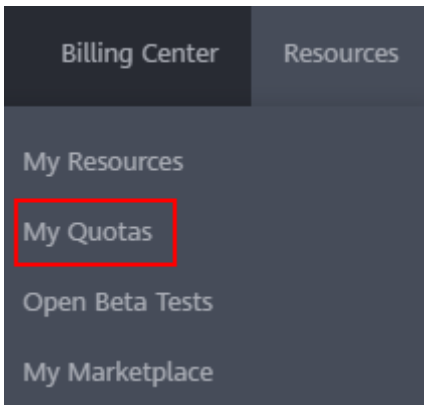
What Is Quota?

Quotas are the limits put on resources to prevent waste. Each service has their own quotas. For example, you are allowed to create up to 500 predefined tags. You can request for an increase in quota if the existing quota does not meet your service requirements.

How Do I View My Quotas?

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.

   Figure 5-1 My Quotas

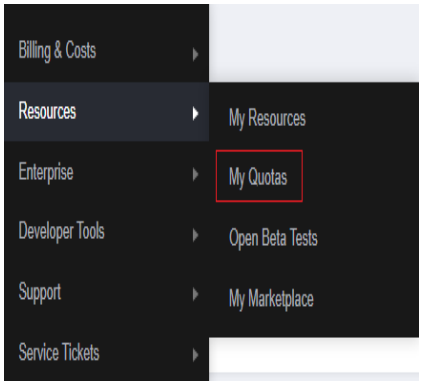


3. View the used and total quota of each type of resources on the displayed page.
   If a quota cannot meet service requirements, apply for a higher quota.

How Do I Apply for a Higher Quota?

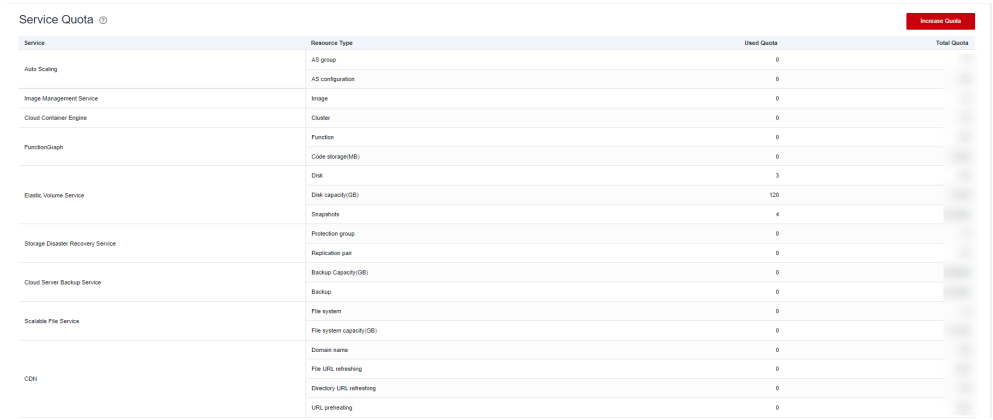
1. Log in to the **management console**.
2. In the upper right corner of the page, choose **Resources** > **My Quotas**.
   The **Service Quota** page is displayed.

Figure 5-2 My quotas



3. Click **Increase Quota** in the upper right corner of the page.

Figure 5-3 Increasing quota



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**.

