# Tencent Kubernetes Engine Distributed Cloud Center Operation Guide

## Product Documentation

# Contents

# Operation Guide
# Distributed Infrastructures
# Registered Clusters Management

Last updated: 2025-05-15 17:14:23

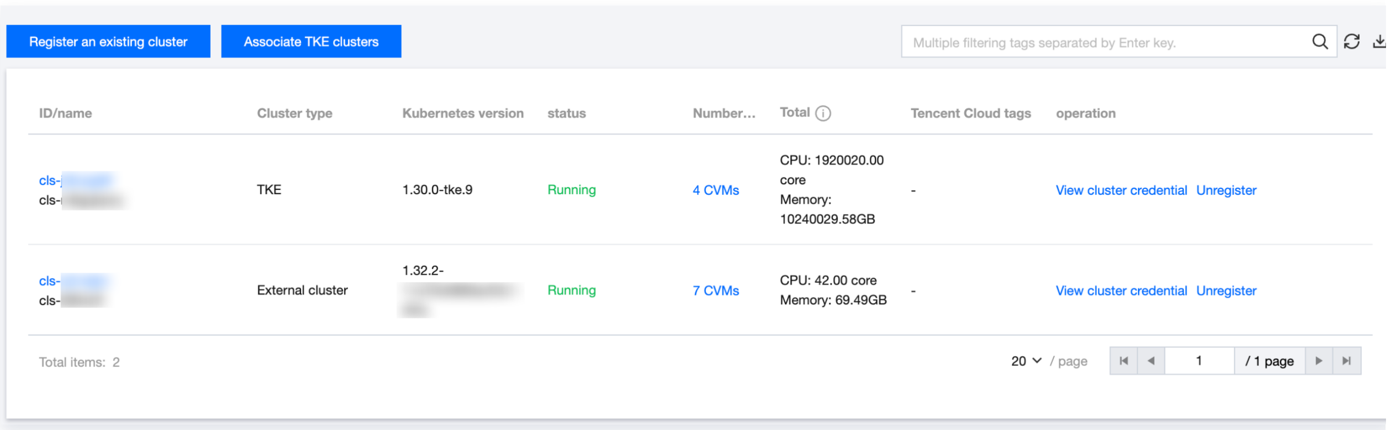
## Overview

TDCC supports managing various types of distributed infrastructure through the **Registering Clusters** feature, including clusters on Tencent Cloud, third-party vendor clusters, in-house data center clusters, edge clusters, and more, providing a consistent management and access experience.

## Directions

### Viewing Registered Clusters

1. Log in to the TDCC Console, and go to the **Distributed Infrastructure** > **Cluster** page.
2. On the page that appears, all registered clusters are listed. You can click a cluster name to enter the TKE cluster management page.




- **ID/Name**: Displays the ID and name of the registered cluster. Clicking the name allows you to jump to the cluster management page to view detailed information about the cluster.
- **Cluster Type**: Shows whether the registered cluster is a third-party cluster or a TKEanywhere cluster.
- **Kubernetes Versions**: The Kubernetes version of the registered cluster.
- **Status**: Displays the registration/running status information of the cluster.
- **Number of Nodes**: The number of nodes included in the registered cluster.

- **Total Configuration**: Displays the total CPU and memory resources available in the cluster.
- **Tencent Cloud tags**: The cloud tags added on the cluster.
- **Operations**: Supported operations for the registered cluster, including viewing the registration command for clusters to be registered, viewing credentials of registered clusters, unbinding registered clusters, and more.

## Creating Registered Clusters

1. Log in to the TDCC Console, and go to the **Distributed Infrastructure** > **Cluster** page.
2. Click **Registering Clusters** and fill in the corresponding configuration on the pop-up page. For details, see Creating Registration Cluster.
3. Click the **Complete** button to view the generated registration command. Follow the prompts to complete the cluster registration. For detailed steps, see Creating Registered Clusters.

## Connecting to Registered Clusters

Support for connecting to and accessing the registered cluster. For details, see Connect to Registered Clusters.

## Deleting Registered Clusters

You can delete an already registered cluster. For details, see Delete Registered Clusters.

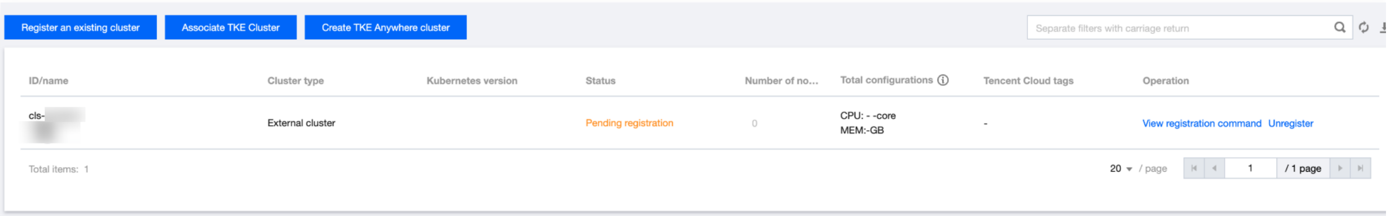
 

# Viewing Registered Clusters

Last updated：2025-04-17 19:48:13

## Directions

1. Log in to the TDCC console, and navigate to the **Distributed Infrastructure** > **Cluster** page.
2. The list page displays the registered clusters.




   - **ID/Name**: Displays the ID and name of the registered cluster. Clicking the name will navigate to the cluster management page for viewing the detailed information of the cluster.
   - **Cluster Type**: Displays the type of the registered cluster as **Third-party cluster**.
   - **Kubernetes Version**: The Kubernetes version of the registered cluster.
   - **Status**: Displays the registration/running status information of the cluster.
   - **Number of Nodes**: The number of nodes included in the registered cluster.
   - **Total Configuration:** Displays the total available CPU and memory resources in the cluster.
   - **Operation**: Operations supported for the registered cluster, including viewing the registration command for the cluster to be registered, viewing the registered cluster credentials, unbinding the registered cluster, and more.
3. Click the cluster name, and in the pop-up window, click **View in TKE Console**. This will automatically redirect you to the TKE cluster management page for management.
   - If the cluster type is TKE cluster, it will redirect to the **TKE > Cluster** page, where you can view and manage various resources of the TKE cluster.
   - If the cluster type is a third-party cluster, it will redirect to the **TKE > Cloud Native Services > Registered Clusters** page, where you can view and manage various resources of the third-party cluster.

# Registering an Existing Cluster

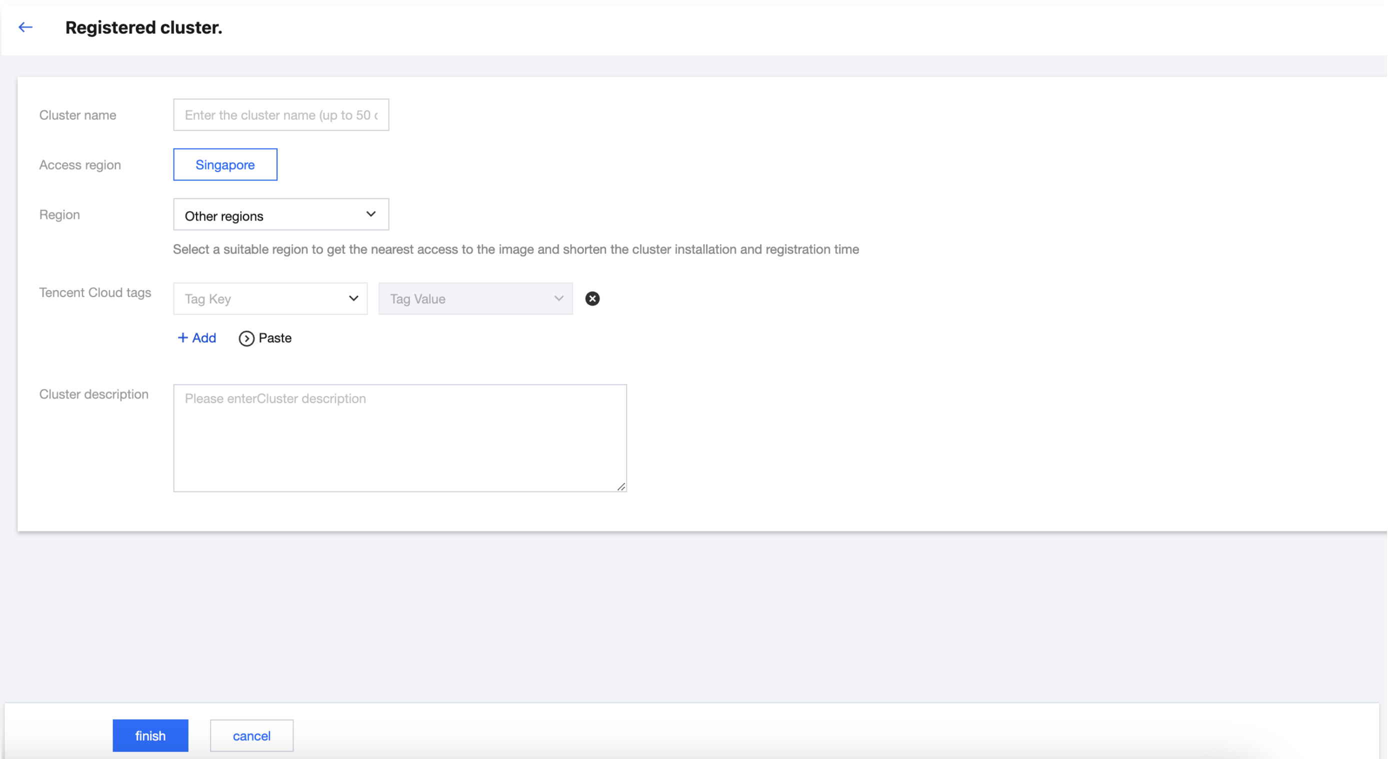
Last updated: 2025-05-15 17:15:08

## Prerequisites

1. Tencent Kubernetes Engine Distributed Cloud Center (TDCC) service has been enabled.
2. The target cluster can connect to the TDCC Hub cluster successfully.

## Directions

1. Log in to the TDCC console and navigate to **Distributed Infrastructure** > **Cluster** page.
2. Click **Register Existing Cluster** and fill in the required configuration on the page to set the basic information for registering the cluster:




- Cluster name: The name of the registered cluster, which should not exceed 60 characters.
- Access region: Select the access region for the registered cluster. Currently, Guangzhou, Beijing, and Singapore are supported, with more regions to be supported in the future.
- Cluster region: The actual region where the registered cluster will be operated.

> **Note:**
> The access region is independent of the actual region where the cluster to be registered will be operated. The access region refers to the location of the Hub Cluster that manages this registered cluster.

- Tencent Cloud tags: By binding tags to the cluster, you can achieve categorized management of resources. For more details, see Query Resource by Tag.
- Cluster description: Enter relevant information about the cluster. The information will be displayed on the cluster information page.

3. Click **finish.**
4. View the generated registration command and follow the prompts to complete the cluster registration.

4.1 On the cluster management page, locate the created registered cluster, and select **View Registration Command** on the right side of the row corresponding to the registered cluster to view the registration command.

> **Note:**
> The registration command for registering an existing cluster is available in two types: public network access and private network access. Ensure that the network configuration for registering the cluster allows connectivity to the Hub Cluster's entry address. The Hub Cluster entry address and port can be found in the registration command under `sepc.spec.containers.args: parentURL` .

4.2 You can choose either **public network access** or **private network access** to register the cluster. Copy or download the registration command, and execute the Kubectl command in the third-party cluster to complete the registration process.

> **Note:**
> The registration command is valid for 24 hours. Complete the registration within the validity period. If the validity period expires, you will need to regenerate the registration command on the page.

4.3 Execute the following command to check the proxy running status. An example is shown below:

```
# kubectl get pod -n clusternet-system
NAME                                 READY   STATUS    RESTARTS
AGE
clusternet-agent-78444974d7-f6fsc    1/1     Running   0
7m32s
```

```
clusternet-agent-78444974d7-qjp2q   1/1     Running   0
7m32s
clusternet-agent-78444974d7-r575w   1/1     Running   0
7m32s
```

4.4 After successful registration, the status of the registered cluster will change to running.

# Registering a TKE Cluster

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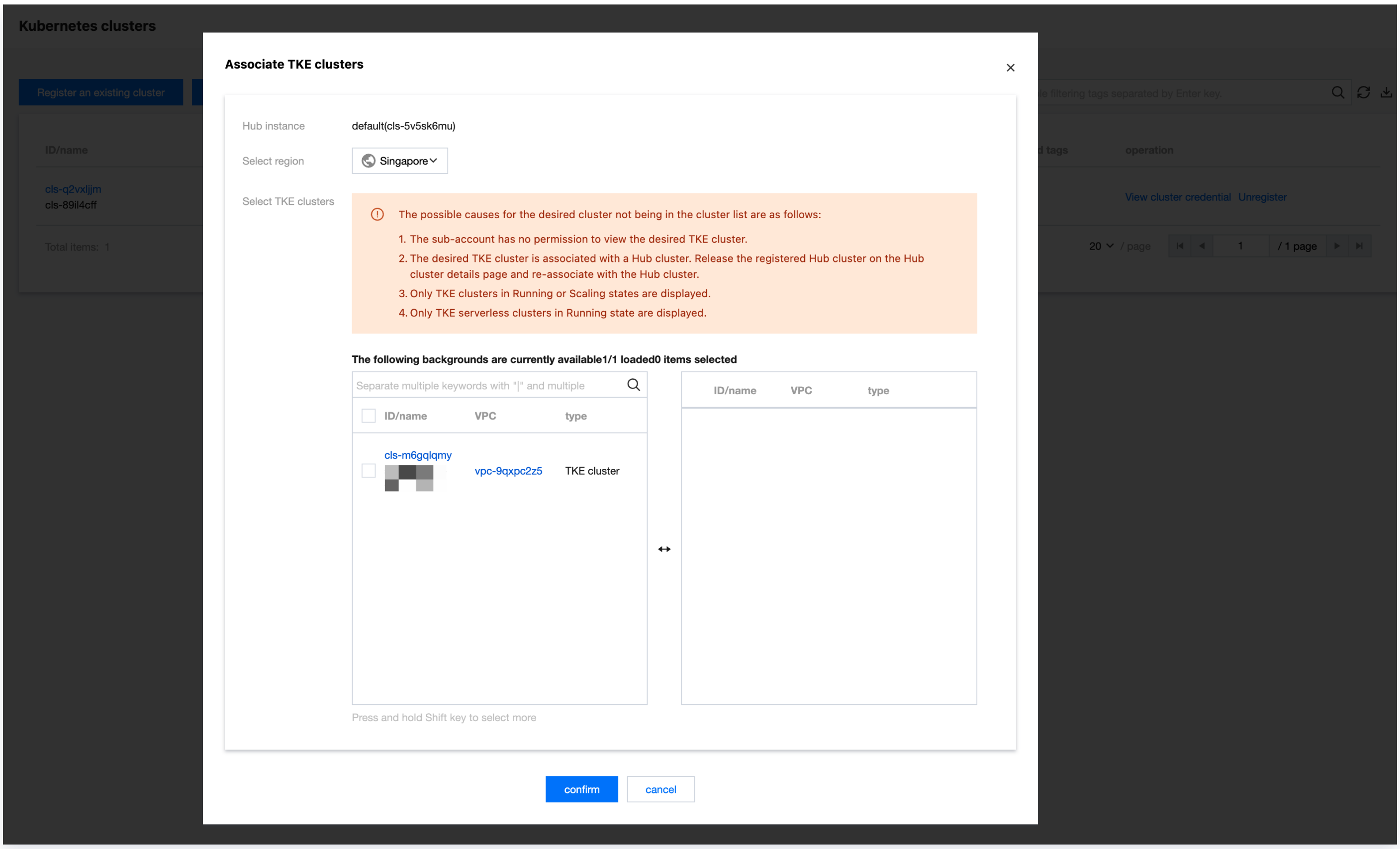
## Prerequisites

1. Tencent Kubernetes Engine Distributed Cloud Center (TDCC) service has been enabled.
2. You need to have management permissions for this cluster.
3. The TKE cluster and Hub are connected by default through the private network. Ensure the private network connectivity. If the TKE cluster and Hub are not in the same VPC, you can use Cloud Connect Network (CCN) for communication. Confirm the connectivity between the TKE cluster and Hub before associating the TKE cluster with the Hub. It is important to check the routing table's routing policy effectiveness and any potential conflicts in the network instance's IP range. For detailed steps, see CCN VPC Intercommunication.

## Directions




1. Log in to the TDCC console, and click **Associate TKE Cluster**.
2. On the Associate TKE Cluster page, select the TKE cluster to be added.
3. Click **confirm**.
4. You can log in to the TKE console, select Cluster in the left sidebar, locate the associated TKE cluster in the corresponding region, and check the running status of the clusternet-agent in the clusternet-system namespace.
5. After successful registration, the status of the registered cluster will change to running.

# Connecting to a Registered Cluster

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In addition to viewing and managing TKE clusters and third-party clusters on the cluster management page through the TKE Console, you can also connect to and access the registered cluster from your local client machine using the Kubernetes command-line tool, Kubectl.

## Prerequisites

- The curl software has be installed.
- Choose the method to obtain the Kubectl tool based on your operating system type:

> **Note:**
> For your actual version, replace 'v1.8.13' in the command line with the Kubectl version required for your business.

MacOS system

Execute the following command to obtain the Kubectl tool:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/v1.8.13/bin/darwin/amd64/kubectl
```

Linux system

Execute the following command to obtain the Kubectl tool:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/v1.8.13/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

Windows system

Execute the following command to obtain the Kubectl tool:

```
curl -LO https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-
release/release/v1.8.13/bin/windows/amd64/kubectl.exe
```

## Directions

### Installing the Kubectl Tool

1. See Installing and Setting up kubectl to install the Kubectl tool.

> **Note:**
> - If you have already installed the Kubectl tool, skip this step.
> - This step uses the Linux system as an example.

2. Execute the following commands sequentially to add execution permissions.

```
chmod +x ./kubectl
```

```
sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

3. Execute the following command to test the installation result.

```
kubectl version
```

If the output is similar to the following version information, it indicates that the installation was successful.

```
Client Version: version.Info{Major:"1", Minor:"5",
GitVersion:"v1.5.2",
GitCommit:"08e099554f3c31f6e6f07b448ab3ed78d0520507",
GitTreeState:"clean", BuildDate:"2017-01-12T04:57:25Z",
GoVersion:"go1.7.4", Compiler:"gc", Platform:"linux/amd64"}
```

### Configuring Kubeconfig

1. Log in to the TKE console, and select Cluster in the left sidebar.
2. On the cluster list page, click the ID of the registered cluster you want to connect to, and you will be

redirected to the cluster's basic information page.

3. In the Cluster API Server information, obtain the corresponding kubeconfig for public network access or private network access. You can either copy or download it.
4. Configure the cluster credentials based on the actual situation. For more details, see the instructions for connecting to the Kubernetes cluster via Kubectl in the console.

## Accessing the Kubernetes Cluster

1. After completing the Kubeconfig configuration, execute the following commands sequentially to view and switch contexts to access the cluster.

```
kubectl config get-contexts
```

```
kubectl config use-context cls-3jju4zdc-context-default
```

2. Execute the following command to test if the cluster is accessible.

```
kubectl get pod
```

If you are unable to connect to the cluster, check whether public network access or private network access has been enabled, and ensure that the access client is within the specified network environment.

## Introduction to Kubectl Command Line

Kubectl is a command-line tool used for operating Kubernetes clusters. This document covers the Kubectl syntax, and common command operations, and provides typical examples. For detailed information on each command (including all main commands and subcommands), see Kubectl Reference Document or use the kubectl help command to view detailed help.

 

# Unregistering a Cluster

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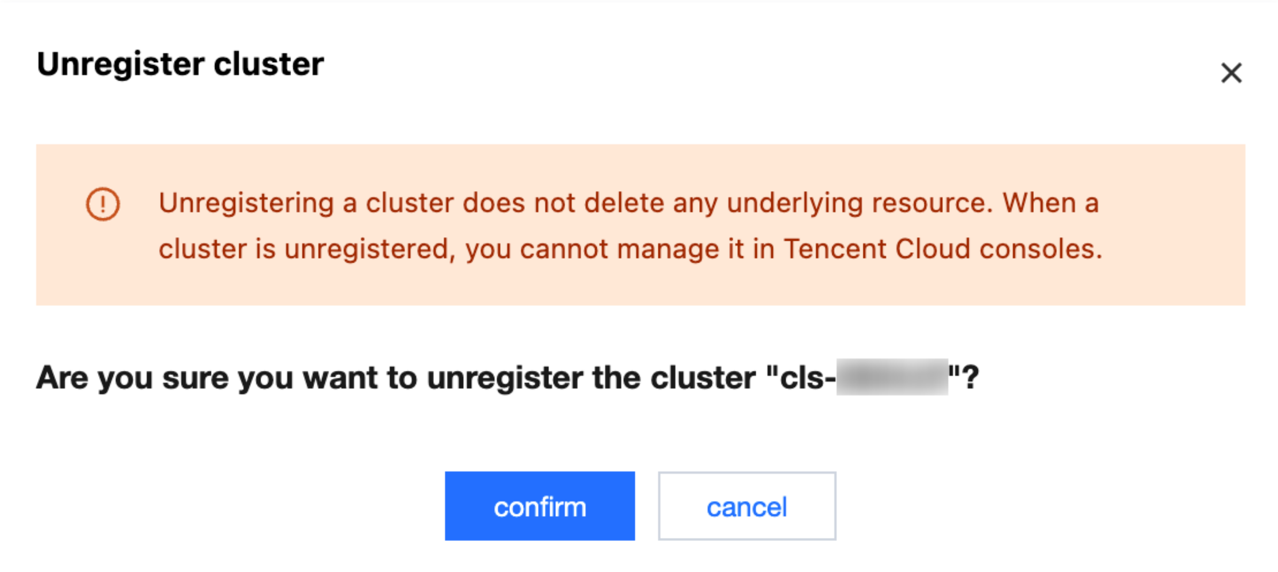
You can unregister a registered cluster. Once the cluster is unregistered, you will no longer be able to manage it through the Tencent Kubernetes Engine (TKE) console.

## Directions




1. Log in to the TDCC console, and navigate to the **Distributed Infrastructure** > **Cluster** page.
2. In the cluster list, click **Unregister** on the right side of the row for the cluster you want to unregister.
3. In the Unregister Cluster pop-up window, click **Confirm**.

> **Note:**
> After the cluster is unregistered, the proxy software installed within the cluster will be deleted, but the cluster itself and other resources within the cluster will remain unaffected.

# Distributed Application Management Overview

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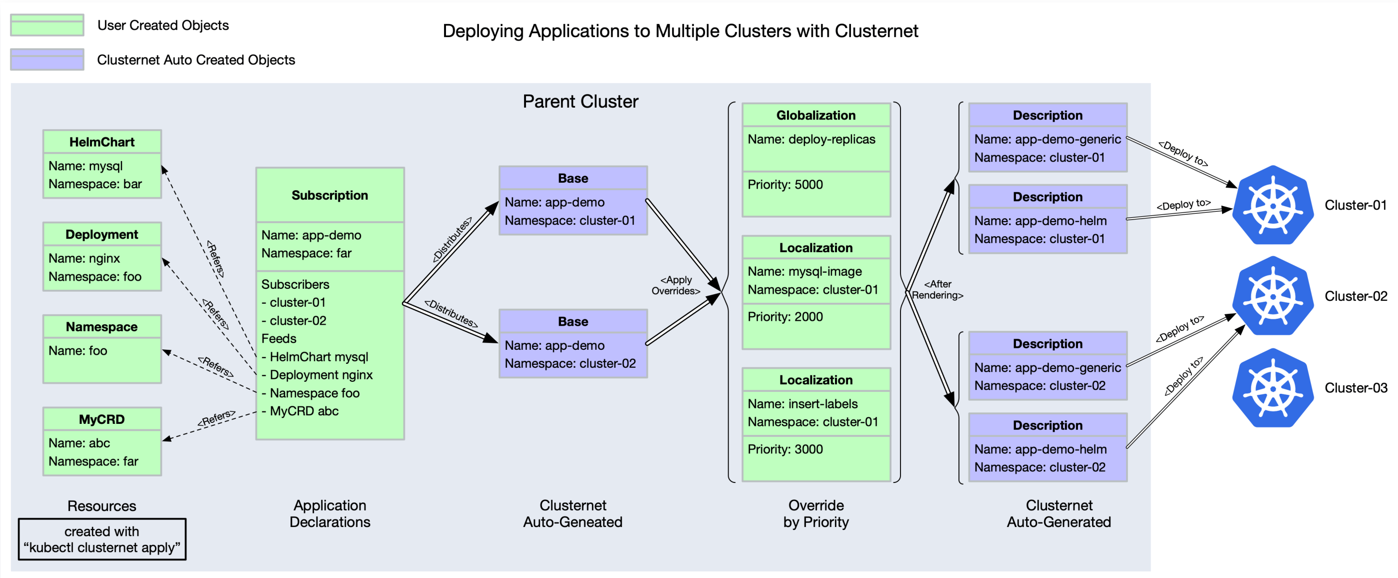
## Overview

**Distributed Application Management** is based on the open-source multi-cluster application governance Clusternet project. It supports extending cloud-native applications, services, and resources to the distributed cloud. Any native Kubernetes resources (Deployment/StatefulSet/ConfigMap/Secret, etc.), custom CRDs, and Helm Chart applications can be distributed and deployed through **Distributed Application Management**, allowing unified management and operations, making it easy to publish your business globally.

## Application Governance Model

It is based on the Clusternet distributed application management model with a loosely-coupled design. Users don't need to change or rewrite existing Kubernetes resource objects. By associating existing applications with distribution policies (Subscription) and differentiation policies (Localization/Globalization), multi-cluster application distribution and management can be achieved. See the figure below:




The objects in green are created and configured by users, including K8s resources, Subscription and Localization/Globalization. The objects in purple are generated automatically by Clusternet, including Base and Description objects, and they are used for internal transfer and observation.

- Resources: Fully compatible with K8s standard resources, such as Deployment, StatefulSet, DaemonSet, as well as custom CRDs, without the need to learn the definition of CRDs of other complex multi-cluster resources.

- Subscription: It is used to define and manage the distribution of K8s resources to multiple clusters. A corresponding Base object is created in the namespace dedicated for each K8s resource and cluster.
- Localization/Globalization: The differentiated configuration of K8s resource distribution across clusters. For more details, see Localization/Globalization.
- Base & Description: They are auto-generated objects and are used to observe and track the distribution instances of each application resource. Description is an object obtained after a Base object is rendered through localization/globalization configurations, and it is used to describe the configuration of objects deployed in target sub-clusters.

## More

For more information about **Distributed Application Management**, please follow the open-source multi-cluster application governance Clusternet project.

# Application Management

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## Overview

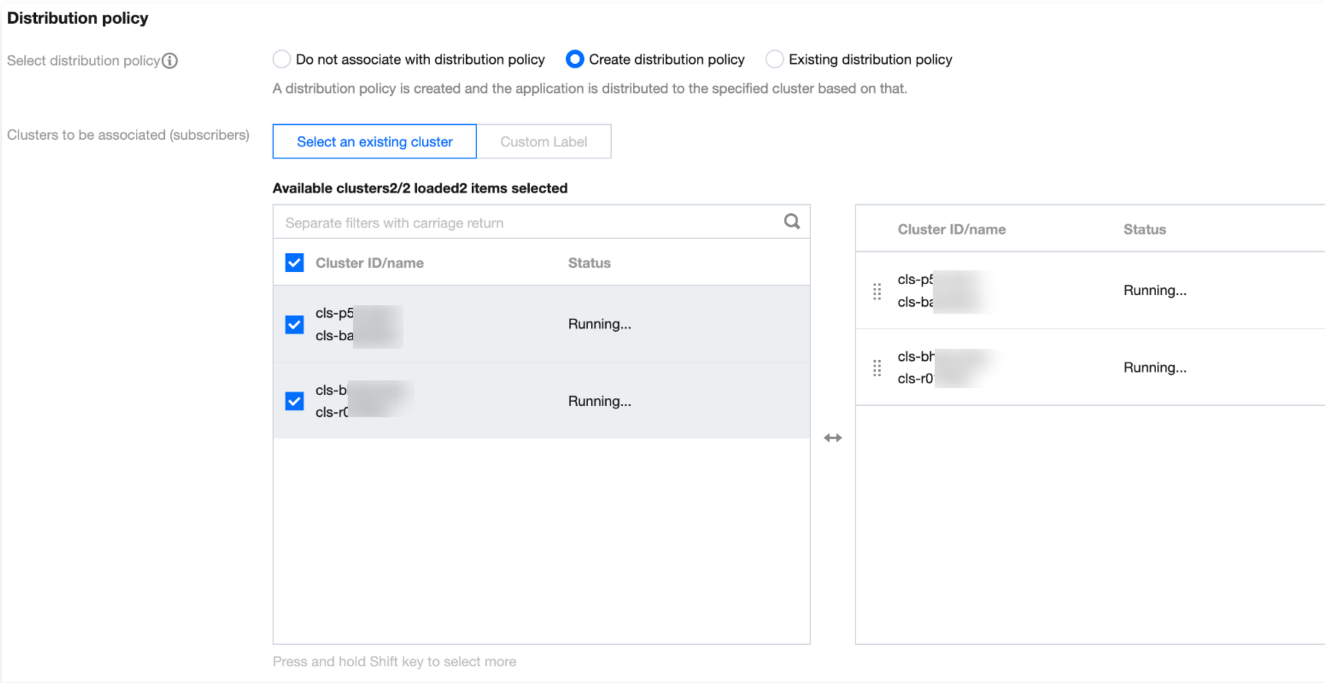
You can create and manage native Kubernetes resources through the console. Distributed cloud applications support the management of Kubernetes objects, such as Deployment, Configmap, Service, and third-party CRDs, among others.

For a description of Kubernetes objects, please refer to Kubernetes Objects. You are allowed to create, delete, modify, and view these resources. Moreover, you can bind Subscription to K8s application resources, and according to these strategies, deploy the resources to multiple target clusters.

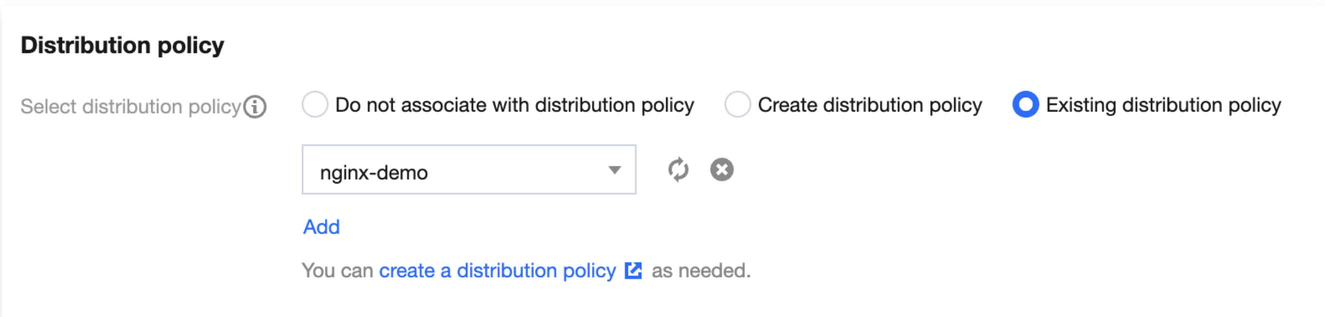
## Directions

### Creating K8s Application Resources

1. Log in to the TDCC console, and navigate to the **Distributed Application Management** > **Application Management** page.
2. In the new resource Tag page on the left side, click **Create** to create a resource. For an introduction to the various types of resources, please refer to Kubernetes Objects.
3. For configuring the parameters of the new resource at the bottom of the resource creation page, you need to set a Subscription for this resource. You can choose **Creating Subscription**, **Existing Subscription**, or **Do Not Associate with Subscription**:
   - **Do Not Associate with Subscription**: This resource will not be distributed, but you can designate a Subscription for it later.
   - **Creating Subscription**: Follow the prompts to add the clusters where you wish to distribute the resource, or configure a LabelSelector Tag selector.




- Existing Subscription: Select a previously created Subscription.

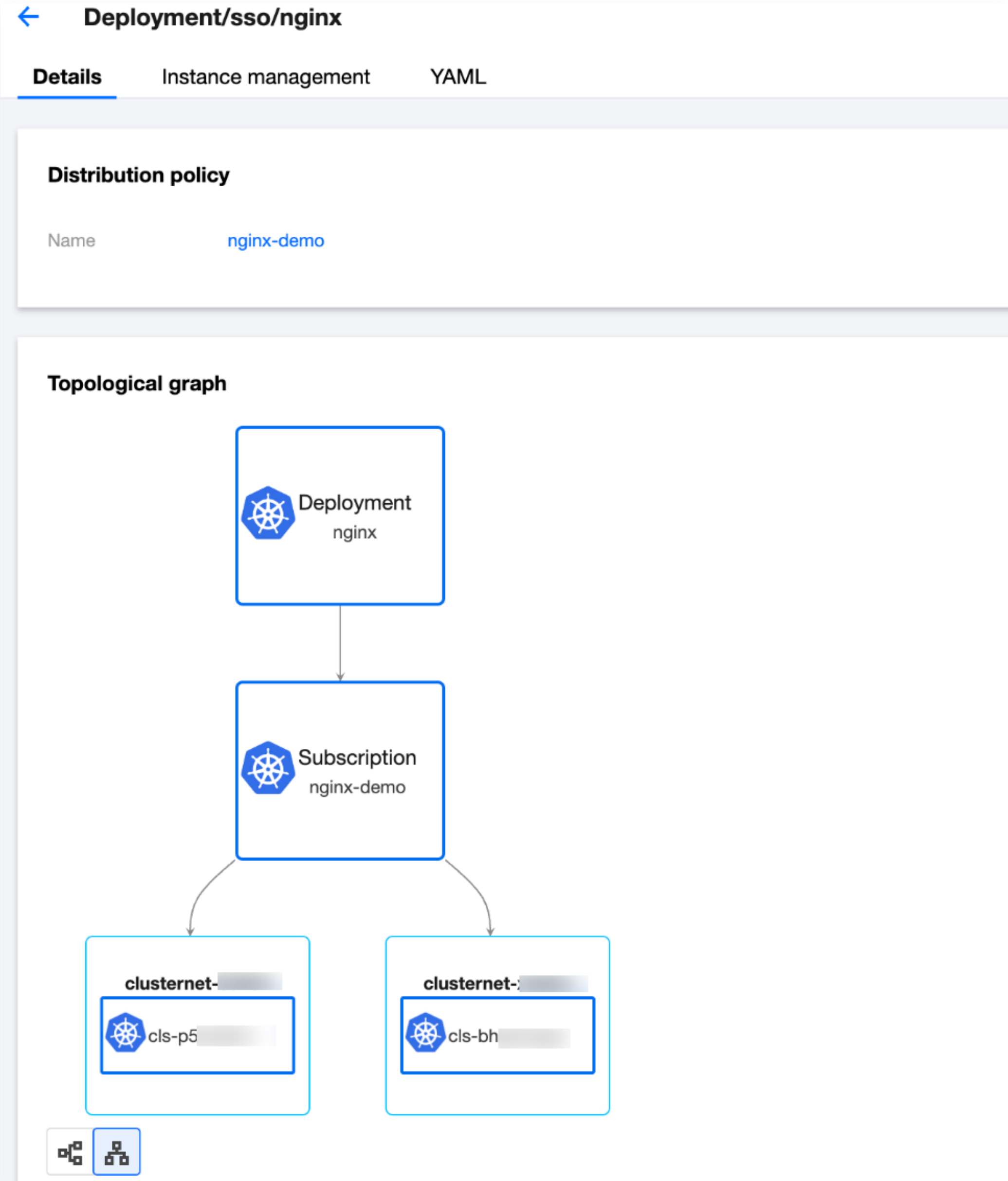



4. Click **Create** to complete the resource creation.

## Viewing K8s Application Resources

1. Log in to the TDCC console, and navigate to the **Distributed Application Management** > **Application Management** page.
2. The list page displays K8s resource objects and their associated Subscriptions, supporting filtering by **Subscription**.
   - **Name**: K8s resource name.
   - **Namespace**: The namespace where the resource is located.
   - **Subscription**: The Subscription associated with the resource, supports editing the associated Subscription.
   - **Operations**: Supports operations on this resource, including viewing and editing YAML, deletion, etc.

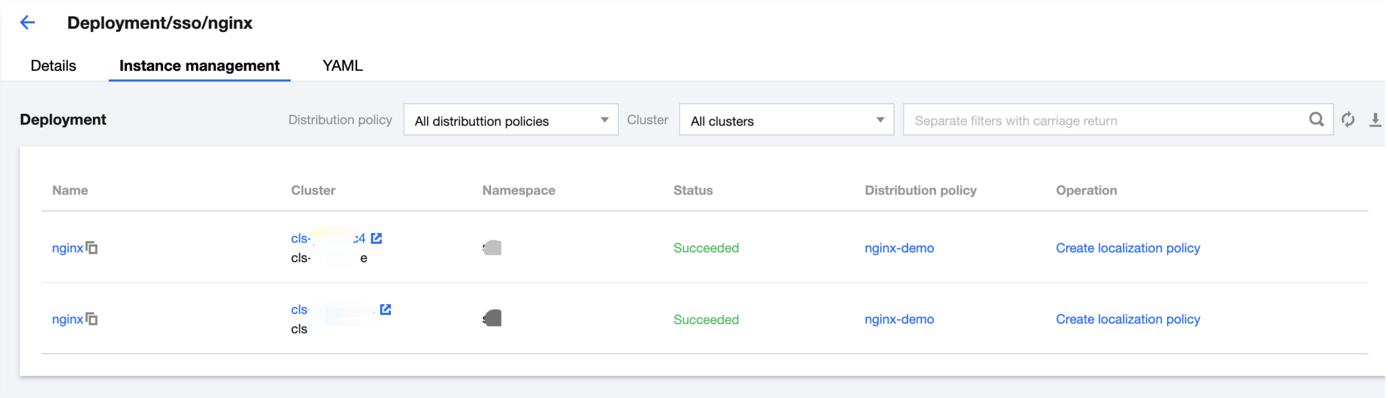
3. Click the name link to enter the details page for this object:




- **Subscription**: The Subscription associated with the resource.
- **Topology Diagram**: Graphically displays the Subscription associated with the object, target clusters, differentiated configurations, and other related status information.
- **Basic Information**: Displays detailed information about the K8s application object.

4. Click the **Instance Management** tab to view the instances running on the target cluster:

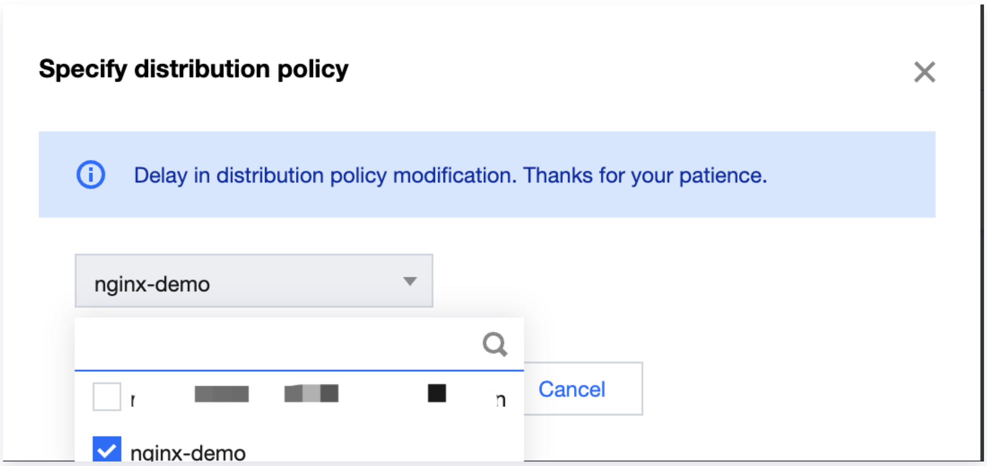



- **Instance Name**: The name of the K8s resource distributed to the target cluster. Clicking the name will redirect you to the details page of the application.
- **Cluster**: The name of the target cluster where the instance is located. Clicking the cluster name will redirect you to its management page.
- **Subscription**: The instance is managed and distributed according to this Subscription.
- **Namespace**: The namespace where the instance is located.
- **Status**: The status information of the instance.
- **Updating Localization/Globalization**: Supports creating, updating, and deleting Localization/Globalization. For the configuration description of the **Localization/Globalization**, please see: Localization/Globalization.

5. Click the **YAML** tab to view the YAML configuration of the resource object.

## Modifying Associated Subscriptions

1. Log in to the TDCC Console. Navigate to **Distributed Application Management** > **Application Management** page.
2. Click the modify icon in the **Subscription** column. In the pop-up dialog, assign a different **Subscription** to the object.



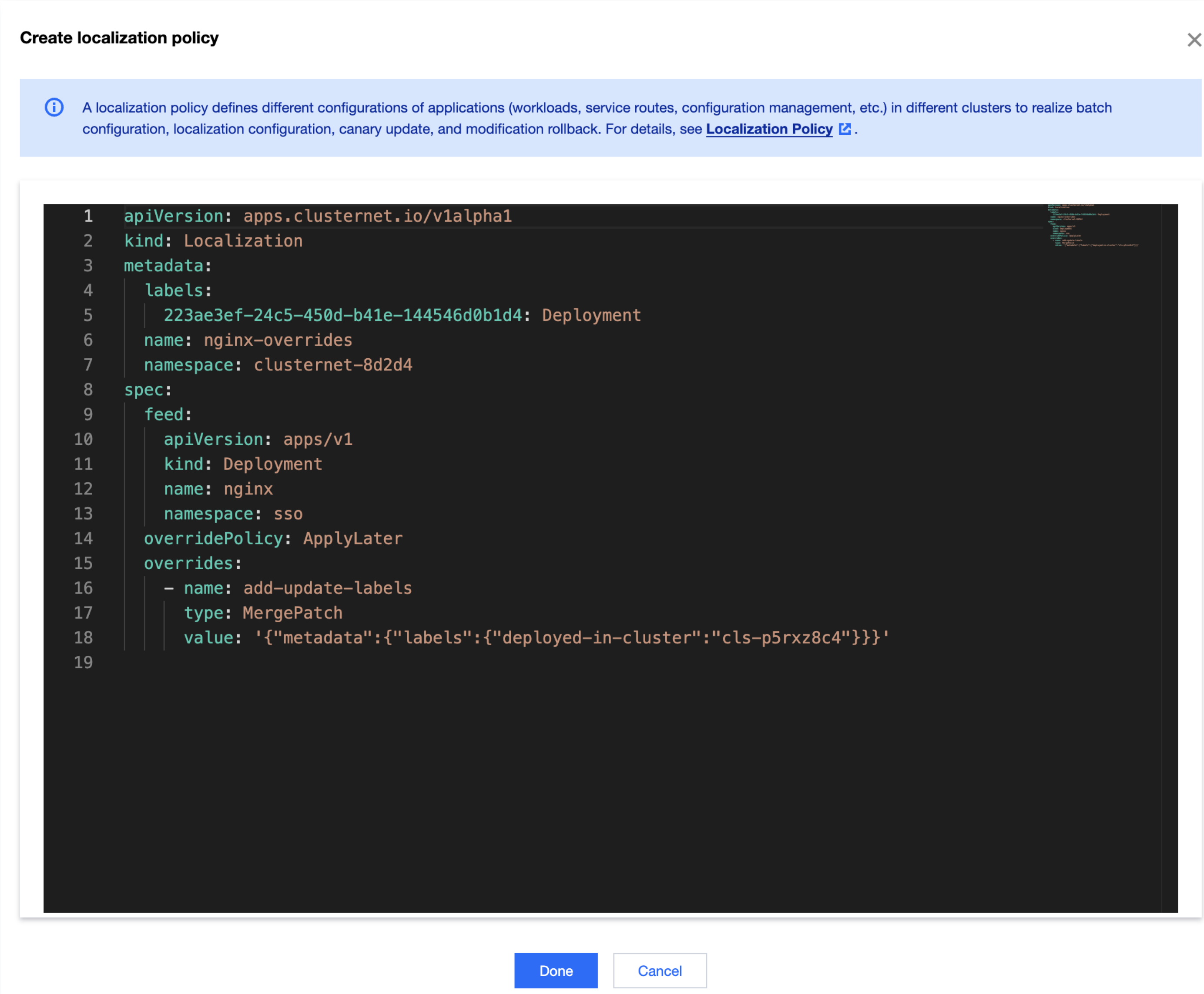

> **Note**
>
> When a **Cancel** operation is performed on a Subscription and saved, the instances of the application distributed by that strategy will be synchronously deleted.

## Modifying K8s application resources

1. Log in to the TDCC Console. Navigate to **Distributed Application Management** > **Application Management** page.
2. Click **Editing YAML** to edit the configuration of the object in the pop-up dialog.
3. click **Done**, the modified configuration will automatically update to **all** target clusters according to the Subscription.

## Configuring Localization/Globalization

1. To configure a K8s object for a specific cluster separately, click to enter the **Details** > **Instance List** Tag page. Find the K8s object instance you want to modify, click **Creating Localization/Globalization** configuration strategy. For an introduction to Localization/Globalization, see Localization/Globalization.




2. To modify or cancel a differentiated configuration, click to enter the **Details** > **Instance Management** Tag page. On the specified distribution instance, click **Updating Localization/Globalization** or **Deleting Localization/Globalization** to perform the specified action.

## Delete K8s Application Resources

1. Log in to the TDCC Console. Navigate to **Distributed Application Management** > **Application Management** page.
2. Select the object to be deleted. Confirm that the object has no associated Subscription, then click **Delete** to proceed with deletion.

> **Note**
> If you delete a K8s resource object associated with a Subscription, a dialog box will prompt you until all associated Subscriptions are disassociated and can be deleted.

# Subscription

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## Overview

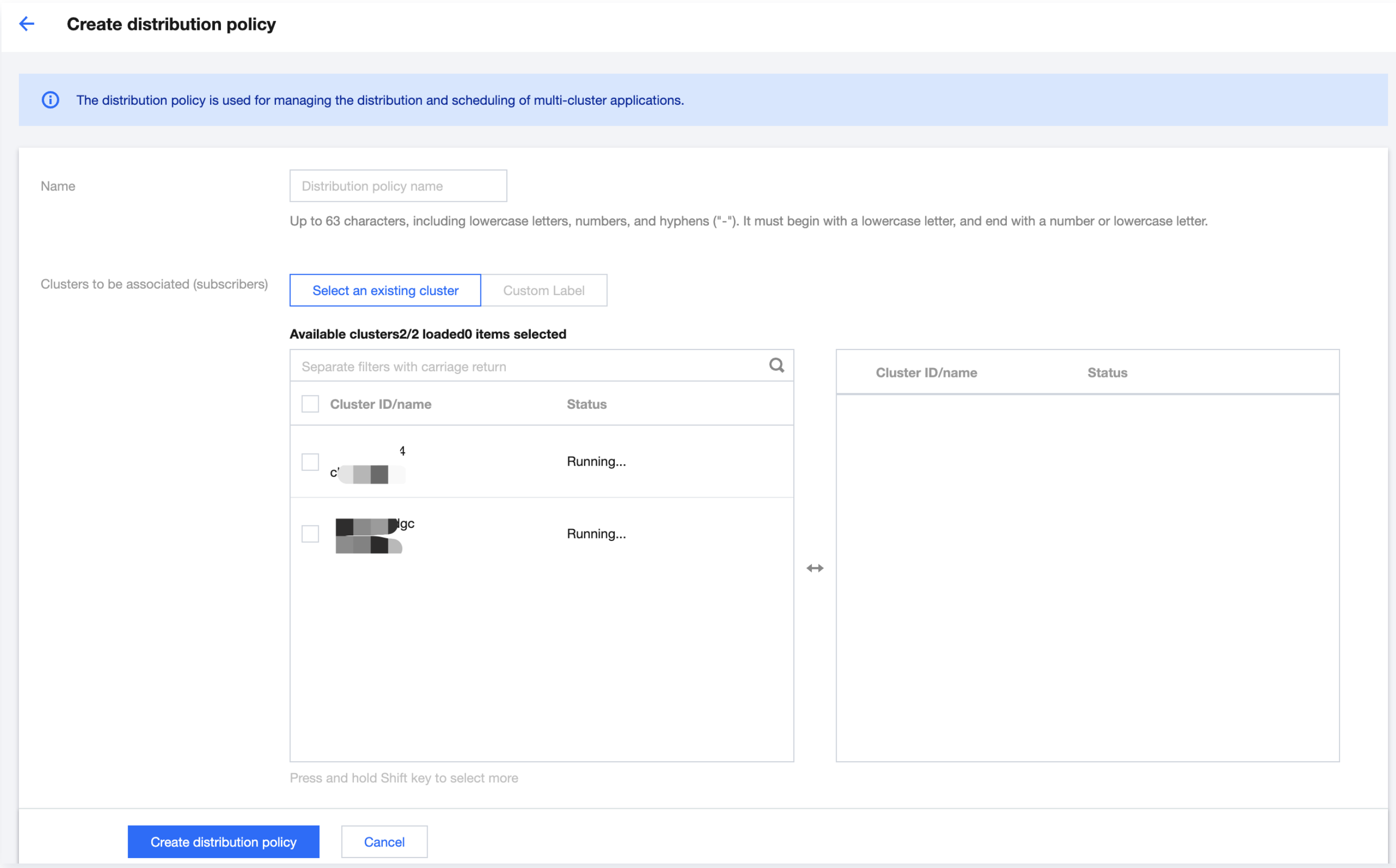
You can create, delete, modify, view, configure and manage distribution policies (Subscription) in the Tencent Kubernetes Engine Distributed Cloud Center console. You can bind distribution policies to target clusters (subscribers) and resources (feeds), and you can view the topology map and distribute instances among clusters.

## Directions

### Creating a Subscription

1. log in to TDCC Console, and navigate to **Distributed Application Management** > **Subscription** page.
2. Click **Create** to open the Create a Subscription page:




- **Distribution Cluster**: Add the target clusters you want to distribute to, or configure a LabelSelector Tag to select appropriate clusters. (Choose one of the two methods)
- **Associated Resources**: Add the K8s application resources associated with the policy. The associated K8s resources will be published to the specified clusters according to the Subscription. For information on how to create K8s application resources, see Application Management.

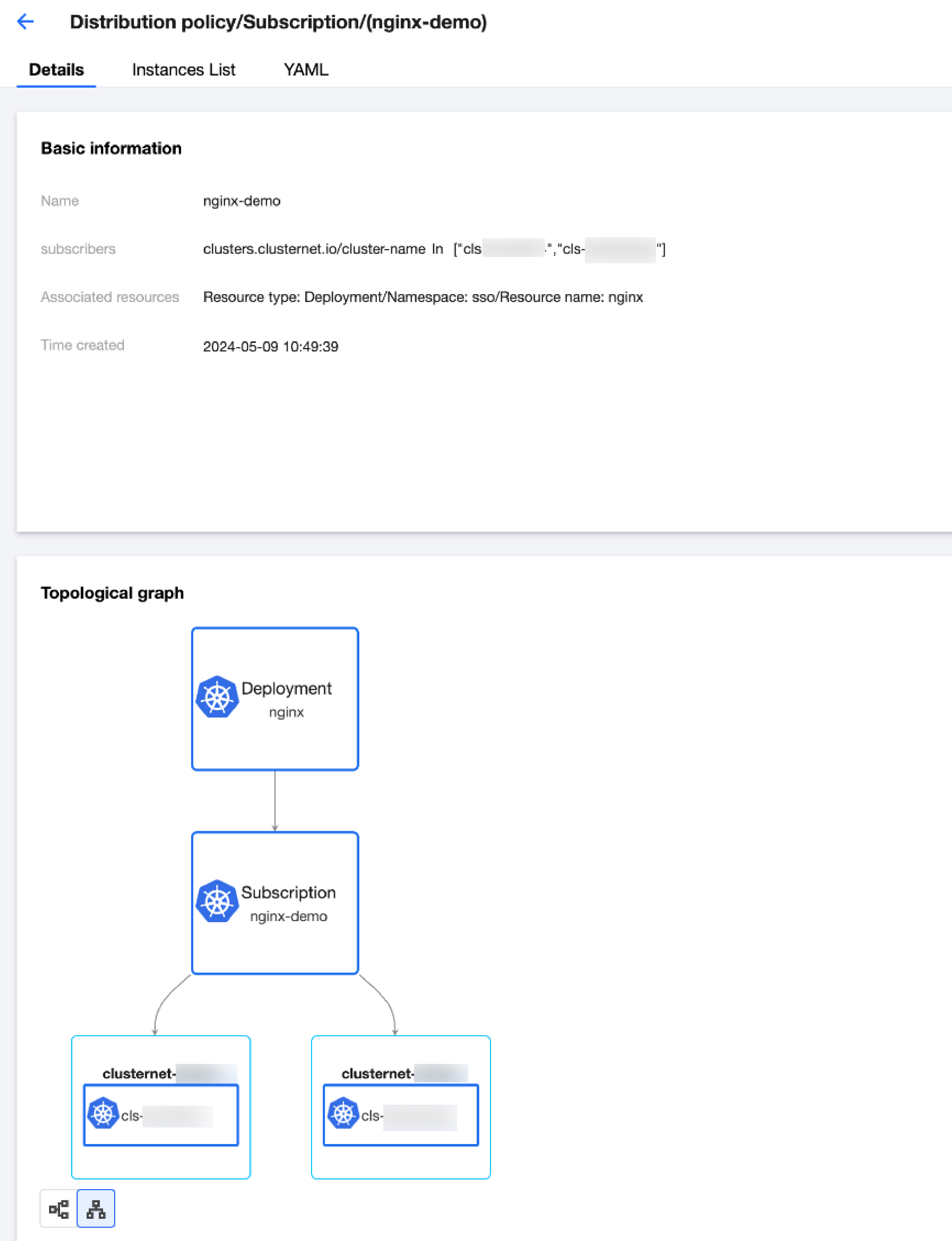
3. Click the **Creating a Subscription** button to complete the creation, then go to the list page to confirm that the Subscription has been successfully created.

## Viewing a Subscription

1. Log in to the TDCC Console, and navigate to **Distributed Application Management** > **Subscription** page.
2. On the list page, you can view and configure the associated clusters and K8s resources.
   - **Name**: The name of the Subscription.
   - **Number of Associated Clusters**: The number of clusters associated with the Subscription.

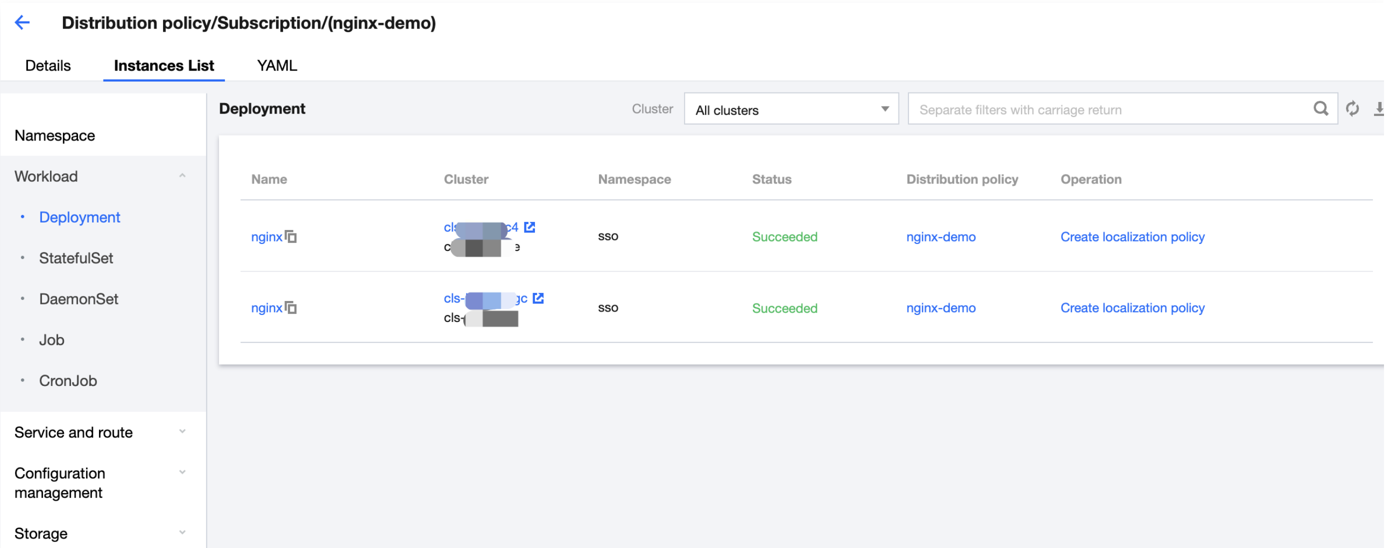
- **Number of Associated Resources**: The number of resources associated with the Subscription.
- **Creation Time**: The creation time of the Subscription.
- **Operations**: The operations supported by this Subscription, including associating clusters, associating resources, deleting, etc.

3. Click the name of the Subscription to enter the **Details** page:




- **Topology Diagram:** Graphically displays the application resources, target clusters, Localization/Globalization, and other related status information associated with the policy.

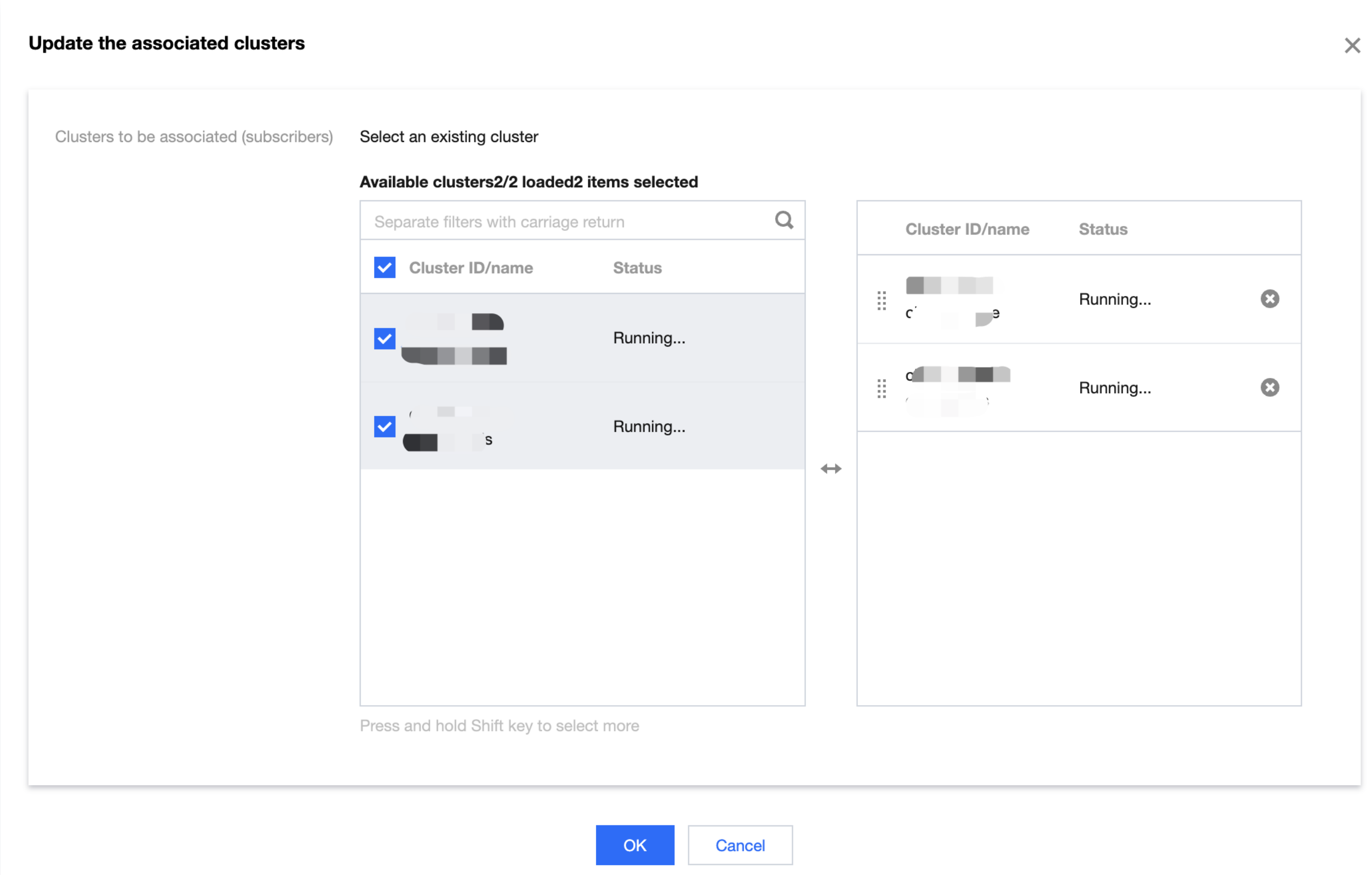
   - **Basic Information**: Displays detailed information about the Subscription.
4. Click the **Instance List** tab to view instances running in the target cluster:



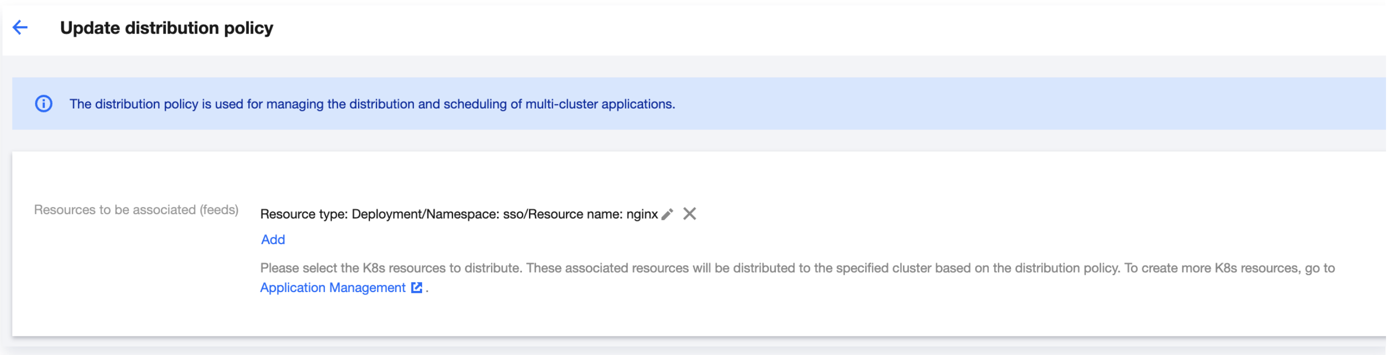

   - **Instance Name**: The name of the K8s resource distributed to the target cluster. Clicking the name will redirect you to the details page of the application.
   - **Cluster**: The name of the target cluster where the instance is located. Clicking the cluster name will redirect you to its management page.
   - **Namespace**: The namespace where the instance is located.
   - **Status**: The status information of the instance.
   - **Updating Localization/Globalization**: Supports creating, updating, and deleting differentiation policies, **Localization/Globalization** configuration instructions can be found in Localization/Globalization.

## Modifying the Subscription

1. Log in to the TDCC Console, go to **Distributed Application Management** > **Subscription** page.
2. Click **Associating with Cluster**. In the pop-up dialog box, configure the target clusters associated with the policy, and click **OK** to save. Supports multiple selections or leaving it empty.



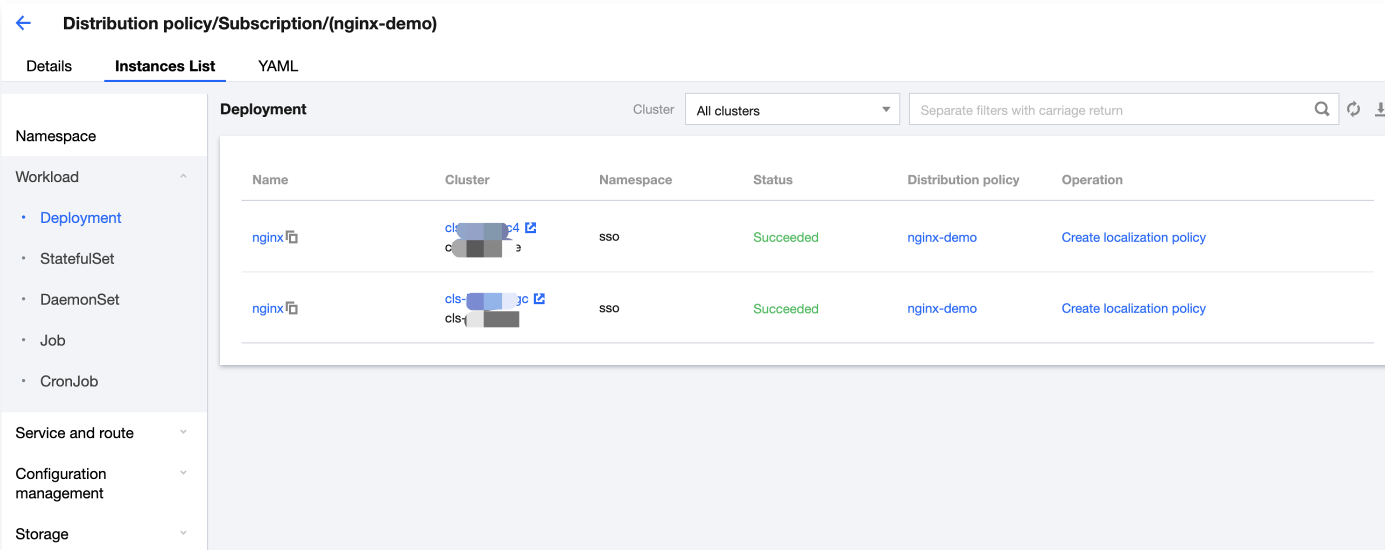

3. Click **Associating with Resources**. In the pop-up dialog box, configure the K8s resources associated with the policy, and click **OK** to save. Supports multiple selections or leaving it empty.




## Configuring Differentiated Policy

1. To configure K8s objects for a specific cluster individually, click to enter the **Details** > **Instance List** Tab page, find the K8s object instance you want to modify, click **Creating Localization/Globalization** to

configure the policy, for more information on differentiated Policy, refer to Localization/Globalization.




2. To modify or cancel the differentiated configuration, click to enter the **Details** > **Instance List** Tab page, on the designated distribution instance, click **Updating Localization/Globalization** or **Deleting Localization/Globalization** to perform the specified action.

## Deleting a Subscription

1. log in to the TDCC Console, and navigate to **Distributed Application Management** > **Subscription** page.
2. Select the policy you want to delete, click **Delete**.

> **Note**
> All K8s resources distributed to the target clusters are deleted if you delete the associated Subscription.

# Localization/Globalization

Last updated：2025-04-17 19:48:14

## Overview

**Distributed Application Management** supports distributing K8s resources across multiple clusters for unified management, reducing redundant definitions for users, and enabling streamlined and convenient configuration. In the process of deploying applications to multiple clusters, scenarios such as batch configuration, differentiated configuration, gray-scale updates, and change rollbacks are common. Using the **Localization/Globalization** can effectively address these scenarios, for example:

- Provides a unified tag for all distributed resources. For example, apps.my.company/deployed-by: my-platform.
- Configures cluster information for the resource instances distributed to a cluster. For example, apps.my.company/running-in: cluster-01.
- Individually adjust configurations such as the number of replicas and image names for an application in each cluster, for instance, for a Deployment application named my-nginx (with a declared replica number of 3), specifying the number of replicas distributed to clusters cluster-01, cluster-02, and cluster-03 as 3, 5, and 7, respectively.
- Before you distribute the application to cluster-01, you can adjust some configurations of the application in the cluster. For example, you can inject a Sidecar container.
- In scenarios such as major promotion campaigns, sudden traffic peak and urgent scaling, you can release modifications to specified clusters to shorten the risky scope. You can also roll back the modifications.
- If you define multiple localization/globalization configurations, you can set weight for them by specifying the priority to avoid conflicts.

## Concepts

## Localization/Globalization

**Distributed Application Management** offers two types of differentiation strategies for differentiating configurations between clusters:

### Globalization Policy

It defines cluster-scoped configurations, and is used to manage the global configurations among clusters. For example, you can configure same tags for resources in batch.

### Localization Policy

It defines namespace-scoped configurations, and is used to manage the configurations specific to a cluster. For example, you can modify the number of Deployment replicas in a cluster, upgrade an image and add a Sidecar image.

### Priority

You can manage and configure resources based on the priority specified by the localization policy and globalization policy. The priority can be defined on a scale from 0 to 1,000. A smaller value indicates a lower priority. The default value is 500.
When you perform localization and globalization rendering, the Clusternet applies the policies in the order of Globalization (low priority) > Globalization (high priority) > Localization (low priority) > Localization (high priority).

### Override Policy

It provides two policy types, including ApplyLater (default) and ApplyNow. ApplyLater indicates the localization/globalization policy does not take effect to the resources immediately, but will take effect in the next time when the resources are modified or updated. ApplyNow indicates the policy takes effect immediately to the resources.

### Override Type

Supports both **MergePatch** and **JSONPatch** formats, used to describe changes in specified resource configurations. Definitions of the two formats are as follows:

- Json Patch JSON Patch, RFC 6902.
- Merge Patch  JSON Merge Patch, RFC 7386.

For more information about the comparison between the two formats, see JSON Patch and JSON Merge Patch.

## Configuration Instructions

### Method 1: Using YAML

All application resources distributed through **Distributed Application Management** can be configured with Localization/Globalization, supporting the creation, update, and deletion of Localization/Globalization. Localization/Globalization support configuration via YAML. Click **Creating Localization/Globalization** or **Updating Localization/Globalization** to enter the policy editing page and edit the Localization policy. For example:

```
apiVersion: apps.clusternet.io/v1alpha1
kind: Localization
metadata:
  name: my-nginx-overrides
```

```
  namespace: clusternet-b5vgv
spec:
  priority: 300
  feed:
    apiVersion: apps/v1
    kind: Deployment
    name: my-nginx
    namespace: nginx-test
  overridePolicy: ApplyLater
  overrides:
    - name: update-image-version
      type: JSONPatch
      value: |-
                - path: "/spec/template/spec/containers/0/image"
                  value: "nginx:1.14.2"
                   op: replace
```

The **spec.feed** field describes the application resources associated with the Localization/Globalization. The **spec.overridePolicy** field specifies whether the Override policy is ApplyLater or ApplyNow. The **spec.overrides** definition addresses the differentiation configurations to be processed, supporting both **MergePatch** and **JSONPatch** formats. Enter the patch in the **value** field.
In the Localization/Globalization YAML configuration above, it is indicated for the Deployment bb application resource to undergo differentiation configuration using the JSONPatch format patch. The number of replicas for this application at **/spec/replicas** is set to 1. The priority of this Localization/Globalization is set at 300. If there is a policy with a higher priority that also modifies the **/spec/replicas** configuration of the application, the current policy's modification will be overridden.

> **Note**
> The content of the **spec.overrides.value** field follows the **MergePatch** and **JSONPatch** standards. Users can use corresponding tools to help generate the patch content, such as JSON Patch Builder Online.

### Method 2: Via the Console

Configuring differentiation strategies through the console's visual page will be introduced in future versions. Please stay tuned.

## Related Resources

The **Localization/Globalization** is based on the open-source multi-cluster application governance Clusternet project. For more information, please visit the open-source project website.