

Private Link

Glossary

Product Documentation



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Public IP

A public IP can be accessed over the Internet and is used for communication between instances and the Internet or other Tencent Cloud resources with public endpoints (such as database resources).

Public gateway

A public gateway is a CVM that can forward the traffic between the Internet and VPCs. A CVM without a public IP can access the Internet via a public gateway.

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Classic network

The classic network is a public network resource pool shared by all Tencent Cloud users. Private IPs of CVMs in the resource pool are assigned by Tencent Cloud automatically. It is easy to configure and convenient to use, and is applicable to users who have high usability requirements and need to get started with the CVM quickly. By contrast, VPCs are more suitable for customers with network management capabilities and demands. For more information, see [Connecting to Classic Network](#).

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Availability zone

Availability zones (AZ) are physical IDCs of Tencent Cloud with independent power supply and network in the same region. It can ensure application stability, as failures in one AZ are isolated without affecting other AZs in the same region.

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Private IP

A private IP is an IP address assigned to an instance in a Tencent Cloud VPC or classic network and cannot be accessed via the Internet. It can be used for communication between instances in a VPC or classic networks.

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Virtual Private Cloud

A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) builds a separate network space in Tencent Cloud, which is very similar to a traditional network running in your IDC, except that the services hosted in a VPC are your Tencent Cloud services such as [CVM](#), [CLB](#), and [TencentDB](#). You do not need to worry about the procurement and operations of network devices. Instead, you only need to customize IP ranges, IP addresses, routing policies, etc. in the console. You can use [EIPs](#), [NAT gateways](#), and [public gateways](#) to flexibly access the Internet or interconnect a VPC with your IDC through [VPN](#) or [Direct Connect](#). In addition, the [Peering Connection](#) service of VPC can help you provide services to global users with one server and establish a 2–region–3–IDC architecture for disaster recovery. Security groups and [network ACL](#) features can help enhance the security of your network.

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Elastic IP

An elastic IP (EIP) is a public IP address with an independent lifecycle. You can bind/unbind it to/from resources (CVM, NAT Gateway, etc.) under your account any time. Features of EIPs:

To retain an IP. ICP domain name filing is required for Chinese mainland IP and DNS.

To mask instance failures. For example, a DNS record is mapped to an IP address through dynamic DNS mapping. It may take up to 24 hours to propagate this mapping to the entire Internet, while an elastic IP enables quick remapping of an IP from one CVM to another. When one CVM fails, you can just start and remap another instance to quickly respond to instance failures.

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VPC

See [Virtual Private Cloud](#)

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Classless Inter–Domain Routing

Classless Inter–Domain Routing (CIDR) is a user–specified independent network space address block that achieves the division of the whole network by combining IP and mask. Taking `10.1.0.0/16` as an example, the `10.1.0.0` is the IP of the network block, and the `16` is the mask of the network block. You can resize the network block by setting the length of mask. The number of IPs that the network block contains equals $2^{(32-\text{mask})}$, so the `10.1.0.0/16` network block contains up to 65,536 IP addresses.