

# Tag

## Operation Guide

### Product Documentation



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# Operation Guide

## Creating Tags

Last updated : 2025-01-02 14:54:12

### Overview

When you have multiple cloud product resources under your Tencent Cloud account such as CVM instances, CBS instances, and COS buckets and other resources under your account, you can create tags during the tag planning phase, and bind specific cloud resources during the tag application phase to implement classified management.

#### Note:

The character content of the tag key and tag value cannot be written at will, but needs to meet usage limits. See [Use Limits](#).

### Directions

#### Method 1: Unified Creation of Tags

##### Case Scenario

Preset tags are created in the tag planning phase, and then these tags are bound to specific cloud resources in the tag application phase for classified management. This is suitable for scenarios where your account has a tag administrator to plan tags in advance and you do not want each sub-user to create tags arbitrarily. It is recommended to grant each sub-user only the read-only permission for tags.

##### Characteristics

The tag administrator completes the unified creation of tags.

Other sub-users only use tags and do not create them. When sub-users edit resource tags, they can only select existing tags from the dropdown list and cannot create new tags directly. If it is necessary to create tags (provided that sub-users have the corresponding permission), sub-users need to go to the Tag console's [Tag List](#) to complete the creation.

##### Operation Guide

1. Log in to the [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Tag List** to enter the Tag List page.
3. Click **Create Tag**.

Tag List			
Custom tags		System tags	
<a href="#">Create Tag</a>		<a href="#">Delete</a>	
Tag Key	Tag Value	Resource Count	Operation
task-1	task-2	1	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

4. In the **Create Tag** dialog, you can create a new tag or add tag values for an existing tag.

**Note:**

For more information on the use limits of tag keys and values, see [Use Limits](#).

Creating a Tag

Adding Tag Value

1. You can enter the tag key and tag value.

**Note:**

To create multiple tags, click **Add Tag Key** and enter multiple tag keys and tag values simultaneously.

2. After entering values, click **OK**.

**Method 1**

1.1 Select an existing tag key, enter a new tag value, then click **OK**.

## Method 2

1.1 You can also create a new tag key, and enter a new tag value (supports creating multiple tag keys at the same time).

**Create Tag** [Close]

• Enter a new tag key and value, or select a tag key and add a new value to it.  
• Each tag key can have a maximum of 1,000 values. You can add 10 values at a time.

Tag Key: Direct input

Tag Value: Direct input1 [X] Direct input2 [X] Direct input3 [X] [Delete]

[Add Tag Key](#)

[OK] [Cancel]

1.2 Click **OK** to complete the creation of the tag.

## Method 2: Customization of Tags at Will

### Case Scenario

Tags serve as a flexible resource management tool under your account. Sub-users can customize tags according to their own needs.

### Characteristics

Each sub-user can create and use tags.

Currently, this method is in the product experience stage. If necessary, you can [submit a ticket](#) to apply for it.

### Operation Guide

1. Log in to the [VPC console](#) (You can log in to any cloud product console, with VPC as an example here).
2. In the tag editing section of the **Create VPC** dialog box, directly enter the tag to complete the creation.

#### Note:

Difference between this method and [Method 1](#):

In Method 1, you can only select an existing tag in the tag editing section, and you cannot create a tag by entering a new key value.

This method allows you to directly enter a tag that has not been created. After submission, the creation will be completed, provided that the tag key value also complies with the rules. See [Use Limits](#).

### Create VPC ✕

#### VPC information

Region Southwest China(Chongqing)

Name

Up to 60 characters ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], [-\_]) and Chinese characters).

IPv4 CIDR Block  .  . 0 . 0 /

The IP range cannot be changed once created. It's recommended to have a proper [network structure](#).

Tags

✕

[+ Add](#) [Paste](#)

## Next

[Binding Resources](#)

# Tagging Resources

Last updated : 2024-12-10 15:18:07

## Overview

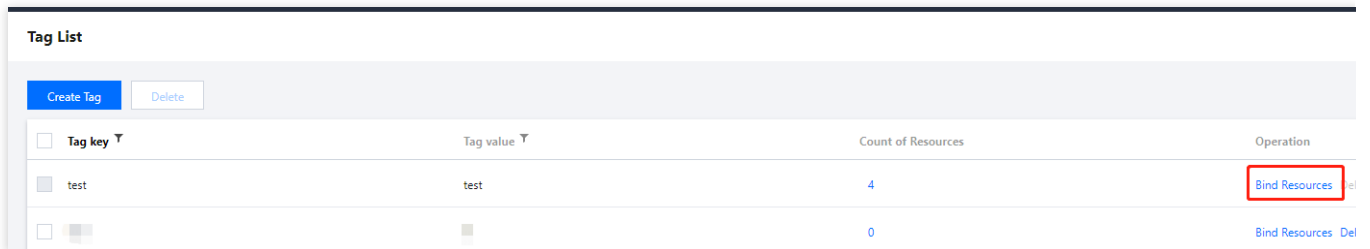
This document describes how to tag resources in the console so that you can manage your resources centrally and by category.

## Prerequisites

You have created a tag. For detailed instructions, please see [Creating Tags](#).

## Directions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Tag List** on the left sidebar.
3. Find the key-value pair you created and click **Bind Resources** in the **Operation** column.



<input type="checkbox"/>	Tag key <sup>▼</sup>	Tag value <sup>▼</sup>	Count of Resources	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/>	test	test	4	<b>Bind Resources</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>			0	Bind Resources Del

4. On the **Bind Resources** page, select a Tencent Cloud service and resource type and choose the resources to tag.



### Bind Resources

ServiceType

Resource Type

#### Select Resources

Enter resource ID

<input type="checkbox"/>	Resource ID	Region
No data yet		

#### Selected (0)

Resource ID	Region
-------------	--------

Support multiple selections by holding down the shift key

5. Click **OK** to tag the resources.

## Related Operations

[Unbinding Tags](#)[Viewing Tagged Resources](#)

# Unbinding Tags

Last updated : 2024-12-10 15:17:33

## Overview

You can unbind a tag from a resource in the console.

### Note:

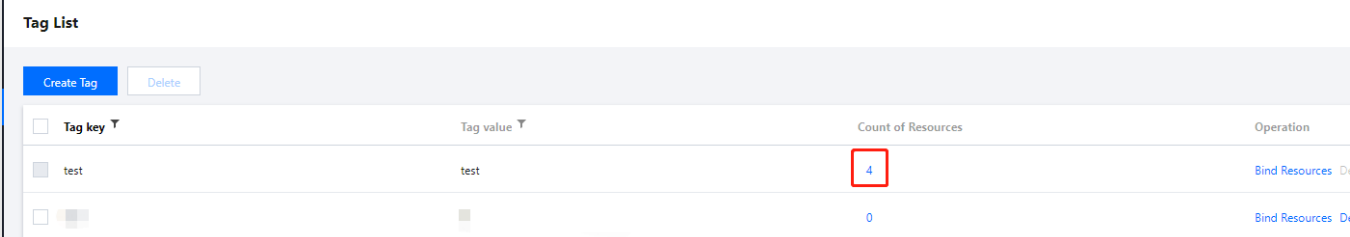
Unbinding a tag will only remove the tag from a resource. It will not delete the tag.

## Prerequisites

You have created a tag and bound it to a resource. For detailed instructions, please see [Creating Tags](#) and [Tagging Resources](#).

## Directions


1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Tag List** on the left sidebar.
3. Find the key-value pair you created and click the number in the **Count of Resources** column to view the tagged resources.

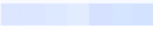




<input type="checkbox"/> Tag key ▾	Tag value ▾	Count of Resources	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/> test	test	4	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">De</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> [blurred]	[blurred]	0	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">De</a>

4. On the **View Resources** page, Click **Detach Tags** in the **Operation** column.

### View Resources

 Only display all resources that have been bound to the current tag key-value pair. If you want to manage resource tags, please manage them in the [resource tags](#) page

Resource ID	Cloud Produ... ▼	Resource Type ▼	Region ▼	Total number of ...	Operation
	Virtual Private Clo...	VPN Tunnel		 1	<a href="#">Detach Tags</a>

5. In the dialog box that pops up, click **OK** to unbind the tag.

# Unbinding or Modifying Tags in Batches

Last updated : 2024-03-29 11:03:47

## Overview

When you do not want to bind resources to a tag, you can unbind the tag in batches in the Tag console.

When you want to change the tags of resources in batches, you can modify tags in batches in the Tag console.

Common situations:

Employee A resigns, and all resources managed by A must be transferred to B.

To rename a department, all the resources bound to the A department tag must be changed to the A1 department.

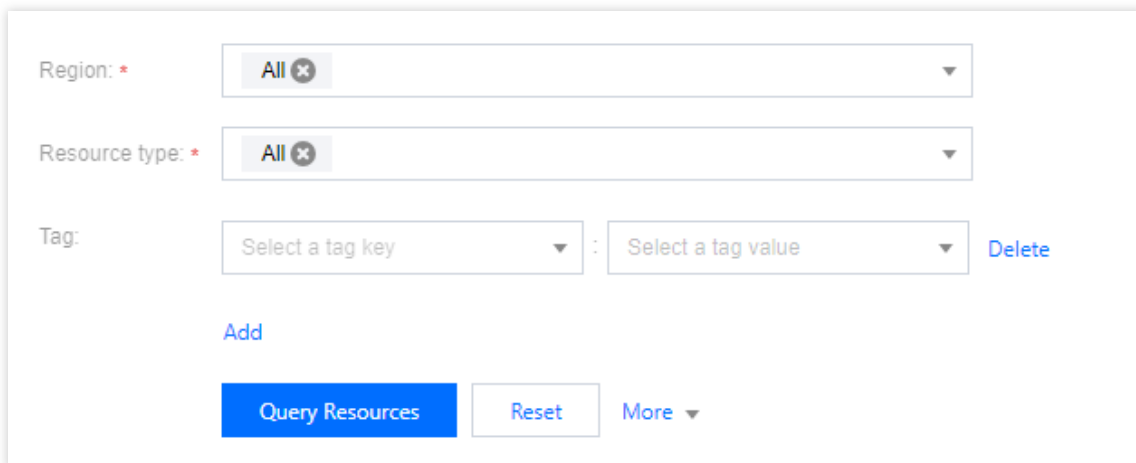
When a project is canceled, all the resources bound to the X project tag must be found and untagged.

## Prerequisites

Tag is created and bound (see [Creating Tags](#), [Tagging Resources](#)).

## Directions

1. Log in to the [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Resource Tag** to enter the Resource Tag page.
3. Filter by region, resource type, and other conditions as needed, and click **Query Resources**.



The screenshot shows a search filter interface with the following elements:

- Region:** A dropdown menu with "All" selected and a close icon.
- Resource type:** A dropdown menu with "All" selected and a close icon.
- Tag:** Two dropdown menus for "Select a tag key" and "Select a tag value", followed by a "Delete" link.
- Add:** A blue link to add a new tag filter.
- Query Resources:** A prominent blue button.
- Reset:** A button to clear the filters.
- More:** A dropdown menu for additional filter options.

4. After querying resource information, check relevant resource ID info and click **Edit Tag**.

Edt Tag Selected: 2/6 There may be resources that do not support jumping directly to details or to the list.

Resource ID	Resource name	Service	Resource Type	Region	Tag Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	fdfsd	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	testgfd	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	apigw-test	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	East China (Shanghai)	1

5. Enter the batch editing page including batch unbinding, modification, and other operations.

Batch unbinding

Batch Modification

1. In the **Selected Resources** page, select the corresponding resource tag, click **Delete** one by one, then click **Save** to unbind resources in batches.

For example, if you delete `team: Marketing Department` in the following figure, the tags of the selected resources will be unbound, and other tags will not be affected.

**Selected Resources**

Resource ID	Service	Resource Type	Region	Tag Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	East China (Shanghai)	1

Total items: 4 10 / page 1 / 1 page

**Edit Tags**

Tag Key	Tag Value	
group	example	Delete
task-1	task-2	Delete
alanna	alanna	Delete

Add Tag

1. In the **Selected Resources** page, select the corresponding resource tag, reselect tag values (for example, to modify the person-in-charge and department tag values), then click **Save** to complete batch modification.

For example: If the tag values are modified to `Person in Charge: alanna` , `Department: A` as in the following figure, then the two tags of the selected resources will be updated to `Person in Charge: alanna` , `Department: A` and other tags will not be affected.

### Selected Resources

Enter a resource ID/name Q

Resource ID <span>⚙</span>	Service	Resource Type	Region	Tag Count <span>🔗</span>
	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	🔗 1
	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	🔗 2
	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	South China (Guangzhou)	🔗 2
	vpc	Virtual Private Cloud	East China (Shanghai)	🔗 1

Total items: 4 10 / page ⏪ ⏩ 1 / 1 page ⏪ ⏩

### Edit Tags

Tag Key	Tag Value	
group	Select a tag value	Delete
task-1	Select a tag value	Delete
alanna	Select a tag value	Delete

[Add Tag](#)

SaveReset

# Deleting Tags

Last updated : 2024-12-10 15:16:40

## Overview

If you no longer need to categorize, search for, or aggregate cloud resources by tag, you can delete tags in the console.

### Note:

Double-check before you delete tags in batches.

The operation cannot be undone.

## Prerequisites

You have created a tag. For detailed instructions, please see [Creating Tags](#).

If a tag has been bound to resources, you need to [unbind](#) it first. Note that **you cannot delete a tag until 5 minutes after unbinding it**.

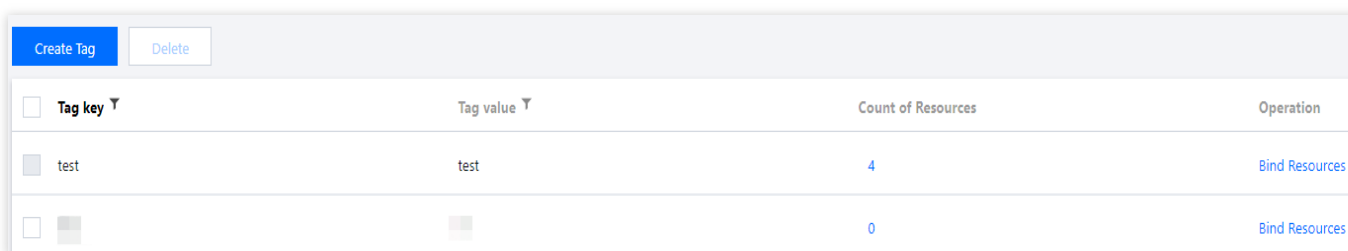
## Directions

You can delete one tag at a time or multiple tags in batches using the methods below.

Delete Single Tag

Delete Multiple Tags

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Tag List** on the left sidebar.
3. Find the tag you want to delete and click **Delete** in the **Operation** column.







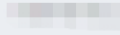



The screenshot shows the 'Tag List' interface in the Tencent Cloud console. At the top, there are two buttons: 'Create Tag' (in blue) and 'Delete' (in light blue). Below the buttons is a table with the following columns: 'Tag key', 'Tag value', 'Count of Resources', and 'Operation'. The table contains two rows of data. The first row has a checkbox, the tag key 'test', the tag value 'test', a count of 4, and a 'Bind Resources' link. The second row has a checkbox, a greyed-out tag key, a greyed-out tag value, a count of 0, and a 'Bind Resources' link.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Tag key	Tag value	Count of Resources	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/>	test	test	4	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>			0	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a>

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Tag List** on the left sidebar.
3. Select the tags you want to delete and click **Delete** in the top left.

Create Tag Delete

<input type="checkbox"/> Tag key <span>⌵</span>	Tag value <span>⌵</span>	Count of Resources	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/> test	test	4	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">Delet</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 		0	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">Delet</a>
<input type="checkbox"/> 			<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">Delet</a>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 			<a href="#">Bind Resources</a> <a href="#">Delet</a>



# Viewing Tagged Resources

Last updated : 2024-12-10 15:15:47

## Overview

After binding tags to Tencent Cloud resources, you can use tags to quickly query resources.

This document describes three methods to query resources by tag.

## Prerequisites

You have created a tag and bound it to a resource. For detailed instructions, please see [Creating Tags](#) and [Tagging Resources](#).

## Directions

### Note:

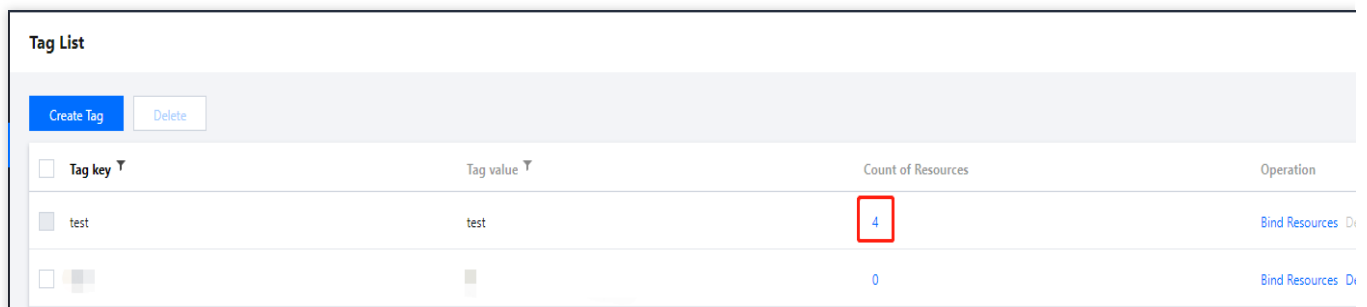
Click the tabs below to view different querying methods.

Tag Console > Tag List

Tag Console > Resource Tag

Console of Tencent Cloud Service


1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Tag List** on the left sidebar.
3. In the tag list, find the target tag and click the digit in the **Count of Resources** column to view the tagged resources.

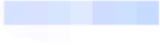




Tag key	Tag value	Count of Resources	Operation
test	test	4	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a>
		0	<a href="#">Bind Resources</a>

The resources will be displayed as below:

## View Resources

 Only display all resources that have been bound to the current tag key-value pair. If you want to manage resource tags, please manage them in the [resource tags](#) page

Resource ID	Cloud Produ... <span>▼</span>	Resource Type <span>▼</span>	Region <span>▼</span>	Total number of ...	Operation
	Virtual Private Clo...	VPN Tunnel		 1	<a href="#">Detach Tags</a>

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Resource Tag** on the left sidebar.
3. Set the filter criteria as follows.


Region: Choose the region of the resources to query.


Resource Type: Choose the type of the resources to query. You can query only the resources of [tagging-enabled services](#).


Tag: Select the tag key-value pair whose resources you want to query. This field can be left empty. You can also query the resources of multiple tags by clicking **Add** to select multiple key-value pairs.

Project: Click **More** to show the project filter criterion and select a project. This criterion is available for only services that support project management.

4. Click **Query resource**, and the resources will be listed as below.

Region: ▼ All regions 

Resource Type: ▼ VPN Tunnel 




Tags: test ▼ : test  [Delete](#)

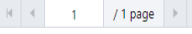
[Add](#)

[Query resource](#) [Reset](#) [More](#) ▼

---

[Edit tag](#) Selected: 0/1

<input type="checkbox"/>	Resource ID <span>↕</span>	Cloud Products	Resource Type	Region	Total number of tags <span>↕</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>		Virtual Private Cloud	VPN Tunnel		 1

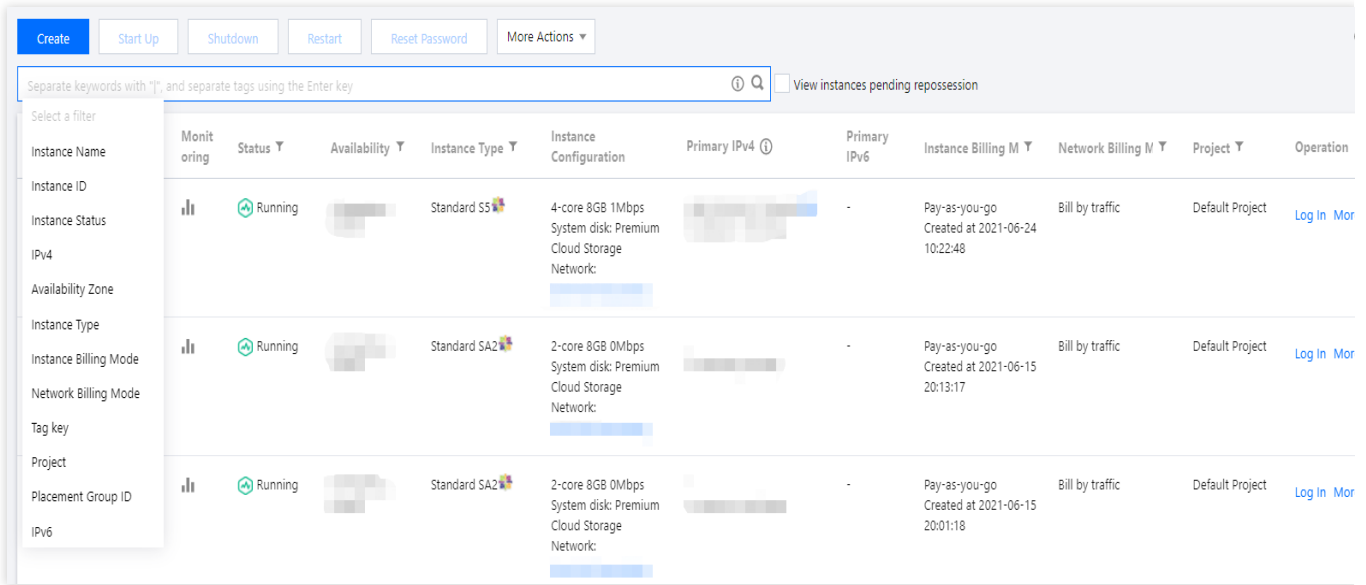
Total items: 1 10 / page 

You can log in to the console of a Tencent Cloud service that supports tagging and query resources under the service by tag.

**Note:**

The directions below use CVM as an example.

1. Log in to the [CVM console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Instances**.
3. Click the search box and select **Tag key**.



4. Type a tag key and value to query the CVM instances bound to the tag.

# Querying and Editing Resource Tags

Last updated : 2025-01-02 14:54:12

## Overview

After binding tags to Tencent Cloud resources, you can use tags to quickly query resources.

To query and edit resource tags, the following methods are available for you to use flexibly:

Use the [Tag console](#) to query and edit tags.

Use the corresponding **cloud product console** to query and edit tags.

When editing tags, you can use **the key-value clipboard** to identify them with one click.

## Prerequisites

You have created a tag and bound it to a resource. For detailed instructions, please see [Creating Tags](#) and [Tagging Resources](#).

## Directions

### Method 1: Tag Control Panel

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. Click **Resource Tag** on the left sidebar.
3. Set the filter criteria as follows.

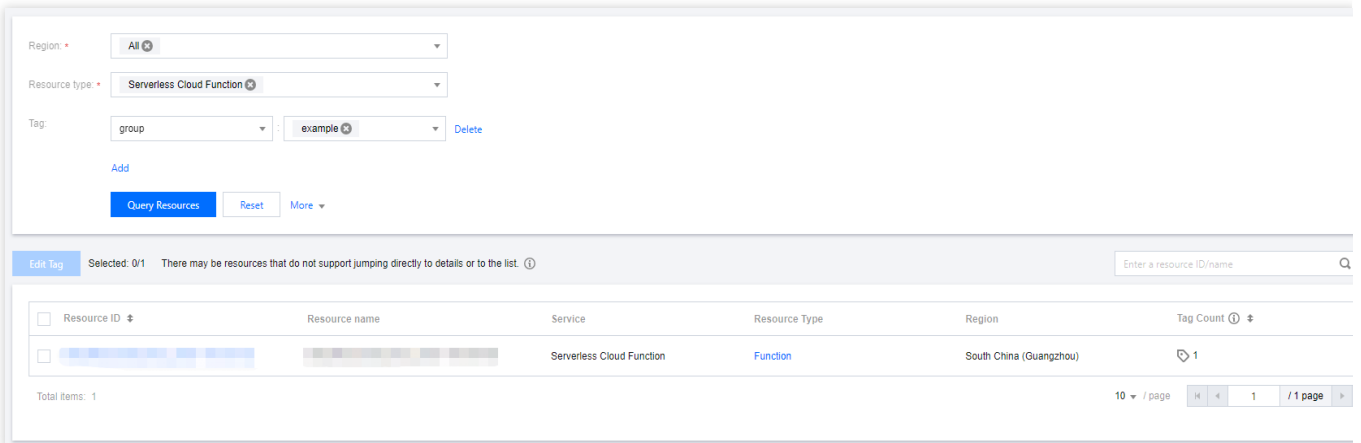
Region (required): You can select all or multiple regions.

Resource type (required): You can select all or multiple resource types from the drop-down list, which includes Tencent Cloud services and resources that support tagging. For details, please see [Tagging-enabled Services](#).

Tag: Select one or multiple tag keys and values. If multiple key-value pairs are selected, the results will be a union of the resources each selected tag is bound to.

Project: Click **More** to show the project filter criterion and select a project. This criterion is available for only services that support project management.

4. Click **Query Resources**, and the resources will be listed as below.



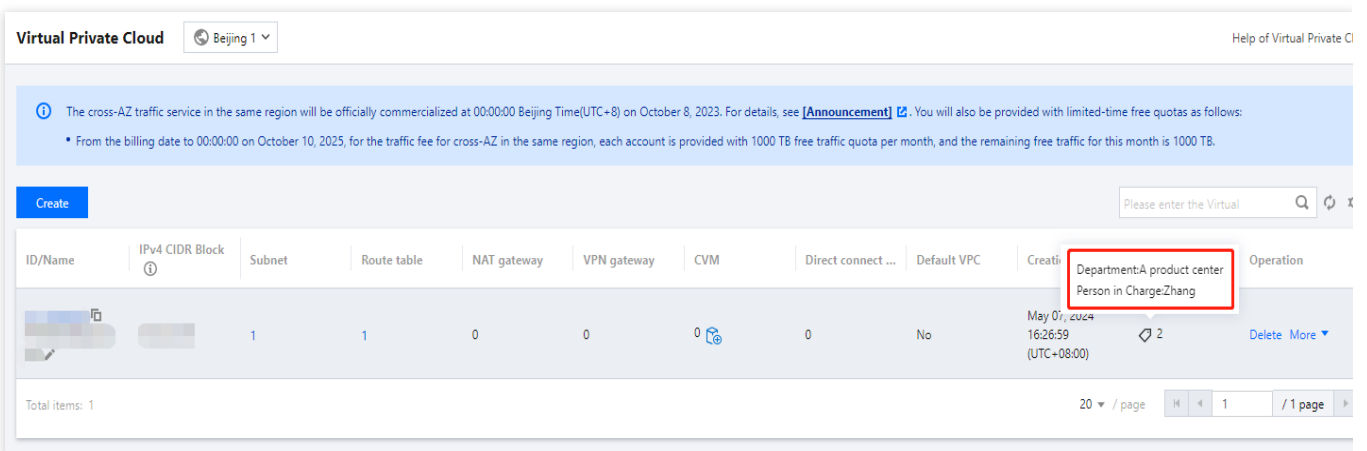
## Method 2: Cloud Product Control Panel

Using the **Virtual Private Cloud** as an example, query and edit the resource tags.

1. Log in to the [VPC console](#).
2. Click **Virtual Private Cloud** on the left sidebar to enter the resource list.
3. Select a VPC instance in the resource list. There are two methods to view tags in the resource list.

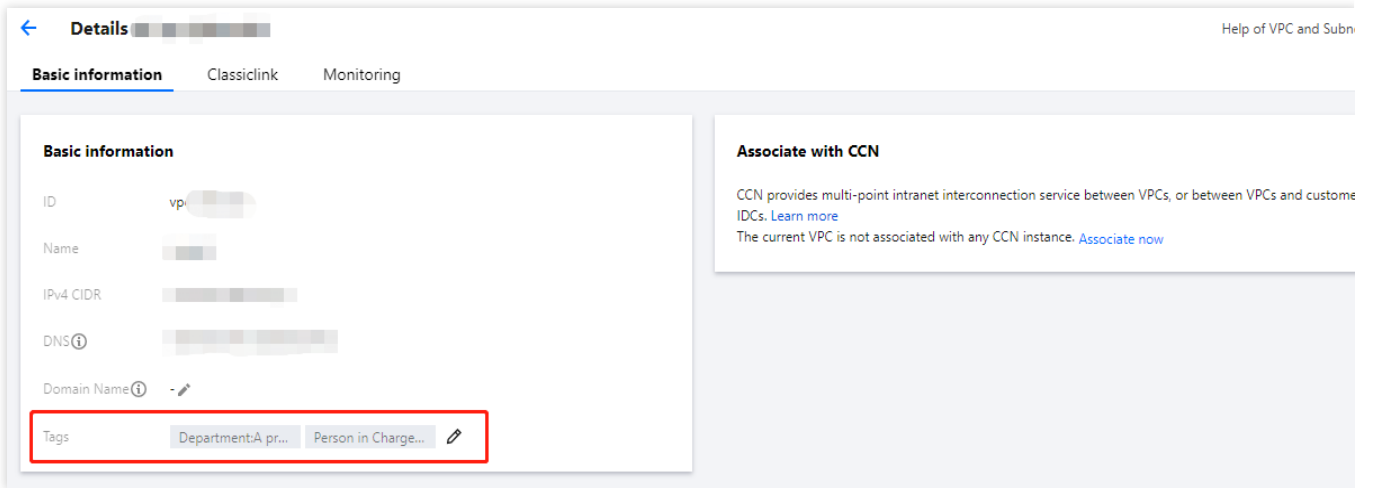
Method One:

In the right-hand tag column, hover the cursor over the tag icon to view the tags of the instance through the pop-up window.

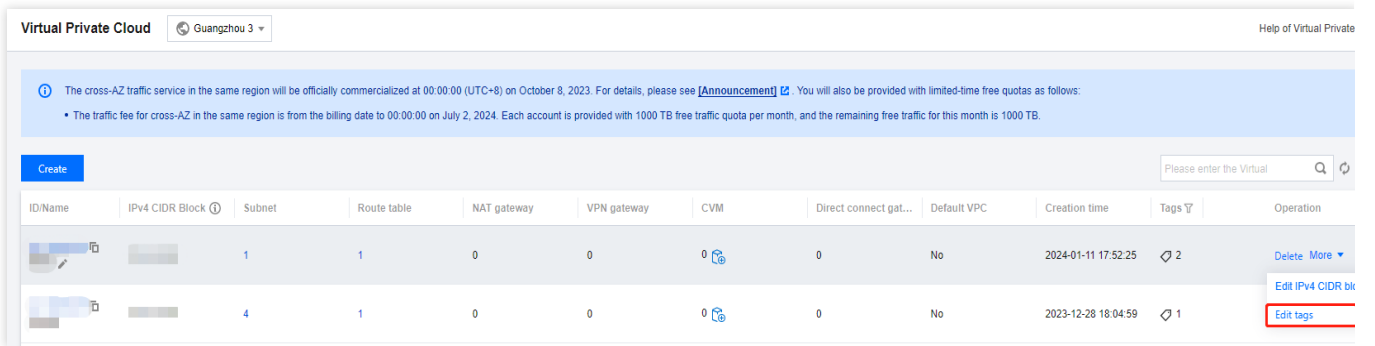


Method Two:

Click the **instance ID** to enter the details page of this instance. You can view the tags in the basic information column.



4. Select a VPC instance in the resource list and click **More > Edit tags**.



5. In the pop-up edit tag page, modify the tag key value as required (drop-down box selection or keyboard input) and click **OK**.

### Edit Tag ✕

**Notes**

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [manage tags](#).

1 resource(s) selected

Department	A product center	✕
Person in Charge	Zhang	✕
Tag Key	Tag Value	✕

[+ Add](#) [Paste](#)

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

### Method 3: Using Key-Value Clipboard for Tag Editing

During the process of editing resource tags, you can also use the key-value clipboard provided by the tag editor.

1. In the **Edit Tag** dialogue box, click the **key-value clipboard**, which will display an input box.

Note:

The input box can quickly and automatically identify and fill in the tag key-value pairs. Each line should contain one key-value pair, separated by Chinese and English commas, semicolons, or colons.

### Edit Tag ✕

**Notes**

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [manage tags](#).

1 resource(s) selected

Department	▼	A product center	▼	✕
Person in Charge	▼	Zhang	▼	✕
Tag Key	▼	Tag Value	▼	✕

[+ Add](#) [📄 Paste](#)

You can paste key-value pairs here to automatically fill them. Enter one key-value pair per line and use a comma, semicolon, or colon to separate the key and value. Example:  
Department:Technology department 1  
Environment:Test environment

[Clear](#) [Submit](#)

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

2. Take the following key-value pair as an example. Use the shortcut key Ctrl+V to paste the following content into the input box.

```
Department:Technical Center
Associated Product:Product_B
Person in Charge:accessUser1
Backup Person in Charge:accessUser2
```



### Edit Tag ✕

**Notes**

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [manage tags](#).

1 resource(s) selected

Department	A product center	✕
Person in Charge	Zhang	✕
Tag Key	Tag Value	✕

[+ Add](#) [Paste](#)

Department: Technical Center  
Associated Product: Product\_B  
Person in Charge: accessUser1  
Backup Person in Charge: accessUser2

Clear **Submit**

**OK** Cancel

3. After clicking **Submit**, the system automatically recognizes the text into the input box. Click OK to complete this edit.

If the user has the permissions and enters a non-existent tag, the tag will be automatically created.

If the user lacks the permissions and enters a non-existent tag, a relevant prompt will pop up, as shown in the figure below:

### Edit Tag ×

**Notes**

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [manage tags](#).

1 resource(s) selected

Department	▼	Technical Center	▼	×
Person in Charge	▼	Zhang	▼	×
Associated Product	▼	Product_B	▼	×
Backup Person in Charge	▼	accessUser2	▼	×

[+ Add](#) [Paste](#)

Department: Technical Center  
Associated Product: Product\_B  
Person in Charge: accessUser1  
Backup Person in Charge: accessUser2

[Clear](#) [Submit](#)

Modify the key-value pairs as these tags do not exist: [Person in Charge: accessUser1]

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

If you need to create these tags, you can contact the administrator to create them via the Tag console, or apply for the corresponding permission to create them by yourself. For details, see [Creating Tags](#).

If you do not need to create these tags, you can modify the content in the input box and then click **Submit**.

# Setting Tag Quotas

Last updated : 2024-12-10 15:14:25

## Overview

If there are resources for multiple business units or projects under your account, you can use tags to manage access to different resources and allocate your costs. You can also set quotas for a tag (key-value pair) in the Tag console.

A tag quota is the maximum number of resources a key-value pair can be bound to.

For example, suppose you set the CVM instance quota for the tag `Application:Official Application` to 100 (the highest quota you can set is the total number of CVM instances under your account). When you try to bind the 101st CVM instance to the tag, an error will occur saying that the limit has been reached.

### Note:

Currently, the tag quota feature is only available to beta users. If you want to try it, please [submit a ticket](#).

## Prerequisites

You have created a tag. For detailed directions, see [Creating Tags](#).

## Directions

### Creating a tag quota

1. Log in to the Tag console with a root account or an account with sub-account management permission. Select [Tag Quota](#) on the left sidebar.
2. Click **New**.
3. In step 1, select a tag key and tag value.
4. In step 2, select the resource type and region and enter a quota.

You can configure quotas for the same resource type in different regions (by clicking **Add +**).

You can also configure tag quotas for different resource types (by clicking **Add +**).

**Step 1. Select a tag**

Tag Key: Select a tag key  
Tag Value: Select a tag value

**Step 2. Select a resource type and set the quota**

Resource Type: Please select  
Region: Please select  
Quota: -- 0 +  
Delete

Add + (highlighted)  
Add + (highlighted)  
Create

**Note:**

You can configure quotas for only one tag at a time on the quota creation page.

You cannot configure two quotas for the same resource type in the same region.

The quota you set for a tag must be higher than the number of resources already bound to the tag.

Currently, you can only set tag quotas for CVM instances.

5. Click **Create**. The quota created will appear in the quota list.

## Viewing and modifying tag quotas

### Viewing tag quotas

1. Log in to the Tag console and select [Tag Quota](#) on the left sidebar.
2. In the quota list, find the tag whose quota information you want to view, and click **View** to go to the details page.

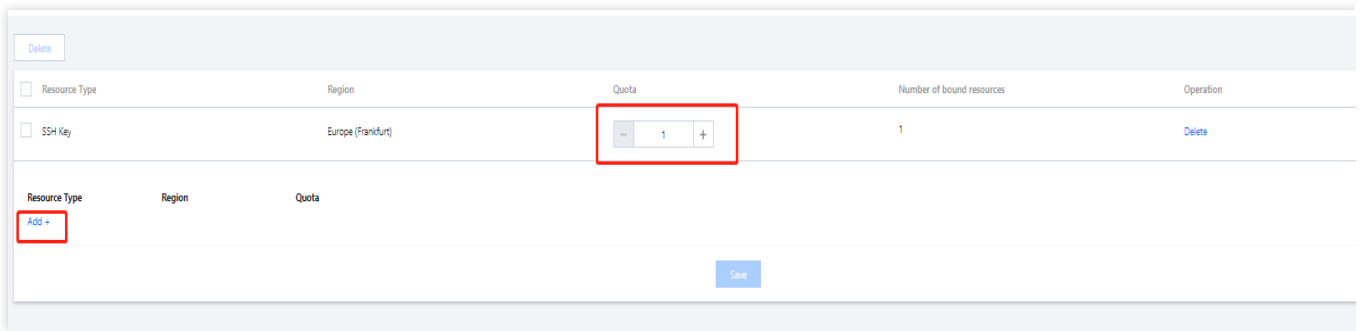
Key: value	Resource type count	Operation
shayne-key-002shayne-value-002	1	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

Total items: 1

On the details page, you will see the quota information of the tag, including the resource type, the quota configured, and the number of resources already bound.

### Modifying tag quotas

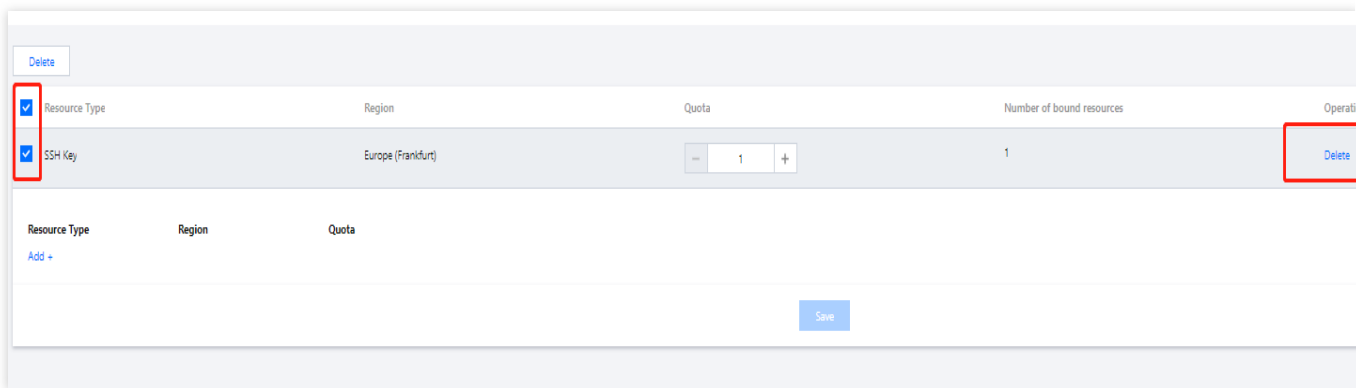
1. You can change the quotas configured for a tag on the quota details page.
2. You can also click **Add +** to add quotas for different resource types or in new regions.
3. Click **Save**.



## Deleting quotas by resource type

1. Log in to the Tag console and select [Tag Quota](#) on the left sidebar.
2. In the quota list, find the target tag, and click **View** to go to the details page.
3. On the quota details page, find the quota you want to delete, and click **Delete** on the right.

You can also select multiple quotas and click **Delete** above the list to delete multiple quotas at a time.



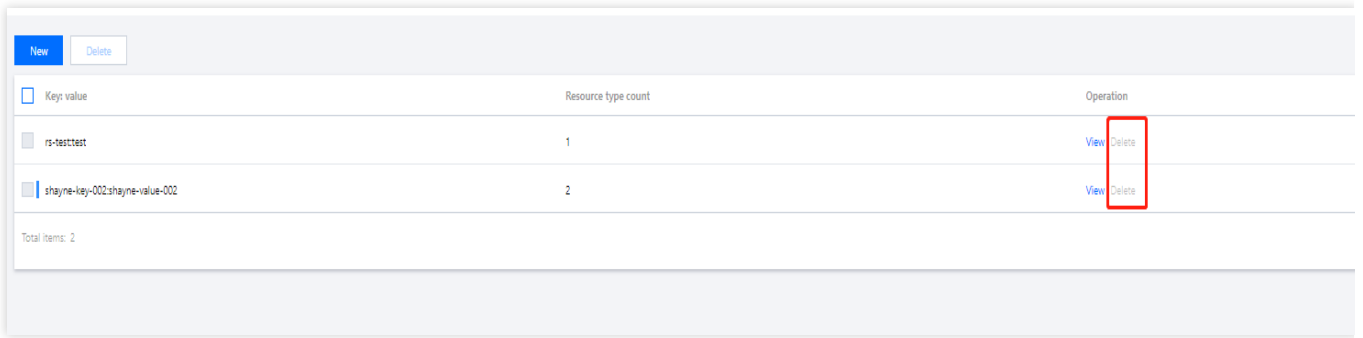
## Removing tags from the quota list

### Note:

If a tag is configured with quotas, you need to [delete the quotas](#) first before you can remove the tag from the quota list.

1. Log in to the Tag console and select [Tag Quota](#) on the left sidebar.
2. In the quota list, find the tag you want to remove, and click **Delete** on the right.

You can also select multiple tags and click **Delete** above the list to remove multiple tags at a time.



Key: value	Resource type count	Operation
rs-testtest	1	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
shayne-key-002shayne-value-002	2	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

Total items: 2

## Application

Tags, combined with CAM, are a common tool to manage employee permissions. You can create roles for employees, bind them with tags, and configure quotas for the tags so that your employees can create only as many resources as you specify.

# Exporting Resource Tags

Last updated : 2024-05-21 17:44:27

## Overview

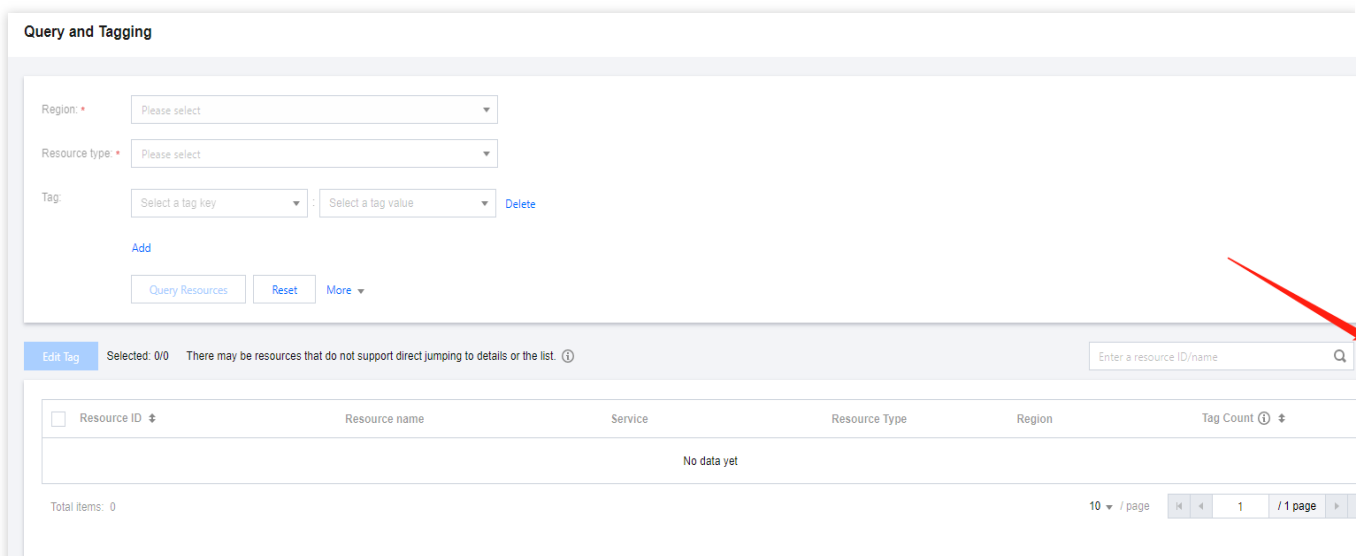
You can export information such as resource list, resource association tag, resource type, and belonging business for analysis via the **Tag Console**.

## Directions

1. Log in to the **Tag Console**, and enter the [Resource Tag](#) page.
2. Choose the required region, resource type, and tag data.
3. Click the



button on the right.

A screenshot of the 'Query and Tagging' interface in the Tag Console. The interface includes a search bar at the top right with the placeholder text 'Enter a resource ID/name'. Below the search bar is a table with columns: 'Resource ID', 'Resource name', 'Service', 'Resource Type', 'Region', and 'Tag Count'. The table is currently empty, displaying 'No data yet'. At the bottom of the table, it shows 'Total items: 0' and a pagination control set to '10 / page' and '1 / 1 page'. A red arrow points to the search bar area.

4. On the **Export Options** page, choose the desired export fields and range as needed, click **OK** to complete the download.

**Export Settings**
✕

Information (Column)

All       Displayed information

Resource (Row)

All       Selected resources

5. After the data has been downloaded, you can go to the local directory to view the exported data.

## Report Format

The exported data is in CSV format. You can use common spreadsheet software to open the CSV file for further analysis or develop an application program to use the CSV file and perform customized analysis.

The CSV file contains the following information:

Column Attribution	Field Name	Field Description
Column A	Resource ID	Resource ID Information
Column B	Resource Name	Display name of resources as defined on the product side. To change, go to the corresponding business console. If the value is empty, it means that the service does not support pulling resource name information or that the resource does not support custom definition of resource names.
Column C	Product Name	Cloud product name of the resource, such as CVMs, COS, and CLB.
Column D	Resource Type	Resource type of the resource.
Column E	Region	Resource region of the resource. If the value is not region-specific, it indicates that the resource has no associated region concept.
Column F	Number of	The number of tags associated with the current resource.



	Tags	
Column G	Tag Key/Tag Value	<p>First Row: Tag key associated with the resource.</p> <p>Second Row: Tag value associated with the resource.</p> <p>In case of multiple tags, additional columns will be added gradually.</p> <p>If the value is empty, it indicates the corresponding resource is not associated with any tag key/tag value.</p>

# Query Tag Modification Record

Last updated : 2024-05-21 17:44:42

## Overview

This document introduces how to view tag modification record event details through the operation audit console.

## Directions

1. Log in to the [Cloud Audit console](#), and choose **Operation Records** in the left sidebar.
2. Under **Event Name** drop-down, choose **TAG**, and choose the corresponding date range and conditions to query detailed records.
3. Click on the specific **Event**, and the details of the event is displayed on the right.

The screenshot displays the 'Operation Record' console interface. On the left, the 'Event Name' dropdown is set to 'TAG', and the 'Event Time' filter is set to 'Last day'. A table lists two events from 2024-05-10 10:51:31, both with the resource type 'tag'. The 'Event Name' column in this table is highlighted with a red box. On the right, the 'Event Details' panel shows 'Basic Info' for the selected event, including Key ID, Event Region, Event Source, Request ID, Modified by, Source IP Address, Resource Region, and CAM Error Code. Below this, the 'Related Resources' table is empty (N/A). At the bottom, the 'Event Record' section shows a JSON snippet of the event data, with the 'userIdentity' field expanded to show 'principalId', 'accountId', and 'secretId'.

The operator refers to the event operator. They are divided into the following types:

**Root Account Operation:** Username is displayed as root.

**Sub-user Operation:** Username is displayed as the sub-user name. If the sub-user has been deleted, the sub-user ID is displayed.

**Role Operation:** Username is displayed as the role name. If the role has been deleted, the role ID is displayed.

You can click on the operator to go to the **User List** page to view more information about the user.

4. To view operation record event details through operation audit, see [Viewing Event Details in Operation Record](#).



# CreatedBy

## Overview

Last updated : 2024-05-21 17:45:00

## Product Definition

createdBy is a system tag automatically generated by the cloud platform. Enabling the createdBy tag allows you to view resource creator information for more efficient resource management. It can also be used in cost analysis, bill analysis and other scenarios to facilitate cost tracking.

## Tag Key-Value Rules

Tag key	Fixed as qcs:tag:createdBy		
Tag value	accountType	Value rules	Tag value example
	Root	Root account's UIN	Root:1234567890
	IAMUser	The UIN or username of this sub-account	IAMUser:10000123456:exampleName
	AssumeRole	Role name, logging user's UIN	AssumeRole:exampleRoleName:10000123456
	FederatedUser	The UIN or username of the collaborator	FederatedUser:10000123456:UserName

## Enabling the CreatedBy Tag

The feature is enabled on the createdBy tag page in the tag console.

## Notes

After the createdBy tag feature is enabled, the system automatically creates the corresponding tags. When a user creates cloud resources (cloud products that support the createdBy tag feature), the system tags will be automatically

attached to the resources.

If a user disables the createdBy tag feature, and existing resources have already been bound with such tags, you can continue to view them on the resources.

createdBy tags are automatically generated by the system, and users cannot perform any operations on these tags, including modifying or deleting key-value pairs.

## Application for Trial

**Note:**

The createdBy tag feature is currently in grayscale. If you need early access to this service or have any product suggestions, feel free to provide feedback. You can submit an [Online Ticket](#) to request a trial.

# Enable CreatedBy

Last updated : 2024-05-21 17:45:12

## Overview

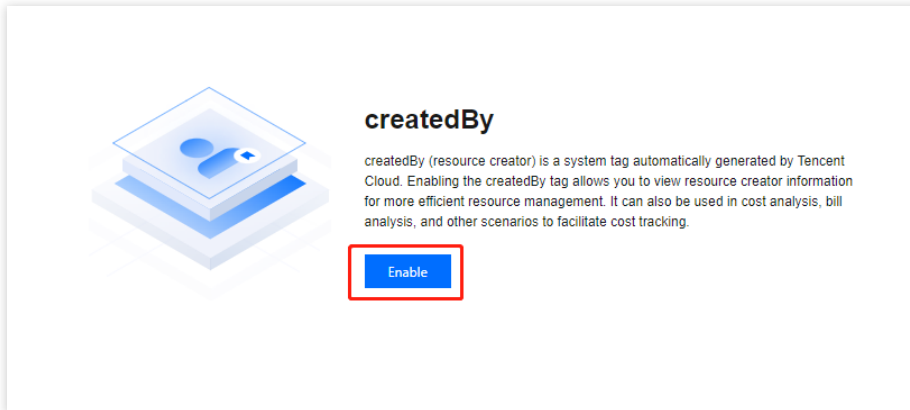
After the createdBy tag feature is enabled, when a user creates resources (limited to cloud resources that support the createdBy tag feature), the tag system will automatically bind createdBy tags to the user's resources.

### Note:

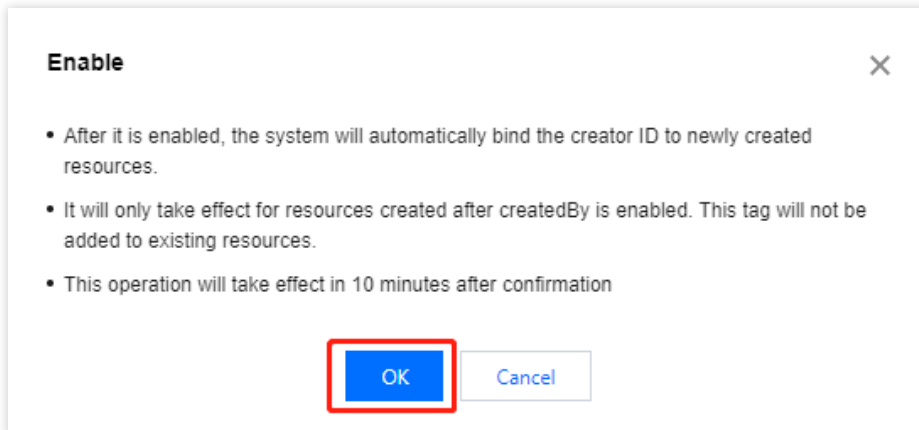
The tag policy is currently in grayscale. If you want to use this service or have any product suggestions, feel free to provide feedback by submitting an [Online Ticket](#) for a trial.

## Directions

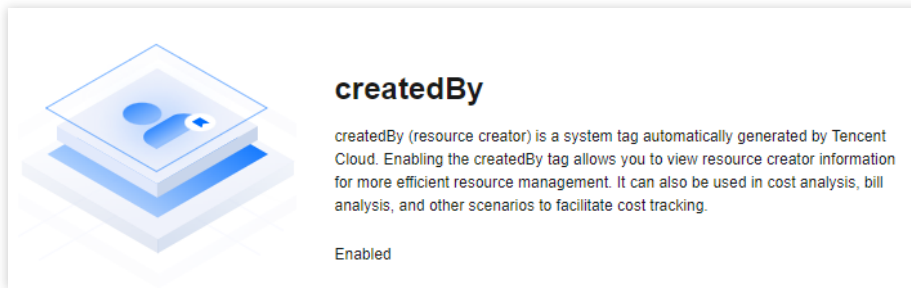
1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **CreatedBy** to enter the createdBy page.
3. Click **Enable CreatedBy**.



4. In the pop-up, click **OK**.



5. The page shows **Current Status: Enabled**. The status will be effective after 10 minutes and it will indicate that the createdBy feature be enabled.



# Disable CreatedBy

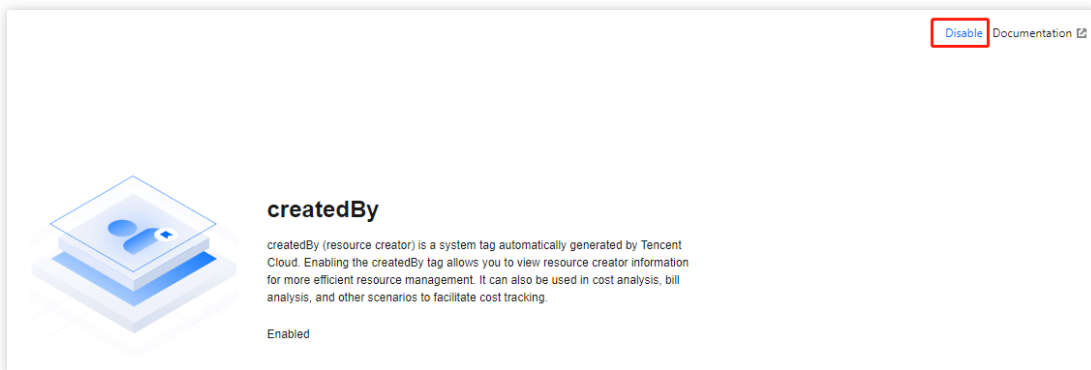
Last updated : 2024-05-21 17:45:25

## Overview

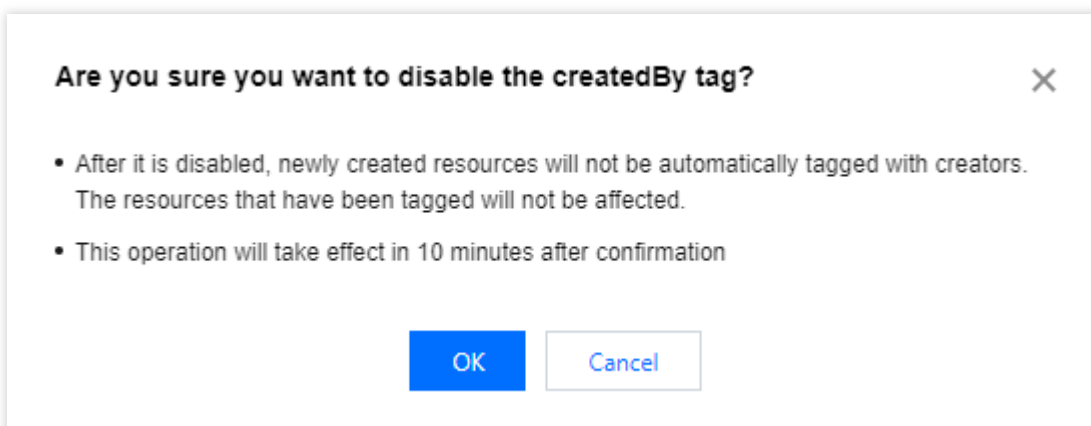
If users do not need the system to automatically bind the `createdBy` when they create new resources, consider disabling this feature.

## Directions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **CreatedBy** to enter the `createdBy` page.
3. In the upper right corner, click **Disable CreatedBy**.




4. In the pop-up, click **OK**.



5. The page indicates Disabled Successfully, and the status is recovered to before enabling. This indicates the `createdBy` has been disabled. Subsequent new resources will no longer be associated with this tag.



✔ Disabled successfully ✕



**createdBy**

createdBy (resource creator) is a system tag automatically generated by Tencent Cloud. Enabling the createdBy tag allows you to view resource creator information for more efficient resource management. It can also be used in cost analysis, bill analysis, and other scenarios to facilitate cost tracking.

Enable

# Tag Limitations

Last updated : 2024-07-29 18:05:22

## Application for Trial

### Note:

Tag restrictions are currently in grayscale release. If you need to try this service in advance or have any product suggestions, feel free to provide feedback at any time. You can submit an [online ticket](#) to apply for a trial.

## Overview

For enterprises that use tags for resource authorization (for details, see [Authorization by Tag](#)), it is possible for sub-users to only operate resources with certain tags, and not others. This process achieves resource isolation among employees.

For enterprises with a large number of tags, when sub-users use tags, such as selecting tags when creating resources and editing resource tags, they access all tags at once, but the tags frequently used in daily operations are within a relatively fixed range. In this case, sub-users need to search to find the tags they need.

To address this, you can enable the tag restrictions feature to achieve tag isolation for sub-users. This means that sub-users can only select tags within the range authorized by Cloud Access Management (CAM) policies ([Creating Custom Policies through Tag Authorization](#)) when they create or edit resources, helping sub-users efficiently search tags.

## Feature Range Description

Once the tag restrictions feature is enabled, it will apply to all sub-users and all products. **Please thoroughly test before widely using it.**

If sub-user A is bound to a CAM policy with a restricted range, sub-user A will be affected. However, if sub-user B is not bound to a CAM policy, sub-user B will not be affected.

When sub-user A is affected, it means this sub-user can only see the restricted tags when **calling tag-related read APIs and viewing or editing tags in the console**, while other tags remain invisible. Nevertheless, sub-user A is not affected when querying resources and calling tag-related write APIs. For example, if a resource is bound with 6 tags in DescribeResourceTags, but this sub-user can see only 2 tags, the result will still return all 6 tags.

A sub-user can be bound to multiple CAM policies. Each CAM policy can include multiple key-values. Ultimately, the sub-user can use the collection of all key-values from the CAM policies they are bound to. **However, when the**

**number of key-values in the collection exceeds 100, the sub-user's tag restrictions will become invalid, and they will gain access to all key-values under the root account.**

For example, if sub-user A is bound to 3 CAM policies with a total of 20 key-values, the sub-user can only use those 20 key-values. However, if additional CAM policies are bound to the sub-user, accumulating a total of 101 key-values, the sub-user will then have access to all key-values under the root account.

Tag restrictions and [tag policies](#) are two different ways to constrain tag usage. **Please choose one according to your needs; it is not recommended to use both at the same time.**

### Various Combination Effects

Combination	Key-Value Constraints Through CAM Policies	Tag Restrictions Enabled	CAM Policy Key-Values Exceeding 100	Actual Effects on Sub-users	Tag Restrictions Range for Sub-users
1	Yes	Yes	No	Only specified tags visible	Tag-related read APIs <a href="#">GetTagKeys</a> <a href="#">GetTagValues</a> <a href="#">GetTags</a> <a href="#">DescribeTagKeys</a> <a href="#">DescribeTagValues</a> Viewing or editing tags in the console <a href="#">Tag List</a> Drop-down options for editing tags for each product
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	All tags visible	Not involved
3	Yes	No	Yes/No	All tags visible	Not involved
4	No	Yes	No	All tags visible	Not involved

## Prerequisites

In the CAM authorization policy for employee sub-users, authorization by tag has been adopted. For details, see [Creating Custom Polices through Tag Authorization](#).

In the [tag list](#), the number of tags is large.

There is an existing sub-user access1, who is only expected to use these key-values: `Department: Product Center`, `Department: Development Center`, and `Associated Product: Product A`. Other key-values are not available.

## Directions

### Step 1: The Administrator Confirms the Tag Range

Taking `Department` and `Associated Product` as example tag keys, the administrator sets three values for each.

Assign two tag keys to sub-user access1. It is expected that this sub-user can only use `Department: Product Center`, `Department: Development Center`, and `Associated Product: Product A`. Other key-values are not available.

<input type="checkbox"/> Tag Key ▾	Tag Value ▾	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Associated Product	Product C	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Associated Product	Product B	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Associated Product	Product A	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Department	Testing Center	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Department	Development Center	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Department	Product Center	0

Total items: 6

### Step 2: The Sub-user Is Granted CAM Policy Permissions

This document only explains the usage of tag restrictions. Here, the following policy is used as an example for authorizing sub-user access<sup>1</sup>.

This policy indicates that the sub-user can only operate VPC resources, under the condition that the resources have been bound with tags `Department: Product Center` , `Department: Development Center` , and `Associated Product: Product A` .

Method 1: Visualization Policy

Method 2: JSON

1. Log in to CAM console > [Policies](#), and click Create Custom Policy > Authorize by Tag.
2. On the Authorize by Tag page, enter the following information as shown in the figure below:

←

## Authorize by Tag

1

Edit Policy
>

2

Associate User/User Group/Role

Visual Policy Generator
JSON

**Add Services and Operations**
[Add](#)

▼ vpc(All actions)	
Service *	vpc (vpc)
Action *	All actions (*)

**Select Tag (resource\_tag)** ⓘ

Department
▼

Product Center
▼
×

Department
▼

Development Center
▼
×

Associated Product
▼

Product A
▼
×

[+ Add](#)
⌵ Paste

If existing tags do not meet your requirements, [create one](#) in the console.

**Grant the "resource": "\*" permission to APIs that don't support tag-based authorization**

Yes
  No

Next

Characters: 18714 (up to 6,144)

1. Log in to CAM console > [Policies](#), and click New Custom Policy > Tag-based Authorization.
2. On the Tag Authorization Policy page, click **JSON**, and enter the following information:

```

{"statement": [
  {
    "action": [
      "vpc:*"
    ],
    "condition": {

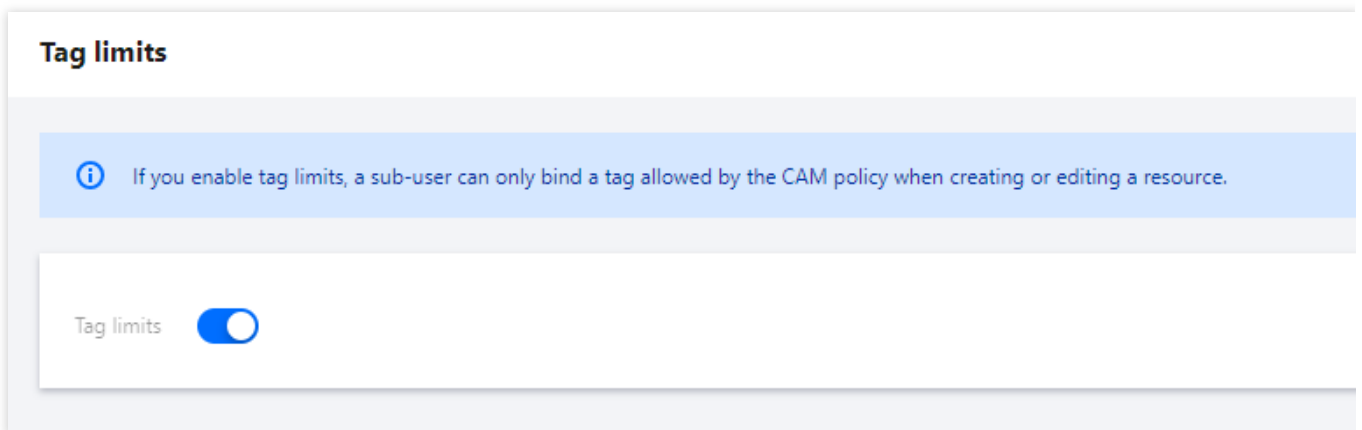
```

```
    "for_any_value:string_equal": {
      "qcs:resource_tag": [
        "Department&Product Center",
        "Department&Development Center",
        "Associated Product&Product A"
      ]
    },
    "effect": "allow",
    "resource": "*"
  }
],
"version": "2.0"
}
```

Thus, after being granted CAM policy permissions, sub-user access1 can still use all key-values.

### Step 3: Enable Tag limits

This feature can be enabled on the **Tag limits** page in the [Tag console](#).



### Step 4: Verify the Effects

1. Switch to the account of sub-user access1 and log in.
2. Go to **Tag console** > [Tag List](#), and view tags. At this point, sub-user access1 can only see 3 key-values specified in the CAM policy, not all the key-values.

### Tag List

**Custom tags**   System tags

[Create Tag](#)   [Delete](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> Tag Key ▾	Tag Value ▾	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> Associated Product	Product A	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Department	Development Center	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Department	Product Center	0

Total items: 3

3. Go to **VPC console** > **VPC**, and click **Create**. In the Tag area, the drop-down list will only show the tag key-values specified in the authorization policy mentioned in [Step 1](#), and other tag key-values will not appear.

### Create VPC

**VPC information**

Region: North China(Beijing)

Name:

Up to 60 characters ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], [-\_]) and Chinese characters.

IPv4 CIDR Block:  .  .  /

The IP range cannot be changed once created. It's recommended to have a proper [network structure](#)

Tags:  ▾    ▾   ×

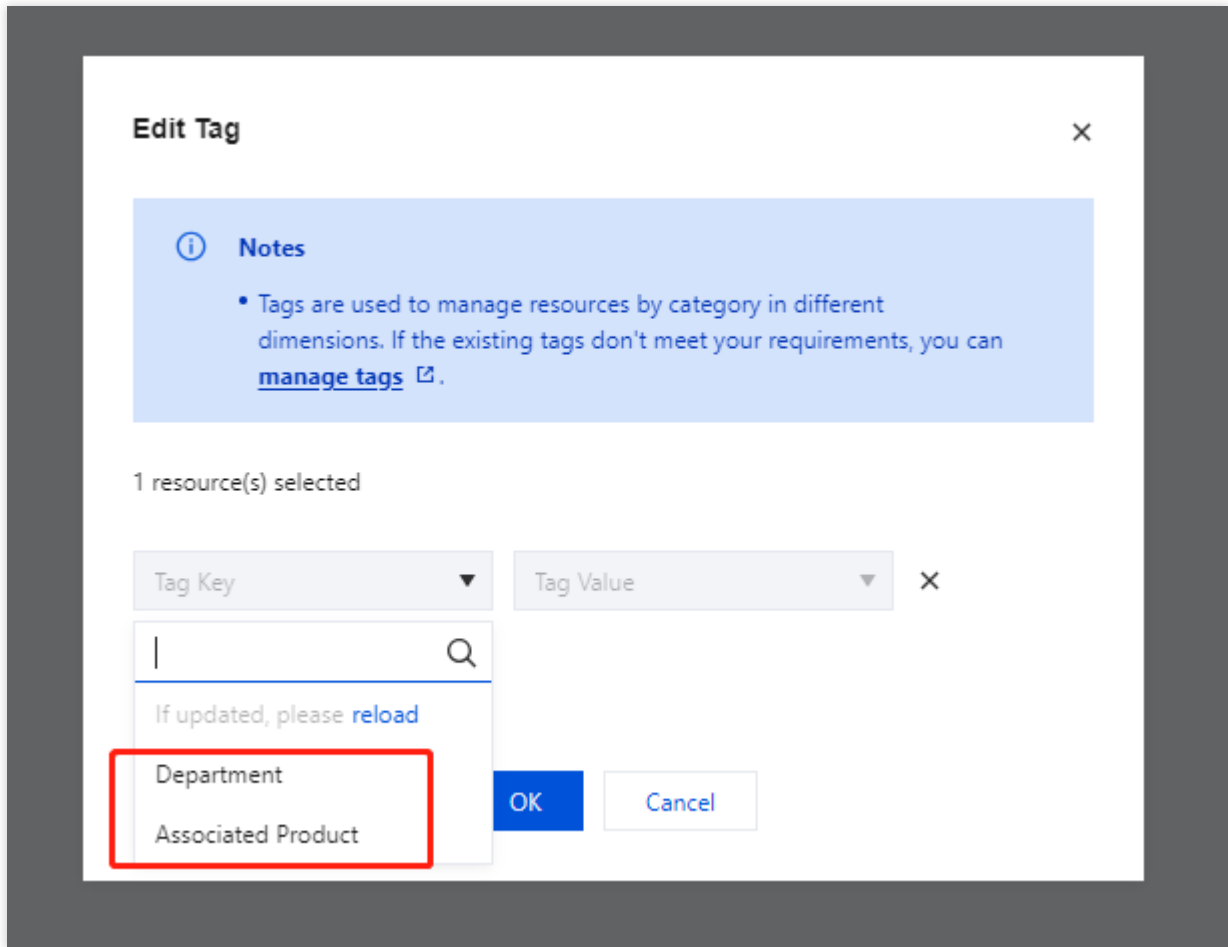
**Subnet information**

Subnet name:

Up to 60 characters ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], [-\_]) and Chinese characters.

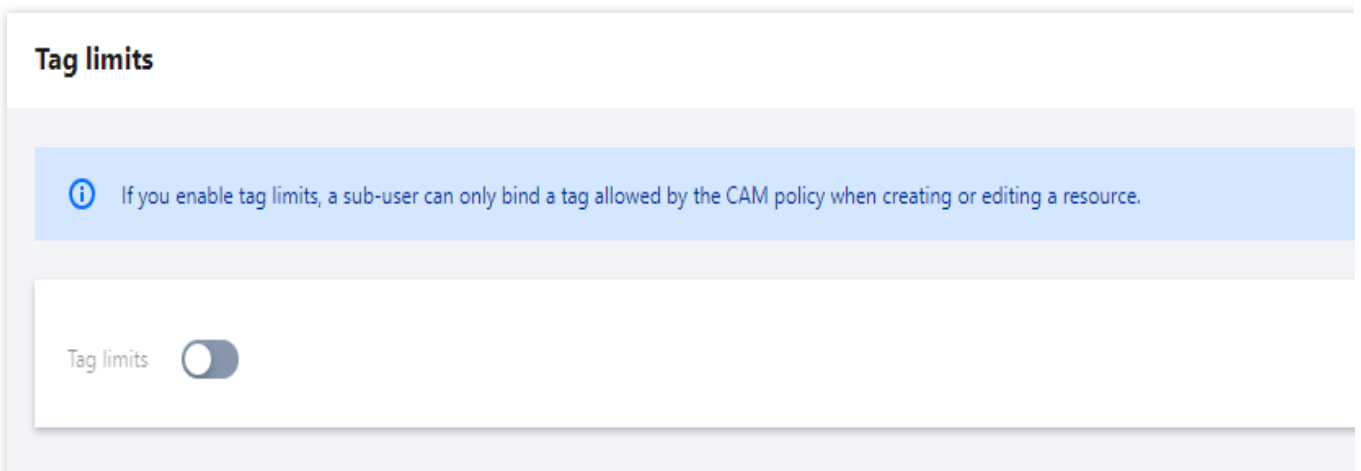
4. Go to the [Direct Connect Gateway console](#), and open the **Edit Tag** dialog box. In the drop-down list, only the authorized tag keys will appear.





## Step 5: Disable Tag limits

This feature can be disabled on the Tag limits page in the [Tag console](#).



## FAQs

As shown above, sub-user access1 is used as an example.

If some resources that access1 was previously responsible for have already been bound to a tag, such as `k1: v1`, but the CAM policy bound to access1 by the administrator does not include `k1: v1`, then when the administrator subsequently enables tag restrictions, the following effect will occur: for existing tags, once this sub-user edits them, these key-values will be cleared. Because the tag restrictions constrain the range of tags that this sub-user can use, if the CAM policy does not include them, it is considered that this sub-user cannot use them.

Therefore, to address this issue, it is recommended that the administrator query in advance. If access1 is responsible for existing resources which already have tags (which can be found through [Querying and Editing Resource Tags](#)), then when a CAM policy is created, the tags that are already in use must be included.

When access1 also has AdministratorAccess permission, he or she will also have access to all tags.

# Tag Policy

## Overview

Last updated : 2025-01-02 14:54:12

Tag policies are a type of policy that can help you standardize tags across resources. In a tag policy, you can specify tagging rules applicable to resources when they are tagged. Compliant tags can help you improve management efficiency in scenarios such as cost allocation by tag, tag authentication, and automated Ops.

The tag policies support two modes: **single-account mode** and **multi-account mode**. You can use tag policies to standardize tag usage based on your business needs at different stages. For multi-account management based on the corporate account system, see [Tag Policy Overview](#).

### Note :

The tag policy is currently in public beta testing across the entire network. If you have any suggestions while using this service, we warmly welcome your feedback at any time. You may [submit a ticket](#).

## Product Advantages

The application scenarios and value of tag policies are primarily manifested in the following aspects:

**Organizing Resources:** By assigning tags to sub-users within tag policies, they can manage and organize resources more effortlessly, enhancing the accuracy of tags. For instance, if a tag policy stipulates that sub-users must attach tags such as "Project: project1" and "Department: Technical Division 1", any incorrect tag assignments by sub-users can be rectified by the policy, thereby aligning more closely with the internal tagging standards of the organization.

**Cost Allocation:** Tag policies facilitate users in tracking and analyzing the cost of resource utilization more effectively. By assisting sub-users in attaching and correcting precise tags, and then by enabling cost allocation tags, you can view the expenses of each resource in the billing section of the cost center. This allows for a better understanding of resource consumption across various projects or departments.

**Security and Compliance:** Tag policies enhance access control and compliance management of resources. For example, you might use tag-based authorization to restrict user access only to resources with specific tags. However, if sub-users misassign tags, the scope of authorization changes. Tag policies assist in rectifying such issues, thereby ensuring the security of resources.

**Automation:** Tag policies offer the option of automatic correction, which can be used in conjunction with [CAM - During tag-based authentication, only tag key matching is supported](#), to achieve automated resource management. For example, in access management policies, sub-users are required to attach certain types of tags when performing specific actions. Tag policies can then automatically correct any misassigned tags during modification by sub-users. An option for automatic assignment is available, for instance, if creating a resource requires attaching four tags, this can simplify the cumbersome process of entering tags for sub-users.

## Use Limits

Type	Default Upper Limit	Handling Rule in Case of Exceeding the Upper Limit	Is Increase Supported	Method of Increase
The number of tag policies under a single root account	A maximum value of 100	Saving a tag policy is not allowed when it is created.	Yes	<a href="#">Submitting a ticket</a>
The number of tag policies that can be bound to a single root account or sub-account user	A maximum value of 10	Binding a tag policy to the user is not allowed.	No	-
The number of tag keys in an effective policy	A maximum value of 50	Excess tag keys will not be merged when an effective policy is generated.	No	-
The maximum number of characters for a single tag policy	A maximum value of 4,096 characters	Saving a tag policy is not allowed when the number of its characters exceeds the limit.	Yes	<a href="#">Submitting a ticket</a> Supporting a separate increase for root accounts and sub-accounts

## Supported Resource Types

For products and resource types supported by tag policies, see [Resource Types Supporting Tag APIs](#).

## Supported Scenarios

Feature Name	Effect Before Setting	Effect After Setting
Flexible Scope of Effectiveness for Tag Policies	There is no policy, and users bind tags on their own.	When linked to a root account, it can take effect on that account When bound to a specific sub-user, it can exclusively affect that sub-user. You can bind certain sub-users in batches as needed.

Automatic Repair Scenarios	User settings are wrong and hard to detect, and can only be manually modified after self-inspection.	For existing resources that are not tagged, if a sub-user adds a tag that is inconsistent with the constraints within the tag policy, automatic correction is supported
Automatic Assignment Scenarios	Users need to input each tag to be searched for and selected and remember which key values need to be bound.	When creating or editing resource tags, it can automatically display tag keys or tag values for sub-users by default, thereby reducing the steps sub-users need to take or preventing omissions.
Mandatory Interception Scenarios	User settings are wrong and not detected, and need to be corrected after being discovered.	When tags are edited for existing resources, if the key value does not comply with constraints within the tag policy, the binding will be intercepted. For example, if a sub-user is required to bind <code>Product: Product A</code> , but the sub-user edits it as <code>Product: Product B</code> , the binding will be intercepted.
Tag Policy Key Value Limits	Users need to search among all key values.	After this feature is enabled, effective policy keys will be displayed first when tag keys are set for resources. When tag values are set, only the value agreed for the tag key in the effective policy can be selected, and all tag values cannot be selected. This includes creating new resources or editing existing resources.

# Policy Syntax

Last updated : 2025-01-02 14:54:12

A `policy` is composed of several sub-statements. Each sub-statement contains the following elements:

`policy_key` , `tag_key` , `tag_value` , effective scope, etc.

## Syntax Format

The policy syntax is based on the JSON format. If a created or updated policy does not meet the JSON format requirement, it cannot be successfully submitted and cannot take effect. Therefore, you must ensure that the JSON format is correct.

## Syntax Conventions

The following is the general syntax of tag policies:

Specified Value

Dynamic Value

```
{
  "tags": {
    "Principal (Person in Charge)": {
      "tag_key": {"@@assign": "principal"},
      "tag_value": {"@@assign": ["name 1"]},
      "resource_type_scope": {"@@assign": ["ecs:instance", "ecs:disk"]},
      "detection": "on", //Detection is a system feature which is enabled by de
      "correction": {"@@assign": "on"}, //Auto correction. It can be enabled w
      "auto_assign": {"@@assign": "on"}, //Auto assignment - tag key
      "enforced_for": { "@@assign": [ "*" ] }, //Forcible execution. It interc
      "auto_assign_value": { "@@assign": "on" } //Auto assignment - tag value
    }
  }
}
```

```
{
  "tags": {
    "Principal (Person in Charge)": {
      "tag_key": {"@@assign": "principal"},
      "tag_value_dynamic": {"@@assign": "on"}, //The dynamic value is enabled.
      "resource_type_scope": {"@@assign": ["ecs:instance", "ecs:disk"]},
    }
  }
}
```

```

    "detection": "on", //Detection is a system feature which is enabled by de
    "correction": { "@@assign": "on"}, //Auto correction. It can be enabled w
    "auto_assign": { "@@assign": "on"}, //Auto assignment - tag key
    "enforced_for": { "@@assign": [ "*" ] }, //Forcible execution. It interc
    "auto_assign_value": { "@@assign": "on" } //Auto assignment - tag value
    }
}

```

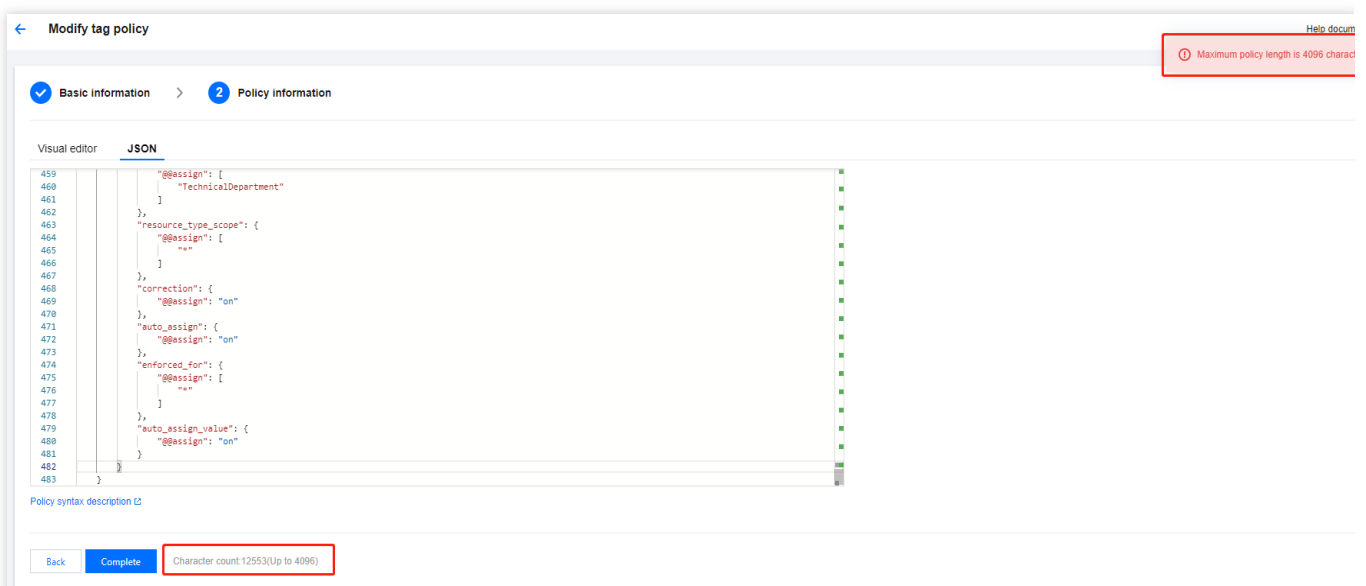
## Elements

Element	Required	Description	Description in above example
tags	Yes	A tag policy always starts with <code>tags . tags</code> is always on the first line of a tag policy and is fixed.	<code>tags</code> , which is fixed
policy_key	Yes	Tag key, which identifies a compliant tag key and takes the same value as the policy key. Tag keys are case sensitive. You can define multiple tag keys in a tag policy.	<code>principal</code> is the tag key.
tag_key	Yes	Tag key, which identifies a compliant tag key and takes the same value as the policy key (case-sensitive). You can define multiple tag keys in a tag policy.	<code>principal</code>
tag_value	Yes	Tag value, which identifies a compliant tag value.	Tag value is set to <code>value</code> <code>name1</code> and use <code>principal</code> as a valid value
resource_type_scope	Yes	The effective scope of resource types, which is specified by the tag key-value pair.	Effective scope is limited to <code>ecs:instance,ecs:disk</code>
detection	Yes	The system is enabled by default	<code>on</code> enables the Detection feature within the resource range where the Tag Key Value is effective
correction	No	Whether to enable Automatic repair. Acts as a switch for whether the Tag Key Value needs automatic repair	<code>on</code> enables the Automatic repair feature within the resource range where the Tag Key Value is effective

auto_assign	No	Whether to enable Auto-fill. Indicates whether the <b>Tag Key</b> needs to be displayed by default in the Edit Tag position	<code>on</code> enables the Auto-fill feature within the resource range where the <b>Tag Key</b> is effective
auto_assign_value	No	Whether to enable Auto-fill. Indicates whether the <b>Tag Value</b> needs to be displayed by default in the Edit Tag position	<code>on</code> enables the Auto-assignment Functionality within the resource range where the <b>Tag Value</b> is effective
enforced_for	No	Whether to enable Forcible Execution. Indicates whether to Block Affinity for Non-compliant Tag Key-value Pairs	<code>*</code> enables the Forcible Execution feature for <b>All Resources</b> with Tag Key-Value
tag_deletion_disable	No	Whether to enable 'Tag Deletion' gray out. After it is enabled, users cannot delete the tag key and must select a value.	<code>on</code> enables the 'Tag Deletion' gray out feature within the resource range where the tag key takes effect.

### Policy Length Limit

Each policy is limited to 4096 characters. Exceeding this limit will prevent the policy from being submitted. If exceeded, please add a new policy, see [Use Limits in the Overview](#).



### Syntax Effective Rules



## Object

You can bind a tag policy to multiple user entities (such as the root account and sub-users under the root account), but it will only be valid for the bound user.

When you bind a tag policy to the root account, it will only affect that root account.

When you bind a tag policy to a sub-user, it will only affect that sub-user.

## Effective Time

When operating on resource tags, the effective object will check whether the resources are bound to the corresponding key-value pair in real time according to the tag policy. The latency in this process will be within 10 seconds.

## Priority

You can bind multiple tag policies to a user entity, but multiple tag policies will be merged into one valid policy. The merging rules are as follows:

1. If policy keys are not the same, multiple policy keys will be used. However, the total number of policy keys in a valid policy does not exceed 50. Otherwise, those behind the 51st will not be merged.
2. If policy keys are the same and the tag value rule agreed for each policy key is different, the tag policy bound first will prevail. For example, Policy A requires value = 1 for key = 1, but Policy B requires value=2 for key=1. Policy A will prevail if it is bound to the user first.

## Operators

You can use operators to control the calculation rules in the tag policy. Only the assignment operator are currently supported.

Operator	Required	Description	Description in above example
@@assign	Yes	This operator is used to assign the specified content to the specified element.	Assign <code>principal</code> to the policy key and tag key Assign <code>name 1</code> to the tag value Assign <code>ecs:instance,ecs:disk</code> to the effective scope of resource types Assign <code>on</code> to whether the correction feature is enabled

# Basic Operations

## Enabling Tag Policy

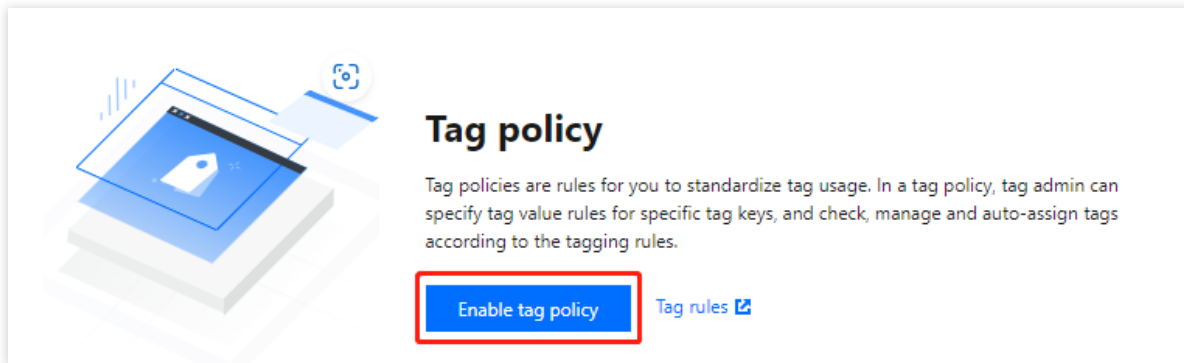
Last updated : 2023-07-20 15:51:10

### Overview

If there are resources of multiple Tencent Cloud services under your account, you can create tags and bind them to your resources, so that you can manage the resources by category. If you need to specify tags to which resources must be bound, you can also enable tag policy to improve the tag management efficiency. After tag policy is enabled, you can edit tags for existing resources, but not newly created resources.

### Instructions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy** > **Policy List** on the left sidebar.
2. Click **Enable tag policy** and click **Enable** to confirm enabling.



### Subsequent Steps

See [Creating Tag Policy](#)

# Disabling Tag Policy

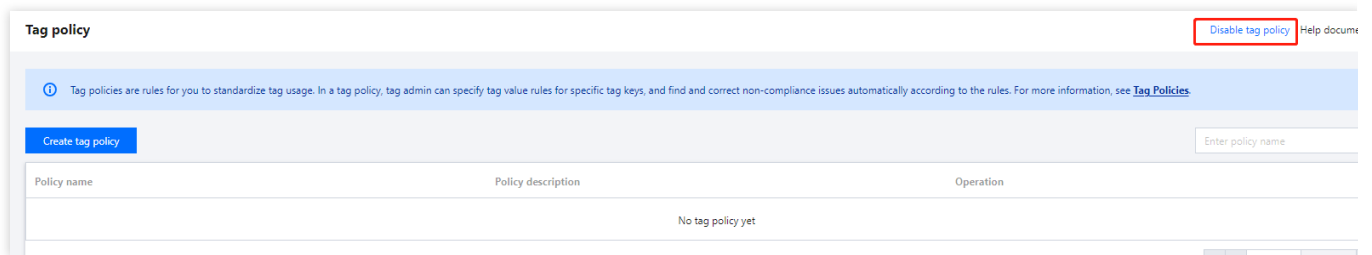
Last updated : 2023-07-20 15:51:10

## Overview

To unbind tag policies, you can **disable tag policy**. The unbound tag policy will not take effect. The previously created policies are retained. To enable them again, see [Enabling Tag Policy](#).

## Instructions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy > Policy List** on the left sidebar.
2. Click **Disable tag policy**. In the pop-up window, click **OK**.



# Creating Tag Policy

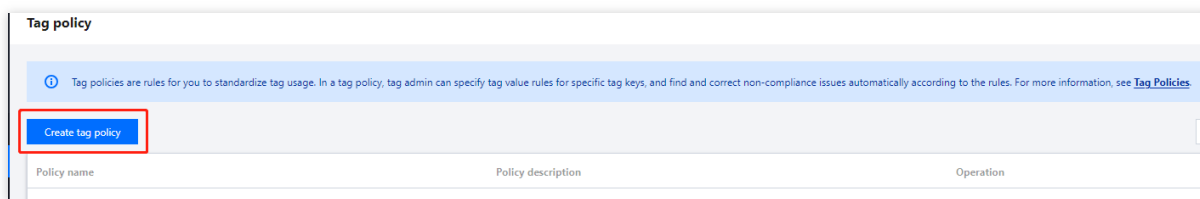
Last updated : 2025-01-02 14:54:13

## Overview

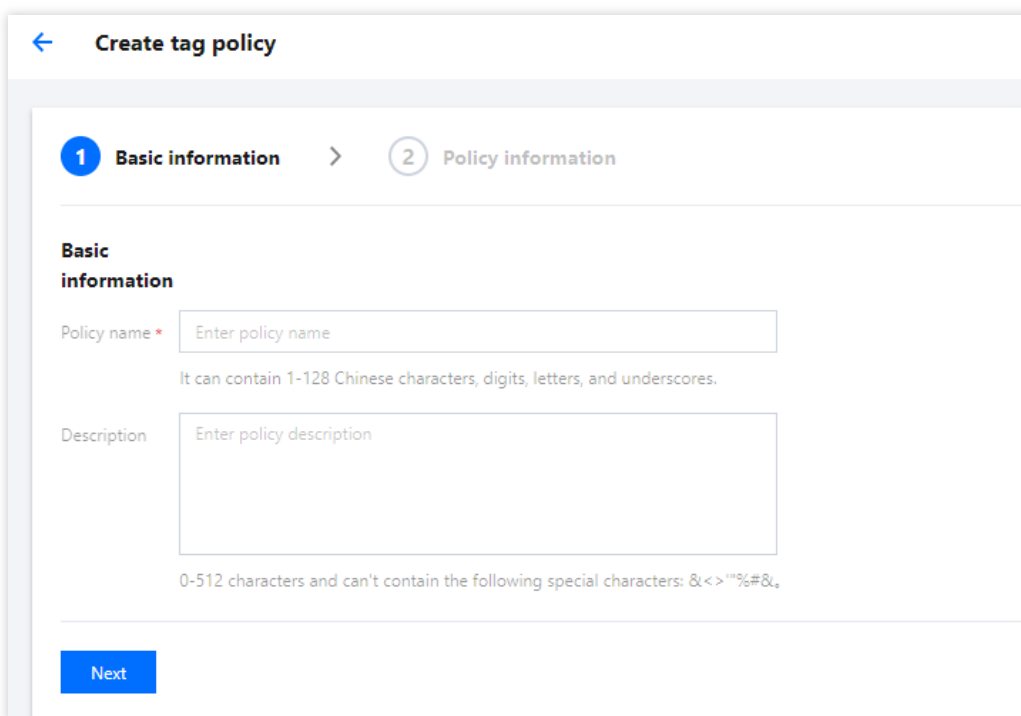
After the tag policy feature is enabled, you can create tag policies and set compliant tag key value rules in them to implement standardized management.

## Directions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy > Policy List** on the left sidebar.
2. Click **Create tag policy**.



3. On the **Create tag policy** page, set the policy content as needed.
  - 3.1 Enter a policy name and a description. You can enter the primary purpose of the policy in the description field.

A screenshot of the 'Create tag policy' form. The form has a back arrow and the title 'Create tag policy'. It features two steps: '1 Basic information' (active) and '2 Policy information'. Under the 'Basic information' step, there are two input fields. The first is 'Policy name \*' with a placeholder 'Enter policy name' and a note below it: 'It can contain 1-128 Chinese characters, digits, letters, and underscores.' The second is 'Description' with a placeholder 'Enter policy description' and a note below it: '0-512 characters and can't contain the following special characters: &<>""%#&\_'. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Next' button.

- 3.2 Set the content of the tag policy.

Visual editor

JSON

**Visual editor**    JSON

---

▲ First level department Delete

---

Tag Key \*

A tag key can contain 1–127 letters, digits, spaces, Chinese characters, and special characters +-=\_/!@()[]{};>~ and cannot start with qcs:, project (case-insensitive).

Specify valid values ⓘ \*  Original value

Only specified values are allowed for this tag.

Dynamic value

The tag value will be dynamically matched by the tag key-value pairs of the bound object. [Dynamic value usage guidelines](#)

Product \*

Task ⓘ \*  Detection

This feature is enabled by default when you set tag policies. It detects whether the tag values comply with the preset tag policy for the specified tag keys of resources.

Auto correction

This feature automatically corrects the tag values to the specified values for the specified tag keys of resources. It is not automatically triggered but will be triggered when you modify the resource tags.

Auto assignment

By checking the auto-fill option, users can have the tag keys and values automatically populated when editing resource tags. However, for the tag value, only single or dynamic values will be populated during new resource creation, multiple designated tag values will not be populated. This process does not affect the resource creation or binding.

Tag Key     Tag Value

Forcible execution

This feature intercepts tag binding when you edit the tags of existing resources if the key-value does not comply with the rule. It does not affect resources without tags, nor does it affect other tag keys apart from the ones being edited.

The fields are described as follows:

Field	Description	Example
Tag Key	A policy key in a tag policy, which is the basis for subsequent configurations. Multiple tag keys can be set for each tag policy.	-
Specify valid values	It enables specifying valid values for tag keys.	-
	<b>Original value:</b> You can specify multiple fixed values. Wildcard writing (with only one * sign) is also supported.	Original value: Technical Department and Finance Department Original value with wildcard: Technical <i>Department, R&amp;D Group</i>
	<b>Dynamic value:</b> After it is checked, if the policy is bound to sub-user A, then Sub-user A needs to select the corresponding tag value when binding the tag key to a resource, provided that the sub-user needs to be bound to a tag key of the same name. For example: If Sub-user A has been bound to the tag <b>FirstLevelDepartment: TechnicalDepartment</b> in Cloud Access Management (CAM), checking Dynamic value means that when Sub-user A binds the tag to a resource, the tag value must be <b>TechnicalDepartment</b> whenever the tag key is <b>FirstLevelDepartment</b> . If auto correction is enabled and the sub-user makes a mistaken choice, the system will automatically correct it.	-
Product	The resource type of the product specified for a tag key. You can choose all products or specific resource types.	-
Task	It enables specifying features that need to be enabled for the current tag key of the policy. If checked, it will take effect when a sub-user creates resources and edits resource tags.	-
	<b>Detection:</b> It is enabled by default.	-
	<b>Auto correction:</b> After it is enabled, if a user binds the	The tag key is

same tag key within a specified resource range but the value is incorrect, the system will automatically correct the tag value.

**FirstLevelDepartment** and the original value is

**TechnicalDepartment**. After auto correction is enabled, the sub-user's binding the tag

**FirstLevelDepartment: A** will trigger auto correction.

For a case, see [Auto Correction Feature Example](#).

**Auto assignment:** After it is enabled, the tag editor will assist users in completing tag assignment when they create resources or edit resource tags.

Tag Key, which will be populated when resources are created or resource tags are edited.

Tag Value, which will be populated only when a resource is created for a single or dynamic value and will not be populated if multiple values are specified. However, **when resource tags are edited, it will not be populated** and must be assigned by the sub-user.

The above process is just a reminder and will not affect the creation of resources or the binding of other tags.

#### 1. Set

`FirstLevelDepartment` ,  
`SecondaryDepartment` ,  
**and** `Owner` in the policy. The 3 keys will be automatically displayed when a user edits tags.

2. Specify the value of the tag key **FirstLevelDepartment** as `TechnicalDepartment` ,  
**and check Auto assignment and Tag Value.**

`FirstLevelDepartment:`  
`TechnicalDepartment` will be automatically displayed when a user creates a resource, and the tag will be bound after resource creation.

For a case, see [Auto Assignment Feature Example](#).

**Forcible execution:** After enabled, it will support intercepting tag binding during a user's editing of an existing resource's tag if the key value does not comply with the rule. However, it will not affect resources created without tags, nor will it affect other tag keys during the editing of resource tags.

Specify the value of the tag key **FirstLevelDepartment** as `TechnicalDepartment` ,  
**and check Forcible execution. When a user edits a resource's tag, if**

`FirstLevelDepartment` (tag key) is selected but **another value** (tag value) is selected, the operation will fail with a reminder that the action does not comply with valid policy rules.

For a case, see [Forcible Execution Feature Example](#).

**Note:**

Once the forcible execution feature is enabled, it will intercept non-compliant tag binding for all resources. Use it with caution.

Write a JSON policy directly according to the tag policy syntax.

Before using this method, see [Policy Syntax](#).

## Effect Display

### Auto Correction Feature Example

Root Account Setting Example

Sub-account Effect Example

Visual editor

▲ First level department
Delete

---

Tag Key ▼

First level department

A tag key can contain 1-127 letters, digits, spaces, Chinese characters, and special characters +-=\_/!@[] () ,.>< and cannot start with qcs:, project (case-insensitive).

Specify valid values ⓘ

Original value

Only specified values are allowed for this tag.

Original value

TechnicalDepartment

Dynamic value

The tag value will be dynamically matched by the tag key-value pairs of the bound object. [Dynamic value usage guidelines](#)

Product ▼

All products

Task ⓘ

Detection

This feature is enabled by default when you set tag policies. It detects whether the tag values comply with the preset tag policy for the specified tag keys of resources.

Auto correction

This feature automatically corrects the tag values to the specified values for the specified tag keys of resources. It is not automatically triggered but will be triggered when you modify the resource tags.

Auto assignment

By checking the auto-fill option, users can have the tag keys and values automatically populated when editing resource tags. However, for the tag value, only single or dynamic values will be populated during new resource creation, multiple designated tag values will not be populated. This process does not affect the resource creation or binding.

Forcible execution

This feature intercepts tag binding when you edit the tags of existing resources if the key-value does not comply with the rule. It does not affect resources without tags, nor does it affect other tag keys apart from the ones being edited.

JSON. For details, see [Policy Syntax](#).

```

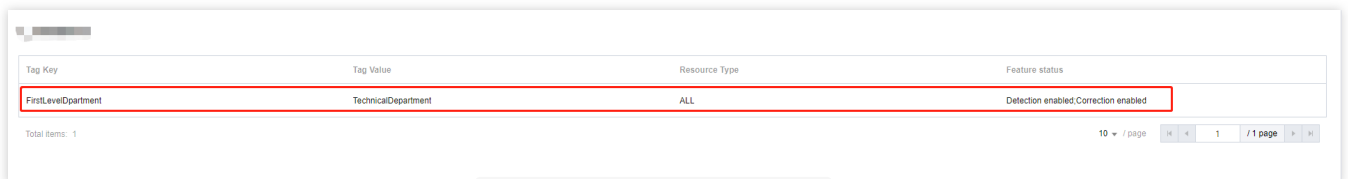
{
  "tags": {
    "Department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "FirstLevelDepartment"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "TechnicalDepartment"
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```



```
    ]
  },
  "resource_type_scope": {
    "@@assign": [
      "*"
    ]
  },
  "correction": {
    "@@assign": "on"
  }
}
}
```

Valid policy. For details, see [Valid Policy](#).



Tag Key	Tag Value	Resource Type	Feature status
FirstLevelDepartment	TechnicalDepartment	ALL	Detection enabled Correction enabled

Total items: 1

10 / page

The root account is used to set the tag key **\*\* FirstLevelDepartment** , with the specified tag value being **TechnicalDepartment** . When a user creates a tag, the system will automatically verify whether the tag value associated with the tag key is **TechnicalDepartment** \*\*. If the user selects a wrong tag value, the system will automatically correct it.

### Create VPC ✕

**VPC information**

Region: North China(Beijing)

Name:

Up to 60 characters ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], [-\_]) and Chinese characters).

IPv4 CIDR Block:  .  . 0 . 0 /

The IP range cannot be changed once created. It's recommended to have a proper [network structure](#).

Tags:   ✕

+ Add
🔗 Paste

As the system detects that the value of the tag key `FirstLevelDepartment` is **\*\* MarketingDepartment**, the system automatically performs the correction feature according to the policy and corrects the tag value to `TechnicalDepartment` **\*\***.

ID/Name	IPv4 CIDR Block	Subnet	Route table	NAT gateway	VPN gateway	CVM	Direct connect gate...	Default VPC	Creation time	Tags	Operation
		1	1	0	0	0	0	No	2024-05-07 16:26:59	<span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">FirstLevelDepartment:TechnicalDepartment</span>	1 <span style="float: right;">Delete More</span>

Total items: 1 20 / page 1 / 1 page

For correction record details and operation details, see [Correction Task](#).

### Correction records

Resource ID [redacted] Tag Key FirstLevelDepartment  
Corrected value FirstLevelDepartment:MarketingDepartment Valid value FirstLevelDepartment:TechnicalDepartment Correction time 2024-05-07 16:27:03

Policy content

```
1 |  
2 |   "tags": {  
3 |     "FirstLevelDepartment": {  
4 |       "tag_key": "FirstLevelDepartment",  
5 |       "correction": "on",  
6 |       "auto_assign_value": "on",  
7 |       "tag_value": [  
8 |         "TechnicalDepartment"  
9 |       ],  
10 |       "resource_type_scope": [  
11 |         "*"   
12 |       ]  
13 |     },  
14 |     "SecondaryDepartment": {  
15 |       "tag_key": "SecondaryDepartment",  
16 |       "correction": "on",  
17 |       "auto_assign": "on",  
18 |       "auto_assign_value": "on",  
19 |       "tag_value": [  
20 |         "FrontEndTeam"  
21 |       ],  
22 |       "resource_type_scope": [  
23 |         "*"   
24 |       ]  
25 |     },  
  |   },  
  | }
```

OK Cancel

## Auto Assignment Feature Example

- Root Account Setting Example
- Sub-account Effect Example
- Visual editor

**Visual editor**
JSON

---

▲ FirstLevelDepartment
Delete

---

Tag Key \*

A tag key can contain 1–127 letters, digits, spaces, Chinese characters, and special characters +-=\_/!@() [] ;>< and cannot start with qcs:, project (case-insensitive).

Specify valid values ⓘ \*  Original value

Only specified values are allowed for this tag.

Original value

TechnicalDepartment

Dynamic value

The tag value will be dynamically matched by the tag key-value pairs of the bound object. [Dynamic value usage guidelines](#)

Product \*

Task ⓘ \*

- Detection
 

This feature is enabled by default when you set tag policies. It detects whether the tag values comply with the preset tag policy for the specified tag keys of resources.
- Auto correction
 

This feature automatically corrects the tag values to the specified values for the specified tag keys of resources. It is not automatically triggered but will be triggered when you modify the resource tags.
- Auto assignment
 

By checking the auto-fill option, users can have the tag keys and values automatically populated when editing resource tags. However, for the tag value, only single or dynamic values will be populated during new resource creation, multiple designated tag values will not be populated. This process does not affect the resource creation or binding.

Tag Key
  Tag Value
- Forcible execution
 

This feature intercepts tag binding when you edit the tags of existing resources if the key-value does not comply with the rule. It does not affect resources without tags, nor does it affect other tag keys apart from the ones being edited.

JSON. For details, see [Policy Syntax](#).

```

{
  "tags": {
    "FirstLevelDepartment": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "FirstLevelDepartment"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "TechnicalDepartment"
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    ],
    },
    "correction": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    },
    "auto_assign": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    },
    "auto_assign_value": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    }
  },
  },
  "SecondaryDepartment": {
    "tag_key": {
      "@@assign": "SecondaryDepartment"
    },
    },
    "tag_value": {
      "@@assign": [
        "FrontEndTeam"
      ]
    },
    },
    "resource_type_scope": {
      "@@assign": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    },
    "correction": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    },
    "auto_assign": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    },
    "auto_assign_value": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    }
  },
  },
  "Owner": {
    "tag_key": {
      "@@assign": "Owner"
    },
    },
    "resource_type_scope": {
      "@@assign": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    },
    "tag_value_dynamic": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    }
  }
}
```

```
    },
    "auto_assign": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    "auto_assign_value": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    }
  }
}
```

Valid policy. For details, see [Valid Policy](#).

Tag Key	Tag Value	Resource Type	Feature status
FirstLevelDepartment	TechnicalDepartment	ALL	Detection enabled;Correction enabled
SecondaryDepartment	FrontEndTeam	ALL	Detection enabled;Correction enabled;Auto assignment
Owner	-	ALL	Detection enabled;Auto assignment enabled

Total items: 3

10 / page 1 / 1 page

The root account is used to set `FirstLevelDepartment` , `SecondaryDepartment` , **and** `Owner` in the policy. The 3 tag keys will be automatically displayed when a user creates services and binds tags.

### Create VPC ✕

**VPC information**

Region: North China(Beijing)

Name:

Up to 60 characters ([a-z], [A-Z], [0-9], [-\_]) and Chinese characters).

IPv4 CIDR Block:  .  . 0 . 0 /

The IP range cannot be changed once created. It's recommended to have a proper [network structure](#).

Tags:

FirstLevelDepartment	TechnicalDepartment	✕
SecondaryDepartment	FrontEndTeam	✕
Owner	Tag Value	✕

Enter a tag value

+ Add   ➔ Paste

When tags are modified, if the current resource is not bound to the policy tag keys **\*\* FirstLevelDepartment , SecondaryDepartment , and Owner \*\***, the system will automatically populate the tag keys, and the tag values need to be selected by the user.

ID/Name	IPv4 CIDR Block	Subnet	Route table	NAT gateway	VPN gateway	CVM	Direct connect g...	Default VPC	Creation time	Tags	Operation
	172.16.0.0/16	1	1	0	0	0	0	Yes	Sep 12, 2024 16:30:55 (UTC+08:00)	DepartmentOperationsCenter	Delete More

### Edit Tag

**Notes**

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [manage tags](#).

1 resource(s) selected

Department	OperationsCenter	✕
FirstLevelDepartment	Tag Value	✕
SecondaryDepartment	Tag Value	✕
Owner	Tag Value	✕
Tag Key	Tag Value	✕

+ Add Paste

OK Cancel

## Forcible Execution Feature Example

Root Account Setting Example

Sub-account Effect Example

Visual editor



**Visual editor**
JSON

---

▲ FirstLevelDepartment
Delete

---

Tag Key \*

A tag key can contain 1–127 letters, digits, spaces, Chinese characters, and special characters +-=\_/@@[] () [] ,;>< and cannot start with qcs:, project (case-insensitive).

Specify valid values ⓘ \*  Original value

Only specified values are allowed for this tag.

Original value

TechnicalDepartment

Dynamic value

The tag value will be dynamically matched by the tag key-value pairs of the bound object. [Dynamic value usage guidelines](#)

Product \*

Task ⓘ \*

Detection

This feature is enabled by default when you set tag policies. It detects whether the tag values comply with the preset tag policy for the specified tag keys of resources.

Auto correction

This feature automatically corrects the tag values to the specified values for the specified tag keys of resources. It is not automatically triggered but will be triggered when you modify the resource tags.

Auto assignment

By checking the auto-fill option, users can have the tag keys and values automatically populated when editing resource tags. However, for the tag value, only single or dynamic values will be populated during new resource creation, multiple designated tag values will not be populated. This process does not affect the resource creation or binding.

Tag Key    Tag Value

Forcible execution

This feature intercepts tag binding when you edit the tags of existing resources if the key-value does not comply with the rule. It does not affect resources without tags, nor does it affect other tag keys apart from the ones being edited.

JSON. For details, see [Policy Syntax](#).

```

{
  "tags": {
    "FirstLevelDepartment": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "FirstLevelDepartment"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "TechnicalDepartment"
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [

```

```

        "*"
    ]
},
"correction": {
    "@@assign": "on"
},
"auto_assign": {
    "@@assign": "on"
},
"enforced_for": {
    "@@assign": [
        "*"
    ]
},
"auto_assign_value": {
    "@@assign": "on"
}
}
}
}
}

```

Valid policy. For details, see [Valid Policy](#).

Tag Key	Tag Value	Resource Type	Feature status
FirstLevelDepartment	TechnicalDepartment	ALL	Detection enabled,Correction enabled,Auto assignment

Total items: 1

10 / page « » 1 / 1 page »

The root account is used to specify the value of the tag key **FirstLevelDepartment** to **TechnicalDepartment** and check forcible execution. When a user edits a resource's tag, if **FirstLevelDepartment** (tag key) is selected but **another value** (tag value) is selected, the operation will fail with a reminder that the action does not comply with valid policy rules.

**Edit Tag** [Close]

**Notes**

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [manage tags](#).
- The system detected your account has already been bound to a tag policy and will execute the enabled features according to the policy. [How to view my valid policies](#) [Learn more](#)

1 resource(s) selected

Department [OperationsCenter] [X]

FirstLevelDepartment [MarketingDepartment] [X]

+ Add [Paste]

[OK] [Cancel]

**Edit Tag** [Close]

✔ Resource [Progress Bar]

tag key: tag value	Status
FirstLevelDepartment:MarketingDepartment	<b>Association failed</b> This user already has valid policies, forcing this resource type not to bind to this tag value when key=FirstLevelDepartment. For details, see this user's <a href="#">valid policies</a> .

[OK]

## Subsequent Steps

See [Binding Tag Policies](#)

# Enabling Tag Policy Restrictions

Last updated : 2024-09-19 17:58:04

## Overview

After creating a tag policy, you can also enable tag policy key-value restrictions to achieve the following effects:

1. The tag key `Department` needs to be applied to both sub-user 1 and sub-user 2.
2. Sub-user 1 can only use `Department: DepartmentOne`, while sub-user 2 can only use `Department: DepartmentTwo` and `Department: DepartmentThree`.

According to [Creating Tag Policy](#), the specified tag values can be fixed values and dynamic values. However, since the same tag key of sub-user 2 has two tag values, they can be only fixed values.

When creating tag policies for sub-user 1 and sub-user 2, it is necessary to create a dedicated tag policy for each sub-user. Specifically, the tag value in sub-user 1's policy should only include `DepartmentOne`, and the tag value in sub-user 2's policy should only include `DepartmentTwo` and `DepartmentThree`.

## Step 1: Administrator Enables Restrictions

1. Log in to the [tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy > Policy List** on the left sidebar.
2. Click **Create tag policy**. For detailed steps, refer to [Creating Tag Policy](#). There are 2 policies for 2 sub-users, as shown below:

2.1 Same for both policies:

2.1.1 `"auto_assign": {"@@assign": "on"}` indicates that the tag key for `Department` has auto-assignment enabled for both sub-user 1 and sub-user 2.

2.1.2 `"tag_deletion_disable": {"@@assign": "on" }` indicates that the `Department` tag key is not allowed to be deleted (that is, the delete button is disabled).

2.2 Different for two policies:

`"auto_assign_value": {"@@assign": "on"}` in sub-user 1's policy indicates that the tag value has auto-assignment for sub-user 1 because its tag value is unique and does not require manual selection. However, the `Department` tag value for sub-user 2 is not unique, so sub-user 2 needs to select it manually and it is not set in the policy.

Tag policy of sub-user 1

Tag policy of sub-user 2

```
{
  "tags": {
    "Department": {
```

```
    "tag_key": {
      "@@assign": "Department"
    },
    "tag_value": {
      "@@assign": [
        "DepartmentOne"
      ]
    },
    "resource_type_scope": {
      "@@assign": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    "auto_assign": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    "auto_assign_value": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    },
    "tag_deletion_disable": {
      "@@assign": "on"
    }
  }
}

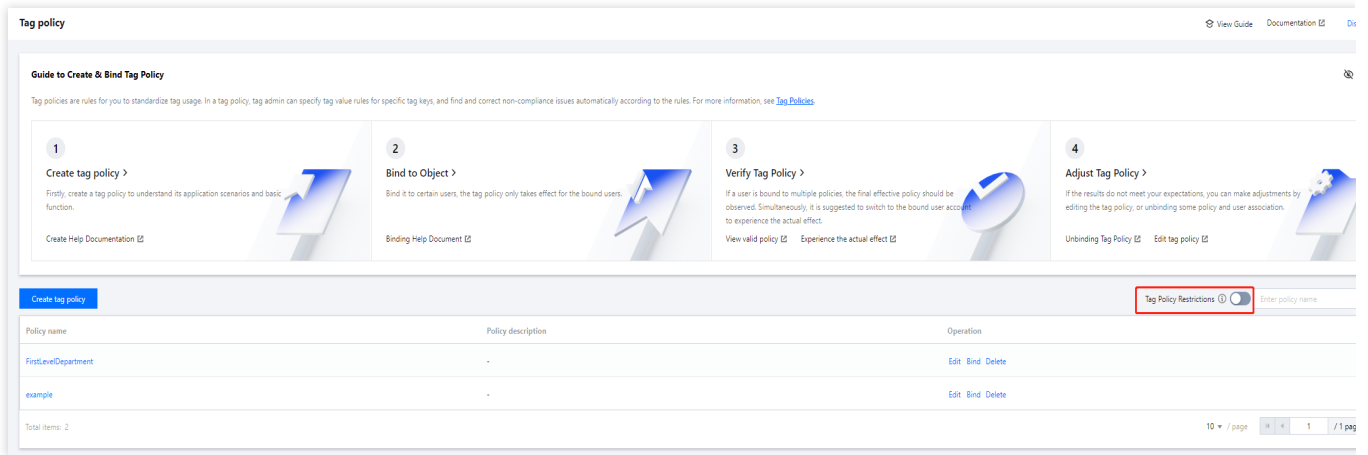
{
  "tags": {
    "Department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "Department"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "DepartmentTwo",
          "DepartmentThree"
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "auto_assign": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      },
    },
  },
}
```

```

"tag_deletion_disable": {
  "@@assign": "on"
}
}
}
}

```

- Then bind policy 1 to sub-user 1 and policy 2 to sub-user 2. For details, see [Binding Tag Policy](#).
- In the tag policy list, enable Tag Policy Restrictions and confirm it in the pop-up window.



## Step 2: Sub-User Performs Verification

1. Switch to sub-user 1 and log in. The effect is as follows:

Condition	Use Tag Policy with Key-Value Restrictions Enabled	Use Tag Policy Without Key-Value Restrictions Enabled	Us
Effect			

2. Switch to sub-user 2 to log in. The effect is as follows:

Condition	Use Tag Policy with Key-Value Restrictions Enabled	Use Tag Policy Without Key-Value Restrictions Enabled	Use
Effect			

Get Tag

Notes

- Tags are used to manage resources by category in different dimensions. If the existing tags don't meet your requirements, you can [delete tags](#).
- The system detects your account tag already been bound to a tag policy and will remove the enabled features according to the policy. [How to view the used policies](#) | [Learn more](#)

Get Tag

Notes

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# Binding Tag Policy

Last updated : 2024-04-19 10:00:24

## Overview

After creating a tag policy, you must bind the tag policy to specified users to take effect. There are two methods of binding.

**The first method is direct filtering.** Select and directly bind users. This method is suitable for scenarios where you can directly choose which tag policies to bind to a small number of sub-users, or to bind all sub-users once.

**The second method is rule-based filtering.** By setting certain filtering rules, sub-users who meet these rules will be selected and bound to the Tag policy. This is suitable for scenarios where tag policies are bound to sub-users in batches. For example, when there are a large number of sub-users, you must bind some first, then others.

Additionally, when filtering by rules, you must first bind sub-users to tags. For more information, see [Binding or Unbinding Tags in Batches](#). Log in to Tag Console, go to [Resource Tag](#), and select **Cloud Access Management/User** in the Resource Type to batch query sub-users and then bind tags to them.

## Directions

1. Log in to the [Tag Console](#). In the left sidebar, click **Tag Policy > Policy List**.
2. Select the Tag policy, and click Bind. There are 2 entries for binding. For more information, see [Binding Tag Policy Entry](#).
3. In the binding dialog, select a sub-user, then click OK. There are 2 filtering methods for binding. For details, see [Binding Filtering Methods](#).

## Binding Tag Policy Entry

### Binding in the List

1. Select a Tag policy as needed. In the operation column, click **Bind**.



## Binding on the Details Page

1. Select a Tag policy as needed, and click **Tag Policy Name** to enter the details page.
2. Click **Object bound to a policy**. In the **Object bound to a policy** tab, click **Bind**.

## Binding Filtering Method

### Direct Filtering

1. On the pop-up **Bind** page, select **Directly filter**.
2. In the **Select Account** option:

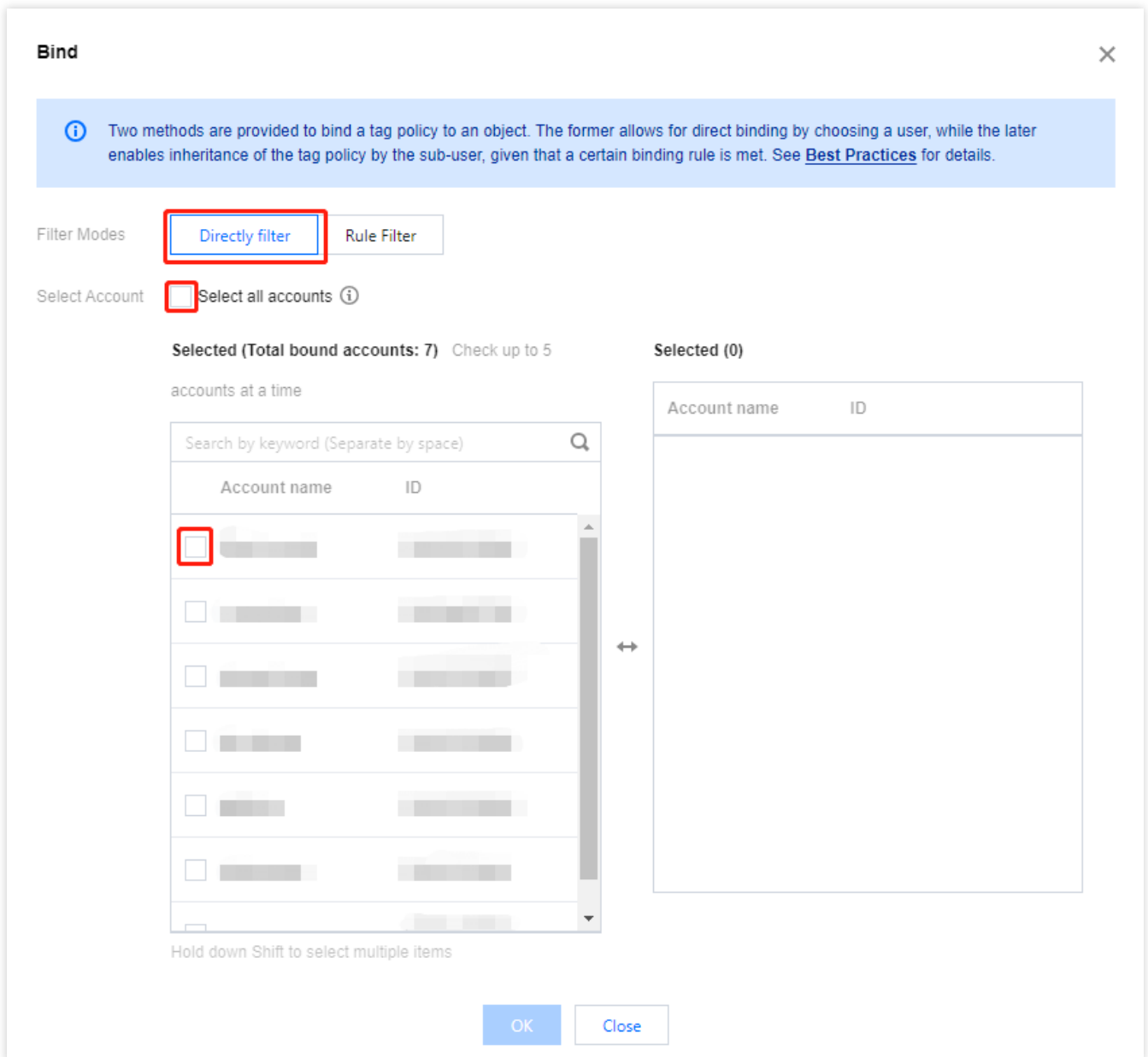
#### Note:

Root account users include various types. Here all accounts include only sub-users and WeCom sub-users. Other user types will be automatically filtered. You can view the type and number of each sub-user in [Cloud Access Management - User List](#).

**Select all accounts** is not checked by default, and you can directly select sub-users as required in the list.

If **Select all accounts** is checked. The tag policy is bound to all sub-users under the current root account.

3. Click **OK** to complete binding.



## Rule Filtering

1. On the pop-up **Bind** page, select the **Rule Filter** method.
2. When filtering by rules, you must first bind the Tag to sub-users.

### Note:

This document takes the following situations as an example:

Bind the Tag `Department: Product Center A` to some sub-users, assuming a total of 40.

Bind another Tag `Product: Product Name 1` to other sub-users, assuming a total of 60. These 60 do not overlap with the previous 40.

For detailed operations, see [Binding or Unbinding Tags in Batches](#). Select **Cloud Access Management/User** under Resource Types to search for sub-users in batches and edit their tags.

Sub-users can also bind tags for themselves. Go to [Cloud Access Management - User List](#), click **Username**, and you can edit Tag on the details page.

3. Set rules respectively by choosing conditions such as OR, and AND, and then select the Tag Key and Value.

If you select OR, then choosing `Department: Product Center A`, `Product: Product Name 1` represents taking the union. And sub-users bound with any one of the 2 tags will be selected, totaling 100.

If you select AND, then choosing `Department: Product Center A`, `Product: Product Name 1` represents taking the intersection. And sub-users bound with both tags will be selected, totaling 0.

4. Click **Preview**, and then the system will filter these sub-users according to the rules.

5. After confirming, click **OK** to complete binding.

### Bind

**i** Two methods are provided to bind a tag policy to an object. The former allows for direct binding by choosing a user, while the later enables inheritance of the tag policy by the sub-user, given that a certain binding rule is met. See [Best Practices](#) for details.

Filter Modes:

Set Rule: Select "or" to indicate that a sub-user only needs one of the tags to match. Select "and" to indicate that a sub-user needs to match all of the tags. Click confirm after setting rules. The system will establish the tag policy and the corresponding sub-user's association. The rules set here will be automatically saved in "Historical filtering rules", view the rules based on requirements.

Or

Department Equal to Product Center A

Product Equal to Product Name 1

Filter Results:  A total 0 result(s)

Account ID
No data yet

Total items: 0      10 / page      1 / 1 page

# Viewing Historical Filtering Rules

In the filtering method, the system will automatically save the configured filtering rules, which you can view as needed.

If you select **Directly filter**, when all accounts are selected, it will be recorded as **Directly bind all**.

If you select **Rule Filter** when setting key-value rules, the actual conditions will be recorded. For example,

`Department=Product Center A OR Product=Product Name 1` .

**Basic information**

Policy name [blurred]

Policy ID [blurred]

Policy description -

---

Policy content    Object bound to a policy    **Historical filtering rules**

ⓘ The system has retained the filter rules you set before; you can add, modify, or delete conditions based on these rules and bind them to sub-users.

Rule content	Filter operation time
Department=Product Center AOrProduct=Product Name 1 <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid #00aaff; padding: 2px;">Current</span>	2024-04-18 15:46:19
Directly bind all	2024-04-18 15:43:59

Total items: 210 / page⏪ ⏩ 1 / 1 pag

# Unbinding Tag Policy

Last updated : 2023-07-20 15:51:10

## Overview

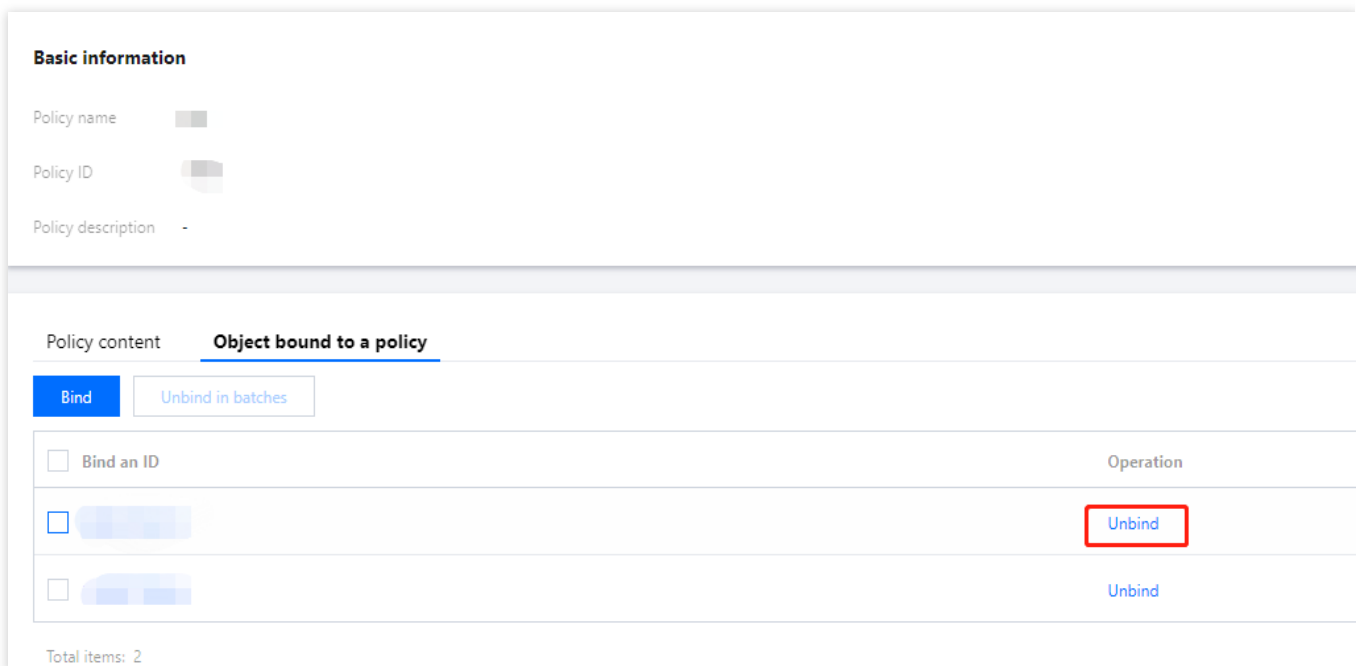
The unbound tag policy will not take effect for the specified user.

## Instructions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy > Policy List** on the left sidebar.
2. Select a policy and click the policy name to enter the details page.

### Unbind for a single user

- i. Select a user to unbind a tag policy and click **Unbind**.



- ii. In the pop-up window, click **OK**.

### Unbind in batches

- i. Select users to unbind a tag policy and click **Unbind in batches**.

**Basic information**

Policy name [redacted]

Policy ID [redacted]

Policy description -

---

Policy content **Object bound to a policy**

**Bind** **Unbind in batches**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bind an ID	Operation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [redacted]	Unbind
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [redacted]	Unbind

Total items: 2

ii. In the pop-up window, click **OK**.

# Correction Task

Last updated : 2023-07-20 15:51:10

## Overview

After a tag policy is bound to a user, the user's final effective policy can be viewed. The correction feature will be automatically executed if it is enabled.

You can view the policies that users are bound to in the list of effective policies and view the correction records in the correction task list.

### Note:

Only the last 90 days of correction records can be queried.

## Instructions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy** > **Correction Task** on the left sidebar.
2. You can query correction records by specifying the product type, resource type, and region and entering the resource ID.

**Correction task** Help doc

*Information icon* Correction task is a process tracking record for resource tags, which is automatically completed based on the correction-enabled key-value rules in effective policies. The list below contains only the last 90 days of correction records.

Product type  Resource Type  Region  Resource ID

Product type	Resource Type	Resource ID	Tag Key	Trigger policy	Enter here	Correction time	Operation
No data yet							

3. Select a product and click *Details* on the right to view the original value and corrected value of the tag key and the effective tag policy bound to the user when the correction task is executed.

# Effective Policy

Last updated : 2023-07-20 15:51:10

## Overview

An effective tag policy is the final result of an aggregated calculation based on multiple tag policies that are bound to and inherited from your account or resource directory.

You can view the effective tag policy of users, details of the effective tag policy, and tag policy syntax in the list of effective policies.

## Instructions

1. Log in to the [Tag console](#) and click **Tag Policy > Effective Policy** on the left sidebar.

**Notes:**

The default display mode is **visual viewing**. You can also view the list in JSON format by manually switching the mode.

2. Root account is located in the first line of the account list. You can click an account and view the content of its effective tag policy on the right.



Effective policy Visual viewing Help docume

An effective tag policy is the final result of an aggregated calculation based on multiple tag policies that are bound to and inherited from your account or resource directory. [Learn more](#)

**Root Account**

Tag Key	Tag Value	Resource Type	Feature status
		ALL	Correction enabled

Total items: 1 10 / page 1 / 1 page

31)

# Exporting a Tag List

Last updated : 2025-01-02 14:49:08

## Overview

You can export custom tag key values from the tag list console for analysis.

## Directions

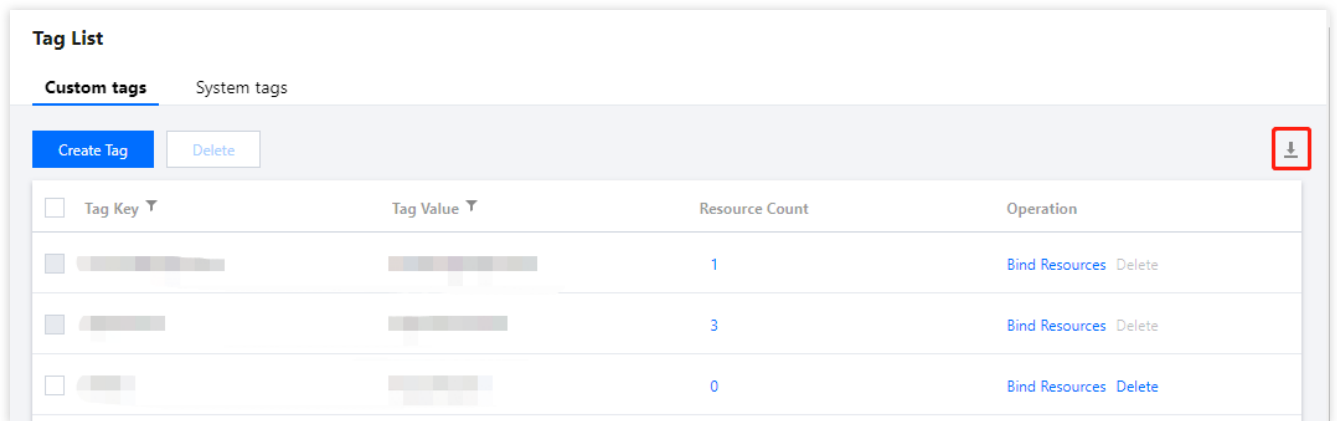
1. Log in to the Tag console > [Tag List](#) > **Custom tags** tab.
2. Filter the tag key values you need to export (up to 50,000 each time).

Export **All Tags**:

Click



on the right side, choose the export range: **All Tags**, and click **OK** to complete the download.



Export **Filtered Tags**:

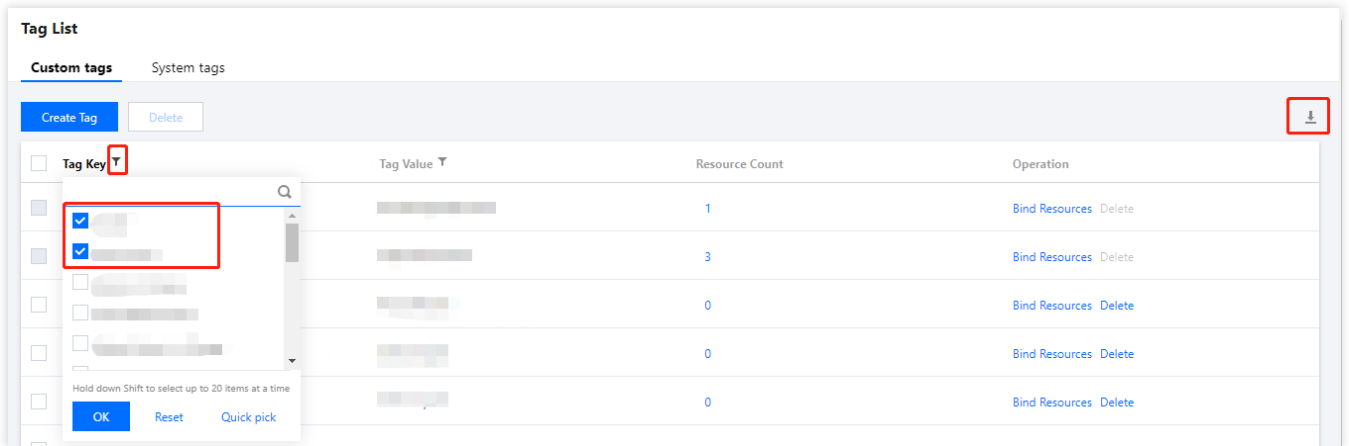
Click



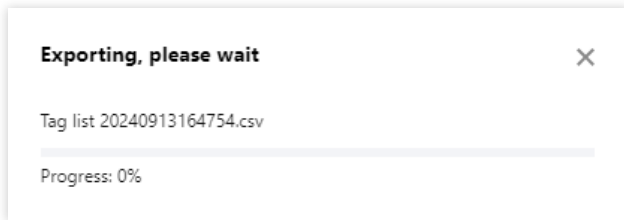
, and check the tag keys you need to download. Click



on the right side, choose the export range: **Filtered Tags**, and click **OK** to complete the download.



3. During the download process, the current data download progress is displayed.



4. After the data download is complete, you can go to the local directory to view the exported data.

## Report Format

The exported data is in the CSV file format. You can use common spreadsheet software to open the CSV file for analysis, or build an application to use the CSV file programmatically and perform custom analysis.

The CSV file contains the following information:

Column	Field Name	Field Description
Column A	Tag key	Tag key (key)
Column B	Tag value	Tag value (value)