Text Moderation System

API Documentation

Product Documentation

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API Documentation History

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- SentimentAnalysis
- SentimentDetail

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- TextModeration
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- Tag

Modified data structures:

- DetailResults
  - New members:Tags
- User
  - New members:RoomId, ReceiverId, SendTime

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New APIs:

- TextModeration

New data structures:

- DetailResults
- Device
- RiskDetails
- User

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Introduction

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Text Moderation System (TMS) uses the deep learning technology to recognize content in text that may be offensive, unsafe, or inappropriate. It allows you to configure dictionaries to detect custom texts.

API Category

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Text Moderation APIs

API Name	Feature	Frequency Limit (maximum requests per second)
TextModeration	Moderates text contents	1000

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Making API Requests
Request Structure

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1. Service Address

The API supports access from either a nearby region (at tms.intl.tencentcloudapi.com) or a specified region (at tms.ap-guangzhou.tencentcloudapi.com for Guangzhou, for example).

We recommend using the domain name to access the nearest server. When you call an API, the request is automatically resolved to a server in the region **nearest** to the location where the API is initiated. For example, when you initiate an API request in Guangzhou, this domain name is automatically resolved to a Guangzhou server, the result is the same as that of specifying the region in the domain like "tms.ap-guangzhou.tencentcloudapi.com".

Note: For latency-sensitive businesses, we recommend that you specify the region in the domain name.

Tencent Cloud currently supports the following regions:

Hosted region	Domain name
Local access region (recommended, only for non-financial availability zones)	tms.intl.tencentcloudapi.com
South China (Guangzhou)	tms.ap-guangzhou.tencentcloudapi.com
East China (Shanghai)	tms.ap-shanghai.tencentcloudapi.com
North China (Beijing)	tms.ap-beijing.tencentcloudapi.com
Southwest China (Chengdu)	tms.ap-chengdu.tencentcloudapi.com
Southwest China (Chongqing)	tms.ap-chongqing.tencentcloudapi.com
Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan (Hong Kong, China)	tms.ap-hongkong.tencentcloudapi.com
Southeast Asia (Singapore)	tms.ap-singapore.tencentcloudapi.com
Southeast Asia (Bangkok)	tms.ap-bangkok.tencentcloudapi.com

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South Asia (Mumbai)	tms.ap-mumbai.tencentcloudapi.com
Northeast Asia (Seoul)	tms.ap-seoul.tencentcloudapi.com
Northeast Asia (Tokyo)	tms.ap-tokyo.tencentcloudapi.com
U.S. East Coast (Virginia)	tms.na-ashburn.tencentcloudapi.com
U.S. West Coast (Silicon Valley)	tms.na-siliconvalley.tencentcloudapi.com
Europe (Frankfurt)	tms.eu-frankfurt.tencentcloudapi.com

2. Communications Protocol

All the Tencent Cloud APIs communicate via HTTPS, providing highly secure communication tunnels.

3. Request Methods

Supported HTTP request methods:

- POST (recommended)
- GET

The Content-Type types supported by POST requests:

- application/json (recommended). The TC3-HMAC-SHA256 signature algorithm must be used.
- application/x-www-form-urlencoded. The HmacSHA1 or HmacSHA256 signature algorithm must be used.
- multipart/form-data (only supported by certain APIs). You must use TC3-HMAC-SHA256 to calculate the signature.

The size of a GET request packet is up to 32 KB. The size of a POST request is up to 1 MB when the HmacSHA1 or HmacSHA256 signature algorithm is used, and up to 10 MB when TC3-HMAC-SHA256 is used.

4. Character Encoding

Only UTF-8 encoding is used.

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Common Params

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Common parameters are used for all APIs authenticating requestors. Common parameters must be included in all API requests, and they will not be described in individual API documents.

The exact contents of the common parameters will vary depending on the version of the signature method you use.

Common parameters for Signature Algorithm v3

When the TC3-HMAC-SHA256 algorithm is used, the common parameters should be uniformly placed in the HTTP request header, as shown below:

Parameter Name	Type	Required	Description
X-TC-Action	String	Yes	The name of the API for the desired operation. For the specific value, see description of common parameter `Action` in the input parameters in r documentation. For example, the API for querying the CVM instance list i `DescribeInstances` .
X-TC-Region	String	Yes	Region parameter, which is used to identify the region to which the data y work with belongs. For values supported for an API, see the description c parameter `Region` in the input parameters in related API documentati parameter is not required for some APIs (which will be indicated in relate documentation), and will not take effect even it is passed.
X-TC-Timestamp	Integer	Yes	The current UNIX timestamp that records the time when the API request for example, 1529223702. Note: If the difference between the UNIX times server time is greater than 5 minutes, a signature expiration error may oc
X-TC-Version	String	Yes	API version of the action. For the valid values, see the description of the c parameter `Version` in the API documentation. For example, the versi 2017-03-12.
Authorization	String	Yes	The HTTP authentication request header, for example: TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID*******/Date/service/tc3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=fe5f80f77d5fa3beca038a248ff027d0445342fe2855ddc96317 Here: - TC3-HMAC-SHA256: Signature method, currently fixed as this value; - Credential: Signature credential; AKID******* is the SecretId; Date is a d time, and this value must match the value of X-TC-Timestamp (a commo

			UTC time format; service is the name of the product/service, and is gener name prefix. For example, a domain name cvm.tencentcloudapi.com refe product and the value would be cvm; - SignedHeaders: The headers that contains the authentication informatic type and host are the required headers; - Signature: Signature digest.
X-TC-Token	String	No	The token used for a temporary certificate. It must be used with a tempor can obtain the temporary key and token by calling a CAM API. No token i a long-term key.

Assuming you want to query the list of Cloud Virtual Machine instances in the Guangzhou region, the request structure in the form of request URL, request header and request body may be as follows:

Example of an HTTP GET request structure:

```
https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?Limit=10&Offset=0

Authorization: TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID********************************/20
18-10-09/cvm/tc3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=5da7a33f6993
f0614b047e5df4582db9e9bf4672ba50567dba16c6ccf174c474
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com
X-TC-Action: DescribeInstances
X-TC-Version: 2017-03-12
X-TC-Timestamp: 1539084154
X-TC-Region: ap-guangzhou
```

The following example shows you how to structure an HTTP POST (application/json) request:

```
https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/

Authorization: TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID********************************/20
18-05-30/cvm/tc3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=582c400e06b5
924a6f2b5d7d672d79c15b13162d9279b0855cfba6789a8edb4c
Content-Type: application/json
Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com
X-TC-Action: DescribeInstances
X-TC-Version: 2017-03-12
X-TC-Timestamp: 1527672334
X-TC-Region: ap-guangzhou

{"Offset":0,"Limit":10}
```

Example of an HTTP POST (multipart/form-data) request structure (only supported by specific APIs):

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```
https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/

Authorization: TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID********************************/20
18-05-30/cvm/tc3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=582c400e06b5
924a6f2b5d7d672d79c15b13162d9279b0855cfba6789a8edb4c
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=58731222010402
Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com
X-TC-Action: DescribeInstances
X-TC-Version: 2017-03-12
X-TC-Timestamp: 1527672334
X-TC-Region: ap-guangzhou

--58731222010402
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Offset"

0
--58731222010402
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Limit"

10
--58731222010402--
```

Common parameters for Signature Algorithm v1

To adopt the HmacSHA1 and HmacSHA256 signature methods, common parameters must be put into the request string, as shown below:

Parameter Name	Type	Required	Description
Action	String	Yes	The name of the API for the desired operation. For the specific value, see the description of common parameter `Action` in the input parameters in related API documentation. For example, the API for querying the CVM instance list is `DescribeInstances`.
Region	String	Yes	Region parameter, which is used to identify the region to which the data you want to work with belongs. For values supported for an API, see the description of common parameter `Region` in the input parameters in related API documentation. Note: This parameter is not required for some APIs (which will be indicated in related API documentation), and will not take effect even if it is passed.

Timestamp	Integer	Yes	The current UNIX timestamp that records the time when the API request was initiated, for example, 1529223702. If the difference between the value and the current system time is too large, a signature expiration error may occur.
Nonce	Integer	Yes	A random positive integer used along with `Timestamp` to prevent replay attacks.
SecretId	String	Yes	The identifying SecretId obtained on the Cloud API Key page. A SecretId corresponds to a unique SecretKey which is used to generate the request signature (Signature).
Signature	String	Yes	Request signature used to verify the validity of this request. This is calculated based on the actual input parameters. For more information about how this is calculated, see the API authentication documentation.
Version	String	Yes	API version of the action. For the valid values, see the description of the common input parameter `Version` in the API documentation. For example, the version of CVM is 2017-03-12.
SignatureMethod	String	No	Signature method. Currently, only HmacSHA256 and HmacSHA1 are supported. The HmacSHA256 algorithm is used to verify the signature only when this parameter is specified as HmacSHA256. In other cases, the signature is verified with HmacSHA1.
Token	String	No	The token used for a temporary certificate. It must be used with a temporary key. You can obtain the temporary key and token by calling a CAM API. No token is required for a long-term key.

Assuming you want to query the list of Cloud Virtual Machine instances in the Guangzhou region, the request structure in the form of request URL, request header and request body may be as follows:

Example of an HTTP GET request structure:

```
https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?Action=DescribeInstances&Version=2017-03-12&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&Timestamp=1527672334&Signature=37ac2f4fde00b0ac9bd9eadeb459b1bbee224158d66e7ae5fcadb70b2d181d02&Region=ap-guangzhou&Nonce=23823223&SecretId=AKID********************************

Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
```

Example of an HTTP POST request structure:

```
https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/

Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Action=DescribeInstances&Version=2017-03-12&SignatureMethod=HmacSHA256&Timestamp=
1527672334&Signature=37ac2f4fde00b0ac9bd9eadeb459b1bbee224158d66e7ae5fcadb70b2d18
1d02&Region=ap-guangzhou&Nonce=23823223&SecretId=AKID**************************
****
```

Region List

The supported Region field values for all APIs in this product are listed as below. For any API that does not support any of the following regions, this field will be described additionally in the relevant API document.

Region	Value
Southeast Asia (Singapore)	ap-singapore
Europe (Frankfurt)	eu-frankfurt

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Signature v3

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TencentCloud API authenticates every single request, i.e., the request must be signed using the security credentials in the designated steps. Each request has to contain the signature information (Signature) in the common request parameters and be sent in the specified way and format.

Applying for Security Credentials

The security credential used in this document is a key, which includes a SecretId and a SecretKey. Each user can have up to two pairs of keys.

- SecretId: Used to identify the API caller, which is just like a username.
- SecretKey: Used to authenticate the API caller, which is just like a password.
- **You must keep your security credentials private and avoid disclosure; otherwise, your assets may be compromised. If they are disclosed, please disable them as soon as possible.**

You can apply for the security credentials through the following steps:

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Console.
2. Go to the TencentCloud API Key console page.
3. On the TencentCloud API Key page, click **Create** to create a SecretId/SecretKey pair.

Using the Resources for Developers

TencentCloud API comes with SDKs for seven commonly used programming languages, including Python, Java, PHP, Go, NodeJS and .NET. In addition, it provides API Explorer which enables online call, signature verification, and SDK code generation. If you have any troubles calculating a signature, consult these resources.

TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Signature Algorithm

Compatible with the previous HmacSHA1 and HmacSHA256 signature algorithms, the TC3-HMAC-SHA256 signature algorithm is more secure and supports larger requests and JSON format with better performance. We recommend using TC3-HMAC-SHA256 to calculate the signature.

TencentCloud API supports both GET and POST requests. For the GET method, only the Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded protocol format is supported. For the POST method, two protocol formats,

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Content-Type: application/json and Content-Type: multipart/form-data, are supported. The JSON format is supported by default for all business APIs, and the multipart format is supported only for specific business APIs. In this case, the API cannot be called in JSON format. See the specific business API documentation for more information. The POST method is recommended, as there is no difference in the results of both the methods, but the GET method only supports request packets up to 32 KB.

The following uses querying the list of CVM instances in the Guangzhou region as an example to describe the steps of signature splicing. We chose this API because:

1. CVM is activated by default, and this API is often used;
2. It is read-only and does not change the status of existing resources;
3. It covers many types of parameters, which allows it to be used to demonstrate how to use arrays containing data structures.

In the example, we try to choose common parameters and API parameters that are prone to mistakes. When you actually call an API, please use parameters based on the actual conditions. The parameters vary by API. Do not copy the parameters and values in this example.

Assuming that your SecretId and SecretKey are `AKID********************************` and `********************************`, respectively, if you want to view the status of the instance in the Guangzhou region whose CVM instance name is "unnamed" and have only one data entry returned, then the request may be:

```
curl -X POST https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com \
-H "Authorization: TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID********************************
*/2019-02-25/cvm/tc3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=a7b85514
48762bd123d6f79e81815e31a92013640a6cef36a08ad4b292a4d2f2" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8" \
-H "Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com" \
-H "X-TC-Action: DescribeInstances" \
-H "X-TC-Timestamp: 1551113065" \
-H "X-TC-Version: 2017-03-12" \
-H "X-TC-Region: ap-guangzhou" \
-d '{"Limit": 1, "Filters": [{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-name"}]}'
```

The signature calculation process is explained in detail below.

1. Concatenating the CanonicalRequest String

Concatenate the canonical request string (CanonicalRequest) in the following pseudocode format:

```
CanonicalRequest =
HTTPRequestMethod + '\n' +
CanonicalURI + '\n' +
```

```
CanonicalQueryString + '\n' +
CanonicalHeaders + '\n' +
SignedHeaders + '\n' +
HashedRequestPayload
```

Field Name	Explanation
HTTPRequestMethod	HTTP request method (GET or POST). This example uses `POST` .
CanonicalURI	URI parameter. Slash ("/") is used for API 3.0.
CanonicalQueryString	The query string in the URL of the originating HTTP request. This is always an empty st “” for POST requests, and is the string after the question mark (?) for GET requests. Fo example: Limit=10&Offset=0。 Note: `CanonicalQueryString` must be URL-encoded, referencing RFC3986, the UTF8 character set. We recommend using the programming language library. All speci characters must be encoded and capitalized.
CanonicalHeaders	Header information for signature calculation, including at least two headers of `host` `content-type` . Custom headers can be added to participate in the signature proce improve the uniqueness and security of the request. Concatenation rules: 1. Both the key and value of the header should be converted to lowercase with the lead and trailing spaces removed, so they are concatenated in the format of key:value\n format; 2. If there are multiple headers, they should be sorted in ASCII ascending order by the header keys (lowercase). The calculation result in this example is `content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\nhost:cvm.tencentcloudapi.com\n` . Note: `content-type` must match the actually sent content. In some programming languages, a charset value would be added even if it is not specified. In this case, the request sent is different from the one signed, and the sever will return an error indicatin signature verification failed.
SignedHeaders	Header information for signature calculation, indicating which headers of the request participate in the signature process (they must each individually correspond to the heac in CanonicalHeaders). `Content-type` and `host` are required headers. Concatenation rules: 1. Both the key and value of the header should be converted to lowercase; 2. If there are multiple headers, they should be sorted in ASCII ascending order by the header keys (lowercase) and separated by semicolons (;). The value in this example is `content-type;host`
HashedRequestPayload	Hash value of the request payload (i.e., the body, such as `{"Limit": 1, "Filter`

	`[{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-name"}]` in this exampl The pseudocode for calculation is Lowercase(HexEncode(Hash.SHA256(RequestPayload))) by SHA256 hashing the pay of the HTTP request, performing hexadecimal encoding, and finally converting the enco string to lowercase letters. For GET requests, `RequestPayload` is always an empt string. The calculation result in this example is `99d58dfbc6745f6747f36bfca17dee5e6881dc0428a0a36f96199342bc5b49`

According to the rules above, the `CanonicalRequest` string obtained in the example is as follows:

```
POST
/

content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8
host:cvm.tencentcloudapi.com

content-type;host
99d58dfbc6745f6747f36bfca17dee5e6881dc0428a0a36f96199342bc5b4907
```

2. Concatenating the String to Be Signed

The string to sign is concatenated as follows:

```
StringToSign =
Algorithm + \n +
RequestTimestamp + \n +
CredentialScope + \n +
HashedCanonicalRequest
```

Field Name	Explanation
Algorithm	Signature algorithm, which is currently always `TC3-HMAC-SHA256`.
RequestTimestamp	Request timestamp, i.e., the value of the common parameter `X-TC-Timestamp` in request header, which is the UNIX timestamp of the current time in seconds, such as `1551113065` in this example.
CredentialScope	Scope of the credential in the format of `Date/service/tc3_request`, including date, requested service and termination string (tc3_request). **`Date` is a date in UT time, whose value should match the UTC date converted by the common parameter `X-TC-Timestamp`;** `service` is the product name, which should m the domain name of the product called. The calculation result in this example is `2019-25/cvm/tc3_request`.

HashedCanonicalRequest	Hash value of the CanonicalRequest string concatenated in the steps above. The pseudocode for calculation is Lowercase(HexEncode(Hash.SHA256(CanonicalRequ The calculation result in this example is `2815843035062fffda5fd6f2a44ea8a34818b0dc46f024b8b3786976a3ad`

Note:

1. Date has to be calculated from the timestamp "X-TC-Timestamp" and the time zone is UTC+0. If you add the system's local time zone information (such as UTC+8), calls can succeed both day and night but will definitely fail at 00:00. For example, if the timestamp is 1551113065 and the time in UTC+8 is 2019-02-26 00:44:25, the UTC+0 date in the calculated Date value should be 2019-02-25 instead of 2019-02-26.
2. Timestamp must be the same as your current system time, and your system time and standard time must be synced; if the difference between Timestamp and your current system time is larger than five minutes, the request will fail. If your system time is out of sync with the standard time for a while, the request will fail and return a signature expiration error.

According to the preceding rules, the string to be signed obtained in the example is as follows:

```
TC3-HMAC-SHA256
1551113065
2019-02-25/cvm/tc3_request
2815843035062fffda5fd6f2a44ea8a34818b0dc46f024b8b3786976a3adda7a
```

3. Calculating the Signature

1. Calculate the derived signature key with the following pseudocode:

```
SecretKey = "Gu5t9xGARNpq86cd98joQYCN3*******"
SecretDate = HMAC_SHA256("TC3" + SecretKey, Date)
SecretService = HMAC_SHA256(SecretDate, Service)
SecretSigning = HMAC_SHA256(SecretService, "tc3_request")
```

Field Name	Explanation
SecretKey	The original SecretKey, i.e., `Gu5t9xGARNpq86cd98joQYCN3*******` .
Date	The Date field information in `Credential` , such as `2019-02-25` in this example.

Service	Value in the Service field in `Credential`, such as `cvm` in this example.

2. Calculate the signature with the following pseudocode:

```
Signature = HexEncode(HMAC_SHA256(SecretSigning, StringToSign))
```

4. Concatenating the Authorization

The Authorization is concatenated as follows:

```
Authorization =
Algorithm + ' ' +
'Credential=' + SecretId + '/' + CredentialScope + ', ' +
'SignedHeaders=' + SignedHeaders + ', ' +
'Signature=' + Signature
```

Field Name	Explanation
Algorithm	Signature algorithm, which is always `TC3-HMAC-SHA256`.
SecretId	The SecretId in the key pair, i.e., `AKID********************************`.
CredentialScope	Credential scope (see above). The calculation result in this example is `2019-02-25/cvm/tc3_request`.
SignedHeaders	Header information for signature calculation (see above), such as `content-type;host` in this example.
Signature	Signature value. The calculation result in this example is `a7b8551448762bd123d6f79e81815e31a92013640a6cef36a08ad4b292a4d2f2`.

According to the rules above, the value obtained in the example is:

```
TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID********************************/2019-02-25/cvm/tc
3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=a7b8551448762bd123d6f79e818
15e31a92013640a6cef36a08ad4b292a4d2f2
```

The following example shows a finished authorization header:

```
POST https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/
Authorization: TC3-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKID********************************/20
19-02-25/cvm/tc3_request, SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=a7b855144876
2bd123d6f79e81815e31a92013640a6cef36a08ad4b292a4d2f2
```

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```
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Host: cvm.tencentcloudapi.com
X-TC-Action: DescribeInstances
X-TC-Version: 2017-03-12
X-TC-Timestamp: 1551113065
X-TC-Region: ap-guangzhou

{"Limit": 1, "Filters": [{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-name"}]}
```

5. Signature Demo

When calling API 3.0, you are recommended to use the corresponding Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 which encapsulates the signature process, enabling you to focus on only the specific APIs provided by the product when developing. See SDK Center for more information. Currently, the following programming languages are supported:

- Python
- Java
- PHP
- Go
- NodeJS
- .NET

To further explain the signing process, we will use a programming language to implement the process described above. The request domain name, API and parameter values in the sample are used here. This goal of this example is only to provide additional clarification for the signature process, please see the SDK for actual usage.

The final output URL might be: https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?Action=DescribeInstances&InstanceIds.0=ins-09dx96dg&Limit=20&Nonce=11886&Offset=0&Region=ap-guangzhou&SecretId=AKID**********&Signature=EliP9YW3pW28FpsEdkXt%2F%2BWcGeI%3D&Timestamp=1465185768&Version=2017-03-12.

Note: The key in the example is fictitious, and the timestamp is not the current time of the system, so if this URL is opened in the browser or called using commands such as curl, an authentication error will be returned: Signature expired. In order to get a URL that can work properly, you need to replace the SecretId and SecretKey in the example with your real credentials and use the current time of the system as the Timestamp.

Note: In the example below, even if you use the same programming language, the order of the parameters in the URL may be different for each execution. However, the order does not matter, as long as all the parameters are included in the URL and the signature is calculated correctly.

Note: The following code is only applicable to API 3.0. It cannot be directly used in other signature processes. Even with an older API, signature calculation errors may occur due to the differences in details. Please refer to the corresponding documentation.

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Java

```
import java.nio.charset.Charset;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.TimeZone;
import java.util.TreeMap;
import javax.crypto.Mac;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;
import javax.xml.bind.DatatypeConverter;

public class TencentCloudAPITC3Demo {
private final static Charset UTF8 = StandardCharsets.UTF_8;
private final static String SECRET_ID = "AKID********************************";
private final static String SECRET_KEY = "********************************";
private final static String CT_JSON = "application/json; charset=utf-8";

public static byte[] hmac256(byte[] key, String msg) throws Exception {
Mac mac = Mac.getInstance("HmacSHA256");
SecretKeySpec secretKeySpec = new SecretKeySpec(key, mac.getAlgorithm());
mac.init(secretKeySpec);
return mac.doFinal(msg.getBytes(UTF8));
}

public static String sha256Hex(String s) throws Exception {
MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
byte[] d = md.digest(s.getBytes(UTF8));
return DatatypeConverter.printHexBinary(d).toLowerCase();
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
String service = "cvm";
String host = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com";
String region = "ap-guangzhou";
String action = "DescribeInstances";
String version = "2017-03-12";
String algorithm = "TC3-HMAC-SHA256";
String timestamp = "1551113065";
//String timestamp = String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000);
SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd");
// Pay attention to the time zone; otherwise, errors may occur
sdf.setTimeZone(TimeZone.getTimeZone("UTC"));
String date = sdf.format(new Date(Long.valueOf(timestamp + "000")));

// ************ Step 1: Concatenate the CanonicalRequest string ************
```

```
String httpRequestMethod = "POST";
String canonicalUri = "/";
String canonicalQueryString = "";
String canonicalHeaders = "content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\n" + "hos
t:" + host + "\n";
String signedHeaders = "content-type;host";

String payload = "{\"Limit\": 1, \"Filters\": [{\"Values\": [\"unnamed\"], \"Name
\": \"instance-name\"}]}";
String hashedRequestPayload = sha256Hex(payload);
String canonicalRequest = httpRequestMethod + "\n" + canonicalUri + "\n" + canoni
calQueryString + "\n"
+ canonicalHeaders + "\n" + signedHeaders + "\n" + hashedRequestPayload;
System.out.println(canonicalRequest);

// ************* Step 2: Concatenate the string to sign *************
String credentialScope = date + "/" + service + "/" + "tc3_request";
String hashedCanonicalRequest = sha256Hex(canonicalRequest);
String stringToSign = algorithm + "\n" + timestamp + "\n" + credentialScope +
"\n" + hashedCanonicalRequest;
System.out.println(stringToSign);

// ************* Step 3: Calculate the signature *************
byte[] secretDate = hmac256(("TC3" + SECRET_KEY).getBytes(UTF8), date);
byte[] secretService = hmac256(secretDate, service);
byte[] secretSigning = hmac256(secretService, "tc3_request");
String signature = DatatypeConverter.printHexBinary(hmac256(secretSigning, string
ToSign)).toLowerCase();
System.out.println(signature);

// ************* Step 4: Concatenate the Authorization *************
String authorization = algorithm + " " + "Credential=" + SECRET_ID + "/" + creden
tialScope + ", "
+ "SignedHeaders=" + signedHeaders + ", " + "Signature=" + signature;
System.out.println(authorization);

TreeMap<String, String> headers = new TreeMap<String, String>();
headers.put("Authorization", authorization);
headers.put("Content-Type", CT_JSON);
headers.put("Host", host);
headers.put("X-TC-Action", action);
headers.put("X-TC-Timestamp", timestamp);
headers.put("X-TC-Version", version);
headers.put("X-TC-Region", region);

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
sb.append("curl -X POST https://").append(host)
```

```
.append(" -H \"Authorization: ").append(authorization).append("\"")
.append(" -H \"Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8\"")
.append(" -H \"Host: ").append(host).append("\"")
.append(" -H \"X-TC-Action: ").append(action).append("\"")
.append(" -H \"X-TC-Timestamp: ").append(timestamp).append("\"")
.append(" -H \"X-TC-Version: ").append(version).append("\"")
.append(" -H \"X-TC-Region: ").append(region).append("\"")
.append(" -d '").append(payload).append("'");
System.out.println(sb.toString());
}
}
```

Python

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import hashlib, hmac, json, os, sys, time
from datetime import datetime

# Key Parameters
secret_id = "AKID********************************"
secret_key = "********************************"

service = "cvm"
host = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com"
endpoint = "https://" + host
region = "ap-guangzhou"
action = "DescribeInstances"
version = "2017-03-12"
algorithm = "TC3-HMAC-SHA256"
#timestamp = int(time.time())
timestamp = 1551113065
date = datetime.utcfromtimestamp(timestamp).strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
params = {"Limit": 1, "Filters": [{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-name"
}]}

# ************* Step 1: Concatenate the CanonicalRequest string *************
http_request_method = "POST"
canonical_uri = "/"
canonical_querystring = ""
ct = "application/json; charset=utf-8"
payload = json.dumps(params)
canonical_headers = "content-type:%s\nhost:%s\n" % (ct, host)
signed_headers = "content-type;host"
hashed_request_payload = hashlib.sha256(payload.encode("utf-8")).hexdigest()
canonical_request = (http_request_method + "\n" +
canonical_uri + "\n" +
```

```
canonical_querystring + "\n" +
canonical_headers + "\n" +
signed_headers + "\n" +
hashed_request_payload)
print(canonical_request)

# ************* Step 2: Concatenate the string to sign *************
credential_scope = date + "/" + service + "/" + "tc3_request"
hashed_canonical_request = hashlib.sha256(canonical_request.encode("utf-8")).hexd
igest()
string_to_sign = (algorithm + "\n" +
str(timestamp) + "\n" +
credential_scope + "\n" +
hashed_canonical_request)
print(string_to_sign)


# ************* Step 3: Calculate the Signature *************
# Function for computing signature digest
def sign(key, msg):
return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()
secret_date = sign(("TC3" + secret_key).encode("utf-8"), date)
secret_service = sign(secret_date, service)
secret_signing = sign(secret_service, "tc3_request")
signature = hmac.new(secret_signing, string_to_sign.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha2
56).hexdigest()
print(signature)

# ************* Step 4: Concatenate the Authorization *************
authorization = (algorithm + " " +
"Credential=" + secret_id + "/" + credential_scope + ", " +
"SignedHeaders=" + signed_headers + ", " +
"Signature=" + signature)
print(authorization)

print('curl -X POST ' + endpoint
+ ' -H "Authorization: ' + authorization + '"'
+ ' -H "Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8"'
+ ' -H "Host: ' + host + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Action: ' + action + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Timestamp: ' + str(timestamp) + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Version: ' + version + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Region: ' + region + '"'
+ " -d '" + payload + "'")
```

Golang

```
package main

import (
"crypto/hmac"
"crypto/sha256"
"encoding/hex"
"fmt"
"time"
)

func sha256hex(s string) string {
b := sha256.Sum256([]byte(s))
return hex.EncodeToString(b[:])
}

func hmacsha256(s, key string) string {
hashed := hmac.New(sha256.New, []byte(key))
hashed.Write([]byte(s))
return string(hashed.Sum(nil))
}

func main() {
secretId := "AKID********************************"
secretKey := "********************************"
host := "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com"
algorithm := "TC3-HMAC-SHA256"
service := "cvm"
version := "2017-03-12"
action := "DescribeInstances"
region := "ap-guangzhou"
//var timestamp int64 = time.Now().Unix()
var timestamp int64 = 1551113065

// step 1: build canonical request string
httpRequestMethod := "POST"
canonicalURI := "/"
canonicalQueryString := ""
canonicalHeaders := "content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\n" + "host:" +
host + "\n"
signedHeaders := "content-type;host"
payload := `{"Limit": 1, "Filters": [{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-na
me"}]}`
hashedRequestPayload := sha256hex(payload)
canonicalRequest := fmt.Sprintf("%s\n%s\n%s\n%s\n%s\n%s",
httpRequestMethod,
canonicalURI,
```

```
canonicalQueryString,
canonicalHeaders,
signedHeaders,
hashedRequestPayload)
fmt.Println(canonicalRequest)

// step 2: build string to sign
date := time.Unix(timestamp, 0).UTC().Format("2006-01-02")
credentialScope := fmt.Sprintf("%s/%s/tc3_request", date, service)
hashedCanonicalRequest := sha256hex(canonicalRequest)
string2sign := fmt.Sprintf("%s\n%d\n%s\n%s",
algorithm,
timestamp,
credentialScope,
hashedCanonicalRequest)
fmt.Println(string2sign)

// step 3: sign string
secretDate := hmacsha256(date, "TC3"+secretKey)
secretService := hmacsha256(service, secretDate)
secretSigning := hmacsha256("tc3_request", secretService)
signature := hex.EncodeToString([]byte(hmacsha256(string2sign, secretSigning)))
fmt.Println(signature)

// step 4: build authorization
authorization := fmt.Sprintf("%s Credential=%s/%s, SignedHeaders=%s, Signature=%
s",
algorithm,
secretId,
credentialScope,
signedHeaders,
signature)
fmt.Println(authorization)

curl := fmt.Sprintf(`curl -X POST https://%s\
-H "Authorization: %s"\
-H "Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8"\
-H "Host: %s" -H "X-TC-Action: %s"\
-H "X-TC-Timestamp: %d"\
-H "X-TC-Version: %s"\
-H "X-TC-Region: %s"\
-d '%s'`, host, authorization, host, action, timestamp, version, region, payload)
fmt.Println(curl)
}
```

PHP

```php
<?php
$secretId = "AKID********************************";
$secretKey = "********************************";
$host = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com";
$service = "cvm";
$version = "2017-03-12";
$action = "DescribeInstances";
$region = "ap-guangzhou";
// $timestamp = time();
$timestamp = 1551113065;
$algorithm = "TC3-HMAC-SHA256";

// step 1: build canonical request string
$httpRequestMethod = "POST";
$canonicalUri = "/";
$canonicalQueryString = "";
$canonicalHeaders = "content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\n"."host:".$hos
t."\n";
$signedHeaders = "content-type;host";
$payload = '{"Limit": 1, "Filters": [{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-na
me"}]}';
$hashedRequestPayload = hash("SHA256", $payload);
$canonicalRequest = $httpRequestMethod."\n"
.$canonicalUri."\n"
.$canonicalQueryString."\n"
.$canonicalHeaders."\n"
.$signedHeaders."\n"
.$hashedRequestPayload;
echo $canonicalRequest.PHP_EOL;

// step 2: build string to sign
$date = gmdate("Y-m-d", $timestamp);
$credentialScope = $date."/".$service."/tc3_request";
$hashedCanonicalRequest = hash("SHA256", $canonicalRequest);
$stringToSign = $algorithm."\n"
.$timestamp."\n"
.$credentialScope."\n"
.$hashedCanonicalRequest;
echo $stringToSign.PHP_EOL;

// step 3: sign string
$secretDate = hash_hmac("SHA256", $date, "TC3".$secretKey, true);
$secretService = hash_hmac("SHA256", $service, $secretDate, true);
$secretSigning = hash_hmac("SHA256", "tc3_request", $secretService, true);
$signature = hash_hmac("SHA256", $stringToSign, $secretSigning);
echo $signature.PHP_EOL;
```

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```
// step 4: build authorization
$authorization = $algorithm
." Credential=".$secretId."/".$credentialScope
.", SignedHeaders=content-type;host, Signature=".$signature;
echo $authorization.PHP_EOL;

$curl = "curl -X POST https://".$host
.' -H "Authorization: '.$authorization.'"'
.' -H "Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8"'
.' -H "Host: '.$host.'"'
.' -H "X-TC-Action: '.$action.'"'
.' -H "X-TC-Timestamp: '.$timestamp.'"'
.' -H "X-TC-Version: '.$version.'"'
.' -H "X-TC-Region: '.$region.'"'
." -d '".$payload."'";
echo $curl.PHP_EOL;
```

Ruby

```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# require ruby>=2.3.0
require 'digest'
require 'json'
require 'time'
require 'openssl'

# Key Parameters
secret_id = 'AKID********************************'
secret_key = '********************************'

service = 'cvm'
host = 'cvm.tencentcloudapi.com'
endpoint = 'https://' + host
region = 'ap-guangzhou'
action = 'DescribeInstances'
version = '2017-03-12'
algorithm = 'TC3-HMAC-SHA256'
# timestamp = Time.now.to_i
timestamp = 1551113065
date = Time.at(timestamp).utc.strftime('%Y-%m-%d')

# ************* Step 1: Concatenate the CanonicalRequest string *************
http_request_method = 'POST'
canonical_uri = '/'
canonical_querystring = ''
```

```
canonical_headers = "content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\nhost:#{host}
\n"
signed_headers = 'content-type;host'
# params = { 'Limit' => 1, 'Filters' => [{ 'Name' => 'instance-name', 'Values' =>
['unnamed'] }] }
# payload = JSON.generate(params, { 'ascii_only' => true, 'space' => ' ' })
# json will generate in random order, to get specified result in example, we hard
-code it here.
payload = '{"Limit": 1, "Filters": [{"Values": ["unnamed"], "Name": "instance-nam
e"}]}'
hashed_request_payload = Digest::SHA256.hexdigest(payload)
canonical_request = [
http_request_method,
canonical_uri,
canonical_querystring,
canonical_headers,
signed_headers,
hashed_request_payload,
].join("\n")

puts canonical_request

# ************* Step 2: Concatenate the string to sign *************
credential_scope = date + '/' + service + '/' + 'tc3_request'
hashed_request_payload = Digest::SHA256.hexdigest(canonical_request)
string_to_sign = [
algorithm,
timestamp.to_s,
credential_scope,
hashed_request_payload,
].join("\n")
puts string_to_sign

# ************* Step 3: Calculate the Signature *************
digest = OpenSSL::Digest.new('sha256')
secret_date = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest(digest, 'TC3' + secret_key, date)
secret_service = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest(digest, secret_date, service)
secret_signing = OpenSSL::HMAC.digest(digest, secret_service, 'tc3_request')
signature = OpenSSL::HMAC.hexdigest(digest, secret_signing, string_to_sign)
puts signature

# ************* Step 4: Concatenate the Authorization *************
authorization = "#{algorithm} Credential=#{secret_id}/#{credential_scope}, Signed
Headers=#{signed_headers}, Signature=#{signature}"
puts authorization

puts 'curl -X POST ' + endpoint \
```

```
+ ' -H "Authorization: ' + authorization + '"' \
+ ' -H "Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8"' \
+ ' -H "Host: ' + host + '"' \
+ ' -H "X-TC-Action: ' + action + '"' \
+ ' -H "X-TC-Timestamp: ' + timestamp.to_s + '"' \
+ ' -H "X-TC-Version: ' + version + '"' \
+ ' -H "X-TC-Region: ' + region + '"' \
+ " -d '" + payload + "'"
```

DotNet

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Text;

public class Application
{
public static string SHA256Hex(string s)
{
using (SHA256 algo = SHA256.Create())
{
byte[] hashbytes = algo.ComputeHash(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(s));
StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();
for (int i = 0; i < hashbytes.Length; ++i)
{
builder.Append(hashbytes[i].ToString("x2"));
}
return builder.ToString();
}
}
public static byte[] HmacSHA256(byte[] key, byte[] msg)
{
using (HMACSHA256 mac = new HMACSHA256(key))
{
return mac.ComputeHash(msg);
}
}

public static Dictionary<String, String> BuildHeaders(string secretid,
string secretkey, string service, string endpoint, string region,
string action, string version, DateTime date, string requestPayload)
{
string datestr = date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd");
DateTime startTime = new DateTime(1970, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, DateTimeKind.Utc);
long requestTimestamp = (long)Math.Round((date - startTime).TotalMilliseconds, Mi
```

```
dpointRounding.AwayFromZero) / 1000;
// ************* Step 1: Concatenate the CanonicalRequest string *************
string algorithm = "TC3-HMAC-SHA256";
string httpRequestMethod = "POST";
string canonicalUri = "/";
string canonicalQueryString = "";
string contentType = "application/json";
string canonicalHeaders = "content-type:" + contentType + "; charset=utf-8\n" +
"host:" + endpoint + "\n";
string signedHeaders = "content-type;host";
string hashedRequestPayload = SHA256Hex(requestPayload);
string canonicalRequest = httpRequestMethod + "\n"
+ canonicalUri + "\n"
+ canonicalQueryString + "\n"
+ canonicalHeaders + "\n"
+ signedHeaders + "\n"
+ hashedRequestPayload;
Console.WriteLine(canonicalRequest);
Console.WriteLine("-----------------------------------");

// ************* Step 2: Concatenate the string to sign *************
string credentialScope = datestr + "/" + service + "/" + "tc3_request";
string hashedCanonicalRequest = SHA256Hex(canonicalRequest);
string stringToSign = algorithm + "\n" + requestTimestamp.ToString() + "\n" + cre
dentialScope + "\n" + hashedCanonicalRequest;
Console.WriteLine(stringToSign);
Console.WriteLine("-----------------------------------");

// ************* Step 3: Calculate the signature *************
byte[] tc3SecretKey = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes("TC3" + secretkey);
byte[] secretDate = HmacSHA256(tc3SecretKey, Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(datestr));
byte[] secretService = HmacSHA256(secretDate, Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(service));
byte[] secretSigning = HmacSHA256(secretService, Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes("tc3_requ
est"));
byte[] signatureBytes = HmacSHA256(secretSigning, Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(stringTo
Sign));
string signature = BitConverter.ToString(signatureBytes).Replace("-", "").ToLower
();
Console.WriteLine(signature);
Console.WriteLine("-----------------------------------");

// ************* Step 4: Concatenate the Authorization *************
string authorization = algorithm + " "
+ "Credential=" + secretid + "/" + credentialScope + ", "
+ "SignedHeaders=" + signedHeaders + ", "
+ "Signature=" + signature;
Console.WriteLine(authorization);
```

```
Console.WriteLine("-----------------------------------");

Dictionary<string, string> headers = new Dictionary<string, string>();
headers.Add("Authorization", authorization);
headers.Add("Host", endpoint);
headers.Add("Content-Type", contentType + "; charset=utf-8");
headers.Add("X-TC-Timestamp", requestTimestamp.ToString());
headers.Add("X-TC-Version", version);
headers.Add("X-TC-Action", action);
headers.Add("X-TC-Region", region);
return headers;
}
public static void Main(string[] args)
{
// SecretID and SecretKey
string SECRET_ID = "AKID********************************";
string SECRET_KEY = "********************************";

string service = "cvm";
string endpoint = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com";
string region = "ap-guangzhou";
string action = "DescribeInstances";
string version = "2017-03-12";

// The timestamp `2019-02-26 00:44:25` used here is only for reference. In a proj
ect, use the following parameter:
// DateTime date = DateTime.UtcNow;
// Enter the correct time zone. We recommend using UTC timestamp to avoid errors.
DateTime date = new DateTime(1970, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, DateTimeKind.Utc).AddSeconds
(1551113065);
string requestPayload = "{\"Limit\": 1, \"Filters\": [{\"Values\": [\"unnamed\"],
\"Name\": \"instance-name\"}]}";

Dictionary<string, string> headers = BuildHeaders(SECRET_ID, SECRET_KEY, service
, endpoint, region, action, version, date, requestPayload);

Console.WriteLine("POST https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com");
foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> kv in headers)
{
Console.WriteLine(kv.Key + ": " + kv.Value);
}
Console.WriteLine();
Console.WriteLine(requestPayload);
}
}
```

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NodeJS

```
const crypto = require('crypto');

function sha256(message, secret = '', encoding) {
const hmac = crypto.createHmac('sha256', secret)
return hmac.update(message).digest(encoding)
}
function getHash(message, encoding = 'hex') {
const hash = crypto.createHash('sha256')
return hash.update(message).digest(encoding)
}
function getDate(timestamp) {
const date = new Date(timestamp * 1000)
const year = date.getUTCFullYear()
const month = ('0' + (date.getUTCMonth() + 1)).slice(-2)
const day = ('0' + date.getUTCDate()).slice(-2)
return `${year}-${month}-${day}`
}
function main(){

const SECRET_ID = "AKID********************************"
const SECRET_KEY = "********************************"

const endpoint = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com"
const service = "cvm"
const region = "ap-guangzhou"
const action = "DescribeInstances"
const version = "2017-03-12"
//const timestamp = getTime()
const timestamp = 1551113065
const date = getDate(timestamp)

// ************* Step 1: Concatenate the CanonicalRequest string *************
const signedHeaders = "content-type;host"

const payload = "{\"Limit\": 1, \"Filters\": [{\"Values\": [\"unnamed\"], \"Name
\": \"instance-name\"}]}"

const hashedRequestPayload = getHash(payload);
const httpRequestMethod = "POST"
const canonicalUri = "/"
const canonicalQueryString = ""
const canonicalHeaders = "content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\n" + "hos
t:" + endpoint + "\n"

const canonicalRequest = httpRequestMethod + "\n"
```

```
+ canonicalUri + "\n"
+ canonicalQueryString + "\n"
+ canonicalHeaders + "\n"
+ signedHeaders + "\n"
+ hashedRequestPayload
console.log(canonicalRequest)
console.log("----------------------------")

// ************* Step 2: Concatenate the string to sign *************
const algorithm = "TC3-HMAC-SHA256"
const hashedCanonicalRequest = getHash(canonicalRequest);
const credentialScope = date + "/" + service + "/" + "tc3_request"
const stringToSign = algorithm + "\n" +
timestamp + "\n" +
credentialScope + "\n" +
hashedCanonicalRequest
console.log(stringToSign)
console.log("----------------------------")

// ************* Step 3: Calculate the signature *************
const kDate = sha256(date, 'TC3' + SECRET_KEY)
const kService = sha256(service, kDate)
const kSigning = sha256('tc3_request', kService)
const signature = sha256(stringToSign, kSigning, 'hex')
console.log(signature)
console.log("----------------------------")

// ************* Step 4: Concatenate the Authorization *************
const authorization = algorithm + " " +
"Credential=" + SECRET_ID + "/" + credentialScope + ", " +
"SignedHeaders=" + signedHeaders + ", " +
"Signature=" + signature
console.log(authorization)
console.log("----------------------------")

const Call_Information = 'curl -X POST ' + "https://" + endpoint
+ ' -H "Authorization: ' + authorization + '"'
+ ' -H "Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8"'
+ ' -H "Host: ' + endpoint + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Action: ' + action + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Timestamp: ' + timestamp.toString() + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Version: ' + version + '"'
+ ' -H "X-TC-Region: ' + region + '"'
+ " -d '" + payload + "'"
console.log(Call_Information)
}
main()
```

C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
#include <sstream>
#include <string>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <openssl/sha.h>
#include <openssl/hmac.h>

using namespace std;

string get_data(int64_t &timestamp)
{
string utcDate;
char buff[20] = {0};
// time_t timenow;
struct tm sttime;
sttime = *gmtime(&timestamp);
strftime(buff, sizeof(buff), "%Y-%m-%d", &sttime);
utcDate = string(buff);
return utcDate;
}
string int2str(int64_t n)
{
std::stringstream ss;
ss << n;
return ss.str();
}
string sha256Hex(const string &str)
{
char buf[3];
unsigned char hash[SHA256_DIGEST_LENGTH];
SHA256_CTX sha256;
SHA256_Init(&sha256);
SHA256_Update(&sha256, str.c_str(), str.size());
SHA256_Final(hash, &sha256);
std::string NewString = "";
for(int i = 0; i < SHA256_DIGEST_LENGTH; i++)
{
snprintf(buf, sizeof(buf), "%02x", hash[i]);
NewString = NewString + buf;
}
return NewString;
```

```
}
string HmacSha256(const string &key, const string &input)
{
unsigned char hash[32];

HMAC_CTX *h;
#if OPENSSL_VERSION_NUMBER < 0x10100000L
HMAC_CTX hmac;
HMAC_CTX_init(&hmac);
h = &hmac;
#else
h = HMAC_CTX_new();
#endif

HMAC_Init_ex(h, &key[0], key.length(), EVP_sha256(), NULL);
HMAC_Update(h, ( unsigned char* )&input[0], input.length());
unsigned int len = 32;
HMAC_Final(h, hash, &len);

#if OPENSSL_VERSION_NUMBER < 0x10100000L
HMAC_CTX_cleanup(h);
#else
HMAC_CTX_free(h);
#endif

std::stringstream ss;
ss << std::setfill('0');
for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
ss << hash[i];
}

return (ss.str());
}
string HexEncode(const string &input)
{
static const char* const lut = "0123456789abcdef";
size_t len = input.length();

string output;
output.reserve(2 * len);
for (size_t i = 0; i < len; ++i)
{
const unsigned char c = input[i];
output.push_back(lut[c >> 4]);
output.push_back(lut[c & 15]);
}
```

```
return output;
}

int main()
{
string SECRET_ID = "AKID********************************";
string SECRET_KEY = "********************************";

string service = "cvm";
string host = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com";
string region = "ap-guangzhou";
string action = "DescribeInstances";
string version = "2017-03-12";
int64_t timestamp = 1551113065;
string date = get_data(timestamp);

// ************* Step 1: Concatenate the CanonicalRequest string *************
string httpRequestMethod = "POST";
string canonicalUri = "/";
string canonicalQueryString = "";
string canonicalHeaders = "content-type:application/json; charset=utf-8\nhost:" +
host + "\n";
string signedHeaders = "content-type;host";
string payload = "{\"Limit\": 1, \"Filters\": [{\"Values\": [\"unnamed\"], \"Name
\": \"instance-name\"}]}";
string hashedRequestPayload = sha256Hex(payload);
string canonicalRequest = httpRequestMethod + "\n" + canonicalUri + "\n" + canoni
calQueryString + "\n"
+ canonicalHeaders + "\n" + signedHeaders + "\n" + hashedRequestPayload;
cout << canonicalRequest << endl;
cout << "-----------------------" << endl;

// ************* Step 2: Concatenate the string to sign *************
string algorithm = "TC3-HMAC-SHA256";
string RequestTimestamp = int2str(timestamp);
string credentialScope = date + "/" + service + "/" + "tc3_request";
string hashedCanonicalRequest = sha256Hex(canonicalRequest);
string stringToSign = algorithm + "\n" + RequestTimestamp + "\n" + credentialScop
e + "\n" + hashedCanonicalRequest;
cout << stringToSign << endl;
cout << "-----------------------" << endl;

// ************* Step 3: Calculate the signature ***************
string kKey = "TC3" + SECRET_KEY;
string kDate = HmacSha256(kKey, date);
string kService = HmacSha256(kDate, service);
string kSigning = HmacSha256(kService, "tc3_request");
```

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```
string signature = HexEncode(HmacSha256(kSigning, stringToSign));
cout << signature << endl;
cout << "-----------------------" << endl;

// ************* Step 4: Concatenate the Authorization *************
string authorization = algorithm + " " + "Credential=" + SECRET_ID + "/" + creden
tialScope + ", "
+ "SignedHeaders=" + signedHeaders + ", " + "Signature=" + signature;
cout << authorization << endl;
cout << "-----------------------" << endl;

string headers = "curl -X POST https://" + host + "\n"
+ " -H \"Authorization: " + authorization + "\n"
+ " -H \"Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8\"" + "\n"
+ " -H \"Host: " + host + "\n"
+ " -H \"X-TC-Action: " + action + "\n"
+ " -H \"X-TC-Timestamp: " + RequestTimestamp + "\n"
+ " -H \"X-TC-Version: " + version + "\n"
+ " -H \"X-TC-Region: " + region + "\n"
+ " -d '" + payload;
cout << headers << endl;
return 0;
};
```

Signature Failure

The following situational error codes for signature failure may occur. Please resolve the errors accordingly.

Error Code	Description
AuthFailure.SignatureExpire	Signature expired. Timestamp and server time cannot differ by more than five minutes.
AuthFailure.SecretIdNotFound	The key does not exist. Please go to the console to check whether it is disabled or you copied fewer or more characters.
AuthFailure.SignatureFailure	Signature error. It is possible that the signature was calculated incorrectly, the signature does not match the content actually sent, or the SecretKey is incorrect.
AuthFailure.TokenFailure	Temporary certificate token error.
AuthFailure.InvalidSecretId	Invalid key (not a TencentCloud API key type).

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Signature

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Tencent Cloud API authenticates each access request, i.e. each request needs to include authentication information (Signature) in the common parameters to verify the identity of the requester.
The Signature is generated by the security credentials which include SecretId and SecretKey. If you don't have the security credentials yet, go to the TencentCloud API Key page to apply for them; otherwise, you cannot invoke the TencentCloud API.

1. Applying for Security Credentials

Before using the TencentCloud API for the first time, go to the TencentCloud API Key page to apply for security credentials.
Security credentials consist of SecretId and SecretKey:

- SecretId is used to identify the API requester.
- SecretKey is used to encrypt the signature string and verify it on the server.
- **You must keep your security credentials private and avoid disclosure.**

You can apply for the security credentials through the following steps:

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Console.
2. Go to the TencentCloud API Key page.
3. On the API Key Management page, click **Create Key** to create a SecretId/SecretKey pair.

Note: Each account can have up to two pairs of SecretId/SecretKey.

2. Generating a Signature

With the SecretId and SecretKey, a signature can be generated. The following describes how to generate a signature:

Assume that the SecretId and SecretKey are:

- SecretId: `AKID********************************`
- SecretKey: `********************************`

Note: This is just an example. For actual operations, please use your own SecretId and SecretKey.

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Take the Cloud Virtual Machine's request to view the instance list (DescribeInstances) as an example. When you invoke this API, the request parameters may be as follows:

Parameter name	Description	Parameter value
Action	Method name	DescribeInstances
SecretId	Key ID	`AKID********************************`
Timestamp	Current timestamp	1465185768
Nonce	Random positive integer	11886
Region	Region where the instance is located	ap-guangzhou
InstanceIds.0	ID of the instance to query	ins-09dx96dg
Offset	Offset	0
Limit	Allowed maximum output	20
Version	API version number	2017-03-12

2.1. Sorting Parameters

First, sort all the request parameters in an ascending lexicographical order (ASCII code) by their names. Notes: (1) Parameters are sorted by their names instead of their values; (2) The parameters are sorted based on ASCII code, not in an alphabetical order or by values. For example, InstanceIds.2 should be arranged after InstanceIds.12. You can complete the sorting process using a sorting function in a programming language, such as the ksort function in PHP. The parameters in the example are sorted as follows:

```
{
'Action' : 'DescribeInstances',
'InstanceIds.0' : 'ins-09dx96dg',
'Limit' : 20,
'Nonce' : 11886,
'Offset' : 0,
'Region' : 'ap-guangzhou',
'SecretId' : 'AKID********************************',
'Timestamp' : 1465185768,
'Version': '2017-03-12',
}
```

When developing in another programming language, you can sort these sample parameters and it will work as long as you obtain the same results.

2.2. Concatenating a Request String

This step generates a request string.

Format the request parameters sorted in the previous step into the form of "parameter name"="parameter value". For example, for the Action parameter, its parameter name is "Action" and its parameter value is "DescribeInstances", so it will become Action=DescribeInstances after formatted.

Note: The "parameter value" is the original value but not the value after URL encoding.

Then, concatenate the formatted parameters with "&". The resulting request string is as follows:

```
Action=DescribeInstances&InstanceIds.0=ins-09dx96dg&Limit=20&Nonce=11886&Offset=0
&Region=ap-guangzhou&SecretId=AKID********************************&Timestamp=1465
185768&Version=2017-03-12
```

2.3. Concatenating the Signature Original String

This step generates a signature original string.

The signature original string consists of the following parameters:

1. HTTP method: POST and GET modes are supported, and GET is used here for the request. Please note that the method name should be in all capital letters.
2. Request server: the domain name of the request to view the list of instances (DescribeInstances) is cvm.tencentcloudapi.com. The actual request domain name varies by the module to which the API belongs. For more information, see the instructions of the specific API.
3. Request path: The request path in the current version of TencentCloud API is fixed to /.
4. Request string: the request string generated in the previous step.

The concatenation rule of the signature original string is: Request method + request host + request path + ? + request string

The concatenation result of the example is:

```
GETcvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?Action=DescribeInstances&InstanceIds.0=ins-09dx96dg&L
imit=20&Nonce=11886&Offset=0&Region=ap-guangzhou&SecretId=AKID******************
************&Timestamp=1465185768&Version=2017-03-12
```

2.4. Generating a Signature String

This step generates a signature string.

First, use the HMAC-SHA1 algorithm to sign the **signature original string** obtained in the previous step, and then

encode the generated signature using Base64 to obtain the final signature.

The specific code is as follows with the PHP language being used as an example:

```
$secretKey = '**********************************';
$srcStr = 'GETcvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?Action=DescribeInstances&InstanceIds.0=ins
-09dx96dg&Limit=20&Nonce=11886&Offset=0&Region=ap-guangzhou&SecretId=AKID********
**********************&Timestamp=1465185768&Version=2017-03-12';
$signStr = base64_encode(hash_hmac('sha1', $srcStr, $secretKey, true));
echo $signStr;
```

The final signature is:

```
7RAM2xfNMO9EiVTNmPg06MRnCvQ=
```

When developing in another programming language, you can sign and verify the original in the example above and it works as long as you get the same results.

3. Encoding a Signature String

The generated signature string cannot be directly used as a request parameter and must be URL encoded.

For example, if the signature string generated in the previous step is 7RAM2xfNMO9EiVTNmPg06MRnCvQ=, the final signature string request parameter (Signature) is 7RAM2xfNMO9EiVTNmPg06MRnCvQ%3D, which will be used to generate the final request URL.

Note: If your request method is GET, or the request method is POST and the Content-Type is application/x-www-form-urlencoded, then all the request parameter values need to be URL encoded (except the parameter key and the symbol of =) when sending the request. Non-ASCII characters need to be encoded with UTF-8 before URL encoding.

Note: The network libraries of some programming languages automatically URL encode all parameters, in which case there is no need to URL encode the signature string; otherwise, two rounds of URL encoding will cause the signature to fail.

Note: Other parameter values also need to be encoded using RFC 3986. Use %XY in percent-encoding for special characters such as Chinese characters, where "X" and "Y" are hexadecimal characters (0-9 and uppercase A-F), and using lowercase will cause an error.

4. Signature Failure

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The following situational error codes for signature failure may occur. Please resolve the errors accordingly.

Error code	Error description
AuthFailure.SignatureExpire	The signature is expired
AuthFailure.SecretIdNotFound	The key does not exist
AuthFailure.SignatureFailure	Signature error
AuthFailure.TokenFailure	Token error
AuthFailure.InvalidSecretId	Invalid key (not a TencentCloud API key type)

5. Signature Demo

When calling API 3.0, you are recommended to use the corresponding Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 which encapsulates the signature process, enabling you to focus on only the specific APIs provided by the product when developing. See SDK Center for more information. Currently, the following programming languages are supported:

- Python
- Java
- PHP
- Go
- NodeJS
- .NET

To further explain the signing process, we will use a programming language to implement the process described above. The request domain name, API and parameter values in the sample are used here. This goal of this example is only to provide additional clarification for the signature process, please see the SDK for actual usage.

The final output URL might be: `https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?Action=DescribeInstances&InstanceIds.0=ins-09dx96dg&Limit=20&Nonce=11886&Offset=0&Region=ap-guangzhou&SecretId=AKID********************************&Signature=7RAM2xfNMO9EiVTNmPg06MRnCvQ%3D&Timestamp=1465185768&Version=2017-03-12` .

Note: The key in the example is fictitious, and the timestamp is not the current time of the system, so if this URL is opened in the browser or called using commands such as curl, an authentication error will be returned: Signature expired. In order to get a URL that can work properly, you need to replace the SecretId and SecretKey in the example with your real credentials and use the current time of the system as the Timestamp.

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Note: In the example below, even if you use the same programming language, the order of the parameters in the URL may be different for each execution. However, the order does not matter, as long as all the parameters are included in the URL and the signature is calculated correctly.

Note: The following code is only applicable to API 3.0. It cannot be directly used in other signature processes. Even with an older API, signature calculation errors may occur due to the differences in details. Please refer to the corresponding documentation.

Java

```
import java.io.UnsupportedEncodingException;
import java.net.URLEncoder;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.TreeMap;
import javax.crypto.Mac;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;
import javax.xml.bind.DatatypeConverter;

public class TencentCloudAPIDemo {
private final static String CHARSET = "UTF-8";

public static String sign(String s, String key, String method) throws Exception {
Mac mac = Mac.getInstance(method);
SecretKeySpec secretKeySpec = new SecretKeySpec(key.getBytes(CHARSET), mac.getAlg
orithm());
mac.init(secretKeySpec);
byte[] hash = mac.doFinal(s.getBytes(CHARSET));
return DatatypeConverter.printBase64Binary(hash);
}

public static String getStringToSign(TreeMap<String, Object> params) {
StringBuilder s2s = new StringBuilder("GETcvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?");
// When signing, the parameters need to be sorted in lexicographical order. TreeM
ap is used here to guarantee the correct order.
for (String k : params.keySet()) {
s2s.append(k).append("=").append(params.get(k).toString()).append("&");
}
return s2s.toString().substring(0, s2s.length() - 1);
}

public static String getUrl(TreeMap<String, Object> params) throws UnsupportedEnc
odingException {
StringBuilder url = new StringBuilder("https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?");
// There is no requirement for the order of the parameters in the actual request
URL.
for (String k : params.keySet()) {
```

```
// The request string needs to be URL encoded. As the Key is all in English lette
rs, only the value is URL encoded here.
url.append(k).append("=").append(URLEncoder.encode(params.get(k).toString(), CHAR
SET)).append("&");
}
return url.toString().substring(0, url.length() - 1);
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
TreeMap<String, Object> params = new TreeMap<String, Object>(); // TreeMap enable
s automatic sorting
// A random number should be used when actually calling, for example: params.put
("Nonce", new Random().nextInt(java.lang.Integer.MAX_VALUE));
params.put("Nonce", 11886); // Common parameter
// The current time of the system should be used when actually calling, for examp
le: params.put("Timestamp", System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000);
params.put("Timestamp", 1465185768); // Common parameter
params.put("SecretId", "AKID********************************"); // Common paramet
er
params.put("Action", "DescribeInstances"); // Common parameter
params.put("Version", "2017-03-12"); // Common parameter
params.put("Region", "ap-guangzhou"); // Common parameter
params.put("Limit", 20); // Business parameter
params.put("Offset", 0); // Business parameter
params.put("InstanceIds.0", "ins-09dx96dg"); // Business parameter
params.put("Signature", sign(getStringToSign(params), "************************
******", "HmacSHA1")); // Common parameter
System.out.println(getUrl(params));
}
}
```

Python

Note: If running in a Python 2 environment, the following requests dependency package must be installed first: `pip install requests`.

```
# -*- coding: utf8 -*-
import base64
import hashlib
import hmac
import time

import requests

secret_id = "AKID********************************"
secret_key = "********************************"
```

```
def get_string_to_sign(method, endpoint, params):
s = method + endpoint + "/?"
query_str = "&".join("%s=%s" % (k, params[k]) for k in sorted(params))
return s + query_str

def sign_str(key, s, method):
hmac_str = hmac.new(key.encode("utf8"), s.encode("utf8"), method).digest()
return base64.b64encode(hmac_str)

if __name__ == '__main__':
endpoint = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com"
data = {
'Action' : 'DescribeInstances',
'InstanceIds.0' : 'ins-09dx96dg',
'Limit' : 20,
'Nonce' : 11886,
'Offset' : 0,
'Region' : 'ap-guangzhou',
'SecretId' : secret_id,
'Timestamp' : 1465185768, # int(time.time())
'Version': '2017-03-12'
}
s = get_string_to_sign("GET", endpoint, data)
data["Signature"] = sign_str(secret_key, s, hashlib.sha1)
print(data["Signature"])
# An actual invocation would occur here, which may incur fees after success
# resp = requests.get("https://" + endpoint, params=data)
# print(resp.url)
```

Golang

```
package main

import (
"bytes"
"crypto/hmac"
"crypto/sha1"
"encoding/base64"
"fmt"
"sort"
)

func main() {
secretId := "AKID********************************"
secretKey := "********************************"
```

```
params := map[string]string{
"Nonce": "11886",
"Timestamp": "1465185768",
"Region": "ap-guangzhou",
"SecretId": secretId,
"Version": "2017-03-12",
"Action": "DescribeInstances",
"InstanceIds.0": "ins-09dx96dg",
"Limit": "20",
"Offset": "0",
}

var buf bytes.Buffer
buf.WriteString("GET")
buf.WriteString("cvm.tencentcloudapi.com")
buf.WriteString("/")
buf.WriteString("?")

// sort keys by ascii asc order
keys := make([]string, 0, len(params))
for k, _ := range params {
keys = append(keys, k)
}
sort.Strings(keys)

for i := range keys {
k := keys[i]
buf.WriteString(k)
buf.WriteString("=")
buf.WriteString(params[k])
buf.WriteString("&")
}
buf.Truncate(buf.Len() - 1)

hashed := hmac.New(sha1.New, []byte(secretKey))
hashed.Write(buf.Bytes())

fmt.Println(base64.StdEncoding.EncodeToString(hashed.Sum(nil)))
}
```

PHP

```
<?php
$secretId = "AKID********************************";
$secretKey = "********************************";
$param["Nonce"] = 11886;//rand();
```

```
$param["Timestamp"] = 1465185768;//time();
$param["Region"] = "ap-guangzhou";
$param["SecretId"] = $secretId;
$param["Version"] = "2017-03-12";
$param["Action"] = "DescribeInstances";
$param["InstanceIds.0"] = "ins-09dx96dg";
$param["Limit"] = 20;
$param["Offset"] = 0;

ksort($param);

$signStr = "GETcvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?";
foreach ( $param as $key => $value ) {
$signStr = $signStr . $key . "=" . $value . "&";
}
$signStr = substr($signStr, 0, -1);

$signature = base64_encode(hash_hmac("sha1", $signStr, $secretKey, true));
echo $signature.PHP_EOL;
// need to install and enable curl extension in php.ini
// $param["Signature"] = $signature;
// $url = "https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?".http_build_query($param);
// echo $url.PHP_EOL;
// $ch = curl_init();
// curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $url);
// $output = curl_exec($ch);
// curl_close($ch);
// echo json_decode($output);
```

Ruby

```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# require ruby>=2.3.0
require 'time'
require 'openssl'
require 'base64'

secret_id = "AKID********************************"
secret_key = "********************************"

method = 'GET'
endpoint = 'cvm.tencentcloudapi.com'
data = {
'Action' => 'DescribeInstances',
'InstanceIds.0' => 'ins-09dx96dg',
'Limit' => 20,
```

```
'Nonce' => 11886,
'Offset' => 0,
'Region' => 'ap-guangzhou',
'SecretId' => secret_id,
'Timestamp' => 1465185768, # Time.now.to_i
'Version' => '2017-03-12',
}
sign = method + endpoint + '/?'
params = []
data.sort.each do |item|
params << "#{item[0]}=#{item[1]}"
end
sign += params.join('&')
digest = OpenSSL::Digest.new('sha1')
data['Signature'] = Base64.encode64(OpenSSL::HMAC.digest(digest, secret_key, sig
n))
puts data['Signature']

# require 'net/http'
# uri = URI('https://' + endpoint)
# uri.query = URI.encode_www_form(data)
# p uri
# res = Net::HTTP.get_response(uri)
# puts res.body
```

DotNet

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Net;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Text;

public class Application {
public static string Sign(string signKey, string secret)
{
string signRet = string.Empty;
using (HMACSHA1 mac = new HMACSHA1(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(signKey)))
{
byte[] hash = mac.ComputeHash(Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(secret));
signRet = Convert.ToBase64String(hash);
}
return signRet;
}
public static string MakeSignPlainText(SortedDictionary<string, string> requestPa
rams, string requestMethod, string requestHost, string requestPath)
```

```
{
string retStr = "";
retStr += requestMethod;
retStr += requestHost;
retStr += requestPath;
retStr += "?";
string v = "";
foreach (string key in requestParams.Keys)
{
v += string.Format("{0}={1}&", key, requestParams[key]);
}
retStr += v.TrimEnd('&');
return retStr;
}

public static void Main(string[] args)
{
string SECRET_ID = "AKID********************************";
string SECRET_KEY = "********************************";

string endpoint = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com";
string region = "ap-guangzhou";
string action = "DescribeInstances";
string version = "2017-03-12";
double RequestTimestamp = 1465185768;
// long timestamp = ToTimestamp() / 1000;
// string requestTimestamp = timestamp.ToString();
Dictionary<string, string> param = new Dictionary<string, string>();
param.Add("Limit", "20");
param.Add("Offset", "0");
param.Add("InstanceIds.0", "ins-09dx96dg");
param.Add("Action", action);
param.Add("Nonce", "11886");
// param.Add("Nonce", Math.Abs(new Random().Next()).ToString());

param.Add("Timestamp", RequestTimestamp.ToString());
param.Add("Version", version);

param.Add("SecretId", SECRET_ID);
param.Add("Region", region);
SortedDictionary<string, string> headers = new SortedDictionary<string, string>(p
aram, StringComparer.Ordinal);
string sigInParam = MakeSignPlainText(headers, "GET", endpoint, "/");
Console.WriteLine(sigInParam);
string sigOutParam = Sign(SECRET_KEY, sigInParam);
```

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```
Console.WriteLine("GET https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com");
foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> kv in headers)
{
Console.WriteLine(kv.Key + ": " + kv.Value);
}
Console.WriteLine("Signature" + ": " + WebUtility.UrlEncode(sigOutParam));
Console.WriteLine();

string result = "https://cvm.tencentcloudapi.com/?";
foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> kv in headers)
{
result += WebUtility.UrlEncode(kv.Key) + "=" + WebUtility.UrlEncode(kv.Value) +
"&";
}
result += WebUtility.UrlEncode("Signature") + "=" + WebUtility.UrlEncode(sigOutPa
ram);
Console.WriteLine("GET " + result);
}
}
```

NodeJS

```
const crypto = require('crypto');

function get_req_url(params, endpoint){
params['Signature'] = escape(params['Signature']);
const url_strParam = sort_params(params)
return "https://" + endpoint + "/?" + url_strParam.slice(1);
}

function formatSignString(reqMethod, endpoint, path, strParam){
let strSign = reqMethod + endpoint + path + "?" + strParam.slice(1);
return strSign;
}
function sha1(secretKey, strsign){
let signMethodMap = {'HmacSHA1': "sha1"};
let hmac = crypto.createHmac(signMethodMap['HmacSHA1'], secretKey || "");
return hmac.update(Buffer.from(strsign, 'utf8')).digest('base64')
}

function sort_params(params){
let strParam = "";
let keys = Object.keys(params);
keys.sort();
for (let k in keys) {
//k = k.replace(/_/g, '.');
```

```
strParam += ("&" + keys[k] + "=" + params[keys[k]]);
}
return strParam
}

function main(){
const SECRET_ID = "AKID********************************"
const SECRET_KEY = "********************************"

const endpoint = "cvm.tencentcloudapi.com"
const Region = "ap-guangzhou"
const Version = "2017-03-12"
const Action = "DescribeInstances"
const Timestamp = 1465185768
// const Timestamp = Math.round(Date.now() / 1000)
const Nonce = 11886
//const nonce = Math.round(Math.random() * 65535)

let params = {};
params['Action'] = Action;
params['InstanceIds.0'] = 'ins-09dx96dg';
params['Limit'] = 20;
params['Offset'] = 0;
params['Nonce'] = Nonce;
params['Region'] = Region;
params['SecretId'] = SECRET_ID;
params['Timestamp'] = Timestamp;
params['Version'] = Version;

strParam = sort_params(params)

const reqMethod = "GET";
const path = "/";
strSign = formatSignString(reqMethod, endpoint, path, strParam)
console.log(strSign)
console.log("----------------------")

params['Signature'] = sha1(SECRET_KEY, strSign)
console.log(params['Signature'])
console.log("----------------------")

const req_url = get_req_url(params, endpoint)
console.log(params['Signature'])
console.log("----------------------")
console.log(req_url)
}
main()
```

Responses

Last updated：2024-11-25 17:06:24

Response for Successful Requests

For example, when calling CAM API (version: 2017-03-12) to view the status of instances (DescribeInstancesStatus), if the request has succeeded, you may see the response as shown below:

```
{
"Response": {
"TotalCount": 0,
"InstanceStatusSet": [],
"RequestId": "b5b41468-520d-4192-b42f-595cc34b6c1c"
}
}
```

- The API will return `Response`, which contains `RequestId`, as long as it processes the request. It does not matter if the request is successful or not.
- RequestId is the unique ID of an API request. Contact us with this ID when an exception occurs.
- Except for the fixed fields, all fields are action-specified. For the definitions of action-specified fields, see the corresponding API documentation. In this example, `TotalCount` and `InstanceStatusSet` are the fields specified by the API `DescribeInstancesStatus`. 0 `TotalCount` means that the requester owns 0 CVM instance so the `InstanceStatusSet` is empty.

Response for Failed Requests

If the request has failed, you may see the response as shown below:

```
{
"Response": {
"Error": {
"Code": "AuthFailure.SignatureFailure",
"Message": "The provided credentials could not be validated. Please ensure your s
ignature is correct."
},
"RequestId": "ed93f3cb-f35e-473f-b9f3-0d451b8b79c6"
}
}
```

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- The presence of the `Error` field indicates that the request has failed. A response for a failed request will include `Error`, `Code` and `Message` fields.
- `Code` is the code of the error that helps you identify the cause and solution. There are two types of error codes so you may find the code in either common error codes or API-specified error codes.
- Message explains the cause of the error. Note that the returned messages are subject to service updates. The information the messages provide may not be up-to-date and should not be the only source of reference.
- RequestId is the unique ID of an API request. Contact us with this ID when an exception occurs.

Common Error Codes

If there is an Error field in the response, it means that the API call failed. The Code field in Error indicates the error code. The following table lists the common error codes that all actions can return.

Error Code	Description
AuthFailure.InvalidSecretId	Invalid key (not a TencentCloud API key type).
AuthFailure.MFAFailure	MFA failed.
AuthFailure.SecretIdNotFound	The key does not exist.
AuthFailure.SignatureExpire	Signature expired.
AuthFailure.SignatureFailure	Signature error.
AuthFailure.TokenFailure	Token error.
AuthFailure.UnauthorizedOperation	The request does not have CAM authorization.
DryRunOperation	DryRun Operation. It means that the request would have succeeded, but the DryRun parameter was used.
FailedOperation	Operation failed.
InternalError	Internal error.
InvalidAction	The API does not exist.
InvalidParameter	Incorrect parameter.
InvalidParameterValue	Invalid parameter value.
LimitExceeded	Quota limit exceeded.
MissingParameter	A parameter is missing.

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NoSuchVersion	The API version does not exist.
RequestLimitExceeded	The number of requests exceeds the frequency limit.
ResourceInUse	Resource is in use.
ResourceInsufficient	Insufficient resource.
ResourceNotFound	The resource does not exist.
ResourceUnavailable	Resource is unavailable.
UnauthorizedOperation	Unauthorized operation.
UnknownParameter	Unknown parameter.
UnsupportedOperation	Unsupported operation.
UnsupportedProtocol	HTTPS request method error. Only GET and POST requests are supported.
UnsupportedRegion	API does not support the requested region.

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Text Moderation APIs
TextModeration

Last updated：2025-03-07 22:02:12

1. API Description

Domain name for API request: tms.intl.tencentcloudapi.com.

This API is used to submit text content for intelligent moderation.

Notes

- Before invoking this API, be sure you have activated Tencent Cloud Text Moderation System in the Content Moderation - Text Moderation System console.
- This is a paid API. For the billing details, see Text Moderation System Pricing.

Use limits

- The submitted texts can not be longer than 10,000 unicode characters.
- English letters, digits and Chinese characters are supported for moderation.
- The API request frequency limit: **1,000 times/second**.

A maximum of 1000 requests can be initiated per second for this API.

We recommend you to use API Explorer
Try it
API Explorer provides a range of capabilities, including online call, signature authentication, SDK code generation, and API quick search. It enables you to view the request, response, and auto-generated examples.

2. Input Parameters

The following request parameter list only provides API request parameters and some common parameters. For the complete common parameter list, see Common Request Parameters.

Parameter Name	Required	Type	Description
Action	Yes	String	Common Params. The value used for this API: TextModeration.
Version	Yes	String	Common Params. The value used for this API: 2020-12-29.

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Region	Yes	String	Common Params. For more information, please see the list of regions supported by the product.
Content	Yes	String	This field indicates the text content of the object to be moderated. The text needs to be encoded in utf-8 format and encrypted with Base64. It can contain up to 10,000 characters, calculated by unicode encoding.
BizType	No	String	This field indicates the specific policy number, which is used for the API call and can be configured in the CMS console. If it's not entered (left empty), the default moderation policy is adopted. If it's entered, the moderation policies are specified for business scenarios. Note: Biztype contains 3 to 32 characters, including numbers, letters and underscores only. Different Biztypes are associated with different business scenarios and moderation policies. Ensure that you use the Biztype corresponding to the policy you want to apply.
DataId	No	String	This field indicates the data ID you assigned to the object to be moderated, which is convenient for you to identify and manage the file. Value: this field can contain **up to 64 characters**, including uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers and four special symbols (_, -, @, #)
User	No	User	This field indicates the user information related with the object to be moderated, which can be used to identify violating users at risk.
Device	No	Device	This field indicates the device information related with the object to be moderated, which can be used to identify violating devices at risk.
SourceLanguage	No	String	This field Indicates the original language of the content.The enumeration values are ("en", "zh", ""), where en means English, zh means Chinese, and an empty string means the default language is Chinese. It is recommended to enter "en" only when the language of the content is clearly "English".

3. Output Parameters

Parameter Name	Type	Description

BizType	String	This field returns the BizType of the request parameters
Label	String	This field returns the **negative label with the highest priority** in the moderation results (DetailResults), which indicates the moderation result recommended by the model. It is recommended that you handle different violations with the suggested values according to your business needs. Returned values: **Normal**: normal content; **Porn**: pornographic content; **Abuse**: abusive content; **Ad**: advertising content; **Custom**: custom violating content, and others such as objectionable, insecure or inappropriate content.
Suggestion	String	This field returns the follow-up moderation suggestions. The returned value indicates the recommended operation after obtaining the moderation result. It is recommended that you handle different violations with the suggested values according to your business needs. Returned values: **Block**: block; **Review**: human moderation; **Pass**: pass
Keywords	Array of String	This field returns the keywords matched with the libraries in the moderated text under the current label to mark the specific violations (for example, *Friend me*). This parameter may have multiple returned values, indicating multiple keywords are matched. If the returned value is empty and the `Score` is not empty, it means that the negative label corresponding to the moderation result is a value returned from the semantic model judgment Note: This field may return `null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.
Score	Integer	This field returns the confidence level under the current label. Value range: 0 (**the lowest confidence level**) - 100 (**the highest confidence level**). The higher the value, the more likely the text is to belong to the category indicated by the current label. For example, *pornographic 99* indicates that the text is very likely to be pornographic, and *pornographic 0* indicates that the text is not pornographic
DetailResults	Array of DetailResults	This field returns the moderation results based on the text libraries. For details, see `DetailResults` in the data structure Note: This field may return `null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.
RiskDetails	Array of RiskDetails	This field returns the detection results of violating accounts at risk, mainly including violation categories and risk levels. For details,

		see `RiskDetails` in the data structure Note: This field may return `null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.
Extra	String	This field returns the extra information configured according to your needs. If it's not configured, the returned value is empty by default. Note: the returned information varies based on different customers or Biztypes. If you need to configure this field, please submit a ticket or contact after-sales manager Note: This field may return `null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.
DataId	String	This field returns the `DataId` in the request parameter corresponding to the moderated object Note: This field may return `null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.
SubLabel	String	The field returns the second-level labels under the current label. Note: This field may return `null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.
ContextText	String	Returns the context text. Note: This field may return null, indicating that no valid values can be obtained.
SentimentAnalysis	SentimentAnalysis	
RequestId	String	The unique request ID, generated by the server, will be returned for every request (if the request fails to reach the server for other reasons, the request will not obtain a RequestId). RequestId is required for locating a problem.

4. Example

Example1 Moderating text content

Input Example

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: tms.intl.tencentcloudapi.com
Content-Type: application/json
X-TC-Action: TextModeration
<Common request parameters>
```

```
{
"Content": "57uY5aOw57uY6Imy"
}
```

Output Example

```
{
"Response": {
"DataId": "123",
"Extra": "xx",
"BizType": "0",
"RiskDetails": [
{
"Level": 2,
"Label": "RiskAccount"
}
],
"DetailResults": [
{
"LibName": "Porn",
"Score": 72,
"Label": "Porn",
"SubLabel": "SexualBehavior",
"LibId": "12",
"Suggestion": "Review",
"Keywords": [
"porn"
],
"LibType": 0
},
{
"LibName": "Porn",
"Score": 0,
"Label": "",
"LibId": "1",
"Suggestion": "Block",
"Keywords": [
"porn"
],
"LibType": 2
}
],
"Label": "Ad",
"SubLabel": "Contact",
"Score": 87,
"RequestId": "x2123-123123-123",
```

```
"Suggestion": "Block",
"Keywords": [
"Friend me for coupons"
],
"ContextText": "Friend me for coupons"
}
}
```

5. Developer Resources

SDK

TencentCloud API 3.0 integrates SDKs that support various programming languages to make it easier for you to call APIs.

- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for Python
- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for Java
- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for PHP
- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for Go
- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for Node.js
- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for .NET
- Tencent Cloud SDK 3.0 for C++

Command Line Interface

- Tencent Cloud CLI 3.0

6. Error Code

The following only lists the error codes related to the API business logic. For other error codes, see Common Error Codes.

Error Code	Description
InternalError.ErrTextTimeOut	Request timeout.
InvalidParameter.ErrAction	Incorrect action.
InvalidParameter.ErrTextContentLen	The text in the request is too long.
InvalidParameter.ErrTextContentType	Unsupported text type. The base64-encoded text is required.

InvalidParameter.ParameterError	InvalidParameter.ParameterError
InvalidParameterValue.ErrFileContent	Invalid FileContent: Unable to convert Base64-encoded content to the UTF-8 format
InvalidParameterValue.ErrTextContentLen	The text in the request is too long.
InvalidParameterValue.ErrTextContentType	The text in the request is in the incorrect format (base64-encoded text is required).
RequestLimitExceeded	
UnauthorizedOperation.Unauthorized	Operation not authorized/No valid package/The account is overdue

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Data Types

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DetailResults

Details of results returned by text moderation

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Description
Label	String	Result of the moderation. `Normal` : normal content; `Porn` : pornographic content; `Abuse` : abusive content; **Ad**: advertising content; `Custom` : custom violating content
Suggestion	String	Recommended follow-up action. `Block` : block it automatically; `Review` : review the content again in human; **Pass**: pass Note: This field may return `null` , indicating that no valid value can be found.
Keywords	Array of String	Returns the information of keywords hit in the text. When no value is returned and `Score` is not empty, it means the `Label` is determined by the semantic-based detection model. Note: This field may return null, indicating that no valid values can be obtained.
Score	Integer	This field indicates the convincing level of the `Label` , ranging from `0` (lowest) to `100` (highest). Note: This field may return `null` , indicating that no valid value can be found.
LibType	Integer	It indicates the library type corresponding with the keyword. Valid values: `1` (blocklist/allowlist library) and `2` (custom keyword library). If no custom keyword library is configured, the default value is 1. Note: This field may return `null` , indicating that no valid value can be found.
LibId	String	This field is **only valid when `Label` is `Custom` . It returns the custom library ID to facilitate the library management and configuration. Note: This field may return `null` , indicating that no valid value can be found.
LibName	String	This field is **only valid when `Label` is `Custom` (custom keyword) `. It returns the custom library name to facilitate the library management and configuration. Note: This field may return` null`, indicating that no valid value can be found.

SubLabel	String	The field returns the second-level labels under the current label. Note: This field may return `null` , indicating that no valid value can be found.
Tags	Array of Tag	Returns the keywords, label, sub-label and the score. Note: This field may return null, indicating that no valid values can be obtained.

Device

This field indicates the device information of the service subscriber

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Required	Description
IP	String	No	This field indicates the IP address of the device used by the service subscriber. Note: Currently, only IPv4 addresses can be recorded.
Mac	String	No	This field indicates the MAC address used by the service subscriber to facilitate device identification and management. Its format and value are consistent with those of the standard MAC address.
TokenId	String	No	* In beta test. Available soon.*
DeviceId	String	No	* In beta test. Available soon.*
IMEI	String	No	This field represents the **IMEI** (International Mobile Equipment Identity) number of the device used by the service subscriber. IMEI can be used to identify each independent mobile communication device, such as a mobile phone, which is convenient for device identification and management. Note: IMEI is formatted with **15 to 17 numbers only**.
IDFA	String	No	**Dedicated for iOS device**. This field indicates the **IDFA** (Identifier for Advertising) corresponding to the service subscriber. IDFA, a string of hexadecimal 32 characters including numbers and letters, is provided by Apple Inc. to identify the user. Note: Since the iOS14 update in 2021, Apple Inc. has allowed users to manually activate or deactivate IDFA, so the validity of the string identifier may be reduced.
IDFV	String	No	**Dedicated for iOS device**. This field indicates the **IDFV** (Identifier for Vendor) corresponding to the service subscriber. IDFV, a string of hexadecimal 32 characters including numbers and letters, is provided by

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			Apple Inc. to identify the vendor. IDFV can also be used as a unique device identifier.

RiskDetails

Account risk detection results

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Description
Label	String	This field returns the risk categories after account information detection. Valid values: **RiskAccount** (the account is at risk), **RiskIP** (the IP address is at risk), and **RiskIMEI** (the mobile device identifier is at risk).
Level	Integer	This field returns the risk levels after account information detection. Valid values: **1** (suspected to be at risk) and **2** (malicious risk).

SentimentAnalysis

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Description
Label	String	
Score	Integer	
Detail	SentimentDetail	
Code	String	
Message	String	

SentimentDetail

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Description
Positive	Integer	

Negative	Integer	

Tag

Returns the keywords, label, sub-label and the score.

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Description
Keyword	String	Returns the hit keywords. Note: This field may return null, indicating that no valid values can be obtained.
SubLabel	String	Returns the sub-tags. Note: This field may return null, indicating that no valid values can be obtained.
Score	Integer	Returns the score for the sub-label Note: This field may return null, indicating that no valid values can be obtained.

User

This field indicates the account-related information of the service subscriber

Used by actions: TextModeration.

Name	Type	Required	Description
UserId	String	No	This field indicates the service subscriber ID. This ID can be used to optimize the moderation result judgment based on the account's violation records, which is helpful for auxiliary judgment when there is a risk of suspected violations.
Nickname	String	No	This field indicates the account nickname information of the service subscriber.
AccountType	Integer	No	This field indicates the account type corresponding to the service subscriber ID. Use this field and the account ID (UserId) together to determine a unique account.
Gender	Integer	No	This field indicates the gender information of the service subscriber's account.

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			Values: **0** (default value, indicating the gender is unknown), **1** (male) and **2** (female).
Age	Integer	No	This field indicates the age information of the service subscriber's account. Values: Integers between **0** (default value, indicating that the age is unknown) and the number of (**custom maximum age**).
Level	Integer	No	This field indicates the level information of the service subscriber's account. Values: **0** (default value, indicating that the level is unknown), **1** (lower level), **2** (medium level) and **3** (higher level). Currently, **custom levels are not supported**.
Phone	String	No	This field indicates the mobile phone number information of the service subscriber's account. The mobile phone numbers in various regions of the world can be recorded. Note: Please keep the format of mobile phone number uniform. For example, uniformly use the area code format (086/+86), etc.
HeadUrl	String	No	This field indicates the URL of the service subscriber's profile photos formatted with .png, .jpg, .jpeg, .bmp, .gif and .webp. Note: Up to 5 MB is supported, and the minimum resolution is 256 x 256. When it takes more than 3 seconds to download, the "download timeout" is returned.
Desc	String	No	This field indicates the profile information of service subscribers. It can contain up to 5,000 characters, including Chinese characters, letters and special symbols.
RoomId	String	No	Room ID of the group chat.
ReceiverId	String	No	Receiver ID.
SendTime	Integer	No	Generation time of the message, in ms.

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Error Codes

Last updated：2024-11-25 17:06:27

Feature Description

If there is an Error field in the response, it means that the API call failed. For example:

```
{
"Response": {
"Error": {
"Code": "AuthFailure.SignatureFailure",
"Message": "The provided credentials could not be validated. Please check your si
gnature is correct."
},
"RequestId": "ed93f3cb-f35e-473f-b9f3-0d451b8b79c6"
}
}
```

Code in Error indicates the error code, and Message indicates the specific information of the error.

Error Code List

Common Error Codes

Error Code	Description
ActionOffline	This API has been deprecated.
AuthFailure.InvalidAuthorization	`Authorization` in the request header is invalid.
AuthFailure.InvalidSecretId	Invalid key (not a TencentCloud API key type).
AuthFailure.MFAFailure	MFA failed.
AuthFailure.SecretIdNotFound	Key does not exist. Check if the key has been deleted or disabled in the console, and if not, check if the key is correctly entered. Note that whitespaces should not exist before or after the key.
AuthFailure.SignatureExpire	Signature expired. Timestamp and server time cannot differ by more than five minutes. Please

	ensure your current local time matches the standard time.
AuthFailure.SignatureFailure	Invalid signature. Signature calculation error. Please ensure you've followed the signature calculation process described in the Signature API documentation.
AuthFailure.TokenFailure	Token error.
AuthFailure.UnauthorizedOperation	The request is not authorized. For more information, see the CAM documentation.
DryRunOperation	DryRun Operation. It means that the request would have succeeded, but the DryRun parameter was used.
FailedOperation	Operation failed.
InternalError	Internal error.
InvalidAction	The API does not exist.
InvalidParameter	Incorrect parameter.
InvalidParameterValue	Invalid parameter value.
InvalidRequest	The multipart format of the request body is incorrect.
IpInBlacklist	Your IP is in uin IP blacklist.
IpNotInWhitelist	Your IP is not in uin IP whitelist.
LimitExceeded	Quota limit exceeded.
MissingParameter	A parameter is missing.
NoSuchProduct	The product does not exist.
NoSuchVersion	The API version does not exist.
RequestLimitExceeded	The number of requests exceeds the frequency limit.
RequestLimitExceeded.GlobalRegionUinLimitExceeded	Uin exceeds the frequency limit.
RequestLimitExceeded.IPLimitExceeded	The number of ip requests exceeds the frequency limit.
RequestLimitExceeded.UinLimitExceeded	The number of uin requests exceeds the frequency

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	limit.
RequestSizeLimitExceeded	The request size exceeds the upper limit.
ResourceInUse	Resource is in use.
ResourceInsufficient	Insufficient resource.
ResourceNotFound	The resource does not exist.
ResourceUnavailable	Resource is unavailable.
ResponseSizeLimitExceeded	The response size exceeds the upper limit.
ServiceUnavailable	Service is unavailable now.
UnauthorizedOperation	Unauthorized operation.
UnknownParameter	Unknown parameter.
UnsupportedOperation	Unsupported operation.
UnsupportedProtocol	HTTP(S) request protocol error; only GET and POST requests are supported.
UnsupportedRegion	API does not support the requested region.

Service Error Codes

Error Code	Description
InternalError.ErrTextTimeOut	Request timeout.
InvalidParameter.ErrAction	Incorrect action.
InvalidParameter.ErrTextContentLen	The text in the request is too long.
InvalidParameter.ErrTextContentType	Unsupported text type. The base64-encoded text is required.
InvalidParameter.ParameterError	InvalidParameter.ParameterError
InvalidParameterValue.ErrFileContent	Invalid FileContent: Unable to convert Base64-encoded content to the UTF-8 format
InvalidParameterValue.ErrTextContentLen	The text in the request is too long.
InvalidParameterValue.ErrTextContentType	The text in the request is in the incorrect format (base64-encoded text is required).

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UnauthorizedOperation.Unauthorized	Operation not authorized/No valid package/The account is overdue