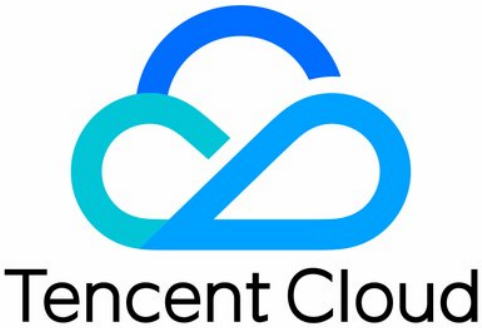
Tencent Cloud Observability Platform

Alarm Management

Product Documentation



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Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

You can create alarms to stay informed on product status change. The specific metrics will be monitored for a certain time period, and alarms will be sent at specified intervals based on the given threshold.
An alarm consists of the following components:
Alarm name
Alarm policy type
Alarm trigger (under what conditions will an alarm be sent)
Alarm object (which object will send an alarm)
Alarm channel
This document describes how to create alarms for one or more objects, and select the objects to receive alarms.

Basic Concepts

Term	Definition
Alarm policy	It consists of alarm name, alarm policy type, alarm trigger, alarm object, and alarm channel
Alarm policy type	Alarm policy type identifies policy category and corresponds to specific Tencent Cloud products. For example, if you choose the CVM policy, you can customize metric alarms for CPU utilization, disk utilization, and more
Alarm trigger	An alarm trigger is a semantic condition consisting of metric, comparison, threshold, statistical period, and duration
Alarm rule	It refers to the action performed when the monitoring data of a metric meets the configured alarm trigger
Alarm policy group	An alarm policy group is a set of alarm rules. It is related to project and alarm policy type. Up to 15 alarm policy groups can be created in each alarm policy type for each project
Default policy group	There is only one default policy group for each project in each policy type. The default group is automatically created after you purchase an instance. It can be modified but not deleted. Note:

	for the default alarm policy created by the system, you need to associate it with an alarm recipient group before you can receive alarm notifications

Alarm Status

Alarm Status	Description
Unresolved	The alarm has not been processed or is being processed.
Resolved	Normal status has been restored.
Insufficient data	The alarm policy that triggered an alarm has been deleted.CVM has been migrated from one project to another one.No data reporting because Agent has not been installed or has been uninstalled.

Creating Alarm Policy

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This document describes how to create an alarm policy.

Use Cases

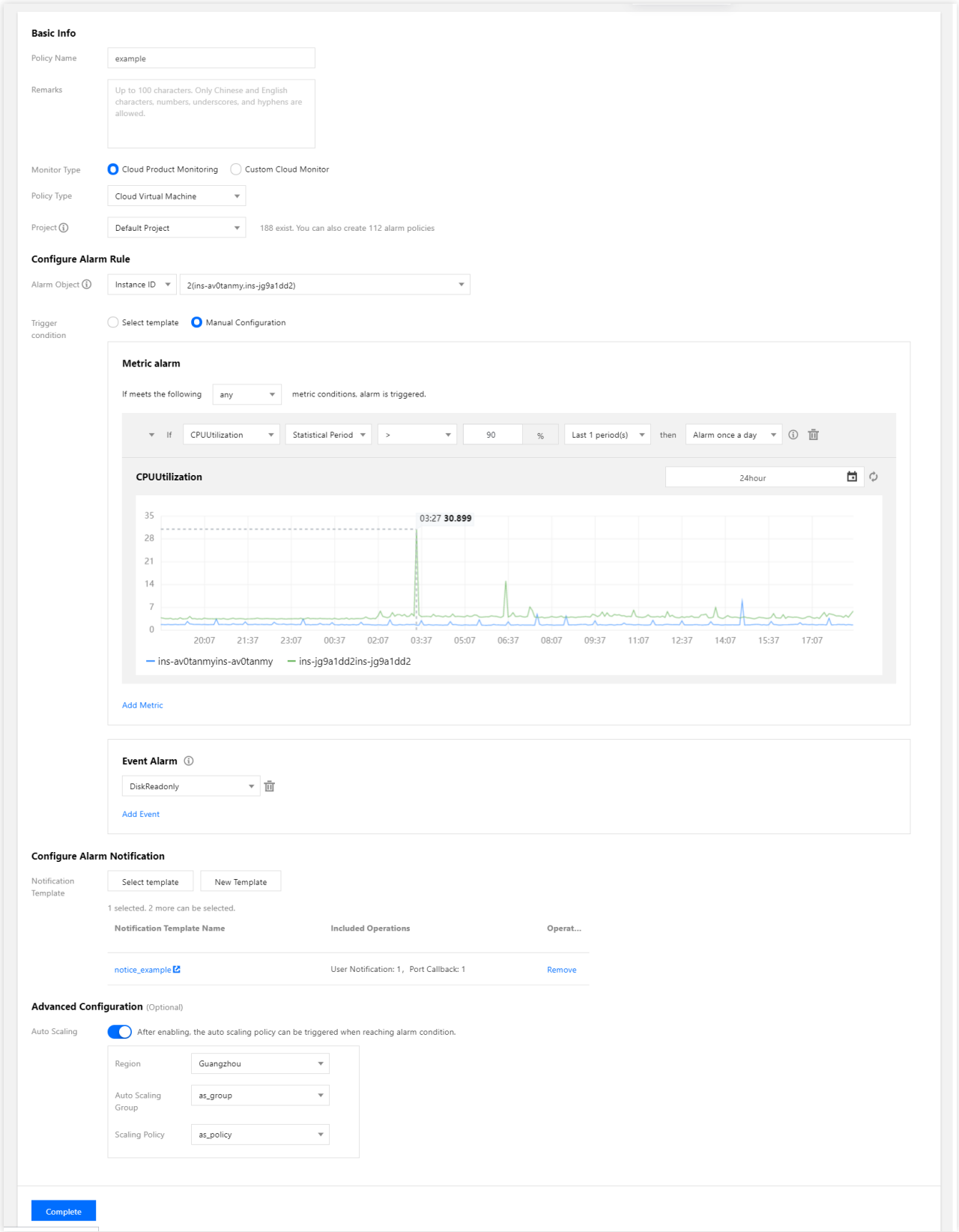
You can set threshold alarms for the performance consumption metrics of the Tencent Cloud service resources supported by Tencent Cloud Observability Platform. You can also set event alarms for the service status of Tencent Cloud service instances or the underlying platform infrastructure. This way, when an exception occurs, you will promptly receive notifications, which will allow you to take appropriate measures. An alarm policy consists of five required parameters: name, policy type, alarm trigger condition, alarm object, and alarm notification template. You can create alarm policies by following the directions below:

Concepts

Term	Definition
Alarm policy	It consists of alarm name, alarm policy type, alarm trigger condition, alarm object, and alarm notification template
Alarm policy type	Alarm policy type identifies policy category and corresponds to specific Tencent Cloud products. For example, if you choose the CVM policy, you can customize metric alarms for CPU utilization, disk utilization, and more
Alarm trigger condition	An alarm trigger condition is a semantic condition consisting of metric, comparison, threshold, statistical period, and duration
Notification template	A notification template can be quickly reused for multiple policies, making it suitable for alarm receipt in various use cases. For more information, please see Creating Alarm Notification Template

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Click **Alarm Configuration** > **Alarm Policy** to enter the alarm policy configuration page.
3. Click **Add** and configure a new alarm policy as shown below:



Configuration Type	Configuration Item	Description
Basic	Policy name	Custom policy name

information	Remarks	Custom policy remarks
	Monitoring type	Tencent Cloud service monitoring
	Policy type	Select the desired policy type for monitoring Tencent Cloud services
	Project	This configuration item has two functions: It manages alarm policies. After setting a project, you can quickly locate the alarm policies of a project in the alarm policy list. It manages instances. Choose a project based on your needs. Then, in "Alarm Object", you can quickly select instances under the project. You can assign Tencent Cloud services to each project based on your business types. If you want to create a project, please see Project Management. After creating a project, you can use the console of each Tencent Cloud service to assign projects to resources. Some Tencent Cloud services such as TencentDB for MySQL do not support project assignment. In that case, you can refer to Specifying Project for Instance to assign projects to the corresponding instances. If you do not have project permissions, please see Cloud Access Management (CAM) to get permissions.
Alarm rule configuration	Alarm object	If you select "instance ID", the alarm policy will be associated with the selected instance. If you select "instance group", the alarm policy will be associated with the selected instance group. If you select "all objects", the alarm policy will be associated with all instances under the current account.
	Manual configuration (metric alarm)	An alarm trigger condition is a semantic condition consisting of metric, comparison, threshold, measurement period, and duration. You can set an alarm threshold according to the trend of metric change in the chart. For example, if the metric is CPU utilization, the comparison is `>`, the threshold is `80%`, the measurement period is `5 minutes`, and the duration is `2 periods`, then data on the CPU utilization of a CVM instance will be collected once every 5 minutes, and an alarm will be triggered if the CPU utilization exceeds 80% for two consecutive periods. Alarm frequency: you can set a repeated notification policy for each alarm rule. This way, an alarm notification will be sent repeatedly at a specified frequency when an alarm is triggered. Frequency options: do not repeat, once every 5 minutes, once every 10 minutes, at an exponentially increasing interval, and other frequency options. An exponentially increasing interval means that a notification is sent when an alarm is triggered the first time, second time, fourth time, eighth time, and so on. In other words, the alarm notification will be sent less and less

		frequently as time goes on to reduce the disturbance caused by repeated notifications. Default logic for repeated alarm notifications: the alarm notification will be sent to you at the configured frequency within 24 hours after an alarm is triggered. After 24 hours, the alarm notification will be sent once every day by default.
	Manual configuration (event alarm)	You can create event alarms so that when the Tencent Cloud service resources or the underlying infrastructure services encounter any errors, you will promptly receive notifications and can then take measures accordingly.
	Template	Click "Template" and select a configured template from the drop-down list. For detailed configurations, please see Configuring Trigger Condition Template. If a newly created template is not displayed, click Refresh on the right.
Alarm notification configuration	Alarm notification	You can select a preset or custom notification template. Each alarm policy can be bound to three notification templates at most. For more information, please see Notification Template.
Advanced configuration	Auto scaling	After this option is enabled and configured successfully, an auto scaling policy will be triggered for scaling when the alarm condition is met.

4. After configuring the above information, click **Save**. The alarm policy will be created successfully.

Note:

CVM alarms can be sent normally only after the monitoring Agent has been installed on CVM instances and reports monitoring metric data. On the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform page, you can view CVM instances that do not have Agent installed and download the IP address list.

Default Alarm Policy

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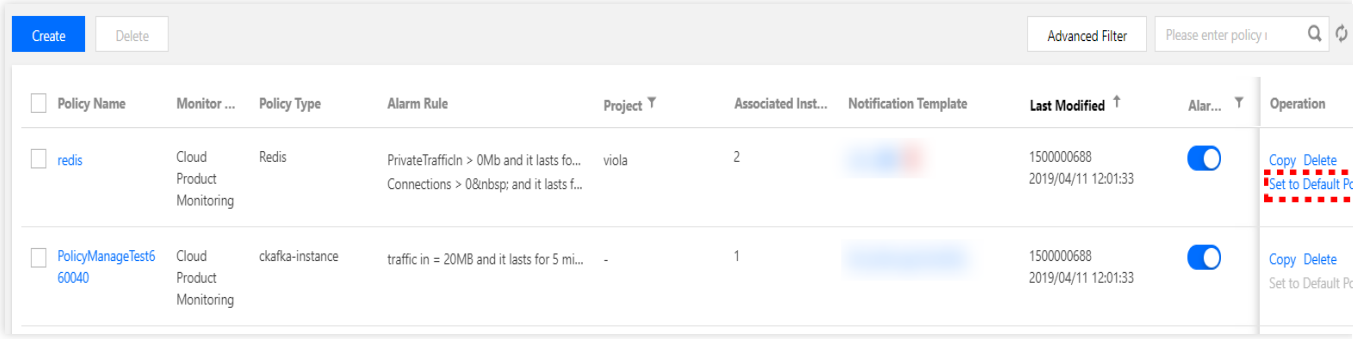
Overview

Currently, the default alarm policy is only supported for CVM (basic monitoring), TencentDB for MongoDB (server monitoring), TencentDB for MySQL (server monitoring), TencentDB for Redis, TDSQL for MySQL, TDSQL for PostgreSQL, CKafka (instance monitoring), ES, DTS, EMR, and CLB.
When you successfully purchase a Tencent Cloud service that supports the default policy for the first time, Tencent Cloud Observability Platform will automatically create the default alarm policy for you. For more information on the metrics/events supported by the default policy or alarm rules, see the default policy description.
You can also manually create an alarm policy and set it as the default alarm policy. After the default policy is set, newly purchased instances will be automatically associated with the default policy without requiring manual addition.



Default Metric Description

Product Name	Alarm Type	Metric/Event Name	Alarm Rule
CVM	Metric alarm	CPU utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >95%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Memory utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >95%, and the continuous

			monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Disk utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >95%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Public network bandwidth utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >95%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
	Event alarm	Read-only disk	-
TencentDB for MySQL (server monitoring)	Metric alarm	Disk utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		CPU utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
	Event alarm	OOM	-
TencentDB for MongoDB	Metric alarm	Disk utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Connection utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
TencentDB for Redis - CKV version/community version	Metric alarm	Capacity utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
TDSQL for MySQL	Event alarm	OOM	-
		Instance read-only status	

		(disk overrun)	
TDSQL for PostgreSQL	Event alarm	Insufficient memory	-
		OOM	
CKafka - instance	Metric alarm	Disk utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >85%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
ES	Metric alarm	Average disk utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Average CPU utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >90%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Average JVM memory utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >85%, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
		Cluster health	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >=1, and the continuous monitoring duration is 5 monitoring data points
DTS	Event alarm	Data migration task interruption	-
		Data sync task interruption	-
		Data subscription task interruption	-
EMR (server monitoring - disk)	Metric alarm	Disk utilization (used_all)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		inode utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >50%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met

EMR (server monitoring - CPU)	Metric alarm	CPU utilization (idle)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is <2%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (server monitoring - memory)	Metric alarm	Memory utilization (used_percent)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >95%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (server monitoring - network)	Event alarm	Metadatabase ping failure	-
EMR (cluster monitoring)	Event alarm	Elastic scaling failure	-
EMR (HBase - overview)	Metric alarm	Number of cluster RSs (numDeadRegionServers)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of cluster regions in RIT state (ritCountOverThreshold)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (HBase - HMaster)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (HBase - RegionServer)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of regions (regionCount)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >600, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of requests in operation queue (compactionQueueLength)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >500, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met

EMR (HDFS - NameNode)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of missing blocks (NumberOfMissingBlocks)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
	Event alarm	NameNode master/slave switch	-
EMR (HDFS - DataNode)	Metric alarm	Number of XCeivers (XceiverCount)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >1,000, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (HDFS - overview)	Metric alarm	Disk failure	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of cluster DataNodes (NumDeadDataNodes)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of cluster DataNodes (NumStaleDataNodes)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		HDFS storage space utilization (capacityusedrate)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is 90%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (Presto - Presto_Coordinator)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met

EMR (Presto - Presto_Worker)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (Presto - overview)	Metric alarm	Number of nodes (Failed)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (ClickHouse - server)	Metric alarm	Number of largest active data blocks in partition	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >250, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (Hive - HiveMetaStore)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		DaemonThreadCount	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >2,000, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		ThreadCount	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >2,000, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (Hive - HiveServer2)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		DaemonThreadCount	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >2,000, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		ThreadCount	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >2,000, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (YARN - overview)	Metric alarm	Number of nodes (NumUnhealthyNMs)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be

			triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of nodes (NumLostNMs)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >0, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (YARN - NodeManager)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
EMR (YARN - ResourceManger)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
	Event alarm	ResourceManager master/slave switch	-
EMR (ZooKeeper - ZooKeeper)	Metric alarm	GC time (FGCT)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >5s, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of Znodes (zk_znode_count)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >100,000, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Number of queuing requests (zk_outstanding_requests)	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >50, and an alarm will be triggered once every 5 consecutive times the conditions are met
CLB (public network CLB instance)	Metric alarm	Discarded connections	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >10, and an alarm will be triggered once every 3 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Discarded inbound data packets	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >10, and an alarm will be triggered once every 3 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Discarded inbound	The statistical period is 1 minute, the

		bandwidth	threshold is >10 MB, and an alarm will be triggered once every 3 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Discarded outbound bandwidth	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >10 MB, and an alarm will be triggered once every 3 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Inbound bandwidth utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 3 consecutive times the conditions are met
		Outbound bandwidth utilization	The statistical period is 1 minute, the threshold is >80%, and an alarm will be triggered once every 3 consecutive times the conditions are met

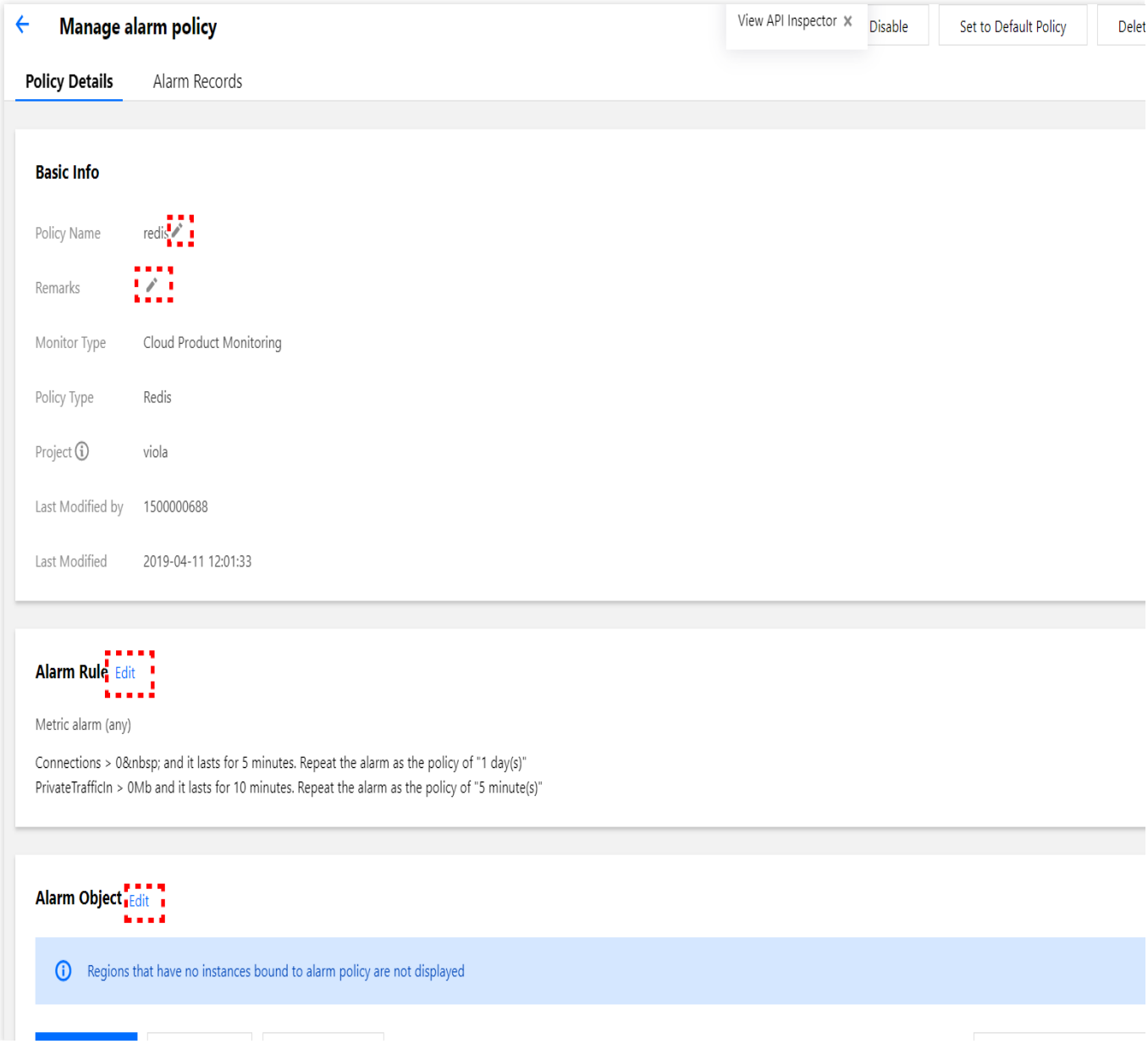
Copying Alarm Policy

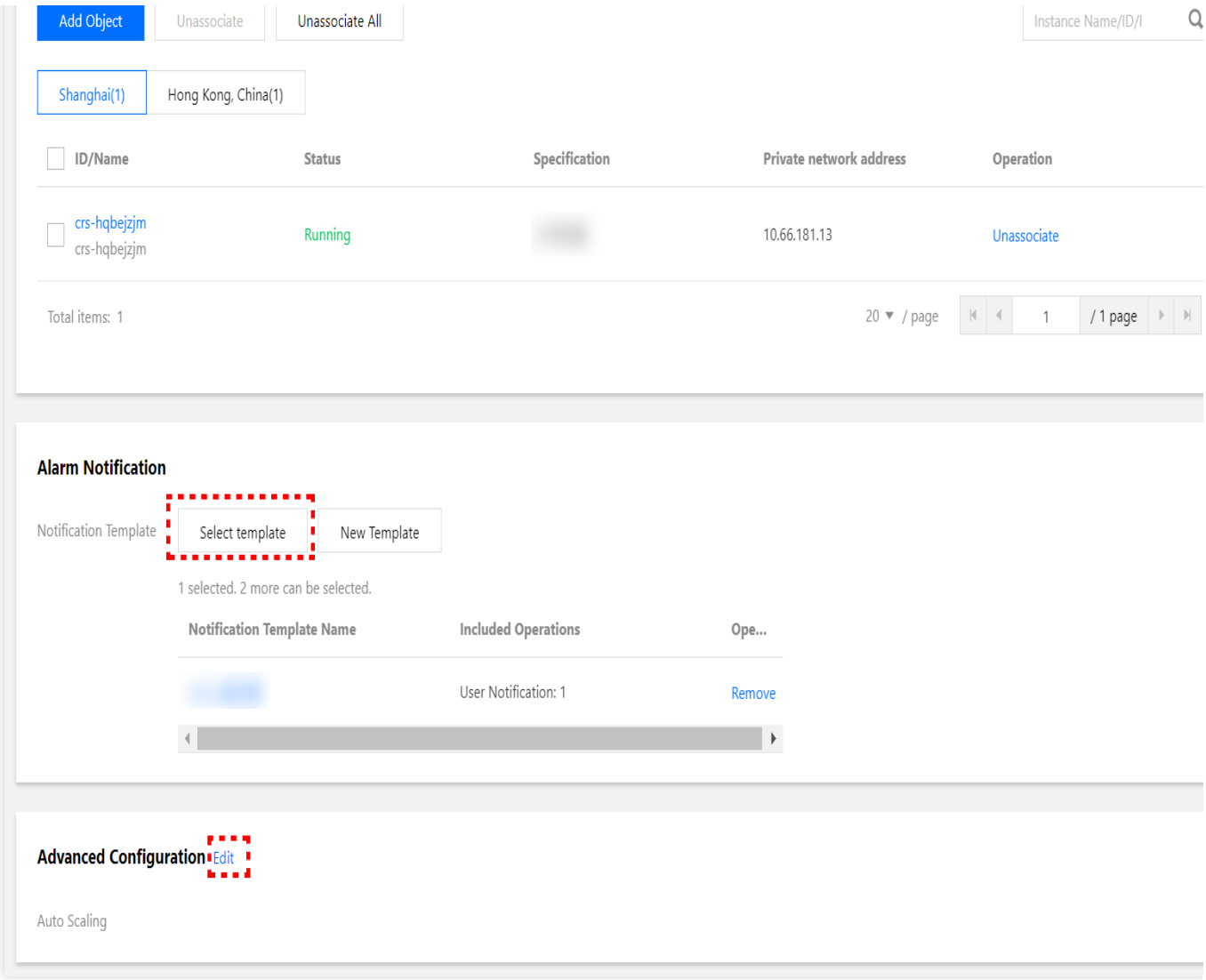
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to copy an alarm policy.

Directions

1. Enter the Alarm Policy List page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Find the alarm policy to be copied and click **Copy** in the "Operation" column.
3. Modify the relevant information of the copied alarm policy in the redirected page and click **Complete** after modification.




Add Object
Unassociate
Unassociate All
Instance Name/ID/I
Shanghai(1)
Hong Kong, China(1)
ID/Name
Status
Specification
Private network address
Operation
crs-hqbejzjm
crs-hqbejzjm
Running
10.66.181.13
Unassociate
Total items: 1
20 / page
1
/ 1 page
Alarm Notification
Notification Template
Select template
New Template
1 selected. 2 more can be selected.
Notification Template Name
Included Operations
Ope...
User Notification: 1
Remove
Advanced Configuration
Edit
Auto Scaling

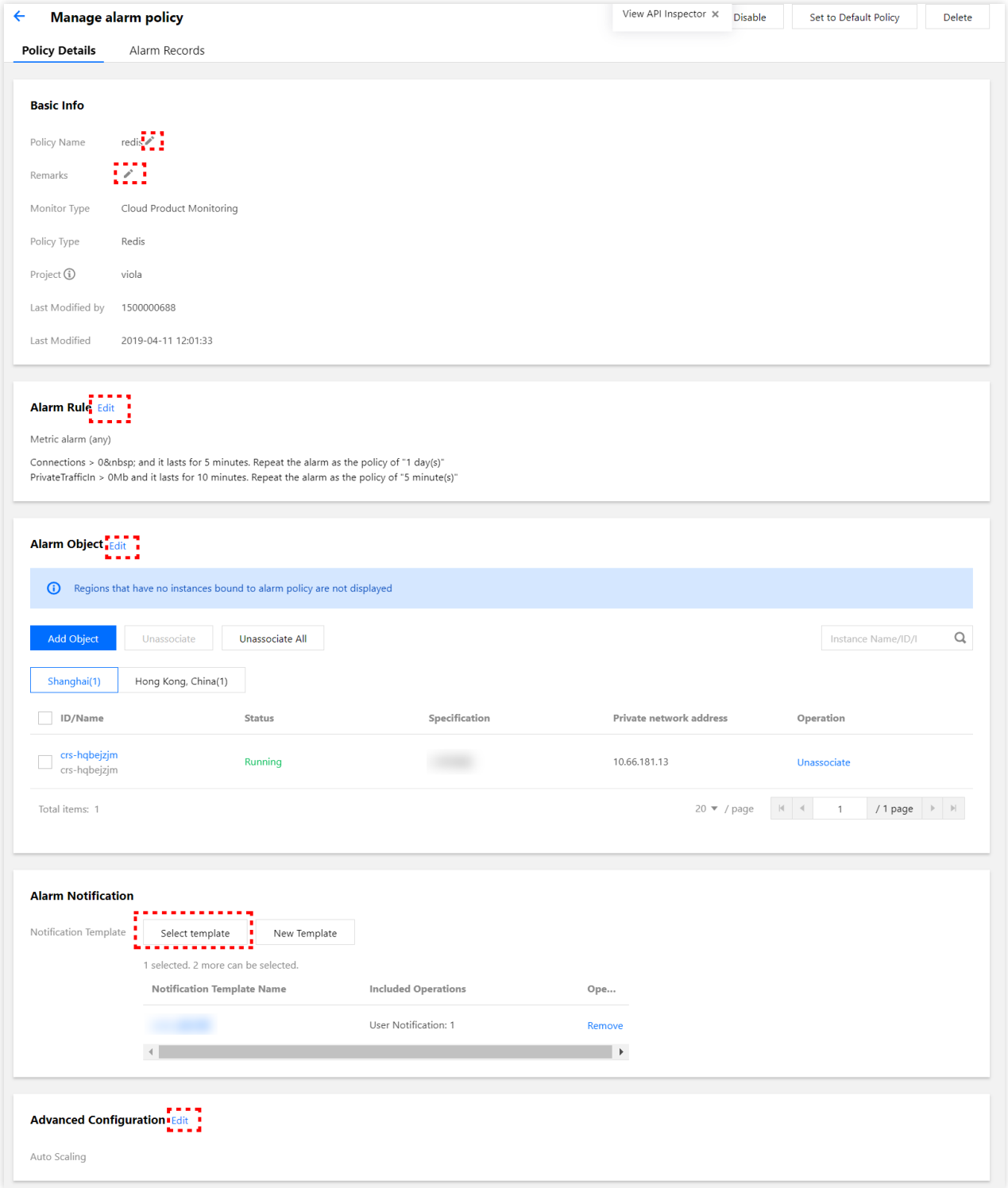
Modifying Alarm Policy

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to modify an alarm policy.

Directions

1. Enter the Alarm Policy List page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Find the alarm policy to be modified and click its name.
3. Enter the alarm policy management page and click the "Edit" icon or button in the corresponding area to modify relevant information.


Manage alarm policy
View API Inspector
Disable
Set to Default Policy
Delete
Policy Details
Alarm Records
Basic Info
Policy Name
redis
Remarks
Monitor Type
Cloud Product Monitoring
Policy Type
Redis
Project
viola
Last Modified by
1500000688
Last Modified
2019-04-11 12:01:33
Alarm Rule
Edit
Metric alarm (any)
Connections > 0 and it lasts for 5 minutes. Repeat the alarm as the policy of "1 day(s)"
PrivateTrafficIn > 0Mb and it lasts for 10 minutes. Repeat the alarm as the policy of "5 minute(s)"
Alarm Object
Edit
Regions that have no instances bound to alarm policy are not displayed
Add Object
Unassociate
Unassociate All
Instance Name/ID/I
Shanghai(1)
Hong Kong, China(1)
ID/Name
Status
Specification
Private network address
Operation
crs-hqbejzjm
crs-hqbejzjm
Running
10.66.181.13
Unassociate
Total items: 1
20 / page
1
/ 1 page
Alarm Notification
Notification Template
Select template
New Template
1 selected. 2 more can be selected.
Notification Template Name
Included Operations
Ope...
User Notification: 1
Remove
Advanced Configuration
Edit
Auto Scaling

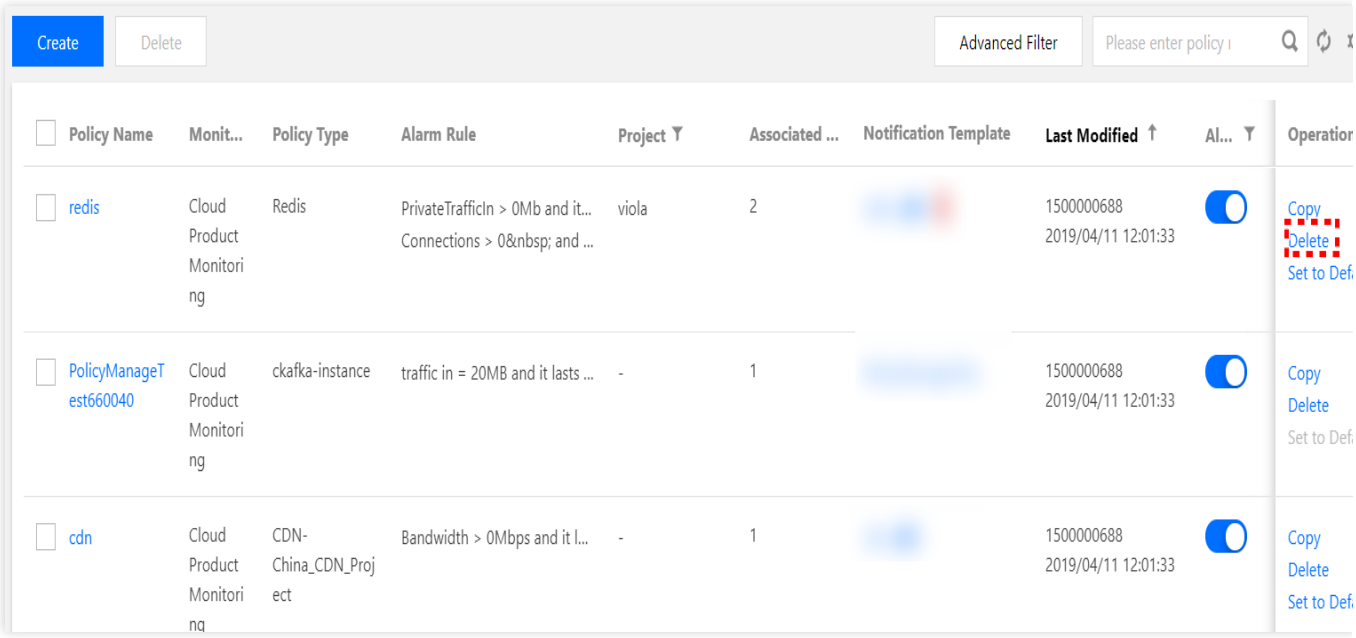
Deleting Alarm Policy

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to delete an alarm policy.

Directions

1. Enter the Alarm Policy List page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Find the alarm policy to be deleted, click **Delete** in the "Operation" column on the right, and confirm the deletion in the pop-up window.



Alarm On-Off

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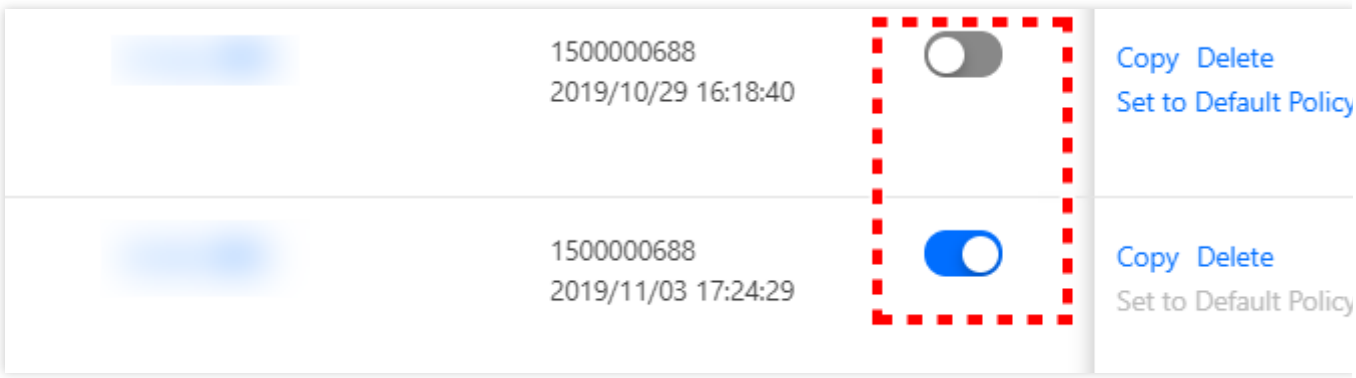
Overview

You can use the alarm on-off feature to enable or disable an alarm policy as needed. This allows you disable unwanted alarm messages. You can also quickly enable the disabled alarm policy again when needed.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Alarm Configuration** > **Alarm Policy** to enter the management page.
3. Find the target policy. Click the toggle in the **Alarm On-Off** column to enable or disable alarms for the policy.



Configuring alert trigger conditions
Configuring Trigger Condition Template

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

Overview

You can set an alarm rule for a specific Tencent Cloud service through a trigger condition template and then reuse the alarm rule to set alarm policies for other products, eliminating the need to set the same alarm rule repeatedly. When using a trigger template to set triggers for an alarm policy, you can edit the template and then apply it to the corresponding alarm policy. This allows you to quickly modify alarm policies and rules in a unified manner, improving OPS efficiency. This document describes how to configure a trigger template.

Notes

An alarm trigger condition is a semantic condition consisting of metric, comparison, threshold, statistical period, and duration. For example, if the metric is CPU utilization, the comparison is `>` , the threshold is `80%` , the statistical period is `5 minutes` , and the duration is `2 periods` , then the data on CPU utilization of a CVM instance will be collected once every 5 minutes, and an alarm will be triggered if the CPU utilization exceeds 80% for three consecutive periods.
You can set a repeated notification policy for each alarm rule, so an alarm notification will be sent repeatedly at specified frequency when an alarm is triggered.
Frequency options: do not repeat, once every 5 minutes, once every 10 minutes, and other exponentially increased frequencies.
Exponential increase means that when an alarm is triggered for the first time, second time, fourth time, eighth time, ..., or 2 to the power of Nth time, an alarm notification will be sent to you. In other words, the alarm notification will be sent less and less frequently with longer time intervals in between, reducing the disturbance caused by repeated alarm notifications.
The default logic for repeated alarm notifications is as follows:
The alarm notification will be sent to you at the configured frequency for 24 hours after an alarm is triggered.
Following 24 hours after an alarm is triggered, the alarm notification will be sent once every day by default.
Note:
A trigger condition template is used to set triggers for one specific Tencent Cloud service.
After a trigger condition template is modified, the corresponding alarm policy that has already been applied will be synced to the latest trigger.

Directions

Creating trigger condition template

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Trigger Condition Template** to enter the trigger template list page.
3. Click **Create**. In the pop-up window, configure the following items:

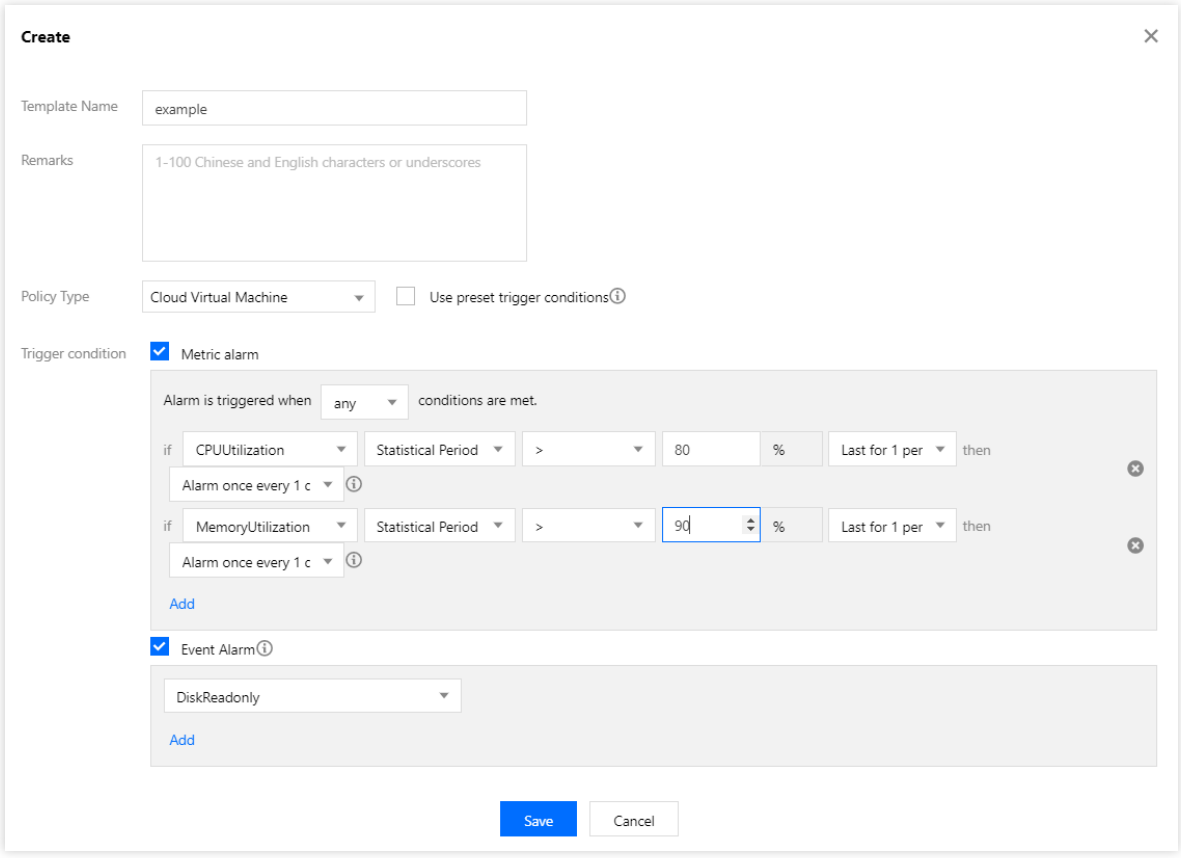
Template Name: enter a template name.

Remarks: enter template remarks.

Policy Type: select a monitored service, such as CVM.

Use preset trigger conditions: select this option to enable preset trigger conditions for the corresponding monitored service.

Trigger condition: this includes metric alarm and event alarm. You can click "Add" to set multiple alarms.

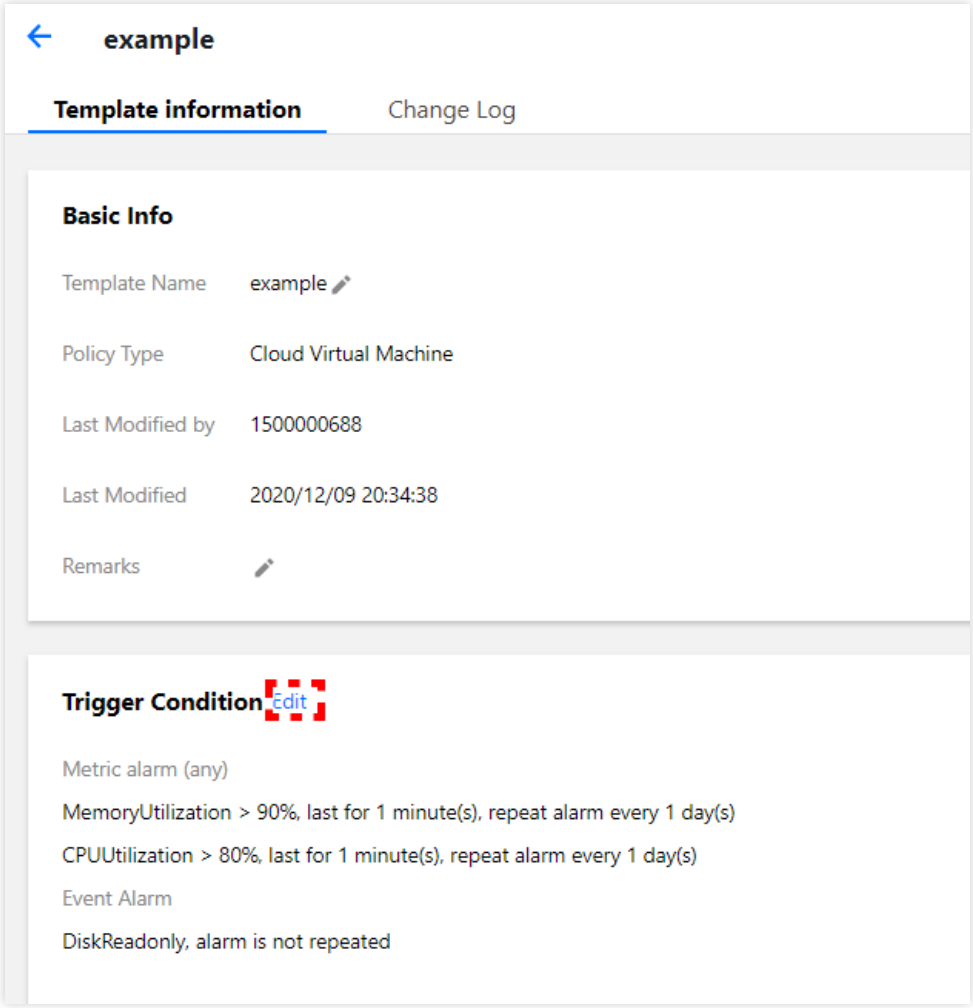


4. Click **Save** to create the trigger condition template.

Editing trigger condition template

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Trigger Condition Template** to enter the trigger template list page.
3. Click the name of the template to be edited to enter the details page.

4. Click **Edit** to modify the basic information of the trigger condition template and alarm trigger condition.

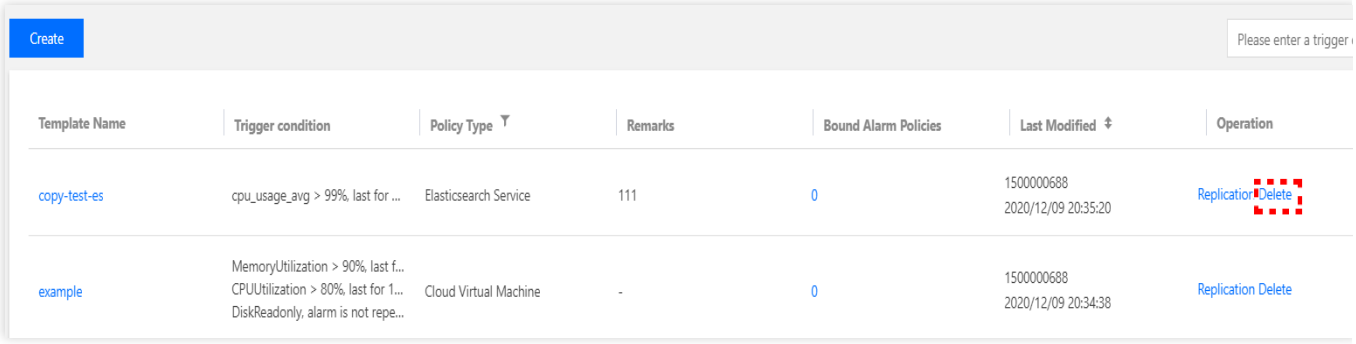


Note:

After a trigger condition template associated with alarm policies is edited, the modification applies to all associated alarm policies.

Deleting trigger condition template

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Trigger Condition Template** to enter the trigger template list page.
3. Find the template to be deleted and click **Delete** in the "Operation" column on the right.



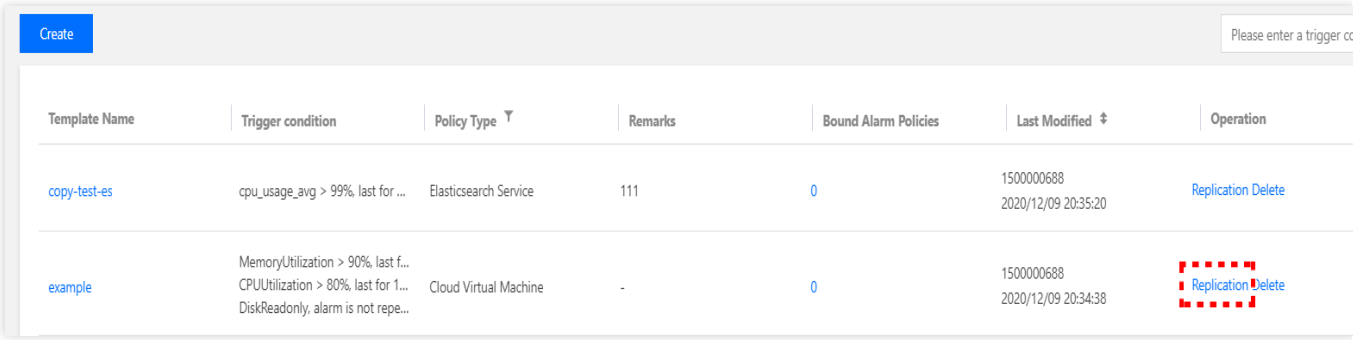
4. Click **Delete** in the pop-up dialog box.

Note:

After a trigger condition template associated with alarm policies is deleted, all alarm policies associated with the template become invalid.

Copying trigger condition template

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Trigger Condition Template** to enter the trigger template list page.
3. Find the template to be copied and click **Copy** in the "Operation" column on the right.



4. Click **Copy** in the pop-up dialog box.

Note:

When a trigger condition template is copied, only the triggers and rules of the template are copied. If the copied template is associated with an alarm policy, the association relationship is not copied.

Overview of Alarm Trigger Conditions

Last updated：2024-11-12 12:44:17

An alarm trigger condition is a semantic condition consisting of metrics, comparison relationships, thresholds, statistical granularity, and N consecutive monitoring data point(s). Users can set alarm trigger conditions based on the changing trend of metrics in charts. For example, if the metric is CPU utilization, the comparison relationship is greater than, the threshold is 80%, the statistical granularity is 5 minutes, and the consecutive monitoring data points are set to 2, then CPU utilization data is collected every 5 minutes. If a CVM's CPU utilization exceeds 80% for two consecutive times, an alarm is triggered.
Tencent Cloud Observability Platform (TCOP) supports custom configuration of **metric alarms** and **event alarms** and offers the **alarm trigger condition template** feature, enabling users to reuse preset alarm trigger conditions quickly.

Description of Alarm Trigger Logic

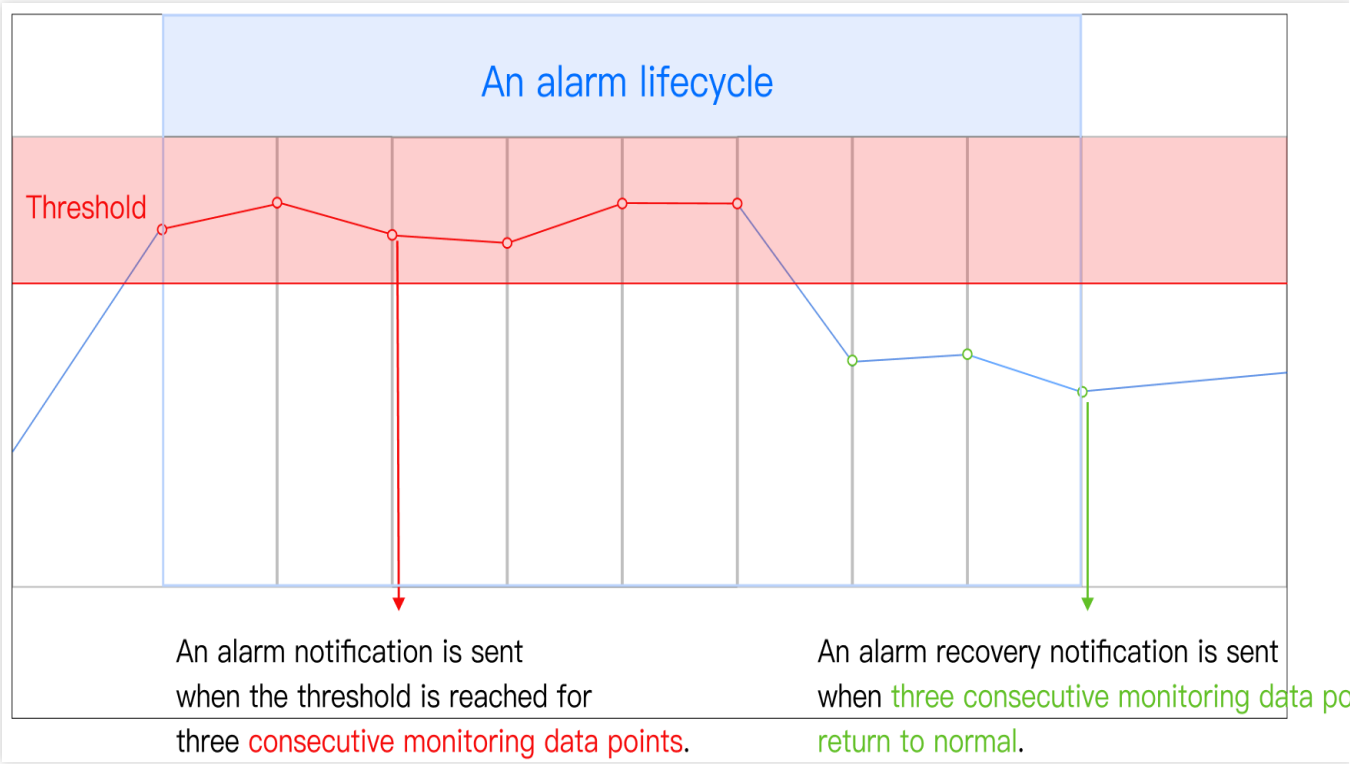
Alarm Lifecycle Analysis

When a metric reaches the threshold for N consecutive data points, it initiates an alarm lifecycle. Until the alarm recovers, alarm notifications are sent at the configured frequency. (If the alarm remains unrecovered for 24 hours, the system will send alarms at the specified frequency, such as every 1 or 2 hours; if it is unrecovered beyond 24 hours, the system will send one alarm in a day.) When the alarm recovers, a recovery notification is sent, indicating the end of the alarm lifecycle. If the alarm is triggered again, a new alarm lifecycle will be started.

Alarm Lifecycle Diagram

Static Threshold

For example, if the alarm is triggered when the threshold is exceeded for three consecutive monitoring data points: The following diagram illustrates an alarm lifecycle. When the threshold is reached for three consecutive data points (represented by three red points in the diagram), an alarm is triggered. The red line segment indicates the alarm duration, during which notifications are sent at the configured frequency. Once three consecutive data points (represented by three green points in the diagram) return to normal, the alarm is recovered, and notifications are not sent, marking the end of this alarm lifecycle. A new alarm will only be triggered if the threshold is reached for three consecutive monitoring data points.



Static Threshold (Over the Previous Statistical Period)

Static threshold (Over the Previous Statistical Period) includes three types of comparison relationships: **Threshold increase**, **Threshold decrease**, and **Threshold fluctuation**, calculated as follows:

Threshold Increase: Compared to the previous monitoring data point, the growth rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where Growth rate = (Current data value - Previous data value) / Previous data value.

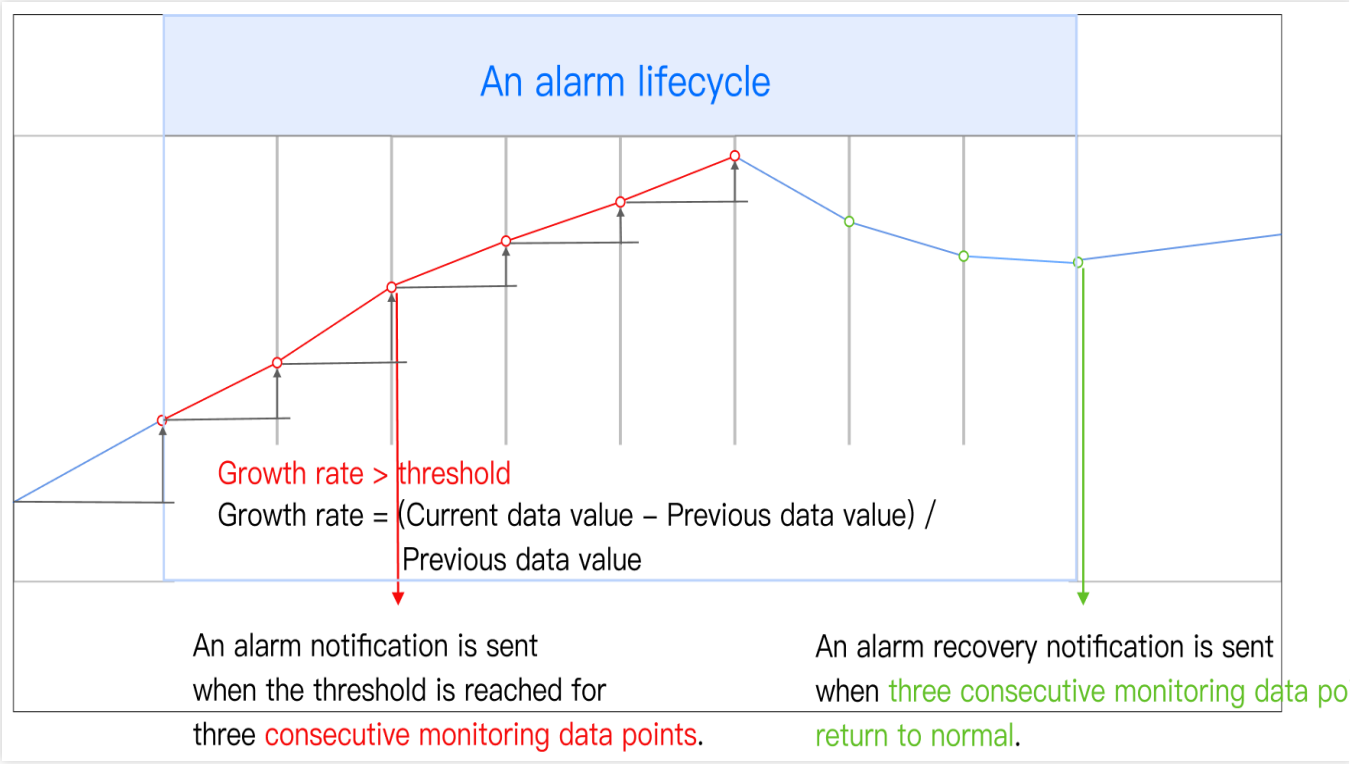
Threshold Decrease: Compared to the previous monitoring data point, the decrease rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where Decrease rate = (Previous data value - Current data value) / Previous data value.

Threshold Fluctuation: Compared to the previous monitoring data point, the absolute fluctuation rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where the Absolute fluctuation rate = | (Current data value - Previous data value) / Previous data value |

For example, if an alarm is triggered when the threshold increase reaches the threshold for three consecutive monitoring data points:

A threshold increase means that the performance in the current statistical period is better than that of the previous statistical period. An alarm is triggered when the growth rate exceeds the threshold for three consecutive monitoring data points compared to the previous point (as shown in the diagram, where the first red point shows an increase of N% compared to the previous blue point, and so forth).

The red line segment indicates a period where the condition of threshold increase is continuously met, representing the alarm period. When three consecutive monitoring data points do not satisfy the threshold increase condition (such as when the first and third green points show a decreasing trend compared to the previous data point) or when the threshold growth rate does not reach the threshold, the alarm is recovered, and alarm notifications are not sent.



Static Threshold (Over the Last Day or Week)

Static threshold (Over the Last Day or Week) includes six types of comparison relationships: **Threshold fluctuation compared to yesterday, Threshold increase compared to yesterday, Threshold decrease compared to yesterday, Threshold fluctuation compared to the last week, Threshold increase compared to last week**, and **Threshold decrease compared to last week**. The calculation methods are as follows:

Threshold increase compared to yesterday: Compared to the data point at the same time yesterday, the growth rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where the Growth rate = (Current data value - Data value at the same time yesterday) / Data value at the same time yesterday.

Threshold decrease compared to yesterday: Compared to the data point at the same time yesterday, the decrease rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where the Decrease rate = (Data value at the same time yesterday - Current data value) / Data value at the same time yesterday.

Threshold fluctuation compared to yesterday: Compared to the data point at the same time yesterday, the absolute fluctuation rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where the Absolute fluctuation rate = | (Current data value - Data value at the same time yesterday) / Data value at the same time yesterday |.

Threshold increase compared to last week: Compared to the data point at the same time last week, the growth rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where the Growth rate = (Current data value - Data value at the same time last week) / Data value at the same time last week.

Threshold decrease compared to last week: Compared to the data point at the same time last week, the decrease rate for n consecutive data points exceeds the threshold, where the Decrease rate = (Data value at the same

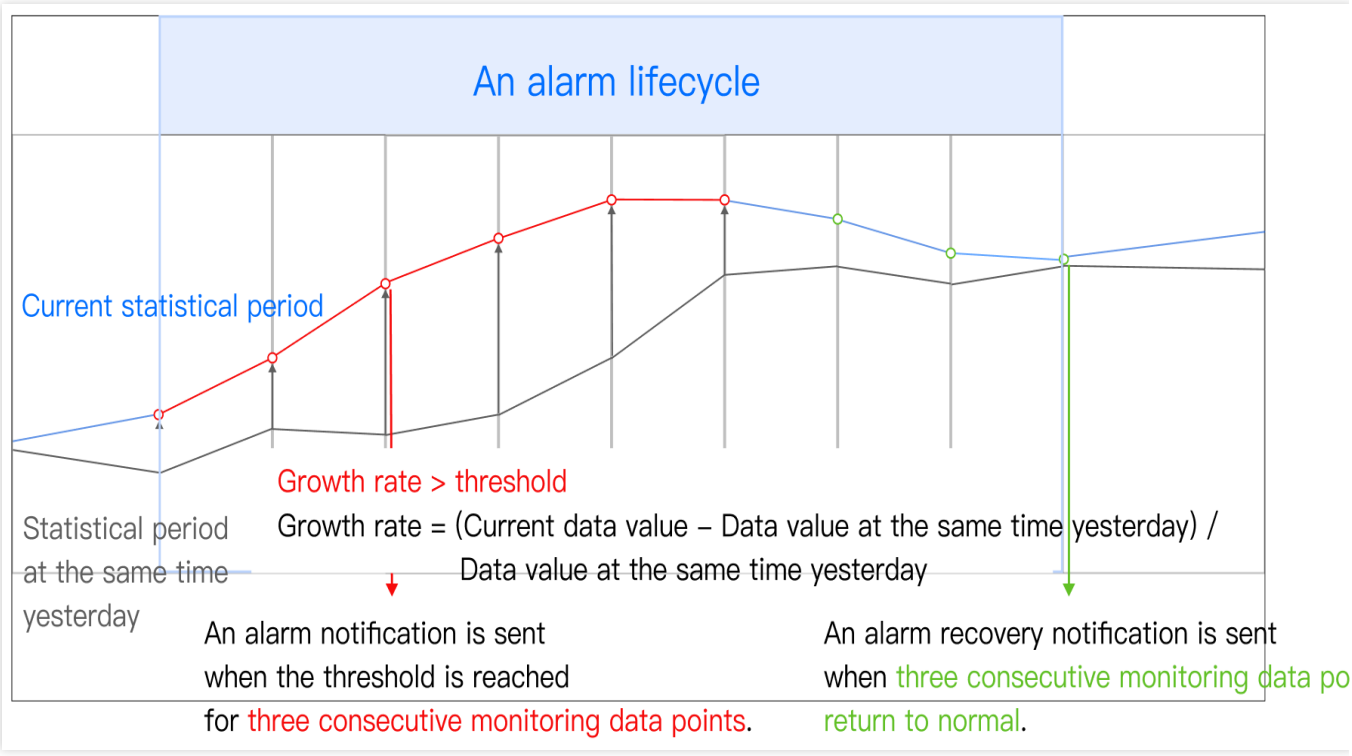
time last week - Current data value) / Data value at the same time last week.

Threshold fluctuation compared to last week: Compared to the data point at the same time last week, the absolute fluctuation rate for sustained n data points exceeds the threshold, where the Absolute fluctuation rate = | (Current data value - Data value at the same time last week) / Data value at the same time last week | .

For example, if an alarm is triggered when the threshold increase exceeds the threshold for three consecutive monitoring data points compared to the same time yesterday:

Here, the threshold increase means that the performance in this statistical period is better than that at the same time yesterday. An alarm is triggered when the growth rate exceeds the threshold for three consecutive monitoring data points compared to the data points from the same time yesterday (as shown in the diagram, where the first red point shows an increase of N% compared to the data point at the same time yesterday, and so forth).

The red line segment indicates a period where the condition of threshold increase compared to yesterday is continuously met, representing the alarm period. When three consecutive monitoring data points do not satisfy the threshold increase condition compared to the same time yesterday (such as when the first and third green points show a decreasing trend compared to the data point at the same time yesterday) or when the threshold growth rate does not reach the threshold, the alarm is recovered, and alarm notifications are not sent.

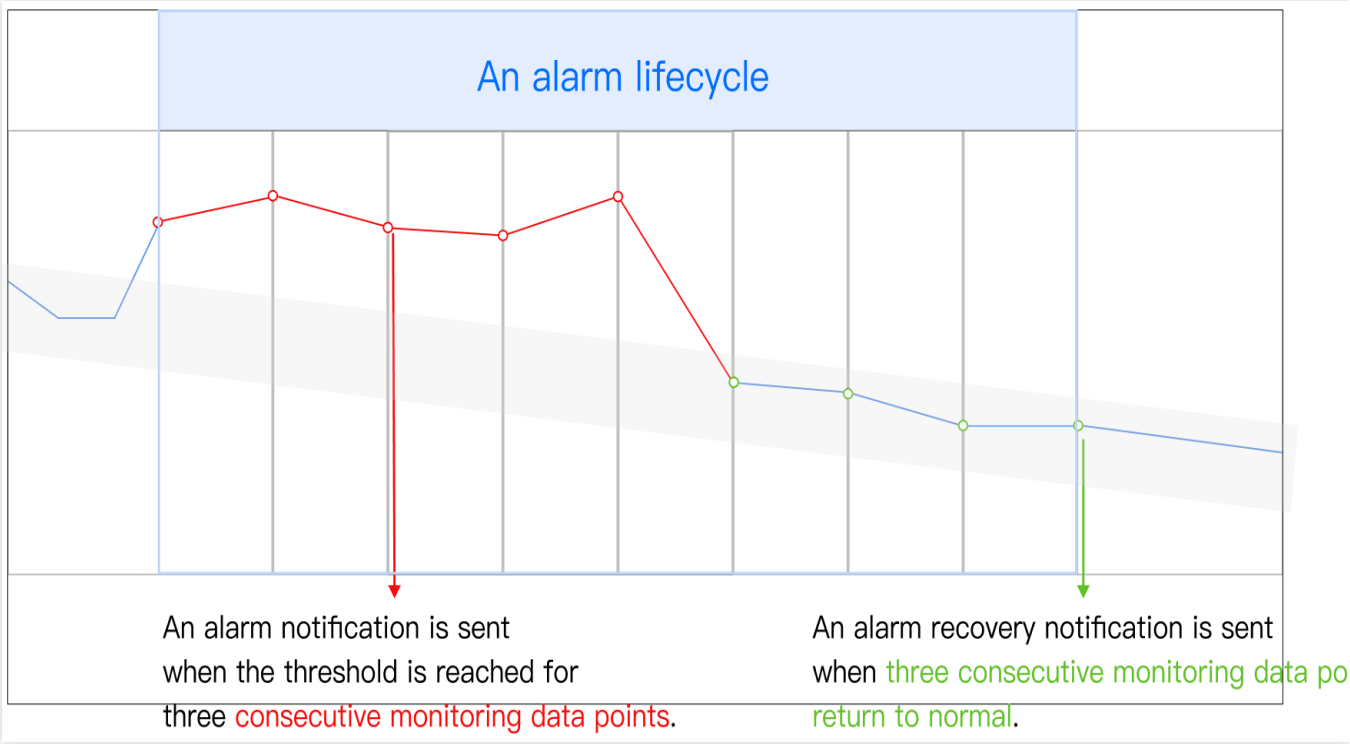


Dynamic Threshold

For example, if an alarm is triggered when the threshold is reached for three consecutive monitoring data points:

As shown in the diagram below, an alarm is triggered when three consecutive monitoring data points deviate from the historical trend. The red line segment indicates the period when the deviation continues, marking the alarm period.

When three consecutive data points return to the normal historical trend, the alarm is recovered, and alarm notifications are not sent.



Configuring Graded Alarm

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

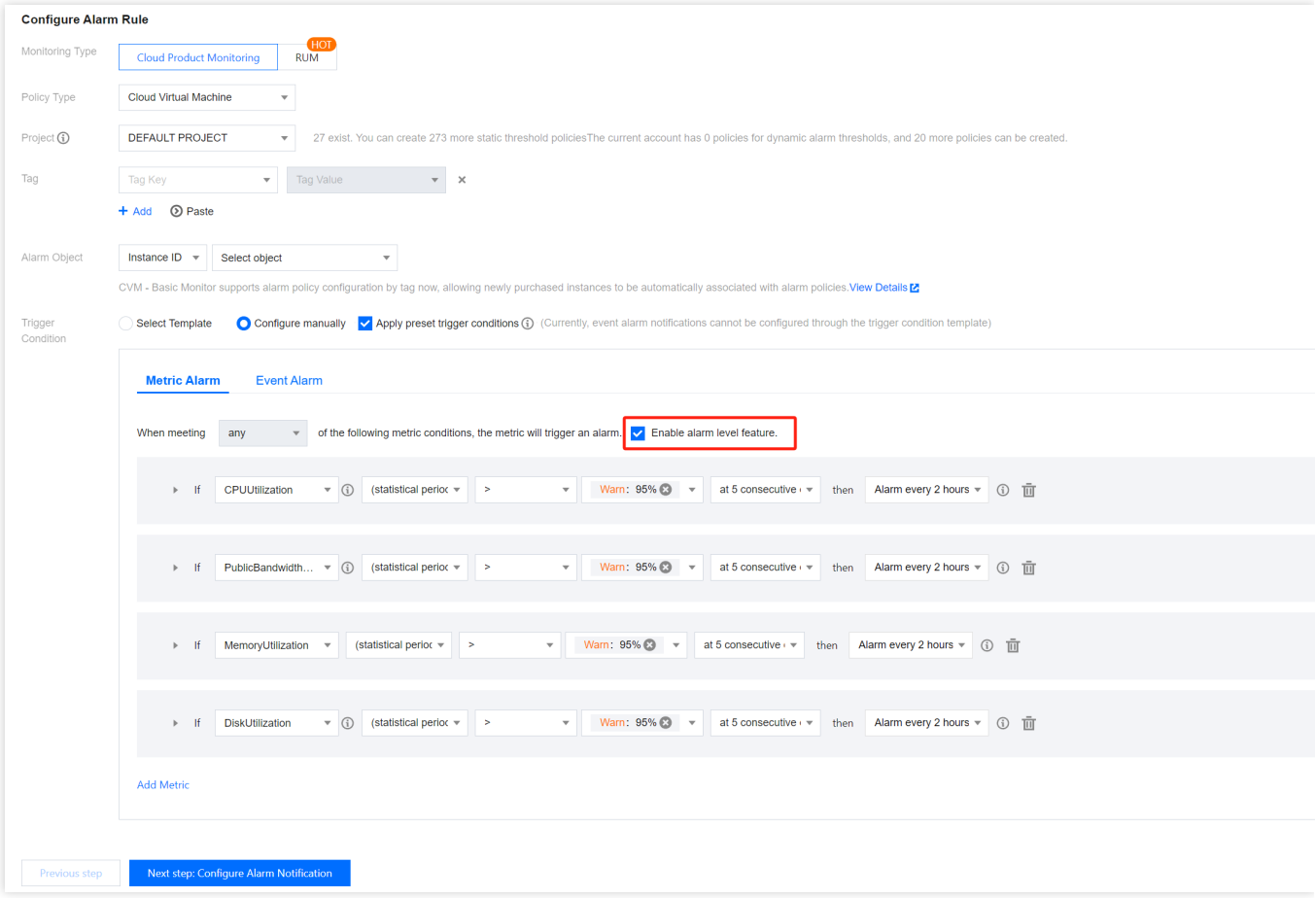
Operation scenarios

The Tencent Cloud Observability Platform supports graded alarm capabilities. When creating an alarm policy, users can enable the alarm level feature and configure corresponding notification templates for different alarm levels. This reduces the noise interference of alarms and avoids missing important alarm messages.

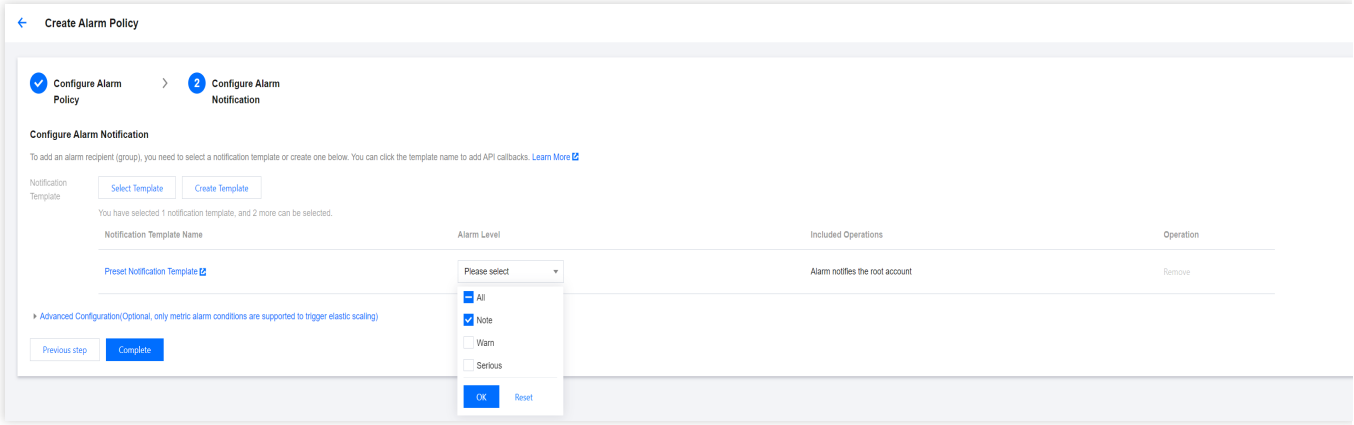
Creating Graded Alarm Notification

Operation step

1. Access the TCOP - Alarm Policy - Policy Management page.
2. Click **Create Policy** to complete the basic information and alarm rule configuration, then **Enable alarm level feature**, and select **Nex stept: Configure Alarm Notification**.

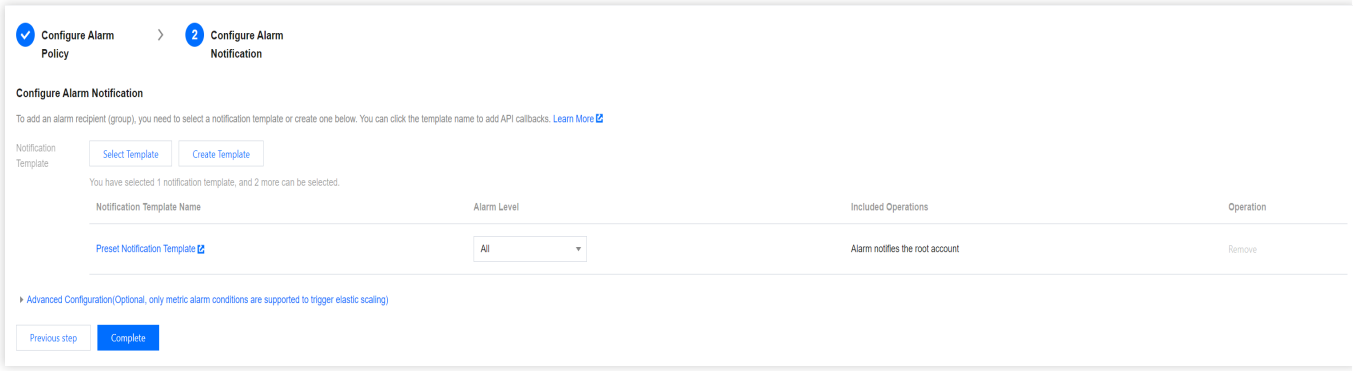


3. Upon entering the **Configure Alarm Notification** page, configure various notification templates based on alarm levels. A single alarm template supports configuration for one or multiple alarm levels.



Note:

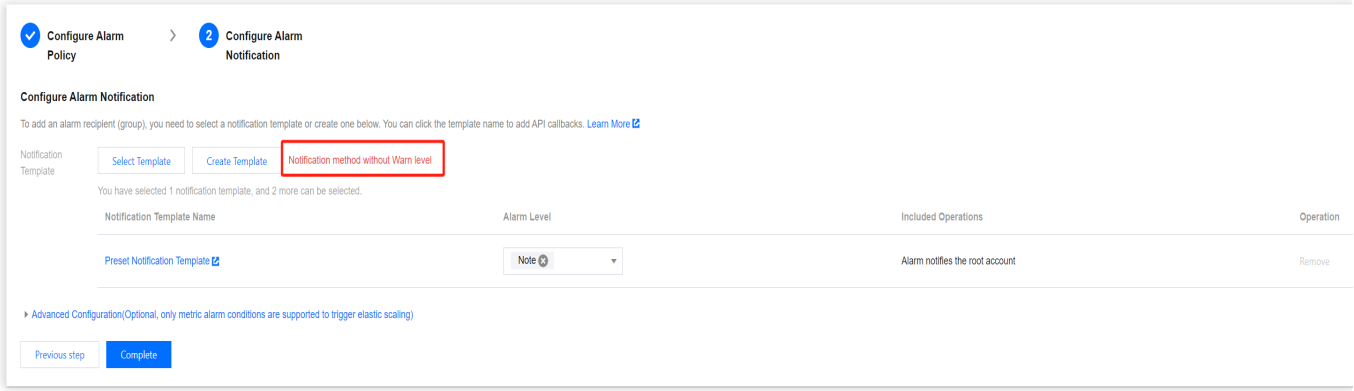
For the initially created policies for which the alarm level is enabled, the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform configures all the alarm levels by default.



4. Click **Complete**, and the configuration of graded alarm notification will be done.

Note:

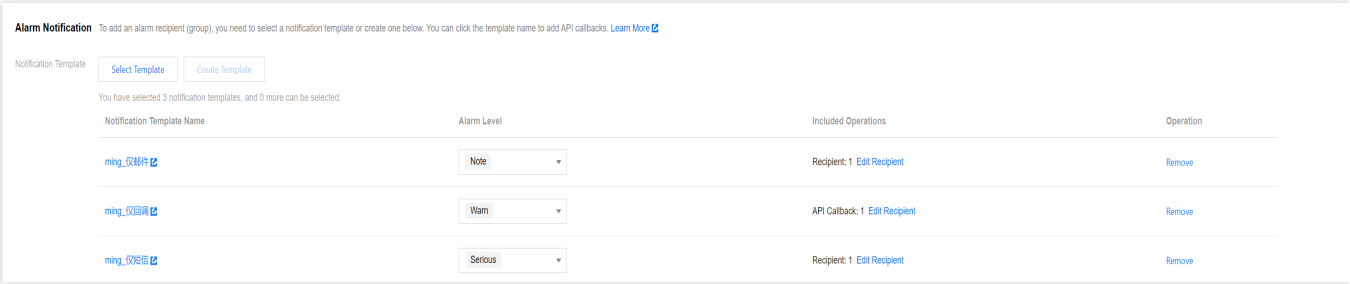
When configuring the notification template, users are required to configure corresponding notification templates of all alarm levels filled with thresholds in the trigger conditions. Otherwise, the alarm policy cannot be saved.



Modifying Graded Alarm Notification

Operation step

1. Access the TCOP - Alarm Policy - Policy Management interface.
2. Navigate to the alarm policy page requiring the modification of graded alarm notifications.
3. Modify the corresponding notification template and alarm level.


Alarm Notification
To add an alarm recipient (group), you need to select a notification template or create one below. You can click the template name to add API callbacks. Learn More
Notification Template
Select Template
Create Template
You have selected 3 notification templates, and 0 more can be selected.
Notification Template Name
Alarm Level
Included Operations
Operation
ming_仅邮件
Note
Recipient: 1 Edit Recipient
Remove
ming_仅回调
Warn
API Callback: 1 Edit Recipient
Remove
ming_仅短信
Serious
Recipient: 1 Edit Recipient
Remove

Alarm Notification
Creating Notification Template

Last updated：2024-02-22 15:58:29

This document describes how to create a notification template in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform alarm module.

Use Cases

One template can be quickly reused for multiple policies, eliminating the need to repeatedly configure user notifications.
User notification methods can be configured in a more personalized way. For example, you can configure the alarm receiving channel as SMS/email by day and phone by night.
Different user groups take effect in different notification periods. For example, group A receives alarms by day, while group B by night.
Different groups can receive different types of alarms. For example, group A receives notifications of alarm triggering, while group B alarm resolving.

Prerequisites

View notification templates: the sub-account must have the read permission of Tencent Cloud Observability Platform.
Create and edit notification templates: the sub-account must have the write permission of Tencent Cloud Observability Platform.
Note:
For more information on how to grant sub-accounts permissions, please see Cloud Access Management (CAM).

Use Limits

Feature	Limit
User notification	Up to five items can be added
API callback	Up to three URLs accessible over the public network can be entered

Directions

Creating notification template

1. Enter the Alarm Notification Template page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Click **Create** and enter relevant information in "Create Notification Template".

Template Name: enter a custom template name.

Notification Type:

Alarm Trigger: a notification will be sent when an alarm is triggered.

Alarm Recovery: a notification will be sent when an alarm is resolved.

User Notification:

Recipient Object: you can choose a recipient group or recipient. If you need to create a group, please see Creating Alarm Recipient Group.

Notification Period: define the time period for receiving alarms.

Receiving Channel: three alarm channels are supported: email, SMS, and phone. You can also set different channels and notification periods in different user dimensions. For more information, please see Alarm Type, Channel, and Quota.

Description of phone alarm settings:

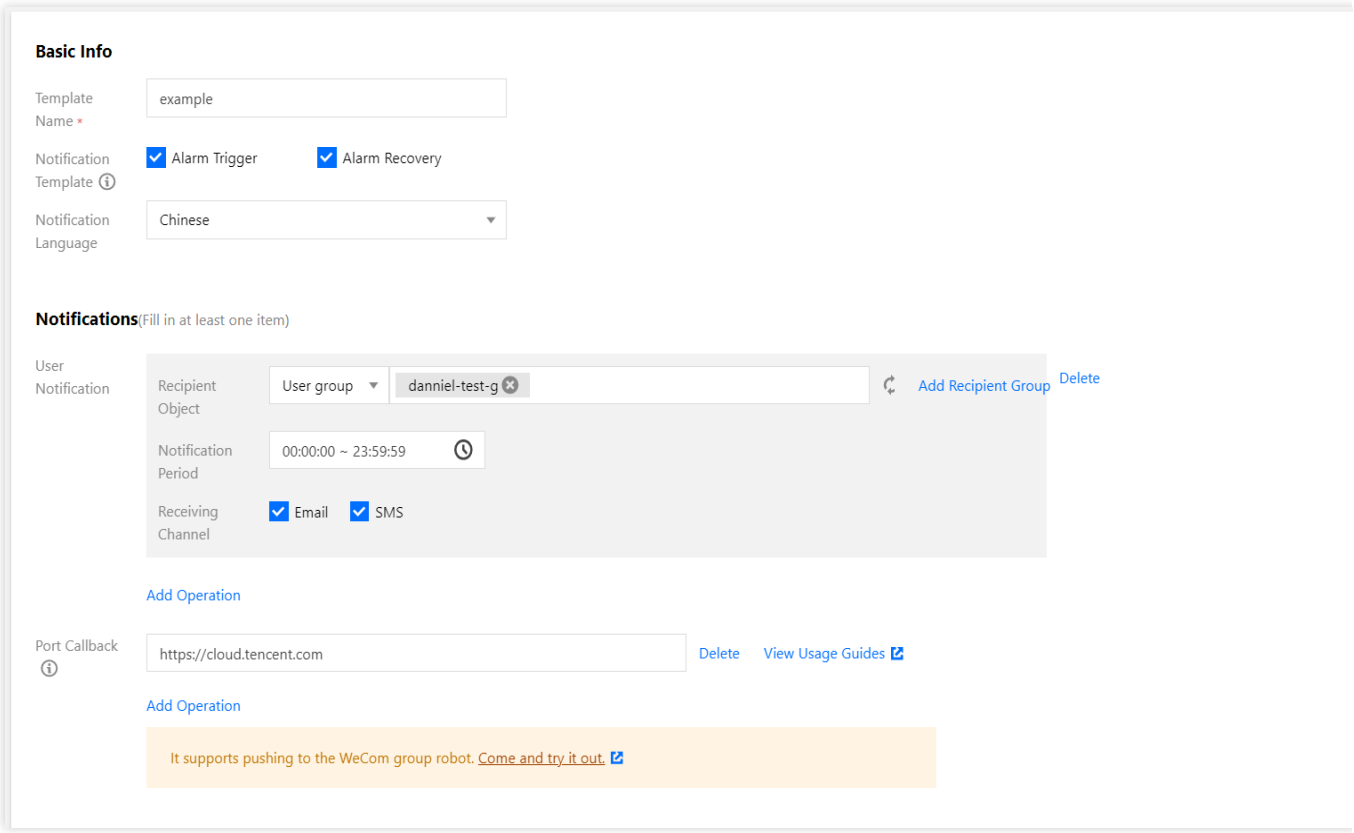
Polling Times: the maximum number of dials for each polled recipient when there is no valid reach.

Polling Sequence: alarm calls will be dialed according to the order of the recipients. You can adjust the order of calling by dragging up and down recipients.

Polling Interval: time interval at which alarm calls will be dialed according to the order of the recipients.

Reach Notification: notifications will be to all recipients after successful reception of the call or calling all recipients. SMS messages are counted against the quota.

API Callback: you can enter up to three URLs accessible over the public network as the callback API addresses, and Tencent Cloud Observability Platform will push alarm messages to them promptly. If the HTTP response returns code 200, the verification is successful. For more information on alarm callback fields, please see Alarm Callback Parameters.



Note:

After you save the callback URL, the system will automatically verify your URL once. The timeout threshold for this verification is 5 seconds. When an alarm policy created by the user is triggered or the alarm is resolved, the alarm messages will be pushed through the API callbacks. An alarm message can be pushed up to three times, and the timeout threshold for each request is 5 seconds.

When an alarm policy created by the user is triggered or the alarm is resolved, the alarm messages will be pushed through the API callbacks. API callbacks also support repeated alarms.

The outbound IP of the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform callback API is dynamically and randomly allocated, so no specific IP information can be provided to you, but the IP port is fixed at 80. We recommend you configure a weighted opening policy in the security group based on port 80.

Default notification template

The system automatically creates a default notification template for you as detailed below:

Feature	Default Configuration
Template name	Preset notification template
Notification type	Alarm trigger, alarm recovery
Alarm recipient	Root account admin
Notification period	00:00:00–23:59:59 (all day)

Receiving channel	Email, SMS

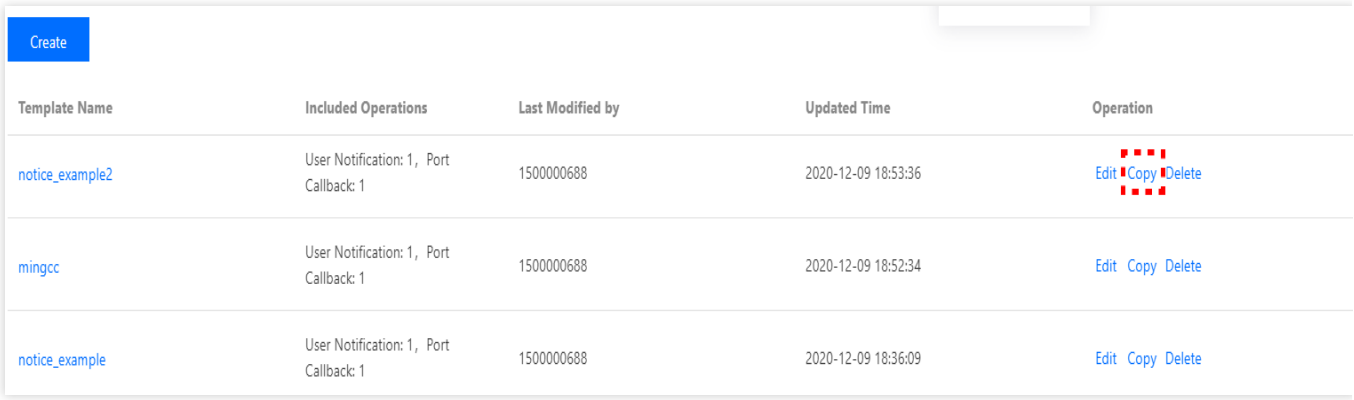
Copying Notification Template

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to copy an alarm notification template.

Directions

1. Enter the Alarm Notification Template page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Find the name of the target template, click **Copy** in the "Operation" column, modify the relevant information on the redirected page, and click **Complete** after modification.



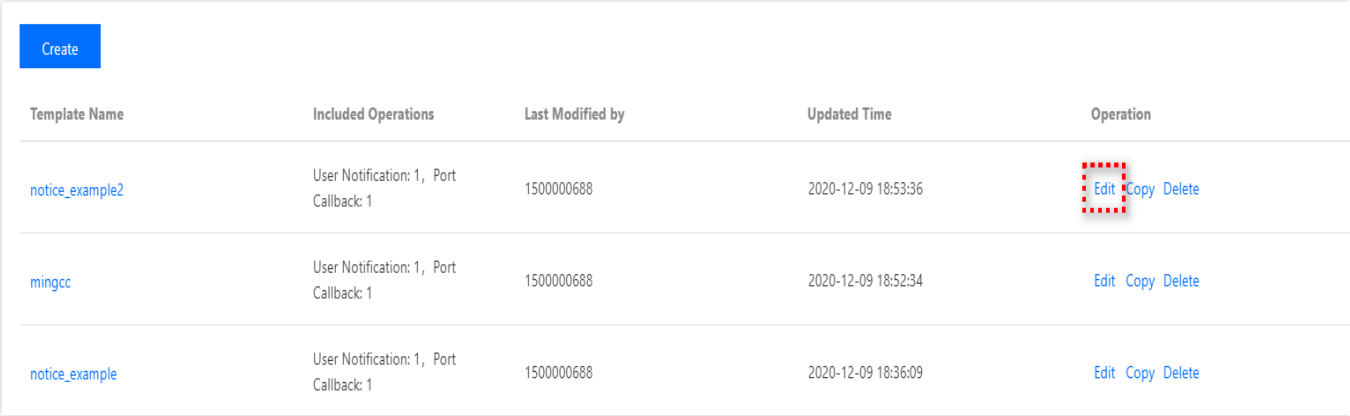
Modifying Notification Template

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to modify an alarm notification template.

Directions

1. Enter the Alarm Notification Template page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Find the name of the target template and click **Edit** in the "Operation" column.
3. Click **Edit** at the top right of the redirected page and click **Complete** after modification.



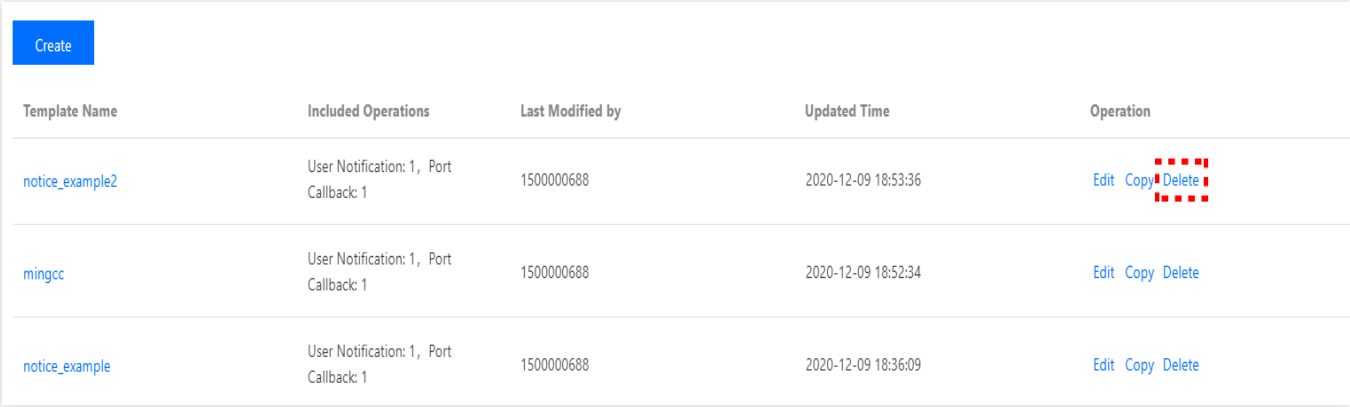
Deleting Notification Template

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to delete an alarm notification template.

Directions

1. Enter the Alarm Notification Template page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Find the name of the target template, click **Delete** in the "Operation" column on the right, and confirm the deletion in the pop-up window.



Create a Notification Content Template

Last updated：2025-01-22 17:17:41

Overview

With a custom notification content template, you can customize the content received through different Alarm notification channels. This article will guide you on how to create a custom notification content template.

Operation Steps

1. Go to the TCOP > Alarm Management > Alarm Configuration > Notification Content Template.
2. Click **Create Notification Content Template** to enter the page for creating a notification content template. The configuration instructions are as follows:

Configuration Type	Configuration Item	Description
Basic Info	Template Name	Custom template name.
	Notification Language	Select the notification language type, supporting Chinese and English.
	Monitoring Type	Currently supports only Cloud Product Monitoring.
Notification Content	Email	The title length cannot exceed **20 characters (after variable rendering)**, and the content length cannot exceed **2M (after variable rendering)**. The excess part will be truncated and cannot be displayed.
	SMS	The content length cannot exceed **500 characters (after variable rendering)**. The excess part will be truncated and cannot be displayed.
	Call	The content length cannot exceed **350 characters (after variable rendering)**. The excess part will be truncated and not broadcast. **Note:** The phone channel is only available to allowlist users. To use this channel, please submit a ticket.
	WeCom robot	The content length cannot exceed **1000 characters (after variable rendering)**. The excess part will be truncated and cannot be displayed.

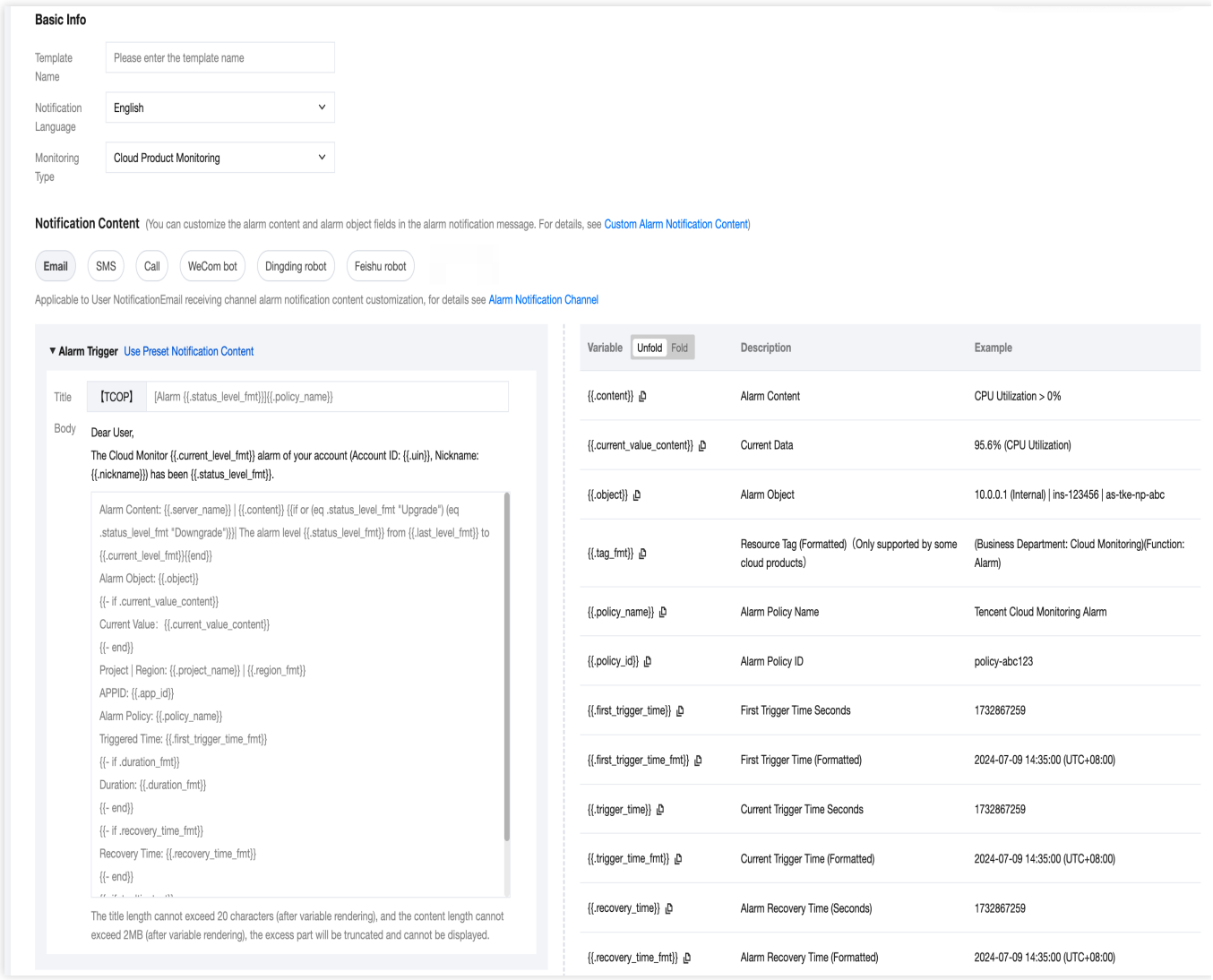
	DingTalk robot	The title length cannot exceed **50 characters (after variable rendering)**, and the content length cannot exceed **1000 characters (after variable rendering)**. The excess part will be truncated and cannot be displayed. **Note:** The DingTalk robot requires two line breaks for newline. If the DingTalk robot selects a custom keyword as a security setting, the custom notification content must include the relevant keyword, otherwise, the user will not receive the Alarm notification through the DingTalk robot channel.
	Feishu robot	The title length cannot exceed **50 characters (after variable rendering)**, and the content length cannot exceed **1000 characters (after variable rendering)**. The excess part will be truncated and cannot be displayed.

Note:

Users can click **Use Preset Notification Content**. After clicking, the preset notification content will be automatically filled in, and users can customize it based on the preset notification content.

The list on the right side of the notification content shows the currently supported variable placeholders, which users can click to copy and use directly.

3. After editing the notification content, click **OK** to create it successfully.

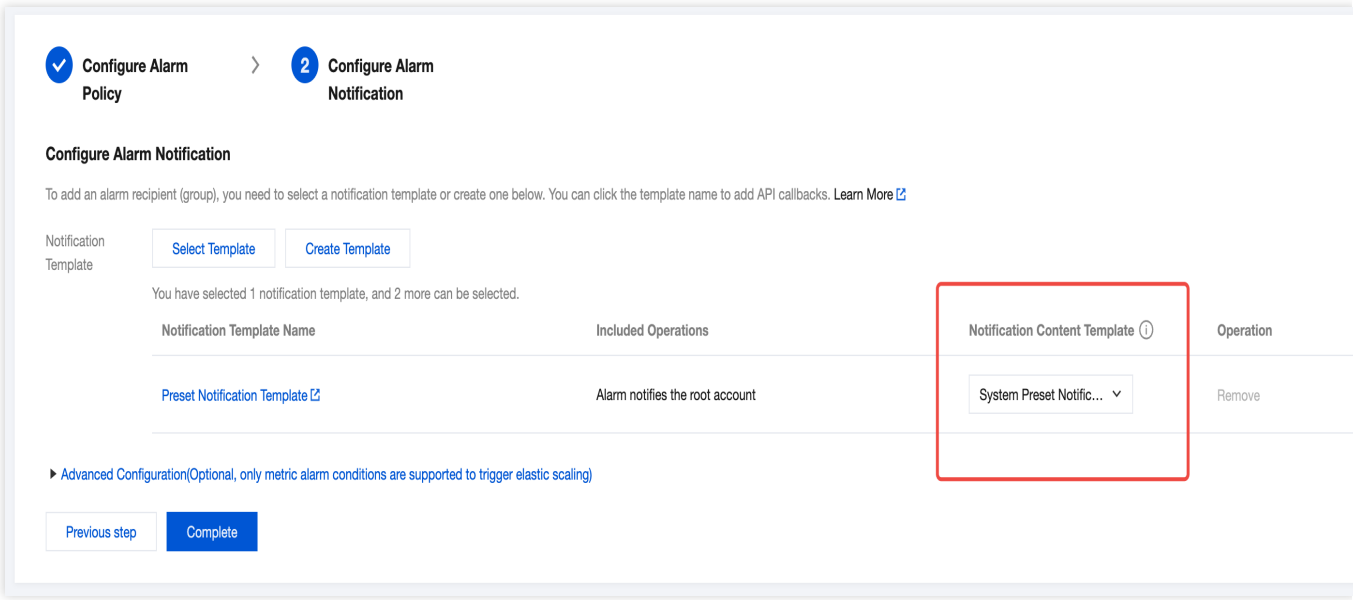


Note:

Users need to configure at least one notification channel's content, otherwise, the notification content template cannot be saved.

There is a length limit for notification content in different channels. If the notification content configured by the user (unrendered) exceeds the length limit, the notification content template cannot be saved.

4. After creating a custom notification content template, users can select the custom notification content template when configuring alarm notifications in Create Alarm Policy > Configure Alarm Notification. Once configured, alarm notifications will be sent according to the template.



Note:

Users can only select notification content templates that match the language of the notification template.

If the language of the associated notification template is changed and does not match the language of the notification content template, the system will send alarm notifications according to the preset notification content of the notification template.

Variable Description

Currently, only the following variables are supported as placeholders for custom notification content. If the user uses an invalid variable, an error may occur, causing the notification content template to fail to save.

Variable	Description	Example
{{.content}}	Alarm Content	CPU Utilization > 0%
{{.current_value_content}}	Current Data	95.6% (CPU Utilization)
{{.object}}	Alarm Object	10.0.0.1 (Internal) | ins-123456 | as-tke-np-abc
{{.tag_fmt}}	Resource Tag (Formatted)（Only supported by some cloud products）	(Business Department: Cloud Monitoring)(Function: Alarm)
{{.policy_name}}	Alarm Policy Name	Tencent Cloud Monitoring Alarm
{{.policy_id}}	Alarm Policy ID	policy-abc123
{{.first_trigger_time}}	First Trigger Time Seconds	1732867259
{{.first_trigger_time_fmt}}	First Trigger Time (Formatted)	2024-07-09 14:35:00 (UTC+08:00)

{{.trigger_time}}	Current Trigger Time Seconds	1732867259
{{.trigger_time_fmt}}	Current Trigger Time (Formatted)	2024-07-09 14:35:00 (UTC+08:00)
{{.recovery_time}}	Alarm Recovery Time (Seconds)	1732867259
{{.recovery_time_fmt}}	Alarm Recovery Time (Formatted)	2024-07-09 14:35:00 (UTC+08:00)
{{.duration}}	Duration Seconds	1000
{{.duration_fmt}}	Duration (Formatted)	5h4m3s
{{.current_level}}	Current Level	None Note Warn Serious
{{.current_level_fmt}}	Current Level (Formatted)	Note Warn Serious
{{.last_level}}	Last Level	None Note Warn Serious
{{.last_level_fmt}}	Last Level (Formatted)	Note Warn Serious
{{.console_link}}	Console Link	Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Alarm Details Page Link
{{.miniprogram_link}}	Mini Program Link	Tencent Cloud Assistant Mini Program Cloud Monitoring Alarm Details Page Link
{{.region}}	Region	ap-guangzhou (Standard Region Code for Cloud API)
{{.region_fmt}}	Region (Formatted)	Guangzhou
{{.status}}	Alarm Status	Trigger Recovery
{{.status_fmt}}	Alarm Status (Formatted)	Trigger Recovery
{{.server_name}}	Cloud Product Name - Policy Type	Cloud Virtual Machine
{{.tooltip_text}}	Alarm Policy Hint (only some cloud products have this)	Alarm Description: The basic CPU usage rate is the data collected from the host.
{{.app_id}}	Account App ID	123000456
{{.project_name}}	Project Name	Default
{{.status_level_fmt}}	Alarm Status and Level Display (Formatted)	Trigger Continue Recovery Upgrade Downgrade

Alarm Callback

Alarm Callback Description

Last updated：2024-04-22 16:05:01

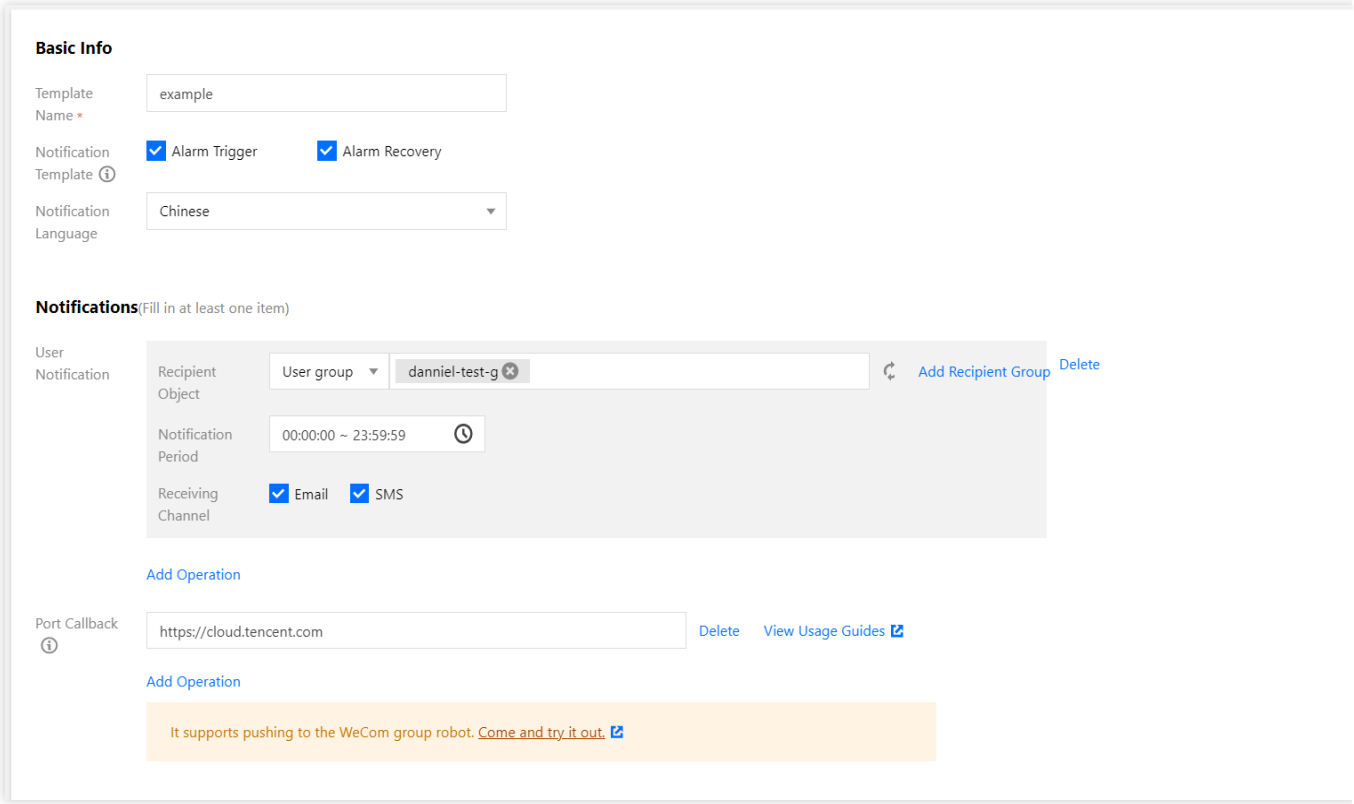
By using API callbacks, you can directly receive alarm notifications from Tencent Cloud Observability Platform (TCOP) on your WeCom group or self-built system. API callbacks can push alarm information to URLs that are accessible over the public network through HTTP POST requests. You can take further actions based on the alarm information pushed by API callbacks. If you need to receive alarm notifications through a WeCom group, see Receiving Alarm Notifications through a WeCom Group.

Note:

Currently, alarm callback does not have an authentication mechanism and does not support HTTP authentication.
A failed alarm push can be retried up to three times, and each push request has a 5-second timeout period.
When an alarm policy created by the user is triggered or the alarm is resolved, the alarm messages will be pushed through the API callbacks. API callbacks also support repeated alarms.
The outbound IP of the TCOP callback API is dynamically and randomly allocated, so no specific IP information can be provided to you, but the IP port is fixed at 80. We recommend you configure a weighted opening policy in the security group based on port 80.
Alarm callback currently doesn't support pushing notifications by notification period. This will be supported in the future. Please stay tuned.

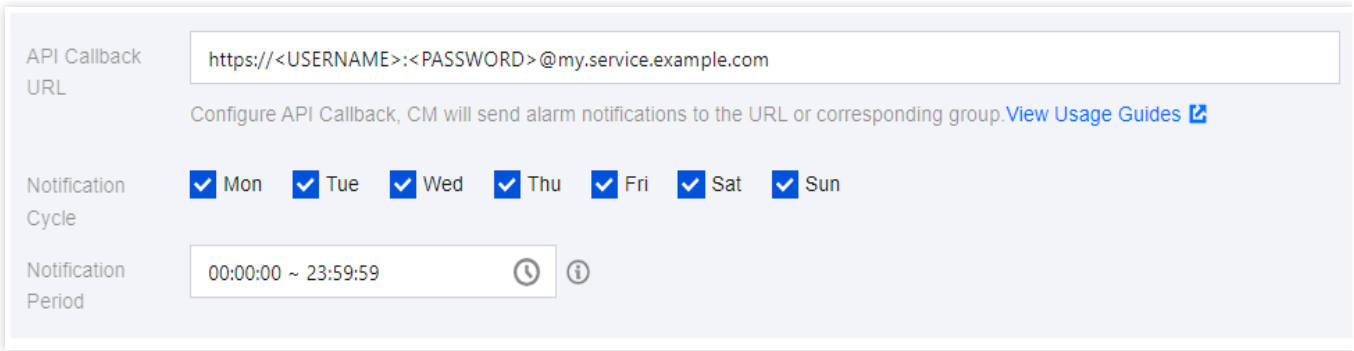
Directions

1. Enter the TCOP Console > Notification Template page.
2. Click **Create Notification Template** to create a notification template.
3. After configuring the basic information on the **Create Notification Template** page, enter a URL accessible over the public network as the callback API address (such as `domain name or IP[:port][/path]`) in the API callback module, and TCOP will push alarm messages to this address promptly.
4. In the Alarm Policy list, click the name of an alarm policy to be associated with an alarm callback to enter the alarm policy management page. Select a notification template on the page that appears.
5. TCOP will push the alarm messages through the HTTP POST requests to the URL of your system. You can further process the pushed alarm information by referring to Alarm Callback Parameters.



Alarm callback authentication

API callback supports the BasicAuth-based user security verification. If you want to send the alarm information callback to a service that requires the user's verification, you can implement HTTP authentication in the API callback URL. For example, you can change `https://my.service.example.com` to `https://<USERNAME>:<PASSWORD>@my.service.example.com`.



Alarm Callback Parameters

When an alarm rule is triggered, TCOP will send alarm messages to the URL of your system. The API callback sends JSON-formatted data through the HTTP POST requests. You can further process the alarm information by referring to the following parameter descriptions.

Metric alarm

Sample metric alarm parameters

Note:

The data type of the `durationTime` and `alarmStatus` of most metrics is `string`, and the `namespace` of CVM's network-related alarm metrics is `qce/lb`.

```
{
       "sessionId": "xxxxxxxx",
       "alarmStatus":"1",    // 1: Alerted, 0: Resolved
       "alarmType":"metric",    // Alarm type (`metric`: Metric alarm, `event`:
Event alarm)
       "alarmObjInfo": {
            "region": "gz",  // This field will not be returned for products
that are not region-specific
            "namespace": "qce/cvm",      // Product namespace
            "appId": "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
            "uin": "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
            "dimensions": {               // Content in the `dimensions` field
varies by service. For more information, see the sample metric alarm dimensions
below
                "unInstanceId": "ins-o9p3rg3m",
                "objId":"xxxxxxxxxxxx"
            }
       },
       "alarmPolicyInfo": {
                "policyId": "policy-n4exeh88",   // ID of the alarm policy
group
                "policyType": "cvm_device",     // Alarm policy type name
                "policyName": "test",      // Name of the alarm policy group
                "policyTypeCName": "CVM - basic monitoring",      // Displayed
name of the alarm policy type
                "conditions": {
                    "metricName": "cpu_usage",         // Metric name
                    "metricShowName": "CPU utilization",       // Displayed
metric name
                    "calcType": ">",              // Comparison method (this
field will not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "calcValue": "90",            // Alarm threshold (this
field will not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
```

```
                    "calcUnit": "%",            // Unit of the alarm threshold
(this field will not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "currentValue": "100",       // Current alarm value (this
field will not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "historyValue": "5",         //Historical alarm value (this
field will not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "unit": "%",                 // Unit (this field will not
be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "period": "60",              // Statistical period in
seconds (this field will not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "periodNum": "1",            // Duration (this field will
not be returned for metrics without a threshold)
                    "alarmNotifyType": "continuousAlarm",    // Whether
repeated alarms are supported ("singleAlarm": Non-repeated alarm;
"exponentialAlarm": Alarm repeated at exponential intervals; "continuousAlarm":
Persistent alarm. This field will not be returned for metrics without a
threshold)
                    "alarmNotifyPeriod": 300                 // Frequency of
the repeated alarms in seconds (this field will not be returned for metrics
without a threshold)
                }
        },
        "firstOccurTime": "2017-03-09 07:00:00",     // Time when the alarm is
triggered for the first time
        "durationTime": 500,       // Alarm duration in seconds (if the alarm
is unresolved, this value will be the duration from the time when the alarm is
triggered for the first time to the time when the current alarm is sent)
        "recoverTime": "2017-03-09 07:50:00"     // Time when the alarm is
resolved in seconds. If it is not resolved, the value is 0; if it is resolved,
the specific time will be displayed, such as 2017-03-09 07:50:00.
}
```

Note:

For product policy types and namespaces, see Product Policy Type and Dimension Information and Tencent Cloud Service Metrics.

Sample metric alarm dimensions

CVM - basic monitoring

```
"dimensions": {
         "unInstanceId": "ins-aoaaah55", // CVM instance ID
         "objId": "94f1133c-46cf-4c61-a4c1-d928183aba47",       // Instance
dimension bound to the backend
         "objName": "172.21.30.15#588789"       // Instance information
returned in the alarm SMS message
```

```
}
```

CVM - storage monitoring

```
"dimensions": {
        "diskid": "disk-1yukg09l", // Cloud disk ID
        "objId": "disk-1yukg09l",       // Instance dimension bound to the
backend
        "objName": "disk-1yukg09l(Lstarsqlserverdb-011/ins-i7d3ifpp)"       //
Instance information returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for MySQL

```
"dimensions": {
        "uInstanceId": "cdb-emzu6ysk",// TencentDB for MySQL instance ID
        "objId": "d6bc4b82-3acc-11eb-b11e-4cf95dd88ae6",       // Instance
dimension bound to the backend
        "objName": "cdb-emzu6ysk(instance name: platform
development_xxljob,IP:10.66.234.242:3306)"       // Instance information
returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for Redis (1-minute)

```
"dimensions": {
        "appid": "1252068037",    // Account `APPID`
        "instanceid":"crs-1amp2588",  // TencentDB for Redis instance ID
        "objId": "crs-af3bcreh",       // Instance dimension bound to the
backend
        "objName": "ID:crs-1amp2583|Instance Name:price|Ip
Port:10.55.182.52:6379"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

TencentDB for Redis (5-second — Redis node)

```
"dimensions": {
        "appid": "1252068000",    // Account `APPID`
        "instanceid":"crs-1amp2588",  // TencentDB for Redis instance ID
        "rnodeid":"0f2ce0f969c4f43bc338bc1d6f60597d654bb3e4" // Redis node ID
        "objId": "crs-1amp2588##2b6ff049e9845688f5150a9ee7fc8d38cab2222",
// Instance dimension bound to the backend
```

```
        "objName": "crs-1amp2588##2b6ff049e9845688f5150a9ee7fc8d38cab2222"
// Instance information returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for Redis (5-second — instance summary)

```
"dimensions": {
        "AppId": "1252068000",    // Account `APPID`
        "InstanceId":"crs-1amp2588",  // TencentDB for Redis instance ID
        "objId": "crs-1amp288#[instancename]",       // Instance dimension
bound to the backend
        "objName": "ID:crs-1amp288|Instance Name:price|Ip
Port:10.99.182.52:9979"       // Alarm SMS message
        Instance information returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for Redis (5-second — proxy node)

```
"dimensions": {
       "appid": "1252068037",    // Account `APPID`
       "instanceid":"crs-1amp2583",  // TencentDB for Redis instance ID
       "pnodeid":"0f2ce0f969c4f43bc338bc1d6f60597d654bb3e4" // Proxy node ID
       "objId": "crs-1amp2588##2b6ff049e9845688f5150a9ee7fc8d38cab222",
// Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "crs-1amp2588##2b6ff049e9845688f5150a9ee7fc8d38cab222"       //
"objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

CLB — layer-7 protocol

```
"dimensions": {
         "protocol": "https",    // Listener protocol
         "vip": "14.22.4.26",  // CLB VIP
         "port": "443",  //Real server port
         "objId": "14.22.4.26#443#https",       // Instance dimension bound to
the backend
         "objName": "clbtestname | Default-VPC | 18.25.31.161(htps:443) |
service:clb, product:monitor"       // Alarm object information (namely
`clbname`) returned in the alarm record | networkname | vip(protocol:vport) |
tags
}
```

CLB — public network listener

```
"dimensions": {
         "protocol": "https",   // Listener protocol
         "vip": "118.25.31.161",   // CLB VIP
         "vport": 443,  // Real server port
         "objId": "118.25.31.161#443#https",       // Instance dimension bound
to the backend (vip#vport#protocol)
         "objName": "clbtestname | Default-VPC | 18.25.31.161(htps:443) |
service:clb, product:monitor"       // Alarm object information (namely
`clbname`) returned in the alarm record | networkname | vip(protocol:vport) |
tags
}
```

CLB — private network listener

```
"dimensions": {
         "protocol": "https",      // Listener protocol
         "vip": "14.22.4.26",    // CLB VIP
         "vpcId": vpc-1ywqac83,    // VPC ID
         "vport": "443",          // Real server port
         "objId": "14.22.4.26#443#https",       //   Instance dimension bound
to the backend (vip#vport#protocol)
         "objName": "clbtestname | Default-VPC | 18.25.31.161(htps:443) |
service:clb, product:monitor"       // Alarm object information (namely
`clbname`) returned in the alarm record | networkname | vip(protocol:vport) |
tags
}
```

CLB — server port (private network for Classic CLB)

```
"dimensions": {
       "protocol": "https",  // Listener protocol
         "lanIp": "111.222.111.22",
         "port": "440"  //Real server port
         "vip": "14.12.13.25",  // CLB VIP
         "vpcId": vpc-1ywqac83,   // VPC ID of CLB instance
         "loadBalancerPort": "443",   // CLB listener port number
         "objId": "14.12.13.25#443#https",       // Instance dimension bound to
the backend
         "objName": "14.12.13.25#443#https"       // Instance information
returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for SQL Server

```
"dimensions": {
         "uid": "gamedb.gz18114.cdb.db",
         "objId": "mssql-nuvazldx(10.88.6.49:1433)",       // Instance
dimension bound to the backend
         "objName": "gamedb.gz18114.cdb.db"       // Instance information
returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for MongoDB

```
"dimensions": {
        "target": "cmgo-ajc6okuy",
        "objId": "cmgo-ajc6okuy",       // Instance dimension bound to the
backend
        "objName": "cmgo-ajc6okuy(instance name:bigdata_mongodb_big
data,IP:10.1.1.23:27018)"       // Instance information returned in the alarm
SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for PostgreSQL

```
"dimensions":{
     "uid":"2123"
     "objId":"2123",    // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName":"ID:postgres-1292ja01|Instance Name:td100-dev-all-pgsql-1|Ip
Port:10.80.24.3:5432"  // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

TDSQL-C for MySQL

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1256754779",
     "clusterid":"cynosdbmysql-p7ahy11x",
     "instanceid":"cynosdbmysql-inscyi56ruc",
     "insttype":"ro",
     "objId":"1256754779#cynosdbmysql-p7ahy11x#cynosdbmysql-ins-cyi56ruc#ro",
// Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName":"1256754779#cynosdbmysql-p7ahy11x#cynosdbmysql-ins-cyi56ruc#ro"
// Instance information returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

TencentDB for TcaplusDB

```
"dimensions": {
     "ClusterId":"xxx",
     "TableInstanceId":"xxx",
         "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

TDSQL for MySQL - instance summary

```
"dimensions": {
     "InstanceId":"tdsqlshard-jkeqopm0j",
     "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

TencentDB for MariaDB - instance summary

```
"dimensions": {
     "InstanceId":"tdsql-jkeqopm0j"
     "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
    }
```

SCF

```
"dimensions": {
       "appid": "1251316163",
     "function_name": "insert-tapd-task-result",  // SCF function name
     "namespace": "qmap-insight-core",  // SCF namespace
     "version": "$latest" ,    // SCF version
        "objId": "1251316163#insert-tapd-task-result#qmap-insight-
core#$latest",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
        "objName": "1251316163#insert-tapd-task-result#qmap-insight-
core#$latest"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

COS

```
"dimensions": {
         "bucket": "fms-1255817900",       // Bucket name
         "objId": "fms-1255817900",       // Instance dimension bound to the
backend
         "objName": "fms-1255817900"       // Instance information returned in
the alarm SMS message
}
```

VPC — NAT gateway

```
"dimensions": {
         "uniq_nat_id": "nat-4d545d",  // NAT gateway ID
         "objId": "nat-4d545d",       // Instance dimension bound to the
backend
         "objName": "ID: nat-4d545d| Name: meeting access to information
security NAT","uniq_nat_id":"nat-4d545d"     // Instance information returned
in the alarm SMS message
}
```

VPC — VPN gateway

```
"dimensions": {
     "appid": "12345",
     "vip": "10.0.0.0",
     "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

VPC — VPN tunnel

```
"dimensions": {
     "vpnconnid": "vpnx-lr6cpqp6",
     "objId": "5642",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "saicm-sit-to-office-td(China Telecom backup)(vpnx-lr6cpqp6)"
// Instance information returned in the alarm SMS message
}
```

VPC — direct connect gateway

```
"dimensions": {
     "directconnectgatewayid": "dcg-8wo1p2ve",
     "objId": "dcg-8wo1p2ve",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
```

```
     "objName": "dcg-8wo1p2ve"       // Instance information returned in the
alarm SMS message
}
```

VPC — peering connection

```
"dimensions": {
     "peeringconnectionid": "pcx-6gw5wy11",
     "objId": "pcx-6gw5wy11",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "pcx-6gw5wy11"       // Instance information returned in the
alarm SMS message
}
```

VPC — network detection

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1258859999",
     "netdetectid":"netd-591p3g99",
         "objId":"netd-591p3g99",  // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName":"ID:netd-591p3g99|Name:check ad-185|Description:",   // Instance
information returned in the alarm SMS message
     "vpcid":"vpc-mzfi69pi"
}
```

VPC — bandwidth package

```
"dimensions": {
     "__region__": "xxx",
     "appid": 12345,
     "netgroup": "xxx",
     "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

CDN

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1257137149",
     "domain":"cloud.tencent.com",
     "objId":"cloud.tencent.com",   // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName":"cloud.tencent.com",  // Instance information returned in the
alarm SMS message
     "projectid":"1174789"
```

```
}
```

CKafka — topic

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1258399706",
     "instance_id":"ckafka-r7f1rrhh",
         "topicid":"topic-cprg5vpp",
     "topicname":"topic-cluebaseserver-qb",
     "objId":"ckafka-r7f1rrhh",    // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName":"ckafka-r7f1rrhh"     // Instance information returned in the
alarm SMS message
}
```

CKafka - instance

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1255817890",
     "instance_id":"ckafka-mdkk0kkk",
     "objId":"ckafka-mdkk0kkk",
     "objName":"ckafka-mdkk0kkk"
}
```

CKafka — ConsumerGroup - topic

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1258344866",
     "consumer_group":"eslog-group22",
     "instance_id":"ckafka-65eago11",
         "topicid":"topic-4q9jjy11",
     "topicname":"eslog"
     "objId":"1258344866#ckafka-65eago11#topic-4q9jjy11#eslog#eslog-group22",
     "objName":"125834866#ckafka-65eago11#topic-4q9jjy11#eslog#eslog-group22",
}
```

CKafka — ConsumerGroup - partition

```
"dimensions":{
     "appid":"1258344866",
     "consumer_group":"eslog-group22",
     "instance_id":"ckafka-65eago11",
         "topicid":"topic-4q9jjy11",
     "topicname":"eslog",
         "partition": "123456",
```

```
     "objId":"1258344866#ckafka-65eago11#topic-4q9jjy11#eslog#eslog-group22",
     "objName":"125834866#ckafka-65eago11#topic-4q9jjy11#eslog#eslog-group22",
}
```

CFS

```
"dimensions": {
         "AppId": "1258638990", // Account `APPID`
         "FileSystemId": "cfs-3e225da4p",     // File system ID
         "objId": "cfs-3e225da4p",       // Instance dimension bound to the
backend
         "objName": "cfs-3e225da4p"       // Instance information returned in
the alarm SMS message
}
```

Direct Connect - connection

```
"dimensions": {
     "directconnectid": "xxx",
     "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx"       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
}
```

Direct Connect - dedicated tunnel

```
"dimensions": {
     "directconnectconnid": "dcx-jizf8hrr",
     "objId": "dcx-jizf8hrr",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "dcx-jizf8hrr"       // Instance information returned in the
alarm SMS message
}
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - container

```
"dimensions": {
     "objId": "xxx",       // Instance dimension bound to the backend
     "objName": "xxx",       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
     "region":"xxx"
     "container_id":"xxx",
     "container_name":"xxx",
     "namespace":"xxx",
     "node":"xxx",
```

```
      "node_role":"xxx",
      "pod_name":"xxx",
      "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx",
      "un_instance_id":"xxx",
      "workload_kind":"xxx",
          "workload_name":"xxx"
     }
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - pod

```
"dimensions": {
      "objId": "xxx",        // Instance dimension bound to the backend
      "objName": "xxx",         // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
      "region":"xxx",
      "namespace":"xxx",
      "node":"xxx",
      "node_role":"xxx",
      "pod_name":"xxx",
      "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx",
      "un_instance_id":"xxx",
      "workload_kind":"xxx",
          "workload_name":"xxx"
      }
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - workload

```
"dimensions": {
      "objId": "xxx",        // Instance dimension bound to the backend
      "objName": "xxx",         // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
      "region":"xxx",
      "namespace":"xxx",
      "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx",
      "workload_kind":"xxx",
          "workload_name":"xxx"
     }
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - workload

```
"dimensions": {
      "objId": "xxx",        // Instance dimension bound to the backend
      "objName": "xxx",         // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
```

```
      "region":"xxx",
      "namespace":"xxx",
      "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx",
      "workload_kind":"xxx",
          "workload_name":"xxx"
     }
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - workload

```
"dimensions": {
      "objId": "xxx",        // Instance dimension bound to the backend
      "objName": "xxx",        // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
      "region":"xxx",
      "node":"xxx",
          "node_role":"xxx",
          "pod_name":"xxx",
      "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx",
          "un_instance_id":"xxx"
     }
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - cluster component

```
"dimensions": {
      "objId": "xxx",        // Instance dimension bound to the backend
      "objName": "xxx",       // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
      "region":"xxx",
      "node":"xxx"
     }
```

TKE (metric v2.0) - cluster

```
"dimensions": {
      "objId": "xxx",        // Instance dimension bound to the backend
      "objName": "xxx",        // Instance information returned in the alarm SMS
message
      "region":"xxx",
      "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx"
     }
```

Creating a Message Recipient

Last updated：2024-11-11 11:40:11

This document describes how to create a message recipient and bind an alarm policy to receive alarm messages.

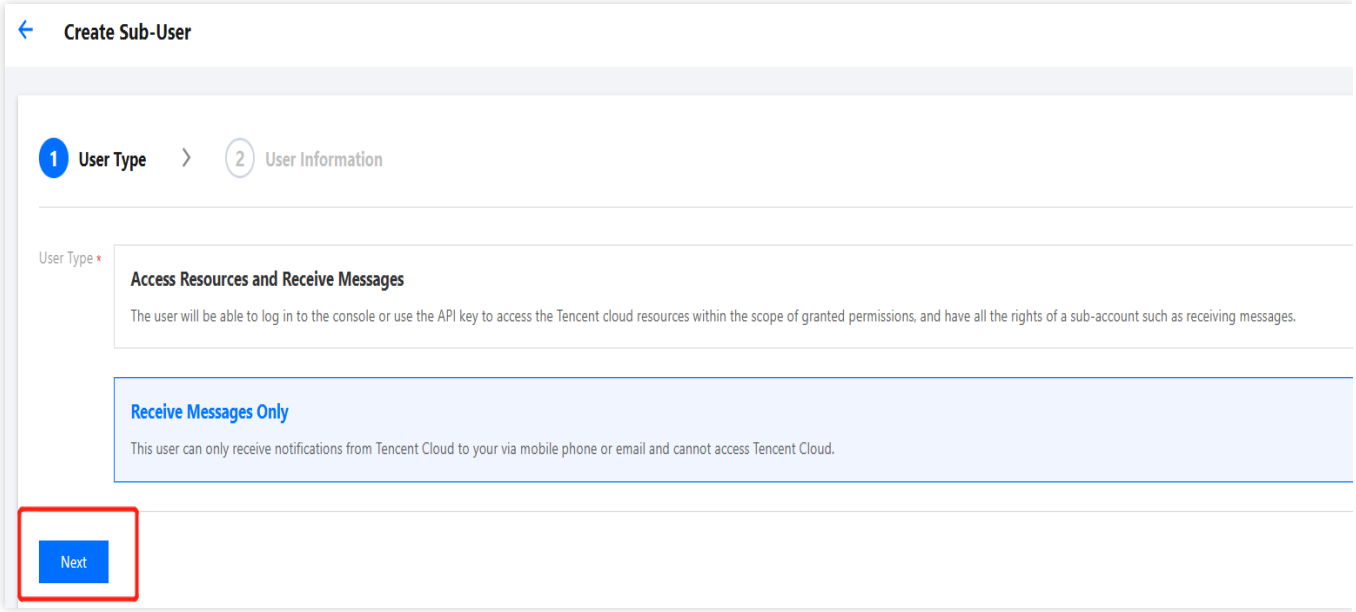
Note:

Message recipient is a user type under sub-user. You only need to verify the mobile phone number, email to receive alarm messages, without logging in to the Tencent Cloud Console or programming access.

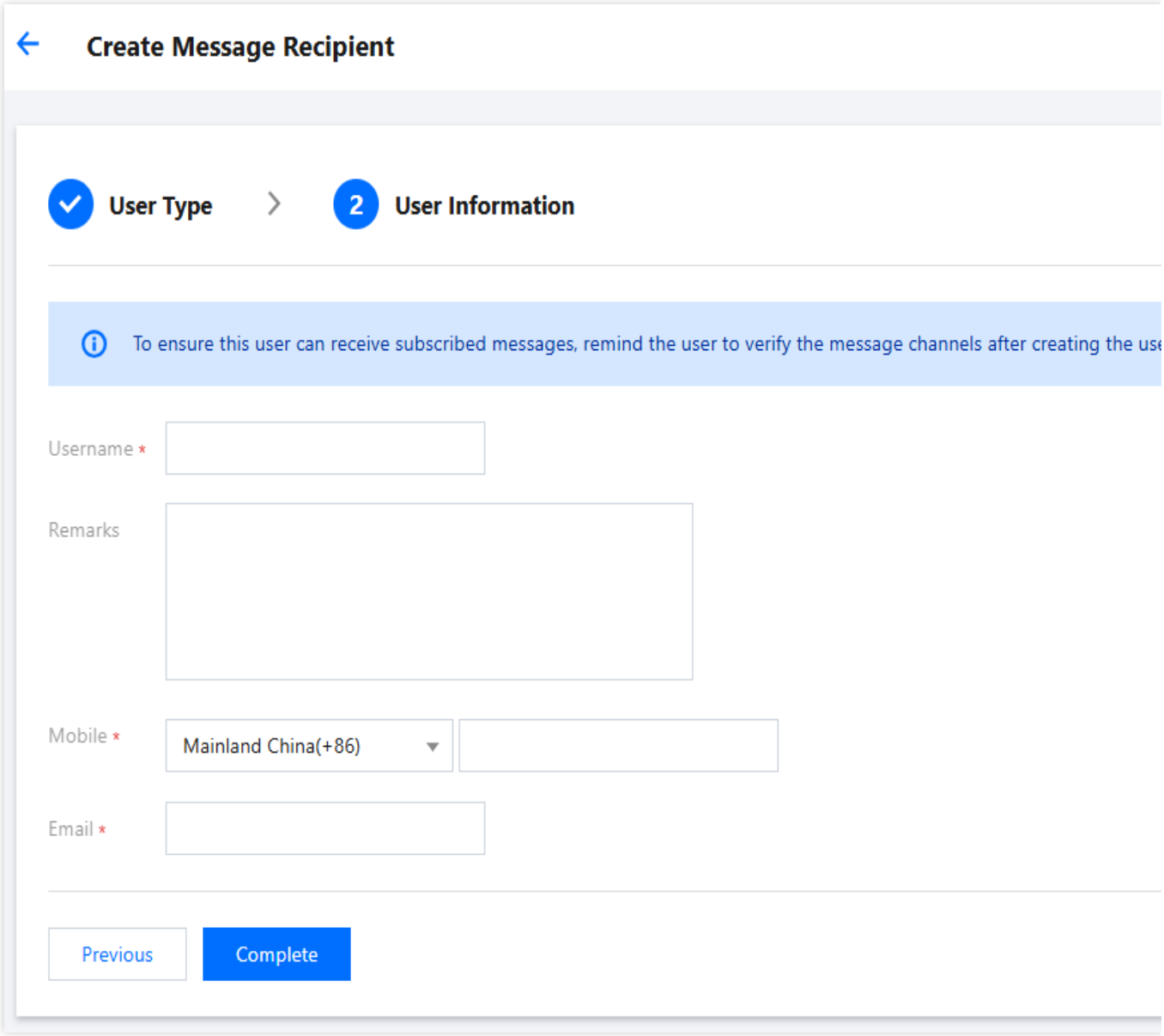
Operations

Step 1. Creating a Message Recipient

1. Log in to CAM Console and select **Users** > **User List** in the left navigation bar to enter the User List page.
2. On the User List page, click **Create User** to enter the Create User page.
3. On the user creation page, click **Custom Creation** to enter the selection type page.
4. On the selection type page, select **Receive Messages Only**, and click **Next** to enter the fill in user information page.



5. On the fill in user information page, enter the username, remarks, mobile phone number, and email address. The remarks are optional.



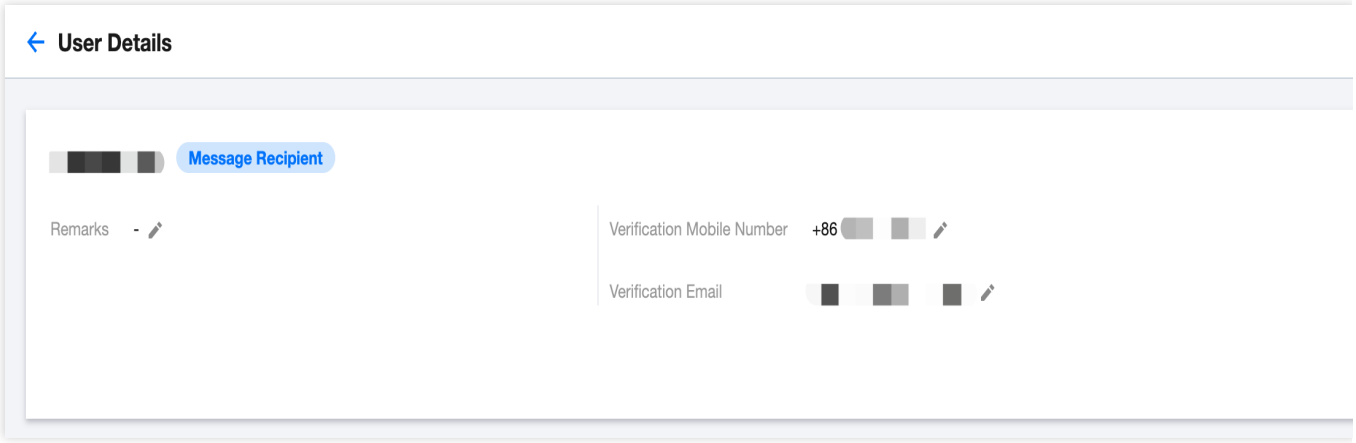
6. Click **Complete** to finish creating the message recipient.

Step 2. Verify the Receipt Channel

1. After successful creation, find the user in User List and click the corresponding username.
2. Enter the User Detail page.

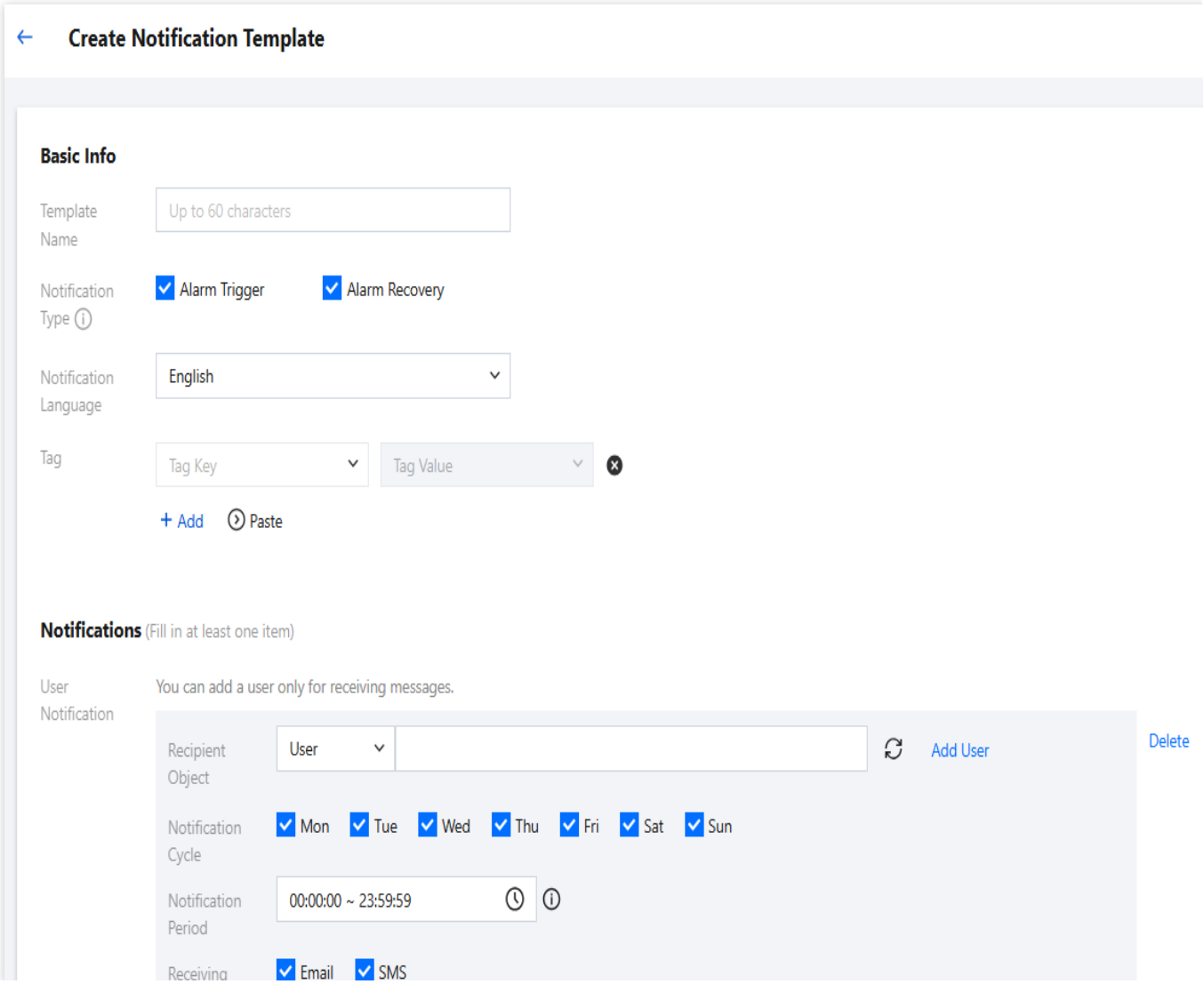
Security Mobile: The recipient's mobile phone will receive a verification SMS message. Enter the passcode to complete mobile verification.

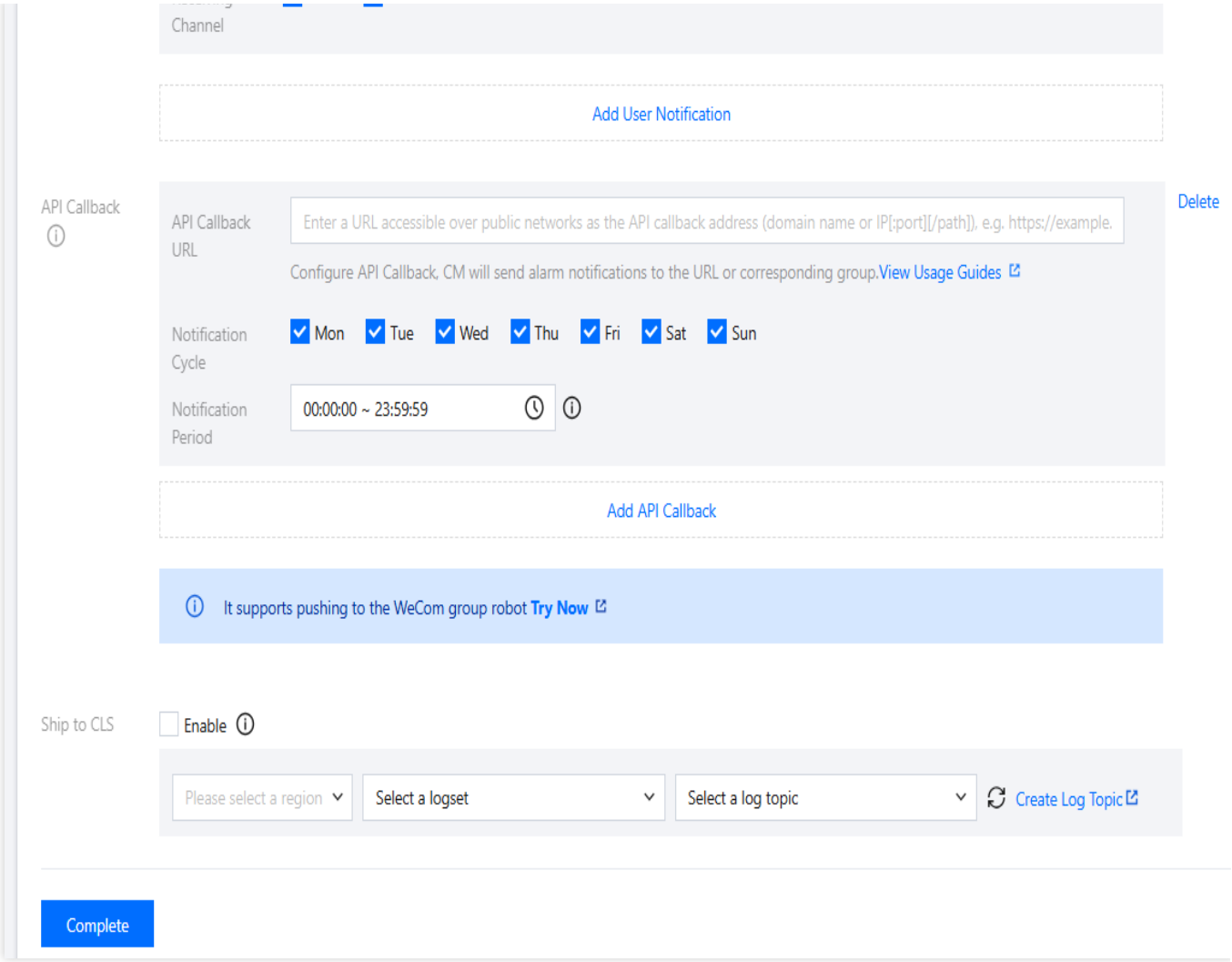
Security Email: The recipient's inbox will receive a verification link. Log in through link in the email to complete the verification.



Step 3. Add the Alarm Message Recipient

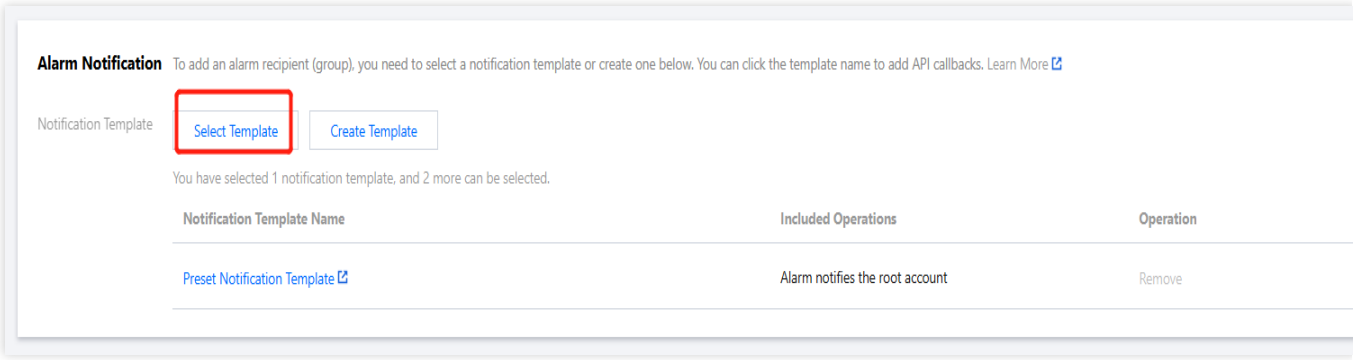
1. Log in to TCOP, select **Alarm Management > Alarm Configuration > Notification Template**, and click **Create Notification Template**. Fill in the information as required, and then click **Complete.**



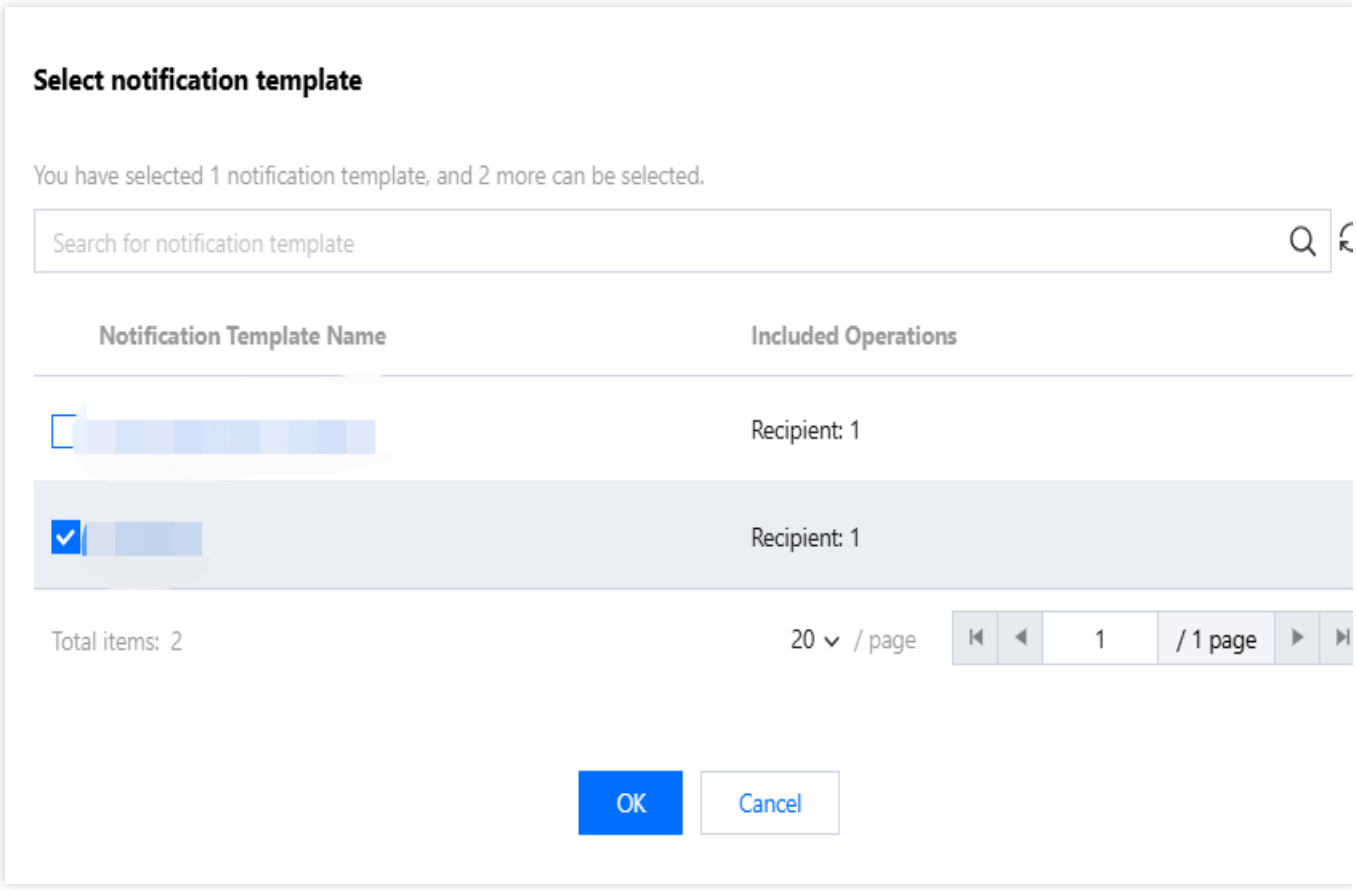


2. On the Alarm Management page, select **Alarm Policy**, click on the policy name with which you want to the user to associate, and enter the Alarm Policy editing page.

3. Find Alarm Notification configuration, and click **Select Template**.



4. In the pop-up window, select the template you just created, and then click **OK** to proceed.


Select notification template
You have selected 1 notification template, and 2 more can be selected.
Search for notification template
Notification Template Name
Included Operations
Recipient: 1
Recipient: 1
Total items: 2
20 / page
1
/ 1 page
OK
Cancel

Creating Recipient (Group)

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to create a message recipient and bind an alarm policy for receiving Tencent Cloud Observability Platform alarm messages.

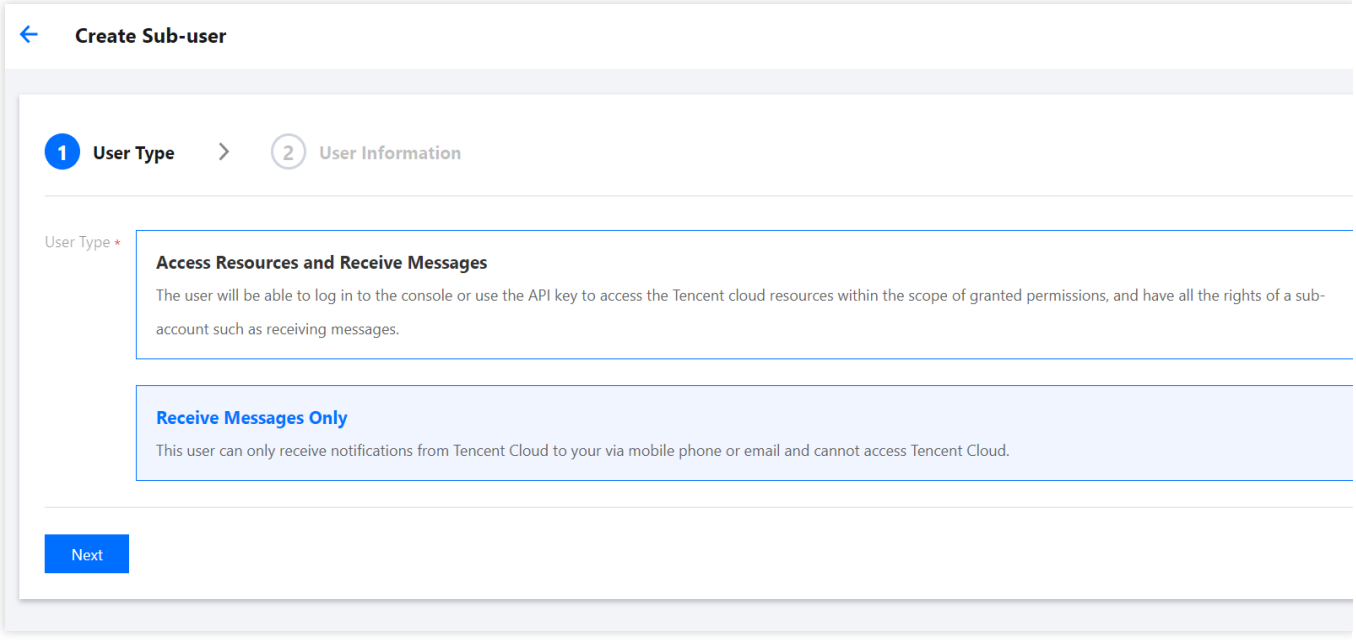
Note:

Message recipients are a user type under sub-accounts. They only need to verify their phone number, email address, and WeChat account to receive alarm messages, but cannot log in to the Tencent Cloud console or gain programming access.

Directions

Step 1. Create a message recipient

1. Log in to the CAM console and select **Users** > **User List** on the left sidebar.
2. On the **User List** page, click **Create User** to enter the **Create User** page.
3. On the **Create User** page, click **Custom Creation** to enter the **User Type** page.
4. On the **User Type** page, click **Receive Messages Only** to enter the **User Information** page.
5. On the **User Information** page, enter the username, remarks, mobile number, and email address, select an option for **Receive WeChat Messages**. Among them, the remarks field is optional.
6. Click **Done**.



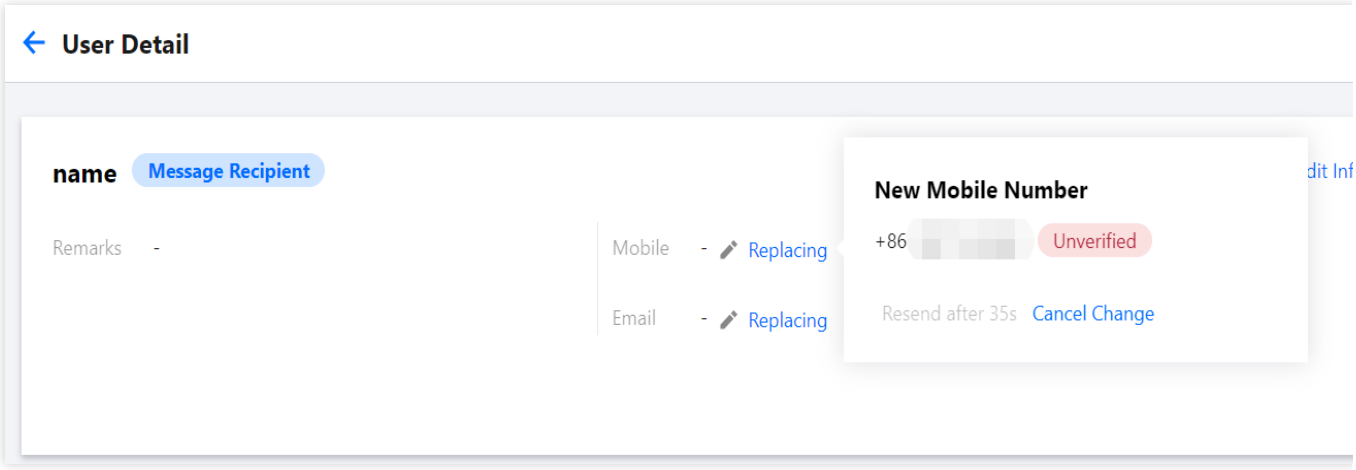
Step 2. Verify the receipt channel

1. After successful creation, find the user in **User List** and click the corresponding username.
2. Enter the **User Detail** page.

Mobile: click **Send Verification Code** on the right and enter it on the phone to complete mobile number verification.

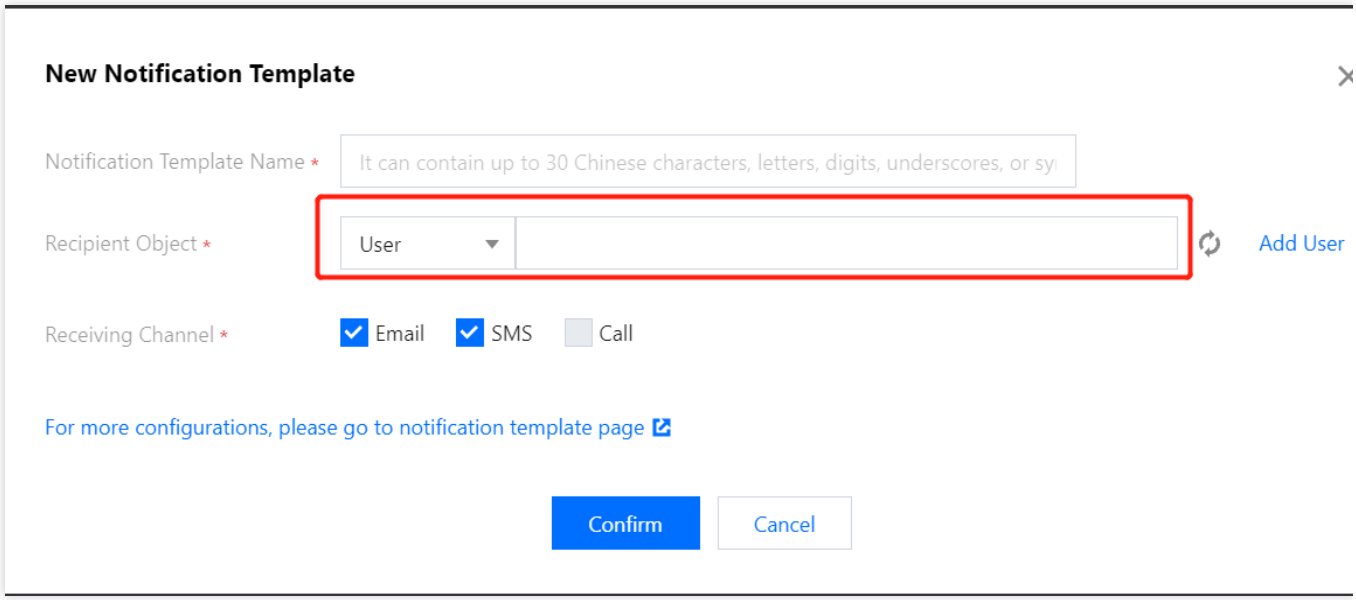
Email: click **Send Verification Link** on the right and go to the inbox to complete email address verification.

WeChat: click **Send Verification Link** on the right, go to the inbox, and scan the QR code with WeChat to complete WeChat account verification.



Step 3. Add the alarm message recipient

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to Alarm Policy.
2. Click the name of the policy for which to add users to enter the alarm policy modification page.
3. In the **Recipient Object** drop-down list, select **User** and select the created message recipient.
4. After completing the configuration, click **OK**.



Alarm Receiving Channels and SMS Quota
Alarm Types and Channels

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

Alarm Type

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform alarms divide into two types: basic monitoring alarms and custom notification alarms.

Alarm Type	Description
Basic alarm	Alarms triggered by monitoring items (metrics and events) provided by Tencent Cloud service resources
Custom notification	Business alarms triggered by the custom notification service of Tencent Cloud Observability Platform

Alarm Channel

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform provides three alarm channels: SMS, email, and phone (in beta test).
Both the SMS and email channels are enabled for all alarm policies by default. To receive alarm messages, you need to enter and verify the contact information (including mobile number and email address) of the recipient in the CAM Console.
Currently, the SMS channel has a quota limit. After the quota of a channel is used up, alarm notifications will no longer be sent through this channel.

Alarm Channel Coverage

Alarm Type	SMS	Email	Phone
Basic alarm	Supported	Supported	Supported (in beta test)
Custom notification	Supported	Supported	Supported (in beta test)

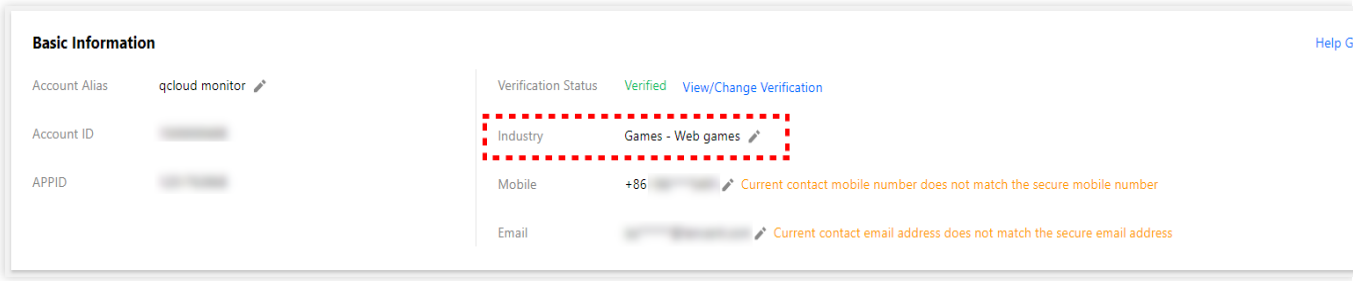
Receiving Alarm Notification Through SMS

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to receive alarm notifications through SMS.

Configuring SMS Alarm Channel

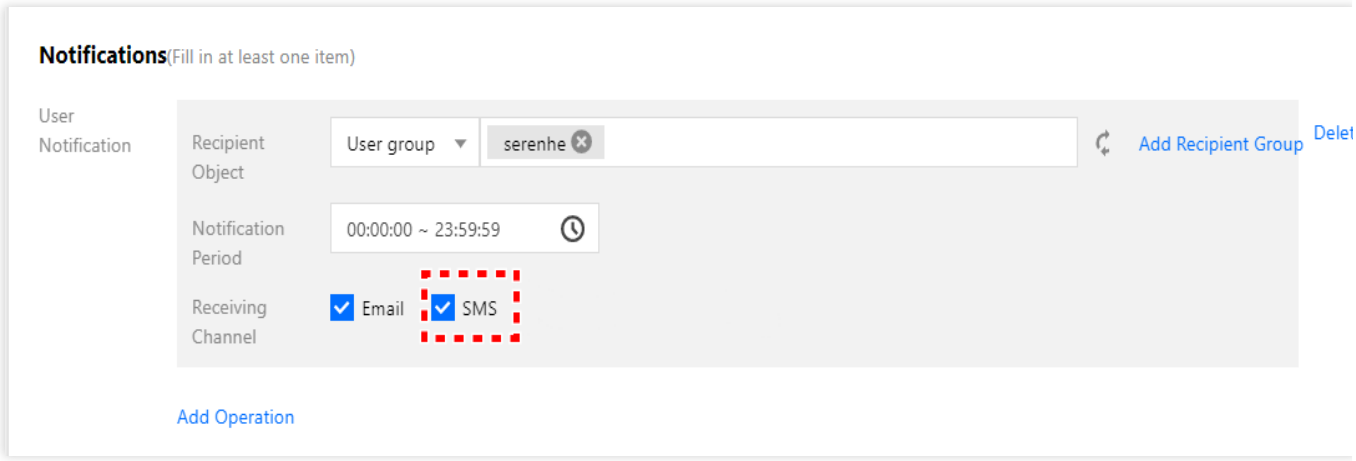
1. Go to the User List page.
2. Find the user for whom to configure the SMS alarm channel and click the username to enter the user details page.
3. Click the "Edit" icon on the right of "Mobile" as shown below, enter a mobile number, and click **OK**.

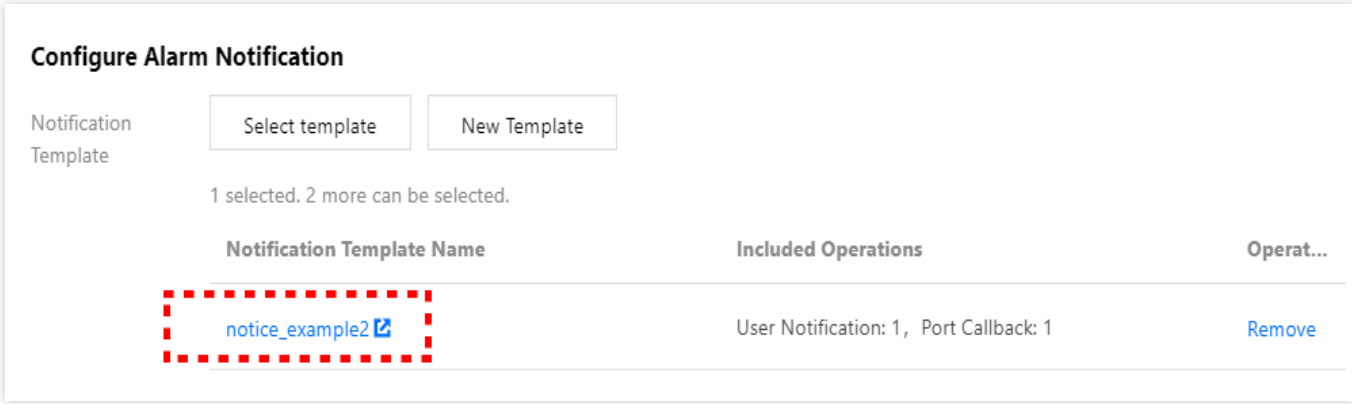


4. On the right of "Email" on the user details page, click **Send Verification Link**.
5. Then, Tencent Cloud Observability Platform will send a verification message to the entered mobile number, and the link should be clicked to verify the number.

Enabling SMS Alarm Channel

1. Enter the Notification Template page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Click **Create** to create a notification template.
3. After configuring the basic information on the notification template creation page, select "SMS" as the alarm receiving channel.
4. Enter the Alarm Policy List, click the name of the policy that needs to bind alarm callbacks to enter the alarm policy management page, and bind the notification template.


Notifications(Fill in at least one item)
User Notification
Recipient Object
User group
serenhe
Add Recipient Group
Delet
Notification Period
00:00:00 ~ 23:59:59
Receiving Channel
Email
SMS
Add Operation


Configure Alarm Notification
Notification Template
Select template
New Template
1 selected. 2 more can be selected.
Notification Template Name
Included Operations
Operat...
notice_example2
User Notification: 1, Port Callback: 1
Remove

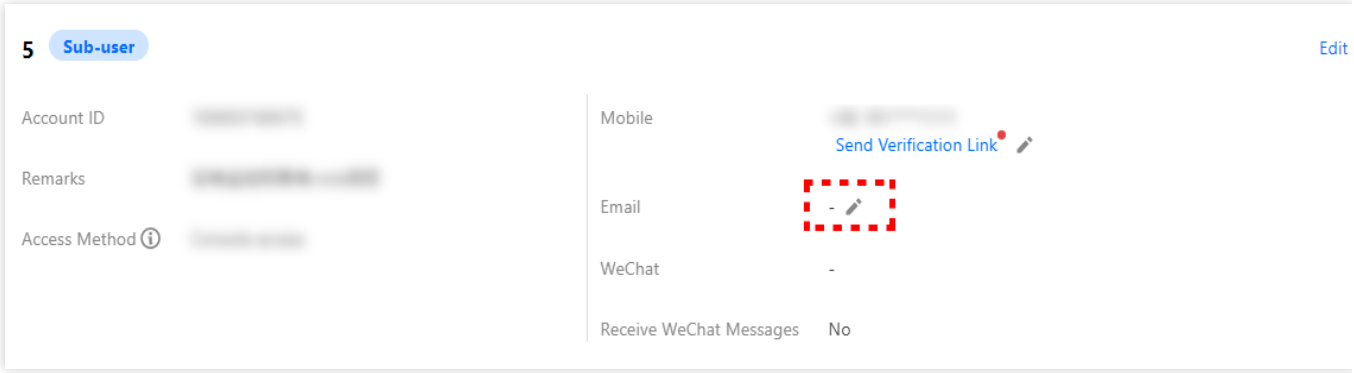
Receiving Alarm Notification Through Email

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

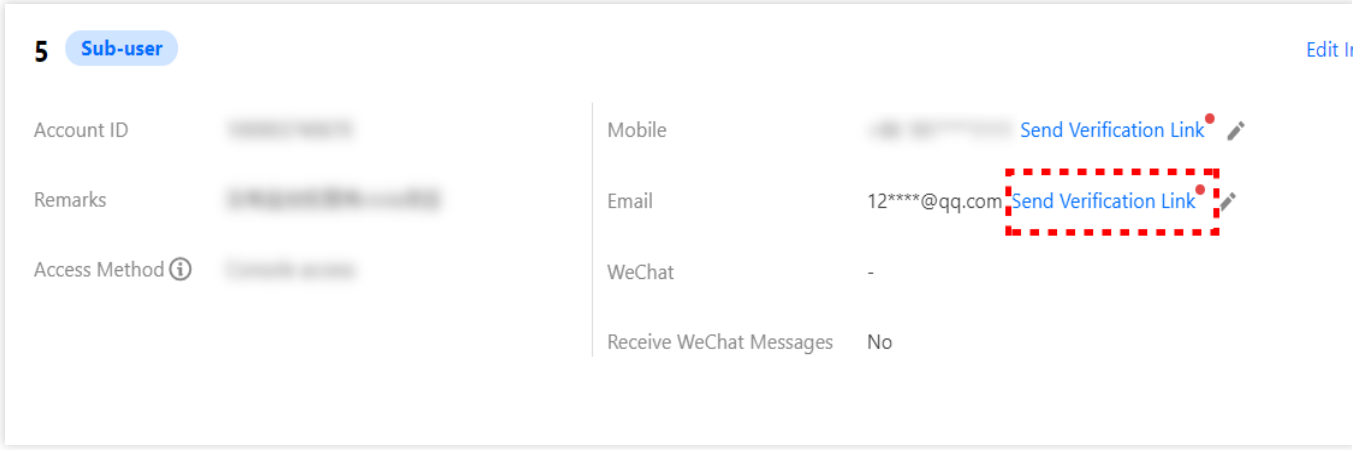
This document describes how to receive alarm notifications through email.

Configuring Email Alarm Channel

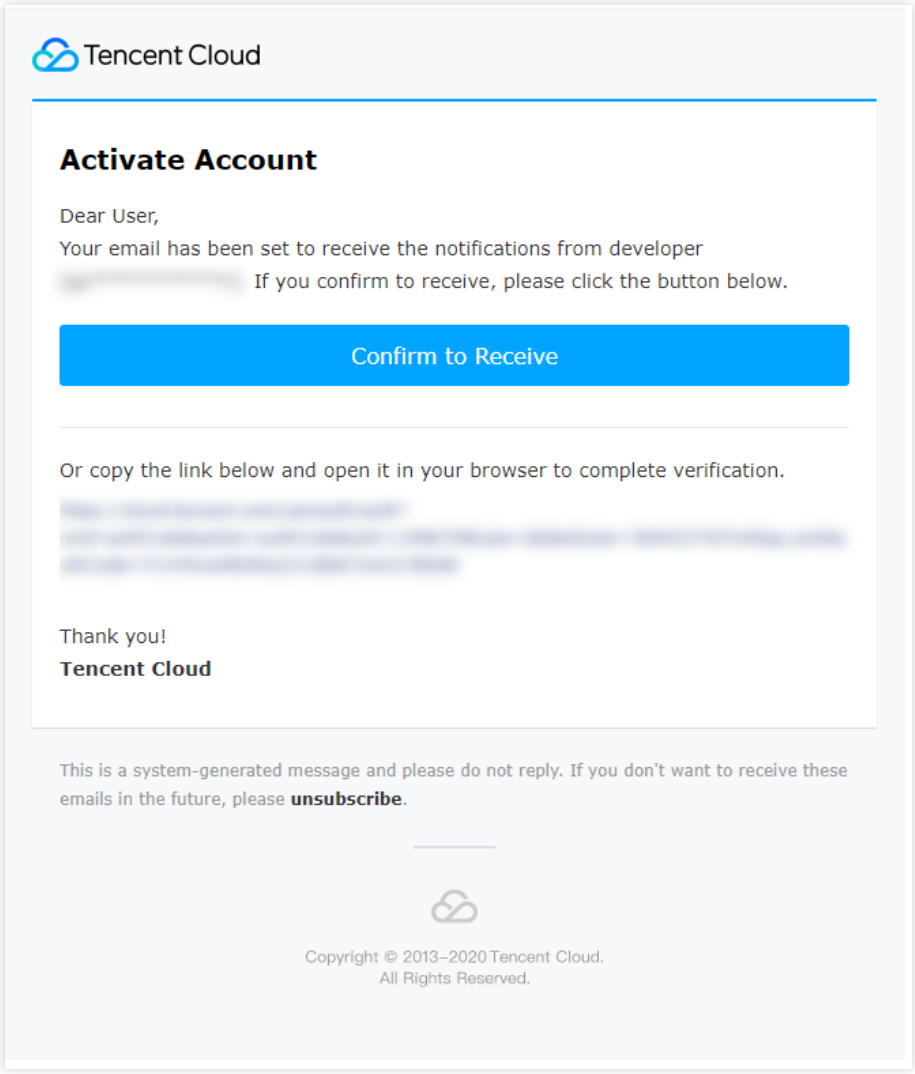
1. Go to the User List page.
2. Find the user for whom to configure the email alarm channel and click the username to enter the user details page.
3. Click the "Edit" icon on the right of "Email" as shown below, enter an email address, and click **OK**.



4. On the right of "Email" on the user details page, click **Send Verification Link**.

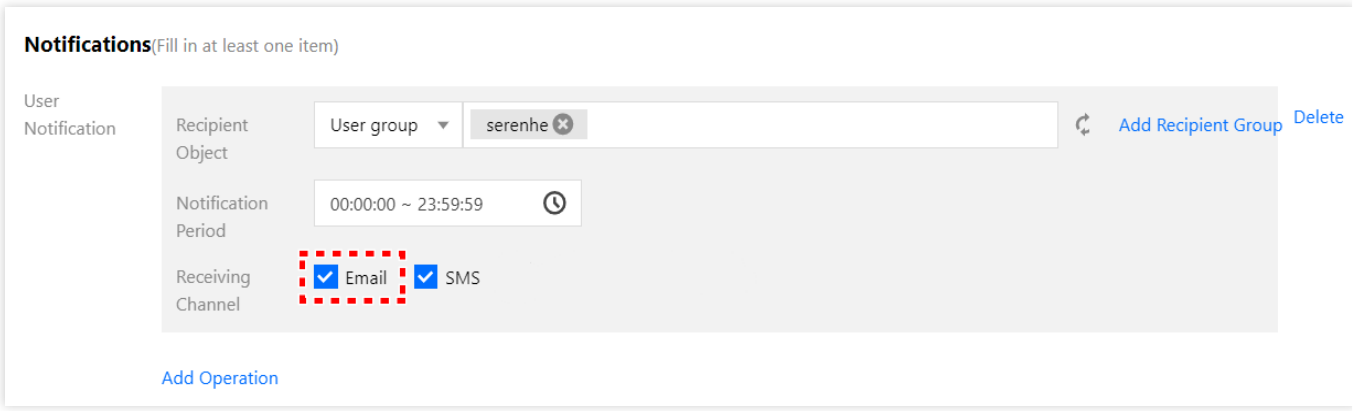


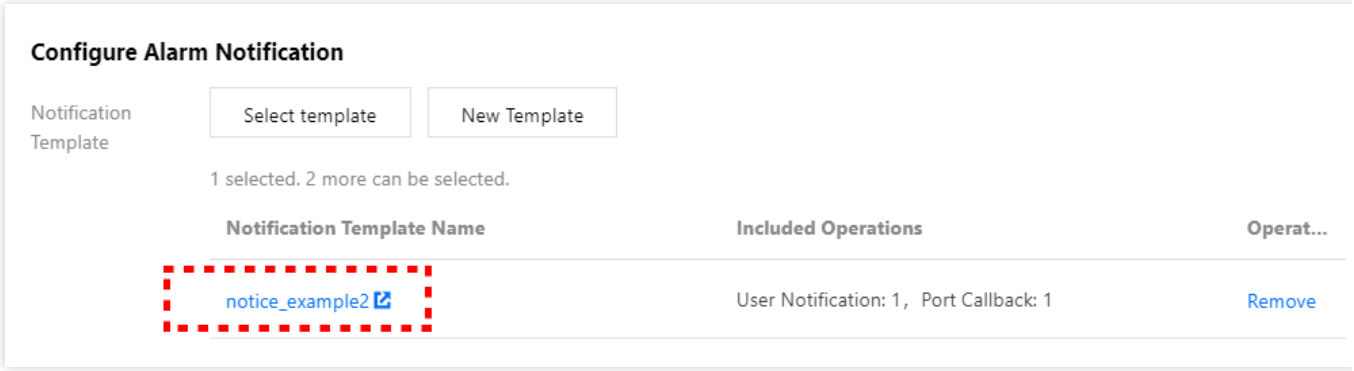
5. Check the inbox and click **Confirm to receive** in the "[Tencent Cloud] Email Receipt Verification" message.



Enabling Email Alarm Channel

1. Enter the Notification Template page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.
2. Click **Create** to create a notification template.
3. After configuring the basic information on the notification template creation page, select "Email" as the alarm receiving channel.
4. Enter the Alarm Policy List, click the name of the policy that needs to bind alarm callbacks to enter the alarm policy management page, and bind the notification template.


Notifications(Fill in at least one item)
User Notification
Recipient Object
User group
serenhe
Add Recipient Group
Delete
Notification Period
00:00:00 ~ 23:59:59
Receiving Channel
Email
SMS
Add Operation


Configure Alarm Notification
Notification Template
Select template
New Template
1 selected. 2 more can be selected.
Notification Template Name
Included Operations
Operat...
notice_example2
User Notification: 1, Port Callback: 1
Remove

Receiving Alarm Notifications through a WeCom Group

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to receive alarm notifications through a WeCom group.

Use Limits

Regarding sending WeCom group messages, the number of messages sent by each bot cannot exceed 20 per minute. If you have many alarm policies, we recommend that you create multiple bots and associate alarm policies with different bots. Otherwise, multiple alarm policies may trigger alarms simultaneously, and you may fail to receive some alarm notifications as a result.

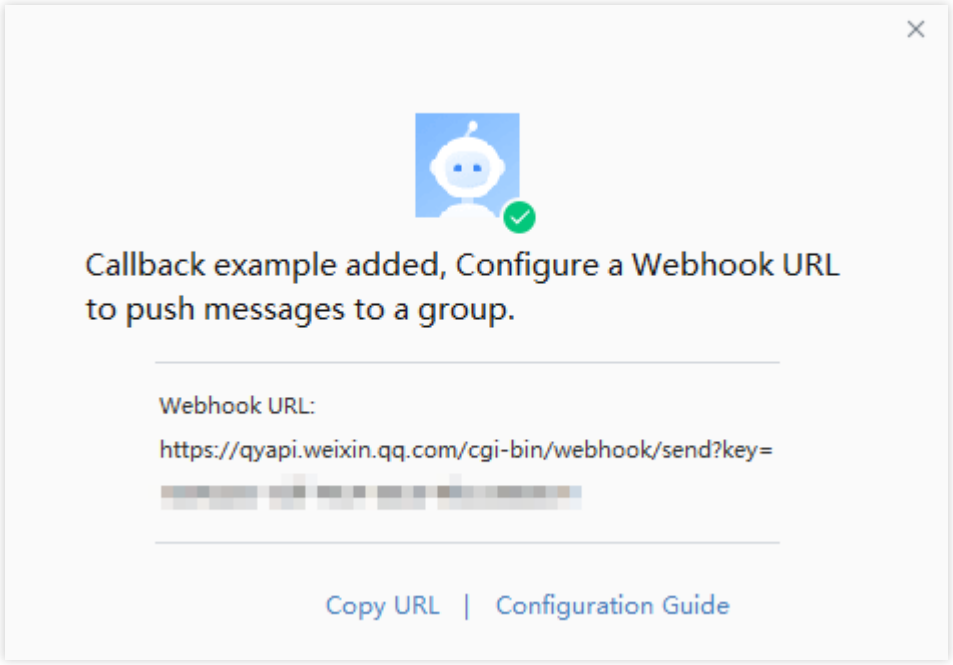
Note:

After you successfully create WeCom bots and configure the callback address, Tencent Cloud Observability Platform will automatically push the alarm messages to the WeCom bots. This way, you can receive alarm notifications through a WeCom group.

Step 1: Add a Bot on WeCom

WeCom for PC

1. On WeCom for PC, find the target WeCom group for receiving alarm notifications.
2. Right-click the WeCom group. In the window that appears, click **Add Group Bot**.
3. In the window that appears, click **Create a Bot**.
4. In the window that appears, enter a custom bot name and click **Add**.
5. Copy the webhook address and configure the API callback by following Step 2.

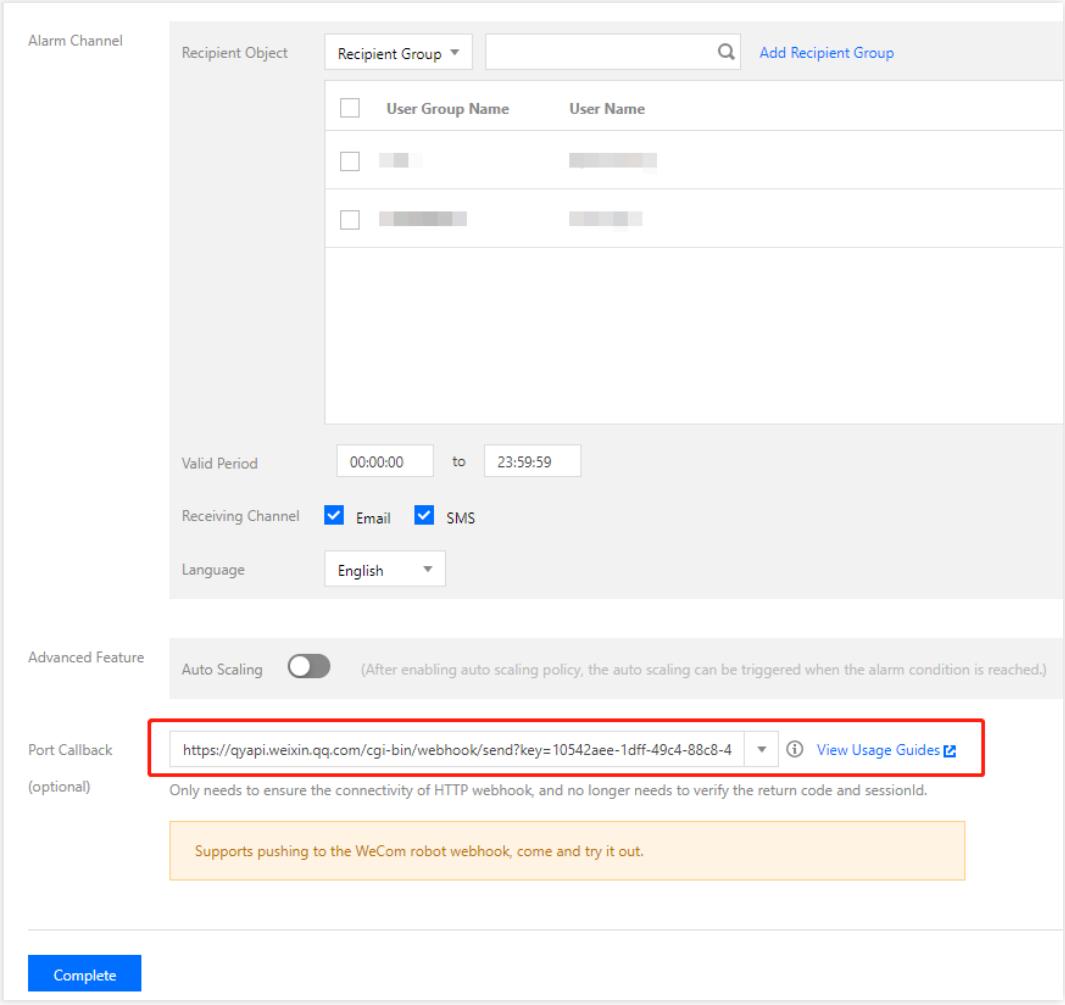


WeCom for Web

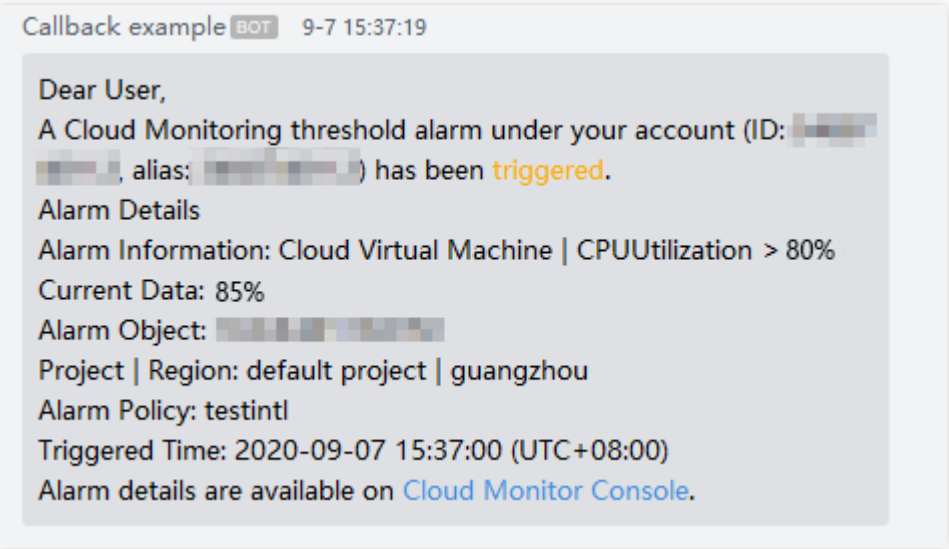
1. On WebCom for Web, open the target WeCom group for receiving alarm notifications.
2. Click the group settings icon in the upper-right corner.
3. On the group settings page, choose **Group Bots** > **Add a Bot**.
4. On the management page for adding bots, enter a custom name for the new bot.
5. Click **Add**, copy the webhook address, and configure the API callback by following Step 2.

Step 2: Configure the Alarm API Callback

Go to Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console - Create Alarm Policy, enter the webhook address, and click **Complete**.



After the configuration is completed successfully, when an alarm policy is triggered or the alarm is resolved, you will receive alarm notifications sent by group bots through the WeCom group, as shown in the following figure:



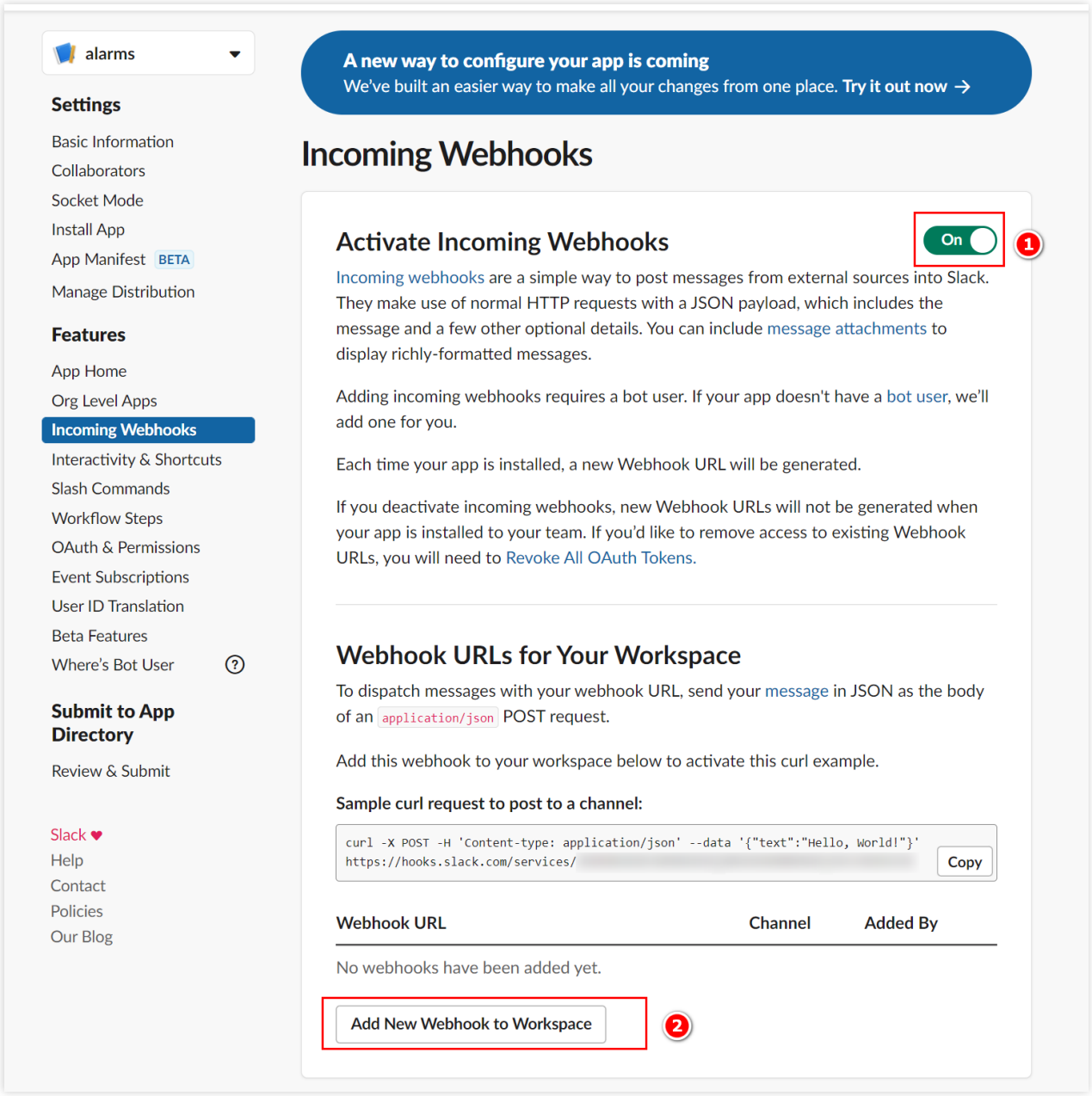
Receiving Alarm Notification by Using a Slack Group

Last updated：2024-06-05 17:06:53

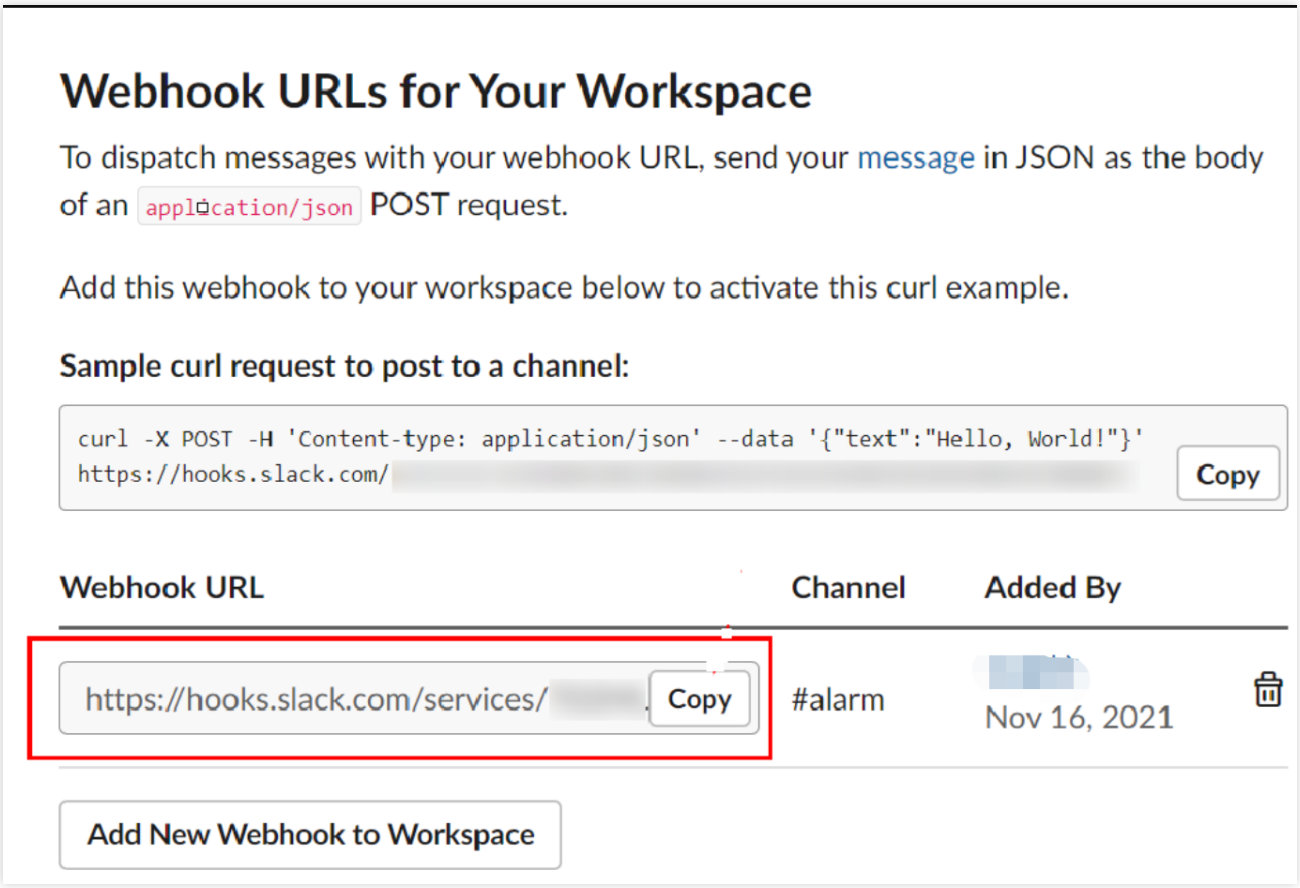
To receive alarm notifications in a Slack group, add a new application's Webhook address in Slack and configure this address in the alarm notification template.

Step 1: Add Application to Retrieve Webhook Address

Note:
New users or accounts logging in for the first time need to create a studio and an application.
1. Enter the Slack Application Management Page.
2. Click the top right corner **Create New App** button, and choose From scratch to create.
3. In the configuration page, fill in the application name, and select the corresponding Slack Workspace to create a Slack APP.
4. In the left sidebar menu of the application management page, select **Incoming Webhooks** and click the top right **On** button.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the subwindow, and click **Add New Webhook to Workspace**.



6. In the configuration page, select the corresponding application, and click **Allow**.
7. Copy the Webhook address in the pop-up box.

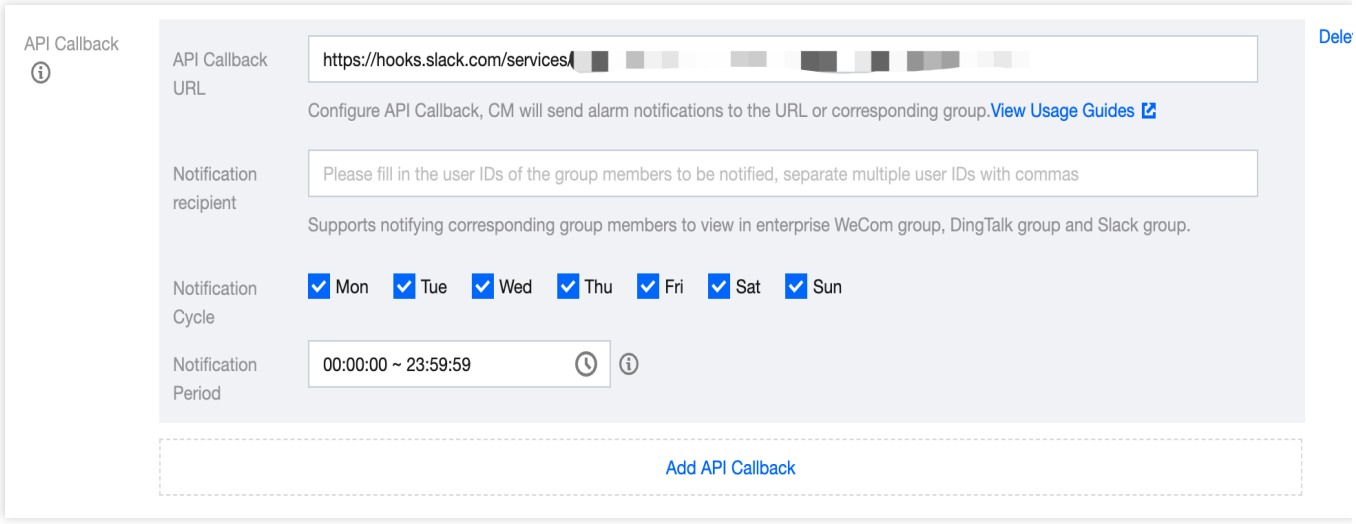


Step 2: Configure the Alarm API Callback

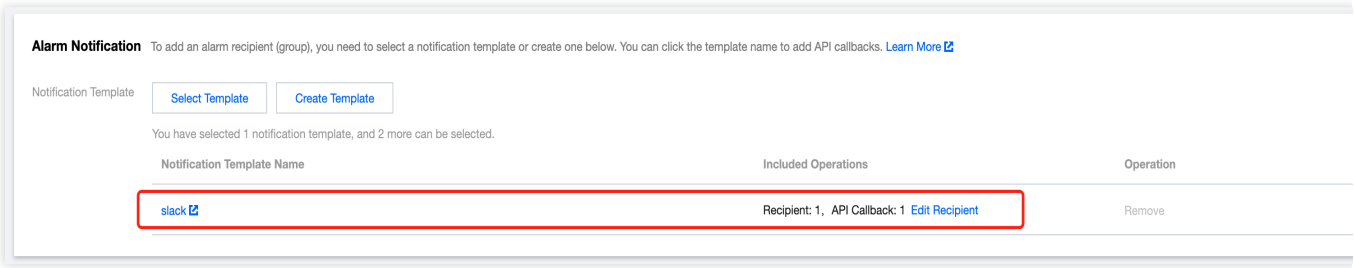
1. Enter the TCOP > Alarm Management > Basic Configuration > Notification Template page.
2. Click **Create Notification Template** to enter the creation page.
3. After configuring the basic information on the new notification template page, fill in the copied webhook address in the **API Callback** section.
4. If you need to remind the group members to check the alarm notification, you can fill in the corresponding group member userid. Multiple userids can be separated by commas. If there is no need to remind the group members, this field does not need to be filled. For how to obtain group member userid, see Obtain group member userid.

Note:

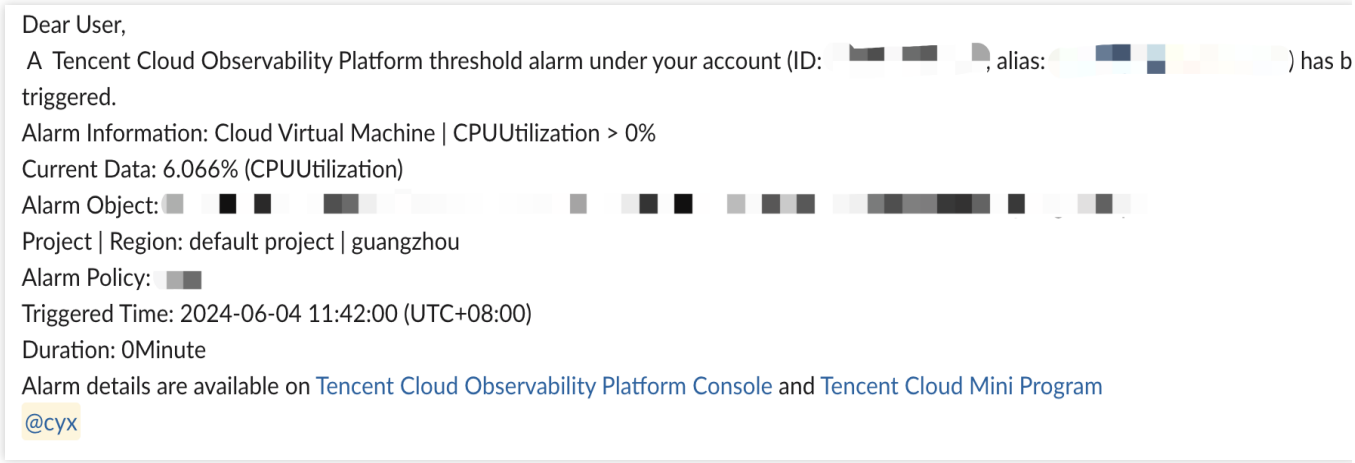
Currently, only WeCom, DingTalk, Lark, and Slack support the feature to remind the group members to view. After filling out the API URL, the system will display a reminder object box based on the corresponding channel.



5. Enter Alarm Management > Policy Management, click the policy name that needs to bind the alarm callback, enter the policy management page, and bind the notification template on the alarm policy page.

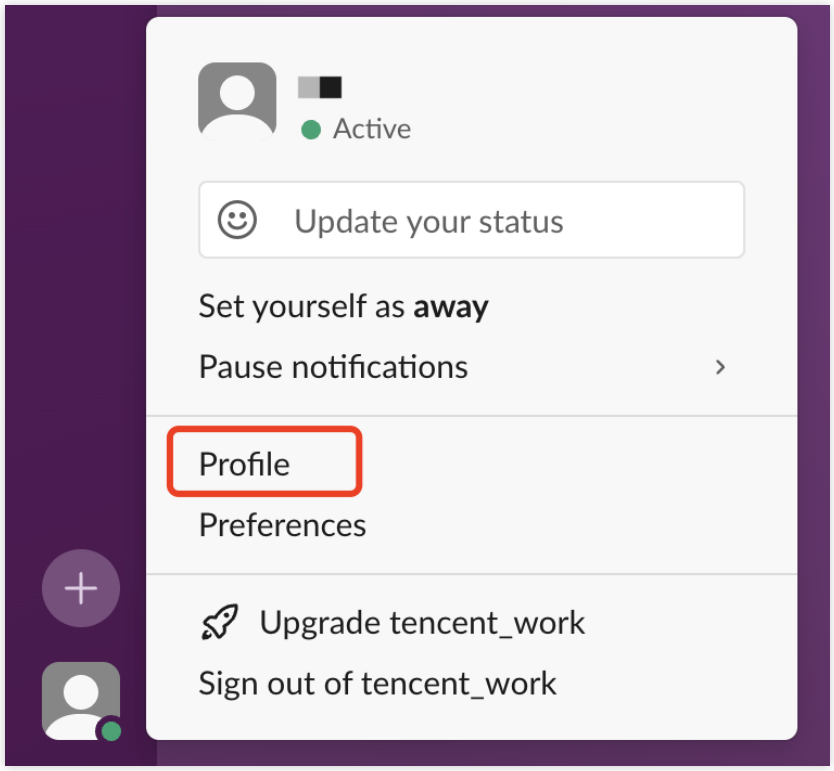


6. After the configuration is completed, when the alarm policy is triggered or recovered, you can receive alarm notifications sent by TCOP in the Slack group, as shown below:



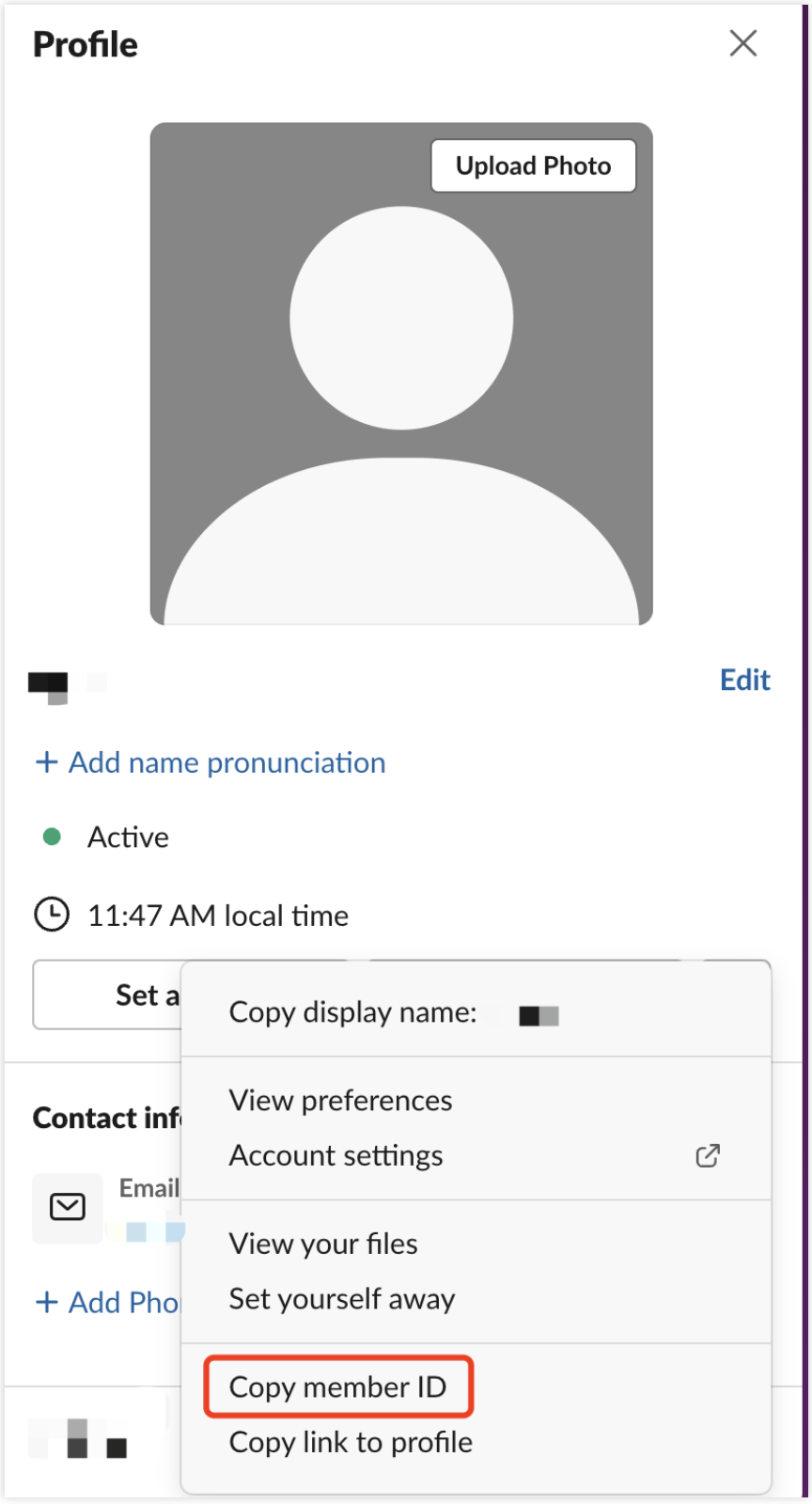
Obtain Group Member userid

1. Enter the Slack page, and click the avatar > **Profile** to view the personal profile information.



2. Click

, and click **Copy member ID**, then the User ID will be copied to the clipboard.


Profile
Upload Photo
Edit
+ Add name pronunciation
Active
11:47 AM local time
Set a
Contact inf
Email
+ Add Pho
Copy display name:
View preferences
Account settings
View your files
Set yourself away
Copy member ID
Copy link to profile

Using PagerDuty to Receive Alarm Notifications

Last updated：2025-05-09 16:07:03

This article introduces how to use PagerDuty to receive alarm notifications.

Step 1: Create a service to get the Integration Key and Integration URL.

1. Go to the PagerDuty management page and create a service.

2. In the Integrations step, select **Events API V2**. Currently, only the V2 version is supported. To avoid callback failure, please carefully check whether your selection is correct.

3. After the service is created, copy the corresponding Integration Key and Integration URL.

Step 2: Configure the API Callback for notification.

1. Go to the TCOP > Alert Management > Alarm Configuration > Notification Template page.
2. Click **Create Notification Template** to create a notification template.
3. After configuring the basic information on the new Notification Template page, fill in the copied Integration Key and Integration URL in the **API Callback** fields.

4. After the Alarm Callback configuration is completed, you will receive an alarm callback message from TCOP when the alarm policy is triggered or restored.

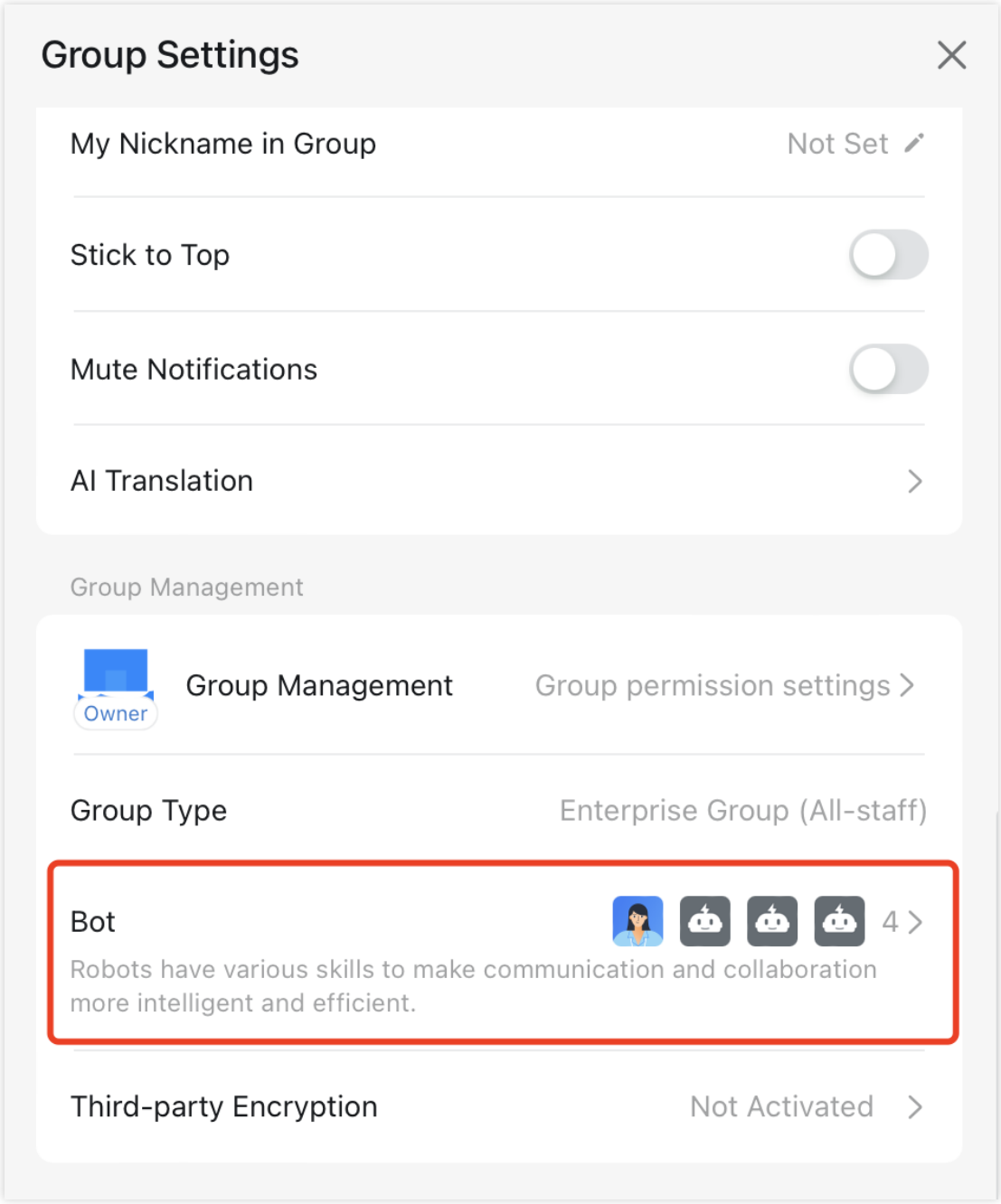
Receiving Alarm Notifications Through a DingTalk Group

Last updated：2024-12-06 17:31:19

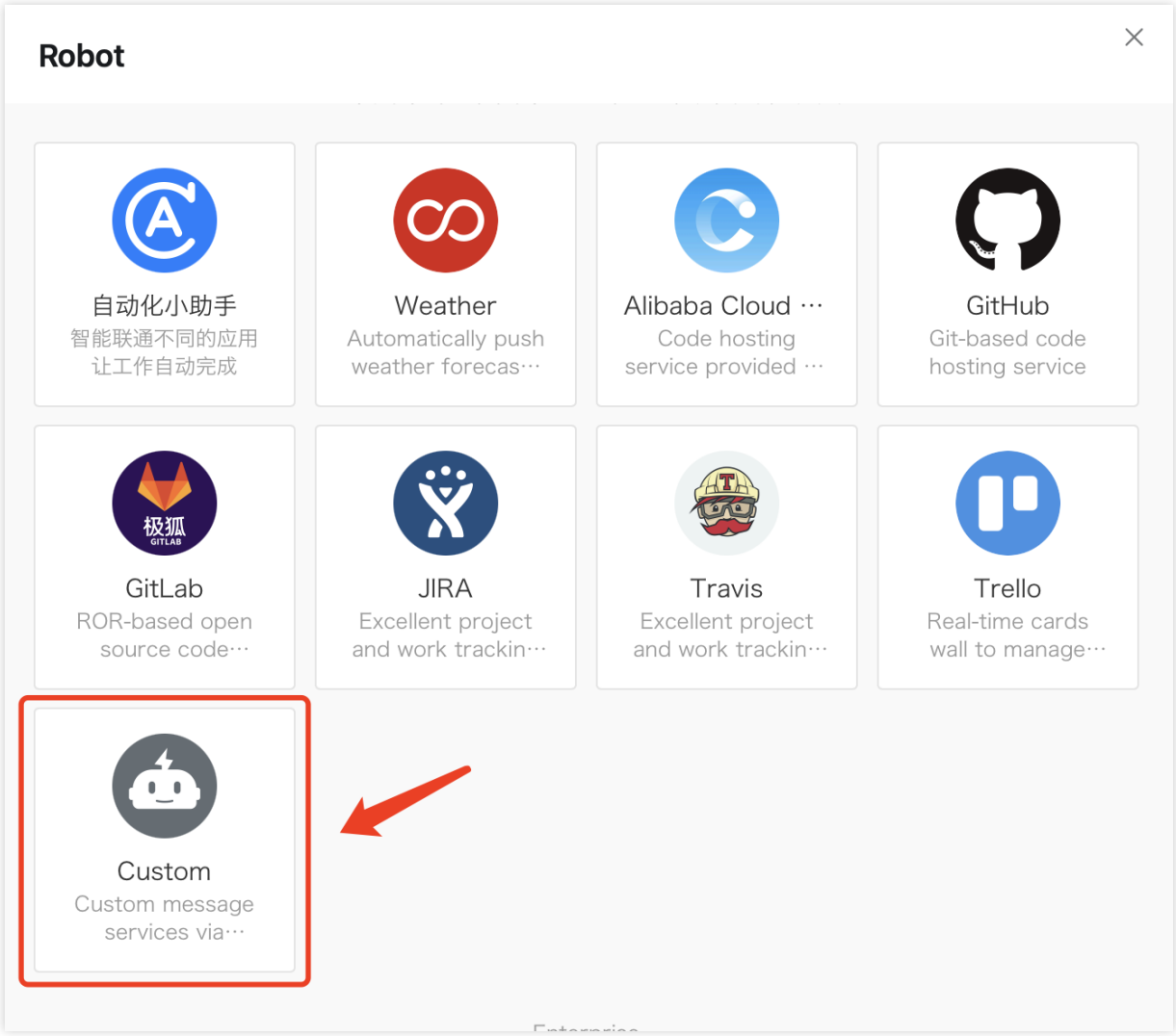
To be able to receive alarm notifications through the DingTalk group, you may add the DingTalk group's Webhook address of the DingTalk chatbot, and configure this address in the alarm notification template.

Step 1: Adding a Robot in a DingTalk Group

1. Open the DingTalk group in which you want to receive alarm notifications on the DingTalk desktop version.
2. Click **Group Settings** at the top right corner.
3. In the smart group assistant popup dialog, click **Bot**.



4. In the pop-up dialog of the robot, click Add Robot and select **Custom**.



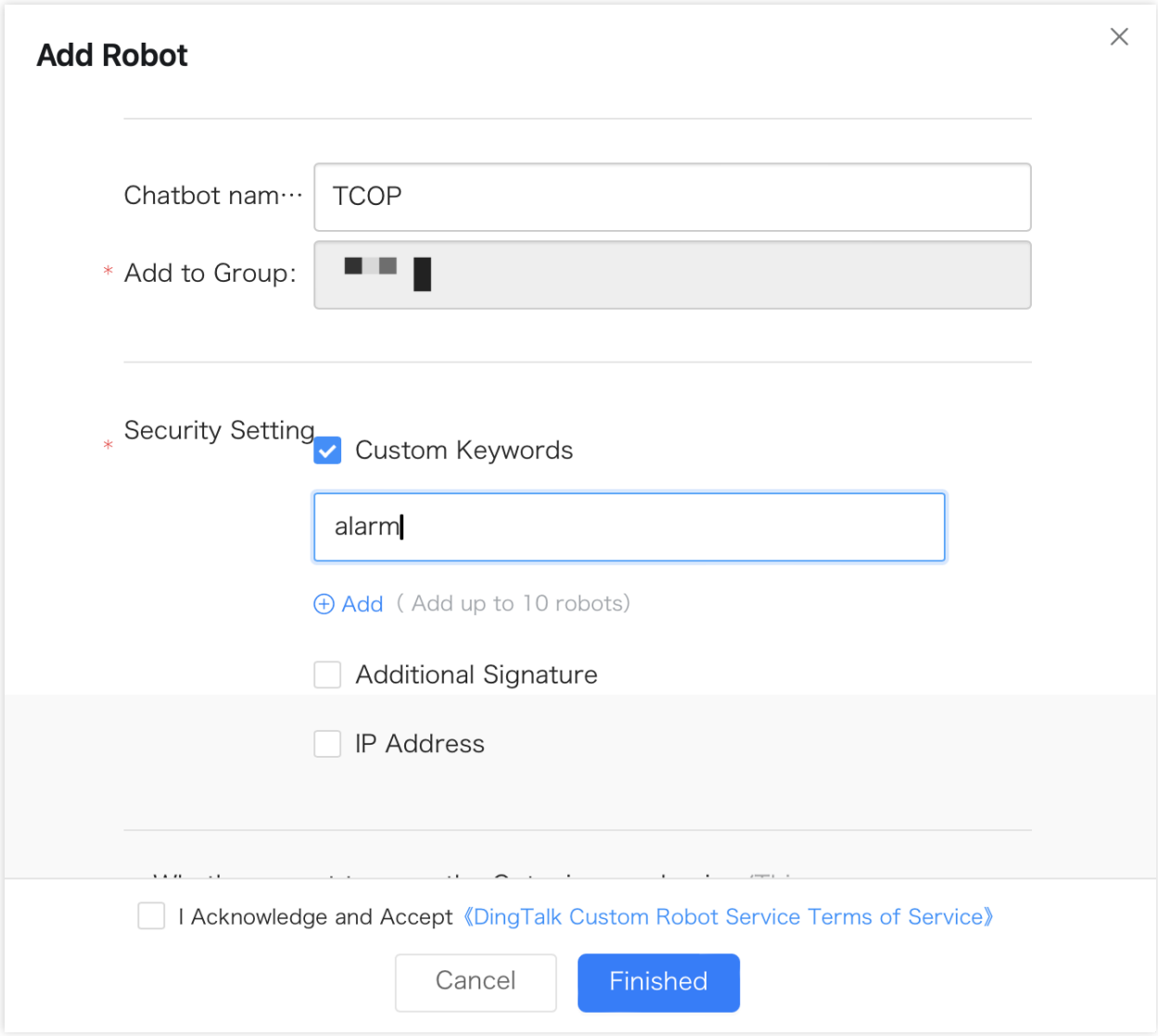
Note:

Custom robots can be added in internal groups only.

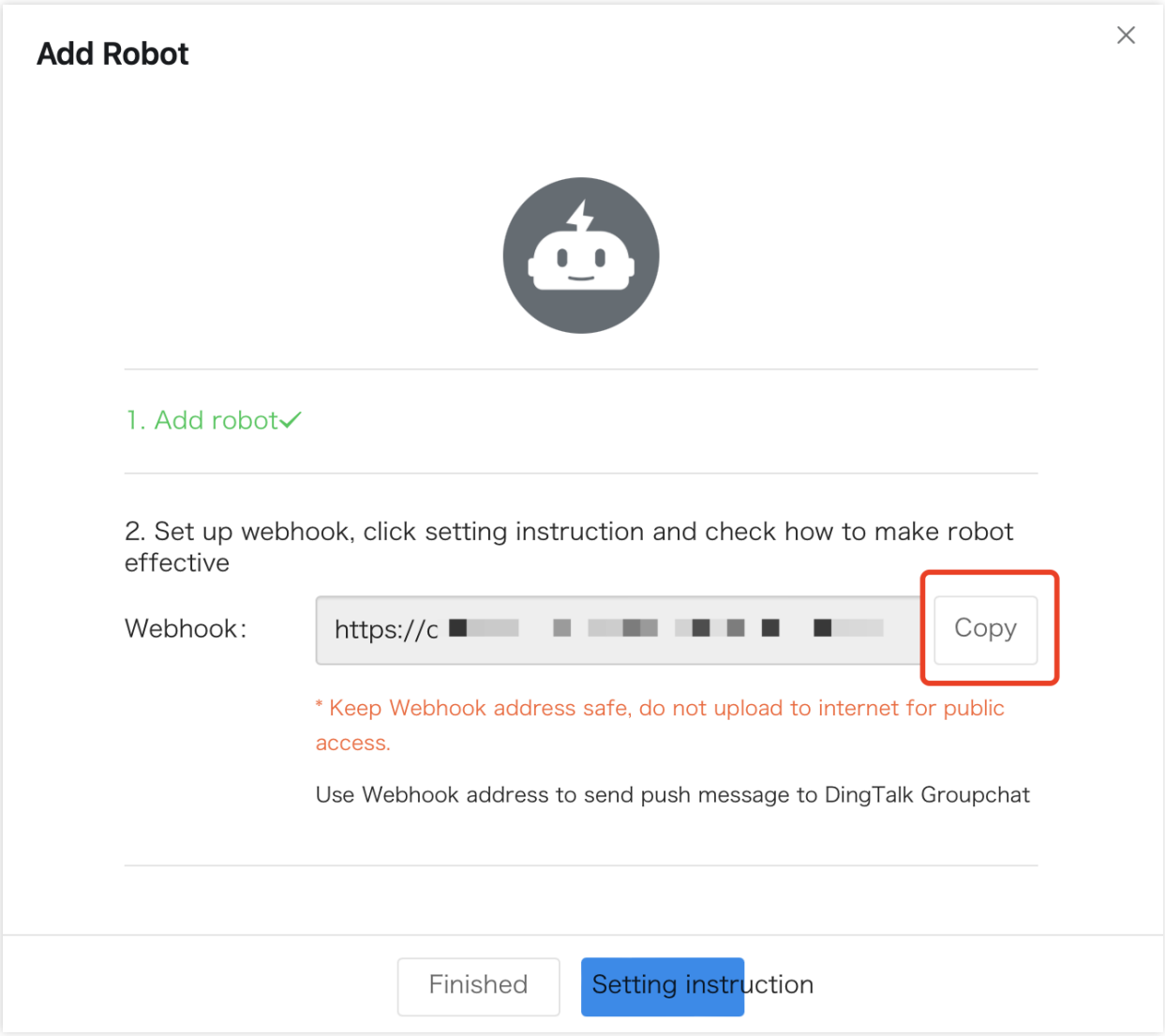
5. On the robot details page, click **Add** and set the robot information.

Enter the Robot Name, for example: TCOP Alarm.

Select the Custom Keywords checkbox, and enter the keywords (up to 10 keywords can be added). To be sent successfully, the message must contain at least one of these keywords. For example, if you add a custom keyword: **alarm**, then the message sent by the robot must contain the word **alarm** to be sent successfully.



6. View Custom Robot Service and Disclaimer and select the checkbox next to **I Acknowledge and Accept**.
7. Click **Finished**, and copy the Webhook address through the redirection symbol.

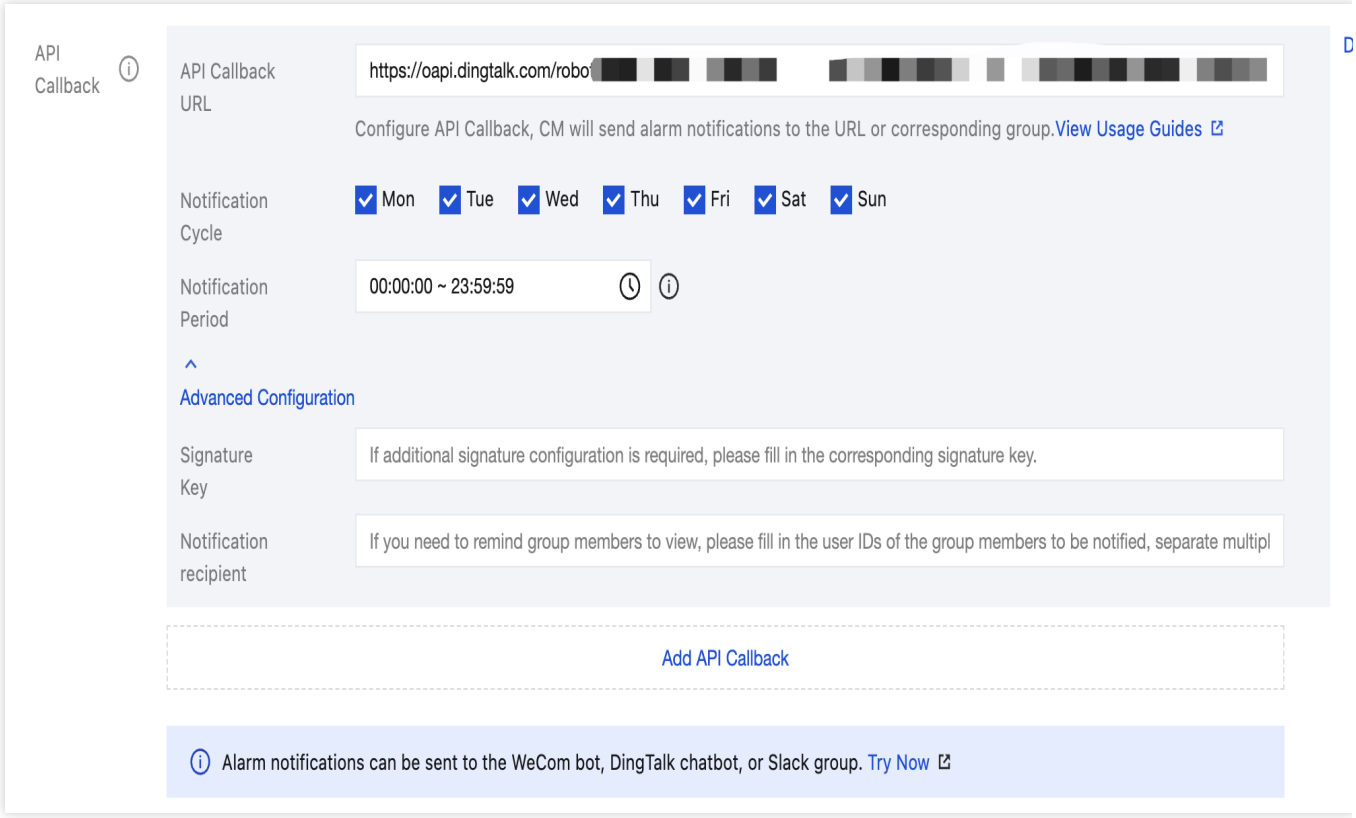


Note:

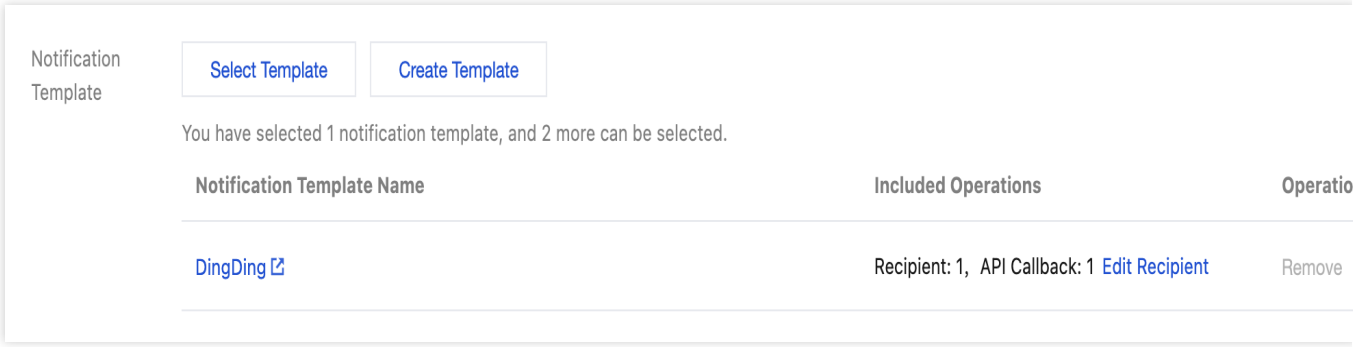
You can only add a custom robot in the DingTalk desktop version. For more DingTalk robot settings, please refer to the DingTalk Custom Robot Documentation.

Step 2: Configuring the API Callback for Alarm Notifications

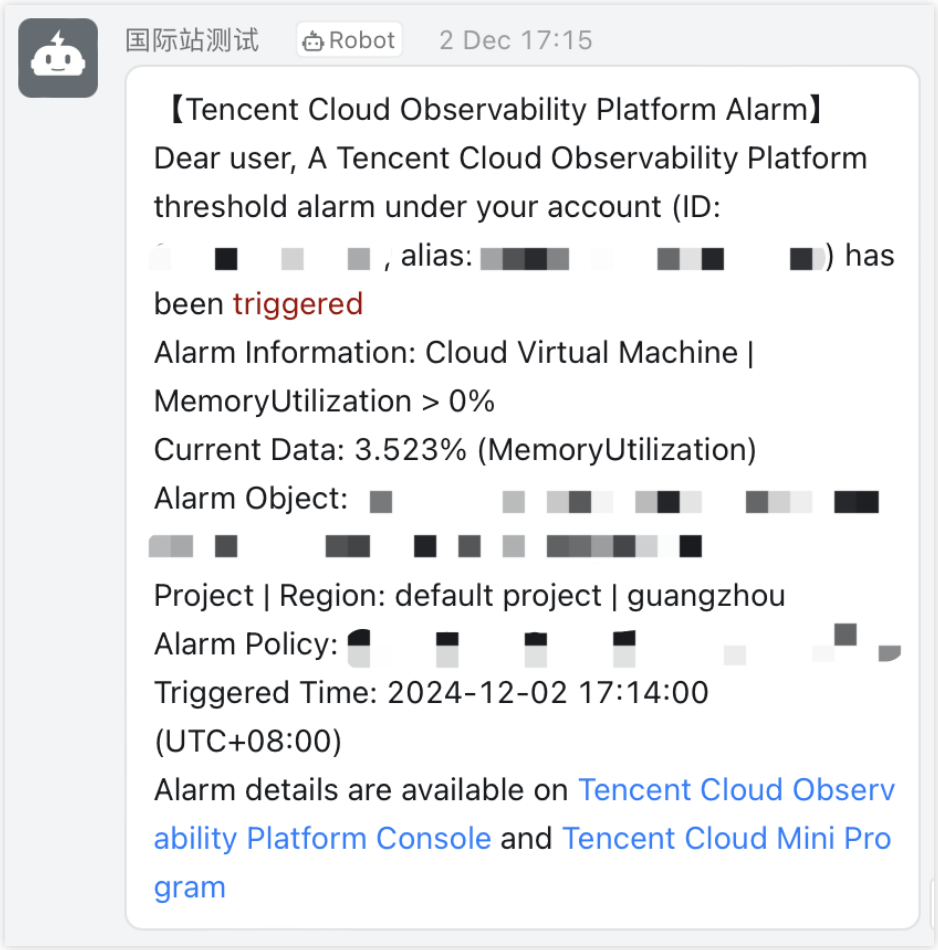
1. Go to TCOP > Alarm Management > Alarm Configuration > Notification Template.
2. Click **Create Notification Template** to create a notification template.
3. After configuring the basic information, fill in the copied webhook address into the textbox next to **API Callback URL**.
4. If you need to remind the group members to view the alarm notification, you can enter the corresponding group members' user IDs. Multiple user IDs are separated by commas. If you need to remind all group members, you can enter 'all' to remind everyone in the group. If you do not want to remind anyone, this field can be left blank. For how to obtain the group member user IDs, please refer to Getting Group Member User IDs.



5. Go to Alarm Policy, click the name of the policy that needs to bind the alarm callbacks, and enter the alarm policy management page. Bind the notification template in the alarm policy page.

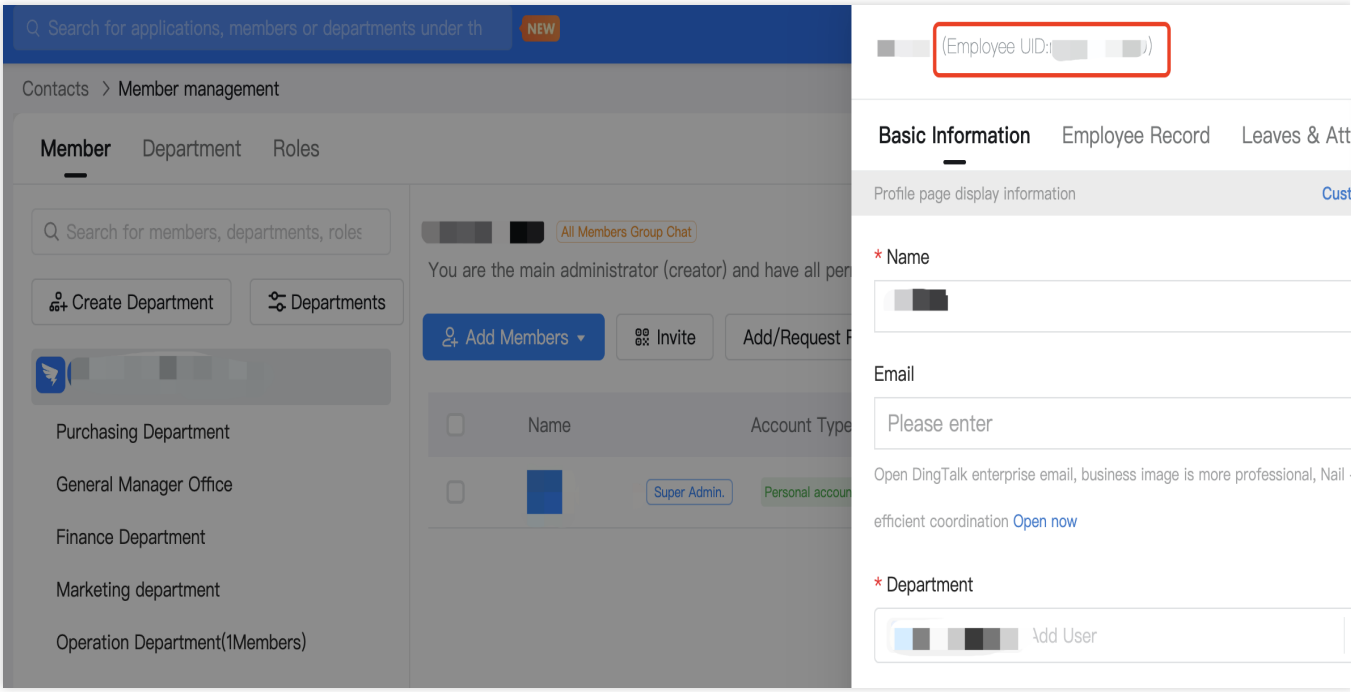


6. After the configuration is completed, you will receive the alarm notifications sent by the DingTalk group robot when an alarm policy is triggered or the alarm is resolved, as shown in the following figure:



Getting Group Member userid

Log in to the DingTalk Management Backend, go to the **Contacts > Member Management** page, and click the member to view the member's userid.


Search for applications, members or departments under th
NEW
Contacts > Member management
Member
Department
Roles
Search for members, departments, roles
Create Department
Departments
Purchasing Department
General Manager Office
Finance Department
Marketing department
Operation Department(1Members)
All Members Group Chat
You are the main administrator (creator) and have all per
Add Members
Invite
Add/Request F
Name
Account Type
Super Admin.
Personal accoun
(Employee UID:
Basic Information
Employee Record
Leaves & Att
Profile page display information
Cust
* Name
Email
Please enter
Open DingTalk enterprise email, business image is more professional, Nail
efficient coordination Open now
* Department
Add User

Receiving Alarm Notifications Through Teams

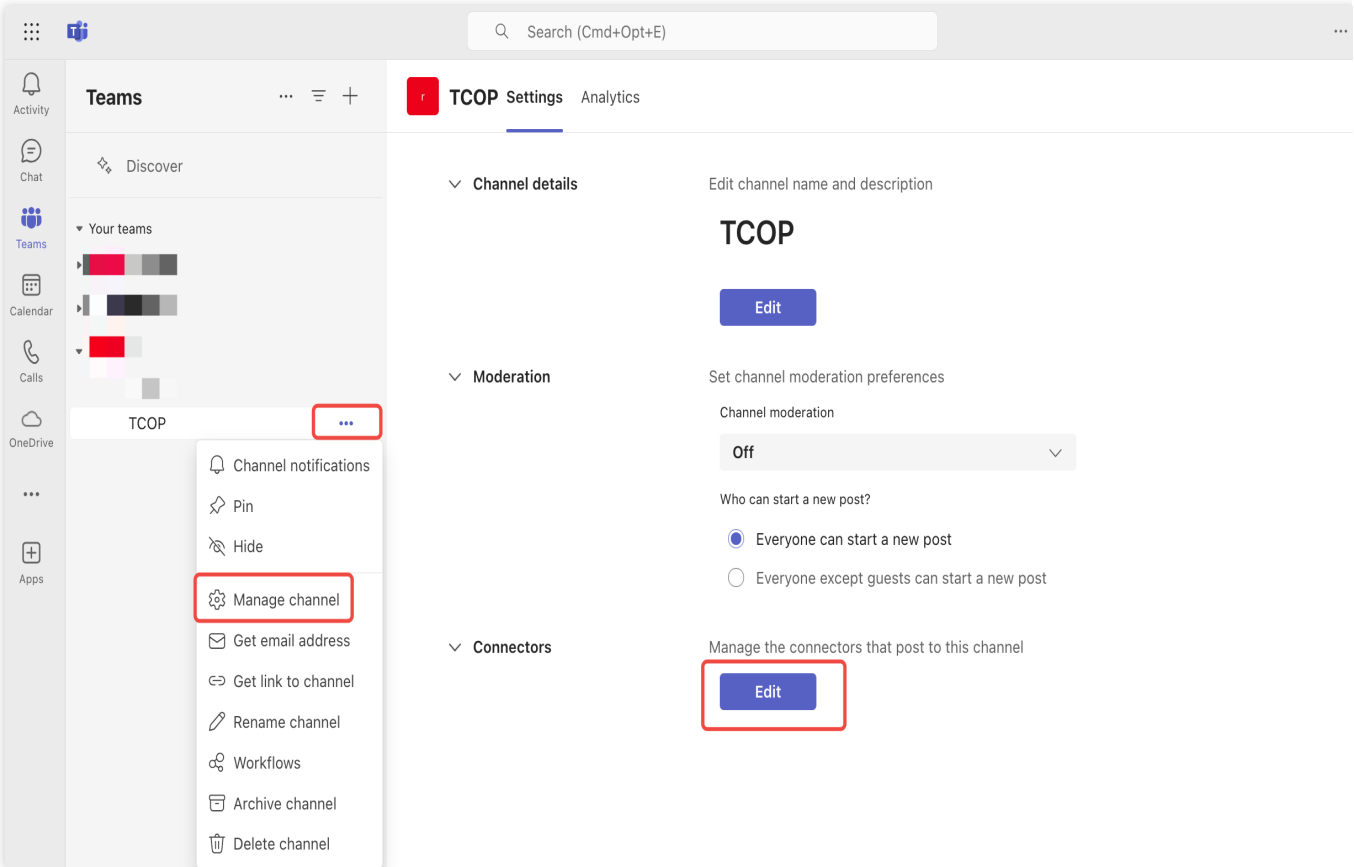
Last updated：2025-03-04 09:43:11

This document introduces how to receive alarm notifications through Teams.

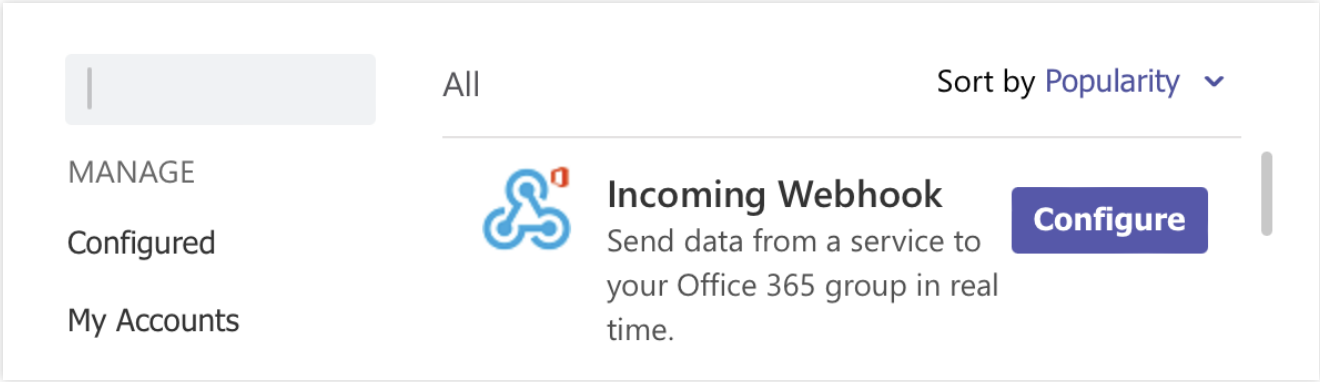
Step 1: Creating an Incoming Webhook and Obtaining the Address

1. Log in to Teams and select the channel for which you want to add a Webhook.
2. Click

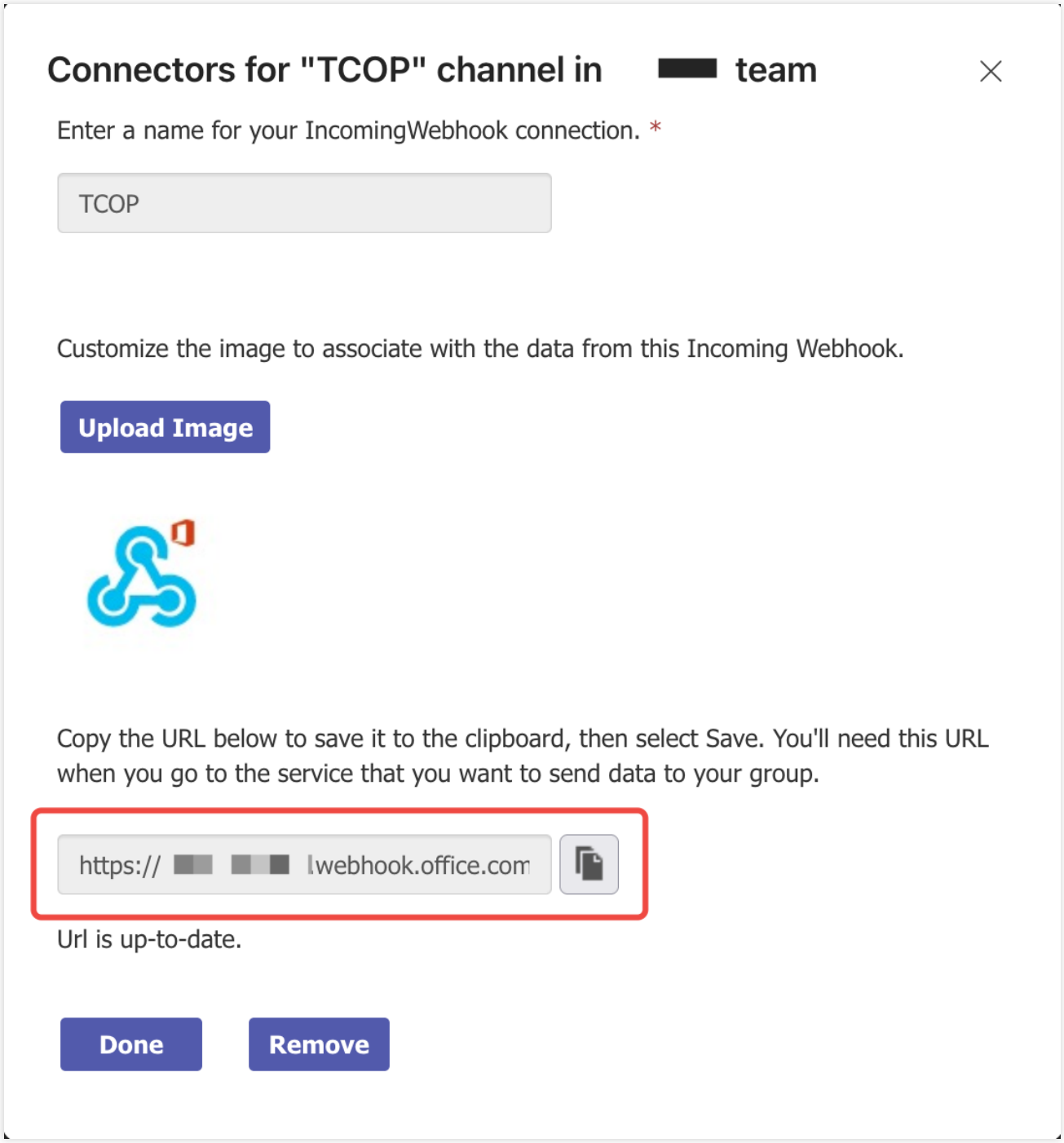
on the right side of the channel, select **Manage channel**, and then click **Edit**.



3. Select and add the incoming Webhook.

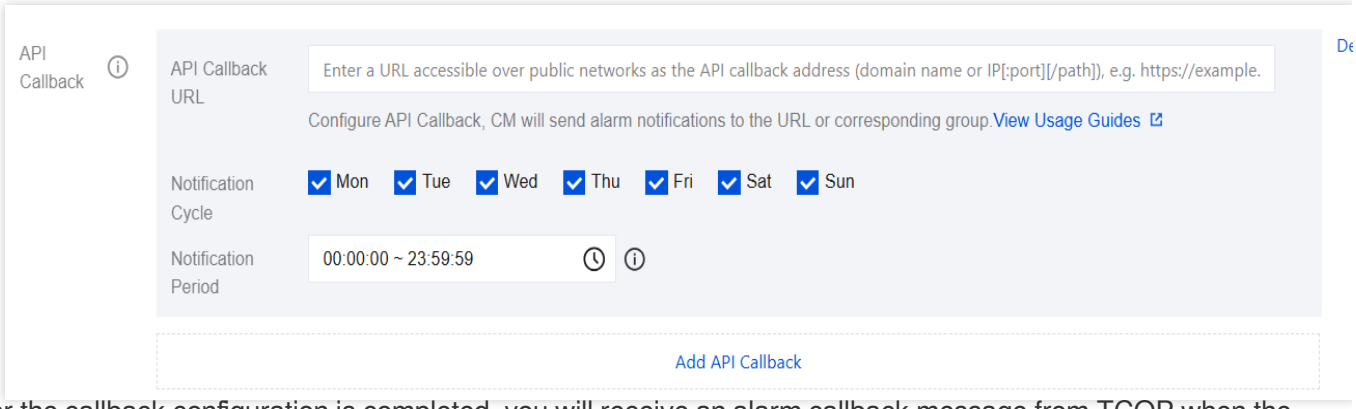


4. Create and obtain the Webhook address.

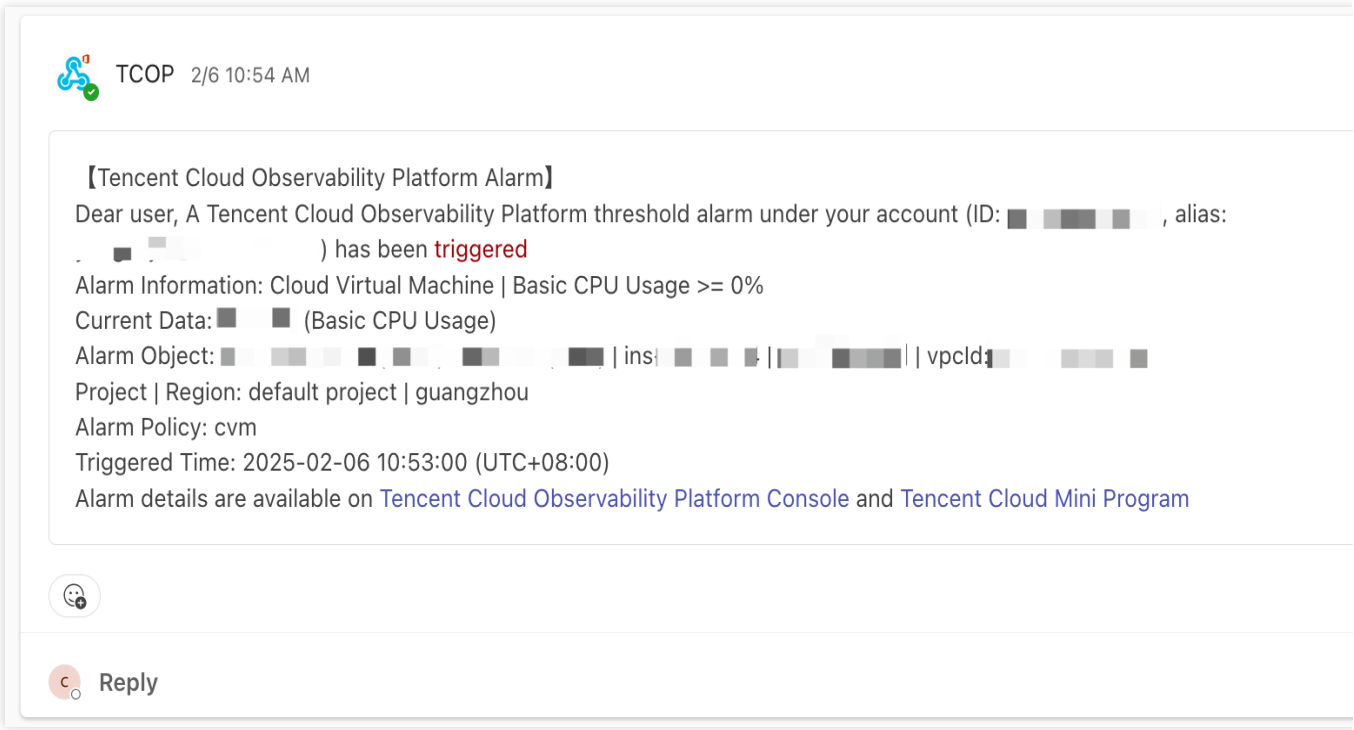


Step 2: Configuring the API Callback for Alarm Notifications

1. Go to TCOP > Alarm Management > Alarm Configuration > Notification Template.
2. Click **Create Notification Template** to enter the notification template creation page.
3. After configuring the basic information, fill in the copied Webhook address into the textbox next to **API Callback**.



4. After the callback configuration is completed, you will receive an alarm callback message from TCOP when the alarm policy is triggered or restored.



Dynamic Threshold Alarm Overview

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

What is dynamic threshold alarm?

TCOP dynamic threshold alarm relies on the Tencent Cloud Intelligent Anomaly Detection (IAD) solution for time series data. TCOP adopts leading machine learning technologies to learn historical change patterns of metrics for different services. Then TCOP will intelligently detect metric exceptions and send you alarm notifications with no need for manually setting thresholds.
Dynamic thresholds can be used to detect exceptions in basic and business time series data in various uses cases of monitoring and OPS.
Dynamic thresholds support built-in product monitoring metrics and custom ones.
Common built-in monitoring metrics include CPU, memory, network bandwidth, inbound traffic, and outbound traffic.
Common custom monitoring metrics include latency, user volume, and traffic.

What are the advantages of dynamic thresholds over static ones?

When you use static thresholds, TCOP will send alarm notifications only when manually set trigger conditions are met. Static thresholds are only suitable for metrics that fluctuate within a certain range, e.g., CPU/memory/disk utilization. However, static thresholds are not effective for network traffic, latency, and other metrics that fluctuate widely or have no obvious upper and lower boundaries.
Advantages of dynamic thresholds:
Low labor cost: setting static thresholds relies on experienced developers or OPS personnel. You can save such labor costs by using dynamic thresholds.
Low maintenance cost: upper and lower boundaries of dynamic thresholds are adaptively adjusted according to historical change patterns of metrics. There is no need for regular maintenance by IT staff.
More accurate alarming: TCOP provides multiple built-in detection models to monitor various metrics. TCOP will detect and learn the trends, cycles, and other aspects of metrics to increase alarm accuracy.

Limits

Alarm policy: a user can configure up to 20 alarm policies and create up to 20 alarm objects for each policy.

Time granularity: currently, only granularity of 1 minute is supported for dynamic thresholds. Other granularities will be supported in the future.
Data amount: to ensure effective detection by dynamic thresholds, the data amount reported on one metric shall be no less than three days. Otherwise, an alarm will not be triggered.

How to use dynamic thresholds?

For use instructions, please see How to Use Dynamic Thresholds or Dynamic Alarm Threshold.

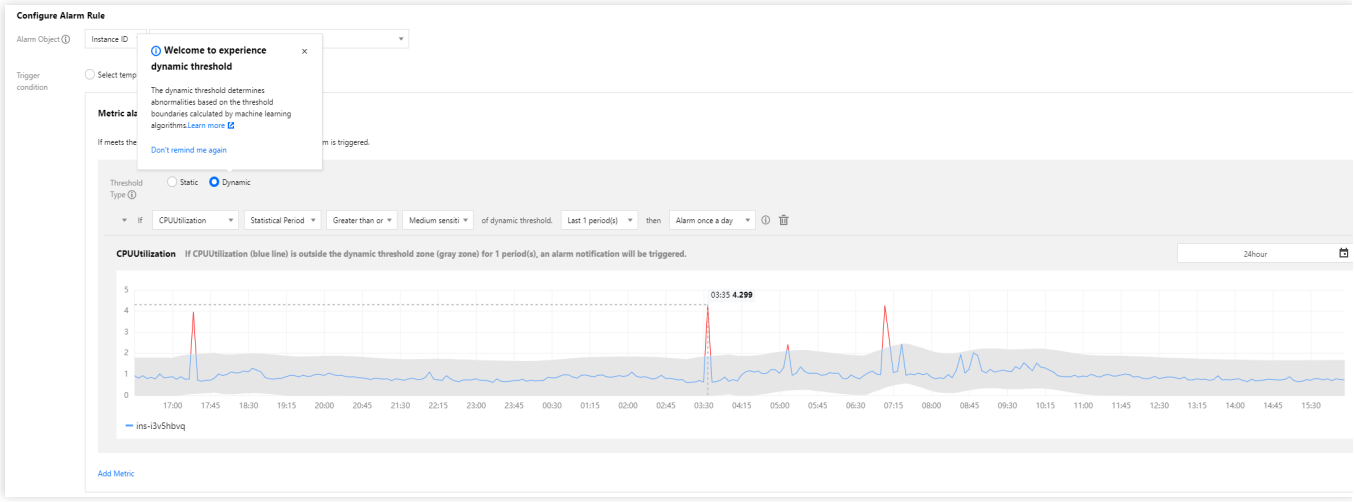
Using Dynamic Threshold

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to use dynamic thresholds and their use cases.

Creating Dynamic Threshold Alarm Policy

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to Alarm Policy.
2. Go to the **Alarm Policy** page and click **Create**.
3. In the **Alarm Rule Configuration** section, select **Manual Configuration**, and select **Dynamic** as the threshold type. After you finish all configurations, click **Save**.



Sensitivity

The sensitivity of dynamic thresholds indicates the relative degree of deviation of metrics from a reasonable range based on your business needs for metric exception detection. Options include:

High: the tolerance for metrics to deviate from a reasonable range is low, and you may receive more alarm messages.

Medium: the tolerance for metrics to deviate from a reasonable range is medium, and you may receive a medium number of alarm messages. This is the default setting.

Low: the tolerance for metrics to deviate from a reasonable range is high, and you may receive less alarm messages.

Condition setting

You can set the same alarm rule for different metrics and can set the alarm trigger condition as a metric going beyond the upper or lower boundary of the dynamic threshold zone. Options include:

Above or below: the metric is detected as exceptional when above the upper boundary or below the lower boundary of the dynamic threshold zone; for example, for metrics that fluctuate within a certain range.

Above: the metric is detected as exceptional when above the upper boundary of the dynamic threshold zone; for example, for the CPU utilization metric.
Below: the metric is detected as exceptional when below the lower boundary of the dynamic threshold zone; for example, for the business successes and success rate metrics.

Chart elements:

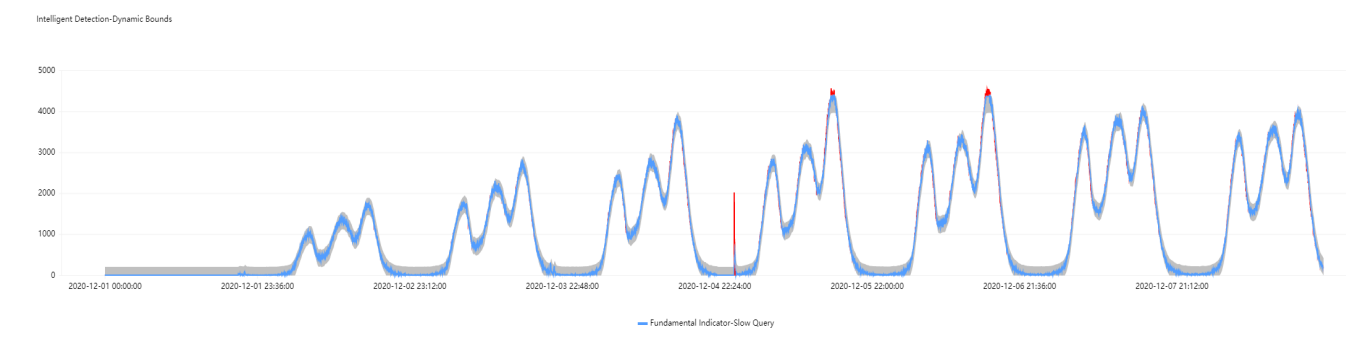
Curve: aggregate display of the original metric values reported by users.
Gray shaded zone: the reasonable range calculated by the dynamic threshold. When the metric is in this zone, it is normal; otherwise, it is exceptional.
Blue curve: the time period when the metric is detected as normal by the dynamic threshold.
Red curve: the time period when the metric is detected as exceptional by the dynamic threshold.

Use Cases of Dynamic Thresholds

Common use cases of dynamic thresholds:

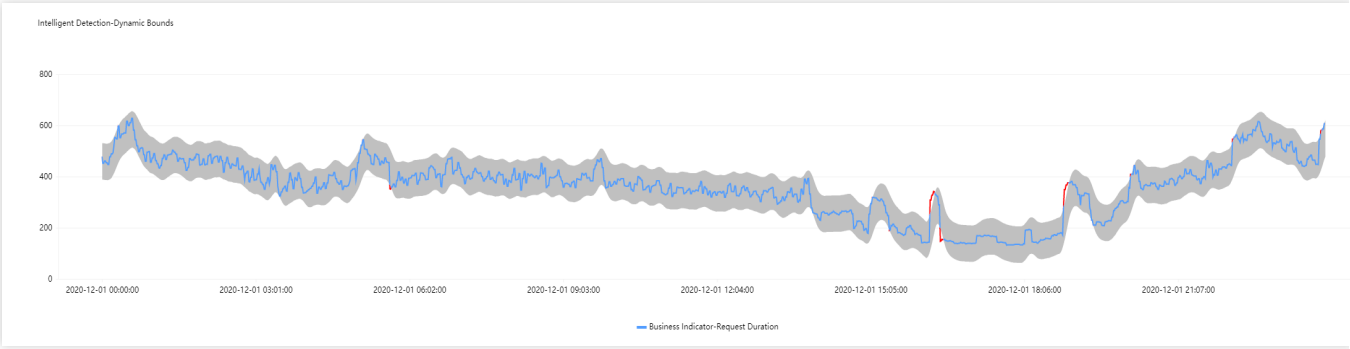
Use case 1: metrics with periodic fluctuations

When metrics fluctuate periodically, obvious exceptions cannot be detected if you set static thresholds with large deviations; yet setting static thresholds with small deviations will cause many time periods to be wrongly detected as exceptional. Using dynamic thresholds ensures detection accuracy and avoids repeated alarm notifications.



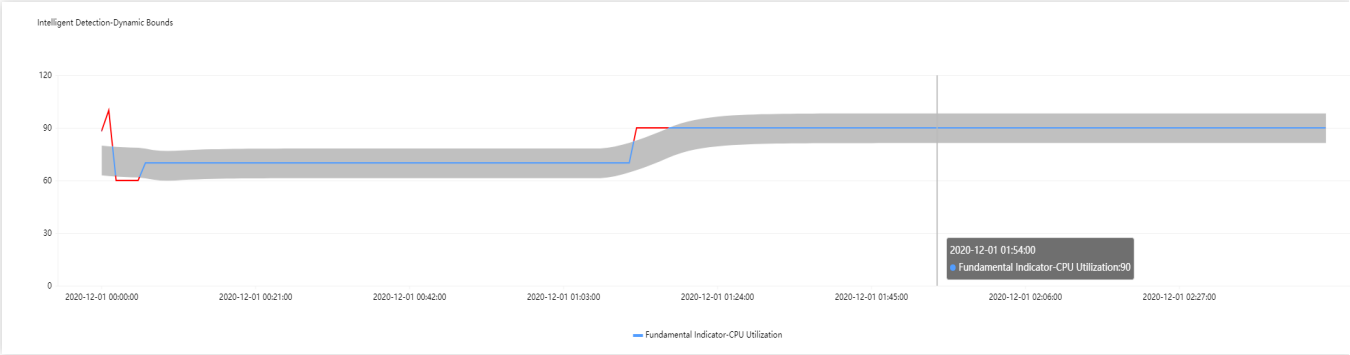
Use case 2: metric curves with ascending/descending sections

If you set static thresholds for metric curves with reasonably ascending/descending sections, such sections will be detected as exceptional. Yet if you use dynamic thresholds, the allowed range will be adjusted adaptively, and exceptions will be reported only when there is a large metric value change.



Use case 3: metric curves with sudden increase or decreases

It's hard to set appropriate static thresholds for metric curves with sudden increases or decreases. If such curves do not go beyond a static threshold, the sudden increases or decreases will not be detected as exceptional. Nonetheless, if you use dynamic thresholds, such sudden increases and decreases will be automatically captured, and exceptions will be reported only when there is a large metric value change.
You can set different sensitivity levels to capture changes of different extents for triggering alarms.



You are advised to use dynamic thresholds for the following metrics:

Use Case	Metric	Description
Percentage	Success rate, failure rate, packet loss rate, traffic hit rate, outbound traffic utilization, query rejection rate, and bandwidth utilization	Such metrics range between 0 and 100%. Users will only concern if such metrics reach certain levels. For example, users will only care when the disk utilization exceeds 95%. It is suitable to use static thresholds or both static and dynamic ones for such metrics.
Network traffic	Network inbound bandwidth, network outbound bandwidth, network inbound packets, and network outbound packets	Such metrics usually change over time with no certain range and may also fluctuate widely. It is suitable to use dynamic thresholds for such metrics.
Delay	Delays, delay distance, and delay time	Such metrics fluctuate mildly yet their ranges are uncertain. It is suitable to use dynamic thresholds for

		such metrics.
Others	Slow queries, TencentDB threads, Redis connections, TCP connections, QPS hard disks, IO wait time, temporary tables, full table scans, and unconsumed messages in Kafka	It is suitable to use dynamic thresholds for such metrics.

Silencing Alarm
Overview

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

You can set alarm silence rules for a metric of a Tencent Cloud service’s instance, and you will no longer receive alarm notifications for that metric.

Use Cases

If your business system experiences large fluctuations in some metrics or predictable traffic surges as planned, you need to silence the alarms.
If the system has configured a default alarm policy, but you don’t want to receive alarm notifications for a specific metric of a Tencent Cloud service’s instance configured with that policy, you can silence the alarms.

Creating Alarm Silence Rule

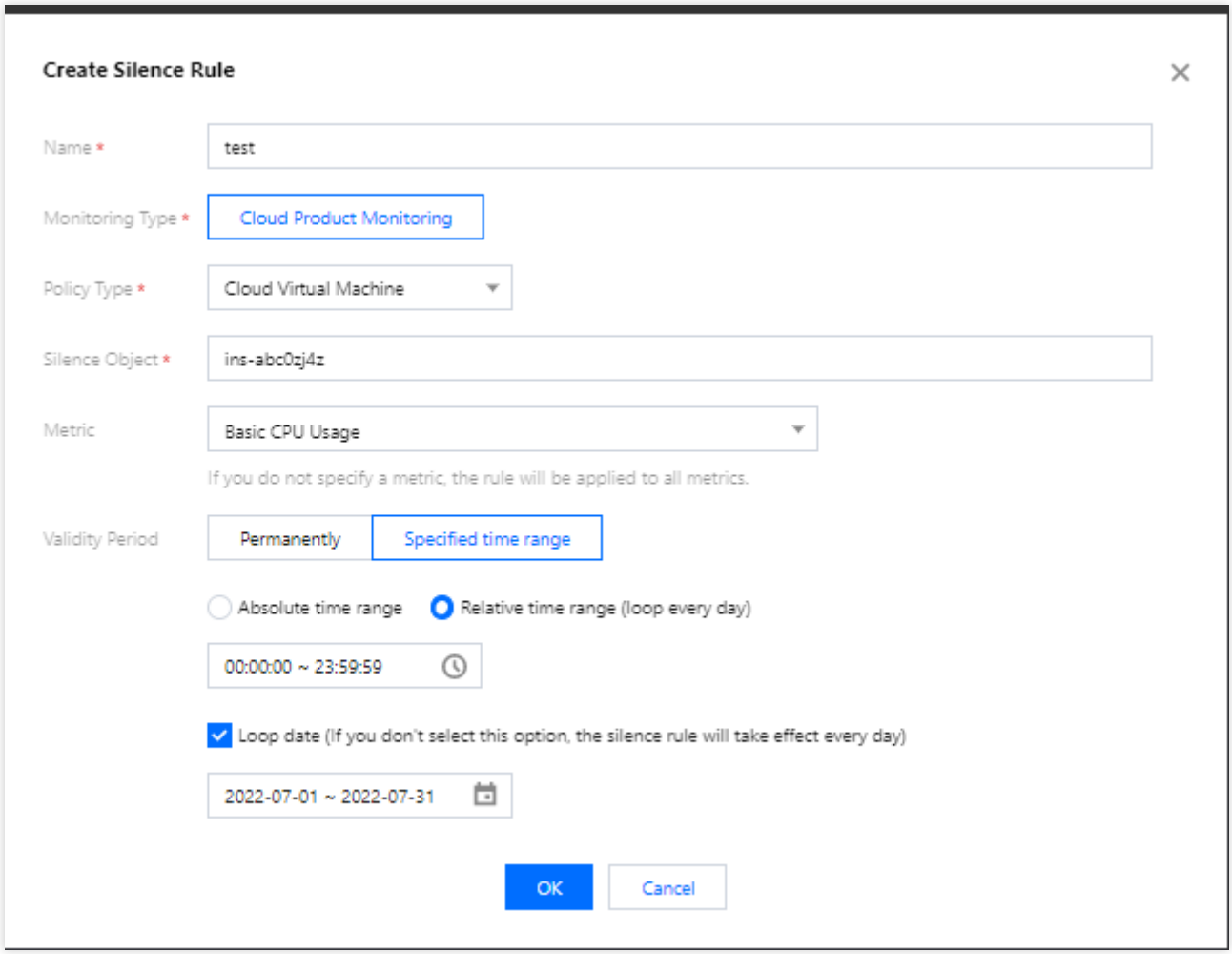
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to create an alarm silence rule.

Directions

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to the Silence Alarm page.
2. Click **Create Silence Rule** and configure the following in the pop-up window:

Configuration item	Description
Name	The custom silence rule name.
Monitoring Type	Currently, only **Tencent Cloud services** is supported.
Policy Type	Select a policy type for alarm silencing as needed.
Silence Object	Enter the ID(s) of the instance(s) you want to silence and separate them by comma, such as “ins-abc0zj4z,ins-abckwosm”.
Metric	The metric of a specified instance of a specified Tencent Cloud service. If you don’t select any metrics, the alarm silence rule will take effect for all metrics. If you select a metric, the silence rule will only take effect for that metric.
Validity Period - “Permanently”	If you select “Permanently”, you will not receive any alarm notifications for the specified metric of a specified Tencent Cloud service’s instance, as long as the silence rule is enabled.
Validity Period - “Specified time range”	If you select “Specified time range”, the alarm silence rule will take effect in the time range you specify. Absolute time range: The silence rule only takes effect in the specified time range (in “YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:ss” format). Relative time range (loop every day): By default, the silence rule takes effect in the specified time range (in “HH:mm:ss” format) every day. You can also select the “Loop date” option to specify the date range. For example, if you select a time range of 10:00-11:00 and a date range of 2022-06-01 - 2022-06-30, the silence rule will take effect in 10:00-11:00 every day between June 1, 2022 and June 30, 2022.


Create Silence Rule
Name *
test
Monitoring Type *
Cloud Product Monitoring
Policy Type *
Cloud Virtual Machine
Silence Object *
ins-abc0zj4z
Metric
Basic CPU Usage
If you do not specify a metric, the rule will be applied to all metrics.
Validity Period
Permanently
Specified time range
Absolute time range
Relative time range (loop every day)
00:00:00 ~ 23:59:59
Loop date (If you don't select this option, the silence rule will take effect every day)
2022-07-01 ~ 2022-07-31
OK
Cancel

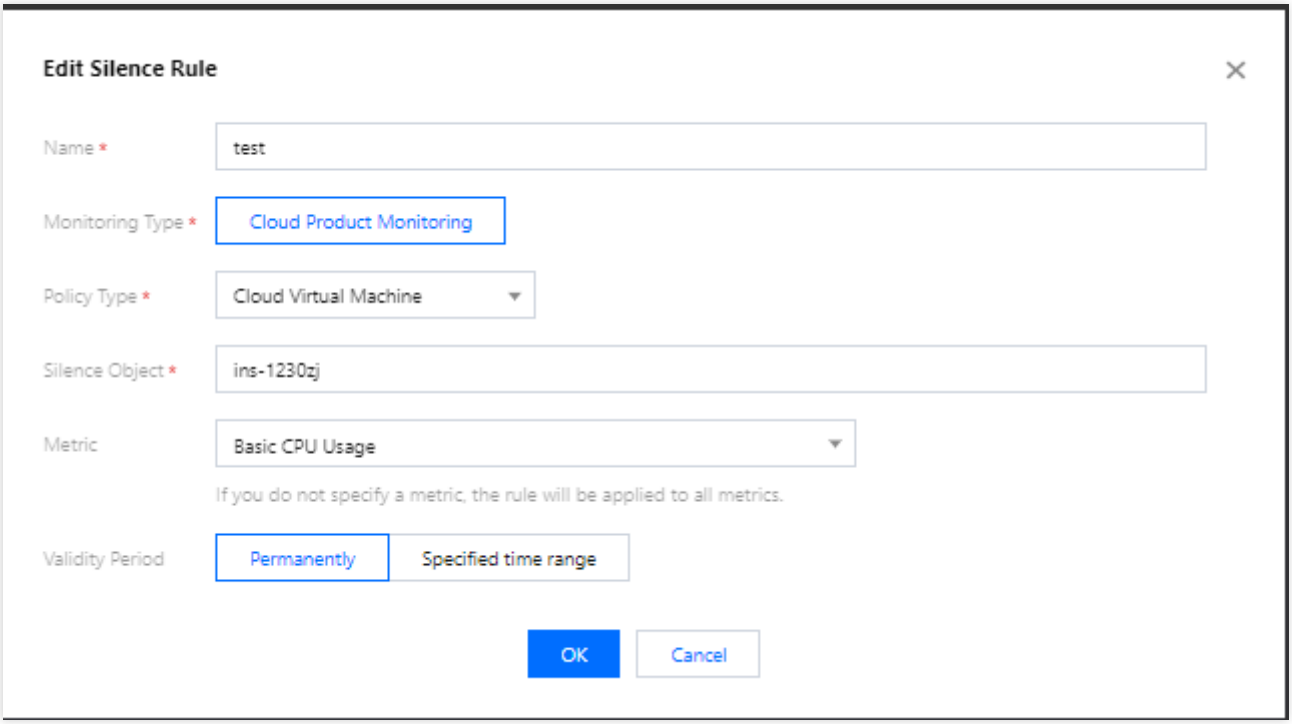
Editing Alarm Silence Rule

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to edit an alarm silence rule.

Directions

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to the Silence Alarm page.
2. Select the alarm silence rule you want to edit and click **Edit** in the **Operation** column.
3. Modify the configuration items in the pop-up window and click **OK**.



Deleting Alarm Silence Rule

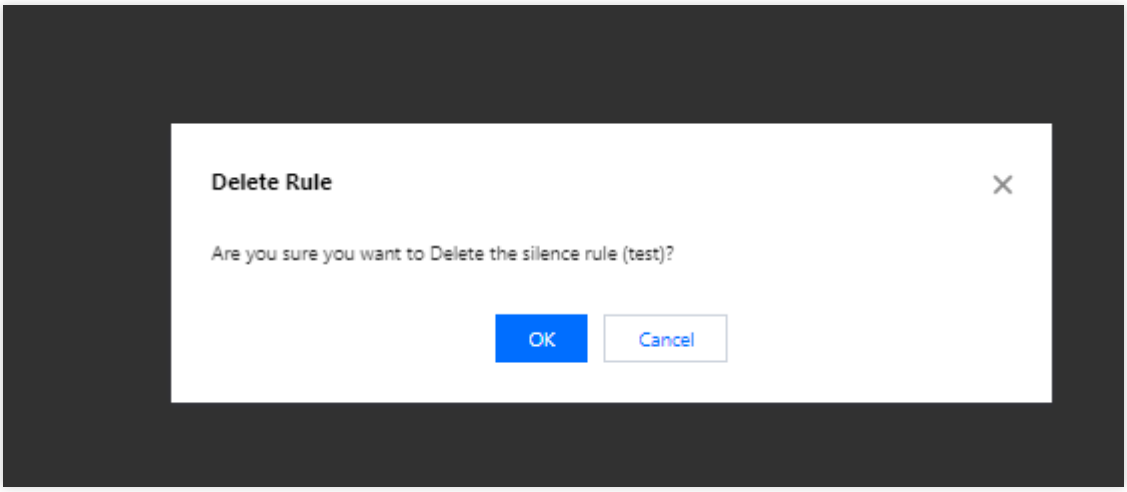
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to delete an alarm silence rule.

Directions

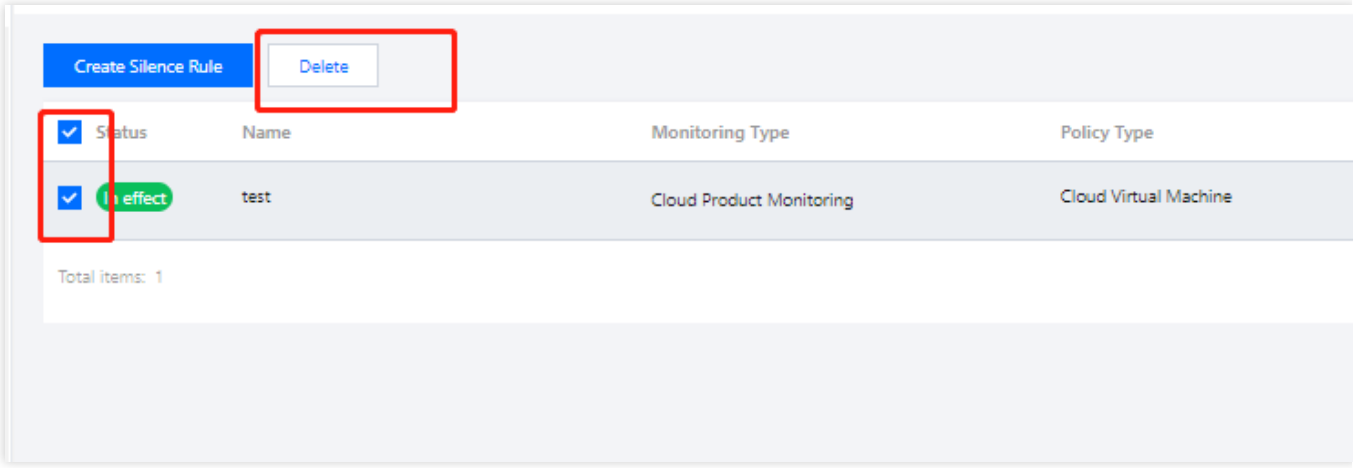
Deleting a single alarm silence rule

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to the Silence Alarm page.
2. Select the alarm silence rule you want to delete and click **Delete** in the **Operation** column.
3. In the pop-up window, click **OK**.



Deleting alarm silence rules in batches

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to the Silence Alarm page.
2. Select the alarm silence rules you want to delete.
3. Click **Delete** in the top-left corner of the rule list and confirm your deletion operation in the pop-up window.


Create Silence Rule
Delete
Status
Name
Monitoring Type
Policy Type
effect
test
Cloud Product Monitoring
Cloud Virtual Machine
Total items: 1

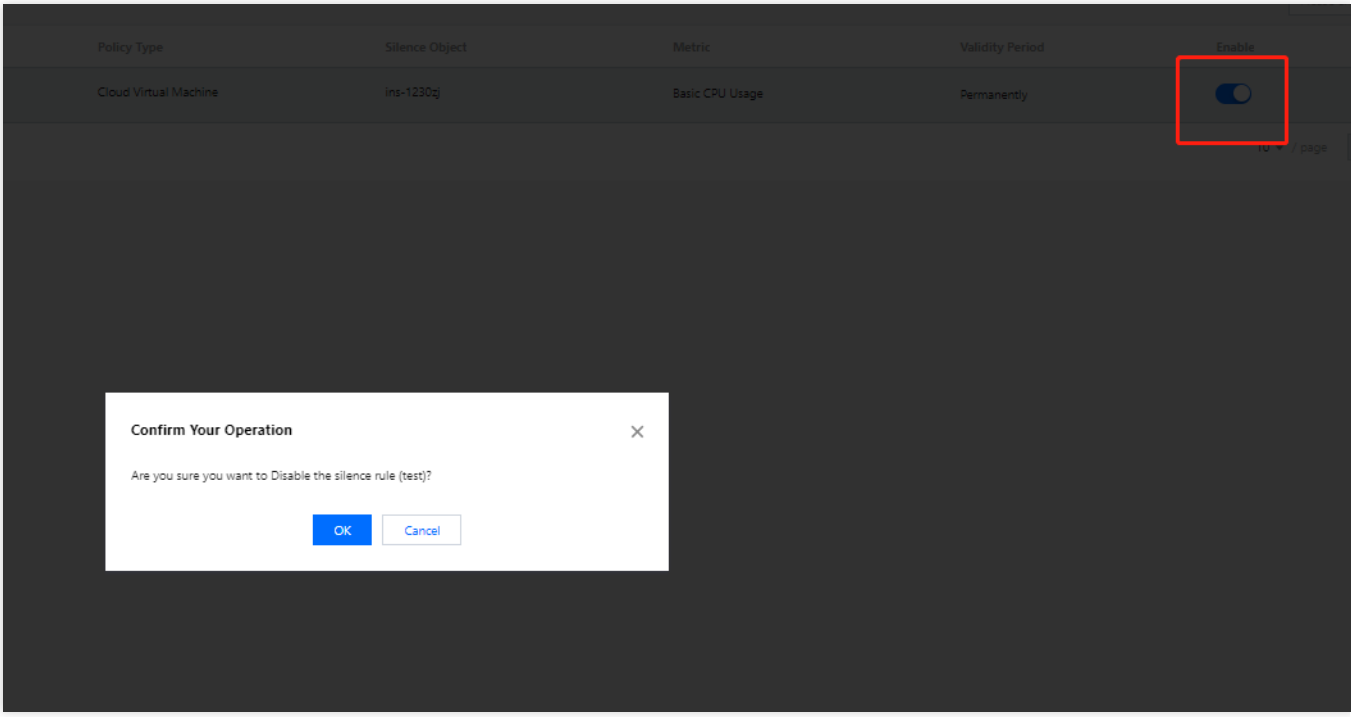
Disabling/Enabling Alarm Silence Rule

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document describes how to enable or disable an alarm silence rule.

Directions

1. Log in to the TCOP console and go to the Silence Alarm page.
2. Select an alarm silence rule and enable or disable it in the **Enable** column.
3. Confirm your operation in the pop-up window.



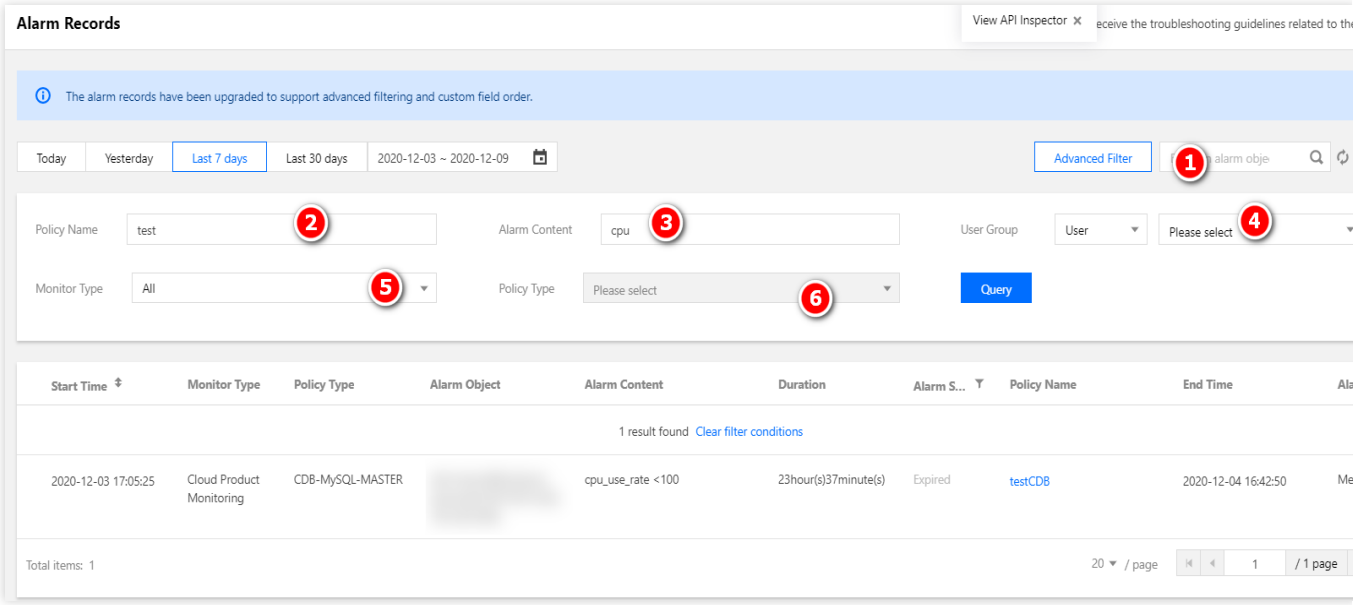
Viewing Alarm Records

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

Alarm records are a feature of Tencent Cloud Observability Platform that allows you to look back and view alarms in the past six months. On the alarm records page, you can also quickly subscribe to alarm policies.

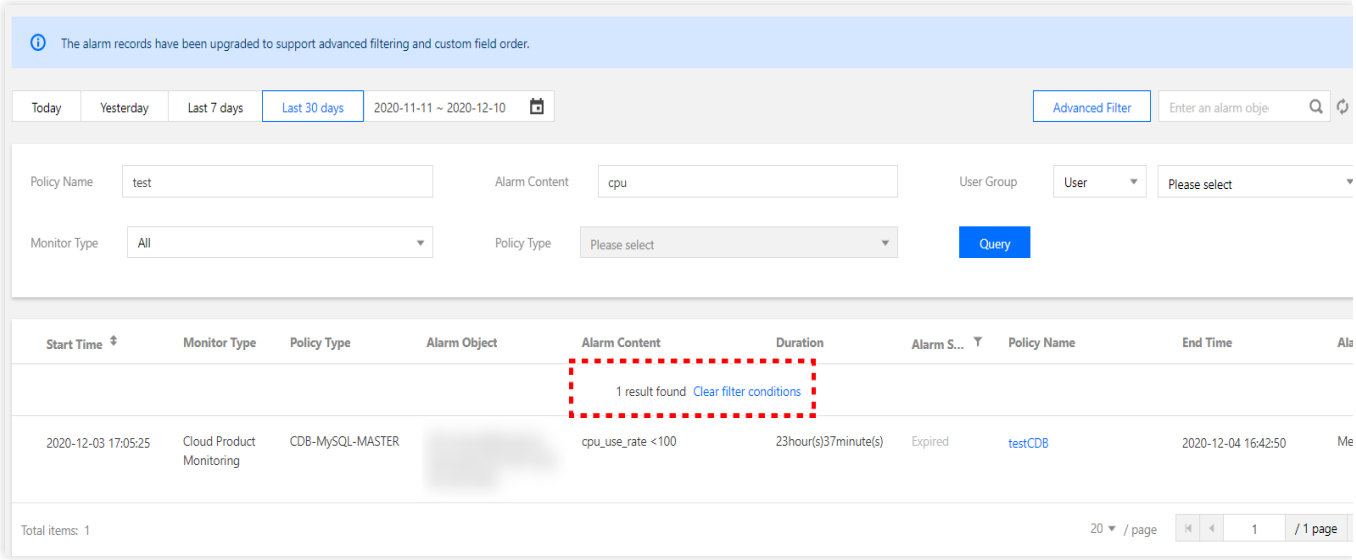
Viewing Alarm Records

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and go to Alarm Records.
2. (Optional) To view alarm records for a certain time period, click the time filter button in the top-left corner. You can filter alarms generated today, yesterday, and in the last 7 days or 30 days, and you can also select a custom time period. You can view the alarm records in the last six months at most.
3. (Optional) You can enter the information of an alarm object (such as instance name, public IP, and private IP) in the "Alarm Object" search box to search for corresponding records.
4. (Optional) You can also click **Advanced Filter** to search for alarm records by policy name, alarm content, user information, monitor type, and policy type.



Clearing Filter Conditions

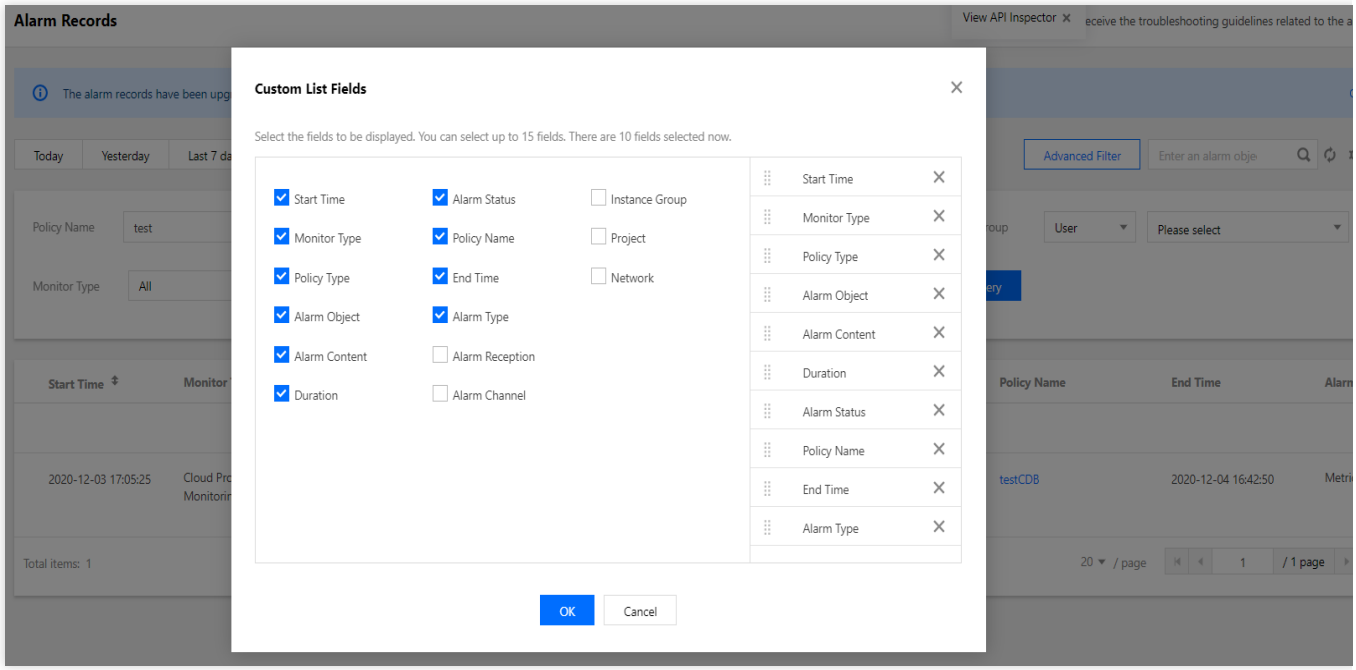
After successfully filtering alarm records, click **Clear filter conditions** in the list.



Customizing List Fields

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and go to Alarm Records.
2. Click

in the top-right corner. You can check the fields that need to be displayed on the left of the pop-up box and drag the field names on the right to adjust the sorting as shown below.



Alarm Status

Alarm Status	Description
Not resolved	An alarm has not been processed or is being processed.
Resolved	Normal status has been restored.
Insufficient data	The alarm policy that triggered an alarm has been deleted. The CVM instance has been migrated from one project to another. No data is reported because Agent has not been installed or has been uninstalled.
Expired	Threshold modification Policy deletion Policy enablement/disablement Instance unbinding Instance termination

Product Policy Type and Dimension Information

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

This document lists the policy types and namespaces of Tencent Cloud services.

Service	Policy Type (Namespaces.N)	Dimension Information (Dimensions)
CVM - basic monitoring	cvm_device	{"unInstanceId":"ins-ot3cq4bi"}
CVM - storage monitoring	BS	{"diskid":"disk-1yukg09l"}
TencentDB for MySQL	cdb_detail	{"uInstanceId":"cdb-emzu6ysk"}
TencentDB for Redis (5-second) - Proxy node	redis_mem_proxy	{"appid": "1252068037","instanceid":"crs-1amp2583", "p
TencentDB for Redis (5-second) - Redis node	redis_mem_node	{"appid": "1252068000","instanceid":"crs-1amp2588","rn
TencentDB for Redis (5-second) - instance summary	redis_mem_edition	{"AppId": "1252068000", "InstanceId":"crs-1amp2588"}
CLB - layer-7 protocol	LB-SEVEN-LAYER-MONITOR	{"protocol":"https","vip":"14.22.4.26","port":"443"}
CLB - public network listener	CLB_LISTENER_PUBLIC	{"protocol":"https","vip":"118.25.31.161","vport":443}
CLB - private network listener	CLB_LISTENER_PUBLIC	{"protocol":"https","vip":"14.22.4.26","vpcId":vpc-1ywqac
CLB - server port (classic private network)	CLB_PORT_PRIVATE	{"protocol":"https","lanIp":"111.222.111.22","port":"440","'

TencentDB for SQL Server	sqlserver_instance	{"uid":"gamedb.gz18114.cdb.db"}
TencentDB for MongoDB - instance	cmongo_instance	{"target":"cmgo-ajc6okuy"}
TencentDB for MongoDB - node	CMONGO_NODE	{"target":"cmgo-ajc6okuy"}
TencentDB for MongoDB - replica set	CMONGO_REPLICA	{"target":"cmgo-ajc6okuy"}
TencentDB for PostgreSQL	POSTGRESQL	{"uid":"2123"}
TDSQL-C MySQL	CYNOSDB_MYSQL	{"appid":"1256754779","clusterid":"cynosdbmysql-p7ahy
TcaplusDB	tcaplusdb	{"ClusterId":"xxx","TableInstanceId":"xxx"}
TDSQL for MySQL	DCDB	{"cluster_name":"xxx","is_master":"xxx", "set_name":"xxx
SCF	SCF	{"appid":"1251316163","function_name":"insert-tapd-tasl
COS	COS	{"bucket":"fms-1255817900"}
VPC - NAT gateway	nat_tc_stat	{"uniq_nat_id":"nat-4d545d"}
VPC - VPN gateway	VPN_GW	{"appid":"12345","vip": "10.0.0.0"}
VPC - VPN tunnel	vpn_tunnel	{"vpnconnid":"vpnx-lr6cpqp6"}
VPC - Direct Connect gateway	DC_GW	{"directconnectgatewayid":"dcg-8wo1p2ve"}
VPC - peering connection	vpc_region_conn	{"peeringconnectionid":"pcx-6gw5wy11"}
VPC - network detection	NET_DETECT	{"appid":"1258859999","netdetectid":"netd-591p3g99","v

VPC - BWP	BANDWIDTHPACKAGE	{"_regio_": "xxx","appid": 12345,"netgroup": "xxx"}
CDN - project in the Chinese mainland	cdn_project	{"appid":"1257137149","projectid":"1174789"}
CDN - project outside the Chinese mainland	qce/ov_cdn	{"appid":"1257137149","projectid":"1174789"}
CDN - domain name in the Chinese mainland	cdn_domain	{"appid":"1257137149","domain":"cloud.tencent.com","pr
CDN - domain name outside the Chinese mainland	ov_cdn_domain	{"appid":"1257137149","domain":"cloud.tencent.com","pr
CDN - ISP by province in the Chinese mainland	ov_cdn_domain	{"appid":"1257137149","domain":"cloud.tencent.com","pr
CKafka - ConsumerGroup - partition	CKAFKA_CONSUMERGROUP	{"appid":"1258344866","consumer_group":"eslog-group2
CKafka - ConsumerGroup - topic	CONSUMERGROUP-TOPIC	{"appid":"1258344866","consumer_group":"eslog-group2
Ckafka instance	CKAFKA_INSTANCE	{"appid":"1255817890","instance_id":"ckafka-mdkk0kkk'
CKafka - topic	CKAFKA_TOPIC	{"appid":"1258399706", "instance_id":"ckafka-r7f1rrhh","
CFS	cfs_monitor	{"AppId":"1258638990","FileSystemId":"cfs-3e225da4p"
Direct Connect - connection	dcline	{"directconnectid":"dc-e1h9wqp8"}
Direct Connect - dedicated tunnel	dcchannel	{"directconnectconnid": "dcx-jizf8hrr"}
CLS-server	cls_machine_group	{"grpid":"788a65cf-9656-4fba-b1db-25ee8598350c","uin

group		
Elasticsearch Service	ces_monitor	{"appid":"125xxxx699","cluster_name":"es-n66kuxmy"}
TKE(2.0)-Container	k8s_container2	{"region":"xxx","container_id":"xxx","container_name":"xx
TKE(2.0)-pod	k8s_pod2	{"region":"xxx","namespace":"xxx","node":"xxx","node_rol
TKE(2.0)-Workload	k8s_workload2	{"region":"xxx","namespace":"xxx","tke_cluster_instance_
TKE(2.0)-Node	k8s_node2	{"region":"xxx","node":"xxx","node_role":"xxx","pod_name
TKE(2.0)-Cluster Component	k8s_component2	{"region":"xxx","node":"xxx"}
TKE(2.0)-Cluster	k8s_cluster2	{"region":"xxx", "tke_cluster_instance_id":"xxx"}
Cloud Database-KeeWiDB-Keewidb Node	keewidb_pmedis	{"appid":"xxx","instanceid":"xxx","pmedis_nodeid":"xxx"}
Cloud Database-KeeWiDB-Proxy Node	keewidb_proxy	{"appid":"xxx","instanceid":"xxx","proxy_nodeid":"xxx"}
Cloud Database-KeeWiDB-Instance Summary	keewidb_instance	{"InstanceId":"xxx"}
DTS-Data Migration	MIGRATEJOB_INTERRUPTION	{ "JobId":"dts-gn6r1234"}
DTS-Data Replication	dts_replication	{ "JobId":"sync-oigp1234"}
DTS-Data Subscription (kafka version)	dts_subscription	{ "SubscribeId":"subs-a4dsui1234"}

Configuring Alarm by Tag

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

Feature Overview

Tencent Cloud Tag: tag is a resource management tool provided by Tencent Cloud. You can use tags to categorize, search for, and aggregate Tencent Cloud resources. A tag has two parts: tag key and tag value. You can create a tag by defining its tag key and tag value based on conditions such as the resource usage and resource owner. For more information, please see Product Overview.
Configure alarm by tag: Tencent Cloud Tag enables you to quickly filter Tencent Cloud resources under bound tags. This can help promptly update alarm policies for tagged instance quantity changes, reduce the costs of secondary modification of alarm policies, and implement tag-based automatic monitoring.

Use Cases

Use Case	Example
Configure alarm policies by instance importance	Primary instances, secondary instances, etc.
Configure alarm policies by business module	Business A, business B, etc.
Configure alarm policies by alarm recipient	OPS, R&D, etc.

Limits

The tag feature currently is only supported for CVM - basic monitoring and will be supported for more Tencent Cloud services in the future.
If the alarm object is bound to the "tag" type, it temporarily cannot be switched to the alarm object type of instance ID, instance group, or all projects. If you want to switch the type, you need to create an alarm policy again.
Each resource can be associated with up to 50 different tag keys.
Each user can create up to 1,000 tag keys.
Each tag key can be associated with up to 1,000 tag values.

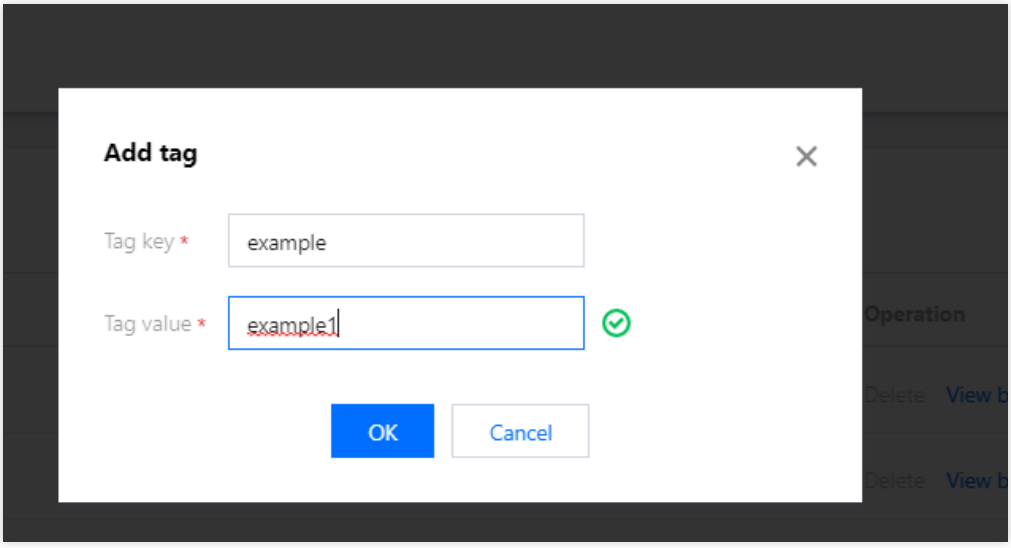
Directions

Creating tag

You can create tags according to different use cases and needs.

1. Go to the tag list page in the Tag console.

2. On the tag list page, click **Create** and enter the tag key and tag value (which can be left empty). You can create multiple tags for different use cases.

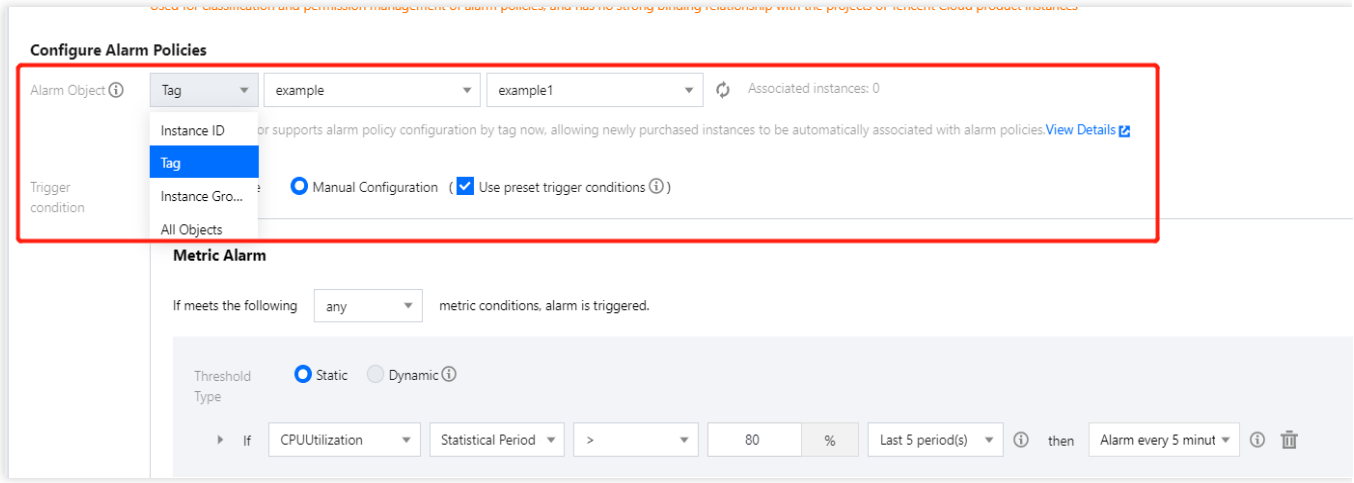


3. After entering the information, click **OK**.

Configuring alarm by tag

1. Go to the alarm policy page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.

2. Click **Create** to enter the alarm policy creation page, select the **Tag** type in the **Alarm Object** column, and select the corresponding tag key and tag value. For other configuration items, please see Creating Alarm Policy.



3. After completing the configuration, click **Complete**.

Associating tag

Note:

The following describes how to associate Tencent Cloud services with tags with a CVM instance as an example. You can follow the steps below to associate instances of the same service with the same tag to facilitate the filtering and management of such instances.

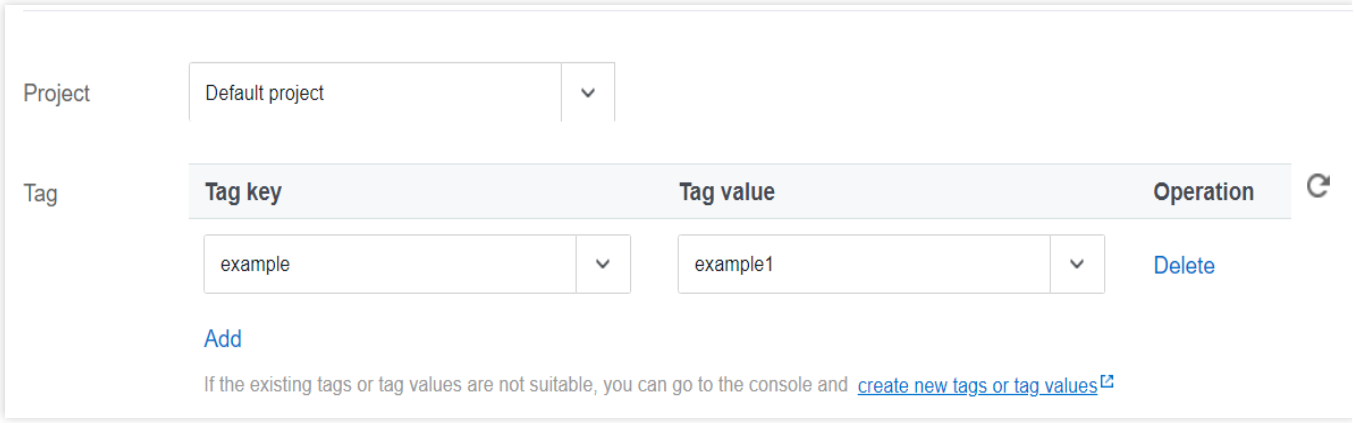
You can associate tags in two ways:

When you purchase new CVM instances, you can associate them with tags according to their use cases to automatically bind them to alarm policies under the tags.

You can associate existing CVM instances with tags according to their use cases to automatically bind them to alarm policies under the tags.

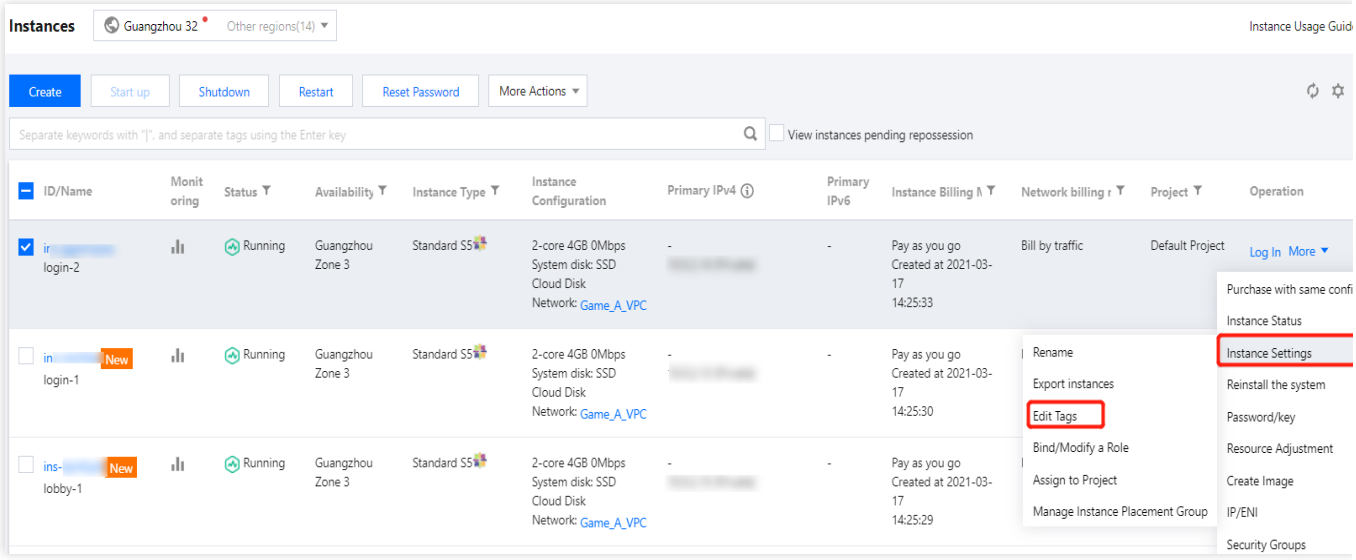
Associating new CVM instance with tag

1. Go to the instance list page in the CVM console.
2. Click **Create** to create a CVM instance as instructed in Creating Instances via CVM Purchase Page. When configuring the instance in step 2, select the corresponding tag key and tag value in the **Tag** column.



Associating existing CVM instance with tag

1. Go to the instance list page in the CVM console.
2. On the instance list page, find the target instance and select **More** > **Instance Settings** > **Edit Tag** in the **Operation** column.
3. In the tag editing window, associate the instance with the corresponding tag key and value and click **OK**.



Access Management
Authorizable Resource Types

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:35:59

Resource Types Authorizable by Custom Policy

Resource-level permission can be used to specify which resources a user can manipulate. Tencent Cloud Observability Platform alarm policies and notification templates support resource-level permission, that is, for operations that support resource-level permission, you can control the time when a user is allowed to perform operations or use specific resources. The table below describes the types of resources that can be authorized in CAM.

Resource Type	Resource Description Method in Authorization Policy
Alarm policy/cm-policy	`qcs::monitor::uin/:cm-policy/${policyId}`
Notification template/cm-notice	`qcs::monitor::uin/:cm-notice/${noticeId}`

The table below describes the alarm policy and notification template API operations that currently support resource-level permission. When setting a policy, you can enter the API operation name in the `action` field to control the individual API. You can also use `*` as a wildcard to set the `action`.

List of APIs supporting resource-level authorization

API Name	API Description
DeleteAlarmPolicy	Deletes an Alarm 2.0 policy
ModifyAlarmPolicyCondition	Edits the trigger condition of an alarm policy
ModifyAlarmPolicyInfo	Edits the basic information of an alarm policy
ModifyAlarmPolicyNotice	Edits notifications for an Alarm 2.0 policy
ModifyAlarmPolicyStatus	Modifies the alarm policy status
ModifyAlarmPolicyTasks	Edits the alarm policy trigger task
SetDefaultAlarmPolicy	Sets the default alarm policy
DeleteAlarmNotices	Deletes alarm notifications
ModifyAlarmNotice	Edits alarm notifications

ModifyAlarmPolicyNotice	Edits notifications for an Alarm 2.0 policy
DescribeAlarmPolicies	Displays the Alarm 2.0 policy list
DescribeAlarmPolicyQuota	Queries the alarm policy quota
DescribeAlarmNotice	Queries the alarm notification details
DescribeAlarmNotices	Queries the alarm notification list

Authorization Policy Syntax

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Overview

An access policy that employs the JSON-based access policy language is used to grant access to Tencent Cloud Observability Platform (TCOP) resources. You can authorize a specified principal to perform actions on a specified TCOP resource through the access policy language.

Policy Syntax

CAM policy:

```
{
        "version":"2.0",
        "statement":
        [
           {
              "effect":"effect",
              "action":["action"],
              "resource":["resource"],
               "condition": {"key":{"value"}}
           }
       ]
}
```

Element description

version is required. Currently, only "2.0" is allowed.
statement describes the details of one or more permissions. This element contains a permission or permission set of other elements such as `effect` , `action` , `resource` , and `condition` . One policy has only one statement.
effect is required. It describes whether the declaration result is `allow` or explicit `deny` .
action is required. It specifies whether to allow or deny the operation. The operation can be an API (prefixed with `name`) or a feature set (a group of APIs, prefixed with `permid`).
resource is required. It describes the authorization details. For more information on how to specify a resource, see the documentation for the product for which you are writing a resource declaration.

condition describes the condition for the policy to take effect. Conditions consist of operators, operation keys, and operation values, while condition values include information such as time and IP addresses. TCOP currently does not support special conditions, so this element can be left empty.

Specifying `effect`

If you don't explicitly grant access to (`allow`) a resource, access is implicitly denied. You can also explicitly `deny` access to a resource to ensure that a user cannot access it, even if another policy has granted access to it.
The following example specifies an `allow` effect.

```
"effect" : "allow"
```

Specifying `action`

You can specify any API operation from any CAM-enabled service in a CAM policy statement. If the service is TCOP, use an API prefixed with `name/monitor:` , such as `name/monitor:GetMonitorData` .
You can also specify multiple API operations using a wildcard. For example, you can specify all operations whose names begin with "Describe" as shown below:

```
"action": [
  "name/monitor:Describe*"
]
```

To specify all operations in TCOP, use a wildcard (*) as follows:

```
"action"：["name/monitor:*"]
```

Specifying `resource`

The `resource` element describes one or multiple operation objects, such as TCOP resource. All the resources can be described with the following 6-segment format.

```
qcs:service_type:account:resource
```

The parameters are described as follows:

Parameter	Description	Required
qcs	Abbreviation for “qcloud service”, which indicates a Tencent Cloud service	Yes
service_type	Product name abbreviation, which is `monitor` here	Yes
account	Root account information of the resource owner, which is the root account ID in the format of `uin/${OwnerUin}` , such as `uin/100000000001`	Yes

resource	Resource information description, such as `cm-policy/policy-p1234abc`	Yes

You can control the access to the following resources:

Resource Type	Resource Description Method in Authorization Policy
Alarm policy/cm-policy	`qcs::monitor::uin/:cm-policy/${policyId}`
Notification template/cm-notice	`qcs::monitor::uin/:cm-notice/${noticeId}`

Example of specifying a resource

You can specify a resource by its ID as follows:

```
"resource":["qcs::monitor:uin/1250000000:cm-policy/policy-p1234abc"]
```

If you want to specify all resources or if a specific API operation does not support resource-level permission, you can use the wildcard (*) in the `resource` element as shown below:

```
"resource": ["*"]
```

Console Example

Granting particular alarm policy permissions to a user

1. Create a custom policy as instructed in Creating Custom Policy.

The sample policy grants the operation permission for two alarm policies (IDs: `policy-p1234abc` and `policy-p5678abc`). You can refer to the following policy syntax to configure the policy content:

```
{
    "version": "2.0",
    "statement": [
        {
            "action": "monitor:*",
            "resource": [
                        "qcs::monitor:uin/1250000000:cm-policy/policy-
p1234abc",
                        "qcs::monitor:uin/1250000000:cm-policy/policy-p5678abc"
                        ],
            "effect": "allow"
        }
    ]
}
```

2. Find the created policy and click **Associate Users/Groups** in the **Operation** column.
3. In the pop-up window, select the user/group you want to authorize and click **OK**.

Granting Tencent Cloud Service Permissions

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Tencent Cloud Observability Platform (TCOP) allows a root account to grant a sub-account access permissions via Cloud Access Management (CAM). This document describes how to manage access permissions for a sub-account.

Overview

By default, a root account is the resource owner and has full access to all resources in the account, while a sub-account has no access to any resources. The root account must grant a sub-account access permissions for the sub-account to access resources. You can use your root account to log in to the CAM console and grant a sub-account access permissions. For more information, see Authorization Management.
TCOP policies are subject to the policies of other Tencent Cloud services. When granting TCOP permissions to a sub-account, you also need to grant the corresponding cloud service permissions so that the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform permissions can take effect.
Note:
Permissions are used to allow or deny operations to access specific resources under certain conditions.
Policies are syntax rules used to define and describe one or more permissions.

Common Permission Configurations

Note:
Below takes CVM permission configuration as an example. For more information on how to grant permissions for other Tencent Cloud services, see the following scenarios and TCOP-related Tencent Cloud service policies.

Common permissions

Permission list

Permission Type	Permission Name
TCOP permission	`QcloudMonitorFullAccess` (full read/write permissions) and `QcloudMonitorReadOnlyAccess` (read-only permissions)
CVM permission	`QcloudCVMFullAccess` (full read/write permissions) or `QcloudCVMReadOnlyAccess` (read-only permissions)

Features and permissions

Note:

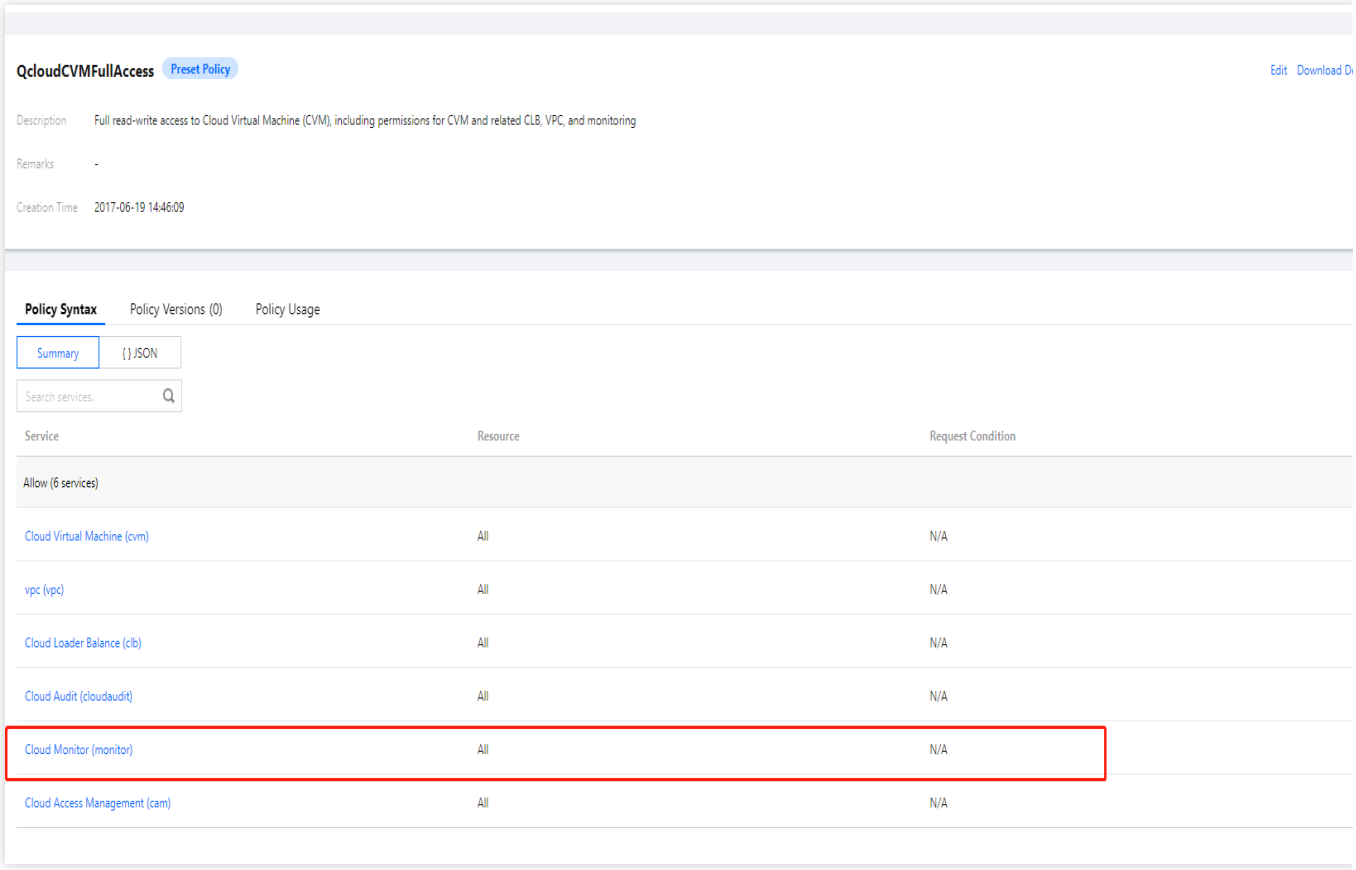
You must authorize a role or grant the access permissions of all Tencent Cloud services to a sub-account so that the sub-account can normally access the **Monitor Overview** page, because the access permissions of multiple services are involved here.

Feature	Operation Permissions		Access Permissions	
	QcloudMonitorFullAccess	QcloudMonitorReadOnlyAccess	QcloudMonitorFullAccess	C
Dashboard	✓	×	✓	
Instance group	✓	✓	✓	
Integration center	✓	×	✓	
Resource consumption	✓	×	✓	
Alarm record	✓	✓	✓	
Alarm policy	✓	×	✓	
Trigger condition template	✓	×	✓	
Notification template	✓	×	✓	
Traffic monitoring	✓	✓	✓	
Tencent Cloud service monitoring	✓	✓	✓	

Note:

A user with full read/write access permissions for particular Tencent Cloud services also has full read/write access to TCOP resources by default. For example, if you have the full read/write access permission

(`QcloudCVMFullAccess`) for CVM, you'll have full read/write access to TCOP resources by default. You can go to CAM Console > Policies and click a policy name to check the access to what resources is allowed by this policy.



TCOP-related Tencent Cloud service policies

Note:

If you have been properly granted TCOP permissions, you can access Tencent Cloud service resources with the read-only permission for them. The following table lists permissions for some Tencent Cloud services. For more information, see CAM-Enabled Products.

Tencent Cloud Service	Policy	Permission Description	Reference
Cloud Virtual Machine (CVM)	QcloudCVMFullAccess	Full access permissions for CVM, including monitoring permissions for CVM, CLB and VPC	Sample Console Configuration
	QcloudCVMReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for CVM resources	
TencentDB	QcloudCDBFullAccess	Full access permissions	Console

for MySQL		for TencentDB for MySQL, including the access to TencentDB for MySQL, as well as the security group, monitoring, user group, COS, VPC and KMS permissions related to TencentDB for MySQL.	Examples
	QcloudCDBReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for TencentDB for MySQL resources	
TencentDB for MongoDB	QcloudMongoDBFullAccess	Full access permissions for TencentDB for MongoDB	Access Management
	QcloudMongoDBReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for TencentDB for MongoDB	
TencentDB for Redis	QcloudRedisFullAccess	Full access permissions for TencentDB for Redis	Access Management
	QcloudRedisReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for TencentDB for Redis	
TencentDB for TcaplusDB	QcloudTcaplusDBFullAccess	Full access permissions for TencentDB for TcaplusDB	Overview
	QcloudTcaplusDBReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for TencentDB for TcaplusDB	
TDSQL for PostgreSQL	QcloudTBaseReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for TDSQL for PostgreSQL	-
Elasticsearch Service	QcloudElasticsearchServiceFullAccess	Full access permissions for Elasticsearch Service	CAM-Based Access Control Configuration
	QcloudElasticsearchServiceReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for Elasticsearch Service	
Virtual Private Cloud	QcloudVPCFullAccess	Full access permissions for VPC	Access Management
	QcloudVPCReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for VPC	

Direct Connect (DC)	QcloudDCFullAccess	Full access permissions for DC	-
Cloud Message Queue (CMQ)	QcloudCmqQueueFullAccess	Full access permissions for CMQ, including permissions for queues and Tencent Cloud Observability Platform	-
Message Queue CKafka	QcloudCKafkaFullAccess	Full access permissions for Message Queue CKafka	Configuring ACL Policy
	QcloudCkafkaReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for Message Queue Ckafka	
Cloud Object Storage (COS)	QcloudCOSFullAccess	Full access permissions for COS	Access Control and Permission Management
	QcloudCOSReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for COS	
Cloud Load Balancer (CLB)	QcloudCLBFullAccess	Full access permissions for CLB	Cloud Access Management
	QcloudCLBReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for CLB	
Cloud File Storage (CFS)	QcloudCFSFullAccess	Full access permissions for CFS	Access Management
	QcloudCFSReadOnlyAccess	Read-only permissions for CFS	