

Tag Operation Guide



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Operation Guide

Create Tag

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:27:59

Overview

When there are resources of multiple Tencent Cloud services under your account, such as CVM instances, CBS instances, and COS buckets, you can manage them by using Tag.

This document introduces two ways to create Tag.

Note:

Tag Key and Tag Value. The character content should not be written casually, but needs to meet the use limit. See [Use Limit](#).

Directions

Method 1: Create Tag uniformly

Case Scenario

In the Tag planning stage, preset Tags are created, and then these Tags are bound to specific cloud resources in the Tag application stage to achieve categorized management. This is applicable to scenarios where there are Tag administrators under your account who plan Tags in advance and do not want each Sub-user to create Tags arbitrarily. In this method, it is recommended to grant each Sub-user only read-only permission to Tags.

Features

- The Tag administrator completes the Tag creation uniformly.
- Other sub-users only use it without involving creation. When a sub-user edits resource tags, he can only select existing tags from the drop-down list and cannot directly create new tags. If you need to create (the sub-user has corresponding permissions), you need to go to the [Tag List](#) of the tag console to complete the creation.

Operation Guide

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

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



4. In the **Create Tag** dialog box, you can create a new tag or add a tag value to an existing tag.

Create a new Tag

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

Note:

If you need to create multiple Tags, you can click **Add Tag Key** and enter multiple Tag keys and Tag values at the same time.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

2. After inputting, click **Confirm**.

Add Tag value

Method 1

1. Select an existing Tag key, enter a new Tag value, and click **Confirm**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

Method 2

1. You can also create a new Tag key and enter a new Tag value (support creating multiple tags at the same time).

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

2. Click **Confirm** to complete the Tag creation.

Method 2: Arbitrary Self Definition Tag

Case Scenario

Tag as a flexible resource management tool under your account, each Sub-user can define themselves as needed.

Features

- Each sub-user can create a Tag and use the Tag.
- This method is currently in the product experience stage. If you need to use it, you can [submit a work order](#) application.

Operation Guide

1. log in to [VPC Console](#) (You can log in to any cloud product console. Here VPC is taken as an example).
2. In the **Create VPC** dialog box, edit the location of the Tag and directly enter the Tag to complete the creation.

Note:

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

- Method 1 only allows the selection of existing Tags at the Tag editing location. It's not possible to create a new one by entering a new key-value.
- This method allows you to directly enter a Tag that has not yet been created. After submission, the creation will be completed. The premise is that the Tag key-value also needs to comply with the Regulations. See [use limit](#).

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

新建VPC

私有网络信息

所属地域 西南地区(重庆)

名称

不超过60个字符, 允许字母、数字、中文字符, '-'、'_'、'!'

IPv4 CIDR . . 0 . 0 /

网段创建后不可更改, 请您提前做好[网络规划](#)

标签

+ 添加 键值粘贴板

Subsequent Operations

Binding resources

Binding resources

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:28:12

Overview

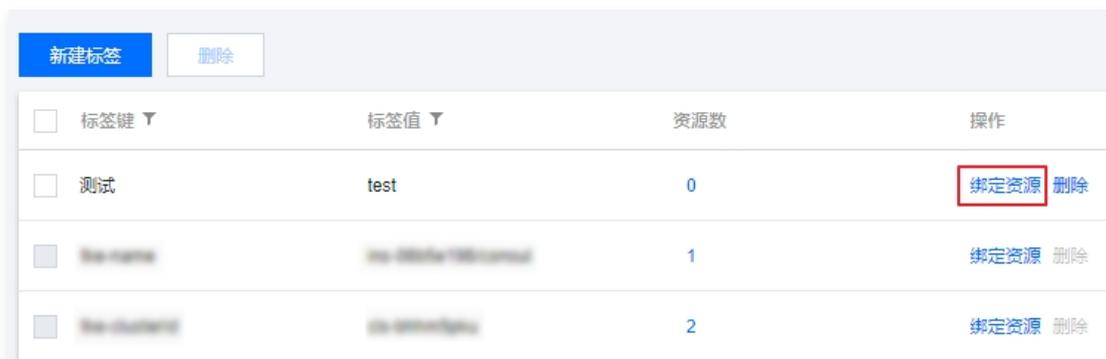
You can bind resources through the Tag console to complete the classification and unified management of resources.

Prerequisites

Tag created (see [Create Tag](#))

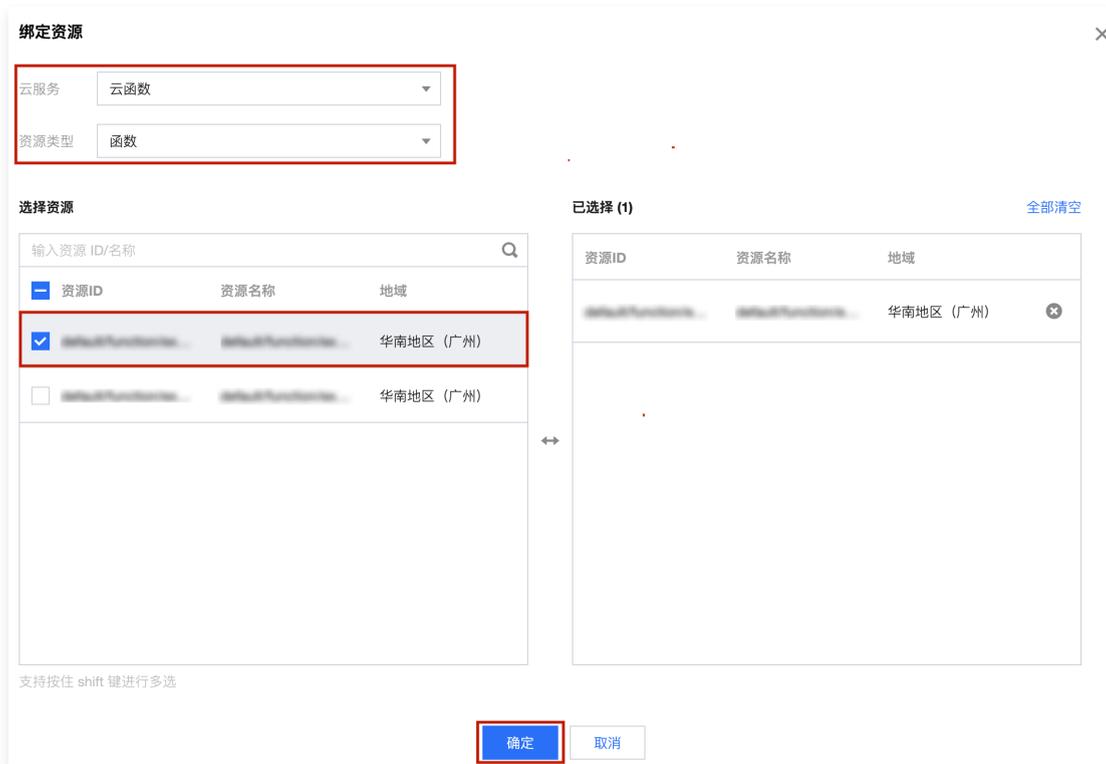
Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Tag List** to enter.
3. Find the created Tag key and Tag value, click **Tagging Resources** in the operation column.



<input type="checkbox"/> 标签键 ▾	标签值 ▾	资源数	操作
<input type="checkbox"/> 测试	test	0	绑定资源 删除
<input type="checkbox"/> test-key	test-value	1	绑定资源 删除
<input type="checkbox"/> test-key2	test-value2	2	绑定资源 删除

4. On the Bind Resource page, select Cloud Services and resource type, and then select a resource. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



绑定资源

云服务: 云函数

资源类型: 函数

选择资源

资源ID	资源名称	地域
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	test-resource	华南地区 (广州)
<input type="checkbox"/>	test-resource	华南地区 (广州)

已选择 (1) 全部清空

资源ID	资源名称	地域
test-resource	test-resource	华南地区 (广州)

支持按住 shift 键进行多选

确定 取消

5. click **Confirm** to complete the operation of binding resources for Tag.

Related Operations

- [Unbind Tag](#)
- [Viewing Tagged Resources](#)

Unbinding Tags

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:47:29

Overview

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

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

Prerequisites

The Tag has been created and resources have been bound. For detailed operations, see [Create Tag](#), [Tagging Resources](#).

Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Tag List** to enter the **Tag List** page.
3. Find the newly created Tag key and Tag value, click Resource Count to enter the **View Resources** page.

标签键	标签值	资源数	操作
测试	test	1	绑定资源 删除
test-name	test-name	1	绑定资源 删除
test-cluster	test-cluster	2	绑定资源 删除

4. On the **View Resources** page, click **Unbind** in the Operation column.

查看资源

仅展示当前标签键值对已绑定的所有资源。若要管理资源的标签，请在 [资源标签](#) 页面中进行管理

资源ID	云产品	资源类型	地域	标签总数	操作
test-name	对象存储	对象存储存储桶	华南地区 (广州)	1	解绑

5. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Confirm** to unbind the tag.

Batch Unbinding or Modification of Tag

Last updated: 2024-12-05 15:56:11

Overview

- When you do not need to bind a resource to a Tag, you can unbind the Tag in batches through the Tag console.
- When you need to batch modify some resources from one tag to another, you can batch modify tags through the tag console.

Common situations:

- Employee A resigns and needs to change all resources responsible by A to B.
- Department renaming, all resources bound to Department A Tag need to be changed to Department A1.
- Item cancellation, you need to find the resources bound to the X project Tag and remove all the Tags.

Prerequisites

Tag created and bound (see [create Tag](#), [Tagging Resources](#)).

Directions

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

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



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

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



资源ID	资源名称	云产品	资源类型	地域	标签总数
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tdafafaf	私有网络VPC	私有网络实例	华东地区 (上海)	4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	测试4	私有网络VPC	私有网络实例	华南地区 (广州)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	测试3	私有网络VPC	私有网络实例	华南地区 (广州)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	测试2	私有网络VPC	私有网络实例	华南地区 (广州)	1

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

Batch Unbinding

1. In the **Edit Selected Resource Tag** interface, find the Tag key, click **Delete**, and then click **Save** to complete batch unbinding.

For example: Delete `team: Marketing Department` in the figure below. A total of 4 resources have been selected to bind this tag. Then this tag on the four resources will be unbound. Other tags that have not been clicked to delete are not affected and remain in the original state.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

已选择的资源

输入资源 ID/名称 搜索

资源ID	云产品	资源类型	地域	标签总数
[Redacted]	私有网络VPC	子网	华南地区 (广州)	1
[Redacted]	私有网络VPC	子网	华南地区 (广州)	1
[Redacted]	私有网络VPC	子网	华南地区 (广州)	1
[Redacted]	私有网络VPC	子网	华南地区 (广州)	2

共 4 条 10 条/页

编辑已选择的资源标签

标签键	标签值	
team	市场部	删除
运营产品	腾讯云平台产品	删除
负责人	alanna	删除

添加标签

保存
复原

Batch Modification

1. In the **Edit Selected Resource Tags** interface, find the tag key and reselect the corresponding tag value (for example, modify the tag value of the person in charge and department), click **Save** to complete the batch modification.

For example: Modify the tag in the figure below to `Person in Charge: Zhang San , Department: A`. A total of 15 resources have been selected to bind these two tags. Then these two tags of the 15 resources will be updated to `Person in Charge: Zhang San , Department: A`. Other tags that have not been modified are not affected and remain in the original state.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

已选择的资源

输入资源 ID/名称 搜索

资源ID	云产品	资源类型	地域	标签总数
[Redacted]	云服务器	SSH密钥	华南地区 (广州)	1
[Redacted]	云服务器	云服务器实例	华南地区 (广州)	2
[Redacted]	云服务器	云服务器实例	华南地区 (广州)	1
[Redacted]	云服务器	云服务器实例	华南地区 (广州)	1
[Redacted]	云服务器	云服务器实例	华南地区 (广州)	1

共 15 条 10 条/页

编辑已选择的资源标签

标签键	标签值	
负责人	所选资源的该标签值有多个值，谨慎修改	删除
部门	请选择标签值	删除
运营产品	请选择标签值	删除

添加标签

保存
复原

Deleting Tag

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:47:55

Operation scenarios

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

Note

- Double-check before you delete tags in batches.
- After the deletion operation is executed, all cloud resources corresponding to this Tag will be deleted and cannot be restored.

Prerequisites

- Tag created (refer to [Creating tags](#))
- If the Tag is bound to cloud resources, please [Unbind Tag](#) first (**Unbind resources and wait 5 minutes before deleting the Tag**)

Operation step

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

Delete Single Tag

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Tag List** to enter.
3. Find the target Tag, click **Delete** in the operation column to delete the Tag.



<input type="checkbox"/>	标签键 ▾	标签值 ▾	资源数	操作
<input type="checkbox"/>	测试	test	0	绑定资源 删除
<input type="checkbox"/>	test	test	0	绑定资源 删除
<input type="checkbox"/>	test	test	2	绑定资源 删除

Delete Multiple Tags

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Tag List** to enter.

3. Select multiple target Tags, click **Delete** above the Tag List.



标签键	标签值	资源数	操作
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 测试	test	0	绑定资源 删除
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test	test	0	绑定资源 删除
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test	test	0	绑定资源 删除

4. click **Confirm** to batch delete Tags.



删除标签

确认删除选择的标签吗?

确定 取消

Viewing Tagged Resources

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:48:08

Overview

After binding tags to Tencent Cloud resources, you can use tags to quickly query resources. This document describes three methods to query resources by tag.

Prerequisites

Tag created and resources bound (refer to [Creating Tag](#), [Tagging Resources](#))

Directions

Note

You can click the tabs below to view different querying methods.

Tag Console > Tag List

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Tag List** to enter.
3. In the Tag List, click the value of Target Tag Resource Sequence to view the cloud resources bound to the Tag.

标签键	标签值	资源数	操作
测试	test	1	绑定资源 删除
test-key	test-value	1	绑定资源 删除
test-key	test-value	2	绑定资源 删除

The results are as follows:

资源ID	云产品	资源类型	地域	标签总数	操作
test-resource	对象存储	对象存储存储桶	华南地区 (广州)	1	解绑

Tag Console > Resource Tag

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Resource Tag** to enter the Resource Tag page.
3. On the Resource Tag page, select the following information to set filtering rules.
 - Region: Required, the region of the resources to query.

- **Resource type:** Required, the type of the resources to query. Only products with Tag are supported. For details, see [Services Supporting Tag](#).
 - **Tag:** You need to query the Tag key and Tag value to which the resource belongs. The Tag value can be empty and multiple selections are allowed. Click **Add**, fill in the Tag key, and you can query resources under multiple Tags.
 - **project to which the cluster belongs:** click **More Query Conditions** to expand the project filtering box, select the project name to filter resources, and only products that support project management can be queried.
4. Click **Query Resources**, and the corresponding resources will be displayed in a list at the bottom of the page to complete the resource query operation.

Console of Tencent Cloud Service

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

Note
The directions below use CVM as an example.

1. Log in to the [Cloud Virtual Machine Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Instance** to enter the Instance List Page.
3. Click the Search Box, select **Tag**.

4. Select a Tag key and Tag value to view the CVM instances bound to this Tag.

Inquiry and Editing resources Tag

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:48:28

Operation scenarios

After binding tags to Tencent Cloud resources, you can use tags to quickly query resources. Inquiry and Editing resources Tag, the following methods are available for your flexible use:

- Use [Tag Console](#) to inquire and edit Tag.
- Use the corresponding [Cloud Product Console](#) to inquire and edit Tag.
- When editing Tag, you can use [Key-Value Clipboard](#) to recognize it with one click.

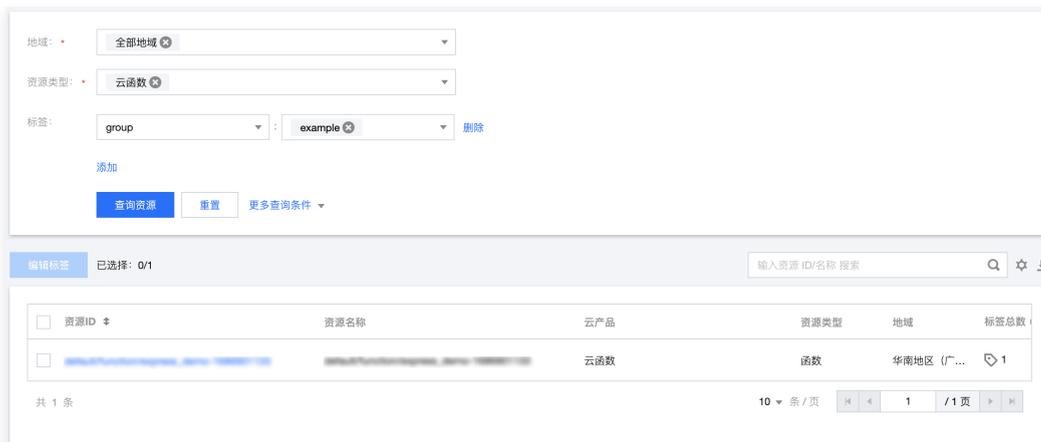
Prerequisites

Tag created and resources bound (see [create Tag](#), [Tagging Resources](#)).

Operation step

Method 1: Tag Console

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **Resource Tag** to enter the Resource Tag page.
3. On the Resource Tags page, select the following information to set filter rules.
 - Region (required): You can select all or multiple regions.
 - Resource type: Required. You can select all resource types or multiple resource types to be queried. The options are product resource types that support tags. For details, see [Tag-Supported Services](#).
 - Tag: Select one or multiple tag keys and values. If multiple key-value pairs are selected, the results will be a union of the resources each selected tag is bound to.
 - project to which the cluster belongs: click **More Query Conditions** to expand the project filtering box, select the project name to filter resources, and only products that support project management can be queried.
4. click **Query Resources**, the corresponding resources will be displayed in a list at the bottom of the page to complete the resource query operation.



Method 2: Console of Tencent Cloud Service

Taking **VPC VPC** as an example, query and edit the Tag of resources.

1. log in to [VPC Console](#).
2. In the left sidebar, click **VPC** to enter the Resource List.
3. Select a VPC instance in the Resource List. There are two ways to view Tag in the Resource List.
 - Method 1:

In the right Tag column, move your mouse pointer to the Tag icon, and you can view the Tag of the instance through the



pop-up.

Method 2:

click **Instance ID** to enter the detail page of the instance, and you can view the Tag in the Basic Information Bar.



4. Select a VPC instance in the Resource List, click **More > Edit Tag**.



5. In the pop-up Edit Tag page, modify the Tag key-value as required (you can use the dropdown list to select or keyboard input), click **Confirm**.

编辑标签

已选择 1 个资源

部门	A产品中心	✕
负责人	张某	✕
标签键	标签值	✕

[+ 添加](#)

[键值粘贴板](#) ▼

确定
取消

Method 3: Use Key-Value Clipboard to edit Tag

When editing the Tag of a resource, you can also use the key-value clipboard provided by the Tag editor.

1. In the **Edit Tag** dialog box, click **Key-Value Clipboard**, and an input box will be displayed.

Note:

The input box can quickly and automatically identify and populate Tag key-value pairs. Each row contains one key-value pair, which can be separated by Chinese-English commas or semicolons colons.

编辑标签 ×

已选择 1 个资源

部门 A产品中心 ×

负责人 张某 ×

标签键 标签值 ×

+ 添加

键值粘贴板 ▲

试试粘贴键值对, 可快速自动识别并填充。每行一个键值对, 中间使用中英文逗号或分号做分隔即可。示例:
 部门: 技术一部
 环境: 测试环境

清除 提交

确定 取消

2. Here is an example of a key-value pair. Use the shortcut key Ctrl+V to paste the following content into the input box.

```
Department: Technology Center
Attributed Product: Product B
Owner: accessUser1
Backup Owner: accessUser2
```

编辑标签 ×

已选择 1 个资源

部门 A产品中心 ×

负责人 张某 ×

标签键 标签值 ×

+ 添加

键值粘贴板 ▲

部门: 技术中心
 归属产品: 产品_B
 负责人: accessUser1
 备份负责人: accessUser2

清除 **提交**

确定 取消

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

- If the user has permission, when a non-existent Tag is entered, the Tag will be created automatically.
- If the user does not have permission, when a non-existent Tag is entered, a related prompt will pop up, as shown in the figure below:

编辑标签

已选择 1 个资源

部门	技术中心	×
归属产品	产品_B	×
备份负责人	accessUser2	×

+ 添加

键值粘贴板 ▲

部门: 技术中心
归属产品: 产品_B
负责人: accessUser1
备份负责人: accessUser2

清除 提交

❗ 部分标签不存在, 请修改键值。包含[负责人: accessUser1]

确定 取消

- If you need to create these Tags, you can contact the administrator to go to the Tag Console [create Tag](#), or apply for corresponding permissions to create.
- If you do not need to create these Tags, you can modify the content in the input box and click **Submit** again.

Setting Tag Quotas

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:48:42

Overview

If there are resources for multiple business units or projects under your account, you can use tags to manage access to different resources and allocate your costs. You can also set quotas for a tag (key-value pair) in the Tag console. In the Tag Product console, we can set limits on resource types that can be bound to each tag key-value through Quota Management.

For example: The CVM instance limit that can be bound to the tag `Application: Official Application` is 100 (the maximum value that can be set is the total number of such resources under a single account). When the user tries to bind the 101st CVM instance, the binding will fail and indicate that the upper quota limit has been exceeded.

Note

Quota management is currently an allowlist feature. If you need to use it, please [submit a ticket](#) to apply for activation.

Prerequisites

The creation of Tag has been completed (refer to [Creating a tag](#)).

Directions

Creating a tag quota

1. Log in to the Tag console with a root account or an account with sub-account management permission. Select [Quota management](#) on the left sidebar.
2. click **Create Quota**, enter the Create Quota interface.
3. In the first step of creating a quota, select a tag key and corresponding tag value.
4. In step 2, select the resource type and region and enter a quota.
 - You can configure quotas for the same resource type in different regions (by clicking **Add +** under Region).
 - If you need to add multiple types of resources, you can click **Add +** under Resource Type to add. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

← 新建配额

第一步：选择一个标签

标签键：game 标签值：webpage

第二步：选择资源类型，并设置配额

资源类型	地域	配额	
云服务器 / 云服务器实例	华南地区 (广州)	100	删除
	华南地区 (清远)	20	删除

新增+ 新增+ 创建

Note

- You can configure quotas for only one tag at a time on the quota creation page.
- You cannot configure two quotas for the same resource type in the same region.
- The quota you set for a tag must be higher than the number of resources already bound to the tag.

5. click **create**. After creation, you can view the quota record in the Quota Management List.

Viewing and modifying tag quotas

Viewing tag quotas

1. Log in to the Tag console and enter [Quota Management](#) page.
2. In the quota management list, find the tag quota you need to view, click **View** in the operation column to enter the Quota Details page.



On the Quota Details page, you can see the quota of resource types under the tag and the quantity of resources already bound in real time.

Modifying tag quotas

1. You can change the quotas configured for a tag on the quota details page.
2. In the Quota Details page, you can click **Add +** to add new resource types or new regions to increase the managed quotas.
3. click **Save** to complete the Modification.



Delete Resource Type

1. Log in to the Tag console and enter [Quota Management](#) page.
2. In the quota management list, find the target tag, and click **View** in the operation column to enter the Quota Details page.
3. On the quota details page, find the resource type you want to delete, and click **Delete** in the operation column to delete the resource type.

You can also select multiple resource types, click **Delete** above the resource type list, and delete multiple resource types

at once.



Delete Tag Quota

Note

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

1. Log in to the Tag console and enter [Quota Management](#) page.
2. In the quota management list, find the Tag quota you need to delete, click on the **delete** button in the operation column. You can also select multiple Tag quotas, click on the **delete** button above the quota list to delete multiple Tag quotas at once.



Usage Instructions

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

Resource Tag Export

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:48:57

Overview

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

Directions

1. log in to **Tag Console**, enter [Resource Tag](#) page.
2. Select the required Region, resource type, and Label Data.
3. Click the  button on the right.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



4. On the **Export Options** page, select the export fields and export range as required, click **Confirm**, and complete the download.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



5. After the data is downloaded, you can go to the local to view the exported data.

Report Format

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

The CSV file contains the following information:

Column Belongi ng	Field Name	Field Description
Column A	Resource ID	Resource ID Information

Column B	Resource Name	The resource display name defined on the corresponding product side. If you need to change it, please go to the corresponding business console to operate If the value is empty, it means that the business does not yet support pulling resource name information or the resource does not support custom resource name
Column C	Product name	Resource's Cloud Service Product Name, such as CVM, COS, CLB, etc
Column D	Resource type	Resource's Resource Type
Column E	Region	Resource's Region If the value is region-agnostic, it means that the resource has no concept of an affiliated region
Column F	Tag Quantity	Current number of tags associated with the resource
Column G	Tag Key / Tag Value	First line: Resource-associated Tag Key Second line: Resource-associated Tag Value In the case of multiple Tags, columns will be added step by step If the value is empty, it means that the corresponding resource is not associated with a Tag Key / Tag Value

Inquiry Tag Modification Record

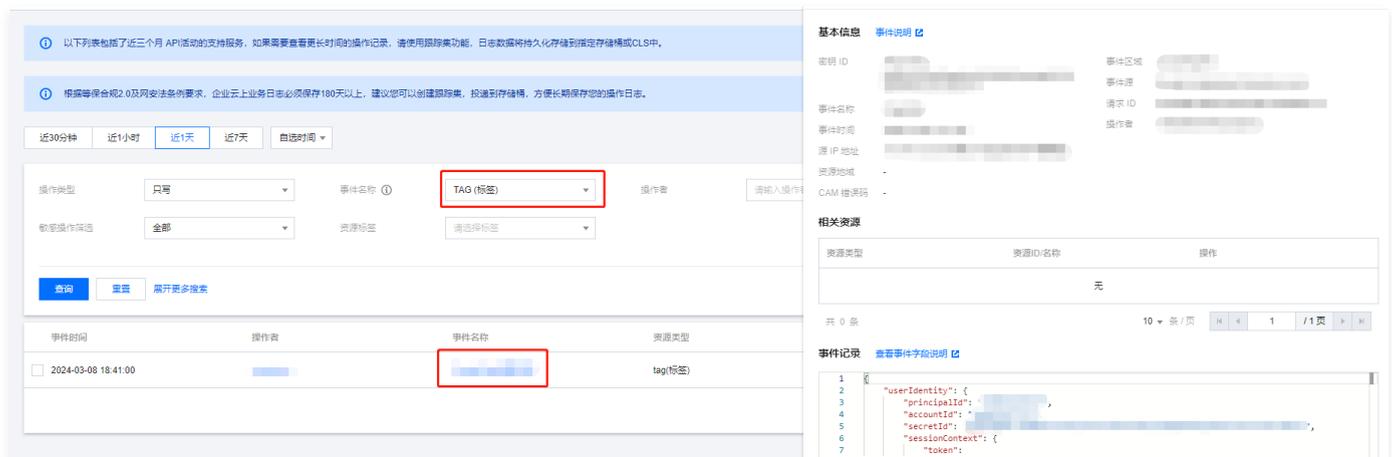
Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:49:09

Operation scenarios

This document describes how to use the CloudAudit console to view event details of Tag modification records.

Operation step

1. log in to [CloudAudit Console](#), select **Operation Record** in the left sidebar.
2. Under **Event Name** dropdown select **TAG (Tag)**, select the corresponding date range and conditions to query detailed records.
3. Click on the specific **Event**, and the event details will be displayed on the right.



Among them, the operator refers to the person who operates the event and is divided into the following types:

- **Root Account Operation:** username is displayed as root.
 - **Operation by a sub-user:** The sub-user name is displayed as the operator. If the sub-user has been deleted, the sub-user ID will be displayed instead.
 - **Role Operation:** username displays the role name. If the role has been deleted, the role ID will be displayed instead.
 - You can click the operator to go to **List of user** page to view more information about the user.
4. View the event details of Operation Records through CA. See [Viewing Event Details in Operation Record](#).

Tag Policy

Tag Policy Overview

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:49:32

Tag policy is a strategy used to help enterprises improve tag standardization. Through tag policy, enterprises can restrict resources to bind tags. After completing tag standardization management, it can improve the management efficiency of enterprises in scenarios such as tag billing, tag authentication, and automated operation and maintenance.

Tag policy supports two modes: **Single Account** and **Multiple Accounts**. Enterprises can use it according to their own situation, which can meet the needs of standardized control of tags at different stages. Multi-account is based on group account system. See [TCO Tag Policy](#).

Note:

Tag Policy has been launched for public beta across the network. If you have any suggestions when using this service, please feel free to give feedback and submit [Online Tickets](#).

Advantages

The usage scenarios and value of Tag Policy are mainly reflected in the following aspects:

- **Organizational Resources:** By assigning Tags to Sub-users in the Tag Policy, Sub-users can manage and organize resources more easily and improve Tag Accuracy. For example, if it is agreed in the Tag Policy that Sub-users need to bind Tags such as "project: project1" and "department: Technical Department 1", then if the Sub-user binds the wrong Tag, it can be repaired according to the policy to better comply with the company's internal Tag standards.
- **Cost Allocation:** Tag Policy can help users better track and analyze the usage cost of resources. Tag Policy assists Sub-users in binding and repairing accurate Tags. By enabling Settlement Tag, you can view the fees for each resource in the Billing Center's invoice, so as to better understand the resource consumption of each project or department.
- **Security and Compliance:** Tag Policy can help users better implement access control and compliance management of resources. For example, you use Tag authorization to restrict users to access only resources with specific Tags, but if the Sub-user binds the wrong Tag, the authorization scope changes accordingly. However, Tag Policy helps repair, thereby ensuring the security of resources.
- **Automation:** Tag Policy can choose whether to automatically repair, which can be used together with [CAM - Support Only Match Tag Key When Authorizing by Tag](#) to realize automatic management of resources. For example, in the CAM policy, it is required that a sub-user must bind a certain type of tag when performing a specific operation, and then through the tag policy, if the sub-user modifies the tag incorrectly, it will be automatically repaired. You can choose auto-fill. For example, every time you create a resource, you need to bind 4 tags, which can reduce the cumbersome process of sub-users entering tags.

Use Limits

Type	Default upper limit	Processing Rules when Exceeded upper limit	Whether to support Enhancement	Enhancement Method
Quantity of Tag Policies under a Single Root Account	Maximum value 100	Saving is not allowed when creating a Tag Policy	Supported	Submit a Ticket
Quantity of Tag Policies that can be Bound to a Single Master and Sub-account User	Maximum value 10 Pieces	Binding Tag Policy to Users is Not Allowed	Not supported.	-

Quantity of Tag Keys in Valid Policies	Maximum value 50	Tag keys that exceed the limit when generating effective policies will not be merged	Not supported.	-
Maximum Character Count for a Single Tag Policy	Maximum value 4096 characters	Saving is not allowed when the characters are exceeded	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a Ticket • Supports separate enhancement for master and sub-accounts

Supports Resource Types

For products and resource types that support tag policies, see [Resource Types Supporting Tag API](#) .

Supported Scenarios

Scenarios currently supported by Tag Policy:

Feature Name	Results before setting	Results after setting
The effective range of Tag Policy can be selected freely	No policies, each user binds Tag by himself	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When binding to the root account, it can take effect on the root account 2. When binding to a certain sub-user, it can take effect on the sub-user alone 3. You can batch bind some sub-users as needed
Automatic repair scenario	User settings are incorrect and not easy to find. You can only perform manual modifications after self-inspection	For existing resources that are not bound to a tag, if a sub-user adds a tag but it is inconsistent with the constraints in the tag policy, automatic repair can be supported
Automatic Assignment Scenario	Users need to input, search, select, and remember which key-values to bind for each tag	For creating or editing tags for resources, if the system can help sub-users display the tag key or tag value by default, it can reduce the operation steps for sub-users or avoid omissions
Forced Interception Scenario	User settings are incorrect and not noticed, need to be corrected after discovery	For editing tags for existing resources, if the key-value does not meet the constraints in the tag policies, the binding will be intercepted. For example, if a sub-user is required to bind <code>Product: Product A</code> , but the sub-user edits it to <code>Product: Product B</code> , it will be intercepted
Tag policies Key-Value Restrict	Users need to search within the full key-values to find	After this feature is enabled, when setting the tag key for resources, the effective policy key will be displayed first. When setting the tag value, only the values agreed by the tag key in the effective policy can be selected, and all tag values cannot be selected. Including creating new resources or editing existing resources.

Tag Policy Syntax

Last updated: 2025-05-22 15:31:58

A tag policy is composed of several policy substatements. Each policy substatement includes multiple elements such as policy key, tag key, tag value, and effective range.

Syntax Format

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

Syntax Convention

The basic tag policy syntax, distinguished by different ways of assigning values to tags, is as follows:

Specified Value

```
{
  "tags": {
    "principal": {
      "tag_key": {"@@assign": "principal"},
      "tag_value": { "@@assign": ["name 1"] },
      "resource_type_scope": { "@@assign": ["cvm:instance", "cvm:volume"] },
      "detection": "on", // detection is a system default enabled feature. It will detect whether the
tag value complies with the specified tag key for the specified resource by default, enabled by
default, and not shown in json by default.
      "correction": {"@@assign": "on"},//Auto-repair. It can be enabled when one value is specified,
but multiple specified values cannot be automatically repaired.
      "auto_assign": {"@@assign": "on"}, // Auto-assignment-tag key
      "enforced_for": { "@@assign": ["*"] }, // Forcible execution. If the value is not "name 1", it
will be intercepted and other values are not allowed to be bound.
      "auto_assign_value": {"@@assign": "on"} // Auto-assignment-tag value
    }
  }
}
```

Dynamic Value

```
{
  "tags": {
    "principal": {
      "tag_key": {"@@assign": "principal"},
      "tag_value_dynamic": {"@@assign": "on"},//Enable dynamic value. The value is based on the value
of the tag key with the same name bound to a sub-user in CAM.
      "resource_type_scope": { "@@assign": ["cvm:instance", "cvm:volume"] },
      "detection": "on", // detection is a system default enabled feature. It will be based on the
specified resource and specified tag key to detect whether the tag value complies. Enabled by
default, not shown by default in json.
      "correction": {"@@assign": "on"},//Auto-repair. The dynamic value also has only one value,
which can be enabled with auto-repair.
      "auto_assign": {"@@assign": "on"}, // Auto-assignment-tag key
      "enforced_for": { "@@assign": ["*"] }, // Forcible execution. If the value is not "name 1", it
will be intercepted and other values are not allowed to be bound.
      "auto_assign_value": {"@@assign": "on"} // Auto-assignment-tag value
    }
  }
}
```

}

Elements in Syntax

Element	Required or Not	Usage Instructions	Meaning in Example
tags	Yes	A tag policy always starts with "tags", which is a fixed value located at the first line of the policy.	tags has a fixed value.
policy_key	Yes	Policy key. As the unique identifier of policy statements, the policy key has the same value as the tag key. Multiple policy keys can be defined in a tag policy. It is case sensitive.	Use <code>principal</code> as the policy key.
tag_key	Yes	Tag key. As the tag key that meets requirements, it has the same value as the policy key. Multiple tag keys can be defined in a tag policy. It is case sensitive.	Use <code>principal</code> as the tag key.
tag_value	Yes	Tag value of a tag key that meets requirements.	Assign <code>name_1</code> to the tag value, with <code>principal</code> as an allowed value.
tag_value_dynamic	No	Whether dynamic values are used for tag values. If enabled, you need to ensure that the sub-user has bound to a tag key with the same name, and the corresponding value will prevail.	<code>on</code> : Take the dynamic tag value corresponding to the tag key with the same name of the sub-user.
resource_type_scope	Yes	Resource type range, which is the effective range specified for a tag key-value.	Limit the effective range to <code>cvm:instance,cvm:volume</code>
detection	Yes	Enabled by default.	<code>on</code> : Enable the detection feature within the resource range where the tag key-value takes effect.
correction	No	Whether to enable auto-repair. It serves as a switch for enabling or disabling auto-repair for the tag key-value.	<code>on</code> : Enable the auto-repair feature within the resource range where the tag key-value takes effect.
auto_assign	No	Whether to enable auto-assignment. It indicates whether a tag key needs to be displayed by default in the tag editing section.	<code>on</code> : Enable the auto-assignment feature within the resource range where the tag key takes effect.
auto_assign_value	No	Whether to enable auto-assignment. It indicates whether a tag value needs to be displayed by default in the tag editing section.	<code>on</code> : Enable the auto-assignment feature within the resource range where the tag value takes effect.
enforced_for	No	Whether to enable forcible execution. It indicates whether to intercept tag keys and values that do not meet the requirements.	<code>*</code> : Enable the forcible execution feature for all resources of tag keys and values.

Policy Length Restrictions

Each policy is limited to 4,096 characters in length. If exceeded, the policy cannot be submitted, and you need to add a new policy. For details, see [Use Limits in Tag Policy Overview](#).

Basic Operations

Enabling Tag Policy

Last updated: 2024-12-05 10:48:51

Overview

If there are resources of multiple Tencent Cloud services under your account, you can use Tag to bind specific cloud resources for categorized management. When you need to restrict resources to bind certain Tags, you can enable Tag Policy to improve the management efficiency of using Tags. After enabling Tag Policy, editing Tags for existing resources is supported, but creating new resources is not supported.

Operation Steps

1. log in to [Tag Console](#), in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policy > Policy List**, enter **Tag Policy** page.
2. click **Enable Tag Policy**, and click **Enable** after confirmation.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



Next steps

[Creating Tag Policy](#)

Creating Tag Policy

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:52:05

Overview

After enabling Tag Policy, you can create Tag Policy. You can set standardized Tag key-value rules in the policy to achieve standardized management.

Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#), and in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policies > Policy List**.
2. click **create Tag Policy**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



3. On the **create Tag Policy** page, set the policy content as required.

3.1 Enter the policy name. The description can be filled with the main purpose of this policy.



3.2 Set the content of Tag policies.

According to the rapid input method

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

快速录入
JSON

▲ 一级部门
删除

标签键 *

标签键为1-127个英文字母、数字、空格或汉字，支持+="_/[@] () [] ,;><, 不能以 qcs:,project(不区分大小写),项目开头

指定允许值① * 指定值

该标签键仅允许使用指定的值。

指定值

动态值

动态值支持按照绑定对象的标签键值动态匹配。[动态值使用指引](#)

产品区域 *

功能区域① * 检测

检测是用户设置标签策略时系统默认启用的功能，将按照指定资源指定标签键检测标签值是否符合该用户的标签策略。

自动修复

自动修复可在启用后按照指定资源指定标签键、将标签值自动修复为指定的值。仅在用户修改资源标签时触发执行，而不会自动触发。

自动赋值

自动赋值勾选后，可帮助用户在编辑资源标签时将标签键、值自动填充，其中标签值仅在新建资源时针对单个值或动态值填充，如指定多值则不会填充。该过程不会影响该资源的创建或绑定。

标签键 标签值

强制执行

强制执行支持在用户编辑现有资源的标签时，如果键值不符合，则将会拦截绑定。但不会对创建时不带标签的资源造成影响，也不会对编辑资源标签时其他标签键造成影响。

- Field descriptions are shown in the table below:

Configuration Content	Note	Examples
Tag key	In the tag policy, the policy key is the rule based on which the subsequent configuration content is configured. Each tag policy can set multiple tag keys.	-
specified allowed values	Specified allowed values can be specified for tag keys.	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specified Value: You can specify multiple fixed values. Wildcard writing (with one and only one asterisk) is also 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specified Value: Technical Department, Finance

	supported	<p>Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specified Value Wildcard: Technology * Department, R & D * Group
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Value: After checking, if the policy is bound to Sub-user A, then Sub-user A needs to select the corresponding tag value when binding the tag key to the resource. But the premise is that Sub-user needs to be bound to the tag key with the same name. For example: Sub-user A has bound the tag First-level Department: Technical Department in CAM, then check the dynamic value, which means that when Sub-user A is binding the tag to the resource, whenever the tag key is selected as First-level Department, the tag value needs to be selected as Technical Department. If automatic repair is enabled, when Sub-user selects incorrectly, the system will automatically repair. 	-
Service Region	Resource type of the product specified for the tag key. You can select all products or specify a resource type	-
Feature area	The feature area can specify the feature to be enabled for the current tag key of the policy. If it is checked to enable, it will take effect when the sub-user creates resources and edits the tag of resources.	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detection: Enabled by default; no settings required. 	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatic repair: After enabled, within the specified resource scope, when a user binds the same tag key but with an incorrect value, the system will automatically repair its tag value. 	<p>Tag key is First-level Department , specified value is Technical Department , after automatic repair is enabled, the Sub-user binds Tag First-level Department:A will trigger automatic repair.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Automatic repair feature Example for case studies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auto-fill: After enabled, when users create new resources or edit resource tags, the tag editor will assist users in completing tag assignment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tag key, which will be populated when creating new resources or editing resource tags. Tag Value, which will be populated only when creating new resources for a single value or dynamic value. If multiple values are specified, it will not be populated. However, tag value will not be populated when editing resource tags. The sub-user needs to assign it by himself. The above process is only for reminder and will not affect the creation of resources or the binding of other Tags. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set 3 tag keys in the policy: First-level Department , Secondary Department , and Owner . Then, the 3 keys are automatically displayed when users edit tags. Specify the Tag key First-level Department with the value Technical Department , and check Automatic Tagging. Then, First-level Department: Technical Department will be automatically displayed when creating a new resource, and the Tag will be bound after the resource is created. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Auto-fill feature Example for case studies.

- **Forcible execution:** Once enabled, it supports intercepting the binding when users edit the Tags of existing resources if the key-value does not meet the requirements. However, it will not affect resources that do not have Tags when they are created, nor will it affect other Tag keys when editing resource Tags.

Specify the Tag key

`First-level Department` with the value `Technical Department`, and check Forced Interception. Then, when users edit the Tags of a resource, if the Tag key `First-level Department` is selected but the Tag value `Other Value` is chosen, the operation will fail and prompt that this operation does not comply with the Effective Policy Rules.

- See [Forcible execution feature Example](#) for case studies.

Note:

Once the Forcible execution feature is enabled, it will intercept non-standard Tag binding behaviors for all resources. Use with caution!

In JSON format

Please write JSON according to Tag Policy syntax and directly write Tag Policy. Before using this method, see [Policy Syntax](#).

Display Effect

Automatic repair feature Example

Root Account Settings Example

- According to the rapid input method

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

一级部门 删除

标签键 *

标签键为1-127个英文字母、数字、空格或汉字，支持+~_/@[] () | |><，不能以qcs.project(不分区分大小写)项目开头

指定允许值① * 指定值

该标签键仅允许使用指定的值。

动态值

动态值支持按照绑定对象的标签键值动态匹配。

产品区域 *

功能区域① * 检测

检测是用户设置标签策略时系统默认启用的功能，将按照指定资源指定标签键检测标签值是否符合该用户的标签策略。

自动修复

自动修复可在启用后按照指定资源指定标签键，将标签值自动修复为指定的值，仅在用户修改资源标签时触发执行，而不会自动触发。

自动赋值

自动赋值勾选后，可帮助用户在编辑资源标签时将标签键、值自动填充，其中标签值仅在新建资源时针对单个值或动态值填充，如指定多值则不会填充。该过程不会影响资源的创建或绑定。

强制执行

强制执行支持在用户编辑现有资源的标签时，如果键值不符合，则将拦截绑定，但不会对创建时不带标签的资源造成影响，也不会对编辑资源标签对其他标签键造成影响。

- According to the JSON method, see [Tag Policy Syntax](#) for details.

```

{
  "tags": {
    "Department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "First-level Department"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "Department": "Technical Department"
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "correction": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- Effective Strategy, for details, see [Effective Strategy](#).

标签键	标签值	资源类型	功能类型
一级部门	技术部	ALL	检测已开启 修复已开启
设置产品	-	ALL	检测已开启 自动赋值已开启
负责人	-	ALL	检测已开启 自动赋值已开启
默认负责人	-	ALL	检测已开启 自动赋值已开启
一级业务	-	ALL	检测已开启 自动赋值已开启

共 5 条 10 / 总页数 1 / 1 页

Sub-account results Example

- The root account sets the Tag key to `First-level Department` and specifies the Tag value as `Technical Department`. When creating the Tag, the system will automatically verify whether the Tag value associated with the Tag key is `Technical Department`. If the user selects the wrong Tag value, the system will automatically modify it. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

The system detects that the user's Tag key `First-level Department` has selected the Tag value `Marketing Department`. The system automatically executes the repair feature according to the policy and corrects the Tag value to `Technical Department`.

ID	IPv4 CIDR	类型	状态	NAT	VPC	云资源	网络	默认私网网段	创建时间	修复记录	操作
1	10.0.0.0/16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2024-01-03 20:33:14	一级部门名称	更多

- Repair record details. For operation details, see [Repair Task](#).

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

修复记录详情

资源ID [REDACTED] 标签键 一级部门

原始值 **一级部门:市场部** 修复值 **一级部门:技术部** 修复时间 2024-01-03 20:33:15

策略内容

```
1
2
3   "tags": {
4     "一级部门": {
5       "tag_key": "一级部门",
6       "correction": "on",
7       "tag_value": [
8         "技术部"
9       ],
10      "resource_type_scope": [
11        "*"
12      ]
13    },
14    "运营产品": {
15      "tag_key": "运营产品",
16      "auto_assign": "on",
17      "tag_value_dynamic": "on",
18      "resource_type_scope": [
19        "*"
20      ],
21      "tag_value": []
22    },
23    "负责人": {
24      "tag_key": "负责人",
25      "auto_assign": "on",
26      "tag_value_dynamic": "on",
```

确定 **取消**

Auto-fill Function Example

Root Account Settings Example

- According to the rapid input method

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

一级部门 删除

标签键
标签键为1-127个英文字母、数字、空格或汉字，支持+、_、@、()、[]、>、<，不能以qcs.project(不分区分大小写)项目开头

指定允许值 指定值
该标签键仅允许使用指定的值。

技术部

 动态值
动态值支持按照绑定对象的标签键值动态匹配。

产品区域

功能区域 检测
检测是用户设置标签策略时系统默认启用的功能，将按照指定资源指定标签键检测标签值是否符合该用户的标签策略。

自动修复
自动修复可在启用后按照指定资源指定标签键，将标签值自动修复为指定的值。仅在用户修改资源标签时触发执行，而不会自动触发。

自动赋值
自动赋值勾选后，可帮助用户在编辑资源标签时持续赋值，值自动填充，其中标签值仅在新建资源时针对单个值或动态值填充，如指定多值则不会填充。该过程不会影响资源的创建或绑定。

标签键 标签值

强制执行
强制执行支持在用户编辑现有资源的标签时，如果键值不符合，则将会拦截绑定，但不会对创建时不带标签的资源造成影响，也不会对编辑资源标签时其他标签键造成影响。

- According to the JSON method, see [Tag Policy Syntax](#) for details.

```

{
  "tags": {
    "First-level Department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "First-level Department"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "Department": "Technical Department"
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "correction": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      },
      "auto_assign": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      },
      "auto_assign_value": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      }
    },
    "Secondary Department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "Secondary Department"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "Front-end Team"
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

```


Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

新建VPC
✕

私有网络信息

所属地域 华北地区(北京)

名称

不超过60个字符，允许字母、数字、中文字符，'-'、'_'、'.'

IPv4 CIDR 10 . 0 . 0 . 0 / 16

网段创建后不可更改，请您提前做好网络规划 [🔗](#)

标签

一级部门

技术部

✕

二级部门

前端组

✕

负责人

标签值

✕

请输入标签值

+ 添加 🔗 键值粘贴板

- When modifying a Tag, if the current resource is not bound to the policy tag keys `First-level Department` , `Secondary Department` , and `Owner` , the system will automatically fill in the tag key, and the user needs to select the

ID	IPv4 CIDR	子网	路由表	NAT网关	VPN网关	云连接网	专线网关	边界路由器	策略路由	创建时间	操作
1										2024-01-03 17:53:10	部门选择中心 🔗

tag value.

编辑标签
✕

编辑须知

- 标签用于从不同维度对资源分类管理。如现有标签不符合您的要求，请前往 [标签管理](#)
- 系统识别到您的账号已绑定标签策略，将按策略中启用的功能来执行，[点击了解](#)

已选择 1 个资源

部门

运营中心

✕

一级部门

标签值

✕

二级部门

标签值

✕

负责人

标签值

✕

标签键

标签值

✕

+ 添加 🔗 键值粘贴板

确定
取消

Forcible execution feature Example

Root Account Settings Example

- According to the rapid input method

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a tag policy. The '强制执行' (Enforced) checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Below it, a note states: '强制执行支持在用户编辑现有资源的标签时, 如果键值不符合, 则将键值绑定, 不会对创建时不带标签的资源造成影响, 也不会对编辑资源标签时其他标签造成影响。' (Enforced execution supports binding key values when users edit existing resource tags if they do not match, without affecting resources created without tags, and without affecting other tags when editing resource tags.)

- According to the JSON method, see [Tag Policy Syntax](#) for details.

```

{
  "tags": {
    "First-level Department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "First-level Department"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          "Department": "Technical Department"
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "correction": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      },
      "auto_assign": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      },
      "enforced_for": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "auto_assign_value": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- Effective Strategy, for details, see [Effective Strategy](#).

标签键	标签值	资源类型	功能类型
一级部门	技术部	ALL	强制已开启 拦截已开启 自动拦截已开启 强制执行已开启

共 1 条 10 • 前页 1 11页 后页

Sub-account results Example

- The root account specifies the Tag key `First-level Department` with the value `Technical Department` and checks Forced Interception. Then, when a user edits the Tag of a resource, if the Tag key `First-level Department` is selected but the Tag value `Other Values` is selected, the operation will fail and prompt that this operation does not meet the effective policy rules.

编辑标签 ×

编辑须知

- 标签用于从不同维度对资源分类管理。如现有标签不符合您的要求，请前往 [标签管理](#)
- 系统识别到您的账号已绑定标签策略，将按策略中启用的功能来执行，[点击了解](#)

已选择 1 个资源

部门	运营中心	×
一级部门	市场部	×
标签键	标签值	×

[+ 添加](#) [键值粘贴板](#)

确定
取消

编辑标签 ×

修改成功 0

修改失败 1 [重试](#)

日志

一级部门:市场部

关联标签 ❗ 该用户已存在有效策略，强制该资源类型在 key=一级部门时,不能绑定此标签值。详情请查看该用户有效策略。

vpc-[Resource ID]

确定

Subsequent Operations

Bind Tag Policy

Enabling Tag Policy Limitations

Last updated: 2025-08-08 11:42:58

Scenarios

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

1. Sub-user1 and Sub-user2 all are needed to be tagged with the key `department` .
2. Sub-user1 only can be used `department: Department One` , Sub-user2 only can be used `department: DepartmentTwo` and `department: DepartmentThree` .

According to [Create Tag Policy](#), the specified tag value supports fixed value and dynamic value. However, because the same tag key of Sub-user 2 contains two tag values, dynamic value cannot be used, so select fixed value.

When creating tag policies for Sub-user1 and Sub-user2, a dedicated tag policy needs to be created for each sub-user.

Within Sub-user1's policy, specify the tag value as Department One only. Within Sub-user2's policy, specify the tag values as DepartmentTwo and DepartmentThree only.

Step 1: Admin Enable Limitation

1. Log in to the [Tag Console](#), then click **Tag Policy > Policy List** in the left sidebar.
2. Click **Create Tag Policy**. For specific steps, please refer to [Create Tag Policy](#). The 2 sub-users have 2 policies, as shown in the example below.

2.1 Similarities between the two policies:

2.1.1 `"auto_assign": {"@@assign": "on"}` means the `department` tag key has auto assignment set up for both sub-user 1 and sub-user.

2.2 Differences between the two policies:

`"auto_assign_value": {"@@assign": "on"}` in Sub-user 1 means auto value assignment is set up for Sub-user 1 because its tag value is unique with no need to manually select. However, the department tag value of Sub-user 2 is not unique and requires Sub-user 2 to select on its own, so it is not set in policy.

Sub-user 1 Tag Policy

```
{
  "tags": {
    "department": {
      "tag_key": {
        "@@assign": "department"
      },
      "tag_value": {
        "@@assign": [
          Department One
        ]
      },
      "resource_type_scope": {
        "@@assign": [
          "*"
        ]
      },
      "auto_assign": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      },
      "auto_assign_value": {
        "@@assign": "on"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Sub-user 2 Tag Policy

```

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

- Then bind Policy 1 to Sub-user 1 and Policy 2 to Sub-user 2. For details, see [Bind Tag Policy](#).
- In the policy list, click to enable, then confirm in the pop-up prompt box.

Step 2: Sub-User Authentication

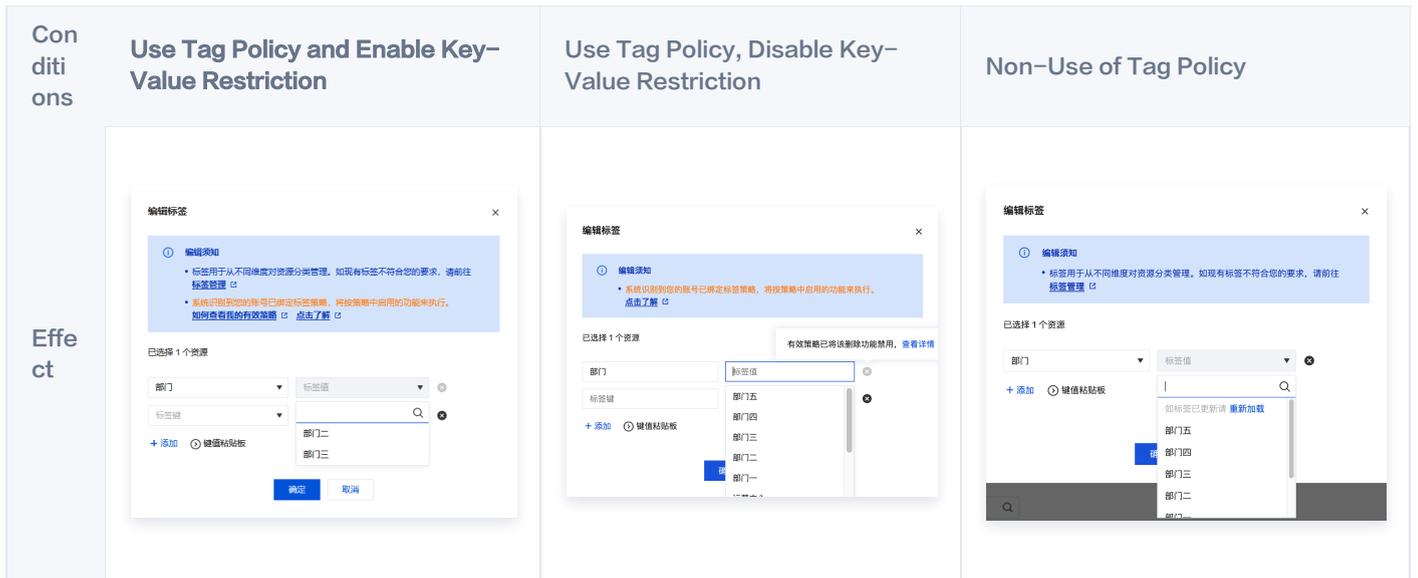
- Switching to Sub-user 1 login. Effect as follows:

Condi ons	Use Tag Policy and Enable Key-Value Restriction	Use Tag Policy, Disable Key-Value Restriction	Non-Use of Tag Policy
--------------	---	---	-----------------------



Effect

2. Switching to Sub-user 2 login. Effect as follows:



Binding Tag Policy

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:52:45

Overview

After creating the tag policy, it needs to be bound to a specified user before it can take effect. Two methods are provided when binding.

- **The first is direct filtering.** Select users to bind directly. This is applicable when there are not many sub-users and you can clearly select which tag policies to bind, or bind all sub-users at once.
- **The second is rule filtering.** By setting a certain filtering rule, all sub-users that meet the rule will be filtered out and then bound to the tag policy. This is applicable to scenarios where the tag policy needs to be applied to sub-users in batches. For example, there are too many sub-users, and you need to bind some sub-users first and then bind another part of sub-users.

Additionally, when filtering by rules, you need to bind Tags to Sub-users in advance. For detailed operations, see [Batch Binding or Unbinding Tags](#). Log in to **Tag Console** > **Resource Tag** menu, select **CAM/User** in **Resource Type**, and then you can batch find Sub-users and bind Tags for them.

Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#), and in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policies > Policy List**.
2. Select Tag Policy, click Bind. There are two binding entries. For details, see [Binding Tag Policy Entry](#).
3. In the binding dialog box, select Sub-user and click OK. There are two filtering methods for binding. For details, see [Binding Filtering Methods](#).

Binding Tag Policy Entry

Bind in the list

1. Select a Tag Policy as required, and click **Bind** in the operation column.



Bind on the Details Page

1. Select a Tag Policy as required, and click **Tag Policy Name** to enter the Details Page.
2. click **Policy Binding Object**, in the **Policy Binding Object** tab, click Bind.



Bind Filtering Methods

Direct Filtering

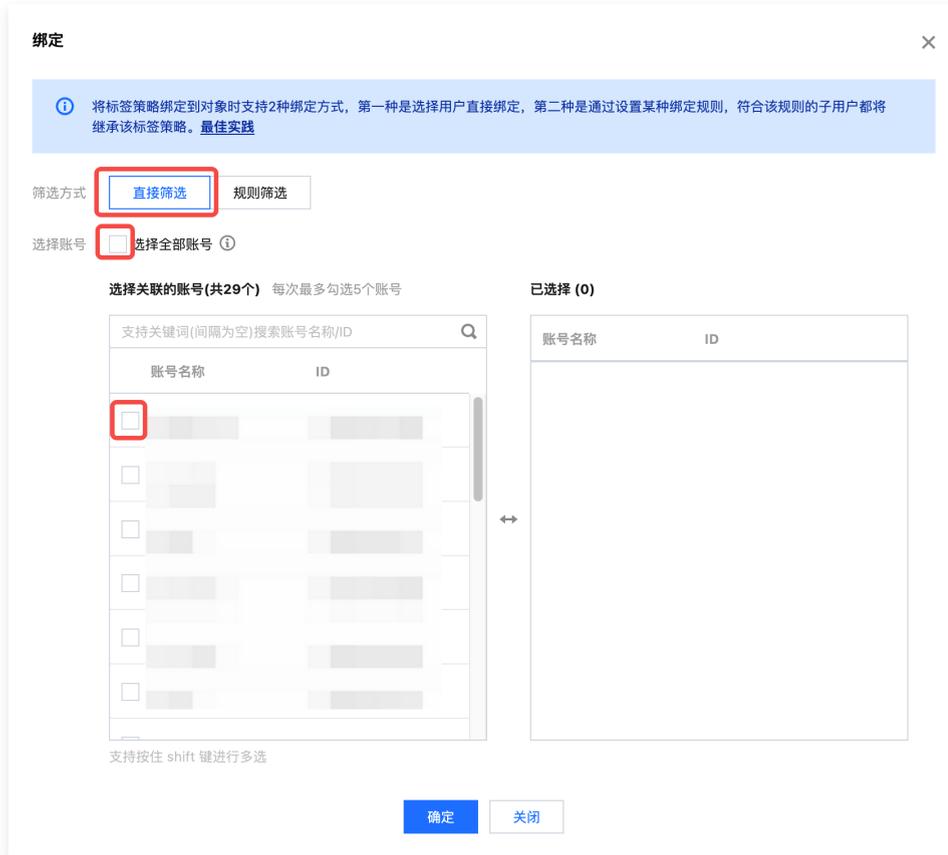
1. In the pop-up **Bind** page, select **Direct Filtering** for filtering method.
2. In the **select account** option:

Note:

The user type of root account contains multiple types. Here, all accounts only contain Sub-user and WeCom Sub-user. Other user types will be automatically filtered. You can view the user type and quantity of each Sub-user in [CAM - List of user](#).

- The **Select All Accounts** is not checked by default. You can directly check the required Sub-users in the list.
 - If you check **Select All Accounts**, the Tag policy will be bound to all Sub-users under the current root account.
3. Click **Confirm** to complete the binding.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



Rule Filtering

1. In the pop-up **Bind** page, select **Rule Filtering** for filtering method.
2. When filtering by rules, you need to bind Tags for sub-users in advance.

Note:

This article takes the following situations as examples:

- Bind Tag `Department: A Product Center` for some sub-users. Assume there are 40 in total.
- Bind Tag `Product: Product Name 1` for another part of sub-users. Assume there are 60 in total. These 60 are not coincident with the above 40.

- For detailed operations, see [Batch Bind or Unbind Tag](#), select `CAM /user` in resource type, and then you can batch check Sub-user and edit Tag for it.
 - Sub-users can also bind Tags for themselves. Go to [CAM - User List](#), click `username`, and edit Tags on the details page.
3. Set rules, set conditions to select or and, and then select Tag Key and Value.
 - If you select **or**, select `Department: A Product Center`, `Product: Product Name 1`, it means taking the union set, and 100 Sub-users bound to any one of these two Tags will be selected.
 - If you select **and**, select `Department: A Product Center`, `Product: Product Name 1`, it means taking the intersection set, and 0 Sub-users bound to both Tags will be selected.
 4. Click **Preview**, and the system filters out these sub-users according to the rules.
 5. After confirmation, click **Confirm** to complete the binding.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

绑定
×

① 将标签策略绑定到对象时支持2种绑定方式，第一种是选择用户直接绑定，第二种是通过设置某种绑定规则，符合该规则的用户都将继承该标签策略。**最佳实践**

筛选方式 直接筛选 规则筛选

设置规则 选择“或”，表示子用户具备任意一个标签时，均可命中。选择“且”，表示子用户只有同时具备这些标签时，才可命中。设置规则后点击确认，系统将会建立标签策略和对应子用户的关联关系。您在此设置的规则将在“历史筛选规则”中自动保存，可按需查看。

或

部门

等于

A产品中心

✕

或

产品

等于

产品名称1

✕

+

筛选结果 预览 共计 0 个

账号ID

暂无数据

共 0 条 10 条 / 页

确定
关闭

View historical filter rules

In Filtering Methods, the system will automatically retain the set filtering rules, and users can view them as needed.

- When the filtering method is **Direct Filtering**, selecting all accounts will be recorded as **Directly bind all**.
- When the filtering method is **Rule Filtering**, setting key-value rules will record the actual conditions, such as `Department = A Product Center or Product = Product Name 1`.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

基本信息

策略名称

策略ID

策略描述

策略内容
策略绑定对象
历史筛选规则

① 系统已为您保留了之前设置的筛选规则，您可基于该筛选规则继续新增、修改、删除条件，再按新条件绑定到子用户

绑定规则	绑定时间
部门=A产品中心或产品=产品名称1 当前	2024-03-18 10:57:59
直接绑定全部	2024-03-18 10:53:16

共 2 条

Unbinding Tag Policy

Last updated: 2024-12-05 17:36:21

Overview

After unbinding the tag policy, the policy will no longer take effect on the specified user.

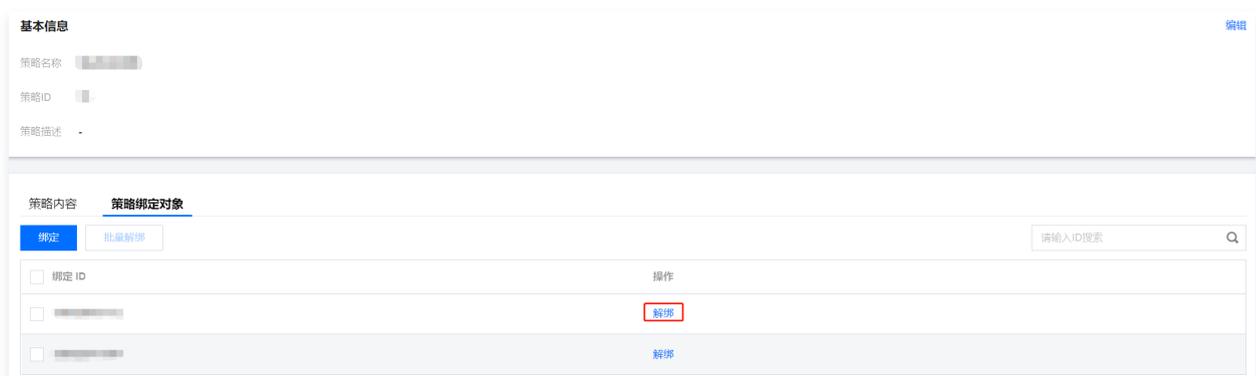
Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#), and in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policies > Policy List**.
2. Select the target tag policy as required, click **Tag Policy Name**, and enter the details page.
3. click **Policy Binding Object**, enter **Policy Binding Object** page.

○ Single Unbinding

- i. Select the target user, click **Unbind**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

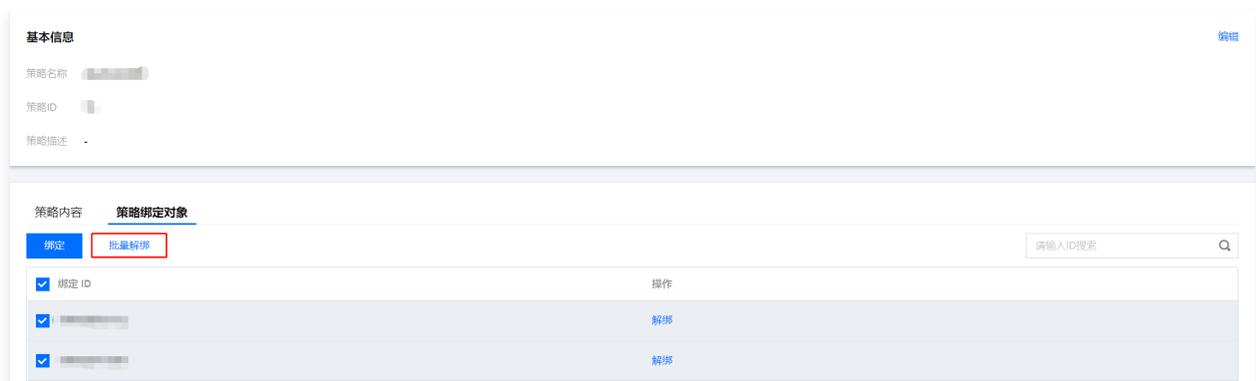


- ii. In the pop-up window, click **Confirm**.

○ Batch Unbinding

- i. Select the target users as required, check the corresponding user IDs, and click **Bulk Unbinding**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



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

Correction Task

Last updated: 2024-12-05 17:36:21

Overview

After the user binds the tag policy, he can view the final effective policy of each user. If the tag key has automatic repair enabled, the system will automatically execute it.

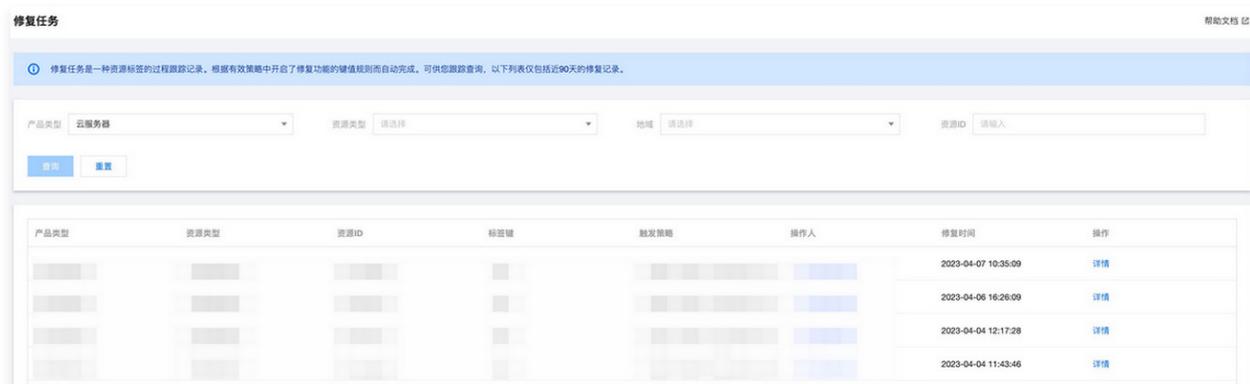
You can view the policy rules bound by each user in the effective policy, and you can view the system execution record in the repair task list.

Note:

The repair record only includes the repair records in recent 90 days.

Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#), and in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policies > Repair Task**.
2. Filter by product type, resource type, and region as needed, and enter the resource ID to query the repair process record. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



3. Click **Details** in the target product to view the original value and repair value of the resource's tag key, as well as the effective policy bound when the user resource performs automatic repair.

Effective Policy

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:53:25

Overview

Effective policy refers to a final policy generated based on the binding time sequence of tag policies and certain rules after a user is bound to multiple tag policies. See [Priority of Effectiveness](#) for detailed rules.

You can view the effective policy for each user in the effective policy list, which is also the final policy that takes effect for each user.

Directions

Viewing Valid Policy

- log in to [Tag Console](#), in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policies > Effective Policies**.

Note:

The default display method is **Visual Inspection**. You can click to switch to **JSON View**.

- The first user is the root account by default. You can click to select a user as required. The settings content of the effective policies of the user is displayed in the list on the right, as shown below:

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



View the Tag Policy bound to a Sub-user

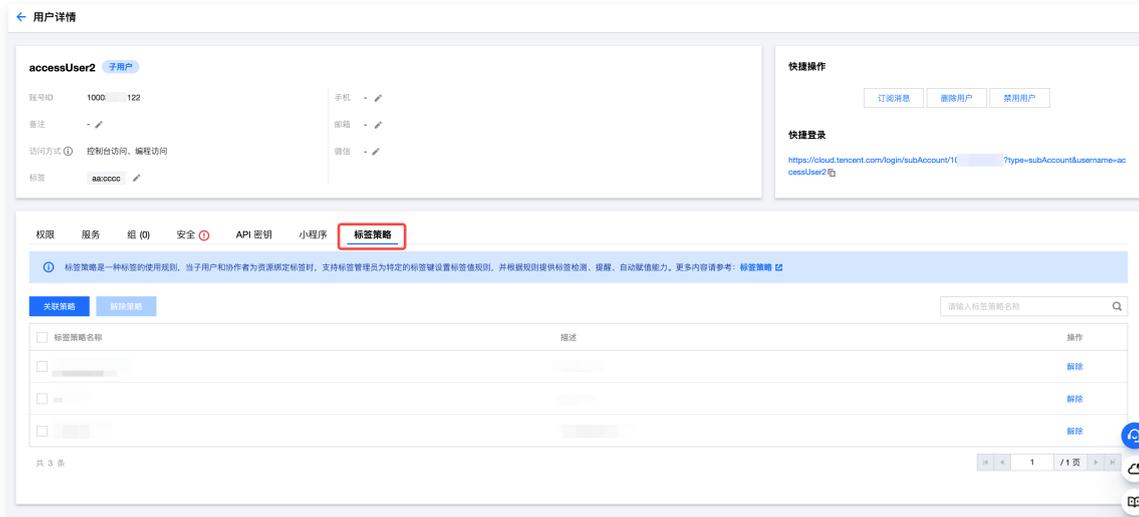
Because a user can be bound to multiple Tag policies, you can view which Tag policies are bound according to the following steps.

- On the **Effective Policy** menu page, select a Sub-user, and in the upper left corner of the right list, click the sub-username. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



- You can jump to the Sub-user details page of [CAM](#) to view all Tag Policies that have been bound to this Sub-user. Click **Tag Policy**. On this tab, you can bind more tag policies for this sub-user or unbind tag policies.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



The sub-user does not have an effective policy

When the sub-user does not have an effective policy, there is no prompt content on the page when editing the tag. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



The sub-user has an effective policy

When the sub-user has an effective policy, there will be relevant prompts on the page when editing the tag of a certain resource. You can click [Click to Learn More](#) in the prompt to learn more information.

Common Prompt

When the sub-user strictly follows the rules constrained by the effective policy, different prompts will be given when editing the tag according to different scenarios.

Serial Number	Editing Tag Position	Specific Operating Instructions	Corresponding Prompt
1	Editing Tag in Cloud Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trigger Conditions: In the Cloud Product Console, when you select a resource and edit the 	Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy

		<p>resource's Tag, a prompt will appear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason Explanation: The current user has an effective policy 	<p>association.</p> 
<p>2</p>	<p>Editing Tag in Tag Console</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger Conditions: In the Resource Tag List of the Tag Console, enter query conditions as required, select the resources to be edited, and click Edit Tag. On the Edit Tag page, a prompt will appear • Reason Explanation: The current user has an effective policy 	<p>Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.</p>  <p>Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.</p> 
<p>3</p>	<p>Editing Tag in Cloud Products Console, confirm the prompt after submission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger Conditions: User edits Tag • Reason Explanation: The user has a valid policy, and the user's editing of Tag complies with the valid policy 	<p>Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.</p> 
<p>4</p>	<p>Editing Tag in Cloud Product Console</p>	<p>Effect 1: Valid Policy Keys Are Prioritized for Display</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger Conditions: The user has a valid policy, and the administrator has enabled Tag Policy Restrictions. When editing Tag in the Cloud Product Console, the policy keys in the user's valid policy are preferentially displayed at the front. At the same time, Tag value 	<p>Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy</p>

can no longer select all and can only be selected within the scope of effective policy.

- **Reason Explanation:** The user has a valid policy, and the user's editing of Tag complies with the valid policy
- **User Operation Recommendations**
 - The user first checks the valid policies and edits the Tag according to the policy if there is no error.
 - If the policy is wrong, contact the administrator to assist in modifying the Tag policy.
 - If the user does not need to use a valid policy, contact the administrator to unbind the user's Tag policy.

association.



Effect 2: The valid policy has disabled the feature to be deleted

- **Trigger Conditions:** The user has a valid policy, and the 'Tag Deletion' is enabled in the policy to Gray Out. Then the delete button of this tag key cannot be clicked again, and a prompt appears at the same time.
- **Reason Explanation:** After the 'Tag Deletion' is grayed out, the user can no longer delete the Tag. A value corresponding to the Tag key must be filled in.

User Operation Recommendations

- The user first checks the valid policies and edits the Tag according to the policy if there is no error. The Tag is not allowed to be deleted and the Tag value is required.
- If the policy is wrong, contact the administrator to assist in modifying the Tag policy, for example, gray out 'Delete Tag' in the policy and uncheck.
- If the user does not need to use a valid policy, contact the administrator to unbind the user's Tag policy.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



Error Prompt

When the Sub-user fails to execute according to the rules constrained in the effective policy, the corresponding error prompt will be given when editing the Tag.

Number	Editing Tag Position	Specific Operating Instructions	Corresponding Prompt
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Console of Tencent Cloud Service Tag Console 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trigger Conditions: If the Tag key-value operated by the user does not comply with the effective policy, the page will prompt. Reason Explanation: In the user's effective policy, Forcible execution is enabled for this Tag key. When selecting this Tag key, the Tag value should be a certain agreed value. When the user selects incorrectly, this prompt appears. User Operation Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First check the valid policy content, and modify the Tag according to the valid policy content. If the effective policy is inaccurate, contact the root account administrator to help it modify. If the user does not need to use a valid policy, contact the administrator to unbind the user's Tag policy. 	<p>Prompt One: "The user already has an effective policy, enforcing that this type of resource cannot be bound with this Tag value when <code>key = first-level department</code>. For more details, please check the user's effective policy". Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.</p> 
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Console of Tencent Cloud Service Tag Console 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trigger Conditions: If multiple Tags are edited this time and there is a Tag key whose Tag value does not comply with the effective policy, the page will prompt. Reason Explanation: In the user's effective policy, forcible execution is enabled for this Tag key. When selecting this Tag key, the Tag value should be a certain agreed value. When the user selects incorrectly, this prompt appears. User Operation Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First check the valid policy content, and modify the Tag according to the valid policy content. When there are multiple Tags, you can first edit the Tags outside the valid policy, and finally edit the Tags within the valid policy. If the effective policy is inaccurate, contact the root 	<p>Prompt Two: When a single edit action involves multiple Tag keys and there are policy keys present, the effective policy will be prioritized, thus this operation has been intercepted. Please refer to the Tags in the effective policy for binding, or bind the Tags outside the effective policy separately. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.</p> 

account administrator to help it modify.

- If the user does not need to use a valid policy, contact the administrator to unbind the user's Tag policy.

Disabling Tag Policy

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:53:36

Overview

If you need to unbind the tag policy under the account, you can use the **Disabling Tag Policy** feature. After disabling, the tag policy will no longer take effect.

The already created policies are still retained. If you need to enable the tag policy again, see [Enabling Tag Policy](#).

Directions

1. log in to [Tag Console](#), in the left sidebar, click **Tag Policy > Policy List** to enter **Tag Policy** page.
2. click **Disabling Tag Policy**, in the pop-up window, click **Confirm** to disable it successfully.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



Creator Tag

Creator Tag Overview

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:55:03

Product Definition

Creator Tag (createdBy Tag) is a system tag automatically generated by Tencent Cloud. After enabling the Creator Tag, it can help you view the resource creator information and efficiently manage resources; it can also help you use it in scenarios such as cost analysis and cost bill analysis, so that you can conveniently carry out cost traceability.

Tag Key-Value Regulations

Tag Key	Fixed as qcs:tag:createdBy		
Tag Value	accountType	Value Rules	Tag Value Example
	Root	UIN of the root account	Root:1234567890
	IAMUser	The UIN and username of the sub-user	IAMUser:10000123456:exampleName
	AssumeRole	Role Name, log in to User UIN	AssumeRole:exampleRoleName:10000123456
	FederatedUser	Collaborator UIN, username	FederatedUser:10000123456:UserName

Enable Creator Tag

This feature is enabled on the Creator Tag page in the Tag Console.

Must-Knows

- After the Creator Tag feature is enabled, the system automatically creates a corresponding Tag. When users create cloud resources (cloud products that support Creator Tag), this system Tag will be automatically bound.
- If the user disables the Creator Tag feature, the existing resources will continue to be bound to this type of Tag and can be viewed on the resources.
- The Creator Tag is automatically generated by the system. Users cannot perform any operations on this Tag, including modifying key values and deleting key values.

Experience Application

Note:

The Creator Tag is currently in grayscale. If you need to use this service in advance or have any product suggestions, please feel free to provide feedback and submit [Online Tickets](#) to apply for the experience.

Enable Creator Tag

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:55:13

Overview

After the Creator Tag is enabled, when users create resources (limited to cloud resources that support the Creator Tag feature), the Tag system will automatically bind the creator tag to the user's resources.

Note:

The Tag Policy is currently in grayscale. If you need to use this service or have any product suggestions, please feel free to provide feedback and submit [Online Tickets](#) to apply for experience.

Directions

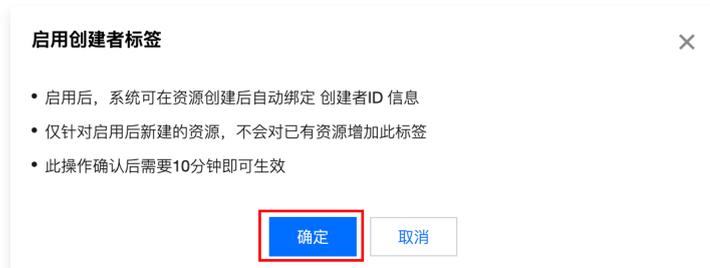
1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the Left Navigation Bar, click **Creator Tag**, to enter the Creator Tag page.
3. click **Enable Creator Tag**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



4. In the pop-up window, click **Confirm**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



5. The page displays "Current Status: Enabled". It will take effect after 10 minutes, indicating that the creator's Tag feature has been enabled.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



disabled Creator Tag

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:55:24

Overview

If users do not need to automatically bind the creator tag when creating a new resource, they can consider disabling this feature.

Operation Steps

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. In the Left Navigation Bar, click **Creator Tag**, to enter the Creator Tag page.
3. click **disabled Creator Tag** in the upper right corner.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



4. In the pop-up window click **Confirm**.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



5. The page prompts "Disable Success", and the status is restored to Before Enabling, indicating that the creator tag has been disabled. Subsequent creation of resources will no longer be bound to this tag.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



View Creator Tag

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:55:35

Overview

Users can view the creator tag bound to each resource, which is supported in different product consoles or resource details pages.

Directions

Scene 1: View existing creator tags under the account

1. log in to [Tag Console](#).
2. click the left sidebar **Tag List** to enter the tag list page.
3. click **System Tag**.
4. On the System Tag page, you can view the creator tags of the current account and its bound resources.



Note:

- Such tags are completely controlled by the system, and users cannot perform any operations on this creator tag, including adding, deleting, binding and unbinding resources.
- Such tags may exist in multiple, and you can view the resources bound by each tag here.

Scenario 2: View the creator tags bound to each resource

• Tag Console

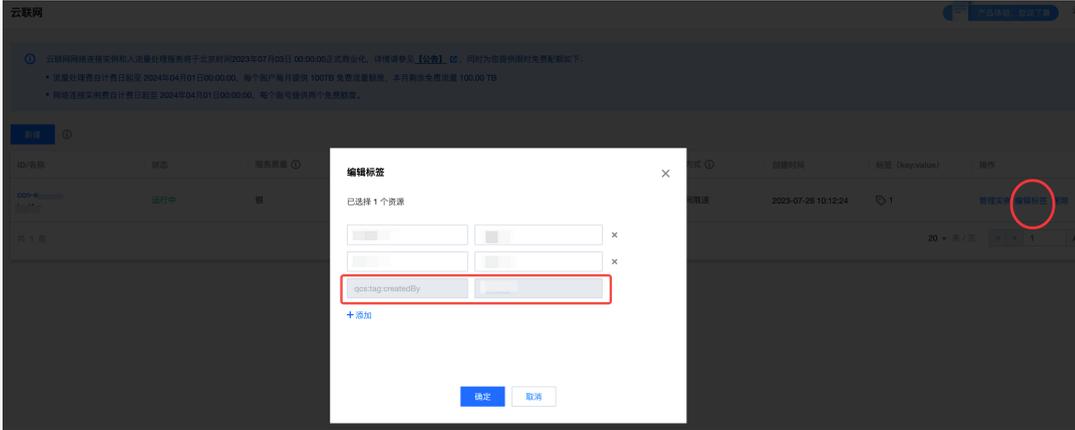
- log in to [Tag Console](#).
 - click the left sidebar **Resource Tag List** to enter the page.
 - Filter the required resources, and then you can view the creator tag bound to the resource in the tag column.
- Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



• Console of a Cloud Product (Taking CCN as an Example)

- log in to [CCN Console](#).
- Select a resource in a resource list, click the Tag icon, and you can view all tags of the resource.

- click **Edit Tag**. In the pop-up dialog box, you can also view the creator tag bound to the resource, as shown below:



Tag Restrict

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:55:46

Experience Application

Note:

Tag Restrict is currently in grayscale. If you need to use this service in advance or have any product suggestions, please feel free to provide feedback and submit a [Online Ticket](#) application for experience.

Overview

For enterprises that use Tag for resource authorization (for details, see [Authorization by Tag](#)), sub-users can only operate resources with certain Tags and cannot operate other resources. This process realizes resource isolation between employees.

For enterprises with a huge number of Tags, when the Sub-user uses the Tag, such as creating resources to select Tags and editing resource Tags, all Tags will be retrieved at once, but the Tags used frequently every day are in a relatively fixed range. At this time, the Sub-user needs to search for the Tags he needs.

Based on this, you can enable the Tag Restriction feature to implement Tag isolation for Sub-users. That is, when Sub-users create or edit resources, they can only select Tags within the scope of CAM policy authorization ([Creating Custom Definition Policy by Tag Authorization](#)) to help Sub-users efficiently retrieve Tags.

Feature Range Description

- Once the Tag Restriction is enabled, it will take effect for all Sub-users and all products. **Please fully test before promoting it.**
 - If sub-user A binds a CAM policy and specifies a range, then sub-user A takes effect. But if sub-user B does not bind a CAM policy, then sub-user B will not take effect.
 - If sub-user A takes effect, it means that when sub-user A **calls Tag-related read APIs and views or edits Tags in the console**, only the specified Tags are visible, and other Tags are invisible. However, when sub-user A queries resource-related APIs, Tag-related write APIs are not affected. For example, if a resource is bound to 6 Tags in DescribeResourceTags and the sub-user can only see 2 of them, all 6 Tags of the resource will still be returned.
- One sub-user can be bound to multiple CAM policies. Multiple key-values can be added to each CAM policy. The sub-user can use the collection of key-values in all bound CAM policies. **But when the quantity of key-values in the collection exceeds 100, the sub-user Tag Restriction will fail, that is, all key-values under the root account will be obtained.** For example, if sub-user A is bound to 3 CAM policies with a total of 20 key-values, then sub-user A can only use these 20 key-values. But if later it is bound to CAM policies with a total of 101 key-values, then sub-user A can obtain all key-values under the root account.
- Tag Restriction and [Tag Policy](#) are two different constraints on Tag usage. **Please choose one as required. It is not recommended to use them at the same time.**

Various combination results

Combination	Whether to constrain the key value through CAM policies	Whether to enable Tag Restrict	Whether the CAM policy key-value exceeds 100	Sub-user Actual Effect	Sub-user restricts the range of Tag
1	Bound	Enabled	Not exceeded	Visible with Restricted Tag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tag-related Read Interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Querying Tag Key List Querying Tag Value List

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Querying Tag List ○ Querying Tag Key ○ Querying Tag Value ● View or edit Tag in Console <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tag List ○ Dropdown options for editing Tags of each product
2	Bound	Enabled	Exceeded	Visible Full Tag	Not involved
3	Bound	Not enabled	Exceeded / Not exceeded	Visible Full Tag	Not involved
4	Not Bound	Enabled	Not exceeded	Visible Full Tag	Not involved

Prerequisites

- To grant permissions to sub-users in CAM authorization policy, the tag-based authorization method is used. For details, see [Creating Custom Policies by Tag Authorization](#).
- In the [Tag List](#), there are a large quantity of tags.
- Existing sub-user access1, expected to allow sub-user access1 to use these `Department: Product Center`, `Department: Development Center`, `Belongs to Product: Product_A`, other key values are not available.

Directions

Step 1: Administrator confirms the Tag range

Taking `Department` and `Belongs to Product` two tag keys as an example, the administrator sets three values respectively. Assign 2 tag keys to sub-user access1. It is expected that only this sub-user can use `Department: Product Center`, `Department: Development Center` and `Associated Product: Product A`. Other key values are not available. Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

标签列表		
自定义标签		
系统标签		
新建标签		
删除		
<input type="checkbox"/> 标签键 Y	标签值 Y	资源数
<input type="checkbox"/> 所属产品	产品_C	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 所属产品	产品_B	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 所属产品	产品_A	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 部门	测试中心	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 部门	开发中心	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 部门	产品中心	0

共 6 条

Step 2: Sub-user is granted CAM policy permissions

This document only explains the usage of tag restrictions. Here, the following policies are used as an example to authorize sub-user access¹.

This policy indicates that the sub-user can only operate VPC resources, and the condition is that the resources bound with `Department: Product Center`, `Department: Development Center` and `Associated Product: Product A` Tag must be bound.

Method 1: Visualization policies

1. log in to CAM Console > [policies](#), click Create Custom Policy > Tag-based Authorization.
2. In Tag-based Authorization Policy, enter the following information as shown below:
Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.

Method 2: JSON

1. log in to CAM Console > [policies](#), click Create Custom Policy > Tag-based Authorization.
2. On the Tag-based Authorization Policy page, click **JSON** and enter the following information:

```
{ "statement": [
  {
    "action": [
      "vpc:*"
    ],
    "condition": {
      "for_any_value:string_equal": {
        "qcs:resource_tag": [
          "Department & Product Center",
```

```

        "Department & Development Center",
        "Belongs to Product & Product_A"
    ]
  },
  },
  },
  "effect": "allow",
  "resource": "*"
}
],
"version": "2.0"
}

```

To this point, after sub-user access1 is granted CAM Policy Permissions, full Key-Value is still available for use.

Step 3: Enable Tag Restrict

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

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



Step 4. Verify the effect

1. Switch to Sub-user access1 account log in to.
2. Go to **Tag Console > Tag List**, View Tag. To this point, Sub-user access1 can only see the three agreed upon in the CAM policy, not the full key value.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



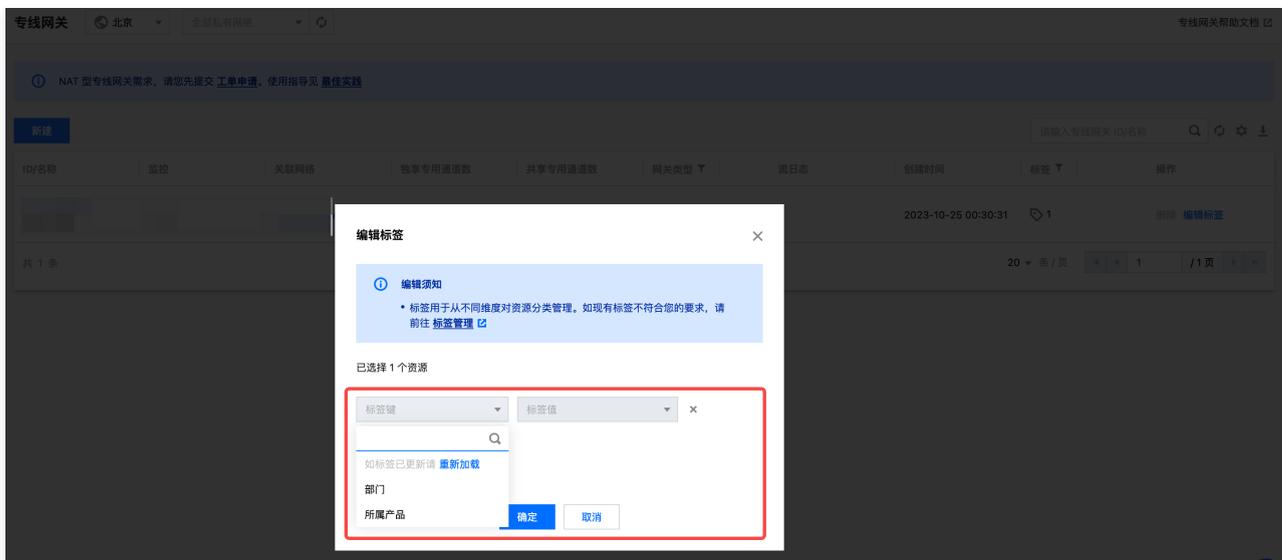
3. Go to **VPC Console > VPC**, click **Create**, in the Tag area, only the Tag key values specified in the authorization policy in the above [Step 1](#) will appear in the drop-down list, and no other Tag key values will appear.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



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

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



Step 4: Disable Tag Restrict

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

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



FAQs

Based on the above example, take Sub-user access1 as an example.

- For example, when some resources previously responsible by access1 have been bound with Tag, such as `k1:v1` , but the CAM policies bound to access1 by the administrator do not include `k1:v1` , then when the administrator subsequently

enables Tag Restriction, there will be such an effect that for the existing Tag, once the sub-user edits, these key values will be cleared. Because the tag restriction restricts the range of tags that the sub-user can use. Since the CAM policy does not include it, it is considered that the sub-user cannot use it.

Therefore, for this problem, it is recommended that the administrator query in advance. If access1 is responsible for existing resources and already has a Tag (which can be found through [Query and Edit Resource Tags](#)), then when creating a CAM policy, the Tag already in use needs to be included.

- When access1 also has AdministratorAccess permissions, it will also obtain Full Tags.

Tag List Export

Last updated: 2024-10-18 14:55:59

Overview

You can export the custom tag key-value through the Tag List console for analysis.

Operation Steps

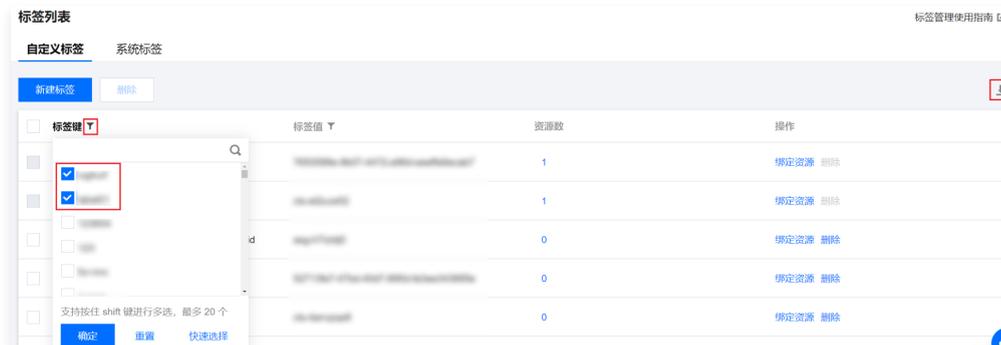
- log in to Tag Console > [Tag List](#) > **Custom Tag** tab.
- Filter the tag key-values to be exported (up to 50,000 can be exported at a time).
 - Export **All Tags**:
 - Click on the right side , select the range to be exported: **All Tags**, click OK to complete the download.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



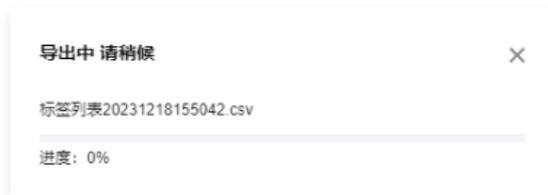
- Export **Filtered Tag Only**:
 - Click , check the tag keys you need to download, click on the right side , select the range to be exported: **Filtered Tag Only**, click OK to complete the download.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



- During the download process, the current data download progress will be displayed.

Search for the required CAM policy as needed, and click to complete policy association.



- After the data is downloaded, you can go to the local to view the exported data.

Report Format

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

The CSV file contains the following information:

Column Belongi ng	Field Name	Field Description
Column A	Tag key	Tag key
Column B	Tag value	Tag Value