Alibaba Cloud
Elastic Compute Service

Network

Issue: 20200630
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# Document conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="danger.png" alt="Danger" /></td>
<td>A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.</td>
<td><img src="danger.png" alt="Danger" /> <strong>Danger:</strong> Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="warning.png" alt="Warning" /></td>
<td>A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.</td>
<td><img src="warning.png" alt="Warning" /> <strong>Warning:</strong> Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="notice.png" alt="Notice" /></td>
<td>A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.</td>
<td><img src="notice.png" alt="Notice" /> <strong>Notice:</strong> If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="note.png" alt="Note" /></td>
<td>A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.</td>
<td><img src="note.png" alt="Note" /> <strong>Note:</strong> You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="angle_brackets.png" alt="Closing angle brackets" /></td>
<td>Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.</td>
<td><img src="angle_brackets.png" alt="Closing angle brackets" /> Click <strong>Settings &gt; Network &gt; Set network type</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bold</strong></td>
<td>Bold formatting is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.</td>
<td><strong>Bold</strong> Click <strong>OK</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courier font</strong></td>
<td>Courier font is used for commands.</td>
<td><strong>Courier font</strong> Run the <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italic</strong></td>
<td>Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.</td>
<td><strong>Italic</strong> <code>bae log list --instanceid Instance_ID</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[] or [a</td>
<td>b]</td>
<td>This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{} or {a</td>
<td>b}</td>
<td>This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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# 1 Network types

Alibaba Cloud ECS provides two network types: Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and classic network.

**VPC**

VPC is an isolated virtual network environment built on Alibaba Cloud public cloud. VPCs are logically isolated from each other. You can customize the topology and IP addresses in a VPC. VPC is suitable for users who have high network security requirements and network management capabilities.

For more information, see #unique_4.

**Classic network**

Services that use the classic network are deployed in the public infrastructure of Alibaba Cloud, and planned and managed by Alibaba Cloud. The classic network is suitable for users who have high requirements for network usability.

**Note:**

If you purchased your first ECS instance after 12:00:00 (UTC+8) on June 16, 2017, you cannot select the classic network.

**Differences**

The following table shows differences between VPCs and the classic network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>VPC</th>
<th>Classic network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 logical isolation</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom private CIDR block</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IP address planning</td>
<td>Private IP addresses must be unique within a single VPC, but can be duplicate across VPCs.</td>
<td>Private IP addresses must be unique in the classic network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance communication within or between private networks</td>
<td>Instances in the same VPC can communicate with each other. However, instances in different VPCs are isolated.</td>
<td>Instances in the classic network can communicate with each other if they belong to the same region and the same account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>Classic network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunneling</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom router</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing table</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSwitch</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDN</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-built NAT gateway</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-built VPN</td>
<td>Supported.</td>
<td>Not supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Instance IP addresses

2.1 IP addresses of ECS instances within VPCs

IP addresses are used for access to ECS instances or to the services deployed on the instances. ECS instances within VPCs can be assigned two types of IP addresses: private IP addresses and public IP addresses.

Private IP addresses

Each new ECS instance within a VPC is assigned a private IP address based on the VPC and CIDR block of the VSwitch to which the instance is connected. Private IP addresses can be used in the following scenarios:

- Load balancing
- Communication between ECS instances within the internal network
- Communication between an ECS instance and other cloud services such as OSS and ApsaraDB for RDS within the internal network

You can use the ECS console to modify the private IP addresses of ECS instances within VPCs based on your business needs. For more information, see Change the private IP address of an instance. For more information about internal network communication, see Intranet.

Public IP addresses

ECS instances within VPCs support the following types of public IP addresses:

- NatPublicIP addresses, which are the public IP addresses assigned by the ECS system
- Elastic IP addresses (EIPs). For more information, see What are Elastic IP Addresses.

The following table lists the major differences between the two types of public IP addresses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NatPublicIP address</th>
<th>EIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scenarios</td>
<td>If you want to assign a public IP address to an ECS instance during instance creation but do not want the public IP address to be retained when the instance is released, use a NatPublicIP address.</td>
<td>If you want to retain a public IP address to be used with other ECS instances located within the same region, use an EIP. Each EIP can be associated or unassociated with different ECS instances. After an instance is released, its associated EIP will be retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method to obtain an address</td>
<td>If you select <strong>Assign Public IP Address</strong> when creating an ECS instance within a VPC, a NatPublicIP address is assigned to the instance.</td>
<td>Create an EIP, and associate it to an ECS instance that is not assigned a NatPublicIP address. For more information, see <a href="#unique_12">Create an Elastic IP address</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of public IP addresses that can be assigned or associated to a single ECS instance</td>
<td>An ECS instance can only be assigned a single NatPublicIP address.</td>
<td>Multiple EIPs can be associated to a single ECS instance in multi-EIP to ENI mode. For information about how to configure the multi-EIP to ENI mode, see <a href="#unique_11">#unique_11</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method to unassociate an address</td>
<td>After a NatPublicIP address is assigned to an ECS instance, the address can be released only and cannot be unassociated from the instance.</td>
<td>See <a href="#unique_12">#unique_12</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Method to release an address | • When ECS instances are released, their assigned NatPublicIP addresses are also released.  
• During the lifecycle of an ECS instance, you can release its NatPublicIP address by setting the public bandwidth of the instance to 0 Mbit/s. For information about how to modify the public bandwidth of a pay-as-you-go ECS instances, see [#unique_13](#unique_13)/[unique_13_Connect_42_publicBandwidth](#unique_13_Connect_42_publicBandwidth). | See [#unique_14](#unique_14). |
Elastic Compute Service

Network / 2 Instance IP addresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>NatPublicIP address</th>
<th>EIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Method to view the MAC</td>
<td>ECS instances within VPCs access the Internet through the mapping of public IP addresses to internal NICs. Therefore, you cannot find public NICs inside ECS instances within VPCs regardless of whether the instances are assigned NatPublicIP addresses or associated with EIPs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Billing**

You are only billed for outbound Internet traffic. For more information, see #unique_15.

### 2.2 IP addresses of a classic network-connected ECS instance

Currently, for ECS instances of the classic network type, IP addresses are distributed in a unified way and divided into public and private IP addresses. Private IP address are mainly used for remote access to your instance or to the services deployed on your instance.

**Intranet IP addresses**

Each classic network-connected ECS instance is assigned a private, that is intranet, IP address.

**Scenarios**

Intranet IP addresses can be used in the following scenarios:

- Load balancing
- Mutual intranet access between ECS instances
- Mutual intranet access between ECS instances and other cloud services, such as OSS and RDS

Traffic generated through intranet IP addresses within an intranet is free of charge. For more information, see Intranet.

**Modify an intranet IP address**

Once a classic network-connected ECS instance is created, you cannot change its intranet IP address.

**Note:**

Do not change an intranet IP address within a guest operating system. Otherwise, communication within an intranet is interrupted.
Public IP addresses

If you purchase bandwidth for Internet access, a public IP address is assigned to your classic network-connected ECS instance. You cannot change the public IP address once it is assigned.

Scenarios

A public IP address is used in the following scenarios:

- Mutual access between an ECS instance and the Internet
- Mutual Internet access between ECS instances and other Alibaba Cloud services

Assign a public IP address

When you create an ECS instance, a public IP address is assigned to it if Assign public IP is selected.

For a Subscription instance with no public IP address, you can use the Upgrade Configuration or the Renew for Configuration Downgrade feature to purchase public network bandwidth.

Note:

- For a Pay-As-You-Go classic network-connected ECS instance with no public IP address, you cannot assign a public IP address after the instance is created.
- For a classic network-connected ECS instance, you cannot disassociate or release its public IP address once the IP address is assigned. If you set the bandwidth to 0 Mbit/s when renewing an instance for configuration downgrade, in the next purchase cycle, the public IP address is retained, but the instance cannot access the Internet.

Billing

You are billed for usage of Internet outbound traffic only. For more information, see Billing of network bandwidth.

Multicast and broadcast

Intranet IP addresses cannot be used for multicasting or broadcasting.
2.3 Elastic IP Addresses

An Elastic IP Address (EIP) is an independent public IP address that you can purchase and use. EIPs can be associated to different ECS instances that reside within VPCs over time to allow access to the ECS instances.

Overview

EIPs are NAT IP addresses that are located in the public gateway of Alibaba Cloud. Through NAT, EIPs are mapped to the NICs in internal networks of the ECS instances that are associated with the EIPs. You can associate EIPs to ECS instances that reside within VPCs to enable the instances to communicate with the public network. However, you cannot view the EIPs on the NICs of the ECS instances.

Benefits

Public IP addresses are automatically assigned to ECS instances when you configure public bandwidth for the instances. Compared with these public IP addresses, EIPs provide more flexibility for purchase and management. The following table compares public IP addresses assigned to ECS instances and EIPs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Public IP address assigned to an ECS instance</th>
<th>EIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can the IP address be independently purchased and used?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can the IP address be associated to or disassociated from an ECS instance as needed?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can the bandwidth value for the IP address be adjusted in real time?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Billing method

EIPs can be billed by traffic or by bandwidth. For more information, see EIP document #unique_21.

Limits

An EIP can be associated only to an ECS instance that meets the following requirements:

- The ECS instance resides within a VPC.
• The ECS instance is in the same region as the EIP.
• The ECS instance is in the Running or Stopped state.
• The ECS instance is not associated with system-assigned public IP addresses or EIPs.

Create an EIP

You can create an EIP and associate it to an ECS instance that resides within a VPC and is not assigned public IP addresses. For more information, see #unique_10.

You can follow these steps to allow an ECS instance that resides within a VPC to have one system-assigned public IP address and multiple EIPs: Associate multiple EIPs to an ENI by selecting the Multi-EIP to ENI mode and attach the ENI to the ECS instance. #unique_11

Release an EIP

If you no longer need an EIP, disassociate it from the ECS instance and then log on to the EIP console to release it. For more information, see #unique_12.

2.4 Intranet

If you need to transmit data between two ECS instances in the same region, use an intranet connection. Intranet connections can also be used to connect any combination of ECS, RDS, SLB, and OSS if they are deployed in the same region. However, the network speed is limited to one gigabit of shared bandwidth for non I/O optimized instances.

Alibaba Cloud instances can communicate over an intranet. The instances use one gigabit of shared bandwidth for non I/O optimized instances, and 10 gigabits of shared bandwidth for I/O optimized instances, with no special restrictions. However, because the intranet is a shared network, the bandwidth may fluctuate.

The following table describes how to enable intranet communication between ECS instances across different network types, depending on the number of accounts and whether the target regions and security groups are the same or different.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network type</th>
<th>Accounts used</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Security groups</th>
<th>How to enable intranet communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC, same VPC</td>
<td>One account or multiple accounts</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Enabled by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Authorize security groups for each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC, different VPCs</td>
<td>One account or multiple accounts</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Either the same or different</td>
<td>Use Express Connect. For more information, see Application scenarios from Product Introduction to Express Connect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classic</td>
<td>One account</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Enabled by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Either the same or different</td>
<td>Authorize security groups for each other. For more information, see Scenarios of security groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private IP addresses are used for intranet communication. You cannot change the private IP address of an instance of the Classic network type, but you can change the private IP address of a VPC-Connected ECS instance. Private and public addresses of ECS instances do not support virtual IP (VIP) configuration.

By default, instances of different network types cannot communicate with one another in one intranet. However, VPC provides the ClassicLink function, which allows you to link an ECS instance in the classic network to cloud resources in a VPC through the intranet.
3 Change IPv4 addresses

3.1 Change the private IP address of an instance

After creating a VPC-type ECS instance, you can change the private IP address of the instance or the private IP address of the VSwitch for the ECS instance.

Procedure

1. Log on to the ECS console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Instances & Images > Instances.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Find the target disk and choose More > Instance Status > Stop in the Actions column.
5. After the instance is stopped, click the instance ID.
6. In the Configuration Information section, choose More > Modify Private IP Address.
7. In the **Modify Private IP Address** dialog box that appears, modify the parameters and click **Modify**.

- If you want to change the VSwitch, make sure that the selected VSwitch resides within the same zone as the instance.
- If you do not want to change the VSwitch, modify the private IP address.

8. Go back to the Instances page. Find the target disk and choose **More > Instance Status > Start** in the **Actions** column.

   The new private IP address will take effect after the ECS instance has been restarted.

**Related topics**
#unique_26

### 3.2 Change the public IP address of an ECS instance

If your ECS instance of the classic network or VPC type was assigned a public IP address within the last six hours, you can change the public IP address.

**Prerequisites**
Before changing the public IP address of an ECS instance, ensure that the following requirements are met:

- The ECS instance is in the Stopped state.
- The ECS instance was assigned a public IP address.
- The public IP address was assigned within the last six hours.

**Note:**

If **No Charges After Instance Is Stopped** is enabled for your account, you must select **Retain Instance and Continue Charging After Instance Is Stopped** when stopping the ECS instance. Otherwise, the **Change Public IP Address** item will not be displayed in the ECS console after you stop the ECS instance.

**Context**

Changing the public IP address of an ECS instance is subject to the following limits:

- You can change the public IP address of an ECS instance a maximum of three times.
- If no public IP address was allocated during ECS instance creation, you cannot use the procedure set out in this topic. In this case, you must use either of the following methods:
  - Apply for and bind an Elastic IP Address (EIP) to the ECS instance. For more information, see the following topic of EIP documentation:  
    #unique_10.  
  - Modify the public bandwidth of the ECS instance to allocate a fixed public IP address. For more information about modifying the public bandwidth of a subscription ECS instance, see  
    #unique_28. For more information about modifying the public bandwidth of a pay-as-you-go ECS instance, see  
    #unique_13.

**Procedure**

1. Log on to the **ECS console**.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Instances & Images > Instances**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Find the ECS instance that you want to change the IP address for. Choose More > Network and Security Group > Change Public IP Address.

5. In the Change Public IP Address dialog box that appears, click Start Now. If the operation is successful, a new public IP address is displayed in the dialog box.

6. Click OK.

3.3 Convert the public IP address of a VPC-type instance to an Elastic IP address

You can convert the public IP address of a VPC-type instance to an Elastic IP address (EIP), and then unbind the EIP from the instance and bind the EIP to another instance at any time. Address conversion does not affect the access from the Internet to your ECS instance or cause transient network outage.

Prerequisites

Before you convert the public IP address of a VPC-type instance to an EIP, make sure the following requirements are met:

- The instance is assigned a public IP address.
- If the instance is a pay-as-you-go instance, your account has no overdue payments.
- If the instance is a subscription instance, the instance must not be within 24 hours before expiry.
- If the instance is a subscription instance, the instance uses Pay-By-Traffic billing method for Internet usage. You can change the billing method for Internet usage from Pay-By-Bandwidth to Pay-By-Traffic by upgrading or downgrading instance configurations. For more information, see #unique_28.
- If the instance type has been changed, wait until the change takes effect before you make the address conversion.
- The instance is in the Running or Stopped state.

Context

After the public IP address of a VPC-type instance is converted to an EIP:
The billing method for Internet usage remains unchanged.

- The EIP is billed separately. For more information about EIP billing, see Billing overview.

You can go to the Billing Management console. In the left-side navigation pane, click Usage Records, and select Elastic IP from the Product Name drop-down list to export EIP usage records.

This section describes how to convert the public IP address of a VPC-type ECS instance to an EIP by using the ECS console. You can also convert the IP address by calling the ConvertNatPublicIpToEip operation. To call this operation, use SDK 4.3.0 or later. For more information, see #unique_30.

Procedure

1. Log on to the ECS console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Instances & Images > Instances.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Find the target instance whose network type is VPC, and then choose More > Network and Security Group > Convert to EIP in the Actions column.
5. In the dialog box that appears, confirm the information, and click OK.
6. Refresh the instance list.

Result

After the public IP address is converted to an EIP, the public IP address is marked by (EIP).

You can click the EIP to go to the Elastic IP Addresses page in the VPC console to manage the EIP.

What's next

After the public IP address is converted to an EIP, you can perform the following operations:

- Unbind the EIP from the instance and bind the EIP to another instance, or release the EIP. For more information, see #unique_12.
- Add the EIP to a shared bandwidth plan to save costs. For more information, see #unique_31, Select a product to gain access to the Internet, and Reduce Internet costs.

Related topics

#unique_34
3.4 Convert the public IP address of a classic network-type instance to an Elastic IP address

When you manually release a classic network-type ECS instance, you can convert its public IP address to an Elastic IP address (EIP). An EIP can be bound to a VPC-type ECS instance for various scenarios such as network migration, elastic binding, and flexible bandwidth adjustment. You can convert the public IP address of a classic network-type instance to an EIP only when you manually release the instance.

Prerequisites

Before you convert the public IP address of a classic network-type ECS instance to an EIP, make sure the following requirements are met:

- The instance has been assigned a public IP address.
- The zone to which the instance belongs cannot be Hangzhou Zone C.
- If the instance is a pay-as-you-go instance, it is in the Stopped state and your account has no overdue payments.
- If the instance is a subscription instance, it is in the Expired or To Be Released state.
- If the instance is a subscription instance, the billing method of the Internet bandwidth is Pay-By-Traffic. You can change the Pay-By-Bandwidth billing method of the Internet bandwidth by upgrading or downgrading the instance. For more information, see #unique_28.
- If the type of the instance has been changed, wait until the change takes effect before proceeding.
- You have created snapshots for the instance to prevent data loss caused by incorrect operations. For more information, see Create a snapshot.

Context

After the public IP address of a classic network-type instance is converted to an EIP,

- The billing method for the Internet bandwidth of the EIP is Pay-By-Traffic.
- The Internet bandwidth of the EIP is the same as that of the original ECS instance. You can change the Internet bandwidth of the EIP as needed in the VPC console. If the Internet bandwidth of the classic network-type instance is 0 Mbit/s before conversion, the Internet bandwidth of the converted EIP is automatically upgraded to 1 Mbit/s.
- The EIP cannot be bound to a classic network-type ECS instance.
• A classic network-type ECS instance has a public network interface controller (NIC). If the public IP address of the ECS instance is converted to an EIP, the public NIC and MAC address of the instance will not be retained.

Procedure

1. Log on to the ECS console.

2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Instances & Images > Instances.

3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. Find the classic network-type instance and select a release method.
   - To release a subscription instance, click Release in the Actions column corresponding to the instance.
   - To release a pay-as-you-go instance, choose More > Instance Status > Release from the Actions column.

5. Select Release Now, select Convert the public IP address of the ECS instance in a classic network to an EIP address. (The EIP addresses that are not bound to ECS instances will be billed.), and then click Next.

   ![Release](image)

6. Click OK.

Result

After the public IP address of a classic network-type ECS instance is converted to an EIP, the instance is released. You can view the converted EIP in the VPC console.
What's next

You can bind this EIP to another ECS instance. For more information, see #unique_37.
4 Elastic Network Interfaces

4.1 ENI overview

An Elastic Network Interface (ENI) is a virtual network interface that can be attached to an ECS instance in a VPC. You can use ENIs to deploy high-availability clusters and perform low-cost failovers and fine-grained network management.

Scenarios

ENIs are suitable for:

• Deploying high-availability clusters

  Multiple ENIs can be attached to an ECS instance, implementing a high-availability architecture.

• Providing low-cost failover solutions

  You can detach an ENI from a failed ECS instance and attach the ENI to another instance to redirect traffic destined for the failed instance to the backup instance. This allows quick recovery of services.

• Managing networks with refined controls

  You can configure multiple ENIs for an instance. For example, you can use some ENIs for internal management and other ENIs for Internet business access to isolate confidential data from business data. You can also configure specific security group rules for each ENI based on the source IP addresses, protocols, ports, and more to achieve traffic control.

• Configuring multiple private IP addresses for one instance

  You can assign multiple private IP addresses to the ENIs that are attached to ECS instances. The maximum number of private IP addresses that can be assigned varies with the instance type. Up to 20 private IP addresses can be assigned to an ENI that is attached to an instance.

• Configuring multiple public IP addresses for one instance

  An ECS instance with no ENI attached can be assigned only one public IP address. You can assign multiple public IP addresses to an instance by associating Elastic IP
addresses (EIPs) to one or more ENIs of the instance. EIPs can be bound with the private IP addresses of an ENI in NAT mode.

**ENI types**

ENIs are classified into two types:

- **Primary ENIs**

  A primary ENI is the ENI that is automatically created when an instance in a VPC is created. The life cycle of the primary ENI is the same as that of the instance, and you cannot detach the primary ENI from the instance.

- **Secondary ENIs**

  You can create a separate secondary ENI that can be freely attached and detached.

  **Note:**

  For the instances whose images cannot identify secondary ENIs, log on to the instance to configure the ENIs. For more information, see *Configure an ENI*.

**ENI attributes**

The following table describes the attributes of an ENI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary private IP address</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary private IP address</td>
<td>1 or more. The maximum number of secondary private IP addresses that can be associated to an ENI depends on the instance type. For more information, see #unique_41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIP</td>
<td>1 or more. The maximum number of EIPs that can be associated to an ENI depends on the associating mode. For more information, see <em>Overview for associating an EIP with a secondary ENI</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security group</td>
<td>1 to 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network instance name</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Limits**

- A limited number of ENIs can be created for one account in each region. For more information, see the ENI limits section of #unique_43.
• The ECS instance and the secondary ENI you want to attach must be in the same zone and region, but can belong to different VSwitches and security groups.
• The number of secondary ENIs that can be attached to an ECS instance depends on the instance type.
• Only I/O-optimized instance types support ENIs.
• ECS instances in a classic network do not support ENIs.
• The instance bandwidth varies with the instance type. You cannot increase the bandwidth of an ECS instance by attaching multiple ENIs to the instance.

**Console operations**

You can perform the following operations in the ECS console:

• **Attach an ENI.**
• **Create an ENI.**
• **Delete an ENI.**
• **Attach an ENI to an instance:** The instance must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.
• **Detach an ENI from an instance:** The instance must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.
• **Modify a secondary ENI:** You can modify the name, security group, and description of a secondary ENI.
• You can also view the information about the ENI that is attached to an instance by using the ECS console.

**API operations**

You can perform the following operations through the API:

• **CreateNetworkInterface:** Creates an ENI.
• **DeleteNetworkInterface:** Deletes an ENI.
• **DescribeNetworkInterfaces:** Queries ENIs.
• **AttachNetworkInterface:** Attaches a secondary ENI to an instance. The instance must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.
• **DetachNetworkInterface:** Detaches a secondary ENI from an instance. The instance must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.
• **ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute:** Modifies the name, security group, and description of an ENI.
• **DescribeInstances:** Queries the ENIs that are attached to ECS instances.
4.2 Create an ENI

This topic describes how to create an elastic network interface (ENI) in the ECS console. You can use an ENI to deploy a high-availability cluster, and perform low-cost failover and fine-grained network management.

Background information

You can create an ENI by using either of the following two methods:

- Attach an ENI when you create an instance. For more information, see Attach an ENI. You can attach a maximum of two ENIs. One is the primary ENI and the other is the secondary ENI. A secondary ENI created in this way will be released with the instance if it is not detached from the instance. For information about how to detach an ENI, see Detach an ENI from an instance.

- Create a separate ENI. The created ENI can be attached to an instance. For more information, see Attach an ENI. An ENI created in this way can only be used as a secondary ENI.

Limits

Before you create an ENI, note the following limits:

- Each ENI must be in a VSwitch of a VPC.
- Each ENI must belong to at least one security group.

Prerequisites

- A VPC and a VSwitch are created in the VPC.
- A security group is created in the same VPC.

Procedure

To create an ENI, follow these steps:

1. Click Create ENI.

2. In the displayed dialog box, complete the following configurations:

   a. **Network Interface Name**: Enter a name for the ENI.

   b. **VPC**: Select a VPC. When you attach an ENI to an instance, they must be in the same VPC.
c. **VSwitch**: Select a VSwitch. When you attach an ENI to an instance, they must be in the same zone, but they do not have to be in the same VSwitch.

**Note:**
After an ENI is created, you cannot change the VSwitch.

d. **Primary Private IP**: Specify an IPv4 address as the private IP address of the ENI. The IPv4 address must be available in the CIDR block of the specified VSwitch. If you do not specify one, a private IP address is automatically assigned to your ENI after the ENI is created.

e. **Security Group**: Select a security group in the selected VPC.

f. **Description**: Optional. Enter a description for the ENI.

g. Click **OK**.

On the **Network Interfaces** page, refresh the table. When the new ENI is in the **Available** state, it is created.

**What to do next**

After you create an ENI, you can:

- Attach an ENI to an instance.
- Modify attributes of the ENI.
- Delete the ENI.

### 4.3 Attach an ENI

This topic describes how to attach an Elastic Network Interface (ENI). Specifically, you either attach an ENI when you create an ECS instance, or you can alternatively create an ENI separately and then attach it to an ECS instance. Attaching an ENI allows you to build clusters with higher availability, perform failovers with lower costs, and manage your network with finer granularity.

#### Attach an ENI when you create an ECS instance

**Limits**

If you attach a secondary ENI, as opposed to a primary ENI, to an ECS instance and do not detach it from the ECS instance, the secondary ENI will be released when you release the ECS instance. For more information, see **Detach an ENI from an instance**.
Procedure

Before you begin, make sure that you have created an ECS instance. For the specific procedure, see Step 2: Create an instance.

When you attach an ENI to an ECS instance during the process of creating an ECS instance, configure the following parameters:

1. Basic configurations

   • Region: ENIs are supported in all regions.
   • Instance type: Select an I/O-optimized instance type that supports ENIs. For more information, see Instance type families.
   • Image: The following image types support ENIs without any manual configuration required:
     - CentOS 7.3 64-bit
     - CentOS 6.8 64-bit
     - Windows Server 2016 Datacenter Edition 64-bit
     - Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter Edition 64-bit

   Note:
   For other image types, after you create an ECS instance, you must configure the ENI to enable the instance to support ENIs.

2. Networking

   • Network: Select VPC, and then select a VPC and VSwitch that you created.
   • ENI: Click Add ENI to attach the target ENI. The ENI and the instance must belong to the same VSwitch.

   Note:
   When you create an instance in the ECS console, you can attach up to two ENIs to the instance. One is the primary ENI, and the other is the secondary ENI. You can attach more secondary ENIs to the instance by using one of the following two methods:
     - Create an ENI in the ECS console, and then attach the ENI to the instance.
     - Call the API action AttachNetworkInterface to attach more ENIs to the instance.

Attach an ENI to an existing ECS instance

Limits
• The ENI can only be attached to the existing ECS instance as a secondary ENI, rather than a primary ENI.
• The ENI must be in the **Available** state.
• The ECS instance must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.
• The ENI can only be attached to a VPC ECS instance. The ENI and the instance must be in the same VPC.
• The VSwitch to which the ENI belongs must be in the same zone as the ECS instance to which the ENI is attached.
• The ENI can only be attached to an I/O-optimized instance.
• One ENI can be attached to only one VPC ECS instance, but one instance can be attached with multiple ENIs. For more information, see **Instance type families**.

**Prerequisites**

• An ENI is created. For more information, see **Create an ENI**.
• The ENI is in the **Available** state.
• The instance can be attached with secondary ENIs and is in the **Stopped** or **Running** state. For more information, see **Instance type families**.

**Procedure**

1. Locate an available ENI, and then click **Bind to Instance**.
2. In the displayed dialog box, select the target instance, and then click **OK**.

Refresh the list. When the ENI is in the **Bound** state, the ENI is attached to the instance.

**Notice:**

If the last time your instance was started or restarted is earlier than April 1, 2018, then you must use the ECS console or call the API action **RebootInstance** to **Restart the instance**, as opposed to logging on to the instance to restart it. Otherwise, the ENI cannot be attached to the instance.

**What to do next**

After you attach an ENI to an ECS instance, you can perform the following operations:

• **Detach the ENI from the instance** or **Delete the ENI**.
• **Configure the ENI** if the image cannot identify the ENI.
4.4 Configure an ENI

You may need to manually configure Elastic Network Interfaces (ENIs) for some images used by your instances so that the attached ENIs can be identified by the operating systems. This topic describes how to configure an ENI.

Prerequisites

An ENI is attached to an ECS instance. For more information about how to attach an ENI to an ECS instance, see Attach an ENI.

Context

You do not need to configure ENIs for the following versions of images used by your instances:

- CentOS 7.3 64-bit
- CentOS 6.8 64-bit
- Windows Server 2008 R2 and later

If your instances are running images that are not included in the preceding list, you must manually configure ENIs for the images.

Procedure

1. Follow operations in the Preparations section to view and record information of an ENI.
2. Choose one of the following methods to configure ENIs based on your instance operating systems:
   - Configure ENIs for instances running Aliyun Linux 2
   - Configure ENIs for instances running CentOS or Red Hat
   - Configure ENIs for instances running Ubuntu or Debian
   - Configure ENIs for instances running SUSE or openSUSE
3. Configure a route for an ENI

Preparations

You must query the attributes of each ENI, including the primary private IP address, subnet mask, default route, and MAC address. You must also pay attention to the relationship between the ENI name and the MAC address in subsequent configurations.

1. Remotely connect to an ECS instance. For more information, see #unique_63.
2. Query the attributes of each ENI, including the primary private IP address, subnet mask, default route, and MAC address.

   • Method 1: Query the attributes in the ECS console.
     
     a. Log on to the ECS console.
     
     b. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Network & Security > ENIs**.
     
     c. On the **Network Interfaces** page, find the target ENIs, and view their **Primary Private IP Address** and **Type/MAC Address(All)**.
     
   • Method 2: Run the **curl** command to query the attributes from the instance metadata.
     
     For more information, see #unique_64.

     ```
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:e7:/**/
     00:16:3e:12:16:/**/
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:e7:/netmask 255.255.255.0
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:e7:/primary-ip-address 10.0.0.20
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:e7:/gateway 10.0.0.253
     
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:16:/netmask 255.255.255.0
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:16:/primary-ip-address 10.0.0.20
     [root@LocalHost ~]# curl http://100.100.100.200/latest/meta-data/network/interfaces/macs/00:16:3e:12:16:/gateway 10.0.0.253
     ```

   • Method 3: Call the **DescribeNetworkInterfaces** operation to query the attributes.

     In this example, the responses are as follows:

     ```
     eth1 10.0.0.20/24 10.0.0.253 00:16:3e:12:e7:/**
     eth2 10.0.0.21/24 10.0.0.253 00:16:3e:12:16:/**
     ```

**Configure ENIs for instances running Aliyun Linux 2**

1. Open the configuration file of an ENI.

   This section uses eth1 as an example.

   ```
   vi /etc/systemd/network/60-eth1.network
   ```

2. Press the **I** key to enter the edit mode and add the configuration information to the ENI configuration file.

   You can choose one of the following configuration information sets based on your actual needs.

   • Scenario 1: Allocate a dynamic IP address for the ENI through DHCP.

     Example:

     ```
     [Match]
     ```
Name=eth1 # This indicates the newly configured ENI.

[Network]
DHCP=yes

[DHCP]
UseDNS=yes

- Scenario 2: Allocate a static IP address for the ENI.

Example:

[Match]
Name=eth1 # This indicates the newly configured ENI.

[Network]
Address=192.168.**.**/24 # This indicates the allocated static IP address and subnet mask.

Press the Esc key, enter :wq, and then press the Enter key to save and exit the edit mode.

3. Check the ENI configuration file and confirm the modification.

   cat /etc/systemd/network/60-eth1.network

4. Run the following command to restart the network service:

   systemctl restart systemd-networkd

Configure ENIs for instances running CentOS or Red Hat

Method 1: Automatically configure ENIs for some instances running CentOS by using multi-nic-util. multi-nic-util supports only images later than CentOS 6.8 or CentOS 7.3.

1. Download the multi-nic-util tool.


2. Decompress the package and install the multi-nic-util tool.

   tar -zxvf multi-nic-util-0.6.tgz
cd multi-nic-util-0.6
bash install.sh

3. Restart the ENI.

   systemctl restart eni.service

Method 2: Manually configure ENIs for instances running CentOS or Red Hat.

1. Open the configuration file of an ENI.

   This section uses eth1 as an example.

   vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1
2. Press the I key to enter the edit mode and add the configuration information to the ENI configuration file.

Example:

DEVICE=eth1  # This indicates the newly configured ENI.
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
USERCTL=yes
PEERDNS=no
IPV6INIT=no
PERSISTENT_DHCLIENT=yes
HWADDR=00:16:3e:12:e7:**  # You must use the queried MAC address of the ENI.
DEFROUTE=no  # This indicates that the ENI is not the default route. To prevent the active default route of the ECS instance from being changed when ENIs configured by ifup are started, do not set eth1 to the default route.

Press the Esc key, enter :wq, and then press the Enter key to save and exit the edit mode.

3. Check the ENI configuration file and confirm the modification.

```
cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1
```

4. Run the service network restart or systemctl restart network command to restart the network service.

### Configure ENIs for instances running Ubuntu or Debian

You can perform the following operations on instances running Ubuntu 14.04, Ubuntu 16.04, and Debian:

1. Open the configuration file of an ENI.

```
vi /etc/network/interfaces
```

2. Press the I key to enter the edit mode and add the configuration information to the ENI configuration file.

This section uses eth1 as an example.

```
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
```

```
auto eth1  # This indicates the newly configured ENI.
iface eth1 inet dhcp
```

Press the Esc key, enter :wq, and then press the Enter key to save and exit the edit mode.

3. Check the ENI configuration file and confirm the modification.

```
cat /etc/network/interfaces
```

4. Run the service networking restart or systemctl restart networking command to restart the network service.
You can perform the following operations on instances running Ubuntu 18.04:

1. Create and edit the configuration file of an ENI.
   This section uses eth1 as an example.

   ```bash
   vi /etc/netplan/eth1-netcfg.yaml
   ```

2. Press the I key to enter the edit mode and add the configuration information to the ENI configuration file.
   This section uses eth1 as an example.

   ```yaml
   network:
     version: 2
     renderer: networkd
     ethernets:
       eth1:
         dhcp4: yes
         dhcp6: no
   ```

   Press the Esc key, enter `:wq`, and then press the Enter key to save and exit the edit mode.

**Note:**

Take note of the following points when you edit the configuration file:

- The configuration file is in the YAML format. Therefore, you must follow the YAML syntax rules when you configure the file.
- You cannot use tabs for indentation in YAML files. Use the space instead.
- We recommend that you copy `/etc/netplan/99-netcfg.yaml` in the default configuration file to avoid format issues.

3. Check the ENI configuration file and confirm the modification.

   ```bash
   cat /etc/netplan/eth1-netcfg.yaml
   ```

4. Run the `netplan apply` command to validate the configuration.

**Configure ENIs for instances running SUSE or openSUSE**

1. Open the configuration file of an ENI.
   This section uses eth1 as an example.

   ```bash
   vi /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-eth1
   ```

2. Press the I key to enter the edit mode and add the configuration information to the ENI configuration file.

   ```bash
   BOOTPROTO='dhcp4'
   STARTMODE='auto'
   ```
USERCONTROL='no'

Press the Esc key, enter :wq, and then press the Enter key to save and exit the edit mode.

3. Check the ENI configuration file and confirm the modification.

```
cat /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-eth1
```

4. Run the service network restart or systemctl restart network command to restart the network service.

**Configure a route for an ENI**

1. Start an ENI.

   a. Run the `ifup [ENI name]` command to start the `dhclient` process, and initiate a DHCP request.

   ```
   ifup eth1
   ifup eth2
   ```

   b. Check the allocation of IP addresses. The result must be the same as the ENI information that you queried in the "Preparations" section.

   ```
   [root@ecshost ~]# ip a
   1: lo:  mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN qlen 1
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
   valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   2: eth0:  mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:16:3e:0e:16:** brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.19/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic eth0
   valid_lft 31506157sec preferred_lft 31506157sec
   3: eth1:  mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:16:3e:12:e7:** brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.20/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic eth1
   valid_lft 31525994sec preferred_lft 31525994sec
   4: eth2:  mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:16:3e:12:16:** brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.0.21/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic eth2
   valid_lft 31526009sec preferred_lft 31526009sec
   ```

2. Set the **metric** parameter of the default route for each ENI in the routing table as needed.

   a. Set the **metric** parameter.

   ```
   ip -4 route add default via 10.0.0.253 dev eth1 metric 1001
   ip -4 route add default via 10.0.0.253 dev eth2 metric 1002
   ```

   The preceding commands set **metric** of eth1 and eth2 as follows:

   ```
   eth1: gw: 10.0.0.253 metric: 1001
   ```
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| eth2: gw: 10.0.0.253 metric: 1002 |

b. Check whether the configuration succeeds. Pay attention to whether information of the Gateway and Metric columns is the same as the configured information.

[root@ecshost~ ]# route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
0.0.0.0 10.0.0.253 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 eth0
0.0.0.0 10.0.0.253 0.0.0.0 UG 1001 0 0 eth1
0.0.0.0 10.0.0.253 0.0.0.0 UG 1002 0 0 eth2
10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 eth0
10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 eth1
10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 eth2
169.254.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 U 1002 0 0 eth0
169.254.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 U 1003 0 0 eth1
169.254.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 U 1004 0 0 eth2

3. Create a routing table.

a. Create a routing table.

ip -4 route add default via 10.0.0.253 dev eth1 table 1001
ip -4 route add default via 10.0.0.253 dev eth2 table 1002

Note:
We recommend that you keep the name of a routing table the same as the metric value of the default route. This example uses 1001 and 1002.

b. Check whether the routing table is created.

[root@ecshost~ ]# ip route list table 1001
default via 10.0.0.253 dev eth1
[root@ecshost~ ]# ip route list table 1002
default via 10.0.0.253 dev eth2

4. Configure a policy-based route.

a. Create a policy-based route.

ip -4 rule add from 10.0.0.20 lookup 1001
ip -4 rule add from 10.0.0.21 lookup 1002

b. View routing rules.

[root@ecshost~ ]# ip rule list
0: from all lookup local
32764: from 10.0.0.21 lookup 1002
32765: from 10.0.0.20 lookup 1001
32766: from all lookup main
32767: from all lookup default

What's next

After the ENI is configured, you can perform the following operations:

• Assign a secondary private IP address
4.5 Assign a secondary private IP address

You can assign one or more secondary private IP addresses to a primary or secondary Elastic Network Interface (ENI). This allows you to optimize the usage of ECS instances in VPCs and divert traffic during a failover.

Prerequisites

- Your instance type must support assigning multiple secondary private IP addresses. For more information, see the Private IP address of a single ENI column corresponding to your instance type in Instance families.
- If you assign a secondary private IP address to a primary ENI, the instance to which the primary ENI is attached must be in Running or Stopped state.

Context

Secondary private IP addresses are suitable for the following scenarios:

- Optimization of application usage
  
  If your ECS instance hosts multiple applications, you can assign multiple secondary private IP addresses to the corresponding ENI. This way, each application uses a separate IP address for services, which optimizes the usage of the ECS instance.

- Optimization of failover
  
  If an instance fails, you can detach ENIs from the instance and attach the ENIs to another instance to divert traffic to that instance, enabling service continuity.

Take note of the following limits when you assign secondary private IP addresses:

- Each security group of the VPC type can contain a maximum of 2,000 private IP addresses. This quota is shared among all primary and secondary ENIs in the security group.
• You can assign a maximum of 20 private IP addresses to an ENI.
  - If the target ENI is in the **Available** state, you can assign up to 10 private IP addresses to the ENI.
  - If the target ENI is in the **Bound** state, the number of private IP addresses that can be assigned to the ENI is subject to the instance type.

**Description**

This section applies to both primary and secondary ENIs.

1. In the ECS console, assign a secondary private IP address to an ENI. For more information, see [Assign a secondary private IP address](#).

2. Optional: If the ENI is a secondary ENI that is not attached to an ECS instance, attach the ENI to an instance and go to step 3. For more information, see [Attach an ENI](#).

3. In the instance, configure the assigned secondary private IP addresses.

   • Windows Server: For more information, see [Assign a secondary private IP address for a Windows instance](#).
   • Linux: For more information, see [Assign a secondary private IP address to a Linux instance](#).

**Assign a secondary private IP address**

1. Log on to the [ECS console](#).

2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Network & Security > ENIs**.

3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. On the **Network Interfaces** page, find the target ENI, and then click **Manage Secondary Private IP Address** in the **Actions** column.
5. In the **Manage Secondary Private IP Address** dialog box:

- Method 1: Click **Assign New IP**. The system randomly assigns IPv4 addresses from the value of **IPv4 Private CIDR Block**. You can click Assign New IP multiple times if multiple secondary private IP addresses are needed.
- Method 2: Manually enter secondary private IP addresses within the value of **IPv4 Private CIDR Block**.

6. Click **Modify**.

7. Optional: If you configured automatic assignment of secondary private IP addresses, click **Manage Secondary Private IP Address** in the Actions column corresponding to the
ENI to view the assigned secondary private IP addresses. Then, you can configure the IP addresses for an ECS instance.

8. Optional: If the ENI is a secondary ENI that is not attached to an ECS instance, attach the ENI to an instance and then configure secondary private IP addresses in the instance. For more information, see Attach an ENI.

**Assign a secondary private IP address for a Windows instance**

1. Remotely connect to an ECS instance. For more information, see unique_63.
2. Open the **Network and Sharing Center**.
3. Click **Change adapter settings**.
4. Double-click the current network connection name, and then click **Properties**.
5. Double-click **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**.
6. Select **Use the following IP address** and then click **Advanced**.
7. Click **Add** in the **IP addresses** section, set **IP addresses** to the assigned IP address, and configure **Subnet Mask**.

You can add multiple IP addresses to the same adapter.

8. Click **OK**.

**Assign a secondary private IP address to a Linux instance**

In the following example, the primary ENI eth0 is used. If you are using a secondary ENI, modify the ID of the ENI as needed.

1. Remotely connect to an ECS instance. For more information, see #unique_63.
2. Configure a secondary private IP address based on your operating system of the instance.

- RHEL series: CentOS 6, CentOS 7, Red Hat 6, Red Hat 7, or Aliyun Linux 2

  a. Open the network configuration file.

    - Run the `vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0:0` command to add the following configuration items:

      ```
      DEVICE=eth0:0
      TYPE=Ethernet
      BOOTPROTO=static
      ONBOOT=yes
      IPADDR = <IPv4 address 1>
      NETMASK = <IPv4 mask>
      GATEWAY = <IPv4 gateway>
      ```

    - If you assign multiple IP addresses, run the `vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0:1` command to add the following configuration items:

      ```
      DEVICE=eth0:1
      TYPE=Ethernet
      BOOTPROTO=static
      ONBOOT=yes
      IPADDR = <IPv4 address 2>
      NETMASK = <IPv4 mask>
      GATEWAY = <IPv4 gateway>
      ```

  b. Run the `service network restart` or `systemctl restart network` command to restart the network service.

- Debian series: Ubuntu 14, Ubuntu 16, Debian 8, or Debian 9

  a. Run the `vi /etc/network/interfaces` command to open the network configuration file and add the following configuration items:

      ```
      auto eth0:0
      iface eth0:0 inet static
      address <IPv4 address 1>
      netmask <IPv4 mask>
      gateway <IPv4 gateway>
      ```

      ```
      auto eth0:1
      iface eth0:1 inet static
      address <IPv4 address 2>
      netmask <IPv4 mask>
      ```
Elastic Compute Service

Network / 4 Elastic Network Interfaces

gateway <IPv4 gateway>

b. Run the service networking restart or systemctl restart networking command to restart the network service.

• SLES series: SUSE 11, SUSE 12, or OpenSUSE 42

a. Run the vi /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-eth0 command to open the network configuration file and add the following configuration items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPADDR_0</td>
<td>&lt;IPv4 address 1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETMASK_0</td>
<td>&lt;Subnet prefix length&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL_0</td>
<td>'0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPADDR_1</td>
<td>&lt;IPv4 address 2&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETMASK_1</td>
<td>&lt;Subnet prefix length&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL_1</td>
<td>'1'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Run the service network restart or systemctl restart network command to restart the network service.

Related topics

#unique_67

4.6 Revoke secondary private IP addresses

You can revoke one or more secondary private IP addresses from an Elastic Network Interface (ENI) when the ENI no longer needs them. You cannot revoke the primary private IP address.

Prerequisites

Before you revoke secondary private IP addresses from an ENI, make sure that the following requirements have been met.

• At least one secondary private IP address has been assigned to the ENI. For more information about how to assign secondary private IP addresses to an ENI, see Assign a secondary private IP address.

• The ENI must be in the Available (Available) or Bound (InUse) state.

• If you want to revoke multiple secondary private IP addresses from a primary ENI, the ECS instance to which the primary ENI is bound must be in the Running (Running) or Stopped (Stopped) state.

Context

Limits: The primary private IP address assigned to an ENI cannot be revoked.

Procedure
1. Log on to the **ECS console**.

2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Network & Security > ENIs**.

3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. On the **Network Interfaces** page, find the target ENI. Click **Manage Secondary Private IP Address** in the **Actions** column.

5. In the **Manage Secondary Private IP Address** dialog box that appears, click **Unassign** next to the secondary private IP address that you want to revoke. You can revoke multiple secondary private IP addresses by clicking Unassign next to them.

6. Click **OK**.

**Related topics**

#unique_69

### 4.7 Modify an ENI

This topic describes how to modify primary and secondary Elastic Network Interfaces (ENIs). You can change the security group of a primary ENI by moving its bound ECS instance to a different security group. You can modify the attributes of a secondary ENI such as the name, associated security group, and description.

**Context**

Before you can modify the security group to which an ENI belongs, the ENI and its bound ECS instance must meet the following requirements. For more information, see #unique_70.

- An ECS instance cannot belong to both basic and advanced security groups at the same time.
- An ENI cannot belong to both basic and advanced security groups at the same time.
- An ENI can only be bound to an ECS instance when they belong to the same type of security groups.

**Modify a primary ENI**

The primary ENI and the secondary ENIs of an ECS instance can belong to different security groups. If you move the ECS instance to a different security group, the primary ENI will also be associated with this security group, but the secondary ENIs will remain in the previous security group. Follow these steps to modify a primary ENI:

1. Log on to the **ECS console**.

2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Network & Security > Security Groups**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. Find the target security group and click Manage Instances in the Actions column.

5. On the Instances in Security Group page, change the security group that the primary ENI is associated with:
   - Follow these steps to add the primary ENI to a new security group:
     a. In the upper-right corner of the Instances in Security Group page, click Add Instance.
     b. In the Add Instance dialog box that appears, select the ID of the instance to which
        the primary ENI is bound. Click OK.
        The primary ENI is added to the new security group along with the corresponding
        ECS instance.
   - Follow these steps to remove the primary ENI from its current security group:
     a. On the Instances in Security Group page, select one or more instances and click
        Remove from Security Group.
     b. In the Remove ECS Instance from Security Group message that appears, click OK.
        The primary ENI is removed from the current security group along with the
        corresponding ECS instance. Note that the primary ENI and the ECS instance must
        belong to at least one security group.

6. Go back to the homepage of the ECS console. In the left-side navigation pane, choose
   Network & Security > ENIs.

7. Find the target primary ENI and verify whether the settings have taken effect.

Modify a secondary ENI

Follow these steps to modify the name, security group, or description of a secondary
ENI: Make sure that you have created a secondary ENI before you proceed. For more
information, see Create an ENI.

1. Log on to the ECS console.

2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Network & Security > ENIs.

3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. Find the target secondary ENI and click Modify in the Actions column.
5. In the **Modify** dialog box that appears, modify the ENI attributes as follows:

- **ENI Name**: Specify a new ENI name based on the naming conventions displayed under this field.
- **Security Group**: Select a new security group for the ENI, or remove the ENI from a security group. Note that the ENI must be associated with at least one security group.
- **Description**: Modify the description based on the instructions displayed under this field.

6. Click **OK**.

References

`#unique_71`

### 4.8 Detach an ENI from an instance

You can only detach a secondary ENI from an instance. You cannot detach the primary ENI.

**Limits**

Before you detach a secondary ENI from an instance, note the following limits:

- The secondary ENI must be in the **Bound** state.
- The instance to which the ENI belongs must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.

**Prerequisites**

The secondary ENI is attached to an instance. Before you detach a secondary ENI from an instance, the instance must be in the **Stopped** or **Running** state.

**Procedure**

To detach a secondary ENI from an instance, follow these steps:

1. Find the target ENI, and in the **Actions** column, click **Unbind**.
2. In the displayed dialog box, confirm the information, and then click **OK**.

After, in the **Network Interfaces** page, refresh the table. When the selected ENI is in the **Available** state, it is detached from the instance.

**What to do next**

After an ENI is detached from an instance, you can:

- **Attach the ENI to another instance**.
- **Delete the ENI**.
• Modify attributes of the ENI.

4.9 Delete an ENI

You can only delete a secondary ENI. You cannot delete the primary ENI of an instance.

After a secondary ENI is deleted:

• The primary private IP address of the secondary ENI is released automatically.
• The deleted secondary ENI is automatically removed from all associated security groups.

If you release an instance, any attached ENIs will be deleted along with its release. You can choose to detach the ENI first and then release the corresponding instance separately.

Limits

You can only delete an ENI in the Available status.

Prerequisite

If an ENI is attached to an instance, you must first detach it from the instance to delete it separately.

Procedure

To delete an ENI, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the ECS console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, select Networks and Security > ENI.
3. Select the target region.
4. Find the target ENI, and in the Actions column, click Delete.
5. Click OK.

In the Network Interfaces page, refresh the table. If the ENI is no longer displayed, it is deleted successfully.
5 Configure NIC multi-queue

NIC multi-queue enables an ECS instance to use more than one NIC queues to increase the packet forwarding rate. Handling interrupts with the vCPUs of a single instance is prone to performance bottlenecks. Multiple NIC queues can distribute interrupts to different CPUs for handling to achieve higher network performance.

Prerequisites

- The current instance type must support the NIC multi-queue feature. For more information about instance types that support the NIC multi-queue feature, see #unique_41. If the value of NIC queues is greater than 1, it indicates that the NIC multi-queue feature is supported.
- The following public images provided by Alibaba Cloud support the NIC multi-queue feature. The support of this feature is irrelevant to the bit sizes of the operating systems.

**Note:**

Even if your operating system is included in the list, early versions of public images may not have supported the NIC multi-queue feature until later updates. We recommend that you use the latest public images. If your image has the NIC multi-queue feature enabled by default, skip this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public image</th>
<th>NIC multi-queue supported</th>
<th>NIC multi-queue enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CentOS 6.8, 6.9, 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubuntu 14.04, 16.04, and 18.04</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debian 8.9 and 9.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.9, 7.4, and 7.5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openSUSE 42.3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliyun Linux 2.1903</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliyun Linux 17.1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Server 2016</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Context

NIC multi-queue is a technology that can fix the Quality of Service (QoS) issue of I/O bandwidth. The NIC multi-queue driver binds NIC queues to different cores through interrupts. This solves processing bottlenecks of single-core CPUs when network I/O bandwidth increases, and improves the packet forwarding rate and bandwidth performance. Under identical packet forwarding rate and network bandwidth conditions, the performance of two queues can be 50% to 100% higher than that of a single queue, and the performance of four queues can be even higher.

The following procedure applies only to Linux instances.

Automatic configuration

1. Remotely connect to an ECS instance. For more information, see #unique_63.
2. Download the script package for automatic configuration.
   
   ```bash
   wget https://image-online.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/doc/ecs_mq_20200102-1038.tgz
   ```
3. Extract the script.
   
   ```bash
   tar -xzf ecs_mq_20200102-1038.tgz
   ```
4. Change the working path.
   
   ```bash
   cd ecs_mq/
   ```
5. Run the script.
   
   ```bash
   bash install.sh <System name> <Major version number of the system>
   ```

Manual configuration

This section uses CentOS 7.6 images as an example. The name of the primary NIC is eth0, and the name of the secondary ENI is eth1. This section describes how to manually configure NIC multi-queue.

1. Run the `ethtool -l eth0` command to check whether the primary NIC supports NIC multi-queue.
   
   ```bash
   [root@localhost ~]# ethtool -l eth0
   Channel parameters for eth0:
   Pre-set maximums:
   RX: 0
   ```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TX: 0</th>
<th>Other: 0</th>
<th>Combined: 2</th>
<th>This value indicates that a maximum of two queues can be configured.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current hardware settings:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX: 0</td>
<td>TX: 0</td>
<td>Other: 0</td>
<td>Combined: 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
If the returned values of the two Combined fields are same, it indicates that the NIC multi-queue feature is enabled.

2. Run the ethtool -L eth0 combined 2 command to enable the NIC multi-queue feature.

```
[root@localhost ~]# ethtool -L eth0 combined 2
```

This command configures the eth0 primary NIC to use two queues.

3. Configure NIC multi-queue for the secondary ENI.

```
# Check whether the eth1 secondary ENI supports NIC multi-queue.
[root@localhost ~]# ethtool -l eth1
Channel parameters for eth1:
Pre-set maximums:
RX: 0
TX: 0
Other: 0
Combined: 4 | This value indicates that a maximum of four queues can be configured. |
Current hardware settings:
RX: 0
TX: 0
Other: 0
Combined: 1 | This value indicates that one queue is currently taking effect. |
```

```
# Configure the eth1 secondary ENI to use four queues.
[root@localhost ~]# ethtool -L eth1 combined 4
```
6 Connect a classic network to a VPC

This topic describes how to connect a classic network to a VPC. You can set up a ClassicLink connection so that ECS instances of the classic network type can access cloud resources in a VPC through the intranet.

Prerequisites

Make sure that you are aware of the limits of ClassicLink. For more information, see #unique_74.

Procedure

1. Log on to the VPC console.
2. Select the region of the target VPC, and click the ID of the target VPC.
3. On the VPC Details page, click Enable ClassicLink. In the displayed dialog box, click OK.
4. Find the target ECS instance of the classic network type, and then choose More > Network and Security Group > Connect to VPC.
5. In the displayed dialog box, select the target VPC and click OK, and then click the security group configuration link.

6. Click Add ClassicLink Rules and configure the security rule according to the following information. Then, click OK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classic Security Group</td>
<td>Display the classic network security group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select VPC Security Group</td>
<td>Select a security group to use. Up to five security groups can be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Select one of the following modes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Classic &lt;=&gt; VPC: The connected resources can access each other (recommended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Classic =&gt; VPC: Authorize the classic ECS instance to access cloud resources in the connected VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VPC =&gt; Classic: Authorize the cloud resources in the connected VPC to access the classic ECS instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Type and Port Range</td>
<td>Select the protocol and port used for the communication. The port must be in the form of xx/xx. For example, if port 80 is used, enter 80/80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Set the priority for the rule. A smaller number represents a higher priority, for example, 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Enter a description for the security rule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Return to the ECS console. On the Instance List page, click the Column Filter icon in the upper-right corner, and then select the Connection Status check box. Then, click OK.

If Connection Status is Connected, ECS instances of the classic network are connected to the VPC network.
This topic provides answers to commonly asked questions about networks used by ECS instances.

- **Network performance**
  - What is the packet loss rate when instances in different regions communicate over the Internet?
  - How is the network latency while instances in the same region communicate over internal networks?

- **Public bandwidth**
  - What are the inbound and outbound bandwidths of ECS instances?
  - I purchased a public bandwidth of 5 Mbit/s for an ECS instance. What is the difference between the inbound and outbound bandwidths of the instance?
  - Is public bandwidth specific to each ECS instance, or is public bandwidth shared across multiple instances?
  - How is the Internet usage of ECS instances billed?
  - Why has 200 Kbit/s of inbound traffic already been consumed on a newly created ECS instance?
  - How do I view the Internet traffic statistics of an ECS instance?
  - Why is the bandwidth usage of my ECS instance displayed in the CloudMonitor console different from that displayed in the ECS console?
  - My ECS instance has been stopped. Why am I still being charged for its outbound traffic on a pay-as-you-go basis?

- **IP addresses**
  - How do I query the IP addresses of an ECS instance?
  - How do I disable the public NIC of an ECS instance?
• Network access and traffic direction
  - Why am I unable to access a website that is hosted on an ECS instance? A message similar to "Sorry, your access has been blocked because the requested URL may pose a security threat to the website" is displayed.
  - An unusual logon has been detected on one of my ECS instances. What can I do?
  - What is traffic scrubbing?
  - How do I cancel traffic scrubbing for an ECS instance?
  - How do I request reverse lookup for an ECS instance?
  - Can an IP address point to multiple reverse lookup domain names?
• Public IP addresses
  - Can I change the public IPv4 address of an instance after the instance has been created?
  - Why am I unable to find the option to change the public IP address of an ECS instance in the ECS console?
  - Can I change the private IP address of an instance?
  - If no public IPv4 address was assigned to an ECS instance during instance creation, how can I assign a public IP address to the instance?
• Network basics
  - What is a BGP data center?
  - What are WAN and LAN?
  - How do I express a subnet mask?
  - How do I plan subnets?
• Quotas
  - How can I view the resource quota?

What is the packet loss rate when instances in different regions communicate over the Internet?

When instances in different regions communicate through a Cloud Enterprise Network (CEN), they use Alibaba Cloud backbone networks to transmit data. Alibaba Cloud aims to provide network services with a P99 packet loss rate of less than 0.0001% per hour.
How is the network latency while instances in the same region communicate over internal networks?

You can achieve the minimum latency when you use instances in the same region and same zone to communicate with each other through the internal network. The average latency for one-way path between the two ECS instances for communication has a 99th percentile of less than 180 us.

What are the inbound and outbound bandwidths of ECS instances?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bandwidth type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inbound bandwidth</td>
<td>The bandwidth of inbound traffic for an ECS instance, such as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Traffic that occurs when you download external resources to the ECS instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Traffic that occurs when you upload resources to the ECS instance through an FTP client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbound bandwidth</td>
<td>The bandwidth of outbound traffic for an ECS instance, such as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Traffic that occurs when the ECS instance provides external access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Traffic that occurs when you download resources from the ECS instance through an FTP client</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I purchased a public bandwidth of 5 Mbit/s for an ECS instance. What is the difference between the inbound and outbound bandwidths of the instance?

The 5 Mbit/s that you purchased applies to the outbound bandwidth. The inbound bandwidth of the instance is capped at 10 Mbit/s.

- Outbound bandwidth is consumed when data is sent from the ECS instance. The maximum outbound bandwidth of an ECS instance is capped at 100 Mbit/s or 200 Mbit/s regardless of whether the instance resides in a VPC or in the classic network. The maximum available outbound bandwidth value depends on the billing method of the instance.
- Inbound bandwidth is consumed when data is transferred to the ECS instance. The maximum inbound bandwidth is determined by the outbound bandwidth:
  - If the outbound bandwidth is less than 10 Mbit/s, the maximum inbound bandwidth is 10 Mbit/s.
  - If the outbound bandwidth is greater than 10 Mbit/s, the maximum inbound bandwidth is the same as the purchased outbound bandwidth.
Is public bandwidth specific to each ECS instance, or is public bandwidth shared across multiple instances?

The public bandwidth of each instance is exclusive to the instance.

How is the Internet usage of ECS instances billed?

For more information, see #unique_15.

Why has 200 Kbit/s of inbound traffic already been consumed on a newly created ECS instance?

This traffic was generated by Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast packets. New ECS instances are assigned to large network segments. When the gateway receives an ARP request packet for the newly created ECS instance, the gateway broadcasts this packet to all ECS instances within the same network segment. If no requests for the IP address of your new ECS instance are sent, the instance will not send an ARP response packet.

How do I view the Internet traffic statistics of an ECS instance?

To view the Internet traffic statistics of an ECS instance, perform the following steps:

1. Log on to the ECS console.
2. In the top navigation bar of the ECS console, choose Bill > User Center.
3. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Bill > Bill.
4. On the Bills page, click the Bills tab. Specify a billing cycle, and set Product Detail to Elastic Compute Service (ECS) - Pay by quantity and Subscription Type to Pay-As-You-Go.
5. Click Export Billing Overview (CSV). In the Export Billing Overview (CSV) dialog box, enter the CAPTCHA verification characters and click OK.
6. Open the exported CSV file to view the Internet traffic statistics of the ECS instance.

Why is the bandwidth usage of my ECS instance displayed in the CloudMonitor console different from that displayed in the ECS console?

ECS instances function as backend servers for SLB instances and use the Layer-7 HTTP forwarding model. In this forwarding model, SLB instances forward client requests to ECS instances, and the ECS instances use their outbound bandwidth to return responses to the corresponding users. The bandwidth consumed by these responses is not displayed in the ECS console, but the traffic generated by the responses is counted towards the outbound traffic of the SLB instances and displayed in CloudMonitor console. Therefore,
the bandwidth usage of your ECS instance displayed in CloudMonitor is different from that displayed in the ECS console.

**My ECS instance has been stopped. Why am I still being charged for its outbound traffic on a pay-as-you-go basis?**

- **Problem description:** Your ECS instance is in the **Stopped** state when viewed from the ECS console, but is in the **Cleaning** state when viewed from the Anti-DDoS Basic console. You are charged for outbound traffic from the instance on a pay-as-you-go basis every hour.
- **Cause:** HTTP flood protection is enabled for the ECS instance. When HTTP flood protection is enabled, the security mechanism sends probe packets to potential attack sources, generating a large volume of outbound traffic.
- **Solution:** Disable HTTP flood protection for the ECS instance.

**How do I query the IP addresses of an ECS instance?**

- **Linux instance**
  
  Run the `ifconfig` command to view NIC information. You can view the IP addresses, subnet masks, gateways, DNS servers, and MAC address in the command output.

- **Windows instance**
  
  In Command Prompt, run the `ipconfig /all` command to view NIC information. You can view the IP addresses, subnet masks, gateways, DNS servers, and MAC address in the command output.

**How do I disable the public NIC of an ECS instance?**

- **Linux instance**
  
  1. Run the `ifconfig` command to view the public NIC name of the instance.
  2. Use the `ifdown` command to disable the public NIC. For example, if the name of the public NIC is `eth1`, enter `ifdown eth1`.

  **Note:**
  You can also use the `ifup` command to re-enable the NIC. For example, if the name of the public NIC is `eth1`, enter `ifup eth1`.
• Windows instance

1. In Command Prompt, run the `ipconfig` command to view information about the public NIC.

2. Open the Control Panel and click **View network status and tasks** under **Network and Internet**. In the **Network and Sharing Center** window that appears, click **Change adapter settings** in the left-side navigation pane to disable the public NIC.

**Why am I unable to access a website that is hosted on an ECS instance? A message similar to "Sorry, your access has been blocked because the requested URL may pose a security threat to the website" is displayed.**

- **Problem description:** When you access a website built on an ECS instance, you are prompted with a message similar to "Sorry, your access has been blocked because the requested URL may pose a security threat to the website."
- **Cause:** Web Application Firewall (WAF) has identified your access to the requested URL as an attack and has blocked your access.
- **Solution:** Add the source public IP address that you use to access the website to the WAF whitelist. For more information, see Avoid Anti-DDoS Basic false positives by using a whitelist.

**An unusual logon has been detected on one of my ECS instances. What can I do?**

Perform the following operations to solve the problem:

1. Check the logon time to see whether the logon was performed by you or another administrator.

2. If the logon was not performed by you or another administrator, it is an unauthorized logon. Perform the following steps:
   - **a.** Reset the password.
   - **b.** Check whether the ECS instance has been infected.
   - **c.** Configure security groups to allow access only from specific IP addresses.

**What is traffic scrubbing?**

The traffic scrubbing service monitors inbound traffic to ECS instances in real time and identifies unusual traffic such as DDoS attacks. By default, Anti-DDoS Basic is enabled on ECS instances to provide traffic scrubbing. When ECS instances are under attack, the traffic scrubbing service will automatically detect the attack and scrub the malicious traffic without affecting the ECS instance services. When unusual traffic is detected, suspicious
traffic is redirected from the destination network to a scrubbing device. The device identifies and removes malicious traffic and then returns legitimate traffic to the network to be forwarded to the ECS instances.

**How do I cancel traffic scrubbing for an ECS instance?**

1. Log on to the Alibaba Cloud Security Anti-DDoS Basic console.
2. Click the ECS tab. In the ECS instance list, find the IP address of an ECS instance that is in the cleaning state. Click View details.
3. Click Cancel cleaning.

**How do I request reverse lookup for an ECS instance?**

Reverse lookup is used in mail services to reject all mails from IP addresses mapped to unregistered domain names. Most spammers use dynamic IP addresses or IP addresses mapped to unregistered domain names to send unwanted emails and avoid being tracked. When reverse lookup is enabled on a mail server, the server rejects mails sent from dynamic IP addresses or unregistered domains to reduce the amount of spam received.

You can submit a ticket to request reverse lookup for your ECS instance. We recommend that you specify the region, public IP address, and registered domain name of your ECS instance in the ticket for more efficient ticket processing.

After your request is approved, you can use the `dig` command to check whether reverse lookup has taken effect for your instance. For example:

```plaintext
dig -x 121.196.255.\* +trace +nodnssec
```

If information similar to the following content is displayed in the command output, it indicates that reverse lookup has taken effect.

```
1.255.196.121.in-addr.arpa. 3600 IN PTR ops.alidns.com.
```

**Can an IP address point to multiple reverse lookup domain names?**

No, each IP address can only point to a single reverse lookup domain name. For example, you cannot configure the IP address 121.196.255.\* to resolve to multiple domain names such as mail.abc.com, mail.ospf.com, and mail.zebra.com.

**Can I change the public IPv4 address of an instance after the instance has been created?**

You can change the public IPv4 address of an instance within six hours of instance creation. For more information, see [Change the public IP address of an ECS instance](https://www.alibabacloud.com).
After six hours, whether the public IP address of the instance can be changed depends on the instance network type.

- For instances in a VPC, you can change the public IP address of an instance by converting their IP addresses into EIPs. Then, detach the EIPs from the instances and attach new EIPs to the instances or upgrade public bandwidths of the instances to assign new public IP addresses. For more information, see Convert the public IP address of a VPC-type instance to an Elastic IP address.

- For instances in the classic network, you cannot change their public IP addresses. However, you can convert public IP addresses to EIPs when you release the instance. For more information, see Convert the public IP address of a classic network-type instance to an Elastic IP address.

**Why am I unable to find the option to change the public IP address of an ECS instance in the ECS console?**

- Within six hours after a pay-as-you-go instance is created: If No Fees for Stopped Instances (VPC-Connected) is enabled for your account, you must select Retain Instance and Continue Charging After Instance Is Stopped when you stop the pay-as-you-go instance. Otherwise, the option to Change Public IP Address will not be displayed in the ECS console after the instance is stopped.

- If more than six hours has passed after the instance was created: You cannot change the public IP address and the option is not displayed.

**Can I change the private IP address of an instance?**

- For instances in a VPC: You can change the private IP address of an instance. For more information, see Change the private IP address of an instance.

- For instances in the classic network: You cannot change the private IP address of an instance.

**If no public IPv4 address was assigned to an ECS instance during instance creation, how can I assign a public IP address to the instance?**

- Apply for and bind an Elastic IP Address (EIP) to the ECS instance. For more information, see the following topic of EIP documentation: #unique_10.

- Modify the public bandwidth of the ECS instance to allocate a fixed public IP address. For more information about modifying the public bandwidth of a subscription ECS instance, see #unique_28. For more information about modifying the public bandwidth of a pay-as-you-go ECS instance, see #unique_13.
What is a BGP data center?

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is primarily used for interconnection between Internet autonomous systems (AS). The main function of BGP is to control route propagation and select the best routes.

China Netcom, China Telecom, China Railcom, and some large privately owned IDC service providers all have autonomous system numbers (ASNs). Most major network carriers in China use BGP to achieve multi-line interconnection with their own ASNs.

To achieve multi-line interconnection in this manner, an IDC must obtain a CIDR block and an ASN from the China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC) or Asia-Pacific Network Information Center (APNIC), and then broadcast this CIDR block to the networks of other carriers through BGP. After networks are interconnected through BGP, the backbone routers of the network carriers will determine the optimal routes to the CIDR block of the IDC to ensure high-speed access for users of different network carriers.

What are WAN and LAN?

- A wide area network (WAN) is also known as an external or public network. It is a telecommunications network that connects smaller networks, including local area networks (LANs) and metro area networks (MANs). Each WAN extends over a large geographical area such as a city or a country, and may cover continents to provide telecommunications services and form an international telecommunications network. WAN is not equal to Internet.

- A LAN is also known as an internal network. A LAN is a network that interconnects computers within a small area. Users can manage files, share application software and printers, schedule work for work groups, and communicate with each other such as by sending emails or faxes within a LAN. A LAN is a closed network that can be as small as two computers in an office to as large as thousands of computers in a company. In Alibaba Cloud, ECS instances within the same region can be created in the same type of networks and communicate with each other through internal networks. ECS instances in different regions are isolated from each other.

How do I express a subnet mask?

You can use one of the following methods to express a subnet mask:

- Dotted decimal notation.

  The default subnet mask of a class A network is 255.0.0.0.
• Append a forward slash (/) and a number ranging from 1 to 32 to the end of an IP address to define a subnet mask. The number indicates the length of the network identification bit in the subnet mask.

  For example: 192.168.0.3/24.

**How do I plan subnets?**

For more information about the best practices for planning subnets, see #unique_79.

**How can I view the resource quota?**

For more information about how to view the limits and quotas of resources, see #unique_43.