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Auto Scaling

Automatic Scaling

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Document conventions

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

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1.Scheduled tasks

1.1. Create a scheduled task

This topic describes how to create a scheduled task to scale computing resources in response to predictable business changes in the future. Scheduled tasks enable the system to obtain sufficient computing resources before business peaks and release idle computing resources after business peaks.

Context

A scheduled task is preconfigured to execute the specified scaling rule at the specified time. When the specified time arrives, the scheduled task automatically scales computing resources. This allows you to reduce costs and meet business requirements. You can also specify the recurrence for scheduled tasks to respond to business changes based on flexible rules.

> **Note** You can create only a limited number of scheduled tasks within an Alibaba Cloud account. For more information, see 使用限制.

You can set the retry interval at which a scheduled task is automatically retried to ensure that the scheduled task is executed in a timely manner. If multiple scheduled tasks are to be executed in 1 minute, Auto Scaling executes the scheduled task that is most recently created.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Scheduled Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Click **Create Scheduled Task**.
5. In the dialog box that appears, configure parameters for the scheduled task.
   i. Enter a task name.

      The name must be 2 to 64 characters in length. It must start with a letter or a digit. It can contain periods (.), underscores (_), and hyphens (-).

   ii. (Optional)Enter a description.

      You can enter the details about the scheduled task, such as its purpose and function.

   iii. Set the time to execute the scheduled task.

      The scheduled task is triggered when the specified time arrives.

   iv. Select a scaling group.

v. Set the scaling method.

- **Select Existing Scaling Rule**: Select an existing scaling rule in the scaling group. The scaling rule is executed when the scheduled task is triggered.

  > **Note** Scheduled tasks can execute only simple scaling rules.

- **Configure Number of Instances in Scaling Group**: Enter the minimum, maximum, and expected numbers of instances in the scaling group. When the scheduled task is triggered, its settings overwrite those of the scaling group.

  > **Note** If the Expected Number of Instances feature is disabled when a scaling group is created, you can specify only the minimum and maximum numbers of instances in the scaling group.

vi. (Optional)Set the retry interval.

The value ranges from 0 to 21600, in seconds. If a scaling activity fails to be executed at the specified time, Auto Scaling executes the scheduled task again within the retry interval.

vii. (Optional)Set the recurrence period.

You can configure the scheduled task to be repeatedly executed

- on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. You can also use a cron expression to specify complex recurrence settings. For information about cron expressions, see Cron expressions.
- The recurrence end time must be later than the first execution time of the scheduled task.

6. Click **OK**.

Cron expressions

A cron expression is a string that represents a schedule. The string consists of multiple fields that are separated by spaces and describe individual details of the schedule. A scheduled task supports a cron expression that consists of five fields in the `X X X X X` format. `X` indicates a placeholder for a field. Each field in a cron expression represents minutes, hours, day of month, month, and day of week. Each field can be a definite value or a special character that has logical meaning.

When you configure a cron expression for a scheduled task, take note of the following items:

- Cron expressions are in UTC. When you configure a cron expression, you must convert the local time to UTC. For example, the time in China is in UTC+8. If you want to execute your task at 20:00 every day in China, you must subtract 8 hours from the scheduled execution time. In this case, you must set the cron expression to `0 12 * * ?`.
- A single scheduled task that has a specified cron expression can be executed only once per hour.
- If the Day or Week field is specified, the other field must be set to a question mark (`?`) to avoid conflicts.

Values for fields

Field	Required	Value range	Special character
Minute	Yes	0~59	, - / *
Hour	Yes	0~23	, - / *

Field	Required	Value range	Special character
Day	Yes	1~31	, - / * ? L W
Month	Yes	1~12	, - / *
Week	Yes	1-7. The value for Sunday is 7.	, - * ? / L #

Special characters

Special character	Description	Example
`*`	Indicates all possible values.	In the Month field, an asterisk (`*`) indicates every month. In the Week field, an asterisk (`*`) indicates every day of a week.
`,`	Lists enumerated values.	In the Minute field, `5,20` indicates the fifth minute and the twentieth minute.
`-`	Indicates a range.	In the Minute field, `5-20` indicates that the task is triggered once every minute from the 5th to 20th minute.
`/`	Indicates increments.	In the Minute field, `0/15` indicates every 15 minutes from the zeroth minute. `3/20` indicates every 20 minutes from the third minute.
`?`	Indicates an unspecified value. Only the Day and Week fields support this character. **Note** If the Day or Week field is specified, the other field must be set to a question mark (`?`) to avoid conflicts.	In the Day field, `?` indicates that no date is specified. In the Week field, `?` indicates that the day of the week is not specified. For example, `15 10 15 * ?` indicates that the scheduled task is executed at 10:15 on the fifteenth day of each month, regardless of the day of a week.

Special character	Description	Example
`L`	Indicates last. Only the Day and Week fields support this character. **Note** To avoid logic errors, do not specify a list or range when you use the `L` character.	• In the Day field, `L` indicates the last day of a month. In the Week field, `L` indicates the last day of a week, which is Sunday. • `L` can be preceded by a value. For example, `6L` in the Week field indicates the last Saturday of a month.
`W`	The weekday nearest to the specified day of the month. The weekday that the `W` character finalizes on is in the same month as the given day. `LW` indicates the last weekday of the specified month.	If `5W` is specified in the Day field and the fifth day of the month falls on Saturday, the task is triggered on the nearest weekday Friday, which is the fourth day of the month. If the fifth day of the month falls on Sunday, the scheduled task is triggered on the nearest weekday Monday, which is the sixth day of the month. If the fifth day of the month falls on a weekday, the scheduled task is triggered on the 5th day of the month.
`#`	A specific day of a specific week in every month. Only the Week field supports this character. Valid values: 1 to 5.	In the Week field, `4#2` indicates the second Thursday of a month.

Examples

The following table provides examples of cron expressions in UTC. These cron expressions represent different meanings. When you configure a cron expression, you must convert the local time to UTC.

Example	Description
`15 10 ? * *`	Executes the scheduled task at 10:15 every day.
`0 12 * * ?`	Executes the scheduled task at 12:00 every day.
`0 10,14,16 * * ?`	Executes the scheduled task at 10:00, 14:00, and 16:00 every day.
`15 10 15 * ?`	Executes the scheduled task at 10:15 on the 15th day of every month.
`15 10 L * ?`	Executes the scheduled task at 10:15 on the last day of every month.
`15 10 ? * 6L`	Executes the scheduled task at 10:15 on the last Saturday of every month.
`15 10 ? * 6#3`	Executes the scheduled task at 10:15 on the third Saturday of every month.
`0 12 L-2 * ?`	Executes the scheduled task at 12:00 on the third-to-last day of every month.

1.2. Modify a scheduled task

This topic describes how to modify a scheduled task. If a scheduled task cannot meet your requirements, you can modify one or more parameters of the scheduled task instead of creating a new one.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Scheduled Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Find the target scheduled task and click **Edit** in the **Actions** column.
5. Modify parameters for the scheduled task.

   You cannot disable the recurrence settings. For more information about other parameters, see Create a scheduled task.
6. Click **OK**.

1.3. Disable a scheduled task

This topic describes how to disable a scheduled task. You can disable a scheduled task if you do not want to use it to trigger a scaling activity.

Prerequisites

The scheduled task is in the **Running** state.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Scheduled Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Find the target scheduled task and click **Disable** in the **Actions** column.
5. Click **OK**.

1.4. Enable a scheduled task

This topic describes how to enable a scheduled task. You can enable a scheduled task that has been disabled to use it to trigger a scaling activity at a specified time point.

Prerequisites

The scheduled task is in the **Stopped** state.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Scheduled Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. Find the target scheduled task and click **Enable** in the **Actions** column.
5. Click **OK**.

1.5. Delete a scheduled task

This topic describes how to delete a scheduled task. You can delete a scheduled task if you do not use it any more.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Scheduled Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Find the target scheduled task and click **Delete** in the **Actions** column.
5. Click **OK**.

2.Alarm tasks

2.1. Event-triggered task overview

Event-triggered tasks can be used based on Auto Scaling and CloudMonitor to dynamically manage scaling groups. Similar to a scheduled task, an event-triggered task triggers a specific scaling rule to execute scaling activities. This allows you to adjust the number of instances in a scaling group.

Introduction

A scheduled task is preconfigured to execute the specified scaling rule at the specified time in the future. You can create scheduled tasks in advance based on predictable business changes. However, when unpredictable business traffic occurs, scheduled tasks cannot meet these requirements. In this case, you can use event-triggered tasks to trigger scaling rules in a more flexible manner. Auto Scaling can add instances to a scaling group during peak hours, and release instances during off-peak hours to reduce costs.

Event-triggered tasks collect statistical values in real time by monitoring specific metrics. When statistical values meet the alarm conditions, alarms are triggered to execute specified scaling rules. You can use event-triggered tasks to adjust the number of instances in a scaling group based on business changes. This can ensure that the values of monitoring metrics are within your expected range.

Event-triggered tasks are classified into the following types:

- System monitoring tasks: the standard event-triggered tasks. By default, system monitoring metrics are available for you to choose from.
- Custom monitoring tasks: the custom event-triggered tasks, in which you can integrate your customized monitoring metrics to ensure service availability.

Limits

- If the Expected Instances feature is enabled for a scaling group, Auto Scaling cannot execute other scaling activities for the scaling group when a non-parallel scaling activity is being executed. For more information, see Expected number of instances.
- During the cooldown period, Auto Scaling rejects the scaling rule that is triggered by an event-triggered task. Typically, it takes a few minutes for Auto Scaling to add ECS instances to a scaling group, start the instances, deploy businesses, and collect monitoring metrics. We recommend that you specify an appropriate cooldown period based on your business requirements. This can ensure that the scaling rule is not repeatedly triggered when the monitoring metrics of newly added instances are not collected.
- The reference period of an event-triggered task is set to one minute by default. The monitoring metrics are collected every one minute.

2.2. Event-triggered task for system monitoring

The metrics of an event-triggered task for system monitoring are measured at the scaling group level. The metric value is the average value of monitoring data for all instances in the scaling group. When the number of instances in a scaling group changes, the metric value is also updated. This topic describes the metrics that are supported by event-triggered tasks for system monitoring.

Monitoring metrics of ECS instances

The following table describes the metrics of ECS instances that are supported by event-triggered tasks for system monitoring.

Collection source	Metric	Unit	Applicable network
ECS instance	CPU Utilization	%	Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and classic network
	Outbound Internal Network Traffic	KB/min	VPC and classic network
	Inbound Internal Network Traffic	KB/min	VPC and classic network
	Outbound Public Network Traffic	KB/min	VPC and classic network
	Inbound Public Network Traffic	KB/min	VPC and classic network
	System Disk Read (Byte/s)	None	VPC and classic network
	System Disk Write (Byte/s)	None	VPC and classic network
	System Disk Read (IOPS)	None	VPC and classic network
	System Disk Write (IOPS)	None	VPC and classic network
CloudMonitor agent	CPU Utilization	%	VPC and classic network
	GPU Utilization	%	VPC
	Idle GPU Memory Percentage	%	VPC
	GPU Memory Utilization	%	VPC
	Memory	%	VPC and classic network
	Average System Load	None	VPC and classic network
	Total TCP Connections	None	VPC and classic network
	Established TCP Connections	None	VPC and classic network
	Internal Network Packets Sent	None	VPC and classic network

Collection source	Metric	Unit	Applicable network
	Internal Network Packets Received	None	VPC and classic network
	Public Network Packets Sent	None	Classic network
	Public Network Packets Received	None	Classic network

If you select CloudMonitor as the collection source, Auto Scaling installs the CloudMonitor agent on all instances in the associated scaling group. You can enable **New Purchase ECS Automatically Installs CloudMonitor** in the CloudMonitor console to ensure that the monitoring data of newly purchased ECS instances can be collected.

If you want to select GPU metrics, make sure that GPU drivers are installed on GPU-accelerated instances.

Metrics of elastic container instances

The following table describes the metrics of elastic container instances that are supported by event-triggered tasks for system monitoring.

Collection source	Metric	Unit	Applicable network
CloudMonitor agent	CPU Utilization	%	VPC
	Memory Usage	%	VPC

2.3. Custom monitoring event-triggered tasks

If you have your own monitoring system and want to obtain some metrics of a specific business, but system monitoring event-triggered tasks cannot meet your monitoring requirements, you can report custom monitoring metrics to CloudMonitor and use custom monitoring event-triggered tasks to monitor these metrics.

Report monitoring data to CloudMonitor

Custom monitoring event-triggered tasks is a feature provided by Auto Scaling to monitor custom metrics. Before you create a custom monitoring event-triggered task, you must report custom metrics to CloudMonitor in advance.

CloudMonitor custom monitoring is a feature that allows you to customize metrics and alarm rules. You can monitor custom metrics that are related to your business requirements. The collected monitoring data is reported to CloudMonitor. CloudMonitor processes data and generates alarms based on processing results.

CloudMonitor provides API operations, SDKs for Java, and Alibaba Cloud command-line interface (CLI) for reporting data. In this example, SDK for Java is used to show how to report monitoring data.

1. Import the JAR package to a project.

If you use Apache Maven to manage a project, you must add the following dependencies to the project:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.aliyun</groupId>
    <artifactId>aliyun-java-sdk-core</artifactId>
    <version>3.2.6</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.aliyun.openservices</groupId>
    <artifactId>aliyun-cms</artifactId>
    <version>0.2.4</version>
</dependency>
```

2. Report custom metrics to CloudMonitor.

   Example:

```
static String endPoint     = "https://metrichub-cms-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com";
CMSClient cmsClient = new CMSClient(endPoint, accAutoScalingKey, accAutoScalingSecret);
CustomMetricUploadRequest request = CustomMetricUploadRequest.builder()
                    .append(CustomMetric.builder()
                    .setMetricName("myCustomMetric")//Set the name of the custom metric
.
                    .setGroupId(54504L)//Set the ID of the application group.
                    .setTime(new Date())//Set the time.
                    .setType(CustomMetric.TYPE_VALUE)//Set the type to original value.
                    .appendValue(MetricAttribute.VALUE, number)//The original value. Th
e key must be an original value.
                    .appendDimension("key1", "value1")//Add a dimension.
                    .appendDimension("key2", "value2")
                    .build())
                .build();
            CustomMetricUploadResponse response = cmsClient.putCustomMetric(request);//
Report data.
```

   The preceding example shows how to report a metric to CloudMonitor. When you report a metric, you must specify the groupId parameter that represents the ID of an application group in CloudMonitor. You can specify an application group that is already created in CloudMonitor or a group that does not exist. If the specified application group does not exist, the system will create one.

3. You can go to the CloudMonitor console to view the details of the application group on the **Application Groups** page. You can view the custom metrics that you reported in chronological order on the **Custom Monitoring** page.

We recommend that you push custom monitoring data to an existing application group in CloudMonitor to increase the flexibility of CloudMonitor and other services. An application group in CloudMonitor is a logical group of multiple cloud services.

CloudMonitor automatically aggregates the monitoring data that you reported. If you want to report a large amount of data to CloudMonitor, you can also aggregate the data locally before you report it. The reported monitoring data has some limits. For more information, see Overview.

2.4. Create an event-triggered task

This topic describes how to create an event-triggered task associated with a CloudMonitor metric in response to emergent or unpredictable business changes. After you create and enable an event-triggered task in a scaling group, Auto Scaling collects data for the specified metric in real time and triggers an alert when the specified condition is met. Then, Auto Scaling executes the specified scaling rule to dynamically scale ECS instances in the scaling group.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Select a monitoring type for the event-triggered task.
   - If you want to use metrics defined by the system, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - If you want to use custom metrics, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Click **Create Event-triggered Task**.
6. In the dialog box that appears, configure parameters for the event-triggered task.
   i. Enter a task name.

      The name must be 2 to 64 characters in length, and can contain periods (.), underscores (_), and hyphens (-). It must start with a letter or a digit.

   ii. Enter a task description.

   iii. Select the resource to be monitored.

      The resource to be monitored is a scaling group.

   iv. Configure monitoring information based on the monitoring type.
      - System monitoring event-triggered task: You must select a metric defined by the system. For information about metrics supported by the system, see Event-triggered task for system monitoring.
      - Custom monitoring event-triggered task: You must select an application group, a metric, and a dimension that are preconfigured in CloudMonitor. For information about how to use custom metrics, see Custom monitoring event-triggered tasks.

   v. Set the reference period.

      You can set the reference period to **1 Minute**, **2 Minutes**, **5 Minutes**, or **15 Minutes**. Auto Scaling collects, summarizes, and compares data based on the specified reference period. The shorter the reference period is, the more frequently alerts are triggered. Set the reference period based on your business requirements.

vi. Configure the condition.

The condition is a rule that specifies whether the CloudMonitor metric value exceeds the threshold range. You can specify the condition based on the average, minimum, or maximum value. For example, if you want alerts to be triggered when the CPU utilization exceeds 80%, you can configure the condition by using one of the following methods:

- Average: Alerts are triggered when the average CPU utilization of all the ECS instances in the scaling group exceeds 80%.
- Maximum: Alerts are triggered when the highest CPU utilization of all the ECS instances in the scaling group exceeds 80%.
- Minimum: Alerts are triggered when the lowest CPU utilization of all the ECS instances in the scaling group exceeds 80%.

vii. Specify the number of times that the condition is met before an alert is triggered.

Auto Scaling counts the number of times that the condition is met. When the number of times that the condition is met reaches the value of Trigger After, Auto Scaling triggers an alert and executes the scaling rule specified in the event-triggered task.

viii. Set the trigger rule.

Select the scaling rule to be executed when the condition is met for the specified number of times. You can select only a scaling rule that belongs to the monitored scaling group.

7. Click **OK**.

2.5. View a monitoring task

This topic describes how to view a monitoring task. You can view the basic information, triggered rule, and monitoring information of a monitoring task. In this way, you can check the configuration of the monitoring task and the data change trend of the specified metric.

Context

The details about a monitoring task include:

- Basic information: the name, alert status, reference period, monitored scaling group, monitoring type, trigger condition, and description of the monitoring task, and whether the task is enabled.
- Triggered rule: the scaling rule to be executed when an alert is triggered.
- Monitoring information: the data change trend of the specified metric.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Select the monitoring type.
   - To select a system monitoring task, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - To select a custom monitoring task, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Use one of the following methods to open the details page of a monitoring task.
   - Find the target monitoring task and click **View Details** in the **Actions** column.
   - Find the target monitoring task and click the name of the monitoring task in the **Event-**

Triggered Task column.

6. View the details about the monitoring task.

2.6. Modify a monitoring task

This topic describes how to modify a monitoring task. If a monitoring task cannot meet your requirements, you can modify one or more parameters of the monitoring task instead of creating a new monitoring task.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Select the monitoring type.
   - To select a system monitoring task, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - To select a custom monitoring task, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Find the target monitoring task and choose **More > Edit Task** in the **Actions** column.
6. Configure the monitoring task.

   You can change all parameters except the monitored resource and monitoring type. For more information about parameter settings, see Create an event-triggered task.

   You can also change triggered rules. For more information, see Change triggered rules.
7. Click **OK**.

2.7. Change triggered rules

This topic describes how to change triggered rules for a monitoring task. You can add multiple triggered rules to a monitoring task or delete all triggered rules for a monitoring task.

Context

A triggered rule is a scaling rule that is triggered by a specified alert.

When you create a monitoring task, you can specify only one triggered rule for the monitoring task. The triggered rule must belong to the scaling group to be monitored by the monitoring task. For more information, see Create an event-triggered task.

After a monitoring task is created, you can add multiple triggered rules to the monitoring task. These triggered rules can belong to different scaling groups in the same region. In this way, Auto Scaling can scale related scaling groups based on the monitoring result of a single scaling group. You can also delete all triggered rules for a monitoring task if you only want to use the monitoring task to monitor a scaling group without triggering scaling activities.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.

4. Select the monitoring type.
   - To select a system monitoring task, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - To select a custom monitoring task, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Find the target monitoring task and choose **More > Edit Triggered Rule** in the **Actions** column.
6. Add or delete triggered rules.
7. Click **OK**.

2.8. Disable a monitoring task

This topic describes how to disable a monitoring task. You can disable a monitoring task if you do not want to use it to monitor a scaling group.

Prerequisites

The monitoring task is in the **Normal**, **Alert**, or **Insufficient Data** state.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Select the monitoring type.
   - To select a system monitoring task, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - To select a custom monitoring task, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Find the target monitoring task and click **Disable** in the **Actions** column.
6. Click **OK**.

2.9. Enable a monitoring task

This topic describes how to enable a monitoring task. You can enable a monitoring task that has been disabled.

Prerequisites

The monitoring task is in the **Disable** state.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Select the monitoring type.
   - To select a system monitoring task, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - To select a custom monitoring task, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Find the target monitoring task and click **Enable** in the **Actions** column.
6. Click **OK**.

2.10. Delete a monitoring task

This topic describes how to delete a monitoring task. You can delete a monitoring task if you do not use it any more.

Procedure

1. Log on to the Auto Scaling console.
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Scaling Tasks > Event-Triggered Tasks**.
3. In the top navigation bar, select a region.
4. Select the monitoring type.
   - To select a system monitoring task, click the **System Monitoring** tab.
   - To select a custom monitoring task, click the **Custom Monitoring** tab.
5. Find the target monitoring task and click **Delete** in the **Actions** column.
6. Click **OK**.

3.FAQ about event-triggered tasks and scheduled tasks

This topic provides answers to commonly asked questions about event-triggered tasks and scheduled tasks.

Can I create tasks that are executed periodically?

Yes, you can create scheduled tasks that are executed periodically. For more information, see Create a scheduled task.

What conditions are used by event-triggered tasks to trigger scaling activities?

Event-triggered tasks can trigger scaling activities based on Cloud Monitor metrics such as the CPU utilization, memory usage, average system load, and inbound or outbound traffic.

How do I configure conditions for event-triggered tasks?

Before you configure conditions for event-triggered tasks, you must install the latest version of Cloud Monitor on your Elastic Compute Service (ECS) instances. For more information, see Install the Cloud Monitor Java agent.

Then, you can select required conditions when you create event-triggered tasks. For more information, see Create an event-triggered task.

How do I use event-triggered tasks to delete instances created by Auto Scaling?

To use an event-triggered task to delete instances created by Auto Scaling, set the trigger rule of the event-triggered task to a rule that deletes instances created by Auto Scaling. For more information, see Create a scaling rule and Create an event-triggered task.

Does Auto Scaling support automatic scaling based on custom Cloud Monitor metrics?

Yes, Auto Scaling can scale ECS instances based on custom Cloud Monitor metrics. For more information, see Custom monitoring event-triggered tasks.

Which is prioritized to be executed: an event-triggered task or a scheduled task?

Event-triggered tasks and scheduled tasks cannot be triggered at the same time. They are independent of each other and are not prioritized over each other.

If an event-triggered task is rejected and the trigger conditions are still met, the event-triggered task is executed after the current scaling activity is complete.

You can set the Retry Interval parameter for a scheduled task. This ensures that the scheduled task can be triggered again after it is rejected. For more information, see Create a scheduled task.

Does Auto Scaling support automatic scaling of data disks?

No, Auto Scaling does not support automatic scaling of data disks. Auto Scaling can automatically increase or decrease the number of ECS instances in a scaling group. Auto Scaling cannot automatically increase or decrease the number or sizes of data disks on an ECS instance.