Alibaba Cloud
Auto Scaling

Automatic Scaling

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## Document conventions

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

1.1 Create a scheduled task

This topic describes how to create a scheduled task for scaling computing resources to cope with predictable business changes in the future. By creating a scheduled task, you can enable the system to automatically get sufficient computing resources ready before a business peak or release idle computing resources after the peak.

Context

A scheduled task is preconfigured to execute a specified scaling rule at a specified time in the future. When the specified time arrives, a scheduled task automatically scales computing resources to meet business requirements with the optimal cost. You can also specify the recurrence for scheduled tasks if business changes are regular.

Note:
You can only create a limited number of scheduled tasks under an Alibaba Cloud account. For more information, see #unique_5.

Only one scaling activity can be executed in a scaling group at one time. Therefore, a scheduled task will fail to trigger a scaling activity if another scaling activity is still in progress in the scaling group. To guarantee the timely execution of the scheduled task, you can set the retry expiration time in which the scheduled task is automatically retried. If multiple scheduled tasks are to be executed in one minute, Auto Scaling executes the scheduled task that is created most recently.

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, set parameters for the scheduled task.
   a) Enter the name of the scheduled task.
      The name must be 2 to 64 characters in length. It must start with a letter or
digit. It can contain periods (.), underscores (_), and hyphens (-).
   b) Enter the description of the scheduled task.
      You can enter the details about the scheduled task, such as its purpose and
function.
   c) Set the time to execute the scheduled task.
      The scheduled task will be triggered when the specified time arrives.
   d) Select a scaling rule.
      Specify the scaling rule to be executed when the scheduled task is triggered.
   e) Set the retry expiration time.
      The value ranges from 0 to 21600, in seconds. If a scaling activity fails to be
executed at the specified time, Auto Scaling retries the scheduled task within
the retry expiration time.
   f) Optional. Set the recurrence for executing the scheduled task.
      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 more information, see Cron expression.

6. Click OK.

Cron expression

Cron expressions use the UTC+0 time zone. Add eight hours when you convert the
time to the local system time in China. In addition, the time when a cron expression
is first executed must be earlier than the end time of the recurrence that you set for
the scheduled task. Otherwise, the scheduled task fails to be created.

A cron expression is a string separated with spaces. It is divided into five to seven
fields. Currently, scheduled tasks in Auto Scaling support cron expressions with
five fields, including minute, hour, day, month, and week. The following table
describes the value range of each field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Value range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>[0, 59]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>[0, 23]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field | Required | Value range
--- | --- | ---
Day | Yes | [1, 31]
Month | Yes | [1, 12]
Week | Yes | [0, 7]; Sunday = 0 or 7

You can enter multiple values in a field by using the following methods:

- Specify multiple values by separating them with commas (,), for example, 1,3,4,7,8.
- Specify the range of values by using a hyphen (-). For example, 1-6 is equivalent to 1,2,3,4,5,6.
- Specify any possible values by using an asterisk (*). For example, you can enter an asterisk in the hour field to represent each hour, which is equivalent to 0-23.
- Specify the frequency by using a slash (/). For example, 0-23/2 in the hour field indicates that the task is executed every 2 hours. Slashes (/) can be used with asterisks (*). For example, */3 in the hour field indicates that the task is executed every 3 hours.

### 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 Auto Scaling alarm tasks

This topic introduces Auto Scaling alarm tasks.

Auto Scaling alarm tasks integrate some functions of Auto Scaling and CloudMonitor. These tasks allow you to manage scaling groups in a manner similar to Auto Scaling scheduled tasks. The alarm tasks trigger user-defined scaling rules to execute scaling activities, adjusting the number of instances in scaling groups.

You can use scheduled tasks to execute specific scaling rules at specific points in time. In scenarios where the time of traffic changes is predictable, scheduled tasks are sufficient to respond to such changes in advance. However, in scenarios where traffic is not predictable or for sudden spikes in traffic, scheduled tasks are insufficient to deal with the changes. In this case, alarm tasks provide more flexibility in triggering scaling rules. Alarm tasks can be used to increase the number of instances in a scaling group during peak hours to suffice business requirements, and release instances in the scaling group during off-peak hours to reduce production costs.

Alarm tasks collect measurements from specific metrics in real time. When a measurement meets user-defined alarm conditions, an alarm is triggered and the specified scaling rule is executed. Alarm tasks adjust the number of instances in a scaling group in real time based on business changes, ensuring that monitored metrics stay within a user-defined range.

Auto Scaling alarm tasks allow the dynamic change of the number of instances in a scaling group by monitoring specific metrics. Through the tasks, specified scaling rules are executed in real time based on business changes to adjust the number of instances in a scaling group.

Updated version of Auto Scaling alarm tasks

Auto Scaling alarm tasks have been comprehensively optimized in the scope, method, and response time of monitoring. The features of the updated version allow you to use alarm tasks to manage scaling groups in a more comprehensive and reliable manner.
The new features are as follows:

- You can configure alarm tasks for the system disks, NICs, and TCP connections.
- You can set the data collection interval as short as one minute to perform monitoring functions at a finer granularity.
- You can use the new custom monitoring function, which provides you with a standard way to integrate your own monitoring system with Auto Scaling alarm tasks.

You can use more metrics in the updated version. In addition to the metrics provided in earlier versions, you can add your custom metrics to customize alarm tasks. These custom metrics enhance the capabilities of Auto Scaling alarm tasks to meet a range of diverse scenarios.

2.2 System monitoring alarm tasks

This topic introduces system monitoring alarm tasks.

Metrics in system monitoring alarm tasks are monitoring data collected from ECS instances by CloudMonitor. ECS instances are monitored at the scaling group level, meaning that the measurement of a certain metric in a scaling group is the average value of the metric measurements for all ECS instances in a scaling group. When the number of ECS instances in the scaling group changes, the metrics are also updated accordingly.

Supported metrics

The following table lists the metrics supported by system monitoring alarm tasks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Applicable network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Classic network and VPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Classic network and VPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average system load</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Classic network and VPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal network outbound traffic</td>
<td>KB/min</td>
<td>Classic network and VPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal network inbound traffic</td>
<td>KB/min</td>
<td>Classic network and VPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total TCP connections</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Classic network and VPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Metric | Unit | Applicable network
--- | --- | ---
Established TCP connections | N/A | Classic network and VPC
System disk reads measured in bit/s | Bit/s | Classic network and VPC
System disk writes measured in bit/s | Bit/s | Classic network and VPC
System disk read IOPS | Times/s | Classic network and VPC
System disk write IOPS | Times/s | Classic network and VPC
Packets sent by internal network NICs | Packets/s | Classic network and VPC
Packets received by internal network NICs | Packets/s | Classic network and VPC
External network outbound traffic | KB/min | Classic network and VPC
External network inbound traffic | KB/min | Classic network and VPC
Packets sent by external network NICs | Packets/s | Classic network
Packets received by external network NICs | Packets/s | Classic network

**Notes**

- A scaling group can only execute one scaling activity at a time. When a scaling activity is being executed, the scaling group rejects all other scaling activities generated by scaling rules triggered by alarm tasks.

- The cooldown period of a scaling rule affects how the rule is triggered by Auto Scaling alarm tasks. When the cooldown period of a rule has not yet expired, Auto Scaling will not execute that rule. After ECS instances have been added to a scaling group, the systems of the instances are started, configured, and have businesses deployed on them. This process takes several minutes, during which monitoring data for the instances is not recorded. Because of this, you must set an appropriate cooldown period based on your specific business to prevent scaling rules from being triggered repeatedly.
• Each Auto Scaling alarm task has a default cooldown period of one minute and scaling rules cannot be re-triggered during this period.

• You must install the CloudMonitor client to collect system metrics such as memory, load, the number of packets sent by NICs, and the number of TCP connections. When you need to set an alarm task for metrics collected by the CloudMonitor client, the client is automatically installed on all instances belonging to the scaling group associated with the alarm task. At the same time, CloudMonitor auto installation for newly purchased ECS instances is automatically enabled on the CloudMonitor console so that the client will also be installed on newly purchased ECS instances.

2.3 Custom monitoring alarm tasks

This topic describes custom monitoring alarm tasks in Auto Scaling.

The monitored objects of a custom monitoring alarm task are the metrics that you choose to report to CloudMonitor. In some scenarios, system metrics may not contain the metrics you need. You may have your own monitoring system and be concerned with some metrics related to your specific business. By using custom monitoring alarm tasks, you can import custom metrics specific to your business from your own monitoring system to CloudMonitor to create alarm tasks.

Custom monitoring alarm tasks in Auto Scaling are associated with custom metrics in Alibaba Cloud CloudMonitor. Therefore, you must report custom monitoring data (custom metrics) to CloudMonitor before you can use custom monitoring alarm tasks. CloudMonitor custom monitoring is a service that allows you to customize metrics and alarm rules as needed. By using this service, you can monitor target metrics specific to your business, report collected monitoring data to CloudMonitor for processing, and set alarm rules for these metrics.

Report monitoring data to CloudMonitor

You can report monitoring data, such as collected time-series data, to CloudMonitor. The reported data is called a time sequence. CloudMonitor allows you to report data by using API operations, a Java SDK, and Alibaba Cloud command line interface (CLI). This topic provides an example of using a Java SDK to report monitoring data. For more information, see #unique_14.
Before using a Java SDK, you must import the JAR package containing the SDK to a project. If you use Apache Maven to manage a project, you only need to add the following dependency to the project:

```xml
<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>
```

You can run the following commands to report custom metrics to CloudMonitor:

```java
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 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 reporting a metric, you must specify the GroupId parameter that represents the ID of the application group in CloudMonitor. You can specify an application group that you have created in CloudMonitor or a group that does not exist. You can create application groups and view their details on the Application Groups page of the CloudMonitor console. You can view the custom metrics you have reported, which are also called time sequences, 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.
services. You can also choose to push data to any group regardless of existing groups.

CloudMonitor automatically aggregates the monitoring data that you have reported. If you need to report a large amount of data to CloudMonitor, you can also aggregate the data locally before reporting it. For more information, see #unique_14.

Limits

CloudMonitor has the following limits on user-reported monitoring data:

- The sending rate is limited to 100 queries per second (QPS) for each Alibaba Cloud account.
- A maximum of 100 data records can be reported at a time. The maximum body size is 256 KB.
- The metricName field can only contain letters, digits, and underscores (_). It must start with a letter. If the starting character is not a letter, this character is replaced with uppercase letter A. Invalid characters are replaced with underscores (_).
- The dimensions field cannot contain equal signs (=), ampersands (&), or commas (,). Invalid characters are replaced with underscores (_).
- Each key-value pair in the metricName and dimensions fields can contain a maximum of 64 characters. If the key-value pair exceeds 64 characters in length, it will be truncated.

2.4 Create a monitoring task

This topic describes how to create a monitoring task. You can create metric-based monitoring tasks to trigger scaling activities upon emergent or unpredictable business changes. After you create and enable a monitoring task, Auto Scaling collects monitoring data for the specified metric in real time. When the specified condition is met, Auto Scaling executes the specified scaling rule to scale Elastic Compute Service (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. Click Create Event-Triggered Task.

5. In the dialog box that appears, set parameters for the monitoring task.
   a) Enter the name of the monitoring task.
      The name must be 2 to 64 characters in length. It must start with a letter or digit. It can contain periods (.), underscores (_), and hyphens (-).
   b) Enter the description of the monitoring task.
   c) Select the resource to be monitored.
      Select the scaling group to be monitored by the monitoring task.
   d) Select the monitoring type.
      The monitoring type cannot be changed after the monitoring task is created.
      
      - If you select System Monitoring, select a built-in metric of CloudMonitor. For more information about supported metrics, see System monitoring alarm tasks.
      - If you select Custom Monitoring, select the application group, metric, and dimension that are preconfigured in CloudMonitor. For more information about custom metric-based monitoring tasks, see Custom monitoring alarm tasks.
   e) 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 monitoring task triggers alerts more
f) Set the trigger condition.

Set the condition for triggering alerts. Select Average, Max, or Min, specify an operator, and enter the threshold. For example, if the metric is CPU usage and the upper limit is 80%, you can set one of the following conditions:

- Average: The average CPU usage of the ECS instances in the scaling group exceeds 80%.
- Max: The highest CPU usage among the ECS instances in the scaling group exceeds 80%.
- Min: The lowest CPU usage among the ECS instances in the scaling group exceeds 80%.

g) Specify the number of times the condition is met before an alert is triggered.

You can set the Trigger After parameter to 1 Times, 2 Times, 3 Times, or 5 Times. Auto Scaling counts the number of times the condition is met. When the number of times reaches the value of the Trigger After parameter, Auto Scaling triggers an alert and executes the scaling rule specified in the monitoring task.

h) Set the triggered rule.

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

6. 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. Find the target monitoring task and choose More > Edit Task in the Actions column.
5. Configure the monitoring task.

You can change all parameters except the monitored resource and monitoring type. For more information about parameter settings, see *Create a monitoring task*. You can also change triggered rules. For more information, see *Change triggered rules*.

6. 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 a monitoring 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. Find the target monitoring task and choose More > Edit Triggered Rule in the Actions column.
5. Add or delete triggered rules.
6. 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, Alarm, 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. Find the target monitoring task and click Disable in the Actions column.
5. 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 Stopped 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. Find the target monitoring task and click Enable in the Actions column.
5. 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. Find the target monitoring task and click Delete in the Actions column.
5. Click OK.
3 FAQ about monitoring tasks and scheduled tasks

This topic provides answers to FAQ about monitoring tasks and scheduled tasks.

- Can I create tasks that are executed periodically?
- What conditions are used by monitoring tasks to trigger scaling activities?
- How do I set conditions for monitoring tasks?
- How do I use monitoring tasks to delete instances created by Auto Scaling?
- Does Auto Scaling support automatic scaling based on custom CloudMonitor metrics?
- Which event takes priority between executing a monitoring task and executing a scheduled task?

Can I create tasks that are executed periodically?

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

What conditions are used by monitoring tasks to trigger scaling activities?

Monitoring tasks can trigger scaling activities based on CloudMonitor metrics such as the CPU usage, memory usage, average system load, and inbound or outbound traffic.

How do I set conditions for monitoring tasks?

Before setting conditions for monitoring tasks, you must install the latest version of CloudMonitor Agent on your Elastic Compute Service (ECS) instances. For more information, see #unique_23.

Then, you can select required conditions when you create monitoring tasks. For more information, see Create a monitoring task.

How do I use monitoring tasks to delete instances created by Auto Scaling?

To use a monitoring task to delete instances created by Auto Scaling, set the triggered rule of the monitoring task to a rule that deletes such instances. For more information, see #unique_24 and Create a monitoring task.

Does Auto Scaling support automatic scaling based on custom CloudMonitor metrics?

Yes, Auto Scaling can scale ECS instances based on custom CloudMonitor metrics. For more information, see Custom monitoring alarm tasks.
Which event takes priority between executing a monitoring task and executing a scheduled task?

No priority is given to one task type over the other. At present, only one scaling activity can be executed in a scaling group at a time. If one task triggers a scaling activity earlier than the other task does, the earlier task is executed and the other task is rejected.

If a monitoring task is rejected and the triggers still exist, the monitoring task is executed after current scaling activity is complete.

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