

## **Jenkins Integrations**

Jenkins SyncPack Version 1.0.0

Jenkins Automation PowerPack Version 100

## Table of Contents

Introduction to the Jenkins SyncPack	3
What is the Jenkins SyncPack?	3
Prerequisites for this SyncPack	3
Contents of the SyncPack	4
PowerFlow Applications	4
Configuration Object	4
Steps	5
Installing the SyncPack	5
Downloading the SyncPack	5
Importing the SyncPack	6
Installing the SyncPack	6
Configuring Applications for the Jenkins SyncPack	8
Creating and Aligning a Configuration Object in PowerFlow	9
Creating a Configuration Object	
Aligning a Configuration Object and Configuring PowerFlow Applications	12
Scheduling PowerFlow Applications	
Introduction to the Jenkins Automation PowerPack	16
What is the Jenkins Automation PowerPack?	17
Installing the Jenkins Automation PowerPack	17
Configuring Action Policy Credentials	18
Creating a SOAP/XML Credential to Access SL1 PowerFlow	
Creating a SOAP/XML Credential to Access SL1 PowerFlow in the Classic User Interface	20
Configuring Jenkins Automation Event Policies	21
Standard Event Policies	22
Configuring the Jenkins Automation Action Policies	23
Editing the Jenkins Automation Action Policies	
Jenkins Automation PowerPack Automation Policies	26
Standard Automation Policies	27

1

## Introduction to the Jenkins SyncPack

### Overview

This chapter describes how you can use the *Jenkins* SyncPack. The *Jenkins* SyncPack provides a bidirectional integration between SL1 events and Jenkins jobs, pipeline jobs, and nodes.

**NOTE**: After the 2.1.0 platform release, the *Integration Service* was rebranded as *SL1 PowerFlow*, and the *Automation Builder* was rebranded as *SL1 PowerFlow builder*.

This chapter covers the following topics:

What is the Jenkins SyncPack?	3
Prerequisites for this SyncPack	3
Contents of the SyncPack	4
Installing the SyncPack	5

### What is the Jenkins SyncPack?

The Jenkins SyncPack includes a configuration object, applications, and steps that bidirectionally sync jobs, pipeline jobs, and node status between Jenkins and SL1.

## Prerequisites for this SyncPack

This SyncPack requires the following:

- A subscription that includes CMDB/Inventory Workflow Automations
- Base Steps SyncPack version 1.3.2 or later
- Administrator access to Jenkins

The following table lists the port access required by PowerFlow and this SyncPack:

Source IP	PowerFlow Destination	PowerFlow Source Port	Destination Port	Requirement
PowerFlow	SL1 API	Any	TCP 443	SL1 API Access
PowerFlow	Jenkins API	Any	TCP 443	Jenkins API Access
PowerFlow	SL1 Database	Any	TCP 7706	SL1 Database Access

### Contents of the SyncPack

This section lists the contents of the Jenkins SyncPack.

#### PowerFlow Applications

- Create External Notes For SL1 Event. This application queries Jenkins for job information to be added to the associated SL1 event.
- Create Event In SL1 For Jenkins Job Run. This application creates an SL1 event when a Jenkins job fails.
- Create Event In SL1 For Jenkins Node Status. This application creates an SL1 event when a node is
  offline in Jenkins.
- Create Event In SL1 For Jenkins Pipeline Job Run. This application creates an SL1 event when a Jenkins pipeline job fails.
- Update SL1 Event Triggered. This application updates an SL1 event with Jenkins job information.
- Trigger Event In SL1. This application creates an SL1 event when an SL1 event reaches a major severity threshold.
- Create Virtual Device In SL1 For Jenkins Jobs And Nodes. This application creates a virtual device in SL1 that is used to identify Jenkins jobs and nodes.

For more information about how to configure these applications, see *Configuring Applications for the Jenkins SyncPack*.

#### Configuration Object

- Base Jenkins Configuration. This configuration object can be used as a template after the SyncPack is installed on the PowerFlow system. The configuration object includes the following:
  - Details for connecting to SL1, including the host, username, and password.
  - Details for connecting to Jenkins, including the URL, username, and password.

- Details for notifications including the sender and receiving email, password, server, and port.
- Details for connecting to Jenkins devices including device ID, collector group ID, and device class ID.

#### Steps

The following steps are included in this SyncPack:

- Build Jenkins Job
- Build Jenkins Job From SL1 Event
- Build Jenkins Pipeline Job
- Create Jenkins Virtual Devices On SL1
- Create SL1 Alert
- Create Virtual Device
- Get Event Details From SL1
- Get Jenkins Nodes Status
- Get List Of Existing Virtual Devices Of Nodes
- Get Virtual Device
- Post Update To SL1
- Read Cache
- Update Jenkins Details To SL1
- Update SL1 Event of Jenkins Build Job

## Installing the SyncPack

A SyncPack file has the .whl file extension type. You can download the SyncPack file from the ScienceLogic Support site.

#### Downloading the SyncPack

To locate and download the SyncPack:

- 1. Go to the ScienceLogic Support Site.
- 2. Click the [Product Downloads] tab and select PowerPack.
- 3. In the **Search PowerPacks** field, search for the SyncPack and select it from the search results. The **Release Version** page appears.
- 4. On the [PowerPack Versions] tab, click the name of the SyncPack version that you want to install. The Release File Details page appears.
- 5. Click the [**Download File**] button or click the name of the .zip file containing the .whl file for this SyncPack to start downloading the file.

Installing the SyncPack 5

**NOTE**: After you download a SyncPack, you can import it to your PowerFlow system using the PowerFlow user interface.

#### Importing the SyncPack

To import a SyncPack in the PowerFlow user interface:

- 1. On the **SyncPacks** page (ⓐ) of the PowerFlow user interface, click **[Import SyncPack]**. The **Import SyncPack** page appears.
- 2. Click [Browse] and select the .whl file for the SyncPack you want to install. You can also drag and drop a .whl file to the Import SyncPack page.
- 3. Click [Import]. PowerFlow registers and uploads the SyncPack. The SyncPack is added to the SyncPacks page.
- 4. You will need to activate and install the SyncPack in PowerFlow. For more information, see Activating and Installing a SyncPack.

**NOTE**: You cannot edit the content package in a SyncPack published by ScienceLogic. You must make a copy of a ScienceLogic SyncPack and save your changes to the new SyncPack to prevent overwriting any information in the original SyncPack when upgrading.

#### Installing the SyncPack

To activate and install a SyncPack in the PowerFlow user interface:

1. On the **SyncPacks** page of the PowerFlow user interface, click the **[Actions]** button ( ) for the SyncPack you want to install and select *Activate & Install*. The **Activate & Install SyncPack** modal appears.

**NOTE**: If you try to activate and install a SyncPack that is already activated and installed, you can choose to "force" installation across all the nodes in the PowerFlow system.

TIP: If you do not see the PowerPack that you want to install, click the Filter icon (=) on the **SyncPacks** page and select *Toggle Inactive SyncPacks* to see a list of the imported PowerPacks.

Click [Yes] to confirm the activation and installation. When the SyncPack is activated, the SyncPacks page displays a green check mark icon ( ) for that SyncPack. If the activation or installation failed, then a red exclamation mark icon ( ) appears.

- 3. For more information about the activation and installation process, click the check mark icon (♥) or the exclamation mark icon (♥) in the **Activated** column for that SyncPack. For a successful installation, the "Activate & Install SyncPack" application appears, and you can view the Step Log for the steps. For a failed installation, the **Error Logs** window appears.
- 4. If you have other versions of the same SyncPack on your PowerFlow system, you can click the **[Actions]** button ( ) for that SyncPack and select *Change active version* to activate a different version other than the version that is currently running.

Installing the SyncPack 7

2

# Configuring Applications for the Jenkins SyncPack

### Overview

This chapter describes how to set up the PowerFlow applications for the Jenkins SyncPack.

This chapter covers the following topics:

Creating and Aligning a Configuration Object in PowerFlow	·9	9
Scheduling PowerFlow Applications		3

### Creating and Aligning a Configuration Object in PowerFlow

A *configuration object* supplies the login credentials and other required information needed to execute the steps for a PowerFlow application. The *Configurations* page ( ) of the PowerFlow user interface lists all available configuration objects for that system.

You can create as many configuration objects as you need. A PowerFlow application can only use one configuration object at a time, but you can use (or "align") the same configuration object with multiple applications.

To use this SyncPack, you will need to use an existing configuration object in the PowerFlow user interface or create a new configuration object. Next, you need to align that configuration object to the relevant applications.

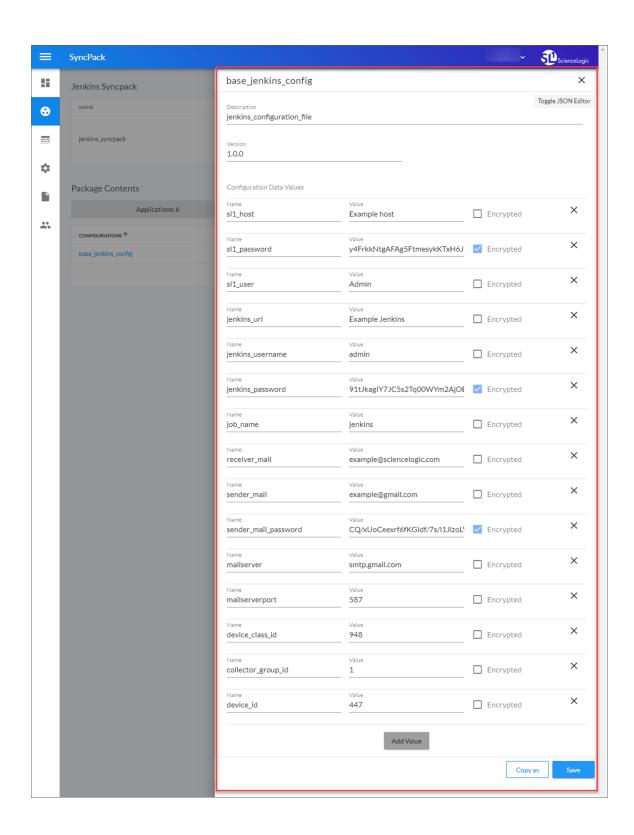
#### Creating a Configuration Object

For this SyncPack, you should make a copy of the "Base Jenkins Configuration" configuration object, which is the sample configuration file that was installed with the *Jenkins* SyncPack.

**TIP:** The "Base Jenkins Configuration" configuration object contains all of the required variables. Simply update the variables from that object to match your SL1 and Jenkins settings.

To create a configuration object based on the "Base Jenkins Configuration" configuration object:

- 1. In the PowerFlow user interface, go to the **Configurations** page ( ).
- 2. Click the [Actions] button ( ) for the "Base Jenkins Configuration" configuration object and select *Edit*. The Configuration pane appears:



- 3. Click [Copy as]. The Create Configuration pane appears.
- 4. Complete the following fields:
  - *Friendly Name*. Type a name for the configuration object that will display on the **Configurations** page.
  - Description. Type a brief description of the configuration object.
  - Author. Type the user or organization that created the configuration object.
  - Version. Type a version of the configuration object.
- 5. In the **Configuration Data** field, update the default variable definitions to match your PowerFlow configuration:
  - sl1 host. Type the hostname or IP address of the SL1 system the alerts will synchronize with.
  - sl1 password. Type the password for your SL1 system.
  - sl1 user. Type the username for your SL1 system.
  - *jenkins url*. Enter the URL for your Jenkins system.
  - jenkins username. Type the username for your Jenkins system.
  - *jenkins\_password*. Type the password for your Jenkins system.
  - job\_name. Type the name for your Jenkins job.
  - receiver\_mail. Type the email address that you want to receive updates on SL1 events and your Jenkins jobs.
  - sender\_mail. Type the email address that you want updates on SL1 events and your Jenkins jobs to send from.
  - sender mail password. Type the password for the sender email address that you entered.
  - mailserver. Type the server for your sender email.
  - mailserverport. Type the port for your sender email.
  - node\_device\_class\_id. Type the device class ID for your Jenkins instance.
  - job\_device\_class\_id. Type the device class ID for your Jenkins job.
  - guid\_node\_major\_event. Enter the GUID of the SL1 event policy.
  - collector\_group\_id. Type the collector group ID for your Jenkins instance.
  - **device** id. Type the device ID for your Jenkins instance.
  - guid job major event. Enter the GUID of the SL1 event policy.
  - guid job trigger event. Enter the GUID of the SL1 event policy.
  - guid pipeline job major event Enter the GUID of the SL1 event policy.
- 6. Click [Save]. You can now align this configuration object with one or more applications.

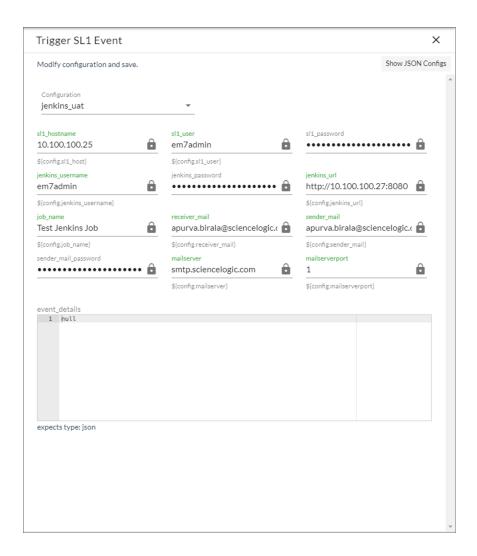
**NOTE**: For more information about the Jenkins terms and concepts in this section, see the Jenkins documentation.

## Aligning a Configuration Object and Configuring PowerFlow Applications

With this SyncPack, you can create SL1 events based on Jenkins jobs. You will need to align the *Jenkins SyncPack* applications with the relevant configuration object in PowerFlow, and, if needed, update any other fields on the **Configuration** pane for the applications.

To align the configuration object with the relevant PowerFlow applications:

1. On the **Applications** page of the PowerFlow user interface, open one of the PowerFlow applications listed above and click **[Configure]** ( ). The **Configurations** pane for that application appears:



2. From the **Configurations** drop-down, select the configuration object you want to use.

**NOTE**: The values for **sl1\_hostname** and the other parameters that appear in the **Configuration** pane with a padlock icon ( a) are populated by the configuration object you aligned with the application. Do not modify these values. If you encounter an error, make sure your configuration object is configured properly.

- 3. Click [Save] to align that configuration with the application.
- 4. Repeat this process for the other PowerFlow applications.

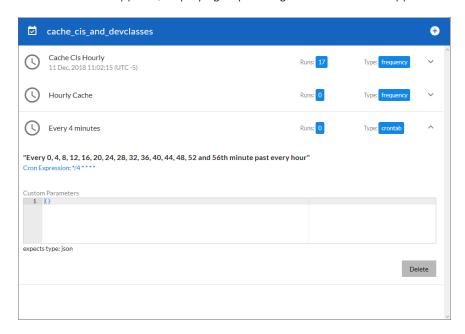
### Scheduling PowerFlow Applications

To trigger the applications in the SyncPack, you must schedule the PowerFlow applications that are included in the SyncPack:

You can create one or more schedules for a single application in the PowerFlow user interface. When creating each schedule, you can specify the queue and the configuration file for that application.

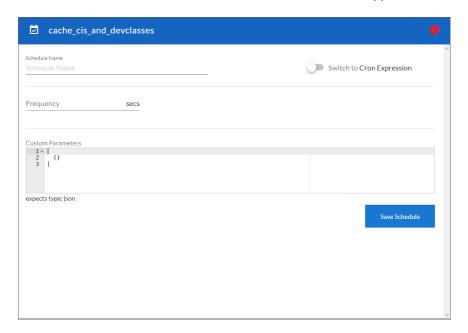
To schedule an application:

1. On the **Applications** page ( ), click the **[Schedule]** button for the application you want to schedule. The **Schedule** window appears, displaying any existing schedules for that application:



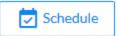
**NOTE**: If you set up a schedule using a cron expression, the details of that schedule display in a more readable format in this list. For example, if you set up a cron expression of \*/4 \* \* \* \*, the schedule on this window includes the cron expression along with an explanation of that expression: "Every 0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, and 56th minute past every hour".

- 2. Select a schedule from the list to view the details for that schedule.
- 3. Click the + icon to create a schedule. A blank **Schedule** window appears:



- 4. In the **Schedule** window, complete the following fields:
  - Schedule Name. Type a name for the schedule.
  - Switch to. Use this toggle to switch between a cron expression and setting the frequency in seconds.
    - Cron expression. Select this option to schedule the application using a cron expression. If you select this option, you can create complicated schedules based on minutes, hours, the day of the month, the month, and the day of the week. As you update the cron expression, the Schedule window displays the results of the expression in more readable language, such as Expression: "Every 0 and 30th minute past every hour on the 1 and 31st of every month", based on \*/30 \* \* /30 \* \*.
    - *Frequency in seconds*. Type the number of seconds per interval that you want to run the application.
  - Custom Parameters. Type any JSON parameters you want to use for this schedule, such as information about a configuration file or mappings.

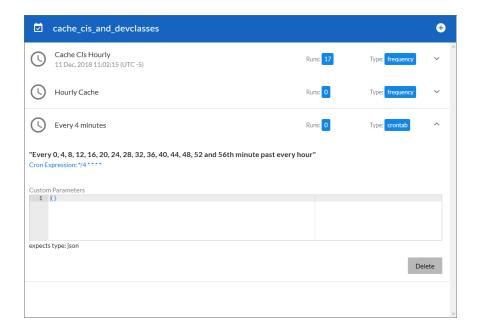
5. Click [Save Schedule]. The schedule is added to the list of schedules on the initial Schedule window. Also, on the Applications page, the word "Scheduled" appears in the Scheduled column for this application, and the [Schedule] button contains a check mark:



**NOTE**: After you create a schedule, it continues to run until you delete it. Also, you cannot edit an existing schedule, but you can delete it and create a similar schedule if needed.

To view or delete an existing schedule:

- 1. On the **Applications** page, click the **[Schedule]** button for the application that contains a schedule you want to delete. The **Schedule** window appears.
- 2. Click the down arrow icon ( $\checkmark$ ) to view the details of an existing schedule:



3. To delete the selected schedule, click [Delete]. The schedule is removed.

NOTE: When either multiple SL1 instances or multiple Jenkins instances are involved with PowerFlow, you should create an individual configuration object for each SL1 or Jenkins instance. Next, create an individual schedule for each configuration object. Each schedule should use a configuration object that is specific to that single SL1 or Jenkins instance. Creating copies of a PowerFlow application from a SyncPack for the purpose of distinguishing between domains is not supported, and will result in issues on upgrades.

3

# Introduction to the Jenkins Automation PowerPack

#### Overview

This chapter describes the Run Book Automation policies and Run Book Action policies found in the *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack.

**NOTE**: This PowerPack requires a subscription that includes CMDB/Inventory Workflow Automations.

This chapter covers the following topics:

What is the Jenkins Automation PowerPack?	. 17
Installing the Jenkins Automation PowerPack	17

#### What is the Jenkins Automation PowerPack?

The Jenkins Automation PowerPack includes automation policies and action policies that bidirectionally sync jobs, pipeline jobs, and node status between Jenkins and SL1.

### Installing the Jenkins Automation PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this manual, you must import and install the latest version of the *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack.

IMPORTANT:: You must install and configure the Jenkins SyncPack version 1.0.0 before using the Jenkins Automation PowerPack.

**NOTE**: The *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack requires SL1 version 11.1.0 or later. For details on upgrading SL1, see the appropriate SL1 Release Notes.

TIP: By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack overwrites all content from a previous version of that PowerPack that has already been installed on the target system. You can use the *Enable Selective PowerPack Field Protection* setting in the *Behavior Settings* page (System > Settings > Behavior) to prevent new PowerPacks from overwriting local changes for some commonly customized fields. (For more information, see the *System Administration* manual.)

To download and install a PowerPack:

- 1. Download the PowerPack from the ScienceLogic Support Site at https://support.sciencelogic.com/s/powerpacks.
- 2. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
- 3. In the **PowerPack Manager** page, click the **[Actions]** button, then select *Import PowerPack*. The **Import PowerPack** dialog box appears.
- 4. Click the [Browse] button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
- 5. When the PowerPack Installer modal appears, click the [Install] button to install the PowerPack.

**NOTE:** If you exit the **PowerPack Installer** modal without installing the imported PowerPack, the imported PowerPack will not appear in the **PowerPack Manager** page. However, the imported PowerPack will appear in the **Imported PowerPacks** modal. This page appears when you click the **[Actions]** menu and select *Install PowerPack*.

4

## **Configuring Action Policy Credentials**

### Overview

This chapter describes how to configure the credential required by the action policies in *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack.

This chapter covers the following topics:

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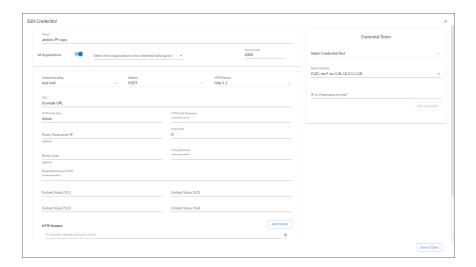
### Creating a SOAP/XML Credential to Access SL1 PowerFlow

After you have integrated your Jenkins and PowerFlow systems, you must create a SOAP/XML credential so that the action policies included in the PowerPack can access your PowerFlow system. The *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack includes a template for a SOAP/XML credential that you can edit for use with your SL1 PowerFlow system.

**NOTE**: If you are on an SL1 system prior to version 11.1.0, you will not be able to duplicate the sample credential. It is recommended that you create your new credentials using the SL1 classic user interface so you do not overwrite the sample credential(s).

#### To create a SOAP/XML credential:

- 1. Go to the **Credentials** page (Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Locate the **PowerFlow Jenkins** sample credential, then click its **[Actions]** icon (—) and select **Duplicate**. A copy of the credential, called **PowerFlow Jenkins copy** appears.



- 3. Supply values in the following fields:
  - Name. Type a new name for the credential.
  - All Organizations. Toggle on (blue) to align the credential to all organizations, or toggle off (gray)
    and then select one or more specific organizations from the What organization manages this
    service? drop-down field to align the credential with those specific organizations.
  - URL. Type the URL for your PowerFlow system.
  - HTTP Auth User. Type the username for your PowerFlow system.
  - HTTP Auth Password. Type the password for your PowerFlow system.

- 4. Click [Save & Close].
- 5. SL1 assigns the credential an ID number. Take note of the ID number for the new credential on the Credentials page, in the ID column. You will need the ID number when editing the input parameters of the automation actions included in the *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack.

## Creating a SOAP/XML Credential to Access SL1 PowerFlow in the Classic User Interface

To create a SOAP/XML credential:

- 1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Locate the **PowerFlow Jenkins** sample credential and click its wrench icon ( ). The **Credential Editor** modal window appears.
- 3. Supply values in the following fields:
  - Profile Name. Type a new name for the credential.
  - URL. Type the URL for your PowerFlow system.
  - HTTP Auth User. Type the username for your PowerFlow user account.
  - HTTP Auth Password. Type the password for your PowerFlow user account.
- 4. Click the [Save As] button to save the new SOAP/XML credential.
- 5. SL1 assigns the credential an ID number. Take note of the ID number for the new credential on the Credentials page in the ID column or at the top of the Credential Editor modal. You will need the ID number when editing the input parameters of the automation actions included in the Jenkins Automation PowerPack.

5

## **Configuring Jenkins Automation Event Policies**

#### Overview

This chapter describes how to configure the event policies found in the Jenkins Automation PowerPack.

This chapter covers the following topics:

#### Standard Event Policies

The Jenkins Automation PowerPack includes 11 standard API event policies that you can enable to trigger the events detected by the applications included in the Jenkins SyncPack and its associated automation action policy.

To enable the event policies:

- 1. Go to the **Event Policies** page (Events > Event Policies).
- 2. Click the Actions menu ( ) for the event policy and select Edit.
- 3. In the **Event Policy Editor** page, click on the **Enable Event Policy** toggle to enable the event policy.
- 4. Click [Save].

To enable the event policies in the SL1 classic user interface:

- 1. Go to the **Event Policy Manager** page (Registry > Events > Event Manager).
- 2. Click the wrench icon ( ) for the event policy.
- 3. In the **Operational State** field, select *Enabled*.
- 4. Click [Save].

22 Standard Event Policies

6

# Configuring the Jenkins Automation Action Policies

### Overview

This chapter describes how to edit the action policies included in the *Jenkins Automation* PowerPack so that the action policies can communicate with your SL1 PowerFlow system.

This chapter covers the following topics:

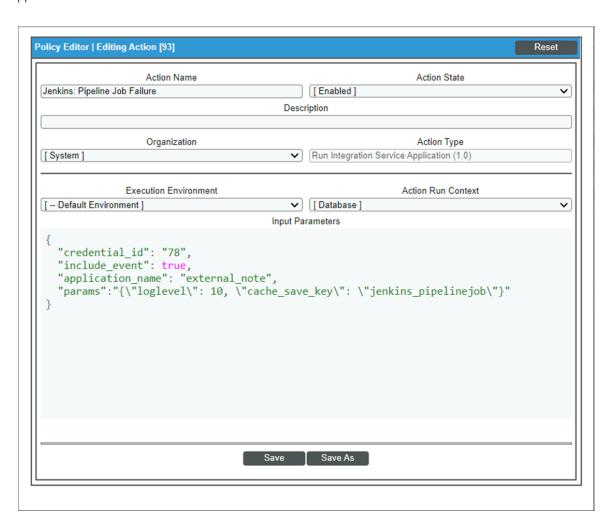
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### Editing the Jenkins Automation Action Policies

The Jenkins Automation PowerPack includes four action policies that use the "Run Integration Service Application" action type to trigger the PowerFlow application that collects data from Jenkins. You can specify the credential ID in a JSON structure that you enter in the *Input Parameters* field in the **Action Policy Editor** modal.

To edit the action policies included in the PowerPack:

- 1. Go to the **Action Policy Manager** page (Registry > Run Book > Actions).
- 2. Locate the action policy that you want to use, and then click its wrench icon (\*\*). The **Editing Action** page appears:



- 3. In the *Input Parameters* field, change the values of the following parameters:
  - credential\_id. Change the value to the credential ID that you noted earlier when creating a
    credential for your PowerFlow system. This parameter is required.
  - include\_event. Leave the value as "true".

- application\_name. Leave the default application value.
- params. Leave the default parameter value.
- 4. Click [Save].

7

# Jenkins Automation PowerPack Automation Policies

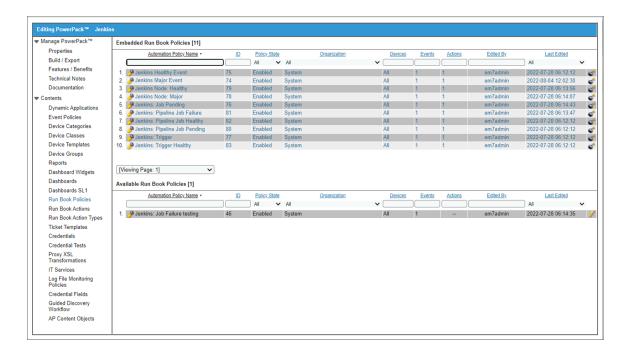
Ve	rvi	ew

This chapter describes the automation policies found in the Jenkins Automation PowerPack.

This chapter covers the following topics:

#### Standard Automation Policies

The Jenkins Automation PowerPack includes 11 standard automation policies that you can enable, shown in the following figure.



These policies update the SL1 event with the state of the associated Jenkins job. When a node is offline, a failure occurs, or a major event is detected in Jenkins, an SL1 event is created and the associated event is updated with any job details.

The following table shows the automation policy, its aligned events, and the automation action that runs in response to the events.

Automation Policy Name	Aligned Events	Automation Action
Jenkins Node: Healthy	Jenkins: Healthy Event	Jenkins: Event Update
Jenkins Node: Major	Jenkins: Major Event	Jenkins: Alert
Jenkins: Job Pending	Jenkins: Pending Event	Jenkins: Event Update
Jenkins: Job Failure	Jenkins: Major Event	Jenkins: Alert
Jenkins: Healthy	Jenkins: Healthy Event	Jenkins: Event Update
Jenkins: Trigger	Jenkins: Trigger	Jenkins: Trigger
Jenkins: Trigger Healthy	Jenkins: Healthy	Jenkins: Event Update

Automation Policy Name Aligned Events		Automation Action
	Event	
Jenkins: Trigger Job Pending	Jenkins: Pending Event	Jenkins: Job Pending State
Jenkins: Pipeline Job Failure	Jenkins: Major Event	Jenkins: Alert
Jenkins: Pipeline Job Healthy  Jenkins: Healthy  Event		Jenkins: Event Update
Jenkins: Pipeline Job Pending	Jenkins: Pending Event	Jenkins: Job Pending State

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