



Monitoring Microsoft Azure

Microsoft: Azure PowerPack version 106

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Chapter

1

Introduction

Overview

This manual describes how to monitor Microsoft Azure resources that are managed with Azure Resource Manager (ARM) in the ScienceLogic platform using the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*.

NOTE: For information about monitoring Azure resources that are managed with the Azure Classic portal, see the *Monitoring Microsoft Azure Classic* manual.

The following sections provide an overview of Microsoft Azure and the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*:

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What is Azure?

Azure is a Microsoft service that provides both infrastructure and platform capabilities for cloud computing. Azure enables users to build, deploy, and manage applications and services using Microsoft data centers, and offers users numerous capabilities such as website hosting, virtual machine creation, data management, business analytics, and media services.

Microsoft offers two methods for managing Azure resources: Azure Resource Manager (ARM) portal and the Azure Classic portal.

What Does the Microsoft: Azure PowerPack Monitor?

To monitor Microsoft ARM resources using the ScienceLogic platform, you must install the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*. This PowerPack enables you to discover, model, and collect data about ARM resources.

The *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* includes:

- Example credentials you can use as templates to create SOAP/XML credentials to connect to ARM
- Dynamic Applications to discover, model, and monitor performance metrics and/or collect configuration data for the following ARM resources:
 - Active Directory tenants
 - Application gateways
 - Load balancers
 - Network security groups
 - Recovery Services vaults
 - Resource groups
 - SQL databases
 - SQL servers
 - Storage accounts
 - Traffic Manager profiles
 - Virtual machine scale sets
 - Virtual machines
 - Virtual network subnets
 - Virtual networks
 - VPN gateways

- Device Classes for each Azure data center location and all of the ARM resources the ScienceLogic platform monitors
- Event Policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when ARM resources meet certain status criteria

What are Azure Locations?

An Azure location is an individual data center located in a specific geographic locale. The Dynamic Applications in the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* create a "location" component device for each discovered data center location.

The PowerPack supports the following Azure data center locations:

- Australia East (New South Wales)
- Australia Southeast (Victoria)
- Brazil South (Sao Paulo)
- Canada Central (Toronto)
- Canada East (Quebec)
- Central India (Pune)
- Central US (Iowa)
- East Asia (Hong Kong)
- East US (Virginia)
- East US 2 (Virginia)
- Germany Central (Frankfurt)
- Germany Northeast (Magdeburg)
- Japan East (Saitama)
- Japan West (Osaka)
- Korea Central (Seoul)
- Korea South (Busan)
- North Central US (Illinois)
- North Europe (Ireland)
- South Central US (Texas)
- South India (Chennai)
- Southeast Asia (Singapore)
- US DoD Central (for Microsoft Azure Government only)
- US DoD East (for Microsoft Azure Government only)
- US Gov Arizona (for Microsoft Azure Government only)
- US Gov Iowa (for Microsoft Azure Government only)
- US Gov Texas (for Microsoft Azure Government only)
- US Gov Virginia (for Microsoft Azure Government only)

- UK South (London)
- UK West (Cardiff)
- West Central US
- West Europe (Netherlands)
- West India (Mumbai)
- West US (California)
- West US 2

Installing the Microsoft: Azure PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this manual, you must import and install the latest version of the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*.

NOTE: If you are already using the ScienceLogic platform to monitor Azure Classic and/or ARM resources, you must upgrade to the latest version of the *Microsoft: Azure Classic PowerPack* before using the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* to monitor ARM resources.

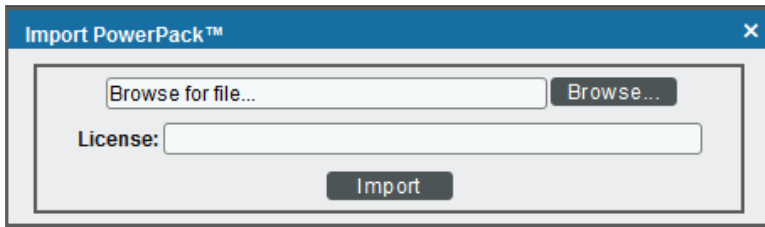
NOTE: The following instructions describe how to install the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* for the first time. If you are upgrading to the latest version from a previous version, see the **Microsoft: Azure PowerPack** Release Notes for specific upgrade instructions.

TIP: By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack overwrites all content in 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 Customer Portal](#).
2. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
3. In the **PowerPack Manager** page, click the **[Actions]** button, then select *Import PowerPack*.

4. The **Import PowerPack** dialog box appears:



5. Click the **[Browse]** button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
6. When the **PowerPack Installer** modal page appears, click the **[Install]** button to install the PowerPack.

NOTE: If you exit the **PowerPack Installer** modal page 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 page. This page appears when you click the **[Actions]** menu and select *Install PowerPack*.

Configuring Azure for Monitoring

Overview

The following sections describe how to configure Microsoft Azure resources for monitoring by the ScienceLogic platform using the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*:

NOTE: The *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* can monitor Microsoft Azure resources and Microsoft Azure Government resources.

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Configuring an Azure Active Directory Application

To create a SOAP/XML credential that allows the ScienceLogic platform to access Microsoft Azure, you must provide the following information about an Azure application that is already registered with an Azure AD tenant:

- Application ID
- Subscription ID (if monitoring a single subscription)
- OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL
- Tenant ID
- Secret key

To capture the above information, you must first create (or already have) an application that is registered with Azure Active Directory. The registered application must have Reader or Contributor access. You can then enter the required information about the application when configuring the SOAP/XML credential in the platform. The registered application and the ScienceLogic credential allow the platform to retrieve information from Microsoft Azure.

TIP: For details on registering an Azure application with Azure AD, see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/active-directory-integrating-applications>.

Creating an Active Directory Application in the Azure Portal

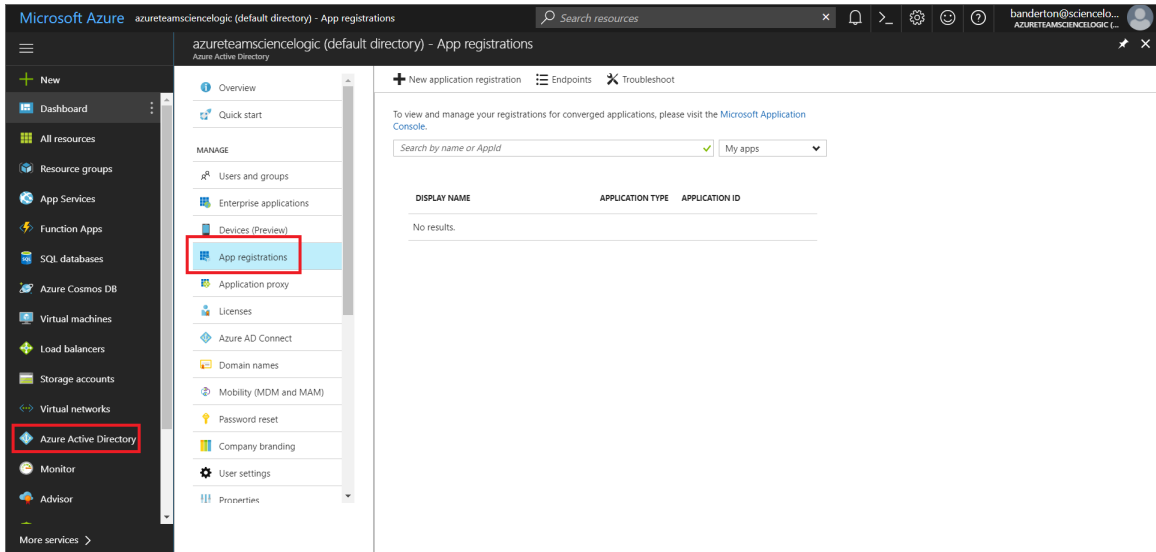
When configuring a SOAP/XML credential in the ScienceLogic platform, you must provide the application ID, subscription ID, OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL, tenant ID, and secret key of an application that is registered with Azure Active Directory. You will use this registered application to authenticate your Azure account.

NOTE: You must have Service Administrator rights to create an Azure Active Directory application.

To create an application in Azure and register it with Azure Active Directory:

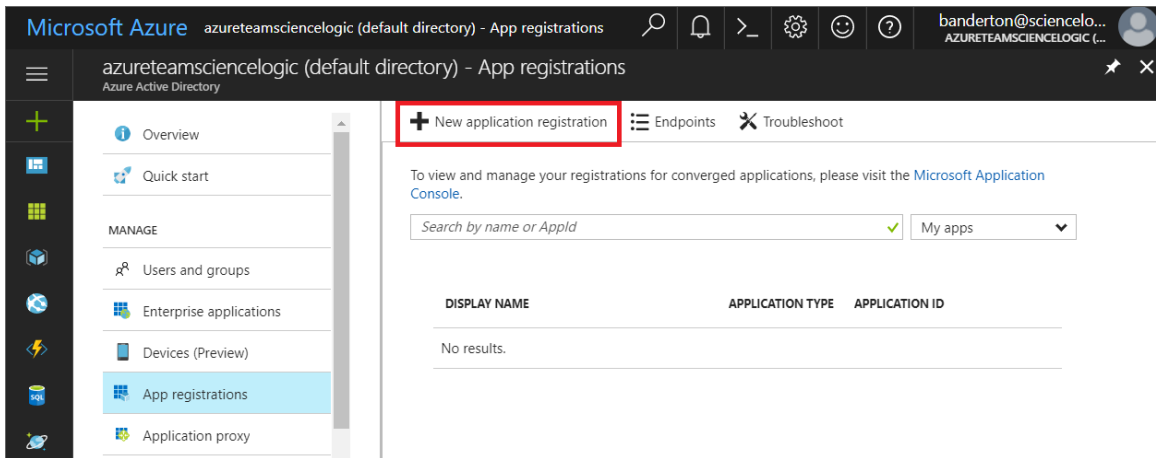
1. Log in to the Azure portal at <https://portal.azure.com>.

- From the left panel, click **[Azure Active Directory]**, then click **App registrations**. The **App registrations** page appears:

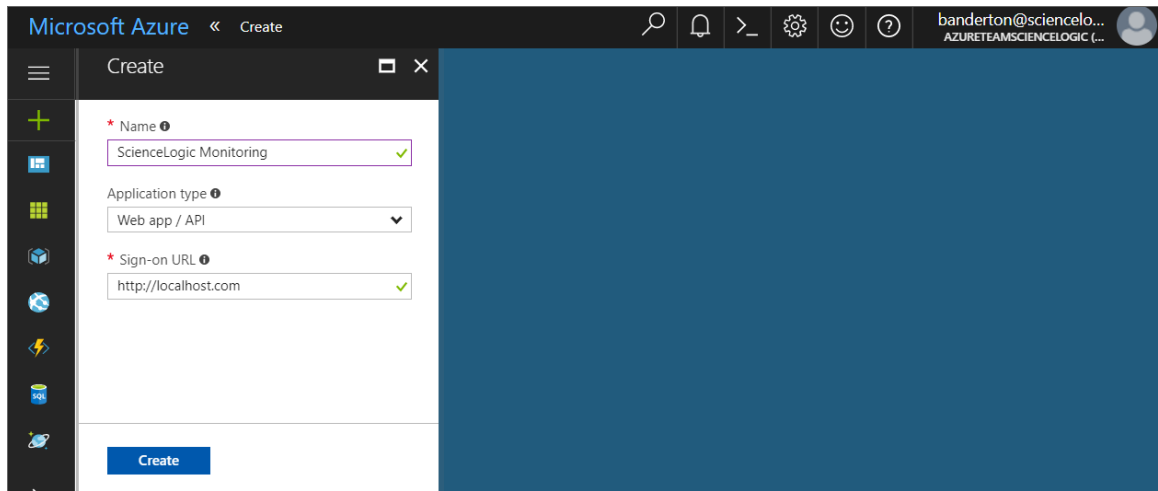


2

- Click the **[New application registration]** button.



4. Enter a **Name** for the application and select *Web app / API* in the **Application Type** field. In the **Sign-On URL** field, enter any valid URL, then click the **[Create]** button.



5. A message appears confirming that your application was added.

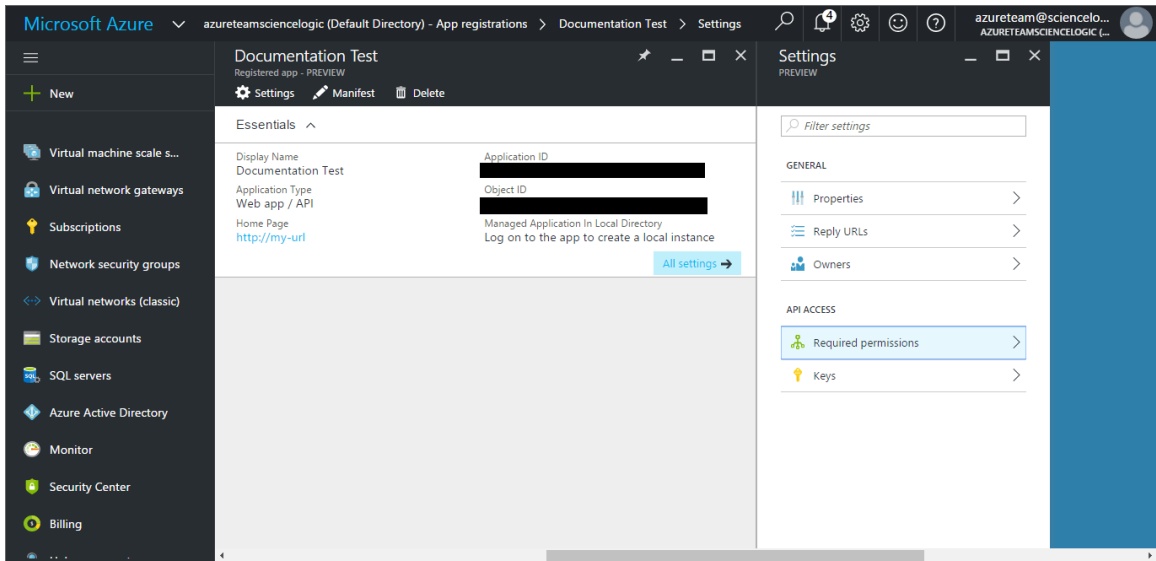
Adding the Microsoft Graph and Windows Azure Active Directory APIs

You must add the Microsoft Graph and Windows Azure Active Directory application programmable interfaces (APIs) to the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your Azure account. At a minimum, the Microsoft Graph and Windows Azure Active Directory APIs must have permission to read directory data.

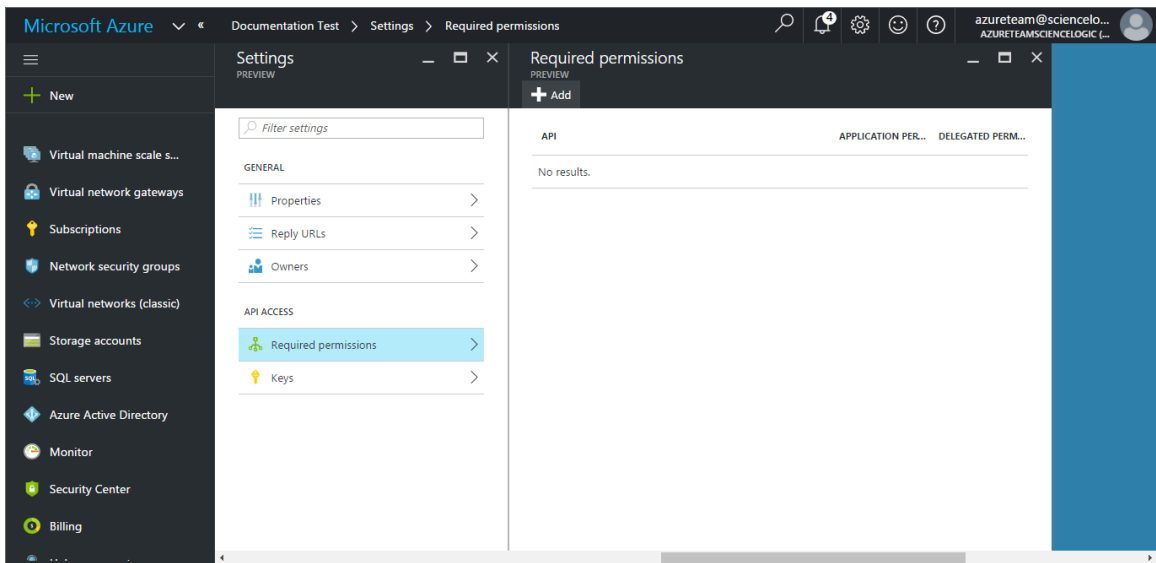
To add the Microsoft Graph and Windows Azure Active Directory APIs:

1. In the left pane of the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), click **[Azure Active Directory]**.
2. Click **[App registrations]**, then click on the name of the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your Azure account.

3. In the **Settings** pane, under **API Access**, click **[Required permissions]**.

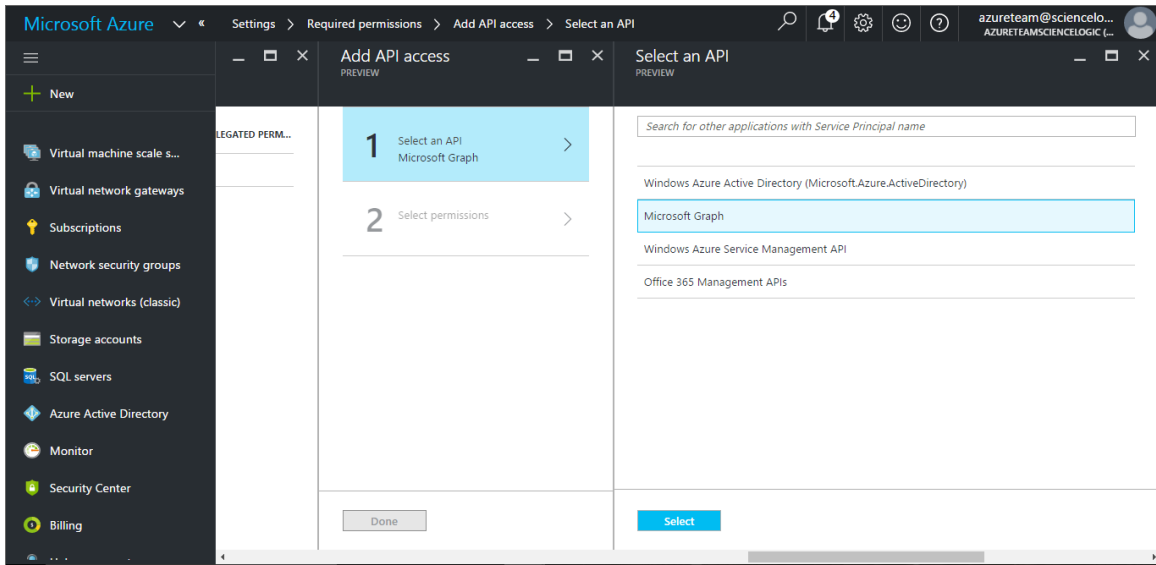


4. In the **Required permissions** pane, click **[Add]**.

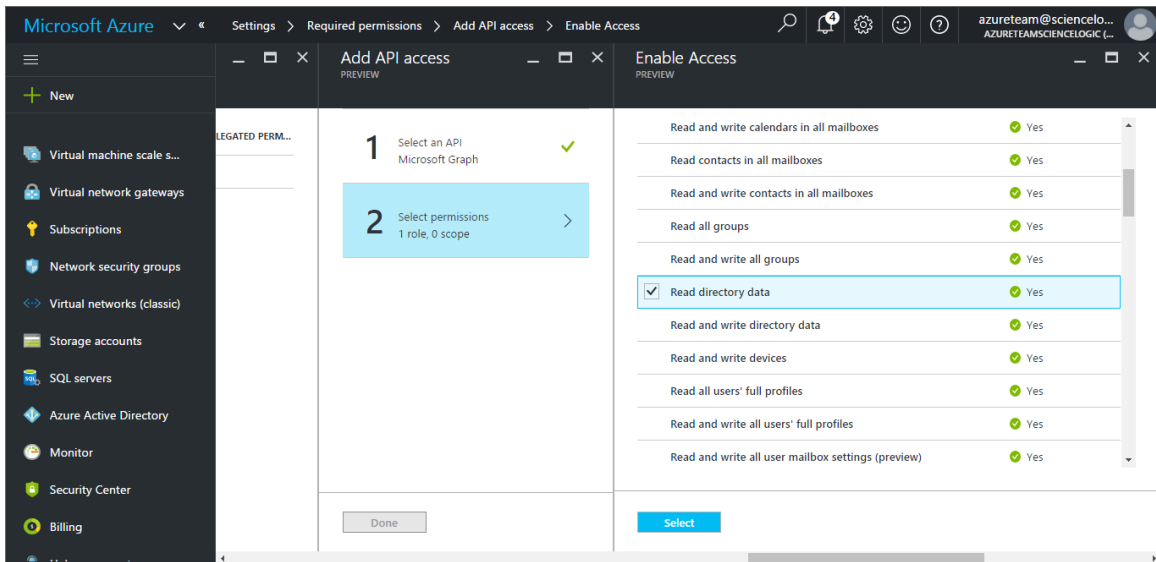


5. In the **Add API access** pane, click **[Select API]**.

6. In the **Select an API** pane, choose *Microsoft Graph*. Click **[Select]**.



7. In the **Enable access** pane, under **Application Permissions**, select *Read directory data*. Click **[Select]**.



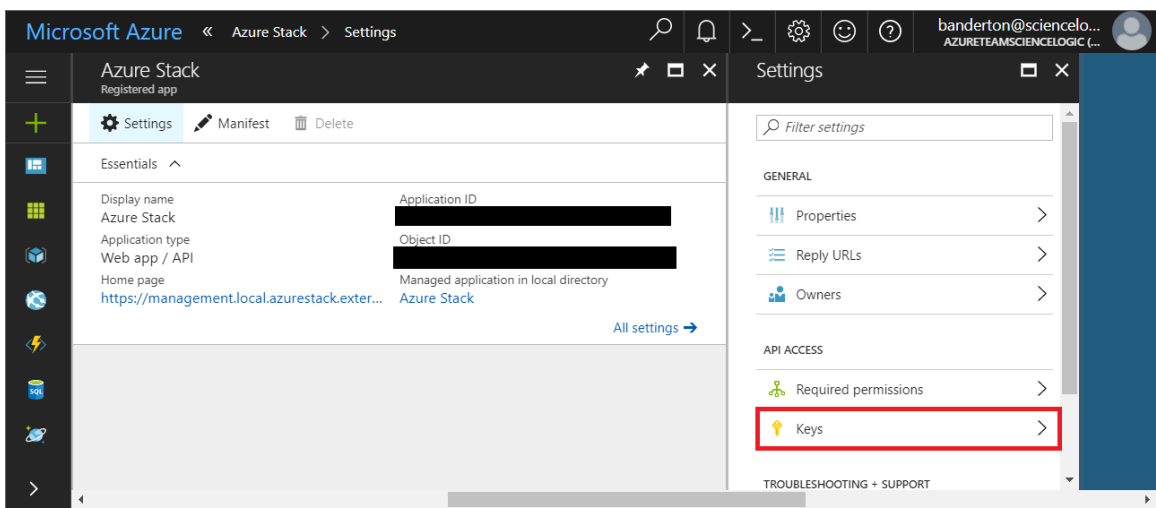
8. Click **[Done]** to save.
9. Repeat these steps for the Windows Azure Active Directory API. To do so, choose *Windows Azure Active Directory* (rather than *Microsoft Graph*) in step 6.
10. After you add the Microsoft Graph and Windows Azure Active Directory APIs, return to the **Required permissions** pane and click **[Grant Permissions]**.

Generating the Secret Key

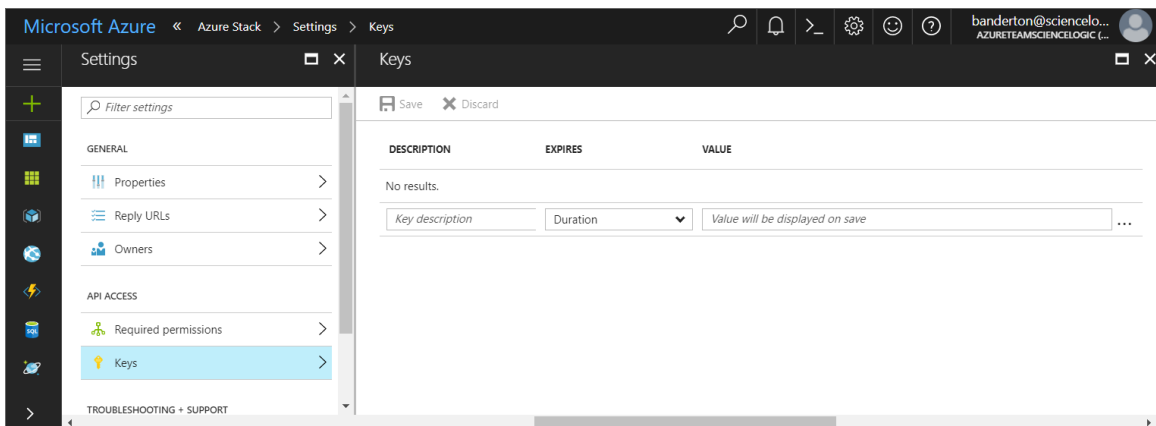
When configuring a SOAP/XML credential for Azure in the ScienceLogic platform, you need to provide a secret key for the Azure Active Directory application that you will use to authenticate your account.

To generate a secret key:

1. In the left pane of the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), click **Active Directory**, then click **App registrations**.
2. Click the application name.
3. In the **Settings** pane, click **[Keys]**.



4. In the **Keys** pane, enter a name in the **Key Description** field and select a duration in the **Expires** field.
5. Click **[Save]** to generate the secret key.



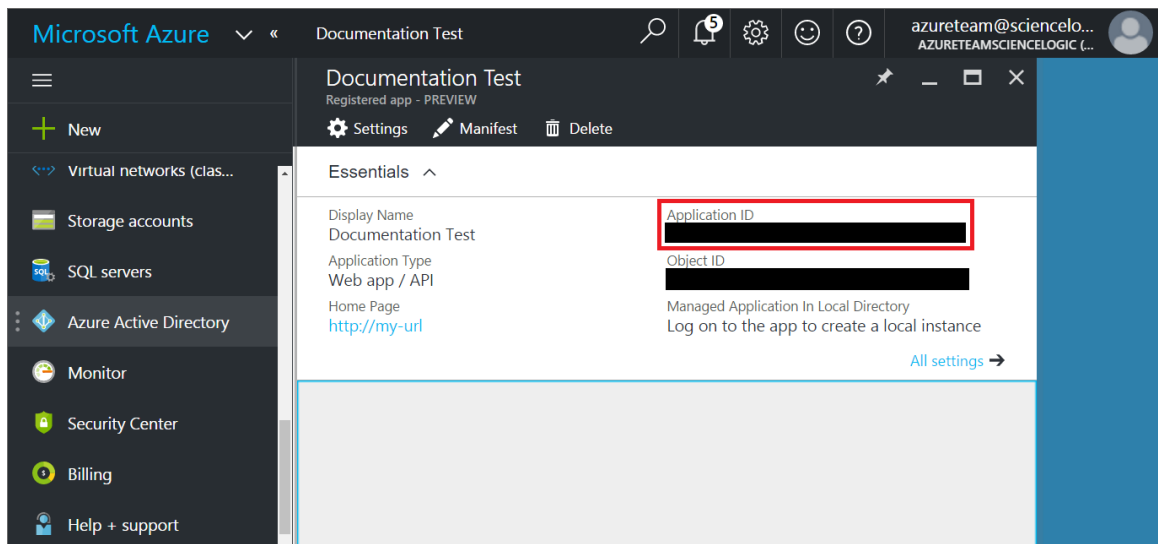
6. Copy and save the key value.

Locating the Application ID

When configuring a SOAP/XML credential for Azure in the ScienceLogic platform, you need to provide the Application ID of the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your Azure account.

To locate the Application ID:

1. In the left pane of the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), click **[Azure Active Directory]**.
2. Click **[App registrations]**, then click on the name of the Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your Azure account. The Application ID appears in the **Essentials** section.



3. Copy and save the **Application ID**.

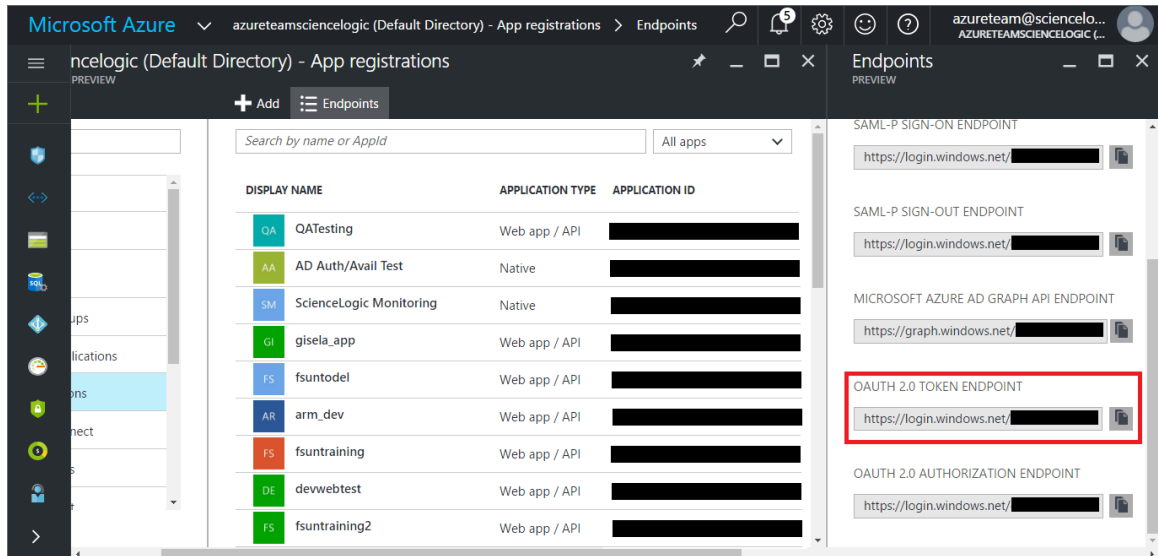
Locating the OAuth 2.0 Token Endpoint URL and the Tenant ID

When configuring a SOAP/XML credential for Azure in the ScienceLogic platform, you need to provide the OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL and the tenant ID of the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your Azure account.

To locate the OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL and the tenant ID:

1. In the left pane of the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), click **[Azure Active Directory]**.

2. Click **[App registrations]**, then click **[Endpoints]**. The **OAUTH 2.0 TOKEN ENDPOINT** URL appears in the Endpoints pane.



3. Copy and save the **OAUTH 2.0 TOKEN ENDPOINT** URL.
4. The OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL contains a GUID, a string of characters in the middle of the URL.

For example, in the following OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL, the GUID is in bold:

`https://login.windows.net/eg58975d-1953-5509-4654-b5d4bbga22ceg/oauth2/token`

Azure uses this GUID as the tenant ID. Copy and save the GUID.

Locating the Subscription ID

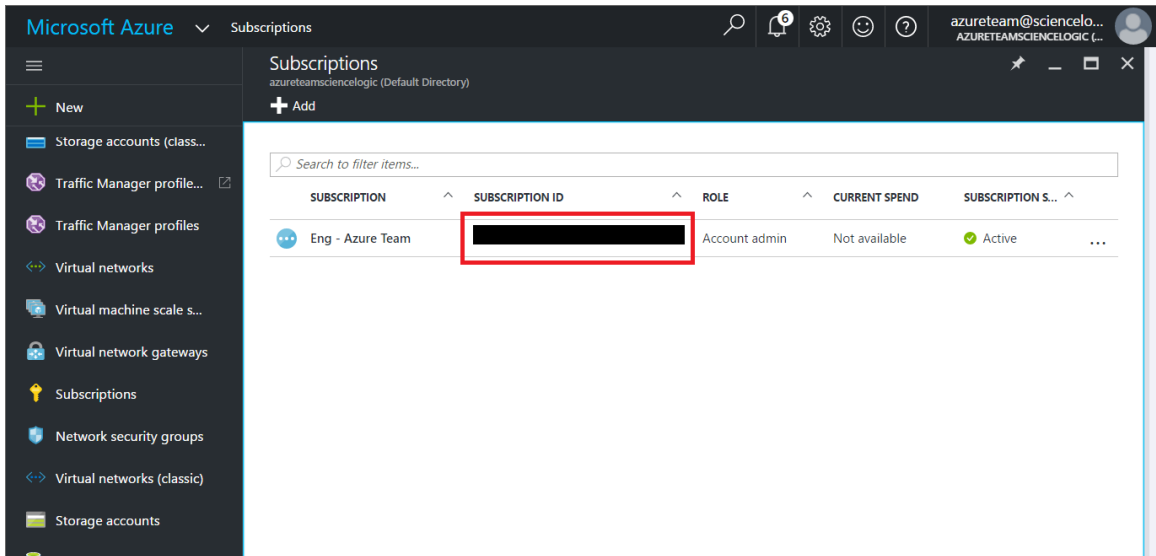
If you are monitoring only a single Azure subscription, you must provide the Subscription ID of the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your account when you configure your SOAP/XML credential for Azure in the ScienceLogic platform.

NOTE: If you are monitoring an account with multiple child subscriptions, you can skip this section.

To locate the Subscription ID:

1. In the left pane of the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), click **[Subscriptions]**.

2. Copy and save the **Subscription ID** of the subscription where you created the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your account.



Adding Reader or Contributor Access to the Active Directory Application

To allow ScienceLogic to access your Azure account, you must specify the type of access the user whose information you will use in your SOAP/XML credential has to the Active Directory application used to authenticate your account.

You can select one of the following access roles:

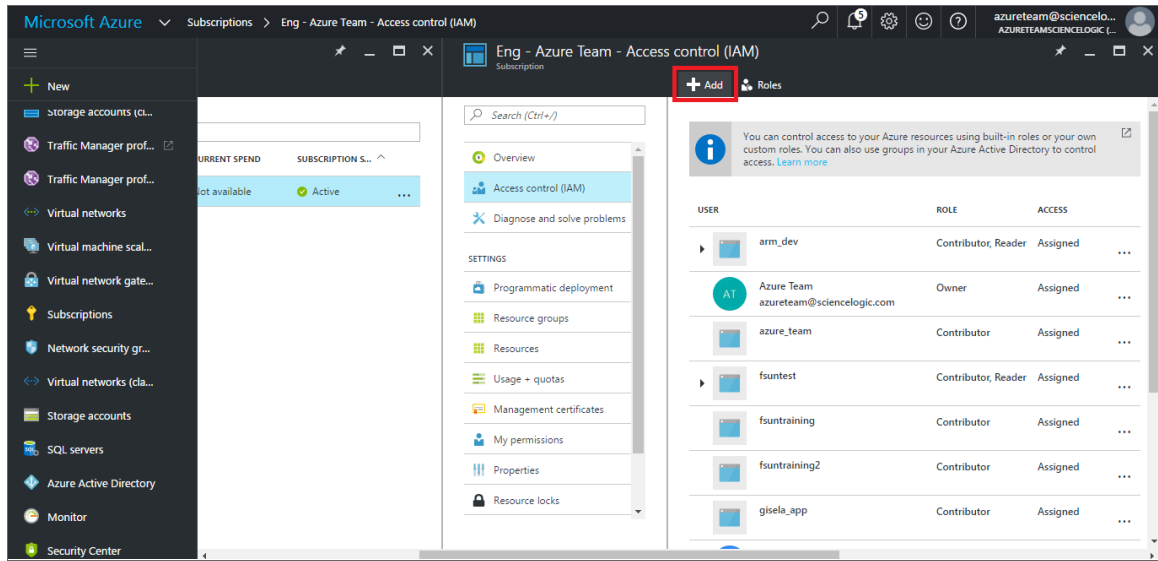
- **Reader**. This read-only user can view everything but cannot make changes.
- **Contributor**. This user can read and manage everything in Azure except access rights.

NOTE: You must have Contributor access to collect performance data for Azure storage queues, tables, and blobs.

To specify access roles to the Azure Active Directory application:

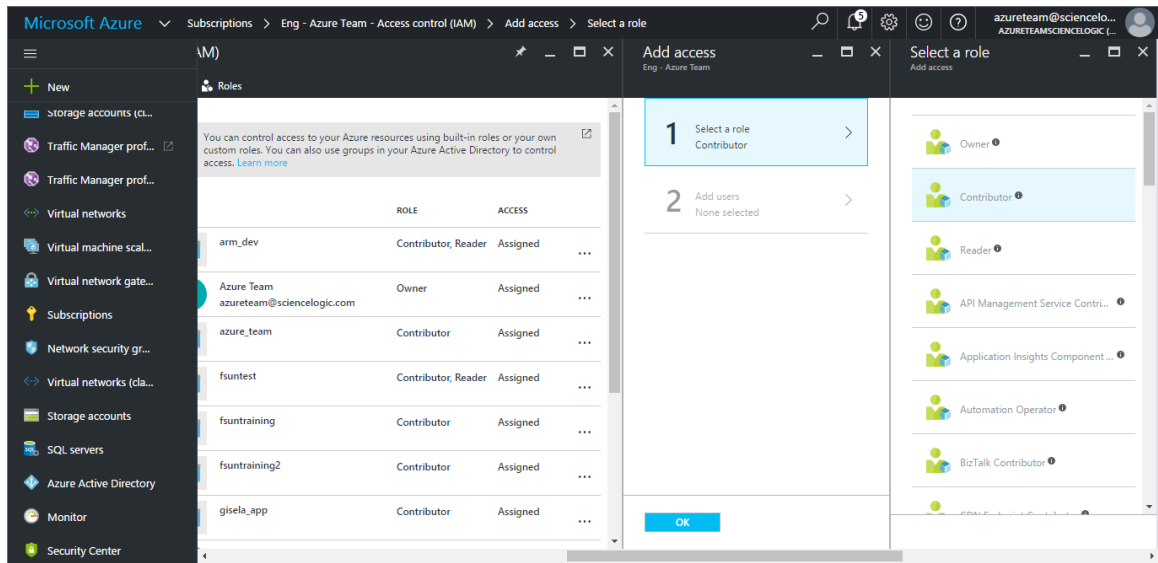
1. In the left pane of the Azure Portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), click [Subscriptions].
2. Click the name of your subscription, and then click [Access control (IAM)].

3. In the **Access Control (IAM)** pane, click **[Add]**.



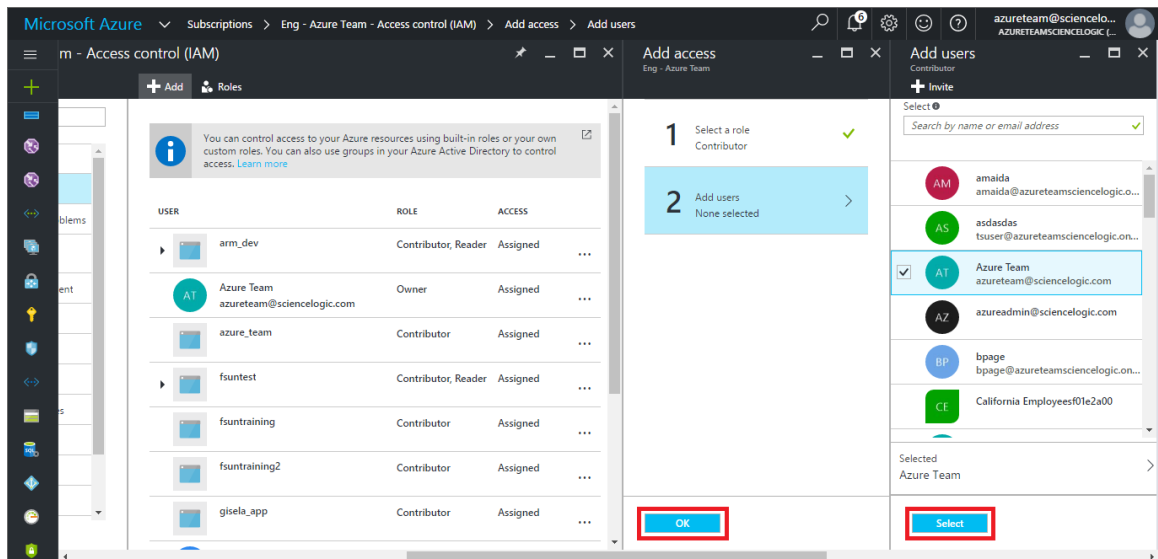
2

4. In the **Select a role** pane, select *Reader* or *Contributor*.



5. In the **Add users** pane, click the name of the Azure Active Directory application you will use to authenticate your account, and then click **[Select]**.

6. Click [OK].



Setting Up a Proxy Server

Depending on your needs, you can optionally enable the ScienceLogic platform to connect to Azure through a third-party proxy server. With this configuration, the ScienceLogic platform connects to the proxy server, which then connects to Azure. Azure relays information to the proxy server and the platform then retrieves that information from the proxy.

NOTE: You can connect to Azure via a proxy server regardless of whether you are monitoring a single subscription or an account with multiple child subscriptions. You can connect to both Microsoft Azure and Microsoft Azure Government via a proxy server .

NOTE: The *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* is certified to work with SQUID version 3.5.12 proxy servers.

If you choose to use this configuration, you will first need to set up the proxy server. To do so:

NOTE: For the following steps, you must have `openssh-server.x86_64` and `telnet` installed.

1. Using SSH, connect to the proxy server.

2. Run the following commands in the command-line interface:

```
sudo apt-get install squid3
cd /etc/squid3
sudo cp squid.conf squid.conf.bak
sudo rm squid.conf
sudo touch squid.conf
sudo vim squid.conf
```

3. Do one of the following, depending on your needs:

- If you want to connect to the proxy server using basic authentication, add the following lines to the new squid.conf file:

```
auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid3/basic_ncsa_auth /etc/squid3/passwords
auth_param basic realm proxy
acl authenticated proxy_auth REQUIRED
http_access allow authenticated
http_port [port number]
visible_hostname [hostname]
sudo htpasswd -c /etc/squid3/passwords [username]
[password]
[password]
```

- If you do not want to use basic authentication to connect to the proxy server, add the following lines to the new squid.conf file:

```
http_access allow all
http_port [port number]
visible_hostname [hostname]
```

4. Restart the SQUID service:

```
sudo service squid3 restart
```

5. Using SSH, connect to the ScienceLogic collector, then telnet to the opened port on the proxy server to verify that the proxy server is set up properly.

Creating a SOAP/XML Credential for Azure

After you note the application ID, subscription ID, OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL, tenant ID, and secret key of the application (that is registered with Azure Active Directory) that you will use to authenticate your Azure account, you can create a SOAP/XML credential for Azure in the ScienceLogic platform. This credential allows the Dynamic Applications in the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* to communicate with your Azure subscriptions.

If you want to connect to your Azure account through a third-party proxy server, you must also add the proxy information in the credential. This applies to both Microsoft Azure and Microsoft Azure Government.

The *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack* includes three sample credentials you can use as templates for creating SOAP/XML credentials for Azure. They are:

- **Azure Credential - Government**, for users who subscribe to Microsoft Azure Government
- **Azure Credential - Proxy**, for users who connect to Azure through a third-party proxy server
- **Azure Credential - SOAP/XML**, for users who do not use a proxy server

To create a SOAP/XML credential for Azure:

1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
2. Locate the **Azure Credential - Proxy**, the **Azure Credential - SOAP/XML**, or the **Azure Credential - Government** credential, and then click its wrench icon (🔧). The **Edit SOAP/XML Credential** modal page appears:

3. Enter values in the following fields:

Basic Settings

- **Profile Name**. Type a new name for the Azure credential.
- **Content Encoding**. Select *text/xml*.
- **Method**. Select *POST*.
- **HTTP Version**. Select *HTTP/1.1*.
- **URL**. Type the OAuth 2.0 token endpoint URL for the Azure Active Directory application.
- **HTTP Auth User**. Leave this field blank.

- **HTTP Auth Password.** Leave this field blank.
- **Timeout (seconds).** Type "120".

Proxy Settings

- **Hostname/IP.** If you are connecting to Azure via a proxy server, type the server's hostname or IP address. Otherwise, leave this field blank.
- **Port.** If you are connecting to Azure via a proxy server, type the port number you opened when [setting up the proxy server](#). Otherwise, leave this field blank.
- **User.** If you are connecting to Azure via a proxy server using basic authentication, type the server's administrator username. Otherwise, leave this field blank.
- **Password.** If you are connecting to Azure via a proxy server using basic authentication, type the server's administrator password. Otherwise, leave this field blank.

CURL Options

- **CURL Options.** Do not make any selections in this field.

SOAP Options

- **Embedded Password [%P].** Leave this field blank.
- **Embed Value [%1].** Type the Application ID for the Azure Active Directory application.
- **Embed Value [%2].** Type the Tenant ID for the Azure Active Directory application.
- **Embed Value [%3].** If you are monitoring only a single Azure subscription, type the Subscription ID for the Azure Active Directory application. If you are monitoring multiple subscriptions, leave this field blank.
- **Embed Value [%4].** Type the secret key for the Azure Active Directory application.

HTTP Headers

- **HTTP Headers.** If you are using Microsoft Azure, you can leave this field blank. If you are using Microsoft Azure Government, this field contains the text "AZGOV", so you can differentiate credentials.

4. Click **[Save As]**.
5. In the confirmation message, click **[OK]**.

Load-Balancing an Account with Multiple Subscriptions

When monitoring an account with multiple child subscriptions, instead of discovering all child subscriptions in a single dynamic component map under their parent account, you can load-balance subscriptions and their components across multiple Data Collectors.

To do this:

- The Collector Group that discovers a group of subscriptions can contain only one Data Collector. You cannot use multiple Data Collectors to discover the Azure components in a single dynamic component map or discover the same device in multiple dynamic component maps.

- To group multiple Azure subscriptions into a single dynamic component map, you need to create a shared credential for that group of subscriptions.
- To create the credential:
 - Perform all of the steps in the section on [Configuring an Azure Active Directory Application](#).
 - Align each subscription in the group with the same application that you registered with Azure AD.
 - In the credential, enter the application ID in the **Embed Value [%1]** field.
 - In the credential, leave the **Embed Value [%3]** field blank.
- During discovery, use this credential to discover the group of subscriptions.
- During discovery, specify the Data Collector you want to use for the group of subscriptions.
- The discovered subscriptions will reside in a common dynamic component map.
- Repeat these steps for each group of subscriptions.

Testing the Azure Credential

The ScienceLogic platform includes a Credential Test for Microsoft Azure. Credential Tests define a series of steps that the platform can execute on demand to validate whether a credential works as expected.

The Azure Credential Test can be used to test a SOAP/XML credential for monitoring Azure using the Dynamic Applications in the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*. The Azure Credential Test performs the following steps:

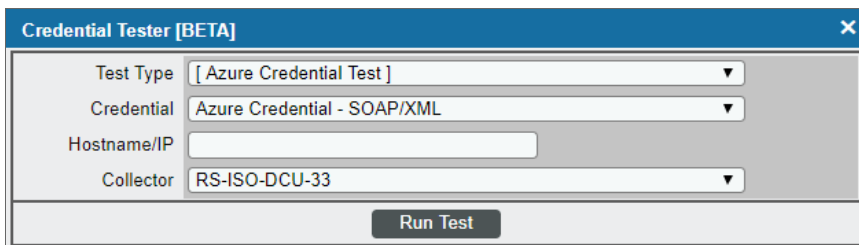
- **Test Port Availability.** Performs an NMAP request to test the availability of the Azure endpoint HTTPS port.
- **Test Name Resolution.** Performs an nslookup request on the Azure endpoint.
- **Make connection to Azure account.** Attempts to connect to the Azure service using the account specified in the credential.
- **Make Azure Active Directory Request.** Verifies that the Azure Active Directory service can be queried.

NOTE: The Azure Credential Test has not been certified for use with credentials that use a proxy server.

To test the Azure credential:

1. Go to the **Credential Test Management** page (System > Customize > Credential Tests).

2. Locate the **Azure Credential Test** and click its lightning bolt icon (⚡). The **Credential Tester** modal page appears:



3. Supply values in the following fields:
 - **Test Type**. This field is pre-populated with the credential test you selected.
 - **Credential**. Select the credential to test. This drop-down list includes only credentials that you have access to that can be tested using the selected credential test.
 - **Hostname/IP**. Leave this field blank.
 - **Collector**. Select the All-In-One Appliance or Data Collector that will run the test.
4. Click the **[Run Test]** button. The **Test Credential** window appears, displaying a log entry for each step in the credential test. The steps performed are different for each credential test. The log entry for each step includes the following information:
 - **Step**. The name of the step.
 - **Description**. A description of the action performed during the step.
 - **Log Message**. The result of the step for this credential test.
 - **Status**. Whether the result of this step indicates the credential or the network environment is configured correctly (Passed) or incorrectly (Failed).
 - **Step Tip**. Mouse over the question mark icon (❓) to display the tip text. The tip text recommends what to do to change the credential or the network environment if the step has a status of "Failed".

Discovering Azure Resources

Overview

The following sections describe how to discover Microsoft Azure resources for monitoring by the ScienceLogic platform using the *Microsoft: Azure PowerPack*.

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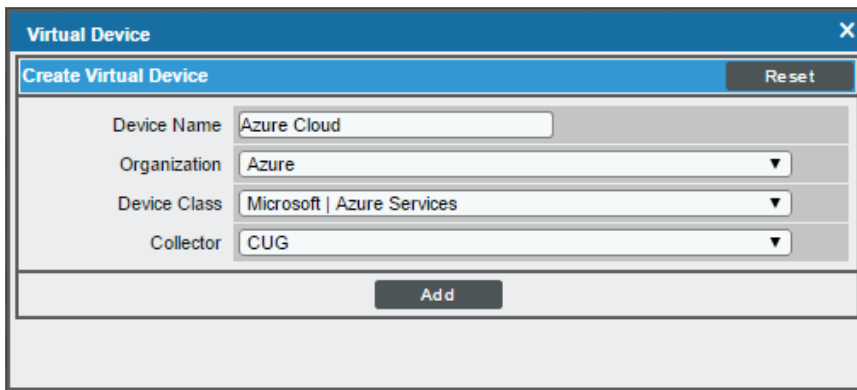
Creating an Azure Virtual Device

Because the Azure service does not have a static IP address, you cannot discover an Azure device using discovery. Instead, you must create a **virtual device** that represents the Azure service. A virtual device is a user-defined container that represents a device or service that cannot be discovered by the ScienceLogic platform. You can use the virtual device to store information gathered by policies or Dynamic Applications.

To create a virtual device that represents your Azure service:

1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
2. Click the **[Actions]** button and select *Create Virtual Device* from the menu. The **Virtual Device** modal page appears.

3. Enter values in the following fields:



The screenshot shows a 'Virtual Device' dialog box with a 'Create Virtual Device' section. The fields are filled with the following values: Device Name: Azure Cloud; Organization: Azure; Device Class: Microsoft | Azure Services; Collector: CUG. There is a 'Reset' button in the top right and an 'Add' button at the bottom center.

- **Device Name.** Enter a name for the device. For example, "Azure Cloud".
- **Organization.** Select the organization for this device. The organization you associate with the device limits the users that will be able to view and edit the device. Typically, only members of the organization will be able to view and edit the device.
- **Device Class.** Select *Microsoft | Azure Services*.
- **Collector.** Select the collector group that will monitor the device.

TIP: When monitoring an account with multiple child subscriptions, you can load-balance how the ScienceLogic Platform monitors your Azure components by discovering groups of subscriptions and their components across multiple collectors. For details, see the section on [Load-Balancing an Account with Multiple Subscriptions](#).

4. Click **[Add]** to create the virtual device.

Aligning the Azure Dynamic Applications

The Dynamic Applications in the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack are divided into the following types:

- **Discovery.** These Dynamic Applications poll Azure for new instances of services or changes to existing instances of services.
- **Configuration.** These Dynamic Applications retrieve configuration information about each service instance and retrieve any changes to that configuration information.
- **Performance.** These Dynamic Applications poll Azure for performance metrics.


When configuring the ScienceLogic platform to monitor Azure services, you can manually align Dynamic Applications to discover Azure component devices.

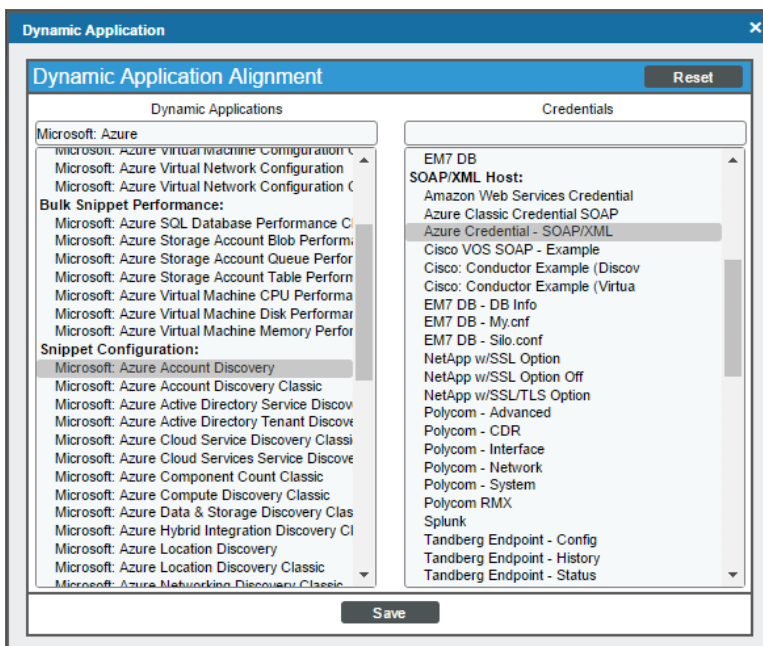
Discovering Azure Component Devices

To discover all the components of your Azure platform, you must manually align the "Microsoft: Azure Account Discovery" Dynamic Application with the Azure virtual device.

TIP: When monitoring an account with multiple child subscriptions, ScienceLogic recommends that you first review your device capacity and load limits to determine the best method for implementation prior to discovery. For details, see the section on [Load-Balancing an Account with Multiple Subscriptions](#).

To manually align the "Microsoft: Azure Account Discovery" Dynamic Application:

1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
2. Click the wrench icon () for your Azure virtual device.
3. In the **Device Administration** panel, click the **[Collections]** tab. The **Dynamic Application Collections** page appears.
4. Click the **[Actions]** button and select *Add Dynamic Application* from the menu.
5. In the **Dynamic Application Alignment** modal:



- In the **Dynamic Applications** field, select *Microsoft: Azure Account Discovery*.
 - In the **Credentials** field, select the credential you created for your Azure service.
6. Click **[Save]** to align the Dynamic Application with the Azure virtual device.

When you align the "Microsoft: Azure Account Discovery" Dynamic Application with the Azure virtual device, the ScienceLogic platform does one of the following, depending on your subscription model:

- If you are monitoring an account with multiple child subscriptions, the platform creates a root component device representing the Azure account and one or more child component devices representing all of your Azure subscriptions.
- If you are monitoring a single subscription, the platform creates a root component device representing your Azure subscription.

TIP: When monitoring an account with multiple child subscriptions, you can load-balance how the ScienceLogic Platform monitors your Azure components by discovering groups of subscriptions and their components across multiple collectors. For details, see the section on [Load-Balancing an Account with Multiple Subscriptions](#).

The ScienceLogic platform then automatically aligns several other Dynamic Applications to the subscription component devices. These additional Dynamic Applications discover and create component devices for Active Directory tenants, Traffic Manager profiles, and each location used by the Azure account.

Under each location, the ScienceLogic platform then discovers the following component devices:

- Application Gateway Services
 - Application Gateways
- Load Balancer Services
 - Load Balancers
- Network Security Group Services
 - Network Security Groups
- Recovery Service Vaults Services
 - Recovery Service Vaults
- Resource Groups Services
 - Resource Groups
- SQL Server Services
 - SQL Servers
 - SQL Databases
- Storage Services
 - Storage Accounts
- Virtual Machines Services
 - Virtual Machines

- Virtual Network Services
 - VPN Gateways
 - Virtual Networks
 - Virtual Network Subnets
- VM Scale Set Services
 - VM Scale Sets
 - Virtual Machines


NOTE: The ScienceLogic platform might take several minutes to align these Dynamic Applications and create the component devices in your Azure service.

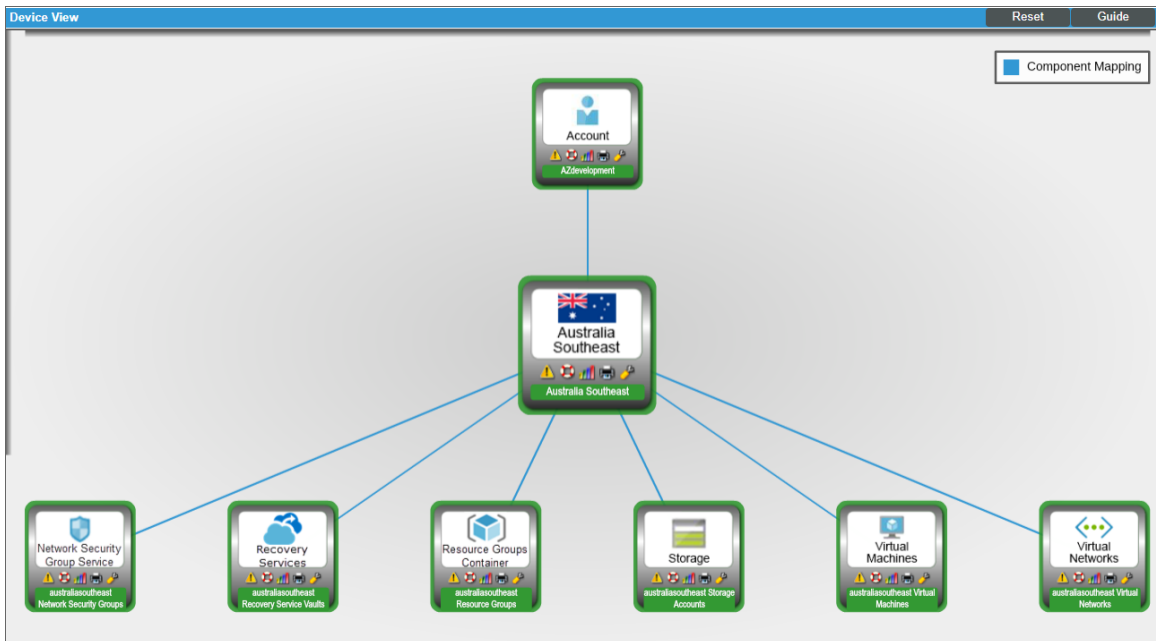
NOTE: When discovering a large number of component devices, such as when discovering an account with multiple child subscriptions, the discovery process can cause the appearance of numerous critical events with the message, "Large backlog of asynchronous jobs detected". This will occur only during the initial discovery session.

Viewing Azure Component Devices

In addition to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager), you can view the Azure service and all associated component devices in the following places in the user interface:

NOTE: If you are using both the *Microsoft: Azure* and *Microsoft: Azure Classic* PowerPacks to monitor resources in the same Azure subscription, duplicate Active Directory and SQL database component devices will appear in the ARM and Classic component maps in the ScienceLogic platform.

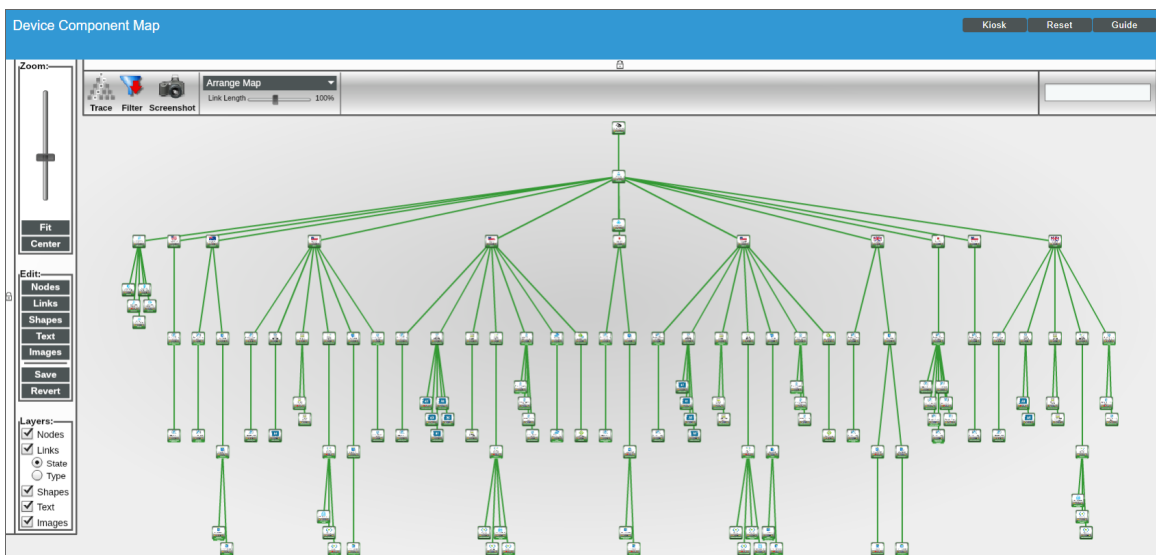
- The **Device View** modal page (click the bar-graph icon  for a device, then click the **Topology** tab) displays a map of a particular device and all of the devices with which it has parent-child relationships. Double-clicking any of the devices listed reloads the page to make the selected device the primary device:



- The **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components) displays a list of all root devices and component devices discovered by the ScienceLogic platform in an indented view, so you can easily view the hierarchy and relationships between child devices, parent devices, and root devices. To view the component devices associated with an Azure service, find the Azure virtual device and click its plus icon (+):

Device Name	IP Address	Device Category	Device Class Sub-class	DID	Organization	Current State	Collection Group	Collection State
MultiDevRoot	--	Service	Microsoft Azure Services	1	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
AZdevelopment	--	Account	Microsoft Azure Subscription	2	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
Australia Southeast	--	Location	Microsoft Azure Location Australia South	1962	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast Network Security	--	Service	Microsoft Azure Network Security Group	2044	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast NSGvmgsdel	--	Network	Microsoft Azure Network Security Group	472	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast vmgisdel01az	--	Network	Microsoft Azure Network Security Group	465	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast vmgisdel02az	--	Network	Microsoft Azure Network Security Group	469	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast vmgigestavalt	--	Network	Microsoft Azure Network Security Group	462	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast Recovery Service	--	Service	Microsoft Azure Recovery Service	2045	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active
australiasoutheast Resource Group	--	Service	Microsoft Azure Resource Groups	2040	MultiSubDev	Healthy	CUG35	Active

- The **Component Map** page (Views > Device Maps > Components) allows you to view devices by root node and view the relationships between root nodes, parent components, and child components in a map. This makes it easy to visualize and manage root nodes and their components. The ScienceLogic platform automatically updates the **Component Map** as new component devices are discovered. The platform also updates each map with the latest status and event information. To view the map for an Azure service, go to the **Component Map** page and select the map from the list in the left NavBar. To learn more about the **Component Map** page, see the **Views** manual.



Relationships Between Component Devices

In addition to parent/child relationships between component devices, the ScienceLogic platform also creates relationships between the following component devices:

- Application Gateways and Resource Groups
- Application Gateways and Virtual Network Subnets
- Azure Traffic Managers and Traffic Managers
- Load Balancers and Resource Groups
- Network Security Groups and Resource Groups
- Network Security Groups and Virtual Network Subnets
- Recovery Service Vaults and Resource Groups
- SQL Databases and Resource Groups
- SQL Servers and Resource Groups
- Storage Accounts and Resource Groups
- Traffic Manager Profiles and Resource Groups
- Virtual Machines and Network Security Groups
- Virtual Machines and Resource Groups
- Virtual Machines and Storage Accounts
- Virtual Machines and Virtual Networks
- Virtual Machines and Virtual Network Subnets
- Virtual Machine Scale Sets and Load Balancers
- Virtual Machine Scale Sets and Resource Groups
- Virtual Machine Scale Sets and Virtual Network Subnets
- Virtual Machine Scale Set Virtual Machines and Resource Groups
- Virtual Networks and Resource Groups
- VPN Gateways and Resource Groups
- VPN Gateways and Virtual Network Subnets

Additionally, the platform can automatically build relationships between Azure component devices and other associated devices:

- If you discover Cisco Cloud Center devices using the Dynamic Applications in the *Cisco: Cloud Center PowerPack* version 103 or later, the platform will automatically create relationships between Azure Virtual Machines and Cisco Cloud Center applications.

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