

Monitoring SL1 PowerFlow

ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack version 106, rev 1

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Chapter

Introduction to the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack

Overview

This manual describes how to monitor SL1 PowerFlow in SL1 using the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack.

NOTE: Versions 105 and earlier of this PowerPack were named the ScienceLogic: Integration Service PowerPack.

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.

Use the following menu options to navigate the SL1 user interface:

- To view a pop-out list of menu options, click the menu icon (\equiv) .
- To view a page containing all the menu options, click the Advanced menu icon (…).

The following topics provide an overview of the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack:

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What Does this PowerPack Monitor?

This PowerPack lets you configure SL1 to create an alert if an SL1 PowerFlow application fails.

The ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack includes the following features:

- The "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor (PowerFlow)" Dynamic Application, which monitors outgoing REST requests from SL1 to PowerFlow
- The "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application includes an Event Policy that generates a Major event when the state returned by the **healthcheck** action is "not okay" or "not skipped". This Dynamic Application runs every six hours by default and it does not work for single-node PowerFlow systems
- The "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Queue Configuration" Dynamic Application, which monitors the status of the PowerFlow RabbitMQ service
- The "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Workers Configuration" Dynamic Application, which monitors the status of the PowerFlow RabbitMQ workers
- Event Policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when an application in PowerFlow fails
- A Device Class and a Device Template for PowerFlow
- Sample SOAP/XML and SSH/Key Credentials for connecting to PowerFlow

Installing the PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this section, you must import and install the latest version of the ScienceLogic: *PowerFlow* PowerPack.

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.
- 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:

Import PowerPack™		×
Browse for file	Browse Import	

- 5. Click the [Browse] button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
- 6. 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*.

Chapter

2

Configuring Monitoring for SL1 PowerFlow

Overview

The following sections describe how to configure SL1 to monitor SL1 PowerFlow using the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack:

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Creating a SOAP/XML Credential for PowerFlow

The ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack monitors the status of the applications in your PowerFlow system. Based on the events generated by this PowerPack, you can diagnose why applications failed on PowerFlow.

To configure SL1 to monitor PowerFlow, you must first create a SOAP/XML credential. This credential allows the Dynamic Applications in this PowerPack to communicate with PowerFlow.

This PowerPack includes an example SOAP/XML credential that you can edit for your own use.

To configure a SOAP/XML credential to access PowerFlow:

- 1. Go to the **Credentials** page (Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Search for and select the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Example SOAP/XML credential. The **Edit Credential** modal page appears:

ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Example					Credential Tester
Organizations	he organizations the credential belongs to * m	¥	Timeout (ms) 20000	0	Select Credential Test
Content Encoding text/xml	Method ~ POST	нттр v http:	Version /1.1	~	Select Collector CUG s11aio2: 10.128.68.27
URL*					IP or Hostname to test *
HTTP Auth User <user_name></user_name>		HTTP Auth Password			
Proxy Hostname/IP		Praxy Part 0		0	
Proxy User Embedded Password (%P)		Proky Hassword			
Embed Value [%1]					
Embed Value [%3]		Embed Value [%2]			
HTTP Headers				Add Header	
Content-Type:application/ison				×	

- 3. Complete the following fields, and keep the other fields at their default settings:
 - Name. Type a name for the credential.
 - Organizations. Select the organizations to which the credential will belong, or enable the All Organizations toggle to make the credential available to all organizations in SL1.
 - Timeout (milliseconds). Type "20000" (20 seconds).
 - URL. Type the URL for your PowerFlow system.
 - HTTP Auth User. Type the PowerFlow administrator username.
 - HTTP Auth Password. Type the PowerFlow administrator password
 - Embed Value [%1]. Type "False".

4. Click the **[Save & Close]** button. You will use this new credential to manually align three of the Dynamic Applications in this PowerPack.

To configure a SOAP/XML credential to access PowerFlow using the classic user interface:

- 1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Locate the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Example" credential, and then click its wrench icon (*Phieral Credential*). The **Edit SOAP/XML Credential** modal page appears:

Basic Settings Soap Options Profile Name Content Encoding Method HTTP Version ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Example [text/xml] [POST] [HTTP/1.1] URL [https://Host.Port/Path %D = Aligned Device Address %N = Aligned Device Host Name] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%2] https://POWERFLOWHOSTNAME HTTP Auth Password Timeout (seconds) Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%3] USER_NAME> Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%3] Proxy Settings 0 CalNFO	Edit SOAP/XML Credential #27	New Reset
Proxy Settings Hostname/IP Port User + Add a header 0 0 Content-Type:application/json + Add a header CAINFO CAINFO CAINFO Content-Type:application/json CAINFO * * * CONNECTTIMEOUT * * * COOKIE * * * COOKIELIST * * *	Basic Settings Profile Name Content Encoding Method HTTP Version ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Example [text/xml] [POST] [HTTP/1.1] URL [http(s)://Host:Port/Path %D = Aligned Device Address %N = Aligned Device Host Name]	Soap Options Embedded Password [%P] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%4]
	Proxy Settings Hostname/IP Port User Image: Caline of the set of the s	HTTP Headers + Add a header Content-Type:application/json

- 3. Complete the following fields, and keep the other fields at their default settings:
 - Profile Name. Type a name for the credential.
 - URL. Type the URL for your PowerFlow system.
 - HTTP Auth User. Type the PowerFlow administrator username.
 - HTTP Auth Password. Type the PowerFlow administrator password
 - Timeout (seconds). Type "20".
 - Embed Value [%1]. Type "False".
- 4. Click the **[Save As]** button and close the **Credential Editor** modal page. You will use this new credential to manually align three of the Dynamic Applications in this PowerPack.

Configuring the SSH Credential

To use the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application, you must use an SSH credential. This PowerPack includes a sample SSH credential you can customize for your PowerFlow system.

To configure the SSH credential:

- 1. Go to the **Credentials** page (Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Locate and select the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow SSH" credential. The Edit Credential modal page appears:

Name" ScienceLogic: PowerFlow SSH			Credential Tester
Il Organizations Select the organ	izations the credential belongs to $*$ \bullet	Timeout (ms) 2000	Select Credential Test
Hostname//P* <ip_address></ip_address>	Port* 22		Select Callector CUG sl1alo1: 10.128.68.26
Username <user_name></user_name>	Password		IP or Hostname to test*
Private Key			
PEM Format			

- 3. Complete the following fields, and keep the other fields at their default settings:
 - Name. Type a name for the credential.
 - **Organizations**. Select the organizations to which the credential will belong, or enable the **All Organizations** toggle to make the credential available to all organizations in SL1.
 - Timeout (milliseconds). Type "2000" (2 seconds).
 - Hostname/IP. Type the IP address for the PowerFlow system.

NOTE: The default TCP port for SSH servers is 22.

- Username. Type the username for the PowerFlow system.
- **Password**. Type the password for the PowerFlow system.
- **Private Key (PEM Format)**. Type the SSH private key that you want SL1 to use, in PEM format. Use RSA private key type.

NOTE: For PEM Keys with a Passphrase, you can use the **Password** field to set the Passphrase. A passphrase is not required.

NOTE: If a private key is needed, you must include the lines "BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY" and "END RSA PRIVATE KEY", in addition to all preceding and following dashes on those lines.

4. Click the **[Save & Close]** button. You will use this new credential to manually align the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application.

Aligning the Dynamic Applications in this PowerPack

Before you can run the Dynamic Applications in the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack, you must manually align the Dynamic Application from the PowerPack to your PowerFlow device in SL1.

First, use the SOAP/XML credential you just created to manually align the following Dynamic Applications:

- REST: Performance Metrics Monitor (PowerFlow)
- ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Queue Configuration
- ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Workers Configuration

Next, use the SSH credential you just created to manually align the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application.

NOTE: If you are installing this PowerPack for the first time, you can use the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow" Device Template from this PowerPack to quickly align all of the Dynamic Applications. For more information, see *Aligning Dynamic Applications with the Device Template*.

Manually Aligning the Dynamic Applications

If you are upgrading to version 106 of this PowerPack, you will need to manually align "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor(PowerFlow)" with the SOAP/XML credential and align "ScienceLogic: Healthcheck Configuration" with the SSH Credential.

To avoid having gaps for the new "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor (PowerFlow)" report, disable the collection for the old "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor" Dynamic Application. This allows only the new Dynamic Application to collect data.

To disable collection for the old Dynamic Application:

- 2. On the **[Collections]** tab, select the old "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor" Dynamic Application and select Disable All Collection Objects from **Select Action** menu.
- 3. Click [Go].

NOTE: To disable collection for the old "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor" Dynamic Application, you can also select **StopCollecting and Remove Data** to cease the collection of historical data.

To align the Dynamic Applications in this PowerPack:

- 1. Go to the **Devices** page and select the device representing your PowerFlow server. The **Device Investigator** page appears.
- 2. Go to the [Collections] tab and click [Edit].
- 3. Click the [Align Dynamic App] button. The Align Dynamic Application window appears.
- 4. Select Choose Dynamic Application. The Choose Dynamic Application window appears.
- 5. In the **Search** field, search for the "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor (PowerFlow)" Dynamic Application.
- 6. Select the Dynamic Application and click **[Select]**. The **Align Dynamic Application** window appears again.
- 7. Click the check mark (☑) next to Use Device SNMP Credential to de-select it, and then click Choose Credential. The **Choose Credential** window appears.
- 8. In the **Search** field, type the name of the SOAP/XML credential you created previously, select the credential, and click **[Select]**. The **Align Dynamic Application** window appears again.
- 9. Click the [Align Dynamic App] button. The Dynamic Application is added to the [Collections] tab.
- 10. If you have not already aligned the other two Dynamic Applications, repeat steps 3-9 for the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Queue" and "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Workers Configuration" Dynamic Applications.
- 11. Finally, align the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application with the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow SSH" credential.
- 12. Click [Save].

Aligning Dynamic Applications with the Device Template

If you are installing this PowerPack for the first time, you can use the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow" Device Template from this PowerPack to quickly align all of the Dynamic Applications.

To use the Device Template to align the Dynamic Applications:

- On the Device Manager page (Devices > Device Manager), locate the PowerFlow Virtual Device, and click the Edit icon (^J). The Device Properties modal appears.
- 2. On the [Collections] tab, click the [Actions] button and select Add Dynamic Application. The Dynamic Application modal appears.
- 3. Select the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application, select the previously saved PowerFlow SSH credential, and then click **[Save]**. The Dynamic Application is now aligned to the device.
- 4. Click the [Actions] button and select Add Dynamic Application.

- 5. Select the "REST: Performance Metrics Monitor (PowerFlow)" Dynamic Application, select the existing PowerFlow SOAP/XML credential, and then click **[Save]**.
- 6. Repeat step 5 for the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Queue Configuration" and "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Workers Configuration" Dynamic Applications.
- 7. Click [Save] and close the Device Properties modal.

Monitoring PowerFlow Applications

The ScienceLogic: PowerFlow PowerPack monitors the status of the PowerFlow applications in your PowerFlow system. Based on the events generated by this PowerPack, you can diagnose why applications failed on PowerFlow.

After you align the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Queue Configuration" Dynamic Application in SL1, that Dynamic Application will generate a Major event in SL1 if an application fails in PowerFlow:

=	Events					⑦ Help	ity Em7admin 🗸 💲	cienceLc	ogic
88	ScienceLogic: Powe	rFlow Application has failed	First seen 5 minutes 34 seco	inds Ago			✓ Acknowledge	¥ Clear	
G	SL1 PowerFlow Application "app_cre	ated_to_trigger" has failed. Task ID: "isapp-8931cc08-5d2	4-4eaf-962a-f9c6fee47t	19". Exception: Couchba	seNetworkError({rc: 44, me	essage: There was a j	problem while tr		
4	Probable Cause 6. Resolution	Description: A step or application running on the PowerFlow has failed. Probable Cause: Reference the coord gata collected by the ScienceLogic: Powr with what exception. Task failures can be due to incorrect configurations, faulty step Please see the exception message for the relevant task ID or To view more information about the execution of an application https://-powerflow_hostname-/integrations/-application_nam	erFlow Queue Configuration p code, connectivity Issues, more information on how to n in PowerFlow, navigate to ne>?runid= <task_id></task_id>	Dynamic Application for inf etc. resolve the task failure. the URL below:	formation about which applic	ation id's failed and			
	10.2.11.220	10.2.11.220 PowerFlow							
	Tools			Logs					
	Type to run an action on this de	vice		AGE +	SEVERITY	MESSAGE The activate_install_syncp	ack integration on Integration	Service has	
				2 months 24 days		tailed. The timed_removal integr	ation on Integration Service h	is failed.	
				2 months 24 days		The activate_install_syncp failed.	ack integration on Integration	Service has	
				1 month 18 days		The Test_App_2 integration	n on Integration Service has f	niled.	
						*****		U	

The following image shows the **Event Information** window for the classic user interface:

Event_Information	י ×
For Event [111244]	Actions Acknowledge Clear
Event Message	SL1 PowerFlow Application "app_created_to_trigger" has failed. Task ID: "isapp-8931cc08-5d24-4eaf-962a-f9c6fee47b19". Exception: CouchbaseNetworkError({rc: 44, message: There was a problem while tr
Severity	Major
For Device	210.2.11.220
First Occurrence	11 minutes 15 seconds @ 2022-01-20 11:29:32 11 minutes 15 seconds @ 2022-01-20 11:29:32
Occurrence Count	1
Acknowledged On	-
Acknowledged By	-
Policy Name / ID Policy Type	ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Application has failed [1645]
Ticket Description	
Probable Cause & Resolution	Description: A step or application running on the PowerFlow has failed. Probable Cause: Reference the config data collected by the ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Queue Configuration Dynamic Application for information about which application id's failed and with what exception. Resolution: Task failures can be due to incorrect configurations, faulty step code, connectivity issues, etc. Please see the exception message for the relevant task ID for more information on how to resolve the task failure.
Correlation	To view more information shout the execution of an annihisation in DowarFlow naviosate to the
Note	Save Note

The related Event Policy includes the name of the application, the Task ID, and the traceback of the failure. You can use the application name to identify the application that failed on PowerFlow. You can use the Task ID to determine the exact execution of the application that failed, which you can then use for debugging purposes.

To view more information about the execution of an application in PowerFlow, navigate to the relevant page in PowerFlow by formatting the URL in the following manner:

https://<powerflow_hostname>/integrations/<application_name>?runid=<task_id>

For example:

https://192.0.2.0/integrations/app_created_to_trigger?runid=8931cc08-5d24-4eaf-962af9c6fee47b19

Configuring the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application

The following default **powerflowcontrol** (pfctl) command is configured in the "Sciencelogic: PowerFlow Healtcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application:

pfctl --config "/tmp/creds.yaml" --json cluster-action --action healthcheck

NOTE: You must have Read permissions for the creds.yaml file.

The **healthcheck** action executes various commands to verify configurations, proxies, internal connectivity, queue cluster, database cluster, indexes, NTP settings, Docker versions on all clusters, and more. Any previously reported troubleshooting issues are addressed with the **healthcheck** action.

CAUTION: The "Data Collection: SSH Collector" process must be configured with its Operating State as "disabled". If this process is enabled, the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application will not be able to collect data.

NOTE: Running this **pfctrl** command with the --json command might take a long time to return an output. If you do not see data collected, change the **timeout settings** in the PowerFlow SSH credential to more than 30 seconds.

NOTE: Some "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck" Events might display as duplicates because of the way that the Healthcheck Configuration data is collected, and because of the way that the **healthcheck** action sends information to SL1.

Adding Credential Information Before Running the Dynamic Application

Before you can use the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application, you must add credential information to a **/tmp/creds.yaml** file in the node running the Dynamic Application.

For example, if your PowerFlow system uses a three-node configuration, the **creds.yaml** file must contain credential information in the following format (this example displays the three different credential configurations you can use):

```
hosts:
10.2.11.101:
user: useradmin
password: passw0rd123
key_file: /Users/fred.jones/test_ca/user
passphrase: passphrase456
10.2.11.102:
user: useradmin
key_file: /Users/fred.jones/Code/Python/IS4/is_servicecontrol/testkey
10.2.11.103:
user: useradmin
password: passw0rd123
```

Moving the creds.yaml File

If you place the **creds.yaml** file in a path other than a **/tmp/creds.yaml** file, you must update the path in the **Snippet Arguments** field of the "Health" collection object:

- On the Dynamic Applications page (System > Manage > Dynamic Applications), Locate the "ScienceLogic: PowerFlow Healthcheck Configuration" Dynamic Application, and then click its wrench icon ().
- 2. Go to the [Collections] tab.
- 3. Locate the "Health" collection object, and then click its wrench icon (*P*). The fields at the top of the modal are updated with details about that object.
- 4. In the **Snippet Arguments** field, replace the path in the command to use the new path. For example:

```
{"id":"health", "post_proc":["parser_pfctl"]}|||pfctl --config "/home/creds.yaml"
--json cluster-action --action healthcheck
```

	Close	<u>P</u> roperties	<u>C</u> ollection	s <u>S</u> nippets	<u>T</u> hresholds	<u>A</u> lerts	Subscribers		
Dy	namic Applications [17	39] Collection	Objects					Guide	Reset
Γ,	Object Name	Health					Descri	iption	
	Snippet Arguments	{"id":"hea ["parser_p: "/tmp/creds action he	th", "post [ctl"]} p: .yaml"j: althcheck	proc": fctlconfig son cluster-action	n ///	The command to	execute.		
11.	Class Type	[10 Config Cha	racter]		~				
	String Type	[Standard]	~	•					11.
	Custom Attribute	[None]	~	•					
	Snippet	[Healthcheck S	nippet]		~		Form	nula	
	Group / Usage Type	[Group 1]	~	[Standard]	~				
A	sset Link / Precedence	[None]	~	[50]	~				
	Form Link	[None]	v	•					11.
	Inventory Link	[Disabled]	~	•					
	Change Alerting	[Disabled]			~				
	Table Alignment	[Left]	v	•					
	Hide Object	~							
					Save Sa	ve As		Disable Object Maintenan	ce
	ollection Object Reg	istry							
$\ $	Object Name	Cla	s Class			Snippet Argu	ments		Gro
1	A Name	Config Cha	racter 10	name					1
2	A Host	Config Cha	racter 10	host					1
3	A State	Config Cha	racter 10	state					1
4	🔗 Info	Config Cha	racter 10	info					1
5.	PError	Config Cha	racter 10	error					1
6.	PHealth	Config Ch	aracter 10	{"id":"health", "post_j	proc":["parser_pfct	"]} pfctlconfig "/tm	p/creds.yaml"json	cluster-actionaction heal	thcheck 1
7.	Healthcheck Inform	nation Label (Con	fig Group) 108	label					1

Running the pfctl Command Without a creds.yaml File

Alternately, you can enter the credentials details directly into the **pfctl** command, and you will not need a **creds.yaml** file. The following command shows the format for this situation:

```
pfctl --host <host> <username>:<password> --host <host> <username>:<password> --host
        <host> <username>:<password> --json cluster-action --action healthcheck
The following example shows what the command looks like when you replace the fields in <brackets>, above,
with actual values:
```

```
pfctl --host 10.2.11.101 useradmin:passw0rd123 --host 10.2.11.102
useradmin:passw0rd123 --host 10.2.11.103 useradmin:passw0rd123 --json cluster-action
--action healthcheck
```

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