Microsoft: Azure PowerPack Release Notes

Version 108

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Overview

Microsoft: Azure PowerPack version 108 adds the ability to collect alerts from the Azure API, new Device Classes and a new sample Credential that enable users to monitor Chinese Azure resources, API pagination support for large Azure environments, and new device relationships between Azure components and Dynatrace hosts.

- **Minimum Required Platform Version**: 8.7.0
- **Support Status**: GA

This document describes:

- *Pre-install or pre-upgrade information*
- *The installation process for the PowerPack*
- *The upgrade process for the PowerPack*
- *The features included in version 108*
- *The enhancements and issues addressed in version 108*
- *The known issues that affect version 108*

Before You Install or Upgrade

Ensure that you are running version 8.7.0 or later of the ScienceLogic platform before installing the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack version 108.

NOTE: As of *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack version 106, Data Collectors running CentOS can no longer discover and monitor Microsoft Azure.

NOTE: For details on upgrading the ScienceLogic platform, see the appropriate ScienceLogic Release Notes.

TIP: Prior to using the multiple subscription functionality introduced in version 104, ScienceLogic recommends that you review your device capacity and load limits to determine the best method for implementation.

Installing Microsoft: Azure PowerPack version 108

To install the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack ***for the first time*** (that is, if you have never installed a *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack before), perform the following steps:

1. Familiarize yourself with the ***Known Issues*** for this release.
2. See the ***Before You Install or Upgrade*** section. If you have not done so already, upgrade your system to the 8.7.0 or later release.
3. Download version 108 of the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack from the Customer Portal to a local computer.
4. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks). Click the **[Actions]** menu and choose *Import PowerPack*. When prompted, import version 108 of the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack.
5. After importing the PowerPack, you will be prompted to install the PowerPack. Click the **[Install]** button to install the PowerPack.
6. See the manual ***Monitoring Microsoft Azure*** for instructions on using the new PowerPack.

Upgrading the Microsoft: Azure PowerPack from Version 104 and Later

> **TIP:** By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack will overwrite 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 the new version of the PowerPack from overwriting local changes for some commonly customized fields.

To upgrade the *Microsoft: Azure* from version 104 and later:

1. Familiarize yourself with the ***Known Issues*** for this release.
2. See the ***Before You Upgrade*** section. If you have not done so already, upgrade your system to the 8.7.0 or later release.
3. Download version 108 of the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack from the Customer Portal to a local computer.
4. Before importing and installing version 108 of the PowerPack, you must disable the existing tree of Azure parent and component devices, recursively. To do so:
   - Go to the **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components)
   - Collapse the root Azure component device.
   - Select the root Azure device's checkbox.
   - Click the ***Select Action*** drop-down menu. Under **Change Collection State**, select *Disabled (recursive)*, and then click **[Go]**.
5. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks). Click the **[Actions]** menu and choose *Import PowerPack*. Import the *Microsoft: Azure* version 108 PowerPack. For details on importing PowerPacks, see the chapter on *Installing a PowerPack* in the ***PowerPacks*** manual.

6. Click the **[Install]** button. For details on installing PowerPacks, see the chapter on *Installing a PowerPack* in the ***PowerPacks*** manual.
7. If you are implementing the multiple subscription feature, go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials) and create a new credential or edit an existing one as needed for use with the multiple subscription configuration. (For more information, see the manual ***Monitoring Microsoft Azure***.)
8. You must now enable the existing tree of Azure parent and component devices, recursively. To do so:
    - Go to the **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components)
    - Collapse the root Azure component device.
    - Select the root Azure component device's checkbox.
    - Click the ***Select Action*** drop-down menu. Under **Change Collection State**, select *Active (recursive)*, and then click **[Go]**.

Upgrading from a Microsoft: Azure PowerPack Version Prior to v104

To upgrade the *Microsoft: Azure* from a version earlier than v104:

1. Familiarize yourself with the ***Known Issues*** for this release.
2. See the ***Before You Upgrade*** section. If you have not done so already, upgrade your system to the 8.7.0 or later release.
3. Download version 108 of the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack from the Customer Portal to a local computer.
4. Before importing and installing version 108 of the PowerPack, you must disable the existing tree of Azure parent and component devices, recursively. To do so:
    - Go to the **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components).
    - Collapse the root Azure component device.
    - Select the root Azure component device's checkbox.
    - Click the ***Select Action*** drop-down menu. Under **Change Collection State**, select *Disabled (recursive)*, and then click **[Go]**.
5. Because the following Dynamic Applications were force-removed from v103 and v104 , when you upgrade to version 108, you must manually remove the device components discovered by these Dynamic Applications.
    - Microsoft: Azure Backup Jobs Discovery
    - Microsoft: Azure Backup Policies Service Discovery
    - Microsoft: Azure Backup Policy Discovery
    - Microsoft: Azure Recovery Jobs Service Discovery
    - Microsoft: Azure Storage Blob Configuration
    - Microsoft: Azure Storage Blob Discovery

- Microsoft: Azure Storage Container Discovery
- Microsoft: Azure Storage Table Discovery
- Microsoft: Azure Storage Queue Discovery

6. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager.
7. Filter the list of devices by Device Class | Sub-Class. Type the following in the filter:

   Azure Storage Container, Azure Storage Blob, Azure Storage Queue, Azure Storage Table, *Backup Policies Service, Backup Policy, Jobs Service, Backup Job*

8. The **Device Manager** page now displays only devices with the specified device classes. Click the **Select All** checkbox in the upper right to select all these devices.
9. Click on the **[Select Action]** field, and choose ***DELETE Selected Devices***. Click the **[Go]** button. Confirm that you want to delete the device.
10. Next, you must delete the device classes associated with the Dynamic Applications that were force-removed. Go to the **Device Class Editor** page (System > Customize > Device Classes).
11. You must filter the list of device classes. To do so, enter the following:

    - ***Device Class***. In this filter, type *Microsoft*.
    - ***Description***. In this field , type *Backup Policies Service, Backup Policy, Jobs Service, Backup Job*, *Azure Storage Container, Azure Storage Blob, Azure Storage Queue, Azure Storage Table*.

12. The **Device Class Editor** page should now display only the following device classes:

    - Azure Backup Job
    - Azure Backup Policies Service
    - Azure Backup Policy
    - Azure Jobs Service
    - Microsoft Azure Storage Container
    - Microsoft Azure Storage Blob
    - Microsoft Azure Storage Table
    - Microsoft Azure Storage Queue

13. Click the **[Select Action]** field, choose ***DELETE Device Classes***, and click the **[Go]** button. Confirm that you want to delete the device.
14. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks). Click the **[Actions]** menu and choose *Import PowerPack*. Import the *Microsoft: Azure* version 108 PowerPack. For details on importing PowerPacks, see the chapter on *Installing a PowerPack* in the ***PowerPacks*** manual.
15. Click the **[Install]** button. For details on installing PowerPacks, see the chapter on *Installing a PowerPack* in the ***PowerPacks*** manual.

16. You must now enable the existing tree of Azure parent and component devices, recursively. To do so:
    - Go to the **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components).
    - Collapse the root Azure component device.
    - Select the root Azure component device's checkbox.
    - Click the ***Select Action*** drop-down menu. Under **Change Collection State**, select *Enabled (recursive)*, and then click **[Go]**.
17. See the manual ***Monitoring Microsoft Azure*** for instructions on using the new PowerPack.

Features

Microsoft: Azure PowerPack version 108 includes the following features:

- Dynamic Applications that enable the ScienceLogic platform to discover, model, and monitor performance metrics and collect configuration data for Azure resources
- Event Policies that are triggered when Azure resources meet certain status criteria
- Device Classes for each Azure data center location and all of the Azure resources that the ScienceLogic platform monitors
- Example credentials for discovering Azure resources
- Run Book Action and Automation policies that can automate certain Azure monitoring processes

Enhancements and Issues Addressed

The following changes are included in version 108 of the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack:

- A new Dynamic Application, "Microsoft: Azure Unified Alerts Performance", was added to the PowerPack to collect alerts from the Azure API for all available services. This Dynamic Application is auto-aligned with the Azure root device during account discovery and will trigger several new Event Policies that have also been added to support this feature. Whenever possible, these new Event Policies will generate events for the specific Azure component that is causing the alert; whenever the appropriate component cannot be determined, the event will be generated for the root device. The following table lists the new Event Policies and their corresponding severities:

Event Policy	Severity
Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 0	Critical
Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 1	Major
Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 2	Minor
Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 3	Notice

Event Policy	Severity
Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 4	Notice
Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 0 Resolved Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 1 Resolved Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 2 Resolved Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 3 Resolved Microsoft: Azure Alert Severity 4 Resolved	Healthy

- Four new Device Classes and a new sample Credential were added to the PowerPack to support the ability to monitor the following Chinese regions:
    - China East (Shanghai)
    - China East 2 (Shanghai)
    - China North (Beijing)
    - China North 2 (Beijing)
- The "Microsoft: Azure Virtual Machine Configuration" and "Microsoft: Azure VMSS Configuration" Dynamic Applications were updated to establish dynamic component map relationships between the following device types when the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack is used in conjunction with the *Dynatrace* PowerPack:
    - Azure Virtual Machines and Dynatrace Hosts
    - Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets and Dynatrace Hosts
- An issue was addressed that was preventing the PowerPack from discovering more than 1,000 storage accounts. With this change, the PowerPack now supports API pagination for large Azure environments.

Known Issues

- If you edit the "Disable By VM Tag" Run Book Action or the "Microsoft Azure: Merge with VM" Run Book Action on a system running version 8.9.0 of the ScienceLogic platform, the action fails because of a configuration issue. This issue was addressed in version 8.9.1.1 of the platform.
- The default metric System Availability requires an availability report every five minutes by default. However, the "Microsoft Azure: Virtual Machine Discovery" Dynamic Application runs every 15 minutes by default, which causes gaps in the data. To avoid seeing gaps in System Availability, reduce the default poll time for the Discovery Dynamic Application to five minutes.
- After installing version 108 of this PowerPack, you might encounter a message that begins with the following text: `Unhandled exception during collection, process Data Collection: Dynamic App: Traceback (most recent call last)`. This issue was addressed in version 8.9.1.1 of the ScienceLogic platform.
- When Azure components are discovered in the default System organization, the "Microsoft Azure: Merge Physical with Component" Run Book Action will not work. To work around this issue, use a different organization instead of System.

- After upgrading from a single subscription to a multi-subscription by removing the Subscription ID in the credential's ***Embed Value [%3]*** field, a "`Storage Object Failure due to DEADLOCK`" error appears in the system log. This error is erroneous and might repeat a few times.
- When discovering a large number of component devices, the discovery process can cause the appearance of numerous critical events with the message, "`Large backlog of asynchronous jobs detected`".
- The Dynamic Application "Microsoft: Azure Backup Policy Configuration" retrieves an additional parameter (HourlyLogBackup) that is not displayed in the Azure portal. The parameter does not contain a value. This issue is caused by a parameter being available in the Azure API but not in the Azure portal.

NOTE: This issue does not occur for Microsoft Azure Government subscribers.

- In Microsoft Azure, no count appears for Recovery Service Vault > Backup items > Azure Backup Server. This is a bug in the Azure API.
- The API for Microsoft Azure Government does not currently provide performance data for Azure Application Gateways. This is a bug in the Azure API.
- The API for Microsoft Azure Government does not currently support the following performance data for Azure SQL Databases: deadlock, dtu_consumption_percent, dtu_limit, dtu_used, log_write_percent, sessions_percent, storage, storage_percent, workers_percent, and xtp_storage_percent. This is a bug in the Azure API.

Workarounds

Version 103 fixed an issue where the Dynamic Application "Microsoft: Azure Virtual Machine Discovery" was not automatically assigning a device class to each discovered device.

As a result, if you are upgrading from a version of the *Microsoft: Azure* PowerPack prior to version 103, after the upgrade you must either re-discover the Azure Virtual Machine devices that previously had no device class, or you must manually assign the device class "Microsoft | Azure Virtual Machine Service" to each of those devices.

To manually re-discover the Azure Virtual Machine devices that previously had no device class:

1. Go to the Dynamic Applications Manager page (System > Manage > Applications).
2. Find the Dynamic Application "Microsoft: Azure Virtual Machine Discovery" and select its checkbox.
3. Click the **[Select Action]** field and choose ***DISCOVER Applications***. Click the **[Go]** button.

To manually assign a device class to the Azure Virtual Machine devices, perform these steps on each device:

1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
2. Find the device you want to edit and select its wrench icon ( ).
3. In the **Device Properties** page, find the ***Device Class*** field and select the toolbox icon ( ).
4. In the **Select New Device Class** modal page, select the device class that matches the Azure Virtual Machine in both size and type.
5. The newly selected device class is now associated with the device.

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