Different connectors in azure

Azure offers various types of connectors to integrate applications and services efficiently. Here are the main categories:

1. **Built-in Connectors** – These run natively within Azure Logic Apps and do not require external hosting. Examples include **Azure Blob Storage, Azure SQL Database, and HTTP**.
2. **Managed Connectors** – Hosted and managed by Microsoft in Azure, these act as a proxy for external services like **Office 365, SharePoint, Salesforce, and Twilio.**
3. **Custom Connectors** – If a built-in or managed connector does not exist for a service, you can create a custom connector using Azure API Management or Azure Functions.
4. **Enterprise Integration Connectors** – Designed for complex enterprise scenarios, such as integrating with **SAP, IBM MQ, or AS2-based systems**.
5. **API Connections** – Used to connect Azure services with external APIs, enabling seamless communication.
6. **Service Provider Connections** – Specifically designed for built-in connectors that interact with Azure services.
7. **Function Connections** – Used to integrate Azure Functions with Logic Apps for event-driven workflows.

You can explore more details on Azure connectors [here](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/introduction). Would you like insights on how these fit into system architecture?

Different Triggers in azure

Azure provides various triggers to automate workflows and event-driven architectures. Here are some common types:

1. **HTTP Trigger** – Invokes a function when an HTTP request is received.
2. **Queue Trigger** – Fires when a new message arrives in an Azure Storage queue.
3. **Timer Trigger** – Executes functions at scheduled intervals using cron expressions.
4. **Service Bus Trigger** – Activates when a message is received from a Service Bus queue or topic.
5. **Event Hub Trigger** – Responds to events delivered to an Azure Event Hub.
6. **Cosmos DB Trigger** – Fires when documents change in an Azure Cosmos DB collection.
7. **Event Grid Trigger** – Activates when an event is published to Azure Event Grid.
8. **Blob Trigger** – Executes when a new or updated blob appears in Azure Storage.

You can explore more details on Azure triggers [here](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-triggers-bindings). Would you like insights on how these fit into system architecture?