Windows Azure Resource Provider API

Draft – APIs are subject to change

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# Overview

Azure provides an extensible platform that supports onboarding partner services which users can purchase through the Azure Store. Azure end users get access to great services built by partners, and partners gain access to a set of cloud developers and a revenue stream.

This document provides a brief overview of the Azure Store and the business process required for onboarding to it. Mostly, however, it focuses on technical implementation details.

Throughout this document, we will use example of a fictitious Contoso Corporation, which sells a cloud database service known as ContosoDB through the Azure Store.

The APIs and user experience shown in this document are **not** **final and are subject to change**.

# About the Azure Store

## Introduction

The Azure Store is a one stop shop for developer services and premium datasets that can be used with and for Windows Azure.

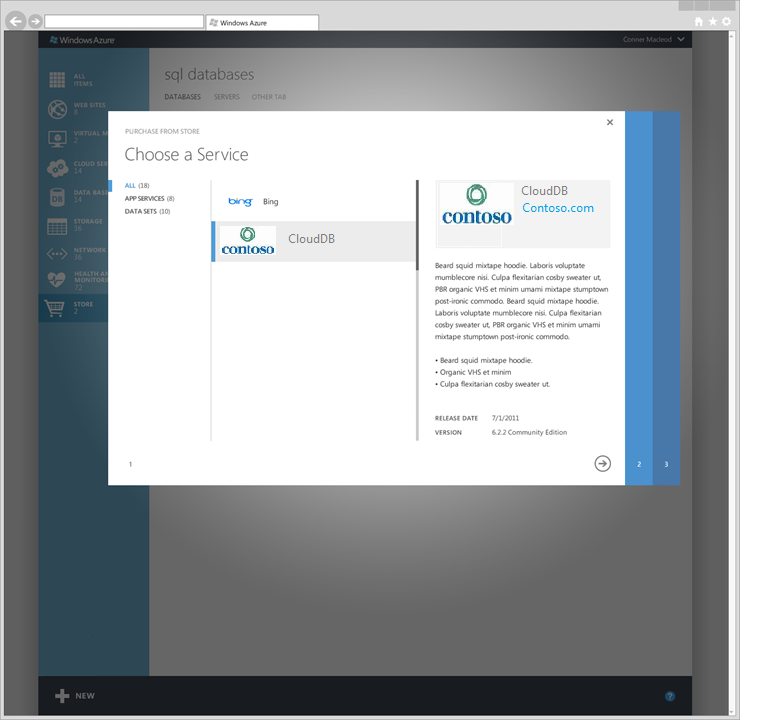
With the Azure Store, developers will have the ability to provision, manage, and scale 1st party and 3rd party developer services and premium datasets from right within their Windows Azure management experience. Hence, the Store represents a unique opportunity for sellers of cloud services to connect with a global pool of Windows Azure developers**.**

In the first release, the Azure Store only supports prepaid price tiers. For example, Contoso can define three plans: Free ($0.00), Silver ($9.99) and Gold ($29.99). Each plan is paid per month by the user, and there is no proration.

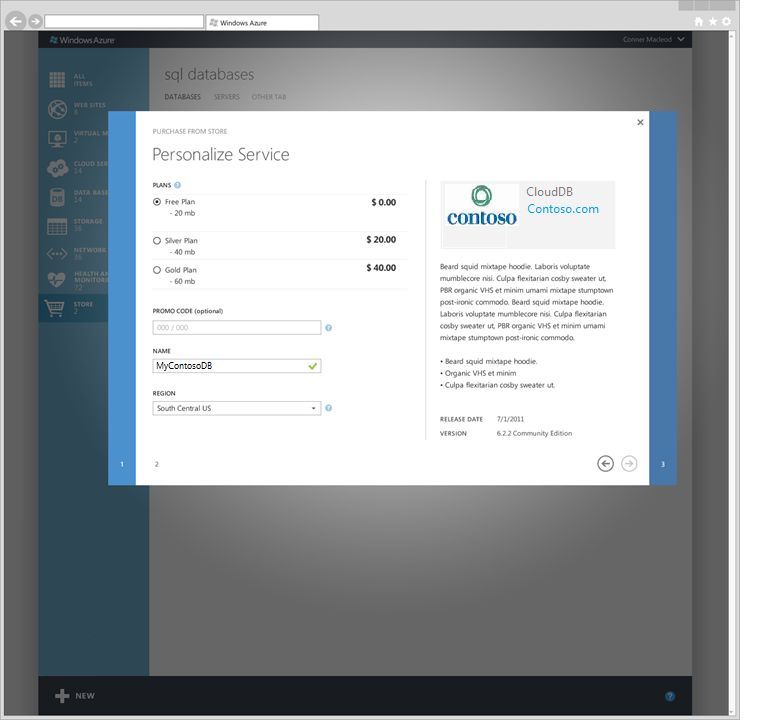
## User Experience

The Azure Store user experience (UX) will be into the user experience for the Azure Developer Portal, making purchasing items from the Azure Store as simple as creating a Website or Storage Account. The user will purchase services through a wizard.

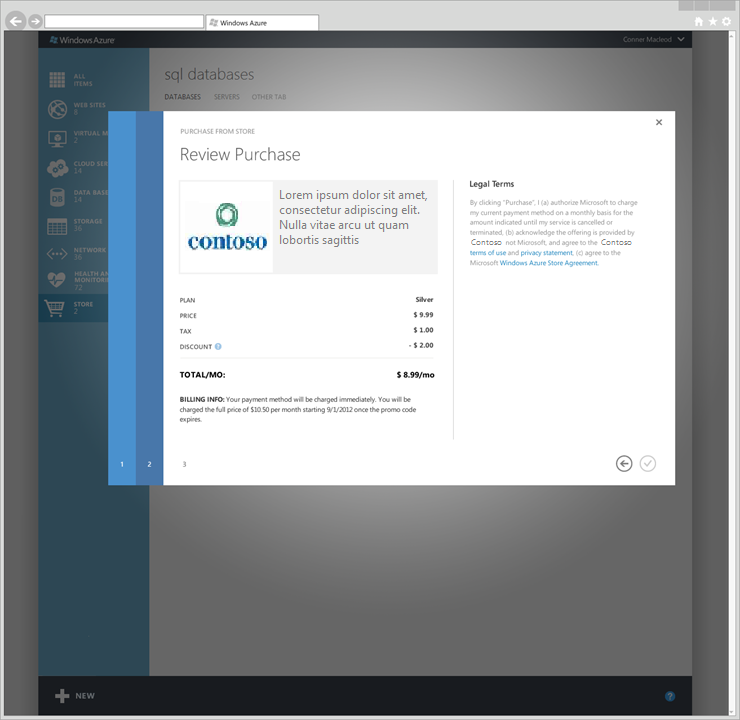
The first page of the wizard lists offers from partners:



The second page allows the user to choose a partner-defined plan, and name the resource. Note that partners can create free as well as paid plans:



The last page of wizard gives the user a chance to review the purchase, including the partner’s terms of service and privacy statement:



## Onboarding Process

# Terminology

## Illustrated Example

Abby has a single “Pay-as-you-go” **subscription** on Azure. She purchases a ContosoDB from the Azure Store UI. The Contoso **Resource Provider** receives a set of requests, which it responds to by creating a ContosoDB **resource**, which is an instance of the ContosoDB **Resource Type.** The Azure Developer Portal places this **resource** inside a **Cloud Service**. Contoso **Resource Provider** might have other resource types like ContosoQueue which the user can also provision.

## Subscription

Every Azure user is required to purchase a subscription before they can use any resources. Resources created within a single subscription are part of a single bill. A user may have several subscriptions e.g. “Pay-as-you-go” and “3-month free trial”, but typically users have at most one or two subscriptions. In the Azure Developer Portal, the subscription name is displayed in various locations.

Resource names within a Cloud Service must be unique.

## Resource Provider

All resources in Azure are backed by a Resource Provider (RP). An RP has to implement the RESTful contract described in this document. Conceptually, an RP is responsible for creating resources of a particular Resource Type.

Intrinsic settings are parameters that control the behavior of the RP, and they can be versioned independently and transparently by the RP. For example, an RP that has a database Resource Type may have three intrinsic settings: Database Name, Username and Passwords management view.

Each resource provider is assigned a unique namespace within the Azure management URI. Resource Provider namespaces must be alphanumeric and special characters are not allowed. We suggest using concise English names since the namespace is exposed to users. Once assigned, the namespace cannot be changed.

## Resource Type

A single resource provider may expose several logical units of functionality, each of which may be instantiated separately. Each such unit is called a Resource Type. For example, a data storage RP might expose a structured storage Resource Type and another unstructured storage Resource Type. The customer can pick between the two kinds of storage by instantiating the appropriate Resource Type.

## Resource

A resource is the instantiation of a Resource Type provided by an RP. Resources are instantiated in the context of a Cloud Service.

## Cloud Service

Azure exposes the notion of a *Cloud Service* which is a container for multiple resources. Conceptually, a Cloud Service represents a “project” or an “application” since it is a logical container for a set of resources which are surfaced by one or more resource providers. A subscription may have several Cloud Services and every resource is created within a Cloud Service.

The concept of Cloud Service will not be visible to users in the first release of Azure Store. The term itself is subject to change.

Windows Azure will provide a Cloud Service ID to the RP hosting resources that belong to the Cloud Service. The provider in turn can use this ID to group resources and return an aggregate list of resources:



# API Contract

This section describes the interfaces between Azure and RPs.

## Subscription Notifications

RPs receive notifications regarding subscriptions that have been enabled to use that provider. These notifications are generated as a subscription goes through its lifecycle.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Notification | Resource provider action | Example |
| Registered | The subscription was entitled to use resources belonging to this RP. This happens when a user purchases an item from the Azure Store.  The RP must remember this event since Azure will use this subscription in future communications. The RP must perform any required processing before responding.  This notification is sent only for the first resource that is provisioned under an RP. Subsequent provisioning operations for resources under the provider will not trigger a *Registered* event | Contoso Corp.’s RP will make an entry in a table, recording that Subscription ID *x* is entitled to create a particular resource. |
| Disabled | The subscription has been disabled, generally due to fraud or non-payment. | Contoso does not allow management actions on the user’s data at this point, whether through UI or command line.  Any data or resources already provisioned are maintained while the subscription is in this state.  Contoso’s RP marks Resource Status as “Paused” with additional details in the Sub Status field which indicates the reason. |
| Enabled | A subscription has been enabled (for instance, they have paid an overdue bill). | Any restrictions imposed when the subscription was Disabled should be removed. |
| Deleted | The customer has cancelled their Azure subscription. | All of the subscription’s data should be cleaned up. |

**API**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Method | Request URI |
| POST | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/subscription/<subscription-id>/events |

**Request Header**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Header | Description |
| Content-Type | Required. Set to **application/xml**. |
| x-ms-version | Required. Specifies the version of the operation to use for this request. The value of this header will be set to 2012-03-01or later. |

**Request Body**

<EntityEvent xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

<EventId>87465874-48759-4598-5989</EventId>

<ListenerId>ServiceName</ListenerId>

<EntityType>Subscription</EntityType>

<EntityState>Enabled | Disabled | Deleted | Registered</EntityState>

<EntityId>

<Id>87465874-48759-4598-5989</Id>

<Created>2011-07-01 12:09:01</Created>

</EntityId>

<OperationId>221354545456566</OperationId>

<IsAsync>false</IsAsync>

</EntityEvent>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element name | Description |
| EventID | The EventID denotes the Subscription ID for the Azure User that has been authorized to use the Provider. |
| ListenerId | This is the service name which is also the namespace for the resource provider |
| EntityType | Will always be *Subscription*. |
| EntityState | One amongst Enabled | Disabled | Deleted | Registered as explained in the table above. |
| EntityId/Id | Subscription ID |
| EntityId/Created | Creation date for the subscription |
| OperationId | A unique identifier for the notification event.  A resource provider **should be prepared to get duplicate notifications**. However, all duplicates will have the same OperationId and if the event has been processed the provider should respond with 200 OK. |
| IsAsync | Will always be false. |

**Response**

Resource providers should persist and process the event and return a HTTP 200 OK. In the event that there are failures, the provider must retry processing the event later. The Resource Provider must return an error response **only** if it needs the event to be retransmitted. The one exception to this rule is the *Registered* event which must be processed first.

Handling of notifications must idempotent as notifications may be retried.

## Provisioning Resources

Once a subscription has been **registered** to use a Resource Provider, any user with Service Admin or Co-Administrator for that subscription may create and manage Cloud Services containing resources implemented by the RP.

The provider will receive a subscription registration event for each subscription before the first resource is provisioned.

A Cloud Service may contain multiple resources under the same RP. Each such resource is provisioned with a separate call to the RP.

For example, in the topology below, when communicating with RP, Azure would do two PUTs, one each on Resource2 and Resource3.

Cloud Service

Resource1

Resource3

Resource2

**API**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Method | Request URI |
| PUT | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/Resources/{resource-type}/{resource-name} |

**Arguments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Argument | Description |
| subscriptionId | The subscriptionId for the Azure User.  This is the same ID sent with the register notification. |
| cloud-service-name | The cloud-service-name uniquely identifies the Cloud Service within the user’s subscriptionId. In the first release the cloud service name will be defined by Azure and is not available to the user  NOTE: Cloud-service-name is **case insensitive**. |
| resource-type | The type of the resource – the resource providers declare the resource types they support at the time of registering with Azure. |
| resource-name | Required [Case insensitive], String  The name of the resource, chosen by the service author. Resource names must be **unique** within the resources belonging to the same resource provider for a given CloudService. |

**Request Header**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Header | Description |
| Content-Type | Set to application/xml. |
| x-ms-version | Specifies the version of the Azure operation to use for this request. This is a version of the Azure API (Azure Communication Protocol) that the resource provider has indicated it supports and the resource provider can adjust that when it on-boards and updates its manifest. |
| x-ms-request-id | When Azure receives the request from the client it generates a unique request ID. This is passed to the Resource Provider to aid in trouble shooting and should be logged.  This request id should be treated as an opaque identifier |
| x-ms-client-request-id | Optional.  When a client calls into Azure it can fill in an x-ms-client-request-id to identify the request. Azure passes that along to aid in troubleshooting client issues. As with the previous field this logged to aid in troubleshooting and should not be used for any other purpose. |

**Request Body**

<Resource xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windowsazure">

<CloudServiceSettings>

<GeoRegion>usnorth</GeoRegion>

</CloudServiceSettings>

<ETag>123</ETag>

<SchemaVersion>1.2</SchemaVersion>

<Plan>plan</Plan>

<Version>1.0.1</Version>

<IntrinsicSettings>

... Resource defined structure ...

</IntrinsicSettings>

</Resource>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element name | Description |
| ETag | Required, int.  A unique number identifying this change to the Resource.  Azure might send the same request more than once in some conditions. Resource providers can use this ID to ignore the repeated requests. Even in such cases, the response returned should follow the standard rules. |
| CloudServiceSettings/Geo Region | Required, String.  The geo region of the Cloud Service.  This would be one amongst the supported Azure Geo Regions  West US| East US| North Central US| South Central US| West Europe| North Europe| East Asia| Southeast Asia  An RP should use this to create the resource in the appropriate geo-affinity region. In case you provided a region list when registering on the Publisher Portal, Azure will only allow resources to be created within that subset of regions.  For resources that are not located in Azure, the Geo Region can be ignored. |
| Schemaversion | Optional, String.  The version of the Intrinsic Properties for your Resource. If not specified, you must conform to the contract resource version you registered as default.  Azure uses this version to validate that the response contains all the required OutputKeys. Refer to the [section below](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Azure%20Store%20Resource%20Provider%20API%20Contract.docx#_Response_Body_Not) on implications on failure to do so. |
| Plan | Required, String.  The plan of the resource, which you entered in the Publisher Portal.  The plan specifies the terms under which the resource type is being provisioned and will vary by resource type. Examples might include “Gold”, “Silver” or “Platinum”. |
| PromotionCode | Optional, String.  The promotion code for buying the resource. The Publisher Portal enables partners to create promotion codes that can be distributed to users who can redeem them in the Azure Store. This is provided to partners for analytics purposes. |
| Intrinsicsettings | Optional, String which is actually an XmlNode[]  Settings used to provision or configure the resource. The structure of this section is defined by the RP during registration in the Publisher Portal.  The order of parameters in the request is unspecified. RPs should not rely on any particular ordering. |

**Type of Intrinsic Settings**

Intrinsic Settings are represented as [Strings](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/362314fe(v=vs.71).aspx) over the wire. It is an [Array](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.array.aspx) of objects of type [XmlNode](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.xml.xmlnode.aspx) which is wrapped in an element called ArrayOfXmlNode in the standard data contract namespace for the type.

If "x" is an array that contains attribute node "N" in namespace "ns" that contains "value" and an empty element node "M", the representation is as follows.

{"x":"<ArrayOfXmlNode xmlns=\"http://schemas.datacontract.org/2004/07/System.Xml\" a:N=\"value\" xmlns:a=\"ns\"><M/></ArrayOfXmlNode>"}

Attributes in the empty namespace at the beginning of XmlNode arrays (before other elements) are unsupported.

**Response**

The response includes an HTTP status code, a set of response headers and a response body.

Azure allows a Resource Provider **20 seconds** to perform the operation after which it terminates the connection. Azure will then resend request by issuing a PUT with the same ETag – In such cases the resource provider should respect the ETag and provide correct Idempotent behavior by providing a response similar to that of the initial PUT request.

**Status Code**

A successful operation returns:

* 200 (OK) or 201 (Created): These are returned when the operation completes synchronously. RDFE does not differentiate between the two values.

If the **status code is in the 5xx range or a timeout occurs**, Azure will retry the operation by issuing a PUT with the same ETag.

Azure will treat 409 conflicts as errors and are not expected.

**If the status code has any other value [4xx], or if the retries also fail**, the resources will be treated as being in a failed state. In such cases the resource provider must use the OperationStatus/Error field in the response body to indicate the message that would be passed to the user, the timeouts will manifest as 500-Internal Server Error to the caller**.**

**Response Body**

<Resource xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windowsazure">

<CloudServiceSettings>

<GeoRegion>usnorth</GeoRegion>

</CloudServiceSettings>

<SchemaVersion>1.1</SchemaVersion>

<Plan>plan</Plan>

<IntrinsicSettings>

... Resource defined structure ...

</IntrinsicSettings>

<OutputItems>

<OutputItem>

<Key>some-output-key</Key>

<Value>some-output-value</Value>

</OutputItem>

</OutputItems>

<State>Started|Stopped|Paused</State>

<SubState>RP-Defined</SubState>

<OperationStatus>

<Result>Succeeded|Failed</Result>

<Error>

<HttpCode>http-code-4xx-range</HttpCode>

<Message>detailed-error-message</Message>

</Error>

</OperationStatus>

</Resource>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element name | Description |
| CloudServiceSettings/GeoRegion | Required, String.  The geo region of the Cloud Service within which this resource resides.  This would be one amongst the supported Azure GeoRegions  West US| East US| North Central US| South Central US| West Europe| North Europe| East Asia| Southeast Asia |
| SchemaVersion | Optional, String.  The version of the Intrinsic Properties for your Resource. If not specified you must conform to the contract resource version you registered as default.  Azure uses this version to validate that the response contains all the required OutputKeys. Refer to the [section below](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Azure%20Store%20Resource%20Provider%20API%20Contract.docx#_Response_Body_Not) on implications on failure to do so. |
| IntrinsicSettings | Required, String which is actually an XmlNodes[]  Current Settings for the resource. The structure of this section is defined by the resource provider during registration. |
| State | Required, string.  The current resource status – must be one amongst Started| Stopped|Paused |
| SubState | Optional, string.  Resource Provider can use this to report more detailed State Attributes. |
| OutputItems/  OutputItem | Optional. Key:String, Value:String.  List of key-value pairs with the output from the resource, such as a resource name or connection string.  These keys must be registered with Azure during the onboarding process**.** |
| OperationStatus/  Result | Required, string.  One of following values.   * Succeeded: The operation succeeded. * Failed: The operation failed. |
| OperationStatus/  Error  /HttpCode  /Message | Optional. HttpCode:String, Message: String  Provides detailed information about failures in a structured way. Note that Azure will pass these to the caller.  HttpCode and Message are explained in detail in the section below. |

Strings which are returned from an RP will NOT be localized.

The maximum size of a response that Azure will accept from the Resource Providers is 1 MB. Any response greater than 1 MB in size will be dropped by Azure and will return **500 Internal Server Error** to the client. In general, APIs exposed by the Resource Provider should be designed to transmit relatively little data.

**Resource State**

Azure will define following basic resource States for a Resource. In addition it also provides a pass- through channel for the RPs to flow Resource specific granular state information back to the user.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| State | Description | Example |
| Started | Resource is available without problems. | ContosoDB is functional correctly |
| Stopped | Resource was stopped due a user action | The user manually stops their ContosoDB e.g. through the partner’s management UI |
| Paused | The resource was temporarily put on hold | User’s bill has not been paid. Contoso halts access to ContosoDB in response. |

Azure will drop status fields outside of the above set and in such cases report the Resource State as “Unknown” to the end user.

**Dealing with Operation Errors**

Azure provides an Operation Status section where in case of errors the result must be set to “Failed”. This prompts Azure to look in the error block. The error block should be used to further classify the cause of the failure using the Http code in the 4xx range and supplementing that with a useful message about the error.

<OperationStatus>

<Result>Failed</Result>

<Error>

<HttpCode>http-code-4xx-range</HttpCode>

<Message>detailed-error-message</Message>

</Error>

</OperationStatus>

Azure expects resource providers to fill in the HTTP error code in the 4xx range for such issues and supplement that with an error message.

Responses received from the RP are passed through to the client and it is the responsibility of the Resource Provider to ensure that information in the body is **appropriate for public consumption** (e.g., no stack traces, no non-public terminology, etc.).

Errors in the 5xx range effect the entire operation hence should be reported at the HTTP message response level.

### Response Body Not Conforming to Contract

In cases when the response doesn’t conform to the above contract, Azure will deem the operation as unsuccessful and will **NOT** generate any corresponding billing events.

RPs must pay special attention to replying with the correctly versioned output keys and entities in the response body.

## Change Management Using ETags

Azure relies on server generated ETags for change management for a resource. A resource provider must conform to the protocol described below to manage changes made to the resource.

The ETag is a unique increasing number identifying the operation on the resource. **Azure might send the same request more than once**. Resource providers can use the ETag to ignore the repeated requests.

Resource Providers are required to enforce version ordering for updates that may not originate from Azure too. i.e. resource providers must increment the “*ETag*” even for operations that Azure may be unaware of. This provides a reliable mechanism to prevent the user from making any inadvertent changes.

For eg:

*Last requested State from Azure had the resource at ETag 1 and the user did an API call directly to your service without going through Azure modifying one the intrinsic settings. Hence the Resource Provider must bump up the Resource ETag to 2. So now if a user comes to Azure with existing Resource ETag as 1 Azure will Warn the user by letting them know that the resource’s ETag has changed.*

**PUT [Create]**

Azure when creating the resource will pass a unique increasing ETag to the resource provider. Resource Providers are expected to fill in the ETag of the created resource in the response.

**Response Header**

HTTP/1.1 200 CREATED

ETag: "15"

**PUT [Update]**

Azure for any subsequent updates will pass the current ETag in the “If-Match” field in the request header and the new ETag ID in the message body.

The resource provider is expected to match the ETag passed in the header to the one it has currently and accept only the operations in which these match.

**Request Header**

PUT …/cloudservices/{cs-name}/resources/{resource-type}/{resource-nm}

HTTP/1.1

If-Match:15

**Request Body**

PUT …/cloudservices/{cs-name}/resources/{resource-type}/{resource-nm}

<Resource xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windowsazure">

<CloudServiceSettings>

<GeoRegion>usnorth</GeoRegion>

</CloudServiceSettings>

<ETag>16</ETag>

<SchemaVersion>1.2</SchemaVersion>

<Plan>plan</Plan>

<IntrinsicSettings>

... Resource defined structure ...

</IntrinsicSettings>

</Resource>

In cases it does the resource is mutated and the new version is returned in the response header [the ETag will be same as that provided in the request message body]

**Response Header**

HTTP/1.1 200 UPDATED

ETag: "16"

In cases when the ETag of a resource on the Resource provider isn’t the same as that provided by Azure in the “If-Match” clause. You should respond back with a 412 Precondition Failed and the Current IncarantionID of the resource at your end. Such situations can occur if the resource was modified since last time Azure interacted with you on that resource.

**Response Header**

HTTP/1.1 412 PRECONDITION FAILED

ETag: "16"

**DELETE**

Azure will not use strong validation for deletes and would expect the RPs to handle requests without the If-Match header.

## Updates to an Existing Resource

When users issue changes to existing resources, Azure calls into RPs to effect the required changes. These requests will bear an ETag which is a monotonica­­­lly increasing number.

**API**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Method | Request URI |
| PUT | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/Resources/{resource-type}/{resource-name} |

The details of the API are similar to the [previous section](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Azure%20Store%20Resource%20Provider%20API%20Contract.docx#_Provisioning_Resources) with a new ETag.

## Gets on Existing Resources

Azure based on user activity will periodically request the current State of the resource using a GET on the following URIs.

**API**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Method | Request URI | Description |
| GET | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/Resources/{resource-type}/{resource-name} | Returns the Resource [{resource-type}/{resource-name}] within the CloudService. |
| GET | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/ | Returns a CloudService [{cloud-service-name}] as a Collection of Resources |
| GET | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/ | Returns all the CloudServices within the Subscription. |

**Arguments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Argument | Description |
| subscriptionId | The subscriptionID for the Azure User.  This is the same ID sent with the register notification. |
| cloud-service-name | The cloud-service-name uniquely identifies the Cloud Service within the user subscriptionID.  NOTE: Cloud-service-name is **case insensitive**. |
| resource-type | The type of the resource – the resource providers declare the resource types they support at the time of registering with Azure. |
| resource-name | Required [Case insensitive], String  The name of the resource, chosen by the service author. Resource names must be **unique** among the resources belonging to a CloudService and supported by a single resource provider |
|  |  |

**Request Body**

Empty

**Response**

The response includes an HTTP status code, a set of response headers and a response body.

**Status Code**

A successful operation returns status code 200 (OK). If the service doesn’t exist, the return code must be 404 (Not Found).

**Response Headers**

Only standard HTTP headers are required in the response.

**Response Body**

The response body should be the same as that returned in the response for [Provisioning](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Azure%20Store%20Resource%20Provider%20API%20Contract.docx#_Step_2_–) or Update flow. The fields for operation result and error information however are optional. These are also used to report the Status of the resources so you should strive to provide the latest.

GET https://<registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/Resources/{resource-type}/{resource-name}

<Resource xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windowsazure">

<CloudServiceSettings>

<GeoRegion>usnorth</GeoRegion>

</CloudServiceSettings>

<ETag>123</ETag>

<SchemaVersion>1.1</SchemaVersion>

<Plan>plan</Plan>

<IntrinsicSettings>

... Resource defined structure ...

</IntrinsicSettings>

<OutputItems>

<OutputItem>

<Key>some-output-key</Key>

<Value>some-output-value</Value>

</OutputItem>

</OutputItems>

<State>Started|Stopped|Paused</State>

<SubState>RP-Defined</SubState>

<OperationStatus>

<Result>Succeeded|Failed</Result>

<Error>

<HttpCode>http-code-4xx-range</HttpCode>

<Message>detailed-error-message</Message>

</Error>

</OperationStatus>

</Resource>

GET https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/

<CloudService xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windowsazure">

<GeoLocation>North US</GeoLocation>

<Resources>

<Resource>

<Type>resource-type</Type>

<ETag>123</ETag>

<SchemaVersion>1.1</SchemaVersion>

<Name>resource-name</Name>

<Plan>plan</Plan>

<IntrinsicSettings>

... Resource defined structure ...

</IntrinsicSettings>

<OutputItems>

<OutputItem>

<Key>some-output-key</Key>

<Value>some-output-value</Value>

</OutputItem>

</OutputItems>

<Status>Started|Stopped|Paused</Status>

<SubStatus>RP-Defined</SubStatus>

</Resource>

</Resources>

</CloudService>

GET https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/

<CloudServices xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windowsazure">

<CloudService>

<GeoLocation>North US</GeoLocation>

<Name>cloudservice-name</Name>

<Resources>

<Resource>

<Type>resource-type</Type>

<ETag>123</ETag>

<SchemaVersion>1.1</SchemaVersion>

<Name>resource-name</Name>

<Plan>plan</Plan>

<IntrinsicSettings>

... Resource defined structure ...

</IntrinsicSettings>

<OutputItems>

<OutputItem>

<Key>some-output-key</Key>

<Value>some-output-value</Value>

</OutputItem>

</OutputItems>

<Status>Started|Stopped|Paused</Status>

<SubStatus>RP-Defined</SubStatus>

</Resource>

</Resources>

</CloudService>

</CloudServices>

Resource providers should respond to this request in less than 2 seconds. The maximum response size is 1 MB. Any response greater than 1 MB in size will be dropped by Azure and will return **500 Internal Server Error** to the client. Similarly responses not received within 2 seconds will result in the resource State to be reported as “Unknown” with empty intrinsic settings.

## Deletes on Existing Resources

**API**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Method | Request URI |
| DELETE | https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/ |
| DELETE | https://<registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/Resources/{resource-type}/{resource-name} |

**Arguments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Argument | Description |
| subscriptionId | The subscriptionID for the Azure User.  This is subscription ID is passed in the Registered Event |
| cloud-service-name | The cloud-service-name uniquely identifies the Cloud Service within the user subscriptionID.  NOTE: Cloud-service-name is **case insensitive**. |
| resource-type | The type of the resource – the resource providers declare the resource types they support at the time of registering with Azure. |
| resource-name | Required [Case insensitive], String  The name of the resource, chosen by the service author. Resource names must be **unique** among the resources belonging to a CloudService and supported by a single resource provider |

**Request Header**

**Same as before.**

**Request Body**

Empty

**Response**

The response includes an HTTP status code, a set of response headers and a response body.

**Status Code**

A successful operation returns status code 200 (OK). If the service doesn’t exist, the return code must be 404 (Not Found).

If the status code is 404 (NotFound), Azure assumes that the resources have already been deleted. If the status code is in the 500-599 range or a timeout occurs, Azure will retry the operation. If the status code has any other value or the retries also fail, the resources will be treated as being in a failed state.

**Response Headers**

Only standard HTTP headers are required in the response.

### Response Body & Dealing with Failures

The response body is optional.

Usually a resource provider would choose to have a response when a resource deletion fails, so that error information can be returned to the caller. Note that even in this case the status code should still indicate success, as a failure to delete one resource does not imply failure of the entire operation**.** If a response is specified, it should contain the same XML returned by the Provisioning and Update APIs in the [previous section](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\Azure%20Store%20Resource%20Provider%20API%20Contract.docx#_Step_2_–).

# Resource Quotas

Azure will enforce following Quotas on the Cloud Service,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Entity | Quota |
| ResourceProviderType/ResourceType | 5 – You can create only 5 resources of a Particular type within the CloudService. |

Provisioning APIs will fail with **412 Precondition Failed** when the Quota limits for any of the resources within the request are reached.

# Billing Events

Azure takes care of generating a bill for the user, and paying out partners. Be mindful that the following events can have a monetary COGS impact on your service:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Event | Description |
| Provision | The user is immediately charged for the new plan (unless the plan is free). |
| Updates to Plan  Upgrades  Downgrades – Are NOT Allowed | Changes to the Plan which expands the service offering hence incurring a higher monetary charge.  The user is immediately charged for the new plan. Previously charged amounts, if any, are not refunded or prorated to the user. |
| Delete (de-provision) | This immediately removes the monetary relationship with the user. Previously charged amounts, if any, are not refunded or prorated to the user. |

# Azure to Resource Provider Communication

Azure uses certificate based authentication when calling into the resource provider. Resource providers **must support** multiple client certificates for the purpose of certificate rollovers. The thumbprints for the various environments are

Test: a9 be 06 e8 88 13 39 d7 b6 9f 84 21 f5 13 04 43 1b ed 0e e7

Production: will be provided in a subsequent update

# Single Sign-on (SSO)

In the first release of the Azure Store, Microsoft will provide a simplified management experience for all resources purchased through the Azure Store. This will be limited to obtaining connection information, upgrading the plan, deleting the resource and viewing useful links to tutorials and sample code.

Richer management will only be available through the partner’s own management portal. The user will be able to see the resource in the Azure Developer Portal, and click a button which will open a new browser window where the user will be silently signed-on without having to provide a username or password.

This section details on how SSO is enabled. Further details will be provided in later versions of this document.

1. The user selects a purchased item in the Azure Developer Portal and clicks the *Manage* button.
2. Windows Azure looks up the RP’s SSO URL, which was provided by the partner on the Publisher Portal.

The SSO URL will look like this:

https:// <registered-resource-provider-endpoint>/ subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/cloudservices/{cloud-service-name}/{resourcetype}/{resourcename}/**GenerateSSOToken**

1. Windows Azure invokes the URL, as part of the call the following information is provided to the RP
   1. Subscription ID
   2. Datetime stamp
   3. Cloud Service name
   4. Resource name
2. The RP generates a secret token based on the above parameters as well as a secret key that it keeps. This token is then passed back to Azure Developer Portal.
3. The Azure Developer Portal in the browser redirects to this new URL with the secret token in a new browser window. The URL also passes the same information as Step 3.

The URL will be based on the following pattern:

https://<resource provider url>/sso/token=<token> &subid=<subid>&cloudservicename=<csname>&resourcetype=<resourcetype>&resourcename=<resname>&timestamp=2012-10-10T08:49Z

1. The RP receives the token as part of the request and validates it by regenerating it and comparing to the original one.  If it matches, the following happens
   1. RP generates a normal session by setting the session cookie with a timeout interval.
   2. RP returns the HTML payload that is displayed in the user’s browser.

# Change Log

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date | Change |
| 8/27/12 | Only deletes of resource types are supported. Bulk deletion of all the resource types for a cloud service are no longer supported. |
| 8/28/12 | Environments and the process to onboard configurations |
| 8/29/12 | Update to the structure of subscription notifications. The URI includes subscription id which is also passed in the body of the notification. |
| 8/29/12 | Update to the requirements around GeoRegions. For RPs that are not located in Azure the geo-region can be ignored |
| 9/8/12 | Updated the onboarding XML |
| 9/8/12 | Update to the authentication mechanism to account for the use of a client certificate instead of PKI |
| 9/9/12 | Clarification to indicate that cloud service names cannot be selected by the user |
| 9/10/12 | Update to indicate that ETag is returned on GETs for resources as well as update to discussion on use of ETAGs and Incarnation IDs |
| 9/20/12 | Update to indicate that the subscription notifications will arrive on /subscriptions/{subid}/events |