# **Azure API Training <> Revanture**

Day 5

# Log Analytics Workspace

## What is Log Analytics Workspace?

A Log Analytics workspace is a data store into which you can collect any type of log data from all of your Azure and non-Azure resources and applications. Workspace configuration options let you manage all of your log data in one workspace to meet the operations, analysis, and auditing needs of different personas in your organization through

- Azure Monitor features, such as built-in insights experiences, alerts, and automatic actions
- Other Azure services, such as Microsoft Sentinel, Microsoft Defender for Cloud, and Logic Apps
- Microsoft tools, such as Power BI and Excel
- Integration with custom and third-party applications

## **Advantages**

- Single source of truth for logs
- Real-time monitoring and alerting
- Cross-resource correlation
- Integration with Azure Security and Automation tools
- Cost-efficient data retention and analysis

#### **Common Use Cases**

#### **Security Monitoring**

Detect anomalies and threats using Microsoft Sentinel.

#### Performance Troubleshooting

Analyze slow applications or failing services using KQL.

#### Operational Insights

• Monitor infrastructure health (VMs, containers, databases).

#### Compliance and Auditing

Centralize audit logs for compliance tracking.

#### Cost

The cost of your workspace depends on the volume of data ingested and how long it is retained.

#### **Common Use Cases**

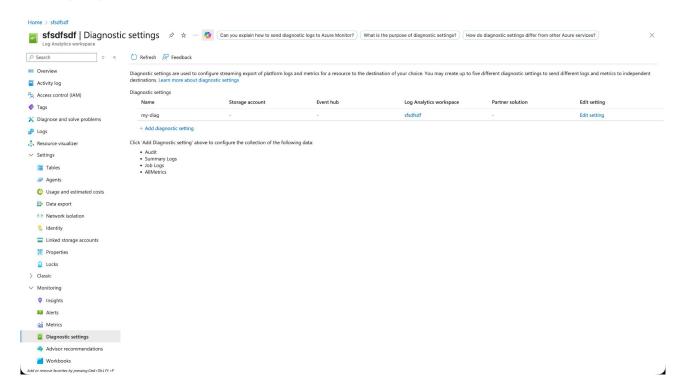
Feature	Older (Individual Logs)	Log Analytics Workspace
Storage	Logs stored separately per resource	Centralized storage for all logs
Querying	Manual or per-resource search	Unified querying via KQL
Visualizati on	Limited dashboards	Advanced charts and dashboards in Azure Portal
Alerting	Basic rule-based alerts	Intelligent alerts and correlation
Integration	Minimal	Deep integration with Sentinel, Defender, App Insights
Scalability	Manual scaling	Automatically scales with data ingestion

# Project

Create a Log Analytics Workspace

## **Enable diagnostics settings**

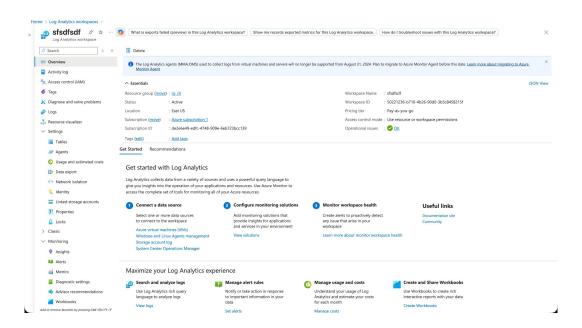
#### Only for this class purposes



# **Log Ingestions and Data Sources**

#### **Log Ingestion and Data Sources**

Log Analytics collects data from a variety of sources and uses a powerful query language to give you insights into the operation of your applications and resources



# **Basics of Kusto Query Language (KQL)**

#### What is KQL?

- KQL (Kusto Query Language) is used to query, analyze, and visualize data stored in Azure Log Analytics Workspaces.
- It's a read-only language you can't modify or delete data.

#### Optimized for:

- Log search
- Data exploration
- Performance troubleshooting
- Security analytics

Think of it as SQL for logs, but simpler and faster.

## **KQL Query Structure**

**TableName** 

| where Condition

| summarize Aggregation by Field

order by Field desc

LAQueryLogs

| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)

LAQueryLogs

| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)

| summarize p50=percentile(ResponseDurationMs,50), p90=percentile(ResponseDurationMs,90), p99=percentile(ResponseDurationMs,99) by bin(TimeGenerated, 1m)

| render timechart

LAQueryLogs

| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)

| project TimeGenerated, AADEmail, \_ResourceId, \_SubscriptionId, ScannedGB, ResponseDurationMs, ResponseCode, ShortQuery = substring(QueryText,0,400)

order by TimeGenerated desc

l take 50

LAQueryLogs

| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)

| summarize QueryCount = count() by bin(TimeGenerated, 30s)

| render timechart

LAQueryLogs

| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)

summarize Queries = count() by AADEmail

order by Queries desc

| render barchart

LAQueryLogs

| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)

| summarize AvgDurationMs = avg(ResponseDurationMs) by AADEmail

order by AvgDurationMs desc

| render columnchart

```
LAQueryLogs
| where TimeGenerated > ago(5m)
summarize p50 = percentile(ResponseDurationMs, 50),
      p90 = percentile(ResponseDurationMs, 90),
      p99 = percentile(ResponseDurationMs, 99)
     by bin(TimeGenerated, 30s)
render timechart
```

ago() - Returns a datetime value a specified time span before now.

now() - Returns the current UTC date and time.

datetime\_add() - Adds or subtracts a time unit (hour, day, etc.) from a datetime.

datetime\_diff() - Returns the difference between two datetimes.

startofminute() - Truncates a datetime to the start of the minute.

startofday() - Truncates a datetime to the start of the day.

bin() - Rounds datetime values into fixed-size bins for aggregation.

```
tolower() / toupper() - Converts text to lowercase or uppercase.
```

trim() - Removes leading and trailing characters (usually spaces).

substring() - Extracts a portion of a string.

strlen() - Returns the length of a string.

replace() - Replaces a substring or pattern with another string.

split() - Splits a string into an array using a delimiter.

extract() - Extracts a substring using a regular expression.

startswith() / endswith() / contains() - Checks if a string starts, ends, or contains a substring.

count() - Counts the number of rows.

sum() - Calculates the total of a numeric column.

avg() - Calculates the average value.

max() / min() - Returns the maximum or minimum value.

percentile() - Calculates the Nth percentile value.

stdev() - Calculates standard deviation.

rand() - Generates a random number.

List of all functions

## **Workbook and Basic Visualization**

#### Workbook

An Azure Workbook is an interactive dashboard and reporting tool inside the Azure Portal that lets you:

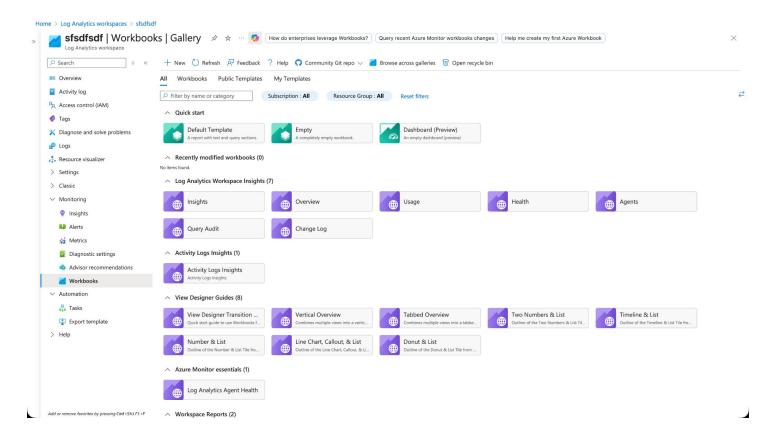
visualize data,

monitor metrics,

and analyze logs — all in one unified view.

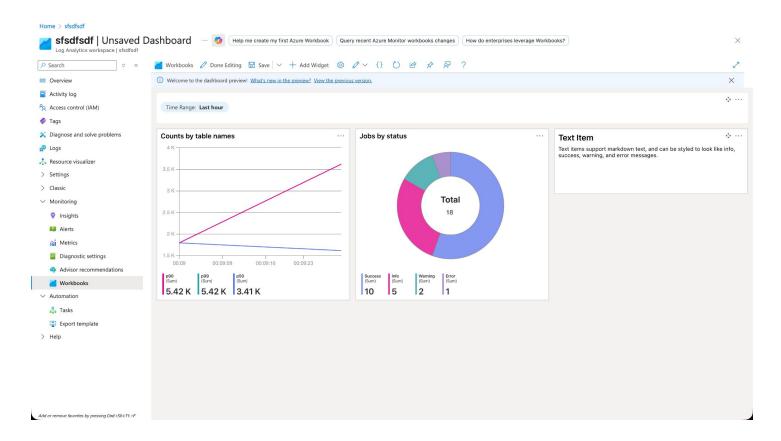
Think of it as a custom report builder for your Log Analytics queries (KQL), metrics, and monitoring data.

#### Workbook



# **Creating Custom WorkBook**

#### Workbook

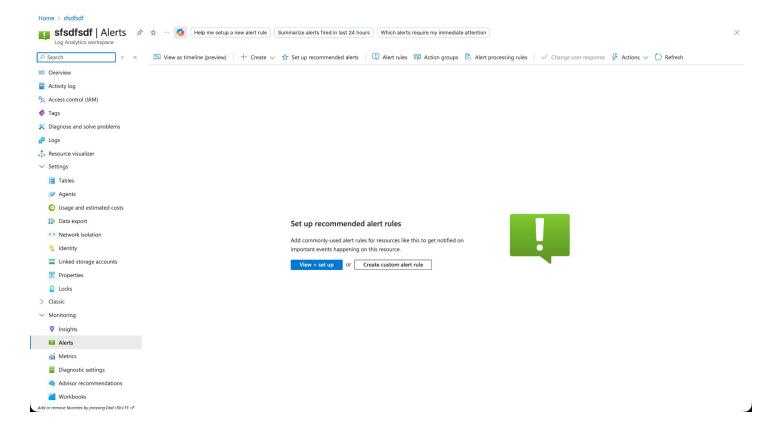


## **Alert Rules and Notifications**

#### **Alert Rules**

You create an alert rule by combining the resources to be monitored, the monitoring data from the resource, and the conditions that you want to trigger the alert. You can then define action groups and alert processing rules to determine what happens when an alert is triggered.

#### **Alert Rules and Notifications**



## **Cost Management for Log Retention**

#### **Data Retention**

During the interactive retention period, you retrieve the data from the table through queries, and the data is available for visualizations, alerts, and other features and services, based on the table plan.

Each table in your Log Analytics workspace lets you retain data up to 12 years in low-cost, long-term retention.

#### **Cost Management**

There is no cost for creation of log analytics workspace, you will only be charged for the data which is ingested in log analytics workspace.

You are also charged based on the retention period that you choose.

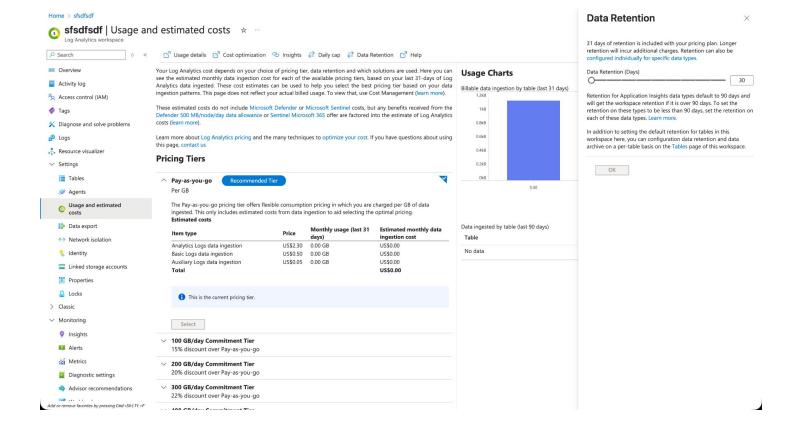
Cost varies from Region to Region

**Latest Pricing** 

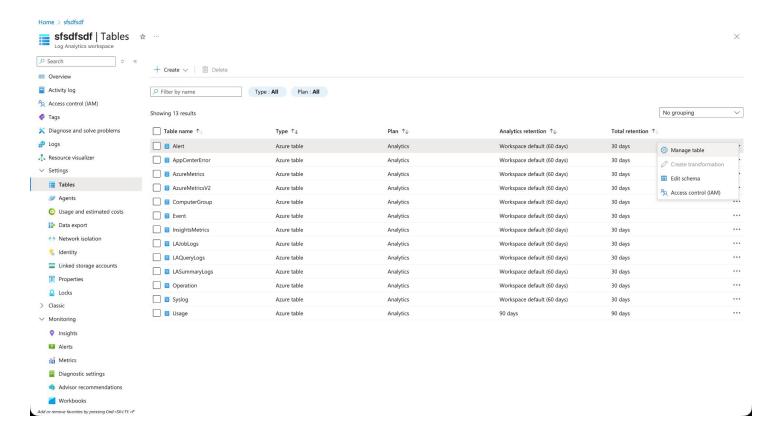
## **Cost Optimization Checklist**

- Determine whether to combine your operational data and your security data in the same Log Analytics workspace.
- Configure pricing tier for the amount of data that each Log Analytics workspace typically collects.
- Configure data retention and archiving.
- Configure tables used for debugging, troubleshooting, and auditing as Basic Logs.
- Limit data collection from data sources for the workspace.
- Regularly analyze collected data to identify trends and anomalies.
- Create an alert when data collection is high.
- Consider a daily cap as a preventative measure to ensure that you don't exceed a particular budget.
- Set up alerts on Azure Advisor cost recommendations for Log Analytics workspaces.

#### **Data Retention**



## Manage for Individual Table



#### **Daily Cap**

You can control your costs by applying a cap to the amount of data that you collect per day.

