Integrating OpenShift Container Platform data into cost management

Learn how to add and configure your OpenShift Container Platform integrations
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Abstract

This guide describes how to add an OpenShift Container Platform integration to cost management. Cost management is part of the Red Hat Insights portfolio of services. The Red Hat Insights suite of advanced analytical tools helps you to identify and prioritize impacts on your operations, security, and business.
Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1. INTEGRATING OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM DATA INTO COST MANAGEMENT .... 3
  1.1. INSTALLATION TASKS SUMMARY ........................................... 3
  1.2. INSTALLING THE COST OPERATOR ...................................... 3
  1.3. CONFIGURING THE OPERATOR INSTANCE FOR A NEW INSTALLATION .... 4
  1.4. REPLACING A PRIOR OPERATOR INSTANCE ............................ 5
  1.5. REMOVING A PRIOR COST OPERATOR .................................. 6
  1.6. VERIFYING THE COST OPERATOR ....................................... 7
  1.7. CONFIGURING BASIC AUTHENTICATION FOR COST OPERATOR ... 8
      1.7.1. Creating the secret key/value pair for basic authentication 8
      1.7.2. Modifying the YAML file ............................................ 9
  1.8. CONFIGURING SERVICE ACCOUNT AUTHENTICATION FOR THE COST OPERATOR .... 10
      1.8.1. Creating the secret key/value pair for service account authentication 10
      1.8.2. Modifying the YAML file ............................................ 11
  1.9. CREATING AN OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM INTEGRATION MANUALLY 12
  1.10. ADDING A RESTRICTED NETWORK INTEGRATION ........................ 13
       1.10.1. Installing the cost management operator on a restricted network 13
       1.10.2. Configuring Cost Operator on a restricted network ............ 14
       1.10.3. Downloading cost reports ...................................... 16
       1.10.4. Uploading cost reports to console.redhat.com .................. 17

CHAPTER 2. NEXT STEPS FOR MANAGING YOUR COSTS ............................. 19
  2.1. LIMITING ACCESS TO COST MANAGEMENT RESOURCES ................ 19
  2.2. CONFIGURING TAGGING FOR YOUR INTEGRATIONS .................... 19
  2.3. CONFIGURING COST MODELS TO ACCURATELY REPORT COSTS ........ 19
  2.4. VISUALIZING YOUR COSTS WITH COST EXPLORER ..................... 20

PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION .................................. 21
1.1. INSTALLATION TASKS SUMMARY

Whether you are replacing a prior cost management operator with the Cost Management Metrics Operator or installing it for the first time, the basic tasks are the same.

Operator installation, configuration, and integration management can all be performed from the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

You will perform the following tasks to install the Cost Management Metrics Operator and begin using the cost management application in OpenShift Container Platform.

NOTE

To install and configure Cost Management Metrics Operator from the OpenShift Container Platform web console, you must use an account with cluster administrator privileges.

Prerequisites

- The OpenShift Container Platform cluster is installed.
- You can access the OpenShift Container Platform web console using an account that has cluster administrator privileges.
- You can access Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console with the correct privileges for the cost management service. See, Limiting access to cost management resources for more information.

Task summary

- Install the Cost Management Metrics Operator (costmanagement-metrics-operator) and use the default token authentication.
- Create a CostManagementMetricsConfig YAML file that configures costmanagement-metrics-operator.
- Create a cost management OpenShift Container Platform integration with a new installation, or confirm an existing integration with a replacement installation.
- After installing the Cost Management Metrics Operator, delete the old cost operator. This task is required only when a previous cost management operator is installed.

If you use Basic authentication, additional steps are required to configure the Secret that holds username and password credentials.

1.2. INSTALLING THE COST OPERATOR

Install the Cost Management Metrics Operator from the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites
You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.

Procedure

1. Login to the OpenShift Container Platform web console and click the Operators > OperatorHub tab.


3. Click the displayed Cost Management Metrics Operator tile.

4. When the Install Operator window appears, you must select the costmanagement-metrics-operator namespace for installation. If the namespace does not yet exist, it is created for you.

5. Click the Install button.


IMPORTANT

If a proxy with a custom CA certificate is configured, additional configuration is required to inject this certificate into Cost Management Metrics Operator. See, Injecting a custom CA certificate in the OpenShift Container Platform documentation for details.

1.3. CONFIGURING THE OPERATOR INSTANCE FOR A NEW INSTALLATION

Use the OpenShift Container Platform web console to configure the costmanagement-metrics-operator instance after it is installed.

Prerequisites

- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console and have cluster administrator privileges.


Procedure

1. In the Name heading in the list of installed operators, click the Cost Management Metrics Operator link. The Installed Operators > Operator Details window appears for Cost Management Metrics Operator.


3. Select YAML view to view and modify the contents of the YAML configuration file.

4. Create a new cost management instance for the Cost Management Metrics Operator. Locate the following two lines in the YAML file:

```yaml
create_source: false
name: "
```
a. Change false to true.

b. Change INSERT-SOURCE-NAME to the new name of your integration.

Example

```
create_source: true
name: my-openshift-cost-source
```

5. Click Create. The preceding steps create a new source for cost management that appears in the Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console cost management application.

NOTE

The value entered for INSERT-SOURCE-NAME will be the name of the integration in cost management. Leaving this value as INSERT-SOURCE-NAME is acceptable, but it is recommended to change it to something more identifiable, especially when installing the operator in multiple clusters.

6. Click the Create button. These actions create a new integration for cost management that will appear in the Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console cost management application.

1.4. REPLACING A PRIOR OPERATOR INSTANCE

If you are replacing a prior cost management operator with the Cost Management Metrics Operator, make certain your existing cost management integration is properly configured in the YAML configuration file.

IMPORTANT

When you are replacing a prior cost management operator with the Cost Management Metrics Operator and you want to use an existing integration, you must make certain that the name: INSERT-SOURCE-NAME in the YAML file matches your existing integration.

Prerequisites

- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.
- You can access Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console and view existing cost management integrations.

Procedure

1. Under the Name heading in the list of installed operators, click the Cost Management Metrics Operator link. The Installed Operators > Operator Details window appears for Cost Management Metrics Operator.

2. In the Details window, click + Create Instance.

4. Click the YAML view radio button to view and modify the contents of the CostManagementMetricsConfig YAML file.

5. Open Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console and log in using your Organization Administrator account.

6. Click Settings.

7. Click the Integrations tab to display existing integrations.

8. Select an existing cost management integration and copy its name.

9. In the CostManagementMetricsConfig YAML file, replace INSERT-SOURCE-NAME with the integration name that you copied from the cost management integration list for your organization.

   ```yaml
create_source: false
name: INSERT-SOURCE-NAME
```

   The create_source: false does not change because you are matching an existing integration, not creating a new integration.

10. Click the Create button. No further actions are needed to configure the operator instance.

### 1.5. REMOVING A PRIOR COST OPERATOR

After installing the costmanagement-metrics-operator, uninstall the prior cost management operator.

To avoid gaps in your cost management data, you can wait 24 to 48 hours before removing the prior operator while you verify that costmanagement-metrics-operator provides cost management reports.

**NOTE**

If you mistakenly remove the Cost Management Metrics Operator, reinstall it.

**Prerequisites**

- A prior cost management operator is installed.
- You installed the Cost Management Metrics Operator.
- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.
- You can view the operators in the Installed Operators tab.

**Procedure**

1. In the Installed Operators list, select the operator you want to remove.

2. Click the Options menu in that row.

3. Click the Uninstall Operator option. Confirm the action to remove the operator.
4. In the OpenShift Container Platform web console, click the Administration > Custom Resource Definitions tab.

5. In the window that displays the custom resource definitions (CRD), locate the CostManagement CRD and the CostManagementData CRD for cost-mgmt-operator or the KokuMetricsConfig CRD for koku-metrics-operator.

6. For each CRD, click the Options menu → Delete Custom Resource Definition. Confirm the delete action.

7. When these CRDs are deleted, the prior operator is fully uninstalled.

NOTE

1.6. VERIFYING THE COST OPERATOR

View the configuration YAML file to verify the cost management operator is functioning.

Prerequisites
- You can access the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
- You can locate and view the Installed Operators tab.

Procedure
1. Click the Installed Operators tab.

2. In the list of installed operators, click the Cost Management Metrics Operator entry.

3. When the metrics operator window opens, click the CostManagementMetricsConfig tab to show a list of the configuration file names.

4. In the name list, click the configuration file. In the default installation, the file name is costmanagementmetricscfg-sample.

5. When the Details window opens, click the YAML tab and visually check the following items.
   a. Prometheus configuration and connection are true.

```yaml
prometheus:
  last_query_start_time: '2021-01-25T20:59:06Z'
  last_query_success_time: '2021-01-25T20:59:06Z'
  prometheus_configured: true
  prometheus_connected: true
  service_address: 'https://thanos-querier.openshift-monitoring.svc:9091'
  skip_tls_verification: false
```

b. Upload information shows the ingress path, successful upload and time, and accepted status.
NOTE
To collect data, cost management uses Prometheus queries that you can find in the source code.

1.7. CONFIGURING BASIC AUTHENTICATION FOR COST OPERATOR

You can configure the cost operator to use basic authentication. By default, the cost operator uses token authentication.

There are two procedures required when you configure basic authentication.

- Creating the secret key/value pair for basic authentication
- Modifying the YAML file

1.7.1. Creating the secret key/value pair for basic authentication

Prerequisites

- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.
- You have a username and password for your Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console account.

Procedure

This procedure describes setting up basic authentication using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

1. In the OpenShift Container Platform web console, click on the Workloads > Secrets tab.
2. In the Secrets window, select Project:costmanagement-metrics-operator from the dropdown.
3. Click the Create > Key/Value Secret selection.
4. In the Create Key/Value Secret window enter the following information to create a new secret that contains a username key and a password key and a value for each key.
   a. Enter a name for your secret in the Secret Name field.
      
      basic-auth-secret
b. In the Key field, enter **username**.

   **username**

c. In the Value field for the key **username**, enter the actual username for your authorized Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console user account.

   **Value for username key**

   **your_red_hat_username**

d. Click the Add Key/Value link to add the required password key name and value.

e. In the Key field, enter **password**.

   **password**

f. In the Value field for the key **password**, enter the actual password for your authorized Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console user account.

   **Value for password key**

   **your_red_hat_password**

g. Click the Create button to complete the creation of your basic authorization secret.

h. After you click the Create button, you can verify the key/value details for the secret.

   **NOTE**

   Do not add the secret to the workload.

### 1.7.2. Modifying the YAML file

Modify the Cost Management Metrics Operator API YAML file to use basic authentication with a secret username and password key/value pair.

**Prerequisites**

- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.
- You created a secret name for the username and password key/value pair.
- The Cost Management Metrics Operator is installed.

**Procedure**

1. Click on the **Operators > Installed Operators** tab.

2. Locate the row that contains **Cost Management Metrics Operator** and click on the **Cost Management Metrics Operator** link that is under the **Provided APIs** heading.
3. When the CostManagementMetricsConfig window appears, click on the configuration file listed in the Name column. The default name is costmanagementmetricscfg-sample.

4. When the costmanagementmetricscfg-sample window appears, click in the YAML tab to open an edit and view window.

5. Locate the following lines in the YAML view.

```yaml
authentication:
  type: token
```

6. Change type: token to type: basic.

7. Insert a new line for secret_name. Enter the value for secret_name, which is the name you previously created.

   **Example**

   ```yaml
   authentication:
     secret_name: basic-auth-secret
     type: basic
   ```

8. Click the Save button. A confirmation message appears.

### 1.8. CONFIGURING SERVICE ACCOUNT AUTHENTICATION FOR THE COST OPERATOR

To configure service account authentication, complete the following two tasks:

- Creating the secret key/value pair for authentication
- Modifying the YAML file

#### 1.8.1. Creating the secret key/value pair for service account authentication

**Prerequisites**

- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console and have cluster administrator privileges.
- You have a **client_id** and **client_secret** for your Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console account.

**Procedure**

The following procedure outlines how to set up service account authentication with the OpenShift Container Platform web console:

1. In the OpenShift Container Platform web console, click **Workloads > Secrets**

2. In the Secrets window, select **Project:costmanagement-metrics-operator** from the drop-down.
3. Click **Create > Key/Value Secret**

4. To create a new secret with a `client_id` key and a `client_secret` key, enter the following information in the **Create Key/Value Secret** window:
   
   a. In **Secret Name**, enter a name for your secret:
      
      `service-account-auth-secret`
   
   b. In **Key**, enter `client_id`.
      
      `client_id`
   
   c. In the **Value** field for the key `client_id`, enter the Client ID for your authorized Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console user account:
      
      `red_hat_service_account_client_id`
   
   d. Click **Add Key/Value** to add the `client_secret` for the key name and value.
   
   e. In **Key**, enter `client_secret`.
      
      `client_secret`
   
   f. In the **Value** field for the key `client_secret`, enter the Client secret for your authorized Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console user account:
      
      `red_hat_service_account_client_secret`
   
   g. Click **Create** to complete the creation of your service account authorization secret.
   
   h. Verify that the key/value details for the secret are correct.

   **NOTE**

   Do not add the secret to the workload.

### 1.8.2. Modifying the YAML file

To use authentication with a Client ID and Client secret key/value pair, you must modify the Cost Management Metrics Operator API YAML file.

**Prerequisites**

- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console and have cluster administrator privileges.
- You created a secret name for the Client ID and Client secret key/value pair.
- The Cost Management Metrics Operator is installed.

**Procedure**
1. Click **Operators > Installed Operators**

2. Locate the row that contains **Cost Management Metrics Operator** and click the **Cost Management Metrics Operator** link that is under the **Provided APIs** heading.

3. When the **CostManagementMetricsConfig** window appears, click the configuration file in **Name**. The default name is **costmanagementmetricscfg-sample**.

4. When the **costmanagementmetricscfg-sample** window appears, click the **YAML** tab to edit and view the content.

5. Locate the following lines in the YAML window that you opened in the previous step:

   ```yaml
   authentication:
     type: token
   ``

6. Change **type: token** to **type: service-account**.

7. Insert a new line for **secret_name**. Enter the value for **secret_name**, which is the name you previously created.

   **Example**

   ```yaml
   authentication:
     secret_name: service-account-auth-secret
     type: service-account
   ``

8. Click **Save**. A confirmation message appears.

### 1.9. Creating an OpenShift Container Platform Integration Manually

If you follow the previous steps, your OpenShift Container Platform integration should be created automatically. However, there are situations, such as restricted network installations, when an OpenShift Container Platform integration must be created manually on the **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console**.

**Prerequisites**

- OpenShift Container Platform cluster installed.
- Red Hat account user with Integrations Administrator entitlements.
- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Procedure**

1. From cost management, click **Settings**.

2. Click **Integrations**.

3. On the **Cloud** tab, click **Add source** to open the **Add a cloud source** wizard.

4. Enter a name for the integration and click **Next**.
5. Select the **Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform** tile as the integration type.

6. Select **cost management** as the application and click **Next**.

7. Copy your **Cluster Identifier** from the OpenShift Container Platform web console > **Home > Overview** tab and click **Next**.

8. Review the details and click **Add** to create the integration.

### 1.10. ADDING A RESTRICTED NETWORK INTEGRATION

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a restricted network that does not have access to the internet.

The procedure to add an OpenShift Container Platform cluster operating on a restricted network as a cost management integration is different in the following ways:

1. Operator Lifecycle Manager is configured to install and run local integrations.

2. The **costmanagement-metrics-operator** is configured to store cost report CSV files locally using a persistent volume claim (PVC).

3. Cost reports stored in the PVC are downloaded to a workstation.

4. An OpenShift Container Platform integration is created manually.

5. Cost reports are uploaded to **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console** from your workstation.

#### 1.10.1. Installing the cost management operator on a restricted network

For OpenShift Container Platform clusters that are installed on restricted networks, Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) by default cannot access the **costmanagement-metrics-operator** hosted remotely because those remote integrations require full Internet connectivity. Therefore, OLM must be configured to install and run local integrations.

**Prerequisites**

- OpenShift Container Platform cluster installed.
- Workstation with unrestricted network access.
- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.

**Procedure**

1. Complete the following OpenShift Container Platform procedure to create a local mirror of the **costmanagement-metrics-operator**: **Using Operator Lifecycle Manager on restricted networks**.
NOTE

The `costmanagement-metrics-operator` is found in the `redhat-operators` catalog in the `registry.redhat.io/redhat/redhat-operator-index:v4.11` index.

Red Hat recommends pruning unwanted objects from the index before pushing to the mirrored registry. Make sure you keep the `costmanagement-metrics-operator` package.

2. Log in to the OpenShift Container Platform web console and click `Operators > OperatorHub`.
4. Click the `Cost Management Metrics Operator` tile.
5. When the `Install Operator` window appears, you must select the `costmanagement-metrics-operator` namespace for installation. If the namespace does not yet exist, it is created for you.
6. Click `Install`.

Verification steps

- After a short wait, `Cost Management Metrics Operator` appears in the `Installed Operators` tab under `Project: all projects` or `Project: costmanagement-metrics-operator`.

Additional resources

- For more details on the Operator Lifecycle Manager, see `What is Operator Lifecycle Manager?`

1.10.2. Configuring Cost Operator on a restricted network

After the `costmanagement-metrics-operator` is installed, you must configure it to run on a restricted network.

Prerequisites

- `costmanagement-metrics-operator` installed.
- You are logged into the OpenShift Container Platform web console with cluster administrator privileges.

Procedure

1. From the OpenShift Container Platform web console, select `Operators > Installed Operators > costmanagement-metrics-operator > CostManagementMetricsConfig > Create Instance`
2. Specify the desired storage. If not specified, the operator will create a default persistent volume claim called `costmanagement-metrics-operator-data` with `10Gi` of storage.

NOTE

To configure the `costmanagement-metrics-operator` to use or create a different PVC, update the `volume_claim_template` configuration in `YAML view`. 

14
3. Select **YAML view**.

4. Specify the maximum number of reports to store using `max_reports_to_store`, and time between report generation in minutes using `upload_cycle`.

   ```yaml
   packaging:
     max_reports_to_store: 30
     max_size_MB: 100
   
   upload:
     upload_cycle: 360
   
   IMPORTANT
   
   The `costmanagement-metrics-operator` creates one report every **360 minutes** by default. Therefore, the default value of **30** reports and **360** minutes gives you **7.5 days** of reports.

   Any report generated after the total number specified will replace the oldest report in storage. Download generated reports from your PVC before they are lost.

5. Set `upload_toggle` to **false**.

   ```yaml
   upload:
     upload_cycle: 360
     upload_toggle: false
   
   6. Replace the configuration in the `source` section with empty brackets.

      ```yaml
      source: {}
      
      7. Replace the configuration in the `authentication` section with empty brackets.

      ```yaml
      authentication: {}
      
      8. Click **Create**.

**Verification steps**

1. Select the **CostManagementMetricsConfig** you created.

2. Select **YAML view**.

3. Verify that a report has been created in the `packaging` section.

   ```yaml
   packaging:
     last_successful_packaging_time: 'current date and time'
     max_reports_to_store: 30
     max_size_MB: 100
     number_of_reports_stored: 1
     packaged_files:
   ```
NOTE

`costmanagement-metrics-operator` will generate an initial report after it is configured. Generated reports will be listed under `packaged_files`.

1.10.3. Downloading cost reports

If the `costmanagement-metrics-operator` is configured to run in a restricted network, copy the reports from the persistent volume claims (PVC) where they are temporarily stored to a workstation with unrestricted network access for upload to Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console.

The default configuration saves one week of reports. To prevent loss of metrics data, download the reports locally and upload them to Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console weekly.

You can configure any PVC that you want, but by default, most PVCs are ReadWriteOnce. For ReadWriteOnce PVCs, the `volume-shell` must be attached to the same node as the operator pod.

Prerequisites

- You have a workstation with unrestricted network access.
- `costmanagement-metrics-operator` reports in your PVC.

Procedure

1. Create the following pod with `claimName` matching the PVC that contains the report data:

```yaml
kind: Pod
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: volume-shell
  namespace: costmanagement-metrics-operator
spec:
  volumes:
  - name: costmanagement-metrics-operator-reports
    persistentVolumeClaim:
      claimName: costmanagement-metrics-operator-data
  containers:
  - name: volume-shell
    image: busybox
    command: ["sleep", "3600"]
    volumeMounts:
    - name: costmanagement-metrics-operator-reports
      mountPath: /tmp/costmanagement-metrics-operator-reports
```

2. Run `rsync` to copy all of the files from the PVC to a local folder:

```
$ oc rsync volume-shell:/tmp/costmanagement-metrics-operator-reports/upload YYYYMMDDTHHMSS-cost-mgmt.tar.gz
```

3. Confirm that the files were copied.

4. Run the following command to connect to the pod and delete the contents of the upload folder:

   ```bash
   $ oc rsh volume-shell
   $ rm /tmp/costmanagement-metrics-operator-reports/upload/*
   ```

5. (Optional) Run the following command to delete the pod that you used to connect to the PVC.

   ```bash
   $ oc delete -f volume-shell.yaml
   ```

**Viewing your PVC usage**

In the **OpenShift** tab in **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console**, your PVCs with the highest usage automatically populate under **Persistent Volume Claims**. To view all PVCs, click **more** at the end of the section.

You can filter your PVC data by the following fields: * Persistent volume claim * Cluster * StorageClass

**Additional resources**

- For more information about PVCs, see **Understanding persistent storage**.

**1.10.4. Uploading cost reports to console.redhat.com**

You must manually upload locally stored cost reports from a restricted network to **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console**.

**NOTE**

The default configuration saves one week of reports. Therefore, download the reports locally and upload them to **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console** weekly to prevent loss of metrics data.

**Prerequisites**

- **costmanagement-metrics-operator** reports downloaded locally.
- Integration created on **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console**, see Section 1.9, “Creating an Openshift Container Platform integration manually”.
- Red Hat account user with Organization Administrator entitlements.
- Workstation with unrestricted network access.

**Procedure**

- Upload your reports to **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console**, replacing USERNAME and PASSWORD with your **Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console** login credentials, and FILE_NAME with the report to upload:

  ```bash
  $ curl -vvv -F "file=@FILE_NAME.tar.gz;type=application/vnd.redhat.hccm.tar+tgz" https://cloud.redhat.com/api/ingress/v1/upload -u USERNAME:PASS
  ```

**Verification steps**
1. From cost management, click OpenShift.

2. Verify you have OpenShift usage data for your cluster on the OpenShift details page.
CHAPTER 2. NEXT STEPS FOR MANAGING YOUR COSTS

After adding your OpenShift Container Platform and cloud infrastructure integrations, in addition to showing cost data by integration, cost management will automatically show AWS and Microsoft Azure cost and usage related to running your OpenShift Container Platform clusters on their platforms.

On the cost management Overview page, your cost data will be sorted into OpenShift and Infrastructure tabs. From here, you can use Perspective to select different views of your cost data.

You can also use the left navigation menu to view the additional details of your costs by service.

Additional resources
- Adding an Amazon Web Services (AWS) integration to cost management
- Adding a Google Cloud integration to cost management
- Adding a Microsoft Azure integration to cost management

2.1. LIMITING ACCESS TO COST MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

After you add and configure integrations in cost management, you can limit access to cost data and resources.

You might not want users to have access to all of your cost data. Instead, you can grant users access only to data that is specific to their projects or organizations. With role-based access control, you can limit the visibility of resources in cost management reports. For example, you can restrict a user’s view to only AWS integrations, rather than the entire environment.

To learn how to limit access, see the more in-depth guide Limiting access to cost management resources.

2.2. CONFIGURING TAGGING FOR YOUR INTEGRATIONS

The cost management application tracks cloud and infrastructure costs with tags. Tags are also known as labels in OpenShift.

You can refine tags in cost management to filter and attribute resources, organize your resources by cost, and allocate costs to different parts of your cloud infrastructure.

IMPORTANT
You can only configure tags and labels directly on an integration. You can choose the tags that you activate in cost management, however, you cannot edit tags and labels in the cost management application.

To learn more about the following topics, see Managing cost data using tagging:
- Planning your tagging strategy to organize your view of cost data
- Understanding how cost management associates tags
- Configuring tags and labels on your integrations

2.3. CONFIGURING COST MODELS TO ACCURATELY REPORT COSTS
Now that you configured your integrations to collect cost and usage data in cost management, you can configure cost models to associate prices to metrics and usage.

A cost model is a framework that uses raw costs and metrics to define calculations for the costs in cost management. You can record, categorize, and distribute the costs that the cost model generates to specific customers, business units, or projects.

In **Cost Models**, you can complete the following tasks:

- Classifying your costs as infrastructure or supplementary costs
- Capturing monthly costs for OpenShift nodes and clusters
- Applying a markup to account for additional support costs

To learn how to configure a cost model, see *Using cost models*.

### 2.4. VISUALIZING YOUR COSTS WITH COST EXPLORER

Use cost management *Cost Explorer* to create custom graphs of time-scaled cost and usage information and ultimately better visualize and interpret your costs.

To learn more about the following topics, see *Visualizing your costs using Cost Explorer*:

- Using Cost Explorer to identify abnormal events
- Understanding how your cost data changes over time
- Creating custom bar charts of your cost and usage data
- Exporting custom cost data tables
If you found an error or have a suggestion on how to improve these guidelines, open an issue in the cost management Jira board and add the Documentation label.

We appreciate your feedback!