

# Choose a deployment method

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MedTech service provides multiple methods for deploying it into an Azure Platform as a service (PaaS) configuration. Each method has different advantages that will allow you to customize your development environment to suit your needs.

The different deployment methods are:

- Azure ARM Quickstart template with Deploy to Azure button
- Azure PowerShell and Azure CLI automation
- Manual deployment

## Azure ARM QuickStart template with Deploy to Azure button

Using a Quickstart template with Azure portal is the easiest and fastest deployment method because it automates most of your configuration with the touch of a **Deploy to Azure** button. This button automatically generates the following configurations and resources: managed identity RBAC roles, a provisioned workspace and namespace, an Event Hubs instance, a FHIR service instance, and a MedTech service instance. All you need to add are post-deployment device mapping, destination mapping, and a shared access policy key. This method simplifies your deployment, but does not allow for much customization.

For more information about the Quickstart template and the Deploy to Azure button, see [Deploy the MedTech service with a QuickStart template](#).

## Azure PowerShell and Azure CLI automation

Azure provides Azure PowerShell and Azure CLI to speed up your configurations when used in enterprise environments. Deploying MedTech service with Azure PowerShell or Azure CLI can be useful for adding automation so that you can scale your deployment for a large number of developers. This method is more detailed but provides extra speed and efficiency because it allows you to automate your deployment.

For more information about Using an ARM template with Azure PowerShell and Azure CLI, see [Using Azure PowerShell and Azure CLI to deploy the MedTech service using Azure Resource Manager templates](#).

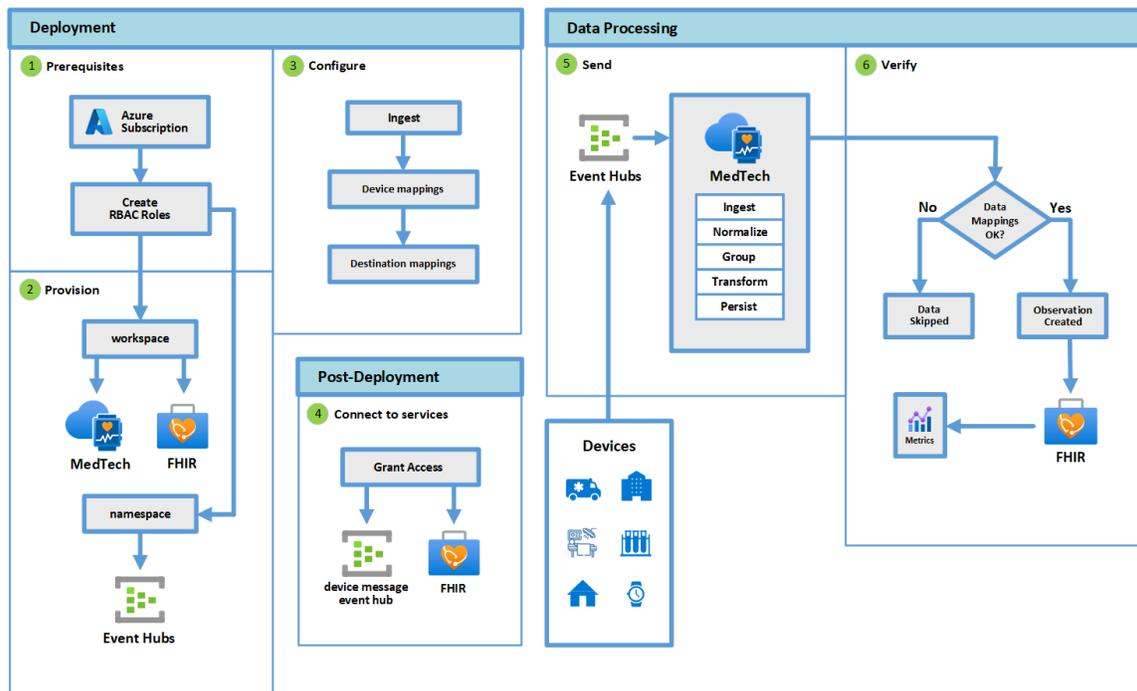
## Manual deployment

The manual deployment method uses Azure portal to implement each deployment task individually. There are no shortcuts. Because you will be able to see all the details of how to complete the sequence of each task, this procedure can be beneficial if you need to customize or troubleshoot your deployment process. This is the most complex method, but it provides valuable technical information and developmental options that will enable you to fine-tune your deployment very precisely.

For more information about manual deployment with portal, see [Overview of how to manually deploy the MedTech service using the Azure portal](#).

## Deployment architecture overview

The following data-flow diagram outlines the basic steps of MedTech service deployment and shows how these steps fit together with its data processing procedures. This may help you analyze the options and determine which deployment method is best for you.



There are six different steps of the MedTech service PaaS. Only the first four apply to deployment. All the methods of deployment will implement each of these four steps. However, the QuickStart template method will automatically implement part of step 1 and all of step 2. The other two methods will have to implement all of the steps individually. Here is a summary of each of the four deployment steps:

### Step 1: Prerequisites

- Have an Azure subscription
- Create RBAC roles contributor and user access administrator or owner. This feature is automatically done in the QuickStart template method with the Deploy to Azure button, but it is not included in manual or PowerShell/CLI method and need to be implemented individually.

## Step 2: Provision

The QuickStart template method with the Deploy to Azure button automatically provides all these steps, but they are not included in the manual or the PowerShell/CLI method and must be completed individually.

- Create a resource group and workspace for Event Hubs, FHIR, and MedTech services.
- Provision an Event Hubs instance to a namespace.
- Provision a FHIR service instance to the same workspace.
- Provision a MedTech service instance in the same workspace.

## Step 3: Configure

Each method needs to provide **all** these configuration details. They include:

- Configure MedTech service to ingest data from an event hub.
- Configure device mapping properties.
- Configure destination mappings to an Observation resource in the FHIR service.
- When the prerequisites, provisioning, and configuration are complete, create and deploy MedTech service.

## Step 4: Post-Deployment

Each method must add **all** these post-deployment tasks:

- Connect to services using device and destination mapping.
- Use managed identity to grant access to the device message event hub.
- Use managed identity to grant access to the FHIR service, enabling FHIR to receive data from the MedTech service.
- Note: only the ARM QuickStart method requires a shared access key for post-deployment.

## Granting access to the device message event hub

For information about granting access to the device message event hub, see [Granting access to the device message event hub](#).

## Granting access to the FHIR service

For information about granting access to the FHIR service, see [Granting access to the FHIR service](#).

## Next steps

In this article, you learned about the different types of deployment for MedTech service. To learn more about MedTech service, see

[What is MedTech service?](#).

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## Recommended content

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In this article, you'll learn about the MedTech service, its features, functions, integrations, and next steps.
- [Deploy workspace in the Azure portal - Azure Health Data Services](#)  
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- [What is the workspace? - Azure Health Data Services](#)  
This article describes an overview of the Azure Health Data Services workspace.
- [What is Azure Health Data Services?](#)  
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