Azure DevOps Pipelines Infrastructure Building Blocks Startup Kit

An Azure DevOps pipeline allows a list of repeatable tasks to be executed in an Azure environment such as creating a virtual machine. There are many options when considering automating Azure deployment using Azure DevOps pipelines (<https://dev.azure.com>). The goal of this document is outline common scripting language choices and provide detail in how to use them starting with the simplest and working towards more complex structures. Examples will be provided both as importable pipelines and step by step instructions to get you running right away. One concept that will be highlighted is creating modular pipelines that maximize code reuse from an associated github repo.

Before starting any automation project It’s important to understand the scope of your automation. If your system will eventually be supported by another group, you should also understand their skill level and support capability.

When considering scope some questions you may ask are whether you are automating a complete Azure environment that includes networking, resource group, compute, storage, and configuration/code OR you are only automating a subset of these components.

Another important topic is understanding whether the scripting you plan to use will use either imperative or declarative syntax as described in detail [here](https://www.powershellmagazine.com/2013/07/05/imperative-versus-declarative-syntax-in-powershell/). In summary, imperative syntax lists specifically how a task will be completed AND declarative allows assessment of the current state to determine if it is compliant and then executes the appropriate changes to bring it into compliance. Using imperative syntax scripts will execute a set of commands without assessment.

Below is a list of common Microsoft scripting languages used for infrastructure activities (network, resource groups, VMs) in Azure DevOps pipelines and the syntax type used:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Microsoft script | Syntax Type |
| Powershell | Imperative |
| Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates | Declarative |
| Powershell DSC | Declarative |

These scripting languages can be used in combinations to achieve the optimal automation covering tasks such as modification/creation of Azure objects, VM extensions, and guest VM configuration. Below is a list of common combinations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Microsoft script structure | How they are used |
| Powershell only | Azure objects, VM extensions and guest VM config |
| ARM templates | Azure objects and VM extensions |
| ARM templates calling Powershell DSC | ARM for azure objects and VM extensions calling DSC for guest VM config |
| ARM templates calling sub-ARM templates and Powershell DSC | ARM for azure objects and VM extensions calling DSC for guest VM config. Sub-ARM templates provide more modularity. |
| Powershell and Powershell DSC | Powershell for azure objects and VM extensions and DSC for guest VM config |
| Combination | Script language chosen for specific actions |

If you add in third party scripting options, you have a long list of choices and combinations. Understanding your available options will improve your pipeline design for specific situations.

Let’s start with a discussion of the simplest which is Powershell only. More complex structures will be detailed in additional sections.

## Azure Deployment with Azure DevOps – Powershell Only

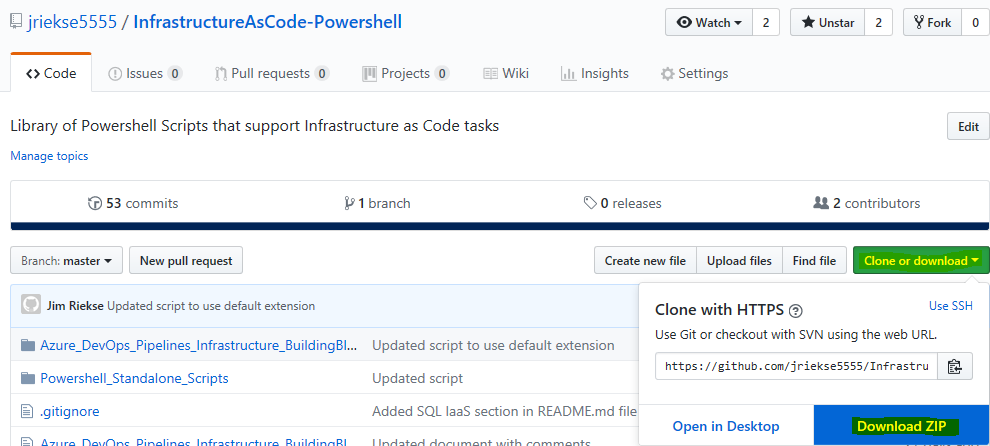
Powershell provides a simple imperative method to deploy automation from Azure DevOps.

As an example of how to use Powershell in Azure Pipelines we’ll create a VM. To follow this example, you will need the following available:

* **Azure subscription**
  + **Azure resource group**
  + **Azure virtual network and subnet**
* **Azure DevOps account**
  + **Azure DevOps project**
    - Created in the azure DevOps account
  + **Azure DevOps service connection to your Azure subscription**
    - If you need to set one up see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/service-endpoints?view=vsts>

### Step-by-Step following this Azure DevOps Example

If you would like to try the example, first download the github content from <https://github.com/jriekse5555/InfrastructureAsCode-Powershell> by using the Clone or download button as shown below.



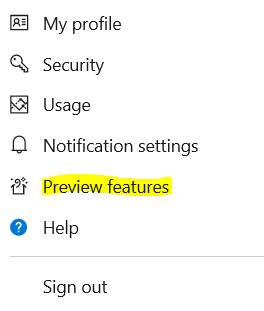
Once this is done unzip the resulting file.

Next, sign into to an Azure DevOps account (<https://dev.azure.com>). If you don’t have one already there is a trial option.

Once you are logged into Azure DevOps, please disable the preview feature **New YAML Pipeline Creation Experience**. This step-by-step guide will use the previous pipeline creation experience. To do this following these steps:

* Click the icon in the top-right corner which should have your initials, then click **Preview Features**.





* Then turn off the **New YAML Pipeline Creation Experience** feature if it’s turned on



* Click the X in the top-right corner to close out

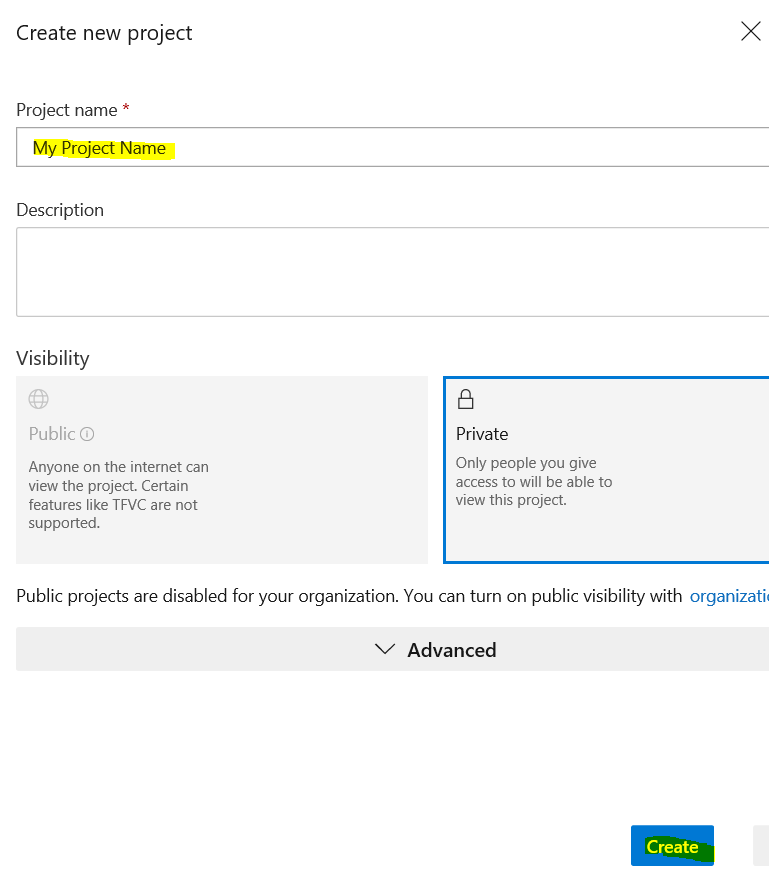


Next, you’ll need to create a project if don’t have one already.

* If you want to create a new project click the **Create Project** button on the right-side of the screen



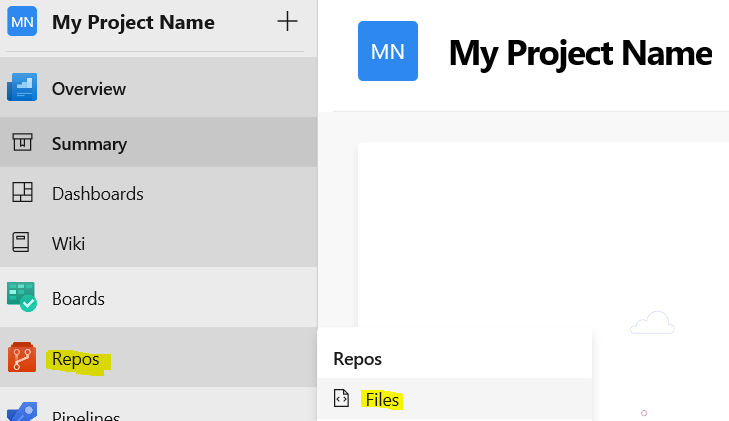
* Then name the project and click **Create**.



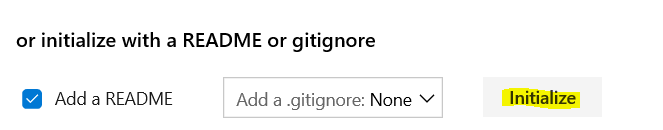
* You should now be on the main page of your new project

Next, we’ll initialize the Repository to hold files

* Click **Repos** on the left and then **Files**



* On the bottom of the right-pane click **Initialize**



In the next section we will create a pipeline.

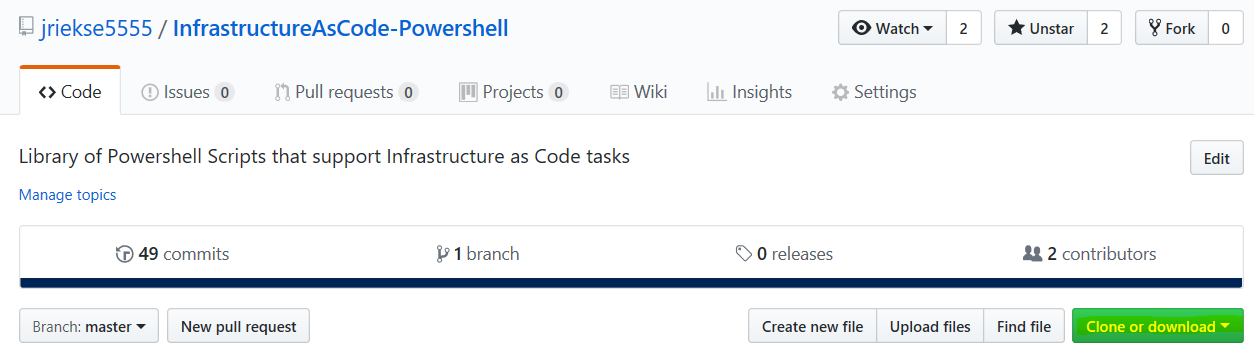
When working with Azure DevOps Pipelines the two primary types of pipelines are build and release pipelines. Conceptually build pipelines are for building/preparation activities such as compiling code or copying necessary content from the DevOps repository to a storage account. Release pipelines are for deploying or releasing content into the environment. Release pipelines should be used for activities such as deploying code or deploying virtual machines into the environment. Release pipelines provide layered version control using a base release pipeline and a specific release pipeline when instantiated.

For this example, although a release pipeline would be the proper pipeline to deploy a virtual machine we will use a build pipeline to focus on the building block approach which is the point of the lesson. This example will also rely on several pipeline variables that will need to be setup as a final step before execution.

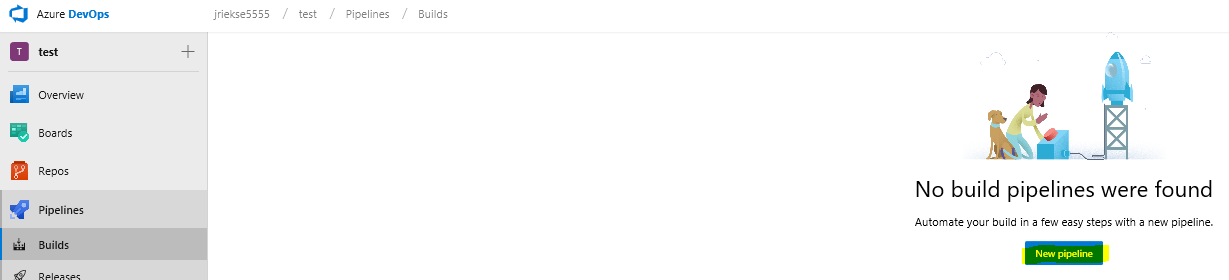
For this example, you can either build a new one using this step-by-step guide or import a pipeline from the [github repository](https://github.com/jriekse5555/InfrastructureAsCode-Powershell).

### Import the example build pipeline:

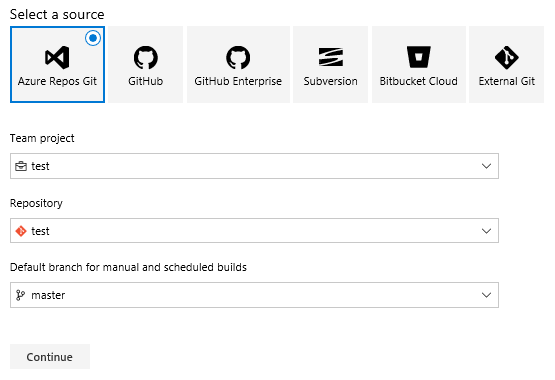
* Download the example import file from the github repo ‘ExampleBuildPipeline-DeployVMwithPowershell.json’. The easiest way to do this is to download the entire repository to a local location. When accessing the github repository there is a button on the right side to do this:



* Once in your Azure DevOps subscription, create a new build pipeline (the import option is not available without at least one present)



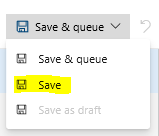
* Choosing default is fine



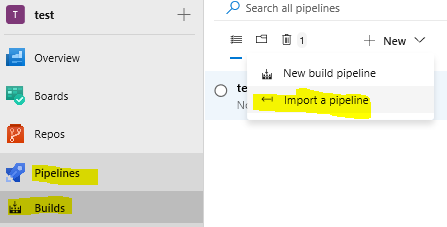
* Then…



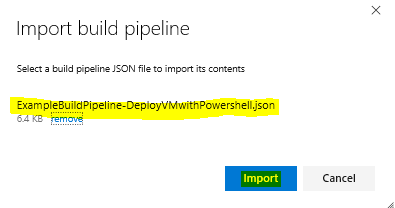
* When it creates Save it



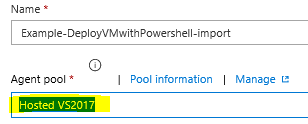
* Then go back to the Builds icon on the left, click it, then the New drop-down, and choose import



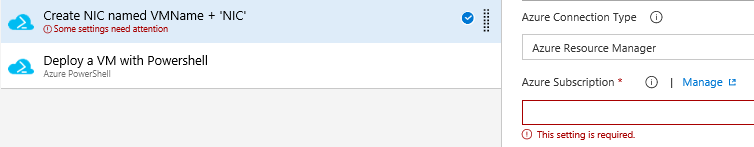
* Browse to the previously downloaded pipeline



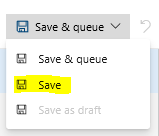
* For the agent pool choose Hosted VS2017



* For each task choose your service connection



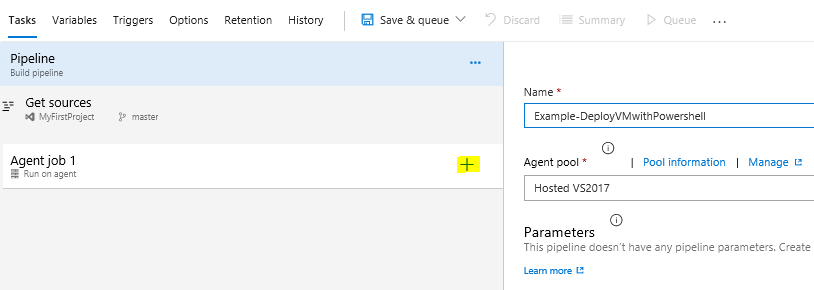
* Save the build pipeline



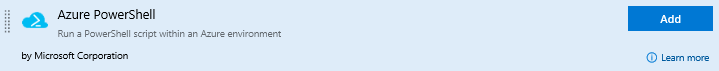
* **Done, with the exception of creating the pipeline or group variables that the scripts depend on!**

### To build the example build pipeline from scratch instead of importing:

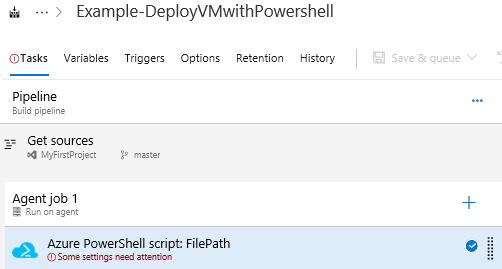
* See the steps in the previous section for how to build a blank build pipeline
* After naming it, it should look like:



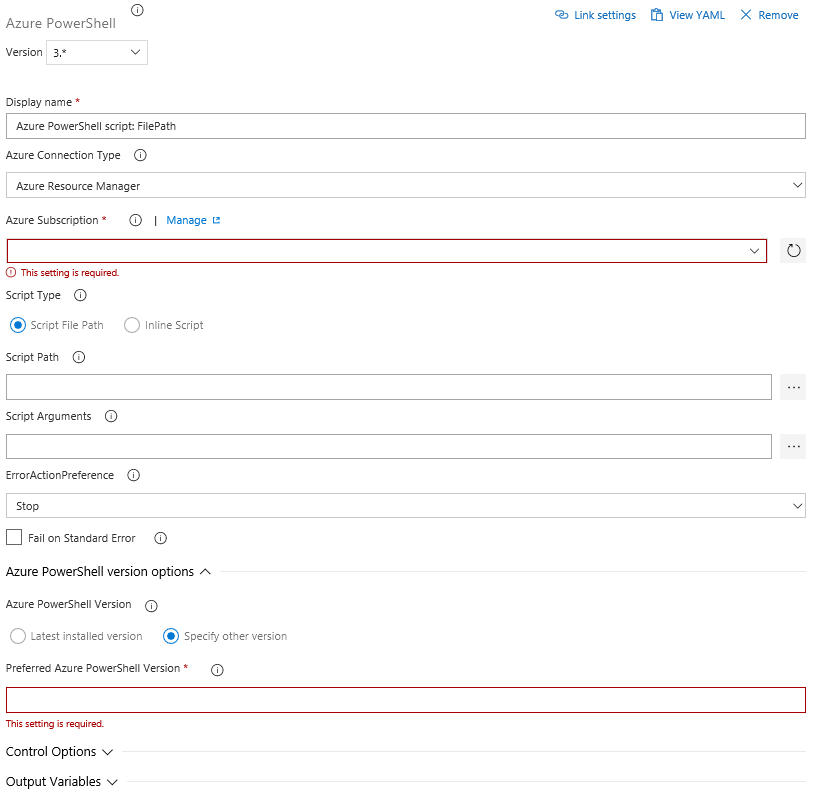
* Click the + sign highlighted above to create a new task.
* Azure DevOps has many built-in task templates. Click Add for the one below to deploy powershell to Azure.



* It will be added to your pipeline as shown below. Highlight the step to choose options for it.



* The default task is shown below which allows connecting to Azure through an Azure service connection, executing a powershell script (inline or referenced script), choosing a powershell version, and other options.



* To create a VM we’ll use two tasks. The first will setup the virtual network interface card (NIC) and the second will create the virtual machine (VM). Since Azure pipelines allow multiple steps having separate steps for the NIC creation and VM creation allows additional customization to be added to a specific pipeline such as adding a public IP to the NIC configuration.
* For this task menu, setup the task as shown in the picture below which will require inputting:
  + Name (ex. Create NIC named VMName + 'NIC')
  + Service Connection (your service connection)
  + Inline Powershell script shown below (click Inline button first)

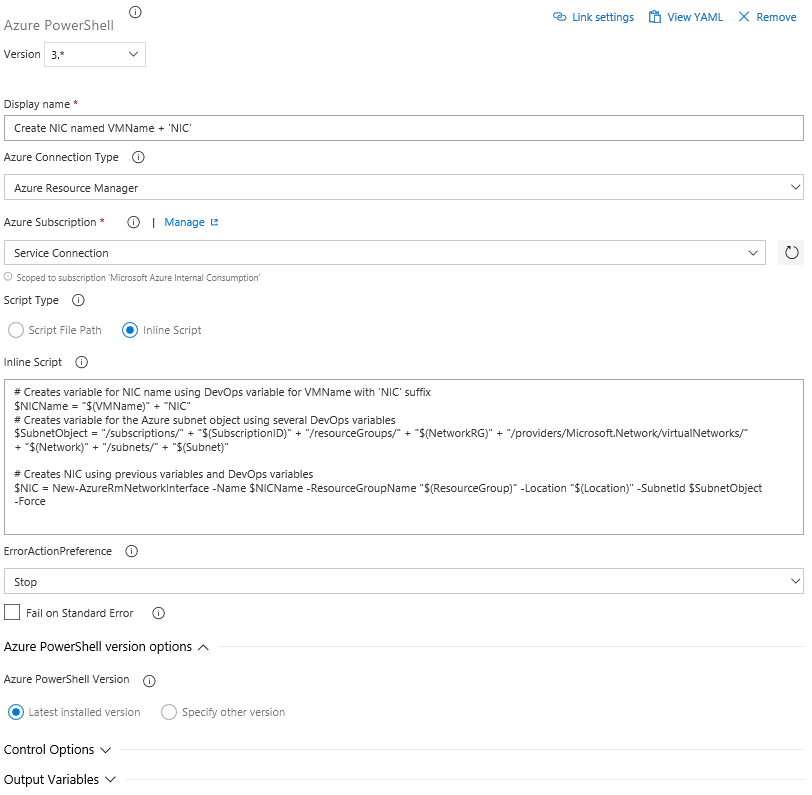
*# Creates variable for NIC name using DevOps variable for VMName with 'NIC' suffix  
$NICName = "$(VMName)" + "NIC"*

*# Creates variable for the Azure subnet object using several DevOps variables  
$SubnetObject = "/subscriptions/" + "$(SubscriptionID)" + "/resourceGroups/" + "$(NetworkRG)" + "/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/" + "$(Network)" + "/subnets/" + "$(Subnet)"*

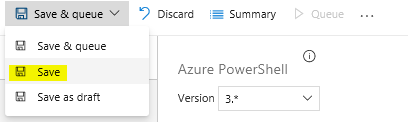
*# Creates NIC using previous variables and DevOps variables*

*$NIC = New-AzureRmNetworkInterface -Name $NICName -ResourceGroupName "$(ResourceGroup)" -Location "$(Location)" -SubnetId $SubnetObject -Force*

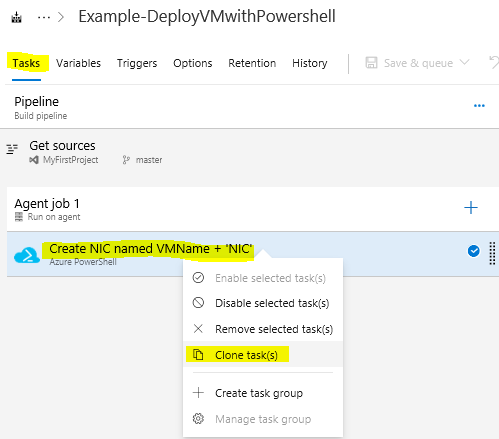
* + ‘Latest…’ button for Powershell version



* Click the ‘Save’ button along the ribbon to save your work:



* Next, we’ll add the 2nd powershell script to create a VM.
* Click on our previous powershell script and then right-click choosing Clone task(s) (shown below)



* For this 2nd powershell script change the step as shown in the picture below. The two items that need to be changed are:
  + Name (ex. Create NIC named VMName + 'NIC')
  + Inline Powershell script shown below

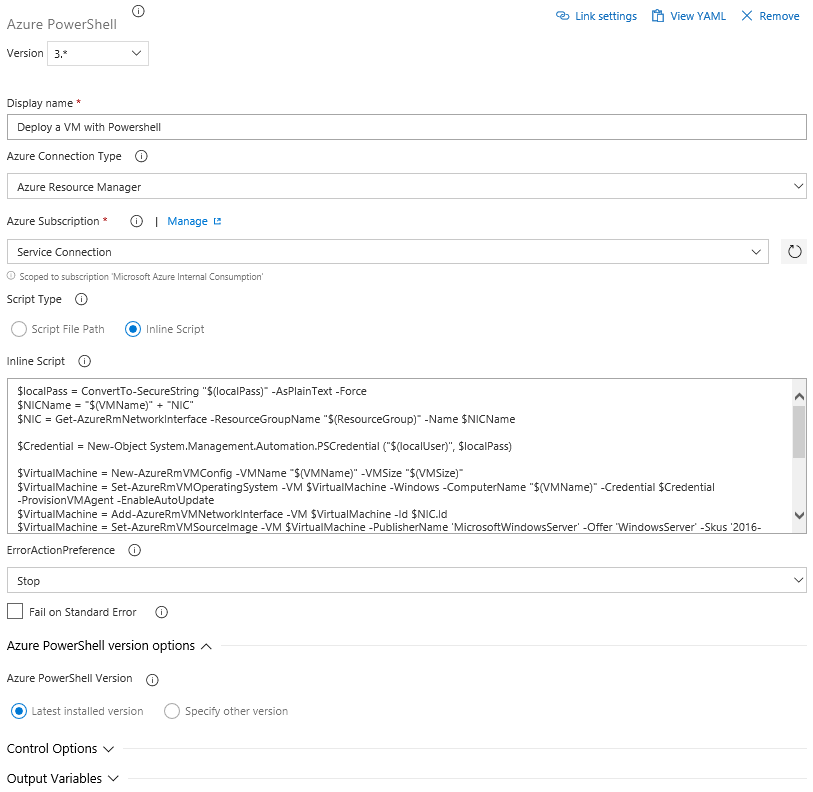
*$localPass = ConvertTo-SecureString "$(localPass)" -AsPlainText -Force  
$NICName = "$(VMName)" + "NIC"*

*$NIC = Get-AzureRmNetworkInterface -ResourceGroupName "$(ResourceGroup)" -Name $NICName*

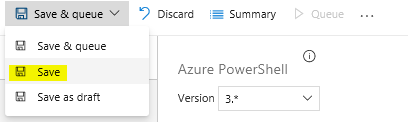
*$Credential = New-Object System.Management.Automation.PSCredential ("$(localUser)", $localPass)*

*$VirtualMachine = New-AzureRmVMConfig -VMName "$(VMName)" -VMSize "$(VMSize)"  
$VirtualMachine = Set-AzureRmVMOperatingSystem -VM $VirtualMachine -Windows -ComputerName "$(VMName)" -Credential $Credential -ProvisionVMAgent -EnableAutoUpdate  
$VirtualMachine = Add-AzureRmVMNetworkInterface -VM $VirtualMachine -Id $NIC.Id  
$VirtualMachine = Set-AzureRmVMSourceImage -VM $VirtualMachine -PublisherName 'MicrosoftWindowsServer' -Offer 'WindowsServer' -Skus '2016-Datacenter' -Version 'latest'  
$VirtualMachine = Set-AzureRmVMOSDisk -VM $VirtualMachine -CreateOption 'FromImage' -StorageAccountType 'Standard\_LRS' -Name "$(VMName)-osdisk"  
$VirtualMachine = Add-AzureRmVMDataDisk -VM $VirtualMachine -Lun 0 -CreateOption 'Empty' -Name "$(VMName)-datadisk1" -StorageAccountType 'Standard\_LRS' -Caching None -DiskSizeinGB 127  
$VirtualMachine = Set-AzureRmVMBootDiagnostics -VM $VirtualMachine -Disable*

*New-AzureRmVM -ResourceGroupName "$(ResourceGroup)" -Location "$(Location)" -VM $VirtualMachine -Verbose*

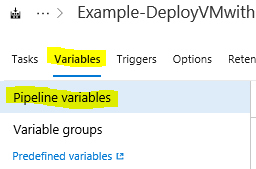


- Click the ‘Save’ button along the ribbon to save your work:



### Setup the DevOps variables (needed for either imported or created build pipeline)

The following pipeline variables will need to be setup using the Variables tab as Pipeline variables (highlighted below) or in a global Variables group which is in the Library section:



Pipeline variables (or variables in Variable groups) needed for powershell script to work correctly:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description of Variable | Variable Name | Example |
| Virtual machine name used for Azure VM and guest computer name | VMName | myVM |
| Subscription ID (found in Subscriptions section of Azure portal) | SubscriptionID | <subscription ID> |
| Virtual Network Resource Group | NetworkRG | myRG |
| Virtual Network Name | Network | myVNET |
| Subnet Name (Subnet name within VNET) | Subnet | Subnet1 |
| Resource Group Name that VM will be created in | ResourceGroup | myRG |
| Location Name of VM | Location | EastUS |
| Password of local user | localPass | <complex password at least 12 characters> |
| Local user name | localUser | localuser |
| Size of the VM | VMSize | Standard\_A2\_v2 |

* Remember to save your variables using the Save button

Your pipeline is finished! The final step is to click ‘Save and Queue’ along the ribbon to deploy to your Azure environment.



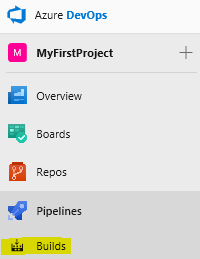
The blue link top will show you the current status. This same link is available via the Summary tab along the ribbon and you should also get an email with status and this same link if an email account is configured on your Azure DevOps account.

Also note all your changes are versioned and available via the History tab along the ribbon. It allows you to compare differences and revert to previous versions.

**The github repository path** [**https://github.com/jriekse5555/InfrastructureAsCode-Powershell**](https://github.com/jriekse5555/InfrastructureAsCode-Powershell) **has content that may be useful for infrastructure Azure DevOps pipelines.**

### Quick guidance on navigating in Azure DevOps

Note: if you ever get lost you can use the following steps to relocate your build pipeline tasks section:

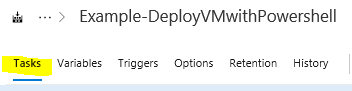


The folder icon has all the pipelines. The first icon only has favorite pipelines.

Click on your build pipeline

In the right top corner, click Edit



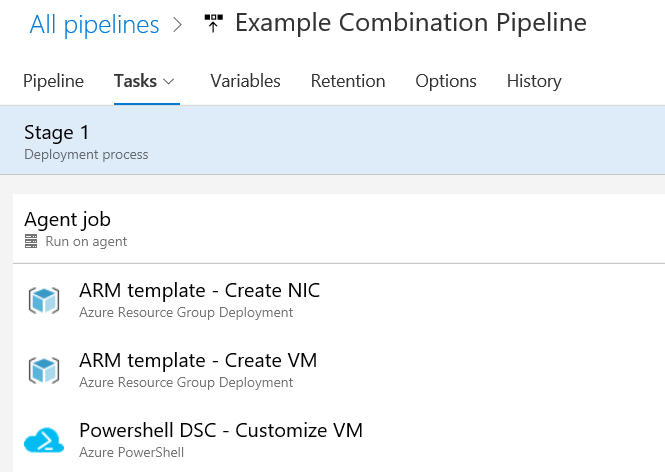


## Azure Deployment with Azure DevOps – Leveraging a Combination of Modular Techniques with a Release Pipeline (In Progress)

Moving on from the previous simple example, the next example will use several more advanced declarative techniques executed serially by the pipeline. This will continue to allow a high degree of customization using the simple graphical pipeline interface and offer a higher degree of insurance that the desired state is reached.

This example will also deploy a VM and will instead use individual ARM templates for the NIC and virtual machine, and then Powershell DSC for configuration inside the virtual machine. A release pipeline will be used as is proper for a virtual machine deployment.

Here is a graphic of the pipeline that will be constructed:



Example to be continued as soon as possible