Azure\_DevOps\_Pipelines\_Infrastructure\_BuildingBlock\_StartupKit

There are many options when considering automating Azure deployment using Azure DevOps pipelines (<https://dev.azure.com>). An Azure DevOps pipeline allows a list of repeatable tasks to be executed in an Azure environment such as creating a virtual machine. 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 this 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 requires state fullness. This quality allows assessment of the current state to determine if it is compliant and then executes the appropriate changes to bring it into compliance. Without this state fullness quality, 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 whether they have state fullness:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Microsoft script | State fullness |
| Powershell | No |
| Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates | Yes |
| Powershell DSC | Yes |

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 stateless method to deploy automation from Azure DevOps.

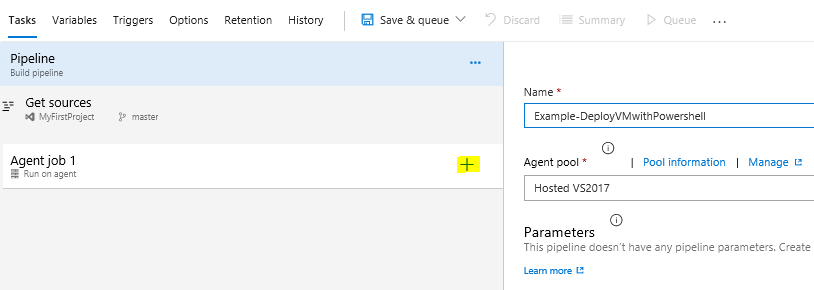
As an example of how to use Powershell in Azure Pipelines we’ll create a VM. To follow this example, you will need the following available:

* Azure subscription
* Azure DevOps account
* Azure DevOps project
* Azure DevOps service connection to your Azure subscription
* Azure resource group
* Azure virtual network and subnet

If you would like to try the example, sign-in to your Azure DevOps account (<https://dev.azure.com>), and choose a project to work in.

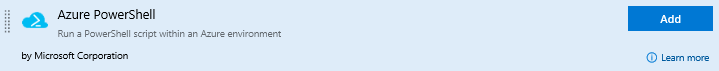
This example will use a build pipeline instead of a release pipeline for simplicity and will also rely on several pipeline variables that will need to be setup. Create a build pipeline to follow the example. You can use the default Azure Repos Git with an empty pipeline.

After naming it, it should look like:

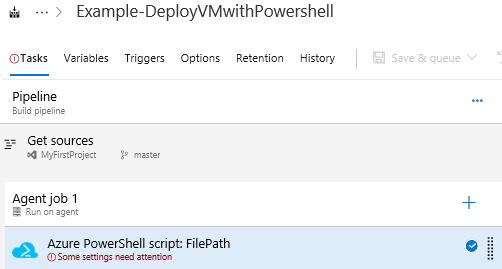


Click the + sign highlighted above to create a new task.

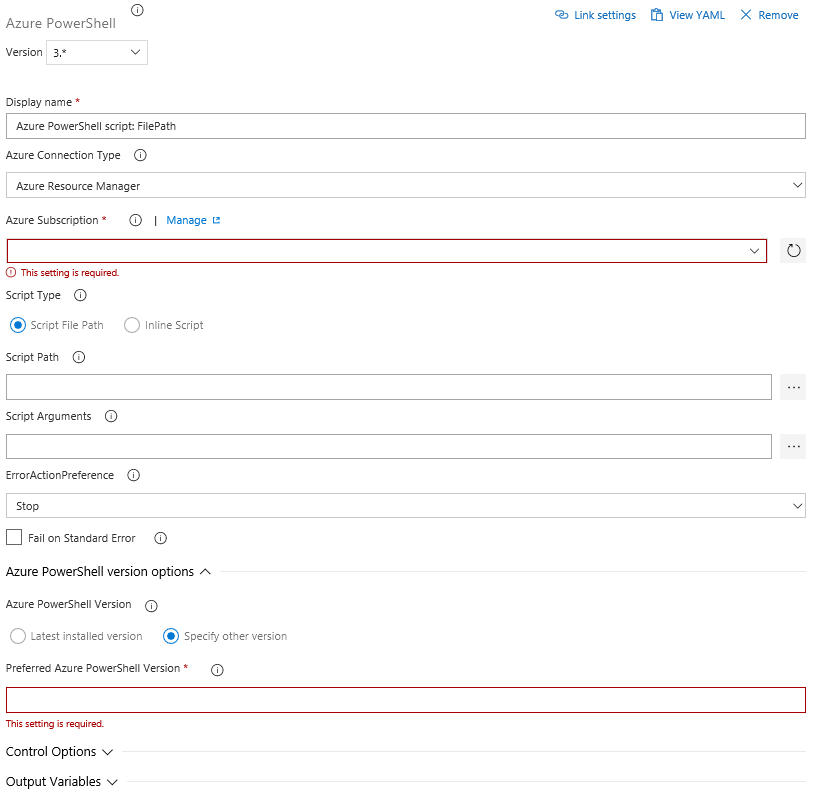
Azure DevOps has many built-in task templates. Click Add for the one below to deploy powershell to Azure.



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 OR adding it inline, 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)

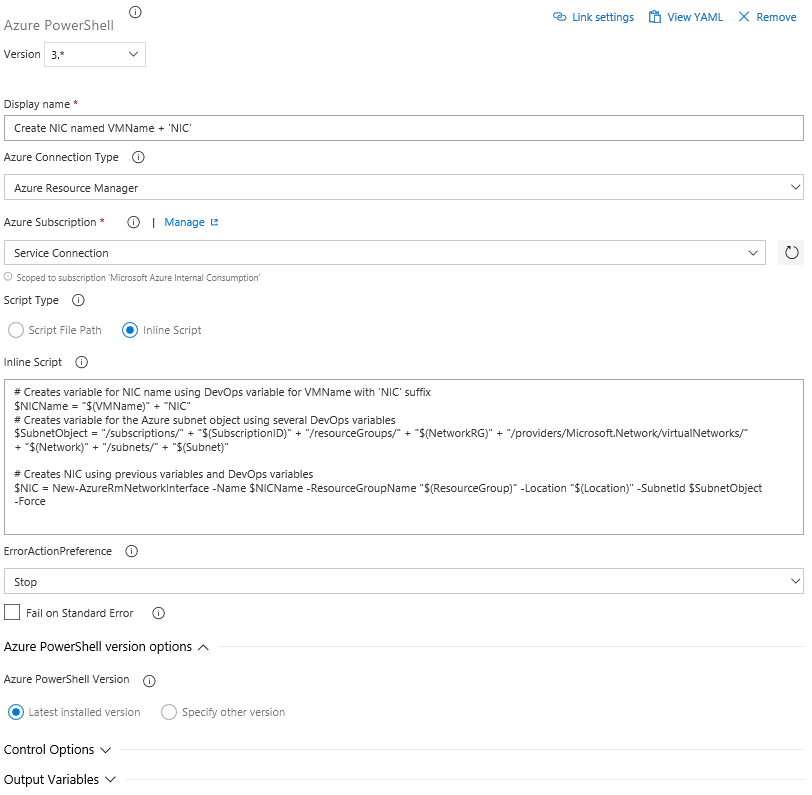
*# Creates variable for NIC name using DevOps variable for VMName with 'NIC' suffix  
$NICName = "$(VMName)" + "NIC"*

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

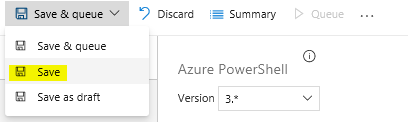
*# Creates NIC using previous variables and DevOps variables*

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

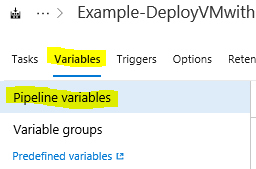
* ‘Latest…’ button for Powershell version



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



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:

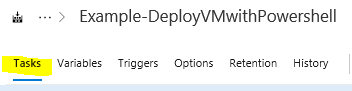


Pipeline variables (or variables in Variable groups) needed for powershell script to work correctly:

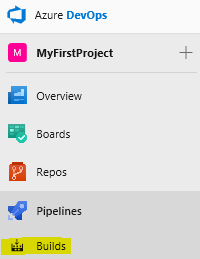
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description of Variable | Variable Name | Example |
| Virtual machine name used for Azure VM and guest computer name | VMName | myVM |
| Subscription ID (found in Subscriptions section of Azure portal) | SubscriptionID | <subscription ID> |
| Virtual Network Resource 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 | P@ssw0rd123456 |
| Local user name | localUser | localuser |
| Size of the VM | VMSize | Standard\_A2\_v2 |

Remember to save your variables.

With the variables setup we can go back to the tasks in the pipeline to finish the 2nd step of the powershell script. To do this use the ‘Tasks’ button on the ribbon:



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

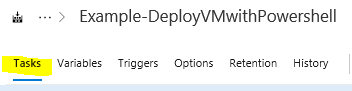


The folder icon has all the pipelines. The first icon only has favorite pipelines.

Click on your build pipeline

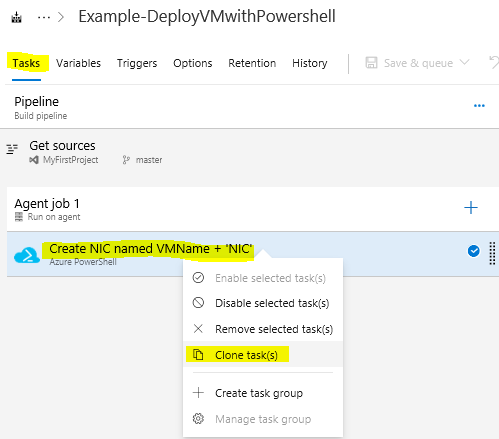
In the right top corner, click Edit





Back to our example of adding 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

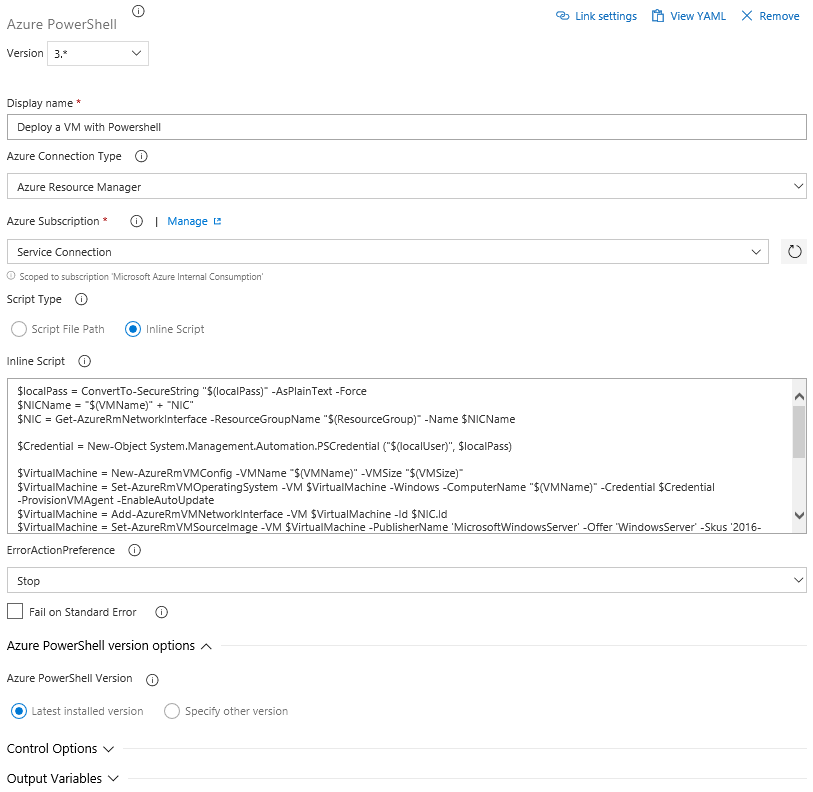
*$localPass = ConvertTo-SecureString "$(localPass)" -AsPlainText -Force  
$NICName = "$(VMName)" + "NIC"*

*$NIC = Get-AzureRmNetworkInterface -ResourceGroupName "$(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*



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/tree/master/AzureDevOps**](https://github.com/jriekse5555/InfrastructureAsCode-Powershell/tree/master/AzureDevOps) **has content that may be useful for Azure DevOps pipelines using powershell.**