**Deploying a multi-container application to Azure Kubernetes Services**

**Overview**

[**Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)**](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/kubernetes-service/) is the quickest way to use Kubernetes on Azure. **Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)** manages your hosted Kubernetes environment, making it quick and easy to deploy and manage containerized applications without container orchestration expertise. It also eliminates the burden of ongoing operations and maintenance by provisioning, upgrading, and scaling resources on demand, without taking your applications offline. Azure DevOps helps in creating Docker images for faster deployments and reliability using the continuous build option.

One of the biggest advantage to use AKS is that instead of creating resources in cloud you can create resources and infrastructure inside Azure Kubernetes Cluster through Deployments and Services manifest files.

### *Lab Scenario*

This lab uses a Dockerized ASP.NET Core web application - **MyHealthClinic** (MHC) and is deployed to a **Kubernetes** cluster running on **Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)** using **Azure DevOps**.

There is a **mhc-aks.yaml** manifest file which consists of definitions to spin up Deployments and Services such as **Load Balancer** in the front and **Redis Cache** in the backend. The MHC application will be running in the mhc-front pod along with the Load Balancer.

### *What’s covered in this lab*

The following tasks will be performed:

* Create an Azure Container Registry (ACR), AKS and Azure SQL server
* Configure application and database deployment, using Continuous Deployment (CD) in the Azure DevOps
* Initiate the build to automatically deploy the application

**Setting up the environment**

The following azure resources need to be configured for this lab:

| **Azure resources** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Azure Container Registry Azure Container Registry | Used to store the Docker images privately |
| AKS AKS | Docker images are deployed to Pods running inside AKS |
| Azure SQL Server Azure SQL Server | SQL Server on Azure to host database |

1. Launch the [Azure Cloud Shell](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/cloud-shell/overview) from the Azure portal and choose **Bash**.
2. **Deploy Kubernetes to Azure, using CLI**:

i. Get the latest available Kubernetes version in your preferred region into a bash variable. Replace <region> with the region of your choosing, for example eastus.

version=$(az aks get-versions -l <region> --query 'orchestrators[-1].orchestratorVersion' -o tsv)

ii. Create a Resource Group

az group create --name akshandsonlab --location <region>

iii. Create AKS using the latest version available

az aks create --resource-group akshandsonlab --name <unique-aks-cluster-name> --enable-addons monitoring --kubernetes-version $version --generate-ssh-keys --location <region>

**Important:** Enter a unique AKS cluster name. AKS name must contain between 3 and 31 characters inclusive. The name can contain only letters, numbers, and hyphens. The name must start with a letter and must end with a letter or a number. The AKS deployment may take 10-15 minutes

1. **Deploy Azure Container Registry(ACR)**: Run the below command to create your own private container registry using Azure Container Registry (ACR).
2. az acr create --resource-group akshandsonlab --name <unique-acr-name> --sku Standard --location <region>

**Important:** Enter a unique ACR name. ACR name may contain alpha numeric characters only and must be between 5 and 50 characters

1. **Authenticate with Azure Container Registry from Azure Kubernetes Service** : When you’re using Azure Container Registry (ACR) with Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), an authentication mechanism needs to be established. You can set up the AKS to ACR integration in a few simple commands with the Azure CLI. This integration assigns the **AcrPull** role to the managed identity associated to the AKS Cluster. Replace the variables $AKS\_RESOURCE\_GROUP, $AKS\_CLUSTER\_NAME, $ACR\_NAME with appropriate values below and run the command.
2. az aks update -n $AKS\_CLUSTER\_NAME -g $AKS\_RESOURCE\_GROUP --attach-acr $ACR\_NAME

For more information see document on how to [Authenticate with Azure Container Registry from Azure Kubernetes Service](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-auth-aks)

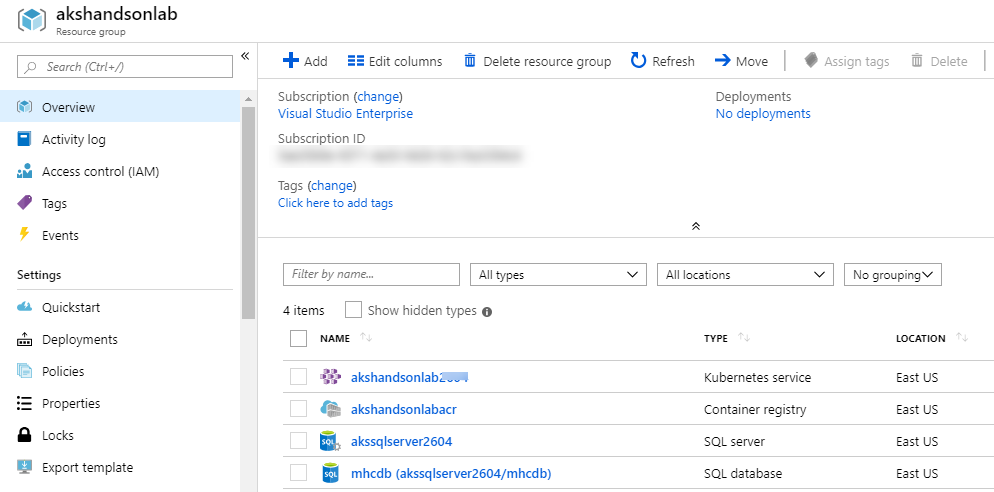
1. **Create Azure SQL server and Database**: Create an Azure SQL server.
2. az sql server create -l <region> -g akshandsonlab -n <unique-sqlserver-name> -u sqladmin -p P2ssw0rd1234

Create a database

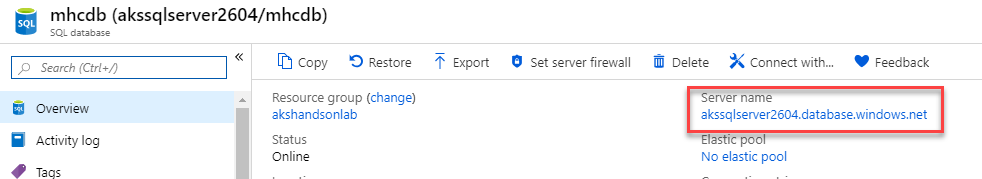
az sql db create -g akshandsonlab -s <unique-sqlserver-name> -n mhcdb --service-objective S0

**Important:** Enter a unique SQL server name. Since the Azure SQL Server name does not support **UPPER** / **Camel** casing naming conventions, use lowercase for the ***SQL Server Name*** field value.

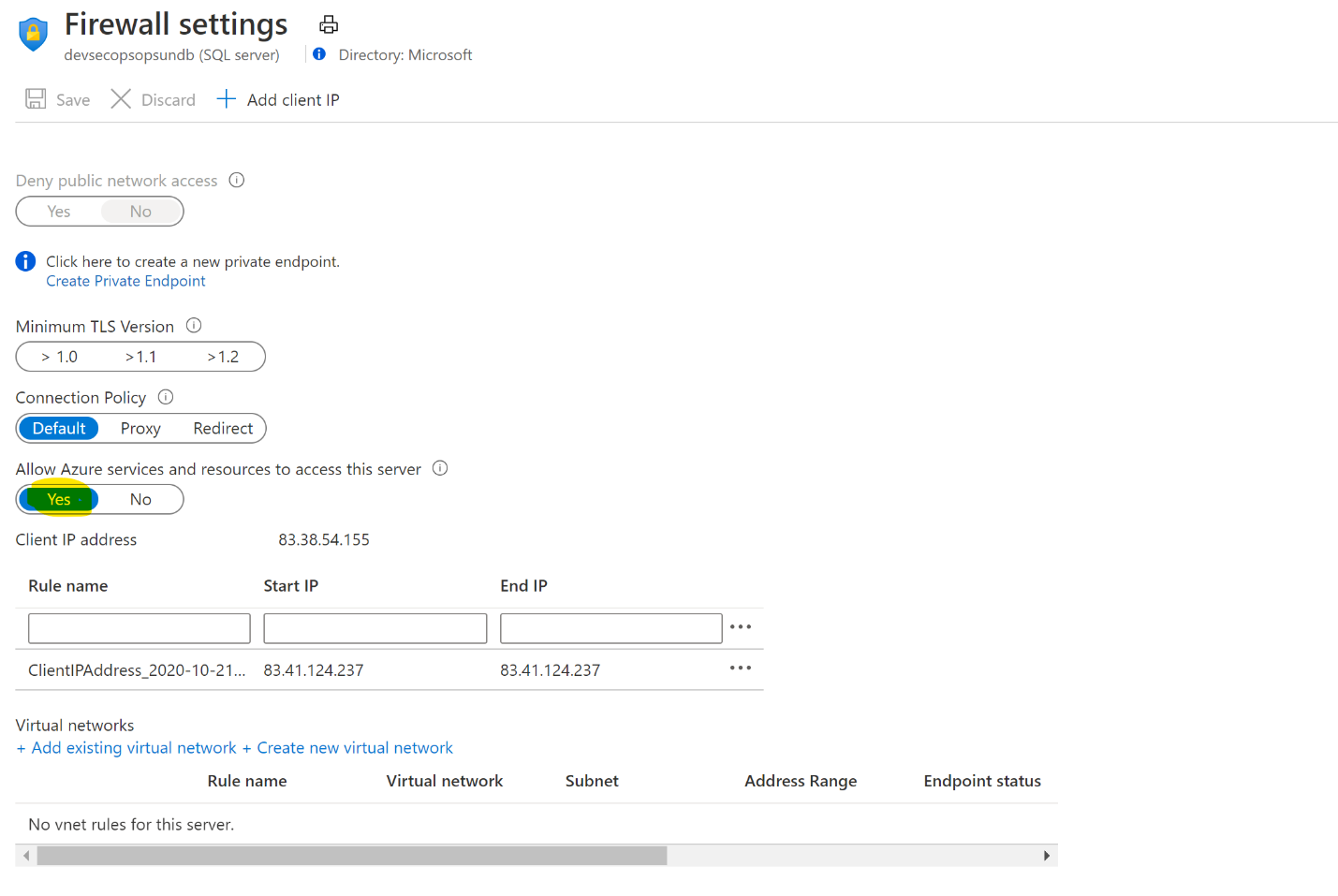
1. The following components - **Container Registry**, **Kubernetes Service**, **SQL Server** along with **SQL Database** are deployed. Access each of these components individually and make a note of the details which will be used in Exercise 1.



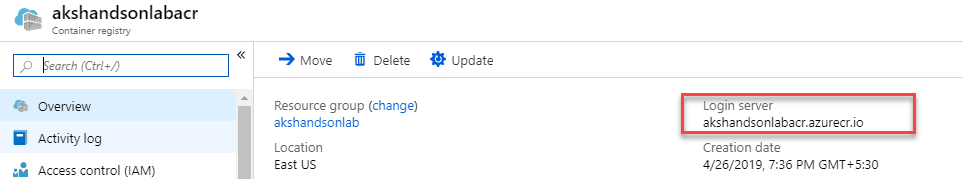
Select the **mhcdb** SQL database and make a note of the **Server name**.



1. Click on “Set server Firewall” and enable “Allow Azure services …” option.



1. Navigate to the resource group, select the created container registry and make a note of the **Login server** name.

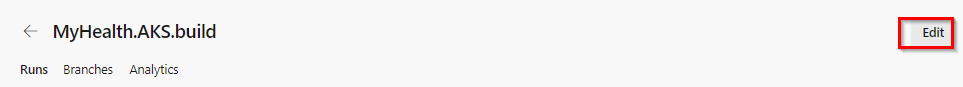


Now you have all the required azure components to follow this lab.

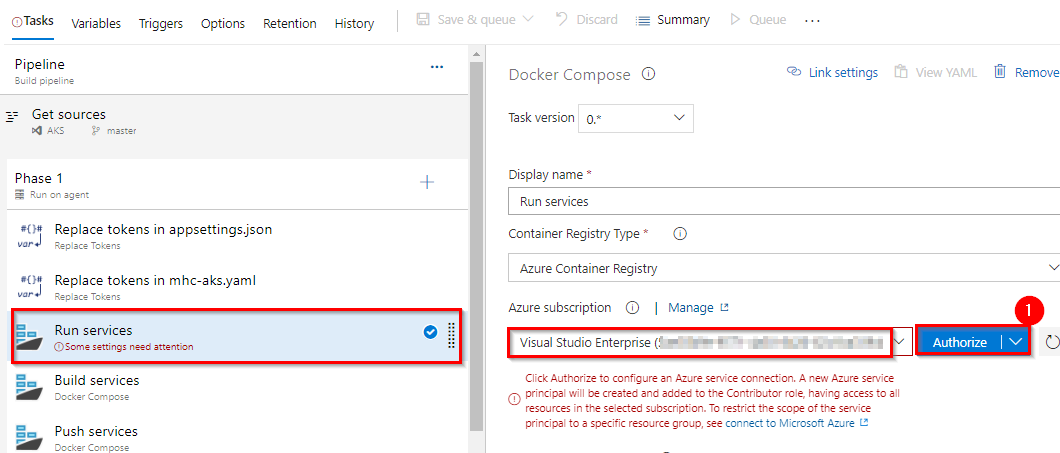
## Exercise 1: Configure Build pipeline

Navigate to **Pipelines –> Pipelines**.

1. Create  **MyHealth.AKS.Build** pipeline



1. In **Run services** task, select your Azure subscription from **Azure subscription** dropdown. Click **Authorize**.



You will be prompted to authorize this connection with Azure credentials. Disable pop-up blocker in your browser if you see a blank screen after clicking the OK button, and please retry the step.

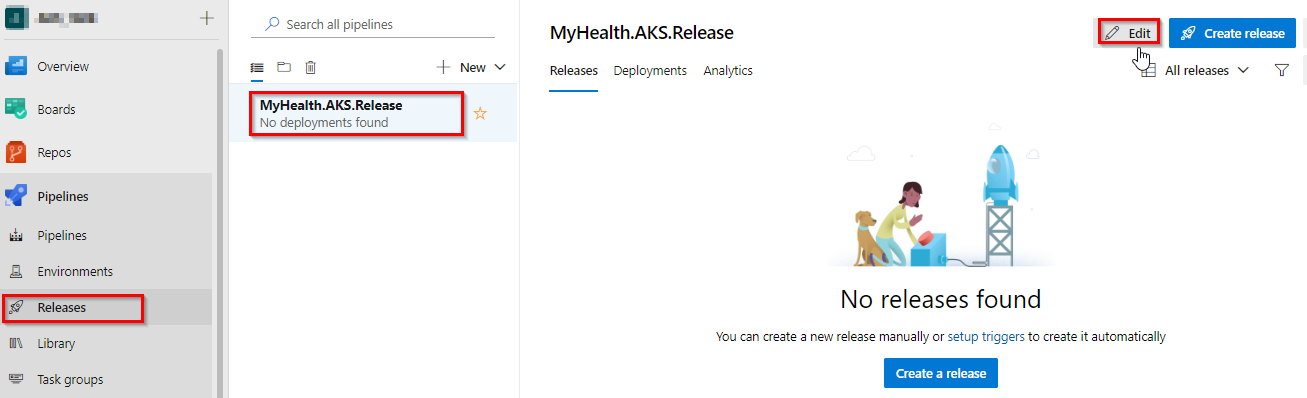
This creates an **Azure Resource Manager Service Endpoint**, which defines and secures a connection to a Microsoft Azure subscription, using Service Principal Authentication (SPA). This endpoint will be used to connect **Azure DevOps** and **Azure**.

**Tip:** If your subscription is not listed or to specify an existing service principal, follow the [Service Principal creation](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/connect-to-azure?view=vsts) instructions.

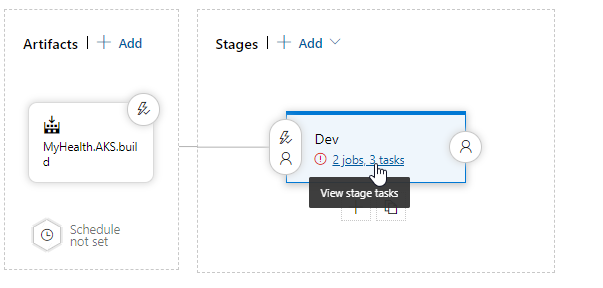


## Exercise 2: Configure Release pipeline

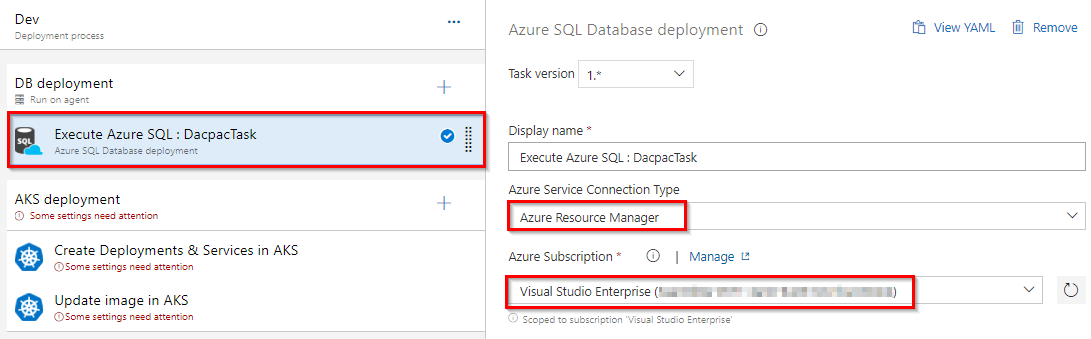
1. Navigate to **Pipelines | Releases**. Create **MyHealth.AKS.Release** pipeline



1. Select Dev stage and click **View stage tasks** to view the pipeline tasks.



1. In the **Dev** environment, under the **DB deployment** phase, select **Azure Resource Manager** from the drop down for **Azure Service Connection Type**, update the **Azure Subscription** value from the dropdown for **Execute Azure SQL: DacpacTask** task.



1. In the **AKS deployment** phase, select **Create Deployments & Services in AKS** task.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Update the **Azure Subscription**, **Resource Group** and **Kubernetes cluster** from the dropdown. Expand the **Secrets** section and update the parameters for **Azure subscription** and **Azure container registry** from the dropdown.

Repeat similar steps for **Update image in AKS** task.

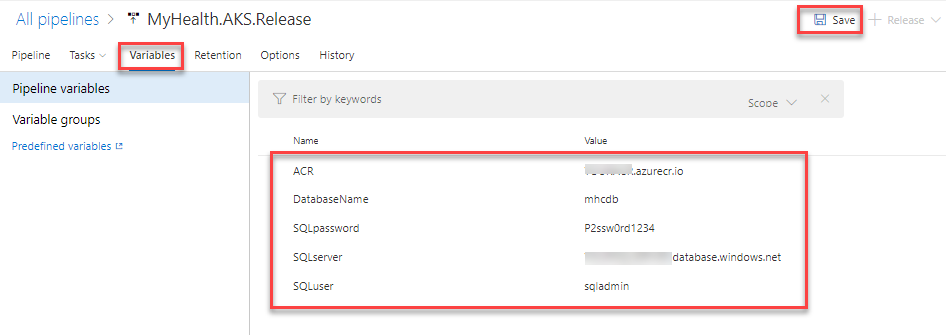
Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

* + **Create Deployments & Services in AKS** will create the deployments and services in AKS as per the configuration specified in **mhc-aks.yaml** file. The Pod, for the first time will pull up the latest docker image.
  + **Update image in AKS** will pull up the appropriate image corresponding to the BuildID from the repository specified, and deploys the docker image to the **mhc-front pod** running in AKS.
  + A secret called **mysecretkey** is created in AKS cluster through Azure DevOps by using command kubectl create secret in the background. This secret will be used for authorization while pulling myhealth.web image from the Azure Container Registry.

1. Select the **Variables** section under the release definition, update **ACR** and **SQLserver** values for **Pipeline Variables** with the details noted earlier while configuring the environment. Select the **Save** button.

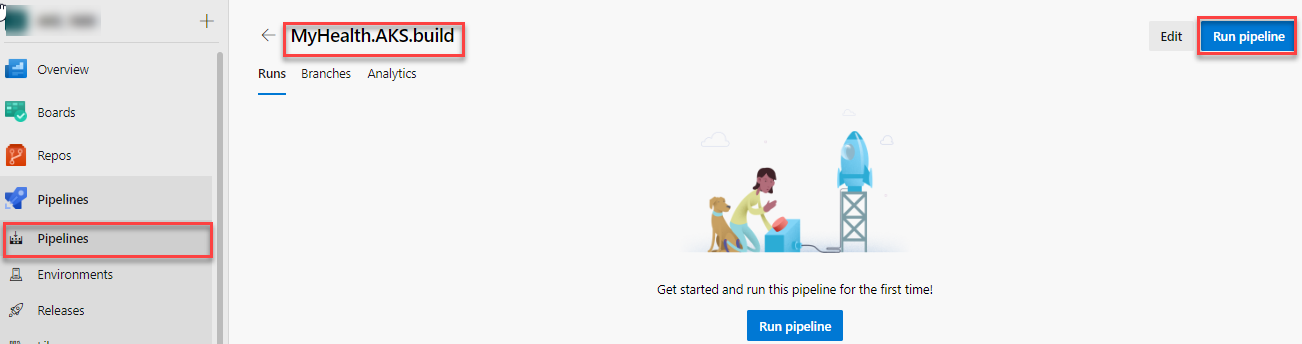
**Note:** The **Database Name** is set to **mhcdb** and the **Server Admin Login** is **sqladmin** and **Password** is **P2ssw0rd1234**. If you have entered different details while creating Azure SQL server, update the values accordingly



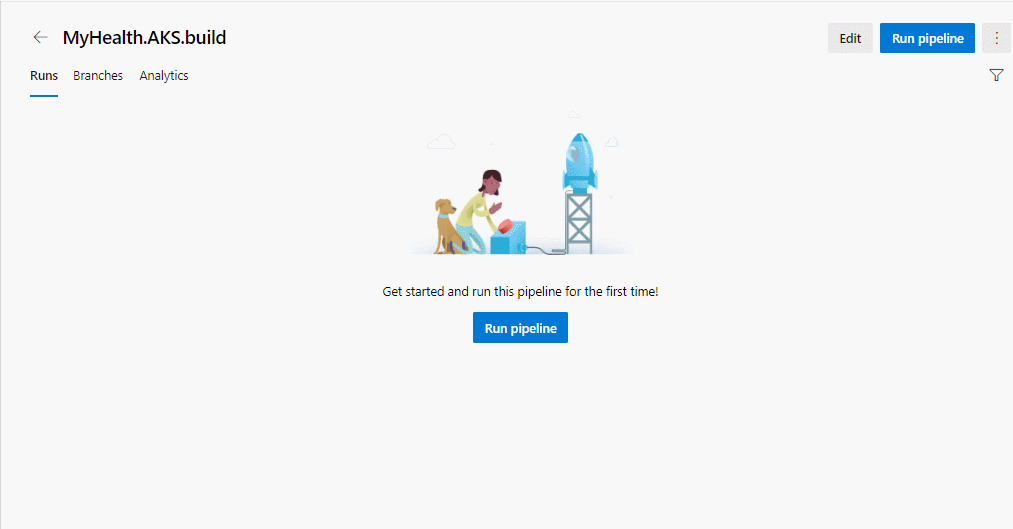
## Exercise 3: Trigger a Build and deploy application

In this exercise, let us trigger a build manually and upon completion, an automatic deployment of the application will be triggered. Our application is designed to be deployed in the pod with the **load balancer** in the front-end and **Redis cache** in the back-end.

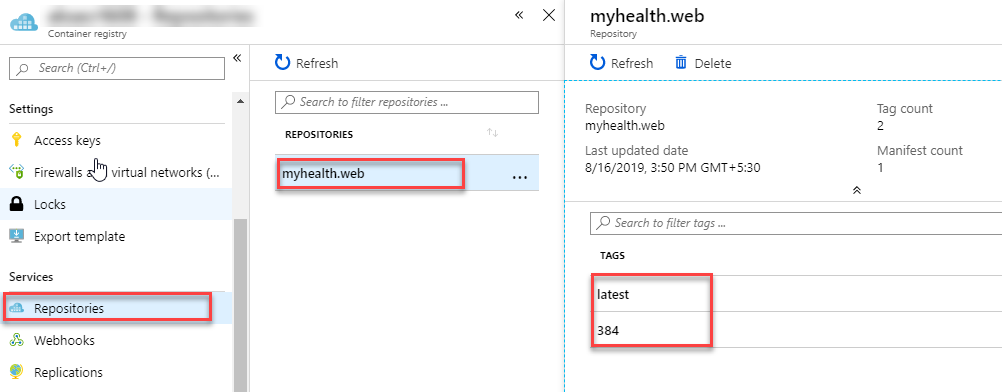
1. Select **MyHealth.AKS.build** pipeline. Click on **Run pipeline**



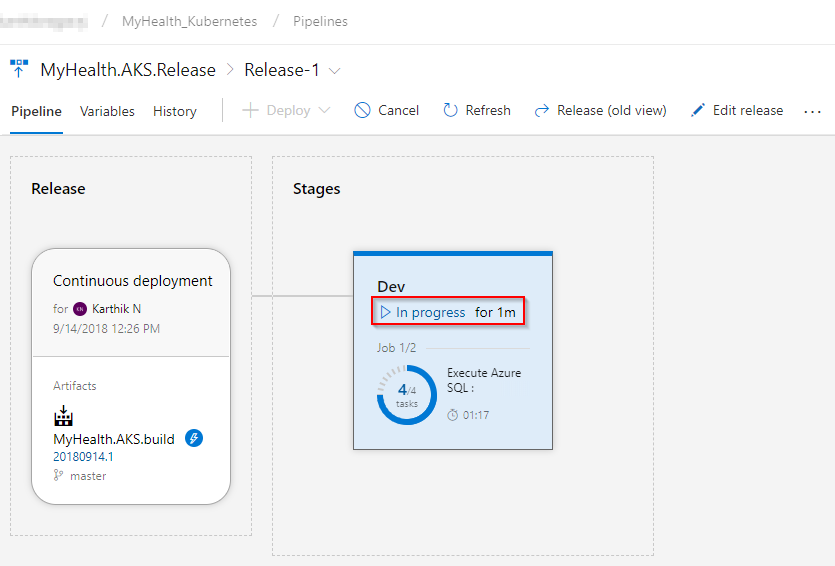
1. Once the build process starts, select the build job to see the build in progress.

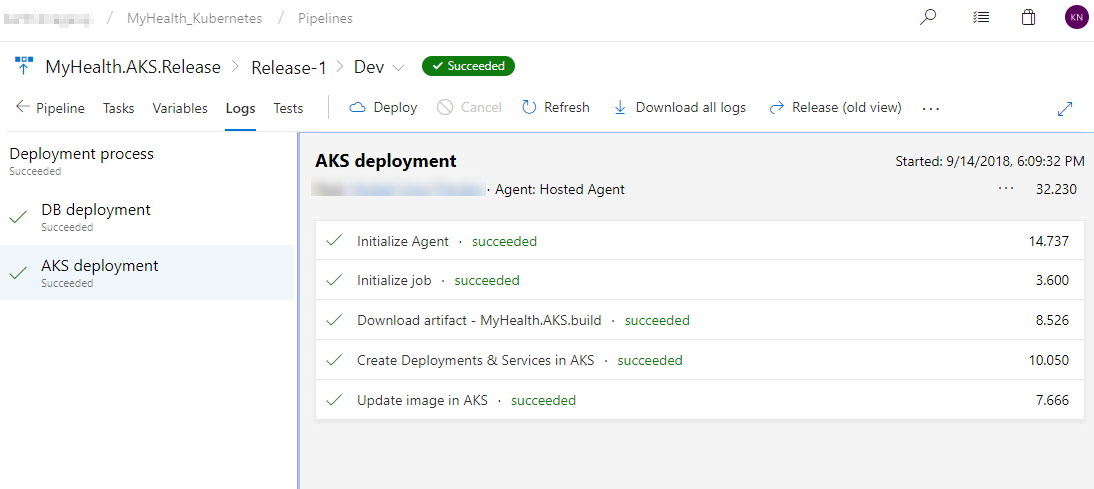


1. The build will generate and push the docker image to ACR. After the build is completed, you will see the build summary. To view the generated images navigate to the Azure Portal, select the **Azure Container Registry** and navigate to the **Repositories**.

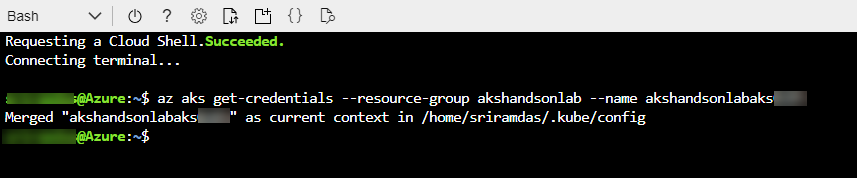


1. Switch back to the Azure DevOps portal. Select the **Releases** tab in the **Pipelines** section and double-click on the latest release. Select **In progress** link to see the live logs and release summary.

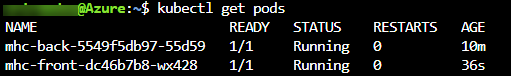




1. Once the release is complete, launch the [Azure Cloud Shell](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/cloud-shell/overview) and run the below commands to see the pods running in AKS:
   1. Type **az aks get-credentials --resource-group yourResourceGroup --name yourAKSname** in the command prompt to get the access credentials for the Kubernetes cluster. Replace the variables yourResourceGroup and yourAKSname with the actual values.



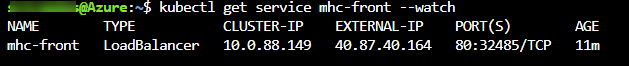
* 1. **kubectl get pods**



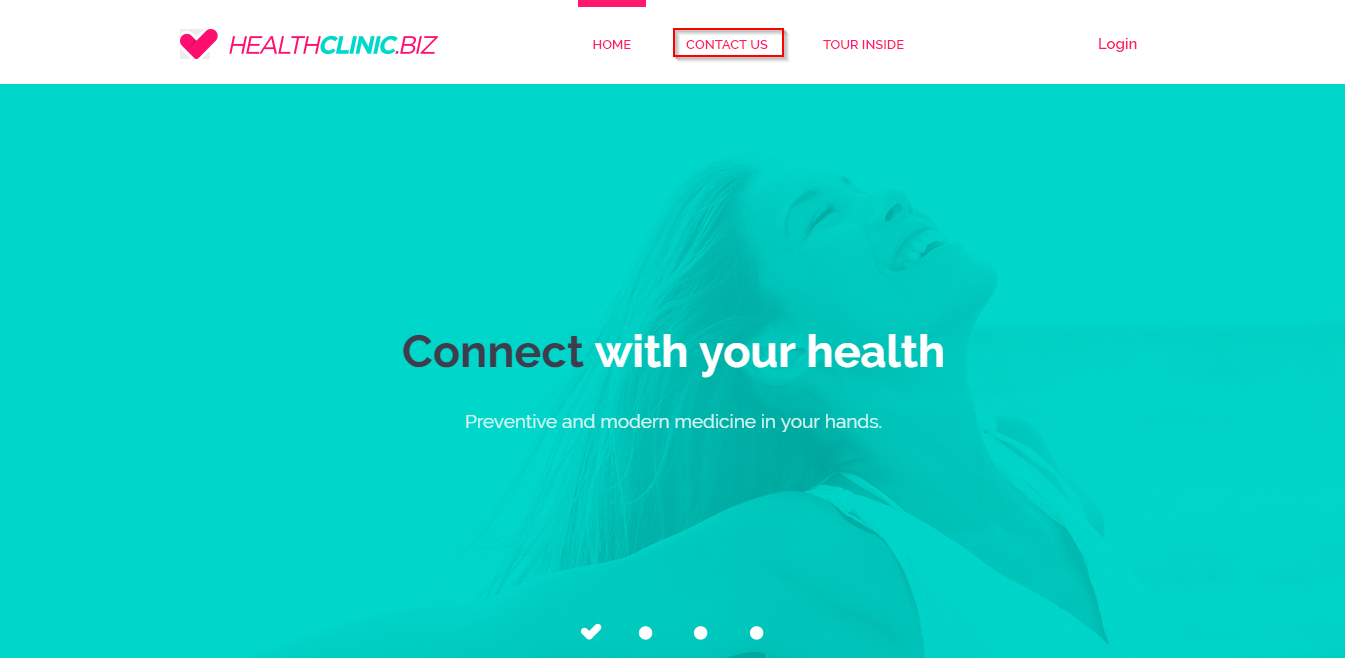
The deployed web application is running in the displayed pods.

1. To access the application, run the below command. If you see that **External-IP** is pending, wait for sometime until an IP is assigned.

**kubectl get service mhc-front --watch**



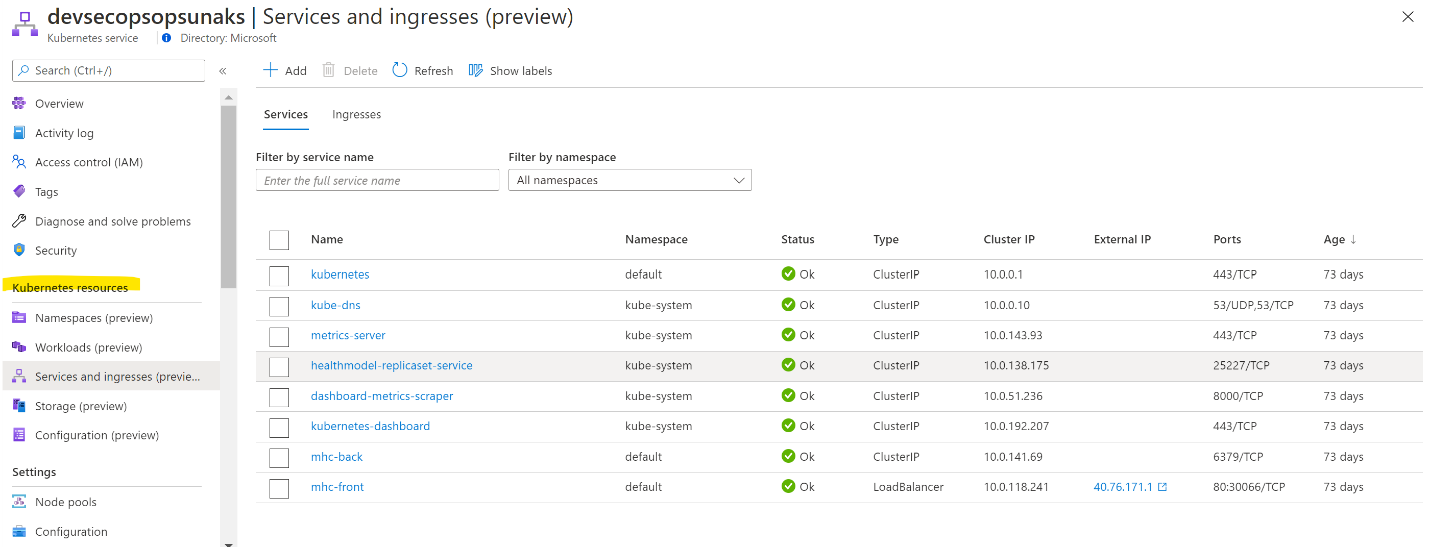
1. Copy the **External-IP** and paste it in the browser and press the Enter button to launch the application.



### *Kubernetes resource view in the Azure portal (preview)*

The Azure portal includes a Kubernetes resource viewer (preview) for easy access to the Kubernetes resources in your Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. Viewing Kubernetes resources from the Azure portal reduces context switching between the Azure portal and the kubectl command-line tool, streamlining the experience for viewing and editing your Kubernetes resources. The resource viewer currently includes multiple resource types, such as deployments, pods, and replica sets.

The Kubernetes resource view from the Azure portal replaces the AKS dashboard add-on, which is set for deprecation.



More information found at: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-portal

## Summary

[**Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)**](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/container-service/) reduces the complexity and operational overhead of managing a Kubernetes cluster by offloading much of that responsibility to the Azure. With **Azure DevOps** and **Azure Container Services (AKS)**, we can build DevOps for dockerized applications by leveraging docker capabilities enabled on Azure DevOps Hosted Agents.