Ready Pre-day Azure Monitoring Workshop Setup Guide

Version 2.0

Author: Rob Kuehfus

Please send feedback to here - https://github.com/rkuehfus/pre-ready-2019-H1

Contents

[Getting Started 2](#_Toc12285774)

[Tools for the Workshop 2](#_Toc12285775)

[eShopOnWeb Deployment Steps 4](#_Toc12285776)

[Deploy from the Azure Cloud Shell in Azure Portal 12](#_Toc12285777)

[Validation 13](#_Toc12285778)

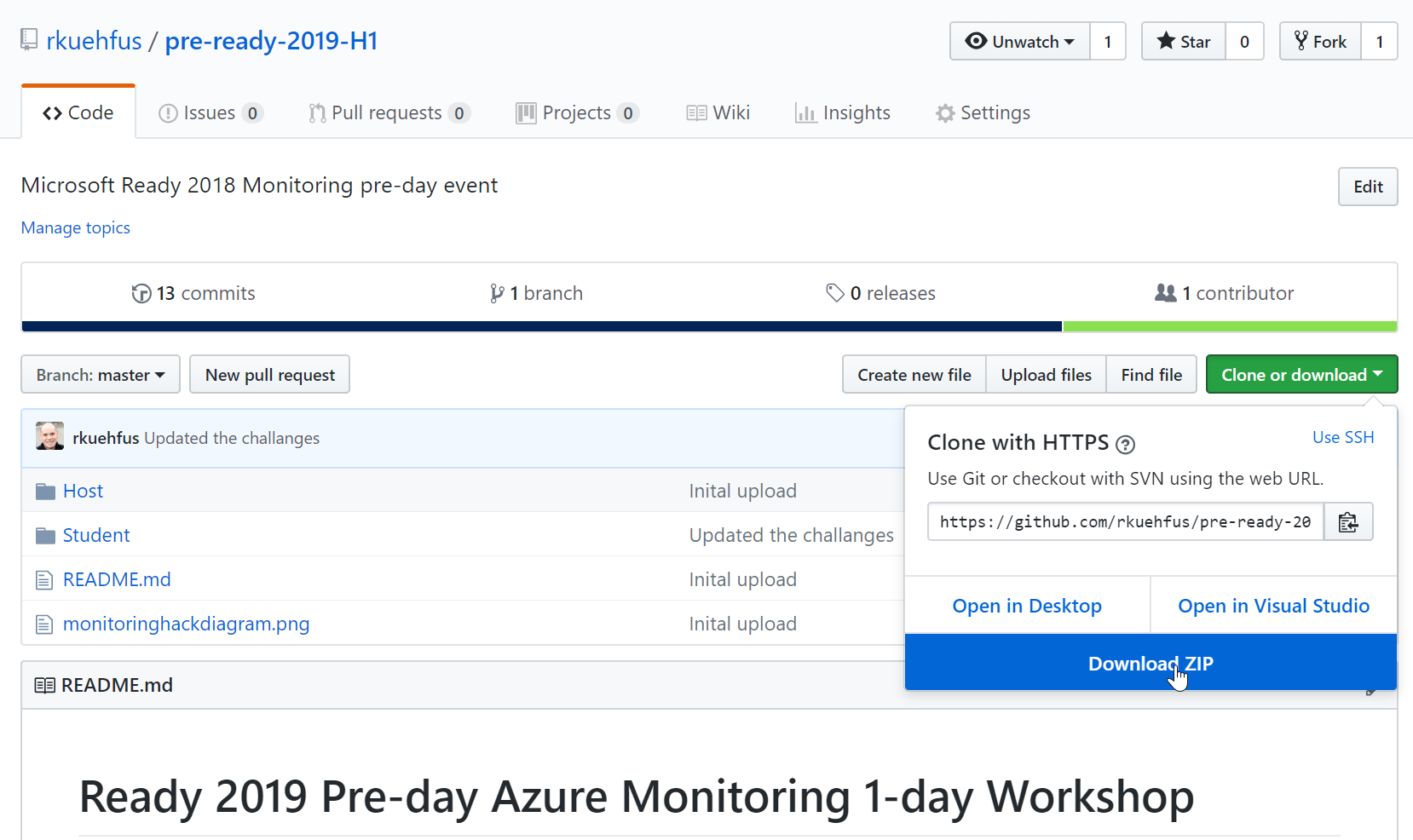
[Troubleshooting 14](#_Toc12285779)

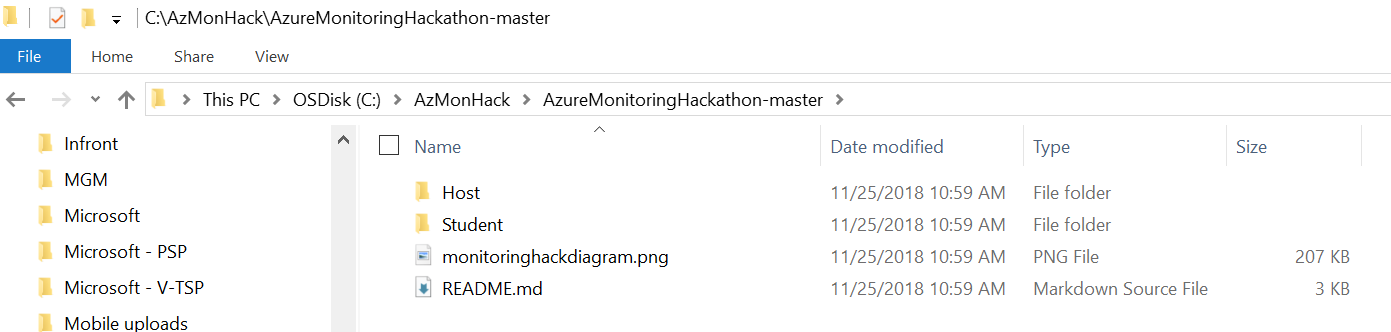
# Getting Started

## Tools for the Workshop

* Deploy Infra using Bash Cloud Shell and Azure CLI with an ARM Template
  + Setup Azure CLI  
    <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli?view=azure-cli-latest>
  + Install Visual Studio Code and Extensions (depending on your tool of choice)
    - Azure Resource Manager Tools - <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=msazurermtools.azurerm-vscode-tools>
    - Azure Account and Sign-In (adds the Azure Cloud Shell for Bash) - <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.azure-account>  
      Azure CLI Tools –   
      <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vscode.azurecli>

Navigate to <https://github.com/rkuehfus/pre-ready-2019-H1> and download the repository as a zip file to your local disk



Unzip the contents to a local folder on your machine.  


Open Visual Studio Code (download [here](https://code.visualstudio.com/download) if you do not have it installed), File 🡪Open Folder…  
  
Navigate to the location where you unzipped the files and open the **.\ pre-ready-2019-H1-master-master\Student\Resources** folder  


From here, open **DeployMonWorkshopEnv.sh**

NOTE: From the **DeployMonWorkshopEnv.sh**, we need to modify a few items before working through the script.

**Edit the DeployMonWorkshopEnv.sh bash script:**

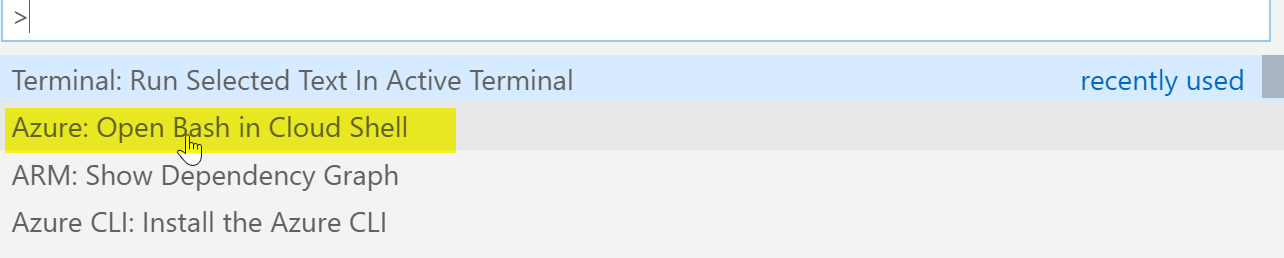
1. **Set the below variables**
   1. declare monitoringWorkShopName="yourinitials-here"
   2. declare sshkeypath="<path>"
   3. find "your\_email@example.com" and replace with your id.
2. Do not execute the script yet. We need to edit the [azuredeploy.parameters.json](https://github.com/rkuehfus/pre-ready-2019-H1/blob/master/Student/Resources/azuredeploy.parameters.json)

**Note:** Make sure you have the latest Azure CLI installed. If you do not, follow the link below or use the Cloud Shell.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli?view=azure-cli-latest>

# eShopOnWeb Deployment Steps

This is intended to be run one section at a time as you work through each step. From your machine you can run Visual Studio Code and Bash in Cloud Shell (Ctrl-Shift-P, then select Azure: Open Bash in Cloud Shell, It will prompt you to connect to Azure)



**Tip:** To run a single line of CLI/shell code in the VS Code Terminal, Ctrl-Shift-P, then select "Terminal: Run selected text in Active Terminal" The first time you will need to scroll down the drop down until you see this option. After that, it should be on top as the most recent choice and just work!

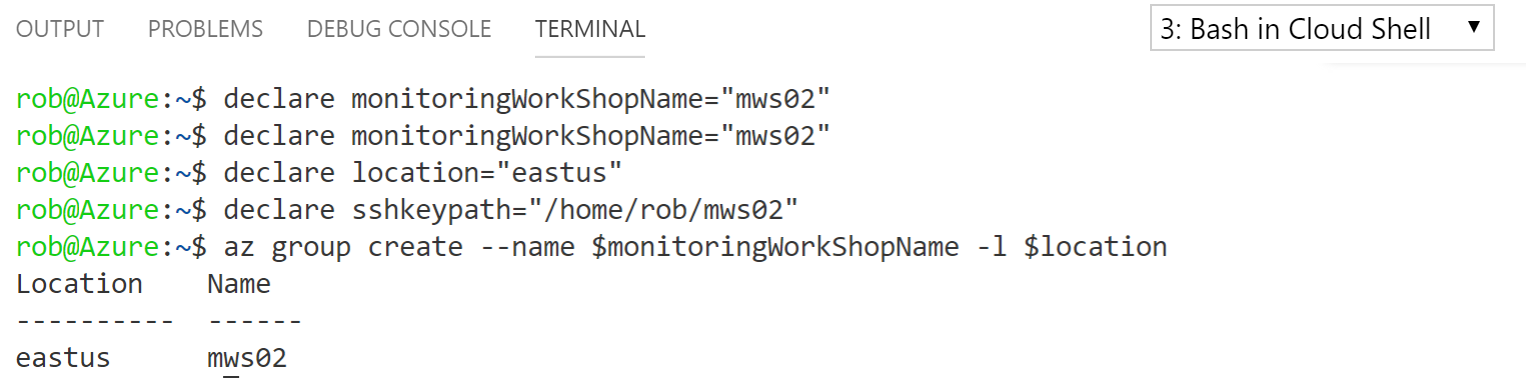
**Step 1:** Update with your initials. Make sure to keep this to 5 characters and lowercase. The automation uses this in a few places including generating a storage account, so we need this to be consistent and to follow the rules. Update the other variables (we will be using throughout the remainder of the deployment). Make sure the path you set for the sshkey exists.

**Tip:** If you run into a deployment failure delete the resource group and change this to a different 5 characters as its possible someone else that deployed this hack used the same ones you did and left it running.

**Example:** declare monitoringWorkShopName="rjk99"

**Step 2:** If you are not yet connected to Azure from your bash session run **az login** where you will be prompted for your credentials to connect to Azure. Make sure you are connecting to a subscription you have contributor access. If you are already connected skip this line and run the next line to create the resource group.

az group create --name $monitoringWorkShopName -l $location

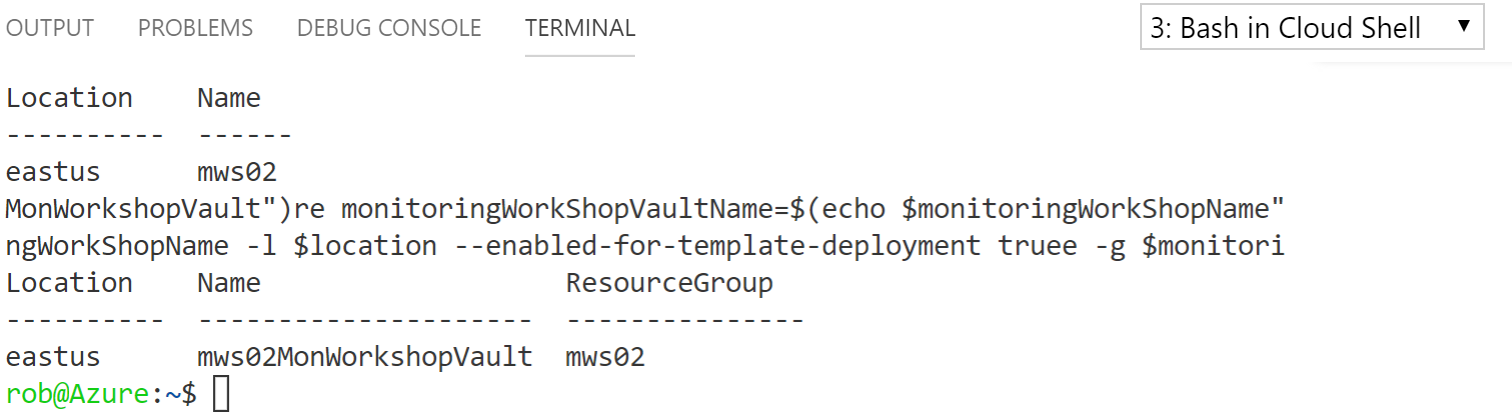
Sample Output:  


**Step 3:** Run the two lines to create the Key Vault. This is used to store the password used for creating each of the VMs and to access the database that is deployed. Remember we never hardcode passwords in ARM templates or PowerShell Scripts

declare monitoringWorkShopVaultName=$(echo $monitoringWorkShopName"MonWorkshopVault")

az keyvault create --name $monitoringWorkShopVaultName -g $monitoringWorkShopName -l $location --enabled-for-template-deployment true

Sample Output:



**Step 4a:** Run this line and you will be prompted for a password. Make sure your password adheres to the Azure password policy. Needs to be 16 characters or more. Note: do not use a $ in your password.

read -s -p "Password for your VMs: " PASSWORD

Note: the above command works only in bash shell. It does not work in zsh. If you are using zsh or similar, please

Passwords must be 12 - 123 characters in length and meet 3 out of the following 4 complexity requirements:

* Have lower characters
* Have upper characters
* Have a digit
* Have a special character (Regex match [\W\_])

The following passwords are not allowed:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| abc@123 | iloveyou! | P@$$w0rd | P@ssw0rd | P@ssword123 |
| Pa$$word | pass@word1 | Password! | Password1 | Password22 |

Then run the line that creates the secret in the Azure KeyVault

az keyvault secret set --vault-name $monitoringWorkShopVaultName --name 'VMPassword' --value $PASSWORD

**Step 4b:** Run this line to generate a sshkey and store it in the keyvault. You can create this with an empty passphrase.

ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -o -C "your\_email@example.com" -f $sshkeypath/id\_rsa

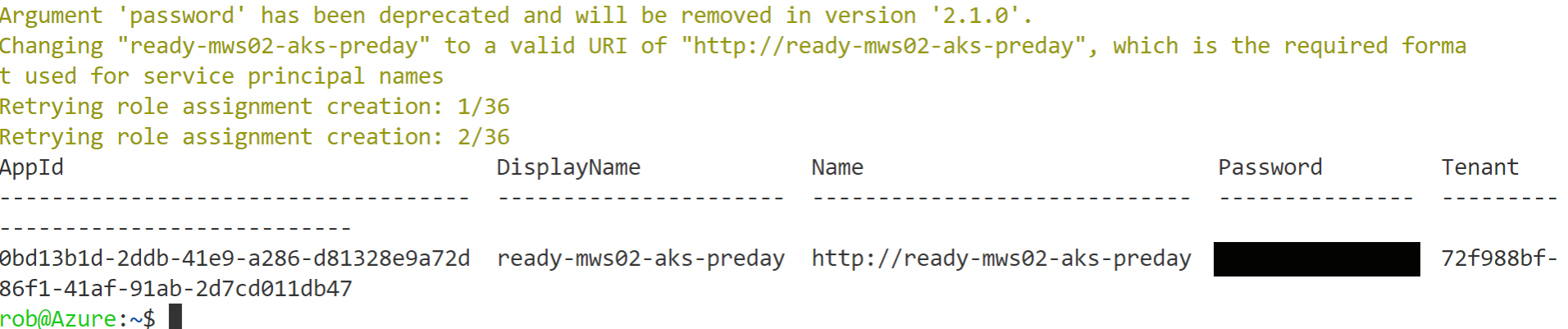
#copy this key into key vault, please change the path if needed.

az keyvault secret set --vault-name $monitoringWorkShopVaultName --name 'sshkey-pub' --file $sshkeypath/id\_rsa.pub

**Step 5:** Run these lines to create an Azure AD Service Principal uses later for AKS.

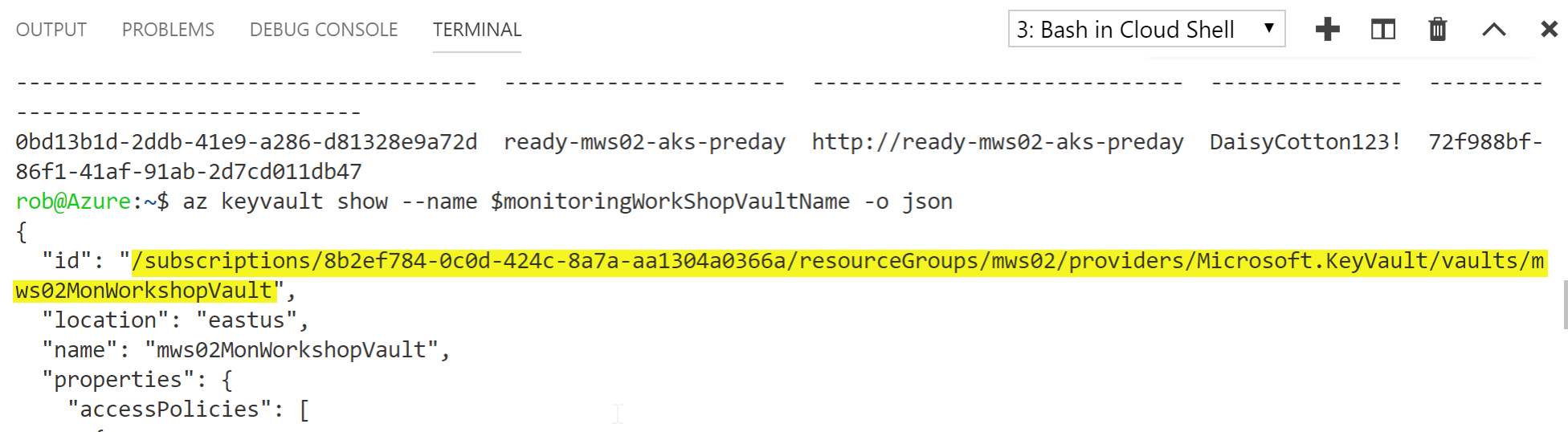
declare scope=$(az group show -n $monitoringWorkShopName --query id -o tsv)

az ad sp create-for-rbac -n "ready-$monitoringWorkShopName-aks-preday" --role owner --password $PASSWORD --scopes=$(echo $scope)

Sample Output:  


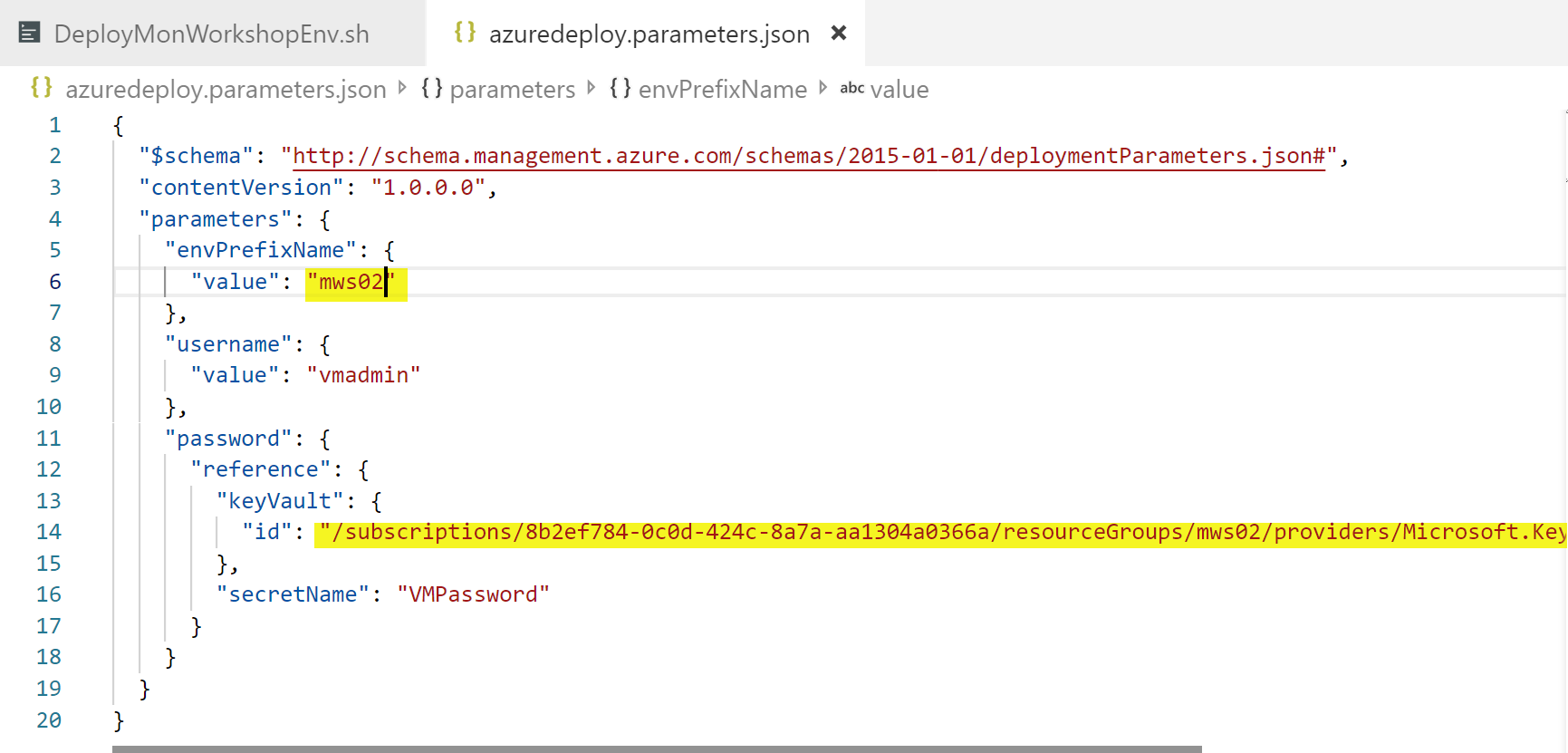
**Step 6:** Run this line and copy the output results. Then paste this in the azuredeploy.parameters.json file under password.reference.keyVault.id.

Copy the resourceid from here -   
az keyvault show --name $monitoringWorkShopVaultName -o json



Paste here -



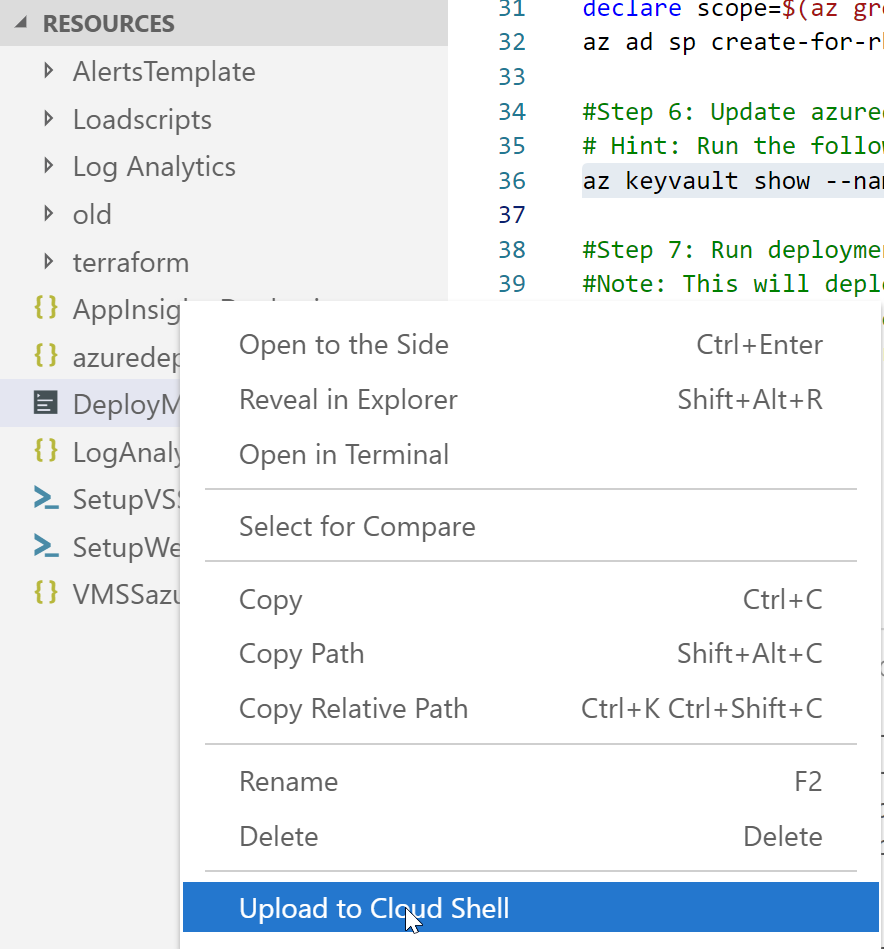
Also, make sure to update the envPrefixName to match what you specified in the DeployMonWorkshopEnv file (yes, I know I could feed this in from the deployment script)  
  
  
**\*\*MAKE SURE TO SAVE THIS FILE BEFORE CONTINUING ON\*\***

**Step 7:**

Make sure you copy the following files to your Cloud Shell before running the last line:

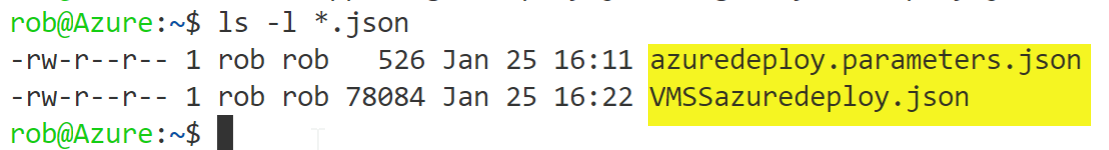
* VMSSazuredeploy.json
* Azuredeploy.parameters.json

In Visual Studio code, right click on each file and select **Upload to Cloud Shell**.



Verify the two json files are present.

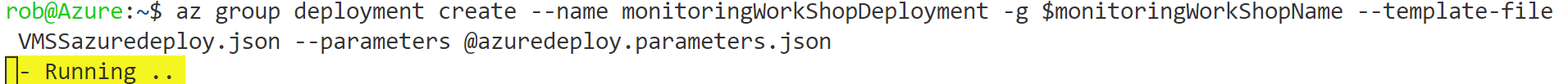
Run: ls -l \*.json



Run this line and away you go!

az group deployment create --name monitoringWorkShopDeployment -g $monitoringWorkShopName --template-file VMSSazuredeploy.json --parameters @azuredeploy.parameters.json

Deployment takes around 42-45 mins due to dependencies.



You can check on the status of your deployment from the Azure Portal, by navigating to the resource group that was created and clicking on the Deployments blade.



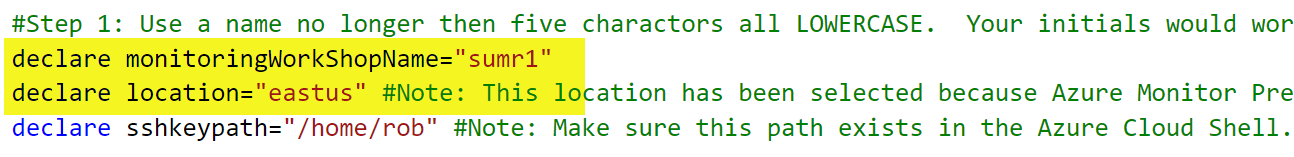
Click on the deployment name and check out the status.



Step 8:

Once the first deployment has completed its time to kick off the AKS deployment.

Navigate back to your deployment script and open the Bash Cloud Shell (there is a good chance it timed out after 30 mins during your initial deployment)

Rerun the Step 1 declare lines for monitoringWorkshopName and location.  


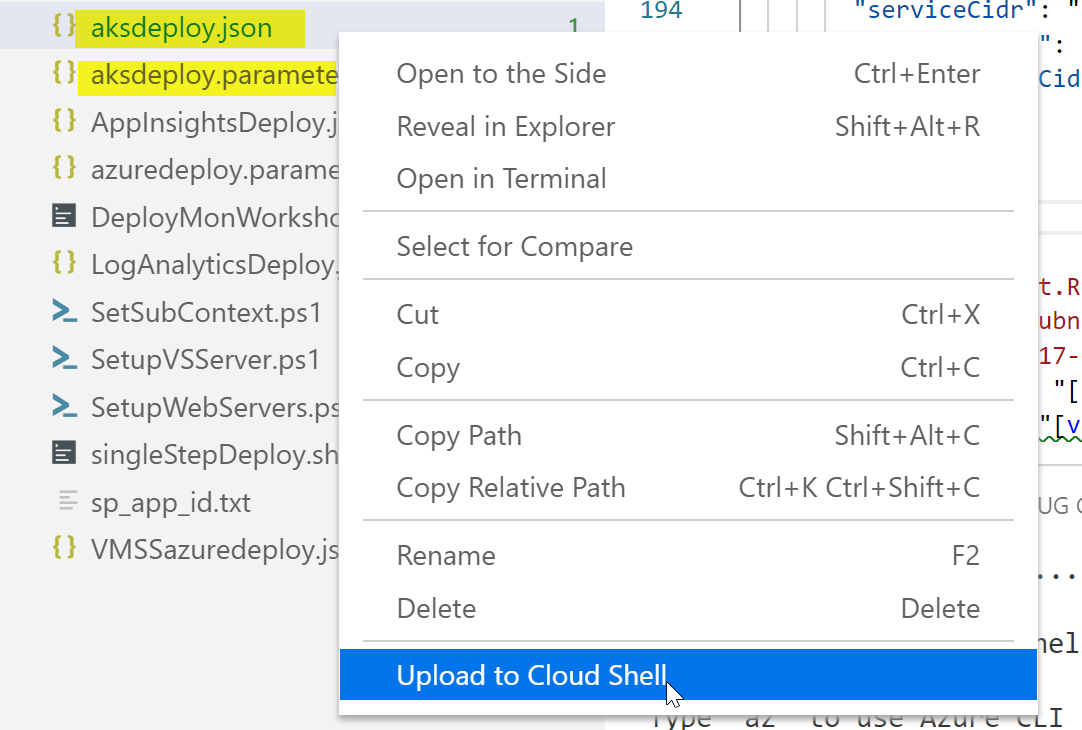
Create your resource group for your AKS Service  
az group create --name $monitoringWorkShopName"-AKS" -l $location

Find the ObjectId for your AppId  
#Find your Service Principal Object ID

az ad sp show --id '<Service Principal ClientId>' --query objectId

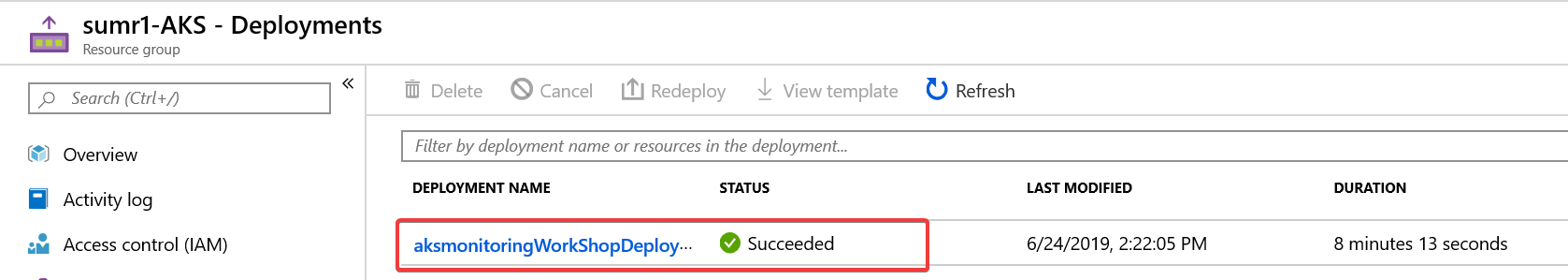
Update the aksdeploy.parameters.json file  


Save your aksdeploy.parameters.json file and upload both the aksdeploy.json and aksdeploy.parameters.json to your Cloud Shell



Run the deployment.

az group deployment create --name aksmonitoringWorkShopDeployment -g $monitoringWorkShopName"-AKS" --template-file aksdeploy.json --parameters aksdeploy.parameters.json

Verify the deployment was successful.  


Once the deployment has completed, we need to do one more thing. When you have enabled Kubernetes RBAC authorization, you will need to apply cluster role binding for live logs to work.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/container-insights-live-logs>

From your deployment script (DeployMonWorkshopEnv.sh), run the following lines:

#Once the AKS cluster is deployed and because we enabled Kubernetes

#RBAC authorization, you will need to apply cluster role binding to use Live Logs

#Connect to your cluster

az aks get-credentials --resource-group $monitoringWorkShopName"-AKS" –name $monitoringWorkShopName"aksdemo"

#use this to test your connection

kubectl get nodes

#deploy the cluster role bindings

kubectl create -f LogReaderRBAC.yaml

## Deploy from the Azure Cloud Shell in Azure Portal

Note: These are the steps used to deploy the lab using just the browser and bash cli

mkdir ~/clouddrive/source/ReadyAzureMonitoringWorkshop -p

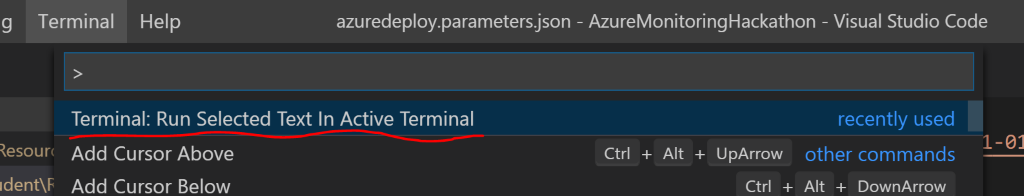
cd ~/clouddrive/source/ReadyAzureMonitoringWorkshop

git clone https://github.com/rkuehfus/pre-ready-2019-H1.git

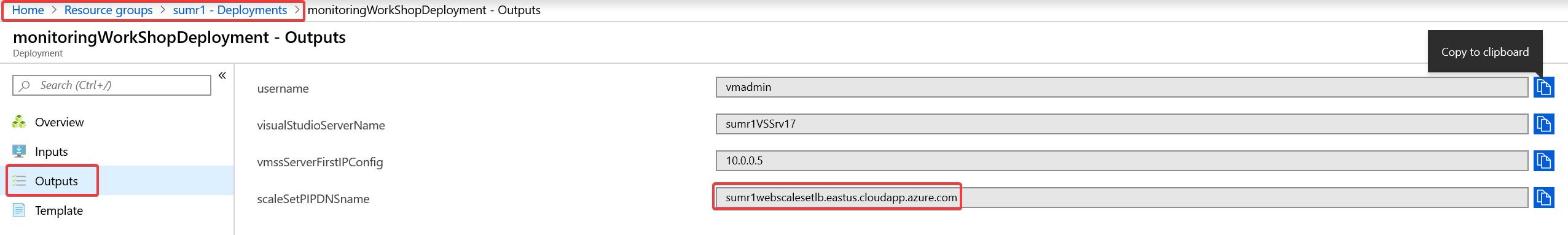
code .

--- follow steps 'DeployMonWorkshopEnv.sh' from the docks. . .

**Tip:** To run a single line of CLI/shell code in the VS Code Terminal, Ctrl-Shift-P, then select "Terminal: Run selected text in Active Terminal" The first time you will need to scroll down the drop down until you see this option. After that, it should be on top as the most recent choice and just work!



## Validation

Once both ARM deployments are completed in the Outputs section copy the scaleSetPIPDNSname and paste it in your browser.  


Or

Copy the DNS Name from the <5-char initials>webscalePIP resource in the Azure Portal  


You should render the eShopOnWeb site



## Troubleshooting

* Make sure the 5-character name does not contain any uppercase letters
* Make sure the password used adheres to the [Azure password policy](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/faq)
* Make sure you are logged into the correct [subscription](https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/benjaminperkins/2017/08/02/how-to-set-azure-powershell-to-a-specific-azure-subscription/) and you have the at least contributors [role](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles) access.
* Make sure you have the compute compacity in the region you are deploying to and request an increase to the [limit](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-subscription-service-limits) if needed.
* Make sure you are using a region that supports the public preview for Azure Monitor for VMs - [link](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/vminsights-onboard)
* If you notice the deployment taking a long time (over 60 mins). Note: this issue has been fixed but I’m leaving it in hear in case it ever surfaces again.

1. Look at the deployment details to figure out where it’s stuck
2. If you are stuck on the Visual Studio Custom Script extension (CSE)this is because the Microsoft Image was created with an older version of the CSE and has a bug.
   1. Workaround 1:The workaround has been to log on to the Visual Studio Server and navigate to “C:\Packages\Plugins\Microsoft.Compute.CustomScriptExtension\1.9.2” and double click on “enable” this will kick off the extension and the deployment should continue from here. If the script times out just rerun after you manually kick off the extension and it should finish
   2. Workaround 2: From the Azure Portal uninstall the CustomScriptExtension (which will fail your deployment).  
      
   3. Then rerun the ARM template and it will pick up where it left off.