

Serverless k8s with Azure Container Apps

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About me

DevOps Consultant @ Polar Squad

Certified public cloud professional with .NET background

Resident of Málaga since August

Mountaineer at heart

Husband & father





Intro

"Microsoft loves Linux."

Satya Nadella 2014

History of container platforms in Azure

Brendan Burns joins MS

July 2016

Azure Container Service

April 2016



Azure Service Fabric

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

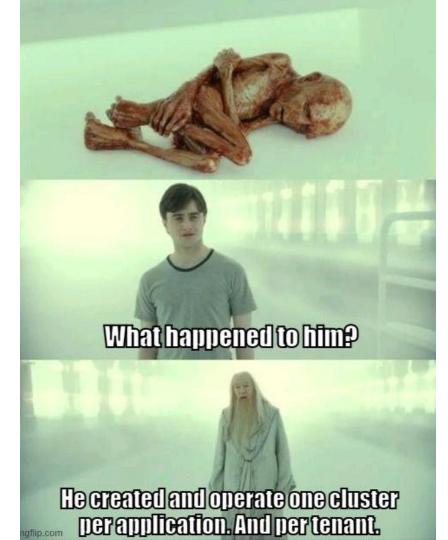
Azure Container Apps (ACA)

March 2016

June 2018

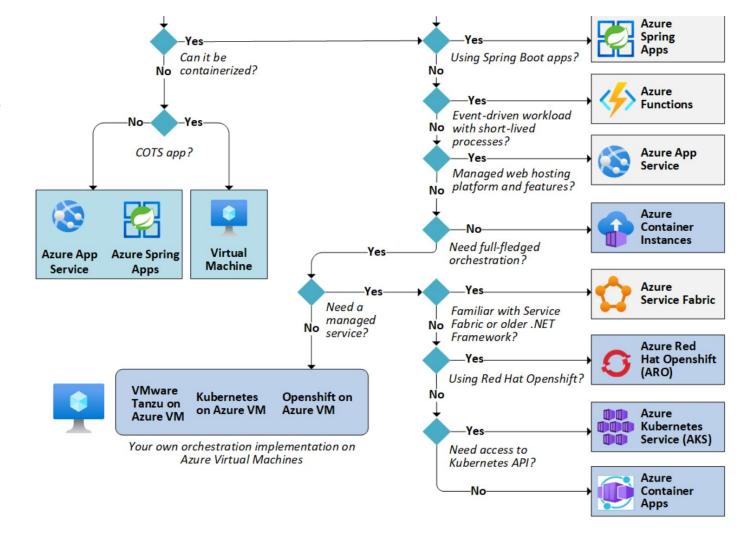
May 2022





Container services in Azure

Azure Compute Services



Azure App Service

A Linux based server side service, that needs characteristics like

- Always on high availability and auto-healing
- Hybrid connectivity and private networking support
- Authentication and security features out-of-the-box
- Supports also stateful applications

- Mobile app backend: a GraphQL endpoint
- A PHP backend: an admin tool
- Node.JS or .NET Core application: a backend for a Single Page Application (SPA)



Azure Functions

Linux based app for processing small tasks

- Triggered based on events
- Scales out quickly
- Programming model portable to other container based platforms (code reuse)

- API endpoints
- Integration layer between other services: iPaaS
- Event-driven serverless microservices



Azure Container Instances

A Linux based single workload (one process)

- Scales automatically
- Zero maintenance

- Custom RTMP endpoint (video streaming)
- Azure DevOps self-hosted Linux build agent

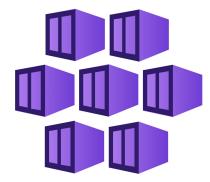


Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

Fully managed Kubernetes service

- Integrates with Azure native services
- High availability & CI/CD "out of the box"
- Requires knowledge and know-how of Kubernetes, Linux and Open Source projects
- Responsibility over what happens inside the cluster after initial creation

- SaaS solution based on microservices architecture
- Self-hosting a **3rd party product**



There was no real option for hosting fully fledged microservices architecture in Azure without diving deep into Kubernetes or Service Fabric internals.

Azure Container Apps

Fully-managed serverless abstraction on top of Kubernetes infrastructure, purpose built for managing and scaling event-driven microservices with a consumption-based pricing model.

Platform capabilities powered by CNCF projects

Envoy: managed ingress and traffic splitting

Kubernetes Event Driven Autoscaler (KEDA): managed, event-driven autoscale

Distributed Application Runtime (Dapr): managed, APIs that simplify microservice connectivity*







^{*} optional

Core features

Revisions: immutable snapshot representative of a specific version of a container app

Health probes: Based on Kubernetes health probes with support for Readiness, Liveness and Startup

Built-in authentication methods

Managed Identities

Custom domain names and certificates

Virtual Network: managed or custom

Platform observability: log streaming, console connect,

Azure monitor

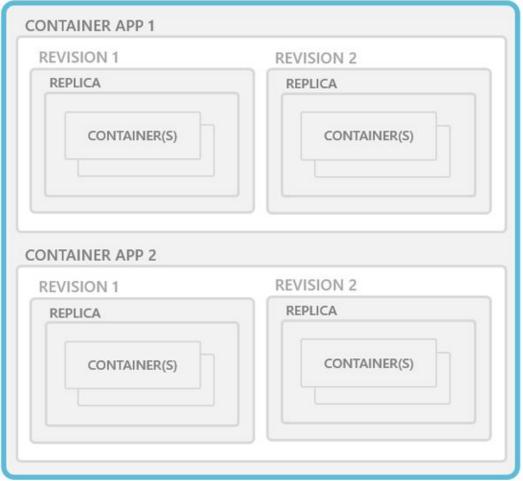
Secrets



ENVIRONMENT: OPTIONAL CUSTOM VIRTUAL NETWORK



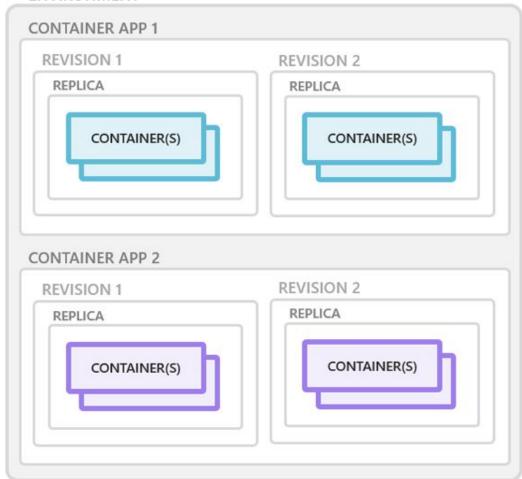
Environments are an isolation boundary around a collection of container apps.





Containers for an Azure Container App are grouped together in pods inside revision snapshots.

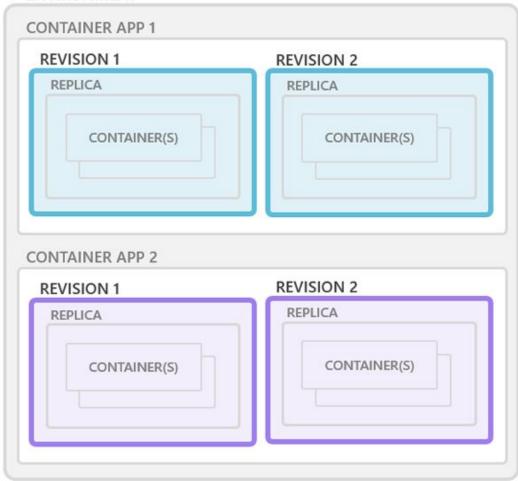
ENVIRONMENT

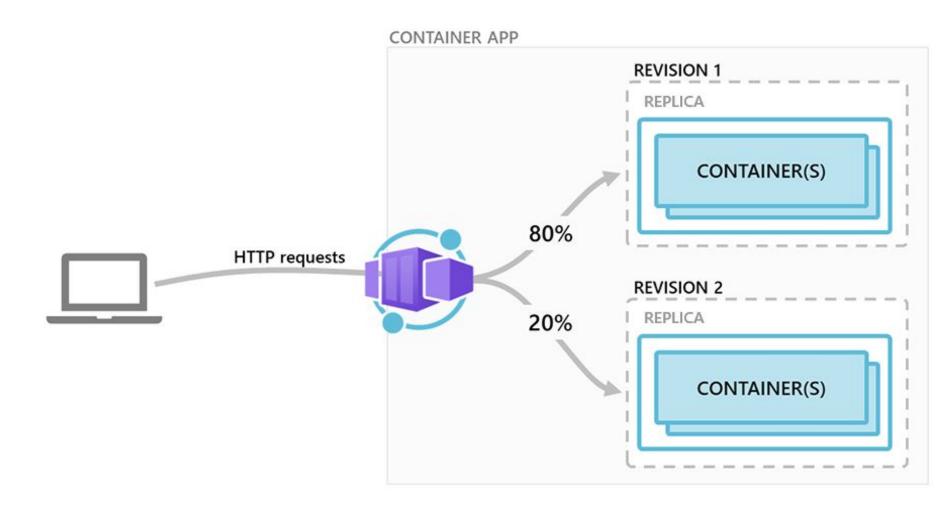




Revisions are immutable snapshots of a container app.

ENVIRONMENT





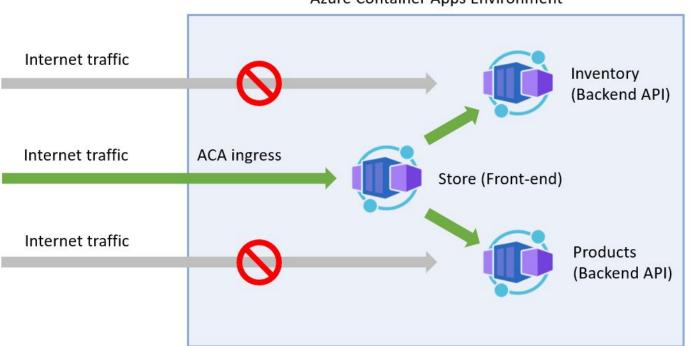


CONTAINER APP ADDRESS

https://myapp.happyhill-70162bb9.eastus2.azurecontainerapps.io

- Container app name
- 2 Environment unique identifier
- Region name

Azure Container Apps Environment



Supported scale triggers

HTTP traffic: Scaling based on the number of concurrent HTTP requests to your revision.

TCP traffic: Scaling based on the number of concurrent TCP requests to your revision.

Event-driven: Event-based triggers such as messages in an Azure Service Bus.

CPU or Memory usage: Scaling based on the amount of CPU or memory consumed by a replica.

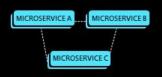
What can you build with Serverless in Cloud-native?

Microservices

Public API endpoints

Web Apps Event-driven processing

Background processing



Microservices architecture with the option to integrate with Dapr

HTTP TRAFFIC

80%

REVISION 1

REVISION 2

E.g., API app with HTTP requests split between two revisions of the app



E.g., Web app with custom domain, TLS certificates, and integrated authentication



E.g., Queue reader app that processes messages as they arrive in a queue



E.g., Continuously running background process transforms data in a database

AUTO-SCALE CRITERIA

Individual microservices can scale independently using any KEDA scale triggers Scaling is determined by the number of concurrent HTTP requests Scaling is determined by the number of concurrent HTTP requests Scaling is determined by the number of messages in the queue Scaling is determined by the level of CPU or memory load

What about security?

Application layer

Docker images

Azure networking (optional)

Identities

DEMO

✓ MOBILE-APP-RN-DEMO √ .github/workflows build-and-deploy.yaml clients/mobile-app > common > scripts ∨ services > api > background-worker eslintignore .gitignore docker-compose.build.yml docker-compose.yml Dockerfile {} package.json (i) README.md yarn.lock

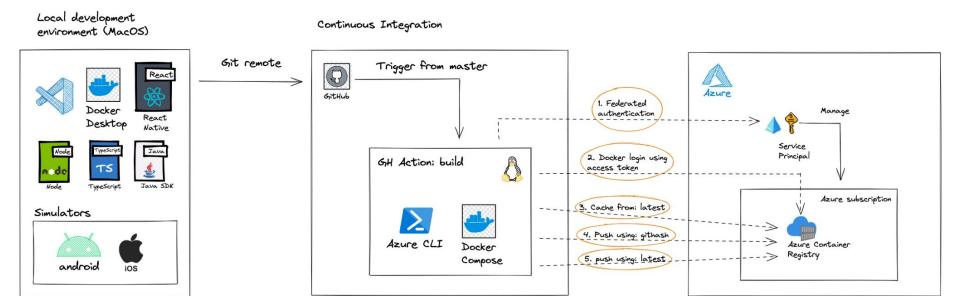
Github Action

Mobile app

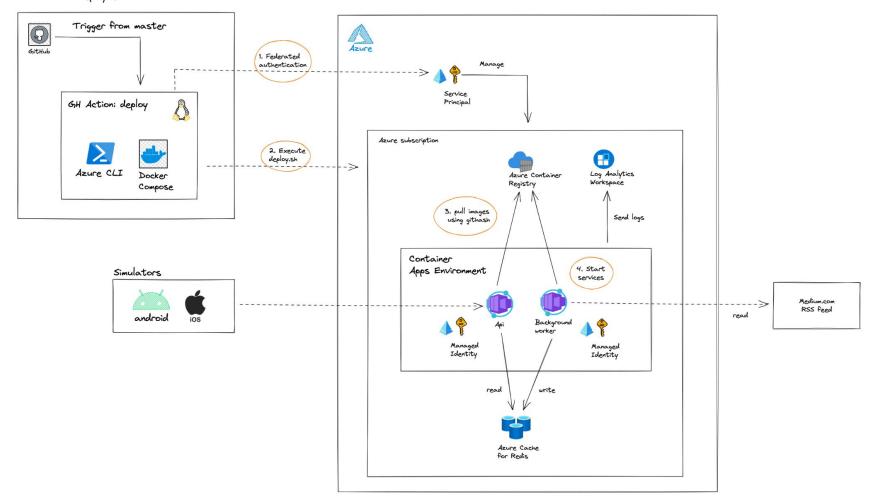
Bash scripts

Common library and two services

Docker & Docker Compose files



Continuous Deployment



api

```
az containerapp create \
--name $CONTAINER_APP_EXTERNAL_NAME \
--resource-group $RESOURCE_GROUP \
--environment $ENVIRONMENT \
--image $ACR_NAME.azurecr.io/$EXTERNAL_SERVICE_NAME:$IMAGE_TAG \
--target-port 3000 \
--ingress 'external' \
--cpu 0.5 \
--memory 1.0Gi \
--min-replicas 1 \
--max-replicas 6 \
--scale-rule-name my-http-rule \
--scale-rule-http-concurrency 10 \
--user-assigned $API_IDENTITY_ID \
--registry-identity $API_IDENTITY_ID \
--secrets redispwd=$REDIS_PWD \
--env-vars REDIS_HOST=$REDIS_HOST REDIS_PORT=6379 REDIS_PW=secretref:redispwd \
--registry-server $ACR_NAME.azurecr.io
```

background-worker

```
az containerapp create \
--name $CONTAINER_APP_INTERNAL_NAME \
--resource-group $RESOURCE_GROUP \
--environment $ENVIRONMENT \
--image $ACR_NAME.azurecr.io/$INTERNAL_SERVICE_NAME:$IMAGE_TAG \
--target-port 3002 \
--ingress 'internal' \
--cpu 0.25 \
--memory 0.5Gi \
--min-replicas 1 \
--max-replicas 1 \
--user-assigned $WORKER_IDENTITY_ID \
--registry-identity $WORKER_IDENTITY_ID \
--secrets redispwd=$REDIS_PWD \
--env-vars REDIS_HOST=$REDIS_HOST REDIS_PORT=6379 REDIS_PW=secretref:redispwd CRON_JOB_SCHEDULE="*/5 * * * *"
--registry-server $ACR_NAME.azurecr.io
```

RECAP

New serverless service in Azure for cloud-native, container based workloads

Powered by Kubernetes and fully-managed

Best suited for small teams and/or application workloads which do not require all the bells and whistles of Kubernetes

App centric. Deliver faster.



Come say hi!







kamstrup

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