



# **Journey Of Building Our Kubernetes Platform: Successes, Failures, And Valuable Lessons Learned**

Maryam Tavakkoli

Senior Cloud Engineer @ RELEX Solutions

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# Hello!

My name is Maryam Tavakkoli. I am a Senior Cloud engineer at RELEX Solutions, specializing in designing and implementing Cloud and Kubernetes infrastructure.

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# Agenda

- 1 Project timeline: The history
- 2 Project structure
- 3 Statistics of Kubernetes Platform usage
- 4 Advantages of Kubernetes Platform
- 5 Lessons learned
- 6 Future roadmap

# Project timeline: The history



# Project Yearly Timeline

1

2019

The project was born!

2

3

4

5

6

A brief history:  
From contractors to an actual platform team

## 2019 Year Overview

- The project was initially created for a **specific internal development team** that was willing to migrate to Kubernetes at the time.
- As for cloud providers, **Azure** was chosen by management due to other company-related matters (not relevant to the Kubernetes service - AKS)
- A few **consultants** were hired to create the project.
- The project was born at the **end of October 2019**.

# Project Yearly Timeline

**1**

**2019**  
The project was born!

**2**

**2020**  
The project was changed to be a unified Kubernetes platform within the company.

**3**

**4**

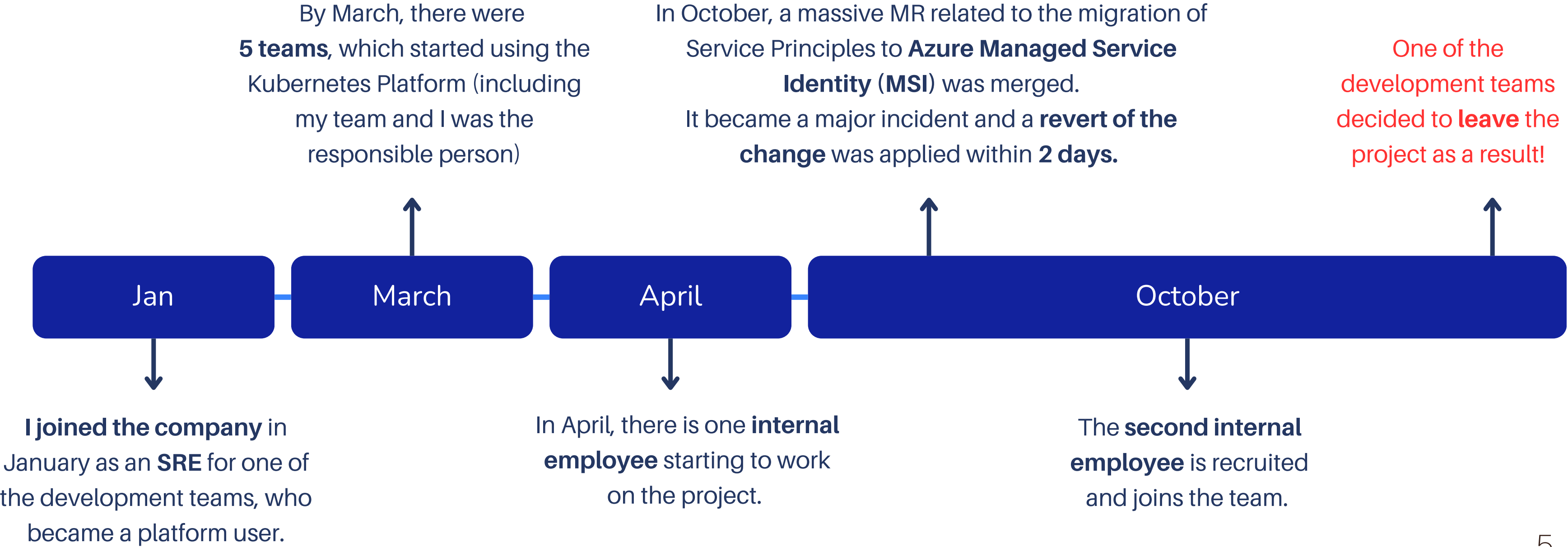
**5**

**6**

**A brief history:  
From contractors to an actual platform team**



# 2020 Monthly Progress





# Failure Scenarios In The Major Incident

## What was not working

1

### Rights are missing

The Developer had the required permission while testing, but the Users did not have the required access permissions and rights to delete SPs when rolling in.

2

### Cert-manager issue

Cert manager did not work properly when Log Analytics was enabled, because LA creates its own Managed Identity and cert-manager can't handle multiple MIs.

3

### Ingress-nginx issue

Private Ingress was giving a timeout and did not get an IP address from the internal network due to insufficient SP rights.

4

### Authentication

After a clean install, authentication did not work properly (except for the Admin login).

## 2020 Year Overview

- It was decided to change the scope of the project from a **team-based infra platform** to a **company-wide Kubernetes platform** project.
- There were so many repeated configuration codes among different environments.
- It was decided to use **Terragrunt**, which is a Terraform wrapper:
  - Terragrunt is a thin wrapper for Terraform that provides tools for keeping your code DRY while working with multiple Terraform modules.

# Project Yearly Timeline

**1**

**2019**  
The project was born!

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**2020**  
The project was changed to be a unified Kubernetes platform within the company.

**3**

**2021**  
The team grows

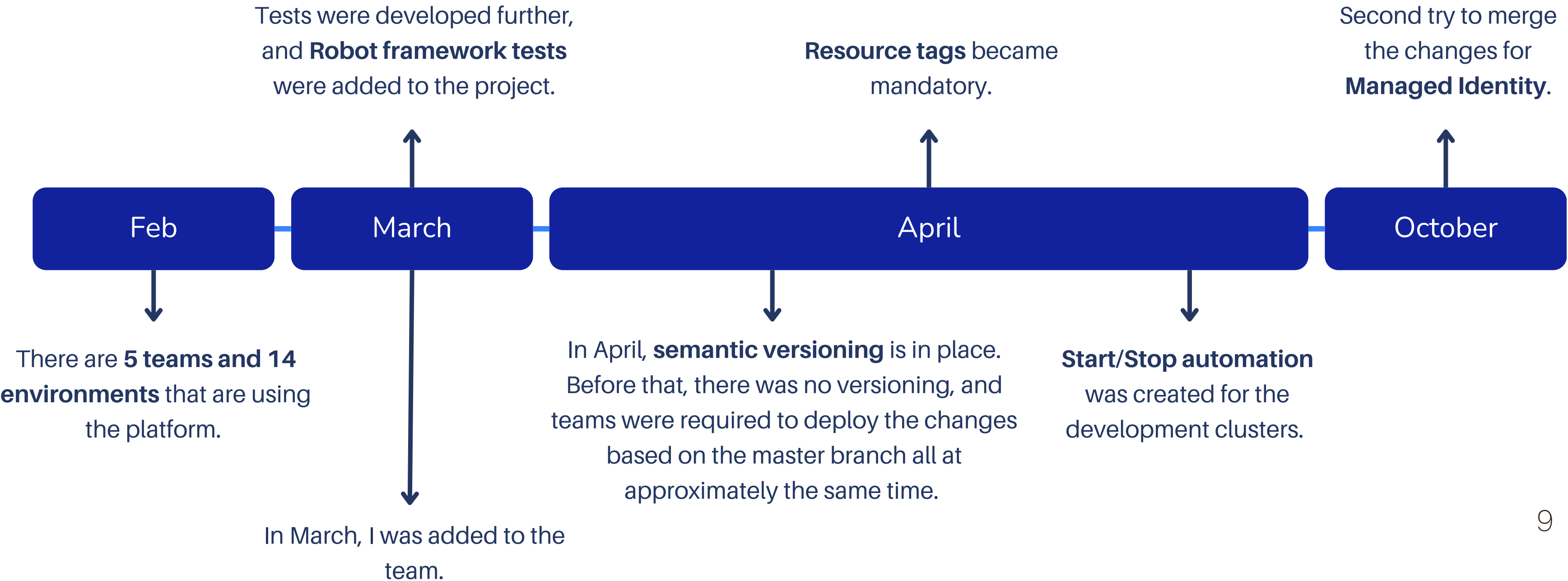
**4**

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**A brief history:  
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# 2021 Monthly Progress



# 2021 Monthly Progress

**Full access privileges** for platform developers were **dropped**. Instead, **access packages** were created by the Cloud team and access is given to those who activate the package

Nov

**Security patching is standardized** and includes Helm chart upgrades, provider upgrades and terraform/Terragrunt version upgrades.

## 2021 Year Overview

- As the project grew and more teams were willing to use it, a special team started forming.
- Team members and consultants joined and left until it became a **team of three internal members by the end of 2021.**

# Project Timeline

**1**

**2019**  
The project was born!

**2**

**2020**  
The project was changed to be a unified Kubernetes platform within the company.

**3**

**2021**  
The team grows

**4**

**2022**  
The project gets more mature

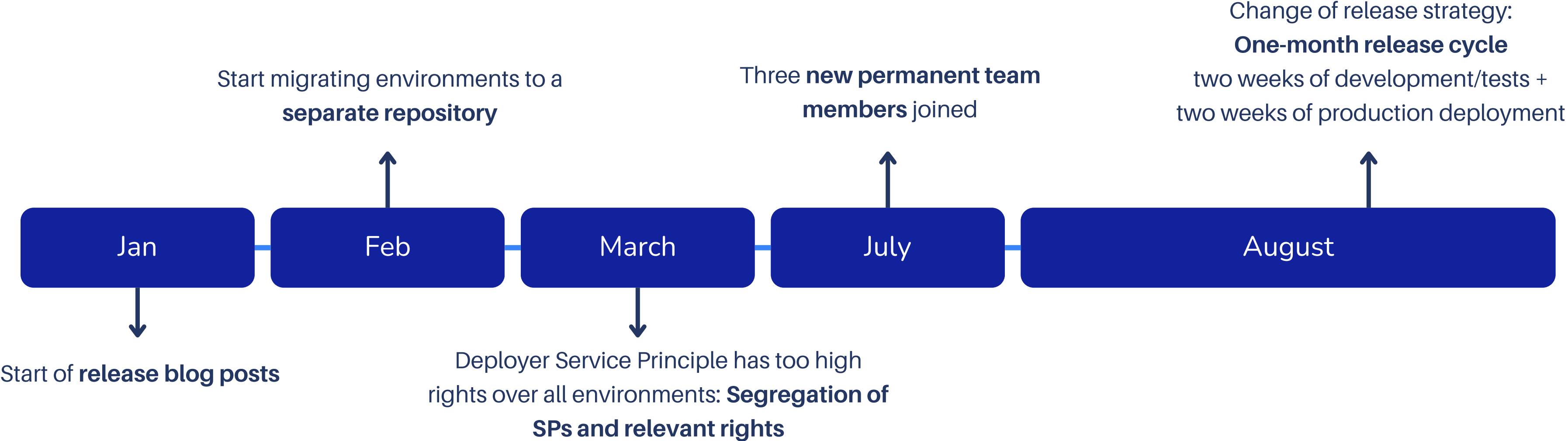
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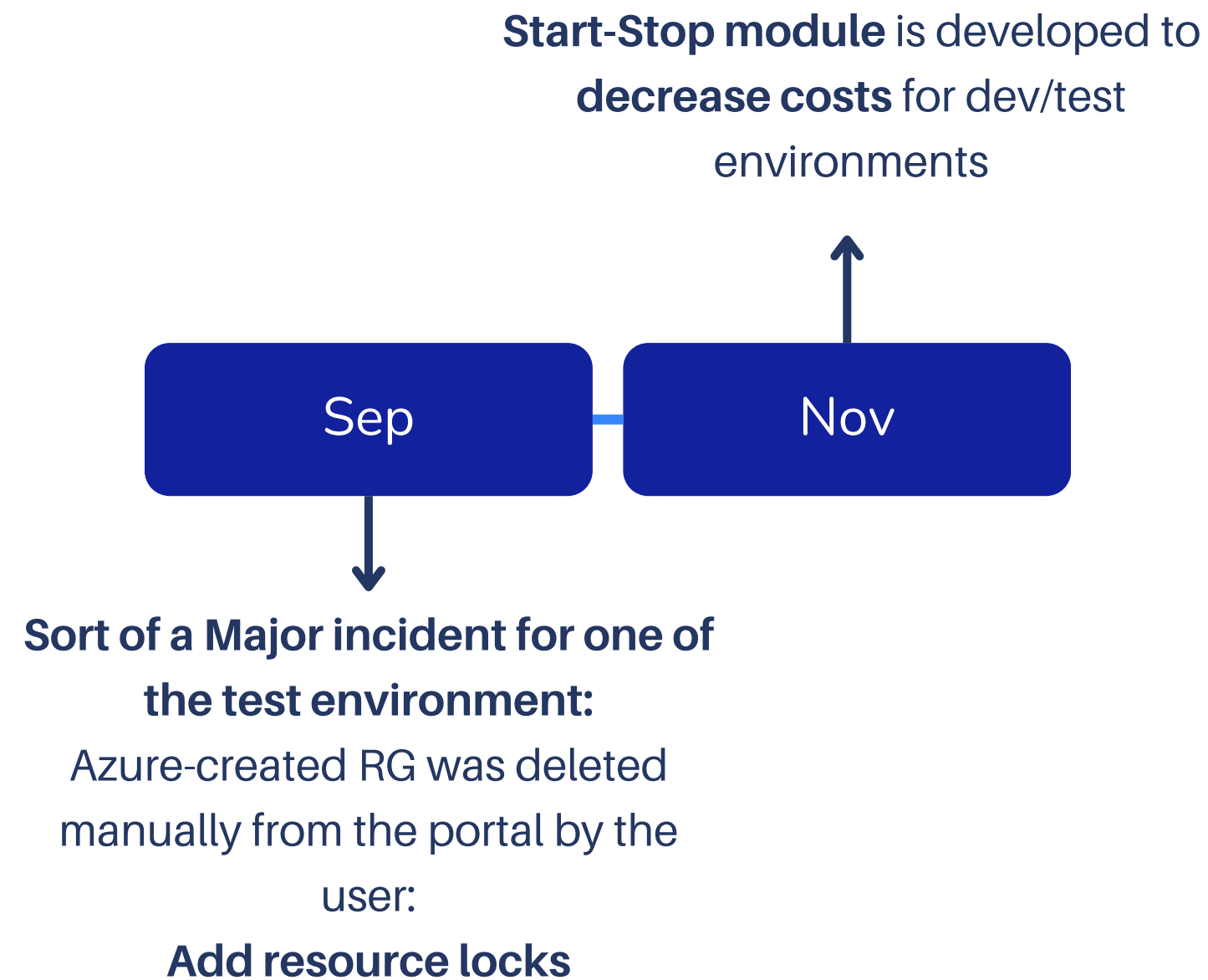
**A brief history:  
From contractors to an actual platform team**



# 2022 Monthly Progress



# 2022 Monthly Progress



## 2022 Year Overview

- The project became more mature and more people joined the team and it became a **team of six permanent internal members by the end of 2022.**

# Project Timeline

**1**

**2019**  
The project was born!

**2**

**2020**  
The project was changed to be a unified Kubernetes platform within the company.

**3**

**2021**  
The team grows

**4**

**2022**  
The team grows and the project gets more mature

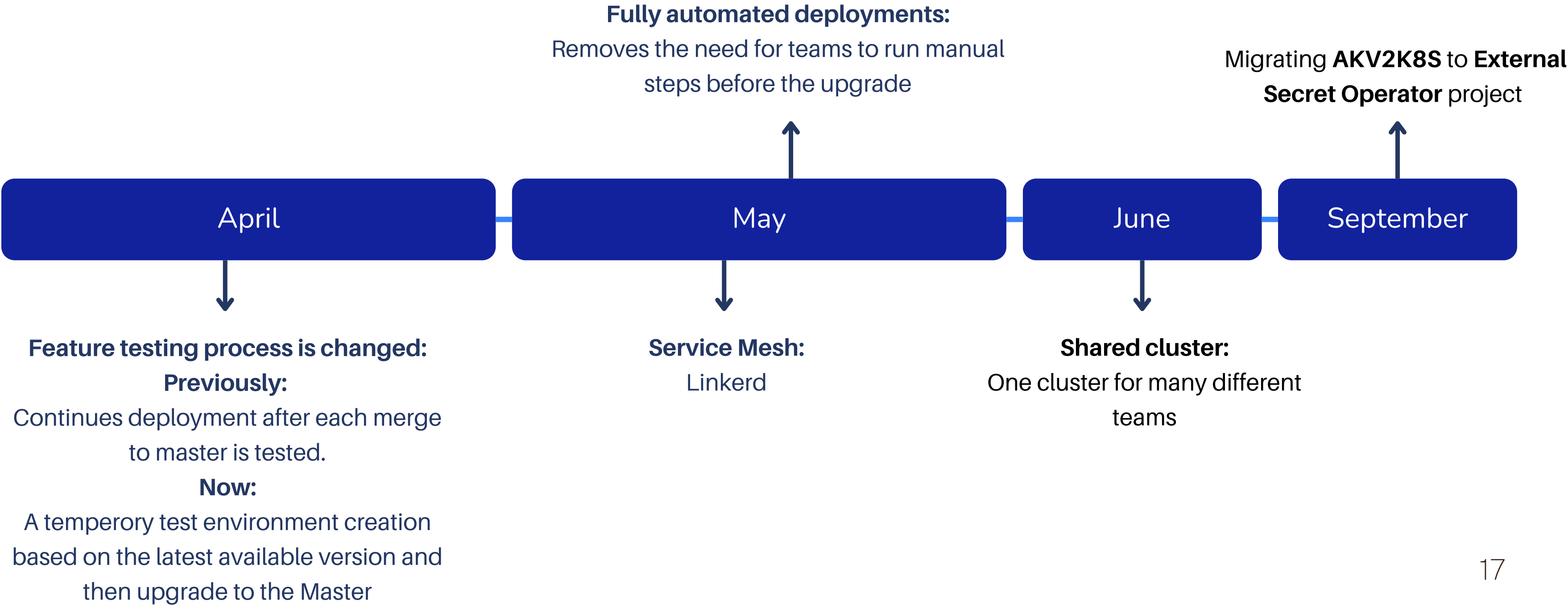
**5**

**2023**  
Time for supporting features

**6**

**A brief history:  
From contractors to an actual platform team**

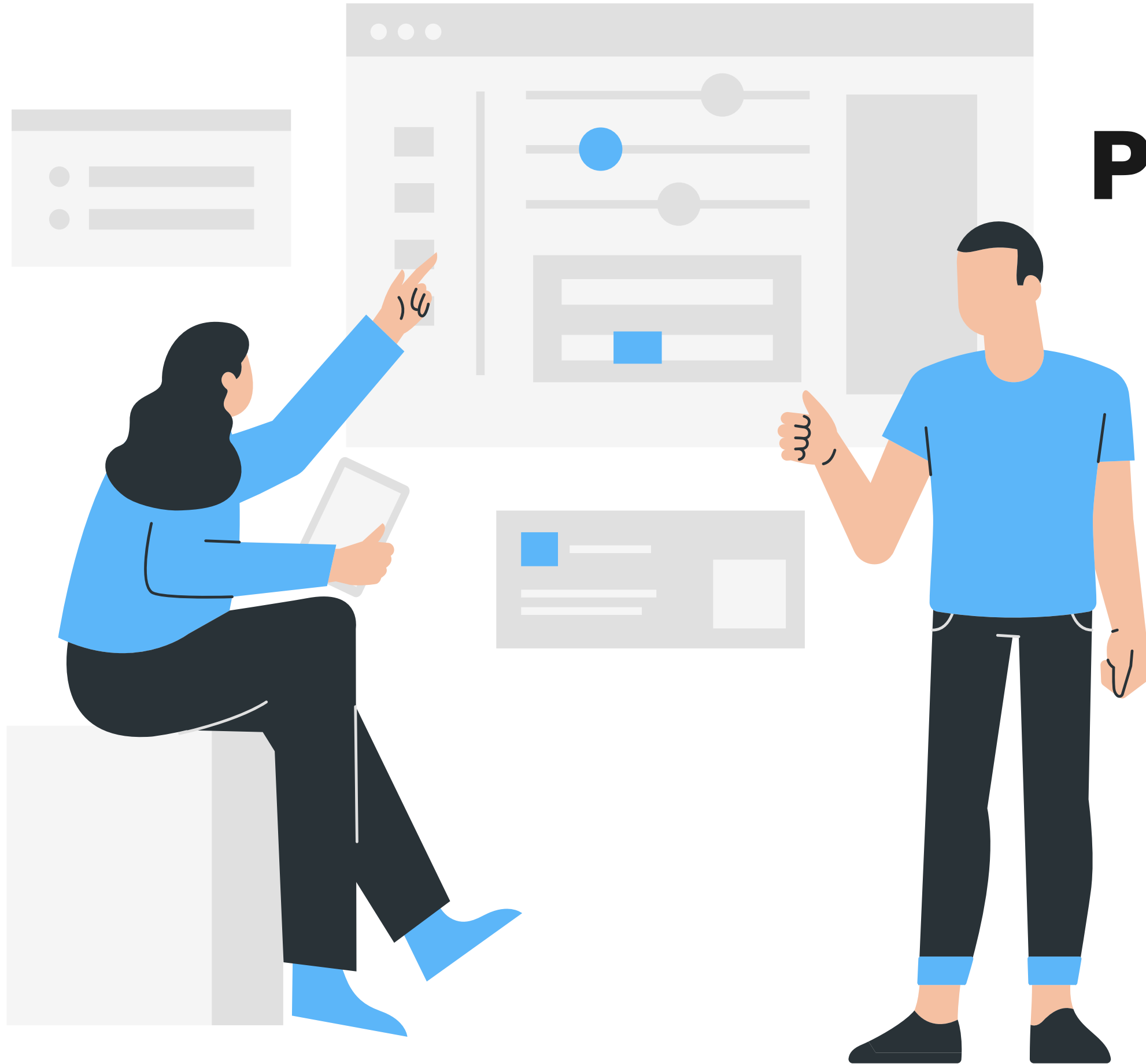
# 2023 Monthly Progress



## 2023 Overview

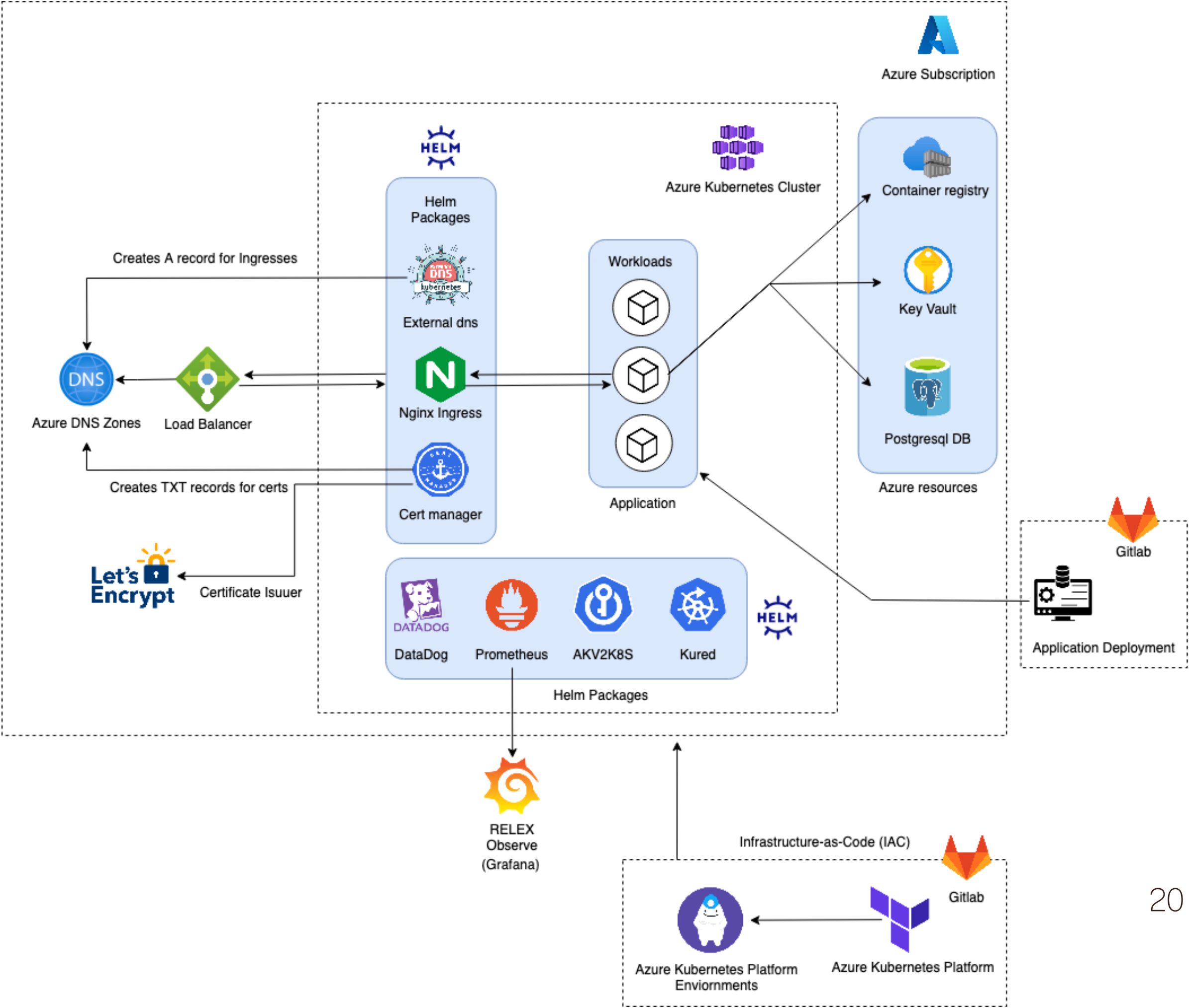
- In 2023, there was enough time to add **supporting features based on team requirements.**

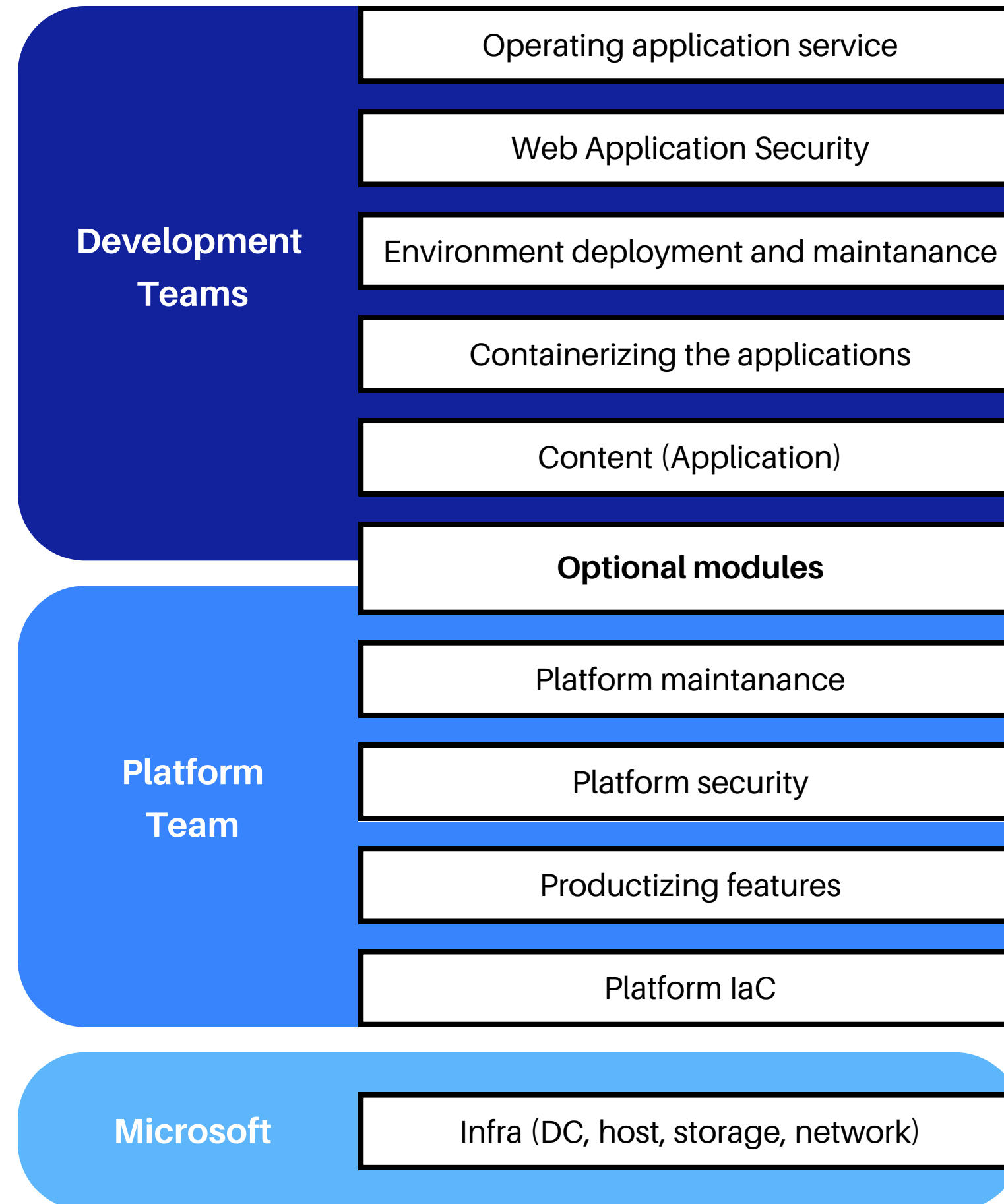
# Project Structure





# Azure Kube Platform Architecture





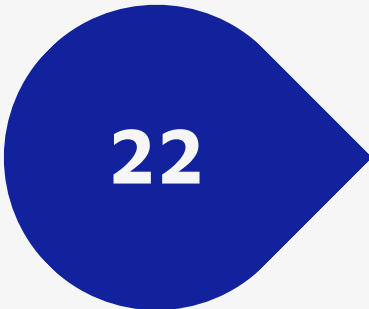
## Shared Responsibility Model

Development teams, Platform team, and Microsoft

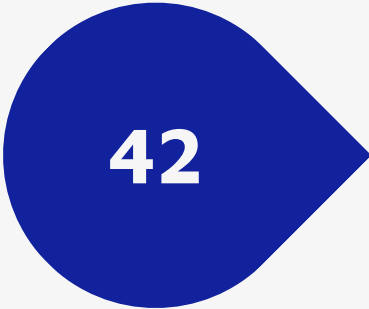
# Statistics of Kubernetes Platform Usage



# STATISTICS OF KUBERNETES PLATFORM USAGE



Mandatory service modules



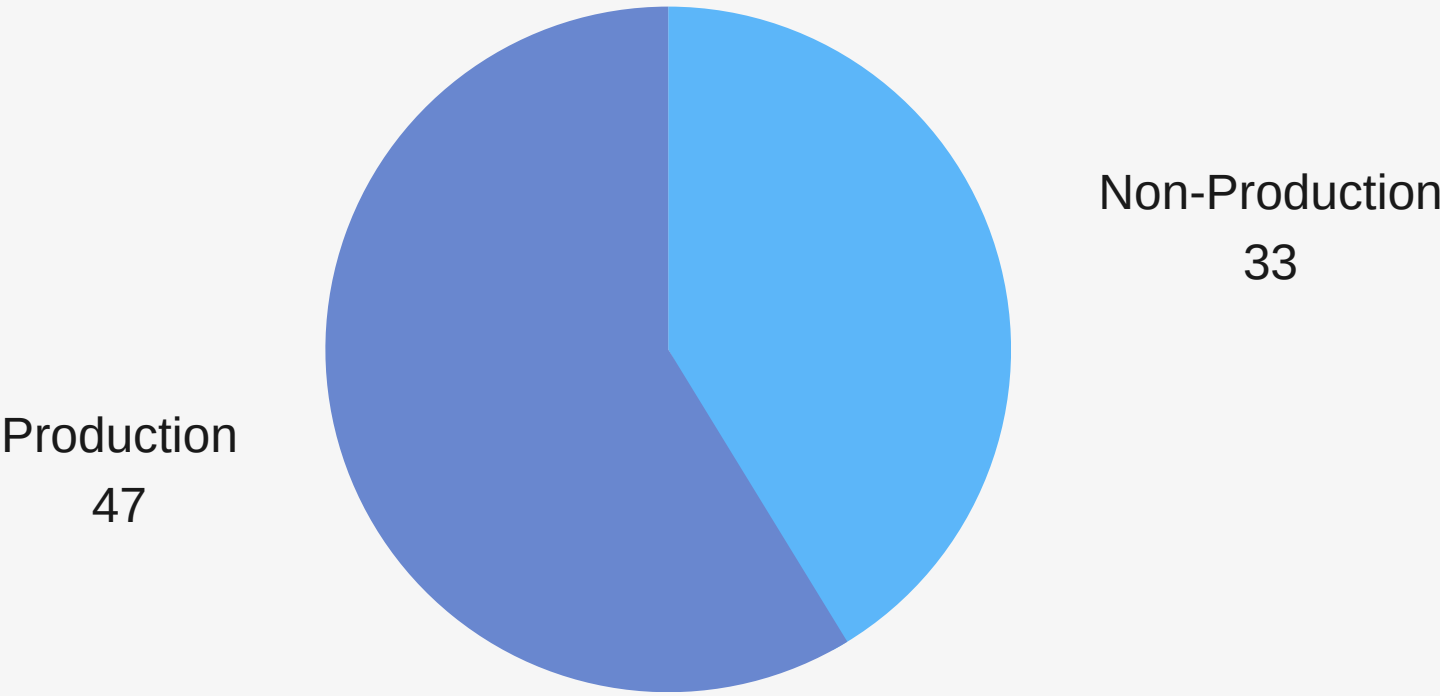
Optional service modules

## USER TEAMS



13

## ENVIRONMENT TYPE

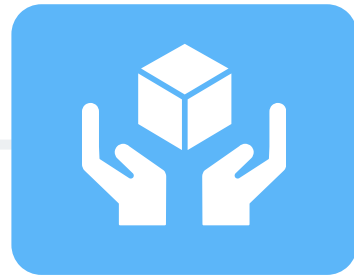


# Advantages of Kubernetes Platform



# ADVANTAGES OF KUBERNETES PLATFORM

Benefits that it has brought to the company and developer teams



## STANDARDIZATION AND UNIFICATION

The project creates **reusable components**, tools, and documentation that make it easier for development teams to work together and follow **consistent practices**. This results in **improved code quality, reduced development time, and enhanced knowledge sharing**.



## SECURITY AND COMPLIANCE

The project **implements the best practices** for access control, encryption, and vulnerability management. All platform **changes are tested for security** before deployment. **Security patching** and upgrades are taken care.



## COST OPTIMIZATION

The project takes care of identifying and implementing strategies to make **efficient use of resources**.

This may include rightsizing infrastructure, leveraging cost-effective cloud services, automating resource provisioning and deprovisioning.



## FASTER DEVELOPMENT CYCLES

The project can be used to **create and maintain standardized development environments**. This means developers don't have to spend time configuring their local setups. Instead, they can **start coding immediately**, leading to faster development cycles

# Lessons Learned





# Lessons Learned

## What caused the major incident

1

### Big Change

- The change was too big:
- There were two different MRs including major changes, which were merged at the same time:
  - Managed identity
  - Cert-manager and Nginx-ingress

2

### Not enough testing

- The migration plan was not tested thoroughly.
- There were no proper tests in the project.
- Manual testing scenarios were not extensive enough.

3

### No rollback plan

- The plan was overconfident.
- No rollback or failure plan in place.

# Lessons Learned

## What caused the major incident

4

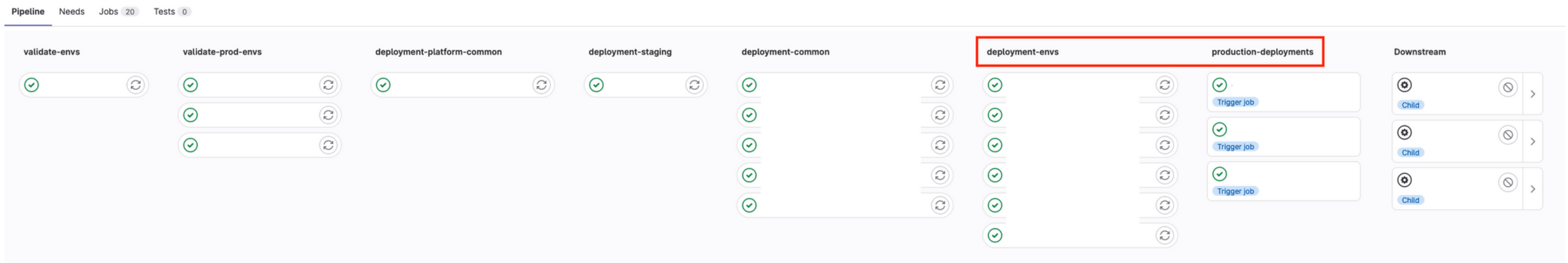
Deployment procedure had limitations

- There was NO versioning in the project
- Deployments from the Master branch
- Dependency of environments to deploy before other changes are merged to the Master
- Automatical deployments to Dev and manual to production

5

Major change in immature state of the project

- The whole deployment process should have been more gradual, touching only one instance at a time until fully operational and verified to work.



# Lessons Learned

## Other aspects

1

### Internal team

- Having an internal team (with constant members) is important
- Having consultants is not enough

2

### Standardization

- DevOps knowledge is missing in the development teams
- Standardization helps users of such platforms to understand procedures better.

3

### Documentation

- Knowledge sharing with development teams
- Best practices blog posts
- Release blog posts with detailed instructions

# Lessons Learned

## Other aspects

4

### Cost optimization

- Think of different possible approaches:
  - Resource tags
  - Stop/Start automation for clusters

5

### Feedback

- Development teams are the users, so their feedback matters
- Release cycles should be set considering the availability of the users
- Importance of having a Product Owner

6

### Prevent incidents

- Use resource locks when possible
- Set soft-delete policies and backup options

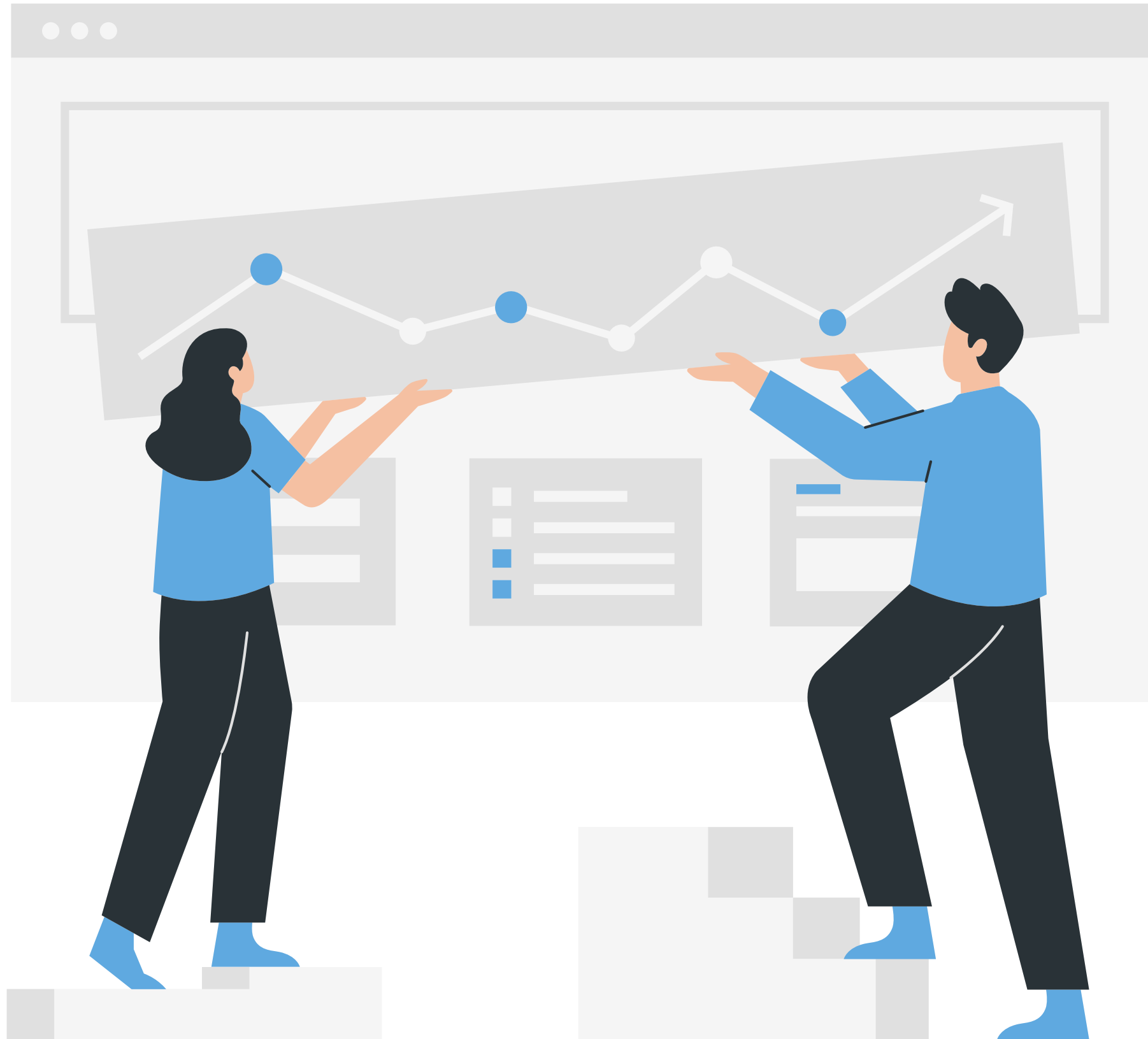
# Lessons Learned

## Other aspects

7

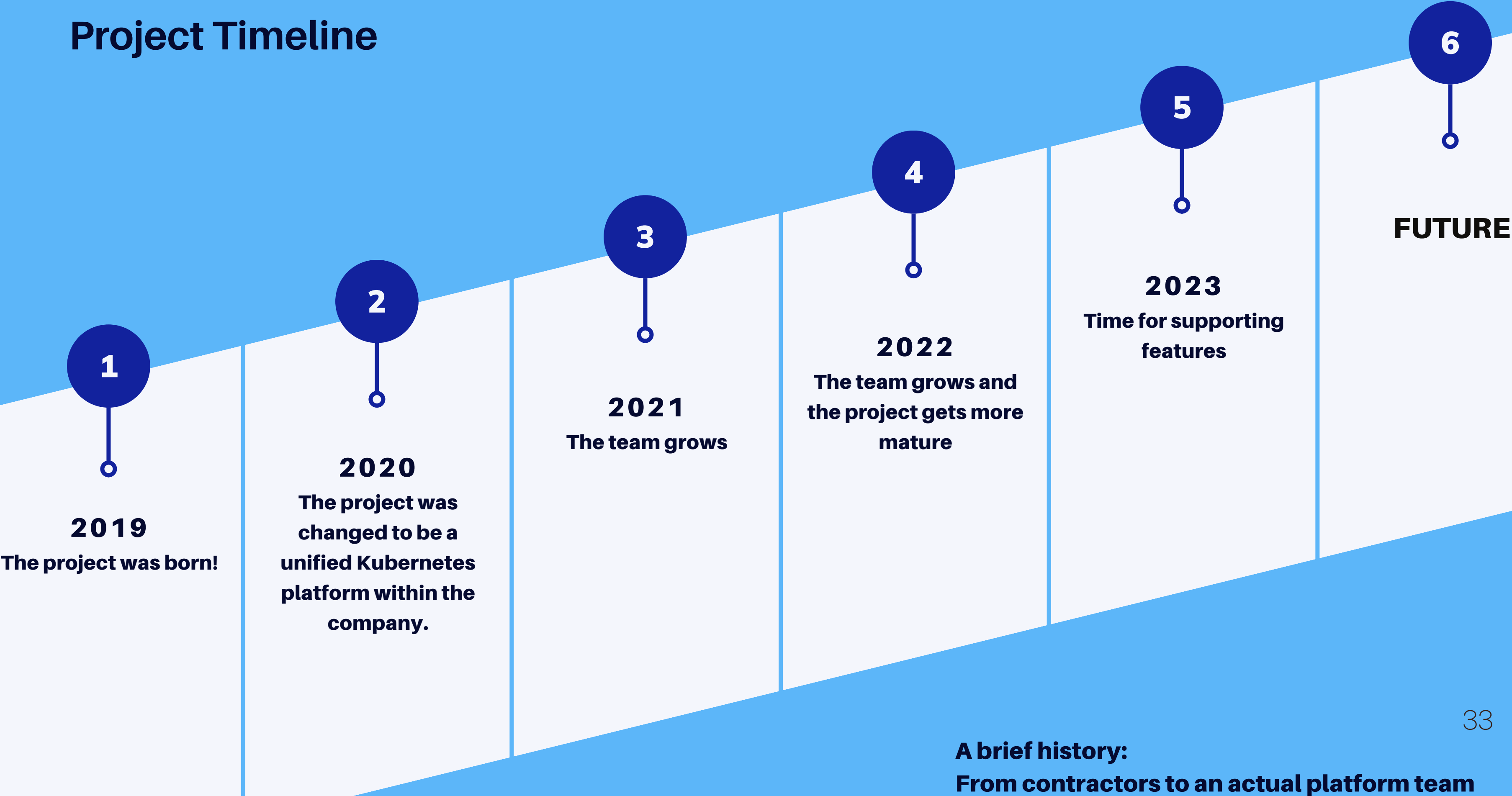
### Security

- Deployer service principles should not have access to every subscription and every resource
- Access packages could be used to segregate access for different users



# Future Roadmap

# Project Timeline



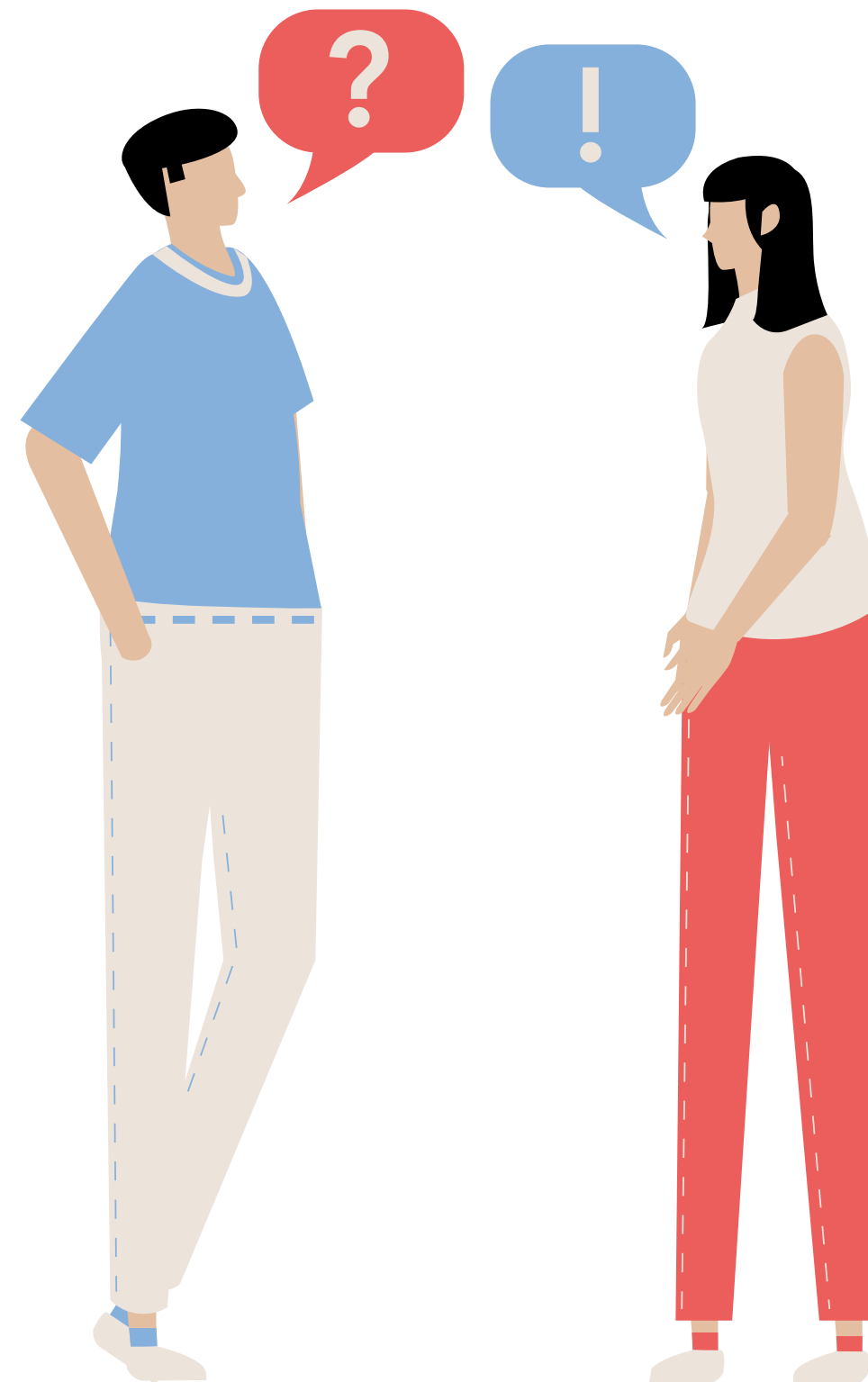
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## Future Plans

- Service Mesh (LinkerD)
- Shared Cluster (to be used by multiple developer teams)
- Global load balancing for stateful applications
- Web application firewall (WAF)
- Enhancing testing strategies

# Questions?





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