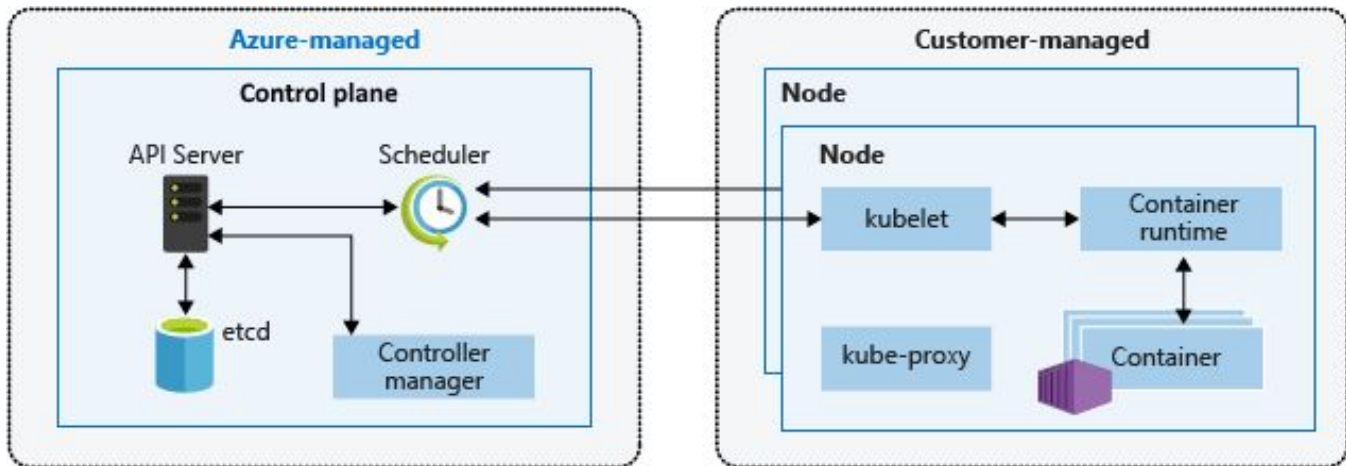


Azure Red Hat OpenShift vs Azure Kubernetes Service

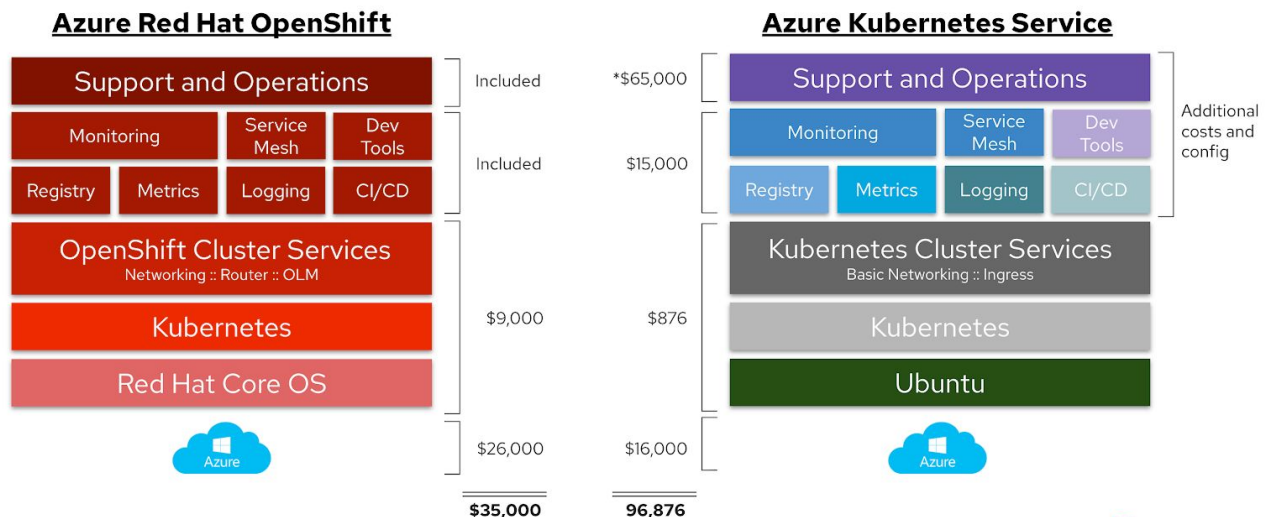
Azure AKS is not a fully managed service



Customers are responsible for the infrastructure that runs their workloads: network customizations, patching, reboots, security, upgrades and all third party software used.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/support-policies>

Simple example TCO for a multi-AZ cluster with nine worker nodes - one year



*Operations: Conservative estimate of 0.5 FTE



The cost of managing Kubernetes on the public cloud exceeds the basic AKS price.

Some questions to consider:

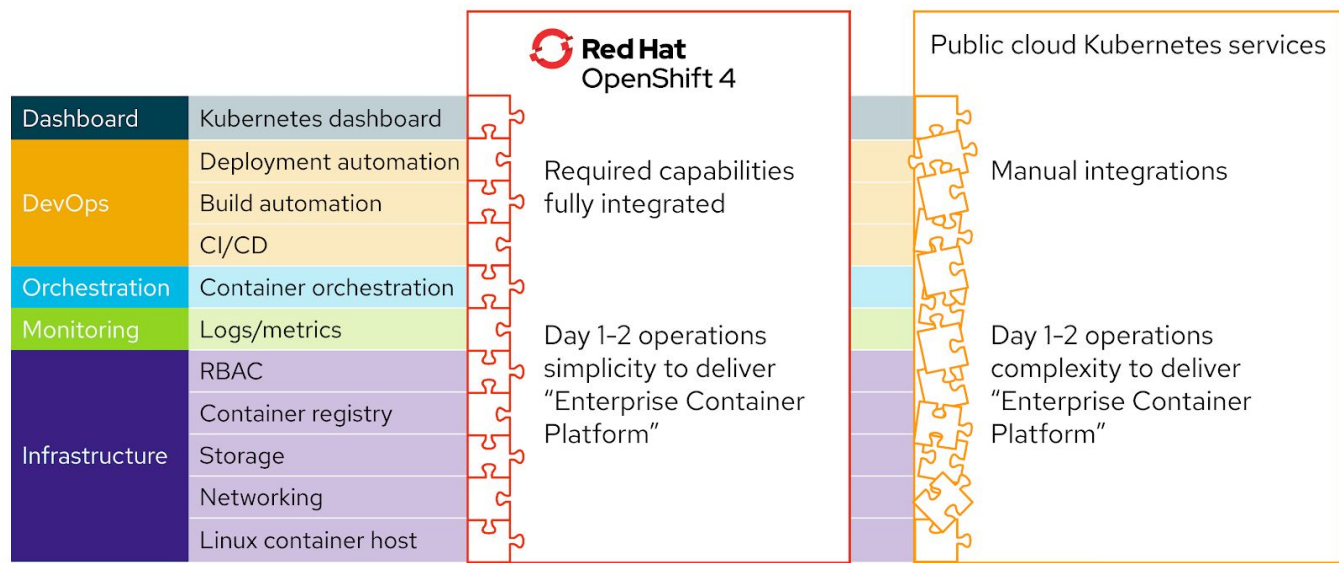
1. Are you in the business of maintaining Kubernetes and cloud-native software or is your staff better dedicated to the core revenue generating activities of your business?
2. In the above example, is a conservative estimate of ½ FTE. Can you estimate the true cost to support Kubernetes and cloud-native 24x7 in production?

Customer or Partner NDA required

Disparate and separate services required to implement Azure Kubernetes vs Azure Red Hat OpenShift which is fully integrated and managed

Using public cloud Kubernetes Services, a customer must integrate various logging, monitoring, application development and deployment software either from the public cloud provider or using other software packages.

Customers must be ready to take on this cost, maintenance and responsibility.



Microsoft Azure is a shared security model.

"You are responsible for protecting the security of your data and identities, on-premises resources, and the cloud components you control (which varies by service type)....the following responsibilities are always retained by you:

- Data
- Endpoints
- Account
- Access management"

[Shared responsibility in the cloud - Microsoft Azure](#)

Using Azure Red Hat OpenShift, some of these security tasks are managed on behalf of the customer by Microsoft and Red Hat.

