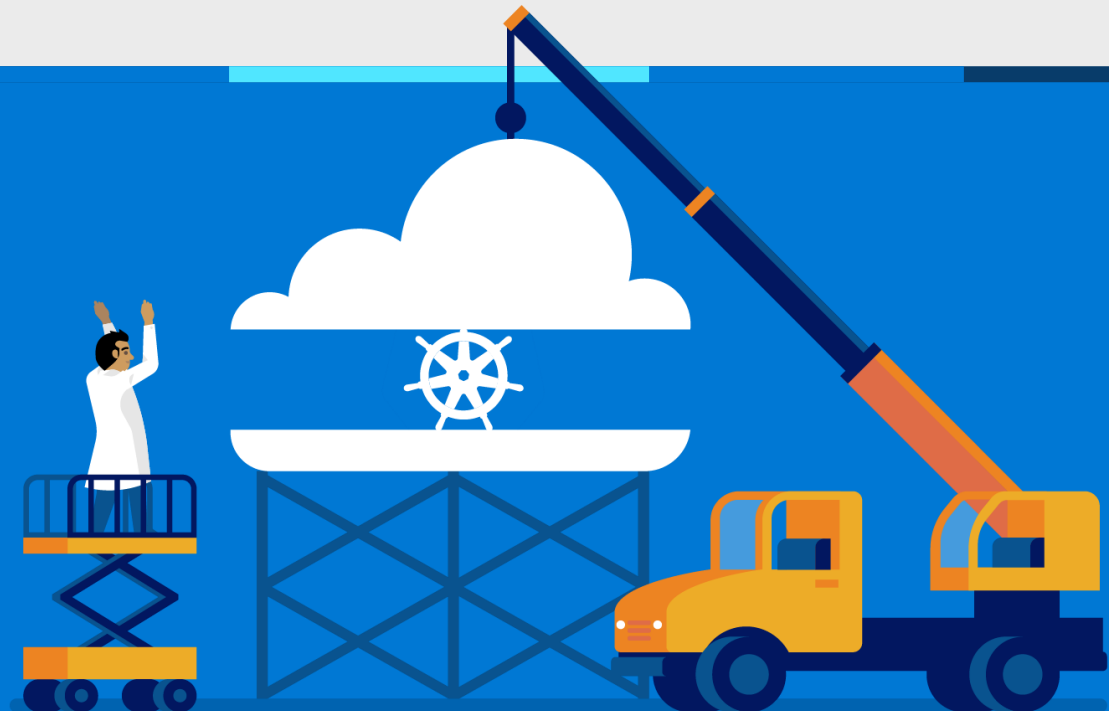


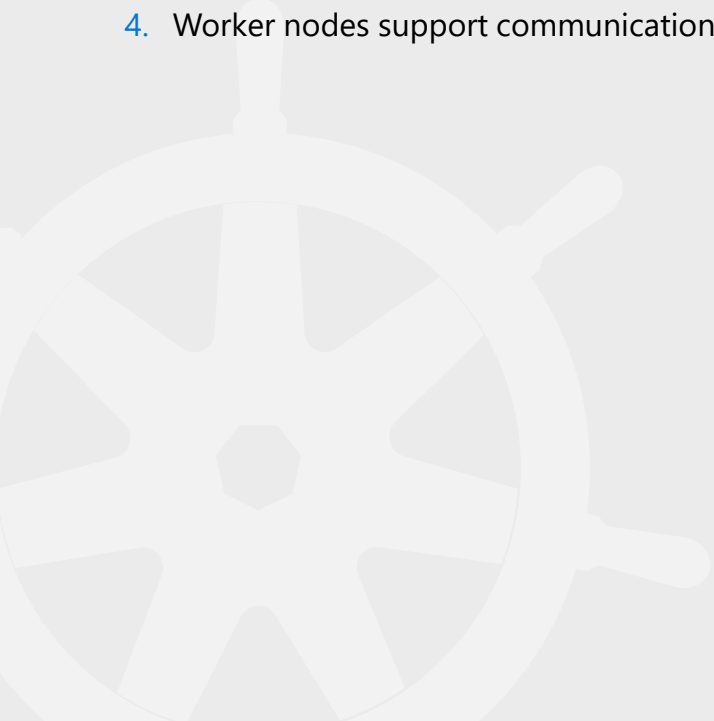
Kubernetes on Azure

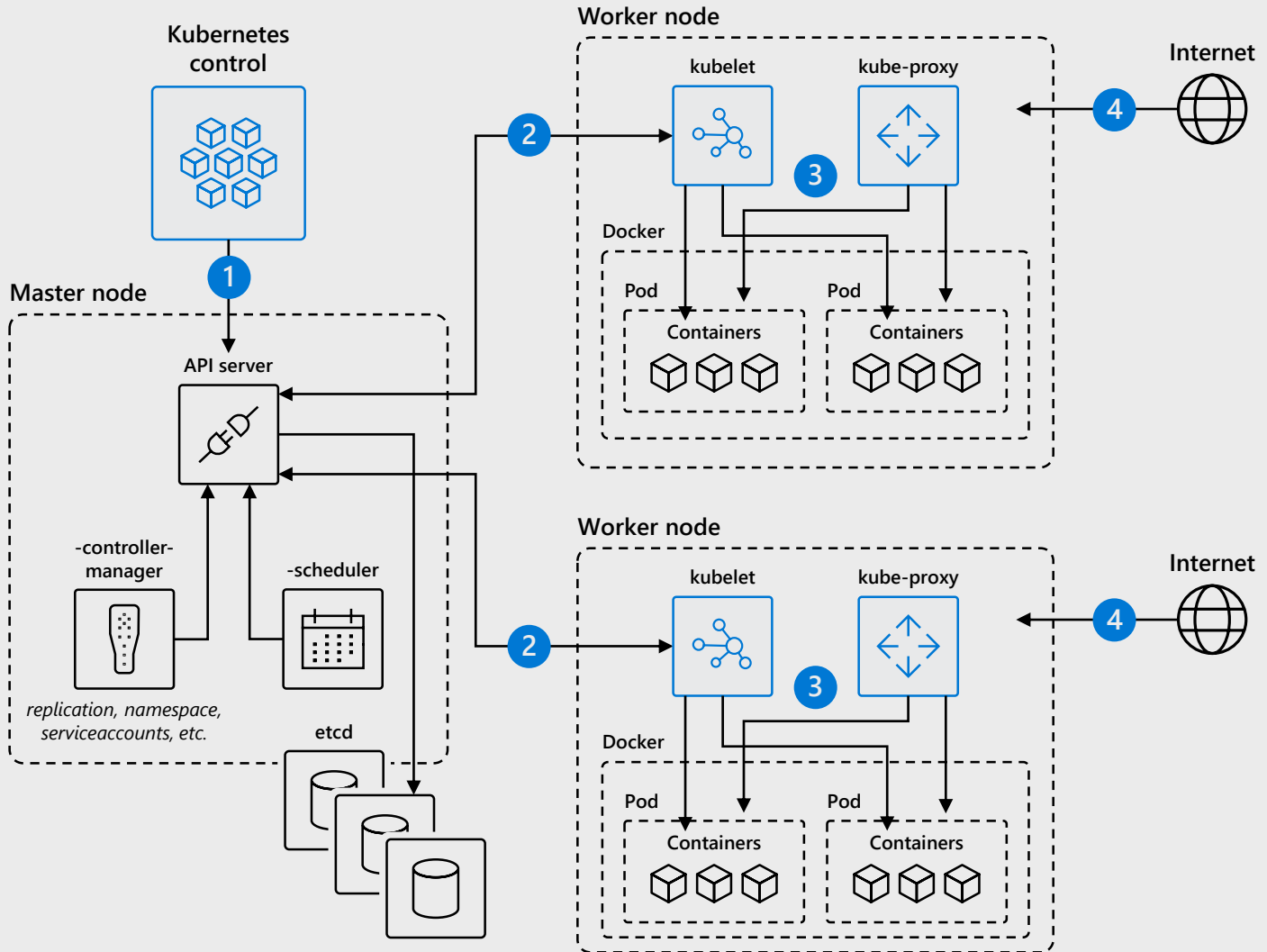
Learn about Kubernetes benefits, challenges, and enhancements made possible from a managed platform. Get the most out of [Azure Kubernetes Service \(AKS\)](#) with top scenarios, Azure capabilities, and tools.



How Kubernetes works

1. Kubernetes users communicate with API server and apply desired state
2. Master nodes actively enforce desired state on worker nodes
3. Worker nodes support communication between containers
4. Worker nodes support communication from the Internet





But Kubernetes on its own is not enough

- Save time from infrastructure management and roll out updates faster without compromising security
- Unlock the agility for containerized applications using:
 - **Infrastructure automation** that simplifies provisioning, patching, and upgrading
 - Tools for **containerized app development** and CI/CD workflows
 - Services that support **security, governance, and identity and access management**

Learn more at
aka.ms/k8slearning

Development



IDE container support



Source code repository



Registry supporting Helm



CI/CD



Monitoring



Microservice debugging

Platform



Security



Governance



Identity



Kubernetes



Infrastructure automation



Virtual machines



Networking



Storage



Data

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) momentum

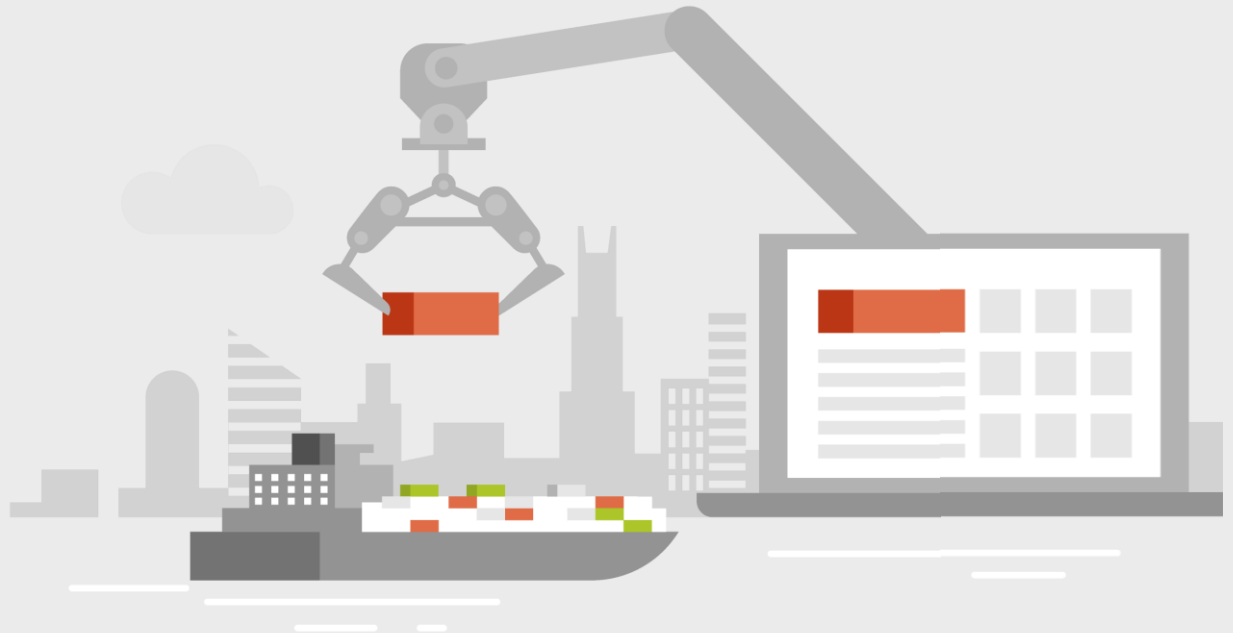
The fastest
growing
compute
service on
Azure



Trusted by thousands of customers



Infrastructure automation





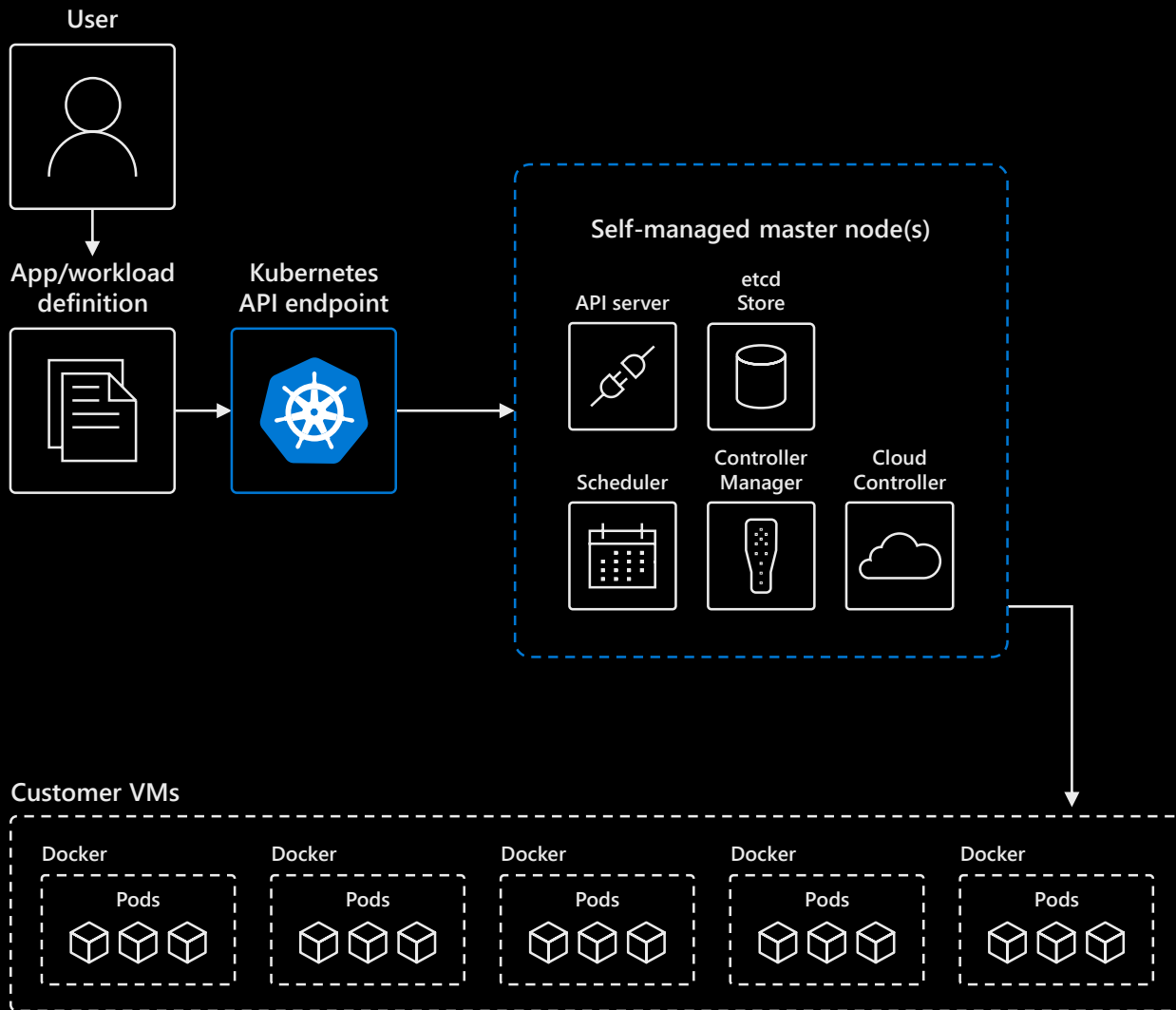
Kubernetes gives you the knobs to schedule and deploy containers across clusters, scale to your desired state, and manage the Kubernetes lifecycle to keep your apps up and running.

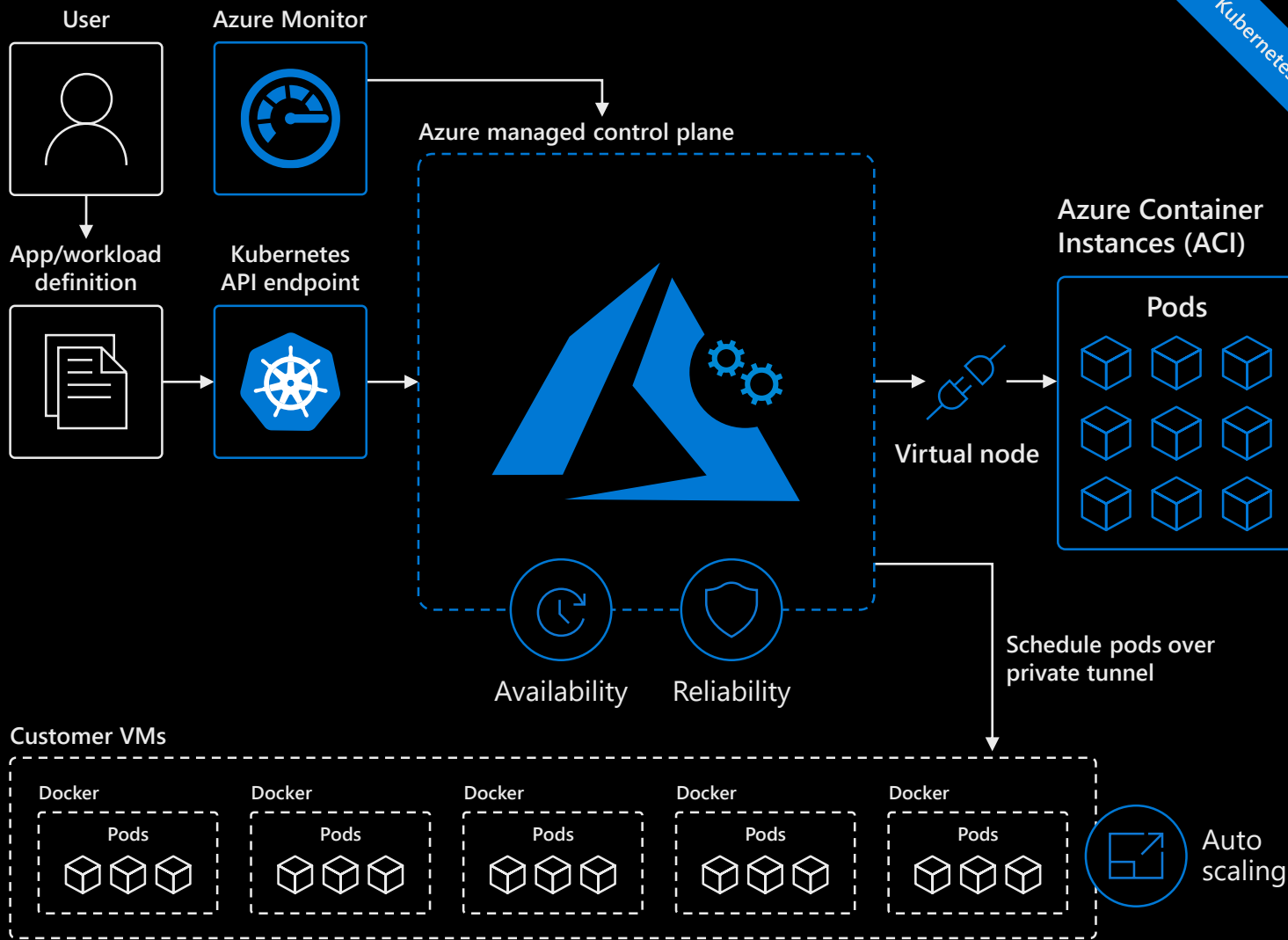
As your applications move to production, they often span multiple containers, deployed across a cluster of servers—increasing the complexity of operating the knobs and taking up time you could be spending delivering value to your customers.

A fully managed Kubernetes service, like Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), **automates provisioning, upgrading, monitoring, and scaling for compute resources.**

Manage Kubernetes with ease

- Automated provisioning, upgrades, and patches
- High reliability and availability
- Serverless scaling
- API server monitoring
- Delivered at no charge





“Thanks to AKS, we can now spin up new demo environments in 10 minutes instead of 24 hours. Moving DocuShare Flex from virtual machines to containers in Azure allows us to provision environments faster, empowering our sales and partner network.”

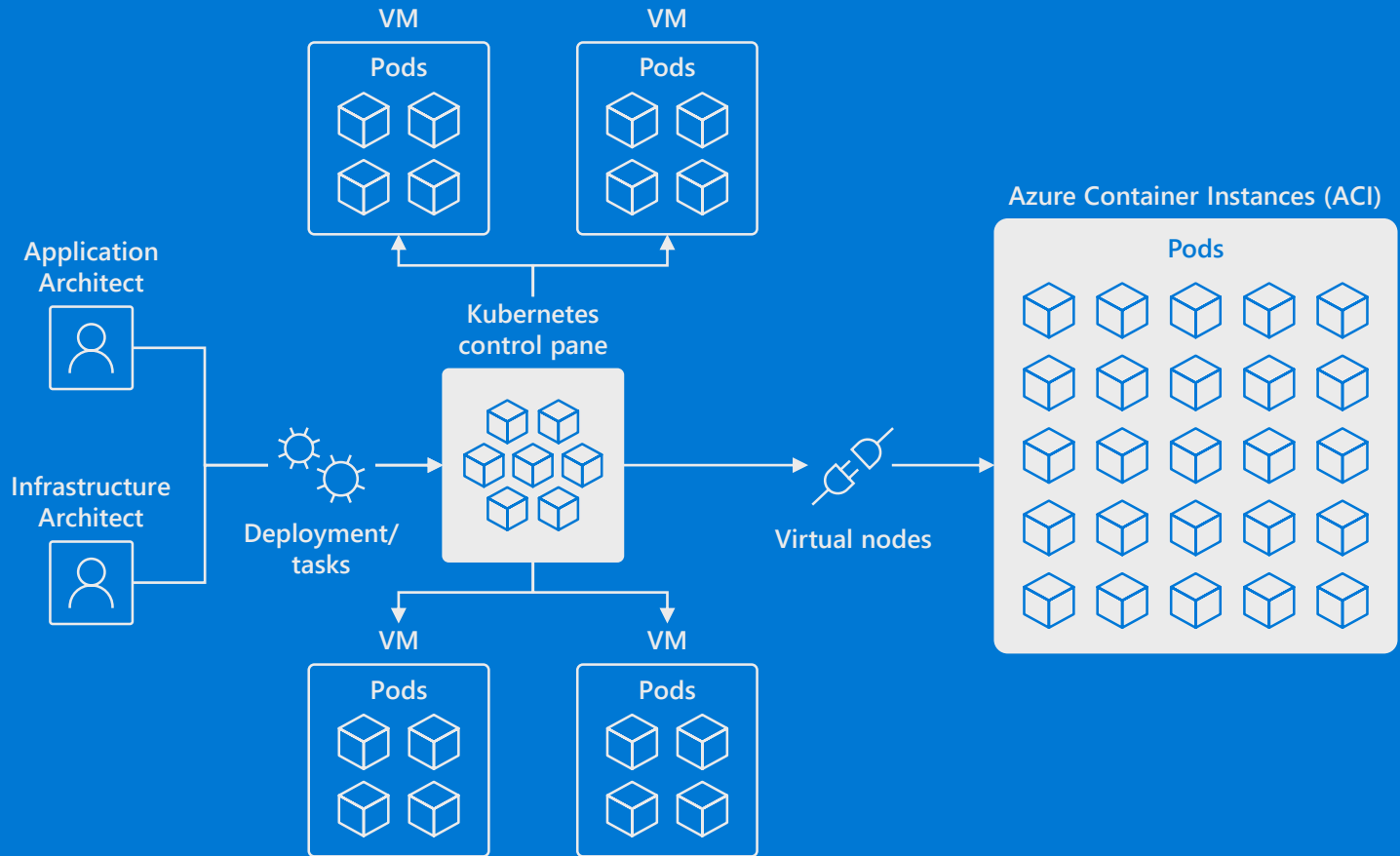
— Robert Bingham, Director of DocuShare Cloud Operation
Xerox



Virtual nodes

- Elastically provision capacity in seconds
- No infrastructure to manage
- Built on open-sourced Virtual Kubelet technology, a sandbox project from CNCF

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/virtualnode



Diagnostics

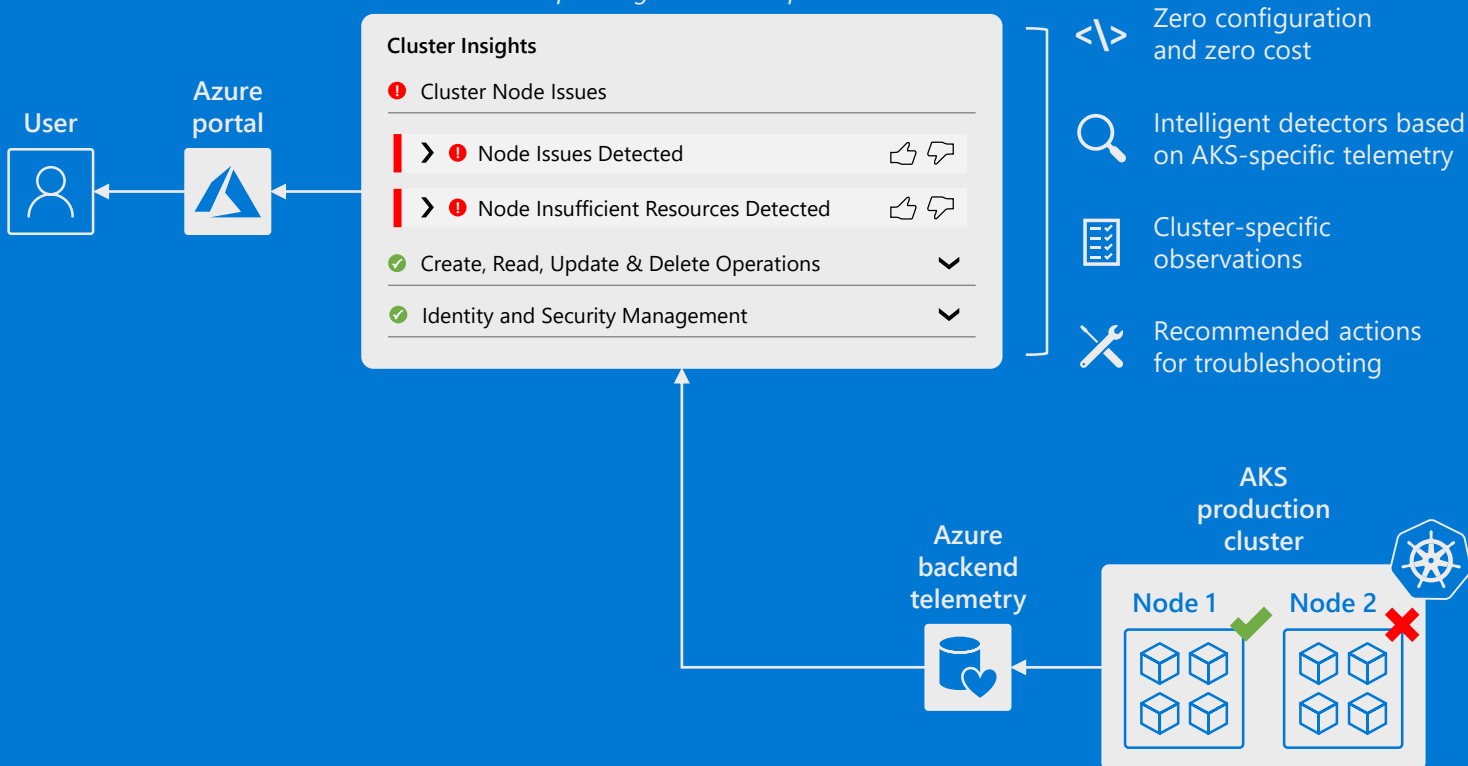
- An out-of-the-box guided and interactive experience that helps you diagnose and solve potential issues with your AKS cluster
- Quickly pinpoint cluster issues using the detectors in AKS diagnostics to analyze backend telemetry on node issues, CRUD operations, identity and security management, and more
- Get recommendations for next steps and potential solutions
- With red, orange, and green status icons to indicate whether there is a pertinent issue, it's simple to click through each detector and expand "insights" via Genie with observations and recommended actions

To get started, navigate to your AKS cluster in the Azure Portal and select the "Diagnose and solve problems" tab

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/aksdiagnostics

AKS Diagnostics

Sample diagnostics web portal



End-to-end developer experience





Kubernetes API itself doesn't include development tools. To run an application in a Kubernetes cluster, a developer may use a code editor to write code and perhaps a source code control repository to manage it; a Docker client to help with containerization; Helm for packaging; and kubectl, or a YAML configuration to deploy containers to Kubernetes.

In a real-world scenario, the picture becomes much more complicated. As containers, environments, and the teams that work with them multiply, release frequency increases—along with developmental and operational complexity. For example, the need to merge code effectively with the option to rollback; testing the application in a way that mimics the production environment but doesn't impact the production environment; and, quickly identifying and addressing any issues without downtime. The last thing you want to have on top of this complexity is a fragmented tool chain.

A managed Kubernetes platform designed for developers can **integrate seamlessly with your favorite IDE, CI/CD, and monitoring tools and automate these workflows to support your Kubernetes app development**. An IDE that directly supports Kubernetes deployment can help you set up the most complex microservices development environment and connect with your private container registry. With built-in CI/CD and a pre-configured deployment strategy, you can accelerate the move from code to container to Kubernetes cluster in minutes by automating those tasks. Finally, a complete view from container health monitoring to centralized logging can be auto-configured with your developer portal to prevent resource bottlenecks, trace malicious requests, and keep your Kubernetes applications healthy.

Accelerate containerized development

Develop

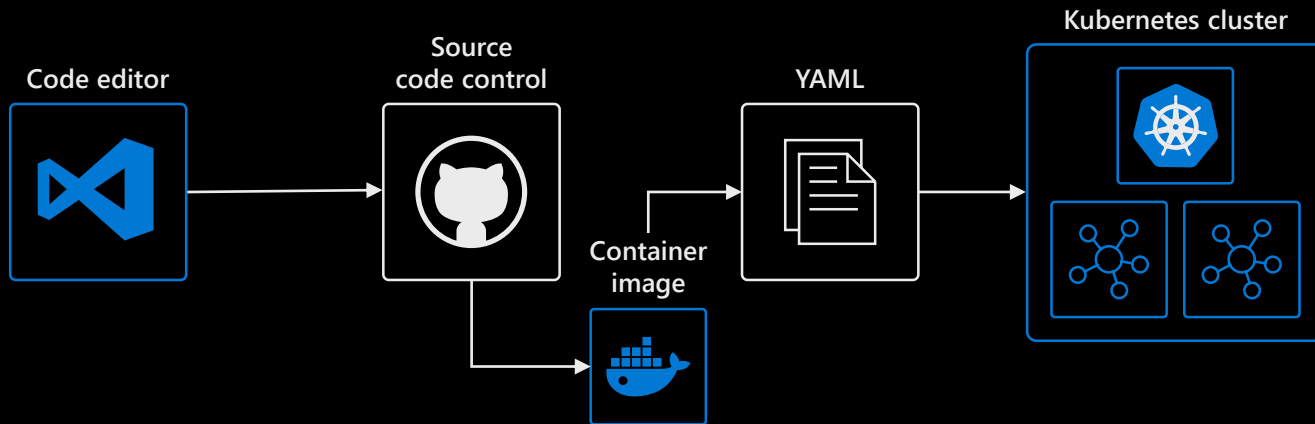
- Native containers and Kubernetes support in IDE
- Remote debugging and iteration for multi-containers
- Effective code merge
- Automatic containerization

Deliver

- CI/CD pipeline with automated tasks in a few clicks
- Pre-configured canary deployment strategy
- In depth build and delivery process review and integration testing
- Private registry with both container image and Helm chart management

Operate

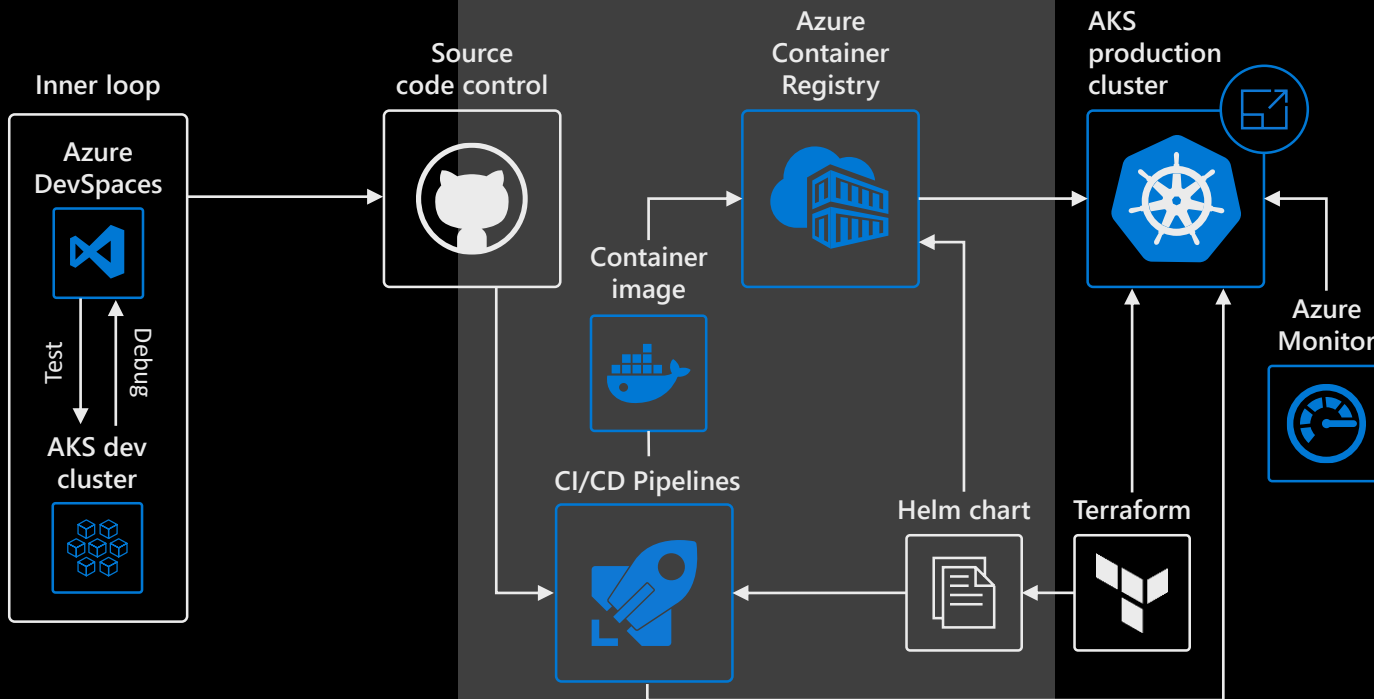
- Out-of-box control plane telemetry, log aggregation, and container health
- Declarative resource management
- Auto scaling



Develop

Deliver

Operate



“We are building our own new applications using microservices—and AKS is our choice for orchestrating their workloads.”

— Ståle Heitmann, Chief Technology Officer
Hafslund Nett

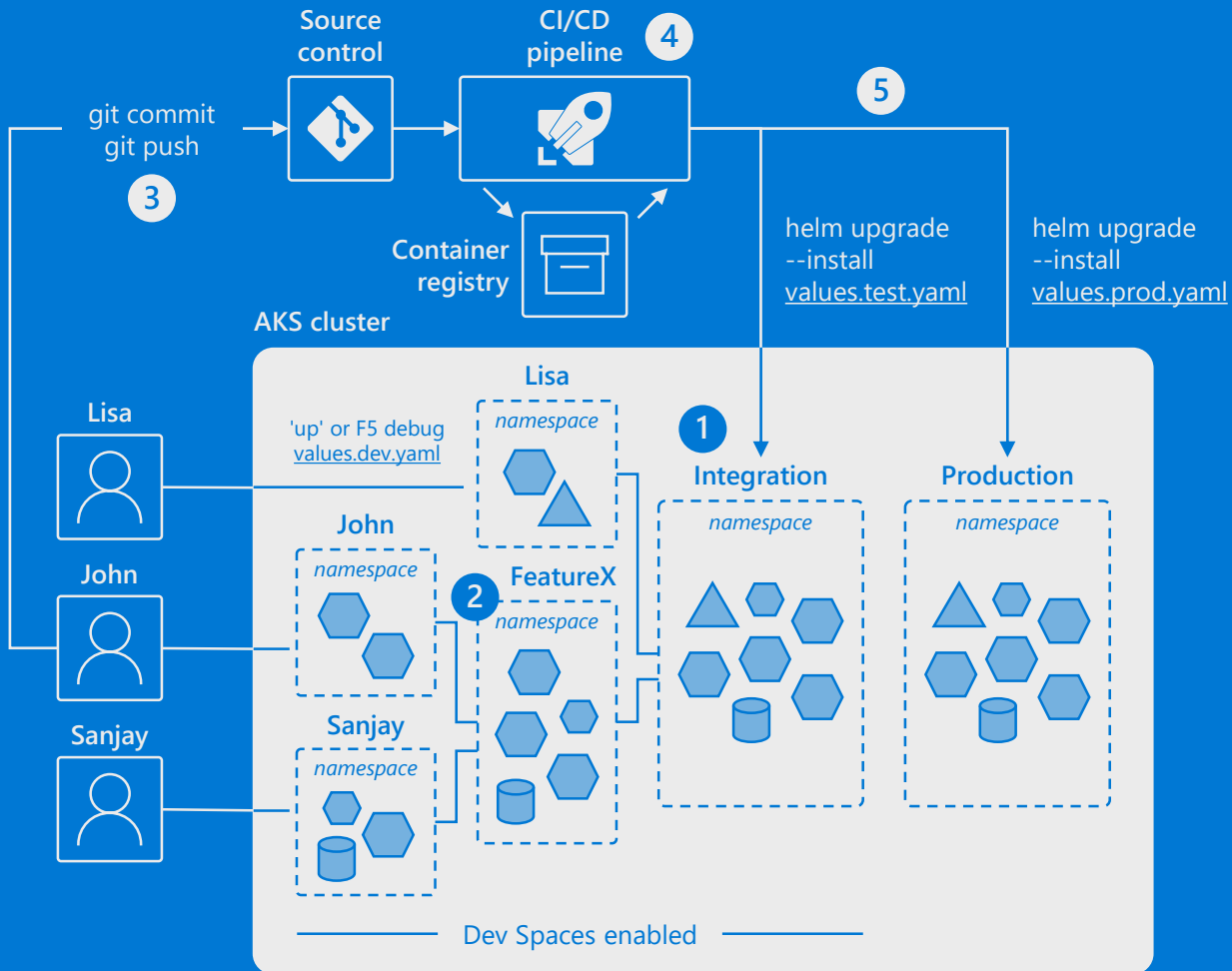


Azure Dev Spaces

1. "Integration" dev space runs full baseline version of app
2. John and Sanjay collaborate on FeatureX
3. Code committed to the master source control
4. CI/CD pipeline triggered to deploy into "Integration"
5. Helm assets used in later environments by CD system

*Dev Spaces is enabled per Kubernetes namespaces and can be defined as anything. Any namespace in which Dev Spaces is **not** enabled runs unaffected.*

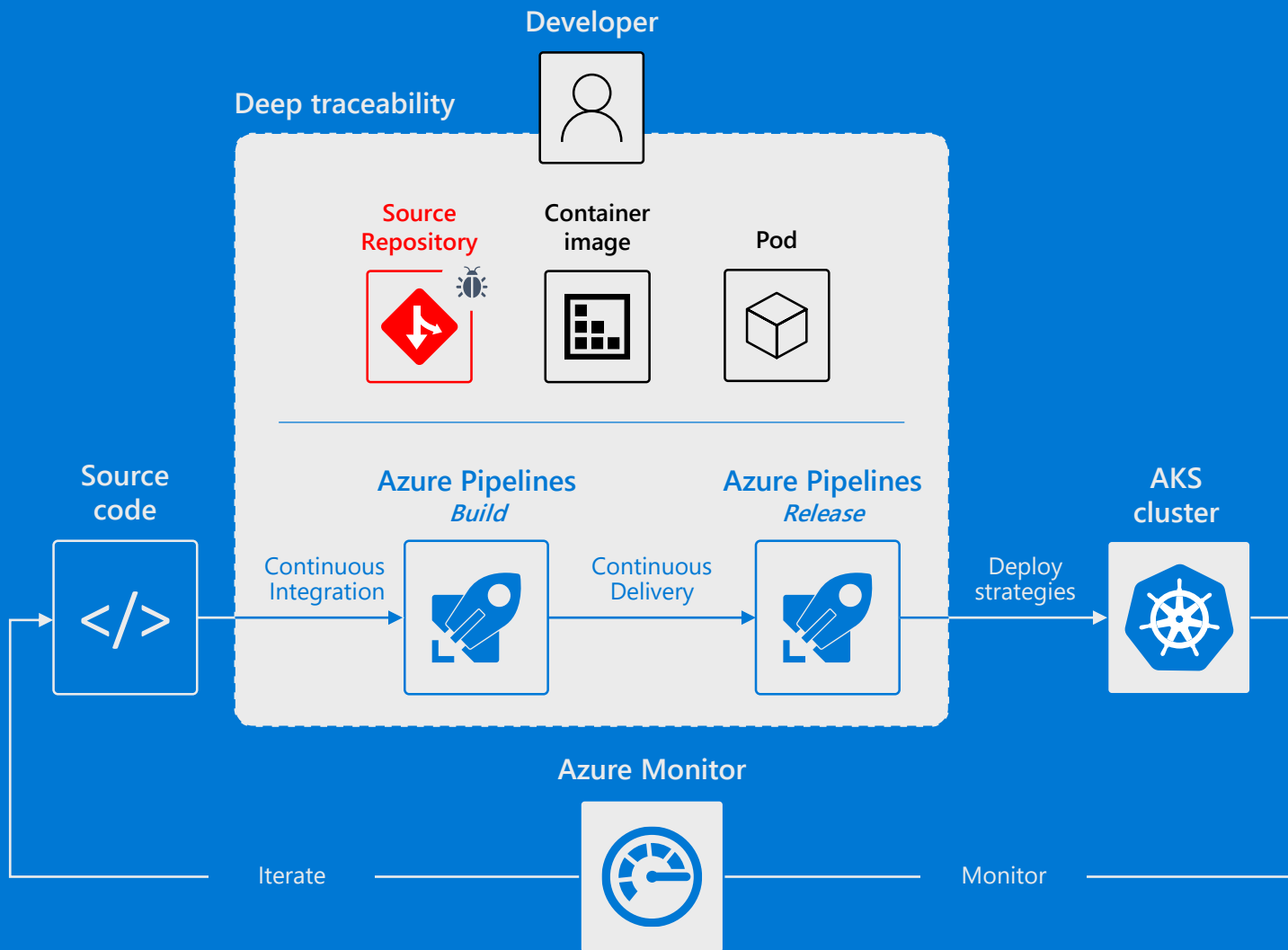
Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/devspaces



Azure Pipelines for AKS

- Add a full CI/CD pipeline to your AKS cluster with automated routine tasks and multiple deployment strategies—all set up in just a few clicks
- Detect failures early and optimize your pipelines in a heartbeat with deep traceability into your deployments and source code

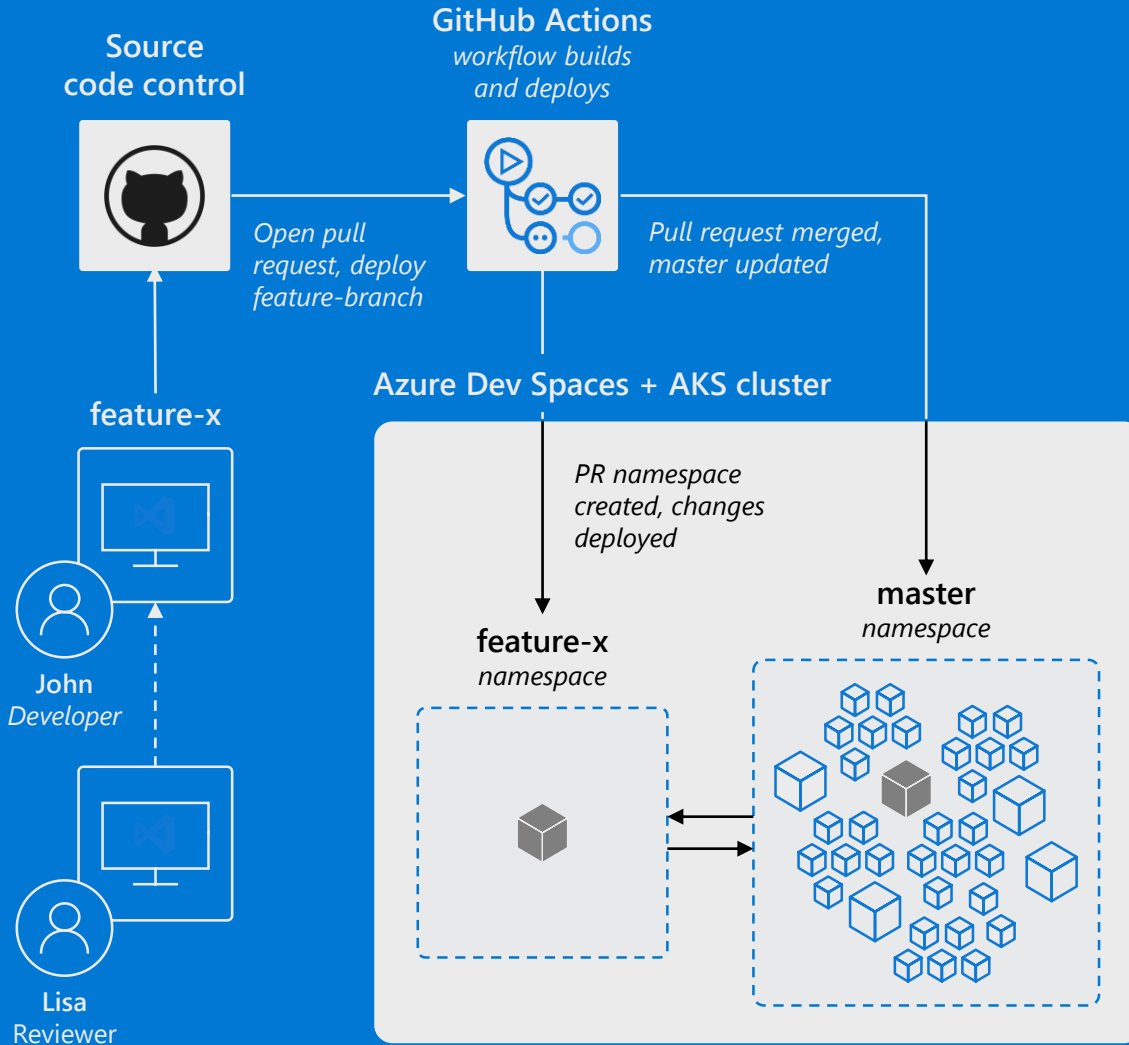
Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/pipelines



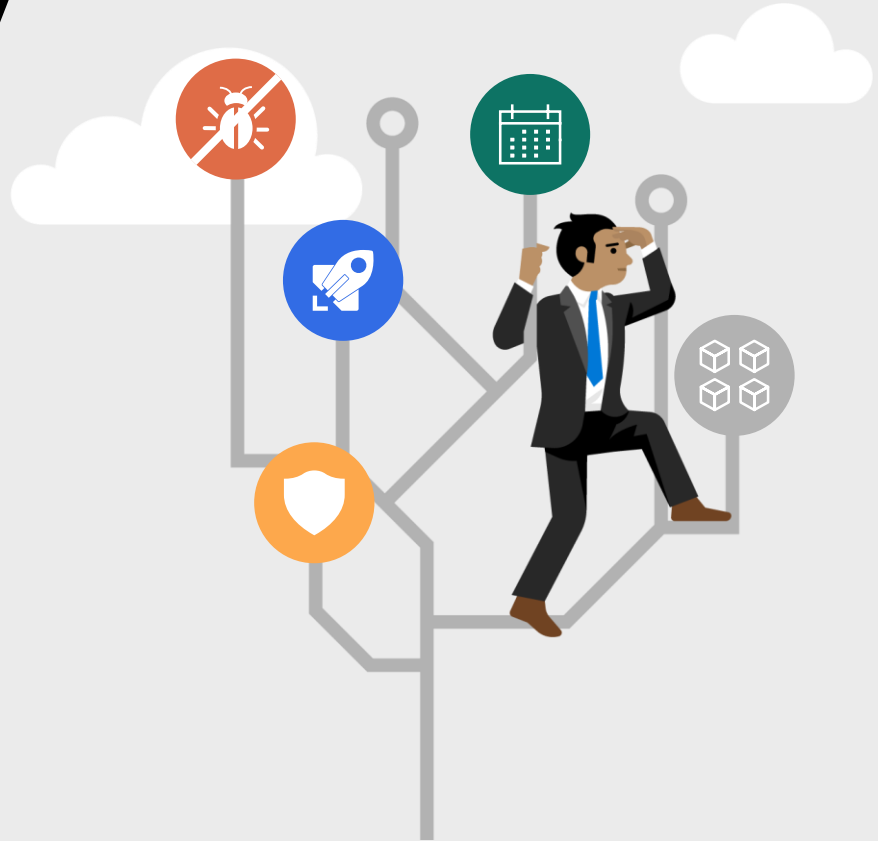
GitHub Actions + Azure Dev Spaces

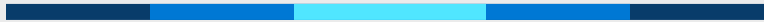
- Simplify the approval process by ensuring new changes behave as expected without affecting other parts of the application
- Increase confidence in pull requests (PR)
- Easily test your PR changes in the context of the broader application
- Automatically create review deployments before any changes are merged into the repo's main branch

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/githubaks



Balancing agility and security





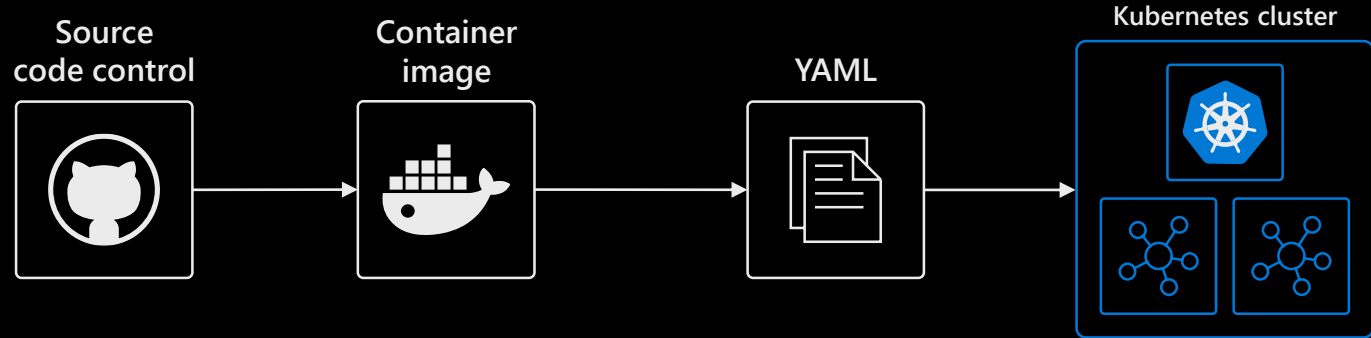
Kubernetes provides built-in capabilities like namespaces and admission controller to help with isolation and privilege management for your Kubernetes resources. But to achieve hardened security and meet compliance requirements, your applications need more in-depth defense and dynamic control that goes beyond Kubernetes itself.

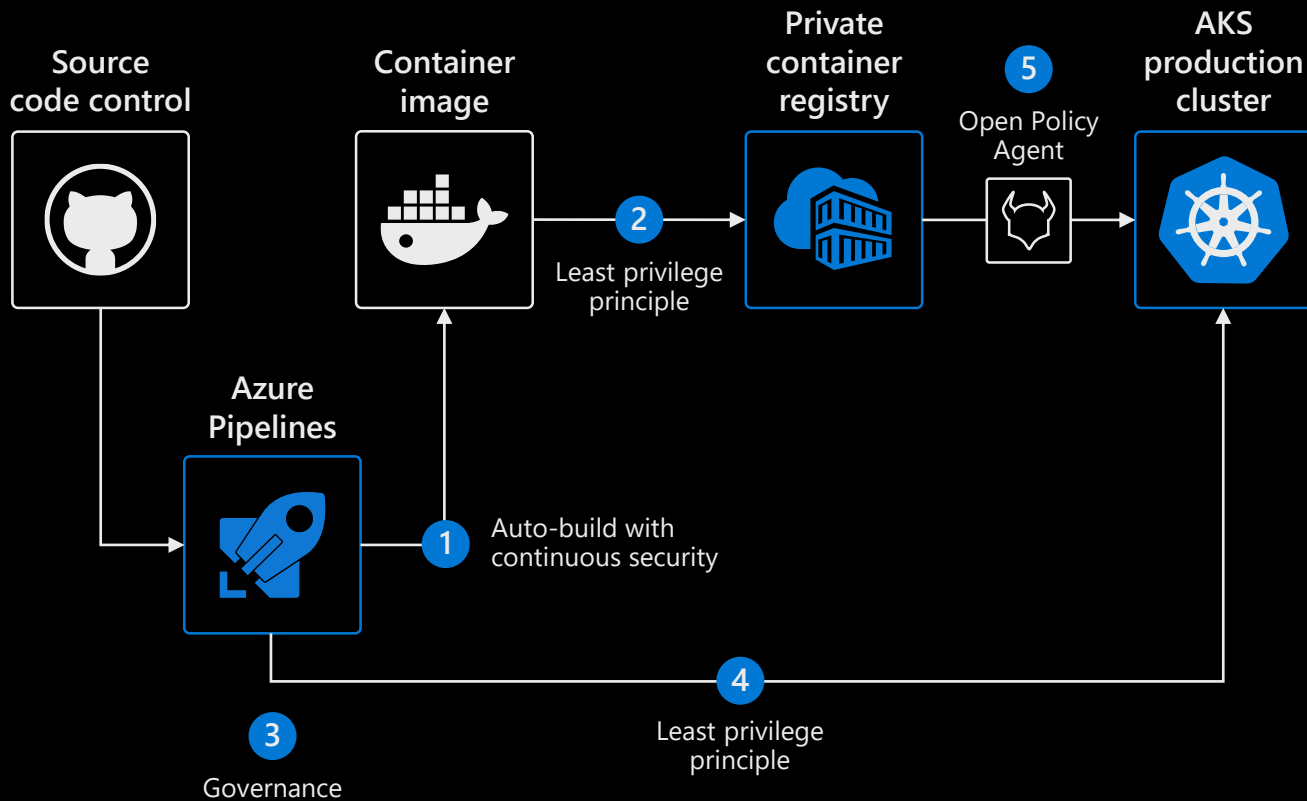
As container images become the new deployment format, the ecosystem around their security and controls is starting to emerge. Still, enforcing security and compliance without hindering agility is challenging and prone to error. The complexity lies in both development and infrastructure operations. For example, how do you embed policy requirements of your organization while the images are getting built and deployed as part of the CI/CD workflows?

An enterprise-grade platform designed for developers can provide [cloud services](#) that offer deep, real-time observability for your build and release pipelines, and apply compliance audit and reconfigurations easily—all as part of the DevOps workflow.

Put guardrails around the development process

1. **Auto-build with continuous security**: Enforce pre-defined policies to build your pipeline
2. **Least privilege principle**: Only build pipelines that have the key/permission to push image into registry
3. **Governance**: Add policy audit to your pipeline—non-compliant releases will be flagged for review and action
4. **Least privilege principle**: Only the release pipeline has permission to create new pods or new applications in your Kubernetes environment
5. **Open Policy Agent**: Only images from trusted registries will get deployed and executed in the cluster





“Using Kubernetes on Azure satisfies our objectives for efficient software development. It aligns well with our digital plans and our choice of open-source solutions for specific programming languages.”

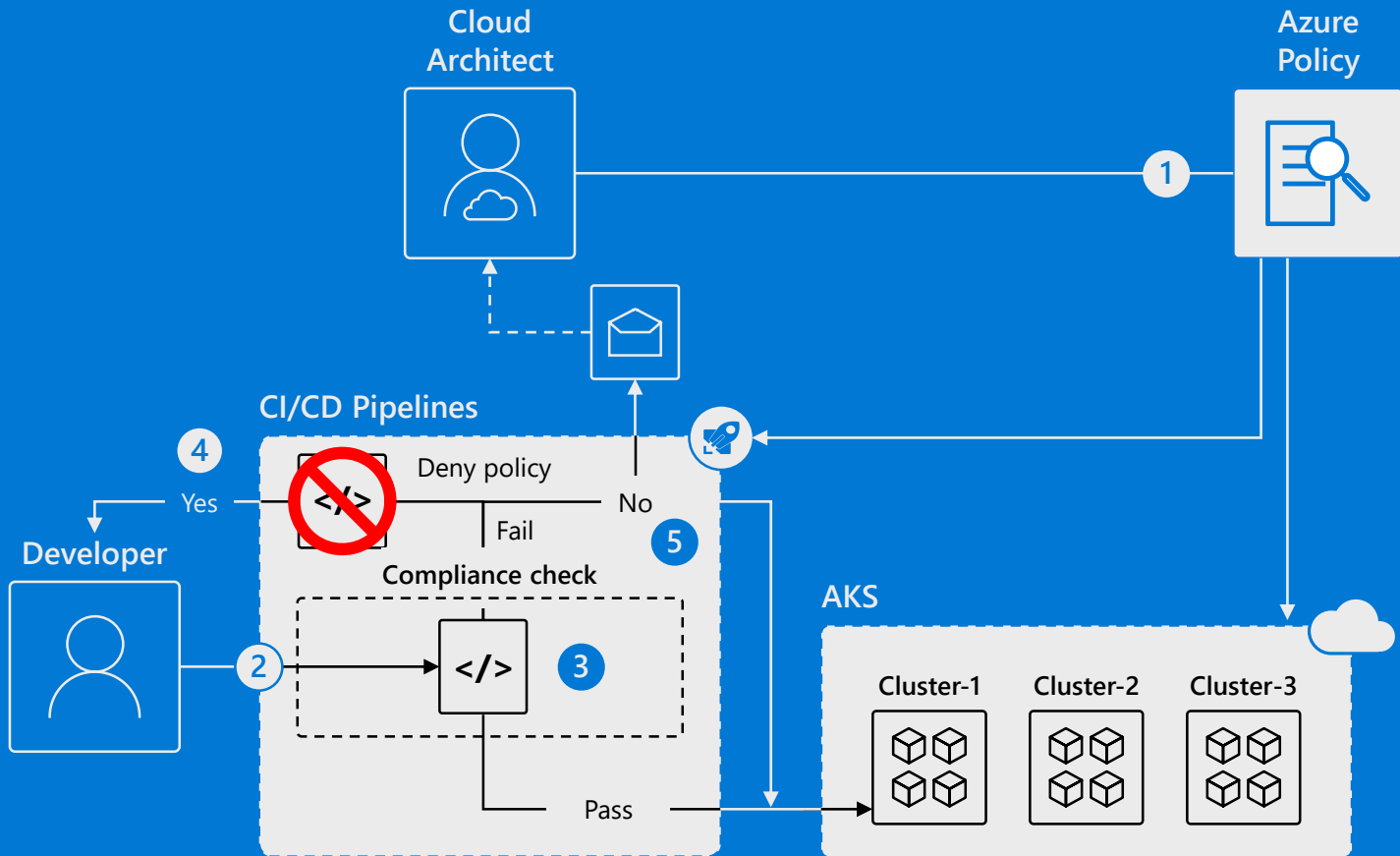
— Rasmus Hald, Head of Cloud Architecture
A.P. Moller - Maersk



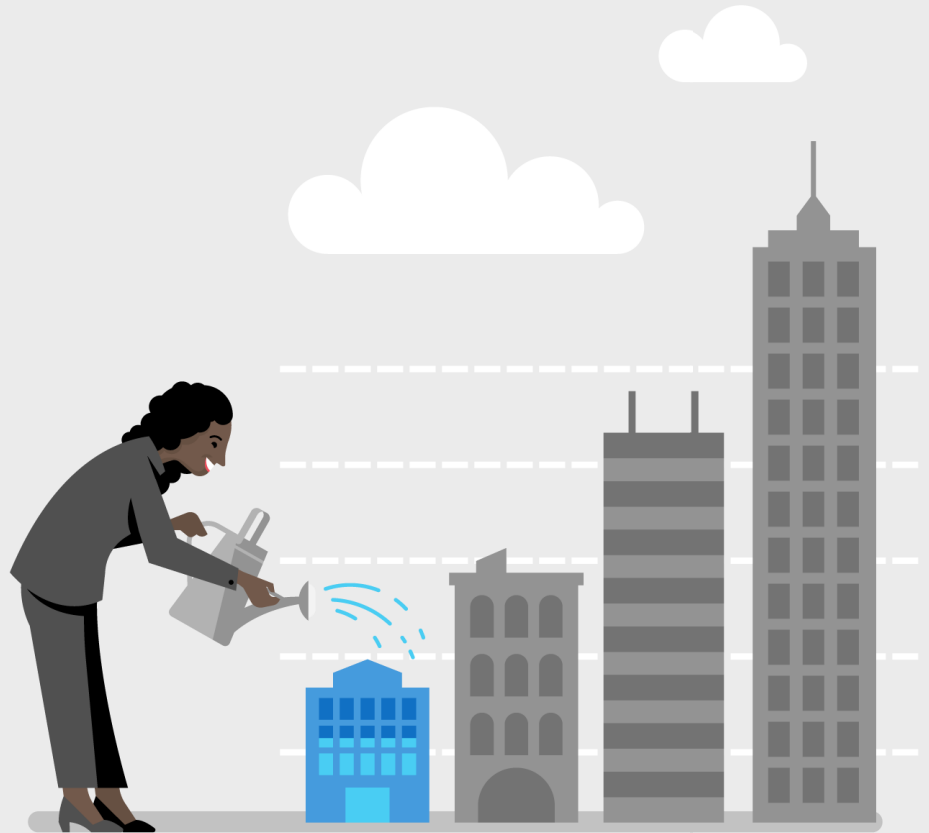
Azure Pipelines to deliver; Azure Policy to enforce

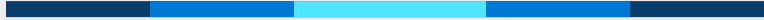
1. Cloud architect assigns a policy across clusters; policy can be set to block non-compliance (deny) or generate non-compliance warnings (audit)
2. Developer makes code change that kicks off an Azure Pipelines build
3. Azure Pipelines evaluates the request for policy compliance
4. If policy is set to deny, Azure Pipelines rejects the build attempt if any non-compliance is identified
5. If policy is set to audit, a non-compliance event is logged and the build is allowed to proceed

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/policy



Secure cluster setup





As a cloud-native container orchestration tool, Kubernetes provides various access points to its users. These include the API server and kubectl to access it via the command line, kubelet for interacting with the container runtime, and etcd storage for state and cluster information, just to name a few.

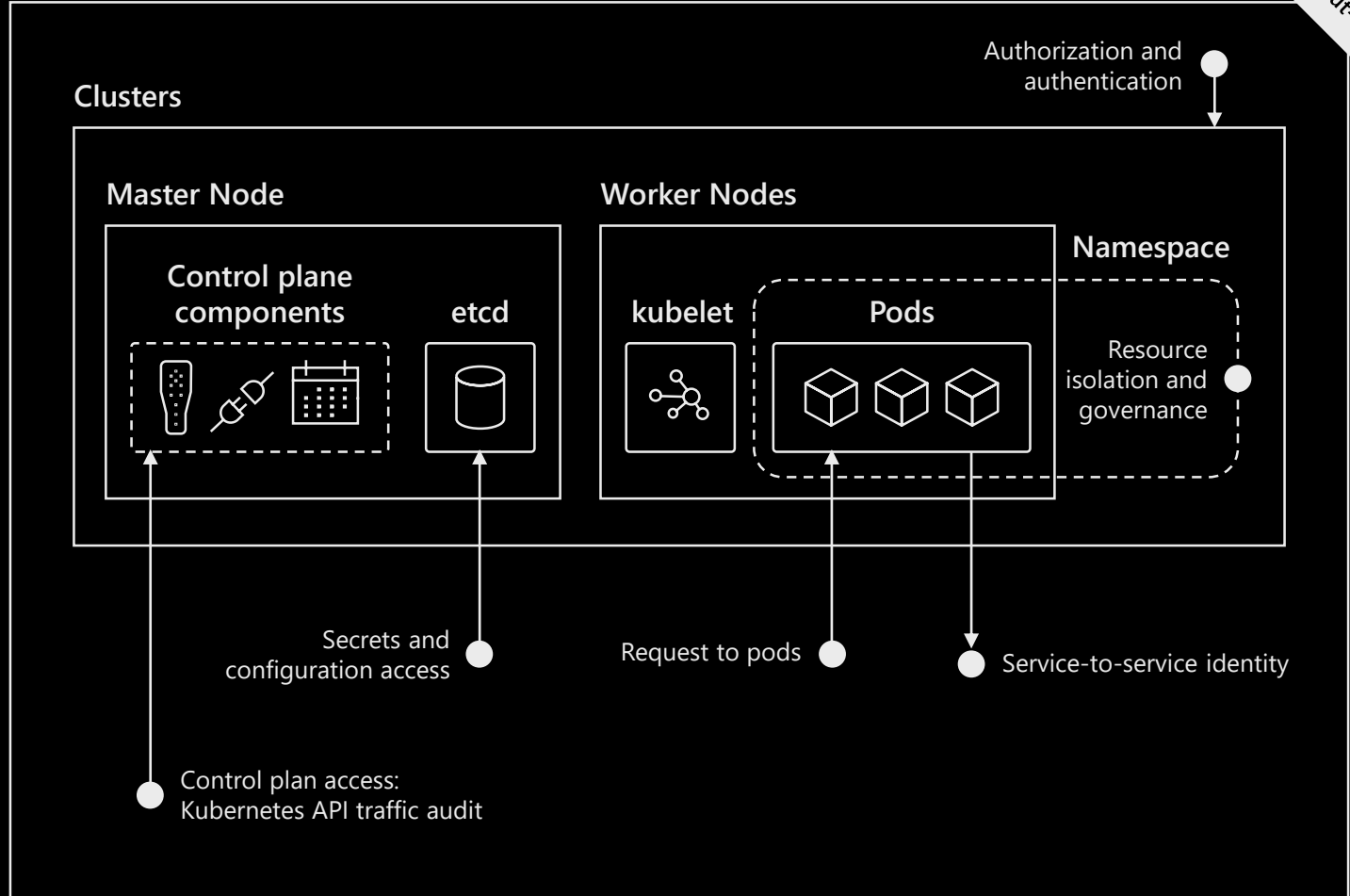
Malicious access to any of the above can be severely problematic. While you can use Kubernetes settings and associated best practices to manage security, production systems demand hardened security that goes beyond configurations and settings.

To secure your cluster, you want to **build on a secure, enterprise-grade platform that can easily incorporate solutions for identity and access management (IAM), secrets management, and policy enforcement** without introducing a steep learning curve for your team. For example, you can use Azure Active Directory to get fine-grained identity and access control to Kubernetes resources from cluster to containers, while Azure Policy can provide rules enforcement across multiple clusters.

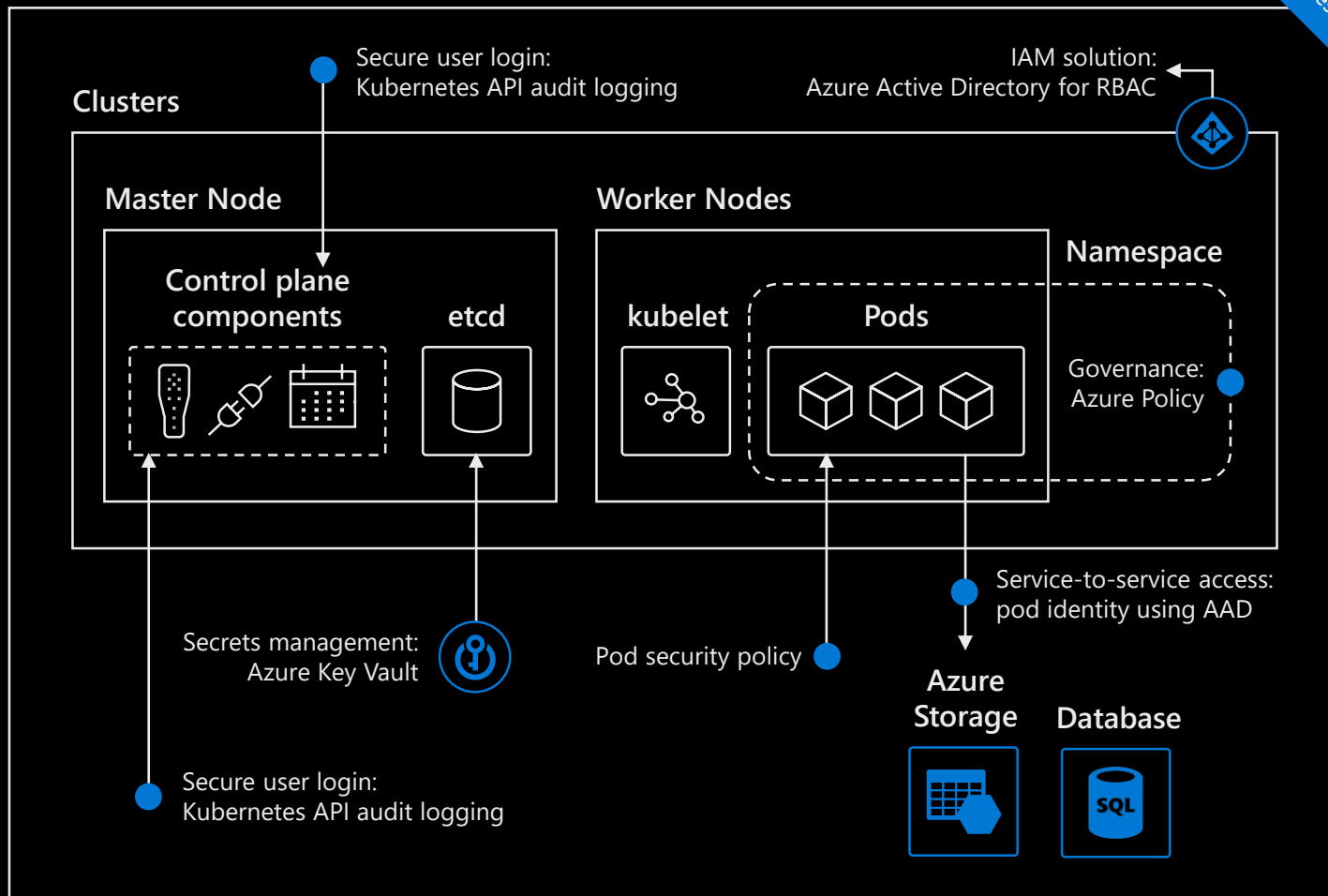
Hardened security for Kubernetes resources

- Get secure login and fine-grained identity and access control to Kubernetes resources from cluster to containers
- Securely store and centrally manage secrets outside the cluster using [Azure Key Vault Flex Volumes](#)
- Validate requests to pods and define conditions required for pods to run in a cluster using [Gatekeeper](#)
- Enforce and synchronize access control with other services required for the application with identity for Kubernetes pods in the same IAM solution
- Record, monitor, investigate API calls for suspicious activities using audit logging
- Audit and enforce rules defined in [Azure Policy](#) across multiple clusters in real-time—powered by Open Policy Agent

Application



Application



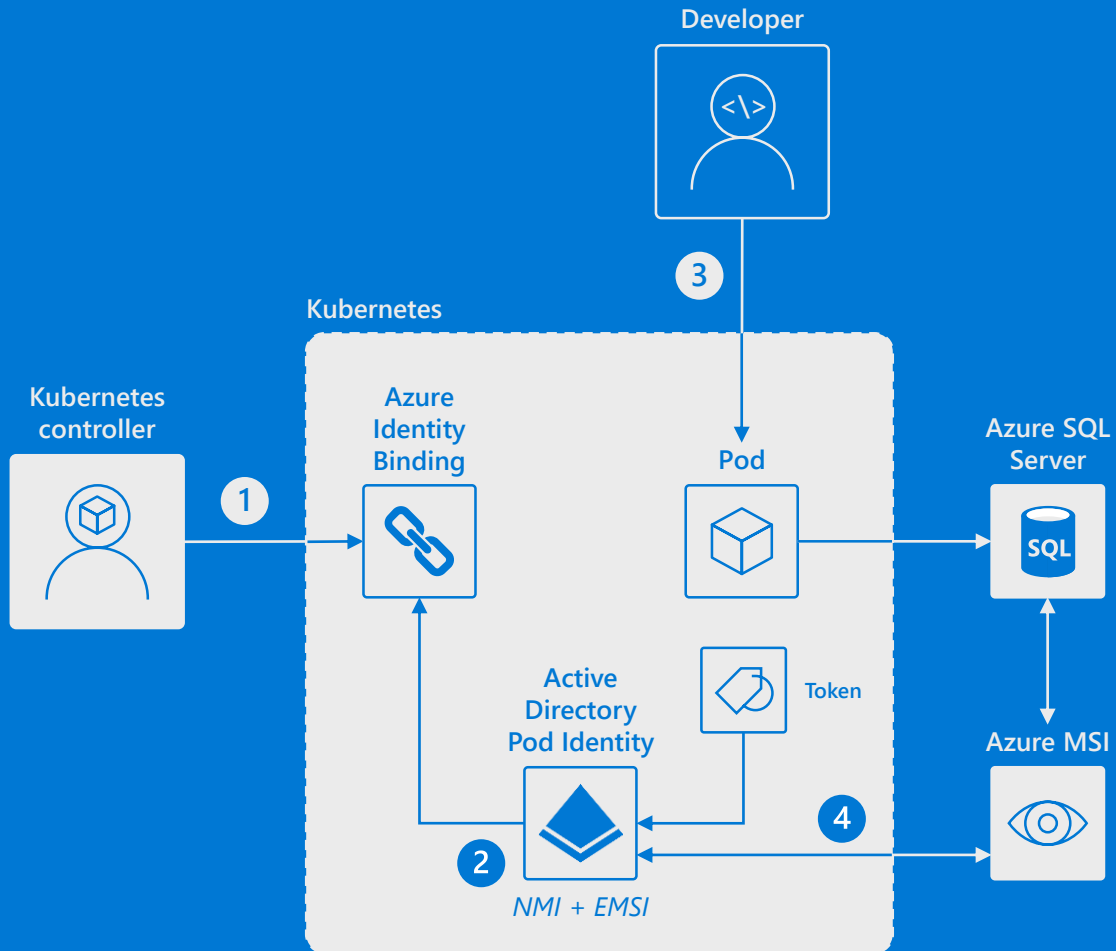
“Using Azure Kubernetes Service puts us into a position to not only deploy our business logic in Docker containers, including the orchestration, but also... to easily manage the exposure and control and meter the access.”

— Thomas Gossler, Lead Architect, Digital Ecosystem Platform
Siemens Healthineers

Pod identity

1. Kubernetes operator defines an identity map for K8s service accounts
2. Node Managed Identity (NMI) watches for mapping reaction and syncs to Managed Service Identify (MSI)
3. Developer creates a pod with a service account, and pod uses standard Azure SDK to fetch a token bound to MSI
4. Pod uses access token to consume other Azure services; services validate token

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/podidentity

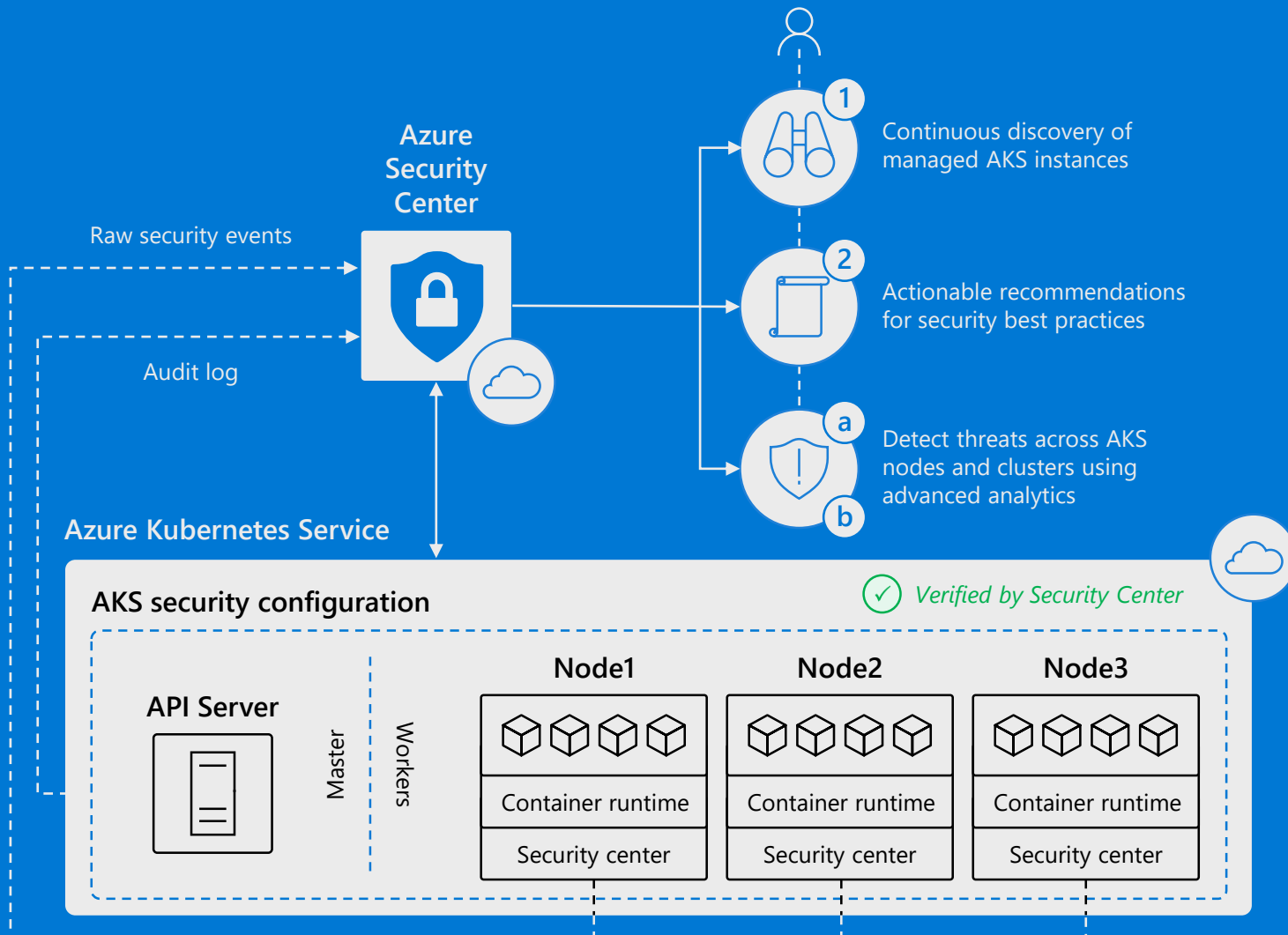


Azure Security Center for Azure Kubernetes Service

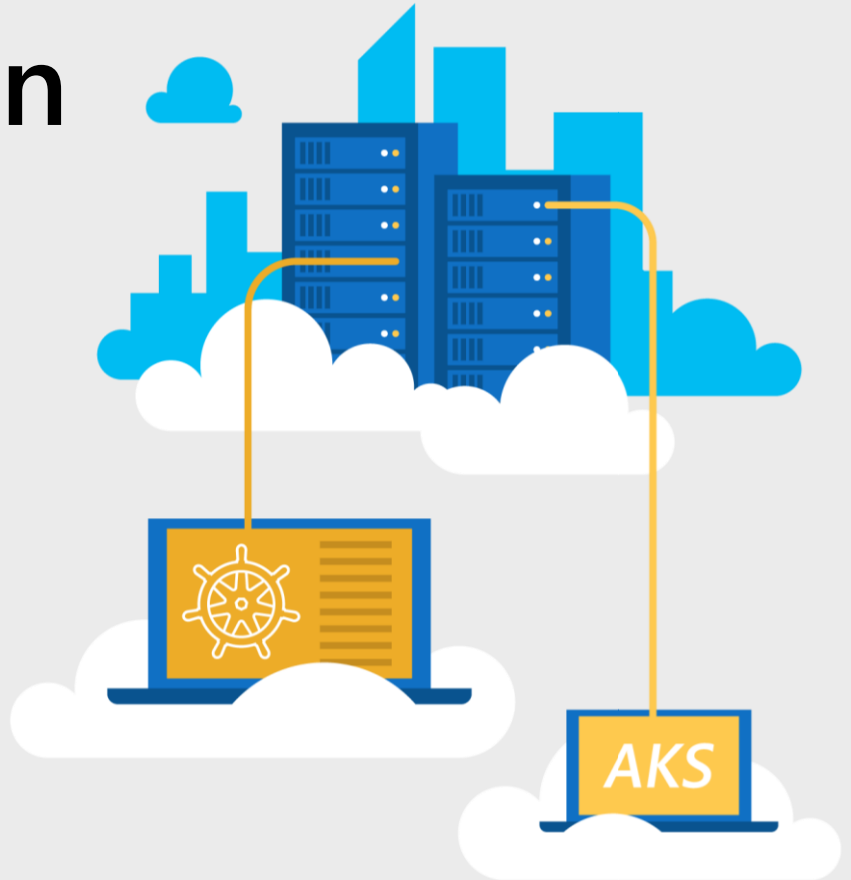
1. For managed subscriptions, each new Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster and node are discovered automatically in ASC
2. ASC monitors AKS cluster for security misconfigurations and provides actionable recommendations for compliance with security best practices
3. ASC continuously analyzes AKS for potential threats based on:
 - a. Raw security events such as network data and process creation
 - b. Kubernetes audit log

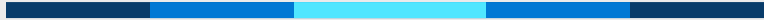
...and reports any threats and malicious activity detected (e.g., "API requests to your cluster from a suspicious IP was detected")

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/asc



Network segmentation





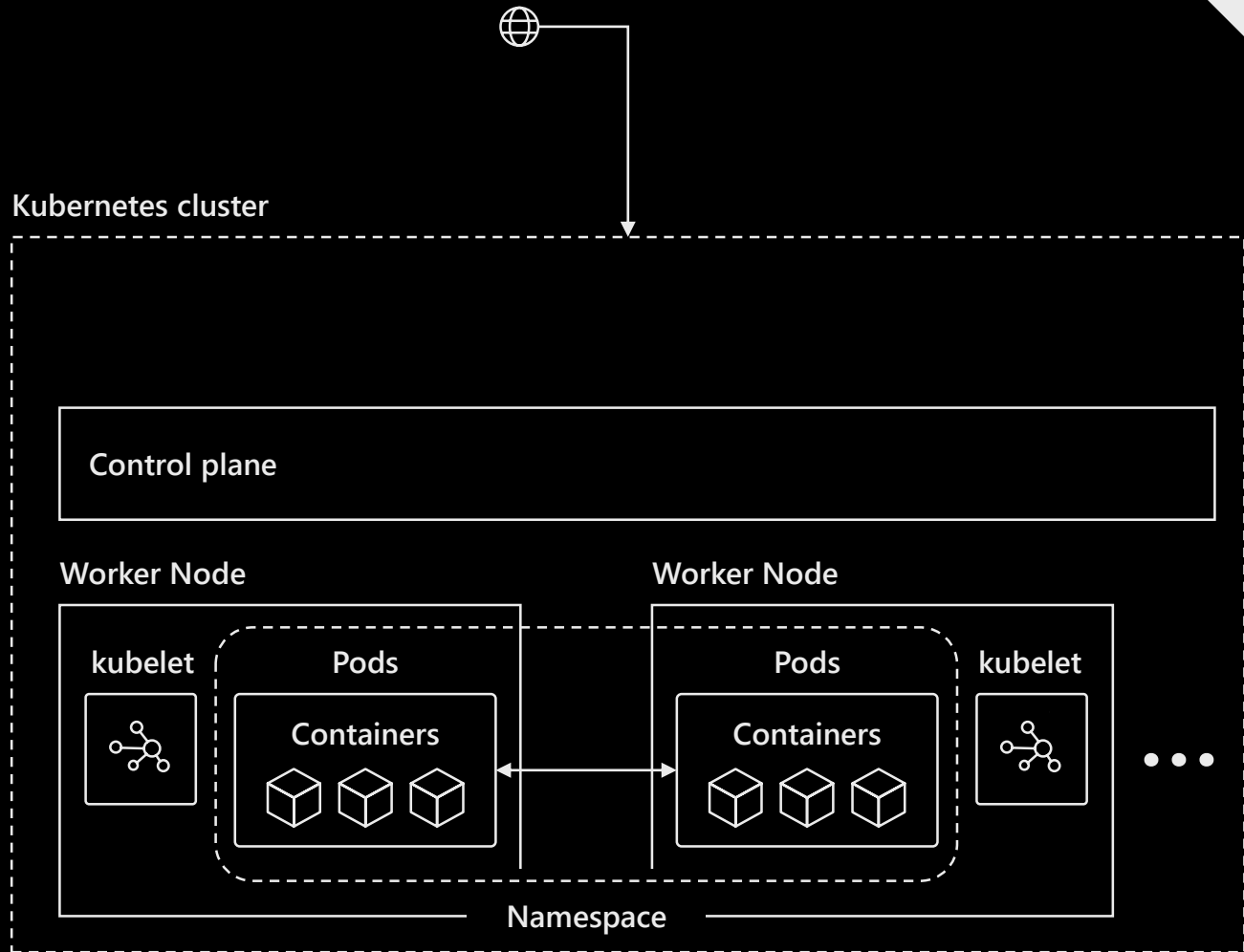
As you decompose your application into microservices, the complexity of management and networking—both within the cluster and to external services—increases.

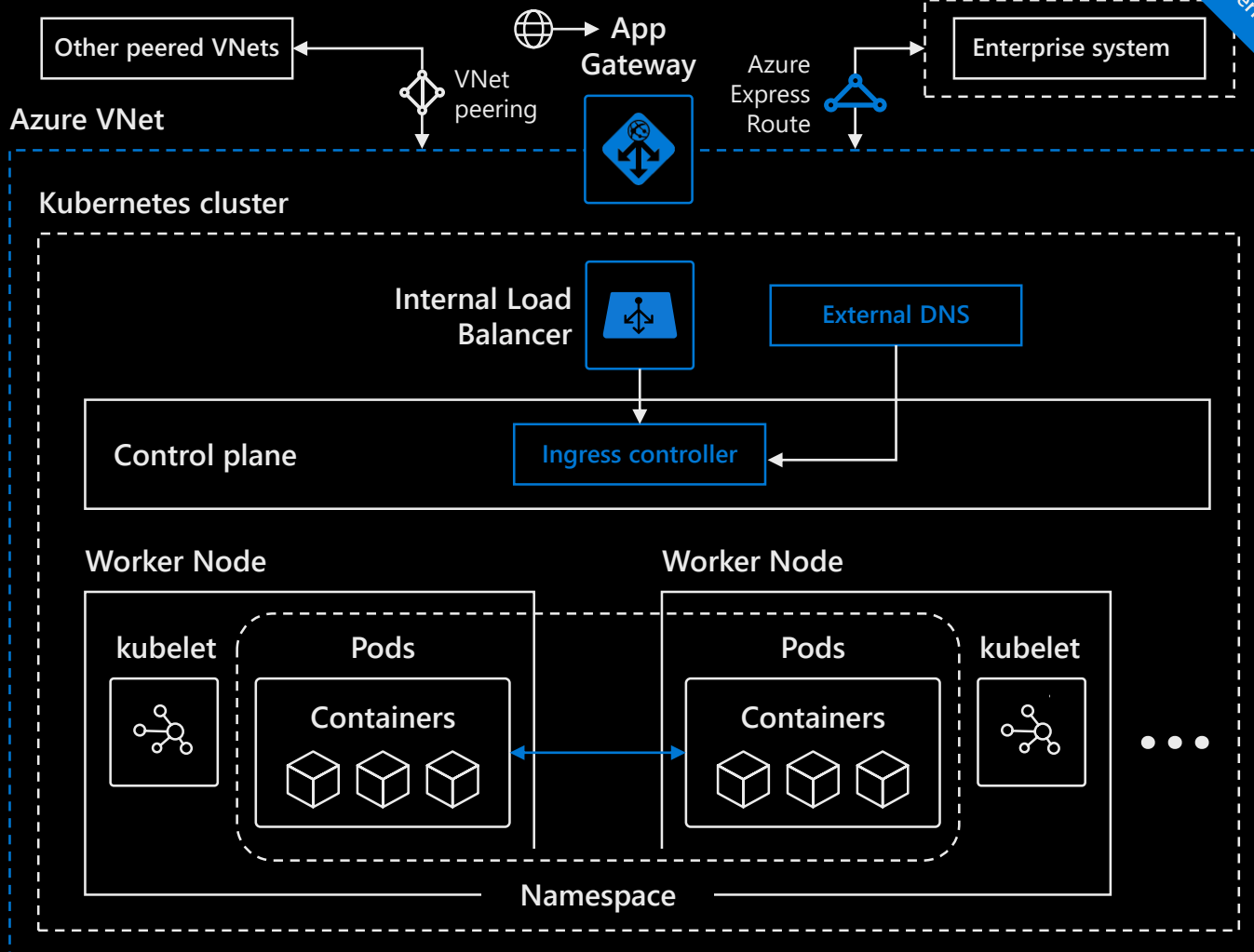
Kubernetes applications are distributed by nature. Native components such as ingress, kube-proxy, and namespaces assist service discovery, load balancing, and segmentation, but are insufficient for the secure communication paths required by your workloads in production.

Capabilities like private clusters, network policy, and application gateways can help set up a **solid foundation for secure networking**. An enterprise-grade platform can also offer you hybrid networking capabilities that help utilize your existing technology investment.

Secure communication path

- Create an isolated environment using [Azure Virtual Network](#) to allow only authenticated IPs to access your network
- Protect against threats and intrusions using [App Gateway](#) with WAF
- Secure communication paths between namespaces (and nodes) using network policy
- Connect to on-premises infrastructure using [Azure Express Route](#)
- Secure connection between VNets with VNet peering





“Azure support for Docker, Kubernetes, Puppet, Terraform, Cassandra, and other open source tools has become very important to us and has really accelerated our move into Azure.”

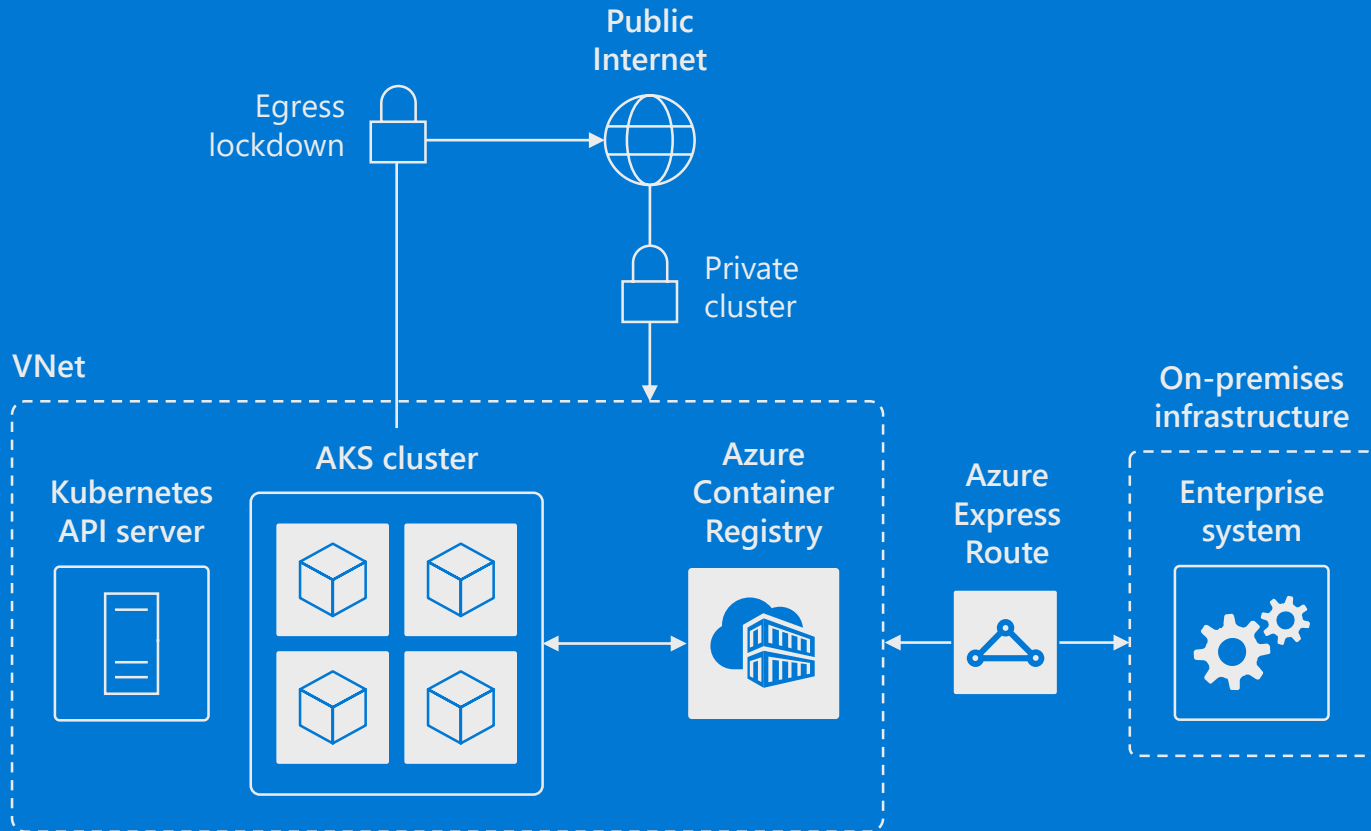
— Robert Rudduck, Director of Architecture and DevOps,
Ambit Energy



Private cluster

- Isolate your workload from the Internet
- Limit access to the Kubernetes API server, also known as the control plane, to your Azure virtual network
- Internal-facing applications and applications that cannot be connected to the public Internet for security reasons are good candidates to use private clusters

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/networksecurity



Kubernetes anywhere





Many enterprise organizations choose a hybrid cloud approach so they can take advantage of cloud benefits while keeping certain workloads on premises. With the rise of edge computing, companies are also starting to build new apps that collect and process data at the edge of the network close to users and devices.

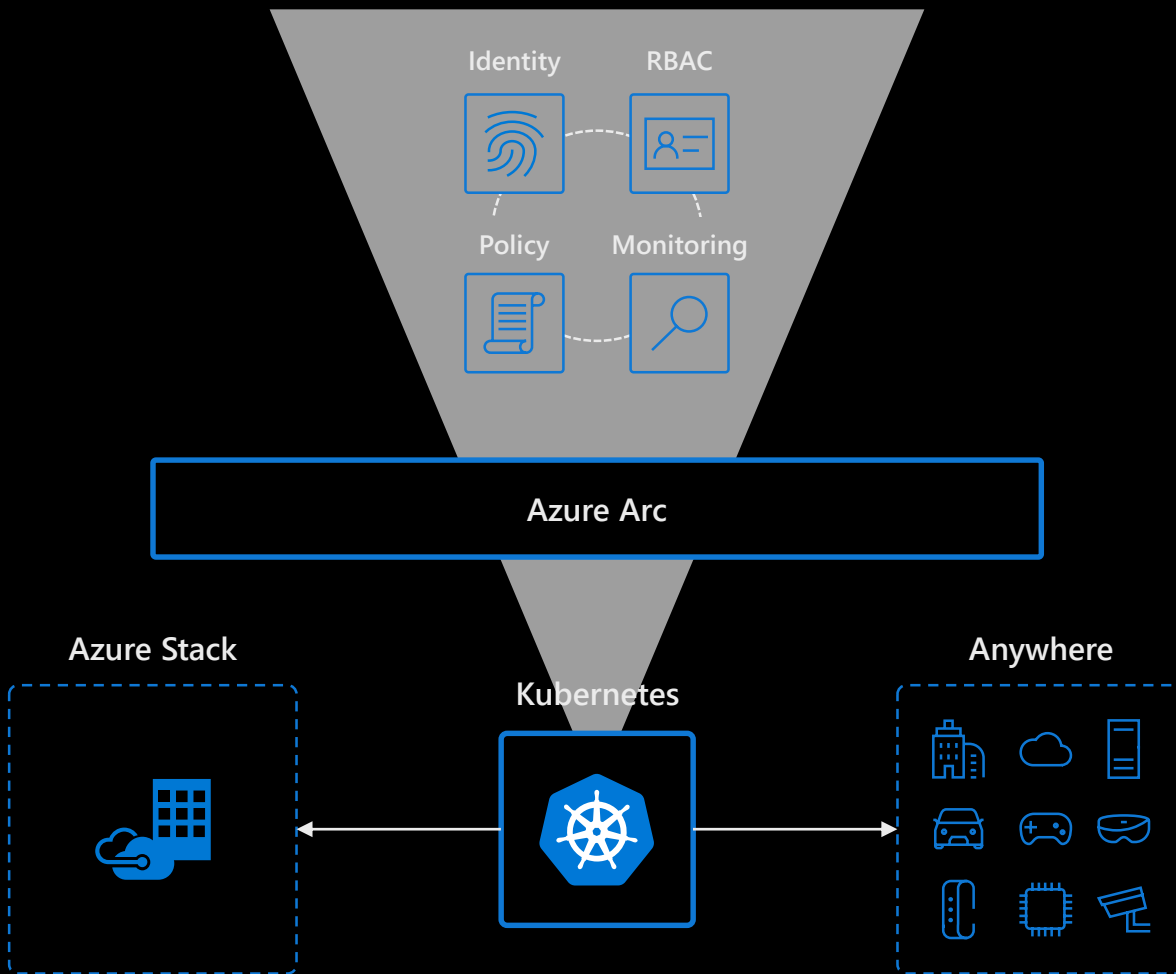
As Kubernetes continues to gain momentum, you are further faced with sprawling assets across heterogeneous Kubernetes environments, compounding complexity to deploy, manage and secure these resources and applications.

As a result, you need to govern and operate disparate environments across on-premises datacenters, branch offices, multiple clouds and the edge; and ensure integrated security across the entire organization. And ideally you may want to **use familiar enterprise-grade tools to operate seamlessly across environments.**

Azure Arc can help you achieve that. It extends Azure management to any infrastructure including VMs, Kubernetes and more for unified management, governance and control across on-premises, multi-cloud, and edge.

Operate seamlessly across clouds, data centers, and edge

- Central inventory and monitoring of the sprawling assets running anywhere [from on-premises to edge](#)
- Consistently apply policies and role-based access controls (RBACs) for [universal governance](#)
- Deploy Kubernetes resources to all clusters using a [GitOps](#)-based workflow
- Available for Kubernetes or any infrastructure

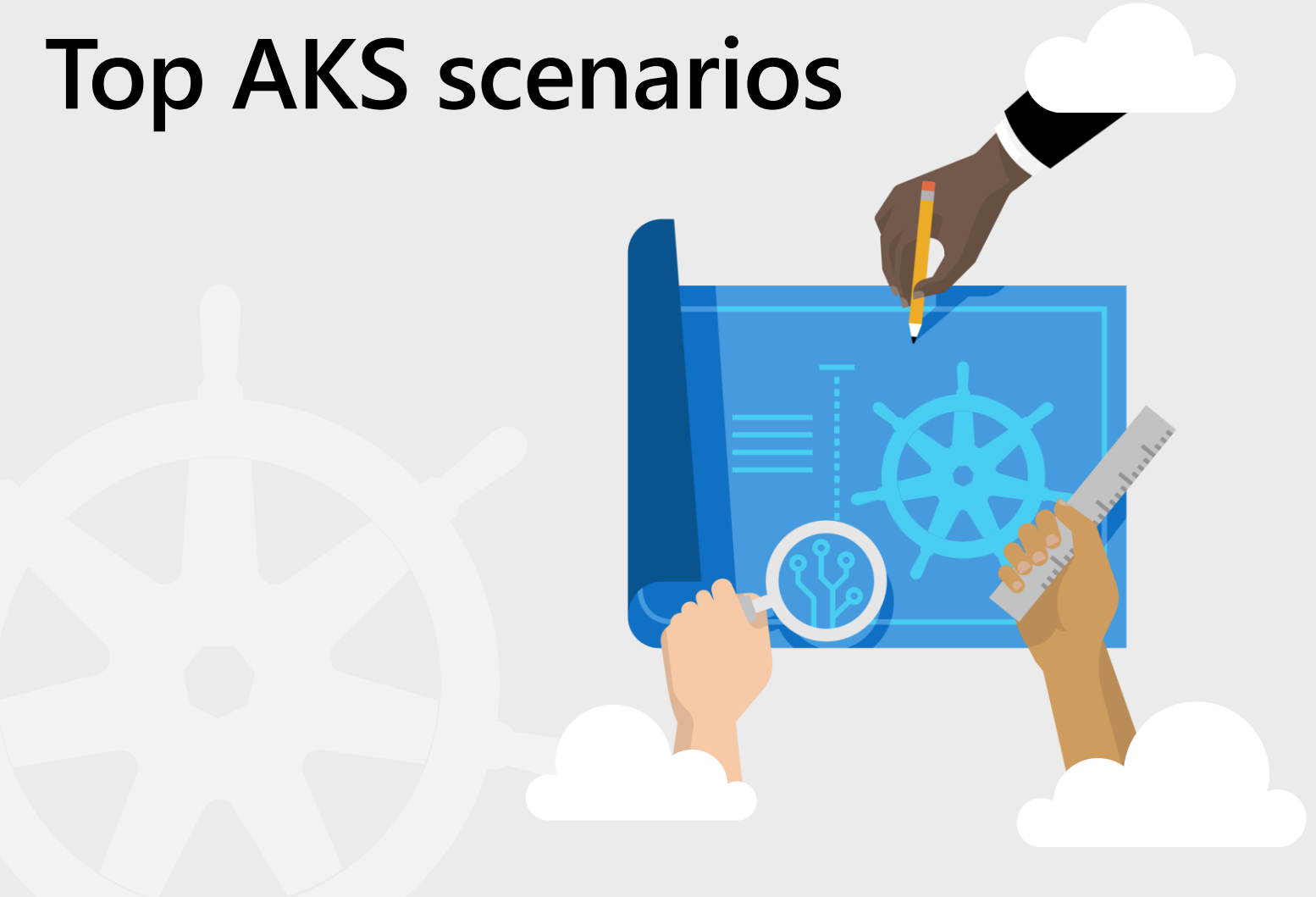


“AKS allows us to deploy and run containers very fast, without dealing with the burden of allocating VMs, storage, and configuring networking. Moreover, changing decisions about deployment parameters is quick and easy.”

— Giuseppe Zicari, Cloud Architect
Eni SpA



Top AKS scenarios



**Lift and shift
to containers**



Cost saving

Without refactoring
your app

Microservices



Agility

Faster application
development

**Machine
learning**



Performance

Low latency
processing

IoT



Portability

Build once,
run anywhere

DevSecOps



Security

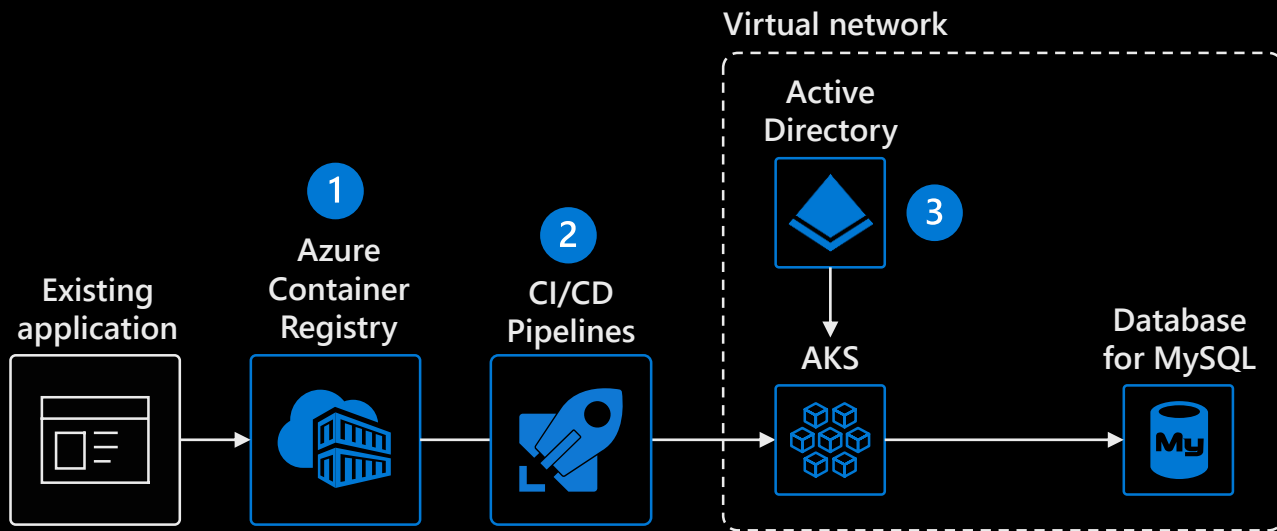
Deliver code faster
and securely at scale

App modernization without code changes

Capabilities

1. Use [Azure Container Registry](#) to store container images and Helm charts for your modernized applications, replicated globally for low latency image serving
2. Integrate AKS with [GitHub Actions](#) or other Kubernetes ecosystem tooling to enable continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD)
3. Enhance security with [Azure Active Directory](#) and RBAC to control access to AKS resources

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/liftandshift

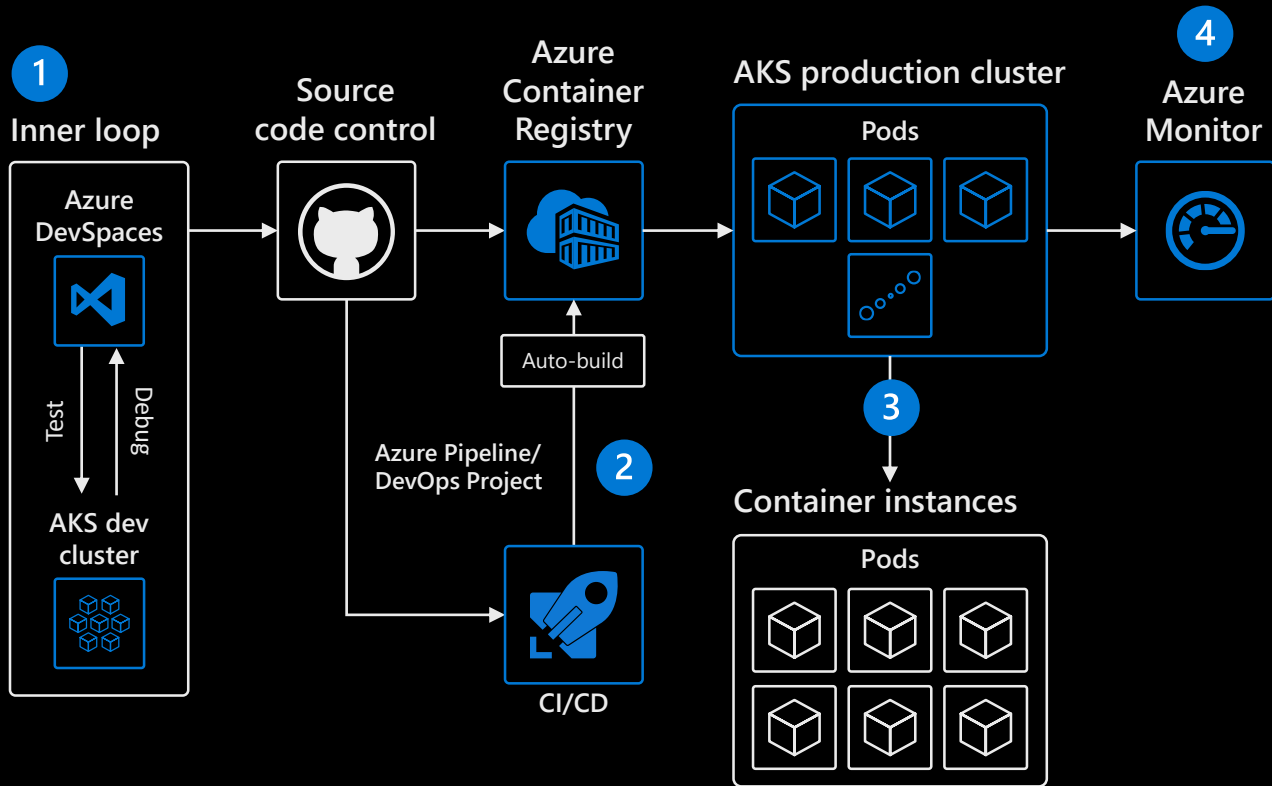


Microservices for faster app development

Capabilities

1. Use [Azure Dev Spaces](#) to iteratively develop, test, and debug microservices targeted for AKS clusters.
2. [Azure DevOps](#) has native integration with Helm and helps simplifying continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD)
3. [Virtual nodes](#)—a Virtual Kubelet implementation—allows fast scaling of services for unpredictable traffic.
4. [Azure Monitor](#) provides a single pane of glass for monitoring app telemetry, cluster-to-container level health analytics.

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/microservices

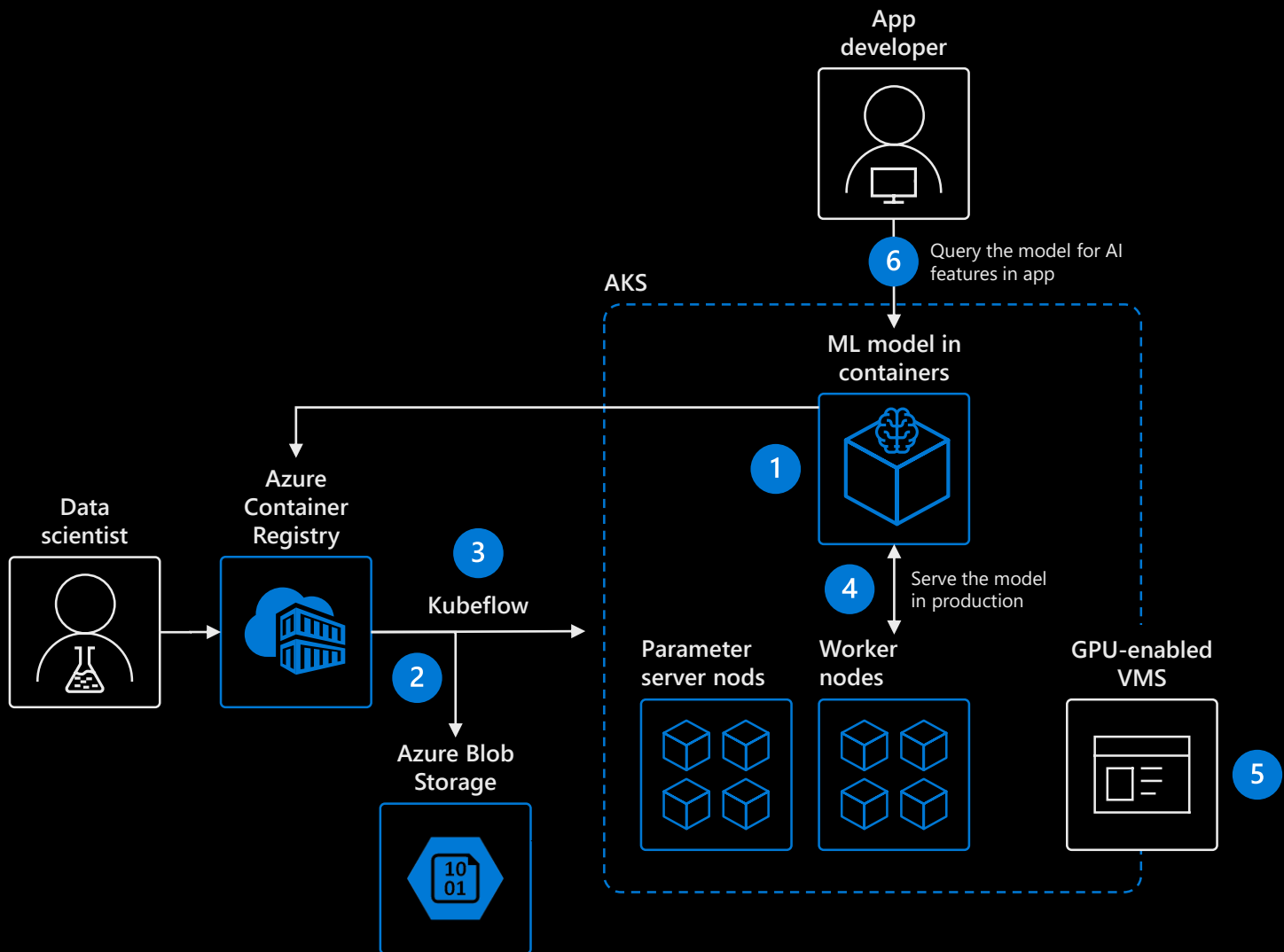


Data scientist in a box

Capabilities

1. Package ML model into a container and publish to [Azure Container Registry](#)
2. [Azure Blob Storage](#) hosts training data sets and trained model
3. Use [Kubeflow](#) to deploy training job to AKS, distributed training job to AKS includes Parameter servers and Worker nodes
4. Serve production model using [Kubeflow](#), promoting a consistent environment across test, control and production
5. AKS supports [GPU-enabled VM](#)
6. Developer can build features querying the model running in AKS cluster

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/ml

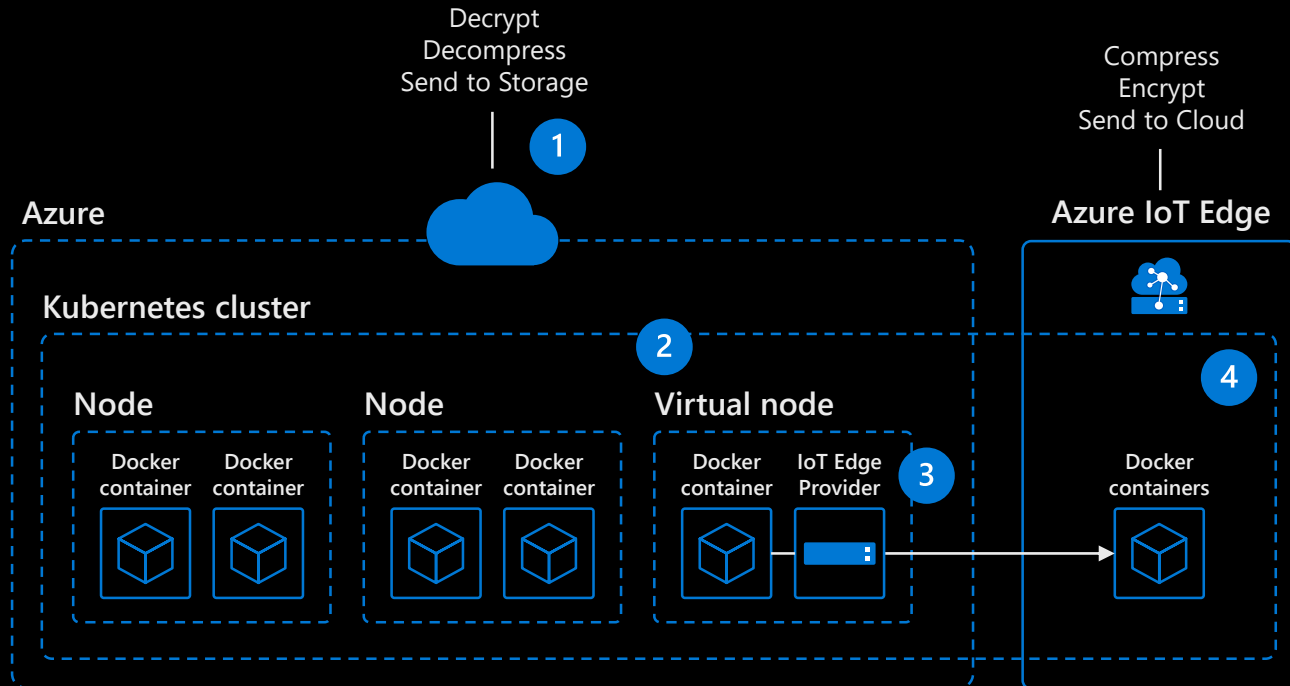


Scalable Internet of Things solutions

Capabilities

1. **Azure IoT Edge** encrypts data and send to Azure, which then decrypts the data and sends to storage
2. **Virtual node**, an implementation of Virtual Kubelet, serves as the translator between cloud and Edge
3. **IoT Edge Provider in virtual node** redirects containers to IoT Edge and extend AKS cluster to target millions of edge devices
4. Consistent update, management, and monitoring as one unit in AKS using single pod definition

Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/iot



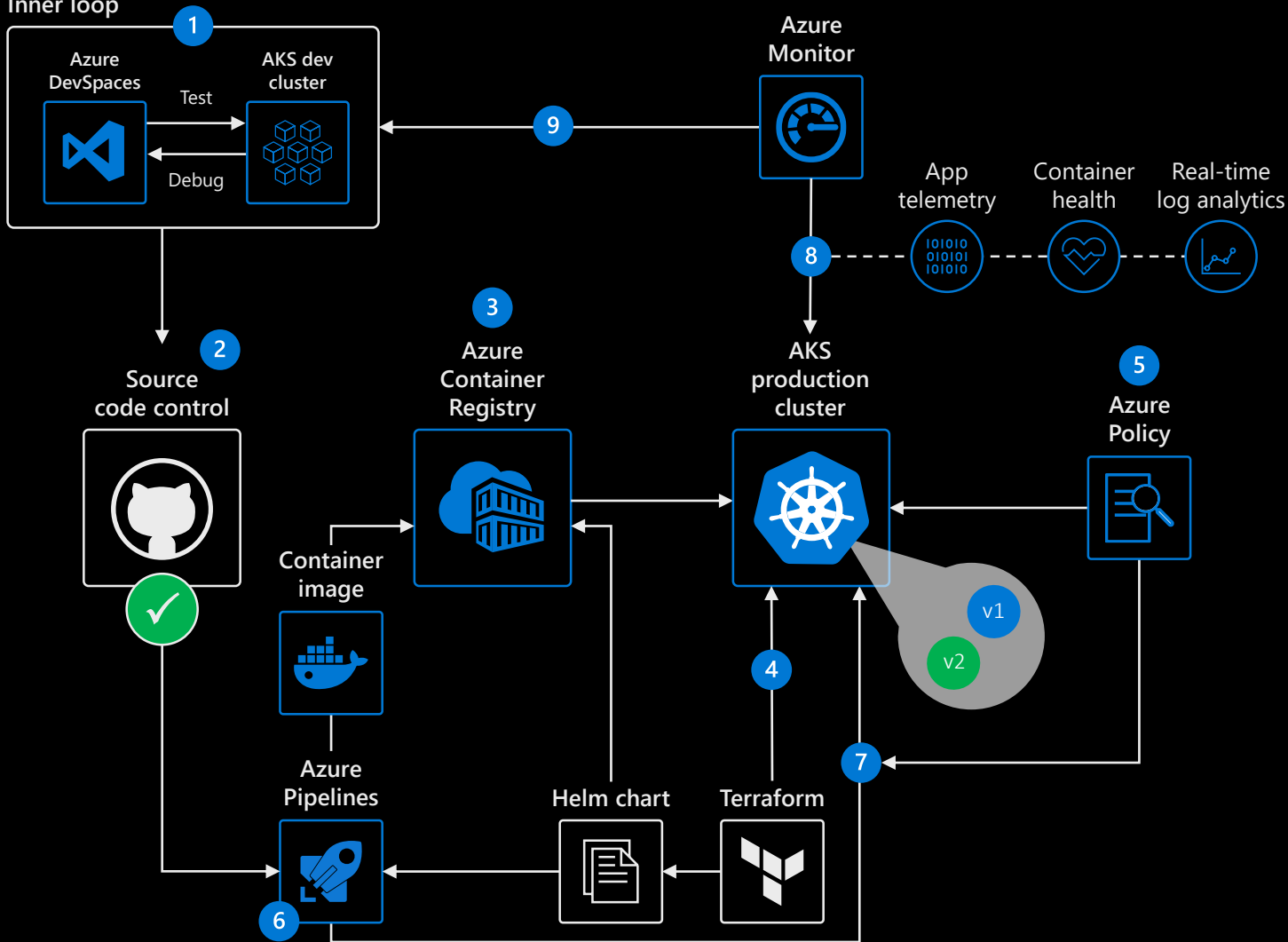
DevSecOps

Capabilities

1. Developers rapidly iterate, test, and debug different parts of an application together in the same Kubernetes cluster
2. Code is merged into a GitHub repository, after which automated builds and tests are run by Azure Pipelines
3. Container image is registered in Azure Container Registry
4. Kubernetes clusters are provisioned using tools like Terraform; Helm charts, installed by Terraform, define the desired state of app resources and configurations
5. Operators enforce policies to govern deployments to the AKS cluster
6. Release pipeline automatically executes pre-defined deployment strategy with each code change
7. Policy enforcement and auditing is added to CI/CD pipeline using Azure Policy
8. App telemetry, container health monitoring, and real-time log analytics are obtained using Azure Monitor
9. Insights used to address issues and fed into next sprint plans

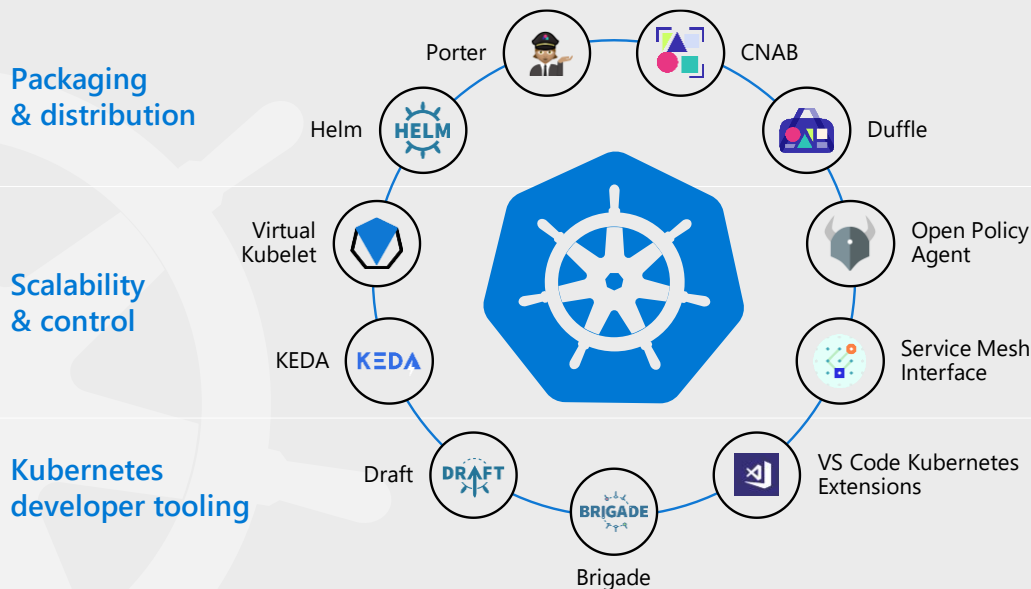
Learn more at
aka.ms/aksbook/devsecops

Inner loop



Microsoft's contributions to the community

Microsoft brings expertise from working with diverse customers to the Kubernetes community, giving developers access to the latest Microsoft learnings and technologies, and making Kubernetes enterprise-friendly and easier to use.



Best support for your needs

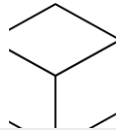
Learning path

aka.ms/LearnKubernetes



What is Kubernetes

aka.ms/aks/k8sLearning



Case studies

aka.ms/aks/casestudy



Azure Kubernetes

aka.ms/aks/page



Hear from experts

aka.ms/aks/videos



Try for free

aka.ms/aks/trial



© 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. This document is for informational purposes only. Microsoft makes no warranties, express or implied, with respect to the information presented here.

