PlanB Best-Practices Agenda für Kubernetes Workshop (1 Tag)

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Agenda

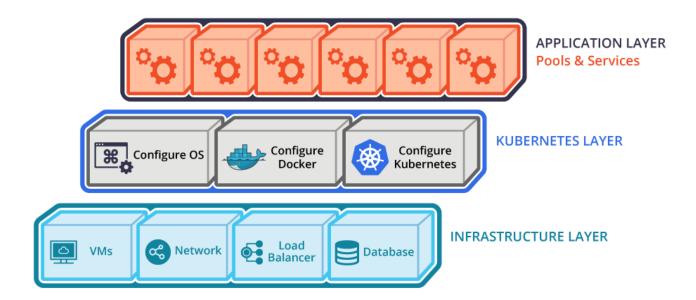
Best-Practices Agenda für Kubernetes (1 Tag)

Zeit	Topic	Outcome
1,5h	Architectur	High level overview
3h	Namespaces (Hands On)	Basic concepts
2h	Deplyoment (Hands On)	Config as Code, developer velocity
1h	Mesh	How to manage complexity?

Architecture

1. Layers

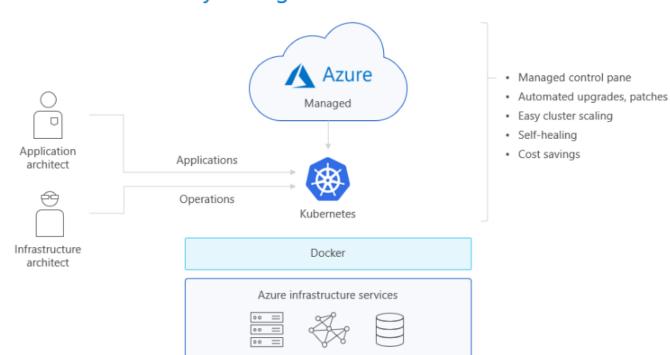
- 1) Infrastructure Plattform (Azure)
- 2) Container Orchestration (Kubernetes, Service Fabric, Rancher, Docker Swarm, Mesos)
- 3) Application



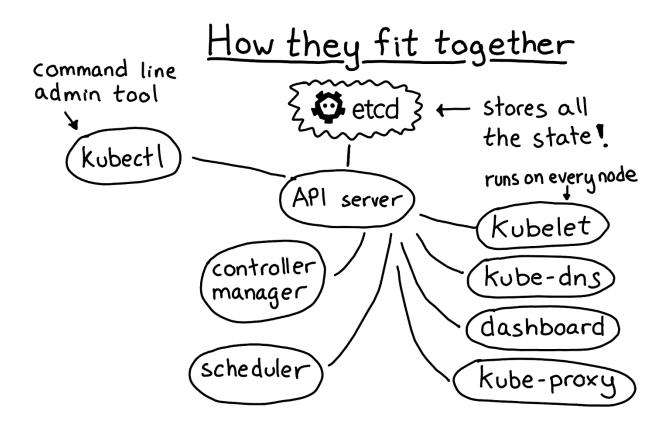
2. Management

- Developer Workflows (Deployment)
- Visualisation & Dashboards
- Monitoring & Metrics & Alerting
- Cloud Storage, Databases and Volumes
- Securing the Environment (KeyVault, AAD, RBAC)
- Scaling Applications and Cluster

A fully managed Kubernetes cluster



3. Beginners Guide



Source:

https://www.weave.works/blog/kubernetes-beginners-guide/

Namespaces

4. Namespaces

What are namespaces? How to use them? When to create a new namespace? How many Namespaces to create? For what purpose to create a Namespace? What exactly are manageable chunks? When does it make sense to create a separate cluster?

Namespace:

- think of a Namespace as a virtual cluster inside your Kubernetes cluster.
- "hidden" from each other, but they are not fully isolated by default.

kube namespace:

kube-system

kube-public

=> keep the kube namespaces alone (usually managed by Google, AWS, Azure)

default namespace:

getting started namespace, but it is better to define your own namespaces and segment your services into manageable chunks

tools:

https://github.com/ahmetb/kubectx

Namespace strategy (segmentation):

- The small team
- Rapidly growing team(s)
- The large company
- Enterprise

theory:

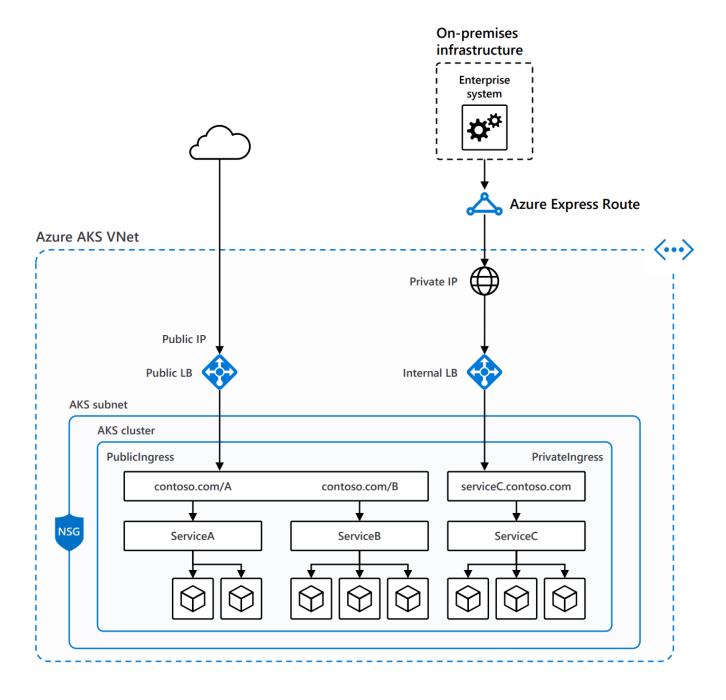
organizational structure - conveys law evolution in nature - metasystem transformation

source:

https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/kubernetes-best-practices-organizing-with-namespaces

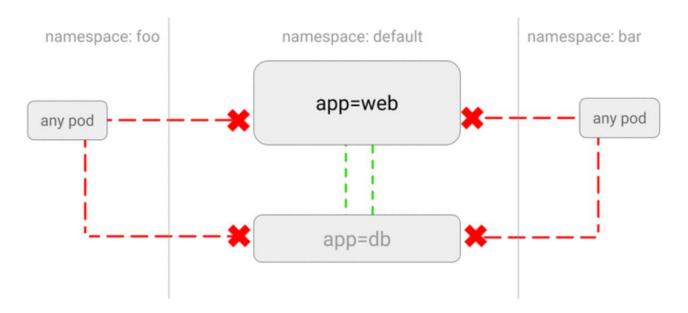
5. Networking

- Public Services & Private Services (VNet, on Premise)
- LoadBalancers
- DNS Servic Discovery
 - o address the service using the service name
 - o access a service in another namespace
 - o External Services (create a service with the type ExternalName)



6. Network Policies

- Ingress to pods, Egress from pods
- whitelist, blacklist, ip block (subnet), ports
- namespaceSelector, podSelector



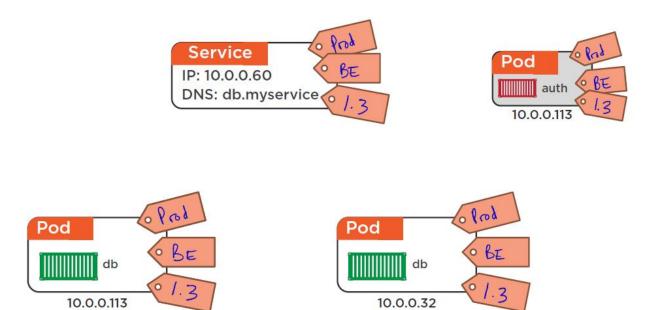
(Deny traffic from all other namespaces)

source:

https://ahmet.im/blog/kubernetes-network-policy

7. Labeling

- easier to operate on Kubernetes objects in bulk
- good labeling conventions will also make teams more productive in the long run



Source:

https://www.replex.io/blog/9-best-practices-and-examples-for-working-with-kubernetes-labels

8. Security by Design

What is the difference between declarative configuration? What is imperative management?

Regulations:

- DE: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung (DSGVO)
- EU: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Principles:

- Confidentiality only allow access to data for which the user is permitted
- Integrity ensure data is not tampered or altered by unauthorized users
- Availability ensure systems and data are available to authorized users when they need it

Best Practices 1:

- All config is declarative and everything can be described and observed
- Config can be mutable even if images are not
- We can unbundle configuration from build, and update it independently
- We move from "config as code" to "ops as config".

Best Practices 2:

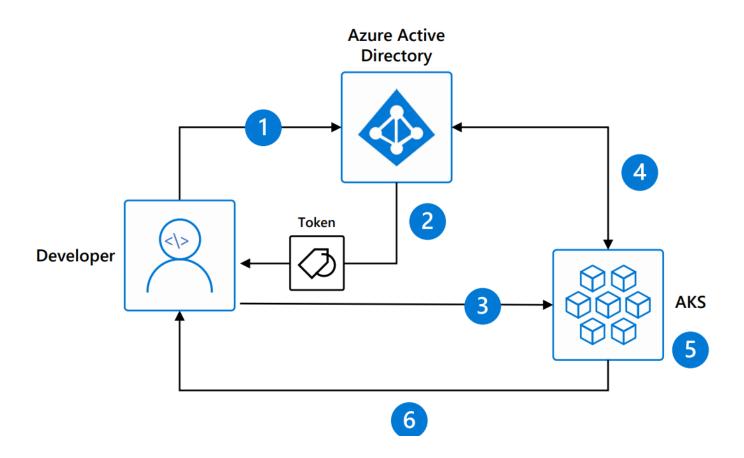
- Keep a record in Git
- Avoid unnecessary rebuilds if you can use config instead
- Use pull based deployment

Source:

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Security by Design Principles

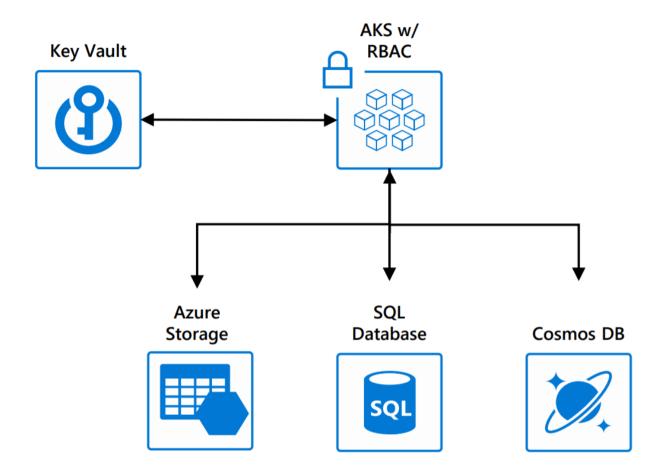
9. Security

- Cluster Level
 - Ensuring authentication and authorization (AAD + RBAC)
 - o Setting up & keeping least privileged access for common tasks
 - o Regular maintenance, security and cleanup tasks
- Container Level
 - Regularly scan Images and Containers & apply security updates
 - Avoid root privileges
- Pod Level
 - Pod Security Context
 - Pod Security Policies



10. Access and identity

- Kubernetes service accounts
- Azure Active Directory integration (AAD)
- Role-based access controls (RBAC)
- Roles and ClusterRoles
- RoleBindings and ClusterRoleBindings



11. Managed Services

Storage:

- Volumes
- Persistent volumes
- Storage classes
- Persistent volume claims
- Encryption

Databases:

- Azure Storage
- CosmosDB
- SQL Database
- •



Azure SQL Database

Managed relational SQL Database as a service



Azure Cosmos DB

Globally distributed, multi-model database for any



SQL Data Warehouse

Elastic data warehouse as a service with enterpriseclass features



Data Factory

Orchestrate and manage data transformation and movement



Redis Cache

Power applications with high-throughput, lowlatency data access



SQL Server Stretch Database

Dynamically stretch on-premises SQL Server databases to Azure



SQL Server on Virtual Machines

Host enterprise SQL Server apps in the cloud



Table Storage

NoSQL key-value store using semi-structured datasets



Azure Database for PostgreSQL

Managed PostgreSQL database service for app developers



Azure Database for MySQL

Managed MySQL database service for app developers



Azure Database for MariaDB

Managed MariaDB database service for app developers

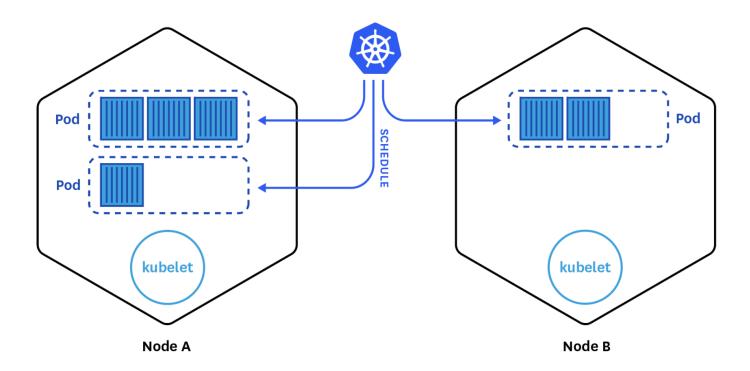


Azure Database Migration Service

Reduce the complexity of your cloud migration

12. Scalling

- Pod Autoscaler: increase/decrease number of pods
- Cluster Autoscaler: run an efficient, cost-effective cluster

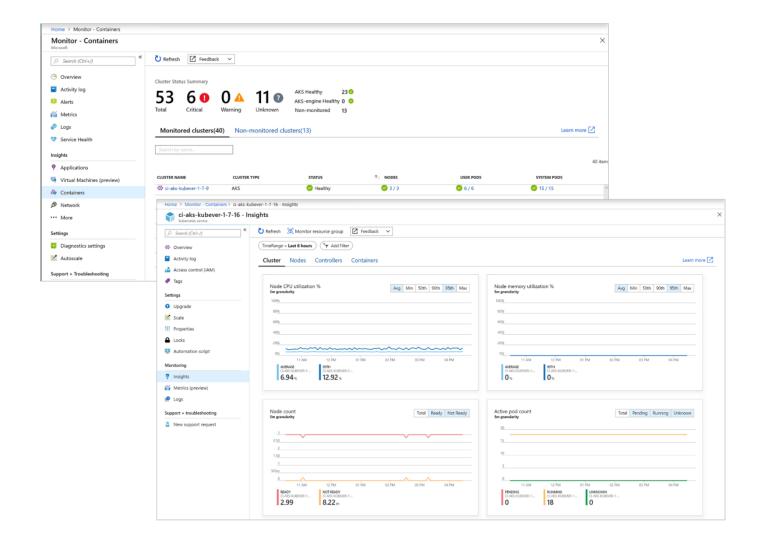


Source:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale

13. Logging and Monitoring

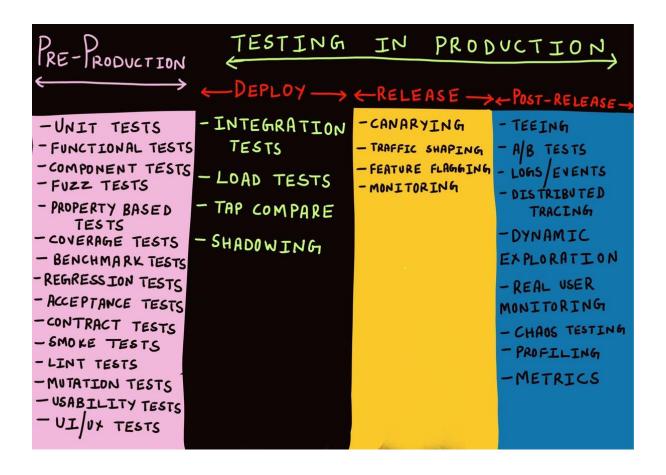
- Visualize
- Alert
- Analyse (query)



Deployment & Developer Workflow

14. CICD Pipelines

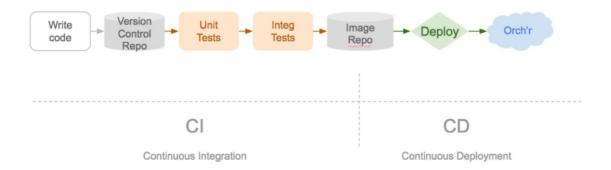
- triggers
- pipeline
- stages
- notifications



15. Push Deployments (Traditional)

helm charts, tiller server:

- difficult to write
- tiller in admin mode & every developer needs to access it; user has to connect with helm to tiller for deploying stuff
- difficult to see changes
- container images not updated automatically



Source:

https://medium.com/@m.k.joerg/gitops-weave-flux-in-detail-77ce36945646

16. Pull Deployments (GitOps) – Part 1

Code changes (continuous integration):

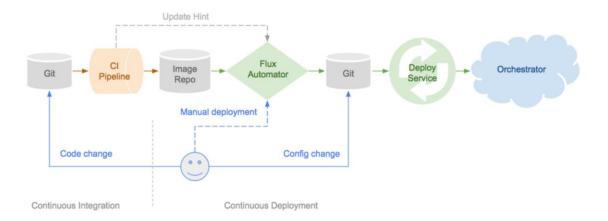
- unit tests, integration tests, build image
- High velocity CICD

Config changes (operations-by-pull-request):

"Anything that does not record changes in version control is harmful"

Continuous delivery (flux operator):

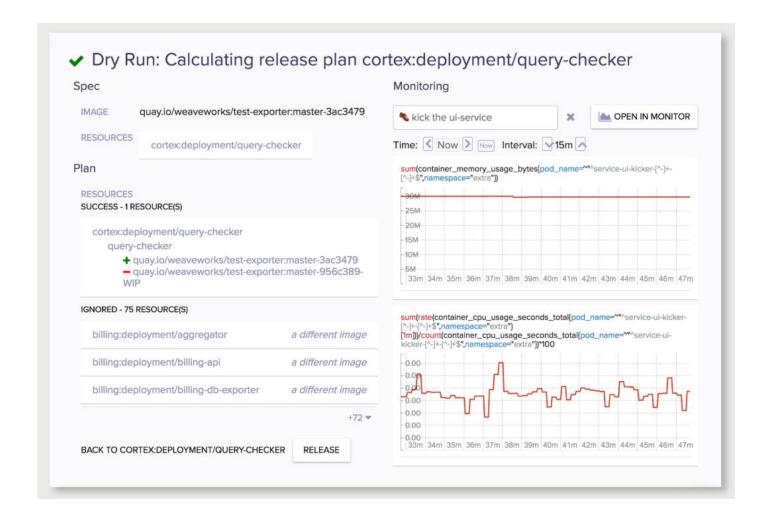
- will get triggerd on config change (git repository)
- Production system pulls changes (images, k8s manifests)



17. Pull Deployments (GitOps) – Part 2

Benefits:

- deployment dashboard (status, diffs and real-time impact on the app)
- faster rollouts, rollbacks, and upgrades



Source:

https://www.weave.works/technologies/gitops

https://www.weave.works/blog/the-gitops-pipeline

https://www.weave.works/blog/gitops-high-velocity-cicd-for-kubernetes

https://discuss.kubernetes.io/t/weave-flux-1-10-0-and-1-10-1-brings-deeper-azure-integration-and-big-other-

improvements/4751

18. Deployment Strategies

Blue/Green (Red/Black)

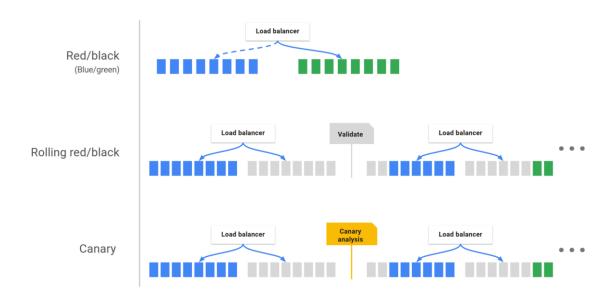
running two identical production environments called Blue and Green. At any time, only one of the environments is live (loadbalancer), with the live environment serving all production traffic

Rolling

incrementally updating Pods instances with new ones

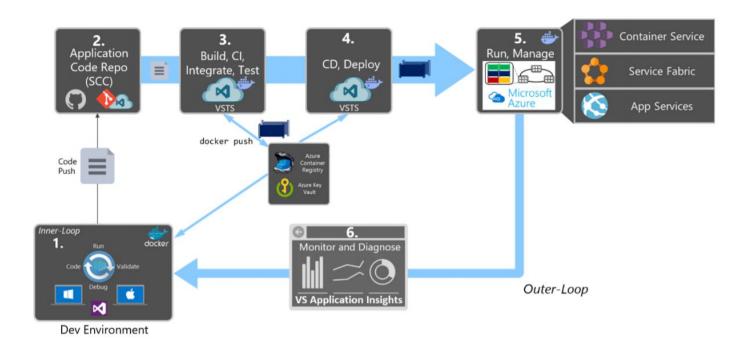
Canary

release is a technique to reduce the risk of introducing a new software version in production by slowly rolling out the change to a small subset of users



19. Docker DevOps lifecycle workflow with Microsoft Tools

- DevOps CI/CD
- Container Registry
- KeyVault, Active Directory
- Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- Application Insights

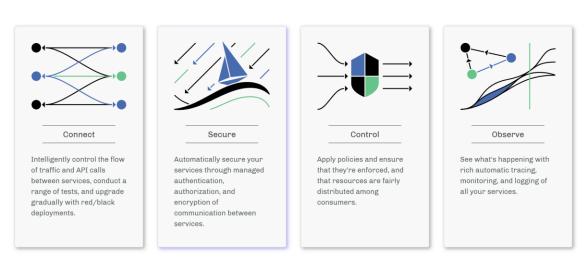


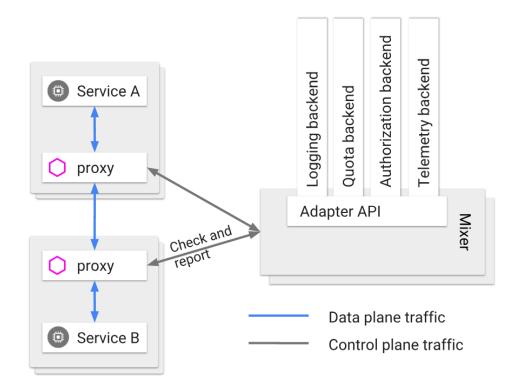
Advanced: Mesh

20. Istio

"The Man in the Middle" – intercept all traffic





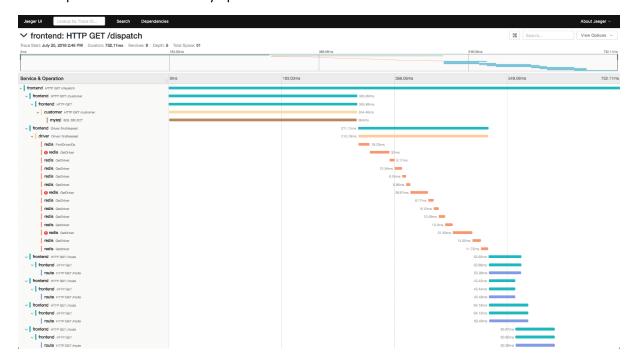


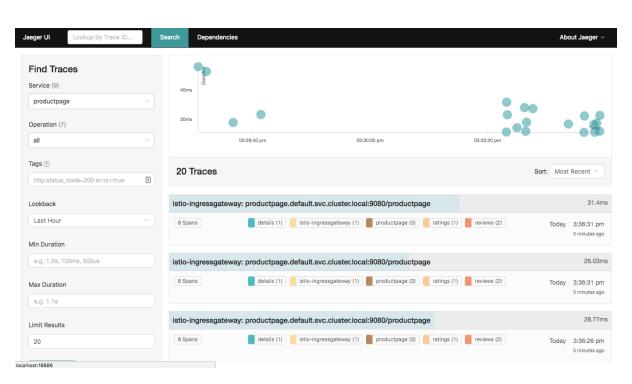
Mixer Topology

21. Jaeger

Distributed Tracing:

- service dependency analysis
- distributed transaction monitoring
- distributed context propagation
- performance and latency optimization

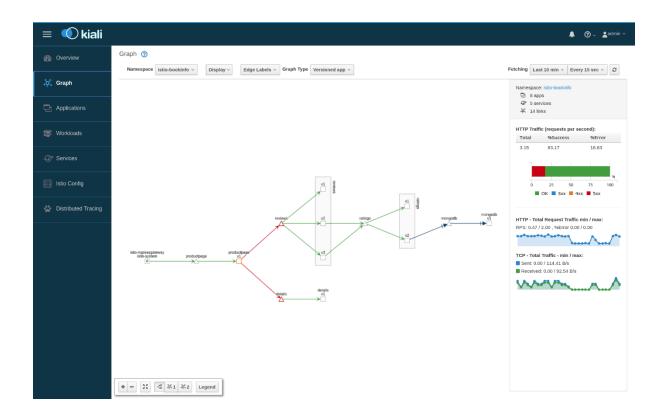




22. Kiali

insights at different levels:

- how are services connected (mesh topology)
- circuit breakers
- request rates
- traffic flow (versioned app)



23. Services Contracts

In Kubernetes:

- gRPC remote procedure calls
- uses HTTP/2 for transport
- Protocol Buffers as the interface description language
- authentication, bidirectional streaming and flow control, blocking or nonblocking bindings, and cancellation and timeouts

When to use what?

- REST
- GraphQL
- Webhooks gRPC



Best Practice Guides

Links:

https://azureinfohub.azurewebsites.net/Service?serviceTitle=Azure%20Kubernetes%20Service

https://www.weave.works/blog/kubernetes-best-practices

https://rancher.com/blog/2019/2019-01-17-101-more-kubernetes-security-best-practices

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/best-practices

https://www.slideshare.net/QAware/best-practices-with-azure-kubernetes-services-123776449

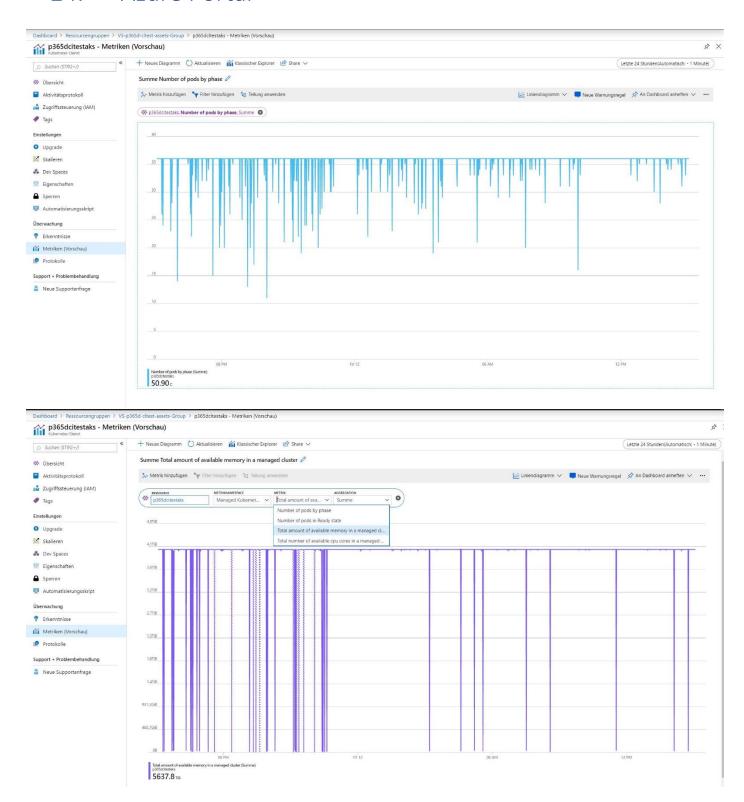
https://azureinfohub.azurewebsites.net/Service?serviceTitle=Azure%20Kubernetes%20Service

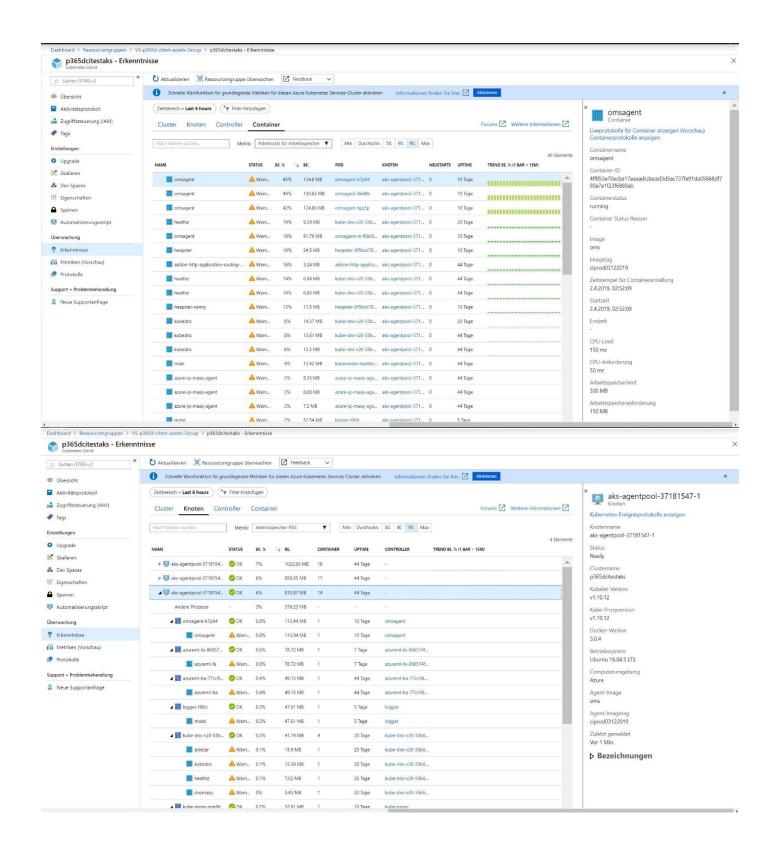
https://www.replex.io/blog/9-best-practices-and-examples-for-working-with-kubernetes-labels

https://medium.com/@maarten.goet/securing-kubernetes-on-microsoft-azure-are-your-container-doors-wide-open-bb6e879cec5d

APPENDIX

24. Azure Portal





25. Azure DevOps

