Deployment of Micro services with K8s and Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS)

1. Problem Statement

Modern software is increasingly run as fleets of containers, sometimes called Micro services. A complete application may comprise many containers, all needing to work together in specific ways.

Solution required to automate operational tasks of container management and includes built-in commands for deploying applications, rolling out changes to your applications, scaling your applications up and down to fit changing needs, and more — making it easier to manage applications.

In a production environment, need to manage the containers that run the applications and ensure that there is no downtime. For example, if a container goes down, another container needs to start.

Solution Objectives

- Automate and scale application/microservices up and down based on the need.
- Deploy changes on production environment with zero downtime.
- Easy to manage, monitor and maintain the containerized application/microservices.

2. Solution / Architecture

Kubernetes (K8s) provides you with a framework to run containerised applications resiliently. It takes care of scaling and failover for your application provides deployment patterns, and more.

A Kubernetes cluster consists of a set of worker machines called compute machines/nodes, which run containerized applications. The node(s) host the Pods that are the components of the application workload. The control plane manages the worker nodes and the Pods in the cluster.



Although **Kubernetes is open source**, many **companies** planning to adopt Kubernetes **do not have the expertise or resources** to **set up and maintain the cluster** themselves.

Managed Kubernetes providers help those who looking to use Kubernetes, by providing them with the necessary support and maintenance of the Kubernetes clusters. A managed Kubernetes deployment should provide users with a hassle-free control plane, easy deployment options, and on-going Kubernetes maintenance, enabling users to focus on their business and bringing their apps to market. Various vendors (Microsoft/ Google/AWS) offers Kubernetes-based platform that deploy Kubernetes. Here we will check Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) provided by Microsoft in detail.

Since this is managed service, there is cost associated with the same. Some basics to understand managed Kubernetes price in Azure (Azure Kubernetes Service). With help of below mentioned table we can easily understand what is chargeable in AKS cluster.

	Free	Charged	Optional
Kubernetes Control Plane	\checkmark		
Billing Support	\checkmark		
Basic Load Balancer	\checkmark		
Node-Virtual Machines		\checkmark	
Nodes – Disks		\checkmark	
Bandwidth		\checkmark	
Storage for persistent			
volumes			✓
Standard Load Balancer			\checkmark
Public IP Addresses			\checkmark
Log Analytics Workspace			\checkmark

Let's see our solution for Micro services deployment with help of Managed Kubernetes i.e. **Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).** Here we will develop and deploy .Net micro service in Azure Kubernetes service (AKS) and access it from internet. [More focus is to explain **K8s]. Below mentioned is the design of the proposed solution using AKS.**



Solution Architecture of K8sDemo Application

Solution Components	Description
Visual Studio community	K8sDemo micro service developed in .Net core.
edition	With Docker Support.
GitHub	Source code repository for the code
	Private registry service for building, storing, and managing container
Azure Container Registry	images.
Azure Kubernetes Service	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) is a managed Kubernetes service
(AKS)	with hardened security and fast delivery

3. Technical Details and Implementation of solution

Prerequisites:

- Visual Studio community edition
- Docker desktop
- o Git on local machine to work with Github code
- Azure subscription to create Azure resources.
- Expectation to have basic understanding of Microservices /Docker /Containers /Azure

• Basic understanding of Powershell/.Net/Git

Solution implementation objectives:

- Develop micro service with help of .Net core
- Deployment Azure resources using available subscription
- Build Image and Push it in to Azure contained registry
- Create the YAML configuration file.
- Deploy Microservice in AKS cluster using YAML config and kubectl command.
- Scale up and down Microservice based on the requirement.
- Zero downtime deployment of Microservice in production environment.
- Release Azure resource after completion of the tests.

Note: After execution of the commands, we will see results in Azure portal. Though we can see it using console as well, I preferred to explain it with help of user interface in Azure for easy understanding. Best practice is to check it with commands to save time [©]

Step by step implementation of the solution.

Step 1: Develop micro service with help of .Net core

Create simple .Net core web application with Docker support, which will display simple web page. In our example we will call it as Microservice.

Ready code available here \rightarrow Download

Or use git clone with link - https://github.com/akslearning99/k8sDemo.git

Once you download an application then open it in visual studio and execute it.



You can see below mentioned Welcome screen as result. It is simple demo app.



Step 2: Build and Create image of an application

Note: Please make sure that you have Docker desktop is installed on your machine.

To create image of an application. Right click on DockerFile in k8s.client project and click on "Build Docker Image". Image will get created on your local machine.



Check image in Docker Desktop application.

Containers / Apps Images	Images on disk		14 image:
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	k8sclient	TAG	IMAGE ID 7dfffe372f62

Alternative option is to create publish profile and push our image in Azure container registry as well.

Step 3: Login to Azure using command line (Power shell)

Please note, in this step we have to create resources in Azure cloud. Need valid subscription and login details to proceed further. [You can use Azure free subscription]

In visual studio open powershell terminal (View -> Terminal) and do login in Azure.

Use command "AZ Login".

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+ Developer PowerShell - 🗇 🗇 🚭

* Visual Studio 2019 Developer PowerShell v16.10.2
* Copyright (c) 2021 Microsoft Corporation

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Step 4: Deploy and validate Azure resources

As described in solution architecture we need below mentioned public cloud resources in Azure to deploy Microservice in Kubernetes cluster.

	Private registry service for building, storing, and managing
Azure Container Registry	container images.
Azure Kubernetes Service	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) is a managed Kubernetes service
(AKS)	with hardened security and fast delivery

Execute commands one by one to create Azure resources.

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List of resource created with help commands. It will take around 10-12 minutes to create all resources.

Resource Type	Resource Name
Resource Group	azurek8sdemo
Azure Container registry	k8sdemoacr
Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)	k8sAKSCluster

Let's validate the resources in Azure portal. You can validate resources with help of command line as well.

Resource group "azurek8sdemo" is created in EastUS2 region with two resources in it.

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Azure container registry is created, in the resource group. This will be used to store the images. [Private container registry]

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As mentioned in command "Admin user" is enabled for ACR. You can see Username and Password. Plan is to use these credentials in upcoming steps.

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Workload blade will show details about the application we deployed. By default there are few services which help to manage and maintain the cluster.

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Workloads -> Pods section have detailed about the number of PODS deployed.

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After deployment of our application, we can see added entries in POD's and services section.

Step 5: Tag to local image and push in Azure container registry

Local image was created in Step2, let's push it in Azure container registry (Private registry) and maintain versions. Images stores in container registry can be used at the time of container creations in AKS cluster. We can manage versioning of the deployments we are doing using ACR.



docker push k8sdemoacr.azurecr.io/k8sclient:v1

Push command result is as below.



Validate image pushed in Azure Container registry [k8sdemoacr]. As we can see in screenshot below, image k8sclient:v1 is available in ACR repositories.

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Step 6: Create YAML file for POD deployment in Azure Kubernetes service

Deployment of the container in is based on YAML config file. This is basically used for automated deployments.

Let's check **k8sclient.yaml** file in detail. You can find this file in downloaded source code as well.



```
selector:
         image: k8sdemoacr.azurecr.io/k8sclient:v1
         ports:
           - containerPort: 80
           - name: ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT
             value: Development
         resources:
             memory: "128Mi"
      imagePullSecrets:
       - name: acr-secret
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
 type: LoadBalancer
   port: 80
```

This file has detailed information about what is configuration we need in order to execute application in container. E.g. Image Name, CPU and RAM, replicas etc.

Application name details

```
metadata:
    name: k8sclient-deployment
    labels:
    app: k8sclient
```

Number of instances of this container/POD required is mentioned in setting Replicas. Current it is configured as 1.



For containers need to specify image, it's version and port details from where specific application/service can be accessed. In our case,

Image: k8sclient:v1 image from Azure container registry (k8sdemoacr).

Container is available on port number 80.



In resources section of container configured CPU and Memory required executing the container/POD. Also configured the MAX limit for resource utilization. It will help us to manage the resources in the cluster.



e.g. If you have node in cluster with 4 core CPU and 8gb RAM. We have container/pod which will need 1 core CPU and 2gb RAM for execution. How many pods we can create?



In this case we created 3 containers/pods. In case we try to create another container/pod we might face insufficient CPU/memory issue. Because to create new container/pod we need minimum 1 core CPU and 2 GB RAM. If we do this then100% utilization of the node and in AKS cluster in order to manage cluster activities from every node some CPU and Memory is utilised.

We can define max limit as well. Single POD can use MAX 2CPU and 3 GB RAM etc. So Microsoft managed AKS will take care of creation of PODs based on configuration and available resources in the nodepool. If resource are available, it will create the container/pod otherwise it will not create because of insufficient resources.

Image is in Private registry. To pull image during deployment in cluster AKS need credentials to access to private registry. We need imagePullSecrets configuration. It allows AKS to pull the image from Azure container registry.



How to create image pull secret? In step 4 you can find ACR password. Use the same in below mentioned commands and create the secret.



Last but not the least, how we are accessing an application deployed in AKS. Service endpoint is very important.





There are two types: NodePort and LoadBalancer

Load Balancer type allows us to access the PODS from public network. It will help to share traffic load with multiple containers/pods.



If we add or remove any container/POD the load balancer will take care of traffic across the containers and using public IP address of the load balancer we can access the application/microservice deployed.

Step 7: Deploy YAML file in AKS using kubectl commands and validate in Azure portal

Note: Please make sure you have kubectl installed to execute commands. You can find installation steps <u>here</u>.

K8sclient.yaml file ready for the deployment of containers/pods. Connect to AKS cluster (k8sAKSCluster) we created in Azure [Refer Step 4].

```
-- Connect to AKS cluster...
az aks get-credentials --resource-group azurek8sdemo --name k8sAKSCluster
```

Select the location of k8sclient.yaml file and execute kubectl apply command.

-- deploy services... kubectl apply -f .\k8sclient.yamlWe are done. Containers are deployed in AKS cluster.

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We can check PODS/Containers etc. using command line kubectl commands (<u>Reference</u> <u>Kubectl commands</u>) as well. In our case we will check it in Azure portal.

Let's open k8sAKSCluster in Azure portal and see the newly created POD and service.

Based on k8sclient.yaml we can see one deployment in cluster. As we configured in Yaml file we have only one instance.

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Workloads	metrics-server-f77b4cd8-vwbz9	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	56 minutes	10.244.0.4
A Services and ingresses	azure-ip-masq-agent-745pm	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	56 minutes	10.224.0.4
Storage	doud-node-manager-inter	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	56 minutes	10.224.0.4
Configuration	csi-azuredisk-node-9gvr	kube-system	3/3 Running	0	56 minutes	10.224.0.4
Settings	csi-azurefile-node-92dgr	kube-system	3/3 Running	0	56 minutes	10.224.0.4
A Node pools	kube-proxy-61pfw	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	56 minutes	10.224.0.4
Cluster configuration	coredns-b4854dd98-dh8c	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	55 minutes	10.244.0.8
Networking	konnectivity-agent-5d84b54684-kdk5m	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	33 minutes	10.244.0.10
Open Service Mesh	konnectivity-agent-5d54b54684-pkdxd	kube-system	1/1 Running	0	33 minutes	10.244.0.9
GitOps	kösclient deployment-66do41653d-Rdav	default	O 1/1 Running	0	9 minutes	10.244.0.15
C Deployment center	0					

Service type mentioned as load balancer so we can see external IP.

k8sAKSCluster Se	ervices and ingresses –						
A search a	+ Create 🗸 🖹 Delate 🖒 Rafre	dh 🗊 Show labels 🔗 Give feedback					
Cvensiew Activity log Activity log Access control (AAM) Tags	Filter by service name	Filter by namespace All namespaces					
 Diagnose and solve problems Microsoft Defender for Cloud 	Name	Namespace	Status	Type	Cluster IP	External IP	Ports
Cubernetes resources	kubernetes	default kube-system	© 08	ClusterIP ClusterIP	10.0.0.1		443/1CP 53/40P-53/1CP
Workloads	matrica-server	kube-system	O Cit.	ClusterIP	10.0.182.229		443/TCP
Services and ingresses	La stactiere service	default	O CK	LoadBalancer	10.0.217.200	201215210	80:32720/TCP
Configuration							

Using this public IP address let's open our deployed containerized application in Managed AKS.

k8	s.client Home Privacy		
		Welcome	
		vveleonie	

Our application packaged in image "k8sclient:v1" is available online $\textcircled{\sc {\odot}}$

Step 8: Horizontal scaling of pods and nodes in AKS cluster

How to scale up application horizontally in case of business need?

Let's see our current deployment. We deployed application with one POD in AKS cluster. It is working well. It looks like below mentioned diagram.



If there is sudden increase in traffic and need multiple instances of deployed micro service/application. What to do in this case? How to increase number of POD instances?

We can achieve it with help of only change in configuration of "Replicas" in k8sclient.yaml file.

EXPLORER		! k8sclient.yaml U × ≣ k8sdemo.txt U
✓ AKS-LEARNING	ាដ្ធប្រា	run-devops > k8sdemo > ! k8sclient.yaml > {} spec > # replicas
✓ run-devops		v1@deployment+v1@service.json 1 apiVersion: apps/v1
> .vs > Archive ~ k8sdemo		2 kind: Deployment 3 metadata: 4
! k8sclient.yaml		5 labels:
E k8sdemo.txt		6 app: kBsclient Set replicas count to 3 will 7 spec: create 3 Instances (PODS) 8 replicas: 3 9 9 selector: 10 10 matchtabels: 11 12 template: 13 13 metadata: 14

Modify "Replicas: **3**" in the k8sclient.yaml and Apply it again in AKS Cluster.



As we can see only deployment is configured again and service is as it is. So now two new pods added in AKS cluster.



Traffic will get distributed amongst the 3 different running POD's.

See the result of applied configuration in AKS cluster.

Home > k8sAKSCluster K8sAKSCluster Work Kubernetes service	rkloads						
₽ Search «	🕂 Create 🗸 🎚 Delete 💍 Refresh 💴	Show labels 🔗 Give feedbac	k				
Overview ^ Activity log ^ Access control (IAM) Tags	Deployments Pods Replica sets St - </td <td>ateful sets Daemon sets ilter by namespace All namespaces</td> <td>Jobs Cron jobs</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	ateful sets Daemon sets ilter by namespace All namespaces	Jobs Cron jobs				
Diagnose and solve problems Microsoft Datapader for Cloud	Name		Namespace	Ready	Up-to-date	Available	Age ↓
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Namespaces	konnectivity-agent		kube-system	Ø 2/2	2	2	1 hour
Workloads	metrics-server		kube-system	2 /2	2	2	1 hour
Storage	k8sclient-deployment		default	3 /3	3	3	14 minutes
Configuration							

Home > k8sAKSCluster	l.l.s.d.						
Kosakscluster Worksberretes service	kloads						
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💮 Overview 🔶	Deployments Pods Replica sets Stateful sets Daemon sets	Jobs Cron jobs					
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Kubernetes resources	coredrs-b4854dd98-5zsha	kube-system	C 1/1 Running	0	1 hour	10.244.0.7 a	ks
Namespaces	metrics-server-f77/blcdB-tik7i	kube-system	© 1/1 Bunning	P	1 hour	10.244.0.5 a	és.
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[A] Node pools	kuba-mmo-dBrife	kube-system	Q 1/1 Bunning	0	1 hour	10.224.0.4	
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Content center (deprecated)	käsclent-deployment-66dc49f65d-cmpx	default	© 1/1 Running	0	2 minutes	10.244.0.16 a	ks
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(preview)						Activate Win	d
Olicies						Go to Settings to	ð

Kubernetes support horizontal POD autoscaling to adjust the number of pods in deployment depending on CPU utilization or other metrics.

If number of POD's increased and we not have enough space to execute the POD? What to do in this case?

There is **cluster-autoscaler setting available in Azure Kubernetes service**. We have to specify min and max count of nodes.

e.g.

-- Cluster Autoscaler setting... az aks update --resource-group azurek8sdemo --name k8sAKSCluster -update-cluster-autoscaler --min-count 1 --max-count 3

In this command we updated setting with minimum 1 and maximum 3 nodes. So in scaling example if we updated "replicas = 5". It means requirement of 5 pods.

In case we not have enough processing power. With help of autocluster setting new node will be automatically created and new pods will get executed on the new node.

Internet							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Α	KS Cluster				
	<u> </u>				CPU (core	RAM (gb)	
Load Balancer with F	Public IP			NODE 1	4	8	
V V	Y	× 1		NODE 2	4	8	
				Cas	e 2: deploy	ment of 5 p	ods
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K8sclient POD 1 K8sclient POD 2 K8sclient 1 Core 2GB 1 Core 2GB 1 Core	nt POD 3 k8sclient POD 4 1 Core 208	K8sclient POD 5 1 Core 2GB		Cas POD1 POD2 POD3	e 2: deploy CPU (core 1 1 1	ment of 5 p RAM (gb) 2 2 2	NODE 1 NODE 1 NODE 1 NODE 1
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Similarly in case we reduced the pods then nodes as well get reduced automatically. AKS will take care of the same.

We can create and manage group of nodes using nodepool.

Step 9: Explanation of Zero downtime deployment of microservices

Application/Microservice is deployed in production AKS cluster. It is running in 3 different pods.

There is business situation now and we have code corrections and have to deploy it again on production environment with zero downtime. How to deploy Application/Microservices in production with Zero downtime?

Let's correct the code and generate image.



Tag and push image again in azure container registry with version v2.

PS C:\D Data\AKS-Learning\run-devops\k8sdemo> docker tag k8sclient:latest k8sdemoacr.azurecr.io/k8sclient:v2
PS C:\D Data\AKS-Learning\run-devops\k8sdemo≻ az acr loginname k8sdemoacr
Login Succeeded
PS C:\D Data\AKS-Learning\run-devops\k8sdemo> docker push k8sdemoacr.azurecr.io/k8sclient:v2
The push refers to repository [k8sdemoacr.azurecr.io/k8sclient]
f6ff5438e2b0: Pushed
5f70bf18a086: Layer already exists
63ea5ca19c72: Layer already exists
c17c60266ba3: Layer already exists
4bb9d2f55486: Layer already exists
dbcc5783df1a: Layer already exists
fe05af3bb097: Layer already exists
10e6bc6fdee2: Layer already exists
v2: digest: sha256:6ca7e43455ee9d464193ab6b2f0045e96686324c59bb85fb769b51b59a304494 size: 1995
PS C:\D Data\AKS-Learning\run-devops\k8sdemo>

In Azure container registry, we can see two different version of the image.

=	Microsoft Azure		₽ Sea	ch resources, services, and docs (G+/)		도 타 다 응 ① 유 sachin
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<u>a</u>	k8sdemoacr Reposit Container registry	tories	ĸ	k8sclient … Repository		
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🖬 A	ctivity log	Repositories 1.		Repository : ktsclient	Tag count : 2	
Sa. ▲	ccess control (IAM)	k8sclient		Last updated date : 12/31/2022, 12:33 AM GMT+5:30	Manifest count : 2	
	ags			P Search to filter tags		
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Update the image version in k8sclient.yaml file.

grignore README.md	<pre>spect: spect: selector: matchtabels: 11</pre>	Updated version number of the image in .yaml file which will replace existing version from the PODS.
	22 env:	

Apply the changes using kubectl command.

PS C:\D Data\AKS-Learning\run-devops\k8sdemo> kubectl apply -f .\k8sclient.yaml deployment.apps/k8sclient-deployment configured service/k8sclient-service unchanged

This step will terminate pods one by one and start new pods with updated version in .yaml file.

POD Name	App Version	Comment		
POD 1	v1	Prod running		
POD 2	v1	Prod running		
POD 3	v1	Prod running		
Started new deployment of version 2				
New POD1	v2	POD creation is in progress		
New POD1	v2	POD created		
POD 1	v1	POD terminated		
New POD2	v2	POD creation is in progress		
New POD2	v2	POD created		
POD 2	v1	POD terminated		
New POD3	v2	POD creation is in progress		
New POD3	v2	POD created		
POD 3 v1		POD terminated		
After successful deployment of version 2				
New POD1	v2	Prod running		
New POD2 v2		Prod running		
New POD3 v2		Prod running		

How it works? [Note: In actual sequence of POD termination might be different since it is managed by AKS]

For reference you can check the events.

Home > k8sAKSCluster V	eployme	asclent-deployment						>
P Search	-	C) Refresh						
Cvensiew		Message	Reason	Source	Sub-object	Count	First seen	Last seen
Events		Scaled up replica set käsclient-deployment-66dc49f65d to 1	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30718:27:072	2022-12-30118-27:072
💡 Insights		Scaled up replica set käsclient-deployment-66do49f65d to 3	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30718-40:012	2022-12-30T18-40:01Z
🕈 Live logs		Scaled up replica set kitschent-deployment-58860fdf49 to 1	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30719:10:032	2022-12-30119:10:032
Changelogs		Scaled down replica set kösclient-deployment-66dc49f65d to 2	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30T19:10:05Z	2022-12-30719:10:05Z
		Scaled up replica set käsclient-deployment-58869fdf49 to 2	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30719:10:052	2022-12-30T19:10:05Z
		Scaled down replica set kösclient-deployment-66do49865d to 1	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30T19:10:06Z	2022-12-30719:10:062
		Scaled up replica set käsckent-deployment-58869/df49 to 3	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30T19:10:06Z	2022-12-30719:10:06Z
		Scaled down replica set kösclient-deployment-66do49f63d to 0	ScalingReplicaSet	deployment-controller		1	2022-12-30T19:10:07Z	2022-12-30719:10:07Z

Kubernetes will internally take care of all the deployments. In this way we can achieve deployment with zero downtime on business critical environments.

Check newly deployed application using same external public IP address.

□ I≤ Home Page - k8s.client × + ← O ▲ Not secure 20.7.215.2				
k8s.client Home Privacy				
	Welcome Learn about Version 2) K8S demo application.			

What we did so far is all manual execution of commands, we can do it with help of CICD pipelines in order to automate the deployment. So when you change the source code, image will get created automatically and application will get deployed in AKS cluster.

Step 10: Clean resources deployed in Azure environment

Final Step \odot . Clean up activity for the resources created for this demo application.

```
-- delete all resources
az group delete --name azurek8sdemo --yes --no-wait
```

4. Challenges in implementing the solution

Setup of Kubernetes manually is complex task and need experts. To be honest with help of Managed Kubernetes i.e. Azure Kubernetes service (AKS) it is quite simple. However if we are not aware about core concepts of Kubernetes sometime it is very difficult to do the deployments. e.g. we do the deployments and pods are not running etc. We need to use the logs and events information effectively and understand why specific pod was not created. Sometime image not pulled from acr to akscluster because of rights or all well with configuration but pod not created because of sufficient cpu and memory. Basically it is learning experience from application as well as infrastructure point of view.

5. Business Benefits

The Solution Architecture design in this blog can further extend to deploy multiple microservices in the AKS cluster. For every microservice we just have to create respective YAML configuration file. Using CICD pipeline we can automate the manual process of deployment. This will allow faster end to end deployments in production with zero

dowtime. With cluster and pod autoscaling we can use resources effectively. AKS protects your business by enabling administrators to tailor access to Azure Active Directory (AD) and identity and group identities.

6. References

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) documentation | Microsoft Learn https://kubernetes.io/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kubernetes

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