Tech Data

Managed Containers on Azure

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1.0 Things to know prior to using this Guide

- You would need to familiarize yourself with this document prior to diving in.
- All the Screen Shots in this Guide are for reference only.
- This Guide will assist you with the deployment of the Managed Containers on Azure Bundle in an Azure CSP subscription that was purchased through the StreamOne Portal.
    - In depth training on Azure is outside of this guide.

- **Accessing the Managed Containers on Azure Bundle**
    - You would need to login to the Azure portal to get the IP address
        - https://portal.azure.com
        - You would need to login using the same user name and password as the one created in StreamOne and what was emailed to you.
- For example: john.doe@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- It will give you a one-time password and you will need to change it.
        - To access the Managed Containers Platform, you must ensure you have the **Login** and **Password** that were created during the StreamOne ordering process.
        - If you were not the person who accessed the StreamOne ordering portal to do the purchasing, please get with that person and obtain the user login and password that were initially created.
        - If you need to access the underlying VMs, you will need the SSH key created during the ordering process.

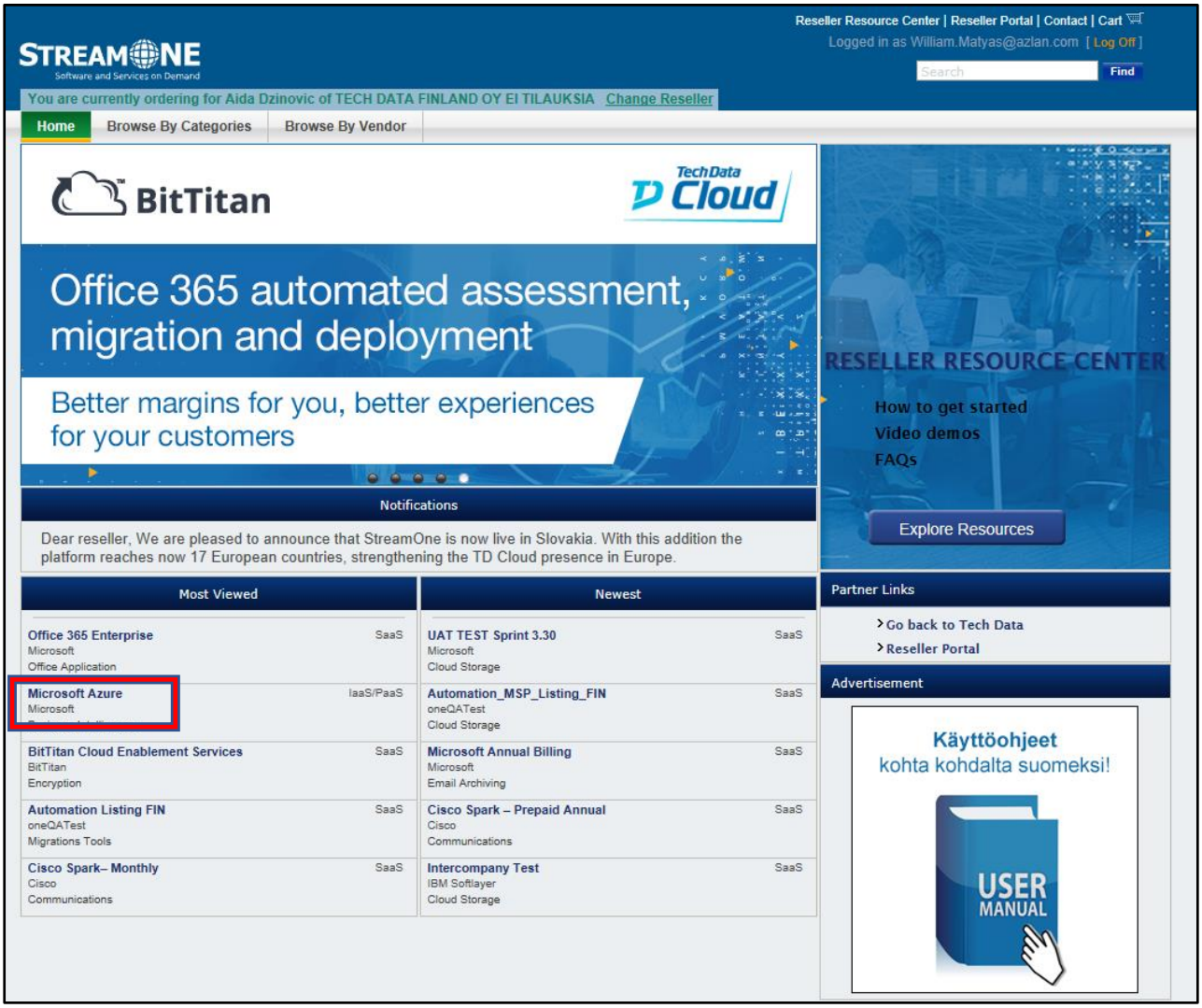
SSH Private Key:

You will be given your Private SSH Key during the order of you OpenShift Container Platform bundle. Please make sure you secure this key and store it in a safe place as you will need it for SSH access to any of your instances. Your key will be displayed only once and there is no way to recover it later on. For security reasons, Tech Data does not keep a copy.

- Prior knowledge is required with working with Containers and Microsoft Azure.

1.1 Managed Container on Azure deployment.

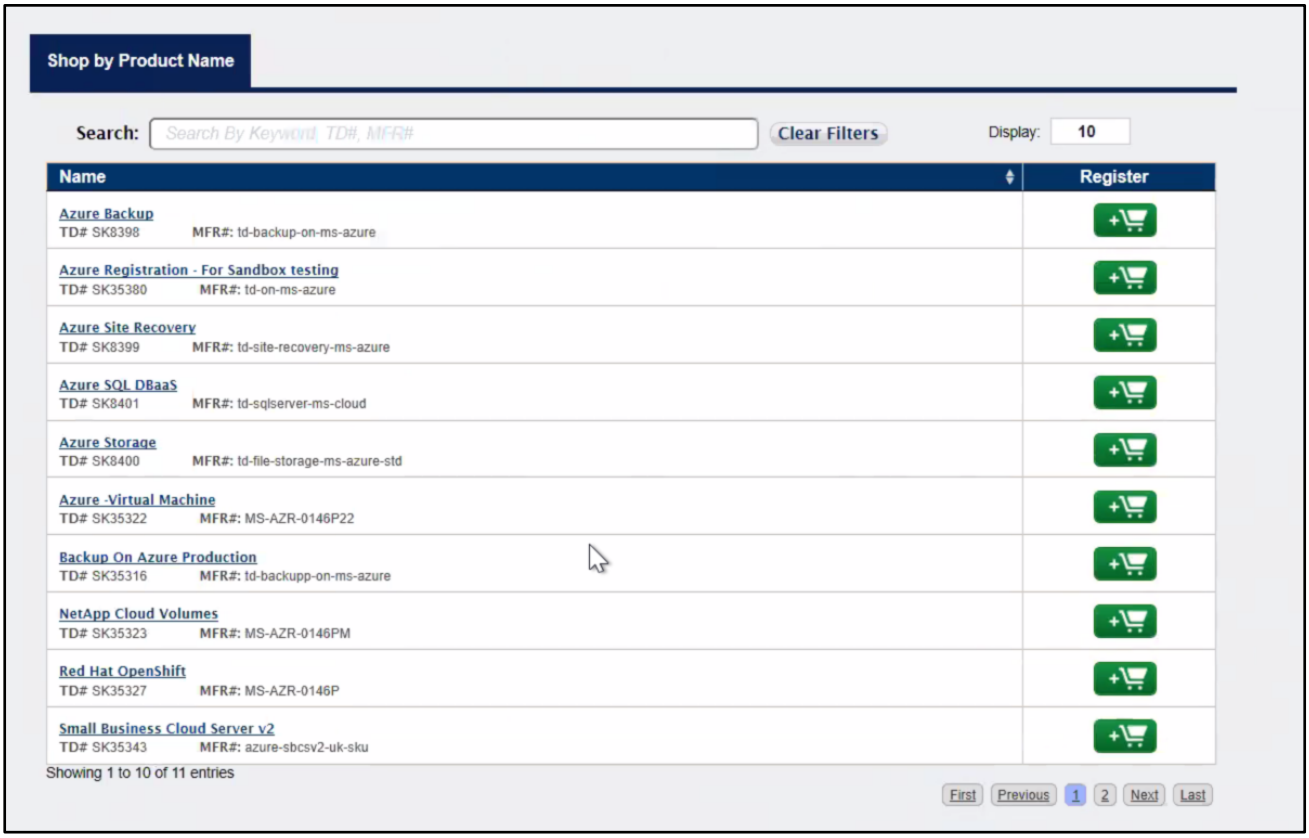
Connect to StreamOne Cloud Marketplace:



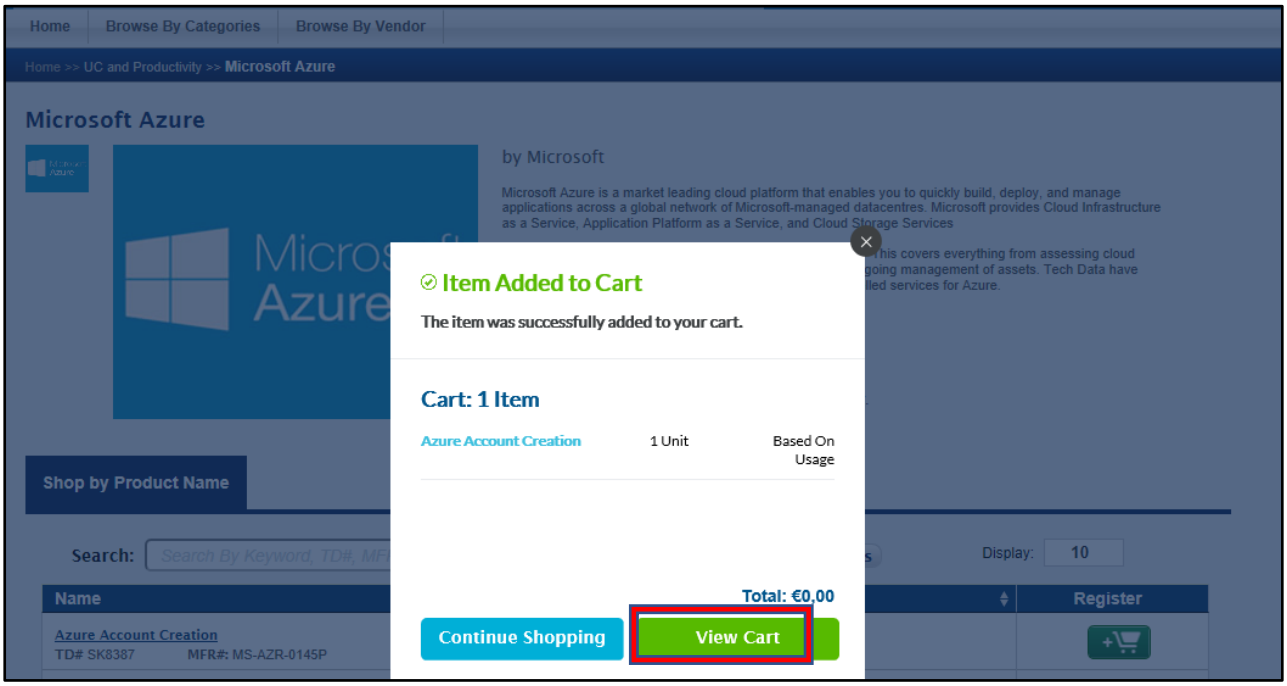
You can search for the Microsoft Azure SKU in Most Viewed, browsing by Categories or Vendor, or directly searching for it in the search field:

Click on Microsoft Azure:

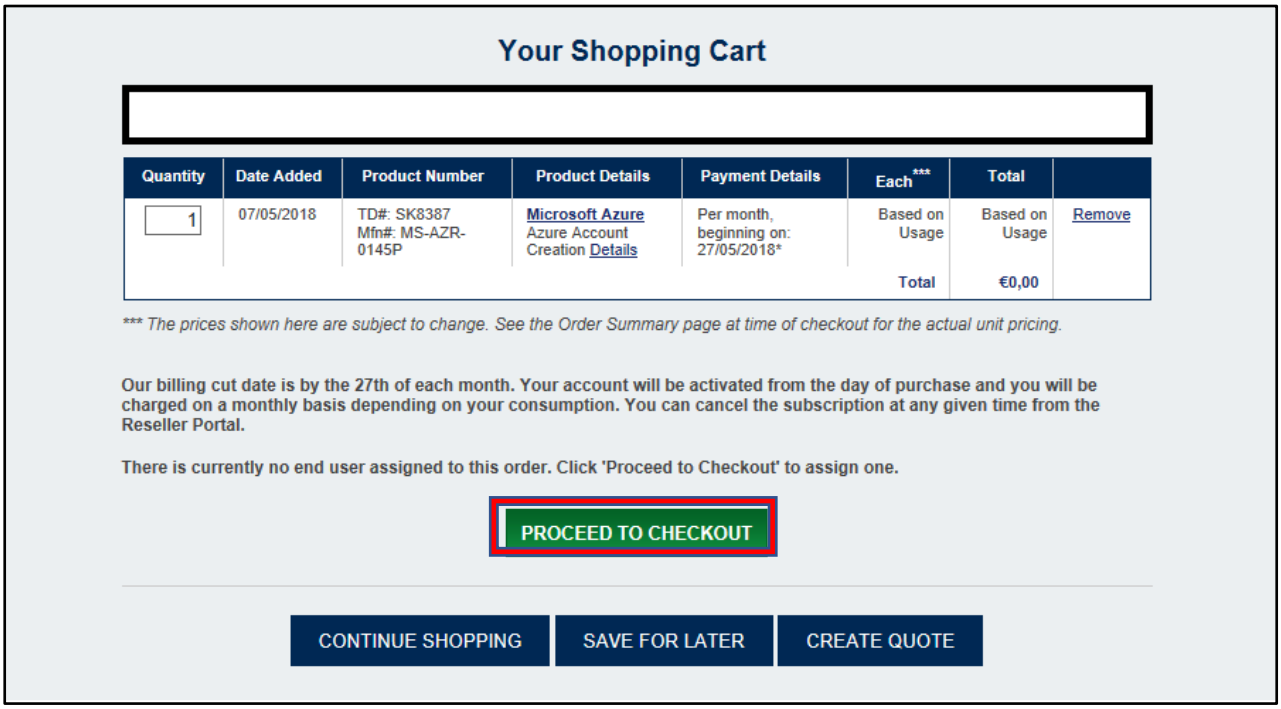
You will then be able to browse the different skus, click on "ADD TO CART" button of registration SKU:



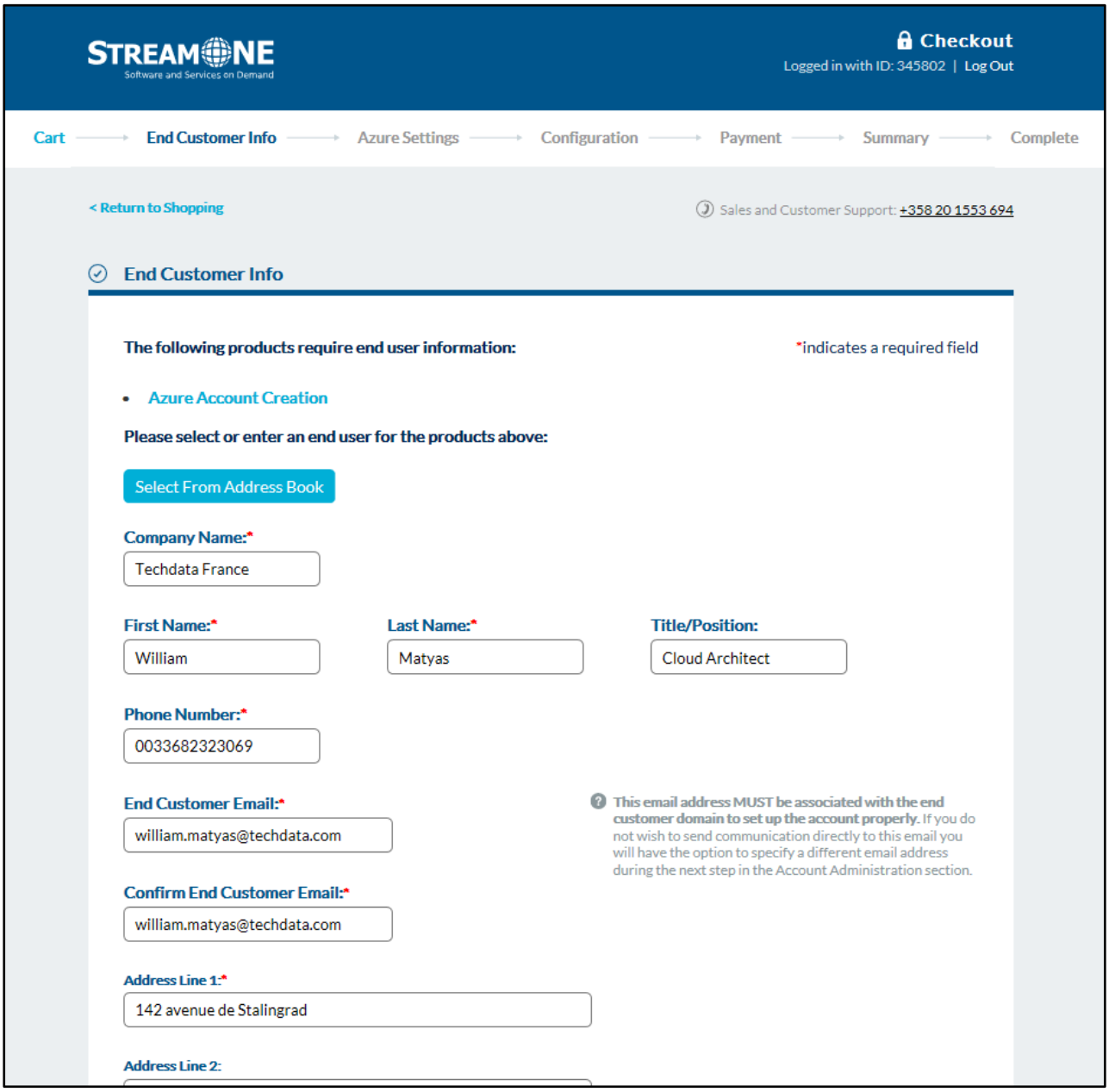
Click on "View Cart" button:



Click on 'Proceeed to Checkout' button:

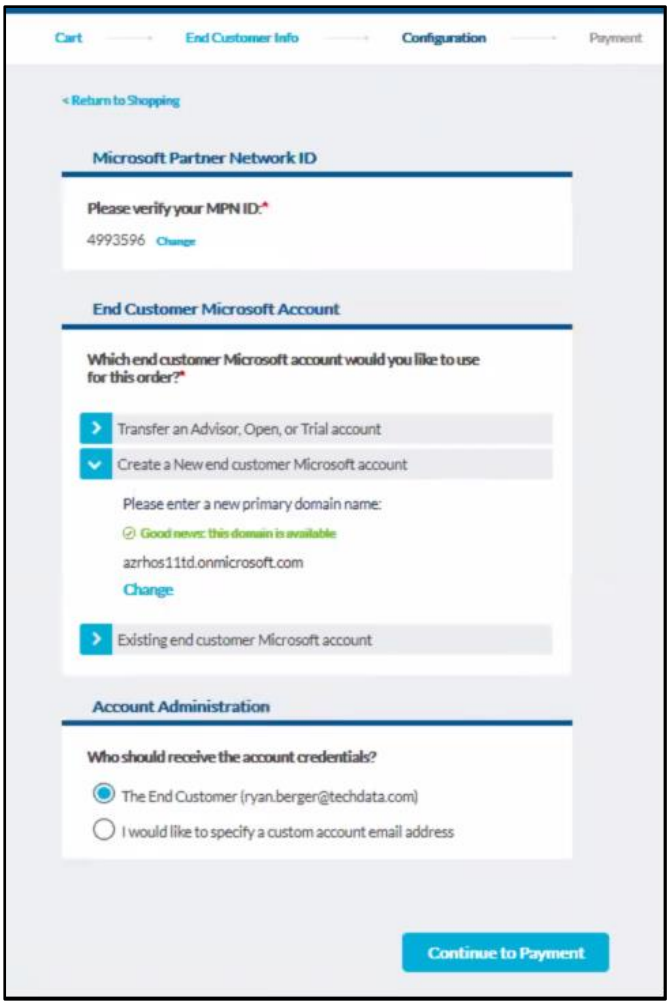


Fill End User information or select any end user using your email and click on "Continue to Configuration" button.


STREAMONE
Software and Services on Demand
Checkout
Logged in with ID: 345802 | Log Out
Cart
End Customer Info
Azure Settings
Configuration
Payment
Summary
Complete
< Return to Shopping
Sales and Customer Support: +358 20 1553 694
End Customer Info
The following products require end user information:
*indicates a required field
Azure Account Creation
Please select or enter an end user for the products above:
Select From Address Book
Company Name:*
Techdata France
First Name:*
William
Last Name:*
Matyas
Title/Position:
Cloud Architect
Phone Number:*
0033682323069
End Customer Email:*
william.matyas@techdata.com
This email address MUST be associated with the end customer domain to set up the account properly. If you do not wish to send communication directly to this email you will have the option to specify a different email address during the next step in the Account Administration section.
Confirm End Customer Email:*
william.matyas@techdata.com
Address Line 1:*
142 avenue de Stalingrad
Address Line 2:

Configuration page should be displayed.

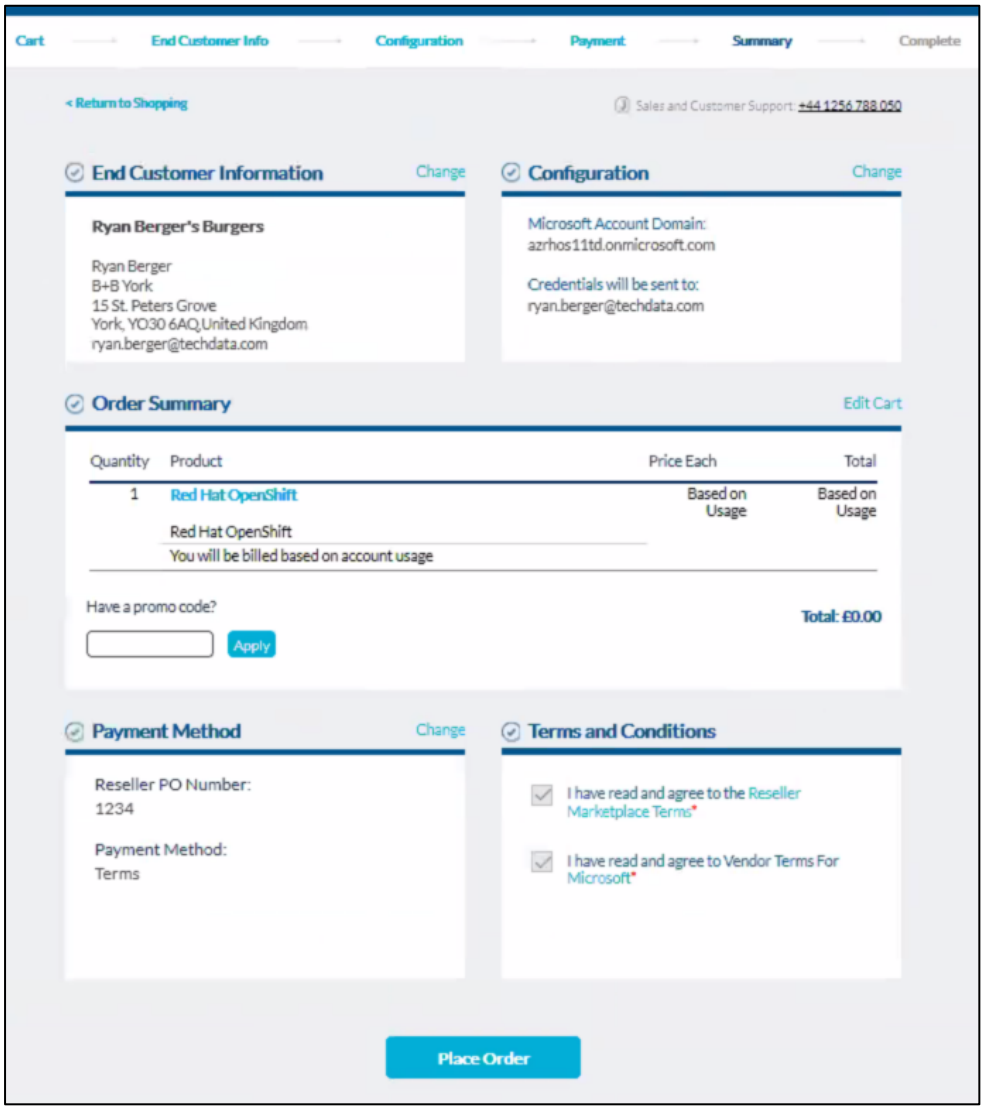
Fill in your Microsoft Partner Network ID.
Click on Create a New end customer Microsoft account button.
Enter any unique domain name and click on Check Availability button.



Select "The End Customer email" radio button from the "Account Administration" module.
Or select "I will administer the account" radio button from the account administration module and enter the Delegate admin email ID.

Click on "Continue to Payment" button.

Click on "Continue to Summary" button.
Verify the information shown and click on "Place Order" button.



Your order should be complete.

Order Complete

Order #S000186103

Return to Shopping

Thank you for your business.
Your order is currently being processed.

To check the status of your order please visit the **Reseller Portal** and view **Order Tracking**

When we have completed processing your order:
· An email will be sent to your end user with getting started instructions,

Order Summary

Order Date: 07-05-2018 12:54 PM CEST

Reseller PO #: 123456789

Sold To:

TECH DATA FINLAND OY EI TILAUKSIA
TALLE ASIAKASNUMEROLLE SOKERILINNANTIE 11 C
ESPOO, 02600 FI
9999999999
S1QATestingEmail@techdata.com

End Customer Information:

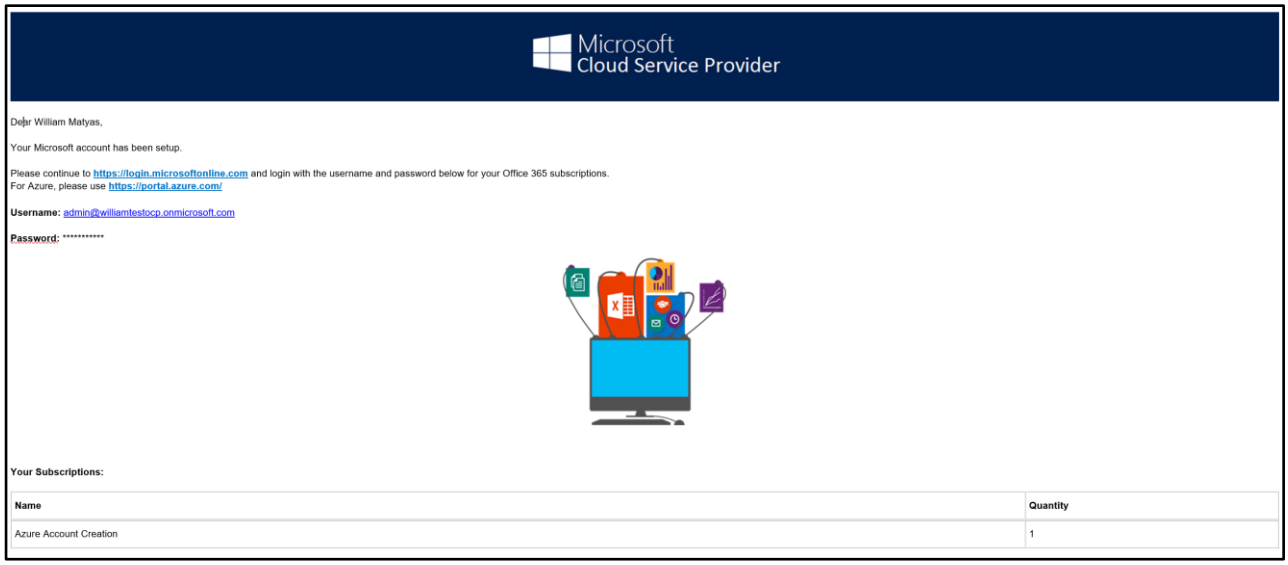
Techdata France
William Matyas
142 avenue de Stalingrad
Colombes 92700
France
william.matyas@techdata.com

Items Purchased

Qty	M/Part#	Vendor	Description	Date	Promo	Each	Total
1	MS-AZR-0145P	Microsoft	Azure Account Creation	07/05/2018		Based on usage	Based on usage
						Total	€0,00

Return to Shopping

You should receive an email with your Microsoft Subscription Information:



Microsoft Cloud Service Provider

Dear William Matyas,

Your Microsoft account has been setup.

Please continue to https://login.microsoftonline.com and login with the username and password below for your Office 365 subscriptions.
For Azure, please use https://portal.azure.com/

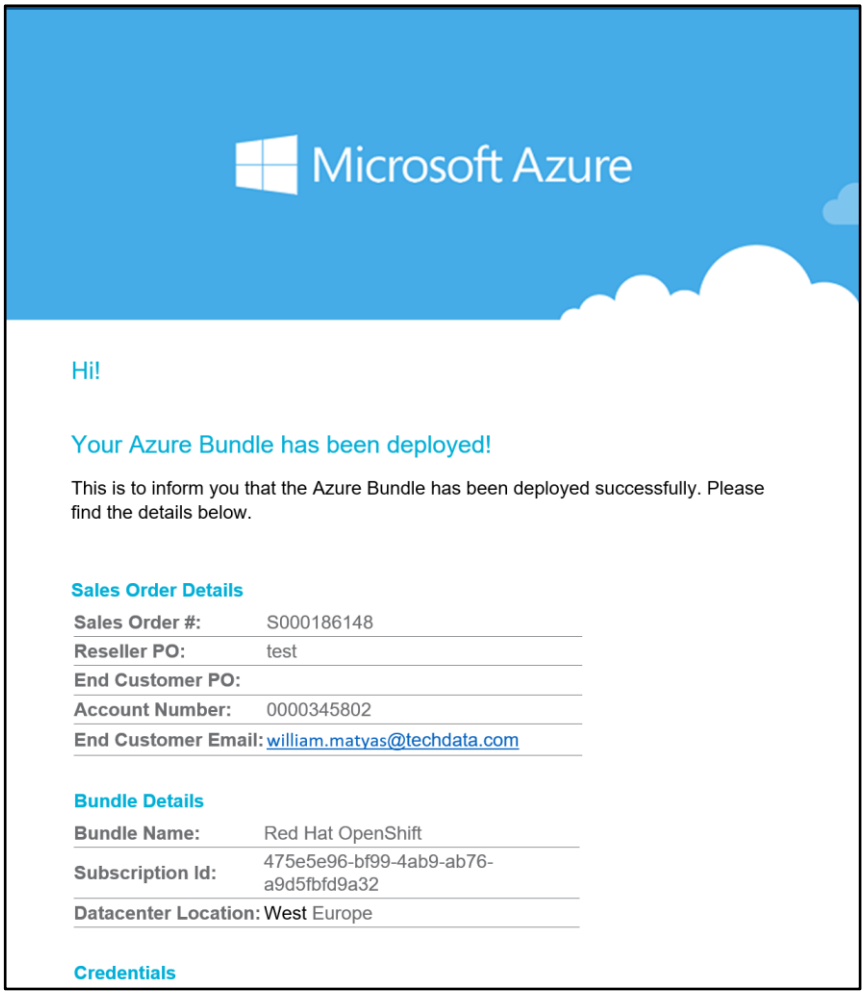
Username: admin@williamtestocp.onmicrosoft.com

Password: **********

Your Subscriptions:

Name	Quantity
Azure Account Creation	1

And another email regarding the deployment of your Azure Bundle:



Microsoft Azure

Hi!

Your Azure Bundle has been deployed!

This is to inform you that the Azure Bundle has been deployed successfully. Please find the details below.

Sales Order Details

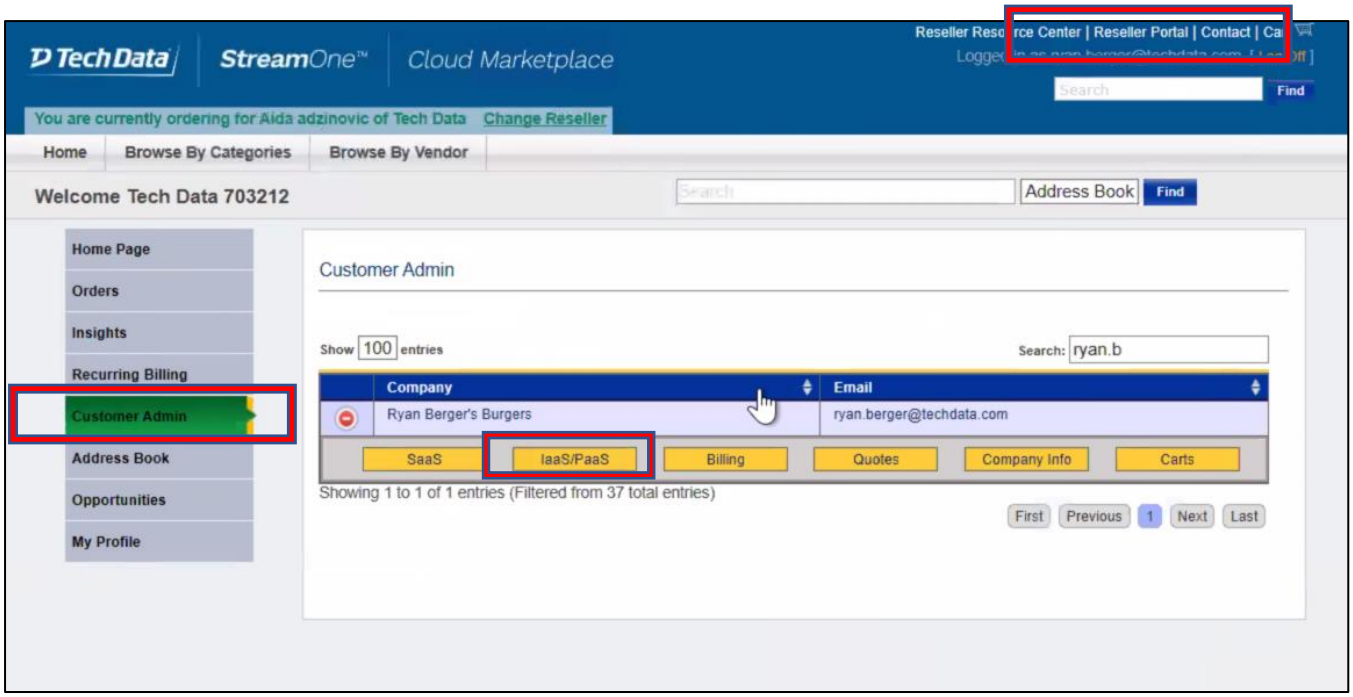
Sales Order #:	S000186148
Reseller PO:	test
End Customer PO:	
Account Number:	0000345802
End Customer Email:	william.matyas@techdata.com

Bundle Details

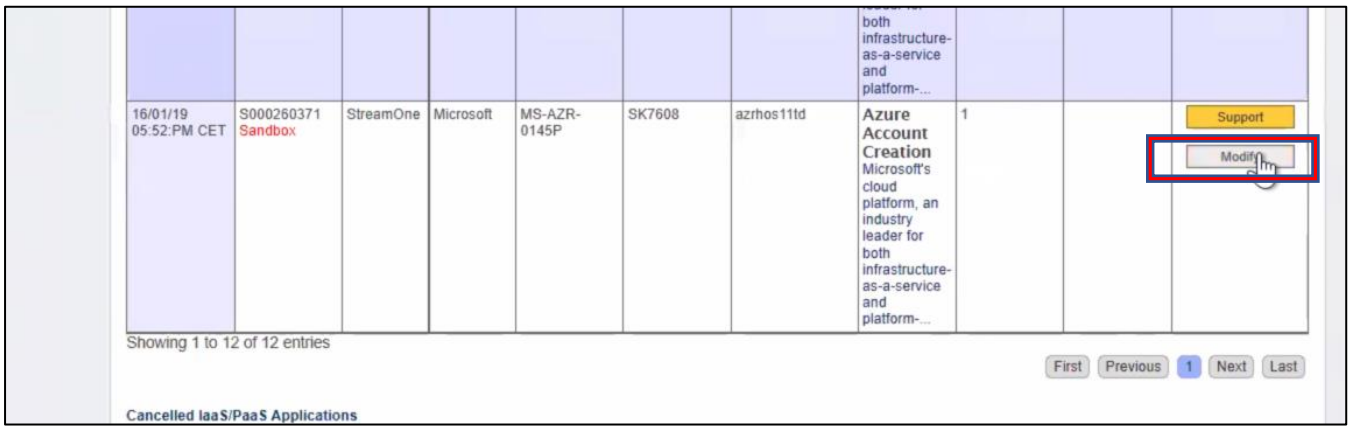
Bundle Name:	Red Hat OpenShift
Subscription Id:	475e5e96-bf99-4ab9-ab76-a9d5fbfd9a32
Datacenter Location:	West Europe

Credentials

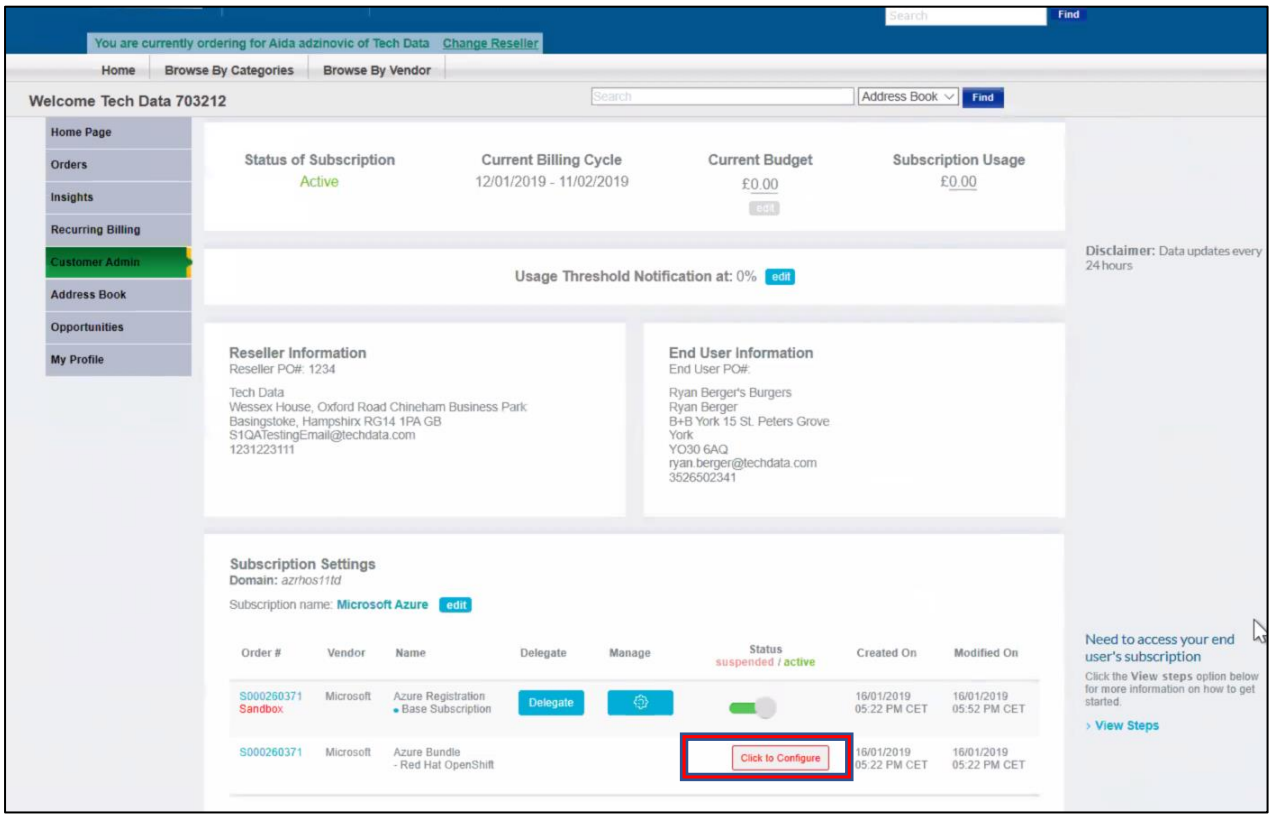
Now click on Reseller Portal, then Customer Admin. Look for your Customer and click on IaaS/PaaS.



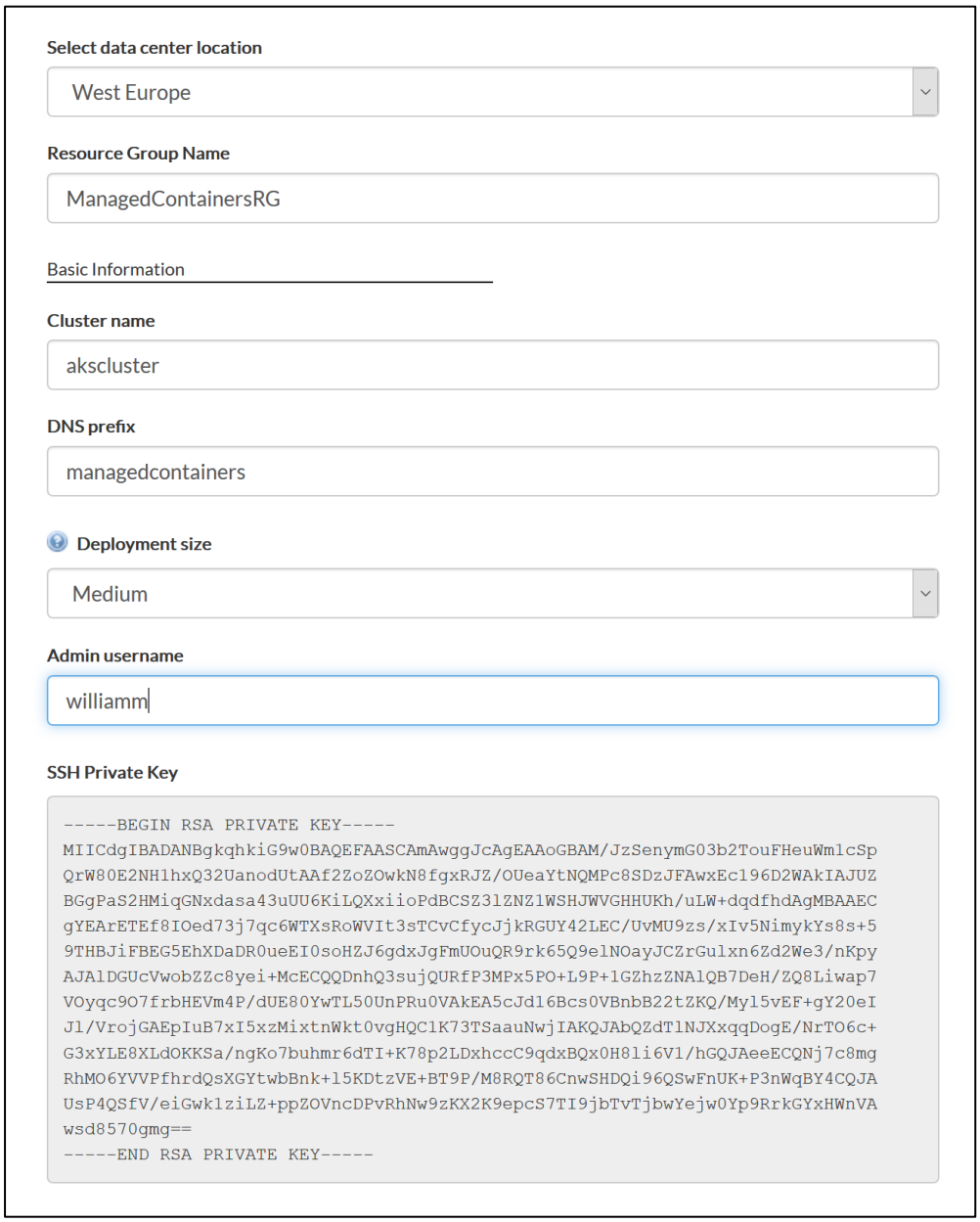
Then Click on Modify:



Then click on “Click to Configure”:

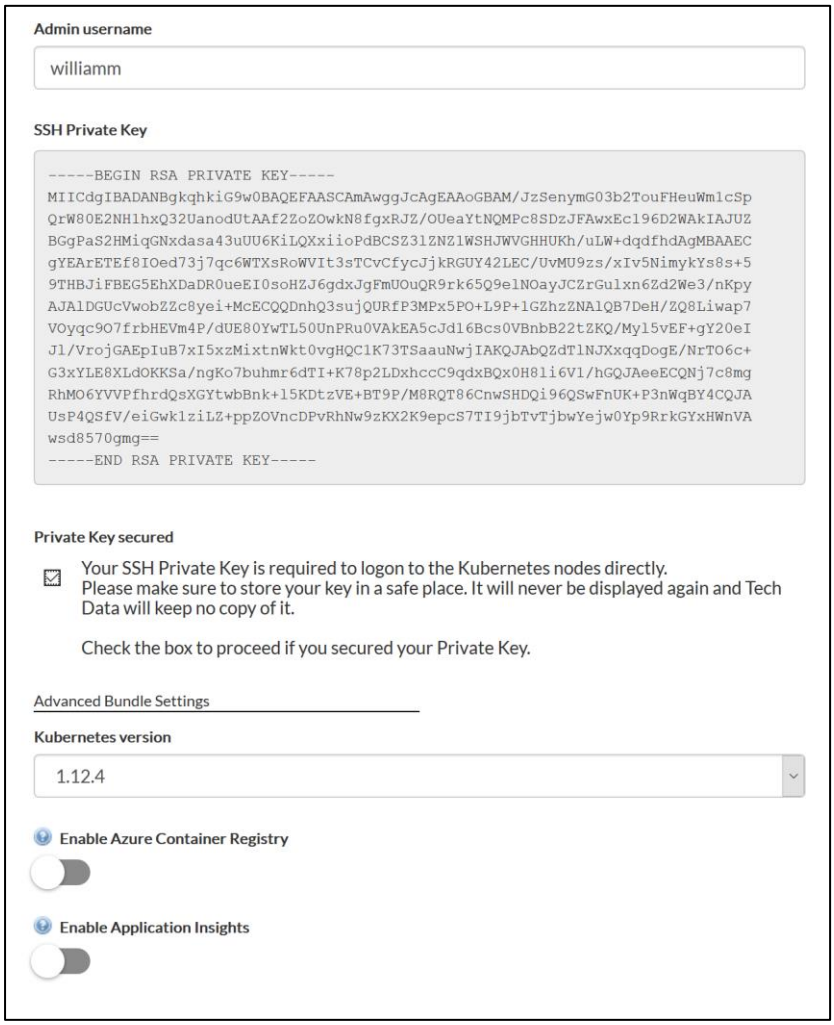


Information related to selected bundle should be displayed.



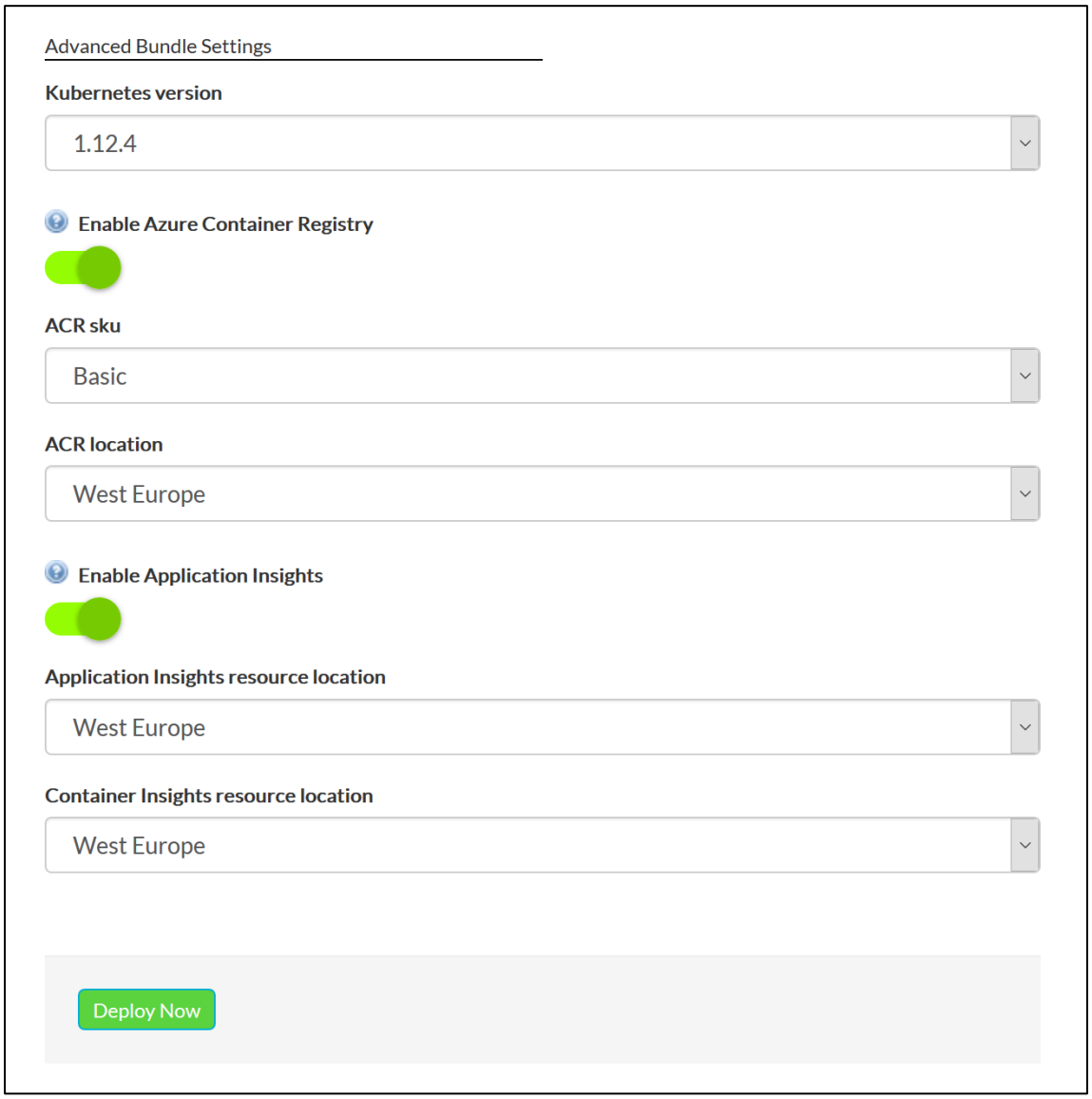
Fill the Basic Information.
Select Location from location drop down and fill in the Resource Group Name.
Fill in the Cluster name and the DNS Prefix.
You can then choose the Deployment Size.

A SSH key pair will get generated and you need to copy and save the private key.
Once the Managed Containers on Azure bundle is deployed in the Azure portal, you might need to use this Key to login into the underlying VMs Agents.



SSH Private Key:

You will be given your Private SSH Key during the order of your Managed Container bundle. Please make sure you secure this key and store it in a safe place as you will need it for SSH access to any of your instances. Your key will be displayed only once and there is no way to recover it later on. For security reasons, Tech Data does not keep a copy.



You can select your Kubernetes Version. Keep in mind it is easy to update your managed cluster, but you cannot downgrade it.

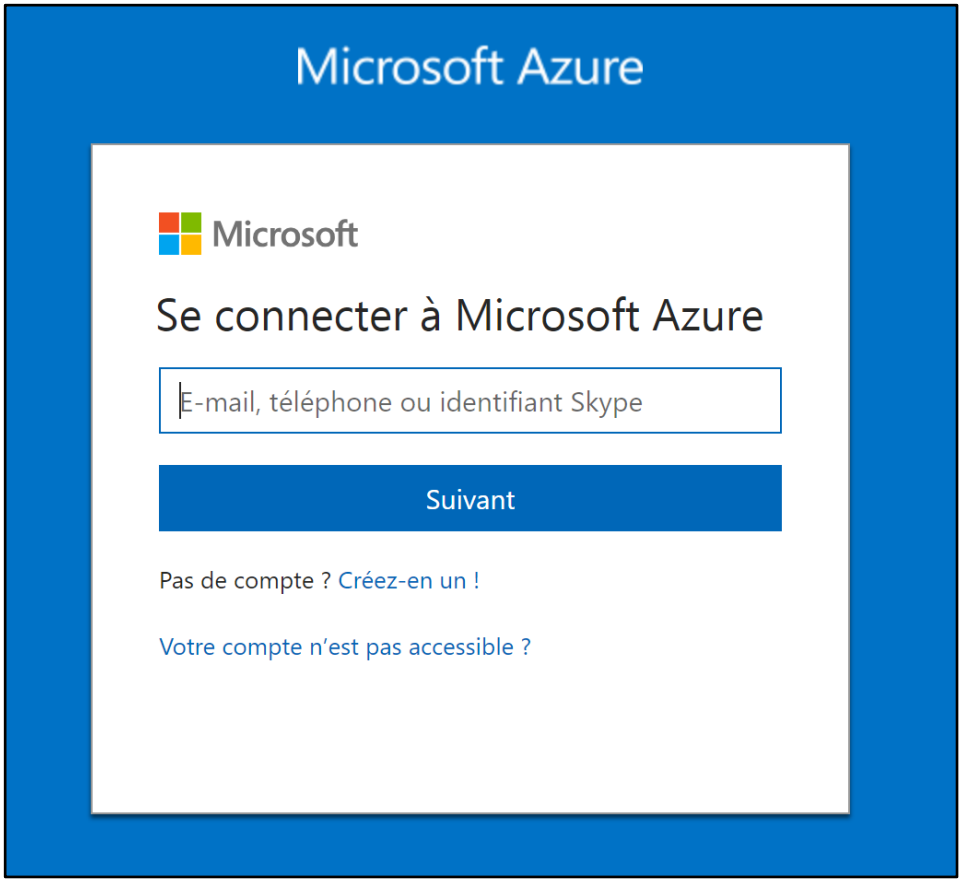
Enable Azure Container Registry: Deploys an Azure Container Registry to store your container imaged.
Enable Application Insights: Deploys an Application Insights you can use later on to monitor your applications.

Click on ‘Continue Configuration’ button.

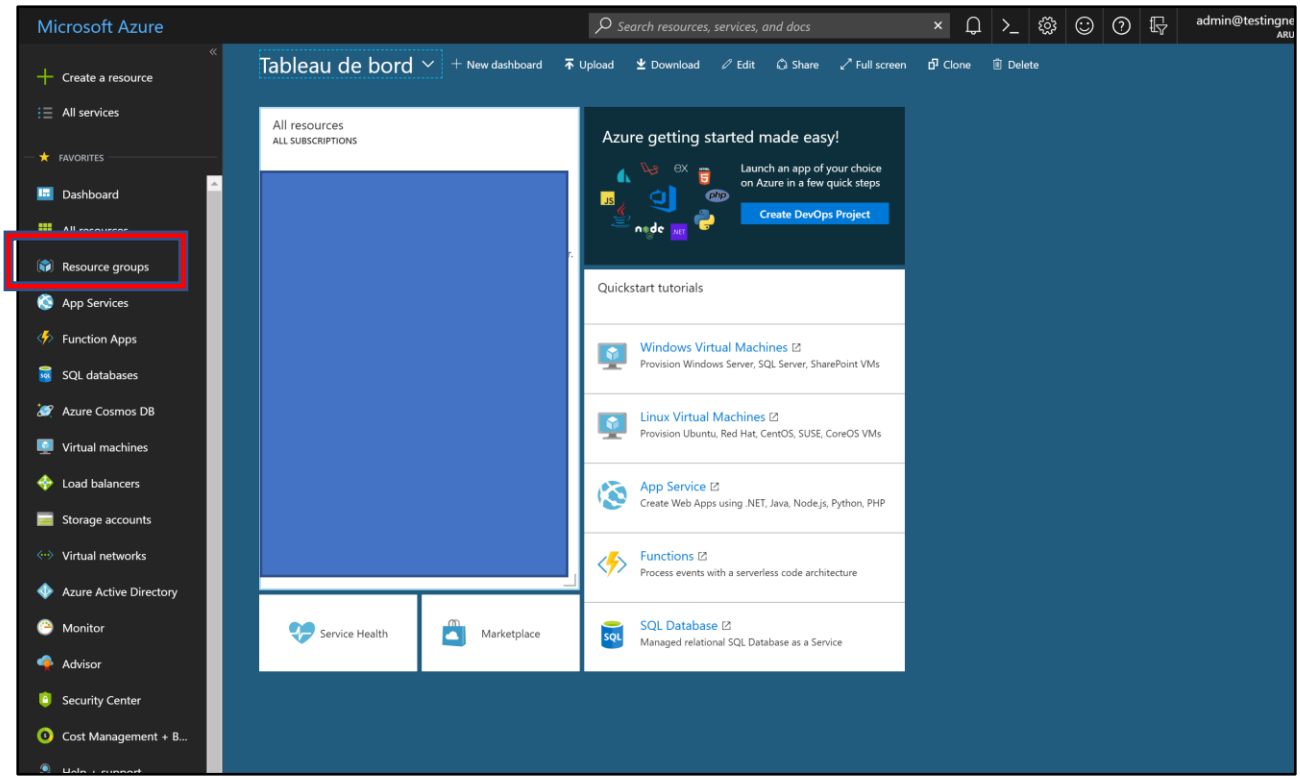
1.2 How to connect.

Connect to the Azure Portal with your credentials.

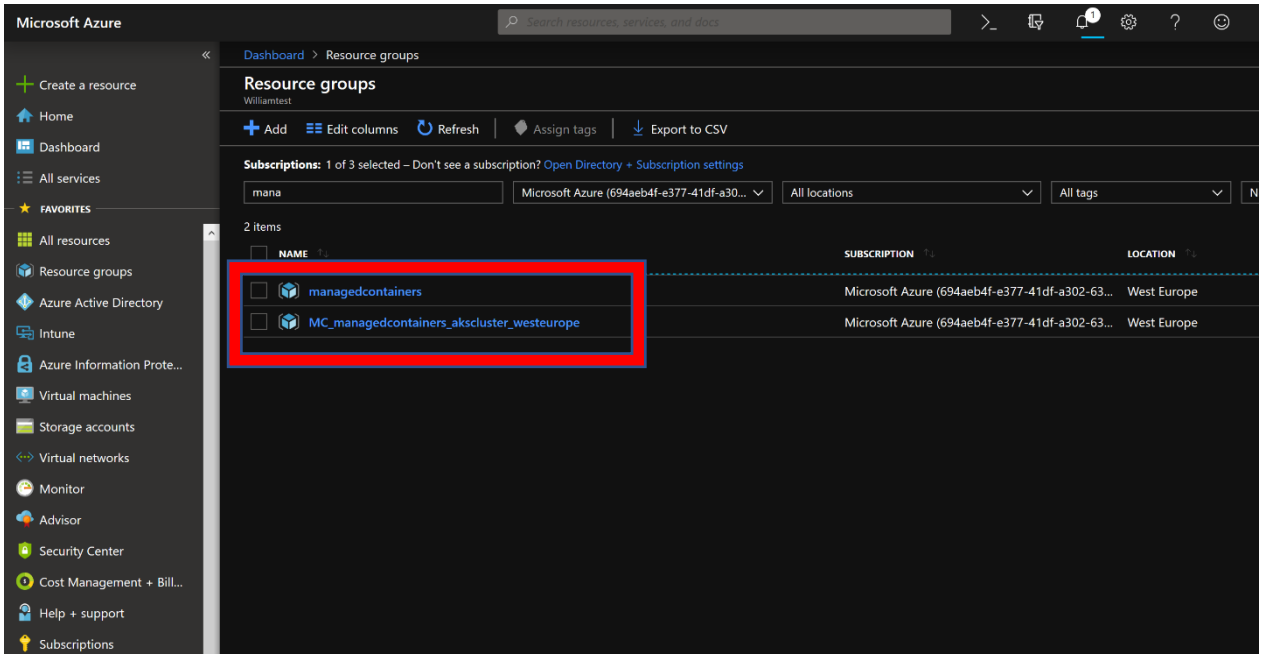
- You would need to login to the Azure portal to get the IP address.
    - https://portal.azure.com
    - You would need to login using the same user name and password as the one created in StreamOne and what was emailed to you.
- For example: john.doe@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- It will give you a one-time password and you will need to change it.



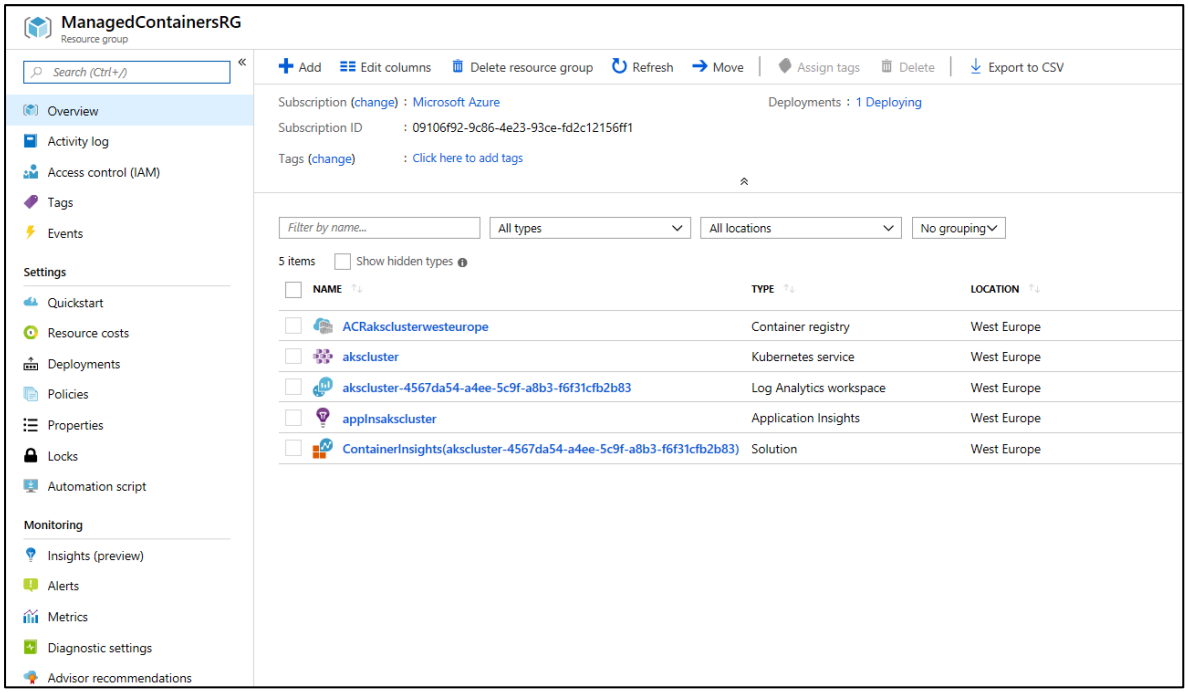
You will then be connected to the Azure Portal. Go to Resource groups.



You will find two Resource Groups into which your resources have been deployed.

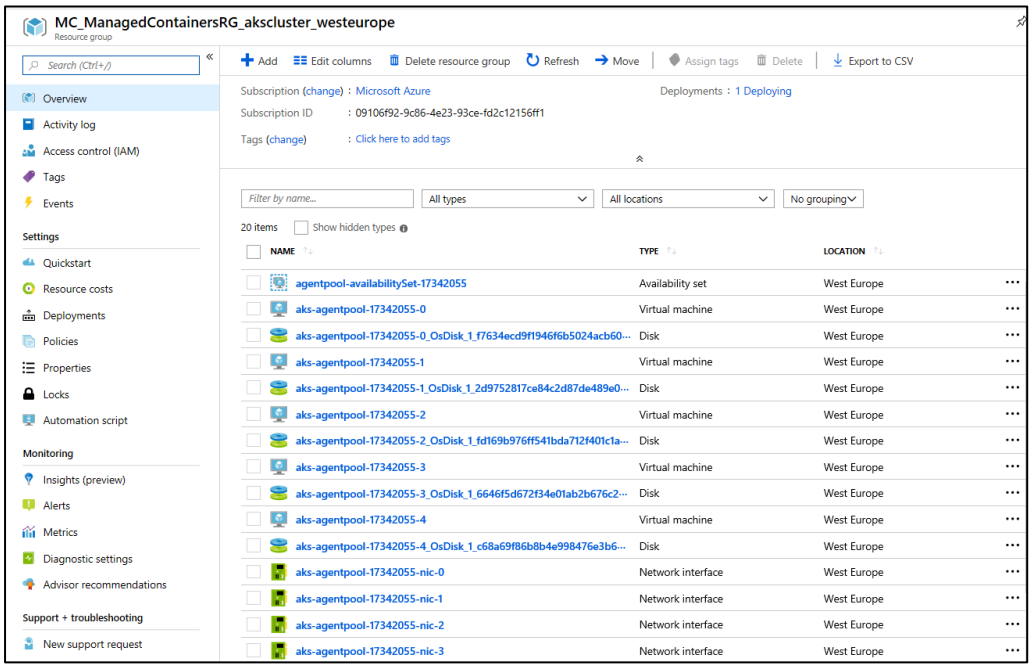


Within the first resource group, you will find several components:

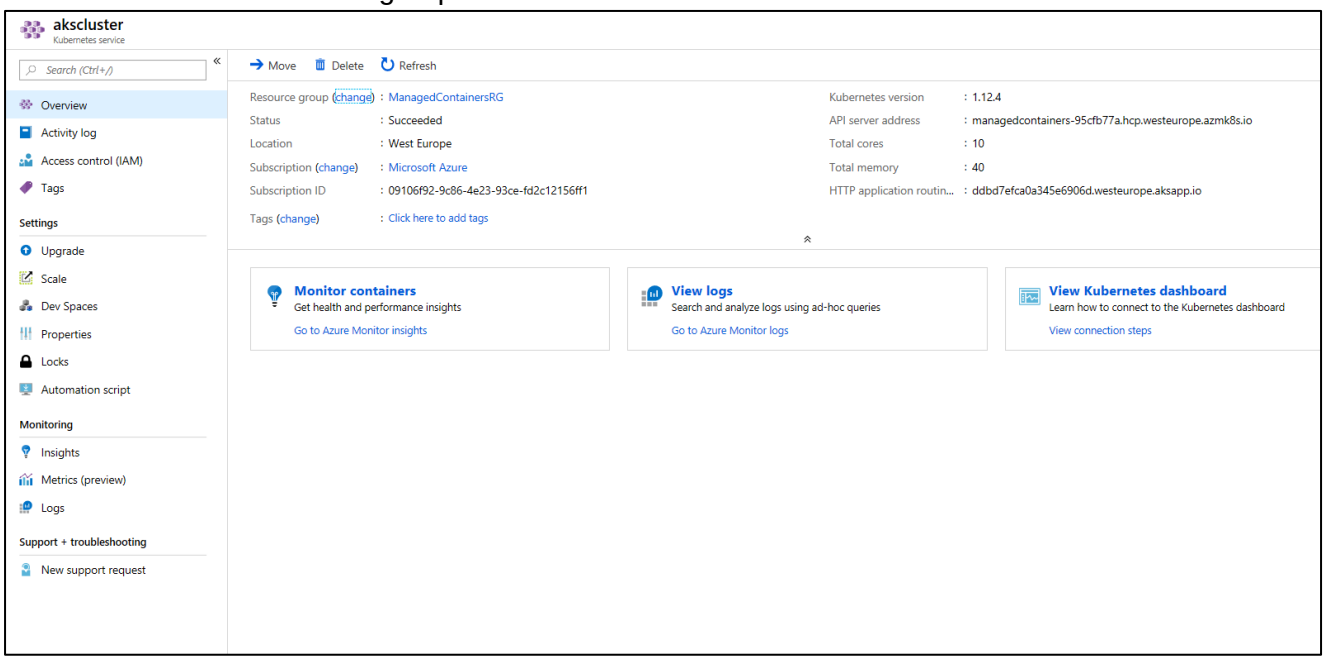


- The Container Registry (to store your container images)
- The Kubernetes Service (your cluster)
- The Log Analytics Workspace (used to store the logs)
- Application Insights (used for application monitoring)
- Container Insights (linked to Log Analytics, used for monitoring your containers platform)

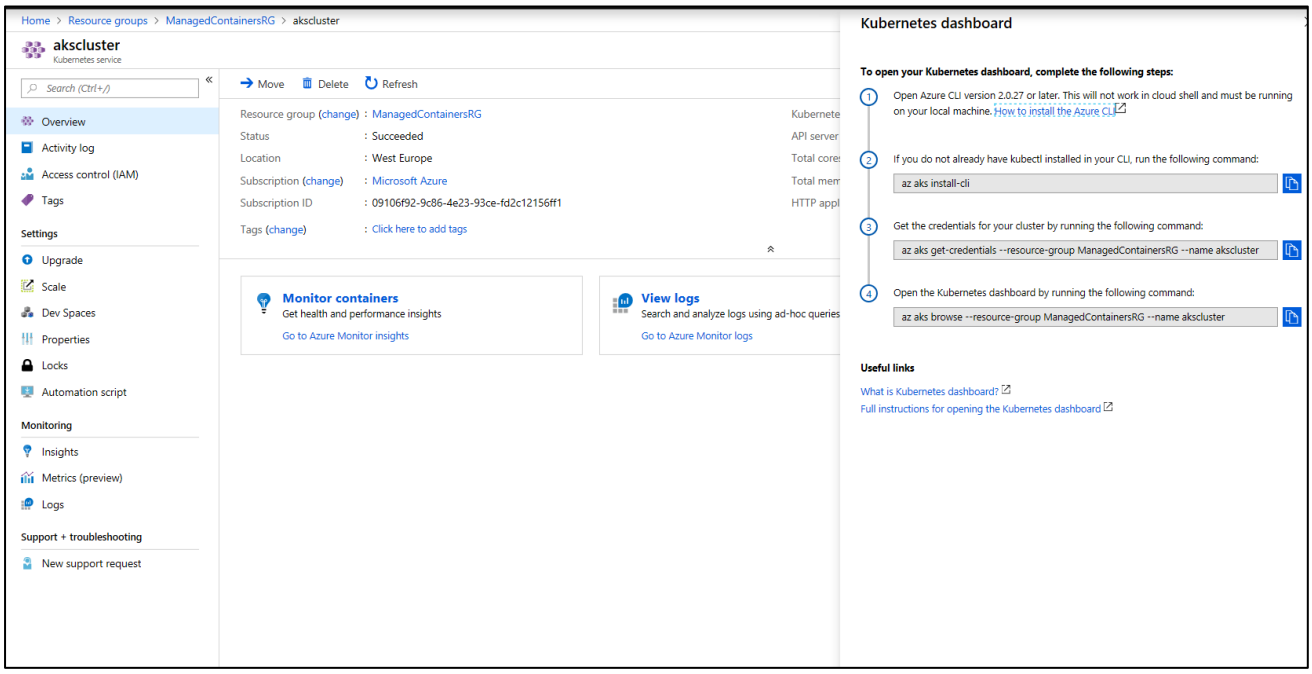
Within the second resource group, you will find the infrastructure components linked to Kubernetes Services:



Go back to the first resource group and click the Kubernetes Service:



Click on View Kubernetes Dashboard:



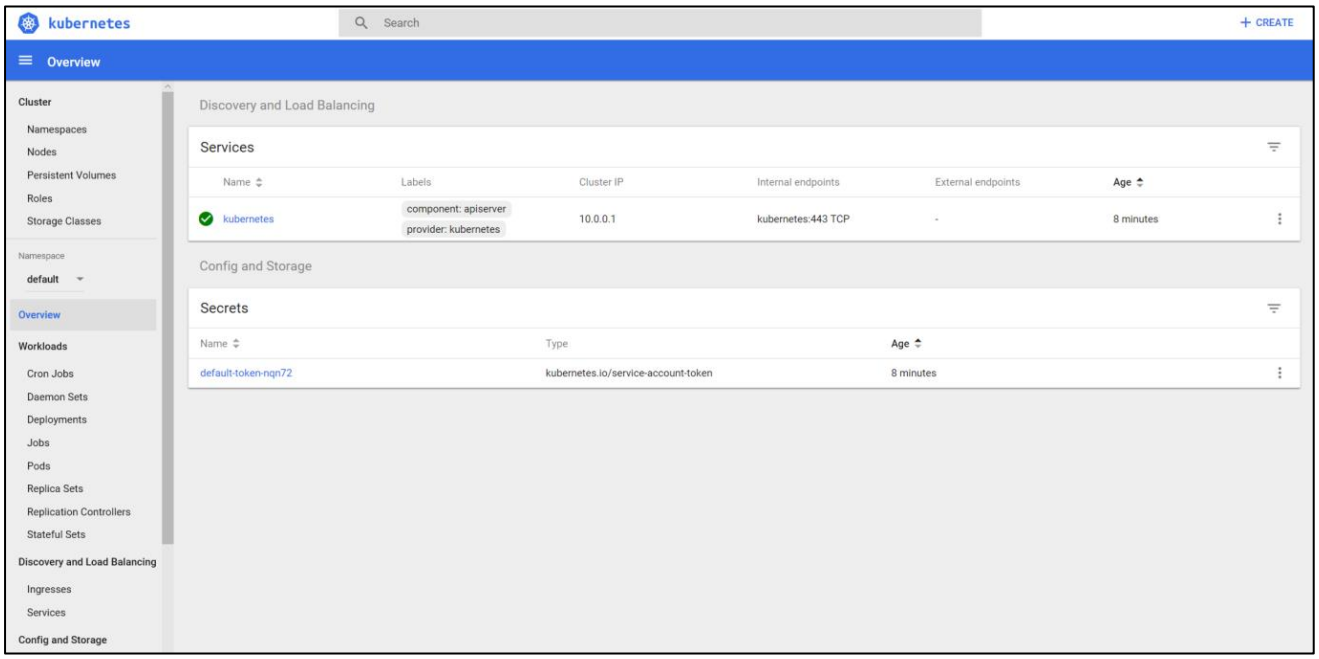
To access your Kubernetes Dashboard, you need to connect with Azure CLI and set up a Proxy tunnel to access securely.
To get more info on how to install Azure CLI:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/cli/azure/install-azure-cli?view=azure-cli-latest

Once you are using the Azure CLI, connect to Azure with the command “az login”.
Then use the command “az aks install-cli” so you can install the Azure Kubernetes Services CLI.

Then run the following commands to save the credentials and start the Proxy tunnel:

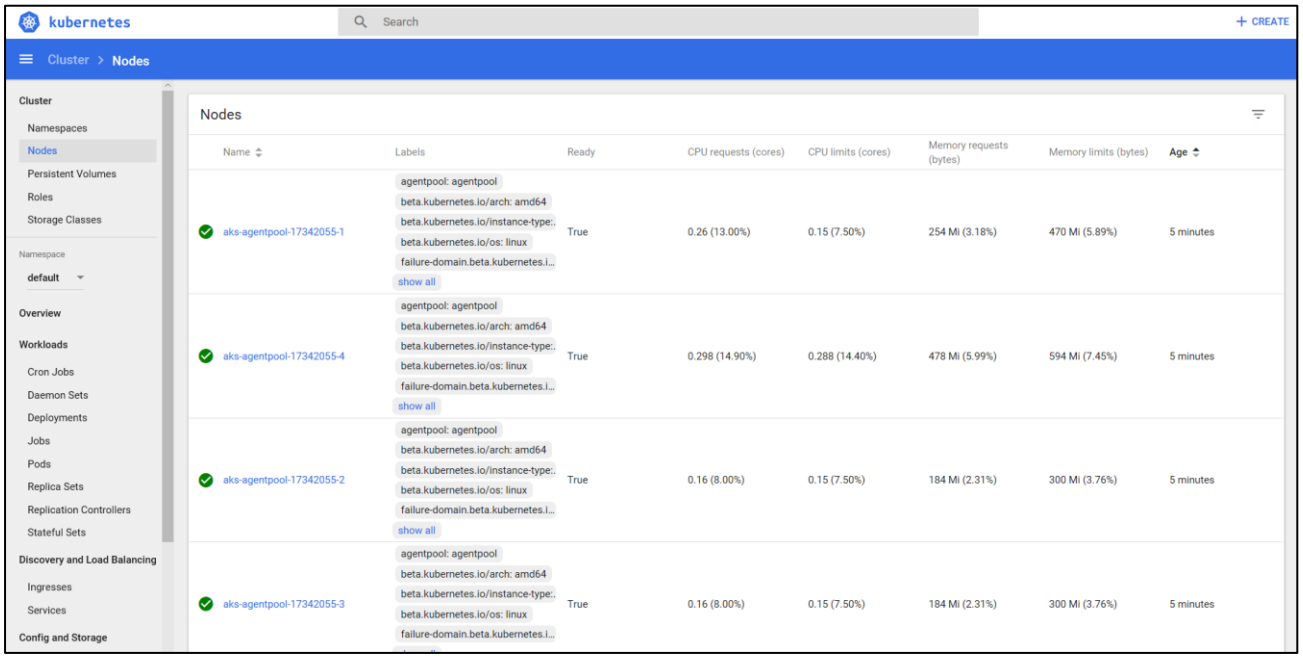
```
williamm@William-Surface: ~
williamm@William-Surface:~$ az aks get-credentials --resource-group ManagedContainersRG --name akscluster
Merged "akscluster" as current context in /home/williamm/.kube/config
williamm@William-Surface:~$ az aks browse --resource-group ManagedContainersRG --name akscluster
Merged "akscluster" as current context in /tmp/tmpiw_9_1kf
Proxy running on http://127.0.0.1:8001/
Press CTRL+C to close the tunnel...
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:8001 -> 9090
Forwarding from [::1]:8001 -> 9090
Handling connection for 8001
```

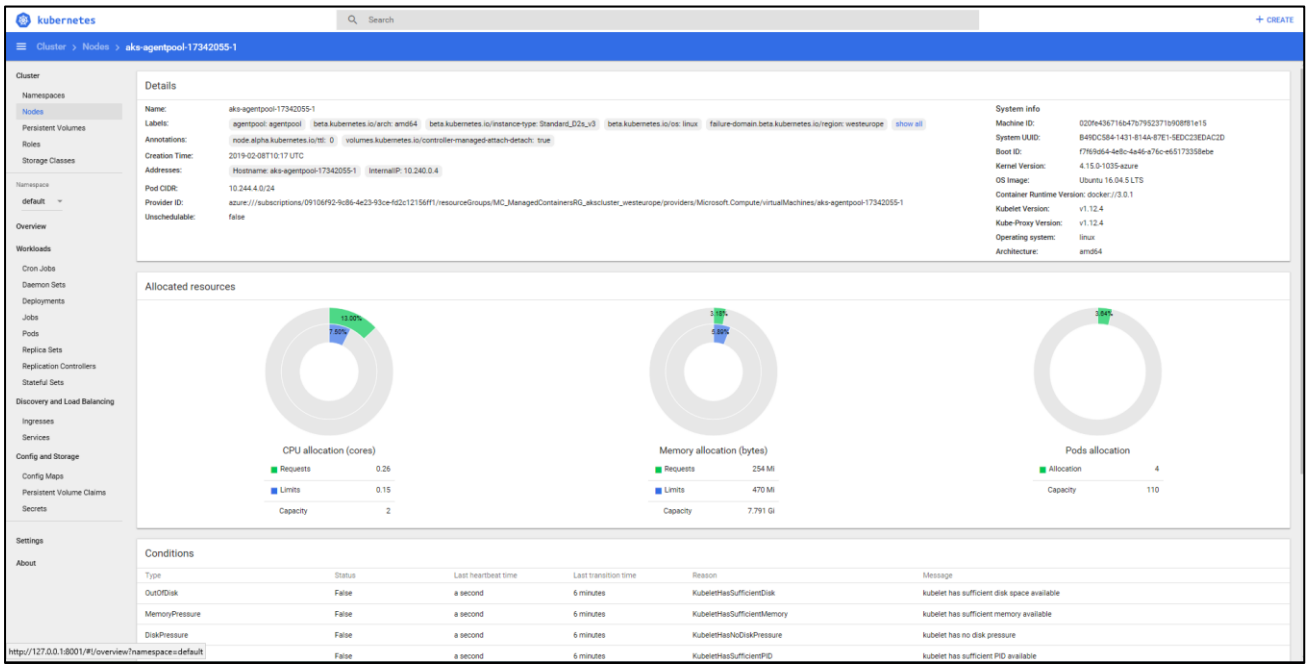
Open your web browser and go to http://127.0.0.1:8001/



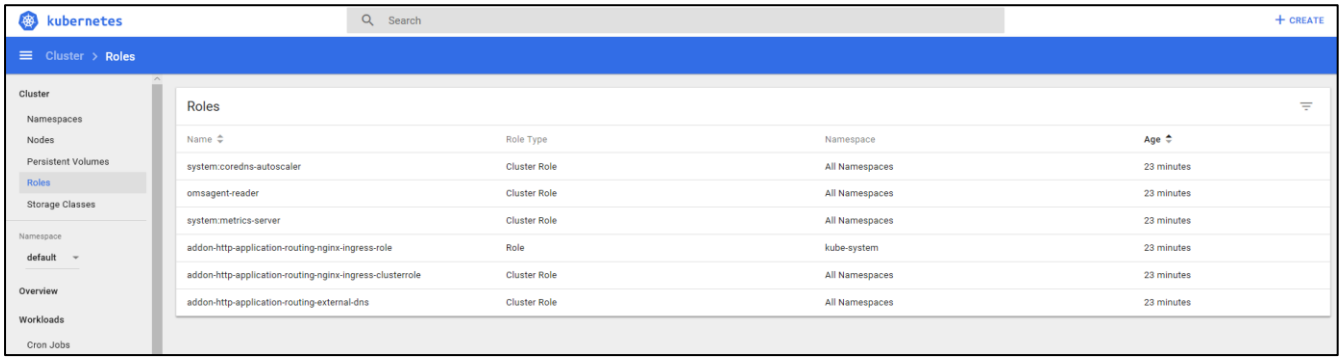
You are now connected to your Kubernetes Dashboard.

You can view your nodes:

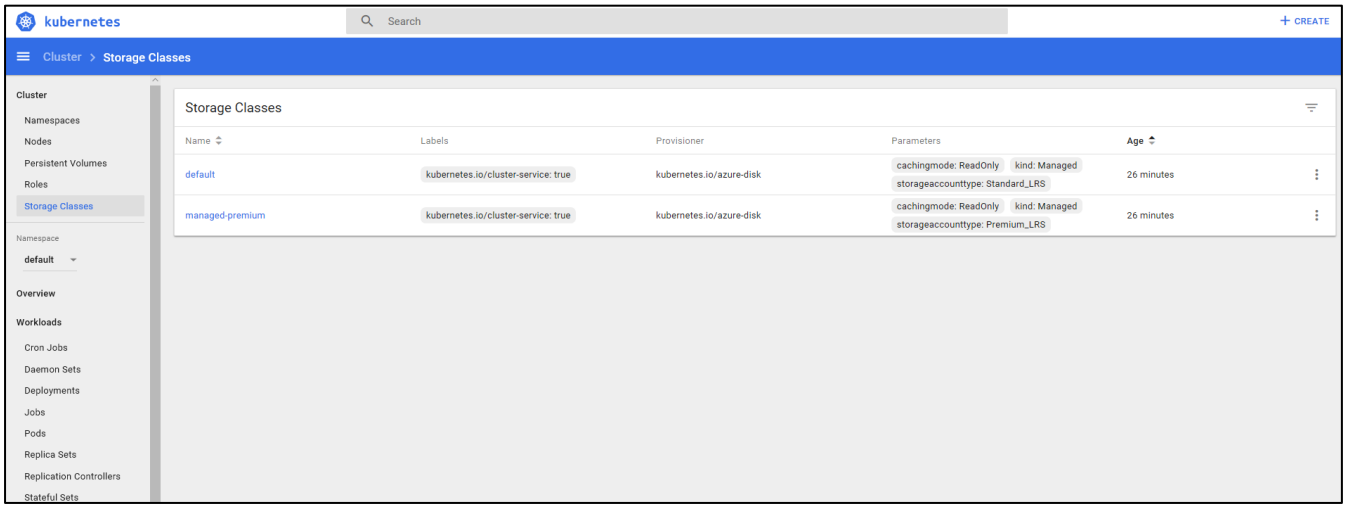




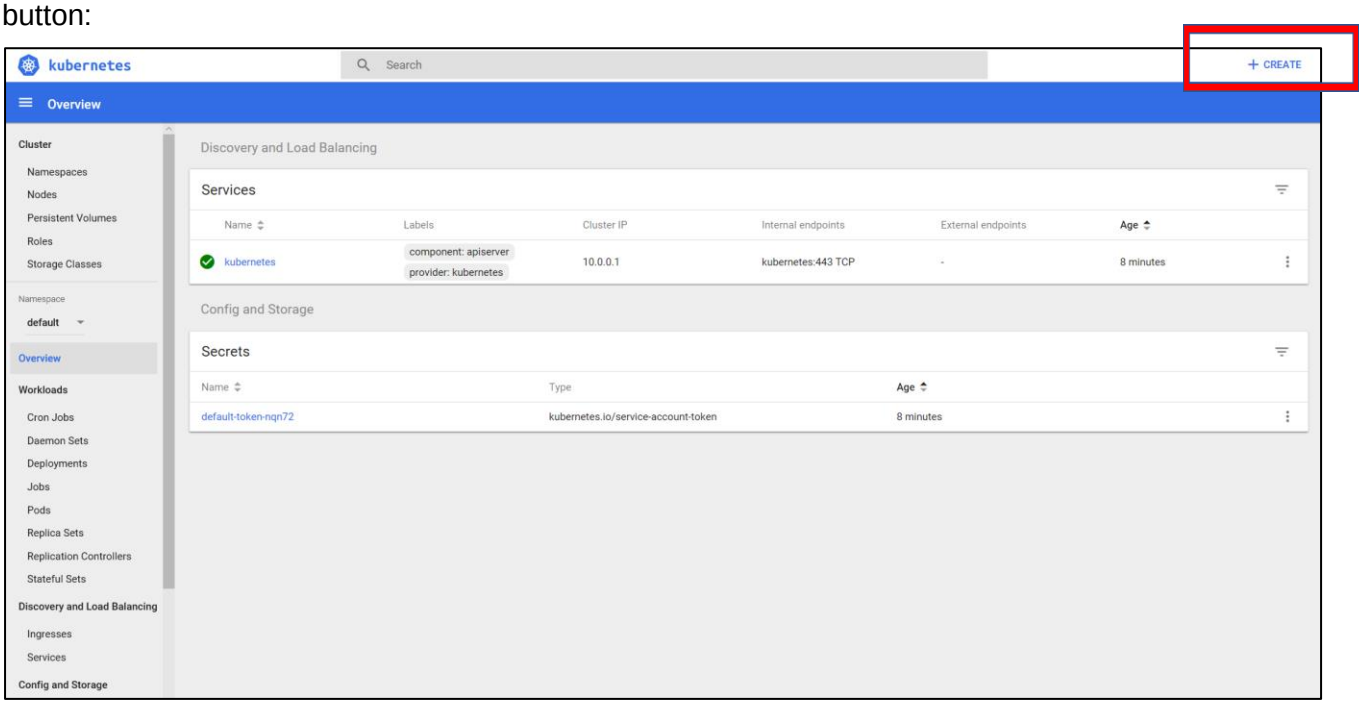
You can create Roles:



Or check your storage classes:



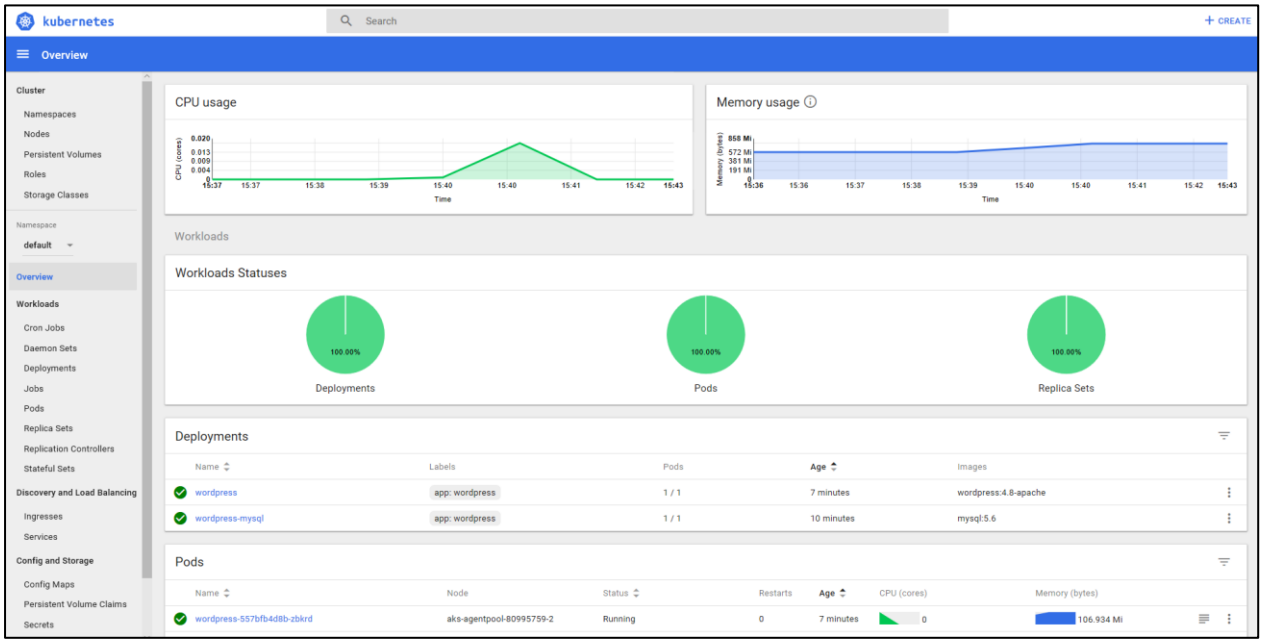
On the dashboard, you can create a new deployment, by clicking on the “+ Create” button:

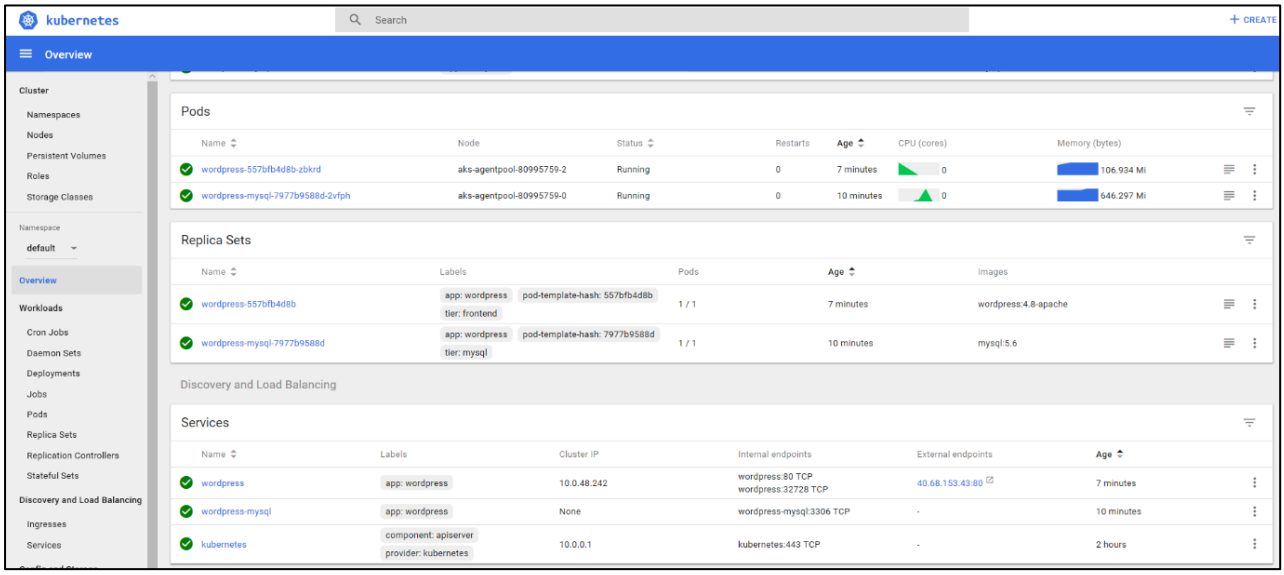


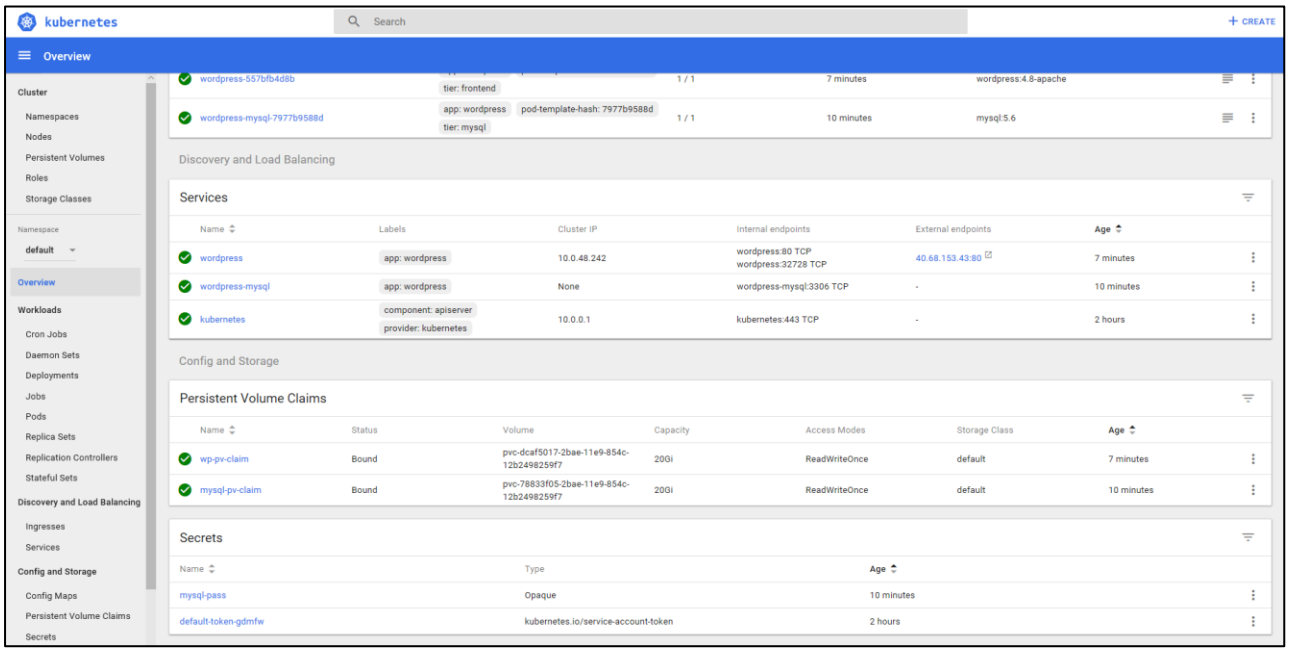
Or Using the kubectl command lines:

```
williamm@William-Surface:~$ az aks get-credentials --resource-group akswilliamtest1310 --name williamaksfix
Merged "williamaksfix" as current context in /home/williamm/.kube/config
williamm@William-Surface:~$ kubectl create secret generic mysql-pass --from-literal=password=December
secret/mysql-pass created
williamm@William-Surface:~$ kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/wordpress/mysql-deployment.yaml
service/wordpress-mysql created
persistentvolumeclaim/mysql-pv-claim created
deployment.apps/wordpress-mysql created
williamm@William-Surface:~$  kubectl get pvc
NAME             STATUS    VOLUME   CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
mysql-pv-claim   Pending                                     default        8s
williamm@William-Surface:~$ kubectl get pvc
NAME             STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS   AGE
mysql-pv-claim   Bound    pvc-78833f05-2bae-11e9-854c-12b2498259f7   20Gi       RWO            default        22s
williamm@William-Surface:~$ kubectl get pods
NAME                              READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
wordpress-mysql-7977b9588d-2vfph   1/1     Running   0          2m41s
williamm@William-Surface:~$ kubectl create -f https://k8s.io/examples/application/wordpress/wordpress-deployment.yaml
service/wordpress created
persistentvolumeclaim/wp-pv-claim created
deployment.apps/wordpress created
williamm@William-Surface:~$ kubectl get svc
NAME              TYPE           CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP    PORT(S)        AGE
kubernetes        ClusterIP      10.0.0.1      <none>         443/TCP        141m
wordpress         LoadBalancer   10.0.48.242   40.68.153.43   80:32728/TCP   3m26s
wordpress-mysql   ClusterIP      None          <none>         3306/TCP       6m14s
```

Your deployment should be successful:






kubernetes
Search
+ CREATE
Overview
Cluster
Namespaces
Nodes
Persistent Volumes
Roles
Storage Classes
Namespace
default
Overview
Workloads
Cron Jobs
Daemon Sets
Deployments
Jobs
Pods
Replica Sets
Replication Controllers
Stateful Sets
Discovery and Load Balancing
Ingresses
Services
Config and Storage
Config Maps
Persistent Volume Claims
Secrets
wordpress-557bfb4d8b
tier: frontend
1 / 1
7 minutes
wordpress:4.8-apache
wordpress-mysql-7977b9588d
app: wordpress
pod-template-hash: 7977b9588d
tier: mysql
1 / 1
10 minutes
mysql:5.6
Discovery and Load Balancing
Services
Name
Labels
Cluster IP
Internal endpoints
External endpoints
Age
wordpress
app: wordpress
10.0.48.242
wordpress:80 TCP
wordpress:32728 TCP
40.68.153.43:80
7 minutes
wordpress-mysql
app: wordpress
None
wordpress-mysql:3306 TCP
-
10 minutes
kubernetes
component: apiserver
provider: kubernetes
10.0.0.1
kubernetes:443 TCP
-
2 hours
Config and Storage
Persistent Volume Claims
Name
Status
Volume
Capacity
Access Modes
Storage Class
Age
wp-pv-claim
Bound
pvc-dcaf5017-2bae-11e9-854c-12b2498259f7
20Gi
ReadWriteOnce
default
7 minutes
mysql-pv-claim
Bound
pvc-78833f05-2bae-11e9-854c-12b2498259f7
20Gi
ReadWriteOnce
default
10 minutes
Secrets
Name
Type
Age
mysql-pass
Opaque
10 minutes
default-token-gdmfw
kubernetes.io/service-account-token
2 hours

1.3 Post-Deployment Tasks.

This part will be dedicated to give you some pointers regarding how to use the other services being deployed in the bundle.

1.3.1 How to use the Azure Container Registry

Azure Container Registry (ACR) is a private registry for container images. A private container registry lets you securely build and deploy your applications and custom code. In this tutorial, you deploy an ACR instance and push a container image to it. You learn how to:

- Tag a container image for ACR
- Upload the image to ACR
- View images in your registry

This tutorial requires that you're running the Azure CLI version 2.0.53 or later. Run “az –version” to find the version. If you need to install or upgrade, see Install Azure CLI: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/cli/azure/install-azure-cli?view=azure-cli-latest

Log in to the container registry

To use the ACR instance, you must first log in. Use the “az acr login” command and provide the unique name given to the container registry in the previous step.

Azure CLI

```
az acr login --name <acrName>
```

The command returns a *Login Succeeded* message once completed.

Tag a container image

To see a list of your current local images, use the docker images command:

```
$ docker images

REPOSITORY                    TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
azure-vote-front              latest              4675398c9172        13 minutes ago      694MB
redis                         latest              a1b99da73d05        7 days ago          106MB
tiangolo/uwsgi-nginx-flask    flask               788ca94b2313        9 months ago        694MB
```

(These containers are used as examples)

To use the azure-vote-front container image with ACR, the image needs to be tagged with the login server address of your registry. This tag is used for routing when pushing container images to an image registry.

To get the login server address, use the “az acr list” command and query for the “loginServer” as follows:

```
Azure CLI

az acr list --resource-group myResourceGroup --query "[].{acrLoginServer:loginServer}" --output table
```

Now, tag your local azure-vote-front image with the “acrloginServer” address of the container registry. To indicate the image version, add :v1 to the end of the image name:

```
console

docker tag azure-vote-front <acrLoginServer>/azure-vote-front:v1
```

To verify the tags are applied, run “docker images” again. An image is tagged with the ACR instance address and a version number.

```
$ docker images

REPOSITORY                                          TAG          IMAGE ID          CREATED           SIZE
azure-vote-front                                    latest       eaf2b9c57e5e      8 minutes ago     716 MB
mycontainerregistry.azurecr.io/azure-vote-front     v1           eaf2b9c57e5e      8 minutes ago     716 MB
redis                                               latest       a1b99da73d05      7 days ago        106MB
tiangolo/uwsgi-nginx-flask                          flask        788ca94b2313      8 months ago      694 MB
```

Push images to registry

With your image built and tagged, push the azure-vote-front image to your ACR instance. Use docker push and provide your own “acrLoginServer” address for the image name as follows:

```
console

docker push <acrLoginServer>/azure-vote-front:v1
```

It may take a few minutes to complete the image push to ACR.

1.3.2 How to monitor the Managed Containers Bundle with Containers Insights (Azure Monitor for containers)

Azure Monitor for containers is a feature designed to monitor the performance of container workloads deployed to either Azure Container Instances or managed Kubernetes clusters hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS). Monitoring your containers is critical, especially when you're running a production cluster, at scale, with multiple applications.

Azure Monitor for containers gives you performance visibility by collecting memory and processor metrics from controllers, nodes, and containers that are available in Kubernetes through the Metrics API. Container logs are also collected. After you enable monitoring from Kubernetes clusters, these metrics and logs are automatically collected for you through a containerized version of the Log Analytics agent for Linux and stored in your Log Analytics workspace.

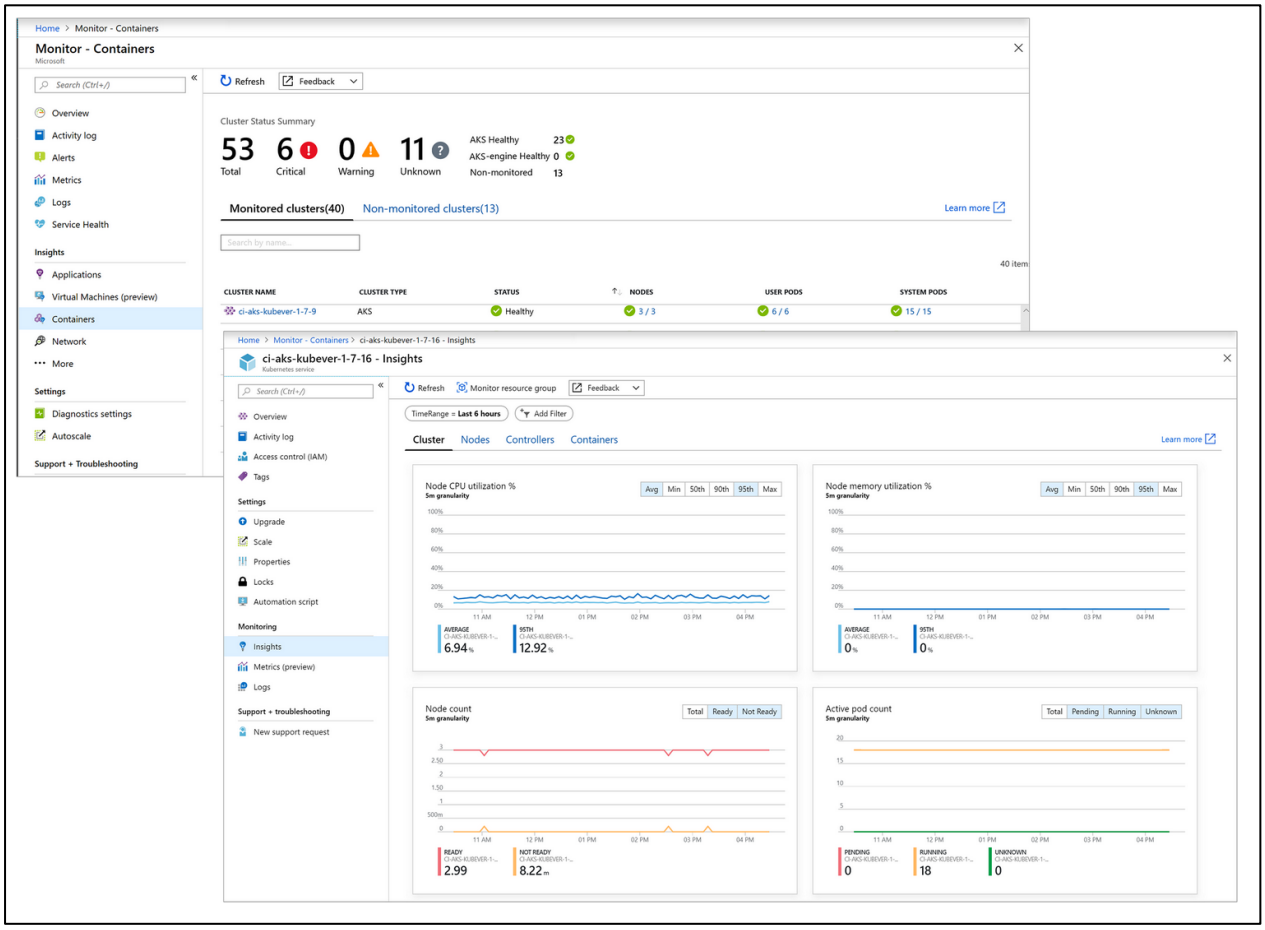
What does Azure Monitor for containers provide?

Azure Monitor for containers includes several pre-defined views that show the residing container workloads and what affects the performance health of the monitored Kubernetes cluster so that you can:

- Identify AKS containers that are running on the node and their average processor and memory utilization. This knowledge can help you identify resource bottlenecks.
- Identify processor and memory utilization of container groups and their containers hosted in Azure Container Instances. Identify where the container resides in a controller or a pod. This knowledge can help you view the controller's or pod's overall performance.
- Review the resource utilization of workloads running on the host that are unrelated to the standard processes that support the pod.
- Understand the behavior of the cluster under average and heaviest loads. This knowledge can help you identify capacity needs and determine the maximum load that the cluster can sustain.

How do I access this feature?

You can access Azure Monitor for containers two ways, from Azure Monitor or directly from the selected AKS cluster. From Azure Monitor you have a global perspective of all the containers deployed, which are monitored and which are not, allowing you to search and filter across your subscriptions and resource groups, and then drill into Azure Monitor for containers from the selected container. Otherwise, you can simply access the feature directly from a selected AKS container from the AKS page.



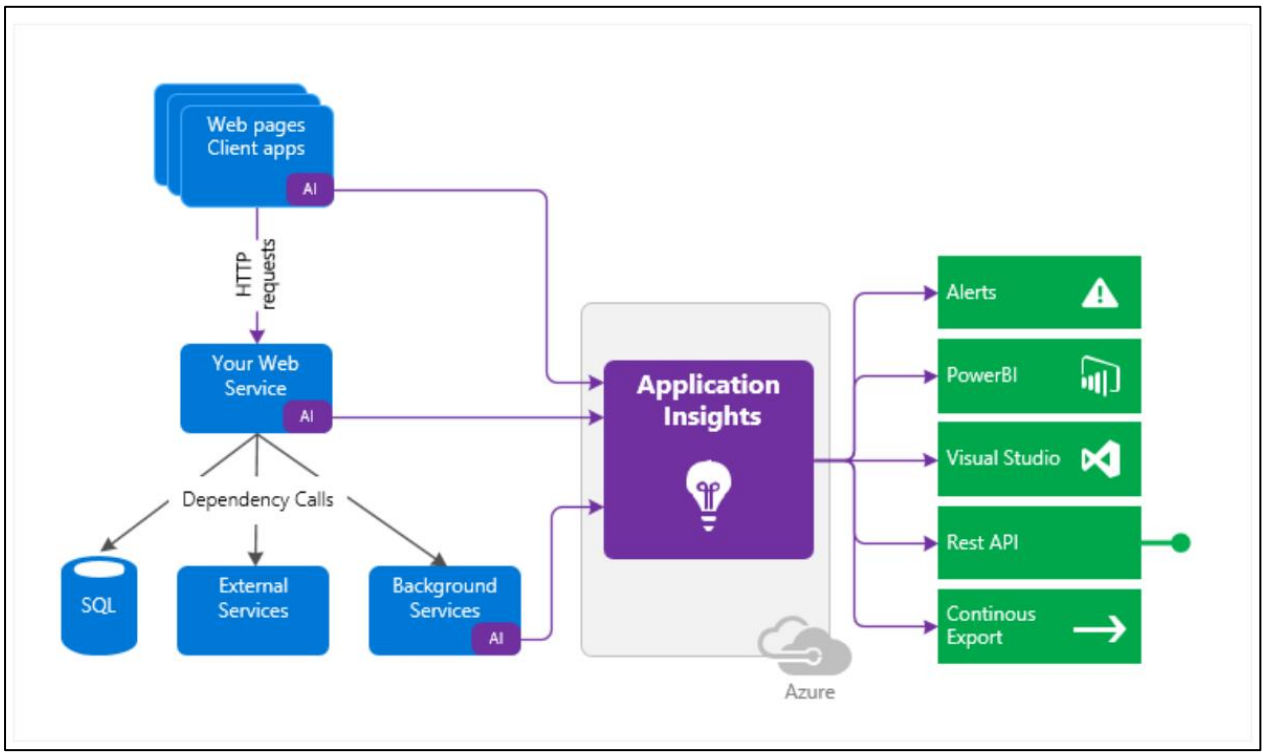
1.3.3 How to monitor the Managed Containers Bundle with Containers Insights (Azure Monitor for containers)

Application Insights is an extensible Application Performance Management (APM) service for web developers on multiple platforms. Use it to monitor your live web application. It will automatically detect performance anomalies. It includes powerful analytics tools to help you diagnose issues and to understand what users actually do with your app. It's designed to help you continuously improve performance and usability. It works for apps on a wide variety of platforms including .NET, Node.js and J2EE, hosted on-premises, hybrid, or any public cloud. It integrates with your DevOps process, and has connection points to a variety of development tools. It can monitor and analyze telemetry from mobile apps by integrating with Visual Studio App Center.

How does Application Insights work?

You install a small instrumentation package in your application, and set up an Application Insights resource in the Microsoft Azure portal. The instrumentation monitors your app and sends telemetry data to the portal. (The application can run anywhere - it doesn't have to be hosted in Azure.)

You can instrument not only the web service application, but also any background components, and the JavaScript in the web pages themselves.



In addition, you can pull in telemetry from the host environments such as performance counters, Azure diagnostics, or Docker logs. You can also set up web tests that periodically send synthetic requests to your web service.

All these telemetry streams are integrated in the Azure portal, where you can apply powerful analytic and search tools to the raw data.

What's the overhead?

The impact on your app's performance is very small. Tracking calls are non-blocking, and are batched and sent in a separate thread.

What does Application Insights monitor?

Application Insights is aimed at the development team, to help you understand how your app is performing and how it's being used. It monitors:

- **Request rates, response times, and failure rates** - Find out which pages are most popular, at what times of day, and where your users are. See which pages perform best. If your response times and failure rates go high when there are more requests, then perhaps you have a resourcing problem.

- **Dependency rates, response times, and failure rates** - Find out whether external services are slowing you down.

- **Exceptions** - Analyze the aggregated statistics, or pick specific instances and drill into the stack trace and related requests. Both server and browser exceptions are reported.

- **Page views and load performance** - reported by your users' browsers.

- **AJAX calls** from web pages - rates, response times, and failure rates.

- **User and session counts**.

- **Performance counters** from your Windows or Linux server machines, such as CPU, memory, and network usage.

- **Host diagnostics** from Docker or Azure.

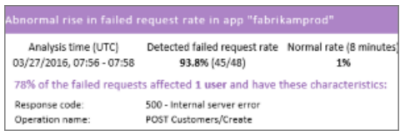
- **Diagnostic trace logs** from your app - so that you can correlate trace events with requests.

- **Custom events and metrics** that you write yourself in the client or server code, to track business events such as items sold or games won.

Where do I see my telemetry?

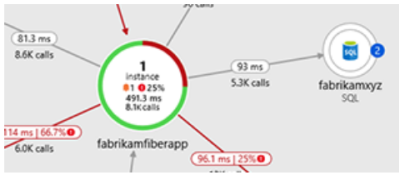
Smart detection and manual alerts

Automatic alerts adapt to your app's normal patterns of telemetry and trigger when there's something outside the usual pattern. You can also set alerts on particular levels of custom or standard metrics.



Application map

The components of your app, with key metrics and alerts.

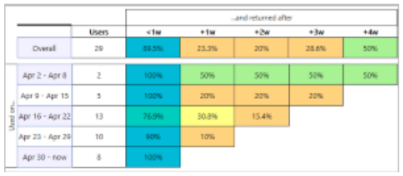


Profiler

Inspect the execution profiles of sampled requests.

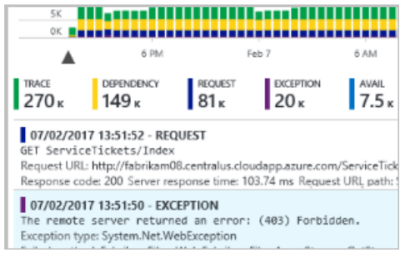
Usage analysis

Analyze user segmentation and retention.



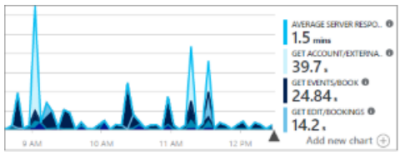
Diagnostic search for instance data

Search and filter events such as requests, exceptions, dependency calls, log traces, and page views.



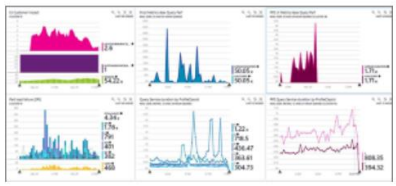
Metrics Explorer for aggregated data

Explore, filter, and segment aggregated data such as rates of requests, failures, and exceptions; response times, page load times.



Dashboards

Mash up data from multiple resources and share with others. Great for multi-component applications, and for continuous display in the team room.

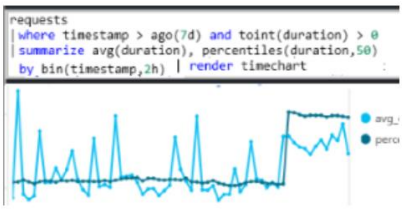


Live Metrics Stream

When you deploy a new build, watch these near-real-time performance indicators to make sure everything works as expected.

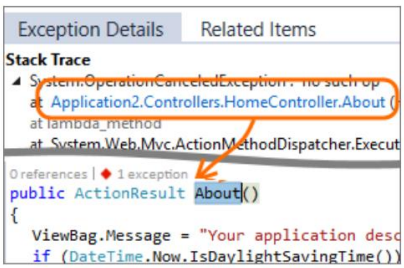
Analytics

Answer tough questions about your app's performance and usage by using this powerful query language.



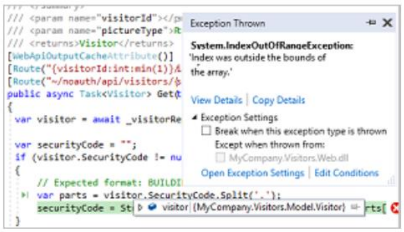
Visual Studio

See performance data in the code. Go to code from stack traces.



Snapshot debugger

Debug snapshots sampled from live operations, with parameter values.



Power BI

Integrate usage metrics with other business intelligence.

REST API

Write code to run queries over your metrics and raw data.

Continuous export

Bulk export of raw data to storage as soon as it arrives.

How do I use Application Insights?

Monitor

Install Application Insights in your app, set up availability web tests, and:

- Set up a dashboard for your team room to keep an eye on load, responsiveness, and the performance of your dependencies, page loads, and AJAX calls.
- Discover which are the slowest and most failing requests.
- Watch Live Stream when you deploy a new release, to know immediately about any degradation.

Detect, Diagnose

When you receive an alert or discover a problem:

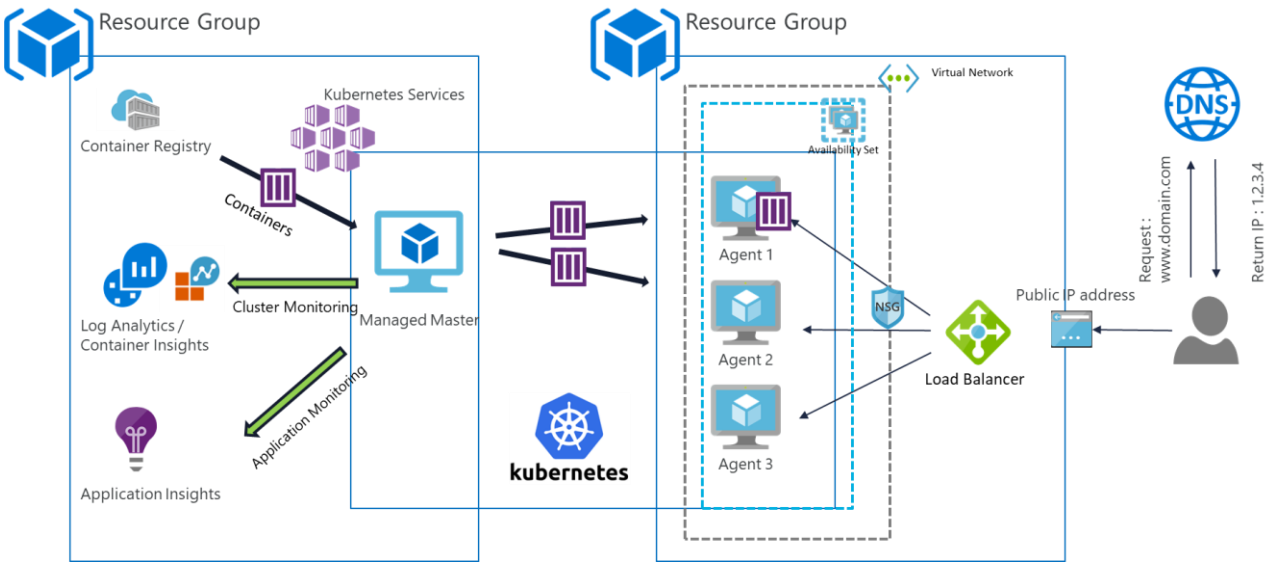
- Assess how many users are affected.
- Correlate failures with exceptions, dependency calls and traces.
- Examine profiler, snapshots, stack dumps, and trace logs.

Build, Measure, Learn

Measure the effectiveness of each new feature that you deploy.

- Plan to measure how customers use new UX or business features.
- Write custom telemetry into your code.
- Base the next development cycle on hard evidence from your telemetry.

2. Azure Notions.



	Resource	Properties	Description
akscluster	Kubernetes Service	Managed Kubernetes	Azure Kubernetes Service is a managed Kubernetes cluster in Azure. AKS reduces the complexity and operational overhead of managing Kubernetes, offloading much of that responsibility to Azure. Azure handles critical tasks like health monitoring and maintenance. The Kubernetes masters are managed by Azure.
ACRakscluster	Container Registry	Managed Docker Registry	Azure Container Registry is a managed Docker registry service based on the open-source Docker Registry 2.0. Azure container registries are used to store and manage private Docker container images, from your existing container development and deployment pipelines.
appInsakscluster	Application Insights	Part of Azure Monitor	Application Insights is an Application Performance Management (APM) service for web developers on multiple platforms. It detects performance anomalies and includes analytics tools to help diagnose issues and to understand what users actually do within the app. It works for apps on a wide variety of platforms including .NET, Node.js and J2EE.
ContainerInsights	Container Insights	Azure Monitor for Containers	Azure Monitor for containers is designed to monitor the performance of container workloads deployed to AKS. Monitoring your containers is critical, especially when you're running a production cluster, at scale, with multiple applications. It gives you performance visibility by collecting metrics from controllers, nodes, and containers that are available in Kubernetes through the Metrics API. Container logs are also collected. After you enable monitoring, these metrics and logs are automatically collected through a containerized version of the Log Analytics agent for Linux and stored in your Log Analytics workspace.
akscluster-4567da54-a4ee-5c9f-	Log Analytics	Log Analytics in Azure Monitor	Log data collected by Azure Monitor is stored in Log Analytics which includes a rich query language to quickly retrieve, consolidate, and analyze collected data. You can create and test queries using the Log Analytics page in the Azure portal and then either directly analyze the data using these tools or save queries for use with visualizations or alert rules.

	Resource	Properties	Description
aks-agentpool-10285105-0 aks-agentpool-10285105-1 aks-agentpool-10285105-2	Virtual Machines	1, 2, 3 or more VM agents	AKS nodes run on Azure virtual machines. You can connect storage to nodes and pods, upgrade cluster components, and use GPUs.
aks-agentpool-10285105-0_OsDisk_1_ aks-agentpool-10285105-1_OsDisk_1_ aks-agentpool-10285105-2_OsDisk_1_	Managed Disk	1 OS Disk per VM Agent	To support application workloads, you can mount storage volumes for persistent data. Both static and dynamic volumes can be used. Depending on how many connected pods are to share the storage, you can use storage backed by either Azure Disks for single pod access, or Azure Files for multiple concurrent pod access.
aks-agentpool-10285105-nic-0 aks-agentpool-10285105-nic-1 aks-agentpool-10285105-nic-2	Network Interface	1 NIC per VM Agent	The Network Interface Card is what connects the Virtual Machine to the Network Security Group
agentpool-availabilitySet-	Availability Set	1 Availability Set for VM Agents	VMs are placed in a logical grouping called an availability set so they are distributed across the underlying infrastructure. If there is a planned maintenance event in Azure or an underlying hardware/infrastructure fault, the use of availability sets ensures that at least one VM remains running.
aks-agentpool-10285105-nsg	Network Security Group	1 NSG for VM Agents	The purpose of NSG is to restrict traffic from outside of the VNet to servers inside of the VNet. They are also used to restrict server to server communications inside the VNet.

	Resource	Properties	Description
aks-vnet-10285105	Virtual Network	Address prefix: 10.0.0.0/8	Azure VNet provides the ability to set up custom virtual networking which includes subnets, and IP address ranges.
kubernetes-ab5710da9	Public IP address	1 Public IP for the Load Balancer	IP address for the load balancer for application access from outside the cluster
kubernetes	Load Balancer	Load Balancer 2 probes and 2 rules for TCP 80 and TCP 443	Load balancer for application access from outside the cluster
2ed715d2ff834f1988ff.westeurope.aksapp.io	DNS Zone	DNS Zone for HTTP Application Routing	The HTTP application routing add-on makes it easy to access applications deployed to an AKS cluster. HTTP application routing solution configures an ingress controller in the AKS cluster. As applications are deployed, publicly accessible DNS names are auto configured. The HTTP application routing configures a DNS zone and integrates it with the AKS cluster. You can then deploy Kubernetes ingress resources as normal.