

HOW TO RUN SELF HOSTED AZURE DEVOPS BUILD/RELEASE AGENTS



Azure DevOps is a SaaS Agile/Build and Release tool for Software Developers and [DevOps](#) Engineers enabling automation of the build and deployment of code. Out of the box Azure DevOps provides free hosted agents that have a predefined set of tools installed and configured for building and deploying your apps.

Initially, the Hosted Agents are great to get started but as your team grows and your dependence on Azure DevOps increases to the point where you are building and releasing software all day in a [CI/CD pipeline](#) you will start to become limited by the availability and concurrency of the hosted agents. With the free tier you can concurrently run only a single build or release across the entire organisation.

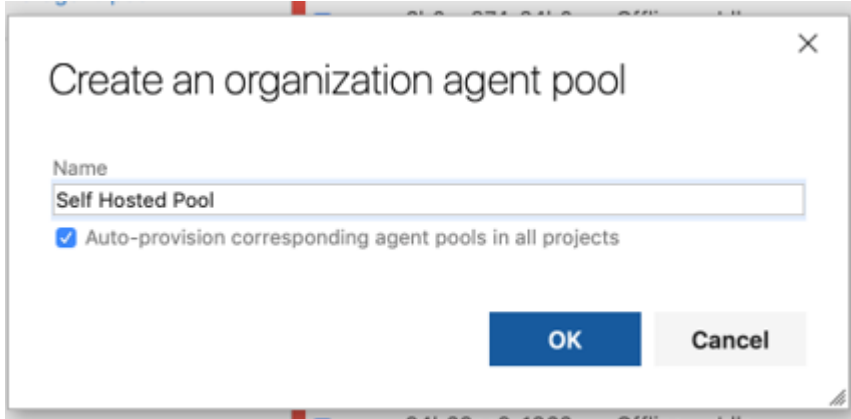
If you wish, you can just increase the number of concurrent builds whilst still using the Microsoft provided hosted agents - however these costs soon start to ramp up. Each additional increment of concurrency costs £29.82 per month or you can run your own self hosted agents which if done correctly can be more cost effective and allows you to maintain more control over packages and their respective versions.

Running your Self Hosted Agent

There are a number of options available to you to be able to run self hosted agents. You can quite

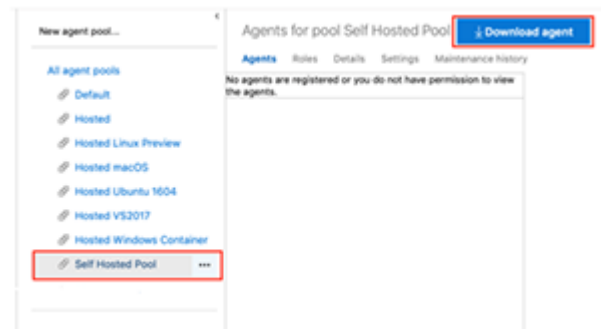
simply download the agent package, and run it on your local machine. There are packages available for Windows, Linux and MacOS and it is very simple to get started. This tutorial will cover running the agent on your local machine and as a Docker Container - but in principle both methods allow you to run your own build agents.

Before you can run a self hosted agent you need to create an Agent Pool. Head to your Azure DevOps organisation URL and click 'Organisation Settings' -> 'Agent Pools' -> 'New Agent Pool'.



Once you have created a new Agent Pool

you can Download the Agent Software by clicking 'Download agent' when viewing the Pool. Choose your Operating System version and click 'Download'



Open up your terminal window and change directory to the folder containing the downloaded file. Inflate the file to view the contents.

```
```$ tar -xvf vsts-agent-osx-x64-2.142.1.tar```
```

First, you need to generate the agent configuration file using the interacting configuration generator script.

```
→ vsts-agent-osx-x64-2.142.1 ./run.sh
Scanning for tool capabilities.
Connecting to the server.
2018-12-04 20:43:29Z: Listening for Jobs
```

```

→ vsts-agent-osx-x64-2.142.1 ./config.sh

>> End User License Agreements:

Building sources from a TFVC repository requires accepting the Team Explorer Everywhere End User License Agreement. This step is not required for building sources from Git repositories.

A copy of the Team Explorer Everywhere license agreement can be found at:
/Users/danmerron/Downloads/vsts-agent-osx-x64-2.142.1/externals/tee/license.html

Enter (Y/N) Accept the Team Explorer Everywhere license agreement now? (press enter for N) > y

>> Connect:

Enter server URL > https://danmerron.visualstudio.com
Enter authentication type (press enter for PAT) >
Enter personal access token > *****
Connecting to server ...

>> Register Agent:

Enter agent pool (press enter for default) > Self Hosted Pool
Enter agent name (press enter for Dans-MacBook-Pro) > my-first-agent
Scanning for tool capabilities.
Connecting to the server.
Successfully added the agent
Testing agent connection.
Enter work folder (press enter for _work) >
2018-12-04 20:40:08Z: Settings Saved.
→ vsts-agent-osx-x64-2.142.1

```

## ./config.sh

Now the configuration has been generated you can start the agent. You will see the agent has started listening for jobs and the agent shows as available in your Azure DevOps Pool in the Web UI.

\$ ./run.sh

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps web interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'New agent pool...' and a list of agent pools under 'All agent pools', including 'Default', 'Hosted', 'Hosted Linux Preview', 'Hosted macOS', 'Hosted Ubuntu 1604', 'Hosted VS2017', 'Hosted Windows Container', and 'Self Hosted Pool'. The 'Self Hosted Pool' is selected. The main area shows 'Agents for pool Self Hosted Pool' with a 'Download agent' button. Below this is a table with columns: Enabled, Name, State, Current status, Requests, and C. The table contains one row for the agent 'my-first-agent', which is enabled, online, and idle. The 'Requests' column for this agent shows 'No jobs have been'.

Enabled	Name	State	Current status	Requests	C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	my-first-agent	Online	Idle	No jobs have been	

Now you have your very own Self Hosted Azure DevOps build agent running, however it's limited in its functionality since it is running on your local machine. From here, you can either run this utility on a VM in the cloud or run docker containers containing the VSTS agent image.

This is a close-up of the table from the previous screenshot. It shows the following data:

Enabled	Name	State	Current status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	306a9cebe4f9	Online	Idle

# Running the Azure DevOps Self Hosted agent Docker Container

The benefits to running the VSTS agent inside docker containers is the ability to run as many instances of the agent as your VM can handle, thus giving you many available agents for your builds and releases to pick from. Additionally, you can customise the image with your own software packages and versions and set capabilities for each to keep your agent images smaller.

To run the Azure DevOps Docker Agent you simply need to pull the image and run with the usual docker commands. You can find the image on Docker Hub

<https://hub.docker.com/r/microsoft/vsts-agent/>

```
$ docker pull microsoft/vsts-agent
```

```
$ docker run --env VSTS_ACCOUNT=danmerron --env
VSTS_TOKEN=ygw5bgfavaptvetz5hyjqwasuvcwifivbj6vl2izt2g43drrhwwq --env
VSTS_POOL='Self Hosted Pool' microsoft/vsts-agent
```

You now have a dockerized Azure DevOps agent running in your self hosted pool. You can run the same `docker run` command to spin as many as you like giving you much more flexibility to eliminate the limitations and costs of the hosted agent concurrency. Since this is running inside Docker this can also be run inside your Container Orchestration tool of choice.