



● PLATFORM BASELINE

A platform that holds up, built in 7 working days.

Cloud structure, access, delivery and operations as one workable baseline: built in days from sound decisions, so it keeps working.

- Sharp preparation, fixed sprint scope and concrete output
- Cloud, runtime, CI/CD, GitOps, access and observability handled together
- After delivery, move into support or targeted improvement where needed

IN SHORT**What starts to hold up****CLOUD**

Accounts, networking, identity and ownership no longer drift separately.

PLATFORM

Runtime, guardrails, access and secrets become one explainable baseline.

DELIVERY

CI/CD and GitOps make changes reviewable, repeatable and less manual.

OPERATIONS

Observability, documentation and follow-on steps are included from the baseline.

Making the baseline hold up requires sharp scope.

Platform in a Week is not an advisory deck and not an open-ended consulting track. It is a bounded build sprint for the platform layer teams can continue shipping on.

In scope

- Cloud structure with networking, security boundaries and clear ownership
- Production-ready Kubernetes baseline on AWS or Azure
- CI/CD, GitOps, observability and a usable access baseline
- Documentation and choices that still make sense after delivery

Deliberately out of scope

- Application migrations or workload rewrites
- Custom integrations outside the agreed sprint scope
- Extensive training, enablement programmes or team onboarding
- Ongoing management without a separate support subscription

Strong fit when

- Teams already using cloud but still depending too much on manual work
- Organisations that want a serious baseline without a months-long platform programme
- Environments where delivery, access and observability have to improve together

Preconditions

- Cloud rights, repo access and an available identity owner
- A decision on AWS or Azure, GitHub or Azure DevOps
- A decision-maker who can unblock choices during the sprint
- Clear first scope: new requests move into follow-on work

Why a week works

Not because everything fits, but because the right first baseline is chosen sharply. Accounts, rights, DNS, approvals and topology need to be ready in advance. If access or decisions slip, the schedule slips with them.

● DELIVERY MODEL

How the sprint runs

BEFOREHAND

Intake and scope freeze

Cloud, CI/CD platform, cluster model and constraints are confirmed in the days or weeks beforehand.

DAY 1

Foundation and constraints

Cloud structure, access paths and technical starting points are confirmed and turned into the first usable baseline.

DAYS 2-3

Foundation and cluster

Landing zone, networking, identity boundaries and the Kubernetes baseline are put in place with IaC first.

DAYS 4-5

Delivery and observability

CI/CD, GitOps, logging, metrics and alert routing are wired into the chosen stack.

DAYS 6-7

Validation and handover

The baseline is tested, documented and handed over with a clear list of follow-on work.

● SCENARIOS

Which shape fits

SCENARIO

GOOD FIT FOR

Single-cluster

Teams that need a compact production baseline quickly and want limited operational complexity.

Multi-cluster

Environments where platform components and workloads should be separated deliberately.

AWS foundation

Companies that want AWS to be the foundation of their cloud and want that foundation set up cleanly, scalably and without rework later.

Azure foundation

Companies that want Azure to be the foundation of their cloud and want subscriptions, identity and platform structure organised properly from day one.

Build the base

Platform in a Week

Scope, cloud structure, platform layer, access and delivery as the first usable

Support after go-live

Support

Maintenance, response and team questions placed in fixed

Focused module

Modules

JIT Access, FinOps, automation or delivery

Compact baseline with one workload cluster

For teams that need one serious production baseline without immediately introducing a separate shared services layer or multiple runtime clusters.

Management path

Repos, CI/CD, GitOps and IaC move through one controlled change path.

Cluster baseline

One workload cluster with networking, ingress, secrets, storage and the cloud components around it.

Day-2 use

Observability, alerts, documentation and handover are set up for normal daily operations.

Single-cluster platform baseline

One compact management path and one production-ready cluster with the cloud components around it.

SINGLE-CLUSTER BASELINE

Management plane

Source control, delivery defaults and platform ownership.

Repositories
Source control and review path

CI/CD pipelines
Build, validation and release flow

GitOps delivery
Reviewable and repeatable rollout

IaC and defaults
Controlled rollout of cloud resources

Platform baseline

One workload cluster with the cloud services it needs to run cleanly.

Networking and ingress
DNS, ingress, TLS and exposure path

Secrets and key vault
Identity-aware secret handling

Storage and registry
Artifacts and workload dependencies

Kubernetes workload cluster
A single workload cluster for production-ready delivery, controlled access and day-2 operations.

Observability and alerts
Prometheus, Grafana, Loki and routing

Runbooks and handover
IaC, documented defaults and next steps

Good fit when one compact production baseline is enough and operational separation can stay deliberately simple.

What this shows at a glance

One management path for repositories, CI/CD, GitOps and IaC, plus one cluster baseline with networking, secrets, storage, observability and clean handover. That makes this shape a strong fit when speed matters more than heavy operational separation.

Separated management, shared services and workload clusters

For environments where platform control, shared services and runtime workloads should be split deliberately from the start.

Management

Source, CI/CD, policies and promotion are controlled from one central layer.

Shared services

Argo CD, Grafana, Thanos, Loki and Tempo support the cluster fleet as a whole.

Cluster boundaries

OTA and production stay deliberately separate, with scoped access and clear ownership.

Multi-cluster platform baseline

Management, shared services and workload clusters split cleanly for stronger operational control.

MULTI-CLUSTER BASELINE

Management plane

One control path for source, policy, approvals and promotion across the estate.

Repositories and review
Source control and change path

CI/CD pipelines
Build, validate and release

IaC and policy defaults
Foundation, naming and guardrails

Identity and access
Roles, approvals and boundaries

Promotion and controlled rollout between environments

Shared services

One shared control layer for visibility and fleet management.

Shared services cluster
Fleet-level tooling for clusters that stay operationally separate.

Argo CD

Shared observability stack
Fleet-wide metrics, logs and traces across clusters.

Workloads

Separate clusters with their own network and workload boundaries.

OTA network

Production network

OTA workload cluster
Pre-prod rollout

Production cluster
Prod runtime workloads with controlled access

Good fit when management, shared services and workload clusters should stay cleanly separated from the start.

Why this model is different

The management layer drives promotion and policy, shared services centralise observability and cluster control, and OTA or production stay separate as their own workload networks. That gives more control, but it also adds structural complexity.

What exists after delivery

The output is not an advisory deck. It is a usable platform baseline with captured choices, working paths and clear next steps.

01

Scope and choices

Platform scope, defaults and technical boundaries are captured.

02

Cloud/runtime baseline

Cloud structure, runtime and guardrails stand as a usable base.

03

Delivery path

CI/CD or GitOps makes changes reviewable and repeatable.

04

Access and observability

Access, secrets, logging and signals are included from the base.

05

Next route

There is a transferable plan for support or targeted improvement.

INVESTMENT

Clear start, clear next step

PLATFORM SCAN

From EUR 2,990 excl. VAT. Practical first step to clarify where the platform is getting stuck, which risks matter most and whether a full baseline is the right next move.

SINGLE-CLUSTER PLATFORM

From EUR 14,990 excl. VAT. Strong first step for teams that need a compact production baseline quickly.

MULTI-CLUSTER PLATFORM

From EUR 19,990 excl. VAT. Makes sense once platform components and workloads need deliberate separation and the added complexity is genuinely required.

CUSTOM VARIANT

Extra governance, stricter compliance requirements or broader integrations move into separate scope.

AFTER GO-LIVE

Support after go-live

Level 1

Platform Maintenance

Updates, patching, platform checks and drift prevention for cluster and infrastructure.

Level 2

Monitoring & Response

Everything in Level 1, plus responding to alerts, resource pressure and signs that clusters, ingress, load balancers, WAF, networking or other platform layers are becoming unstable.

Level 3

Full DevOps Support

Everything in Level 2, plus help with CI/CD incidents, build failures and delivery debugging.

NEXT STEP

Does this platform baseline fit the situation?

In one conversation we map the current platform friction, constraints and logical first step. If the full baseline still feels too large, a Platform Scan first makes clear what is genuinely needed now.

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