App Modernization Labs

Azure App Services with Azure DevOps

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Introduction to the Lab Document

Objective

This workshop lab is intended to materialize on theoretical Azure App Services learnings to have hands-on experience with end-to-end Azure App Services tools across the Developer Cloud. Through this workshop lab, you will have a basic yet broad understanding of how to realize value from the different offerings within and beyond Azure App Services.

Motive

When it comes to modernizing your web apps, Azure App Service is the best destination. A recent GigaOM study found out that Azure App Service offers potential total cost of ownership (TCO) savings of up to 54% over running on-premises while offering tangible benefits around streamlined operations, increased developer productivity, DevOps readiness and reduced friction.

Intended Audience

The intended audience for this workshop lab includes, but is not limited to: development team, application managers, enterprise architects, and technical managers. The difficulty level of this workshop is beginners.

Duration

This workshop lab followed step-by-step will take approximately 3 hours to complete.

Pre-requisites

1. Visual Studio Code application
2. A GitHub account
3. An Azure DevOps setup
4. An active Azure subscription
5. .NET 5.0 SDK
6. Git

LAB 101: AZURE APP SERVICE 4

Create an Azure App Service 4

Fork the web project to your GitHub account 5

Create deployment slots 11

LAB 102: MONITOR AND SCALE YOUR APPLICATION 12

Enabling live telemetry through instrumentation key using VS Code 12

Monitor apps 14

Configure alerts with Azure Logic Apps for Azure App Service 15

Scale up your app service 21

Scale out your app service 21

LAB 103: CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION WITH AZURE DEVOPS ... 22

Configure Azure DevOps project 22

Create a build pipeline with Azure Pipelines 23

Source Control with GitHub 33

LAB 104: TESTING WITH AZURE PIPELINES 35

Run unit tests locally 35

Run Code Coverage test locally 35

Add tests to Azure Pipeline 36

LAB 105: ZERO-DOWNTIME APP DEPLOYMENT 43

Deploy to staging slot from build pipeline 43

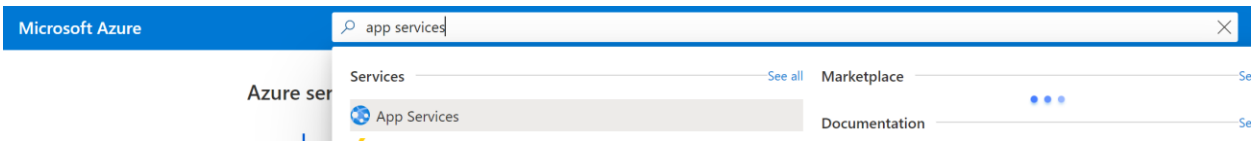
Build a release pipeline: zero-downtime deployment with slot swapping 50

CLEAN-UP YOUR ENVIRONMENT 55

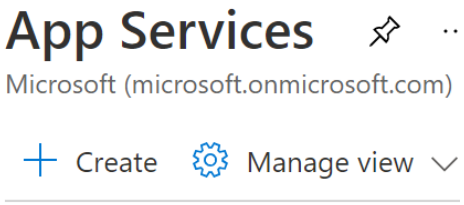
Lab 101: Azure App Service

Create an Azure App Service

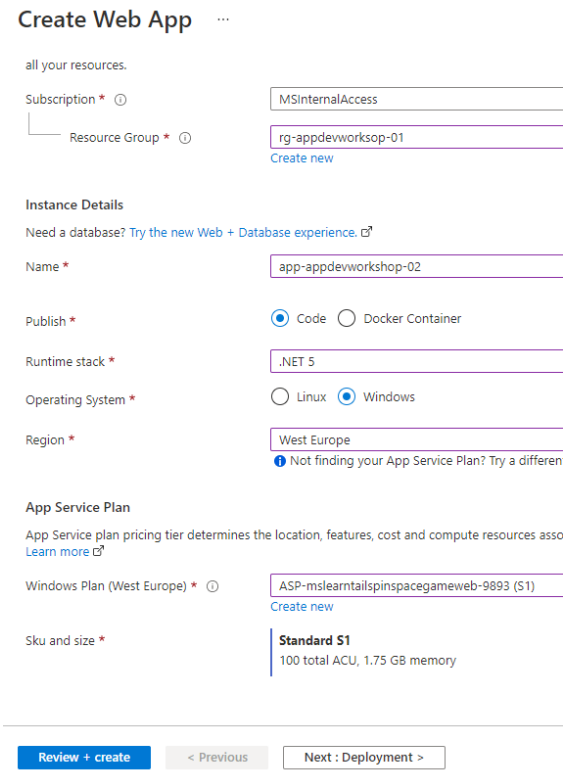
1. Go to the [Azure Portal]
2. Search for **App Services** at the search bar on top



3. Click on **+ Create**



4. Under **Basics** tab, enter the following details:
    a. Select the relevant resource group or create a new one
    b. Type an app service name. Example: app-appdevworkshop-01
    c. Publish: **Code**
    d. Runtime Stack: **.NET 5**
    e. Operating System: **Windows**
    f. Region: **West Europe** (or any other region close to you)
    g. App Service Plan:
        i. Create new > Enter a name (example: asp-appdevworkshop)
        ii. Select **Standard S1** under Production as your app service plan size
5. Go through the next tabs to understand settings. You don't have to change any other settings (accept defaults for all other settings).
6. Click on **Review + Create**
7. Click on **Create**

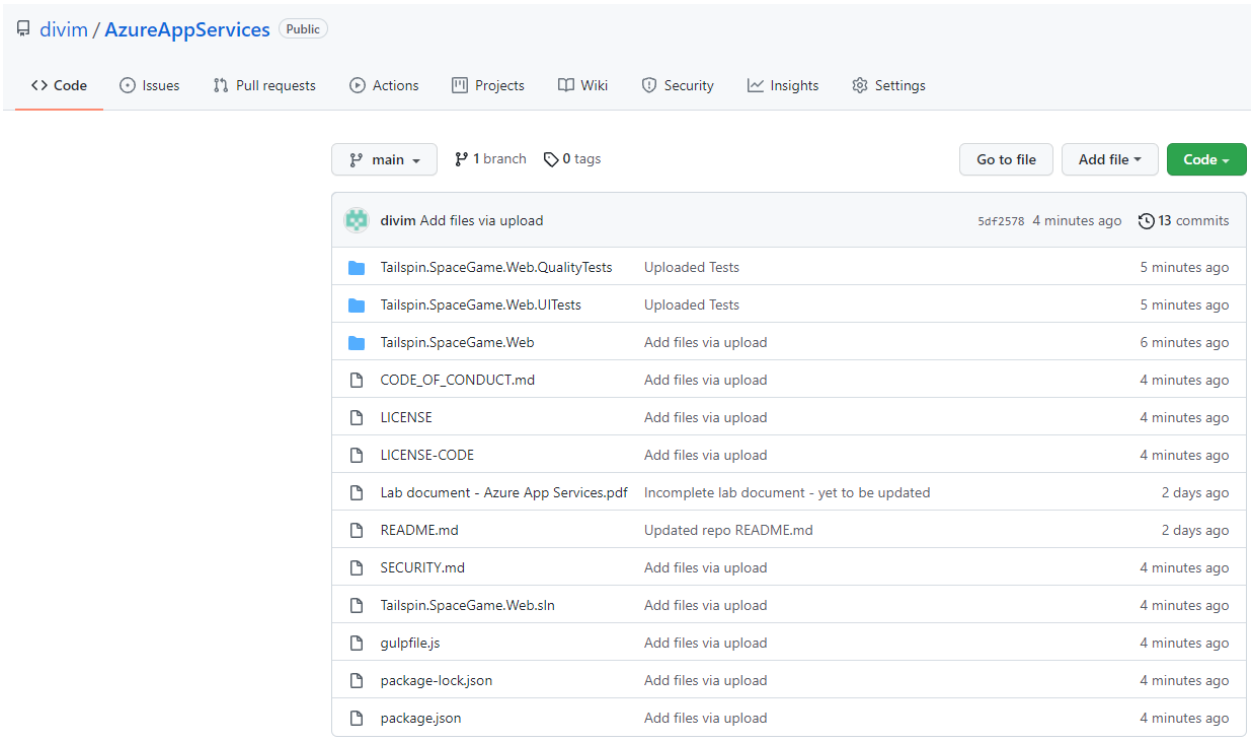


8. Once the deployment is complete, click on “Go to resource”.
9. From the overview tab, click on the “URL” to view the default web application that gets deployed.

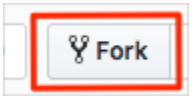
10. You should be able to view a welcome page.

Fork the web project to your GitHub account

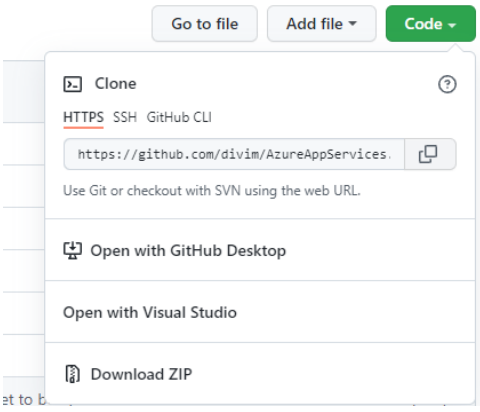
1. Go to GitHub and sign in
2. Visit the Azure App Services workshop repo (ASP.Net Core application)



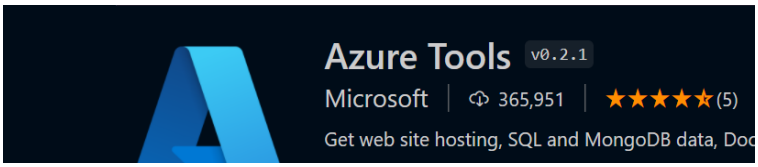
3. From the top right corner, fork your own copy of the repo to your account.



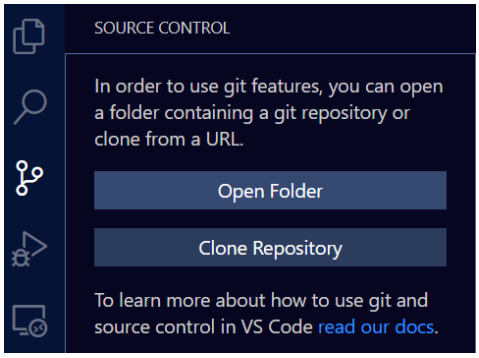
4. Go to your fork of the Space Game project. The forked repository will be saved as *"<your-account-name>/AzureAppServices"*.
5. Select "**Code**". Under the "**HTTPS**" tab, copy the URL.

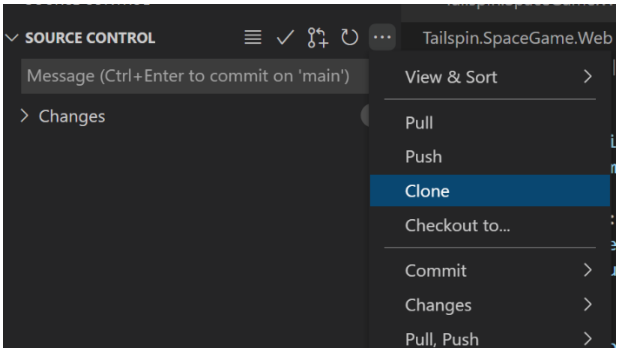


6. Open Visual Studio code.
7. Install the necessary extensions to visual studio code. Click on the **Extensions** button (or **CTRL+Shift+X)** on the left side ribbon, search for "**Azure Tools**" extension (from Microsoft), and install it.

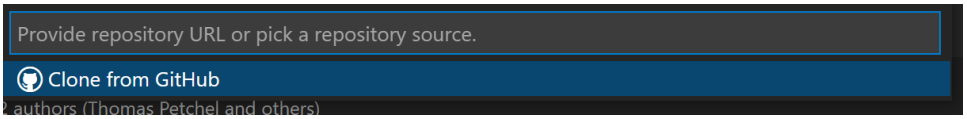


8. Under **Source Control**. Click on **Clone Repository**.

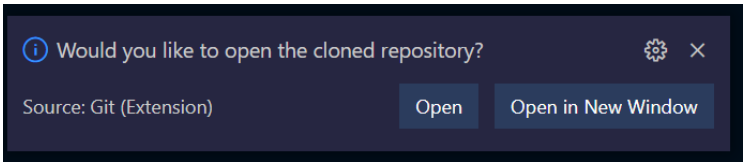


or


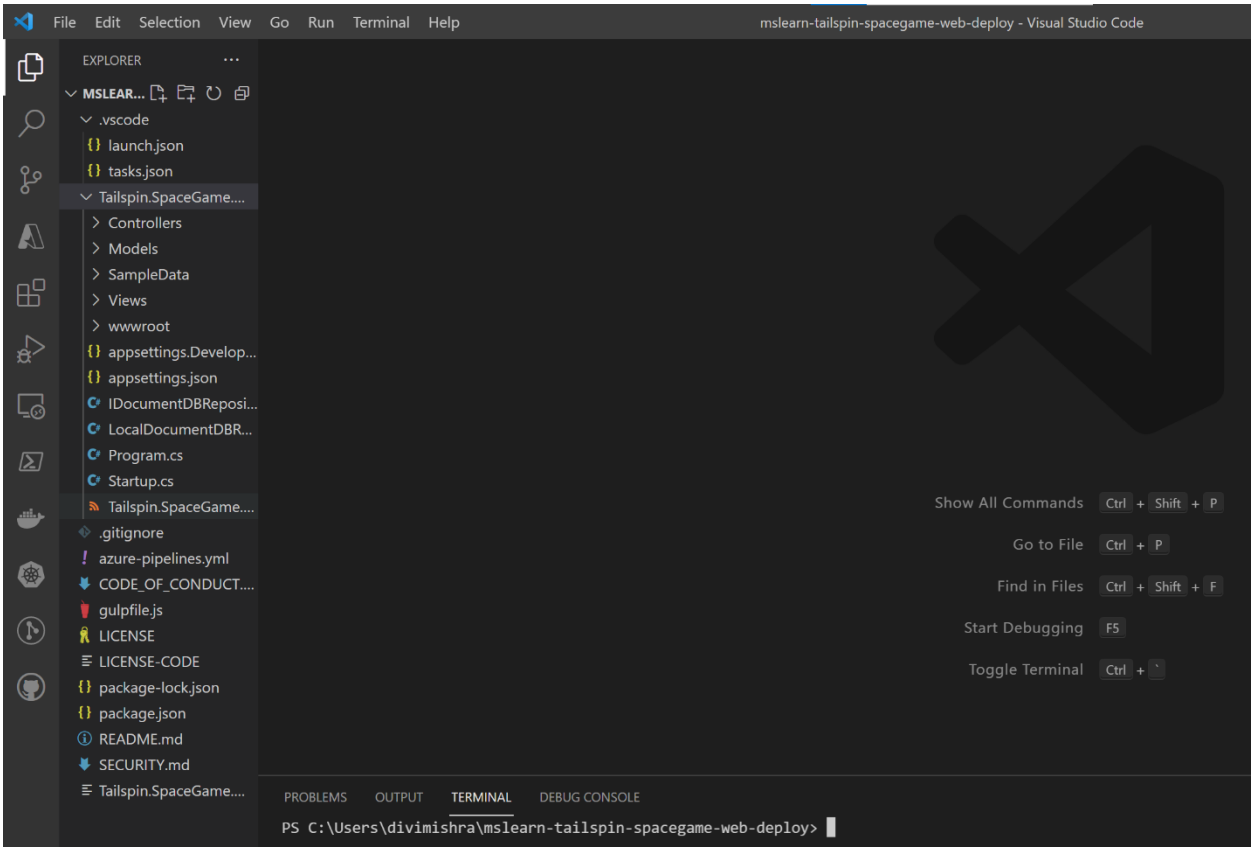
9. Click on **Clone from GitHub**



10. Sign-in and choose **AzureAppServices.**
11. Select a folder on your local machine to clone the files.
12. Once the clone is complete, in the visual studio code's prompt for opening the repository, click "**Open**".



13. You are now at the root of your web project. Open the terminal by going to "View > Terminal" or "Ctrl + `"



14. (Optional) Enter the following commands with "Sample Name" and sampleemail@abc.com replaced with your name and your commit email address.

    $ `git config --global user.name "Sample Name"`

    $ `git config --global user.email "sampleemail@abc.com`

    Note: The "--global" tag sets the entered username and email address for every repository on your computer. Is you want to set your username or email address for a single repository, use:

    $ `git config user.name "Sample Name"`

    $ `git config user.email "sampleemail@abc.com`

Run and validate the Project Locally.

1. Enter the following command on the terminal to make sure the code runs on your local host:

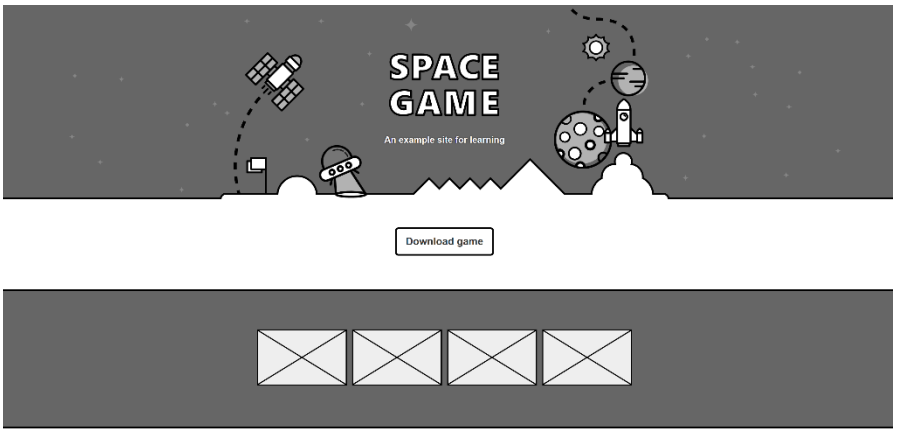
    $ dotnet build --configuration Release

    $ dotnet run –-configuration Release –-no-build –-project .\Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web

    $ **dotnet publish -c Release -o ./publish**

Navigate to your http://localhost:5000

```
PS C:\Users\divimishra\mslearn-tailspin-spacegame-web-deploy> dotnet run --configuration Release --no-build --project .\Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web\
Hosting environment: Production
Content root path: C:\Users\divimishra\mslearn-tailspin-spacegame-web-deploy\Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web
Now listening on: http://localhost:5000
Now listening on: https://localhost:5001
Application started. Press Ctrl+C to shut down.
```



Ctrl+C when you're done.

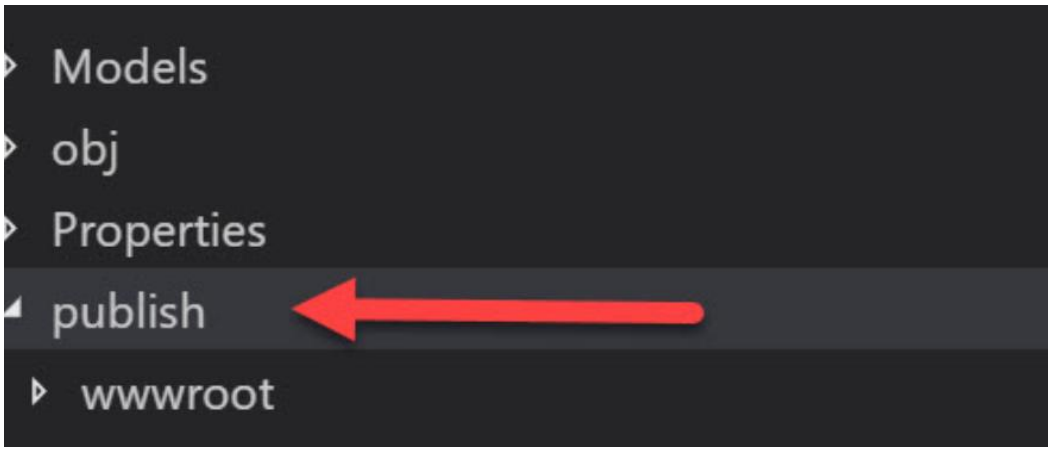
Publish the project to Azure App Service

1. Install the Azure icon Click on the Azure icon in Visual Studio Code's left side ribbon

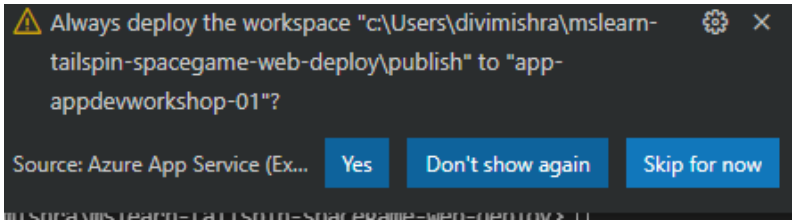
2. Sign in to your Azure Account when prompted.
3. Drill down into your subscription -> resource group -> App service (that you created in step 1).
4. Visual studio code will prompt you to install the app service extension. Click "Install" to Install the extension.
5. Once the extension is installed, go back to your file explorer.
6. Go back to your terminal and enter the following command:

   $ dotnet publish -c Release -o ./publish

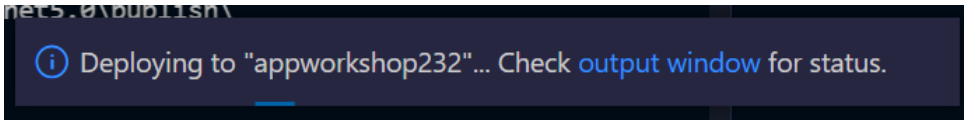
You will notice that a new publish folder has been created



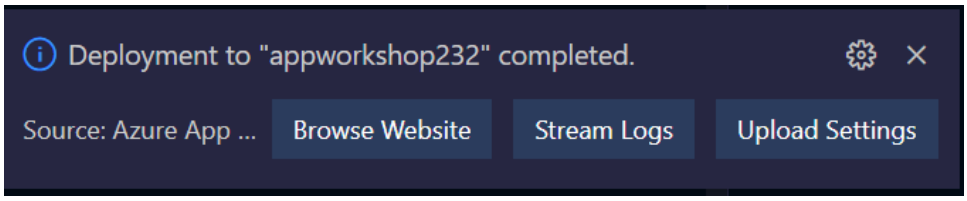
7. Right click on the publish folder.
8. Select Deploy to web app… and select the right subscription.
9. Select the Azure App service you had created.
10. Select Deploy to confirm.
11. If you get the following prompt, click on **Don't show again**. We will be deploying Azure Pipelines for CI/CD in Lab 4.



12. You can view the deployment status using the output window.



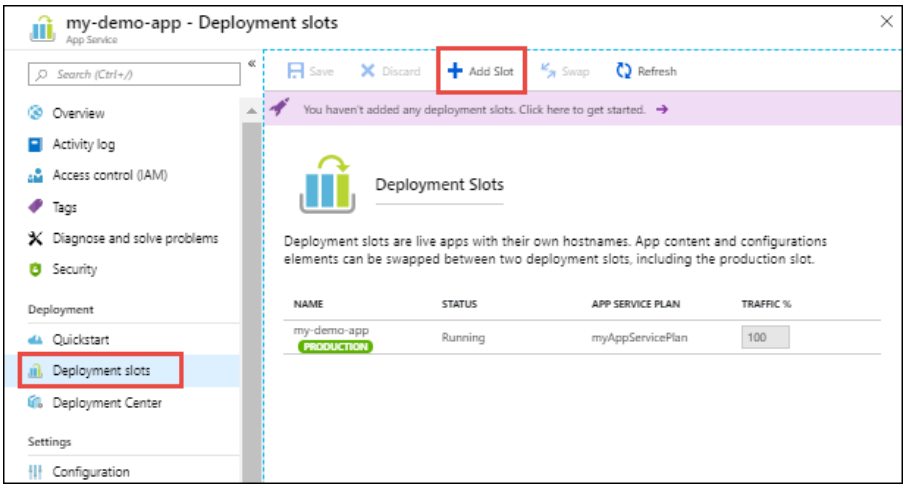
13. Once deployment is completed, select "Browse Website" button to open the azure app services website.



14. Once the deployment is done, click on Browse Website to validate the deployment.

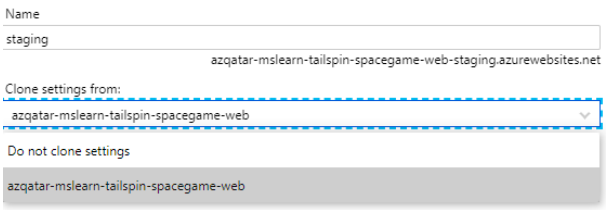
Create deployment slots

1. Navigate to your newly created app service from Azure Portal.
2. Under deployment, click on Deployment Slots. Then, add a slot.



Note: The app service tier must be Standard, Premium, or Isolated to enable staged publishing.

3. In the "Add Slot" dialog box, give the slot a name "**staging"** and select whether you want to clone an app configuration from another deployment slot.



4. Once the slot has been created, close the dialog box. You will notice that for the staging environment:
    a. The default traffic is set to 0.
    b. The slot's URL will be of the format http://sitename-slotname.azurewebsites.net
    c. The web URL is empty even if we clone it from the production app. Hence, you can use a separate branch or a separate repository altogether to test the application.

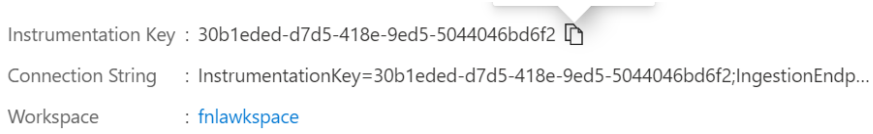
Note: If you would like to add an access rule restriction for the staging environment, please follow the steps from this document: [Azure App Service access restrictions - Azure App Service | Microsoft Docs]

Lab 102: Monitor and Scale your application

Enabling live telemetry through instrumentation key using VS Code

1. Navigate to your Azure App Service through your Azure Portal.
2. Under settings, go to Application Insights.
3. Make sure that the collection is **Enabled.**
4. Click on Apply (if you enabled application insights just now).
5. Click on the application insights link to open the application insights instance.

6. Copy the instrumentation key from the application insights overview page.



7. On the VS Code terminal, navigate to /Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web using the cd command.

   $ cd /Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web

8. Run the following command:

   dotnet add package Microsoft.ApplicationInsights.AspNetCore --version 2.18.0

9. Navigate to the Startup class under **Startup.cs**. Add the following command under the ConfigureServices() method:

   services.AddApplicationInsightsTelemetry("*Insert instrumentation key*");

   services.AddMvc();

   The method will look something like this:

   Screenshot:

```
namespace TailSpin.SpaceGame.Web
{
    public class Startup
    {
        public Startup(IConfiguration configuration)
        {
            Configuration = configuration;
        }

        public IConfiguration Configuration { get; }

        // This method gets called by the runtime. Use this method to add services to the container.
        public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
        {
            services.AddControllersWithViews();
            services.Configure<CookiePolicyOptions>(options =>
            {
                // This lambda determines whether user consent for non-essential cookies is needed for a given request.
                options.CheckConsentNeeded = context => true;
                options.MinimumSameSitePolicy = SameSiteMode.None;
            });

            // Add document stores. These are passed to the HomeController constructor.
            services.AddSingleton<IDocumentDBRepository<Score>>(new LocalDocumentDBRepository<Score>(@"SampleData/scores.json"));
            services.AddSingleton<IDocumentDBRepository<Profile>>(new LocalDocumentDBRepository<Profile>(@"SampleData/profiles.json"));
            // The following line enables Application Insights telemetry collection.
            services.AddApplicationInsightsTelemetry();

            // This code adds other services for your application.
            services.AddMvc();
        }
```

Save all the changes (Ctrl + S).

Note:

- Ensure that your repository is a private repository as you include the instrumentation key within the code itself
- Alternatively, you can access the instrumentation as an environment variable (App Service > Configuration > App Settings). The syntax for accessing the app settings:

```
using System.Configuration;
string value = ConfigurationManager.AppSettings["key"];
```

10. On the terminal:

    $ cd .. (to go back to the root directory of your web app code)

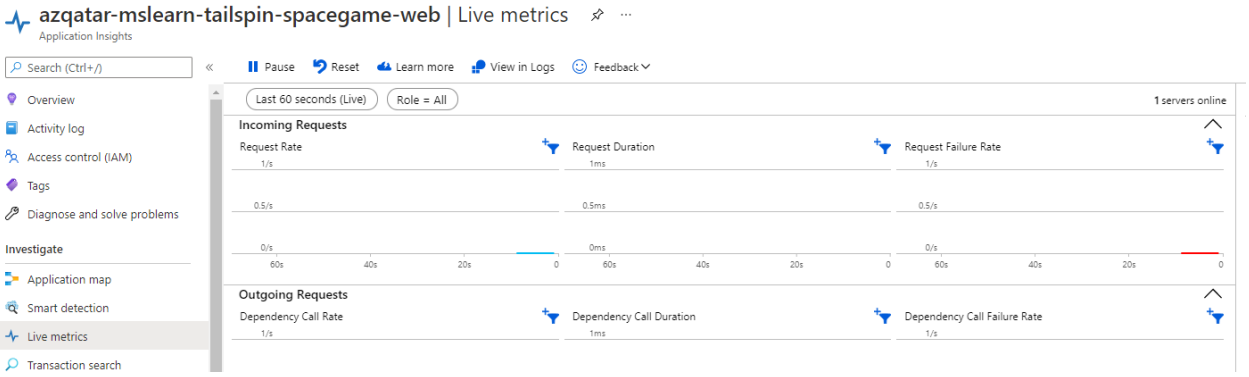
    $ dotnet run -c Release --no-build --project .\Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web

    $ dotnet publish -c Release -o ./publish

11. Right-click on the **publish** folder and click on **Deploy to web app** for the changes to be reflected. (Soon, you'll deploy a CI/CD pipeline using Azure Pipelines to automate this process and other processes for you).

12. To verify that the application insights was configured accurately, navigate to **Live Metrics.**

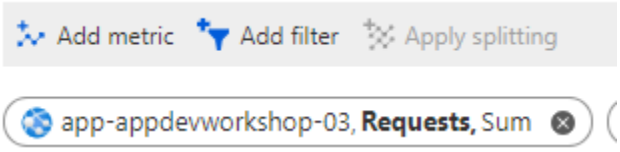
    Please note that it may take a few minutes for the telemetry to appear.



    This verifies that your application insights with instrumentation key is enabled accurately!

Monitor apps

1. Go back to your Azure App Service.
2. Under **Monitoring,** click on **Metrics**
3. Select **Requests** as your metric, and **Sum** as your aggregation.
4. Select **Add metric** from the top left.

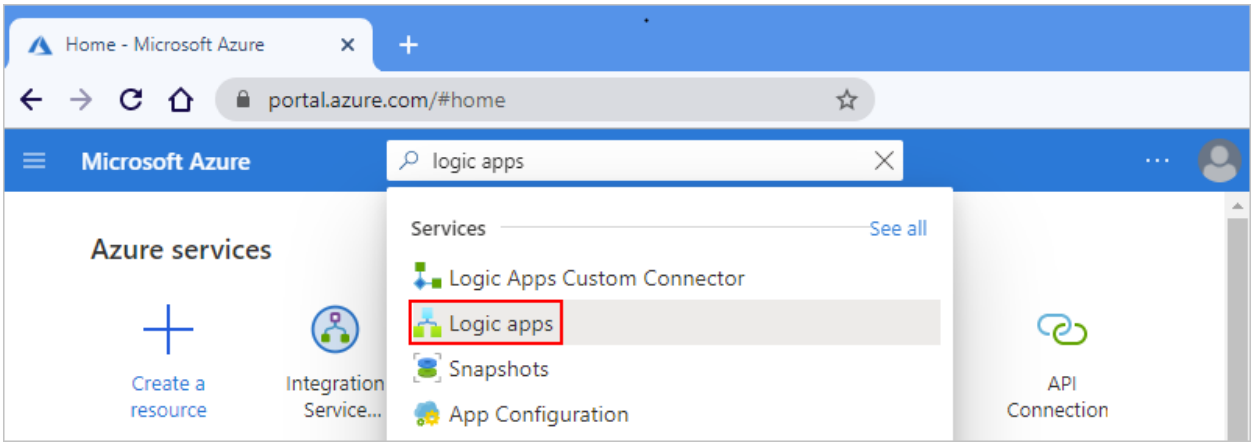


5. Select metrics of your choice and display them into meaningful bar representations. For example:
    a. Select Add metric, and under the Metric dropdown list, select CPU Time. For Aggregation, select Sum.
    b. Select Add metric, and under the Metric dropdown list, select Http Server Errors. For Aggregation, select Sum.
    c. Select Add metric, and under the Metric dropdown list, select Http 4xx. For Aggregation, select Sum.
    d. Select Add metric, and under the Metric dropdown list, select Response Time. For Aggregation, select Avg.
6. Select "**Pin to Dashboard**". Click on the notification for viewing your dashboard. This is for developing shared dashboards to share with team members.

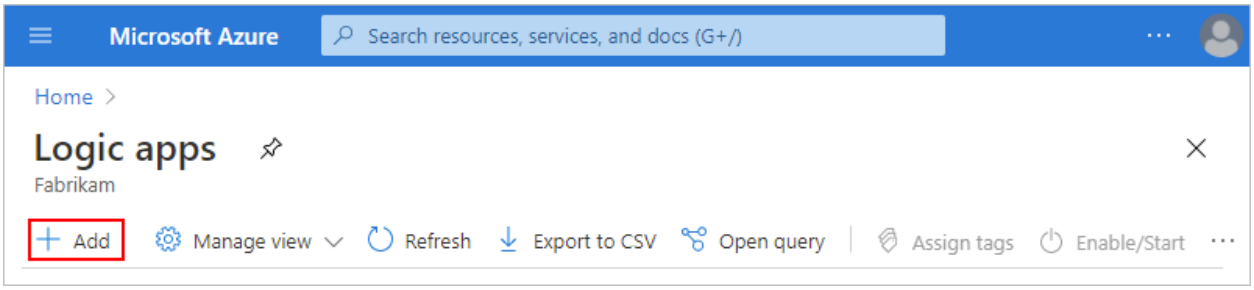
Configure alerts with Azure Logic Apps for Azure App Service

Creating the Logic App

1. Open Azure Portal in a new tab
2. Navigate to **Logic Apps** from the search bar on top



3. Click on + **Add** to create a new logic app

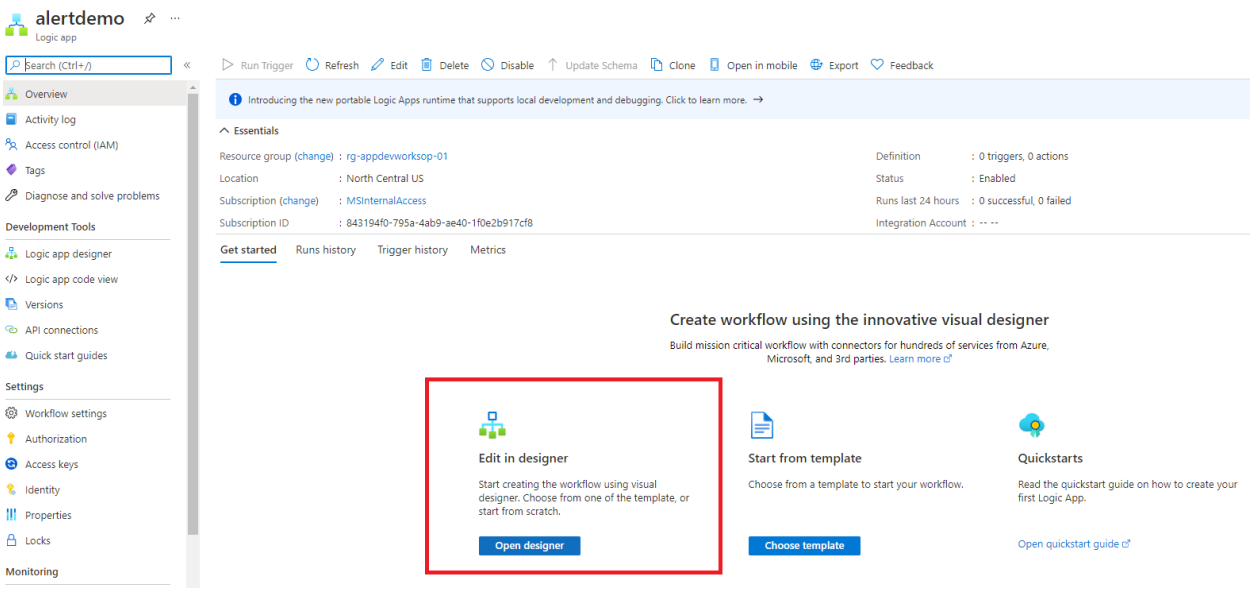


4. Select your resource group
5. Under **Instance Details: T**ype: **Consumption**

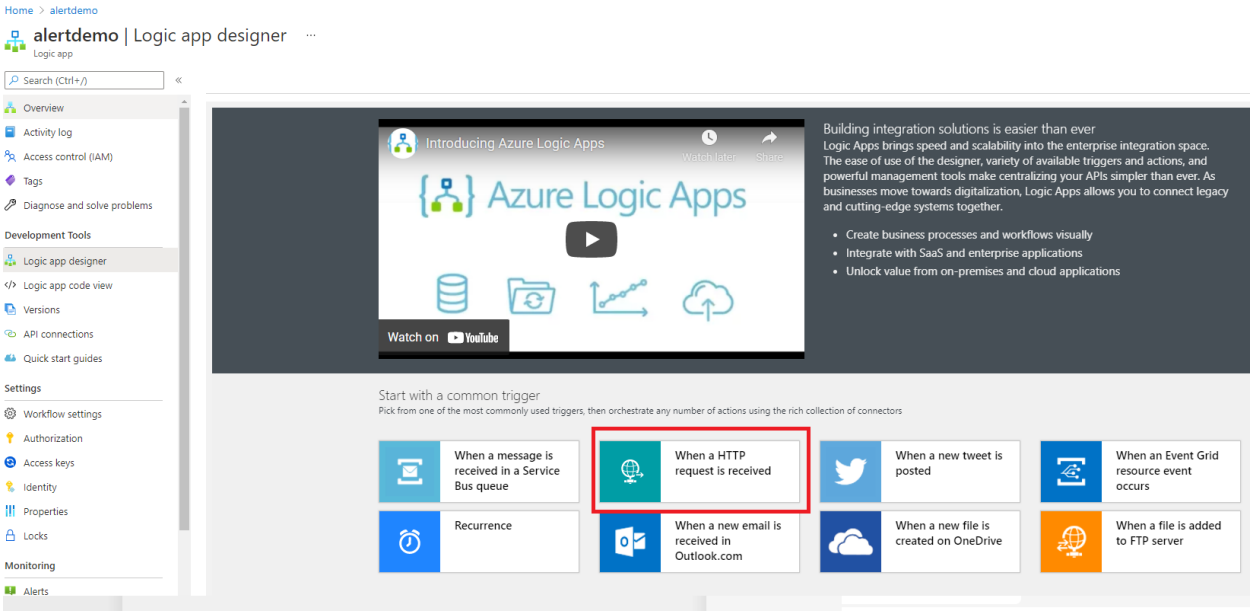
Consumption vs Standard instance details:

- **Consumption**:
  - This logic app resource type runs in global, multi-tenant Azure Logic Apps
  - Pay-for-what-you-use pricing model
  - Only one workflow
- **Standard**: This logic app resource type runs in single-tenant Azure Logic Apps
  - Pricing is based on a hosting plan
  - Portable runtime runs anywhere (Azure, containers, on-prem, etc.)
  - Can have multiple stateful and stateless workflows

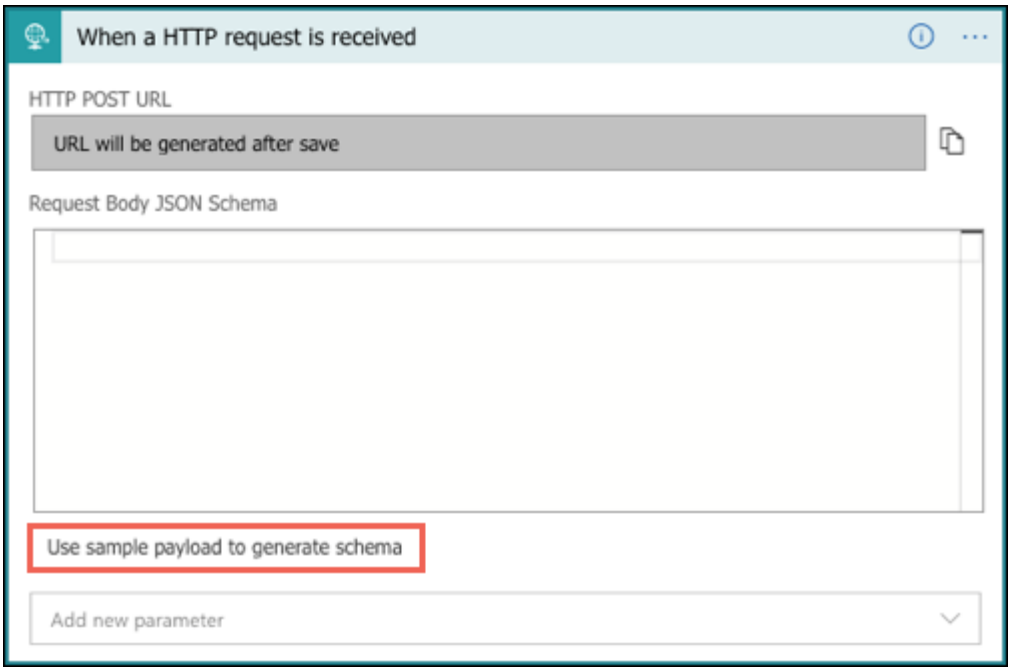
6. Select **Review + Create** and then **Create.**
7. Once the logic app resource has been created, click on **Go to resource.**
8. Click on **Open designer**



9. Under **Start with a common trigger,** Click on **When a HTTP request is received**



10. Click on **Use sample payload to generate schema**

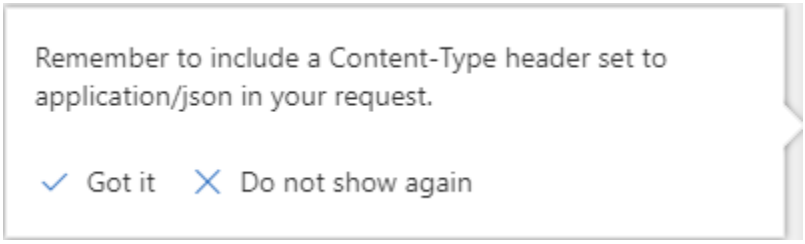


11. Replace the Request Body JSON Schema with the following code:

```
{
        "schemaId": "Microsoft.Insights/activityLogs",
        "data": {
            "status": "Activated",
            "context": {
            "activityLog": {
                "authorization": {
                "action": "microsoft.insights/activityLogAlerts/write",
                "scope": "/subscriptions/…"
                },
                "channels": "Operation",
                "claims": "…",
                "caller": "logicappdemo@contoso.com",
                "correlationId": "91ad2bac-1afa-4932-a2ce-2f8efd6765a3",
                "description": "",
                "eventSource": "Administrative",
                "eventTimestamp": "2018-04-03T22:33:11.762469+00:00",
                "eventDataId": "ec74c4a2-d7ae-48c3-a4d0-2684a1611ca0",
                "level": "Informational",
                "operationName": "microsoft.insights/activityLogAlerts/write",
                "operationId": "61f59fc8-1442-4c74-9f5f-937392a9723c",
                "resourceId": "/subscriptions/…",
                "resourceGroupName": "LOGICAPP-DEMO",
                "resourceProviderName": "microsoft.insights",
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "subStatus": "",
                "subscriptionId": "…",
```

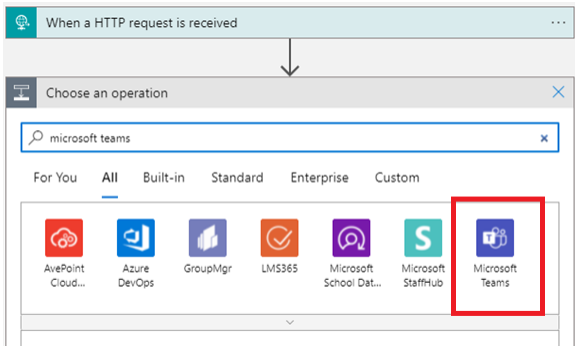
```
                    "submissionTimestamp": "2018-04-03T22:33:36.1068742+00:00",
                    "resourceType": "microsoft.insights/activityLogAlerts"
                }
            },
            "properties": {}
        }
    }
```

12. Click on **Done.**
13. Close the pop-up window. The Azure Monitor alert sets the header.

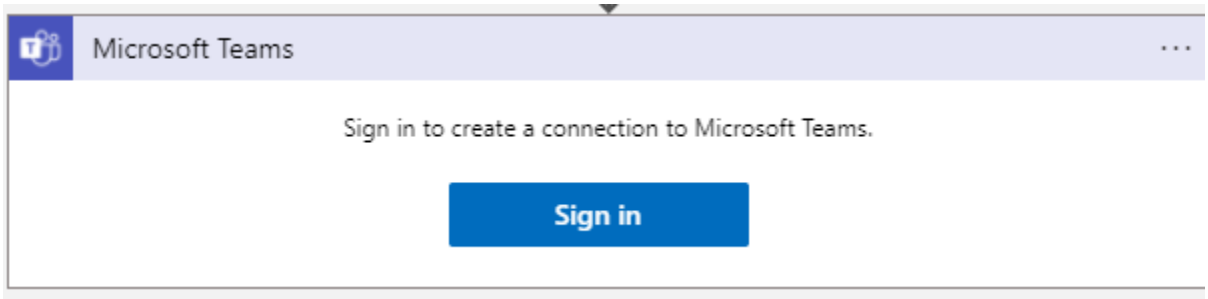


14. Click on + **New step**
15. Search for **Microsoft Teams**

    Note: Please search for your respective team collaboration platform. Example: Microsoft Teams, Skype for Business, Slack, etc. This lab shows steps for Microsoft Teams, however, the other apps have a similar step too.



16. Choose **Microsoft Teams – Create a chat** action
17. You will be prompted to sign in

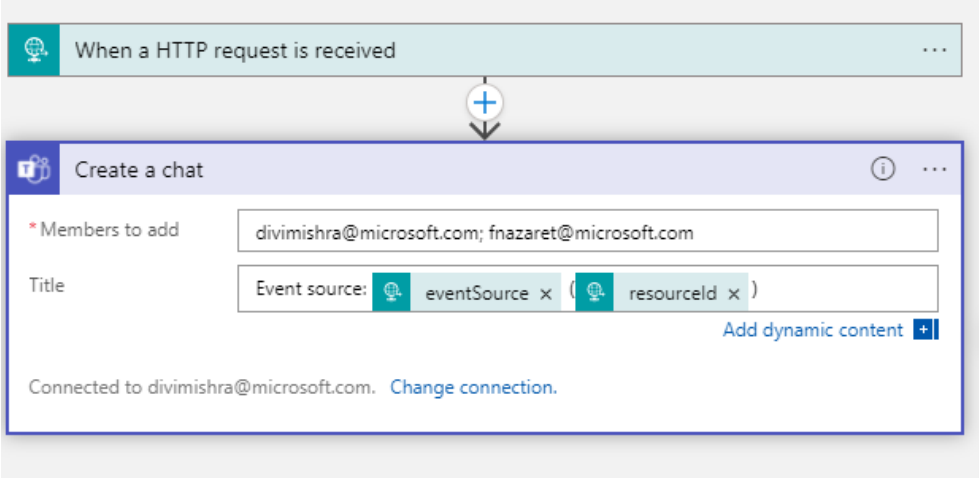


18. Enter your teammates email addresses.

    For Title, type:

    Event Source: <eventSource> <resourceID>

    Here, **eventSource** and **resourceID** is dynamic content

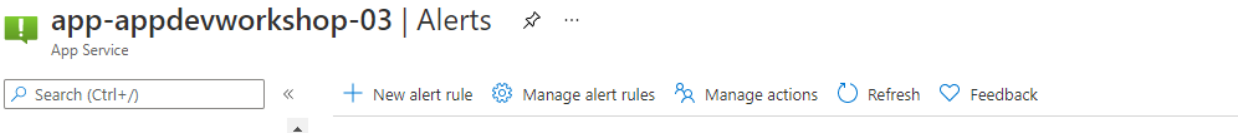


19. Click on **Save.** (You can click on **Run Trigger** for a manual run to check if it works).

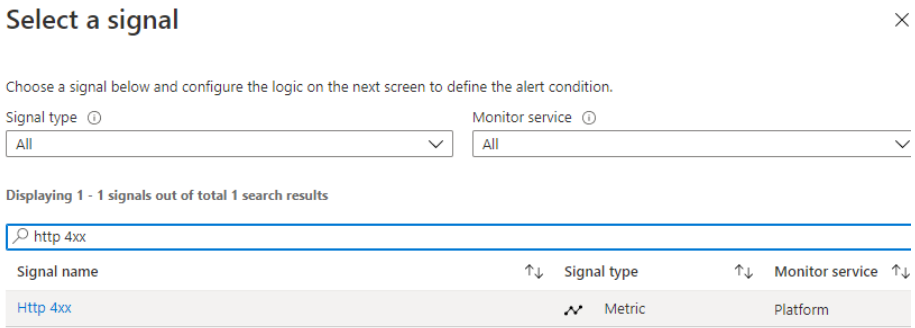
Creating the alert

1. Navigate back to your App Service from the Azure Portal.
2. Under Monitoring, select **Alerts**.

3. Select “Add Alert Rule”.



4. Select the resource as the App Service.
5. Select the Condition as Http 400 or Http 4xx



   a. Set the Alert logic for “greater than 10”
   b. Leave the granularity and evaluation as their default values.

Note: You can add up to 5 conditions with a static threshold. The alerts will be evaluated with a logical AND.

6. Select **Add Action Groups.**
    a. Click on **+ Create action group**
    b. Under **Basics > instance details**, name your action group something relevant. For example, **dotnetapp_alertgroup**
    c. Under **Actions**:
        i. Action type: **Logic App**
        ii. Select the logic app you just created
        iii. Name: **msteamschat**
    d. Select **Review + Create**
    e. Select **Create**
7. Select the alert rule name, description, severity.

    Note: The following is a table that describes severity:

    - Sev 0 = Critical
    - Sev 1 = Error
    - Sev 2 = Warning
    - Sev 3 = Informational
    - Sev 4 = Verbose

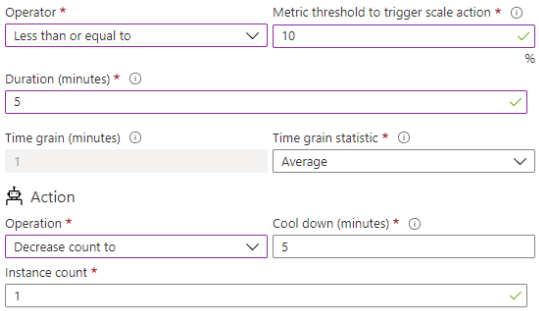
8. Select “Create Alert Rule”. It may take a few minutes to be configured.

Scale up your app service

1. Navigate to “Scale up (App Service plan)”.
2. Choose your tier and select **Apply.**

Scale out your app service

1. Navigate to “Scale out (App Service plan)”.
2. **Manual Scale:**
    a. Configure your instance count to your desired instance count.
    b. Select Save.
    c. Review your dashboard to monitor performance.
3. **Automatic Scale (Custom Autoscale):**
    a. Add a rule to set instance count to 1 if the CPU percentage is less than 10%.

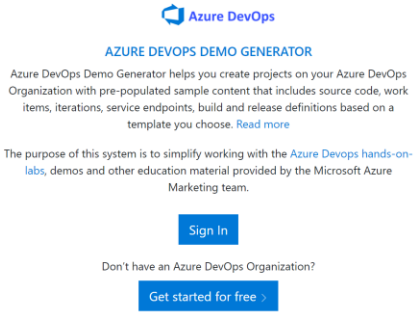


    b. Click on Save.
    c. Review your dashboard to monitor performance.

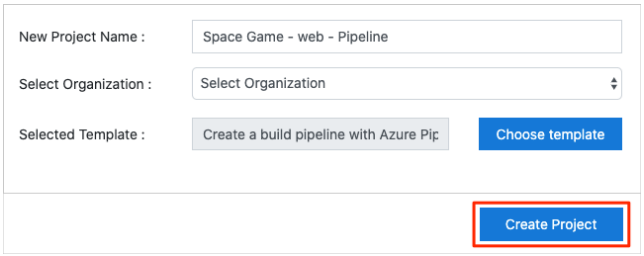
Lab 103: Continuous Integration with Azure DevOps

Configure Azure DevOps project

1. We will be using a template that sets everything up in your Azure DevOps organization. Run the template using this link: [Azure DevOps Demo Generator]



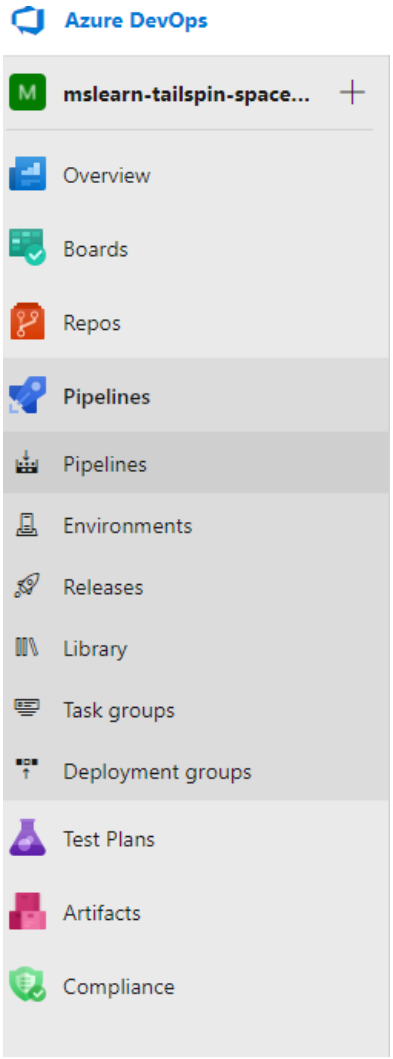
2. Sign in and accept the usage terms.
3. Create a new project with your Azure DevOps (ADO) organization and a project name. For Selected template: under MS learn, chose “Create a build pipeline with Azure Pipelines”. Finally, create project.



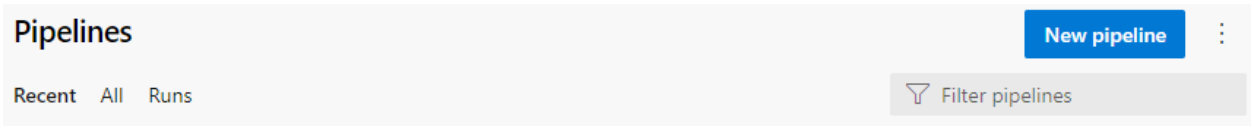
4. Once the deployment is done, select “Navigate to the project”

Create a build pipeline with Azure Pipelines

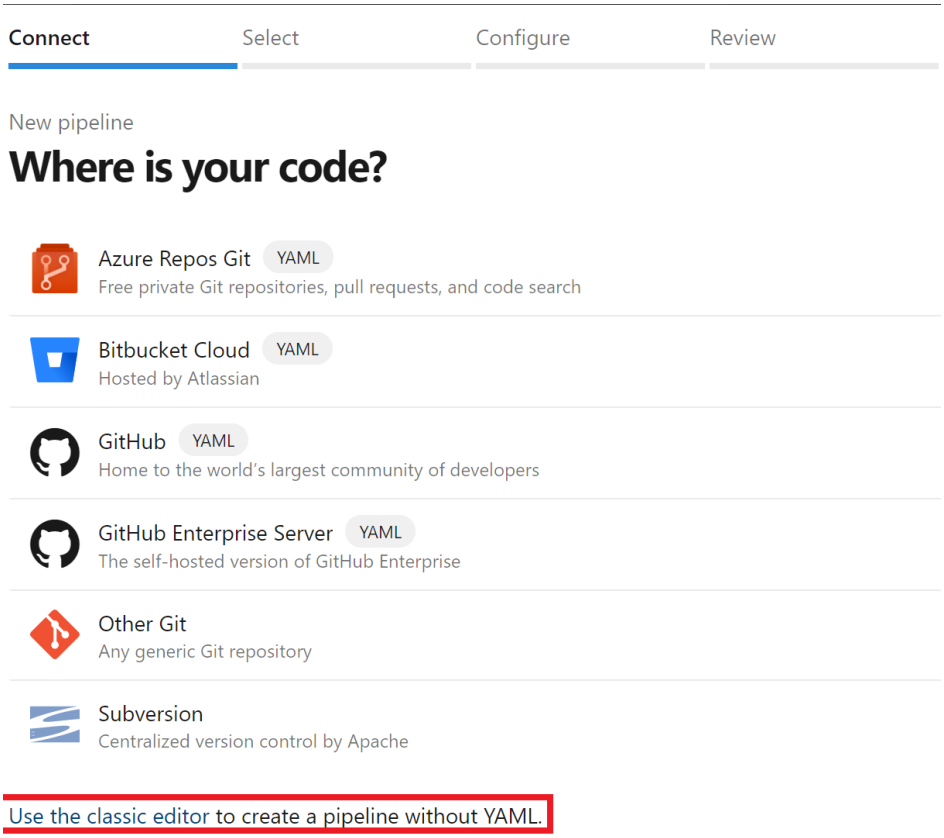
1. Once your project is deployed, navigate to **Pipelines**.



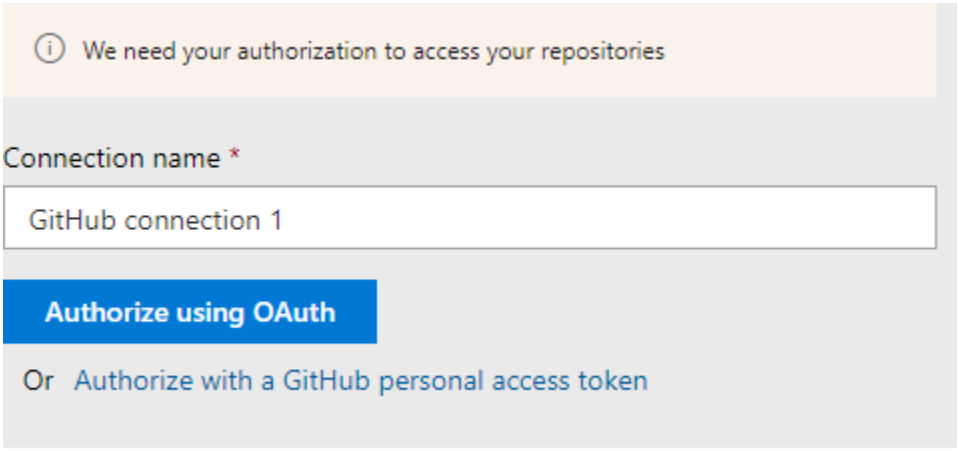
2. Create a new pipeline.



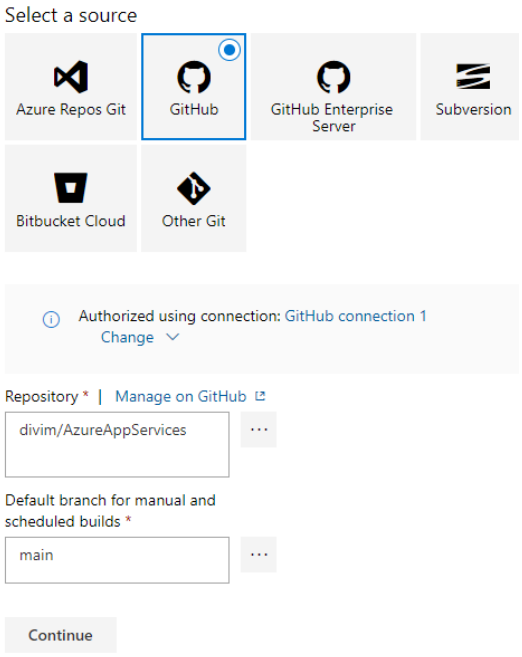
3. Use the classic editor option at the bottom.



4. Select your source as GitHub. You will be required to sign in. You can use **OAuth** .

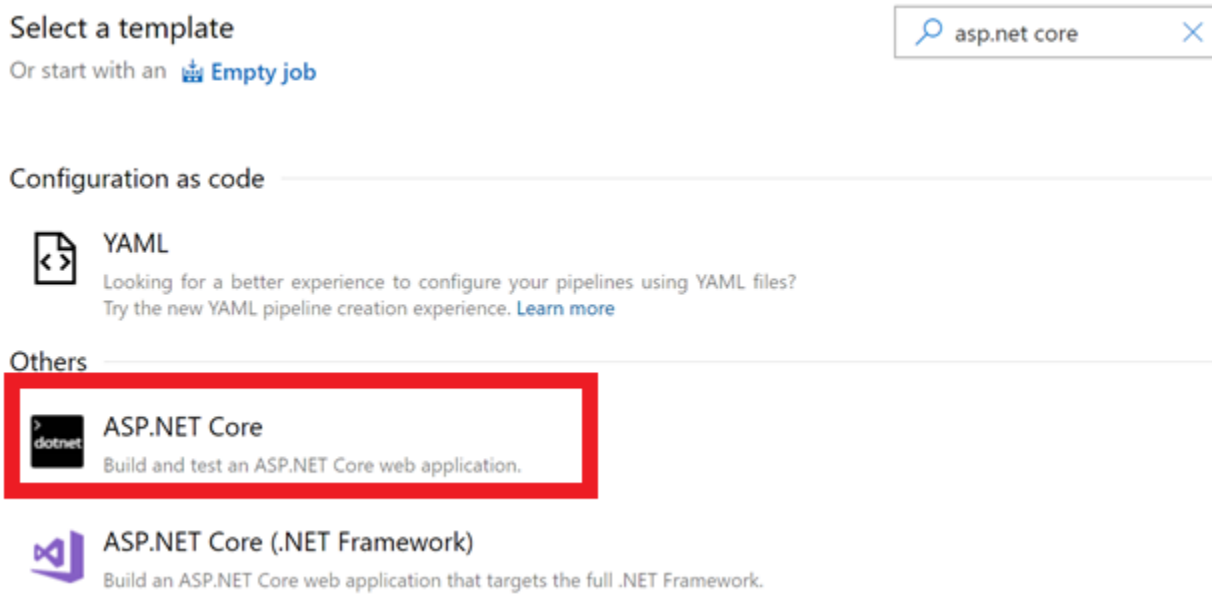


5. Select your forked repository and the default branch as **main**.

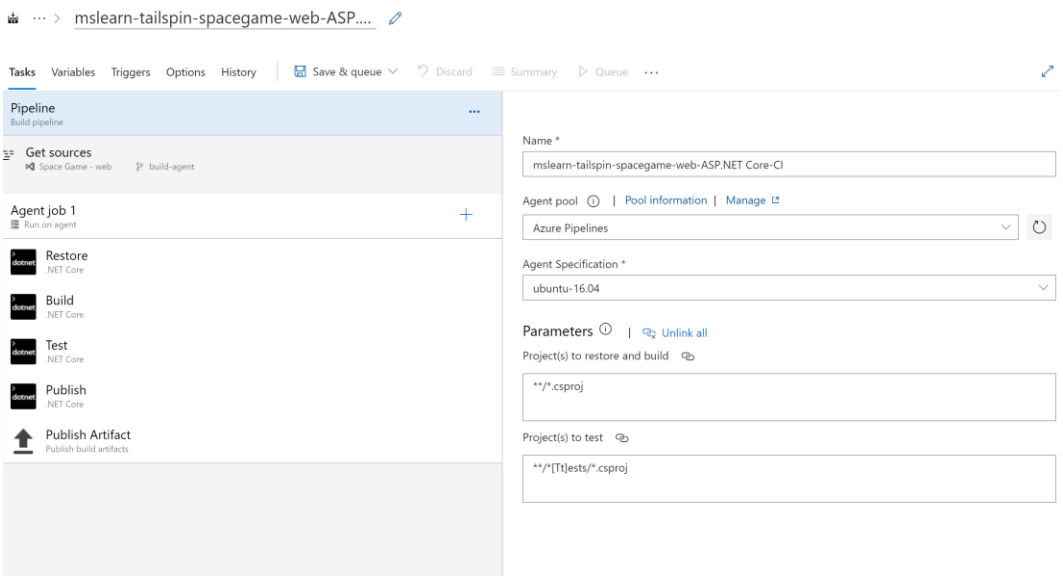


Select “Continue”.

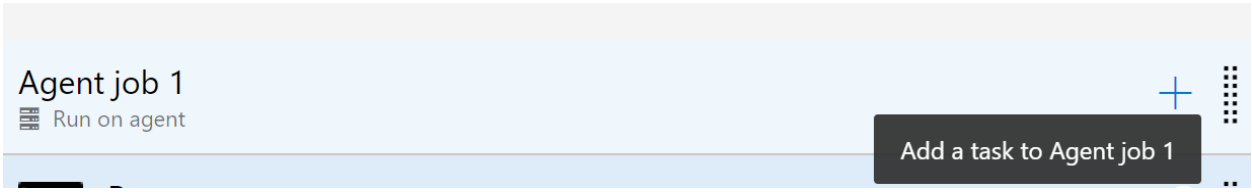
6. Search for **ASP.NET Core.** Apply that as your template.



7. Your pipeline currently looks like this:

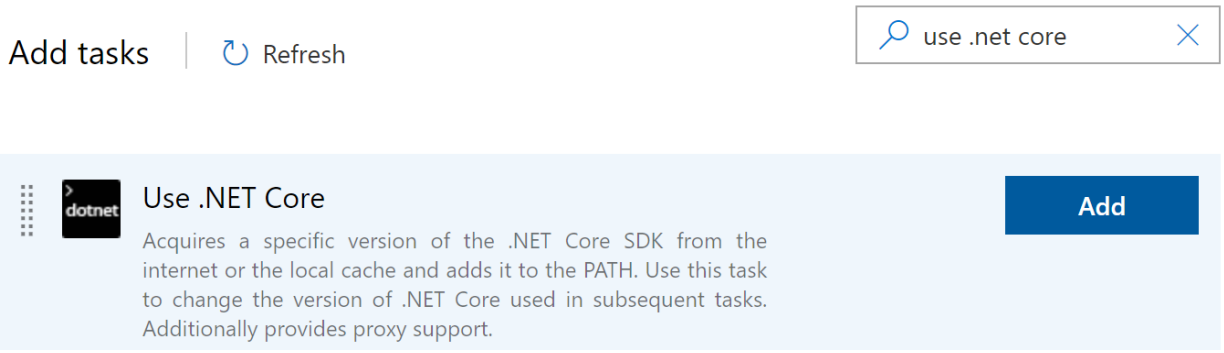


8. Click on the “+” to add an agent job.

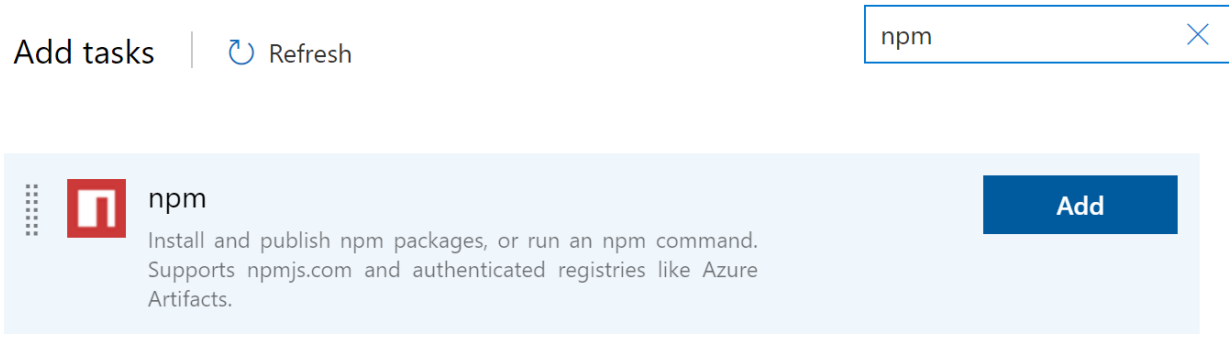


9. Search and click on **“Add”** for the following tasks:

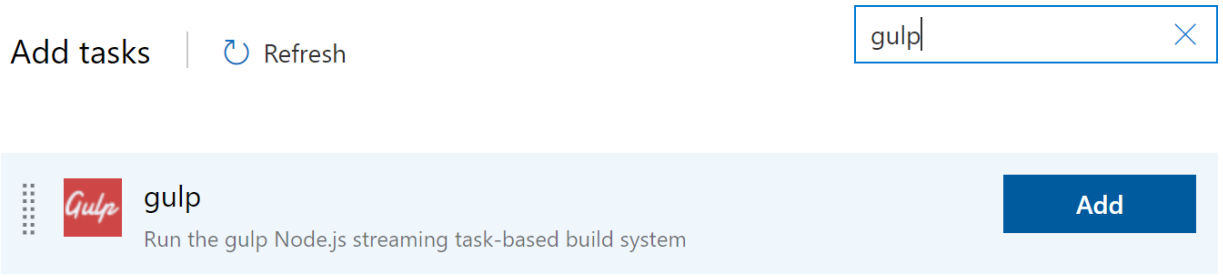
   a. Use. NET Core



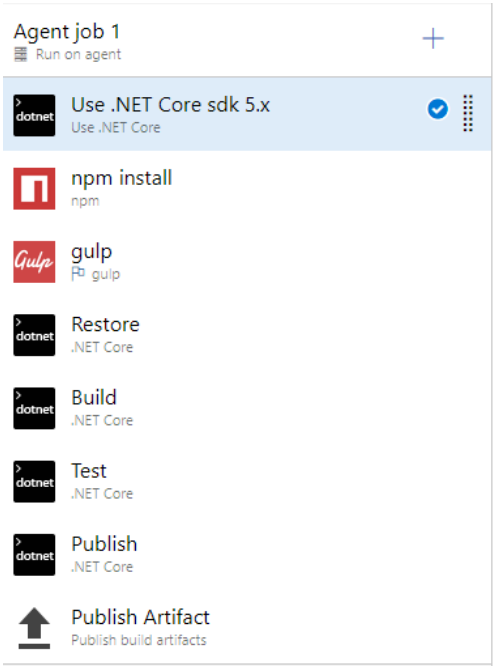
   b. npm



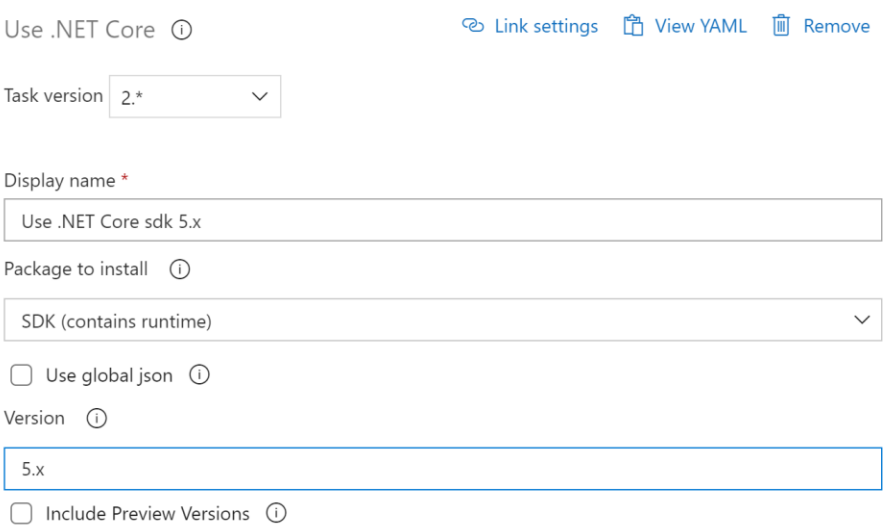
   c. gulp



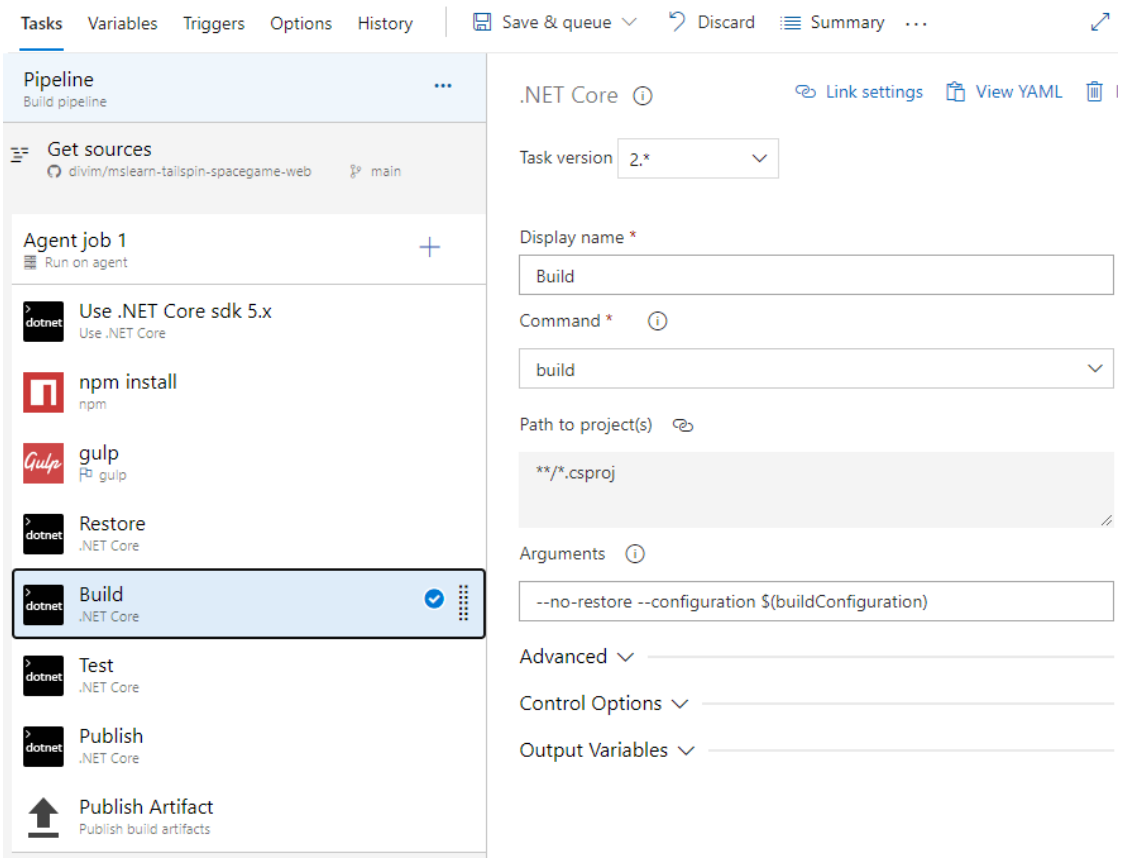
10. Your pipeline will now look like this:



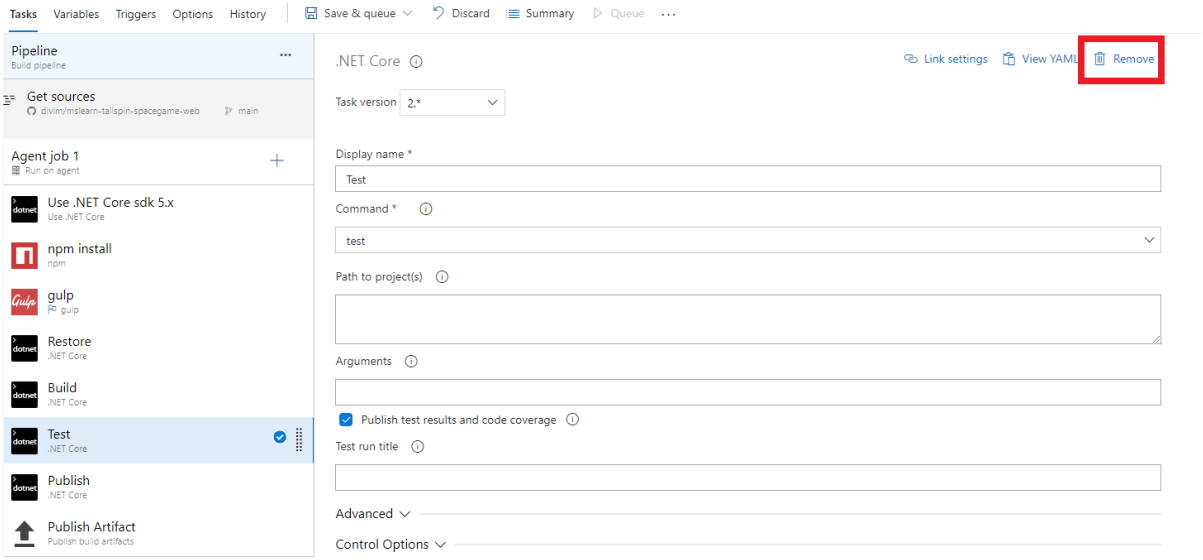
11. Click on the “Use .NET Core sdk” task and write the version as “**5.x**”.



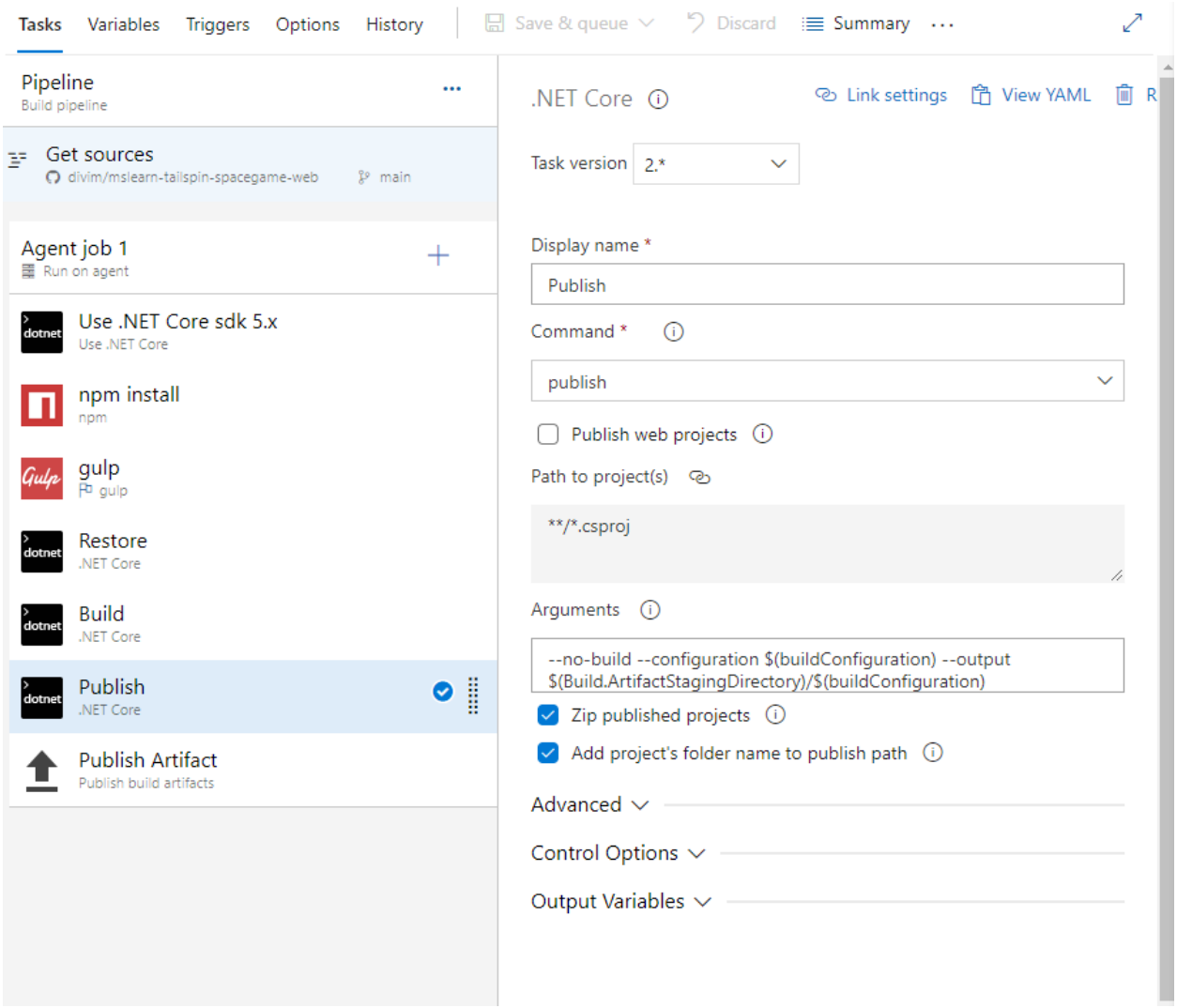
12. Click on the “**Build**” task and edit the “**Arguments**” as follows: `--no-restore --configuration $(buildConfiguration)`



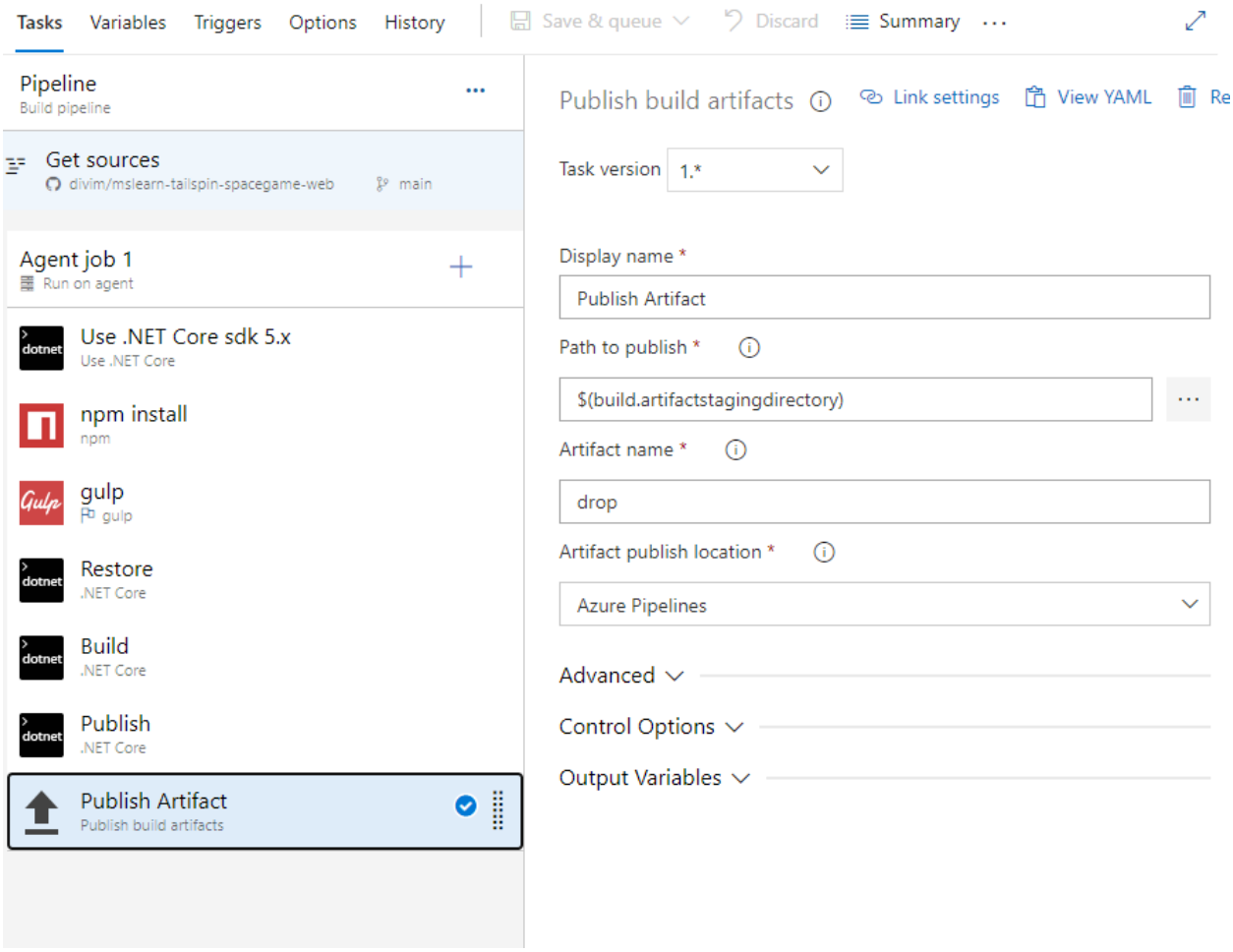
13. Click on the **Test** task and delete it by clicking on “**Remove**”**.** We will be creating unit tests and adding it to the pipeline in the lab after this.



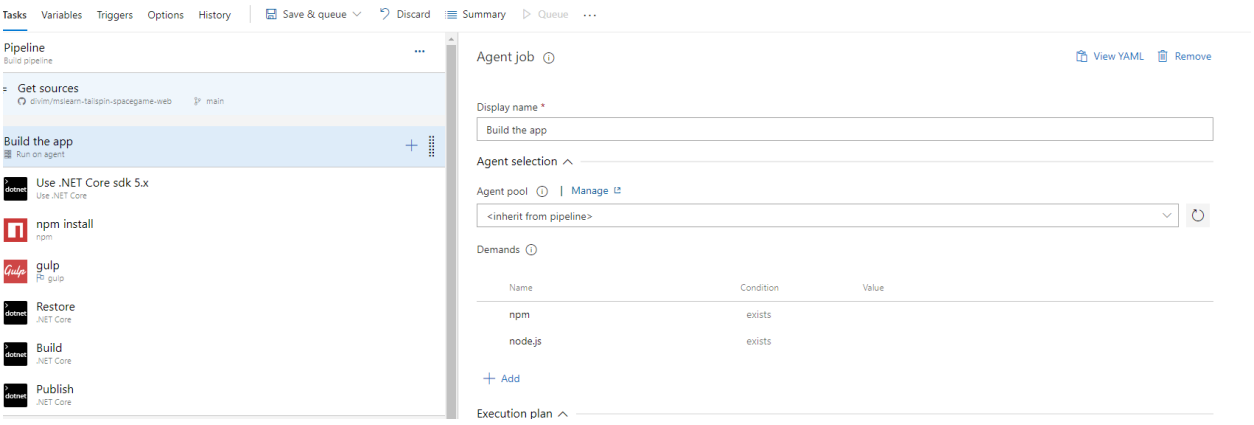
14. Click on the **Publish** task and edit it as follows:
    a. Unselect the "**Publish web projects"** button.
    b. Edit the arguments as follows: `--no-build --configuration $(buildConfiguration) --output $(Build.ArtifactStagingDirectory)/$(buildConfiguration)`



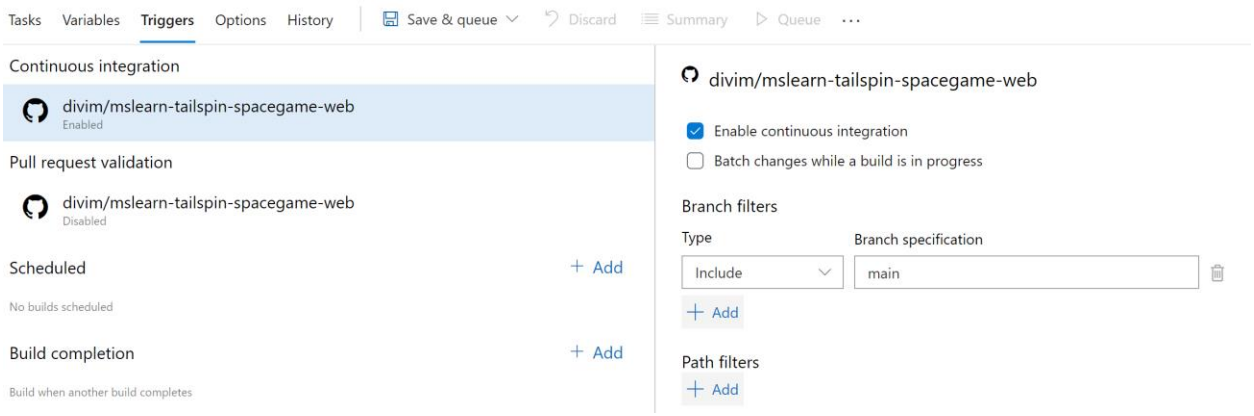
15. Click on the **Publish Artifact** task. Under **Control Options** > **Run this task**, click on the option "**Only when all previous tasks have succeeded".**



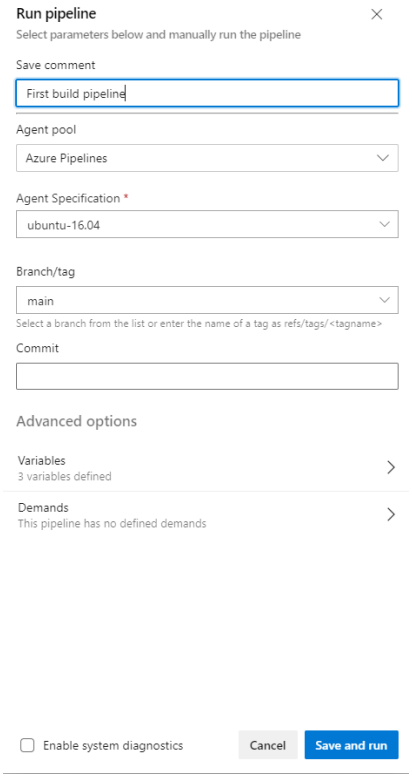
16. Click on **Agent Job 1** and rename it to **Build the app**



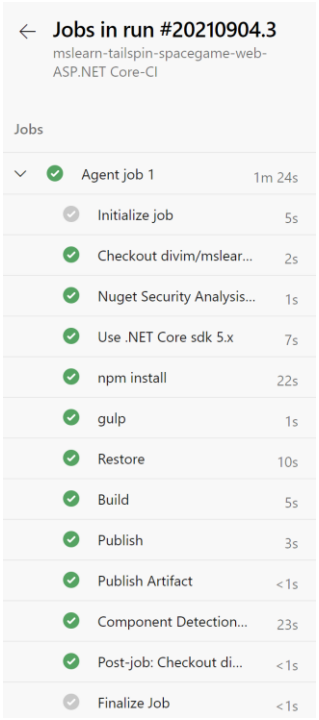
17. Under the **Triggers** section, **enable continuous integration**



18. Under the “Save & Queue”, click on **Save & Queue.**
19. Add a relevant comment and click on **Save & Run.**



20. Observe the tasks running:



You have successfully created your build pipeline.

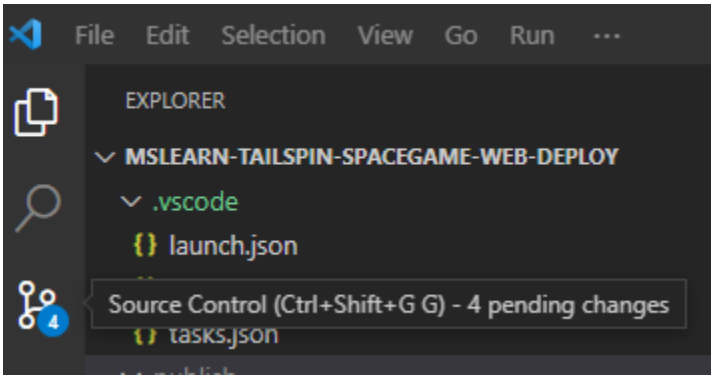
Source Control with GitHub

We just ran the pipeline manually by clicking on Save & Queue. In a real life scenario, we would like this pipeline to run every time we commit changes to our source code on GitHub.

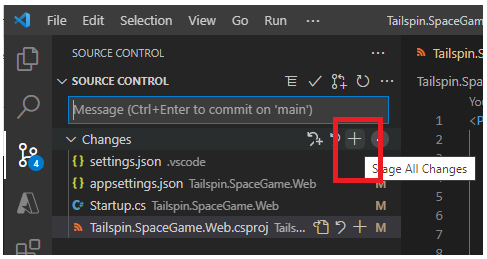
Recall that we had made some changes to the VS Code when we added the Application Insights instrumentation key.

Let's now push it to GitHub.

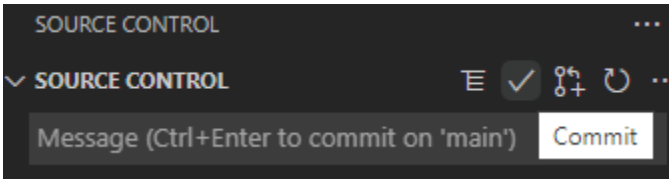
1. Navigate back to your VS Code and notice that your **Source Control** tab highlights pending changes.



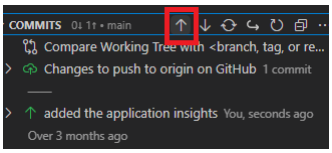
2. Click on the **Source Control** tab
3. Click on **+** for Staging all the changes



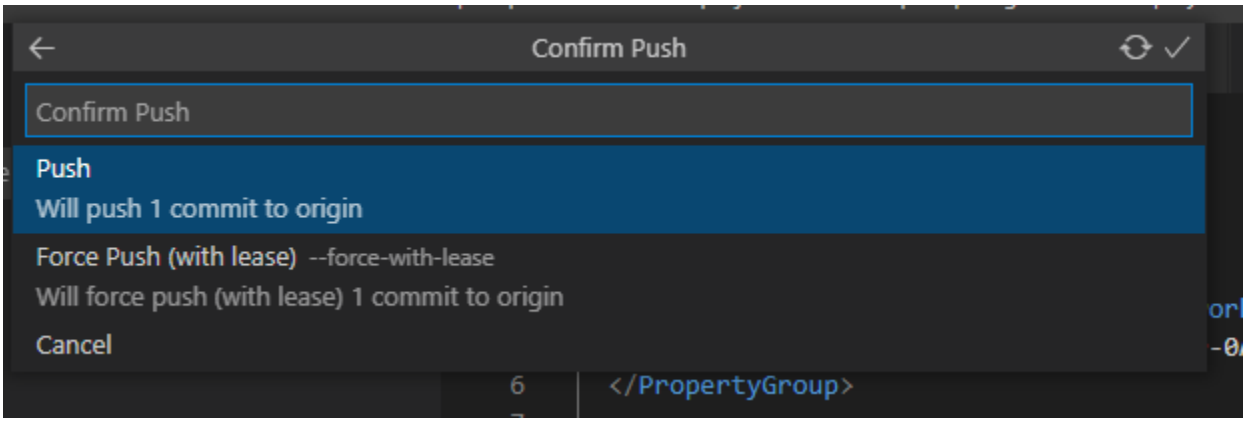
4. Click on the tic mark for Committing the changes



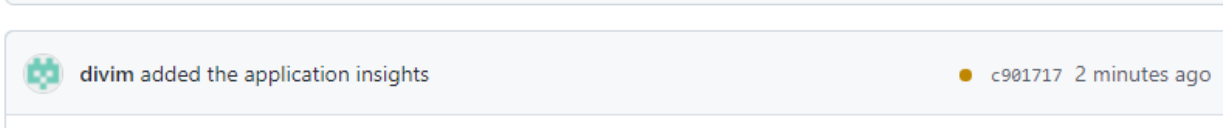
5. Enter a relevant message, such as “added app insights instrumentation key”
6. Under **COMMITS** (at the bottom), click on the UP arrow. This will **Push** all the changes to GitHub.



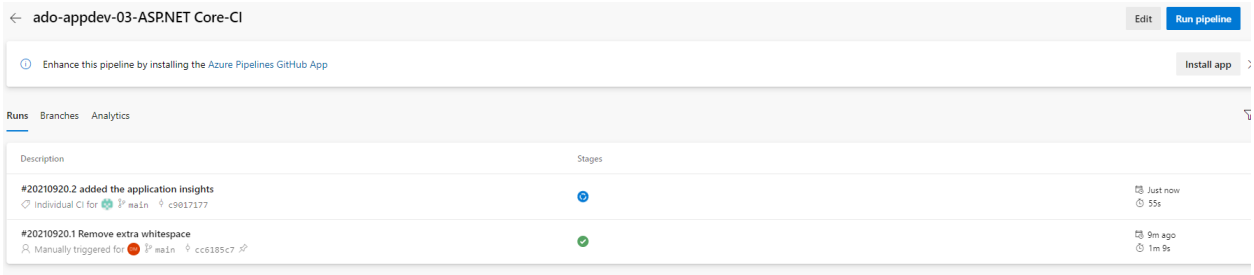
7. Confirm the Push.



8. Navigate to your GitHub repo on github.com. Validate the push.



9. Now that you have pushed new code to GitHub, your build pipeline has been triggered. Navigate back to Azure Pipelines. You will see that your pipeline has been triggered – this time because of a push to the main branch (You may need to refresh to see the new run).



Note:

You have now configured a way to reflect changes from your VS Code -> GitHub -> Azure Pipelines.

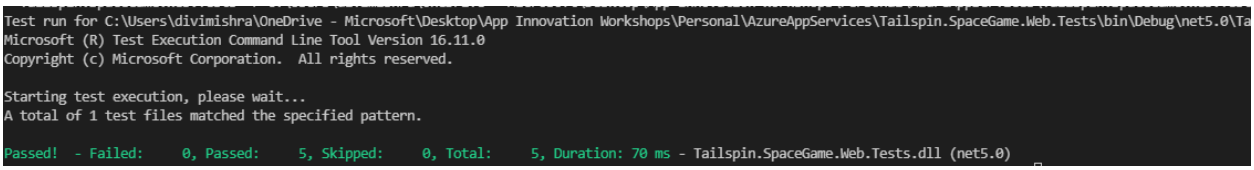
In the next two labs, we will complete the pipeline as VS Code -> GitHub -> Azure Pipelines **-> Azure App Services.**

Lab 104: Testing with Azure Pipelines

Run unit tests locally

1. Open your VS Code workspace
2. Move to the testing directory:
   $ cd .\Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web.Tests\
3. Run the tests locally:

   $ dotnet test



Run Code Coverage test locally

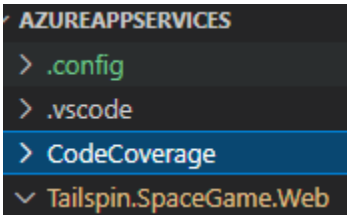
1. On your terminal, run the following commands:
   a. *Create a local tool manifest file:*
      $ **dotnet new tool-manifest**
   b. *Install ReportGenerator:*
      $ **dotnet tool install dotnet-reportgenerator-globaltool**
   c. *Add the coverlet.msbuild package to the project:*
      $ **dotnet add Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web.Tests package coverlet.msbuild**
   d. *Run the command for unit test and code coverage (the /p: tells coverlet what format to use and where to place the results):*
      $ **dotnet build**
      $ **dotnet test --no-build --configuration Release /p:CollectCoverage=true /p:CoverletOutputFormat=cobertura /p:CoverletOutput=./TestResults/Coverage/**

      After running this command, you'll see the following:

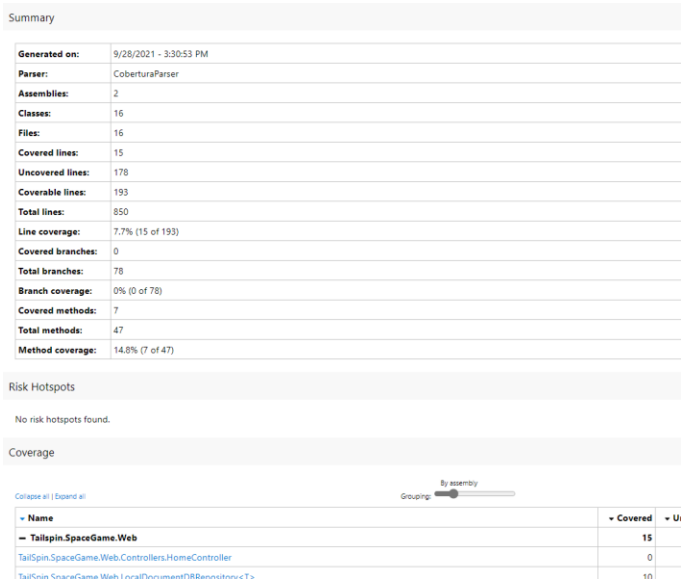
```
Starting test execution, please wait...
A total of 1 test files matched the specified pattern.

Passed!  - Failed:     0, Passed:     5, Skipped:     0, Total:     5, Duration: 102 ms - Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web.Tests.dll (net5.0)

Calculating coverage result...
  Generating report '.\TestResults\Coverage\coverage.cobertura.xml'

+-----------------------------+--------+--------+--------+
| Module                      | Line   | Branch | Method |
+-----------------------------+--------+--------+--------+
| Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web      | 11.45% | 0%     | 18.91% |
+-----------------------------+--------+--------+--------+
| Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web.Views | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     |
+-----------------------------+--------+--------+--------+

+---------+-------+--------+--------+
|         | Line  | Branch | Method |
+---------+-------+--------+--------+
| Total   | 7.77% | 0%     | 14.58% |
+---------+-------+--------+--------+
| Average | 5.72% | 0%     | 9.45%  |
+---------+-------+--------+--------+
```

e. *Use ReportGenerator to convert Cobertura to HTML*
   $ **dotnet tool run reportgenerator -reports:./Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web.Tests/TestResults/Coverage/coverage.cobertura.xml -targetdir:./CodeCoverage -reporttypes:HtmlInline_AzurePipelines**

2. You will notice a new folder called CodeCoverage created



3. Right click on CodeCoverage's **Index.htm** file and open it in Explorer to view the file in your browser.
   You will see your report:



Summary

Generated on:	9/28/2021 - 3:30:53 PM
Parser:	CoberturaParser
Assemblies:	2
Classes:	16
Files:	16
Covered lines:	15
Uncovered lines:	178
Coverable lines:	193
Total lines:	850
Line coverage:	7.7% (15 of 193)
Covered branches:	0
Total branches:	78
Branch coverage:	0% (0 of 78)
Covered methods:	7
Total methods:	47
Method coverage:	14.8% (7 of 47)

Risk Hotspots

No risk hotspots found.

Coverage

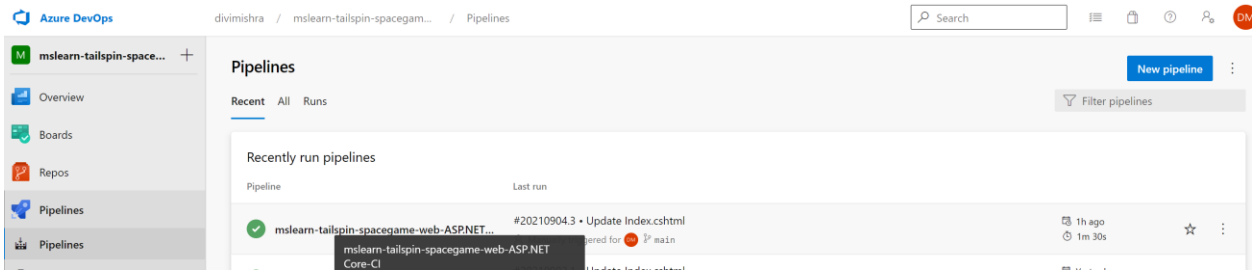
Collapse all | Expand all

By assembly
Grouping:

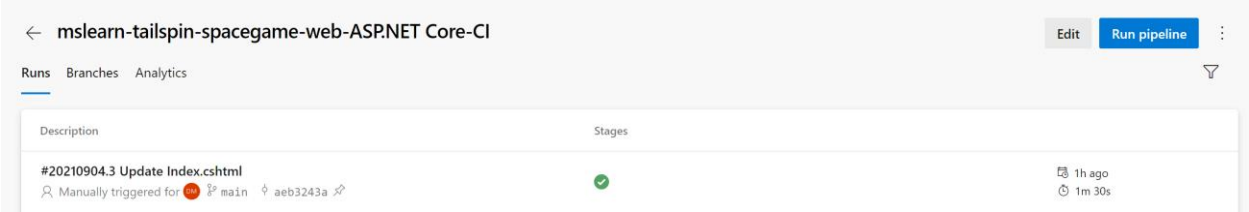
Name	Covered	U
Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web	15	
TailSpin.SpaceGame.Web.Controllers.HomeController	0	

Add tests to Azure Pipeline

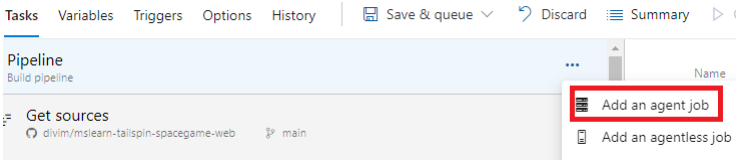
1. Open your Pipeline on dev.azure.com again.



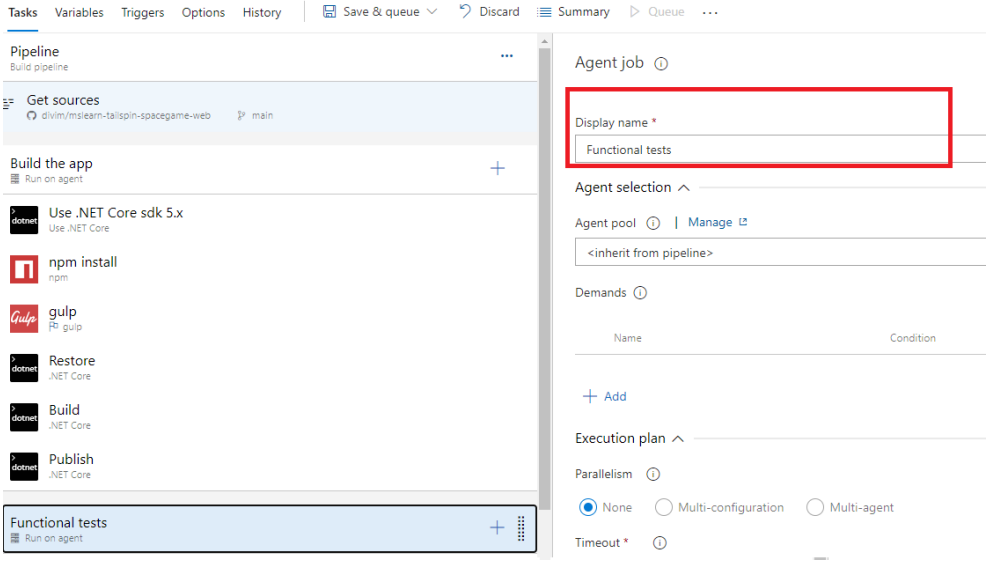
2. Click on **Edit** from the top right to edit the pipeline.



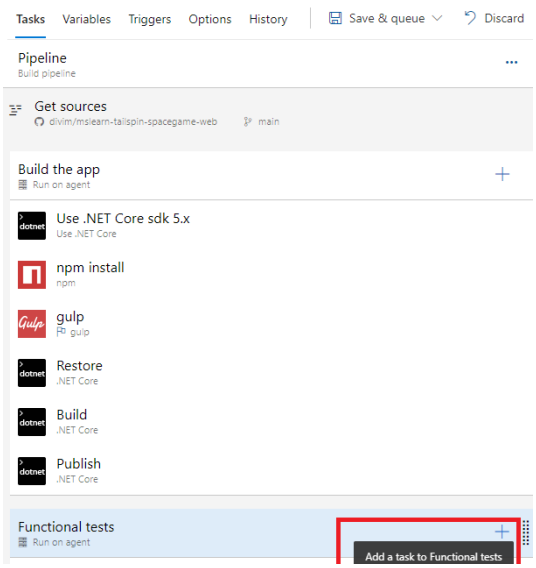
3. Select the three dots next to **Pipeline** and click on **Add an agent job**



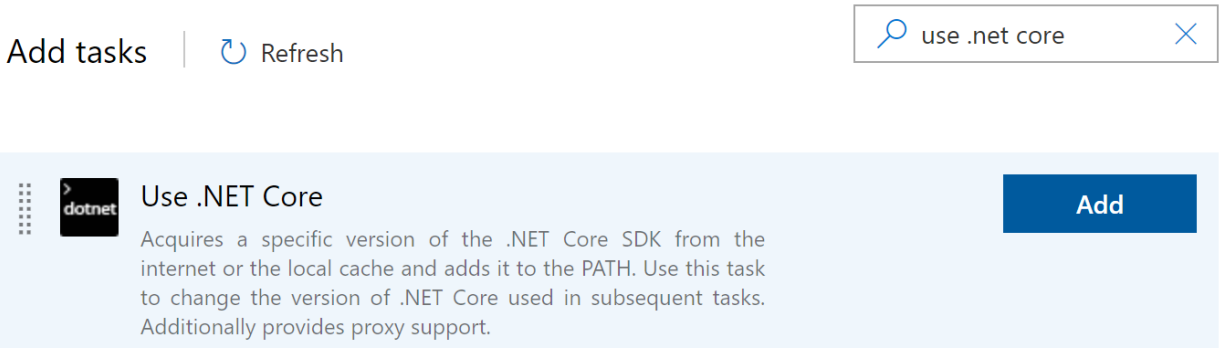
4. Click on **Agent job** and rename the job to **Test the app.** Leave the rest as default.



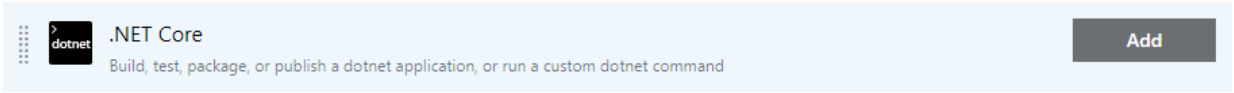
5. Click on the **+** to add a new task to the Functional tests job



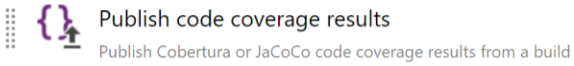
6. Add the following jobs:
    a. Use. NET Core



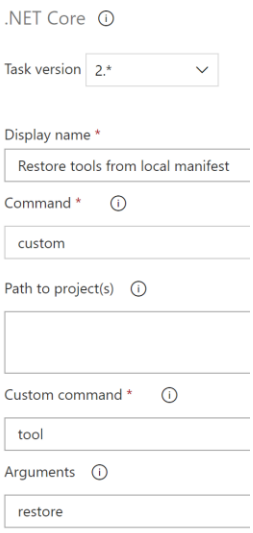
    b. .NET Core **: Do this 4 times!**



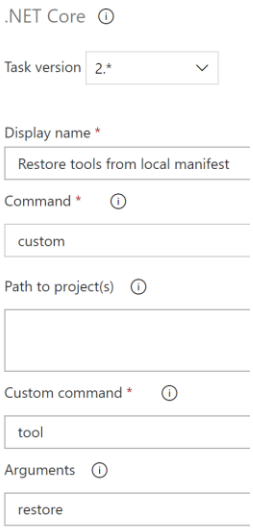
    c. Publish code coverage results



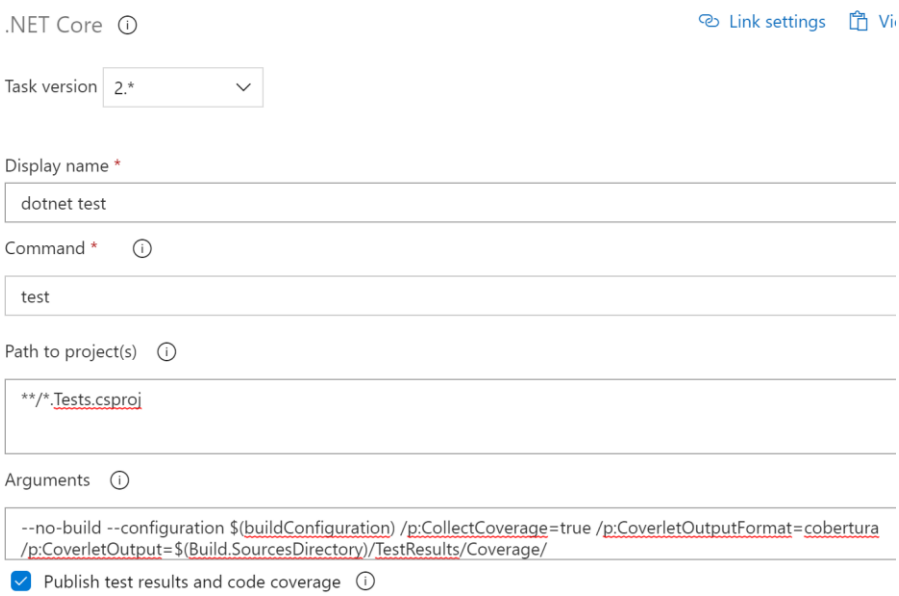
7. Click on the **Use .NET Core** task
    a. Version: **5.x**
8. Click on the **.NET Core #1** task
    a. Display Name: **Build the app**
    b. Command: **build**
    c. Project path: ****/*.csproj**
    d. Arguments: **--configuration $(BuildConfiguration)**



9. Click on the **.NET Core #2** task
    a. Display Name: **Restore tools from local manifest**
    b. Command: **custom**
    c. Custom command: **tool**
    d. Arguments: **restore**

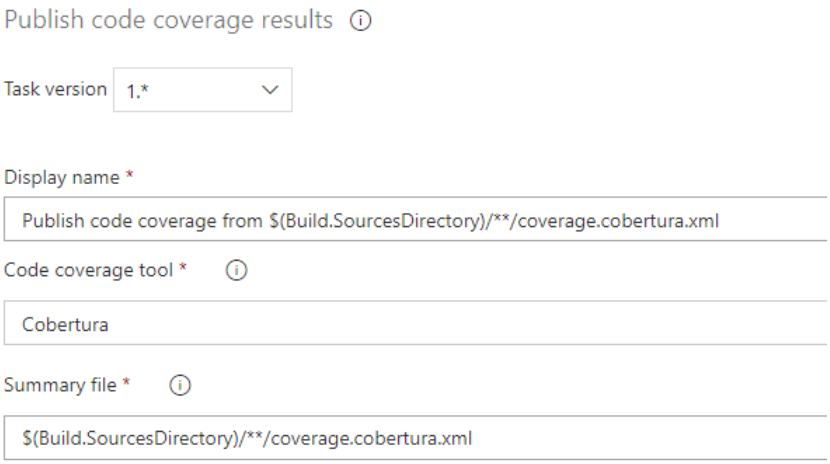


10. Click on the **.Net Core #3** task:
    a. Display name: **Test the app**
    b. Command: **test**
    c. Path to project: ****/*.Tests.csproj**
    d. Arguments: **--no-build --configuration $(buildConfiguration) /p:CollectCoverage=true /p:CoverletOutputFormat=cobertura /p:CoverletOutput=$(Build.SourcesDirectory)/TestResults/Coverage/**
    e. **Select** the Publish test results and code coverage option

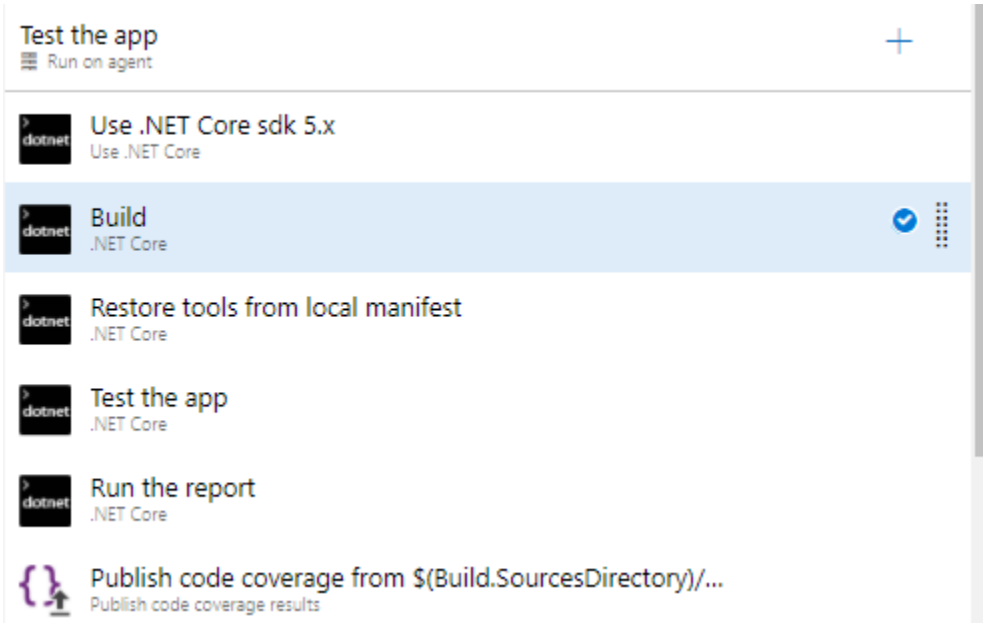


11. Click on the **.Net Core #4** task:
    a. Display name: **Run report**
    b. Command: **custom**
    c. Custom command: **tool**
    d. Arguments: **run reportgenerator -reports:$(Build.SourcesDirectory)/**/coverage.cobertura.xml -targetdir:$(Build.SourcesDirectory)/CodeCoverage -reporttypes:HtmlInline_AzurePipelines**

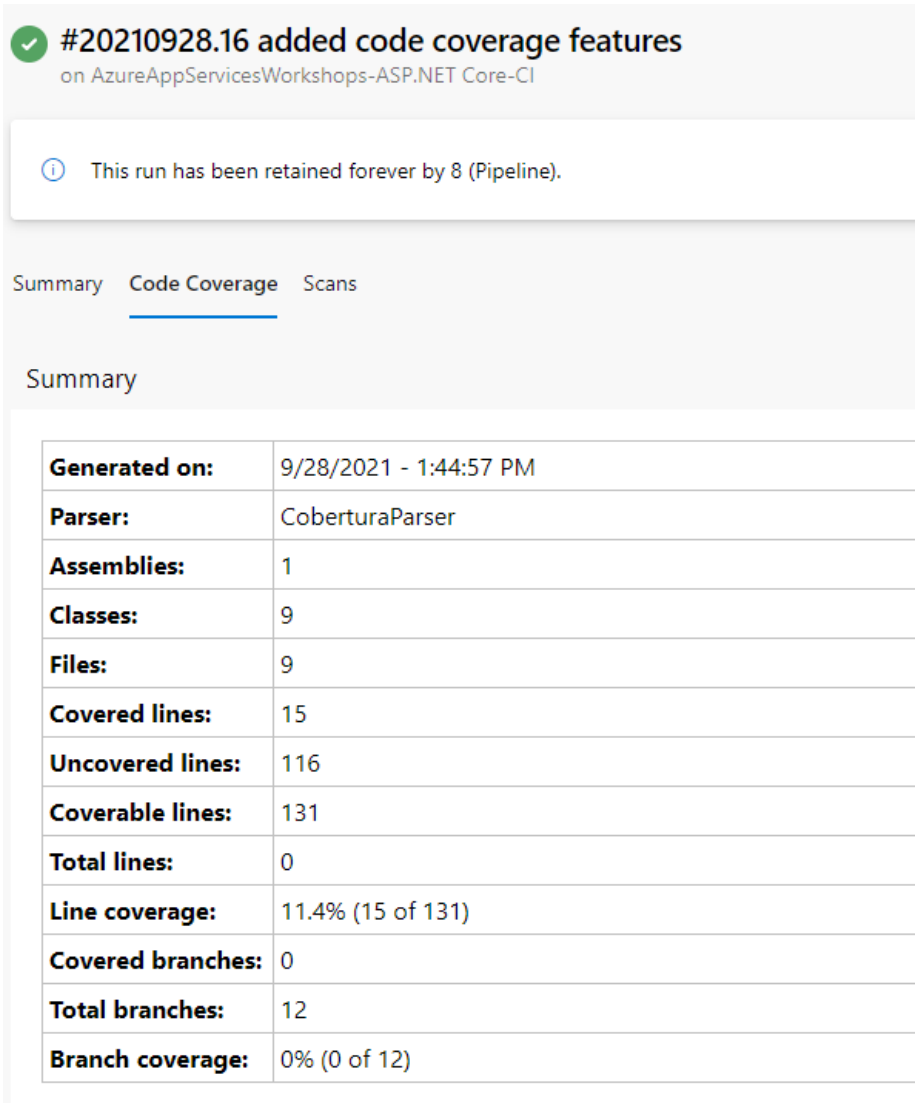
12. Click on the **Publish code coverage task**:
    a. Code coverage tool: **Cobertura**
    b. Summary file: $(Build.SourcesDirectory)/**/coverage.cobertura.xml



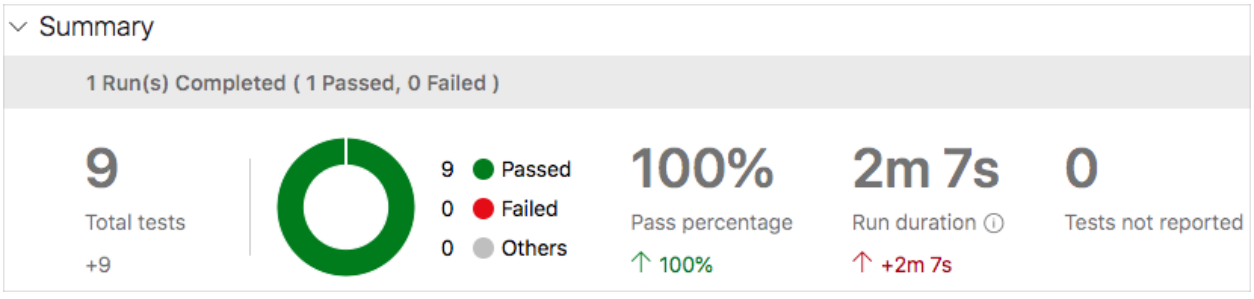
13. Finally, this is what your test job looks like:



14. Click on **Save & Queue** to save your progress and manually trigger the pipeline.
15. Navigate back to the **pipeline summary** of your latest run. Here, you will see the Test and coverage section:



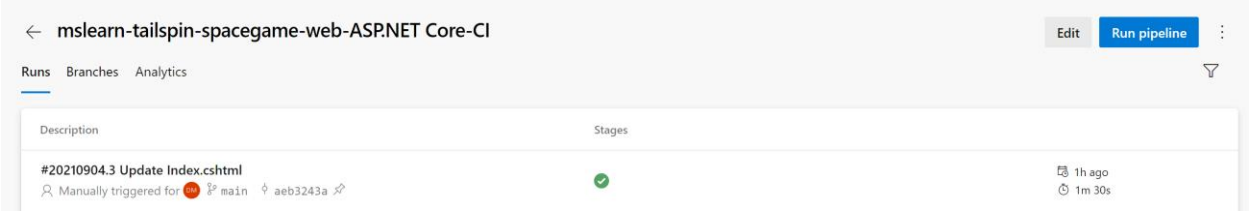
16. Move to the **Tests** tab to view a summary of the test run.



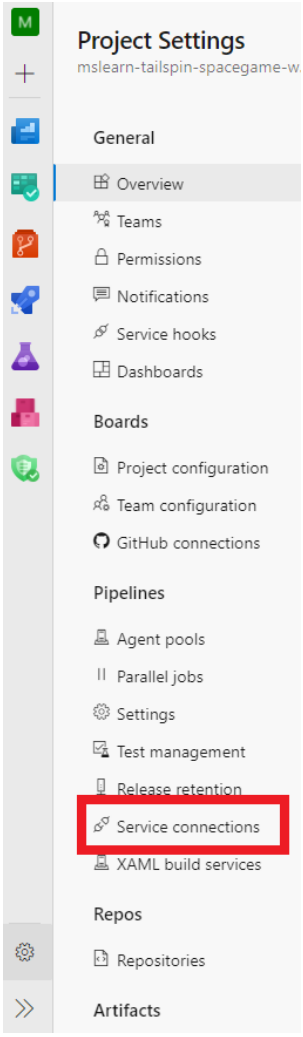
Lab 105: Zero-downtime app deployment with release pipeline

Deploy to staging slot from build pipeline

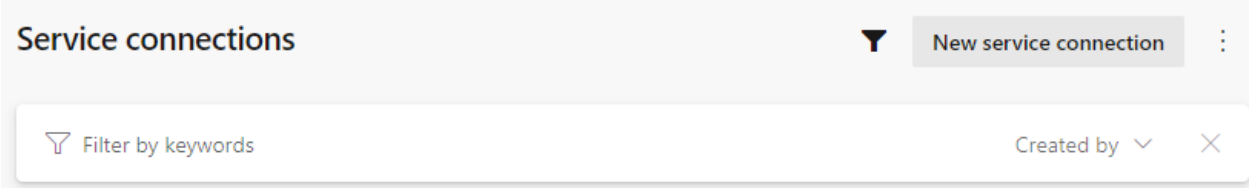
1. Go back to your build pipeline in dev.azure.com.
2. Click on **Edit** from the top right to edit the pipeline.



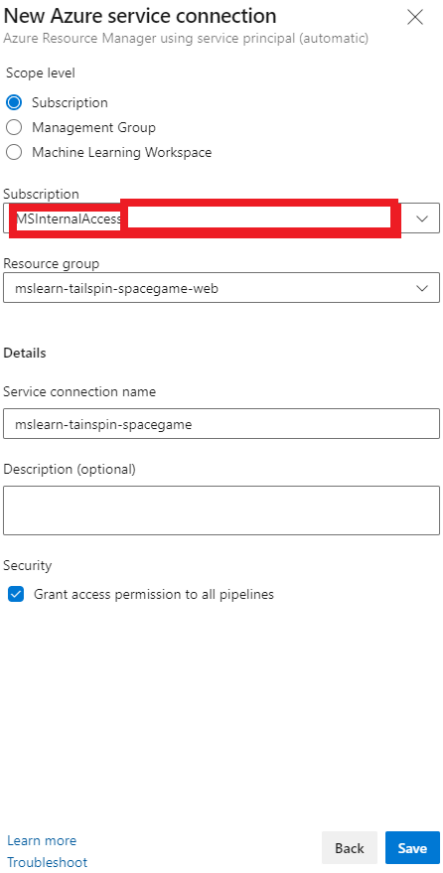
3. At the bottom left, click on **Project Settings.** Under Pipelines, navigate to Service connections.



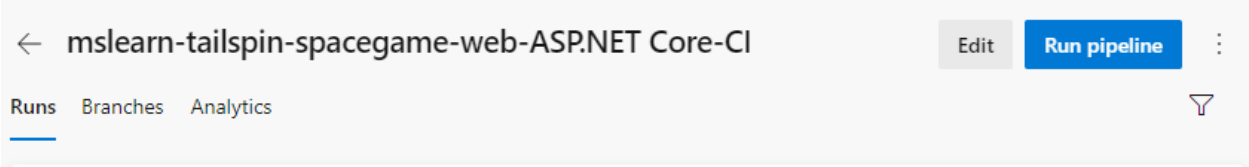
4. Click on **New Service Connection**



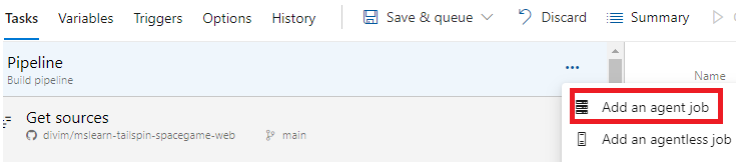
5. Click on **Azure Resource Manager.** Select Next.
6. Click on **Service Principal (Automatic).** Select Next.
7. Define your Subsciption and Resource group that contains your app service.
8. Give a relevant service connection name.
9. Select **Grant access permission to all pipelines.**



10. Select **Save.**
11. Navigate back to your pipeline and select **Edit.**



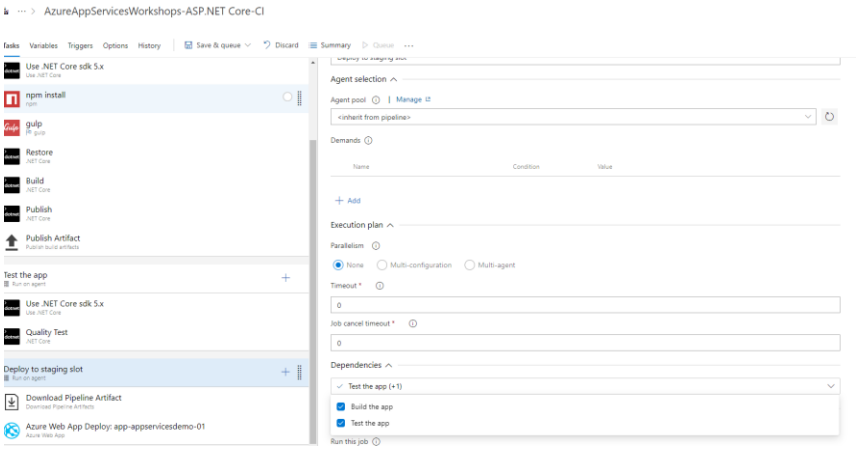
12. Select the three dots next to **Pipeline** and click on **Add an agent job**



13. Click on **Agent job**

    a. **R**ename the job to **Deploy to Staging environment**

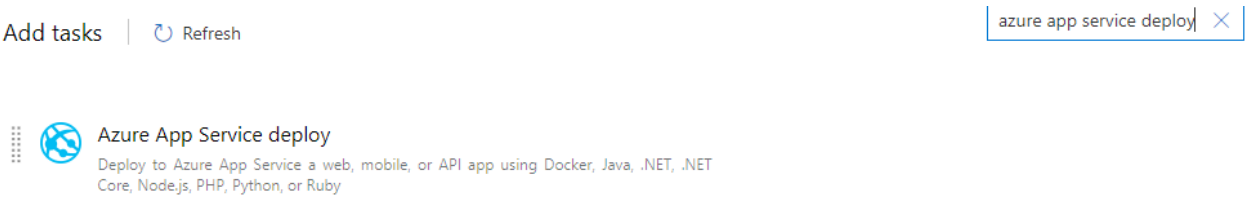
    b. Choose dependencies as both the other build pipelines:



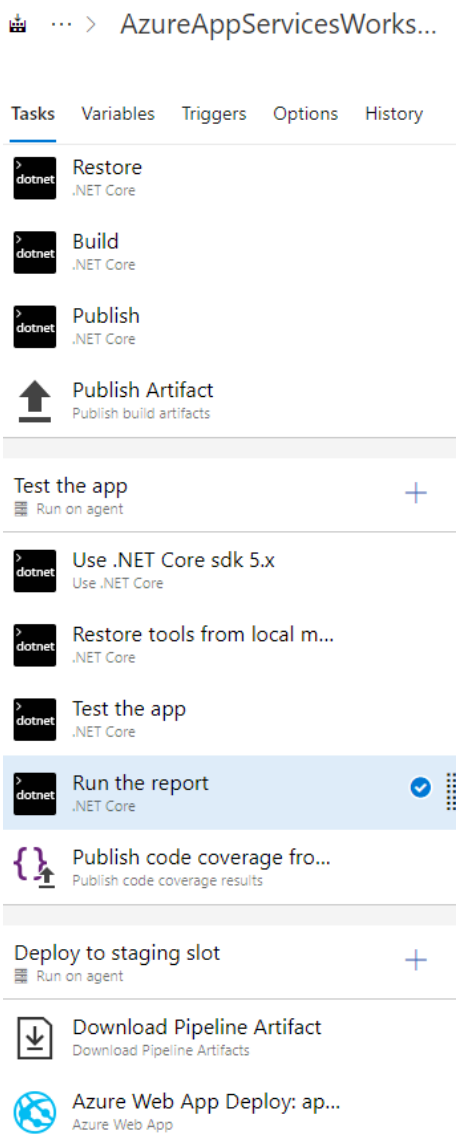
14. Add the following agent jobs:

    a. Download pipeline artifact

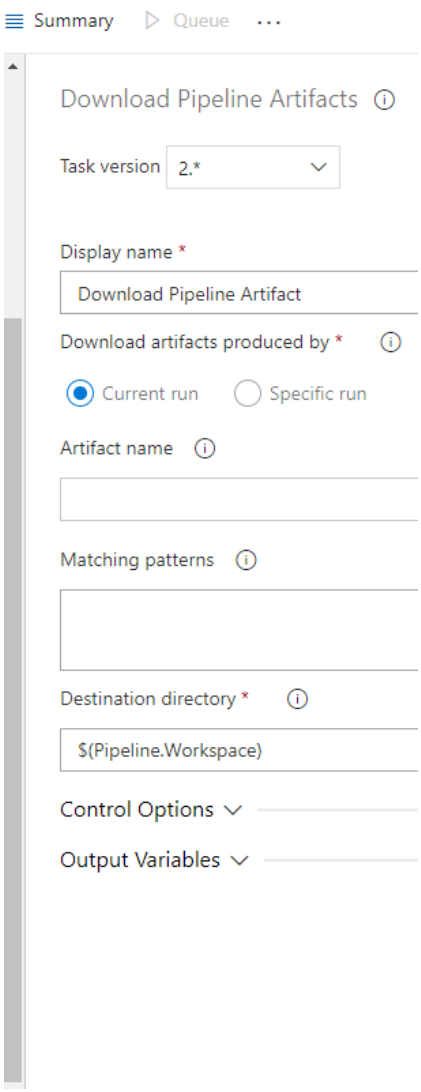
    b. Azure App Service Deploy



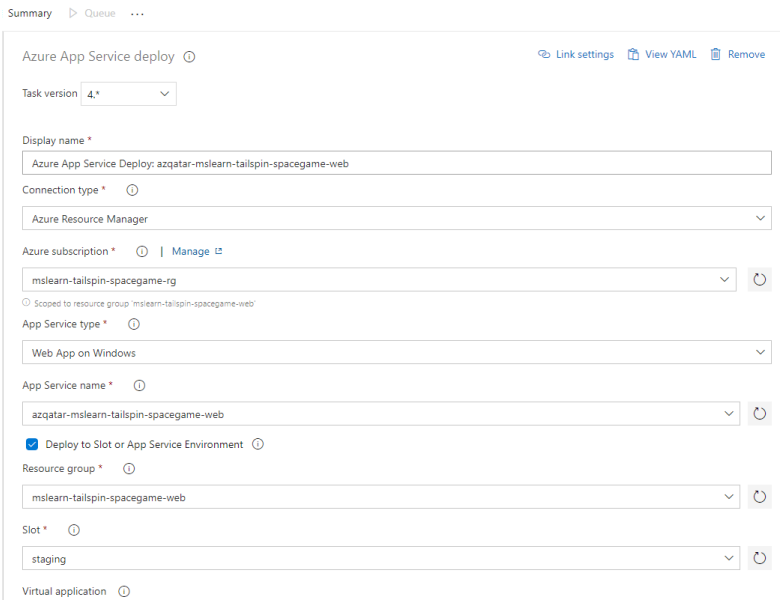
15. Ensure that your pipeline now looks like this:



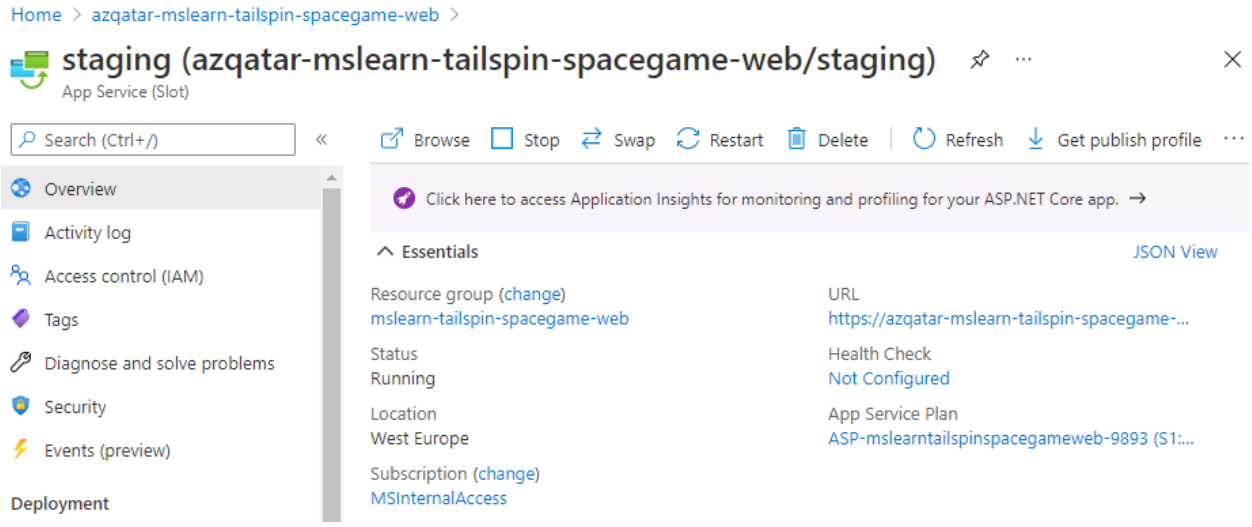
16. Click on the **Download Pipeline Artifact** task to edit the task as follows:
    a. Destination directory: $(Pipeline.Workspace)
    b. Leave the Artifact name and matching patterns empty



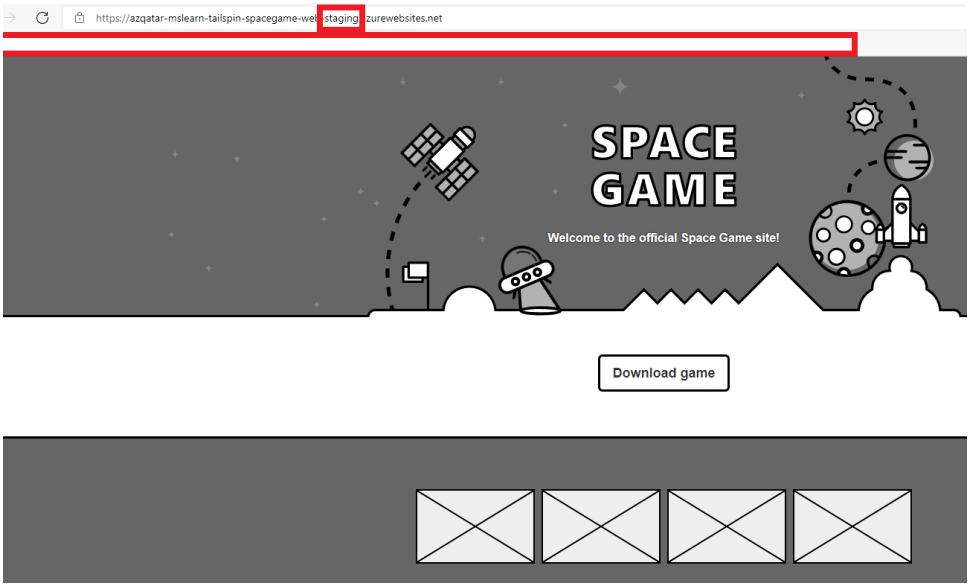
17. Click on **Azure App Service Deploy** to edit it as follows:
    a. Connection type: Azure Resource Manager
    b. Susbcription: <name-of-your-service-connection>
    c. App Service type: *as defined during your app service definition above*
    d. App Service name: *as defined during your app service definition above*
    e. Select **Deploy to Slot or App Service Environment**
    f. Resource group: RG of your app service
    g. Slot: **staging**
    h. Package or folder**: $(Pipeline.Workspace)/**/Tailspin.SpaceGame.Web.zip**



18. Select **Save & Queue.**
19. Select **Save & Run.**
20. Once the pipeline is done running, go back to Azure Portal > App Service > your app service > Deployment Slots
21. Click on the **staging slot**
22. Click on **Browse**



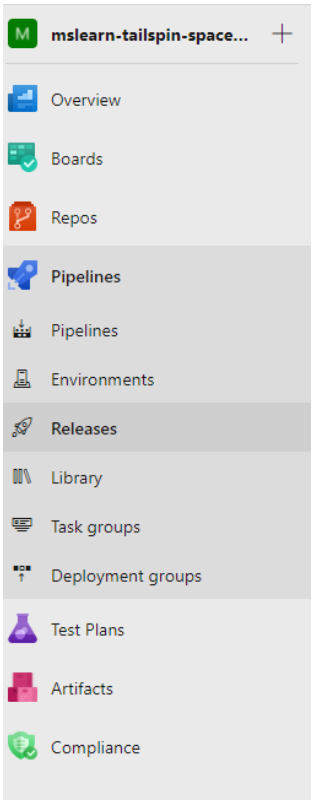
23. Your app has been deployed successfully to the staging slot. Note that the name of the URL is simply <app-service-name>-staging.azurewebsites.net



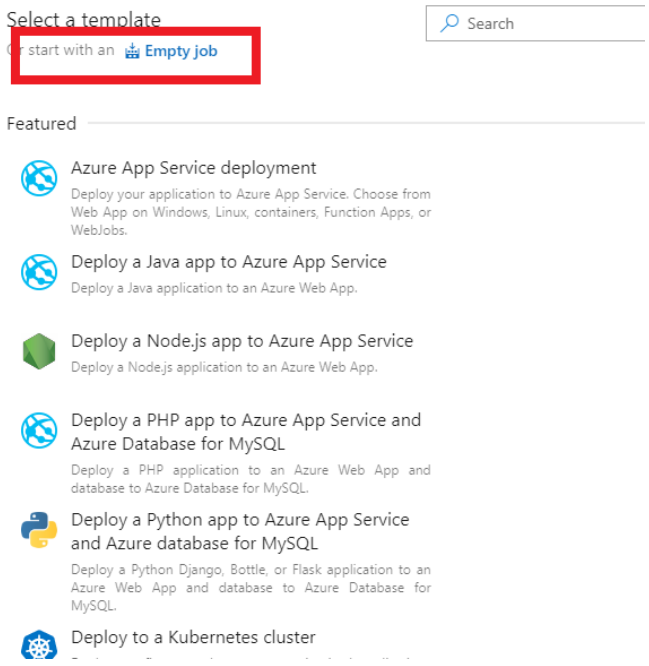
24. Simply remove the “-staging” from the URL to view the production slot website.

Build a release pipeline: zero-downtime deployment with slot swapping

1. Navigate to your Azure DevOps project > **Pipelines > Releases**

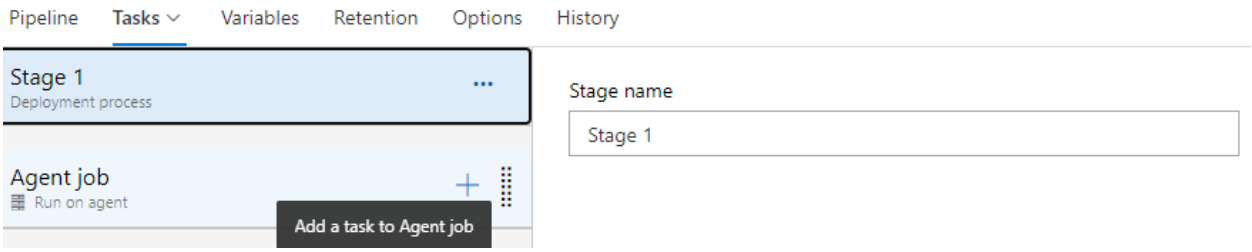


2. Select “New pipeline”.
3. For the template, **start with an empty job**

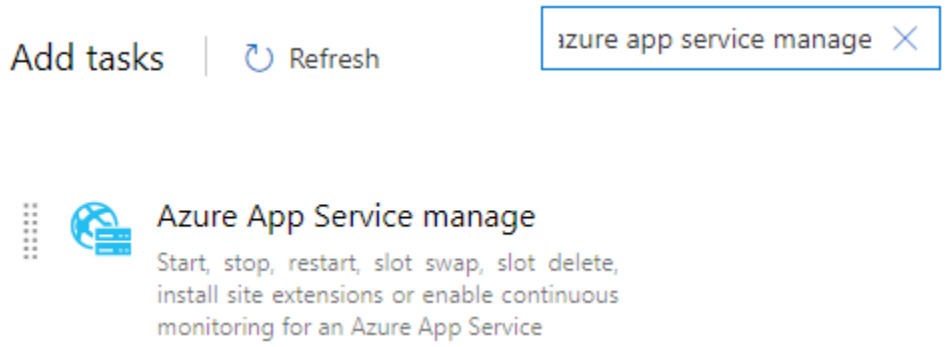


4. Click on **Add an artifact**

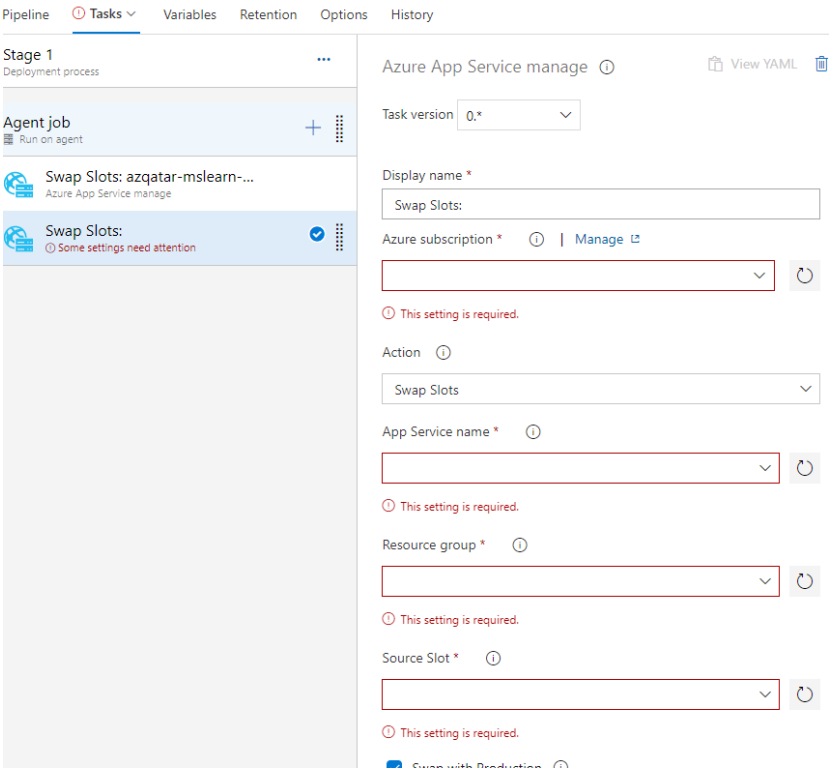
5. Select your source type as **Build.**
6. Select your Source build pipeline from the previous lab.
7. Leave the default values for the default version and source alias.
8. Select **Add.**
9. Select the **Stage 1.**
10. Add a task to agent job by clicking on the "+".



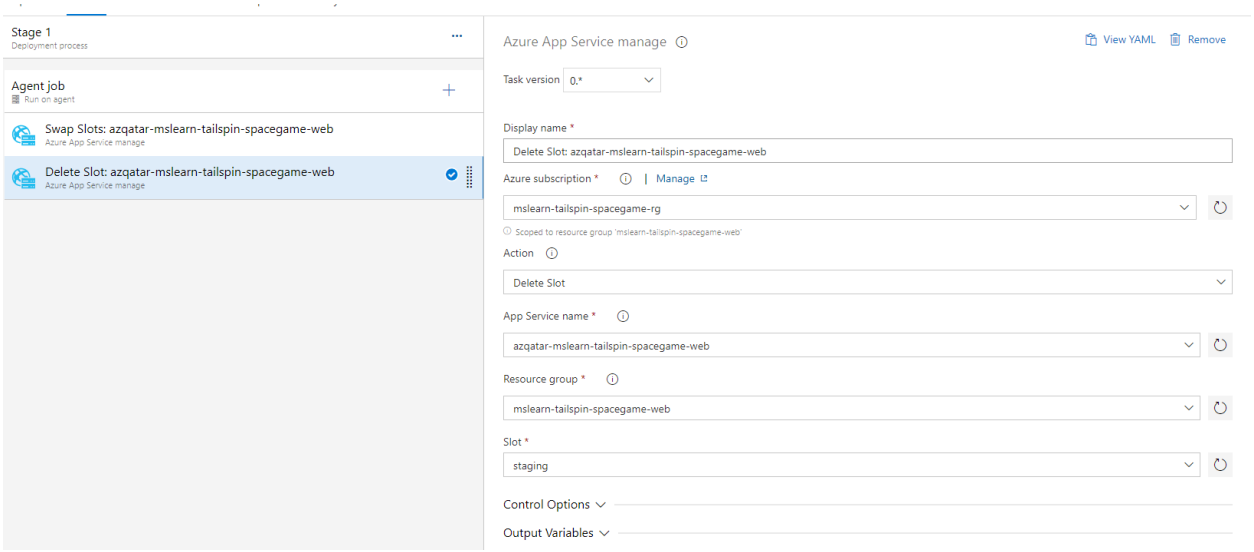
11. Search for **Azure App Service manage** and click **Add.**



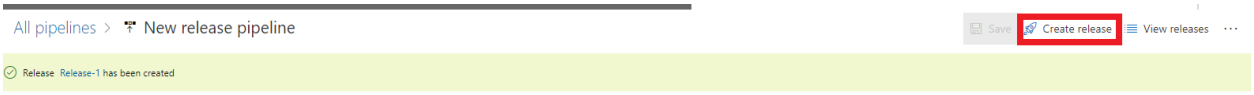
12. Click on the task to edit the task as follows:
    a. Select your service connection under Azure Subsciption.
    b. Select the action as **Swap slots.**
    c. Select your app service for the app service name and its associated resource group.
    d. Select **staging** as your source slot.
    e. Select **Swap with production.**
13. Add another task for **Azure App Service manage.**



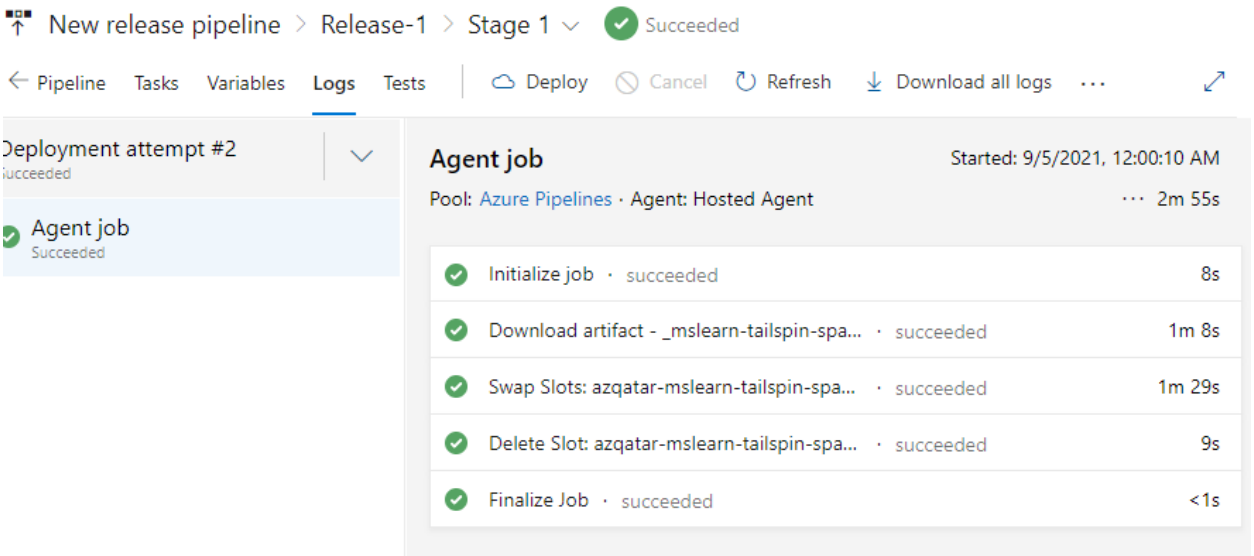
14. Select the task to edit it as follows:
    a. Select your service connection for the Azure subscription
    b. Select your action as **Delete Slot**
    c. Select your app service name and resource group
    d. Select the slot to be deleted as **staging**



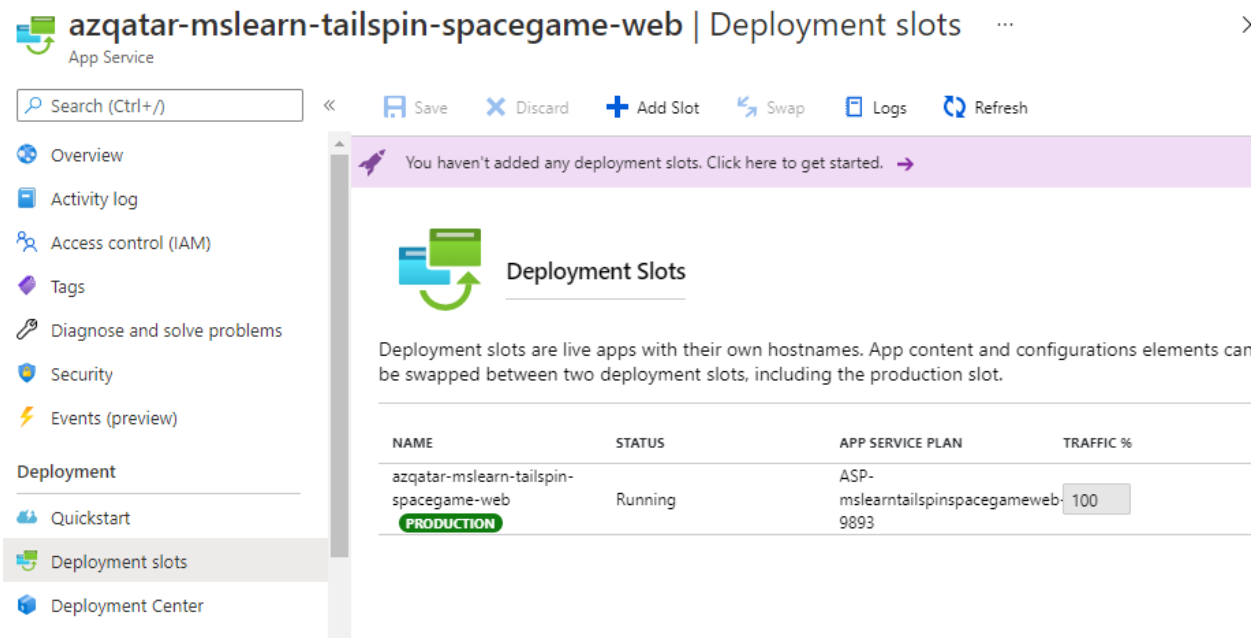
15. Select **Save.**
16. Select **Create release.**



17. Observe the tasks on the release pipeline.



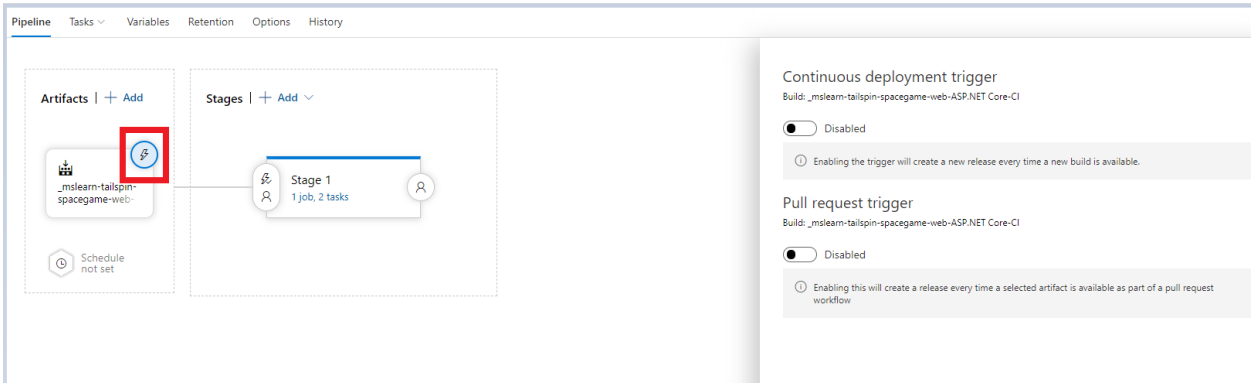
18. Once the pipeline has been completed, navigate back to Azure Portal.
19. Under deployment slots, you will notice that the slot is now deleted.



Now, when you push a commit to GitHub's main branch, your build pipeline will be triggered and deploy the app to your staging slot. If successful, your release pipeline will triggered to swap the staging and production slot. Finally, the pipeline will delete the staging slot to stop incurring any charges.

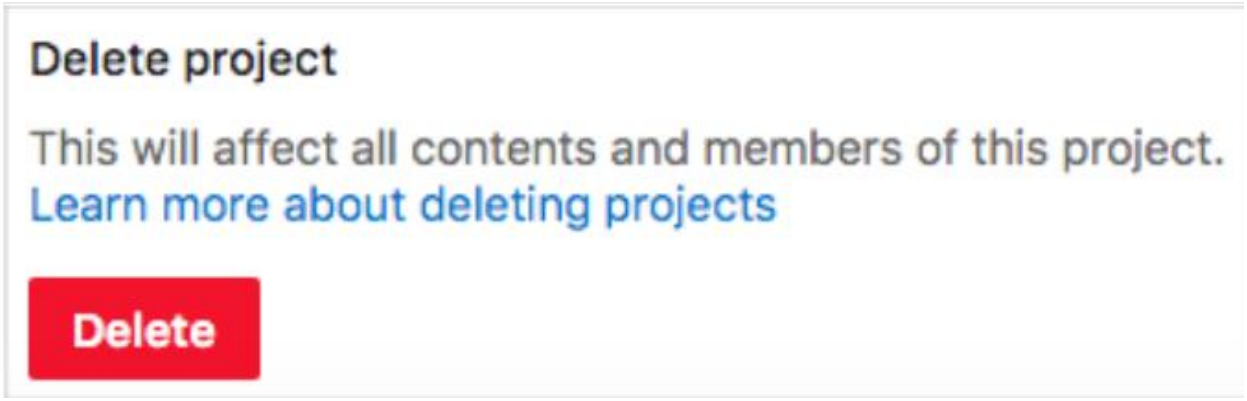
Notes:

You can choose to enable or disable continuous deployment for your release pipeline. This will allow you to choose whether you want the release to happen automatically or with a manual check.



Clean-up your environment

1. Delete the Azure DevOps project, including what's on Azure Boards and Azure Pipelines.
2. Navigate to dev.azure.com.
3. Navigate to your project.
4. Select Project Settings in the lower corner.
5. In the project details area, select **Delete.**



6. Enter the project name and confirm deletion.
7. Navigate to Azure Portal and delete the app service or the resource group.

Your project is now deleted.

Congratulations! You just reached the end of workshop labs.

Resources

- Intro to GitHub Lab: Introduction to GitHub | GitHub Learning Lab
- Creating pull requests, reviewing, creating issues, and other features on VS Code: Working with GitHub in Visual Studio Code.
- Importing your project to GitHub: How do I migrate an existing project to GitHub? - Learn | Microsoft Docs
- For enabling live telemetry through instrumentation key on other code frameworks: What is Azure Application Insights? - Azure Monitor | Microsoft Docs
- For enabling continuous monitoring through Azure DevOps pipeline directly: Continuous monitoring of your DevOps release pipeline with Azure Pipelines and Azure Application Insights - Azure Monitor | Microsoft Docs
- Learn more about continuous monitoring: Continuously monitor applications and services - Learn | Microsoft Docs
- Best practices for Autoscale: Best practices for autoscale - Azure Monitor | Microsoft Docs
- Confused about whether or not to choose Azure App Service? Choose your candidate with this document: Choosing an Azure compute service - Azure Architecture Center | Microsoft Docs
- Choose the right App Service plan: App Service plans - Azure App Service | Microsoft Docs
- Security recommendations for App Service: Security recommendations - Azure App Service | Microsoft Docs
- Tutorial on how to deploy ASP.NET Core with Azure SQL Database app in Azure App Service: Tutorial: ASP.NET Core with Azure SQL Database - Azure App Service | Microsoft Docs
- Tutorials to use your App Gateway to:
    1. Secure by SSL: Tutorial: Configure TLS termination in portal - Azure Application Gateway | Microsoft Docs
    2. Host multiple sites: Tutorial: Hosts multiple web sites using the Azure portal - Azure Application Gateway | Microsoft Docs
    3. Route by URL: Tutorial: URL path-based routing rules using portal - Azure Application Gateway | Microsoft Docs
    4. Redirect web traffic: Tutorial: URL path-based redirection using CLI - Azure Application Gateway | Microsoft Docs