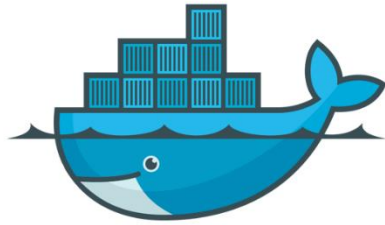


# Docker and Microsoft Azure Kubernetes Service



## 4 .NET Developers

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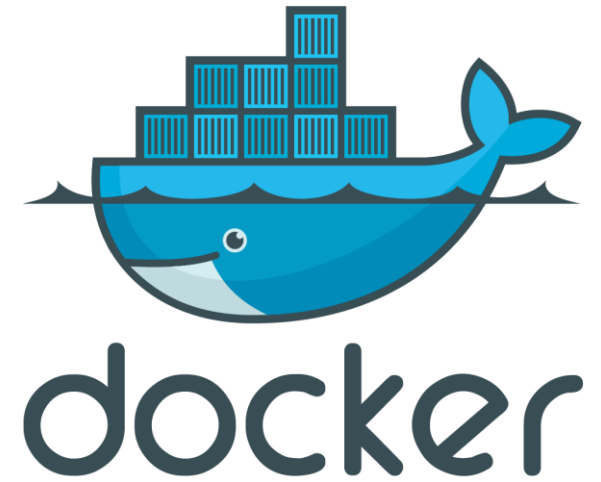


# Agenda



- ➔ Docker glossary
- ➔ Kubernetes glossary
- ➔ Introduction to Azure Kubernetes Service
- ➔ Introduction to Azure Container Registry
- ➔ Helpful tools for .NET Developers
- ➔ All together!

# Docker glossary



# Docker glossary



## Docker

An open, containerization platform for developers and sysadmins to build, ship, and run distributed applications. It enables to package and deploy an application or service as an isolated unit containing all of its dependencies whether on laptops, data center VMs, or the cloud



## Container image

Container image can be explained as a box with all the dependencies and information required to create a container instance. Image is defined by the Docker file (described below) and it becomes immutable once built. Images can inherit configuration from other images – so the same as in .NET class can extend another class



## Container

Docker container is an instance of a Docker image and represents the execution of a single application, process, or service. You can create multiple container instances from the same image. In our case we ran one container with ASP .NET Core Web API application



## Dockerfile

A text file that contains instructions for how to build a Docker image



## Docker compose

Docker compose YAML file specifies one or more containers that make up a single application or system. Within this file you have to specify the images that need to be started inside Docker containers, what are their dependencies or under which ports they should be available



## Container host

Docker host is the underlying Operating System (OS) on which you will run Docker containers. It can be Physical or Virtual computer system. Docker will utilize shared OS kernel resources to run containers. Currently there are two types of Docker hosts: Linux and Windows

# Kubernetes glossary



**kubernetes**



# Kubernetes glossary I



## Kubernetes

Kubernetes is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications. It is also called “containers orchestrator” because it enables managing groups of running containers and their lifecycle



## Ingress

Ingress is load balancer which enables exposition one or more services to the outside world providing externally visible URLs to services and load-balance traffic with SSL termination



## Node

Node is a host within a Kubernetes cluster – either physical or virtual machine. Nodes are managed by master – a collection of components, such as API server, scheduler, and controller manager. You can increase or decrease number of nodes within Kubernetes cluster



## Cluster

Kubernetes cluster consists of nodes - physical or virtual machines that run applications and cloud workflows



## Pod

Kubernetes Pod hosts application instance. A Pod is a Kubernetes abstraction that represents a group of one or more application containers (in our case Docker) and some shared resources for those containers like: shared storage or networking



## Service

Kubernetes Service is an abstraction which defines a logical set of Pods including policy by which to access them. To clarify and not make topic so complicated imagine that service is just an abstraction which enables decoupling between pods and external world and access to applications within containers in the pod



# Kubernetes glossary II



## ReplicaSet

ReplicaSet manages a group of pods of the same type and ensures that a specific number of pods are always running. If a pod crashes, a replica set restores it



## Deployment

Deployment is a resource that ensures the reliable roll out of an application. It creates a replica set that is used to manage a group of pods of the same type. If a pod crashes then another one is automatically created through the replica set



## ConfigMap

ConfigMap enables keeping image configuration options separate from containers and pods. Configuration options are stored as a key-value pairs and exposed as an environment variables



## Secret

Secrets are very similar to ConfigMaps but they are responsible for storing sensitive information like passwords



## Namespace

Namespace can be compared to namespace from .NET world. Each namespace is isolated. Each application (or micro-service) can be deployed to specific namespace. Kubernetes cluster has at least two built-in namespaces. These are default and kube-system



## Helm

Packages manager for Kubernetes

# Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)



kubernetes



Azure

# AKS benefits



Kubernetes master and all nodes are deployed and configured



Azure Kubernetes Service supports the Docker image format



AKS clusters are created with support for Azure Files and Azure Disks



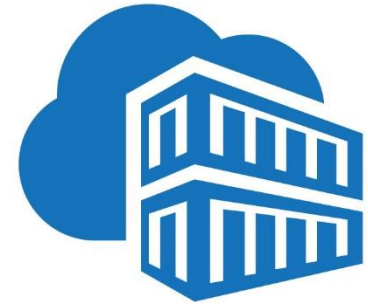
Integration with Azure Container Registry (ACR)



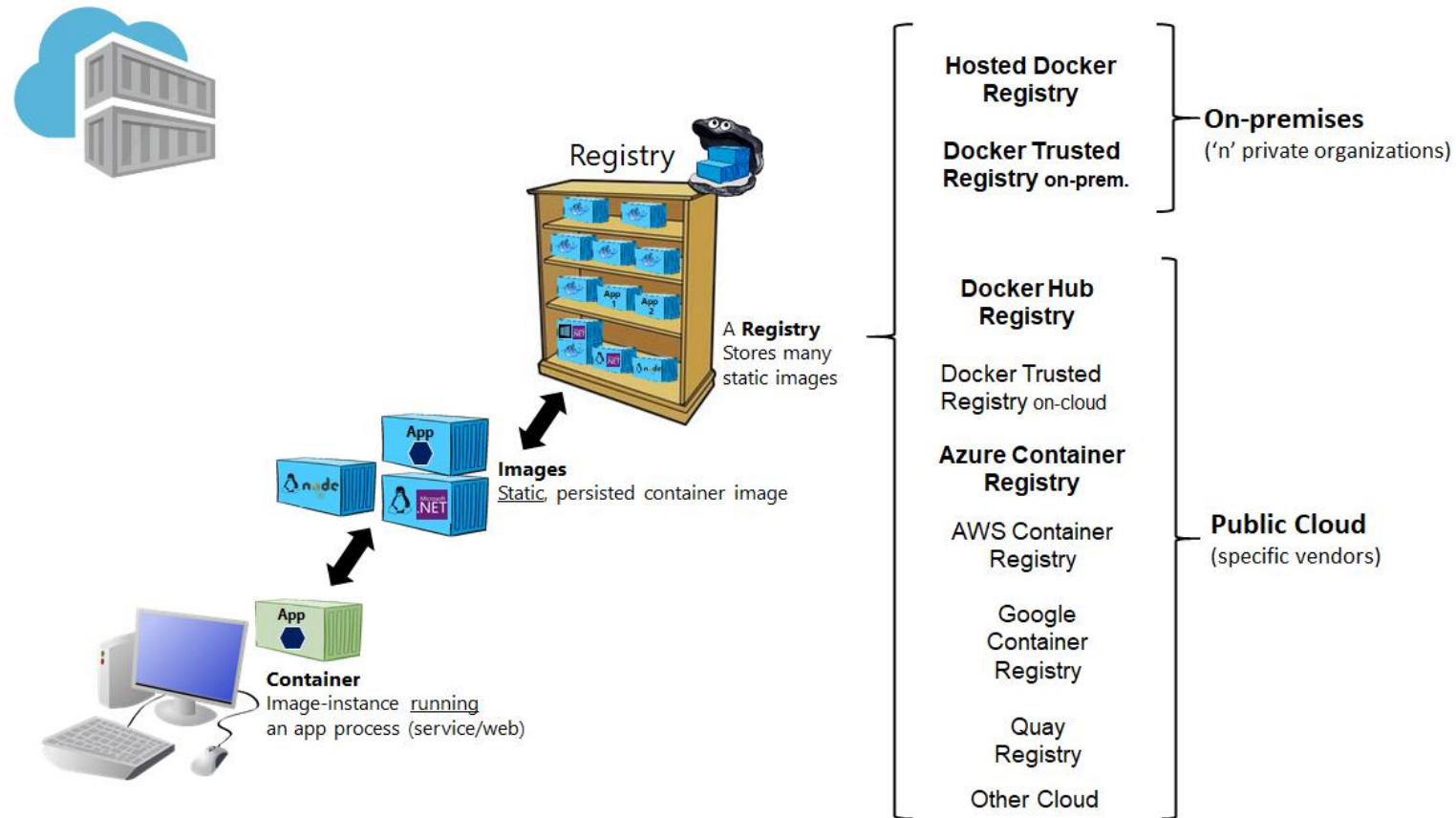
HTTP Application Routing solution makes it easy to access applications deployed to AKS cluster

**Azure Kubernetes Service enables reduction of the complexity and operational overhead of managing Kubernetes.**

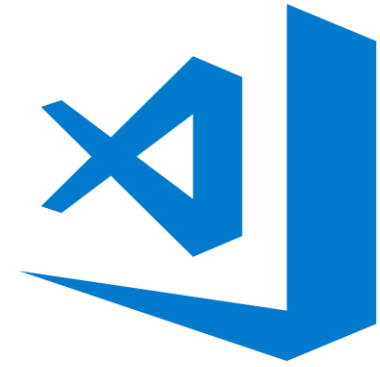
# Azure Container Registry



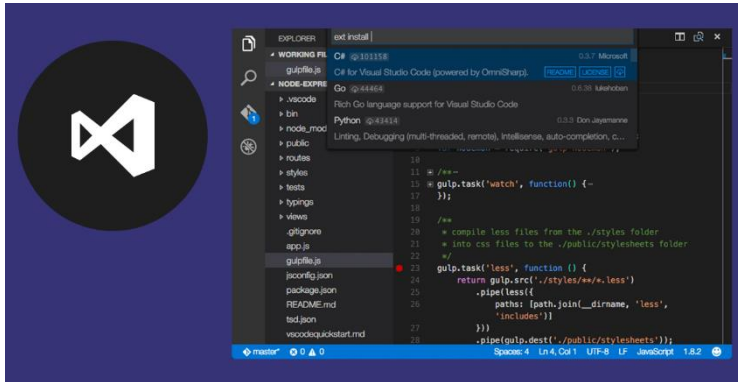
# Azure Container Registry



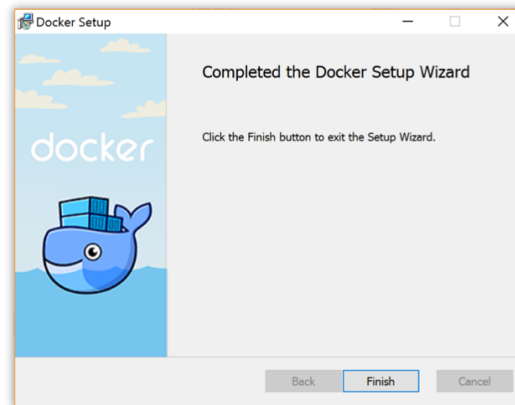
# Helpful tools for .NET Developers



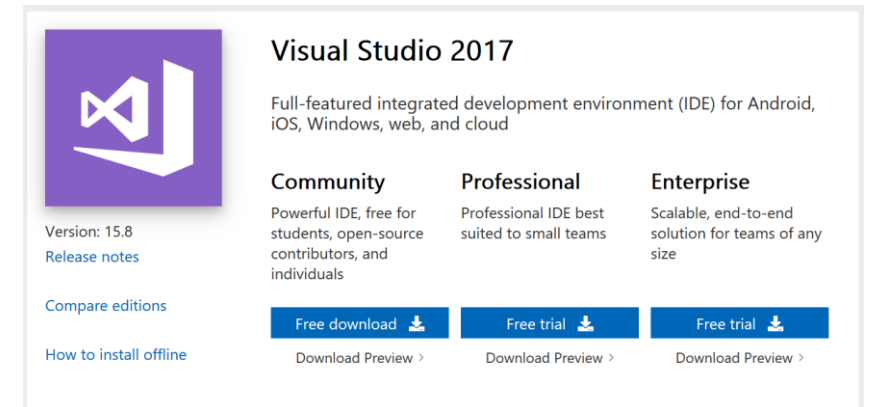
# Helpful tools for .NET Developers



[Visual Studio Code](#)

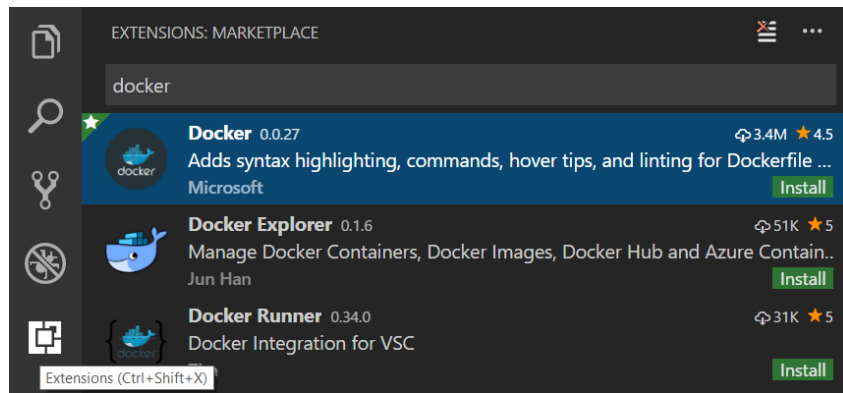


[Docker for Windows](#)

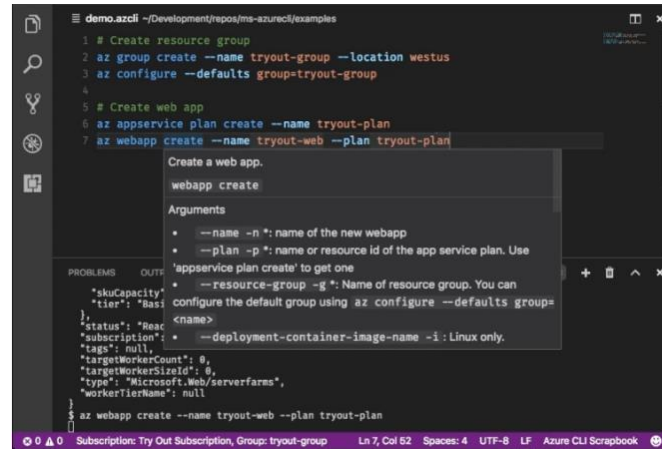


[Visual Studio 2017](#)

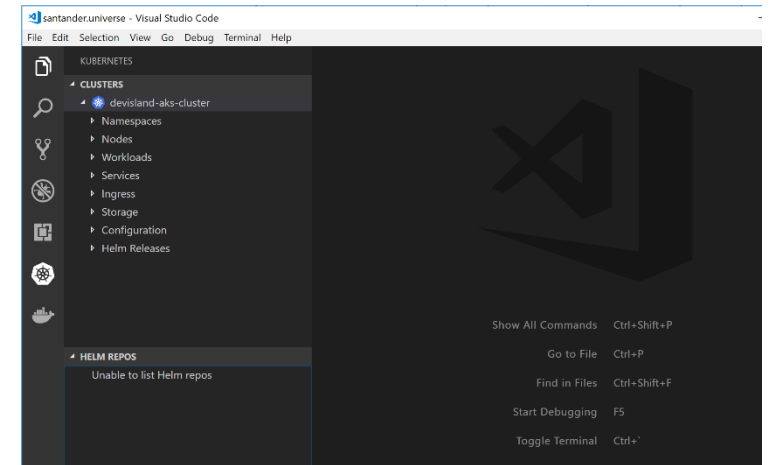
# Helpful tools for .NET Developers



[Docker extension for Visual Studio Code](#)



[Azure CLI Tools for Visual Studio Code](#)



[Kubernetes Tools extension for Visual Studio Code](#)



All together!

