Working with Azure Web Apps and VMs



- Web Apps and App Service Plans
- Deployment Slots
- Continuous Deployment
- Developing WebJobs
- Virtual Machines & Virtual Networks



Web Apps

- Web Apps used to deploy web-based applications
 - Originally went by the name of "Azure Websites"
 - Provides equivalent to IIS website using PaaS model
 - Abstracts away web server architecture & configuration
 - Supports ASP.NET, Node.js, PHP, Python, etc.
- Web App features
 - Scaling using app Service Plans
 - Staged deployment using Web Slots
 - Server-side command execution using WebJobs



Web App Features

- Web App Features
 - Support for ASP.NET, PHP, Node.js, and Python
 - Gallery applications
 - Auto scaling
 - Continuous integration
 - Deployment slots
 - Azure WebJobs



- ✓ Web Apps Overview
- ➤ App Service Plans
- Deployment Slots
- Continuous Deployment
- WebJobs



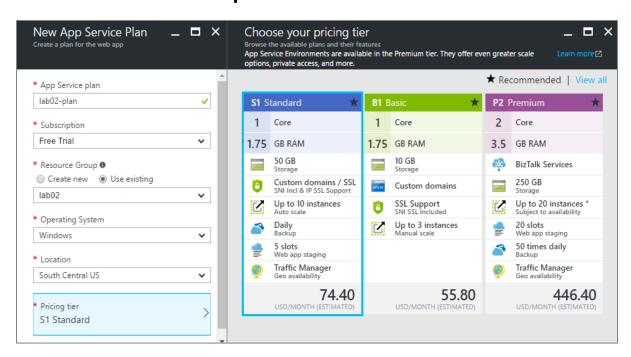
App Service Plans

- What is an App Service Plan?
 - VM template definition used to manage a VM set
 - plan defines features and capacity of VM template
 - VM set used to host one or more Web Apps
 - VM set initially contains a single VM instance
 - Azure can add additional VMs to VM set to scale up



What does an App Service Plan define?

- Pricing tier (e.g. free, shared, basic, standard or premium)
- Geographic region (e.g. Western Europe, East US 2)
- Azure subscription
- Resource Group





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Deployment Slots

- What are deployment slots?
 - Feature to support rapid development/deployment
 - Requires standard plan as a minimum
 - By default, web app has one slot named production
 - You can add up to 4 additional named slots
 - Each slot has its own hostname and configuration
 - Common slot names are DEV, QA, STAGING, etc.
- How are deploy slots used?
 - Secondary slot swapped with production slot for upgrade
 - Running swamp a second time rolls back upgrade



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Web App Deployment Models

- Local or cloud-based source control
- FTP(S) to Azure
- Web Deploy
- Visual Studio
- WebMatrix
- Windows PowerShell or Azure CLI



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WebJobs

- WebJobs are a feature supported by Web Apps
 - Used to run background tasks from within cloud
 - Supports execution of .bat, .exe, .ps1, .js, php, py, etc.
 - Outbound calls originate from domain of host Web App
 - Outbound calls support HTTPS & mutual authentication
- WebJobs support three execution models
 - Continuous
 - On-demand
 - Scheduled



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Virtual Machines

VM provides Infrastructure-as-a-Service

Allows you to deploy VM compute instances

Based on Hyper-V virtualization

Can be used to deploy either Windows or Linux workloads.

Features:

- Use images built by the product teams to deploy workloads such as SQL Server, SharePoint and Apache
- Attach, format and configure multiple disks for a VM
- Remotely connect to a Windows or Linux VM
- Select between VM sizes (A0-A9)
- Select a Basic or Standard tier VM



Creating Azure VMs

- Azure VMs can be created from VM templates
 - Azure VM gallery has Microsoft & 3rd party VM images
 - Can be used to create pre-configured VM images
- Types of VM images

















Cloud Services

Cloud Services is a Platform-as-a-Service allows you to focus on your application code while the Azure platform takes care of scaling up your application across multiple VM instances making it highly available

Features:

- Associate virtual machines with Cloud Services
- Scale up an instance and configuring load balancing
- Deploy an existing Cloud Service package



Virtual Networks

 Private network that is available for grouping of services and compute instances in the cloud or on premise.

Features:

- Create a Virtual Network (VNET) specifying a region or affinity group
- Configure a VNET to use a DNS server
- Configure VNET subnets
- Implement a point to site connection to a VNET
- Create a Virtual Machine in an existing VNET



Custom VM Templates

 Existing virtual machines can have an image captured to use as a template for other Virtual Machines

Steps

- Use Remote Desktop to connect to running virtual machine
- 2. Open an elevated instance of the command prompt application
- 3. Run the System Preparation Tool (Sysprep)
- Use the Capture button in the Management Portal



VM Depot

- VM Depot is community-driven set of VM
 - VM instances can be created with script or Azure portal
 - Third parties can contribute new images to VM Depot
 - Comprehensive image search is available in VM Depot



Windows Workloads

 You can use virtual machines and virtual networks for many workload scenarios that mimic the way you structure enterprise on-premises applications.

Examples:

Web Application

- Web Server (IIS)
- SQL Server
- State Server

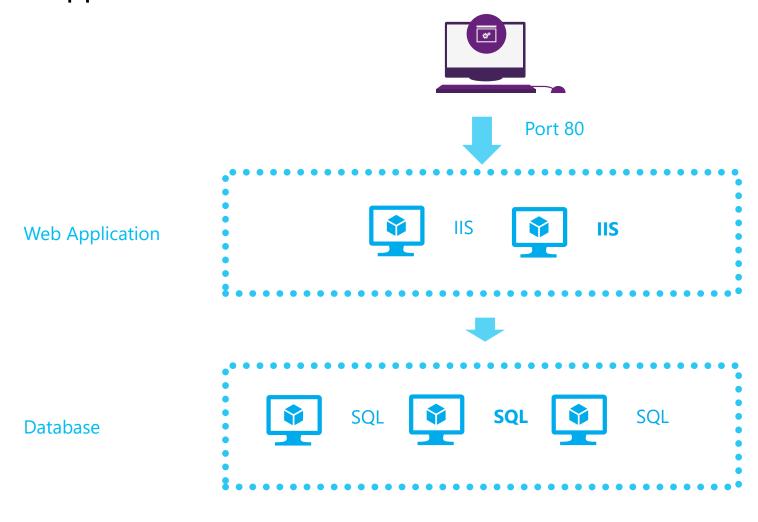
SharePoint

- Web Front-Ends
- SQL Server[s]
- Application Services



Windows Workloads (continued)

Custom application workload on Azure Virtual Machines





Linux Workloads

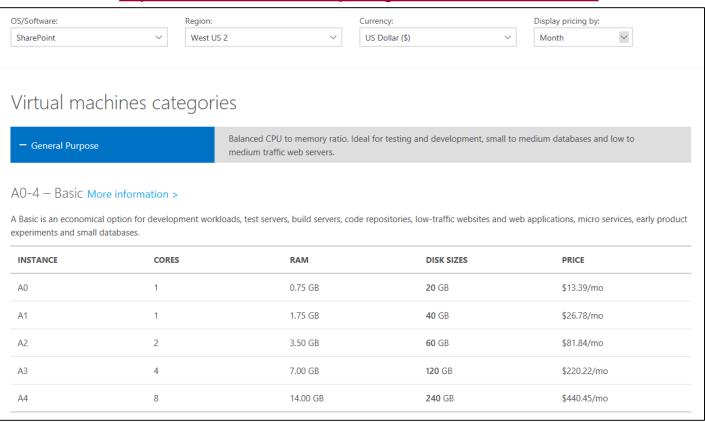
You can use the Linux-based virtual machines

- Examples:
 - Apache Lucene
 - LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP)
 - Couchbase (distributed)
 - Drupal
 - Docker
 - Chef or Puppet
 - Docker



Virtual Machine Sizes and Pricing

- Basic: Intended for dev/test workloads
- Standard: Intended for production workloads
 - More info http://azure.microsoft.com/pricing/details/virtual-machines/





Creating a VM with PowerShell

- 1. New-AzureRmStorageAccount create storage account for VHDX
- 2. New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig create subnet
- 3. New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork create virtual network
- 4. New-AzureRmPublicIpAddress create IP address with domain label
- 5. New-AzureRmNetworkInterface create network interface (NIC)
- 6. New-AzureRmVMConfig create VM configuration with name & size
- 7. Set-AzureRmVMOperatingSystem set OS disk for VM
- 8. Set-AzureRmVMSourceImage configure VM template from image
- 9. Add-AzureRmVMNetworkInterface configure VM with NIC
- 10. Set-AzureRmVMOSDisk configure VM with OS disk with image
- 11. New-AzureRmVM create and start VM



Migrating Virtual Machines to Azure

- You can migrate local VM to Azure with these steps:
 - Ensure that VM uses the (Generation 1) .vhd format and not the extended (Generation 2) .vhdx format
 - Ensure that the virtual machines are of fixed size
 - Use Windows PowerShell or third-party tools to upload the .vhd files to a storage account
- From the uploaded virtual hard disks, you can create virtual machines in Azure.



Migrating Virtual Machines to Azure

- Linux VMs can also be migrated:
 - System Center Virtual Machine Manager
 - Convert the virtual hard disks to the Hyper-V VHD format.
 - Migration Accelerator (InMage)
 - Migrate physical machines, VMWare VMs or Amazon Web Services VMs.
- Similar steps can be followed for Windows workloads on other virtualization platforms.



Summary

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