



Building Cloud Native applications with .NET Core

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involved



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Cloud Native

The Cloud Native Computing Foundation

Cloud Native Technologies

Cloud native technologies empower organizations to build and run scalable applications in modern, dynamic environments such as public, private, and hybrid clouds. Containers, service meshes, microservices, immutable infrastructure, and declarative APIs exemplify this approach.

These techniques enable loosely coupled systems that are resilient, manageable, and observable. Combined with robust automation, they allow engineers to make high-impact changes frequently and predictably with minimal toil.

The Cloud Native Computing Foundation seeks to drive adoption of this paradigm by fostering and sustaining an ecosystem of open source, vendor-neutral projects. We democratize state-of-the-art patterns to make these innovations accessible for everyone.



BORING



Cloud Native Technologies

Cloud native is microservices hosted in containers and serverless apps, that can run in multi-cloud environments and are managed by DevOps processes



Cloud Native Technologies

*Cloud native is **microservices** hosted in **containers** and **serverless** apps, that can run in **multi-cloud** environments and are managed by **DevOps** processes*



Microservices

*A collection of loosely coupled services,
where services are fine-grained and
protocols are lightweight*



Containers

A standardized unit for storing, shipping and deploying a software package to run quickly and reliably, independently of computing environment



Serverless

*Thanks to cloud computing: scaling,
capacity planning and maintenance can
be hidden from the developer or operator*

*Focus on your application, not the
infrastructure*



Multi-cloud

The use of multiple cloud computing and storage services in a single network architecture and the ability to be cloud-agnostic



DevOps

A set of practices that combines software development and IT-operations, to shorten system development lifecycle and provides continues delivery



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CSharpWars

Why use a simplified sample app when you can use a real app 😊

**MADE A HELLO WORLD CONSOLE
APPLICATION**

NEXT BILL GATES

killer (djohnnie)

geert (geert)

geert (geert)

CSharpWars Robot Scripting

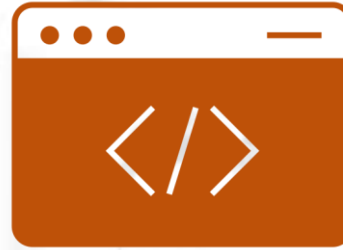
```
var step = LoadFromMemory<Int32>("STEP");  
if( step % 3 == 0 )  
{  
    TurnLeft();  
}  
else  
{  
    WalkForward();  
}  
step++;  
StoreInMemory<Int32>("STEP", step);
```



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Frontend



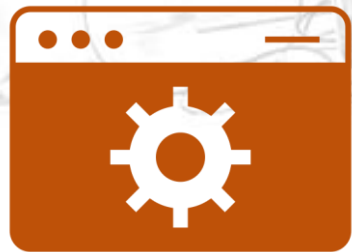
HTTP API



Processor



Database



Validator



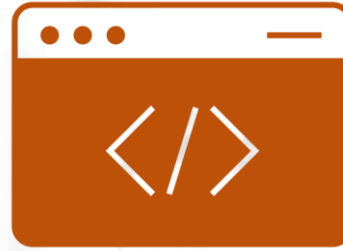
WebApp



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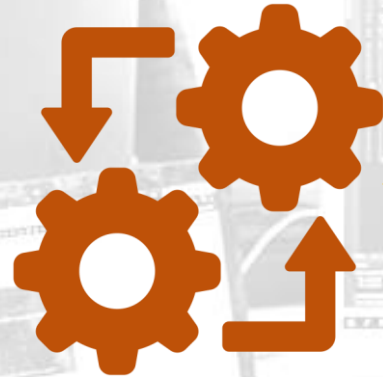
Frontend



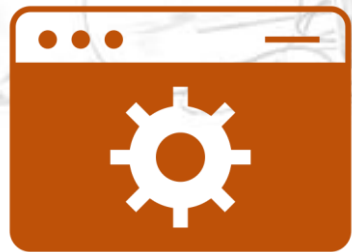
HTTP API



Database



Processor



Validator



WebApp



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.NET Core

What can .NET Core do to help with cloud native

.NET Core vs. .NET Framework



- Platform independent
- High performance
- Lightweight
- Future-proof
- Cloud Native compatible
- The way to go for new apps



- Backwards compatible
- Restricted to Windows
- Better Windows-integration (*)
- Cloud Native compatible
- The way to go for legacy apps

(*) .NET Core will close this gap in the coming years from .NET 5 onwards



.NET Core is Platform Independent



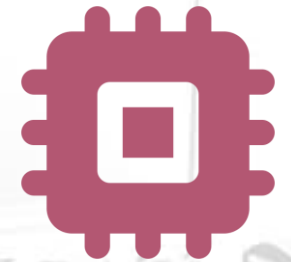
Windows



Linux



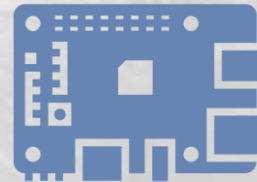
Mac



x86, x64, arm32, arm64



Cloud



IoT



Docker



.NET Core SDK is not bound by tools

Welcome to .NET Core SDK CLI...

```
> dotnet new  
> dotnet restore  
> dotnet build  
> dotnet publish  
> dotnet test  
> dotnet run
```



Dependency Injection

```
[Route("[controller]")]
[ApiController]
public class ArenaController : ApiController<IArenaLogic>
{
    public ArenaController(IArenaLogic arenaLogic) : base(arenaLogic) { }

    // GET api/values
    [HttpGet]
    public Task<IActionResult> GetArena()
    {
        return Success(l => l.GetArena());
    }
}
```



Configuration

```
public class ArenaLogic : IArenaLogic
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;

    public ArenaLogic(IConfiguration configuration) {
        _configuration = configuration;
    }

    public Task<ArenaDto> GetArena() {
        return Task.FromResult(new ArenaDto {
            Width = _configuration.GetValue<int>("ARENA_SIZE"),
            Height = _configuration.GetValue<int>("ARENA_SIZE")
        });
    }
}
```



Logging

```
try {  
    using var sw = new Stopwatch();  
    var middleware = serviceProvider.GetService<IMiddleware>();  
    await middleware.Process();  
    _logger.LogInformation(  
        "[ CSharpWars Script Processor - PROCESSING {ElapsedMilliseconds}ms! ]"  
        , sw.ElapsedMilliseconds);  
} catch (Exception ex) {  
    _logger.LogError(ex,  
        $"[ CSharpWars Script Processor - EXCEPTION - '{ex.Message}'! ]");  
}
```





Microservices

A collection of loosely coupled services, where services are fine-grained and protocols are lightweight

What are Microservices?

- Architectural style
- Divide monolithical application into smaller applications
- Add a communication layer between these smaller applications



SAY MICROSERVICE



ONE MORE TIME

Why Microservices

- Increased performance
 - Easier to pinpoint a performance bottleneck in the system
 - Easier to scale out
- Increased manageability
 - Easier to upgrade part of the system in isolation
 - Easier to do feature-updates
- Increased velocity
 - Easier to scale out teams
- Increased flexibility
 - Easier to use different technologies
 - Easier to use different programming languages



Should you use Microservices?

- Large applications
 - That (can) have clear defined boundaries
 - That should be scalable
- Large teams
 - Than can work on different parts of the application in parallel
 - To increase flexibility and velocity

YES



Should you use Microservices?

- Small or lightweight applications
- Distributed applications are hard
 - More chances of failing parts
 - Harder to work together as a team
 - More communication needed between different teams
- Difficult to define boundaries

NO





**YOU CALLED MY SYSTEM A
MONOLITH**

.NET Core to develop Microservices

- ASP.NET Core WebApi for HTTP & JSON based communication
- ASP.NET Core gRPC for HTTP/2 & Binary based communication
- .NET Core Worker Services for background processing
- External messaging and pub/sub infrastructure & frameworks
 - Azure Service Bus
 - NServiceBus
 - Dapr
 - ...



.NET Core to host Microservices

- ASP.NET Core has a built-in webserver called Kestrel
 - Runs on Windows, Linux and Mac
 - Runs on Raspberry Pi
 - ~~Runs on a potato~~
- Host in IIS
- Host in Azure App Service
- Host inside Docker container
- ...



ASP.NET Core WebApi (server)

```
[Route("[controller]")]
[ApiController]
public class ArenaController : ApiController<IArenaLogic>
{
    public ArenaController(IArenaLogic arenaLogic) : base(arenaLogic) { }

    // GET api/values
    [HttpGet]
    public Task<IActionResult> GetArena()
    {
        return Success(l => l.GetArena());
    }
}
```



ASP.NET Core WebApi (client)

```
public static Arena GetArena()  
{  
    return Get<Arena>("arena");  
}  
  
private static TResult Get<TResult>(string resource) where TResult : new()  
{  
    var client = new RestClient(_baseUrl);  
    var request = new RestRequest(resource, Method.GET);  
    var response = client.Execute<TResult>(request);  
    return response.Data;  
}
```



ASP.NET Core gRPC (contract)

```
syntax = "proto3";  
option csharp_namespace = "CSharpWars.Validator";  
package Validator;  
  
service ScriptValidator {  
    rpc Validate (ScriptValidationRequest) returns (ScriptValidationResponse);  
}  
  
message ScriptValidationRequest {  
    string Script = 1;  
}  
  
message ScriptValidationResponse {  
    int64 CompilationTimeInMilliseconds = 1;  
    int64 RunTimeInMilliseconds = 2;  
    repeated ScriptValidationMessage ValidationMessages = 3;  
}
```

```
message ScriptValidationMessage  
{  
    int32 LocationStart = 1;  
    int32 LocationEnd = 2;  
    string Message = 3;  
}
```



ASP.NET Core gRPC (server)

```
public class ScriptValidatorService
    : ScriptValidator.ScriptValidatorBase {

    private readonly IScriptValidationHelper _helper;

    public ScriptValidatorService(IScriptValidationHelper helper) {
        _helper = helper;
    }

    public override Task<ScriptValidationResponse> Validate(
        ScriptValidationRequest request, ServerCallContext context) {
        return _helper.Validate(request);
    }
}
```



ASP.NET Core gRPC (client)

```
public async Task<ValidatedScriptDto> Validate(ScriptToValidateDto script)
{
    var request = new ScriptValidationRequest { Script = script.Script };
    var channel = GrpcChannel.ForAddress(_configuration.ValidationHost);
    var client = new ScriptValidator.ScriptValidatorClient(channel);
    var response = await client.ValidateAsync(request);

    return new ValidatedScriptDto
    {
        Script = script.Script,
        CompilationTimeInMilliseconds = response.CompilationTimeInMilliseconds,
        RunTimeInMilliseconds = response.RunTimeInMilliseconds,
    };
}
```



Worker Services

```
public class Worker : BackgroundService {  
  
    private readonly IMiddleware _middleware;  
    private readonly ILogger<Worker> _logger;  
  
    public Worker(IMiddleware middleware, ILogger<Worker> logger) {  
        _scopeFactory = scopeFactory;  
        _logger = logger;  
    }  
  
    protected override async Task ExecuteAsync(CancellationToken stoppingToken) {  
        while (!stoppingToken.IsCancellationRequested) {  
            await _middleware.Process();  
            _logger.LogInformation($"[ PROCESSING! ]");  
        }  
    }  
}
```





Containers

A standardized unit for developing, shipping and deploying a software package to run quickly and reliably, independently of computing environment

What are containers?

- OS-level virtualization
- Software packages
- Includes dependencies, libraries and configuration
- Isolated from one another
- Communication via well defined channels
- More lightweight than Virtual Machines
 - Single operating system kernel, multiple containers
- Resource limiting









What about application state?

- Containers should not hold state!
- Use environment variables for configuration
- Use container volume mapping if needed
- Use external caching services like Redis
- Use external storage services like databases



Building containers

```
FROM mcr.microsoft.com/dotnet/core/aspnet:3.1
WORKDIR /app
COPY bin/Release/publish /app
EXPOSE 5000
ENV TZ=Europe/Brussels
ENV KEY_VAULT=...
ENV CLIENT_ID=...
ENV CLIENT_SECRET=...
ENV CERTIFICATE_KEY=...
ENV ARENA_SIZE=10
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "CSharpWars.Web.Api.dll"]
```



.NET Core and Docker

https://hub.docker.com/_/microsoft-dotnet-core-runtime/

<https://mcrflowprodcentralus.cdn.mscr.io/mcrprod/dotnet/core/runtime?P1=1583833908&P2=1&P3=1&P4=zHgCwD%2FIU5XzXxBZ7vY6escQfYTeKS5tKYjMcCODqQw%3D&se=2020-03-10T09%3A51%3A48Z&sig=5Mve%2FkEj3iq8Wkb7DQyr%2BwDiqUeFLDZ4eO8bltngvJY%3D&sp=r&sr=b&sv=2015-02-21>





Serverless

Thanks to cloud computing, scaling, capacity planning and maintenance can be hidden from the developer or operator

Focus on your application, not the infrastructure

What is Serverless?

- The cloud provider is responsible to execute your piece of code
- Resources can be allocated dynamically
- You are charged for the resources you need (have consumed)
- Run as stateless containers
- Triggered by a variety of events (http, queueing, jobs, ...)
- Latency due to cold starts





SERVERLESS

IS MADE OF SERVERS



Multi-cloud

The use of multiple cloud computing and storage services in a single network architecture and the ability to be cloud-agnostic

Why Multi-cloud?

- Build apps that work across multiple providers
- Avoid vendor lock-in
- Each provider has strenghts and weaknesses
- A level of resiliency that is not available on a single provider



CLOUD COMPUTING



CLOUD COMPUTING EVERYWHERE

Configuration

```
public static IHostBuilder CreateHostBuilder(string[] args) =>
    Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
        .ConfigureWebHostDefaults(webBuilder => {
            webBuilder.ConfigureAppConfiguration(configBuilder => {
                var keyVault = GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT");
                var clientId = GetEnvironmentVariable("CLIENT_ID");
                var clientSecret = GetEnvironmentVariable("CLIENT_SECRET");
                configBuilder.AddAzureKeyVault(keyVault, clientId, clientSecret);
            });
            webBuilder.ConfigureKestrel((ctx, options) => {
                var key = GetEnvironmentVariable("CERTIFICATE_KEY");
                var data = ctx.Configuration.GetValue<string>(key);
                var certificate = new X509Certificate2(Convert.FromBase64String(data));
                options.Listen(IPAddress.Any, 5000, listenOptions => {
                    listenOptions.UseHttps(certificate);
                });
            });
            webBuilder.UseStartup<Startup>();
        });
```



Logging

```
public static IHostBuilder CreateHostBuilder(string[] args) =>
    Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
        .ConfigureLogging((hostContext, logging) => {
            var elasticUri = hostContext.Configuration.GetValue<string>("elastic-uri");
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(elasticUri)) {
                Log.Logger = new LoggerConfiguration()
                    .Enrich.FromLogContext()
                    .Enrich.WithExceptionDetails()
                    .WriteTo.Elasticsearch(new ElasticsearchSinkOptions(new Uri(elasticUri))
                        {
                            AutoRegisterTemplate = true
                        }).CreateLogger();
                logging.AddSerilog();
            }
        });
});
```



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DevOps

A set of practices that combines software development and IT-operations to shorten systems development lifecycle and provides continues delivery

What is DevOps

- Working together
- Automation (with tools)
 - Building
 - Testing
 - Deploying
 - Updating and upgrading
 - Scaling
 - Monitoring
- Scripting (with tools)
 - Configuration as code
 - Source control!



**WORKED FINE IN
DEV**

OPS PROBLEM NOW

Azure DevOps Pipelines

Recently run pipelines

Pipeline

Last run

✓ CloudNative-CSharpWars-Processor

#20200309.5 • Refactored pipelines to four separate builds
🔗 Manually triggered 🏠 master

✓ CloudNative-CSharpWars-Validator

#20200309.2 • Refactored pipelines to four separate builds
🔗 Manually triggered 🏠 master

✓ CloudNative-CSharpWars-Web

#20200309.3 • Refactored pipelines to four separate builds
🔗 Manually triggered 🏠 master

✓ CloudNative-CSharpWars-API

#20200309.3 • Refactored pipelines to four separate builds
🔗 Manually triggered 🏠 master

CloudNative-CSharpWars-Web

✓ Run Docker Image

CloudNative-CSharpWars-Processor

✓ Run Docker Image

CloudNative-CSharpWars-Validator

✓ Run Docker Image

CloudNative-CSharpWars-API

✓ Run Docker Image

🔗 3h ago

🕒 3m 39s

🔗 4h ago

🕒 3m 50s

🔗 4h ago

🕒 4m 6s



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