

Johnny Hooyberghs

Building Cloud Native applications with .NET and Azure

Agenda



08:00 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 10:45	Workshop part 1 (Theory)
10:45 - 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 - 13:00	Workshop part 2 (.NET 7 & Containers)
13:00 - 13:45	Lunch
13:45 - 15:15	Workshop part 3 (AKS part I)
15:15 - 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 - 17:00	Workshop part 4 (AKS part II)

Here's Johnny!



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- Passionate Developer
- Principal Software Consultant/Architect (.NET)
- Microsoft MVP, Developer Technologies
- Operational Manager at Involved





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, micro-services, 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.



Cloud Native Technologies



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



Cloud Native Technologies

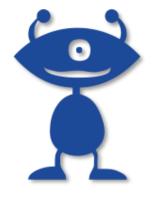


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CSharpWars & MySauna

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







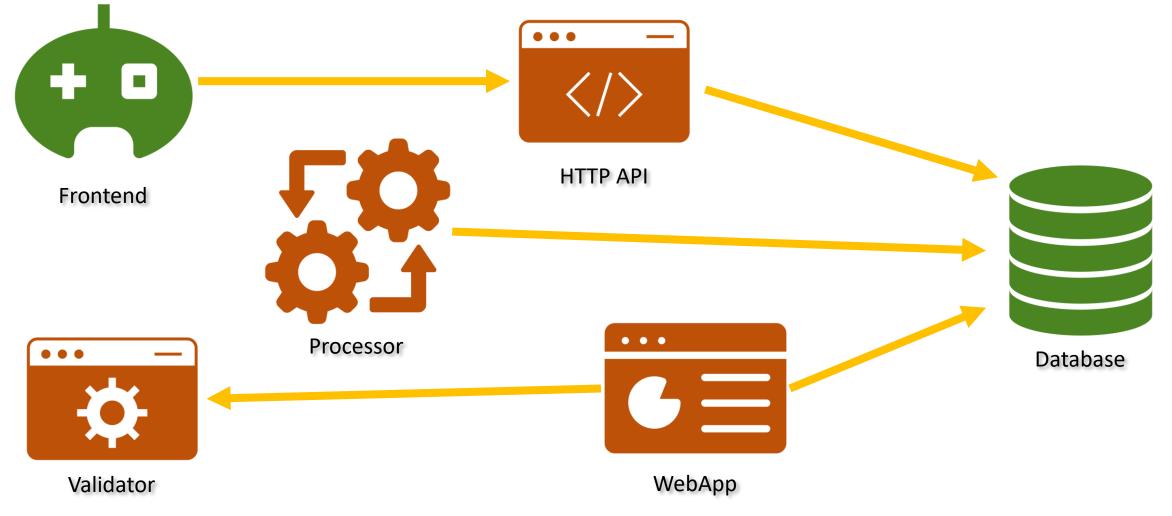


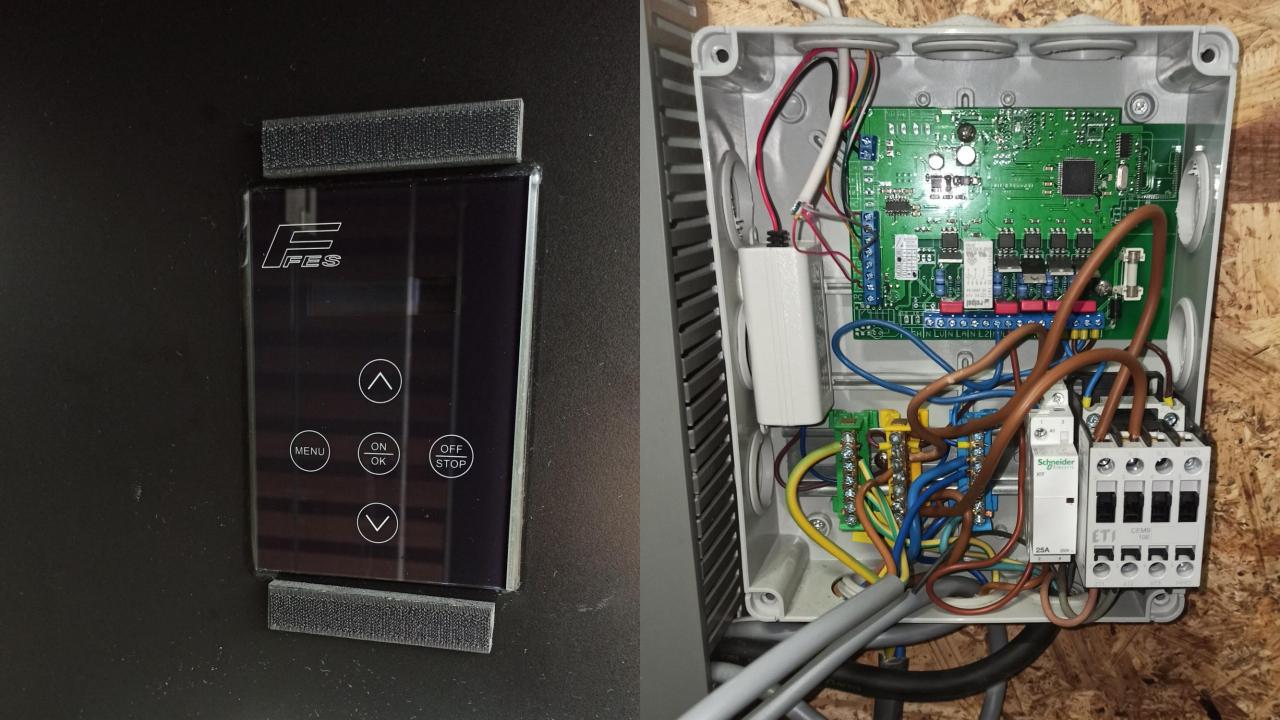


```
var step = LoadFromMemory<Int32>("STEP");
if( step % 3 == 0 )
    TurnLeft();
else
    WalkForward();
step++;
StoreInMemory<Int32>("STEP", step);
```

CSharpWars: Architecture



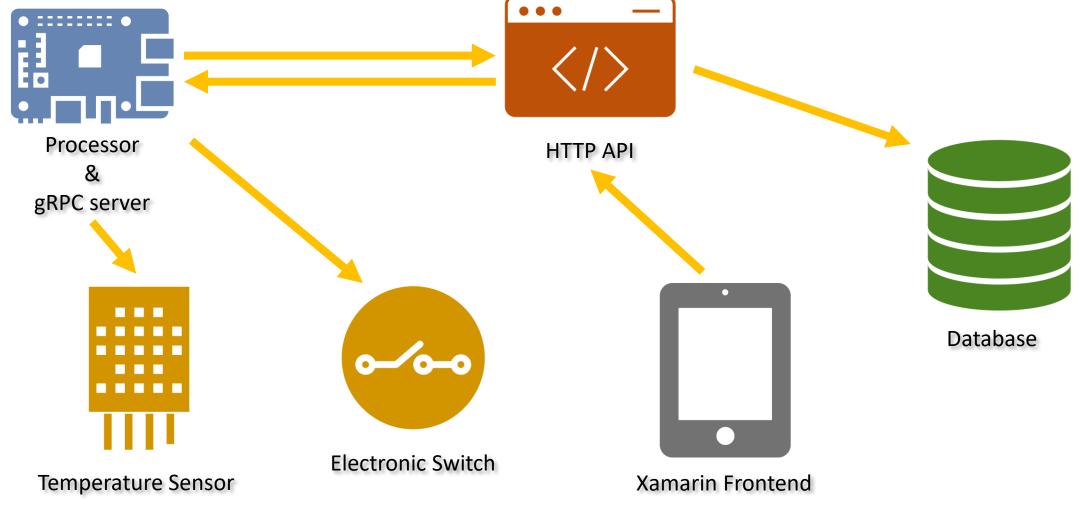






MySauna: Architecture







.NET

What can .NET do to help with cloud native

.NET vs .NET Framework





Platform independent

High performance

Very 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 is platform independent

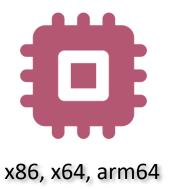




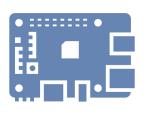


Linux











IoT

.NET SDK is NOT bound by tools



```
Welcome to .NET 6 SDK CLI...
```

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





```
[Route("[controller]")]
[ApiController]
public class ArenaController : ApiController<IArenaLogic>
   public ArenaController(IArenaLogic arenaLogic) : base(arenaLogic) { }
   // GET api/values
    [HttpGet]
   public Task<IActionResult> GetArena()
        return Success(1 => 1.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

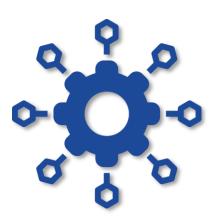


```
try {
    using var sw = new SimpleStopwatch();
    var middleware = scopedServiceProvider.GetService<IMiddleware>();
    await middleware.Process();
    _logger.LogInformation(
 "[ CSharpWars Script Processor - PROCESSING {ElapsedMilliseconds}ms! ]"
         , sw.ElapsedMilliseconds);
} catch (Exception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



Microservices

A collection of loosely coupled services, where services are finegrained, and protocols are lightweight



What are Microservices?



- Architectural style
- Distributed system
- Divide monolithical application into smaller applications
- Adds a communication layer in between these smaller applications
- Multiple (micro)services deliver the same functionality of the monolith
- End-user should not notice any difference





- 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
- Easier to pinpoint the culprit



- Increased velocity
- Easier to scale out teams
- Teams can work in their technology or language of choice



- Increased flexibility
- Easier to use different technologies
- Easier to use different programming languages



Large applications

- That (can) have clear defined boundaries
- That should be scalable and flexible

Large teams

- Than can work on different parts of the application in parallel
- To increase flexibility and velocity



Large applications

- That (can) have clear defined boundaries
- That should be scalable and flexible

Large teams

Than can work on different parts of the application in parallel

PROBABLY YES



- 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



- Small or lightweight applications
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PROBABLY NO



.NET to develop Microservices



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

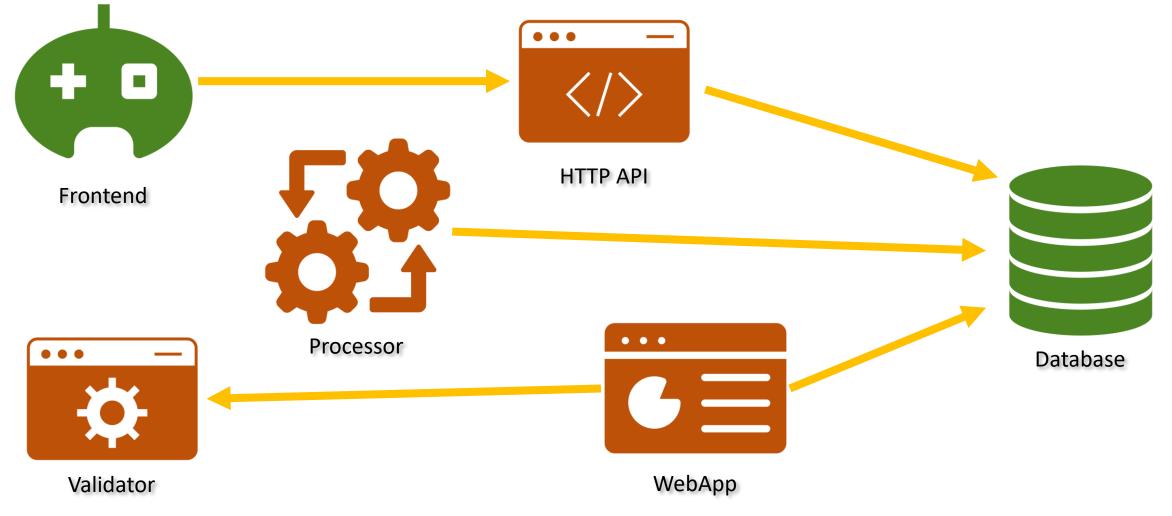
.NET 6 to host Microservices



- ASP.NET 5 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 a (Docker) container (Windows or Linux)
- •

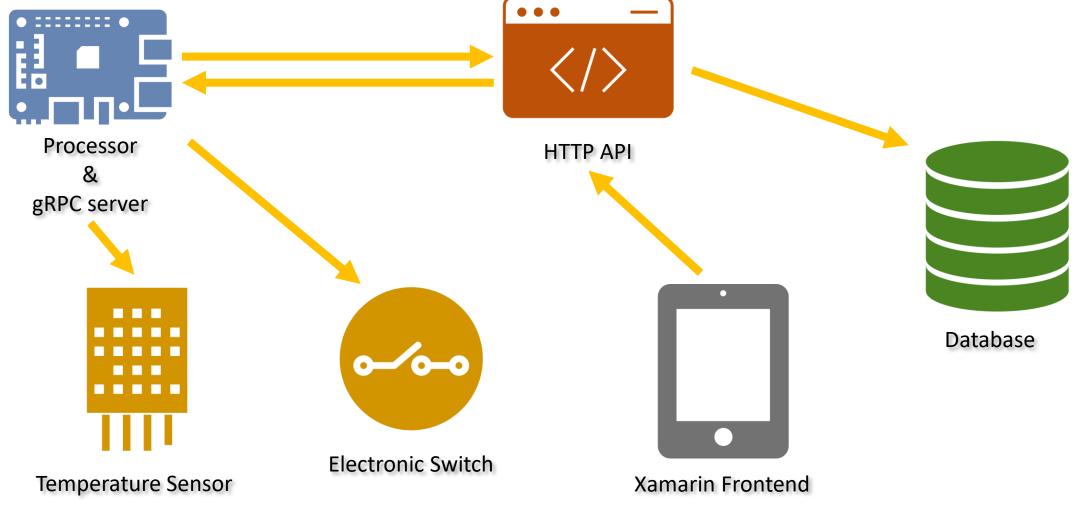
CSharpWars: Architecture





MySauna: Architecture







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







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"]
```

What are containers?



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



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



.NET and Serverless



 You can have a serverless compute experience and invoke a piece of .NET code by a trigger

- .NET is supported by:
- Azure Functions
- AWS Lambda



Multi-cloud

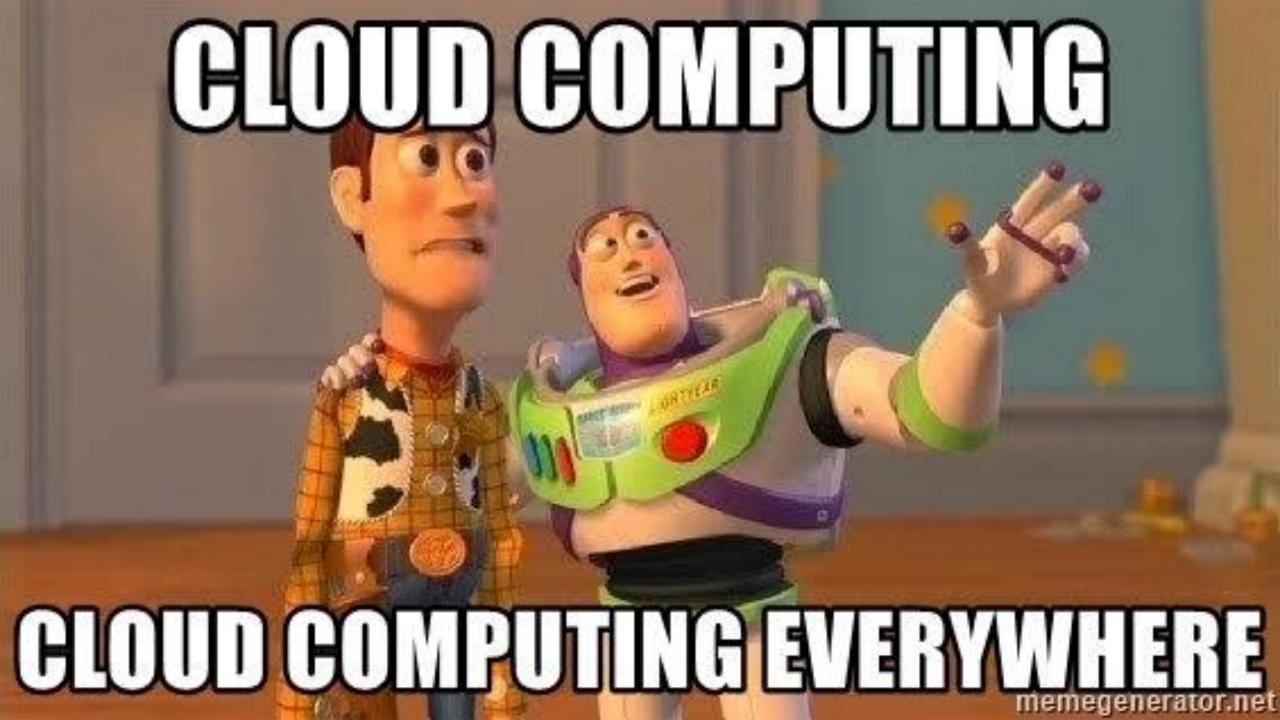
The use of multiple cloud computing and storage services in a single network architecture and the ability to be cloud-agnostic



Why Multi-cloud?



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



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<();</pre>
});
```

Logging

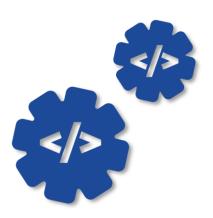


```
public static IHostBuilder CreateHostBuilder(string[] args) =>
  Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
       ConfigureLogging((hostContext, logging) => {
         var elasticUri = hostContext.Configuration.GetValue<string>("elastic-uri");
         if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(elasticUri)) {
           Log.Logger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



DevOps

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



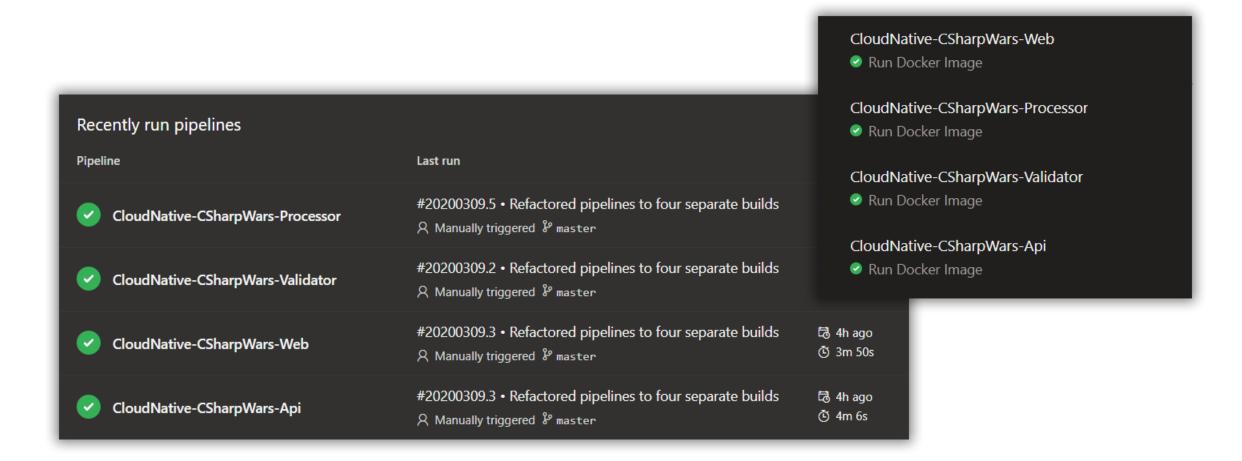
Why DevOps?



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







Thank you!



Questions?

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