

# **DEVOPS with MULTI-CLOUD**

## **Practice Tasks**

**Institute Name** : V Cube software solutions  
**Course** : DevOps with Multi-Cloud  
**Batch** : 30  
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## **TASK-12 : App Service.**

**Date :** 04/02/26

### **Objective :-**

To deploy, manage, and scale web applications in a fully managed cloud environment without handling infrastructure. It provides automatic scaling, high availability, and built-in security for modern web applications.

### **App Service :-**

- The Azure App Service is a PaaS (platform as a service) model.
- The appservice is a fully managed PaaS service to host web applications, API's and backend without managing servers or infrastructure.
- Here, we just manage code, App logic, configuration and azure handles everything.
- In the PaaS models all the machines will be under cloud control(we can't login to the machines).
- In App services we have blue green deployment strategies where we can upgrade the code without downtime. In case of any issues with the new upgraded code we can swap back to the old version of code.

## WebApp Lab Practice :-

- Now create a WebApp under the resource group g01.
- while creating, configure all the details like code, runtime stack, operating system, pricing plans and networking.

Home > App Services >

### Create Web App

**Project Details**  
Select a subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \* ⓘ DEV-Env

Resource Group \* ⓘ (New) web-rg  
[Create new](#)

**Instance Details**

Name \* krishnareddy .azurewebsites.net

Publish \* ☒ Code ☐ Docker Container ☐ Static Web App

Runtime stack \* ASP.NET V4.8

Operating System \* ☐ Linux ☒ Windows

Region \* East US

**Pricing plans**  
App Service plan pricing tier determines the location, features, cost and compute resources associated with your app. [Learn more](#)

Windows Plan (East US) \* ⓘ (New) ASP-webrg-84b3  
[Create new](#)

Pricing plan Standard S1 (100 total ACU, 1.75 GB memory, 1 vCPU)  
[Explore pricing plans](#)

**Zone redundancy**  
An App Service plan can be deployed as a zone redundant service in the regions that support it. This is a deployment time only decision. You can't make an App Service plan zone redundant after it has been deployed [Learn more](#)

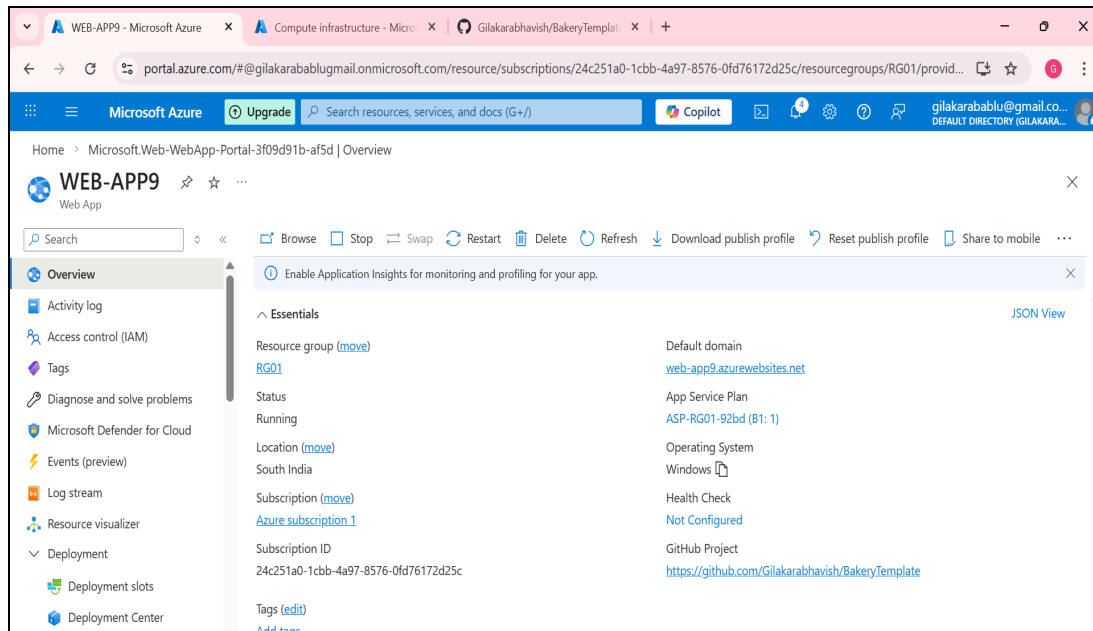
Zone redundancy

☐ **Enabled:** Your App Service plan and the apps in it will be zone redundant. The minimum App Service plan instance count will be three.

☒ **Disabled:** Your App Service Plan and the apps in it will not be zone redundant. The minimum App Service plan instance count will be one.

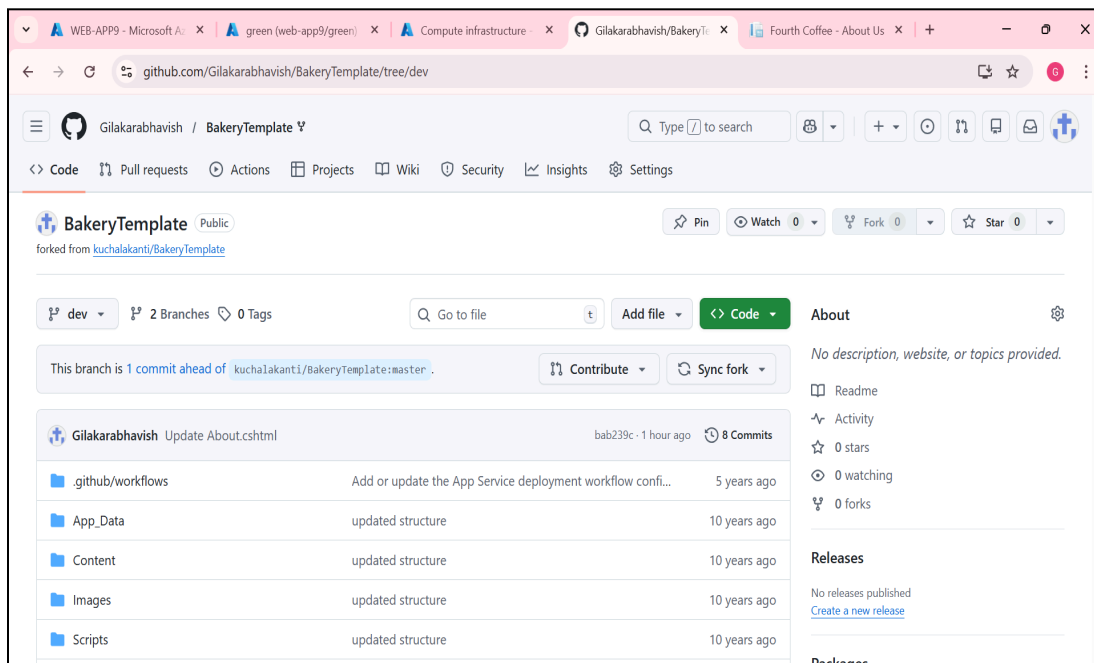
[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Database >](#)

Fig (1) images while creating the webapp.



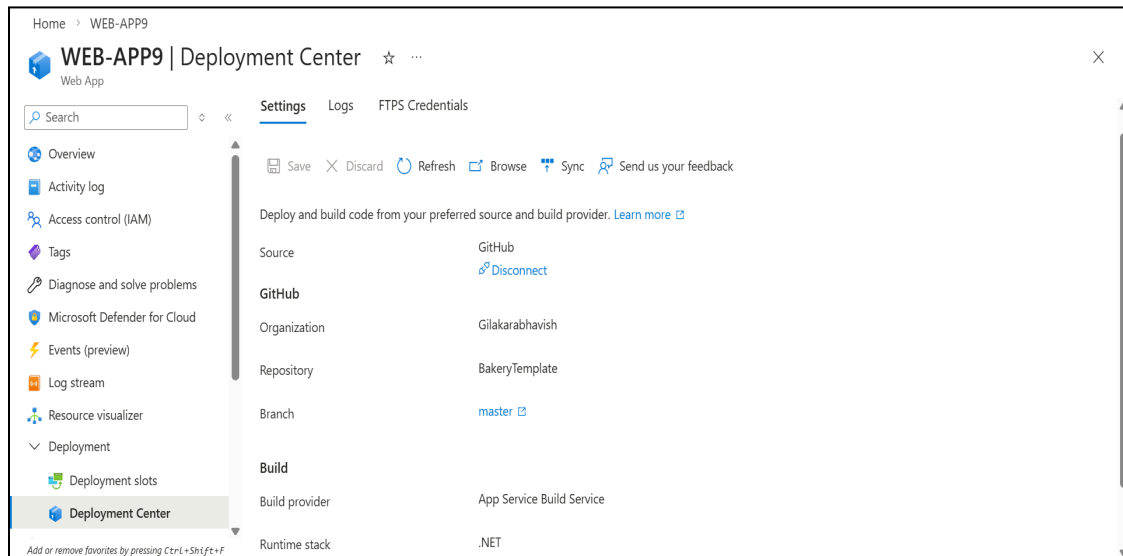
fig(2) Created a webapp successfully.

→ Now we have to deploy the code from the github to the webapp.



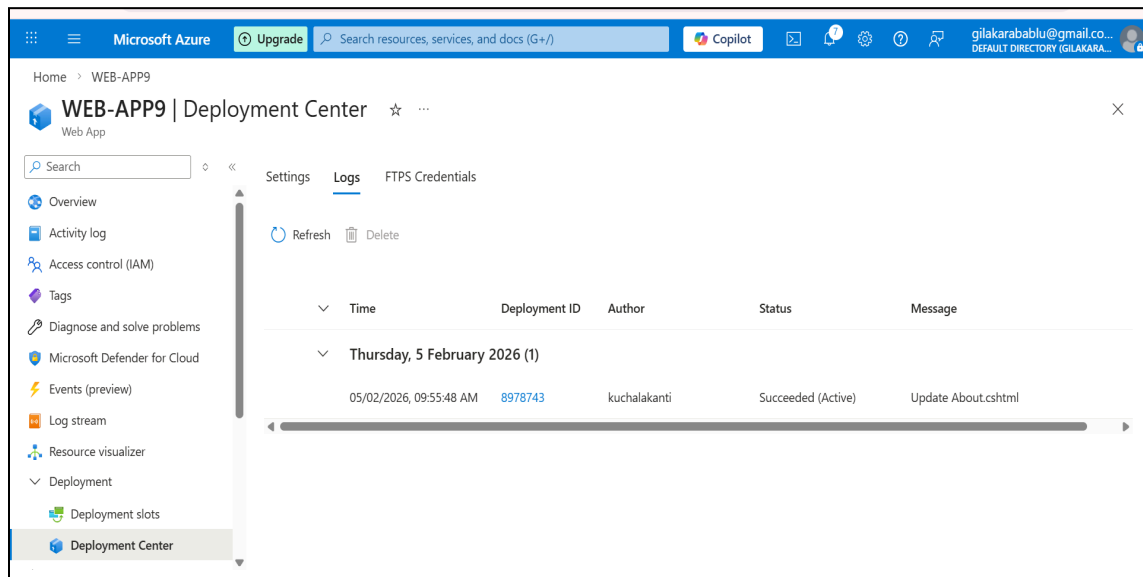
fig(3) The Bakery Template code in the github.

→ This is the Bakery WebPage html code in Github. We need to deploy the code in the deployment center of the WebApp.



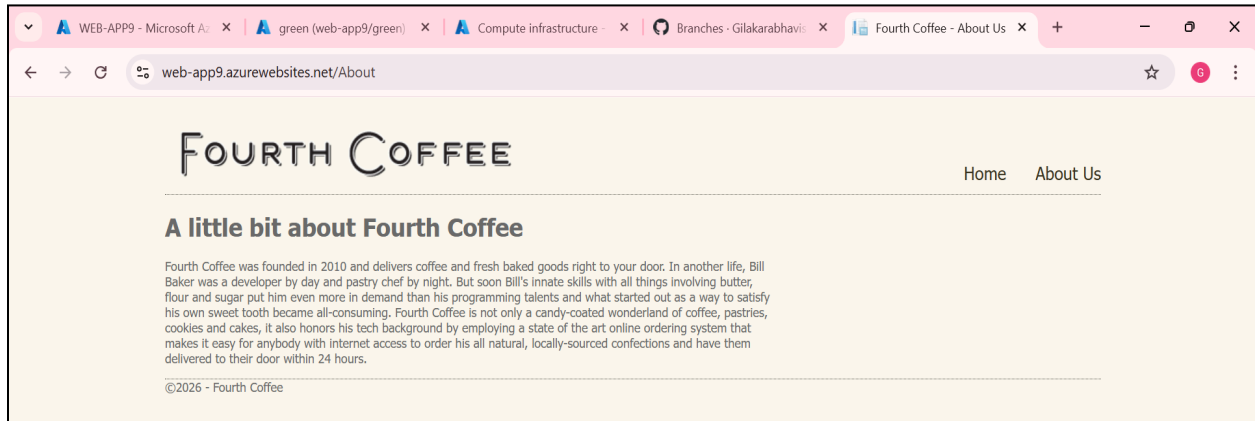
fig(4) deployment center of webapp.

→ give the github path details and deploy the code.



fig(4) successfully deployed the code in the deployment center.

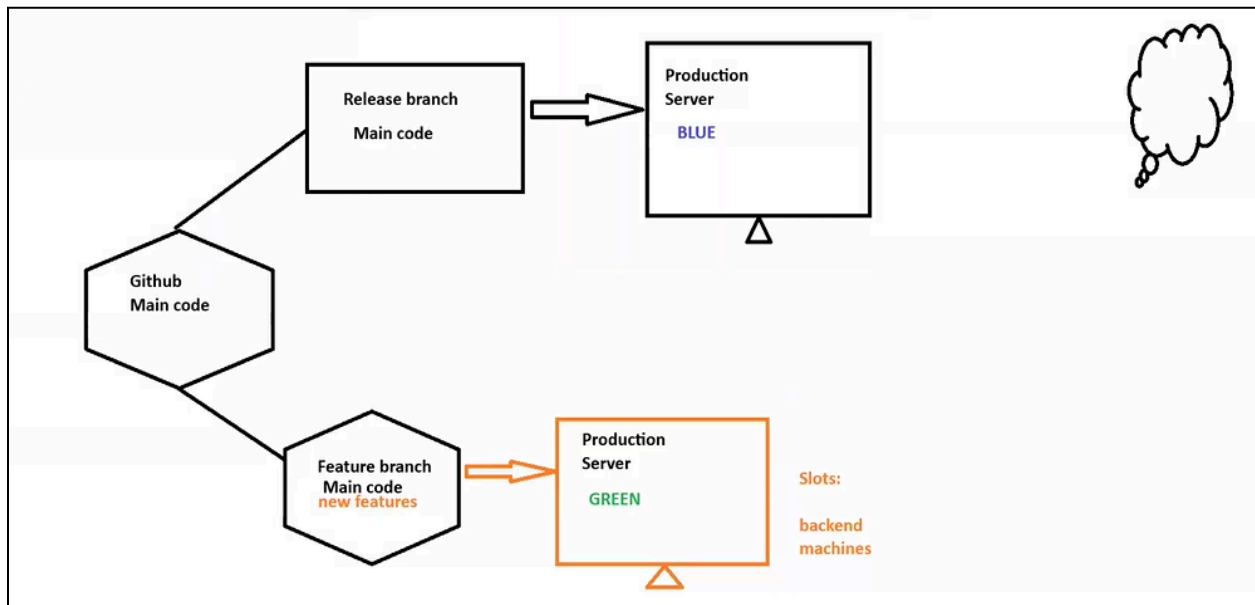
→ Now if we search with the default domain name of the WebApp we get the Bakery-Coffee template page, i.e the code which is deployed in the WebApp deployment center.

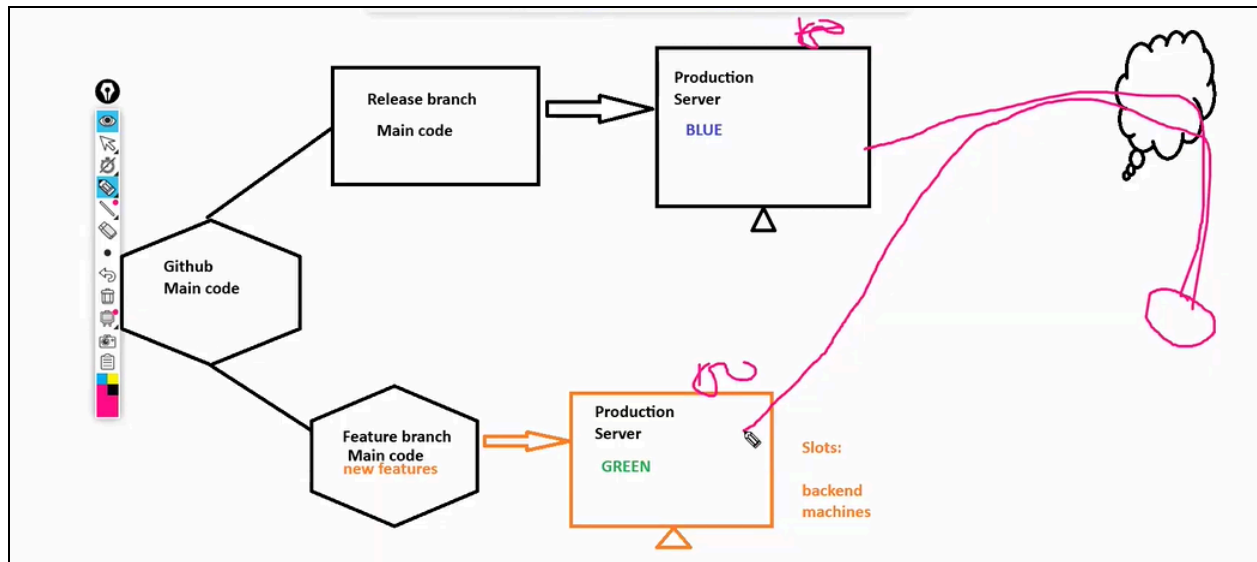


fig(5) the bakery-coffee template page .

→ Now here the webapp9 is the blue ● production server which is running live and all traffic is going to it.

→ Now the green ● new version is the updated version of the present running server i.e blue production server.

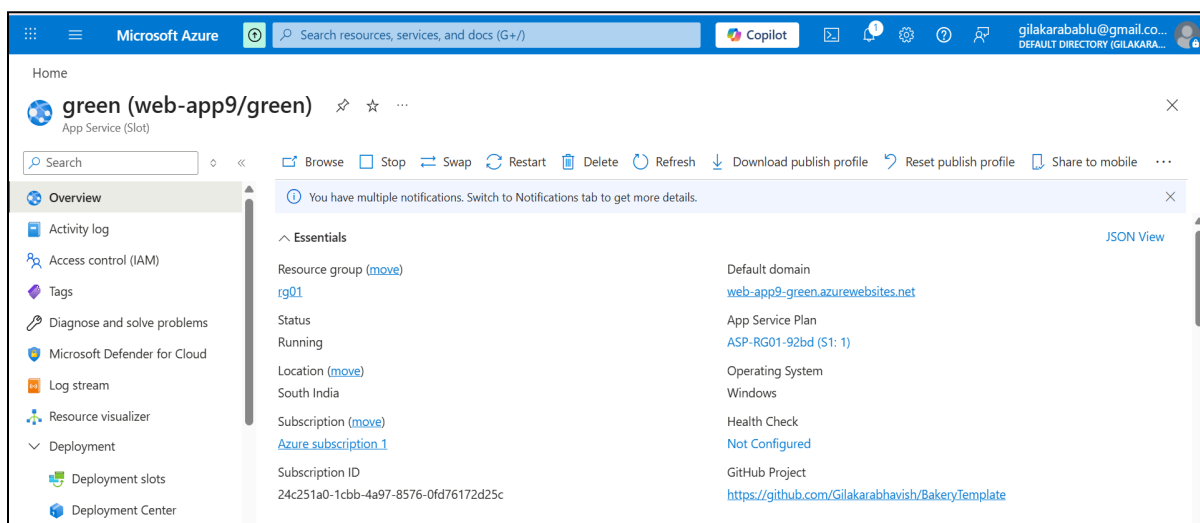




→ So when the green new version is deployed in the deployment slot and tested. If there is no issue then the green is swapped with blue production server(running server).

→ All the traffic will go to the new version ,the green becomes the new production server and all the users get access to the new version of the code.

→ Create a deployment slot - green new version in deployment center.



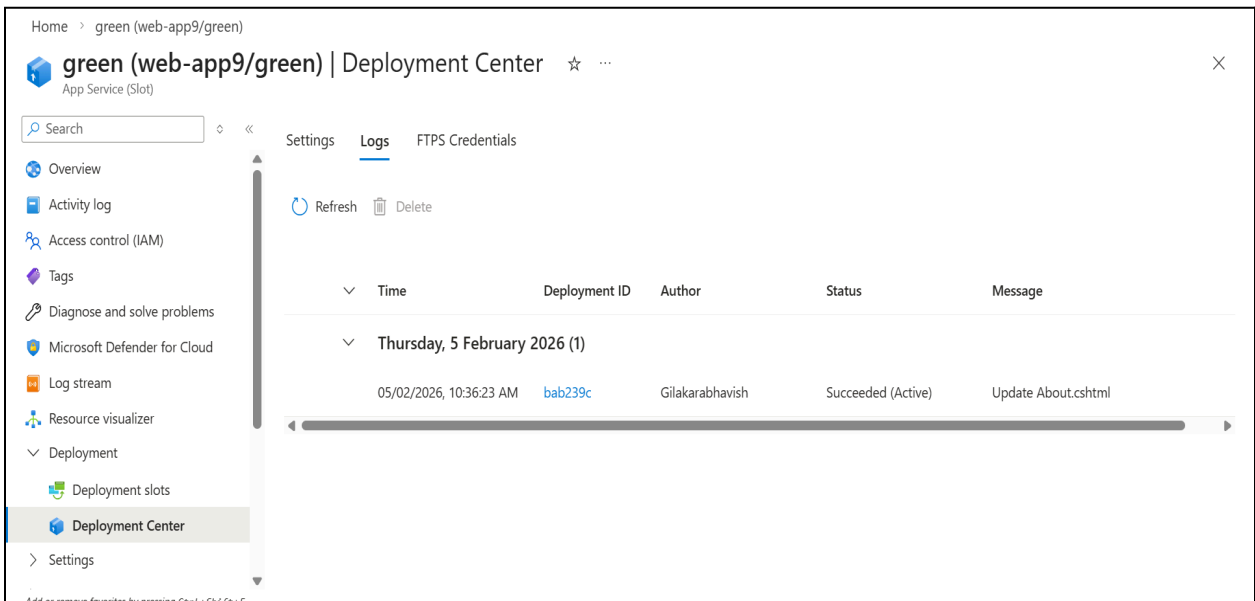
→ Now we have to update the code and deploy the new code in the green server. To do this we have to create a new feature branch from the main branch of the code.

→ Initially both the code will be the same but after making changes it becomes the new code.



```
1 @{
2     Page.Title = "About Us";
3 }
4
5 <section id="main">
6     <h1>This is the new updated version of the code,grab a Fourth Coffee and take a look.</h1>
7     <p>
8
9         Fourth Coffee was founded in 2010 and delivers coffee and fresh baked goods right to your door.
10        In another life, Bill Baker was a developer by day and pastry chef by night.
11        But soon Bill's innate skills with all things involving butter, flour and sugar put him
12        even more in demand than his programming talents and what started out as a way to satisfy
13        his own sweet tooth became all-consuming. Fourth Coffee is not only a candy-coated wonderland
14        of coffee, pastries, cookies and cakes, it also honors his tech background by employing a state
15        of the art online ordering system that makes it easy for anybody with internet access to
```

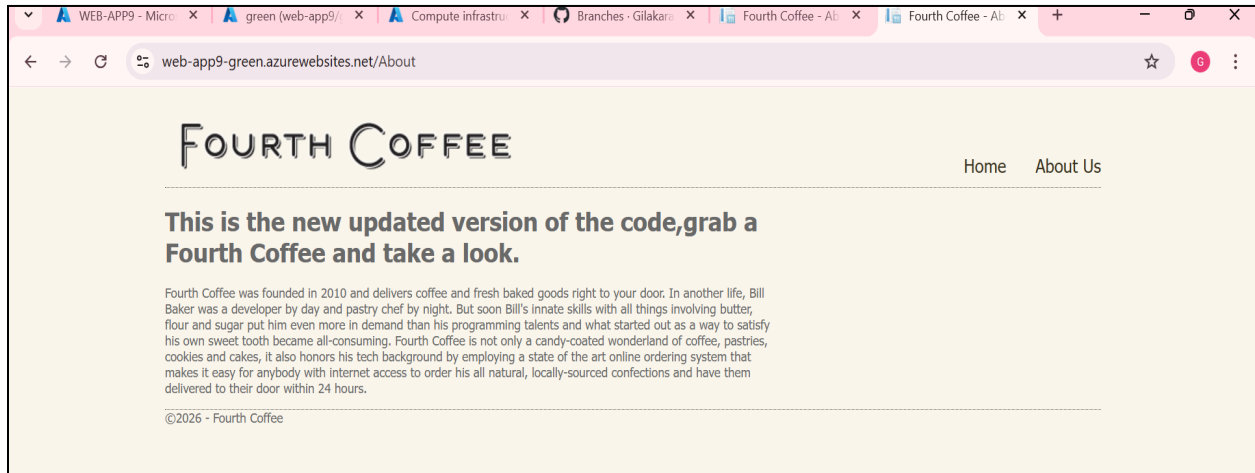
fig(7) new feature branch code {dev} is created.



fig(8) the dev code is deployed in the deployment slot {green}.

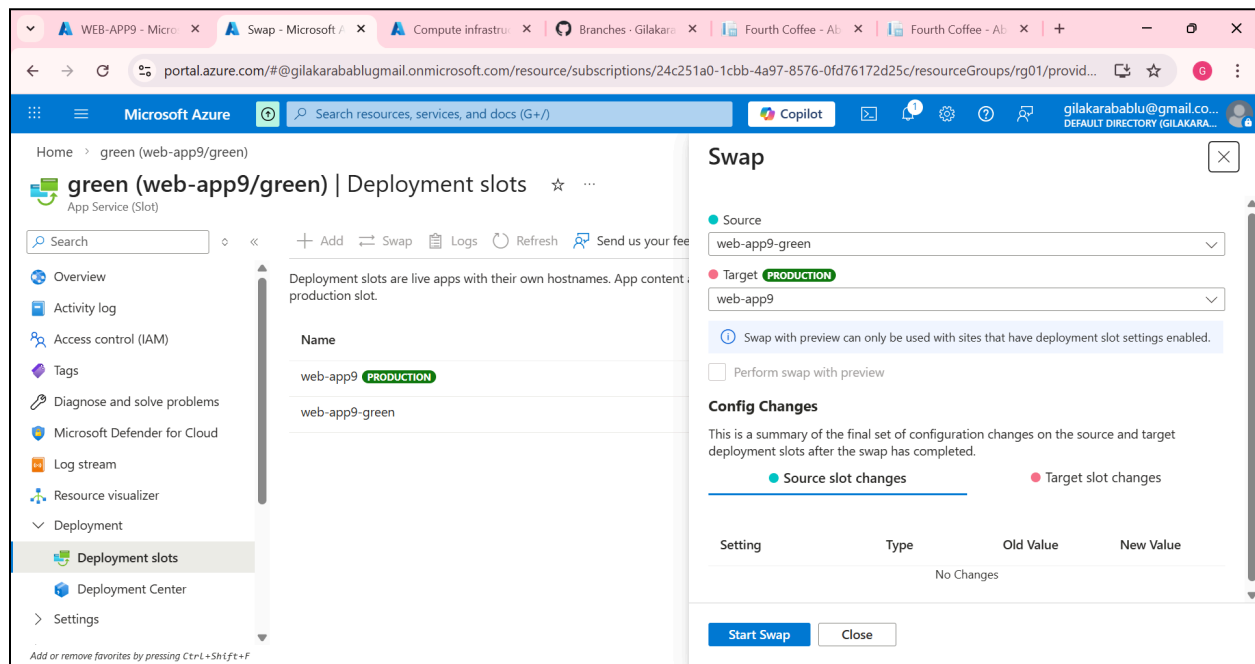


→ Now when we browse with the green's domain name, we get the upgraded version of the code.



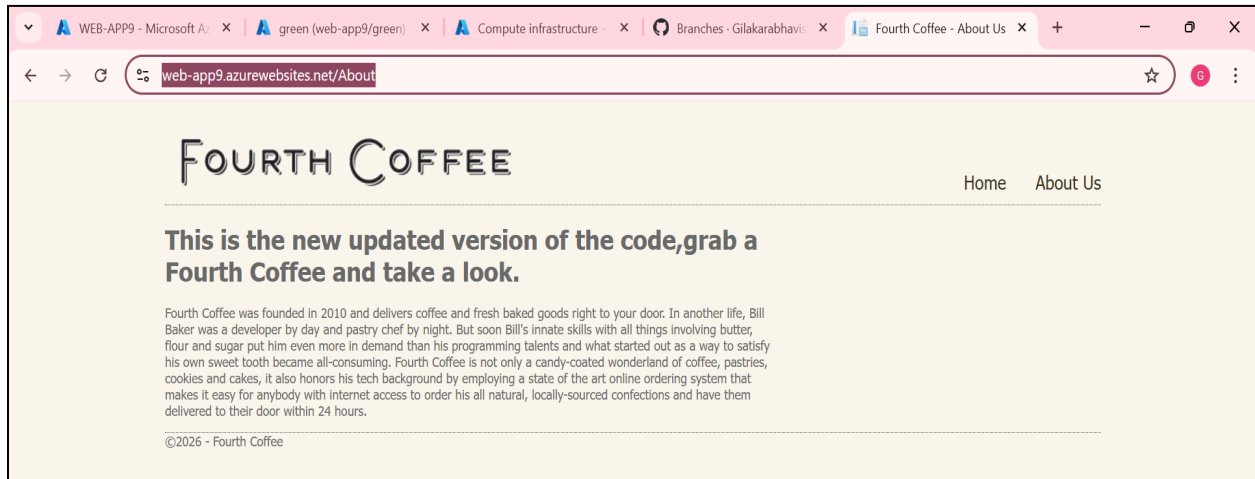
fig(9) the new upgraded version of the code.

→ Now let's swap the blue (running server) and the green (dev code).



fig(10) swapping the blue and green server.

→ Now the swapping is completed and if we browse the WebApp domain name we get the upgraded version of the code. And all the traffic will go to the new version of the code.



fig(11) the upgraded version is live and all users can now get access.

→ Like this the green & blue deployment strategy is used. If there are some issues in the green we can again rollback to the old version (blue).

## Conclusion:

Azure Web App Service enables reliable and scalable application hosting in the cloud. By using Blue-Green deployment strategy with deployment slots, applications can be updated with minimal downtime and reduced risk, ensuring smooth releases and quick rollback if needed.