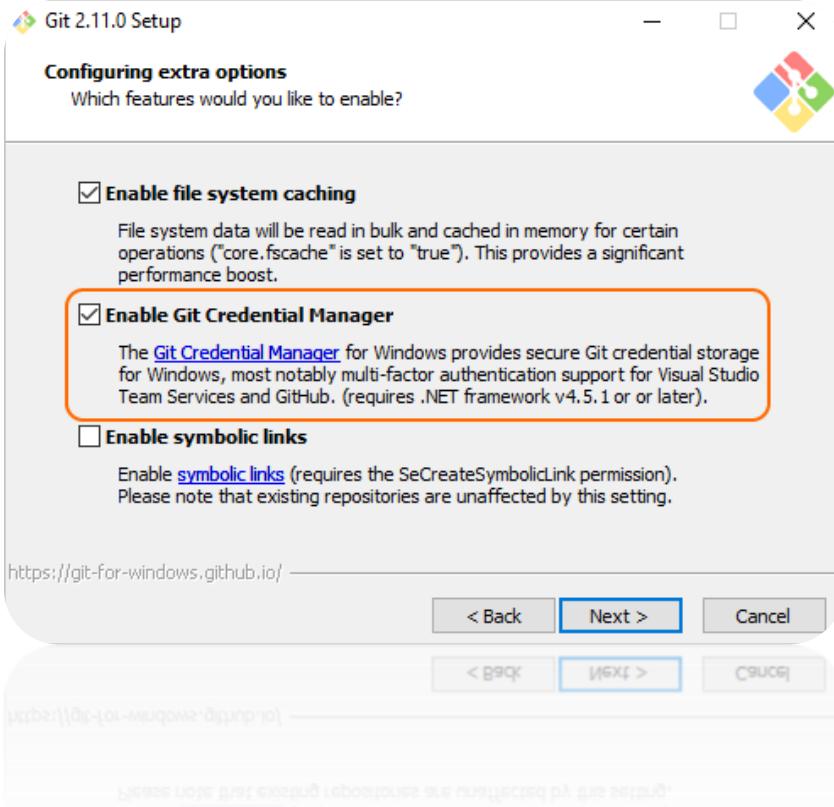


## 1. Pre-requisites

This lab assumes you have the Google Chrome browser installed and available for debugging. If you do not have Chrome installed, go to <https://www.google.com/chrome/browser/>

Download and run the latest [Git for Windows installer](#), which includes the Git Credential Manager for Windows. Make sure to leave the Git Credential Manager installation option enabled when prompted.



**Note:** When you connect to a VSTS Git repository from your Git client for the first time, the credential manager prompts for your Microsoft Account or Azure Active Directory credentials. If your account has multi-factor authentication enabled, you are prompted to go through that experience as well.

Download Azure CLI here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli-windows?view=azure-cli-latest>

## Install Azure CLI 2.0 on Windows

01/29/2018 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors

On Windows the Azure CLI binary is installed via an MSI, which gives you access to the CLI through the Windows Command Prompt (CMD) or PowerShell. If you are running Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL), there are packages available for your Linux distribution. See the [main install page](#) for the list of supported package managers or how to install manually under WSL.

### Install or update

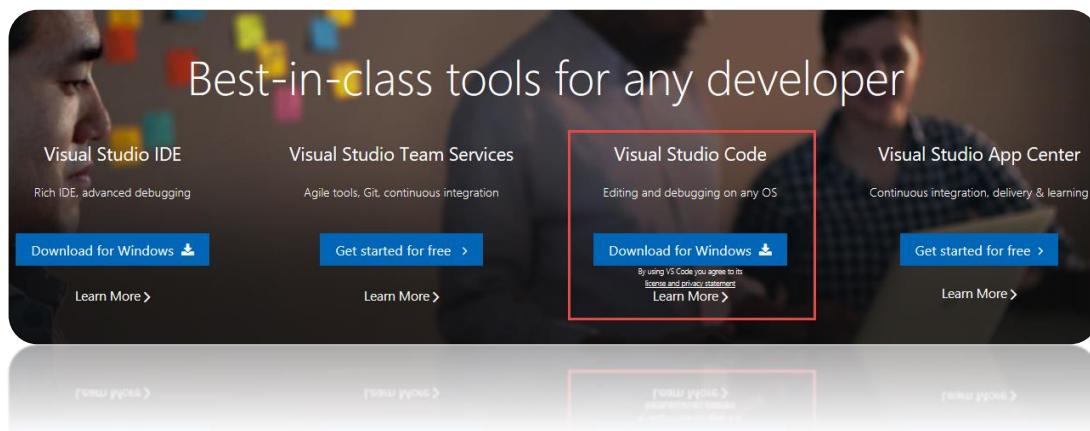
The MSI distributable is used for installing, updating, and uninstalling the `az` command on Windows.

[Download the MSI installer >](#)

When the installer asks if it can make changes to your computer, click the "Yes" box.

You can now run the Azure CLI with the `az` command from either Windows Command Prompt or PowerShell. PowerShell offers some tab completion features not available from CMD.

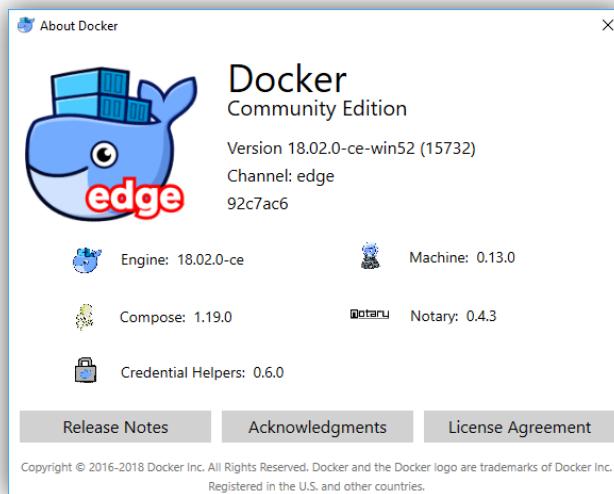
Download Visual Studio Code from <http://visualstudio.com>



Install Docker from <https://docs.docker.com/install/>

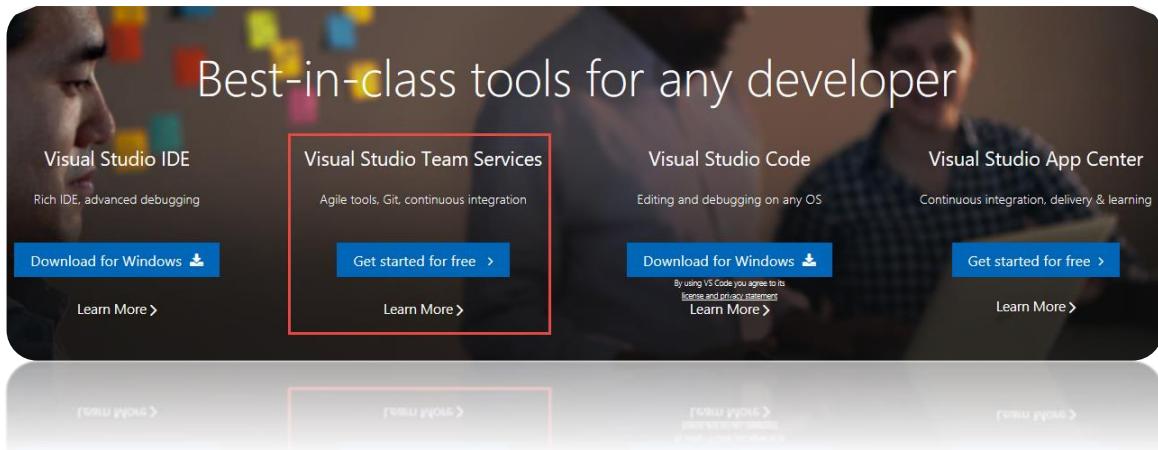
The screenshot shows the Docker Community Edition for Windows page on the dockerstore.com website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Explore, Publish, Feedback, and Log In. Below the header, there's a search bar and a sidebar with a blue icon of a whale carrying shipping containers. The main content area features the title "Docker Community Edition for Windows" and a subtitle "By Docker". A sub-subtitle reads "The fastest and easiest way to get started with Docker on Windows". Below this, there are three buttons: "Edition", "Windows", and "x86-64". To the right, there's a section titled "Get Docker Community Edition for Windows" with a note that it's available for free. It also specifies compatibility with Microsoft Windows 10 Professional or Enterprise 64-bit. There's a link to the "Docker Software End User License Agreement". At the bottom, there are two prominent buttons: a blue "Get Docker" button with a download icon, and a white "Usage Instructions" button.

Note: Make sure you install Docker “Edge” for windows, not the “Stable” release. This guide has been verified against the following Docker version:

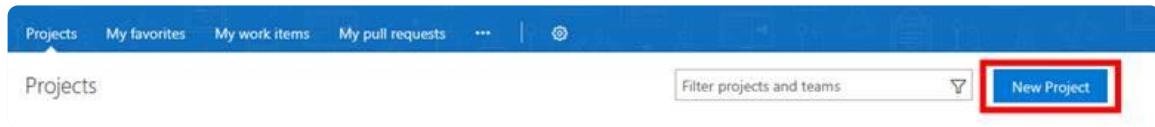


## 2. Create a Project in VSTS

1. Create a new instance of Visual Studio Team Services by navigating to <http://visualstudio.com>



2. Click on "**New Project**" in VSTS.



3. Enter Project Name, Description, Version control, and Work item process and click **Create**.

Create new project

Projects contain your source code, work items, automated builds and more.

Project name \*

 ✓

Description

Version control

 ?

Work item process

 ?

Create

Cancel

Create

Cancel

4. Select “or initialize with a readme or gitignore”.  
5. Add a .gitignore file by selecting “Node”,  
6. Click Initialize.



# Demo ☆

Briefly describe your project...

Add tags

## Get started with your new project!

- ▽ Clone to your computer
- ▽ or push an existing repository from command line
- ▽ or import a repository
- △ or initialize with a README or gitignore

Add a README

Add a .gitignore: Node ▾

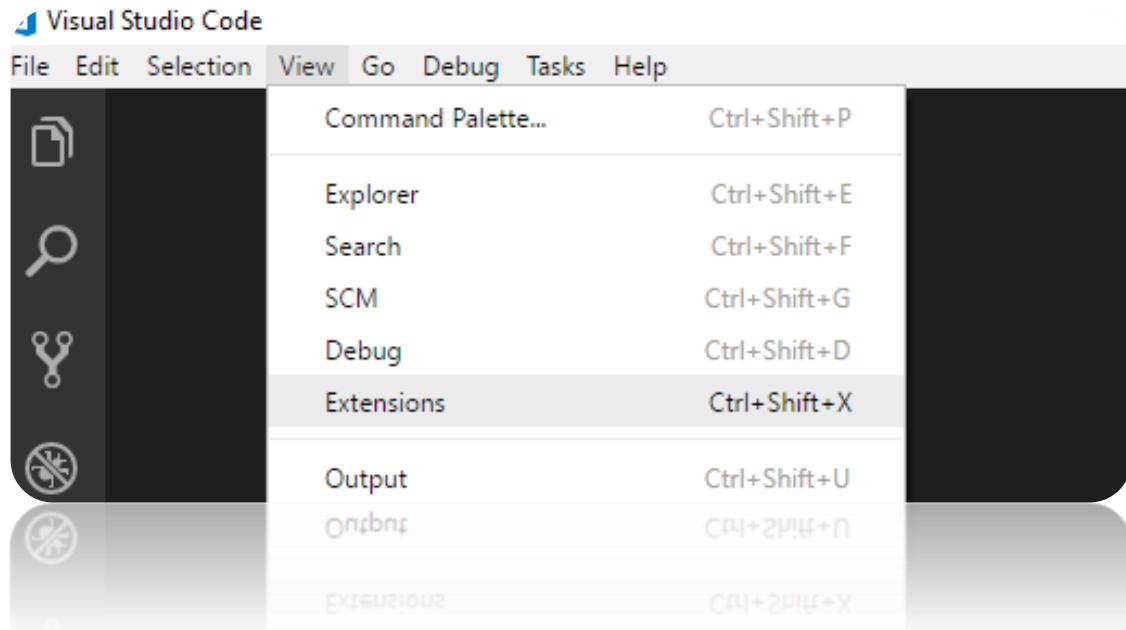
Initialize

- 
- ▽ or build code from an external repository

**Note:** Readme file is used to give a brief introduction of the project and gitignore file is used to ignore tracking of files such as temp files and build results.

### 3. Open Visual Studio Code

1. Install Extensions by Selecting View → Extensions and typing "javascript"



#### Recommended extensions to install:

Angular 5 and TypeScript/HTML VS Code Snippets  
Angular 5 Snippets - TypeScript, Html, Angular Material, ngRx, RxJS & Flex Layout  
ESLint  
JavaScript (ES6) code snippets  
npm Intellisense  
Debugger for Chrome  
Visual Studio Team Services  
Docker  
Docker Explorer  
Nginx.Conf  
Nginx.Conf Hint  
Apache conf  
Apache Conf Snippets

2. Launch Git Bash or use Windows Command line to execute the following commands to create our repository directory:

```
MINGW64:/c/shoppingcartdemo
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c
$ cd /c
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c
$ mkdir shoppingcartdemo
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c
$ cd shoppingcartdemo/
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo
$
```

3. Open your VSTS project in your browser
4. Click on Clone in the upper right-hand corner
5. Generate Git Credentials:

## Clone repository

Clone Git repository using command line or IDE

Command line

HTTPS

SSH

[https://mtctor.visualstudio.com/\\_git/Demo](https://mtctor.visualstudio.com/_git/Demo)



[Generate Git credentials](#)

IDE

[Clone in Visual Studio](#)



Having problems authenticating in Git? Be sure to get the latest version of [Git for Windows](#) or our plugins for [IntelliJ](#), [Eclipse](#), [Android Studio](#) or [Windows command line](#).

[Get started with Git](#)  
 [Install Git on Windows](#)  
 [Install Git on Mac OS X](#)  
 [Install Git on Linux](#)

6. Then enter a new password and click Save Git Credentials:

Clone repository

Clone Git repository using command line or IDE

Command line

HTTPS    SSH

User name (primary)

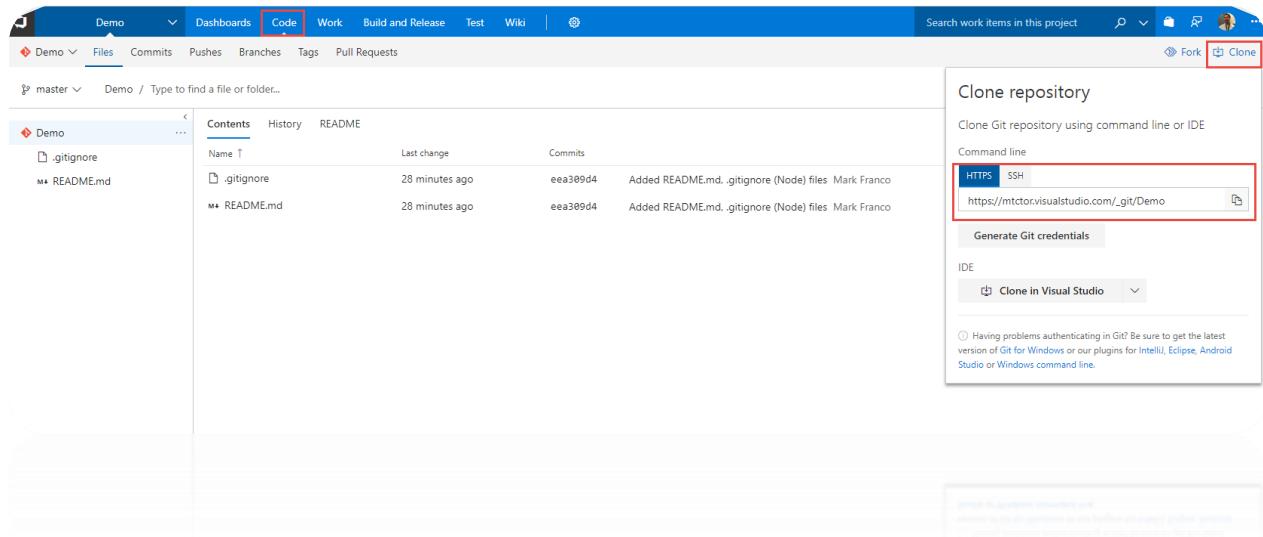
Alias (optional)

Password \*

Confirm Password \*

Create a Personal access token

7. Copy the git repository url as follows:

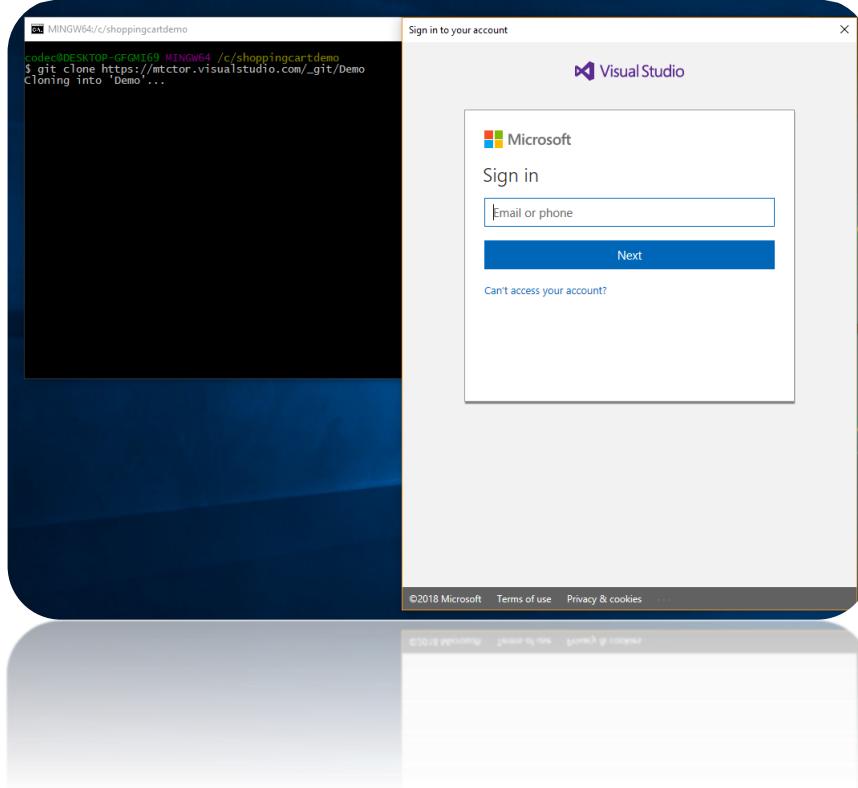


The screenshot shows the Microsoft DevOps interface for a repository named 'Demo'. The 'Code' tab is selected. On the right, a 'Clone repository' panel is open, showing the 'Command line' section with a red box highlighting the 'HTTPS' field containing the URL [https://mtctor.visualstudio.com/\\_git/Demo](https://mtctor.visualstudio.com/_git/Demo). Below this, there are options for 'Generate Git credentials' and 'Clone in Visual Studio'.

8. Clone the repository from the bash shell you opened earlier as follows:

```
Git clone <git Repository you copied in previous step>
```

## 9. Enter your credentials you setup in previous steps



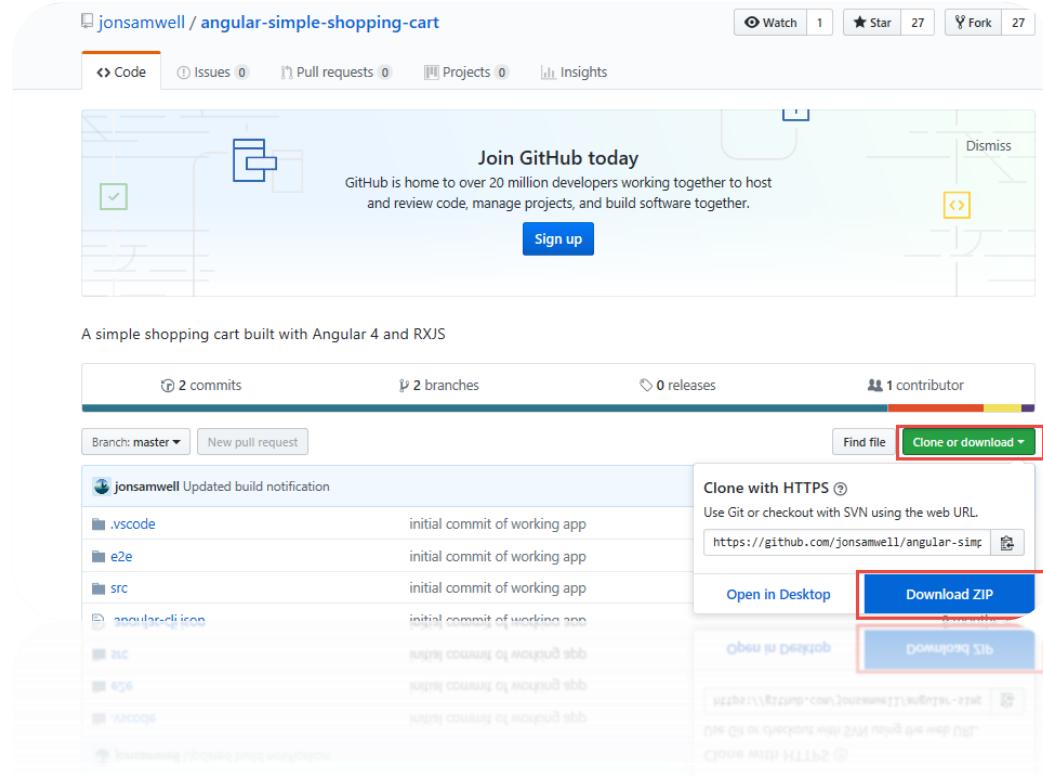
## 10. After successful login you should see:



## 4. Write some code...

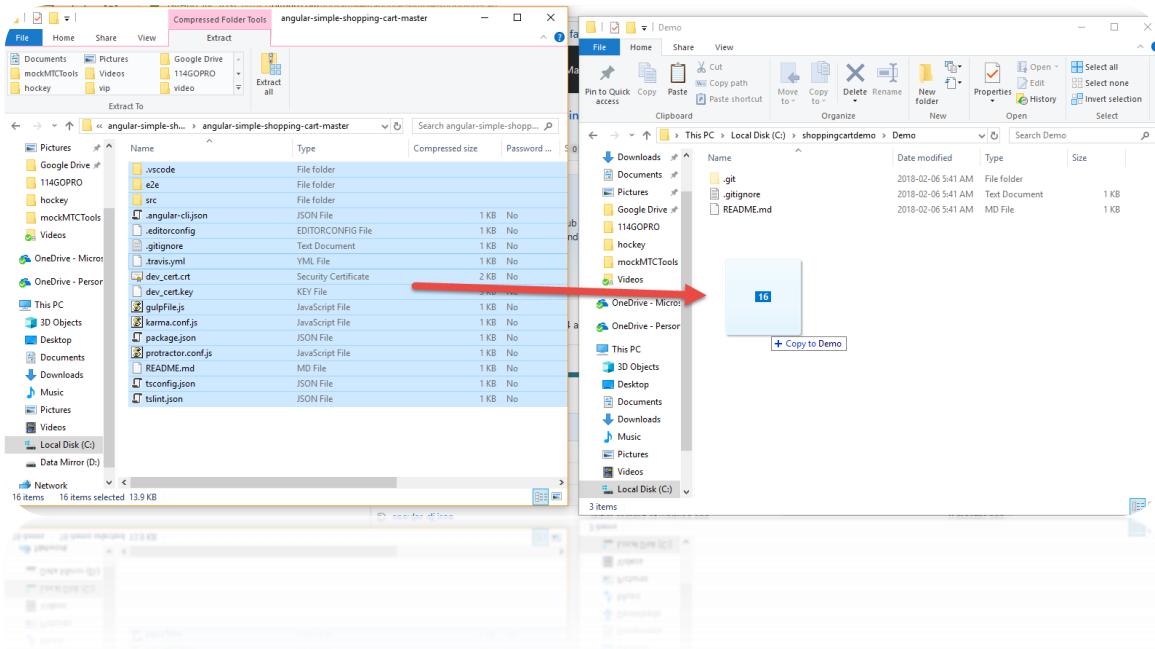
Not quite, we are just going to use an existing code base from GitHub and download the latest copy of the source to update our local repo.

1. Open the browser and navigate to <https://github.com/jonsamwell/angular-simple-shopping-cart>
2. Download code as follows:



- Extract the contents of the "angular-simple-shopping-cart-master" folder within the zip file to c:\shoppingcartdemo\demo

**Note:** answer "replace" when duplicate files found.



- Now we are going to add untracked files and commit our changes to our local repository, but before we can do that we have to tell Git who we are by issuing the two following commands:

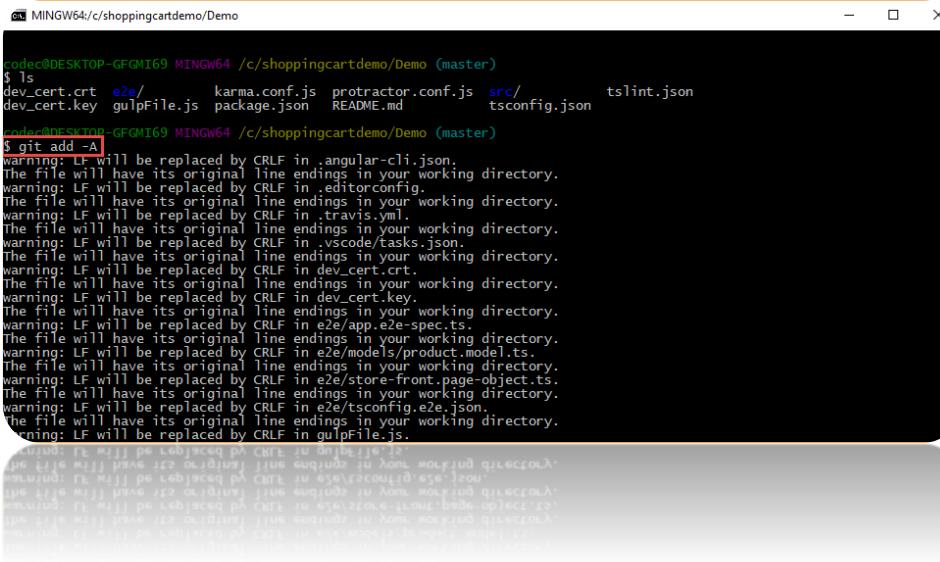
```
git config --global user.email "you@outlook.com"
```

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

```
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)
$ git config --global user.email "marfra@microsoft.com"
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)
$ git config --global user.name "Mark Franco"
codec@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)
$
```

## 5. Add untracked files as follows:

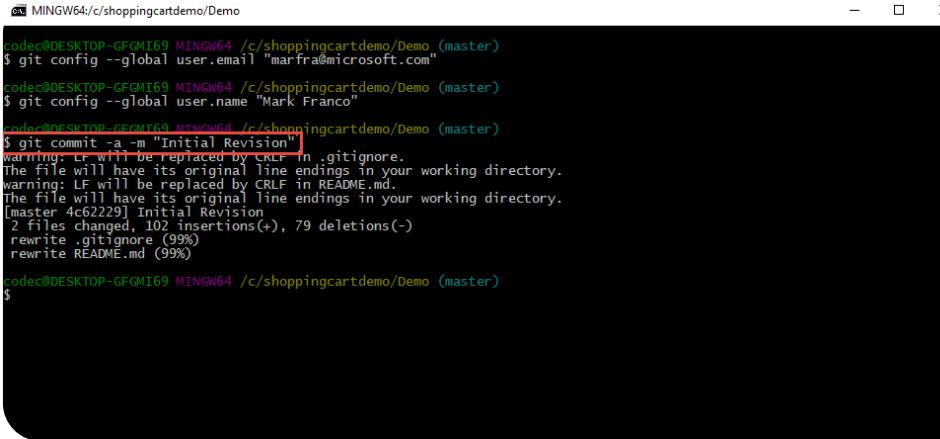
```
cd \Demo  
git add -A
```



```
coder@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)  
$ ls  
dev_cert.crt  e2e/      karma.conf.js protractor.conf.js  src/      tsconfig.json  
dev_cert.key  gulpfile.js package.json README.md        tslint.json  
coder@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)  
$ git add -A  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .angular-cli.json.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .editorconfig.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .travis.yml.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .vscode/tasks.json.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in dev_cert.key.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in dev_cert.crt.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in e2e/app.e2e-spec.ts.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in e2e/models/product.model.ts.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in e2e/store-front.page-object.ts.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in e2e/tsconfig.e2e.json.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in gulpfile.js.
```

## 6. Commit Changes:

```
git commit -a -m "Initial Revision"
```



```
coder@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)  
$ git config --global user.email "marfra@microsoft.com"  
coder@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)  
$ git config --global user.name "Mark Franco"  
coder@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)  
$ git commit -a -m "Initial Revision"  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .gitignore.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in README.md.  
The file will have its original line endings in your working directory.  
[master 4c62229] Initial Revision  
 2 files changed, 102 insertions(+), 79 deletions(-)  
 rewrite .gitignore (99%)  
 rewrite README.md (99%)  
coder@DESKTOP-GFGMI69 MINGW64 /c/shoppingcartdemo/Demo (master)  
$
```

- Push repository to VSTS into Master branch by executing the following command (no Screenshot):

Git push -repo <VSTS Git Repository url from previous steps>

i.e. `git push -repo https://mtctor.visualstudio.com/_git/Demo`

8. And Voila! You can now see your repository pushed up into VSTS:

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository interface for a project named "Demo". The top navigation bar includes links for Demo, Dashboards, Code, Work, Build and Release, Test, Wiki, and a gear icon. Below the navigation is a search bar with placeholder text "Type to find a file or folder...".

The main area displays the repository structure under the "Demo" branch. The tree view shows files like .vscode, e2e, src, angular.json, dockerignore, editorconfig, gitignore, travis.yml, dev\_cert.crt, dev\_cert.key, docker-compose.debug.yml, docker-compose.yml, Dockerfile, gulpfile.js, karma.conf.js, package-lock.json, package.json, protractor.conf.js, README.md, tsconfig.json, and tslint.json.

On the right side, there are three tabs: Contents, History, and README. The Contents tab is active, showing a table with columns: Name, Last change, and Commits. The table lists the files from the tree view, each with its last modification date and a detailed commit history table below it. The commit history for each file includes the author, commit message, and a link to the commit details.

## 5. Setup VSTS integration using the new auth experience

1. Open VSCode and Select File->Open folder: "C:\shoppingcartdemo\Demo"
2. Watch this step by step video on how to setup the new Authentication experience.

<https://youtu.be/HnDNDm1WCl0?t=2m55s>

## 6. Let's Build something...

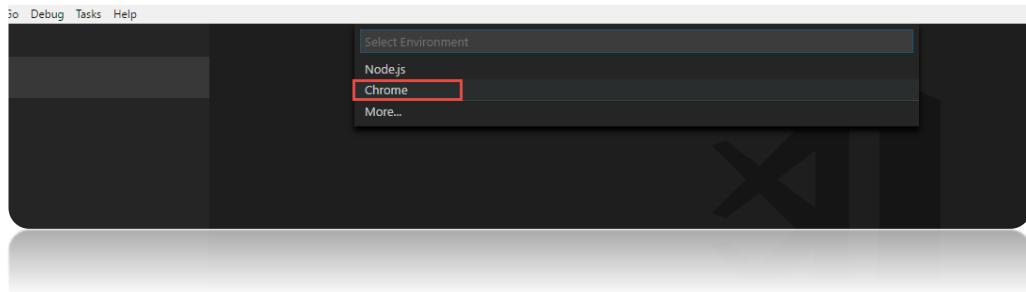
1. Once you have Cached your credentials using the new authentication experience, ensure all dependencies are current by running "**npm install**" in the VS Code terminal window
2. Run a local instance of the app to see how it runs by running "**npm start**" in the vscode terminal:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows the project structure under the 'DEMO' folder:
  - vscode
  - e2e
  - node\_modules
  - src
    - app
      - components
      - models
      - route-guards
      - services
    - assets
    - environments
    - favicon.ico
    - index.html
    - main.ts
    - polyfills.ts
    - styles.css
    - tests.ts
  - tscconfig.app.json
  - tscconfig.spec.json
  - typings.dts
  - angular.json
  - editorconfig
  - gitignore
  - .travis.yml
  - dev\_cert.cert
  - dev\_cert.key
  - gulpfile.js
  - karma.conf.js
  - package-lock.json
  - package.json
  - protractor.conf.js
  - README.md
  - tsconfig.json
  - tslint.json
- Terminal:** Shows the command being run and its output:

```
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\Demo> npm start
> angular-simple-shopping-cart@1.0.0 start C:\shoppingcartdemo\Demo
> ng serve
** NG Live Development Server is running on http://localhost:4200 **
Hash: 381e1e15937a4393b00
Time: 2957ms
chunk {0} polyfills.bundle.js, polyfills.bundle.js.map (polyfills) 442 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {1} main.bundle.js, main.bundle.js.map (main) 42.1 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {2} styles.bundle.js, styles.bundle.js.map (styles) 65.9 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {3} vendor.bundle.js, vendor.bundle.js.map (vendor) 2.87 MB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {4} inline.bundle.js, inline.bundle.js.map (inline) 0 bytes [entry] [rendered]
webpack: compiled successfully.
```

3. Your app is compiled and running under a node web server, but we need to add a launch file so we can launch a debugger window using Chrome. We do so by creating a new configuration file by selecting the "Debug→Add Configuration" menu item and selecting "Chrome" from the drop down.



4. We need to ensure the new launch.json file is pointing to the correct url. Node will automatically assign a random port on your computer to host your angular application on and you can get this url from the previous step where you ran "NPM Start":

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\Demo> npm start

> angular-simple-shopping-cart@1.0.0 start C:\shoppingcartdemo\Demo
> ng serve

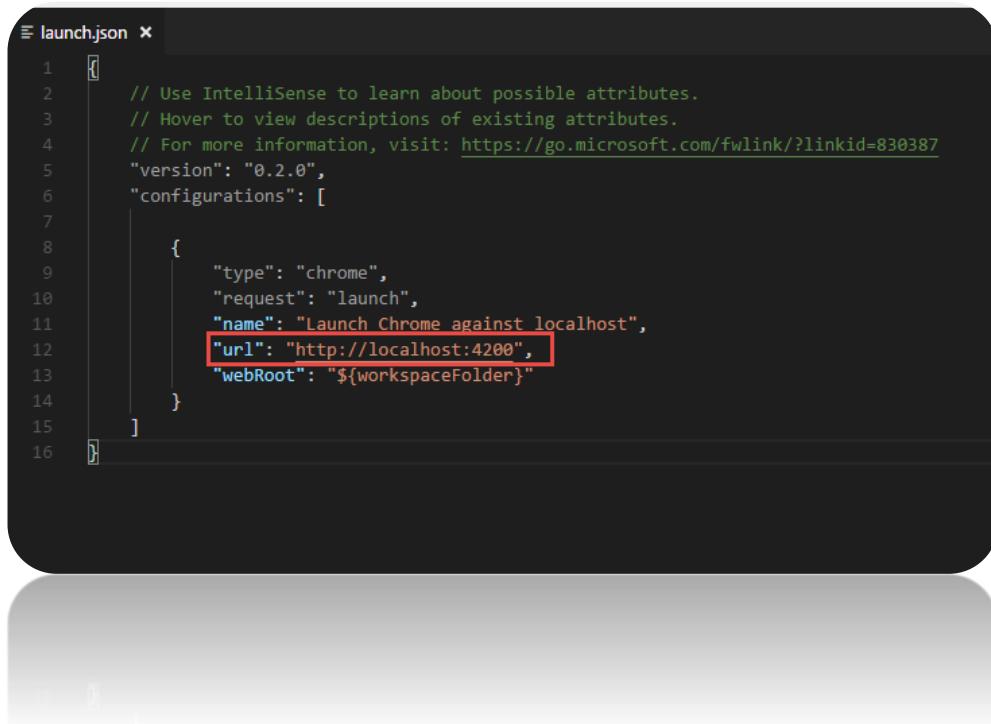
** NG Live Development Server is running on http://localhost:4200 **
Hash: 381e31e35937a43930b0
Time: 29579ms
chunk {0} polyfills.bundle.js, polyfills.bundle.js.map (polyfills) 442 kB {4} [initial] [rendered]
chunk {1} main.bundle.js, main.bundle.js.map (main) 42.1 kB {3} [initial] [rendered]
chunk {2} styles.bundle.js, styles.bundle.js.map (styles) 65.9 kB {4} [initial] [rendered]
chunk {3} vendor.bundle.js, vendor.bundle.js.map (vendor) 2.87 MB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {4} inline.bundle.js, inline.bundle.js.map (inline) 0 bytes [entry] [rendered]
webpack: Compiled successfully.

webpack: Compiled successfully.

chunk {4} entry {5}
chunk {3} entry {5}
chunk {2} entry {5}
chunk {1} entry {5}
chunk {0} entry {5}
```

The terminal window shows the command 'npm start' being run in a Windows PowerShell environment. It outputs the command, the start of the Angular application, the hash, time taken, and a detailed breakdown of the bundle sizes. The line '\*\* NG Live Development Server is running on http://localhost:4200 \*\*' is highlighted with a red box. The bottom of the terminal shows the repeated message 'webpack: Compiled successfully.' and a list of chunk details.

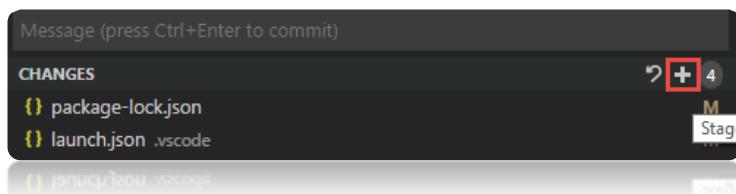
**Note:** With the above url , you are going to update the **launch.json** file and specifically update the "url" property of the Chrome configuration as such:



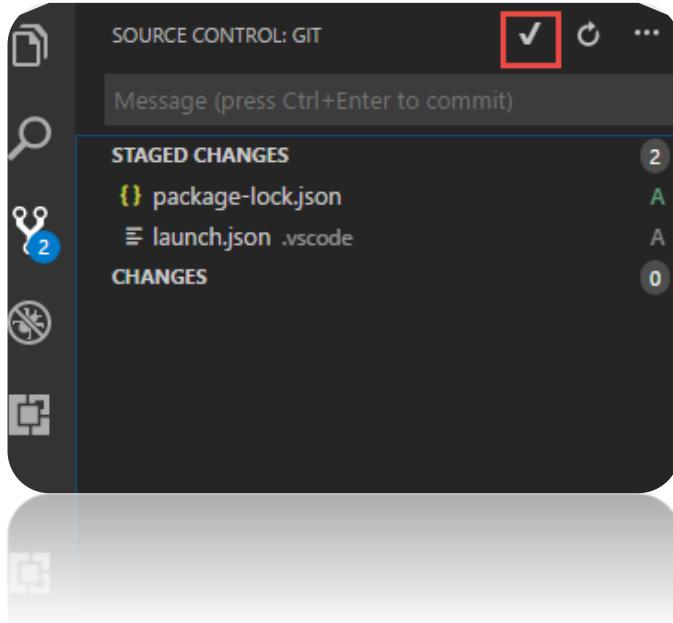
```
1  {
2      // Use IntelliSense to learn about possible attributes.
3      // Hover to view descriptions of existing attributes.
4      // For more information, visit: https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=830387
5      "version": "0.2.0",
6      "configurations": [
7          {
8              "type": "chrome",
9              "request": "launch",
10             "name": "Launch Chrome against localhost",
11             "url": "http://localhost:4200",
12             "webRoot": "${workspaceFolder}"
13         }
14     ]
15 }
16 }
```

5. Now click on Debug→Start debugging
6. Try some breakpoints and debugging techniques...
7. Check in your additional file "**Launch.json**" using the VS CODE IDE now:

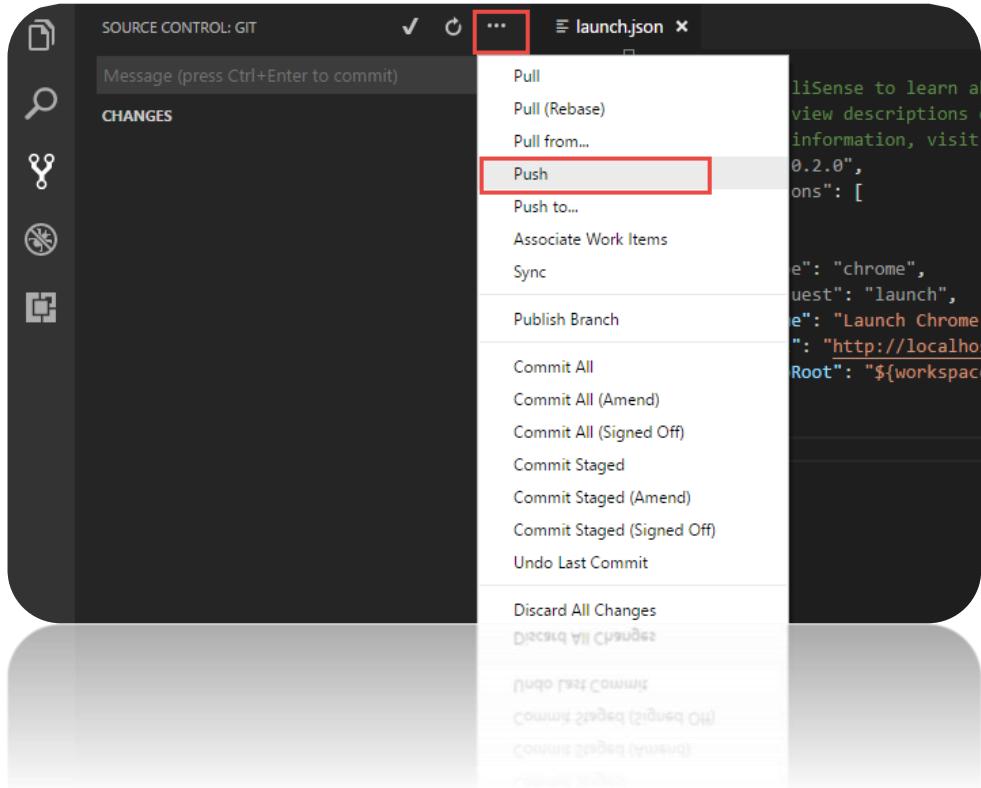
Add Files to local repository (Stage)



8. Commit Changes to local Repository



9. Push Changes from local repository to VSTS



10. Build Complete...

## 7. Setting Up Work Item Check-in and Build Configuration

1. Go to VSTS dashboard and create a task. We will associate this task with check-in.

The screenshot shows the VSTS dashboard for a project named "FirstApp". The top navigation bar includes links for Overview, Dashboards, Code, Work, Build and Release, Test, Wiki, and a gear icon. The main content area is titled "Overview". It features several cards:

- Welcome:** Get started using Visual Studio Team Services to make the most of your team dashboard. Includes links for Manage Work, Collaborate on code, Continuously integrate, and Visualize progress.
- Work assigned to rahul.mittal (0):** All done with the work assigned to you? Go to your team backlog to pick up new work. Includes a clipboard icon with a green checkmark.
- Team Members:** Shows a placeholder image of a person on a beach and a button to "Invite a friend".
- Work:** Backlog, Board, Task board, Queries.
- Sprint Burndown:** Set iteration dates to use the sprint burndown widget. Includes a link to "Set iteration dates".
- New Work Item:** A modal dialog box is open, showing fields for "Create Demo Application" and "Task", with a "Create" button. This dialog is highlighted with a red border.
- Open User Stories:** 0 Work items.
- Visual Studio:** Open in Visual Studio (Requires Visual Studio 2013+) and Get Visual Studio (See Visual Studio downloads).
- Recent Activity:** Shows a list of recent changes and pull requests.

2. Assign a task to a resource (**Youself** in this case), enter description, set priority, and specify effort. Click Save and Close.

NEW TASK \*

### Create Demo Application

Radu Vaduva 0 comments Add tag

**Save & Close**

<b>Description</b> Create Demo Application	<b>Planning</b> Priority 1 Activity	<b>Development</b> + Add link Development hasn't started on this item.
<b>Discussion</b> #Angular #SPA Application template	<b>Effort (Hours)</b> Original Estimate 8 Remaining 8 Completed 0	<b>Related Work</b> + Add link There are no links in this group.
	<b>Implementation</b> Integrated in Build	

When user saves, unique task number is assigned to each task.

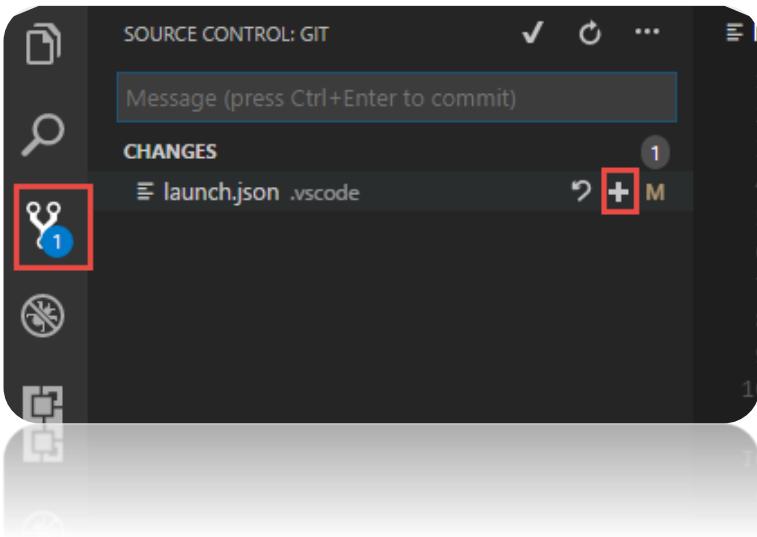
Go back to VS CODE, make changes to the launch.json file and associate the work item while committing the code.

3. Make the code change by appending "on port 4200" as shown below:

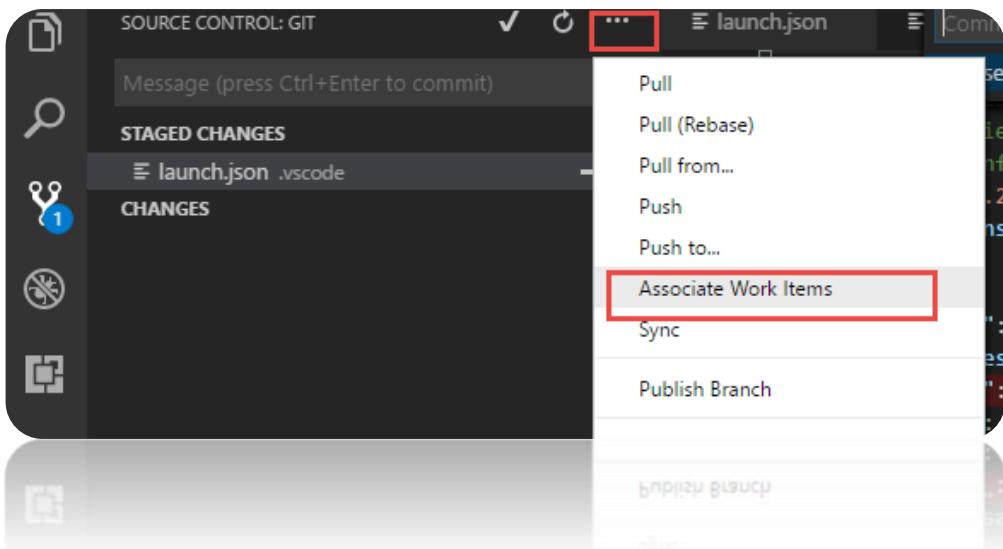
```

{
  "version": "0.2.0",
  "configurations": [
    {
      "type": "chrome",
      "request": "launch",
      "name": "Launch Chrome against localhost on port 4200",
      "url": "http://localhost:4200",
      "webRoot": "${workspaceFolder}"
    }
  ]
}
  
```

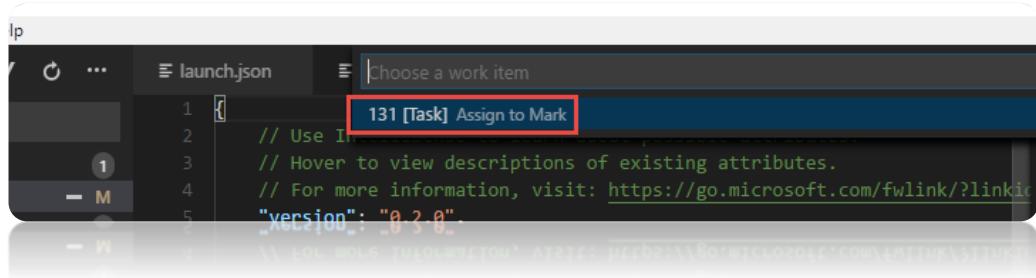
4. Add Change (Stage)



5. Commit Change by Associating work item:



6. Select Work Item task:



7. Commit Change with a message "Added port "

8. Push Change to VSTS.

9. When we go to task board in VSTS, we can see development history associated with this item.

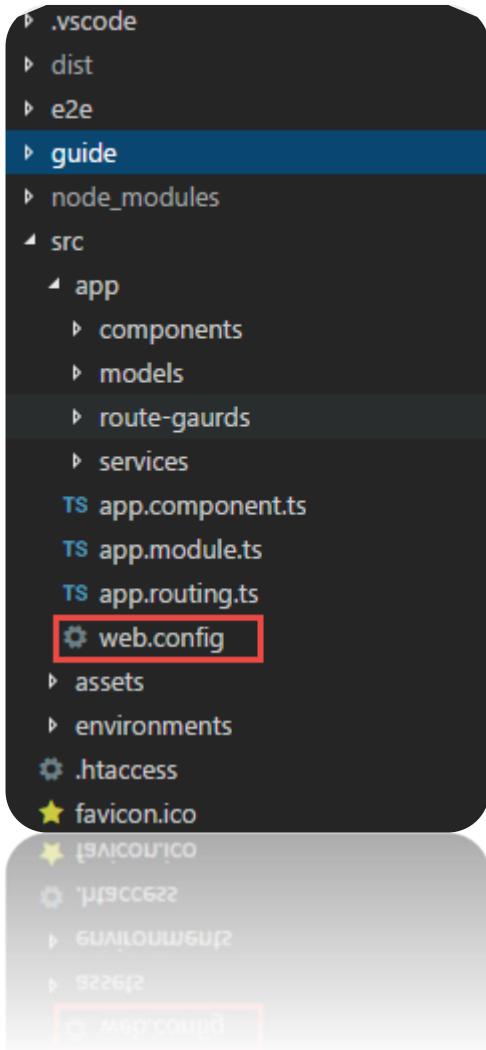
Check out here:

A screenshot of the VSTS repository interface. The top navigation bar shows 'Dashboards', 'Code', 'Work', and 'Build and Release'. Below the navigation, there's a dropdown for 'Demo' and a 'master' branch dropdown. The main area shows a file tree for 'Demo' with '.vscode', 'e2e', 'src', '.angular-cli.json', '.editorconfig', and '.gitignore'. To the right, a sidebar shows repository statistics: 'Files', 'Commits' (highlighted with a red box), 'Pushes' (highlighted with a red box), 'Branches', 'Tags', and 'Pull Requests'. A tooltip for 'Commits' says 'Last change 1 minute ago'. A tooltip for 'Pushes' says 'Last push 1 hour ago'. A tooltip for 'Branches' says 'Last change 1 minute ago'. A tooltip for 'Tags' says 'Last tag 1 minute ago'. A tooltip for 'Pull Requests' says 'Last pull request 1 hour ago'. A tooltip for 'Manage repositories' says 'Last update 1 hour ago'. A tooltip for '2 hours' says 'Last commit 2 hours ago'.

## 8. Deploy to Azure App Services

We will need to add a web.config file to instruct our underlying web server on Azure to rewrite all incoming request to serve our *index.html* file.

1. Create a new file named web.config in `src\app\` by right-clicking on `src\app` folder and selecting 'New File'



2. Add the following contents to the **web.config**:

```
<configuration>

  <system.webServer>
    <staticContent>
      <mimeTypeMap fileExtension=".json" mimeType="application/json" />
    </staticContent>

    <rewrite>
      <rules>
        <clear />

        <!-- ignore static files -->
        <rule name="AngularJS Conditions" stopProcessing="true">
          <match url="(assets/.*|.js|.css)" />
          <conditions logicalGrouping="MatchAll" trackAllCaptures="false" />
          <action type="None" />
        </rule>

        <!-- check if its root url and navigate to default page -->
        <rule name="Index Request" enabled="true" stopProcessing="true">
          <match url="^$" />
          <action type="Redirect" url="/home" logRewrittenUrl="true" />
        </rule>

        <!--remaining all other url's point to index.html file -->
        <rule name="AngularJS Wildcard" enabled="true">
          <match url="(.*)" />
          <conditions logicalGrouping="MatchAll" trackAllCaptures="false" />
          <action type="Rewrite" url="index.html" />
        </rule>

      </rules>
    </rewrite>
  </system.webServer>
</configuration>
```

3. Modify the **/gulpfile.js** as follows to remove the code that modifies the index.html `<base href="/">` element.

**Note:** The original developer added this code, but it is no longer needed as you can leverage angular CLI to modify this directly. Also, we have added a copy process to deploy the **web.config** to the distribution folder:

```
var gulp = require('gulp');

var replace = require('gulp-replace');
var htmlmin = require('gulp-htmlmin');

gulp.task('js:minify', function () {
  gulp.src(['./dist/main.*.js", "./dist/polyfills.*.js",
  "./dist/inline.*.js"])
    .pipe(replace(/\\/*([\s\S]*?)\\*/[ \s\S]?/g, ""))
    .pipe(gulp.dest("./dist"));
});

gulp.task('web:config', function () {
  gulp.src("./src/app/web.config")
    .pipe(gulp.dest("./dist"));
});

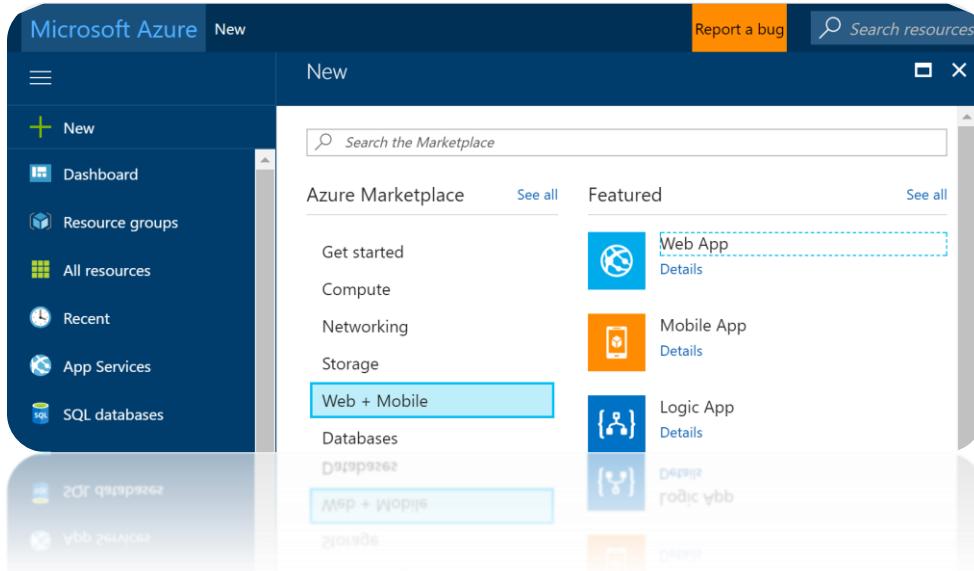
gulp.task("html:minify", function () {
  return gulp.src('dist/*.html')
    .pipe(htmlmin({ collapseWhitespace: true }))
    .pipe(gulp.dest('./dist'));
});

gulp.task("default", ["js:minify", "html:minify", "web:config"]);
```

## 9. Create the Azure App Service

The next step is to create an Azure Web App which will host our Angular application. You can [sign up](#) for a free or paid account and log in the [Azure portal](#).

1. *New -> Web and Mobile -> Web App*



2. Fill in the web app details as such:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with various service icons and links: Dashboard, Resource groups, All resources, Recent, App Services, SQL databases, Virtual machines (classic), Virtual machines, Cloud services (classic), Subscriptions, App Service plans, Application Insights, Azure Active Directory, Monitor, Security Center, Help + support, Advisor, and Billing. The main area is titled "Web App Create". It contains the following fields:

- App name:** A text input field with placeholder text "Enter a name for your App" and ".azurewebsites.net" suffix.
- Subscription:** A dropdown menu set to "Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption".
- Resource Group:** A section with radio buttons for "Create new" and "Use existing", followed by a text input field.
- OS:** A radio button group with "Windows" selected and "Linux" as an option.
- App Service plan/Location:** A dropdown menu showing "VRSAPIPlan(East US)".
- Application Insights:** A toggle switch set to "Off".

At the bottom of the dialog, there are "Create" and "Automation options" buttons, along with checkboxes for "Pin to dashboard" and "Clear".

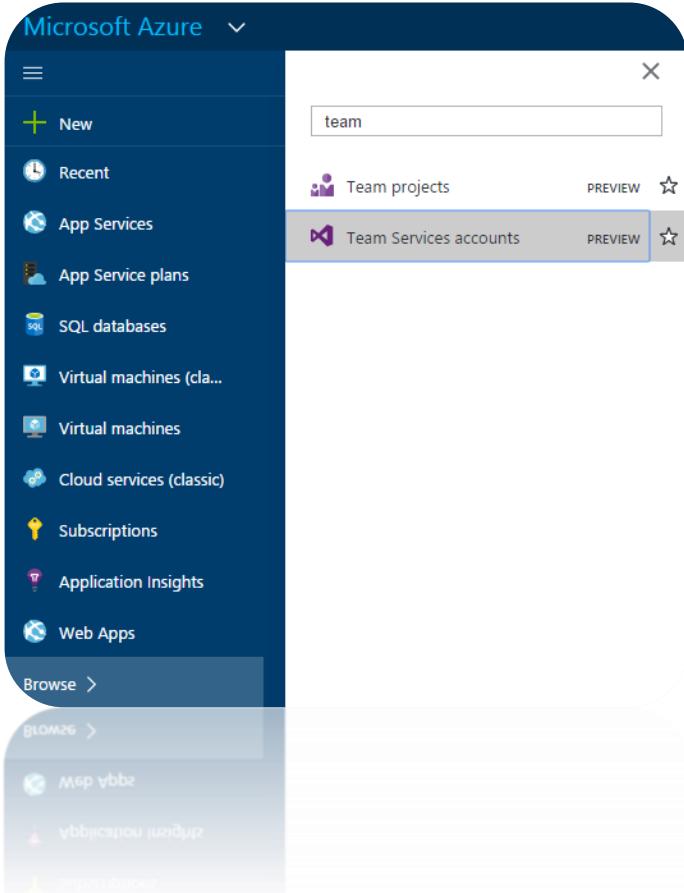
3. Then Click "Create".

## 10. Linking your VSTS account to your Azure subscription

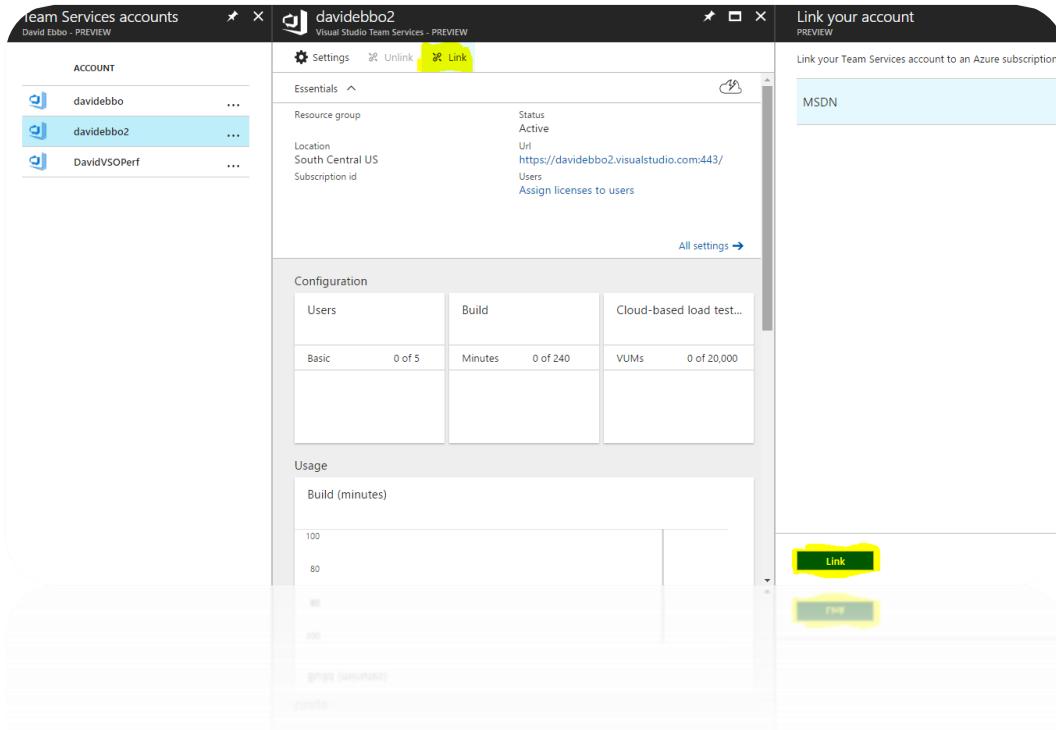
Next, you need to link your VSTS account to your Azure subscription (see also [this post](#) on this topic).

To do this, go to the Azure Portal...

1. Click More Services (image says 'Browse' but that was the old name) and search for 'Team':



- Now select the relevant Team Services account, click Link button at the top, and then the Link button in the other blade:



And you're done! You will now be able to set up continuous deploying to your git repos hosted in VSTS.

## 11. Setting Up CI Pipeline With VSTS

In the next steps we will set up our VSTS CI/CD pipeline to push the Angular application to the newly created Azure Web App. Start by creating a new build definition under VSTS:

1. *Build and Release -> Builds -> New*
2. Add an npm task to install the npm packages required by the Angular application

The screenshot shows the 'AngularDeploymentToAzure-CI' build definition in VSTS. The 'Tasks' tab is selected. The pipeline consists of three tasks:

- Get sources (AngularDeploymentToAzure, master)
- npm install** (npm) - This task is currently selected.
- npm run build

On the right, the configuration for the selected 'npm install' task is shown:

- Display name: npm install
- Command: install
- Working folder with package.json

3. Add another npm task to build the application and create the dist folder:

The screenshot shows the same build definition 'AngularDeploymentToAzure-CI'. The 'Tasks' tab is selected, and the pipeline now includes two 'npm run build' tasks:

- Get sources (AngularDeploymentToAzure, master)
- npm install (npm)
- npm run build** (npm) - This task is selected.

On the right, the configuration for the second 'npm run build' task is shown:

- Display name: npm run build
- Command: custom
- Working folder with package.json
- Command and arguments: run-script build
- Custom registries and authentication
- Control Options

4. Add a publish artifact task that generates the dist artifact which will be provided later on as an input to our release definition:

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps interface for managing a build pipeline. At the top, there are tabs for Builds, Releases, Library, Task Groups, and Deployment Groups\*. Below these, a breadcrumb navigation shows the path: ... > AngularDeploymentToAzure-Cl. Underneath, there are tabs for Tasks, Variables, Triggers, Options, Retention, and History, with Tasks being the active tab.

The main area is titled "Process" and contains a "Build process" section. This section lists several tasks:

- Get sources (AngularDeploymentToAzure branch master)
- npm install (npm)
- npm run build (npm)
- Publish Artifact: dist** (Publish Build Artifacts)

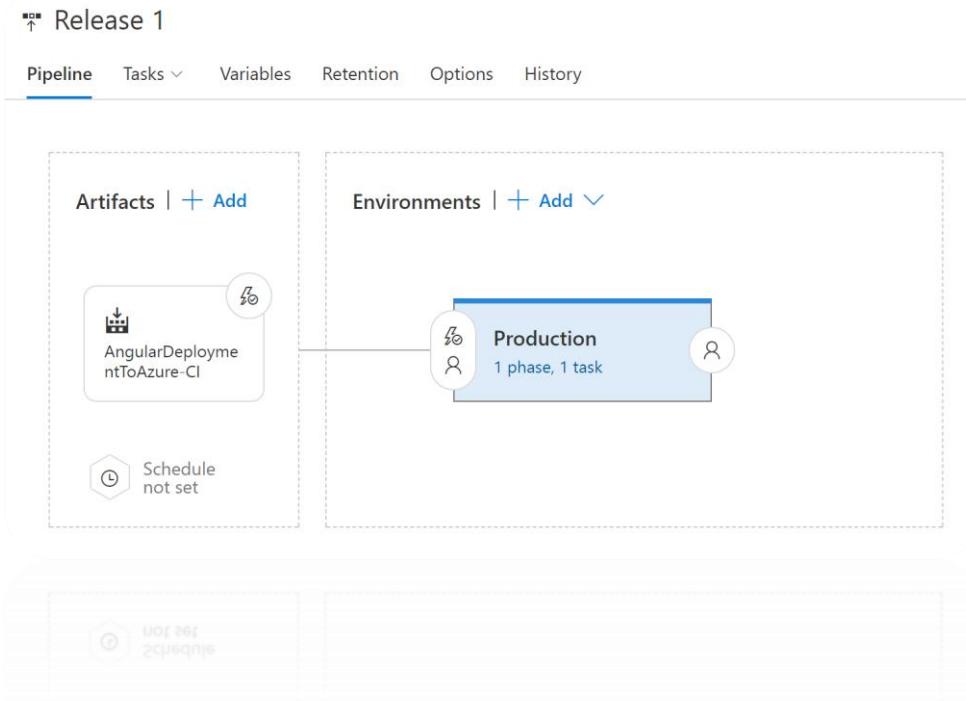
The "Publish Artifact: dist" task is highlighted with a blue selection bar at the bottom. To its right, there are configuration options for this task:

- Publish Build Artifacts**: Version 1.\*
- Display name**: Publish Artifact: dist
- Path to Publish**: dist
- Artifact Name**: dist
- Artifact Type**: Server

Below these settings, there is a "Control Options" section with a "Control Options" button and a "Cancel" button.

## 12. Setting Up CD Pipeline With VSTS

The last step is to add a CD pipeline which will deploy the artifacts created by the build to the Azure Web App. In this demo I am keeping the release pipeline simple by deploying the artifacts directly to production. In a real life application you will probably create multiple environments before releasing to production (Development, QA, Staging, etc.):



The production environment includes a single task that deploys the Angular application to an Azure Web App:

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps interface for managing pipelines. At the top, there are tabs for 'Builds', 'Releases', 'Library', 'Task Groups', and 'Deployment Groups'. Below these, a navigation bar includes 'Release 1', 'Save', 'Release', and 'View'. The main area is titled 'Release 1' and shows a 'Production Deployment process'. Under 'Run on agent', there is a task named 'Deploy Angular App To Azure Web App' (Azure App Service Deploy). This task is highlighted with a blue border. The configuration for this task includes:

- Azure App Service Deploy**: Version 3.\*
- Display name**: Deploy Angular App To Azure Web App
- Azure subscription**: Manage (with a redacted value)
- App Service name**: AngularDeploymentToAzure
- Virtual application**: (empty)
- Package or folder**: \$(System.DefaultWorkingDirectory)/AngularDeploymentToAzure CI/dist

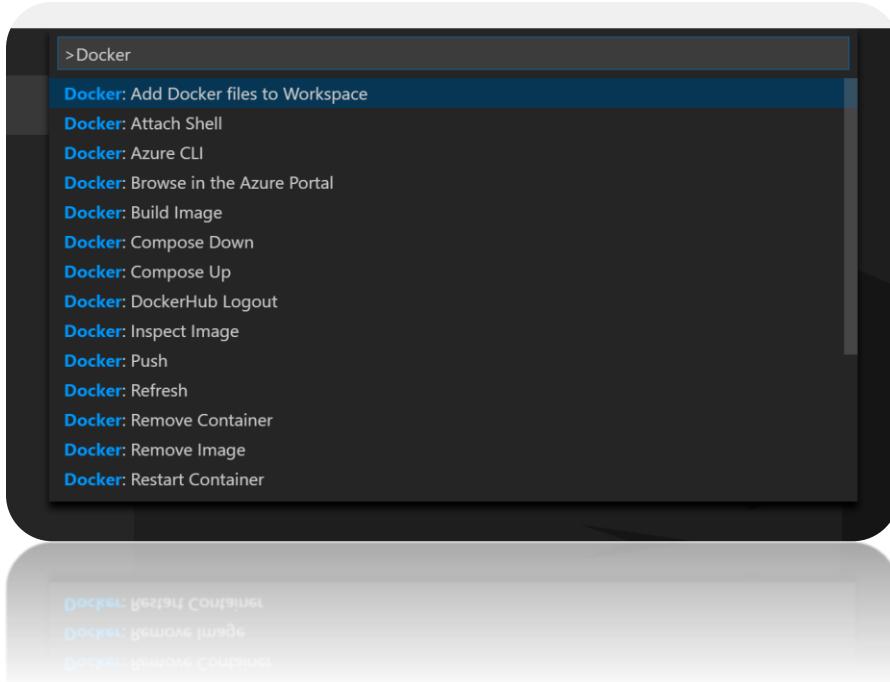
## That's it!

You now have a fully functional CI/CD pipeline that will deploy your Angular application to an Azure Web App (Windows based) the next time you check in your code.

**Up Next:** Deploy your SPA to a Linux Docker Image & Deploy to Azure Web App (Linux based) using CI/CD

## 13. Deploy your SPA to a Linux Docker Image

1. Add Docker Files to workspace like so:

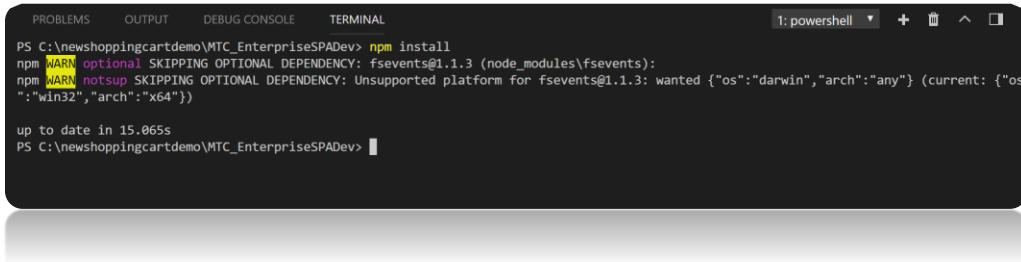


When Prompted Select: **node.js** and then set the Port to **4200**. This is just to create the base implementation of the Docker image files, but we will replace the contents with our own commands for our SPA to work in a simple Apache Web Server image provided by the image library on the Docker public registry.

2. Once the DockerFile is added to your Angular application its time to add the necessary commands to assemble a docker image which will be used to create docker containers that will run on both the development machine as well as on the production server. We will assume that Apache 2.4 will be used as the web server.
3. Modify the contents of the DockerFile so that it builds an image based on the httpd:2.4 Docker Public image and copies the dist folder that is generated by the angular build process into the specified directory inside the image. Overwrite the DockerFile with the code below:

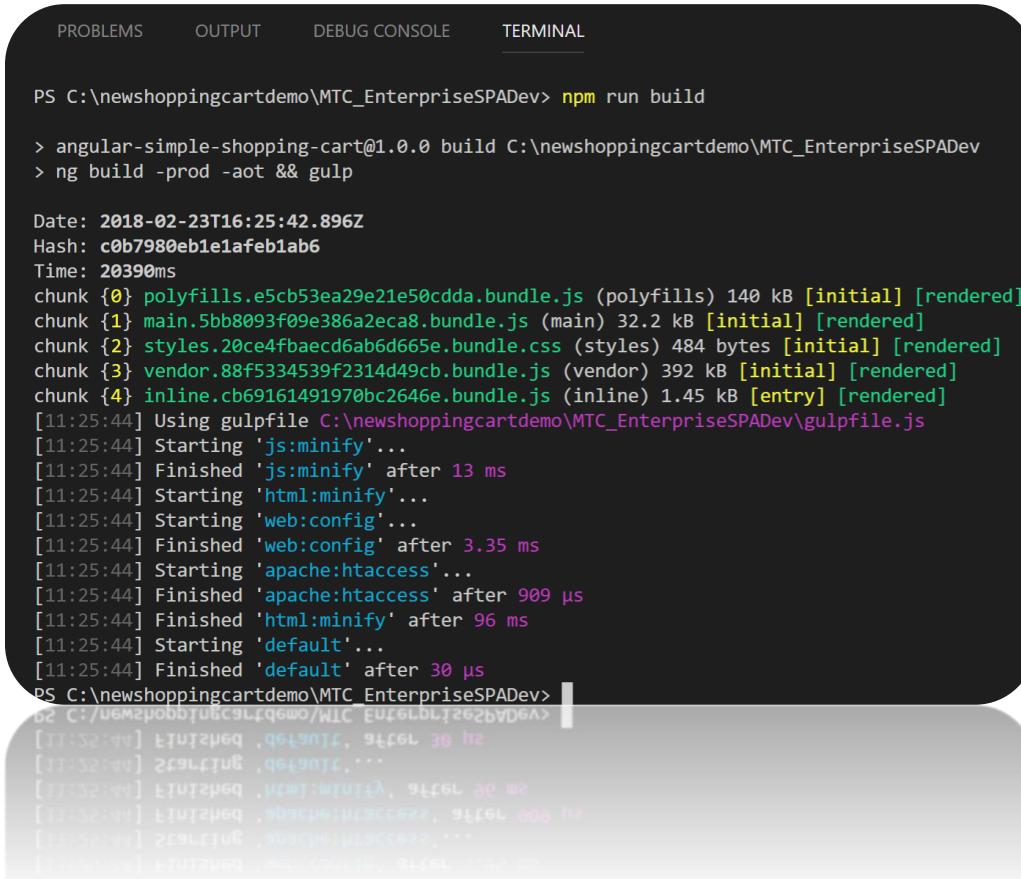
```
FROM httpd:2.4
COPY dist /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/
```

1. In the terminal Run: “**npm install**”



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev> npm install
npm WARN optional SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: fsevents@1.1.3 (node_modules\fsevents):
npm WARN notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@1.1.3: wanted {"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":"win32","arch":"x64"})
up to date in 15.065s
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev>
```

2. In the terminal Run: “**npm run build**”



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev> npm run build
> angular-simple-shopping-cart@1.0.0 build C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev
> ng build -prod -aot && gulp

Date: 2018-02-23T16:25:42.896Z
Hash: c0b7980eb1e1afeb1ab6
Time: 20390ms
chunk {0} polyfills.e5cb53ea29e21e50cdda.bundle.js (polyfills) 140 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {1} main.5bb8093f09e386a2eca8.bundle.js (main) 32.2 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {2} styles.20ce4fbaecd6ab6d665e.bundle.css (styles) 484 bytes [initial] [rendered]
chunk {3} vendor.88f5334539f2314d49cb.bundle.js (vendor) 392 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {4} inline.cb69161491970bc2646e.bundle.js (inline) 1.45 kB [entry] [rendered]
[11:25:44] Using gulpfile C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev\gulpfile.js
[11:25:44] Starting 'js:minify'...
[11:25:44] Finished 'js:minify' after 13 ms
[11:25:44] Starting 'html:minify'...
[11:25:44] Starting 'web:config'...
[11:25:44] Finished 'web:config' after 3.35 ms
[11:25:44] Starting 'apache:htaccess'...
[11:25:44] Finished 'apache:htaccess' after 909 µs
[11:25:44] Finished 'html:minify' after 96 ms
[11:25:44] Starting 'default'...
[11:25:44] Finished 'default' after 30 µs
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev>
```

3. In the terminal Run: “`docker build --platform=linux --no-cache -t angular-simple-shopping-cart`.”

```
PROBLEMS      OUTPUT      DEBUG CONSOLE      TERMINAL
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\MTCTechnical\AngularSimpleShoppingCart> docker build --platform=linux --no-cache -t angular-simple-shopping-cart .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 7.248MB
Step 1/2 : FROM httpd:2.4
2.4: Pulling from library/httpd
4176fe04cefe: Pull complete
d6c01cf91b98: Pull complete
b7066921647a: Pull complete
643378aab88: Pull complete
3c51f6dc6a3b: Pull complete
4f25e420c4cc: Pull complete
ccdbe37da15c: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:6e61d60e4142ea4e8e69b22f1e739d89e1dc8a2764182d7eecc83a5bb31181e
Status: Downloaded newer image for httpd:2.4
    --> 01154c38b473
Step 2/2 : COPY dist /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/
    --> 342be13bbd01
Successfully built 342be13bbd01
Successfully tagged angular-simple-shopping-cart:latest
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\MTCTechnical\AngularSimpleShoppingCart>
```

4. In the Terminal Run: “`docker images`”. You will see two images. The HTTPD which is your base image that was downloaded from the Docker registry and the angular-simple-shopping-cart image you just built.

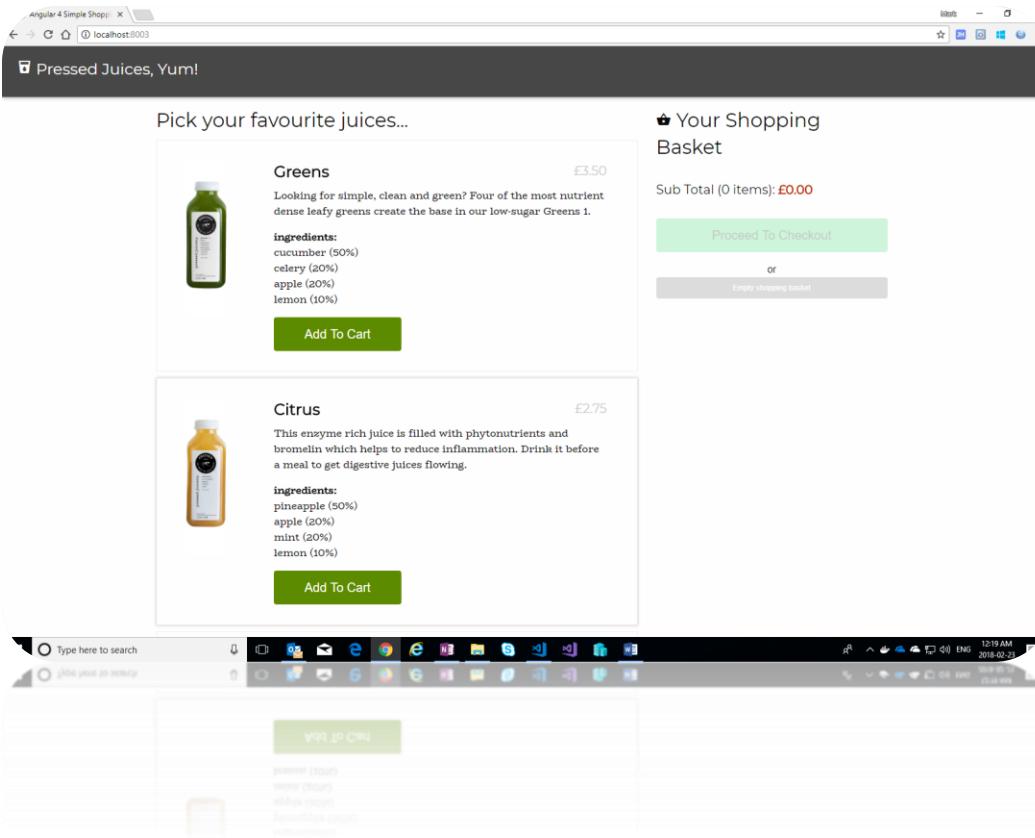
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
angular-simple-shopping-cart	latest	342be13bbd01	8 minutes ago	287MB
httpd	2.4	01154c38b473	8 days ago	285MB

```
PROBLEMS      OUTPUT      DEBUG CONSOLE      TERMINAL
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\MTCTechnical\AngularSimpleShoppingCart> docker images
REPOSITORY      TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED      SIZE
angular-simple-shopping-cart      latest      342be13bbd01      8 minutes ago      287MB
httpd      2.4      01154c38b473      8 days ago      285MB
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\MTCTechnical\AngularSimpleShoppingCart>
```

5. In the Terminal Run: “`docker run -d -p 8003:80 angular-simple-shopping-cart`”. Where 8003 is the port that will be used outside of the container and 80 is the port being exposed inside the container.

```
PROBLEMS      OUTPUT      DEBUG CONSOLE      TERMINAL
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\MTCTechnical\AngularSimpleShoppingCart> docker run -d -p 8003:80 angular-simple-shopping-cart
6349d305bb770f878617c3e5e99b9bc21d1b0b9ccb73435b7ce40835752e6995
PS C:\shoppingcartdemo\MTCTechnical\AngularSimpleShoppingCart>
```

6. Open a web browser and navigate to: “`localhost:8003`”. If successful, you should see our Angular SPA running locally as such:

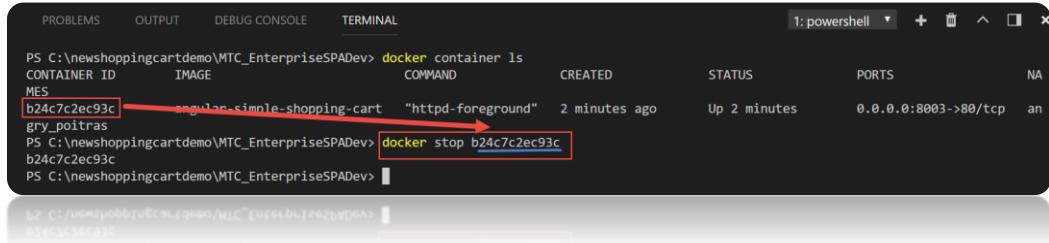


7. In terminal Run: “**docker container ls**”. This will show you the container for which your image is running, and the details of that particular instance. Sample output would look like the following:

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL 1: powershell ▾ + 🗑 ⌂ ⌄ X

PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev> docker container ls
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NA
MES
b24e7c2ec93c angular-simple-shopping-cart "httpd-foreground" 2 minutes ago Up 2 minutes 0.0.0.0:8003->80/tcp an
gry_poitras
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev> █
```

8. In Terminal Run: “`docker stop b24c7c2ec93c`” Where `b24c7c2ec93c` is the container ID from the previous step. This will be unique to each container. The following command will stop the container running your image. Sample output would like the following:



A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell window titled "1: powershell". The window shows the following command history:

```
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev> docker container ls
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
b24c7c2ec93c        angular-simple-shopping-cart   "httpd-foreground"   2 minutes ago     Up 2 minutes      0.0.0.0:8003->80/tcp
gry_poitras
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev> docker stop b24c7c2ec93c
b24c7c2ec93c
PS C:\newshoppingcartdemo\MTC_EnterpriseSPADev>
```

The container ID "b24c7c2ec93c" is highlighted with a red box, and the command "docker stop b24c7c2ec93c" is also highlighted with a red box.

9. Dockerizing your Angular application is now complete!

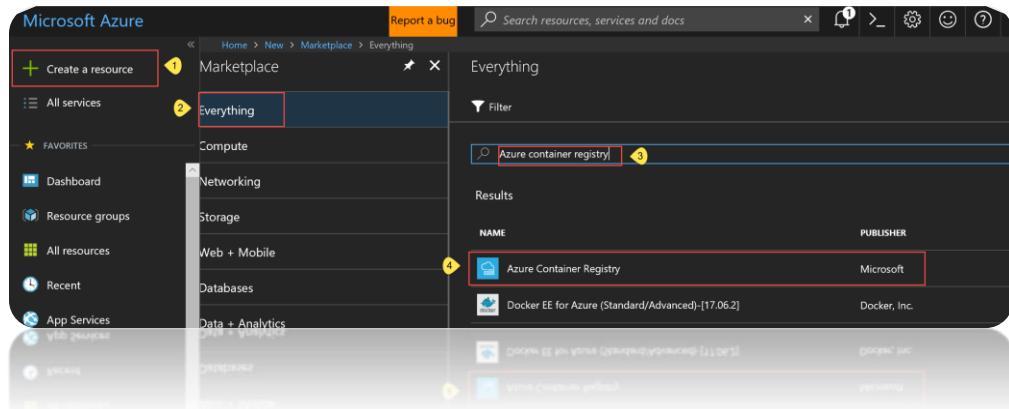
# Deploy your Docker image to Azure PAAS Services using CI/CD

1. We are now going to deploy our Angular SPA to an App Service (Linux Based). We will use Docker to create a Linux image with Apache running. The steps are as follows:
  - a. Create an Azure Container Registry for our Docker Images.

**Note:** We could have easily used any other registry, but we will use Azure's Container Registry as setting up a CI /CD pipeline is straightforward for the purposes of this hackathon.

- b. Configure VSTS Build and deployment tasks to Build and Update the Azure Container Registry with the newly built image, mentioned in the previous section, and then deploy the image from the Registry to the Azure App Service(Linux) Deployment slot using the CI / CD integration features within VSTS.
  - c. Create a "Azure App Service(Linux)" instance.

2. First off, let's create the Azure Container Registry by creating a resource in the Azure portal ([portal.azure.com](https://portal.azure.com)):



Note: The registry name is also the username to be used for authenticating against the registry for access:

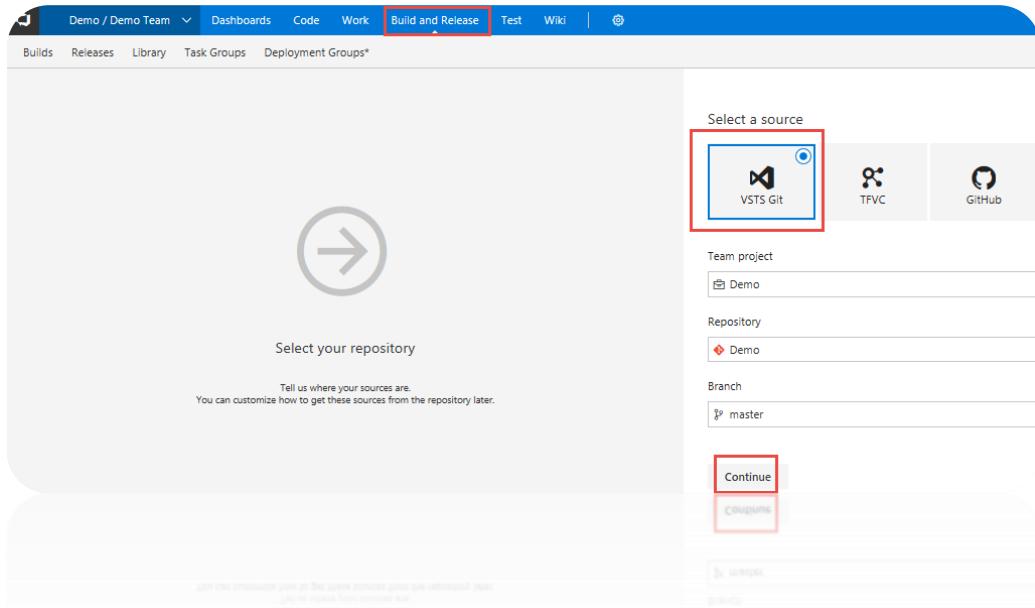
3. Provide the following settings for the Azure Container Registry as such:

A screenshot of the 'Create container registry' dialog box. It contains the following fields:

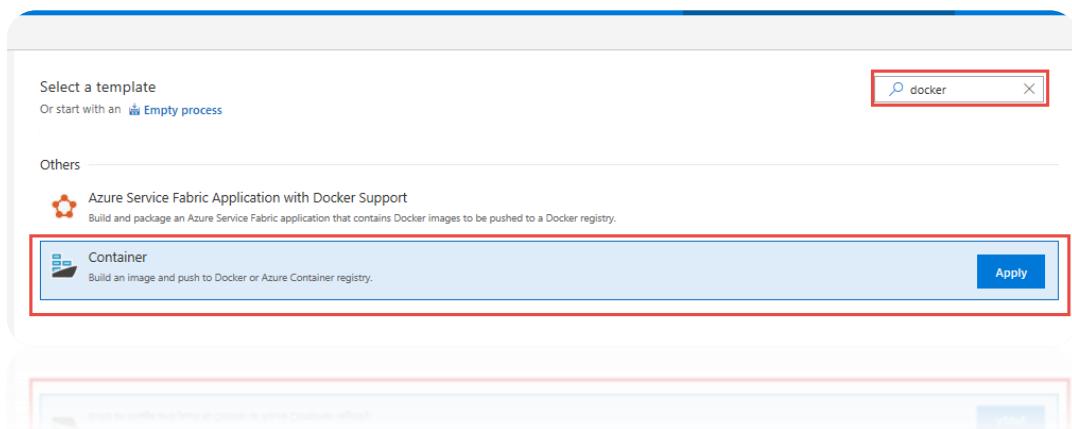
- \* Registry name: 'hackathondemo'
- \* Subscription: 'TORMTC'
- \* Resource group:
  - Create new
  - Use existing'hackathondemo'
- \* Location: 'Canada Central'
- \* Admin user:
  - Enable
  - Disable
- \* SKU:
  - Standard

At the bottom, there is a 'Create' button and an 'Automation options' link.

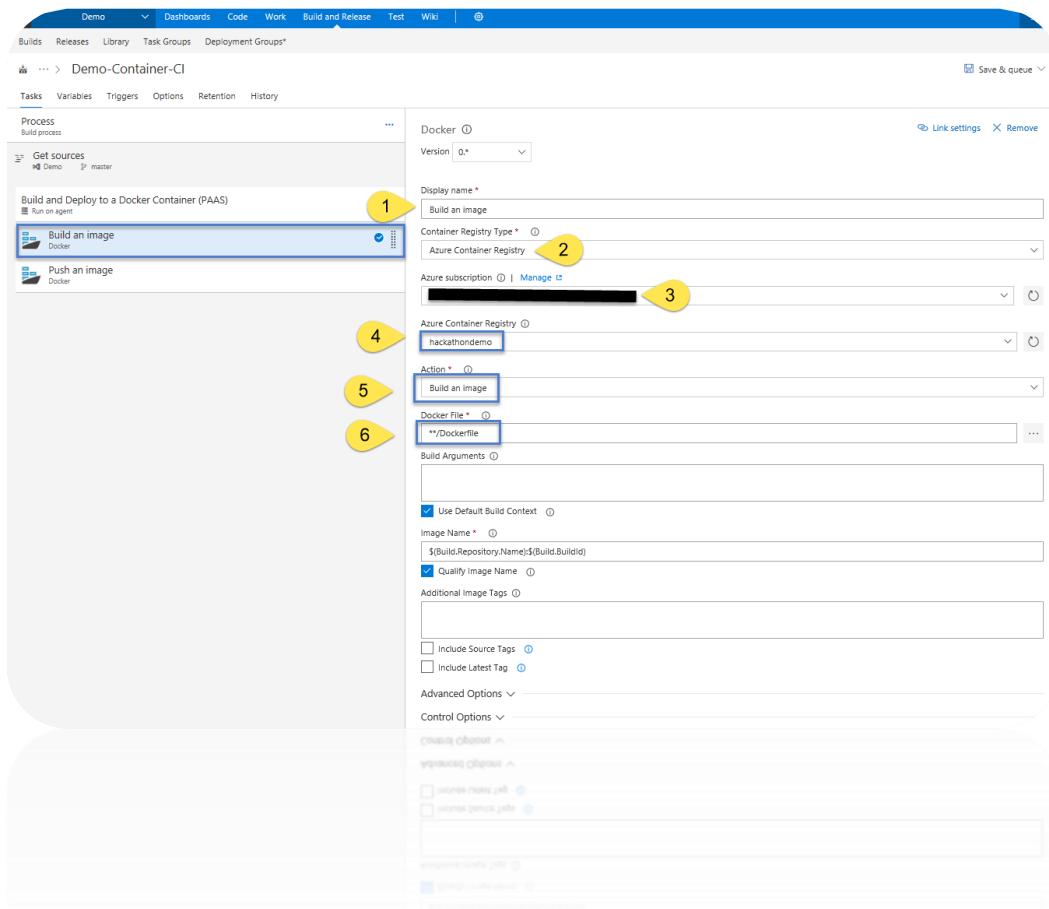
4. Configure a new Build and Deployment Definition for CI / CD. Use your Demo VSTS instance you have created earlier within this document:



5. Select the Container template:



6. Modify the “Build an image” step as such:



7. Modify the “Push an image” step as such:

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps Pipeline Editor interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Builds', 'Releases', 'Dashboards', 'Code', 'Work', 'Build and Release', 'Test', 'Wiki', and 'Search'. Below the navigation bar, the pipeline name 'Demo-Container-CI' is displayed. The pipeline consists of three main steps: 'Get sources', 'Build and Deploy to a Docker Container (PaaS)', and 'Push an image'. The 'Push an image' step is currently selected and highlighted with a blue border. On the right side of the screen, the configuration details for this step are shown. The 'Docker' task is selected, and its configuration includes:

- Version:** 0.\*
- Display name:** Push an image
- Container Registry Type:** Azure Container Registry
- Azure Subscription:** [Redacted]
- Azure Container Registry:** hackathondemo
- Action:** Push an image
- Image Name:** \$(Build.Repository.Name)\$(Build.BuildId)
- Quality Image Name:** (checkbox checked)
- Additional Image Tags:** (empty field)
- Include Source Tags:** (checkbox unselected)
- Include Latest Tag:** (checkbox unselected)
- Image Digest File:** (empty field)

Below the task configuration, there are sections for 'Advanced Options' and 'Control Options'.

## 8. Add Node Package manager “Install” & “Build” steps to build the Angular Application:

### Adding the install step...

The screenshot shows the Azure DevOps pipeline editor. On the left, there's a list of tasks: 'Get sources', 'Build and Deploy to a Docker Container (PAAS)', 'Build an image', and 'Push an image'. A yellow circle labeled '1' is on the '+' button at the top right of the list. To the right, a search bar says 'Add tasks' and 'Refresh'. Below it is a list of npm tasks: 'npm' and 'npm Authenticate (for task runners)'. A yellow circle labeled '2' is over the 'npm' task, and another yellow circle labeled '3' is over the 'Add' button.

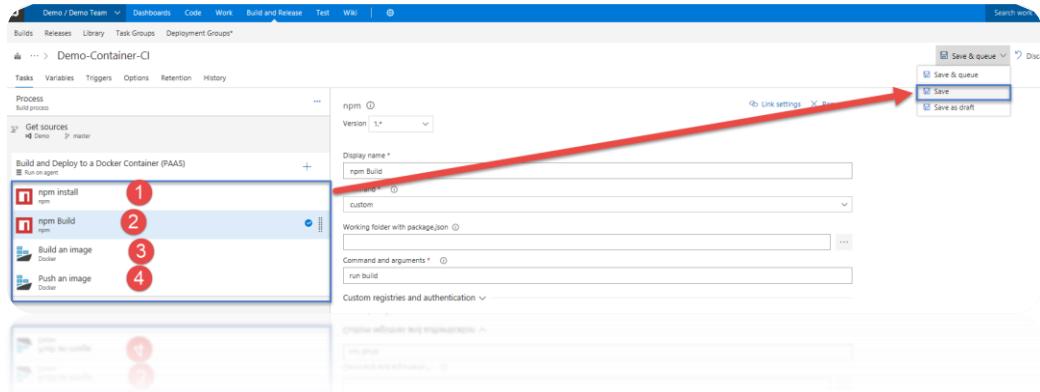
### Adding the Build Step...

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different stage of the pipeline. It includes the same tasks: 'Get sources', 'Build and Deploy to a Docker Container (PAAS)', 'Build an image', and 'Push an image'. A yellow circle labeled '1' is on the '+' button. To the right, the 'Add tasks' list shows the 'npm' task again, with a yellow circle labeled '2' over it and another yellow circle labeled '3' over the 'Add' button.

We will modify this npm step so that it will build the application instead of running “install” again. We will do so by modifying the following settings:

This screenshot shows the configuration of the 'npm' task. The task is highlighted with a yellow circle labeled '1'. To its right, the configuration pane shows: 'Version 1.1' (with a 'Link settings' and 'Remove' button), 'Display name \* npm Build' (with a yellow circle labeled '2'), 'Command \* custom' (with a yellow circle labeled '3'), 'Working folder with package.json', 'Command and arguments \* run build' (with a yellow circle labeled '4'), 'Custom registries and authentication', and 'Control Options'.

9. Next, we will move our NPM tasks to the top and save the definition so that the final ordering looks like the following:



10. Finally, we need to specify that the build will happen on hosted VM managed by Microsoft, but we must make sure it is a Linux VM, not a Windows VM which is the default. The reasoning for this, is we need to ensure Docker can Build the image we specified within the “DockerFile”. We are targeting Apache server HTTPD which is a more robust web server than “nginx” and native to all Linux distributions. We pull this base image from the Docker registry as stated within the Docker File within our source code repository.

The line associated with defining the base image within the “DockerFile” is as follows:

```
FROM httpd:2.4
```

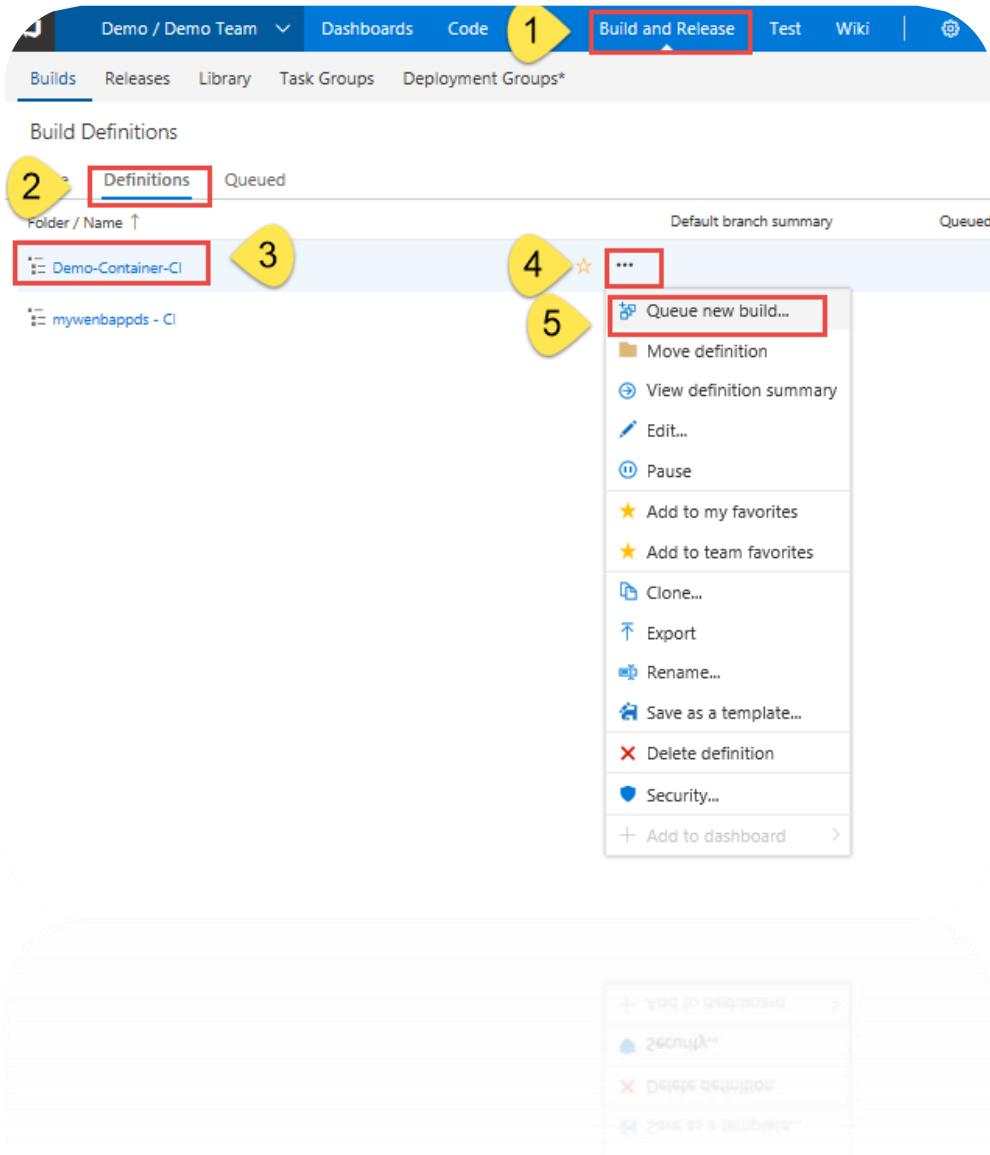
Read more on this image here: [https://hub.docker.com/\\_/httpd/](https://hub.docker.com/_/httpd/)

11. So, with that, let's switch to a Linux hosted build server as such:

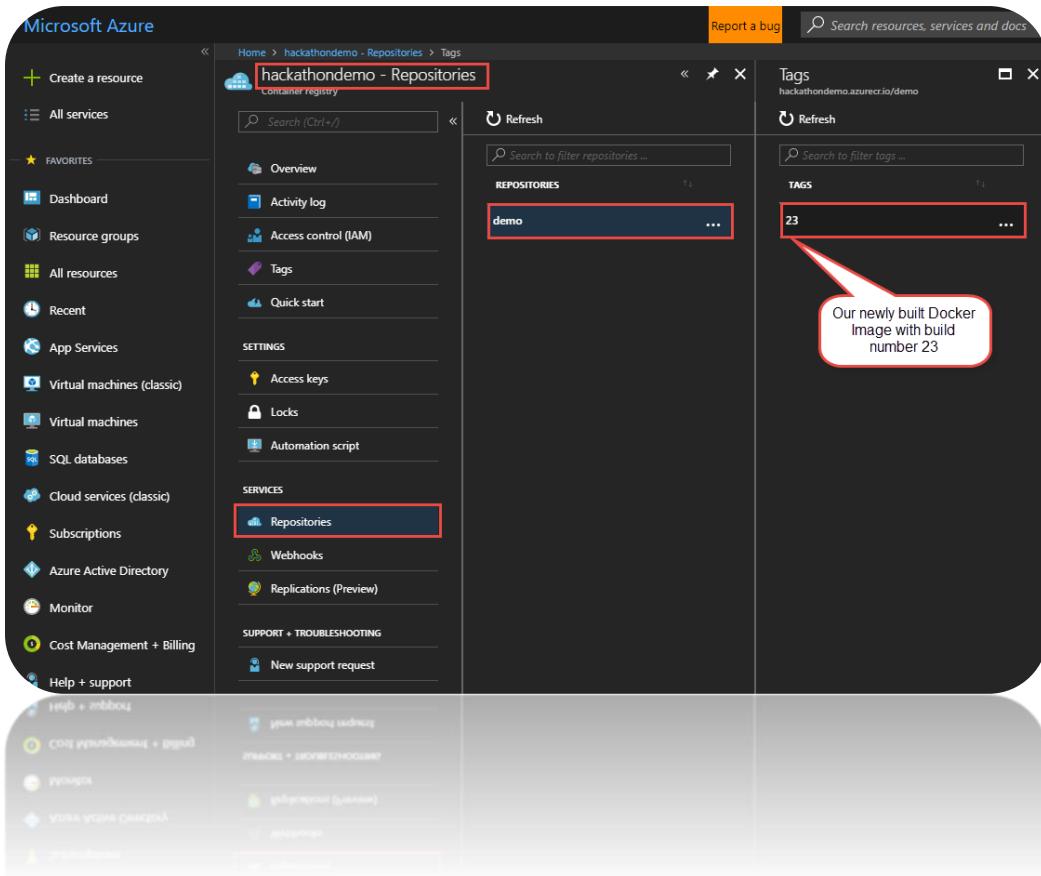
The screenshot shows the 'Build Definitions' page in the Azure DevOps interface. A context menu is open over the 'Demo-Container-CI' definition, with the 'Edit...' option highlighted by a red box.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit' dialog for the 'Demo-Container-CI' build definition. In the 'Agent queue' dropdown, the 'Hosted Linux Preview' option is selected and highlighted by a red box.

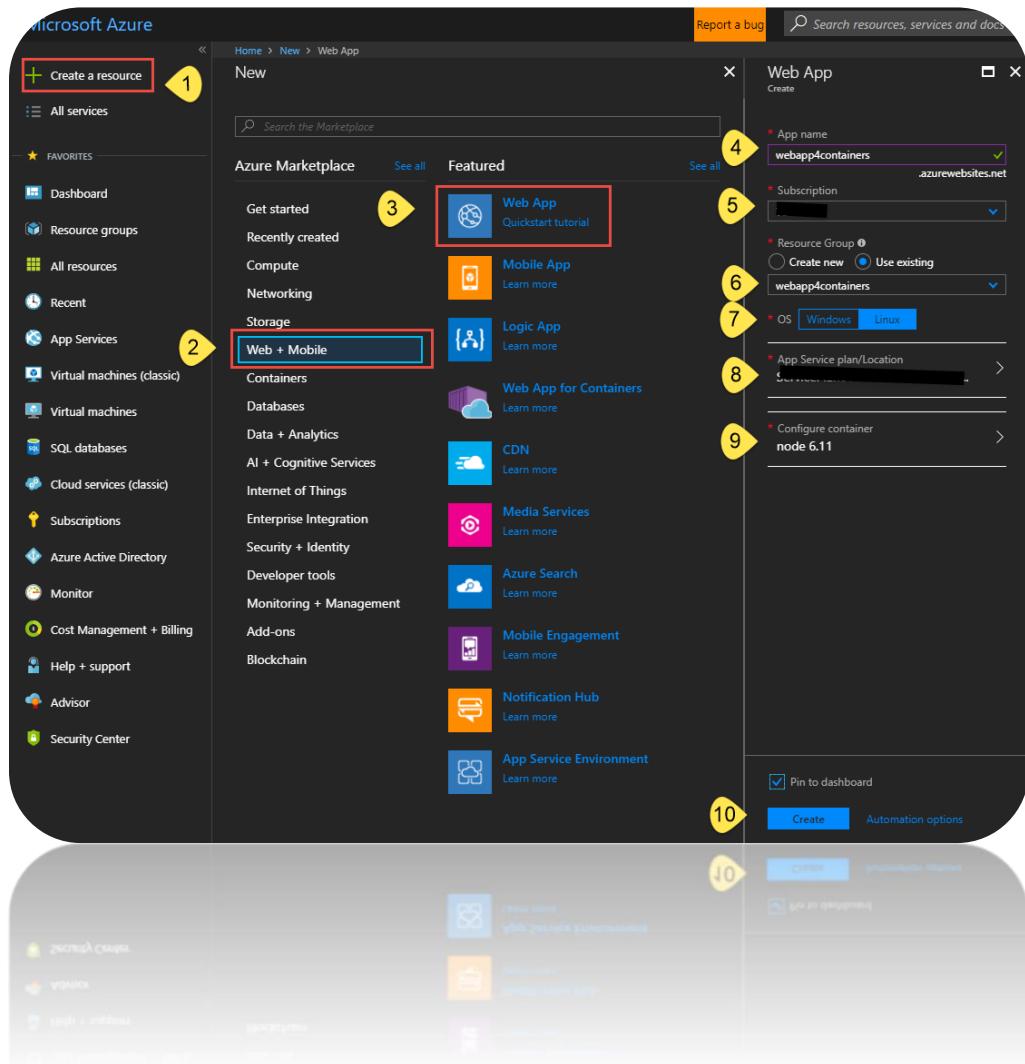
12. Queue a new build as such:



13. At this point the CI/CD pipeline will create a new docker image every time the code is checked in. Notice that I am using the build number as part of the image name to differentiate the different images that are resulting from different builds. The image below shows the ACR repository.



14. Now that the image is stored inside the ACR we will need to set up continuous deployment of our Docker-enabled app to an Azure web app(linux). Start by creating an Azure web app to host the container. This can be achieved in Azure by creating a "Web App for Containers" as shown below. Notice that I am pointing my web app to the ACR repository that I created in the previous step. At this point you may be thinking that I am hard coding my app to utilize an image with a specific tag number. Don't worry about it as I will override that when I push the docker container from within VSTS.



15. Next, we create a release definition on VSTS that will deploy to the Azure App Service we created above. Follow these steps to create a release definition:

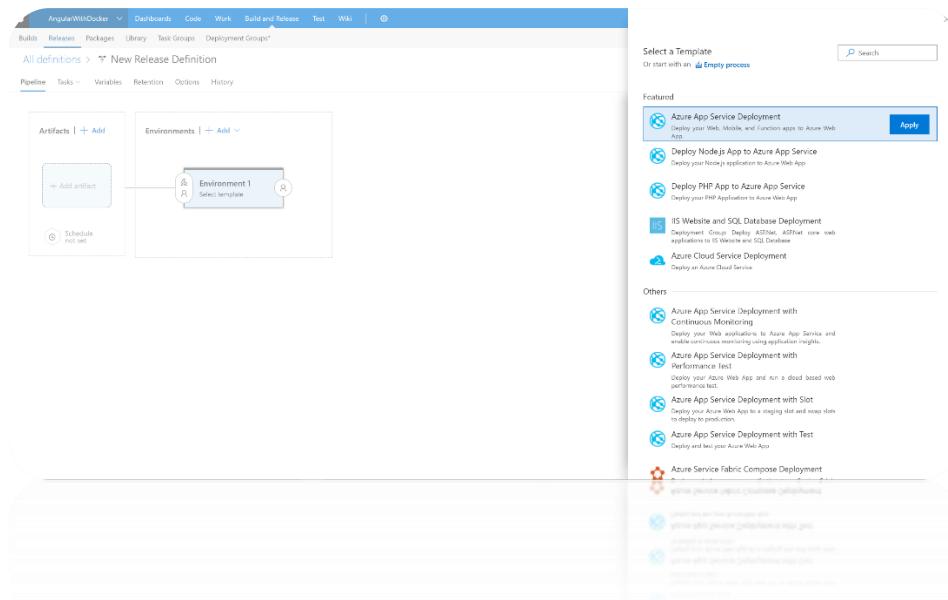
In the **Build & Release** hub, open the build summary for your build.

The screenshot shows the VSTS Build & Release hub. The top navigation bar includes 'Demo' (selected), 'Dashboards', 'Code', 'Work', 'Build and Release' (selected), 'Test', 'Wiki', and a gear icon. Below the navigation is a secondary navigation bar with 'Builds' (selected), 'Releases', 'Library', 'Task Groups', and 'Deployment Groups\*'. The main content area is titled 'Build Definitions' and shows three items under 'Mine': 'Demo-Container-Cl #20180226.5' (status succeeded), 'mywenbappds - Cl : #20180226.1' (status succeeded), and 'myjenkins - Cl : #20180226.2' (status succeeded). The 'Requested by me' filter is applied.

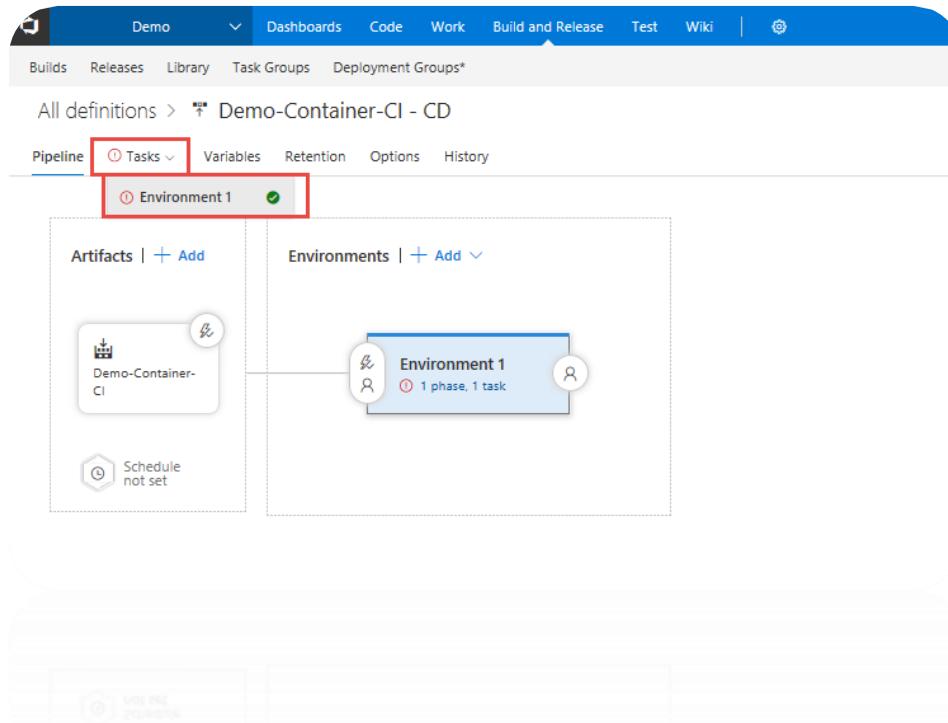
16. In the build summary page, choose the **Release** icon to start a new release definition.

The screenshot shows the build summary for 'Build 20180226.5'. The left sidebar lists build steps: 'Build and Deploy to a Docker Container (...)' (expanded) with sub-steps like 'Initialize Agent', 'Get Sources', 'npm install', etc.; 'Finalize build'; and 'Report build status'. The right panel displays the build details for 'Demo-Container-Cl / Build 20180226.5'. It shows the build succeeded, ran for 2.2 minutes, and completed 24.3 minutes ago. The 'Release' button is highlighted with a red box. Other tabs include 'Summary', 'Timeline', 'Code coverage\*', and 'Tests'. The 'Build details' section provides information about the definition, source, and queue name. The 'Associated changes' section lists a commit by Mark Franco.

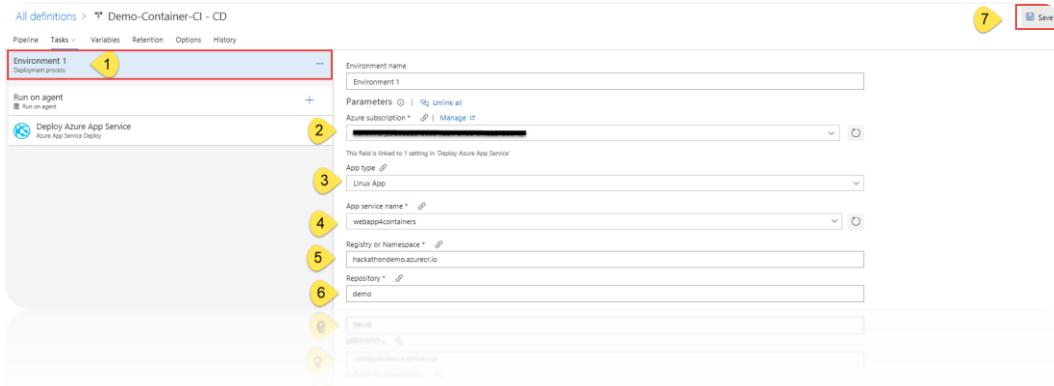
## 17. Select the Azure App Service Deployment task and choose Apply.



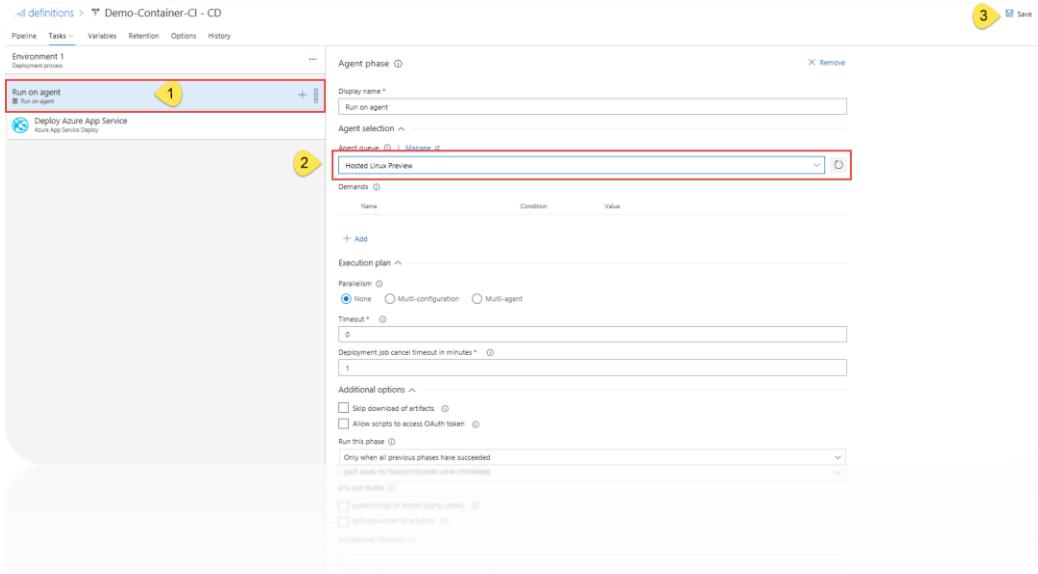
## 18. Select Tasks then Environment 1



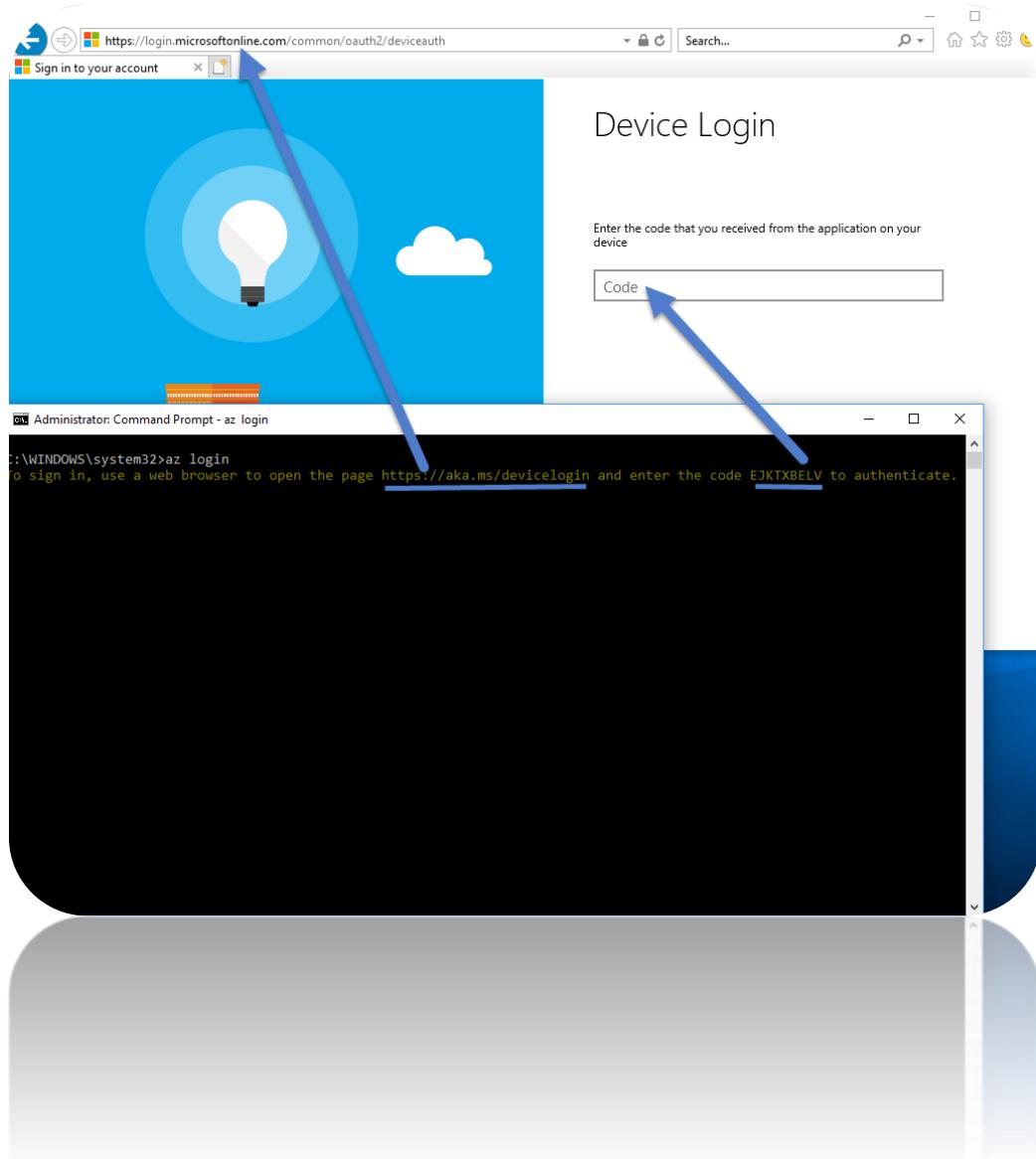
19. Configure the properties as follows:



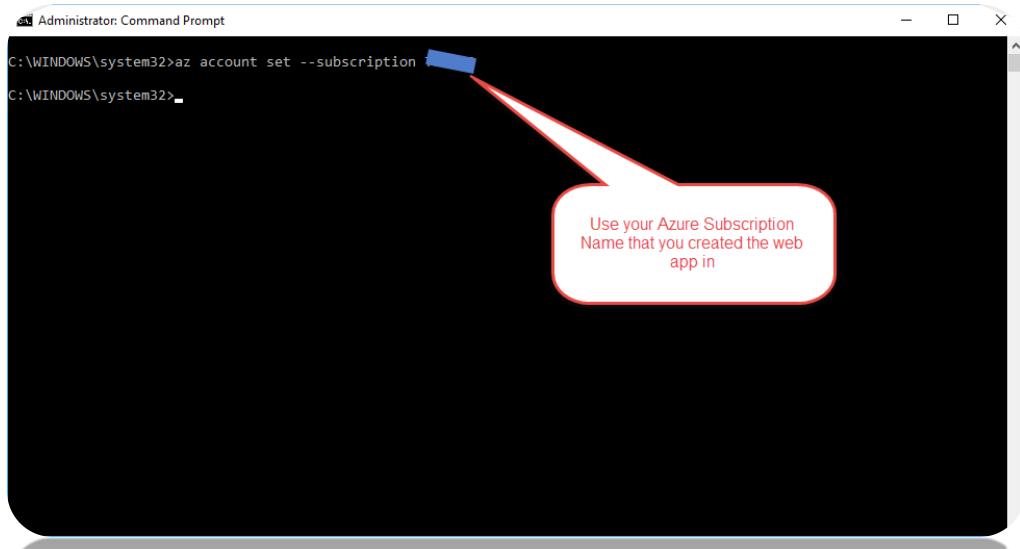
20. Set the “Run on Agent” so that the “Agent Queue” is set to “Hosted Linux Preview” as such:



21. Next, Open a windows CMD prompt in Administrator mode and execute the below commands:
22. **"az login"**. And follow the login process which will give you a device code that needs to be copied and pasted into the browser as such:

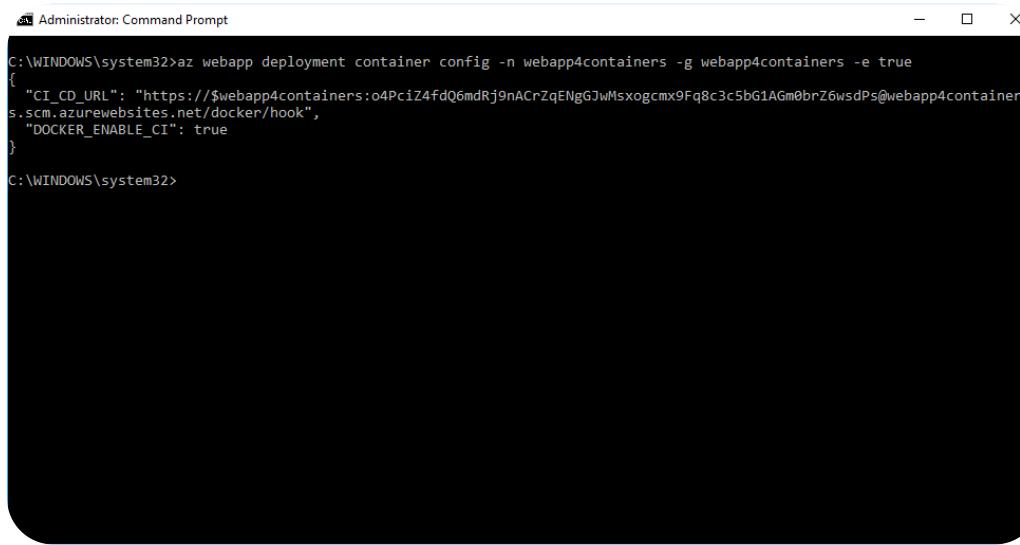


23. “az account set --subscription <YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NAME>”.



A screenshot of an Administrator Command Prompt window. The window title is "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command entered is "C:\WINDOWS\system32>az account set --subscription". A red callout bubble points from the word "subscription" to a note: "Use your Azure Subscription Name that you created the web app in".

24. “az webapp deployment container config -n webapp4containers -g webapp4containers -e true”.



A screenshot of an Administrator Command Prompt window. The command entered is "C:\WINDOWS\system32>az webapp deployment container config -n webapp4containers -g webapp4containers -e true". The output shows a JSON configuration object:

```
{  
  "CI_CD_URL": "https://$webapp4containers:o4Pciz4fdQ6mdRj9nAcRzqENgGJwMsxogcmx9Fq8c3c5bG1AGm0brZ6wsdPs@webapp4containers.scm.azurewebsites.net/docker/hook",  
  "DOCKER_ENABLE_CI": true  
}
```

Note: the above command will open the Web App to allow for a custom container image from a public or private Container Registry. In our case, we are using Azure Container Registry.

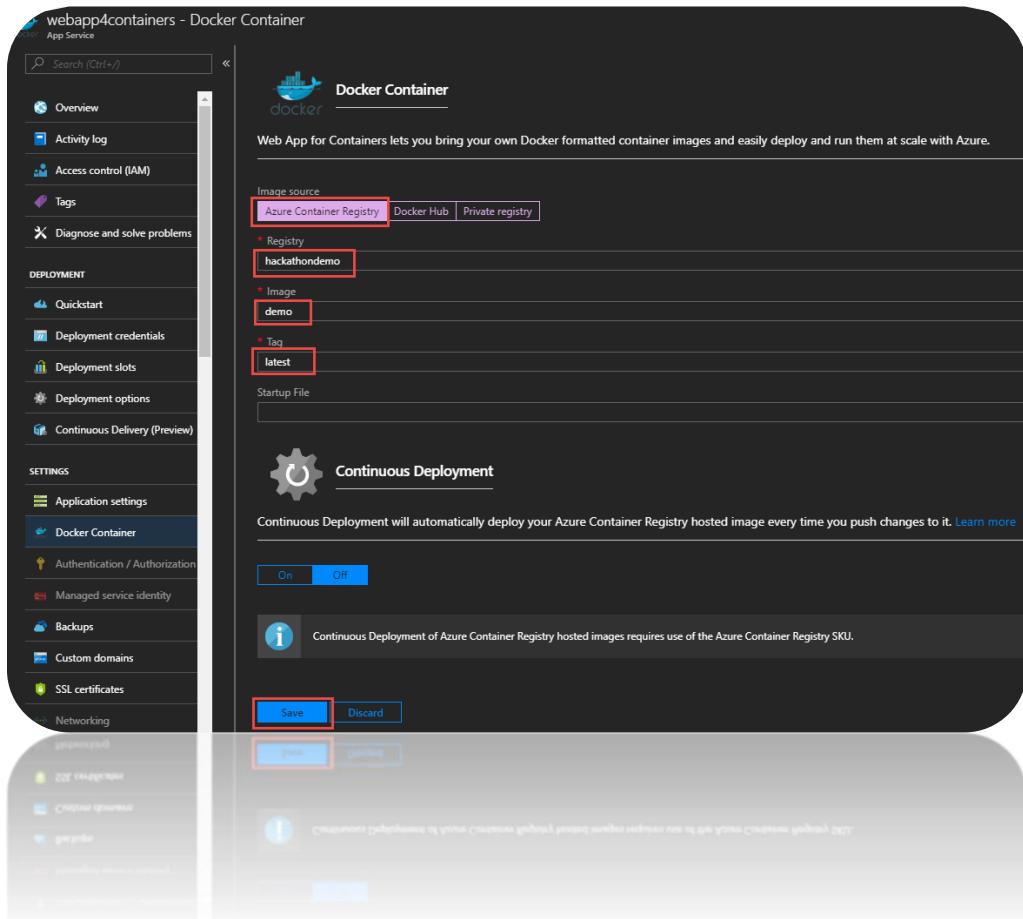
25. Now validate that you can see the Azure Container Registry option within the Docker Container settings area of our Web App. Note: if the page does not look like this, press CTRL→F5 in the browser window and you should see the updated version as such:

The screenshot shows the Azure Portal interface for a web application named "webapp4containers". The left sidebar contains navigation links for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Deployment (Quickstart, Deployment credentials, Deployment slots, Deployment options, Continuous Delivery (Preview)), and Settings (Application settings, Docker Container, Authentication / Authorization). The "Docker Container" link is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled "Docker Container" and displays the "Web App for Containers lets you bring your own Docker formatted container images and easily deploy and run them at scale with Azure." Below this, there is a form with the following fields:

- Image source: A dropdown menu with three options: Azure Container Registry (selected), Docker Hub, and Private registry.
- Image and optional tag (e.g. 'imagetag'): An input field.
- Server URL: An input field.
- Login username: An input field containing "marfia".
- Password: An input field containing a series of dots (.....).
- Startup File: An input field.

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Save" and "Discard". A large red box highlights the entire configuration section, encompassing the image source dropdown and all the input fields below it.

26. Next Configure the Azure web app so that it is configured to your Azure Container Registry like so:



**Note:** This step is needed as there is a discrepancy in the VSTS Release “Publish to Azure Web App” action that does not configure this automatically for you during a release.

27. That's it! You have Create a full CI /CD using Docker Containers within a PAAS service in Azure known as Azure Web Apps! You can initiate a build in VSTS and the build will trigger a release upon successful build.

**BONUS:**

Find the setting to enable automatic build upon code check-in/Push.

Happy coding 😊.