DOTNET CORE-AZURE MINI PROJECT

Create a Web API Project to store Product Information. Use Entity Framework to store the product information in the database. The user should be able to perform all the CRUD Operations. Configure GET, POST, PUT and DELETE.

The Product Entity should have the following properties:

- Product ID
- ProductName
- Price
- Brand
- Manufacture Date
- Expiration Date

Use Data Annotations to

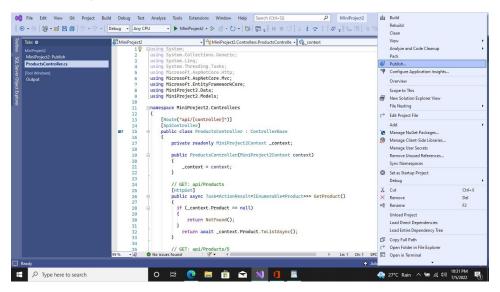
- Mark the Primary Key
- Make ProductName Mandatory
- Make Price a Number Create a jQuery and AJAX Client to consume the Web API and show the result.

Azure Hosting:

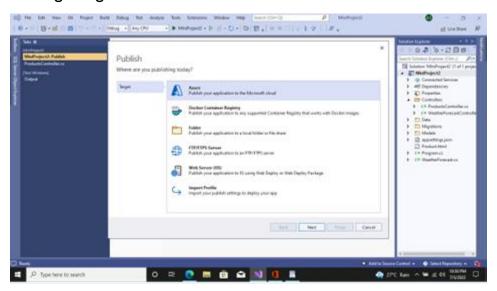
- Host the web Api in azure and consume the same using jQuery Client.
- Configure Scale out by adding rules for custom scaling.
- Configure Deployment slots for staging and production.
- Configure Application Insights for the project.
- Configure Swagger for the Api.
- Work with Log Analytics with the sample logs available.

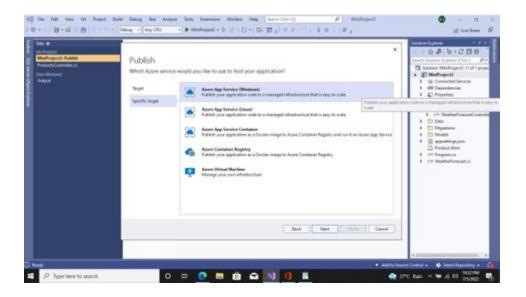
1. Host the web Api in azure and consume the same using jQuery Client.

Publishing the Web API from Visual Studio to Azure Portal.

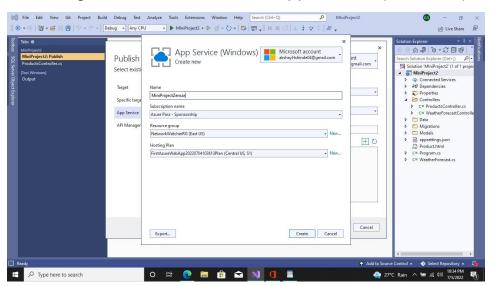


Configuring the Azure service

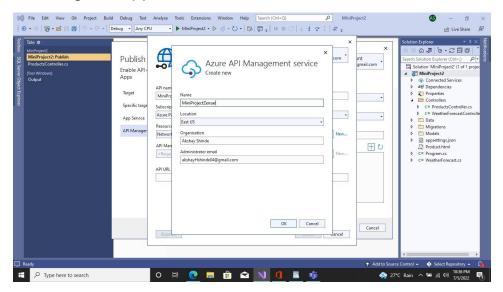




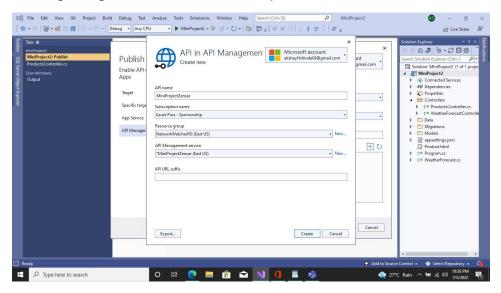
Publishing the Web API to Azure App Service (Windows)



Creating the App Service for Windows

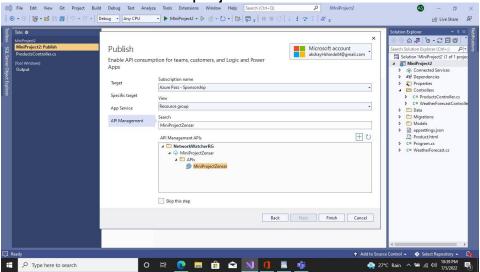


Configuring the Resource Group to Publish

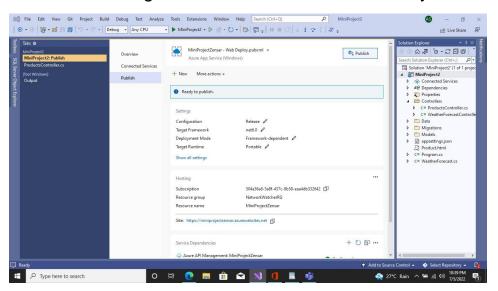


Select created instance project.

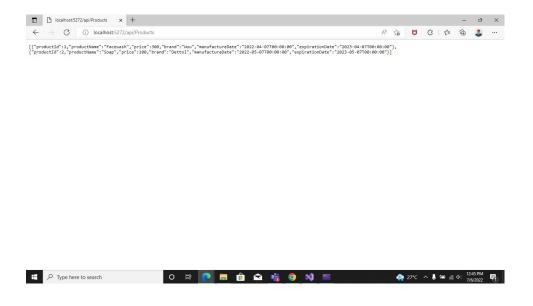
© File Edit View GE Project Build Debug Text Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help Serve



Successful configuration of API to Azure and ready to Publish.



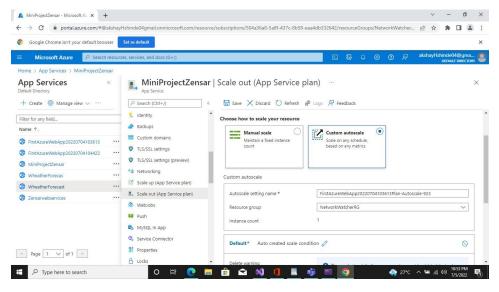
The web API will publish and the output open in web browser



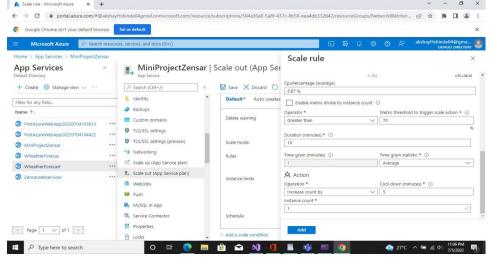
2. Configure Scale out by adding rules for custom scaling

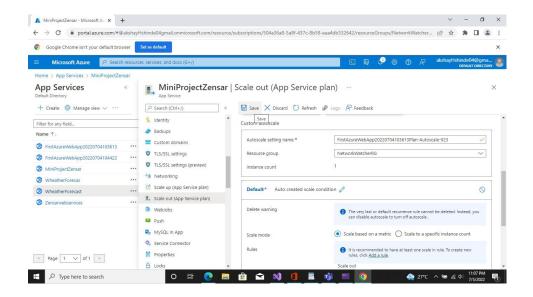
Switch to Azure portal, Select the API we created and following step to scale out

Scale Out: A scale out operation is the equivalent of creating multiple copies of your web site and adding a load balancer to distribute the demand between them. When you scale out a web site in Windows Azure Web Sites there is no need to configure load balancing separately since this is already provided by the platform.

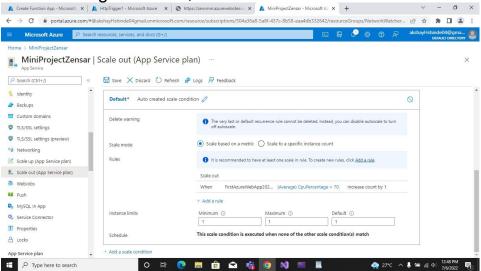


Configuring Scale Out by adding rules for custom scaling.





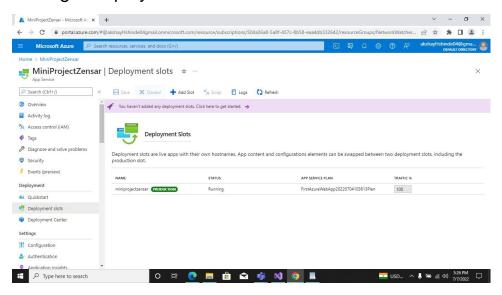
After adding the scale, it shows rules



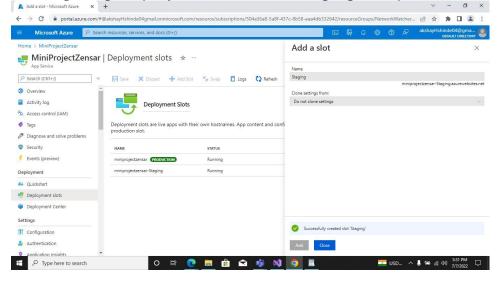
3. Configure Deployment slots for staging and production

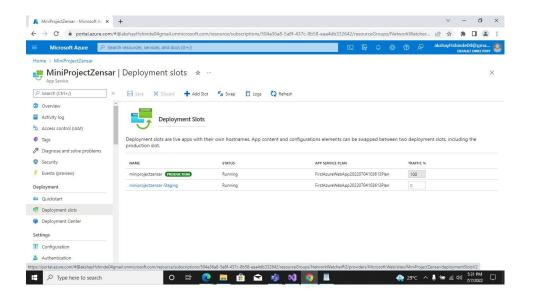
Deployment Slots: In Azure App Services, you can very easily add an additional deployment slot. This is a full-fledged App Service – in this case, another Web App – that sits next to your original Web App. The deployment slot has a different URL, maybe something like staging.website.com

Adding a Deployment Slot.

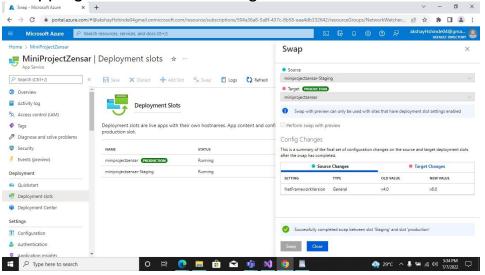


Configuring Deployment slots for Staging and production.

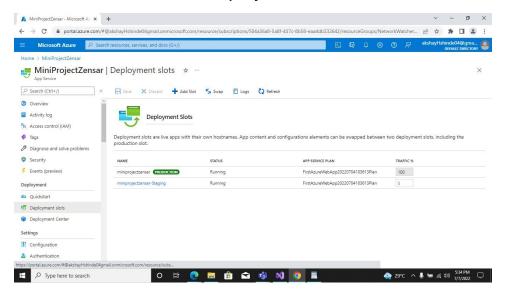




Swapping the Source and Target.

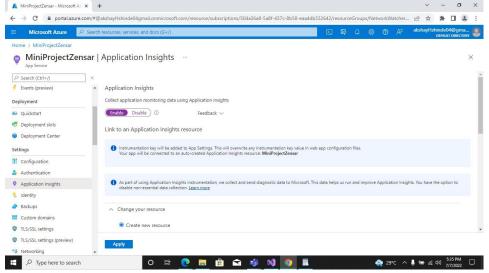


Successful Creation of Deployment Slots.

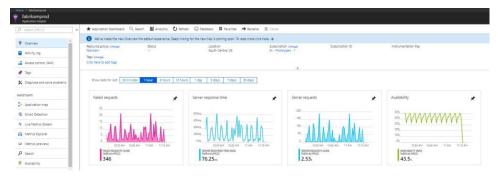


4. Configure Application Insights for the project

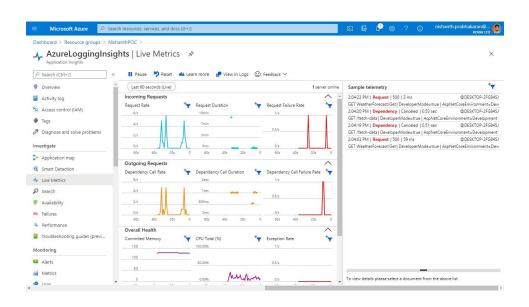
Application Insights: Application Insights, a feature of Azure Monitor, is widely used within the enterprise landscape for monitoring and diagnostics. Data that has already been collected from a specific tenant or environment is pushed to your own Application Insights environment.

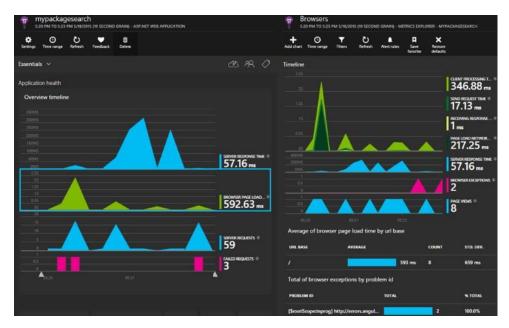


Application Insights Overview



Application insights provides different views. The Overview panel shows a summary of the key diagnostic metrics of you're app and is a gateway to the other features of the portal



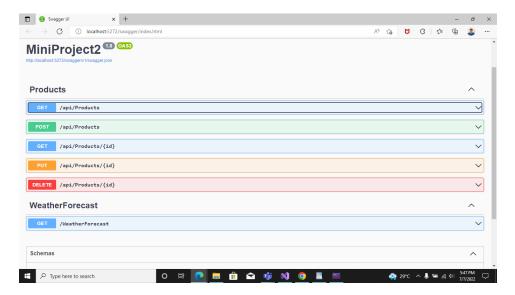


Application Insights has a wide range of features to help you use this data:

- Create a dashboard for an overview of the health of your org.
- Perform proactive monitoring by using Smart Detection.
- Set up alerts for important scenarios based on your org.
- Visualize and track common navigation patterns from a usage perspective. This will help you understand, for example, whether a user always selects a specific tab first before navigating back to the main tab and closing the form. If so, this might indicate that a field should be positioned on the first tab, instead of another tab, to save the user time every time they open this record.
- Create custom queries to troubleshoot performance and errors by using the Logs panel under Monitoring on the left pane.

5. Configure Swagger for the API

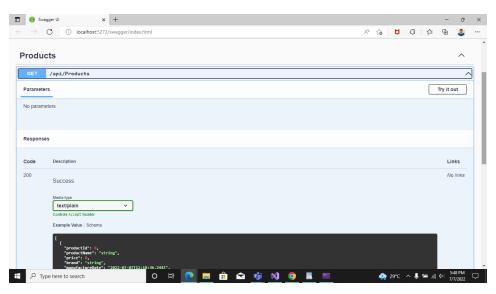
Swagger UI allows anyone be it your development team or your end consumers to visualize and interact with the API's resources without having any of the implementation logic in place. It's automatically generated from your Open API (formerly known as Swagger) Specification, with the visual documentation making it easy for back-end implementation and client-side consumption.



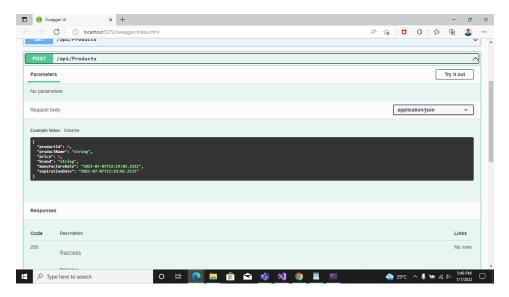
Advantages of Swagger:

- Synchronizes the API documentation with the server and client at the same pace.
- Allows us to generate REST API documentation and interact with the REST API. The interaction with the REST API using the Swagger UI Framework gives clear insight into how the API responds to parameters.
- Provides responses in the format of JSON and XML.
- Implementations are available for various technologies, such as Scala, Java, and HTML5.

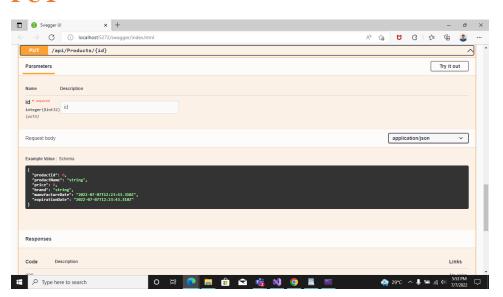
GET



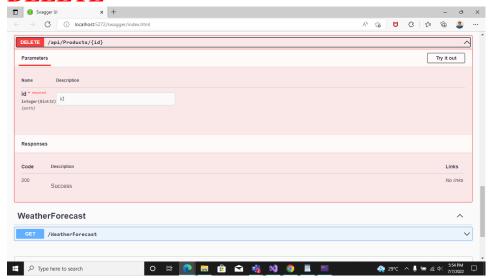
POST



PUT

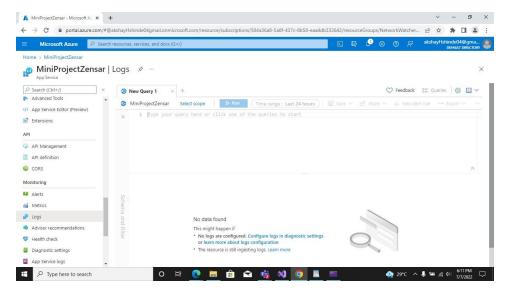


DELETE

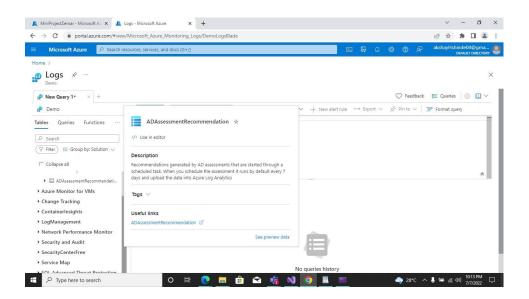


6. Work with Log Analytics with the sample logs available

Log Analytics: Log Analytics is a tool in the Azure portal that's used to edit and run log queries with data in Azure Monitor Logs.



Working with Log Analytics.



The query ADAssessmentRecommendation | where _ResourceId contains "ab" returns result to get records.

