# ASP.NET Core & Docker & K8s From 0 to Cloud

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# Agenda

- Principles of Microservices
- .NET Core
- What's Docker and why should I care
- ASP.NET Core & Docker
- Let's port a non-trivial project to Docker and AKS

Definition

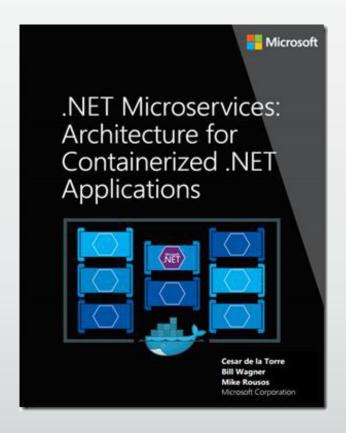
A microservices architecture consists of a collection of small, autonomous services. Each service is self-contained and should implement a single business capability.

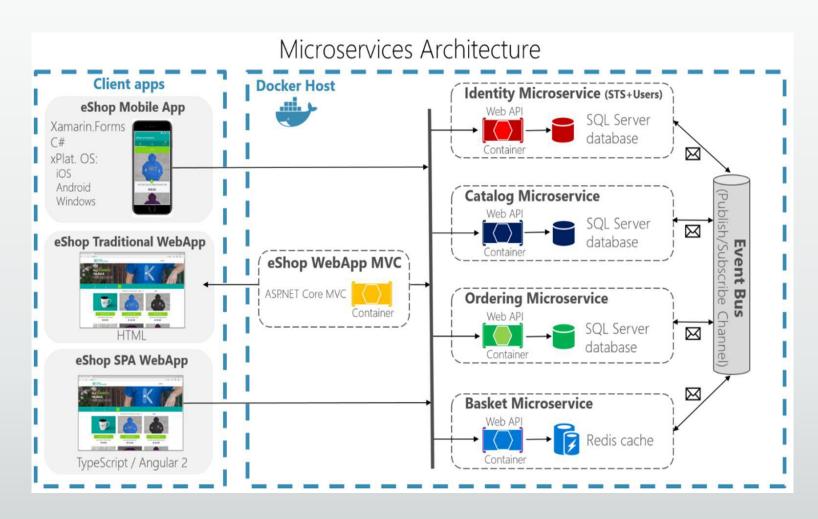
#### Characteristics of a Microservice

- Services are small, independent, and loosely coupled.
- Each service is a separate codebase.
- Services can be deployed independently.
- Services are responsible for persisting their own data or external state.
- Services communicate with each other by using well-defined APIs.
- Services don't need to share the same technology stack, libraries, or frameworks.

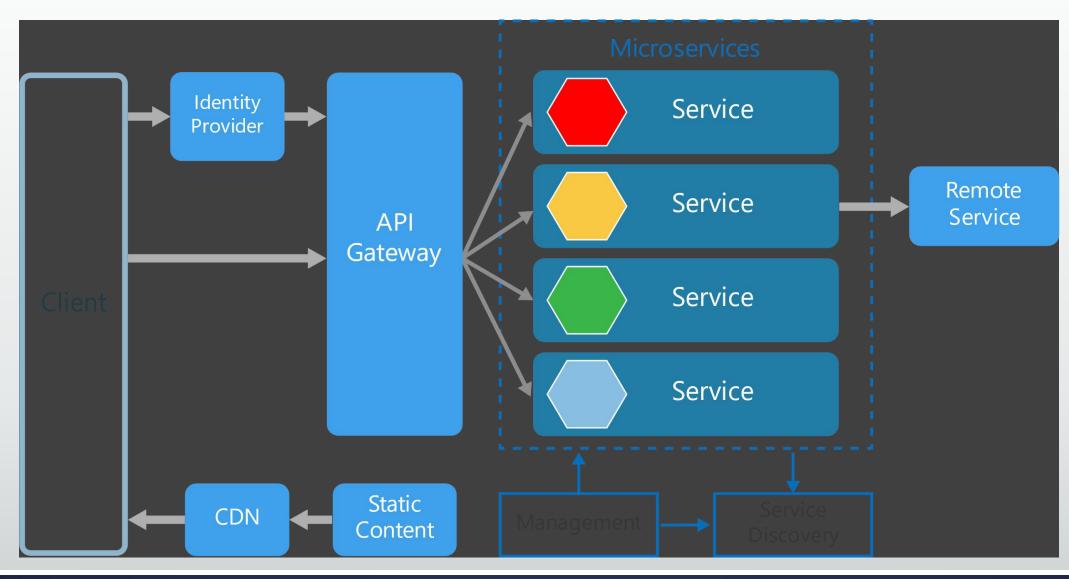
#### .NET Microservices - Architecture for Containerized .NET Applications

http://aka.ms/MicroservicesEbook





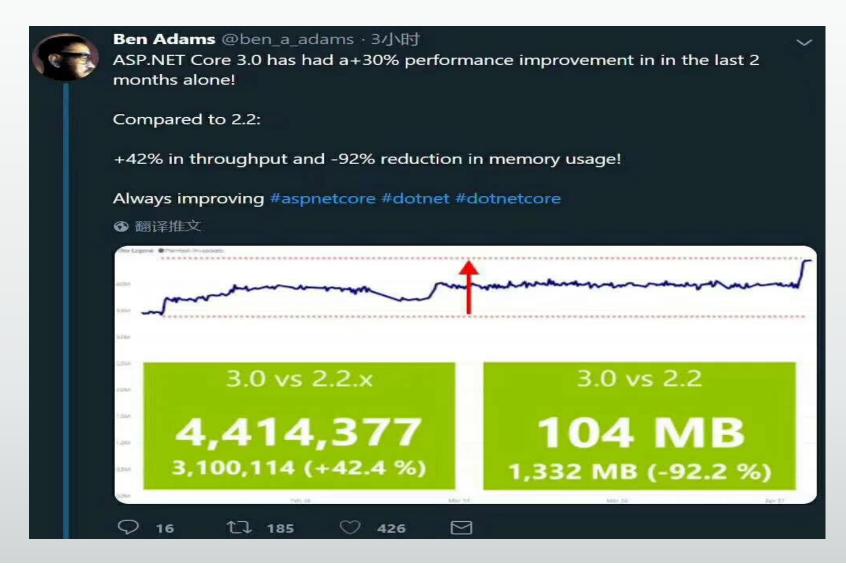
#### Microservices Overview



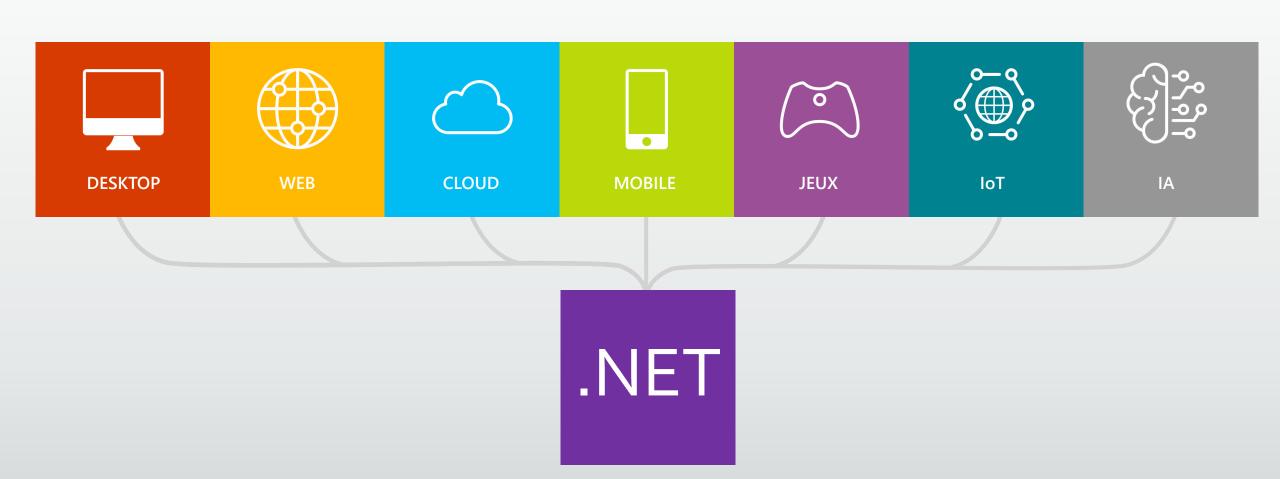
#### Other Components in a Typical Microservices Architecture

- Management
- Service Discovery
- API Gateway

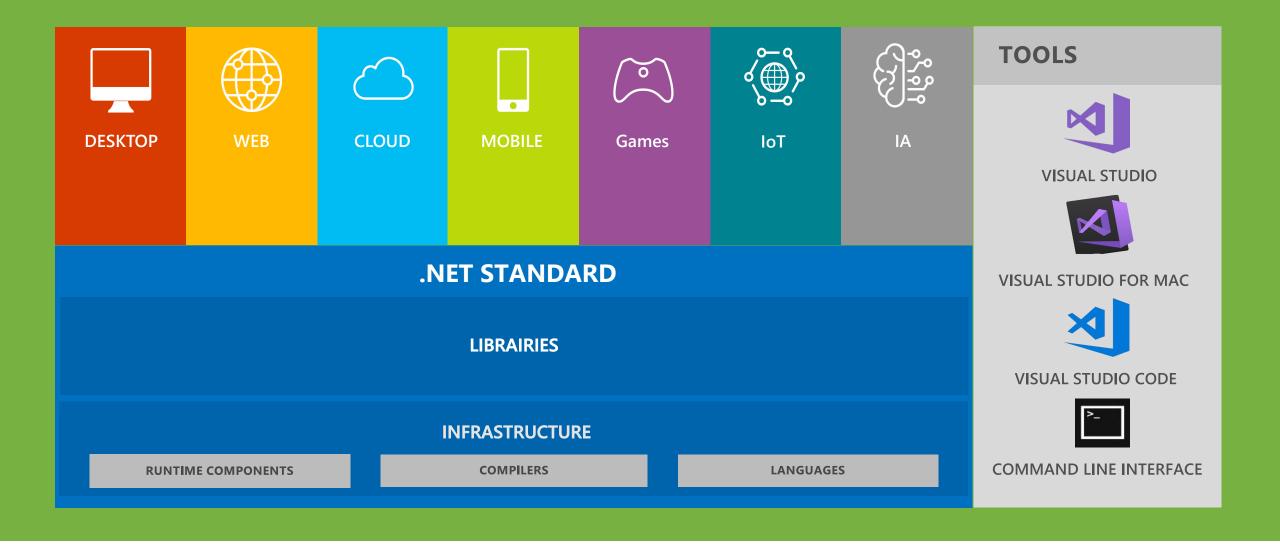
# .NET Core



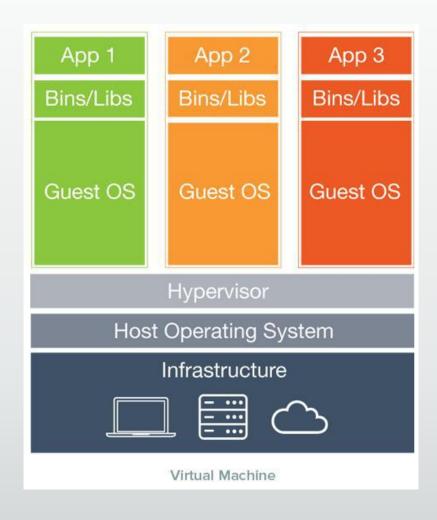
# A platform and build everything

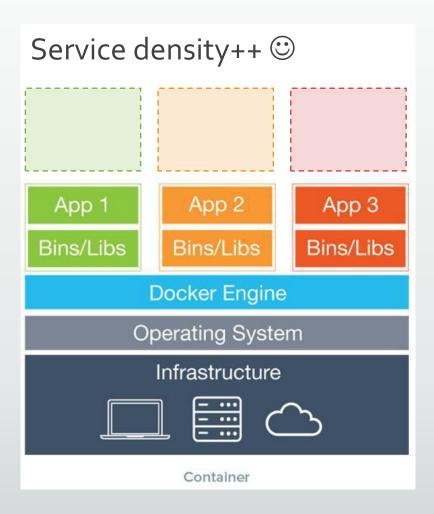


# .NET - Software development platform



#### What's Docker



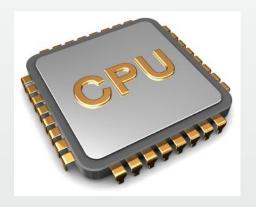


# Containers == Virtualized Operating System

Kernel namespaces (Linux and Windows)



Virtual File System

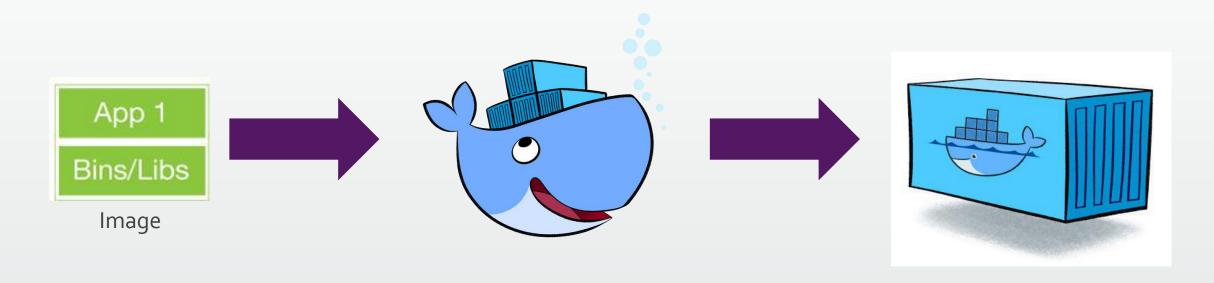


Virtual Process Tree



Virtual Network

### Docker is a (the) container engine

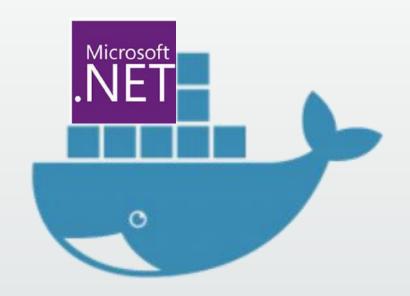


- Docker (aka Moby project) is free and open source, no limitations
- There's an enterprise edition (hosting, support, certification...)
- It's the de-facto standard for container-based applications

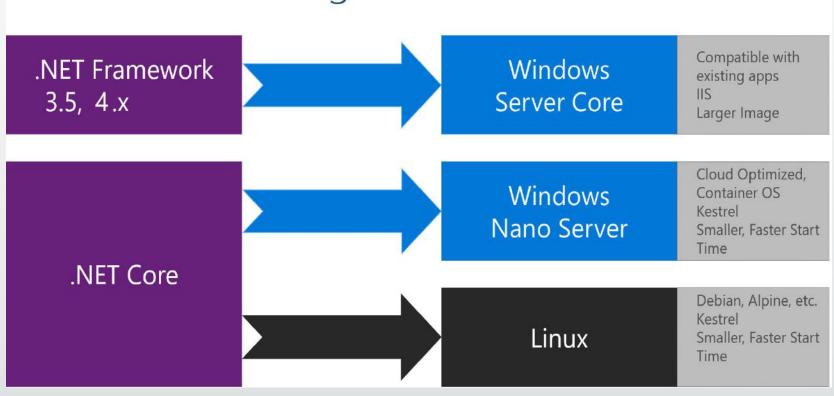
# Docker and .NET

- .NET Core Docker images xPlat. (Linux & Windows)
- .NET Framework images Windows only

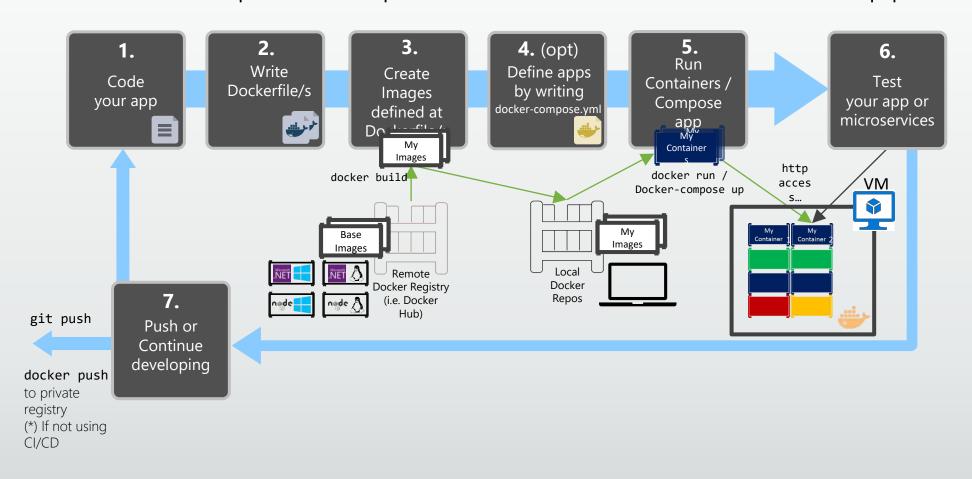




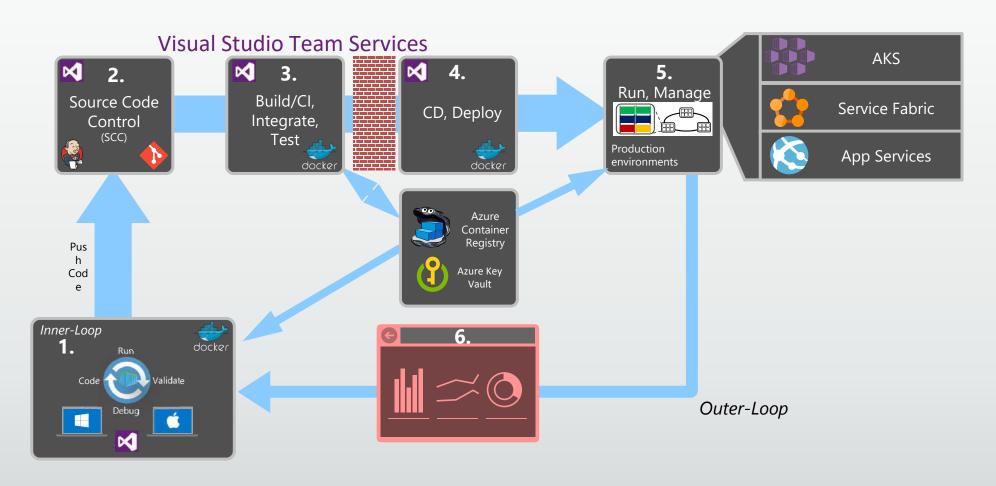
# What OS to target with .NET containers



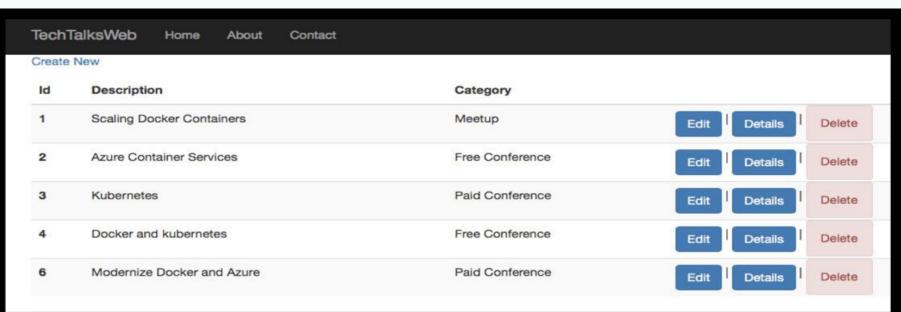
#### Inner-Loop development workflow for Docker apps

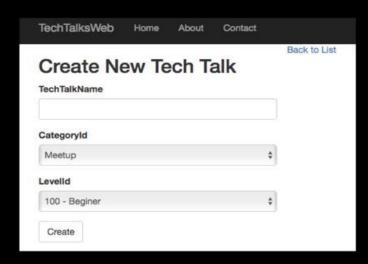


# DevOps Workflow using containers



# What we are going to build













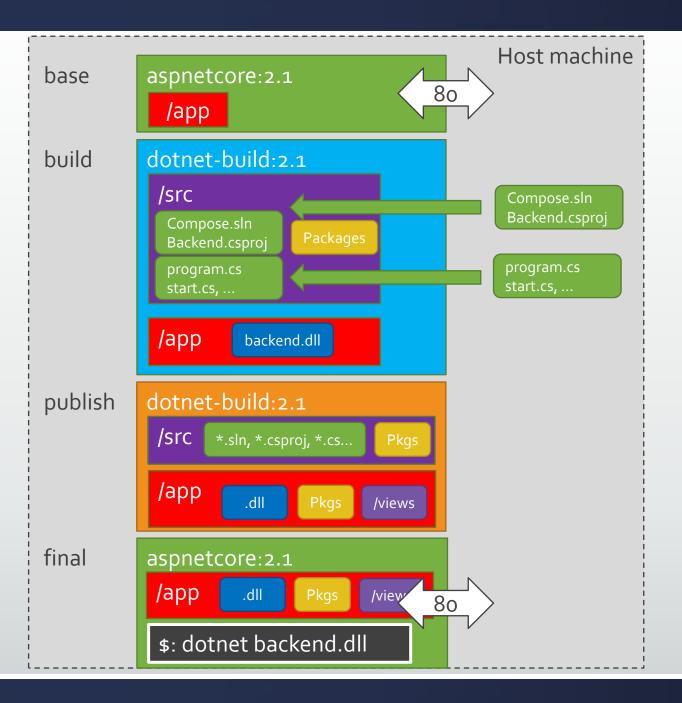






## Dockerfile explained

```
FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-aspnetcore-runtime AS base
WORKDIR /app
EXPOSE 80
FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-sdk AS build
WORKDIR /src
COPY *.sln ./
COPY backend/backend.csproj backend/
RUN dotnet restore
COPY . .
WORKDIR /src/backend
RUN dotnet build -c Release -o /app
FROM build AS publish
RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o /app
FROM base AS final
WORKDIR /app
COPY --from=publish /app .
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "backend.dll"]
```

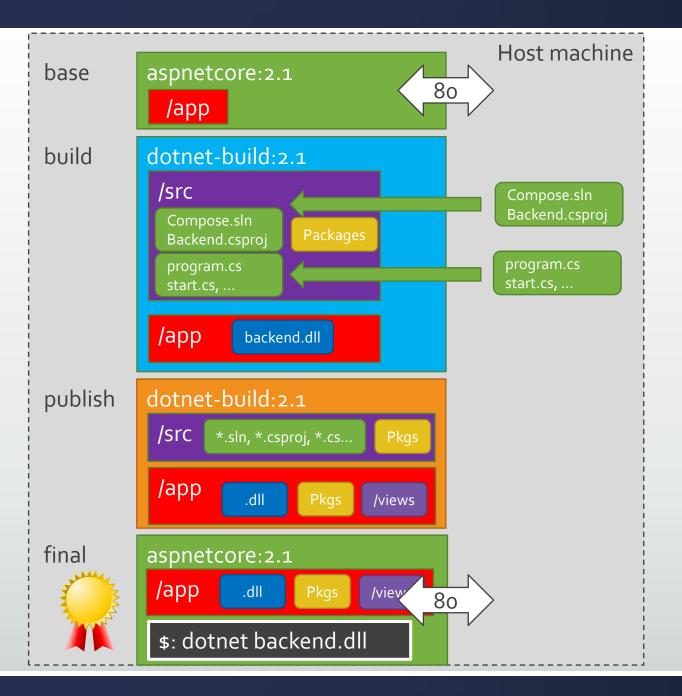


## Dockerfile explained

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COPY backend/backend.csproj backend/
RUN dotnet restore
COPY . .
WORKDIR /src/backend
RUN dotnet build -c Release -o /app
FROM build AS publish
RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o /app
FROM base AS final
WORKDIR /app
```

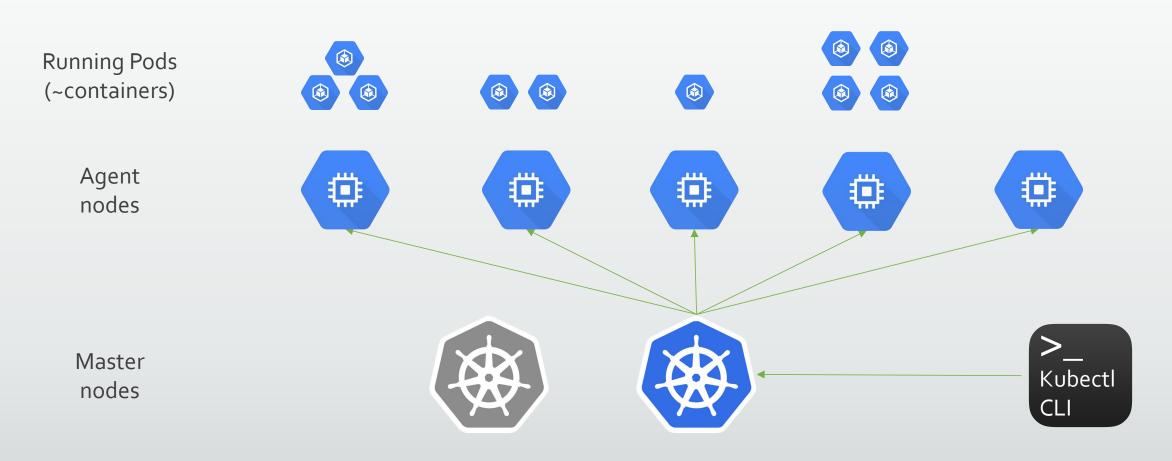
COPY --from=publish /app .

ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "backend.dll"]



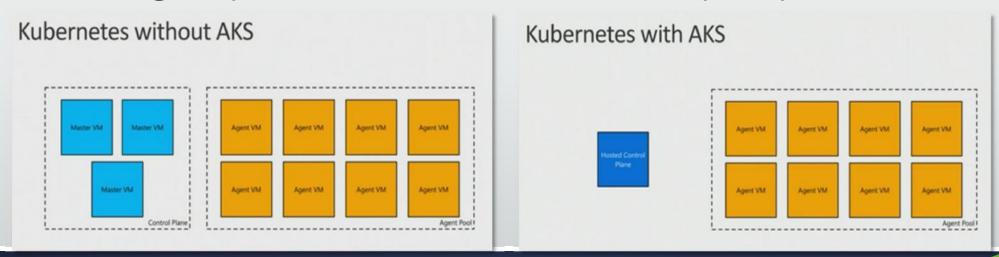


# We need an orchestrator: enter Kubernetes and AKS



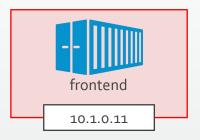
## AKS: Managed Kubernetes

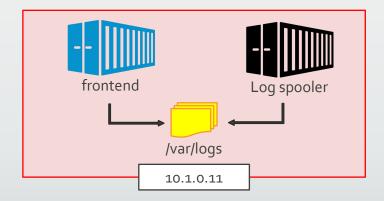
- Azure-hosted control plane
  - No master nodes to manage or pay for
- Automated upgrades and patching
  - Easily upgrade control plane and worker nodes to new versions of Kubernetes
- Scale agent pool to increase or decrease capacity



#### Ok... What's a "Pod" now?!

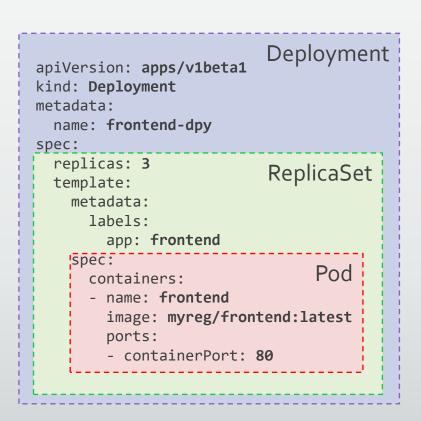
- Atomic unit of deployment in Kubernetes
- It has its own IP Address
- It's short lived and replaceable
  - Don't get too attached to it <sup>3</sup>
- It runs one or more containers
  - All the containers share storage and network
- We almost never manage pods directly
  - There are higher level objects

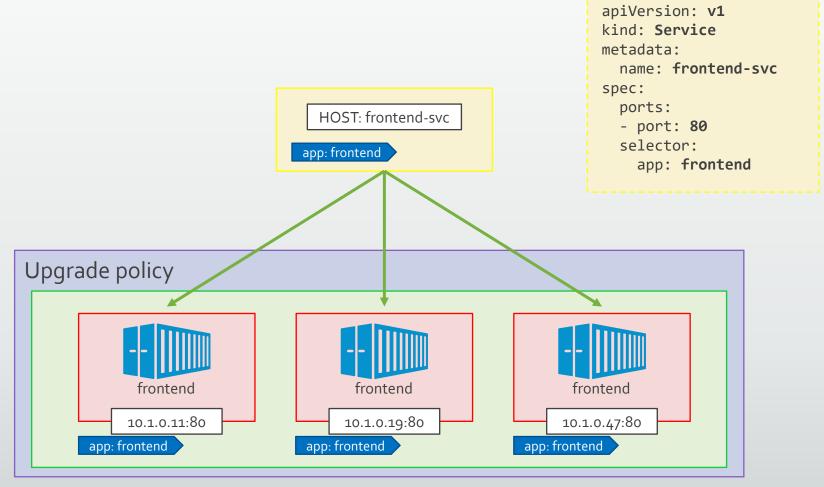






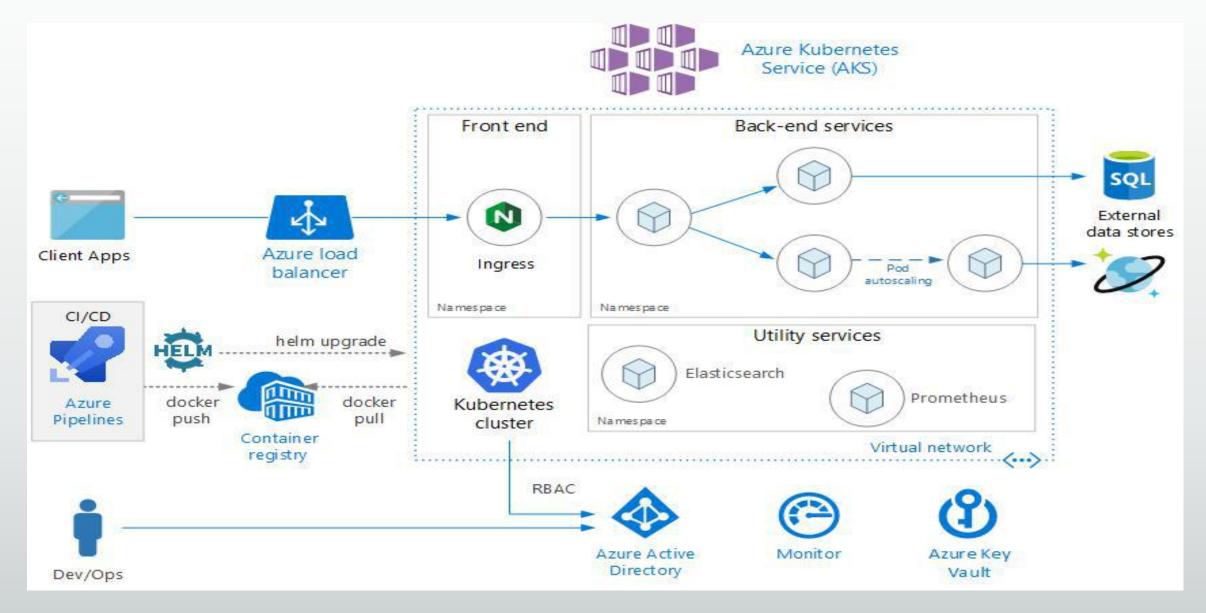
#### Kubernetes objects are created through its REST API





Service

# Microservice architecture on AKS



### Recap

- Run Mongo & Redis as Docker containers
- Dockerised frontend and backend
- Added nginx
- Described the whole system on docker-compose
- Run all of it on our laptop
- Saved the images on Azure Container Registry
- Configured a CI/CD pipeline for them
- Deployed on a Kubernetes cluster in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- Set up a dashboard and an alert in Log Analytics

# Recap - Commands

docker run -p 8080:80 wordpress	Starts a container from an image, exponing it on 8080
docker ps	Lists of all running containers (-a includes stopped ones)
docker start containerName	Starts (and stops) a container
docker rm -f \$(docker ps -q)	Removes all running containers
docker images	Lists all images
docker rmi imageName	Removes an image
docker login myregistry.azurecr.io	Logs in Azure Container Registry
docker tag frontend myregistry.azurecr.io/frontend	Tags an image for Azure Container Registry
docker push myregistry.azurecr.io/frontend	Pushes an image to Azure Container Registry
kubectl apply -f filename	Creates the kubectl objects specified in the file
kubectl get deployments/services/pods	Lists all the deployments/services/pods in the cluster
kubectl proxyaddress="0.0.0.0"	Tunnels the cluster's dashboard to localhost

#### Recap – On Azure

#### Azure Container Registry

- Our private repository where we can store Docker images
- docker login myregistry.azurecr.io

#### Azure Web App for Containers

- They can run only one container at a time
- Sort of CD supported via Azure Container Registry and web hooks

#### Azure Container Service (AKS)

- Fully managed orchestrator
- Based on Kubernetes
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/

#### Container monitoring solution

- Based on Azure LogAnalytics
- Uses a DaemonSet to track cluster events
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-containers

# Thank you!

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Get the code at <a href="https://github.com/geffzhang/DockerStarted">https://github.com/geffzhang/DockerStarted</a>