21 August 2022 10:00

#### **About Rahul Joshi:**

#### 22 Years exp, 15th year as Microsoft certified trainer & AWS Authorized instructor

- Helping customers add Application Modernization capabilities by Replatforming ASP.NET sites to Azure App Services, Rearchitecting of monolithic
  applications to microservices or containers.
- Reengineering of legacy applications to cloud-native apps with improved user experience.
- Designing cloud strategy, solution design, cloud adoption frameworks, app modernization and cloud migration.
- Develop Proof of Concept by working closely with Microsoft and Amazon Web Services and design frameworks for cloud adoption and Enterprise Architecture, Cloud Infrastructure/ Migrations.
- Responsible for Migration to Microsoft Azure (Brownfield and Greenfield Projects). In-Premise To Cloud Migration and Storage Migration.
- Perform Application Readiness Assessment, an investigation at application level in preparation for cloud deployment, to look at issues that will either block or detract from the application's abilities to fully utilize the cloud, then act on this report to ensure cloud readiness.
- · Designing applications for scalability
- Migrating to PaaS & Container Architecture, Migrating from Traditional .NET Application Web Apps

#### "Executed more than 580+ Trainings engagements on Microsoft Azure for more than 220+ clients"

#### Google Drive Link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/181ebdbVLk5xpLu5ArR\_\_BFWeM9b3N2x3?usp=sharing

#### Recording

Please Note, Post Session Completes Zoom Recording Link will be shared on WhatsApp, Download it from Zoom Directly. It will not be uploaded on Google Drive

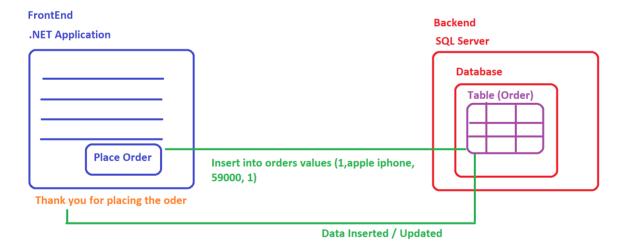
#### One Note Documentation:

https://1drv.ms/u/s!Aht-oGFG3XwWgagy2dnZHuXQmk0wkg

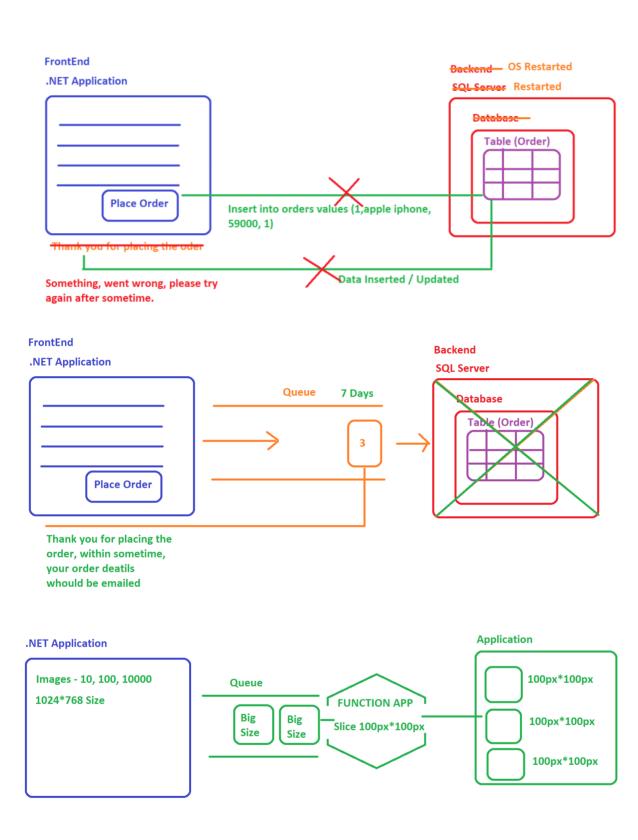
#### Case Study of Day 6 Continue

3.The customer processes a lot of data, sometimes the end service where data has to be stored is not available due to network issues or downtime, in such case the application throws an error "Please try after sometime", this is leading to customer satisfaction issues, because backend service is down, customer are affected, The customer is looking for a solution where the data can be captured on a temporary basis and when used, can be flushed and thrown away. This should ensure customer satisfaction.

## Normal situation



What if the Database goes down



 $\underline{https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted}$ 

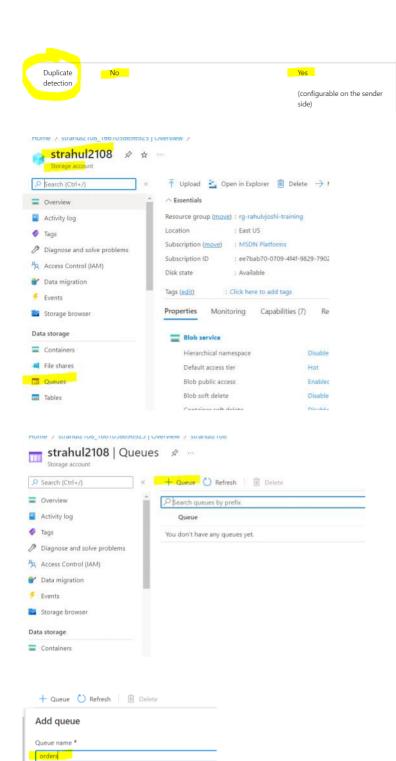
**SERVICE BUS (TRUE FIFO)** 

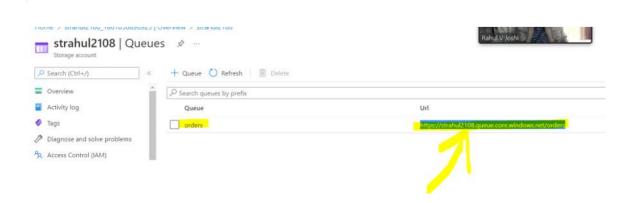
EVENT HUB (TRUE FIFO)
This can Process Millions

of Events per second

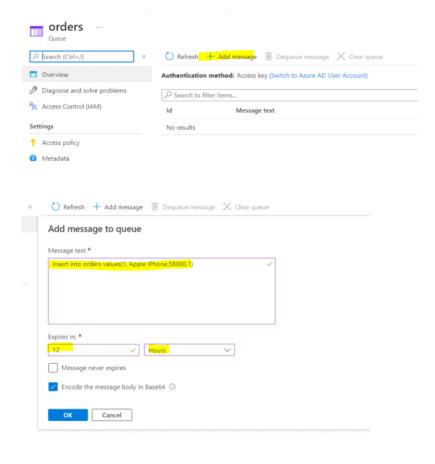


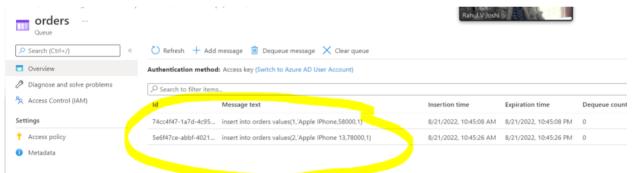
**QUEUE (NOT A TRUE FIFO)** 





OK Cancel

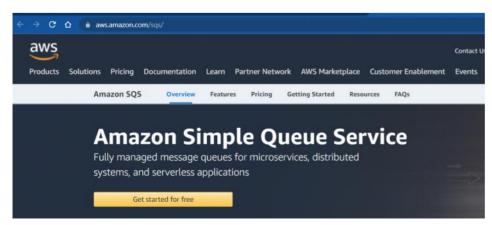




## Storage - Administration - Belongs to Developer

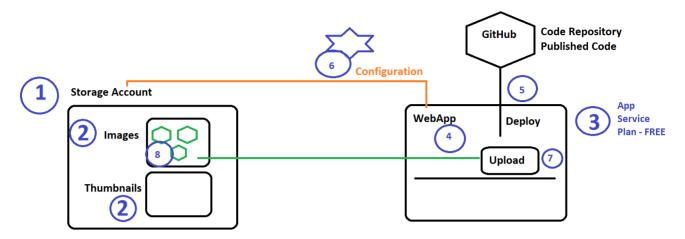
- 1. Blob Storage Store File Containers Store Data
- 2. Table NO-SQL data
- 3. File Share All Community People, Can Share Data
- 4. Queue Process it 1 by 1:, close FIFO manner

.NET Developers - Tables, Queues and Blob Storage



Case Study

The customer has a website, which has an option to upload images. The developers have already written the DOTNET Application is kept on GitHub, this application is a working example. So, you have create a WebApp in Azure and on this WebApp, you have deploy the .NET Source Code from GitHub. The customer also says whatever images are uploaded from the WebApp, has to be Stored in the Storage Account and storage account will have two containers "Images" and "Thumbnails". So, This is the 1st part of the example, where the customer wants to see 2 Services "WebApp" and "Storage" Interact with each other. Day 4 was "WebApp" and Day 5 was "Storage" both these topics have to come together in this example.



## **NO PORTAL | AZURE CLI COMMAND**

#### What is Azure CLI?

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/what-is-azure-cli

The Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) is a cross-platform command-line tool to connect to Azure and execute administrative commands on Azure resources. It allows the execution of commands through a terminal using interactive command-line prompts or a script.

For interactive use, you first launch a shell such as cmd.exe on Windows, or Bash on Linux or macOS, and then issue a command at the shell prompt. To automate repetitive tasks, you assemble the CLI commands into a shell script using the script syntax of your chosen shell, and then you execute the script.

CLI Command Reference, All commands and their samples are given in this document. This is a Golden Document <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/reference-index?view=azure-cli-latest">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/reference-index?view=azure-cli-latest</a>

All Azure CLI Commands start with AZ, followed by the name of the service, you wish to configure



For Example, if you select az appservice, then it gives you more configuration related to App Service

az appservice plan create Create an app service plan.



## **Examples**

Create a basic app service plan.



Create a standard app service plan with four Linux workers.

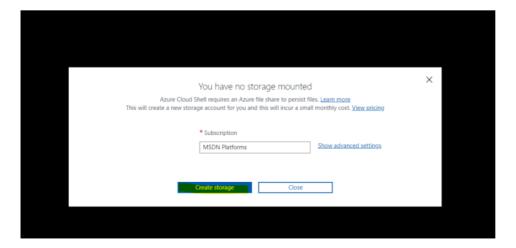
Set a subscription to be the current active subscription.

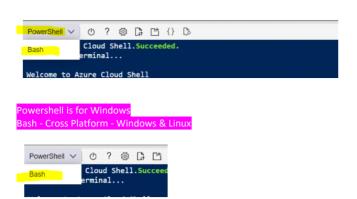


## **Required Parameters**

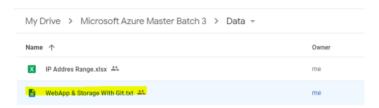
## To Execute the commands in Azure, you can start Cloud Shell







Azure CLI Commands can only run in BASH, if you use Powershell, then only Powershell comman<u>ds can be ru</u>n.



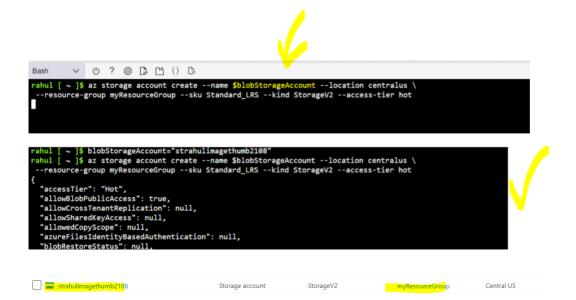
az group create --name myResourceGroup --location centralus

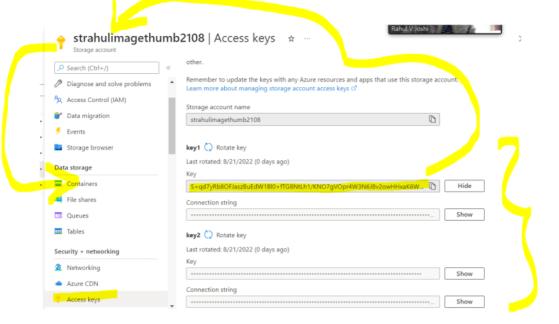
blobStorageAccount="strahulimagethumb" (For Examples which you do, give this name as unique name)

```
rahul [ ~ ]$ blobStorageAccount="strahulimagethumb"
```

Why Variables are important, because you can re-use the value in code below. By mistake, **if the Cloud Shell, gets disconnected**, then all **the variables are lost**, you need to create those variable again

az storage account create --name \$blobStorageAccount --location centralus \
--resource-group myResourceGroup --sku Standard\_LRS --kind StorageV2 --access-tier hot





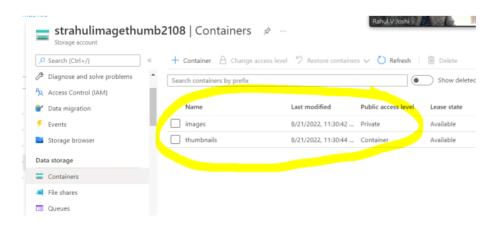
blobStorageAccountKey=\$(az storage account keys list -g myResourceGroup \ -n \$blobStorageAccount --query "[0].value" --output tsv)

```
rahul [ ~ ]$ blobStorageAccountKey=$(az storage account keys list -g myResourceGroup \
-n $blobStorageAccount --query "[0].value" --output tsv)
rahul [ ~ ]$
```

az storage container create --name images \

- --account-name \$blobStorageAccount \
- --account-key \$blobStorageAccountKey
- az storage container create --name thumbnails \
- --account-name  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \cdot$
- $\hbox{\it --account-key $blobStorageAccountKey --public-access container}$

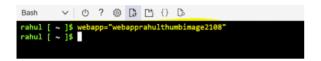




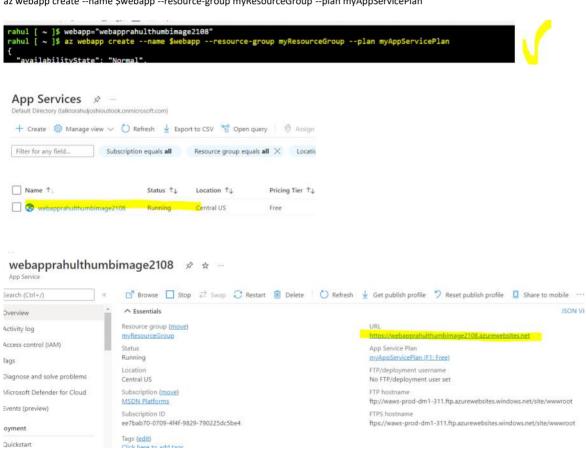
az appservice plan create --name myAppServicePlan --resource-group myResourceGroup --sku Free

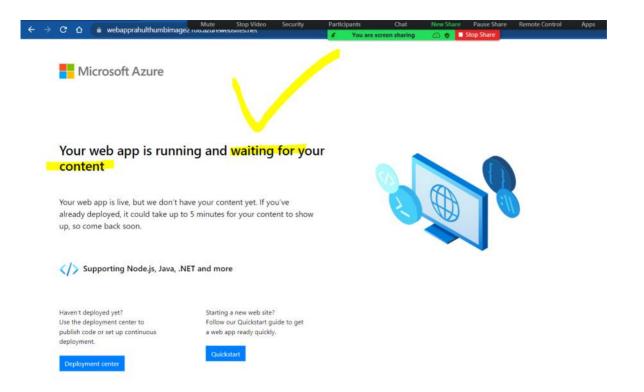


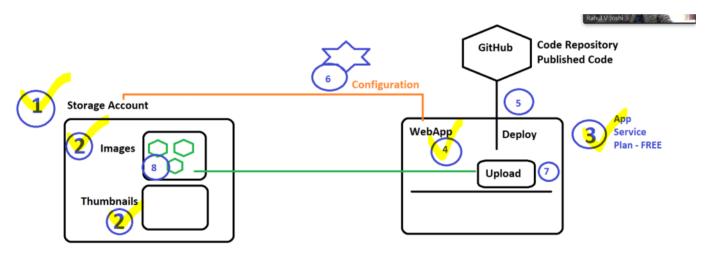
webapp="webapprahulthumbimage2108"



az webapp create --name \$webapp --resource-group myResourceGroup --plan myAppServicePlan

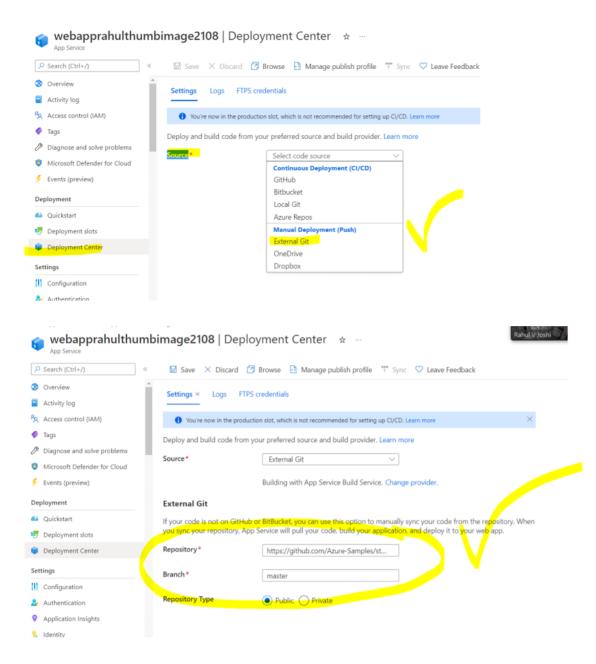






# **NO PORTAL | AZURE CLI COMMAND**

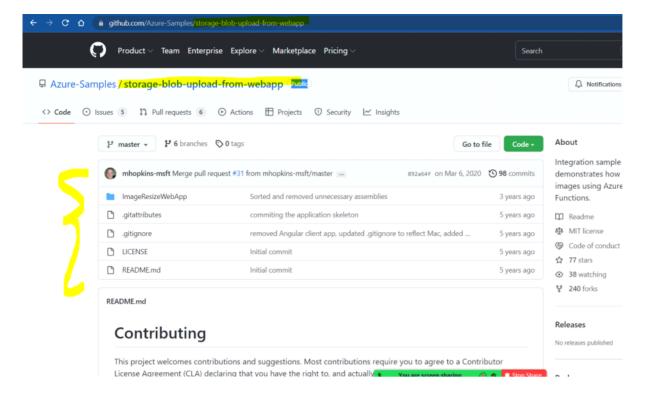
Now, the time has come to Deploy on the WebApp, in our example, the source code is in GitHub and we need to get that source code and deploy it on our WebApp. Let us see GUI vs Shell.



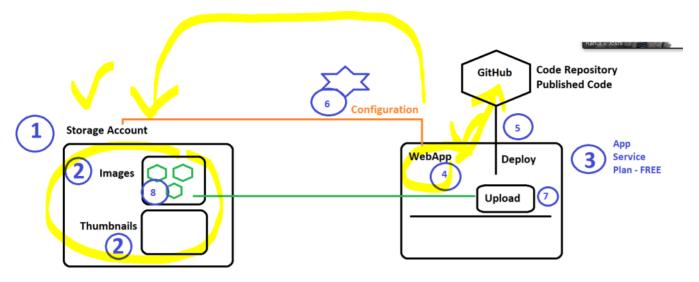
### Command

az webapp deployment source config --name <text> webapp --resource-group myResourceGroup  $\$ 

- --branch master --manual-integration  $\setminus$
- $\hbox{--repo-url}\ \underline{\text{https://github.com/Azure-Samples/storage-blob-upload-from-webapp}}$

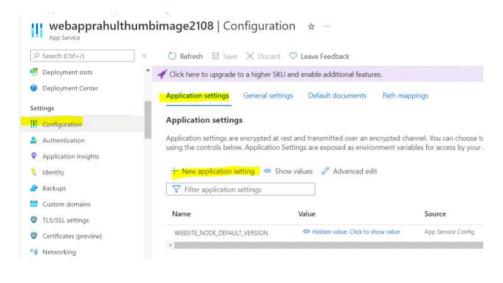


Developers Write the Logic, the Code and deploy the code on GitHub and can make Public Repository, so people like us, can directly use the source code, without writing a new .NET Application. This saves Times, as we don't have to use any tool to develop or .NET Application and then learn to deploy, this is ready-made code by the community, we are just using it.



## **NO PORTAL | AZURE CLI COMMAND**

Ay this moment, WebApp does not know about Storage account, In WebApp, there is a configuration section, in the configuration you can specify name/value pair and this can be used by the WebApp to connect to the relevant service.



## Add/Edit application setting



```
rahul [ ~ ]$ az webapp config appsettings set --name $webapp --resource-group myResourceGroup \
--settings AzureStorageConfig__AccountName=$blobStorageAccount \
AzureStorageConfig__ImageContainer=images \
AzureStorageConfig__ThumbnailContainer=thumbnails \
AzureStorageConfig__AccountKey=$blobStorageAccountKey

[

    "name": "WEBSITE_NODE_DEFAULT_VERSION",
    "slotSetting": false,
    "value": "-14"
},

{
    "name": "AzureStorageConfig__AccountName",
    "slotSetting": false,
    "value": "strahulimagethumb2108"
},

{
    "name": "AzureStorageConfig__ImageContainer",
    "slotSetting": false,
    "value": "images"
},

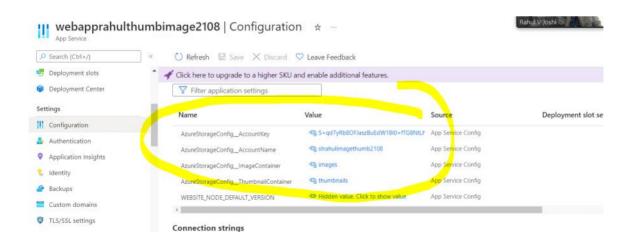
{
    "name": "AzureStorageConfig__ThumbnailContainer",
    "slotSetting": false,
    "value": "thumbnails"
},

{
    "name": "AzureStorageConfig__AccountKey",
    "slotSetting": false,
    "value": false,
    "value": false,
    "value": false,
    "slotSetting": false,
    "value": false,
    "slotSetting": false,
    "slo
```

AzureStorageConfig\_AccountName
AzureStorageConfig\_ImageContainer
AzureStorageConfig\_ThumbnailContainer
AzureStorageConfig\_AccountKey

These 4 variables are in the .NET Application which we deployed from GitHub, which means, when the website is open and when you upload the images from the WebApp and click upload button, all these 4 variables will be read, and based on the value of the variable the images will be uploaded in the images container.



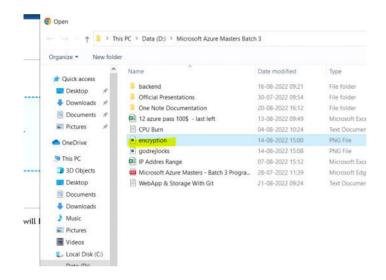


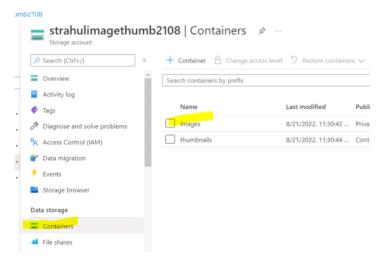
Run the Application and upload the image and see if the image is stored in the images container

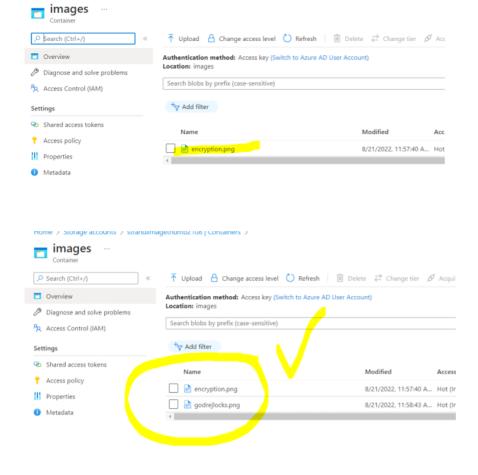


#### **Generated Thumbnails**

This app has no official privacy policy. Your data will be uploaded to a service in order produce a picture. Your images will be public o







If the Code in GitHub does go under change, how can we Sync the code once again even if it is manually

