

# Final Project

## How To Publish Your Web App?

To publish your web app, you must first create and configure a new App Service that you can publish your app to.

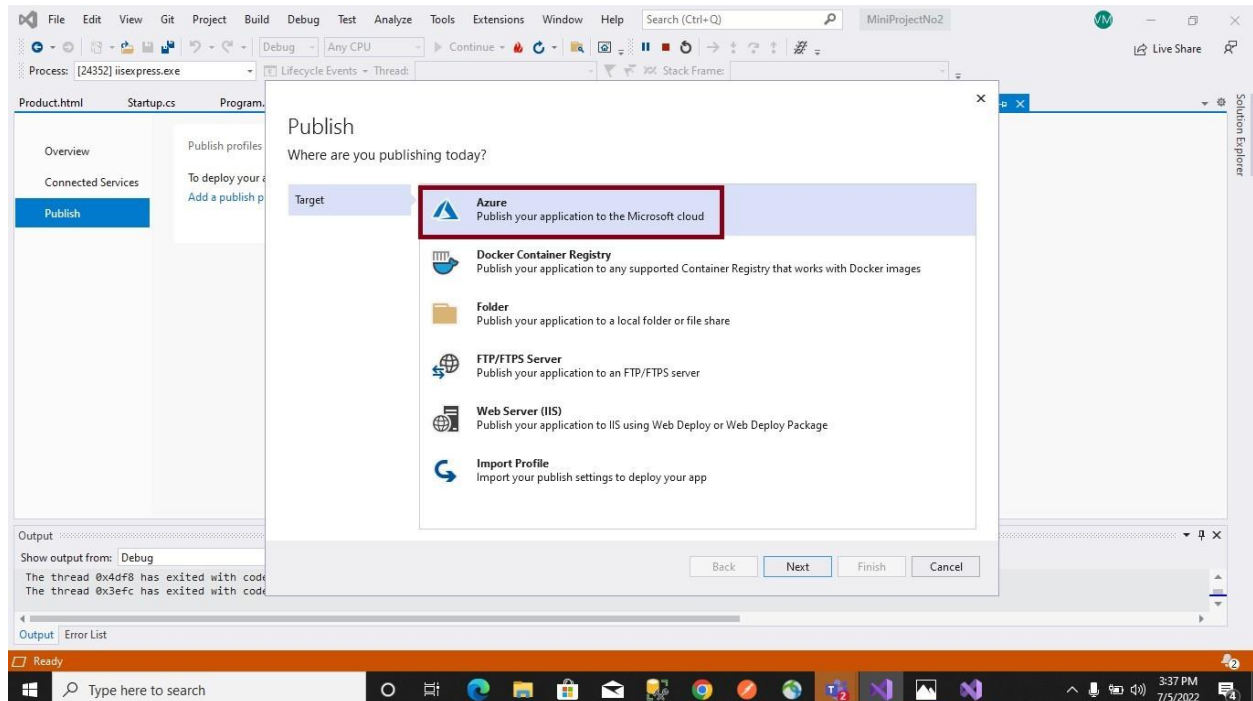
As part of setting up the App Service, you'll create

A new resource group to contain all of the Azure resources for the service.

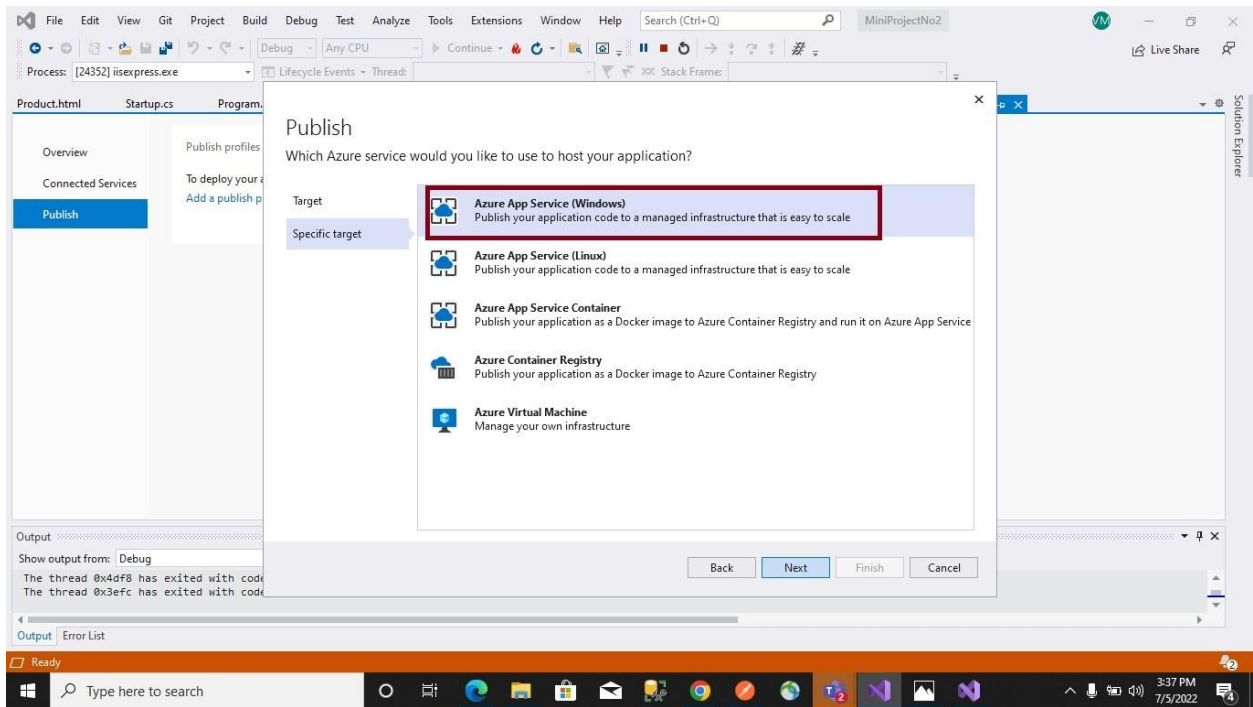
A new Hosting Plan that specifies the location, size, and features of the web server farm that hosts your app.

Follow these steps to create your App Service resources and publish your project.

1. In Solution Explorer, right-click the **MyFirstAzureWebApp** project and select **Publish**.
2. In Publish, select **Azure** and then **Next**.

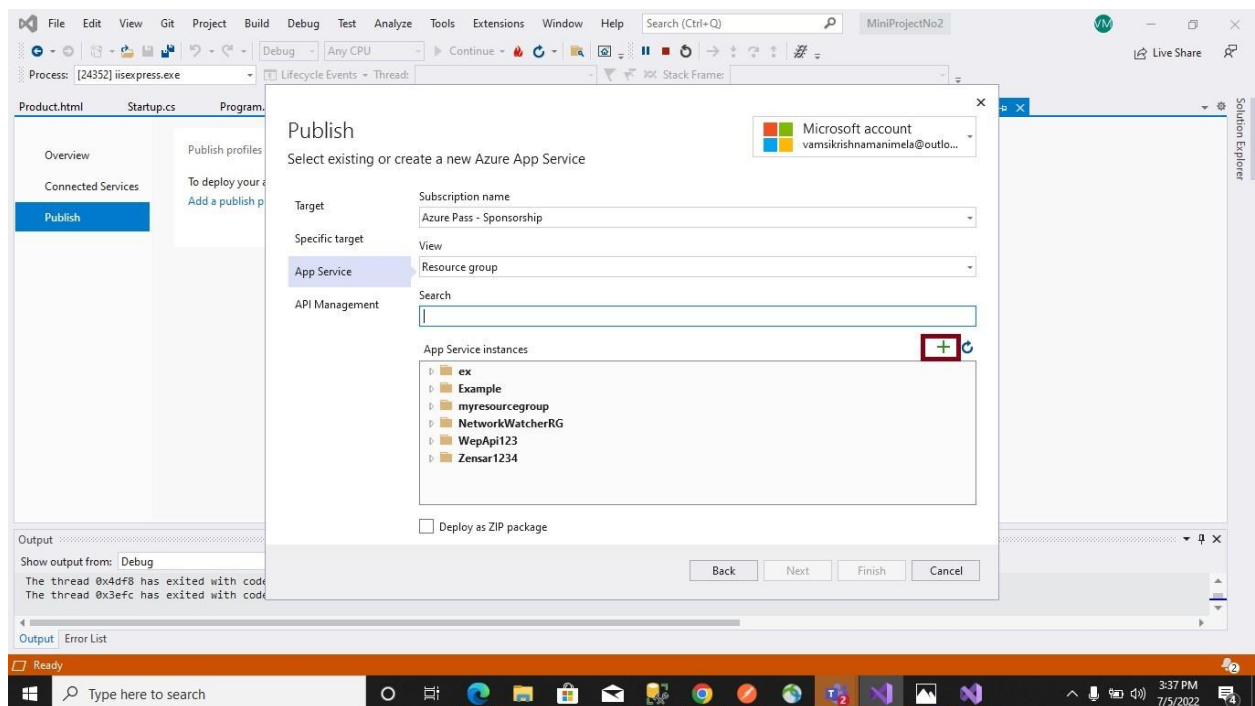


3. Choose the **Specific target**, either **Azure App Service (Linux)** or **Azure App Service (Windows)**. Then, select **Next**.

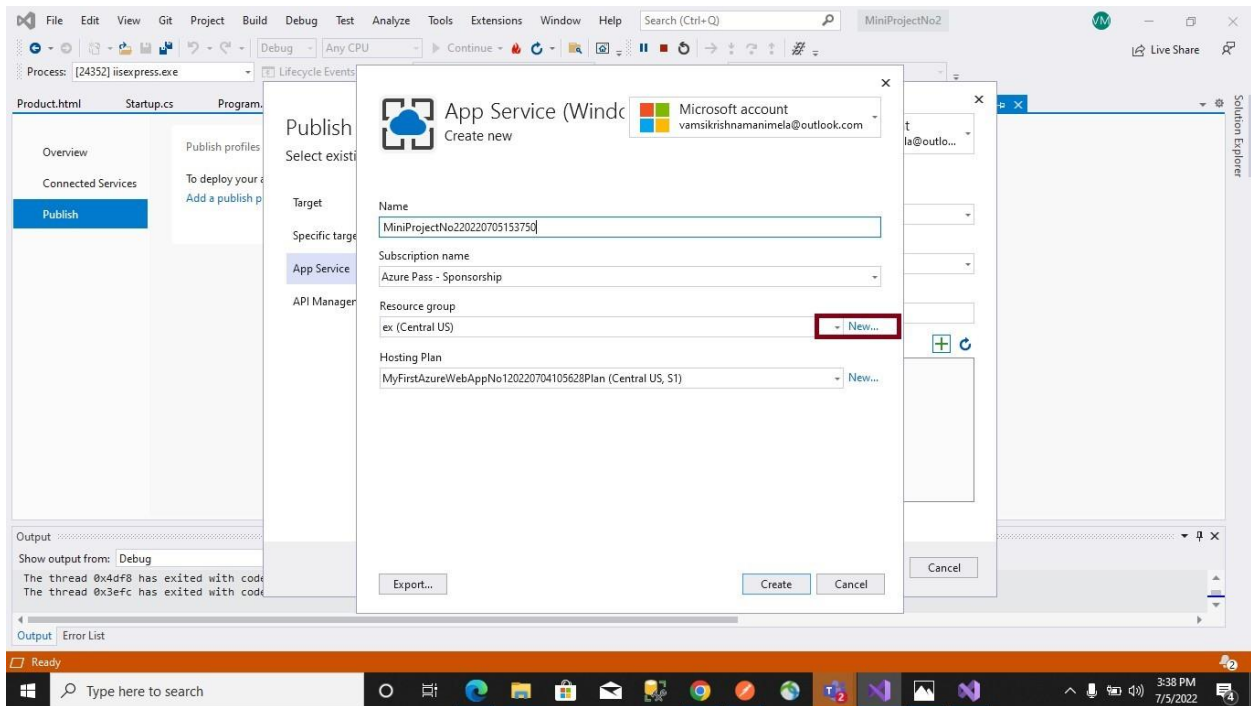


Your options depend on whether you're signed in to Azure already and whether you have a Visual Studio account linked to an Azure account.

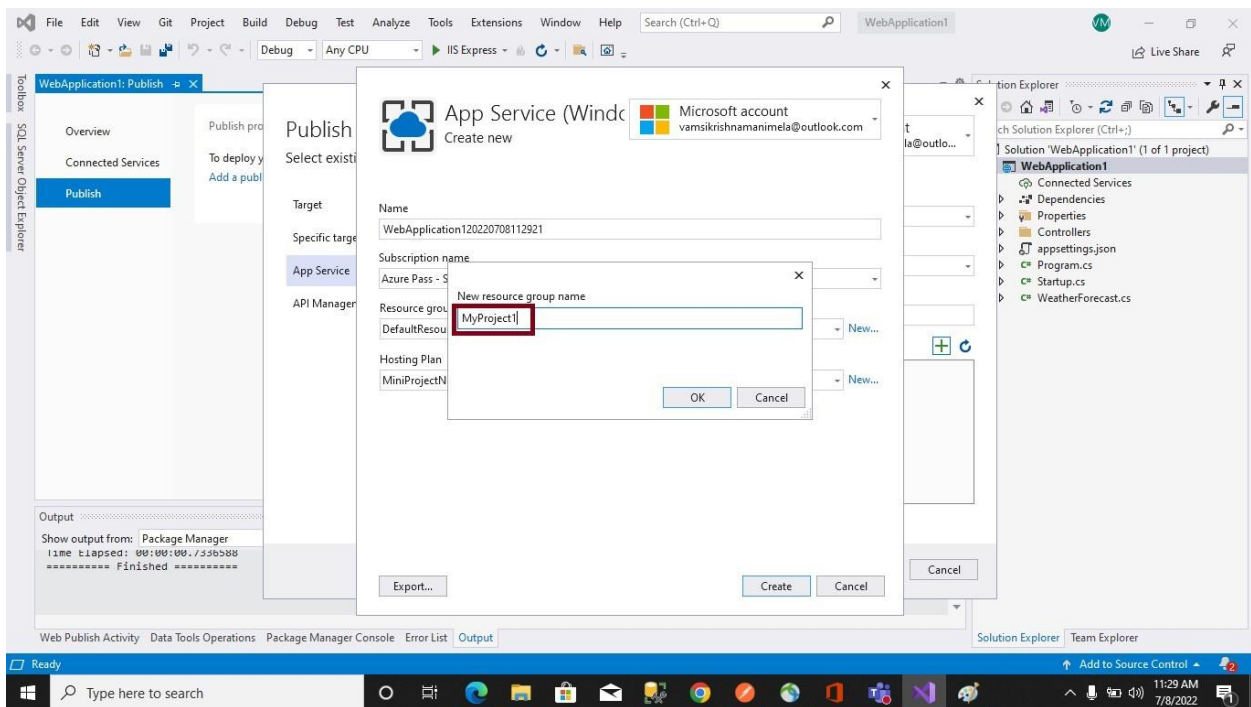
4. Select either **Add an account** or **Sign in** to sign in to your Azure subscription. If you're already signed in, select the account you want.
5. To the right of **App Service instances**, select **+**.



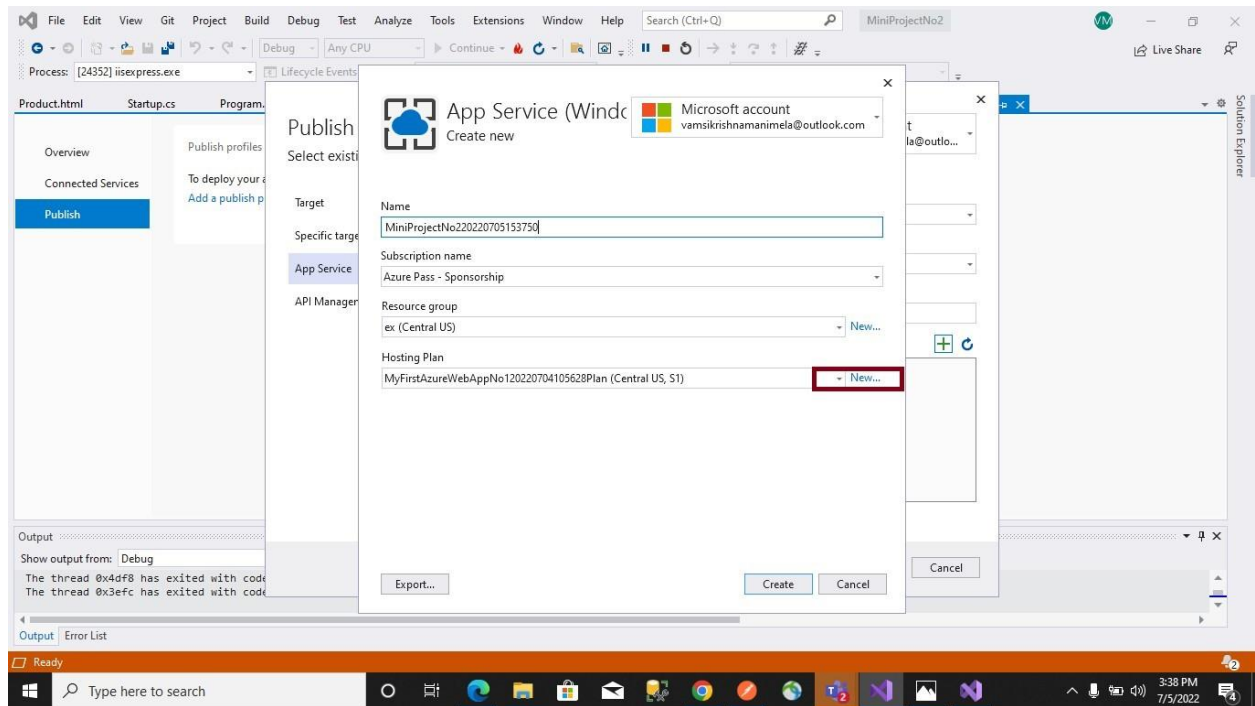
## 6. For Resource group, select New. In New resource group name



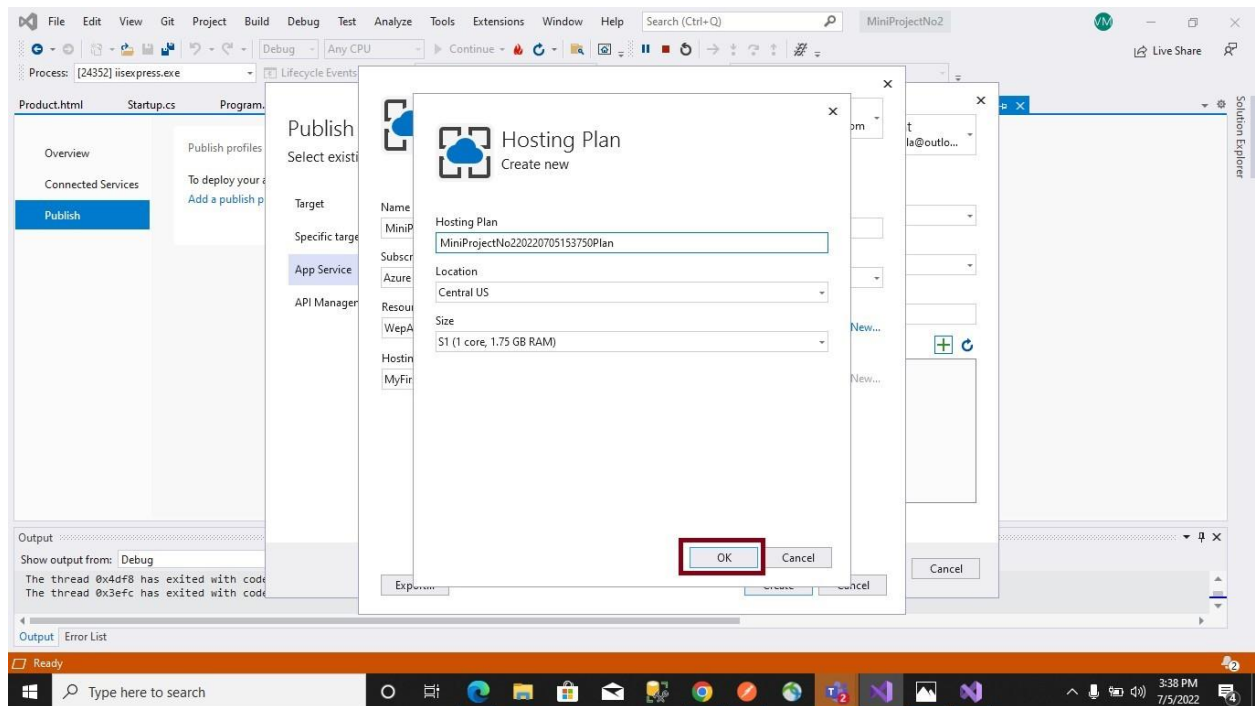
## 7. Enter Like MyResourceGroup and select OK.



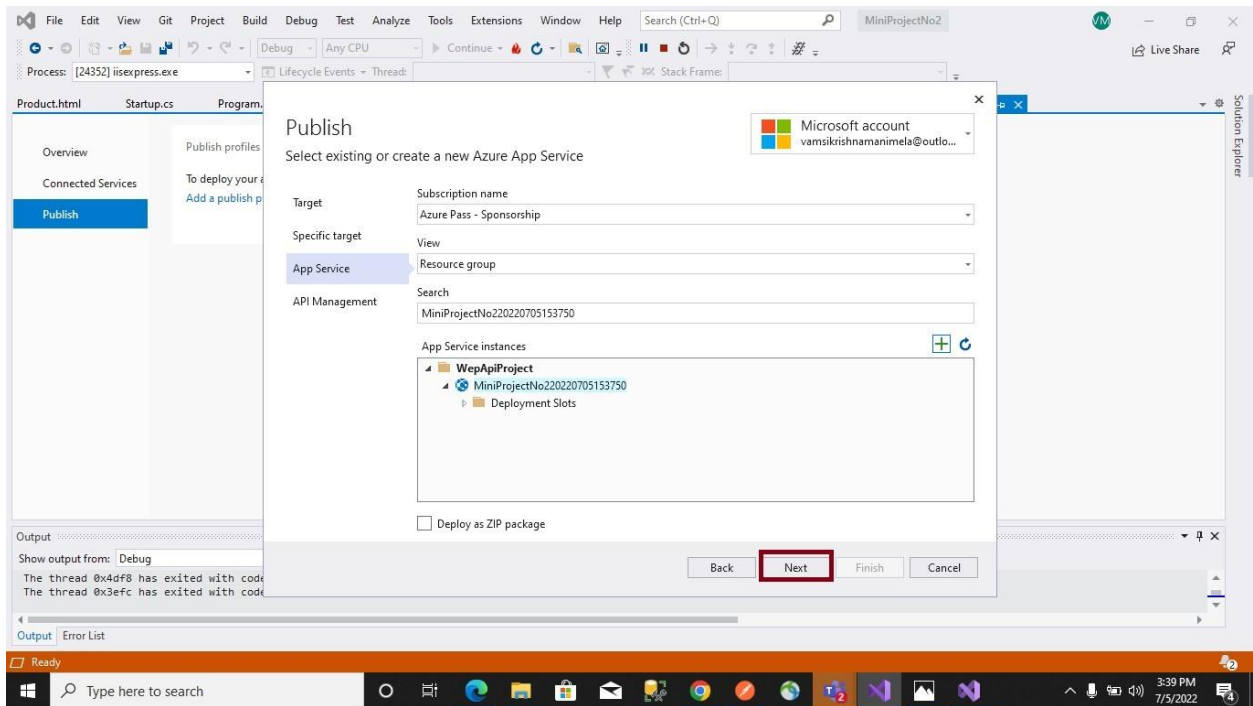
## 8. For Hosting Plan, select New.



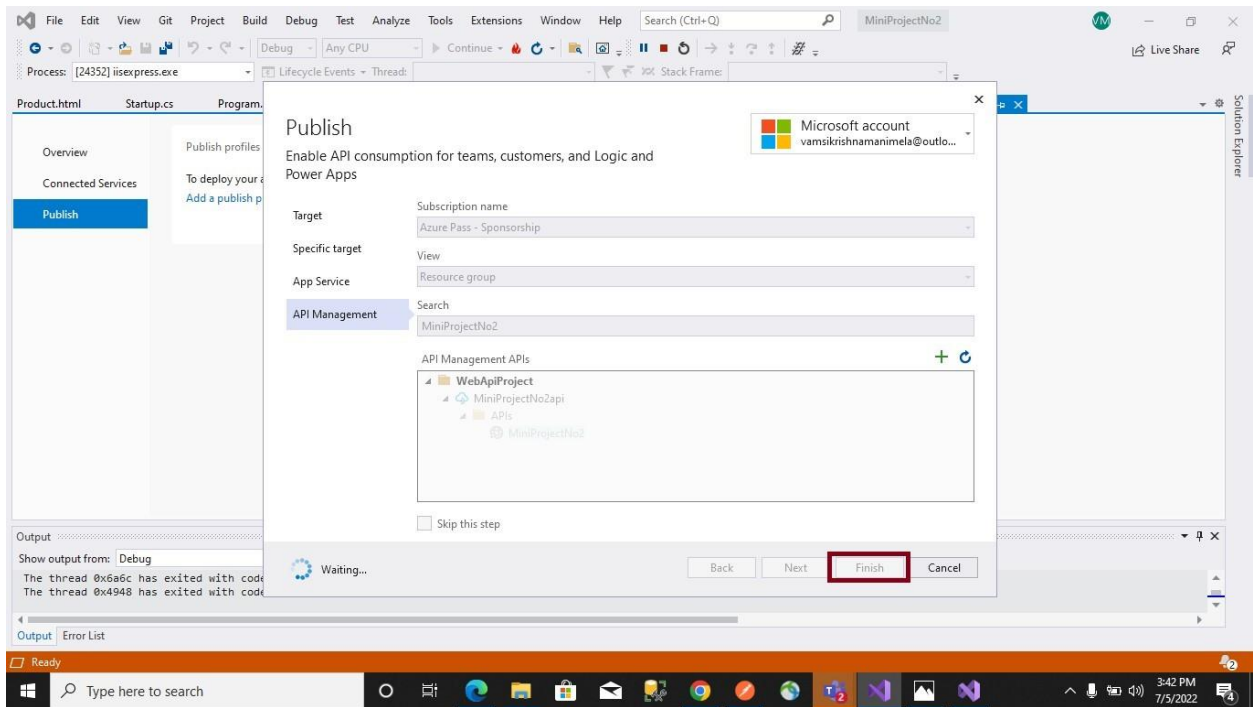
## 9. In the Hosting Plan: Create new dialog, enter the values specified in the following table.



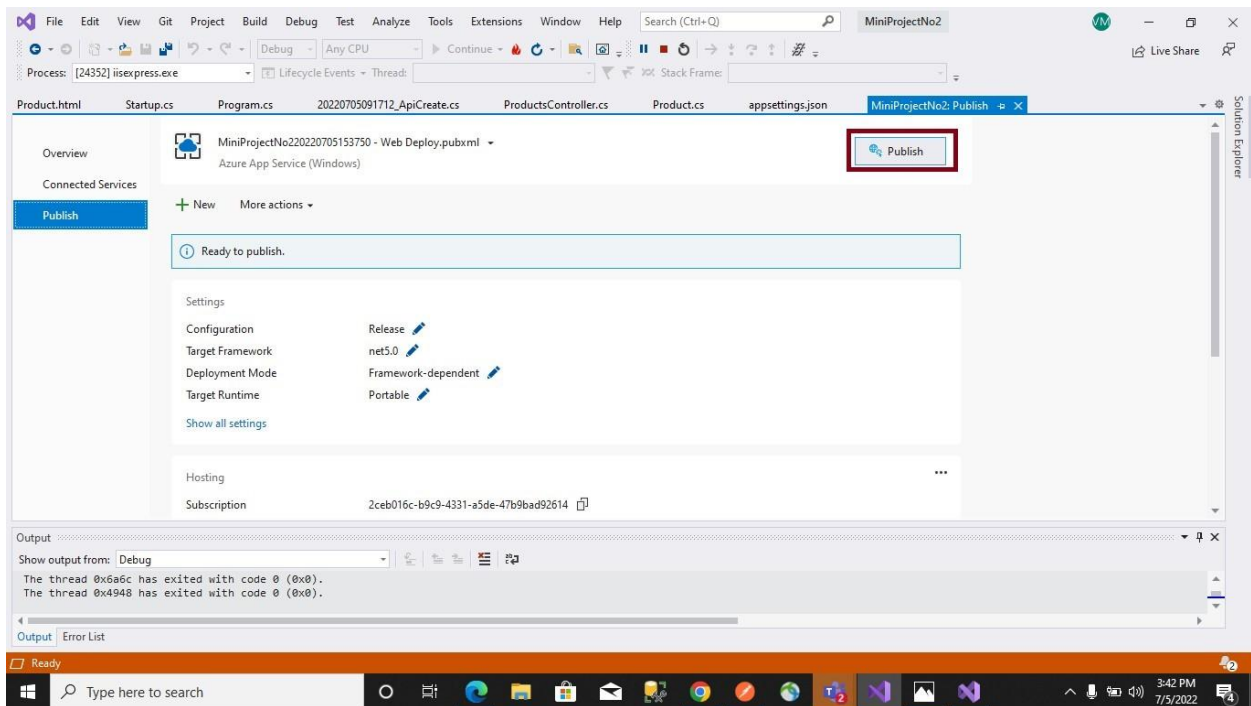
## 10. Select **Create** to Create .



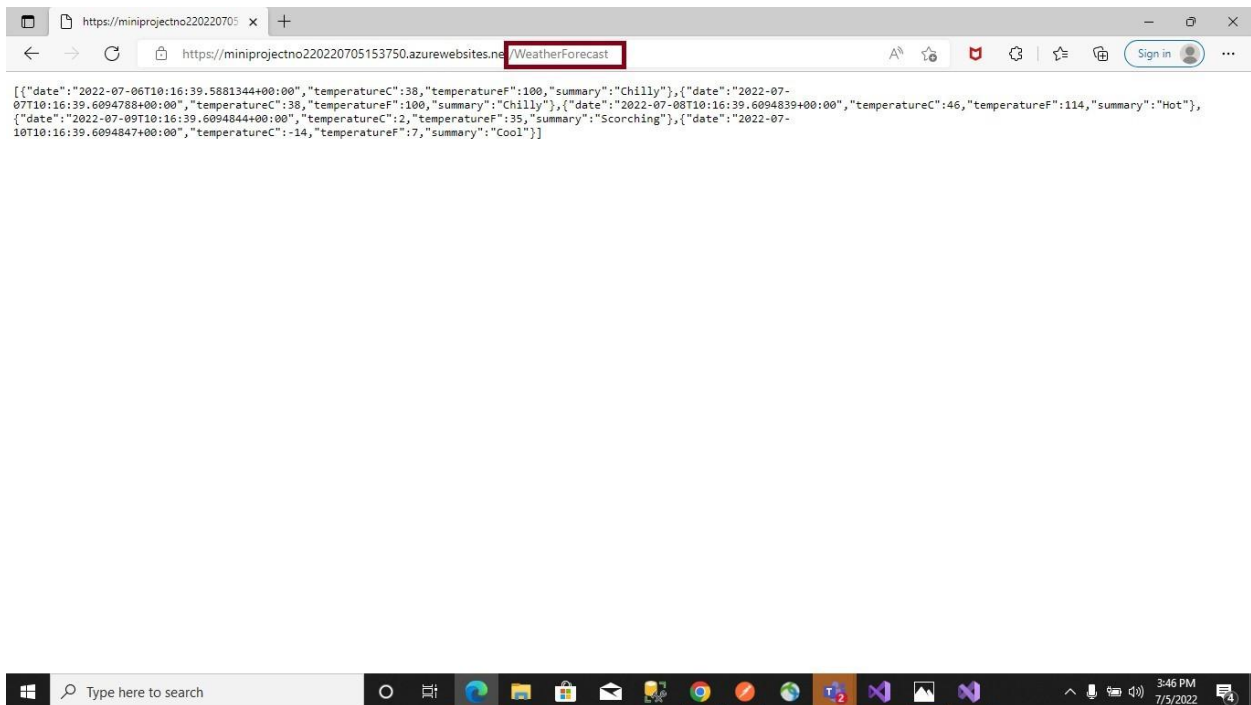
## 11. Click On **Finish** Button .



## 12. Here We Have To Publish Your Project.



## 13. Finally We Got Home Page Our Project Is Deployed In The Home We Have to add Weather Forecast





## 2) Configure Scale Out By Adding Rules For Custom Scaling ?

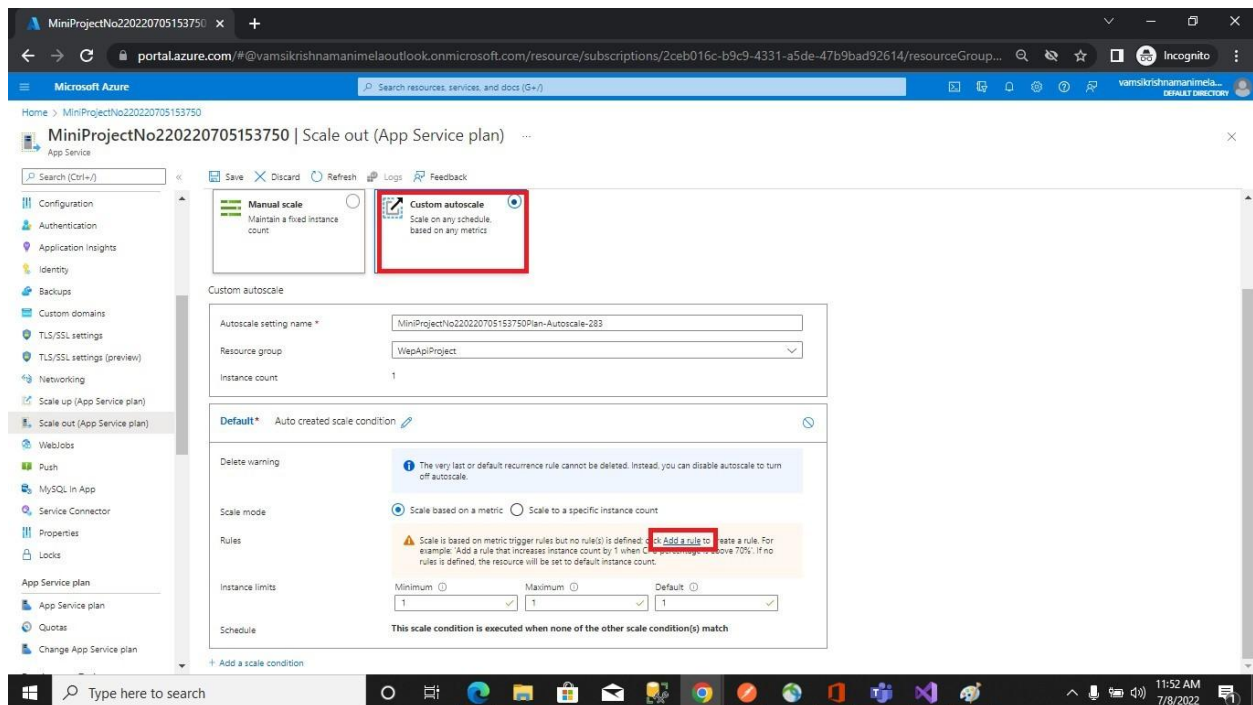
A scale out operation is the equivalent of creating multiple copies of your web site and adding a load balancer to distribute the demand between them. When you scale out a web site in Windows Azure Web Sites there is no need to configure load balancing separately since this is already provided by the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

Open the Azure portal and select Resource groups from the menu on the left-hand side of the dashboard.

### 1. Click On **ScaleOut** Option

Choose **Scaling** from the menu on the left-hand side of the scale set window. Select the button to **Custom autoscale**.

### 2. Select the option to **Add a rule**.





Let's create a rule that increases the number of VM instances in a scale set when the average CPU load is greater than 70% over a 10-minute period.

### 3. To create the rule, select **Add**

The screenshot shows the 'Scale rule' configuration page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page is titled 'Scale rule' and shows a graph of 'CpuPercentage (Average)' over time. The 'Operator' is set to 'Greater than' and the 'Metric threshold to trigger scale action' is set to '70'. The 'Duration (minutes)' is set to '10'. The 'Time grain (minutes)' is set to '1'. The 'Time grain statistic' is set to 'Average'. The 'Action' is set to 'Increase count by' with a value of '1'. The 'Cool down (minutes)' is set to '5'. The 'Instance count' is set to '1'. The 'Add' button is highlighted with a red box.

### 4. We have To **Save** the ScaleOut.

The screenshot shows the 'Scale rule' configuration page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The 'Save' button is highlighted with a red box. The configuration is the same as in the previous screenshot, but the 'Add' button is no longer visible. The 'Save' button is located at the top of the configuration panel.

### 3)Configure Deployment Slots For Staging And Production?

Azure Functions deployment slots allow your function app to run different instances called "slots". Slots are different environments exposed via a publicly available endpoint. One app instance is always mapped to the production slot, and you can swap instances assigned to a slot on demand. Function apps running under the Apps Service plan may have multiple slots, while under the Consumption plan only one slot is allowed.

#### Add a slot:

You can add a slot via the CLI or through the portal. The following steps demonstrate how to create a new slot in the portal:

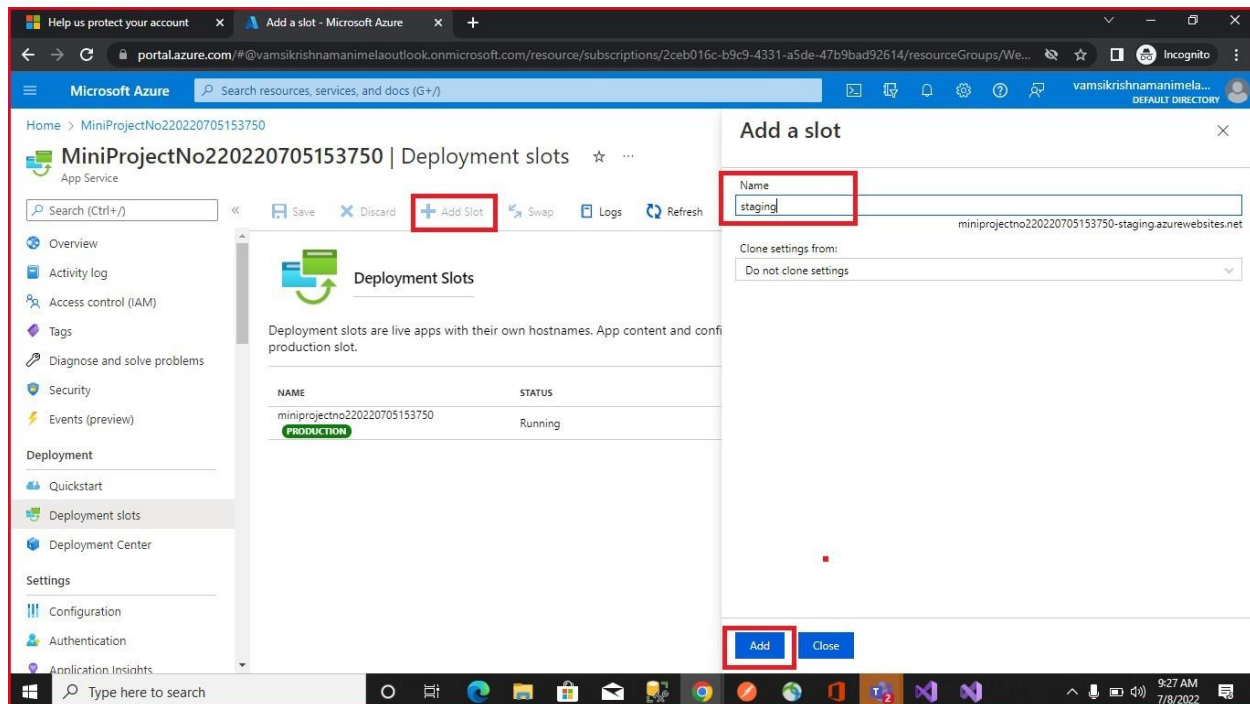
Navigate to your function app.

#### 1)Select Deployment slots

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a function app. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Security, Events (preview), Deployment, Quickstart, and Settings. The 'Deployment slots' item under the 'Deployment' section is highlighted with a red box. The main content area shows the 'Deployment slots' page for the function app 'MiniProjectNo220220705153750'. A message at the top says 'You haven't added any deployment slots. Click here to get started.' Below this, a table lists the deployment slots. The table has four columns: NAME, STATUS, APP SERVICE PLAN, and TRAFFIC %. There is one slot listed with the name 'miniProjectNo220220705153750', status 'Running', app service plan 'MiniProjectNo220220705153750Plan', and traffic percentage '100'. The slot is labeled 'PRODUCTION'.

NAME	STATUS	APP SERVICE PLAN	TRAFFIC %
miniProjectNo220220705153750	Running	MiniProjectNo220220705153750Plan	100

2)select + **Add Slot**. And Type the name of the slot and select **Add**.



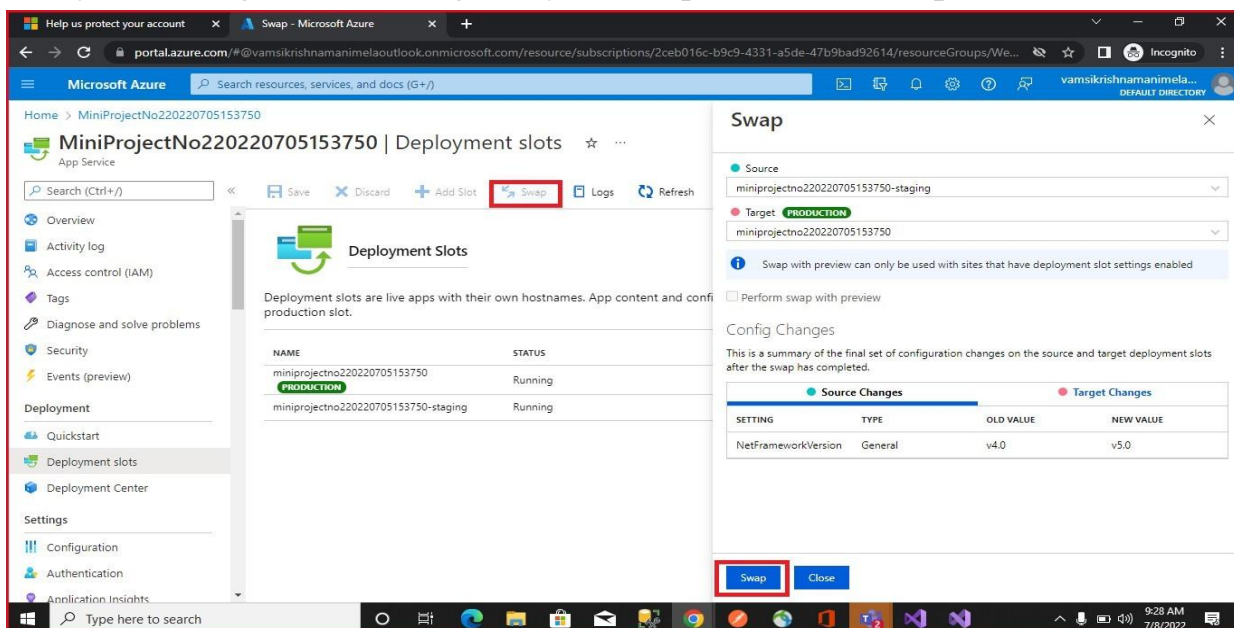
## Swap slots:

You can swap slots via the CLI or through the portal. The following steps demonstrate how to swap slots in the portal:

Navigate to the function app.

3. Select **Deployment slots**, and then select **Swap**.

Verify the configuration settings for your swap and select **Swap**



#### 4. **Work With Log Analytics With The Sample Logs Available ?**

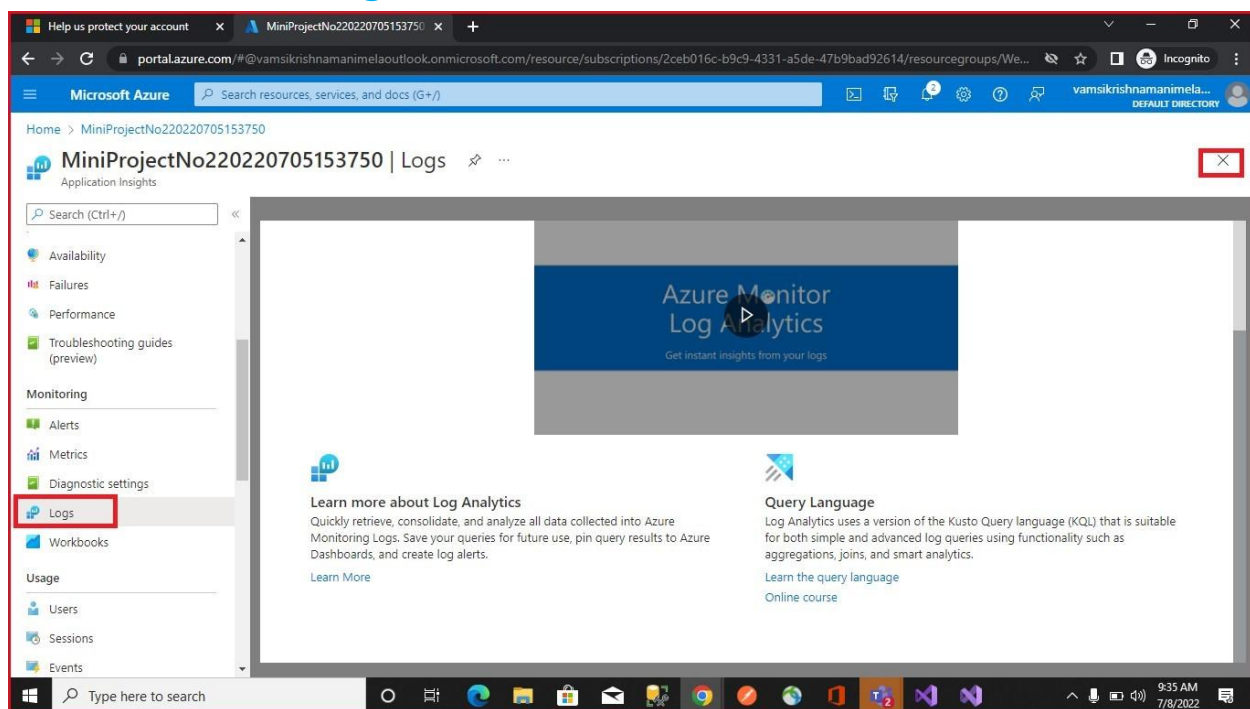
Log Analytics is a tool in the Azure portal to edit and run log queries from data collected by Azure Monitor logs and interactively analyze their results. You can use Log Analytics queries to retrieve records that match particular criteria, identify trends, analyze patterns, and provide various insights into your data.

This tutorial walks you through the Log Analytics interface, gets you started with some basic queries, and shows you how you can work with the results.

You'll learn how to:

- Understand the log data schema.
- Write and run simple queries, and modify the time range for queries.
- Filter, sort, and group query results.

#### 1. **Open Azure select Your Project Name One Overview Will Come Will Come Select Logs**



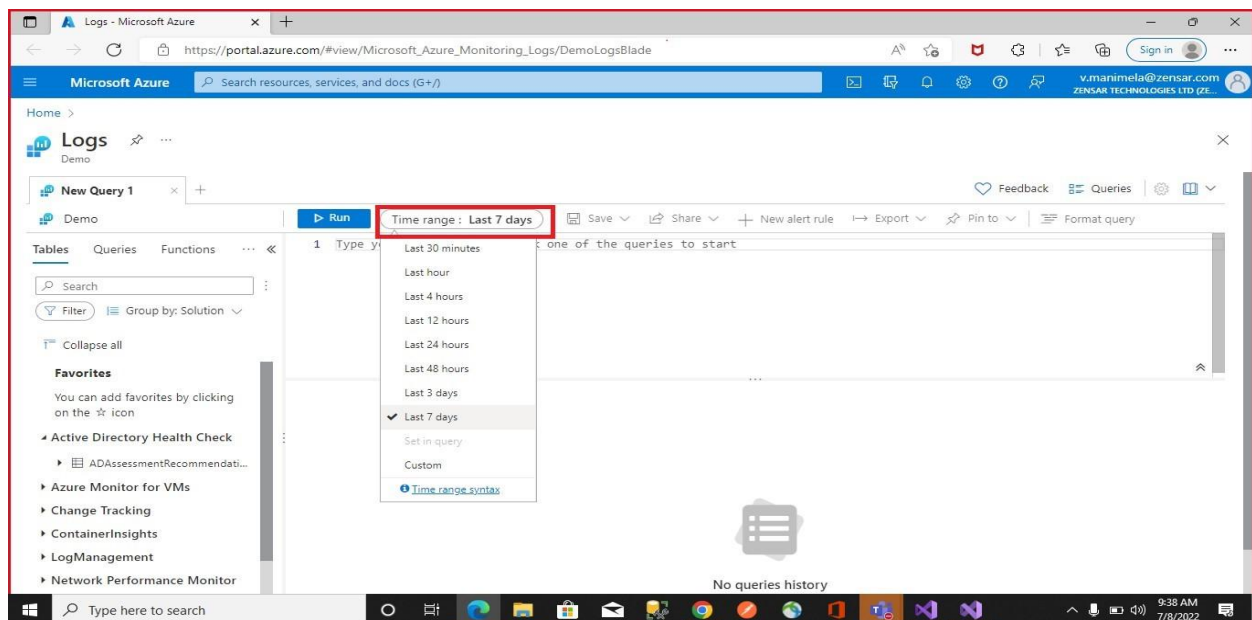
## Time range:

All queries return records generated within a set time range. By default, the query returns records generated in the last 24 hours.

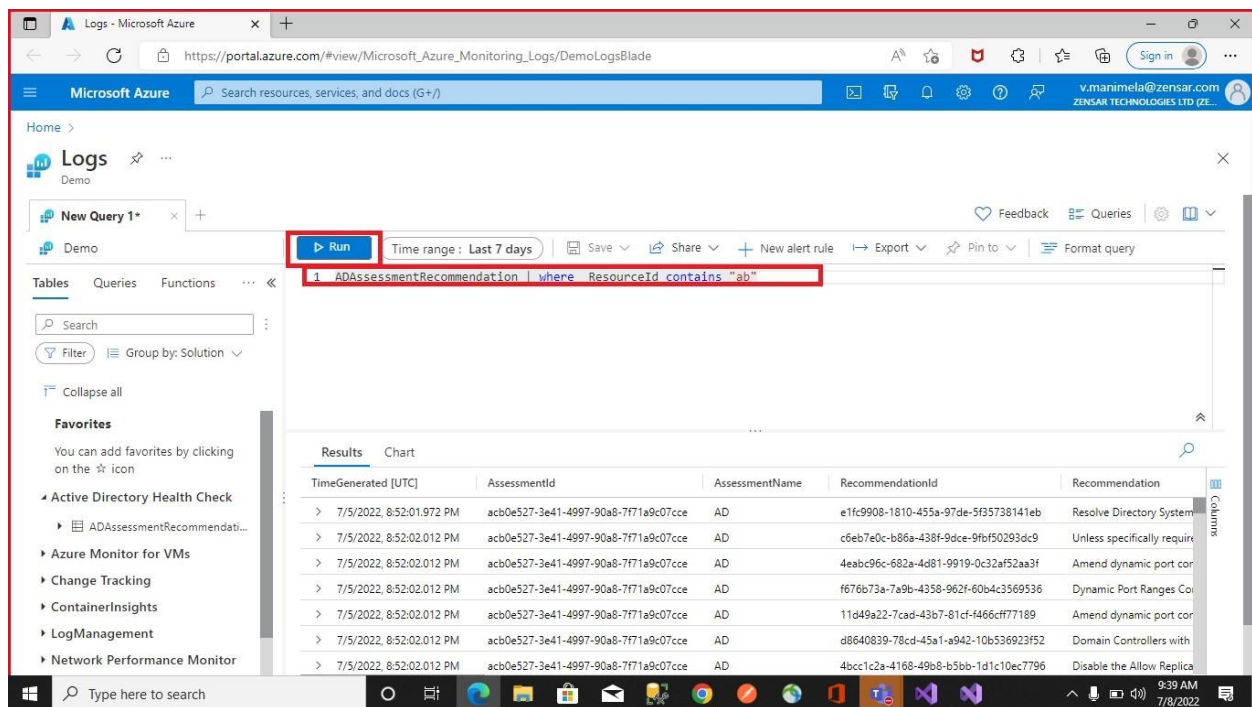
You can set a different time range by using The Where Operator in the query.

You can also use the **Time range** dropdown list at the top of the screen.

2. Let's change the time range of the query by selecting **Last 7 hours** from the **Time range** dropdown.



3. Write Code Here And Select **Run** to return the results



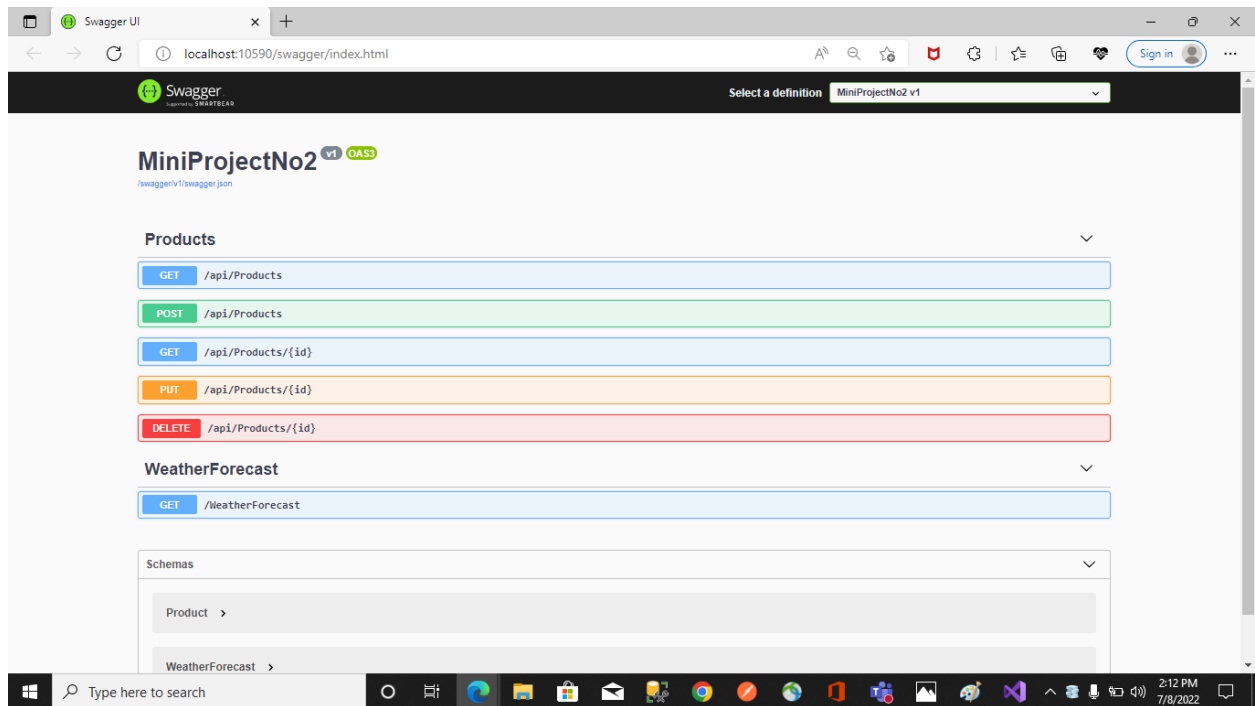


## 5)Configure Swagger For The Api?

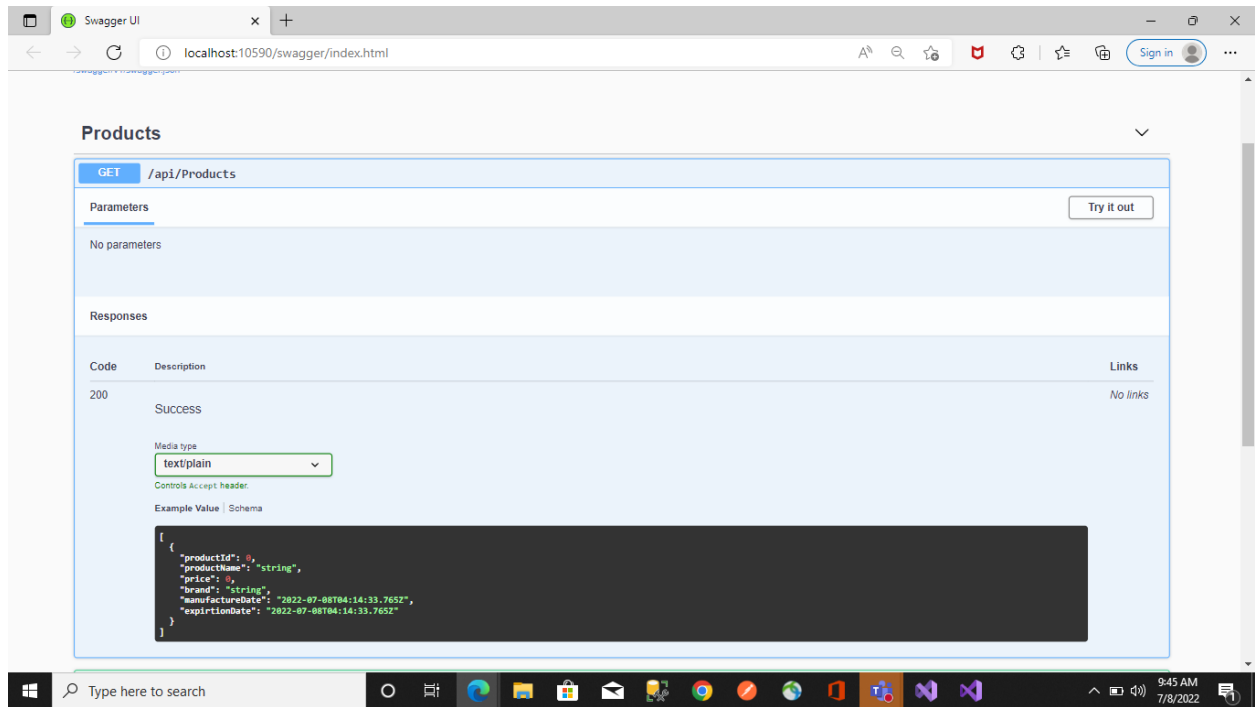
### Swagger UI

Swagger Ui offers a web-based UI that provides information about the service, using the generated Open API specification. Both Swashbuckler and N Swag include an embedded version of Swagger UI, so that it can be hosted in your ASP.NET Core app using a middleware registration call. The web UI looks like this:

#### 1. Swagger Home Page When Ever You **Run** The Project It Will Displayed



## 2. Click On **Get**



The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface for the endpoint **GET /api/Products**. The interface is divided into several sections:

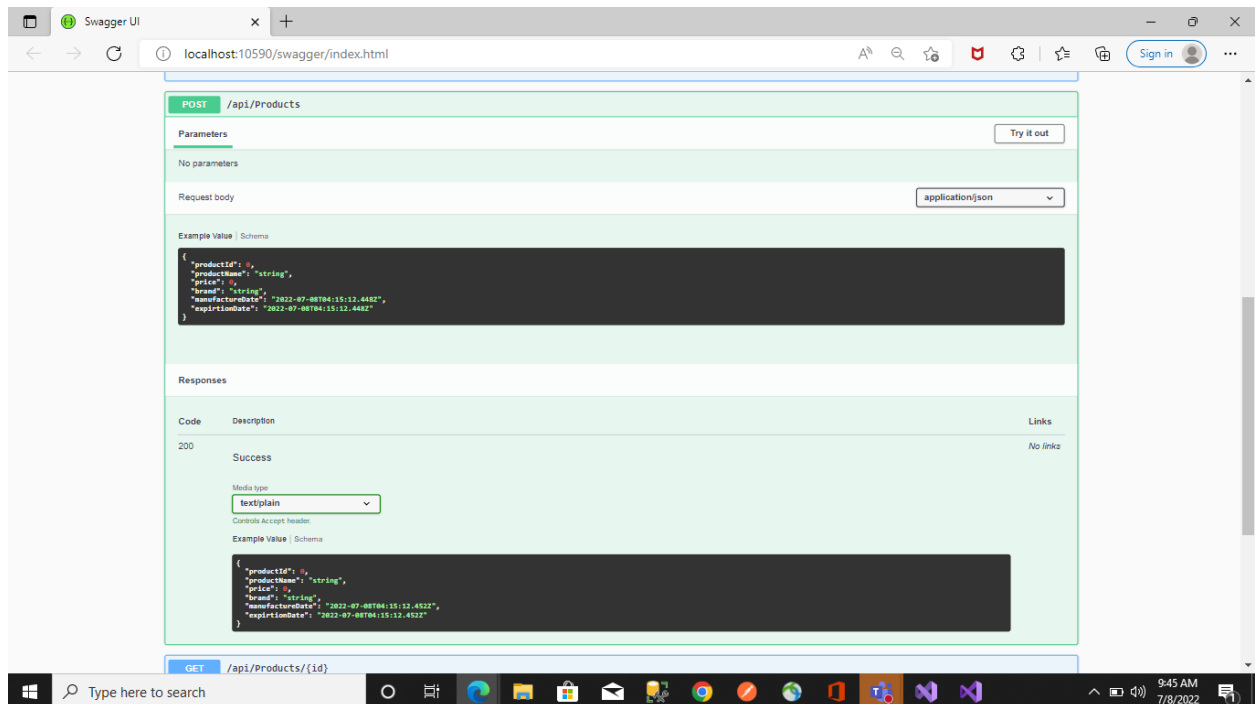
- Parameters:** A section labeled "Parameters" with a "Try it out" button. It indicates "No parameters".
- Responses:** A section labeled "Responses" showing a table with columns "Code", "Description", and "Links".

Code	Description	Links
200	Success	No links
- Media type:** A dropdown menu set to "text/plain".
- Example Value:** A code block showing a JSON object:

```
{  "productId": 0,  "productName": "string",  "price": 0,  "brand": "string",  "manufactureDate": "2022-07-08T04:14:33.765Z",  "expirationDate": "2022-07-08T04:14:33.765Z"}
```

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:45 AM on 7/8/2022.

## 3. Click On **Post**



The screenshot shows the Swagger UI interface for the endpoint **POST /api/Products**. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Parameters:** A section labeled "Parameters" with a "Try it out" button. It indicates "No parameters".
- Request body:** A section labeled "Request body" with a dropdown menu set to "application/json".
- Example Value:** A code block showing a JSON object:

```
{  "productId": 0,  "productName": "string",  "price": 0,  "brand": "string",  "manufactureDate": "2022-07-08T04:15:12.448Z",  "expirationDate": "2022-07-08T04:15:12.448Z"}
```
- Responses:** A section labeled "Responses" showing a table with columns "Code", "Description", and "Links".

Code	Description	Links
200	Success	No links
- Media type:** A dropdown menu set to "text/plain".
- Example Value:** A code block showing a JSON object:

```
{  "productId": 0,  "productName": "string",  "price": 0,  "brand": "string",  "manufactureDate": "2022-07-08T04:15:12.452Z",  "expirationDate": "2022-07-08T04:15:12.452Z"}
```

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:45 AM on 7/8/2022.



## 4. Click On Put

The image shows the Swagger UI interface for a REST API. The selected endpoint is **PUT /api/Products/{id}**. The interface includes a "Try it out" button, a "Parameters" section with a required path parameter `id` (integer), a "Request body" section with a dropdown set to `application/json`, and an "Example Value" section showing a JSON object with fields like `productId`, `productName`, `price`, `brand`, `manufactureDate`, and `expirationDate`. The "Responses" section shows a 200 status code with a "Success" description. Below this, the **DELETE /api/Products/{id}** endpoint is partially visible.

Swagger UI interface showing the PUT endpoint for `/api/Products/{id}`. The interface includes a "Try it out" button, a "Parameters" section with a required path parameter `id` (integer), a "Request body" section with a dropdown set to `application/json`, and an "Example Value" section showing a JSON object with fields like `productId`, `productName`, `price`, `brand`, `manufactureDate`, and `expirationDate`. The "Responses" section shows a 200 status code with a "Success" description.

## 5. Delete For Click On Delete

The image shows the Swagger UI interface for a REST API, focusing on the **DELETE /api/Products/{id}** endpoint. The interface includes a "Try it out" button, a "Parameters" section with a required path parameter `id` (integer), and a "Responses" section showing a 200 status code with a "Success" description. Below this, the **WeatherForecast** endpoint is partially visible.

Swagger UI interface showing the DELETE endpoint for `/api/Products/{id}`. The interface includes a "Try it out" button, a "Parameters" section with a required path parameter `id` (integer), and a "Responses" section showing a 200 status code with a "Success" description. Below this, the **WeatherForecast** endpoint is partially visible.

## 6. Weather Forecast Get

The image shows the Swagger UI for a REST API endpoint named **WeatherForecast**. The endpoint is a **GET** request to **/WeatherForecast**. There are no parameters for this endpoint. The response is a **200** status code with a description of "Success". The media type is set to **text/plain**. An example response is shown in a dark box:

```
{
  "date": "2022-07-08T04:16:55.904Z",
  "temperatureC": 0,
  "temperatureF": 0,
  "summary": "string"
}
```

The interface also includes a "Try it out" button and a "Schemas" section at the bottom.

## 7. Products and Weather Forecast

The image shows the Swagger UI for the **Schemas** section. It displays two schemas: **Product** and **WeatherForecast**.

**Product** schema:

```
{
  productId: integer($int32)
  productName: string
  price: number($float)
  brand: string
  manufactureDate: nullable: true string($date-time)
  expirationDate: string($date-time)
}
```

**WeatherForecast** schema:

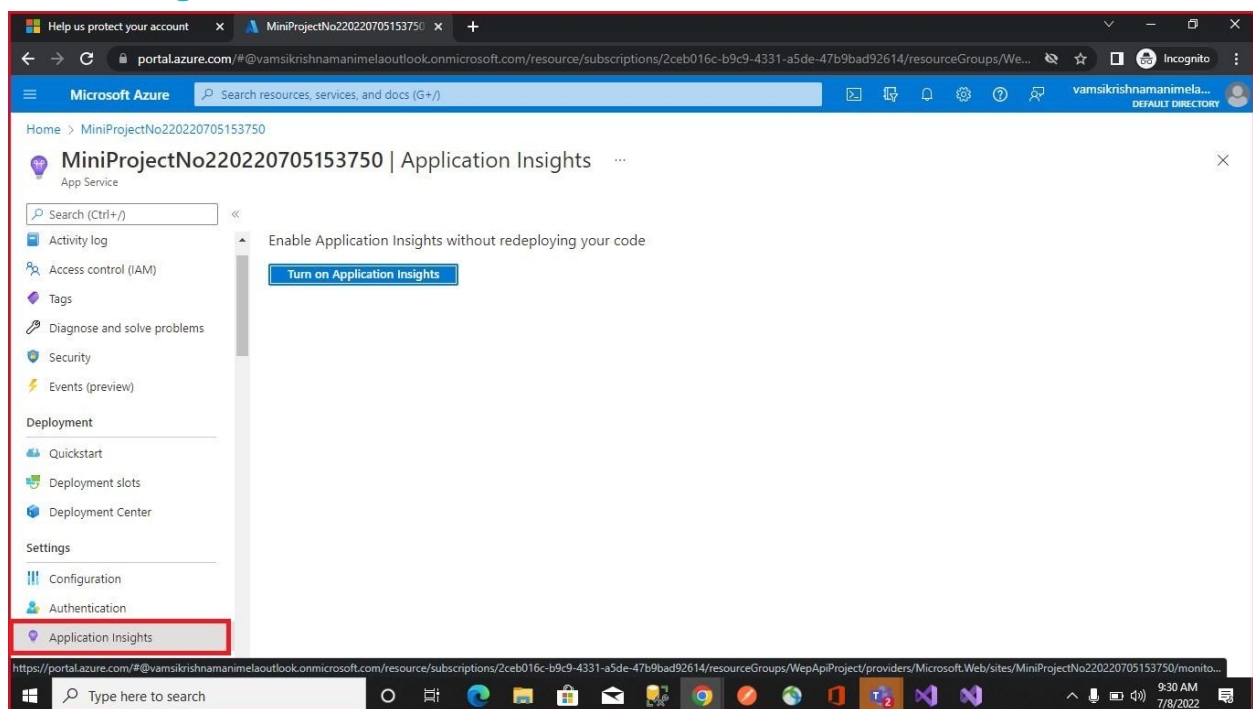
```
{
  date: string($date-time)
  temperatureC: integer($int32)
  temperatureF: integer($int32)
  summary: string
  readOnly: true
  nullable: true
}
```

## 6. Configure Application Insights for the Project?

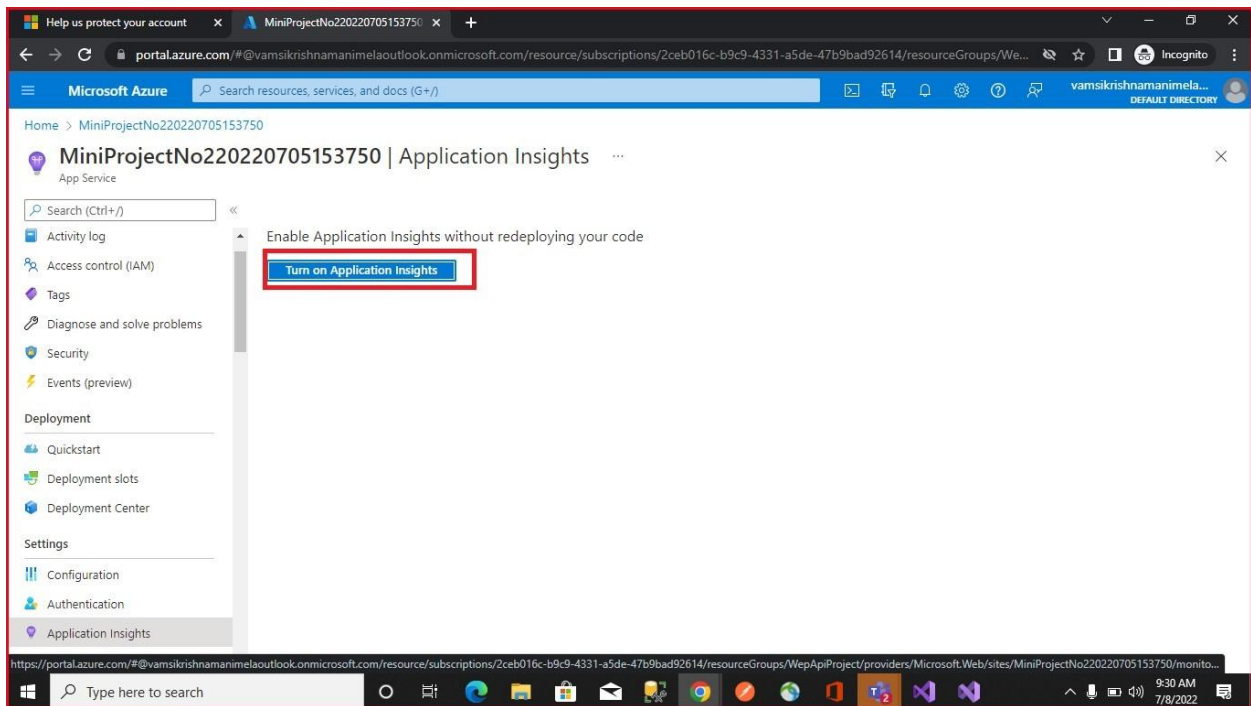
Application Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides extensible application performance management (APM) and monitoring for live web apps. Developers and DevOps professionals can use Application Insights to:

- Automatically detect performance anomalies.
- Help diagnose issues by using powerful analytics tools.
- See what users actually do with apps. Application Insights:
  - Supports a wide variety of platforms, including .NET, Node.js, Java, and Python.
  - Works for apps hosted on-premises, hybrid, or on any public cloud.
  - Integrates with DevOps processes.
  - Can monitor and analyze telemetry from mobile apps by integrating with Visual Studio App Center.

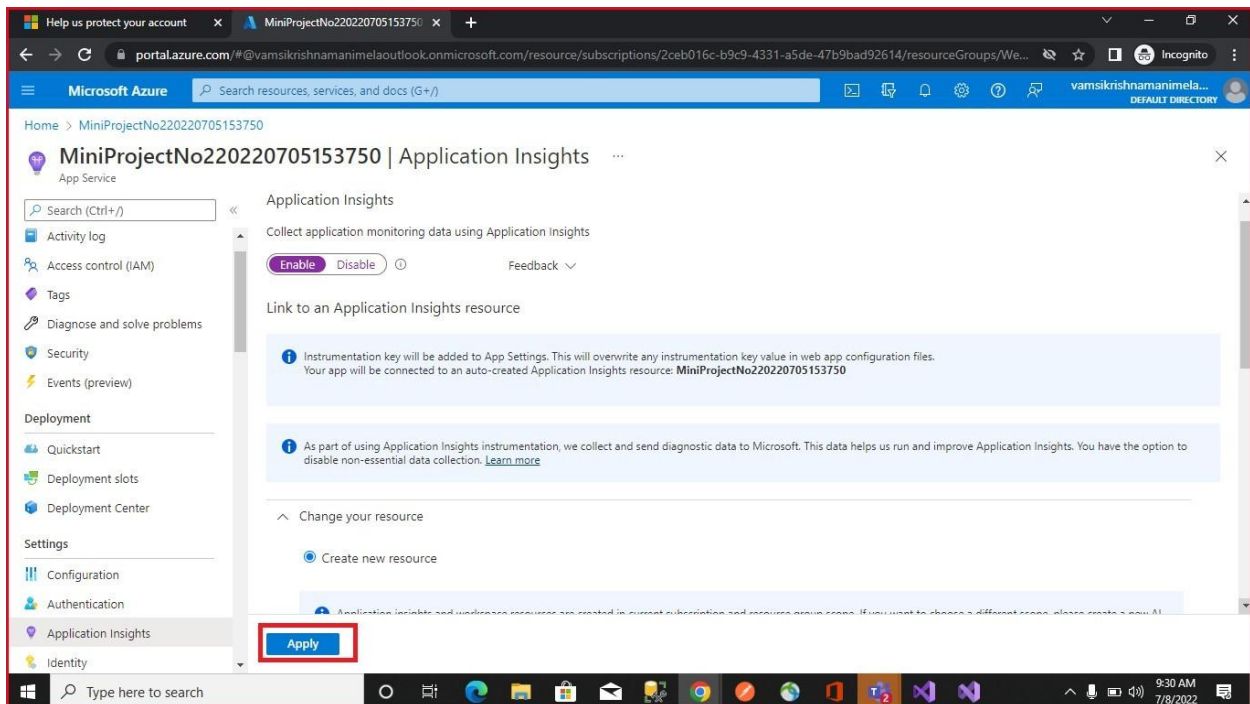
### 1. Open Azure Home Click On Your **Project** And Click On **Application Insights**



## 2. Then You Have To Click On **Run** on **Application Instances**



## 3. **Enable And Apply**



## 4. Link To The Application Instance Resource

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: `portal.azure.com/#@vamsikrishnamanimelaoutlook.onmicrosoft.com/resource/subscriptions/2ceb016c-b9c9-4331-a5de-47b9bad92614/resourceGroups/...`. The page title is "MiniProjectNo220220705153750 | Application Insights".

On the left sidebar, the "Settings" section is expanded, and "Application Insights" is selected. The main content area shows the "Link to an Application Insights resource" section. It includes a status message: "Your app is connected to Application Insights resource: [MiniProjectNo220220705153750](#)". Below this, there is a section titled "Instrument your application" with tabs for "Info", ".NET", ".NET Core", "Node.js", "Java", and "Python". The "Info" tab is active, displaying the text: "Please select the language you chose during creation of the application to see instrumentation details and additional configurations if available." At the bottom of this section is an "Apply" button.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with the text "Type here to search" and the system clock indicating 2:25 PM on 7/8/2022.