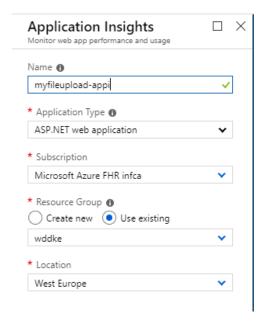
Monitor Web App und Azure Function Hands On

Für den im Azure WebApps + Storage + Functions Hands On implementierten UseCase wird ein Monitoring implementiert.

- Hinzufügen von Application Insights zur Middleware
- Hinzufügen von Application Insights für Azure Functions
 - o Auswerten eines fehlerhaften Uploads
- Custom Logging
 - Hinzufügen von Custom Monitoring
 - In der Middleware mit dem TelemetryClient
 - o In der UI
 - Tracken von Page Views mit einem custom monitoring service
- Anzeigen/Auswerten im Portal

Requirements:

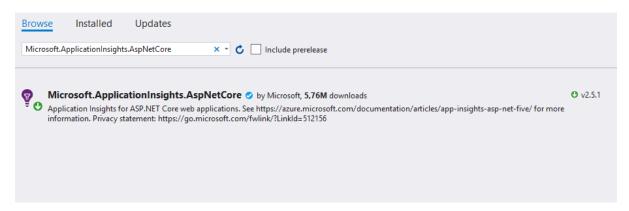
- Application Insights Resourcen (3 Stück) in eigener RG erstellen und sprechend benennen.
 - Middleware
 - Application Insights für die ASP.NET web application erstellen
 - o Function
 - Application Insights für die ASP.NET web application erstellen
 - o UI
- Application Insights für Node.js application erstellen (UI)



1 Implementieren von Application Insights in die Middleware

In Visual Studio in die File Upload App wechseln

Unter Manage NuGet Packages App Insights hinzufügen und auf aktuelle Version (2.5.1) prüfen



Startup.cs

```
public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
{
    services.AddMvc().SetCompatibilityVersion(CompatibilityVersion.Version_2_1);
    services.AddApplicationInsightsTelemetry(Configuration);

    // In production, the Angular files will be served from this directory
    services.AddSpaStaticFiles(configuration =>
    {
        configuration.RootPath = "ClientApp/dist";
    });
}
```

Program.cs

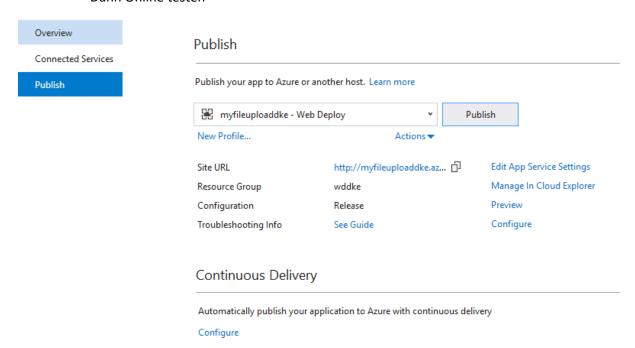
```
reference | 0 exceptions
public static IWebHostBuilder CreateWebHostBuilder(string[] args) =>
    WebHost.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
    .UseStartup<Startup>().UseApplicationInsights();
```

Appsettings.json (Instrumentation Key der richtigen App Insights Resource eintragen)

```
"ApplicationInsights": {
    "InstrumentationKey": "XXX
"
},
```

Ausführen

- Lokal ausführen und prüfen ob in der Cloud App Insights resource etwas ankommt (Kann ein wenig Zeit dauern)
- Wenn es funktioniert die App wieder Publishen
- Dann Online testen



2 Implementieren von Application Insights für die Azure Function

Kopieren des Instrumentation Key der Azure Function Application Insights resource
In der Azure Function → Application Settings

Configured features

Function app settings

Application settings

Application Insights

Add new setting

WEBSITE_CONTENTAZUREFILECONNECTIONSTRING	Hidden value. Click to edit.
WEBSITE_CONTENTSHARE	Hidden value. Click to edit.
APPINSIGHTS_INSTRUMENTATIONKEY	Hidden value. Click to edit.

⁺ Add new setting

ÜBUNG

Zu der Azure Function Application Insights resource wechseln

- Bilder hochladen und prüfen ob App Insights etwas registriert
- Eine Datei (Kein Bild!) hochladen z.B .pdf
- Die Ursache für einen Fehler in der function mithilfe von App Insights suchen (Wo steht wieso der Dateiupload fehlgeschlagen ist)

3 Implementieren von Custom Events mit dem Telemetry Client

FileUploadController.cs (Den Filenamen und die Filegröße mit einem Upload Event tracken)

```
⊟namespace file_upload.Controllers
       [Route("api/[controller]")]
       public class FileUploadController : Controller
           //Appsettings Configuration
private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
private TelemetryClient _telemetry;
           public FileUploadController(IConfiguration config, TelemetryClient telemetry)
                  configuration = config;
                 _telemetry = telemetry;
           [HttpPost]
            public async Task<IActionResult> UploadFileAsync([FromForm]IFormFile file)
                 if \ (\texttt{CloudStorageAccount.TryParse}(\_configuration.\texttt{GetConnectionString}(\texttt{"StorageAccount"}), \ out \ \texttt{CloudStorageAccount} \ storageAccount))
                      //Create client and create BlobContainer
                      var client = storageAccount.CreateCloudBlobClient();
var container = client.GetContainerReference("originalfile");
                      await container.CreateIfNotExistsAsync();
                      _telemetry.TrackEvent("UploadEvent",
new Dictionary<string, string>()
                            { "Filename", file.FileName }, | { "FileSize", file.Length.ToString() }
                      //Creates a Blob and uploads file into Blob
var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(file.FileName);
                      await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(file.OpenReadStream());
                      return Ok(blob.Uri);
                 return StatusCode(StatusCodes.Status500InternalServerError);
```

4 Implementieren von Application Insights für die UI (Custom Logging)

Environment.ts und environment.prod.ts (Key hinzufügen)

```
export const environment = {
    production: false,
    appInsights: {
    instrumentationKey: 'b03ca7b0-ab9f-45b0-aef2-ed62942e499e'
    }
};
```

Under Ordner app → neuen Ordner services erstellen und monitoring service files anlegen

```
■ services
TS monitoring.service.spec.ts
TS monitoring.service.ts
```

Monitoring.service.spec.ts

monitoring.service.ts

```
pimport { Injectable } from '@angular/core';
 import { AppInsights } from 'applicationinsights-js';
 import { environment } from '../../environments/environment';
 @Injectable()
□export class MonitoringService {
private config: Microsoft.ApplicationInsights.IConfig = {
   instrumentationKey: environment.appInsights.instrumentationKey
  };
if (!AppInsights.config) {
     AppInsights.downloadAndSetup(this.config);
   }
  }
  logPageView(name?: string, url?: string, properties?: any,
   measurements?: any, duration?: number) {
    AppInsights.trackPageView(name, url, properties, measurements, duration);
  }
 logEvent(name: string, properties?: any, measurements?: any) {
   AppInsights.trackEvent(name, properties, measurements);
}
```

```
import { FileUploadModule } from 'primeng/fileupload';
  import { MonitoringService } from './services/monitoring.service';
 ⊟@NgModule({
 declarations: [
      AppComponent,
      NavMenuComponent,
      HomeComponent,
      CounterComponent,
      FetchDataComponent,
      FileUploadComponent
     1,
   imports: [
      BrowserModule.withServerTransition({ appId: 'ng-cli-universal' }),
      HttpClientModule,
      FormsModule,
      FileUploadModule,
      RouterModule.forRoot([
       { path: 'file-upload', component: FileUploadComponent },
        { path: '', component: HomeComponent, pathMatch: 'full' },
        { path: 'counter', component: CounterComponent },
        { path: 'fetch-data', component: FetchDataComponent },
      1)
    1,
    providers: [
      MonitoringService
     ],
    bootstrap: [AppComponent]
  })
   export class AppModule { }
Counter.components.ts
  □import { Component } from '@angular/core';
   import { MonitoringService } from '../services/monitoring.service';
  ⊟@Component({
     selector: 'app-counter-component',
     templateUrl: './counter.component.html'
   | })
  ⊟export class CounterComponent {
     public currentCount = 0;
     constructor(private monitoringService: MonitoringService) {
      this.monitoringService.logPageView("Page view: Counter");
  b public incrementCounter() {
      this.currentCount++;
   }
```

Fetch-data.component.ts

File-upload.conponents.ts

```
import { Component, OnInit } from '@angular/core';
import { MonitoringService } from '../services/monitoring.service';

@Component({
    selector: 'app-file-upload',
    templateUrl: './file-upload.component.html',
    styleUrls: ['./file-upload.component.css']
})

Export class FileUploadComponent implements OnInit {
    constructor(private monitoringService: MonitoringService) {
        this.monitoringService.logPageView("Page view: File-Upload");
    }

ngOnInit() {
    }
}
```

Ausführen

- Publishen und nochmals prüfen