

Architecting Cloud-Native .NET Apps for Azure

Duration: 40 hours

Targeted Audience profile:

The audience for this course is mainly developers, development leads, and architects who are interested in learning how to build applications designed for the cloud.

A secondary audience is technical decision-makers who plan to choose whether to build their applications using a cloud-native approach.

How this will benefit you:

This course begins by defining cloud native and introducing a reference application built using cloud-native principles and technologies. Beyond these first two chapters, the rest of the course is broken up into specific chapters focused on topics common to most cloud-native applications. You can learn about cloud-native approaches to:

- Data and data access
- Communication patterns
- Scaling and scalability
- Application resiliency
- Monitoring and health
- Identity and security
- DevOps

Content

1. Introduction to Cloud-Native Applications

- Introduction to Cloud-native computing
- What is Cloud Native?
- The pillars of cloud native
 - The cloud
 - Modern design
 - Microservices
 - Containers
 - Backing services
 - Automation
- Candidate apps for cloud native
 - Modernizing legacy apps

2. **Introducing eShopOnContainers Reference App**

- Features and requirements
- Overview of the code
- Understanding microservices
- Mapping eShopOnContainers to Azure Services
 - Container orchestration and clustering
 - API Gateway
 - Data
 - Event Bus
 - Resiliency
- Deploying eShopOnContainers to Azure
 - Azure Kubernetes Service
 - Deploying to Azure Kubernetes Service using Helm
 - Azure Functions and Logic Apps (Serverless)
- Centralized configuration
 - Azure App Configuration
 - Azure Key Vault
 - Configuration in eShop

3. **Scaling Cloud-Native Applications**

- Leveraging containers and orchestrators
 - Challenges with monolithic deployments
 - What are the benefits of containers and orchestrators?
 - What are the scaling benefits?
 - What scenarios are ideal for containers and orchestrators?
 - When should you avoid using containers and orchestrators?
 - Development resources
- Leveraging serverless functions
 - What is serverless?
 - What challenges are solved by serverless?
 - What is the difference between a microservice and a serverless function?

- What scenarios are appropriate for serverless?
- When should you avoid serverless?
- Combining containers and serverless approaches
- Deploying containers in Azure
 - Azure Container Registry
 - ACR Tasks
 - Azure Kubernetes Service
 - Azure Bridge to Kubernetes
- Scaling containers and serverless applications
 - The simple solution: scaling up
 - Scaling out cloud-native apps
- Other container deployment options

4. **Cloud-Native Communication Patterns**

- Communication considerations
- Front-end client communication
 - Simple Gateways
 - Azure Application Gateway
 - Azure API Management
 - Real-time communication
- Service-to-service communication
 - Queries
 - Commands
 - Events
- gRPC
 - What is gRPC?
 - gRPC Benefits
 - Protocol Buffers
 - gRPC support in .NET
 - gRPC usage
 - gRPC implementation
 - Looking ahead

5. Cloud-Native Data Patterns

- Database-per-microservice, why?
- Cross-service queries
- Distributed transactions
- High volume data
 - CQRS
 - Event sourcing
- Relational vs. NoSQL data
 - The CAP theorem
 - Considerations for relational vs. NoSQL systems
 - Database as a Service
 - Azure relational databases
 - Azure SQL Database
 - Open-source databases in Azure
 - NoSQL data in Azure
 - Data migration to the cloud
- Caching in a cloud-native app
 - Why?
 - Caching architecture
 - Azure Cache for Redis
- Elasticsearch in a cloud-native app

6. Cloud-Native Resiliency

- Application resiliency patterns
 - Retry pattern
 - Circuit breaker pattern
 - Testing for resiliency
- Azure platform resiliency
 - Design with resiliency
 - Design with redundancy
 - Design for scalability
 - Built-in retry in services

- Resilient communications
 - Service mesh
 - Istio and Envoy
 - Integration with Azure Kubernetes Services

7. **Monitoring and Health**

- Observability patterns
 - When to use logging
 - Challenges with detecting and responding to potential app health issues
 - Challenges with reacting to critical problems in cloud-native apps
- Logging with Elastic Stack
 - Elastic Stack
 - What are the advantages of Elastic Stack?
 - Logstash
 - Elasticsearch
 - Visualizing information with Kibana web dashboards
 - Installing Elastic Stack on Azure
- Monitoring in Azure Kubernetes Services
 - Azure Monitor for Containers
- Log.Finalize()
- Azure Monitor
 - Gathering logs and metrics
 - Reporting data
 - Dashboards
 - Alerts
- References

8. **Cloud-Native Identity**

- Authentication and authorization in cloud-native apps
- Azure Active Directory
- IdentityServer for cloud-native applications
 - Common web app scenarios
 - Getting started

- Configuration
- JavaScript clients

9. **Cloud-Native Security**

- Azure security for cloud-native apps
- Threat modeling
- Principle of least privilege
- Penetration testing
- Monitoring
- Securing the build
- Building secure code
- Built-in security
- Azure network infrastructure
- Role-based access control for restricting access to Azure resources
- Securing secrets
 - Azure Key Vault
 - Kubernetes
- Encryption in transit and at rest
 - In transit
 - At rest
- Keeping secure

10. **DevOps**

- Azure DevOps
- GitHub Actions
- Source control
 - Repository per microservice
 - Single repository
 - Standard directory structure
- Task management
- CI/CD pipelines
 - Azure Builds
 - Azure DevOps releases

- Everybody gets a build pipeline
 - Versioning releases
- Feature flags
 - Implementing feature flags
- Infrastructure as code
 - Azure Resource Manager templates
 - Terraform
 - Azure CLI Scripts and Tasks
- Cloud Native Application Bundles
- DevOps Decisions