

# Shifting gears in .NET

Moving to containers for .NET  
developers

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# DOT NEXT



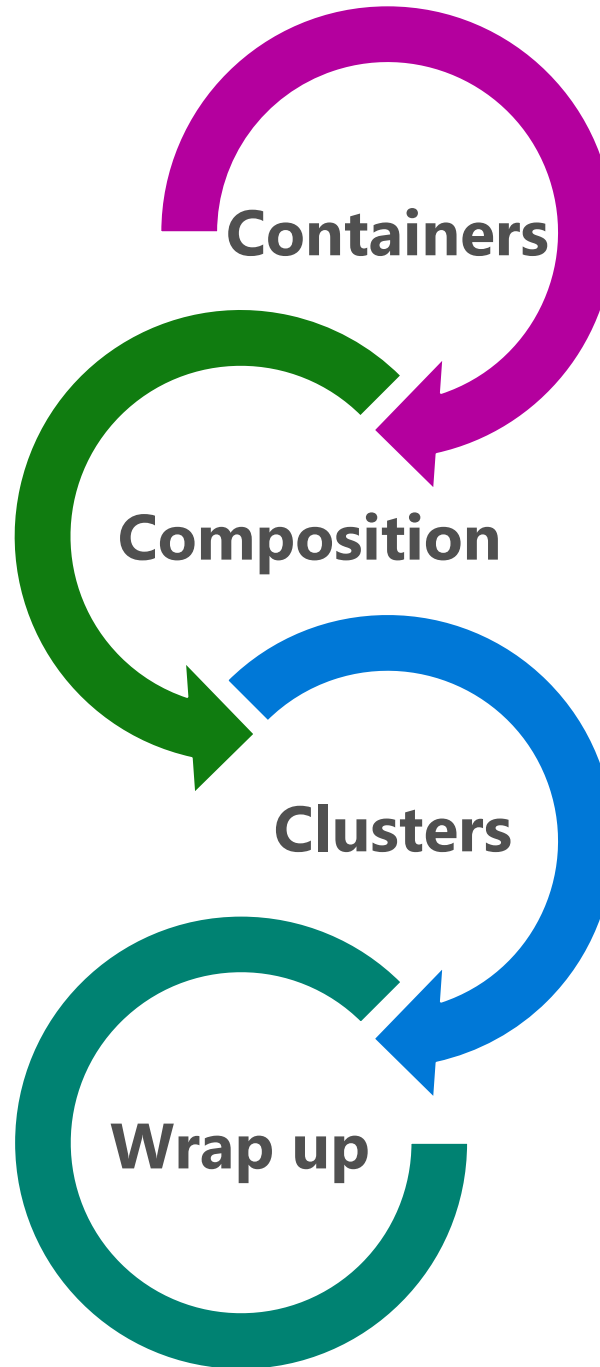
Think ahead. Act now.



# Agenda

- Docker-compose
- Environments

- Summary
- Questions and answers

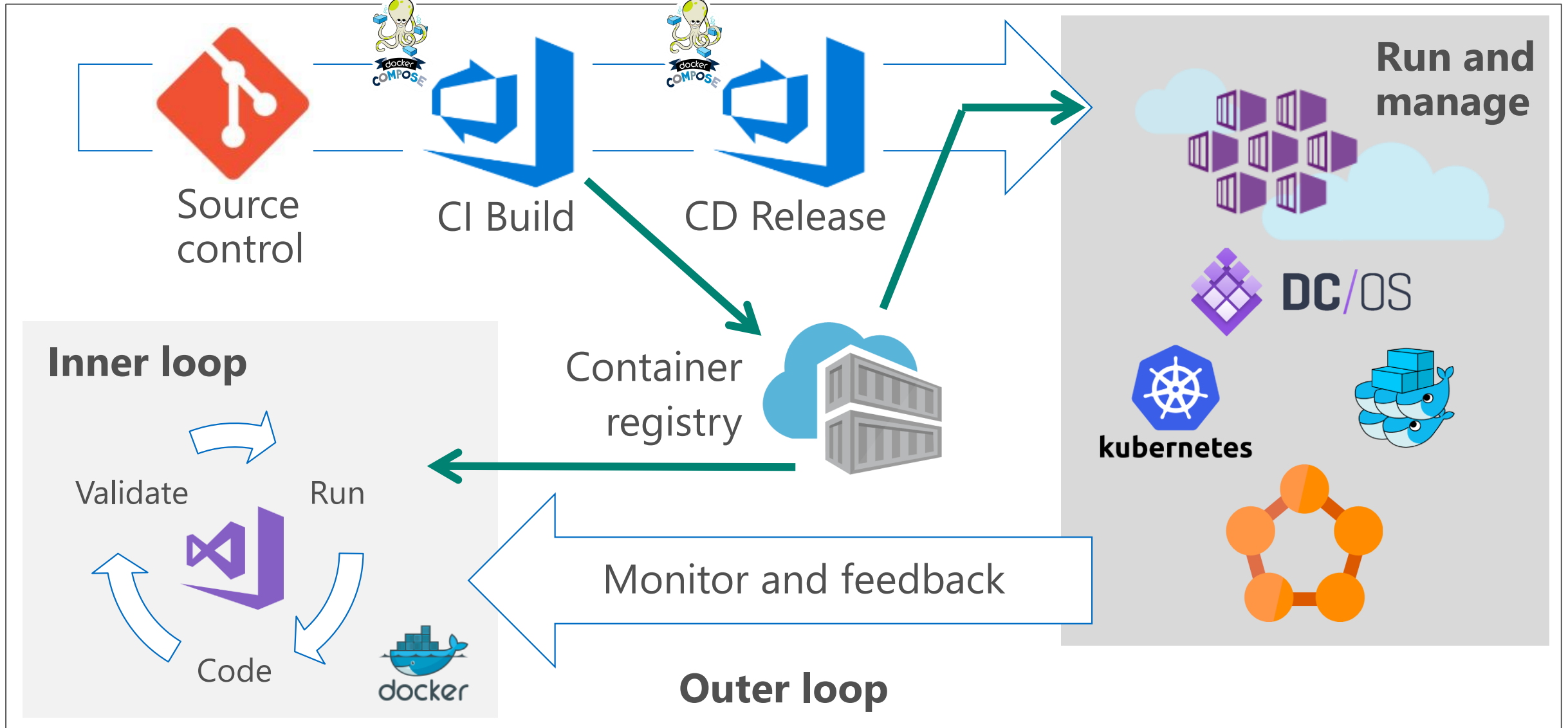


- Container technology
- Docker
- Visual Studio 2017 tooling

- Orchestrators
- Containerized application lifecycle

**DOT**  
**NEXT**

# New developer workflow



# Demo #1

## Diving straight into Docker containers







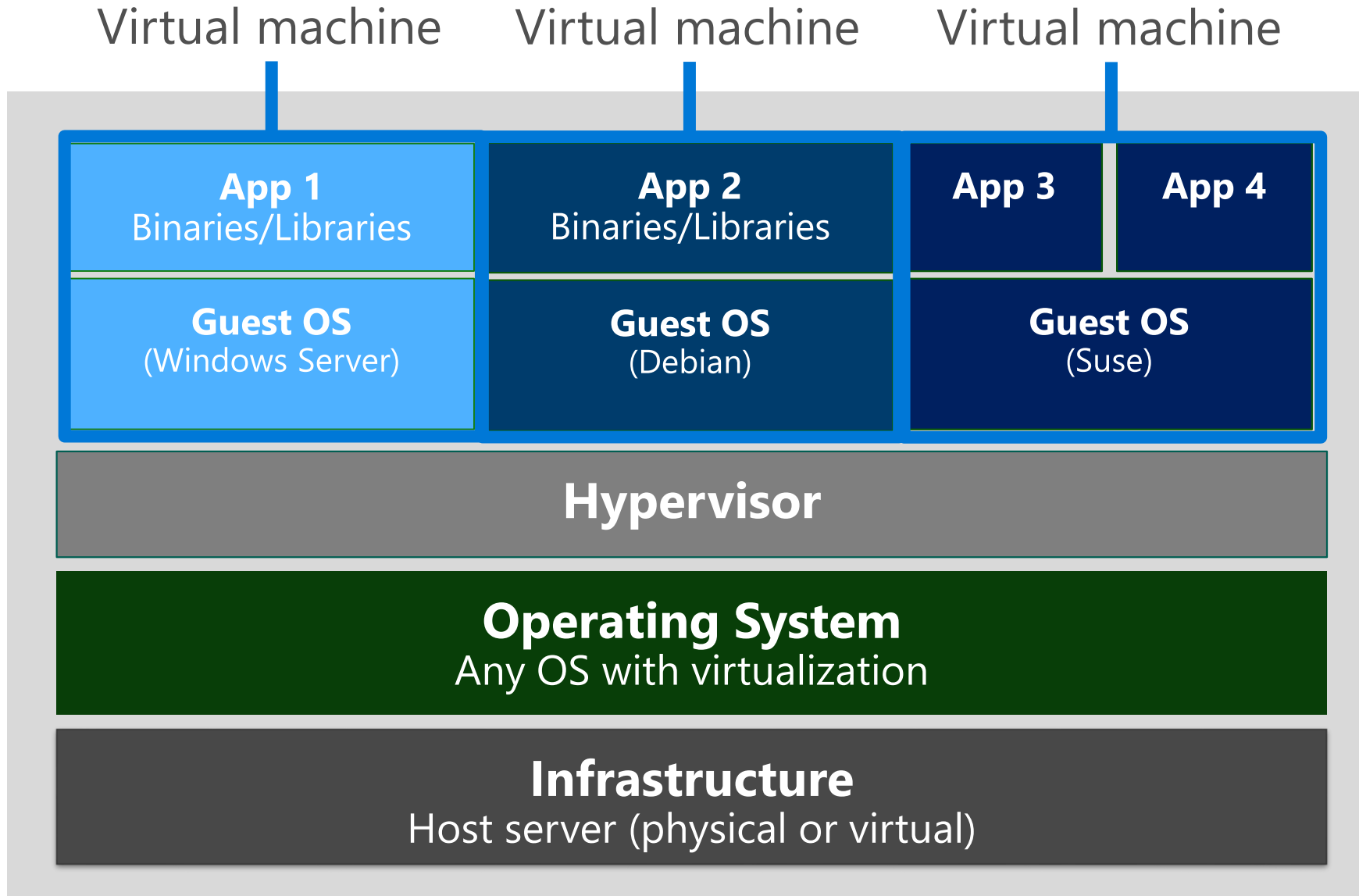
# Container technology

## Docker 101

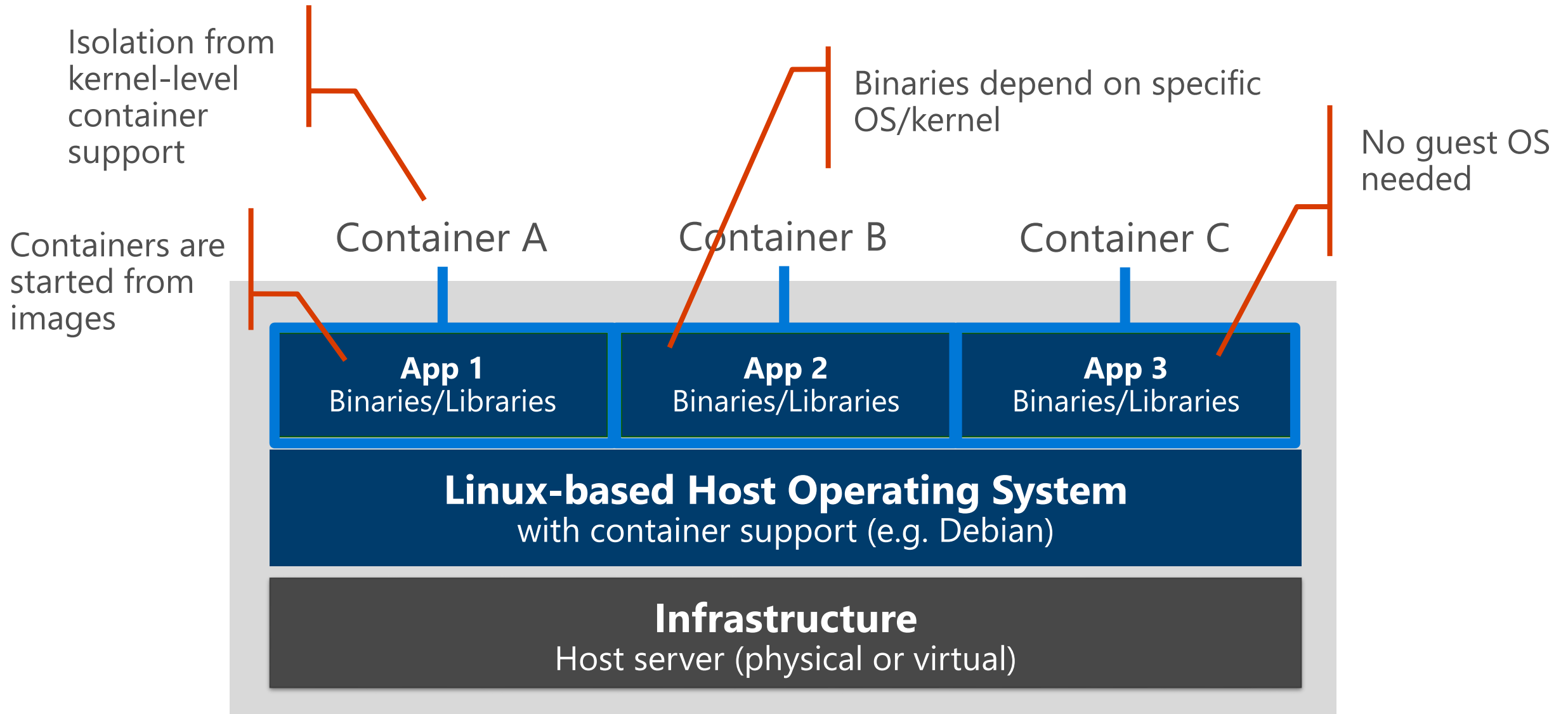


# From virtual machines

VM Images include  
binary and guest OS



# To Linux containers



# To Windows containers

Similar to Linux, but  
Windows instead

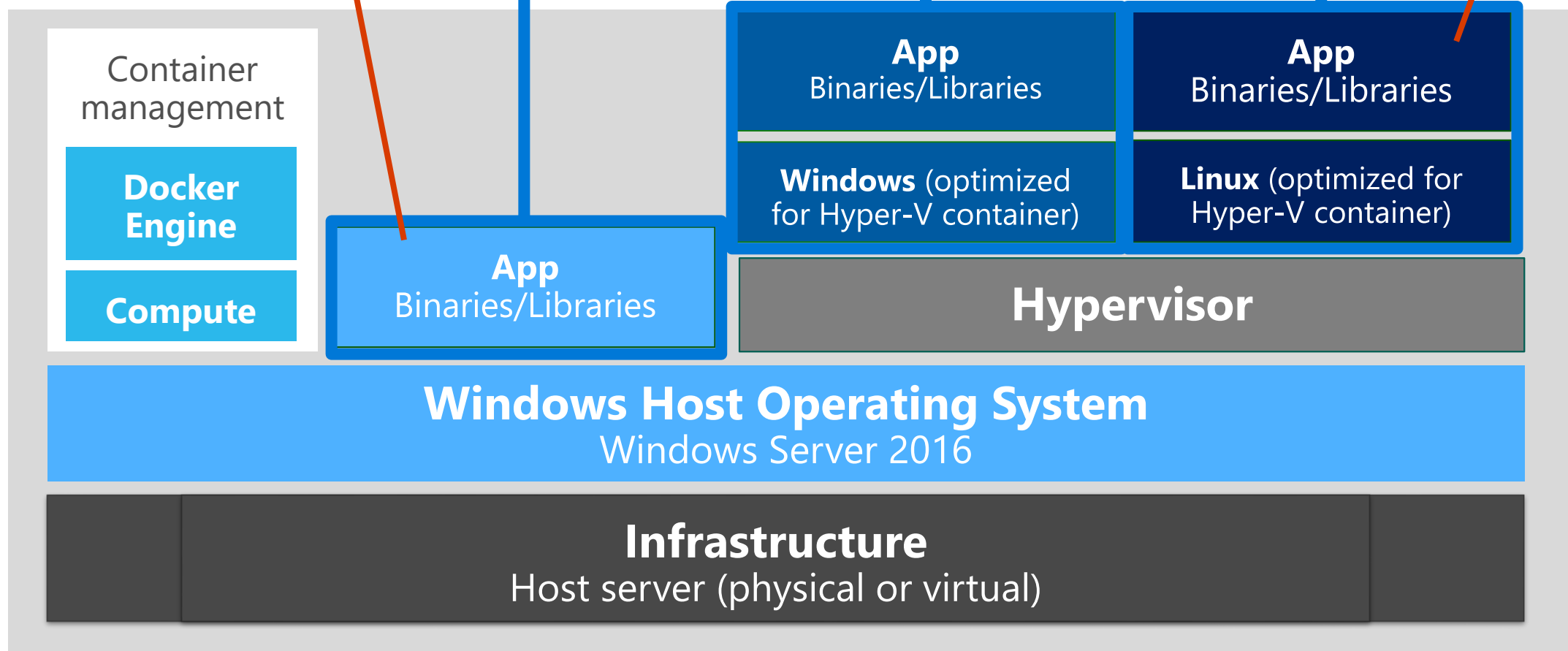
Windows Server  
Container

Hyper-V  
Windows Container

Hyper-V  
Linux Container

Coming  
soon

Better isolation from  
hypervisor virtualization





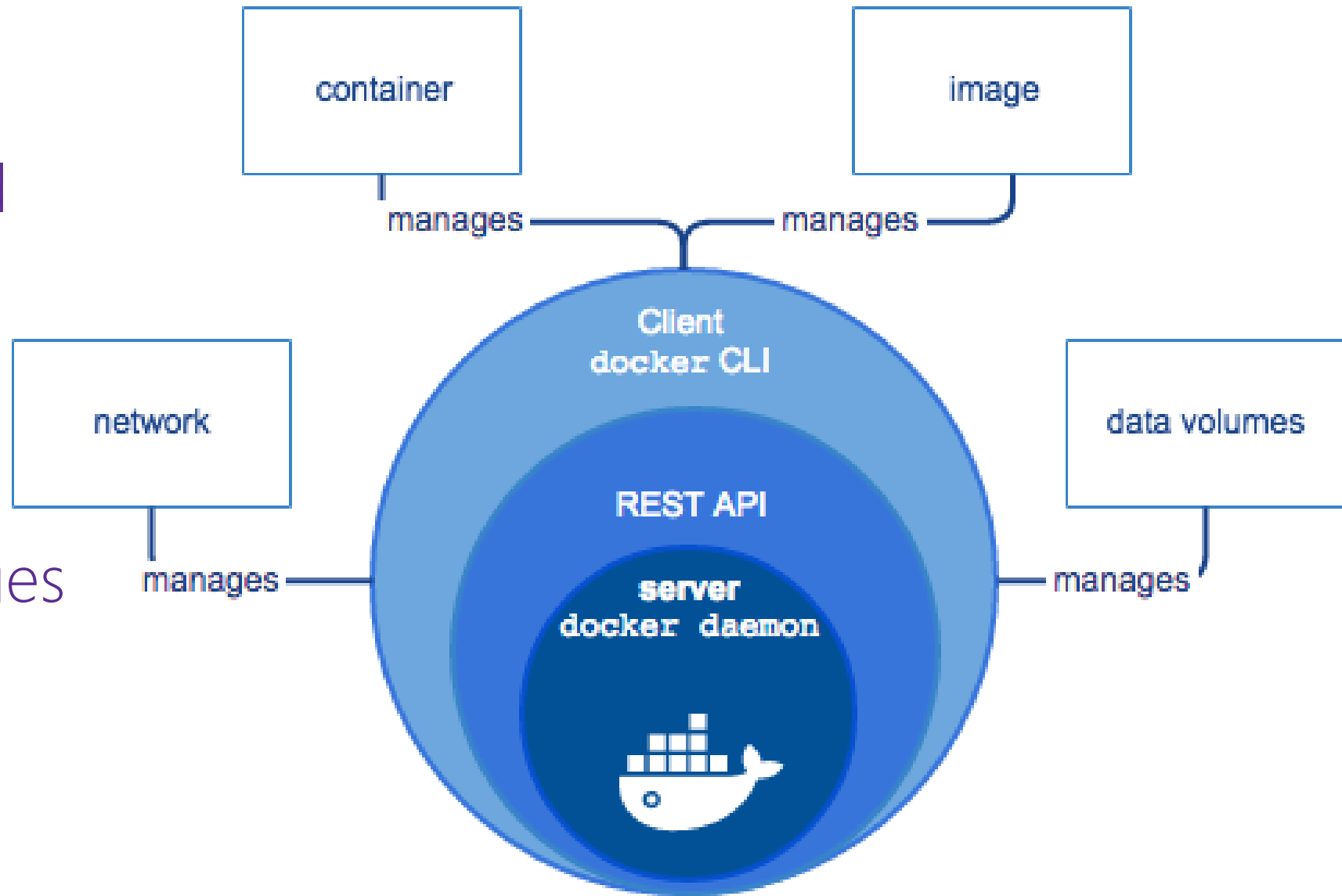
# Docker

Docker CLI to control  
container images and  
instances

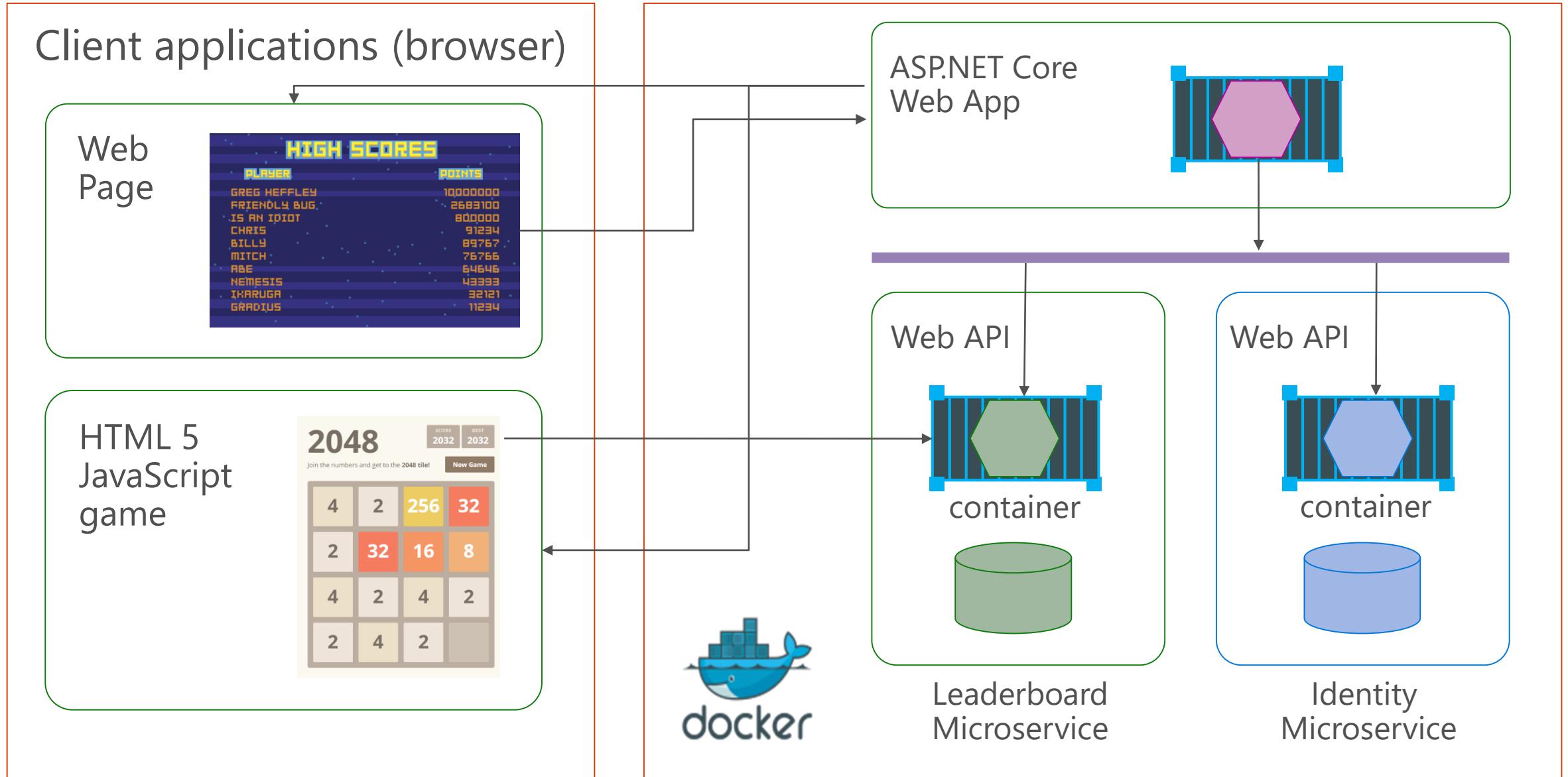
docker pull ...  
docker run -it ...  
docker commit

Builds container images

docker build  
docker push



# Demo application reference architecture



# Demo #2

## Highscore application







# Docker containers and Visual Studio 2017



# Docker support in Visual Studio 2017

## Native (official) docker tooling

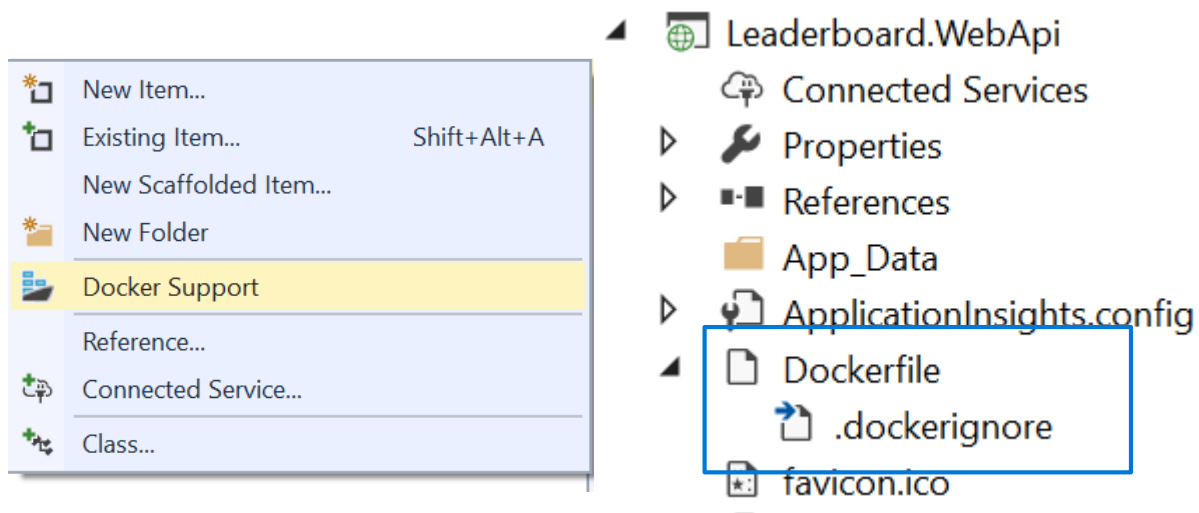
Docker, Compose recognized by project system.

IntelliSense for Dockerfile and docker-compose files

Artifacts work with CLI tooling as well. VS not required.

## Building individual images

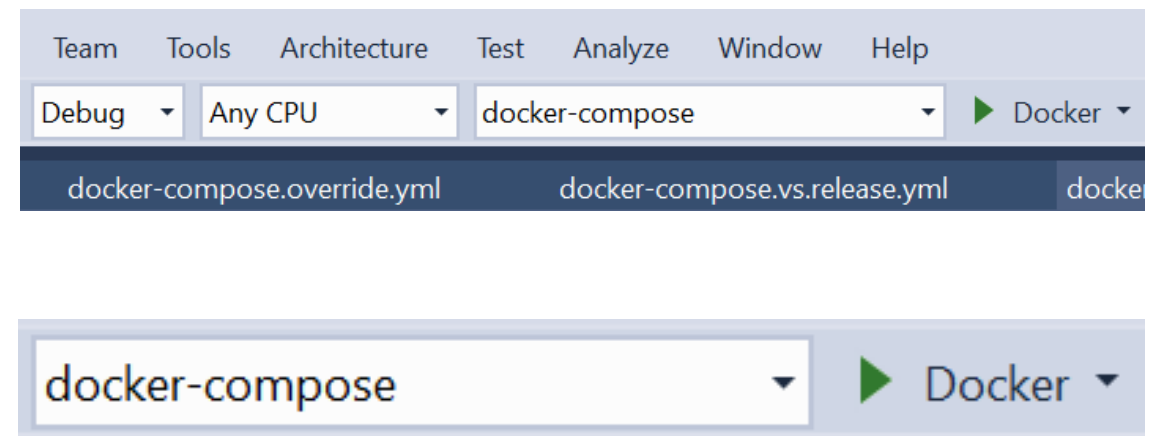
Container image per project from Dockerfile



## Debugging

Remote debugging into container

Hot-editing files without rebuild of containers



# VS2017 container building

## Dockerfile per project

Special **source** argument for app binaries, or obj/Docker/publish as fallback  
Expected to use docker-compose

## Can be built without VS2017

Command-line

Visual Studio Code

```
FROM microsoft/aspnetcore:1.1
ARG source
WORKDIR /app
EXPOSE 80
COPY ${source:-obj/Docker/publish} .
ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "GamingWebApp.dll"]
```

# Docker image layers for .NET Core

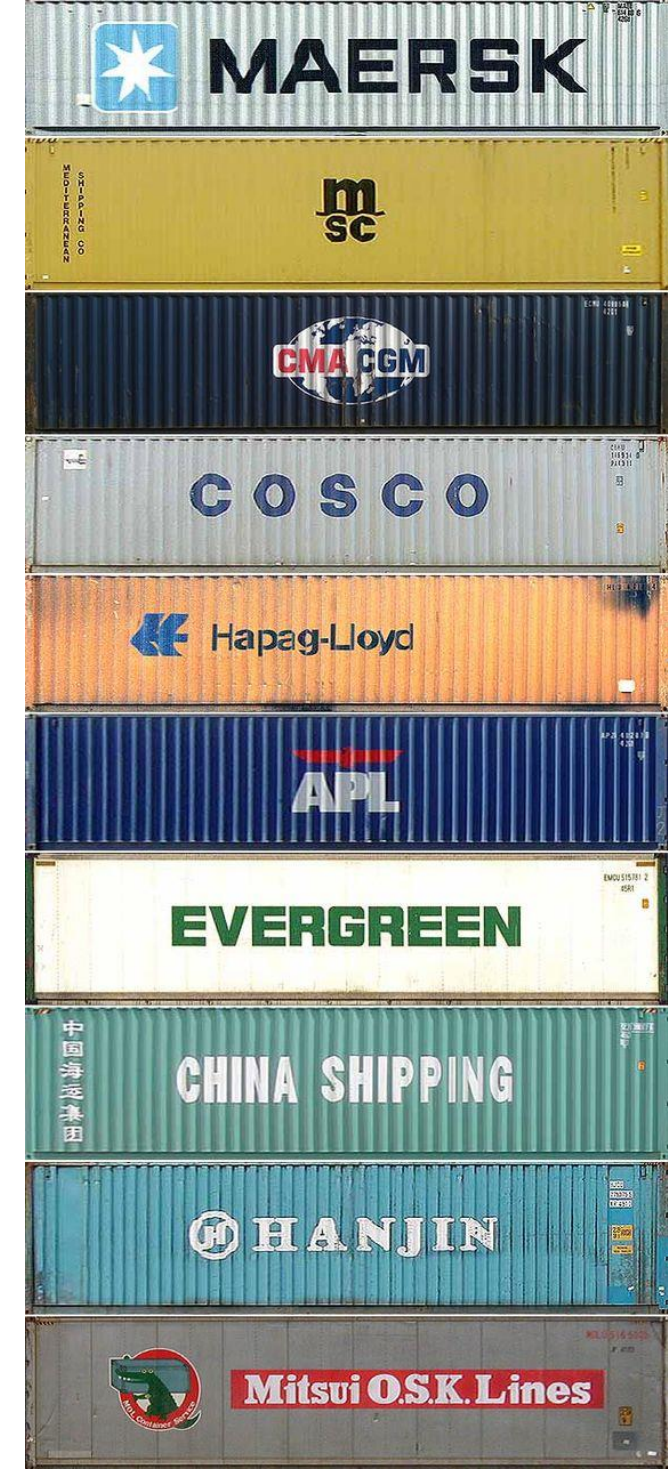
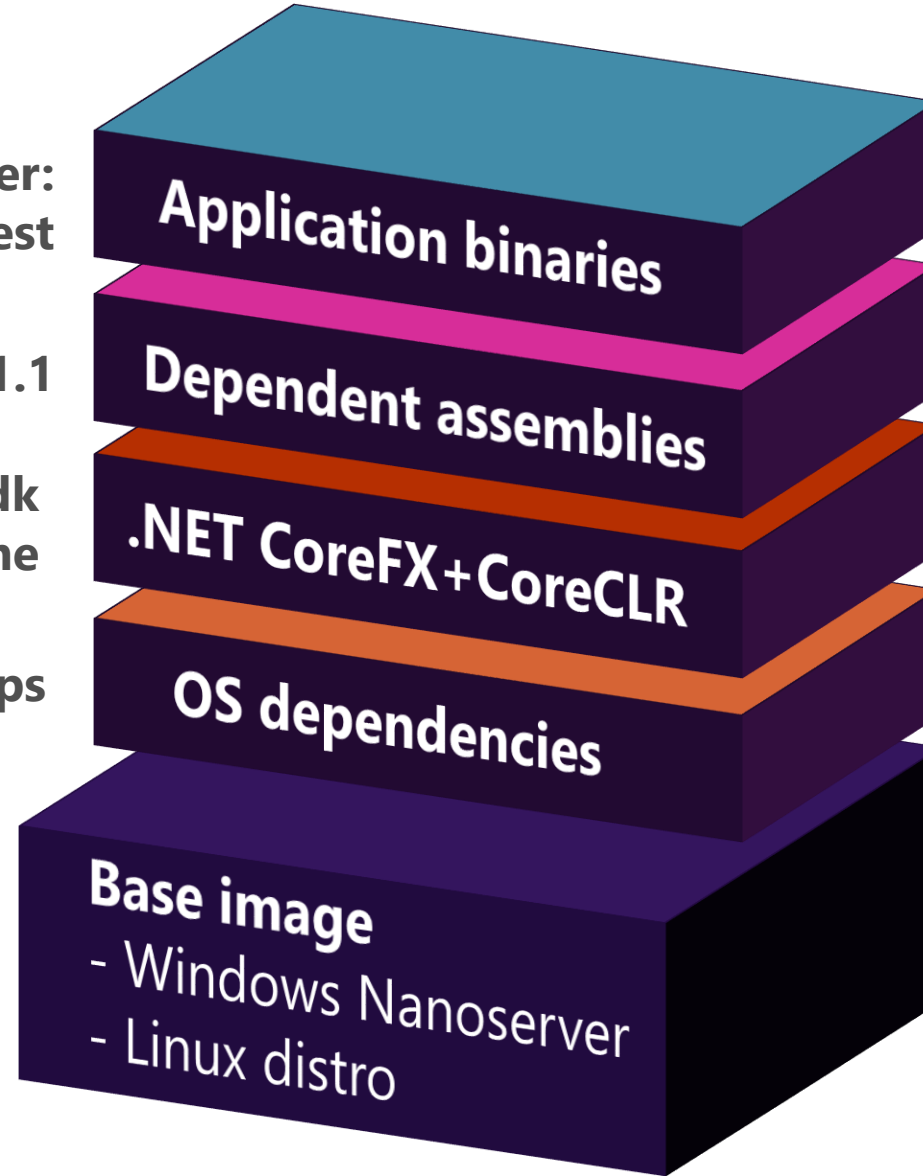
**Your application layer:**  
e.g. `dotnext/gamingwebapp:latest`

`microsoft/aspnetcore:1.1.1`

`microsoft/dotnet:1.0.0-sdk`  
`microsoft/dotnet:1.1.1-runtime`

`microsoft/dotnet:1.1.1-runtime-deps`

`microsoft/nanoserver:10.0.14393.1066`  
-or- `debian/jessie`





# Docker image layers for .NET Core

## Convention based

Version-less is latest

Fewer digits implies highest sub-digit

.0 for LTS version

## Windows or Linux

Determined by tag:

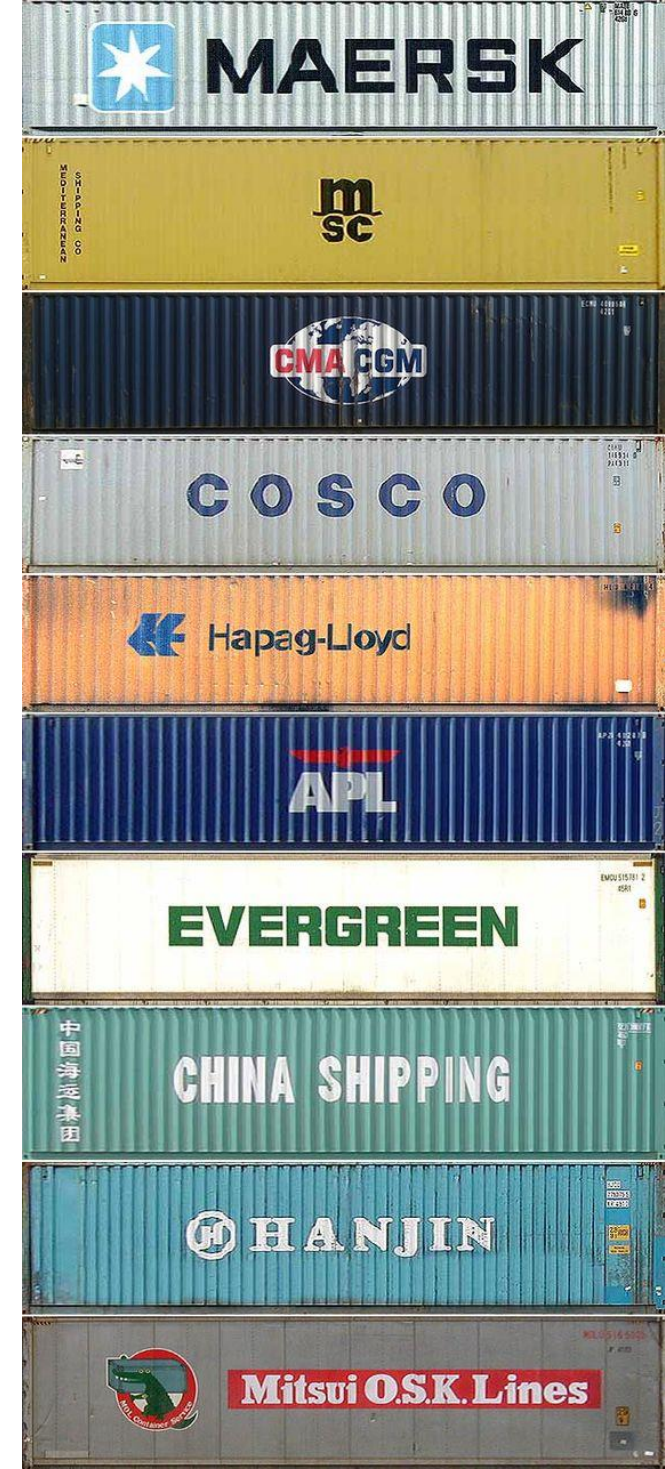
Add **-nanoserver** for Windows Nano Server

## Find Dockerfile images in registries:

**Official:** Docker Store:

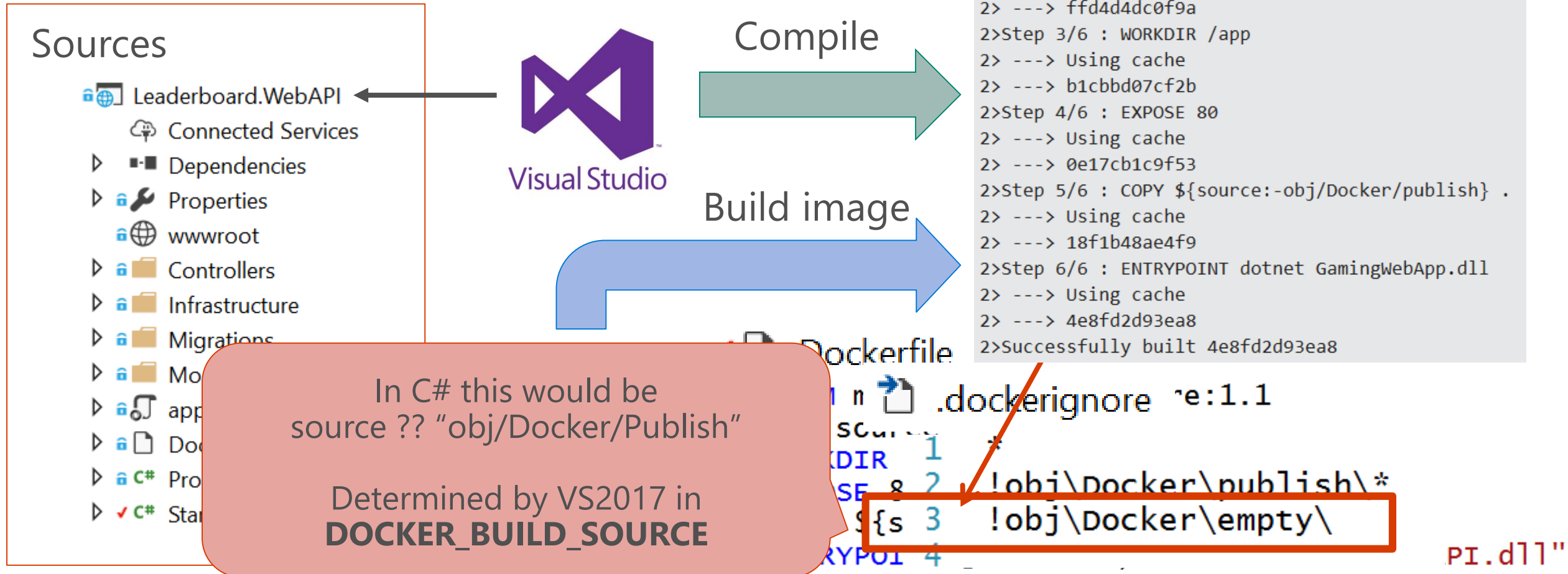
e.g. <https://store.docker.com/images/dotnet>

**Public/private:** Docker Hub or Azure Container Registry



# Building containers from VS2017

## How it works





# Demo #3

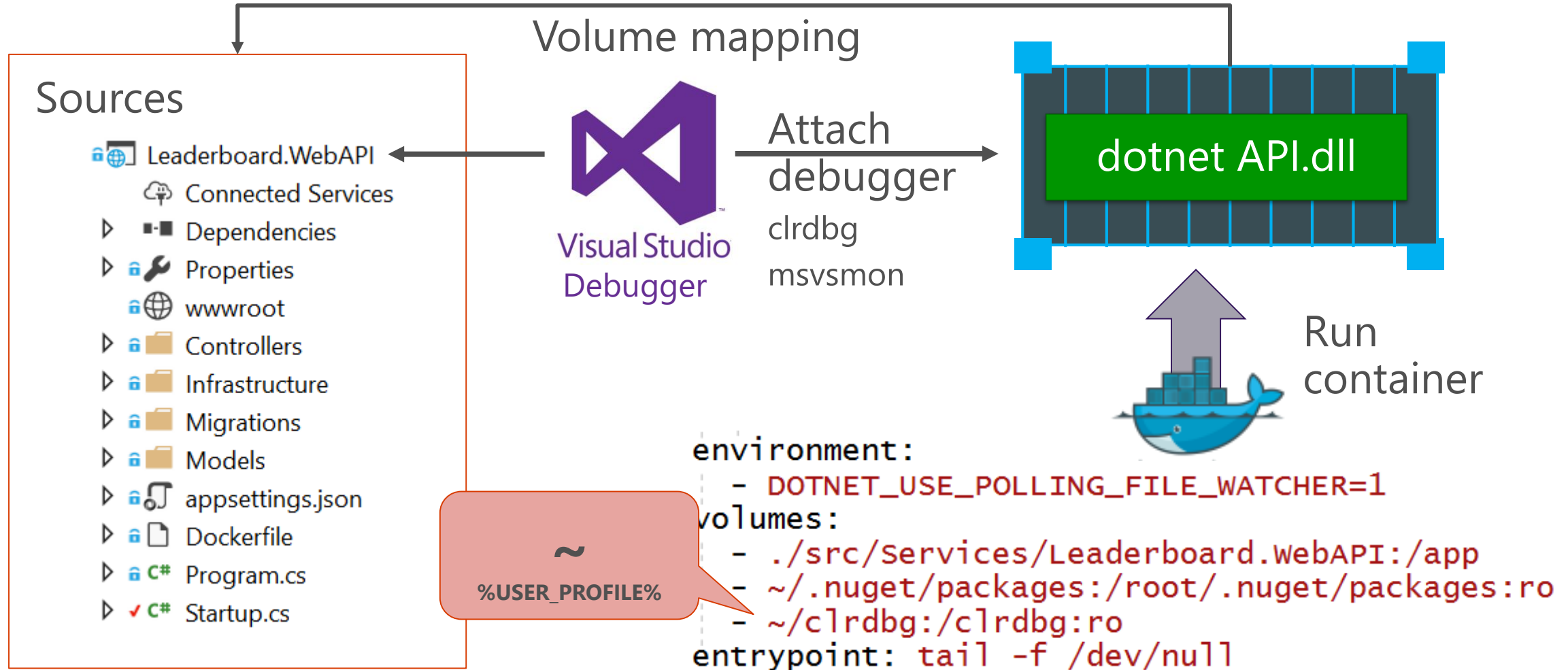
## Running containers in VS2017





# Debugging containers

## How it works



# Debugging .NET apps in VS2017

## .NET Core

Self-hosted by dotnet.exe driver

### **Volume mappings:**

- CLRDBG debugger
- NuGet package cache
- Source code in app directory

Different entrypoint (tail -f /dev/null)

## ASP.NET 4.5+

Hosted by IIS (Express)

### **Volume mappings:**

- MSVSMON debugger
- Sources in IIS root website

No entrypoint

## Debug configuration

**dev** image tag

**source** argument = obj/Docker/empty

- Really empty!

## Release configuration

**latest** image tag

**source** argument = obj/Docker/publish

- Binaries
- Views
- Wwwroot
- Dependencies

# Demo #4

## Debugging containers in VS2017





# Composing applications from containers



# Composing container solutions

## Docker-compose:

*"Orchestration tool for container automation"*

## Single command

Work with multiple containers: build, run, scale, heal

Scoped mostly at single-host scenarios (Use clusters for multi-host)

## YAML files describe composition

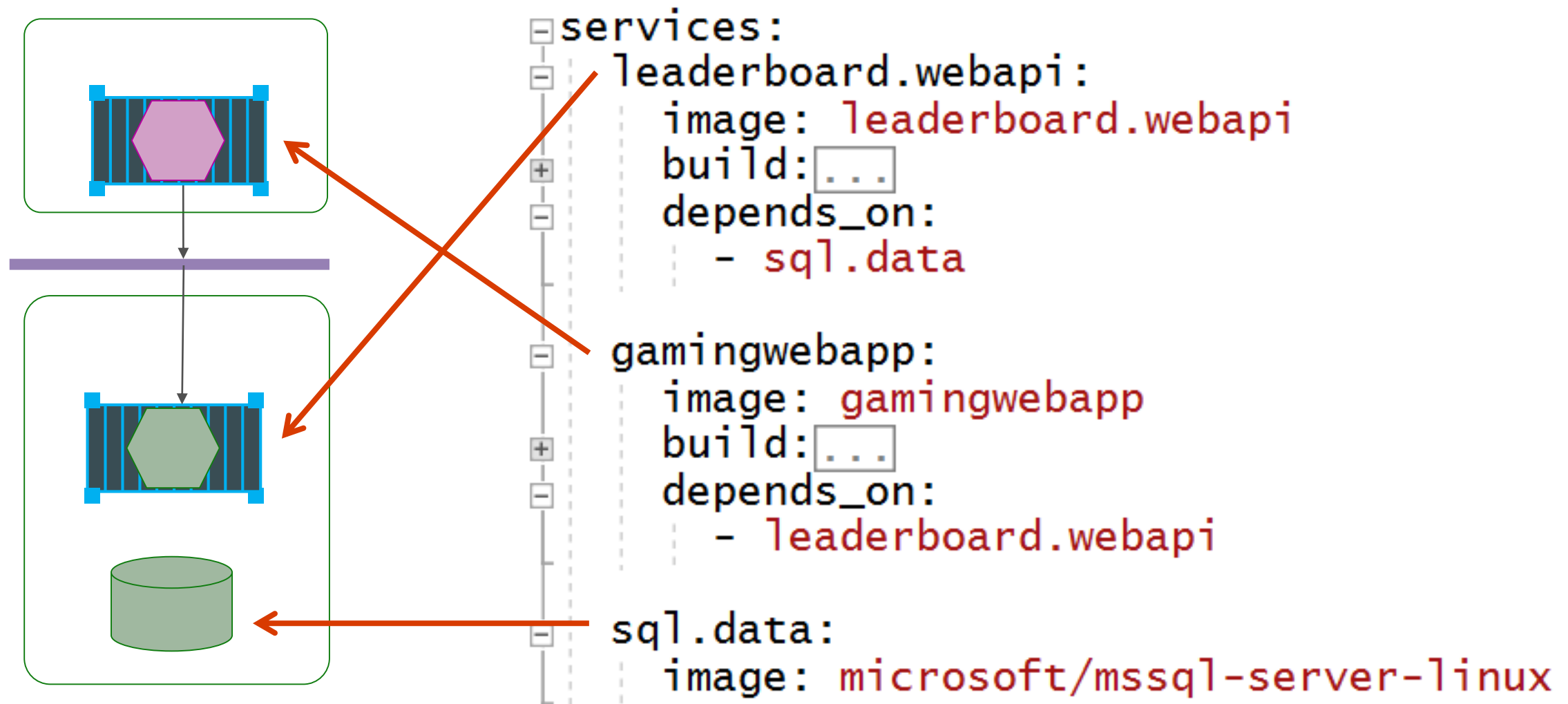
Configuration file for images, build, services, volumes, networks, environments

Same syntax for deploying on clusters (version 3.0+)

Allows hierarchies and overriding



# Docker compose demo example





# Docker-compose structure

version: '2.1'

services:

*service-name:*

image: *docker-image*

build: *how to build image*

depends\_on:

- *other services*

environment:

- *key/value pairs*

ports:

- *port mappings*

VS2017 currently uses 2.1  
Support for 3.x coming soon

networks:

*network-name:*

volumes:

*volume-name:*

# A container to build containers

## Specialized container can build composition

Run with command-line tooling without VS2017

Execute on build server (e.g. VSTS or Jenkins) with Docker support

Leverages solution structure

  `docker-compose.ci.build.yml`

```
version: '2.1'

services:
  ci-build:
    image: microsoft/aspnetcore-build:1.0-1.1
    volumes:
      - ./src
    working_dir: /src
    command: /bin/bash -c "dotnet restore ./DotNextGaming.sln
      && dotnet publish ./DotNextGaming.sln -c Release -o ./obj/Docker/publish"
```

# Demo #5

## Building compositions





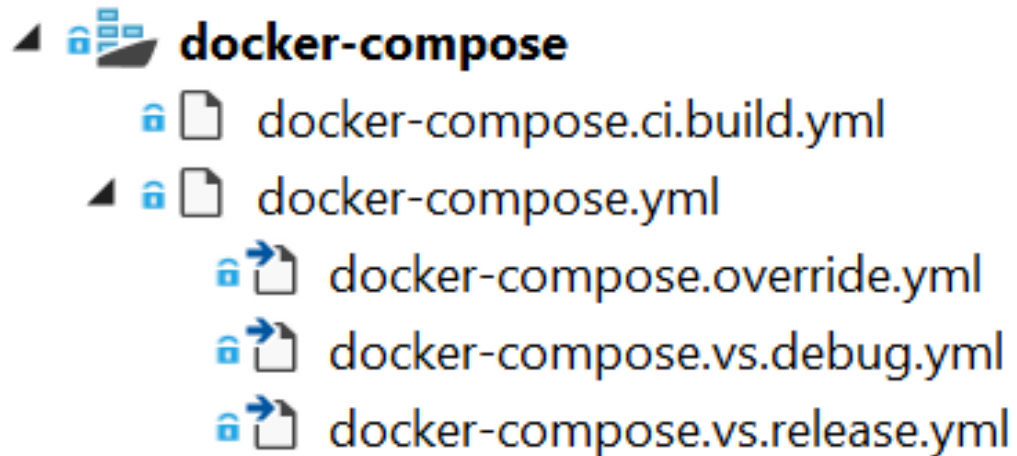
# Docker-compose in Visual Studio 2017

## Building

**docker-compose** builds images

Separate compose files per configuration

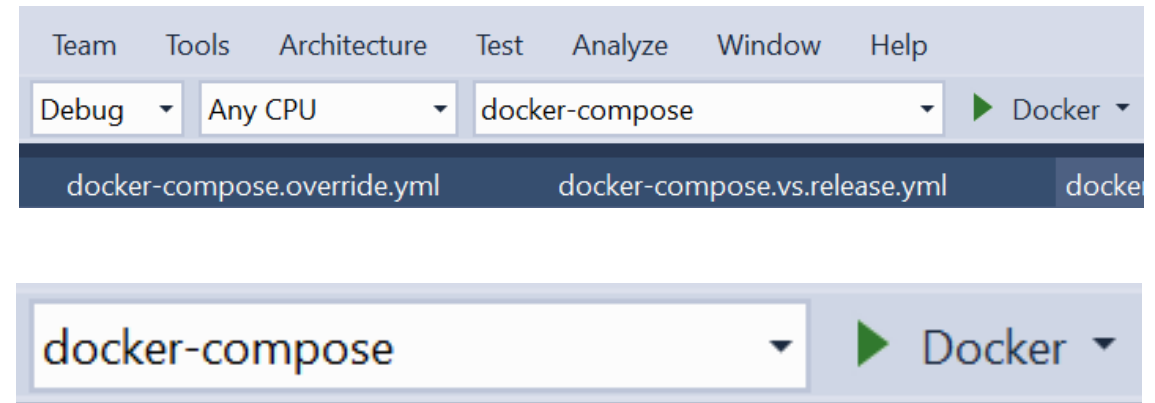
Automated editing: project-aware



## Debugging

Remote debugging of complete composition

Attach to multiple running containers



## Choose your own strategy

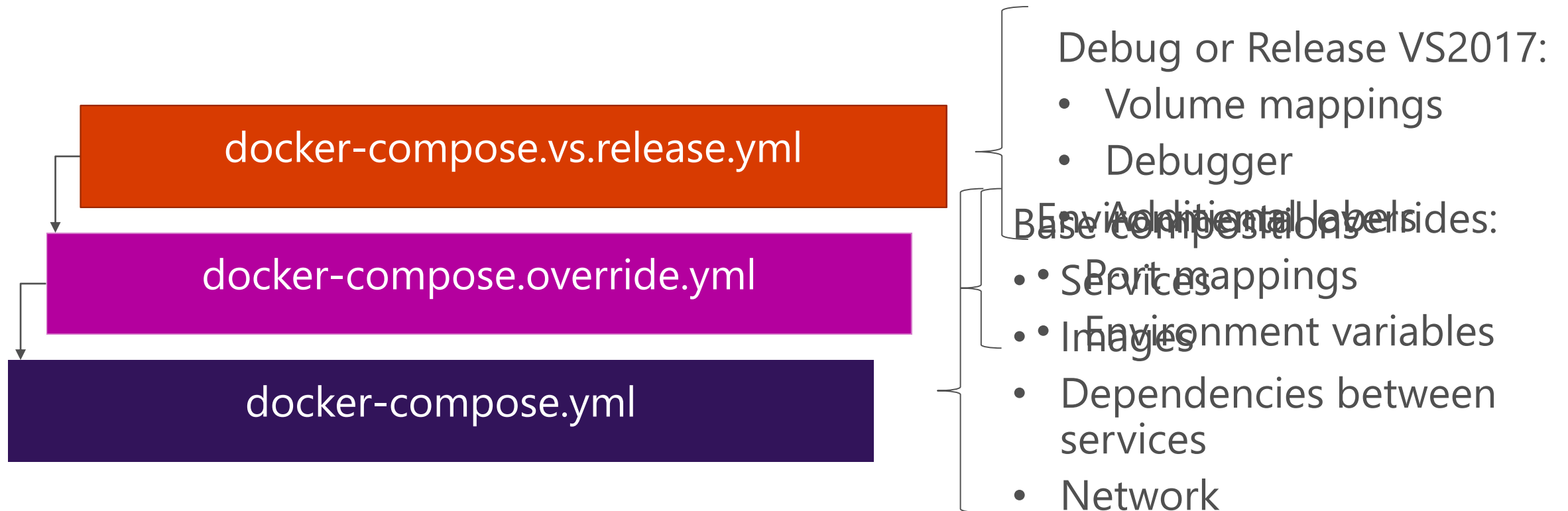
Visual Studio generated YAML files require some tweaking

# Composing docker-compose files

docker-compose

```
-f "docker-compose.yml"
-f "docker-compose.override.yml"
-p composition up -d
```

Order of files matters:  
last one wins



# Demo #6

## Working with compositions





# Environments everywhere

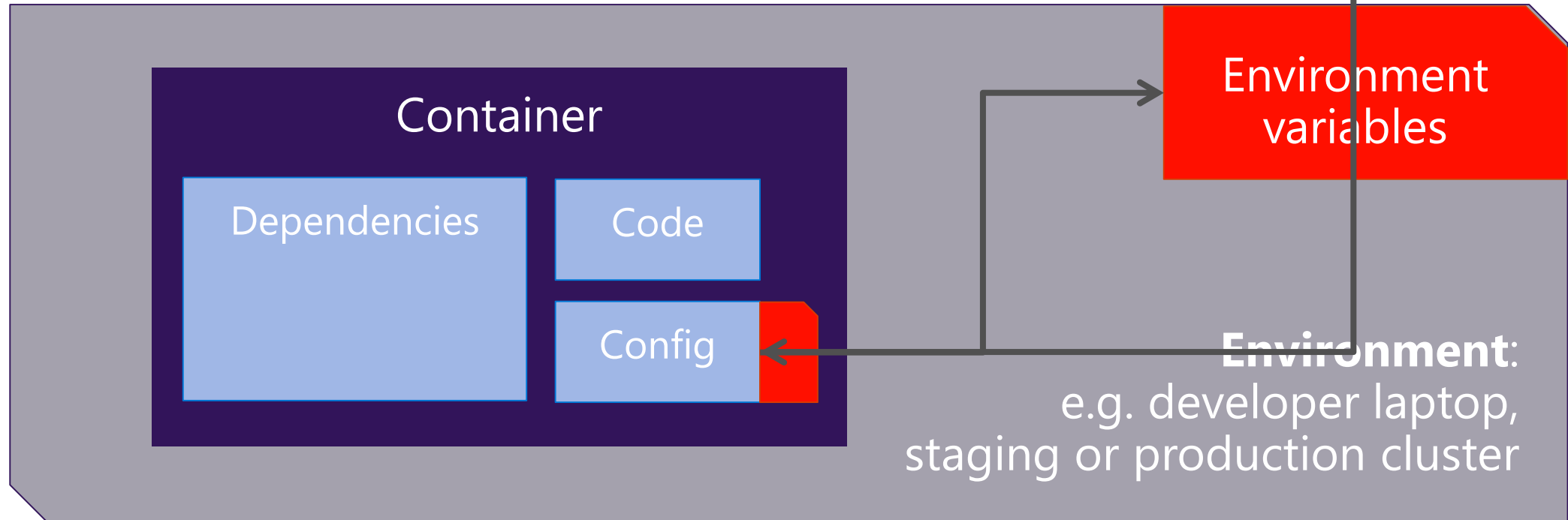
Container images are immutable

Environments are not

`docker run -it --env key=value dotnext/app`

appsettings.json

```
{
  "ConnectionString": "Server=tcp:...",
  "Logging": {
    "IncludeScopes": false,
    "LogLevel": {
      "Default": "Warning"
    }
  }
}
```



# Working with environments in ASP.NET

## Bootstrapping environment variables

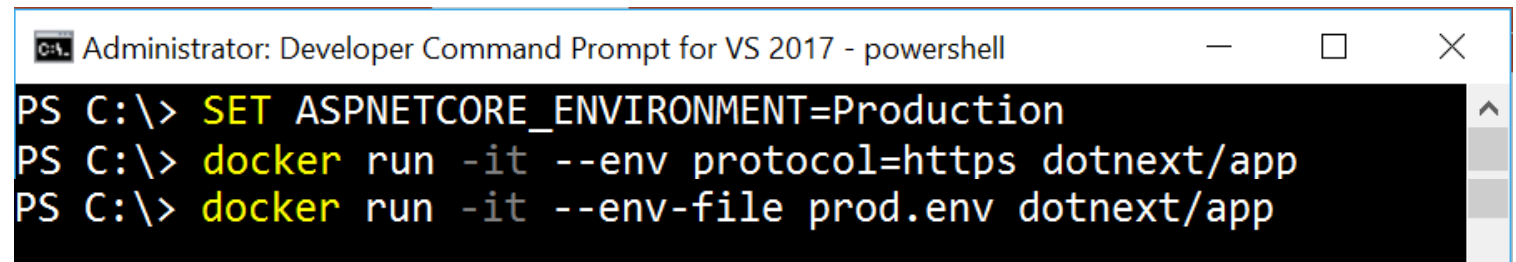
```
public Startup(IHostingEnvironment env)
{
    var builder = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(env.ContentRootPath)
        .AddJsonFile("appsettings.json", optional: false, reloadOnChange: true)
        .AddJsonFile($"appsettings.{env.EnvironmentName}.json", optional: true)
        .AddEnvironmentVariables();
    Configuration = builder.Build();
}
```

Adds environment variables  
from multiple places

## Settings files

- appsettings.json
  - appsettings.Development.json
  - appsettings.Production.json

## ENV variables



```
Administrator: Developer Command Prompt for VS 2017 - powershell
PS C:\> SET ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT=Production
PS C:\> docker run -it --env protocol=https dotnext/app
PS C:\> docker run -it --env-file prod.env dotnext/app
```

# Environmental variables overrides

## Docker-compose

### Development

#### environment:

- `ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT=Development`
- `ASPNETCORE_URLS=http://0.0.0.0:1337`
- `ConnectionString=Server=sql.data;...`

### Production

#### environment:

- `ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT=Production`
- `ASPNETCORE_URLS=http://0.0.0.0:80`
- `ConnectionString=DOCKERSECRETS_KEY`

Remember layering of  
compose files

## Non-container development

The screenshot shows the 'Launch' configuration window in Visual Studio. The 'Launch URL' is set to 'api/leaderboard'. Under 'Environment variables', there is a table with one entry: 'ASPNETCORE\_ENVIRONMENT' with the value 'Development'. Below this, the 'Web Server Settings' section shows the 'App URL' as 'http://localhost:41337/'.

| Name                   | Value       |
|------------------------|-------------|
| ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT | Development |

```
{
  "ConnectionString": "Server=tcp:...",
  "Logging": {
    "IncludeScopes": false,
    "LogLevel": {
      "Default": "Warning"
    }
  }
}
```



# Retrieving configuration variables (option 1)

```
// Key/value collection with indexer
Configuration["LeaderboardBaseUrl"];
Configuration["ConnectionStrings:LeaderboardContext"];
// Or special extension methods
Configuration.GetConnectionString("LeaderboardContext");
```

```
// appsettings.json
{
  "LeaderboardBaseUrl": "http://localhost:1337/api",
  "ConnectionStrings": {
    "LeaderboardContext": "Server=tcp:127.0.0.1,3433; ..."
  }, ...
}
```

# Retrieving configuration variables (option 2)

```
public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
{
    // Add framework services.
    services.Configure<WebAppSettings>(Configuration);
    services.AddMvc();
}

public class HomeController : Controller
{
    private readonly IOptionsSnapshot<WebAppSettings> settings;

    // Inject snapshot of settings
    public HomeController(IOptionsSnapshot<WebAppSettings> settings) {
        this.settings = settings;
    }
}
```



```
public class WebAppSettings {
    public string Setting1 ...
    public int Setting2 ...
}
```

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the `WebAppSettings` type used in the `ConfigureServices` method and the `HomeController` class. An orange line connects the `WebAppSettings` generic argument in `services.Configure<WebAppSettings>(Configuration);` to the `WebAppSettings` class definition shown in a separate box. Another orange line connects the `WebAppSettings` generic argument in `IOptionsSnapshot<WebAppSettings> settings;` to the same class definition. A third orange line connects the `WebAppSettings` generic argument in `IOptionsSnapshot<WebAppSettings> settings` to the `HomeController` constructor parameter `settings`.

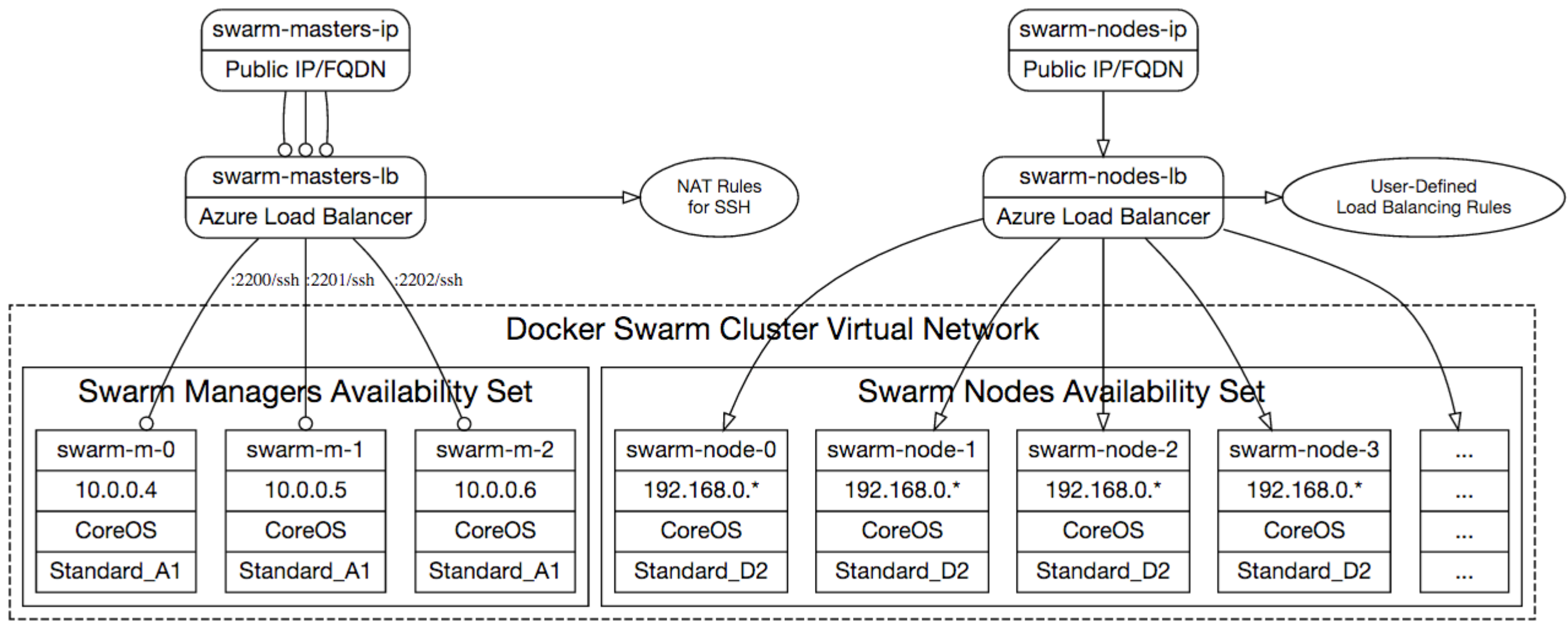




Moving to container  
clusters



# Clusters of container hosts



# Cluster orchestrators

Microservices

## Cluster Fabric

High Availability  
Simple programming models

Hybrid Operations  
High Density  
Hyper-Scale

Data Partitioning  
Rolling Upgrades  
Automated Rollback

Low Latency  
Stateful services

Placement Constraints

Health Monitoring

Fast startup & shutdown

Container Orchestration & lifecycle management

Load balancing

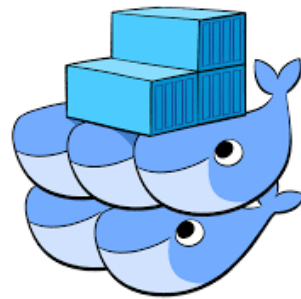
Self-healing

Replication & Failover



DC/OS

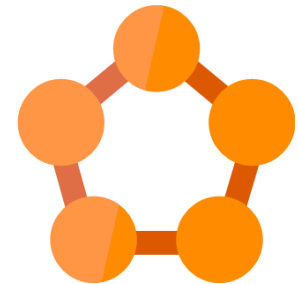
Mesos DC/OS



Docker Swarm



Google Kubernetes



Azure Service Fabric

# Azure Container Service

## Streamlined provisioning

Kubernetes

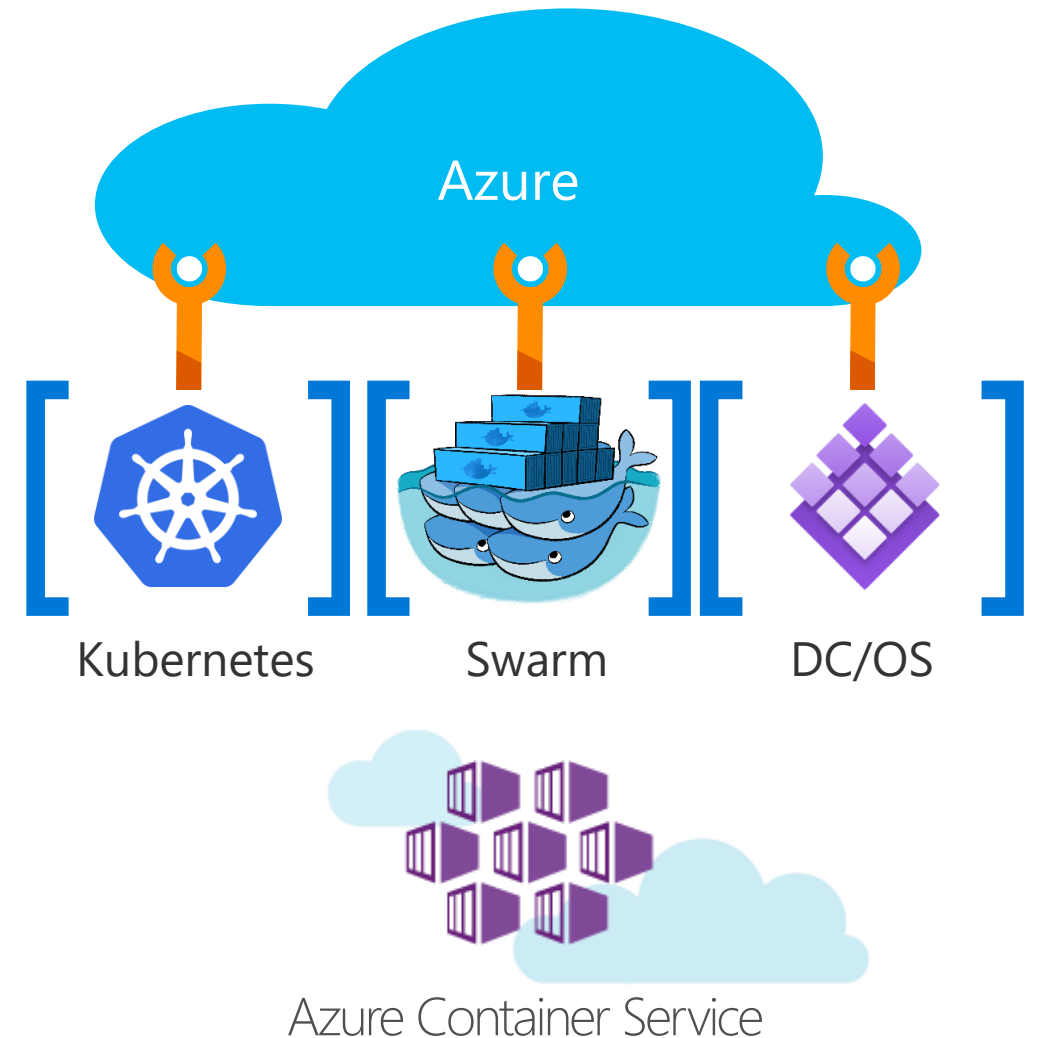
Docker Swarm

DC/OS

## Standard Docker tooling and API support

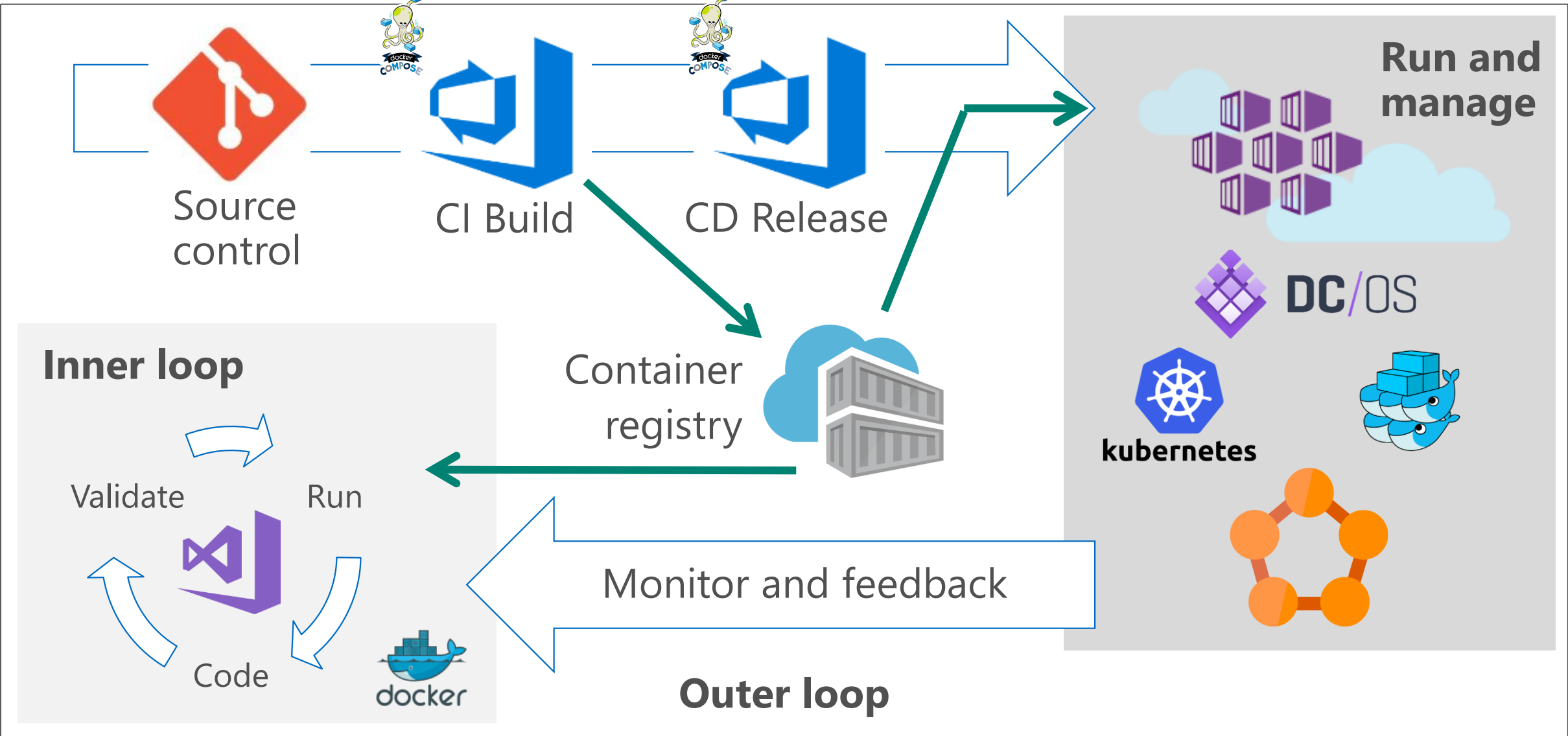
Linux and Windows Server containers

Runs on both  
Azure and Azure Stack  
Alternative in ARM  
templates





# Outer loop



# Container image registries

Push your images to centralized location

Public or private

Official registries available

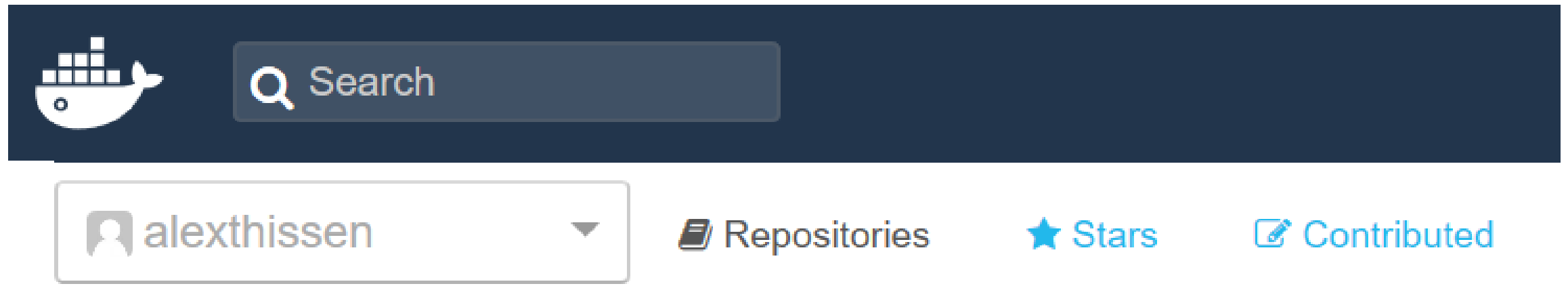


Image name corresponds to repository

Multiple images with different tags can be stored

Choose tag strategy (latest, platform, version number)

# Deploy, scale and manage Docker clusters

Differs per cluster orchestrator

## CLI tooling

|                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Kubernetes (k8s):          | kubectl             |
| DC/OS:                     | dcos                |
| Docker Swarm <u>Mode</u> : | docker              |
| Service Fabric:            | azure servicefabric |
| Azure Container Service:   | az acs              |

## Docker Swarm Mode management commands

docker swarm  
docker stack  
docker service  
docker node

## VSTS tasks



### Deploy to Kubernetes

Deploy, configure, update your Kubernetes cluster in Azure Container Service by running kubectl commands.



### Docker Compose

Build, push or run multi-container Docker applications. Task can be used with Docker or Azure Container registry.



### Service Fabric Compose Deploy (Preview)

Deploy a docker-compose application to a Service Fabric cluster.



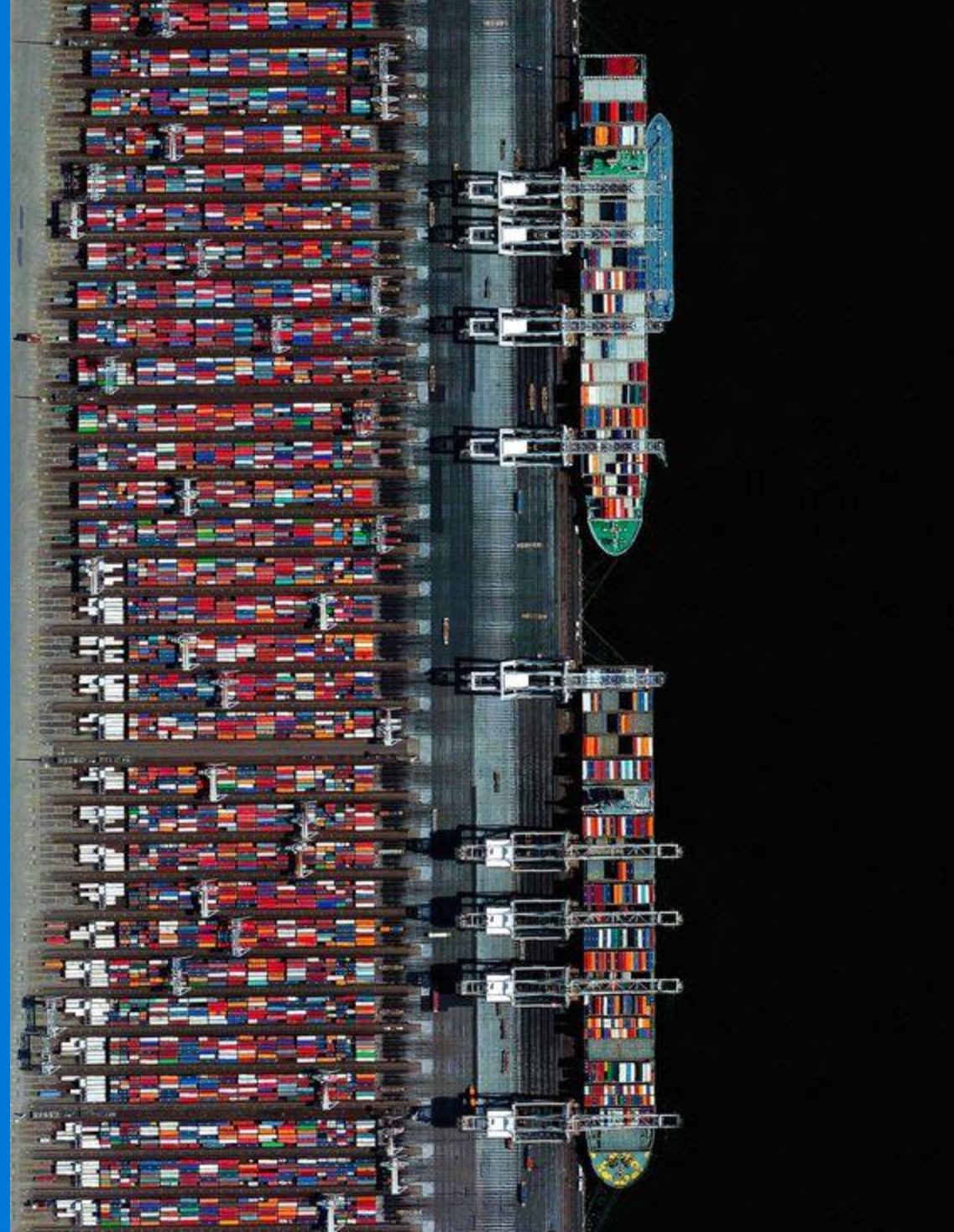
# Demo #7

Deploying and hosting in a  
Docker Swarm cluster



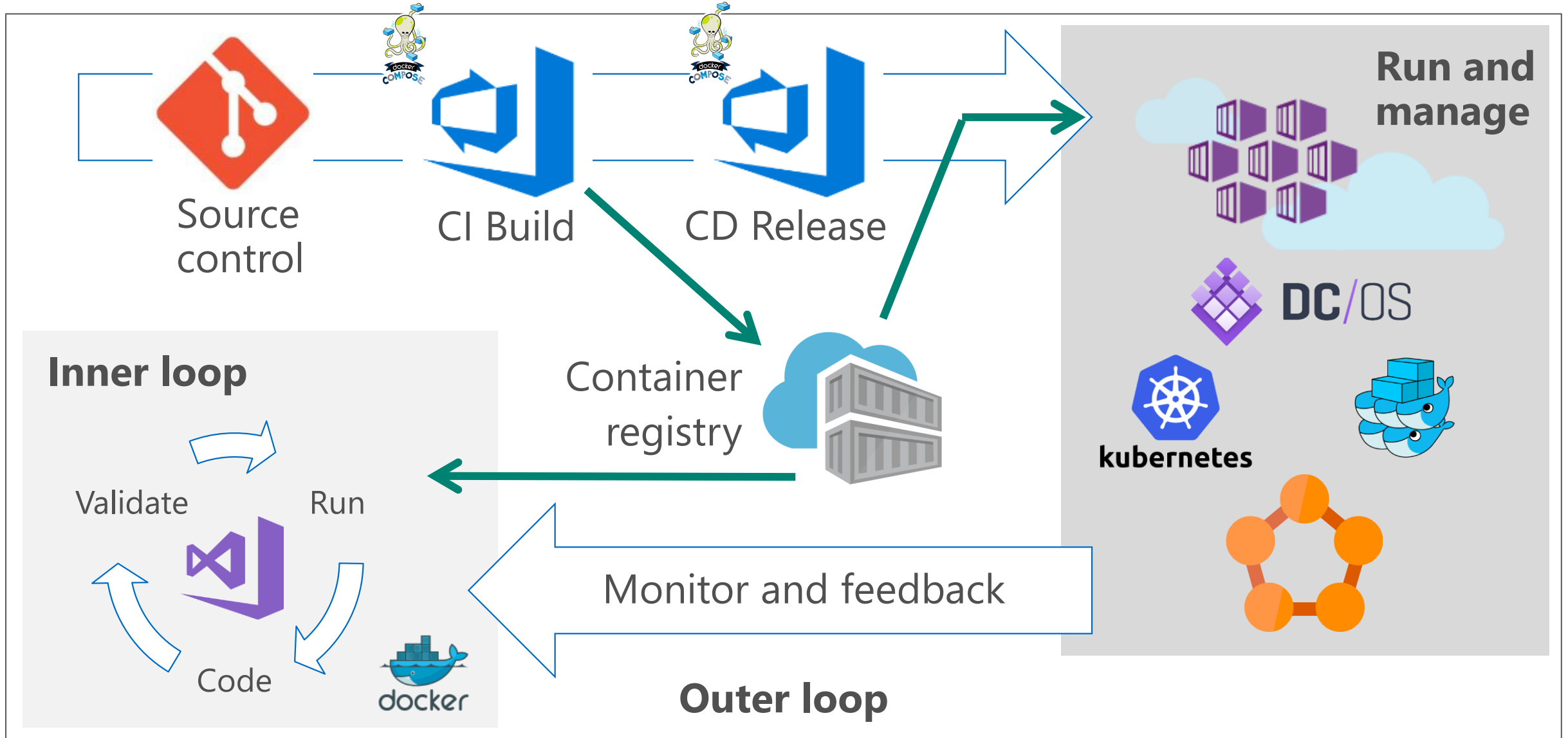
# Demo #8

Visual Studio Team Services  
Build and release pipelines





# Summary



# Resources

<http://dot.net>

<http://docs.docker.com>

<http://hub.docker.com/microsoft/...>

aspnet  
dotnet  
iis

<http://visualstudio.com>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/>

