

Web Apps Deployment

Delivering your app to the world

# 💭 Research & Discussions

This section encourages your mind to think about the topic and create interest, therefore make it ready to learn more.

General Questions

1. What do we mean by Web Apps deployment?

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| The process of making a web application available for end users to interact with on the internet. |

1. What is the process of deploying web apps?

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| Prepare and package the code, test it, deploy it to server, and set it up to run in live environment. |

1. How can we deploy web apps?

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| Transferring the code to a server, configuring the server environment, and ensuring the application runs as expected in this new setting. |

1. How important is this step in making our apps succesful?

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| Very important since it will decide how our users are going to see and experience our app so, if it is done probably the user will have great experience otherwise it will be miserable to him. |

A bit Deeper Questions

1. How do deployment platforms impact an application's performance, scalability, and security, and why is choosing the right platform important?

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| It has severe effect on the app for example choosing a bad Serverless Infrastructure it will come with a lot of lag and performance issues so, choosing the right platform will save the team a lot of trouble fixing such issues. |

1. In what ways does automation play a crucial role in web app deployment, and why is it beneficial

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| Automation will make complex tasks easier so, more projects can be done with quality in mind unlike projects without using automation. |

1. How does the concept of "environment parity" contribute to the reliability of a web app deployment?

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| Ensure that your development, staging, and production environments are as similar as possible to reduce the chances of environment- specific bugs. |

1. Why do some web applications require different deployment strategies than others, and what are the determining factors?

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| It depends on the goal and requirements of the app for example, some applications may experience varying levels of demand, requiring scalable deployment strategies. |

1. What if a web application suddenly experiences a massive increase in user traffic? How does deployment scalability come into play in such situations?

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| By using deployment scalability, it may benefit of the cloud solutions that will auto scale it in such situations. |

1. How does the choice of deployment platform impact the cost of hosting a web application? Are there ways to optimize cost-effectiveness?

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| The choice of deployment platform can significantly impact the cost of hosting a web application. Different platforms offer varying pricing models, and the cost-effectiveness depends on factors such as the application's requirements, traffic patterns, and scalability needs.  Yes, there are ways you can optimize cost-effectiveness, for example, Pay-as-You-Go Pricing where you only pay for what you need and use which gives flexibility in the cost. |

Write 5 more questions you want to know about the topic of deployment

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# Introduction

Definition

Web app deployment is the process of making a web application available for end users to interact with on the internet. It involves packaging the application’s code, assets, and dependencies, and moving them from a development environment to a production environment. This is often referred to as “pushing” to production.

Deployment plays a crucial role in ensuring that web applications are not only functional but also secure and efficient. It’s an essential part of delivering high-quality software that meets user expectations.

The Process

Deployment is more than just moving code; it includes preparing and packaging the code, testing it, deploying it to a server, and setting it up to run properly in a live environment.

The process of deployment can be likened to publishing a book. Just as a manuscript is written (development), edited and formatted (preparation and packaging), printed

(deployment), and then distributed to bookstores (production environment) for readers

(end users), similarly, a web application goes through analogous stages from development to deployment.

Consider a simple Node.js web application developed on a local machine. Once the development is complete, the application needs to be deployed so that it's accessible over the internet. This involves transferring the code to a server, configuring the server environment, and ensuring the application runs as expected in this new setting.

Environments

A key part of deployment is the distinction between different environments:

* Development Environment: Where developers write and initially test the code. It's like an artist's studio, where the initial creation happens.
* Testing Environment: A setup that closely mimics the production environment but is used solely for testing. Think of it as a dress rehearsal before a play's opening night.
* Production Environment: The live environment where the application is available to end users. It’s akin to opening night for a play, where everything needs to run smoothly in front of a live audience.

What are the different steps of deployment?

The table below provides a detailed overview of the key stages involved in the deployment of a web application. Each stage is described in terms of the primary activities involved, the core concepts that underpin these activities, and the related skills that are essential to successfully executing these steps.

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| Step | Description | Core Concepts | Related Skills |
| Preparation | Finalize the application code, ensuring it's optimized, dependencies are resolved, and assets are compressed. | Code optimization, Dependency management | Code minification,  Compilation techniques |
| Testing | Conduct various tests (unit, integration, system) to verify functionality and performance. | Software testing,  Quality assurance | Writing test cases,  Debugging, Performance  analysis |
| Packaging | Create a deployable build of the application, including all necessary components and dependencies. | Build process,  Version control,  Containerization | Build automation tools,  Version control |
| Provisioning the Server | Set up and configure the server environment, including databases and necessary services. | Server management, Database setup | Server configuration,  Database management |
| Deployment | Deploy the application to the server, manually or | Deployment  strategies, Automation | Continuous  integration/deployment,  Scripting |
|  | using automated tools. |  |  |
| Post-  Deployment  Testing | Test the application in the production environment to ensure it functions as expected. | Stress testing,  Production testing, User experience | Monitoring tools, User feedback analysis, |
| Monitoring and  Maintenance | Continuously monitor the application for issues and perform regular updates and patches. | Application maintenance, Performance monitoring | Issue tracking systems,  Update management |
| Scaling and  Optimization | Adjust resources based on user load and optimize for performance and efficiency. | Scalability, Performance optimization | Load balancing, Resource management, Performance tuning |

\*these will be explained in more details in further sections

# Deployment Platforms

Deployment platforms refer to environments or services that facilitate the hosting and management of web applications. These platforms provide the necessary infrastructure and tools to deploy, run, and maintain web applications, ensuring they are accessible to users over the internet.

Deployment platforms can vary in complexity and functionality, ranging from simple hosting services for static websites to sophisticated cloud-based solutions that offer scalable, fully managed environments for dynamic, full-stack applications. The choice of a deployment platform is crucial, as it directly impacts the application's performance, scalability, security, and overall success.

Platforms categories

There are many types of deployment platforms based on the nature of the services they offer and the type of applications they support. These categories include:

* Serverless Infrastructure: Platforms that manage server operations, enabling developers to focus on code without worrying about the underlying infrastructure.

Ideal for dynamic web applications requiring speed and performance.

* Client-Side Deployment: Platforms optimized for hosting client-side applications, focusing on frontend technologies.
* Platform as a Service (PaaS): Comprehensive platforms offering a range of services from hosting to backend support, suitable for a variety of application types including full-stack and multi-language applications.
* Backend-as-a-Service: Platforms providing backend services like databases and authentication, supporting applications that require real-time data synchronization.
* Static Site Hosting: Simplified hosting services ideal for static websites, blogs, and content-driven sites.
* Fully Managed Platform: Services where the provider manages all aspects of the infrastructure, allowing developers to focus solely on application development.
* Container-Based Deployment: Platforms that use container technology (like Docker and Kubernetes) for deploying and managing applications, offering scalability and flexibility.
* Cloud Computing Services: These services provide access to a vast network of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than using a local server or a personal computer. They offer a range of services including software as a service (SaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and infrastructure as a service (IaaS).

Each category offers unique features and benefits tailored to different types of web applications, ranging from simple static websites to complex, full-stack applications. The choice of a deployment platform should align with the specific needs, technical requirements, and scalability expectations of the application.

Comparison between different options

The following table categorizes 12 popular web application deployment platforms, highlighting the types of applications they best fit and their relative level of complexity.

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| Platform | Category | App Types Fit | Complexity Level |
| Vercel | Serverless  Infrastructure | Dynamic web apps requiring speed and performance | Easy to use with intuitive UI |
| Netlify | Client-Side  Deployment | Client-side applications | User-friendly, great for beginners |
| Heroku | PaaS | Full-stack, multilanguage apps | Moderate, versatile for various apps |
| Firebase | Backend-as-a-  Service | Apps needing real-time data sync | Easy, with integrated  Google services |
| GitHub Pages | Static Site  Hosting | Blogs, content-driven websites | Very simple, minimal programming needed |
| AWS Elastic  Beanstalk | PaaS | Sophisticated apps using AWS services | Moderate, integrates with AWS ecosystem |
| DigitalOcean | Fully Managed  Platform | Variety of web applications | Moderate, with robust language support |
| Railway | Container-  Based  Deployment | Cloud-based apps  requiring scalability | Advanced, utilizes  Docker and  Kubernetes |
| Surge | Static Site  Deployment | Lightweight static sites | Simple, CLI-driven |
| Render | Cloud Platform | Various cloud-based applications | Moderate to advanced, containerbased |
| Google App  Engine (GAE) | PaaS | Wide range of web applications | Easy to moderate, auto-scales |
| Clever Cloud | PaaS | Diverse languages and frameworks | Moderate, flexible and scalable |
| AWS (Amazon  Web Services) | Cloud  Computing  Services | Wide range of applications, from simple websites to complex enterprise applications | Varies, can be complex due to broad range of services |
| Google Cloud  Platform (GCP) | Cloud  Computing  Services | Diverse applications, including scalable web apps and data analytics | Varies, from simple for basic uses to complex for advanced services |

# Best Practices in Web App Deployment

it's crucial to discuss guidelines that enhance the efficiency, security, and reliability of the deployment process. Here are some key best practices:

1. Version Control: Always use version control systems like Git to track changes and manage different versions of your application. It ensures that any changes can be tracked, reviewed, and reversed if necessary.
2. Automated Testing: Implement automated tests to check for bugs, performance issues, and other potential problems. This includes unit tests, integration tests, and end-to-end tests.
3. Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD): Automate the integration and deployment process to ensure that new code changes are seamlessly integrated and deployed to the production environment after passing tests.
4. Scalability Considerations: Design your application with scalability in mind. Use cloud services or container orchestration tools like Kubernetes to handle varying loads efficiently.
5. Security Measures: Apply robust security practices, including regular updates, secure coding practices, using HTTPS, and implementing proper authentication and authorization mechanisms.
6. Monitoring and Logging: Implement comprehensive monitoring and logging to track the application’s performance and to quickly identify and troubleshoot issues.
7. Documentation and Knowledge Sharing: Maintain detailed documentation of the deployment process and architecture. This assists in knowledge transfer and helps new team members understand the system.
8. Environment Parity: Ensure that your development, staging, and production environments are as similar as possible to reduce the chances of environmentspecific bugs.
9. Backup Strategies: Implement regular backup processes for your data and application to prevent data loss and to facilitate quick recovery in case of failures.
10. User Feedback Incorporation: Establish channels for receiving and incorporating user feedback into the development process, ensuring that the application evolves according to user needs and preferences.

These best practices can significantly improve the deployment process's reliability and efficiency, leading to smoother operations and better end-user experiences.

# 🔥 Hands-On

Exercise 1: Deploying your app to Glitch (Or any other platform)

The goal of this tutorial is to get a sense of deployment and bring your app live to the world. In the details of this app we will be using a platform called Glitch (You can use any other platform if like vercel, Heroku, etc) . It is good for educational purpose and small projects. In real life you will use different platforms.

Preparing your project

* Make sure your project is configured with a package.json file
* In the package.json file add "start": "node <your\_app>.js" under scripts
* Make sure your app runs with no issues
* Push the latest version to Github

Importing project to Glitch

* Go to <https://glitch.com/>and create an account there
* From the home menu, tap on “New Project” button and choose “Import From GitHub”
* Paste the full URL of your repository
* Wait for the project to load (it takes some time if the project has a lot of files)
* When loaded, click on the “Share” button and open the “Live Site” link in a new tab
* If your app works, amazing!!
* Otherwise, go to the “Logs” tab in the bottom left of the project page and debug what is the problem
* Fix the problem directly using Glitch platform
* To reflect the changes to your repo, click on Tools > Import/Export > Export to Github

Paste your live app URL here & submit it to Blackboard.

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Exercise 2: Practicing Git CLI

The goal of this exercise is to get used to using the Git CLI since it is an essential skill in deployment.

* Create a new directory called git-practice”
* Add couple of random files in the directory
* Read through this tutorial and follow the steps to practice Git CLI <https://rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/>

# References

* <https://www.spaceotechnologies.com/blog/web-app-deployment/>
* [https://www.wgu.edu/blog/breaking-down-web-application-deploymentprocess2311.html](https://www.wgu.edu/blog/breaking-down-web-application-deployment-process2311.html)
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