

Report on the Deployment Process - StayHub

The complete deployment process for the frontend, database, and backend of the **StayHub** application is described below, highlighting the steps taken, the problems encountered, and their respective solutions.

1. Frontend Deploy (Angular + GitHub Pages)

The frontend deployment was carried out using **GitHub Pages**.

Initially, a manual configuration was attempted: running `ng build --prod`, uploading the generated files to the `docs/stayhub` folder, and pointing GitHub Pages to that folder.

However, upon accessing the URL, the application showed a blank page, and any route generated a **404 error**. The problem lay in the route handling of a **Single Page Application (SPA)** on GitHub Pages, which does not automatically redirect routes to the `index.html` file.

Implemented Solution:

- The `angular-cli-ghpages` tool was installed: `npm install -g angular-cli-ghpages`.
- The build was configured to generate files in the `docs/stayhub` folder
- The automatic deployment was executed: `ng deploy --base-href=/StayHub/`. This command:
 - Generated the optimized build in `docs/stayhub`.
 - Automatically created the `404.html` file to redirect all routes to `index.html`.
 - Uploaded the files directly to the `gh-pages` branch.
- In the repository settings on GitHub, **GitHub Pages** → `gh-pages` branch → `/docs/stayhub` folder was selected.

Result:

The application became available at: <https://estebangmz666.github.io/StayHub/login>

2. Database Deploy (PostgreSQL on Render)

Render was used to host a **PostgreSQL** instance on its free plan.

Steps Taken:

- On the Render dashboard, a new **PostgreSQL** instance was created:
 - Name: `stayhub-master`

- Region: Oregon (USA)
- Plan: Free
- Render automatically generated the credentials and connection URLs:
 - **Internal URL** (for internal use between Render services)
 - **External URL** (accessible from outside)

Initially, all credentials were copied to the project's local `.env` file. When attempting to connect from the backend, **it did not work**, as Render does not read `.env` files from the repository for security reasons.

Solution: The backend's **Web Service** on Render → **Environment** tab was accessed → **all environment variables were copied and pasted directly from the original .env**, including: `DATABASE_URL=${DATABASE_URL}` *Note: In this case, the **External URL** was the one that worked correctly, unlike the Internal URL, which did not allow the connection.*

After saving the changes, Render performed an automatic redeploy, and the connection was successfully established.

Result:

Operational database, accessible from the backend using the `DATABASE_URL` variable configured in Render.

3. Backend Deploy (Spring Boot + Render)

The backend, developed with **Spring Boot**, was deployed as a **Web Service** on Render, connected to the GitHub repository.

Problems Encountered and Solutions

Problem	Cause	Solution
<code>net::ERR_BLOCKED_BY_CLIENT</code>	Frontend on a different domain (GH Pages) trying to access the local backend	Configure CORS in Spring Boot with <code>@CrossOrigin</code> and deploy the backend first.
<code>Failed to convert String to Long on /request-password-reset</code>	Spring interpreted the path as a <code>@PathVariable</code> of type Long	"Change to <code>@PostMapping("api/v1/users/request-password-reset")</code> without parameters in the URL".

Unexpected exception during bean creation (JWT)	Environment variable was incorrectly named	Change <code>JWT_SECRET</code> → <code>jwt.secret.key</code> in Render's environment variables.
Failed to configure a DataSource: 'url' attribute is not specified	Spring could not find the DB URL	Use <code>application-prod.properties</code> + environment variables in Render (the production profile was maintained).
Unable to determine Dialect	Hibernate did not detect the PostgreSQL dialect	Add in <code>application-prod.properties</code> : <code>spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect</code> .
Connection refused	Incorrect use of Internal/External URL	Use the DB's External URL (worked better than the internal one in this case).
"missing table [accommodation_amenities]"	Hibernate did not automatically create the tables	Configure: <code>spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update</code> .

Final Configuration on Render

- **Build Command:** `mvn clean package`
- **Start Command:** `java -jar target/stayhub-api-0.0.1.jar --spring.profiles.active=prod`
- **Environment Variables:** Copied from `.env` (including `jwt.secret.key`, `DATABASE_URL`, etc.)
- **Port:** Render assigns automatically (used by Tomcat on port 10000 internally)

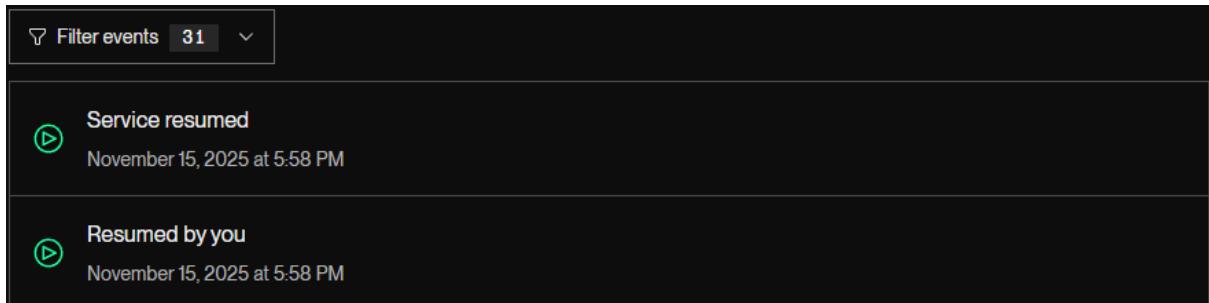
Result:

API deployed and operational at: <https://stayhub-e31h.onrender.com/>

Final Logs:

- Tomcat started on port 10000

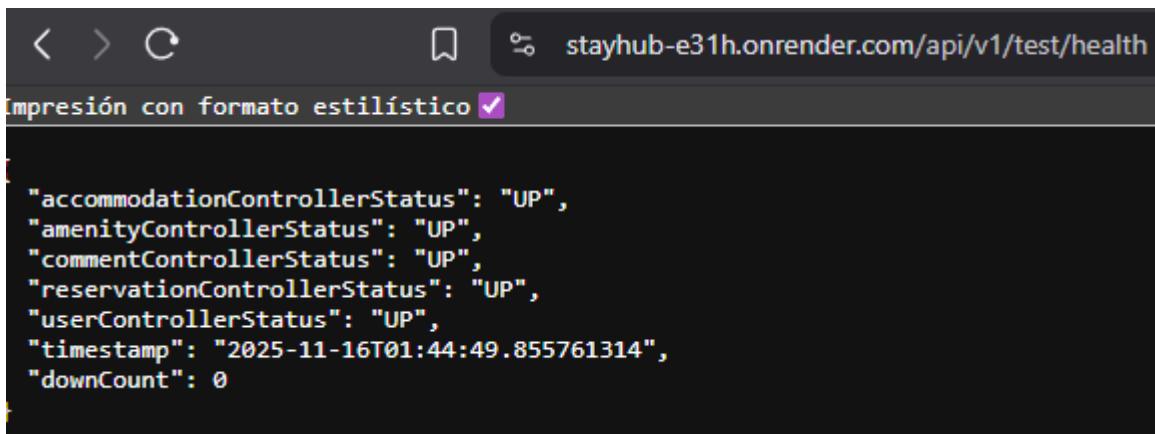
- Database connected successfully
- Hibernate: table accommodation_amenities created
- Your service is live



Filter events 31

Service resumed
November 15, 2025 at 5:58 PM

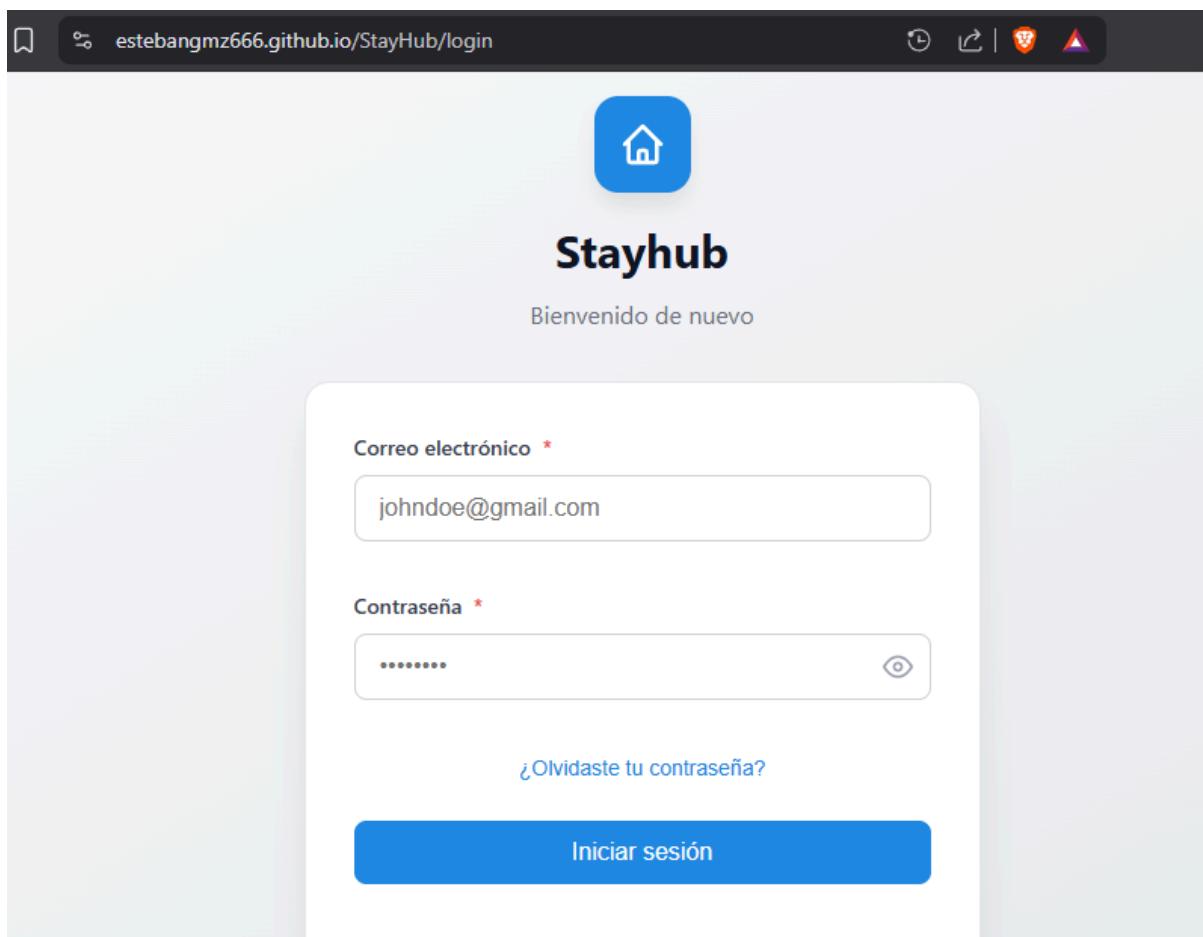
Resumed by you
November 15, 2025 at 5:58 PM



stayhub-e31h.onrender.com/api/v1/test/health

Impresión con formato estilístico ✓

```
{"accommodationControllerStatus": "UP",  
 "amenityControllerStatus": "UP",  
 "commentControllerStatus": "UP",  
 "reservationControllerStatus": "UP",  
 "userControllerStatus": "UP",  
 "timestamp": "2025-11-16T01:44:49.855761314",  
 "downCount": 0}
```



The screenshot shows a log viewer interface with a dark background. At the top, there are buttons for "All logs", "Search" (with a magnifying glass icon), "Live tail", "GMT-5", and a refresh icon. The log entries are as follows:

```
Nov 15 08:44:15 PM ⓘ gwszt 2025-11-16T01:44:15.754Z INFO 1 --- [stayhub-api] [io-10000-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Initializing Servlet 'dispatcherServlet'
Nov 15 08:44:15 PM ⓘ gwszt 2025-11-16T01:44:15.757Z INFO 1 --- [stayhub-api] [io-10000-exec-1] o.s.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet : Completed initialization in 2 ms
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>> Your service is live! <<
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>>
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>> /////////////////////////////////
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>>
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>> Available at your primary URL https://stayhub-e31h.onrender.com
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>>
Nov 15 08:44:22 PM ⓘ      >>> /////////////////////////////////
Nov 15 08:44:49 PM ⓘ gwszt 2025-11-16T01:44:49.855Z INFO 1 --- [stayhub-api] [io-10000-exec-1] e.u.s.api.controller.TestController : Health check requested for all controllers
Nov 15 08:44:49 PM ⓘ gwszt 2025-11-16T01:44:49.856Z WARN 1 --- [stayhub-api] [io-10000-exec-1] e.u.s.api.controller.TestController : Health check completed. 0 controller(s) DOWN.
Nov 15 08:49:24 PM ⓘ      >>> Detected service running on port 10000
Nov 15 08:49:24 PM ⓘ      >>> Docs on specifying a port: https://render.com/docs/web-services#port-binding
```

URL Summary

Component	URL / Detail
Frontend	https://estebangmz666.github.io/StayHub
Backend (API)	https://stayhub-e31h.onrender.com/
Database	PostgreSQL on Render (External URL configured in env vars)

Conclusions

The full-stack deployment required adjustments in each layer:

- **Frontend:** Correct handling of SPA routes.
- **Database:** Mandatory use of the environment variables panel.
- **Backend:** Precise configuration of profiles, variables, CORS, and DB connection.

Despite multiple configuration errors, all were resolved through log analysis, official documentation, and progressive adjustments. The **StayHub** application is now fully operational in production.

