- * Environment is a generic term used to describe different places where your web app runs. For example, your development environment is your laptop + the software you have installed on it to allow it to run a Ruby on Rails application. The <u>c9.io</u> service we've been using is an all-in-one web-based development environment. Your production environment is where people will access your live web app. While the technologies are a bit different and more industrial-strength, it's still a computer + some software.
- * Sometimes the software that runs in each environment is known as the stack.
- * A sample development stack:
 - Mac OS X (operating system)
 - Webrick (web server)
 - sqlite3 (database server)
- * A sample production stack:
 - Ubuntu Linux (operating system)
 - nginx (web server)
 - MySQL (database server)
- * There are services like Heroku that help you get your production environment up quickly.

- Heroku is a platform-as-a-service it hides all the gory details of running a production stack from you
- * To you, Heroku is just another git remote, just like Github.

Push to Github

git push origin master

Push to Heroku

git push heroku master

Setting Your Application Up on Heroku for the First Time

- * Sign-up for Heroku at heroku.com
- * Commit your project's code from the command-line:
 - ❖ git add -A
 - ❖ git commit
- * Create a new Heroku application from the command line with heroku create
- Separate your Gemfile by creating a development group and ensuring that development-specific gems (like sqlite3) are in that group only – don't forget to bundle install
- ❖ Push your code to Heroku using git push heroku master
- ❖ To run command-line things on Heroku, prefix each command with heroku run. For example,
 - ♣ heroku run rake db:migrate
 - ❖ heroku run rake db:seed

Subsequent Deploys

- Commit your project's code from the command-line:
 - ❖ git add -A
 - ❖ git commit
- ❖ Push your code to Heroku using git push heroku master
- Migrate as necessary