2. Gunicorn

- Create a Django starter project in a separate virtual environment.
- Deploy the 3 instances of application using Gunicorn in 8089 port.
- Dump access log in a file in non-default pattern.
- Dump error log in a file.

Answer:

First of all we need to download the following things into our system:

- Python
- Pip
- Virtual Environment (venv)

To check if python is installed or not we use;

- python3
- python --version

```
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ python3

Python 3.8.10 (default, Sep 28 2021, 16:10:42)

[GCC 9.3.0] on linux

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

>>>
```

To install the pip we use;

- sudo apt install python3-pip3

```
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install python3-pip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
 binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu build-essential dpkg-dev
  fakeroot g++ g++-9 gcc gcc-9 libalgorithm-diff-perl
 libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan5 libatomic1
 libbinutils libc-dev-bin libc6-dev libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf0
 libexpat1-dev libfakeroot libgcc-9-dev libitm1 liblsan0 libpython3-dev
 libpython3.8-dev libquadmath0 libstdc++-9-dev libtsan0 libubsan1
 linux-libc-dev make manpages-dev python-pip-whl python3-dev
 python3-distutils python3-setuptools python3-wheel python3.8-dev zlib1g-dev
Suggested packages:
 binutils-doc debian-keyring g++-multilib g++-9-multilib gcc-9-doc
 gcc-multilib autoconf automake libtool flex bison gcc-doc gcc-9-multilib
 gcc-9-locales glibc-doc libstdc++-9-doc make-doc python-setuptools-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu build-essential dpkg-dev
  fakeroot g++ g++-9 gcc gcc-9 libalgorithm-diff-perl
 libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan5 libatomic1
 libbinutils libc-dev-bin libc6-dev libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf0
 libexpat1-dev libfakeroot libgcc-9-dev libitm1 liblsan0 libpython3-dev
```

To install virtual environment we use:

- sudo apt install python3-venv

```
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install python3-venv
[sudo] password for aashish:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
python3-venv is already the newest version (3.8.2-0ubuntu2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ ^C
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ ^C
```

To create a new virtual environment(myvenv) we use;

python3 -m venv myvenv

And, to activate it we use:

source myvenv/bin/activate

```
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$
(myvenv) aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Now, we install **Django** and **Gunicorn** in the **myvenv** or virtual environment. To install Django we use;

- pip install django

```
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ source myvenv/bin/activate
(myvenv) aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$ pip install django
Collecting django
 Downloading Django-3.2.9-py3-none-any.whl (7.9 MB)
                                      | 7.9 MB 2.0 MB/s
Collecting asgiref<4,>=3.3.2
 Downloading asgiref-3.4.1-py3-none-any.whl (25 kB)
Collecting pytz
 Downloading pytz-2021.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (503 kB)
                                      | 503 kB 2.2 MB/s
Collecting sqlparse>=0.2.2
 Downloading sqlparse-0.4.2-py3-none-any.whl (42 kB)
                                      | 42 kB 518 kB/s
Installing collected packages: asgiref, pytz, sqlparse, django
Successfully installed asgiref-3.4.1 django-3.2.9 pytz-2021.3 sqlparse-0.4.2
(myvenv) aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~$
```

To install Gunicorn we use;

- pip install gunicorn

To create a new **Django** project named **server** we use;

django-admin startproject server

Now, we need to create a configuration file for the gunicorn server. For that we use **gunicorn_config.py** as configuration file name. We create a new directory named as **config** where **gunicorn_config.py** file is created. We edit the file as following;

- nano config/gunicorn_config.py
- command = '/home/aashish/myvenv/bin/gunicorn'
- pythonpath = '/home/aashish/server'
- bind = '192.168.1.19:8000'
- workers = 3



Then, we edit the **settings.py** file which is located at path **/home/aashish/server/server**. We add the host's IP address on allowed hosts array as follows;

```
aashish@aashish-VirtualBox: ~/server/server Q = - □ S

GNU nano 4.8 settings.py

# Quick-start development settings - unsuitable for production
# See https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/3.2/howto/deployment/checklist/

# SECURITY WARNING: keep the secret key used in production secret!

SECRET_KEY = 'django-insecure-p)$@zf9xm#0wbu*#xfe$f($bf0fa9@0f%1%-5v*fwl0(o$_*^>

# SECURITY WARNING: don't run with debug turned on in production!

DEBUG = True

ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['192.168.1.19']

# Application definition
```

Now, we deploy the app on Gunicorn server using following command;

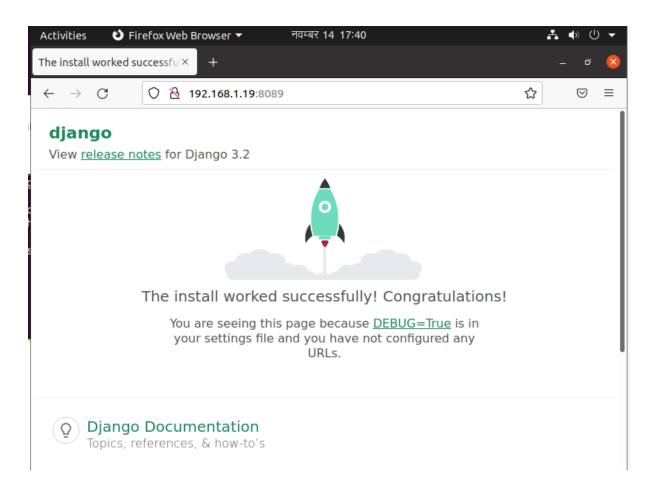
- gunicorn - c gunicorn_config.py server.wsgi

```
(myvenv) aashish@aashish-VirtualBox:~/conf$ gunicorn -c gunicorn_config.py serve r.wsgi
[2021-11-14 11:24:52 +0545] [2381] [INFO] Starting gunicorn 20.1.0
[2021-11-14 11:24:52 +0545] [2381] [INFO] Listening at: http://192.168.1.19:8000 (2381)
[2021-11-14 11:24:52 +0545] [2381] [INFO] Using worker: sync
[2021-11-14 11:24:52 +0545] [2383] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 2383
[2021-11-14 11:24:52 +0545] [2384] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 2384
[2021-11-14 11:24:53 +0545] [2385] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 2385
Not Found: /static/admin/css/fonts.css
Not Found: /favicon.ico
```

Since, we have to deploy the 3 instances(workers) of the application using Gunicorn in 8089 port.

We changed the port from 8000 to 8089 in the gunicorn_config.py file.

Lastly, to test the app we enter **192.168.1.19:8089** on the web browser.



Hence the app is deployed and running successfully on Gunicorn server port 8089.

Thank You.