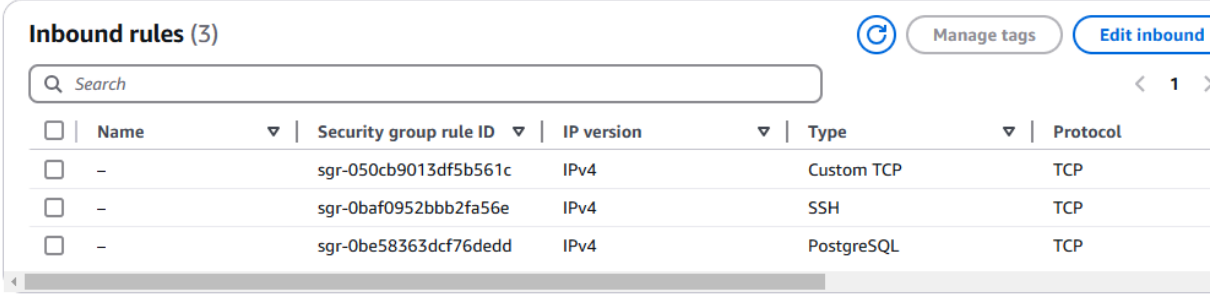


Deploy Fundo_notes application in AWS:

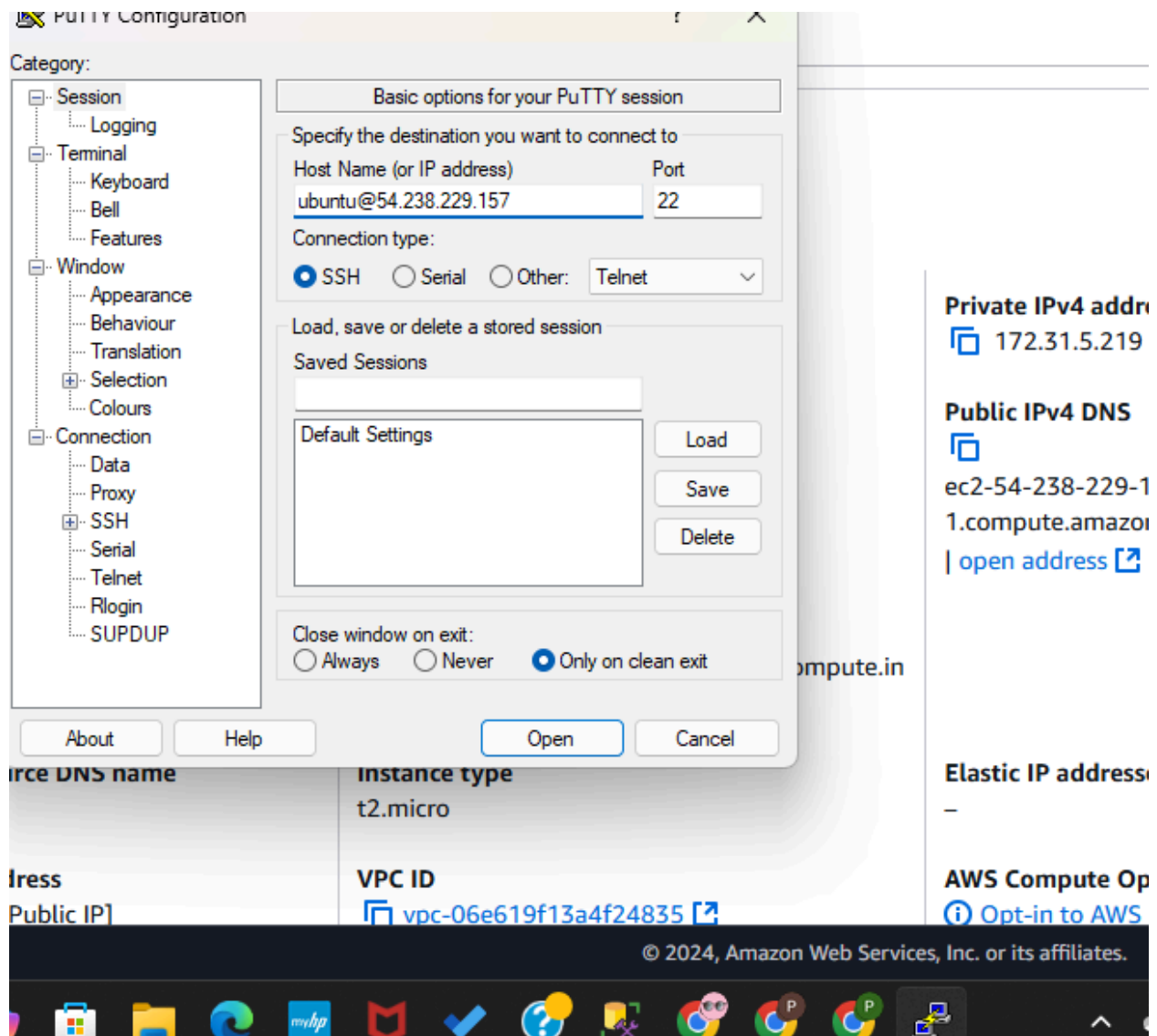
Create an EC2 instance and add security group which contain below inbound rules



The screenshot shows the 'Inbound rules' section of the AWS IAM console. It displays a table with three inbound rules. The table has columns for Name, Security group rule ID, IP version, Type, and Protocol. The rules are: Custom TCP (sgr-050cb9013df5b561c), SSH (sgr-0baf0952bbb2fa56e), and PostgreSQL (sgr-0be58363dcf76dedd). All rules are for IPv4 and TCP protocol.

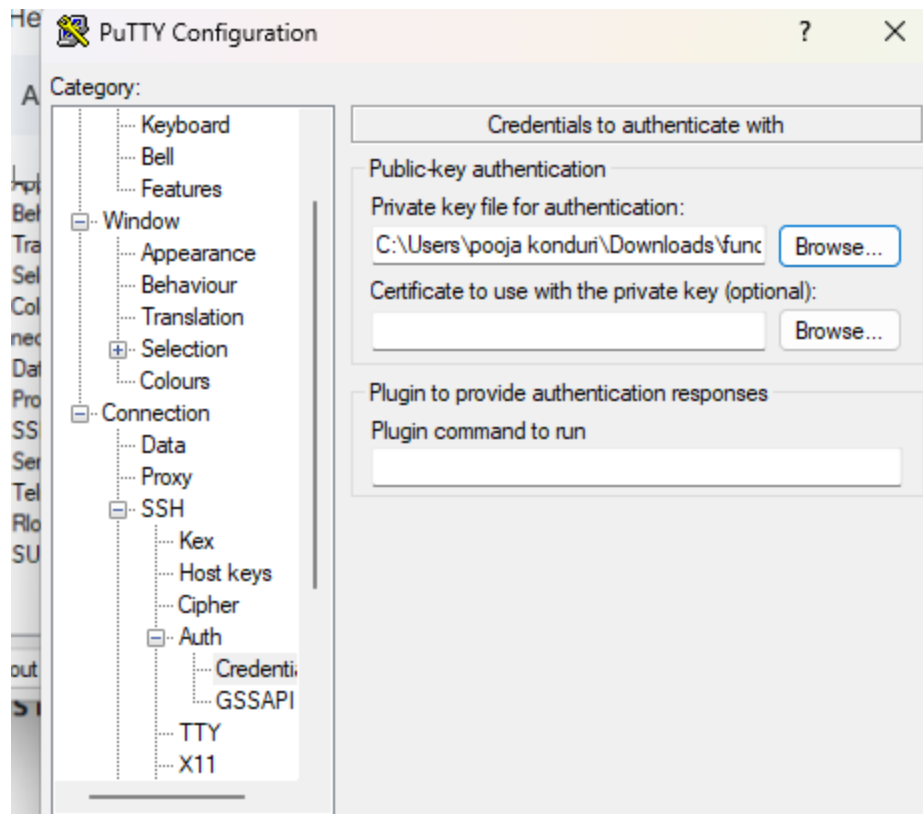
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-050cb9013df5b561c	IPv4	Custom TCP	TCP
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-0baf0952bbb2fa56e	IPv4	SSH	TCP
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-0be58363dcf76dedd	IPv4	PostgreSQL	TCP

Cpy public ipv4 from ur instances and paste it



Ssh -> auth -> credentials

Upload key downloaded



Open and accept

Terminal will be opened

Update package index

sudo apt update

```
Get:50 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 [424 B]
Get:51 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 [12.2 kB]
Get:52 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse Translation amd64 [2940 B]
Get:53 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 [212 B]
Get:54 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 [356 B]
Fetched 30.8 MB in 15s (2086 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
58 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-219:~$
```

Install PostgreSQL

sudo apt install postgresql postgresql-contrib -y

```
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-0ubuntu3) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-219:~$
```

Switch to root user

sudo su

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-219:~$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-5-219:/home/ubuntu#
```

Create a new User

Creating a new user for postgresql with the name postgres

sudo -i -u postgres

```
root@ip-172-31-5-219:/home/ubuntu# sudo -i -u postgres
postgres@ip-172-31-5-219:~$
```

psql

```
root@ip-172-31-5-219:/home/ubuntu# sudo -i -u
postgres@ip-172-31-5-219:~$ psql
psql (16.4 (Ubuntu 16.4-0ubuntu0.24.04.2))
Type "help" for help.

postgres=#
```

Create Database, User and Grant Privileges

```
CREATE USER pooja WITH PASSWORD 'pooja';
CREATE DATABASE fundo_db;
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE fundo_db TO pooja;
```

```
postgres=# CREATE USER pooja WITH PASSWORD 'pooja';
CREATE ROLE
postgres=# CREATE DATABASE funde_db;
```

```
postgres=# CREATE DATABASE fundo_db;
CREATE DATABASE
postgres=# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE fundo_db TO pooja;
GRANT
postgres=#
```

\\ [slash L]

You'll see tables and details

Configure postgresql.conf

I will be in postgree path

I have to go to root directory and type our command

lg

Exit

```
sudo nano /etc/postgresql/16/main/postgresql.conf
```

By default, PostgreSQL listens on localhost only. To allow remote connections, Find the line with `listen_addresses` and change it to **`listen_addresses = '*'`**

```

      List of databases
  Name | Owner | Encoding | Locale Provider | Collate | CType | ICU Local
e | ICU Rules | Access privileges
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
fundo_db | postgres | UTF8 | libc | C.UTF-8 | C.UTF-8 |
| | =Tc/postgres | + | | | |
| | | postgres=CTc/postgres+ | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | pooja=CTc/postgres | | | |
postgres | postgres | UTF8 | libc | C.UTF-8 | C.UTF-8 |
| | | | | | |
template0 | postgres | UTF8 | libc | C.UTF-8 | C.UTF-8 |
| | =c/postgres | + | | | |
| | | postgres=CTc/postgres | | | |
template1 | postgres | UTF8 | libc | C.UTF-8 | C.UTF-8 |
| | =c/postgres | + | | | |
| | | postgres=CTc/postgres | | | |
(4 rows)

```

Scroll down with cursor and check for `listen_addresses = 'local host'`
Uncomment and change it to `listen_addresses = '*'`

Ctrl + x , yes and enter

Configure pg_hba.conf

sudo nano /etc/postgresql/16/main/pg_hba.conf

Add the following line at the end of the file to allow connections from any IP:

Host all all 0.0.0.0/0 md5

```
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local    all             all                                     peer
# IPv4 local connections:
host     all             all             0.0.0.0/0                md5
host     all             all             127.0.0.1/32            scram-sha-256
# IPv6 local connections:
host     all             all             ::1/128                 scram-sha-256
# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the
```

Enable PostgreSQL to start on boot

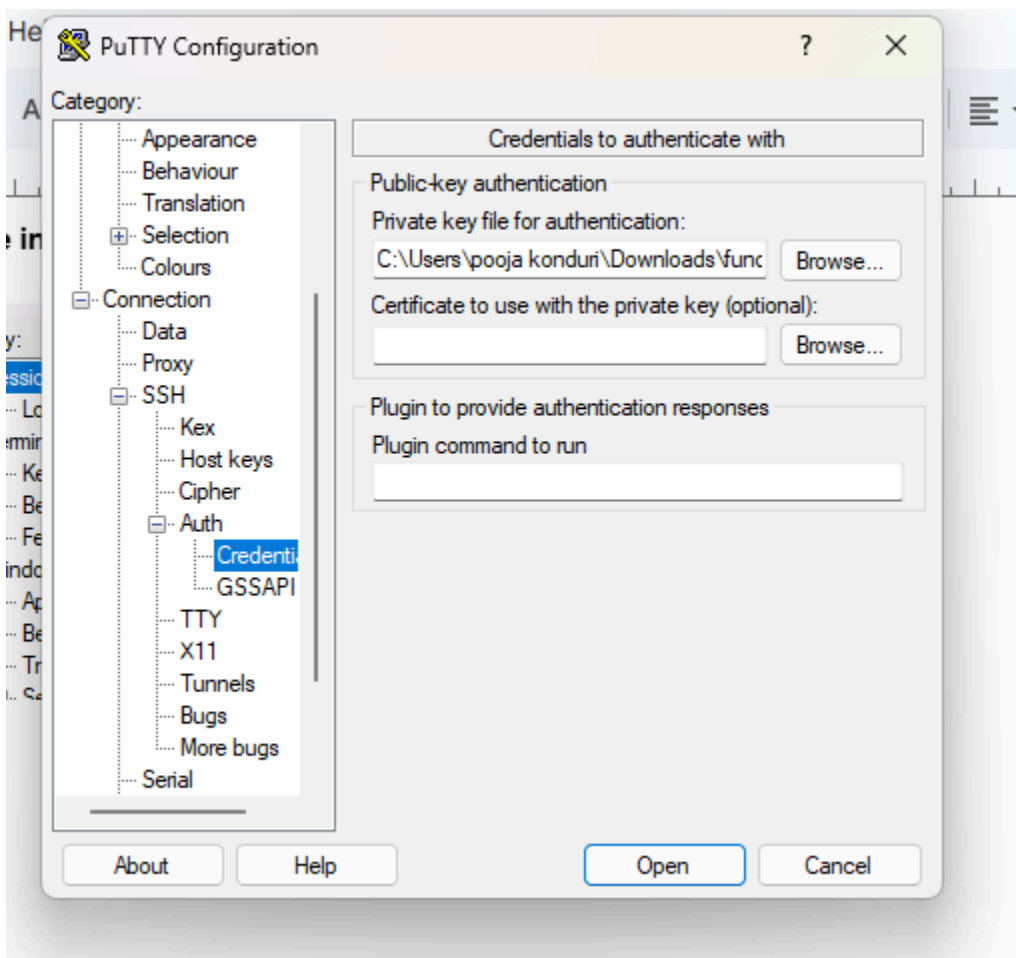
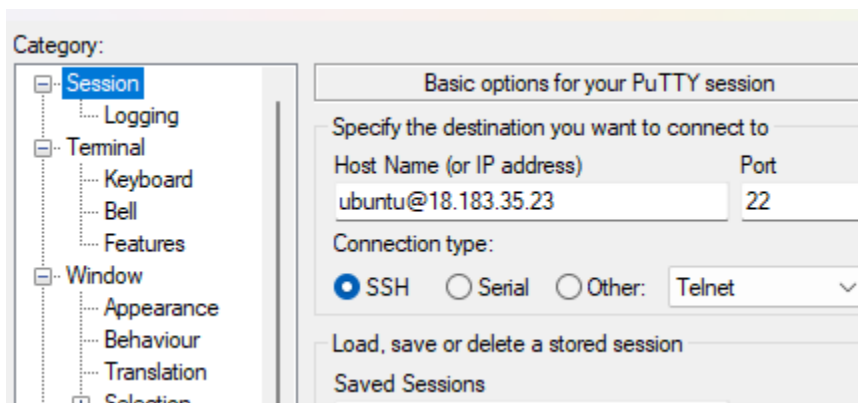
To Enable PostgreSQL to run on ec2 instance startup

sudo systemctl enable postgresq

```
root@ip-172-31-5-219:/home/ubuntu# sudo systemctl enable postgresql
Synchronizing state of postgresql.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/s
ystemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable postgresql
root@ip-172-31-5-219:/home/ubuntu#
```

Create instance 2 for app (Backend)

Same procedure as instance 1



Open -> accept = your command prompt will be open

Update package index

sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y

Make sure your command is with particular spaces

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade-y
```

```
No containers need to be restarted.
```

```
User sessions running outdated binaries:
```

```
ubuntu @ session #2: apt[1742], sshd[995]
```

```
ubuntu @ user manager service: systemd[1000]
```

```
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

Install Python and pip Django requires Python,

so install Python and pip (Python's package installer)

sudo apt install python3 python3-pip python3-venv-y

```
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
```

```
No containers need to be restarted.
```

```
User sessions running outdated binaries:
```

```
ubuntu @ session #2: sshd[995]
```

```
ubuntu @ user manager service: systemd[1000]
```

```
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

Install PostgreSQL Development Libraries

Install PostgreSQL development headers and libraries (necessary for connecting Django to PostgreSQL)

sudo apt install libpq-dev -y

```
outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries  
$ sudo apt install libpq-dev -y
```

```
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
```

```
No containers need to be restarted.
```

```
User sessions running outdated binaries:
```

```
ubuntu @ session #2: sshd[995]
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

Set Up a Python Virtual Environment

It's best practice to use a virtual environment for your Django app to manage dependencies

python3 -m venv myenv
source myenv/bin/activate

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$ python3 -m venv myenv
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$ source myenv/bin/activate
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

install Django and Gunicorn (the production WSGI server)
pip install django gunicorn

```
Collecting packaging (from gunicorn)
  Downloading packaging-24.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.2 kB)
Downloading Django-5.1.3-py3-none-any.whl (8.3 MB)
----- 8.3/8.3 MB 10.9 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading gunicorn-23.0.0-py3-none-any.whl (85 kB)
----- 85.0/85.0 kB 9.9 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading asgiref-3.8.1-py3-none-any.whl (23 kB)
Downloading sqlparse-0.5.2-py3-none-any.whl (44 kB)
----- 44.4/44.4 kB 5.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading packaging-24.2-py3-none-any.whl (65 kB)
----- 65.5/65.5 kB 10.4 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Installing collected packages: sqlparse, packaging, asgiref, gunicorn, django
Successfully installed asgiref-3.8.1 django-5.1.3 gunicorn-23.0.0 packaging-24.2 sqlparse-0.5.2
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

Clone the Django project from Github

git clone -b <branchname> <link>

```
12:~$ git clone -b dev https://github.com/antimaYAD/FUNDOO-NOTES
.
240, done.
% (240/240), done.
100% (240/240)
```

Install requirement

Pip install -r requirements.txt

Error

```
Resolving deltas: 100% (147/147), done.
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$ pip install -r requirements.txt
ERROR: Could not open requirements file: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'requirements.txt'
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

Path cd F tab goes to FUNDO-NOTES

```
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$ cd FUNDOO-NOTES/
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ pip install -r requirements.txt
collecting amqp==5.2.0 (from -r requirements.txt (line 1))
  Downloading amqp-5.2.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (8.9 kB)
collecting anyio==3.6.2 (from -r requirements.txt (line 2))
```

Configure PostgreSQL in Django Settings (myenv)
nano settings.py

```
note: This error originates from a subprocess, and is likely not a problem with pip
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ ls
README.md  fundoonote  label  manage.py  notes  pytest.ini  requirements.txt  user
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$
```

Cd go inside fundonote

And type nano settings.py

comment load_dotenv #

Put name , password of ours , copy private ipv4 of fundo_db and paste in HOST

```
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/5.1/ref/
DATABASES = {
    "default": {
        "ENGINE": "django.db.backends.postgr
        "NAME": 'fundo_db',
        "USER": 'pooja',
        "PASSWORD": 'pooja',
        "HOST" : '172.31.5.219',
        "PORT" : '5432',
    }
}

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace
```

Install Postgresql Client
sudo apt install postgresql-client
y

```
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES/fundoonote$ sudo apt install postgresql-client
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  postgresql-client-16 postgresql-client-common
Suggested packages:
  postgresql-16 postgresql-doc-16
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  postgresql-client postgresql-client-16 postgresql-client-common
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1 not upgraded.
Need to get 1319 kB of archives.
After this operation, 4235 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

Test the Connection with Database

Test the database connection with the following command

```
psql -U pooja -d fundo_db -h 172.31.5.219
```

lp = private fundo_db

```
d...: command not found
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ cd ..
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$ psql -U pooja -d fundo_db -h 172.31.5.219
psql: error: connection to server at "172.31.5.219", port 5432 failed: Connection refused
        Is the server running on that host and accepting TCP/IP connections?
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$
```

In db

```
postgres=# \l
postgres=# select current_database();
current_database
-----
postgres
(1 row)

postgres=# \c fundo_db
You are now connected to database "fundo_db" as user "postgres".
fundo_db=#
```

ERROR : connection refused, i rectified by doing some commands in db (granting access commands) and commented load_env

After making changes in db start the below command in db and check for connection

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-219:~$ sudo nano /etc/postgresql/16/main/pg_hba.conf
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-219:~$ sudo systemctl restart postgresql
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-219:~$ sudo systemctl status postgresql
● postgresql.service - PostgreSQL DBMS
```

In 2nd instance(app)

```
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~$ cd FUNDOO-NOTES/
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ psql -U pooja -d fundo_db -h 172.31.5.219
Password for user pooja:
psql (16.4 (Ubuntu 16.4-0ubuntu0.24.04.2))
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.3, cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, compression: off)
Type "help" for help.

fundo_db=# \q
```

Error = no module dotenv

Go to env virtual environment and install for all packages asked for

```
python3-m venv myenv
source myenv/bin/activate
```

Install all modules

```
pip install python-dotenv,pip install celery,pip install loguru,pip install django-celery-beat
pip install django-celery-results,pip install django-rest-framework,pip install
django-rest-framework-simplejwt,pip install drf-yasg,pip install pycpg2,pip install
psycpg, pip install django-redis, pip install Pillow
```

Run the server

```
python manage.py runserver
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "manage.py", line 22, in <module>
    main()
  File "manage.py", line 18, in main
    execute_from_command_line(sys.argv)
  File "C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\python.exe\lib\site-packages\django\__main__.py", line 26, in execute_from_command_line
    raise ValueError("Invalid command string \"{}\"".format(command_string))
ValueError: Invalid command string "python manage.py runserver"

(mynv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ python manage.py runserver
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

System check identified no issues (0 silenced).

You have 60 unapplied migration(s). Your project may not work properly until you apply them.
Apply all migrations: celery_results, label, notes, sessions, user.
Run 'python manage.py migrate' to apply them.

November 29, 2024 - 10:57:48
Django version 5.1.3, using settings 'fundoonote.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

Copy public ipv4 of 2nd instance and paste in browser

52.194.242.246:8000/swagger/



This site can't be reached

`sudo apt install redis-server -y` in env

Migrate the Database

`python manage.py migrate`

```
^C(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ python manage.py migrate
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, django_celery_beat, django_celery_results, la
Running migrations:
  Applying contenttypes.0001_initial... OK
  Applying contenttypes.0002_remove_content_type_name... OK
  Applying auth.0001_initial... OK
  Applying auth.0002_alter_permission_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0003_alter_user_email_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0004_alter_user_username_opts... OK
  Applying auth.0005_alter_user_last_login_null... OK
  Applying auth.0006_require_contenttypes_0002... OK
  Applying auth.0007_alter_validators_add_error_messages... OK
  Applying auth.0008_alter_user_username_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0009_alter_user_last_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0010_alter_group_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0011_update_proxy_permissions... OK
  Applying auth.0012_alter_user_first_name_max_length... OK
```

Run Django Locally to Test

`python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000`

```

^C(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Performing system checks...

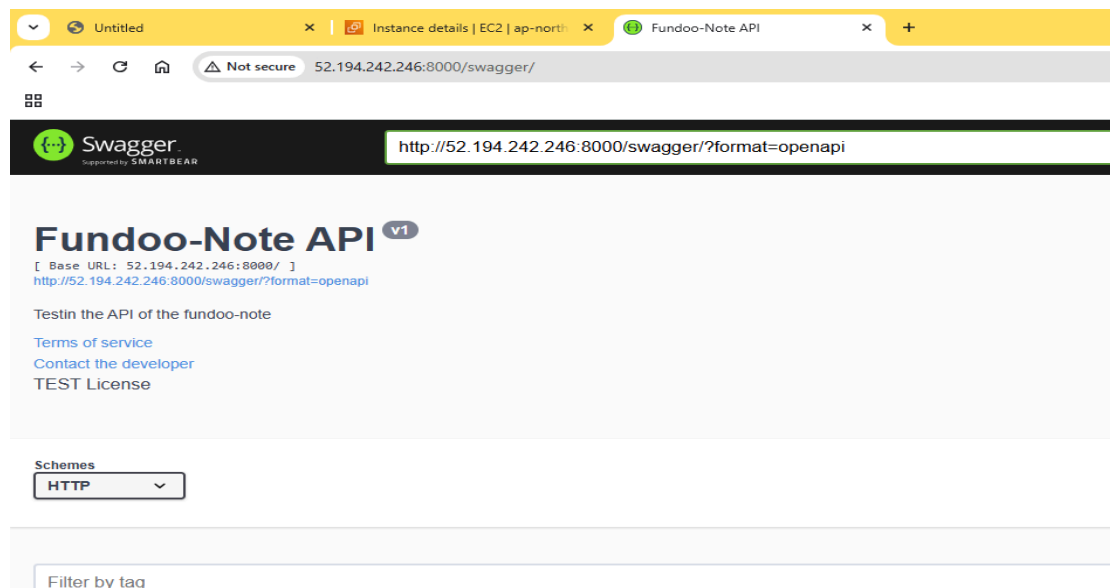
System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
November 29, 2024 - 11:14:59
Django version 5.1.3, using settings 'fundoonote.settings'
Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8000/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.

```

Go to browser and type

'your_publicipv4' : 8000/swagger

<http://52.194.242.246:8000/swagger/>



Configure the daemon service file

We will create a service file so that the django app can run in the background Create a Service File:

The service files are usually located in `/etc/systemd/system/`. You'll create your custom service file there.

`sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/<name>.service`

I gave name as **fundoo-service**

And type below

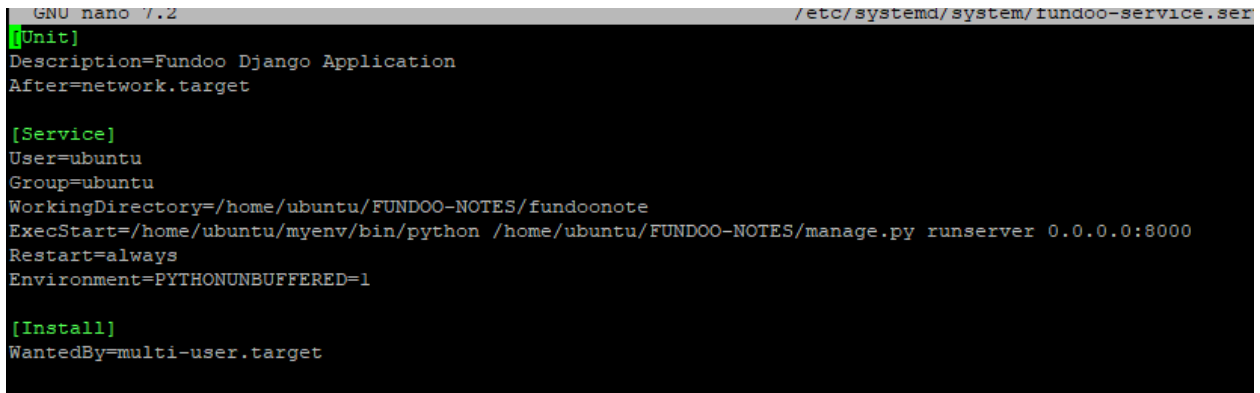
[Unit]

Description=Fundoo Django Application

After=network.target

```
[Service]  
User=your_system_user  
Group=your_system_group  
WorkingDirectory=/path/to/your/project (/home/ubuntu/FUNDOO-NOTES)  
ExecStart=/path/to/your/virtualenv/bin/python /path/to/your/project/manage.py runserver  
0.0.0.0:8000  
Restart=always  
Environment="DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE=your_project.settings"
```

```
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```



```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/systemd/system/fundoo-service.ser  
[Unit]  
Description=Fundoo Django Application  
After=network.target  
  
[Service]  
User=ubuntu  
Group=ubuntu  
WorkingDirectory=/home/ubuntu/FUNDOO-NOTES/fundoonote  
ExecStart=/home/ubuntu/myenv/bin/python /home/ubuntu/FUNDOO-NOTES/manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000  
Restart=always  
Environment=PYTHONUNBUFFERED=1  
  
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Come out of it ctrl+x

Reload the systemd Daemon After creating the service file, reload systemd to recognize the new service.

sudo systemctl daemon-reload

Start the Service

sudo systemctl start fundoo-service.service

Enable the Service to Start on Boot To ensure the service starts automatically at boot

sudo systemctl enable fundoo-service.service

Check the Status of the Service Verify that the service is running correctly

sudo systemctl status fundoo-service.service

```

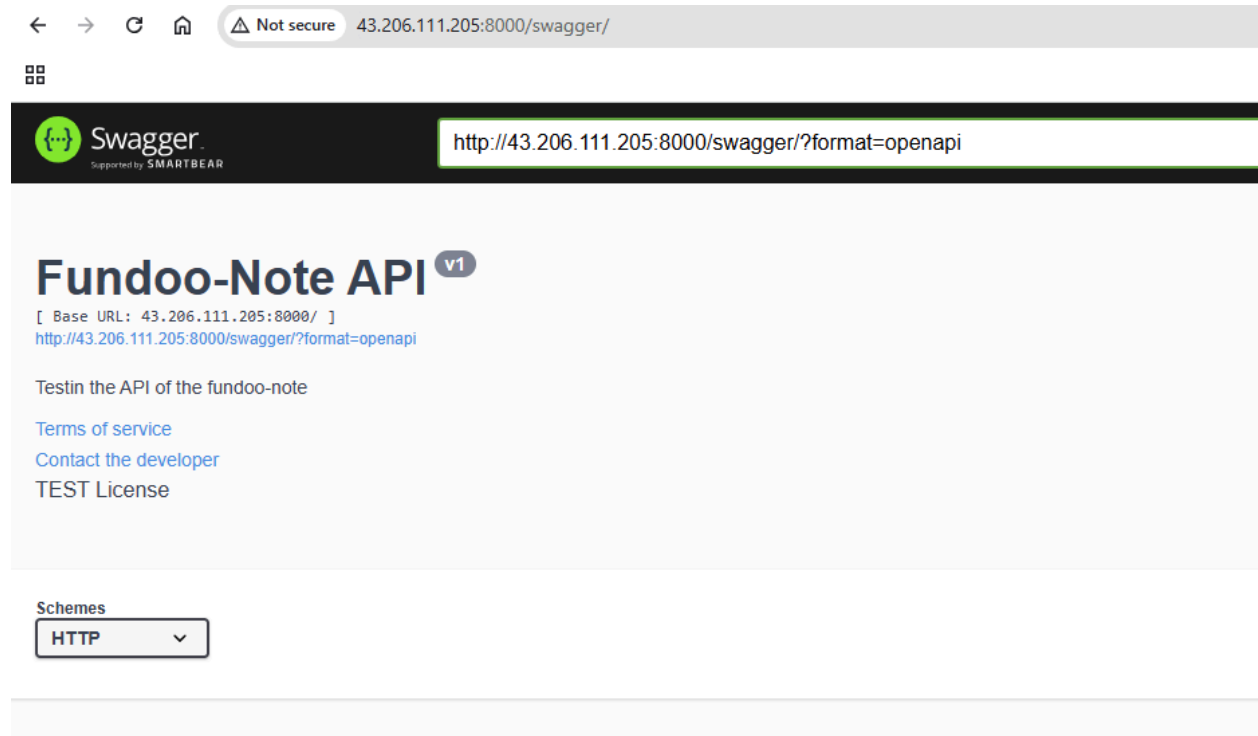
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/fundoo-service.service
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ sudo systemctl start fundoo-service
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ sudo systemctl enable fundoo-service
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/fundoo-service.service → /etc/systemd/system/fundoo-service.service.
(myenv) ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-212:~/FUNDOO-NOTES$ sudo systemctl status fundoo-service
● fundoo-service.service - Fundoo Django Application
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/fundoo-service.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2024-11-29 06:19:23 UTC; 32s ago
     Main PID: 2208 (python)
       Tasks: 3 (limit: 1130)
      Memory: 107.2M (peak: 107.4M)
         CPU: 1.754s
    CGroup: /system.slice/fundoo-service.service
            └─2208 /home/ubuntu/myenv/bin/python /home/ubuntu/FUNDOO-NOTES/manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
              └─2211 /home/ubuntu/myenv/bin/python /home/ubuntu/FUNDOO-NOTES/manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000

Nov 29 06:19:23 ip-172-31-10-212 systemd[1]: Started fundoo-service.service - Fundoo Django Application.
Nov 29 06:19:24 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: Watching for file changes with StatReloader
Nov 29 06:19:24 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: Performing system checks...
Nov 29 06:19:25 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: System check identified no issues (0 silenced).
Nov 29 06:19:25 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: November 29, 2024 - 11:49:25
Nov 29 06:19:25 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: Django version 5.1.3, using settings 'fundoonote.settings'
Nov 29 06:19:25 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: Starting development server at http://0.0.0.0:8000/
Nov 29 06:19:25 ip-172-31-10-212 python[2211]: Quit the server with CONTROL-C.


```

Perform API testing

We can perform api testing using swagger to confirm our applications is running perfectly



← → ↺ 🏠 🔒 Not secure 43.206.111.205:8000/swagger/

 **Swagger**
Supported by SMARTBEAR

http://43.206.111.205:8000/swagger/?format=openapi

Fundoo-Note API ^{v1}

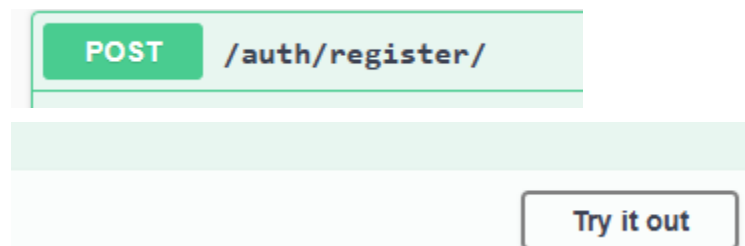
[Base URL: 43.206.111.205:8000/]
http://43.206.111.205:8000/swagger/?format=openapi

Testin the API of the fundoo-note

[Terms of service](#)
[Contact the developer](#)
TEST License

Schemes
HTTP ▾

Check register API



POST /auth/register/

Try it out

Edit Value | Model

```
{
  "first_name": "pooja",
  "last_name": "konduri",
  "email": "poobbbn15@gmail.com",
  "password": "gmailpooja2"
}
```

Response body

```
{
  "message": "User created successfully",
  "status": "Success",
  "data": {
    "id": 2,
    "first_name": "pooja",
    "last_name": "konduri",
    "email": "poobbbn15@gmail.com"
  }
}
```

Now login API

```
{
  "Message": "Login successful",
  "status": "Success",
  "data": {
    "refresh": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1b2U3NSIsInVzZXJfYWQia0jJ9.mQZhOPVeLQ1RNzyQBSHEY0-4wDkZptf",
    "access": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1b2U3NSIsInVzZXJfYWQia0jJ9.mQZhOPVeLQ1RNzyQBSHEY0-4wDkZptf"
  }
}
```