

Documentation-App Repairs

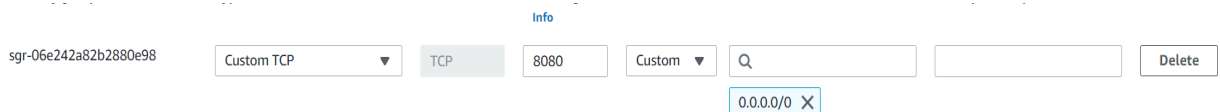
I utilized React and Django, two widely used web development frameworks, however they have diverse uses and are applied to various areas of a web application to create this application.

I will provide you the instructions for starting my application:

1. Getting your work environment ready

1.1. There are 2 possibilities, to clone the repository from git locally, for that you need to download pycharm idea from: <https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/> or to create an account on <https://portal.aws.amazon.com/billing/signup#/start/email>, this will take some time because the website wants that you to confirm your identity so you will need to use your credit card informations, this process will take two-six days

1.2. After you login into your amazon account you need to create in EC2 a new instance that uses unix. After you create your instance you need to edit the inbound rules from your Security Group in such way that you add a



1.3. You need now to create a new environment, so you go to Cloud9 section and create a new environment, it will take a few minutes.

2. Getting the project from git and Run some terminal commands

You go in your pycharm and open a new folder where you want the project to be cloned or use Cloud9 Env. From now on the steps will be almost identical:

```
> git clone https://github.com/MrGordon112/last\_chance
```

```
>git clone http://github.com/MrGordon112/last_chance
```

```
>cd last_chance
```

```
>pip install -r requirements
```

```
>sudo yum update
```

```
>sudo yum upgrade
```

```
>pip install djangorestframework
```

```
>pip install gunicorn
```

```
>npm install -g heroku
```

```
>pip install dj-database-url
```

```
>npm install
```

```
>python manage.py migrate
```

```
>cd front-end
```

```
>npm run build
```

```
>cd ..
```

```
>python manage.py runserver
```

Tech stack choices made :

For database I used PostgreSQL :

- is a trusted option for essential applications due to its stability and reliability.
- with the help of PostgreSQL's strong SQL capabilities, I dealt with the enormous data input .

Why Python and Django?

- Python's syntax is easy to read and to understand, making it friendly for learning new concepts and reducing development time.
- Django, the web framework that use Python as programming language , provides pre-build components and tools that accelerate web application development(like the integrated db(sqlite))

Why Git?

Git is a version control that helps you to keep track of changes made to your code over time. It allows you to view, compare, and revert to previous versions of your files easily.

I choosed Git because is the most popular.

Why Cloud9 AWS ?

Because I used it before for Ruby on Rails projects but unfortunately has a lot of depreciated tools, and I faced a lot of errors, also the resources that are given for free(cpu and ram memory) are not enough because it happened many times that my environment to freeze

Why deploy on Heroku?

It was one of the only websites I worked with before, but now they add automatically a postgres database that costs 5 dollars per month to function.

What is gunicorn?

Gunicorn is a Python server that helps run your web application. It sits between your web server (like Nginx or Apache) and your Python code. Its main job is to handle incoming web requests and send back the appropriate responses.

The steps to initialize the nginx server

1. Create a aws account
2. Go to Ec2 instances and create a new Security Group with 3 new inbound rules
Ssh port 22 0.0.0.0/0
http port 80 0.0.0.0/0
http port 80 ::/0
3. Launch instance and select Ubuntu and your Security Group that you just created.
4. Connect to the instance and run:

```
>clear
```

```
>sudo apt-get update
```

```
>sudo apt-get upgrade
```

Press enter when you see the restart alert

```
>sudo apt-get install python3-venv

>python3 -m venv env

>source env/bin/activate

>pip3 install Django

>git clone http://github.com/MrGordon112/last_chance

>sudo apt-get install -y nginx

>pip install gunicorn

>sudo apt-get install supervisor

>sudo touch gunicorn.conf

>sudo nano gunicorn.conf
```

```
[program:gunicorn]
```

```
Directory = /home/Ubuntu/elevate
```

```
Commnd= /home/Ubuntu/env/bin/gunicorn -workers 3 -bind unix:/home/Ubuntu/elevate/
```

```
app.sock my_django_app.wsgi:application
```

```
autostart = true
```

```
startsecs = 0
```

```
autorestart = true
```

```
stders_logfile=/var/log/gunicorn/gunicorn.err.log
```

```
setout_logfile=/var/log/gunicorn/gunicorn.out.log
```

```
[group:guni]
```

```
programs:gunicorn
```

after this you need to save the file with ctrl+o , enter , ctrl + x

```
>sudo mkdir/var/log/gunicorn
```

```
>sudo supervisorctl reread

>sudo supervisorctl update

>cd ..

>cd ..

>cd nginx

>sudo nano nginx.conf (here you change www-data to your root)

Save and exit (ctrl+o,enter,ctrl+x)

>cd sites-available

>sudo touch django.conf

>sudo nano django.conf

    server{

        listen 80

        server_name url

    location/{

        include proxy_params;

        proxy_params http://unix:/home/ubuntu/app.sock my_django_app

    }

}

(save and exit)

>sudo nginx -t

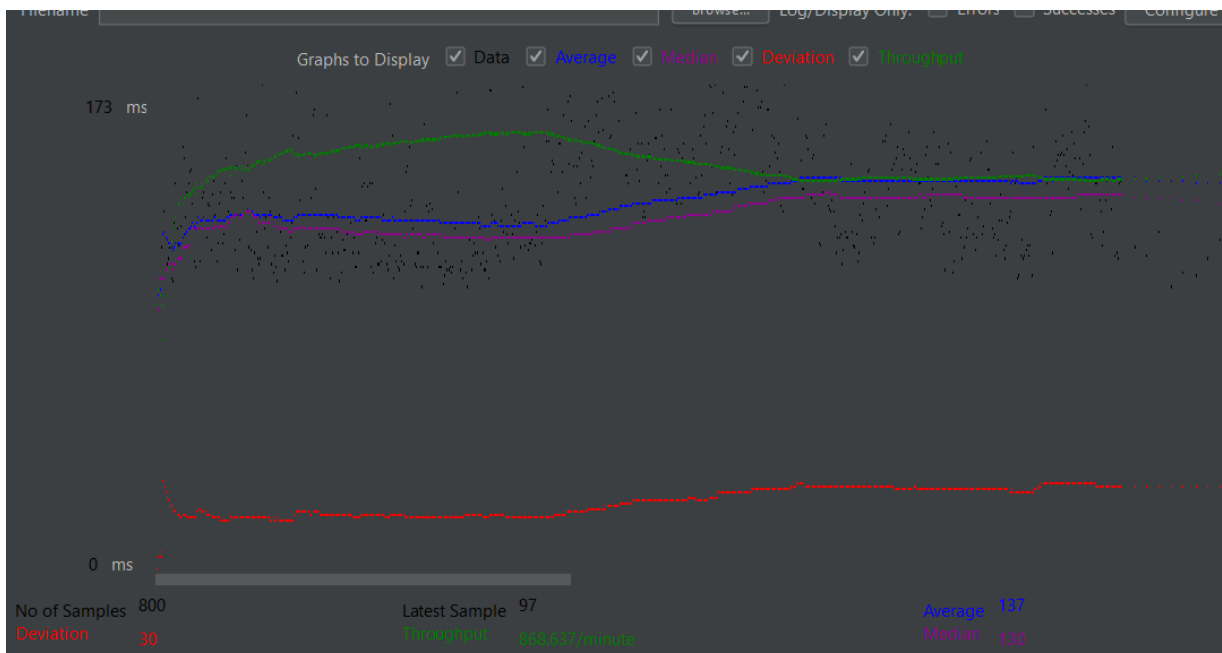
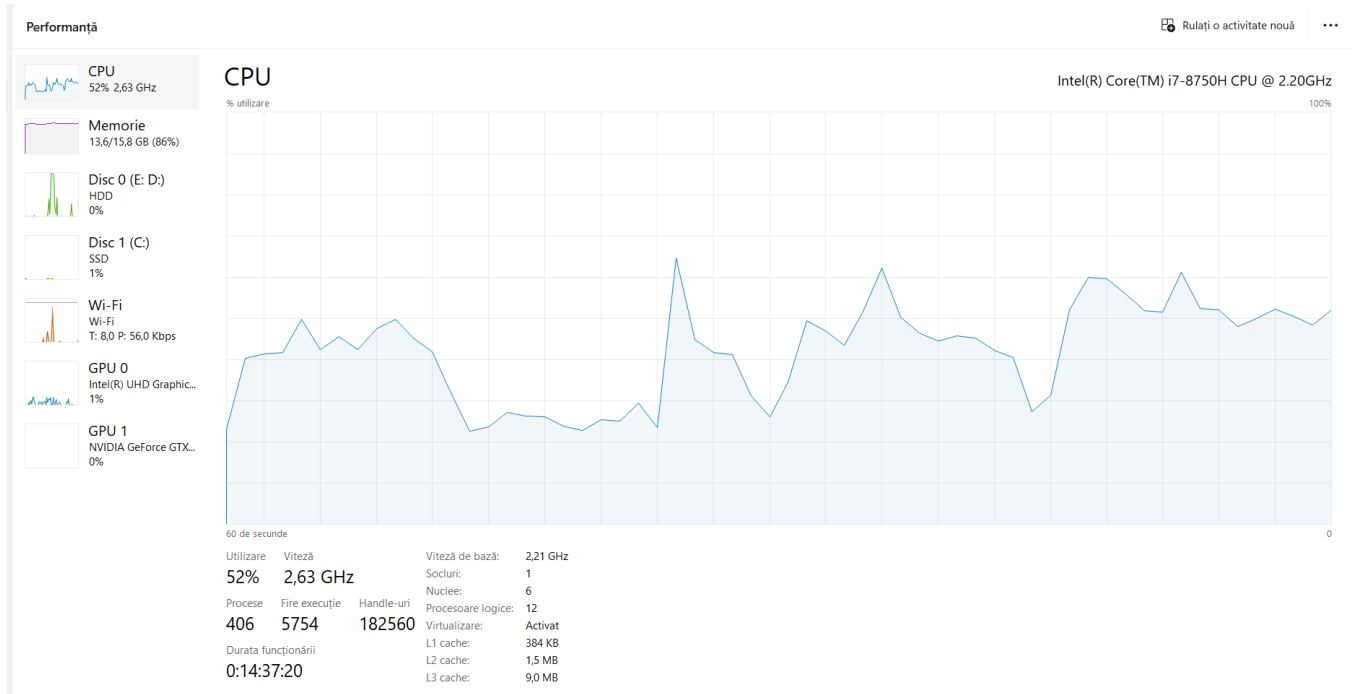
>sudo ln django.conf /etc/nginx/sites-enabled

>sudo service nginx restart
```

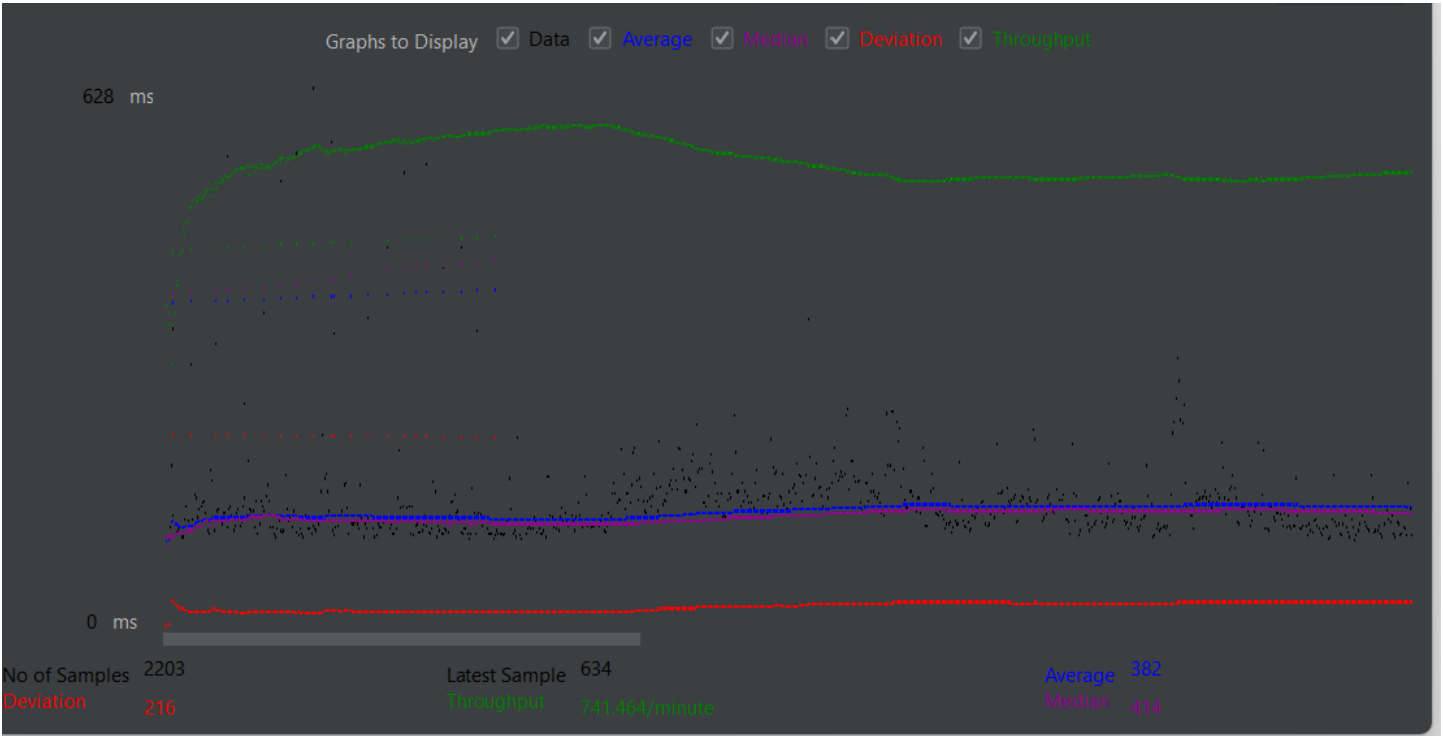
That's it, now you press on the ip that the bash will show you .

The spikes tests

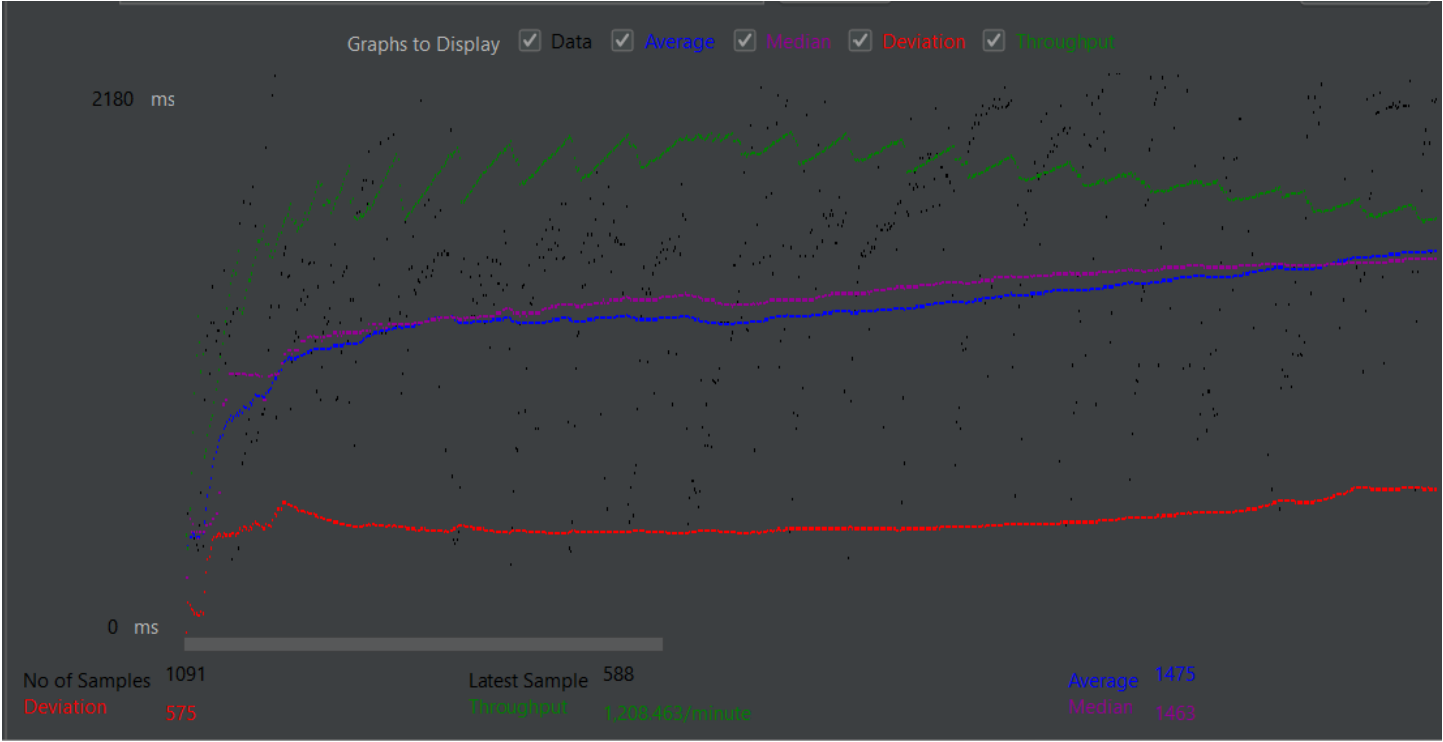
With 2 users:



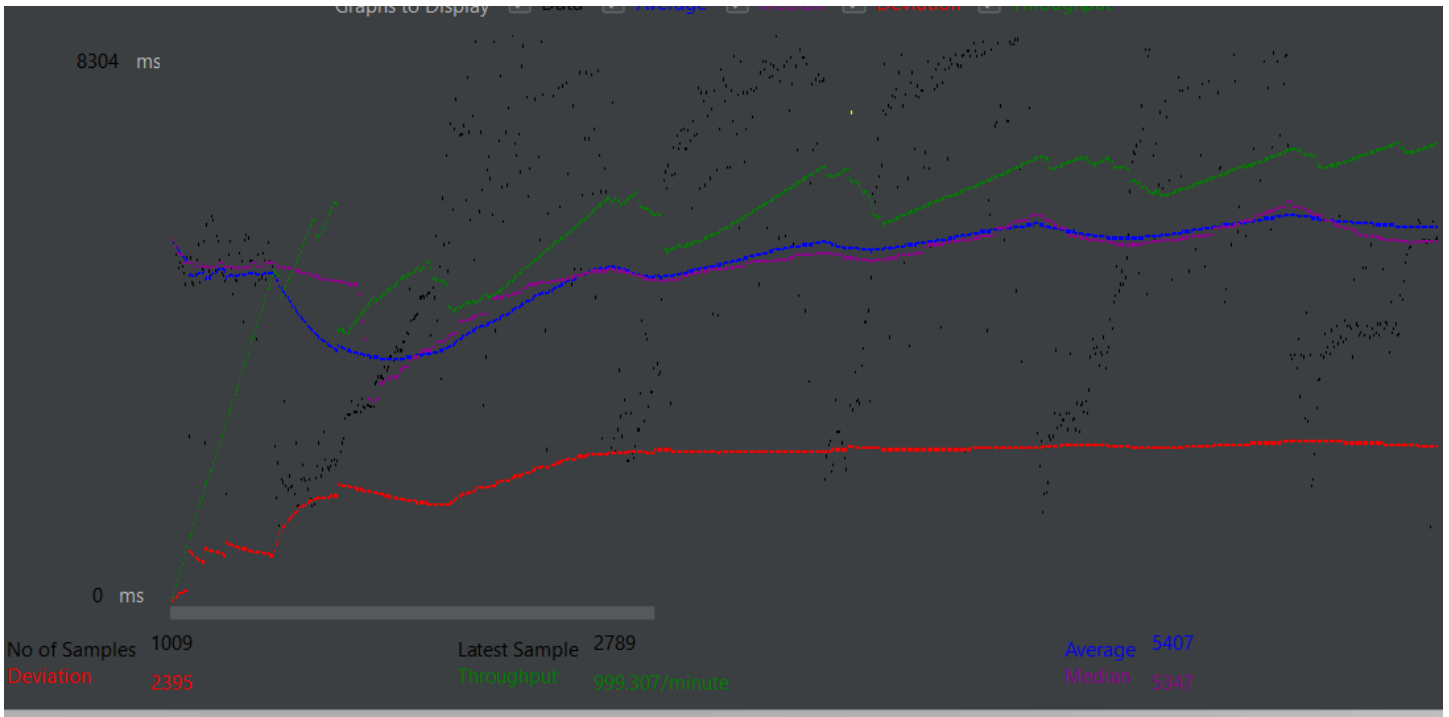
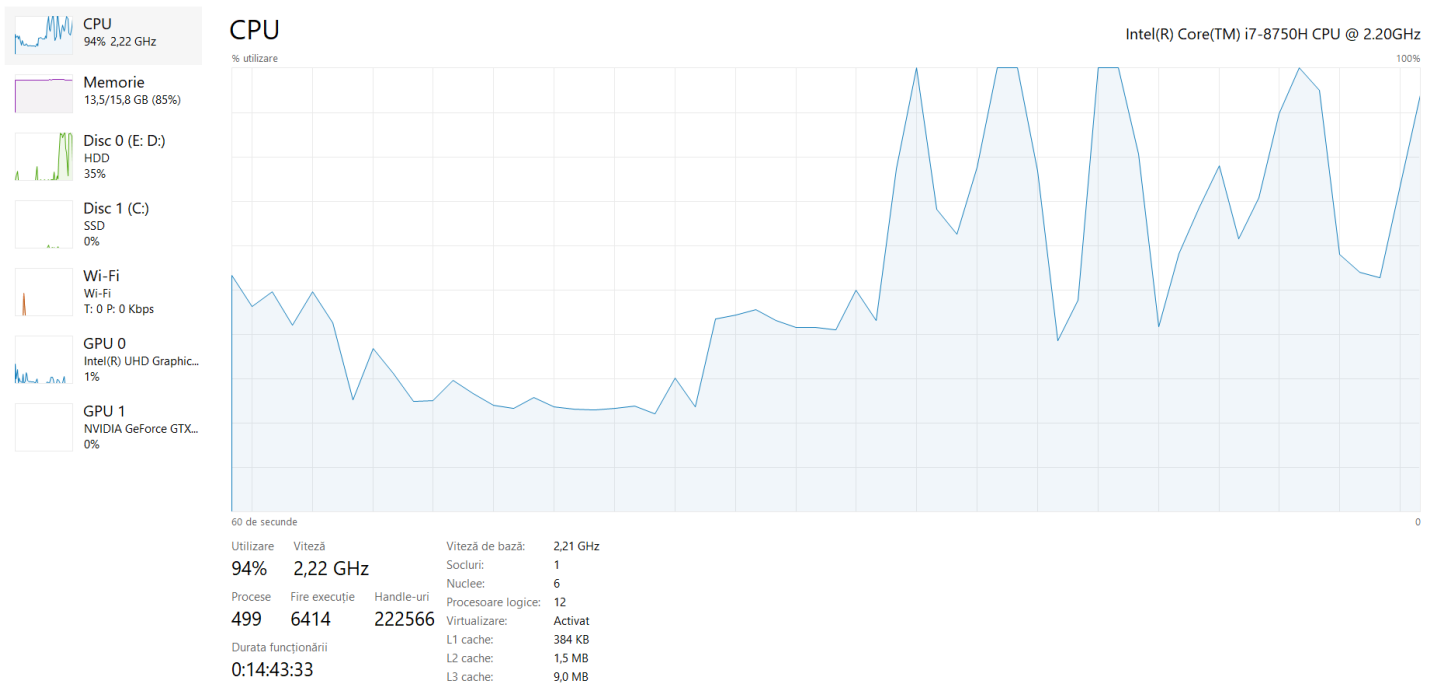
With 10 users



With 30 users



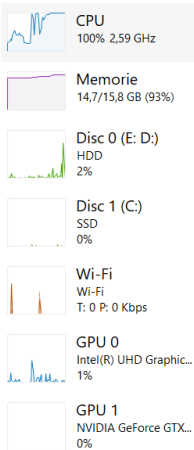
With 100 users



Cu 70.000

Performanță

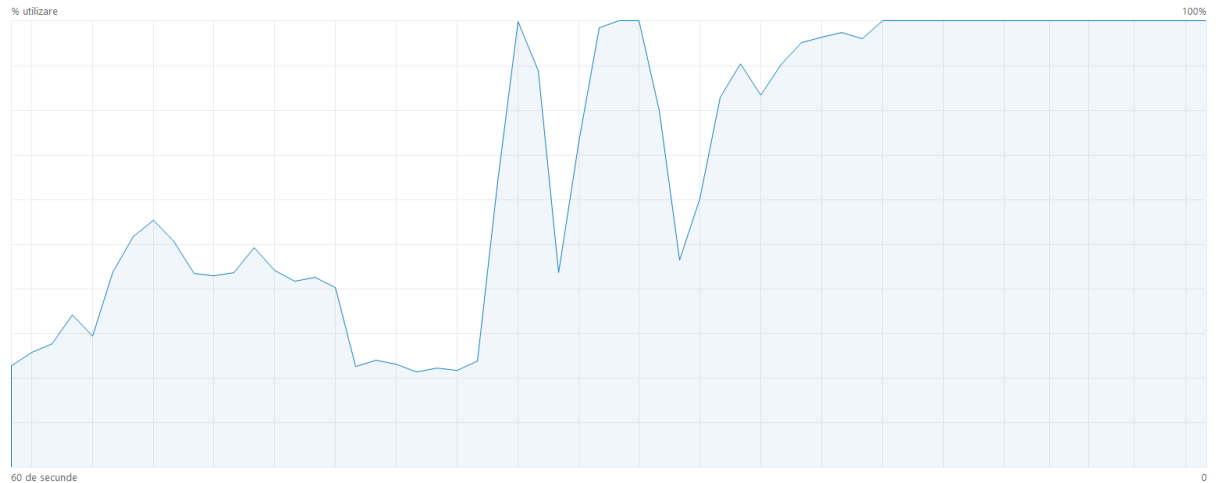
Rulați o activitate nouă ...



CPU

% utilizare

Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8750H CPU @ 2.20GHz



Utilizare

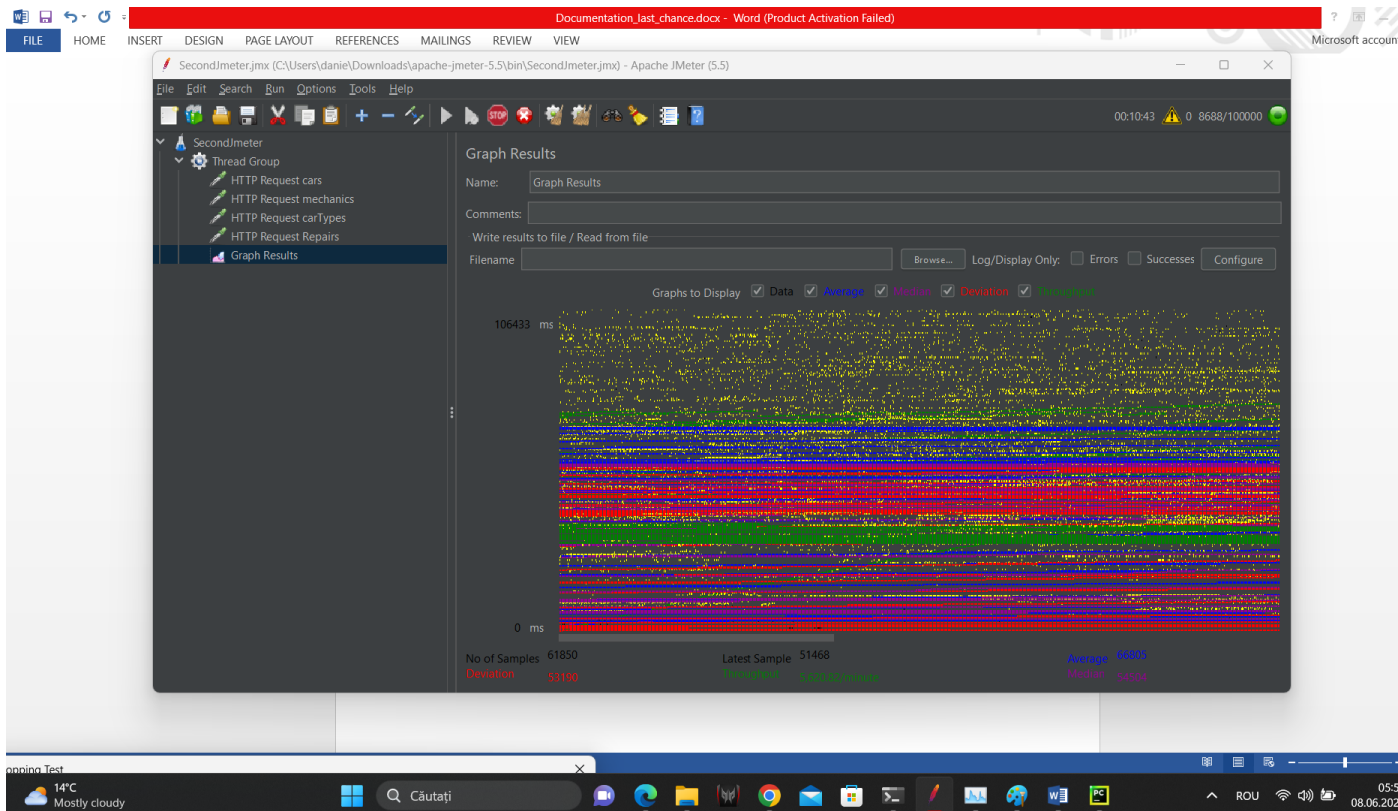
Viteză

100% 2,59 GHz

Procese 422
Fire execuție 13245
Durata funcționării 0:14:45:26

Handle-uri 260052

Viteză de bază: 2,21 GHz
Socliuri: 1
Nuclee: 6
Procesoare logice: 12
Virtualizare: Activat
L1 cache: 384 KB
L2 cache: 1,5 MB
L3 cache: 9,0 MB



The Machine Learning implementation

