

# Deploying Your App to Heroku

# Application Platform

- Host Applications
- Run Databases as a service (and have 3rd parties you can use)
- Servers? Instances? Heroku completely abstracts servers away
- Push code to Heroku and Heroku manages all your processes
  - Run web front end processes (dynos)

# Concepts

- Developer Experience
  - Very smooth, easy and productive
- Application Runtime
  - Heroku runs your apps inside dynos
  - Upload code and no need to think about underlying architecture
    - Web processes, background processes
    - All of these are either just a few buttons or a couple of lines in the command line
- Cloud Services Eco-System
  - Add-ons
    - Add-ons are a way for the user to consume a 3rd party service from within the Heroku platform (how we used PostgreSQL in project 1)
    - Example: MongoDB, Memcache, New Relic, SSL, DNS, etc.

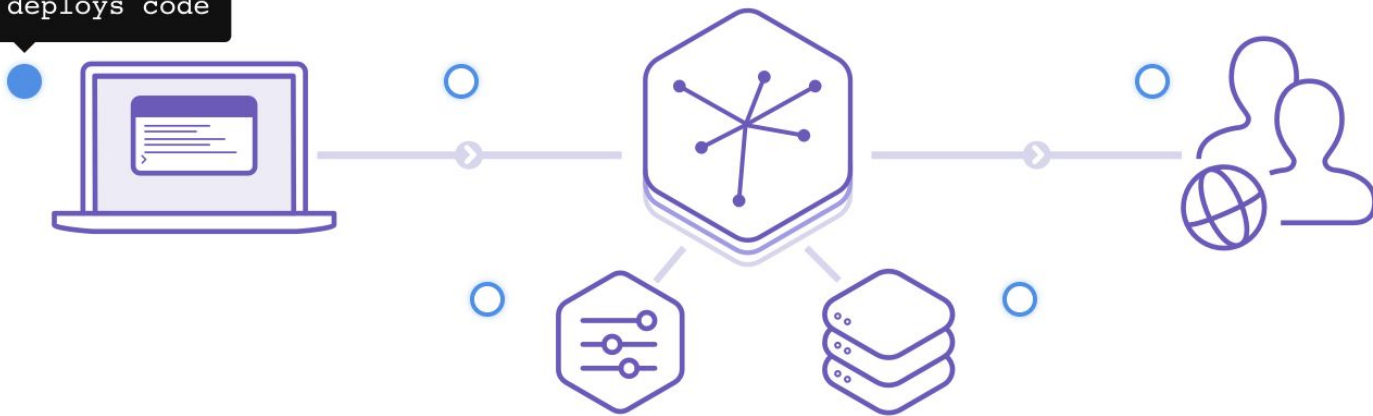
# How do I deploy my application?

- To deploy an application, Heroku needs 3 things:
  - Source code
  - A list of dependencies
  - Procfile
    - A text file that indicates which command should be used to get the code running
- The build system takes the application, its dependencies, and the language runtime and produces a “slug”.
  - A slug contains everything needed to run the app, except the operating system.
- Heroku starts the app by deploying the slug to a dyno (or set of dynos) and invoking a command specified in the Procfile

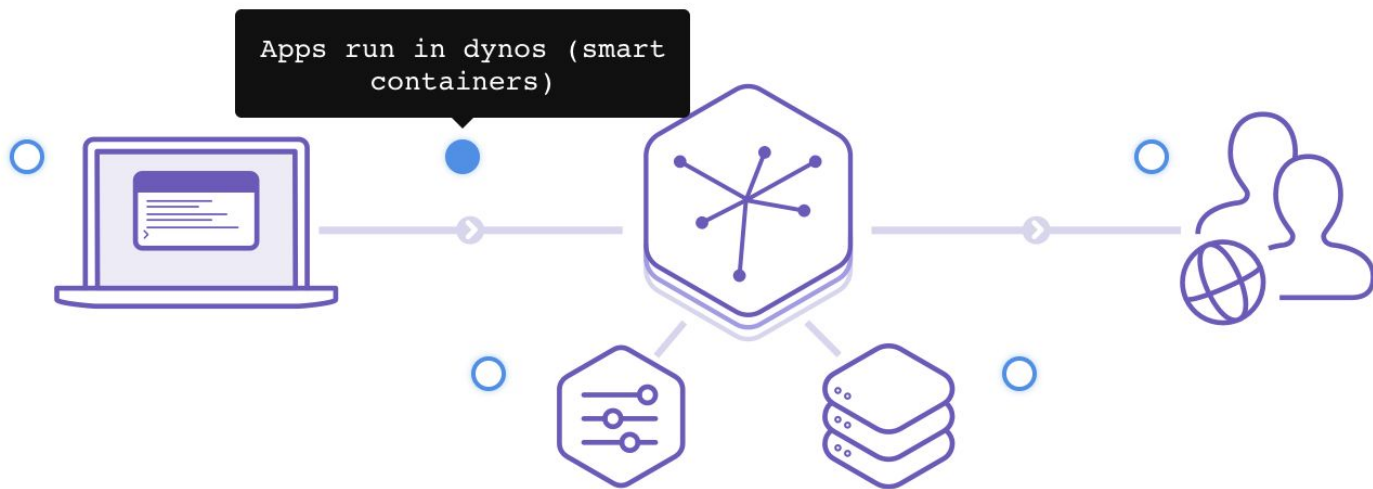
# Dynos

- Are isolated, virtualized Unix containers, that provide the environment required to run an application
  - Think of a running dyno as a lightweight, secure, virtualized Unix container that contains your application slug in its file system
- When you Deploy an application for the first time, Heroku will run 1 web dyno automatically.
  - It will boot a dyno
  - Load it with your slug
  - Execute the command you've associated with the web process type in your Procfile

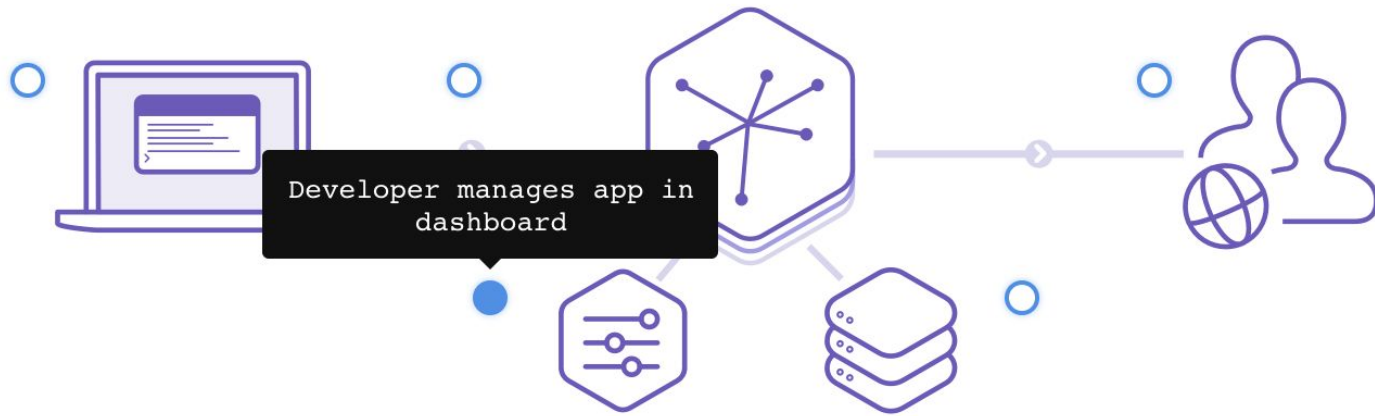
Developer deploys code



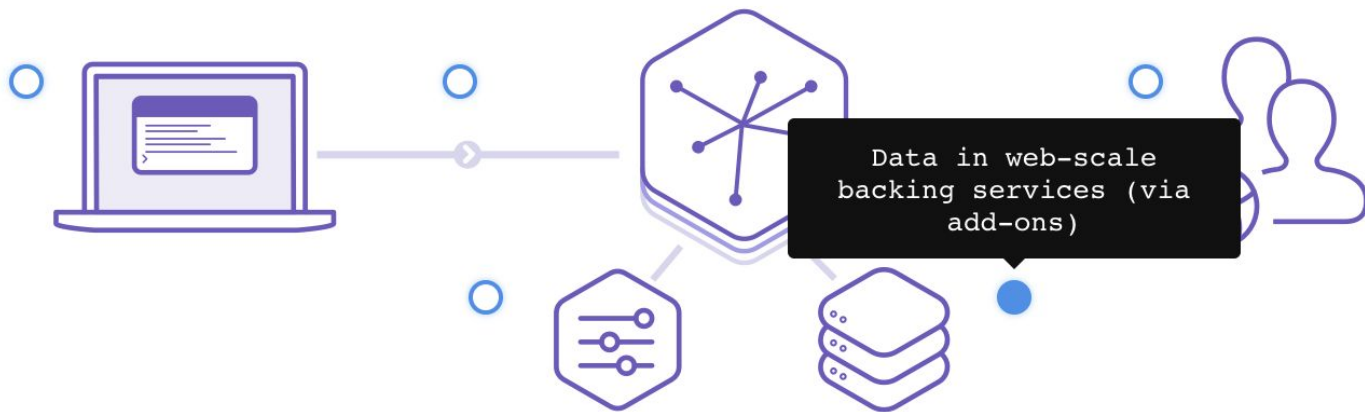
[Source](#)



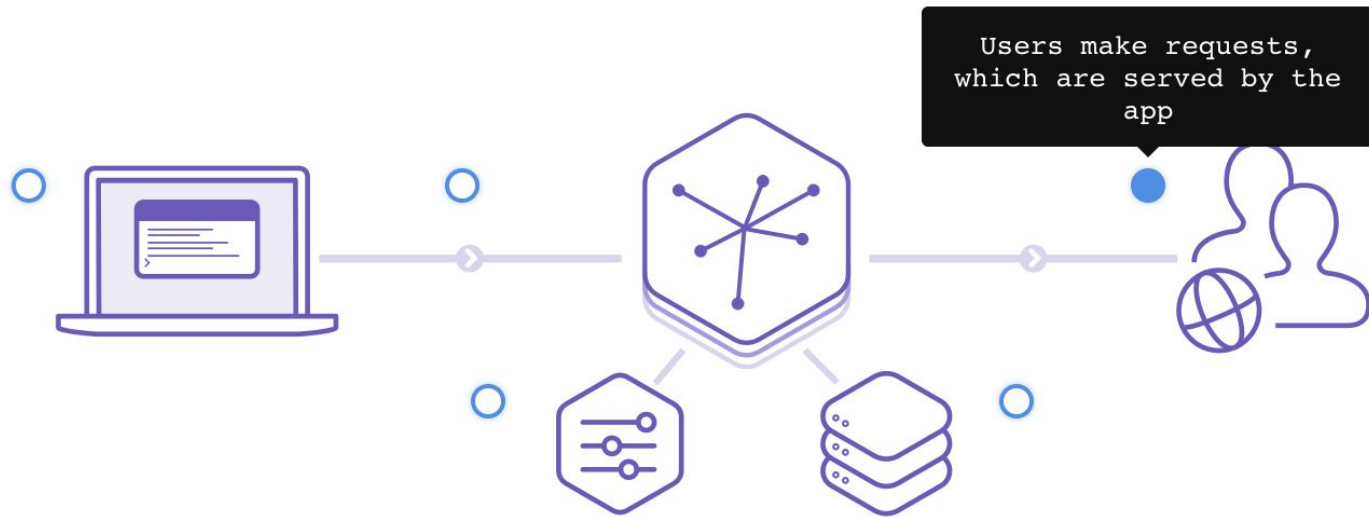
[Source](#)







[Source](#)



Why is Heroku being nice?





Heroku

You





Heroku

You

Your  
Wallet

Free Dynos

“Every Heroku account is allocated a pool of hours which you can use with Free dynos. Free dynos are unique because they go to sleep after 30 minutes of inactivity. This helps you conserve your Free dyno hours and so you can use them for fun, learning and experimentation. Other dyno types do not sleep or have a pool of hours”

- [Heroku](#)



Let's deploy to Heroku!

# Instructions

# Deploy to Google Domains

Buy Domain

# Click 'Manage My Domains'

DOMAIN	WEBSITE	EMAIL	DNS	SETTINGS	EXPIRES
--------	---------	-------	-----	----------	---------

asparagusbroccoli.com 					360 days
---	--	---	---	---	----------



Configure DNS

Click the DNS tab

## Synthetic records

Synthetic records allow you to add common features, such as domain forwarding or G Suite, to your domain in one step. Each synthetic record is an automatically-generated collection of resource records related to a specific feature. [Learn more](#)

Subdomain forward ▾

.asparagusbroccoli.com →

Add

☒ Temporary redirect (302)  
☐ Permanent redirect (301)

☒ Do not forward path  
☐ Forward path

☒ Disable SSL  
☐ Enable SSL

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## Custom resource records

Resource records define how your domain behaves. Common uses include pointing your domain at your web server or configuring email delivery for your domain. You can add up to 100 resource records. [Learn more](#)

A

▼

+

Add

# Setup Custom Resource Records

## Custom resource records

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CNAME

▼

Add



Almost Done!



Personal



infinite-stream-15854

Overview

Resources

Deploy

Metrics

Activity

Access

Settings

# Go To Your Heroku's Application `Settings`

## Domains and certificates

Add your custom domains here then [point your DNS to Heroku](#).

Domain Your app can be found at <https://infinite-stream-15854.herokuapp.com/>

SSL Upgrade to paid dynos to configure Heroku SSL

Add domain

Custom domains will appear here

Custom domains allow you to access your app via one or more non-Heroku domain names (for example, `www.yourcustomdomain.com`)

# Scroll down to `Domain and Certificates`

## Domains and certificates

Add your custom domains here then [point your DNS to Heroku](#).

**Domain** Your app can be found at <http://www.asparagusbroccoli.com>

**SSL** Upgrade to paid dynos to configure Heroku SSL

Add domain

Domain Name

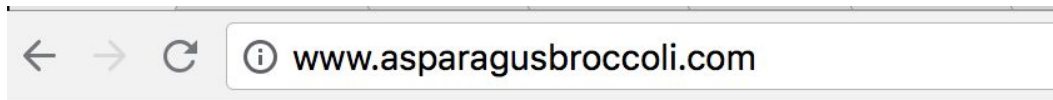
DNS Target 

www.asparagusbroccoli.com

www.asparagusbroccoli.com.herokudns.com



# Add Your Domain



deployed to heroku

# We did it!