

# Thursday: Deploying to Heroku

## Deploying To Heroku.

Let us now learn how we can deploy our apps to Heroku.

### Requirements

1. gunicorn.
2. Heroku account.
3. Heroku Command line Interface.

### Step 1 . Gather all Requirements.

- Install **gunicorn** [\\_\(http://gunicorn.org/\)](http://gunicorn.org/)

This is a unix based server that will run our application on Heroku

```
(virtual)$ python3.6 -m pip install gunicorn
```

- Create a free Heroku **account** [\\_\(https://moringacore-python.herokuapp.com/heroku.com\)](https://moringacore-python.herokuapp.com/heroku.com)

This will be our hosting environment for our application.

- Install the Heroku **CLI** [\\_\(https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/heroku-cli\)](https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/heroku-cli)

### Step 2. List all the Python dependencies.

We need to list all the dependencies required by the Heroku environment.

To do that we just type the command:

```
(virtual)$ pip freeze  
  
click==6.7  
dominate==2.3.1  
Flask==0.12.2  
Flask-Bootstrap==3.3.7.1  
Flask-Script==2.0.5  
Flask-WTF==0.14.2  
gunicorn==19.7.1  
itsdangerous==0.24  
Jinja2==2.9.6  
MarkupSafe==1.0  
visitor==0.1.3  
Werkzeug==0.12.2  
WTForms==2.1  
pkg-resources==0.0.0
```

We will put all those dependencies in a file called `_requirements.txt` that will be in our root folder.

```
(virtual)$ pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

Go into your `_requirements.txt` file and remove the `pkg-resources==0.0.0` dependency. This is a small bug that will prevent us from deploying our applications.

### Step 3. Creating a Procfile

A Procfile is a mechanism for declaring what commands are run by the Heroku environment. We will create a file in our root folder and name it `Procfile`.

In our case we want to run our Flask application using gunicorn.

*Procfile*

```
web: gunicorn manage:app
```

## Step 4. Create a new Heroku application

If you haven't done so, set up your Heroku account and follow the given steps.

```
(virtual)$ heroku login
```

Then let us create a new application

```
(virtual)$ heroku create <name-of-app>
```

Replace the `<name-of-app>` with what you want to call your application.

## Step 5 Adding configurations

We can now add our environment variables as configuration variables to our Heroku project

```
(virtual)$ heroku config:set MOVIE_API_KEY=<YOUR MOVIE API>  
(virtual)$ heroku config:set SECRET_KEY=<YOUR SECRET KEY>
```

This will enable us to access the environment configurations in our Heroku application.

## Step 6. Deployment.

```
$ git add .  
$ git commit -m "deployment to heroku"  
$ git push heroku master
```

Heroku goes through your *requirements.txt* file, installs all our dependencies and builds our application.

# Projects

## Lost and Afraid

Create a text adventure game where a user is lost in a forest. The game would give the user a set of instructions and observations. The user has to make decisions based on the options the game provides. You can also supplement the text with images.

Have the user create a profile before he starts playing. You can collect the user's name, their weapon of choice and 3 resources that they have.

## Book Worm.

Using the [Google Books API](https://developers.google.com/books/docs/v1/getting_started) ([https://developers.google.com/books/docs/v1/getting\\_started](https://developers.google.com/books/docs/v1/getting_started)) create an application that allows users to search for books and get information about the books.

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