

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

Infrastructure Setup

- 1. **AWS EC2 Instance:**
 - Host the Django application.
 - Configure security groups to allow SSH (port 22), HTTP (port 80), and HTTPS (port 443).
- 2. **AWS RDS (PostgreSQL):**
 - Host the database.
 - Secure it within a private subnet.
- 3. **AWS S3:**
 - Store user-uploaded documents and images.
- 4. **AWS CloudFront:**
 - Serve static and media files.
- 5. **AWS IAM:**
 - Manage access to AWS resources securely.

Application Structure

- 1. **Django Application:**
 - **Models:** Define the data schema using Django models.
 - **Views:** Handle requests and responses.
 - **Serializers:** Convert complex data types to and from JSON.
 - **URLs:** Define the application routes.
 - **Templates:** Render HTML pages.
 - **Static and Media Files:** Store static assets and user uploads.
- 2. **Authentication:**
 - Use Djoser for user management.
 - Use JWT for token-based authentication.
- 3. **Third-Party Integrations:**
 - **OpenAI API:** For text summarization and image generation.
 - **Langchain and Hugging Face:** For language model operations.

Initial Setup and Configuration

Task Details
AWS Setup - Launch an EC2 instance with appropriate configurations.
- Ensure security groups are configured to allow necessary traffic (SSH, HTTP, HTTPS).
Server Preparation - Update and upgrade the server.
- Install necessary packages.
Database Setup - Use PostgreSQL for the database.
- Create a database and user.
Storage Setup - Use AWS S3 for storing documents and images.
- Configure Django to use S3 for media files.

Install and Configure Dependencies

Task Details
Django Project Setup - Clone your Django project repository.
- Set up a virtual environment and install dependencies.
Django Settings Configuration - Configure Django settings for production, including database, static files, and media files.
- Set up JWT, Djoser, Langchain, OpenAI, and Hugging Face settings.

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD)

Task Details
CI/CD with GitHub Actions - Create GitHub Actions workflows to automate testing and deployment.
- Use Docker to containerize the Django application.
- Deploy the application to the EC2 instance using GitHub Actions.

Detailed Timeline for Deploying Django Application on AWS—

Week 1: Initial Setup and Configuration

Day(s)	Task	Details	Estimated Time
Day 1-2	AWS Setup	Launch EC2 instance with appropriate configurations. Ensure security groups are configured to allow SSH (port 22), HTTP (port 80), and HTTPS (port 443).	2 days
Day 3-4	Server Preparation	Update and upgrade the server. Install necessary packages (e.g., Python, Nginx, PostgreSQL client, etc.).	2 days
Day 5	Database Setup	Set up PostgreSQL on AWS RDS. Create a database and user.	1 day
Day 6	Storage Setup	Set up AWS S3 for storing documents and images. Configure Django to use S3 for media files.	1 day

Week 2: Install and Configure Dependencies

Day(s)	Task	Details	Estimated Time
Day 1-2	Django Project Setup	Clone your Django project repository. Set up a virtual environment and install dependencies from requirements.txt.	2 days
Day 3-4	Django Settings Configuration	Configure Django settings for production, including database, static files, and media files. Set up JWT, Djoser, Langchain, OpenAI, and Hugging Face settings.	2 days
Day 5-6	Initial Testing and Debugging	Test the Django application locally and fix any issues.	2 days

Week 3: Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD)

Day(s)	Task	Details	Estimated Time
Day 1-2	Set Up GitHub Actions	Create GitHub Actions workflows to automate testing and deployment.	2 days
Day 3	Dockerize the Django	Create Dockerfile and docker-compose configurations.	1 day

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

Day(s)	Task	Details	Estimated Time
Application			
Day 4-5	Configure Deployment Pipeline	Set up deployment pipeline in GitHub Actions to deploy to EC2 instance.	2 days
Day 6	Final Testing and Debugging	Perform final tests on the deployed application and fix any issues.	1 day

Week 4: Finalization and Monitoring

Day(s)	Task	Details	Estimated Time
Day 1-2	Set Up Monitoring and Logging	Configure monitoring and logging for the Django application (e.g., AWS CloudWatch).	2 days
Day 3	Security and Performance Optimization	Optimize security settings (e.g., update security groups, ensure HTTPS) and performance tuning.	1 day
Day 4-5	Documentation and Backup Plan	Document the setup process, configurations, and create a backup plan.	2 days

Summary timeline: -

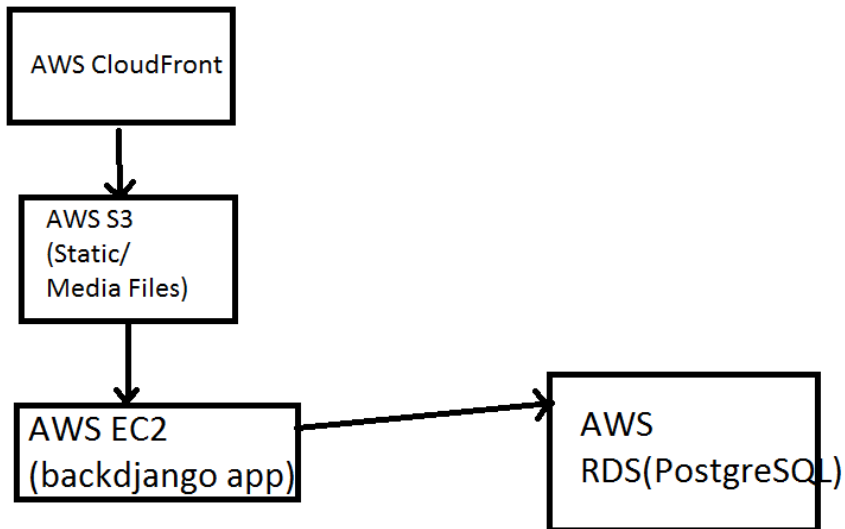
Week	Day(s)	Task	Estimated Time
Week 1	Day 1-2	AWS Setup: Launch EC2 instance, configure security groups	2 days
	Day 3-4	Server Preparation: Update/upgrade server, install necessary packages	2 days
	Day 5	Database Setup: Set up PostgreSQL on AWS RDS	1 day
	Day 6	Storage Setup: Set up AWS S3 for documents and images	1 day
Week 2	Day 1-2	Django Project Setup: Clone repo, set up virtual env, install dependencies	2 days
	Day 3-4	Django Settings Configuration: Configure for production	2 days
	Day 5-6	Initial Testing and Debugging: Local testing and issue fixing	2 days
Week 3	Day 1-2	Set Up GitHub Actions: CI/CD workflows	2 days
	Day 3	Dockerize Django Application: Dockerfile and docker-compose	1 day
	Day 4-5	Configure Deployment Pipeline: Deploy to EC2 instance	2 days
	Day 6	Final Testing and Debugging: On deployed application	1 day
Week 4	Day 1-2	Set Up Monitoring and Logging: AWS CloudWatch	2 days
	Day 3	Security and Performance Optimization	1 day
	Day 4-5	Documentation and Backup Plan: Setup process, configurations, backup plan	2 days

CI/CD Pipeline

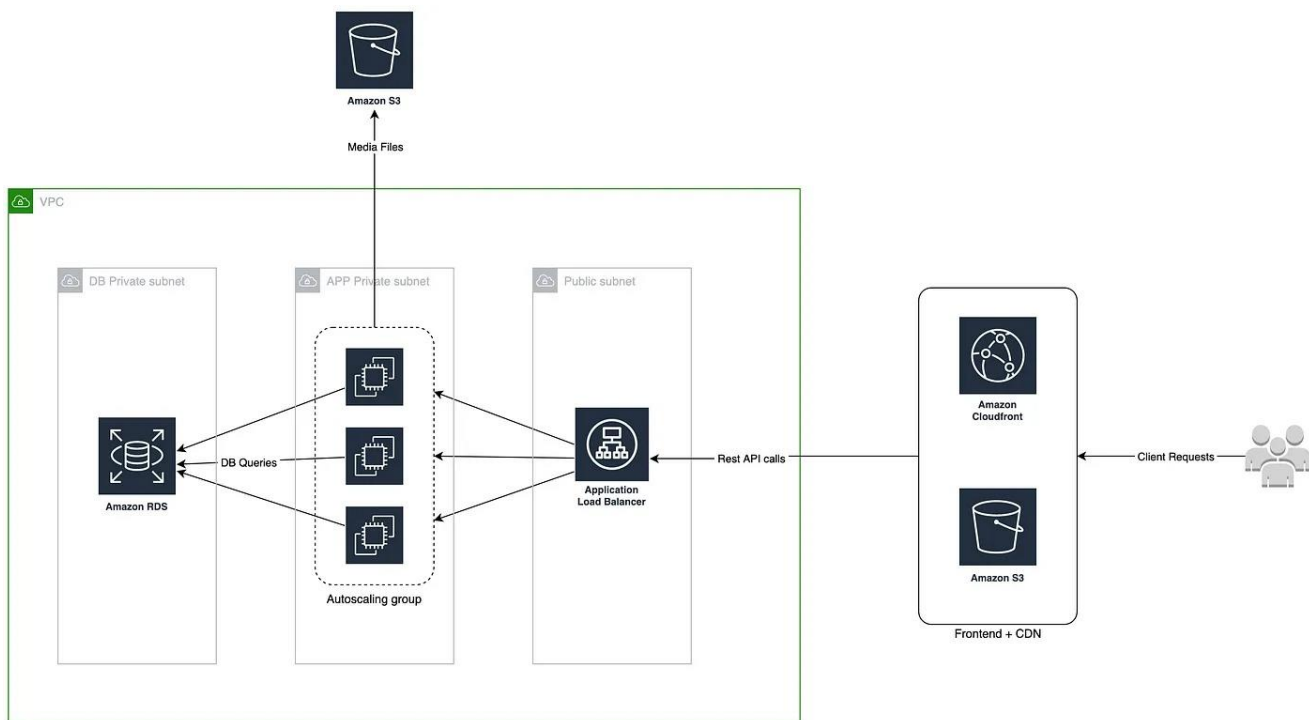
GitHub Actions:

- **Continuous Integration:** Automated testing on push to the main branch.
- **Continuous Deployment:** Automated deployment to AWS EC2 on successful tests.

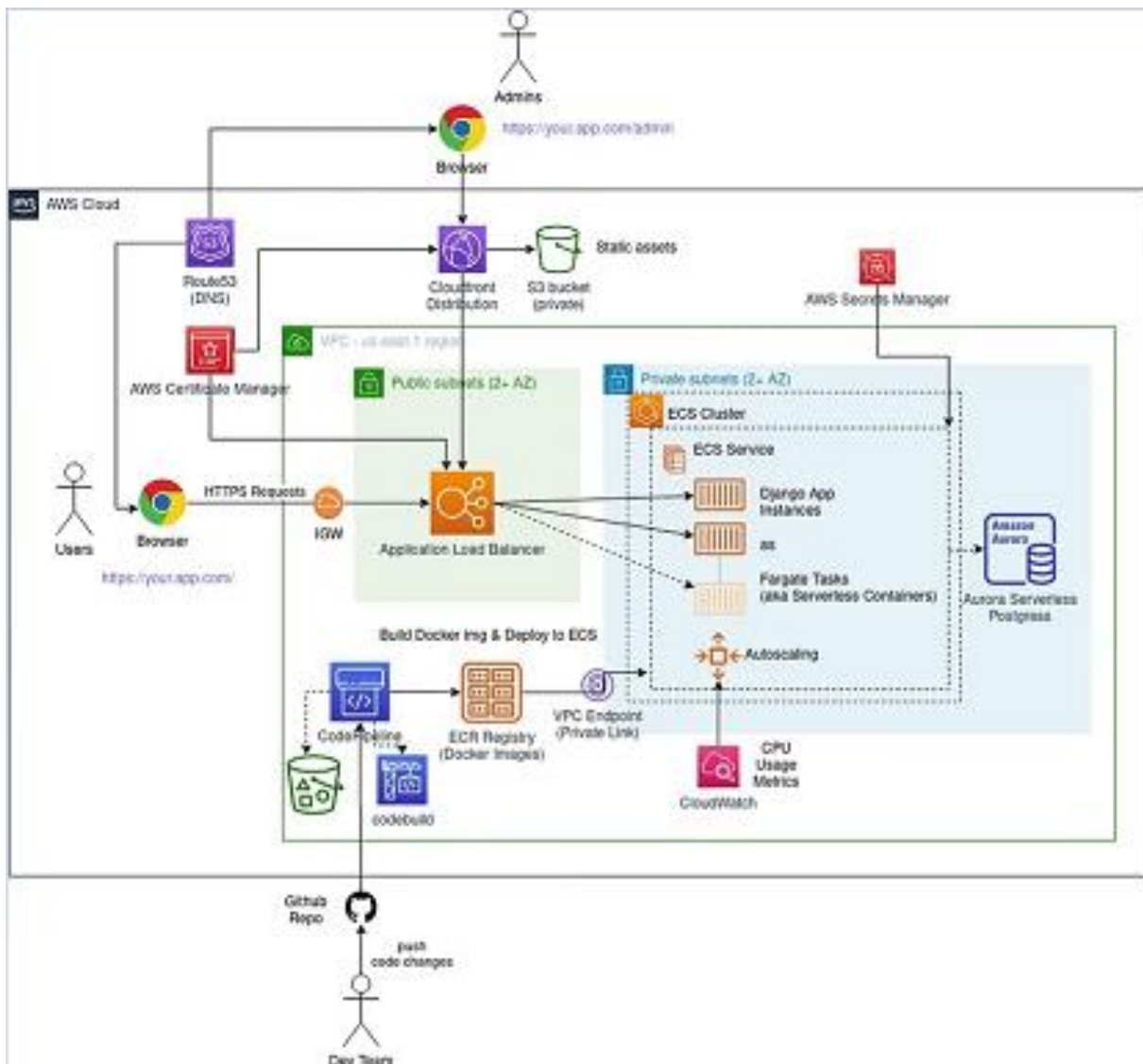
Deploying a Django Application on AWS



High level design :



Deploying a Django Application on AWS



Deploying a Django Application on AWS

= Django Settings Configuration

...

settings.py

import os

from pathlib import Path

import dj_database_url

from dotenv import load_dotenv

load_dotenv()

BASE_DIR = Path(__file__).resolve().parent.parent

SECRET_KEY = os.getenv('SECRET_KEY')

DEBUG = os.getenv('DEBUG') == 'True'

ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['your-ec2-public-ip', 'your-domain.com']

DATABASES = {

'default': dj_database_url.parse(os.getenv('DATABASE_URL'))

}

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

Static and media files

STATIC_URL = '/static/'

STATIC_ROOT = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, 'static')

MEDIA_URL = '/media/'

MEDIA_ROOT = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, 'media')

AWS S3 settings

AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID = os.getenv('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID')

AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY = os.getenv('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY')

AWS_STORAGE_BUCKET_NAME = os.getenv('AWS_STORAGE_BUCKET_NAME')

AWS_S3_REGION_NAME = os.getenv('AWS_S3_REGION_NAME')

AWS_S3_SIGNATURE_VERSION = 's3v4'

AWS_DEFAULT_ACL = None

DEFAULT_FILE_STORAGE = 'storages.backends.s3boto3.S3Boto3Storage'

Additional settings for Djoser, JWT, Langchain, OpenAI, Hugging Face

...

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

= GitHub Actions Workflow

...

name: Django CI/CD

on:

push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

build:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

services:

postgres:

image: postgres:latest

env:

POSTGRES_DB: myproject

POSTGRES_USER: myprojectuser

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

POSTGRES_PASSWORD: password

ports:

- 5432:5432

steps:

- uses: actions/checkout@v2

- name: Set up Python

uses: actions/setup-python@v2

with:

python-version: '3.8'

- name: Install dependencies

run: |

python -m venv venv

source venv/bin/activate

pip install -r requirements.txt

- name: Run tests

run: |

source venv/bin/activate

python manage.py test

deploy:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

needs: build

steps:

- uses: actions/checkout@v2

- name: Set up SSH

uses: webfactory/ssh-agent@v0.5.3

Deploying a Django Application on AWS

with:

```
ssh-private-key: ${{ secrets.SSH_PRIVATE_KEY }}
```

- name: Deploy to EC2

run: |

```
ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@your-ec2-public-ip 'cd /home/ubuntu/your-django-  
app && git pull origin main && source myprojectenv/bin/activate && pip install -r requirements.txt &&  
python manage.py migrate && sudo systemctl restart gunicorn && sudo systemctl restart nginx'
```

...