Deployment Plan - Restaurant Management System

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document has been prepared to showcase the development phases of the online restaurant management system, aiming to provide data management specialists, restaurant managers and staff, and customers with an efficient, secure, and uninterrupted user experience through a simple, clear, and intuitive interface, while outlining the system architecture, database design, API structure, security considerations, and scalability measures.

1.2 Scope

The deployment plan outlines the production, development, and testing phases of the Online Restaurant Management System. It details the necessary steps for system setup, data transfer, and user access management. Additionally, it includes rollback strategies, monitoring procedures, security measures, and methods to ensure continuous availability and usability for web and mobile platforms with multi-language support. Finally, it provides a detailed explanation with images for the SQL and API (pgAgent) setup required for the database.

1.3 Target Audience

- DevOps Engineers
- System Administrators
- Developers
- QA Engineers

2. Deployment Architecture

2.1 Infrastructure Overview

Cloud Provider: AWS

• Compute Services: EC2 / Kubernetes / Docker Containers

Database: PostgreSQL

• Storage: S3 for static assets, EFS for persistent data

• Caching: Redis / Memcached

• Load Balancing: Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) / Nginx / Cloudflare

• Monitoring & Logging: Prometheus, Grafana, ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana)

2.2 Deployment Environments

Enviroment	Purpose	Hosting Platform
Development	Ongoing development/testing	Local / Cloud Dev Instance
Staging	Pre-production testing	Cloud Staging Instance
Production	Live system for end users	Cloud Production Instance

3. Deployment Process

3.1 Continuous Integration & Deployment (CI/CD)

Tools Used: GitHub Actions / Jenkins / GitLab CI

Steps:

- 1. Code is pushed to repository (GitHub / GitLab / Bitbucket).
- 2. Automated tests are executed.
- 3. Code is built into Docker images.
- 4. Artifacts are stored in container registry.
- 5. Deployment to staging environment for final verification.
- 6. Manual or automated approval for production release.
- 7. Deployment to production using blue-green or rolling update strategy.

3.2 Deployment Strategies

Strategy	Description	
Blue-Green	Two identical environments; traffic is switched to the new version after verification.	
Rolling Update	Gradually deploys new versions, ensuring zero downtime.	
Canary Release	Deploys to a small percentage of users first before full rollout.	

3.3 Rollback Strategy

- **Database Backups**: Automatic backups before deployment.
- **Feature Flags**: Toggle features off if a failure occurs.
- Versioned Deployments: Ability to revert to the last stable version.
- **Monitoring Alerts**: Immediate alerts in case of failure.

4. Monitoring & Logging

4.1 Monitoring Tools

- Application Performance: New Relic / Datadog
- Infrastructure Monitoring: Prometheus / Grafana
- Error Tracking: Sentry / ELK Stack

4.2 Logging Framework

- Centralized Logging: Logstash & Kibana for log aggregation.
- **Retention Policy**: Logs retained for 90 days.

5. Security Considerations

5.1 Authentication & Authorization

- JWT-based authentication.
- Role-based access control (RBAC).

5.2 Data Protection

- Encrypted data at rest and in transit (AES-256, TLS 1.2+).
- Regular security audits and vulnerability scanning.

5.3 DDoS Protection

- AWS Shield for mitigation.
- Rate limiting on API endpoints.

6. Backup & Disaster Recovery Plan

6.1 Backup Strategy

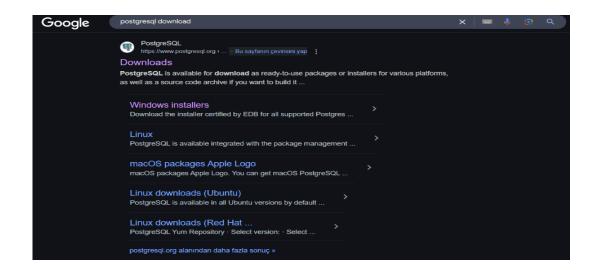
• Database Backups: Daily full backups, hourly incremental backups.

• File Storage Backups: Version-controlled backups of static assets.

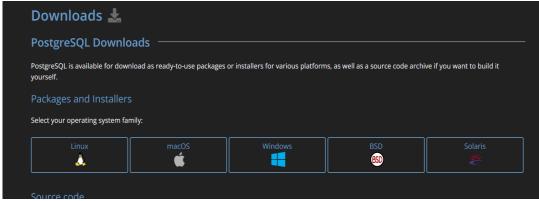
6.2 Disaster Recovery Plan

- Failover Strategy: Multi-region deployment for high availability.
- Recovery Time Objective (RTO): Less than 15 minutes.
- Recovery Point Objective (RPO): Less than 5 minutes.

SETUP



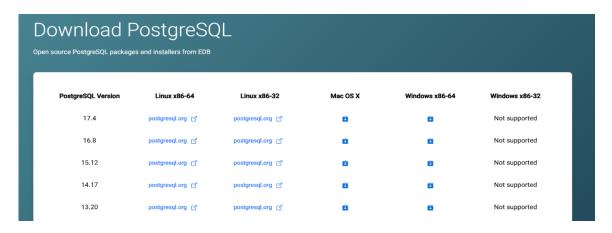
• First, we open our browser and search for "download PostgreSQL".



• Once on the website, we choose the download option that matches our operating system.



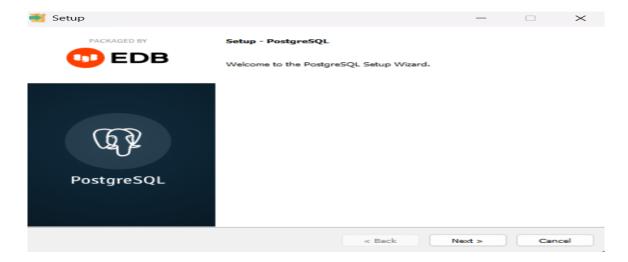
• I choose the **Windows** version, click on the **Windows installer download** link, and begin the download process.



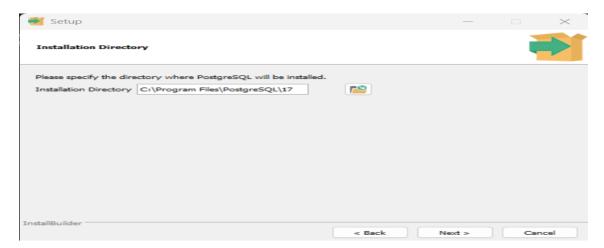
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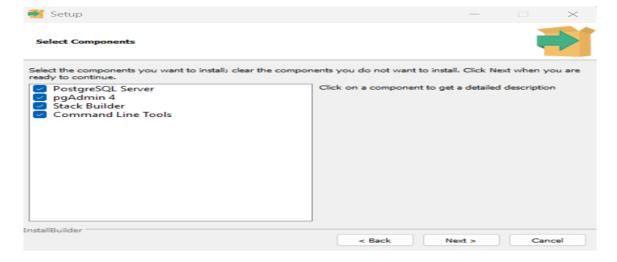
• We locate the file in the **Downloads** folder and click on it.



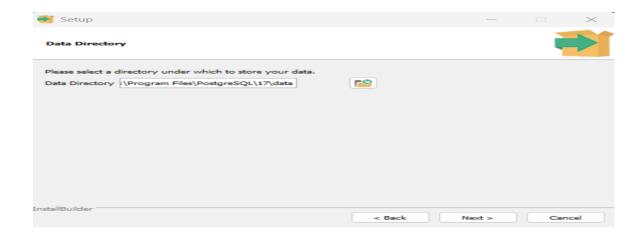
• After entering the installation wizard, click on the Next option.



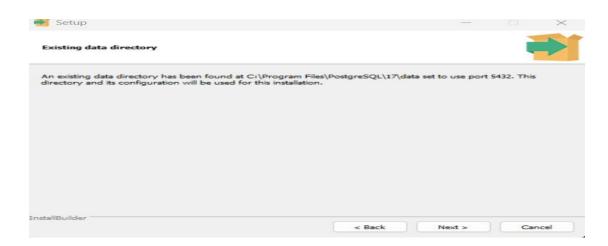
• We select the location where the application will be stored (installed).



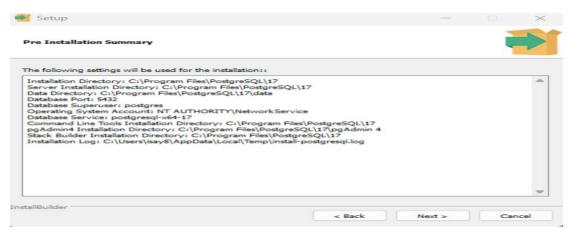
• We pick the desired components from the installation options



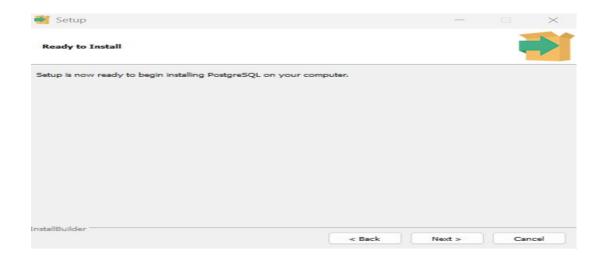
• We select the location where our data will be stored.



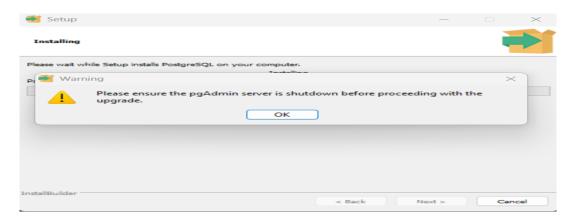
• We click Next on the "Existing Data Directory" section



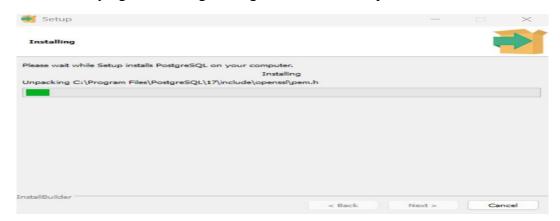
 We click Next on the Pre-Installation Summary screen to proceed with the setup.



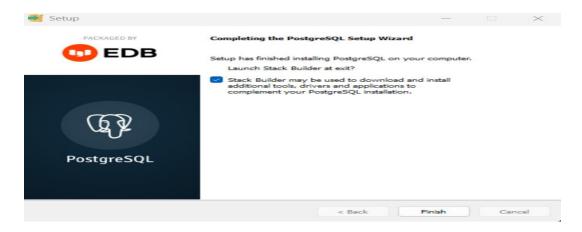
• We click **Next** when ready to begin the installation.



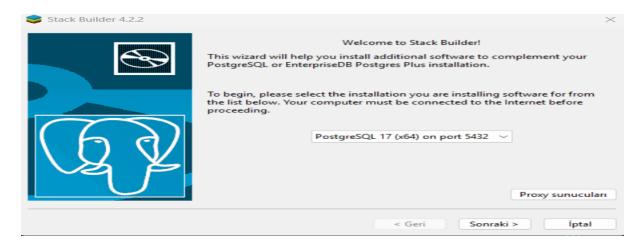
• After verifying the warning message, we click **OK** to proceed



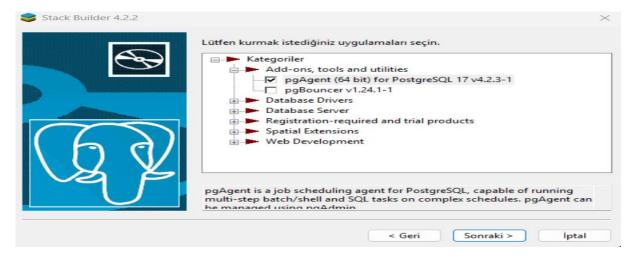
• We wait for the installation to complete.



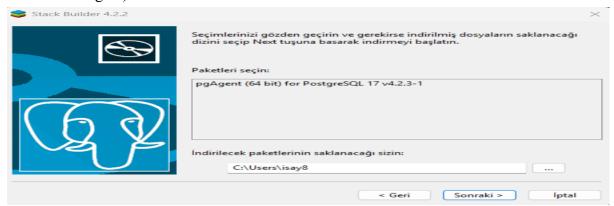
• We click **Finish** to complete the installation process.



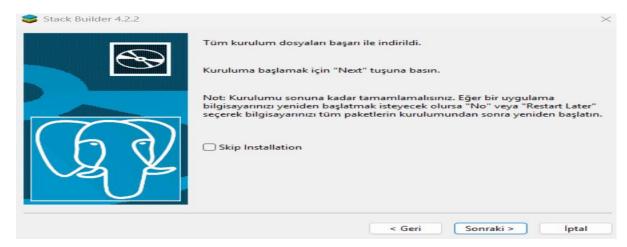
After the download completes, the installer directs us to the Stack
Builder window. Here, we first select the installed PostgreSQL version, then click Next to proceed.



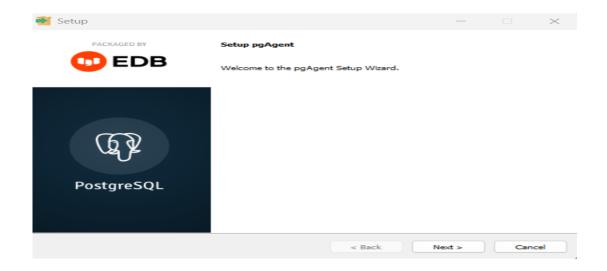
• On this screen, **Stack Builder** prompts us to select the applications we want to install. Here, I'm choosing to install **pgAgent** (PostgreSQL's job scheduling agent) as well.



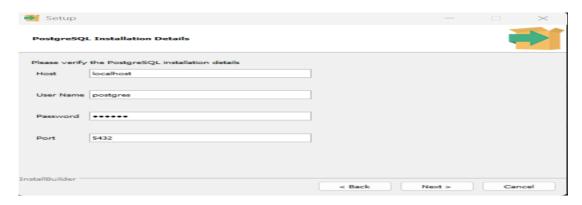
• We select the **destination folder** where the package (e.g., pgAgent or other Stack Builder components) will be installed.



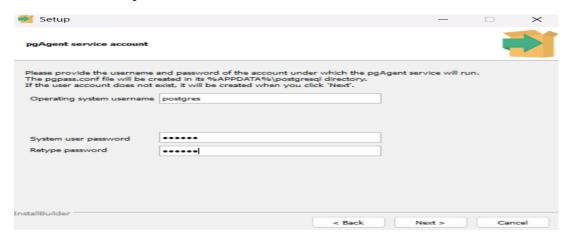
• After the installation files are downloaded, we click **Next** to begin the actual installation process.



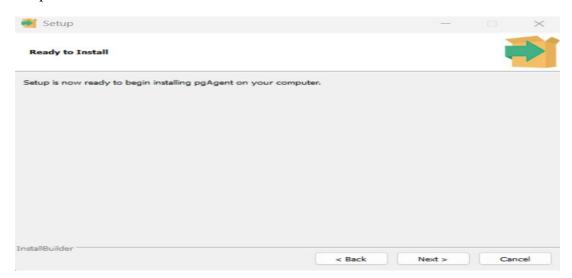
• We are directed to the **IDE's installation wizard**, where we click **Next** to proceed with the setup.



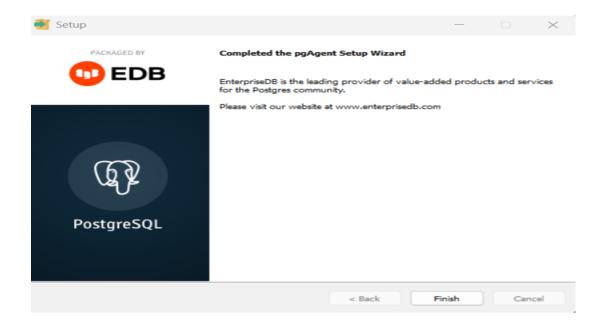
• On this screen, we set a password (for the PostgreSQL superuser/postgres) and then click **Next** to proceed.



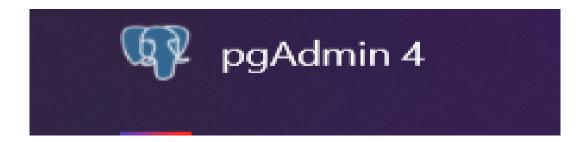
• On this screen, we set a password for the pgAgent service account and click Next to proceed with the installation.



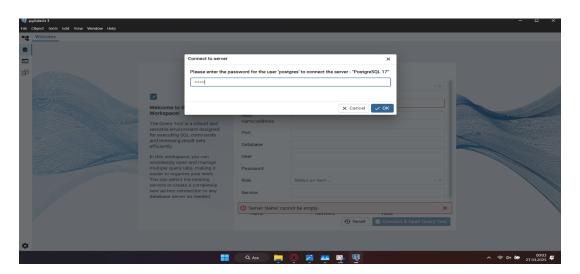
• We click **Next** when ready to proceed with the installation.



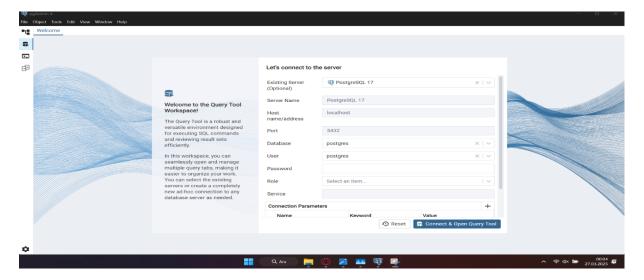
• We click **Finish** to complete the installation process after it finishes successfully.



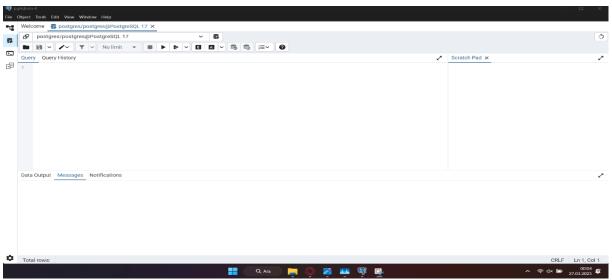
• We type "pgAdmin4" in the Start menu/search bar and click on the application that appears to launch it.



• We enter the password to connect to the PostgreSQL server.



 To connect to the server and open a SQL query interface, we click "Connect and Open Query Tool".



• Now we can use PostgreSQL!