

# CUBE PRO

## On-Premise Deployment & Release Management Guide

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# 1. Implementation Overview

This comprehensive guide provides step-by-step instructions for implementing the CUBE PRO work order management system on an on-premise server infrastructure.

### *Key Benefits*

- Enterprise-grade reliability for mission-critical operations
- Scalable architecture supporting growth from small teams to enterprises
- Security-first approach with comprehensive protection measures
- Zero data loss through robust backup and recovery procedures
- Minimal downtime using blue-green deployment strategies

### *Scope of Implementation*

- Complete server setup and configuration procedures
- Multi-environment deployment (Development, Staging, Production)
- Automated backup and recovery systems
- Security hardening and best practices
- Monitoring and maintenance protocols

# 2. System Requirements

### *Minimum Hardware Requirements*

- CPU: 4 cores (Intel Xeon or AMD EPYC recommended)
- RAM: 8GB minimum, 16GB recommended for production
- Storage: 500GB SSD for OS, application, and database
- Network: Gigabit Ethernet connection
- Backup Storage: Additional 1TB for backup retention

### *Recommended Production Hardware*

- CPU: 8+ cores for optimal performance
- RAM: 32GB or higher for heavy workloads
- Storage: 1TB+ NVMe SSD for fast I/O operations
- Network: Redundant Gigabit connections for high availability
- Backup: Network-attached storage (NAS) or dedicated backup server

### *Software Requirements*

- Operating System: Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS (Primary) or CentOS/RHEL 8/9

- Database: PostgreSQL 14+ for data persistence
- Web Server: Nginx for reverse proxy and static file serving
- Application Server: Gunicorn for Python WSGI applications
- Cache: Redis for session management and caching
- Version Control: Git for source code management

### 3. Installation Steps

#### ***Step 1: Operating System Preparation***

Update the system and install essential packages for the CUBE environment.

#### ***Step 2: User Account Setup***

Create a dedicated application user with appropriate permissions for security isolation.

#### ***Step 3: Directory Structure Creation***

Establish organized directory structure for different environments and operational needs.

#### ***Step 4: Database Server Installation***

Install and configure PostgreSQL database server with security hardening.

#### ***Step 5: Web Server Configuration***

Set up Nginx as reverse proxy with SSL/TLS termination and static file serving.

#### ***Step 6: Application Dependencies***

Install Python runtime, virtual environments, and required application dependencies.

### 4. Environment Setup

#### ***Development Environment***

Isolated environment for feature development and initial testing with relaxed security for debugging.

#### ***Staging Environment***

Production-like environment for integration testing with production data copies and realistic load testing.

### ***Production Environment***

Live environment serving end users with maximum security, monitoring, and performance optimization.

### ***Environment Isolation***

- Separate databases for each environment
- Independent configuration files and secrets
- Isolated network access and firewall rules
- Environment-specific logging and monitoring
- Separate backup and recovery procedures

## **5. Database Configuration**

### ***PostgreSQL Installation and Setup***

Install PostgreSQL database server with optimized configuration for CUBE workloads.

### ***Database Security Configuration***

- Encrypted connections using SSL/TLS
- Role-based access control with principle of least privilege
- Regular security updates and vulnerability patching
- Audit logging for compliance and security monitoring
- Backup encryption for data protection at rest

### ***Performance Optimization***

- Memory allocation tuning for optimal query performance
- Index optimization for frequently accessed data
- Connection pooling to manage database connections efficiently
- Query performance monitoring and optimization
- Regular database maintenance and statistics updates

## **6. Deployment Strategy**

### ***Blue-Green Deployment Model***

Zero-downtime deployment strategy ensuring business continuity during updates.

### ***Deployment Process***

- Blue Environment: Current production serving live traffic
- Green Environment: New version preparation and testing
- Health Validation: Comprehensive testing before traffic switch
- Traffic Switch: Instantaneous routing from blue to green
- Monitoring: Real-time validation of successful deployment
- Rollback: Immediate reversion capability if issues detected

### ***Release Management***

- Feature development in dedicated branches
- Integration testing in staging environment
- Automated testing and quality assurance
- Staged rollout with monitoring and validation
- Documentation and change management

## **7. Backup and Recovery**

### ***Automated Backup System***

Comprehensive backup strategy ensuring data protection and business continuity.

### ***Backup Schedule***

- Daily: Database backups at 2 AM with 30-day retention
- Weekly: Full application backups every Sunday with 12-week retention
- Monthly: Complete system snapshots with long-term archival

### ***Recovery Procedures***

- Recovery Time Objective (RTO): 4 hours maximum downtime
- Recovery Point Objective (RPO): 24 hours maximum data loss
- Automated backup verification and integrity testing
- Documented recovery procedures with regular testing
- Disaster recovery site preparation and maintenance

## **8. Security Implementation**

### ***Server Security Hardening***

- Firewall configuration with minimal open ports
- SSL/TLS encryption for all communications
- SSH key-based authentication with disabled password login
- Regular security updates and vulnerability management
- Intrusion detection and prevention systems

### ***Application Security***

- Environment variable encryption for sensitive data
- Database connection security with encrypted credentials
- Session management with secure token handling
- Input validation and sanitization against injection attacks
- Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) protection

### ***Access Control***

- Role-based access control (RBAC) implementation
- Strong password policies and complexity requirements
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) for administrative access
- Comprehensive audit logging and monitoring
- Regular access reviews and permission audits