Deployment Plan - Online Appointment Management System

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document outlines the deployment strategy for the Online Restaurant Reservation Management System, ensuring a smooth transition from development to production while maintaining reliability, security, and scalability.

1.2 Scope

The deployment plan covers the release process, environments, CI/CD pipelines, rollback strategy, monitoring, and security measures.

1.3 Target Audience -

DevOps Engineers

- System Administrators
- Developers
- QA Engineers

2. Deployment Architecture

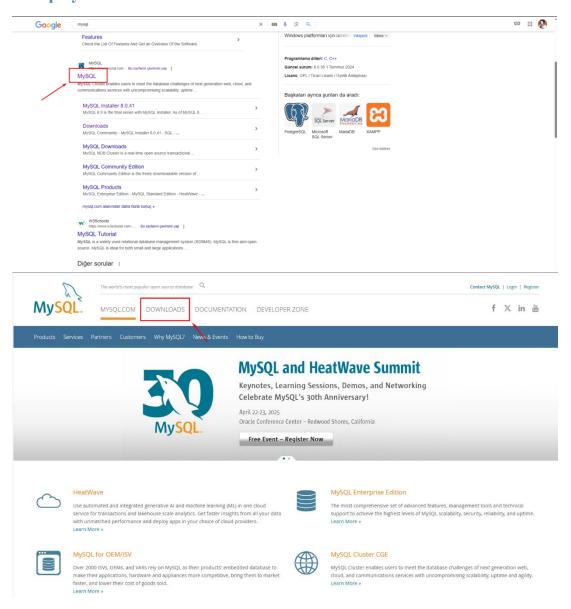
2.1 Infrastructure Overview

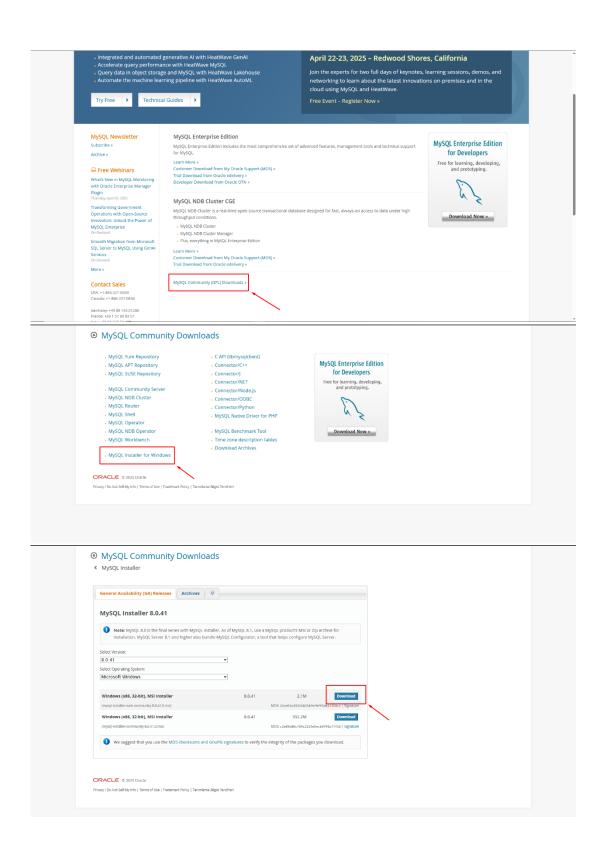
- Cloud Provider: AWS / Google Cloud / Azure
- Compute Services: EC2 / Kubernetes / Docker Containers
- Database: MySQL (Managed Service)
- Storage: S3 for static assets, EFS for persistent data
- Caching: Redis / Memcached
- Load Balancing: Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) / Nginx / Cloudflare
- Monitoring & Logging: Prometheus, Grafana, ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana)

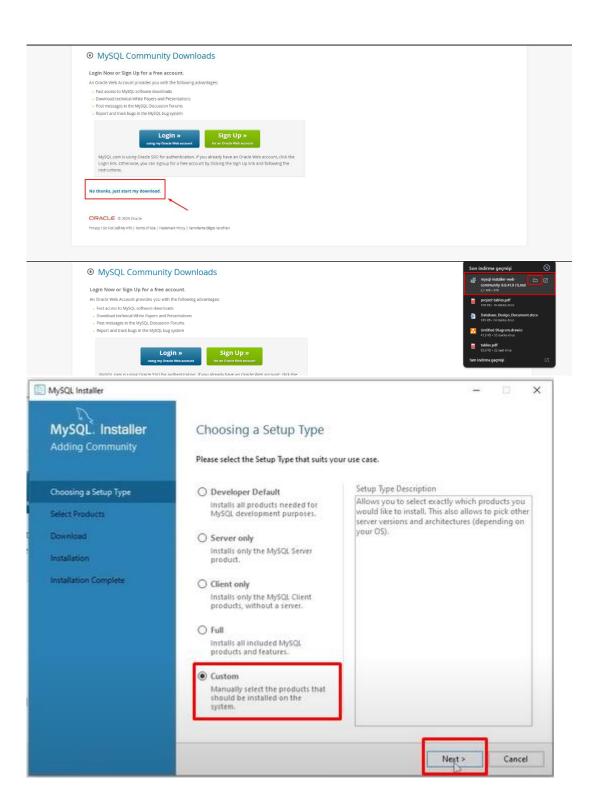
2.2 Deployment Environments

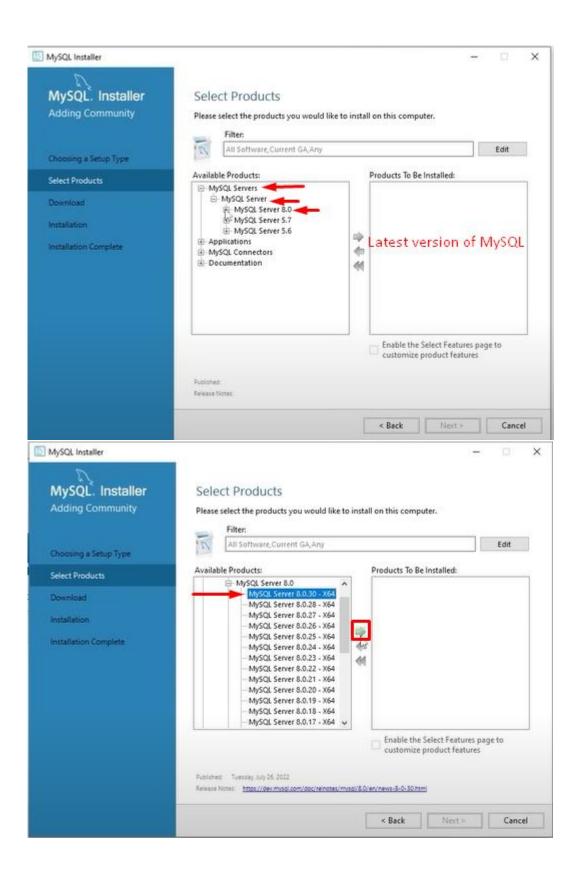
Environment	Purpose	Hosting Platform
Development	Ongoing development/testing	Local / Cloud Dev Instance
Staging	Pre-production testing	Cloud Staging Instance
Production	Live system for end users	Cloud Production Instance

3. Deployment Process

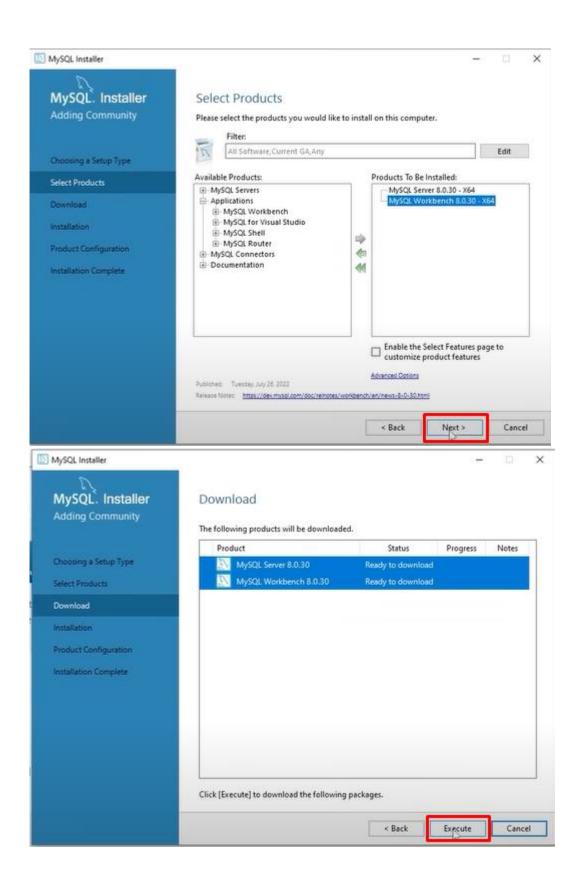


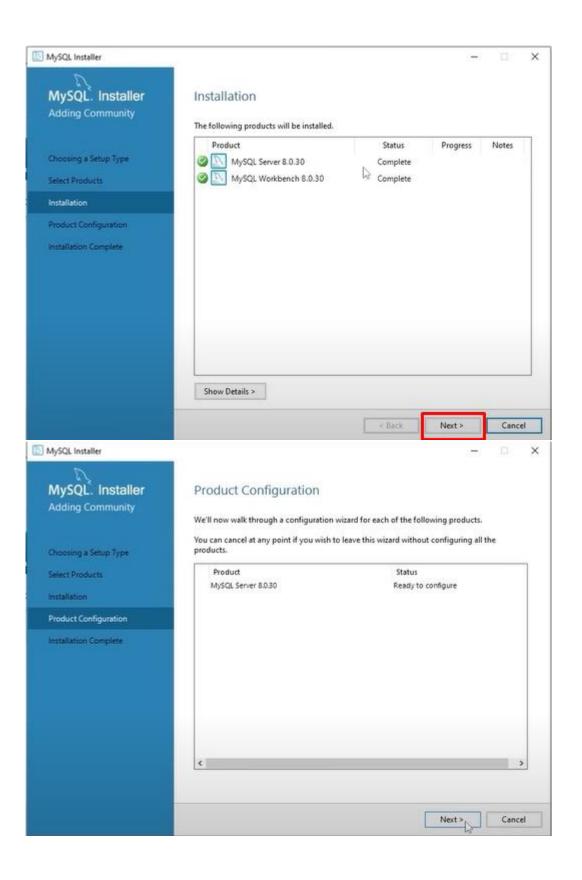


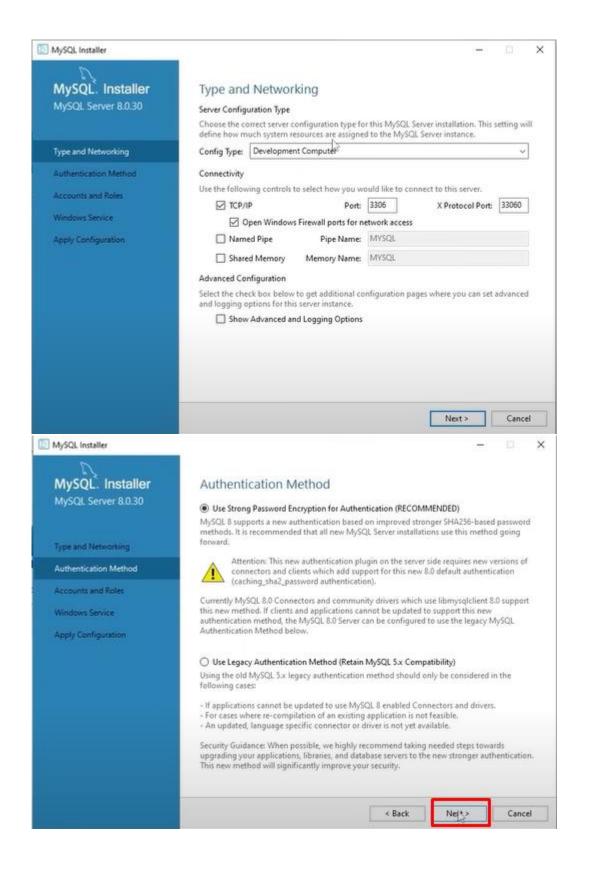


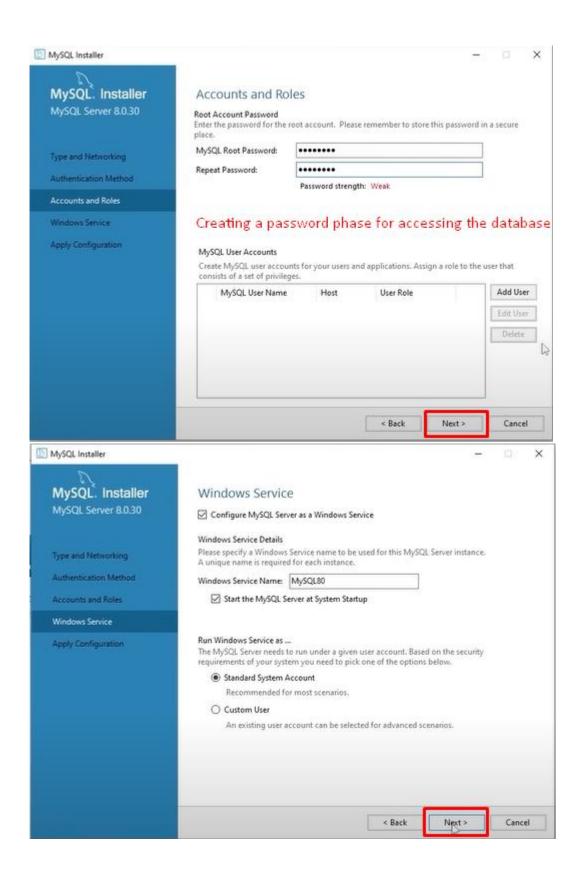


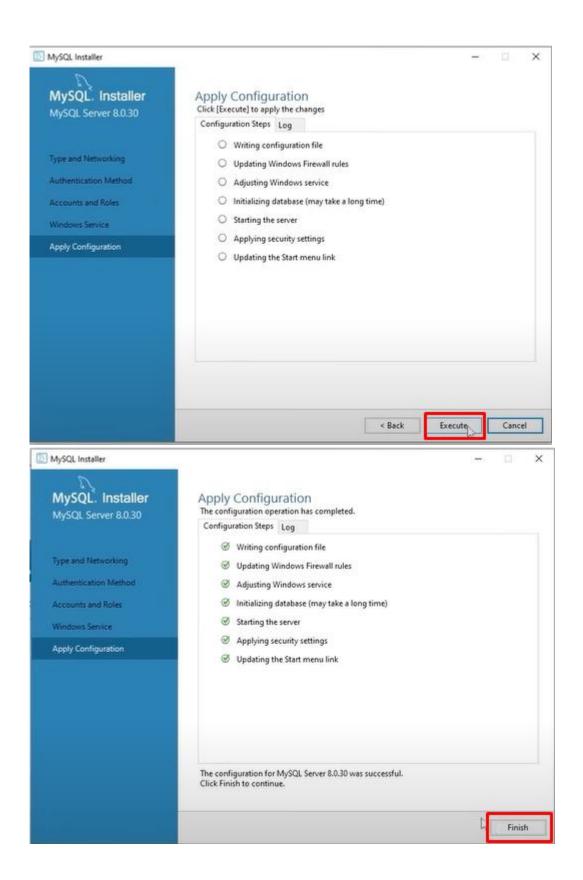


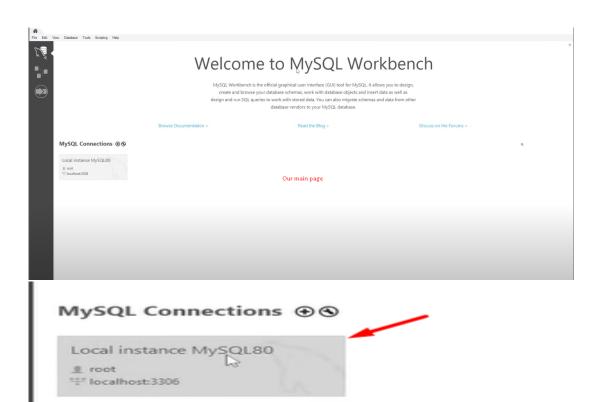












3.1 Continuous Integration & Deployment (CI/CD)

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

- Cloudflare / 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.

7. Conclusion

This deployment plan provides a structured approach for ensuring the secure, reliable, and scalable deployment of the Restaurant Reservation Management System. The plan ensures zero downtime, robust monitoring, and a well-defined rollback strategy for maintaining system integrity.