# **Bink Coding Test**

# **Coding Test**

Build a basic tool in Python, Ruby or another language of your choice that does *something* you'd normally end up having to do manually. Some ideas:

- Backing up a database and sending the output to a cloud storage solution.
- A basic API to provide you with some useful information.
- · Getting some information back from an external source and presenting it to the end user.

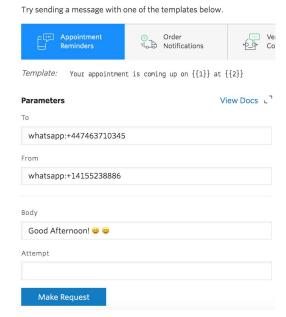
#### Again, bonus points:

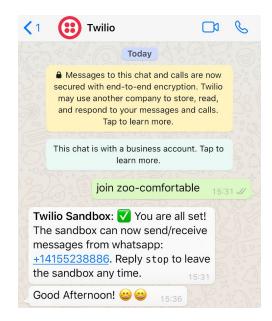
• If you're using third-party packages, make sure to use a packaging solution such as Pipenv or Bundler.

The tool I built uses Twilio to send Whatsapp messages to a specific phone number and will send these messages at regular time intervals. This tool was deployed to Heroku to simulate pushing an application to a production environment.

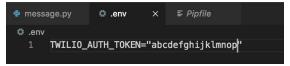
A use case for this tool could be for sending a reminder message to someone such as "Don't forget to pick up your sister from school at 3pm" or sending a "Good morning" text to a significant other.

- 1. Installed Python and pip
- Installed pipenv
- 3. Used Twilio as a messaging service





- 4. Created a .env file to store my auth token
  - Make sure to add this file in .gitignore file before pushing to GitHub



5. Used the **python-dotenv** package to get environment variables from **.env** file

```
message.py > ...
    import os
    from dotenv import load_dotenv
    from twilio.rest import Client

load_dotenv()

account_sid = 'AC191770330f0d4cae92dd66688b4eadf7'
auth_token = os.getenv('TWILIO_AUTH_TOKEN')
```

6. Used **Advanced Python Scheduler** to execute code periodically

```
scheduler.py > ...
from apscheduler.schedulers.blocking import BlockingScheduler
from message import send_message

sched = BlockingScheduler()

# Schedule job_function to be called every two hours
sched.add_job(send_message, 'interval', seconds=10)

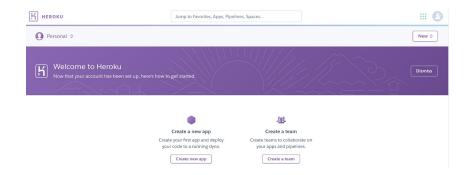
sched.start()
```

7. Created a function in **message.py** which will send the message. This will get called by the scheduler

### Whatsapp message:



8. Next, I used Heroku to run my code so the application will still keep on sending messages even if I turn off my local computer



9. Followed Heroku's app creation instructions, heroku login etc.

```
→ 02_coding_test heroku login
heroku: Press any key to open up the browser to login or q to exit:
Opening browser to https://cli-auth.heroku.com/auth/cli/browser/48a4b
kbgYAgMoKWnQB.jRd2S5-fSV07FZWCoW5_qlkxeXUmyPNaHv7q3ZHewmc
Logging in... done
Logged in as regi.azure@gmail.com
```

10. Created a Procfile

```
片 Procfile
1 clock: python clock.py
```

11. Checked if there's any vulnerabilities with the dependencies before pushing to Heroku

12. Pushed to Heroku

```
→ 02_coding_test git:(master) git add .

→ 02_coding_test git:(master) x git commit -am "Bink Coding Test"
[master 9076e41] Bink Coding Test
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)

→ 02_coding_test git:(master) git push heroku master
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
```

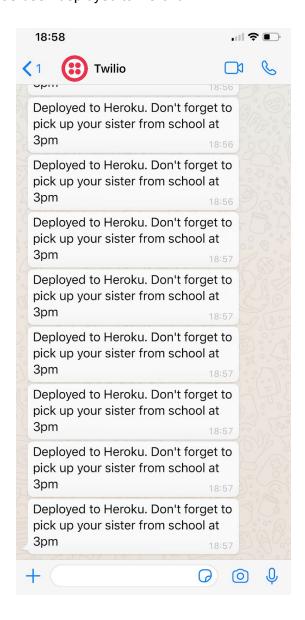
13. Heroku installing dependencies from **Pipfile.lock** 

```
remote: ----> Installing python-3.7.9
remote: ----> Installing pip 9.0.2, setuptools 47.1.1 and wheel 0.34.2 remote: ----> Installing dependencies with Pipenv 2018.5.18...
                  Installing dependencies from Pipfile.lock (610361)...
remote:
remote: ----> Installing SQLite3 remote: ----> Discovering process types
                  Procfile declares types -> clock
remote:
remote:
remote: ----> Compressing...
                  Done: 65.2M
remote:
remote: --
             ---> Launching...
remote:
                  Released v11
                  https://bink-coding-test.herokuapp.com/ deployed to Heroku
remote:
```

## 14. Turned on Dyno resource from Heroku



### 15. The application has been deployed to Heroku



#### Notes:

Use **pipenv shell** to activate shell for virtual environment

Display packages and dependencies using **pipenv lock -r** command

pipenv check command to check for security vulnerabilities for any of our installed packages

**pipenv graph** command to get a visual representation of packages and their dependencies. This is good for debugging conflicting dependencies, check where certain packages are installed from etc.

```
→ 02_coding_test git:(master) × pipenv graph
APScheduler==3.6.3
  - pytz [required: Any, installed: 2020.1]
  - setuptools [required: >=0.7, installed: 46.1.3]
  - six [required: >=1.4.0, installed: 1.15.0]
  - tzlocal [required: >=1.2, installed: 2.1]
    - pytz [required: Any, installed: 2020.1]
python-dotenv==0.14.0
twilio==6.45.1
  - PyJWT [required: >=1.4.2, installed: 1.7.1]
  - pytz [required: Any, installed: 2020.1]
  - requests [required: >=2.0.0, installed: 2.24.0]
    - certifi [required: >=2017.4.17, installed: 2020.6.20]
    - chardet [required: >=3.0.2,<4, installed: 3.0.4]</pre>
    - idna [required: >=2.5,<3, installed: 2.10]</pre>
    - urllib3 [required: >=1.21.1,<1.26,!=1.25.1,!=1.25.0, installed: 1.25.10]
  - six [required: Any, installed: 1.15.0]
```

pipenv lock command to update Pipfile.lock file which will be pushed to production.

Use the command pipenv install --ignore-pipfile to install everything from our Pipfile.lock.