Django CRUD App Development & AWS EC2 Deployment Guide

This comprehensive guide documents the complete process of developing a Django CRUD application with MySQL and deploying it to AWS EC2.

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Phase I: Local Django Setup

1. Application Registration

```
Action: Added testapp to INSTALLED_APPS in aws/settings.py
INSTALLED_APPS = [
    # ... other apps
    'testapp',
]
```

Result: V Django project recognized the new application

2. MySQL Database Configuration

```
Action: Updated DATABASES setting in aws/settings.py
DATABASES = {
```

```
'default': {
    'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',
    'NAME': 'django_crud_db',
    'USER': 'root',
    'PASSWORD': ", # Initially empty
    'HOST': 'localhost',
    'PORT': '3306',
  }
}
```

Result: V Django configured for MySQL connection

3. Model Creation

Action: Defined Task model in testapp/models.py **Result:** ✓ Data structure established for task management

4. CRUD Views Implementation

Action: Created class-based views in testapp/views.py:

- TaskListView Display all tasks
- TaskCreateView Create new tasks
- TaskUpdateView Edit existing tasks
- TaskDeleteView Delete tasks

Result: Core CRUD functionality implemented

5. URL Configuration

Action:

- Defined URL patterns in testapp/urls.py
- Updated main aws/urls.py to include testapp URLs

Result: Application routing established

6. Template Creation

Action: Created HTML templates in testapp/templates/testapp/:

- base.html Common layout
- task_list.html Task display

- task_form.html Create/edit form
- task_confirm_delete.html Delete confirmation

Result: User interface prepared

Phase II: Database Configuration & Migration Issues

1. MySQL Database Creation

Question: Does django_crud_db need to be created in MySQL Workbench? **Answer:** Yes, created using:

CREATE DATABASE django_crud_db;

Result: V Database created successfully

2. Password Configuration Update

Action: Updated MySQL password in settings.py to 'subbu@143' **Result:** ✓ Database credentials updated

3. Migration Challenges

Issue: Access denied error: (1045, "Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'
(using password: NO)")

Troubleshooting Steps:

- 1. Verified MySQL Workbench connection 🗸
- Confirmed database and tables exist
- 3. Deleted and recreated migrations directory
- 4. Re-ran makemigrations and migrate

Result: Local database connection issues identified (user access related)

Phase III: Version Control with GitHub

1. Git Repository Initialization

2. .gitignore Creation

Action: Created .gitignore to exclude:

- Virtual environment files
- .pyc files
- __pycache__ directories
- Other unnecessary files

3. Initial Commit

git add.

git commit -m "Initial commit: Set up Django CRUD app with MySQL"

4. GitHub Upload

Repository: https://github.com/shaik786143/django-crud-app.git **Result:** ✓ Codebase successfully hosted on GitHub

Phase IV: AWS EC2 Prerequisites

Required Infrastructure:

- SSH key pair for access
- V Security Group configuration (ports 22, 80, 443)
- V Local MySQL installation knowledge

EC2 Environment Setup:

Software Installation:

- Python 3.x
- pip (Python package manager)
- venv (Virtual environment)
- MySQL client

Dependencies File

Action: Generated requirements.txt:

pip freeze > requirements.txt

Result: V Project dependencies documented

Phase V: EC2 Deployment & Dependency Management

1. Security Group Verification

Action: Confirmed inbound rules:

- SSH (Port 22) 🔽
- HTTP (Port 80) 🔽
- HTTPS (Port 443)

2. Dependency Installation Challenges

Issue 1: Python Version Conflicts

Error: pytz version compatibility issues **Solution:** Upgraded local packages and regenerated requirements.txt

Issue 2: Windows-Specific Packages

Errors:

- pywin32==306 not found
- pywinpty build failures

Solution: Removed Windows-specific packages:

- pywin32
- pywinpty

Issue 3: Compilation Errors

Errors:

- cffi build failure
- 1xm1 compilation issues

• twisted-iocpsupport errors

Solution: Installed build dependencies:

sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install build-essential libffi-dev libxml2-dev libxslt1-dev

3. requirements.txt Corruption

Issue: File appeared corrupted with garbled characters **Solution**:

- 1. Removed corrupted file: rm requirements.txt
- 2. Manually created clean version with essential packages only
- 3. Excluded non-essential packages (Scrapy, jupyter, pandas, etc.)

Result: Dependencies successfully installed

Phase VI: MySQL Server Installation on EC2

1. Connection Error

Error: (2002, "Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket '/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock' (2)") Diagnosis: MySQL server not installed on EC2

2. MySQL Server Installation

sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install mysql-server

3. Service Verification

sudo systemctl status mysql

Result: MySQL server running successfully

Phase VII: Database User Configuration

1. Database Creation

CREATE DATABASE django_crud_db;

2. User Creation Challenge

Initial Attempt:

CREATE USER 'django user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'django password!';

Error: bash: !': event not found (due to ! in password)

Solution: Modified password to django_password12:

CREATE USER 'django_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'django_password12';

3. Privilege Assignment

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON django_crud_db.* TO 'django_user'@'localhost'; FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

Phase VIII: Final Configuration & Launch

1. Settings Update

Action: Modified aws/settings.py on EC2:

```
DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.mysql',
        'NAME': 'django_crud_db',
        'USER': 'django_user',
        'PASSWORD': 'django_password12',
        'HOST': 'localhost',
        'PORT': '3306',
    }
}
```

2. Database Migration

python manage.py makemigrations python manage.py migrate

3. Administrative Setup

python manage.py createsuperuser

Result: Admin user created

4. Static Files Collection

python manage.py collectstatic --noinput

Result: V Static files prepared for serving

5. Server Launch

python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000

Result: V Django application live on port 8000

Phase IX: Application Access & Troubleshooting

1. Access Method

URL Format: http://YOUR_EC2_IP:8000 Example: http://13.235.83.88:8000

2. Connection Timeout Issue

Problem: "This site can't be reached" error with ERR_CONNECTION_TIMED_OUT

Root Cause: Port 8000 not open in EC2 Security Group

Solution Steps:

- 1. Navigate to AWS EC2 Console
- 2. Go to Network & Security → Security Groups
- 3. Select your instance's security group
- 4. Edit Inbound Rules
- 5. Add new rule:

 Type: Custom TCP o Port Range: 8000

Source: 0.0.0.0/0 (for testing)

6. Save changes

Result: Application accessible via browser

Important Notes



↑ EC2 Instance Lifecycle

Critical Understanding:

- **Stopping Instance:** Application goes offline immediately
- IP Address: Changes when instance is stopped/started (unless using Elastic IP)
- Data Persistence: Code and database files remain intact
- Billing: Compute charges stop, storage charges continue

Security Considerations

- Port 8000 opened to 0.0.0.0/0 for testing only
- For production, restrict source IP ranges
- Consider using Elastic Load Balancer and proper web server (Nginx/Apache)
- Implement HTTPS in production environment

Production Recommendations

- Use Gunicorn or uWSGI instead of Django development server
- Configure proper web server (Nginx/Apache)
- · Set up SSL certificates
- Implement proper logging and monitoring
- Use RDS for database instead of local MySQL
- Configure automated backups

Quick Reference Commands

Local Development

Create virtual environment
python -m venv venv
source venv/bin/activate # Linux/Mac
venv\Scripts\activate # Windows

Install dependencies pip install -r requirements.txt

Database operations python manage.py makemigrations python manage.py migrate

Run development server python manage.py runserver

EC2 Deployment

Connect to EC2 ssh -i your-key.pem ubuntu@your-ec2-ip

Start Django server python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000

Check MySQL status sudo systemctl status mysql

Useful Git Commands

git add . git commit -m "Your commit message" git push origin main

This guide serves as a complete reference for your Django CRUD application deployment journey. Keep it handy for future deployments and troubleshooting!