

## ◆ Real-Time Task: Update Inventory or Analytics in Background

### Scenario:

Whenever an order is placed, your system **updates inventory counts and analytics dashboards** asynchronously.

This prevents the main checkout page from waiting for database-heavy operations.

## Create project folder and navigate into it

```
mkdir myproject  
cd myproject
```

## Create virtual environment

```
python -m venv venv
```

## Temporarily allow script execution (PowerShell only)

```
Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned -Scope Process
```

## Activate virtual environment

```
venv\Scripts\activate
```

## Install Django and Celery

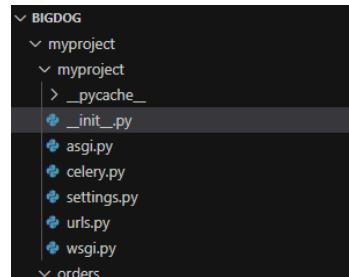
```
pip install django celery
```

# Start Django project (use a different name if folder name conflicts)

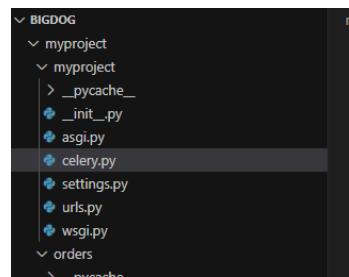
```
python -m django startproject projectname .
```

## Start a Django app

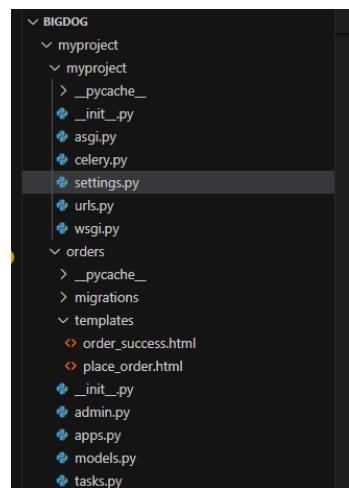
```
python manage.py startapp orders
```



```
myproject > myproject > __init__.py > ...
1   from .celery import app as celery_app
2
3   __all__ = ('celery_app',)
4
```



```
myproject > myproject > celery.py > ...
1   from __future__ import absolute_import, unicode_literals
2   import os
3   from celery import Celery
4
5   os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'myproject.settings')
6
7   app = Celery('myproject')
8   app.config_from_object('django.conf:settings', namespace='CELERY')
9   app.autodiscover_tasks()
10
```



```
myproject > myproject > settings.py > ...
33   INSTALLED_APPS = [
34     'django.contrib.admin',
35     'django.contrib.auth',
36     'django.contrib.contenttypes',
37     'django.contrib.sessions',
38     'django.contrib.messages',
39     'django.contrib.staticfiles',
40     'orders',
41   ]
42
43   MIDDLEWARE = [
44     'django.middleware.security.SecurityMiddleware',
45     'django.contrib.sessions.middleware.SessionMiddleware',
46     'django.middleware.common.CommonMiddleware',
47     'django.middleware.csrf.CsrfViewMiddleware',
48     'django.contrib.auth.middleware.AuthenticationMiddleware',
49     'django.contrib.messages.middleware.MessageMiddleware',
50     'django.middleware.clickjacking.XFrameOptionsMiddleware',
51   ]
52
53   CELERY_BROKER_URL = 'amqp://guest:guest@rabbitmq:5672//'
54   CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = 'rpc://'
```

myproject > myproject > `urls.py` ...

```

13 Including another URLconf
14     1. Import the include() function: from django.urls import include, path
15     2. Add a URL to urlpatterns: path('blog/', include('blog.urls'))
16 """
17 from django.contrib import admin
18 from django.urls import path, include
19
20 urlpatterns = [
21     path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
22     path('', include('orders.urls')),
23 ]
24

```

myproject > orders > `tasks.py` ...

```

1 from celery import shared_task
2
3 @shared_task
4 def update_inventory(order_id, items):
5     for item_id, quantity in items.items():
6         print(f"Reducing stock of item {item_id} by {quantity}")
7         # Here you would normally update your database
8     print(f"Inventory updated for order {order_id}")
9     return True
10

```

myproject > orders > `urls.py` ...

```

1 from django.urls import path
2 from .views import place_order
3
4 urlpatterns = [
5     path('place_order/', place_order, name='place_order'),
6 ]
7

```

myproject > orders > `views.py` ...

```

1 from django.shortcuts import render
2 from .tasks import update_inventory
3
4
5 def place_order(request):
6     if request.method == 'POST':
7         order_id = 123 # Normally fetched from DB
8         items = {'item1': 2, 'item2': 1}
9
10     # Trigger async task
11     update_inventory.delay(order_id, items)
12
13     return render(request, 'order_success.html')
14
15     return render(request, 'place_order.html')

```

BIGDOG

- myproject
- orders
- migrations
- templates
  - order\_success.html
  - place\_order.html
- init\_.py

myproject > orders > templates > order\_success.html > ...

```
1 <h1>Order Placed Successfully!</h1>
2 <p>Inventory is updating asynchronously in the background.</p>
3
```

BIGDOG

- myproject
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  - order\_success.html
  - place\_order.html

myproject > orders > templates > place\_order.html > ...

```
1 <form method="post">
2   {% csrf_token %}
3   <button type="submit">Place Order</button>
4 </form>
5
```

BIGDOG

- myproject
- orders
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- templates
  - order\_success.html
  - place\_order.html
- init\_.py
- admin.py
- apps.py
- models.py
- tasks.py
- tests.py
- urls.py
- views.py
- venv
- db.sqlite3
- docker-compose.yml
- Dockerfile
- manage.py
- requirements.txt

myproject > docker-compose.yml

```
1 version: '3.9'
2
3 services:
4   django:
5     build: .
6     container_name: django
7     command: python manage.py runserver 0.0.0.0:8000
8     volumes:
9       - ./app
10    ports:
11      - "8000:8000"
12    depends_on:
13      - rabbitmq
14
15   rabbitmq:
16     image: rabbitmq:3-management
17     container_name: rabbitmq
18     ports:
19       - "5672:5672"
20       - "15672:15672"
21
22   celery:
23     build: .
24     container_name: celery
25     command: celery -A myproject worker --loglevel=info
26     volumes:
27       - ./app
28     depends_on:
29       - django
30       - rabbitmq
31
```

```

myproject > Dockerfile > FROM
1  FROM python:3.12-slim
2
3  WORKDIR /app
4
5  COPY requirements.txt .
6  RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt
7
8  COPY . .
9
10 EXPOSE 8000
11
12 CMD ["python", "manage.py", "runserver", "0.0.0.0:8000"]
13

```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left is a file tree for a project named 'BIGDOG'. The 'myproject' directory contains several files and sub-directories: \_\_pycache\_\_, migrations, templates, \_\_init\_\_.py, admin.py, apps.py, models.py, tasks.py, tests.py, urls.py, views.py, venv, db.sqlite3, docker-compose.yml, Dockerfile (which is selected), manage.py, and requirements.txt.

```

myproject > requirements.txt
1  Django>=4.2
2  celery>=5.3
3

```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left is a file tree for a project named 'BIGDOG'. The 'myproject' directory contains several files and sub-directories: \_\_pycache\_\_, migrations, templates, \_\_init\_\_.py, admin.py, apps.py, models.py, tasks.py, tests.py, urls.py, views.py, venv, db.sqlite3, docker-compose.yml, Dockerfile (which is selected), manage.py, and requirements.txt.

```

docker-compose up
docker ps -a
docker rm rabbitmq
docker stop rabbitmq
docker rm rabbitmq
docker ps -a
docker-compose up
cd "C:\Users\KJ Library 04\Documents\bigdog\myproject"
docker-compose build
dir
cd "C:\Users\KJ Library 04\Documents\bigdog\myproject"

```

notepad requirements.txt

notepad Dockerfile

notepad docker-compose.yml

dir

docker-compose build

cd "C:\Users\KJ Library 04\Documents\bigdog\myproject"

dir

ren Dockerfile.txt Dockerfile

dir

docker-compose build

