

Hosting Service Access

Access to deployment tools is handled by an administrator account in AWS with access to a EC2 compute instance. The repository can be cloned using in line commands and then hosted by changing the “GLOBAL” file to include the public port for the ec2 instance. Any custom links can be made to work by adding a reroute to the public hosting id through the hosting portal.

1. Clone the latest repository of the AI_Usescale_APP

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-145 ~]$ git clone https://github.com/DipRRai/AI_Usescale_APP.git
Cloning into 'AI_Usescale_APP'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 22111, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (190/190), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (48/48), done.
remote: Total 22111 (delta 159), reused 146 (delta 142), pack-reused 21921 (from 3)
Receiving objects: 100% (22111/22111), 51.45 MiB | 19.74 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (5605/5605), done.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-145 ~]$
```

2. Locate the Public IPv4 address for the EC2 instance and edit the Globals.jsx file within ./client/src/GLOBALS

Public IPv4 address
3.27.41.54 | [open address](#)

```
GNU nano 8.3                                     Globals.jsx
const HOST = "http://3.27.41.54:5000";
export default HOST;
```

3. Install tmux and create two terminals for frontend and backend Hosting

tmux is a utility package used to simultaneously host both the frontend and backend off the singular EC2 instance

“sudo apt install tmux”

4. Create a backend compartment

“tmux new -s backend”

Change into the home directory and initialize database

“python3 sqlite.py”

Run the backend server on the EC2 instance

```
flask run --host=0.0.0.0 --port=5000
```

Use the following shortcut to exit the compartment

"Ctrl + B → D"

5. Create a frontend compartment

```
"tmux new -s frontend"
```

Run the frontend server on the EC2 instance

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-145 client]$ npm run dev -- --host 0.0.0.0
VITE v7.1.3  ready in 268 ms
→ Local:  http://localhost:5173/
→ Network: http://172.31.25.145:5173/
→ press h + enter to show help
```

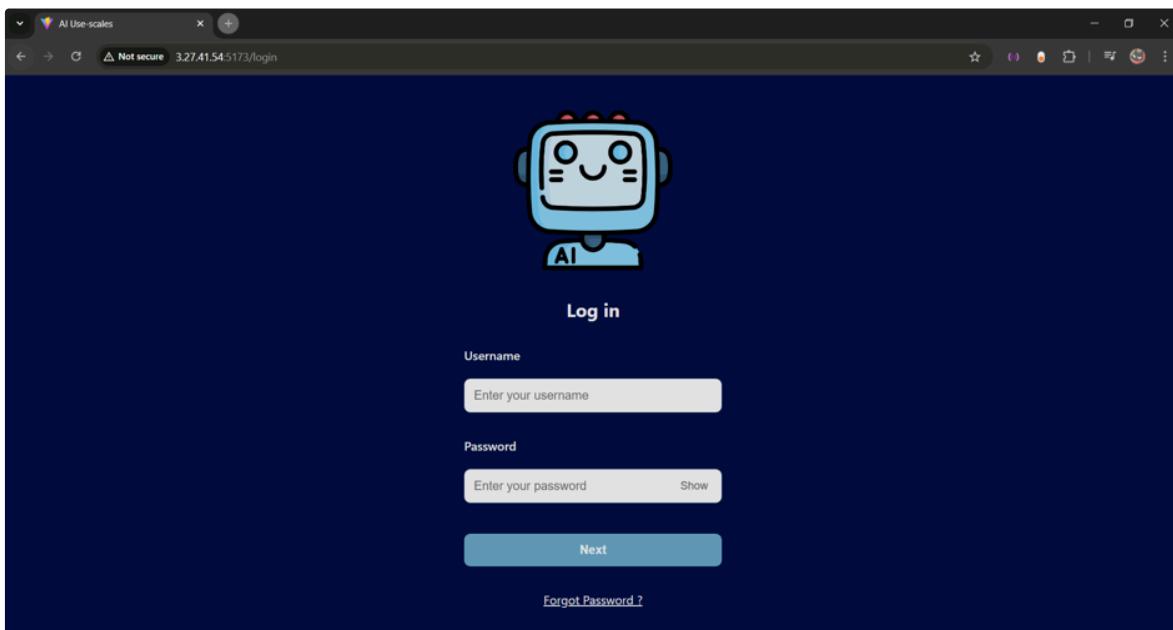
The development modes used for testing but for deployment it is recommended to build and serve for deployment.

Final product

The program can now be accessed via the following link

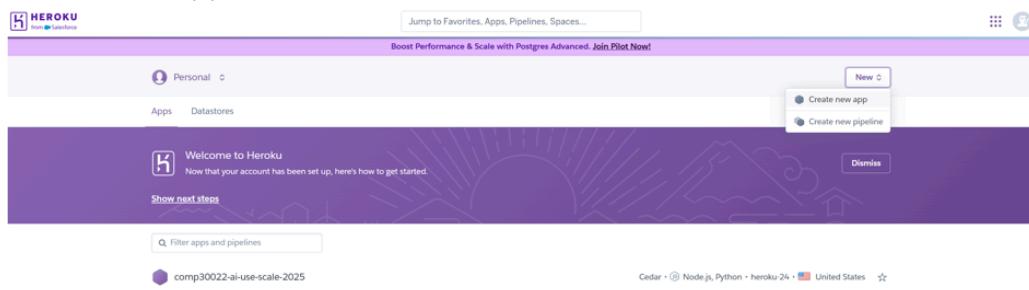
(public IP):5173

To use a custom link to redirect to the program a third-party DNS provider must be used, and the steps will depend on their setup.



Heroku

- Once ownership has been transferred, the user can setup and deploy onto **Heroku** following these steps
- As the owner of the repository
 - I will create my own **Heroku** account [Heroku](#)
 - Create new app



Heroku home page once logged in: click on New → Create new app

- add in an appropriate unique name for it like: **ai-use-scale-builder**
- add payment method (Heroku mandates that)
- then create the app

Create New App

App name
Give this app a globally unique name. For example, acme-production-app.

Location
Choose a Common Runtime region for this app. [Learn more](#).

Common Runtime CEDAR	United States
Common Runtime CEDAR	Europe

Add this app to a pipeline

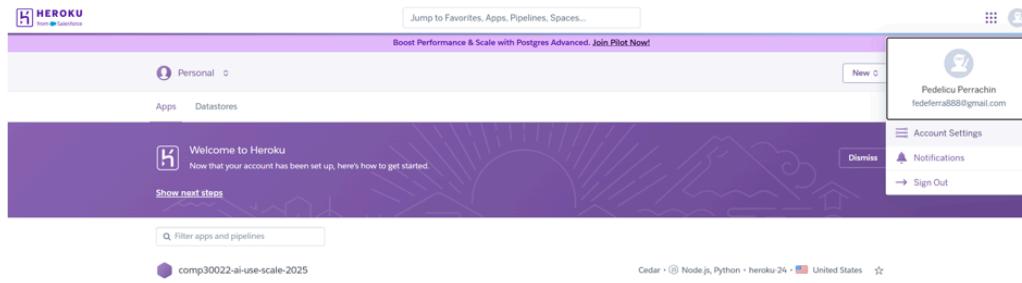
You must add a payment method to create an app [Add Payment Method](#)
We won't charge you at this time. Heroku resources are prorated to the second, and you only pay for the resources you use.

Create a new application named `ai-use-scale-builderr` as a personal app.

[Cancel](#) [Create app](#)

add a name for the app → add payment method → choose runtime → create app

- Click on Profile icon on the top right corner of the page



Click on top right corner (Profile icon) → Account Settings

- open account settings
- drag down to see API Key
 - click reveal and copy your API Key

Multi-Factor Authentication

Multi-Factor Authentication is a security control that requires users to verify their identities by providing multiple pieces of evidence before gaining access to a device or application. [Understand Multi-Factor Authentication](#)

SSH Keys

Need help? Checkout our guide to [generating SSH keys](#).

API Key

.....

Reveal

Close Account

You must delete all apps on this account first.

Warning: Closing your account is irreversible.

Documentation Support Terms of Service Privacy Cookies © 2025 Salesforce.com

Find API Key section → press to reveal it → copy it

- Go into the Settings page of the github repository
 - find secrets and variables
 - Actions
 - And add in a **New Repository Secret**

General

Access

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Actions secrets and variables

Secrets Variables

Environment secrets

Repository secrets

New repository secret

Name	Last updated
HEROKU_API_KEY	3 weeks ago

Open settings in the repository page → find Secrets and variables → Actions → New repository secret

- [The Heroku CLI | Heroku Dev Center](#)
 - make sure to have installed Heroku CLI
- Head back into your github repository
 - make sure there is a deployment workflow file under **.github/workflows**

```

1 name: Deploy
2
3 on:
4   push:
5     branches:
6       - main
7
8 jobs:
9   build:
10    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
11    steps:
12      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
13      - name: Install Heroku CLI # <- IMPORTANT!!! Make sure the cli is installed before using the action
14        run: |
15          curl https://cli-assets.heroku.com/install.sh | sh
16      - uses: akhileshns/heroku-deploy@v3.14.15 # This is the action
17        with:
18          heroku_api_key: ${secrets.HEROKU_API_KEY}
19          heroku_app_name: "your-app" # Must be unique in Heroku
20          heroku_email: "your heroku email address @ yay .com"
21

```

- Default workflow: checks out repository → installs heroku cli → and deploys via api key, app name, account details

- in the terminal

- 1 | heroku login

- login to heroku with your account

- 1 | heroku apps

- make sure you can find your newly created app

- 1 | heroku buildpacks:clear
2 | heroku buildpacks:add heroku/nodejs
3 | heroku buildpacks:add heroku/python

- set up the buildpacks for your app **Order Matters:**

- Node → builds your React frontend (npm install + npm run build)
- Python → runs your Flask backend

- 1 | heroku buildpacks

- run this and make sure that nodejs comes first then python, like this:

- 1 | 1. heroku/nodejs
2 | 2. heroku/python

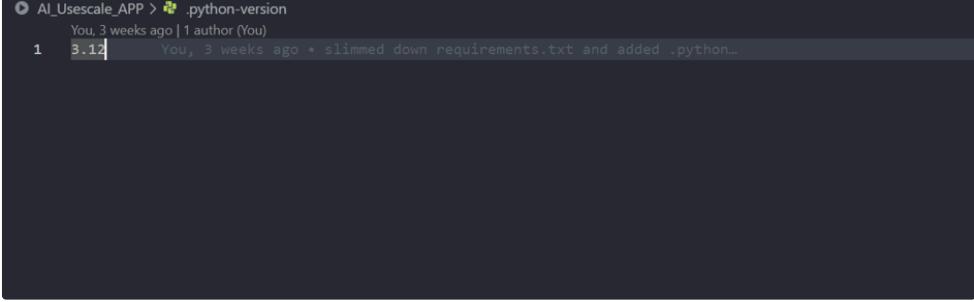
- 1 | pip freeze > requirements.txt

- in the root, pip freeze and make sure **flask**, **flask-cors**, and **gunicorn** are in the file (everything else can be removed, if not used in the project)

```

▶ AI_Usescale_APP > ⚙ requirements.txt
You, 3 weeks ago | 1 author (You)
  1  Flask==3.1.2
  2  flask-cors==6.0.1
  3  gunicorn==21.2.0
  4  | You, 3 weeks ago * Add requirements.txt for Heroku ...

```

- - 1 | touch Procfile
 - create **Procfile** in the root of the project
 - add in the exact text:
 - 1 | web: gunicorn app:app
 - this tells Heroku to run app.py with the instance app (from app = Flask(__name__, static_folder="client/dist", static_url_path="")) within app.py)
 - 1 | touch .python-version
 - create file to specify the python version
 - in this instance, we used 3.12
- 

-
- in order to serve the react build from flask
- we needed to add a few modifications in app.py
- **it has already been done for you**, but the details will be included as screenshots for reference

```
You, 6 days ago | 4 authors (Lulu Cain and others)
1 from flask import Flask, render_template, request, jsonify
2 from flask_cors import CORS
3 import sqlite3
4 import json
5
6
7 # app = Flask(__name__)
8 app = Flask(__name__, static_folder="client/dist", static_url_path="")
9 |
10 CORS(app)
11
12 """
```

- added the static_folder where the react build lies so Heroku and Flask knows where it is, no static_url_path needed though

```

1196     @app.route("/", defaults={"path": ""})          You, 3 weeks ago • Serve react build from Flask
1197     @app.route("/<path:path>")
1198     def serve_react(path):
1199         import os
1200         from flask import send_from_directory
1201
1202         # if the requested path is a real stored build file in client/dist, serve it directly
1203         if path != "" and os.path.exists(os.path.join(app.static_folder, path)):
1204             return send_from_directory(app.static_folder, path)
1205         else: # otherwise, serve index.html so React Router can handle it
1206             return send_from_directory(app.static_folder, 'index.html')
1207
1208     @app.errorhandler(404)
1209     def not_found(e):
1210         from flask import send_from_directory
1211         import os
1212         # if refresh page, serve index.html instead of showing Flask 404
1213         return send_from_directory(app.static_folder, "index.html")
1214

```

- two new route handlers were added to allow Flask to correctly serve a React build

```

You, 3 weeks ago | 2 authors (You and one other)
1 // const HOST = "http://localhost:5000";
2 const IS_PROD = process.env.NODE_ENV === "production";
3
4 const HOST = IS_PROD ? "" : "http://localhost:5000";
5
6 export default HOST;| superderped, 2 months ago • login and template loading implemented ...

```

- inside frontend **client/src/GLOBALS/Global.jsx**, the host has been updated to run both locally and on deployed server

- **NOTE:** this is now done automatically because the Nodejs buildpack has been added into the Heroku app settings

- 1 | cd client

- enter the frontend folder

- 1 | npm run build

- and build the React frontend

- now that everything is done, you can git add, commit, and push all and any of your updates and they will all be auto deployed into the **Heroku** app

- Manual Deployment Option

- See link for more details ↴

- [Deploying with Git | Heroku Dev Center](#)