Web Application Deployment: Heroku

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Objectives

- This lecture will cover:
  - How to deploy a web app and database to Heroku

Agenda

- **Deployment options**
- Heroku
- Defining the app
- Deploying the app (demo)
- Creating the DB (demo)
- Using the DB (demo)
- Using the DB: Python
- Running the App (demo)

Deployment Options

- **Question**:
  - Where/how might you run Penny app so it's constantly available to the world…
    - Using a production-quality HTTP server?
    - Using a production-quality DBMS?

Deployment Options

- **Answer 1**: Your computer

Deployment Options

- **Answer 2**: Princeton CS Dept HTTP servers
  - See https://csguide.cs.princeton.edu/publishing/webpages
  - Provides MySQL databases
  - Pros and cons:
    - (pro) XXX.cs.princeton.edu address
    - (pro) Free
    - (con) Requires CS Dept approval
    - (con) No access to server logs

Deployment Options

- **Answer 3**: Princeton OIT servers
  - Pros and cons:
    - (pro) Free
    - (con) Requires OIT approval
    - (con) Requires sponsorship of some Princeton department
    - (con) Difficult; requires intense cooperation with OIT

Deployment Options

- **Answer 4**: Commercial cloud service on your own
  - Render.com, Heroku, DigitalOcean, ...
  - Pros and cons:
    - (pro) The service does sys admin for you
    - (con) You may need to pay for it!
  - The best option for most COS 333 projects

Deployment Options

- But *which* cloud service?

- Must choose a service for:
  - Web application
  - Database

Deployment Options

A little COS 333 history:

Historical Phase	Application Cloud Service	DB Cloud Service
1	Heroku (free forever)	Heroku (free forever)
Heroku eliminated its free tier		
2	Render (free forever)	Render (free for 3 mths)
2	Render (free forever)	ElephantSQL (free forever)
Heroku teamed with GitHub: GitHub Student Developer Pack		
3	Render (free forever)	Render (free for 3 mths)
3	Render (free forever)	ElephantSQL (free forever)
3	Heroku with GitHub Student Developer Pack (free for 1 yr)	Heroku with GitHub Student Developer Pack (free for 1 yr)

Deployment Options

A little COS 333 history (cont.):

Historical Phase	Application Cloud Service	DB Cloud Service
Render limited its free tier DBs to 1 month ElephantSQL went out of the DB business		
4	Render (free forever)	Render (free for 1 mth)
4	Render (free forever)	Neon (free forever)
4	Heroku with GitHub Student Developer Pack (free for 1 yr)	Heroku with GitHub Student Developer Pack (free for 1 yr)
Heroku extended GitHub Student Developer Pack to 2 yrs		
5	Render (free forever)	Render (free for 1 mth)
5	Render (free forever)	Neon (free forever)
5	Heroku with GitHub Student Developer Pack (free for 2 yrs)	Heroku with GitHub Student Developer Pack (free for 2 yrs)

Deployment Options

Web app cloud services:

Web App Cloud Service	RAM	Sleeps After 30 Min?	Cost Per Month (Approx)
Render.com Free	0.5 GB	yes	$0 *
Render.com Starter	0.5 GB	no	$7
Heroku Eco	0.5 GB	yes	$5 **
Heroku Basic	0.5 GB	no	$7 **

* Slow deployment

** *GitHub Student Developer Pack* provides $13/month for 2 years; cannot renew

Deployment Options

Database cloud services (cont.):

DB Cloud Service	Time Period	Size	Concurrent Connections	Cost
Render.com Free	1 month *	1 GB	97	0
Render.com Starter	Unlimited	1 GB	97	$7/month
Neon Free Plan	Unlimited	0.5GB	10000	0
Neon Launch	Unlimited	10GB	10000	$19/month
Heroku Mini	Unlimited	1 GB	20	$5/month **
Heroku Basic	Unlimited	10 GB	20	$10/month

* Can create another

** *GitHub Student Developer Pack* provides $13/month for 2 years; cannot renew

Deployment Options

- All of those DB options (can) use ***PostgreSQL***

Deployment Options

Michael Stonebreaker

Deployment Options

- PostgreSQL assessment (vs. SQLite)
  - (con) Setup on local computer (not shown) is much more complex
  - (con) Setup on cloud service is more complex
  - (pro) Production-quality
    - Distinct process
    - Authentication
    - Row-level (vs. database-level) locking
    - Reasonable for apps deployed to the cloud
    - …

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- Using the DB (demo)
- Using the DB: Python
- Running the App (demo)

Heroku

Orion Henry

Adam Wiggins

James Lindenbaum

Heroku

- Render
  - Can create **app** or **DB** first
- Heroku
  - Must create **app** first
  - Then create **DB** specifically for the app

Agenda

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- Heroku
- **Defining the app**
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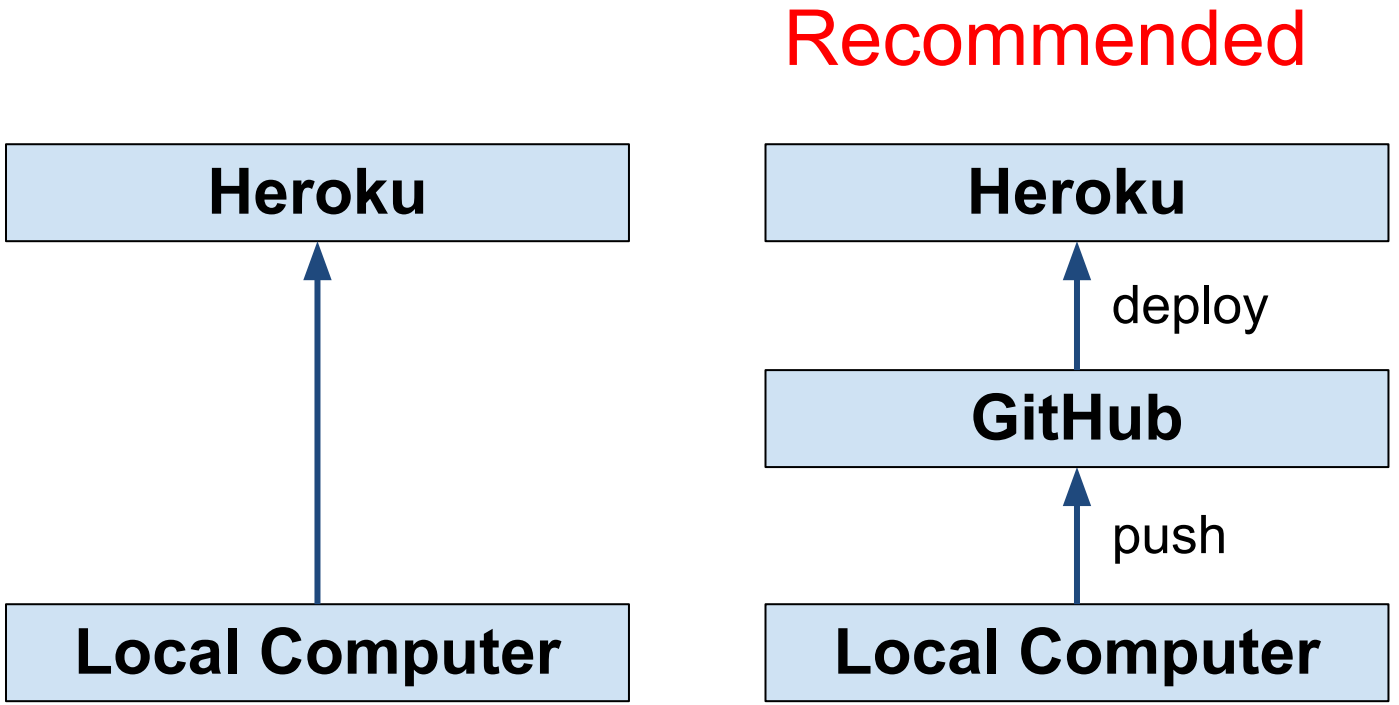
Defining the App

- Deployment



Defining the App

- You must change names as appropriate…

Defining the App

- After performing setup steps in *Git and GitHub Primer* document...

- Create a GitHub repo
  - Browse to https://github.com
    - Click the *New* button
      - For *Repository name* enter `pennyheroku`
      - Click the *Private* radio button
      - Check the *Add a README file* check box
      - Click the *Create Repository* button

Defining the App

- Clone the GitHub repo to my local computer

```
$ git clone https://github.com/rdondero/pennyheroku.git
```

  - Creates `pennyheroku` dir on local computer

Defining the App

- Create these files in pennyheroku dir:
  - From the PennyFlaskJinja app
    - runserver.py (optionally)
    - penny.sql
    - penny.sqlite (optionally)
    - book.py
    - header.html, footer.html, index.html, searchform.html, searchresults.html
    - penny.py
  - Described later in this lecture
    - database.py

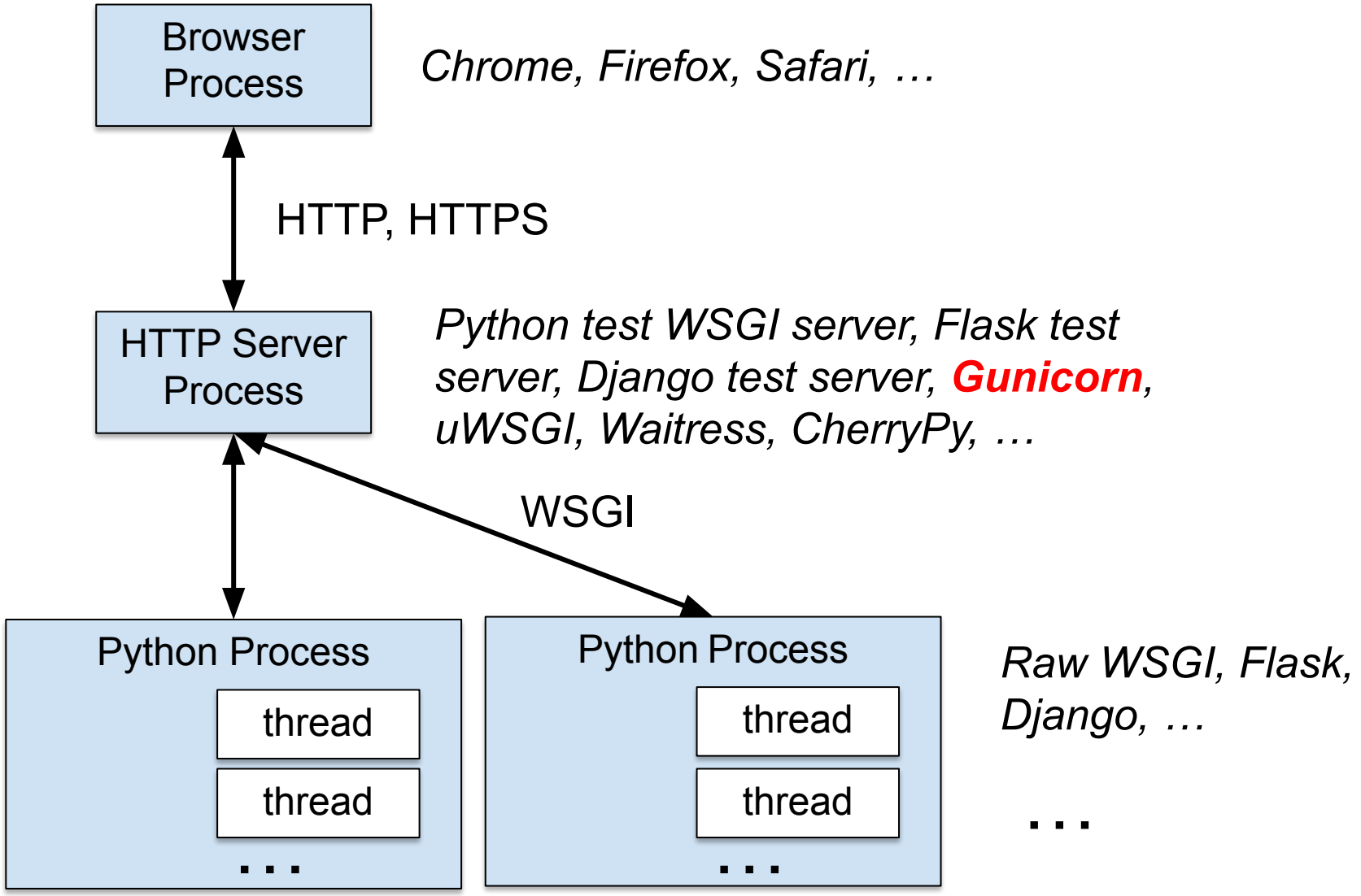
Defining the App

- Also create in pennyheroku dir:
  - **requirements.txt**

```
Flask
psycopg2
SQLAlchemy
python-dotenv
gunicorn
```

  - Tells Heroku what additional modules the app uses
  - Create manually, or issue command
    `python -m pip freeze > requirements.txt`

Aside: Gunicorn



Defining the App

- Also create in pennyheroku dir:
  - **runtime.txt**

```
python-3.12.3
```

    - Tells Heroku which version of Python it should use

Defining the App

- Also create in pennyheroku dir:
  - **Procfile**

```
web: gunicorn penny:app
```

  - Tells Heroku the app's process type
    - It's a web app
  - Tells Heroku the command to start the process
    - Gunicorn (https://gunicorn.org/)

Defining the App

- Stage the app to the local git repo, commit the app to the local git repo, and push it to the GitHub repo

```
$ cd pennyheroku
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "initial load"
$ git push origin main
```

Agenda

- Deployment options
- Heroku
- Defining the app
- **Deploying the app (demo)**
- Creating the DB (demo)
- Using the DB (demo)
- Using the DB: Python
- Running the App (demo)

Deploying the App

- Create a Heroku account
  - Browse to http://signup.heroku.com
    - Follow the instructions
      - Need not provide a credit card number
  - Link your Heroku account to the *GitHub Student Developer Pack*
    - Procedure unknown

Deploying the App

- Log into Heroku
  - Browse to https://id.heroku.com/login
    - For *Email address* enter `rdondero@cs.princeton.edu`
    - For *Password* enter *`yourpassword`*

Deploying the App

- “Install Heroku” on GitHub
  - Inform GitHub that Heroku is permitted to access the repo
  - Browse to https://github.com/apps/heroku/installations/new
    - Click *rdondero*

Deploying the App

- “Install Heroku” on GitHub (cont.)
  - In the resulting Heroku page
    - Click *Only select repositories*
    - Click *Select repositories*
    - Choose *rdondero/pennyheroku*
    - Click *Save*

Deploying the App

- (If necessary) Browse to Heroku dashboard
  - Browse to https://dashboard.heroku.com/apps
  - Click *Dashboard*

Deploying the App

- Create the app
  - In resulting page:
    - Click *New* → *Create new app* button
  - In resulting page:
    - For *App name* enter `pennyheroku`
    - For *Location* choose `United States`
    - Click *Create app* button

Deploying the App

- Configure the app
  - In resulting page:
    - In the *Deployment* method area click *GitHub: Connect to GitHub*
    - In the *Connect to GitHub* area, for *Search for repository to connect to* enter `rdondero` and `pennyheroku`
    - Click on the *Search* button
    - Click on the *Connect* button for rdondero/pennyheroku

Deploying the App

- Configure the app (cont.)
  - In the *Manual deploys* area
    - For *Choose a branch to deploy* select `main`
    - Click the *Deploy Branch* button
    - Observe the build log

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- Using the DB (demo)
- Using the DB: Python
- Running the App (demo)

Creating the DB

- In the *pennyheroku* page
  - Click on the *Resources* tab
- In the resulting *Resources* page
  - Click on the *Explore Add-ons on Elements Marketplace* link
- In the resulting *Heroku Add-ons* page
  - Click on *Heroku Postgres*

Creating the DB

- In the resulting *Heroku Postgres* page
  - Under *Plans & Pricing* choose `Essential 0`
  - Click on the *Install Add-on* button
- In the resulting *Online Order Form* page
  - As *App to provision* to enter and click on `pennyheroku`
  - Click on *Submit Order Form*
  - Wait a minute or two for Heroku to process the order

Creating the DB

- In the resulting *pennyheroku* page
  - Click on *Settings* tab
  - Click on *Reveal Config Vars*
    - Note value of DATABASE_URL
    - **Save it someplace**
    - Let's call it ***yourdburl***

Creating the DB

- Note:
  - Heroku reserves the right to change *yourdburl* at any time
    - Changes DATABASE_URL in Heroku app, but…
    - Breaks external apps

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- Using the DB: Python
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Using the DB

- From a command-line
  - Install `psql`
    - Without installing PostgreSQL server
    - See https://www.risingwave.dev/docs/current/install-psql-without-postgresql/

Using the DB

- From a command-line (cont.)
  - Install `psql` (Mac)
    - First install homebrew; then:

```
$ brew update
$ brew install libp
$ brew link --force libpq
$
```

Using the DB

- From a command-line (cont.)
  - Install `psql` (MS Windows)
  - Download the installer at https://www.postgresql.org/download/windows/
  - Run the installer
    - Select *Command Line Tools* and uncheck other options during installation

Using the DB

- From a command-line (cont.)
  - Install `psql` (Linux)

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install postgresql-client
$
```

Using the DB

Some `psql` statements

sqlite3 Statement	psql Statement
`.help`	`\h`
`.quit`	`\q`
`.tables`	`\d`
`.schema` *table*	`\d` *table*
`.read` *file*	`\i` *file*

Using the DB

```
$ cat penny.sql
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS books;

CREATE TABLE books (isbn TEXT PRIMARY KEY, author TEXT, title TEXT);

INSERT INTO books (isbn, author, title)
   VALUES ('123', 'Kernighan','The Practice of Programming');
INSERT INTO books (isbn, author, title)
   VALUES ('234', 'Kernighan','The C Programming Language');
INSERT INTO books (isbn, author, title)
   VALUES ('345', 'Sedgewick','Algorithms in C');
$
```

Using the DB

```
$ psql yourdburl
yourdbname=> \i penny.sql
DROP TABLE
CREATE TABLE
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
yourdbname=> SELECT * FROM books;
 isbn |   author    |          title
------+-------------+-------------------------------
 123  | Kernighan | The Practice of Programming
 234  | Kernighan | The C Programming Language
 345  | Sedgewick | Algorithms in C
(3 rows)

yourdbname=> \q
$
```

Using the DB

- Graphical PostgreSQL clients:
  - pgAdmin4
  - DBeaver
  - Postico (Mac)
  - …
- List of graphical clients: https://wiki.postgresql.org/wiki/PostgreSQL_Clients

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- **Using the DB: Python**
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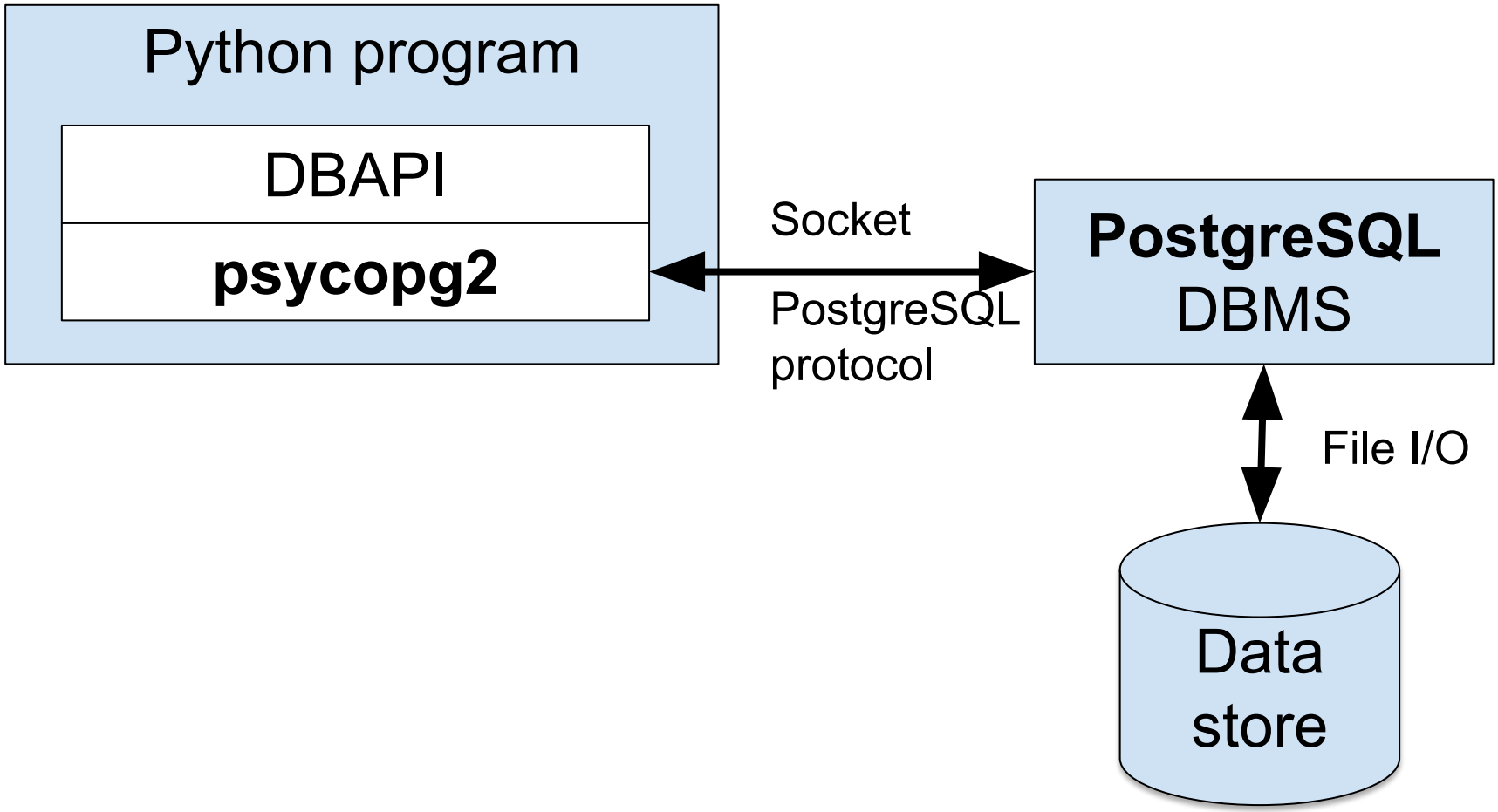
Using the DB: Python



Using the DB: Python

- Installing the `psycopg2` driver:

```
$ activate333
$ python -m pip install psycopg2
$
```

or, if that fails:

```
$ activate333
$ python -m pip install psycopg2-binary
$
```

Using the DB: Python

- See **pennyheroku/database1.py**
  - Baseline version
  - Uses SQLite

```
$ python database1.py
123
Kernighan
The Practice of Programming

234
Kernighan
The C Programming Language

$
```

Using the DB: Python

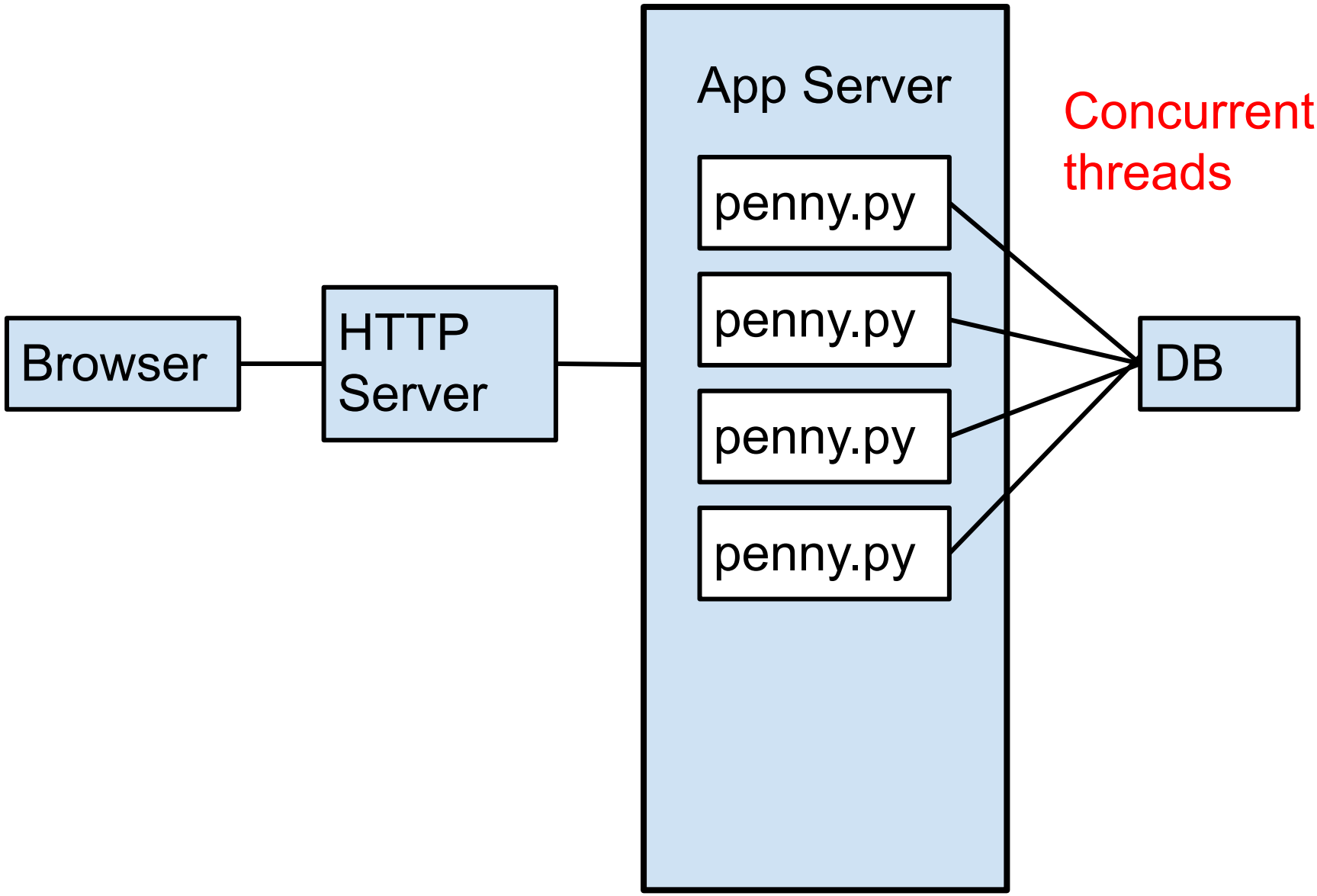
- See **pennyheroku/database2.py**
  - Uses PostgreSQL
  - Uses an environment variable

```
$ export DATABASE_URL=yourdburl
$ python database2.py
123
Kernighan
The Practice of Programming

234
Kernighan
The C Programming Language

$
```

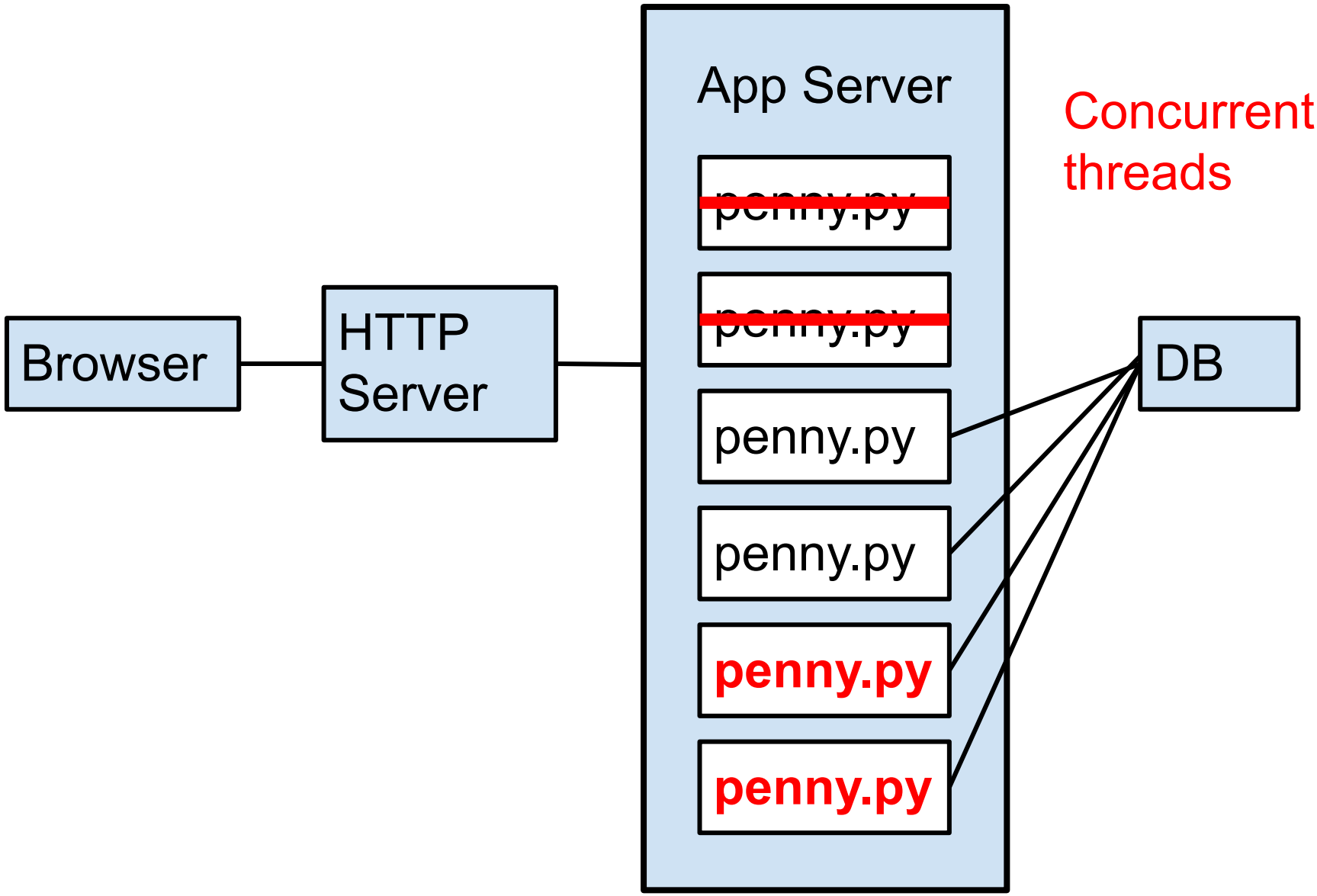
Using the DB: Python

- **Problem**:
  - In the context of a Flask app…
  - database2.py is too slow

Using the DB: Python



Using the DB: Python



Using the DB: Python

- **Solution**:
  - ***DB connection pooling***
    - Maintain a “pool” (queue) of open DB connections that threads can use

Using the DB: Python

- See **pennyrender/database3.py**
  - Uses DB connection pooling

```
$ export DATABASE_URL=yourexternaldburl
$ python database3.py
123
Kernighan
The Practice of Programming

234
Kernighan
The C Programming Language

$
```

Using the DB: Python

- **Problems???**
  - database3.py requires extra logic for connection pooling
  - database3.py requires maintenance pgmmers to know SQL
  - database3.py is (somewhat) specific to PostgreSQL

Using the DB: Python

- **Solution**: ***SQLAlchemy***
  - An ***Object Relational Mapper (ORM)*** for Python
    - Maps each DB table to a Python class
    - Maps each DB row to a Python object
  - See optional lecture and tutorial material for more thorough description

Using the DB: Python

- Installing SQLAlchemy

```
$ activate333
$ python -m pip install SQLAlchemy
$
```

Using the DB: Python

- See **pennyheroku/database.py**
  - Uses SQLAlchemy

```
$ export DATABASE_URL=yourdburl
$ python database.py
123
Kernighan
The Practice of Programming

234
Kernighan
The C Programming Language

$
```

Using the DB: Python

- See **pennyheroku/database.py** (cont.)

```
$ export DATABASE_URL=sqlite:///penny.sqlite
$ python database.py
123
Kernighan
The Practice of Programming

234
Kernighan
The C Programming Language

$
```

Also works with SQLite on local computer!!!

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- **Running the App** (demo)

Running the App

- Browse to the app!
  - Browse to https://pennyheroku-??????.herokuapp.com/
  - Shortcut: Click on the *Open app* button
  - 

Lecture Summary

- In this lecture we covered:
  - Web app deployment options
  - How to deploy a database and web app to Heroku
- See also:
  - **Appendix 1**: Render vs. Heroku
  - **Appendix 2**: Cloud Service Types

Appendix 1:
Render vs. Heroku

Render vs. Heroku

- Render
  - (pro) Easier to create DB
  - (pro) Easier to create app
  - (pro) Stable DB URL
  - (pro) Free
- Heroku
  - (pro) Faster deploys
  - (pro) Faster initial app launch
  - (pro) Faster app???
  - (pro) DB does not expire

Render vs. Heroku

- Render
  - (con) Slower deploys
  - (con) Slower initial app launches
  - (con) Slower app???
  - (con) DB expires after 1 month
    - But easily can move data to new DB
- Heroku
  - (con) Harder to create app
  - (con) Harder to create DB
  - (con) Unstable DB URL
  - (con) Costs money
    - But non-renewable *GitHub Student Developer Pack* covers 2 years

Appendix 2:
Cloud Service Types

Cloud Service Types

- ***Software as a Service (SaaS)***
  - "The capability provided to the consumer is to use the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure."
    -- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing
  - Examples: Google Docs, Microsoft Word Online

Cloud Service Types

- ***Platform as a Service (PaaS)***
  - "The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider."
    -- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing
  - Examples: Render, Heroku, Google App Engine

Cloud Service Types

- ***Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)***
  - "The capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications."
    -- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing
  - Examples: Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform, Microsoft Azure

Cloud Service Types

- Which **cloud service type** for Penny?
  - SaaS: impossible; too narrow
  - IaaS: possible, but too broad
  - **PaaS**: just right!