

# DeployZen

## Document Information :

**Name:**DeployZen - Fast, easy, Automate Deployment

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# Abstract

DeployZen is a cloud-based platform that simplifies static website deployment for students and developers. It allows users to upload a ZIP file or connect a GitHub repository, and automatically handles hosting on AWS S3 using Lambda, DynamoDB, and a Flask backend. The frontend, built with HTML, CSS, and basic Tailwind, provides a simple user interface. Features include secure authentication via AWS Cognito and a public project showcase through ZenHub. DeployZen removes the complexity of cloud setup, making static site deployment fast, easy, and beginner-friendly.

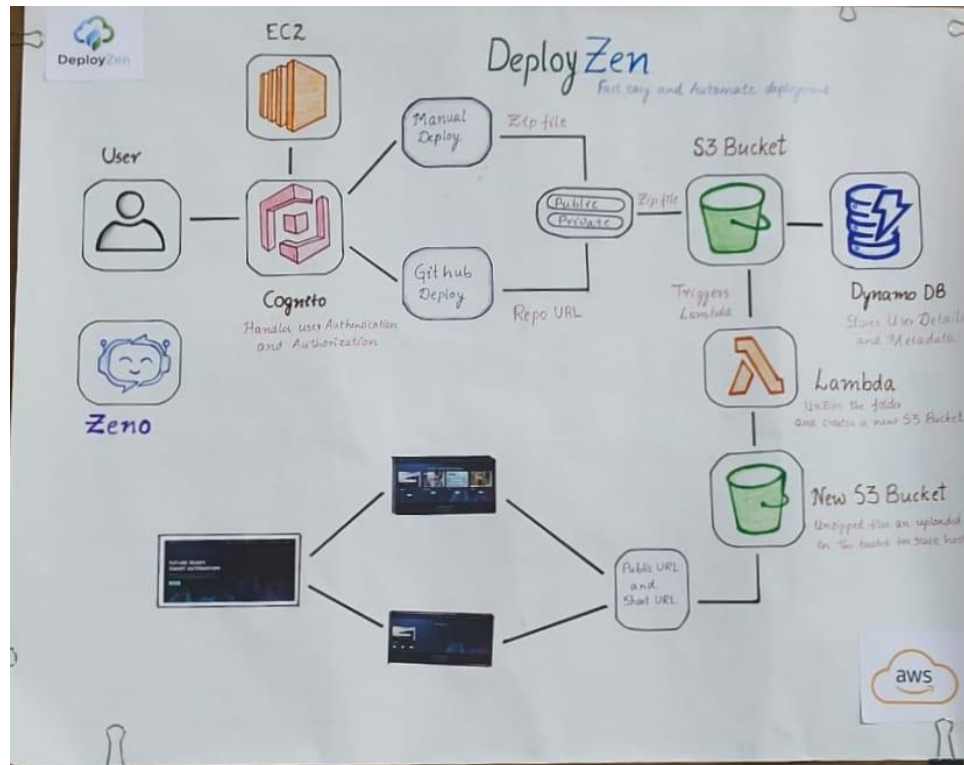
## Problem Overview

We chose to build DeployZen to solve the common difficulties faced by beginners and students when deploying static websites to the cloud. Although platforms like AWS offer powerful hosting options, the manual setup—such as configuring S3 buckets, setting permissions, and managing public URLs—can be complex and time-consuming. Our goal was to create a simple, automated solution that makes static site deployment quick, accessible, and beginner-friendly.

## Objectives

- Enable quick and seamless static website deployment
- Provide both **ZIP file** and **GitHub repo** upload options
- Automate deployment using AWS Lambda
- Store project metadata in DynamoDB
- Secure user access with AWS Cognito
- Display deployed websites on a public "ZenHub" page

# Architecture



## Services Used And Workflow

### 1. Amazon Cognito – User Login & Registration

We used Cognito for handling user sign-up and login. It manages:

Secure user authentication

Email verification through token-based confirmation

Session and token management.

## **2. Amazon EC2 – Hosting the Flask Application**

Our Flask-based web application is hosted on an EC2 instance. It handles:

Frontend rendering with HTML templates

Backend logic and routing

API endpoints for GitHub/manual deployment, updates, and redirection

EC2 gives full control over the hosting environment.

## **3. Amazon S3 – File Storage & Static Site Hosting**

S3 is used in two stages:

To temporarily store uploaded .zip files from users

To host unzipped website files as static websites

The hosted website becomes publicly accessible via a full URL.

## **4. AWS Lambda – Unzipping & Hosting Logic**

When a .zip file is uploaded to S3, a Lambda function is triggered:

It extracts the zip contents

Creates a new S3 bucket (per deployment)

Uploads the unzipped files

Enables static hosting on the new bucket

Updates the full URL in DynamoDB

This makes the process automatic and scalable without manual hosting steps.

## **5. Amazon DynamoDB – Deployment Metadata Storage**

DynamoDB is used to store all the important metadata:

Unique short Id

Original filename

short URL and the final full URL

This allows us to track and manage user deployments efficiently.

## **6. GitHub – Public Repository Deployment Source**

For users who choose GitHub deployment, we:

Extract the username and repo name from the URL

Download the .zip from main branch

Upload it to S3 for further processing

This enables fast deployment of existing GitHub projects.

## **7. Amazon Lex – Chatbot Integration**

We built a rule-based chatbot using Lex that:

Helps users understand the platform

Guides them step-by-step in choosing deployment methods

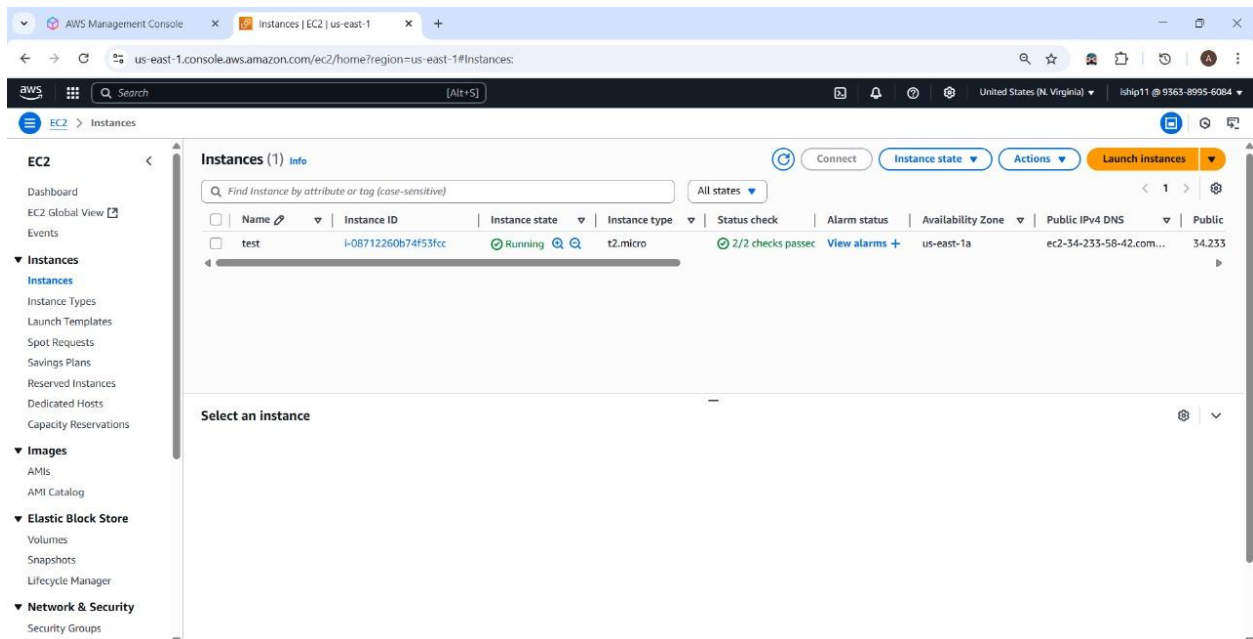
Answers basic FAQs

It improves user experience and makes the platform beginner-friendly.

# Project Execution

## Step1: EC2 Instance Setup & Flask App Hosting

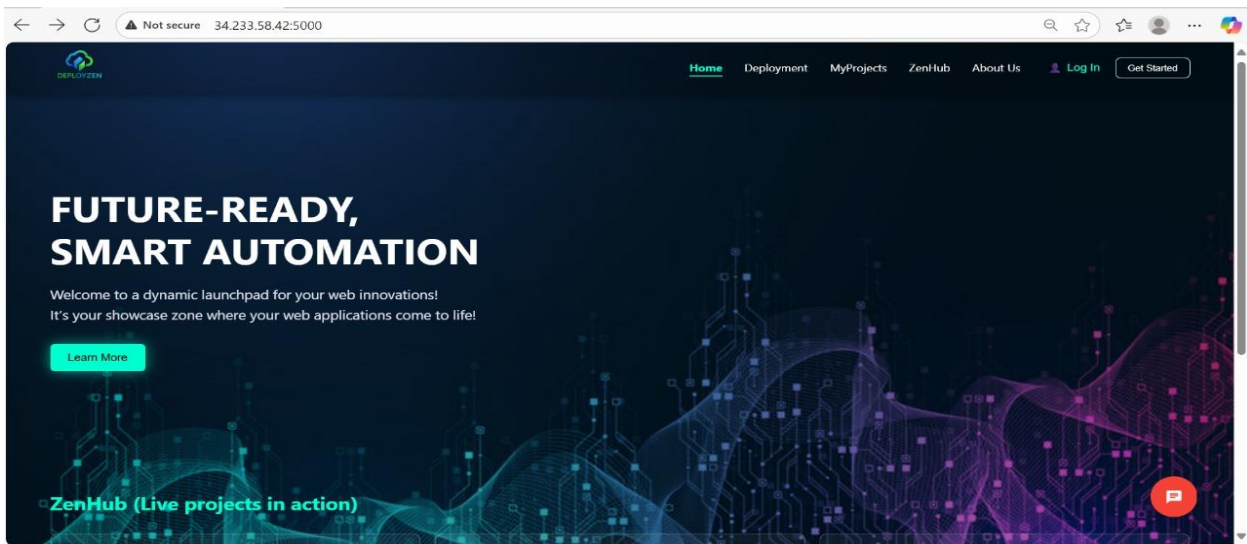
We launched an EC2 instance and installed necessary packages (Python, pip, Flask). The Flask app handles routing, file uploads, redirections, and UI rendering



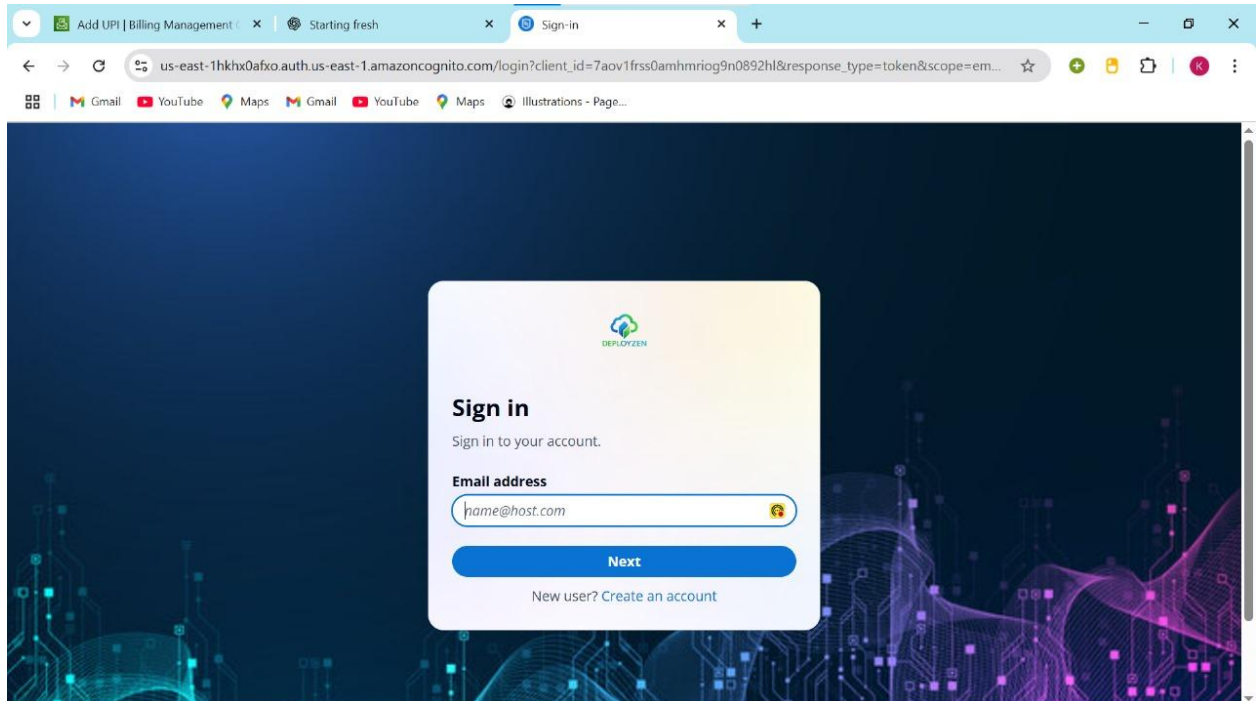
## Step 2: Frontend Template Design

We created HTML templates for home page, deployment pages (manual, GitHub), showcase, update, etc. basic TailwindCSS was used for styling.

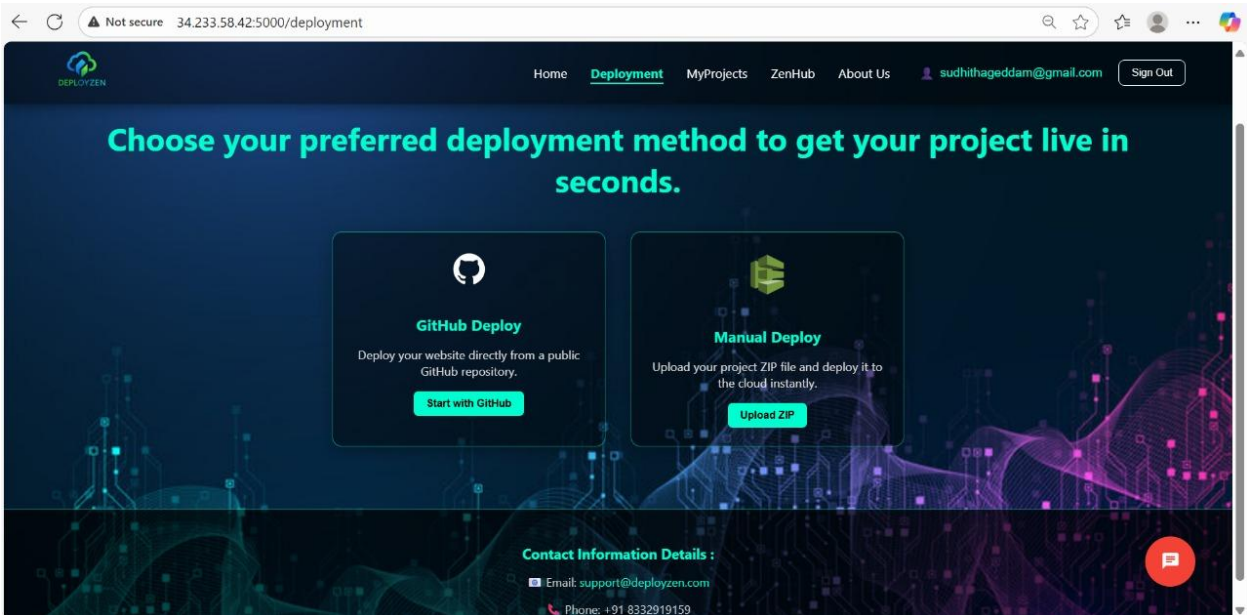
## ➤ Home Page:



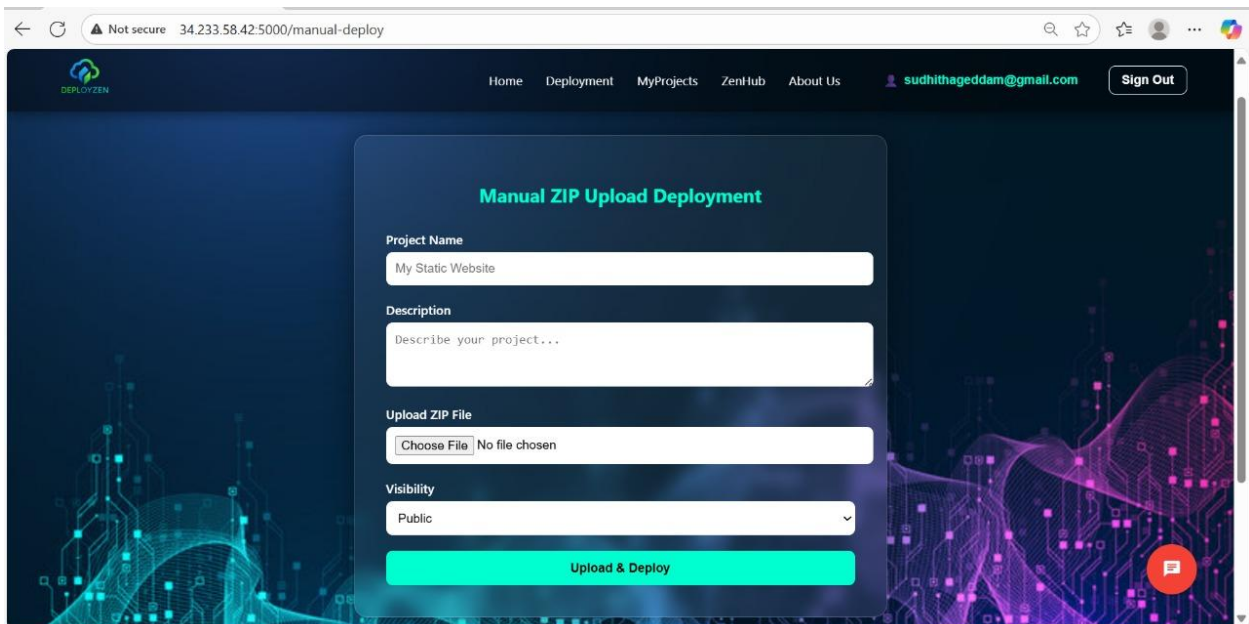
## ➤ User Sign/Sinup:



➤ Deployment page:



➤ Manual deploy:





## ➤ Github Rep Deploy:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `34.233.58.42:5000/github-deploy`. The page has a dark blue header with the DeployZen logo and navigation links: Home, Deployment, MyProjects, ZenHub, and About Us. The user is logged in as `sudhithageddam@gmail.com` with a 'Sign Out' button. The main content area is titled 'Deploy via GitHub Repository' and contains a form with the following fields:

- Project Name:** A text input field containing 'My Portfolio Site'.
- Description:** A text area with the placeholder text 'Describe your project...'.
- GitHub Repository URL:** A text input field containing `https://github.com/username/repo`.
- Visibility:** A dropdown menu currently set to 'Public'.

At the bottom of the form is a large red button labeled 'Deploy to GitHub Pages'. The background of the page features a digital circuit pattern.

## ➤ My Project Section:

The screenshot shows the 'My Projects' section of the DeployZen website. The browser window has the URL `34.233.58.42:5000/my-projects`. The header is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'My Projects' and displays a grid of project cards. Each card has a thumbnail image, a title, a description, and three action buttons: 'View', 'Edit', and 'Delete'.

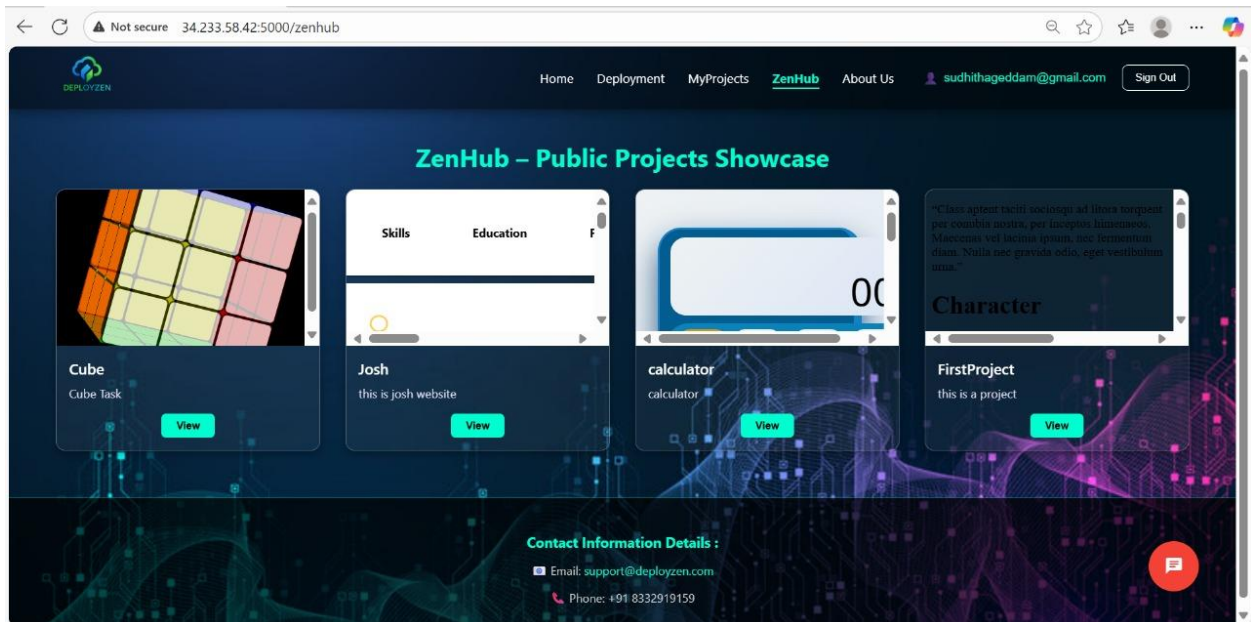
Project Name	Description	Thumbnail
Cube	this is josh website	Cube Task
Josh	this is josh website	
calculator	calculator	
FirstProject	this is a project	

At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Contact Information Details' section with the following information:

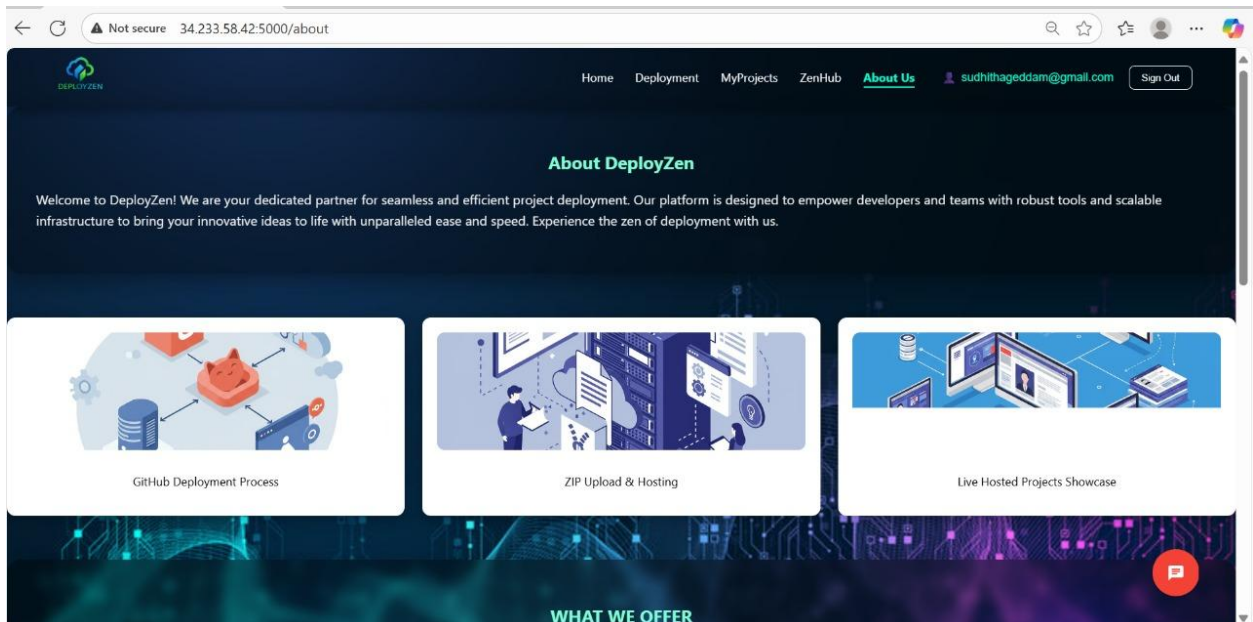
- Email: `support@deployzen.com`
- Phone: `+91 8332919159`

The background of the page features a digital circuit pattern.

## ➤ ZenHub Page:



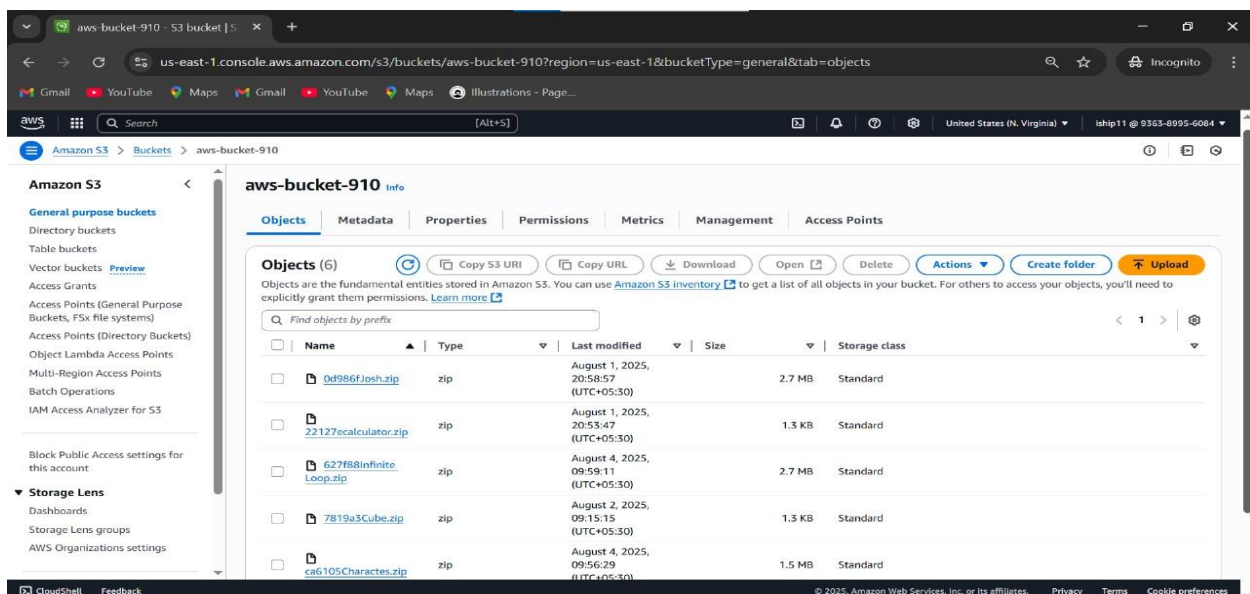
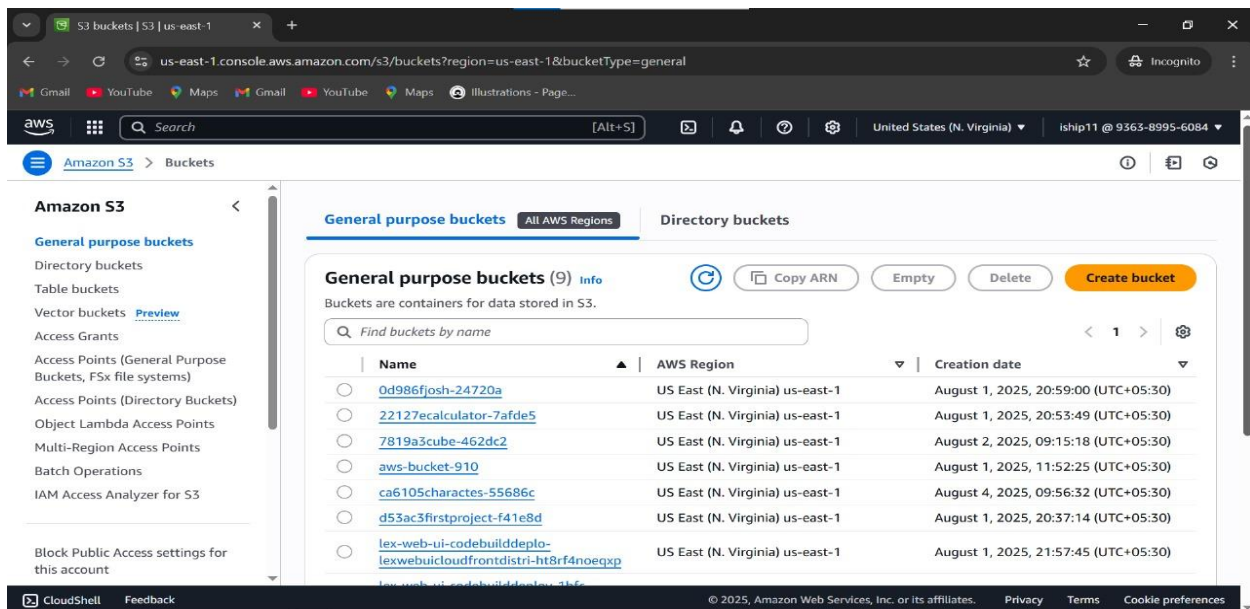
## ➤ About Us Page:



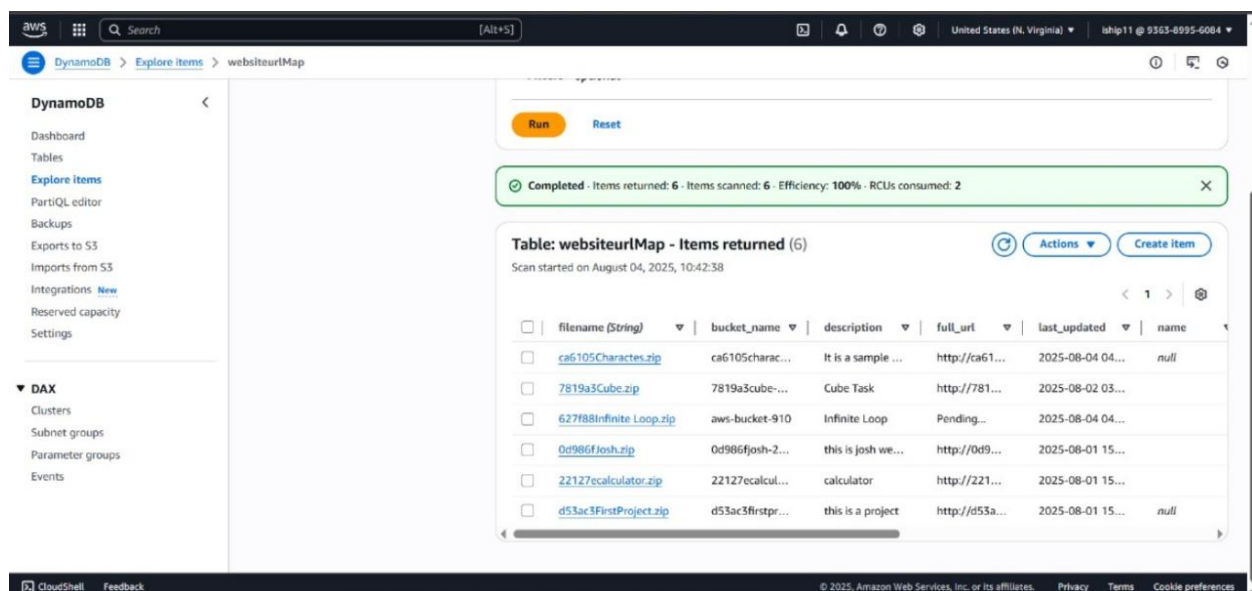
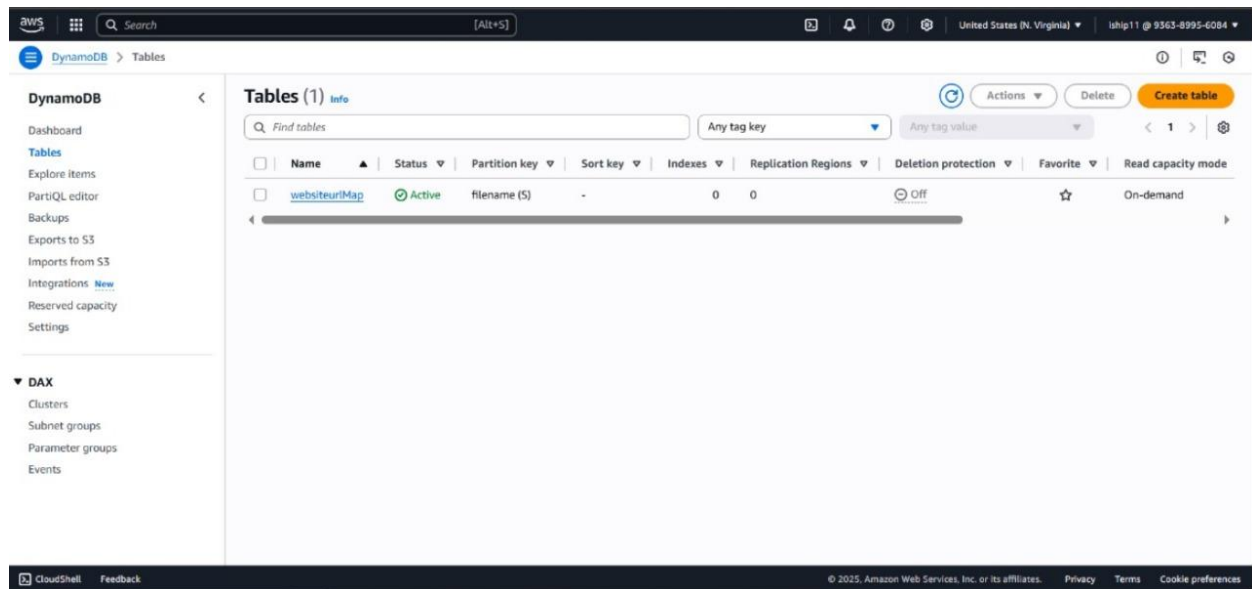
## Step 3: S3 & DynamoDB Integration:

The uploaded ZIP files (from manual or GitHub deployment) are stored in Amazon S3. We used DynamoDB to save metadata like filename, short URL, and status.

### AWS Console showing files in S3 bucket



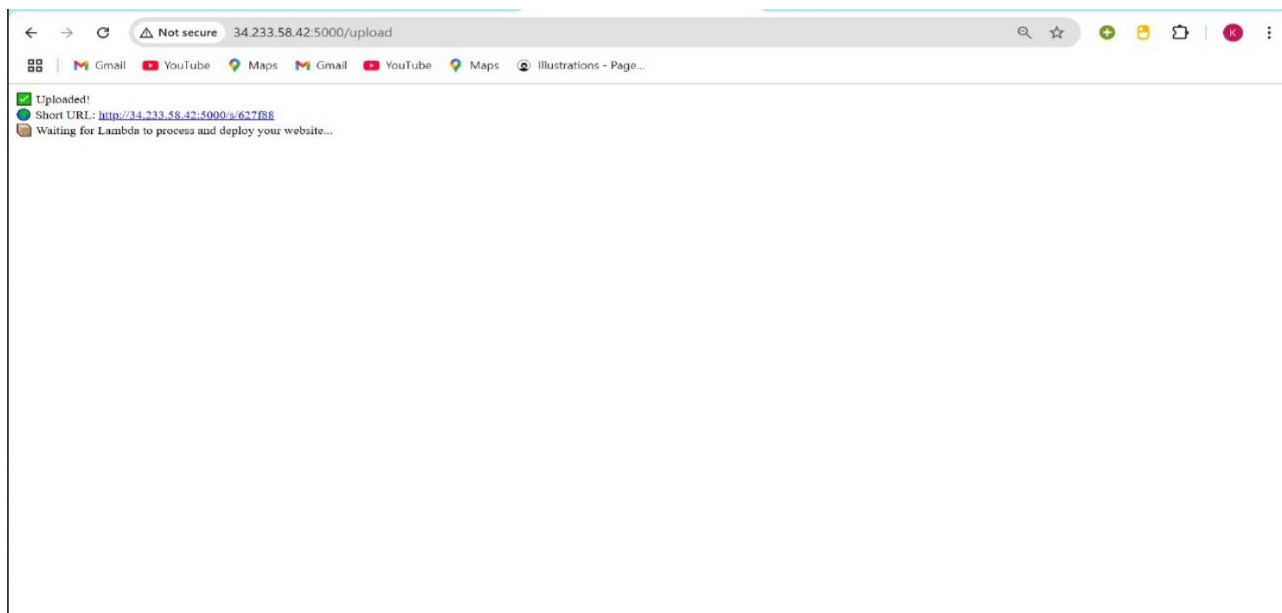
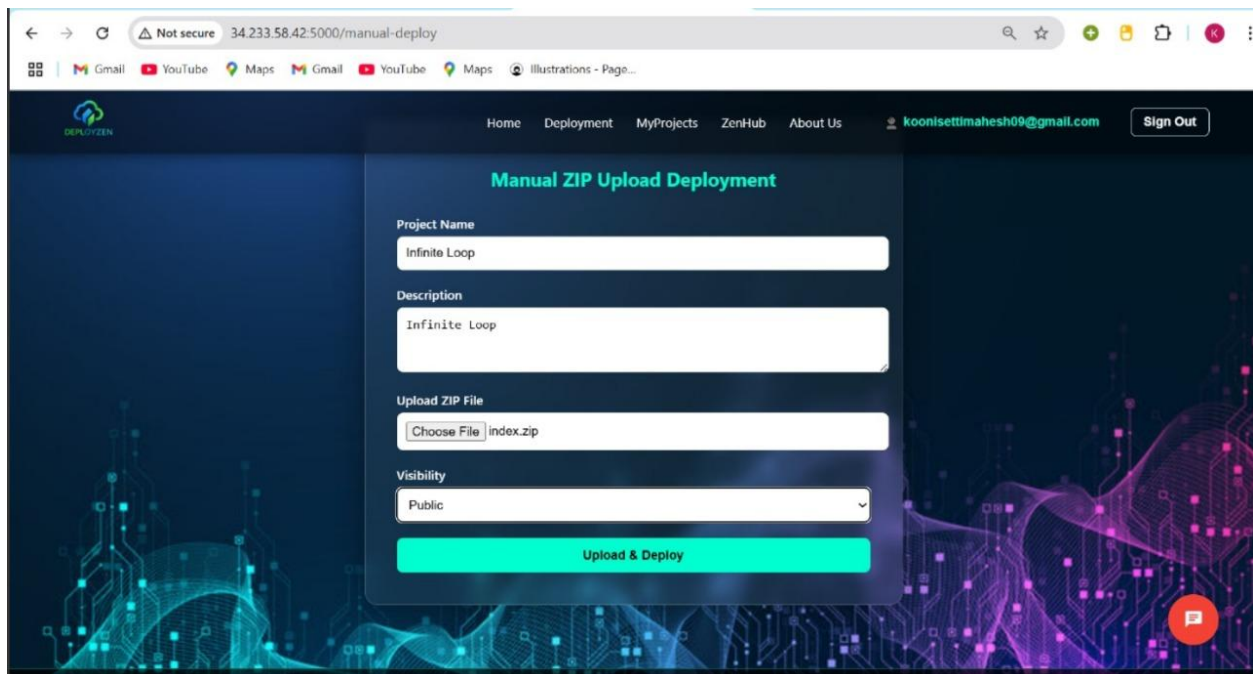
## DynamoDB table with items.



## Step 4: Manual Deployment Flow

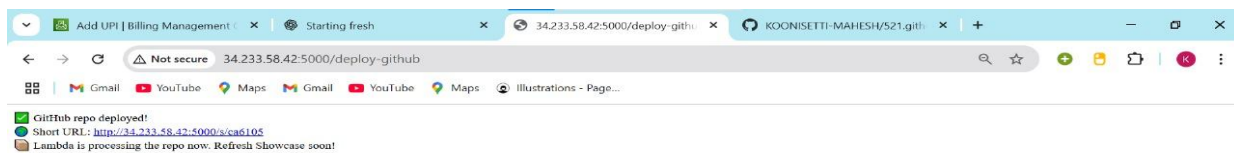
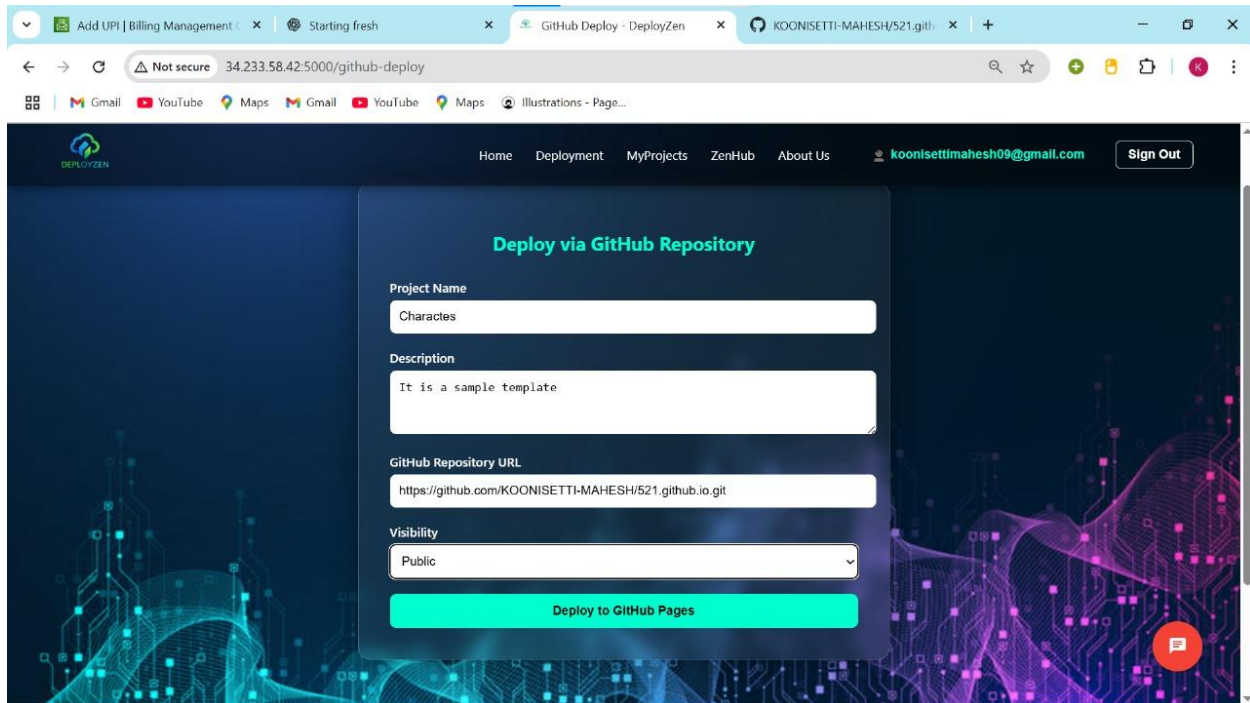
Users upload a ZIP file, which is stored in S3 and saved in DynamoDB. A short URL is generated and a Lambda function is triggered for deployment.





## Step 5: GitHub Deployment Flow

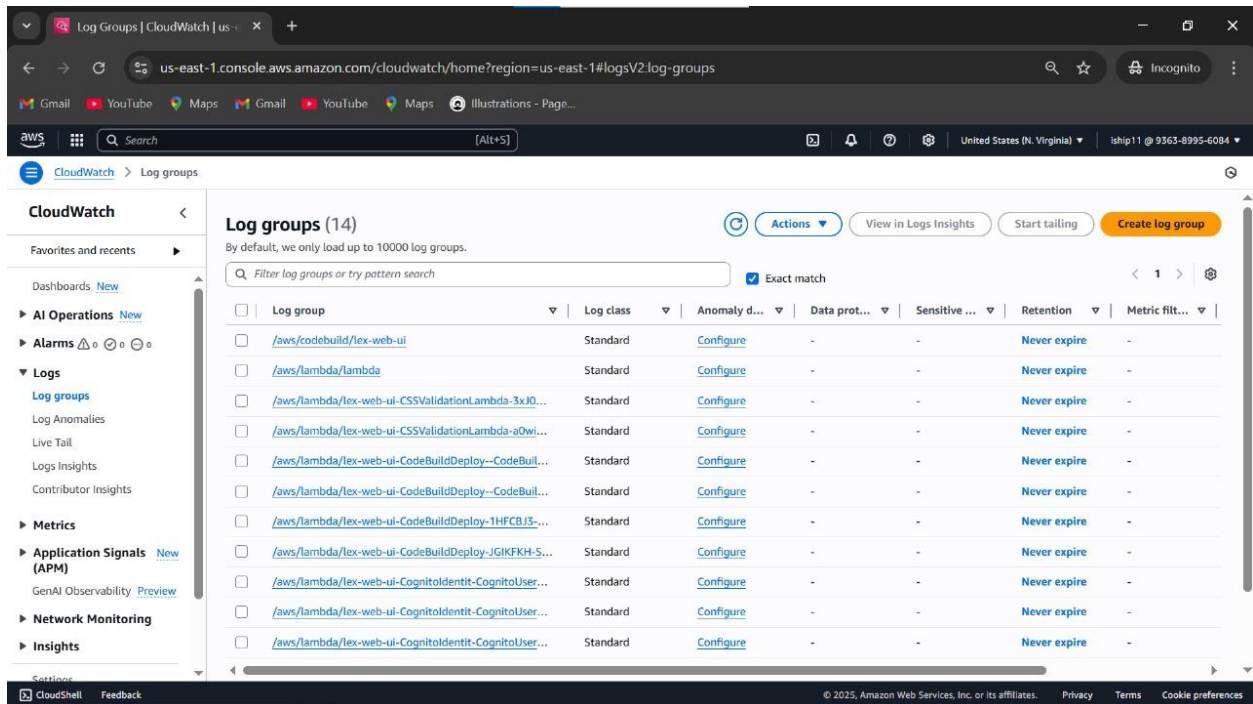
Users paste a GitHub repo URL. The backend fetches the ZIP from GitHub, uploads it to S3, and saves metadata. Lambda handles the rest.



## Step 6: Lambda Function for Hosting

Lambda gets triggered when a file is uploaded to the S3 bucket. It unzips the file, creates a new bucket, uploads files, and enables static website hosting.

## CloudWatch logs of Lambda execution.



## Step 7: IAM Roles and Policies – Secure Service Access

### ➤ Lambda Execution Role

#### Roles:

- Grants Lambda access to:
- Read/write from S3
- Perform operations on DynamoDB
- Log to CloudWatch

#### Attached Policies:

- AmazonS3FullAccess
- AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess
- CloudWatchLogsFullAccess (or a custom least-privilege policy)

## ➤ **EC2 Instance Role**

### **Roles:**

- Assigned to the EC2 instance running the Flask backend, enabling it to:
  - Upload and manage user files in Amazon S3
  - Send logs and monitoring data to CloudWatch

### **Attached Policies:**

- AmazonS3FullAccess
- CloudWatchAgentServerPolicy

## ➤ **Amazon Cognito Roles**

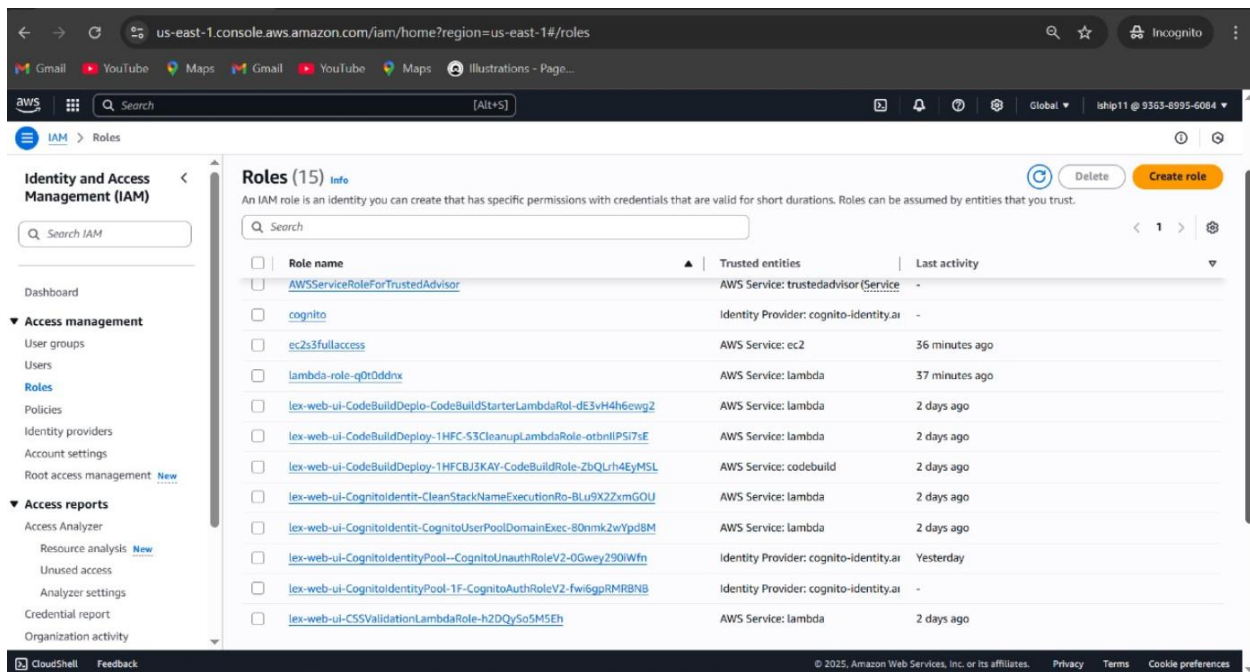
### **Roles:**

- Generated automatically during Cognito identity pool configuration:
  - Authenticated Role: Grants signed-in users controlled access to AWS resources
  - Unauthenticated Role (optional): For guest users with restricted access

### **Attached Policies:**

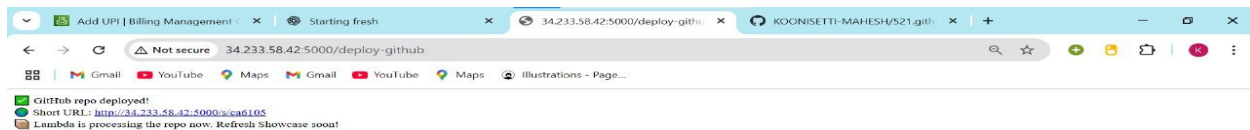
- Custom fine-grained policies, e.g., to allow invoking specific Lambda functions or accessing certain APIs

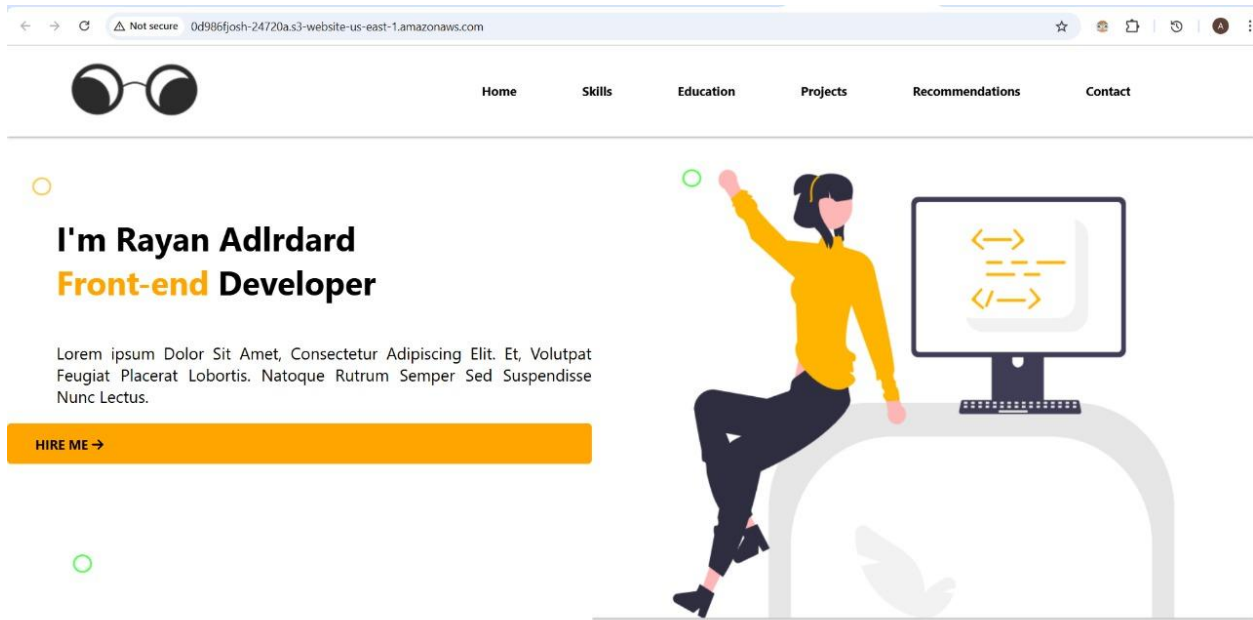




## Step 8: URL Shortening & Redirection

Each deployment gets a unique short ID (using UUID). The Flask app redirects users from this short URL to the actual hosted site URL.

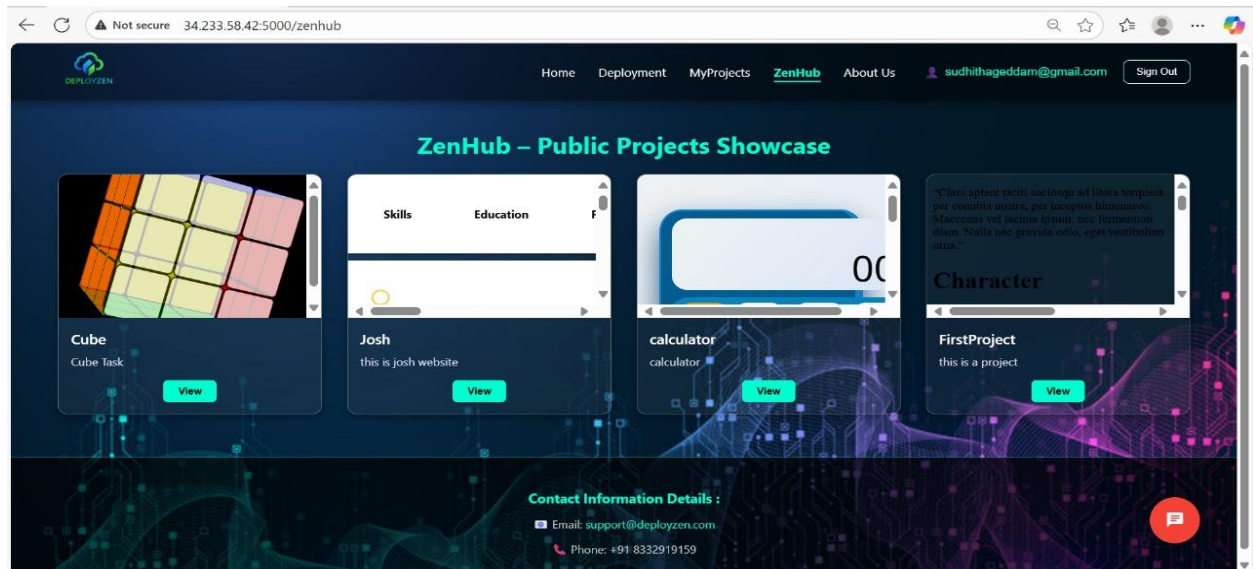




## Step 9: Showcase & Update Flow

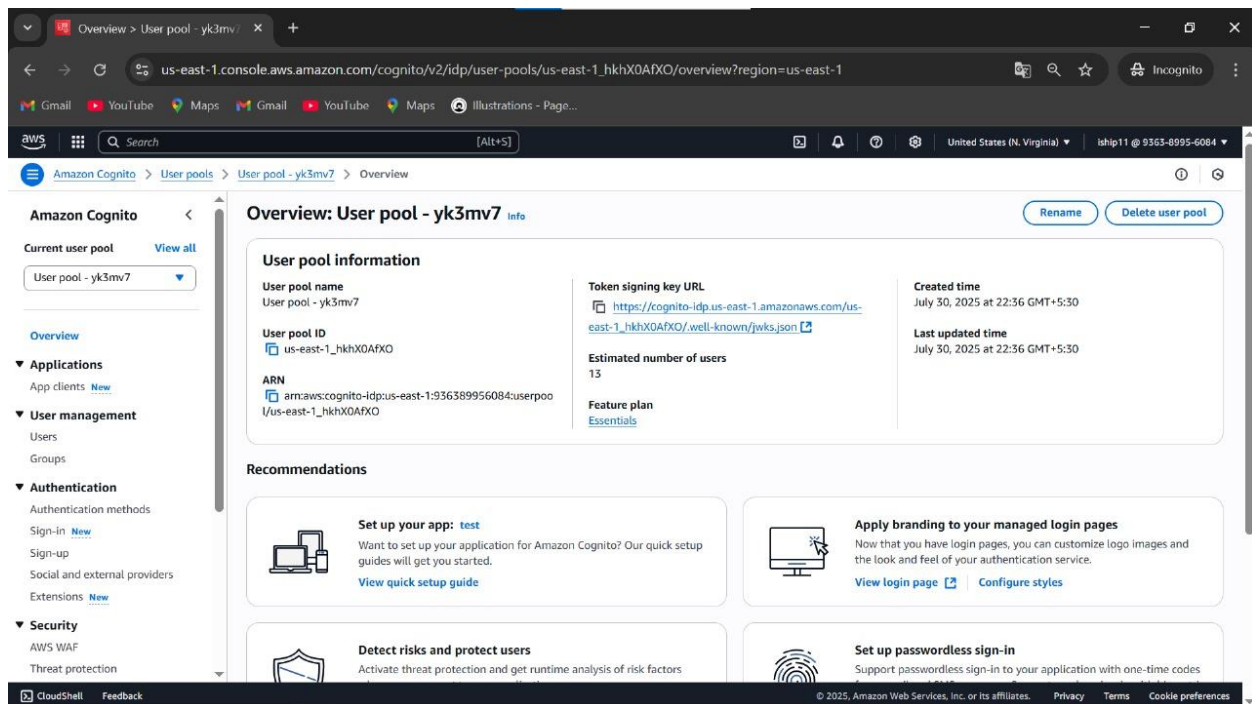
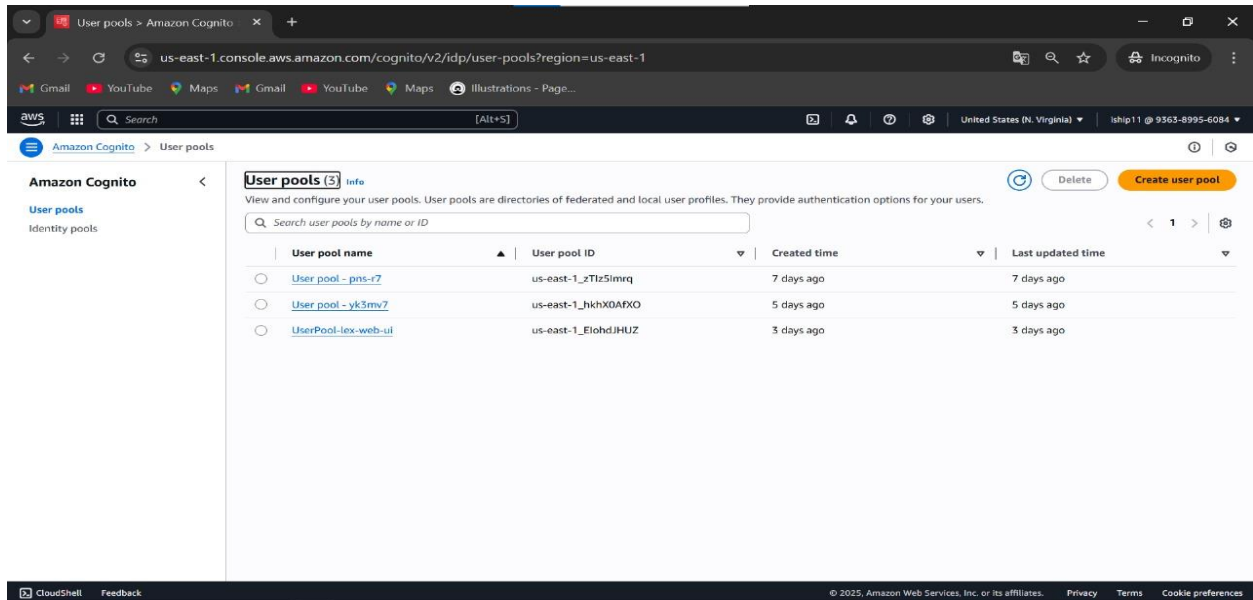
If a project is marked public, it's shown in the ZenHub (Showcase).

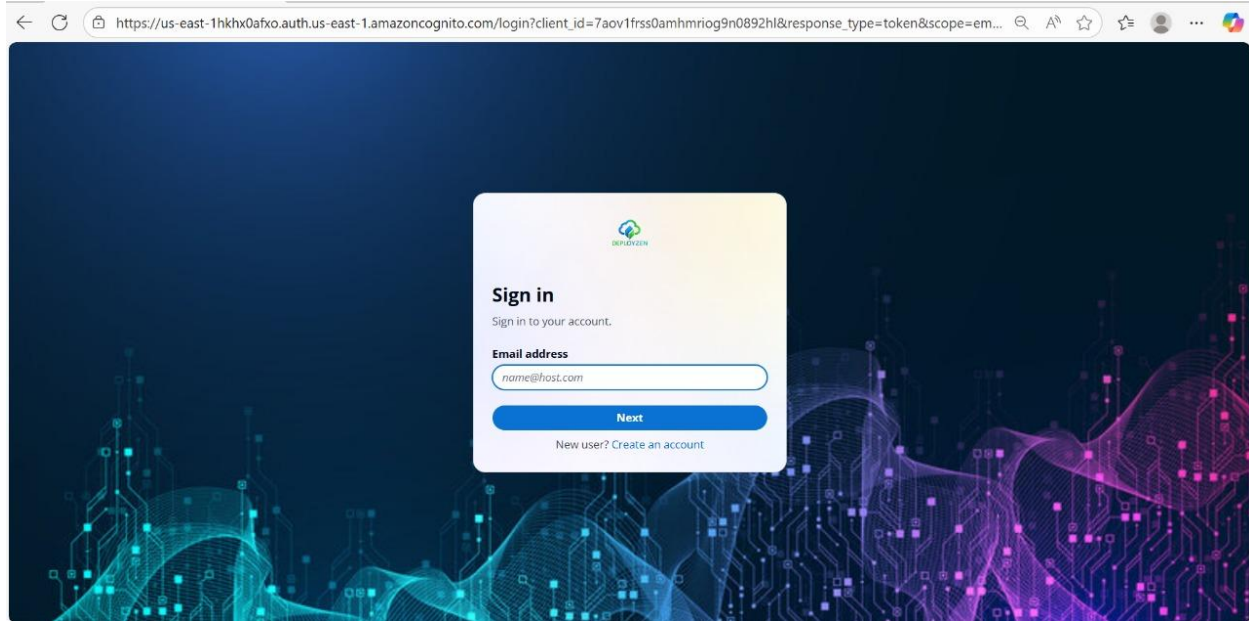
Showcase page.



## Step 10: User Login with Amazon Cognito

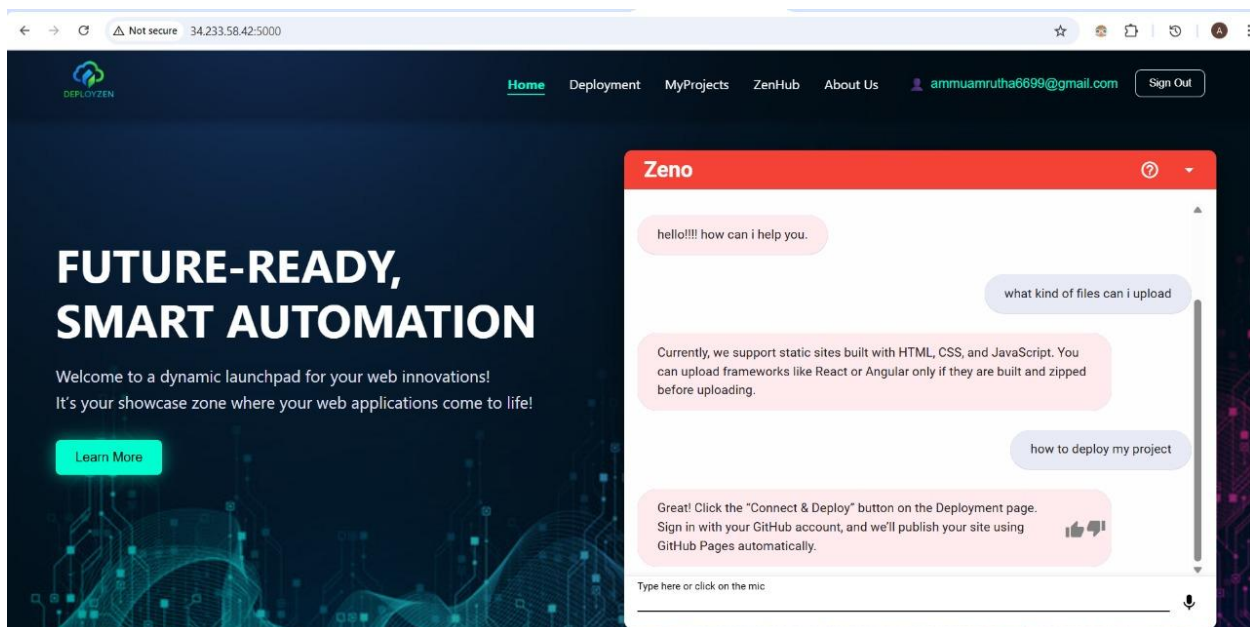
We used Cognito for login/signup and email verification. It securely handles user sessions and token management.





## Step 11: Chatbot Integration

Amazon Lex chatbot was added to assist users with deployment queries, acting like a smart assistant.

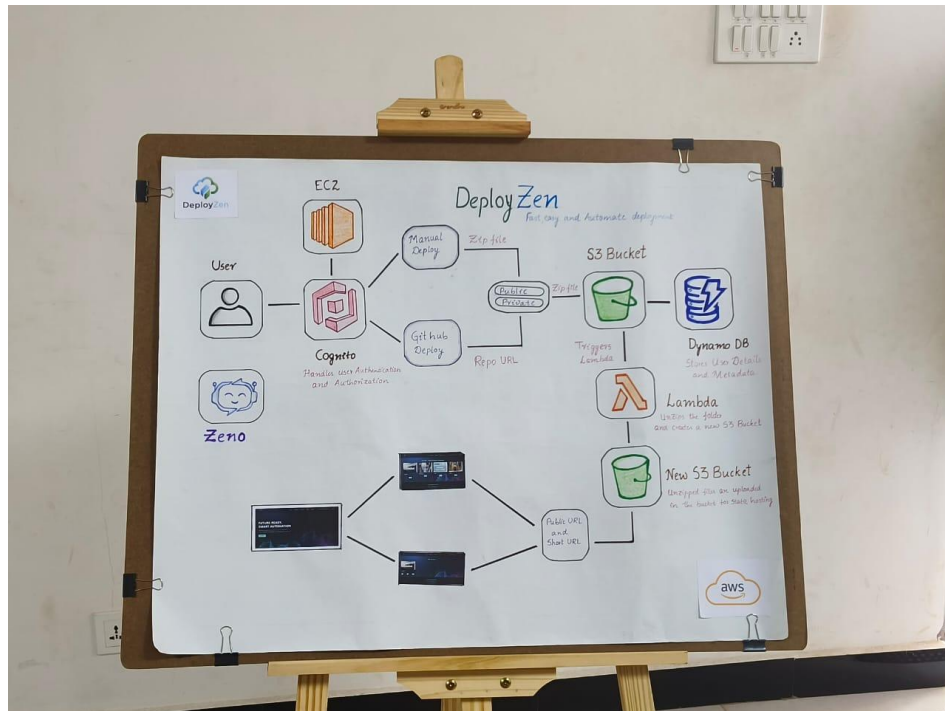


# Tech Stack

Technology	Purpose
Amazon EC2	Hosting the Flask backend application.
Amazon S3	Storing uploaded ZIP files and hosting extracted static websites.
AWS Lambda	Automatically triggered to unzip files and deploy content.
Amazon DynamoDB	Used to store metadata like short IDs, URLs, and filenames.
Amazon Cognito	Managing user authentication, signup, and login securely.
Amazon Lex	Providing chatbot support for guiding users through deployment.
Flask (Python)	Backend framework to manage routes, logic, and AWS integration.
Tailwind CSS	Used for building a clean and responsive frontend UI. HTML For structuring the web pages.
UUID (Python)	Generating unique short IDs for URL shortening.



# PICTURES



# Conclusion

DeployZen simplifies the process of deploying static websites by offering an easy-to-use interface and automation behind the scenes. By integrating multiple AWS services like EC2, S3, Lambda, Cognito, and DynamoDB, the project achieves seamless deployment using both manual ZIP uploads and GitHub repositories.

The addition of a chatbot makes the platform user-friendly, especially for beginners with minimal technical knowledge. This project not only deepened our understanding of cloud services but also gave us hands-on experience with real-world architecture, automation, and user interaction.

In the future, this platform can be enhanced further by adding analytics, user-based dashboards, and support for more file types or frameworks. Overall, DeployZen represents a powerful and scalable solution for effortless static web hosting.