

Cloud-Based Face Recognition Attendance System

Abstract

The Cloud-Based Face Recognition Attendance System is an AI-driven solution designed to modernize and automate student attendance tracking using facial recognition technology. Built entirely on Amazon Web Services (AWS), the system ensures scalability, security, and high availability. Students can register their facial data and mark attendance via a web portal, with all image processing and identity verification handled by AWS Rekognition. Serverless AWS Lambda functions manage the backend logic, while Amazon S3, DynamoDB, and SNS are used for storage, database management, and real-time notifications, respectively. The solution eliminates manual attendance procedures, minimizes errors, and enhances data security. With a user-friendly interface and real-time processing capabilities, this system offers an efficient and reliable alternative for educational institutions aiming to implement smart attendance management.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Cloud-Based Face Recognition Attendance System is an intelligent, AI-powered solution designed to automate and modernize the process of taking student attendance. Built entirely using scalable and secure AWS cloud services, this system enables students to register their face and mark their attendance in real time through a web portal. By leveraging advanced facial recognition technology and serverless computing, the system ensures efficient processing, high accuracy, and cost-effectiveness for educational institutions.

1.2 Objectives

- Enable students to register their faces through a user-friendly web interface.
- Allow students to mark attendance by uploading a live face image for verification.
- Ensure secure and efficient facial recognition using AWS Rekognition.
- Store student profiles and attendance logs using a scalable NoSQL database.
- Automate the backend processing using AWS Lambda functions.
- Use AWS SNS to notify admins about attendance updates and issues.
- Maintain a highly available and responsive system using AWS services.

Detailed Description of the Modules:

I. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)

Purpose:

Used for storing all face images securely and reliably.

Functions:

- Stores registered student face images and attendance-time face images in separate folders.
- Acts as a trigger source for AWS Lambda functions upon image upload.
- Provides durable and highly available storage for facial image data.

Interaction:

Lambda functions automatically access images from S3 for registration and attendance comparison. S3 is also used as the storage point for EC2-hosted front-end uploads.

II. AWS Rekognition

Purpose:

Provides facial recognition capabilities for registration and attendance matching.

Functions:

- Extracts facial features and indexes them into a Rekognition collection during registration.
- Compares new face images against the collection to verify student identity.
- Returns confidence scores to determine match accuracy.

Interaction:

Triggered by Lambda during both registration and attendance processes. Directly interacts with stored Rekognition collection and returns face match results to Lambda.

III. AWS Lambda

Purpose:

Provides backend processing using a serverless compute model.

Functions:

- Handles student face registration: triggers on S3 image upload, calls Rekognition, updates DynamoDB.
- Handles attendance marking: compares new face with existing collection, logs attendance.
- Sends notification via SNS based on success/failure.

Interaction:

Triggered by S3 events, accesses Rekognition for matching, reads/writes to DynamoDB, and sends alerts via SNS.

IV. Amazon Dynamic DB

Purpose:

Stores structured student and attendance data in a scalable NoSQL format.

Functions:

- Stores student information such as registration number and image reference.
- Records each attendance event with a timestamp for future reference.
- Supports real-time updates with low latency.

Interaction:

Accessed by Lambda functions for both student registration and attendance marking. Each match result is logged here.

V. AWS SNS (Simple Notification Service)**Purpose:**

Sends real-time alerts and notifications to admins.

Functions:

- Sends email/SMS to the administrator upon successful or failed attendance/registration.
- Notifies system stakeholders of anomalies or issues instantly.

Interaction:

Invoked by Lambda based on success/failure of face verification. Admin is subscribed to SNS topic for real-time updates.

VI. AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)**Purpose:**

Manages secure access and permissions across AWS services.

Functions:

- Defines roles and policies for Lambda, EC2, Rekognition, etc.
- Ensures services follow least privilege principle.
- Protects sensitive operations and controls user access.

Interaction:

IAM roles are assigned to Lambda, EC2, and other AWS services to ensure secure operations and restricted data access.

VII. Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud)**Purpose:**

Hosts the web interface used by students for system interaction.

Functions:

- Runs a lightweight web server (Apache/Nginx) to serve HTML/CSS/JS portal.
- Enables students to register and mark attendance through browser upload.
- Acts as the entry point to the entire system.

Interaction:

Uploads face images to S3, where they trigger backend Lambda functions. Can communicate with backend APIs if extended.

VIII. AWS CloudWatch

Purpose:

Monitors and logs system activity and performance.

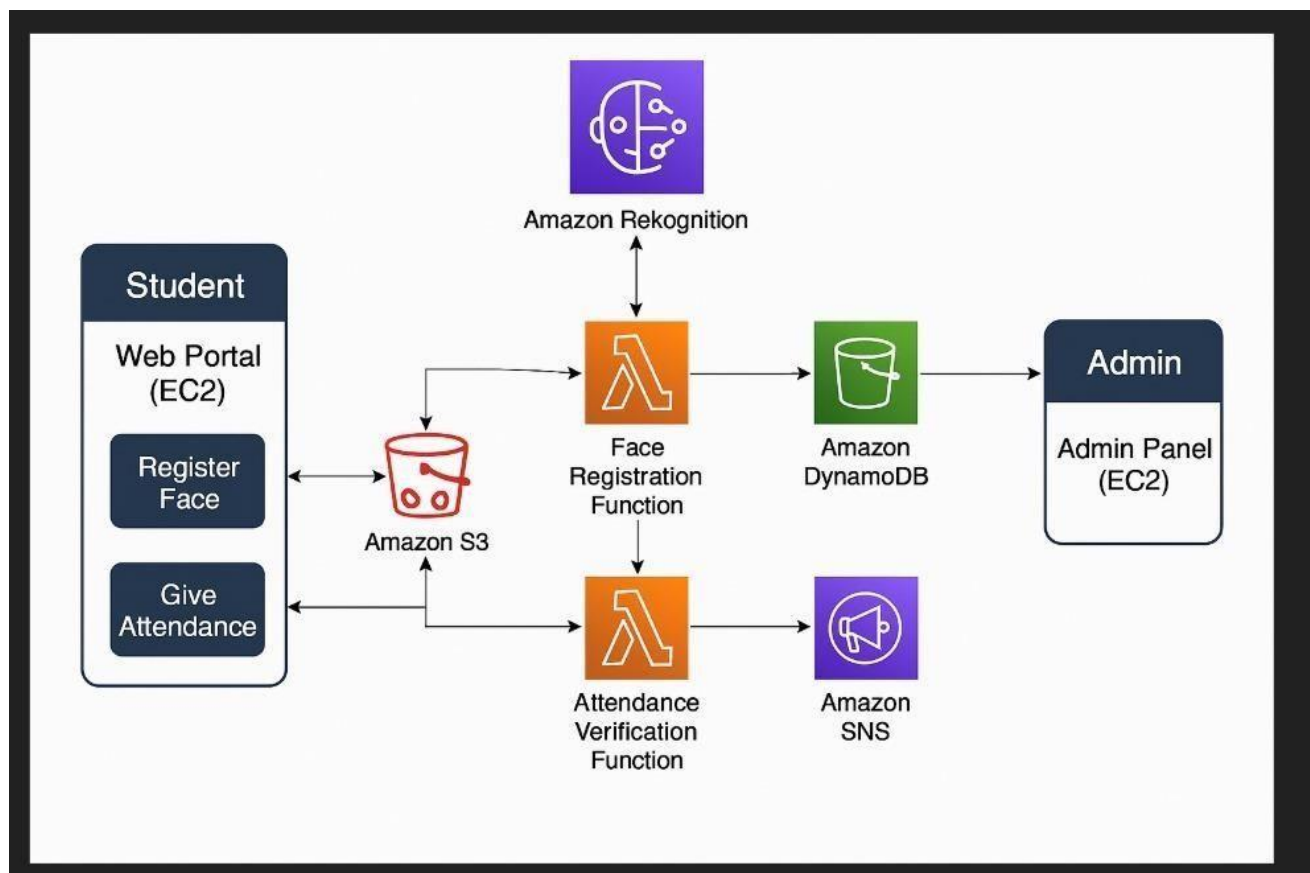
Functions:

- Logs execution details of Lambda functions.
- Tracks error rates and processing times.
- Provides alerts for unexpected behavior or failures.

Interaction:

Integrates with Lambda, EC2, and other services. Enables real-time system monitoring and debugging through logs and alarms.

2. Architecture & Workflow



2.1 Workflow Steps

1. Student Face Registration via Web Portal

2. Image Upload to Amazon S3
3. Trigger Lambda for Face Indexing
4. Face Indexed in AWS Rekognition
5. Student Details Saved to DynamoDB
6. Attendance Image Upload via Web Portal
7. Lambda Invoked for Face Comparison
8. Attendance Logged and Admin Notified via SNS.

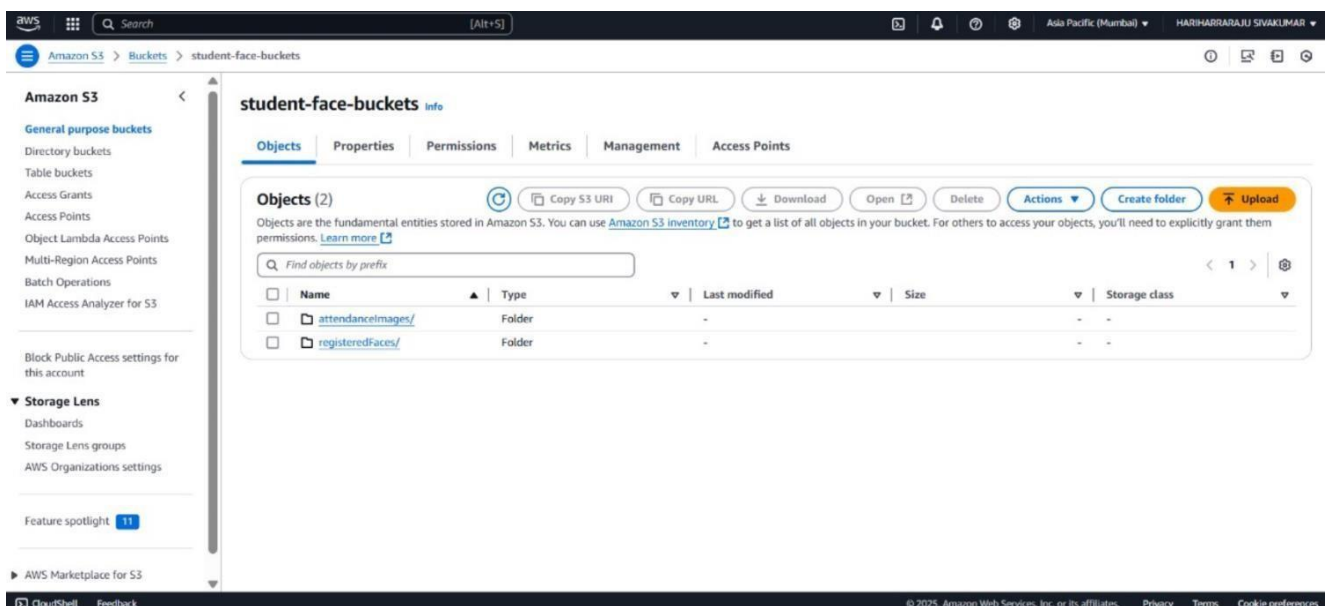
3. Implementation

AWS Services Used

Amazon S3

- Open the **AWS Console**, go to **S3**, and click **Create Bucket**.
- Enter a **unique bucket name**, choose the **region**, uncheck **Block all public access**, and create the bucket.
- Inside the bucket, click **Create Folder** and name it **registeredFaces/**. Repeat the step to create another folder named **attendanceImages/**.

Screenshot:



aws

Search

[Alt+S]

Asia Pacific (Mumbai)HARIHARRAJU SIVAKUMAR

Amazon S3> Buckets

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

Table buckets

Access Grants

Access Points

Object Lambda Access Points

Multi-Region Access Points

Batch Operations

IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

Dashboards

Storage Lens groups

AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 11

AWS Marketplace for S3

Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours

All AWS Regions

View Storage Lens dashboard

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (1)

Info

All AWS Regions

Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

< 1 >

⚙

☐

Name

student-face-buckets

☐

AWS Region

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

☐

IAM Access Analyzer

View analyzer for ap-south-1

☐

Creation date

March 27, 2025, 20:44:21 (UTC+05:30)

aws

Search

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Amazon S3> Buckets> student-face-buckets> registeredFaces/

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

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Feature spotlight 11

AWS Marketplace for S3

registeredFaces/

Copy S3 URI

Objects

Properties

Objects (1)

Copy S3 URI

Copy URL

Download

Open

Delete

Actions

Create folder

Upload

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use Amazon S3 inventory to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. Learn more

Find objects by prefix

< 1 >

⚙

☐

Name

24MCA1069.jpg

☐

Type

jpg

☐

Last modified

April 15, 2025, 21:02:42 (UTC+05:30)

☐

Size

167.0 KB

☐

Storage class

Standard

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

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Amazon S3> Buckets> student-face-buckets> attendancelImages/

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

Table buckets

Access Grants

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attendancelImages/

Copy S3 URI

Objects

Properties

Objects (1)

Copy S3 URI

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Open

Delete

Actions

Create folder

Upload

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use Amazon S3 inventory to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. Learn more

Find objects by prefix

< 1 >

⚙

☐

Name

1744731179665-24MCA1069.jpg

☐

Type

jpg

☐

Last modified

April 15, 2025, 21:03:01 (UTC+05:30)

☐

Size

167.0 KB

☐

Storage class

Standard

AWS Rekognition

- Open the **AWS CLI** or launch **CloudShell** from the AWS Console.
- Run the commands to list collections and view indexed faces

```
aws rekognition list-collections
```

```
aws rekognition list-faces --collection-id "face-attendance" --region ap-south-1
```

- Confirm collection is created with a success message.

Screenshot:

```
C:\Users\harir_4vapqty>aws rekognition list-collections
{
  "CollectionIds": [
    "face-attendance"
  ],
  "FaceModelVersions": [
    "7.0"
  ]
}
```

```
C:\Users\harir_4vapqty>aws rekognition list-faces --collection-id "face-attendance" --region ap-south-1
{
  "Faces": [
    {
      "FaceId": "dc70dab7-66c6-4498-ab4c-567cd4959334",
      "BoundingBox": {
        "Width": 0.38072699308395386,
        "Height": 0.3533079922199249,
        "Left": 0.30300799012184143,
        "Top": 0.17239199578762054
      },
      "ImageId": "3d8bc3fa-b05c-3a4a-a622-9e0f5b14ee5d",
      "ExternalImageId": "24MCA1069",
      "Confidence": 99.9939956665039,
      "IndexFacesModelVersion": "7.0"
    }
  ],
  "FaceModelVersion": "7.0"
}
```

Dynamo DB:

- Open the **AWS Console**, go to **DynamoDB**, and click **Create table**.

- For the Students table, set the table name to Students and use student_id (String) as the partition key. You can later add attributes like name, programme, etc., while inserting items.
- Repeat the process to create the Attendance table with regNo (String) as the partition key. Add attributes like timestamp, status, and image_url.

Screenshot:

Amazon DynamoDB reduces prices for on-demand throughput by 50% and global tables by up to 67%. To learn more, see [What's New post](#) and visit the [DynamoDB pricing page](#).

Tables (2) Info

Find tables Any tag key Any tag value < 1 > ⚙️

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Status	Partition key	Sort key	Indexes	Replication Regions	Deletion protection	Favorite	Read capacity mode
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attendance	Active	regNo (S)	-	0	0	Off	☆	On-demand
<input type="checkbox"/>	Students	Active	regNo (S)	-	0	0	Off	☆	On-demand

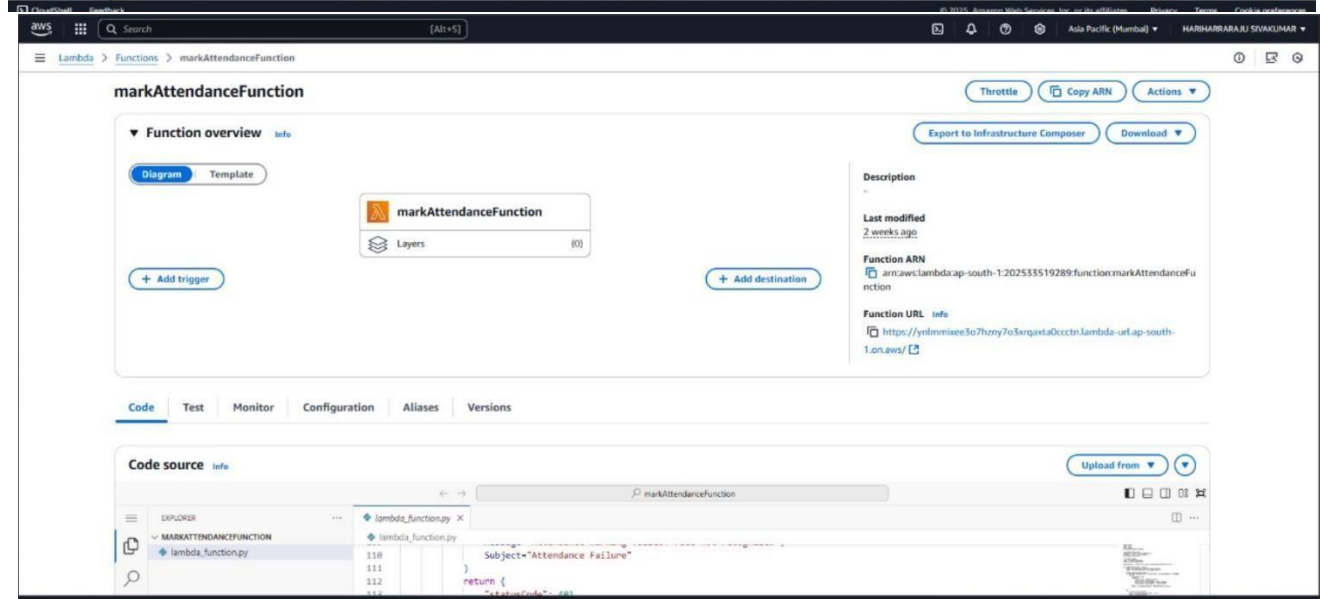
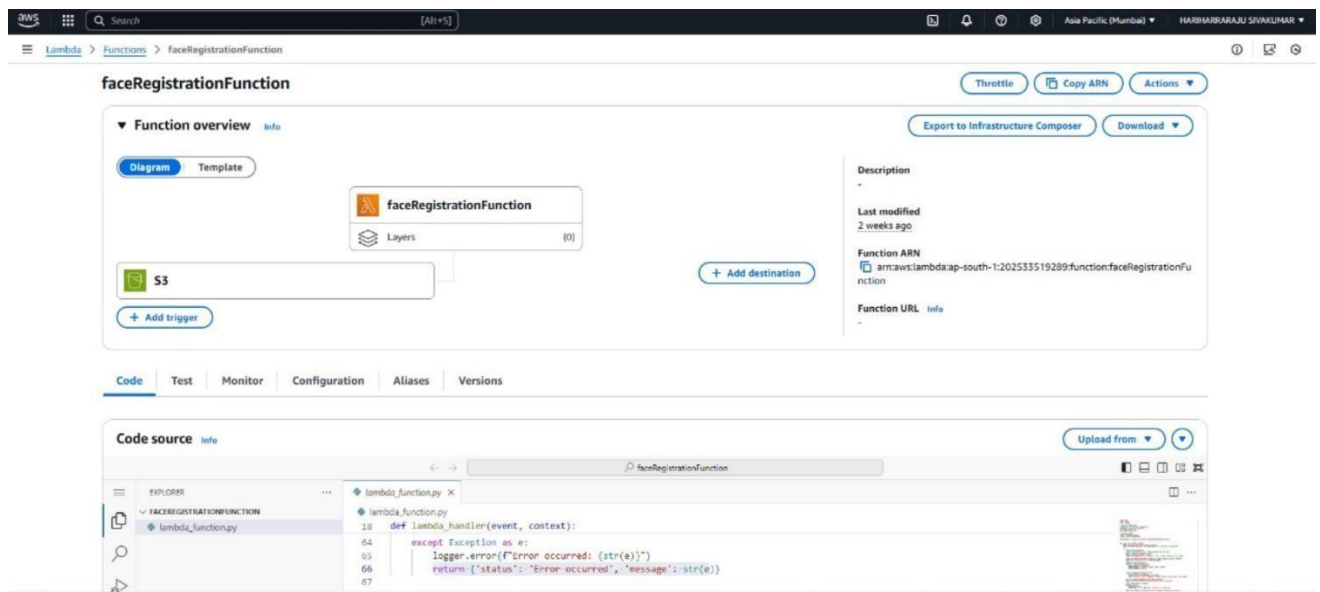
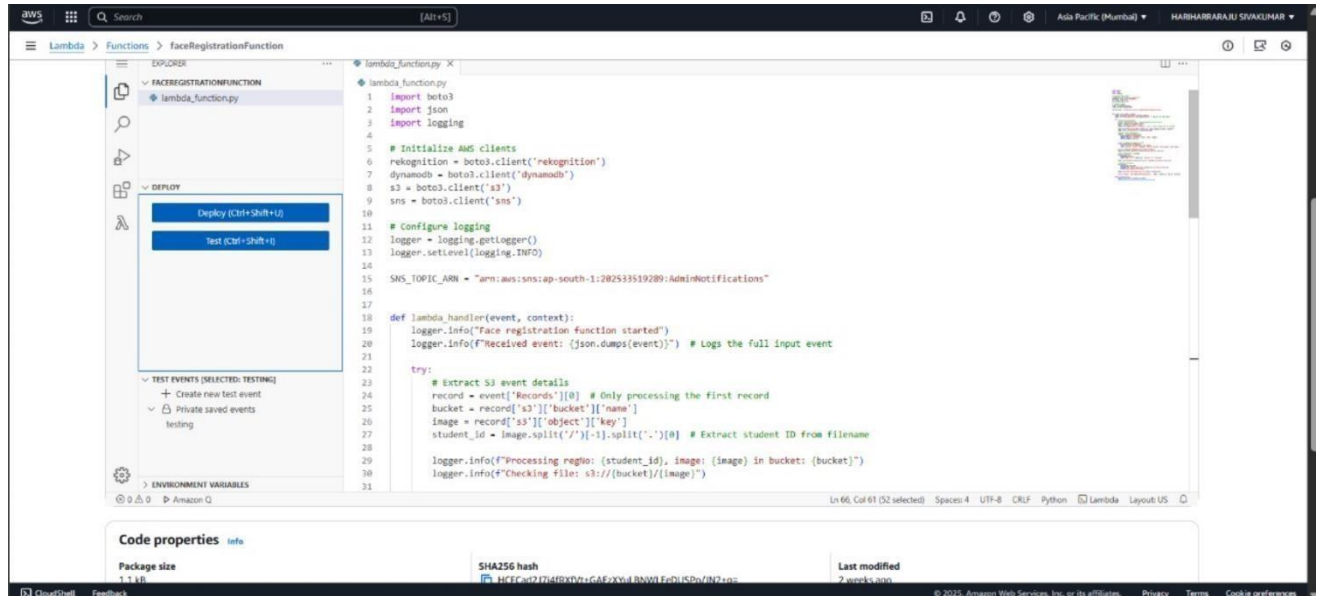
CloudShell Feedback © 2025 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

The screenshot displays the AWS DynamoDB console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation options: Dashboard, Tables, Explore items (selected), PartiQL editor, Backups, Exports to S3, Imports from S3, Integrations (marked as New), Reserved capacity, and Settings. Below this is a section for DAX (Clusters, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Events). The main content area shows the 'Attendance' table selected. It features a 'Scan' button and a 'Query' button. Below these, there are dropdowns for 'Select a table or index' (set to 'Table - Attendance') and 'Select attribute projection' (set to 'All attributes'). A 'Filters - optional' section is also visible. A green status bar indicates the scan is 'Completed' with 1 item returned, 1 item scanned, 100% efficiency, and 2 RCUs consumed. Below this, a table titled 'Table: Attendance - Items returned (1)' shows the scan started on April 15, 2025, at 21:09:02. The table has two columns: 'regNo (String)' and 'date'. The data row shows '24MCA1069' for regNo and '2025-04-15' for date.

AWS Lambda

- Lambda function is triggered automatically when an image is uploaded to the registeredFaces/ folder in S3.
- Uses AWS Rekognition's IndexFaces API to extract facial features from the uploaded image.
- Stores metadata in DynamoDB, including student_id, faceId, and image details for future reference.

Screenshot:



The screenshot displays the AWS Lambda console. The top navigation bar shows the AWS logo, a search bar, and the user's name 'HARIHARRAJU SHAKILMAR'. The left sidebar contains the 'Lambda' menu with options like 'Dashboard', 'Applications', 'Functions', 'Additional resources', and 'Related AWS resources'. The main content area is titled 'Functions (2)' and shows a table of functions:

Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
faceRegistrationFunction	-	Zip	Python 3.9	2 weeks ago
markAttendanceFunction	-	Zip	Python 3.9	2 weeks ago

Below the table, the code for 'markAttendanceFunction' is shown in a code editor. The code is a Python Lambda function that uses boto3 to interact with AWS services (rekognition, dynamodb, sns) and logging to log events. It also handles CORS preflight requests.

```

1 import boto3
2 import json
3 import logging
4 from datetime import datetime
5
6 # Initialize AWS clients
7 rekognition = boto3.client('rekognition')
8 dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')
9 sns = boto3.client('sns')
10
11 # Configure logging
12 logger = logging.getLogger()
13 logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
14
15 SNS_TOPIC_ARN = "arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:202533519289:AdminNotifications"
16
17 def lambda_handler(event, context):
18     logger.info("Attendance marking function started")
19     logger.info(f"Received event: {json.dumps(event)}")
20
21     # Handle CORS preflight request
22     if event.get("requestContext", {}).get("http", {}).get("method") == "OPTIONS":
23         return {
24             "statusCode": 200,
25             "headers": {
26                 "Content-Type": "application/json",
27                 "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",
28                 "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "POST, OPTIONS",
29                 "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type"
30             },
31             "body": json.dumps({"message": "CORS preflight success"})

```

The bottom of the screenshot shows the 'Code properties' section, which includes the package size (1.6 kB), the SHA256 hash, and the last modified date (2 weeks ago).

Amazon SNS

- Go to the **AWS Console**, navigate to **SNS > Topics**, and click **Create topic**. Choose **Standard** as the type and name it **attendanceNotifications**.
- After creating the topic, click **Create subscription**. Choose **Email** as the protocol and enter the destination.
- Confirm the subscription via the inbox or OTP. In your Lambda function, use **boto3** to publish messages to the **attendanceNotifications** topic when a face is registered.

Screenshot:

This screenshot shows the Amazon SNS console page for the 'AdminNotifications' topic. The page includes a sidebar with navigation links for Dashboard, Topics, Subscriptions, and Mobile. The main content area features a 'Details' section with fields for Name, Display name, ARN, Topic owner, and Type. Below this is a 'Subscriptions' section with a table listing the subscription details. A blue banner at the top indicates a new feature: 'Amazon SNS now supports High Throughput FIFO topics. Learn more'.

Amazon SNS > Topics > AdminNotifications

AdminNotifications [Edit] [Delete] [Publish message]

Details

Name AdminNotifications	Display name -
ARN arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:202533519289:AdminNotifications	Topic owner 202533519289
Type Standard	

Subscriptions | Access policy | Data protection policy | Delivery policy (HTTP/S) | Delivery status logging | Encryption | Tags | Integrations

Subscriptions (1) [Edit] [Delete] [Request confirmation] [Confirm subscription] [Create subscription]

ID	Endpoint	Status	Protocol
0ef52e37-354f-449c-b23a-38ffc88279b8	hariraju2405@gmail.com	Confirmed	EMAIL

This screenshot shows the Amazon SNS console page for a specific subscription. The page includes a sidebar with navigation links for Dashboard, Topics, Subscriptions, and Mobile. The main content area features a 'Details' section with fields for ARN, Endpoint, Topic, Subscription Principal, Status, and Protocol. Below this is a 'Subscription filter policy' section with a message indicating that no filter policy is configured for this subscription. A blue banner at the top indicates a new feature: 'Amazon SNS now supports High Throughput FIFO topics. Learn more'.

Amazon SNS > Topics > AdminNotifications > Subscription: 0ef52e37-354f-449c-b23a-38ffc88279b8

Subscription: 0ef52e37-354f-449c-b23a-38ffc88279b8 [Edit] [Delete]

Details

ARN arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:202533519289:AdminNotifications:0ef52e37-354f-449c-b23a-38ffc88279b8	Status Confirmed
Endpoint hariraju2405@gmail.com	Protocol EMAIL
Topic AdminNotifications	
Subscription Principal arn:aws:iam::202533519289:root	

Subscription filter policy | Redrive policy (dead-letter queue)

Subscription filter policy info
This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives.

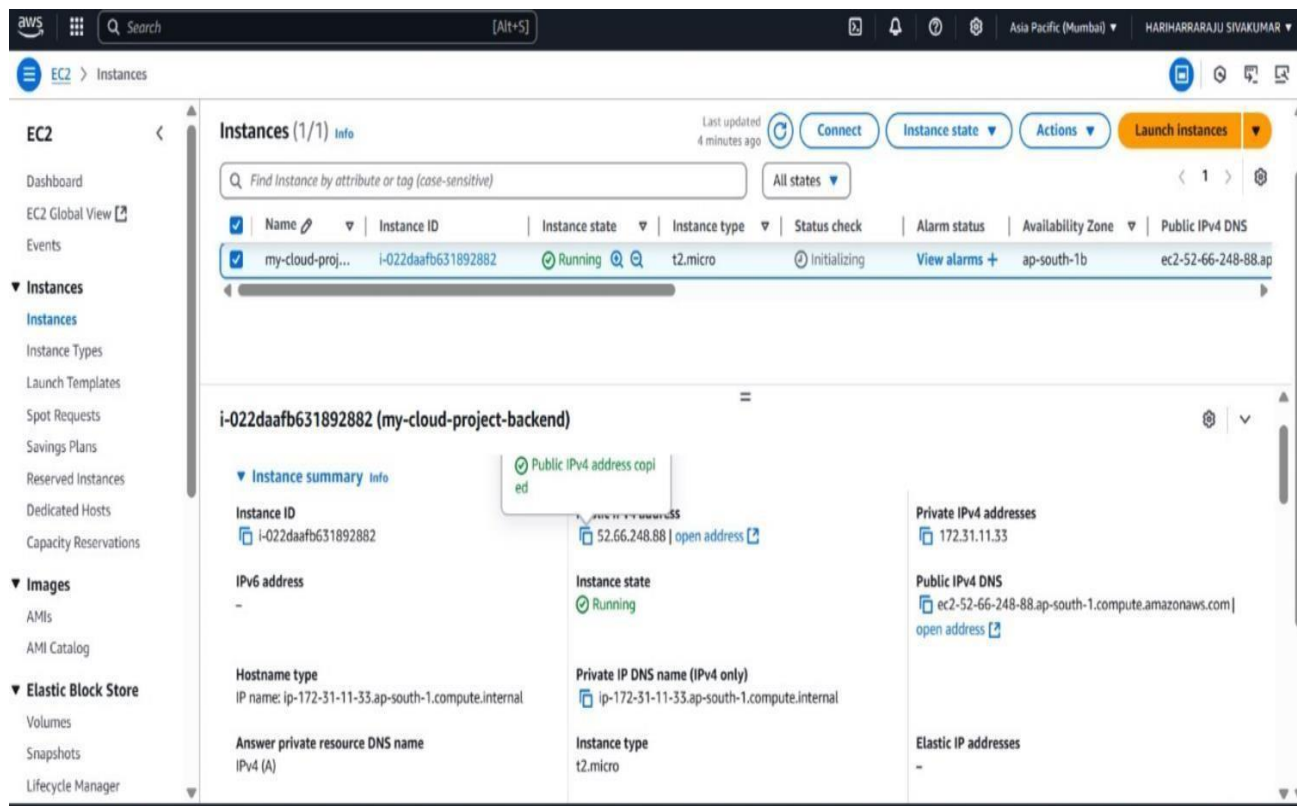
No filter policy configured for this subscription.
To apply a filter policy, edit this subscription.

[Edit]

Amazon EC2

- Go to **EC2 > Launch Instance**, choose your preferred instance type.
- Design a modern UI using **HTML, CSS, and JS**. Create two forms:
 - Register Face Form
 - Mark Attendance Form
- Use **Flask** to create a lightweight server to handle image uploads and interact with AWS S3 for storage. Host the server on your EC2 instance.

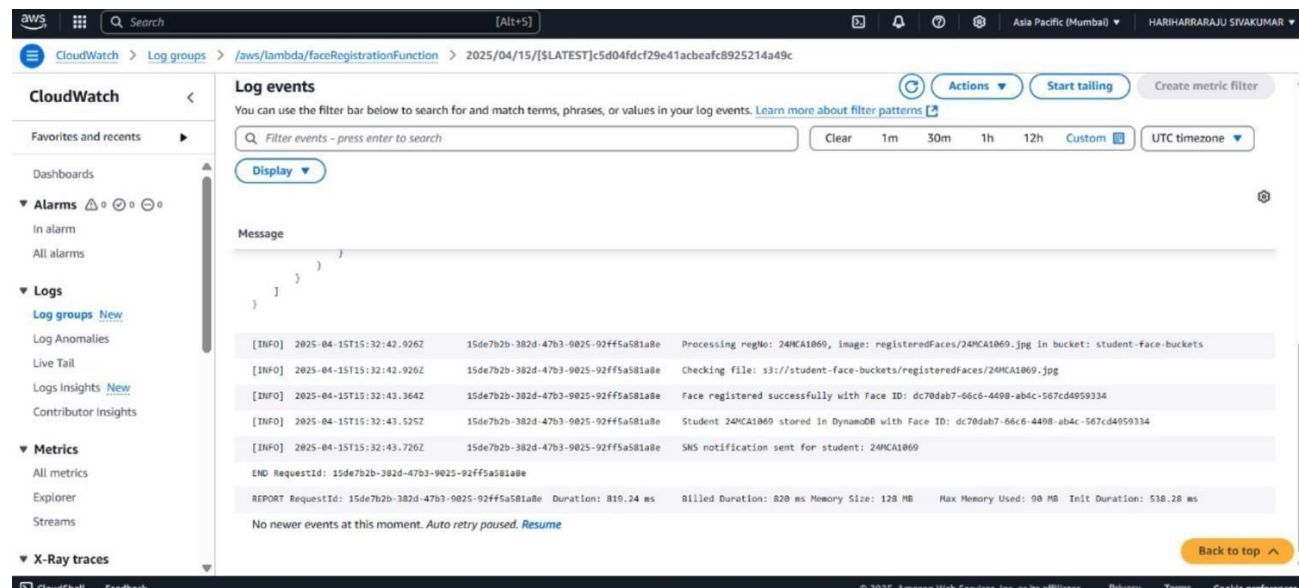
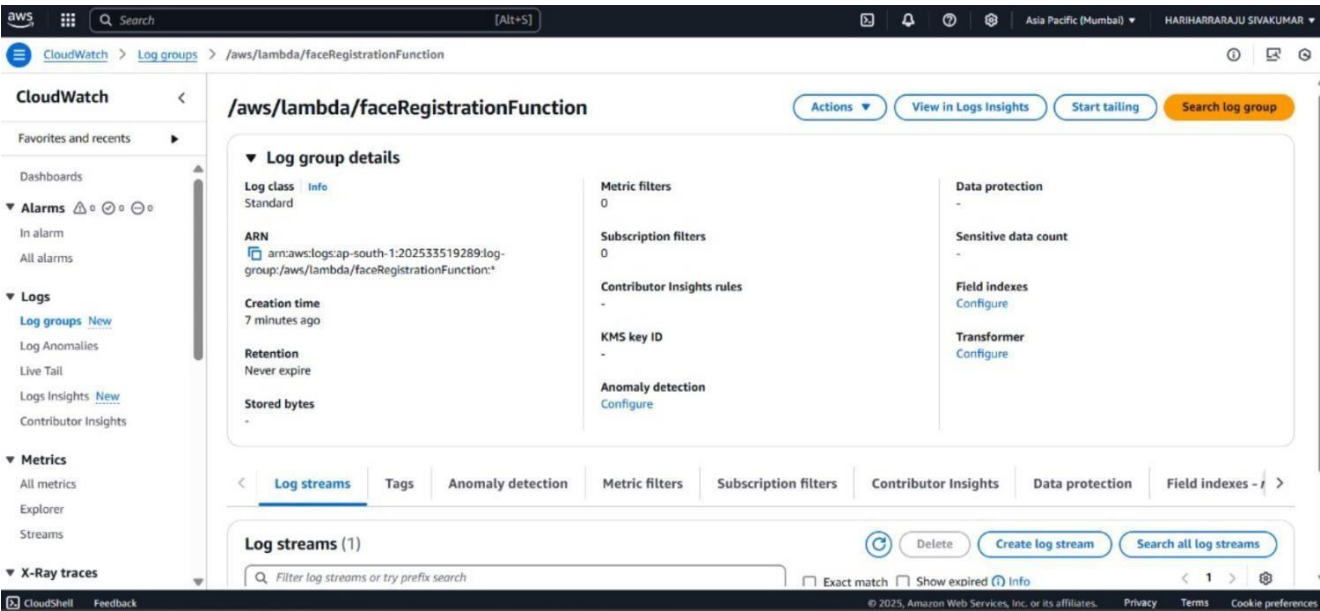
Screenshot:



AWS Cloudwatch

- Go to **CloudWatch > Logs** to view logs for both your Lambda functions and debug any issues.
- Navigate to **Alarms > Create alarm**, select a relevant metric like **Lambda > Errors**, and set a threshold.
- Link the alarm to your existing **SNS topic** to receive email/SMS alerts whenever the threshold is breached.

Screenshot:



aws

Search

[Alt+S]

Asia Pacific (Mumbai)

HARIHARRAJU SIVAKUMAR

CloudWatch > Log groups

CloudWatch

Favorites and recents

Dashboards

Alarms

Logs

Metrics

X-Ray traces

Log groups (2)

By default, we only load up to 10000 log groups.

Filter log groups or try prefix search

Exact match

1

Log group	Log class	Anomaly d...	Data prot...	Sensitive ...	Retention	Metric filt...
<input type="checkbox"/> /aws/lambda/faceRegistrationFunction	Standard	Configure	-	-	Never expire	-
<input type="checkbox"/> /aws/lambda/markAttendanceFunction	Standard	Configure	-	-	Never expire	-

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

Asia Pacific (Mumbai)

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CloudWatch > Log groups > /aws/lambda/markAttendanceFunction

CloudWatch

Favorites and recents

Dashboards

Alarms

Logs

Metrics

X-Ray traces

/aws/lambda/markAttendanceFunction

Actions

View in Logs Insights

Start tailing

Search log group

Log group details

Log class

Standard

ARN

arn:aws:logs:ap-south-1:202533519289:log-group:/aws/lambda/markAttendanceFunction*

Creation time

7 minutes ago

Retention

Never expire

Stored bytes

-

Metric filters

0

Subscription filters

0

Contributor Insights rules

-

KMS key ID

-

Anomaly detection

[Configure](#)

Data protection

-

Sensitive data count

-

Field indexes

[Configure](#)

Transformer

[Configure](#)

Log streams

Tags

Anomaly detection

Metric filters

Subscription filters

Contributor Insights

Data protection

Field indexes - new

Trans

Log streams (1)

Filter log streams or try prefix search

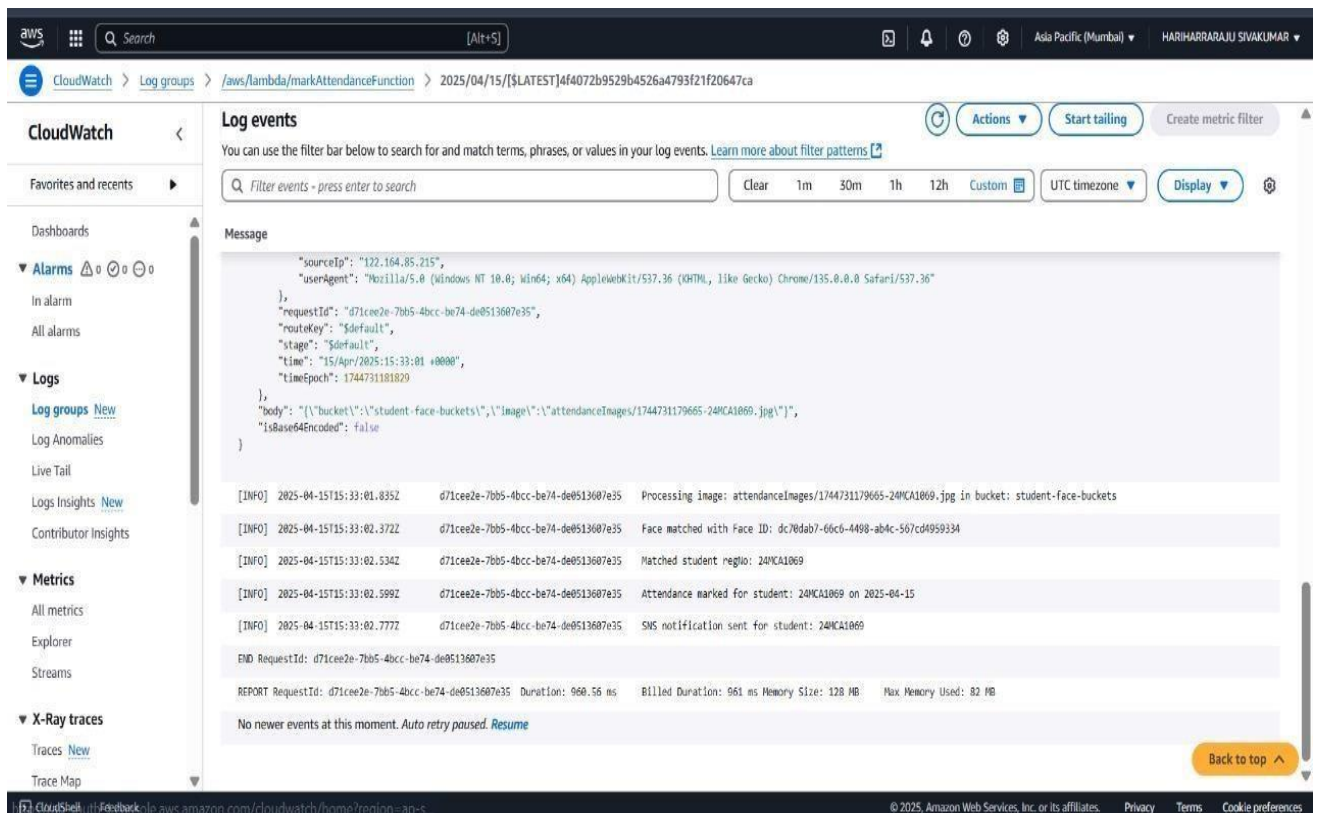
Exact match

Show expired

Info

1

Log stream	Last event time
------------	-----------------



4. Coding:

Lambda mark Attendance Function:

```
import boto3
import json
import logging
from datetime import datetime
```

```
# Initialize AWS clients
rekognition = boto3.client('rekognition')
dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')
sns = boto3.client('sns')
```

```
# Configure logging
logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)
```

```
SNS_TOPIC_ARN = "arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:202533519289:AdminNotifications"
```

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    logger.info("Attendance marking function started")
    logger.info(f"Received event: {json.dumps(event)}")
```



```

# Handle CORS preflight request if event.get("requestContext", {}).get("http",
{}).get("method") == "OPTIONS":
    return {
        "statusCode": 200,
        "headers": {
            "Content-Type": "application/json",
            "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",
            "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "POST, OPTIONS",
            "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type"
        },
        "body": json.dumps({"message": "CORS preflight success"})
    }
try:
    # Extract input parameters
    body = json.loads(event.get("body", "{}"))
    bucket = body.get("bucket")
    image = body.get("image")

    if not bucket or not image: raise ValueError("Missing 'bucket' or 'image' in
request payload")
    logger.info(f"Processing image: {image} in bucket:
{bucket}")

    # Search for a matching face in Rekognition response =
    rekognition.search_faces_by_image(
        CollectionId='face-attendance',
        Image={'S3Object': {'Bucket': bucket, 'Name': image}},
        MaxFaces=1,
        FaceMatchThreshold=85
    )
    if response.get('FaceMatches'):
        face_id = response['FaceMatches'][0]['Face']['FaceId']
        logger.info(f"Face matched with Face ID: {face_id}")

    # Retrieve the student's regNo using a scan
    scan_response = dynamodb.scan(
        TableName='Students',
        FilterExpression='face_id = :face_id',
        ExpressionAttributeValues={'face_id': {'S': face_id}}
    )

    if not scan_response.get('Items'): logger.error("No matching
student found in the database.")
    return {
        "statusCode": 404,
        "headers": {
            "Content-Type": "application/json",
            "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*"
        },
        "body": json.dumps({'status': 'Error', 'message': 'No matching student found'})
    }

    regNo = scan_response['Items'][0]['regNo']['S']
    logger.info(f"Matched student regNo: {regNo}")

```

```

# Get the current date current_date =
datetime.utcnow().strftime("%Y-%m-%d")

# Mark attendance in the Attendance table
dynamodb.put_item(
    TableName='Attendance',
    Item={'regNo': {'S': regNo}, 'date': {'S': current_date}}
)
logger.info(f"Attendance marked for student: {regNo} on {current_date}")

# Send SNS notification
sns.publish(
    TopicArn=SNS_TOPIC_ARN,
    Message=f"Attendance marked for student: {regNo} on {current_date}",
    Subject="Attendance Success"
)
logger.info(f"SNS notification sent for student: {regNo}")

return {
    "statusCode": 200,
    "headers": {
        "Content-Type": "application/json",
        "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*"
    },
    "body": json.dumps({'status': 'Attendance Marked', 'regNo': regNo, 'date': current_date})
}
else:
    logger.error("Face not recognized for attendance")
    sns.publish(
        TopicArn=SNS_TOPIC_ARN,
        Message="Attendance marking failed: Face not recognized",
        Subject="Attendance Failure"
    )
    return {
        "statusCode": 401,
        "headers": {
            "Content-Type": "application/json",
            "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*"
        },
        "body": json.dumps({'status': 'Face Not Recognized'})
    }

except Exception as e:
    logger.error(f"Error occurred: {str(e)}")
    return {
        "statusCode": 500,
        "headers": {
            "Content-Type": "application/json",
            "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*"
        },
        "body": json.dumps({'status': 'Error', 'message': str(e)})
    }

```

Face Register Function Lambda:

```
import boto3
import json
import logging

# Initialize AWS clients
rekognition = boto3.client('rekognition')
dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
sns = boto3.client('sns')

# Configure logging
logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)

SNS_TOPIC_ARN = "arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:202533519289:AdminNotifications"

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    logger.info("Face registration function started")
    logger.info(f"Received event: {json.dumps(event)}") # Logs the full input event
    try:
        # Extract S3 event details
        record = event['Records'][0] # Only processing the first record bucket
        image = record['s3']['bucket']['name']
        key = record['s3']['object']['key']
        student_id = image.split('/')[-1].split('.')[0] # Extract student ID from filename

        logger.info(f"Processing regNo: {student_id}, image: {image} in bucket: {bucket}")
        logger.info(f"Checking file: s3://{bucket}/{image}")

        # Register face in Rekognition response =
        rekognition.index_faces(
            CollectionId='face-attendance',
            Image={'S3Object': {'Bucket': bucket, 'Name': image}},
            ExternalImageId=student_id
        )

        # Check if Rekognition detected a face if
        not response.get('FaceRecords'):
            logger.error("No face detected in the image.")
            return {'status': 'Error', 'message': 'No face detected. Please upload a clear image.'}
```

```

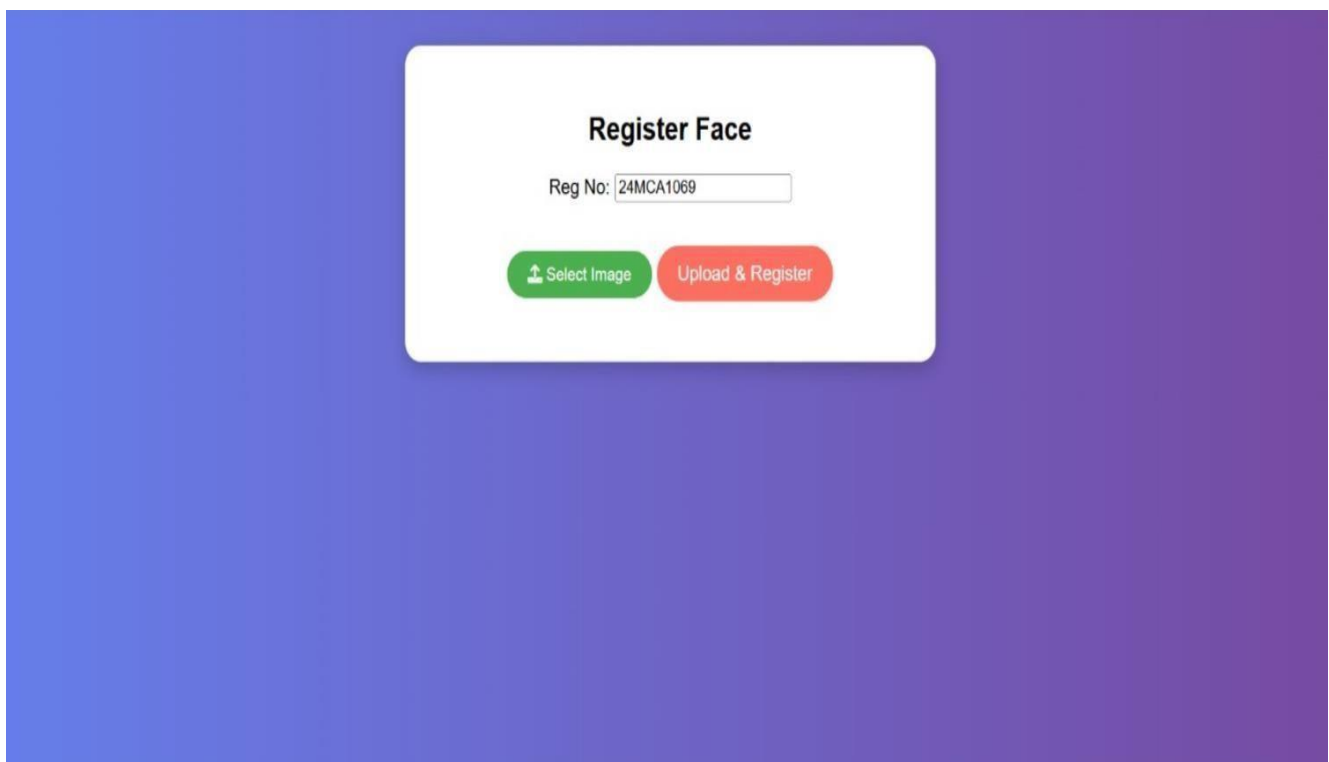
face_id      =      response['FaceRecords'][0]['Face']['FaceId']
logger.info(f'Face registered successfully with Face ID: {face_id}')

# Store student data in DynamoDB dynamodb.put_item(
    TableName='Students',
    Item={'regNo': {'S': student_id}, 'face_id': {'S': face_id}}
)
logger.info(f'Student {student_id} stored in DynamoDB with Face ID: {face_id}')

# Send SNS      notification
sns.publish(
    TopicArn=SNS_TOPIC_ARN,
    Message=f'New student registered: {student_id} with Face ID: {face_id}', Subject="Face
    Registration Success"
)
logger.info(f'SNS notification sent for student: {student_id}')
return {'status': 'Face Registered Successfully!', 'regNo': student_id, 'face_id': face_id}
except Exception      as      e: logger.error(f'Error occurred:
    {str(e)}")
    return {'status': 'Error occurred', 'message': str(e)}
face_register function lambda

```

OUTPUT:



Register Face

Reg No:

 Select Image

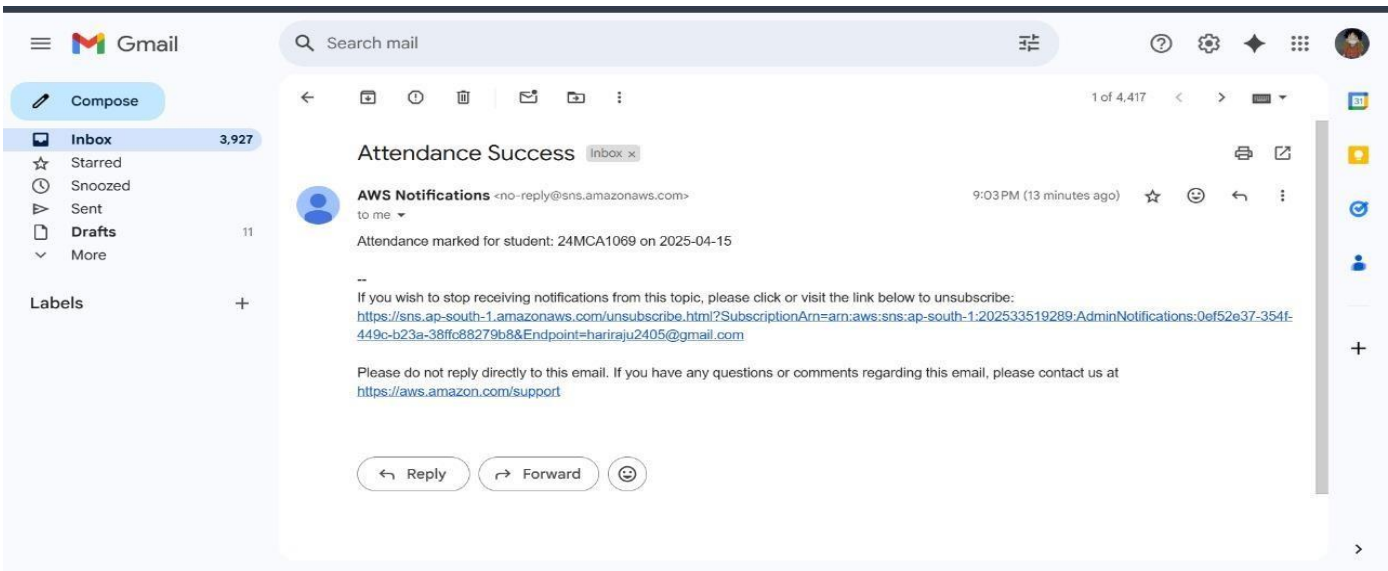
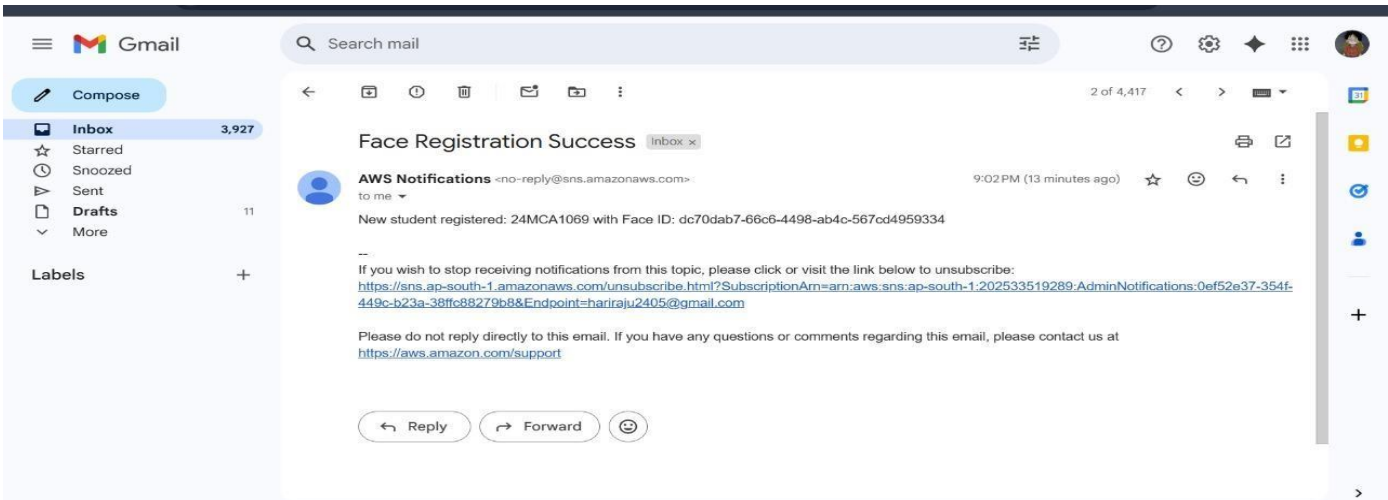
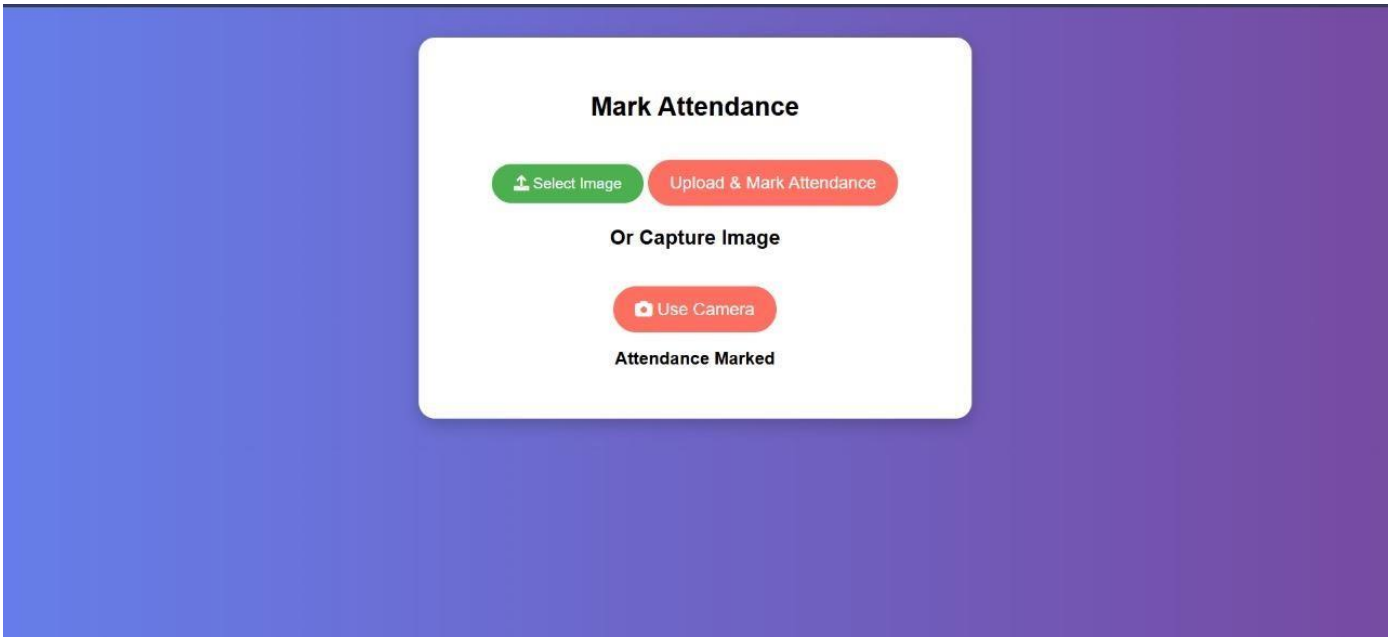
Upload & Register

Image uploaded successfully!

Student Attendance System

 Register Face

 Give Attendance



5. Conclusion

The Cloud-Based Face Recognition Attendance System presents a modern, automated, and efficient solution to traditional attendance tracking. By integrating facial recognition with robust AWS services, the system minimizes human effort, reduces errors, and ensures secure data handling. Its serverless design makes it cost-effective and easy to scale across institutions. Through real-time notifications, logs, and monitoring, the system maintains transparency and reliability in student attendance tracking.

6. Future Enhancements

- Add multi-factor authentication (face + OTP) for enhanced security.
- Build an admin dashboard for monitoring attendance trends and student activity.
- Support offline face capture with background sync when internet becomes available.
- Integrate mobile app for on-the-go attendance marking.
- Add facial liveness detection to prevent spoofing with static images.
- Include voice notification alerts for visually impaired students.

7. References

- **Cloud Based Smart Attendance System for Educational Institutions:** This paper presents a prototype of a cloud-based end-to-end smart attendance system designed to address the challenges of manual attendance tracking.
- **Cloud Enabled Attendance System":** This project introduces a cloud-enabled attendance system utilizing an Arduino ESP8266 microcontroller and an RFID reader. The system features a local server within the ESP8266, eliminating the need for an external server and simplifying deployment.
- **Online Classroom Attendance System Based on Cloud Computing:** This study proposes an automatic attendance system where RFID readers are installed in classrooms. The system assigns unique identities to each classroom and integrates with cloud computing for data management.
- **Cloud Based Intelligent Attendance System Through Video Streaming:** This paper presents an intelligent attendance system that leverages cloud computing and video streaming technologies. The architecture and algorithms used aim to enhance the efficiency of attendance tracking.
- **Cloud Based Attendance Management and Information System:** This dissertation discusses the development of a cloud-based attendance management system. It combines hardware components, such as RFID readers and microcontrollers, with software subsystems to process and store attendance data efficiently