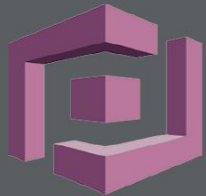


AWS WEB APPLICATION WILDRYDES

ANUSHKA DHOLE



Cognito



Amazon
API Gateway

The URL for my Website Application - Links

<https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ride.htm>

<https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/signin.html>

This screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'ride.html' object. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > wildrydes-anushka-dhole > ride.html. The object name 'ride.html' is displayed prominently. Below the name, there are buttons for 'Copy S3 URI', 'Download', 'Open', and 'Object actions'. The 'Properties' tab is selected, showing the 'Object overview' section. The overview includes the following details:

- Owner:** anushka.dhole
- AWS Region:** US West (Oregon) us-west-2
- Last modified:** June 11, 2024, 16:50:22 (UTC-07:00)
- Size:** 4.2 KB
- Type:** html
- Key:** ride.html
- S3 URI:** [s3://wildrydes-anushka-dhole/ride.html](https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ride.html)
- Amazon Resource Name (ARN):** [arn:aws:s3:::wildrydes-anushka-dhole/ride.html](#)
- Entity tag (Etag):** 823bd1adb774a1e720ab6d114f7389bb
- Object URL:** <https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ride.html>

The left sidebar shows the 'Storage Lens' section expanded, and the bottom status bar indicates the time is 6:58 PM on 6/17/2024.

This screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'signin.html' object. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Amazon S3 > Buckets > wildrydes-anushka-dhole > signin.html. The object name 'signin.html' is displayed prominently. Below the name, there are buttons for 'Copy S3 URI', 'Download', 'Open', and 'Object actions'. The 'Properties' tab is selected, showing the 'Object overview' section. The overview includes the following details:

- Owner:** anushka.dhole
- AWS Region:** US West (Oregon) us-west-2
- Last modified:** June 11, 2024, 16:50:23 (UTC-07:00)
- Size:** 2.5 KB
- Type:** html
- Key:** signin.html
- S3 URI:** [s3://wildrydes-anushka-dhole/signin.html](https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/signin.html)
- Amazon Resource Name (ARN):** [arn:aws:s3:::wildrydes-anushka-dhole/signin.html](#)
- Entity tag (Etag):** 500484e43eef333e8a494d4bf83ba62f
- Object URL:** <https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/signin.html>

The left sidebar shows the 'Storage Lens' section expanded, and the bottom status bar indicates the time is 6:58 PM on 6/17/2024.

Overview of the WildRydes Platform on AWS

The WildRydes platform is designed using various AWS services to create a scalable, serverless web application. The architecture utilizes AWS Lambda, Amazon API Gateway, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Cognito, and AWS S3.

1. **AWS S3** - AWS S3 hosts the static web resources such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files. These resources are loaded in the user's browser when they access the application via the URL's. The static content is deployed to an S3 bucket, ensuring scalability and availability.
2. **Amazon Cognito** - Amazon Cognito manages user authentication and authorization. It secures the backend API by ensuring that only authenticated users can access specific endpoints. During sign-up or sign-in, Cognito handles the authentication flow, including sending verification emails and managing tokens. If a user fails to complete the registration, they will not gain access to the secure parts of the application, thus maintaining the integrity and security of the platform.
3. **Amazon DynamoDB** - Amazon DynamoDB acts as the database, storing and retrieving data required by the application. It interacts with the Lambda functions to store information such as user profiles and ride history. An example entry in DynamoDB includes:
 - **RideId**: Unique identifier for each ride
 - **User**: Username of the rider
 - **Unicorn**: Details of the assigned unicorn
 - **RequestTime**: Times of the ride request

Building Blocks, How Code Runs & Interactions

AWS Lambda - AWS Lambda functions handle the backend logic. These functions are triggered by requests from the API Gateway and perform operations such as processing ride requests and updating the DynamoDB table. For example, when a user requests a ride, the Lambda function processes the request, assigns a unicorn, stores the ride details in DynamoDB, and returns a response.

Amazon API Gateway - Acts as an interface between the frontend and the backend. Routes HTTP requests from the frontend to the appropriate Lambda functions. Provides endpoint security by integrating with Amazon Cognito for user authentication.

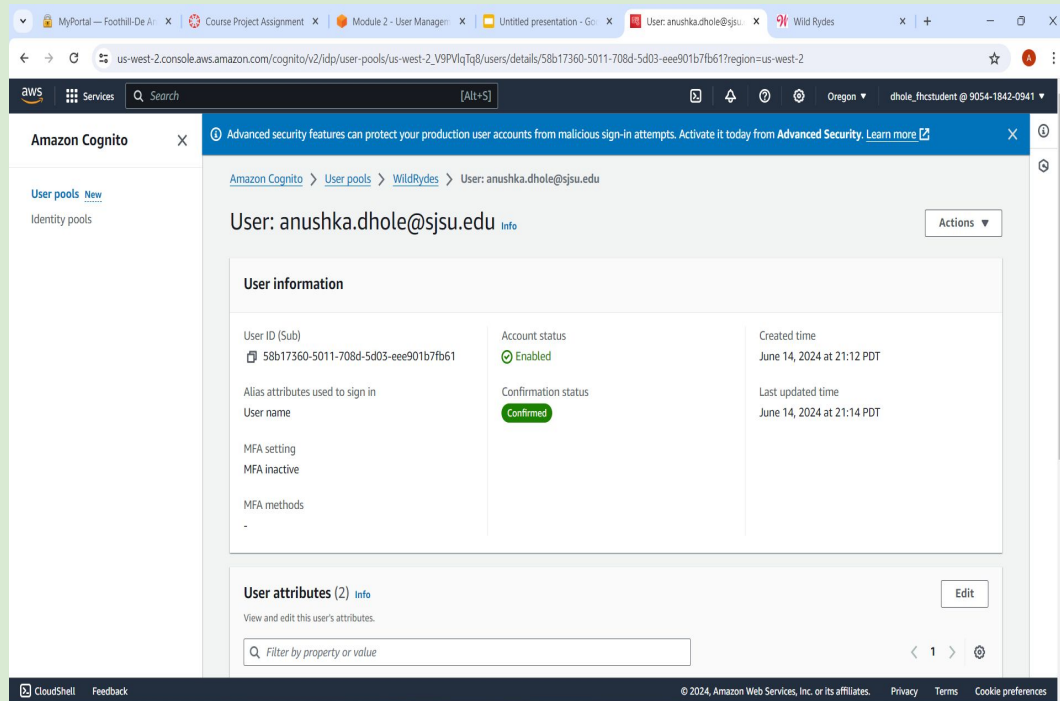
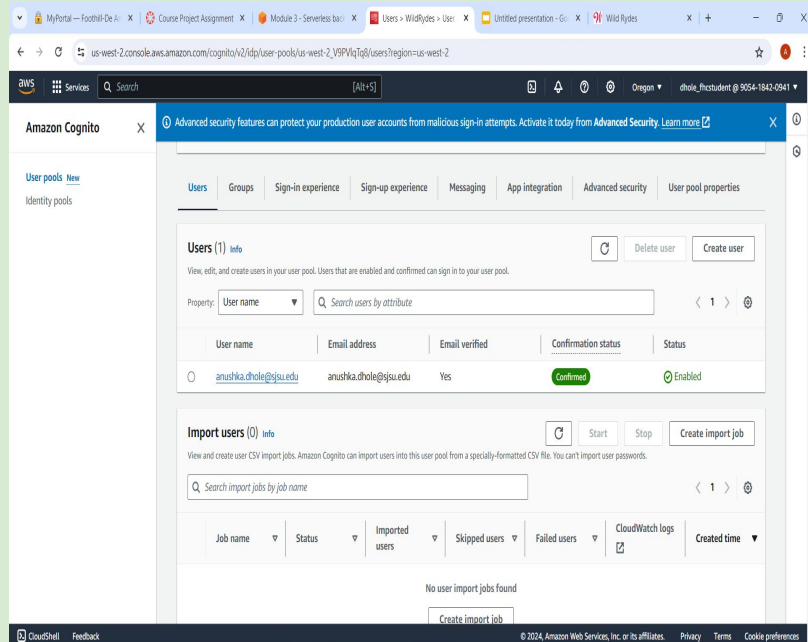
IAM Roles - Security and Permissions - IAM roles are assigned to Lambda functions to grant them the necessary permissions to interact with other AWS services such as DynamoDB and Cognito. This ensures that each function has the minimum necessary permissions, enhancing the security of the application.

The JavaScript code running in the browser interacts with AWS services in the following way:

1. **User Authentication:**
 - Users authenticate via Amazon Cognito, which manages user sign-up and sign-in.
 - Upon successful authentication, Cognito provides tokens used for subsequent API requests.
2. **Ride Request:**
 - The user requests a ride from the frontend, which sends a POST request to the API Gateway endpoint.
 - The request includes the user's pickup location and authentication token.
3. **Backend Processing:**
 - API Gateway invokes a Lambda function with the ride request.
 - The Lambda function verifies the authentication token using Cognito and processes the request.
 - The function selects a random unicorn from a predefined fleet and records the ride details in DynamoDB.
 - A response is sent back to the frontend with ride details including the unicorn's name, color, and estimated time of arrival (ETA).

Amazon Cognito, Account Screenshot, User Registration

- Manages user authentication and authorization.
- Ensures that only authenticated users can access the backend API.
- If a user does not successfully complete registration, they cannot access authenticated API endpoints.



Interaction with AWS Services

Interaction with AWS Services

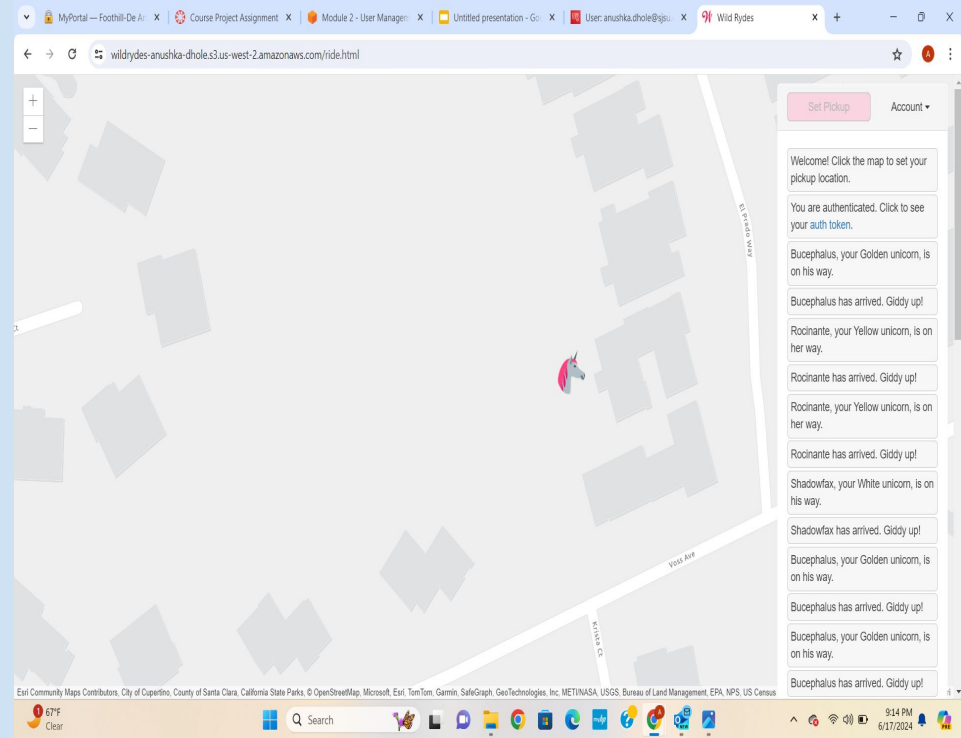
Amazon Cognito: Authenticates users and issues tokens for session management.

Amazon S3: Serves the static assets of the web application.

Amazon DynamoDB: Stores user and ride data.

AWS Lambda: Executes the business logic in response to API calls.

Amazon API Gateway: Routes HTTP requests from the frontend to the appropriate Lambda functions.



Amazon S3, Code Deployment, Code Function

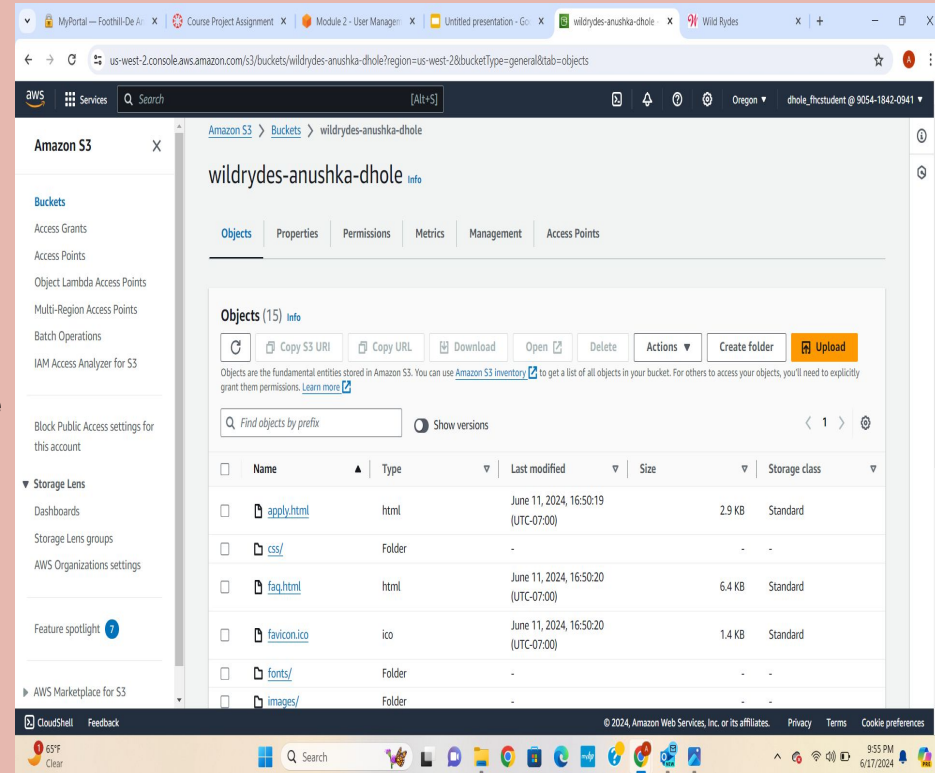
Amazon S3: Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is used to host the static web resources required by the WildRydes platform. This includes HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files. These resources are delivered to users' browsers when they access the web application, ensuring fast and reliable content delivery. Hosts the static files required by the web application. Ensures fast and reliable delivery of web content to users.

Developer Code Deployment

The developer code deployed to Amazon S3 includes:

- **HTML files:** Structure the web pages.
 - **CSS files:** Style the web pages.
 - **JavaScript files:** Provide interactivity and handle API calls
- to the backend.
- **Images and other static assets:** Enhance the visual aspects of the web application.

These files are uploaded to an S3 bucket configured for static website hosting, allowing users to access them via public URLs.



Code Functionality Amazon S3

Upload Files:

- Developers upload the HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files to an S3 bucket using the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or SDKs.
- Files are organized in a manner that mirrors the website structure

Set Permissions:

- a. The S3 bucket is configured to allow public read access to the files, making them accessible to users.
- b. Access control can be applied using S3 bucket policies and object ACLs.

Configure Static Website Hosting:

- c. The S3 bucket is set up to host a static website, specifying the index document (e.g., `index.html`) and error document (e.g., `error.html`).

Screenshots of Amazon S3 Contents

The image displays three screenshots of the Amazon S3 console interface, showing the contents of a bucket named `wildrydes-anushka-dhole` in the `us-west-2` region.

Screenshot 1 (Top Left): Shows the main bucket view for `wildrydes-anushka-dhole`. The **Objects (15)** list includes:

| Name | Type | Last modified | Size | Storage class |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| apply.html | html | June 11, 2024, 16:50:19 (UTC-07:00) | 2.9 KB | Standard |
| css/ | Folder | - | - | - |
| faq.html | html | June 11, 2024, 16:50:20 (UTC-07:00) | 6.4 KB | Standard |
| favicon.ico | ico | June 11, 2024, 16:50:20 (UTC-07:00) | 1.4 KB | Standard |
| fonts/ | Folder | - | - | - |
| images/ | Folder | - | - | - |
| index.html | html | June 11, 2024, 16:50:21 (UTC-07:00) | 6.6 KB | Standard |
| investors.html | html | June 11, 2024, 16:50:21 (UTC-07:00) | 5.9 KB | Standard |
| iv/ | Folder | - | - | - |

Screenshot 2 (Top Right): Shows the `images/` folder view. The **Objects (49)** list includes:

| Name | Type | Last modified | Size | Storage class |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| background.png | png | June 11, 2024, 16:49:50 (UTC-07:00) | 89.3 KB | Standard |
| bbsd3207c.png | png | June 11, 2024, 16:49:51 (UTC-07:00) | 1009.0 B | Standard |
| bucephalus.png | png | June 11, 2024, 16:49:51 (UTC-07:00) | 550.4 KB | Standard |
| loading.gif | gif | June 11, 2024, 16:49:51 (UTC-07:00) | 2.2 KB | Standard |

Screenshot 3 (Bottom): Shows the `index.html` object details. The **Object overview** section displays:

- Owner: `anushka-dhole`
- AWS Region: `US West (Oregon) us-west-2`
- Last modified: `June 11, 2024, 16:50:21 (UTC-07:00)`
- Size: `6.6 KB`
- Type: `html`
- Key: `index.html`

The **S3 URI** section shows:

- S3 URI: `s3://wildrydes-anushka-dhole/index.html`
- Amazon Resource Name (ARN): `arn:aws:s3:::wildrydes-anushka-dhole/index.html`
- Entity tag (Etag): `69e6507ee4883674b6721fe943dceb41`
- Object URL: `https://wildrydes-anushka-dhole.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/index.html`

Amazon Lambda Role & Code Function

1. **Processing Ride Requests:**

- When a user requests a unicorn ride through the web application, the request is routed through API Gateway to an AWS Lambda function.
- The Lambda function executes the logic for handling the request, including user authentication and unicorn selection.

2. **Database Interactions:**

- Lambda functions interact with Amazon DynamoDB to store and retrieve ride information.
- The functions ensure that each ride request is logged with details such as the ride ID, user information, unicorn details, and timestamp.

3. **Integration with Other Services:**

- Lambda integrates with Amazon Cognito for user authentication and authorization.
- It uses AWS SDKs to interact with various AWS services, ensuring seamless operation of the backend logic.

The developer code deployed in the Lambda functions performs several key tasks:

1. **Authorization Check:**

- Ensures that requests are authorized by checking for valid authentication tokens provided by Amazon Cognito.

2. **Ride Request Handling:**

- Generates a unique ride ID for each request.
- Parses the incoming request to extract user and pickup location details.
- Selects a unicorn from a predefined fleet based on the provided location.

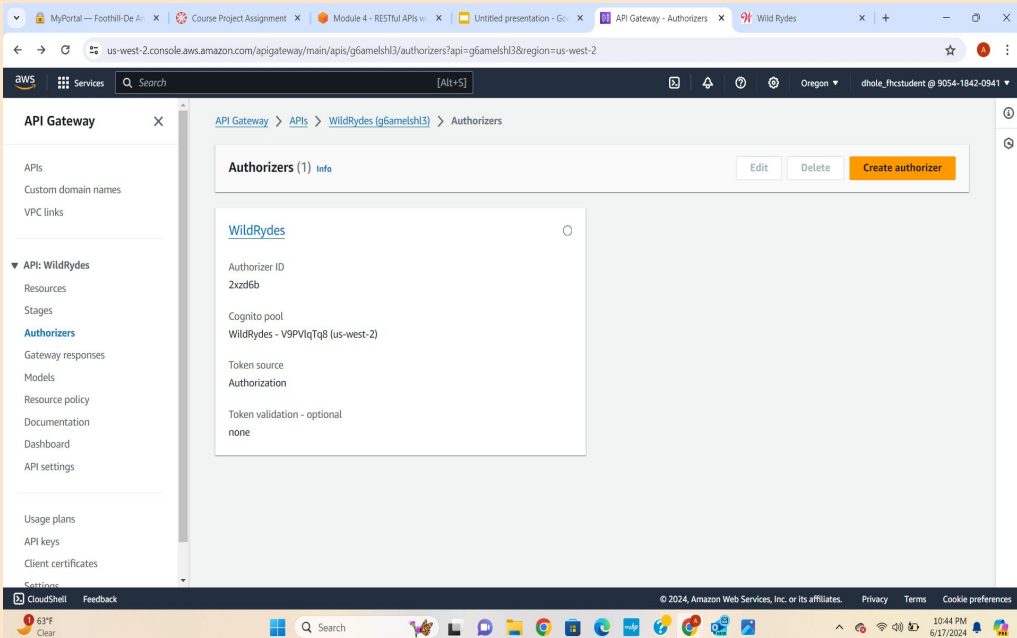
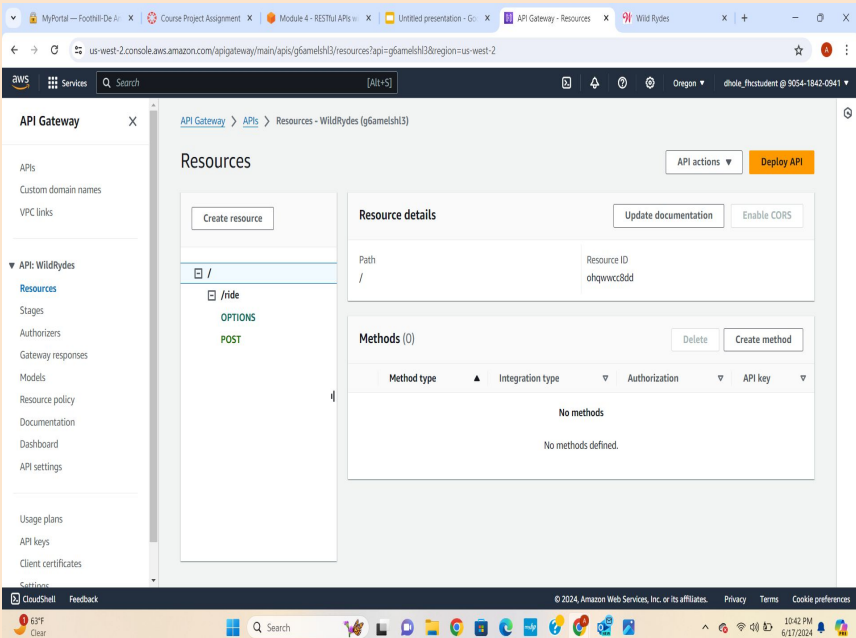
3. **Recording the Ride:**

- Stores the ride details in the DynamoDB table to maintain a record of all ride requests.

API GATEWAY Role

Amazon API Gateway:

- Provides a secure interface for frontend applications to communicate with the backend.
- Handles request routing, authentication, and response formatting.
- Routes HTTP requests from the frontend to the appropriate Lambda functions.
- Acts as the mediator between the client-side JavaScript and the serverless backend.



DynamoDB Table Entries

The Amazon DynamoDB table used in the WildRydes platform stores ride details. Each entry in the table represents a ride requested by a user. The key attributes stored in the table include:

- 1. **Rideld**: A unique identifier for each ride.
- 2. **User**: The username of the rider.
- 3. **Unicorn**: Details of the assigned unicorn (name, color, and gender).
- 4. **RequestTime**: The timestamp when the ride request was made

| Rideld | User | Unicorn | RequestTime |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| SvLnijlAtg6inAFUBR T+Fg== | john_ doe | {"Name": "Rocinante", "Color": "Yellow", "Gender": "Female"} | 2023-06-15T12: 34:56Z |
| ASDbnkjASF_!lkadsfj == | jane_s mith | {"Name": "Bucephalus", "Color": "Golden", "Gender": "Male"} | 2023-06-15T13: 45:12Z |
| qwe123xZcvn_dsfkj= -- | alice_j ones | {"Name": "Shadowfax", "Color": "White", "Gender": "Male"} | 2023-06-16T09: 22:33Z |

Use of DynamoDB Entries

Tracking Ride Requests:

- Each ride request is uniquely identified and tracked using the **RideId**.
- Details such as the user who requested the ride and the assigned unicorn are stored for reference and analytics.

User Ride History:

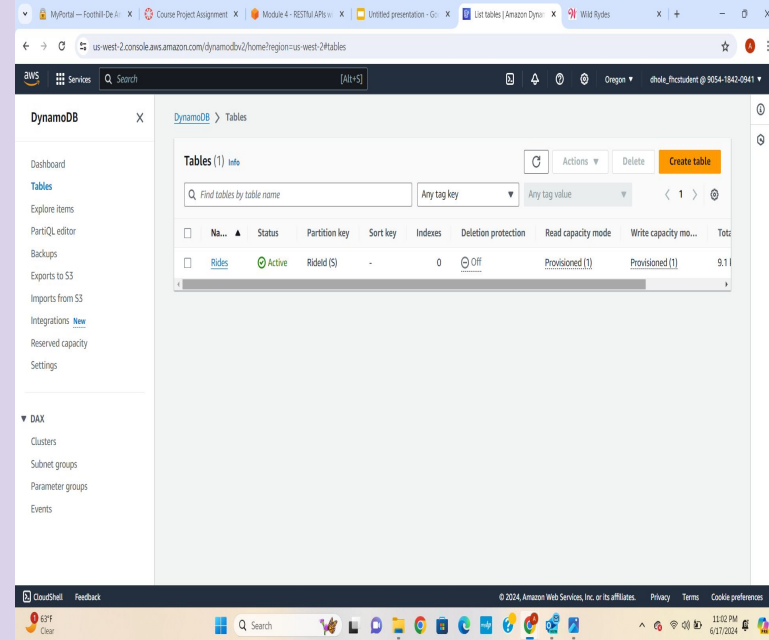
- Users can view their ride history by querying the DynamoDB table using their username (**User** attribute).
- This provides a personalized experience where users can see their past rides and details.

Analytics and Reporting:

- The data can be used to generate reports on ride requests, user activity, and unicorn assignment.
- This helps in understanding user behavior and preferences, which can inform future business decisions.

Real-Time Updates and Notifications:

- The **RequestTime** attribute helps in calculating the Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) for rides.
- Real-time notifications can be sent to users about their ride status based on this data.



IAM Roles for Lambda Function

IAM Roles - Security and Permissions - IAM roles are assigned to Lambda functions to grant them the necessary permissions to interact with other AWS services such as DynamoDB and Cognito. This ensures that each function has the minimum necessary permissions, enhancing the security of the application.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Roles' page. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Identity and Access Management (IAM), Access management, Access reports, and various settings. The main content area displays a list of roles with columns for Role name, Trusted entities, and Last activity. The 'WildRydesLambda' role is highlighted. Below the list, there are sections for 'Roles Anywhere' and 'Access AWS from non AWS workloads'.

| Role name | Trusted entities | Last activity |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| AWSServiceRoleForAPIGateway | AWS Service: ops.apigateway (Service) | - |
| AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_DynamoDBTable | AWS Service: dynamodb.application- | 36 minutes ago |
| AWSServiceRoleForSupport | AWS Service: support (Service-Linker) | - |
| AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor | AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service) | - |
| WildRydesLambda | AWS Service: lambda | 1 hour ago |

Roles Anywhere Info Manage
Authenticate your non AWS workloads and securely provide access to AWS services.

Access AWS from non AWS workloads
Operate your non AWS workloads using the same authentication and authorization strategy that you use within AWS.

X.509 Standard
Use your own existing PKI infrastructure or use AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority to authenticate identities.

Temporary credentials
Use temporary credentials with ease and benefit from the enhanced security they provide.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Permissions' page for the 'WildRydesLambda' role. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Identity and Access Management (IAM), Access management, Access reports, and various settings. The main content area displays the role's summary, including creation date, ARN, and last activity. Below the summary, there are sections for 'Permissions policies' and 'Access reports'.

WildRydesLambda Info Delete
Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Summary Edit

Creation date: June 14, 2024, 23:40 (UTC-07:00)
Last activity: 1 hour ago
ARN: arn:aws:iam:905418420941:role/WildRydesLambda
Maximum session duration: 1 hour

Permissions policies (3) Info Simulate Remove Add permissions
You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

| Policy name | Type | Attached entities |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess | AWS managed | 1 |
| AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole | AWS managed | 1 |
| DynamoDBWriteAccess | Customer inline | 0 |

Deployment and Design Choices

1. **Bucket Configuration:**

- **Choice:** Enabled versioning for the S3 bucket.
- **Reason:** Versioning allows for easier rollback to previous versions in case of accidental overwrites or deletions, improving data safety.

2. **Static Website Hosting:**

- **Choice:** Configured the bucket to host a static website with a custom error document.
- **Reason:** This allows users to have a better user experience with friendly error pages instead of generic S3 errors, improving user experience.

3. **Permissions:**

- **Choice:** Implemented fine-grained access controls using bucket policies and object ACLs.
- **Reason:** Ensuring that only the necessary permissions are granted enhances security, preventing unauthorized access while allowing public read access to the static files.

Amazon Cognito for User Management

1. **User Pool Configuration:**

- **Choice:** Enabled multi-factor authentication (MFA) and email verification for user sign-ups.
- **Reason:** Enhances security by adding additional layers of authentication, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

2. **Custom Attributes:**

- **Choice:** Added custom attributes to the user pool for storing additional user information.
- **Reason:** Allows for more detailed user profiles and better personalization of services.

1.

Deployment choices

Amazon API Gateway for RESTful API

1. Endpoint Type:

- **Choice:** Chose Regional endpoints for the API Gateway.
- **Reason:** Regional endpoints reduce latency by ensuring that the API requests are served from the nearest AWS region, improving performance for users in that region.

Amazon DynamoDB for Persistence

1. Table Design:

- **Choice:** Designed the DynamoDB table with a composite primary key (partition key and sort key).
- **Reason:** Improves query efficiency by allowing more complex queries and better-organized data storage.

Testing and Validation

Unit Testing:

- Validated Lambda functions using sample events to ensure correct processing.
- Tested API Gateway endpoints for proper routing and response formatting.

Integration Testing:

- Ensured end-to-end functionality from user sign-in to ride request handling.

Amazon Cognito User Management

Test: User Registration and Authentication

- **Objective:** Verify that users can register and authenticate using Amazon Cognito.
- **Procedure:**
 - Register a new user using the signup form.
 - Verify email confirmation.
 - Login using the registered credentials.
- **Validation:** Ensure that the user can successfully register, confirm their email, and log in.

S3 Test & Token Authorization Test

Test: Accessibility and Content Delivery

- **Objective:** Verify that the static web resources (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and images) are accessible via the configured S3 bucket URL.
- **Procedure:**
 - Navigate to the S3 bucket URL in a web browser.
 - Check the loading of various resources (e.g., signin.html and ride.html).
- **Validation:** Ensure that all static resources load correctly without errors.

Token Authorization Test Passes

Test Screenshots

This screenshot shows the AWS API Gateway console for the 'WildRydes' API. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: API Gateway > APIs > WildRydes (g6amelshl3) > Authorizers > WildRydes. The 'Authorizer details' section shows the Authorizer ID as '2xzdbb' and the Token source as 'Authorization'. The 'Cognito pool' is listed as 'WildRydes - V9PVlqTq8 (us-west-2)' with 'Token validation - optional' set to 'None'. A 'Test authorizer' button is visible. Below this, a 'Test authorizer' section allows for a simulated invocation request, with fields for 'Token source' (set to 'Authorization') and 'Token value' (containing '*[0-z]*'). The left sidebar shows the API Gateway navigation menu, including 'APIs', 'Custom domain names', 'VPC links', and 'API: WildRydes'.

This screenshot shows the AWS Amazon Cognito console for the 'WildRydes' user pool. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/cognito/v2/identity-provider/user-pools/us-west-2_V9PVlqTq8/users?region=us-west-2. The 'Advanced security' section shows 'Advanced security' is 'Disabled'. The 'Getting started' section includes links for 'Users', 'Groups', 'Sign-in experience', 'Sign-up experience', 'Messaging', 'App integration', 'Advanced security', and 'User pool properties'. The 'Users (1) info' section shows a table with one user: 'amushka.dhole@sjsu.edu' with email address 'amushka.dhole@sjsu.edu', email verified 'Yes', confirmation status 'Confirmed', and status 'Enabled'. The 'Import users (0) info' section shows a table with no users. The left sidebar shows the Amazon Cognito navigation menu, including 'User pools', 'Groups', and 'Identity pools'.

Cost Analysis & Assumptions

Using the AWS Pricing Calculator:

- **Amazon S3:** Charges for storage and data transfer.
- **Amazon Cognito:** Charges for MAUs (Monthly Active Users).
- **AWS Lambda:** Charges based on the number of requests and execution time.
- **API Gateway:** Charges for API calls and data transfer.
- **DynamoDB:** Charges for storage, read/write throughput, and data transfer.

Cost Analysis Table Assumptions

| Service | Monthly Usage | Estimated Cost USD |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| Amazon S3 | 50GB Storage | \$1.25 |
| Cognito | 10M MAUS | \$25000 |
| Lambda | 100M Requests | \$10000 |
| API Gateway | 100M Requests | \$35000 |
| DynamoDB | 1TB Storage | \$256.80 |
| Total Estimated Monthly Cost: \$71,256.80 | | |