

TITLE: Voting Website Using AWS services
By KOLAMUDI PRANEETHA- 2200031748



CLOUD & SERVERLESS COMPUTING – 22SCEC3305A

Section 31

Under the guidance of

Dr. K.V.RAVI TEJA

ABSTRACT

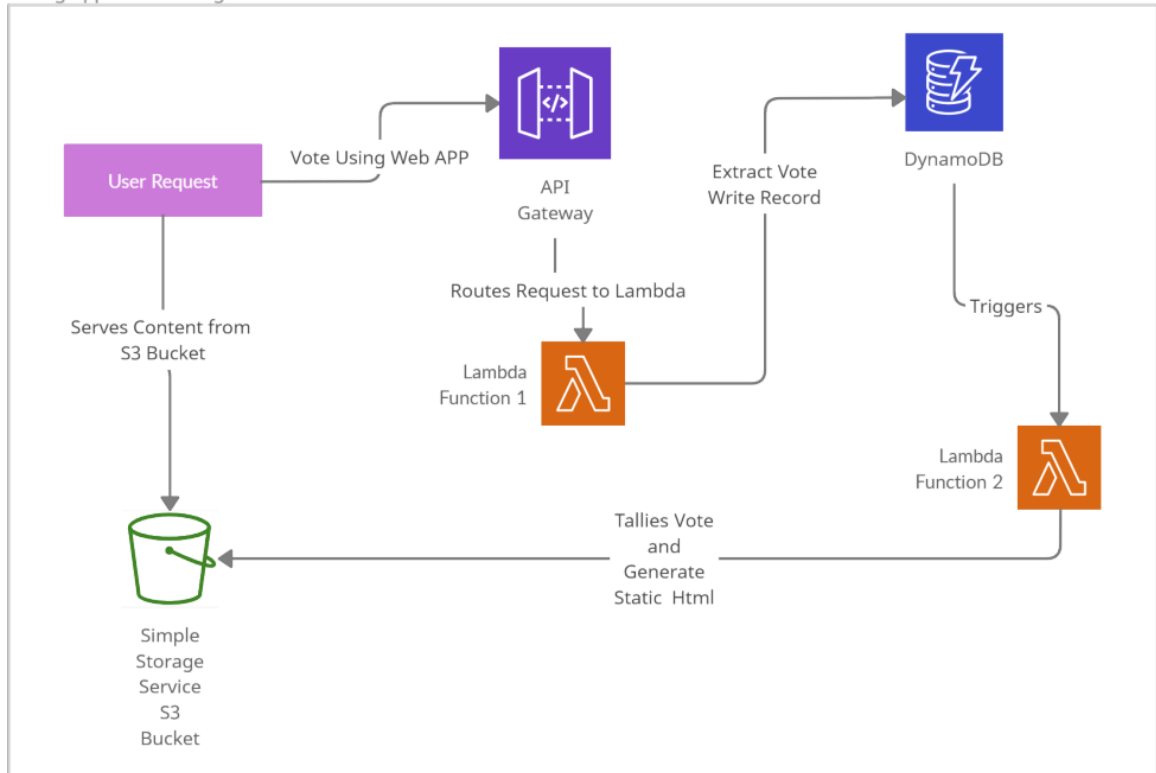
The Serverless Voting Application is designed to provide a highly scalable, secure, and cost-effective online voting system using AWS serverless technologies. The architecture eliminates traditional server dependencies by utilizing AWS Lambda for backend logic, Amazon API Gateway for handling HTTP requests, and Amazon DynamoDB for efficient and reliable vote storage. Amazon Cognito is integrated for secure user authentication and access management, while AWS Step Functions orchestrate workflows for validating and processing votes.

This serverless approach ensures automatic scaling, high availability, and fault tolerance, allowing the system to efficiently handle varying voting loads. Additionally, the pay-as-you-go pricing model reduces operational costs by charging only for actual usage. The event-driven execution model enables real-time vote processing, making the application highly responsive and adaptable for large-scale elections, surveys, and polling events.

By leveraging AWS-managed services, the Serverless Voting Application minimizes infrastructure overhead while ensuring a secure, reliable, and efficient voting process, making it an ideal solution for modern online voting requirements.

ARCHITECTURE

Voting Application Using AWS Services



MODULES

User Authentication & Authorization:

Implements Amazon Cognito for user registration, login, and role-based access control (voter, admin).

Voting Management

Allows users to cast votes via API Gateway.

AWS Lambda processes vote submissions.

Stores votes securely in Amazon DynamoDB.

Real-time Results Processing

Fetches live voting results from DynamoDB.

Uses AWS Lambda and API Gateway for result retrieval.

Dashboard

Enables admins to manage elections, add candidates, and view statistics.

We can also see the count/number of votes are there per option.

SERVICES

Lambda: AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs your code in response to events and automatically manages the underlying compute resources for you. These events may include changes in state or an update, such as a user placing an item in a shopping cart on an ecommerce website.

DynamoDB: Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. You can use Amazon DynamoDB to create a database table that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic.

Amazon Cognito: Amazon Cognito is a service provided by AWS that is used **for user authentication, authorization, and user management** in web and mobile applications.

API Gateway: API is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is a software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other.

AWS IAM (Identity & Access Management for Security): Controls permissions for Lambda, API Gateway, and DynamoDB. Ensures role based access for different user types.

Lambda Function Codes

Code for storing vote: Python code

```
import boto3 import json from
decimal import Decimal

dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb') table
= dynamodb.Table('Votes')

# Helper function to convert Decimal values def
decimal_to_int(obj):    if isinstance(obj,
Decimal):

    return int(obj) # Convert Decimal to int
    raise TypeError # Other types remain unchanged

def lambda_handler(event, context):    http_method =

event.get('httpMethod')

    if not http_method:

        return {

            'statusCode': 400,

            'headers': {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*'},
```

```

        'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Error: Missing httpMethod in
request'})

    }

    # Handle CORS preflight request    if
http_method == 'OPTIONS':

        return {

            'statusCode': 200,

            'headers': {

                'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*',

                'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'POST, OPTIONS',

                'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'

            },

            'body': json.dumps({'message': 'CORS preflight response'})

        }

    if http_method == 'POST':

        try:

            body = json.loads(event['body']) if isinstance(event['body'],
str) else event['body']

            option = body.get('option')

            if not option:

        return {

```

```
'statusCode': 400,  
  
  'headers': {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*'},  
  
  'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Missing vote option'})  
}
```

```
key_name = table.key_schema[0]['AttributeName']
```

```
response = table.update_item(  
    Key={key_name: option},  
    UpdateExpression="ADD #cnt :inc",  
    ExpressionAttributeNames={"#cnt": "vote_count"},  
    ExpressionAttributeValues={':inc': Decimal(1)}, # Ensure it's  
    Decimal-compatible  
    ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"  
)
```

```
# Convert response values to avoid Decimal error
```

```
updated_response = json.dumps(response, default=decimal_to_int)
```

```
return
```

```
{
```

```
  'statusCode': 200,
```



```

        'headers': {
            'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*',
            'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'OPTIONS, POST, GET',
            'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'
        },
        'body': updated_response # Ensuring JSON-safe format
    }
except Exception as e:
return {
'statusCode': 500,
    'headers': {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*'},
    'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Internal Server Error', 'error':
str(e)})
    }
{
    "httpMethod": "POST",
    "body": "{\"option\": \"Candidate_A\"}"
}

```

Code implemented for get user:

```
import boto3
import json
from decimal import Decimal

dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')
table = dynamodb.Table('Votes')

def convert_item(item):
    """ Recursively convert Decimal values to int/float for JSON
    serialization. """
    if isinstance(item, Decimal):
        return int(item) if item % 1 == 0 else float(item)
    elif isinstance(item, list):
        return [convert_item(i) for i in item]
    elif isinstance(item, dict):
        return {k: convert_item(v) for k, v in item.items()}
    return item

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    try:
        print("Received Event:", json.dumps(event, indent=2))
```

```

# Handle CORS Preflight Requests

if event.get("httpMethod") == "OPTIONS":

    return {

        'statusCode': 200,

        'headers': {

            'Content-Type': 'application/json',

            'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*', # Allow all origins

            'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'GET, OPTIONS',

            'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'

        },

        'body': json.dumps({'message': 'CORS Preflight Success'})

    }

# Scan the table         response =
table.scan()             items =

response.get('Items', [])

# Convert data to JSON serializable format         vote_results =
convert_item(items)

return {

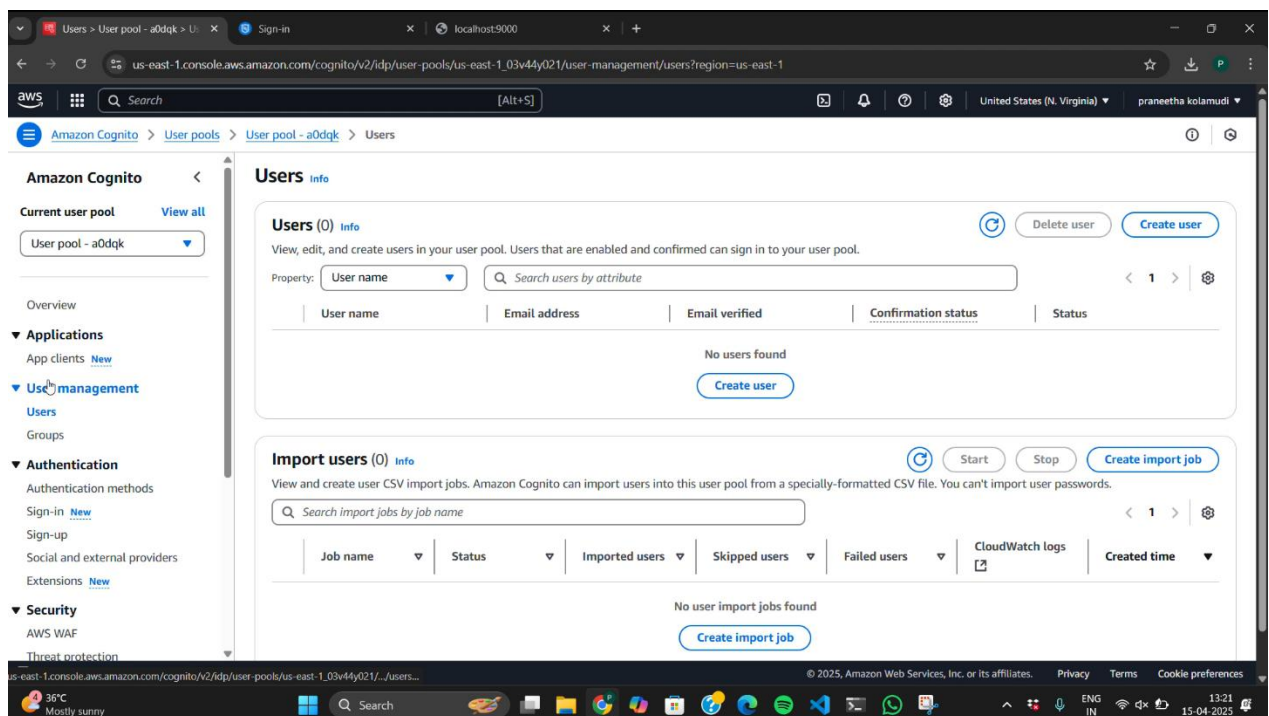
    'statusCode': 200,

```

```
'headers': {  
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',  
    'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*', # Ensure CORS works  
'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'GET, OPTIONS',  
    'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'  
},  
  
'body': json.dumps(vote_results)  
}  
  
except Exception as e:    print("Error:", str(e))  
  
return  
  
{  
    'statusCode': 500, #Return a 500 error code.  
  
    'headers': {  
        'Content-Type': 'application/json',  
        'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*',  
        'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'GET, OPTIONS',  
        'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'  
    },  
  
    'body': json.dumps({'error': str(e)}) #return the error message in  
the body.  
}
```

MODULES IMPLEMENTATION

FIG 1-5 : To create the login and signup system using Amazon Cognito, we first logged into the AWS Management Console and navigated to the Cognito service. We created a new User Pool to manage user accounts, enabling email as the primary sign-in method and configuring password policies for security. In the user pool settings, we enabled the self-registration option, allowing users to sign up with a verification email. Then, we created an App Client without a client secret to connect our frontend to the user pool. We enabled Hosted UI in Cognito to auto-generate a login/signup page, which includes built-in forms and flows for user authentication. The generated Hosted UI URL was embedded into our HTML login page as a button or redirect link. After a successful login, Cognito returns a token that can be used to manage user sessions securely. This simplified the authentication process by eliminating the need to code the login logic manually and provided a fully managed, secure user authentication system.



us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cognito/v2/idp/user-pools/us-east-1-03v4y021/applications/app-clients/d5n1est5vkfgiah02q3r065b/login-pages?region=us-east-1

aws Search [Alt+S] United States (N. Virginia) praneetha kolamudi

Amazon Cognito > User pools > User pool - a0dqk > App clients > App client: My web app - a0dqk

App client "My web app - a0dqk" has been updated successfully.

App client information

App client name
My web app - a0dqk

Client ID
d5n1est5vkfgiah02q3r065b

Client secret

☐ Show client secret

Authentication flows
[Choice-based sign-in](#)
[Secure remote password \(SRP\)](#)
[Get user tokens from existing authenticated sessions](#)

Authentication flow session duration
3 minutes

Refresh token expiration
5 day(s)

Access token expiration
60 minutes

ID token expiration
60 minutes

Advanced authentication settings
☐ Enable token revocation
☐ Enable prevent user existence errors

Created time
April 15, 2025 at 13:19 GMT+5:30

Last updated time
April 15, 2025 at 13:25 GMT+5:30

[Edit](#)

[Quick setup guide](#) | [Attribute permissions](#) | [Login pages](#) | [Threat protection](#) | [Analytics](#)

Managed login pages configuration

[Edit](#) [View login page](#)

aws Search [Alt+S] United States (N. Virginia) praneetha kolamudi

Amazon Cognito > User pools > User pool - a0dqk > Users

Users

Users (1) [Info](#)

View, edit, and create users in your user pool. Users that are enabled and confirmed can sign in to your user pool.

Property: **User name** Search users by attribute

User name	Email address	Email verified	Confirmation status	Status
<input type="radio"/> a478e438-3041-709c-e4...	praneethakolamudi@gma...	Yes	Confirmed	Enabled

Import users (0)

View and create user CSV import jobs. Amazon Cognito can import users into this user pool from a specially-formatted CSV file. You can't import user passwords.

Search import jobs by job name

Job name	Status	Imported users	Skipped users	Failed users	CloudWatch logs	Created time
No user import jobs found						

[Create import job](#)

Amazon Cognito

Current user pool

User pool - a0dqk

Overview

Applications

User management

Authentication

Security

Users

Users (1) Info

View, edit, and create users in your user pool. Users that are enabled and confirmed can sign in to your user pool.

Property: User name

Search users by attribute

User name	Email address	Email verified	Confirmation status	Status
a478e438-3041-709c-e4...	praneethakolamudi@gmail...	Yes	Confirmed	Enabled

Import users (0) Info

View and create user CSV import jobs. Amazon Cognito can import users into this user pool from a specially-formatted CSV file. You can't import user passwords.

Search import jobs by job name

Job name	Status	Imported users	Skipped users	Failed users	CloudWatch logs	Created time
----------	--------	----------------	---------------	--------------	-----------------	--------------

No user import jobs found

Create import job

Amazon Cognito

Current user pool

User pool - kmwnmz

Overview

Applications

User management

Authentication

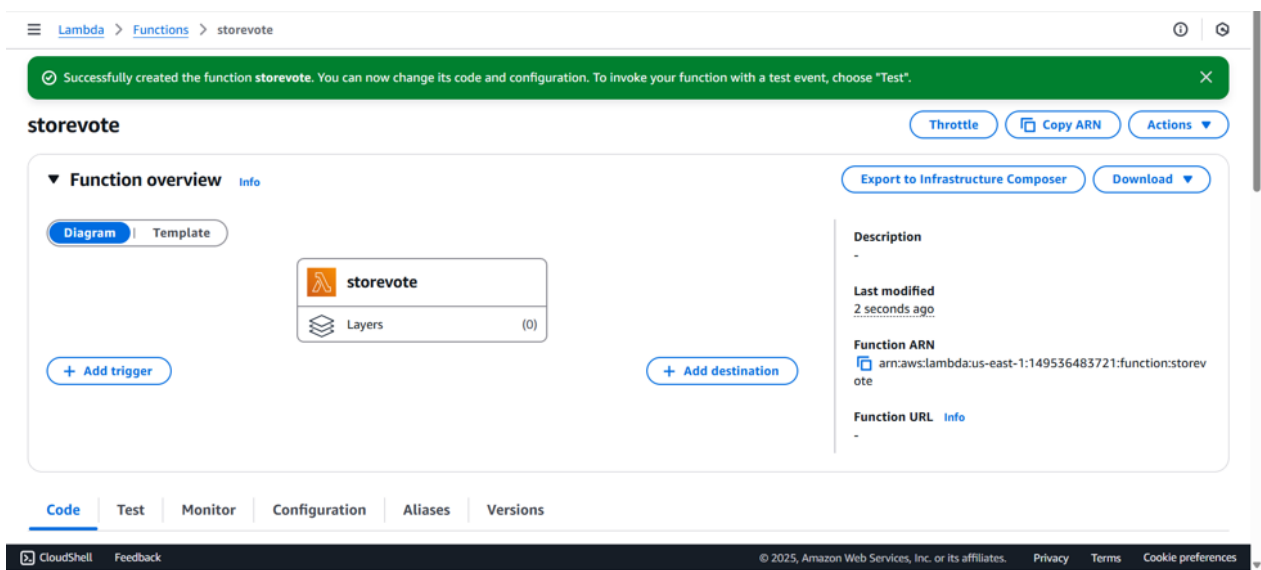
App clients

App client: Voting Website

Choose the standard and custom attributes this app can read and write. Required attributes are locked as writable. We recommend that you set immutable custom attributes as writable to allow the app client to set initial values during sign-up.

Attribute	Read	Write
address	Read	Write
birthdate	Read	Write
email	Read	Write
email_verified	Read	Not writable
family_name	Read	Write
gender	Read	Write
given_name	Read	Write
locale	Read	Write
middle_name	Read	Write
name	Read	Write
nickname	Read	Write
phone_number	Read	Write

FIG 6-12 : The first function, storeVote, accepts user votes through an API Gateway endpoint, processes the input, and stores the data in a DynamoDB table named Votes. Input validation and error handling were included to ensure data integrity. The second function, getResult, scans the DynamoDB table and aggregates vote counts in real-time. Both functions were written in Python (can be Java/Node.js) and tested using test events and API Gateway integrations. IAM roles were configured to allow secure access between Lambda and DynamoDB. We deployed both Lambda functions behind RESTful API endpoints using Amazon API Gateway, which were then called from the frontend using JavaScript. This setup enabled a fully serverless, scalable, and real-time voting system.



Lambda > Functions > storeVote

Successfully updated the function storeVote.

STOREVOTE

lambda_function.py

DEPLOY

Deploy (Ctrl+Shift+U)

Test (Ctrl+Shift+I)

TEST EVENTS [SELECTED: STOREVOTESTEST]

Create new test event

Private saved events

storeVoteTest

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

lambda_function.py

9 def decimal_to_int(obj):

10 if isinstance(obj, Decimal):

11 return int(obj) # Convert decimal to int

12 raise TypeError # Other types remain unchanged

13

14 def lambda_handler(event, context):

15 http_method = event.get('httpMethod')

16

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

CODE REFERENCE LOG

TERMINAL

Execution Results

Response:

{

"statusCode": 200,

"headers": {

"Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",

"Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "OPTIONS, POST, GET",

"Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type"

},

"body": "{\\"Attributes\\": {\\"vote_count\\": 3}, \\"ResponseMetadata\\": {\\"RequestId\\":

\\"KTE6VSO0D1IR0VEN2KTP0S9U7VW4KQNS0SAEMVJF66Q9ASUAAJG\\", \\"HTTPStatusCode\\": 200, \\"HTTPHeaders\\": {\\"server\\":

\\"Server\\", \\"date\\": \\"Tue, 08 Apr 2025 03:09:39 GMT\\", \\"content-type\\": \\"application/x-amz-json-1.0\\",

\\"content-length\\": \\"39\\", \\"connection\\": \\"keep-alive\\", \\"x-amzn-requestid\\":

}

}

Ln 27, Col 31

Spaces: 4

UTF-8

LF

Python

Lambda

Layout: US

CloudShell

Feedback

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Lambda > Functions > storeVote

DEPLOY

Deploy (Ctrl+Shift+U)

Test (Ctrl+Shift+I)

TEST EVENTS [SELECTED: STOREVOTESTEST]

Create new test event

Private saved events

storeVoteTest

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

lambda_handler(event, context):

http_method = event.get('httpMethod')

if not http_method:

return {

'statusCode': 400,

'headers': {'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*'},

'body': json.dumps({'message': 'Error: Missing httpMethod in request'})

}

Handle CORS preflight request

if http_method == 'OPTIONS':

return {

'statusCode': 200,

'headers': {

'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*',

'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'POST, OPTIONS',

'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type'

},

'body': json.dumps({'message': 'CORS preflight response'})

}

}

Ln 27, Col 31

Spaces: 4

UTF-8

LF

Python

Lambda

Layout: US

CloudShell

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Code properties

Info

Package size

1,017 byte

SHA256 hash

bq+WOPABk3QH/Uq2VFEF5tx3hzkfx0ai3Xxqpd/Wo2g=

Last modified

20 hours ago

Lambda > Functions > storeVote

Code

Test

Monitor

Configuration

Aliases

Versions

General configuration

Triggers

Permissions

Destinations

Function URL

Environment variables

Tags

VPC

RDS databases

Monitoring and operations tools

Concurrency and recursion

Execution role

Edit

View role document

Role name

storeVote-role-9w36th8y

Resource summary

To view the resources and actions that your function has permission to access, choose a service.

AWS Application Auto Scaling

7 actions, 1 resource

By action

By resource

Resource	Actions
All resources	Allow: application-autoscaling:DeleteScalingPolicy Allow: application-autoscaling:DeregisterScalableTarget Allow: application-autoscaling:DescribeScalingTargets Allow: application-autoscaling:DescribeScalingActivities

CloudShell

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IAM > Roles > getResult-role-t9v1vjtd

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Root access management

Access reports

Access Analyzer

External access

Unused access

Policy was successfully attached to role.

Last activity

Maximum session duration

1 hour

Permissions

Trust relationships

Tags

Last Accessed

Revoke sessions

Permissions policies (2)

Info

Simulate

Remove

Add permissions

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

Search

Filter by Type

All types

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	2
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole-86f...	Customer managed	1

Permissions boundary (not set)

CloudShell

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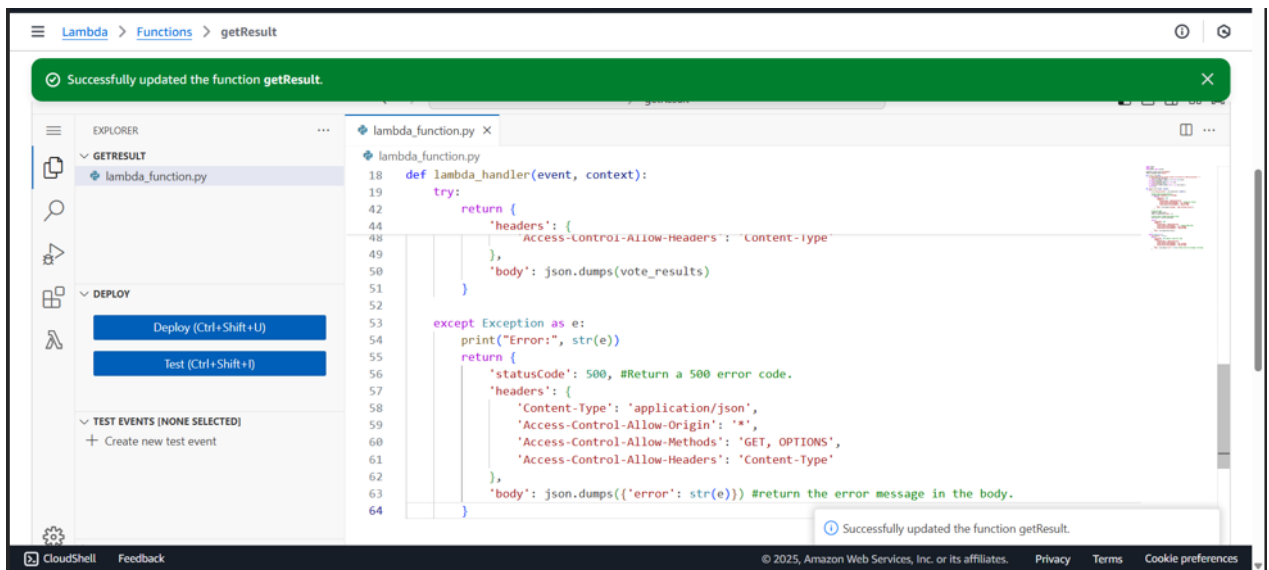
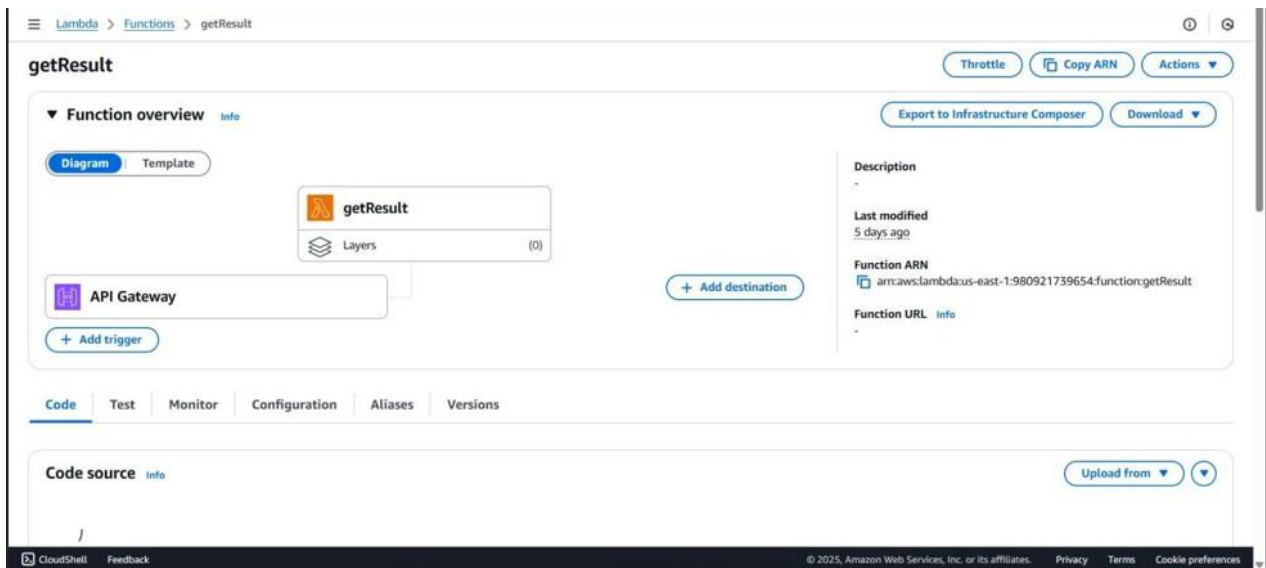
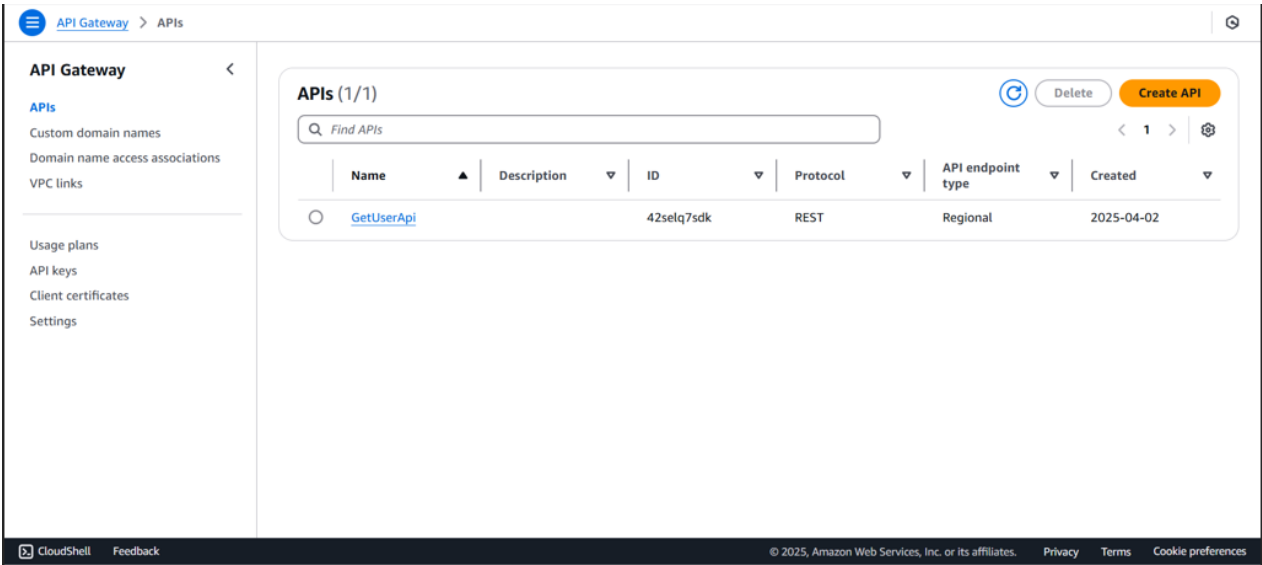


FIG 13-26 : created a REST API using Amazon API Gateway to expose backend Lambda functions to the frontend. Two primary resources were added: /vote and /results. The /vote endpoint uses the POST method to allow users to cast votes, and the /results endpoint uses the GET method to fetch vote results. These methods were integrated with the corresponding AWS Lambda functions (storeVote and getResult) by choosing the Lambda integration type during method creation. CORS was enabled using the OPTIONS method for cross-origin access from the frontend. To allow API Gateway to invoke Lambda, we granted execution permissions by attaching the AWS-managed policy AWSLambdaRole or a custom role with the lambda:InvokeFunction action. Additionally, the Lambda functions were granted read/write access to DynamoDB using the AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess or a scoped-down policy. Finally, the API was deployed to a stage and tested using the browser and frontend code.




API Gateway > APIs > Resources - GetUserApi (42selq7sdk) > Edit integration request

Integration type


☒ Lambda function

Integrate your API with a Lambda function.




☐ HTTP

Integrate with an existing HTTP endpoint.




☐ Mock

Generate a response based on API Gateway mappings and transformations.




☐ AWS service

Integrate with an AWS Service.



☐ VPC link

Integrate with a resource that isn't accessible over the public internet.



☐ Lambda proxy integration

Send the request to your Lambda function as a structured event.

Lambda function

Provide the Lambda function name or alias. You can also provide an ARN from another account.

us-east-1

Execution role

CloudShell

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API Gateway > APIs > Resources - GetUserApi (42selq7sdk)

API Gateway

APIs

Custom domain names

Domain name access associations

VPC links

▼ API: GetUserApi

Resources

Stages

Authorizers

Gateway responses

Models

Resource policy

Documentation

Dashboard

API settings

Resources

Create resource

/

/results

GET

OPTIONS

/vote

OPTIONS

POST

API actions

Deploy API

Update documentation

Delete

/results - GET - Method execution

ARN

arn:aws:execute-api:us-east-1:149536483721:42selq7sdk/*/GET/results

Resource ID

21k5ad

Client

Method request

Integration request

Method response

Integration response

Lambda integration

Method request

Integration request

Integration response

Method responses

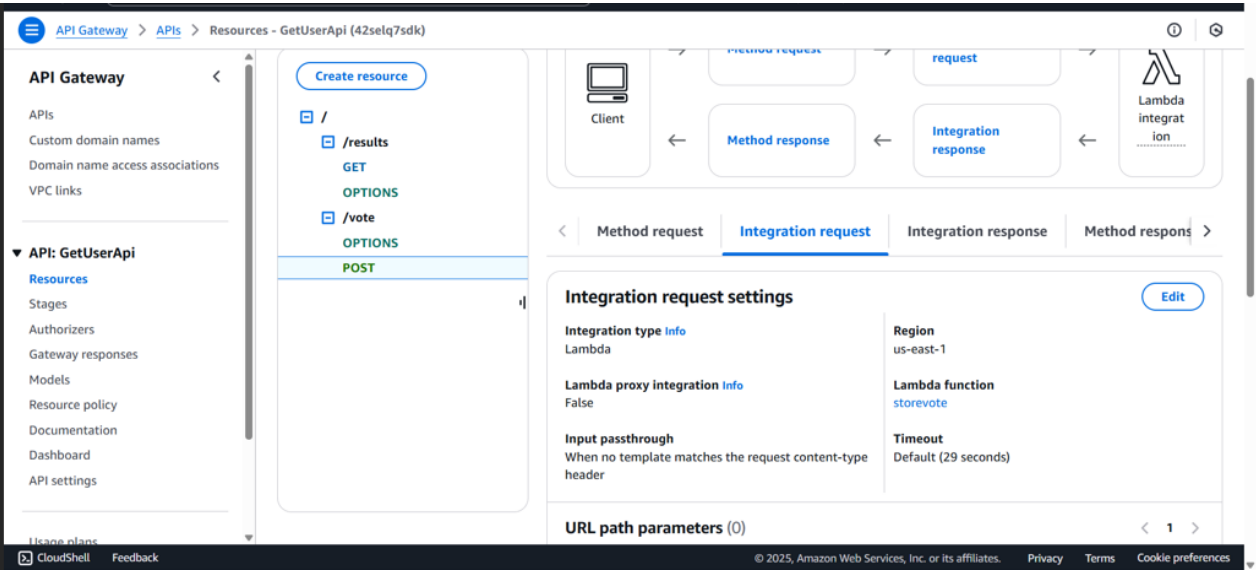
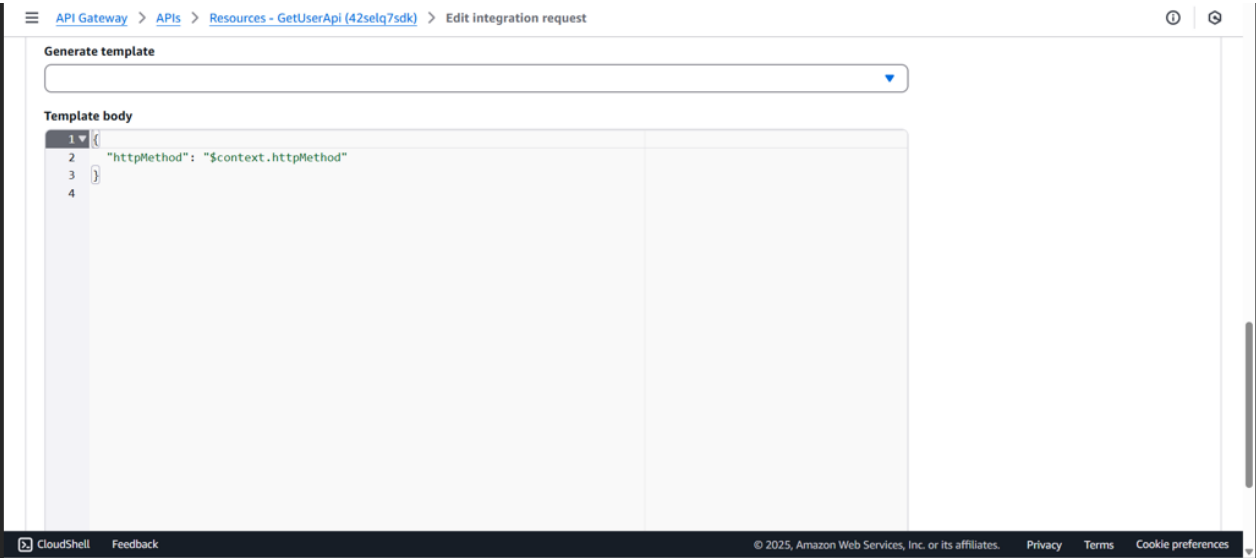
Integration request settings

Edit

CloudShell

Feedback

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API Gateway > APIs > Resources - GetUserApi (42selq7sdk) > Enable CORS

CORS settings

Info

To allow requests from scripts running in the browser, configure cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) for your API. When you save your configuration, API Gateway replaces any existing CORS settings with your new configuration.

Gateway responses

API Gateway will configure CORS for the selected gateway responses.

☒ Default 4XX

☒ Default 5XX

Access-Control-Allow-Methods

☒ GET

☒ OPTIONS

Access-Control-Allow-Headers

API Gateway will configure CORS for the selected gateway responses.

Content-Type,X-Amz-Date,Authorization,X-Api-Key,X-Amz-Security-Token

Access-Control-Allow-Origin

Enter an origin that can access the resource. Use a wildcard "*" to allow any origin to access the resource.

*

▶ Additional settings

CloudShell

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API Gateway > APIs > Resources - GetUserApi (42selq7sdk)

API Gateway

<

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Create resource

/

/results

GET

OPTIONS

/vote

OPTIONS

POST

Client

→

Method request

→

Integration request

→

Mock integration

←

Integration response

←

Method response

←

Client

<

Method request

Integration request

Integration response

Method responses

>

Method request settings

Edit

Authorization

NONE

API key required

False

Request validator

None

SDK operation name

Generated based on method and path

Request paths (0)

<

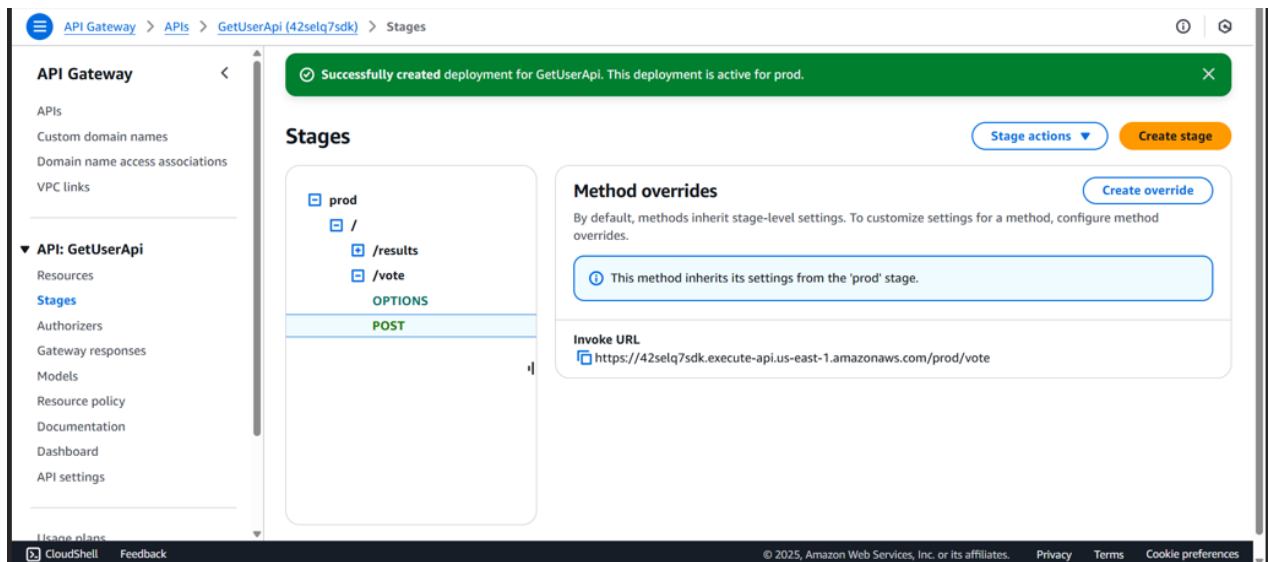
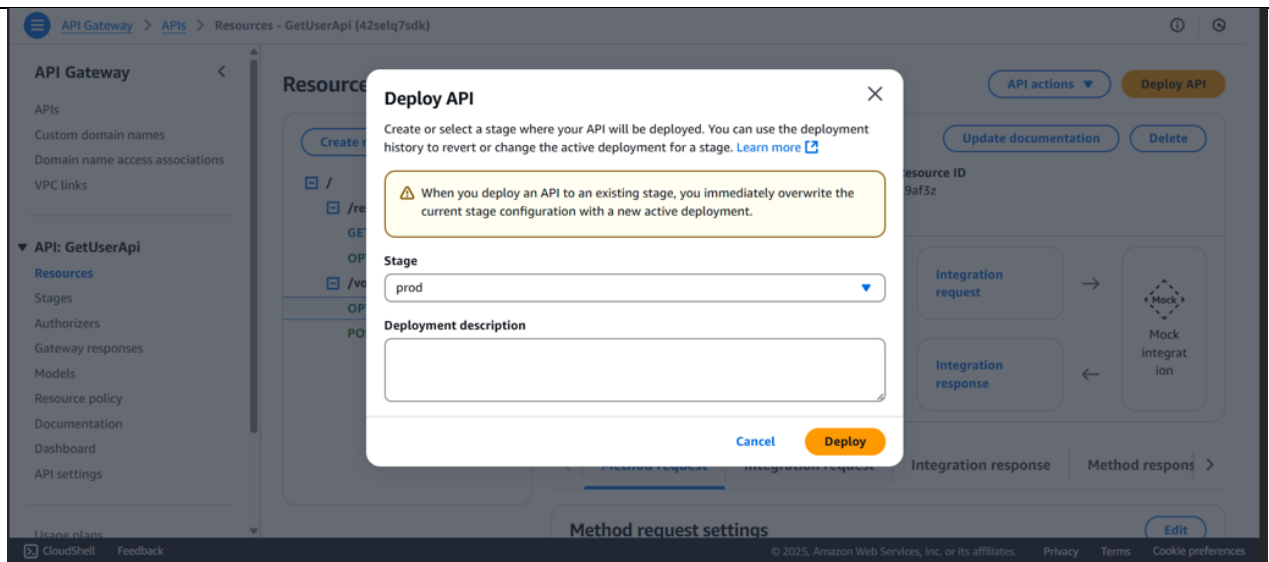
1

>

CloudShell

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API Gateway

APIs

Custom domain names

Domain name access associations

VPC links

▼ API: GetUserApi

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Create resource

/

/results

GET

OPTIONS

/vote

OPTIONS

POST

ARN

arn:aws:execute-api:us-east-1:149536483721:42selq7sdk/*/*/GET/results

Resource ID

Z1k5ad

Client

Method request

Integration request

Method response

Integration response

Lambda integration

Method request

Integration request

Integration response

Method response

Method request settings

Edit

Authorization

NONE

API key required

False

Request validator

None

SDK operation name

Generated based on method and path

CloudShell

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Create resource

/

/results

GET

OPTIONS

/vote

OPTIONS

POST

Integration responses

Create response

Default - Response

Edit

Delete

Lambda error regex

-

Content handling

Passthrough

Learn more

Method response status code

200

Default mapping

True

Header mappings (1)

< 1 >

Name

Mapping value

method.response.header.Access-Control-Allow-Origin

Mapping templates (1)

▶ application/json

CloudShell

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Create resource

/

/results

GET

OPTIONS

/vote

OPTIONS

POST

Integration responses

Create response

Default - Response

Edit

Delete

HTTP status regex Info

-

Content handling Learn more

Passthrough

Method response status code

200

Default mapping

True

Header mappings (3)

< 1 >

Name	Mapping value
method.response.header.Access-Control-Allow-Headers	'Content-Type,X-Amz-Date,Authorization,X-Api-Key,
method.response.header.Access-Control-Allow-Methods	'GET,OPTIONS'
method.response.header.Access-Control-Allow-Origin	*

Mapping templates (0)

No templates

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/apigateway/main/apis/42selq7sdk/resources?api=42selq7sdk®ion=us-east-1#

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API Gateway

APIs

Custom domain names

Domain name access associations

VPC links

API: GetUserApi

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Documentation

Dashboard

API settings

Create resource

/

/results

GET

OPTIONS

/vote

OPTIONS

POST

/results - GET method test results

Request

/results

Status

200

Response body

{
 "statusCode": 200,
 "headers": {
 "Content-Type": "application/json",
 "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",
 "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, OPTIONS",
 "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type",
 },
 "body": "[
 {\br/> \"option\":
 \"Candidate_A\",
 \"vote_count\": 3,
 {\br/> \"option\": \"KLU\",
 \"vote_count\": 3
 }
]
 }
}

Response headers

{
 \"Access-Control-Allow-Origin\": \"*\",
 \"Content-Type\": \"application/json\",
 \"X-Amzn-Trace-Id\": \"Root=1-67f49f05-3800843ce84a2b8482fcf960;Parent=4ebde43f5278bf9c;Sampled=0;Lineage=1:60f28044:0\"
}

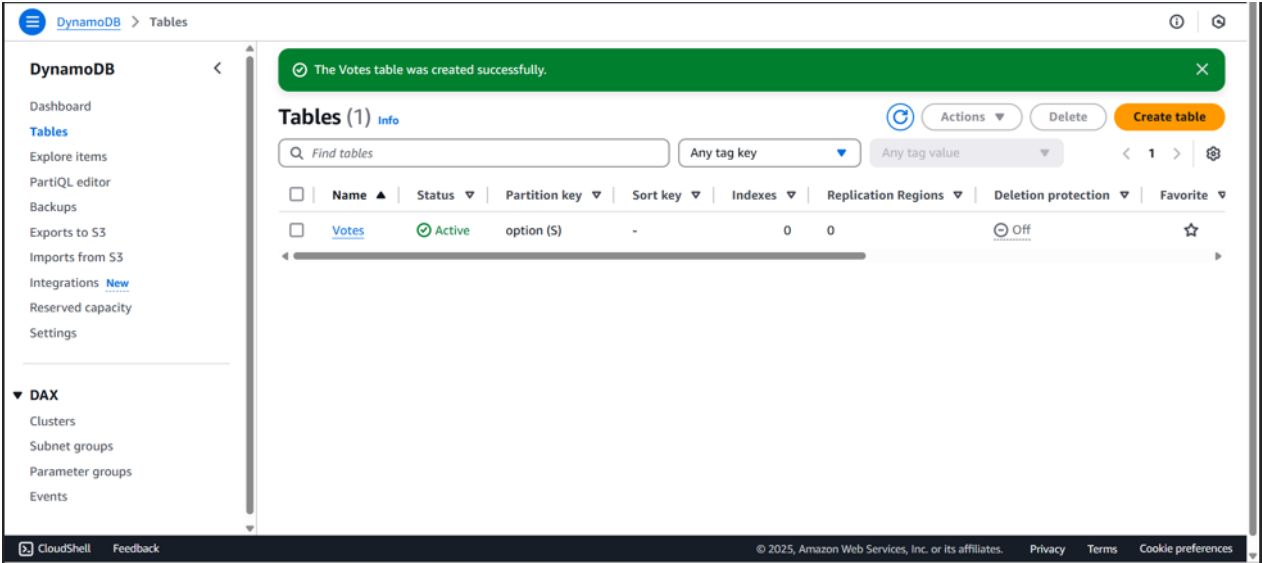
Logs

Execution log for request d2f1b261-bffd-4dad-bb93-02d1e56c3fb1
Tue Apr 29 03:59:01 UTC 2025 : Starting execution for request: d2f1b261-bffd-4dad-

CloudShell Feedback

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FIG 27: We used Amazon DynamoDB as the backend database to store vote data in the Cognition application. A table named Votes was created with attributes option (university name) and vote_count (number of votes). The storeVote Lambda function updates this table when a vote is cast, and the getResult function reads the data to display results. This serverless NoSQL database ensures fast performance, scalability, and easy integration with AWS Lambda.



DynamoDB

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PartiQL editor

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Imports from S3

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Settings

▼ DAX

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Subnet groups

Parameter groups

Events

Tables (1)

Any tag key

Any tag value

Find tables

< 1 >

⚙️

Votes

☆

Votes

Autopreview

View table details

▼ Scan or query items

☒ Scan

☐ Query

Select a table or index

Table - Votes

Select attribute projection

All attributes

► Filters

Run

Reset

✔ Completed. Read capacity units consumed: 2

×

Items returned (3)

🔄

Actions ▼

Create item

CloudShell

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► Filters

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Reset

✔ Completed. Read capacity units consumed: 2

×

Items returned (3)

🔄

Actions ▼

Create item

< 1 >

⚙️

🔍

☐ option (String) ▼

☐ [VIT](#)

☐ [SRM](#)

☐ [KLU](#)

vote_count

0

3

4

CloudShell

Feedback

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OUTPUT

Signing with new user:

Sign in
Sign in to your account.

Email address

Next

New user? [Create an account.](#)

Sign up
Create a new account.

Email address

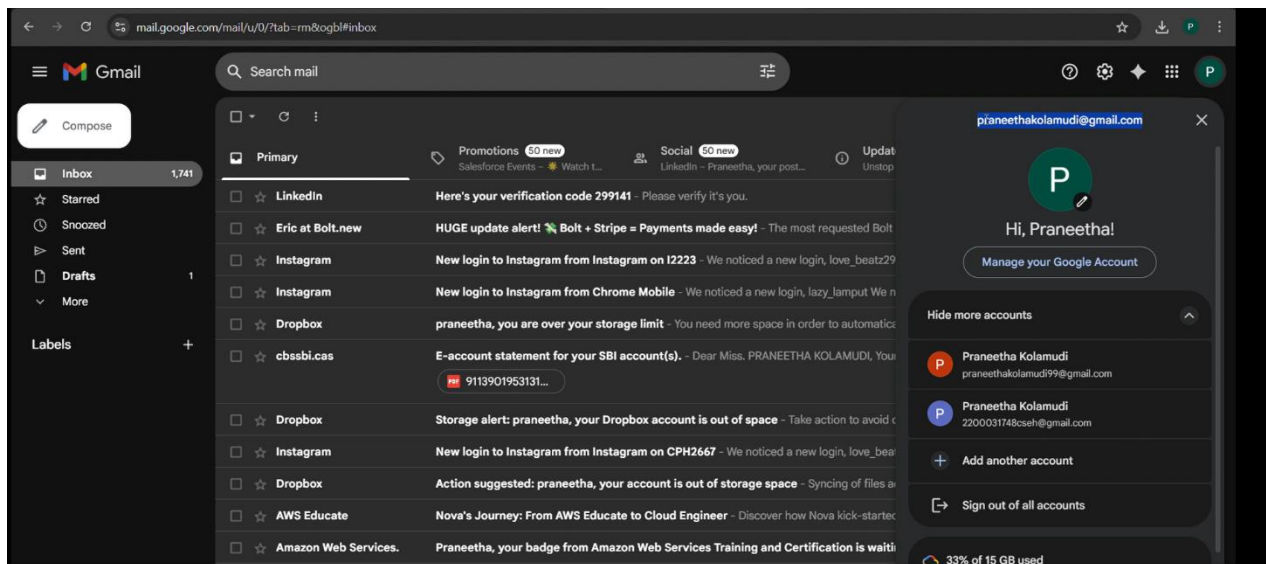
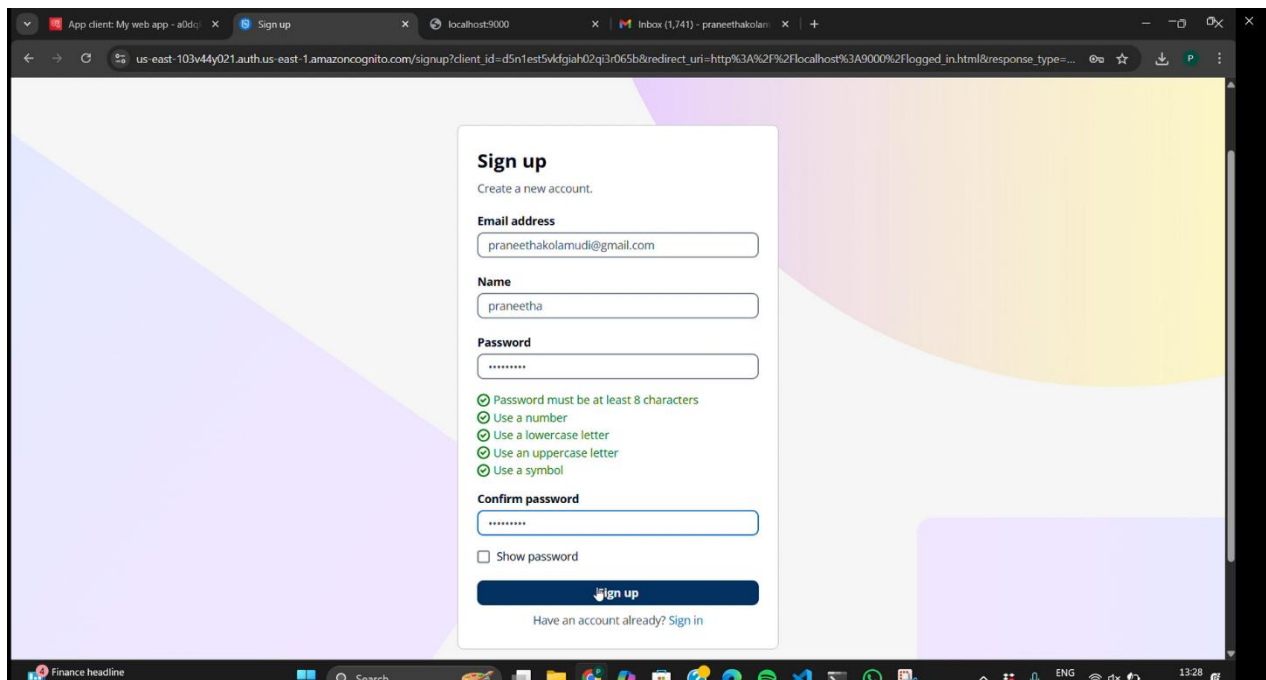
Name

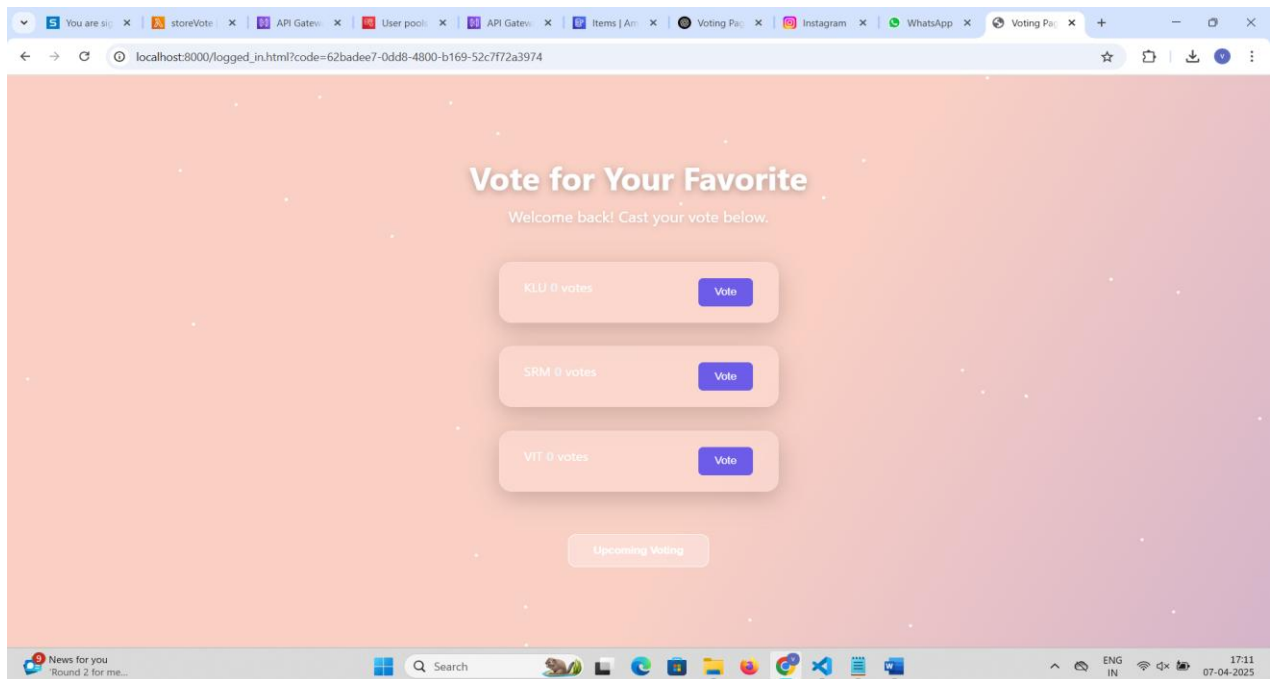
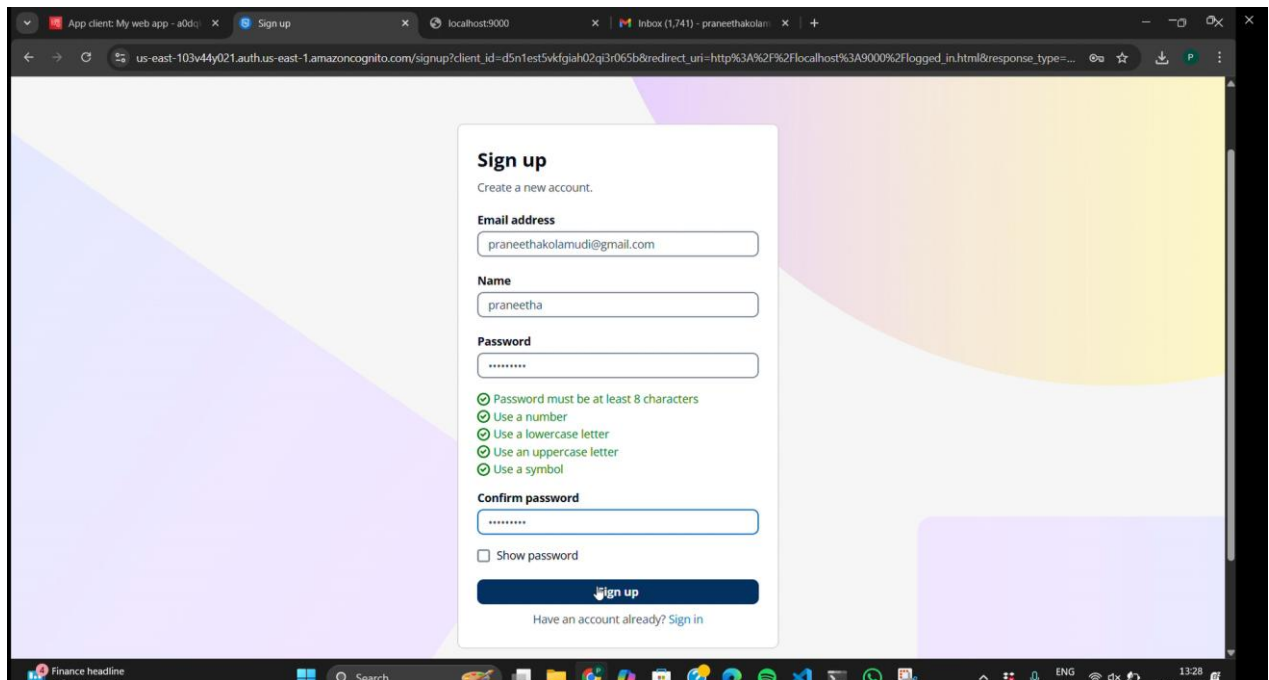
Password

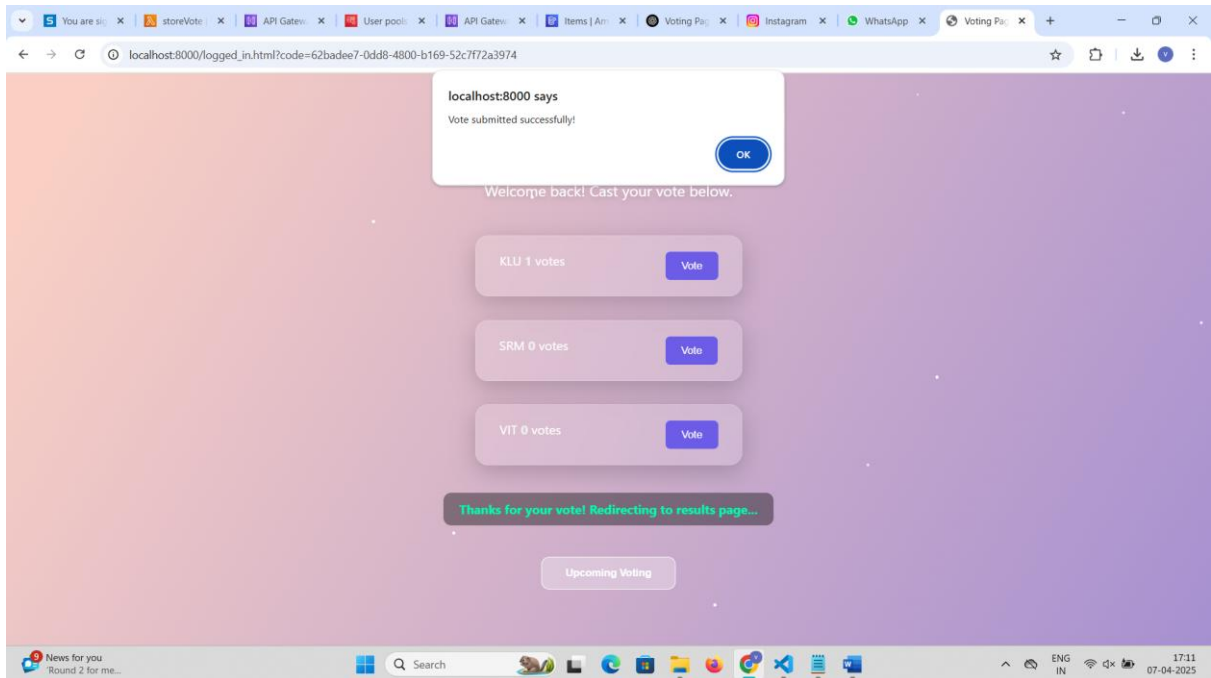
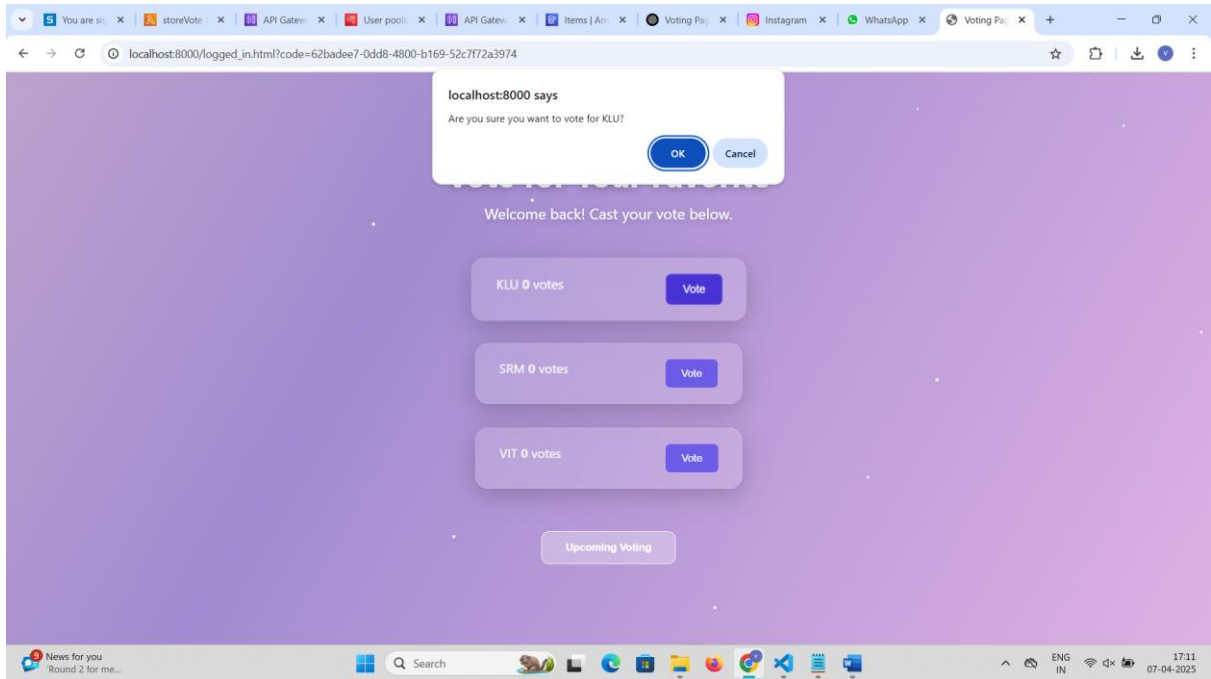
Confirm password

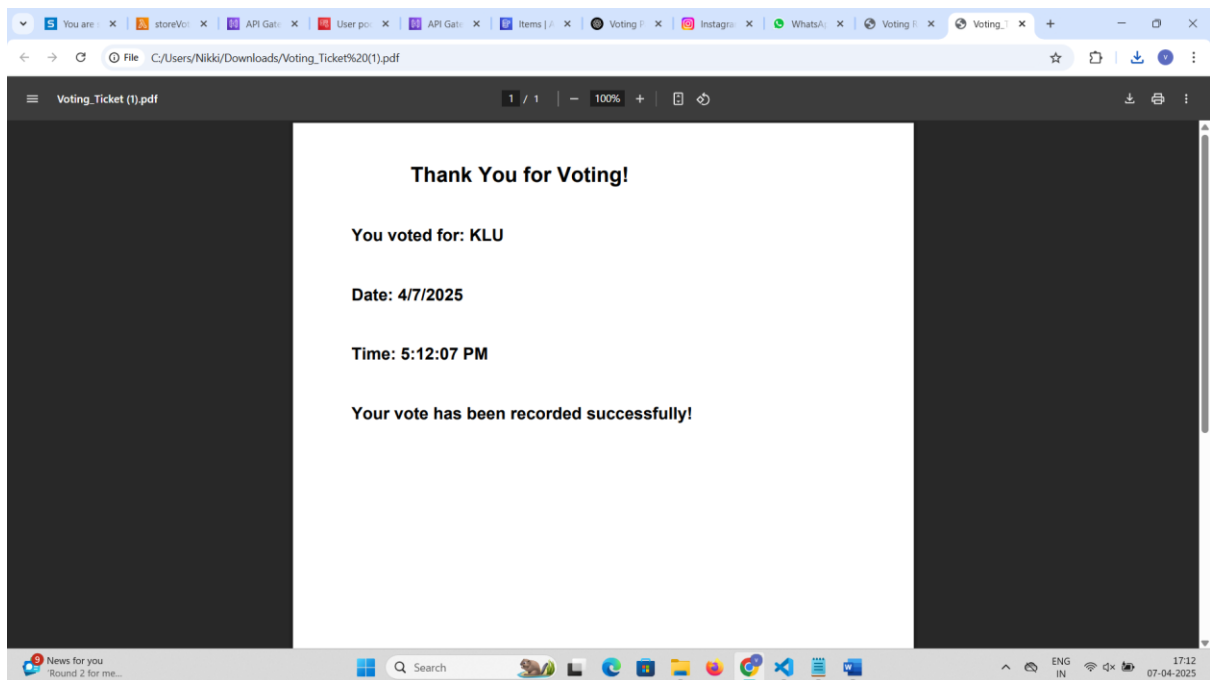
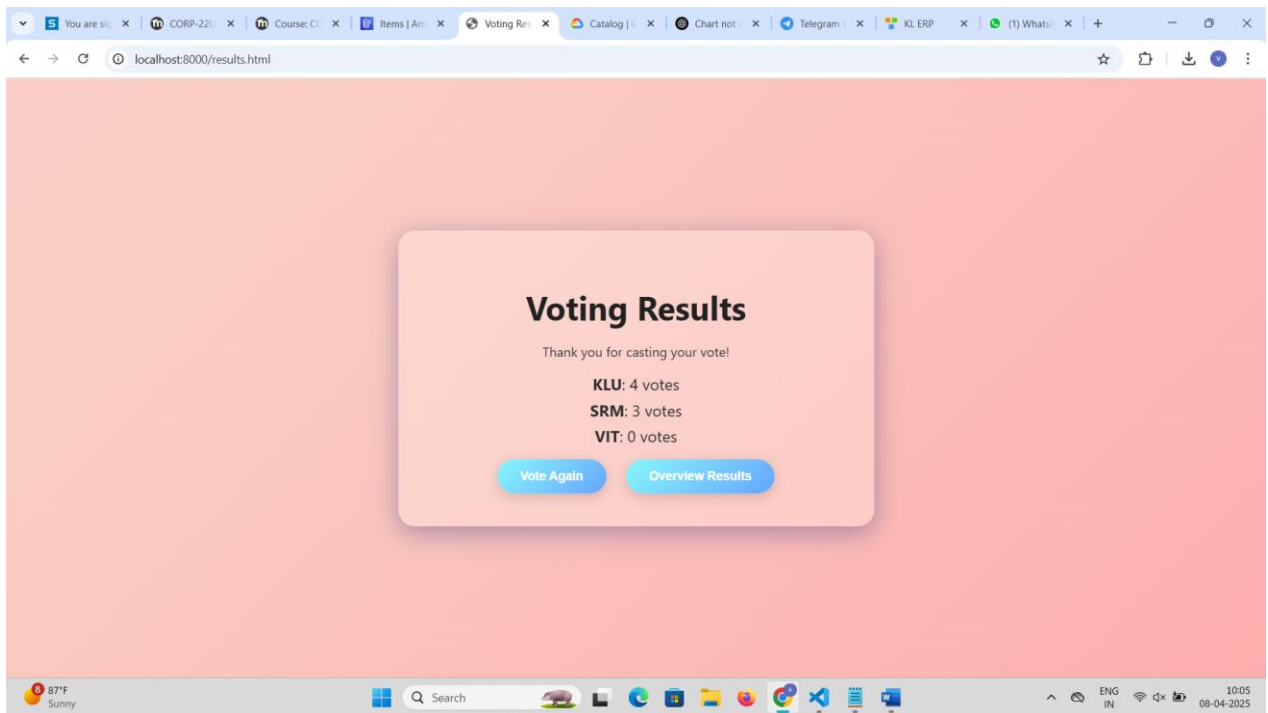
☐ Show password

Sign up









Upcoming Voting Events

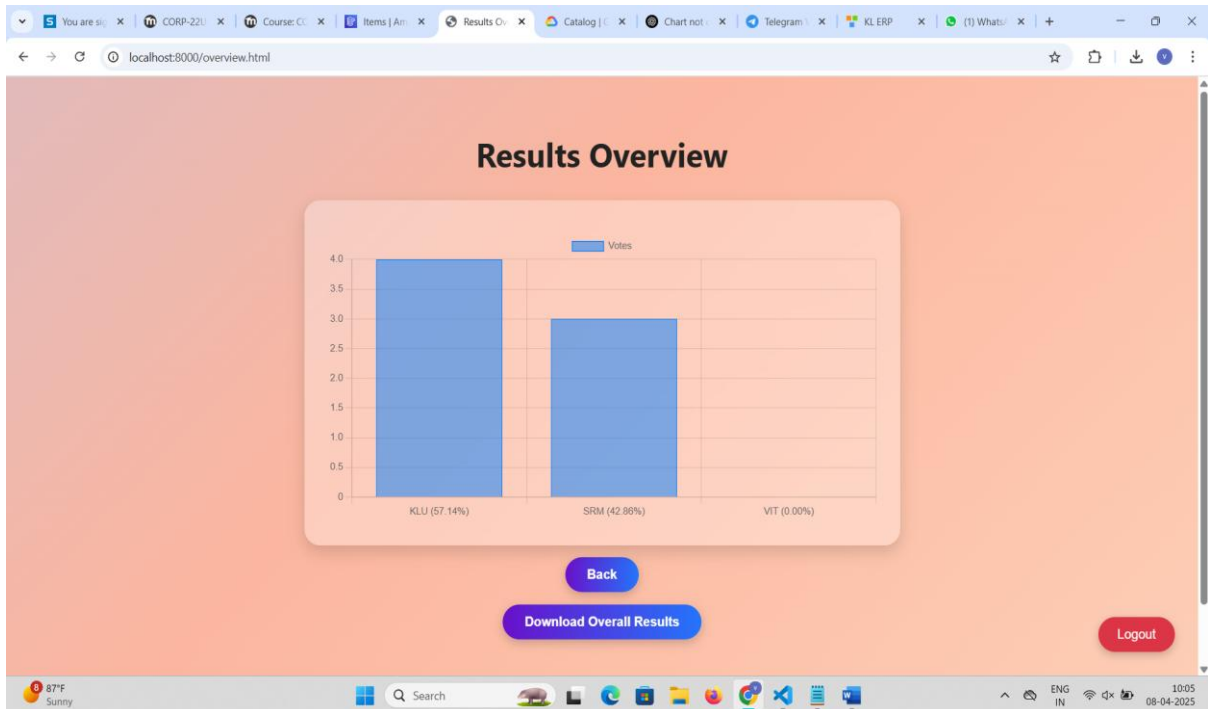
Voting Event 1 starts in: 1d 23h 59m 56s

Voting Event 2 starts in: 4d 23h 59m 56s

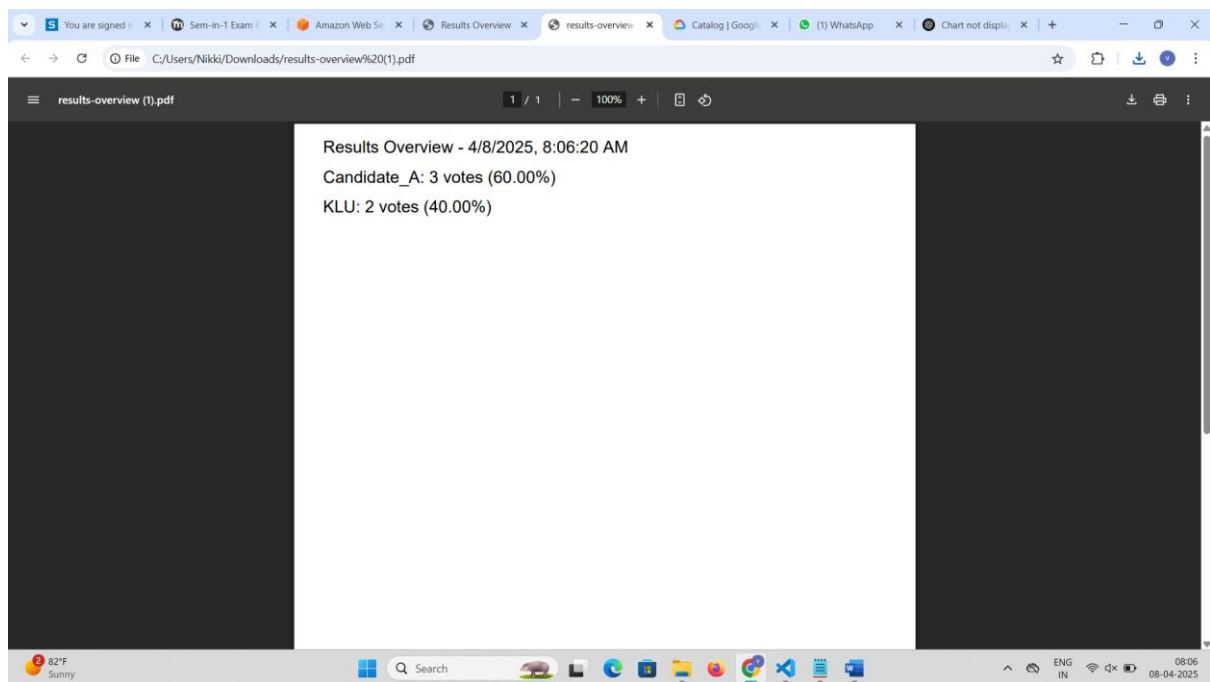
Voting Event 3: Time Ended - Unable to Vote

Back to Voting Logout

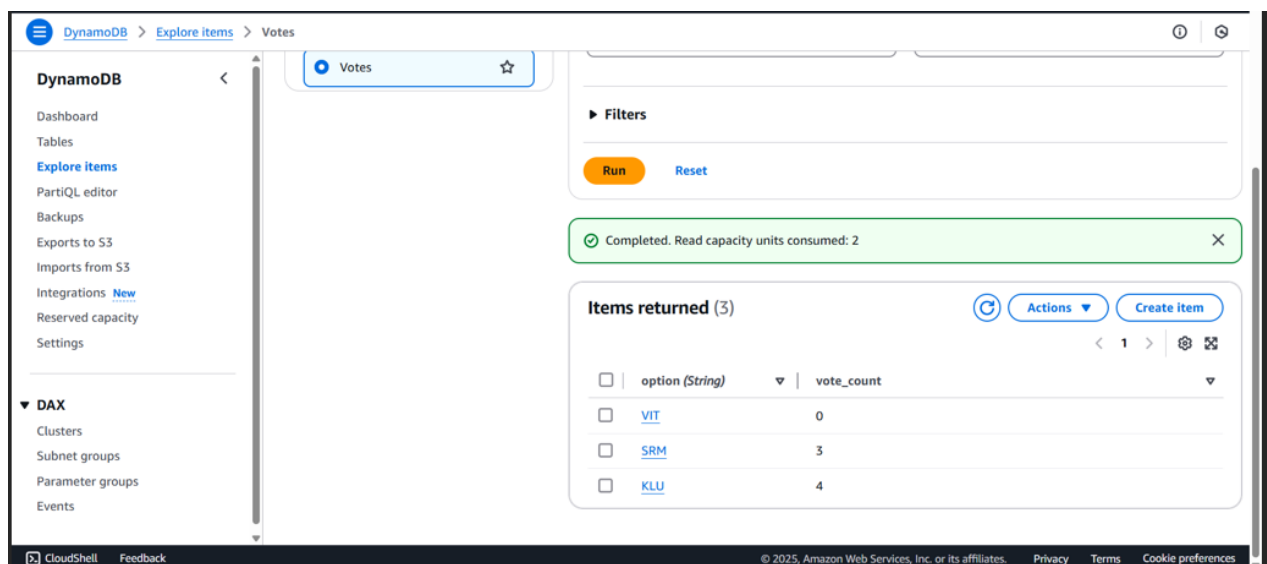
82°F Sunny 08:05 08-04-2025



Total result:



Updating in dynamo db : After voting to KLU



Conclusion

The Voting Application project provided a rich, hands-on opportunity to apply and sharpen my cloud computing skills, particularly in the area of serverless architecture and AWS services. This project not only fulfilled the functional objective of creating a real-time voting system, but also gave me in-depth experience in designing, deploying, and managing scalable cloud-native applications.

One of the key skills acquired was user authentication and access control through Amazon Cognito, where I learned to configure user pools, app clients, and integrate secure sign-up/sign-in workflows. Additionally, working with AWS Lambda functions taught me to handle backend logic without provisioning servers, manage environment variables, and ensure fault-tolerant code execution. By integrating API Gateway, I built and exposed RESTful APIs, defined methods (GET/POST), managed endpoint security, and enabled CORS for frontend communication.

A critical takeaway was learning to configure and grant IAM permissions, which is vital for secure interactions between AWS services like Lambda and DynamoDB. I created and tested Lambda functions to store and fetch vote data from the DynamoDB table Votes, strengthening my understanding of event-driven data flow and NoSQL schema design.

