

FACE DETECTION APP ON AWS

INTRODUCTION

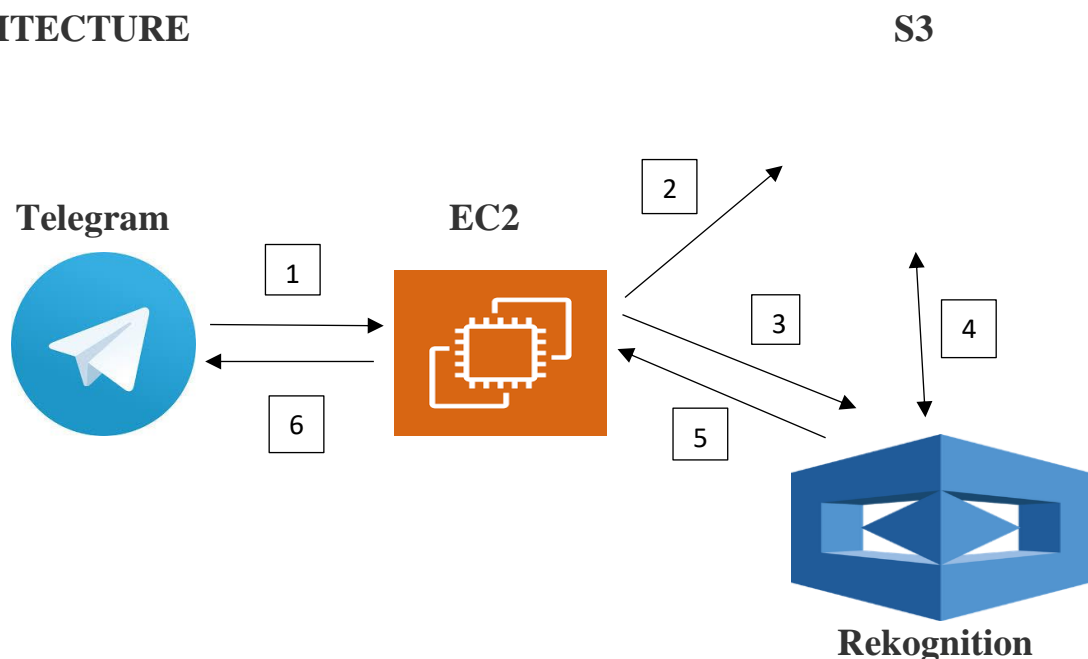
Amazon Web Services (AWS) is the world's most comprehensive and broadly adopted cloud platform, offering over 175 fully featured services from data centers globally. Amazon Web Services offers reliable, scalable, and inexpensive cloud computing services. Free to join, pay only for what you use.

Facial recognition and comparison is a new challenge you will face if you are developing an employee verification system, need to automate video editing, or provide secondary authentication for other applications. To solve this challenge, you could develop your own machine learning model, develop an API, and manage your own infrastructure. This option is expensive, requires advanced knowledge, and is time intensive.

Instead of taking the difficult route, you can use Amazon Rekognition, which can detect faces in an image or video, find facial landmarks such as the position of eyes, and detect emotions such as happy or sad in near real-time or in batches without management of infrastructure or modeling.

Here I'm using few of the amazon web services (ec2, s3, Rekognition) and telegram as a front end to build face-detection app.

ARCHITECTURE



COMPONENTS

1. Ec2

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity, reducing your need to forecast traffic.

2. S3

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. This means customers of all sizes and industries can use it to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics

3. Amazon Rekognition

Amazon Rekognition makes it easy to add image and video analysis to your applications. You just provide an image or video to the Amazon Rekognition API, and the service can identify objects, people, text, scenes, and activities. It can detect any inappropriate content as well. Amazon Rekognition also provides highly accurate facial analysis, face comparison, and face search capabilities

4. Telegram Bot

Bots are third-party applications that run inside Telegram. Users can interact with bots by sending them messages, commands and [inline requests](#). You control your bots using HTTPS requests to our [Bot API](#).

REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

The requirement analysis specifies the requirements needed to develop a graphic project. In this phase, we collect the requirements needed for designing the project. The requirements collected are then analyzed and carried to the next phase.

1. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

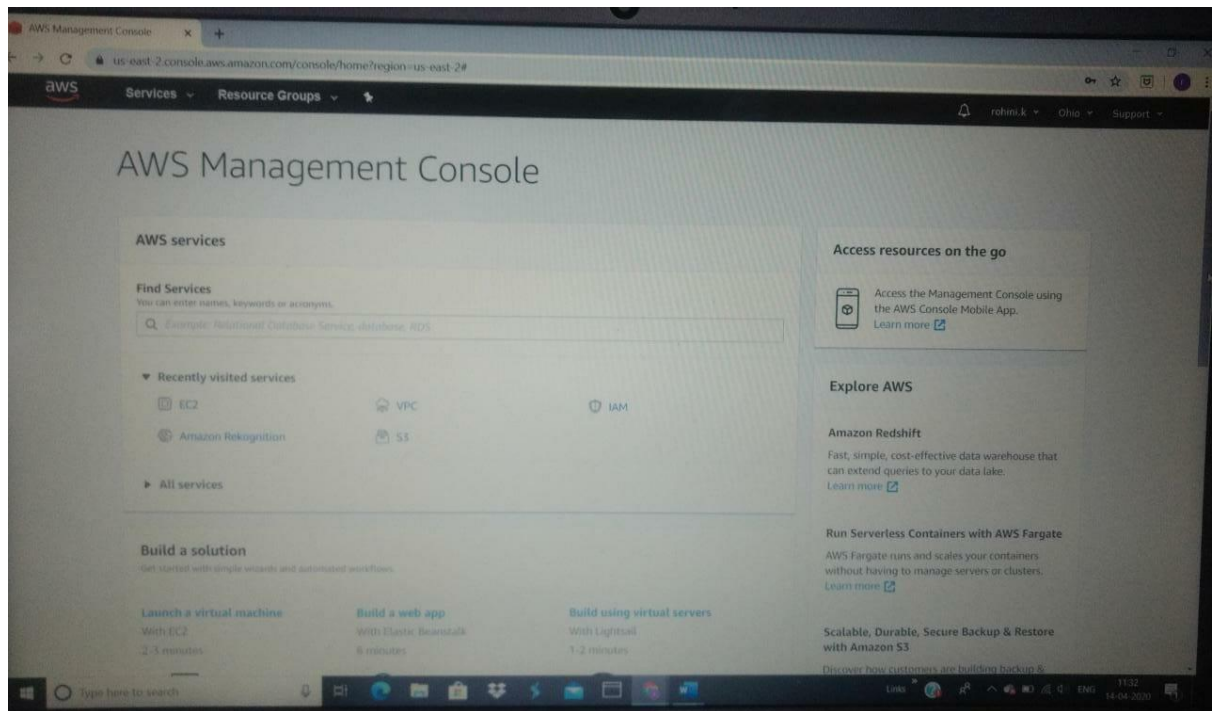
1. PutTTYgen
2. PuTTY

2. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Operating System: Amazon Linux 2
2. Ram: 1GB ram
3. Processor: 1 virtual CPU
4. Storage: 8GB

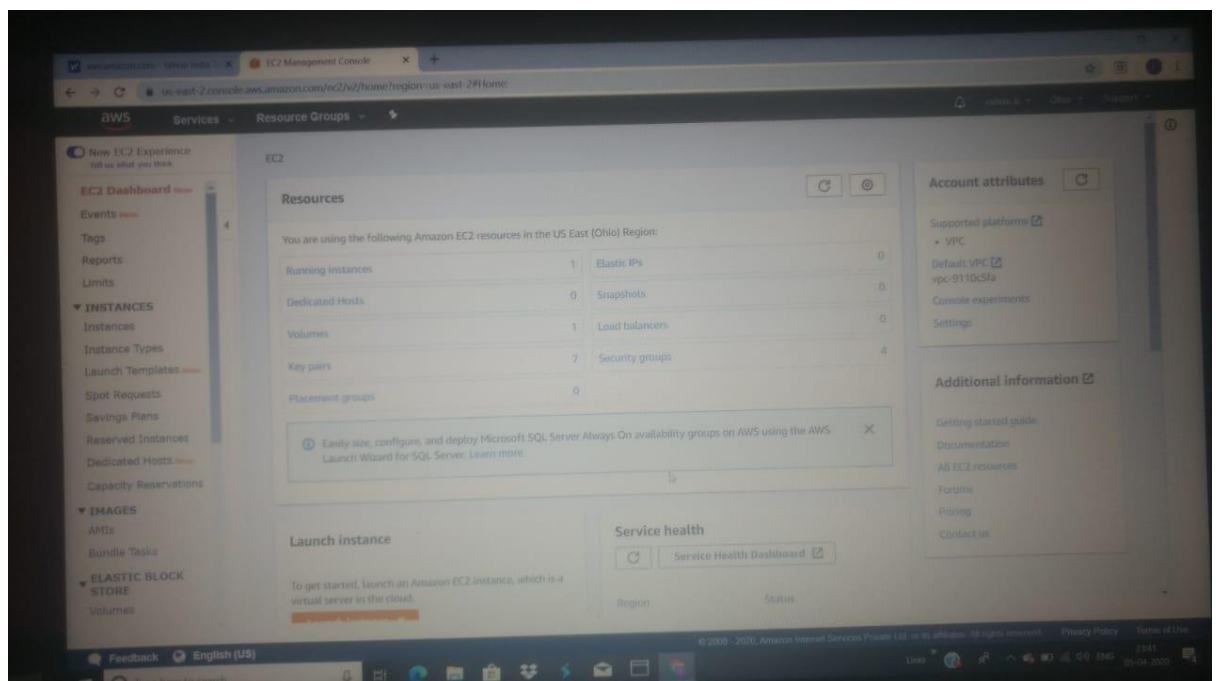
PROCEDURE:

1. Create a telegram bot
 - ➔ Install and open telegram
 - ➔ Search for BotFather in the search bar and open it
 - ➔ Type /newbot, once you type it will ask to type the name of the bot, type the name of the bot and hit enter
 - ➔ After that it will ask to choose the user name for your bot, type the username for the bot and hit enter
 - ➔ Your new bot is ready now
2. In order to use the amazon web services, we need create a amazon web service(AWS) account.



Snapshot 1

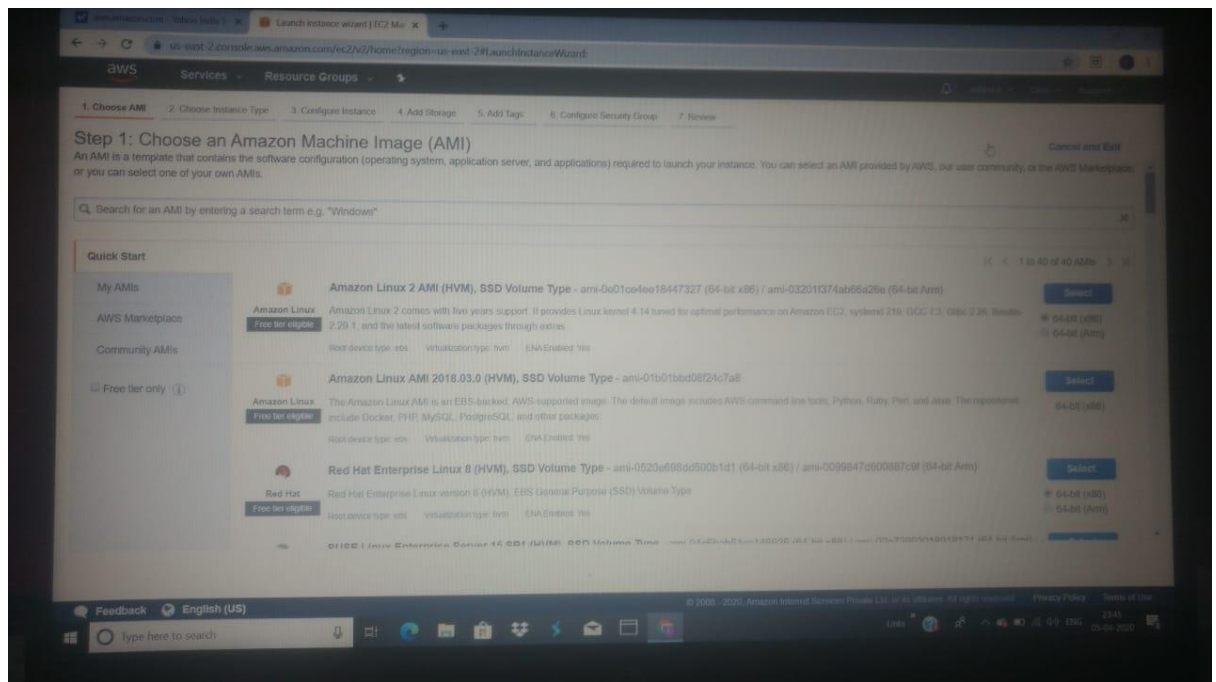
3. After successfully creation of AWS account, launch an instance (i.e., create an server).
Go to services and select EC2



Snapshot 2

- i. Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

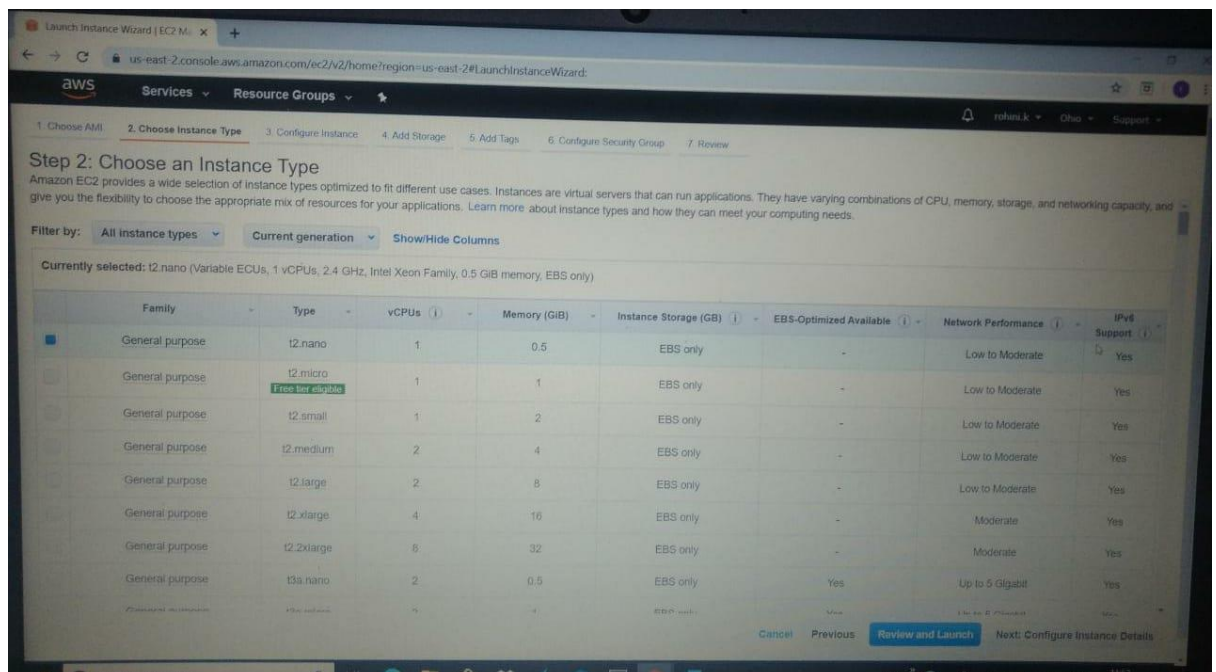
Here I have selected Amazon Linux 2



Snapshot 3

ii. Choose instance type

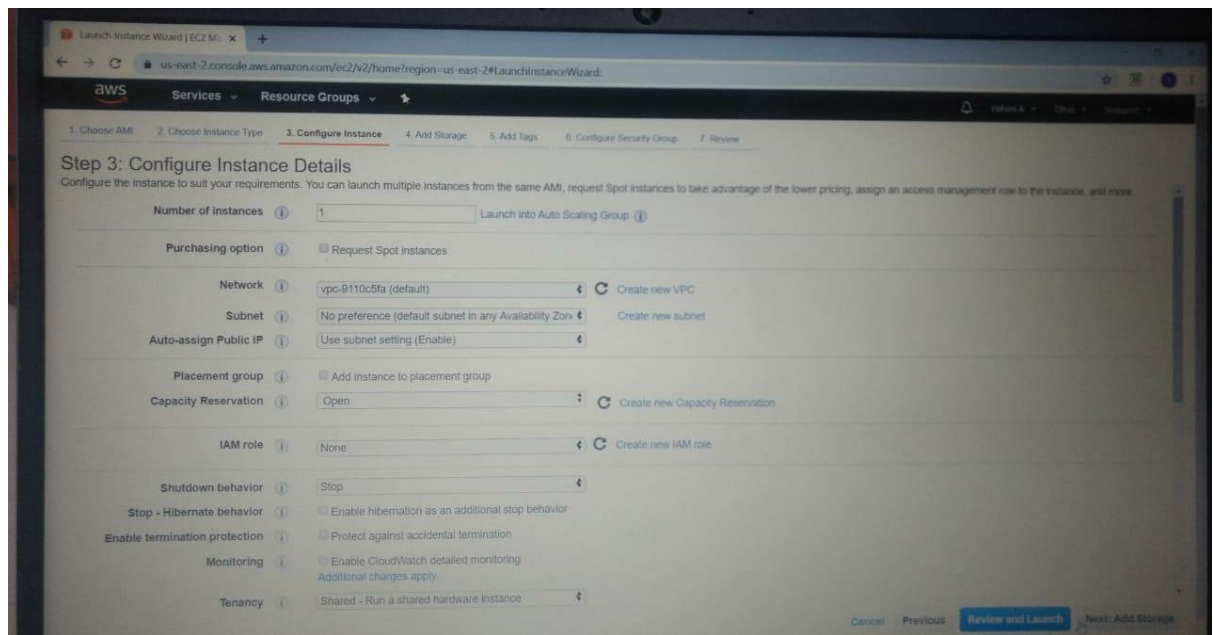
Here I have selected t2 micro so that I will get 1 CPU and 1 GB ram



Snapshot 4

iii. Configure instance

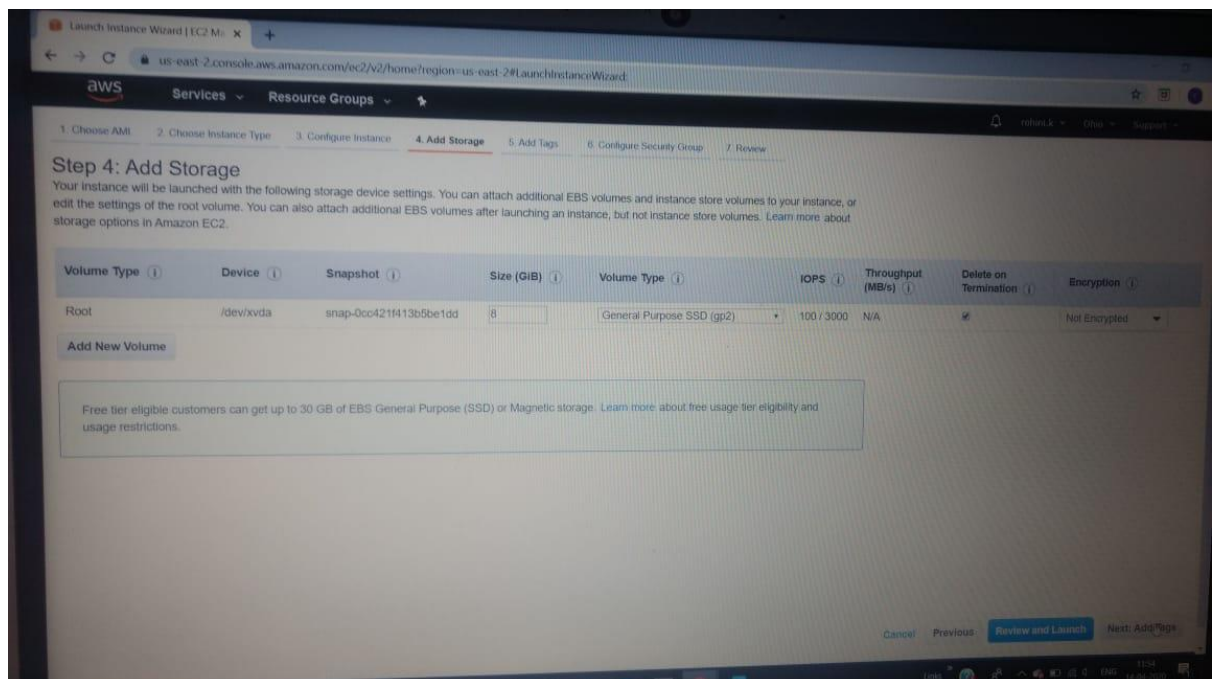
Here I left as it is without changing anything (click next)



Snapshot 5

iv. Add storage

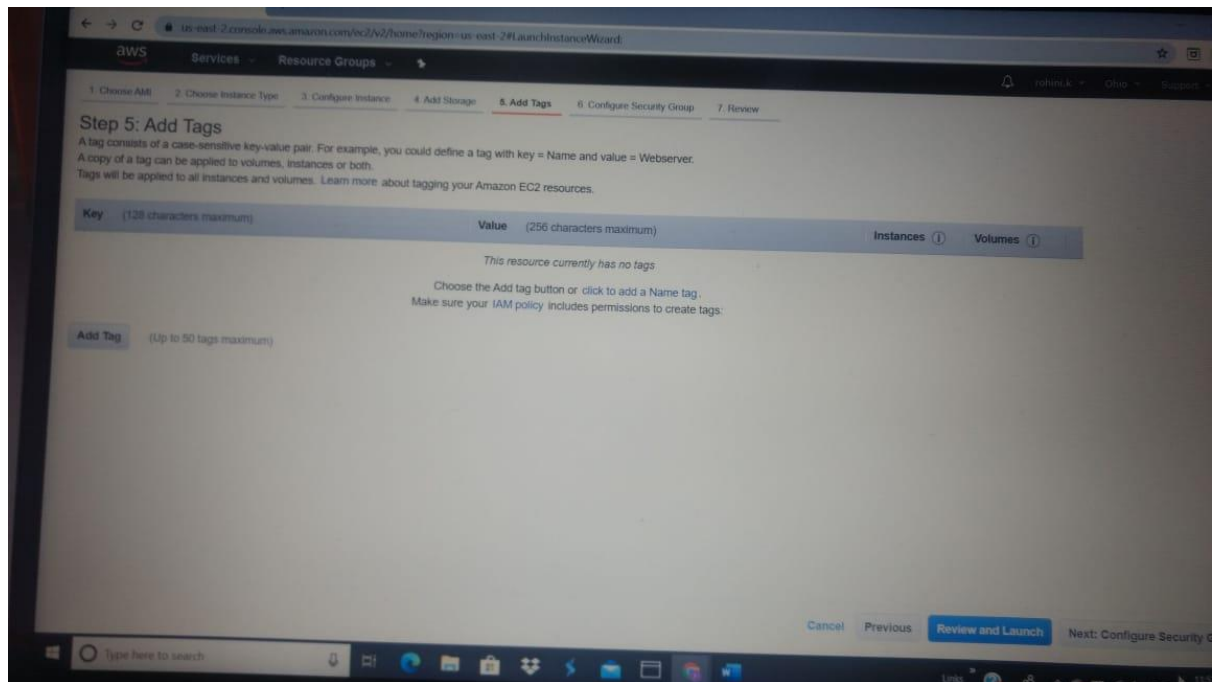
By default they have given 8GB so that is enough to build the project (click next)



Snapshot 6

v. Add tags

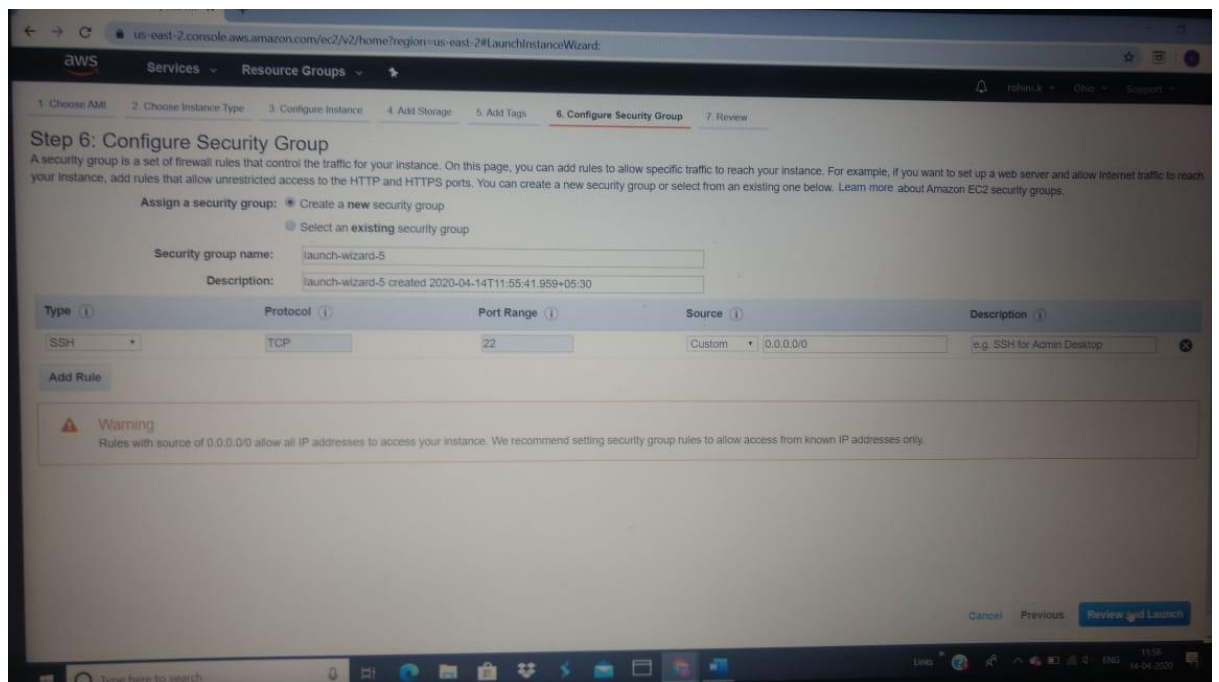
Leave as it is without changing anything in this section (click next)



Snapshot 7

vi. Configure security group

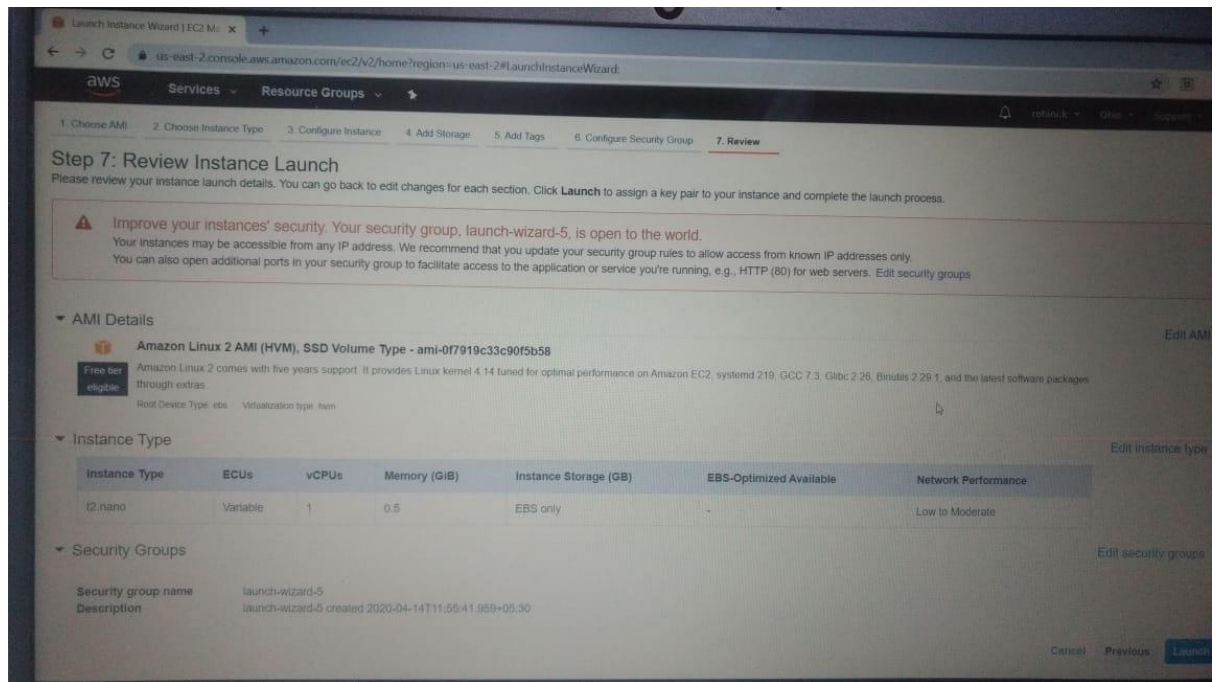
Select type: SSH and port range: 22 (click on review and launch)



Snapshot 8

vii. Review

Reviewing what I have selected in the previous steps (click on launch)

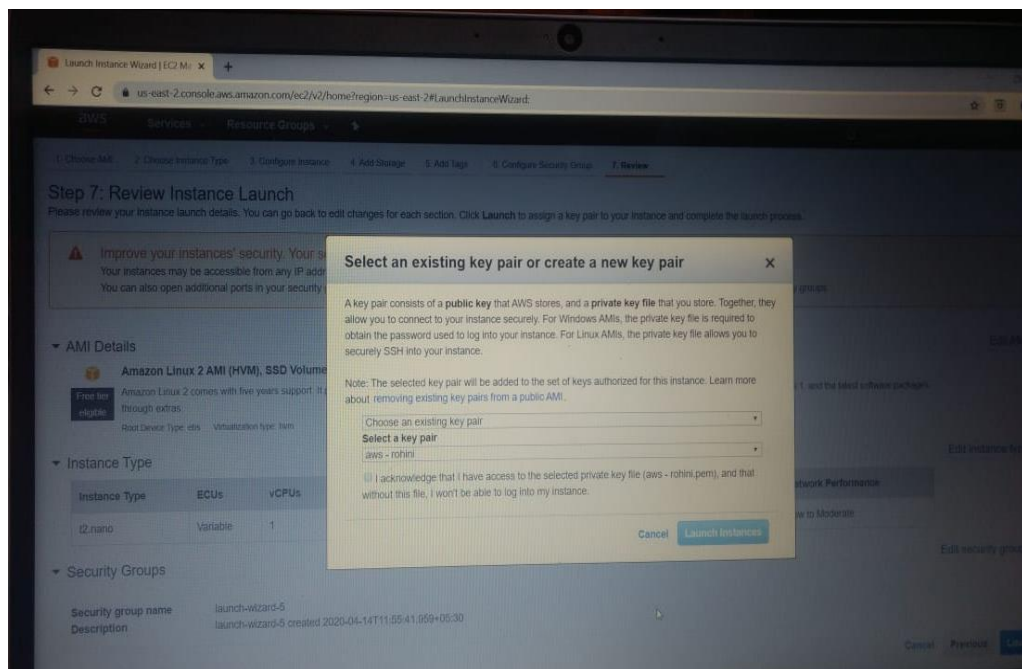


Snapshot 9

- viii. Select an existing key pair or select a new key pair

Select on new key pair and give a name to it and download the key pair

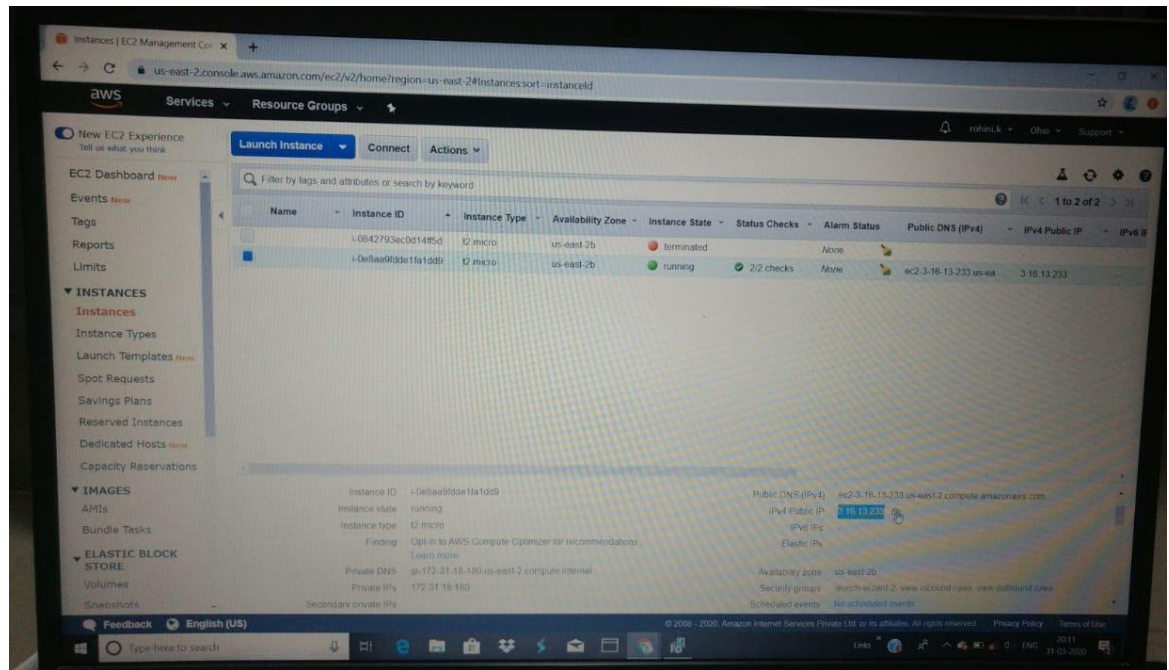
The extension of the a downloaded key pair will be .pem



Snapshot 10

- ix. Launch log

So I have launched a machine which is residing in us east(Ohio)



Snapshot 11

4. How do we connect?

This particular instance is a Linux based instance. For connecting to linux based instance we have a software called PuTTY

- i. Download putty and Connect AWS machine using putty
- ii. AWS Linux operating system basically follows key pairs

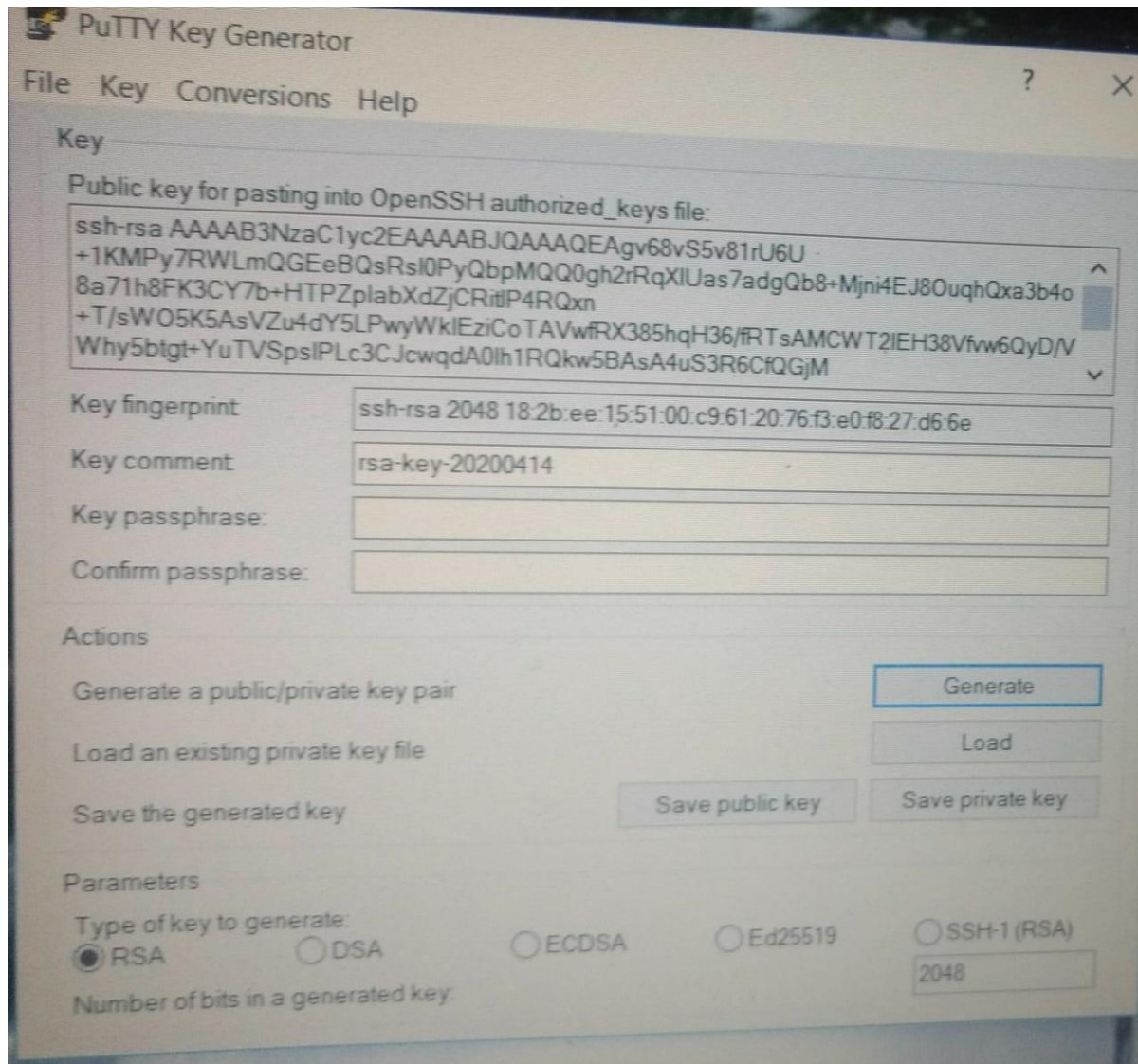
There are two types of keys

1. Public key: they are stored on the server/instance
2. Private key: they are the one we have to upload while connecting to the server

Putty accepts the private key in the form of ppk but we have downloaded a private key from AWS which is in the form of pem, so there is a mismatch in the file extensions

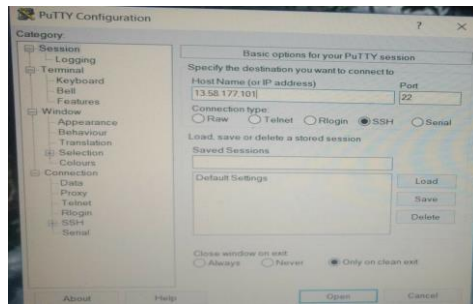
Now we have to convert .pem -> .ppk using PuTTYgen

- ➔ Open the software PuTTYgen
- ➔ Load the .pem file into PuTTYgen so that it will convert .pem file into .ppk file

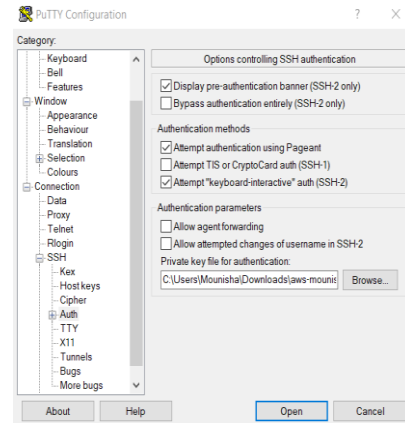


Snapshot 12

- iii. Use the software PuTTY and get connected
- ➔ Open the software PuTTY
 - ➔ Make sure that the connection type is SSH and port number is 22 and
Enter the IP address
 - ➔ Go to SSH on the LHS and open it
 - ➔ Go to auth within SSH and select it
 - ➔ Click on browse and select the converted ppk file (click open)



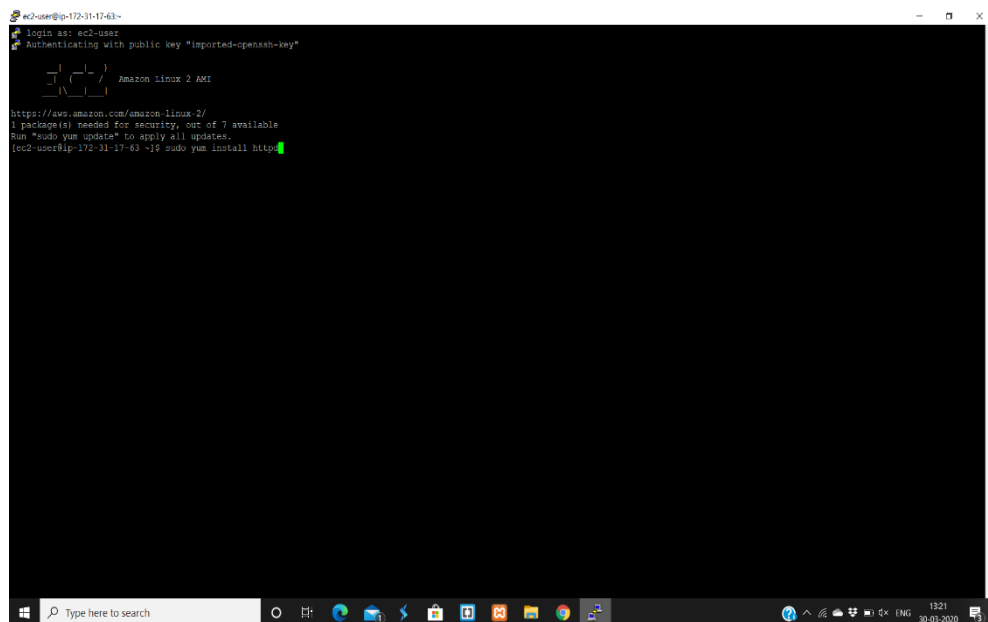
Snapshot 13



snapshot 14

iv. Putty console will be displayed and you will be prompted to enter the user the name

➔ Username for this machine is ec2-user, we don't need to enter password because we have private key



Snapshot 15

➔ After successful login, install apache(httpd) server using command

sudo yum install httpd and type y to install.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$ sudo yum update
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ sudo yum install httpd
loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core | 2.4 kB 00:00:00
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package httpd.x86_64 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: httpd-tools = 2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: httpd filesystem = 2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: system-logs-httpd for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: mod_http2 for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: httpd filesystem for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: /etc/mime.types for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libaprutil-1.so.0 (64bit) for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libapr-1.so.0 (64bit) for package: httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package apr.x86_64 0:1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2 will be installed
--> Package apr-util.x86_64 0:1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: apr-util-bdb(x86-64) = 1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 for package: apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64
--> Package generic-logs-httpd.noarch 0:18.0.0-4.amzn2 will be installed
--> Package httpd filesystem.noarch 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package httpd-tools.x86_64 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package mailcap.noarch 0:2.1.41-2.amzn2 will be installed
--> Package mod_http2.x86_64 0:1.15.3-2.amzn2 will be installed
--> Running transaction check
--> Package apr-util-bdb.x86_64 0:1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

Package Arch Version Repository Size
--
Installing:
httpd x86_64 2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 amzn2-core 1.3 M
Installing for dependencies:
apr x86_64 1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2 amzn2-core 118 k
apr-util x86_64 1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 amzn2-core 99 k
apr-util-bdb x86_64 1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 amzn2-core 19 k
generic-logs-httpd noarch 18.0.0-4.amzn2 amzn2-core 19 k
httpd filesystem noarch 2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 amzn2-core 23 k
httpd-tools x86_64 2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 amzn2-core 67 k
mailcap noarch 2.1.41-2.amzn2 amzn2-core 31 k
mod_http2 x86_64 1.15.3-2.amzn2 amzn2-core 146 k

Transaction Summary
--
Install 1 Package (+8 Dependent packages)
Total download size: 1.8 M
Installed size: 5.1 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y

Snapshot 16
```

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$ sudo yum install httpd
Transaction Summary
--
Install 1 Package (+8 Dependent packages)
Total download size: 1.8 M
Installed size: 5.1 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
Downloading packages:
(1/9): apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 92 kB 00:00:00
(2/9): apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 118 kB 00:00:00
(3/9): apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 19 kB 00:00:00
(4/9): generic-logs-httpd-18.0.0-4.amzn2.noarch.rpm | 19 kB 00:00:00
(5/9): httpd filesystem-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch.rpm | 23 kB 00:00:00
(6/9): httpd-tools-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm | 67 kB 00:00:00
(7/9): mailcap-2.1.41-2.amzn2.noarch.rpm | 31 kB 00:00:00
(8/9): httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm | 1.3 MB 00:00:00
(9/9): mod_http2-1.15.3-2.amzn2.x86_64.rpm | 146 kB 00:00:00
Total 10 MB/s | 1.8 MB 00:00:00
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Installing : apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 1/9
Installing : apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 2/9
Installing : apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 3/9
Installing : httpd-tools-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 4/9
Installing : generic-logs-httpd-18.0.0-4.amzn2.noarch 5/9
Installing : mailcap-2.1.41-2.amzn2.noarch 6/9
Installing : httpd filesystem-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch 7/9
Installing : mod_http2-1.15.3-2.amzn2.x86_64 8/9
Installing : httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 9/9
Verifying : apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 1/9
Verifying : apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 2/9
Verifying : httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 3/9
Verifying : httpd filesystem-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch 4/9
Verifying : mod_http2-1.15.3-2.amzn2.x86_64 5/9
Verifying : apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 6/9
Verifying : mailcap-2.1.41-2.amzn2.noarch 7/9
Verifying : generic-logs-httpd-18.0.0-4.amzn2.noarch 8/9
Verifying : httpd-tools-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 9/9
Installed:
httpd.x86_64 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1
Dependency Installed:
apr.x86_64 0:1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2 apr-util.x86_64 0:1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 apr-util-bdb.x86_64 0:1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 generic-logs-httpd.noarch 0:18.0.0-4.amzn2
httpd filesystem.noarch 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 httpd-tools.x86_64 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 mailcap.noarch 0:2.1.41-2.amzn2 mod_http2.x86_64 0:1.15.3-2.amzn2
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$
```

Snapshot 17

➔ After installing the server, start the service by using the command
sudo service httpd start

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$ sudo yum install httpd
Install 1 Package (+8 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 1.8 M
Installed size: 5.1 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
Downloading packages:
(1/9): apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 99 kB 00:00:00
(2/9): apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 112 kB 00:00:00
(3/9): apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 19 kB 00:00:00
(4/9): generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-4.amzn2.noarch.rpm | 19 kB 00:00:00
(5/9): httpdfilesystem-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch.rpm | 23 kB 00:00:00
(6/9): httpd-tools-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm | 87 kB 00:00:00
(7/9): mailcap-2.1.41-2.amzn2.noarch.rpm | 31 kB 00:00:00
(8/9): httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm | 1.3 MB 00:00:00
(9/9): mod_http2-1.15.3-2.amzn2.x86_64.rpm | 146 kB 00:00:00

Total
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Installing : apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 1/9
Installing : apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 2/9
Installing : apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 3/9
Installing : httpd-tools-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 4/9
Installing : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-4.amzn2.noarch 5/9
Installing : mailcap-2.1.41-2.amzn2.noarch 6/9
Installing : httpdfilesystem-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch 7/9
Installing : mod_http2-1.15.3-2.amzn2.x86_64 8/9
Installing : httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 9/9
Verifying : apr-util-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 1/9
Verifying : apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 2/9
Verifying : httpd-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 3/9
Verifying : httpdfilesystem-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch 4/9
Verifying : mod_http2-1.15.3-2.amzn2.x86_64 5/9
Verifying : apr-1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2.x86_64 6/9
Verifying : mailcap-2.1.41-2.amzn2.noarch 7/9
Verifying : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-4.amzn2.noarch 8/9
Verifying : httpd-tools-2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64 9/9

Installed:
httpd.x86_64 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1

Dependency Installed:
apr.x86_64 0:1.6.3-5.amzn2.0.2 apr-util.x86_64 0:1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 apr-util-bdb.x86_64 0:1.6.1-5.amzn2.0.2 generic-logos-httpd.noarch 0:18.0.0-4.amzn2
httpdfilesystem.noarch 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 httpd-tools.x86_64 0:2.4.41-1.amzn2.0.1 mailcap.noarch 0:2.1.41-2.amzn2 mod_http2.x86_64 0:1.15.3-2.amzn2

Complete!
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$ sudo service httpd start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start httpd.service
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$
```

Snapshot 18

- ➔ Type `sudo service httpd status` to check whether the service has been started or not

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$ sudo service httpd status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status httpd.service
* httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Mon 2020-03-30 07:55:15 UTC; 41s ago
Docs: man:httd.service(8)
Main PID: 3636 (httpd)
Status: "Total requests: 0; Idle/Busy workers 100/0;Requests/sec: 0 B/sec"
CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
├─3636 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─3637 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─3638 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─3639 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
├─3640 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
└─3641 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

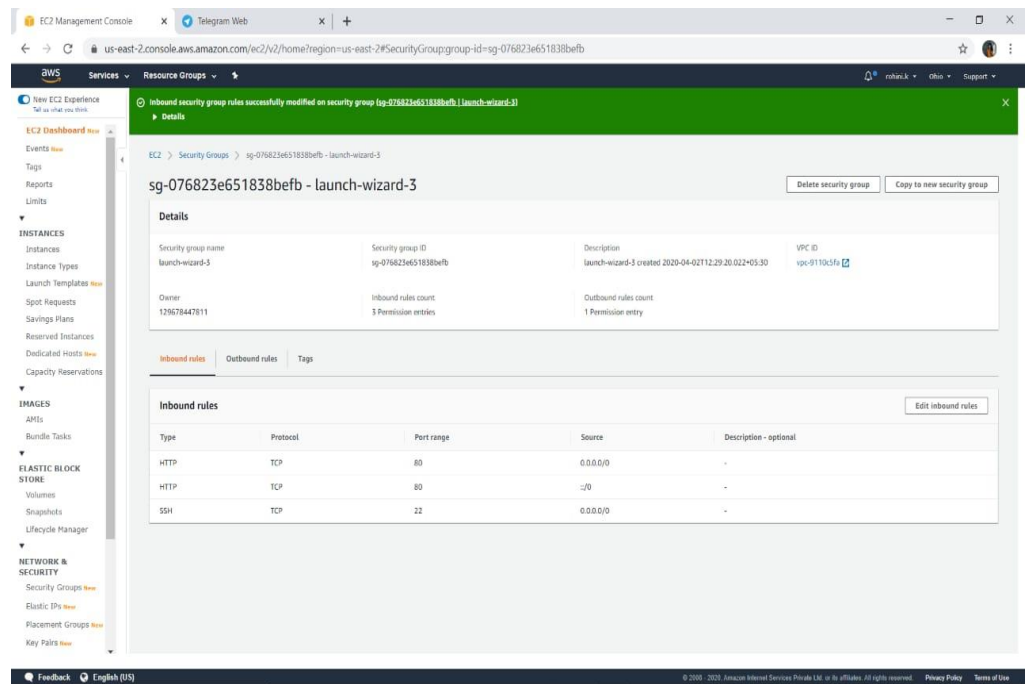
Mar 30 07:55:15 ip-172-31-17-63.us-east-2.compute.internal systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Mar 30 07:55:15 ip-172-31-17-63.us-east-2.compute.internal systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$
```

Snapshot 19

- ➔ Type `sudo vim /var/www/html/index.html` (hit enter and press I)
- Type whatever you want in the black screen and press esc `:wq` to save and exit

➔ Go back to AWS ec2 instance and copy the ip address and paste it on the browser, it keeps buffering because we have opened a port number 22 while we are launching an instance this means that it only allows SSH traffic and denies all the other traffic.

So, what we need to do is go to security groups and click on launch wizard-2 and click on security group and click on edit inbound rules and add http and save the rules.



Snapshot 20

After adding http, go to browser and refresh the page so that you will get what you have typed.

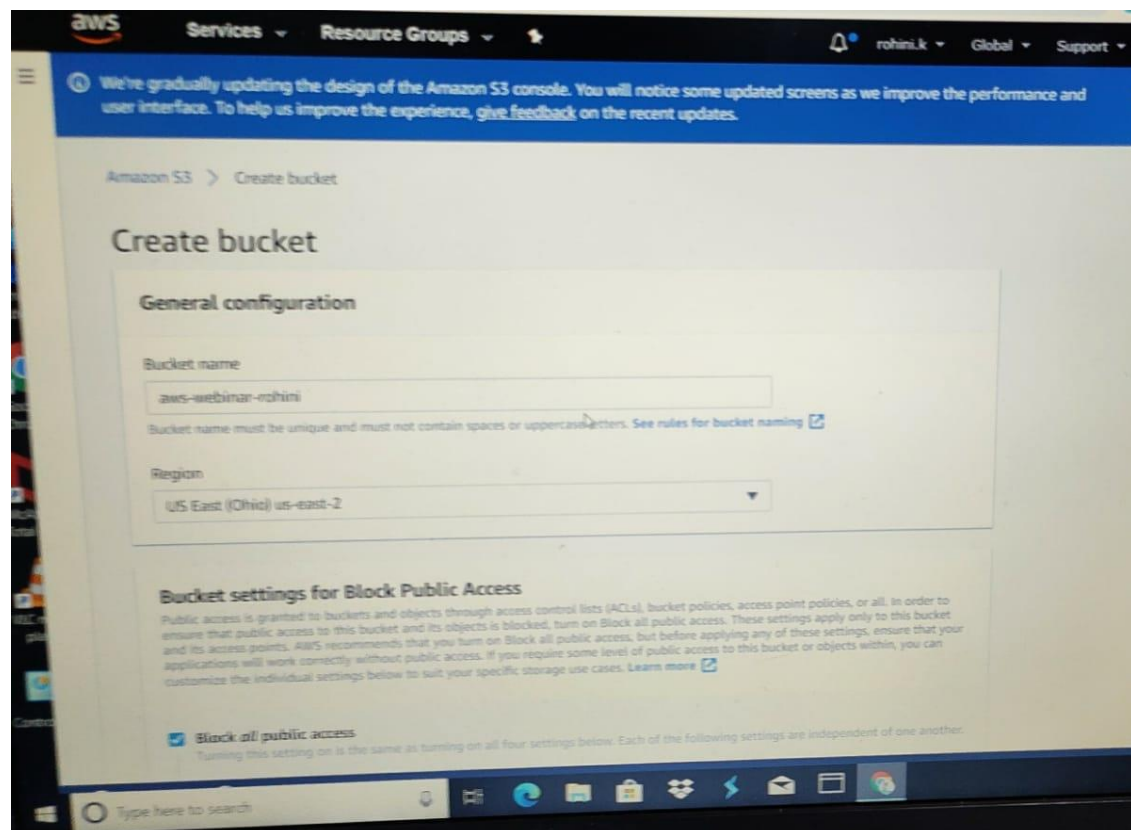
5. Create an s3(simple storage service) bucket

It is a storage for the internet provided by AWS and it is designed to make web-scale computing easy.

i. Create a bucket

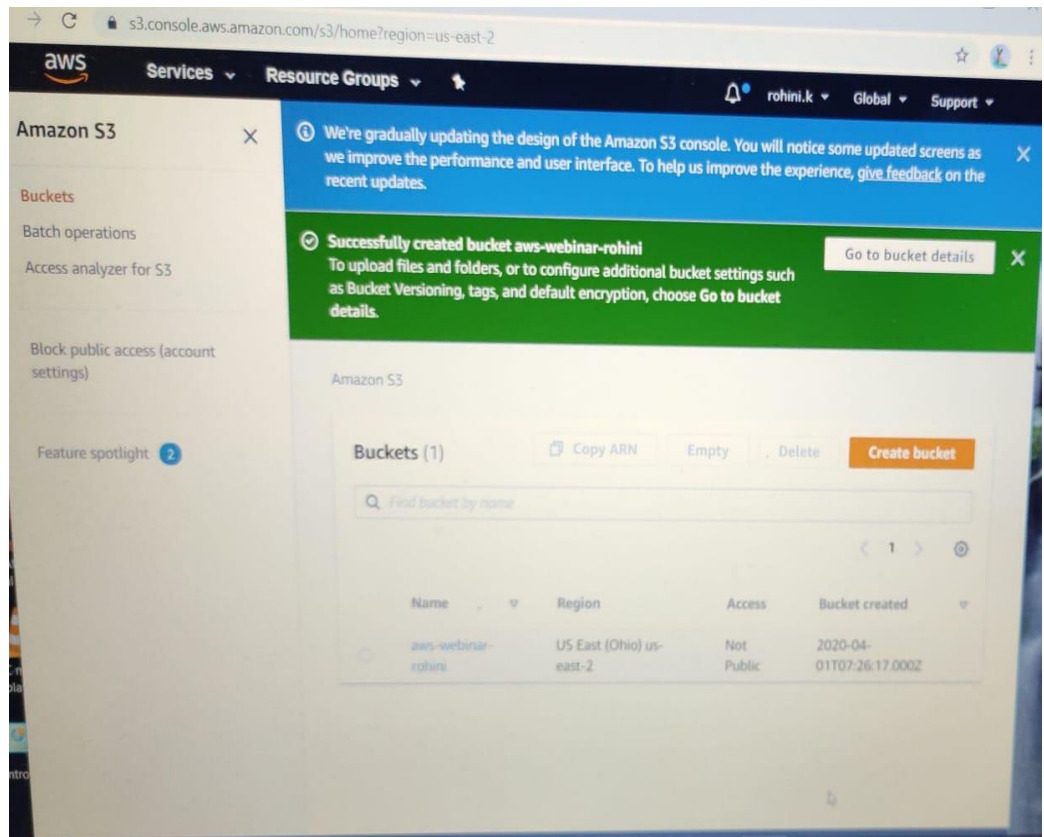
➔ Click on create bucket

Enter the bucket name and select the region and click on create bucket

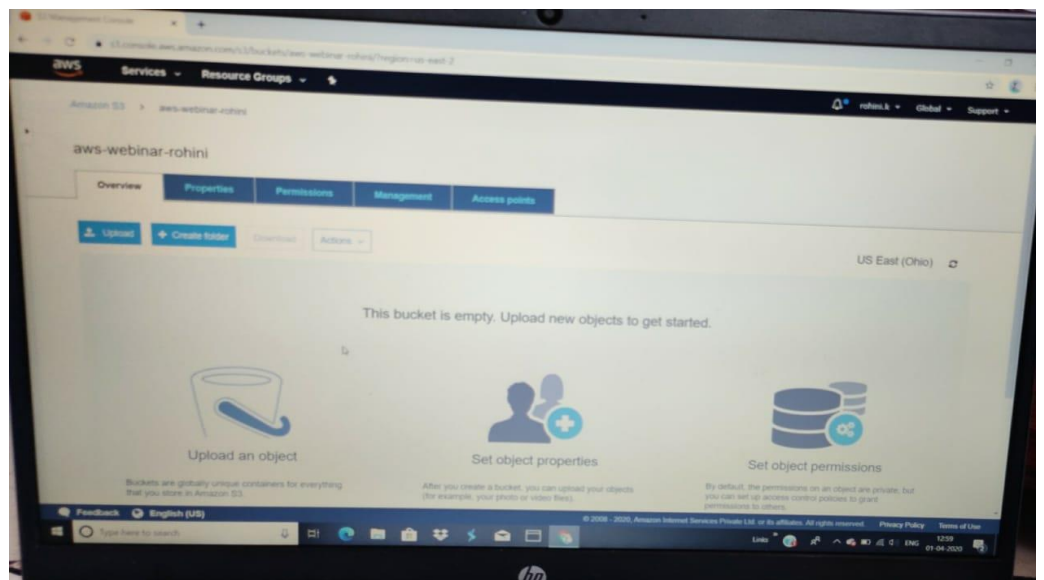


Snapshot 21

➔ After creating the bucket, the details of your bucket will appear on your s3 console



➔ Things present inside the s3 bucket

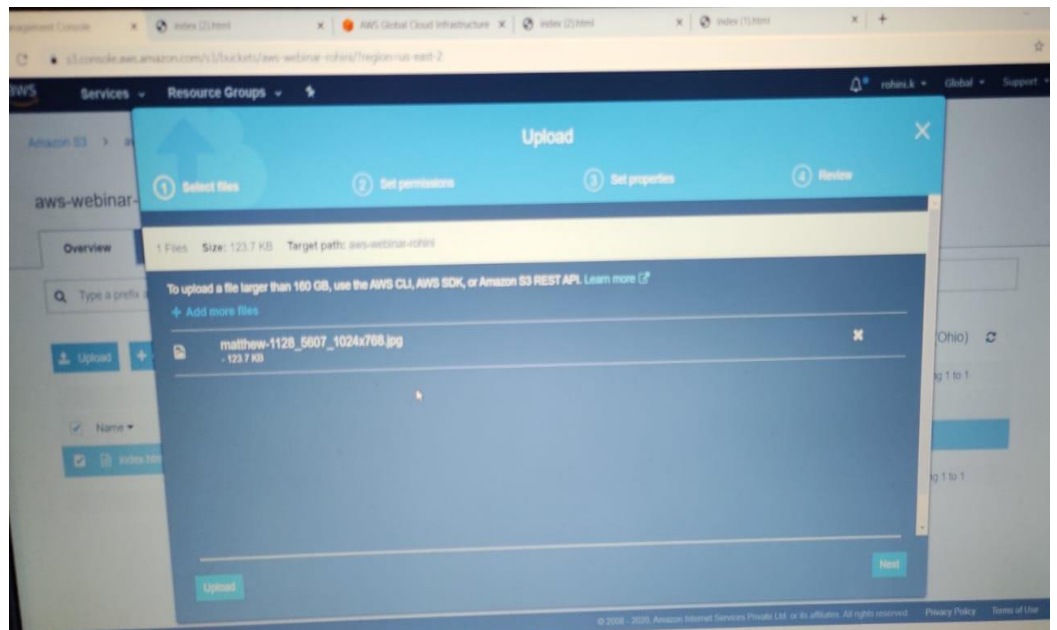


Snapshot 22

ii. Uploading objects into the bucket

➔ Select files:

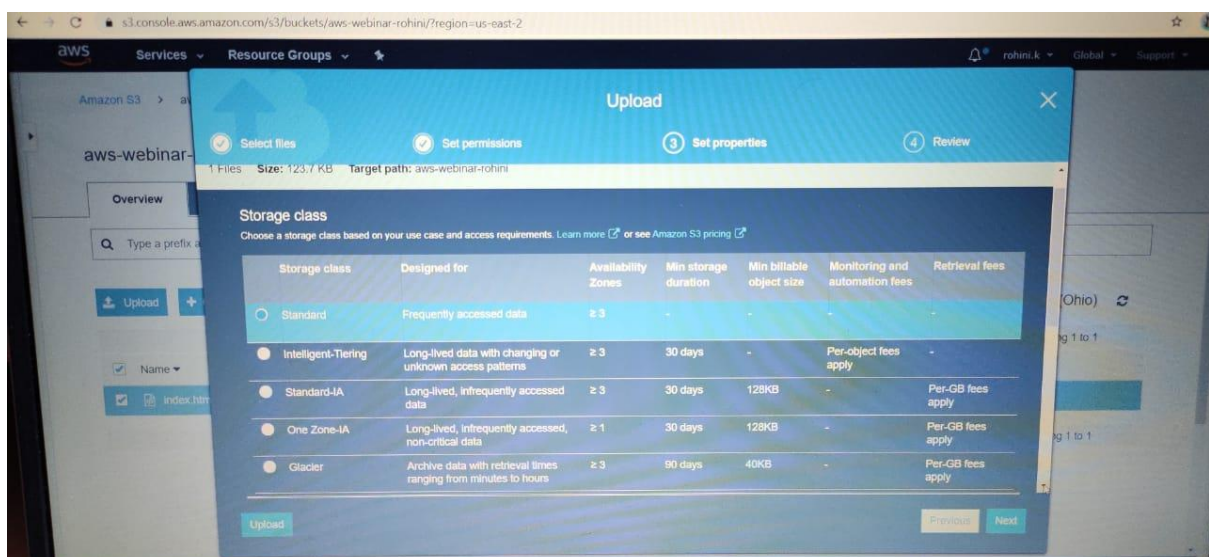
Click on upload and add the files which you want to upload into the bucket(click next)



Snapshot 23

➔ Set permissions: without changing anything click next

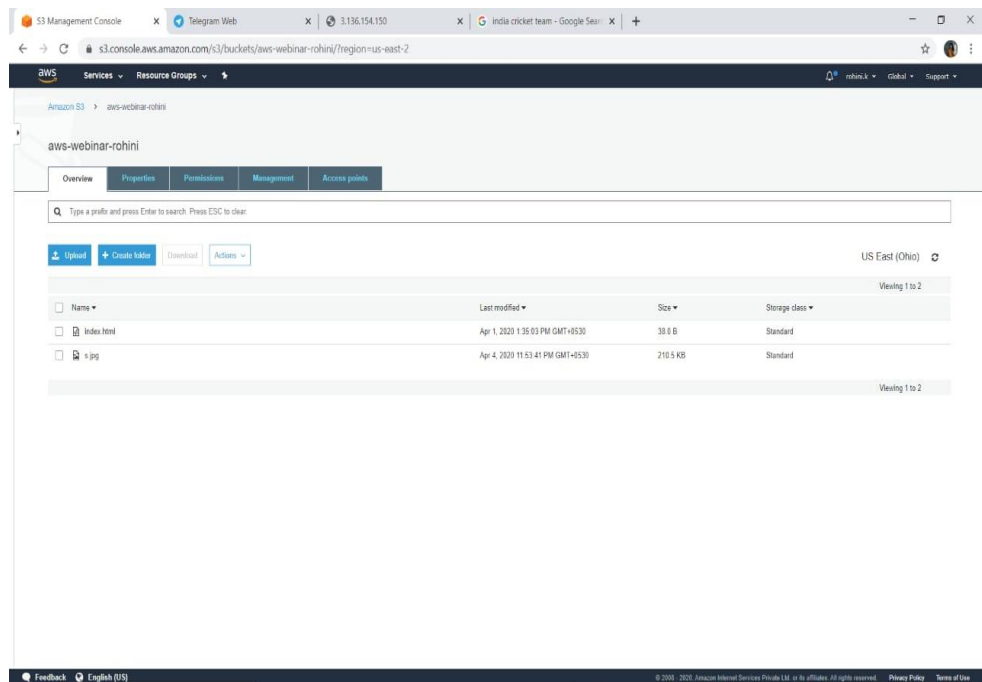
Snapshot 24



➔ Set properties: select standard and click on next

➔ Review: click on upload

➔ After couple of seconds the file will be uploaded



Snapshot 25

iii. Static web hosting

Click on object and click on the object URL

If we click on the URL the output will not be displayed it will show some error like access denied

In order to access it we need to make some configurations.

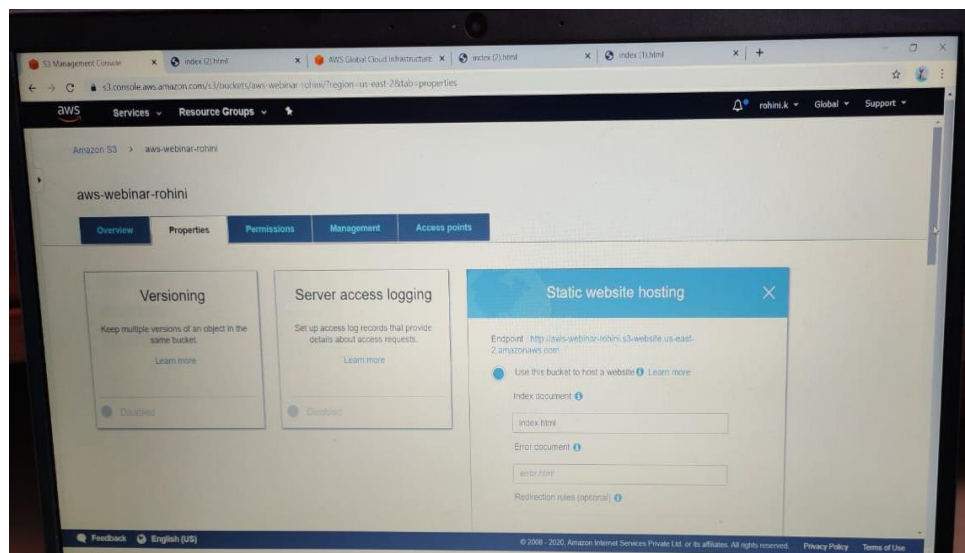
➔ We can download the object by clicking on download button and view the file



hi i'm rohini

snapshot 26

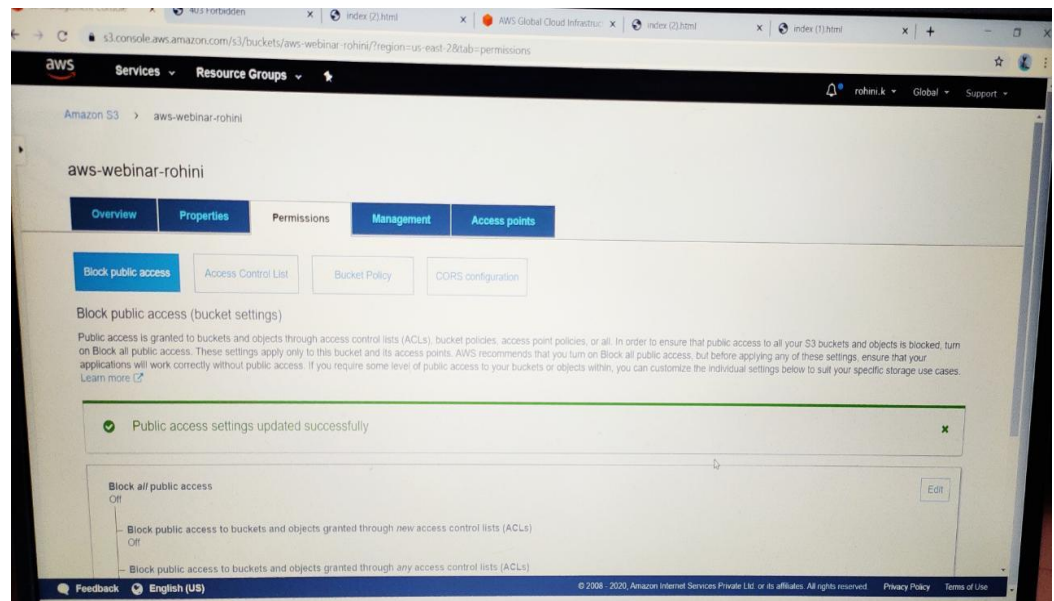
- ➔ In order to make it as webhosted, click on properties and click on static webhosting and select use this bucket to host a website enter the object name and click on save



Snapshot 27

Again click on static website hosting, you will find a end point click on that and you will get a error like forbidden access that is because we have not enabled public access to this bucket

So go to permissions, click on edit and switch off the block all public access and type in confirm.



Snapshot 28

Again it will give an error because both bucket and object has to be public so go back and click on object click on make public.

6. Uploading objects from ec2 to s3

i. Login to putty using ip address and private key

➔ Install php using the below command

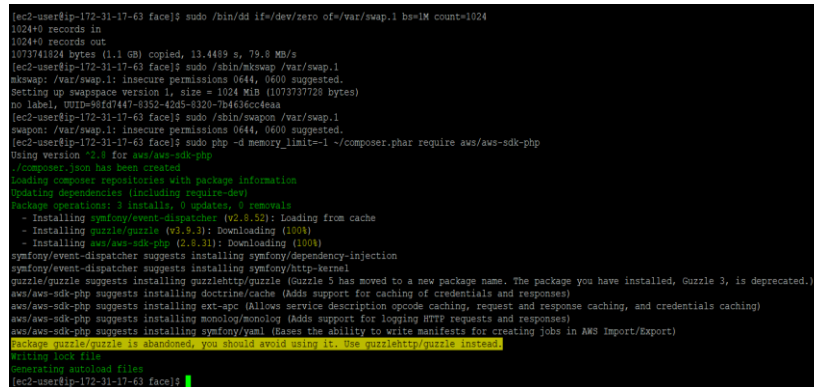
`sudo yum install php` and type y for all

In case if you get memory error -

```
sudo /bin/dd if=/dev/zero of=/var/swap.1 bs=1M count=1024
```

```
sudo /sbin/mkswap /var/swap.1
```

```
sudo /sbin/swapon /var/swap.1
```



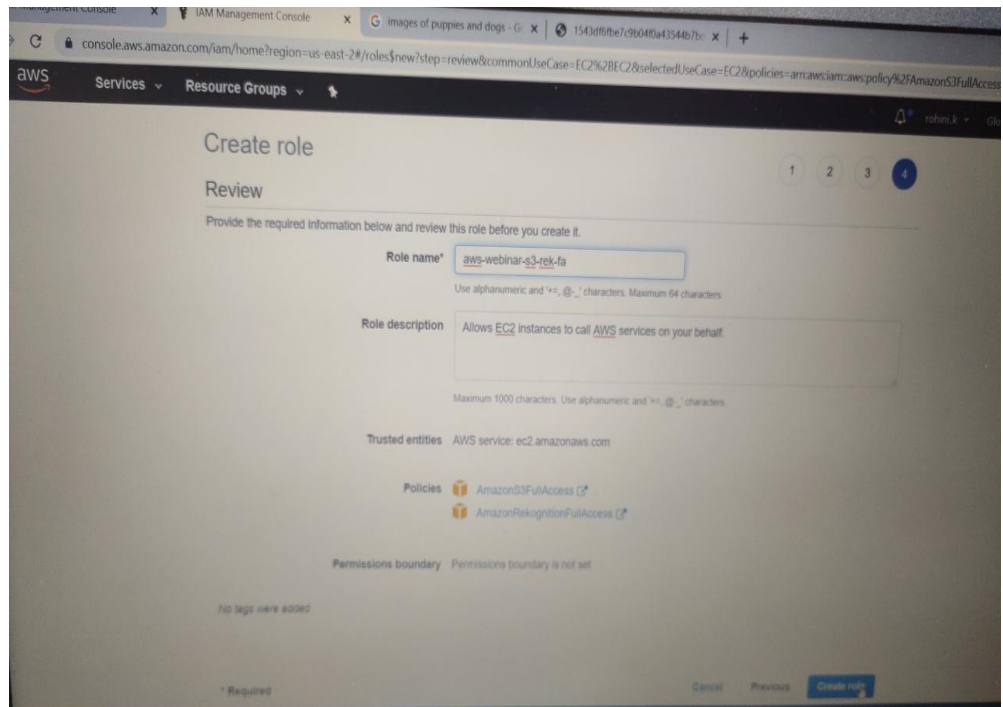
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo /bin/dd if=/dev/zero of=/var/swap.1 bs=1M count=1024
1024+0 records in
1024+0 records out
1073741324 bytes (1.1 GB) copied, 13.4489 s, 79.9 MB/s
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo /sbin/mkswap /var/swap.1
mkswap: /var/swap.1: insecure permissions 0644, 0600 suggested.
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 1024 MB (1073737728 bytes)
no label, UUID=9d5f747f-9352-42d5-8220-7b4636c0e4ea
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo /sbin/swapon /var/swap.1
swapon: /var/swap.1: insecure permissions 0644, 0600 suggested.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo php -d memory_limit=-1 ~/composer.phar require aws/aws-sdk-php
Using version ^2.8 for aws/aws-sdk-php
./composer.json has been created
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
Package operations: 3 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
  - Installing symfony/event-dispatcher (v2.8.52): Loading from cache
  - Installing guzzle/guzzle (v3.9.3): Downloading (100%)
  - Installing aws/aws-sdk-php (2.8.31): Downloading (100%)
symfony/event-dispatcher suggests installing symfony/dependency-injection
symfony/event-dispatcher suggests installing symfony/http-kernel
guzzle/guzzle suggests installing guzzlehttp/guzzle (Guzzle 5 has moved to a new package name. The package you have installed, Guzzle 3, is deprecated.)
aws/aws-sdk-php suggests installing doctrine/cache (Adds support for caching of credentials and responses)
aws/aws-sdk-php suggests installing ext-apc (Allows service description opcode caching, request and response caching, and credentials caching)
aws/aws-sdk-php suggests installing monolog/monolog (Adds support for logging HTTP requests and responses)
aws/aws-sdk-php suggests installing symfony/yaml (Eases the ability to write manifests for creating jobs in AWS Import/Export)
Package guzzle/guzzle 3.9.3 abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use guzzlehttp/guzzle instead.
Writing lock file
Generating autoload files
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$
```

Snapshot 31

ii. create IAM role

➔ open IAM management console

- Click on roles on the left hand side of IAM management console and click on create role
- Click on AWS service and select ec2 and go to next permissions
- Select the policies
 - 1.AmazonS3FullAccess
 - 2.AmazonRekognitionFullAccess
- Go to next: tags skip this and go to next: review
Type the role name and click on create role



Snapshot 32

- Go back to ec2 console, click on action and click on instance settings and attach the iam role which you have created

iii. Downloading and uploading the image

- ➔ copy the image URL from the google and go to putty and download the image using below command

`sudo wget image_url`

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:~$ ssh -i /home/ec2-user/.ssh/face
login as: ec2-user
Authentication with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Tue Mar 31 05:34:51 2020 from 104.216.177.113

 _ _ _ _ _
| | | | |
|_|_|_|_|_|_ Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
1 package(s) needed for security, out of 7 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ sudo yum install httpd
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
error: No package httpd available.
Error: Nothing to do
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ sudo yum install php
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
Package php-5.4.16-46.el6.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Nothing to do
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ curl -s https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
All settings correct for using Composer
Downloading...

Composer (version 1.8.0) successfully installed to: /home/ec2-user/composer.phar
Use it: php composer.phar

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 html]$ cd face
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ pwd
/var/www/html/face
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo wget https://i.pinimg.com/originals/b9/7e/a3/b97ea33b5842c7894b04923c6c05580.jpg
--2020-03-31 05:49:31-- https://i.pinimg.com/originals/b9/7e/a3/b97ea33b5842c7894b04923c6c05580.jpg
Resolving i.pinimg.com (i.pinimg.com)... 151.101.248.84, 2a04:4e42::3b:14
Connecting to i.pinimg.com (i.pinimg.com)|151.101.248.84|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
length: 215551 (210K) [image/jpeg]
Saving to: 'b97ea33b5842c7894b04923c6c05580.jpg'

100%[-----] 215,551 --K/s in 0.04s

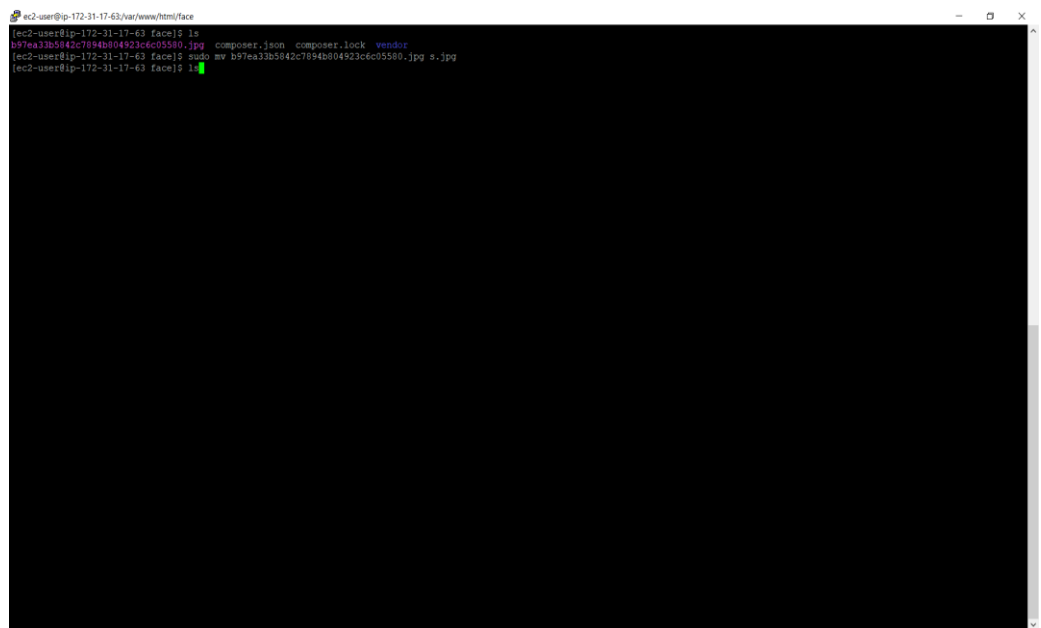
2020-03-31 05:49:31 (4.59 MB/s) - 'b97ea33b5842c7894b04923c6c05580.jpg' saved [215551/215551]

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$
```

Snapshot 33

- ➔ use the below command to rename the file name

sudo mv old_filename new_filename

A terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is 'ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63: ~/www/html/face'. The user enters 'ls' and lists files: 'b97ea33b5842c7894b804923cc05580.jpg', 'composer.json', 'composer.lock', and 'vendor'. Then the user enters 'sudo mv b97ea33b5842c7894b804923cc05580.jpg s.jpg'. The prompt returns to 'ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63: ~/www/html/face'.

Snapshot 34

➔ now create a php file using the below command

sudo vim index.php

and write the code to upload the image into s3

Type :wq to save close the file

A terminal window showing PHP code for uploading an image to S3. The code includes comments in Hindi, error reporting, AWS SDK client initialization, bucket and keyname definition, S3 client factory creation, and a try-catch block for the upload process. The code ends with ':wq' to save and exit the vim editor. The prompt is 'ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63: ~/www/html/face'.

Snapshot 35

➔ run the php file using below command

sudo php index.php

after executing the command the message will be displayed saying that the image uploading is done

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:/var/www/html/face
login as: ec2-user
* Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Tue Mar 31 06:37:49 2020 from 106.216.177.113

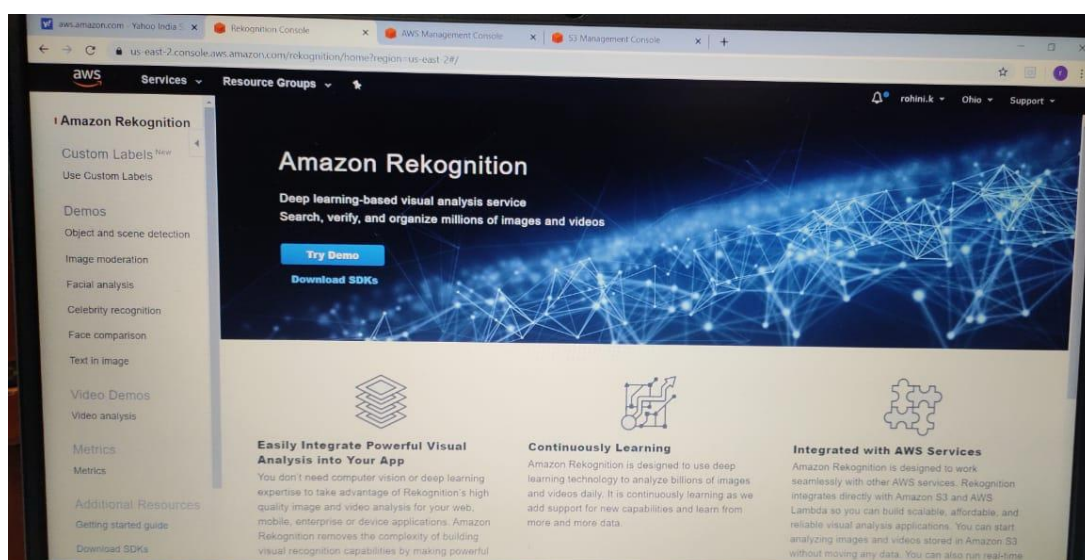
 _ _ _ _ _
| | | | |
|_|_|_|_|_| Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
1 package(s) needed for security, out of 7 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 html]$ cd face
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ pwd
/var/www/html/face
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ ls
composer.json  composer.lock  demo.php  index.php  s.jpg  vendor
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo vim demo.php
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo php demo.php
Image upload done... Here is the URL: https://aws-mounisha.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/s.jpg[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$
```

Snapshot 36

- iv. go back and check the s3 bucket to check whether the image has been uploaded to s3 bucket or not

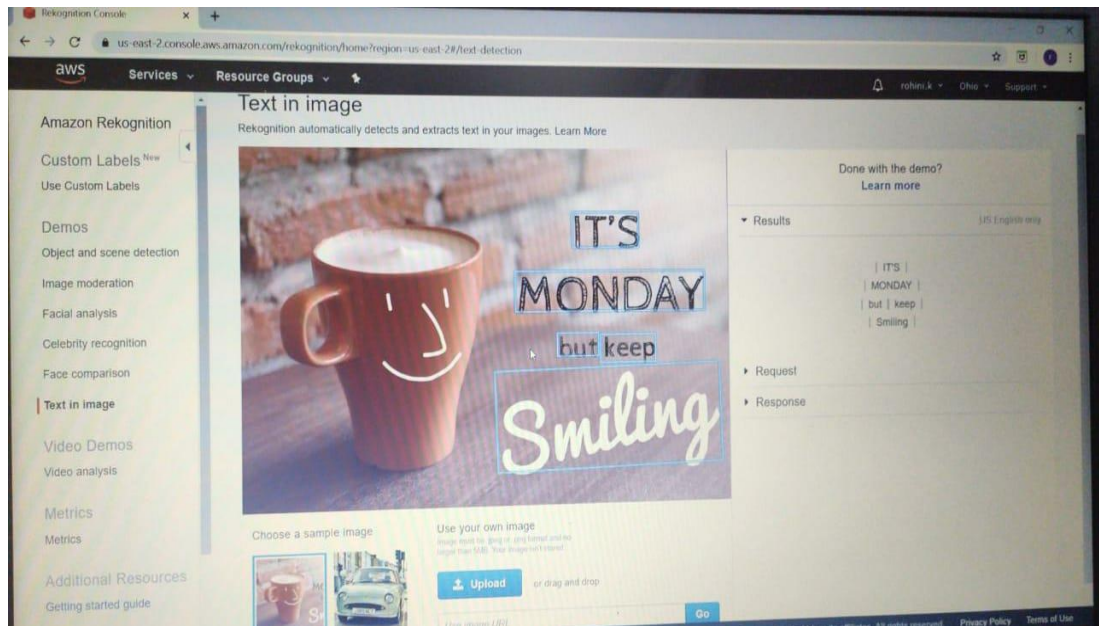
7. connecting ec2 to Rekognition



Snapshot 37

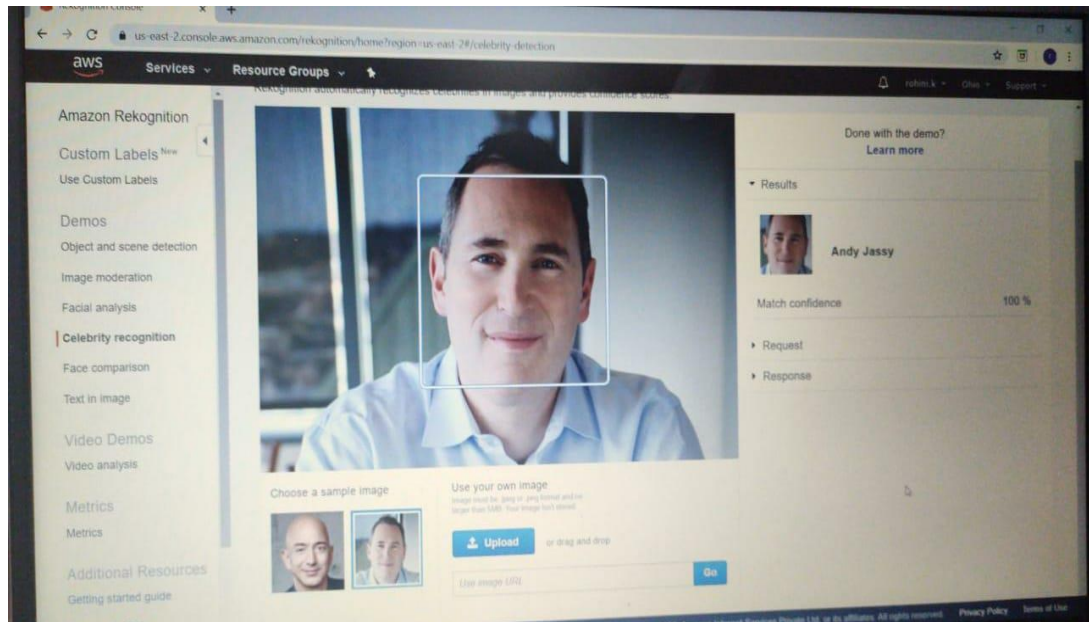
Services in Rekognition:

1. Text in image



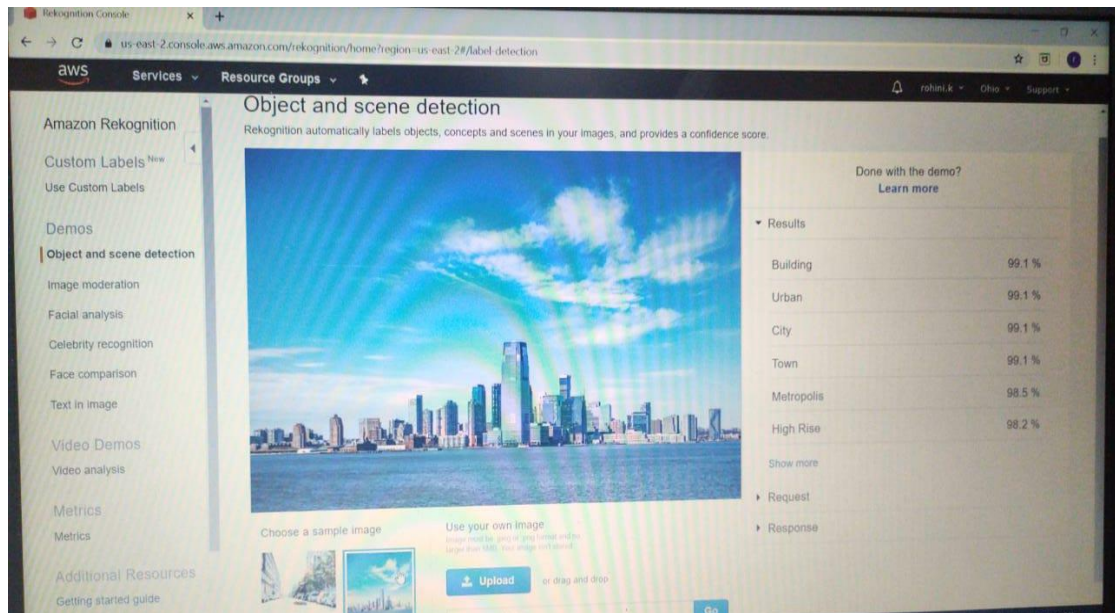
Snapshot 38

2. Celebrity Rekognition



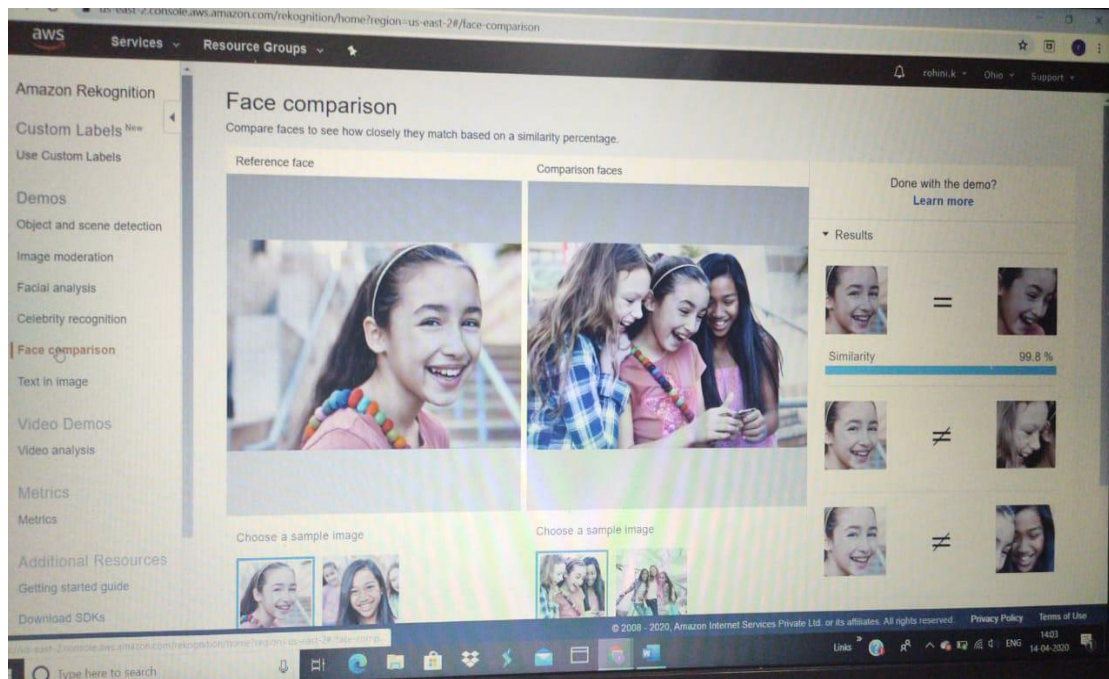
Snapshot 39

3. Facial analysis



Snapshot 40

4. Face comparison



Snapshot 41

- i. Log in to putty by entering ip address and private key
 - ➔ Enter into the directory where your previously created file exists
 - ➔ Create the file using the command `sudo vim index.php` and write the code connect ec2 and Rekognition
 - Type `:wq` to save and close the file

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-53:/var/www/html/face
require_once( __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php');

use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use Aws\Rekognition\RekognitionClient;

$bucket = 'aws-mounisha';
$keyname = 's.jpg';

$s3 = new S3Client([
    'region' => 'us-east-2',
    'version' => '2006-03-01',
    'signature' => 'v4'
]);

try {
    // Upload data
    $result = $s3->putObject([
        'Bucket' => $bucket,
        'Key' => $keyname,
        'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . $keyname,
        'ACL' => 'public-read-write'
    ]);

    // Print the URL to the object.
    $imageUrl = $result['ObjectURL'];
    if($imageUrl) {
        echo "Image upload done... Here is the URL: " . $imageUrl;

        $rekognition = new RekognitionClient([
            'region' => 'us-east-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
        ]);

        $result = $rekognition->detectFaces([
            'Image' => [
                'S3Object' => [
                    'Bucket' => $bucket,
                    'Name' => $keyname,
                    'Key' => $keyname,
                ],
            ],
        ]);

        echo "Totally there are " . count($result['FaceDetails']) . " faces";
    }
} catch (Exception $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage() . PHP_EOL;
}
```

Snapshot 42

- ➔ Execute the file using the command `sudo php index.php`

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63:/var/www/html/face
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "Imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Wed Apr  1 09:53:36 2020 from 27.59.21.162

 _ _ _ _ _
|_|   ( _ _ ) /   Amazon Linux 2 AMI
 _ _ _ _ _

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 html]$ cd face
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ pwd
/var/www/html/face
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ ls
composer.json  composer.lock  demo.php  index.php  s.jpg  vendor
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo vim demo.php
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$ sudo php demo.php
Image upload done... Here is the URL: https://aws-mounisha.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/s.jpgTotally there are 9 faces[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-63 face]$
```

Snapshot 43

8. Connecting ec2 to telegram web

There is a method called set webhook so we need to invoke this method from the telegram by using the below link

[https://api.telegram.org/bot\(mytoken\)/setWebhook?url=https://mywebpagetorespondtobot/mymethod](https://api.telegram.org/bot(mytoken)/setWebhook?url=https://mywebpagetorespondtobot/mymethod)

