



# CS3532 AWS Case Study Presentation

# Deploying a Serverless Architecture for Real-Time S3 Event Notifications using AWS EventBridge, Lambda, and SNS

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# Real-Time Cloud Monitoring

- **The Problem:**  
How can we get instant, meaningful alerts about important activities in our cloud storage—like new file uploads or critical data deletions—withou~~t managing servers or constantly checking logs?~~
  - **The Solution: A Serverless Workflow**  
I built a fully automated system on AWS that listens for specific S3 events and sends formatted email notifications in real-time.
- **Why Serverless?**
  - **No Servers to Manage:** Zero administration overhead.
  - **Pay-per-Use:** Extremely cost-effective.
  - **Scalable:** Handles one event or a million events automatically

# Architecture

## 1. Key Components

- a. Amazon S3 (Event Source)
- b. Amazon EventBridge (Event Router)
- c. AWS Lambda (Processing Logic)
- d. Amazon SNS (Notification Delivery)
- e. AWS IAM (Access Control)



# Features

## 1. Event-Driven Automation:

Automatically reacts to S3 events (upload/delete) without manual work.

## 2. Real-Time Notifications:

Sends email alerts the moment a file is uploaded or deleted.

## 3. Serverless Operation:

No need to manage servers — AWS manages all infrastructure.

## 4. Scalable and Cost-Efficient:

Pay only for what you use; scales automatically.

## 5. Secure Role-Based Access:

IAM ensures each service only has the permissions it needs.

## 6. Modular Design:

Can easily add new features like SMS alerts, Slack integration, or database logging.

# AWS Services Description

1. **Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service):** Acts as the event source, generating notifications whenever a file is uploaded or deleted.
2. **Amazon EventBridge:** Serves as the **event bus** that receives S3 events, filters them, and routes only the required ones to AWS Lambda.
3. **AWS Lambda:** Functions as the **compute layer** that processes events, formats details, and sends messages to Amazon SNS using Python code.
4. **Amazon SNS (Simple Notification Service):** Works as the **notification system** that delivers real-time email alerts to the subscribed user.
5. **AWS IAM (Identity and Access Management)**  
Provides **secure access control**, allowing Lambda to publish notifications to SNS with least-privilege permissions.

# Implementation Details

## ❖ Amazon S3 – Event Source:

Created bucket **aws-rishek-cp3-project** in **ap-south-1 (Mumbai)** region.

Configured **All Object Create** and **All Object Delete** event types.

Set **Amazon EventBridge** as the event destination.

Granted S3 permission to send events to EventBridge.

## ❖ Amazon SNS – Notification Channel:

Created SNS topic **s3ObjectCreatedTopic** (Standard type).

Added **Email subscription** for user notifications.

Confirmed the subscription via email link (mandatory for message delivery).

## ❖ AWS Lambda – Processing Logic

Created Lambda function **format-s3-notification-email** using **Python 3.9**.

Attached IAM role with **AmazonSNSFullAccess** permission.

# Implementation Details

## ❖ **Amazon EventBridge (Event Router):**

Created **rule**: NotifyOnS3ObjectCreated.

Defined **event pattern** to match only specific bucket events:"Object Created" or "Object Deleted" from aws-rishek-cp3-project.

Routes filtered events to the **Lambda function** as the target.

## ❖ **AWS IAM (Access Control):**

Ensures **secure communication** between services.

Lambda execution role attached with **AmazonSNSFullAccess**.

Enforces **least-privilege permissions** for all interactions.

# Results and Conclusion

- ❖ The system successfully achieved **real-time email notifications** for every file **upload or deletion** in the Amazon S3 bucket, processed within **milliseconds** using EventBridge, Lambda, and SNS.
- ❖ AWS Lambda accurately parsed event details (bucket name, file name, timestamp, and file size for uploads) and **sent formatted alerts** through Amazon SNS to subscribed users.
- ❖ The **serverless, event-driven design** ensured **automatic scaling, zero manual effort, and pay-as-you-go cost efficiency**, with no servers to manage.
- ❖ The architecture proved to be **reliable, scalable, and easily extendable** for enterprise use cases like **audit tracking, security alerts, and monitoring workflows**.
- ❖ Overall, the project demonstrated the **power and practicality of serverless computing**, highlighting automation, simplicity, and high efficiency in modern cloud systems.

# References

- ❖ **Amazon Web Services (2024)** – Official guides for **Amazon S3, EventBridge, Lambda, SNS, and IAM** were used to configure event notifications, routing, compute logic, messaging, and secure roles.  
🔗 <https://docs.aws.amazon.com>
- ❖ **Hendrickson et al. (2016)** – *Serverless Computation with AWS Lambda* – explained the working and efficiency of serverless execution models.
- ❖ **Villamizar et al. (2019)** – *Evaluation of Serverless Computing Architectures* – discussed performance and scalability in real-time cloud applications.
- ❖ **Gannon et al. (2017)** – *Cloud-Native Applications* – provided insights into designing modular and scalable systems on cloud platforms.
- ❖ **Hashizume et al. (2013)** – *Security Issues for Cloud Computing* – highlighted security best practices relevant to AWS-based workflows.

# Thank you