

IMPLEMENTING SERVERLESS ARCHITECTURE ON AWS

STEP 1: CREATE A LAMBDA FUNCTION

Function name: loadinventorylamda

Runtime: python 3.9

Change execution role: use an existing role

Choose: lambda_load_inventory_role

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda 'Create function' console. The 'Author from scratch' option is selected. The 'Function name' is 'loadinventorylamda'. The 'Runtime' is 'Python 3.9'. The 'Architecture' is 'x86_64'. Under 'Permissions', 'Change default execution role' is expanded, and 'Use an existing role' is selected. The 'Existing role' dropdown shows 'Lambda-Load-Inventory-Role'.

In the **Code source** section, in the **Environment** pane, choose **lambda_function.py**.

In the code editor for the **lambda_function.py** file, delete all the default code.

In the **Code source** editor, copy and paste the following code:

```
Load-Inventory Lambda function

# This function is invoked by an object being created in an Amazon S3 bucket.

# The file is downloaded and each line is inserted into a DynamoDB table.

import json, urllib, boto3, csv

# Connect to S3 and DynamoDB

s3 = boto3.resource('s3')

dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb')

# Connect to the DynamoDB tables

inventoryTable = dynamodb.Table('Inventory');

# This handler is run every time the Lambda function is invoked

def lambda_handler(event, context):
```

```

# Show the incoming event in the debug log
print("Event received by Lambda function: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

# Get the bucket and object key from the Event
bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']

key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'])

localFilename = '/tmp/inventory.txt'

# Download the file from S3 to the local filesystem
try:
    s3.meta.client.download_file(bucket, key, localFilename)

except Exception as e:
    print(e)

    print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key,
    bucket))

    raise e

# Read the Inventory CSV file
with open(localFilename) as csvfile:
    reader = csv.DictReader(csvfile, delimiter=',')

# Read each row in the file
rowCount = 0

for row in reader:
    rowCount += 1

# Show the row in the debug log
print(row['store'], row['item'], row['count'])

try:
    # Insert Store, Item and Count into the Inventory table
    inventoryTable.put_item(
        Item={
            'Store': row['store'],
            'Item': row['item'],
            'Count': int(row['count'])})

except Exception as e:
    print(e)

    print("Unable to insert data into DynamoDB table".format(e))

# Finished!

return "%d counts inserted" % rowCount

```

STEP 2: CREATE S3 BUCKET

Name: myinventory

Navigate to Properties→Event notification→Create event notification

Event Name:Inventory load

Event Types:Object creation

Destination:Lambda Function

STEP 3:UPLOAD THE CSV FILES INTO S3

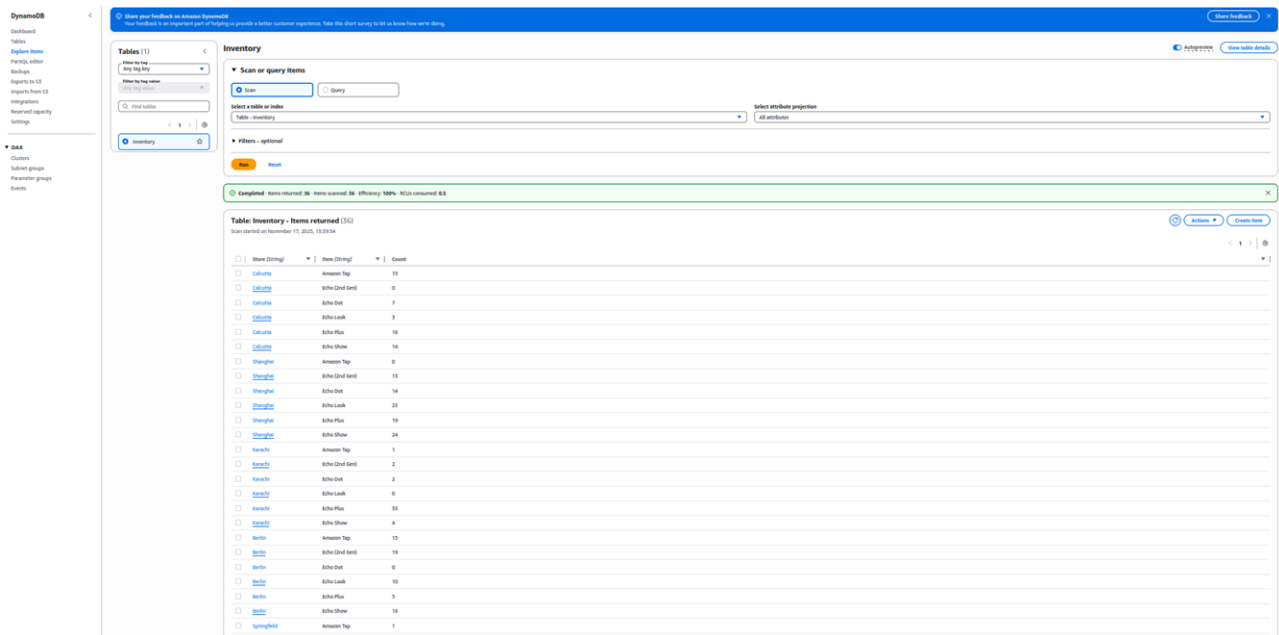
The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 'Upload' page for the bucket 'myinventory12321'. The breadcrumb navigation at the top is 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > myinventory12321 > Upload'. The main heading is 'Upload' with an 'info' link. Below this, a message states: 'Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)'. A dashed box contains the instruction: 'Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose **Add files** or **Add folder**.' Below this is a section titled 'Files and folders (6 total, 887.0 B)' with a sub-note 'All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.' It includes a search bar 'Find by name' and a table of files. The table has columns for Name, Folder, Type, and Size. The files listed are: inventory-berlin.csv (140.0 B), inventory-calcutta.csv (150.0 B), inventory-karachi.csv (143.0 B), inventory-pusan.csv (134.0 B), inventory-shanghai.csv (152.0 B), and inventory-springfield.csv (168.0 B). To the right of the table are buttons for 'Remove', 'Add files', and 'Add folder'. Below the table is a 'Destination' section with an 'info' link, showing the destination as 's3://myinventory12321'. It includes expandable sections for 'Destination details', 'Permissions', and 'Properties'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Upload' buttons.

Name	Folder	Type	Size
inventory-berlin.csv	-	text/csv	140.0 B
inventory-calcutta.csv	-	text/csv	150.0 B
inventory-karachi.csv	-	text/csv	143.0 B
inventory-pusan.csv	-	text/csv	134.0 B
inventory-shanghai.csv	-	text/csv	152.0 B
inventory-springfield.csv	-	text/csv	168.0 B

STEP 4: DYNAMO DB

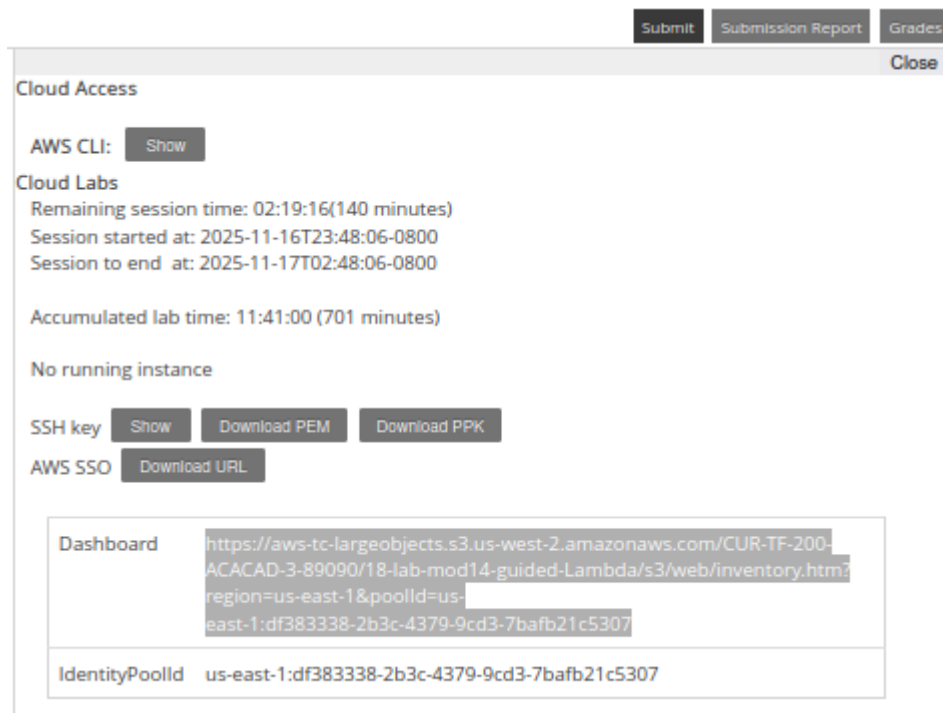
-Explore the items.

-Items will be displayed.



STEP 5: DASHBOARD

Go to AWS I details



Access the dashboard link.

STEP 6: CREATE ANOTHER LAMBDA FUNCTION

Create function: Storennotification

Runtime:python 3.9

use existing role: lambda_check_stock_role

create function

Create function [info](#)

Choose one of the following options to create your function.

☒ **Author from scratch**
Start with a simple Hello World example.

☐ **Use a blueprint**
Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases.

☐ **Container image**
Select a container image to deploy for your function.

Basic information

Function name
Enter a name that describes the purpose of your function.

Function name must be 1 to 64 characters, must be unique to the Region, and can't include spaces. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).

Runtime [info](#)
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.

Architecture [info](#)
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.
☐ arm64
☒ x86_64

Permissions [info](#)
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

▼ **Change default execution role**

Execution role
Choose a role that defines the permissions of your function. To create a custom role, go to the [IAM console](#).

☐ Create a new role with basic Lambda permissions

☒ Use an existing role

☐ Create a new role from AWS policy templates

Existing role
Choose an existing role that you've created to be used with this Lambda function. The role must have permission to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

[View the Lambda-Check-Stock-Role role](#) on the IAM console.

► **Additional configurations**
Use additional configurations to set up networking, security, and governance for your function. These settings help secure and customize your Lambda function deployment.

[Cancel](#) [Create function](#)

In the **Code source** section, in the **Environment** pane, choose **lambda_function.py**.

In the code editor for the **lambda_function.py** file, delete all the default code.

In the **Code source** editor, copy and paste the following code:

```

# Stock Check Lambda function
#
# This function is invoked when values are inserted into the Inventory DynamoDB table.
# Inventory counts are checked and if an item is out of stock, a notification is sent to an SNS Topic.
import json, boto3
# This handler is run every time the Lambda function is invoked
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Show the incoming event in the debug log
    print("Event received by Lambda function: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))
    # For each inventory item added, check if the count is zero
    for record in event['Records']:
        newImage = record['dynamodb'].get('NewImage', None)
        if newImage:
            count = int(record['dynamodb']['NewImage']['Count']['N'])
            if count == 0:
                store = record['dynamodb']['NewImage']['Store']['S']
                item = record['dynamodb']['NewImage']['Item']['S']
                # Construct message to be sent
                message = store + ' is out of stock of ' + item
                print(message)
                # Connect to SNS
                sns = boto3.client('sns')
                alertTopic = 'NoStock'
                snsTopicArn = [t['TopicArn'] for t in sns.list_topics()['Topics']
                               if t['TopicArn'].lower().endswith(':'+ alertTopic.lower())][0]
                # Send message to SNS
                sns.publish(
                    TopicArn=snsTopicArn,
                    Message=message,
                    Subject='Inventory Alert!',
                    MessageStructure='raw'
                )
    # Finished!
    return 'Successfully processed {} records.'.format(len(event['Records']))

```

STEP 7: SIMPLE NOTIFICATION SERVICE

Create topic: standard

Name: stock

Create topic.

Create Subscription

Create subscription

Details

Topic ARN

arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:767397929468:no_stock

Protocol

The type of endpoint to subscribe

Email

Endpoint

An email address that can receive notifications from Amazon SNS.

sudheerkumar04g@gmail.com

After your subscription is created, you must confirm it.

Subscription filter policy - optional

This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives.

Redrive policy (dead-letter queue) - optional

Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue.

Cancel
Create subscription

Go mail and confirm subscription.

Step 8: Trigger function

Go to lambda

Add trigger :dynamodb

Dnamo table:inventory

The screenshot shows the 'Add trigger' configuration page in the AWS Lambda console. The 'Trigger configuration' section has 'DynamoDB' selected. The 'DynamoDB table' field contains the ARN 'arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:767397929468:table/inventory'. The 'Event poller configuration' section has 'Activate trigger' checked. The 'Batch size' is set to 100, and the 'Starting position' is set to 'Latest'. There is an 'Add' button at the bottom right.

Add trigger

Trigger configuration [Info](#)

DynamoDB
aws database event-source-mapping nosql polling

DynamoDB table
Choose or enter the ARN of a DynamoDB table.
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:767397929468:table/inventory

Event poller configuration

☒ **Activate trigger**
Select to activate the trigger now. Keep unchecked to create the trigger in a deactivated state for testing (recommended).

☐ **Enable EventCount metrics**
Track the number of events polled, filtered, invoked, and dropped by your event source mapping. CloudWatch charges apply.

Batch size [Info](#)
The maximum number of records in each batch to send to the function.
100

Starting position [Info](#)
The position in the stream to start reading from.
Latest

Batch window - optional
The maximum amount of time to gather records before invoking the function, in seconds.

► **Additional settings**

In order to read from the DynamoDB trigger, your execution role must have proper permissions.

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

STEP 9: upload files

Go to S3 bucket and upload the csv files.

STEP 10: Notification

Go and check the email.

Email will report should be received.

